

Lecture 1: Introducing UML for Mobility

Lecture 2: Refining Mobility Designs

- Refining mobility activities
- Refining mobility in sequence diagrams
- A semantic approach to refinement: Mobile TLA

Lecture 3: Property-driven Development of Mobile Systems

## A Semantic Approach to Refinement: Mobile TLA

### UML for mobility

- semi-formal graphical notation
- semantics and formal fondation non-obvious
- no notion for reasoning on mobile systems
- no abstract notion of refinement

#### Existing formalisms for mobile systems

- mostly calculi, some with associated logics
- "intensional" semantics, reflecting process structure
- no good notions of refinement

#### **Reactive systems**

- transition system semantics (next-state relation + fairness)
- temporal logic properties
- refinement : stuttering invariance



## **Computational model**



. . .







### Configurations $(t, \lambda)$

- *t* finite tree, edges labelled by unique names
- $\lambda$  assigns local states to nodes

### Computations $\sigma = (t_0, \lambda_0), (t_1, \lambda_1), \dots$

# Shopping agent specification (1)

Assume: fixed, finite set Net of names, joe  $\in$  Net, shopper  $\notin$  Net

Network topology

Topology  $\equiv \Box \bigwedge_{n,m \in Net} n \langle m[false] \rangle$ 

## Initial condition

*Init*  $\equiv \land$  *joe*(*shopper*(**true**))  $\wedge$  shopper[ctl = "idle"]

## Prepare shopper to shop for item x

 $Prepare(x) \equiv \wedge shopper(true) \wedge \circ shopper(true)$  $\wedge$  shopper[ctl = "idle"]  $\land \bigcirc$  shopper[ctl = "shopping"] ... to "shopping"  $\land \circ$  shopper[target =  $x \land$  found =  $\emptyset$ ] initialize target and found

shopping agent in domain joe ... ... and in "idle" state

all nodes present at top level

shopping is (and stays) here state changes from "idle" ...





# Shopping agent specification (2)

#### Remaining state-changing actions

 $GetOffer \equiv \dots$ PickOffer  $\equiv \dots$ 

#### Move among network nodes

 $Move_{n,m} \equiv \land n \langle shopper \langle true \rangle \rangle$  $\land shopper[ctl = "shopping"]$  $\land n.shopper \gg m.shopper$ 

get an offer and insert into *found* select among offers in *found* 

shopping agent is in *n*'s domain and is in "shopping" state *shopper* moves to *m*'s domain, preserving local state

### Overall specification (ignoring fairness)

Shopper 
$$\equiv \land$$
 Topology  $\land$  Init  
 $\land \Box [joe[(\exists x : Prepare(x)) \lor PickOffer] \lor \bigvee_{n \in Net} n[GetOffer]]_{vars}$   
 $\land \bigwedge_{n \in Net} \Box [\bigvee_{m \in Net} Move_{n,m}]_{-n.shopper}$ 



Formulas evaluated at run  $\sigma$  and name n

### Explicit name references

- F holds at location m below ... provided m exists
- Note : *m* may be arbitrarily deep in subtree

### "Everywhere" operator

F holds at all nodes of the subtree

### Structural modification of trees

- subtree at  $\alpha n$  before transition equals subtree at  $\beta n$  after transition
- local state at moving subtree preserved

m[F]

 $\square F$ 

 $\sigma, n \models F$ 

 $\alpha$ .*n*  $\gg \beta$ .*n* 





The shopping agent is always at some net location

Shopper  $\Rightarrow \Box \bigvee_{n \in Net} n.shopper\langle true \rangle$ 

The shopper idles only at its home location

Shopper  $\Rightarrow \Box(\text{shopper.ctl} = \text{``idle''} \Rightarrow \text{joe.shopper}(\text{true}))$ 



#### **Operation refinement (Action Refinement)**

- decompose high-level operations
- represented by implication (stuttering invariance)

### Spatial decomposition (Location Refinement)

- refine high-level location *n* into a tree (with root named *n*)
- in general also distribute local state of n

### Virtualisation of locations (Location and Move Refinement)

- implement high-level location *n* by structurally different hierarchy
- preserve external behavior : *n* hidden from high-level interface

## **Spatial decomposition**



Suppose visiting agents are kept in a "dock" location



#### Still conforms to the original specification

- formula Shopper doesn't mention locations dock, in, out
- location *shopper* is still below location  $a_1$

#### SendShopper<sub>n</sub> $\equiv \wedge$ n.dock<sub>n</sub>.shopper(true) $\land$ shopper[ctl = "shopping"]

 $\land$  n.dock<sub>n</sub>.shopper  $\gg$  n.out<sub>n</sub>.shopper

*Movelmpl*<sub>*n*,*m*</sub>  $\equiv \land$  *n*.*out*<sub>*n*</sub>.*shopper*(**true**)  $\land$  n.out<sub>n</sub>.shopper  $\gg$  m.in<sub>m</sub>.shopper  $RcvShopper_m \equiv \ldots$ another stuttering transition

### The refined specification again implies the original one

## Spatial decomposition in detail

### Refined initial condition

DockedInit  $\equiv \land joe.dock_{ioe}.shopper(true)$  $\land$  shopper[ctl = "idle"]

#### Refined move actions

shopper still in joe's domain local state unaffected

stuttering action at high level







Usually, decomposition requires distribution of state

Refinement is then expressed as

Impl  $\Rightarrow \exists a.x : Spec$ 

local state variable *x* hidden from high-level interface

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Modify spatial hierarchy



Location *n* hidden from interface  $Impl \Rightarrow \exists n : Spec$ 

preserve external behavior, except for location n

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#### Non-atomic moves across network

 $EndMove_m \equiv \wedge transit.shopper\langle true \rangle \\ \wedge transit.shopper \gg m.shopper$ 

Implementation does not imply specification

 $\not\models SlowShopper \Rightarrow \Box \bigvee_{n \in Net} n.shopper \langle true \rangle$ 

Solution : hide shopper in original specification

 $\models$  SlowShopper  $\Rightarrow$  **\exists** shopper : Shopper

shopper moves to transit  $\notin$  Net

shopper moves to destination



#### Summary

- Simple refinement calculi for activity and sequence diagrams for mobility
- MTLA as a formal basis for a UML notion of refinement: Refinement is implication!

### Current Work

- Refinement of other UML diagrams
- Connecting MTLA with UML