

Tutorial 1 : Abstraction and Refinement of Concurrent Programs and Formal Specification A Practical View

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Formal methods allow to model systems and systems properties by providing accurate mathematical notations (type theory, set theory, ...). Implementations can be derived from a formal specification using methods based on refinement. Therefore, from a pragmatic industrial point of view, the dual work based on abstraction is very important too for verifying safety critical systems, but also for addressing questions like maintenance, reverse engineering of codes, modifications of programming language, code evolution, inspection of open codes to ensure their correctness with respect to the specification, program comprehension... The tutorial will sketch practical issues related to abstraction and refinement techniques for concurrent programming.

Following P. Cousot's Abstract Interpretation[6, 7, 5], abstraction is a theory of approximation of semantics. It formalizes the idea that a projection of the semantics on a simpler domain can help to compute properties (rather than to prove them). Properties given by the effective computation of the approximate semantics are closely related to the projection

domain. All questions can not be solved, but all answers are always correct. Static analysis uses abstract interpretation to derive a computable semantics from the standard semantics. We will present such a framework specialized to the comprehension of sequential programs and study both the geometry of computation and how abstraction is related to it. Then, we will give some insights on how to extend the framework to concurrent programs.

Refinement of programs or refinement of specifications are techniques used in real case studies and tools[1, 8]; the B method developed by Abrial, is a suitable framework for developing distributed algorithms[4, 3, 2]. We will show how the B method may be used to develop distributed solutions to classical problems of distributed computations and we will give relationship to others approaches like actions systems, UNITY, TLA. The tutorial will be illustrated by demonstrations using the Atelier B environment.

References

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