

# SÉMANTIQUE MÉCANISÉE ET COMPILATION VÉRIFIÉE POUR UN LANGAGE SYNCHRONE À FLOTS DE DONNÉES AVEC RÉINITIALISATION

PRIX DE THÈSE DU GDR GPL 2020

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15 juin 2021

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## Systèmes embarqués

- systèmes informatiques au sein de systèmes physiques interagissant avec le monde réel, souvent sous des contraintes temps-réel
- logiciels habituellement développés avec des langages bas niveau : C, Ada, Assembleur



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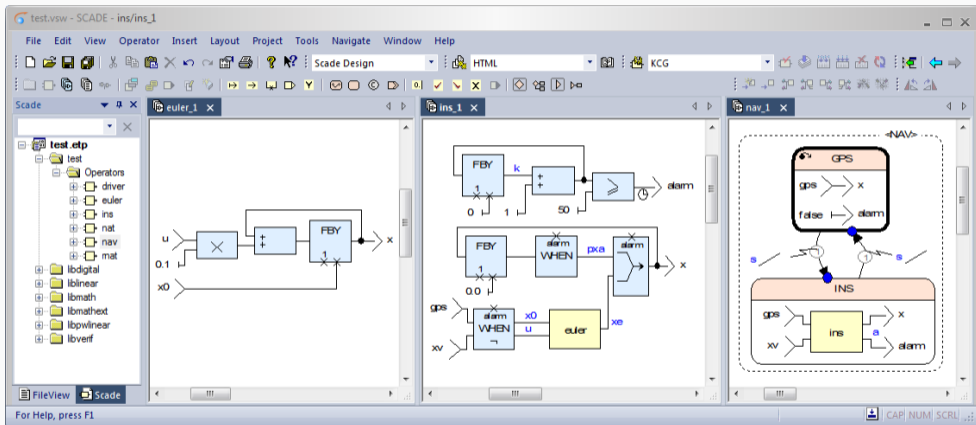
### Model-Based Design

Spécifications abstraites de haut niveau  
exécutables



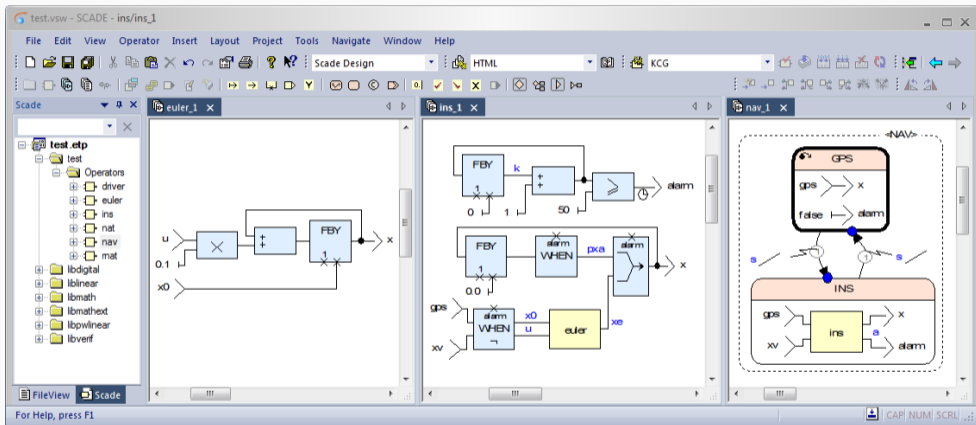
## MODEL-BASED DESIGN DANS SCADE SUITE

[www.ansys.com/products/embedded-software/ansys-scade-suite](http://www.ansys.com/products/embedded-software/ansys-scade-suite)



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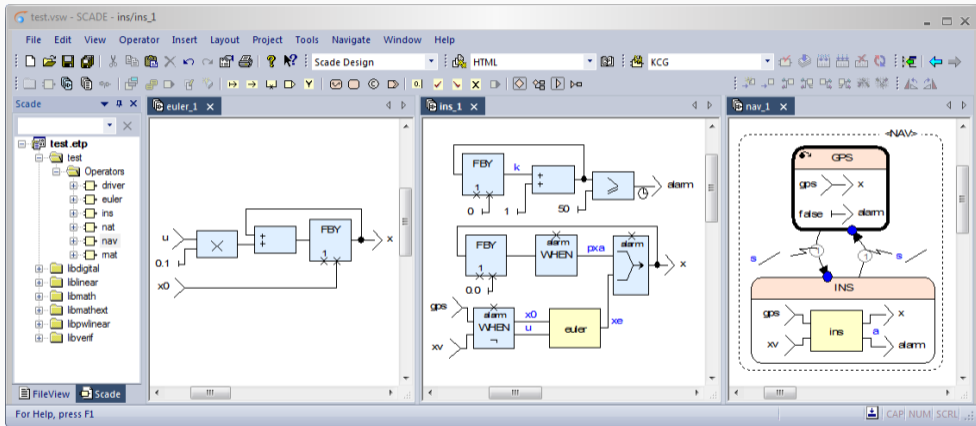


bloc / nœud = système

ligne = signal

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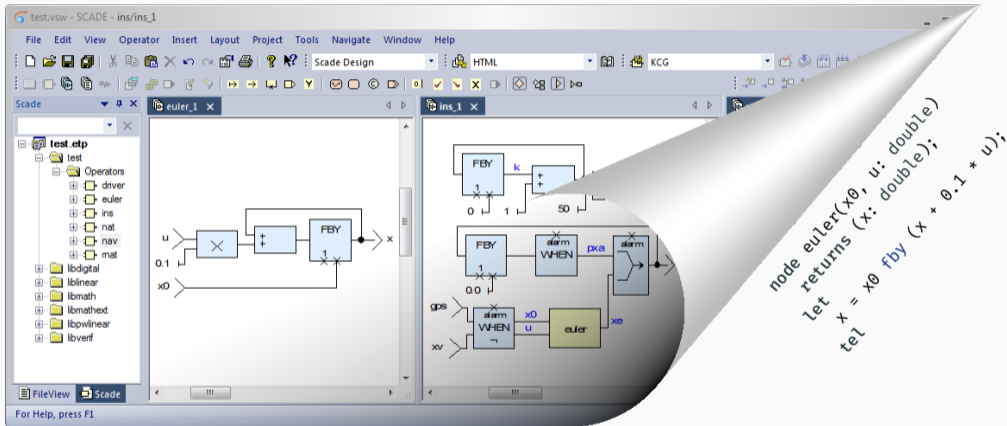


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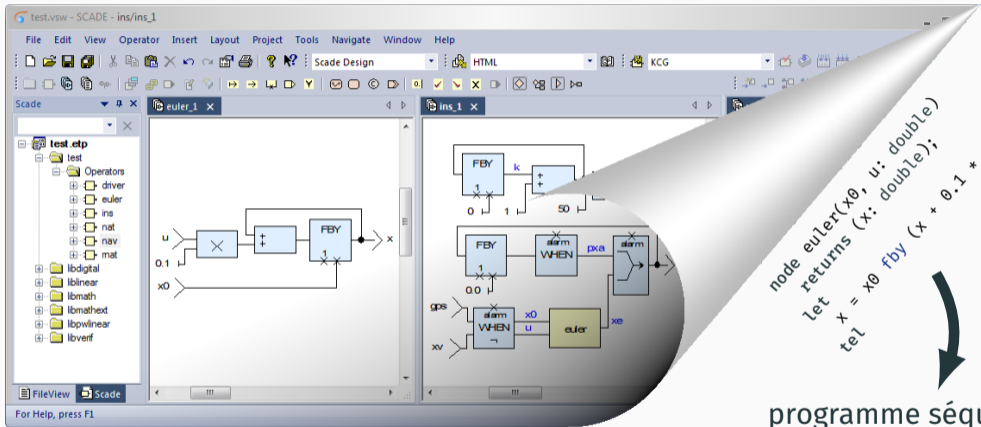


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## Systemes qui ne doivent pas échouer

- Systemes de contrôle de vol
- Systemes ferroviaires automatiques
- Systemes de contrôle de centrales



## Systèmes qui ne doivent pas échouer

- Systèmes de contrôle de vol
- Systèmes ferroviaires automatiques
- Systèmes de contrôle de centrales



État de l'art : **certification industrielle** du processus de développement, parfois avec des *méthodes formelles*, ex. SCADE

Question scientifique : peut-on **mécaniser** les définitions formelles et produire une **preuve de correction bout-à-bout** ?

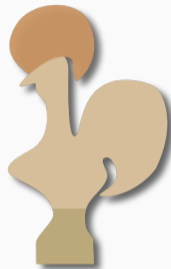
## Assistant de Preuve

- Outils pour aider la formulation de théorèmes ainsi que le développement et la vérification de leurs preuves
- Mizar, Isabelle, HOL, Coq, ACL2, PVS, Agda, ...



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## Formalisations mécanisées existantes

**seL4** : un micro-noyau vérifié avec Isabelle

**CakeML** : un compilateur vérifié pour un langage fonctionnel avec HOL

### **CompCert** : une étape clef

Formalisation mécanisée avec Coq du langage C et de la preuve de correction de sa compilation vers du code Assembleur.

## Langages pour le Model-Based Design

Scade 6, Lustre



## Assistants de Preuve

Coq

### Défis

1. Mécaniser les sémantiques
2. Prouver la correction des algorithmes de compilation

## Langages pour le Model-Based Design

Scade 6, Lustre



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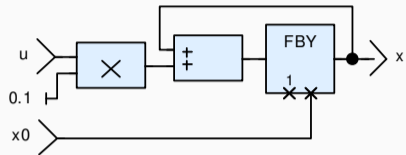
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### Défis

1. Mécaniser les sémantiques
2. Prouver la correction des algorithmes de compilation

**Focus :** réinitialisation modulaire (*modular reset*)

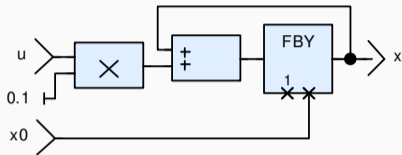
## EXAMPLE



```
node euler(x0, u: double)
  returns (x: double);
let
  x = x0 fby (x + 0.1 * u);
tel
```

$x_0$	0.00	1.55	3.62	5.46	...
$u$	15.00	20.00	17.00	12.00	...
<hr/>					
$x + 0.1 \times u$	1.50	3.50	5.20	6.70	...
$x$	0.00	1.50	3.50	5.20	...

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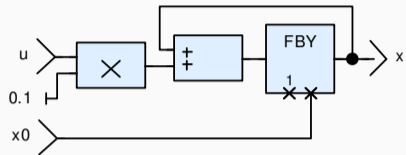


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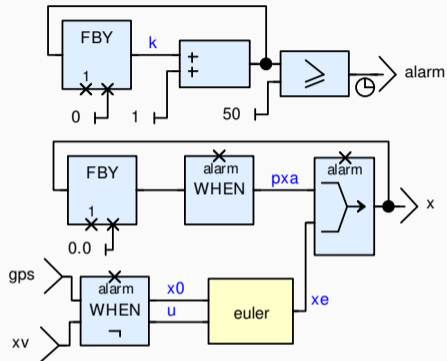
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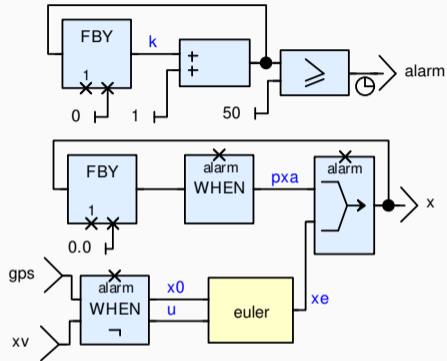
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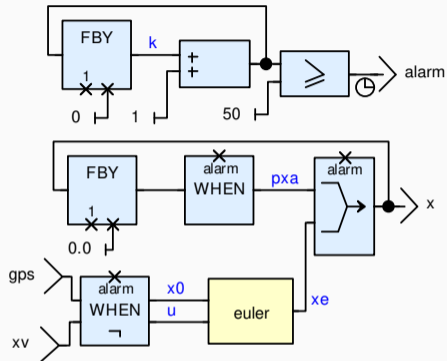
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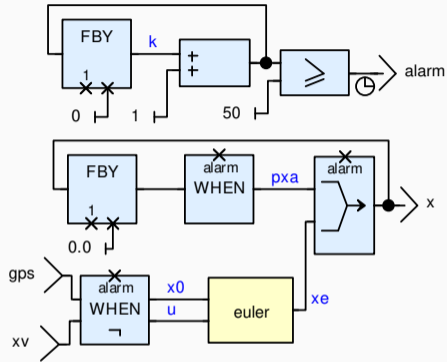
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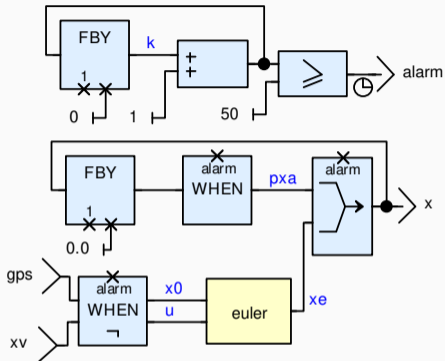
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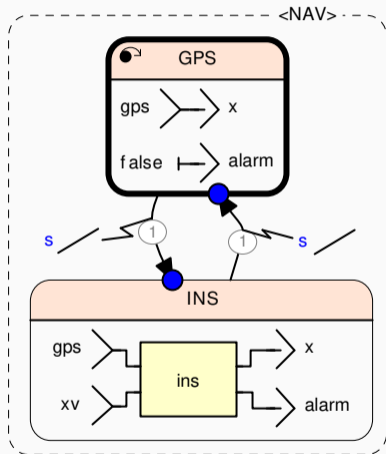
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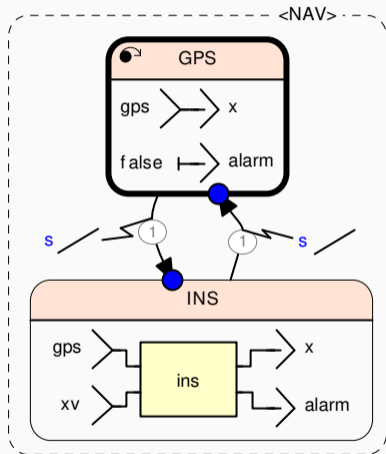


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  (x, alarm) = merge c
    (gps when c, false)
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      ((gps, xv) whenot c));
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## EXEMPLE



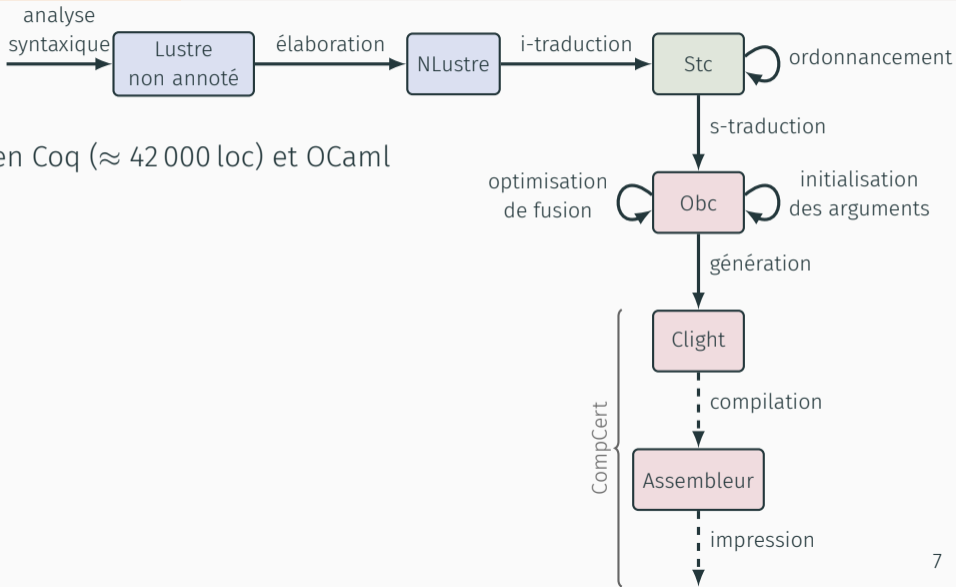
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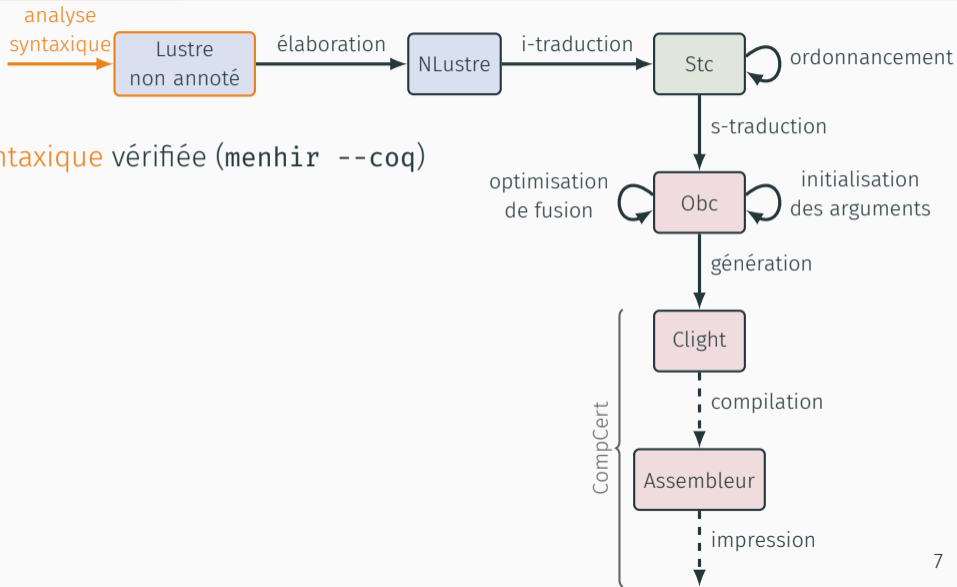
Il faut un moyen de réinitialiser l'état d'un  
noeud





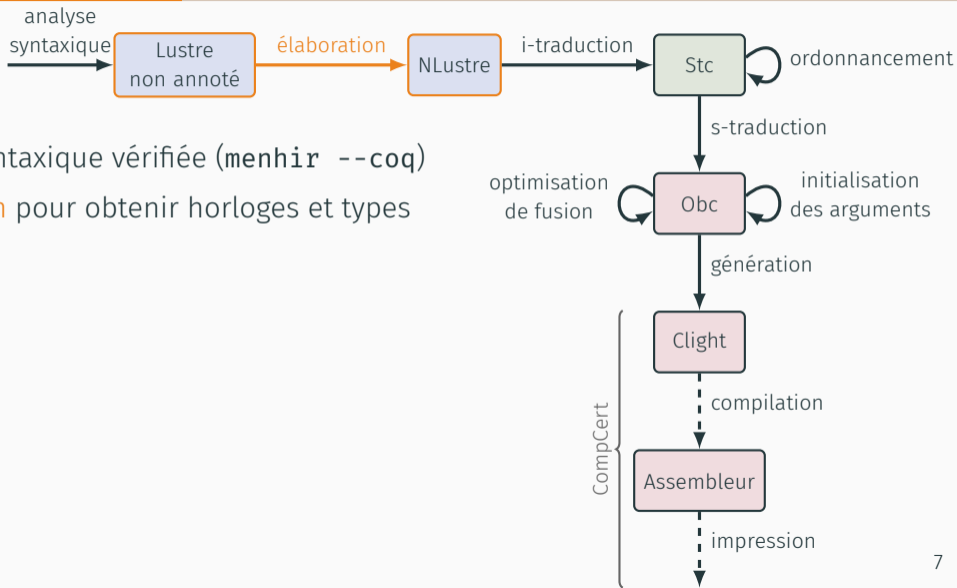
Implémenté en Coq ( $\approx 42\,000$  loc) et OCaml

## VÉLUS : UN COMPILATEUR LUSTRE VÉRIFIÉ



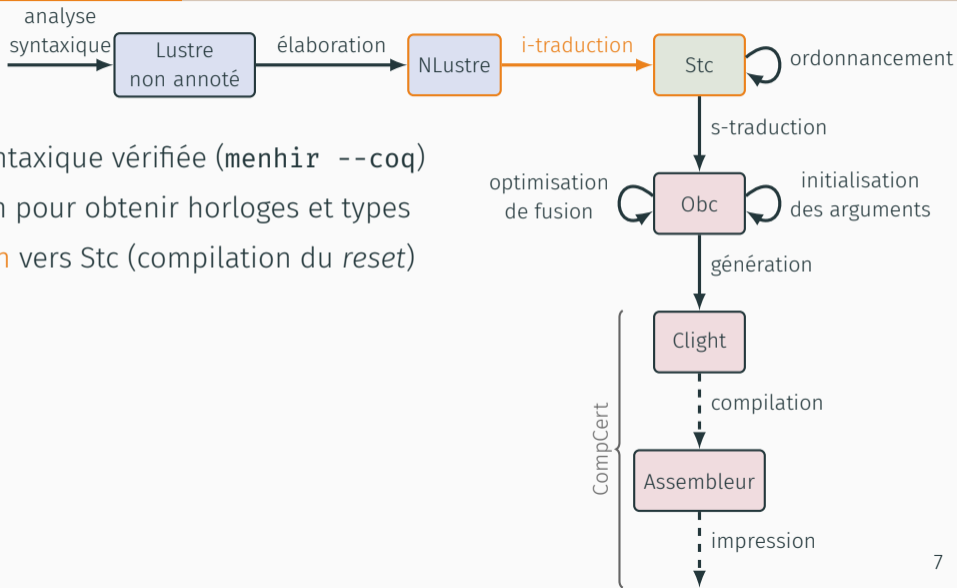
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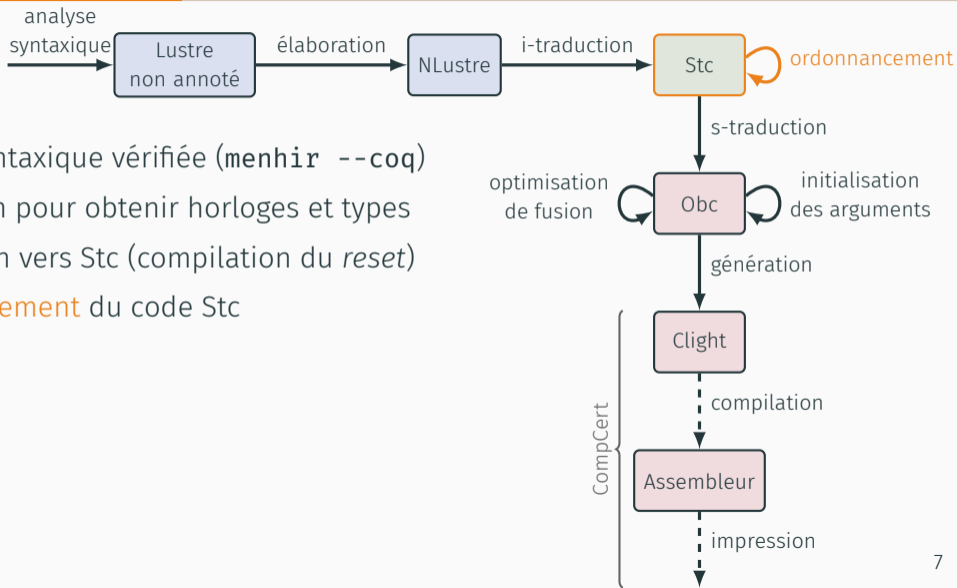
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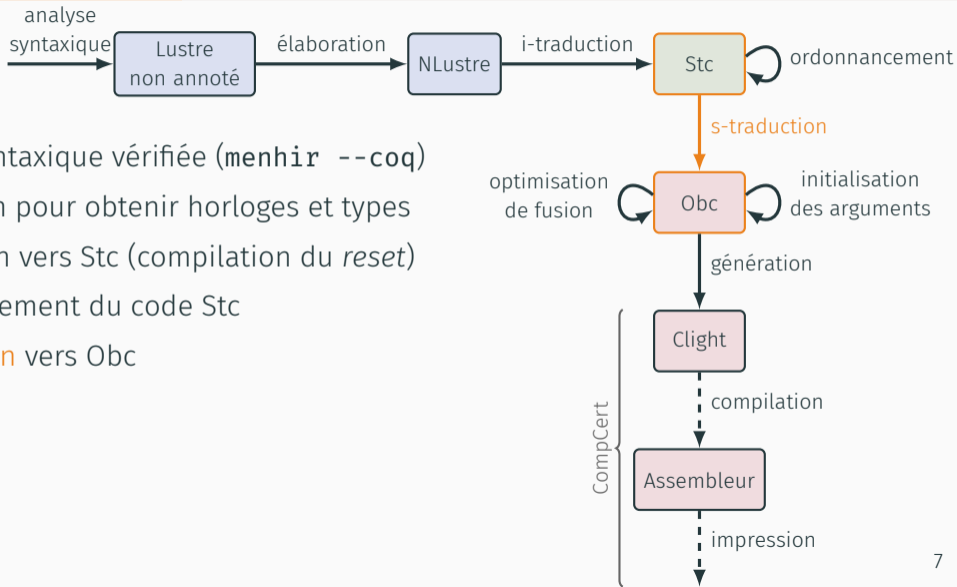
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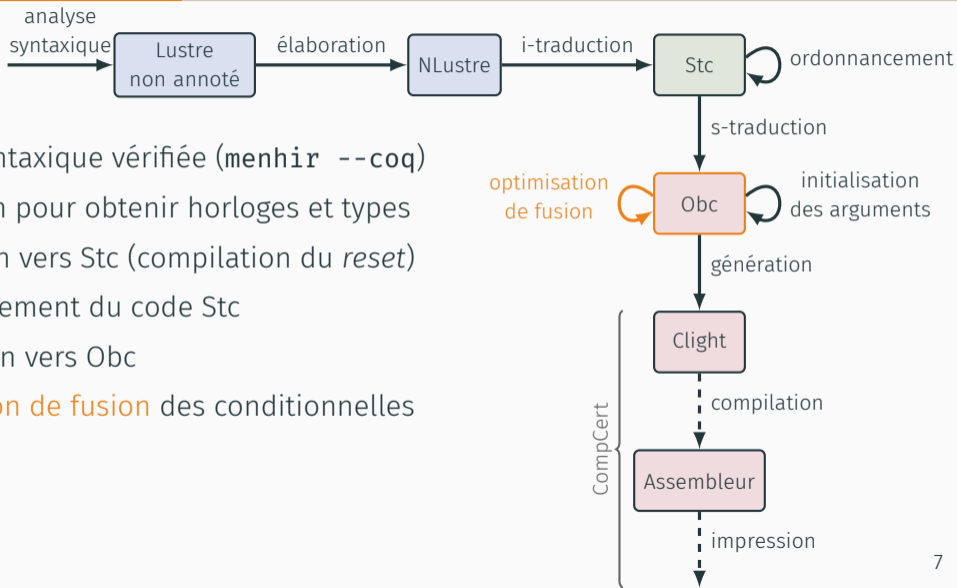
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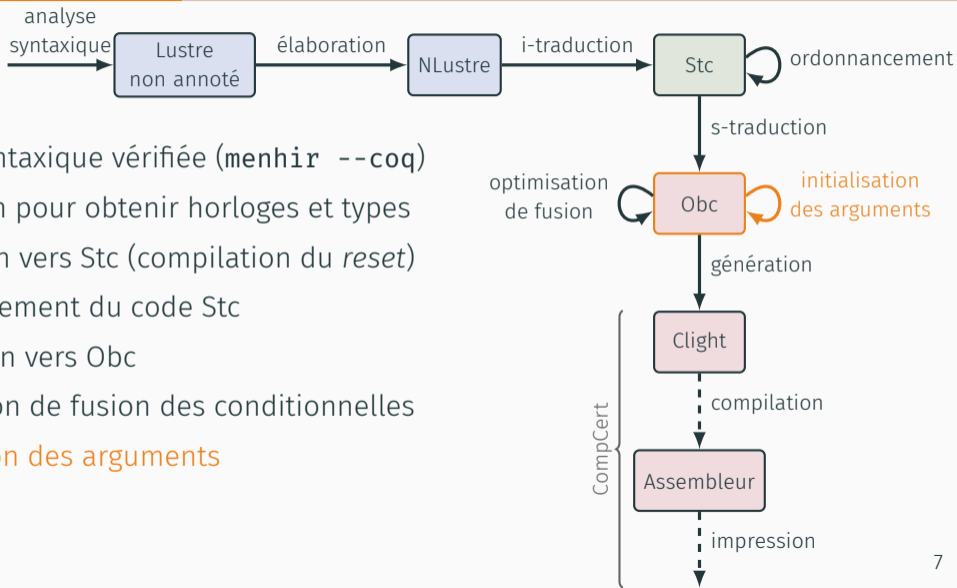
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- optimisation de fusion des conditionnelles

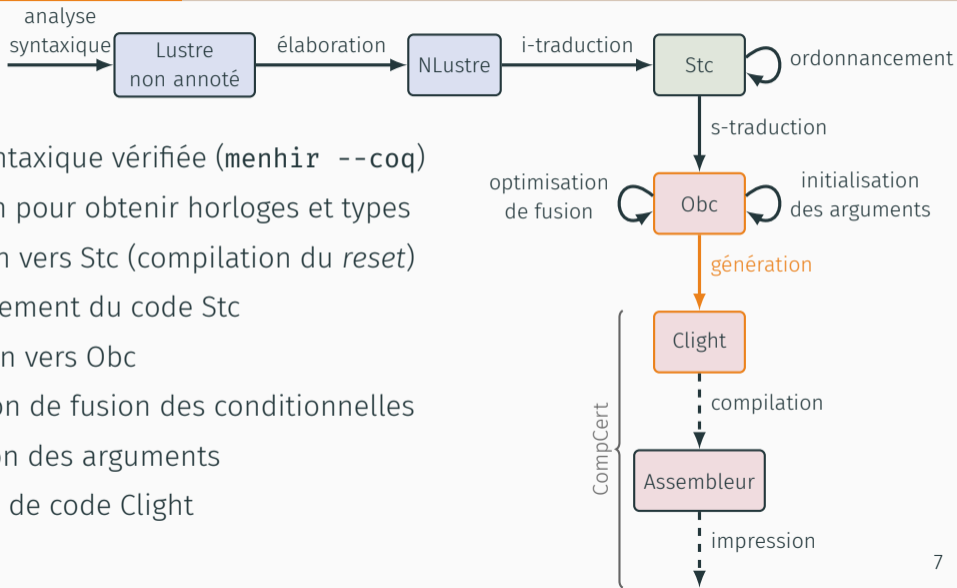
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- **initialisation des arguments**

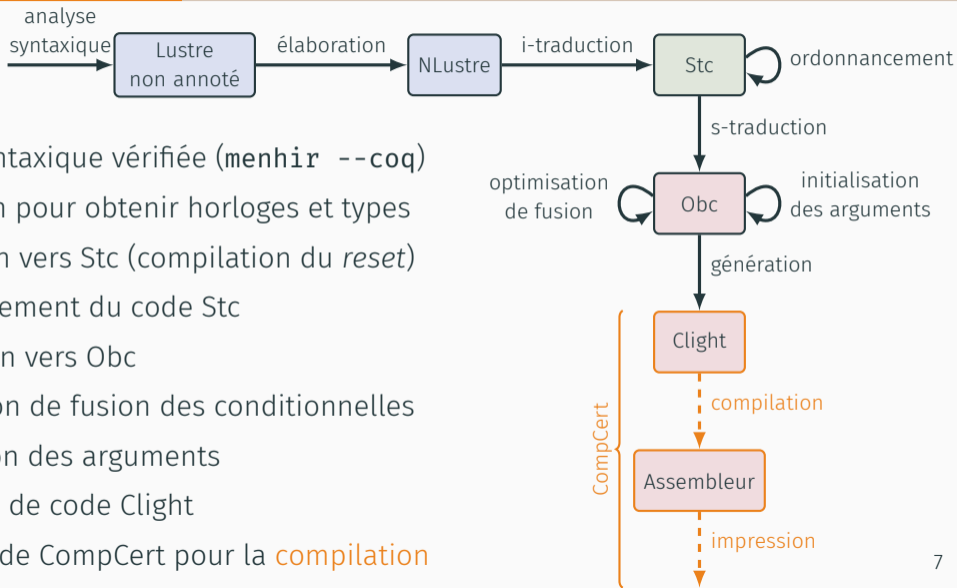


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- Utilisation de CompCert pour la **compilation**

# LUSTRE

```
node euler(x0, u: double)
  returns (x: double);
let
  x = x0 fby (x + 0.1 * u);
tel

node ins(gps, xv: double)
  returns (x: double, alarm: bool)
  var pxa, xe: double; k: int;
let
  k = 0 fby (k + 1);
  alarm = (k >= 50);
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  pxa = (0. fby x) when alarm;
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node nav(gps: double, xv: double, s: bool)
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  var r: bool, c: bool;
let
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```

```

struct euler {
  bool i;
  double px;
};
struct ins {
  int k;
  double px;
  struct euler xe;
};
struct fun$ins$step {
  double x;
  bool alarm;
};
struct nav {
  bool c;
  bool r;
  struct ins insr;
};
struct fun$nav$step {
  double x;
  bool alarm;
};

double fun$euler$step(struct euler *self,
                     double x0, double u) {
  register double x;
  if (self->i) {
    x = x0;
  } else {
    x = self->px;
  }
  self->i = false;
  self->px = x + 0.10000000000000000 * u;
  return x;
}

void fun$euler$reset(struct euler *self) {
  self->i = true;
  self->px = 0;
  return;
}

void fun$ins$step(struct ins *self,
                  struct fun$ins$step *out,
                  double gps, double xv) {
  register double step$;
  register double xe;
  out->alarm = self->k >= 50;
  self->k = self->k + 1;
  if (out->alarm) { out->x = self->px; }
  else {
    step$ = fun$euler$step(&self->xe, gps, xv);
    xe = step$;
    out->x = xe;
  }
  self->px = out->x;
  return;
}

void fun$ins$reset(struct ins *self) {
  self->k = 0;
  self->px = 0;
  fun$euler$reset(&self->xe);
  return;
}

void fun$nav$step(struct nav *self,
                  struct fun$nav$step *out,
                  double gps, double xv, bool s) {
  struct fun$ins$step out$insr$step;
  register bool cm;
  register double insr;
  register bool alr;
  if (self->r) { fun$ins$reset(&self->insr); }
  self->r = s & self->c;
  if (self->c) {
    cm = !s;
    out->x = gps;
    out->alarm = false;
  } else {
    fun$ins$step(&self->insr, &out$insr$step, gps, xv);
    insr = out$insr$step.x;
    alr = out$insr$step.alarm;
    cm = s;
    out->x = insr;
    out->alarm = alr;
  }
  self->c = cm;
  return;
}

void fun$nav$reset(struct nav *self) {
  self->c = true;
  self->r = false;
  fun$ins$reset(&self->insr);
  return;
}

struct nav self$;
double volatile gps$;
double volatile xv$;
bool volatile s$;
double volatile x$;
bool volatile alarm$;

int main(void) {
  struct fun$nav$step out$step;
  register double gps;
  register double xv;
  register bool s;

  fun$nav$reset(&self$);

  while (true) {
    gps = volatile_load(&gps$);
    xv = volatile_load(&xv$);
    s = volatile_load(&s$);

    fun$nav$step(&self$, &out$step, gps, xv, s);

    volatile_store(&x$, out$step.x);
    volatile_store(&alarm$, out$step.alarm);
  }
}

```

```

node euler(x0, u: double)
  returns (x: double);
let
  x = x0 fby (x + 0.1 * u);
tel

node ins(gps, xv: double)
  returns (x: double, alarm: bool)
  var pxa, xe: double; k: int;
let
  k = 0 fby (k + 1);
  alarm = (k >= 50);
  xe = euler((gps, xv) when not alarm);
  pxa = (0. fby x) when alarm;
  x = merge alarm pxa xe;
tel

node nav(gps: double, xv: double, s: bool)
  returns (x: double, alarm: bool)
  var r: bool, c: bool;
let
  (x, alarm) = merge c
    (gps when c, false)
    ((restart ins every r)
     ((gps, xv) whenot c));
  c = true fby (merge c (not s when c)
                (s whenot c));
  r = false fby (s and c);
tel

```

```

struct euler {
  bool i;
  double gx;
};
struct ins {
  int k;
  double gx;
  struct euler xe;
};
struct fun$ins$step {
  double x;
  bool alarm;
};
struct nav {
  bool c;
  bool r;
  struct ins insr;
};
struct fun$nav$step {
  double x;
  bool alarm;
};

double fun$euler$step(struct euler *self,
                     double x0, double u) {
  register double x;
  if (self->i) {
    x = x0;
  } else {
    x = self->gx;
  }
  self->i = false;
  self->gx = x + 0.10000000000000000 * u;
  return x;
}

void fun$euler$reset(struct euler *self) {
  self->i = true;
  self->gx = 0;
  return;
}

void fun$ins$step(struct ins *self,
                  struct fun$ins$step *out,
                  double gps, double xv) {
  register double step$;
  register double xe;
  out->alarm = self->k >= 50;
  self->k = self->k + 1;
  if (out->alarm) { out->x = self->pxa; }
  else {
    step$ = fun$euler$step(&self->xe, gps, xv);
    xe = step$;
    out->x = xe;
  }
  self->pxa = out->x;
  return;
}

void fun$ins$reset(struct ins *self) {
  self->k = 0;
  self->pxa = 0;
  fun$euler$reset(&self->xe);
  return;
}

void fun$nav$step(struct nav *self,
                  struct fun$nav$step *out,
                  double gps, double xv, bool s) {
  struct fun$ins$step out$insr$step;
  register bool cm;
  register double insr;
  register bool alr;
  if (self->r) { fun$ins$reset(&self->insr); }
  self->r = s && self->c;
  if (self->c) {
    cm = !s;
    out->x = gps;
    out->alarm = false;
  } else {
    fun$ins$step(&self->insr, &out$insr$step, gps, xv);
    insr = out$insr$step.x;
    alr = out$insr$step.alarm;
    cm = s;
    out->x = insr;
    out->alarm = alr;
  }
  self->c = cm;
  return;
}

void fun$nav$reset(struct nav *self) {
  self->c = true;
  self->r = false;
  fun$ins$reset(&self->insr);
  return;
}

struct nav self$;
double volatile gps$;
double volatile xv$;
bool volatile s$;
double volatile x$;
bool volatile alarm$;

int main(void) {
  struct fun$nav$step out$step;
  register double gps;
  register double xv;
  register bool s;

  fun$nav$reset(&self$);

  while (true) {
    gps = volatile_load(&gps$);
    xv = volatile_load(&xv$);
    s = volatile_load(&s$);

    fun$nav$step(&self$, &out$step, gps, xv, s);

    volatile_store(&x$, out$step.x);
    volatile_store(&alarm$, out$step.alarm);
  }
}

```

code traduit

```

node euler(x0, u: double)
  returns (x: double);
let
  x = x0 fby (x + 0.1 * u);
tel

node ins(gps, xv: double)
  returns (x: double, alarm: bool)
  var pxa, xe: double; k: int;
let
  k = 0 fby (k + 1);
  alarm = (k >= 50);
  xe = euler((gps, xv) when not alarm);
  pxa = (0. fby x) when alarm;
  x = merge alarm pxa xe;
tel

node nav(gps: double, xv: double, s: bool)
  returns (x: double, alarm: bool)
  var r: bool, c: bool;
let
  (x, alarm) = merge c
    (gps when c, false)
    ((restart ins every r)
     ((gps, xv) whenot c));
  c = true fby (merge c (not s when c)
                (s whenot c));
  r = false fby (s and c);
tel

```

```

struct euler {
  bool i;
  double px;
};
struct ins {
  int k;
  double px;
  struct euler xe;
};
struct fun$ins$step {
  double x;
  bool alarm;
};
struct nav {
  bool c;
  bool r;
  struct ins insr;
};
struct fun$nav$step {
  double x;
  bool alarm;
};

double fun$euler$step(struct euler *self,
                     double x0, double u) {
  register double x;
  if (self->i) {
    x = x0;
  } else {
    x = self->px;
  }
  self->i = false;
  self->px = x + 0.10000000000000000 * u;
  return x;
}

void fun$euler$reset(struct euler *self) {
  self->i = true;
  self->px = 0;
  return;
}

void fun$ins$step(struct ins *self,
                  struct fun$ins$step *out,
                  double gps, double xv) {
  register double step$x;
  register double xe;
  out->alarm = self->k >= 50;
  self->k = self->k + 1;
  if (out->alarm) { out->x = self->px; }
  else {
    step$x = fun$euler$step(&self->xe, gps, xv);
    xe = step$x;
    out->x = xe;
  }
  self->px = out->x;
  return;
}

void fun$ins$reset(struct ins *self) {
  self->k = 0;
  self->px = 0;
  fun$euler$reset(&self->xe);
  return;
}

```

```

void fun$nav$step(struct nav *self,
                  struct fun$nav$step *out,
                  double gps, double xv, bool s) {
  struct fun$ins$step out$insr$step;
  register bool cm;
  register double insr;
  register bool alr;
  if (self->r) { fun$ins$reset(&self->insr); }
  self->r = s & self->c;
  if (self->c) {
    cm = !s;
    out->x = gps;
    out->alarm = false;
  } else {
    fun$ins$step(&self->insr, &out$insr$step, gps, xv);
    insr = out$insr$step.x;
    alr = out$insr$step.alarm;
    cm = s;
    out->x = insr;
    out->alarm = alr;
  }
  self->c = cm;
  return;
}

void fun$nav$reset(struct nav *self) {
  self->c = true;
  self->r = false;
  fun$ins$reset(&self->insr);
  return;
}

struct nav self;
double volatile gps;
double volatile xv;
bool volatile s;
double volatile x;
bool volatile alarm;

int main(void) {
  struct fun$nav$step out$step;
  register double gps;
  register double xv;
  register bool s;

  fun$nav$reset(&self);

  while (true) {
    gps = volatile_load(&gps);
    xv = volatile_load(&xv);
    s = volatile_load(&s);

    fun$nav$step(&self, &out$step, gps, xv, s);

    volatile_store(&x, out$step.x);
    volatile_store(&alarm, out$step.alarm);
  }
}

```

boucle principale

```
node euler(x0, u: double)
  returns (x: double);
```

```
let
  x = x0 fby (x + 0.1 * u);
tel
```

```
node ins(gps, xv: double)
  returns (x: double, alarm: bool)
  var pxa, xe: double; k: int;
```

```
let
  k = 0 fby (k + 1);
  alarm = (k >= 50);
  xe = euler((gps, xv) when not alarm);
  pxa = (0. fby x) when alarm;
  x = merge alarm pxa xe;
```

```
tel
```

```
node nav(gps: double, xv: double, s: bool)
  returns (x: double, alarm: bool)
  var r: bool, c: bool;
```

```
let
  (x, alarm) = merge c
    (gps when c, false)
    ((restart ins every r)
     ((gps, xv) whenot c));
  c = true fby (merge c (not s when c)
                 (s whenot c));
  r = false fby (s and c);
tel
```

```

node euler(x0, u: double)
  returns (x: double);
  var x: double;
  let
    x = x0 fby (x + 0.1 * u);
  tel

node ins(gps, xv: double)
  returns (x: double, alarm: bool)
  var pxa, xe: double; k: int;
  let
    k = 0 fby (k + 1);
    alarm = (k >= 50);
    xe = euler((gps, xv) when not alarm);
    pxa = (0. fby x) when alarm;
    x = merge alarm pxa xe;
  tel

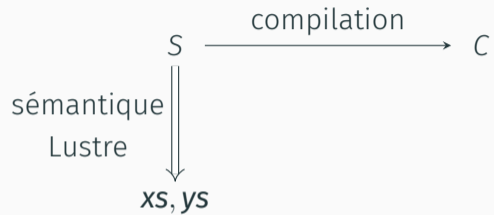
node nav(gps: double, xv: double, s: bool)
  returns (x: double, alarm: bool)
  var r: bool, c: bool;
  let
    (x, alarm) = merge c
      (gps when c, false)
      ((restart ins every r)
       ((gps, xv) whenot c));
    c = true fby (merge c (not s when c)
                    (s whenot c));
    r = false fby (s and c);
  tel

```

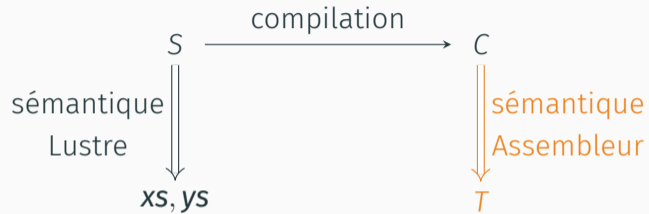




# CORRECTION ?



# CORRECTION ?



# CORRECTION ?

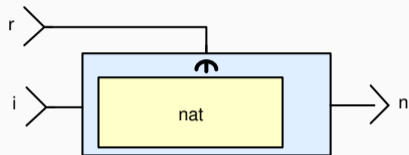
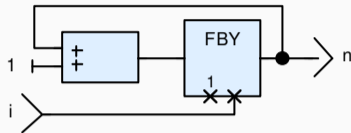




**Remarque :** on veut en réalité la direction opposée, appelée *raffinement*, c'est-à-dire les comportements observables de  $C$  sont aussi des comportements observables de  $S$ .

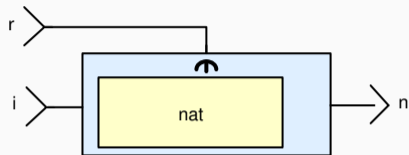
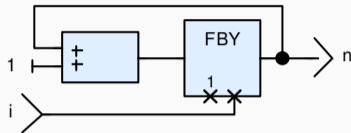
## EXEMPLE PLUS SIMPLE : SÉMANTIQUE INTUITIVE DU RESET MODULAIRE

```
node nat(i: int)
  returns (n: int)
let
  n = i fby (n + 1);
tel
```



## EXEMPLE PLUS SIMPLE : SÉMANTIQUE INTUITIVE DU RESET MODULAIRE

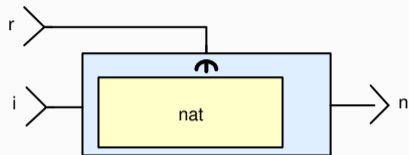
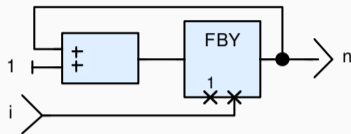
```
node nat(i: int)
  returns (n: int)
let
  n = i fby (n + 1);
tel
```



$r$	F
$i$	0
<hr/>	
$nat(i)$	0
$(\text{restart } nat \text{ every } r)(i)$	0

## EXEMPLE PLUS SIMPLE : SÉMANTIQUE INTUITIVE DU RESET MODULAIRE

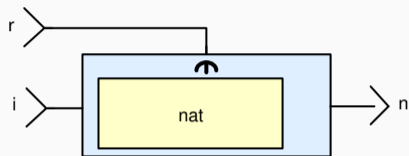
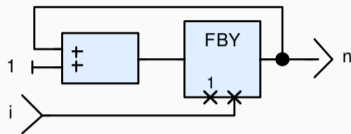
```
node nat(i: int)
  returns (n: int)
let
  n = i fby (n + 1);
tel
```



<i>r</i>	F	F
<i>i</i>	0	5
<hr/>		
<i>nat</i> ( <i>i</i> )	0	1
( <i>restart nat every r</i> )( <i>i</i> )	0	1

## EXEMPLE PLUS SIMPLE : SÉMANTIQUE INTUITIVE DU RESET MODULAIRE

```
node nat(i: int)
  returns (n: int)
let
  n = i fby (n + 1);
tel
```



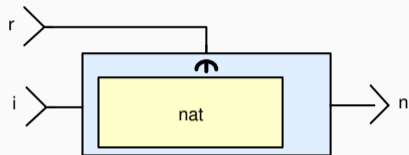
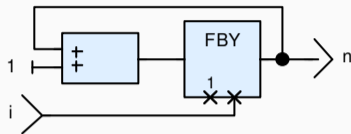
<i>r</i>	F	F	T
<i>i</i>	0	5	10
<hr/>			
<i>nat</i> ( <i>i</i> )	0	1	2
( <b>restart</b> <i>nat</i> <b>every</b> <i>r</i> )( <i>i</i> )	0	1	10



# EXEMPLE PLUS SIMPLE : SÉMANTIQUE INTUITIVE DU RESET MODULAIRE

```

node nat(i: int)
  returns (n: int)
let
  n = i fby (n + 1);
tel
  
```

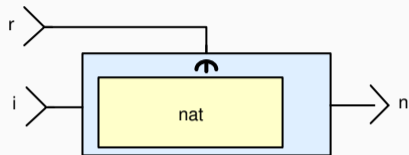
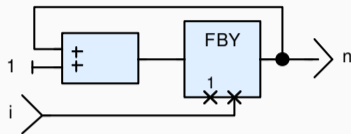


<i>r</i>	F	F	T	F
<i>i</i>	0	5	10	15
<hr/>				
<i>nat</i> ( <i>i</i> )	0	1	2	3
( <b>restart nat every <i>r</i></b> )( <i>i</i> )	0	1	10	11

# EXEMPLE PLUS SIMPLE : SÉMANTIQUE INTUITIVE DU RESET MODULAIRE

```

node nat(i: int)
  returns (n: int)
let
  n = i fby (n + 1);
tel
  
```

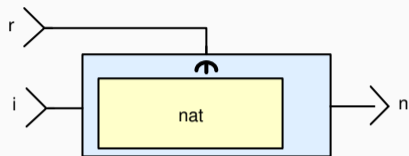
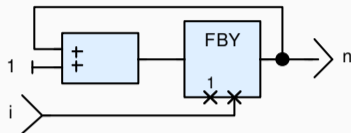


<i>r</i>	F	F	T	F	F
<i>i</i>	0	5	10	15	20
<hr/>					
<i>nat</i> ( <i>i</i> )	0	1	2	3	4
( <b>restart nat every r</b> )( <i>i</i> )	0	1	10	11	12

# EXEMPLE PLUS SIMPLE : SÉMANTIQUE INTUITIVE DU RESET MODULAIRE

```

node nat(i: int)
  returns (n: int)
let
  n = i fby (n + 1);
tel
  
```

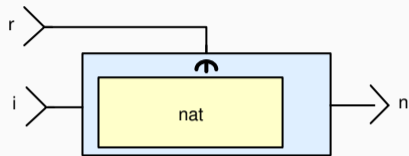
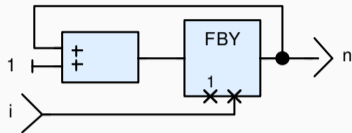


<i>r</i>	F	F	T	F	F	T
<i>i</i>	0	5	10	15	20	25
<hr/>						
<i>nat(i)</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5
<i>(restart nat every r)(i)</i>	0	1	10	11	12	25

# EXEMPLE PLUS SIMPLE : SÉMANTIQUE INTUITIVE DU RESET MODULAIRE

```

node nat(i: int)
  returns (n: int)
let
  n = i fby (n + 1);
tel
  
```

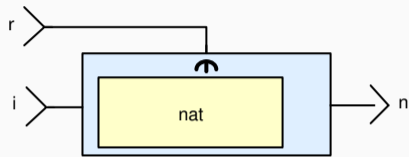
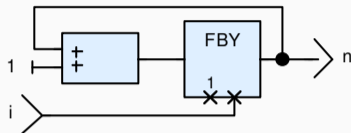


<i>r</i>	F	F	T	F	F	T	F
<i>i</i>	0	5	10	15	20	25	30
<hr/>							
<i>nat</i> ( <i>i</i> )	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
( <b>restart nat every r</b> )( <i>i</i> )	0	1	10	11	12	25	26

# EXEMPLE PLUS SIMPLE : SÉMANTIQUE INTUITIVE DU RESET MODULAIRE

```

node nat(i: int)
  returns (n: int)
let
  n = i fby (n + 1);
tel
  
```

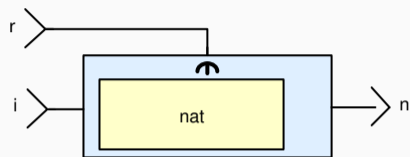
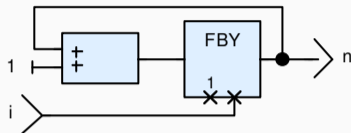


<i>r</i>	F	F	T	F	F	T	F	...
<i>i</i>	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	...
<hr/>								
<i>nat(i)</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	...
<i>(restart nat every r)(i)</i>	0	1	10	11	12	25	26	...

```

node nat(i: int)
  returns (n: int)
let
  n = i fby (n + 1);
tel

```



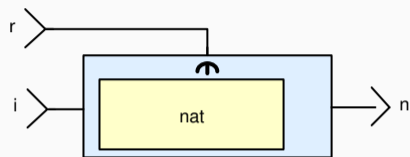
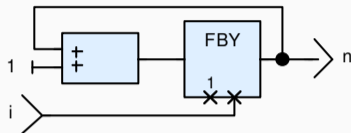
<i>r</i>	F	F	T	F	F	T	F	...
<i>i</i>	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	...
<i>nat(i)</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	...
<b>(restart nat every r)(i)</b>	0	1	10	11	12	25	26	...

Peut être implémenté dans un langage récursif d'ordre supérieur

```

node nat(i: int)
  returns (n: int)
let
  n = i fby (n + 1);
tel

```



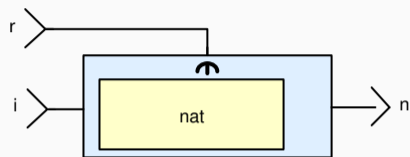
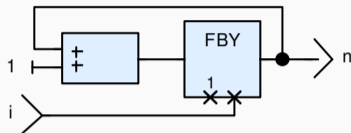
<i>r</i>	F	F	T	F	F	T	F	...
<i>i</i>	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	...
<i>nat(i)</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	...
<code>(restart nat every r)(i)</code>	0	1	10	11	12	25	26	...

Peut être implémenté dans un langage récursif d'ordre supérieur

```

node nat(i: int)
  returns (n: int)
let
  n = i fby (n + 1);
tel

```



<i>r</i>	F	F	T	F	F	T	F	...
<i>i</i>	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	...
<i>nat(i)</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	...
<b>(restart nat every r)(i)</b>	0	1	10	11	12	25	26	...

Peut être implémenté dans un langage récursif d'ordre supérieur



## EXEMPLE PLUS SIMPLE : SÉMANTIQUE INTUITIVE DU RESET MODULAIRE

$r$		F	F	T	F	F	T	F	...
$i$		0	5	10	15	20	25	30	...

`(restart nat every r)(i)` 0 1 10 11 12 25 26 ...

## EXEMPLE PLUS SIMPLE : SÉMANTIQUE INTUITIVE DU RESET MODULAIRE

$r$	F	F	T	F	F	T	F	...
$\text{count } r$	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	...
$i$	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	...

$(\text{restart nat every } r)(i)$  0 1 10 11 12 25 26 ...

# EXEMPLE PLUS SIMPLE : SÉMANTIQUE INTUITIVE DU RESET MODULAIRE

$r$	F	F	T	F	F	T	F	...
$\text{count } r$	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	...
$i$	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	...
$\text{mask}_r^0 i$	0	5						...

$(\text{restart nat every } r)(i)$  0 1 10 11 12 25 26 ...

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$\text{mask}_r^1 i$			10	15	20			...

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## Instanciation de nœud

$$\frac{\forall i, H_i \vdash e \downarrow x_{S_i} \quad \vdash f(x_S) \Downarrow y_S \quad \forall i, H_i(x) = y_{S_i}}{H \vdash x = f(e)}$$

## Instanciation de nœud

$$\frac{\forall i, H_i \vdash e \downarrow xs_i \quad \vdash f(xs) \Downarrow ys \quad \forall i, H_i(x) = ys_i}{H \vdash x = f(e)}$$

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Reset modulaire

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$$H \vdash x = (\text{restart } f \text{ every } y)(e)$$

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$$\frac{\forall i, H_i \vdash e \downarrow xS_i \quad \vdash f(xS) \Downarrow yS \quad \forall i, H_i(\mathbf{x}) = yS_i}{H \vdash \mathbf{x} = f(e)}$$

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## Reset modulaire

$$\frac{\forall i, H_i \vdash e \downarrow xs_i \quad \forall i, H_i(y) = rs_i \quad r = \text{bools-of } rs \quad \forall k, \vdash f(\text{mask}_r^k xs) \Downarrow \text{mask}_r^k ys \quad \forall i, H_i(\mathbf{x}) = ys_i}{H \vdash \mathbf{x} = (\text{restart } f \text{ every } y)(e)}$$



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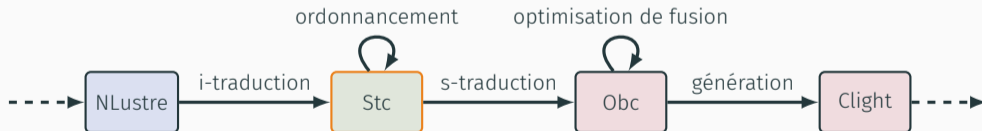
Relation universellement quantifiée : nombre non borné de contraintes

Proposer un nouveau langage intermédiaire

- Sémantique invariante par permutation
- Reset séparé
- Variables d'état et instances explicites

Proposer un nouveau langage intermédiaire

- **Sémantique invariante** par permutation
- **Reset séparé**
- Variables d'état et instances **explicités**



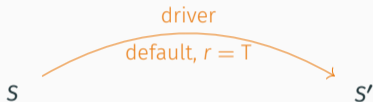
## Systeme de transitions

- États de départ  $S$ ,  
d'arrivée  $S'$
- Contraintes de transition
- État intermédiaire  $I$

## Système de transitions

- États de départ  $S$ , d'arrivée  $S'$
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```
system driver {  
  sub x: ins;
```

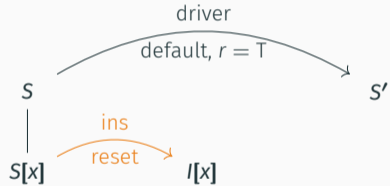


```
  transition(x0, y0, u, v: double, r: bool)  
    returns (x: double)  
    var ax: bool;  
  {  
    x, ax = ins<x>(x0, u);  
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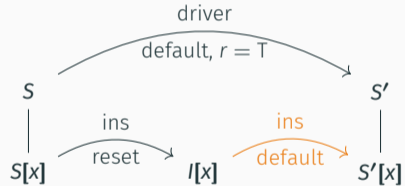
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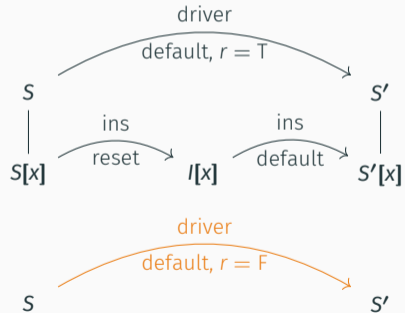
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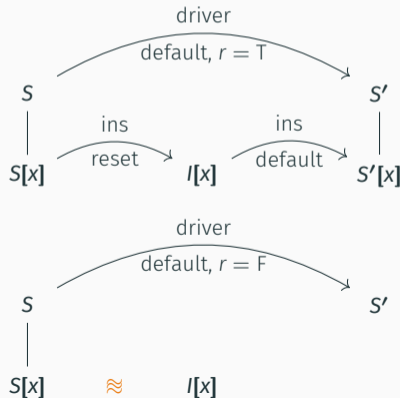




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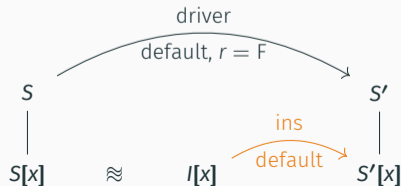
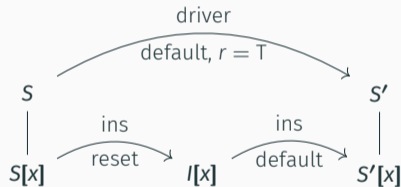
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## CompCert

Mécanisation en Coq de la syntaxe, de la sémantique et des algorithmes de compilation du langage C.

## Clight

- langage intermédiaire de CompCert
- très proche de C
- opérations de bas niveau (adresses, structures, ...)

- modèle mémoire : blocs contigus
- variables et registres
- état sémantique  $(E, L, M)$ 
  - $E$  identifiants vers adresses
  - $L$  identifiants vers valeurs
  - $M$  adresses vers octets

### Conséquences du modèle mémoire de CompCert

- *aliasing*
- alignement
- permissions
- tailles de types

### Manipulation de structures et de pointeurs

# CORRECTION : CORRESPONDANCE ENTRE OBC ET CLIGHT

## Conséquences du modèle mémoire de CompCert

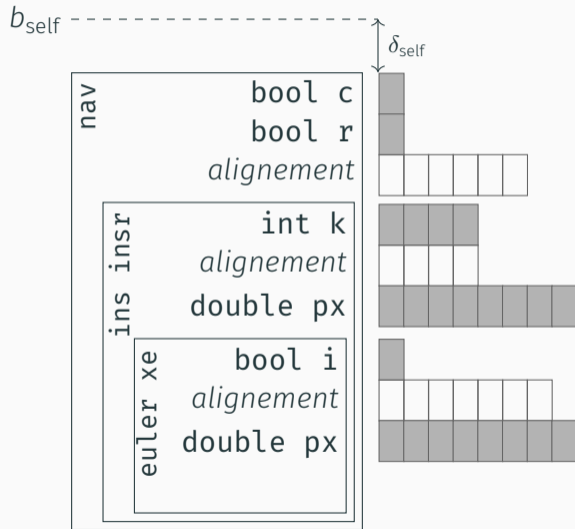
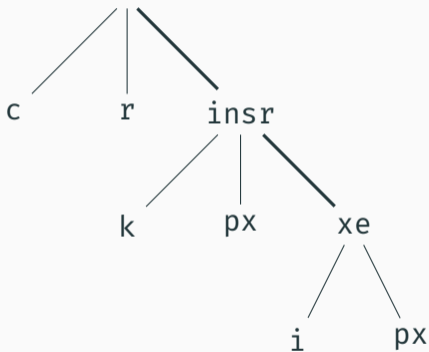
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## Manipulation de structures et de pointeurs

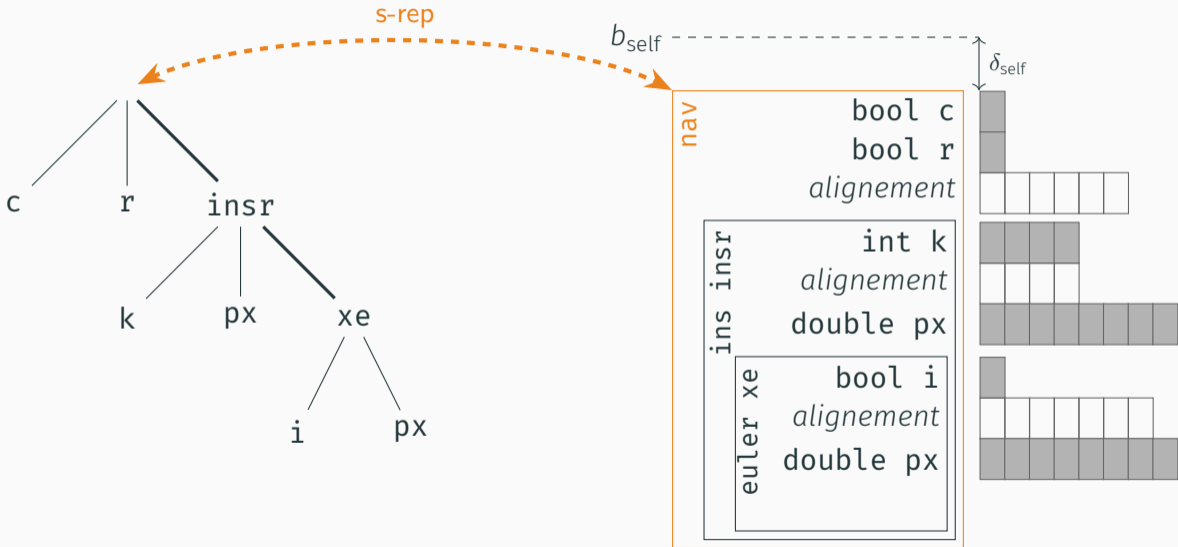
**Solution :** utiliser des assertions de Logique de Séparation

$$M \vDash P * Q$$

# PRÉDICAT DE CORRESPONDANCE D'ÉTAT

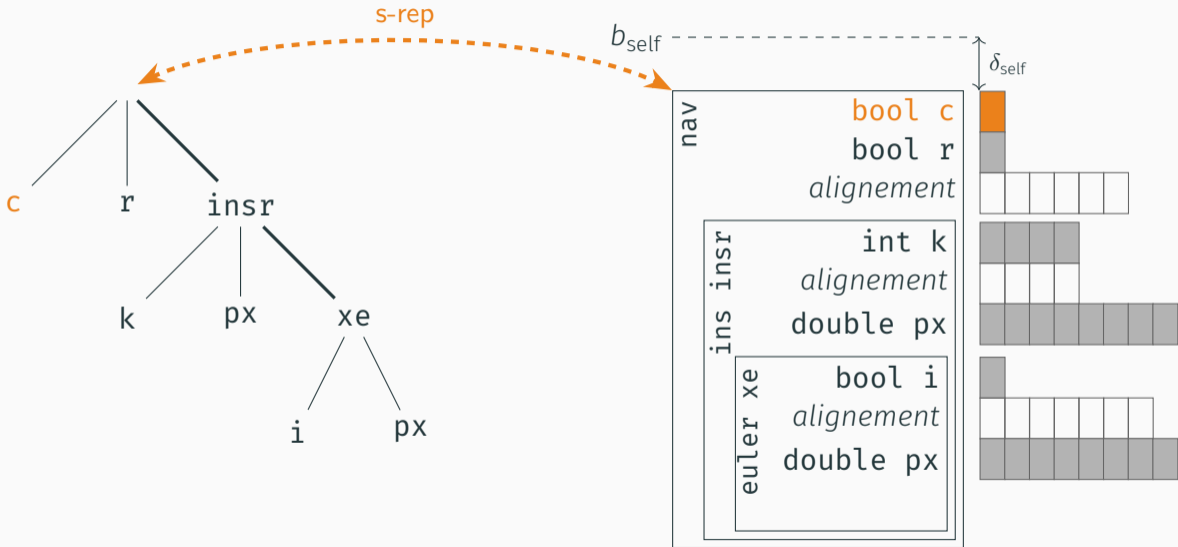


# PRÉDICAT DE CORRESPONDANCE D'ÉTAT

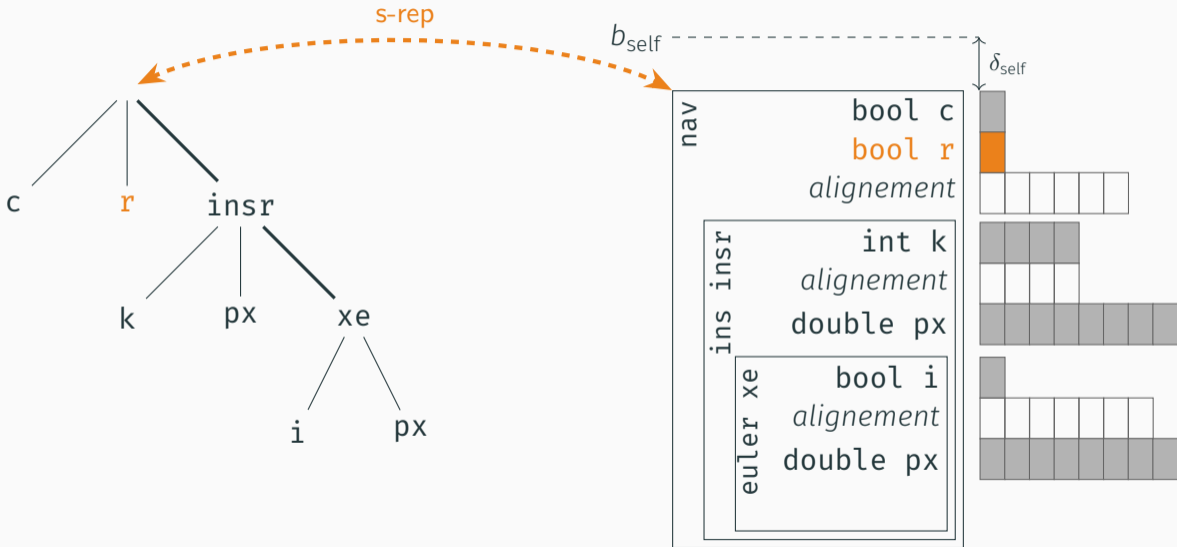




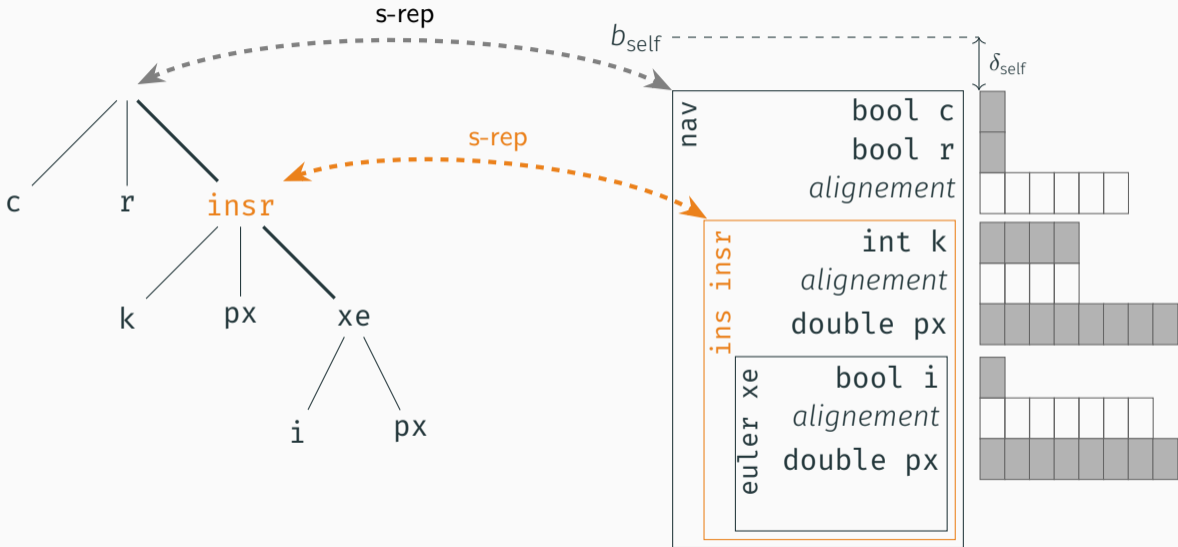
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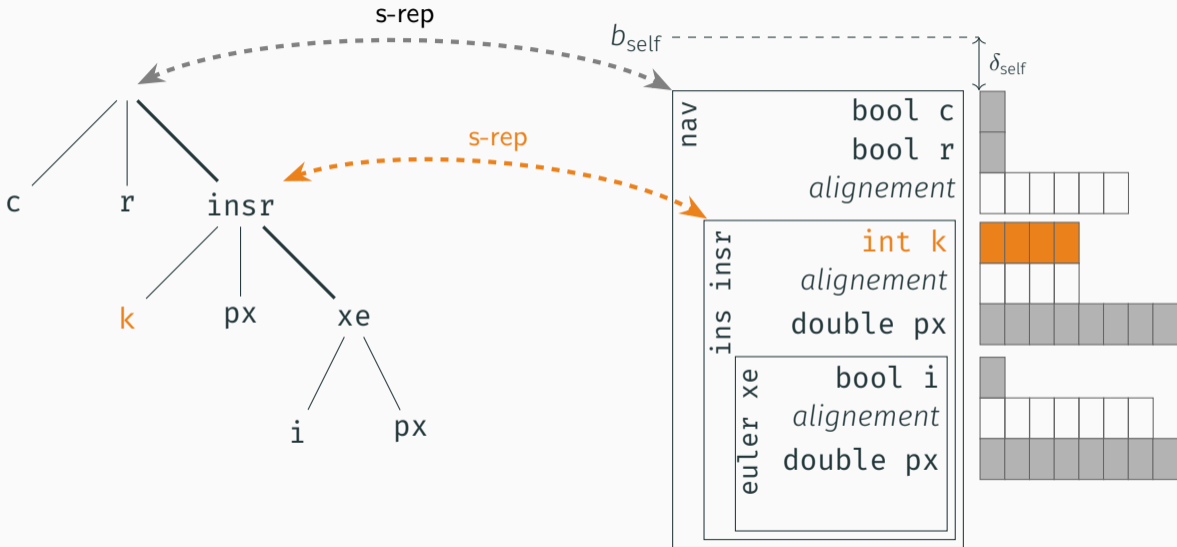
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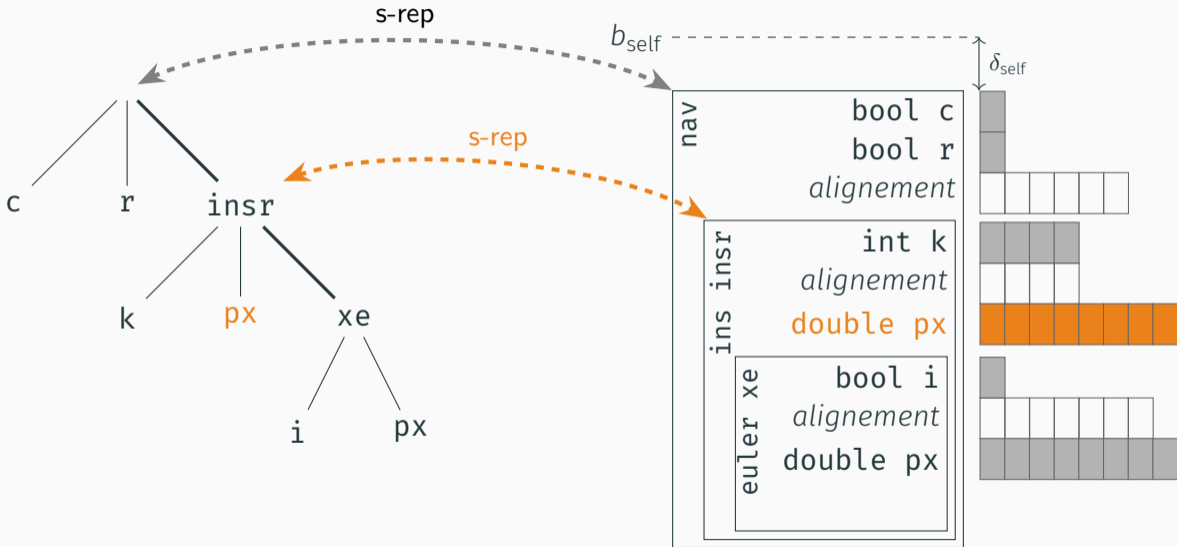
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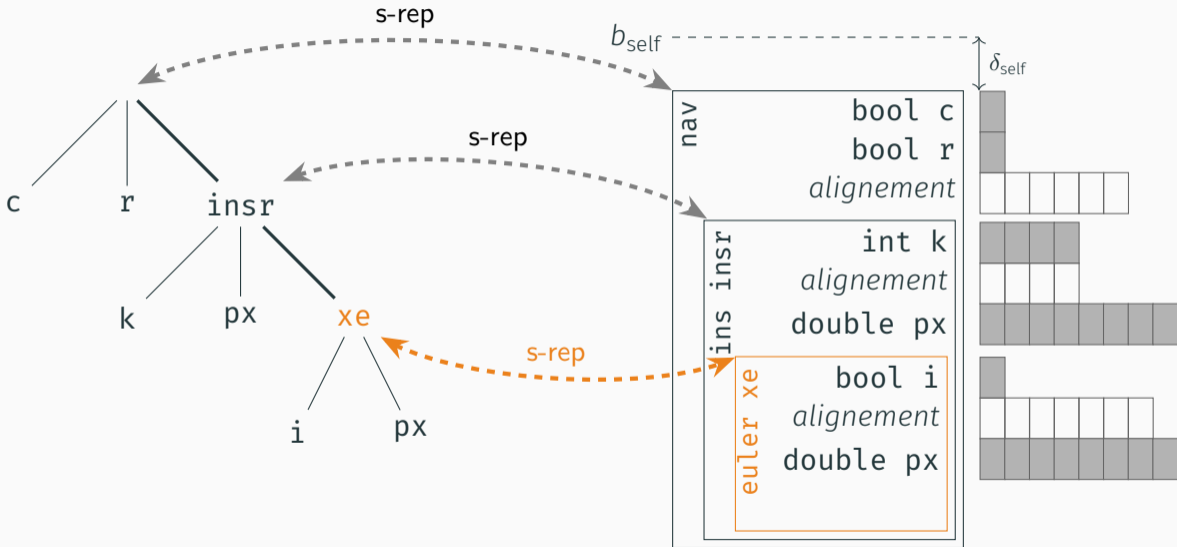
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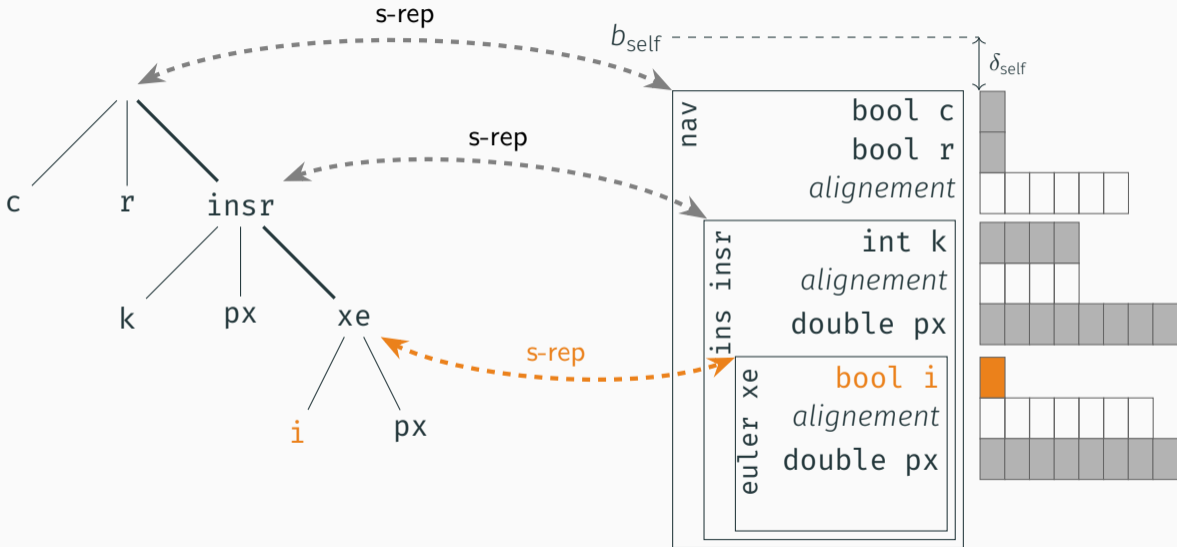
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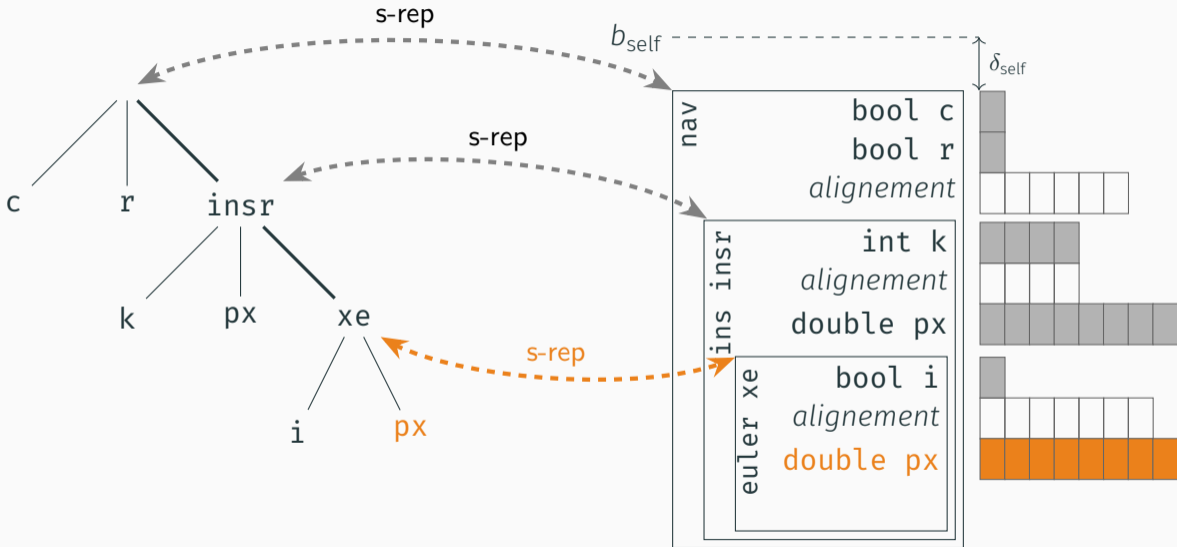
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## Théorème (correction de Vélus)

*Soient une liste de déclarations  $D$ , un nom  $f$ , deux listes de flots de valeurs  $\mathbf{xs}$  et  $\mathbf{ys}$ , un programme NLustre  $G$  et un programme Assembleur  $P$  tels que  $\text{compile } D \ f = \text{OK } (G, P)$  et  $G \vdash f(\mathbf{xs}) \Downarrow \mathbf{ys}$ , alors, il existe une trace infinie d'événements  $T$  telle que*

$$P \Downarrow_{ASM} \text{Reacts}(T) \quad \text{et} \quad \text{bisim-IO}^G \ f \ \mathbf{xs} \ \mathbf{ys} \ T$$

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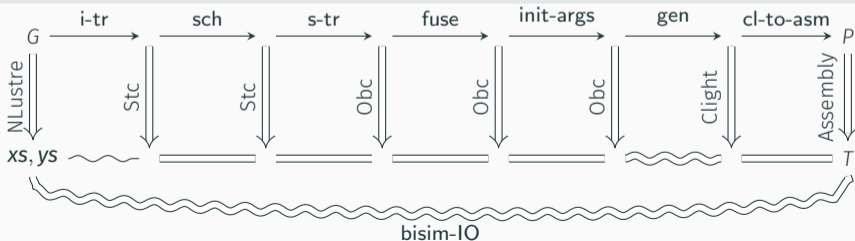
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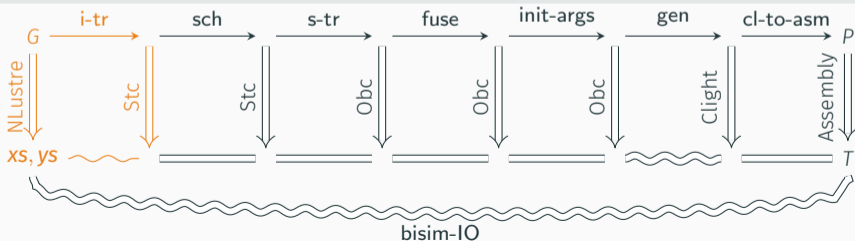


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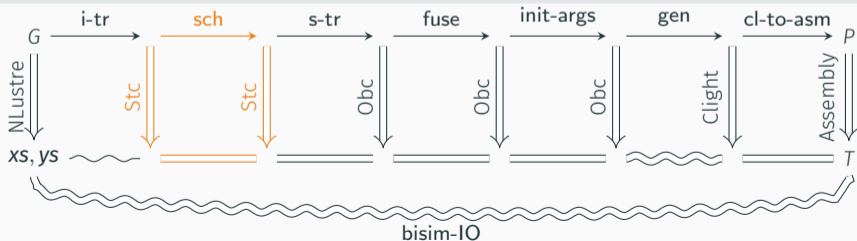


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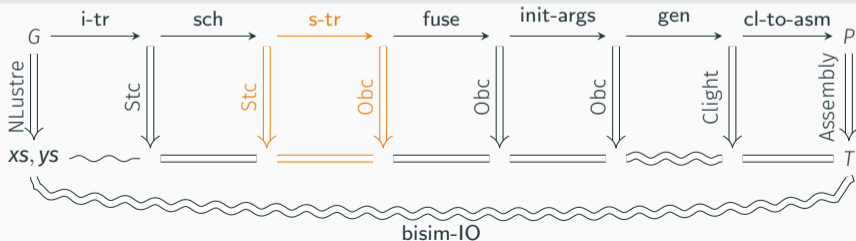


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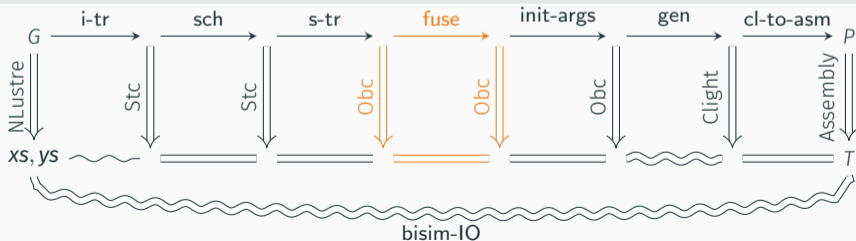


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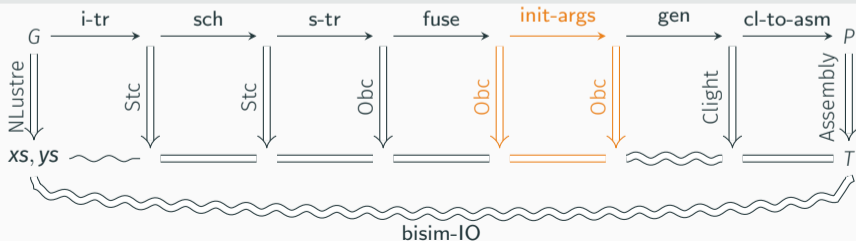


# THÉORÈME FINAL

## Théorème (correction de Vélus)

Soient une liste de déclarations  $D$ , un nom  $f$ , deux listes de flots de valeurs  $xs$  et  $ys$ , un programme NLustre  $G$  et un programme Assembleur  $P$  tels que  $\text{compile } D \ f = \text{OK } (G, P)$  et  $G \vdash f(xs) \Downarrow ys$ , alors, il existe une trace infinie d'événements  $T$  telle que

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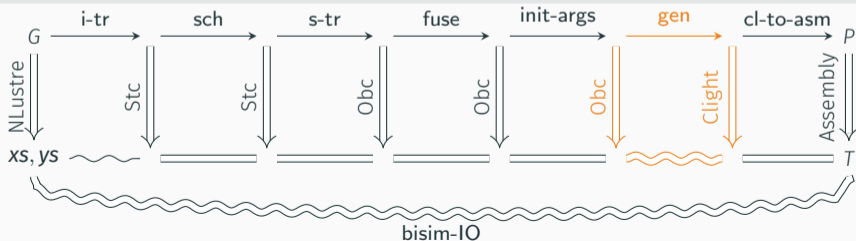


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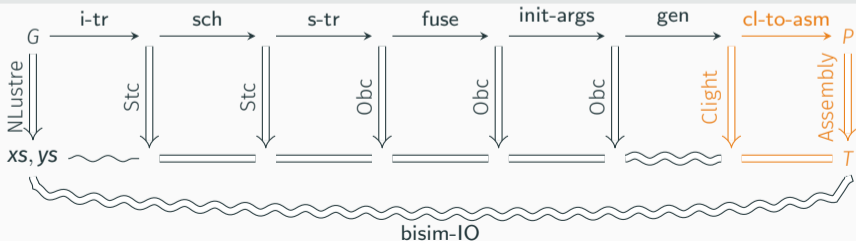


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PLDI'17

## A Formally Verified Compiler for Lustre

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### Abstract

The correct compilation of block diagram languages like Lustre, SCADE, and a discrete subset of Simulink is important since they are used to program critical embedded control software. We describe the specification and verification in an Interactive Theorem Prover of a compilation chain that treats the key aspects of Lustre: sampling, modes, and delays. Building on CompCert, we show that repeated execution of the generated assembly code faithfully implements the dataflow semantics of source programs.

We resolve two key technical challenges. The first is the change from a synchronous dataflow semantics, where programs manipulate streams of values, to an imperative one, where computations manipulate memory sequentially. The second is the verified compilation of an imperative language with encapsulated state to C code where the state is realized by nested records. We also treat a standard control optimization that abstracts unnecessary conditional statements.

CCS Concepts: • Software and its engineering → Design

### 1. Introduction

Lustre was introduced in 1987 as a programming language for embedded control and signal processing systems [13]. It gave rise to the industrial tool SCADE Suite<sup>1</sup> and can serve as a target to compile a subset of Simulink/Stateflow<sup>2</sup> to executable code [15, 61]. SCADE Suite is used to develop safety-critical applications like fly-by-wire controllers and power plant monitoring software. Several properties make Lustre-like languages suitable for such tasks: constructs for programming reactive controllers, execution in statically-bounded time and memory, a mathematically well-defined semantics based on dataflow streams [13], traceable and modular compilation schemes [8], and the practicability of automatic program verification [17, 25, 30, 35] and industrial certification. These languages allow engineers to develop and validate systems at the level of abstract block diagrams that are compiled directly to executable code.

Compilation transforms sets of equations that define streams of values into sequences of imperative instructions that manipulate the memory of a machine. Repeatedly exe-

SCOPES'18

## Towards a verified Lustre compiler with modular reset

Extended Abstract

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### ABSTRACT

This paper presents ongoing work to add a modular reset construct to a verified Lustre compiler. We present a novel formal specification for the construct and sketch our plans to integrate it into the compiler and its correctness proof.

### CCS CONCEPTS

• Software and its engineering → Semantics; Formal software verification; Compilers.

### KEYWORDS

Synchronous Languages (Lustre), Verified Compilation

### ACM Reference Format:

Timothy Bourke, Léo Brun, and Marc Pouzet. 2018. Towards a verified Lustre compiler with modular reset. Extended abstract. In *SCOPES'18: 20th International Workshop on Software and Compilers for Embedded Systems, May 28–30, 2018, Saarbrücken, Germany*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 4 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3207709.3207712>

### 1 INTRODUCTION

Lustre is a programming language for embedded control and signal processing systems [14]. Synchronous languages like Lustre allow engineers to design and validate systems at the level of abstract block diagrams and to automatically generate executable code.

Compilation transforms sets of equations defining streams of values into imperative code. We are developing a formally verified Lustre compiler called *Miser* [3] as the Coq [6] interactive theorem prover. It integrates the CompCert C compiler [5, 7] and formally guarantees that repeated executions of the generated assembly code faithfully implement the semantics of the dataflow streams.

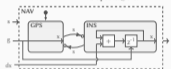


Figure 2: A graphical representation of a state machine for a simple navigation system

### 2 LUSTRE AND ITS VERIFIED COMPILER

The example in Figure 1 shows the logic of a simple navigation system, such as could be specified, for instance, in graphical tools like SCADE Suite<sup>3</sup> or Simulink<sup>2</sup>. The system takes three inputs: a data from a GPS unit, *in*, a local odometric estimate, and *is*, a boolean input that triggers mode changes. It produces an output *z* giving the current position. The system has two modes: GPS uses the external data directly and INS (Inertial Navigation System) is a fallback mode where the position is estimated by adding successive *dx* values to the external value at mode entry.

The state machine shown in the figure can be compiled into a purely dataflow program that uses a modular reset [5]. To show why the modular reset is necessary, we start by reprogramming the example in Lustre without it:

```

mode NAV, IN;
let (in, is, dx) = input;
let (z) = if (is) then IN else NAV;
let (y) = if (is) then IN else NAV;
let (z) = if (is) then IN else NAV;

```

mode NAV, IN;
let (in, is, dx) = input;
let (z) = if (is) then IN else NAV;

POPL'20

## Mechanized Semantics and Verified Compilation for a Dataflow Synchronous Language with Reset

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 MARC POUZET, Sorbonne University, École normale supérieure – PSL University, and Inria, France

Specifications based on block diagrams and state machines are used to design control software, especially in the certified development of safety-critical applications. Tools like SCADE Suite and Simulink/Stateflow are equipped with compilers that translate such specifications into executable code. They provide programming languages for composing functions over streams as typified by Dataflow Synchronous Languages like Lustre.

Recent work builds on CompCert to specify and verify a compiler for the core of Lustre in the Coq Interactive Theorem Prover. It formally links the stream-based semantics of the source language to the sequential memory manipulations of generated assembly code. We extend this work to treat a primitive for resetting subsystems. Our contributions include new semantic rules that are suitable for mechanized reasoning, a novel intermediate language for generating optimized code, and proofs of correctness for the associated compilation passes.

CCS Concepts: • Software and its engineering → Formal language definitions; Software verification; Compilers; • Computer systems organization → Embedded software.

Additional Key Words and Phrases: stream languages, verified compilation, interactive theorem proving

### ACM Reference Format:

Timothy Bourke, Léo Brun, and Marc Pouzet. 2020. Mechanized Semantics and Verified Compilation for a Dataflow Synchronous Language with Reset. *Proc. ACM Program. Lang.* 4, POPL, Article 44 (January 2020), 29 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3371112>

### 1 INTRODUCTION

Block-diagram tools like SCADE Suite<sup>1</sup> and Simulink<sup>2</sup> are used to design control software. At their core are dataflow languages: operators apply point-wise to streams, state is encoded by unit delays, and subsystems are abstracted as stream functions. The Lustre synchronous language [Cas et al. 1987] epitomizes these ideas, but more sophisticated applications require more sophisticated constructs like state machines. State machines can be compiled into primitive constructs [Colgan

1<sup>re</sup> version de Vélus  
 passe Obc vers Clight

Sémantique formelle du reset

2<sup>e</sup> version de Vélus  
 Stc et compilation du reset

## Résumé

- Un compilateur vérifié Lustre vers Assembleur
- Une seule règle sémantique pour le *reset*
- Un langage de systèmes de transitions intermédiaire : Stc



[velus.inria.fr](http://velus.inria.fr)  
[github.com/INRIA/velus](https://github.com/INRIA/velus)

## Futur

- Normalisation (fait!)
- Machines à états (en cours!)
- *Raffinement*
- Optimisations

## Perspectives et discussion

- 42 000 loc et 3% de code fonctionnel
- Extensibilité
- Maintenance
- Axiomes
- Applicabilité industrielle

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