

به نام خدا

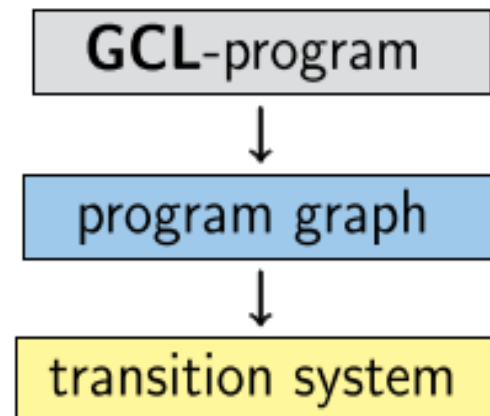


روش‌های رسمی در مهندسی نرم‌افزار

مرجان عظیمی
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Guarded Command Language(GCL)

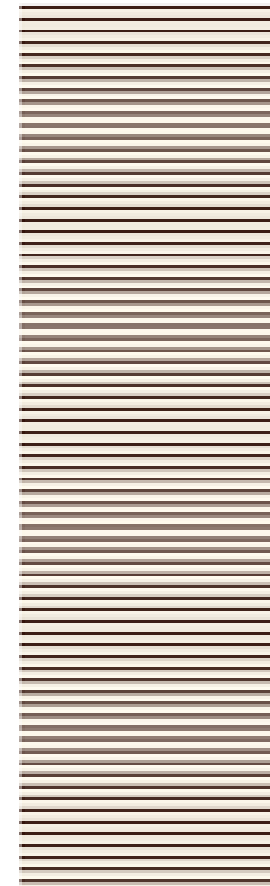
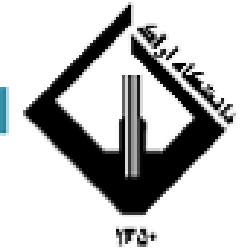
- توسط دایکسترا معرفی شده است.
- یک زبان مدلسازی تقریبا سطح بالاست.



Guarded Command Language(GCL)

guarded command $g \Rightarrow stmt \leftarrow$ enabled if g is true

g : guard, i.e., Boolean condition
on the program variables
 $stmt$: statement



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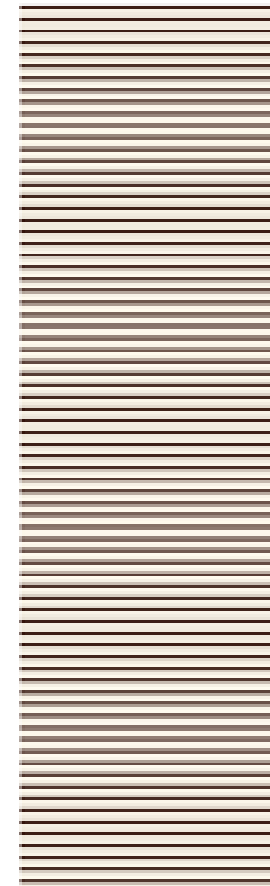
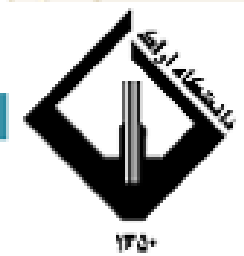
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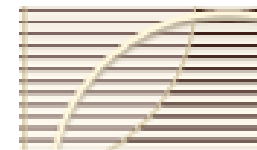
conditional command:

IF $:: g \Rightarrow stmt_1$
 $:: \neg g \Rightarrow stmt_2$
FI $\leftarrow$ IF g THEN $stmt_1$
ELSE $stmt_2$
FI

برنامه GCL برای ماشین نوشابه

uses two variables *#sprite*, *#coke* $\in \{0, 1, \dots, max\}$
for the number of available drinks (sprite or coke)



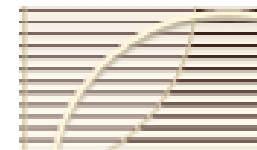


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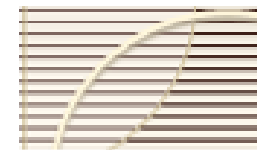
uses the following actions:

	enabled	effect
get_coke	if $\#coke > 0$	$\#coke := \#coke - 1$
get_sprite	if $\#sprite > 0$	$\#sprite := \#sprite - 1$
refill	any time	$\#sprite := max$ $\#coke := max$
insert_coin	any time	no effect on variables
return_coin	if machine is empty and user has entered a coin (no effect on variables)	



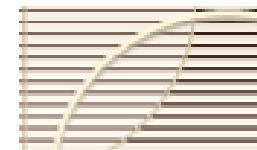
برنامه GCL برای ماشین نوشابه

```
DO :: true  $\Rightarrow$  insert_coin;  
    IF :: #sprite = #coke = 0  $\Rightarrow$  return_coin  
  
        :: #coke > 0  $\Rightarrow$  #coke := #coke - 1  
  
        :: #sprite > 0  $\Rightarrow$  #sprite := #sprite - 1  
  
    FI  
    :: true  $\Rightarrow$  #sprite := max; #coke := max  
OD
```



برنامه GCL برای ماشین نوشابه

```
DO :: true  $\Rightarrow$  insert_coin; (* user inserts a coin *)
    IF :: #sprite = #coke = 0  $\Rightarrow$  return_coin
        (* no beverage available *)
        :: #coke > 0  $\Rightarrow$  #coke := #coke - 1
            (* user selects coke *)
        :: #sprite > 0  $\Rightarrow$  #sprite := #sprite - 1
            (* user selects sprite *)
    FI
    :: true  $\Rightarrow$  #sprite := max; #coke := max
        (* refilling of the machine *)
OD
```



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برنامه GCL برای ماشین نوشابه

DO :: true $\Rightarrow$ insert_coin;

IF :: #sprite = #coke = 0 $\Rightarrow$ return_coin

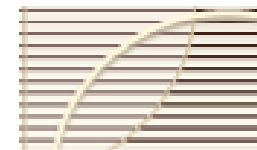
:: #coke > 0 $\Rightarrow$ get_coke

:: #sprite > 0 $\Rightarrow$ get_sprite

FI

:: true $\Rightarrow$ refill

OD

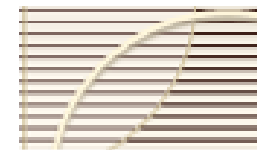


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    :: true  $\Rightarrow$  refill
```

... yields a program graph with

- two variables #sprite, #coke $\in \{0, 1, \dots, max\}$

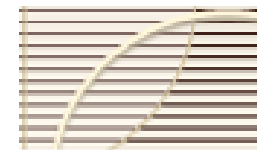


برنامه GCL برای ماشین نوشابه

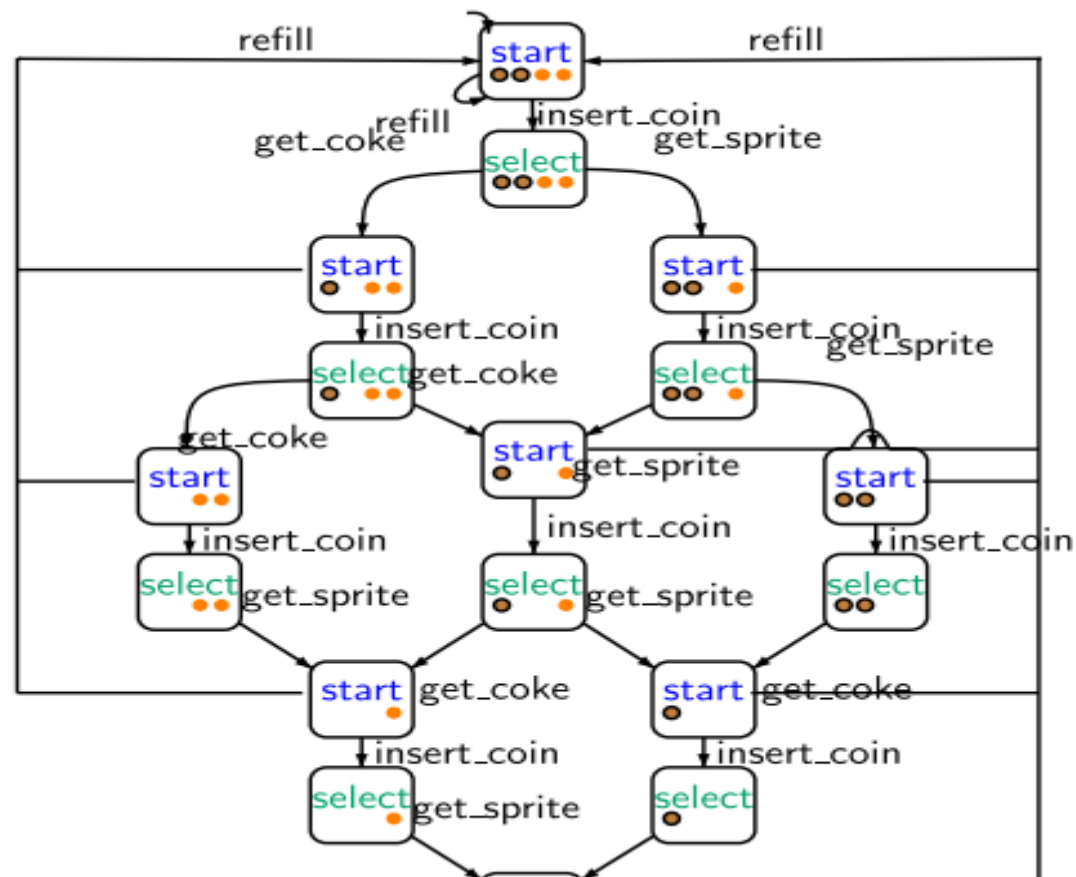
```
start → DO :: true ⇒ insert_coin;  
select → IF :: #sprite = #coke = 0  
           ⇒ return_coin  
           :: #coke > 0 ⇒ get_coke  
           :: #sprite > 0 ⇒ get_sprite  
           FI  
           OD :: true ⇒ refill
```

... yields a program graph with

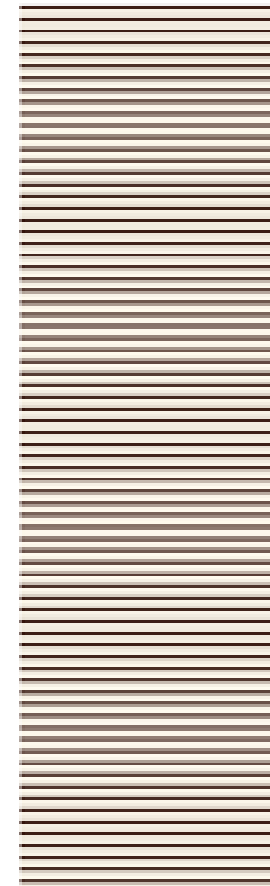
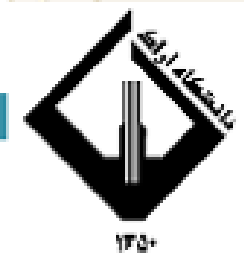
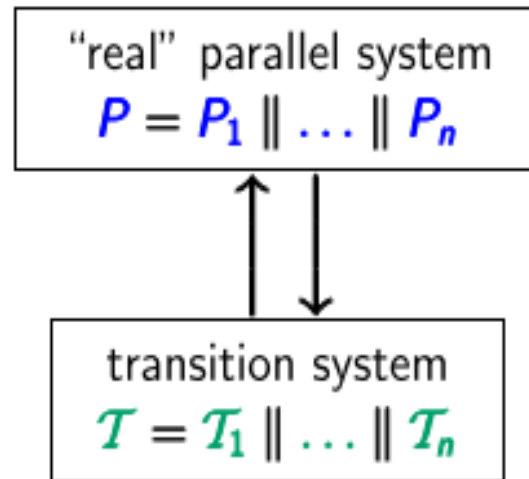
- two variables *#sprite*, *#coke* $\in \{0, 1, \dots, max\}$
- two locations *start* and *select*



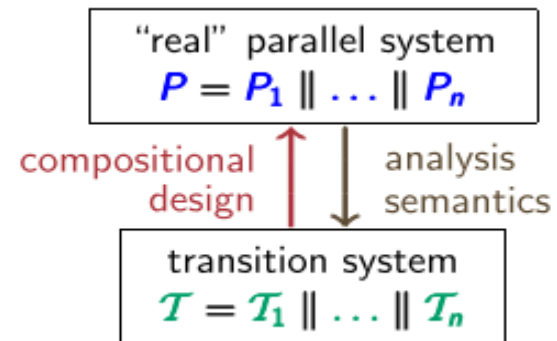
برنامه GCL برای ماشین نوشابه



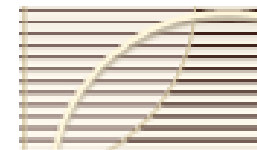
موازی سازی و همروندی



عملگر interleaving برای سیستم گذار



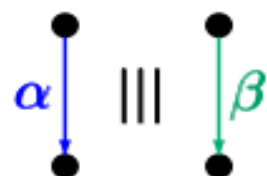
هدف: مدل سازی اجرای موازی فرآیندها با TS یا PG است.



عملگر interleaving برای سیستم گذار

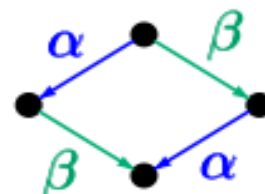
- کارهای غیر وابسته در سیستم گذار با interleaving پیاده‌سازی می‌شوند.
- Interleaving توسط انتخاب غیر قطعی مدل‌سازی می‌شود.

$$\text{effect}(\alpha ||| \beta) = \text{effect}(\alpha; \beta; \alpha)$$



parallel execution
of α and β on
two processors

$\cong$

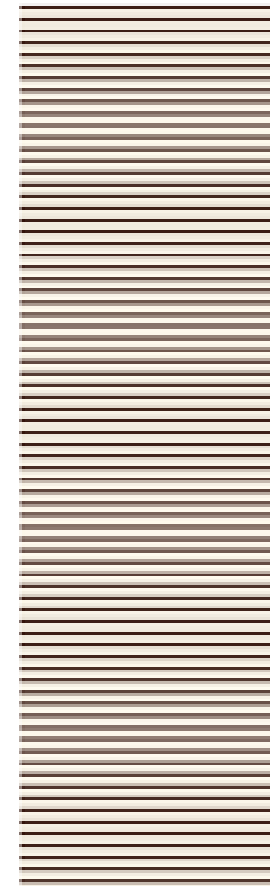


serial execution on
a *single processor*
in arbitrary order

عملگر interleaving برای سیستم گذار

$$\mathcal{T}_1 = (S_1, Act_1, \longrightarrow_1, S_{0,1}, AP_1, L_1)$$

$$\mathcal{T}_2 = (S_2, Act_2, \longrightarrow_2, S_{0,2}, AP_2, L_2)$$



عملگر interleaving برای سیستم گذار

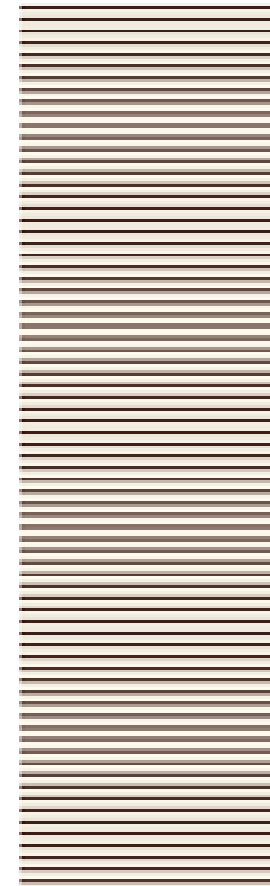
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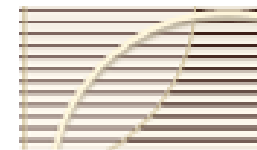
$$\mathcal{T}_2 = (S_2, Act_2, \longrightarrow_2, S_{0,2}, AP_2, L_2)$$

The transition system $\mathcal{T}_1 ||| \mathcal{T}_2$ is defined by:

$$\mathcal{T}_1 ||| \mathcal{T}_2 = (S_1 \times S_2, Act_1 \cup Act_2, \longrightarrow, S_{0,1} \times S_{0,2}, AP, L)$$

where the transition relation $\longrightarrow$ is given by:





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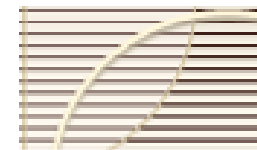
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$$\frac{s_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha}_1 s'_1}{\langle s_1, s_2 \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha} \langle s'_1, s_2 \rangle} \quad \frac{s_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha}_2 s'_2}{\langle s_1, s_2 \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha} \langle s_1, s'_2 \rangle}$$



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atomic propositions: $AP = AP_1 \uplus AP_2$

labeling function: $L(\langle s_1, s_2 \rangle) = L_1(s_1) \cup L_2(s_2)$

SOS-notation (structured operational semantics)

just a simple notation for operational semantics

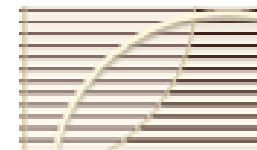
premise
conclusion

E.g., “the relation $\longrightarrow$ is given by ...”

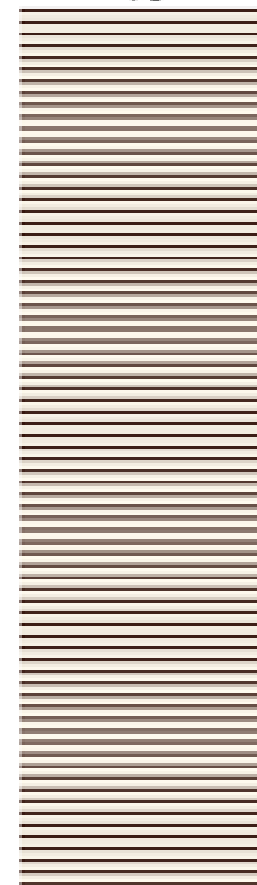
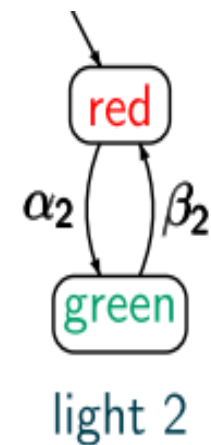
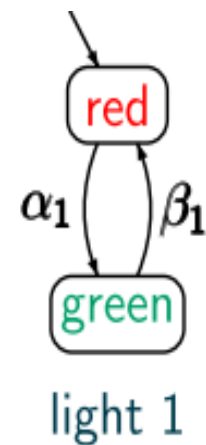
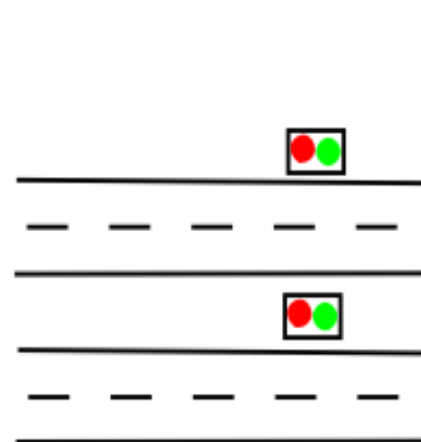
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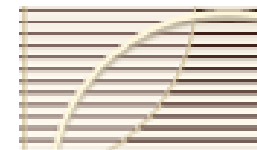
means that $\longrightarrow$ is the **smallest relation** such that:

- (1) If $s_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha}_1 s'_1$, then $\langle s_1, s_2 \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha} \langle s'_1, s_2 \rangle$
- (2) If $s_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha}_2 s'_2$, then $\langle s_1, s_2 \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha} \langle s_1, s'_2 \rangle$

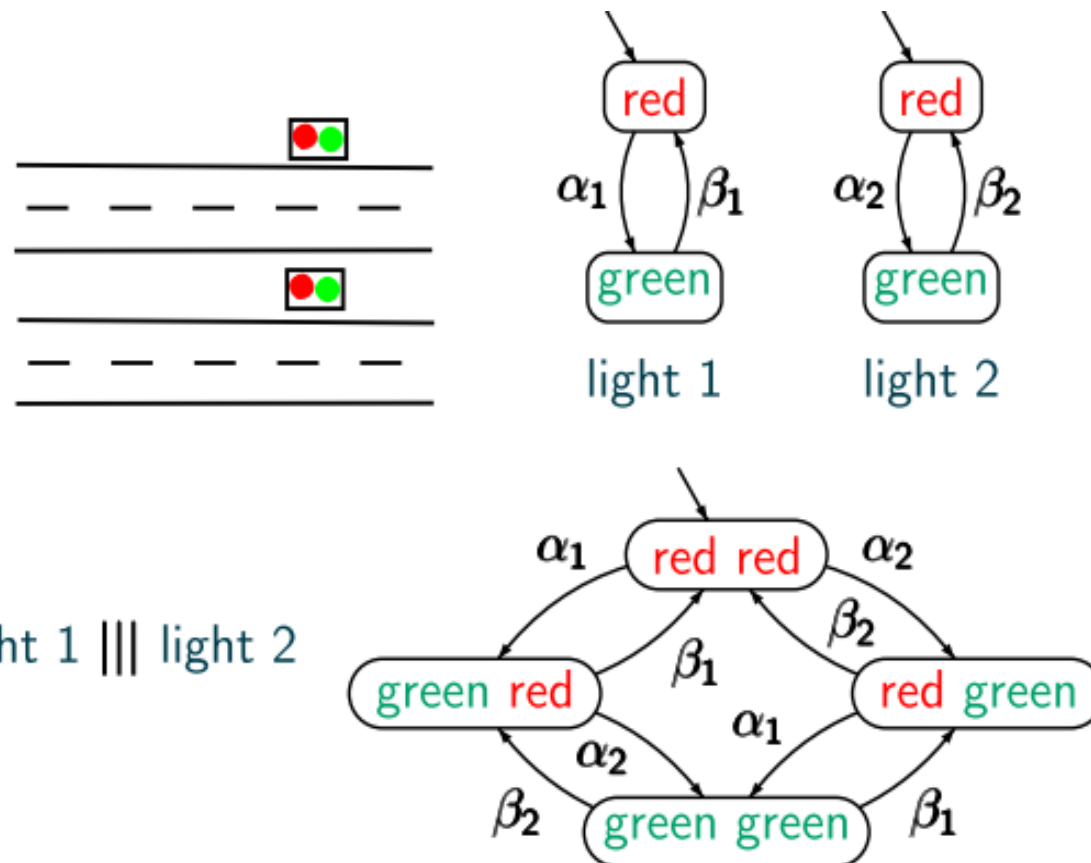


مثال چراغ راهنما برای خیابان غیر متقاطع





مثال چراغ راهنما برای خیابان غیر متقاطع

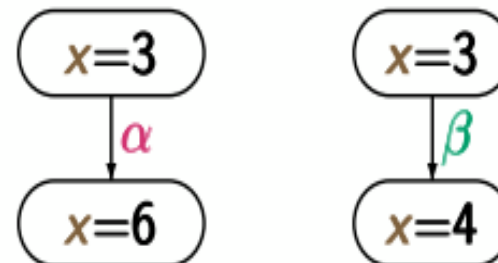


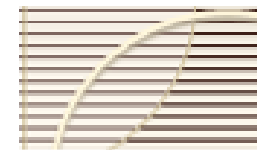
فرآیندهای وابسته



dependent actions $\alpha \hat{=} x := 2x$ and $\beta \hat{=} x := x + 1$

representations in
transition systems



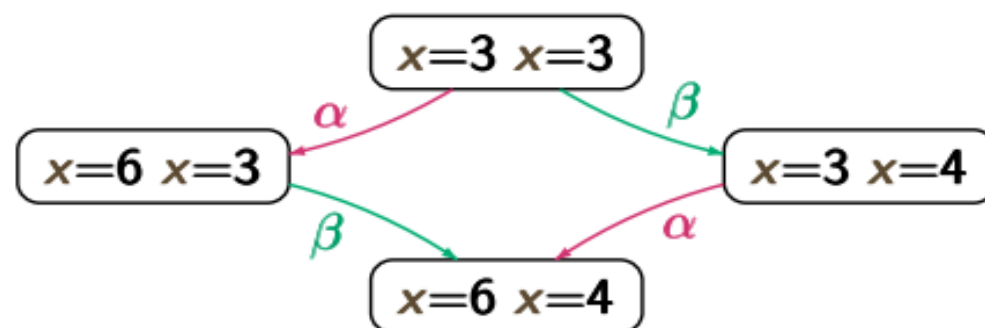


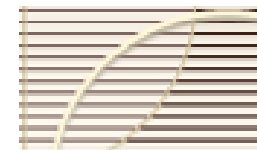
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interleaving operator $|||$



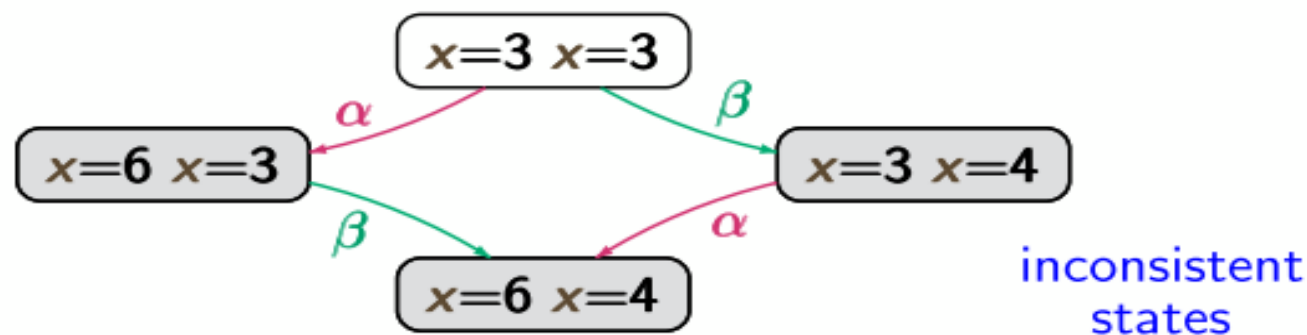


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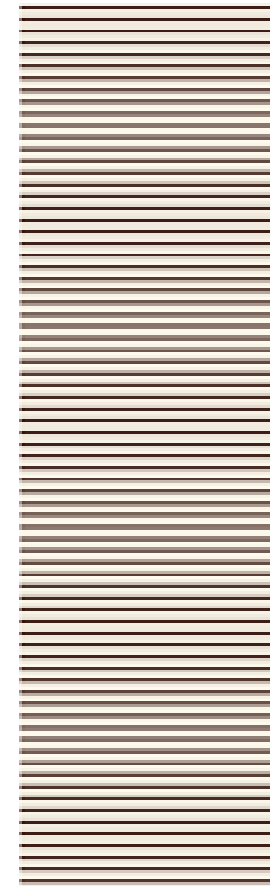


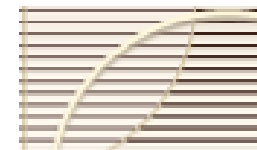
interleaving operator $|||$ for transition systems “fails”



Interleaving for program graph

- برای مدلسازی سیستم‌های موازی که زیر برنامه‌هایش از متغیر مشترک استفاده می‌کنند، استفاده می‌شود.





Interleaving for program graph

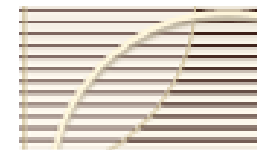
program graph $\mathcal{P}_1$
 $(Loc_1, \dots, \hookrightarrow_1, \dots)$

program graph $\mathcal{P}_2$
 $(Loc_2, \dots, \hookrightarrow_2, \dots)$

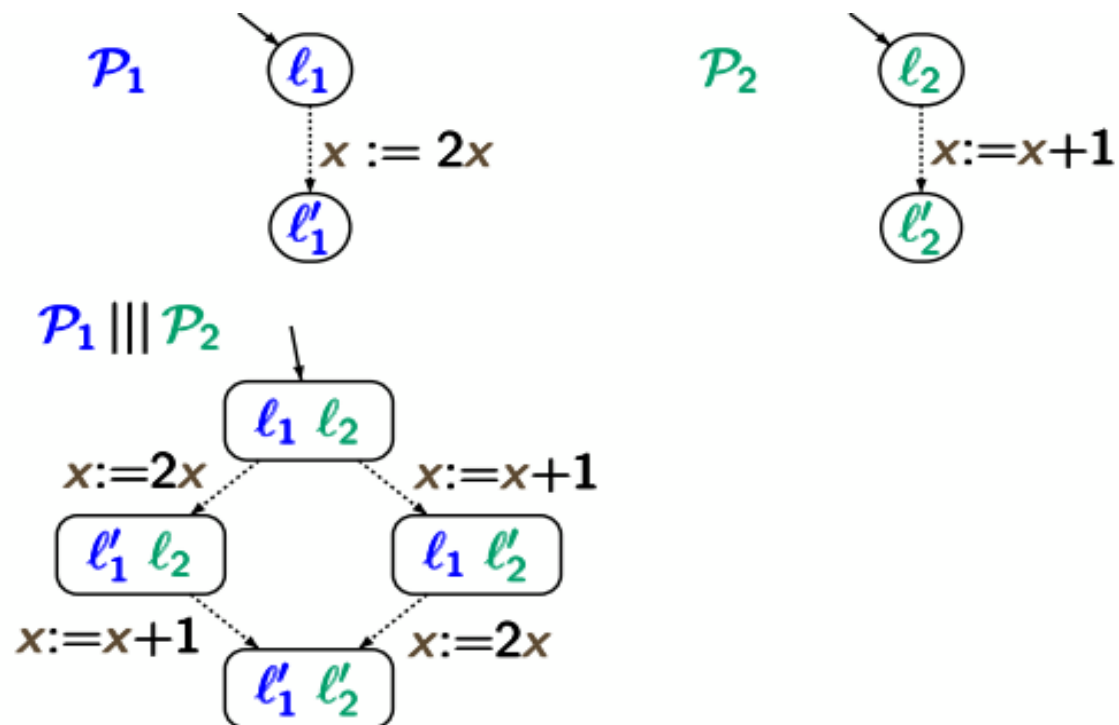
interleaving operator

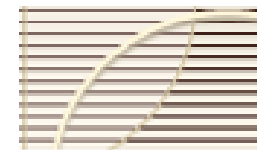
$$\mathcal{P}_1 ||| \mathcal{P}_2 = (Loc_1 \times Loc_2, \dots, \hookrightarrow, \dots)$$

$$\frac{l_1 \xrightarrow[g:\alpha]{}_1 l'_1}{\langle l_1, l_2 \rangle \xrightarrow[g:\alpha]{} \langle l'_1, l_2 \rangle} \quad \frac{l_2 \xrightarrow[g:\alpha]{}_2 l'_2}{\langle l_1, l_2 \rangle \xrightarrow[g:\alpha]{} \langle l_1, l'_2 \rangle}$$

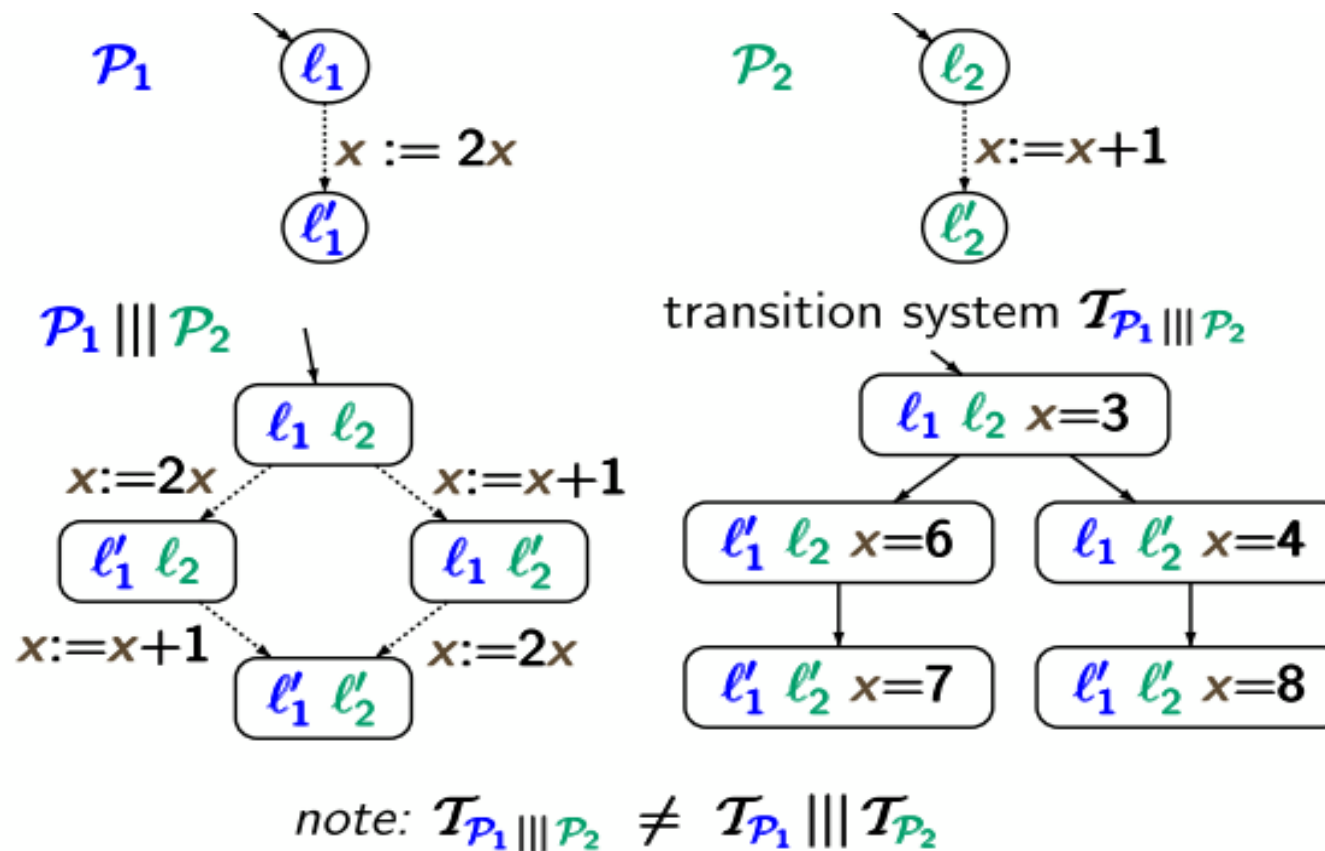


Interleaving for program graph

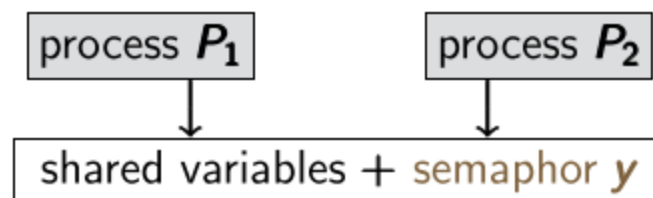




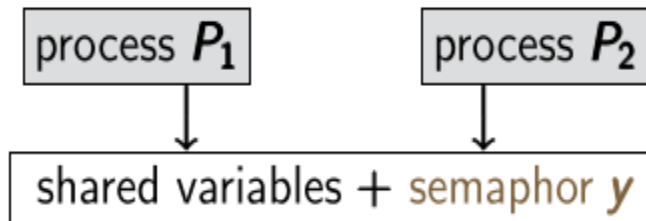
Interleaving for program graph



Mutual exclusion with semaphore



Mutual exclusion with semaphore

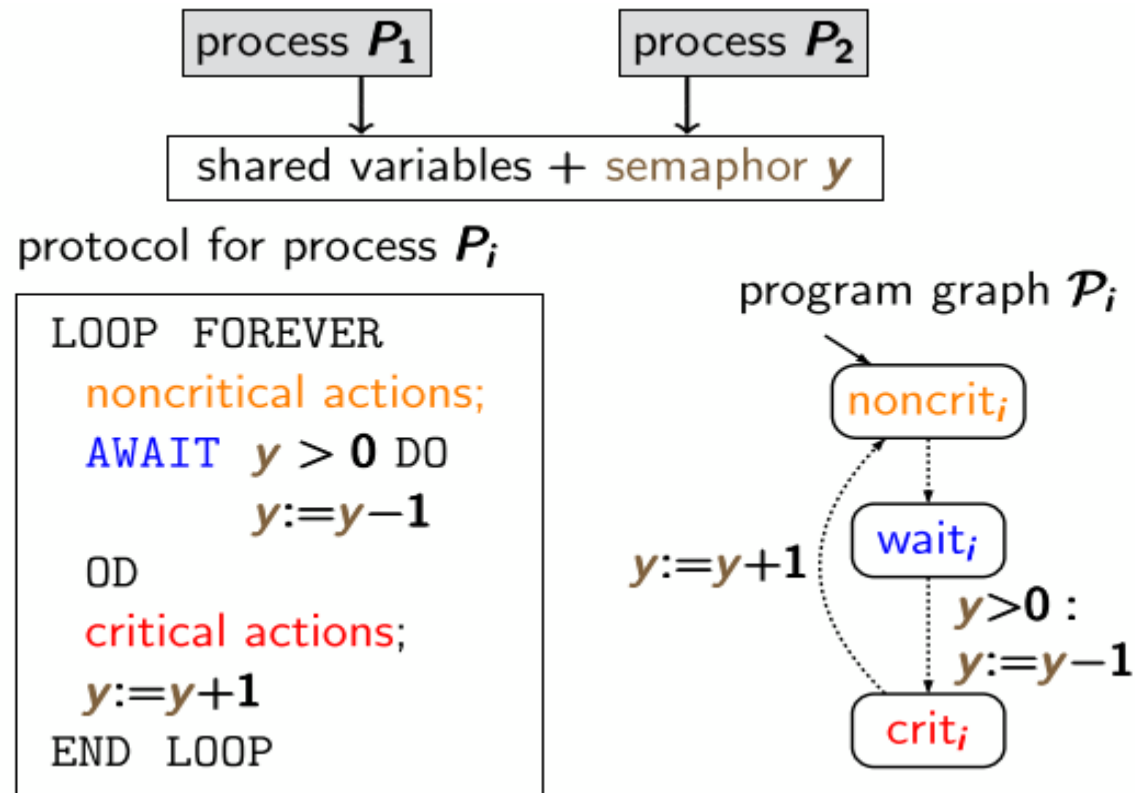


protocol for process P_i

```
LOOP FOREVER
  noncritical actions;
  AWAIT  $y > 0$  DO
     $y := y - 1$ 
  OD
  critical actions;
   $y := y + 1$ 
END LOOP
```

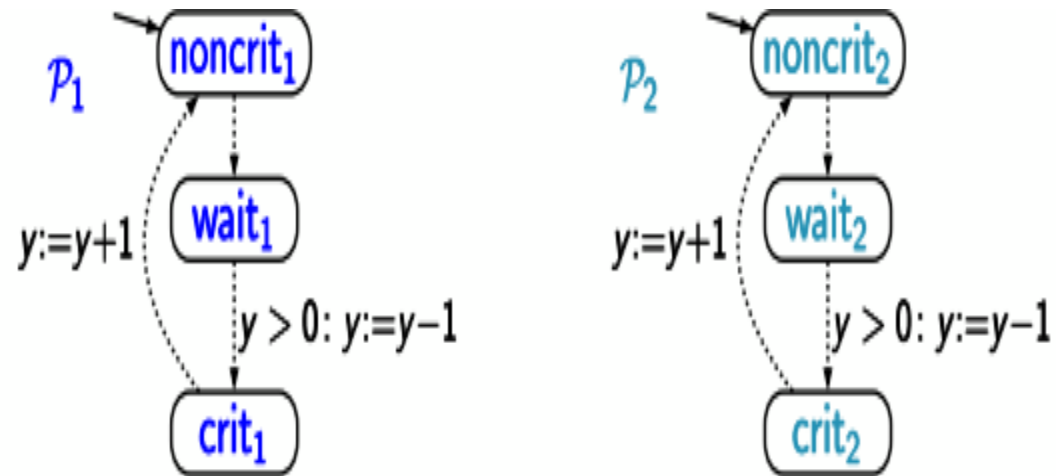
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Mutual exclusion with semaphore

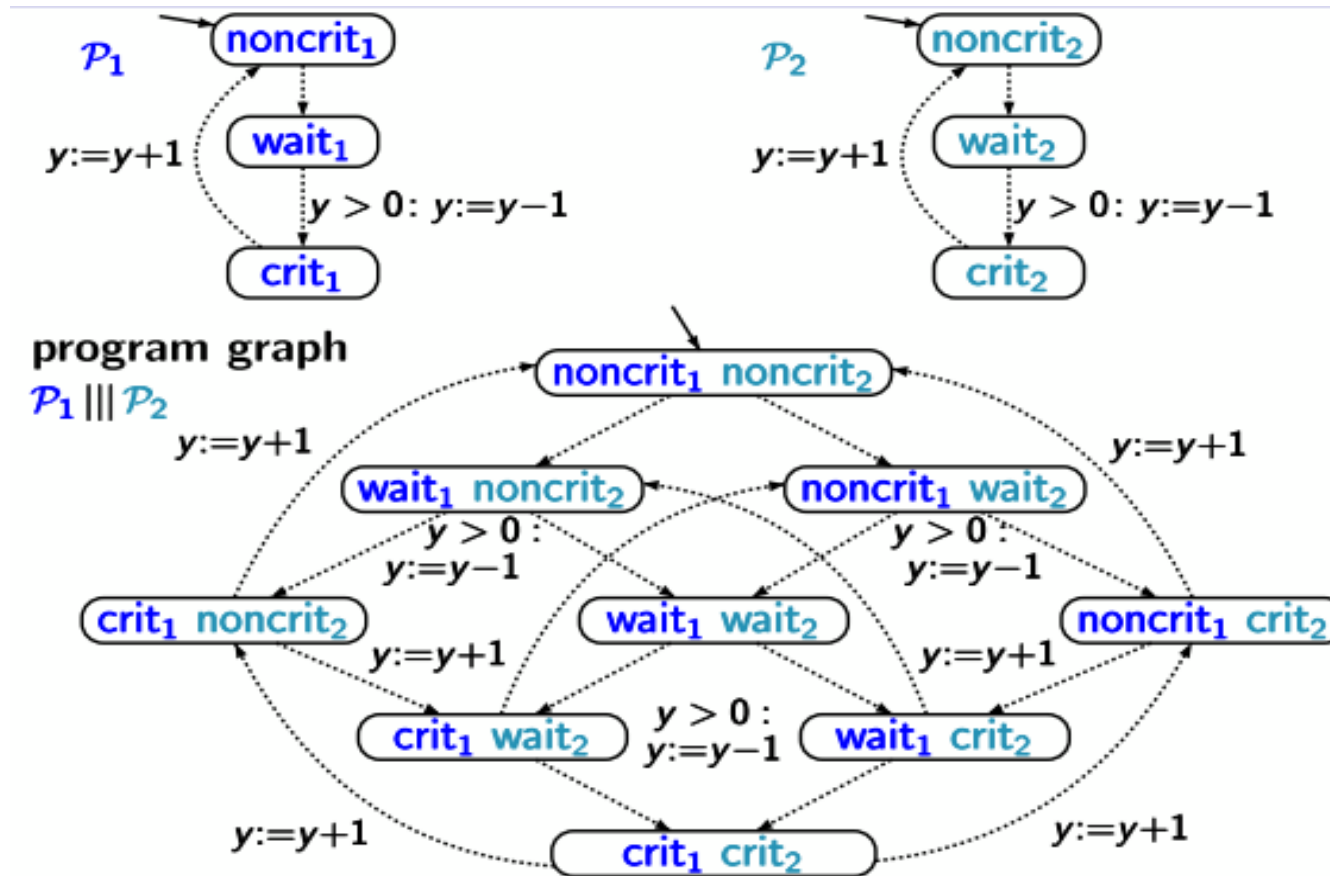


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Mutual exclusion with semaphore

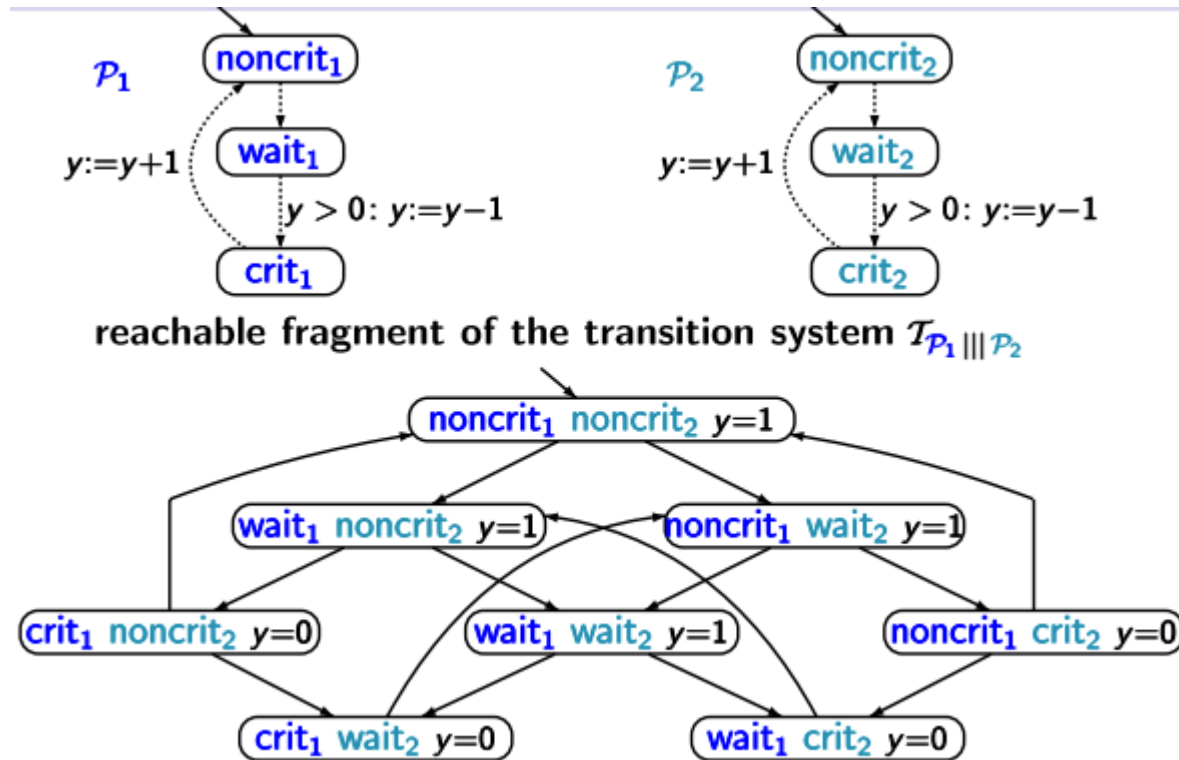


Mutual exclusion with semaphore

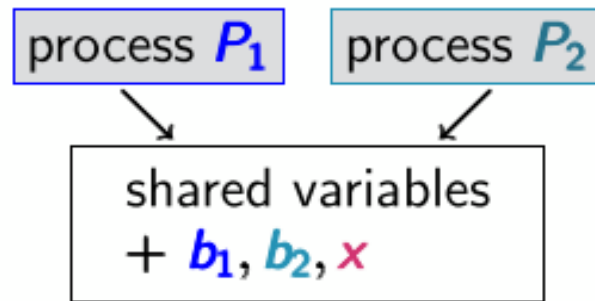


32 / 145

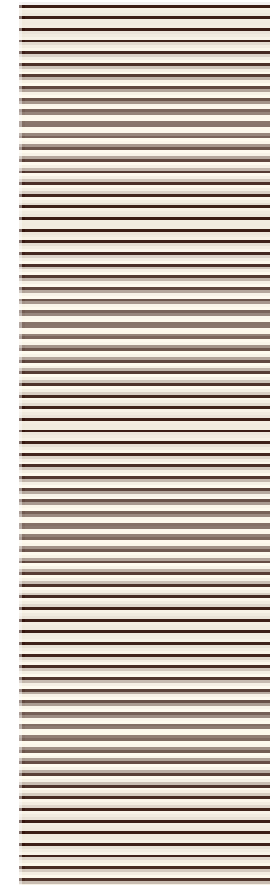
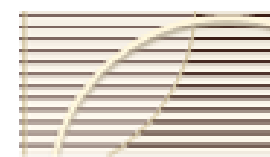
TS for Mutual Exclusion with Semaphore



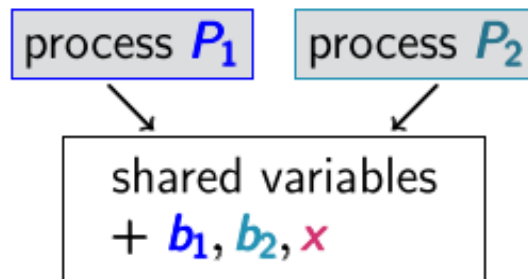
Peterson Algorithm for mutual exclusion



b_1, b_2 Boolean variables, $x \in \{1, 2\}$



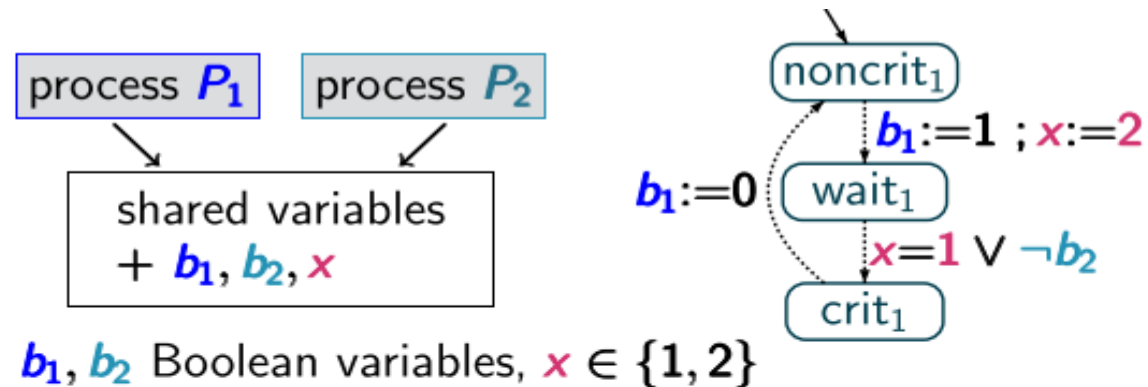
Peterson Algorithm for mutual exclusion



b_1, b_2 Boolean variables, $x \in \{1, 2\}$

```
LOOP FOREVER (* protocol for  $P_1$  *)  
  noncritical actions;  
   $b_1 := 1$  ;  $x := 2$ ;  
  AWAIT  $x = 1 \vee \neg b_2$  DO critical section OD  
   $b_1 := 0$   
END LOOP
```

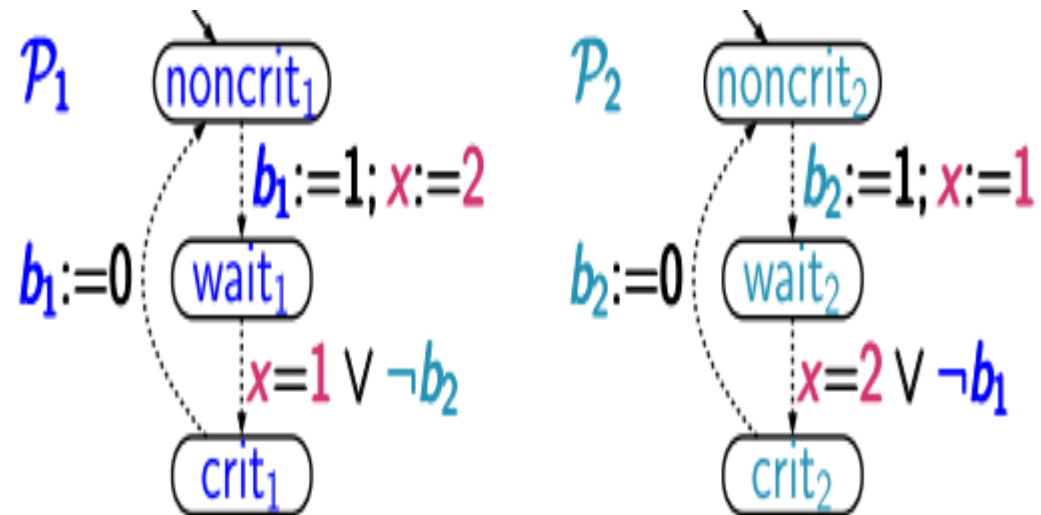
Peterson Algorithm for mutual exclusion



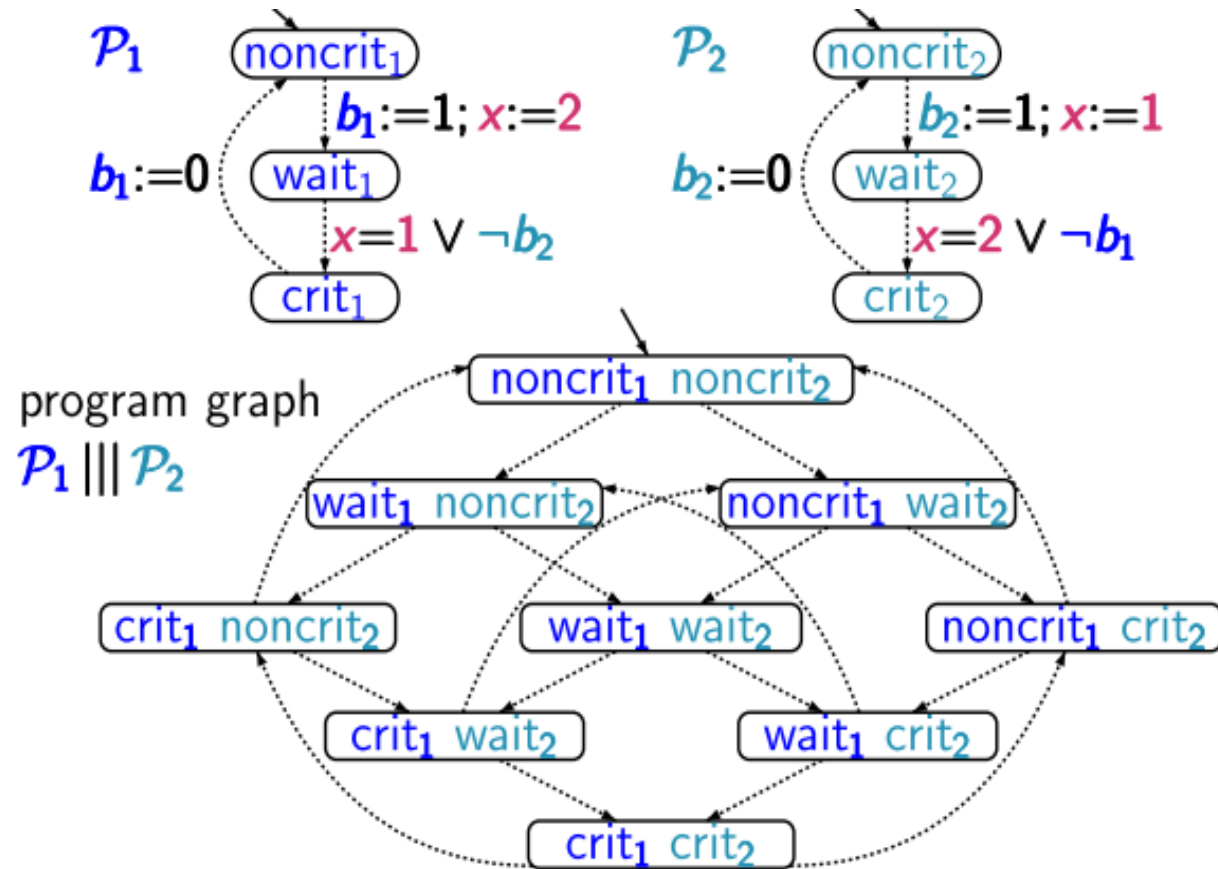
```

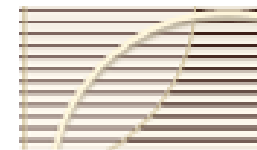
LOOP FOREVER                                (* protocol for  $P_1$  *)
  noncritical actions;
   $b_1 := 1 ; x := 2$ ;
  AWAIT  $x = 1 \vee \neg b_2$  DO critical section OD
   $b_1 := 0$ 
END LOOP
    
```

Program Graph for Peterson Algorithm



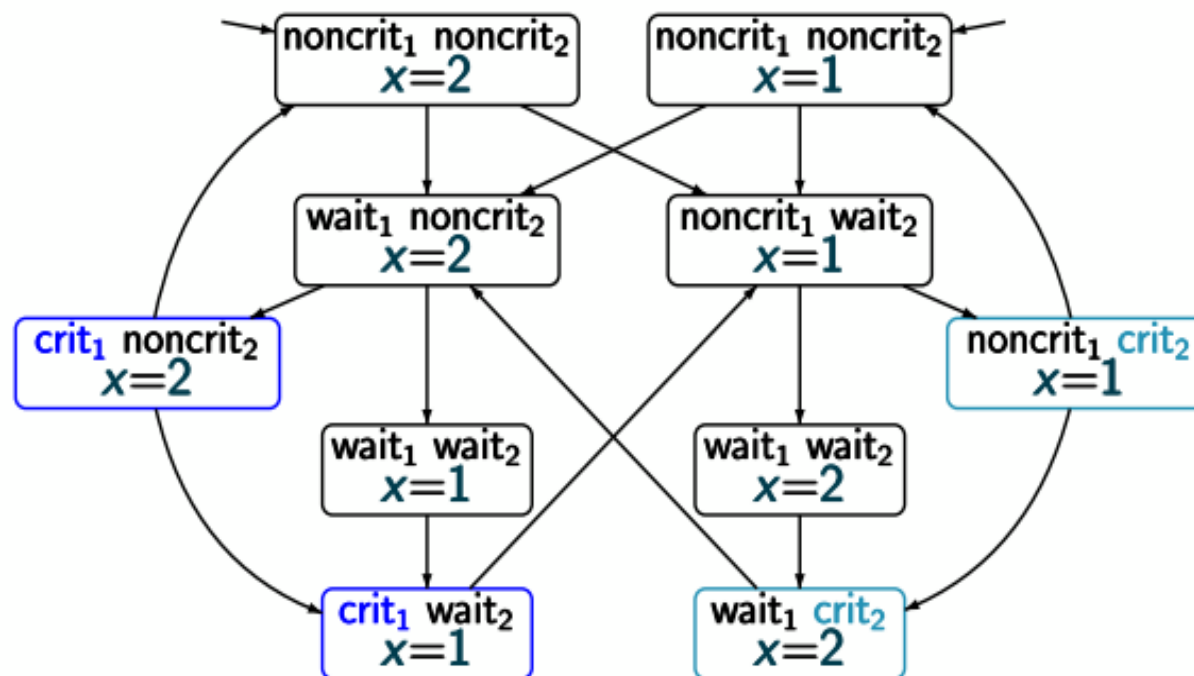
Program Graph for Peterson Algorithm

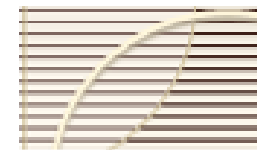




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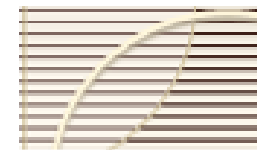
TS for the Peterson Algorithm





Handshaking

- مکانیزمی که فرآیندهای همروند از طریق آن با یکدیگر تعامل دارند.
- فرآیندهایی که می‌خواهند با هم تعامل داشته باشند، باید در مد همگام‌سازی باشند.
- یک مجموعه عملگر H تحت عنوان handshake action در نظر گرفته می‌شود. تمام عملگرهای خارج از H مستقل از یکدیگر می‌باشند.



Handshaking(synchronous message passing)

$\mathcal{T}_1 = (S_1, Act_1, \rightarrow_1, \dots)$, $\mathcal{T}_2 = (S_2, Act_2, \rightarrow_2, \dots)$ TS

$Syn \subseteq Act_1 \cap Act_2$ set of synchronization actions

composite transition system:

$$\mathcal{T}_1 \parallel_{Syn} \mathcal{T}_2 = (S_1 \times S_2, Act_1 \cup Act_2, \rightarrow, \dots)$$

interleaving for all actions $\alpha \in Act_i \setminus Syn$:

$$\frac{s_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha}_1 s'_1}{\langle s_1, s_2 \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha} \langle s'_1, s_2 \rangle} \quad \frac{s_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha}_2 s'_2}{\langle s_1, s_2 \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha} \langle s_1, s'_2 \rangle}$$

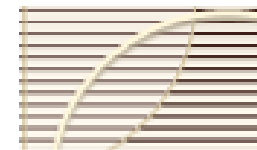
handshaking (rendezvous) for all $\alpha \in Syn$:

$$\frac{s_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha}_1 s'_1 \wedge s_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha}_2 s'_2}{\langle s_1, s_2 \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha} \langle s'_1, s'_2 \rangle}$$

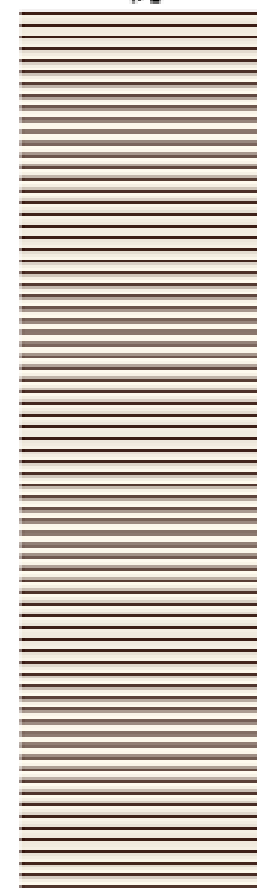
ناحیه انحصاری با عبور پیام همزمان

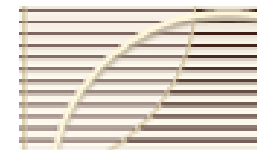
protocol for process P_i

```
LOOP FOREVER DO
  noncritical actions
  request
  critical section
  release
  noncritical actions
OD
```

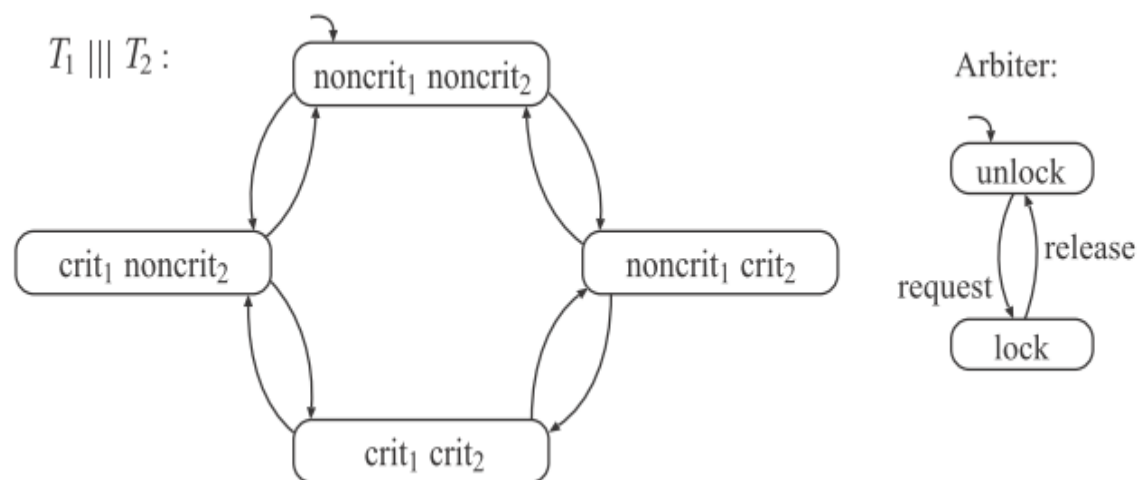


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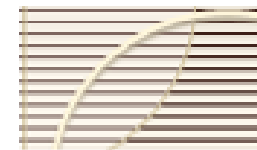




ناحیه انحصاری با عبور پیام همزمان



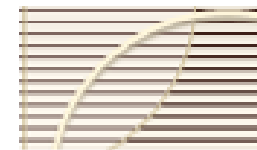
ناحیه انحصاری با عبور پیام همزمان



$(T_1 \parallel T_2) \parallel_{Syn} \text{Arbiter}$ where $Syn = \{\text{request}, \text{release}\}$

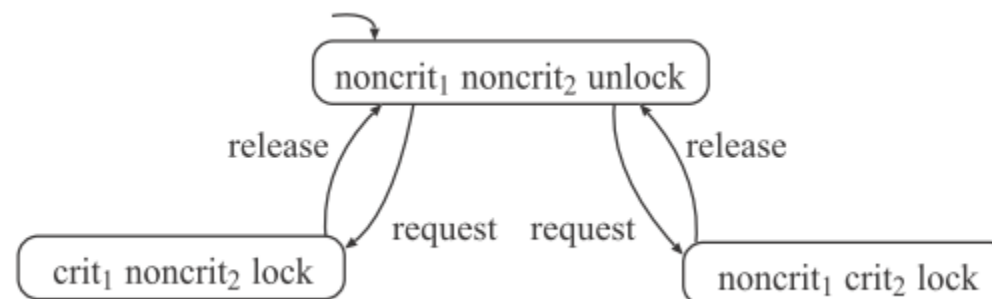
↑
“pure”
interleaving
for TS

↖
handshaking
for actions
request and **release**

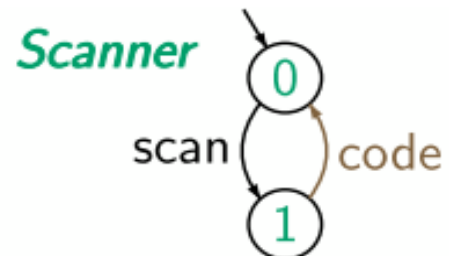
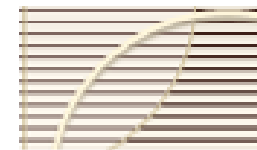


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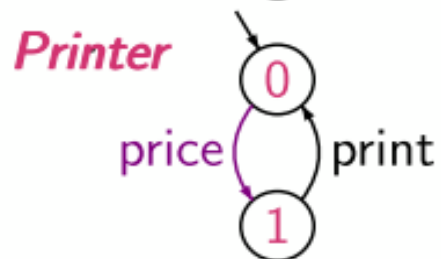
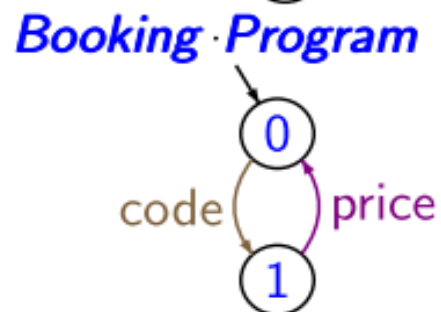
ناحیه انحصاری با عبور پیام همزمان



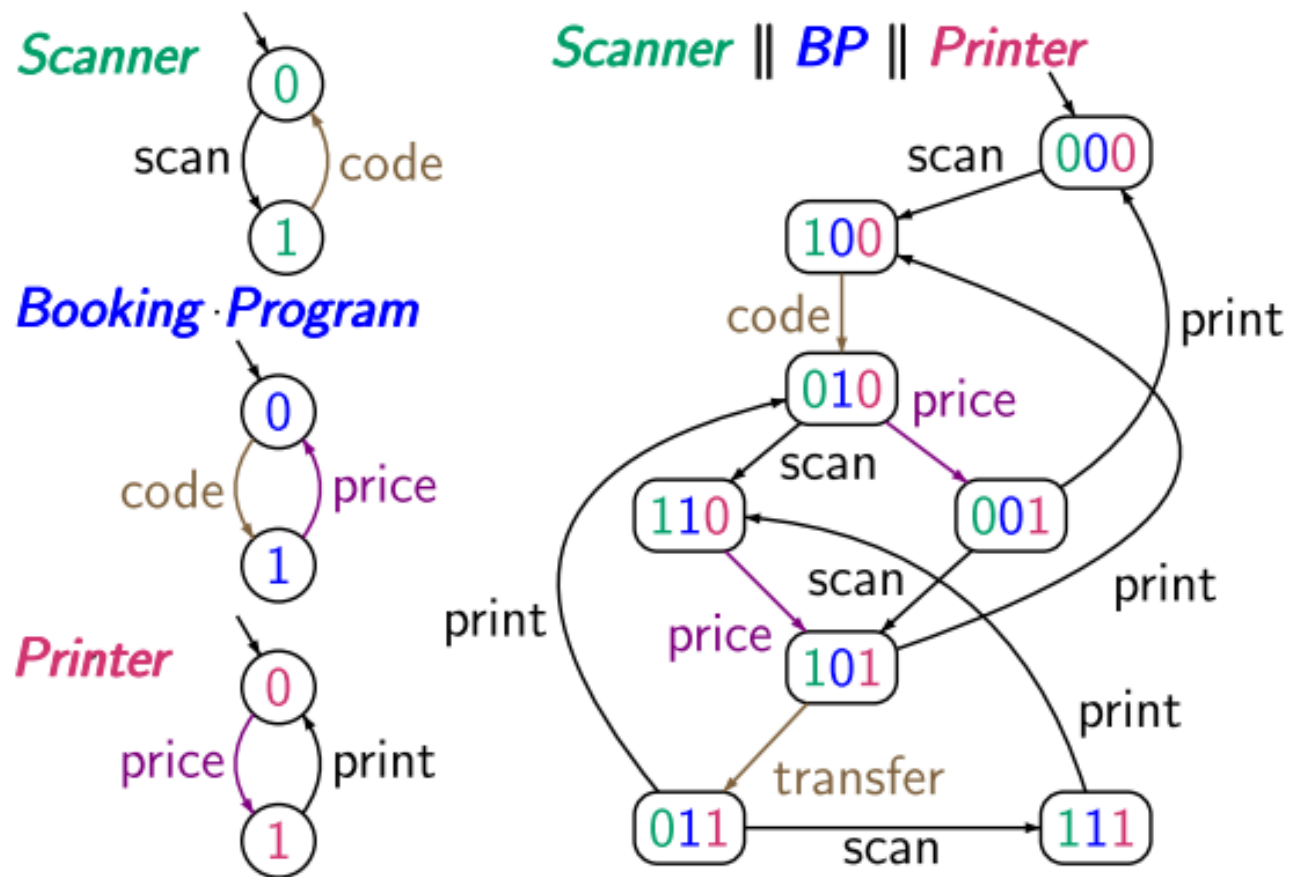
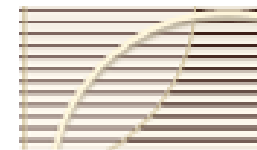
سیستم ثبت در سوپرمارکت



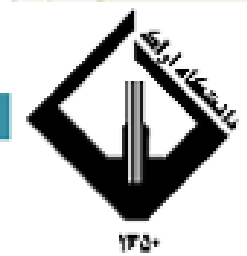
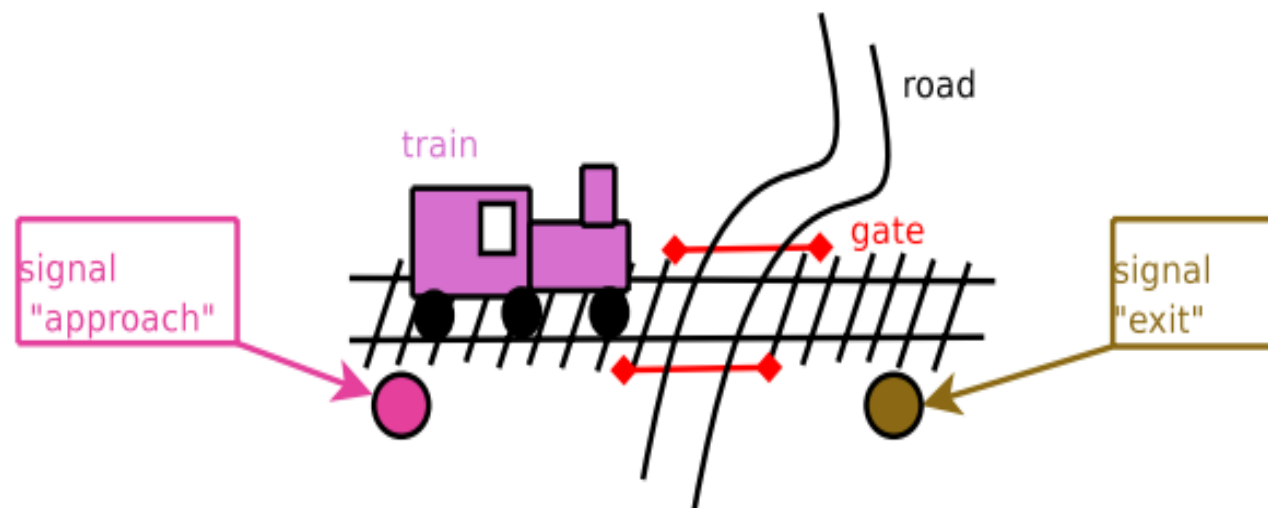
Scanner || *BP* || *Printer*



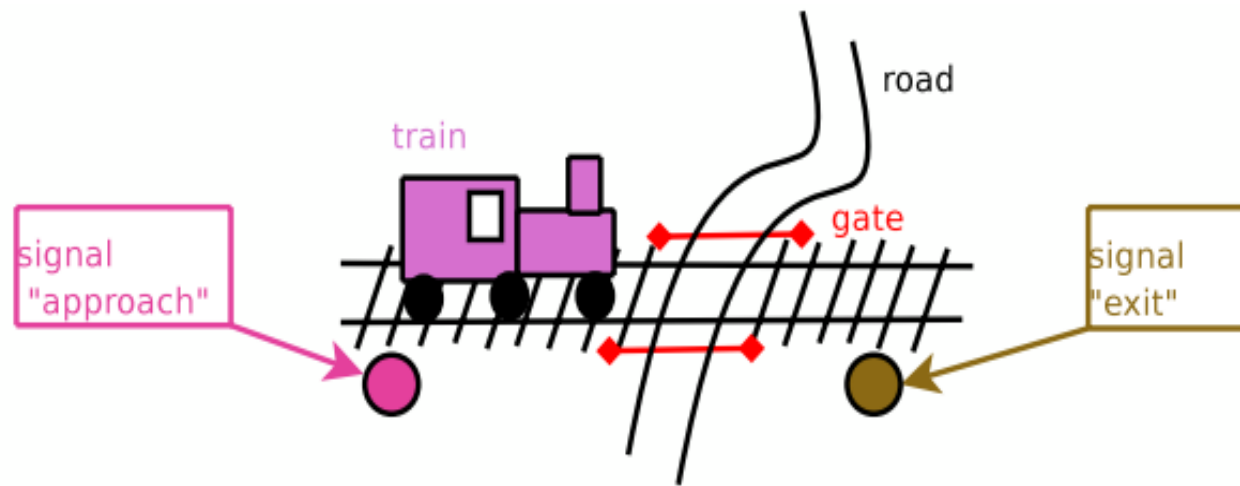
سیستم ثبت در سوپرمارکت



تقاطع ریل قطار



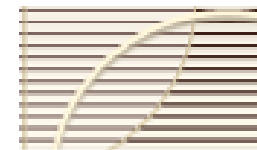
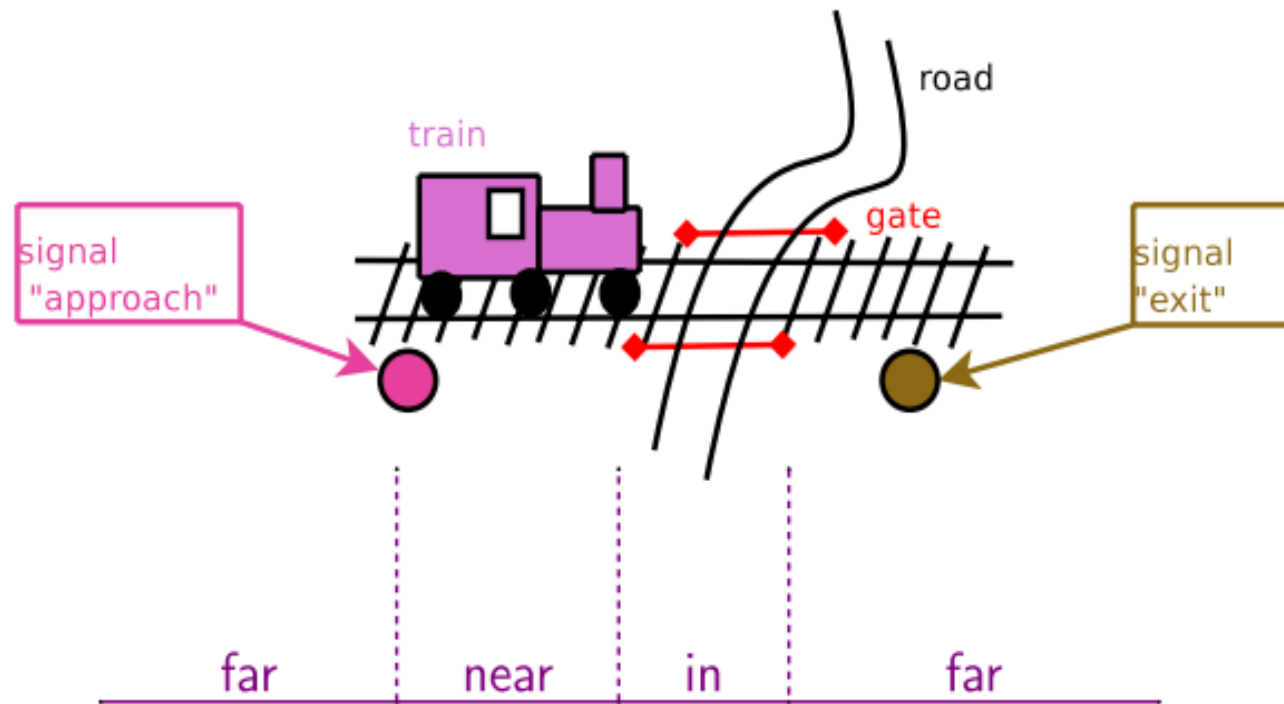
تقاطع ریل قطار



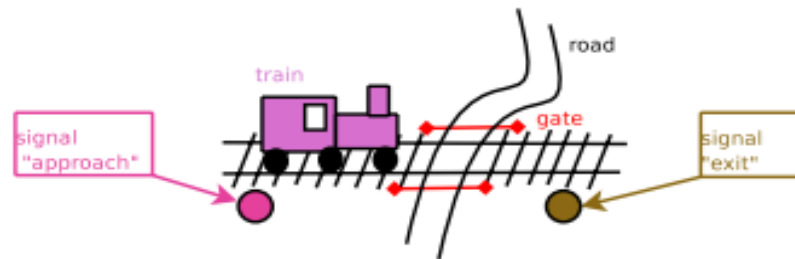
modeling by a transition system with 3 processes:

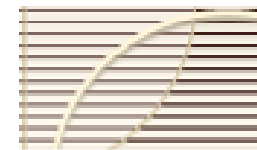
Train || *Controller* || *Gate*

تقاطع ریل قطار

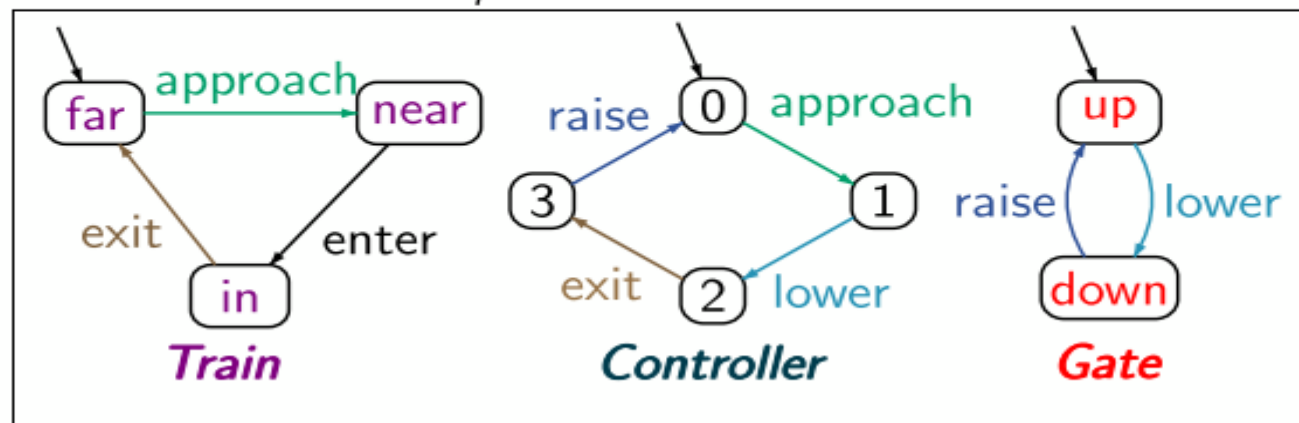
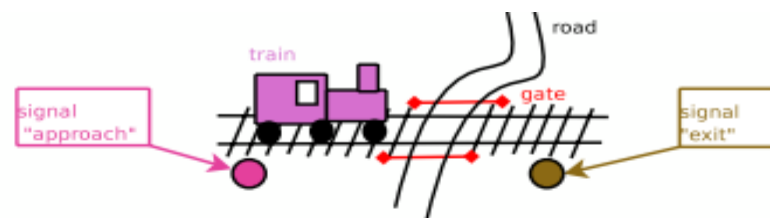


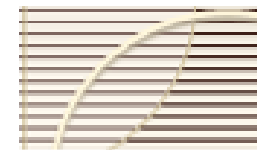
تقاطع ریل قطار



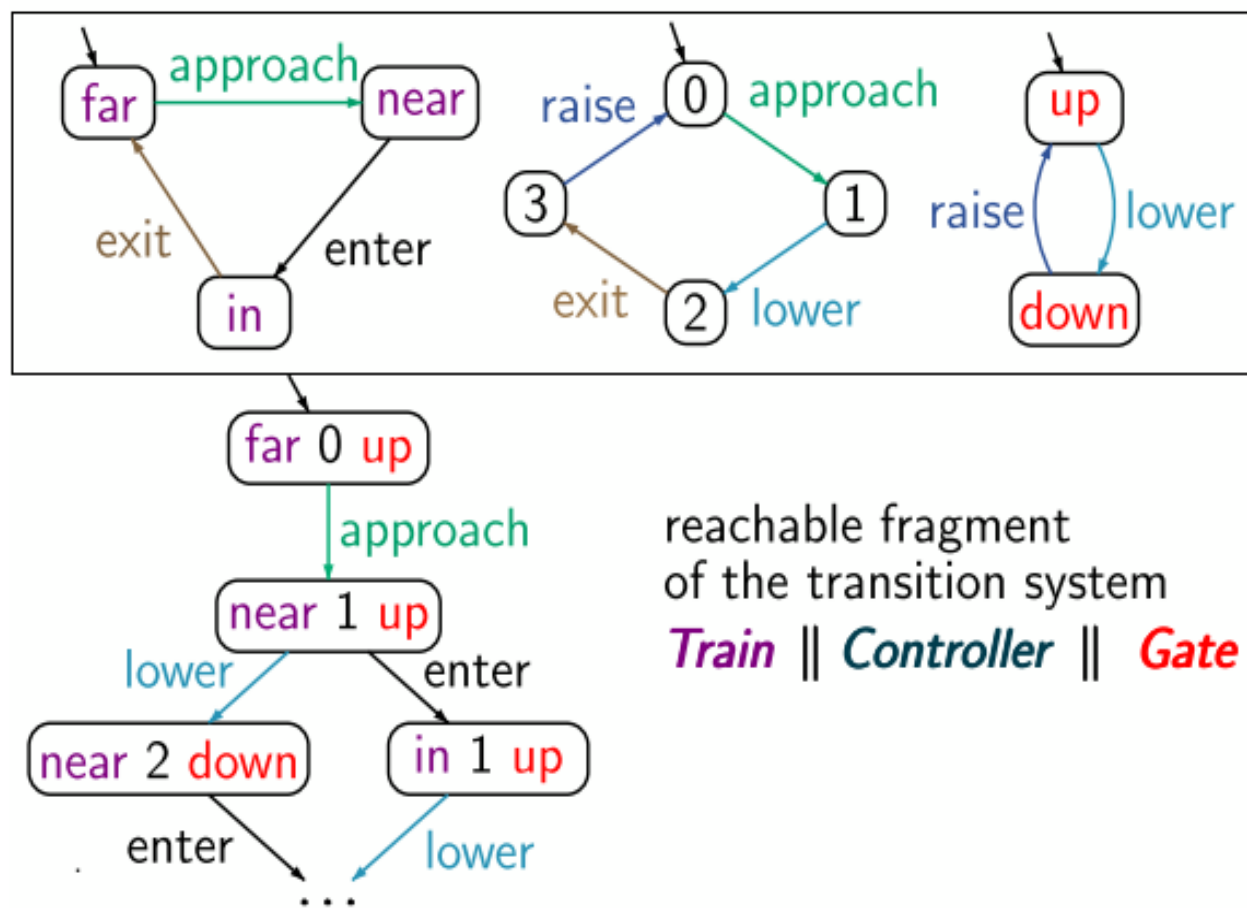


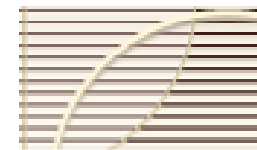
تقاطع ریل قطار



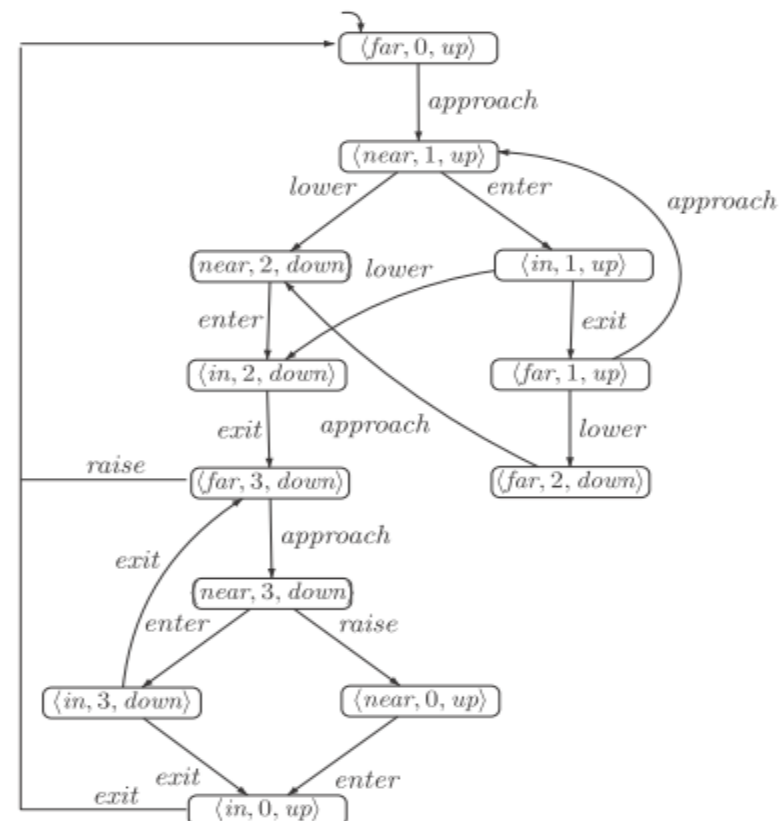


تقاطع ریل قطار



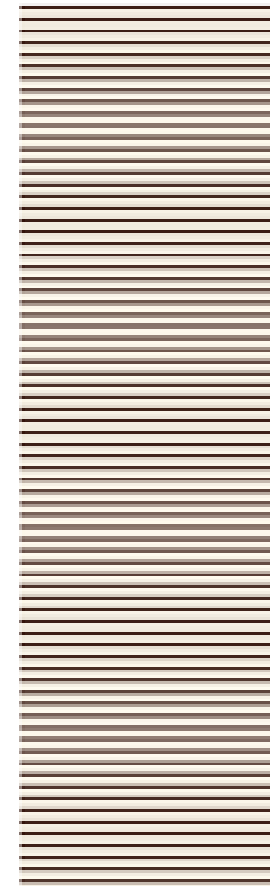


تقاطع ریل قطار



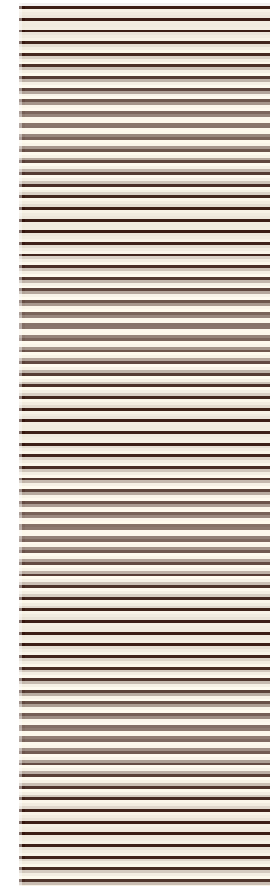
Channel Systems

- یک سری فرآیندهای موازی داریم که از طریق کانال با یکدیگر ارتباط دارند. می توان فرض کرد، کانال همان بافر است که شامل پیام است و از رویکرد FIFO برای پردازش پیامها استفاده می کند.



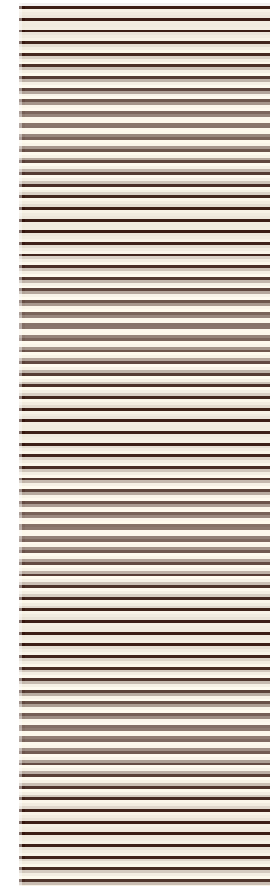
Channel Systems

- نمایشی است برای سیستم‌های موازی که وابستگی داده‌ای دارند:
 - انتقال پیام همزمان (ظرفیت کانال صفر)
 - انتقال پیام غیر همزمان (ظرفیت کانال مخالف صفر)
- ظرفیت برابر است با تعداد خانه‌های بافر.



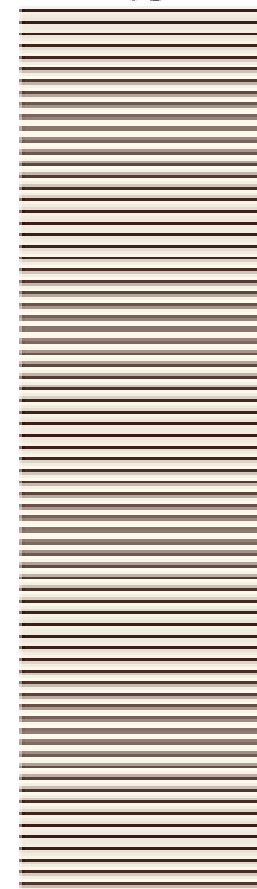
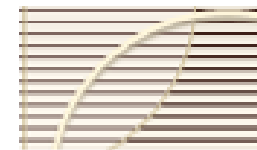
Channel system

- اگر بخواهیم این مدل را به صورت فرمال نمایش دهیم:
- فرض کنیم که n فرآیند $p_1 \dots p_n$ داریم که هر فرآیند را با `program` `graph` نشان می‌دهیم.
- `Action` ها را به دو دسته `action` های مستقل و `action` های ارتباطی تقسیم می‌کنیم.



Communication action

- $C!V$: مقدار v را به کانال ارسال می کند.
- $C?X$: پیام از کانال c دریافت و در متغیر x قرار داده می شود.
- $communication\ action = \{c!v, c?x | c \in chan, v \in dom(c), x \in var\ with\ dom(x) \supseteq dom(c)\}$

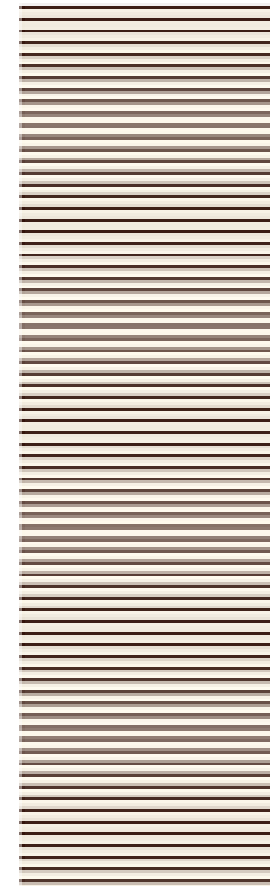


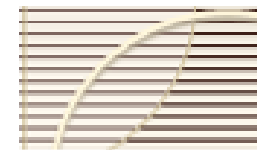
Channel system

$$cap(c) \in N \cup \{\infty\}$$

$$Dom(c)$$

هر کانال با دو مشخصه نمایش داده می شود: ظرفیت کانال و دامنه کانال که ظرفیت کانال می تواند متناهی و یا نامتناهی باشد. دامنه کانال نیز مشخص می کند که چه چیزهایی می تواند در کانال قرار بگیرند.





Channel system(cs)

$[P_1 | P_2 | \dots | P_n]$ where P_i are program graphs over a pair $(Var, Chan)$

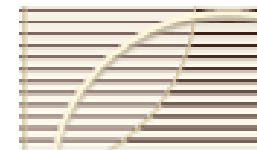
Var set of typed variables
 $Chan$ set of typed channels with capacities $cap(\cdot)$ and domains $Dom(\cdot)$

program graphs $P_i = (Loc_i, Act_i, Effect_i, \hookrightarrow_i, Loc_{0,i}, g_0)$ with conditional transitions

$l \xrightarrow{g:\alpha}_i l'$ guarded command

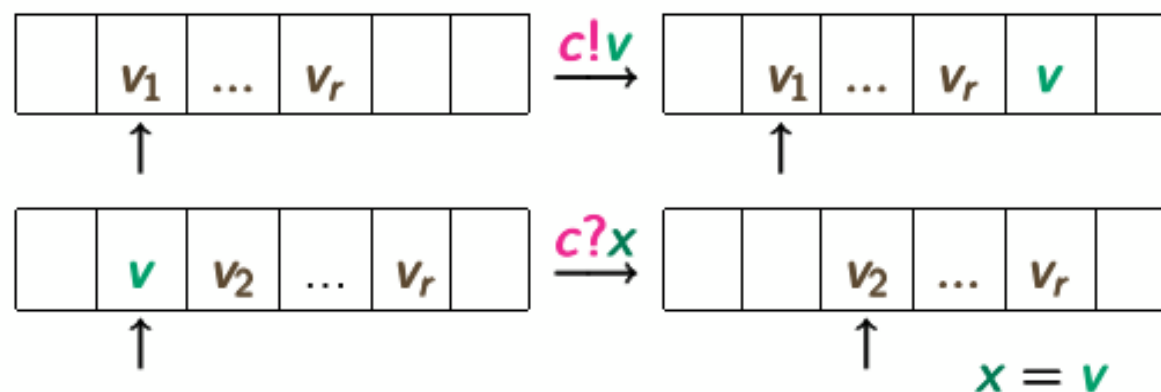
$l \xrightarrow{c!v}_i l'$ sending value v via channel c

$l \xrightarrow{c?x}_i l'$ receiving a value for variable x via channel c



تأثیر communication action در channel system

	enabled if ...	effect
sending $c!v$	channel c not full	$add(c, v)$
receiving $c?x$	channel c not empty $v = front(c)$	$x := v$ $remove(c)$



TS of channel system

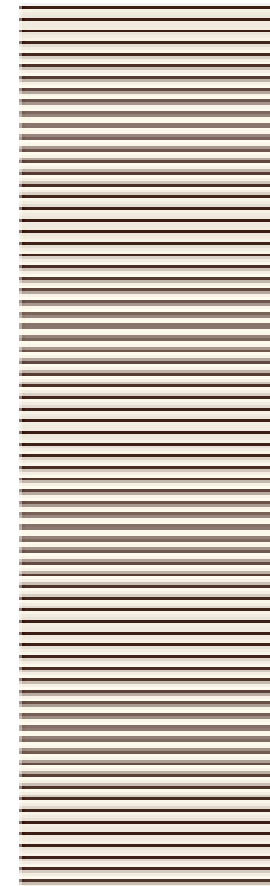
channel system over $(\text{Var}, \text{Chan})$
 $\mathcal{C} = [\mathcal{P}_1 \mid \dots \mid \mathcal{P}_n]$

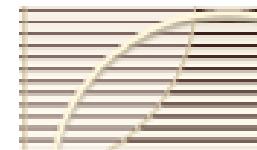


transition system $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}}$

states of $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}}$ have the form

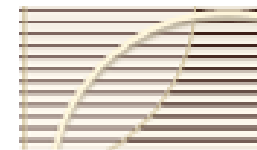
$\langle \mathbf{l}_1, \dots, \mathbf{l}_n, \boldsymbol{\eta}, \boldsymbol{\xi} \rangle$
locations of $\mathcal{P}_1, \dots, \mathcal{P}_n$ variable valuation channel evaluation





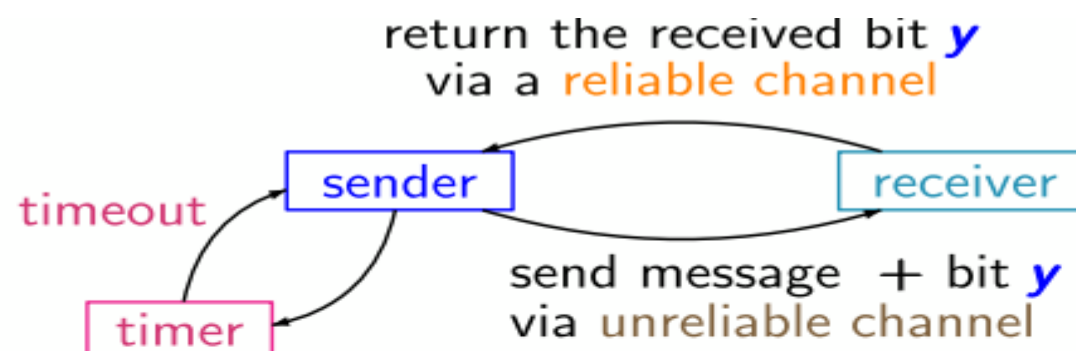
مثال: ارسال بیت متناوب

- سیستمی را در نظر بگیرید که یک ارسال کننده S و یک دریافت کننده R دارد. این دو جز از طریق دو کانال c, d با یکدیگر ارتباط دارند. ظرفیت هر دو کانال نیز نامتناهی است. هدف طراحی یک پروتکل ارتباطی است که مطمئن شود پیام فرستاده شده از طرف S حتما به R رسیده است. پیام‌ها یکی یکی ارسال می‌شوند. ارسال کننده زمانی پیام جدید را ارسال می‌کند که مطمئن باشد پیام قبلی تحویل داده شده است.



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مثال: ارسال بیت متناوب



LOOP FOREVER

(1) send message + **bit y** and activate timer

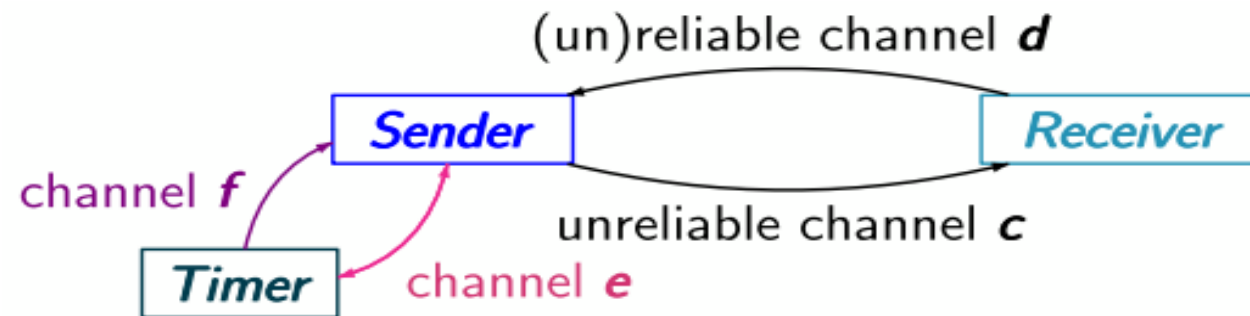
(2) AWAIT **timeout** or **acknowledgement** DO

IF **timeout** THEN goto (1)

ELSE turn off timer; **$y := \neg y$**

FI
OD

مثال: ارسال بیت متناوب

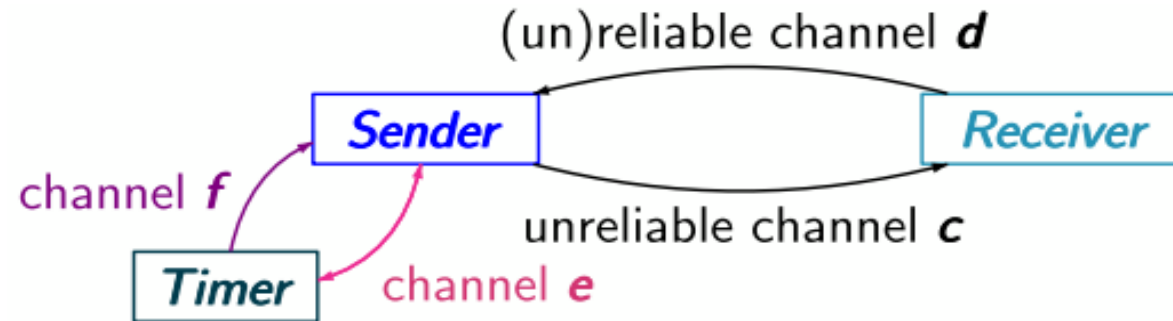


channel system: [**Sender** | **Timer** | **Receiver**]

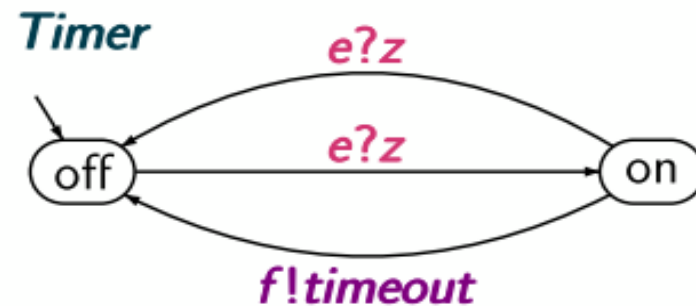
synchronous message passing between
Timer and **Sender** ← channels **e** and **f**

asynchronous message passing between
Receiver and **Sender** ← channels **c** , **d**

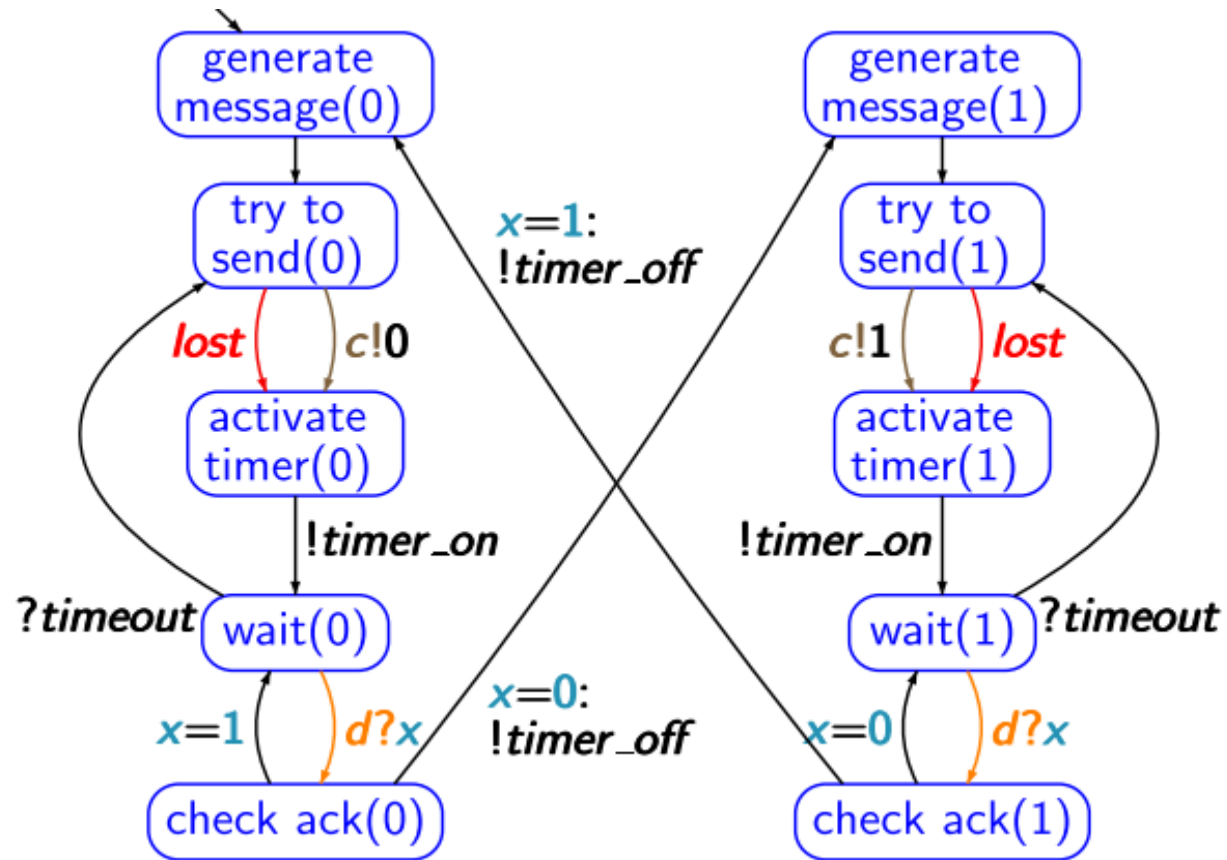
Program graph for timer

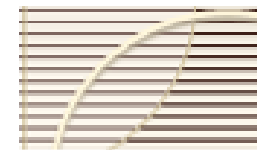


channel system: [**Sender** | **Timer** | **Receiver**]



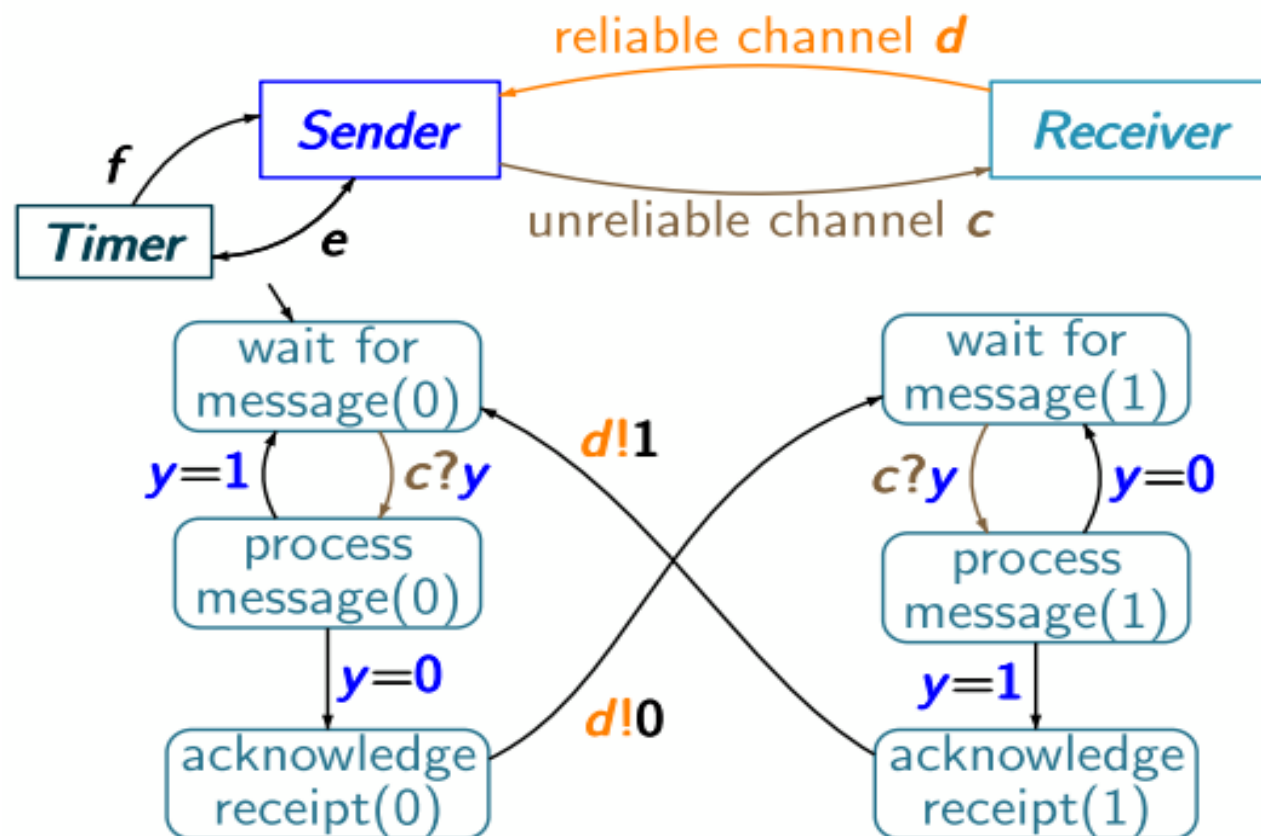
Program graph for sender

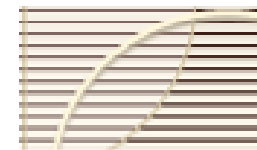




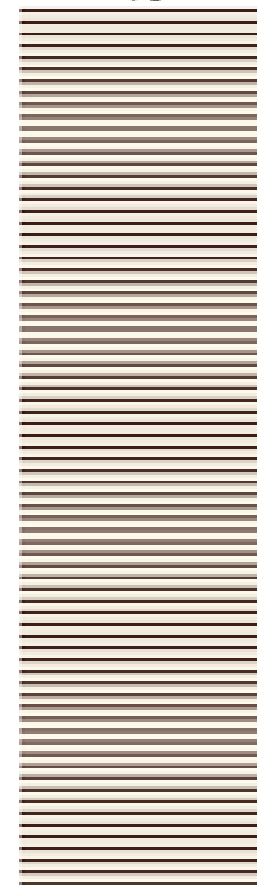
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Program graph for receiver





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?