

LMP: Logic Model Processing

Prolog Day Symposium
Paris, 10 Nov 2022

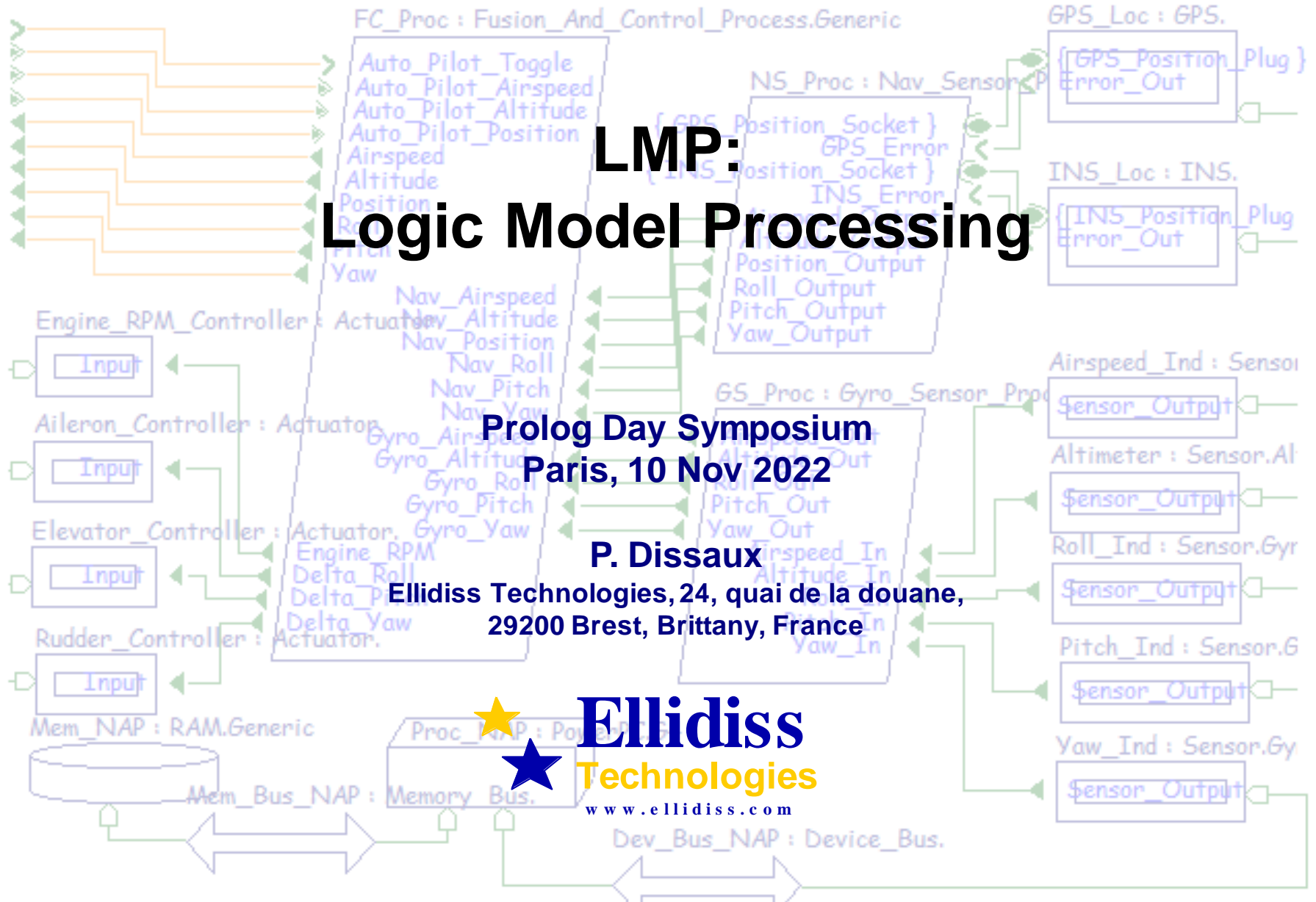
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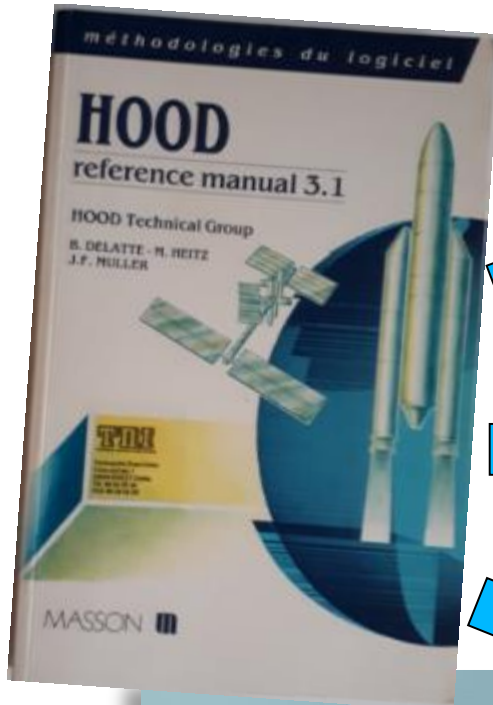


LMP Genesis

~ 1995



HOOD for critical software design



DESIGN

VERIFICATION

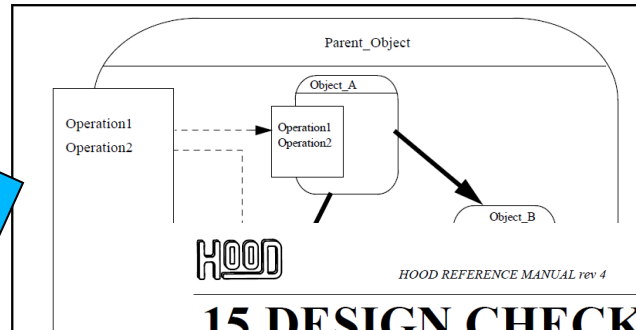
CODE GENERATION

HOOD

HOOD REFERENCE MANUAL rev 4

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HRM 4 - 10/12/95



HOOD

HOOD REFERENCE MANUAL rev 4

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HRM 4 - 10/12/95

15 DESIGN CHECKING, SCOPING, VISIBILITY AND HOOD RULES

A HOOD model is a representation of a System to Design in terms of objects, classes, generics and relationships within a system configuration. In order to ensure consistency of these representations, HOOD defines visibility and scoping rules.

HOOD

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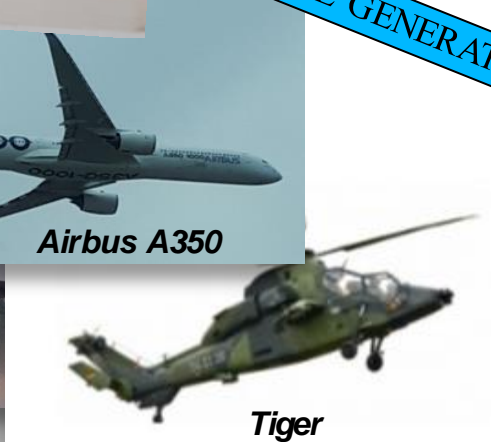
The term module is used to designed object, class and generic.

AG-1. A module is mapped into a package named as the object.

Optional rules shall specify the conditions for the generation of library units, nested units, subunits, (private) child units or protected units. By default child objects are mapped into library units and operations into associated bodies.

AG-2. A provided operation of a terminal module is mapped into the declaration of a subprogram specification in the package specification and in a subprogram body in the package body associated with the object.

Optional rules may specify the condition for the generation of subunits¹⁷. By default they are nested in the package body associated to the object.





16.2 INCLUDE RELATIONSHIP

The include relationship describes modular breakdown of a MODULE into other MODULEs.

- I-1 A PARENT is a MODULE that INCLUDEs at least one other MODULE.
- I-2 A CHILD is a MODULE which is INCLUDED by a PARENT.
- I-3 When a PARENT is broken down into CHILDren, they shall provide together the same functionality.
- I-4 *A CHILD shall not have more than one PARENT.*
- I-5 *A MODULE shall not INCLUDE itself.*
- I-6 *Each OPERATION provided by a PARENT shall be IMPLEMENTED_BY one OPERATION provided by one of its CHILDren.*

From Design Rules To Prolog Rules

I-6 Each OPERATION provided by a PARENT shall be IMPLEMENTED_BY one OPERATION provided by one of its CHILDren.

```
/* HRM 4 rule I6:
Each OPERATION provided by a PARENT shall be IMPLEMENTED_BY one
OPERATION provided by one of its CHILDren. */

errI6(X,U) :- isProvided(U,'OPERATION',X),
              not(isImplementedBy(U,'OPERATION',X,_,_)).

checkI :- isNotTerm(X), errI6(X,U),
           write('ERROR : Operation : '), write(U),
           write(' provided by not terminal object : '), write(X),
           write(' should be implemented by a child object ! (I6)'), nl.
checkI :- printf('---> rule I6 checked...').

/* utility rules */
isTerm(Y) :- hoodObject(Y,_,_), not(hoodObject(_,_ ,Y)).
isNotTerm(Y) :- hoodObject(Y,_,_), isParent(Y).
isParent(Y) :- hoodObject(_,_ ,Y), !.
```

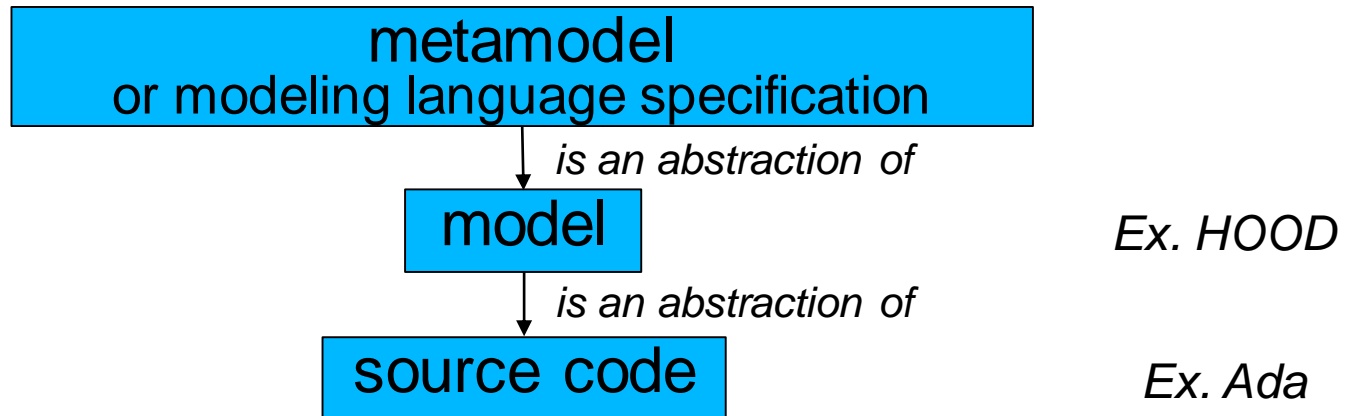
LMP realizations for HOOD

Airbus 340/380/350

Rules Base	Tool	DO 178 Qualification (verification tools)
HOOD to Ada	Stood	
HOOD to C/Asm	Stood	
HOOD Checker	Stood	Yes
HOOD to Document	Stood	
HOOD to Frama-C	Stood	Yes
HOOD to Caveat	Stood	Yes

LMP for Model Driven Engineering

Software Model Driven Engineering



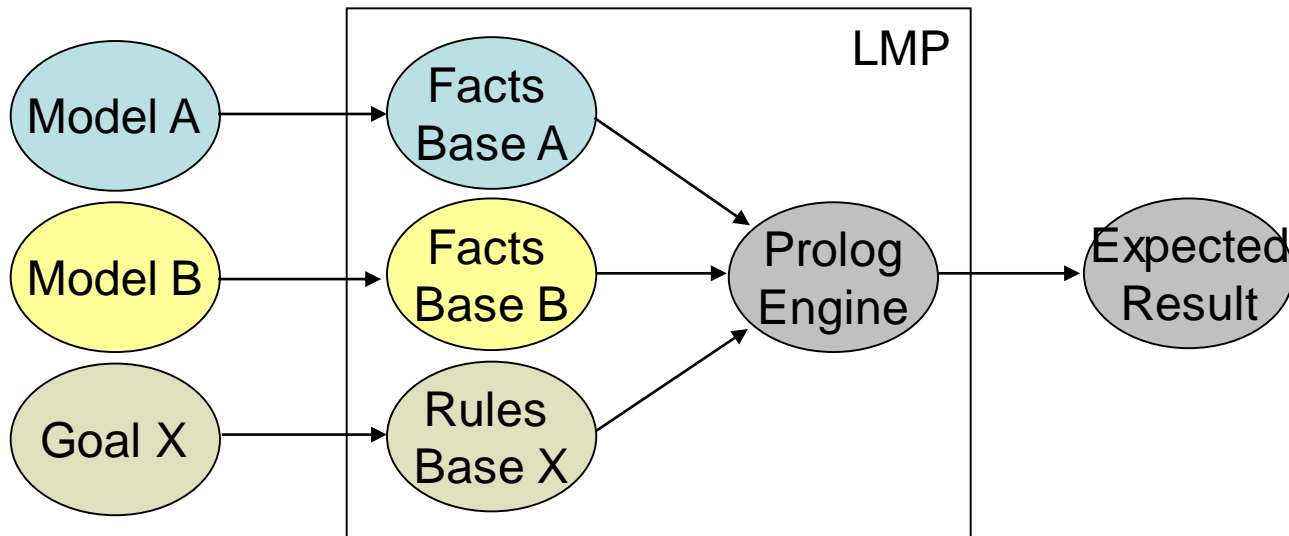
Logic Model Processing applied to Model Driven Engineering

- Observe: model exploration, queries and views
- Verify static properties: rules checkers
- Perform model transformations:
 - Refinement along the development life-cycle (e.g. system to software)
 - Verification: transform a descriptive model into a verification model
 - Source code generation (model to code)
 - Source code reverse engineering (code to model)
 - Documentation generation

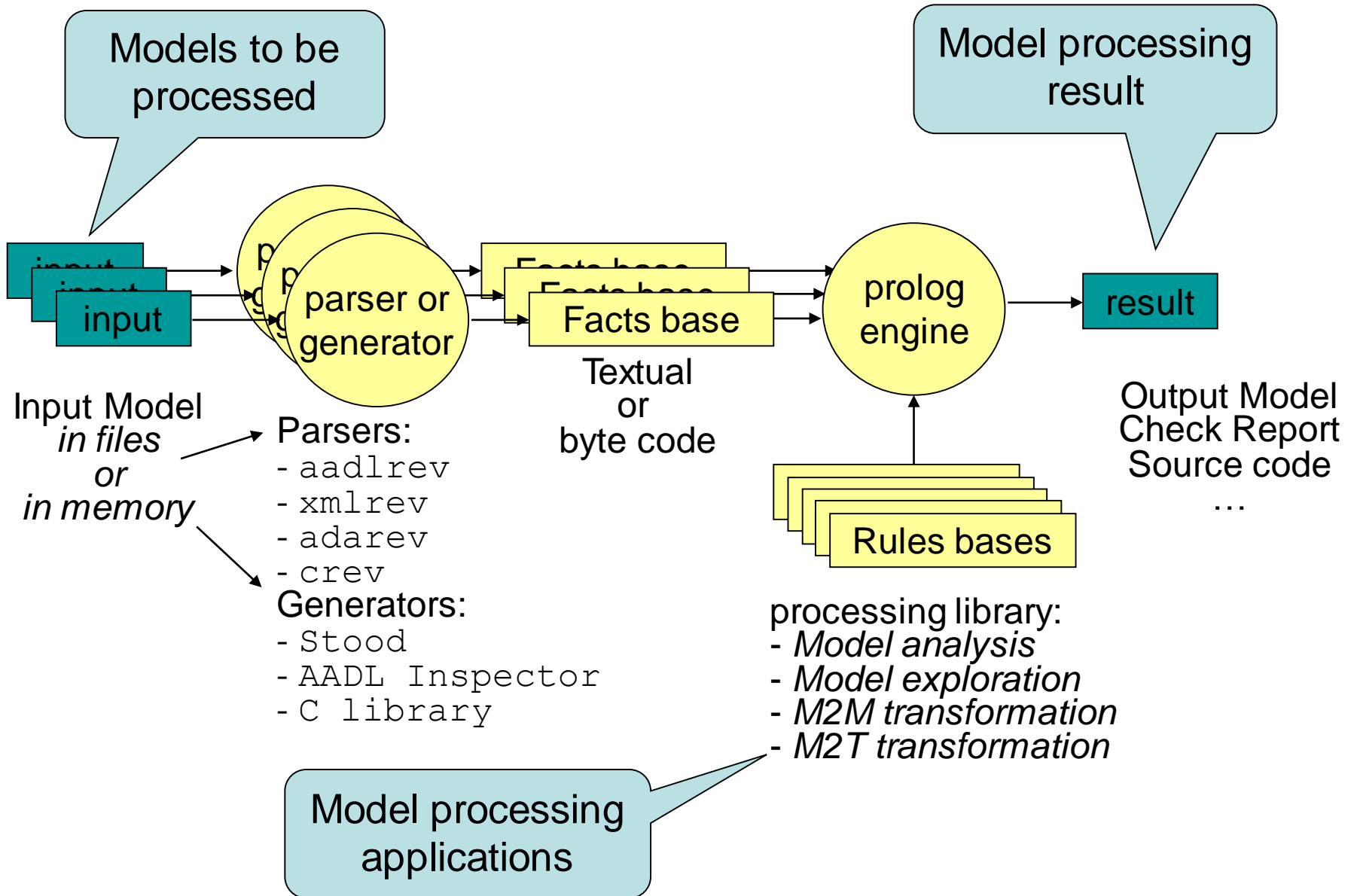
LMP: a generic model processing approach

LMP development and runtime process:

- Any Modeling (or Programing) Language can be represented by a set of Prolog Fact Definitions
- Any Model can be represented by a populated Prolog Facts Base
- Any Model processing action (queries, constraints, transformations, ...)
can be represented by a Prolog Rules Base
- Prolog facts and rules base can be merged together to get the expected result



LMP runtime process



LMP parsers

for tag-based models (XMI/XML)

e.g. ReqIF

Fragment of the meta-model: XML Schema Definition (XSD)

```
<xsd:schema ... >
  <xsd:complexType name="SPEC-OBJECT">
    ...
    <xsd:attribute name="DESC" type="xsd:string" use="optional"/>
    <xsd:attribute name="IDENTIFIER" type="xsd:ID" use="required"/>
    <xsd:attribute name="LAST-CHANGE" type="xsd:dateTime" use="required"/>
    <xsd:attribute name="LONG-NAME" type="xsd:string" use="optional"/>
  </xsd:complexType>
  ...
</xsd:schema>
```

Corresponding prolog Fact Definition:

```
isSpecObject(Desc, Identifier, LastChange, LongName) .
```

LMP parsers for token based models e.g. AADL

Fragment of the meta-model: Backus-Naur Form (BNF)

```
...  
component_type ::=  
    component_category component_identifier  
    { property }*  
    end component_identifier;  
property ::=  
    property_name => property_value;  
...
```

Corresponding prolog Facts definition:

```
isComponentType (ComponentCategory, ComponentIdentifier) .  
isProperty (ComponentIdentifier, PropertyName, PropertyValue) .
```

LMP: Merging and Processing

1. Merge together the two facts bases:

```
isSpecObject('','','','Temp_Lower_Bound').  
isSpecObject('','','','Temp_Upper_Bound').  
...  
isComponentType('Thread','Thermostat').  
isProperty('Thermostat','Coverage','Temp_Lower_Bound').  
isProperty('Thermostat','Coverage','Temp_Upper_Bound').
```

model A
(requirements)

2. Add the rules base:

check requirements coverage:

```
checkCoverage :-  
    isSpecObject(_,_,_,R),  
    isComponentType(_,C),  
    not(isProperty(C,'Coverage',R)),  
    writeErrorMessage(R).
```

model B
(design)

rule to
check

3. Run the Prolog engine

LMP realizations for AADL⁽¹⁾

LMP rules	category
AADL semantic rules	model checker
AADL instance builder	model exploration
AADL ARINC 653 rules	model checker
UML MARTE to AADL	model transformation
SysML to AADL	model transformation
Capella to AADL	model transformation
FACE ⁽²⁾ to AADL	model transformation
AADL to Cheddar	model verification (timing analysis)
AADL to Marzhin	model verification (simulation)
AADL to OpenPSA	model verification (safety analysis)
AADL printer	model unparser
LAMP checker	online model processing

(1) Architecture Analysis and Design Language (AADL) is a modeling standard of the SAE (AS-5506)

(2) FACE is a trademark of the Open Group

LAMP: On-line LMP programs for AADL



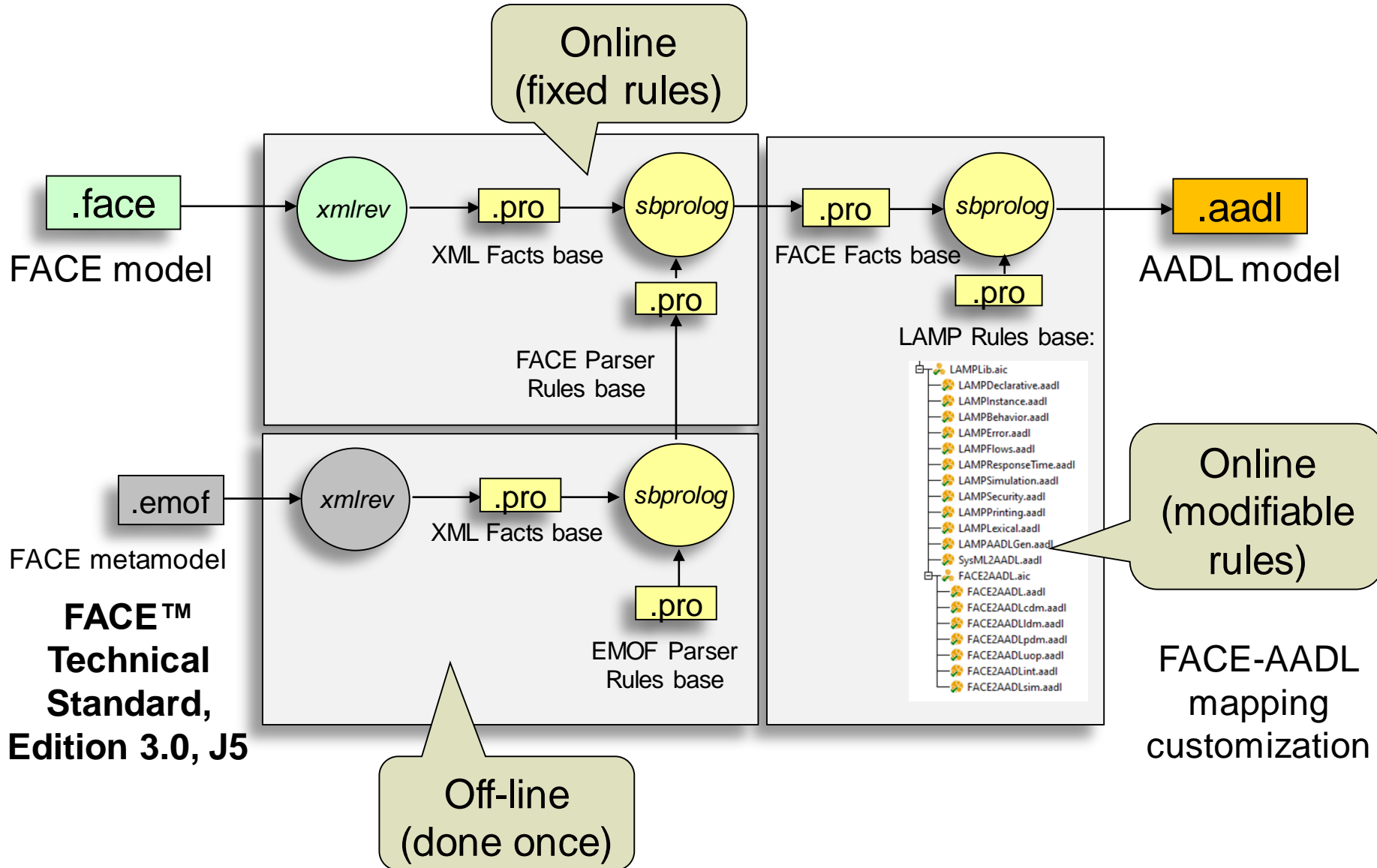
```
package Ellidiss::ERTS2020::paper26::e1
public

abstract A
-- a LAMP goal at component level
  annex LAMP {**
    /* standard prolog syntax */
    checkSecurityRules
  **};
end A;

-- LAMP rules at package level
annex LAMP {**
  /* standard prolog syntax */
  checkSecurityRules :-
  ...
**};

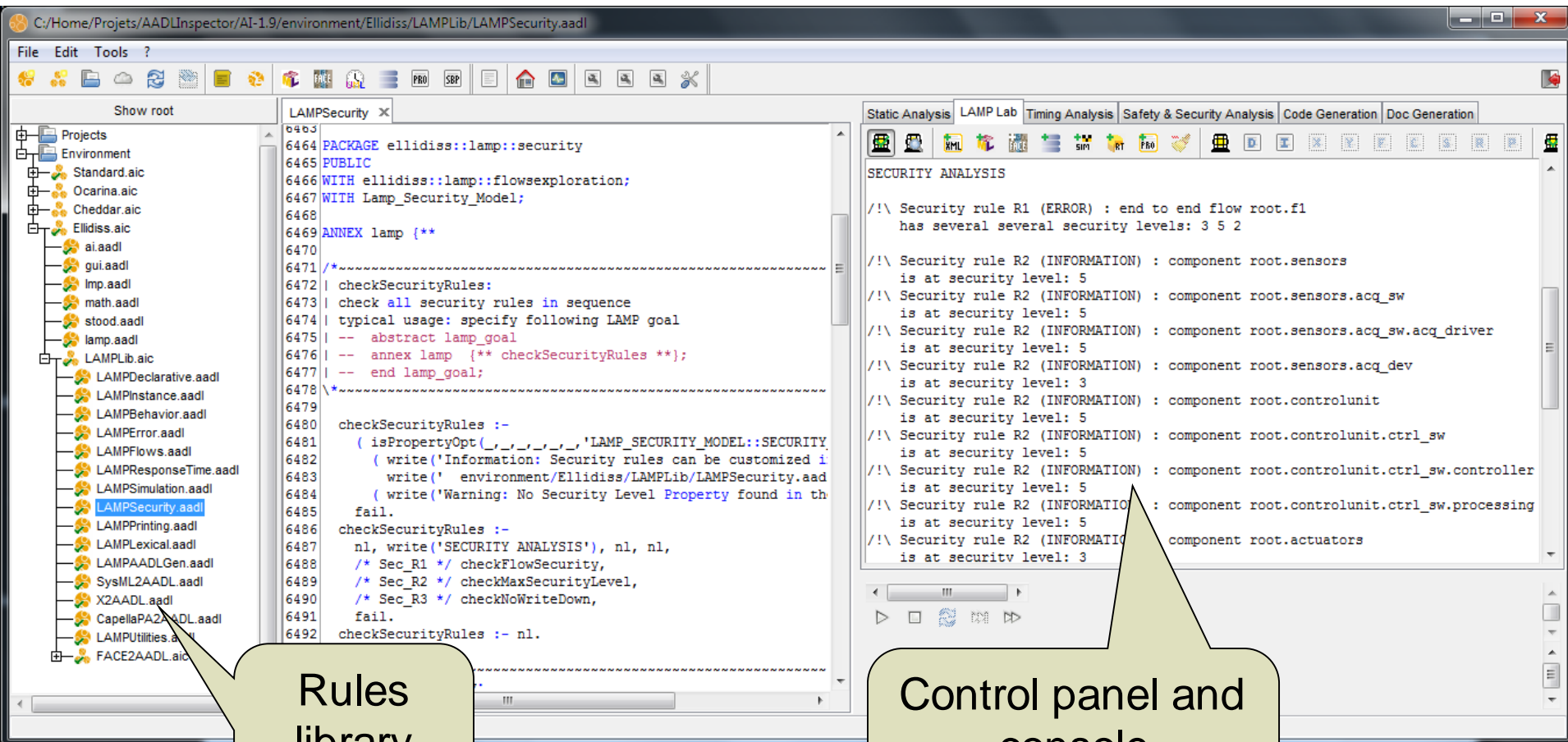
end Ellidiss::ERTS2020::paper26::e1;
```

User-customizable Model Transformations





Tool integration: AADL Inspector



The screenshot shows the AADL Inspector application window. The title bar indicates the file path: C:/Home/Projets/AADLInspector/AI-1.9/environment/Ellidiss/LAMPLib/LAMPSecurity.aadl. The interface is divided into several panes:

- Left Pane (Project Tree):** Shows a hierarchical view of the project structure. The 'LAMPLib.aic' folder is expanded, showing various sub-components like LAMPDeclarative.aadl, LAMPInstance.aadl, LAMPBehavior.aadl, LAMPError.aadl, LAMPFlows.aadl, LAMPResponseTime.aadl, LAMPSimulation.aadl, LAMPSecurity.aadl (highlighted), LAMPPrinting.aadl, LAMPLexical.aadl, LAMPAAADLGen.aadl, SysML2AADL.aadl, X2AADL.aadl, CapellaPA2AADL.aadl, LAMPUilities.aadl, and FACE2AADL.aic.
- Center Pane (Source Code):** Displays the content of 'LAMPSecurity.aadl'. The code includes package declarations, an annex for security checks, and a function 'checkSecurityRules' that performs various security analyses and writes messages to the console.
- Right Pane (Static Analysis):** Shows the results of a security analysis. It lists several security rules (R1, R2) with their severity levels and the components they apply to. For example, Rule R1 is an error related to flow root security levels, while Rule R2 is an information message about security levels for various sensors and actuators.

Rules
library
LAMPLib

Control panel and
console
LAMPLab

Benefits of the LMP approach

- **Generic** solution for:
 - Model API
 - Model constraints
 - Model transformations
 - Model exploration and architectural reasoning
- **Standard** prolog language (ISO/IEC 13211-1)
- **Independent:** compatible with the main meta-modelling formats (BNF, XSD, MOF, Ecore)
- **Interpreted:** supports both off-line and online processing (e.g. LAMP)
- **Declarative:** fits well with multi-steps incremental development processes
- **Modular:**
 - separate fact and rules bases
 - rules bases transitivity: e.g. SysML to code : SysML to AADL and AADL to code
- **Formal** (boolean logic): appropriate for tool qualification
- **Flexible:**
 - Supports heterogeneous models
 - Supports incomplete models (subsets)
 - Supports erroneous models (debugging)
- **Industrial** return of experience of many off-line processing tools:
 - Airbus: LMP applied for the verification of DO-178 certified projects (A380, A350)
 - European Space Agency: used in the TASTE tool-chain
 - Honeywell: architecture reasoning
 - Ellidiss: AADL Inspector model adaptors and Stood code generators
 - Commercial support
- **Sustainable** project started almost 30 years ago and still relevant and efficient

Conclusion

- **The Logic Model Processing (LMP in short) approach has been gradually elaborated during the last three decades.**
- **These realizations are guided by requirements coming from the aerospace industry.**
- **It mostly consists of the use of existing Prolog language technology in a particular application domain (implementation of Model Driven Engineering development tools).**
- **Ellidiss Technologies embeds LMP inside its own commercial products and R&D developments to efficiently implement most of the required « model processing » features.**
- **Model Driven Engineering is more and more applied in various domains of application (System Engineering) and contributes to the digitalization of the industry. LMP feedback shows that Prolog can play a significant role in this area.**