# Logical Time & CCSL Logical Time as/at Design Time

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## About Time

What, then, is time? If no one ask of me, I know; if I wish to explain to him who asks, I know not. Saint Augustine, Confessions, book XI, chapter XIV

Reductionism w.r.t. Time: all talk that appears to be about time can somehow be reduced to talk about temporal relations among things and events.

Platonism w.r.t. Time: time is like an empty container into which things and events may be placed.

Causal ordering vs. temporal ordering

A Time for (electronic) system designer

# Design with time constraints



## **Requirements** specification

A. Burns & A. Wellings. Real-Time systems and Programming languages (1997)

For many real-time systems, it is not sufficient for the software to be logically correct; the program must also satisfy timing constraints determined by the underlying physical system.

Ad hoc solution: a logically correct system is specified, designed, constructed and then tested to see if it meets its timing requirements.  $\rightarrow$  A more systematic treatment of time is required.

One direction of development has concerned the use of formally defined language semantics and timing requirements, together with notations and logic that enable temporal properties to be represented and analyzed.

The other path has focused on the performance of real-time systems in terms of the feasibility of scheduling the required work load on the available resources.

# Requirements specification (2)

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## Temporal scopes

Goal: facilitate the specification of the various timing constraints found in real-time applications



→ Often considered as Non Functional Properties (NFP) and used in later stages of the design

# Temporal constraints as NFP

- Success: Rate Monotonic scheduling but requires
- periodic tasks
- independent tasks
- deadline = period
- uni-processor

#### What if

- mixture of periodic, sporadic, and aperiodic tasks
- shared resources  $\rightarrow$  data dependency
- precedence  $\rightarrow$  producer/consumer
- multi-processor  $\rightarrow$  concurrency

Either complex scheduling / distribution or considering temporal constraints not just as NFP but also as functional  $\rightarrow$  introduction of Logical Time

# Platform-aware application



**Timing constraints** (platform as a constraint on the application)

# Logical time is ...

#### □ Useful at design

#### □ functional

- Should be made a first-class citizen
- Not just a mere annotation introduced only for performance/time analysis
- □ partially ordered and progressively refined
  - The relative rates are often more important than the actual durations
  - possibly approximate

#### □ multiform

- Any event can be used as time reference
- clock domains
- $\rightarrow$  The physical (real) time is just a special case  $\rightarrow$  chronometric time

# Design Time

### Untimed relationships

- Causality
- Exclusion

### □ Temporal relationships

- Before
- After
- At the same time (simultaneously)

### Inspiration: Event structure Untimed relationships

#### □ From occurrence nets / event structures

- Causality / dependency
- Exclusion

{}, {c}, {c,a} {c,b} <del>{a,b,c}</del>





## Causality



### Exclusion

#### ❑ Untimed exclusion a exclusiveWith b → either a or b can occur

### □ Timed exclusion a # b → a and b cannot occur simultaneously

□ Asymmetry → exclusion + **priority** 

# Inspiration: tag systems

"Untimed" & "Timed" relationships

Support for encoding several (timed or untimed) Model of Computations



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### Logical clock - Instant relations

Clocks are *a priori* independent



Illustrations with discrete time

### Logical clock - Instant relations

### Clocks are a priori independent

Then, we impose constraints on instants



### Logical clock - Instant relations

### Clocks are a priori independent

This result in a structure with partial ordering of instants





#### **Clock Constraint Specification Language**

CCSL directly deals with Clocks, and
Clock relations (that define multiple instants relations)





CCSL (cnt'd)

□ and also Clock expressions (a way to specify new logical clocks)

Ex: filtering, a coincidence-based clock expression



Ex: inf, a clock expression considering both coincidence and precedence



# Availability

□ The **Time Model** is part of the OMG UML profile for MARTE <u>http://www.omgmarte.org/</u>

**CCSL** has been introduced in a non-normative annex of MARTE

□ Formal specification of CCSL

 C. André, "Syntax and semantics of the clock constraint specification language (CCSL)," INRIA, Research Report 6925, 05 2009. [Online]. Available: <u>http://hal.inria.fr/inria-00384077/en/</u>

 C. André, "Verification of clock constraints: CCSL observers in Esterel," INRIA, Research Report 7211, 02 2010. [Online].
Available: <u>http://hal.inria.fr/inria-00458847/en/</u>

□ TimeSquare Model Development Kit, available at <u>http://www-sop.inria.fr/aoste/dev/time square/</u>



## Illustration

**Idea**: An event can be represented by a (discrete) logical **clock**. The instants of this clock represent the **occurrences** of the event.

A concurrent system borrowed from "Introduction to General Net Theory", C. A. Petri, LNCS n<sup>®</sup>4, Springer-Verlag, 1 980







Pumping

Bucket chain

#### Pouring water

Charles André - project AOSTE

# Bucket chain (1)



The bucket chain = a pipeline

### Bucket chain (2)



Simulation with CCSL

## Bucket chain (3)

Want a synchronous pipeline?

xl xr	Original constraint
x = xl + xr	Auxiliary clock
$b \equiv x$	Additional constraint



🧑 in step 0			
Reason:			
Solver : Dea	adLock Found		

Beat clock

### Bucket chain (4)

You must fill the pipeline  $\rightarrow$  introduce schedules





### Bucket chain (5)

Refinement and Time refinement



### To be continued ...

- My colleagues will present several applications of CCSL
- You may have personal demonstration of CCSL at work.
- Contact me !