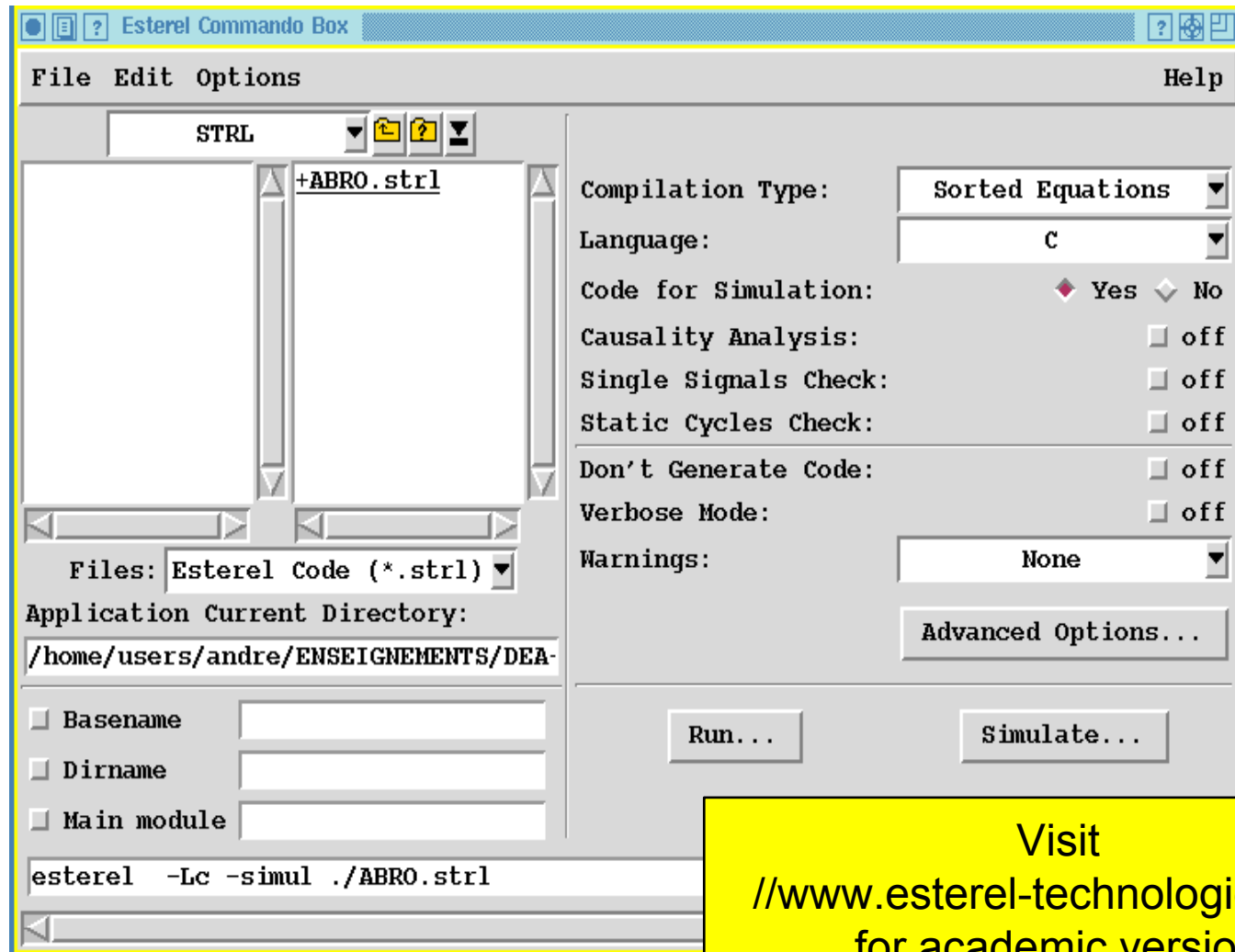


Esterel

Software
Environment

xesterel GUI(v5_9x)

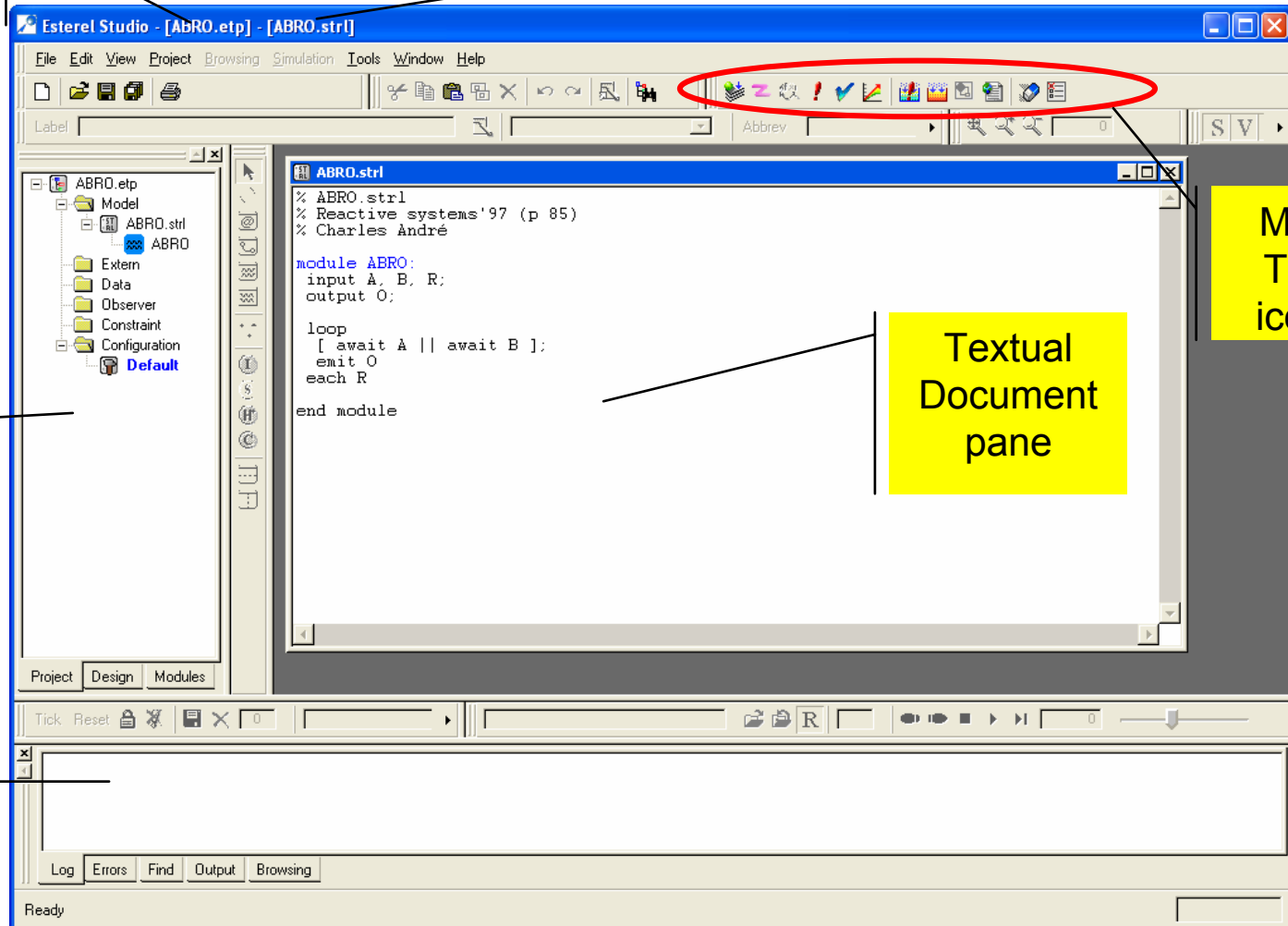


Visit
[//www.esterel-technologies.com](http://www.esterel-technologies.com)
for academic version

Esterel Studio

Project
name

Strl
file
name

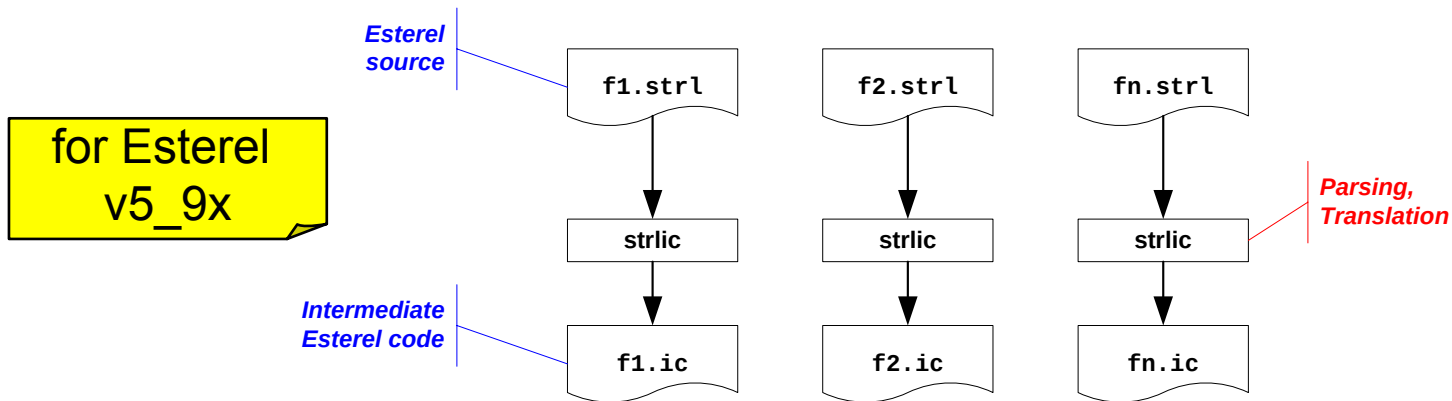


Main
Tool
icons

Textual
Document
pane

console

Compilation chain (1)

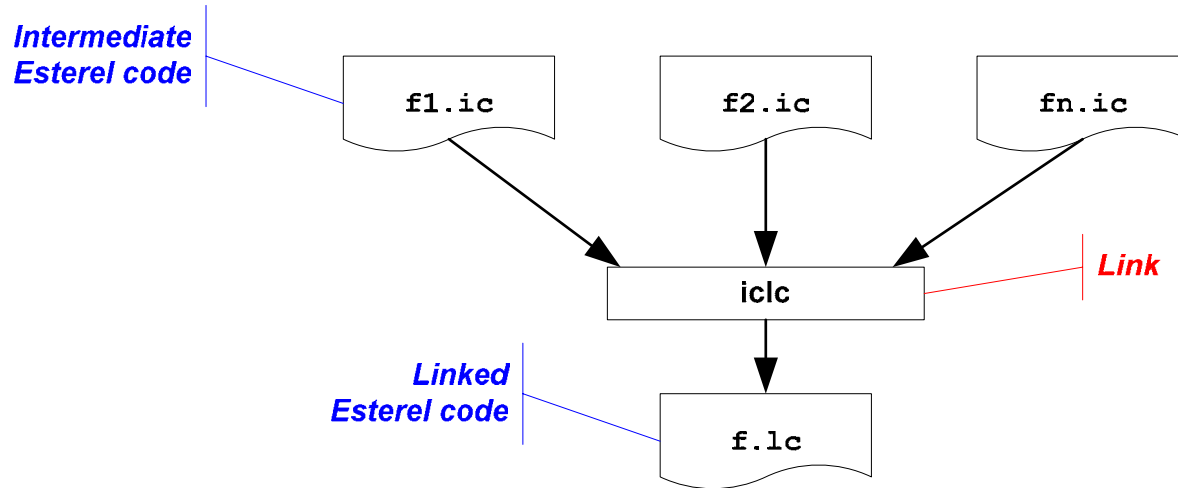


- Intermediate Esterel code (ic)

Each source module produces an intermediate code module.

An ic module contains tables and a set of statements written in an imperative parallel kernel code (almost kernel Esterel)

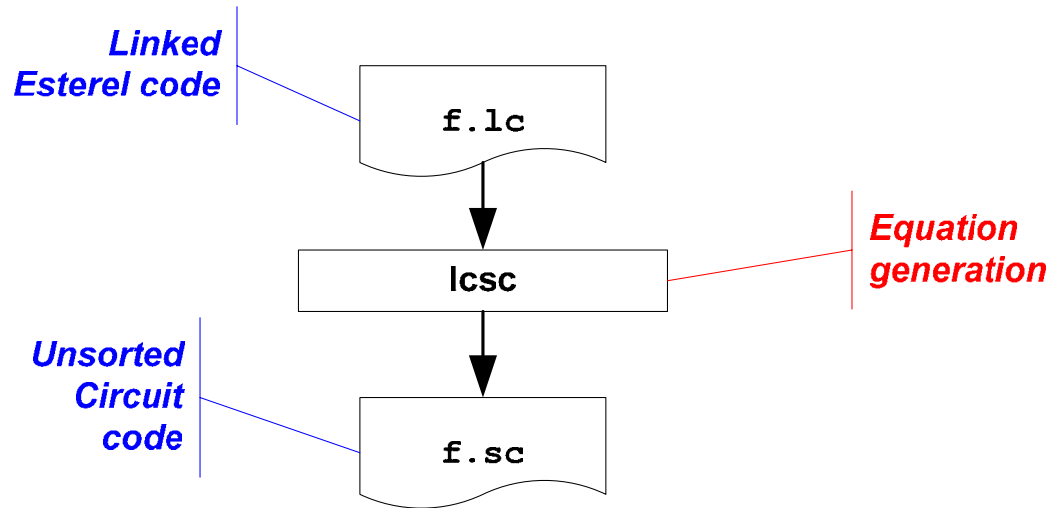
Compilation chain (2)



- **Linked code (lc)**

Links the ic modules and resolves open calls.

Compilation chain (3)

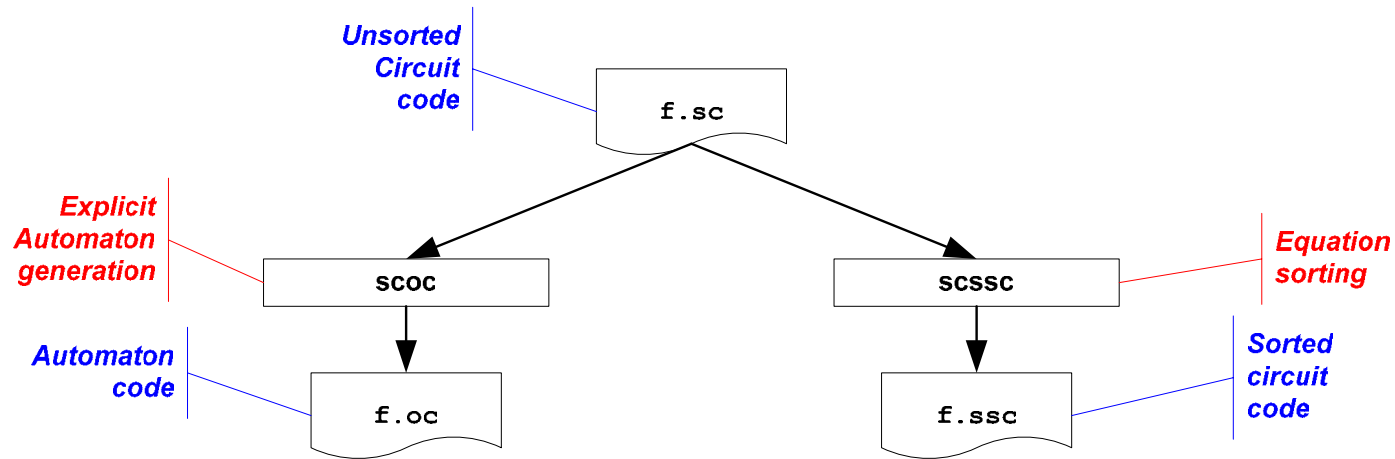


- **Unsorted circuit code (sc)**

Contains the same tables as ic codes + kernel statements are translated into equations of a Boolean circuit.

Equations are unsorted.

Compilation chain (4)



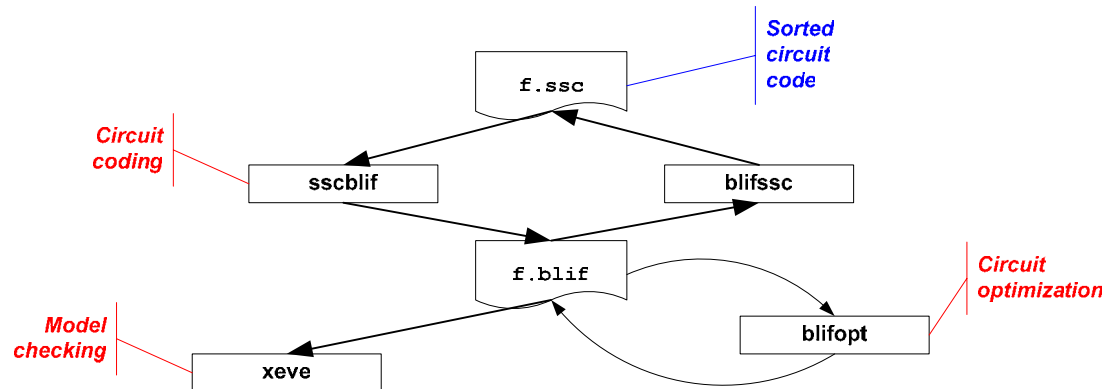
- Automaton code (oc)

Contains the same tables as ic codes + state / transition tables

- Sorted circuit code (ssc)

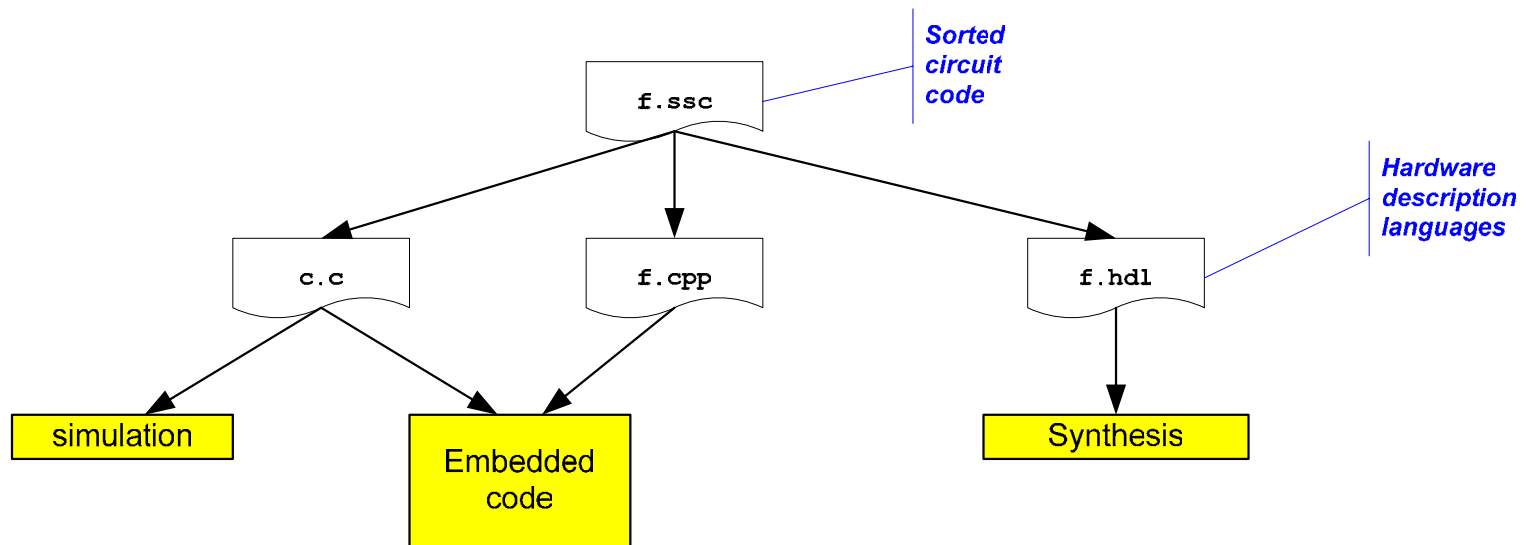
Contains the same tables as ic codes + equations sorted and printed in topological order

Compilation chain (5)



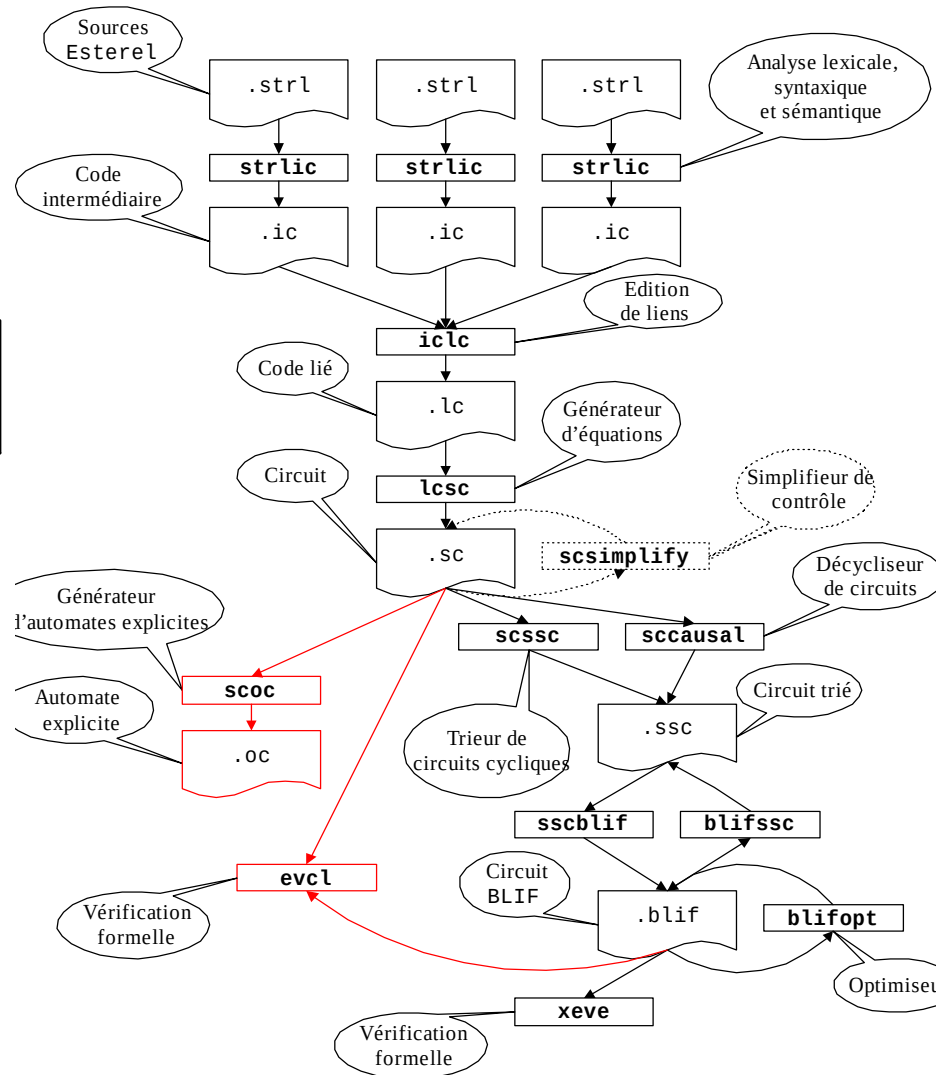
- Blif circuit description (blif)
Blif = Berkeley Logical Interchange Format
- Formal verification
- Optimization

Compilation chain (6)



Compilation chain (7)

overview



oc Format

Excerpts from
ABRO.oc
(debug format)

2.2 Present signal tests

A4 : V0 (signal **A**)

A5 : V1 (signal **B**)

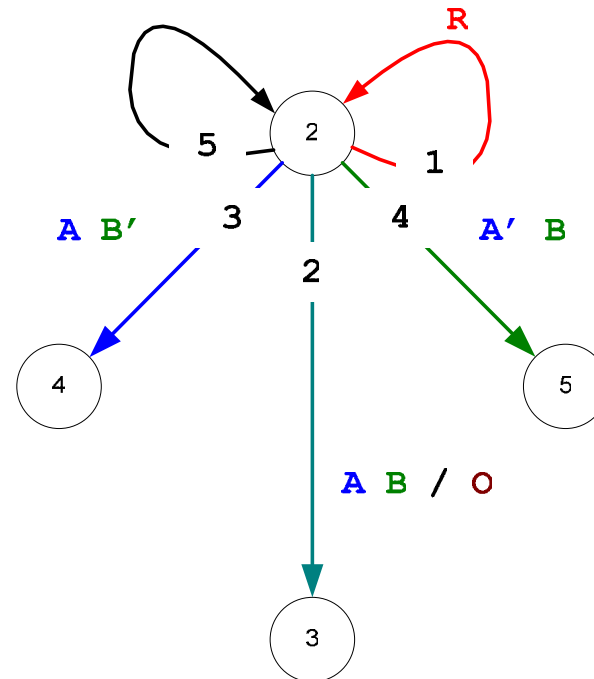
A6 : V2 (signal **R**)

2.3 Output actions

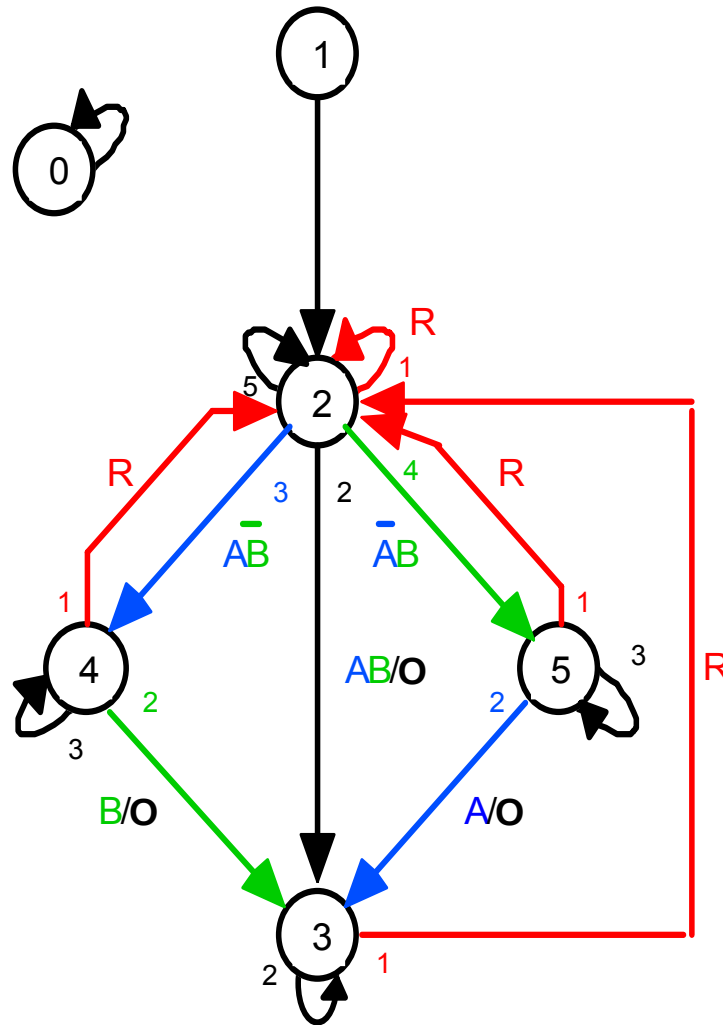
A7 : 0

State 2

```
if A6 then
    goto state 2
end;
if A4 then
    if A5 then
        A7
        goto state 3
    end;
    goto state 4
end;
if A5 then
    goto state 5
end;
goto state 2
```



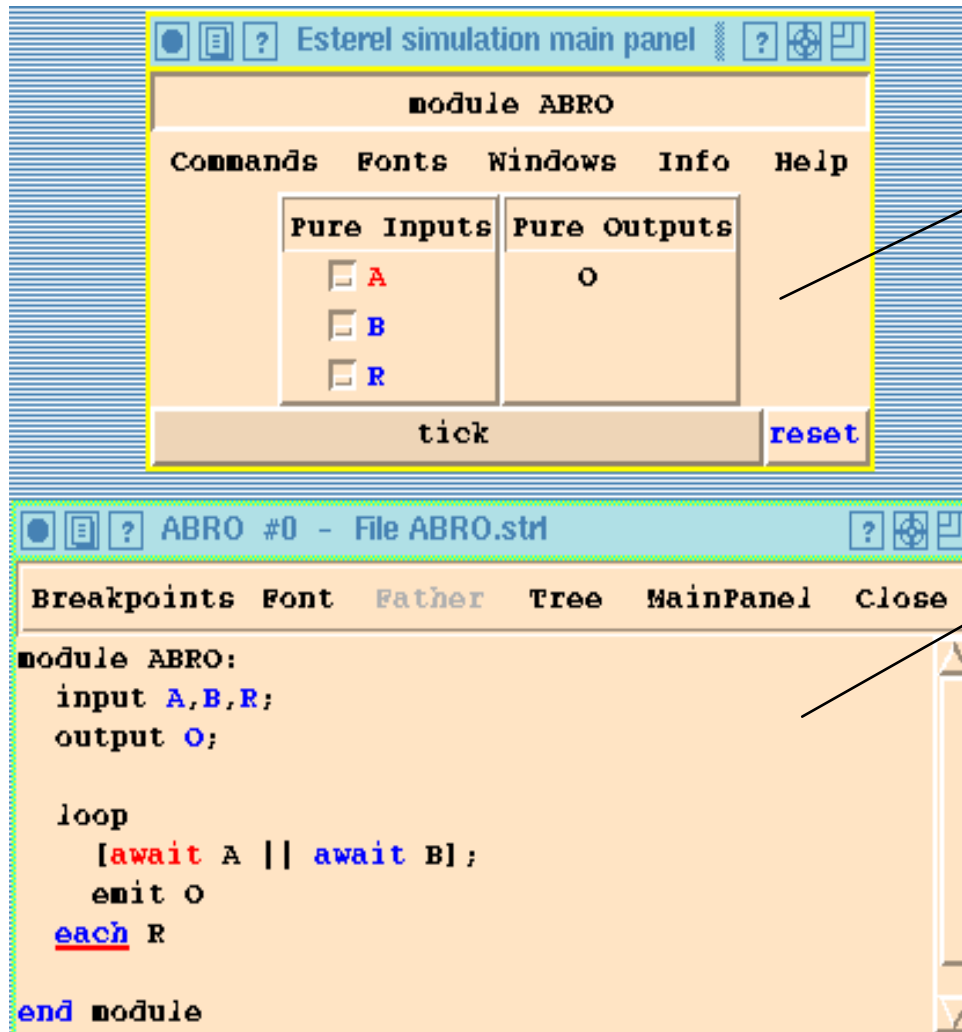
ABRO: Automaton



Reactive API (1)

- Interactive simulation (C language)
 - Textual
 - GUI (Xes in v5, ES now)
- Co-simulation (use of a user's defined simulation environment)
- Direct execution (Embedded code)

XES Interactive Simulation



Signal Control
panel

Source code
animation

Tcl-Tk-based

E.S Interactive simulation

The screenshot shows the Esterel Studio window titled "Esterel Studio - [ABRO.etp] - []". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Insert, Format, Project, Browsing, Simulation, Tools, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations, editing, and simulation. The main editor displays the code for the ABRO module:

```
module ABRO:
  input A, B, R;
  output O;

  loop
    [ await A || await B ];
    emit O
  each R
end module
```

The left sidebar shows a project tree with "ABRO@ABRO" and "Interface". The bottom status bar indicates "Ready".

Two yellow callout boxes provide additional information:

- control:**
Red: active control point
- receptive**

At the bottom, two signal tables are visible:

Name	Value	Type
A		
B		
R		

Name	Value	Type
A		
B		
R		
O		

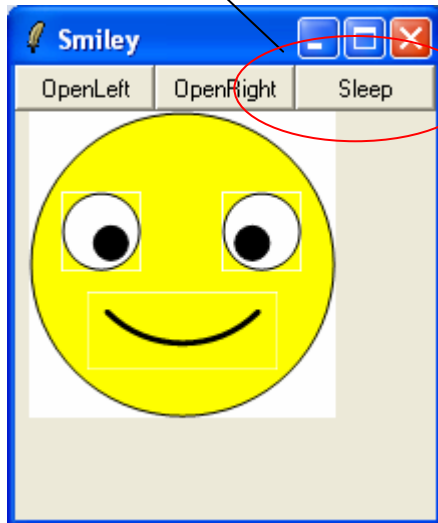
Below the tables are buttons for "Input next", "Input", "Watch [1]", "Output", "Input", "All", and "Watch [2]".

Signals:
Present = red
Absent = blue

My Interactive Animation

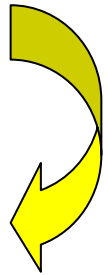
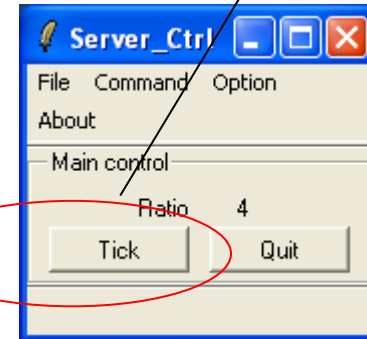
Click on button
“Sleep”

11



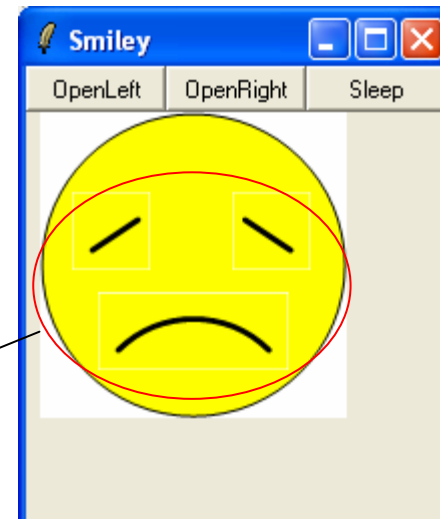
12

Make a “Tick”



Tcl-Tk-based

Reaction



Reactive API (2)

- Some C or C++ functions are automatically generated
- Others are to be provided by the user.

Reactive API (3)

- Reaction function – provided **foo()**;
- Input functions – provided
foo_I_<sig-id>(<type>);
- Output functions – to be provided
foo_O_<sig-id>(<type>);
- Sensor functions, - to be provided
<type> foo_S_<sig-id>();

Reactive API (4)

- Example: for **ABRO**
- **ABRO()**; provided
- **ABRO_I_A()**; provided
- **ABRO_I_B()**; provided
- **ABRO_I_R()**; provided
- **ABRO_O_O()** {
 printf("\a"); /* bell */
 }

Reactive API (5)

- Non predefined data type processing: **to be provided**
- Declarations in **foo.h**
 - types
 - constants
 - functions ...
- Definitions in **foo_data.c**

Reactive API (6)

- An example of **user's defined type**
- In Esterel code: **type TIME;**
- In C code (in foo.h) :
**typedef struct {
 int mn;
 int s;
} TIME;**

Reactive API (7)

- Access functions

- Assignment - to be provided

`_<type>(<type>*, <type>);`

`#define _<type>(x, y) (* (x)=y)`

- Equality test – to be provided*

`_eq_<type>(<type>, <type>);`

- Inequality test – to be provided*

`_ne_<type>(<type>, <type>);`

Reactive API (8)

- Example: **TIME**
- **int** **_eq_TIME** (**TIME** a, **TIME** b)
 {
 return ((a.mn == b.mn)
 && (a.s == b.s));
 }
- **int** **_ne_TIME** (**TIME** a, **TIME** b)
 { return !_eq_TIME(a,b); }

Reactive API (9)

- Conversions $\langle \text{type} \rangle \leftrightarrow \text{string}$
- $\langle \text{type} \rangle \rightarrow \text{string}$:
`char * __<type>_to_text(<type>)`
- $\text{string} \rightarrow \langle \text{type} \rangle$:
`void _text_to_<type>(<type>*, char*);`
- syntatic checking:
`int _check_<type>(char *);`

Reactive API (10)

- `int _check_TIME (char *str) {
 int m,s;
 return ((sscanf(str,"%d:%d",&m,&s)
 ==2?1,0)); }`
- `void _text_to_TIME (TIME*pt,char *s) {
 if (_check_TIME(s))
 sscanf(s,"%d:%d",&(pt->mn),
 &(pt->s));
 else {
 fprintf(stderr,"%s:illegal TIME\n",s);
 pt->mn = pt->s = 0;
 }
}`
- `char * _TIME_to_text (TIME t) {
 static char Buffer[9]="";
 sprintf(Buffer,"%02d:%02d",t.mn,t.s);
 return Buffer; }`

Reactive API (11)

- Constants
- In Esterel code:
`constant n:integer, Duration:TIME;`
- In C code :
`/* in foo.h */
#define n 12`
or
`/* in foo_data.c */
int n = 12;
TIME Duration = {5,30};`

Reactive API (12)

- Functions

- In Esterel code:

```
function TIME_ADD(TIME, TIME):TIME;
```

- In C code:

```
TIME TIME_ADD(TIME a, TIME b) {  
    TIME t = a;  
    if ((t.s += b.s) > 59) {  
        t.s -= 60;  
        t.mn++;  
    }  
    if ((t.mn += b.mn) > 59) t.mn -= 60;  
    return t;  
}
```

Reactive API (13)

- Procedure

- In Esterel code:

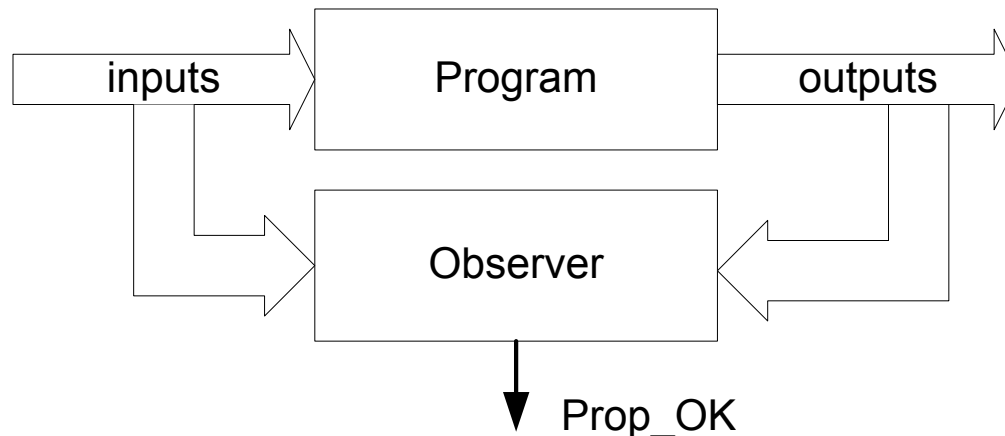
```
procedure Incr_TIME(TIME)(integer);
```

- In C code:

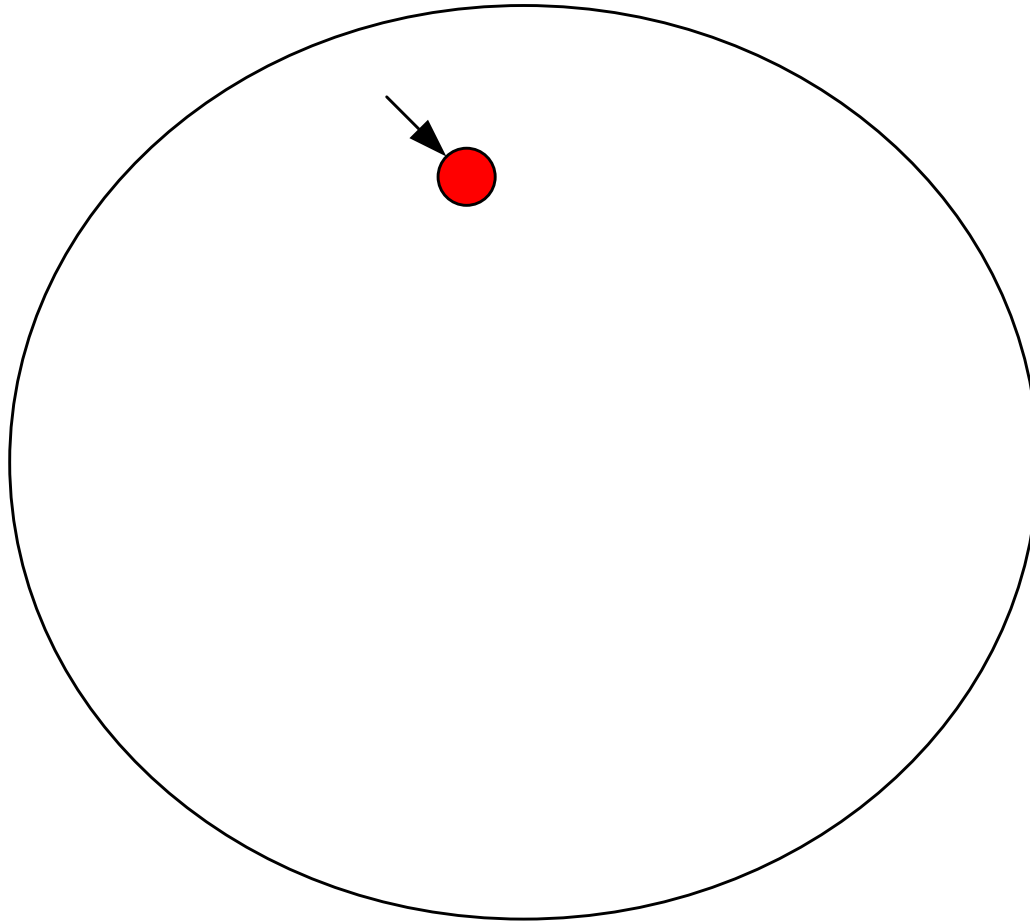
```
void Incr_TIME(TIME *pt, int n) {  
    int s = pt -> s;  
    int mn = pt -> mn;  
    s += n;  
    pt -> s = (s%60);  
    mn += (s/60);  
    pt -> mn = (mn%60);  
}
```

Validation

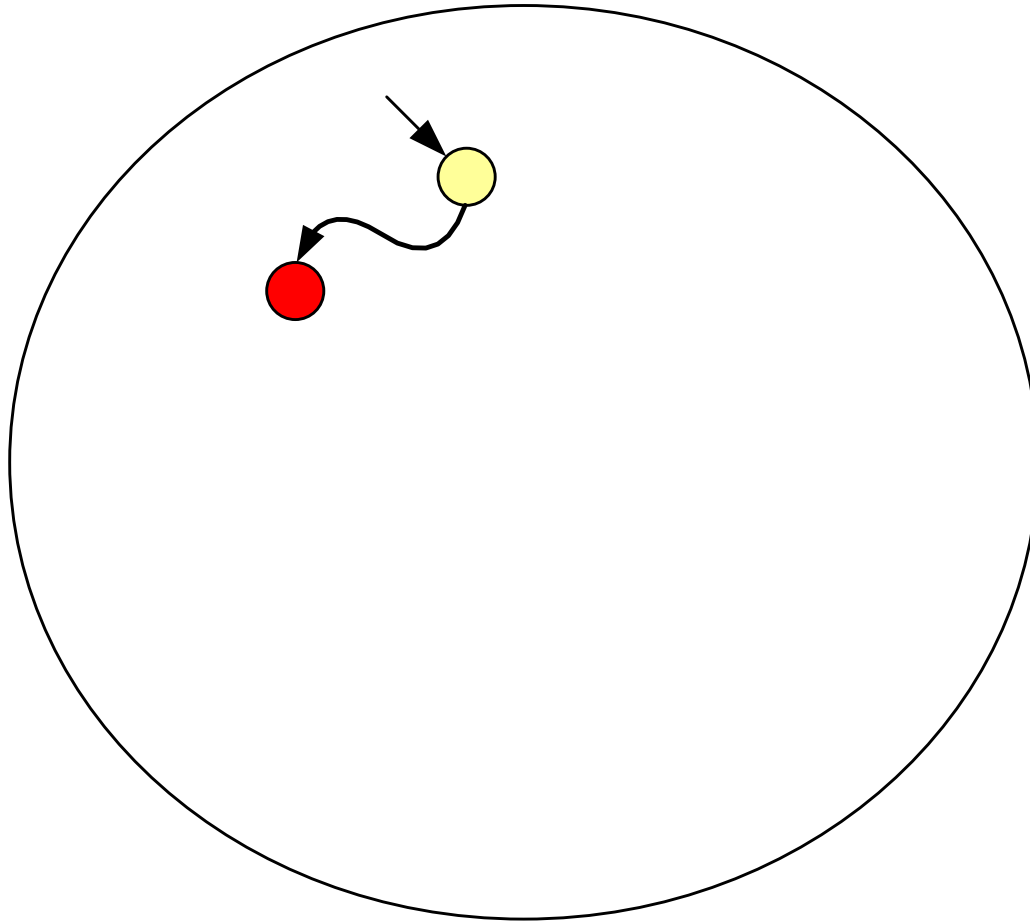
- **Principle:** compose your controller with an **observer** of the property. (parallel composition)
- **In practice:** It is easier to express the counter-positive of the property P and check that $\neg P$ is never satisfied. If P is violated then generate a counter-example.



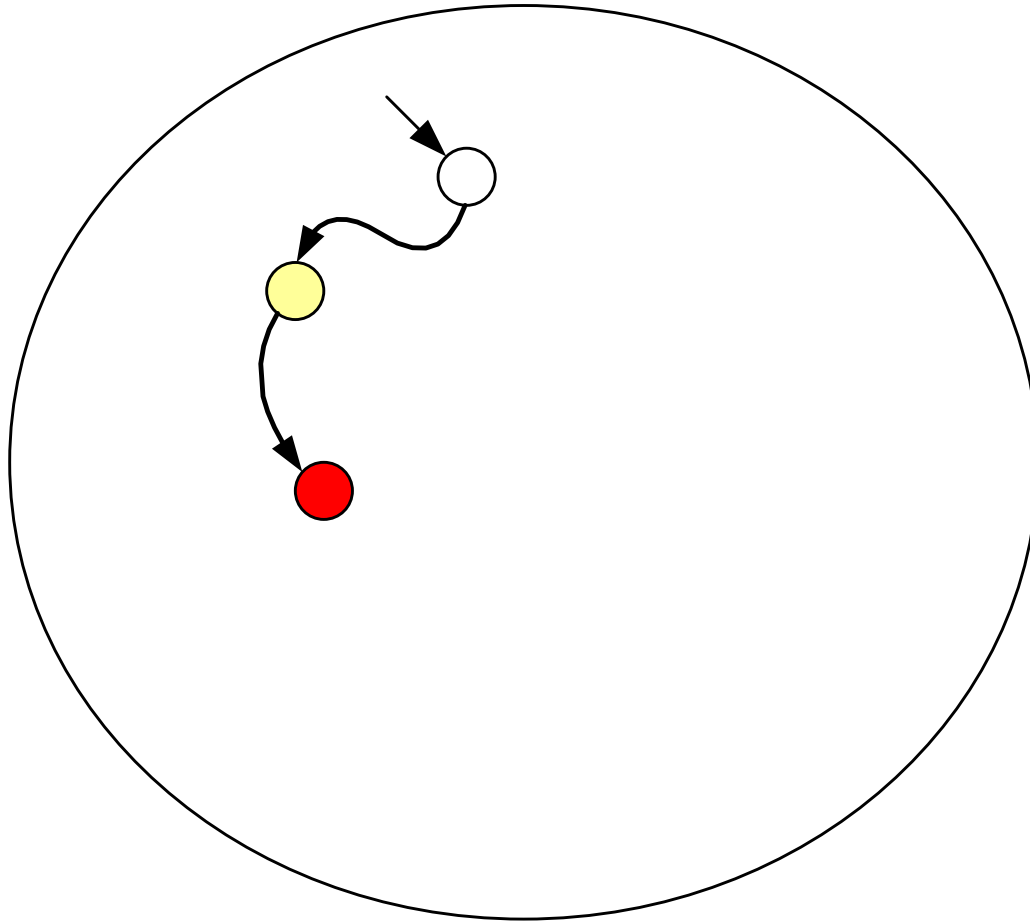
Reachable states (1)



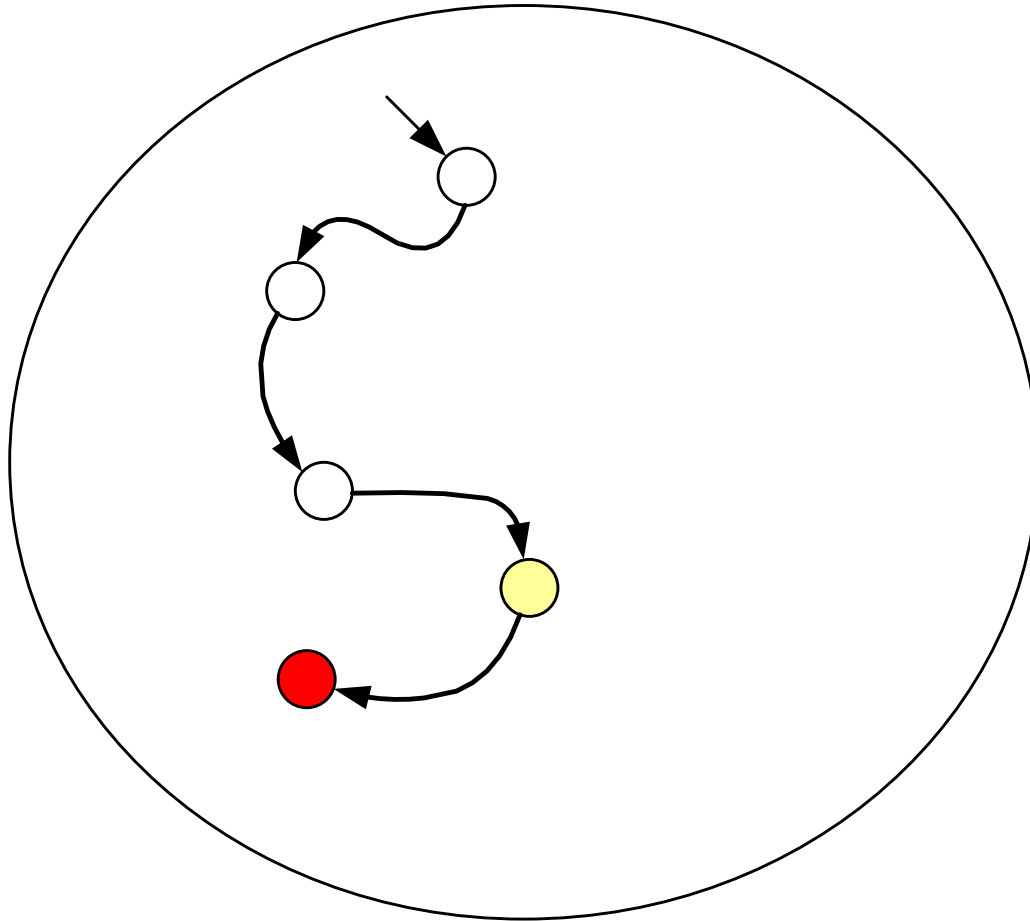
Reachable states (1)



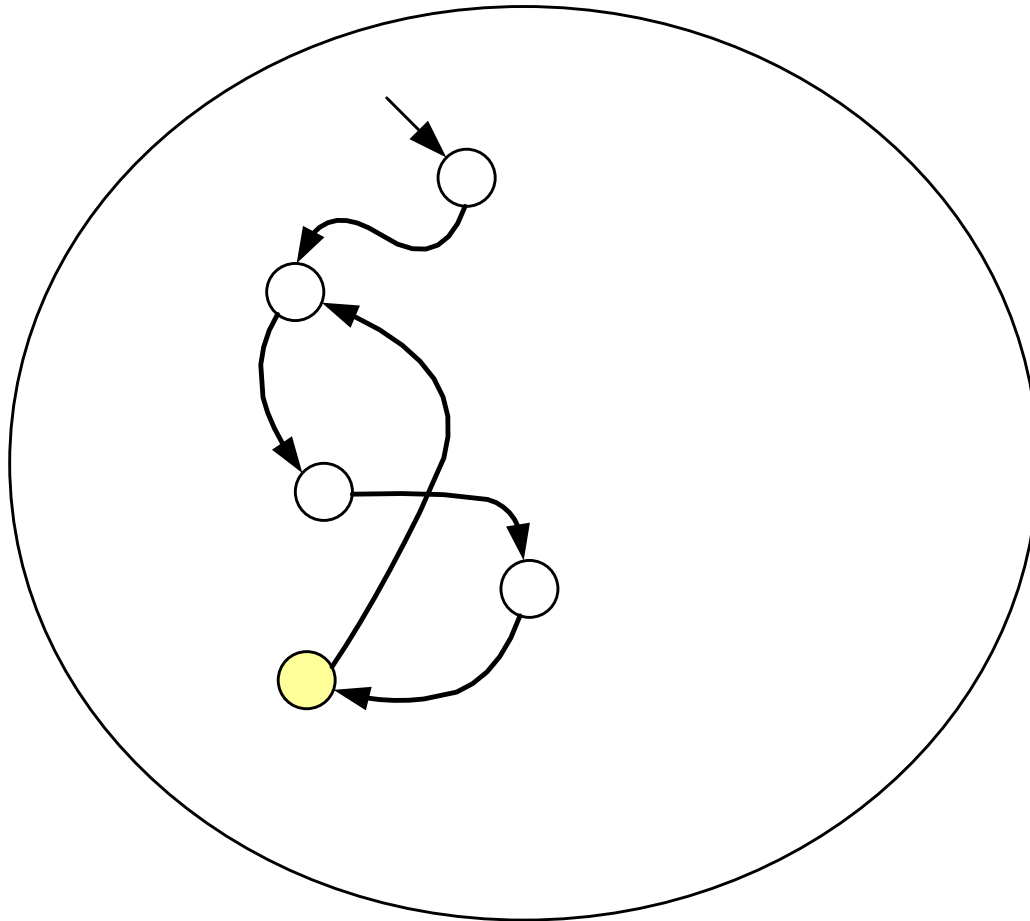
Reachable states (1)



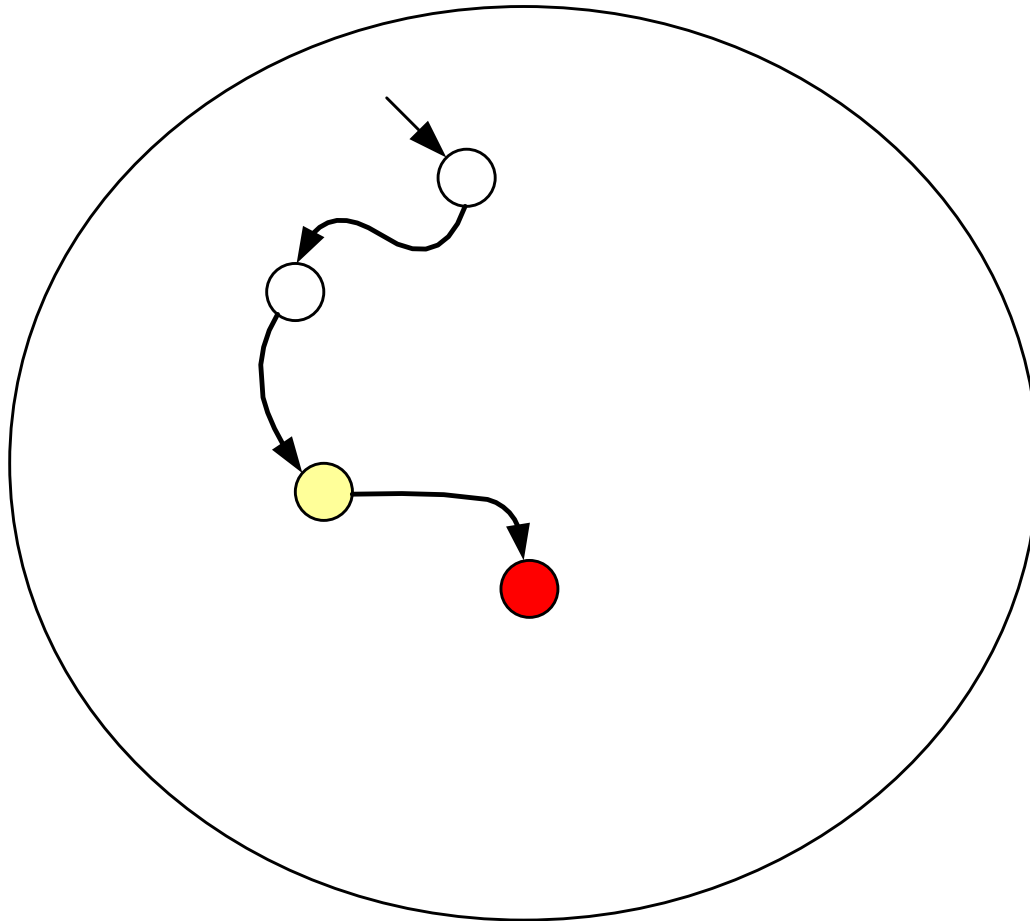
Reachable states (1)



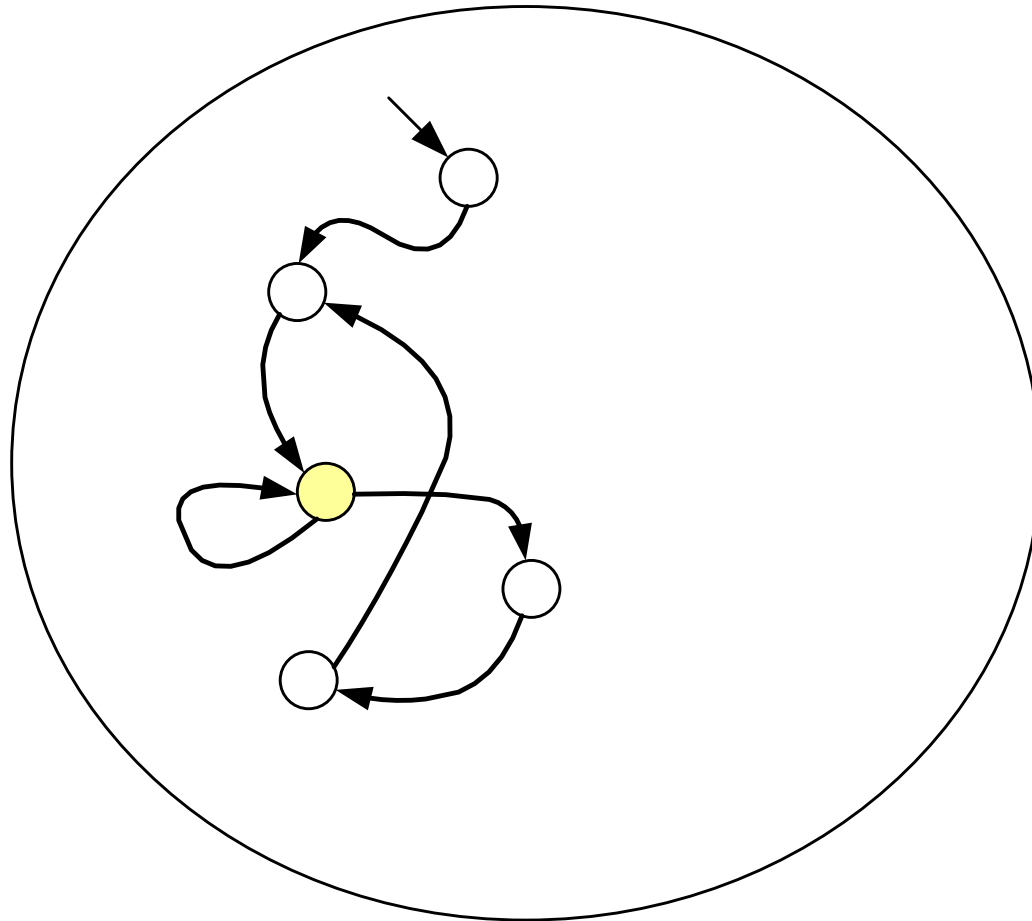
Reachable states (1)



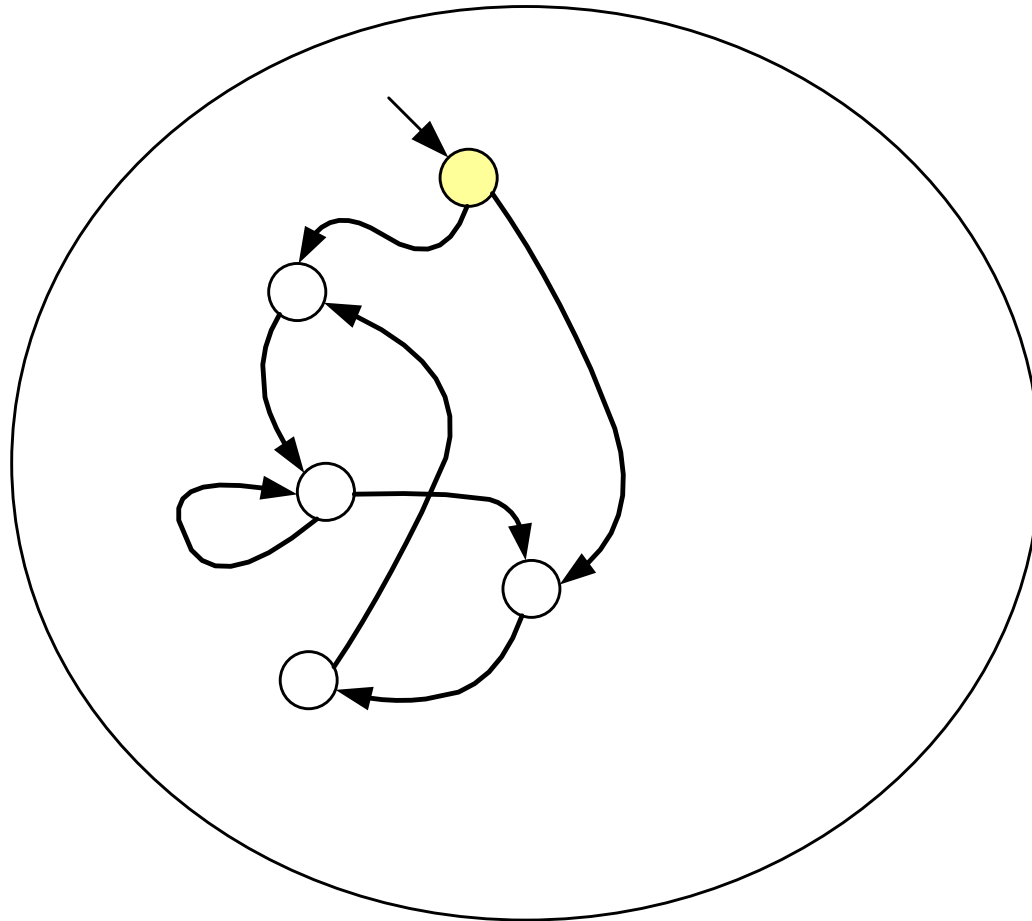
Reachable states (1)



Reachable states (1)

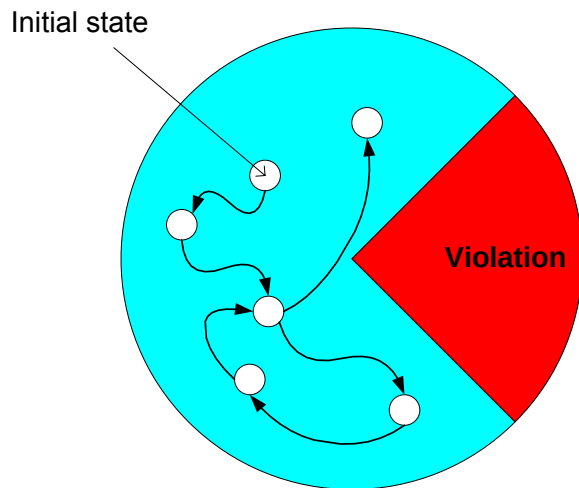


Reachable states (1)

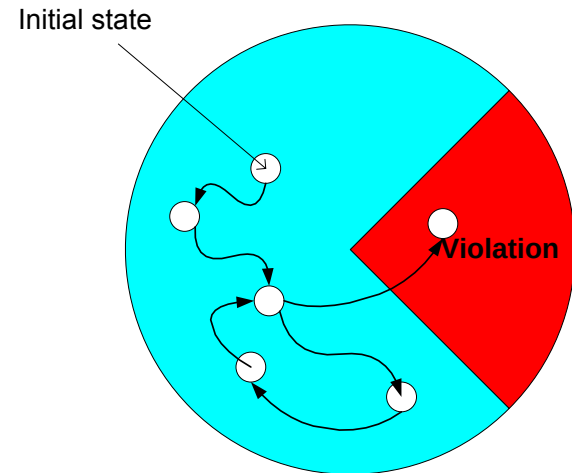


Model-checking (1)

State enumeration

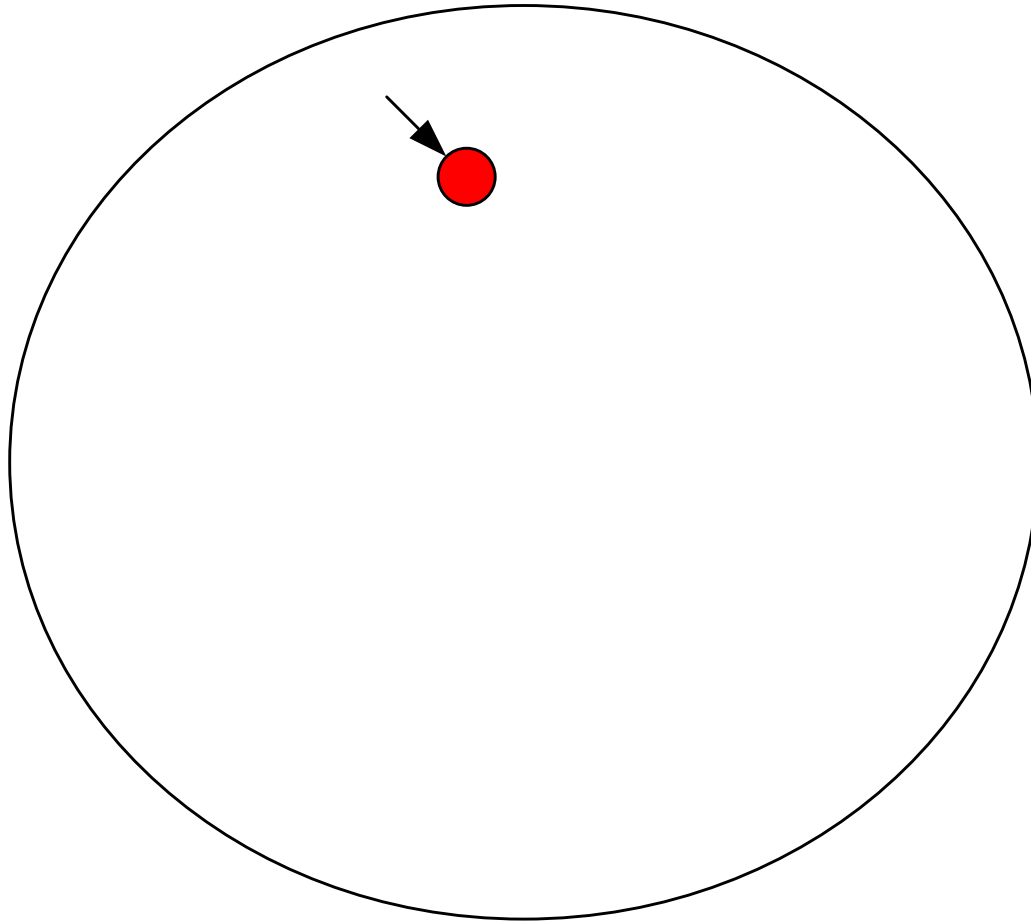


Proof succeeds

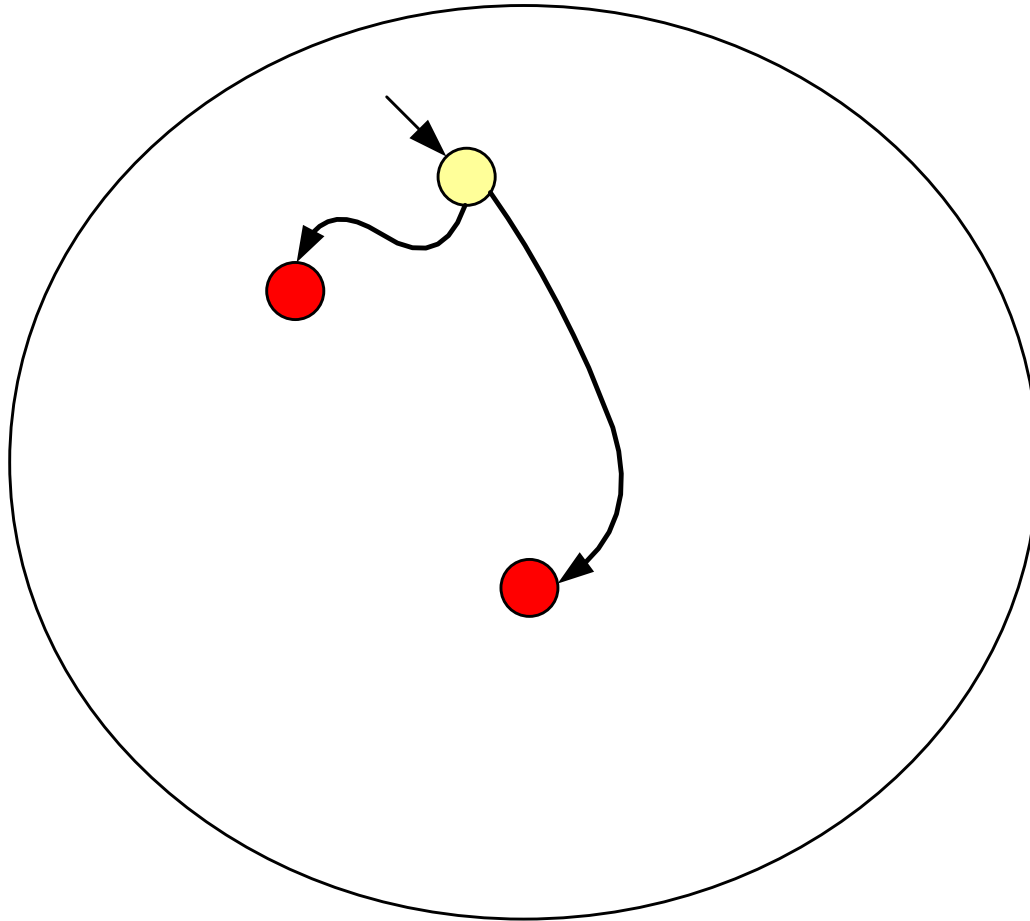


Proof fails!

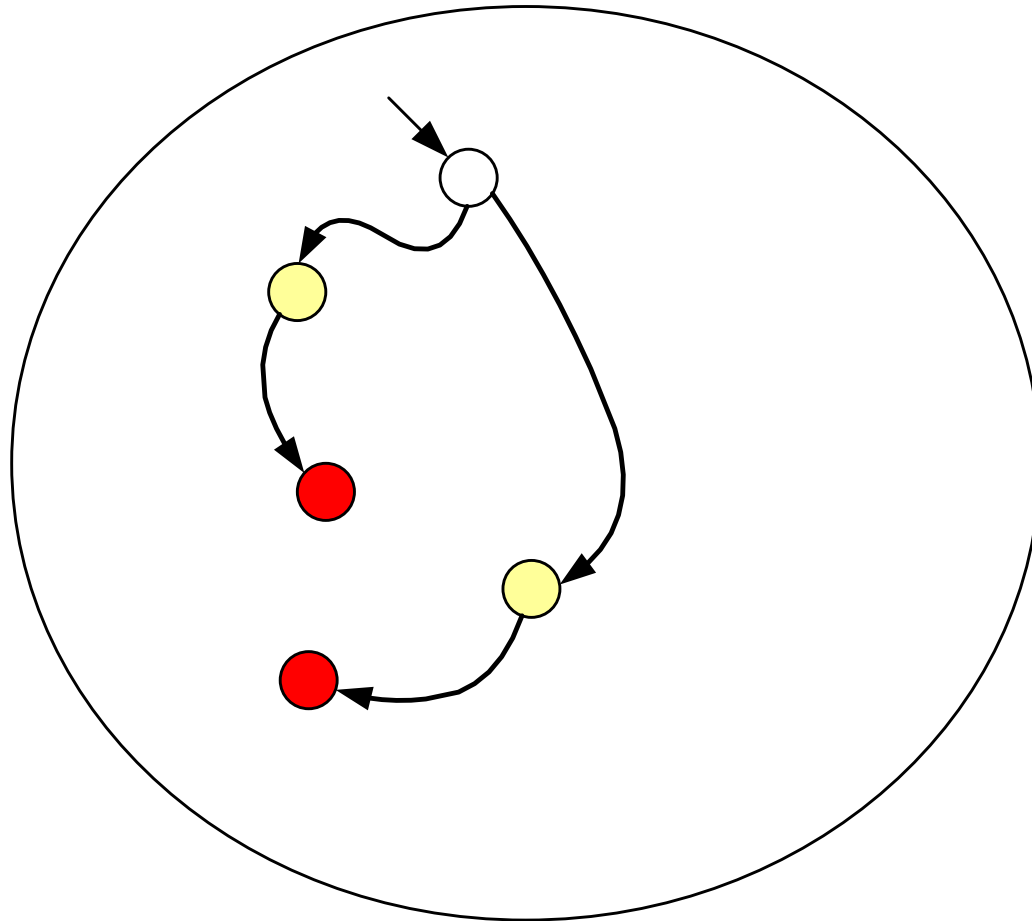
Reachable states (2)



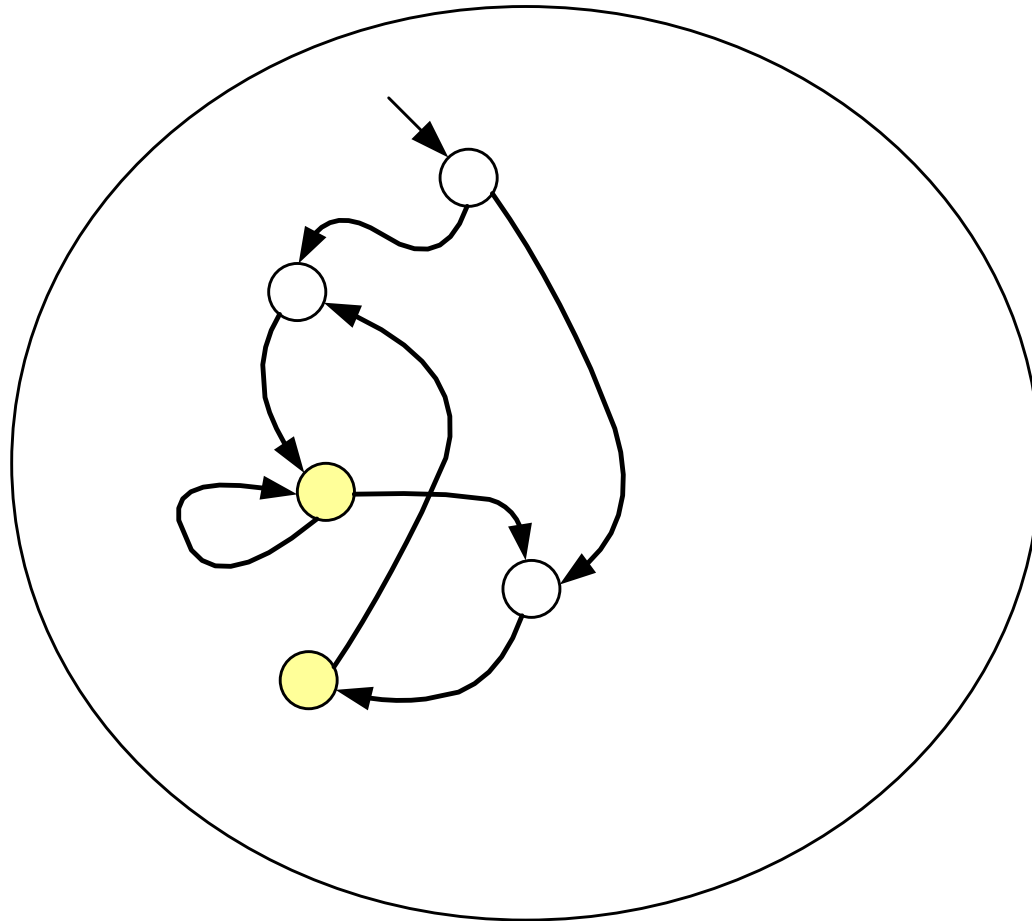
Reachable states (2)



Reachable states (2)



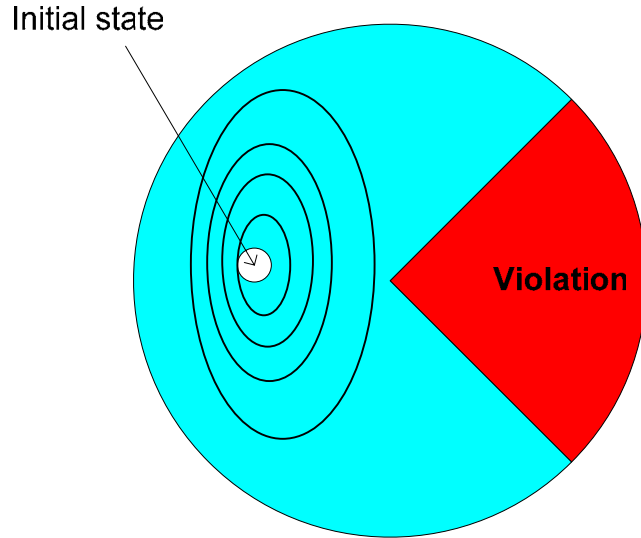
Reachable states (2)



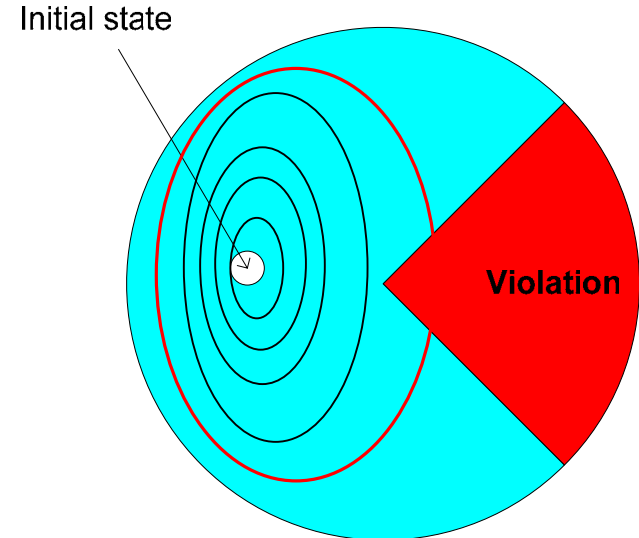
Model-checking (2)

Symbolic exploration: forward

Post*



Proof succeeds



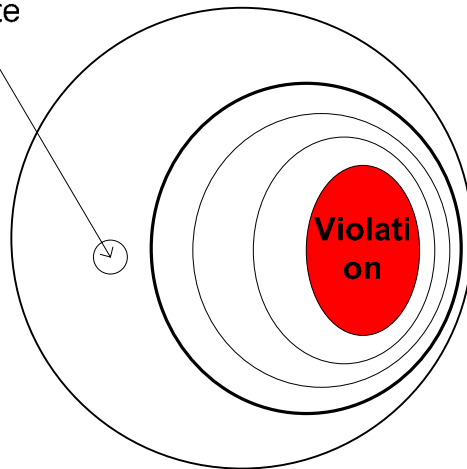
Proof fails!

Model-checking (3)

Symbolic exploration: backward

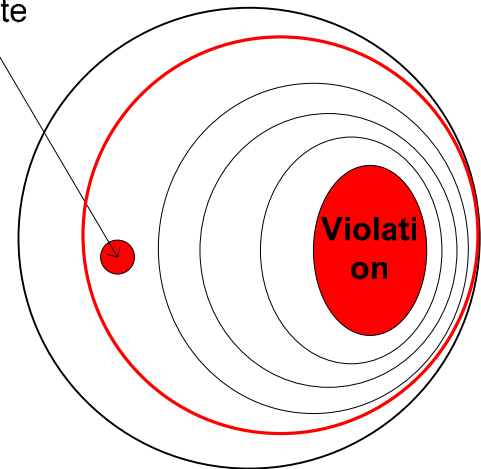
Pre*

Initial state



Proof succeeds

Initial state

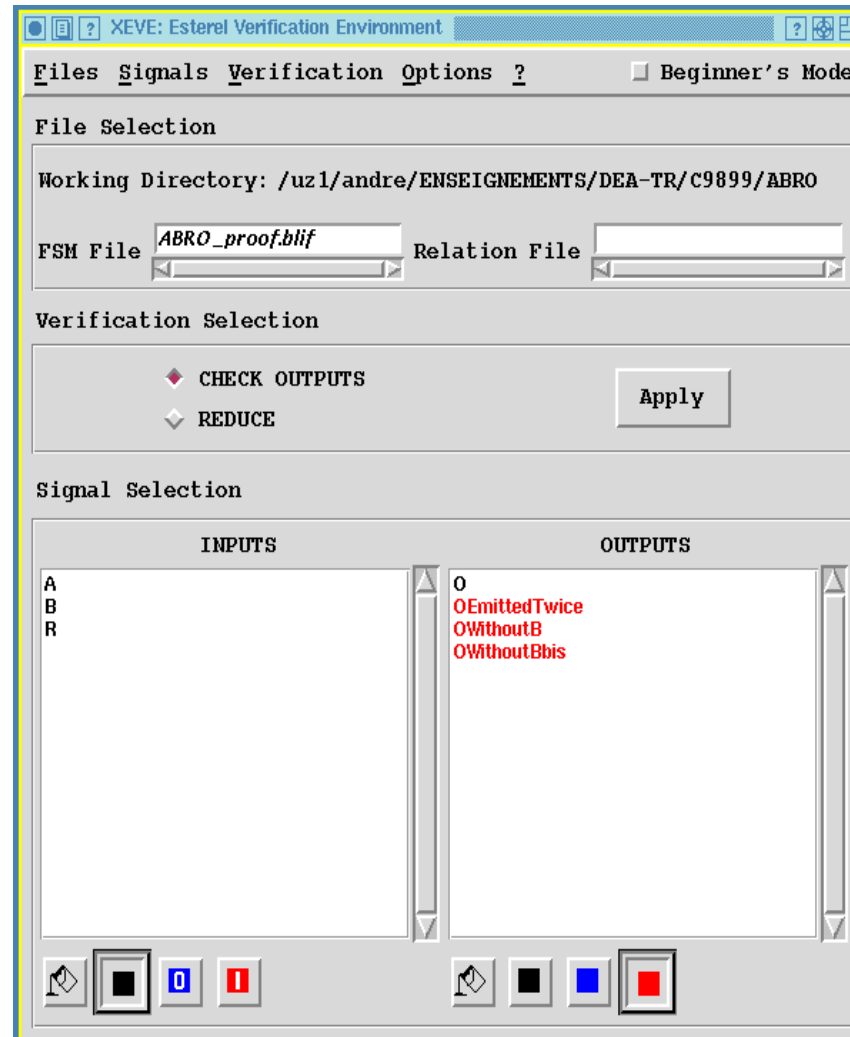


Proof fails!

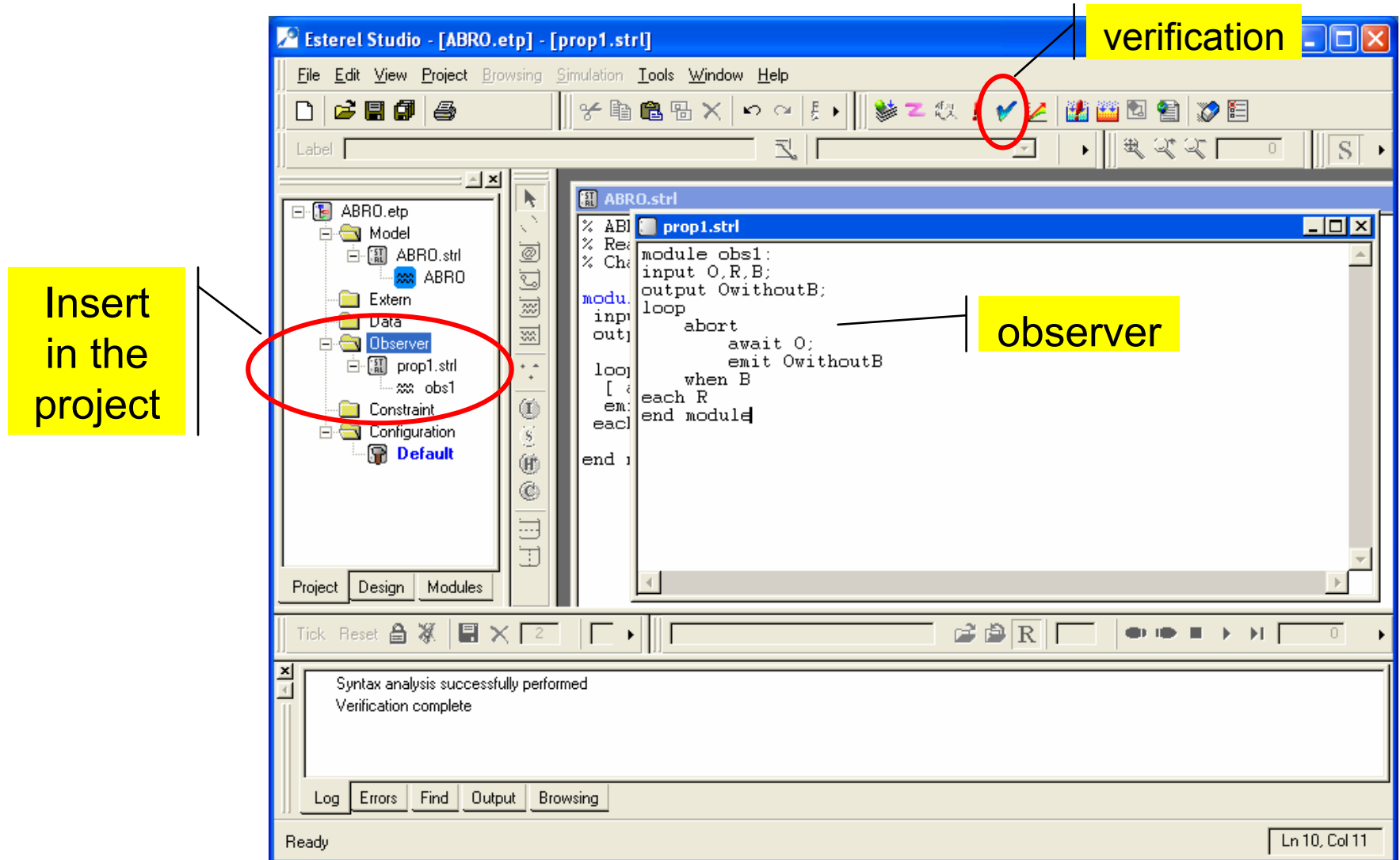
Example: Property 1

- **O** is never emitted without a past or simultaneous occurrence of **B** since the last occurrence of **R** or since the initial instant if **R** has not occurred yet.
- **module obs1:**
 input **O**, **R**, **B**;
 output **OwithoutB**;
 loop
 abort
 await **O**; **emit** **OwithoutB**
 when **B**
 each **R**
 end module

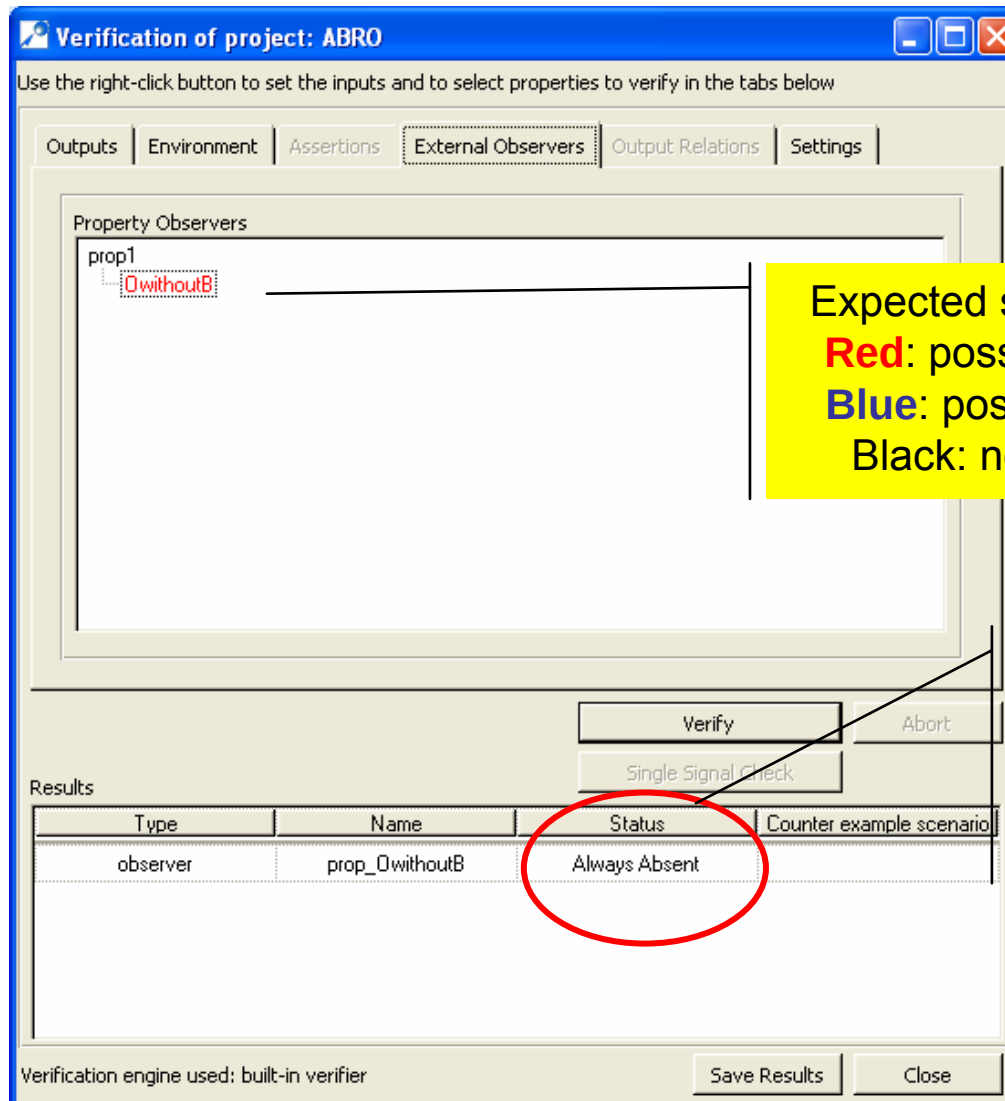
XEVE



E.S Verification (1)



E.S Verification



Expected status status:
Red: possibly present
Blue: possibly absent
Black: not checked

Diagnostic:
Violation signal never
emitted;
Property is true