



Forum on specification & Design Languages (FDL'20)



FDL stimulates scientific and controversial discussions in a friendly and productive environment. New trends and traditional topics in the broad fields of embedded/electronics/software systems and languages merge in a lively and cross-discipline research & industrial community.

Calls for Special sessions, Full (8 pp), short (4 pp), and WiP/PhD Forum/Poster (2 pp) papers.

Keynotes: Edward Lee / UC Berkeley,
Manuel Serrano / Inria & Université Côte d'Azur,
Hauke Fuhrmann / Scheidt & Bachmann

7–9 September 2020 | Kiel, Germany



Deadlines:

Special Sessions:	March 22, 2020
Paper Deadline:	May 29, 2020
PhD/WiP Deadline:	June 12, 2020
Author Notification:	June 28, 2020
Final Version:	July 19, 2020

Website: www.fdl-conference.org

Contact: fdl2020@easychair.org

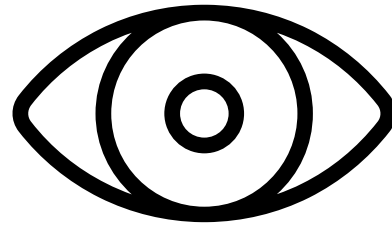
Re FDL'19: Open call for ACM TECS Special Issue on Specification and Design Languages
Deadline: Feb. 1, 2020 (firm)
Contacts: Alain Girault, Reinhard von Hanxleden

From Lustre to Graphical Dataflow Models

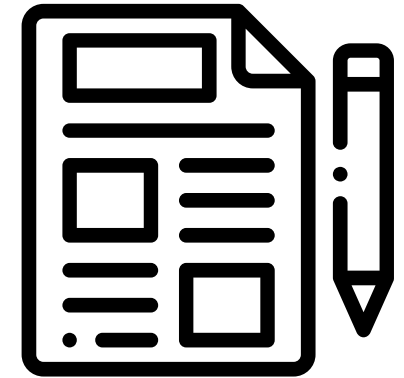
Lena Grimm
Reinhard von Hanxleden
Kiel University



Motivation



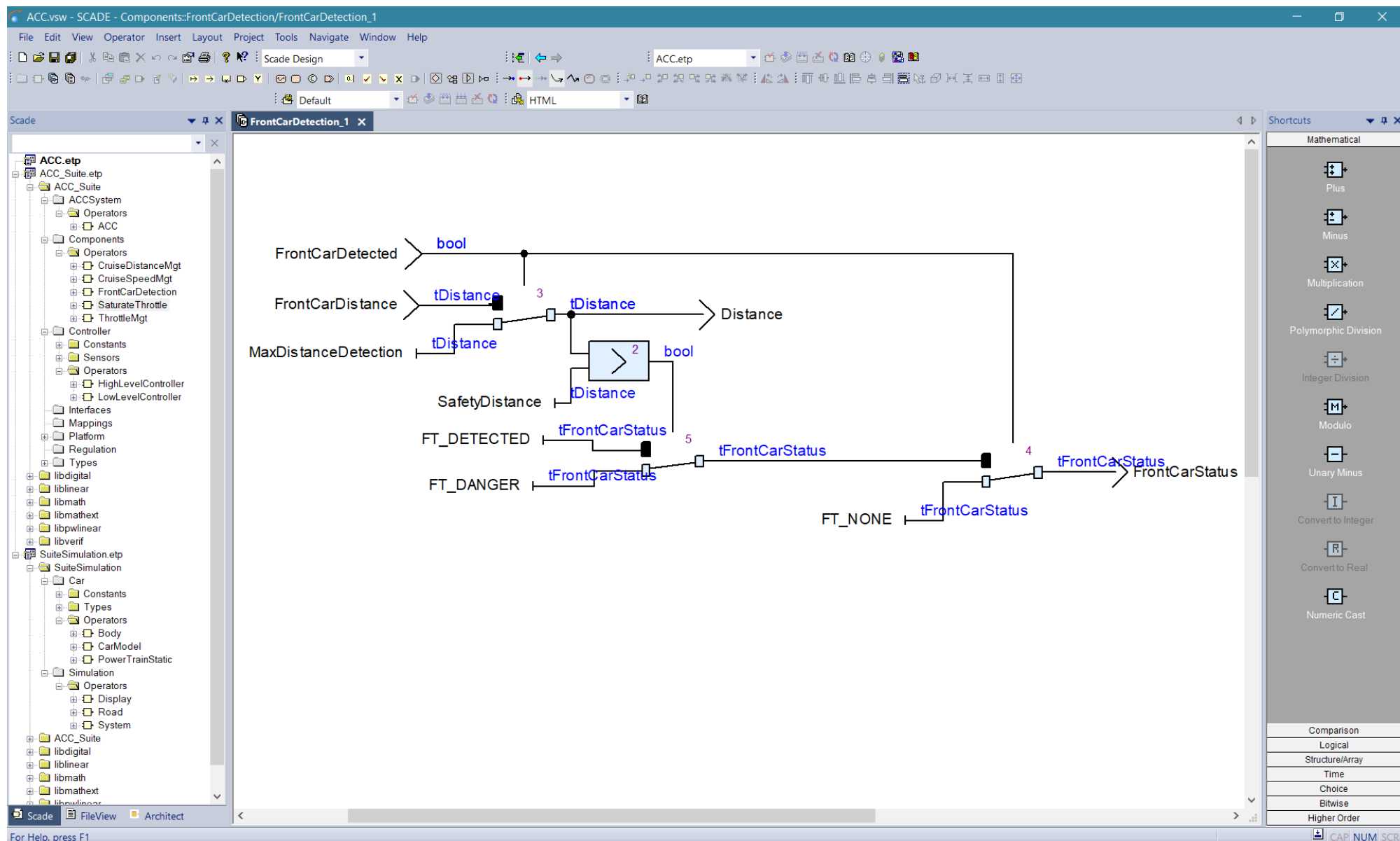
Visual



Concepts



SCADE





KIELER

```
1 scchart dataflowChart {
2
3   input bool in1, in2
4   output bool o
5
6   dataflow {
7     o = !in1 & in2
8   }
9 }
```

Editing

dataflowChart
input bool in1, in2
output bool o

```
graph LR; in1[in1] --> not[!]; in2[in2] --> and[&]; not --> and; and --> o[o];
```

Automatic Diagram Generation

Writable Insert 9:2:97

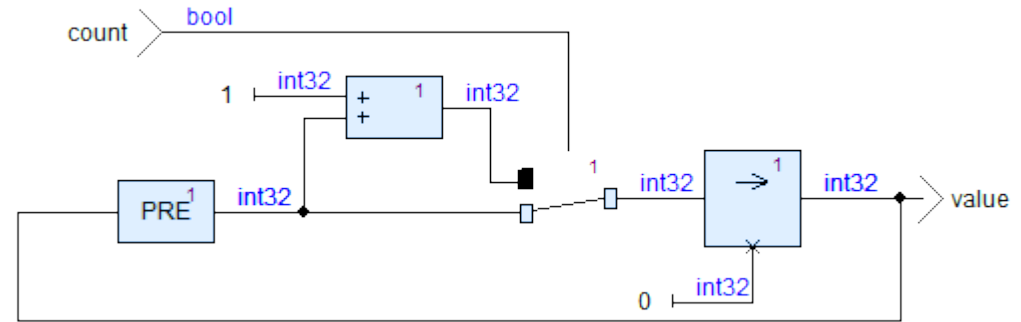
SCADE



```

L1 = count;
value = L7;
L2 = 1;
L3 = pre L7;
L4 = L2 + L3;
L5 = if L1 then (L4) else (L3);
L6 = 0;
L7 = (L6) -> (L5);

```

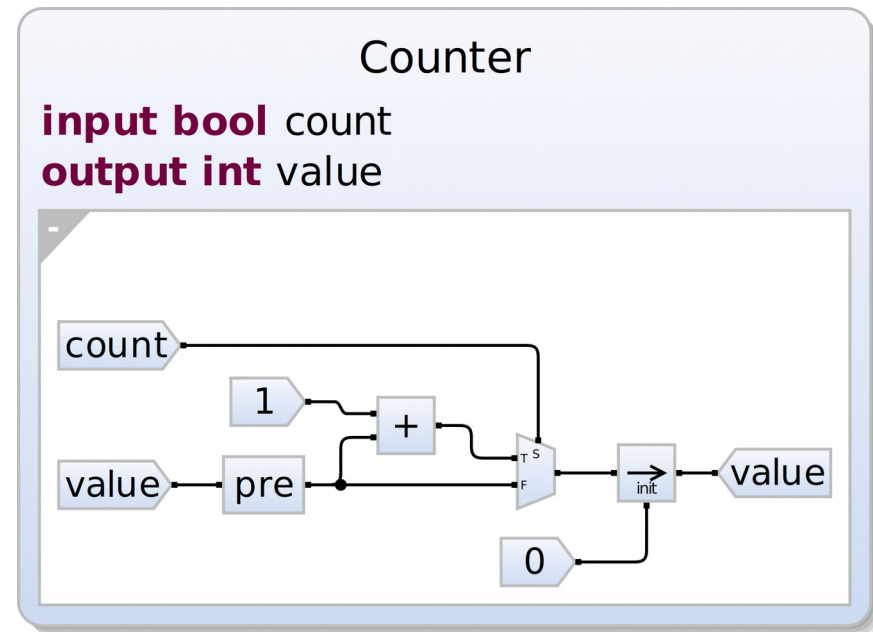


```

node Counter (count:bool) returns (value:int)
var L1:bool;
L2, L3, L4, L5, L6, L7:int;
let
  L1 = count;
  value = L7;
  L2 = 1;
  L3 = pre L7;
  L4 = L2 + L3;
  L5 = if L1 then (L4) else (L3);
  L6 = 0;
  L7 = (L6) -> (L5);
tel

```

KIELER





KIELER

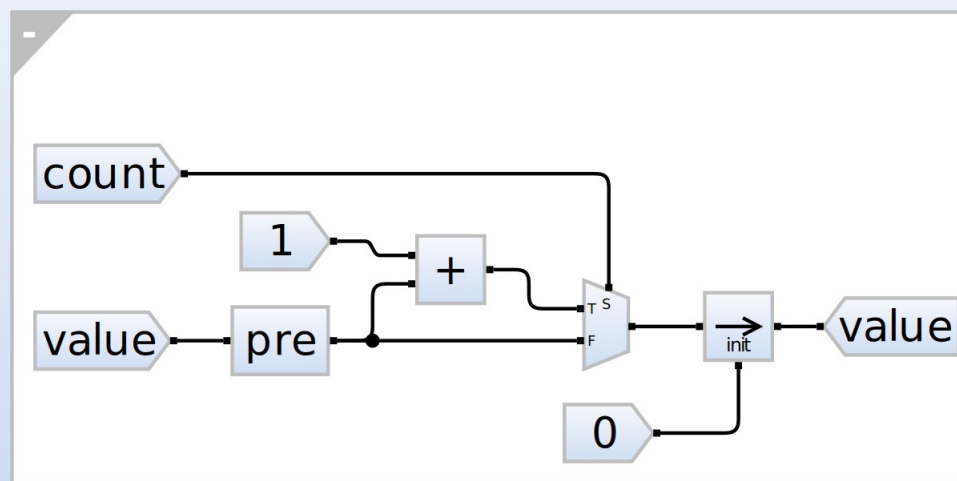
```
1 node Counter (count : bool)
2   returns (value : int)
3
4 var preValue:int;
5 let
6   preValue = pre value;
7   value = 0 ->
8     if count
9     then 1 + preValue
10    else preValue;
11 tel
```

Editor Support for Lustre

Automatic Diagram Recovery

Counter

input bool count
output int value

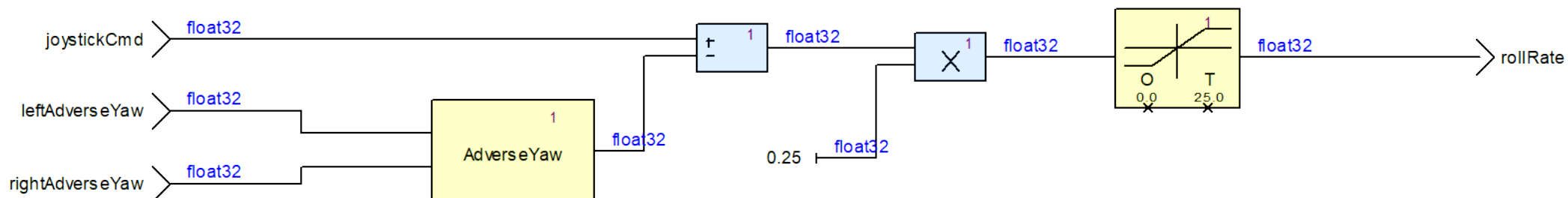




Demo

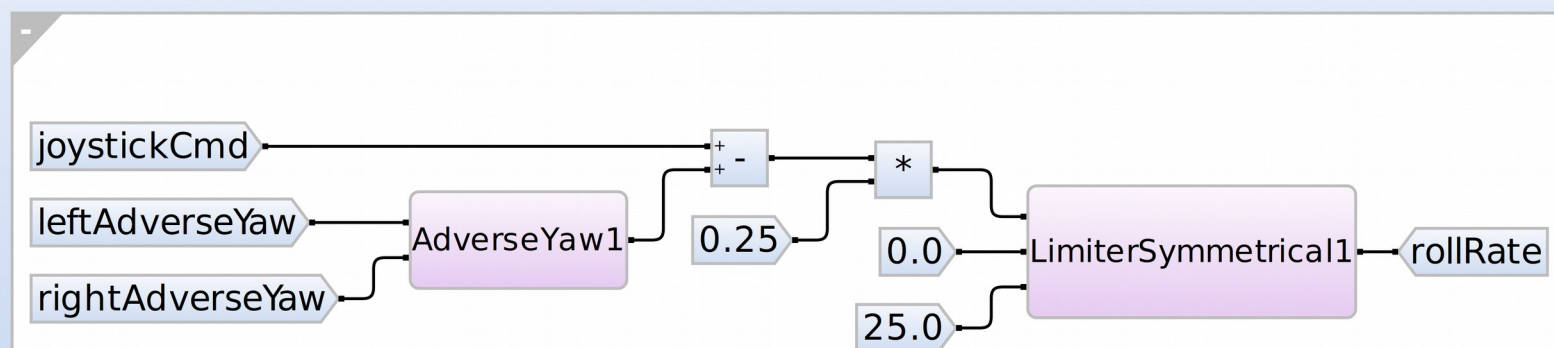


Larger Example



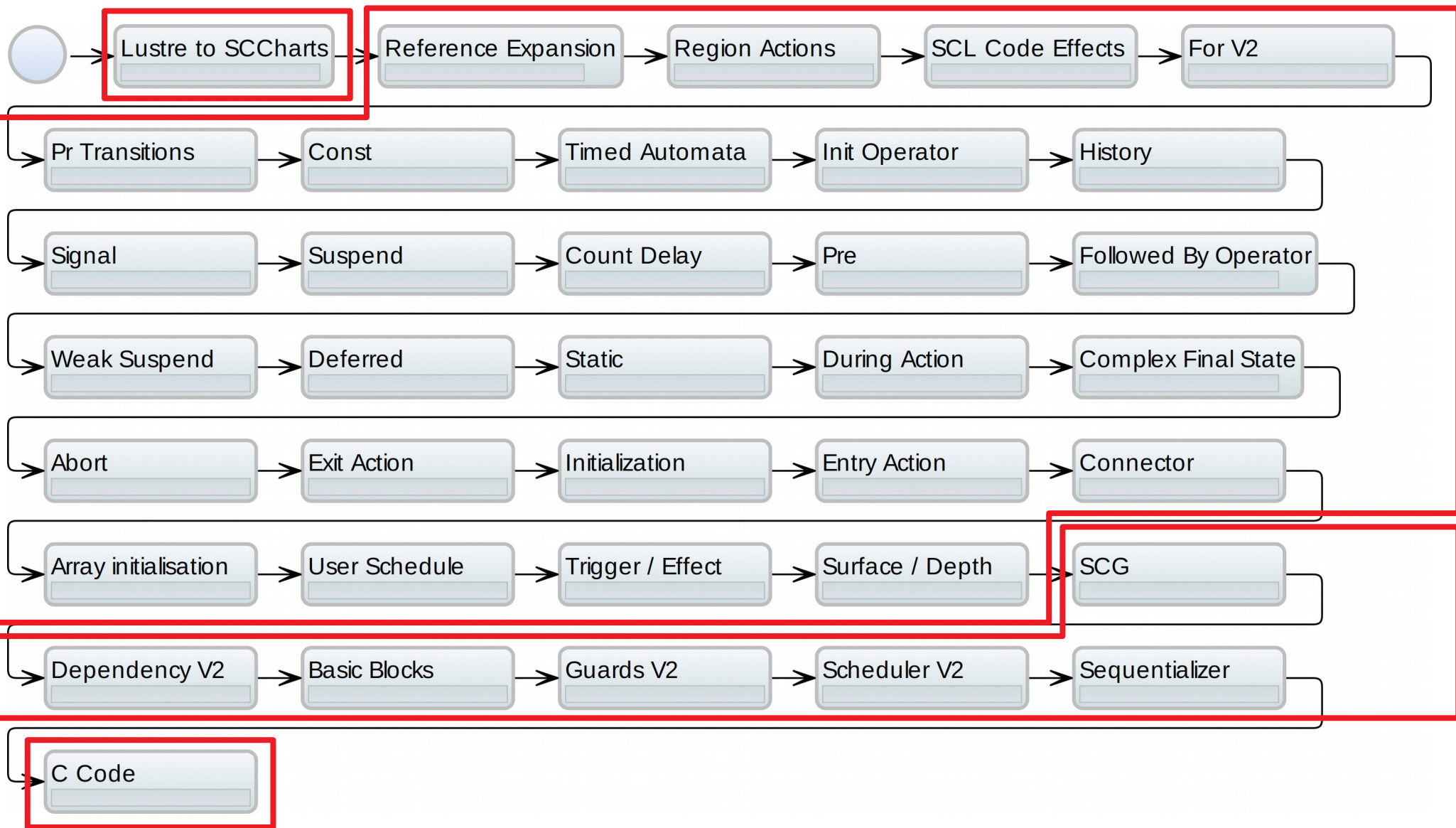
RollRateCalculate

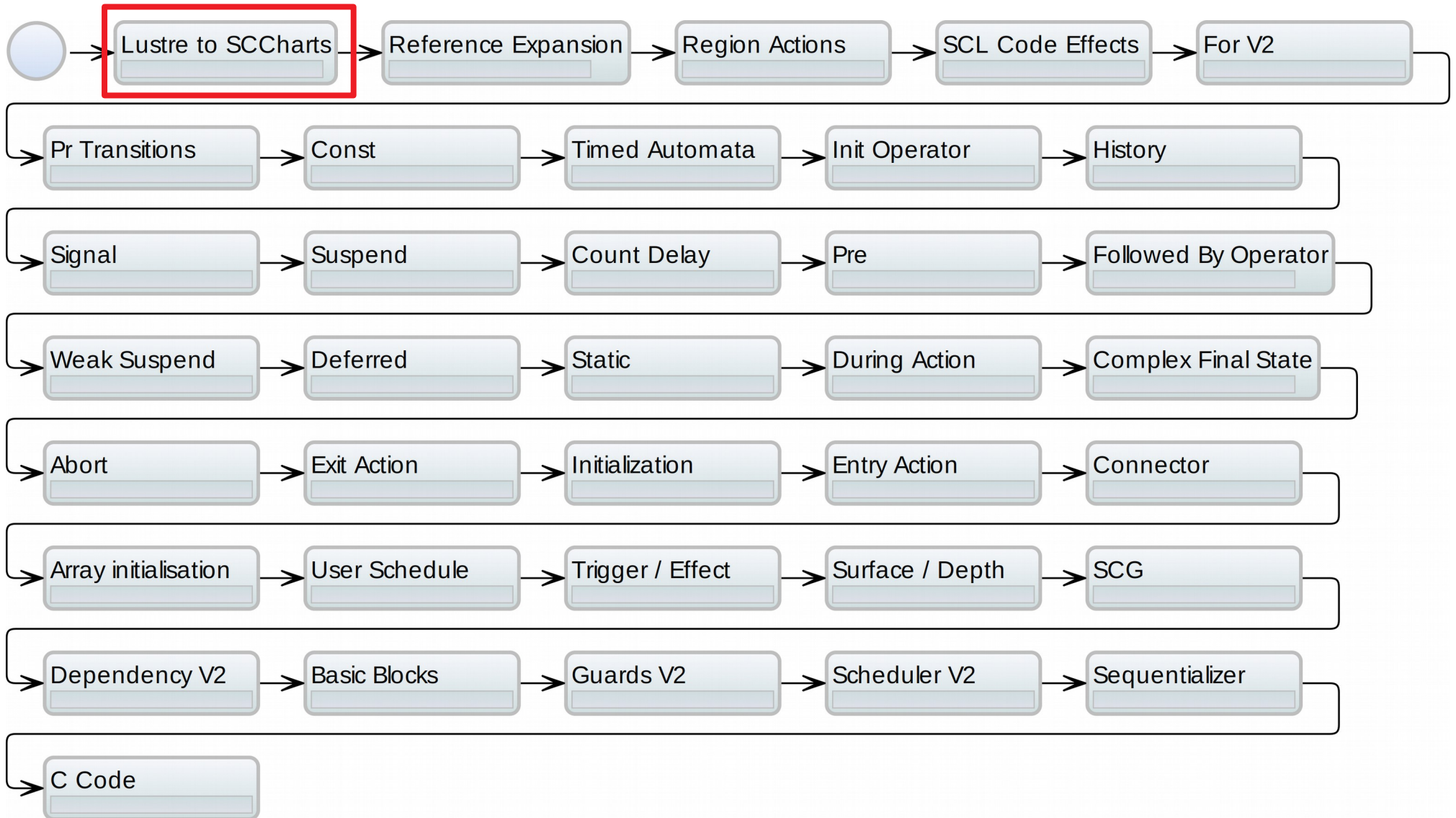
input float joystickCmd
input float leftAdverseYaw
input float rightAdverseYaw
output float rollRate
ref AdverseYaw AdverseYaw1
ref LimiterSymmetrical LimiterSymmetrical1





KIELER Compilation Chain







Transformation Challenges

Lustre

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
clk	true	false	true	false	false	true	false	true	true
x when clk	1		3			6		8	9



when, current?

SCCharts

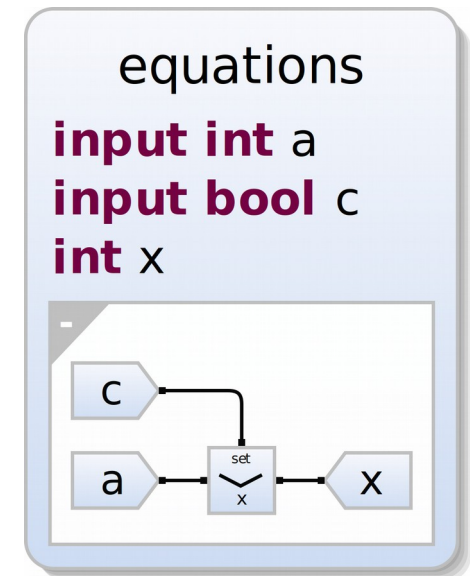
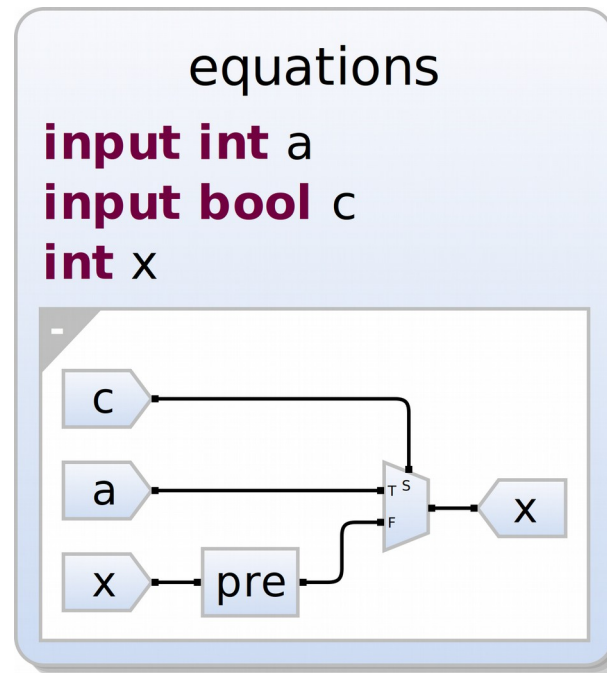
x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
clk	true	false	true	false	false	true	false	true	true
clk? x	1	1	3	3	3	6	6	8	9



When Operator

```
node equations(a:int; c:bool)
  returns ();
```

```
var x:int when c;
let
  x = a when c;
tel.
```



```
scchart equations {
  input int a
  input bool c
  int x
```

```
  dataflow {
    x = c ? a : pre(x)
  }
}
```

```
scchart equations {
  input int a
  input bool c
  int x
```

```
  dataflow {
    x = c ? a
  }
}
```



When Operator

clk	true	false	true	false	true	true	false	false	true
x	true	false	false	true	true	false	false	false	true
y	true	false	false	true	false	false	true	true	false

$xClk = x \text{ when } clk$	true		false		true	false			true
$y \text{ when } xClk$	true				false				false

When Operator with Variables I



clk	true	false	true	false	true	true	false	false	true
x	true	false	false	true	true	false	false	false	true
y	true	false	false	true	false	false	true	true	false

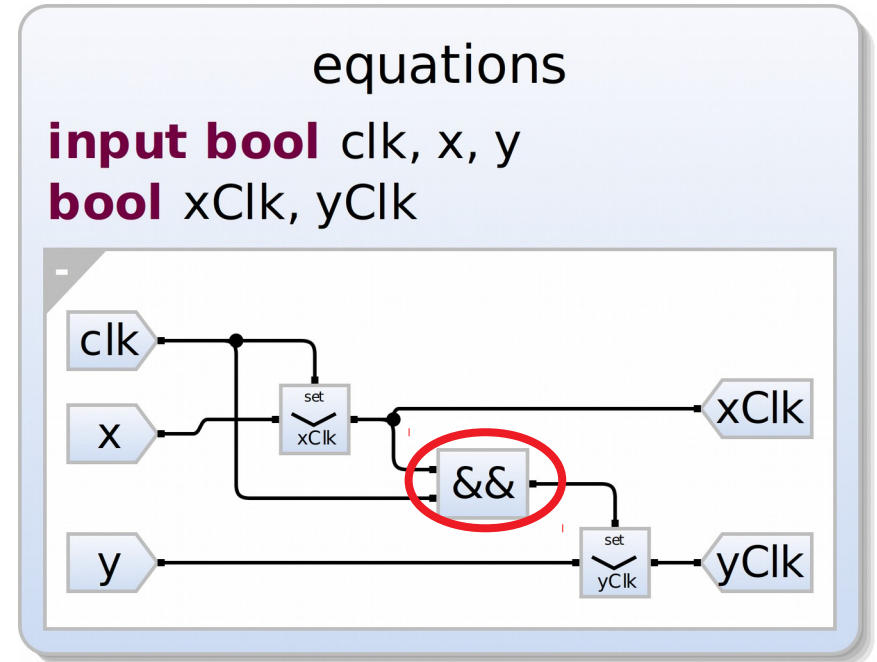
$x\text{Clk} = \text{clk} ? x$	true	true	false	false	true	false	false	false	true
$x\text{Clk} ? y$	true	false	false	false	false	false	false	false	false



When Operator

```
node equations(clk,x,y:bool)
  returns ();

var xClk:bool when clk;
    yClk:bool when xClk;
let
  xClk = x when clk;
  yClk = y when xClk;
tel.
```



```
scchart equations {
  input bool clk, x, y
  bool xClk, yClk

  dataflow {
    xClk = clk ? x
    yClk = (xClk && clk) ? y
  }
}
```


When Operator with Variables II



clk	true	false	true	false	true	true	false	false	true
x	true	false	false	true	true	false	false	false	true
y	true	false	false	true	false	false	true	true	false

$xClk = clk ? x$	true	true	false	false	true	false	false	false	true
$(clk \ \&\& \ xClk) ? y$	true	true	true	true	false	false	false	false	false





Current

clk	true	false	true	false	true	true	false	false	true
x	true	false	false	true	true	false	false	false	true
y	true	false	false	true	false	false	true	true	false

xClk = clk? x	true	true	false	false	true	false	false	false	true
(clk && xClk)? y	true	true	true	true	false	false	false	false	false

Always implicit 'current' through Variables





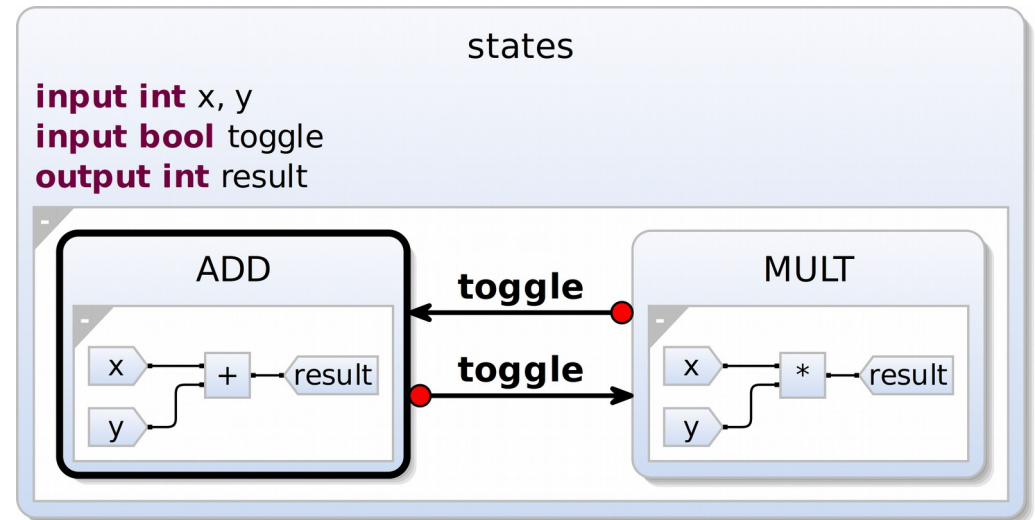
State Extension

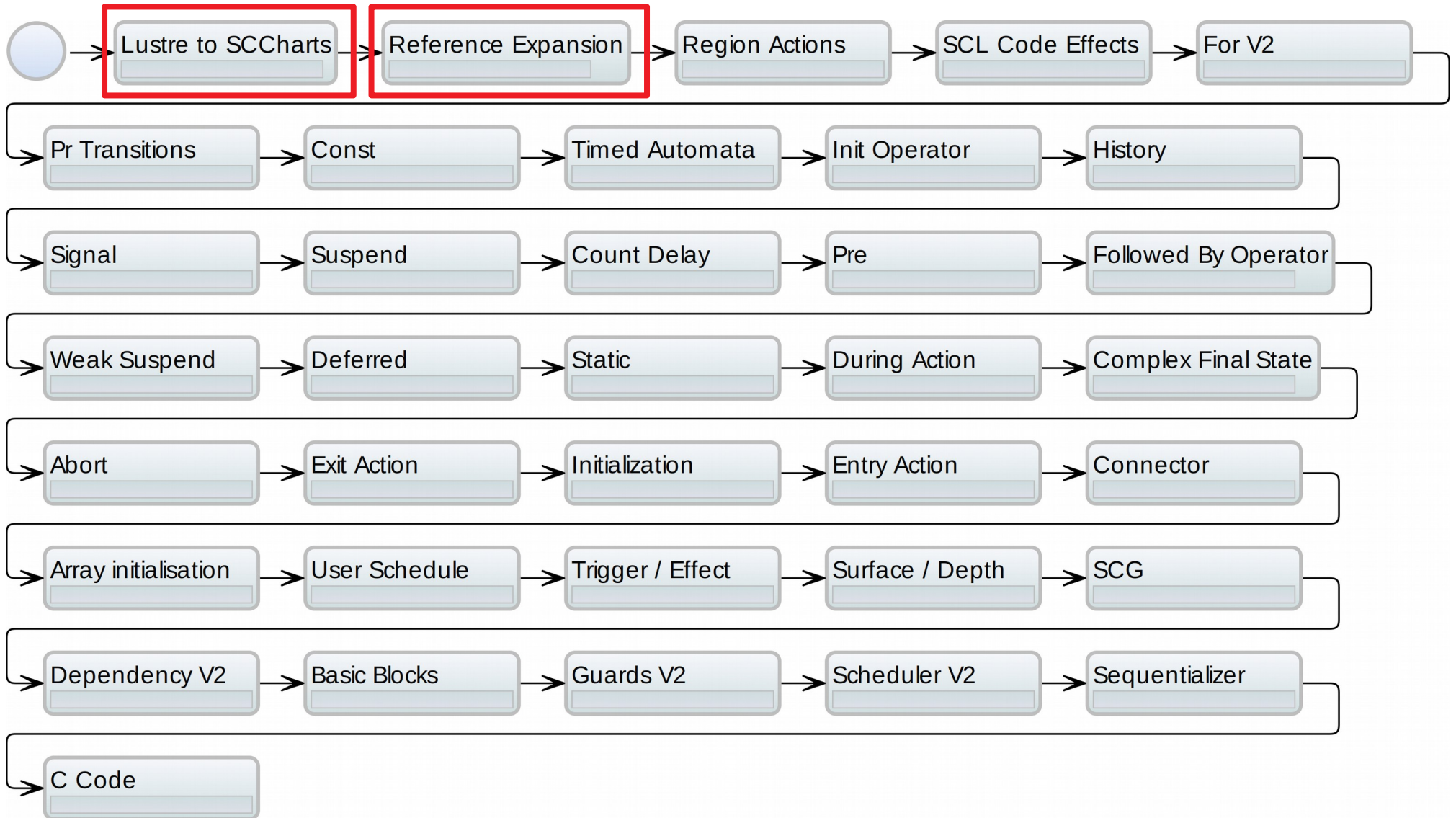
```
node states (x,y:int; toggle:bool)
  returns (result:int);
let
  automaton Calculator

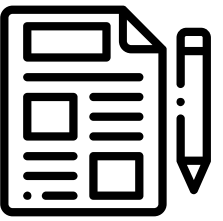
  state ADD
  let
    result = x + y;
  tel
  unless if toggle restart MULT;

  state MULT
  let
    result = x * y;
  tel
  unless if toggle restart ADD;

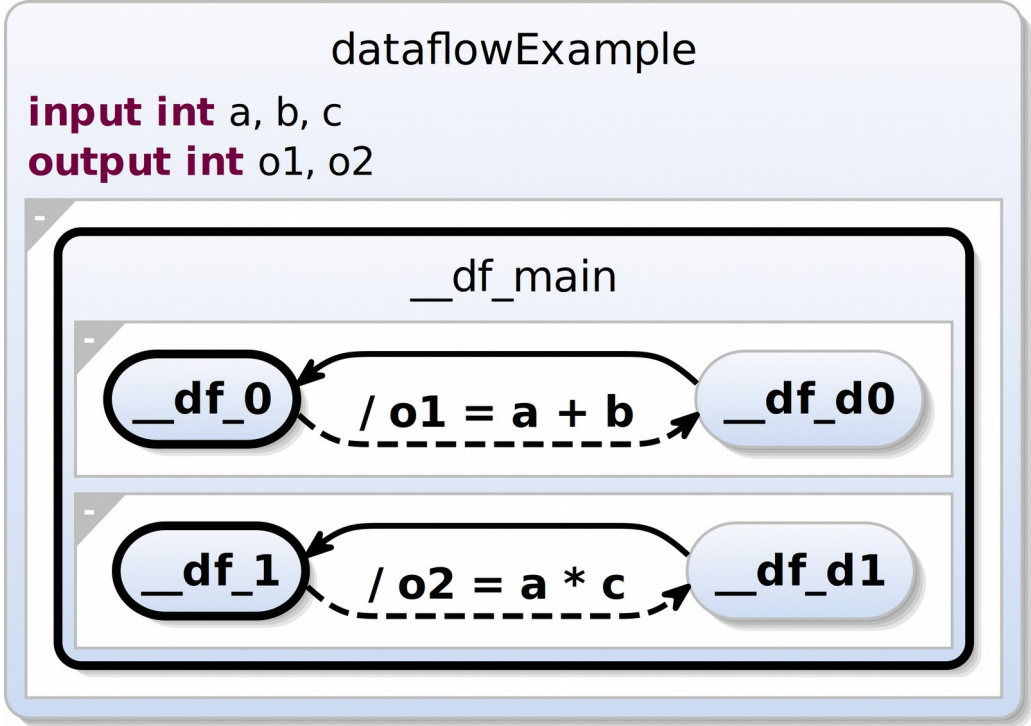
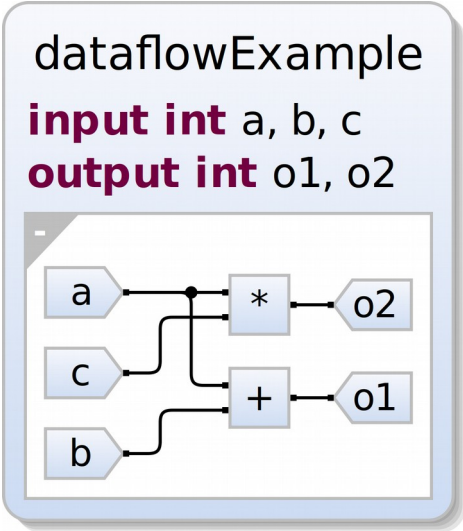
  returns ..;
tel
```

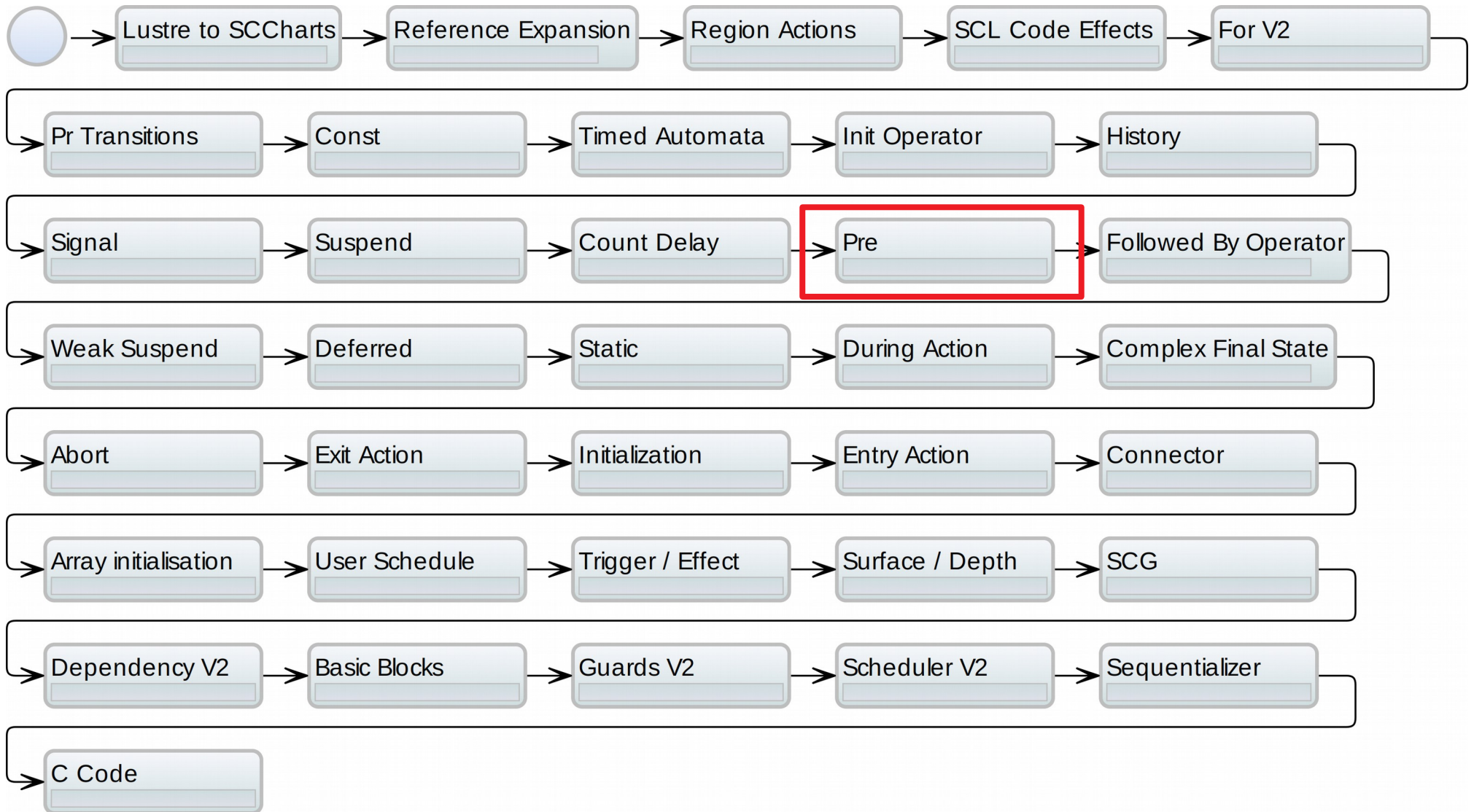






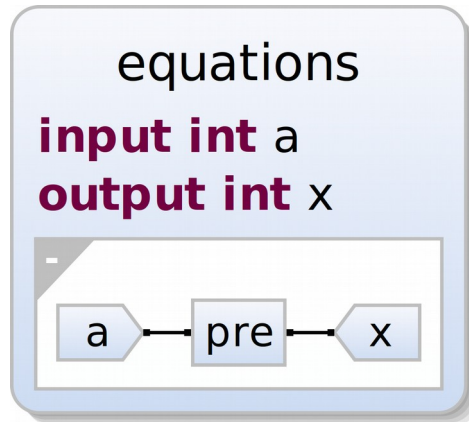
SCCharts Dataflow Semantics



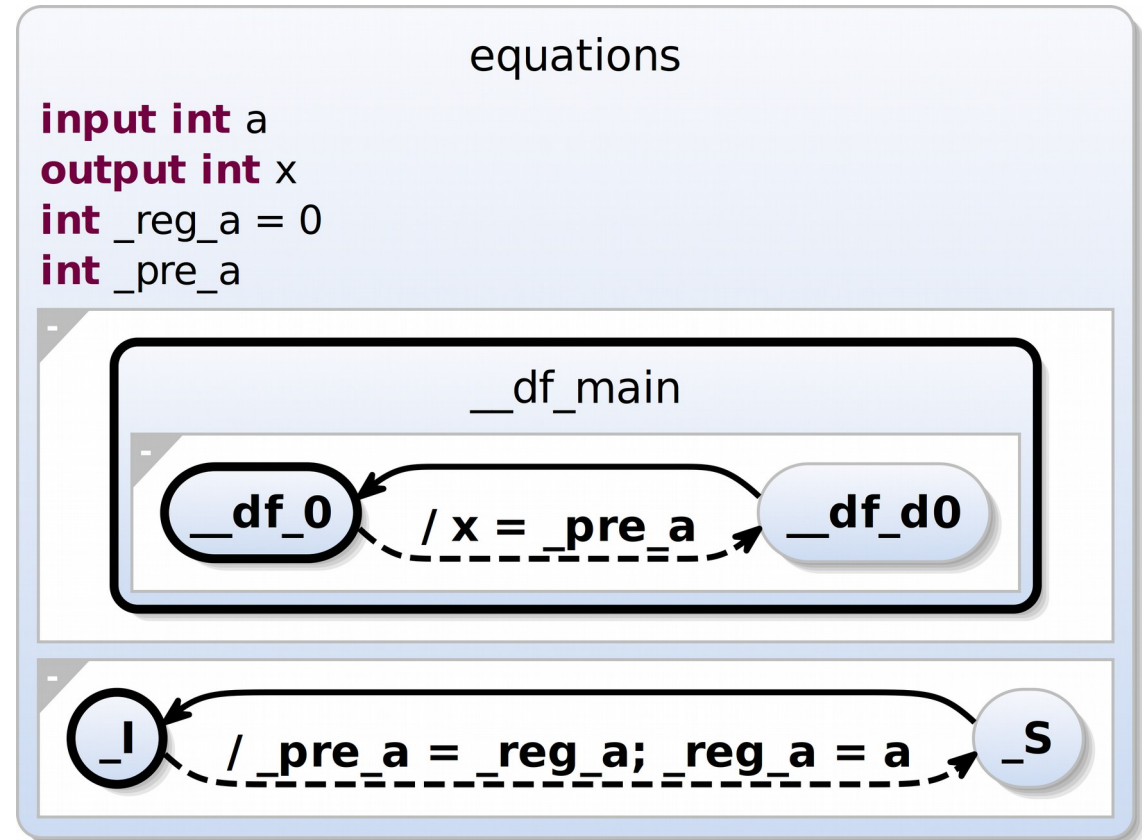




Pre Operator in SCCharts

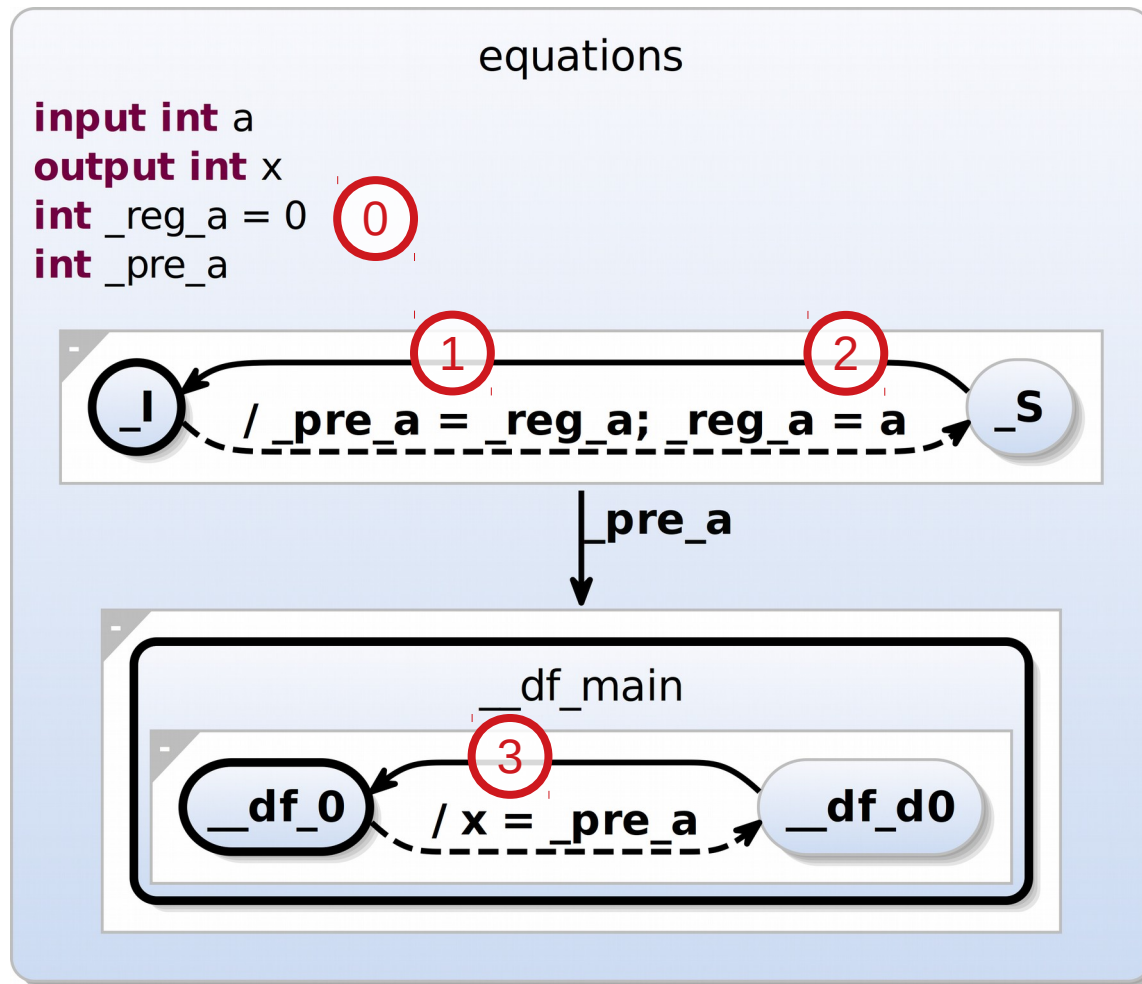


```
scchart equations {  
  input int a  
  output int x  
  
  dataflow {  
    x = pre(a)  
  }  
}
```





Pre Operator in SCCharts Induced Dataflow View





Pre Operator with Clocks

clk	true	false	false	true	true	false	true	false	true
x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
xClk = x when clk	1			4	5		7		9
pxClk = pre(xClk)	nil			1	4		5		7
pre(pxClk)	nil			nil	1		4		5

Pre Operator with Clocks and Variables



clk	true	false	false	true	true	false	true	false	true
x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
xClk = clk? x	1	1	1	4	5	5	7	7	9
pxClk = pre(xClk)	nil	1	1	1	4	5	5	7	7
pre(pxClk)	nil	nil	1	1 nil	1	4	5 4	5	7 5

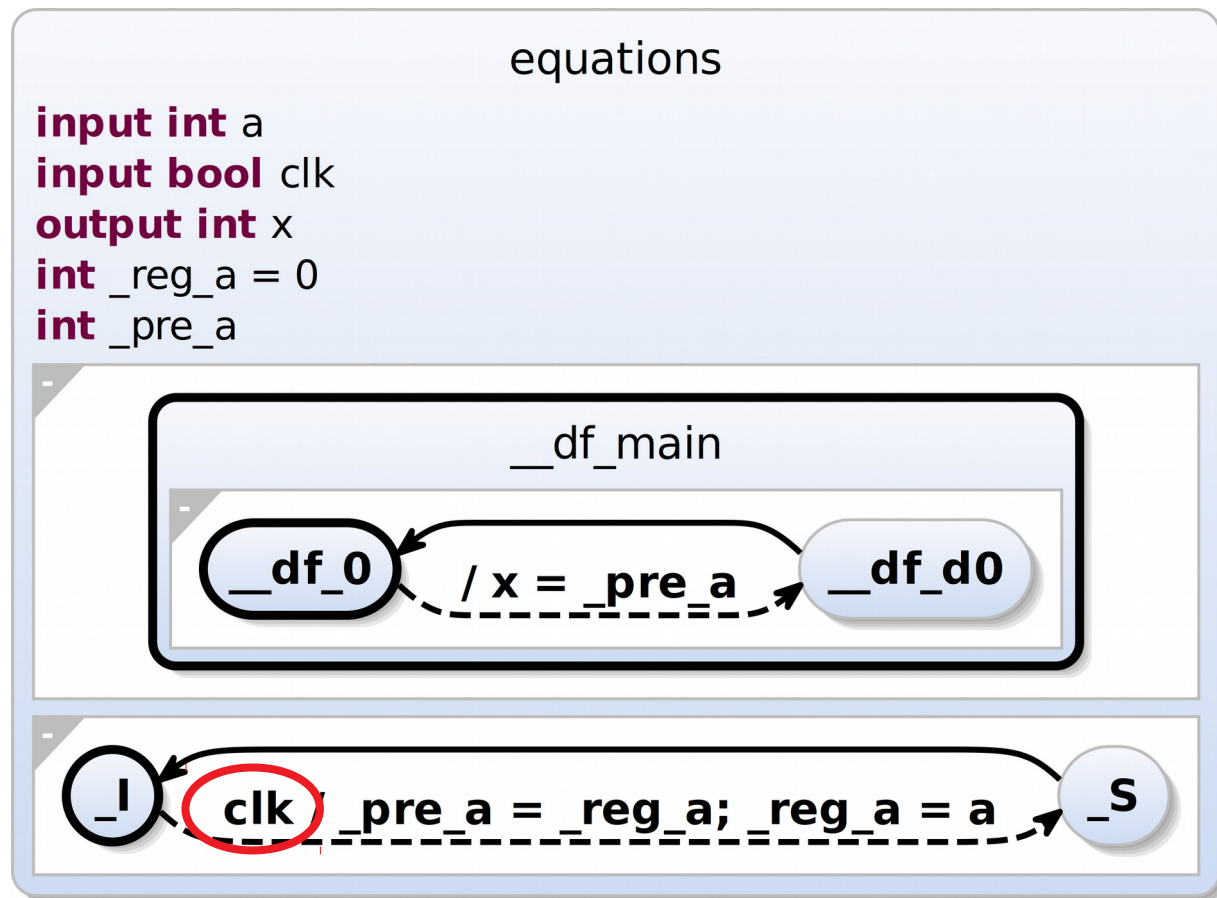
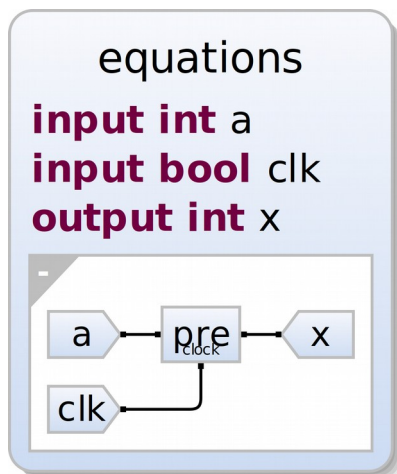
Diagram illustrating the Pre Operator with Clocks and Variables. The table shows the values of variables and expressions over time, with arrows indicating the flow of data and the effect of the Pre Operator.

The variables and expressions are:

- clk: true, false, false, true, true, false, true, false, true
- x: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
- xClk = clk? x: 1, 1, 1, 4, 5, 5, 7, 7, 9
- pxClk = pre(xClk): nil, 1, 1, 1, 4, 5, 5, 7, 7
- pre(pxClk): nil, nil, 1, **1** (with **nil** below it), 1, 4, **5** (with **4** below it), 5, **7** (with **5** below it)

Arrows indicate the flow of data from xClk to pxClk and from pxClk to pre(pxClk). Red arrows highlight the effect of the Pre Operator on the values of pxClk and pre(pxClk).

Clocked Pre Operator in SCCharts



```
scchart equations {
  input int a
  input bool clk
  output int x

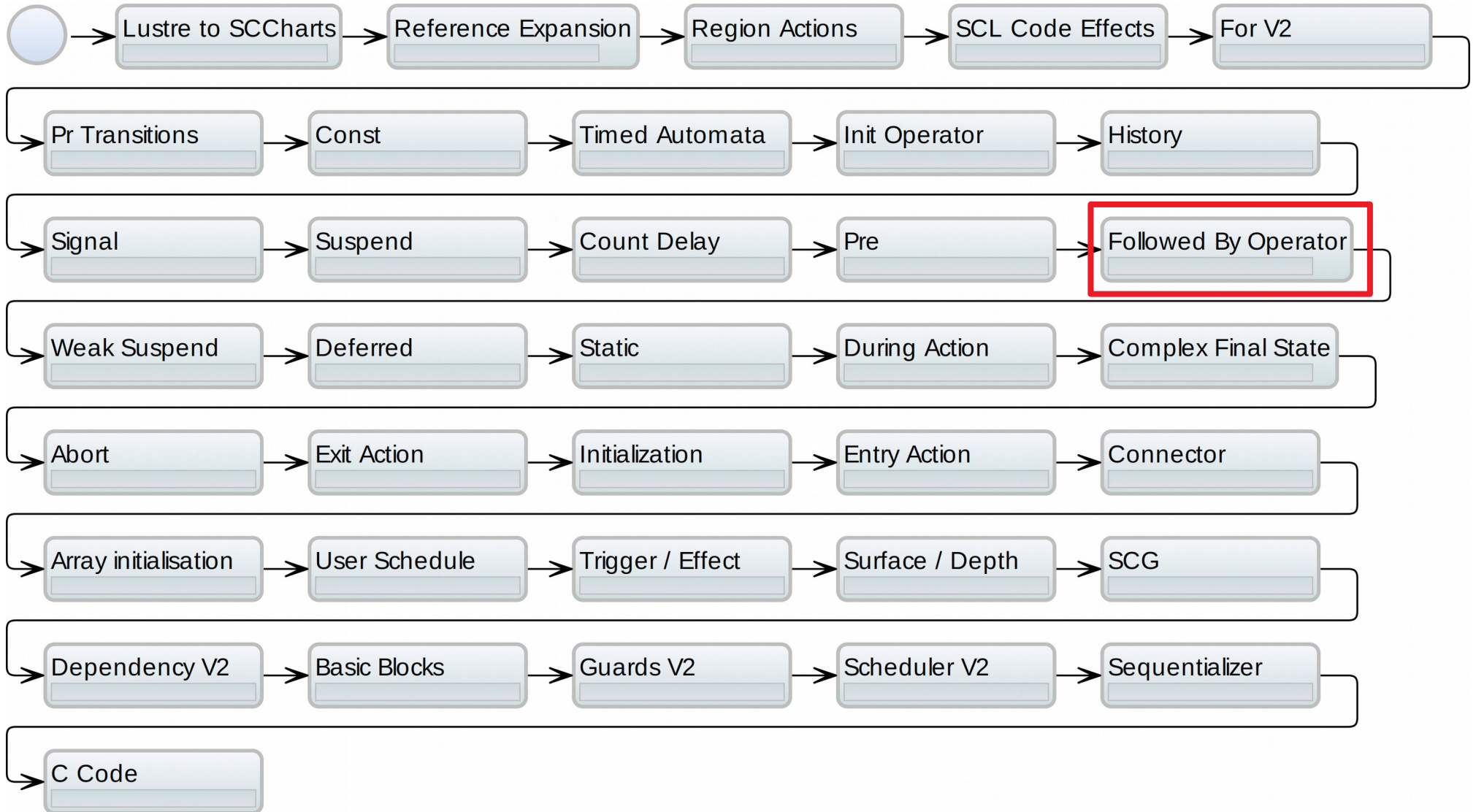
  dataflow {
    x = pre(a, clk)
  }
}
```

Pre Operator with Clocks and Variables



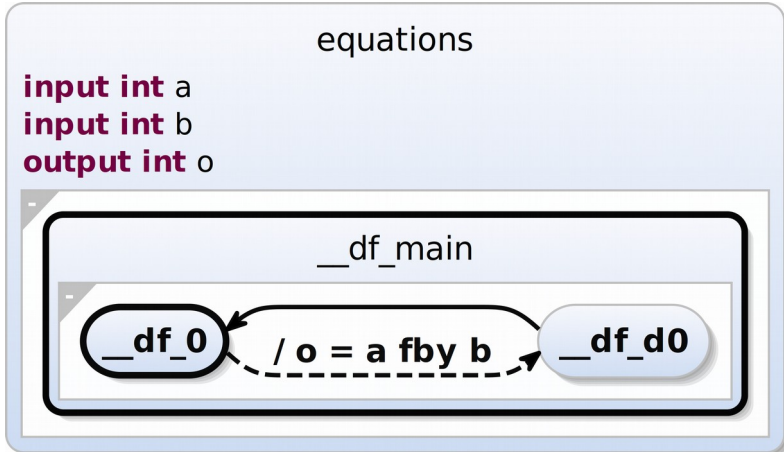
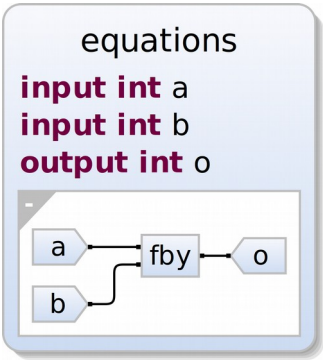
clk	true	false	false	true	true	false	true	false	true
x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$xClk = clk ? x$	1	1	1	4	5	5	7	7	9
$pxClk = pre(xClk, clk)$	nil	nil	nil	1	4	4	5	5	7
$pre(pxClk, clk)$	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	1	4	4	5



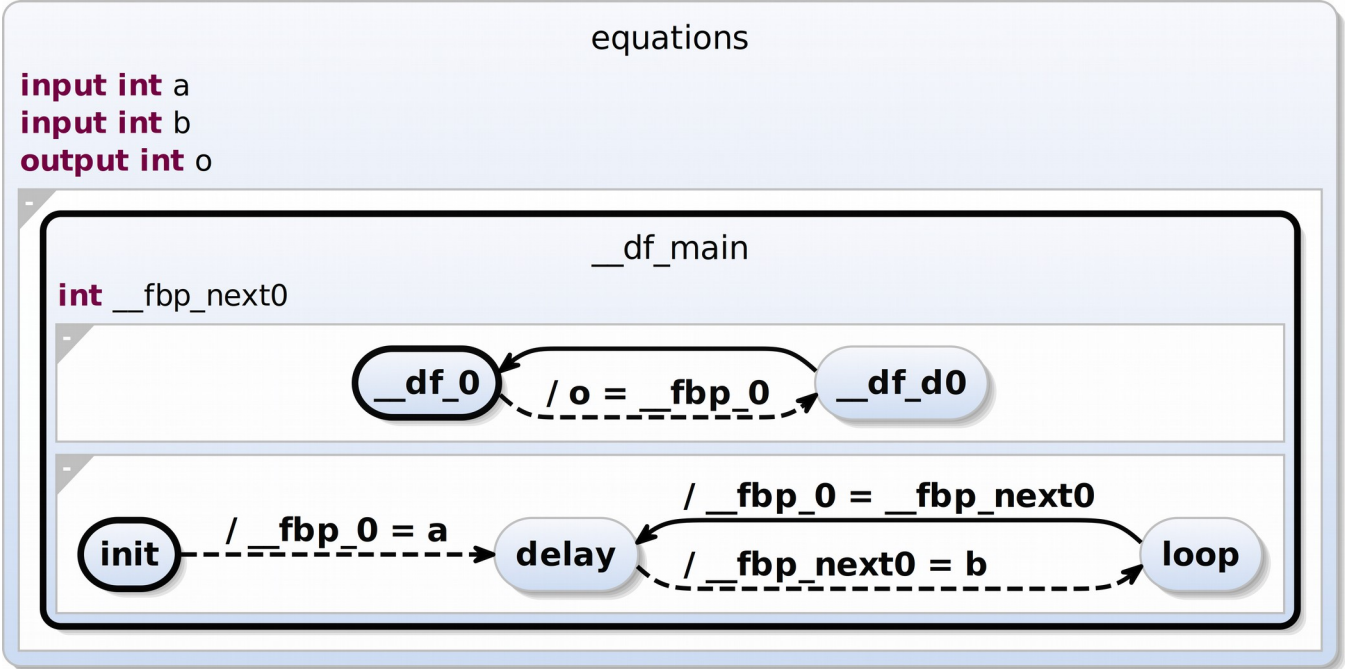




Fby Transformation

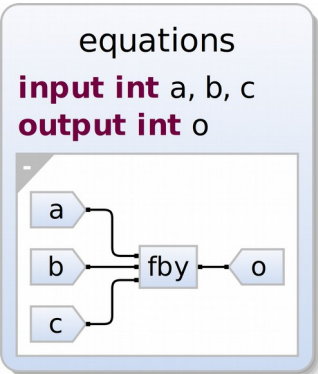


a -> pre(b)





Fby Transformation II

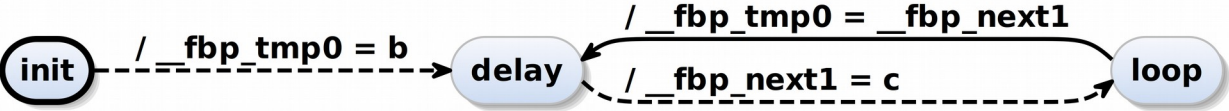
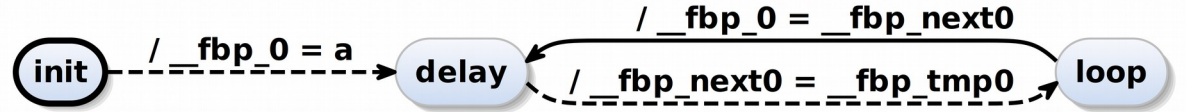


equations

input int a, b, c
input int o

__df_main

int _fbp_0
int _fbp_next0
int _fbp_tmp0
int _fbp_next1



```

scchart equations {
  input int a, b, c
  input int o

  dataflow {
    o = a fby b fby c
  }
}

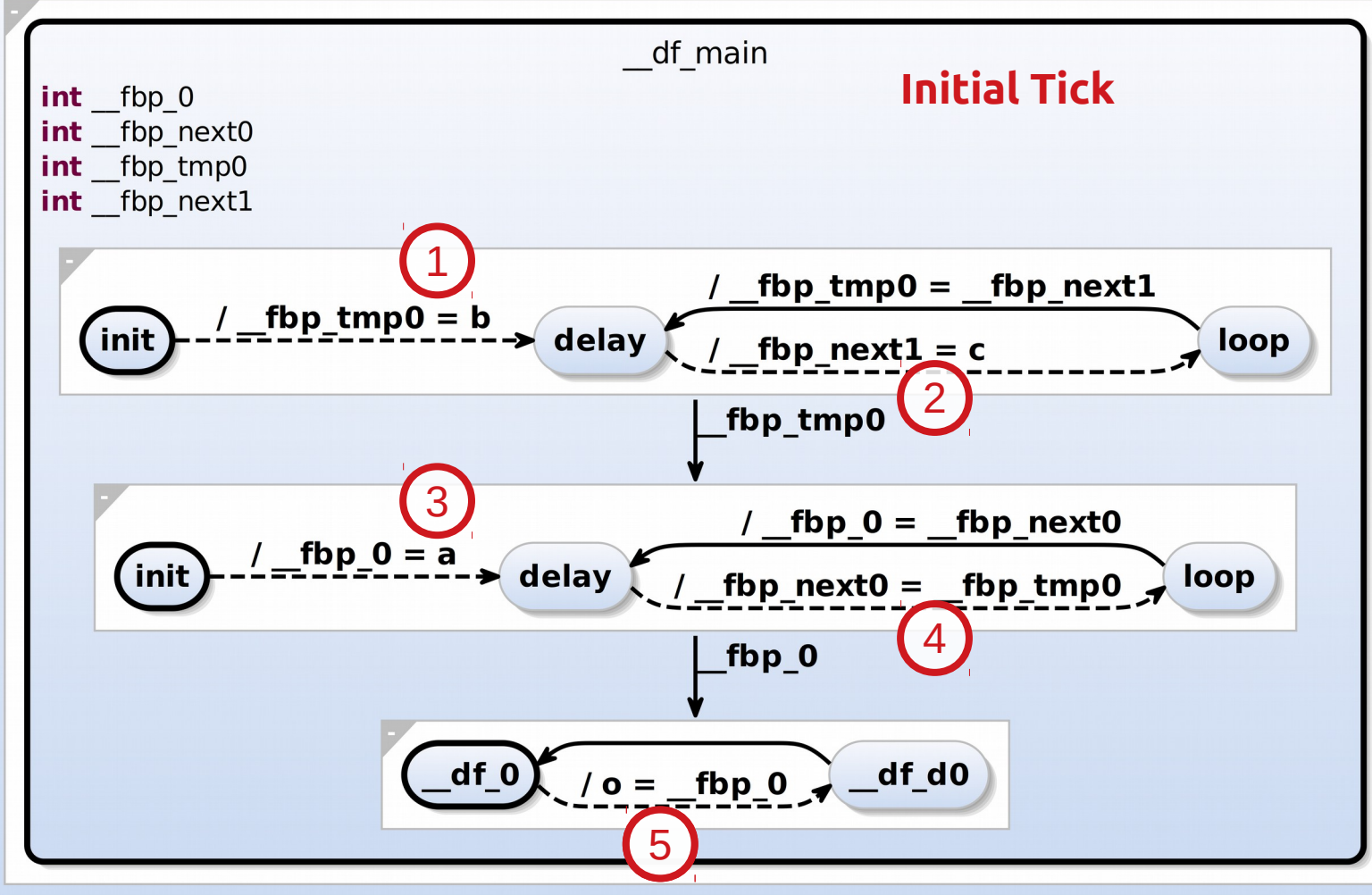
```



Fby Transformation Induced Dataflow View

equations

input int a, b, c
input int o

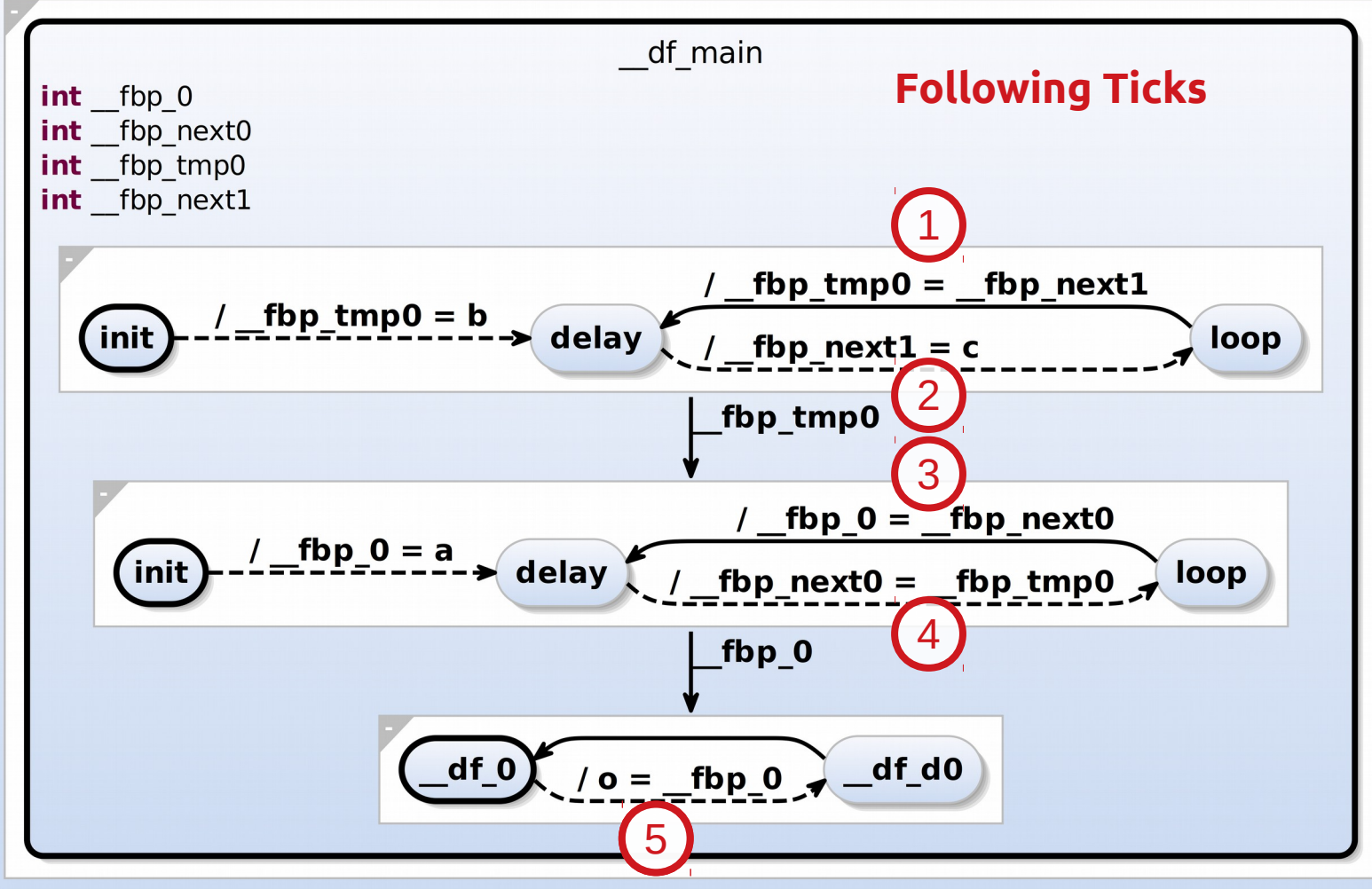




Fby Transformation Induced Dataflow View

equations

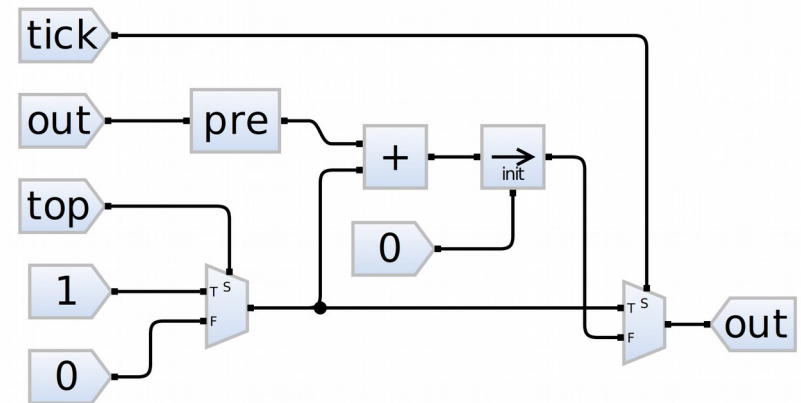
input int a, b, c
input int o



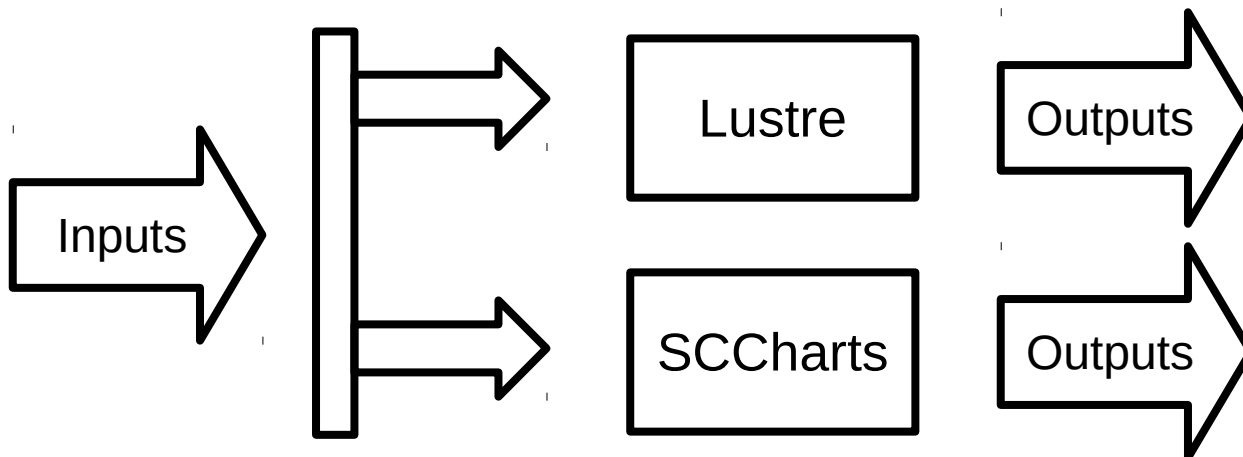
Summary

Model Recovery

```
node counting(tick:bool;top:bool)
  returns (out:int);
var v:int;
let
  v = if top then 1 else 0;
  out = if tick
        then v
        else (0 -> pre out + v);
tel.
```



Behavior Preservation



Thank You!

Download KIELER Nightly Version

<https://rtsys.informatik.uni-kiel.de/confluence/display/KIELER/Downloads>