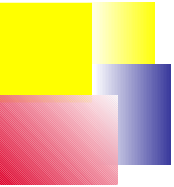


# Lightweight Formal Methods for the Development of High-Assurance Network Systems



**Assaf Kfoury**

with contributions from

**Azer Bestavros, Adam Bradley, Andrei Lapets, and Michael Ocean**

**iBench Initiative**

<http://www.cs.bu.edu/groups/ibench/>

**snBench**

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**Computer Science**

# Specification of an unchecked traffic module

$$\mathcal{A} = (N, E, I, O, PP, Con)$$

# Specification of an unchecked traffic module

$$\mathcal{A} = (N, E, I, O, PP, \text{Con})$$

$N$  = finite set of traffic junctions (nodes) in  $\mathcal{A}$

$E \subseteq N \times N$ , finite set of internal links (edges) in  $\mathcal{A}$

$I$  = finite ordered multi-set of entering (input) links, each of the form  $\langle -, n \rangle$  for some  $n \in N$

$O$  = finite ordered multi-set of exiting (output) links, each of the form  $\langle n, - \rangle$  for some  $n \in N$

$PP$  = injective map from  $E \cup I \cup O$  to (*velocity·density*) pairs of parameters  $\{v_0 \cdot k_0, v_1 \cdot k_1, v_2 \cdot k_2, \dots\}$

$\text{Con}$  = finite set of constraints over parameters( $E \cup I \cup O$ )

# Specification of a checked (type-safe) traffic module

$$\mathcal{A} : \text{Typ} \mid \text{Con}^* = (N, E, I, O, \text{PP}, \text{Con}) : \text{Typ} \mid \text{Con}^*$$

# Specification of a checked (type-safe) traffic module

$\mathcal{A} : \text{Typ} \mid \text{Con}^*$  =  $(N, E, I, O, \text{PP}, \text{Con}) : \text{Typ} \mid \text{Con}^*$

where

$(N, E, I, O, \text{PP}, \text{Con})$

**given** traffic module

$\text{Typ} \mid \text{Con}^*$

**inferred** types and constraints

# Specification of a checked (type-safe) traffic module

$$\mathcal{A} : \text{Typ} \mid \text{Con}^* = (N, E, I, O, \text{PP}, \text{Con}) : \text{Typ} \mid \text{Con}^*$$

where

$(N, E, I, O, \text{PP}, \text{Con})$

**given** traffic module

$\text{Typ} \mid \text{Con}^*$

**inferred** types and constraints

$\text{Typ}$  = map from  $\text{PP}(I \cup O)$  to the set of (*velocity·density*) types  
 $\{[a_1, a_2] \cdot [b_1, b_2] \mid a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } a_1 \leq a_2, b_1 \leq b_2\}$

$\text{Con}^*$  = finite set of **linear** constraints over parameters( $E \cup I \cup O$ )

such that condition [Pre/Post] is satisfied.

# Specification of a checked (type-safe) traffic module

Condition [Pre/Post] For every valuation  $\text{VAL} : \text{parameters}(E \cup I \cup O) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

IF	• $\text{VAL} \models \text{Typ}(\text{PP}(I))$	inferred input types
	• $\text{VAL} \models \text{Con}^*$	inferred linear constraints
	• $\text{VAL} \models \text{Con}$	given internal constraints
THEN	• $\text{VAL} \models \text{Typ}(\text{PP}(O))$	inferred output types

In words: *“Every valuation satisfying the inferred input types, the inferred linear constraints, and the given internal constraints, satisfies the inferred output types.”*

# Specification of a checked (type-safe) traffic module

- We can always define  $\text{Con}^*$ ,  $\text{Typ}(\text{PP}(I))$ , and  $\text{Typ}(\text{PP}(O))$ , to satisfy [Pre/Post].
- GOAL: Define strongest [Pre/Post], i.e., find *weakest precondition*:
  - least restrictive  $\text{Con}^*$
  - least restrictive  $\text{Typ}(\text{PP}(I))$

and *strongest postcondition*:

- most restrictive  $\text{Typ}(\text{PP}(O))$

such that [Pre/Post] is satisfied.

- COMPLICATION: Strongest [Pre/Post] is not uniquely defined.



# From Module Specification to Network Specification

Modules  $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}, \dots$

Networks  $\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}, \mathcal{P}, \dots$

For every network  $\mathcal{M}$

$\text{In}(\mathcal{M}) = \langle i_1, i_2, \dots \rangle$  finite sequence of entering links

$\text{Out}(\mathcal{M}) = \langle o_1, o_2, \dots \rangle$  finite sequence of exiting links

Variables  $X, Y, Z, \dots$  unknown networks, yet to be internally specified

For every variable  $X$

$\text{In}(X) = \langle i_1, i_2, \dots \rangle$

$\text{Out}(X) = \langle o_1, o_2, \dots \rangle$

$\Gamma$  set of variables, each with its in/out links, written as a list

# DSL for Network Specification (untyped)

MODULE	$\frac{\mathcal{A} \text{ Module}}{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{A} : (I, O)}$	$I = \text{In}(\mathcal{A}), \quad O = \text{Out}(\mathcal{A})$
VARIABLE	$\frac{\{X : (I, O)\} \subseteq \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash X : (I, O)}$	$I = \text{In}(X), \quad O = \text{Out}(X)$

# DSL for Network Specification (untyped)

$$\text{CONNECT} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M} : (I_1, O_1) \quad \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{N} : (I_2, O_2)}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{conn}_{\theta, m, n}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) : (I, O)}$$

$$\text{parameters}(\mathcal{M}) \cap \text{parameters}(\mathcal{N}) = \emptyset$$

$$m = \text{length}(O_1) \quad n = \text{length}(I_2)$$

$$\theta : \subseteq_{1-1} \{1, \dots, m\} \times \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$I = I_1 \cdot (I_2 / \text{range}(\theta)) \quad O = (O_1 / \text{domain}(\theta)) \cdot O_2$$

$$\text{LOOP} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M} : (I, O)}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{loop}_{\theta, m, n}(\mathcal{M}) : (I', O')}$$

$$m = \text{length}(O) \quad n = \text{length}(I)$$

$$\theta : \subseteq_{1-1} \{1, \dots, m\} \times \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$I' = I / \text{range}(\theta) \quad O' = O / \text{domain}(\theta)$$

If  $A = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots \rangle$  and  $X \subseteq \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$  then  $A/X = \langle a_{n_1}, a_{n_2}, a_{n_3}, \dots \rangle$  where  $n_1 < n_2 < n_3 < \dots$  and  $\{n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots\} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\} - X$ .

# DSL for Network Specification (untyped)

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M}_1 : (I_1, O_1) \cdots \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M}_n : (I_n, O_n) \quad \Gamma, X : (I, O) \vdash \mathcal{N} : (I', O')}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{let} X \in \{\mathcal{M}_1, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n\} \mathbf{in} \mathcal{N} : (I', O')}$$

for every  $1 \leq m \leq n$

$\text{parameters}(\mathcal{M}_m) \cap \text{parameters}(\mathcal{N}) = \emptyset$

$\text{length}(I_m) = \text{length}(I)$  and  $\text{length}(O_m) = \text{length}(O)$

# Types and Sequences of Typed Links

Types  $\sigma, \tau$

Every type  $\sigma$  is a pair of intervals  $\sigma = [a_1, a_2] \cdot [b_1, b_2]$

Sequences of links with types

$\langle \ell_1 : \sigma_1, \ell_2 : \sigma_2, \dots \rangle$

If  $L = \langle \ell_1 : \sigma_1, \ell_2 : \sigma_2, \dots \rangle$  then  $\text{types}(L) = \langle \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots \rangle$ .

# Subtyping $<:$

For all types  $\sigma = [a_1, a_2] \cdot [b_1, b_2]$  and  $\tau = [a_3, a_4] \cdot [b_3, b_4]$

$$\sigma <: \tau \quad \text{iff} \quad [a_1, a_2] \subseteq [a_3, a_4] \text{ and } [b_1, b_2] \subseteq [b_3, b_4]$$

For all sequences of types  $S = \langle \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots \rangle$  and  $T = \langle \tau_1, \tau_2, \dots \rangle$

$$S <: T \quad \text{iff} \quad \sigma_1 <: \tau_1, \sigma_2 <: \tau_2, \dots$$

For all sequences of links with types

$L = \langle \ell_1 : \sigma_1, \ell_2 : \sigma_2, \dots \rangle$  and  $M = \langle \ell_1 : \tau_1, \ell_2 : \tau_2, \dots \rangle$

$$L <: M \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{types}(L) <: \text{types}(M)$$

# DSL for Network Specification (with types, no constraints)

## Same notational conventions as for the untyped DSL

### Networks

For every network  $\mathcal{M}$

$\text{In}(\mathcal{M}) = \langle i_1 : \sigma_1, i_2 : \sigma_2, \dots \rangle$  finite sequence of typed links

$\text{Out}(\mathcal{M}) = \langle o_1 : \tau_1, o_2 : \tau_2, \dots \rangle$  finite sequence of typed links

### Variables

For every variable  $X$

$\text{In}(X) = \langle i_1 : \sigma_1, i_2 : \sigma_2, \dots \rangle$

$\text{Out}(X) = \langle o_1 : \tau_1, o_2 : \tau_2, \dots \rangle$

No change in the statement of rules MODULE and VARIABLE.

# DSL for Network Specification (with types, no constraints)

$$\text{CONNECT} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M} : (I_1, O_1) \quad \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{N} : (I_2, O_2)}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{conn}_{\theta, m, n}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) : (I, O)}$$

$$\text{parameters}(\mathcal{M}) \cap \text{parameters}(\mathcal{N}) = \emptyset$$

$$m = \text{length}(O_1) \quad n = \text{length}(I_2)$$

$$\theta : \subseteq_{1-1} \{1, \dots, m\} \times \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$I = I_1 \cdot (I_2 / \text{range}(\theta)) \quad O = (O_1 / \text{domain}(\theta)) \cdot O_2$$

$$\boxed{[\text{types}(O_1)]_p <: [\text{types}(I_2)]_q \quad \text{for every } (p, q) \in \theta}$$

If  $p$ -th outgoing link from  $\mathcal{M}$  is connected to  $q$ -th incoming link to  $\mathcal{N}$  then the outgoing-link type is a subtype of the incoming-link type.

Rule LOOP adjusted in same way as rule CONNECT.



# DSL for Network Specification (with types, no constraints)

$$\text{LET} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M}_1 : (I_1, O_1) \cdots \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M}_n : (I_n, O_n) \quad \Gamma, X : (I, O) \vdash \mathcal{N} : (I', O')}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{let} X \in \{\mathcal{M}_1, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n\} \mathbf{in} \mathcal{N} : (I', O')}$$

for every  $1 \leq m \leq n$

$\text{parameters}(\mathcal{M}_m) \cap \text{parameters}(\mathcal{N}) = \emptyset$

$\text{length}(I_m) = \text{length}(I)$  and  $\text{length}(O_m) = \text{length}(O)$

$\text{types}(I_1) = \cdots = \text{types}(I_n) = \text{types}(I)$ and $\text{types}(O_1) = \cdots = \text{types}(O_n) = \text{types}(O)$
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# DSL for Network Specification (with types, no constraints)

$$\text{LET} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M}_1 : (I_1, O_1) \cdots \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M}_n : (I_n, O_n) \quad \Gamma, X : (I, O) \vdash \mathcal{N} : (I', O')}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{let} X \in \{\mathcal{M}_1, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n\} \mathbf{in} \mathcal{N} : (I', O')}$$

for every  $1 \leq m \leq n$

$\text{parameters}(\mathcal{M}_m) \cap \text{parameters}(\mathcal{N}) = \emptyset$

$\text{length}(I_m) = \text{length}(I)$  and  $\text{length}(O_m) = \text{length}(O)$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{types}(I_1) = \cdots = \text{types}(I_n) = \text{types}(I) \quad \text{and} \\ \text{types}(O_1) = \cdots = \text{types}(O_n) = \text{types}(O) \end{array}$$

or, less restrictive,

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{GCSub}\{\text{types}(I_1), \dots, \text{types}(I_n)\} = \text{types}(I) \quad \text{and} \\ \text{LCSup}\{\text{types}(O_1), \dots, \text{types}(O_n)\} = \text{types}(O) \end{array}$$

# DSL for Network Specification (with types, no constraints)

$$\text{LET} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M}_1 : (I_1, O_1) \cdots \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M}_n : (I_n, O_n) \quad \Gamma, X : (I, O) \vdash \mathcal{N} : (I', O')}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{let} X \in \{\mathcal{M}_1, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n\} \mathbf{in} \mathcal{N} : (I', O')}$$

for every  $1 \leq m \leq n$

$$\text{parameters}(\mathcal{M}_m) \cap \text{parameters}(\mathcal{N}) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{length}(I_m) = \text{length}(I) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{length}(O_m) = \text{length}(O)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{types}(I_1) = \cdots = \text{types}(I_n) = \text{types}(I) \quad \text{and} \\ \text{types}(O_1) = \cdots = \text{types}(O_n) = \text{types}(O) \end{array}$$

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or, less restrictive still,

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{GCSub}\{\text{types}(I_1), \dots, \text{types}(I_n)\} \text{ :> } \text{types}(I) \quad \text{and} \\ \text{LCSup}\{\text{types}(O_1), \dots, \text{types}(O_n)\} \text{ <: } \text{types}(O) \end{array}$$

# DSL for Network Specification (with types, no constraints)

$$\text{LET} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M}_1 : (I_1, O_1) \cdots \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M}_n : (I_n, O_n) \quad \Gamma, X : (I, O) \vdash \mathcal{N} : (I', O')}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{let} X \in \{\mathcal{M}_1, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n\} \mathbf{in} \mathcal{N} : (I', O')}$$

for every  $1 \leq m \leq n$

$$\text{parameters}(\mathcal{M}_m) \cap \text{parameters}(\mathcal{N}) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{length}(I_m) = \text{length}(I) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{length}(O_m) = \text{length}(O)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{types}(I_1) = \cdots = \text{types}(I_n) = \text{types}(I) \quad \text{and} \\ \text{types}(O_1) = \cdots = \text{types}(O_n) = \text{types}(O) \end{array}$$

or, less restrictive,

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{GCSub}\{\text{types}(I_1), \dots, \text{types}(I_n)\} = \text{types}(I) \quad \text{and} \\ \text{LCSup}\{\text{types}(O_1), \dots, \text{types}(O_n)\} = \text{types}(O) \end{array}$$

or, less restrictive still,

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{GCSub}\{\text{types}(I_1), \dots, \text{types}(I_n)\} \text{ :> } \text{types}(I) \quad \text{and} \\ \text{LCSup}\{\text{types}(O_1), \dots, \text{types}(O_n)\} \text{ <: } \text{types}(O) \end{array}$$

Can we do better? Do these adjustments make rule Let **compositional**?

# DSL for Network Specification (with types, no constraints)

Under an interpretation of “<:” that specifies that *(velocity intervals)·(density intervals)* can be safely:

- **decreased** at entering roads
- **increased** at exiting roads

$$\text{SUBTYPING} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M} : (I, O)}{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M} : (I', O')}$$

$$\text{types}(I) :> \text{types}(I')$$

$$\text{types}(O) <: \text{types}(O')$$

all three adjustments on preceding page are equivalent

# DSL for Network Specification (with types, no constraints)

$$\text{LET}' \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M}_m : (I_m, O_m) \quad \Gamma, X : (I_m, O_m) \vdash \mathcal{N} : (I'_m, O'_m) \quad 1 \leq m \leq n}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{let} X \in \{\mathcal{M}_1, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n\} \mathbf{in} \mathcal{N} : (I', O')}$$

$\text{parameters}(\mathcal{M}_m) \cap \text{parameters}(\mathcal{N}) = \emptyset$  for all  $1 \leq m \leq n$

$\text{length}(I_1) = \dots = \text{length}(I_n)$

$\text{length}(O_1) = \dots = \text{length}(O_n)$

$I' = \text{GCSub}\{I'_1, \dots, I'_n\}$

$O' = \text{LCSup}\{O'_1, \dots, O'_n\}$

# DSL for Network Specification (with types, no constraints)

$$\text{LET}' \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M}_m : (I_m, O_m) \quad \Gamma, X : (I_m, O_m) \vdash \mathcal{N} : (I'_m, O'_m) \quad 1 \leq m \leq n}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{let} X \in \{\mathcal{M}_1, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n\} \mathbf{in} \mathcal{N} : (I', O')}$$

$\text{parameters}(\mathcal{M}_n) \cap \text{parameters}(\mathcal{N}) = \emptyset$  for all  $1 \leq m \leq n$

$\text{length}(I_1) = \dots = \text{length}(I_n)$

$\text{length}(O_1) = \dots = \text{length}(O_n)$

$I' = \text{GCSub}\{I'_1, \dots, I'_n\}$

$O' = \text{LCSup}\{O'_1, \dots, O'_n\}$

## FACT:

1. Every well-typed network specification using rule LET is also well-typed using rule LET'.
2. There are well-typed network specifications using rule LET' that are not well-typed using rule LET.

# DSL for Network Specification (with types, no constraints)

$$\text{LET}' \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M}_m : (I_m, O_m) \quad \Gamma, X : (I_m, O_m) \vdash \mathcal{N} : (I'_m, O'_m) \quad 1 \leq m \leq n}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{let} X \in \{\mathcal{M}_1, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n\} \mathbf{in} \mathcal{N} : (I', O')}$$

$\text{parameters}(\mathcal{M}_n) \cap \text{parameters}(\mathcal{N}) = \emptyset$  for all  $1 \leq m \leq n$

$\text{length}(I_1) = \dots = \text{length}(I_n)$

$\text{length}(O_1) = \dots = \text{length}(O_n)$

$I' = \text{GCSub}\{I'_1, \dots, I'_n\}$

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## FACT:

1. Every well-typed network specification using rule LET is also well-typed using rule LET'.
2. There are well-typed network specifications using rule LET' that are not well-typed using rule LET.

Can we do better? Is rule LET' **compositional**?



# DSL for Network Specification (with types+constraints)

$$\text{CONNECT} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M} : (I_1, O_1) \mid C_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{N} : (I_2, O_2) \mid C_2}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{conn}_{\theta, m, n}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) : (I', O') \mid C}$$

$$\text{parameters}(\mathcal{M}) \cap \text{parameters}(\mathcal{N}) = \emptyset$$

$$m = \text{length}(O_1) \quad n = \text{length}(I_2)$$

$$\theta : \subseteq_{1-1} \{1, \dots, m\} \times \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$I = I_1 \cdot (I_2 / \text{range}(\theta)) \quad O = (O_1 / \text{domain}(\theta)) \cdot O_2$$

$$[\text{types}(O_1)]_p <: [\text{types}(I_2)]_q \quad \text{for every } (p, q) \in \theta$$

$$C = C_1 \cup C_2 \cup \{ "[\text{PP}(O_1)]_p \doteq [\text{PP}(I_2)]_q" \mid (p, q) \in \theta \}$$

If  $p$ -th outgoing link from  $\mathcal{M}$  is connected to  $q$ -th incoming link to  $\mathcal{N}$  then the parameter pairs of the two links are constrained to be equal.

Rule LOOP adjusted in same way as rule CONNECT.

**Thank You!**

**Questions?**

## DSL for Network Specification (untyped)

For every  $\theta_1, m_1, n_1$  and  $\theta_2, m_2, n_2$   
there are  $\theta'_1, m'_1, n'_1$  and  $\theta'_2, m'_2, n'_2$  such that

$$\mathbf{conn}_{\theta_1, m_1, n_1}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{conn}_{\theta_2, m_2, n_2}(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{P})) = \\ \mathbf{conn}_{\theta'_1, m'_1, n'_1}(\mathbf{conn}_{\theta'_2, m'_2, n'_2}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}), \mathcal{P})$$

For every  $\theta_1, m_1, n_1$  and  $\theta_2, m_2, n_2$  and  $\theta_3, m_3, n_3$   
there are  $\theta'_1, m'_1, n'_1$  and  $\theta'_2, m'_2, n'_2$  such that

$$\mathbf{conn}_{\theta_1, m_1, n_1}(\mathbf{loop}_{\theta_2, m_2, n_2}(\mathcal{M}), \mathbf{loop}_{\theta_3, m_3, n_3}(\mathcal{N})) = \\ \mathbf{loop}_{\theta'_1, m'_1, n'_1}(\mathbf{conn}_{\theta'_2, m'_2, n'_2}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}))$$

# DSL for Network Specification (untyped)

## Useful special cases

$$\text{CONNECT}^n \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M} : (I_1, O_1) \quad \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{N} : (I_2, O_2)}{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N} : (I_1, O_2)}$$

$$\text{parameters}(\mathcal{M}) \cap \text{parameters}(\mathcal{N}) = \emptyset$$

$$\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N} = \mathbf{conn}_{\theta, n, n}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$$

$$\text{length}(O_1) = \text{length}(I_2) = n \geq 1$$

$$\theta = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), \dots, (n, n)\}$$

$$\text{CONNECT}^{\boxtimes} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M} : (I_1, O_1) \quad \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{N} : (I_2, O_2)}{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N} : (I_1, O_2)}$$

$$\text{parameters}(\mathcal{M}) \cap \text{parameters}(\mathcal{N}) = \emptyset$$

$$\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N} = \mathbf{conn}_{\theta, 2, 2}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$$

$$\text{length}(O_1) = \text{length}(I_2) = 2$$

$$\theta = \{(1, 2), (2, 1)\}$$

$$\text{CONNECT}^{\parallel} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M} : (I_1, O_1) \quad \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{N} : (I_2, O_2)}{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M} \parallel \mathcal{N} : (I, O)}$$

$$\text{parameters}(\mathcal{M}) \cap \text{parameters}(\mathcal{N}) = \emptyset$$

$$\mathcal{M} \parallel \mathcal{N} = \mathbf{conn}_{\theta, m, n}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$$

$$\text{length}(O_1) = m \quad \text{length}(I_2) = n \quad \theta = \emptyset$$

$$I = I_1 \cdot I_2 \quad O = O_1 \cdot O_2$$

Useful special cases for rule LOOP as for rule CONNECT.

# More Formal Methods ...

for the development of a rigorous discipline of *specification, analysis, programming and maintenance* of network systems

## 2. An Application of Model Checking:

### Safe Composition of Arbitrary Network Protocols

(mostly with **Adam Bradley** and **Azer Bestavros**)

iBench Initiative – <http://www.cs.bu.edu/groups/ibench/>

## 3. Resource Allocation in Sensor Networks Using a Strongly-Typed Domain-Specific Language

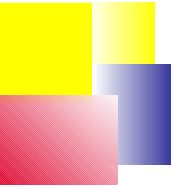
(mostly with **Michael Ocean** and **Azer Bestavros**)

snBench – <http://csr.bu.edu/snbench/>

## 4. The Stable-Paths Problem and the Promise of an Automatic Lightweight Proof-Assistant

(mostly with **Kevin Donnelly** and **Andrei Lapets**)

# Lightweight Formal Methods for the Development of High-Assurance Network Systems



**Assaf Kfoury**

with contributions from

**Azer Bestavros, Adam Bradley, Andrei Lapets, and Michael Ocean**

**iBench Initiative**

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**Computer Science**