

# A Modal Logic for Abstract Delta Modeling

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CWI, Amsterdam

FMSPLE, 02-09-2012

# Three Delta Modeling Presentations

FMSPLE 2012

today, 15:00–15:30

A Modal Logic for Abstract Delta Modeling

DSPL 2012

tomorrow, 11:00–11:40

Dynamic Delta Modeling

SPLC Doctoral Symposium 2012

tomorrow, 14:00–15:00

Abstract Delta Modeling: My Research Plan

<http://www.mhelvens.net/professional/talks>

# Preliminaries

## Basic Concepts

### Basic Terms

- Software Product
- Feature
- Feature Configuration
- Software Product Line
- (Software) Delta

### Abstract Delta Modeling (ADM)

- Product
- Product Line
- Delta

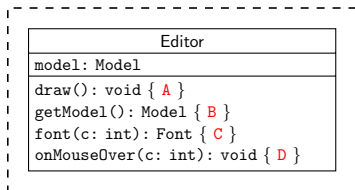
# Preliminaries

## Abstract Delta Modeling

Editor
<code>model: Model</code>
<code>draw(): void { A }</code>
<code>getModel(): Model { B }</code>
<code>font(c: int): Font { C }</code>
<code>onMouseOver(c: int): void { D }</code>

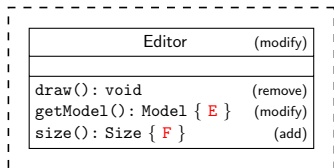
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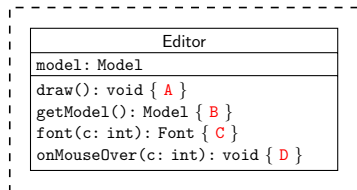


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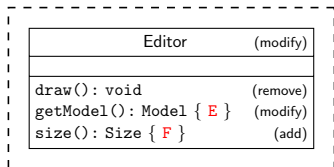


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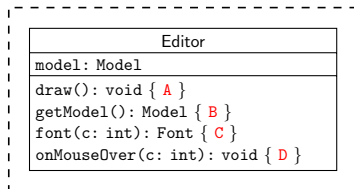


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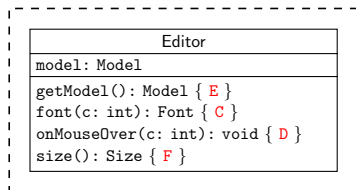
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# Preliminaries

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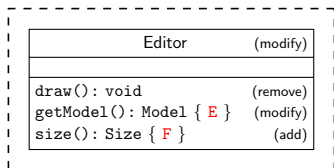
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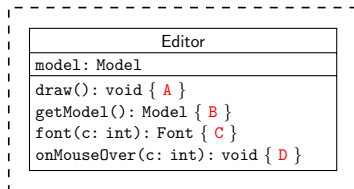
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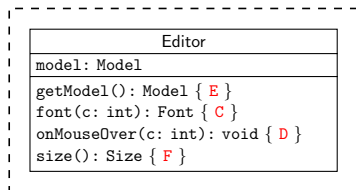
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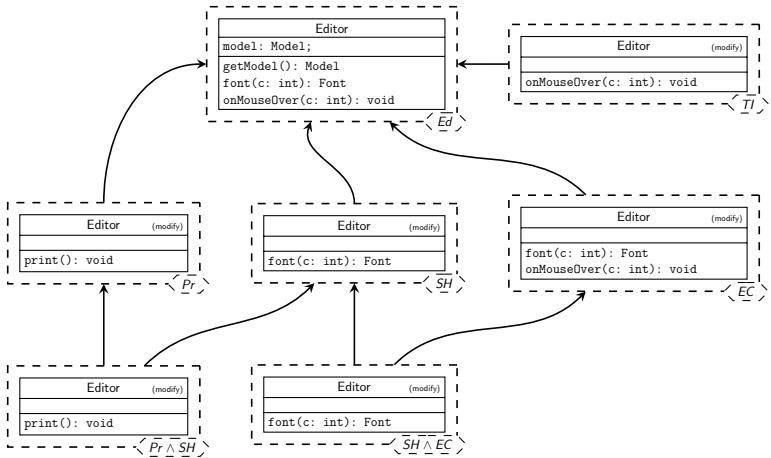


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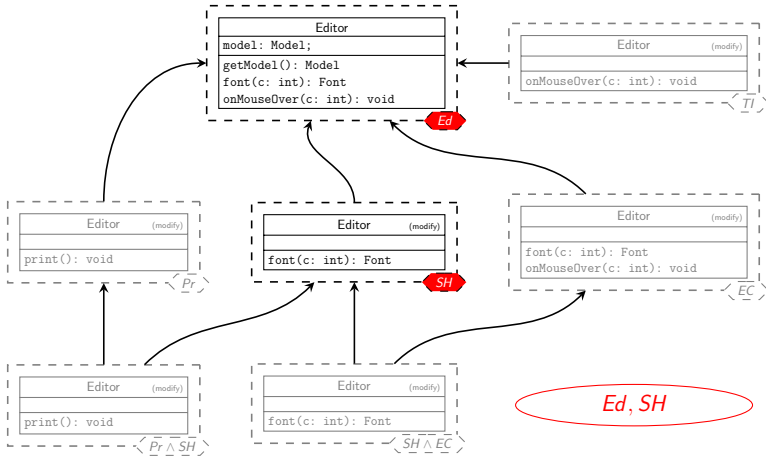
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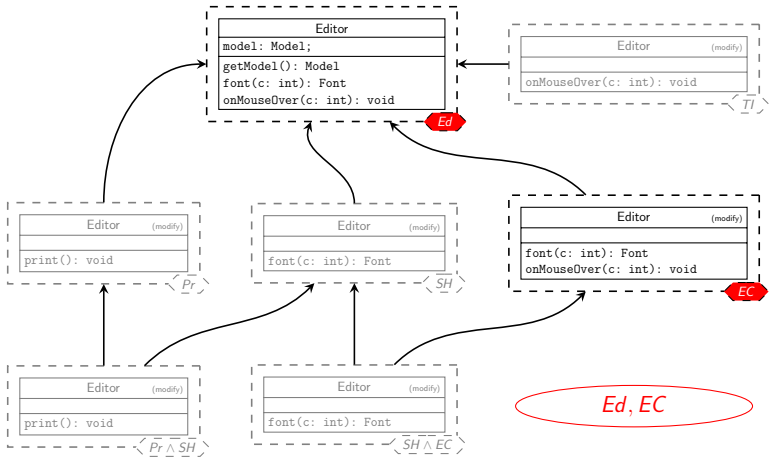
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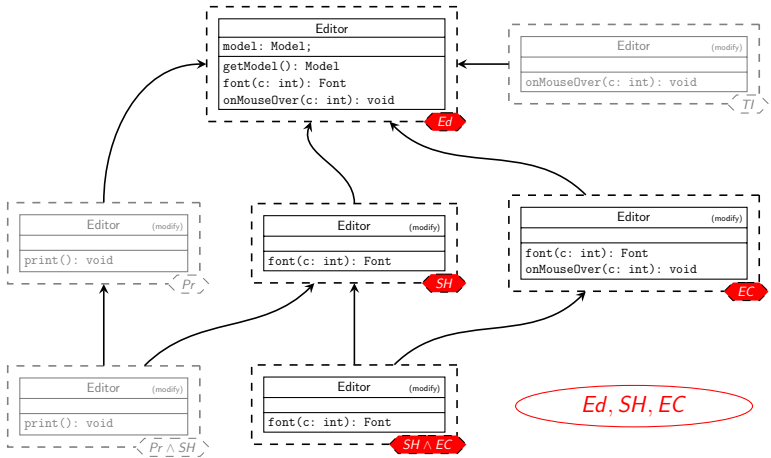
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## Normal Modal Logic

### Syntax

$$\phi ::= \perp \mid p \mid \phi \vee \phi \mid \neg \phi \mid \langle d \rangle \phi$$

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### Axioms of the logic **K**

- all propositional tautologies
- $[d] (p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow ([d] p \rightarrow [d] q)$  (K)
- $\langle d \rangle p \rightarrow \neg [d] \neg p$  (Dual)

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### Proof Rules

- if  $\phi \in \Lambda$  and  $\phi \rightarrow \psi \in \Lambda$ , then  $\psi \in \Lambda$  (Modus Ponens)
- if  $\phi \in \Lambda$ , then  $\phi[\psi/p] \in \Lambda$  for all  $p$  and  $\phi, \psi$  (Unif. Subst.)
- if  $\phi \in \Lambda$ , then  $[d] \phi \in \Lambda$  for all  $[d]$  (Generalization)

# Preliminaries

## Normal Modal Logic

### Kripke Frame Semantics

- $\mathfrak{F} = (W, R_1, \dots)$  (Frames)
- $\mathfrak{M} = (\mathfrak{F}, V)$  (Models)

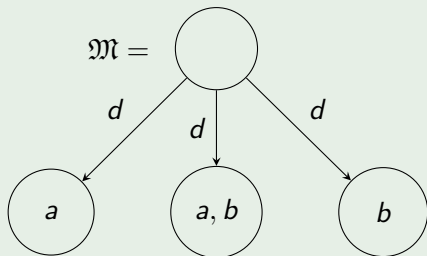
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### Example



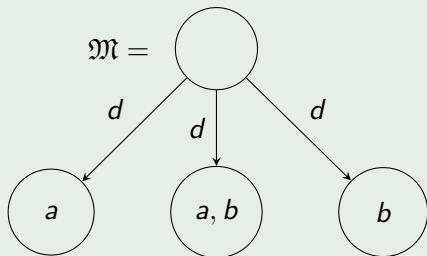
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For the top world  $w$ :

$$\begin{aligned}\mathfrak{M}, w &\models \langle d \rangle a \\ \mathfrak{M}, w &\not\models [d] a \\ \mathfrak{M}, w &\models [d] (a \vee b)\end{aligned}$$

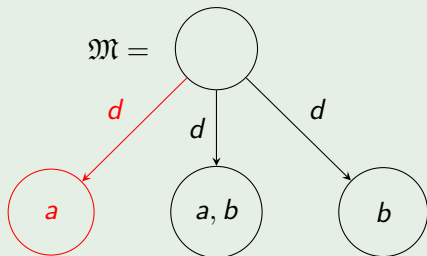
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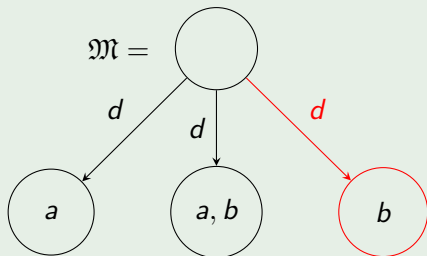
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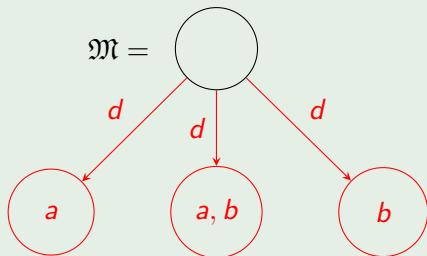
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- $\models [DM](f \wedge g \wedge h)$  ( $DM$  implements  $f, g, h$ )

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### The Modal Logic $\mathbf{K}\Delta$ : The $\Delta$ Axioms

- $\langle y \cdot x \rangle \phi \leftrightarrow \langle x \rangle \langle y \rangle \phi$
- $\langle x \cup y \rangle \phi \leftrightarrow (\langle x \rangle \phi \vee \langle y \rangle \phi)$
- $\langle (D, \prec) \rangle \phi \leftrightarrow \bigvee_{d \text{ min. in } \prec} \langle d \rangle \langle (D, \prec) \setminus \{d\} \rangle \phi$  ( $D$  nonempty)
- $\langle (\emptyset, \emptyset) \rangle \phi \leftrightarrow \phi$

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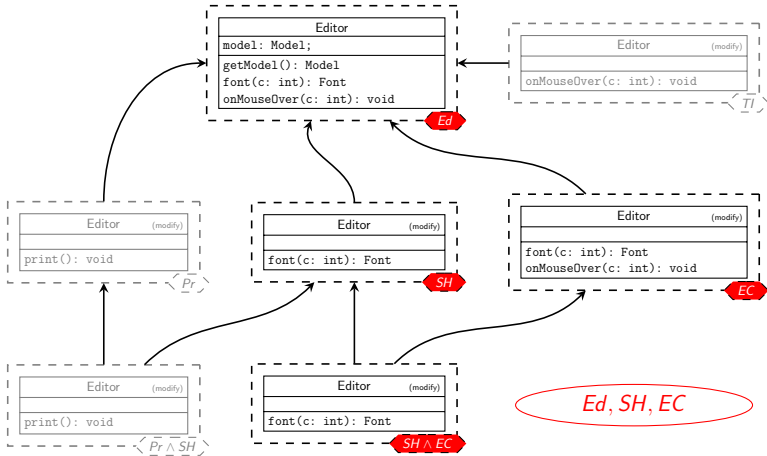
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The proof rules remain the same as in  $\mathbf{K}$ .

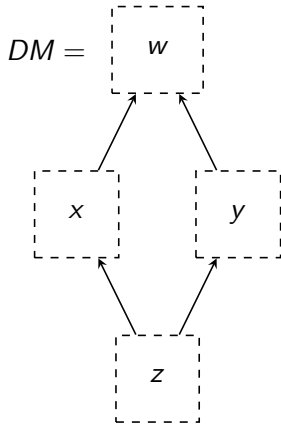
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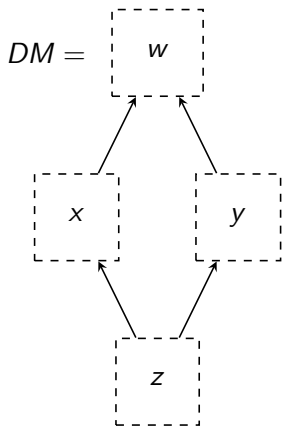
# Frame Level

## Delta Frames



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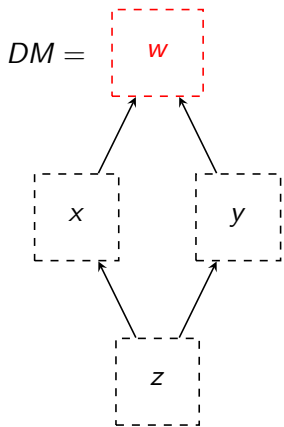


$p_1$



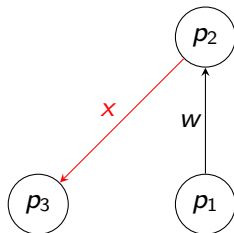
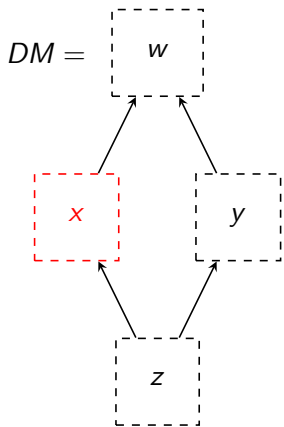
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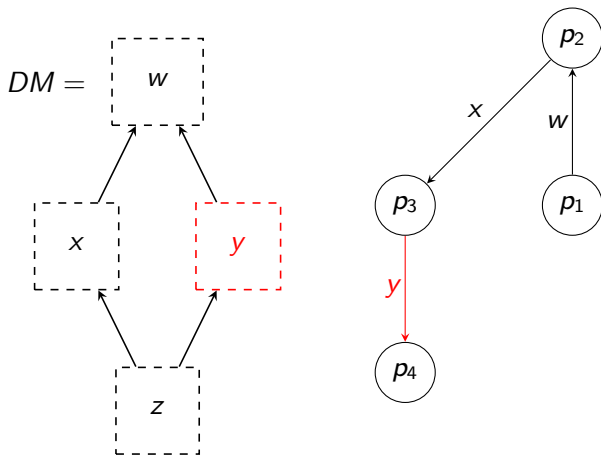
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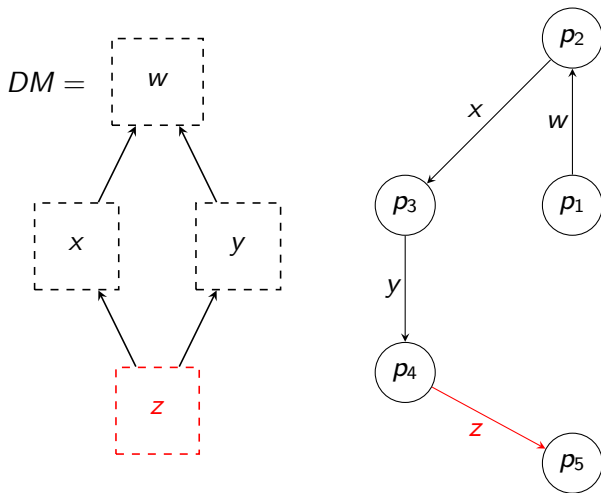
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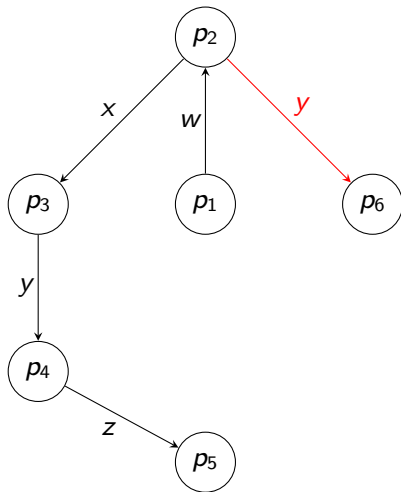
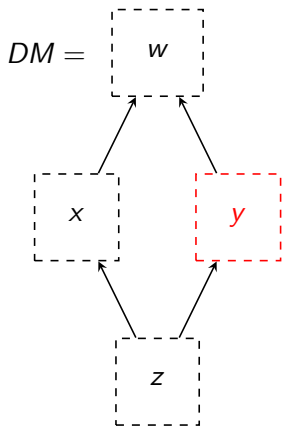
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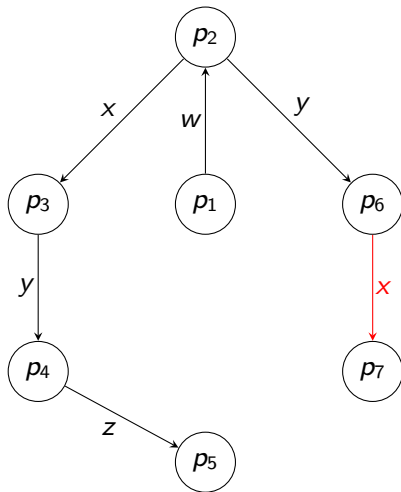
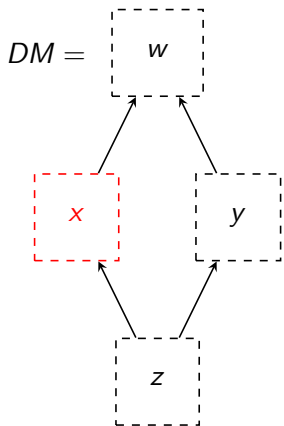
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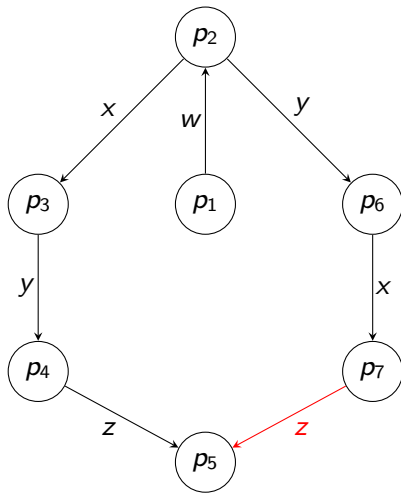
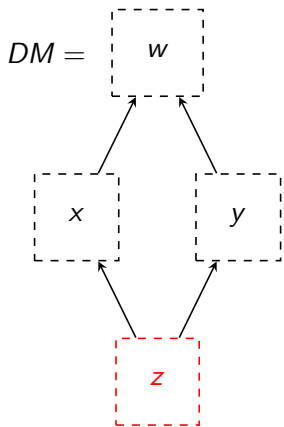
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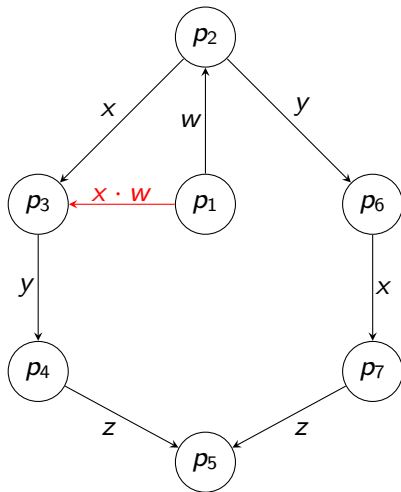
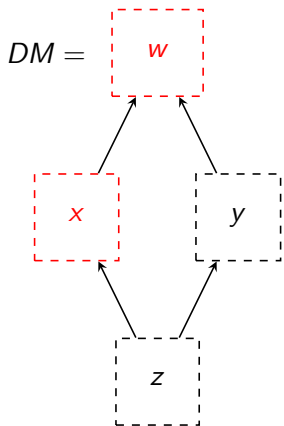
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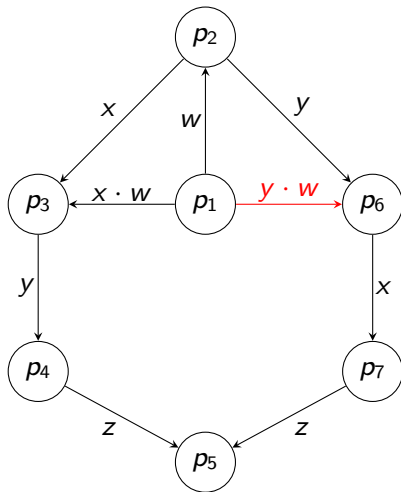
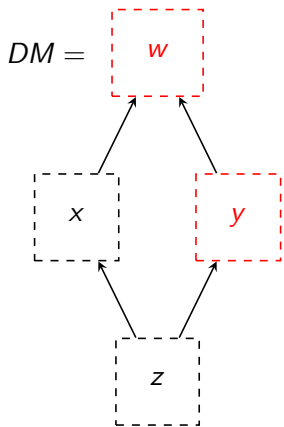
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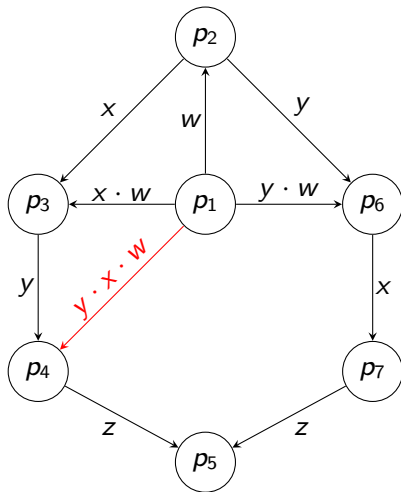
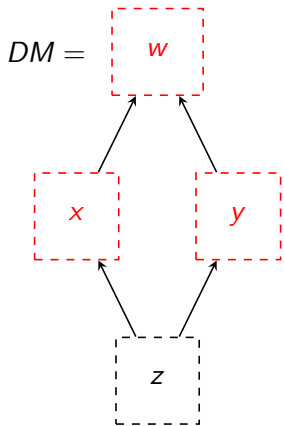
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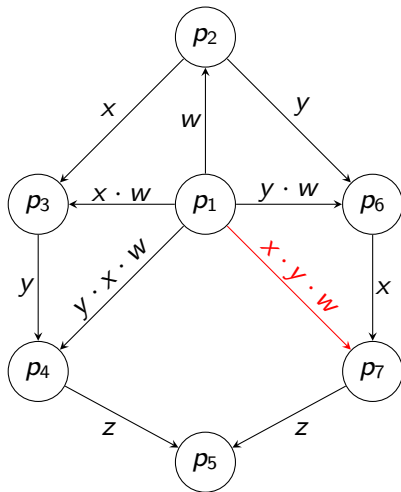
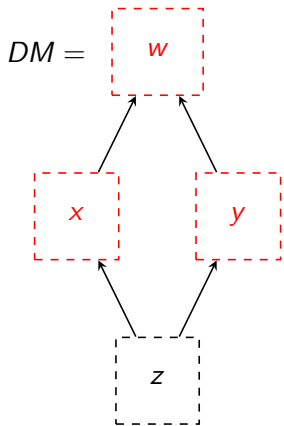
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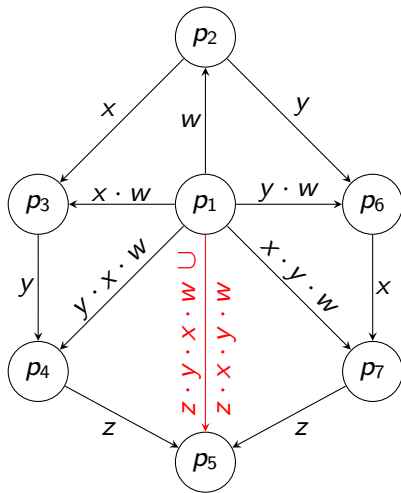
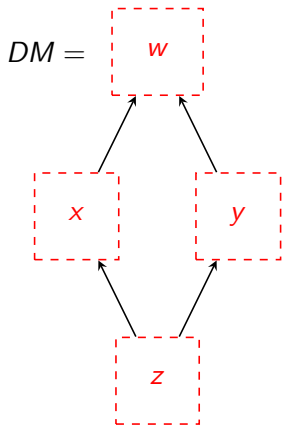
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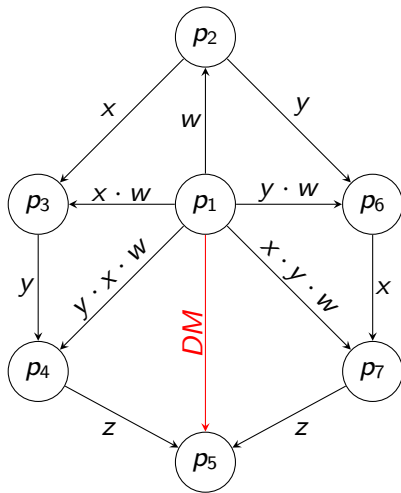
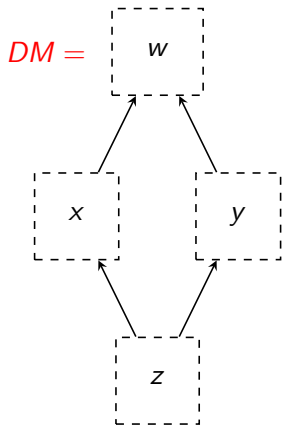
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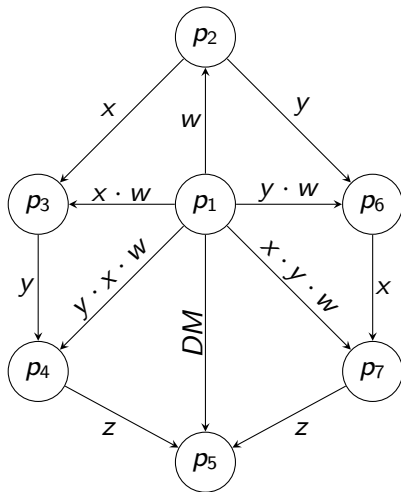
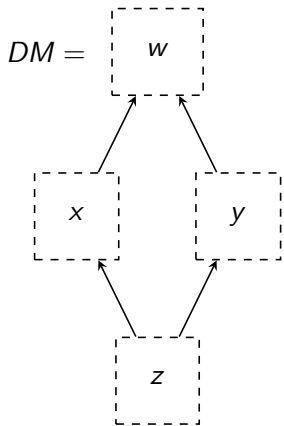
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$$\mathfrak{F}, p_5 \models \phi \Rightarrow \mathfrak{F}, p_1 \models [DM] \phi$$

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## Strong Completeness

The modal logic  $\mathbf{K}\Delta$  is strongly complete with regard to the class of delta frames.

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## Strong Completeness

The modal logic  $\mathbf{K}\Delta$  is strongly complete with regard to the class of delta frames.

### How so?

We can decompose all modalities to basic delta terms:

$t(f)$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f$	for proposition letters $f$
$t(\neg\phi)$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \neg t(\phi)$	
$t(\phi \vee \psi)$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} t(\phi) \vee t(\psi)$	
$t(\langle d \rangle \phi)$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle d \rangle t(\phi)$	for basic delta terms $d$
$t(\langle d_2 \cdot d_1 \rangle \phi)$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} t(\langle d_1 \rangle \langle d_2 \rangle \phi)$	
$t(\langle d_1 \cup d_2 \rangle \phi)$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} t(\langle d_1 \rangle \phi \vee \langle d_2 \rangle \phi)$	
$t(\langle DM \rangle \phi)$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigvee_{d \in \text{deriv}(DM)} t(\langle d \rangle \phi)$	



# Frame Level

## Strong Completeness

### Interesting Additional Logics / Frames

- $\langle d \rangle \phi \rightarrow [d] \phi$  (KΔd)
- $\langle d \rangle \top$  (KΔt)

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## Proposition Letters

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- $V : \Xi \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(W)$  (Proposition Letters)

# Model Level

## Proposition Letters

### Kripke Frame Semantics (reminder)

- $\mathfrak{F} = (W, R_1, \dots)$  (Frames)
- $\mathfrak{M} = (\mathfrak{F}, V)$  (Models)
- $V : \Xi \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(W)$  (Proposition Letters)

### Possible Proposition Letter Meanings

# Model Level

## Proposition Letters

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- $\mathcal{F} \subset \Xi$  (features)

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## Proposition Letters

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### Possible Proposition Letter Meanings

- $\mathcal{F} \subset \Xi$  (features)
- $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F}) \subset \Xi$  (feature combinations)

# Model Level

## Proposition Letters

### Kripke Frame Semantics (reminder)

- $\mathfrak{F} = (W, R_1, \dots)$  (Frames)
- $\mathfrak{M} = (\mathfrak{F}, V)$  (Models)
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### Possible Proposition Letter Meanings

- $\mathcal{F} \subset \Xi$  (features)
- $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F}) \subset \Xi$  (feature combinations)
- $\vdots$

# Model Level

## Proposition Letters

### Kripke Frame Semantics (reminder)

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- $V : \Xi \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(W)$  (Proposition Letters)

### Possible Proposition Letter Meanings

- $\mathcal{F} \subset \Xi$  (features)
- $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F}) \subset \Xi$  (feature combinations)
- $\vdots$
- (the presence of methods or fields in OOP?)



# Model Level

## Proof System

### Model Level 'Proof'

- (1)  $f \rightarrow [d] g$       axiom
- (2)  $f \rightarrow [d] \neg g$       uniform substitution on  $g$

# Model Level

## Proof System

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### Unsound!

Uniform substitution on 'feature proposition'!

# Model Level

## Proof System

### Model Level 'Proof'

- (1)  $f \rightarrow [d] g$       axiom
- (2)  $f \rightarrow [d] \neg g$       uniform substitution on  $g$

### Unsound!

Uniform substitution on 'feature proposition'!

### Nullary Modalities

Translation ' $u$ ' replaces proposition letters with nullary modalities:

- (1)  $\textcircled{f} \rightarrow [d] \textcircled{g}$       axiom
- (2) ...

# Model Level

## Proof System

### Example Proof

(straight from the paper and out of context, don't try to follow it)

- |      |  |                   |
|------|--|-------------------|
| (11) | $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow [w][x] \mathcal{G}$   | 14 : 6, 7         |
| (12) | $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow [w][x] (\mathcal{F} \wedge \mathcal{G})$  | 14 : 11, 2        |
| (13) | $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow [w][x] (\mathcal{F} \wedge \mathcal{G} \wedge [y] \mathcal{H})$                         | 14 : 12, 8        |
| (14) | $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow [w][x] (\mathcal{G} \wedge [y] \mathcal{H})$  | 14 : 13, 2        |
| (15) | $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow [w][x][y] (\mathcal{G} \wedge [y] \mathcal{H})$   | 14 : 14, 4        |
| (16) | $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow [w][x][y] (\mathcal{G} \wedge \mathcal{H})$   | 15 : 15           |
| (17) | $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow [w][x][y] ([z] \mathcal{G} \wedge \mathcal{H})$   | 14 : 16, 9        |
| (18) | $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow [w][x][y] ([z] \mathcal{G} \wedge [z] \mathcal{H})$                                     | 14 : 17, 10       |
| (19) | $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow [w][x][y][z] (\mathcal{G} \wedge \mathcal{H})$  | 15 : 18           |
| (20) | $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow [w][x][y][z] (\mathcal{F} \wedge \mathcal{G} \wedge \mathcal{H})$                       | 14 : 19, 2        |
| (21) | $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow [w][x][y][z] (\mathcal{C} \wedge \mathcal{F} \wedge \mathcal{G} \wedge \mathcal{H})$    | 14 : 20, 1        |
| (22) | $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow [w][x][y][DM_1] (\mathcal{C} \wedge \mathcal{F} \wedge \mathcal{G} \wedge \mathcal{H})$ | 14 : 21, $\Delta$ |
| (23) | $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow [w][x][DM_2] (\mathcal{C} \wedge \mathcal{F} \wedge \mathcal{G} \wedge \mathcal{H})$    | 14 : 22, $\Delta$ |

Formula (24) is derived in a symmetric manner to (23).

- |      |   |                       |
|------|---|-----------------------|
| (24) | $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow [w][y][DM_3] (\mathcal{C} \wedge \mathcal{F} \wedge \mathcal{G} \wedge \mathcal{H})$   | symmetric             |
| (25) | $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow [w][x][DM_2] (\mathcal{C} \wedge \mathcal{F} \wedge \mathcal{G} \wedge \mathcal{H})$<br>$\wedge [w][y][DM_3] (\mathcal{C} \wedge \mathcal{F} \wedge \mathcal{G} \wedge \mathcal{H})$ | $I_{\wedge} : 23, 24$ |
| (26) | $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow [w]([x][DM_2] (\mathcal{C} \wedge \mathcal{F} \wedge \mathcal{G} \wedge \mathcal{H})$<br>$\wedge [y][DM_3] (\mathcal{C} \wedge \mathcal{F} \wedge \mathcal{G} \wedge \mathcal{H}))$  | 15 : 25               |
| (27) | $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow [w][DM_4] (\mathcal{C} \wedge \mathcal{F} \wedge \mathcal{G} \wedge \mathcal{H})$  | 14 : 26, $\Delta$     |
| (28) | $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow [DM] (\mathcal{C} \wedge \mathcal{F} \wedge \mathcal{G} \wedge \mathcal{H})$   | 14 : 27, $\Delta$     |

# Model Level

## Results

### Soundness

For all sets of formulas  $\Gamma$  and all formulas  $\phi$ :

$$\text{if } u(\Gamma) \vdash_{\mathbf{K}\Delta} u(\phi) \quad \text{then } \Gamma \vDash_{\Delta F}^g \phi$$

# Model Level

## Results

### Soundness

For all sets of formulas  $\Gamma$  and all formulas  $\phi$ :

$$\text{if } u(\Gamma) \vdash_{\mathbf{K}\Delta} u(\phi) \quad \text{then } \Gamma \models_{\Delta F}^g \phi$$

### Relative Completeness

If  $\mathfrak{M}$  allows expression of weakest preconditions, then for all  $\phi$ :

$$\text{if } \mathfrak{M} \models \phi \quad \text{then } u(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{M}}) \vdash_{\mathbf{K}\Delta} u(\phi).$$

# Model Level

## Results

### Soundness

For all sets of formulas  $\Gamma$  and all formulas  $\phi$ :

$$\text{if } u(\Gamma) \vdash_{\mathbf{K}\Delta} u(\phi) \quad \text{then } \Gamma \vDash_{\Delta\mathbf{F}}^g \phi$$

### Weakest Precondition Expressability

$\mathfrak{M}$  allows expression of weakest preconditions iff for all  $w, d, \phi$ :

$$\mathfrak{M}, w \vDash [d] \phi \quad \text{iff} \quad \mathfrak{M}, w \vDash \phi' \quad (\text{for propositional } \phi')$$

### Relative Completeness

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# Conclusion

## Related Work



# Conclusion

## Related Work

- *Modal Logic*, Patrick Blackburn, Maarten de Rijke and Yde Venema

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## Future Work

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- more interesting completeness results on model level

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## Future Work

- more interesting completeness results on model level
- formal analysis of DMW using  $\mathbf{K}\Delta$

# Conclusion

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