The History and Evolution of B and Event-B

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Abstract of HFM 2019 Talk

The B method for software and systems development together with the specification language B and its successor Event-B offer a rich history. Method, language and tools have been influenced by research stemming from other communities, but also have driven research in formal methods themselves. At the same time, the B method has been successfully used in industry, in particular in the railway domain.

B has originally been developed as a successor to Z by Jean-Raymond Abrial in the 1990s, focusing on two key concepts: using refinement to gradually develop models and tool support for proof and model checking. At the time of writing, three classes of industrial applications of B have been established, which evolved from the original ideas:

- B for software (classical B) \cite{1}: refine specifications until B0, a low-level subset of B, is reached and apply code generators
- B for system modelling (Event-B) \cite{2}: verify critical properties, understand why a system is correct
- B for data validation: express properties in B and check data (possibly using a second tool-chain)

In our talk, we will first give a primer on B and Event-B, introducing the main language features and how they are used. Afterwards, we will describe the history of B, starting with B’s genesis as a tool for software validation \cite{3,4,5}, discussing industrial applications of B in projects such as train speed control \cite{6} and
signalling \[7\] and other projects with RATP and SNCF performed by Alstom, Line 14 (Meteor) \[8\] or Canarsie \[9\].

Following, we will focus on the evolution of B into Event-B and from software to systems modelling, again focusing on industrial applications such as the flushing line NY \[10\], OCTYS \[11\], GIK/Railground \[12\], the HL3 standard \[13\] and cooperations with Peugeot. Additionally, we will discuss ventures of using B in other domains such as smart cards \[14,15\].

The latest language evolution, B for data validation, will again highlight B’s prevalence in the railway domain, discussing its use for Paris Line 1 \[16\] and the (subway) trains in Barcelona, Amsterdam, Calcutta, Cairo, Singapore and many more locations.

Additionally, we will briefly present other data validation projects and how they influenced language and tool evolution, e.g., projects by RATP using Ovado with predicateB as first and PROB as secondary tool chain \[17,18\] and projects by Alstom using B for their URBALIS 400 CBTC system in 2014 using a tool based on PROB called DTVT developed by CLEARSY for various lines, e.g., in Mexico, Toronto, São Paulo and Panama \[19\]. While discussing B for data validation, we will also take a brief glance at minor language evolutions, where some parties extended the B language in order to increase usability and flexibility.

Language evolution aside, we want to discuss tool evolution in the B ecosystem. Both B and Event-B are supported by a range of tools, from provers to animators to model checkers. We want to give an overview over the B-method tools currently in use and their development and history, such as the B-Toolkit \[20\], Atelier-B \[4\], PROB \[21,22\] as well as to Rodin \[23\]. As not all tools are still available, we will also honorably mention the ones that disappeared or never really appeared.

In addition to industrial success stories, the academic reception of the B-method and its tools is notable as well and will be a distinct part of the talk. Starting with the B User Workshop, to the ZB conference and further to the ABZ conference series, which brings together researchers working on different specification languages.

Switching from history and evolution to outlook, we want to discuss new language features such as extensions and customisations on top of classical B and Event-B as understood by Rodin or PROB. Furthermore, we intend to discuss new areas of application both for B as a language as well as for the B-method tools.

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References


