## SubSystem in Alpha

In this tutorial, we will present how to write structured alpha programs with subsystems, and we will present the associated transformations.

## Syntax of Use Equation (without extension domain)

Let us assume that we want to compute the mean of the values of a vector. It is feasible through the following Alpha system:

```
affine mean {N | N>0}
input
    float A {k | 0<=k<N};
output
    float C {|};
local
    float temp {|};
let
    temp = reduce(+, [k], A[k]);
    C = temp / N;
```

However, let us assume that you already have another Alpha system which computes the sum of the elements of a vector. It is possible to use this affine system (instead of rewriting its equation in the main system), by calling it through a "use equation":

```
affine sum {P| P>0} // Computes the sum of the elements of a vector of size
P
input
    float vect {i | 0<=i<P };
output
    float Res;
let
    Res = reduce(+, [k], vect[k]);
affine mean {N | N>0}
input
    float A {k | 0<=k<N};
output
    float C {|};
local
    float temp {|};
let
    use sum[N] (A) returns (temp); // Compute "temp" using the system
```

```
"sum"
    C = temp / N;
```

The system "mean" is calling the system "sum" (which is called a subsystem). The subsystem is called with the parameter " N " and the input " A ". After doing its computation, the result of "sum" will be stored inside the local variable "temp".

In general, the syntax of a use equation is the following:

```
use subsystem_name[list of parameters] (list of input expressions) returns
(list of output variables);
```

If your subsystem have several parameters/inputs/outputs, you have to provide them in the order in which they are declared.

## Extension domain

(incoming)

## Transformations involving subsystems

(incoming, after the previous incoming)

```
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