

A Stochastic Logic for Mobility and Global Computing

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Formal Methods && Tools Lab

MLQA
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Many concepts and ideas presented here are based on results on **formal modeling and analysis** of stochastic aspects of system behaviour achieved in the last few years by many colleagues and friends, a.o.:

- C. Baier et al. (Tec. Univ. of Dresden, D);
- M. Bravetti et al. (Univ. Bologna, IT);
- R. Gorrieri et al. (Univ. of Bologna, IT);
- B. Haverkort et al. (Univ. of Twente, NL);
- H. Hermanns (Univ. of Saarbruecken, D);
- J. Hillston et al. (Univ. of Edinburg, UK);
- J.P. Katoen et al. (Univ. of Aachen, D);
- M. Kwiatkowska et al. (Univ. of Birmingham, UK);
- K. Larsen et al. (Aalborg Univ.);
- C. Priami et al. (Univ. of Trento);
- S. Smolka et al. (SUNY)
- ... and many others!

The focus on GC and SOC is the subject of cooperative work in the context of the EU Projects

AGILE and SENSORIA

with:

- R. De Nicola (Univ. Firenze)
- J. P. Katoen (Univ. Aachen)
- M. Loreti (Univ. Firenze)
- M. Massink (CNR/ISTI, Pisa)

Outline

- 1 StOKLAIM in one slide;

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- 2 MoSL: General;

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- 4 Example properties (Airbag);
- 5 Developments

K_LAIM in one slide

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- *System:*

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Collection of **Sites** (i.e. **physical** addresses) with

KLAIM in one slide

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KLAIM in one slide

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- **Processes** running
- **Tuples** stored.

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- *System State (Network snapshot):*

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Collection of nodes, each located at a specific site

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- Processes execute **actions**

KLAIM in one slide

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- Processes execute **actions**

- acting on local or remote sites

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Collection of nodes, each located at a specific site

- Processes execute **actions**

- acting on local or remote sites
- using **logical** addresses (locally mapped to physical ones)

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Collection of **Sites** (i.e. **physical** addresses) with

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Collection of nodes, each located at a specific site

- Processes execute **actions** which take time (exp. dist. r.v.)
 - acting on local or remote sites
 - using **logical** addresses (locally mapped to physical ones)

STOKLAIM in one (more) slide

STOKLAIM in one (more) slide

- *Actions*

$$A ::= \mathbf{newloc}(!u) \mid \mathbf{out}(\vec{f})@_\ell \mid \mathbf{in}(\vec{F})@_\ell \mid \mathbf{read}(\vec{F})@_\ell \mid \mathbf{eval}(P)@_\ell$$

STOKLAIM in one (more) slide

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- *Processes*

$$P ::= \mathbf{nil} \mid (A, r).P \mid P + P \mid P \mid P \mid X$$

STOKLAIM in one (more) slide

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$$A ::= \mathbf{newloc}(!u) \mid \mathbf{out}(\vec{f})@l \mid \mathbf{in}(\vec{F})@l \mid \mathbf{read}(\vec{F})@l \mid \mathbf{eval}(P)@l$$

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$$P ::= \mathbf{nil} \mid (A, r).P \mid P + P \mid P \mid P \mid X$$

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$$N ::= \mathbf{0} \mid i ::_{\rho} P \mid i ::_{\rho} \langle \vec{f} \rangle \mid N \parallel N$$

STOKLAIM in one (more) slide

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- *Stored Tuples*

$$\langle f_1, \dots, f_n \rangle \text{ with } f_j ::= v \mid P$$

STOKLAIM in one (more) slide

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- *Stored Tuples*

$$\langle f_1, \dots, f_n \rangle \text{ with } f_j ::= v \mid P$$

- *Patterns*

$$F_1, \dots, F_n \text{ as usual ...}$$

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- ② both *action*- and *state*-based;
 - actions may bind variables

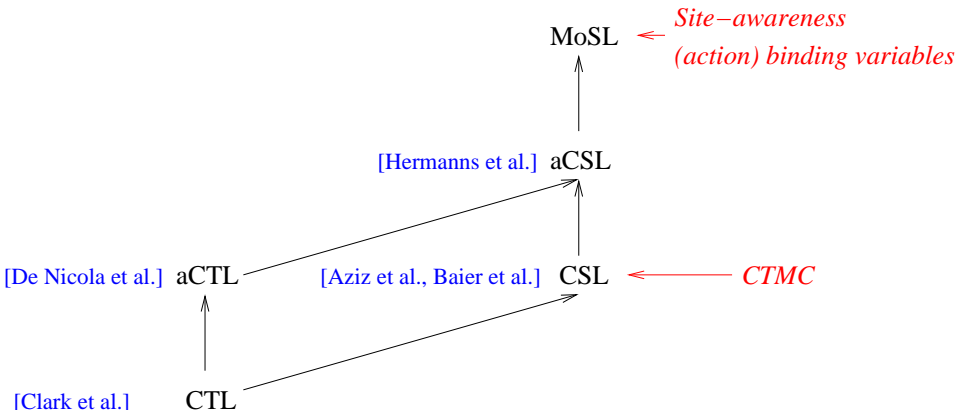
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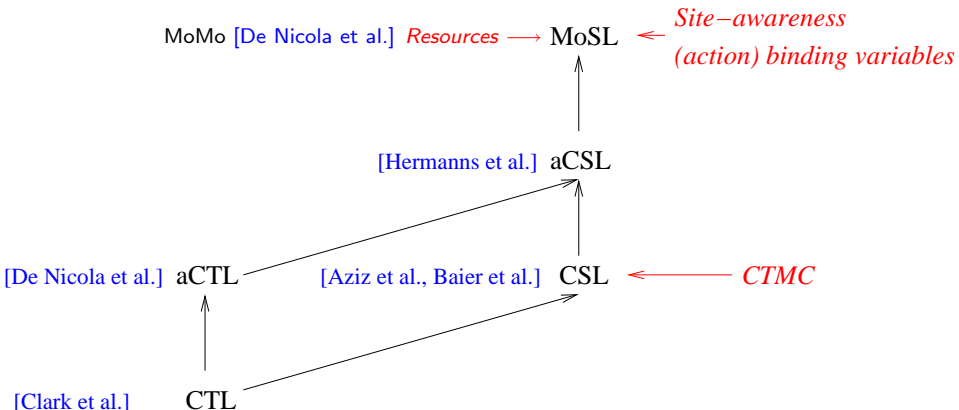
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- ⑥ a *resource-oriented logic* (GC open-endedness)

MoSL:General (cont'd)



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MoSL: Atomic propositions

\mathcal{N}

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$\mathfrak{N} ::=$

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$\text{tt} ::= \text{tt}$

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MoSL: Atomic propositions

$$\mathfrak{N} ::= \text{tt} \mid Q@_i \mid \langle \vec{F} \rangle @_i .$$

$$\mathfrak{N} ::= \text{tt} \mid Q@_l \mid \langle \vec{F} \rangle @_l .$$

Boot@A (satisfied if process *Boot* is ready to start at *A*)

$\aleph ::= \text{tt} \mid Q@_l \mid \langle \vec{F} \rangle @_l \ .$

Boot@*A* (satisfied if process *Boot* is ready to start at *A*)

⟨GO⟩@*A* (satisfied if value *GO* is stored at *A*)

MoSL: Action specifiers and action sets

In CTL

$$\Phi \quad \mathcal{U} \quad \Psi$$

MoSL: Action specifiers and action sets

In **a**CTL

$$\Phi \quad \Delta \mathcal{U} \Omega \quad \Psi$$

Δ, Ω : Sets of actions (uninterpreted, atomic)

MoSL: Action specifiers and action sets

In MoSL

$$\Phi \quad \Delta \mathcal{U} \Omega \quad \Psi$$

Δ, Ω : Sets of *action specifiers*, to be matched against KLAIM actions

MoSL: Action specifiers and action sets (cont'd)

init : o(*GO*, *A*)

Satisfied by any action executed at site *init*, by means of which a process uploads value *GO* to site *A*;

MoSL: Action specifiers and action sets (cont'd)

$init : o(GO, A)$

Satisfied by any action executed at site $init$, by means of which a process uploads value GO to site A ;

$!z_1 : o(GO, !z_2)$

Satisfied by any action, executed at some site (z_1), by means of which a process uploads value GO to some site (z_2);

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\top : satisfied by *any* action.

MoSL: Action specifiers and action sets (cont'd)

ACTION SPECIFIER	IS SATISFIED BY
$g_1 : o(\vec{F}, g_2)$	any out action, executed at a site i_1 matching g_1 , uploading a tuple \vec{f} matching \vec{F} to a site i_2 matching g_2
$g_1 : i(\vec{F}, g_2)$	any in action, executed at a site i_1 matching g_1 , downloading a tuple \vec{f} matching \vec{F} from a site i_2 matching g_2
$g_1 : r(\vec{F}, g_2)$	any read action, executed at a site i_1 matching g_1 , reading a tuple \vec{f} matching \vec{F} from a site i_2 matching g_2
$g_1 : e(F, g_2)$	any eval action, executed at a site i_1 matching g_1 , spawning a process P matching F to a site i_2 matching g_2
$g_1 : n(g_2)$	any newloc action executed at a site i_1 matching g_1 , creating a node with physical address i_2 matching g_2

$$\phi \ \Delta \ \mathcal{U}_{\Omega}^{< t} \ \psi$$

- Satisfied by those paths where eventually a ψ -state is reached, by time t , via a ϕ -path, *and*, in addition, while evolving between ϕ states, actions are performed satisfying Δ and the ψ -state is entered via an action satisfying Ω .

$$\phi \triangle \mathcal{U}_{\Omega}^{< t} \psi$$

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$$\text{tt } \top \mathcal{U}_{\{init: O(GO, A)\}}^{< t} \text{tt}$$

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$$\text{tt } \top \mathcal{U}_{\{init:O(GO,A)\}}^{<t} \text{tt} \quad \text{tt } \top \mathcal{U}_{\top}^{<t} \langle GO \rangle @A$$

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MoSL: State formulae

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$$\langle \vec{F} \rangle @_l \rightarrow \Phi \text{ consumption}$$

MoSL: State formulae

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$$\mathcal{P}_{\bowtie p}(\varphi)$$

with $\bowtie \in \{<, >, \leq, \geq\}$ and $p \in [0, 1]$

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$$\mathcal{P}_{\bowtie p}(\varphi) \mid$$

$$\mathcal{S}_{\bowtie p}(\Phi)$$

with $\bowtie \in \{<, >, \leq, \geq\}$ and $p \in [0, 1]$

State Formulae Satisfaction relation

$$s \models \langle \vec{F} \rangle @ \iota \rightarrow \Phi \quad \text{iff} \quad s \equiv \iota ::_{\rho} \langle \vec{f} \rangle \parallel s', \text{match}(\vec{F}, \vec{f}) = \theta, \text{ and } s' \models \Phi$$

$$s \models \langle \vec{f} \rangle @ \iota \leftarrow \Phi \quad \text{iff} \quad s \equiv \iota ::_{\rho} \mathbf{nil} \parallel s' \text{ and } \iota ::_{\rho} \langle \vec{f} \rangle \parallel s \models \Phi$$

$$s \models \mathcal{P}_{\bowtie p}(\varphi) \quad \text{iff} \quad \mathbf{IP}\{\pi \in \text{Paths}(s) \mid \pi \models \varphi\} \bowtie p$$

$$s \models \mathcal{S}_{\bowtie p}(\Phi) \quad \text{iff} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{IP}\{\pi \in \text{Paths}(s) \mid \pi[t] \models \Phi\} \bowtie p$$

Path Formulae Satisfaction relation

$\pi \models \Phi \Delta \mathcal{U}_{\Omega}^{\leq t} \Psi$ if and only if there exists $k, 0 < k \leq \text{len}(\pi)$ s.t.:

- ① $\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \text{time}(\pi, j) < t$
- ② there exists Θ_{k-1} s.t.:
 - ① $\text{state}(\pi, k-1) \models \Phi,$
 - ② $\text{act}(\pi, k-1), \Theta_{k-1} \models \Omega,$
 - ③ $\text{state}(\pi, k) \models \Psi \Theta_{k-1}$
- ③ if $k > 1$ there exist $\Theta_0, \dots, \Theta_{k-2}$ s.t. for all $j, 0 \leq j \leq k-2$:
 - ① $\text{state}(\pi, j) \models \Phi,$
 - ② $\text{act}(\pi, j), \Theta_j \models \Delta$

$\gamma, \Theta \models \top$

$\gamma, \Theta \models \{\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n\}$ iff there exists $0 < j \leq n$ s.t. $\gamma, \Theta \models \xi_j$

$\gamma, \Theta \models \xi$ iff $\text{match}(\xi, \gamma) = \Theta$

MoSL: Examples

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- If, in the current state, there is a request for a $S2$ -type service placed on site A , the probability that such a request gets served within 72.04 time-units is at least 0.85:

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$$\langle S2 \rangle @ A \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\geq 0.85}(\text{tt} \top \mathcal{U}_{\{A:I(S2,A)\}}^{<72.04} \text{tt})$$

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- In equilibrium, the probability is at least 0.87 that in at least 75% of the cases a $S1$ -type request is placed at site A within 500 time units:

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- In equilibrium, the probability is at least 0.87 that in at least 75% of the cases a $S1$ -type request is placed at site A within 500 time units:

$$\mathcal{S}_{\geq 0.87}(\mathcal{P}_{\geq 0.75}(\text{tt} \top \mathcal{U}_{\{!z: \mathbf{O}(S1, A)\}}^{< 500} \text{tt}))$$

The Airbag scenario - Sensoria D8.0

When an accident occurs to a car registered with the Accident Assistance Service and the airbag of the car deploys, the following happens. First, an automated message is sent to the Accident Assistance Server which contains the vehicle's GPS data, the vehicle identification number and a collection of sensor data. Then, the Accident Assistance Server places a call to the driver's mobile phone. If, due to his injuries, the driver is unable to answer the call, and the severity of the accident is confirmed also by the sensor data, the emergency services are alerted and the vehicle location is communicated to them. Incoming car are alerted as well.

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Simplifications

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Simplifications

- Airbag deployment is not considered.
- If the driver does not answer the phone call, the emergency services are alerted *anyway*.
- Alerting cars which are approaching the accident area *not considered*.

The Airbag scenario - Sensoria D8.0

Modelling assumptions

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- Each entity of interest is (assumed modeled as a STOKLAIM site and is) provided with its physical address.
 - Accident Assistance Server address: *AccAssSrv*,
 - Phone Server address: *PhSrv*,
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 - Each car has its own address.

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- Accident notification:
storing $(CarID, GPSTData, SenData) @ AccAssSrv$

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- $PhNr : CID \rightarrow PhN$; $PhNr(carID) = carID$ driver's mobile phone nr.

Modelling assumptions

- Each entity of interest is (assumed modeled as a STOKLAIM site and is) provided with its physical address.
 - Accident Assistance Server address: *AccAssSrv*,
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 - Each car has its own address.
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The Airbag scenario - Sensoria D8.0

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- Answering a phone-call: removing the phone number from site *PhSrv*
- The Accident Assistance Server alerts the Emergency Server by uploading the GPS data to site *EmSrv*.

Guaranteeing acceptable timing for the detection of an accident which seriously injured the driver and for rescue alerting.

Performance (Response time)

Suppose it has been detected that an accident involving car *car_id* has taken place and that the driver is seriously injured

Ideal Requirement:

Emergency Service alerted within maximal time *t_alert*

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■-property:

$$\mathcal{P}_{\geq 0.997}(\top \Diamond^{< t_alert} \{AccAssSrv: O((car_id, gps), EmSrv)\} \text{ tt})$$

Performance (Response time, cont'd)

Focus on those states reached after a phone call has been placed to the driver mobile phone, and nobody has answered for a given period of time, t_{answ} .

Ideal Requirement:

It should never happen that the phone is ringing for t_{answ} time units without a ■-state being reached.

Performance (Response time, cont'd)

Focus on those states reached after a phone call has been placed to the driver mobile phone, and nobody has answered for a given period of time, t_{answ} .

Realistic Requirement:

In at most 0.2% of the cases the phone is ringing for t_{answ} time units without a ■-state being reached.

Performance (Response time, cont'd)

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In at most 0.2% of the cases the phone is ringing for t_{answ} time units without a ■-state being reached.

■-property:

$$\mathcal{P}_{<0.002}(\langle PhNr(car_id) \rangle @ PhSrv \neg \mathcal{U}^{[t_{answ}, t_{answ}]} \neg \blacksquare)$$

Performance (Response time, cont'd)

Consider now the situation in which an accident has been just notified.

Ideal Requirement:

A phone call is placed to the driver mobile phone with a delay of at most t_{call} time units, bringing to a ■-state.

Performance (Response time, cont'd)

Consider now the situation in which an accident has been just notified.

Realistic Requirement:

In at least 99.8% of the cases, a phone call is placed to the driver mobile phone with a delay of at most t_{call} time units, bringing to a ■-state.

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Acceptable Behaviour

REQUIREMENT:

Ideal Requirement:

The system does not behave *unacceptably*, after an accident has been notified.

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Realistic Requirement:

The probability that the system behaves *unacceptably*, after an accident has been notified, is less than 0.004.

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... trivially satisfied if there are no car accidents!

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there are no paths without accident notifications reported

Performance (Response time, cont'd)

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$$\mathcal{P}_{\leq 0}(\top \Box \neg(\langle !car_id, !gps, !sdata \rangle @ AccAssSrv))$$

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Periodic testing the system with *fake* accident notifications

Performance (Response time, cont'd)

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Liveness of diagnostic routines:

Performance (Response time, cont'd)

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Availability

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$$\mathcal{S}_{>0.99}(\neg(\langle FAULT \rangle @ AccAssSrv))$$

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- $\mathcal{U}^{[t,t]}$ generalises $\mathcal{U}^{<t}$
- model-checking $\mathcal{P}_{\bowtie p}(\varphi)$ automatically returns also $\mathbb{P}(\{\pi \mid \pi \models \varphi \text{ and } \pi \text{ from } s\})$ for all states s .

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- ② More advanced Model-checking techniques
 - On the fly path model-checking (DT - bounded/unbounded until);
 - StoKLAIM uIMC semantics plus CTMDP model-checking.

SAM Model Checker

- StoKlaim simulation and reachability graph generation.
- StoKLAIM \models MoSL verification
- implemented in OCaml
 - OCaml provides mechanisms for interoperability with the C language
 - these primitives are used for interacting with MRMC (computing *steady* and *path* probabilities)
- The tool is still at a prototype level
 - systems with about 10^6 states can be handled

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