Compositional dynamic modelling: a Computer Science perspective

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Motivations include:

Checking the system will behave correctly.

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- Checking the system will behave correctly.
- Analysing the capacity of the system.

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- Checking the system will behave correctly.
- Analysing the capacity of the system.
- Predicting the performance of the system.

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- Checking the system will behave correctly.
- Analysing the capacity of the system.
- Predicting the performance of the system.

Simple model of Disk Behaviour



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Simple model of Disk Behaviour



Simple model of Disk Behaviour



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Detailed view of Behaviour - State Machine



Advancing Computer Technology



ENIAC c. 1946

Advancing Computer Technology



standard laptop c. 2006

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Advancing Computer Technology



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Constructing a model directly in terms of the possible states rapidly becomes a daunting prospect

The complexity and concurrency of a modern computer system would make it infeasible to construct the state machine to model its possible behaviours.

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These are called process algebras and were first developed in the 1980s by Robin Milner and Tony Hoare.

Later version of the formalisms included information about the timing and resource use associated with the represented processes: these are stochastic process algebras.

Disk

Working
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$$
(read, r). Working+(write, w). Working+(fail, f). FailedFailed $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ (correct, c). Working



Compositional View of Behaviour



Compositional View of Behaviour





Constructing models from simple components

Client	
	$Client_{idle} \stackrel{def}{=} (request, \lambda). Client_{waiting}$
	$Client_{waiting} \stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=} (response, \top).Client_{idle}$
Server	
	$Server_{\mathit{idle}} \stackrel{\scriptscriptstyle{def}}{=} (request, \top).Server_{\mathit{computing}}$
	Server _{computing} $\stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=}$ (compute, π).Server _{responding}
	Server _{responding} $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ (response, ρ).Server _{idle}
System	
	System $\stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=}$ Client _{idle} [3] $\bowtie_{\mathcal{L}}$ Server _{idle} [2]

where
$$\mathcal{L} = \{request, response\}$$

Other applications

The compositional modelling style of process algebras has also been applied to modelling other things as well as computers, most notably biochemical pathways in systems biology.

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In general stochastic process algebras provide a good framework for modelling systems in which the collective behaviour emerges as the result of a large number of individuals, acting and interacting in a predefined, but stochastic, manner.

Internet scale



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Mote scale



Smaller and smaller devices create the possibily of a network around each person.

Challenges of modelling ubiquitous systems

Populations of computing entities will be a significant part of our environment, performing tasks that support us, and we shall be largely unaware of them.

Mark Weiser 1994

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The technology is now available to make this vision a reality but as we enter this new informatic era there is a greater need to model computer systems to understand and predict their behaviour.

Unfortunately the scale of the systems is such that our existing modelling techniques are severely challenged by ubiquitous systems.
Disks	States
1	2

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Disks	States
1	2
2	4

Disks	States
1	2
2	4
6	64

Disks	States
1	2
2	4
6	64
10	1024

Disks	States
1	2
2	4
6	64
10	1024
20	1048576

Disks	States
1	2
2	4
6	64
10	1024
20	1048576
50	1125899906842624

Disks	States
1	2
2	4
6	64
10	1024
20	1048576
50	1125899906842624
100	1267650600228229401496703205376

Disks	States
1	2
2	4
6	64
10	1024
20	1048576
50	1125899906842624
100	1267650600228229401496703205376
150	1427247692705959881058285969449495136382746624

Disks	States
1	2
2	4
6	64
10	1024
20	1048576
50	1125899906842624
100	1267650600228229401496703205376
150	1427247692705959881058285969449495136382746624

2¹⁵⁰ states

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Disks	States
1	2
2	4
6	64
10	1024
20	1048576
50	1125899906842624
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 $2^{150}\ \text{states}=2^{152}\ \text{bytes}$

Disks	States
1	2
2	4
6	64
10	1024
20	1048576
50	1125899906842624
100	1267650600228229401496703205376
150	1427247692705959881058285969449495136382746624

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 $2^{150} \text{ states} = 2^{152} \text{ bytes} = 2^{82} \times 2^{70} \text{ bytes}$

Disks	States
1	2
2	4
6	64
10	1024
20	1048576
50	1125899906842624
100	1267650600228229401496703205376
150	1427247692705959881058285969449495136382746624

$$2^{150}$$
 states $=2^{152}$ bytes $=2^{82} imes 2^{70}$ bytes $=2^{82}$ zettabytes

One approach is to make use of the compositional structure and abstract away detail of the internal behaviour of components.

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Many of the systems we consider are constructed from many instances of the a set of components.

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If we cease to distinguish between instances of components we can form an aggregation which can reduce the state space.

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Even better reductions can be achieved when we no longer regard the components as individuals.

Collective Behaviour

In the natural world there are many instances of collective behaviour and its consequences:



Collective Behaviour

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Collective Behaviour

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A shift in perspective allows us to model the interactions between individual components but then only the consider the system as a whole as an interaction of populations.

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We must instead think about the performance of the collective point of view. Service providers often want to do this in any case. For example making contracts in terms of service level agreements.

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Example Service Level Agreement

90% of requests receive a response within 3 seconds.

Disk

Working $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ (read, r). Working + (write, w). Working + (fail, f). Failed Failed $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ (correct, c). Working

We have W working disks and F failed (W + F = N).

Disk

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- ► We have W working disks and F failed (W + F = N).
- Working disks fail at rate
 f × W.

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- Working disks fail at rate f × W.
- Failures are corrected at rate c × F.

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$$\frac{\mathrm{d}W}{\mathrm{d}t} = -f \times W + c \times F$$
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}F}{\mathrm{d}t} = f \times W - c \times F$$

Over the last decade stochastic process algebra have been successful in modelling a wide range of computer systems and their performance.

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The compositional style supports representation of large systems.

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The compositional style supports representation of large systems.

The shift to the collective dynamic view supports analysis of very large systems.

Nevertheless there are significant challenges ahead as ubiquitous systems become a reality.

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