

Combining Decomposition and Lumping to Evaluate Semi-hierarchical Systems

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Agenda I

- 1 Brief Problem Outline
- 2 Practical Application
- 3 Conclusion

Underlying question

- ▶ How *dependable* is a distributed system over time?
- ▶ Measurable answer via **reliability** (failsafe fault tolerant) or **availability** (non-masking fault tolerant)
 - ▶ availability:
probability that system is *safe at some time point*
 - ▶ reliability:
probability that system is *safe until some time point*

Approach

Analytically computing system dependability:

- ▶ constructing a transition model (e.g. Markov model or Petri net) from a deterministic system model and a probabilistic environment model.

Challenge with this method:

- ▶ the transition model is exponential in the size of the system model \Rightarrow *state space explosion!*

Problem Outline

To compute the dependability of a distributed system, its transition model must be constructed. The approach is inherently confined as the transition model is exponential in the size of the system model. A method to dampen the state space explosion is required.

General Approach

Dissect/Decompose system; analyze sub-systems step-by-step.

Related Work

Previous work covered

- ▶ **hierarchically structured** systems [AINA2012]:
decomposed *top*→*down*.

A parallel study emphasized that

- ▶ **unstructured systems** [AINA2014a] are no challenge:
decomposition *arbitrary*.

This study now discusses

- ▶ **semi-hierarchical systems**: accounting for local cyclic dependencies.

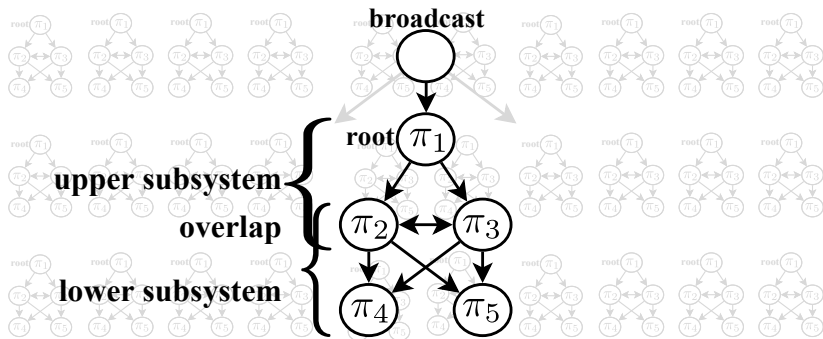
Motivation

- ▶ Decomposition of distributed systems relies on the dependencies among processes.
- ▶ When there are no dependencies, each process can be evaluated on its own, eventually arriving at a *counting abstraction* over all processes.
- ▶ On the opposite site, each process relies on all other processes (heterarchy). Global cyclic dependencies cannot be solved (accurately).
- ▶ Decomposition of hierarchic systems received the BPA two years ago [AINA2012].
- ▶ To close this cycle, decomposition with **local** cyclic dependencies is discussed.

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Wireless Sensor Network



Particularities

- ▶ **semi-parallel execution semantics**
- ▶ weak probabilistic scheduler
- ▶ sporadic faults affect only volatile process memory
- ▶ sub-systems overlap in cycle
- ▶ safety: each process stores currently broadcasted type

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States

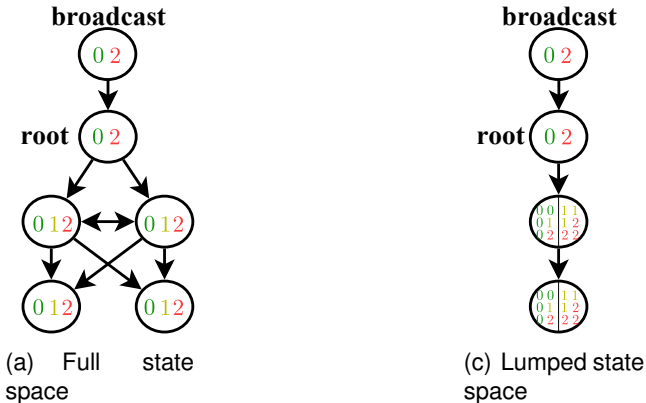


Figure: State space reduction by lumping bisimilar states
 $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3^4 = 324$ states $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 = 144$ states

Decomposition Schema

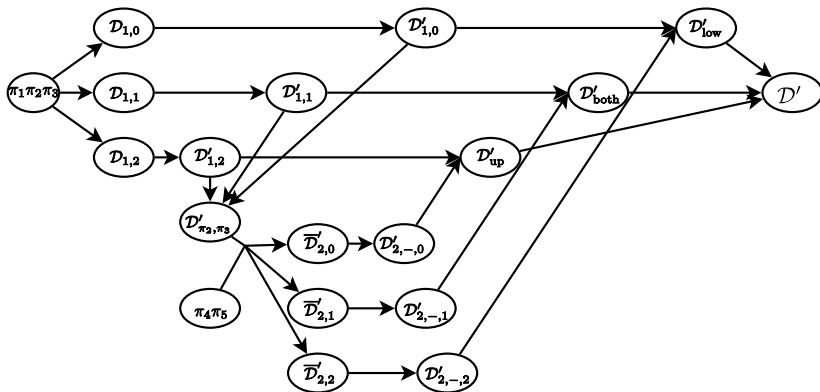


Figure: Decomposing schema for the WSN transition system

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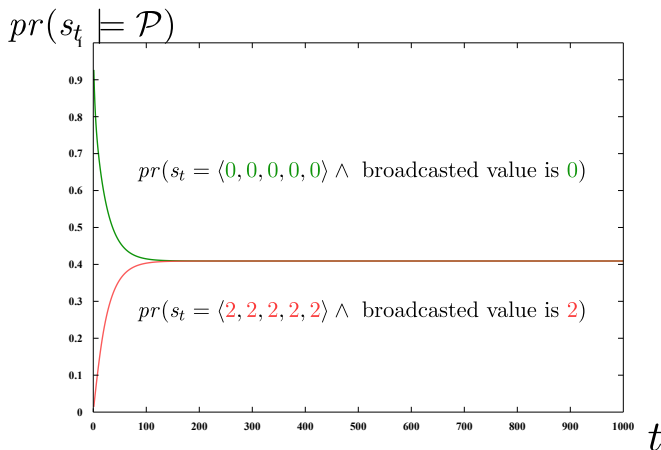


Figure: Result of the WSN example – converging consistency and inertia

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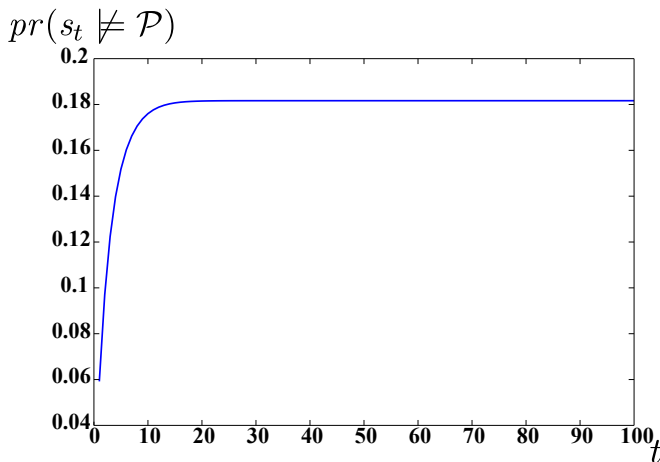


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- ▶ **method:** decomposition and local lumping to cope with state space explosion
- ▶ **focus:** semi-hierarchic systems, i.e. globally hierarchic systems containing local cycles
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This closes a cycle of eight papers that resulted in my dissertation. Five of which were published within AINA context.

THANK YOU AINA Committees, especially Makoto Takizawa,
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Questions?