



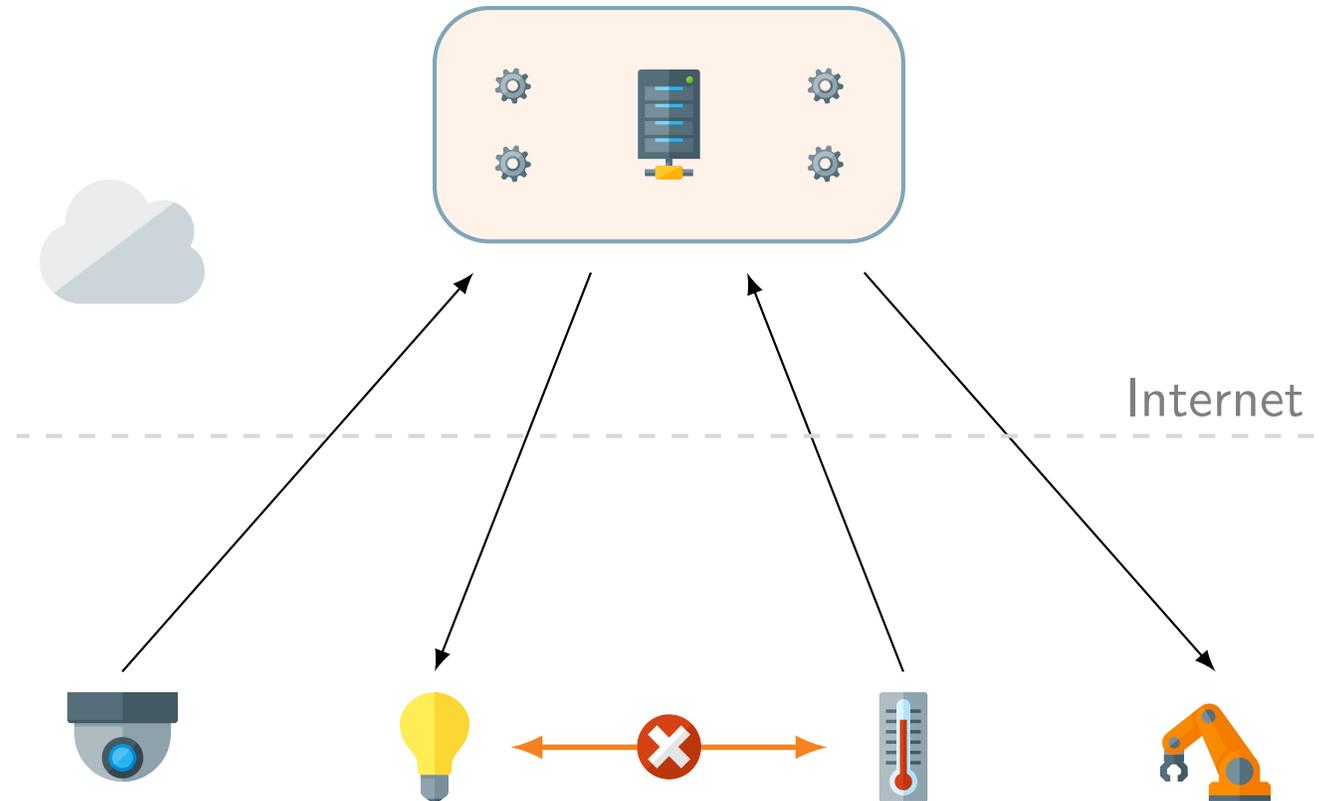
Enforcing Global Invariants with Local Reasoning in AbU Collective Adaptive Systems

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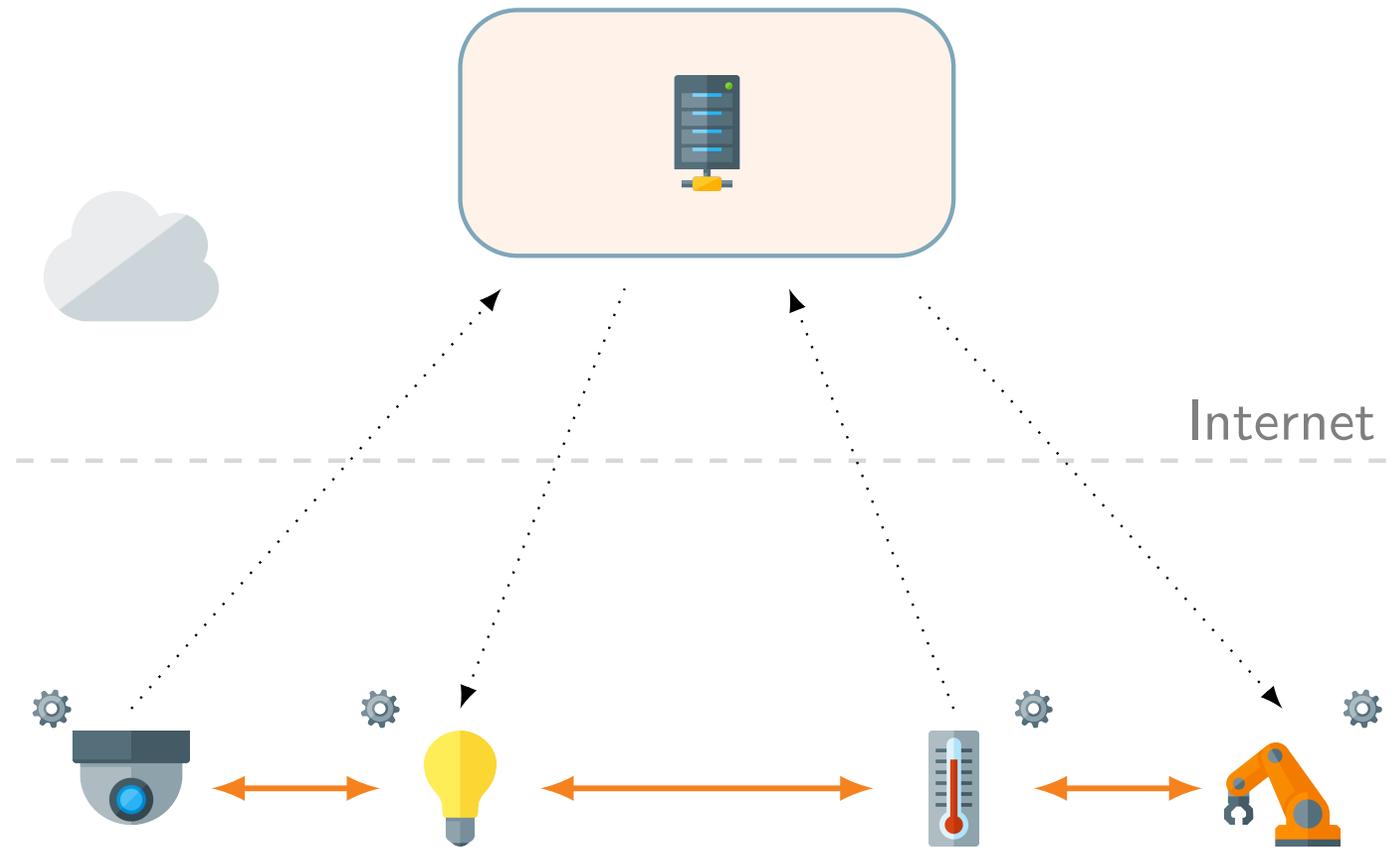
Actual IoT/*smart* architecture

- Centralized
- No inter-nodes communication
- Cloud-dependent
- Very popular as *Trigger-Action Platforms (TAP)*
 - Google Home
 - IFTTT
 - Samsung SmartThings
 - ...



Next (ECA) IoT architecture: *edge computing*

- Fully distributed
- Communication between nodes
- Cloud-agnostic
- Identity decoupled, for scalability
- *Collective Adaptive Systems*



Programming model for edge CAS?

- We need programming abstractions and models for edge computing with:
 - peer-to-peer, decentralised control
 - identity decoupling, for scalability (no point-to-point communication)
 - open and flexible (nodes can join and leave dynamically)
 - which integrate neatly within the ECA paradigm
- Our proposal:
Attribute-based distributed declarative programming
(rooted in Attribute-based Communication)

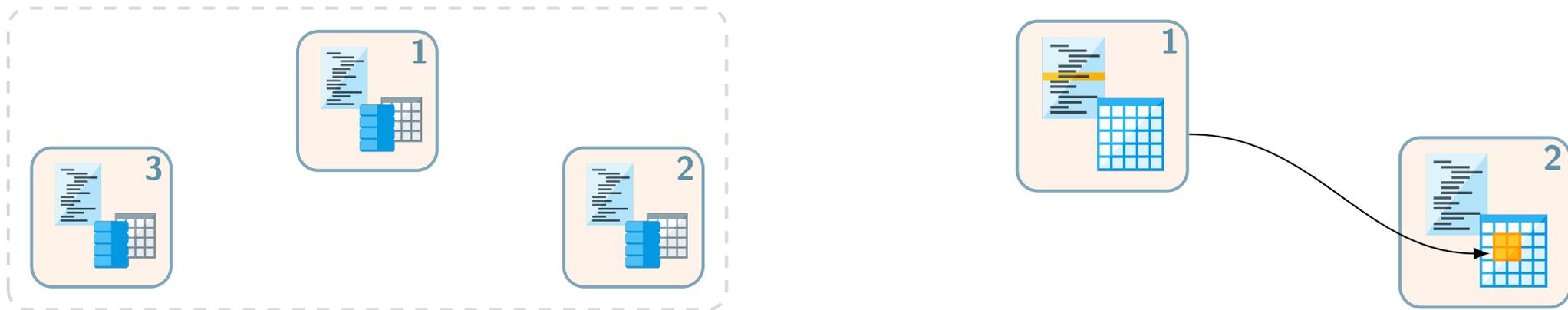
Attribute-based Memory Updates

- Nodes behavior: defined by ECA rules like

“on $z_1 \dots z_m$ for all $\Pi : x_1 \leftarrow e_1 \dots x_n \leftarrow e_n$ ”

Nodes state: local memory

Interaction: remote updates



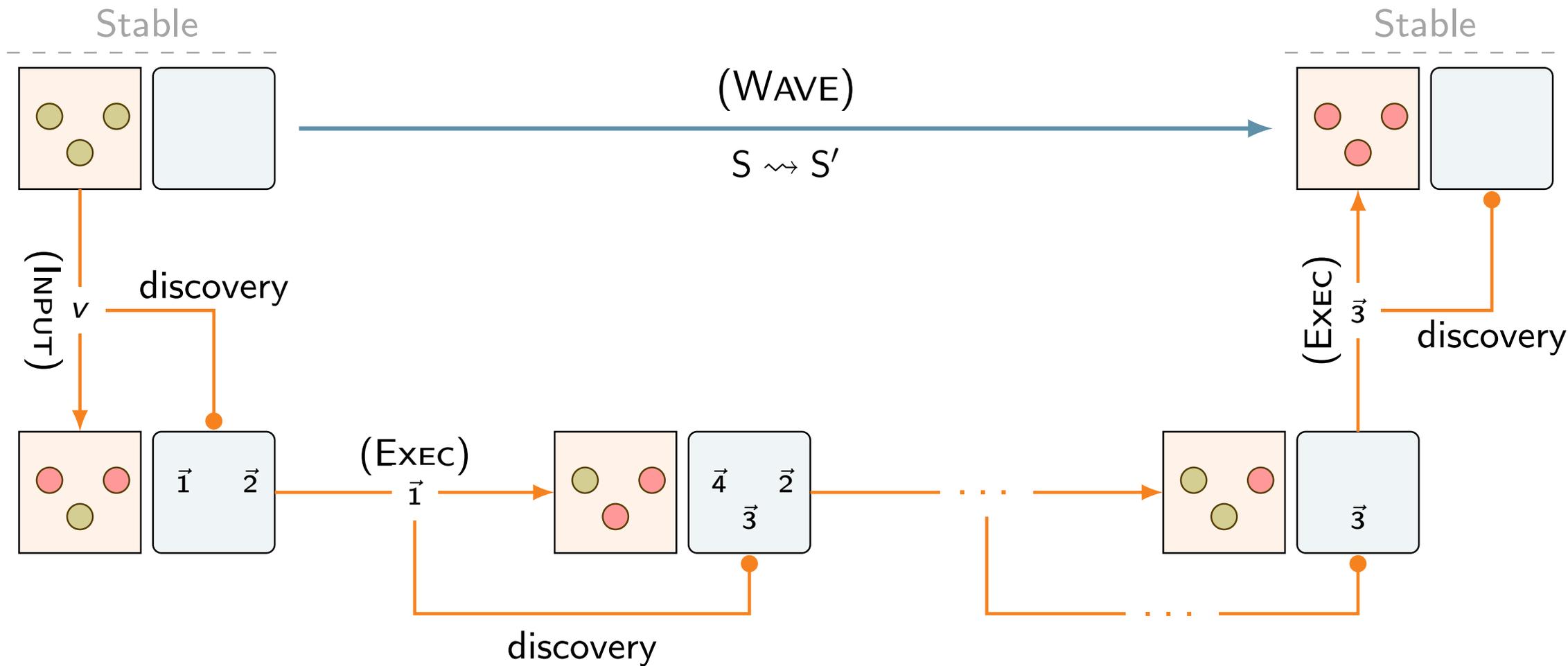
- **Attribute-based interaction:** on all nodes satisfying Π , update the remote x_1, \dots, x_n with the values of e_1, \dots, e_n

AbU syntax

- AbU systems: $S ::= R, \iota \langle \Sigma, \Theta \rangle \mid S_1 \parallel S_2$
 - R = list of AbU rules
 - Σ = state of the node (local variables, attributes)
 - ι = invariant over local variables (specifies *admissible* states)
 - Θ = set of pending updates
- Form of the rules:



AbU execution model



AbU operational semantics

- LTS semantics, with judgments of the form

$$R, \iota \langle \Sigma, \Theta \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha} R, \iota \langle \Sigma', \Theta' \rangle$$

- Labels:
 - Input (from devices): $upd \blacktriangleright T$
 - Internal execution: $upd \triangleright T$
 - “Discovery” (receive): T
 - (T is a list of updates generated by a rule’s firing)
- Interleaving semantics: communications are atomic transactions

AbU semantics: SOS rules

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{upd} \in \Theta \quad \text{upd} = (\mathbf{x}_1, v_1) \dots (\mathbf{x}_k, v_k) \quad \Sigma' = \Sigma[v_1/\mathbf{x}_1 \dots v_k/\mathbf{x}_k] \quad \Sigma' \models \iota \\
 \Theta'' = \Theta \setminus \{\text{upd}\} \quad X = \{\mathbf{x}_i \mid i \in [1..k] \wedge \Sigma(\mathbf{x}_i) \neq \Sigma'(\mathbf{x}_i)\} \\
 \Theta' = \Theta'' \cup \text{LocalUpds}(R, X, \Sigma') \quad T = \text{ExtTasks}(R, X, \Sigma') \\
 \hline
 (\text{EXEC}) \frac{}{R, \iota \langle \Sigma, \Theta \rangle \xrightarrow{\text{upd} \triangleright T} R, \iota \langle \Sigma', \Theta' \rangle}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{upd} \in \Theta \quad \text{upd} = (\mathbf{x}_1, v_1) \dots (\mathbf{x}_k, v_k) \quad \Sigma' = \Sigma[v_1/\mathbf{x}_1 \dots v_k/\mathbf{x}_k] \quad \Sigma' \not\models \iota \quad \Theta' = \Theta \setminus \{\text{upd}\} \\
 \hline
 (\text{EXEC-F}) \frac{}{R, \iota \langle \Sigma, \Theta \rangle \xrightarrow{\text{upd} \triangleright \epsilon} R, \iota \langle \Sigma, \Theta' \rangle}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 v_1, \dots, v_k \in \mathbb{V} \quad \Sigma' = \Sigma[v_1/\mathbf{x}_1 \dots v_k/\mathbf{x}_k] \quad X = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k\} \\
 \Theta' = \Theta \cup \text{LocalUpds}(R, X, \Sigma') \quad T = \text{ExtTasks}(R, X, \Sigma') \\
 \hline
 (\text{INPUT}) \frac{}{R, \iota \langle \Sigma, \Theta \rangle \xrightarrow{(\mathbf{x}_1, v_1) \dots (\mathbf{x}_k, v_k) \blacktriangleright T} R, \iota \langle \Sigma', \Theta' \rangle}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \Theta'' = \{[\text{act}] \Sigma \mid \exists i \in [1..n]. \text{task}_i = \varphi : \text{act} \wedge \Sigma \models \varphi\} \quad \Theta' = \Theta \cup \Theta'' \\
 \hline
 (\text{DISC}) \frac{}{R, \iota \langle \Sigma, \Theta \rangle \xrightarrow{\text{task}_1 \dots \text{task}_n} R, \iota \langle \Sigma, \Theta' \rangle}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 (\text{STEPL}) \frac{S_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha} S'_1 \quad S_2 \xrightarrow{T} S'_2}{S_1 \parallel S_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha} S'_1 \parallel S'_2} \quad \alpha \in \{\text{upd} \triangleright T, \text{upd} \blacktriangleright T\} \quad (\text{STEPR}) \frac{S_1 \xrightarrow{T} S'_1 \quad S_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha} S'_2}{S_1 \parallel S_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha} S'_1 \parallel S'_2} \quad \alpha \in \{\text{upd} \triangleright T, \text{upd} \blacktriangleright T\}
 \end{array}$$

(Some) Research questions and problems

- **Stability:** after an input, does a wave computation always terminate?

[ICTAC 2021, TCS 2023]

- **Confluence:** will different executions end up with the same state(s)?

[SEFM 2021, TCS 2024]

- **Security:** how to avoid information leakages?

- **Safety:** how to avoid unintended interactions?

[IEEE ACCESS 2023]

- **Implementation:** how to make it efficient, portable and scalable?

- **Global invariants:** how to guarantee that executions will not invalidate a given global property?

This talk!

(None of these problems is definitely solved. Still a lot to do!)

Example: smart HVAC system

$$R_s, \iota_s \langle \Sigma_s, \emptyset \rangle \parallel R_t \langle \Sigma_t, \emptyset \rangle \parallel R_h \langle \Sigma_h, \emptyset \rangle$$

- Three kinds of devices: ‘system’, ‘tempSens’, ‘humSens’
- Control system’s state:

$$\Sigma_s = [\text{heating} \mapsto \text{ff} \quad \text{conditioning} \mapsto \text{ff} \quad \text{temperature} \mapsto 0 \\ \text{humidity} \mapsto 0 \quad \text{airButton} \mapsto \text{ff} \quad \text{node} \mapsto \text{‘system’}]$$

- ...and rules:

$\text{temperature} \triangleright (\text{temperature} < 18) : \text{heating} \leftarrow \text{tt}$

$\text{temperature} \triangleright (\text{temperature} > 27) : \text{heating} \leftarrow \text{ff}$

$\text{airButton} \triangleright (\text{airButton} = \text{tt}) : \text{conditioning} \leftarrow \text{ff}$

$\text{humidity temperature} \triangleright$

$(2 + 0.5 * \text{temperature} < \text{humidity} \wedge 38 - \text{temperature} < \text{humidity}) :$

$\text{conditioning} \leftarrow \text{tt}$

Example: smart HVAC system (cont.)

- Temperature sensor:

$$\Sigma_t = [\text{temperature} \mapsto 19 \quad \text{node} \mapsto \text{'tempSens'}]$$

$$R_t \triangleq \text{temperature} \triangleright @(\text{node} = \text{'system'}) : \overline{\text{temperature}} \leftarrow \text{temperature}$$

- Humidity sensor:

$$\Sigma_h = [\text{humidity} \mapsto 40 \quad \text{node} \mapsto \text{'humSens'}]$$

$$R_h \triangleq \text{humidity} \triangleright @(\text{node} = \text{'system'}) : \overline{\text{humidity}} \leftarrow \text{humidity}$$

- Invariant on control system node:

$$I_s = \neg(\text{conditioning} \wedge \text{heating})$$

Smart HVAC revisited: without system node

- Heating and conditioning controllers are moved to temperature and humidity sensor nodes

$$R_t \langle \Sigma_t, \emptyset \rangle \parallel R_h \langle \Sigma_h, \emptyset \rangle$$

- Temperature node:

$$\Sigma_t = [\text{temperature} \mapsto 19 \quad \text{heating} \mapsto \text{ff}]$$

$$\text{temperature} \triangleright (\text{tt}) : \overline{\text{temperature}} \leftarrow \text{temperature}$$

$$\text{temperature} \triangleright (\text{temperature} < 18) : \text{heating} \leftarrow \text{tt}$$

$$\text{temperature} \triangleright (\text{temperature} > 27) : \text{heating} \leftarrow \text{ff}$$

- Humidity node

$$\Sigma_h = [\text{humidity} \mapsto 40 \quad \text{conditioning} \mapsto \text{ff} \quad \text{airButton} \mapsto \text{ff}]$$

$$\text{airButton} \triangleright (\text{airButton} = \text{tt}) : \text{conditioning} \leftarrow \text{ff}$$

$$\text{humidity temperature} \triangleright$$

$$(2 + 0.5 * \text{temperature} < \text{humidity} \wedge 38 - \text{temperature} < \text{humidity}) :$$

$$\text{conditioning} \leftarrow \text{tt}$$

And what about the invariant?

- The invariant which was *local* to control system, now becomes a *global invariant*, predicating on variables of different nodes:

$$I = \neg(\text{conditioning}_h \wedge \text{heating}_t)$$

- How can we enforce this invariant without a central node?



From Global to Local Invariants

- We can guarantee global invariants in CASs by projecting a *global* invariant to many node-level, *local* invariants
- The fulfillment of local invariants, under specific assumptions, guarantees the fulfillment of the corresponding global invariant
- Requires the replication of invariant on all nodes having at least a resource appearing in it
- AbU nodes do not have knowledge about other node's resources, hence have to propagate modifications to resources in the scope of global invariants to all interested nodes.
- Such synchronization is achieved by adding suitable AbU remote updates for each resource in the scope of global invariants

DecentralizeInvariant(S,I)

```
Algorithm DecentralizeInvariant(S, I)
  /* the AbU system S is of the form  $R_1, \hat{\iota}_1 \langle \Sigma_1, \Theta_1 \rangle \parallel \dots \parallel R_n, \hat{\iota}_n \langle \Sigma_n, \Theta_n \rangle$  */
  /* the global invariant I is of the form  $\iota_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \iota_m$  */
1  for i from 1 to n do
2    for j from 1 to m do
3      if vars( $\iota_j$ )  $\cap$  vars( $\Sigma_i$ )  $\neq \emptyset$  then
4         $\hat{\iota}_i := \hat{\iota}_i \wedge \iota_j$ 
5        for all x in vars( $\iota_j$ )  $\setminus$  vars( $\Sigma_i$ ) do
6          |  $\Sigma_i := \Sigma_i \uplus [\mathbf{x} \mapsto v]$  // here  $\uplus$  denotes state join and  $v \in \text{type}(\mathbf{x})$ 
          end
7        for all x in vars( $\iota_j$ )  $\cap$  vars( $\Sigma_i$ ) do
8          |  $R_i := R_i :: \mathbf{x} \gg @(\text{tt}): \bar{\mathbf{x}} \leftarrow \mathbf{x}$  // here  $::$  denotes list concat
          end
        end
      end
    end
  end
9  return S
```

Revisited Smart HVAC system

- After the execution of DecentralizeInvariant(S,I):

$$\Sigma_t = [\text{temperature} \mapsto 19 \quad \text{heating} \mapsto \text{ff} \quad \text{conditioning} \mapsto \text{ff}]$$

$$\Sigma_h = [\text{humidity} \mapsto 40 \quad \text{conditioning} \mapsto \text{ff} \quad \text{airButton} \mapsto \text{ff} \quad \text{heating} \mapsto \text{ff}]$$

- Rule added to temperature node:

$$\text{heating} \gg @(\text{tt}) : \overline{\text{heating}} \leftarrow \text{heating}$$

- Rule added to the heating node:

$$\text{conditioning} \gg @(\text{tt}) : \overline{\text{conditioning}} \leftarrow \text{conditioning}$$

But does it work?

- Yes, if update execution in nodes respect some order
- Recall (Exec) rule: There is no *a priori* fixed scheduling policy

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{upd} \in \Theta \quad \text{upd} = (\mathbf{x}_1, v_1) \dots (\mathbf{x}_k, v_k) \quad \Sigma' = \Sigma[v_1/\mathbf{x}_1 \dots v_k/\mathbf{x}_k] \quad \Sigma' \models \iota \\ \Theta'' = \Theta \setminus \{\text{upd}\} \quad X = \{\mathbf{x}_i \mid i \in [1..k] \wedge \Sigma(\mathbf{x}_i) \neq \Sigma'(\mathbf{x}_i)\} \\ \Theta' = \Theta'' \cup \text{LocalUpds}(R, X, \Sigma') \quad T = \text{ExtTasks}(R, X, \Sigma') \\ \text{(EXEC)} \frac{}{R, \iota \langle \Sigma, \Theta \rangle \xrightarrow{\text{upd} \triangleright T} R, \iota \langle \Sigma', \Theta' \rangle} \end{array}$$

- But synchronization updates must be executed **before** any other pending update in pool, otherwise they can be dropped due to invariant invalidation
- This calls for **priority scheduling**

LTS semantics with priority

- Labels: (P, T) ; $\text{upd} \triangleright (P, T)$; $\text{upd} \blacktriangleright (P, T)$
where P is a list of high priority task
- (Exec) rules are modified accordingly

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{upd} \in \hat{\Theta} \quad \text{upd} = (\mathbf{x}_1, v_1) \dots (\mathbf{x}_k, v_k) \quad \Sigma' = \Sigma[v_1/\mathbf{x}_1 \dots v_k/\mathbf{x}_k] \quad \Sigma' \models \iota \\
 X = \{\mathbf{x}_i \mid i \in [1..k] \wedge \Sigma(\mathbf{x}_i) \neq \Sigma'(\mathbf{x}_i)\} \quad \text{LocalUpds}(R, X, \Sigma') = (\hat{\Theta}'', \Theta'') \\
 \hat{\Theta}' = (\hat{\Theta} \setminus \{\text{upd}\}) \cup \hat{\Theta}'' \quad \Theta' = \Theta \cup \Theta'' \quad \text{ExtTasks}(R, X, \Sigma') = (P, T) \\
 \text{(EXEC P)} \frac{}{R, \iota \langle \Sigma, (\hat{\Theta}, \Theta) \rangle \xrightarrow{\text{upd} \triangleright (P, T)} \bullet R, \iota \langle \Sigma', (\hat{\Theta}', \Theta') \rangle}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \hat{\Theta} = \emptyset \quad \text{upd} \in \Theta \quad \text{upd} = (\mathbf{x}_1, v_1) \dots (\mathbf{x}_k, v_k) \quad \Sigma' = \Sigma[v_1/\mathbf{x}_1 \dots v_k/\mathbf{x}_k] \quad \Sigma' \models \iota \\
 X = \{\mathbf{x}_i \mid i \in [1..k] \wedge \Sigma(\mathbf{x}_i) \neq \Sigma'(\mathbf{x}_i)\} \quad \text{LocalUpds}(R, X, \Sigma') = (\hat{\Theta}'', \Theta'') \\
 \hat{\Theta}' = \hat{\Theta} \cup \hat{\Theta}'' \quad \Theta' = (\Theta \setminus \{\text{upd}\}) \cup \Theta'' \quad \text{ExtTasks}(R, X, \Sigma') = (P, T) \\
 \text{(EXEC)} \frac{}{R, \iota \langle \Sigma, (\hat{\Theta}, \Theta) \rangle \xrightarrow{\text{upd} \triangleright (P, T)} \bullet R, \iota \langle \Sigma', (\hat{\Theta}', \Theta') \rangle}
 \end{array}$$

Soundness of Decentralized invariants

- Priority semantics guarantees that local invariants are enough for enforcing global invariants

Theorem 1 (Local Invariants Soundness). *Let S_ℓ be a system obtained from an AbU system S by decentralizing the invariant I as per Algorithm 1. If S_ℓ satisfies I , then for all S' reachable from S_ℓ , S' satisfies I .*

Conclusions

- Global invariants can be implemented by means of local invariants, provided that the local execution of updates respect priority of synchronization messages
- Future work:
 - Other kinds of properties, e.g. liveness, fairness, etc.
 - Temporal properties
 - Non-interference
 - *Resilience*: how to recover an invariant when it fails?



Thanks for your attention!

Questions?

<https://github.com/abu-lang>

