

# Compositionality of Safe Communication in Systems of Team Automata

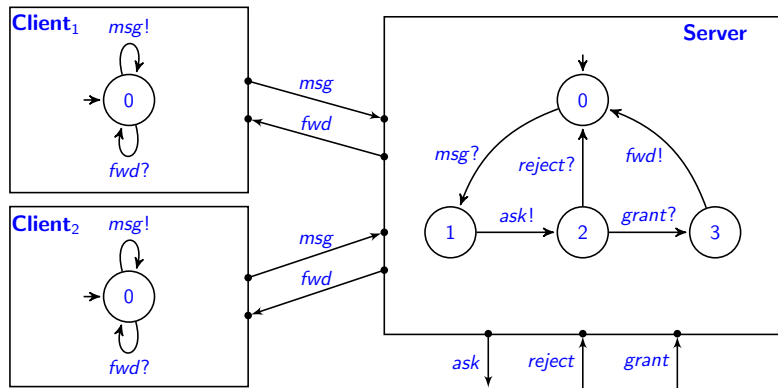
Maurice H. ter Beek    Rolf Hennicker    Jetty Kleijn

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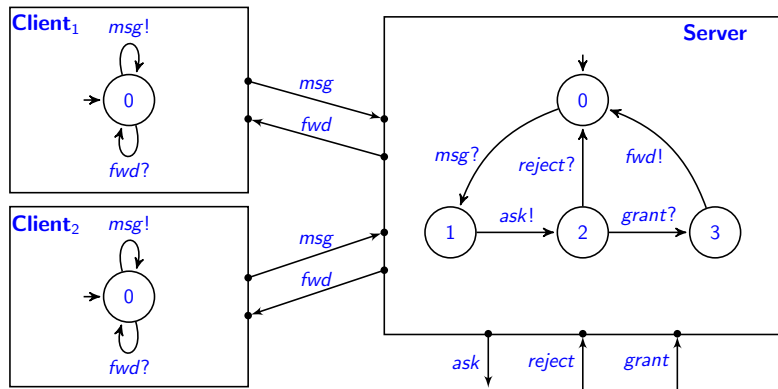
LIACS, Leiden University, The Netherlands

# We consider: Systems of Communicating Components



Communicating actions  $Com(S) = \{msg, fwd\}$

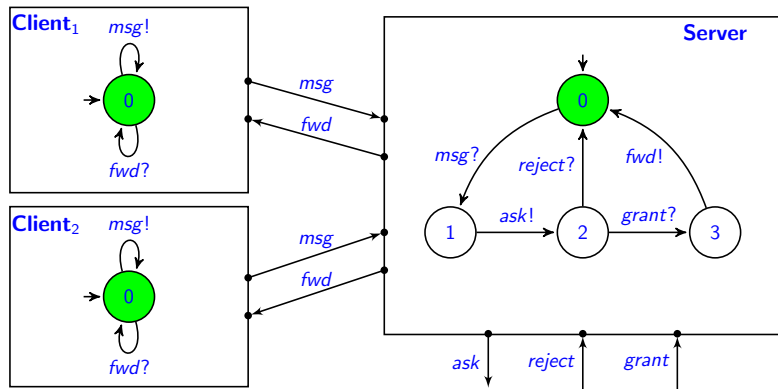
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System transition: simultaneous execution of a communicating action. In principle, any number of components can participate.

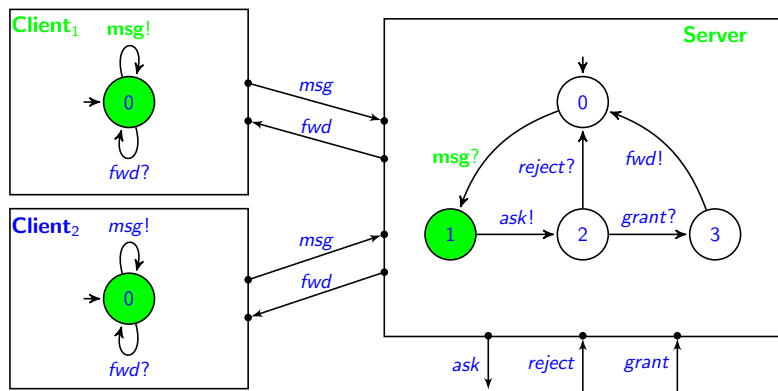
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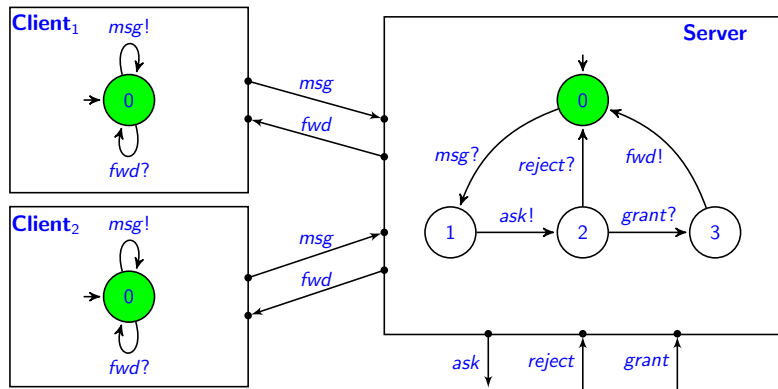
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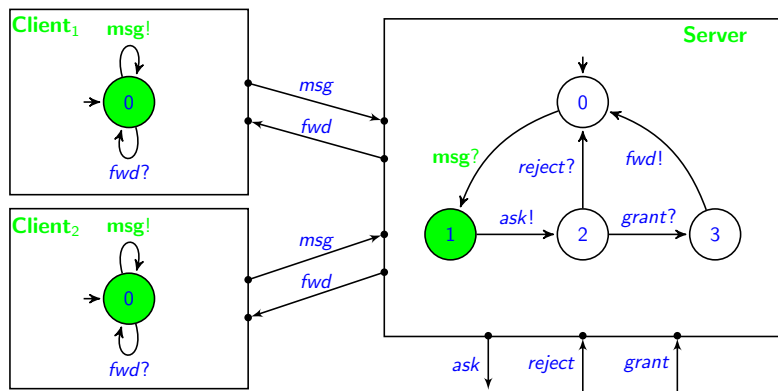
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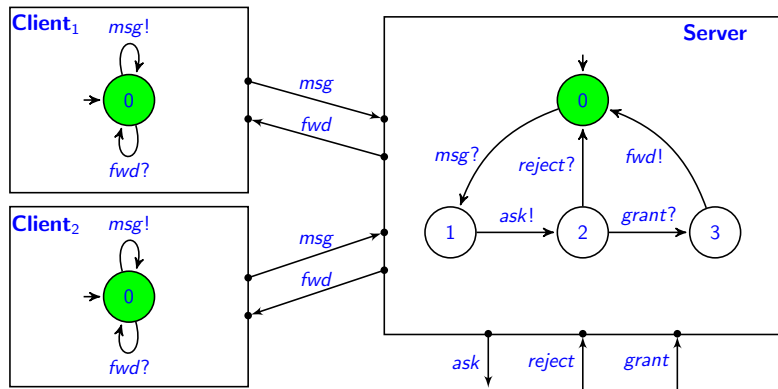
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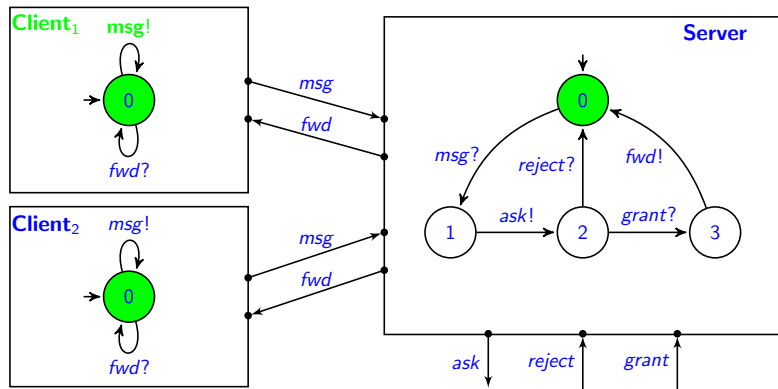


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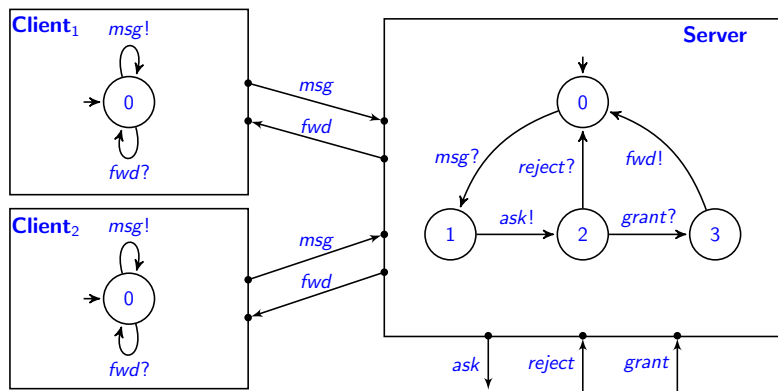
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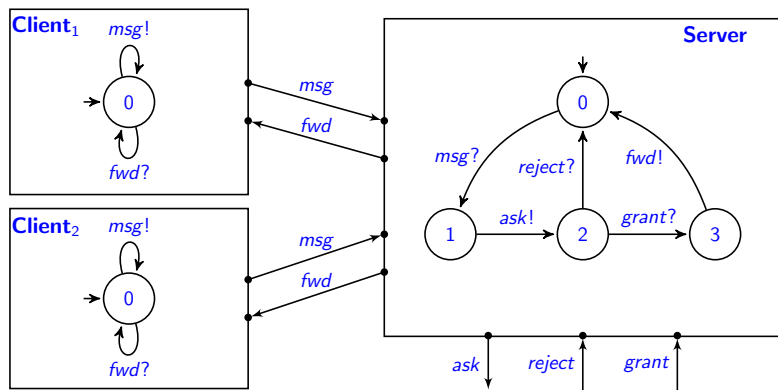


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System transition: simultaneous execution of a communicating action. In principle, any number of components can participate.

**Not all system transitions are meaningful!**

# We consider: Systems of Communicating Components



*Idea:* Specify for each communicating action  $a$  a *synchronisation type*  $st(a)$ ; e.g.  $st(msg) = 1 \rightarrow 1$ ,  $st(fwd) = 1 \rightarrow *$ .

This generates a set of system transitions formalised as an extended team automaton  $\mathcal{T}(st)$ . It has transitions like

$$(0, 0, 3) \xrightarrow{(\{\text{Server}\}, fwd, \{\text{Client}_1, \text{Client}_2\})} (0, 0, 0)$$

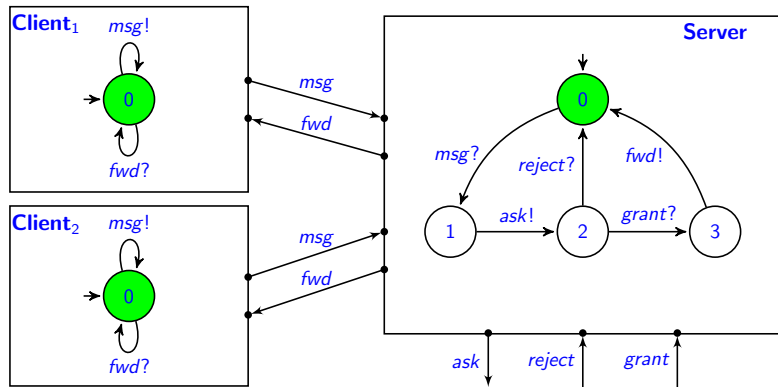
# Our Contributions

- Specification of teams through individual synchronisation types *per action*; in general  $[\min_{\text{out}}, \max_{\text{out}}] \rightarrow [\min_{\text{in}}, \max_{\text{in}}]$  (peer-to-peer, multicast, broadcast, gathering, master-slave, ...)
- Study of *communication-safety properties* in dependence of synchronisation type specifications  
→ *receptiveness, responsiveness*
- *Composition* of systems and criteria for *preservation* of communication-safety properties after composition  
→ compositionality results!

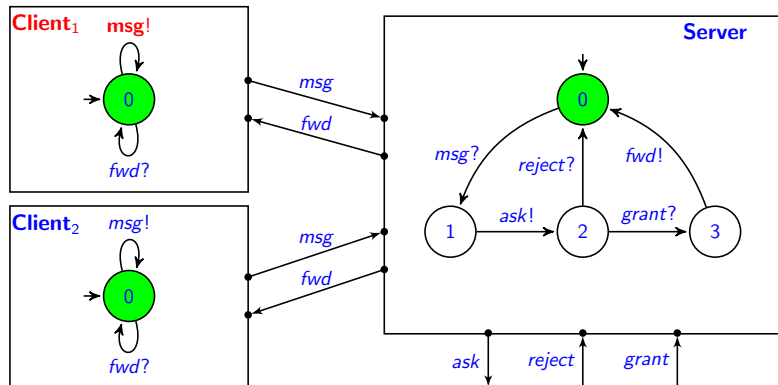
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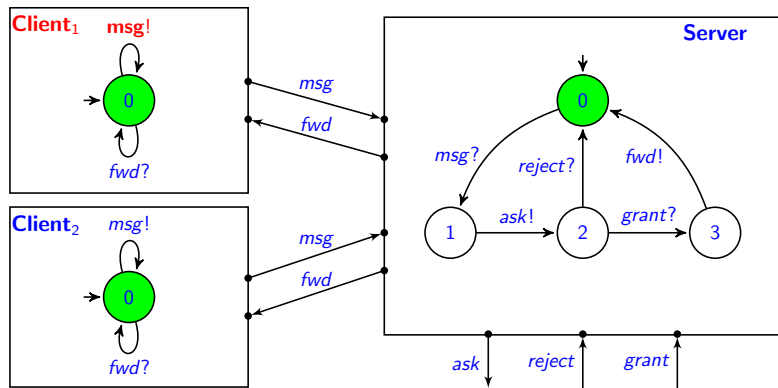
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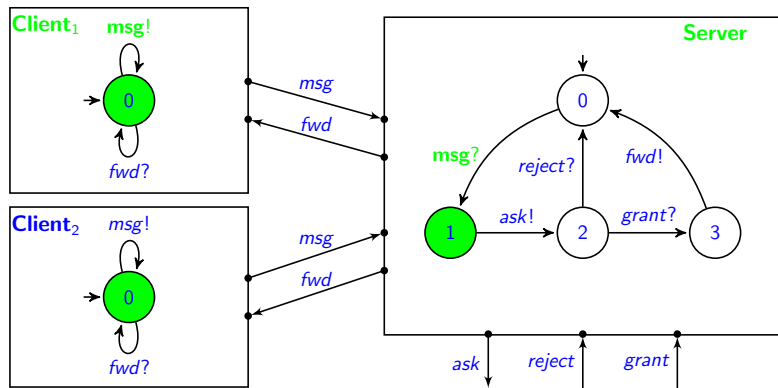


Receptiveness requirement:

$\text{rcp}(\{\text{Client}_1\}, \text{msg})@(0, 0, 0)$



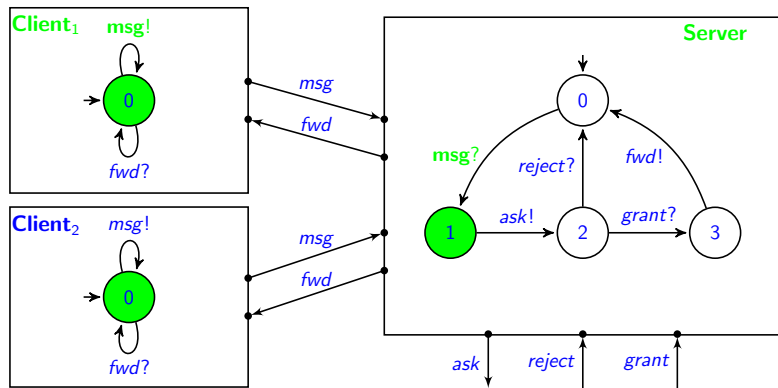
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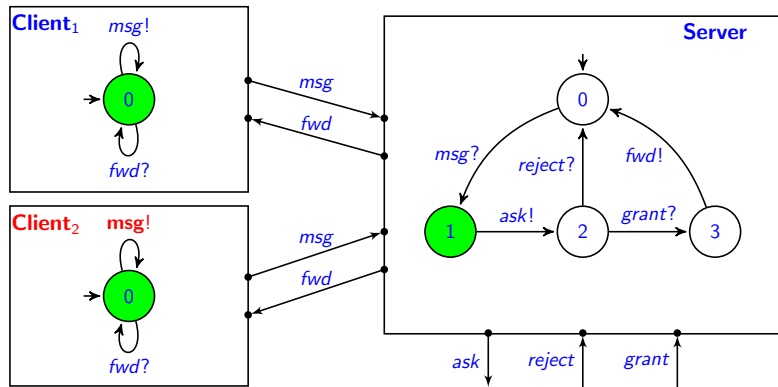
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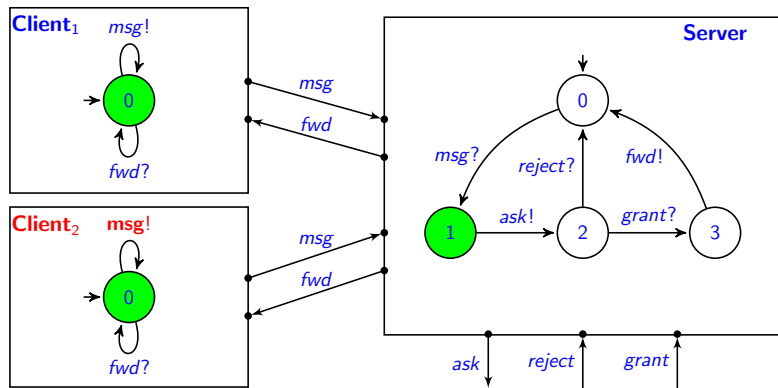
*Receptiveness requirement:*

$\text{rcp}(\{\text{Client}_1\}, \text{msg})@(0,0,0) \checkmark \mathcal{T}(st)$  is “strongly receptive”

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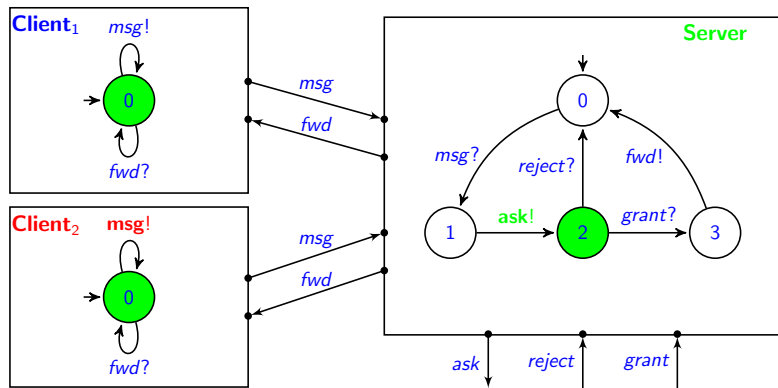
# On Safe Communication: Receptiveness



Receptiveness requirement:

$\text{rcp}(\{\text{Client}_2\}, \text{msg})@(0, 0, 1)$

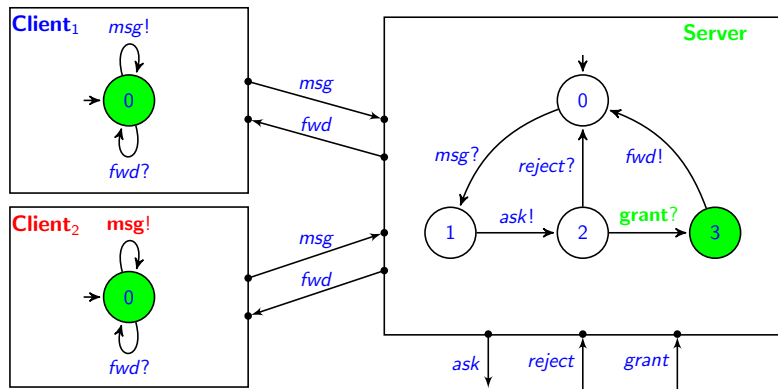
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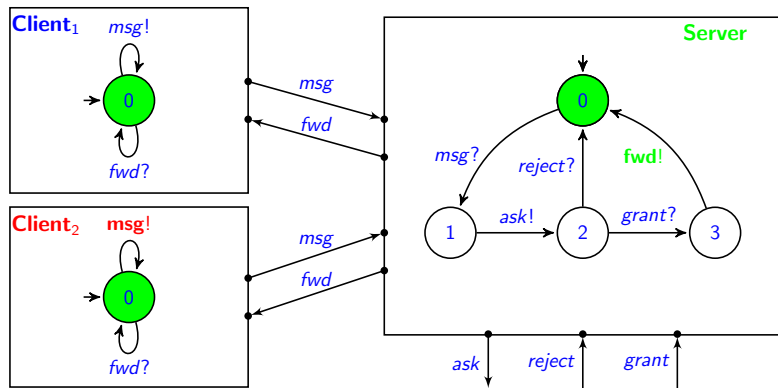
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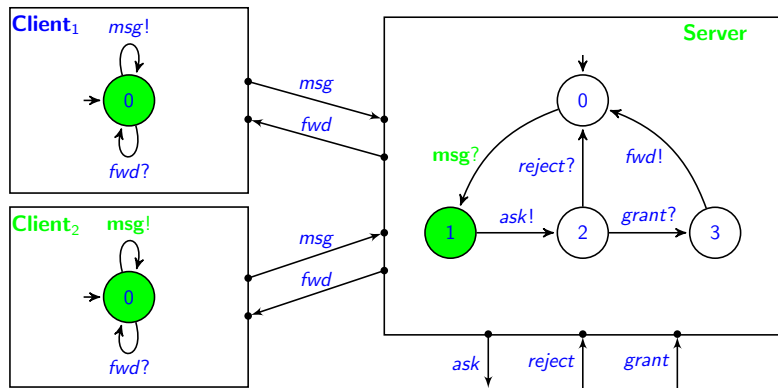
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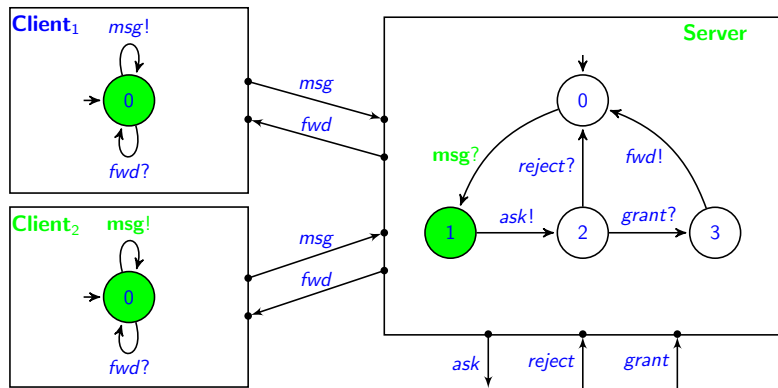


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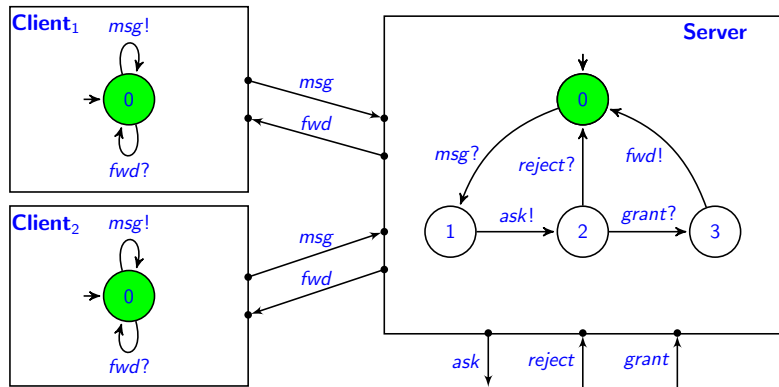
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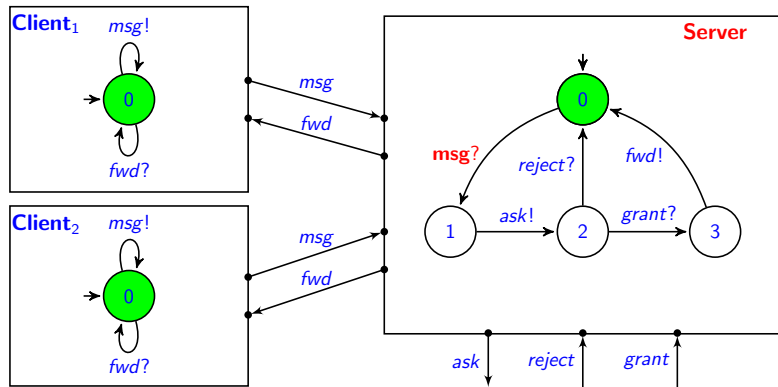
*Receptiveness requirement:*

$\text{rcp}(\{\text{Client}_2\}, \text{msg})@(0, 0, 1) \checkmark \mathcal{T}(st)$  is “weakly receptive”

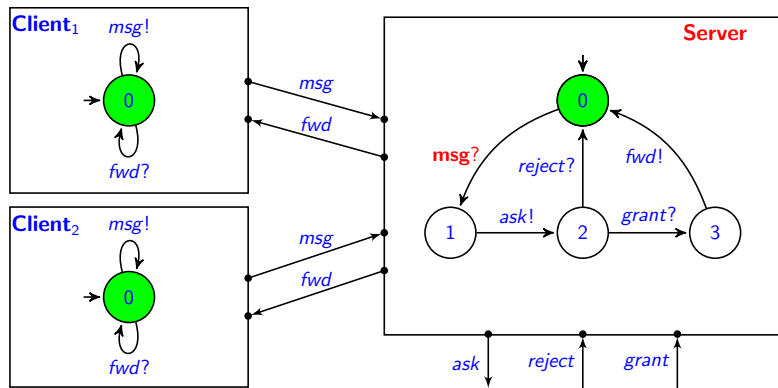
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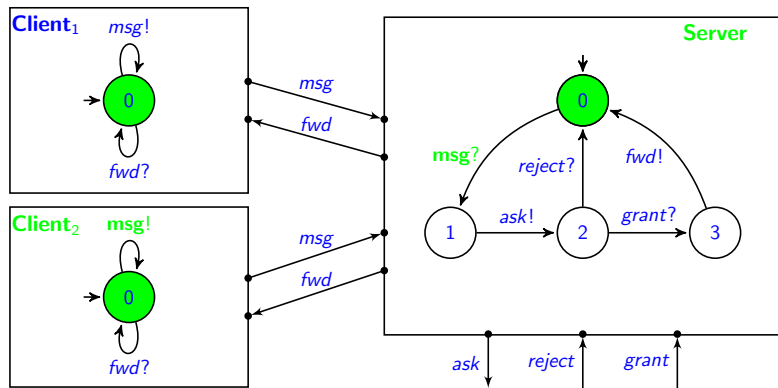
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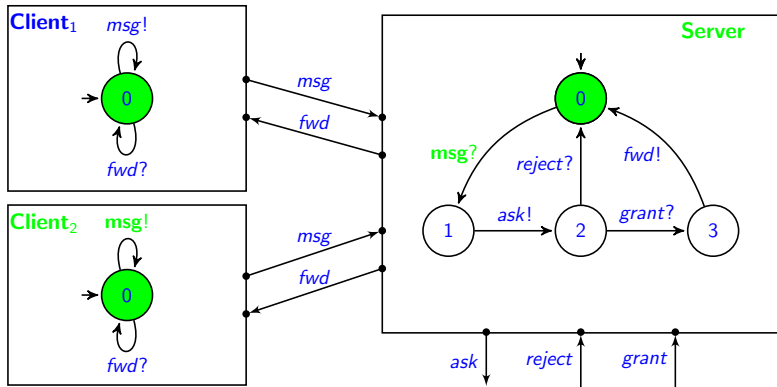
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Responsiveness requirement:

$\text{rsp}(\{\text{Server}\}, \text{msg})@(0, 0, 0)$  ✓  $T(st)$  is “strongly responsive”

# Communication-Safety

*General idea:* A team  $\mathcal{T}(st)$  satisfies a communication requirement (receptiveness, responsiveness) if whenever a group of components in the team issues a request for communication it can successfully find partners to join.

- If the partners join immediately the team  $\mathcal{T}(st)$  is *strongly receptive* (*strongly responsive*, resp.).
- If the partners join after execution of some intermediate actions the team  $\mathcal{T}(st)$  is *weakly receptive* (*weakly responsive*)
- The team  $\mathcal{T}(st)$  is **strongly communication-safe** if it is strongly receptive and strongly responsive.
- It is **weakly communication-safe** if it is weakly receptive and weakly responsive.

## Comparison with the Literature

- *Receptiveness in synchronous systems:*  
[de Alfaro, Henzinger 2001], [Larsen, Nyman, Wasowski 2007],  
[Lüttgen, Vogler, Fendrich 2015], ...
- *Responsiveness in synchronous systems:*  
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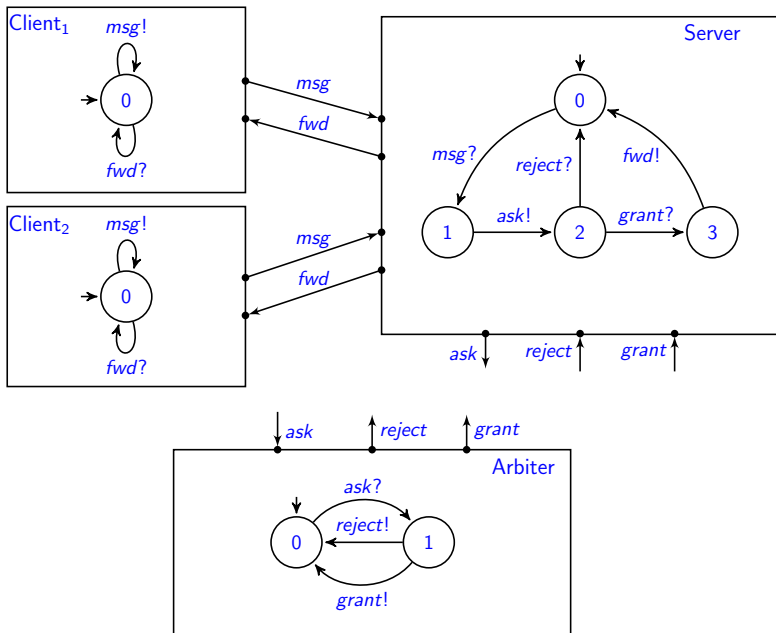
The above approaches are for systems, in which actions follow a one-to-one synchronisation style.

Our approach supports any kind of synchronisation type individually determined per action (thus generalising [ter Beek, Carmona, Hennicker, Kleijn 2017]).

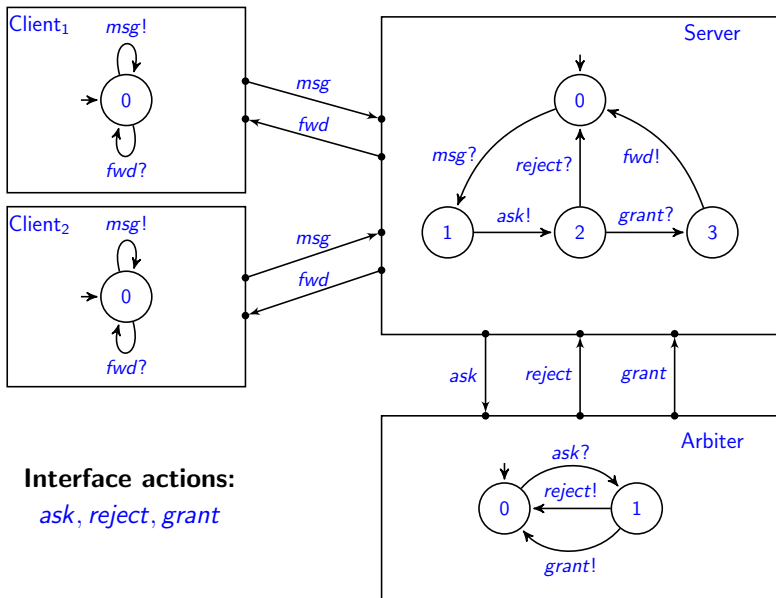
We also support weak notions of receptiveness and responsiveness.

**... and now there come some compositionality results**

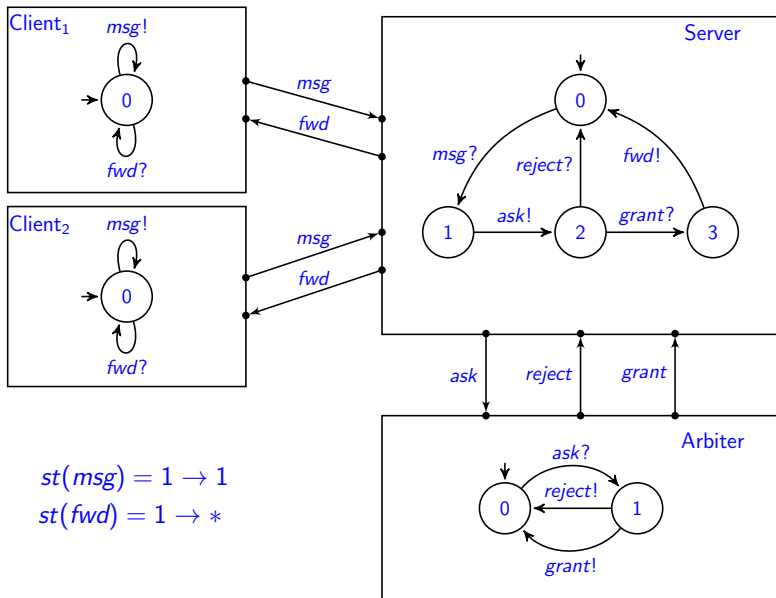
# System Composition: Example



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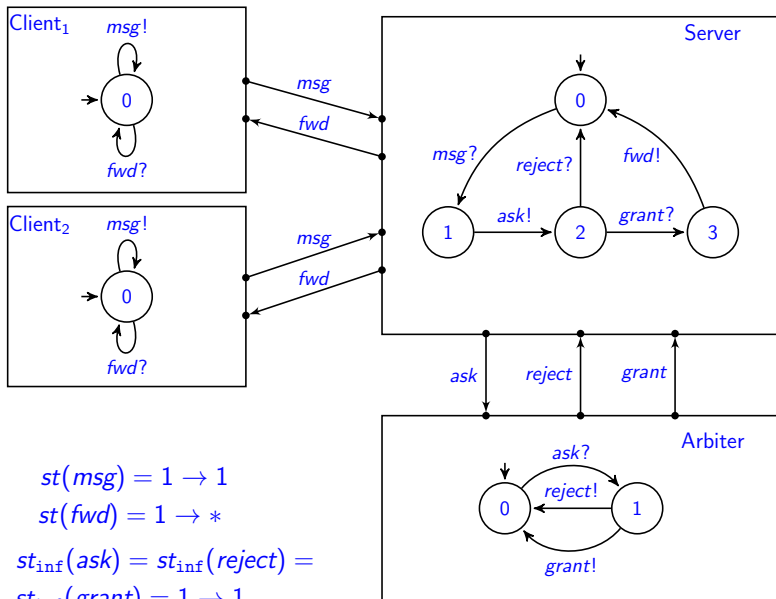
# Synchronisation Type Specifications: Example



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$$st(msg) = 1 \rightarrow 1$$

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$$st_{inf}(ask) = st_{inf}(reject) =$$

$$st_{inf}(grant) = 1 \rightarrow 1$$

## System Composition: General Definitions

Let  $\mathcal{S}_1 = \{\mathcal{A}_1, \dots, \mathcal{A}_k\}$  and  $\mathcal{S}_2 = \{\mathcal{B}_1, \dots, \mathcal{B}_m\}$  be two component systems (more generally,  $\mathcal{S}_1, \dots, \mathcal{S}_n$ ).

- $\mathcal{S}_1$  and  $\mathcal{S}_2$  are *composable* if  $Com(\mathcal{S}_1) \cap Com(\mathcal{S}_2) = \emptyset$
- The *composition* of  $\mathcal{S}_1$  and  $\mathcal{S}_2$  is the system
$$\mathcal{S}_1 \otimes \mathcal{S}_2 = \{\mathcal{A}_1, \dots, \mathcal{A}_k, \mathcal{B}_1, \dots, \mathcal{B}_m\}$$
- The *interface actions* of  $\mathcal{S}_1 \otimes \mathcal{S}_2$  are given by
$$Com(\mathcal{S}_1 \otimes \mathcal{S}_2) \setminus (Com(\mathcal{S}_1) \cup Com(\mathcal{S}_2))$$

Given synchronisation type specs.  $st_1$  over  $\mathcal{S}_1$  and  $st_2$  over  $\mathcal{S}_2$ . Then provide a synchronisation type  $st_{inf}(a)$  for each interface action  $a$  (task of the system architect). Thus we get a synchronisation type specification  $st_1 \otimes_{st_{inf}} st_2$  over  $\mathcal{S}_1 \otimes \mathcal{S}_2$ .

# Preservation of Communication-Safety Properties

Let  $\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2$  as well as  $st_1, st_2$  and  $st_{\text{inf}}$  be as above.

## Theorem 1

If  $\mathcal{T}(st_1)$  and  $\mathcal{T}(st_2)$  are strongly communication-safe and  $\mathcal{T}(st_1 \otimes_{st_{\text{inf}}} st_2)$  is strongly communication-safe w.r.t. all interface actions, then  $\mathcal{T}(st_1 \otimes_{st_{\text{inf}}} st_2)$  is strongly communication-safe.

## Theorem 2

If  $\mathcal{T}(st_1)$  and  $\mathcal{T}(st_2)$  are weakly communication-safe and  $\mathcal{T}(st_1 \otimes_{st_{\text{inf}}} st_2)$  is weakly communication-safe w.r.t. all interface actions, then  $\mathcal{T}(st_1 \otimes_{st_{\text{inf}}} st_2)$  is weakly communication-safe provided that some additional conditions are satisfied (for instance on the form of  $st_{\text{inf}}$ ).

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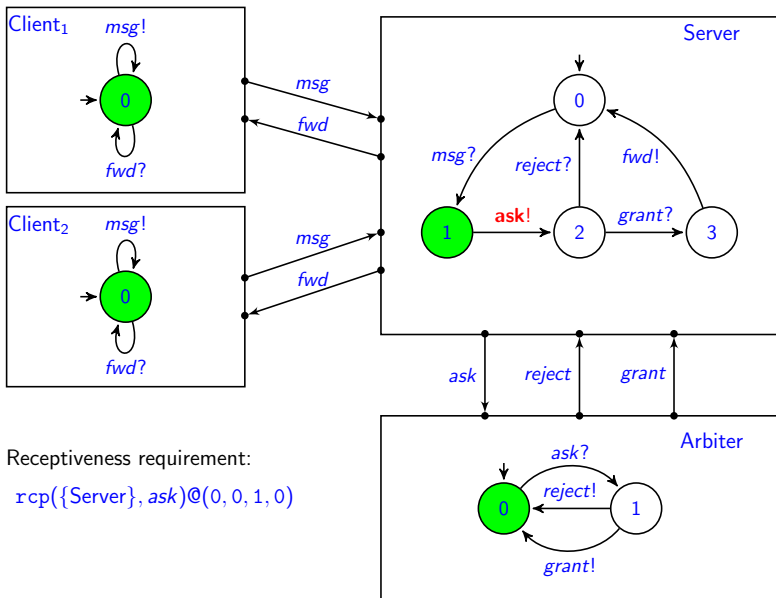
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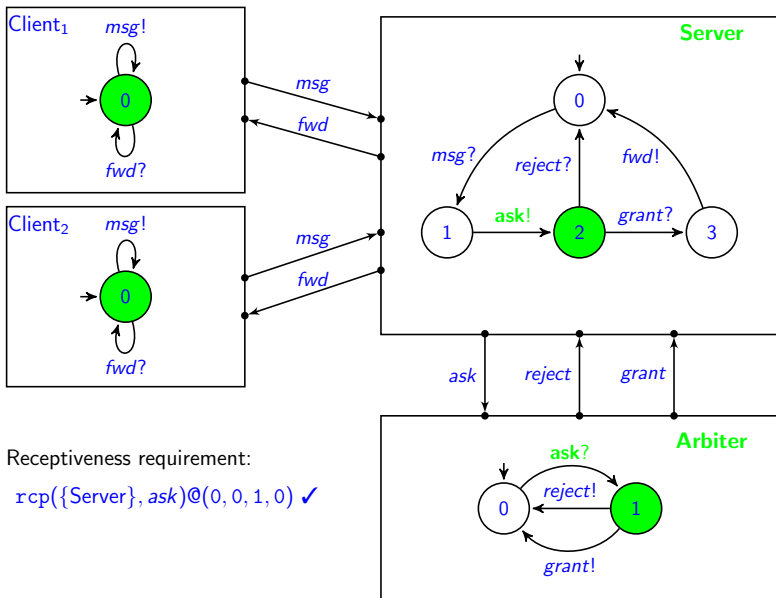
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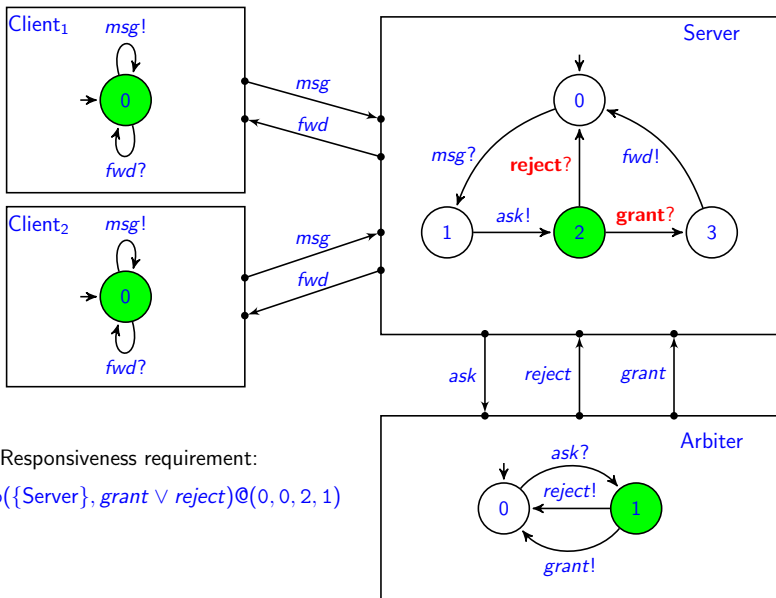
## Example: Receptiveness of Interface Actions



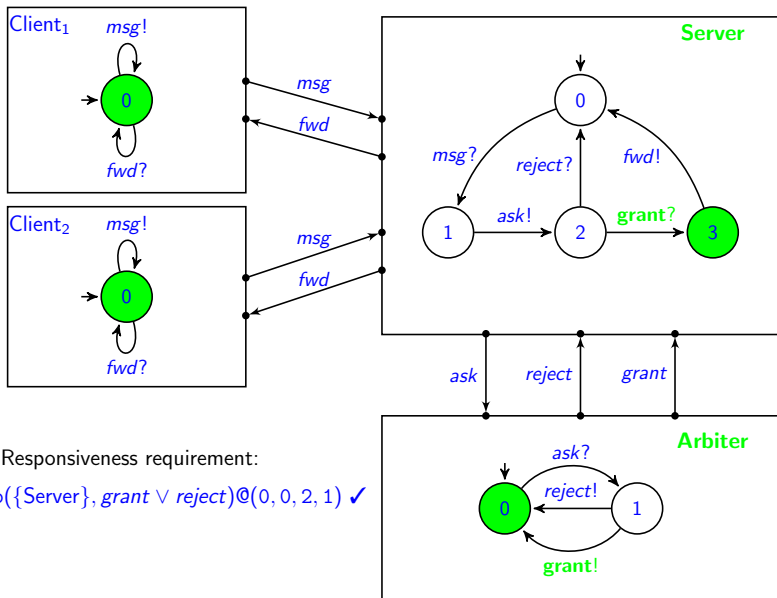
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# Example: Responsiveness of Interface Actions



# Example: Responsiveness of Interface Actions



Responsiveness requirement:

$\text{rsp}(\{\text{Server}\}, \text{grant} \vee \text{reject})@(0, 0, 2, 1) \checkmark$

# Conclusion

- Generic theory for communication-safety (compatibility) in multi-component systems applicable to various kinds of synchronisation policies
- Composition of systems and synchronisation type specifications
- Compositionality results for strong and weak communication-safety
- Future research:
  - tool support for checking communication-safety properties,
  - integration into a software engineering methodology supporting encapsulation and refinement,
  - larger case studies,
  - asynchronous communication