

Cyclic Communicating Processes: *Controller Synthesis*

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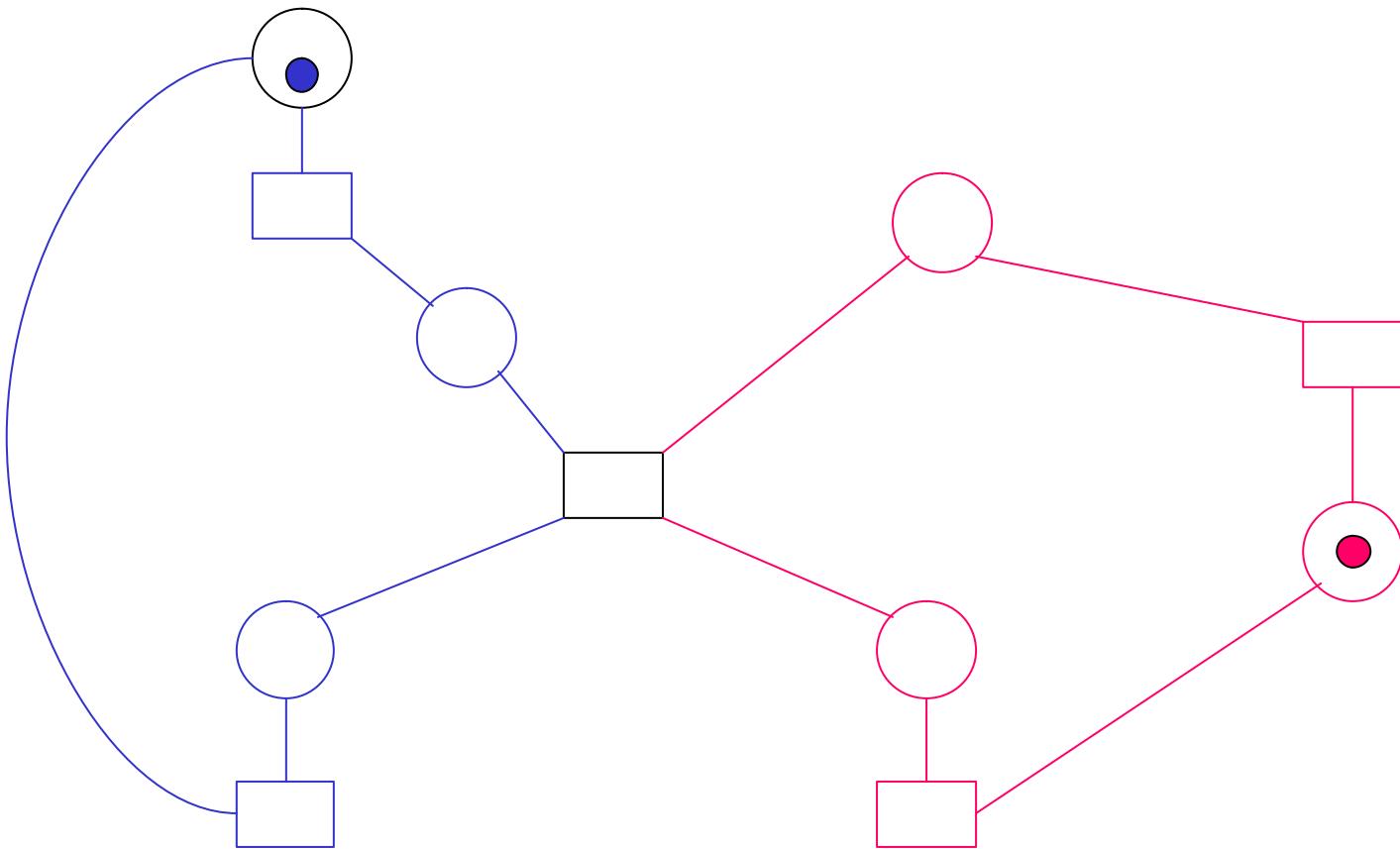
CCPs

- A network of processes (**components, agents**).
- For each process, the control flow is *cyclic*.
- State of a process :
 - (control state, **data values**)
 - *finite abstraction* of data values.
- Interaction between processes:
 - Both control states and data values are changed.
- In net terms:
 - 1-safe colored marked graphs.

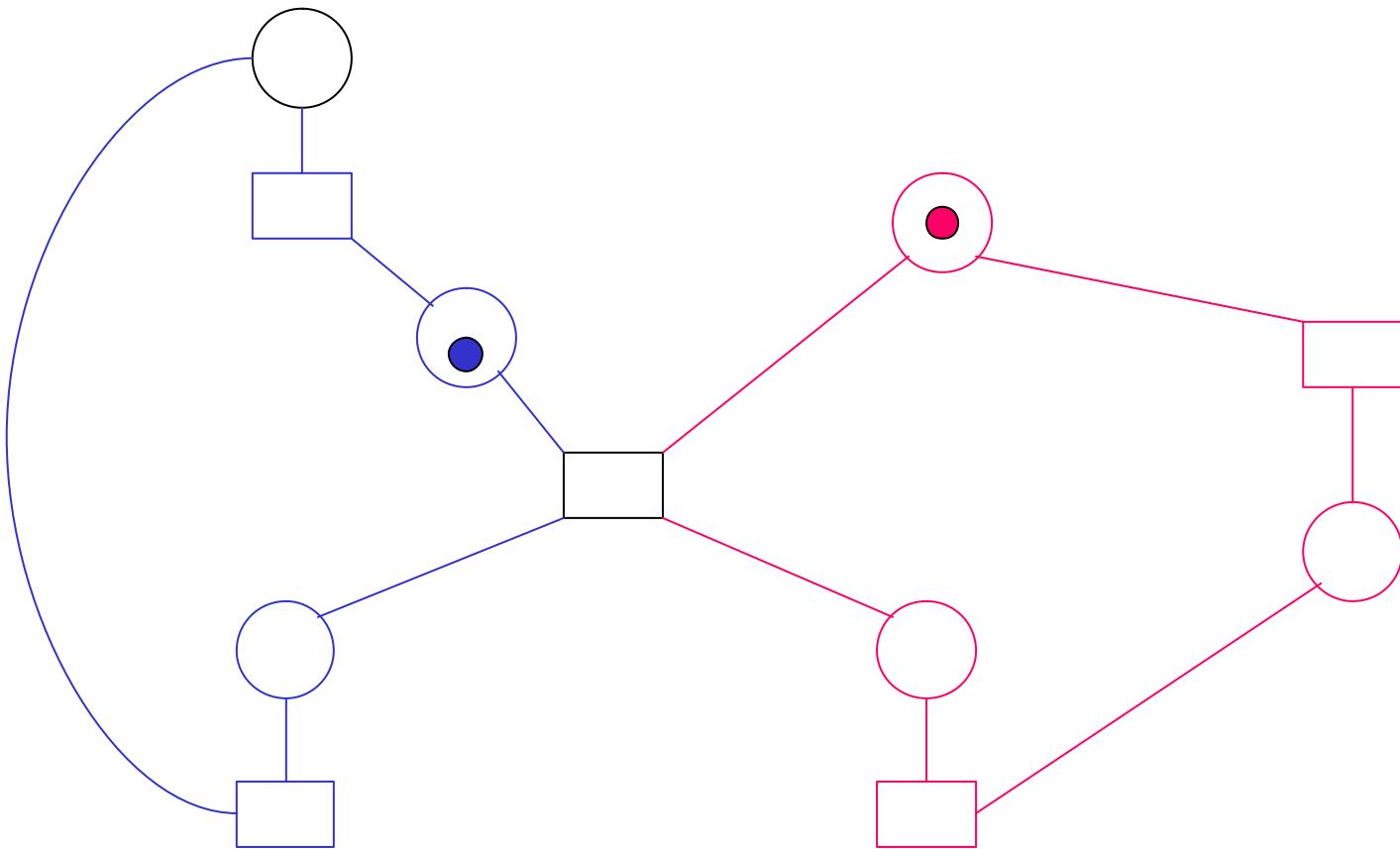
Appealing Features

- A good deal of modeling power.
 - To be validated !
- Supports **hierarchy**.
- Powerful theory:
 - Formal verification
 - *Controller synthesis.*

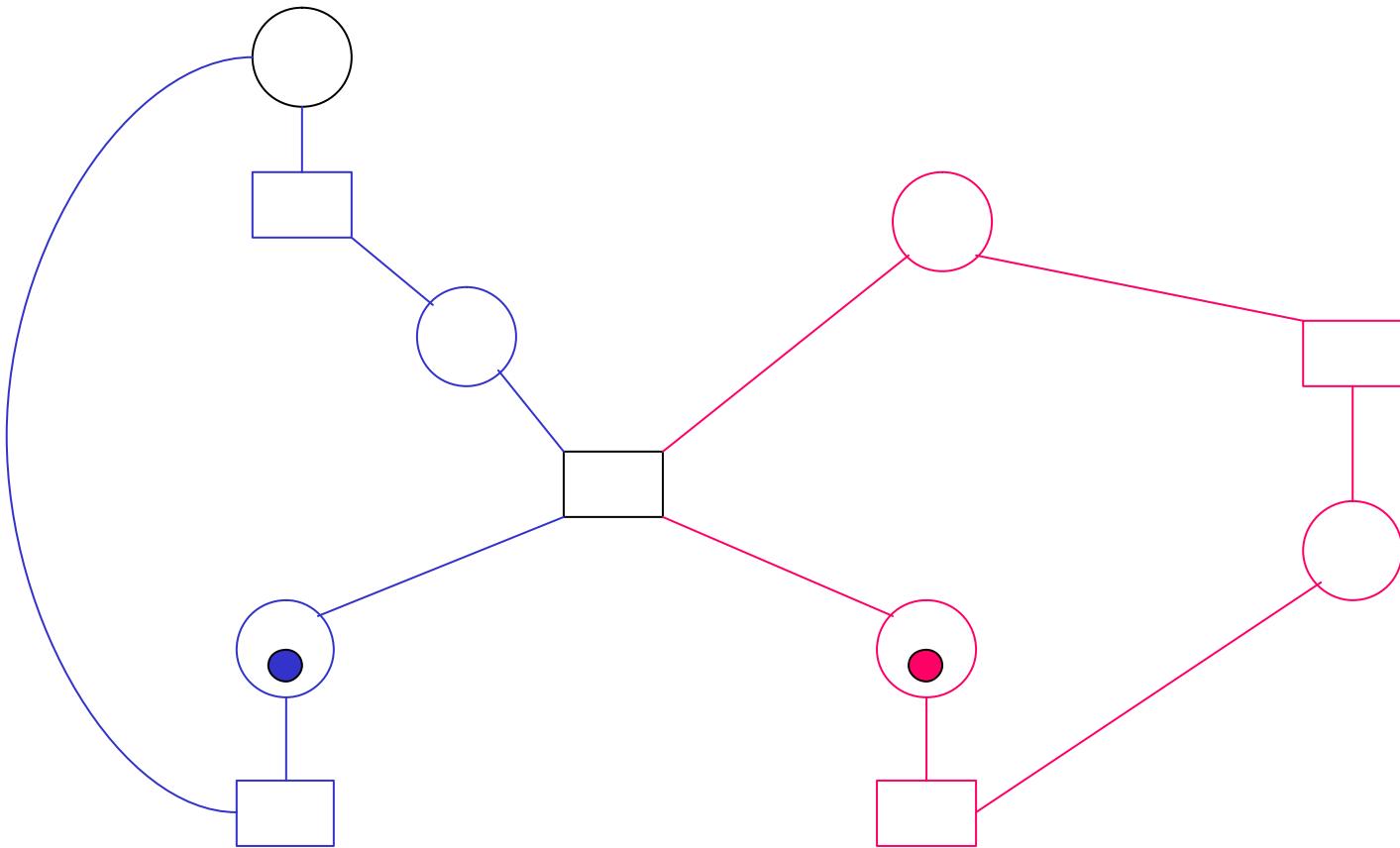
The Model: Control Flow



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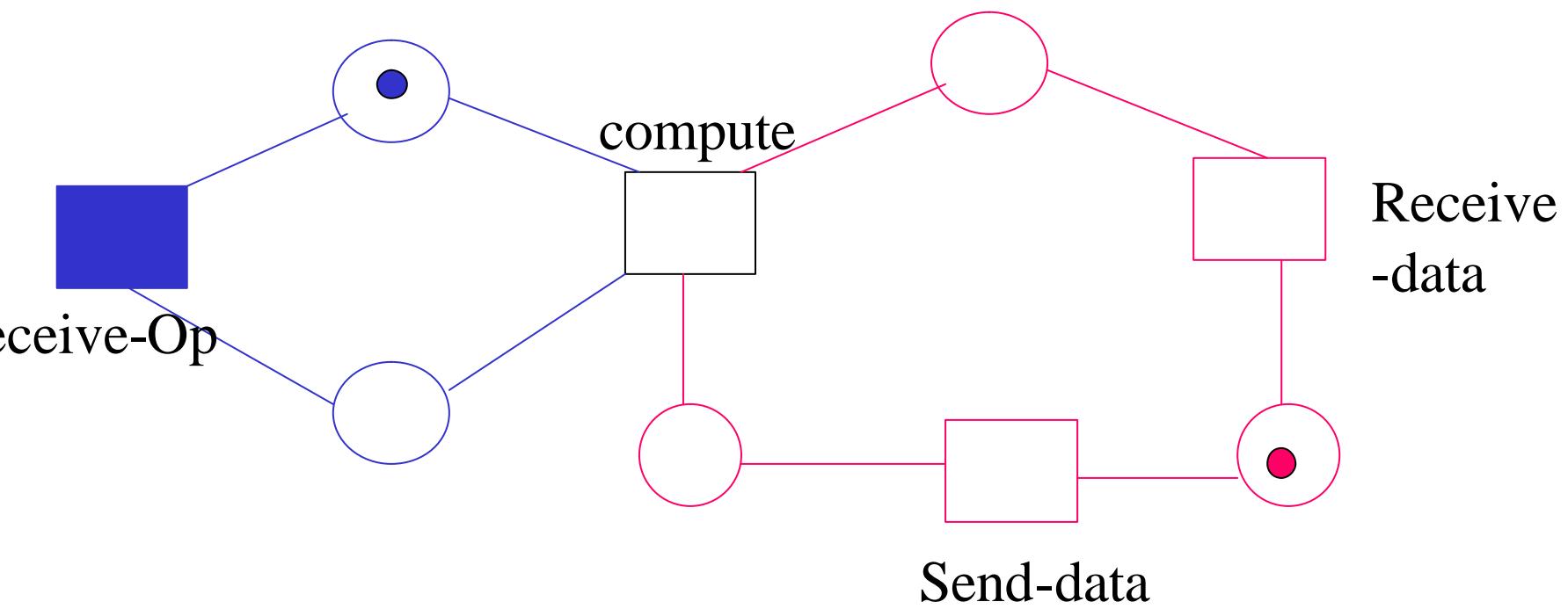
The Model: Control Flow



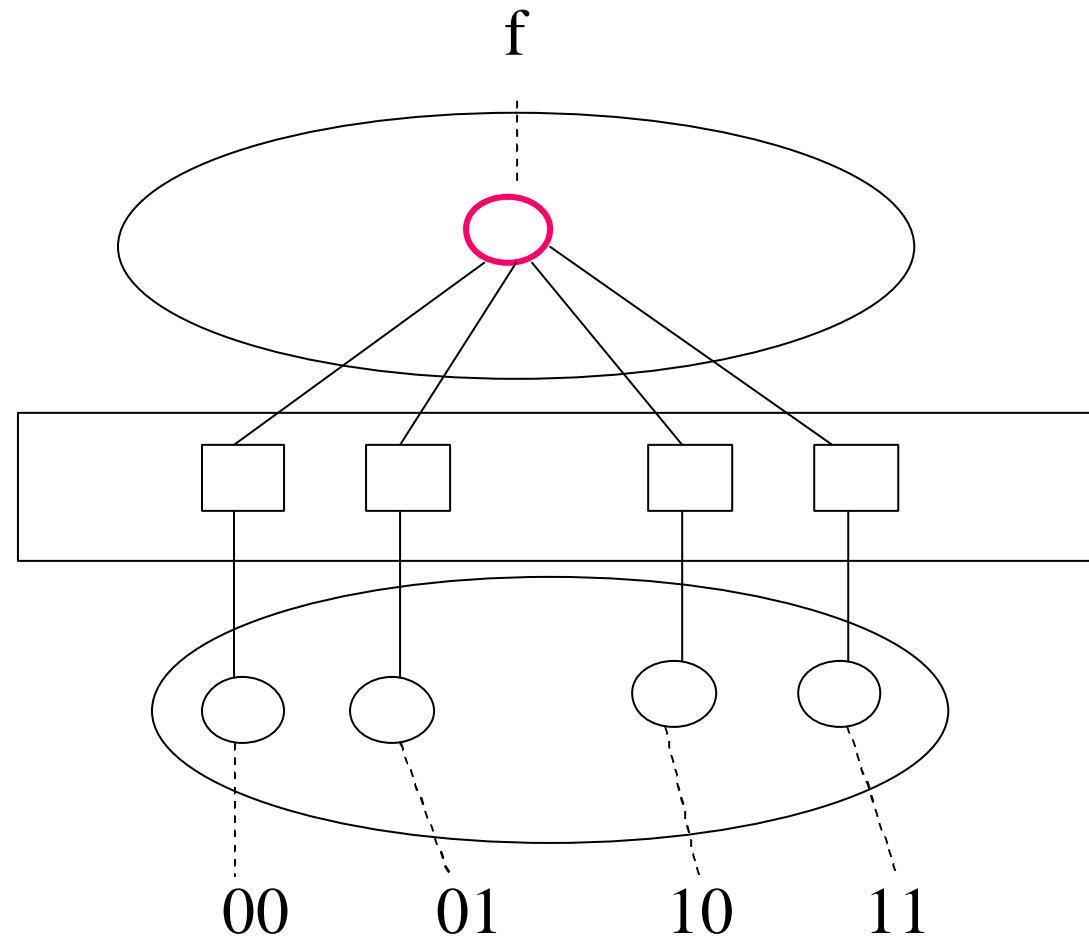
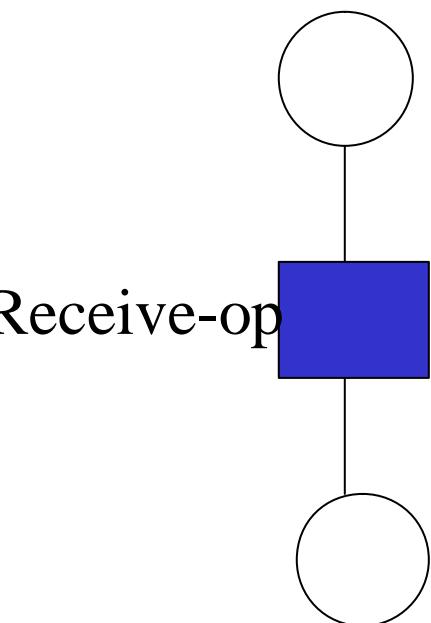
The Model: Data Transformation

- $P = \{p, q, r, \dots\}$
- $p \dashrightarrow \{x_{p1}, x_{p2}, \dots, x_{pn}\}$
 - The data variables of p .
- D_1, D_2, \dots, D_n
 - The data domains (values)
 - $x_{p1} \in D_1$
 - Each data domain is finite ! (*infinite?*)

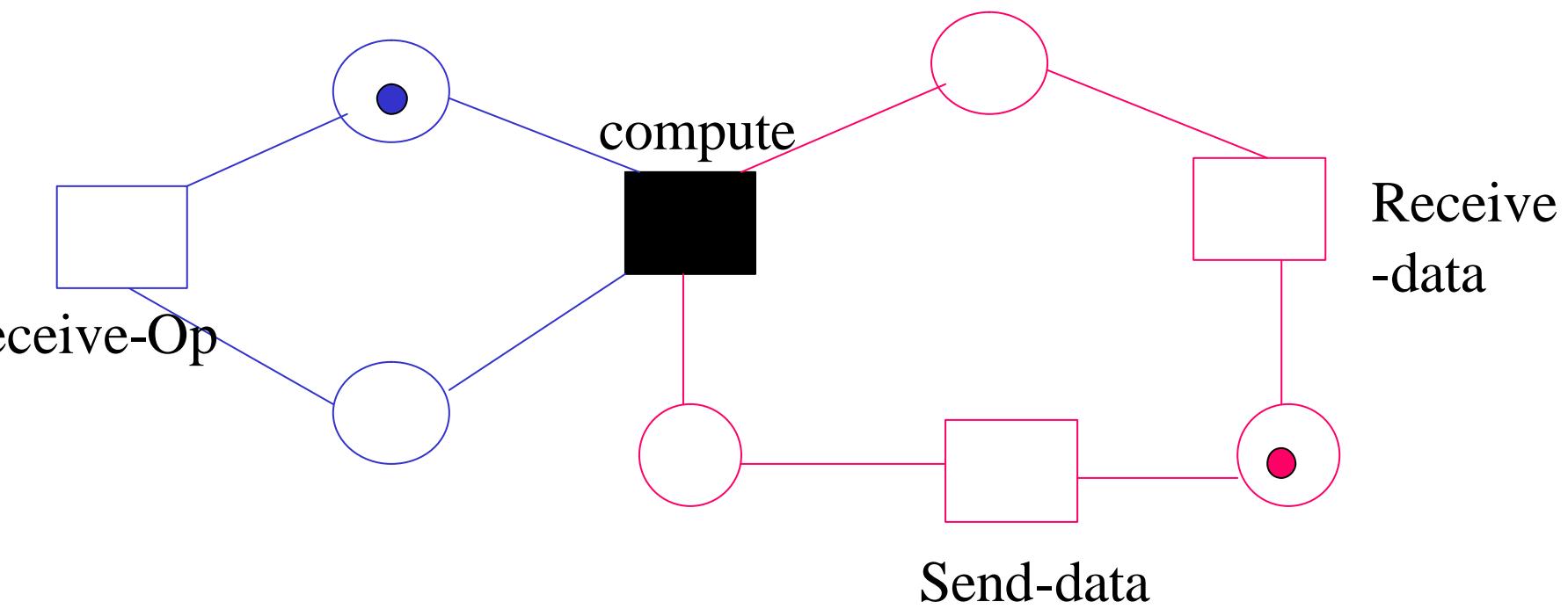
Example



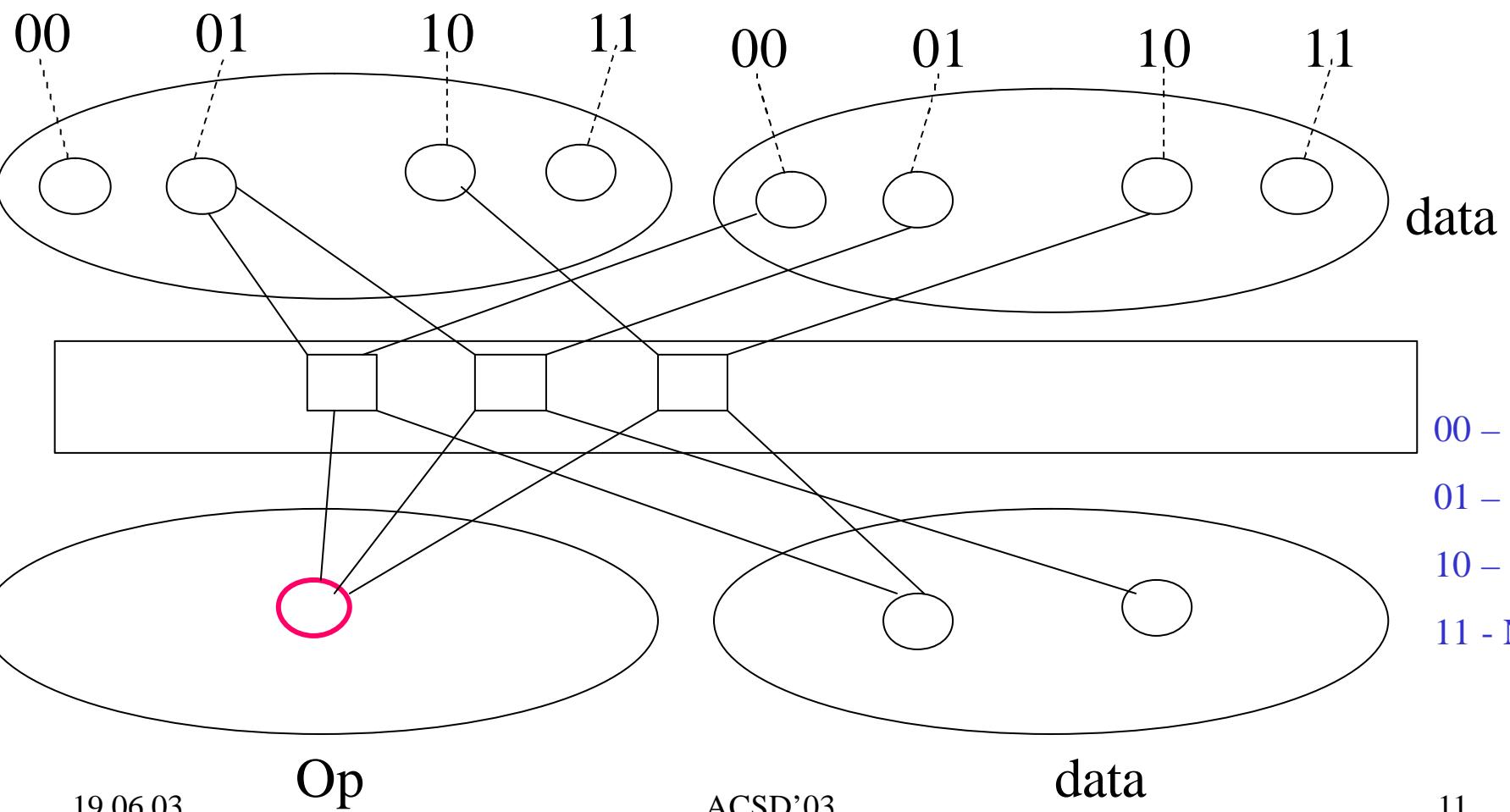
Example



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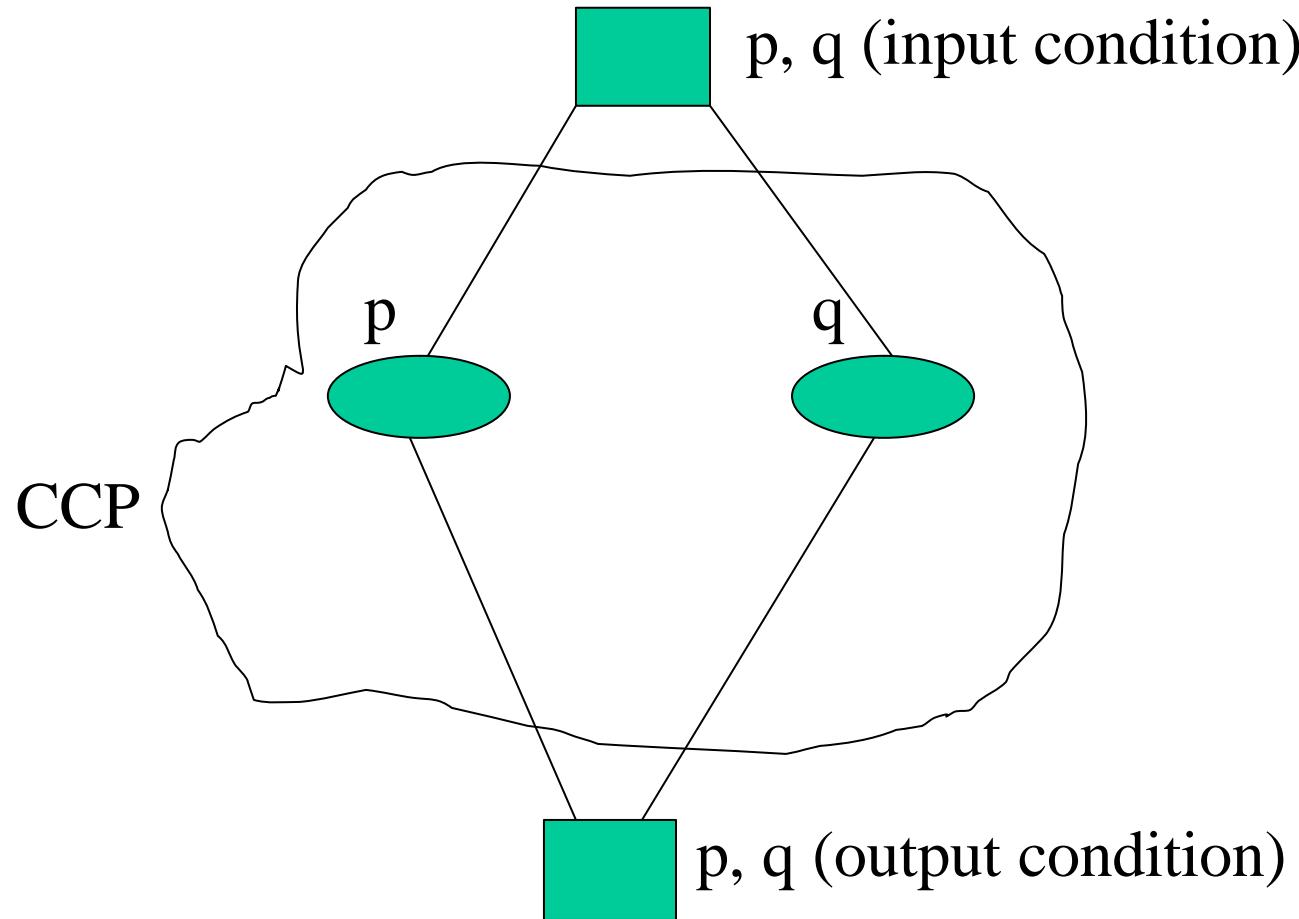
The Model: Data Transformation



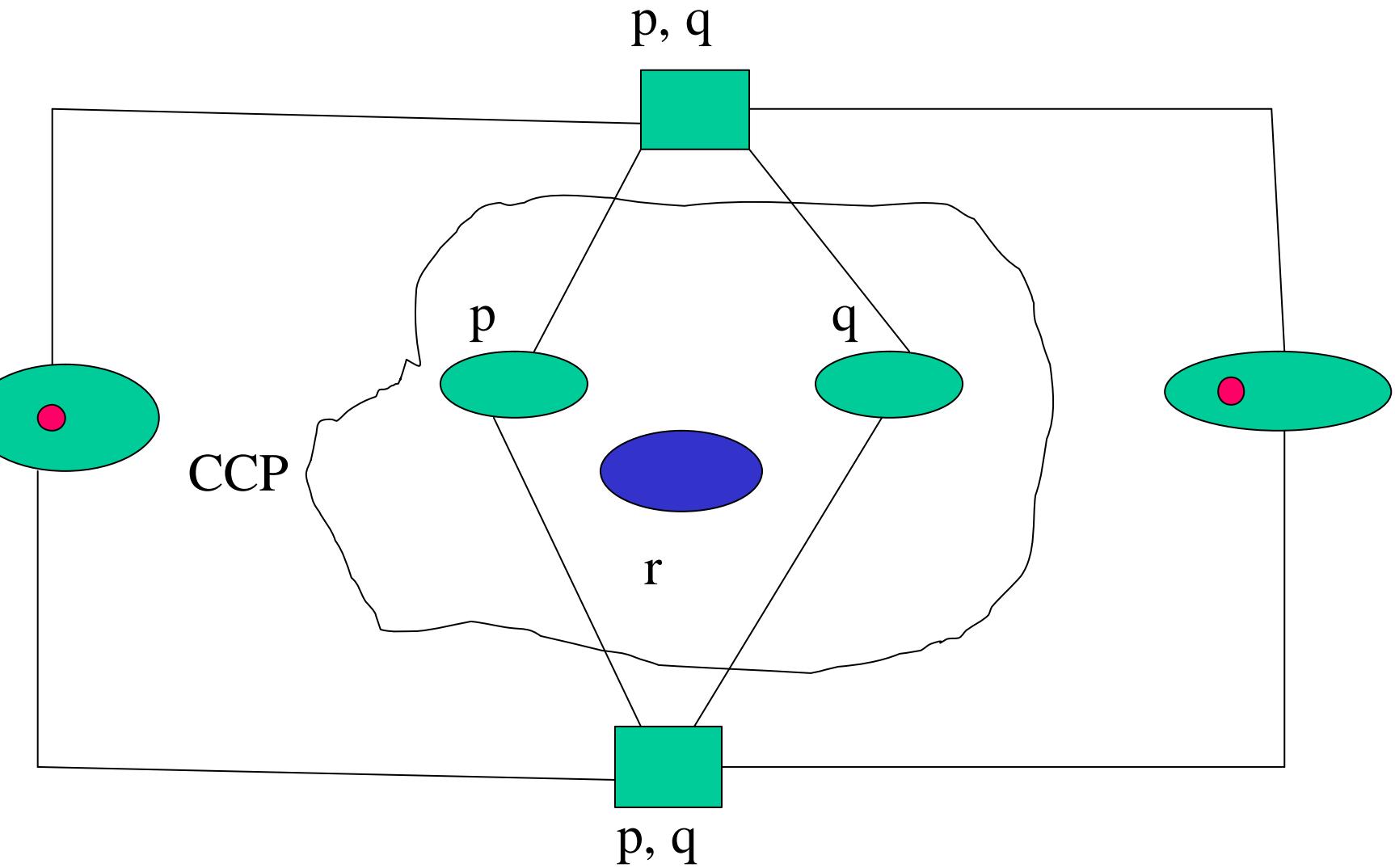
The Model

- A *subclass* of Colored Petri nets.
- Well-defined notion of **components**.
- Two level description:
 - Control flow:
 - a 1-safe marked graph.
 - Data flow:
 - a 1-safe Petri net,
 - structurally very complex
 - behaviorally, a 1-safe free choice Petri net.

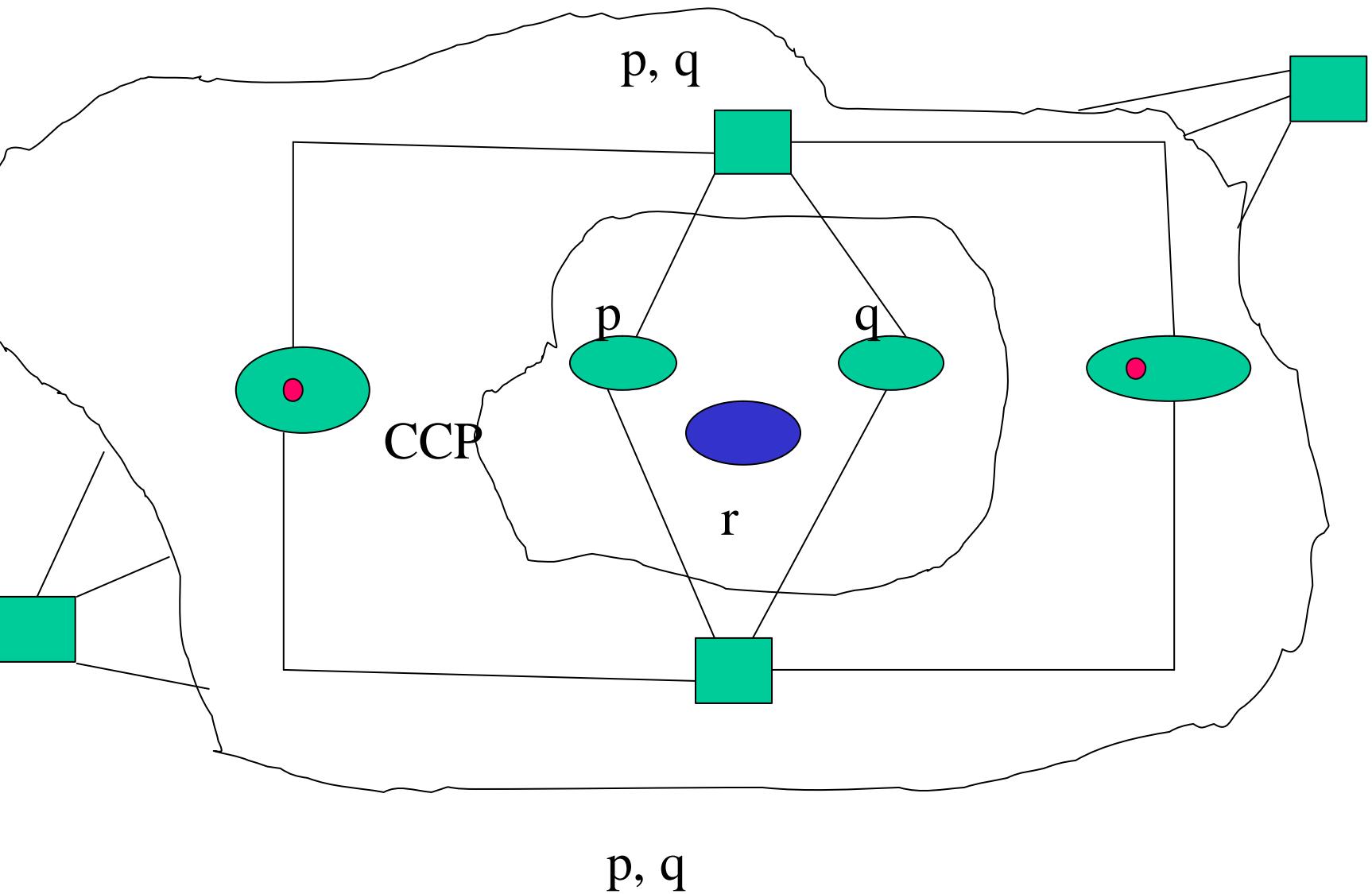
Hierarchical Descriptions.

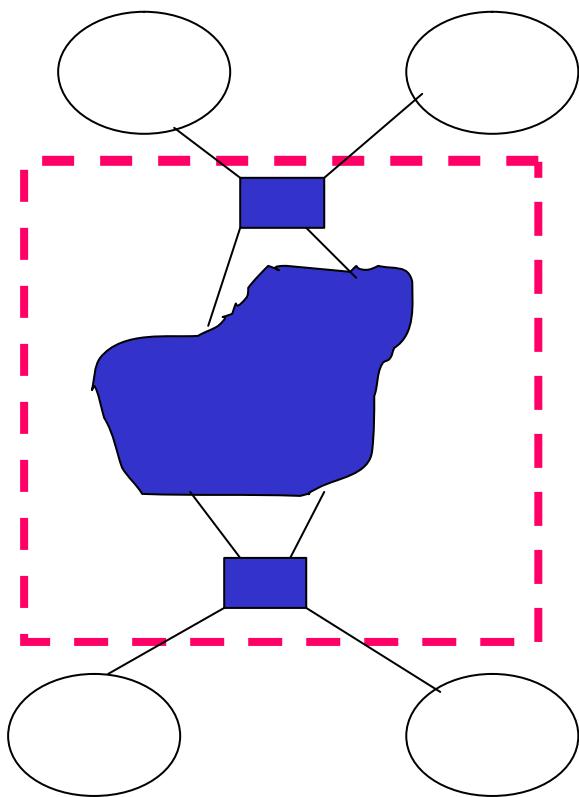
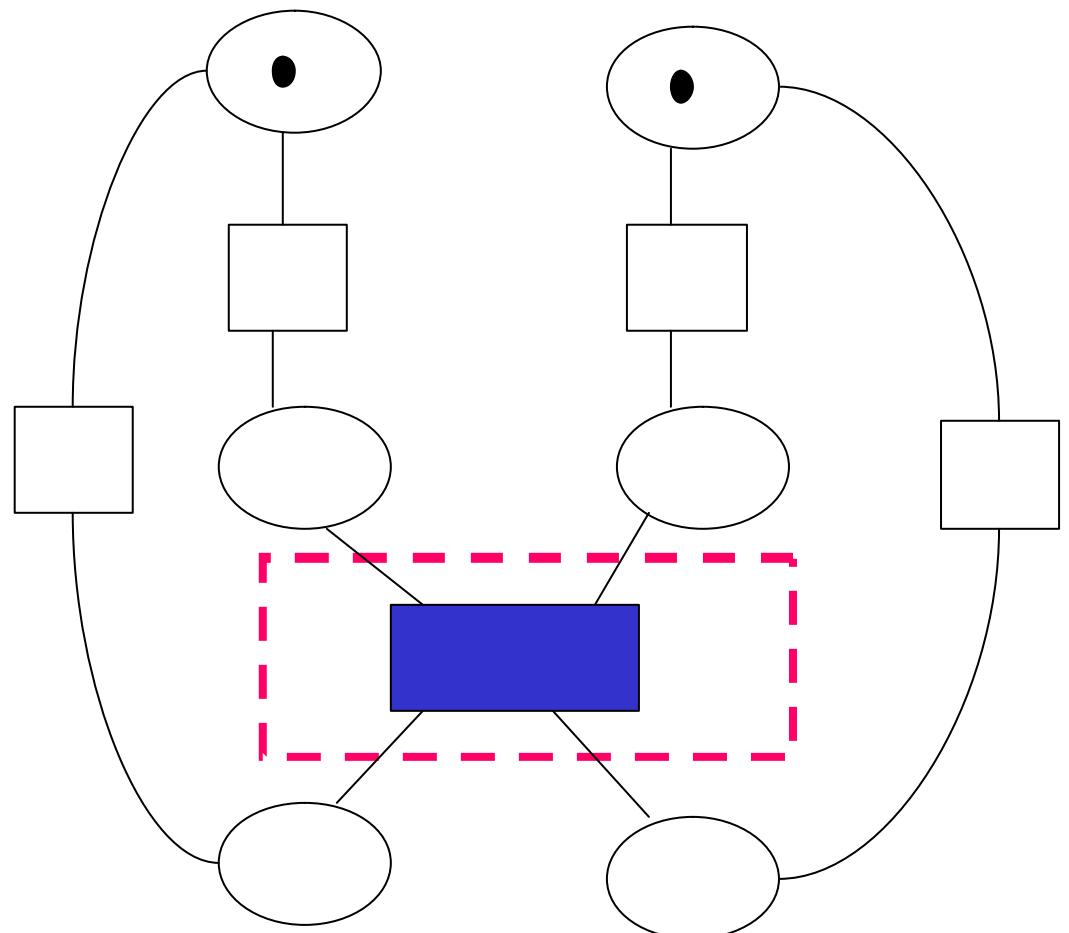


Hierarchical Descriptions.

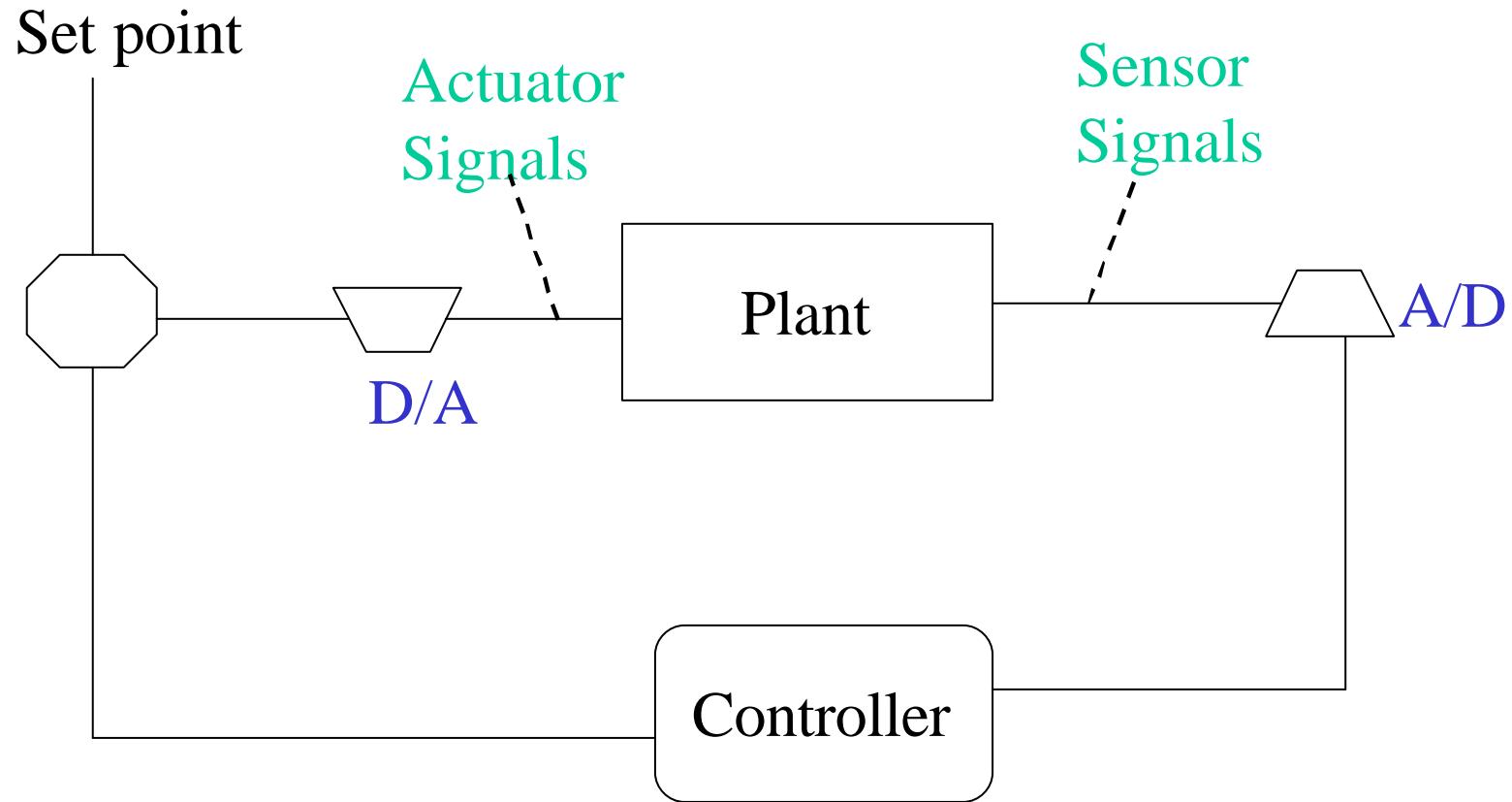


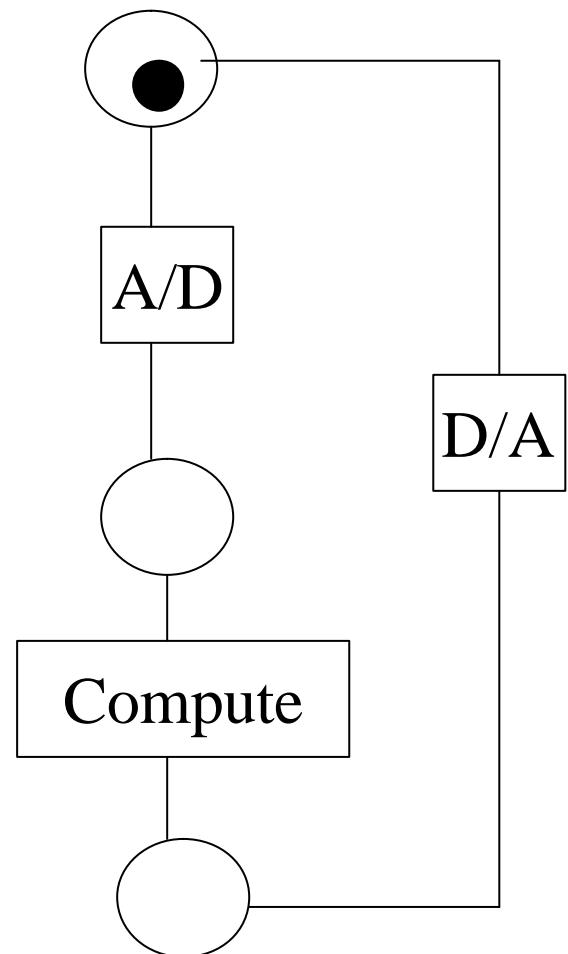
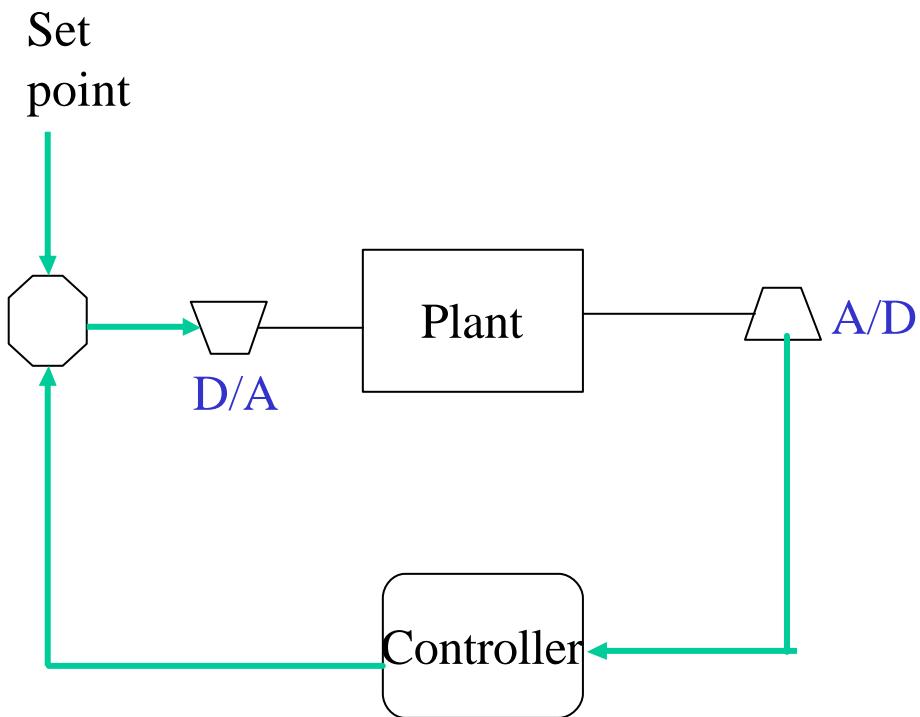
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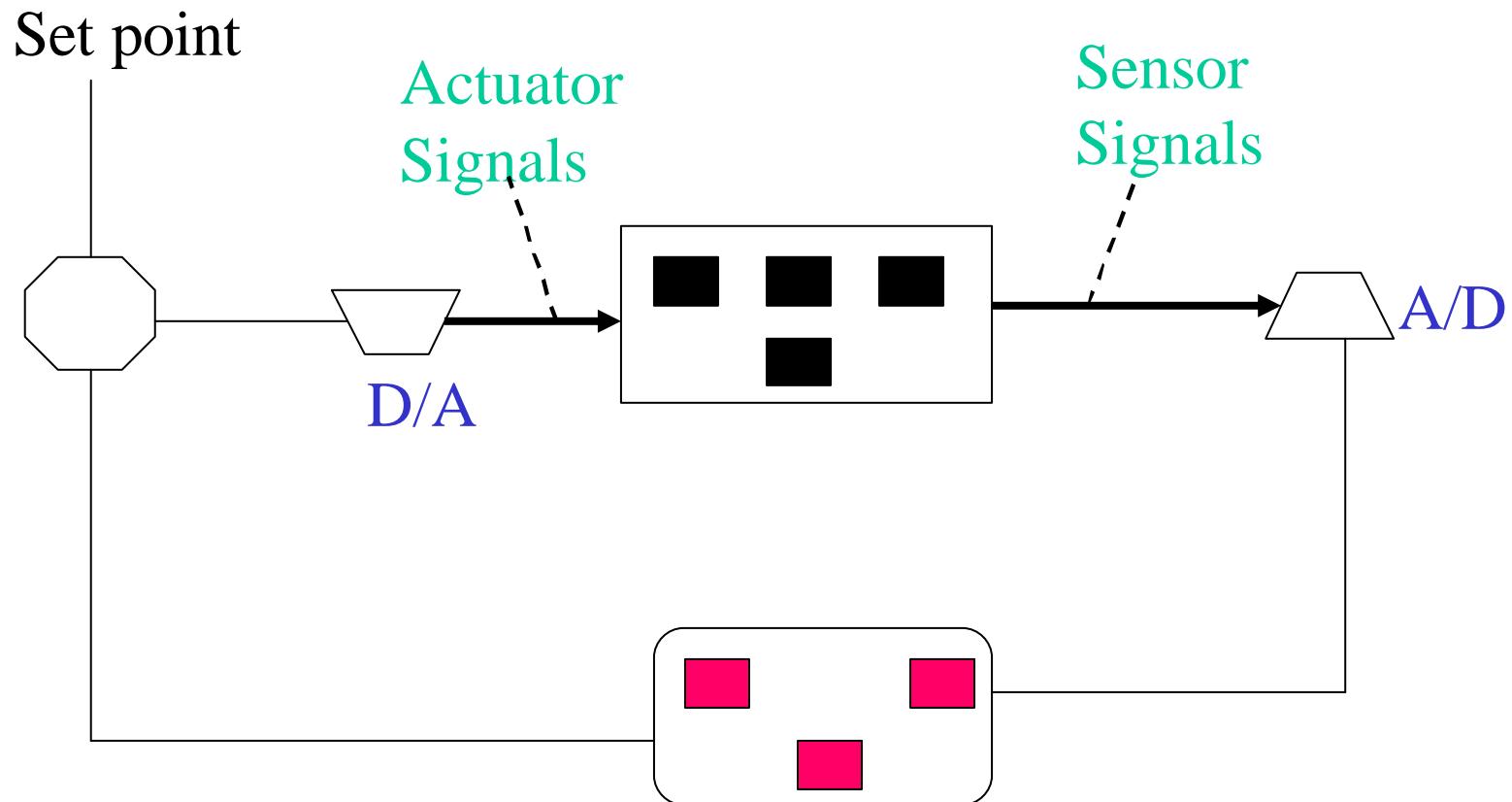


Applications





Distributed Plants and Controllers



Multi-Level Networks

- Similar to boolean networks but gates are:
 - Non-deterministic (Relational)
 - Multi-valued
 - Succinct descriptions of boolean networks.
- A Theory of Non-Deterministic Networks:
 - Alan Mishchenko and Robert Brayton.
- MVSIS Group, UC Berkeley:
- <http://www-cad.eecs.berkeley/mvisis>

Multi-Level Networks

- So far only combinational circuits.
- CCPs are a natural model for a subclass of “sequential” multi-level networks.
- Can model multi-level asynchronous circuits.
- Extension of MG-based Signal Transition Graphs ?

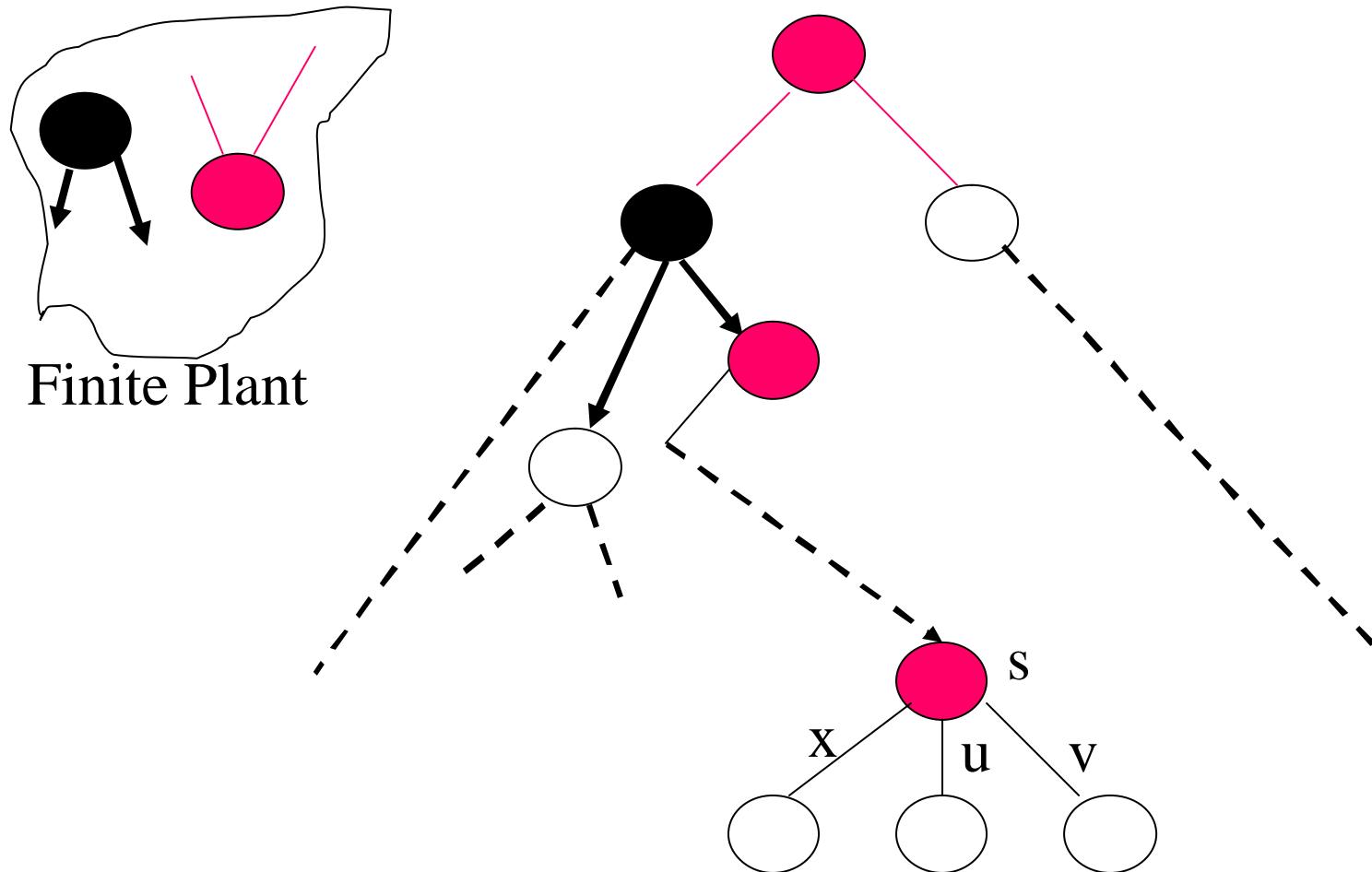
Verification

- $\text{CCP} \vdash \text{ES}_{\text{CCP}} \vdash \text{TS}_{\text{ES}}$
- We can model-check TS_{ES} against the full MSO specifications.
- We can model-check TS against all branching time temporal logics:
 - CTL, CTL*, ...
- Efficient CCP-specific procedures?

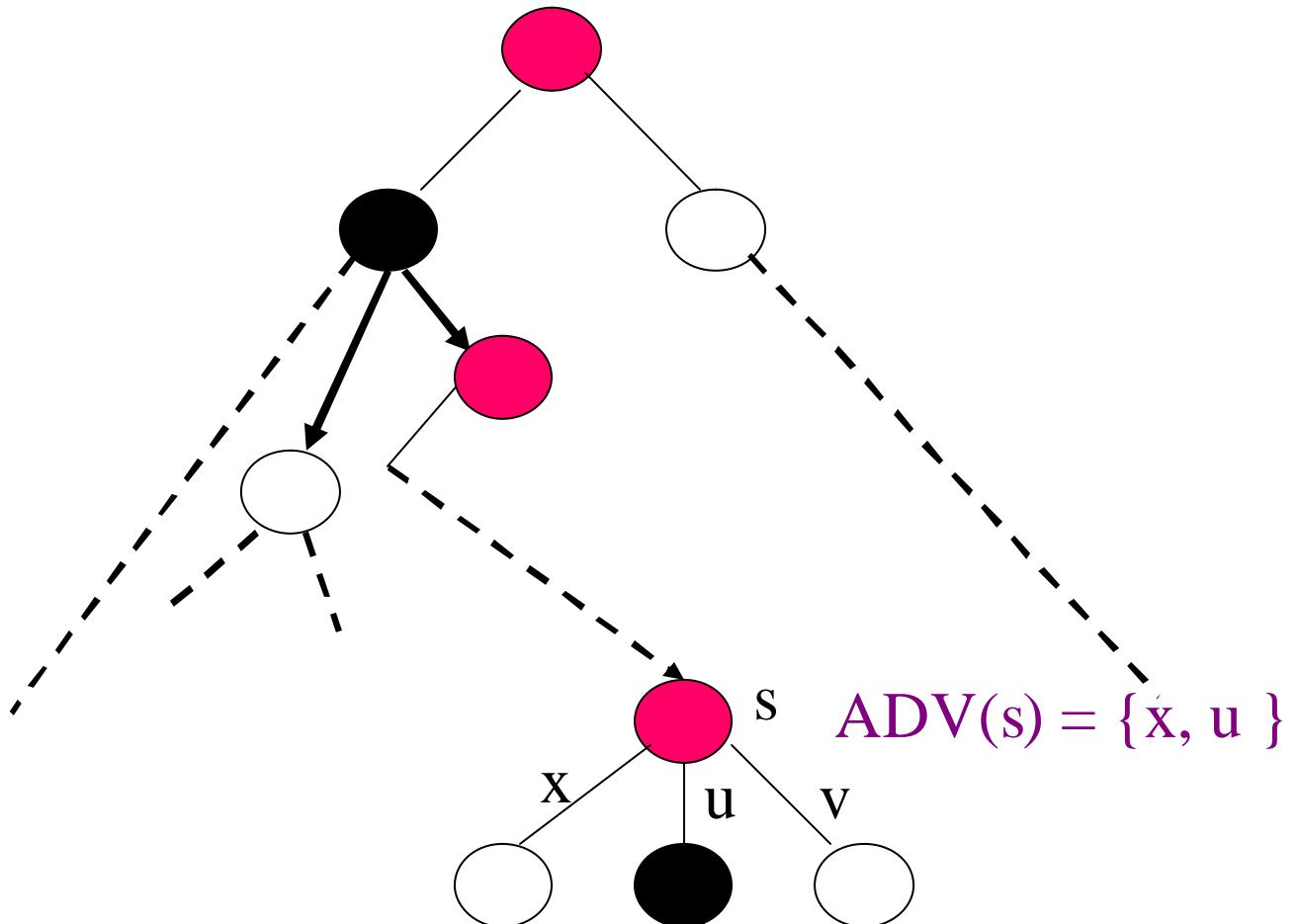
Controller Synthesis

- We can solve powerful *distributed* controller synthesis problems for CCPs.
- Controller synthesis:
 - Well-established theory for *sequential* discrete event systems.
 - Very hard in distributed settings.
 - An approach to handle:
 - non-determinism, don't care conditions, program synthesis.

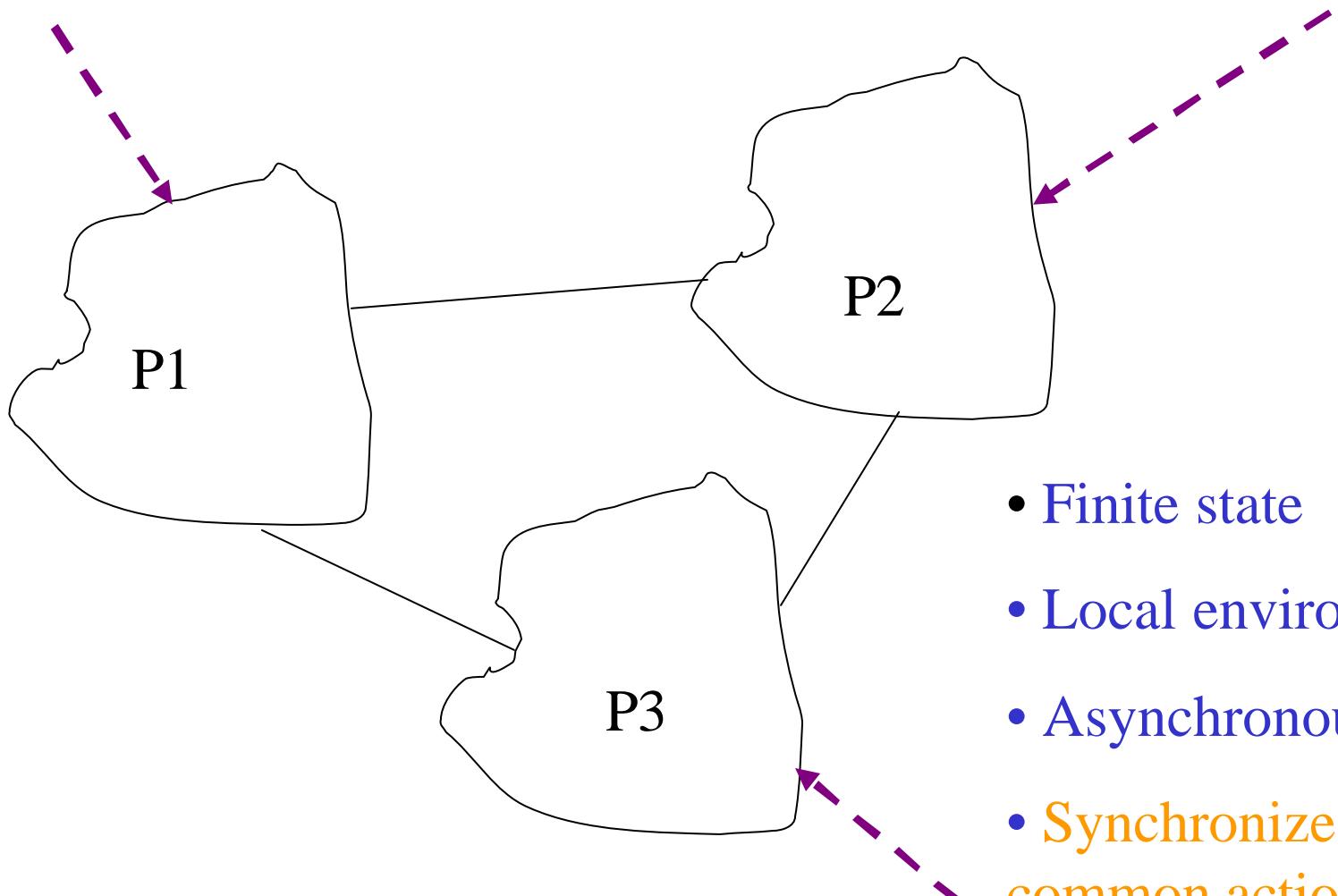
Controller Synthesis



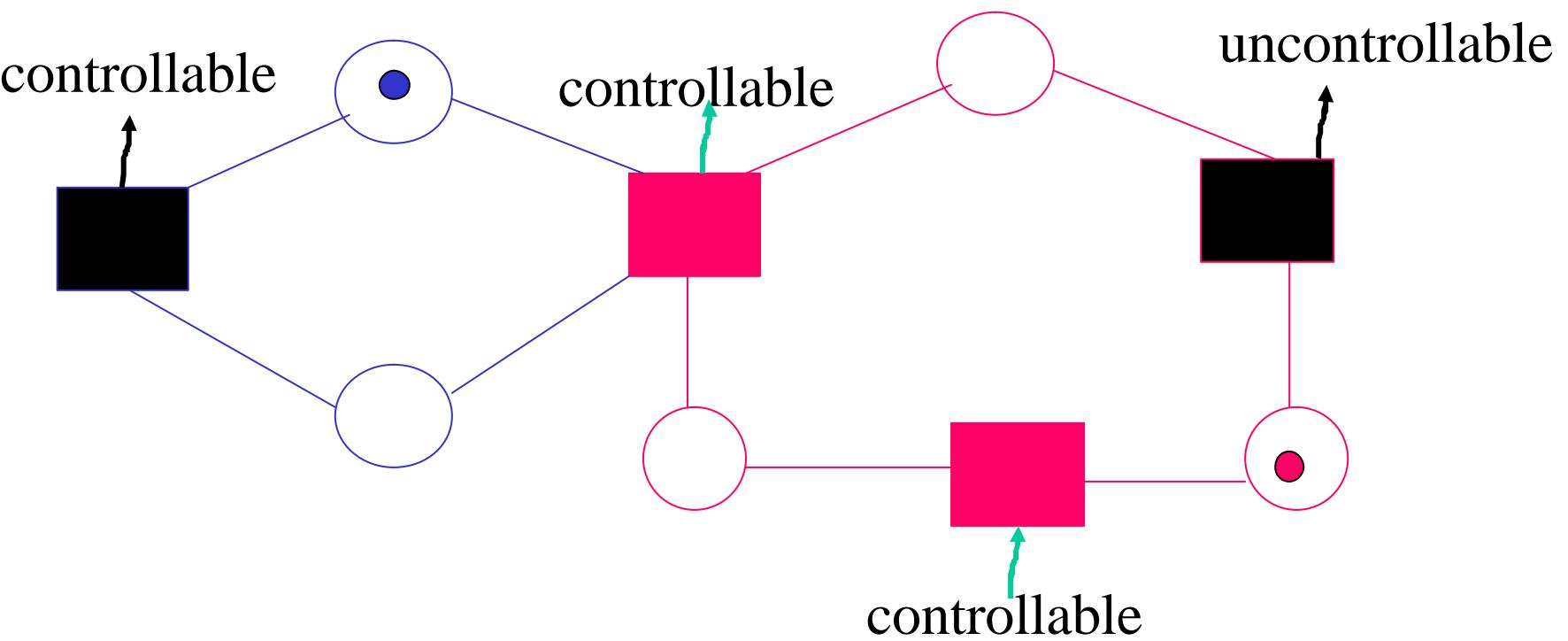
Strategies



Distributed Controller Synthesis



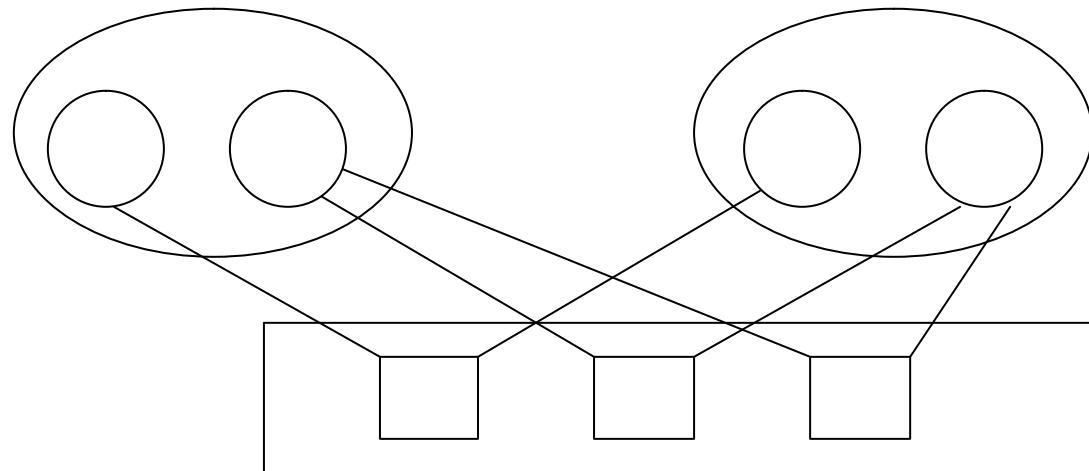
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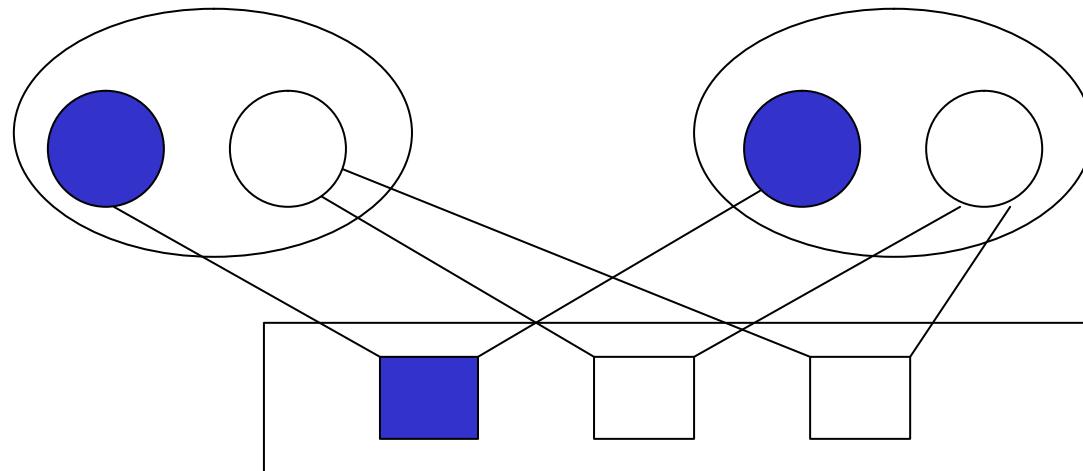
Controller Synthesis

- Find *local strategies*, one for each component which, together, win against the environments.
 - Can remember only its history and knowledge gained through communications.
- Winning Local strategies ---- **Distributed controller.**

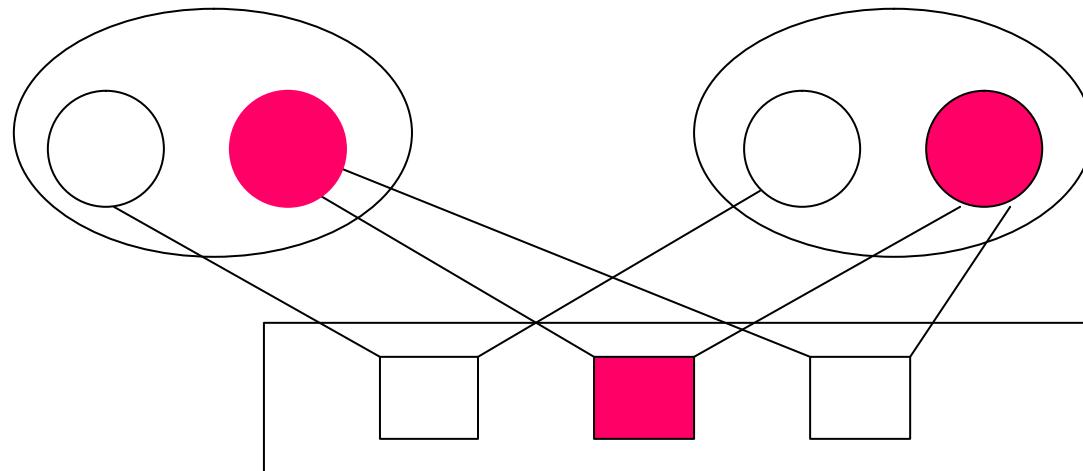
Local Strategies



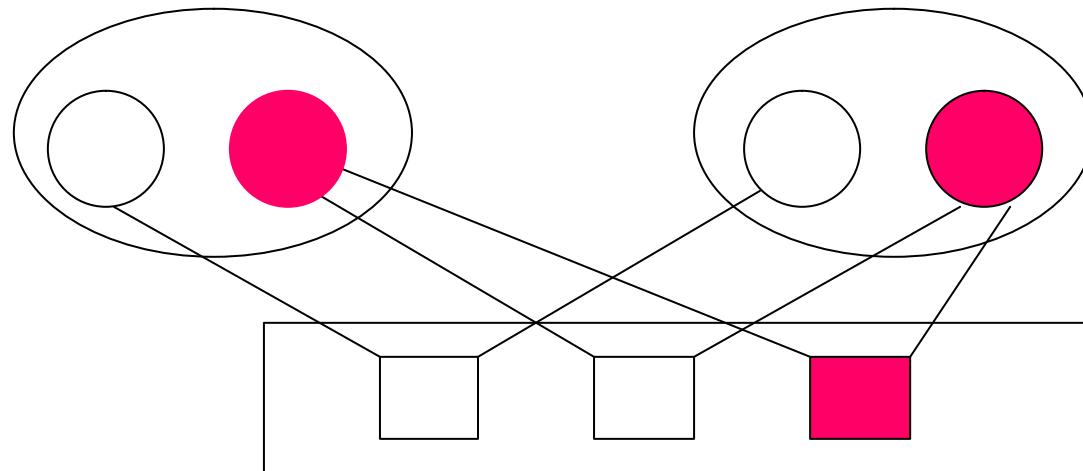
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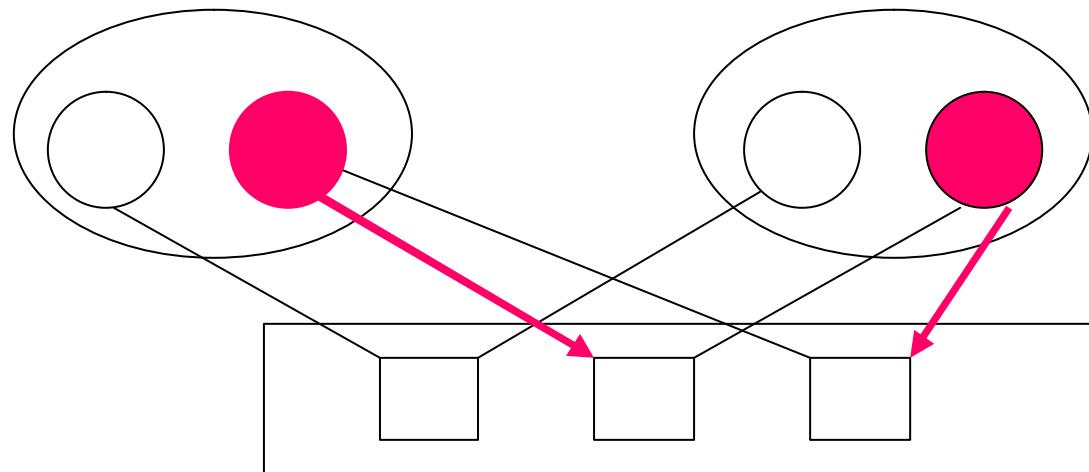
Local Strategies

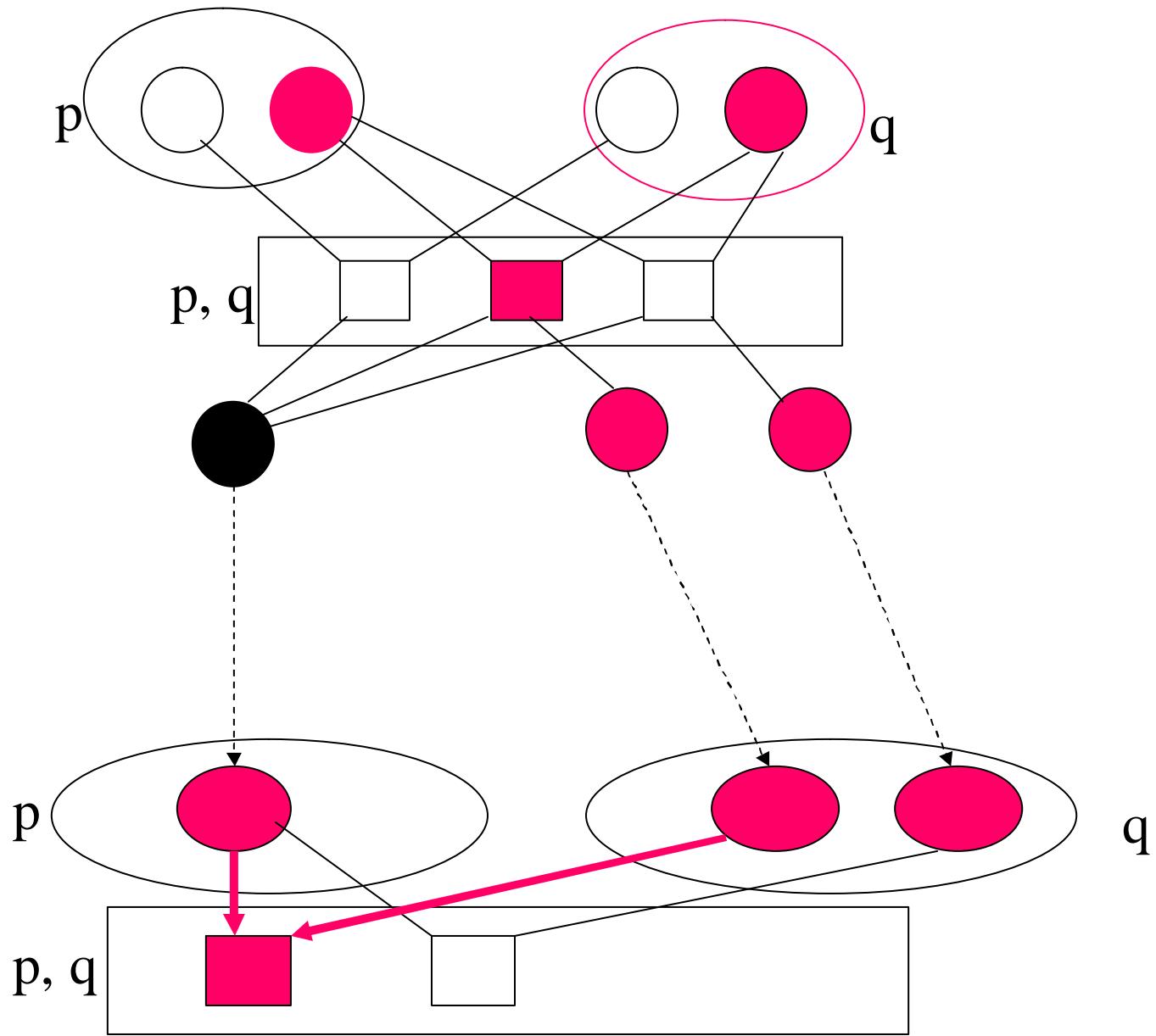


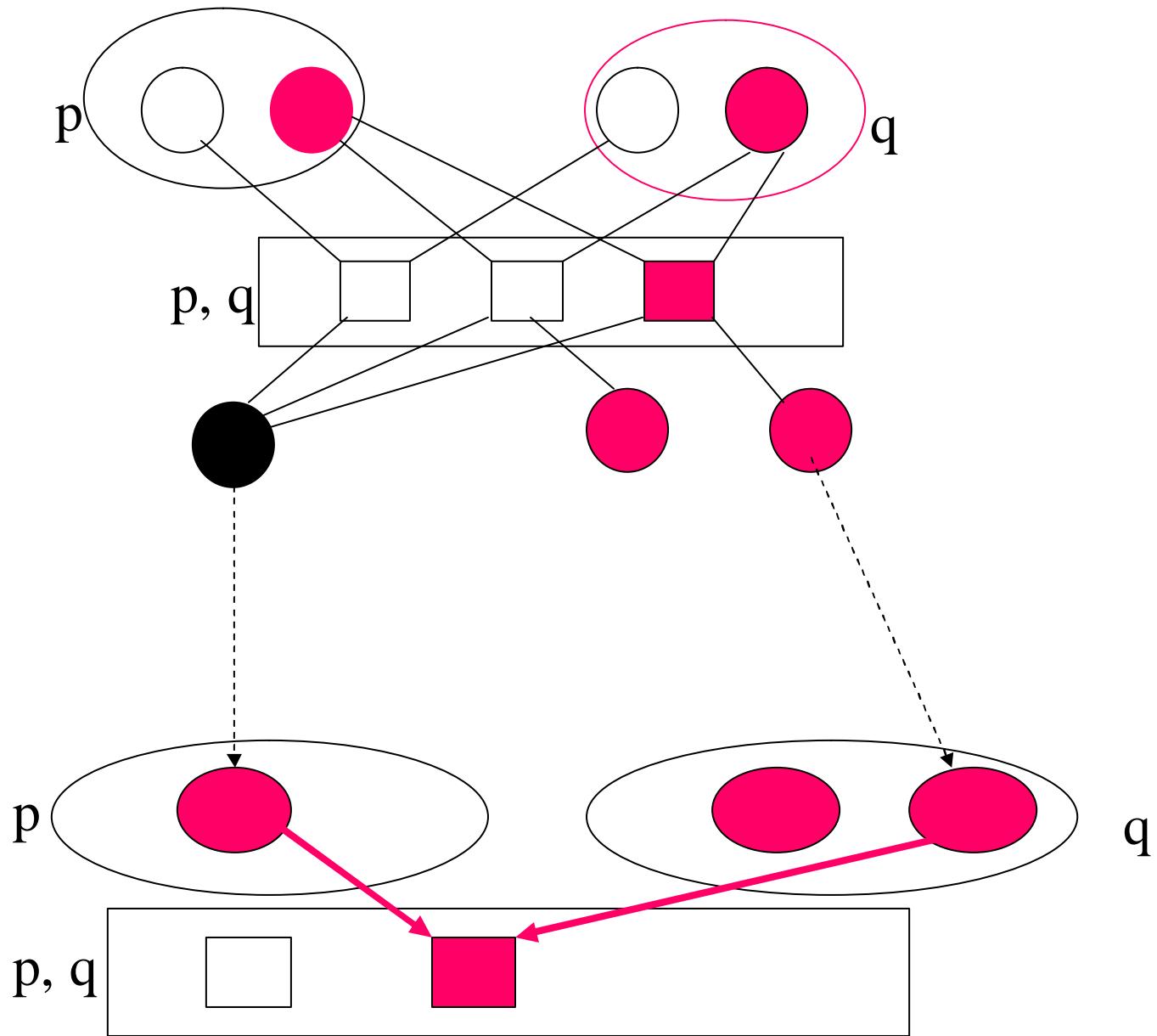
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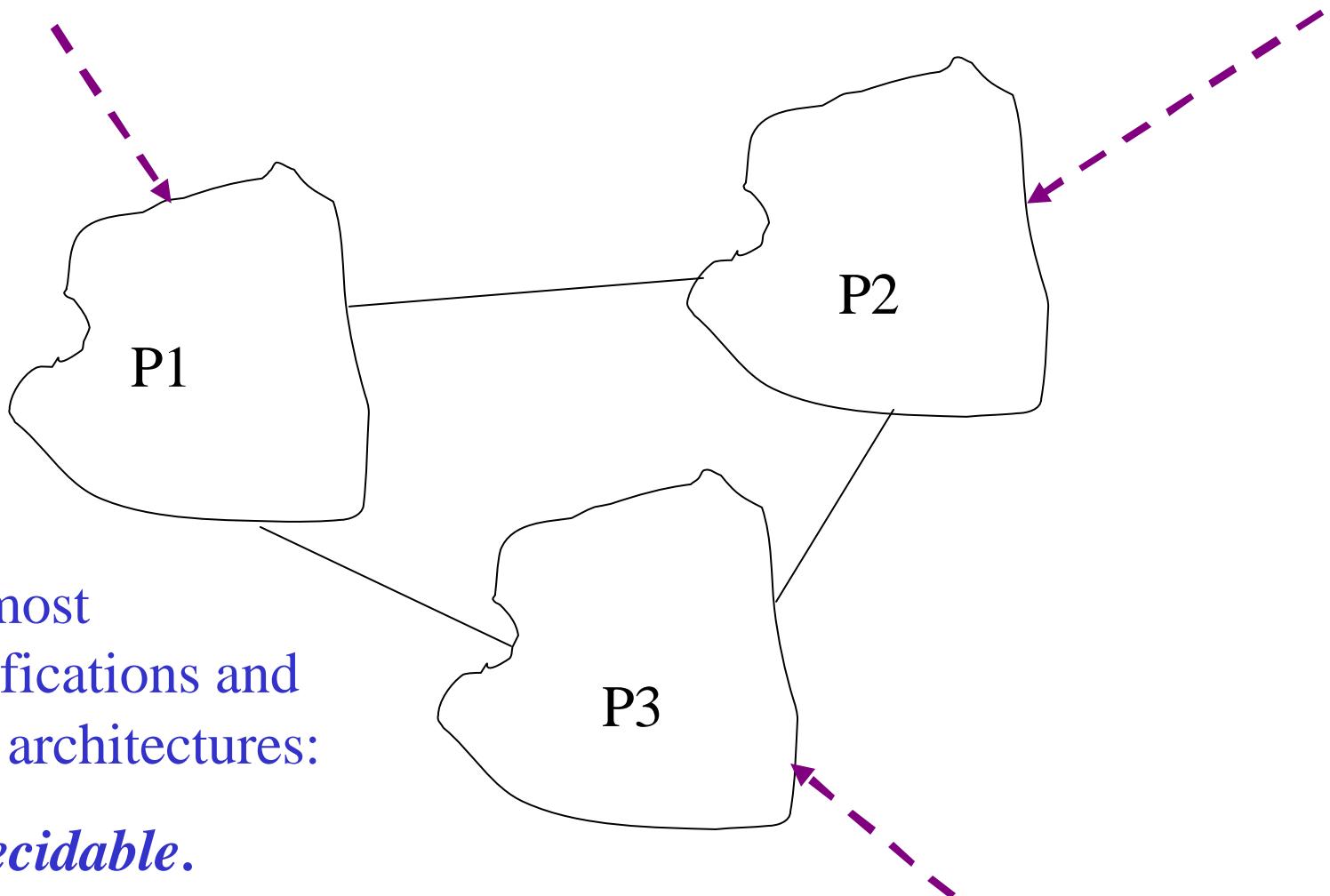
Local Strategies



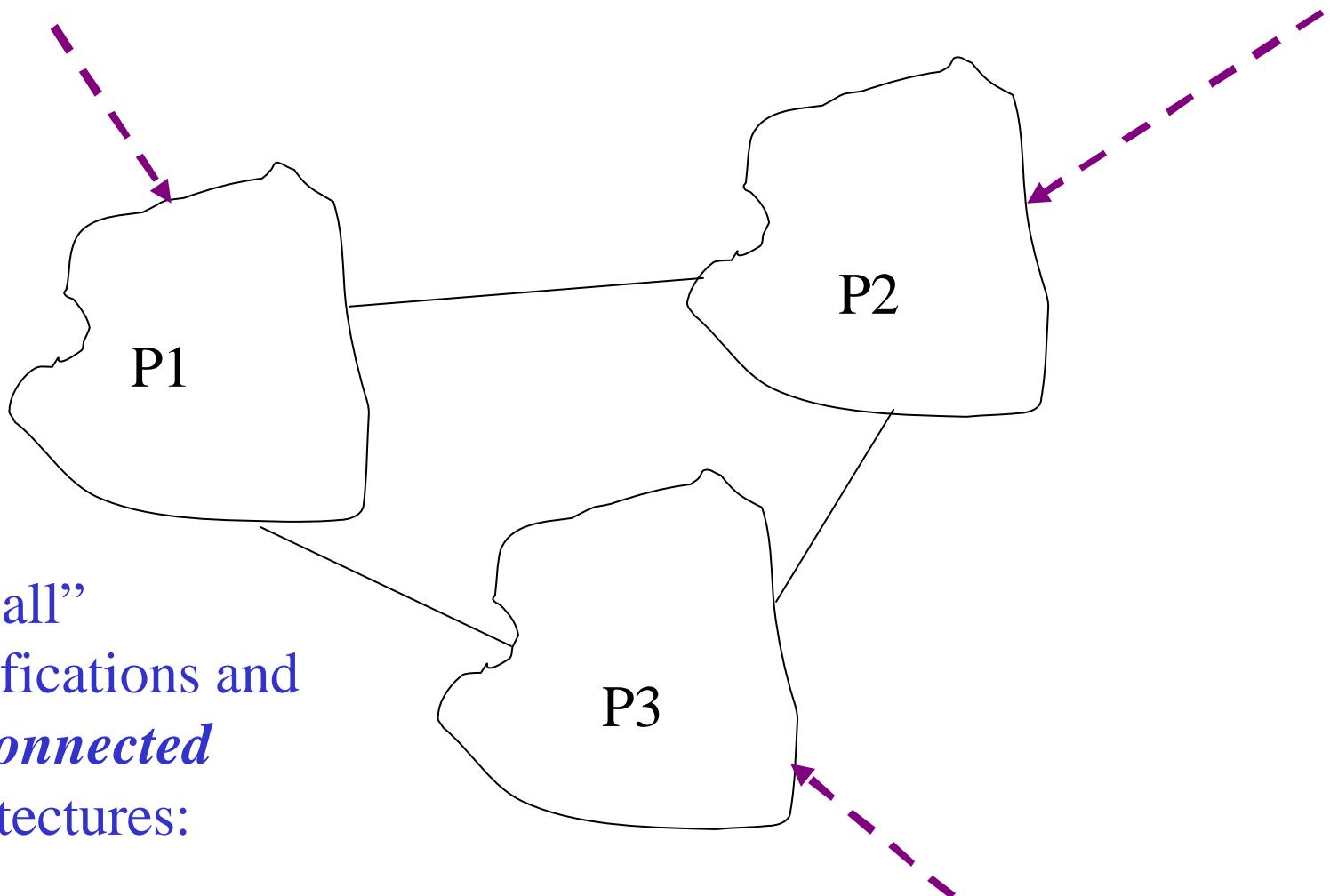




General setting



The CCP setting



Conclusion

- Cyclic Communicating Plants:
 - Restricted structured subclass of colored Petri nets.
 - Good balance of control flow and data abstractions.
 - Supports hierarchy, formal verification.
 - Admits a powerful theory:
 - Controller synthesis
- Applications?