

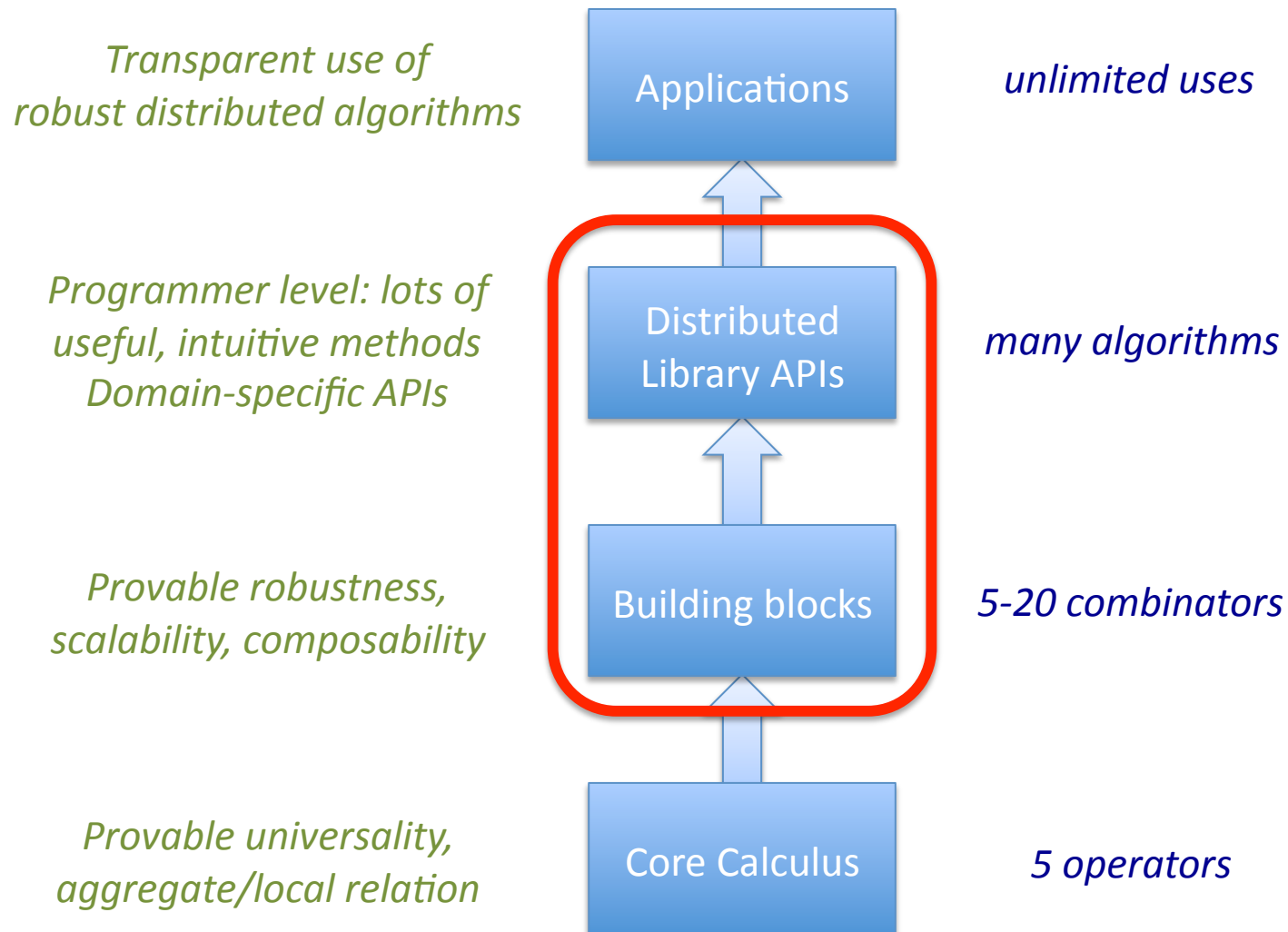
# From Building Block Algebras to Adaptive Libraries

*Jacob Beal, Mirko Viroli*

Tutorial at 8<sup>th</sup> IEEE SASO  
Imperial College London  
September 2014

**Raytheon**  
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# From Principle to Practice:



# Outline

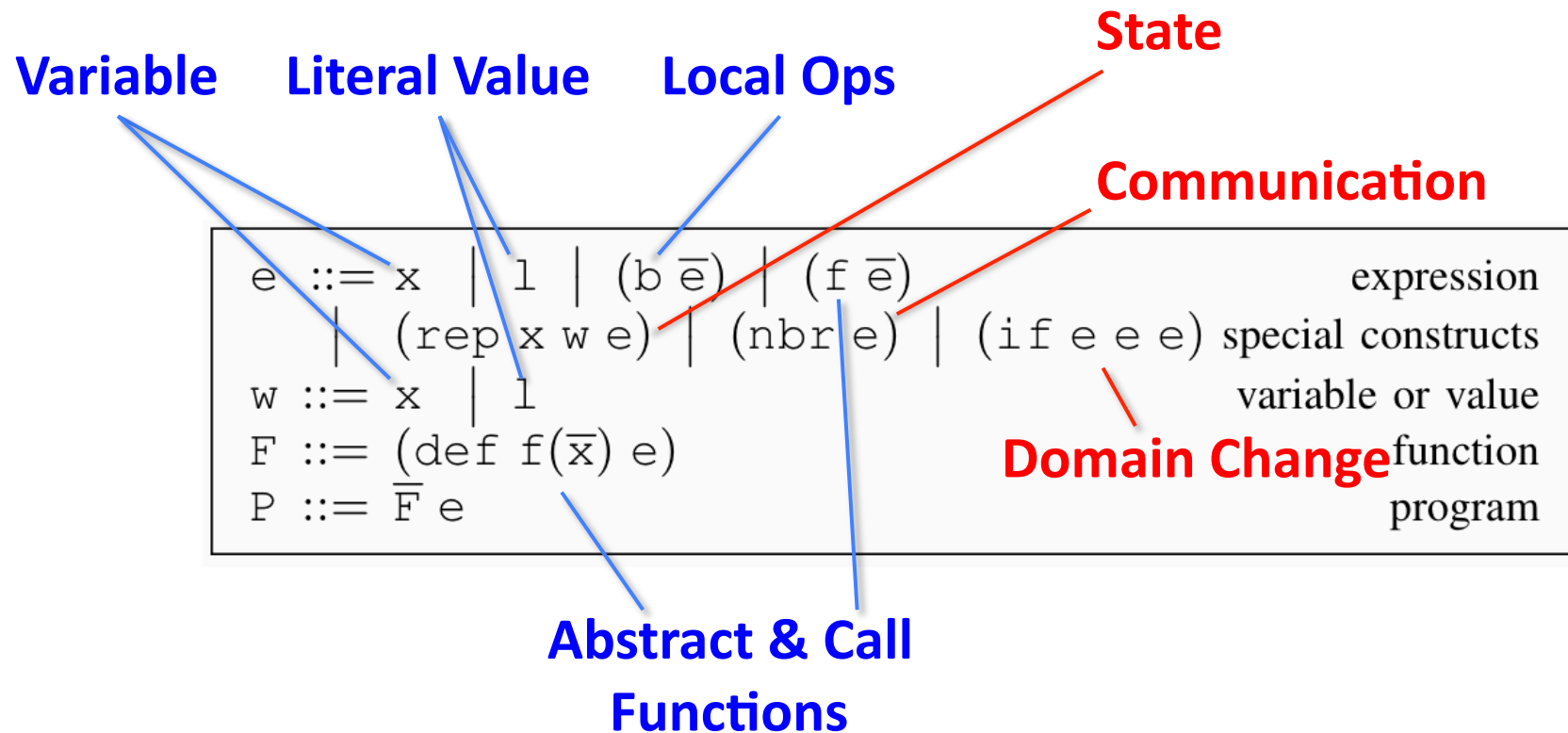
- **Building Blocks**
- Space-Time Universality
- Eventual Consistency

# Example: Managing Crowd Danger

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# Foundation: Field Calculus



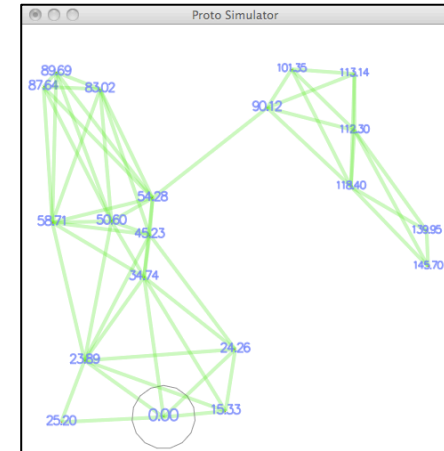
- Aggregate/local coherence, space-time universal
- Too low level, no adaptivity guarantees



# Making a library of building blocks:

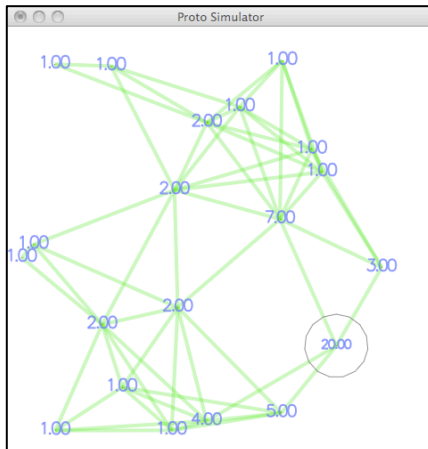
Function	Space	Time
Structure	nbr-range,...	dt,...
Aggregation	C	T
Spreading	G	
Symmetry breaking	S	random
Restriction	if	
Compute	computable functions, random	

**All compositions are self-stabilizing**

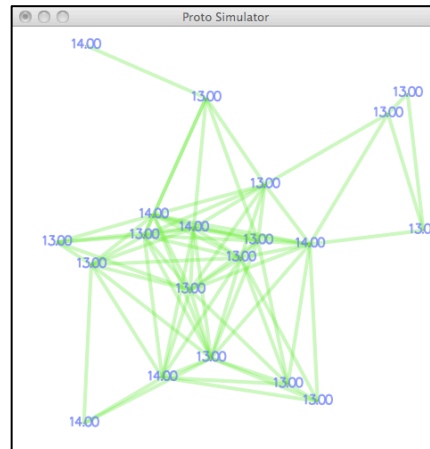


**T**ime-decay

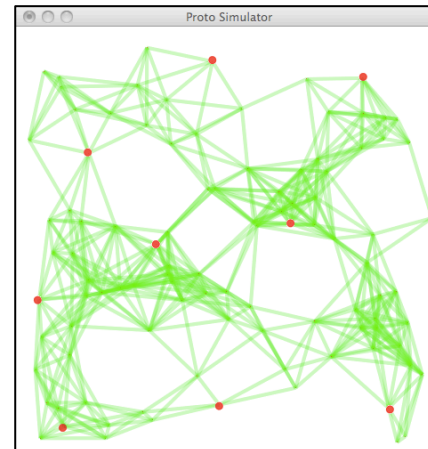
**C**onverge-cast



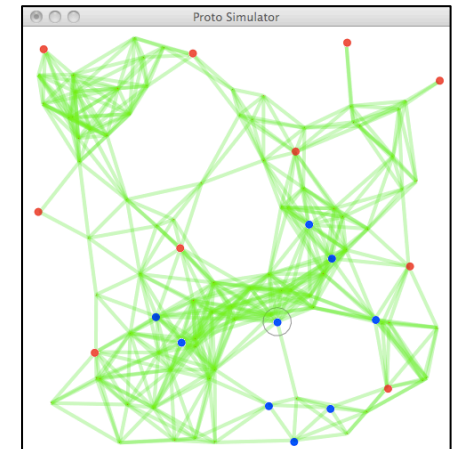
**G**radient-path-integral



**S**parse-choice



**if**

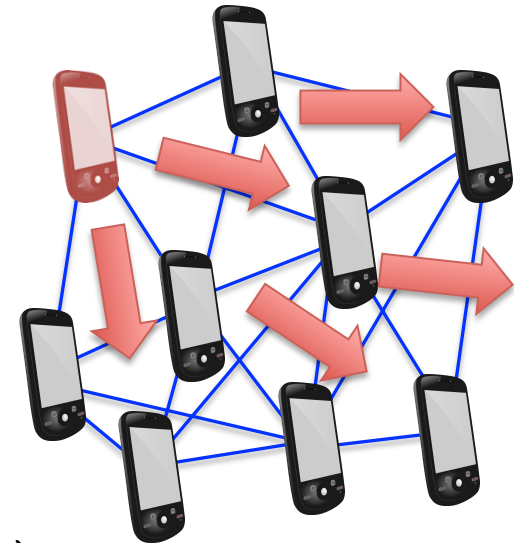


# Building Block: **G**

## *Information spreading*

### Field Calculus Implementation:

```
(def G (source initial metric accumulate)
  (2nd
    (rep distance-value
      (tuple infinity initial)
      (mux source (tuple 0 initial)
        (min-hood
          (tuple
            (+ (1st (nbr distance-value)) (metric))
            (accumulate (2nd (nbr distance-value))))))))))
```



### Library Examples:

```
(def distance-to (source)
  (G source 0 nbr-range (fun (v) (+ v (nbr-range))))))

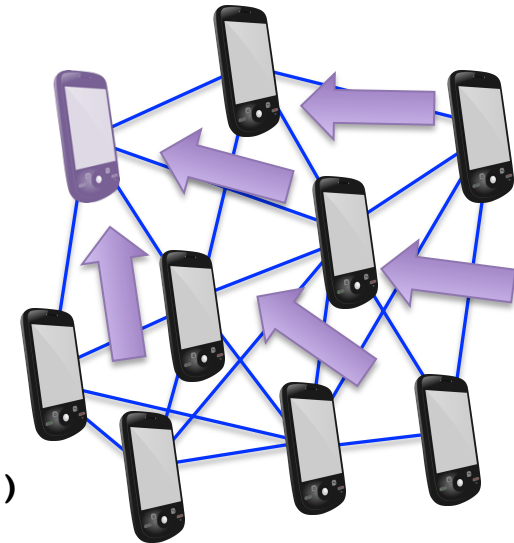
(def broadcast (source value)
  (G source value nbr-range identity))
```

# Building Block: **C**

## *Information collection*

### Field Calculus Implementation:

```
(def C (potential accumulate local null)
  (rep v local
    (accumulate local
      (accumulate-hood accumulate
        (mux (= (nbr (find-parent potential)) (uid))
          (nbr v) null))))))
(def find-parent (potential)
  (mux (< (1st (min-hood (nbr potential))) potential)
    (2nd (min-hood (nbr (tuple potential (uid))))))
  NaN))
```



### Library Examples:

```
(def summarize (sink accumulate local null)
  (broadcast sink
    (C (distance-to sink) accumulate local null)))

(def average (sink value)
  (/ (summarize sink + value 0)
    (summarize sink + 1 0)))
```



# Building Block: **T**

## *Time-summarization of information*

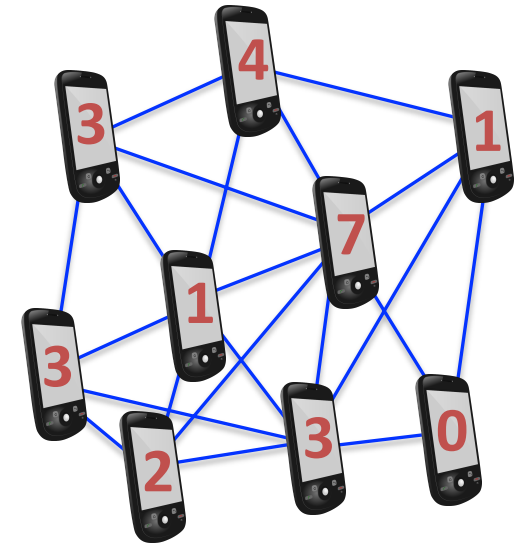
### Field Calculus Implementation:

```
(def T (initial decay)
  (rep v initial
    (min initial
      (max 0 (decay v))))))
```

### Library Examples:

```
(def timer (length)
  (T length (fun (t) (- t (dt))))))
```

```
(def limited-memory (value timeout)
  (2nd (T (tuple timeout value)
    (fun (t) (tuple (- (1st t) (dt)) (2nd t))))))
```



# Building Block: **S**

## *Choice of sparse subset*

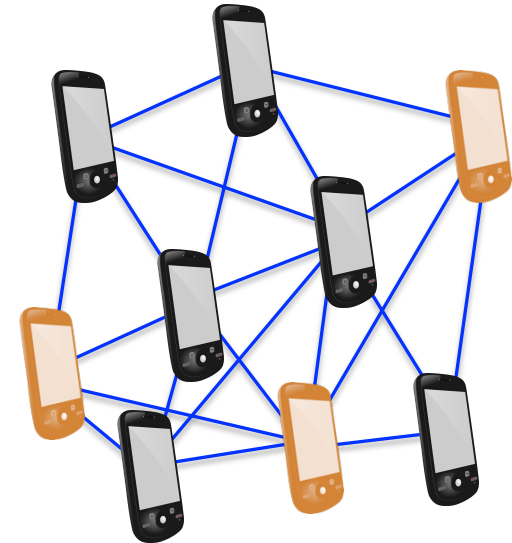
### Field Calculus Implementation:

```
(def S (grain metric)
  (break-using-uids (random-uid) grain metric))

(def random-uid ()
  (rep v (tuple (rnd 0 1) (uid))
    (tuple (1st v) (uid)))))

(def break-using-uids (uid grain metric)
  (= uid
    (rep lead uid
      (distance-competition
        (G (= uid lead) 0 metric
          (fun (v) (+ v (metric)))))
        lead uid grain metric))))

(def distance-competition (d lead uid grain metric)
  (mux (> d grain) uid
    (mux (>= d (* 0.5 grain)) infinity
      (min-hood
        (mux (>= (+ (nbr d) (metric)) (* 0.5 grain))
          infinity
          (nbr lead))))))
```



# Building Block: **if**

*Restrict scope to subspaces*

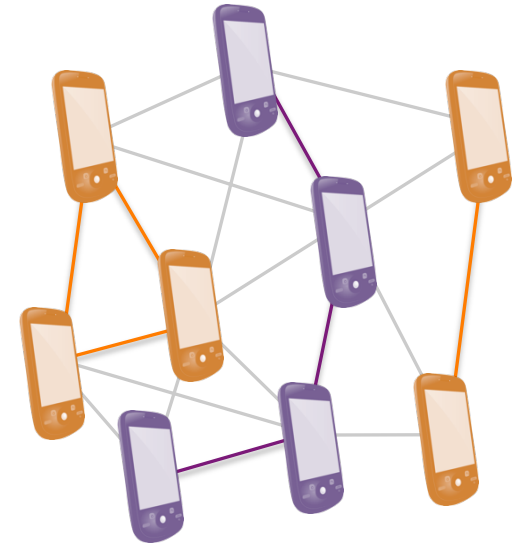
Field Calculus Implementation:

```
(if test  
  true-expression  
  false-expression)
```

Library Examples:

```
(def distance-avoiding-obstacles (source obstacles)  
  (if obstacles  
    infinity  
    (distance-to source)))
```

```
(def recent-event (event timeout)  
  (if event true (> (timer timeout) 0)))
```



# Applying building blocks:

---

## **Example API algorithms from building blocks:**

distance-to (source)	max-likelihood (source p)
broadcast (source value)	path-forecast (source obstacle)
summarize (sink accumulate local null)	average (sink value)
integral (sink value)	region-max (sink value)
timer (length)	limited-memory (value timeout)
random-voronoi (grain metric)	group-size (region)
broadcast-region (region source value)	recent-event (event timeout)
distance-avoiding-obstacles (source obstacles)	

*Since based on these 5 building blocks, all programs built this way are self-stabilizing!*

# Complex Example: Crowd Management

```
(def crowd-tracking (p)
  ;; Consider only Fruin LoS E or F within last minute
  (if (recently-true (> (density-est p) 1.08) 60)
    ;; Use S to break into "cells" and estimate danger of each
    (+ 1 (dangerous-density (S 30) p))
    0))
```

```
(def recently-true (state memory-time)
  ;; Make sure first state is false, not true...
  (rt-sub (not (T 1 1)) state memory-time))
(def rt-sub (started s m)
  (if state 1 (limited-memory s m)))
```

```
(def dangerous-density (partition p)
  ;; Only dangerous if above critical density threshold...
  (and
    (> (average partition (density-est p)) 2.17)
    ;; ... and also involving many people.
    (> (summarize partition + (/ 1 p) 0) 300)))
```

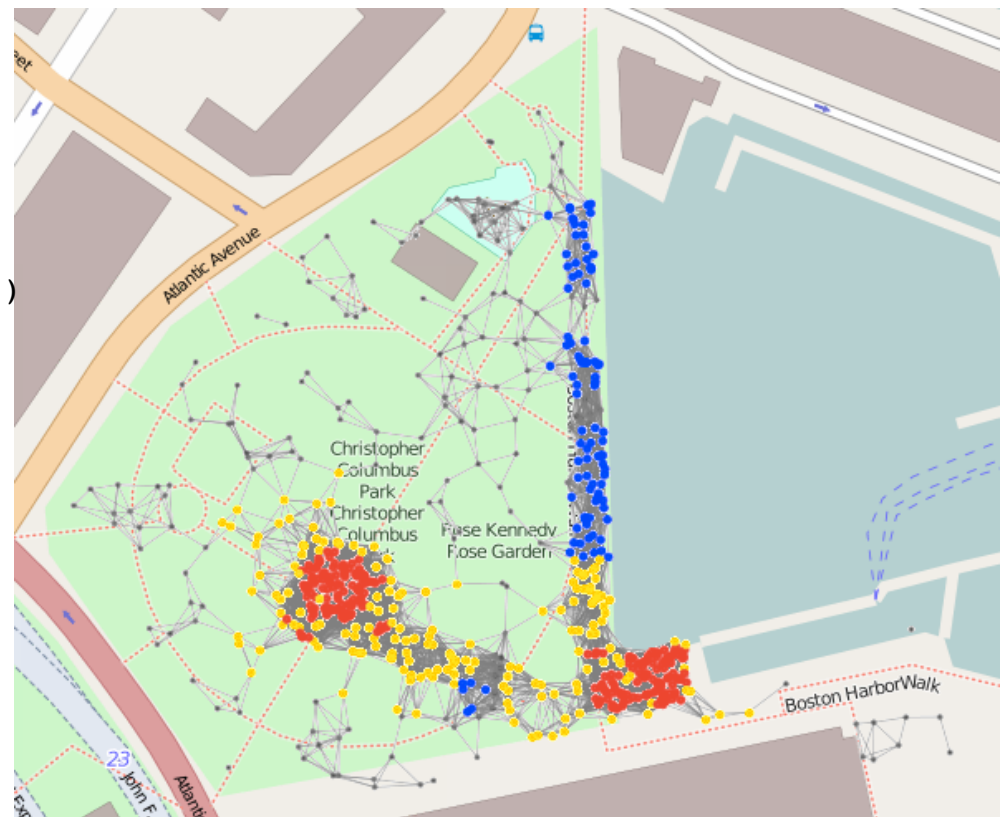
```
(def crowd-warning (p range)
  (> (distance-to (= (crowd-tracking p) 2))
    range)
```

```
(def safe-navigation (destination p)
  (distance-avoiding-obstacles
    destination (crowd-warning p)))
```

**18 lines non-whitespace code**

**10 library calls (18 ops)**

**if: 3   G: 9   C: 3   T: 2   S: 1**



# Outline

- Building Blocks
- **Space-Time Universality**
- Eventual Consistency



The diagram illustrates the relationship between different models of computation and their approximations. It is organized into two main rows: the top row for 'Specification' and the bottom row for 'Acausal' and 'Non-approximable' models.

**Specification:** The top row shows a single blue square representing a specification. Inside, a red diamond shape is centered at a point labeled  $e$ . The vertical axis is labeled 'Time' and the horizontal axis is labeled 'Space'.

**Acausal and Non-approximable:** The bottom row shows two models. The left model, labeled 'Acausal', is a blue square with a red square inside, centered at  $e$ . The right model, labeled 'Non-approximable', is a vertical stack of horizontal lines. The lines are colored red and blue, with labels  $1/5, 1/4, 1/3, 1/2, 2/3, 3/4, 4/5$  indicating the fraction of the space covered by the red lines. The vertical axis is labeled 'Time' and the horizontal axis is labeled 'Space'.

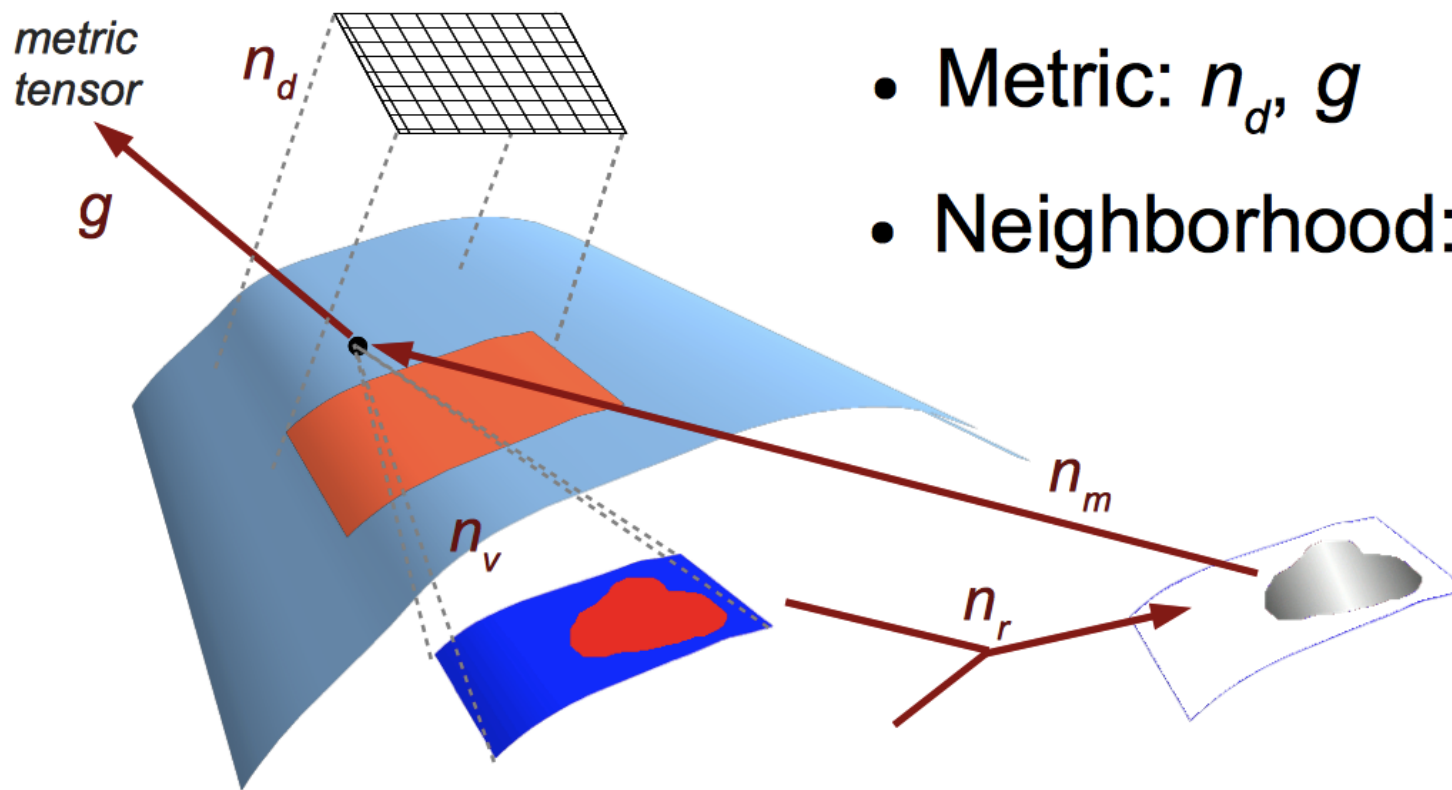
**Approximations:** To the right of the 'Non-approximable' model, there are three diagrams showing increasingly accurate approximations of the specification. Each diagram shows a grid of blue dots (representing the specification) with a subset of dots colored red (representing the approximation). The red dots are arranged in a pattern that becomes more dense and complex from left to right, eventually filling the entire grid. A purple arrow at the top points to the right, labeled 'increasingly accurate approximations'.

**Relationships:** Arrows indicate the relationships between the models. A vertical arrow points from the 'Acausal' model to the 'Specification' model. A vertical arrow points from the 'Non-approximable' model to the 'Specification' model. A horizontal arrow points from the 'Non-approximable' model to the first approximation diagram. A horizontal arrow points from the first approximation diagram to the second. A horizontal arrow points from the second approximation diagram to the third. A horizontal arrow points from the third approximation diagram to the 'Specification' model.

[Beal, '10]

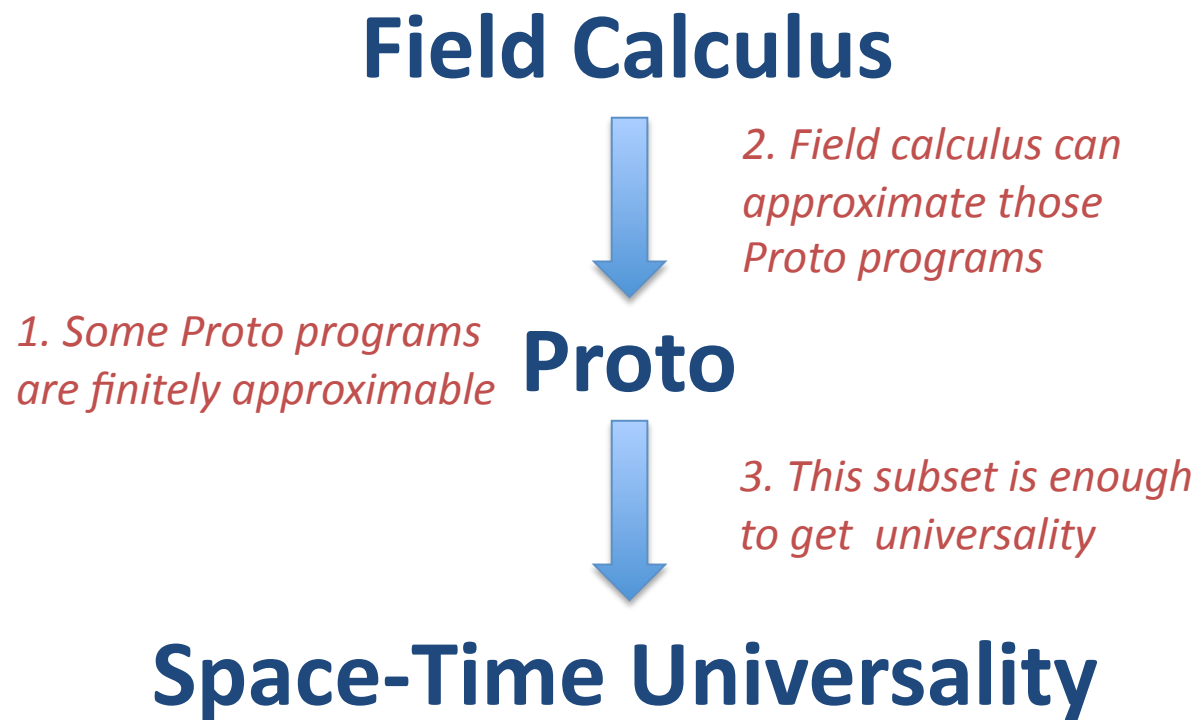
# Proposed Universal Operators

- Pointwise Turing-universal:  $P$ 
  - Metric:  $n_d, g$
  - Neighborhood:  $n_v, n_r, n_m$

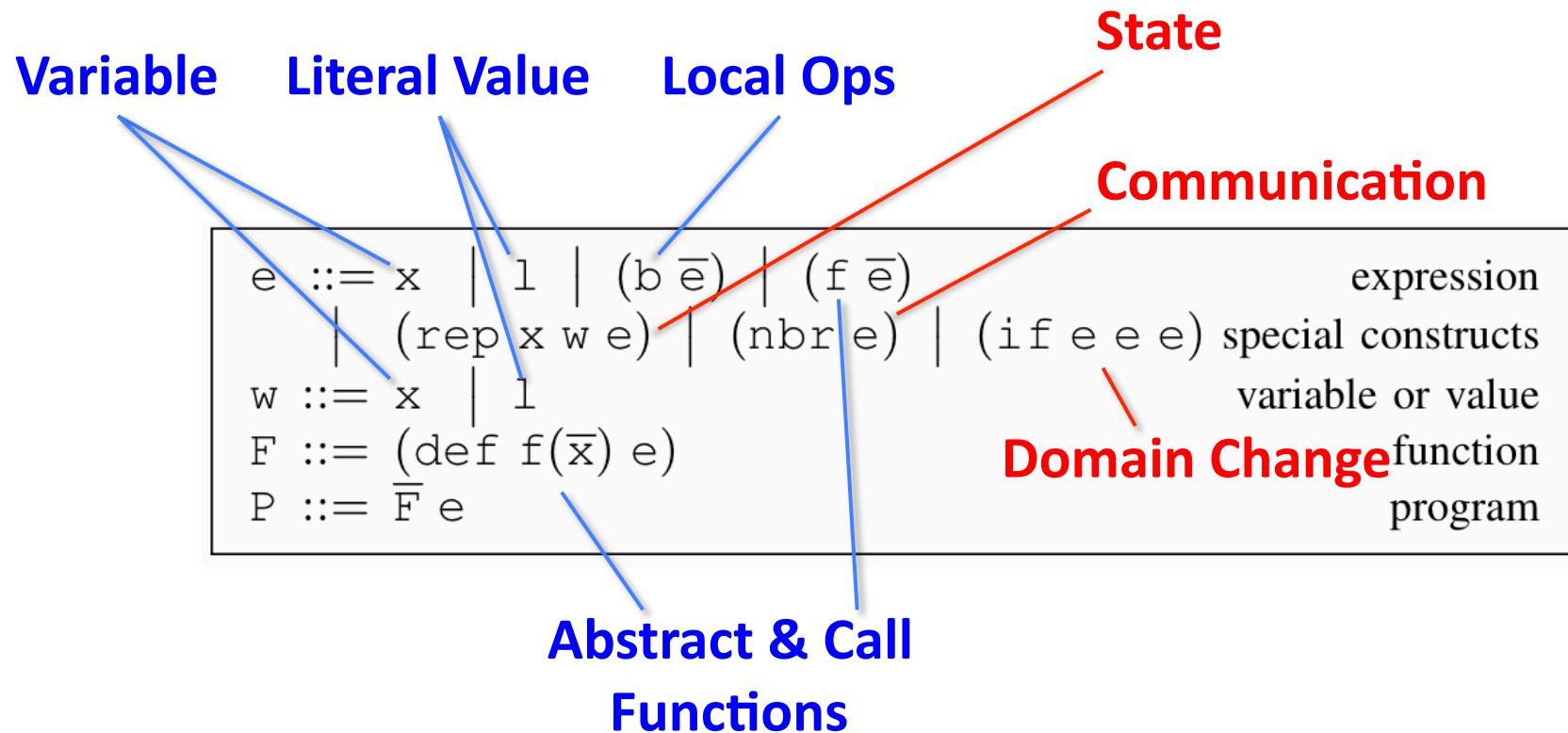


# Proof sketch

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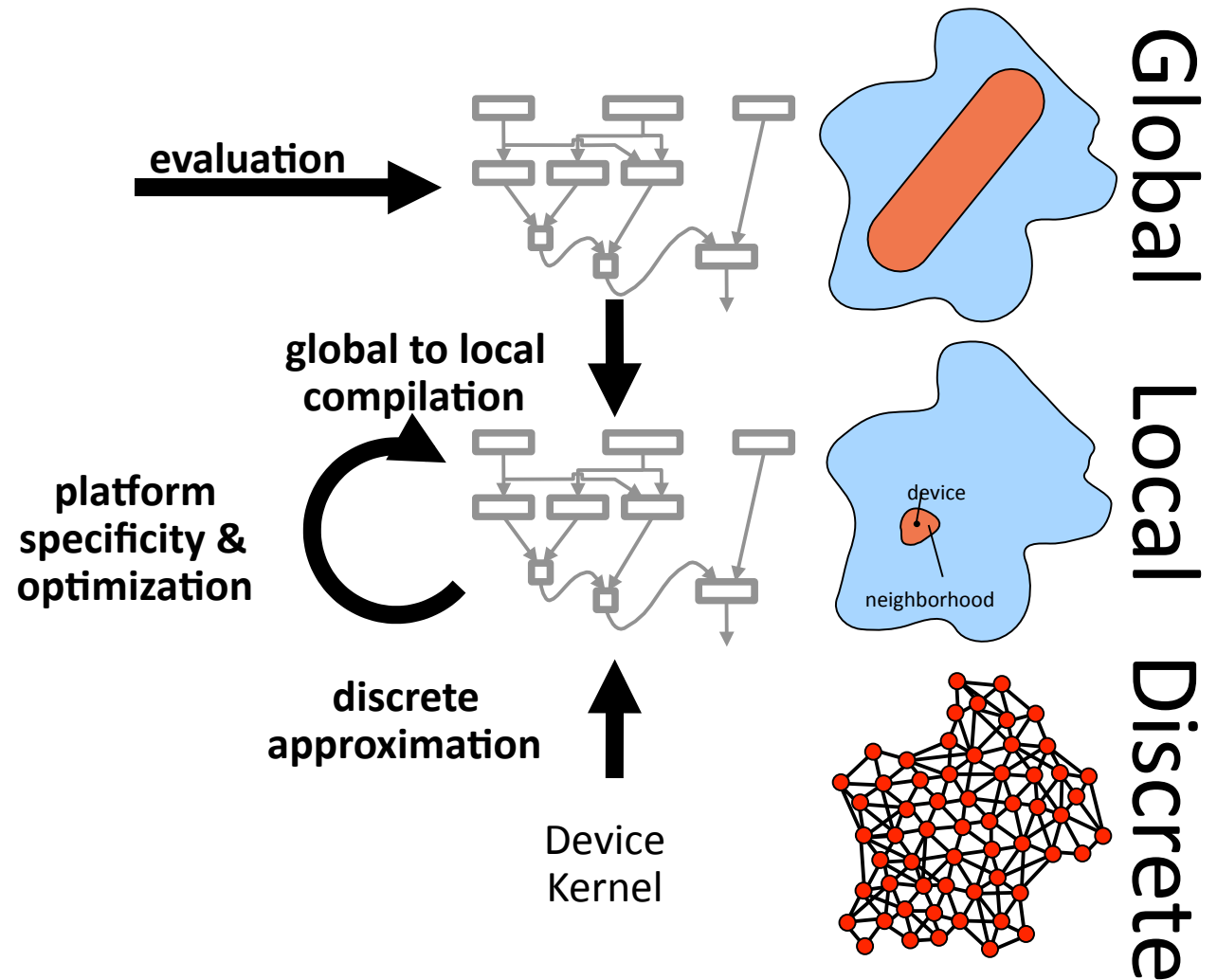


# Field Calculus



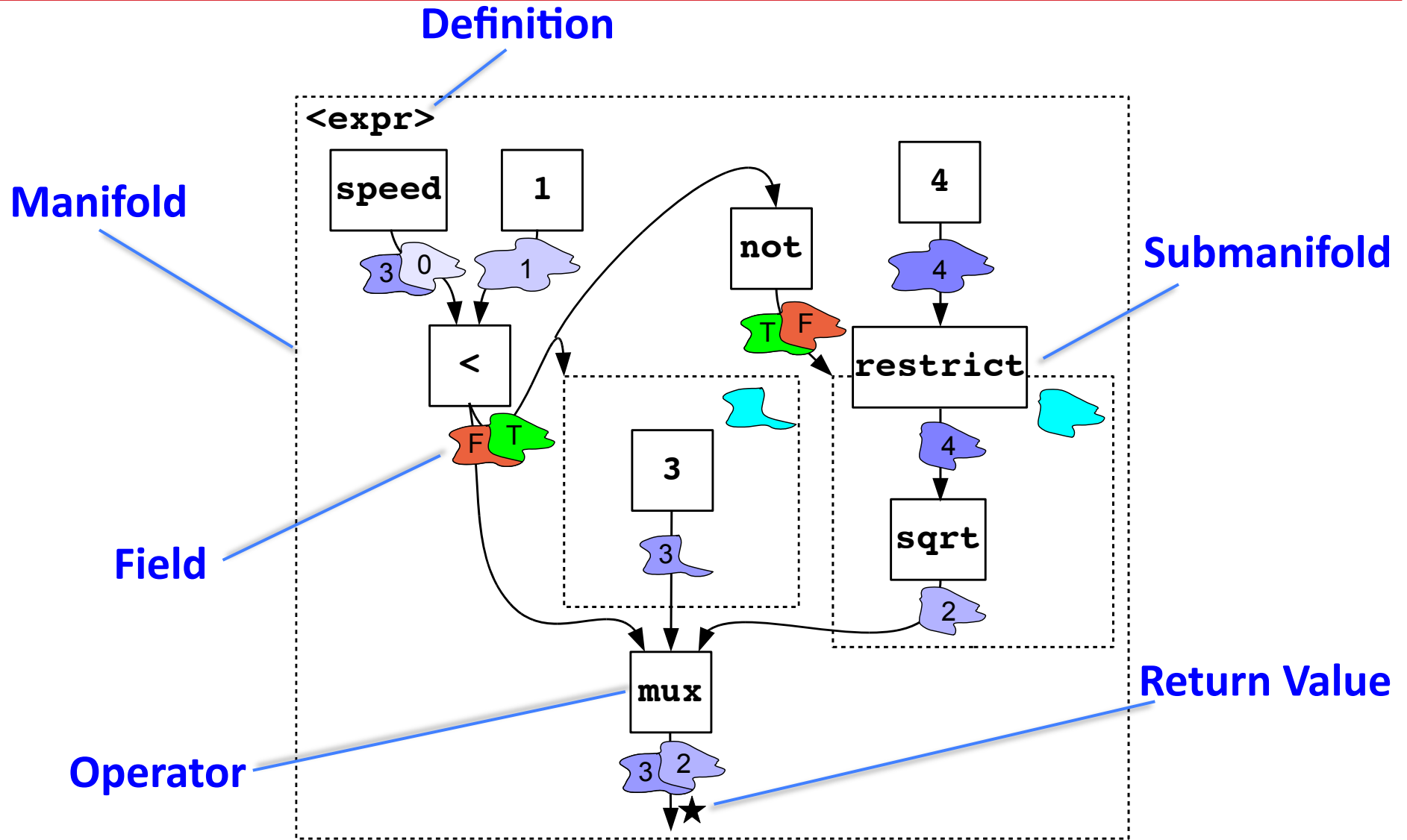
# Proto

```
(def gradient (src) ...)
(def distance (src dst) ...)
(def dilate (src n)
  (<= (gradient src) n))
(def channel (src dst width)
  (let* ((d (distance src dst))
        (trail (<= (+ (gradient src)
                       (gradient dst))
                    d)))
    (dilate trail width)))
```



[Beal & Bachrach, '06]

# Proto as Dataflow Graph

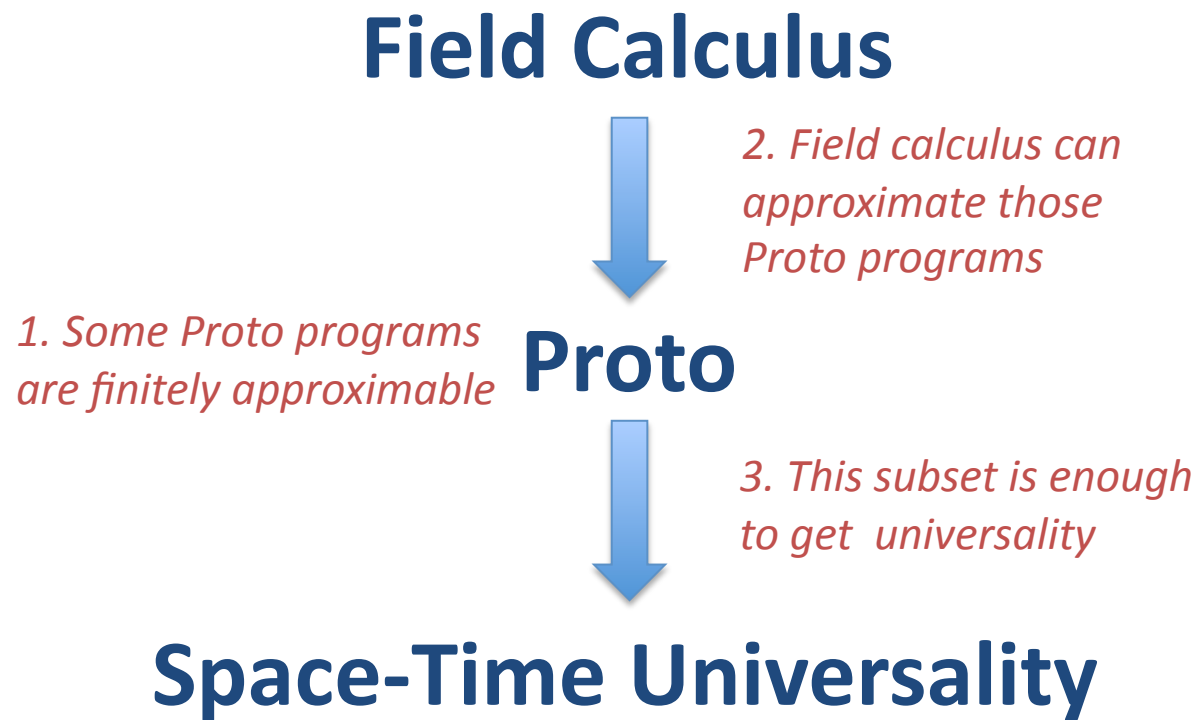


*Well-defined program = no inconsistencies in domains, graph structure*



# Proof sketch

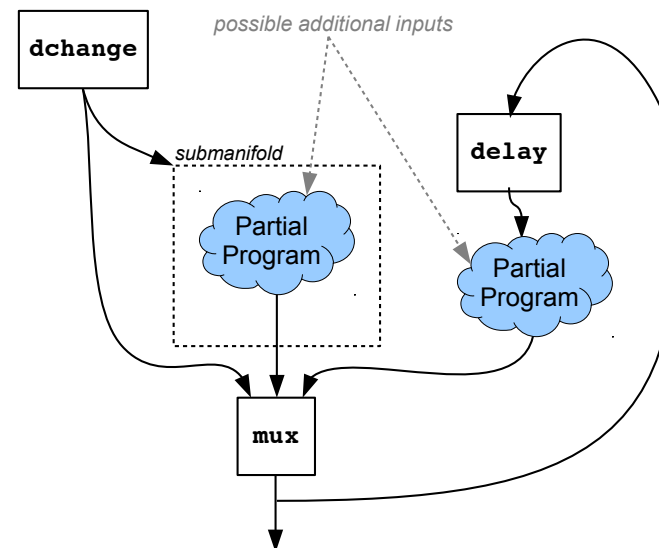
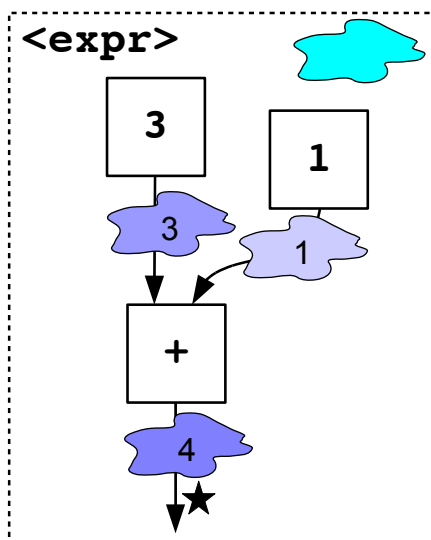
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# Theorem 1: Proto approximability

Any well-defined Proto program  $P = (M, F, O, R, D)$  composed only of finitely approximable operator instances is finitely approximable.

*If inputs converge,  
then output converges*



*Intuition: feed-forward composition + special forms*

*Note: some surprising things (e.g., '=') aren't approximable!*

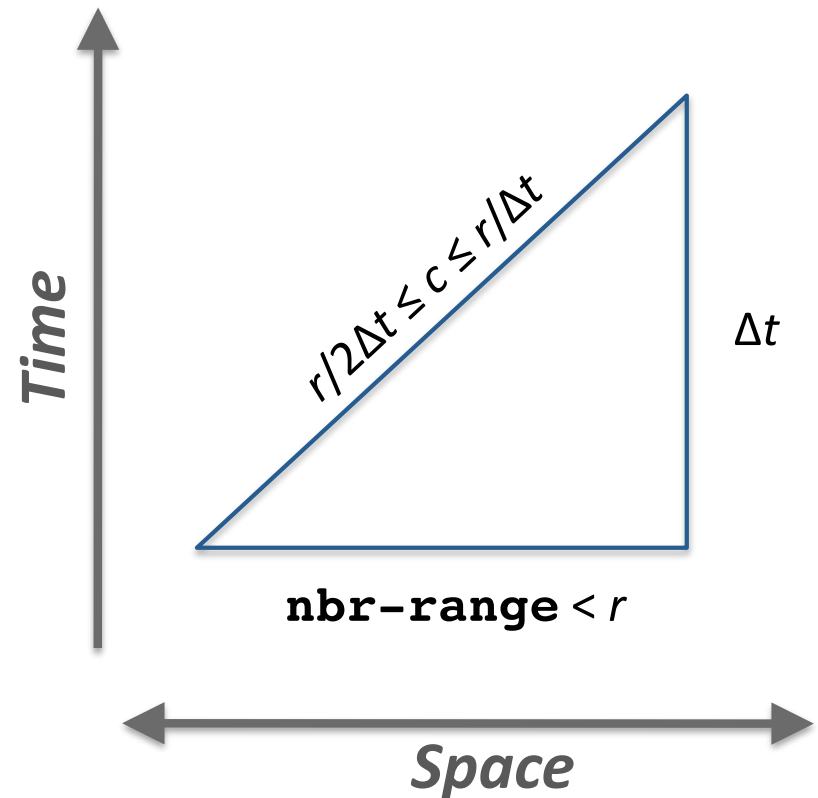
# Neighborhood Independence

- For consistent communication speed, neighborhood must shrink with time-step.

*A problem program:*

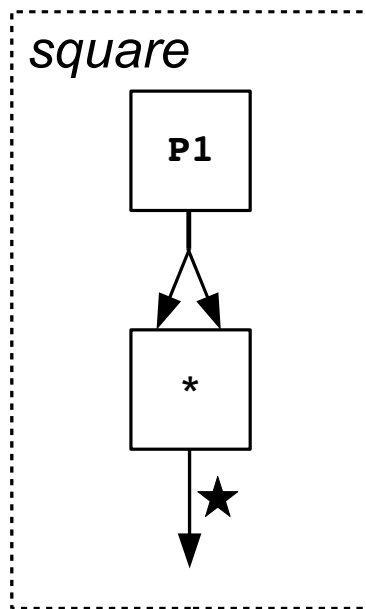
```
(def use-speed-and-radius (bool)
  (* (any-hood (nbr bool))
     (distance-to bool)))
```

- Neighborhood-independent programs aren't affected by this problem



## Theorem 2: Field Calculus $\rightarrow$ Proto

Any well-defined neighborhood-independent Proto program  $P = (M, F, O, R, D)$  composed only of finitely approximable operator instances can be approximated using field calculus.



```
(def function_1 (p_1)
  (function_1_1 p_1))

(def function_1_1 (p_1)
  (function_1_2 p_1 (* p_1 p_1)))

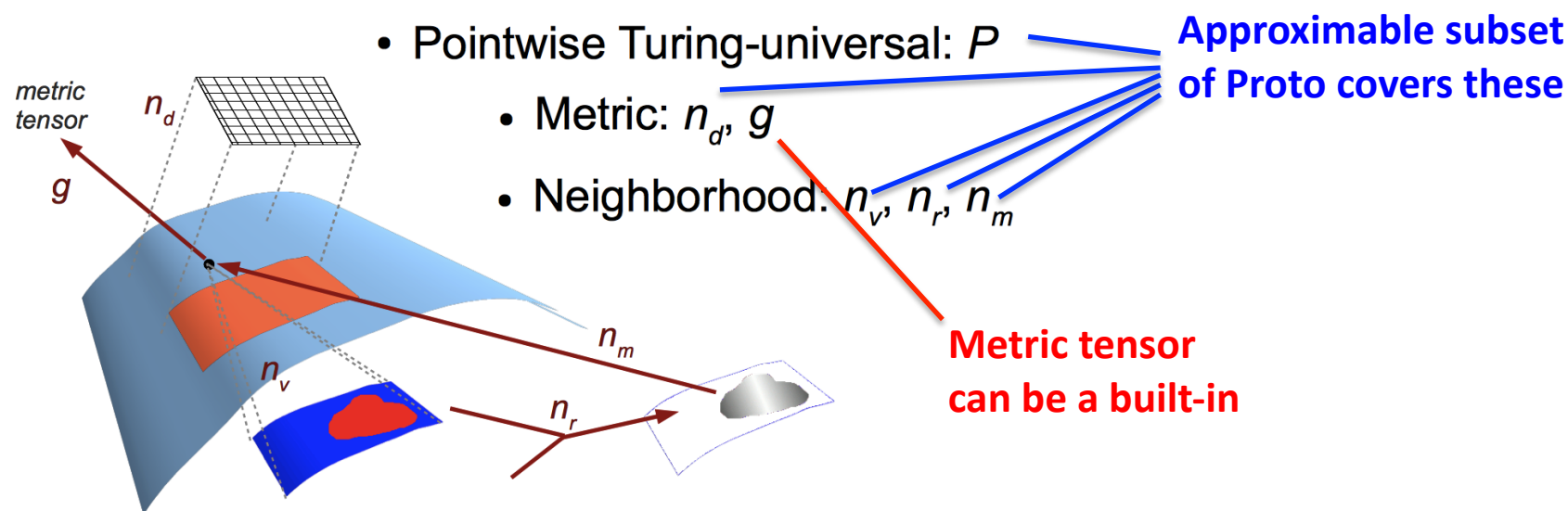
(def function_1_2 (p_1 v_1) v_1)
```

*Intuition: construct equivalent graph in field calculus*

# Theorem 3: Field Calculus Universality

Field Calculus is Space-Time Universal

Corollary: Any well-defined finitely approximable Proto program can be approximated by field calculus.



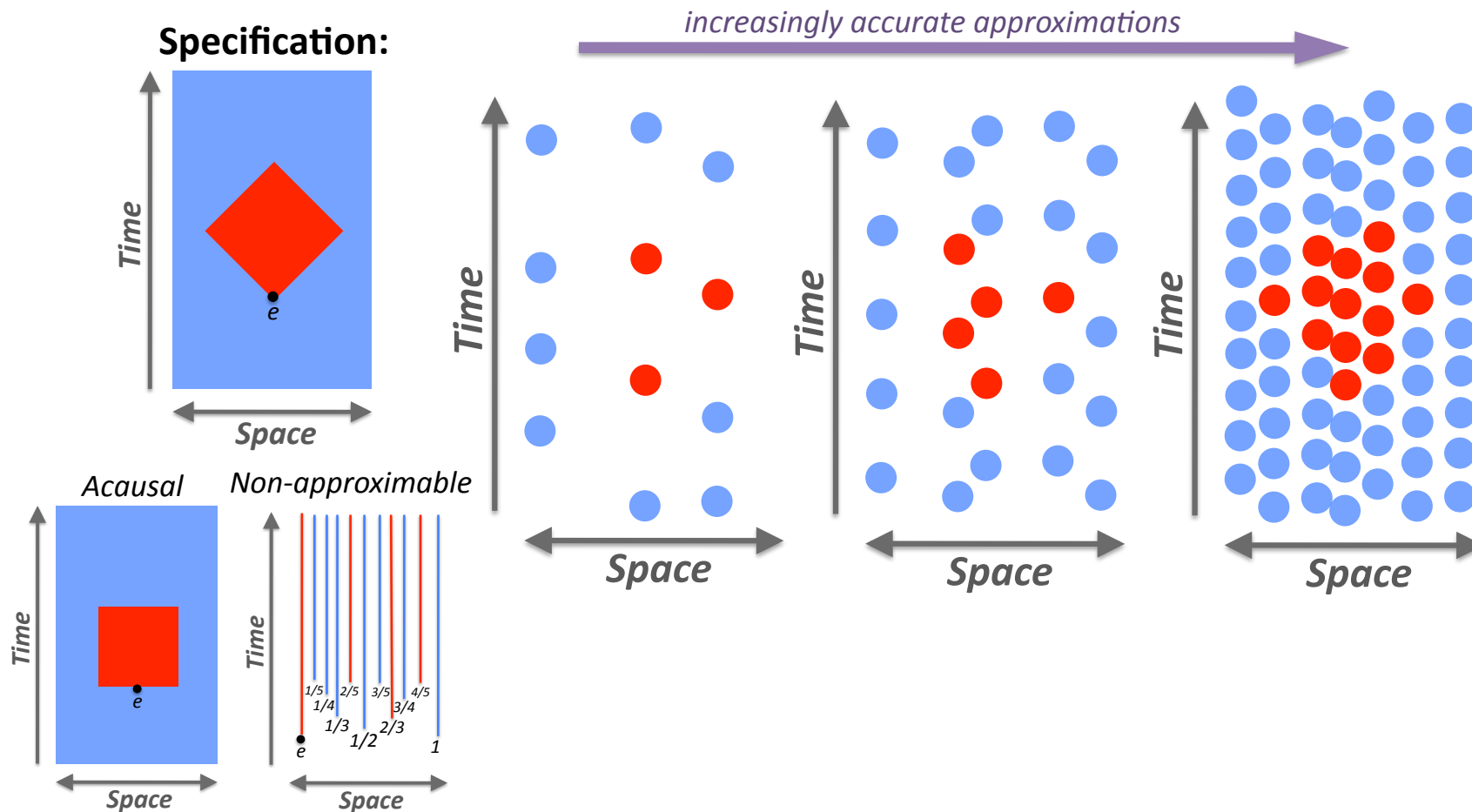
*Intuition: Proto is nearly space-time universal.*

# Outline

- Building Blocks
- Space-Time Universality
- **Eventual Consistency**



# Causality & Finite Approximability



# Eventual Consistency

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- **Consistent Program:** Let  $P$  be a space-time program,  $e$  be an evaluation environment, and  $e_i$  a countable sequence of  $\varepsilon$ -approximations that approximate field  $e$ . Program  $P$  is consistent if  $P(e_i)$  approximates  $P(e)$  for every  $e$  and  $e_i$ .
- **Eventually Consistent Program:** Consider a causal program  $P$  evaluated on environment  $e$  with domain  $M$ . Program  $P$  is eventually consistent if, for any environment  $e$  in which there is a spatial section  $S_M$  such that the values of  $e$  do not change at any device in the time-like future  $T^+(S_M)$ , there is always some spatial section  $S_M'$  such that  $P$  is consistent on the time-like future  $T^+(S_M')$

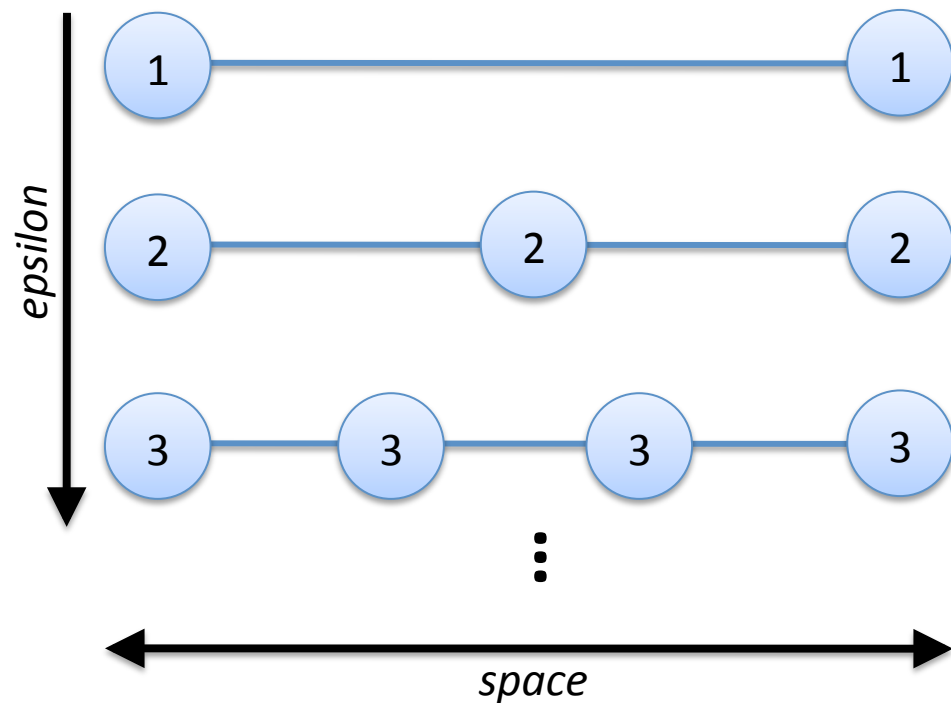
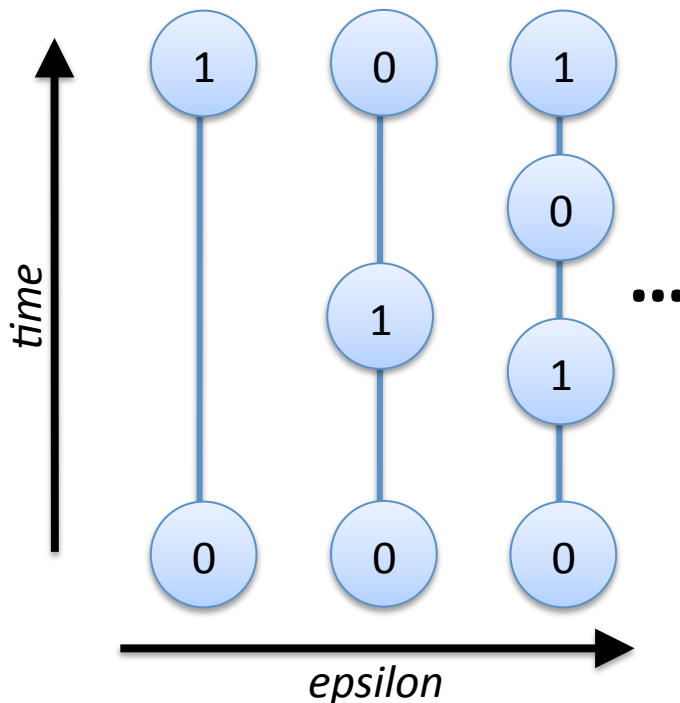
*Intuition: resilience against scale and discretization*

# What are the threats to consistency?

- Unbounded recursion
- Direct use of **rep**, **nbr** constructs

**(rep x 0 (- 1 x))**

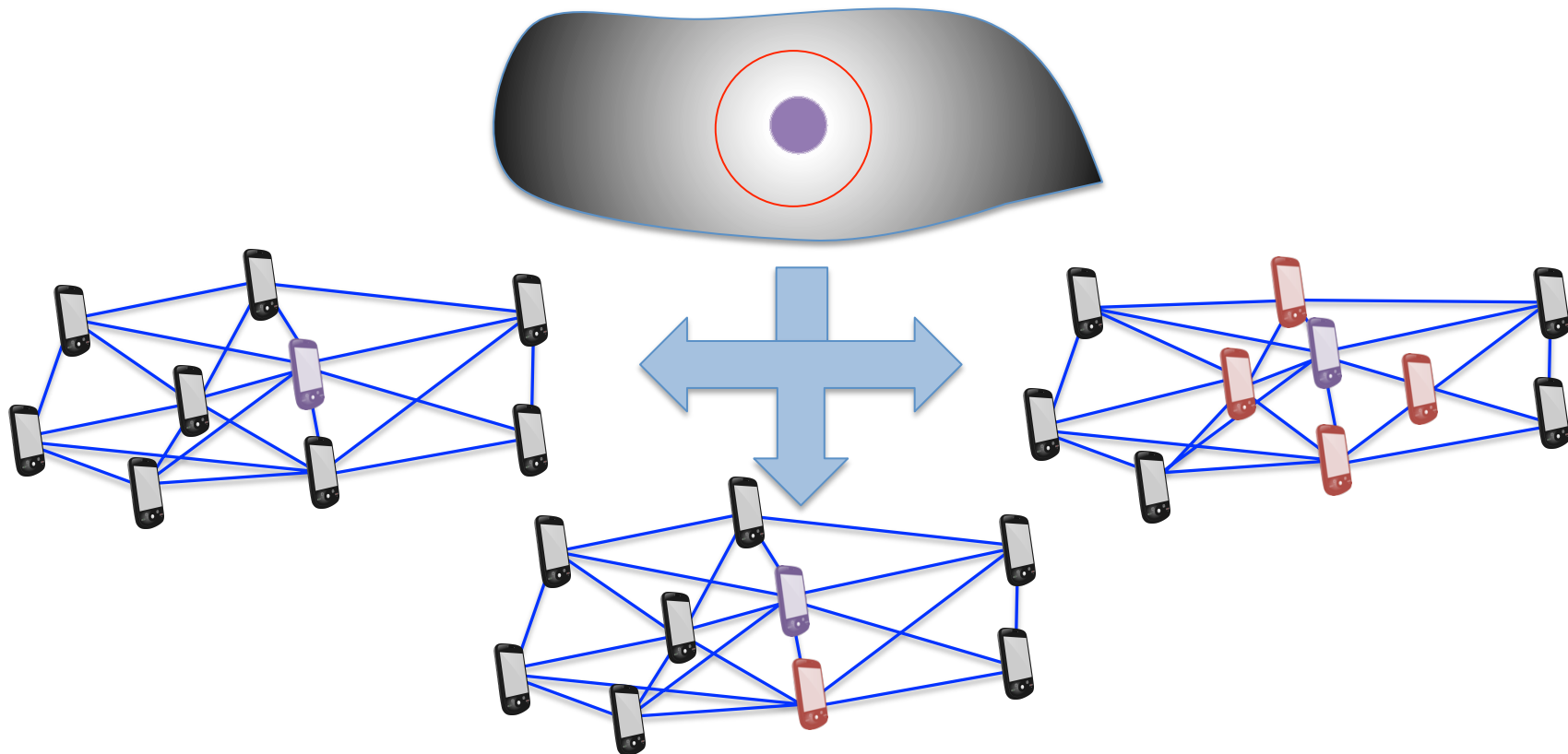
**(/ 1 (min-hood (nbr-range)))**



# What are the threats to consistency?

- Fragile values (measure zero sets)

```
(def ring (src)
  (= (distance-to src) 15.0))
```



# GPI-calculus

Special "Boundary" value

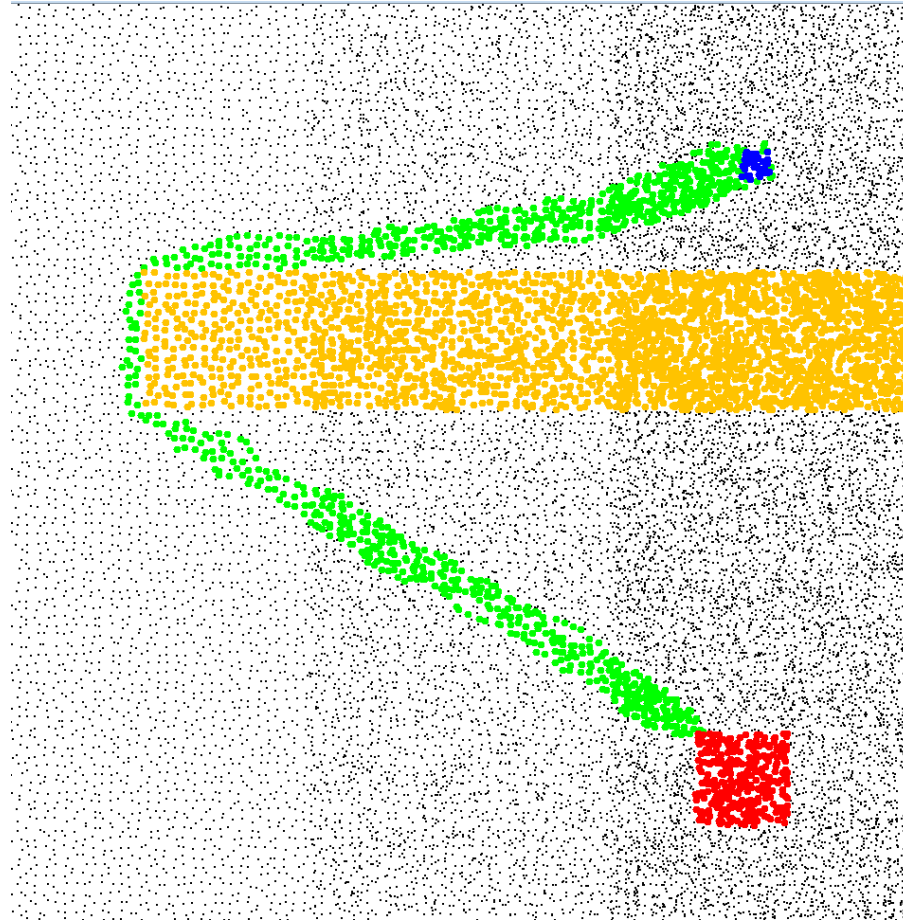
Only integers and reals

$l ::= \mathbb{B} \mid \mathbb{Z} \mid \mathbb{R}$	<b>Restricted built-in ops</b>	$;;$ Literals
$b ::= m \mid \text{mux} \mid <$		$;;$ local operators
$e ::= x \mid l \mid (b \ \bar{e}) \mid (f \ \bar{e}) \mid (\text{sense } \mathbb{Z}^+)$		$;;$ expression
$\mid (\text{if } e \ e \ e) \mid (\text{GPI } e \ e \ e \ e)$		$;;$ special constructs
$F ::= (\text{def } f(\bar{x}) \ e)$	<b>GPI replaces nbr, rep</b>	$;;$ function
$P ::= \bar{F} \ e$	<b>Semantics prohibits recursion</b>	$;;$ program

- Restriction of field calculus to consistent subset
  - Real # comparison produces "Boundary" for equality
  - GPI = Gradient-Path-Integral
    - G, except accumulation always integral, Boundary discarded

# Example: Heterogeneous Density

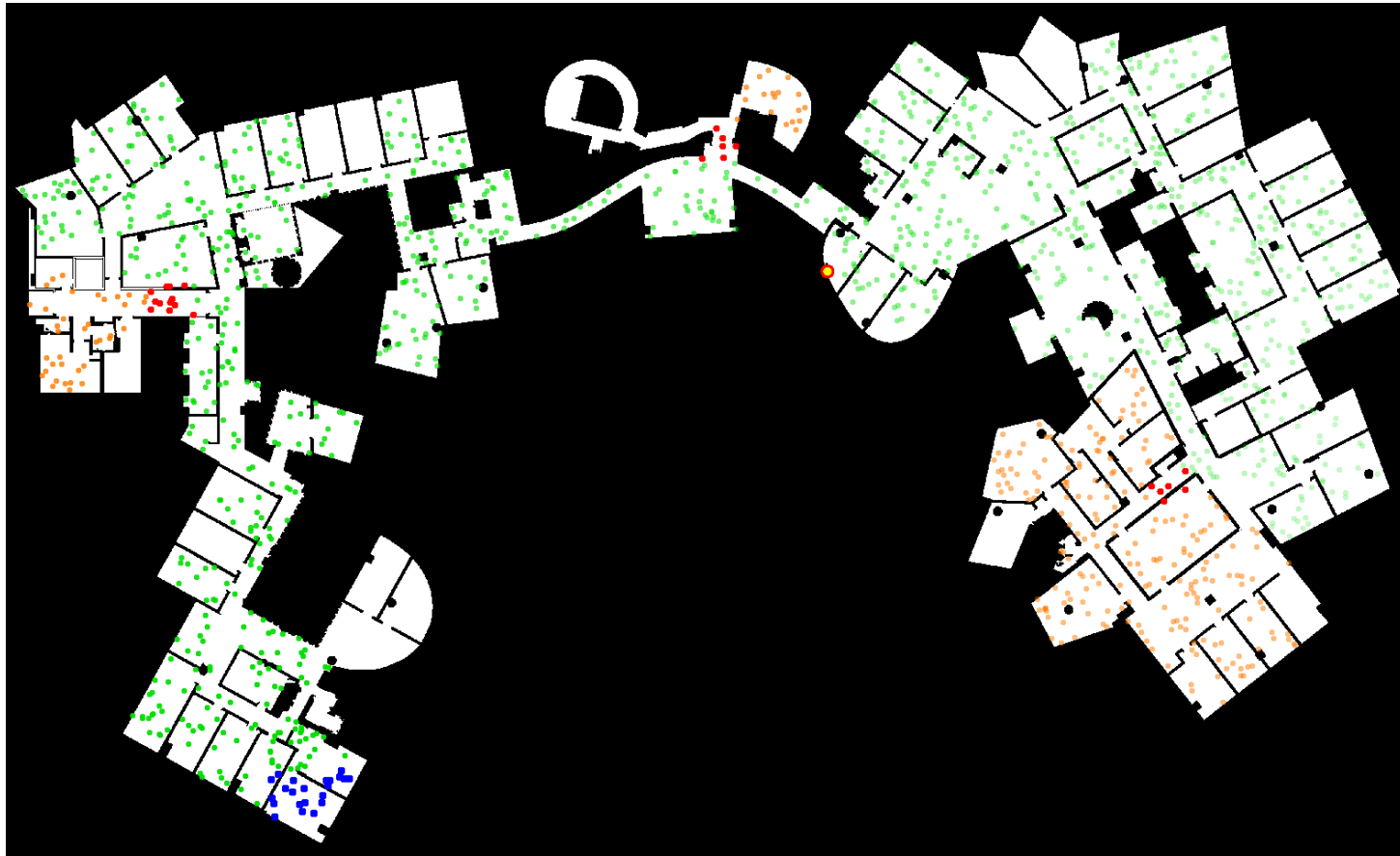
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GPI → path avoiding obstacles



# Example: Building Evacuation



GPI → obstacle forecast: hazards (red) force orange areas to use alternate routes to blue safe zone

# Summary

- Building-block algebras can be used to create aggregate APIs for implicitly adaptive programs
- 5-operator algebra gives implicit self-stabilization
- Field calculus is space-time universal
- GPI-calculus also resilient to device distribution

# Summary and Open Problems

*Jacob Beal, Mirko Viroli*

Tutorial at 8<sup>th</sup> IEEE SASO  
Imperial College London  
September 2014

**Raytheon**  
BBN Technologies

# Summary

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- Major technological trends are all driving towards a world filled with distributed systems
- Aggregate programming aims at rapid and reliable engineering of complex distributed systems
- Field calculus provides a universal theoretical foundation for aggregate programming
- Resilient systems design can be simplified by an emerging self-organization toolbox
- Functional composition allows modulation, predictable convergence

## Lots of open problems...

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- Many field calculus results may be more generally applicable to all distributed systems
- Extent of basis set needed for various domains
- What implicit properties are needed/possible for building block algebras and libraries?
- Extension to mobile devices, ongoing changes
- Prediction of approximation quality – “Nyquist”
- Higher order functions, first class functions
- Open environments and security

*But we've already enough for many applications...*

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