

# Faults

## Communication and Concurrency Lecture 14

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2. **Strategies for handling faults: fault detection and tolerance**
3. **Fault detection:** aim is to detect a fault before it causes serious problems
4. **Fault tolerance:** **proper system operation continues in presence of faults**



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- ▶ **Let TMR be triple modular redundancy.**



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- ▶ Agent  $V$  receives outputs at  $\text{mo}$  and passes the majority output value to  $\overline{\text{out}}$
- ▶ Add acknowledgement between  $V$  and  $S$

## Simple TMR II

$$S \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{in}(x).(\overline{\text{mi}}_1(x).(\overline{\text{mi}}_2(x).\overline{\text{mi}}_3(x).S' + \overline{\text{mi}}_3(x).\overline{\text{mi}}_2.S') \\ + (\overline{\text{mi}}_2(x) \dots) \\ + (\overline{\text{mi}}_3(x) \dots) \dots \dots \dots)$$

$$S' \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{ok}.S$$

$$M_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{mi}_i(x).(\overline{\text{mo}}(x).M_i + \sum\{\overline{\text{mo}}(v).M_i : v \in D\})$$

$$V \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{mo}(x_1).\text{mo}(x_2).\text{mo}(x_3).$$

$$\text{if } x_1 = x_2 \text{ then } \overline{\text{out}}(x_1).V' \text{ else } \overline{\text{out}}(x_3).V'$$

$$V' \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{\text{ok}}.V$$

$$\text{TMR}_1 \equiv (S|M_1|M_2|M_3|V) \setminus \{\text{mi}_i, \text{mo}, \text{ok}\}$$



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- ▶ Need to capture that  $\text{TMR}_1$  behaves like Cop if at most one module produces a fault.

Note  $\text{TMR}_1 \not\approx \text{Cop}$  Why?



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assume just one faulty module

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**assume just one faulty module**

$$TMR'_1 \equiv (S|M_1|MP_2|MP_3|V)\setminus\{mi_i, mo, ok\}$$

- ▶ **Now  $TMR'_1 \approx Cop$**
- ▶ **Exercise:** produce the weak bisimulation



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- ▶ the interface includes  $fault_i$  and  $detect_i$  ports (as well as  $\overline{in}$  and  $\overline{out}$ )

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- ▶  $\text{fault}_i$  models module faults
- ▶ to detect faults we add to each basic module a disagreement detector that compares the value computed by the module with the majority value reported by voter.
- ▶ **Components**
  - $S$  splitter
  - $M_i$  and  $D_i$  modules and detectors
  - $V$  voter

## TMR with error detection II

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{in}(x).(\overline{\text{mi}}_1(x).(\overline{\text{mi}}_2(x).\overline{\text{mi}}_3(x).\text{ok}.S + \overline{\text{mi}}_3(x).\overline{\text{mi}}_2.\text{ok}.S) \\
 &\quad + (\overline{\text{mi}}_2(x)\dots) + (\overline{\text{mi}}_3(x)\dots)\dots\dots) \\
 M'_i &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{mi}_i(x).(\overline{\text{mo}}_i(x).M'_i + \overline{\text{fault}}.\sum\{\overline{\text{mo}}_i(v).M'_i : v \in D\}) \\
 D_i &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{mo}_i(x).\overline{\text{do}}(x).D'_i(x) \\
 D'_i(x) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{vo}(y).(\text{if } x \neq y \text{ then } \overline{\text{detect}}_i.D_i \text{ else } D_i) \\
 V' &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{do}(x_1).\text{do}(x_2).\text{do}(x_3).\text{if } x_1 = x_2 \text{ then } V''(x_1) \text{ else } V''(x_3) \\
 V''(x) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{\text{vo}}(x).\overline{\text{vo}}(x).\overline{\text{vo}}(x).\overline{\text{out}}(x).\overline{\text{ok}}.V' \\
 \text{TMR}_2 &\equiv (S|M'_1|D_1|M'_2|D_2|M'_3|D_3|V') \setminus \{\text{mi}_i, \text{do}_i, \text{vo}_i, \text{mo}_i, \text{ok}\}
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- ▶ Problem  $TMR_2$  has observable actions  $\overline{fault}$  and  $\overline{detect}$ ; (besides  $in$  and  $\overline{out}$ )
- ▶ How can we “abstract” from them?

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- ▶ Let  $A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{a}.A$

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- ▶ Now we can ask:  $W \approx W''$  ?



## Abstracting actions II

- ▶ Abstract from actions

$$\text{Ab} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{fault}.\text{Ab} + \sum\{\text{detect}_i.\text{Ab} : 1 \leq i \leq 3\}$$

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- ▶ Exercise Prove that  $\text{TMR}_1 \approx \text{TMR}'_2$



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- ▶ Finish course: algorithms for model checking and equivalence checking on finite transition systems

