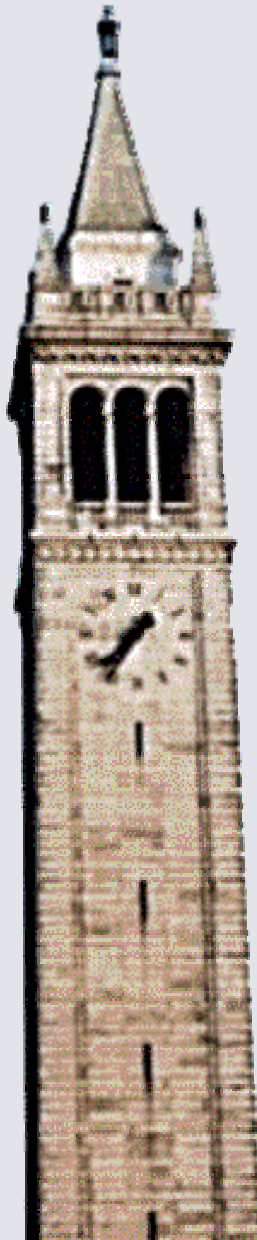


# Causality Interfaces and Compositional Causality Analysis

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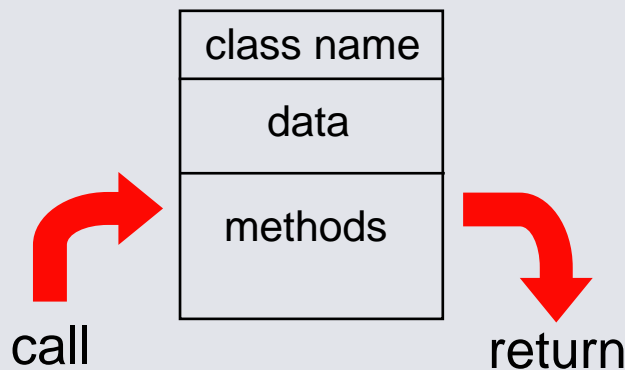
Chess Review  
November 21, 2005  
Berkeley, CA



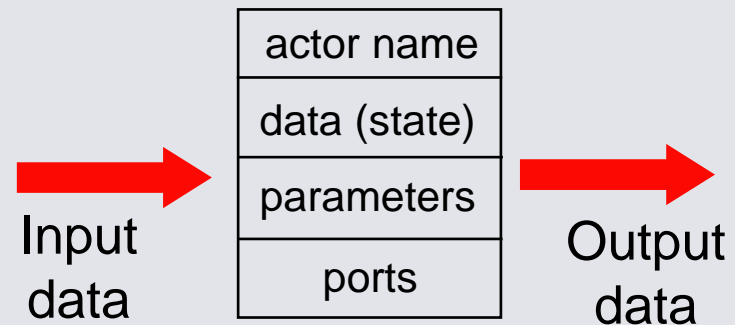
# Actor-Oriented Design



- Actors are in charge of their own actions.
- Actors interact with each other by exchanging data through ports.
- The patterns of interactions between actors are called *model of computation*.



Object-Oriented



Actor-Oriented



# Causality Interfaces



- A special family of behavioral interfaces that capture the causality properties of actors and their connections.
- Useful for determining constructive semantics of compositions under certain models of computation.
  - Synchronous Languages
  - Discrete-Event Models
  - Synchronous Dataflow



# Causality Interfaces as Functions



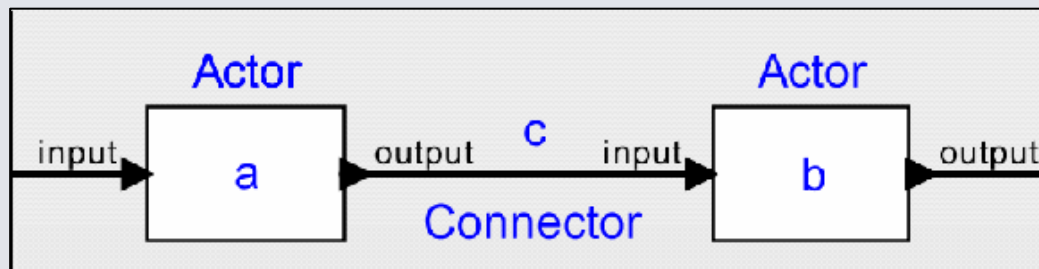
- A function that maps a pair of ports to an element in the dependency set  $D$ .

- For an actor:

$$\delta : P_i \times P_o \rightarrow D$$

- For a connector:

$$\delta : P_o \times P_i \rightarrow D$$



# Dependency Set



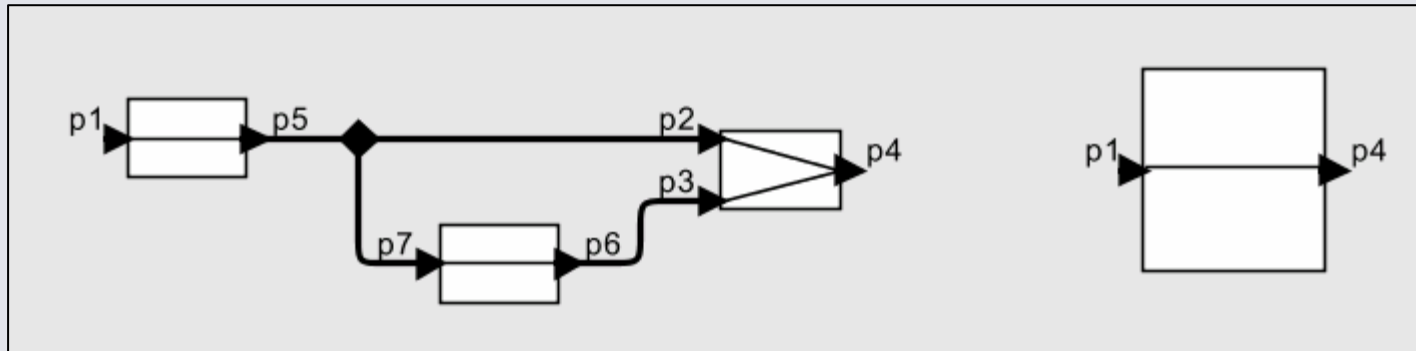
- Dependency set  $D$  is an ordered set with two binary operators  $\oplus$  and  $\otimes$ .
- Synchronous Languages
  - $D = \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$ ,  $\text{false} < \text{true}$ .
  - $\oplus$  is *logical and*,  $\otimes$  is *logical or*.
- Discrete-Event Models
  - $D = \mathbb{R}_+ \cup \{\infty\}$ , " $<$ " as numerical ordering.
  - $\oplus$  is the *minimum* function,  $\otimes$  is addition.



# Compositional Analysis



- Use  $\otimes$  operator for serial compositions and  $\oplus$  operator for parallel compositions.



$$\begin{aligned} \delta(p_1, p_4) &= \delta(p_1, p_5) \otimes (\delta(p_5, p_2) \otimes \delta(p_2, p_4) \\ &\quad \oplus \delta(p_5, p_7) \otimes \delta(p_7, p_6) \otimes \delta(p_6, p_3) \otimes \delta(p_3, p_4)) \end{aligned}$$



# Determining Constructive Semantics



- A constructive behavior exists if there exists no port that has an immediate dependency on itself.
- Synchronous Languages
  - $\forall p \in P, \delta(p, p) > false$
- Discrete-Event Models
  - $\forall p \in P, \delta(p, p) > 0$



# Conclusions



- An interface theory for causality interfaces of actors and their composition.
- An algebraic procedure to determine whether a composition has a constructive semantics.
- Applied to synchronous languages and discrete-event models.
- On-going work: synchronous dataflow, continuous time, rendezvous.
- Joint work with Prof. Edward A. Lee and Haiyang Zheng

