

# A Calculus of Macro-Events: *Progress Report*

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# Outline

- EC
- Case study
- Explicit time & Event duration
- Macro-Events
- Implementation
- Future work

# Event Calculus [Kowalski & Sergot, 86]

- Simple model of time and change
  - Event occurrences start/end properties
  - Does  $p$  hold at time  $t$ ?
  - Constraints
- Given as a logic program
- Extensively studied

# Limitations

## No independent semantics

- Difficult to study
- Non portable
- *Ad hoc* extensions

# On-Going Project

- Abstract specification of EC
  - Connectives and quantifiers
  - Preconditions
  - Relative time
- Implementation correctness
- Complexity study
- Extensions

# This work

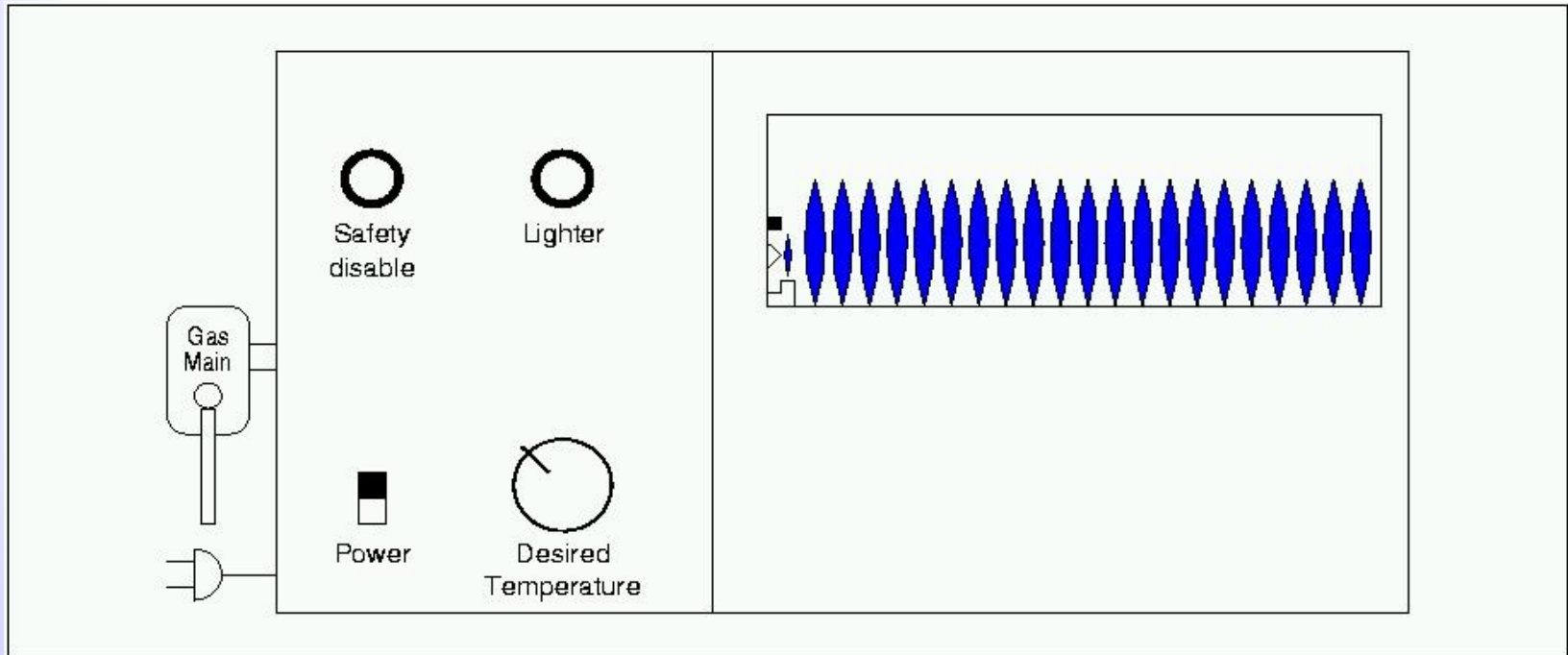
- Properties due to event cooperation
  - Serial
  - Parallel
  - Alternative
  - Iterated
- Explicit time, event duration

# Case Study

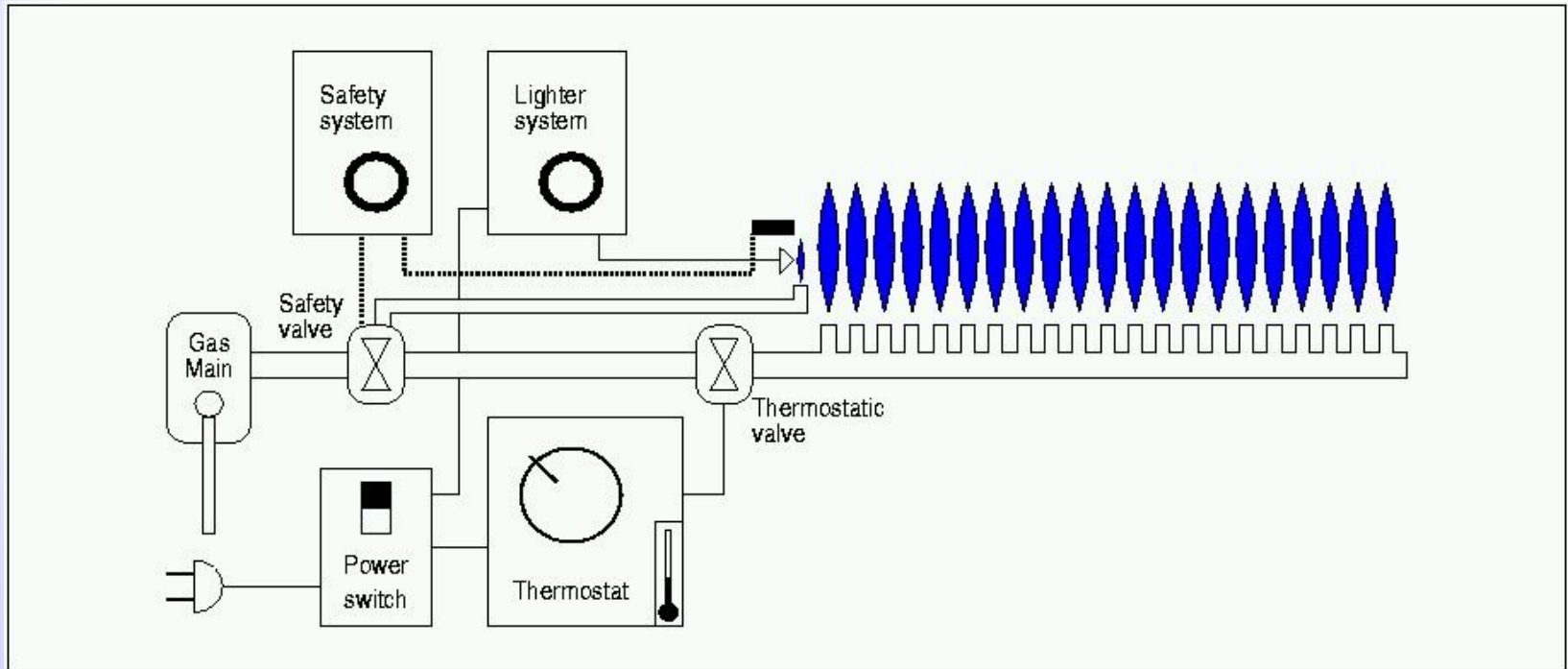
## A simple gas heater

- Concrete
- Modeling benchmark
- Extensible
  - Dagstuhl steam-boiler problem

# Gas Heater: a User's Perspective

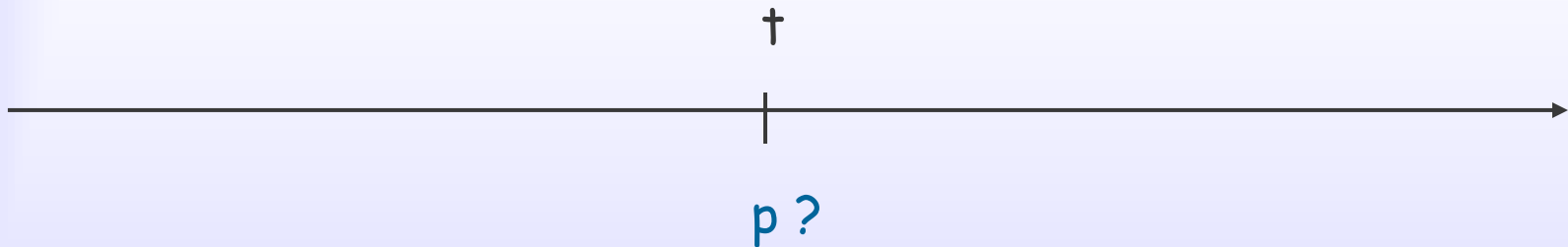


# Gas Heater: Engineer's View

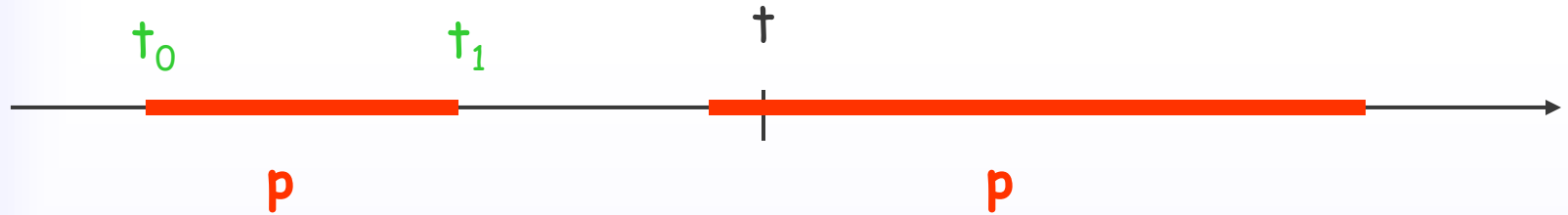


# EC with Explicit Time

- Does  $p$  hold at time  $t$ ?



# Where does $p$ hold?



- **MVI**

- $e_i$  happens at  $t_i$
- $e_0$  initiates  $p$ ,  $e_1$  terminates  $p$
- Preconditions hold
- No interrupting events

# ECT-structures

$(E, P, [-|-), (-|-], T)$

- $E$ : events
- $P$ : properties
- $[-|-)$ : initiation map
- $(-|-]$ : termination map
- $T$ : temporal domain

# Time Structure

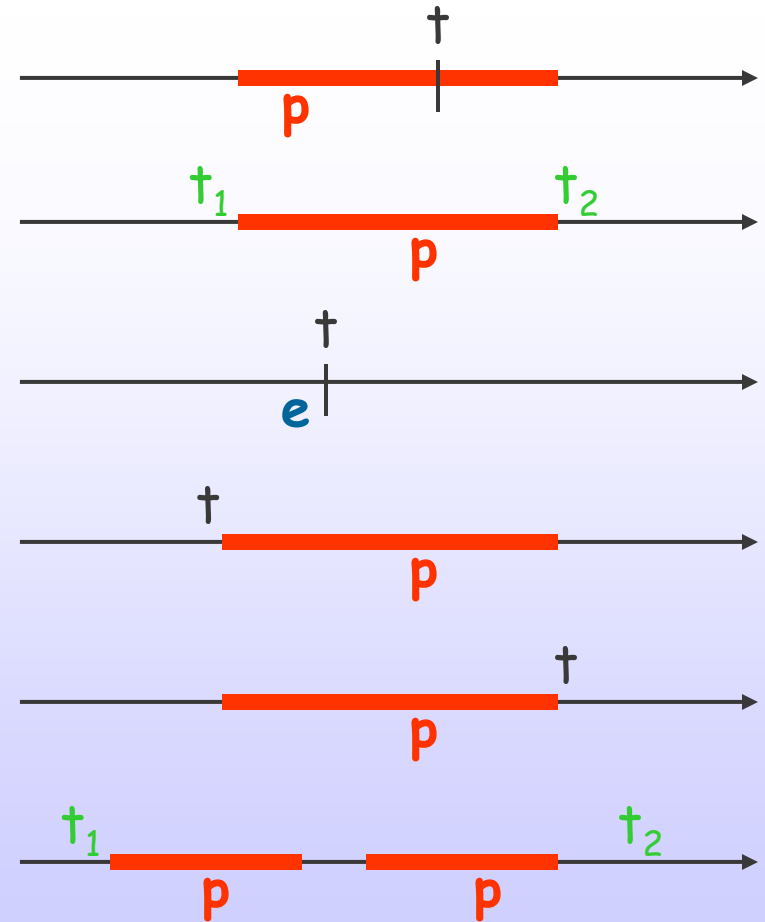
Sequence  $T$  of pairs

$(e, t)$

- $e$ : event
- $t$ : time

# Building Blocks

- $\text{holdsAt}(p, t)$
- $\text{mvi}(p, t_1, t_2)$
- $\text{happens}(e, t)$
- $\text{initiate}(p, t)$
- $\text{terminate}(p, t)$
- $\text{broken}(p, t_1, t_2)$



# Event Duration

Non-instantaneous event occurrences

$(E, P, [-|-), (-|-], T, \delta)$

- ...
- $\delta$  : duration function

# Specification

Changes are localized to

- happens (e, t, d)
- initiate (p, t)
- terminate (p, t)

# Case Study – Events

- gasOn
- powerOn
- pressDisable
- pressLighter
- coolDown
- gasOff
- powerOff
- releaseDisable
- releaseLighter
- warmUp
- start

# Case Study – Time Structure

- (start, 0)
- (coolDown, 0)
- (gasOn, 1)
- (powerOn, 2)
- (pressDisable, 3)
- (pressLighter, 3)
- (releaseLighter, 5)
- (releaseDisable, 6)
- (warmUp, 8)
- (coolDown, 10)
- (warmUp, 11)
- (powerOff, 18)
- (gasOff, 19)
- (coolDown, 25)

# Case Study – Properties

- gas
- power
- cold
- thermoValveOpen
- safetyValveOpen
- sparkling
- pilotOn
- pilotOff
- burning

# Case Study – Basic Specs.

- [gas|-) = gasOn
- [cold|-) = coolDown
- [thermoValveOpen|-) = coolDown
  
- (gas|-] = gasOff
- (cold|-] = warmUp
- (thermoValveOpen|-] = warmUp

# Case Study – Preconditions

- $[\text{safetyValveOpen}|-] = \text{pressDisable}$
- $(\text{safetyValveOpen} \mid \text{pilotOn}) = \text{gasOff}$
- $(\text{safetyValveOpen} \mid \text{pilotOff}) = \text{relDisable}$

# Case Study – Shortcomings

- `pressLighter` and `pressDisable` must occur together for `pilotOn` to hold
- Cannot be expressed in EC

# Macro-Events – Inspiration

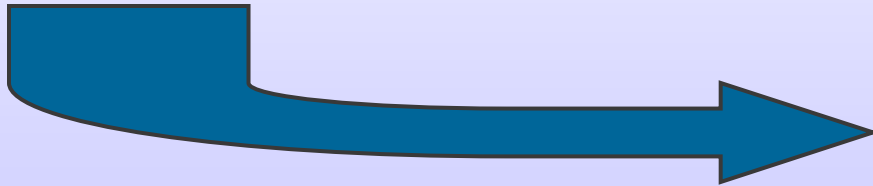
- Process algebra
- Path expression

## Related work within EC:

- Chittaro & Montanari
- Mizzaro Jr.
- Evans
- Belegirinos & Georgeff
- Lesperance & al.
- Lin & Dean

# Macro-Events – Syntax

- $e$
- $m_1 ;_d^D m_2$
- $m_1 + m_2$
- $m_1 || m_2$
- $m^*$



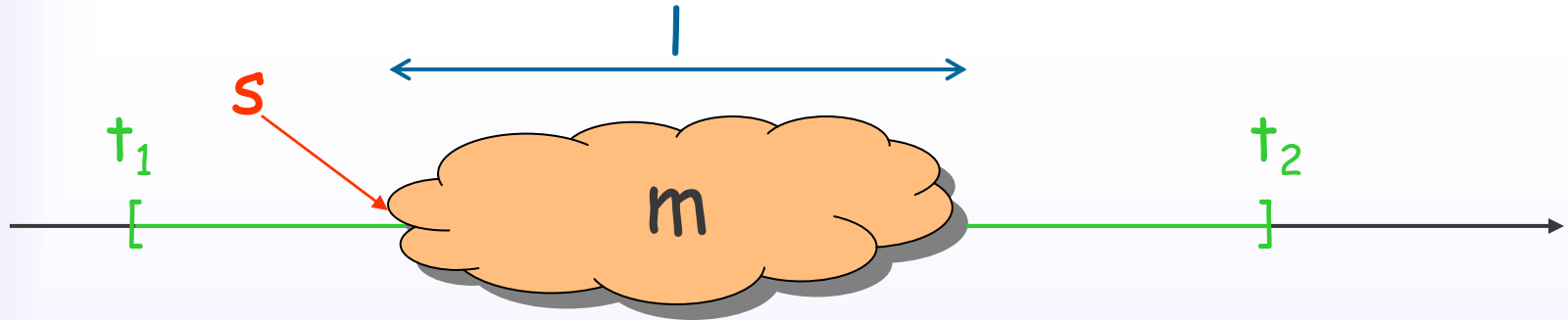
- $m_1 ; m_2$
- $m_1 :: m_2$
- $m^+$
- $m^n$

# MECTD-Structure

$(E, P, M, [-|-), (-|-], T, \delta)$

- $M$ : set of macro-events
- $[-|-)$ : initiates macro-events in  $M$
- $(-|-]$ : terminates macro-events in  $M$

# Macro-Events – me



$me(m, [t_1, t_2], s, l)$

- $m$ : macro-event
- $[t_1, t_2]$ : reference interval
- $s$ : starting time
- $l$ : duration

me  $(e, [t_1, t_2], s, l)$

$(e, s) \in T \quad \wedge$

$l = \delta(e) \quad \wedge$

$[s, s+l] \leq [t_1, t_2]$

$\text{me}(m_1 \parallel m_2, [t_1, t_2], s, l)$

$\exists s_1, l_1, s_2, l_2.$

$\text{me}(m_1, [t_1, t_2], s_1, l_1) \quad \wedge$

$\text{me}(m_2, [t_1, t_2], s_2, l_2) \quad \wedge$

$s = \min(s_1, s_2) \quad \wedge$

$l = \max(s_1 + l_1, s_2 + l_2) - s$

$\text{me}(m^*, [t_1, t_2], s, l)$

$\exists l_1, s_2, l_2, t.$

$(s = t_1 \wedge l = 0)$

$\vee$

$(\text{me}(m, [t_1, t], s, l_1)$

$\wedge$

$\text{me}(m^*, [t, t_2], s_2, l_2)$

$\wedge$

$s + l_1 \leq t \leq s_2$

$\wedge$

$l = s_2 + l_2 - s)$

# Monitoring

Did  $m$  occur in  $[t_1, t_2]$ ?

$\text{check}(m, [t_1, t_2])$

iff

$\exists s, l. \text{me}(m, [t_1, t_2], s, l)$

# Evaluation – Does $p$ hold at $t$ ?

- Redefine **happens**

**happens** ( $m, t, d$ )

iff

$me(m, [0, \infty], s, d)$

# Case Study – Macro-Events

- $[\text{pilotOn} \mid \text{power}, \text{gas}] = \text{pressLighter} \parallel \text{pressDisable}$
- $(\text{pilotOn} \mid -) = \text{gasOff}$

# Implementation

- Logical specification is executable
- Written in Prolog
- Sound and complete

# Future Work

- More powerful primitives
  - Recursion, negation, ...
- Cooperation
- Interference