

Introduction to Möbius

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1. Brief introduction to the Möbius tool
2. Elements of the projects
3. TMR example
4. Exercise

Brief introduction to Möbius Tool



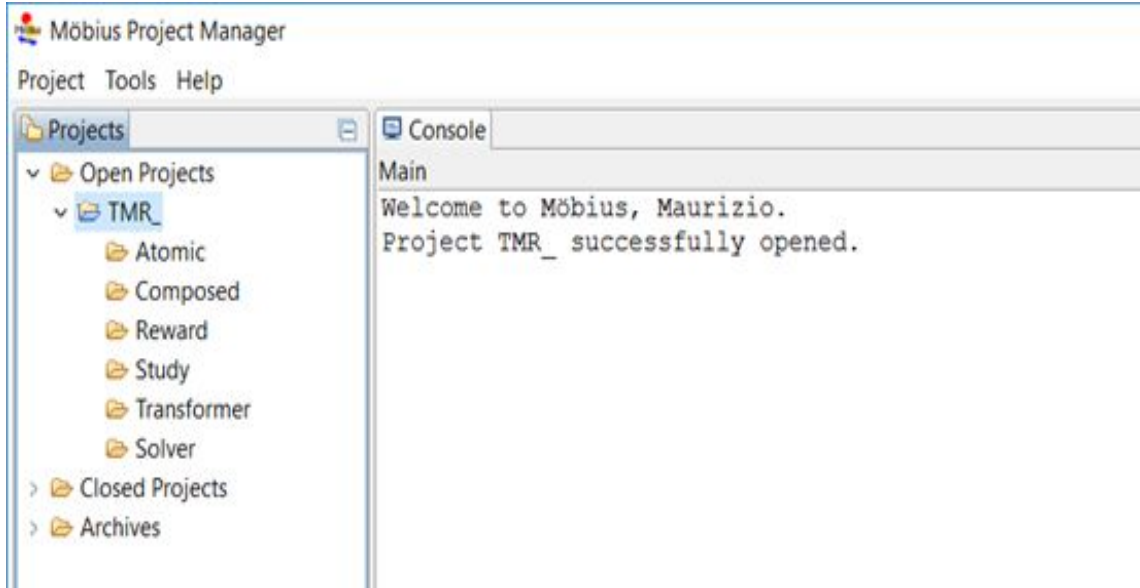
Möbius™ is a software tool for modeling the behavior of complex systems.

It was originally developed for studying the reliability, availability, and performance of computer and network systems.

It is used for a broad range systems, from biochemical reactions within genes to the effects of malicious attackers on secure computer systems.

- **Multiple modeling languages**
- **Hierarchical modeling paradigm**
- **Customized measures of system properties**
- **Study the behavior of the system under a variety of operating conditions**
- **Numerical solution techniques**

Möbius Features



Every project is made of 6 kinds of elements:

1. **Atomic Model**
2. **Composed Model**
3. **Reward**
4. **Study**
5. **Transformer**
6. **Solver**

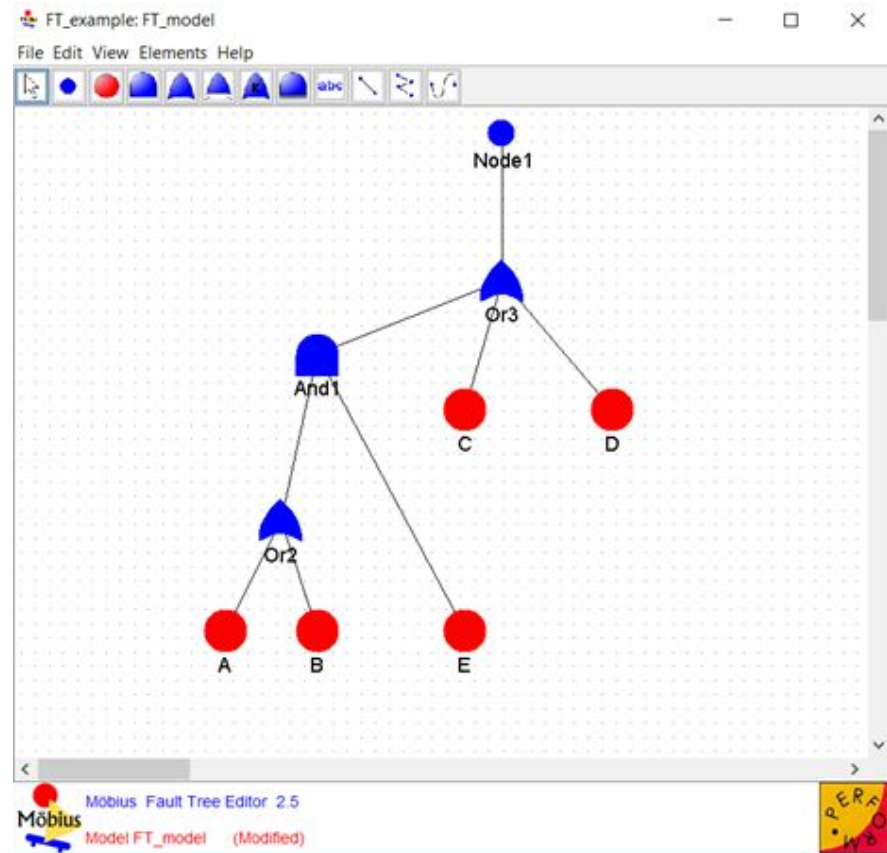
Atomic model



Each model is composed of one or more sub-models, also referred to as atomic models.

You can create and edit atomic models using different graphic editors.

These models also allow the definition of global variables, usually used to represent rate of events.



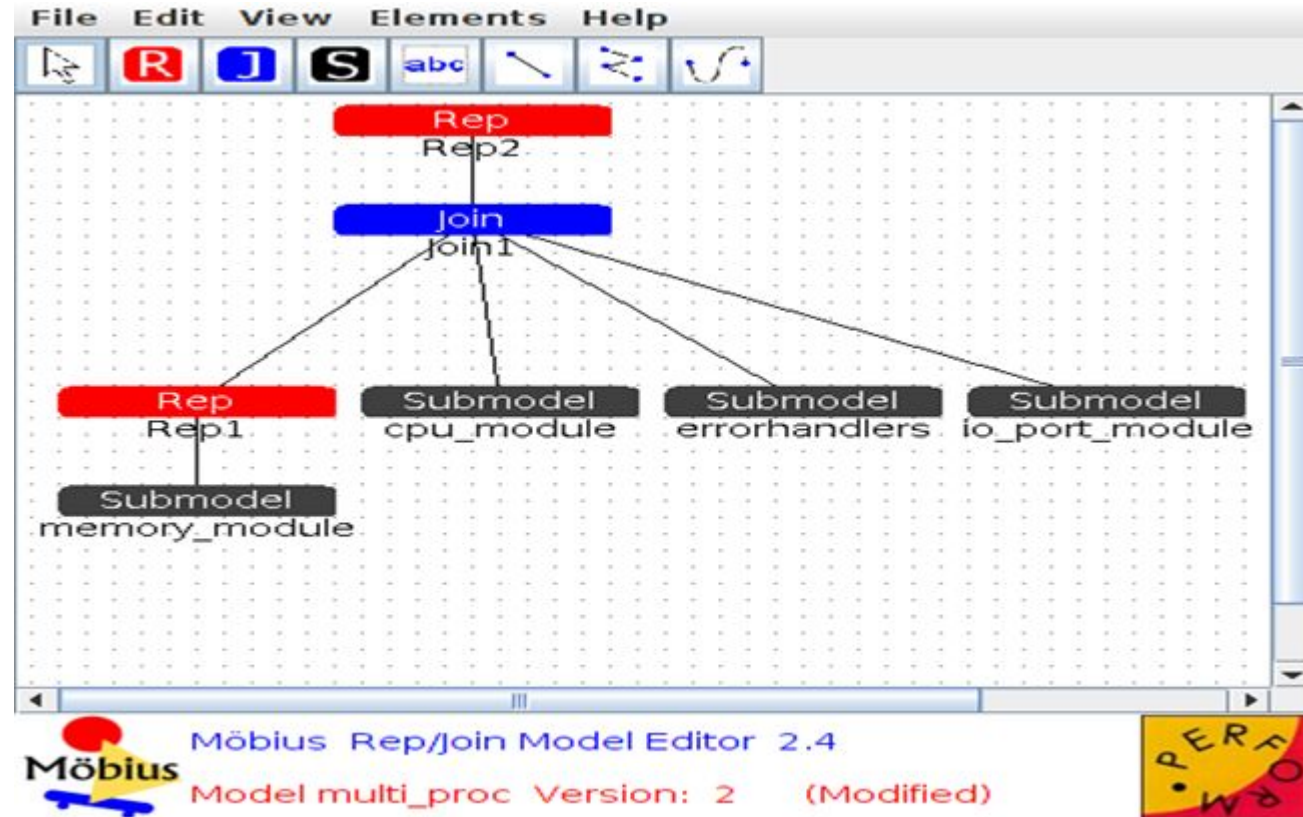
Composed Models



The Möbius tool allows for the construction of composed models from previously defined (atomic) submodels.

The Join operator is used to compose different sub-models.

The Rep operator is used to compose copies of a same sub-model.



Reward model 1/2



TMR: TMR_reward2

File Edit Help

Performance Variables | Model

(Enter new variable name)

Add Variable:

Variable List

reliability

Variable Name: reliability

Submodels Rate Rewards Impulse Rewards Time Simulation

Available State Variables (double click to insert)

TMR->Node1

TMR->Event1In

TMR->Event2In

TMR->Event3In

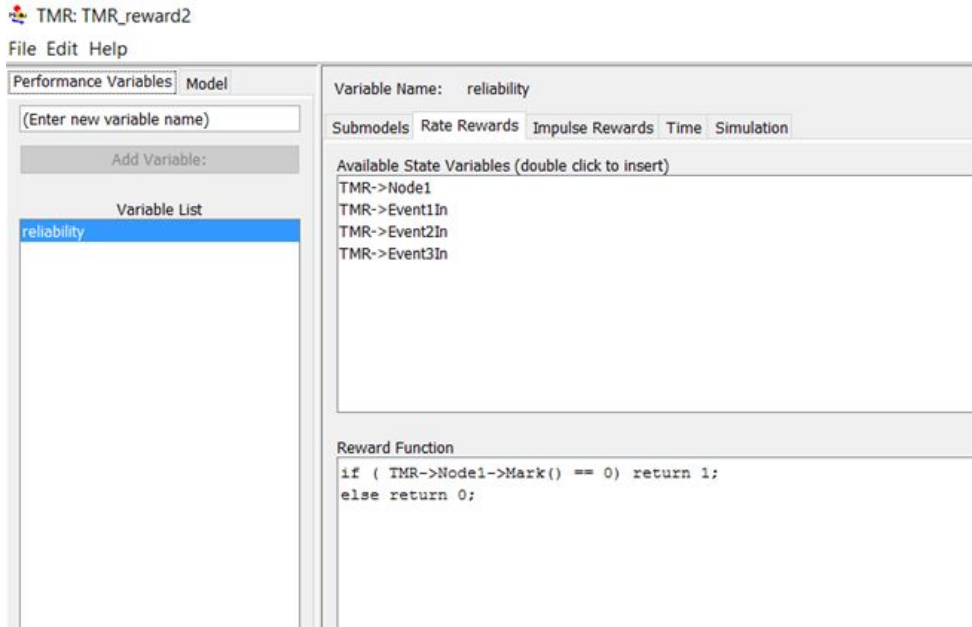
Reward Function

```
if ( TMR->Node1->Mark() == 0) return 1;
else return 0;
```

A reward model is a set of Performance Variable(PV) that describe system properties

A PV is computed by performing certain operations(e.g. mean) on the set of values returned by an associated Reward Function(RF)

Reward model 2/2



The values of the RF can be evaluated:

- at specified times (Instant of time PV's)
- accumulated over a specified interval of time (Interval of time PV's)
- averaged over a specified interval of time (Time averaged interval of time PV's)
- or evaluated when the system has reached a steady state (Steady state PV's)

Study



A study defines sets of values that will be assigned to each global variable.

In a range study, experiments are generated for all possible combinations of variable values.

In a set study only user-defined combinations are used.

File Edit Help

Study: vary_num_co... Reward Model: multi_proc... 2 Active of 3 Total Experime...

[Change Reward Model](#) [Experiment Activator](#)

Variable Name	Variable Type	Variable Value
CPU_cov	double	0.995
IO_cov	double	0.99
RAM_cov	double	0.998
comp_cov	double	0.95
failure_rate	double	8.766E-4
mem_cov	double	0.95
num_comp	short	Incremental Range
num_mem_mod	short	3

[Incremental Range](#) [Functional Range](#) [Manual Range](#) [Random Range](#)



Möbius Range Study Editor 2.4

vary_num_comp Version Number: 3



Möbius provides two types of solvers for obtaining solutions on measures of interest: simulation and numerical solvers.

In general, the simulation solver can be used to solve all models that were built in Möbius, whereas numerical solvers can be used on only those models that have only exponentially and deterministically distributed actions.

On the other hand, all numerical solvers in Möbius are capable of providing exact solutions (up to machine precision), whereas simulation provides statistically accurate solutions within some user-specifiable confidence interval.

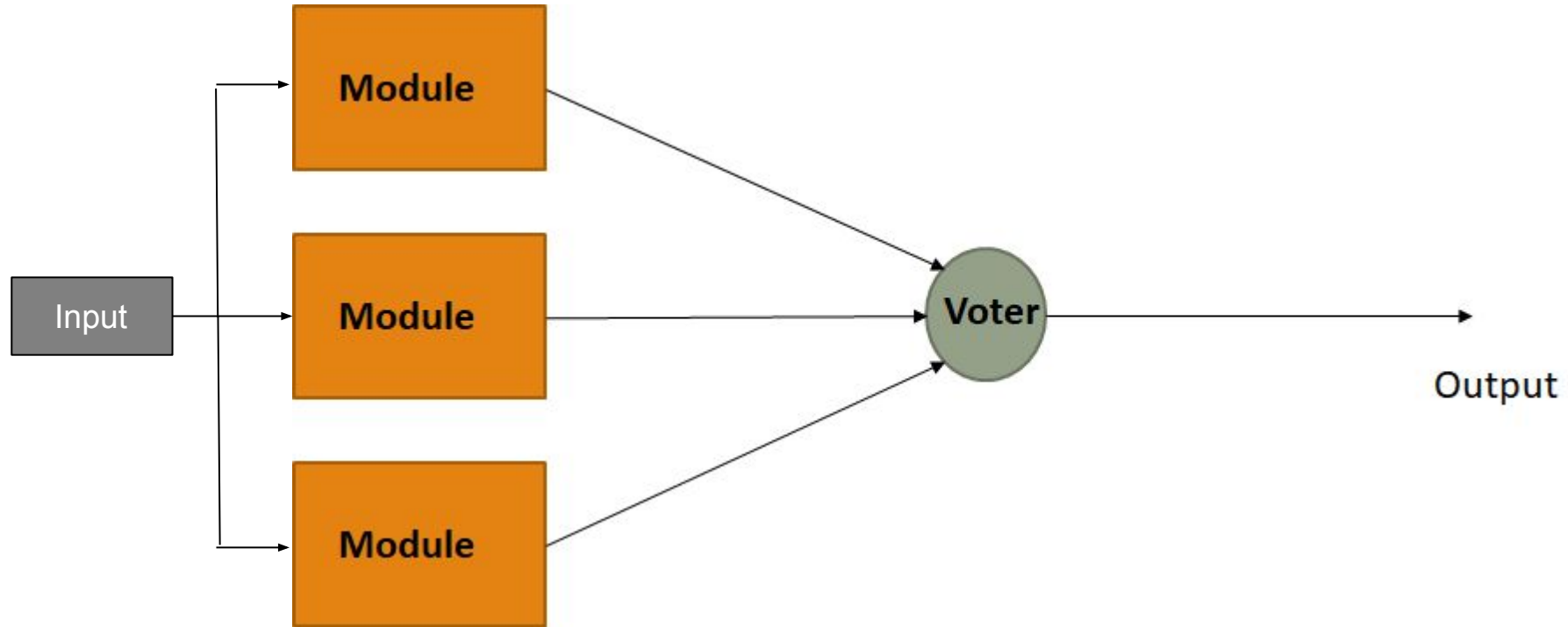
Some of the solution techniques within Möbius, such as the simulator, operate directly on the high-level model representation defined using the Atomic and Composed editors.

There are other solution techniques, which require a different representation of the model as an input.

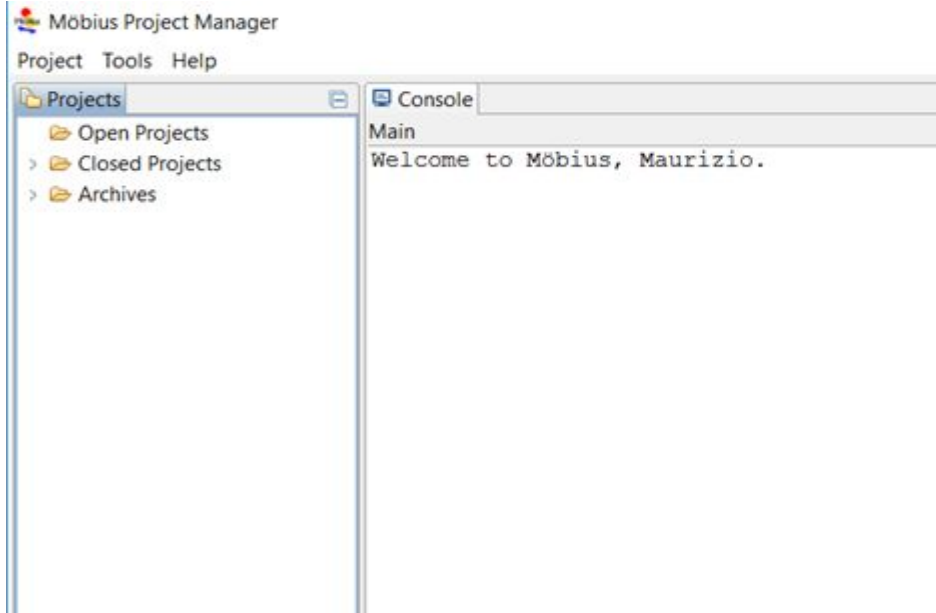
Instead of operating on the high-level model description, numerical solution techniques use a lower-level, state space representation, namely the Markov chain.

The transformer produces the low-level model starting from the high-level one.

TMR example



Create a project

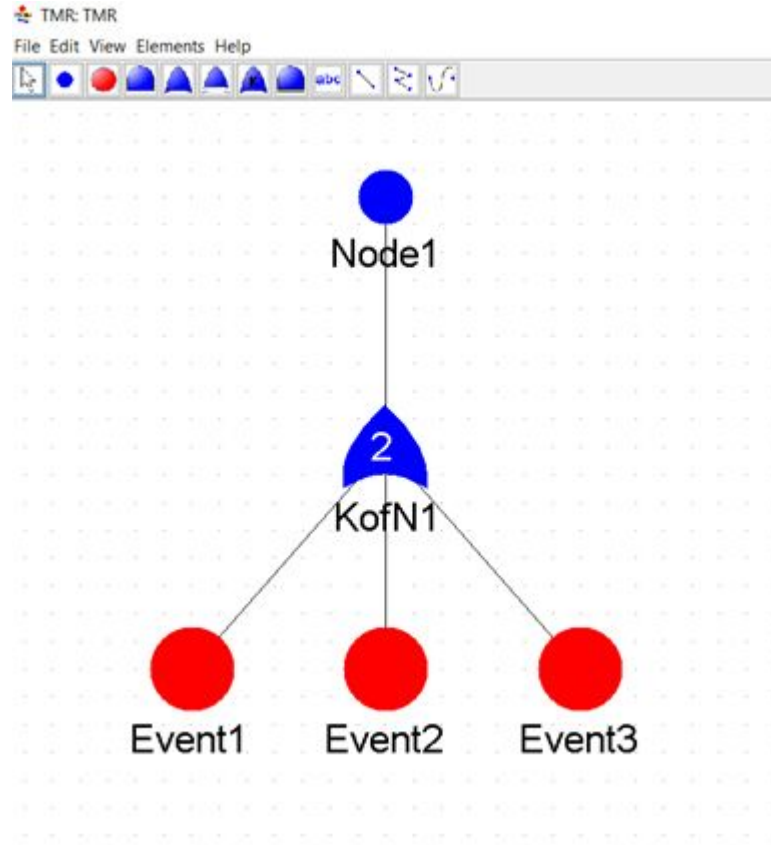


Start with the creation of a new project

Right click on Open projects-> New project

Enter the project name

Atomic model of TMR



Reward model of TMR 1/2



TMR: TMR_reward2

File Edit Help

Performance Variables	Model
<input type="text" value="(Enter new variable name)"/>	
<input type="button" value="Add Variable:"/>	
Variable List	
reliability	

Variable Name: reliability
<input type="button" value="Submodels"/> <input type="button" value="Rate Rewards"/> <input type="button" value="Impulse Rewards"/> <input type="button" value="Time"/> <input type="button" value="Simulation"/>
Available State Variables (double click to insert)
TMR->Node1
TMR->Event1In
TMR->Event2In
TMR->Event3In

Reward Function
<pre>if (TMR->Node1->Mark() == 0) return 1; else return 0;</pre>

Reward of TMR 2/2



TMR: TMR_reward

File Edit Help

Performance Variables Model

(Enter new variable name)

Add Variable:

Variable List

probabilityoferror

Rename Copy Delete Up Down

Variable Name: probabilityoferror

Submodels Rate Rewards Impulse Rewards Time Simulation

Type Instant of Time

Time Point definition method: Incremental Range

First time point in series: 1.0

Upper Bound of series: 24.0

Step size in series: 1.0

Length of time interval: 0.0

Number of Time Measurements: 24

Time Series: 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, ... 22.0, 23.0, 24.0

Apply Changes Discard Changes

Möbius Performance Variable Editor 2.5

Model TMR_reward

PERF

Study of TMR



TMR_example: study

File Edit Help

St... Reward Model: re... 10 Active of 10 Total Ex...

Change Rew... Experiment Activator

Variable Name	Variable Type	Variable Value
lambda	double	Incremental Range

Incremental Range

Study: study View Values

Variable: lambda

Type: double

Initial 0.1

Final 1.0

☒ Additive
☐ Multiplicative
☐ Exponential

Increment 0.1

OK Cancel

Increment... Functional ... Manual Ra... Random R...

Möbius Range Study Editor 2.5

Model study (Modified)

PERFORM

Analysis of results when $\lambda = 0.1$



```
86 *****
87 Performance variable : reliability_module
88 Time : 5.000000
89 Mean : 6.065307e-001
90 Variance : 2.386512e-001
91 Plot files (pdf) : Experiment_1.trs.reliability_module.5.000.pdf.splot
92 (cdf) : Experiment_1.trs.reliability_module.5.000.cdf.splot
93 *****
94 Performance variable : reliability_module
95 Time : 6.000000
96 Mean : 5.488116e-001
97 Variance : 2.476174e-001
98 Plot files (pdf) : Experiment_1.trs.reliability_module.6.000.pdf.splot
99 (cdf) : Experiment_1.trs.reliability_module.6.000.cdf.splot
100 *****
101 Performance variable : reliability_module
102 Time : 7.000000
103 Mean : 4.965853e-001
104 Variance : 2.499883e-001
105 Plot files (pdf) : Experiment_1.trs.reliability_module.7.000.pdf.splot
106 (cdf) : Experiment_1.trs.reliability_module.7.000.cdf.splot
107 *****
108 Performance variable : reliability_module
109 Time : 8.000000
110 Mean : 4.493290e-001
111 Variance : 2.474324e-001
112 Plot files (pdf) : Experiment_1.trs.reliability_module.8.000.pdf.splot
113 (cdf) : Experiment_1.trs.reliability_module.8.000.cdf.splot
114 *****
115 Performance variable : reliability_module
116 Time : 9.000000
117 Mean : 4.065697e-001
118 Variance : 2.412708e-001
119 Plot files (pdf) : Experiment_1.trs.reliability_module.9.000.pdf.splot
120 (cdf) : Experiment_1.trs.reliability_module.9.000.cdf.splot
121 *****
```

```
86 *****
87 Performance variable : reliability
88 Time : 5.000000
89 Mean : 6.573780e-001
90 Variance : 2.252322e-001
91 Plot files (pdf) : Experiment_1.trs.reliability.5.000.pdf.splot
92 (cdf) : Experiment_1.trs.reliability.5.000.cdf.splot
93 *****
94 Performance variable : reliability
95 Time : 6.000000
96 Mean : 5.729849e-001
97 Variance : 2.446732e-001
98 Plot files (pdf) : Experiment_1.trs.reliability.6.000.pdf.splot
99 (cdf) : Experiment_1.trs.reliability.6.000.cdf.splot
100 *****
101 Performance variable : reliability
102 Time : 7.000000
103 Mean : 4.948780e-001
104 Variance : 2.499738e-001
105 Plot files (pdf) : Experiment_1.trs.reliability.7.000.pdf.splot
106 (cdf) : Experiment_1.trs.reliability.7.000.cdf.splot
107 *****
108 Performance variable : reliability
109 Time : 8.000000
110 Mean : 4.242536e-001
111 Variance : 2.442625e-001
112 Plot files (pdf) : Experiment_1.trs.reliability.8.000.pdf.splot
113 (cdf) : Experiment_1.trs.reliability.8.000.cdf.splot
114 *****
115 Performance variable : reliability
116 Time : 9.000000
117 Mean : 3.614856e-001
118 Variance : 2.308138e-001
119 Plot files (pdf) : Experiment_1.trs.reliability.9.000.pdf.splot
120 (cdf) : Experiment_1.trs.reliability.9.000.cdf.splot
121 *****
```

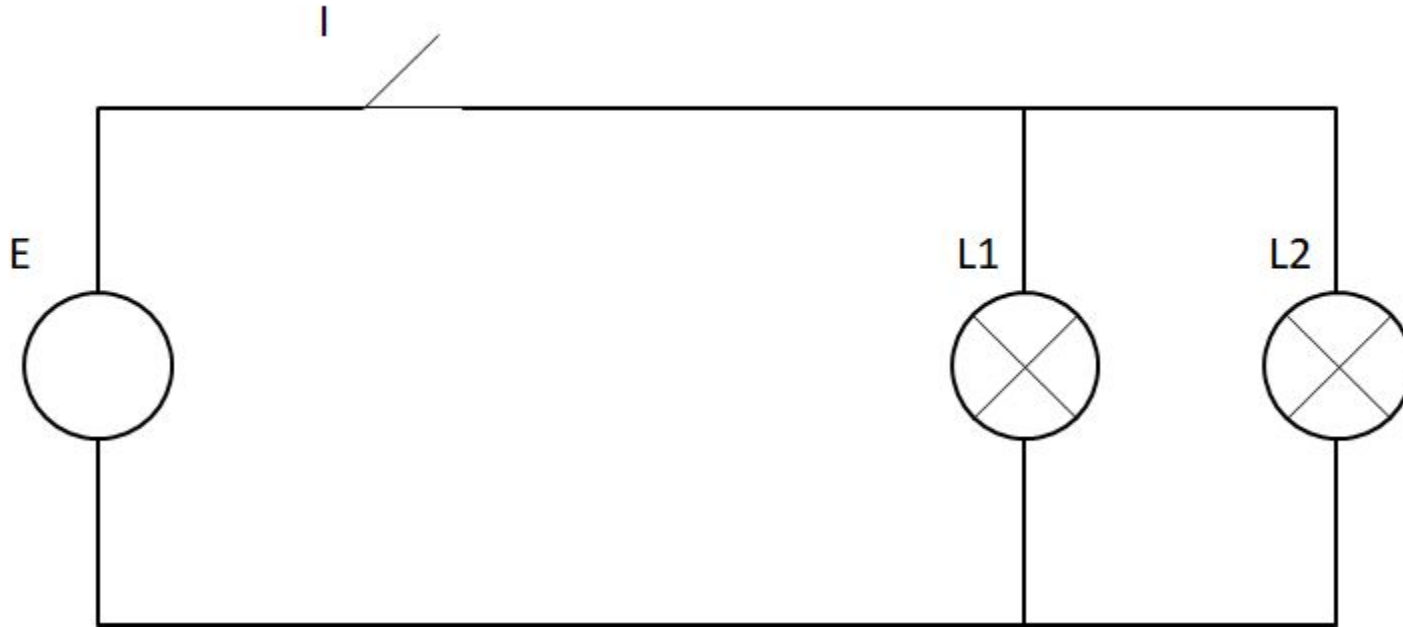
Analysis of results when $\lambda = 0.8$



```
86 *****
87 Performance variable : reliability_module
88 Time : 5.000000
89 Mean : 1.831564e-002
90 Variance : 1.798018e-002
91 Plot files (pdf) : Experiment_8.trs.reliability_module.5.000.pdf.splot
92 (cdf) : Experiment_8.trs.reliability_module.5.000.cdf.splot
93 *****
94 Performance variable : reliability_module
95 Time : 6.000000
96 Mean : 8.229747e-003
97 Variance : 8.162018e-003
98 Plot files (pdf) : Experiment_8.trs.reliability_module.6.000.pdf.splot
99 (cdf) : Experiment_8.trs.reliability_module.6.000.cdf.splot
100 *****
101 Performance variable : reliability_module
102 Time : 7.000000
103 Mean : 3.697864e-003
104 Variance : 3.684190e-003
105 Plot files (pdf) : Experiment_8.trs.reliability_module.7.000.pdf.splot
106 (cdf) : Experiment_8.trs.reliability_module.7.000.cdf.splot
107 *****
108 Performance variable : reliability_module
109 Time : 8.000000
110 Mean : 1.661557e-003
111 Variance : 1.658797e-003
112 Plot files (pdf) : Experiment_8.trs.reliability_module.8.000.pdf.splot
113 (cdf) : Experiment_8.trs.reliability_module.8.000.cdf.splot
114 *****
115 Performance variable : reliability_module
116 Time : 9.000000
117 Mean : 7.465858e-004
118 Variance : 7.460284e-004
119 Plot files (pdf) : Experiment_8.trs.reliability_module.9.000.pdf.splot
120 (cdf) : Experiment_8.trs.reliability_module.9.000.cdf.splot
121 *****
```

```
86 *****
87 Performance variable : reliability
88 Time : 5.000000
89 Mean : 9.940995e-004
90 Variance : 9.931112e-004
91 Plot files (pdf) : Experiment_8.trs.reliability.5.000.pdf.splot
92 (cdf) : Experiment_8.trs.reliability.5.000.cdf.splot
93 *****
94 Performance variable : reliability
95 Time : 6.000000
96 Mean : 2.020714e-004
97 Variance : 2.020306e-004
98 Plot files (pdf) : Experiment_8.trs.reliability.6.000.pdf.splot
99 (cdf) : Experiment_8.trs.reliability.6.000.cdf.splot
100 *****
101 Performance variable : reliability
102 Time : 7.000000
103 Mean : 4.092146e-005
104 Variance : 4.091978e-005
105 Plot files (pdf) : Experiment_8.trs.reliability.7.000.pdf.splot
106 (cdf) : Experiment_8.trs.reliability.7.000.cdf.splot
107 *****
108 Performance variable : reliability
109 Time : 8.000000
110 Mean : 8.273143e-006
111 Variance : 8.273075e-006
112 Plot files (pdf) : Experiment_8.trs.reliability.8.000.pdf.splot
113 (cdf) : Experiment_8.trs.reliability.8.000.cdf.splot
114 *****
115 Performance variable : reliability
116 Time : 9.000000
117 Mean : 1.671339e-006
118 Variance : 1.671336e-006
119 Plot files (pdf) : Experiment_8.trs.reliability.9.000.pdf.splot
120 (cdf) : Experiment_8.trs.reliability.9.000.cdf.splot
121 *****
```


Exercise 1



2 lights
1 switch
1 generator

We want to
avoid that
both lights
stop working

Exercise 2



Re-create the TMR without using the K-of-N gate.

Compare the results of the new version with the ones previously shown in these slides.