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| **Título del Trabajo** *Lanaren izenburua* Project Topic |
| **RUNTIME VERIFICATION FOR SPATIO-TEMPORAL PROPERTIES OVER IOT NETWORKS** |

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Abstract

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Laburpena

(Laburpen amaieran ipini dokumentuaren amaierarantz informazio gehiago dagoela euskaraz \*Erreferentzia bat sartu atal horretara)

Resumen

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# Introduction

This chapter is the introduction to the Bachelor’s Degree Final Project “Runtime verification for spatio-temporal properties overt IoT networks”. In this section, the concepts involved in the project are defined. Additionally, the project definition, scope of the project, planification and the product specification and requirements are explained.

## Problem definition

IoT (**Internet of Things**) is the area of computer science that collects the challenges of connecting millions of smart devices and sensors and making them accessible via the internet. This field is growing fast. The forecast is that the connected devices by 2030 will be 25.44 billion worldwide [1]. These devices are already part of several fields (e.g., e-health services, smart cities, e-farm, and intelligent transportation systems (ITS)), being a big part of the digitalization of society to build a smart world.

Among the systems that can exploit an IoT infrastructure, a noteworthy category is **Cyber Physical Systems** (CPS), where physical systems are monitored and/or controlled by a computational core. They interact with physical processes through sensors and actuators. The increasing numbers of IoT devices and intelligent systems made CPS influence society. They can be found in different sectors such as self-driving cars, home equipment and medical devices [2] [3]. The following definition is the most famous one for the term “Cyber Physical Systems”:

“Cyber-Physical Systems are engineering, physical and biological systems whose operations are integrated, monitored, and/or controlled by a computational core. Components are networked at every scale. Computing is deeply embedded into every physical component, possibly even into materials. The computational core is an embedded system, usually demands real-time response, and is most often distributed. The behaviour of a cyber-physical system is a fully-integrated hybridisation of computational (logical) and physical action."

(Helen Gill, US National Science Foundation) [4]

Monitoring is an activity related to the wider category of **Runtime Verification** (RV), which purpose is to observe information from a system while it is operating and analyse the behaviour to detect if it satisfies or violates certain properties. Monitoring the status of a CPS at runtime can give precise information to ensure reliability, safety, robustness and security [5] [6].

This project focuses precisely on the challenges when doing monitoring on CPS over IoT and provides an implementation of a service to monitor data collected by sensors at runtime. It is closely related to some aspects of Helen Gill’s definition. The IoT devices are in the physical part where they are spatially distributed and networked. The data will be collected, both across space and time. One main task of the project is to connect the sensors with the monitor so they can share information (i.e., networking). Finally, this data will be sent to MoonLight to monitor everything in real-time.

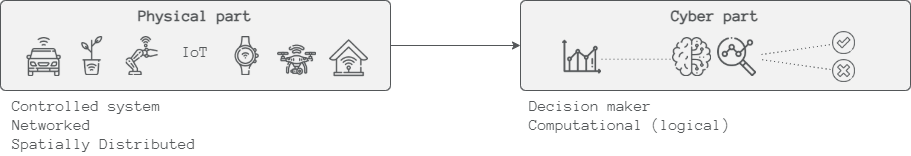


Figure 1‑A Project outline

## Objectives

The objective of this project is to implement a middleware.

Essentially functioning as hidden translation layer, middleware enables communication and data management for distributed applications.

<https://www.ibm.com/cloud/learn/middleware>

The scope of the work is monitoring spatio-temporal properties using logic-based specification languages. The goal of the student work is to evaluate existing technologies for Runtime Verification of Spatio-Temporal properties over smart cities such as SaSTL. Further, to identify best practices and implement a demonstration methodology based on one of the use-cases defined in the project. Lastly, the method will be tested in order to establish a grade of improvement compared to earlier and state-of-the-art techniques. Writing a technical report on the work performed and the achieved results.

## Project phases

The project duration is of eight months, from November 2021 to June 2022. To achieve the objectives, the project has been divided into some tasks and scheduled to manage the work. The development has been divided in the next phases:

### Introduction to the project and department

The project is held in Technische Universität Wien (TU Wien), Austria's largest research and educational institution in the field of technology and natural sciences. The group is the Cyber-Physical System department. This phase has consisted of learning the subjects involved in the project and the tools employed during the development. The principal tool used was Moonlight, therefore, most of the time was dedicated to this, to learn the concepts to comprehend it (i.e., CPS and STREL) and how to use it.

### Product development

After studying the project bases and making some trial examples with the moonlight framework, the product development started. Here the middleware was implemented, the services, and …

In addition, a beta release was scheduled for April. This was firly close in look, feel and function to the final product. All the middleware was able to fully support SOA. For this time period, the software developed had implemented different services. The one connected to the MQTT. Which was able to get the information with a JSON format. And the online moonlight service, that was in charge of collecting the data and monitoring it. This service had a buffer inside.

In the resting month HTPP, … wre implemented in the middleware. In terms of hardware, the Thingy52 and the ESP were able to do … (Previously, I had some demo programs with the Thingy)

During the development, some aspects of the project were changed. For example, at the beginning the middleware was supposed to be developed to be one directional (i.e., from the sensors to the monitor), but finally, we decided to be bi-directional and add another step (i.e., receive the data from the sensors, send it to the monito, get the results and send it to another service) and with a SOA architecture. Luckily, the middleware I was developing was as general as possible and the tests done had a good coverage, so to change the architecture of the software hadn’t take so long and I was able to extend the project.

At the beginning of the project a Gantt chart was created, but some tasks took longer or shorter than expected or due to the changes in the objectives, it wasn’t followed al pie de la letra. As time passed, the track of the project was being recorded in a gantt chart that you can see in the appendix E – Gantt chart (introduce the reference), there you can see the actual work done.

### Other tasks

* Tests have hight importance in a software project. Tried to do a TDD (Test-driven Development). But I was not used to do it, so sometimes, I wrote the production code before the tests. In any case, the tests where very important during the development and I was doing them during the entire project
* Documentation: I was developing the documentation during the whole time
* Meeting and others: During all the project I had weekly meetings with my supervisors, in order to keep a track of what I am doing and make some questions, do/ask for suggestions… And some other extra meetings too if needed. In the first months they let me attend the IoT master’s course, that helped me with the IoT sensors and MQTT protocol.

## Product requirements

### Software

sdfgh

### Hardware

sdfghj

For this project, IoT sensors (Thingy52) and a monitor (MoonLight) are already provided. The resources will be studied and manipulated and, for the communication of these components, a middleware will be implemented. This monitor will be capable of monitoring at runtime. For the monitoring of spatio-temporal properties, logicbased specification languages such as STREL will be used. STREL permits to specify the requirements and to monitor them over a spatio-temporal trace.

# State of the art

CPS and others

STREL and others

Middleware types

# Development (subject to change)

## Middleware



Egin horrelako zerbait nire adibidea erabiliz

<https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E21764_01/core.1111/e10103/intro.htm#ASCON110>

## Services SOA

## Design pattern

Builder 🡪 <https://refactoring.guru/>

## MQTT/REST

DR1 Lightweight communication methods

DR2 Interoperability.

DR3 Non-blocking event propagation. Events may arrive at unknown rates

DR4 Scalability(??)

Edge-based Runtime Verification for the Internet of Things

## Robustness

Error handling

Maintainability

## Buffer

Collecting binary data bits into groups that can then be operated on as a unit,

automatic buffering.

It helps devices to manipulate data before sending or receiving.

## Hardware

### Thingy

Kconfig Json importatu ahal izateko 🡪 zephyrrena

CMakeList

Prj.conf 🡪 sensoreak enable egin ahal izateko

<https://github.com/google/eddystone/blob/master/protocol-specification.md>

### ESP 01

# Problems and solutions

#### How to manage the time and the buffer

Overriding problems, how to save them

#### Dealing with missing values

1. The very first values

Discard it directly

1. The missing values during the program

Time Chain splitter

#### Coordinate the sensors

Moonlight is prepared to monitor starting from the time 0

Time table to coordinate the sensors

#### Other minor problems

MoonlightRecord had some problems: Escape + online monitor + MoonlightRecord = infinite loop

The null values didn’t throw errors, wrong error handling.

-> Ennio created Tuple.class, that had everything MoonlightRecord was offering but with these errors fixed: I just used Tuple from that moment on.

I was having problems with Windows + Zephyr project -> I used Linux for the coding of the sensors

# Use cases

## Office use case

## Wiener linien use case (?¿?¿?¿?¿?¿?¿)

# Economic memory

The majority of the cost of a software project is in long-term maintenance. [clean code]

# Conclusions and future lines

This is thechnical

## Conclusions

a. Reflexiones técnicas: relacionadas con los objetivos del proyecto b. Reflexión sobre las implicaciones sociales, de salud y seguridad, medioambientales, económicas e industriales   c. Reflexión sobre la aplicación de conocimientos relativos a cuestiones económicas, organizativos de gestión (gestión del riesgo y del cambio) en el contexto industrial y comercial.

## Future lines

“Smart Home Automation System Using on IoT” dokumentuan rosas dagoenari begirada bat bota /!\

Legal aspects: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR):

# Personal evaluation of the experience(?) and the project

Proiektua egiten nola sentitu naizen aipatu

Esperientziari dagokionez: A) Unibertsitatea: nola sentitu naizen, IoTko kurtsoak, astero egiten diren hitzaldietara joaten utzi, liburua utzi irakurteko… B) Beste herrialde batera joan: Leku berriak ezagutu, bertoko kulturatik ikasi, bakarrik bizitzea eta independentzia.

# Sarrera, ondorioak eta etorkizuneko ildoak

Atal honetan sarrera, ondorioak eta etorkizuneko ildoak atalen laburpen bat egingo da euskaraz.

## Sarrera

## Ondorioak

## Etorkizuneko ildoak

# Appendix A **STREL**

Titulua aldatzerako orduan kontuz! Formatua galdu gabe/!\ Aurkibidean polit ikusteko

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Tabla A1 …

# Appendix B **MQTT**

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# Appendix C **REST**

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# Appendix D **Data bus**

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# Appendix E **Gantt chart**

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