RiTHM development status report

7th April, 2015

Abstract

Details about the current progress of \mathbf{RiTHM} development and journal paper

1 Current Results and Details about on-going items

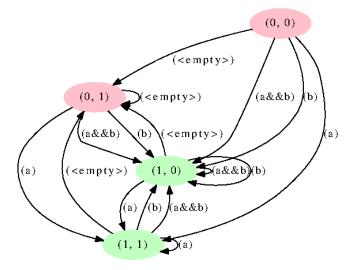
1.1 Runtime verification in case of Missing Events

- Missing Events correspond to the case when Runtime Monitor does not receive a trace from the program which is being monitored.
- Events could be missed for a *finite* amount of time or there could be *persistent*. This loss of a stream of events could be formalized as either a *finite* path within the program when the events could not be monitored or a possible *infinite* path within the program when the events could not be monitored.
- In case of loss of trace for *finite* time, the monitor cannot keep track of a finite path which is being executed in the program and hence it cannot provide verdict of certain type of *LTL* properties.
- On the other hand, a *persistent* loss of program trace implies that the monitor cannot validate any type of *LTL* property.

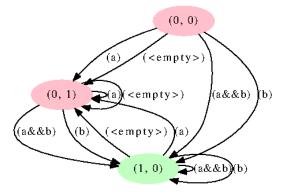
$G ::= V \mid \neg F \mid G \land G \mid G \lor G$	F ::= V ¬ G F ∧ F F ∨ F
X G [G U G]	X
Prefix ::= G F ¬ Prefix	Prefix
GF ::= Prefix	FG ::= Prefix
¬ FG GF ∧ GF GF ∨ GF	¬ GF FG ∧ FG FG ∨ FG
X GF [GF U GF] [GF <u>U</u> F]	X
Streett ::= GF FG ¬ Streett	Streett ∧ Streett Streett ∨ Streett

• In above, *LTL* hierarchy, there are 6 classes of specifications and the class *Street* is the most expressive one and for most of the LTL formulae, it is not difficult to find an equivalent class which belongs to the class *Street*.

- Among the classes in LTL hierarchy, in the event of loss of trace for a finite path within the program, it is not possible to preserve soundness while monitoring Safety (P_G) , Liveness (P_F) and Prefix which is boolean closure of Safety and Liveness
- This happens because a *Liveness* property could be satisfied by a *finite* path of a *reactive* system and a *Safety* property could be violated by *finite* path. This *finite* path could be the path whose trace was lost. Hence, the verdict given by a *LTL* monitor might not show the actual status.
- On the other hand, the properties in the class $Recurrence\ (P_{GF})$ and $Persistence\ (P_{FG})$ could be monitored by tolerating a loss of trace for a finite path in the program provided certain criteria are fulfilled by states of LTL monitor.
- The formulas which belong to the class $Recurrence\ (P_{GF})$ have Büchi acceptance condition where one of the final states if the Büchi automaton should visited by the run of infinite word infinitely often. Hence, a *finite* loss of program trace would not affect the monitoring provided the monitor (which is constructed from Büchi automaton) visits one of the final states infinitely often.
- The formulas which belong to the class $Persistence\ (P_{FG})$ have Persistence acceptance condition where one of the final states if the Persistence automaton should be continuously visited by the run of infinite word. Hence, a *finite* loss of program trace would not affect the monitoring provided the monitor eventually visits one of the final states in a continuous manner.
- Strett class, which is boolean closure of Persistence and Recurrence classes
 exhibits a combination of acceptance conditions of Persistence and Recurrence.
- For example., below LTL₄ monitor belongs to the *Persistence* property $\Diamond \Box a \cup b$. Here, provided the monitor is in one of the states among (0,1), (1,0), (1,1), a finite loss of a stream of events could be tolerated without violating the *asymptotic* evaluation the truth value of the formula.



• Below LTL₄ monitor belongs to the *Recurrence* property $\Box \Diamond a$ U b. Here, provided the monitor is in one of the states among (0,1), (1,0), a finite loss of a stream of events could be tolerated without violating the *asymptotic* evaluation the truth value of the formula.



• Future directions can include the proof of asymptotic correctness of the valuation of truth-value in the event of *finite* loss of trace for *Recurrence* (P_{GF}) , *Persistence* (P_{FG}) and *Strett* classes.

1.2 RiTHM development work

- MTL parser has been developed, the monitor for MTL is being developed. **Update**: Including both Past-time and future-time MTL variants.
- For developing predicate specification language, work is done on analysis of script engines which can be used. Beanshell http://www.beanshell.org/intro.html is under consideration along with JavaScript engines which

- can be embedded into java code, and the predicate definitions could be specified using the languages of these engines.
- IronForge data, and running **RiTHM** on the properties of the data. Work in Progress.
- Integration of DIME + RiTHM Papers worked on for analyzing the previous work. Work done by Smolka et al. focuses on using Markov Chains for providing probabilistic estimates on the satisfaction of specifications. On similar lines, Probabilistic Timed Automata could be used for specifying models of systems which exhibit the characteristics of incomplete-data for verification along with the requirement of hard real-time deadlines.
- 'Lessons Learnt' section for journal paper is being worked upon.
- RiTHM 's monitor using specifications in the format of regular expressions is being enhanced so that monitoring is trace-length independent. The coding is in progress and we now use http://www.brics.dk/automaton/doc/index.html to create automaton from regular expression and input trace ti this automaton event by event.

2 Previous Results

- RiTHM For CRV'15 competition which will be held with RV'15 conference, benchmarks are submitted for 'C' program monitoring track and Offline Monitoring track. The details of benchmarks which are submitted can be found at
 - For 'C' program monitoring track https://forge.imag.fr/plugins/mediawiki/wiki/crv15/index.php/C_track
 - For Offline monitoring track https://forge.imag.fr/plugins/mediawiki/ wiki/crv15/index.php/Offline_track
- The 'C' program benchmarks are designed to monitor a 'C' program which launches 0.1 million POSIX threads, and various properties have been specified using First Order Linear Temporal Logic (Past as well as Future time)
- 'C' program which is being monitored can be found at https://github.com/yogirjoshi/CRVBenchMark
- The specifications for 'C' program monitoring track are as per below
 - $\forall \text{ tid: pthread_create(tid)} \longrightarrow \Diamond \text{ pthread_running(tid)}$
 - \forall tid: pthread_mutex_lock(tid, "ex_mutex") → \Diamond pthread_mutex_unlock(tid, "ex_mutex")
 - $\forall \text{ tid: pthread_create(tid)} \longrightarrow \Diamond \text{ pthread_join(tid)}$

- — ∀ tid: (pthread_mutex_lock(tid, 'ex_mutex') ∨ pthread_mutex_destroy(tid, 'ex_mutex') ∨ pthread_mutex_unlock(tid, 'ex_mutex')) → ◊⁻¹ pthread_mutex_init(10000, 'ex_mutex')))
- $\forall \text{ tid: } (\text{pthread_exit}(\text{tid})) \longrightarrow \Diamond^{-1} \text{ pthread_mutex_unlock}(\text{tid, 'ex_mutex'}))$
- For offline monitoring track, QNX trace-logger files have been used. The trace file is at https://github.com/yogirjoshi/datatools/blob/master/CRV1.tar.gz. It contains 0.1 million events on which the specifications will be validated.
- Specifications are defined on various events of QNX threads. The specifications are as per below

```
- \forall \text{ pid}, \forall \text{ tid} : (\text{thcreate} \longrightarrow \Diamond \text{ thrunning}) (\text{Satisfied by trace})
```

- $\forall > 90\%$ pid, \forall tid : (\Diamond threply) Vioated by trace
- $\forall \text{ pid}, \forall \text{ tid} : (\Box \text{ (thready } \longrightarrow \Diamond \text{ thrunning)}) \text{Satisfied by trace}$
- $-\exists = 1 \text{ pid}, \exists = 2 \text{ tid}: \neg (\Box (\neg \text{ thdestroy})) \text{Vioated by trace}$
- $\forall > 50\%$ pid, $\forall > 50\%$ tid: (\diamondsuit (thsem \lor thmutex)) Vioated by trace
- Verbose LTL parser is implemented which uses verbose representation of LTL operators.

The code is at https://github.com/yogirjoshi/parsertools.git.

- Verbose LTL parser is integrated with existing LTL monitor. Some new APIs added to Parser interface for rewriting the specifications into interchangable formats. The code is at https://github.com/yogirjoshi/ monitortools.git
- **RiTHM** plugin loader is implemented so that different monitors, parsers and data-importers can be plugged in and used.

Below example starts **RiTHM** instance to monitor LTL specifications using four valued semantics, and it uses CSV data

```
java rithm.driver.RiTHMBrewer
-specFile=/home/y2joshi/InputFiles/specsQnx
-dataFile=/home/y2joshi/InputI.csv
-outputFile=/home/y2joshi/InputFiles/output3.html
-monitorClass=LTL4
-traceParserClass=CSV
```

-specParserClass=LTL

Similarly, **RiTHM** 's another instance can be started to monitor using Verbose LTL (using 4-valued semantics), and it uses trace data in XML format

```
java rithm.driver.RiTHMBrewer
-specFile=/home/y2joshi/InputFiles/specsQnx
-dataFile=/home/y2joshi/Input1.XML
-outputFile=/home/y2joshi/InputFiles/output3.html
-monitorClass=LTL4
-traceParserClass=CSV
-specParserClass=VLTL
```

- **RiTHM** can import data in CSV format and the CSV data-importer is integrated with **RiTHM** framework
- RiTHM source has been refactored to use maven for project source code and build management. RiTHM source has been enhanced to drop some legacy APIs to make the design more scalable
- API key feature for **RiTHM** is being implemented. The API key will allow access management for **RiTHM** when used in server mode.