

Quantitative Properties: Specification, Verification and Synthesis

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Quantitative properties

“Properties that can be objectively expressed using numbers (quantities) with a precisely defined unit of measure.”

– Wikipedia

Quantitative properties



Response Time



Throughput



Availability

Features of Quantitative Properties

Aggregate transformation

Timing relation between events

“The average response time of a service must not exceed 30 milliseconds, if invoked by a premium customer”

Numerical bound

Features of Quantitative Properties

Multiplicity of events

“At most 3 VM allocations are allowed within
2 minute time window.”

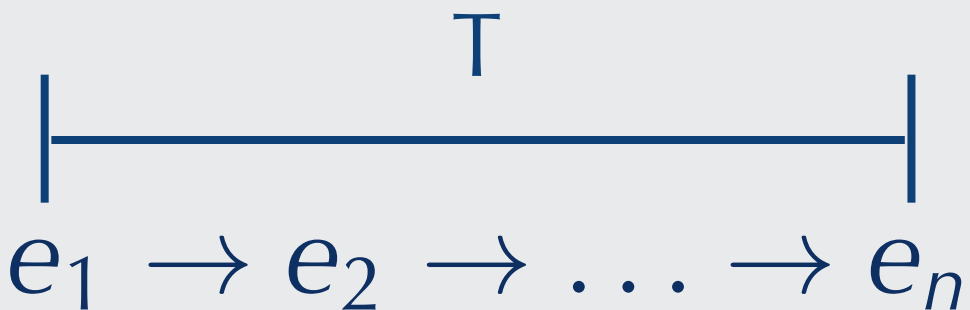
Time bounded sequence of events

More Generally...

Quantitative Properties

$$x \bowtie 5$$

...express numerical bound on a certain value



$$e_1 \rightarrow e_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow p$$

$$e_1 \rightarrow e_2 \rightarrow e_3 \rightarrow \dots$$

...consider sequence of events

bounded by absolute time T

bounded by an event

or unbounded

More Generally...

Quantitative Properties

...compute numerical values from

$\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$

a set of specific events

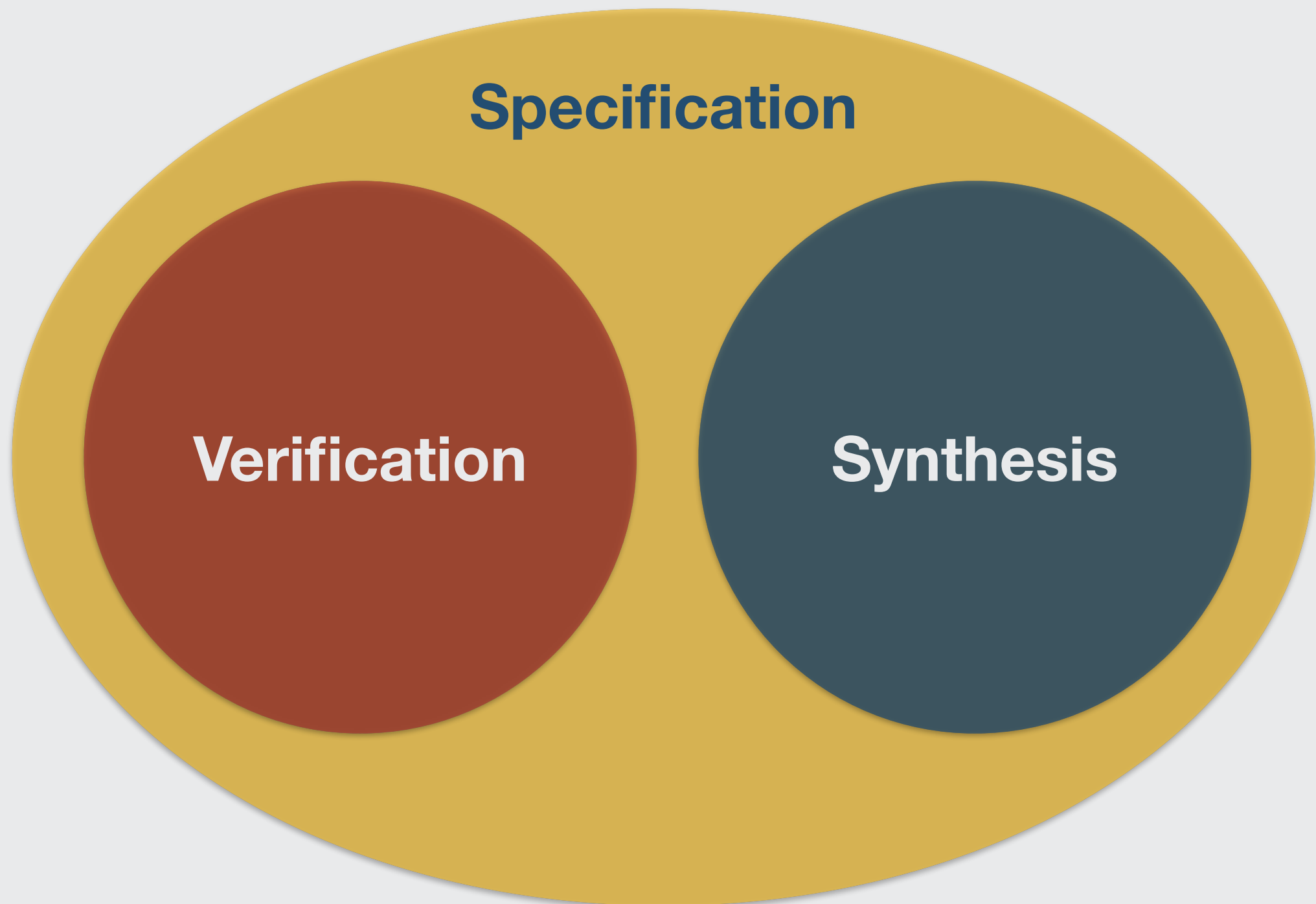
(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n)

timing relations between tuples
of specific events

$\{max(), avg(), count(), \dots\}$

...apply aggregate transformations

Scope



Specification

An aerial photograph of a lush green agricultural landscape. The fields are divided into irregular, patchwork-like sections by thin, dark lines representing roads or ditches. A prominent road runs diagonally from the top left towards the bottom center. The overall color is a vibrant green, suggesting healthy crops.

1. Field Study

- Service-Based Applications [1]
- **Cloud-Based Systems**
- **Pervasive Systems**

- Research
- Practice

2. Definition and Documentation

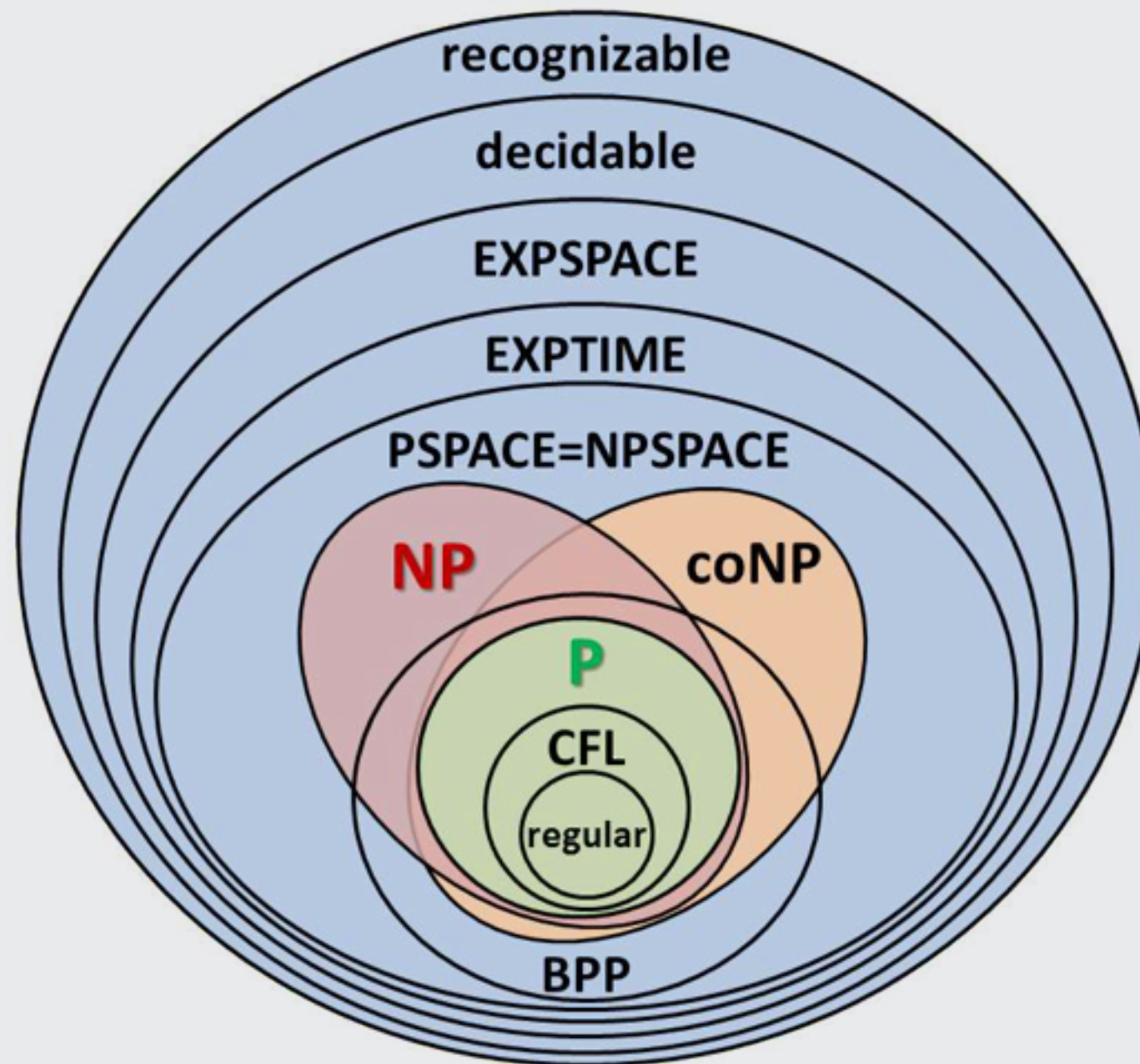
se·man·tics \si-'man-tiks\

noun plural but singular or plural in construction

- the study of the meanings of words and phrases in language
- the meanings of words and phrases in a particular context

3. Specification Patterns

4. Decidability and Complexity



5. Usability

CUSTOMER SERVICE

Please rate your experience

Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Good	<input type="checkbox"/>
Average	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>

A close-up photograph of a customer service survey form. The form has a black header with the text 'CUSTOMER SERVICE' in white. Below the header is a light blue section with the text 'Please rate your experience'. The survey consists of a table with four rows: 'Excellent', 'Good', 'Average', and 'Poor'. Each row has a checkbox to its right. A blue checkmark is visible in the 'Excellent' checkbox. A black pen with a silver tip is positioned over the 'Excellent' checkbox, pointing towards it.

Verification

1. Offline Trace Checking



2. Runtime Verification



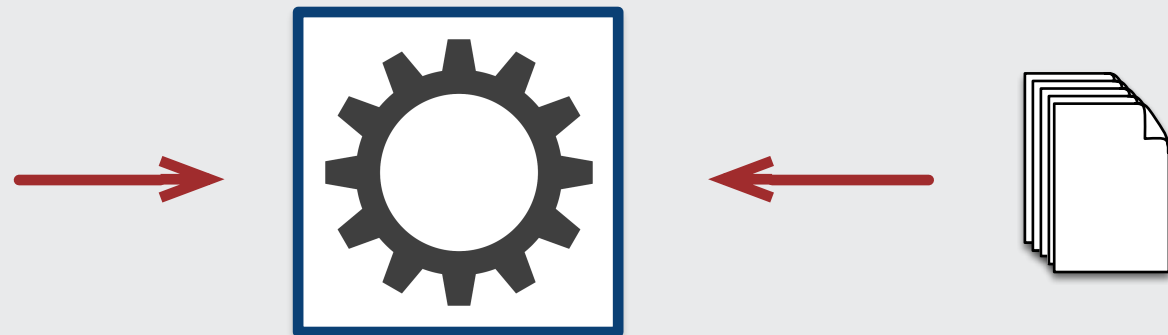
Synthesis

Synthesis

Logs

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \phi_1^{K_1, \dots, K_m}(p_1, \dots, p_n) \\ \dots \\ \phi_h^{K_1, \dots, K_m}(p_1, \dots, p_n) \end{array} \right\}$

Specification templates



Inferred specifications: S1, S2, ... , Sp

Progress

Specification



Elasticity



Resource Management



Quality of Service

Specification

Presented @ PESOS 2014

Towards the Formalization of Properties of Cloud-based Elastic Systems

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ABSTRACT

Cloud-based elastic systems run on a cloud infrastructure and have the capability of dynamically adjusting the allocation of their resources in response to changes in the workload that balances the trade-off between the desired operational costs. The actual elasticity of the elastic systems is determined by a combination of the elasticity of the cloud infrastructure and the elasticity of the application.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing has become a practical solution to manage and leverage IT resources and services. Cloud platforms offer several benefits, among which the ability to access resources or service applications offered as (remote) services, available on-demand and on-the-fly, and billed according to a pay-per-use model.

Cloud providers offer resources and services at three different layers: at the *Software-as-a-Service (SaaS)* layer, users can remotely access full-fledged software applications; at the *Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS)* layer, one finds a development environment and a run-time execution environment; at the *Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS)* layer, users are provided with virtualized infrastructure resources.

Verification

Specificati**O**n **L**anguage f**O**r Serv**I**ce
Compo**S**ition In**T**eractions

Metric temporal logic with Aggregates [2]

Verification

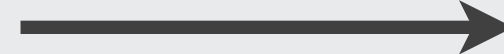
Execution trace

SOLOIST



\wedge

$\neg \varphi$

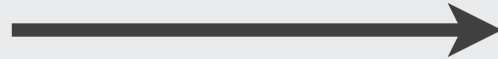


SMT
solver

Verification

QF-EUFIDL

Φ



**SMT
solver**

Verification

Nominated for best paper award @ FASE 2014

SMT-based Checking of SOLOIST over Sparse Traces

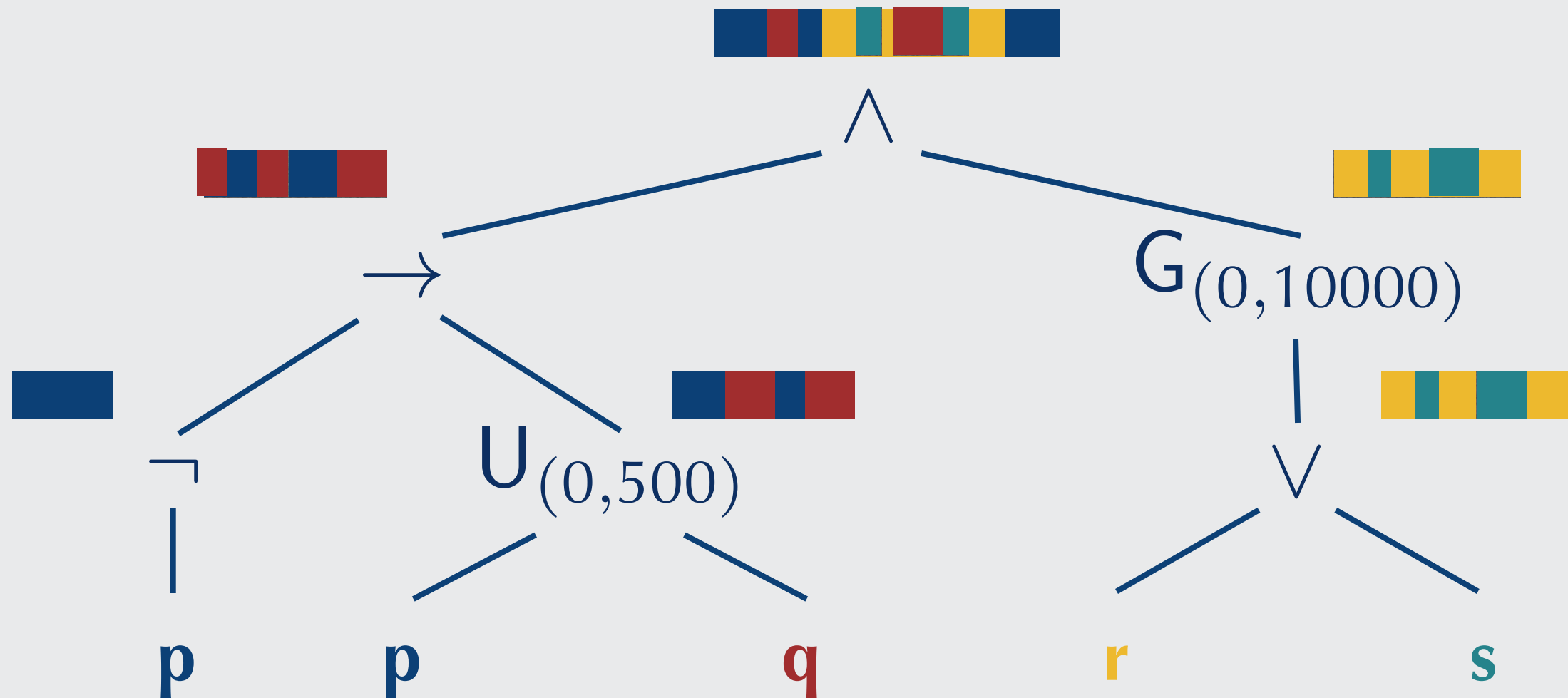
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Abstract. SMT solvers have been recently applied to bounded model checking and satisfiability checking of metric temporal logic. In this paper we consider SOLOIST, an extension of metric temporal logic with aggregate temporal modalities; it has been defined based on a field study on the use of specification patterns in the context of the provisioning of service-based applications. We apply SOLOIST to perform trace checking of service execution and in SOLOIST. In particular, we focus on time instants when events occur

Verification



Verification

To appear @ SEFM 2014

**Trace checking of Metric Temporal Logic with
Aggregating Modalities using MapReduce**

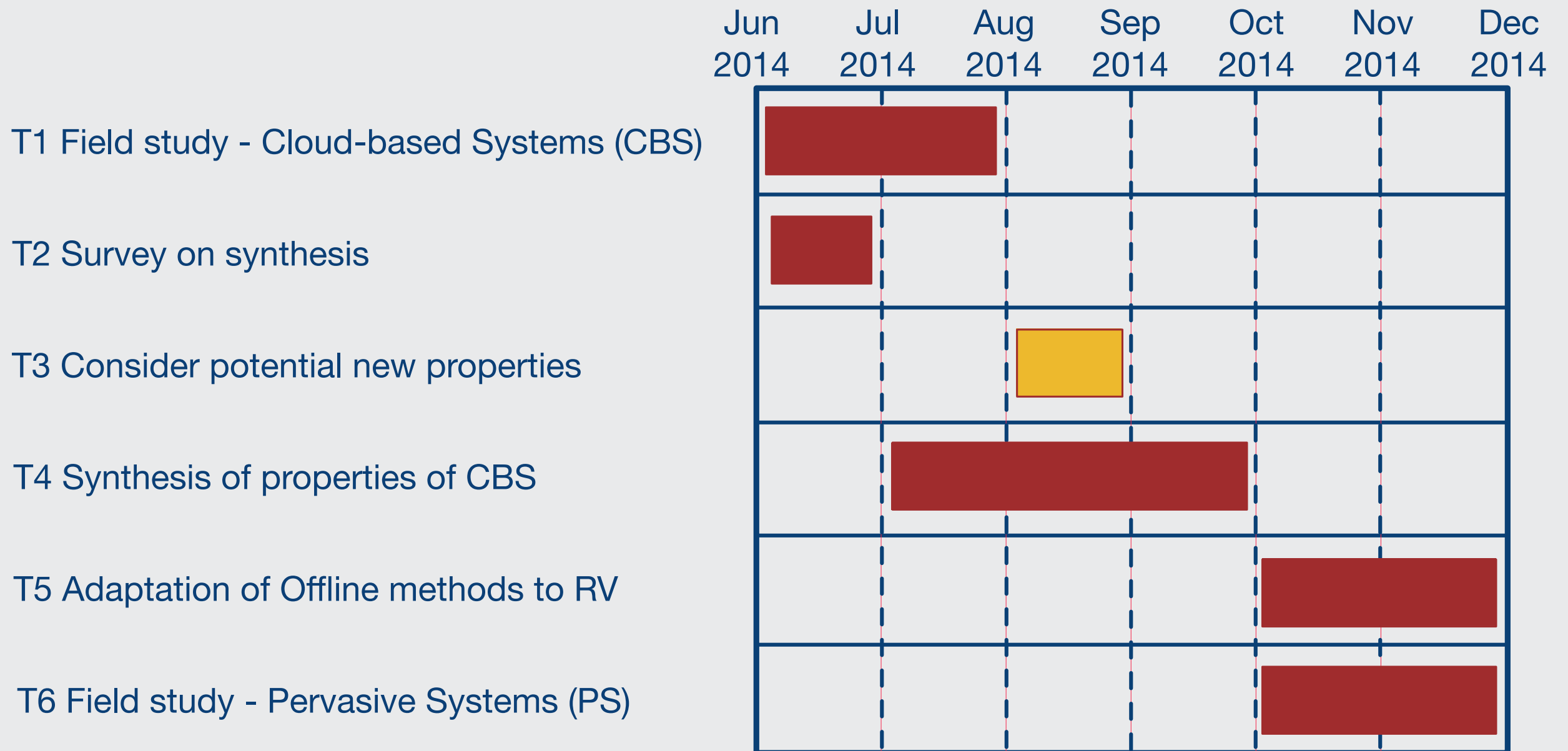
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Abstract. Modern, complex software systems produce a large amount of execution data, often stored in logs. These logs can be analyzed using trace checking techniques to check whether the system complies with its requirements specifications. Often these specifications express quantitative properties of the system, which include timing constraints as well as higher-level constraints on the occurrences of events, expressed using aggregate operators. In this paper we present an algorithm that exploits the MapReduce programming model to check specifications expressed in a metric temporal logic with aggregating modalities on execution traces. The algorithm exploits the structure of the specifications to achieve a significant gain in time. We report on our implementation on the Hadoop framework—of

Future Schedule



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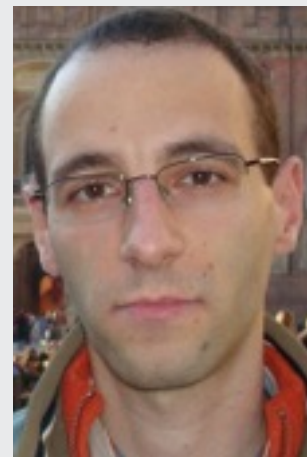
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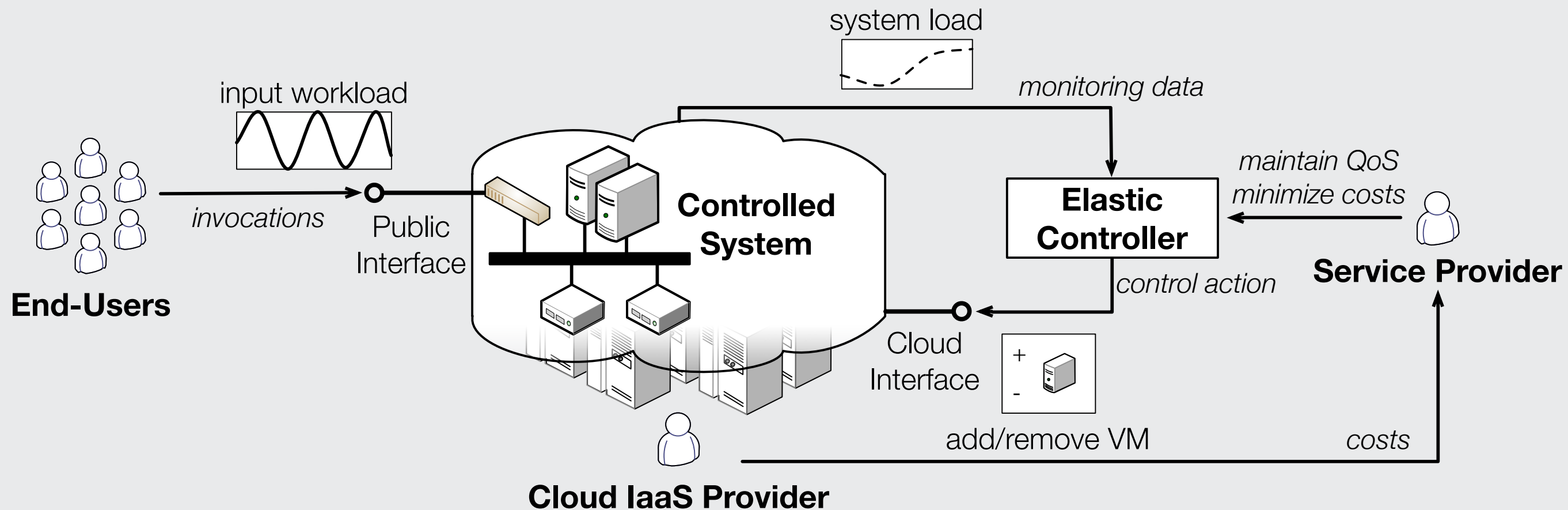


Additional Slides

Property Specification Patterns

Dwyer et al	Konrad et al	Gruhn et al	Bianculli et al
1 Absence	1 Minimum duration	1 Time bounded existence	1 Avg response time
2 Universality	2 Maximum duration		2 Counting # events
3 Existence	3 Bounded recurrence	2 Time bounded response	3 Avg # events
4 Bounded existence	4 Bounded response		4 Max # events
5 Precedence	5 Bounded invariance	3 Precedence with delay	5 Absolute time
6 Response			6 Elapsed time
7 Response chains		4 Time restricted precedence	7 Data-awareness
8 Precedence chains			
9 Constrained chain			

Cloud-Based Elastic System



Property Groups

Elasticity

Eagerness

Sensitivity

Plasticity

Resource Management

Precision

Oscillation

Resource thrashing

Cool-down period

Bounded concurrent
adaptations

Bounded resource
usage

Quality of Service

Bounded QoS
degradation

Bounded actuation
delay

Examples

Sequence of events

“For a period of 7 days, the application will successfully process a minimum of 500,000 customer orders per day”

Numerical bound

Aggregate transformation

Examples

Multiplicity of events

“The missile avionics system shall update the position
of the ailerons exactly 20 times a second.”

Numerical bound

Examples

“The university website shall not have more than 5 hours of scheduled downtime per month and not more than an average of 1 hour of unscheduled downtime per month.”

Related Work

Finkbeiner et al.

- collect statistics over run-time executions
- extend LTL to collect values
- language does not support timing information

Basin et al.

- MFOTL with aggregates
- more aggregates than SOLOIST
- values of the relation parameters vs occurrences

Bauer et al.

- PTLTLFO - past time linear temporal logic with first-order (guarded) quantifiers and counting modality
- lacks timing information and bounded windows

Barre et al.

- MapReduce based approach
- plain LTL (without timing information and aggregates)
- inefficient handling of tuples (no sorting)
- no multi-operand conjunction and disjunction