

## MONPOLY Specification Language

Metric First-Order Temporal Logic (MFOTL)

```

 $\varphi, \psi = t_1 < t_2 \mid t_1 = t_2 \mid p(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
 $\mid \neg \varphi \mid \varphi \vee \psi \mid \forall x. \varphi$ 
 $\mid \circ_I \varphi \mid \varphi U_I \psi$ 
 $\mid \bullet_I \varphi \mid \varphi S_I \psi$ 
 $\mid [\omega_x \varphi](y; g_1, \dots, g_n)$  -aggregations
 $\omega = \text{AVG} \mid \text{SUM} \mid \text{CNT} \mid \text{MIN} \mid \text{MAX} \mid \text{MED}$ 
    
```

+the usual syntactic sugar  
(always, eventually, once, historically, ...)  
all future intervals are bounded

## MONPOLY Features

implementation language: OCaml

algorithmic ideas:

- translation of temporal operators into incrementally updated auxiliary first-order predicates
- efficient sliding window algorithm
- waiting queue for future dependencies

two versions

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <u>finite relations</u>                               | <u>regular relations</u>                 |
| - fast  | - at least one order of magnitude slower |
| - syntactic restrictions on where negations may occur | - negation can occur freely              |

## MONPOLY Example

signature

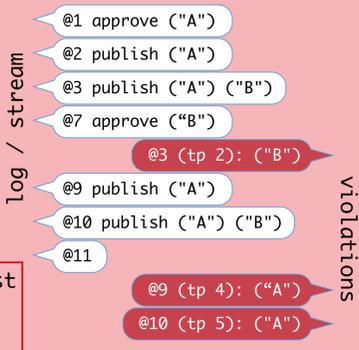
```
publish(x:string)
approve(x:string)
```

formula

```
publish(r) IMPLIES
ONCE[0,7] approve(r)
```

informal policy

Every published report must have been approved within the last 7 time-units.



## MONPOLY Industrial Case Studies

### NOKIA

- 5 million time-points
- 218 million tuples
- 5 GB of logs
- single core machine
- 20 min - 14 days per policy

monitor usage-control policies of highly sensitive cell phone location, call, and SMS data

example policy: The synchronization scripts must run for at least 1 second and for no longer than 6 hours.

### Google

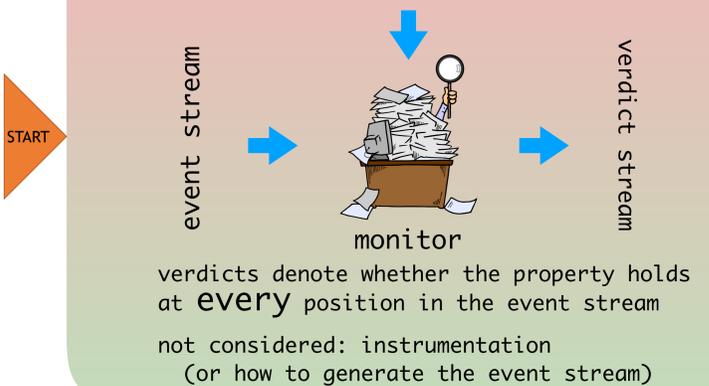
- 77.2 million time-points
- 26 billion tuples
- 400 GB of logs
- cluster of 1000 computers
- log slicing + MapReduce
- 2.5 - 12 hours per policy

monitor authentication policies in a network of 35000 computers used both within Google's corporate network and externally.

example policy: Long-running SSH sessions must not last longer than 24 hours.

## The Online Monitoring Problem

property in a specification language



considered setting: integer time-stamped events

important distinction: time-points vs time-stamps:

- time-points (indices in the event-stream)
- time-stamps (real-time information about events)

formulas specify real-time constraints via intervals  $I$  with integer bounds (or infinity)

- assumptions on the sequence of time-stamps:
- non-decreasing (repeated time-stamps allowed)
  - progressing (always eventually increasing)

## AERIAL Specification Language

Metric Dynamic Logic (MDL)

```

 $\varphi, \psi = p \mid \neg \varphi \mid \varphi \vee \psi \mid \langle r \rangle_I \varphi \mid \varphi \langle r \rangle$ 
 $r, s = \star \mid \varphi? \mid r + s \mid rs \mid r^*$ 
    
```

+the usual syntactic sugar  
(until, next, since, previous, always, eventually, once, historically, ...)

more expressive than MTL  
incomparable to MFOTL (propositional but regex)

future intervals may be unbounded

## AERIAL Features

implementation language: OCaml

algorithmic ideas:

- state update via dynamic programming
- future dependencies treated symbolically as variables in Boolean expressions
- different representations of Boolean expressions (explicit and BDD)
- keep only distinct Boolean expressions in memory

almost event-rate independent memory consumption  
(almost = logarithmic in the event-rate; in practice: constant)

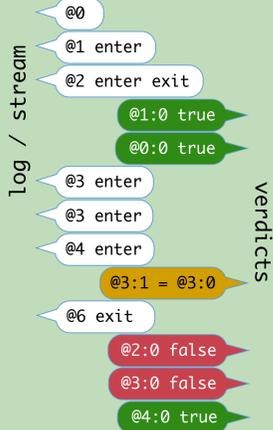
## AERIAL Example

formula

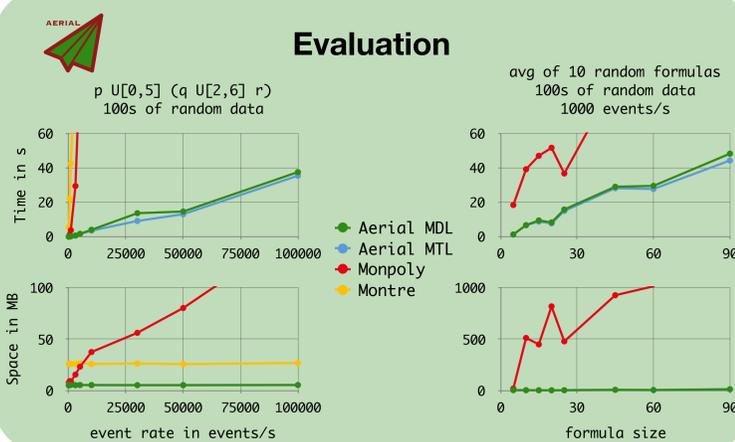
```
<T* enter T*> [0,2] exit
```

informal policy

Within the next 2 time-units both "enter" and "exit" must happen and "enter" must happen before "exit".



## AERIAL Evaluation



**Aerial: Almost Event-Rate Independent Algorithms for Monitoring Metric Regular Properties**



Eugen Zălinescu



Technische Universität München



Felix Klaedtke



David Basin



Srđan Krstić



Dmitriy Traytel



75 NRP Big Data National Research Programme

AERIAL