

Requirements Monitoring

Paul Grünbacher

Christian Doppler Laboratory MEVSS
Institute for Software Systems Engineering
Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria

<http://mevss.jku.at>

Very-Large-Scale Software Systems

Size is just one of the challenges ...

- System-of-systems architectures
- Independent elements with different execution environments
- Globally distributed development
- Emerging behavior and properties
- Variability
- Evolutionary development (20+ years)



“... help determine if the software meets its users’ needs ... ” [Robinson2010]

- Analyze requirements-level properties by continuously analyzing the system in use
- Automate runtime requirements evaluation
 - Interpret low-level software events as contributors to eventual requirements satisfaction or violation
- Address invisibility arising from software complexities and changeability

“[...] requirements **monitors** be installed to **gather and analyze pertinent information** about the system’s **run-time** environment. [...] **detect divergences** from our assumptions that adversely affect adherence to requirements.”

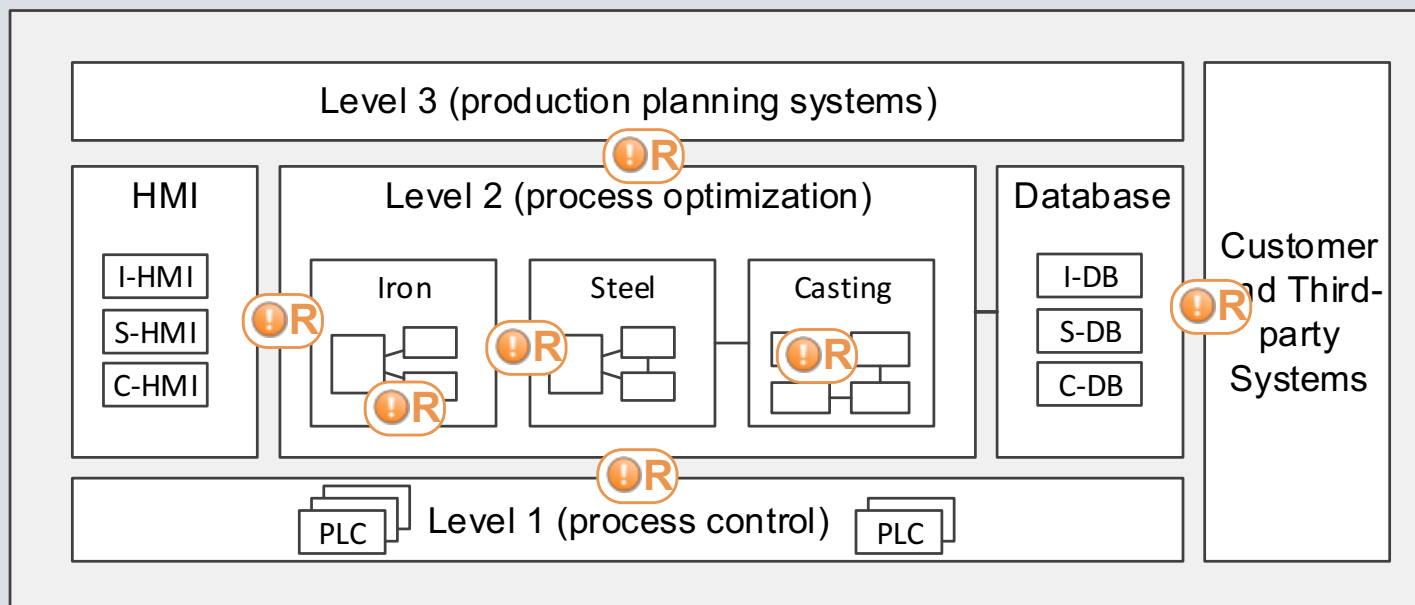
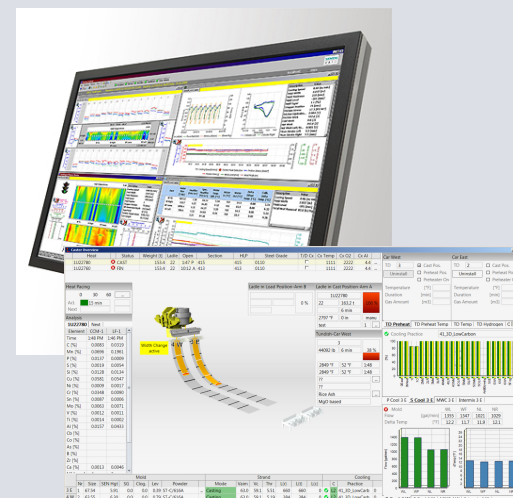
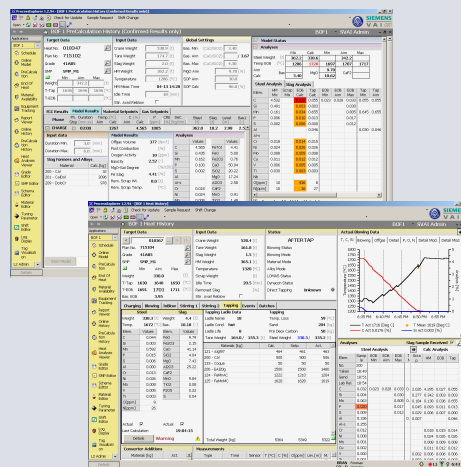
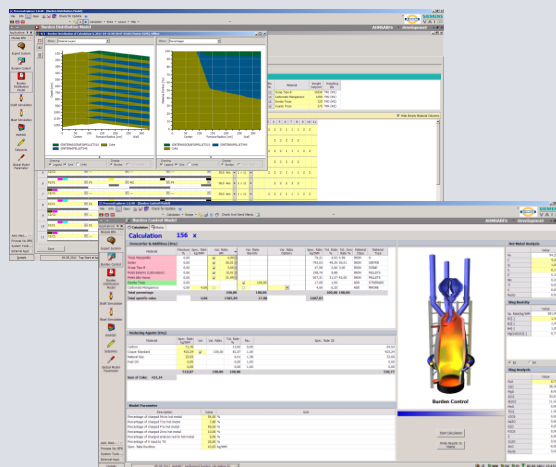
[Fickas and Feather, RE 1995]

“Most large software systems result from **weaving together** many **independently developed systems**. [...] **Requirements monitoring can sound the alert** should these creations fail to meet their obligations.”

[Robinson, IEEE Software 2010]

Plant Automation SoS

Ironmaking, Steelmaking, Continuous Casting



Requirements-based Monitoring in SoS

Operationally and managerially independent systems

→ monitoring requirements across different heterogeneous systems

Effects of the systems' interactions difficult to predict

→ monitoring when full behavior emerges during commissioning and operation

Continuous evolution and evolutionary independence

→ checking compliance with requirements after upgrades

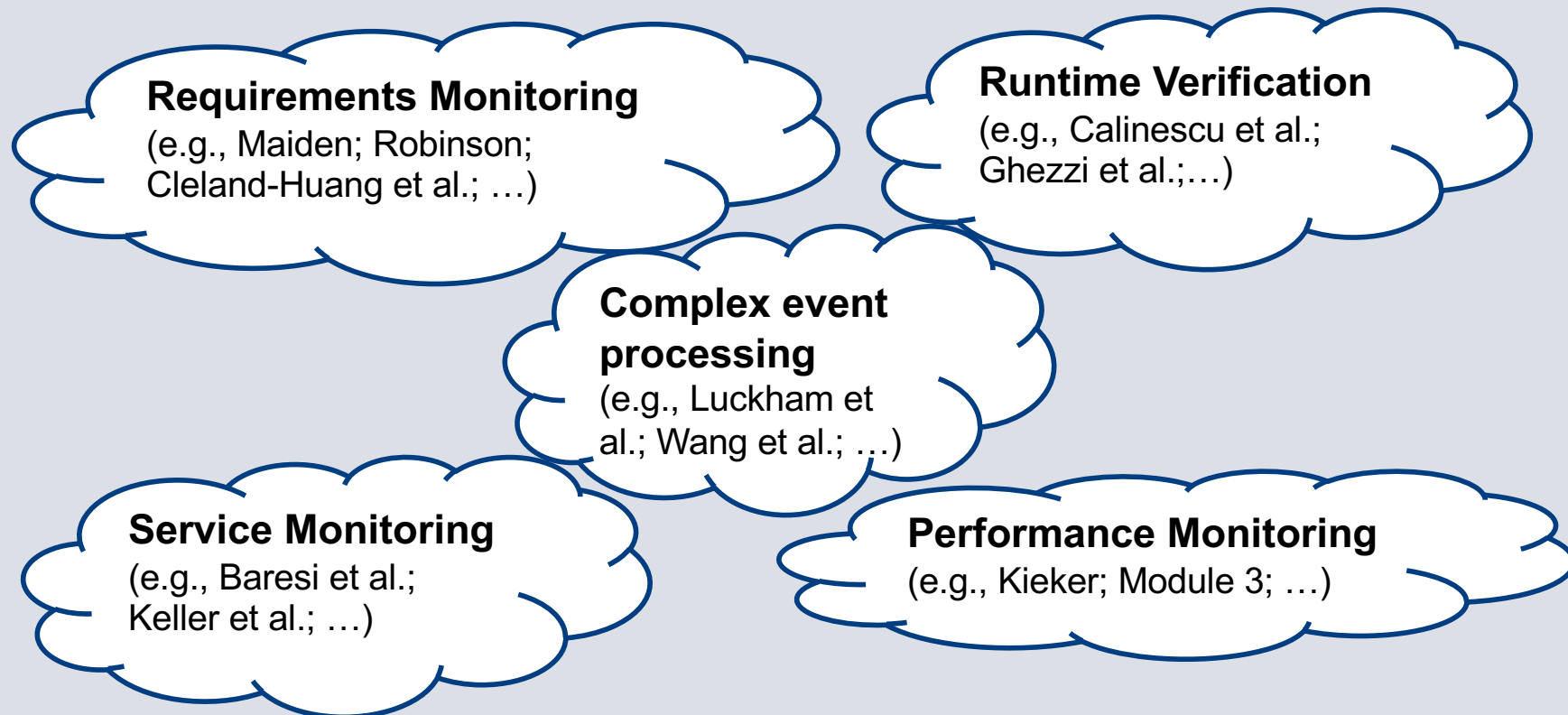
Diverse types of requirements at many different levels

→ unified checking framework

Maier 1998, Northrop 2006, Boehm 2006, Caffal and Michael 2005

- Requirements monitoring can help determine after **changes** if the software meets its users' needs.
- Validation is no longer idealized as an activity that occurs once. **Incremental development implies incremental validation.**
- Analyzers need to **continuously validate systems** against users' needs.

Related Research Areas



Often focus on specific types of systems and technologies

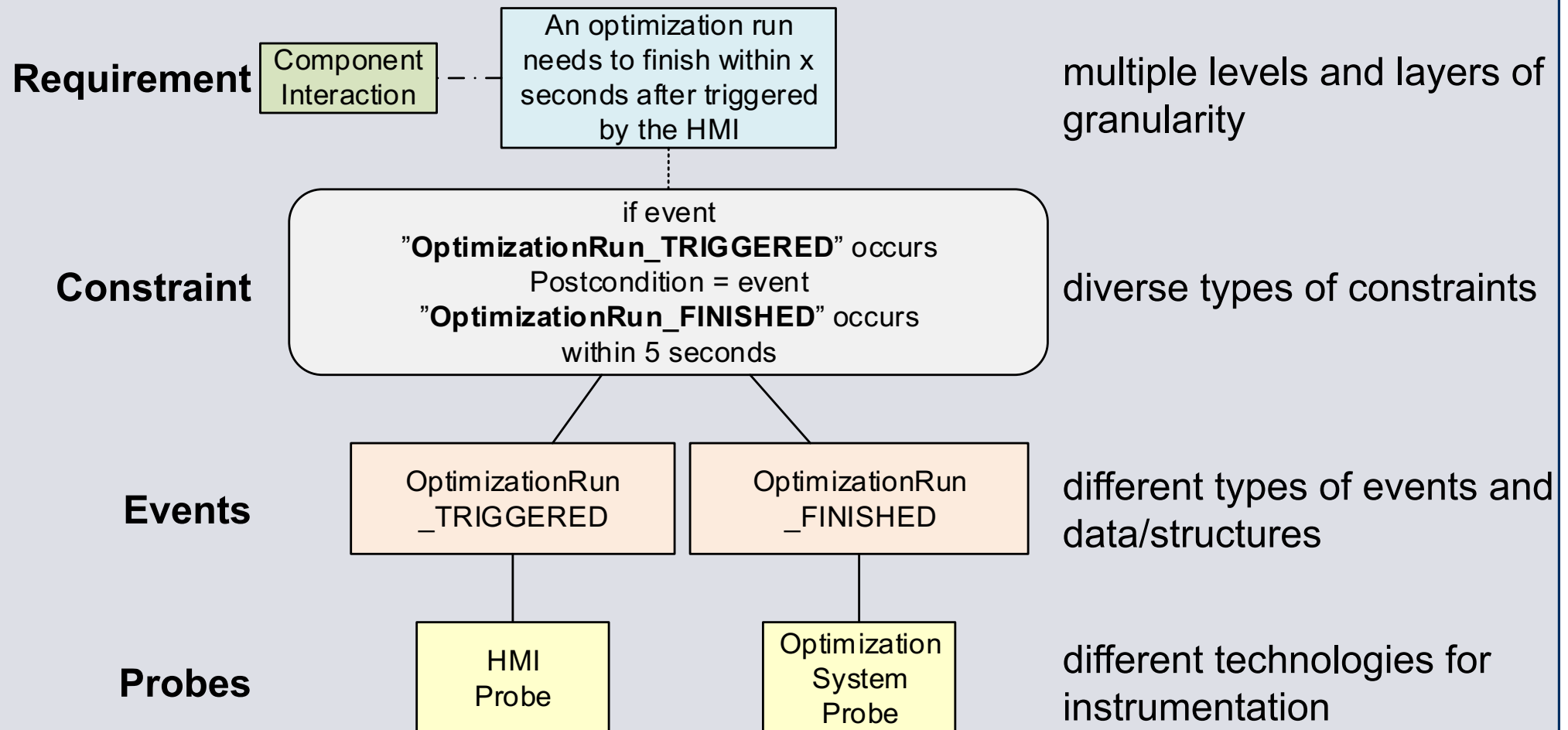
What is a Monitor?

- A software system that observes and analyzes the behavior of another system.
- Determines qualities of interest, i.e., the satisfaction of the target system's requirements
- A function that processes an input data stream to determine the status of requirements.

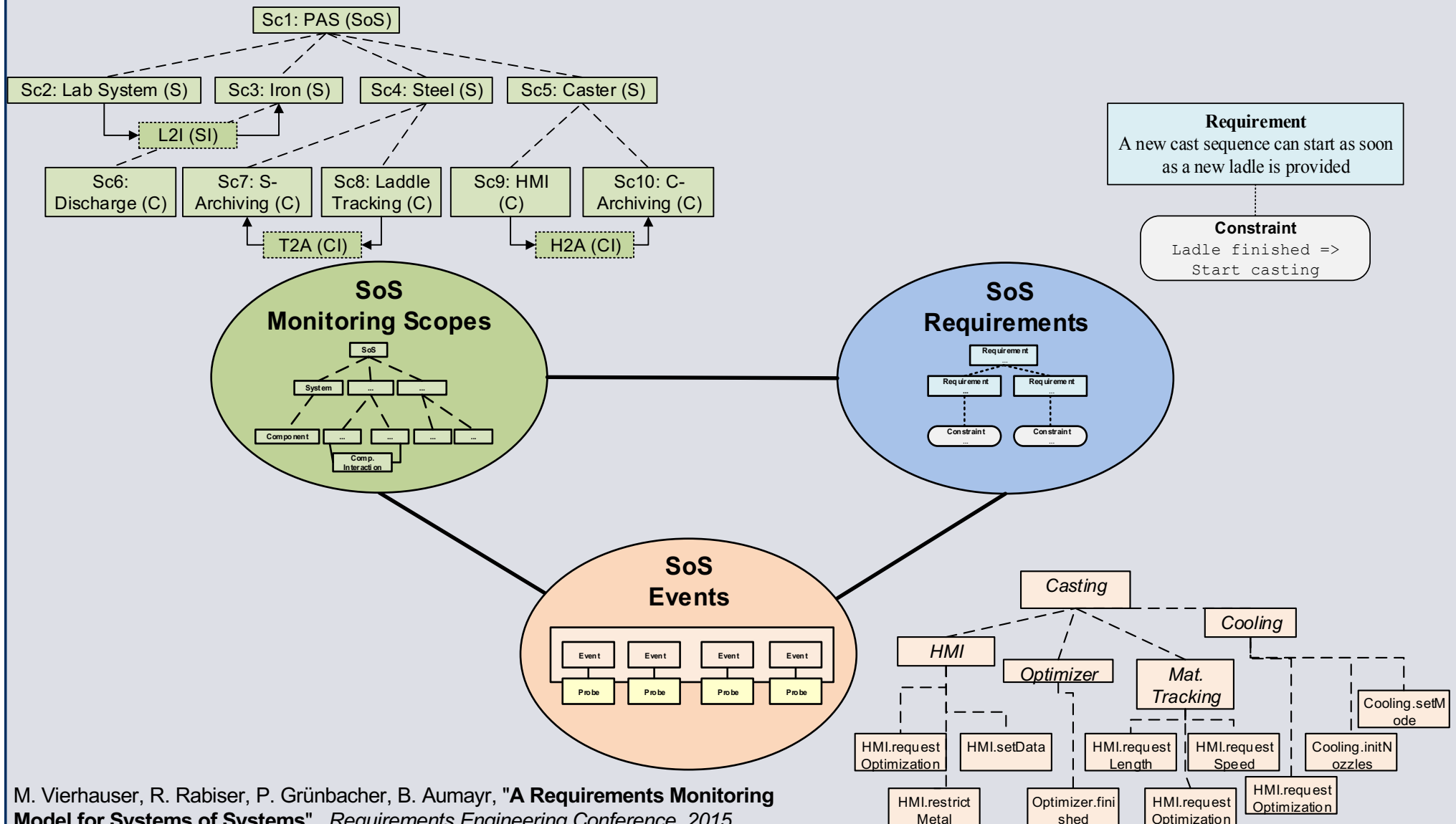
$$\text{MON}(\text{IN}_{\text{mon}}) \rightarrow \text{Sat}(\text{REQ})$$

Note: In reality the monitored event stream comprises complex objects (XML, JSON) that are produced by event management and logging frameworks (log4j)

Monitoring a PAS Requirement – Challenges

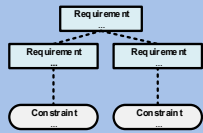


REMINDS Requirements Monitoring Model (RE'15)



M. Vierhauser, R. Rabiser, P. Grünbacher, B. Aumayr, "A Requirements Monitoring Model for Systems of Systems". *Requirements Engineering Conference, 2015.*

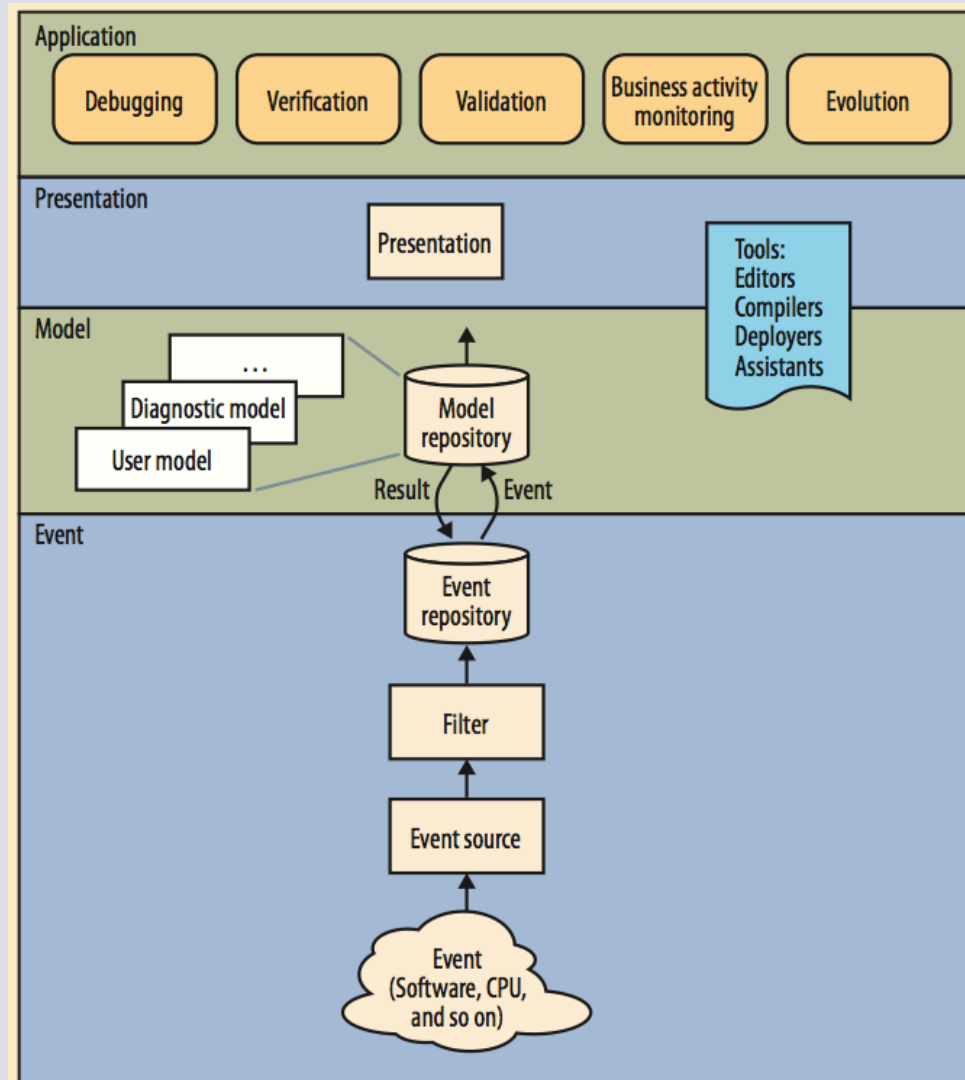
SoS Requirements



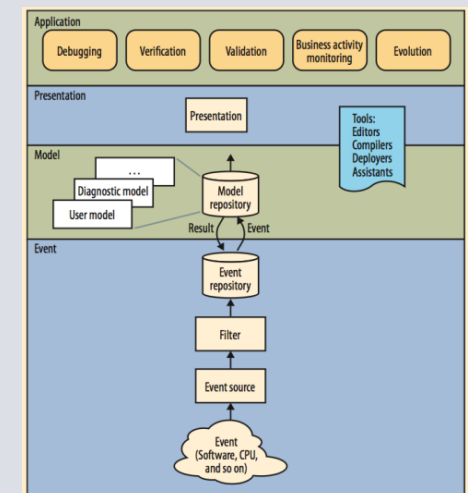
SoS Monitoring Challenges

- ➔ **Constraint diversity**
- ➔ **Incremental definition**
- ➔ **Runtime management of constraints**
- ➔ **End-user support**

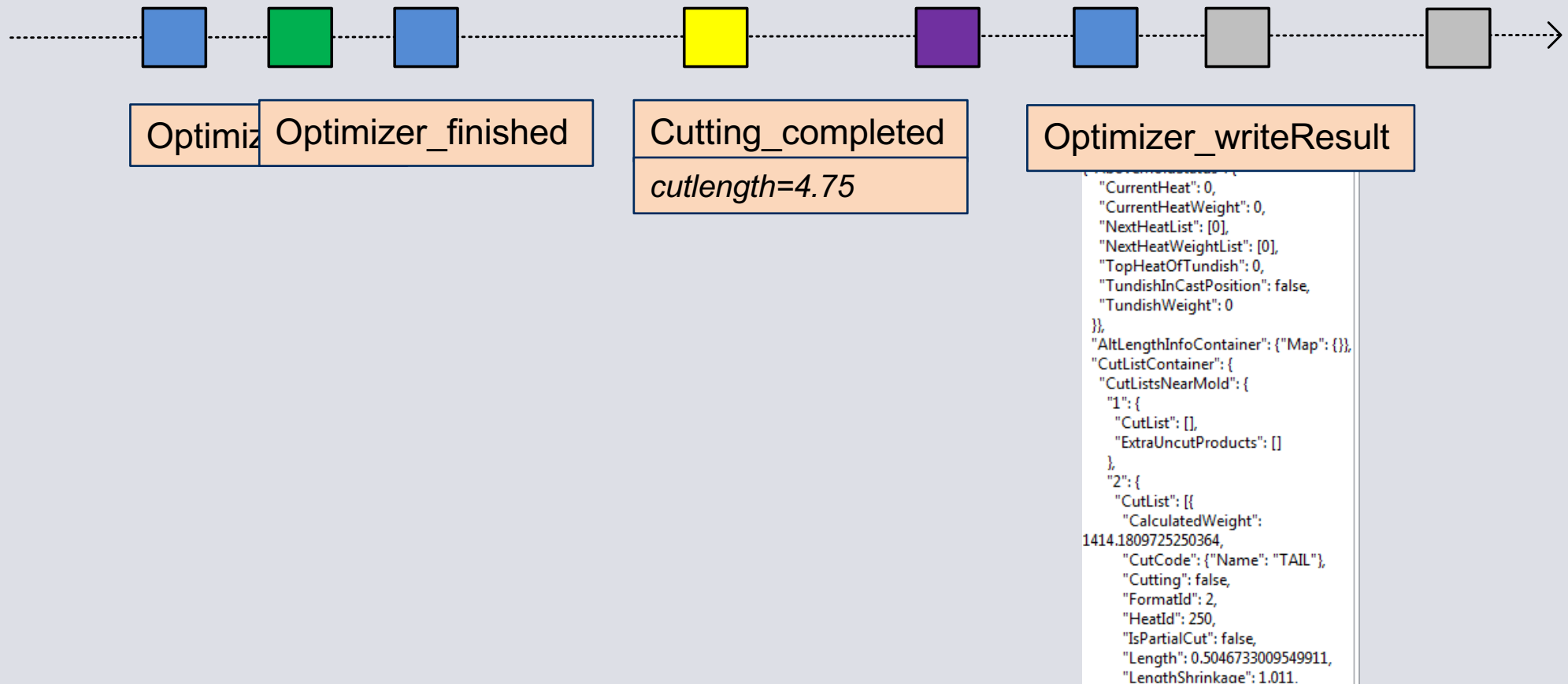
Robinson's General 4-Layer Framework



- Services for event acquisition, transportation, filtering, and storage
- An event is a description of a **significant action in time** typically leading to a state change
 - Completion of a method call
 - CPU reaching 90%
 - Shipment arriving at destination
 - ...



Event-based Monitoring



Model Layer

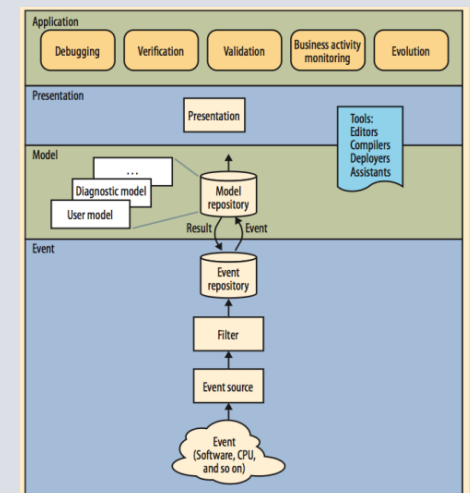
Interpreting events using models

Analyzing software behavior

- states and potential responses
- important to provide guidance for the software's evolution

Interpreting user behavior

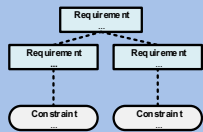
- user's state and likely responses
- important to improve user guidance



Models for Analyses

- Functional models defining the allowed states and transitions
- Goal models
- Antimodels defining undesirable behavior (e.g., attacks)
- Quality of Service models
- Discovery Models (e.g., data mining to learn user behavior)

SoS Requirements



SoS Requirements

An optimization run needs to finish within x seconds after triggered by another component

When the tundish car moves to the casting position the ladle must have been mounted within the last 30 seconds

The cutlength must not be > maxtransportable and not < mintransportable

**If property
dummyBarFeedingMode =
BOTTOM StrandStatuses
AtTCM.Casting must be false in
OptiDataContainer**

TAILING -> isSetPointValid

Types of Constraints

trigger event



The cutlength must not be > maxtransportable

When the tundish car moves to the casting position the ladle must have been mounted within

An optimization run needs to finish within 10 seconds and perform actions in a specific order

**Data
Conditions**

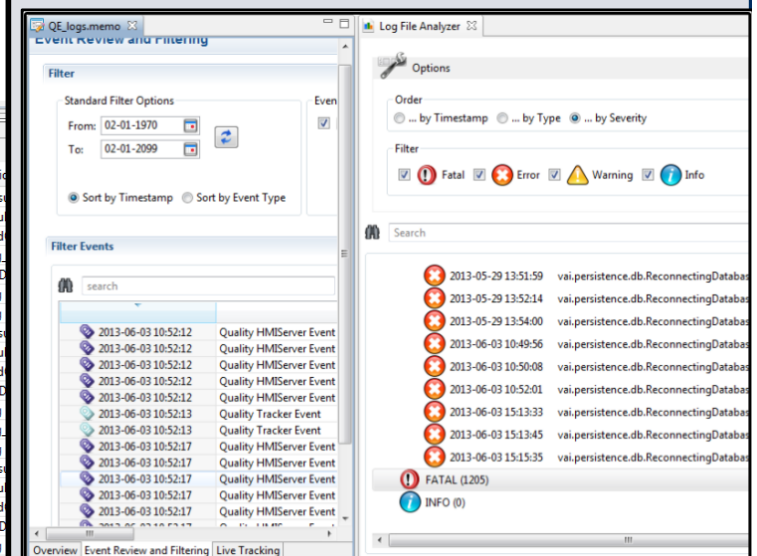
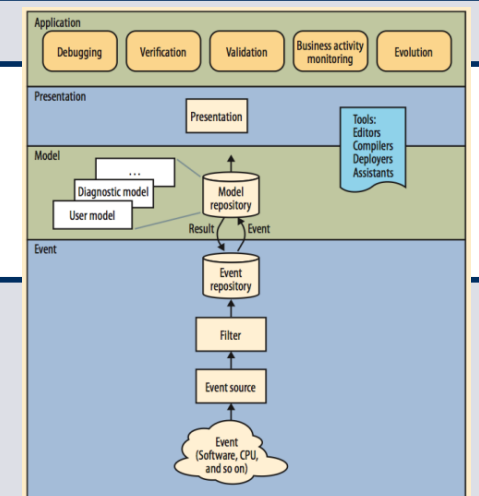
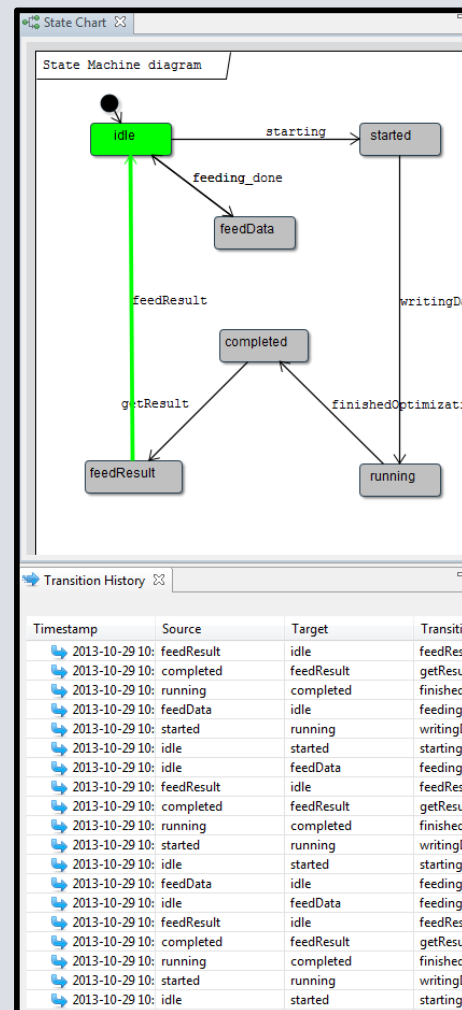
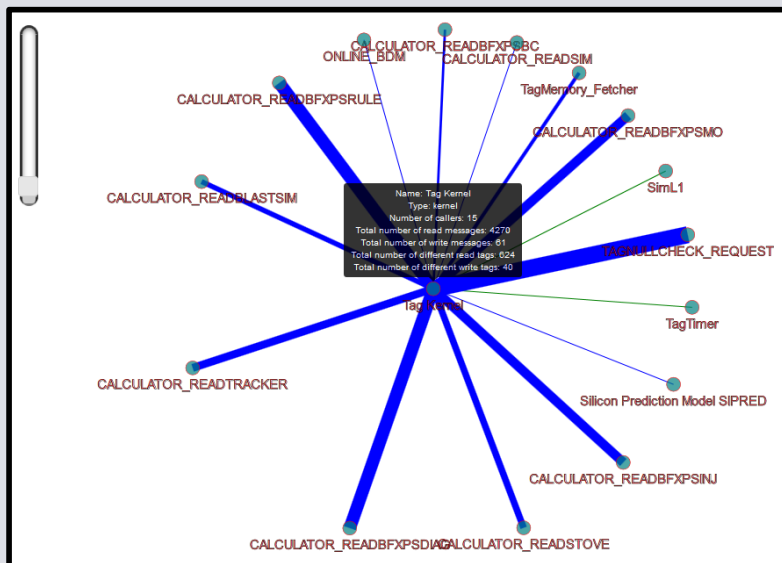
**Past
Occurrence**

**Future
Occurrence**

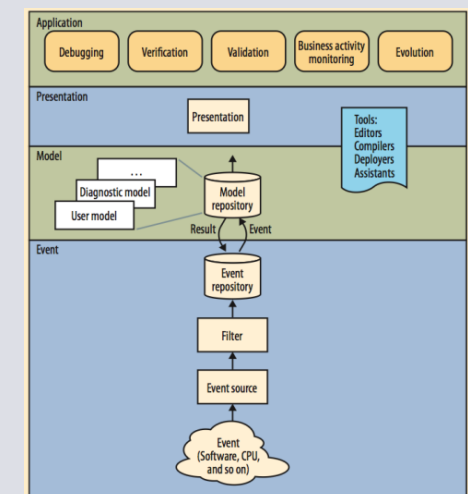
```
trigger =
  if event "Cutting_completed" occurs
    condition =
      data("item", "cutlength") < 4.75
trigger =
  if event "Tundish.carArrivedCastPosition" occurs
    condition =
      event "Tundish.ladleArrived"
      has occurred in the last 30 seconds
"Optimizer.writeOptiData",
"Optimizer.optimize_FINISHED",
"Optimizer.getOptimizationResult",
"Cutting.feedOptimizationResult"
occur consecutively within 10 seconds
```

Views Layer

- Services for presenting analyses to developers
- Example: Event data aggregation & visualization



- Application-specific services to present, control, and modify the target system
- Debugging, verification, business activity monitoring, evolution
- Examples
 - Evolution Support: Compare results of multiple simulation runs, e.g., before and after an upgrade
 - Capture & Replay: Use collected production data for offline system simulations



- **Continuous monitoring** and **cross-system analyses** during customer acceptance tests
- **Capture and replay** to facilitate **offline diagnosis** across multiple systems
- **Capture and compare** after SoS evolution to ease **anomaly** detection

Existing Monitoring Frameworks

- Kieker
- ReqMon
- Spass Meter
- REMINDS Framework (CDL MEVSS)
- ...

Constraint Management

Constraint Details

Name: 11.0 - Cast Sequence valid
Id: 1a937d31-8908-4e16-b49d-fc234c082d31
Status: ENABLED
Scope ID: casterL2.cooling
Error Category: at.jku.ase.checking.errorhandling.error
Custom Message: WARNIN Cast Sequence Invalid
Description: Checks the correct sequence of events within the cooling sub-system for a single ladle to be casted. Beginning with the dummy bar inserted and ending with the tailout signal.

Groups: ☐ DEFAULT ☐ General ☒ PAS L2-Caster ☐ PAS L2-Iron

Open Event-Structure Assist

context = if event "Cooling.prepareStartCast" occurs from source("casterL2.cooling")
condition = events
"Cooling.setGrade",
"Cooling.setPractice",
"Cooling.startCast",
"Cooling.tailoutInitiated",
"Cooling.tailoutCompleted"
from source("casterL2.cooling") occur subsequently

Dashboard

MI Uptime: 01:10:24
Scopes: 11/28
Constraints: 18/24
Probes: 20
Events: 165,146/180,674
Checks/Violations: 1281/779

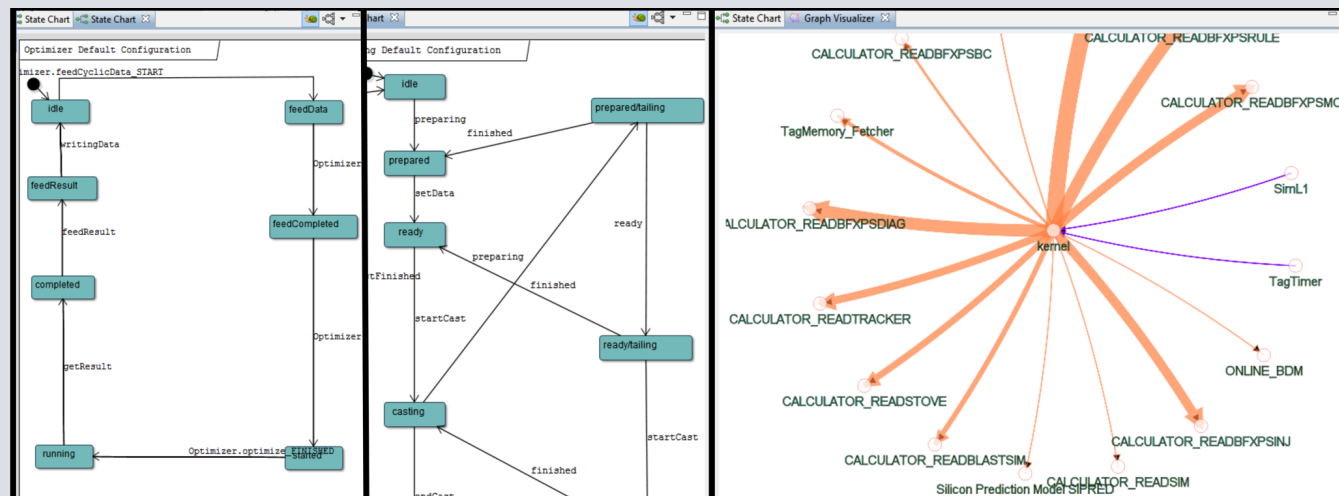
Live Tracking Chart

Live Events (Connect to view events)

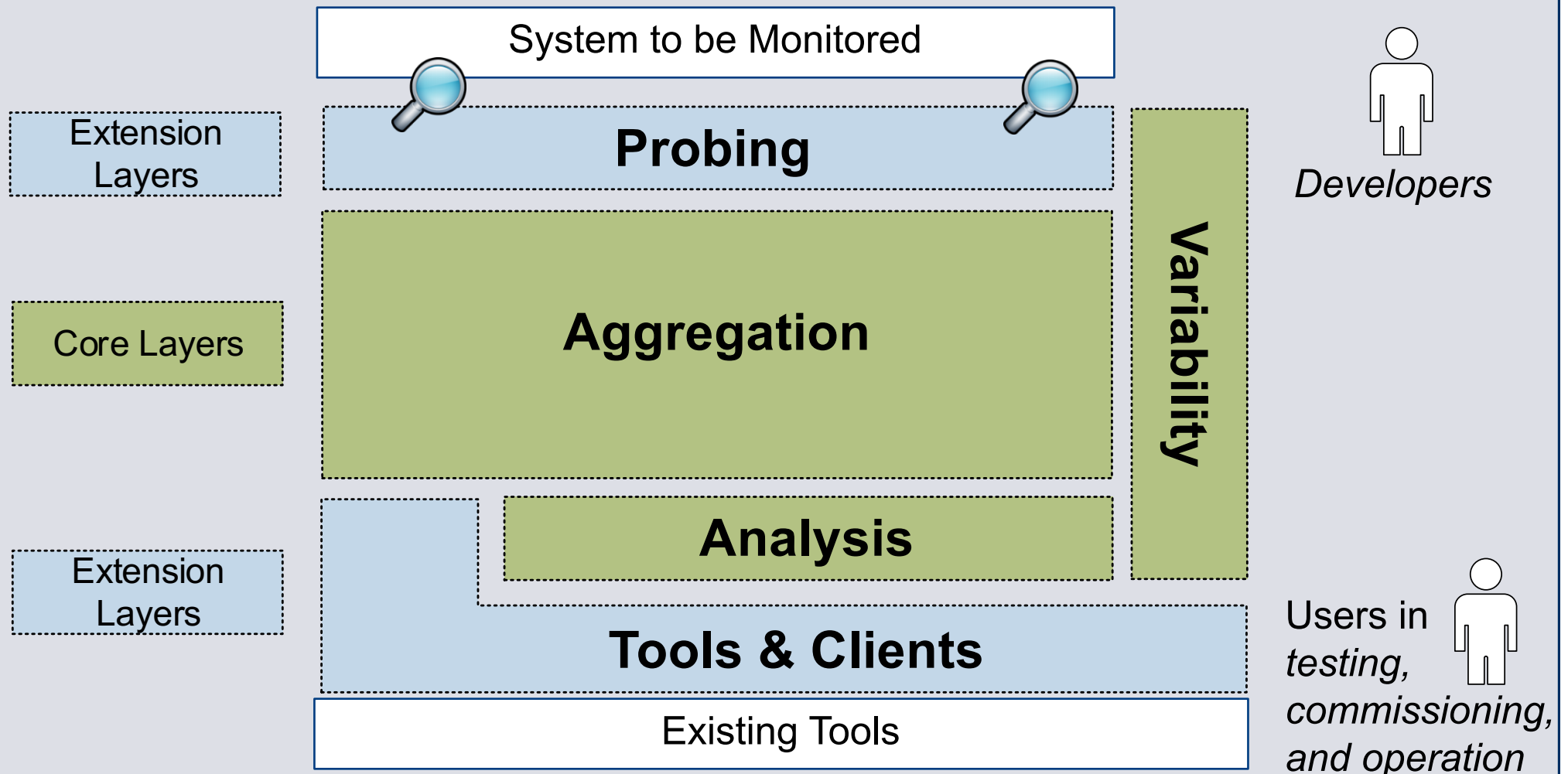
Time	Event
14:34:00.910	Cutting.feedOptimizationResult
14:34:00.828	Optimizer.getOptimizationResult
14:34:00.824	Optimizer.optimize FINISHED
14:34:00.707	Optimizer.writeOptData
14:34:00.575	Optimizer.optimize START
14:34:00.561	Optimizer.feedCyclicData FINIS...
14:34:00.248	Optimizer.feedCyclicData START
14:28:57.735	Cutting.feedOptimizationResult
14:28:57.713	Optimizer.getOptimizationResult

Constraint Violations (10 most recent)

Violation	Count
05.0 - Optimizer Cycle	11
Order of event types violat	
Optimizer RunID Consistency	167
Invalid data! - 2015-05-04	
Invalid data! - 2015-05-04	
Invalid data! - 2015-05-04	
Invalid data! - 2015-05-04	
Invalid data! - 2015-05-04	
Invalid data! - 2015-05-04	
Invalid data! - 2015-05-04	
Invalid data! - 2015-05-04	

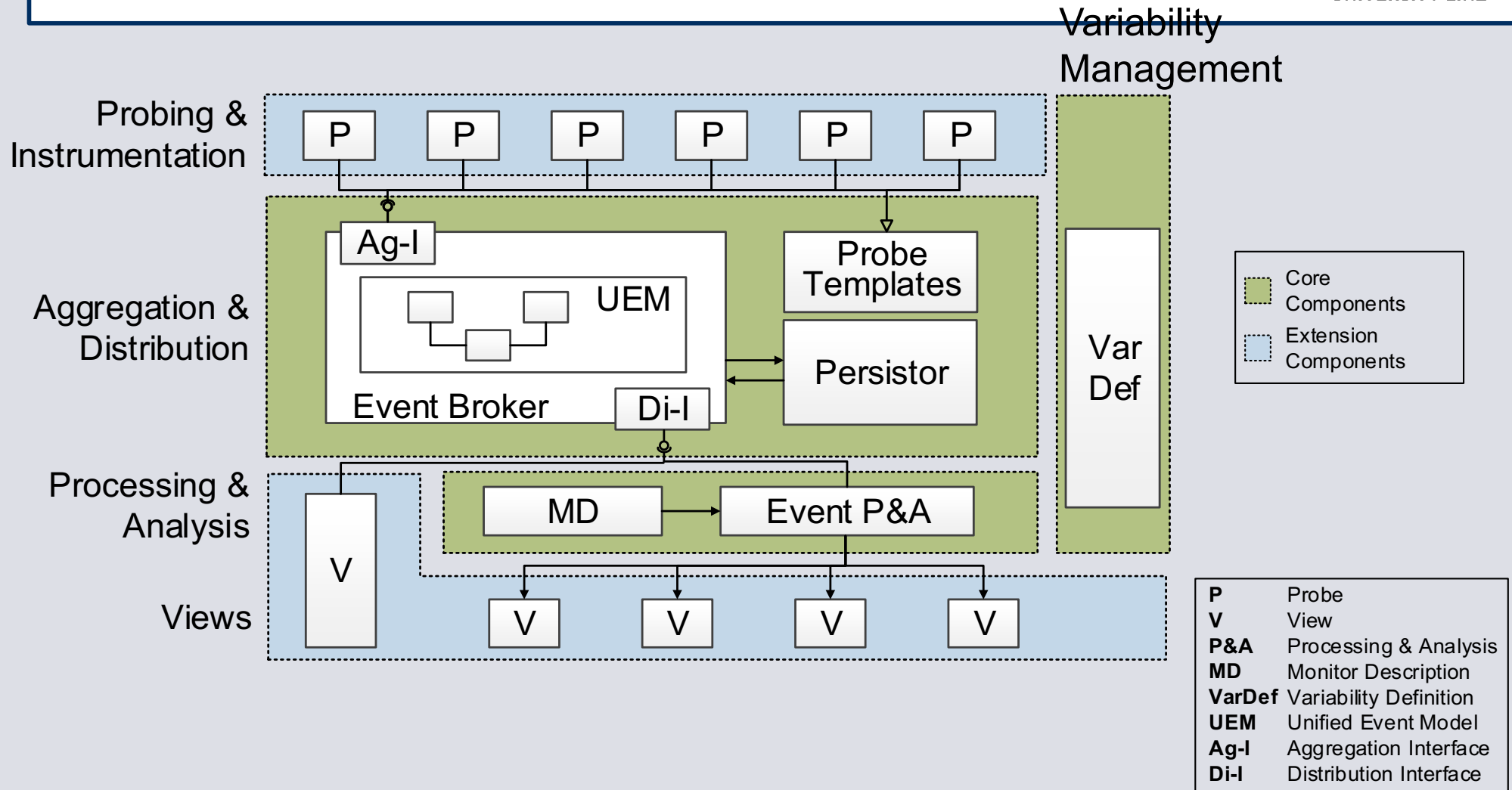


ReMinds Framework Architecture

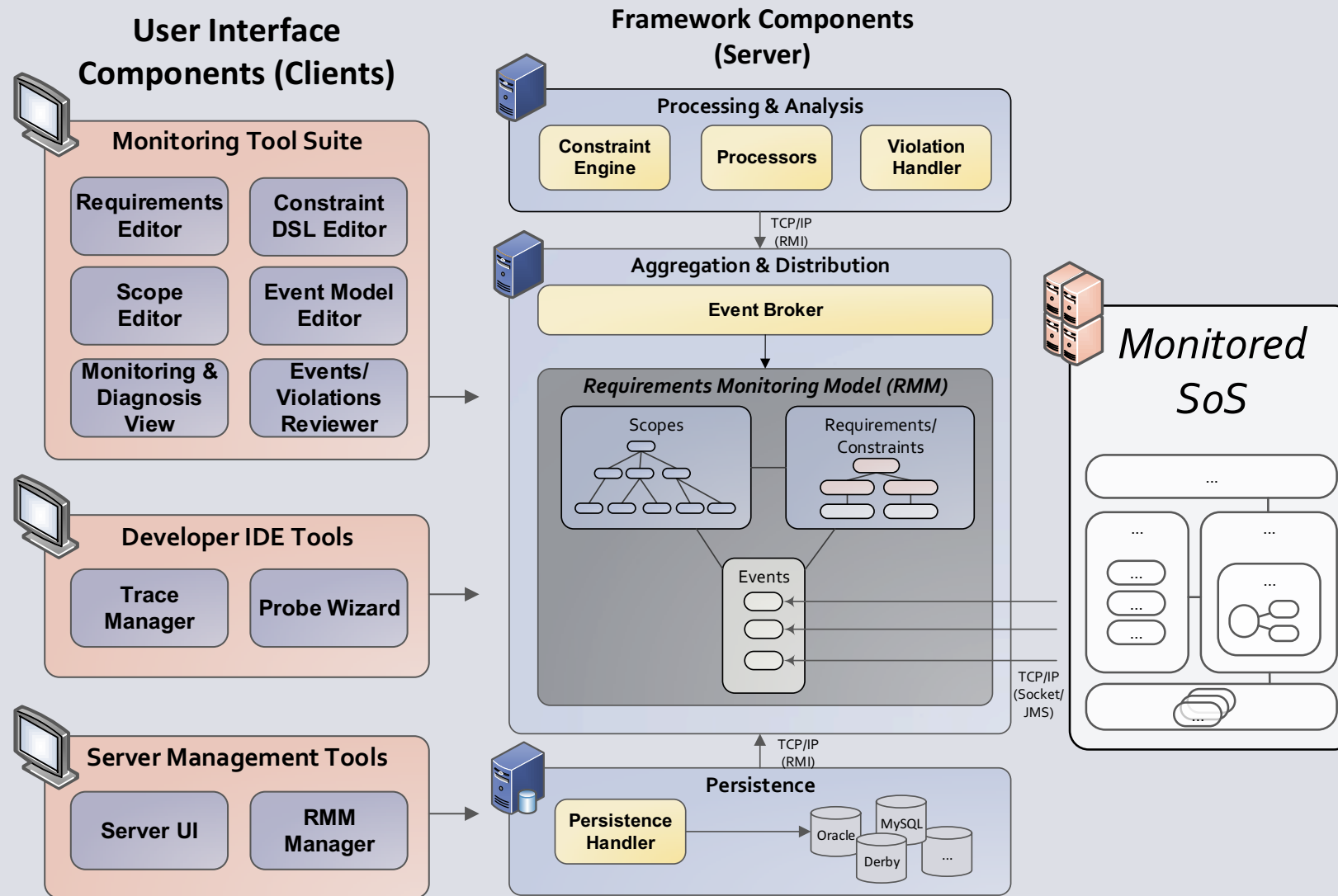


Vierhauser, Rabiser, Grünbacher, Danner, Wallner, Zeisel: A Flexible Framework for Runtime Monitoring of System-of-Systems Architectures, WICSA 2014

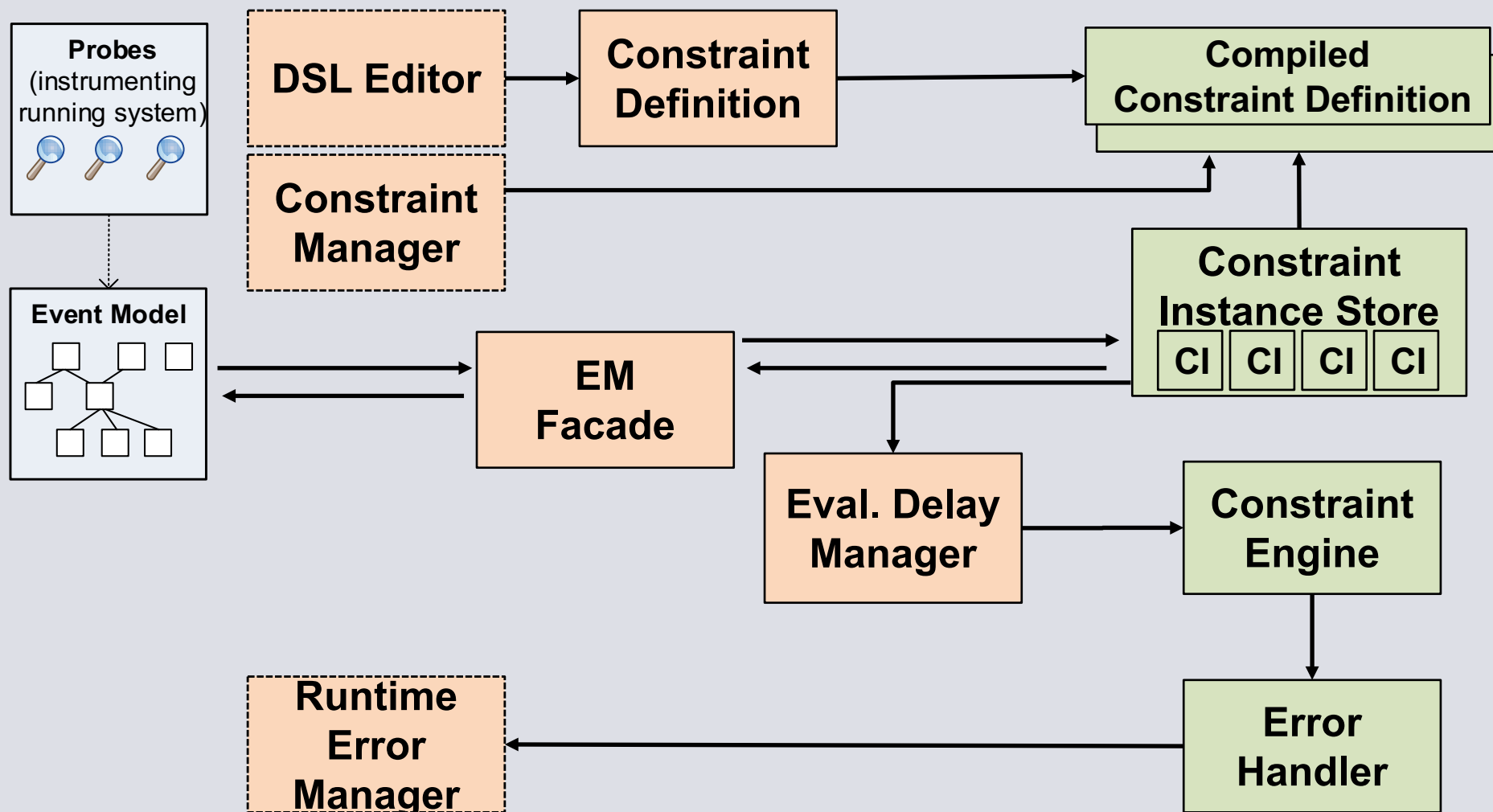
Generic Monitoring Framework



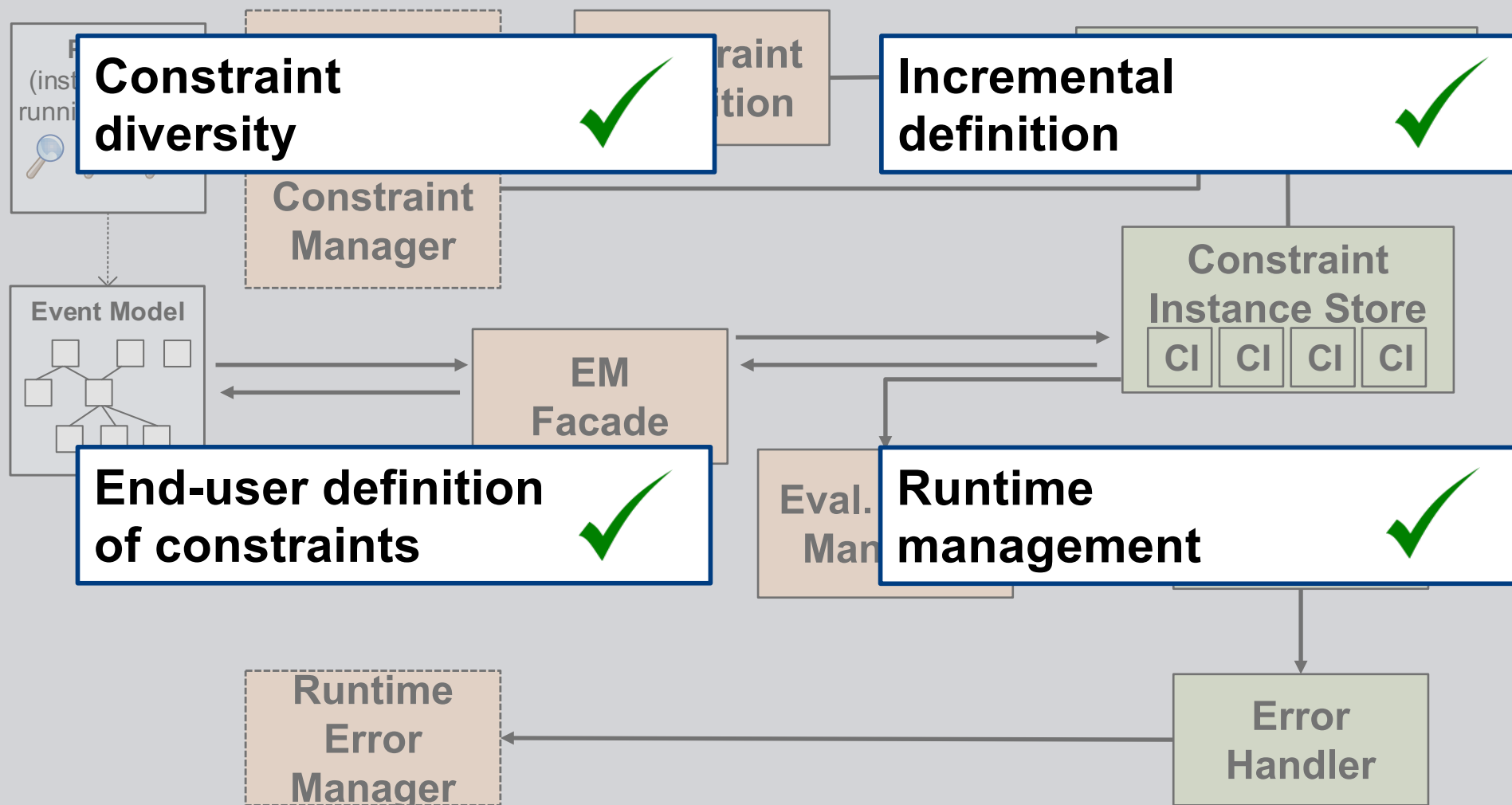
Vierhauser, Michael; Rabiser, Rick; Grünbacher, Paul; Danner, Christian; Wallner, Stefan; Zeisel, Helmut, "A Flexible Framework for Runtime Monitoring of System-of-Systems Architectures", In: *Proceedings 11th Working IEEE/IFIP Conference on Software Architecture (WICSA 2014)*, Sydney, Australia, 2014



DSL and Incremental Constraint Checking

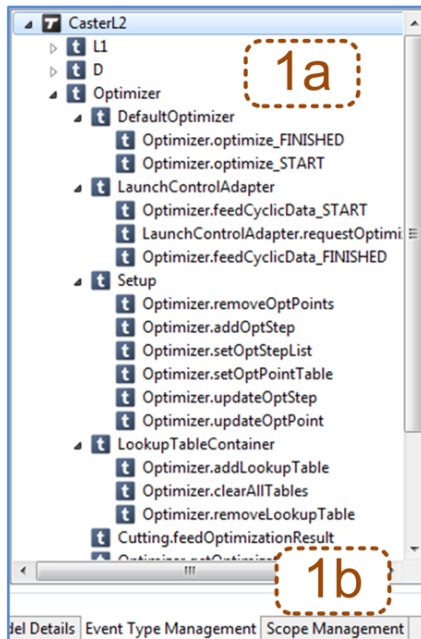


DSL and Incremental Constraint Checking



Typical Usage Scenario

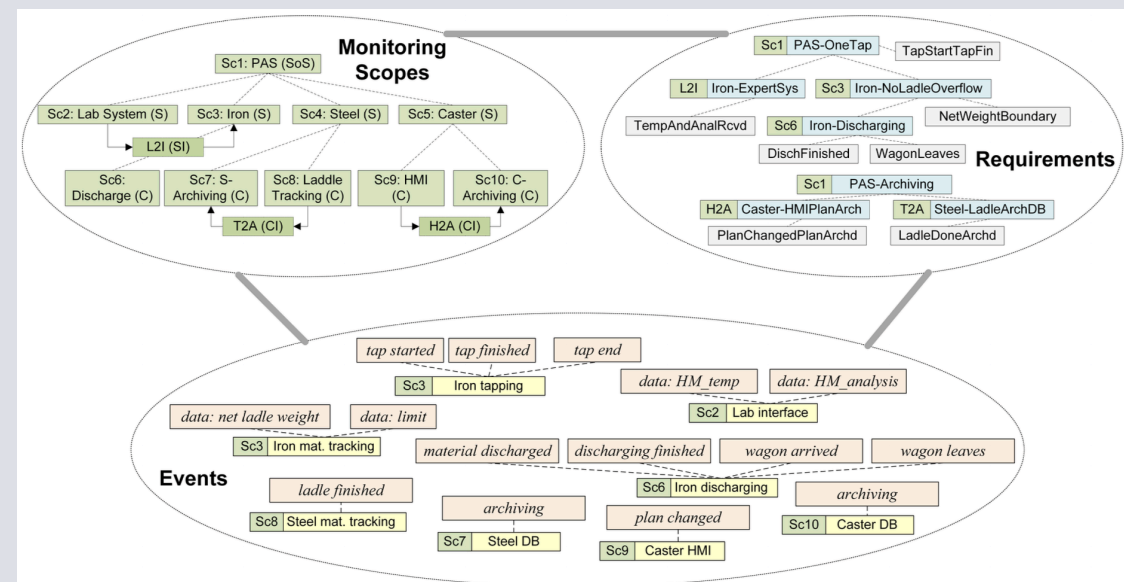
(1) Defining events



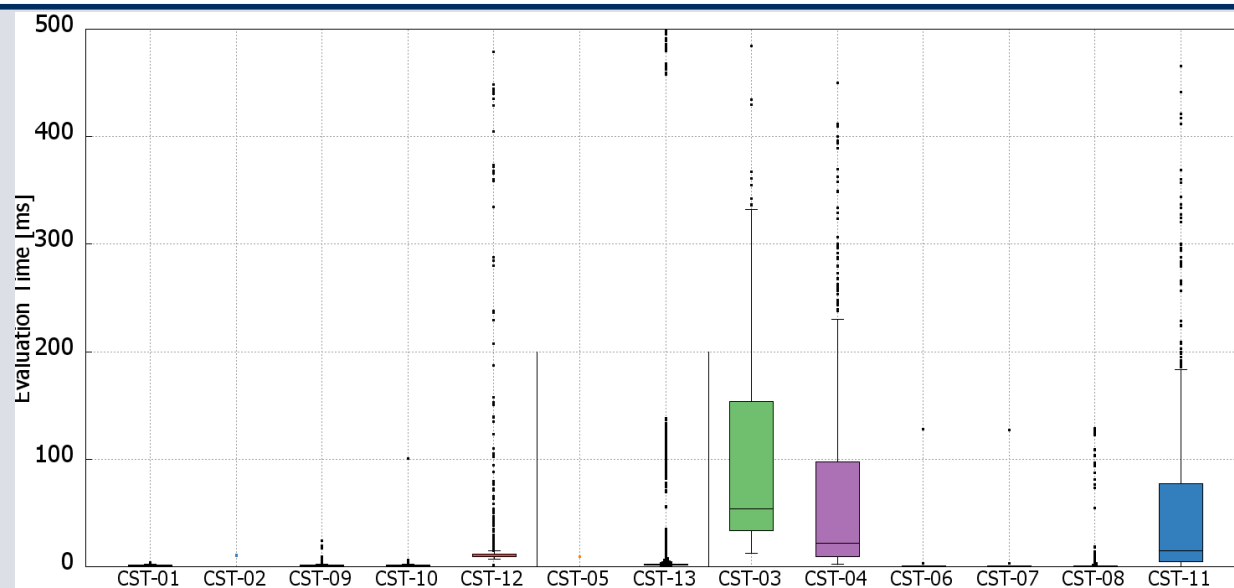
Evaluation of DSL Expressiveness

- Workshops & interviews with Primetals architects and engineers
- Analyzed technical specification documents

PAS RMM	
Element	#
Scopes	21
Rqts/Constraints	40
Event types	109
Probes	22



Evaluation of Checking Scalability



Evaluation Runs		
Element	6h Run	168h Run
Active Scopes	5	5
Checks	10,572	262,979
Events Captured	12,484	363,491
Active Probes	14	14

	Type	[#]	[ms]		Type	[#]	[ms]
CST-01	FUTURE	128	1.38	CST-08	DATA	9,700	0.37
CST-02	FUTURE	2	10.55	CST-09	FUTURE	687	1.20
CST-03	DATA	747	54.06	CST-10	FUTURE	584	1.37
CST-04	DATA	753	22.00	CST-11	DATA	548	14.64
CST-05	PAST	1	9.74	CST-12	FUTURE	584	9.71
CST-06	DATA	16	0.66	CST-13	PAST	55,029	1.55
CST-07	DATA	16	0.60				

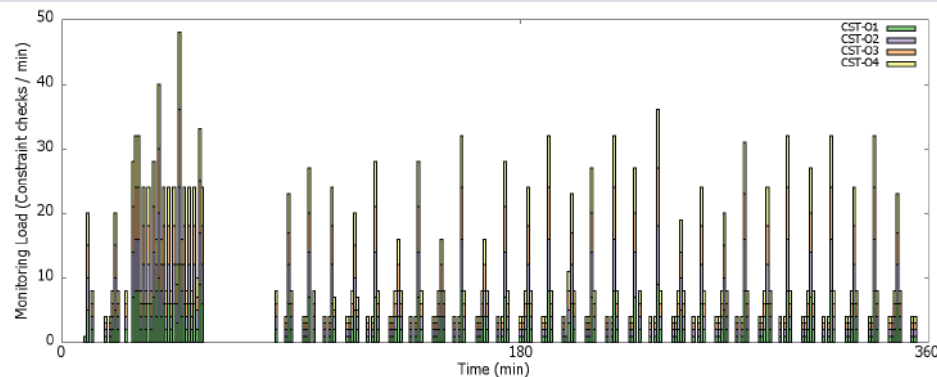
Simulation of Emergencies

Temporarily disabling StrandOptimization

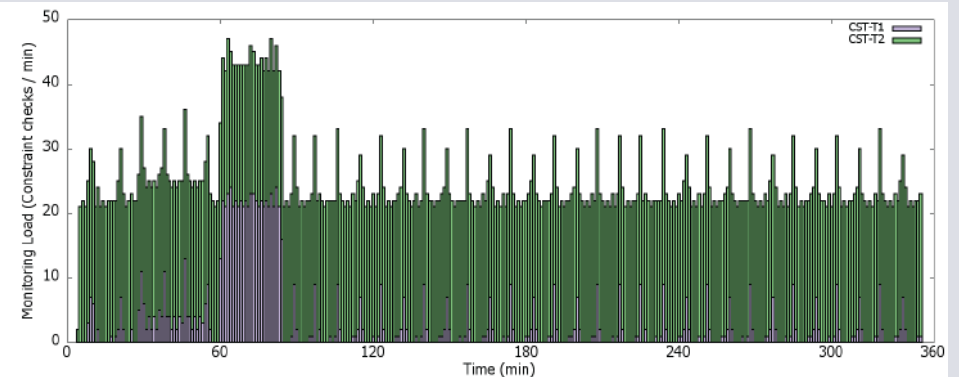
Number of constraint checks and violations per minute

StrandOptimization

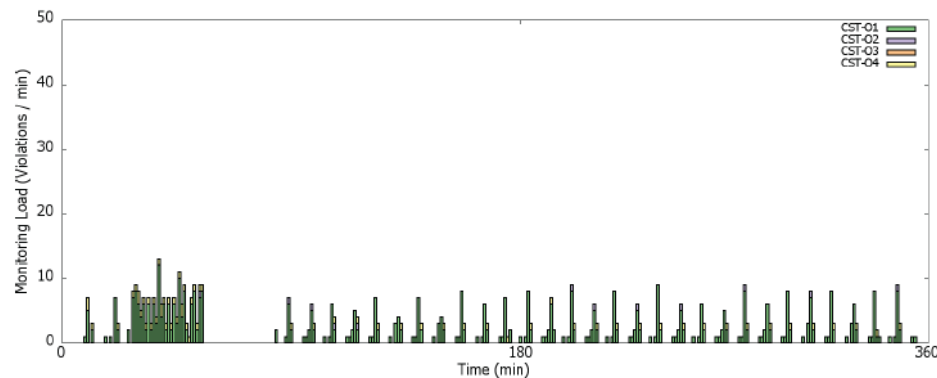
StrandTracking



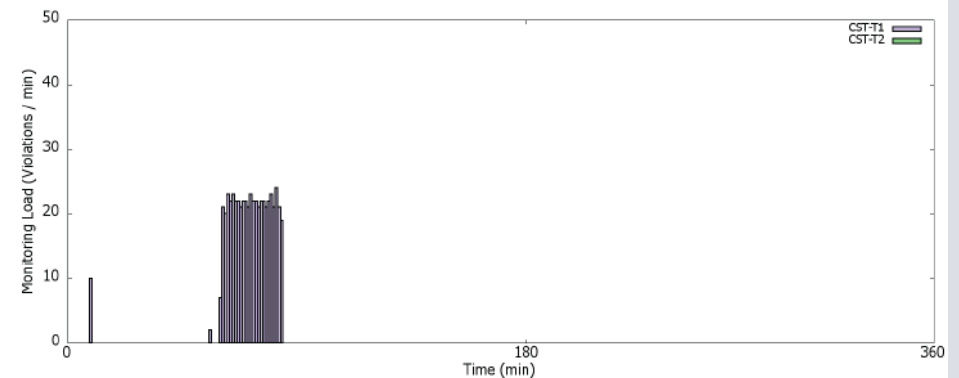
(a) Scope: Strand Optimization (Constraint Checks)



(b) Scope: Strand Tracking (Constraint Checks)



(c) Scope: Strand Optimization (Violations)



(d) Scope: Strand Tracking (Violations)

DSL and Constraint Checking: Lessons Learned

**Diversity of requirements
in SoS**



**Use an iterative language
design + dynamic constraint
management**

The DSL will change and
evolve over time



Simplify and automate
extending the DSL

Too many
features confuse



Keep the YAGNI* principle in
mind

*"You Aren't Gonna Need It"

Avoid unnecessary
dependencies



Keep the mapping of the DSL
to the constraint checker
flexible

ReMinds Benefits

- Monitoring at different layers and levels of granularity
- Monitoring across different systems and technologies
- Different speeds of systems
- Variability of system requirements and monitors
- Controlling the performance overhead of the monitoring solution

References

- William Robinson, A Roadmap for Comprehensive Requirements Modeling, IEEE Computer, May 2010 (vol. 43 no. 5), pp. 64-72
- Neil A. M. Maiden: Monitoring Our Requirements. IEEE Software 30(1): 16-17 (2013)
- M. Vierhauser, R. Rabiser, P. Grünbacher, K. Seyerlehner, S. Wallner, and H. Zeisel, "ReMinds: A Flexible Runtime **Monitoring Framework** for Systems of Systems," *Journal of Systems and Software*, 2015
- M. Vierhauser, R. Rabiser, P. Grünbacher, and A. Egyed, "Developing a **DSL**-Based Approach for Event-Based Monitoring of Systems of Systems: Experiences and Lessons Learned," 30th IEEE/ACM International Conference Automated Software Engineering, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA, 2015.
- M. Vierhauser, R. Rabiser, P. Grünbacher, and B. Aumayr, "A **Requirements Monitoring Model** for Systems of Systems," 23rd IEEE International Requirements Engineering Conference (RE'15), Ottawa, Canada, 2015.
- M. Vierhauser, R. Rabiser, and P. Grünbacher, "A **Case Study** on Testing, Commissioning, and Operation of Very-Large-Scale Software Systems," Proc. of the 36th International Conference on Software Engineering, ICSE Companion, Hyderabad, India, ACM, 2014, pp. 125-134.
- R. Rabiser, M. Vierhauser, P. Grünbacher, "Assessing the Usefulness of a Requirements Monitoring Tool: A Study Involving Industrial Software Engineers", *In: Proceedings 38th Int'l Conference on Software Engineering (ICSE 2016)*, Austin, USA, 2016