

A short introduction to ParTraP

Yves Ledru

Université Grenoble Alpes

Laboratoire d'Informatique de Grenoble

Yves.Ledru@imag.fr

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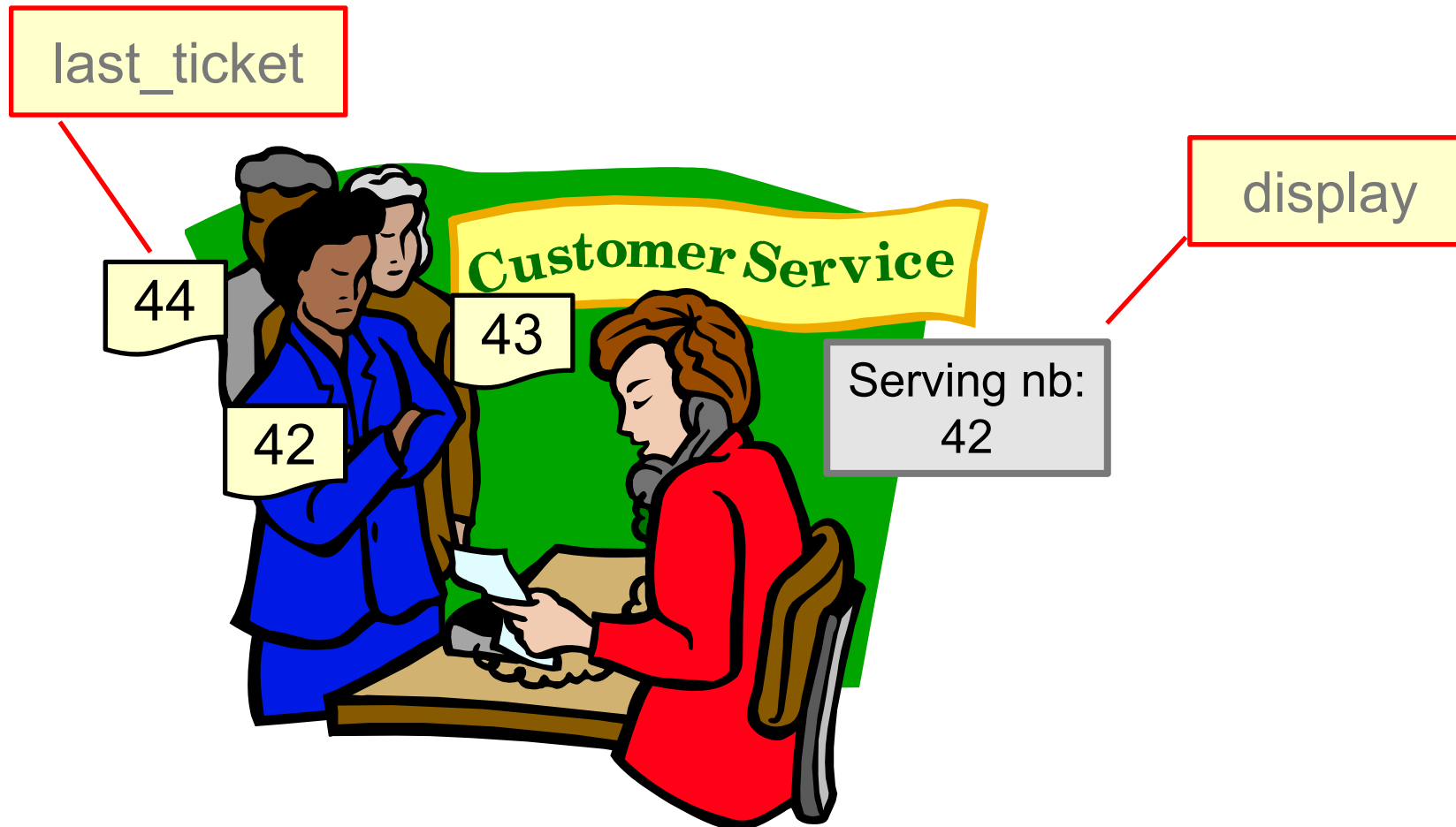
ParTraP introduction

- ParTraP is a language for the expression of properties on event traces.
- Traces of software systems are easy to produce manually, or using a logging framework such as log4J or `java.util.logging`.
- As traces get long, it becomes mandatory to use automated tools, such as ParTraP to analyse them.

LOGGING

Example : Take a Number

- The following slides use a trace of a ticketing system.



JSON traces

- ParTraP verifies properties on JSON traces.
- The following trace logs Entry and Return events of methods `take_ticket` and `serve_next`.

```
[
{"time":1550229599836,"level":"INFO","sourceClass":"TANMain2","id":"Starting","arg":" a run"}
,{"time":1550229599878,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","id":"take_ticket_ENT"}
,{"time":1550229599878,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","param0" : 1,"id":"take_ticket_RET"}
,{"time":1550229599879,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","id":"take_ticket_ENT"}
,{"time":1550229599879,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","param0" : 2,"id":"take_ticket_RET"}
,{"time":1550229599879,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","id":"serve_next_ENT"}
,{"time":1550229599879,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","param0" : 1,"id":"serve_next_RET"}
,{"time":1550229599879,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","id":"take_ticket_ENT"}
,{"time":1550229599879,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","param0" : 3,"id":"take_ticket_RET"}
,{"time":1550229599880,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","id":"serve_next_ENT"}
,{"time":1550229599880,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","param0" : 2,"id":"serve_next_RET"}
,{"time":1550229599882,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","id":"serve_next_ENT"}
,{"time":1550229599882,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","param0" : 3,"id":"serve_next_RET"}
,{"time":1550229599882,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","id":"serve_next_ENT"}
,{"time":1550229599882,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","param0" : 4,"id":"serve_next_RET"}
]
```

PARTRAP

ParTraP : a language for the specification of properties of parametric traces

- In ParTraP
 - ◆ A trace is a sequence of events
 - ◆ Events have a name (« id ») and parameters
 - ◆ Traces are encoded in JSON
- ParTraP allows to express properties of traces
- Evaluating a property on a trace returns true or false
- ParTraP is available as an Eclipse plugin
<http://vasco.imag.fr/tools/partrap/>

JSON trace

- Each event is a set of parameter names associated to a value
- (the value may be structured (e.g. list or record).
- One of the parameters is the « time »
- Another parameter is « id », the type of the event

```
[  
{ "time":1550229599836,"level":"INFO","sourceClass":"TANMain2","id":"Starting","arg":" a run"}  
, {"time":1550229599878,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","id":"take_ticket_ENT"}  
, {"time":1550229599878,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","param0" : 1,"id":"take_ticket_RET"}  
, {"time":1550229599879,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","id":"take_ticket_ENT"}  
, {"time":1550229599879,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","param0" : 2,"id":"take_ticket_RET"}  
, {"time":1550229599879,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","id":"serve_next_ENT"}  
, {"time":1550229599879,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","param0" : 1,"id":"serve_next_RET"}  
, {"time":1550229599879,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","id":"take_ticket_ENT"}  
, {"time":1550229599879,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","param0" : 3,"id":"take_ticket_RET"}  
, {"time":1550229599880,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","id":"serve_next_ENT"}  
, {"time":1550229599880,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","param0" : 2,"id":"serve_next_RET"}  
, {"time":1550229599882,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","id":"serve_next_ENT"}  
, {"time":1550229599882,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","param0" : 3,"id":"serve_next_RET"}  
, {"time":1550229599882,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","id":"serve_next_ENT"}  
, {"time":1550229599882,"level":"FINER","sourceClass":"TakeANumber","param0" : 4,"id":"serve_next_RET"}  
]
```


Simplified trace

```
00 [  
01  {"id":"Starting","arg":" a run"}  
02  ,{"id":"take_ticket_ENT"}  
03  ,{"param0" : 1,"id":"take_ticket_RET"}  
04  ,{"id":"take_ticket_ENT"}  
05  ,{"param0" : 2,"id":"take_ticket_RET"}  
06  ,{"id":"serve_next_ENT"}  
07  ,{"param0" : 1,"id":"serve_next_RET"}  
08  ,{"id":"take_ticket_ENT"}  
09  ,{"param0" : 3,"id":"take_ticket_RET"}  
10  ,{"id":"serve_next_ENT"}  
11  ,{"param0" : 2,"id":"serve_next_RET"}  
12  ,{"id":"serve_next_ENT"}  
13  ,{"param0" : 3,"id":"serve_next_RET"}  
14  ,{"id":"serve_next_ENT"}  
15  ,{"param0" : 4,"id":"serve_next_RET"}  
16  ]
```

ParTraP unary properties

- **Absence_of** <event>
is true if the event is not present in the trace
- **Occurrence_of** <event>
is true if the event is present in the trace
- **Where** <event> ::= event_name [ident [**where** <expr>]]
An event is characterized by a name, it can also introduce a local identifier and a boolean expression involving this identifier, which must be satisfied by the event in the trace.

Examples of unary properties (1)

occurrence_of take_ticket_ENT;

Is satisfied by the trace
(events 2, 4, 8)

*The property means that
there is at least one event
in the trace whose name
is take_ticket_ENT.*

```
00 [
01  {"id":"Starting","arg":" a run"}
02  ,{"id":"take_ticket_ENT"}
03  ,{"param0" : 1,"id":"take_ticket_RET"}
04  ,{"id":"take_ticket_ENT"}
05  ,{"param0" : 2,"id":"take_ticket_RET"}
06  ,{"id":"serve_next_ENT"}
07  ,{"param0" : 1,"id":"serve_next_RET"}
08  ,{"id":"take_ticket_ENT"}
09  ,{"param0" : 3,"id":"take_ticket_RET"}
10  ,{"id":"serve_next_ENT"}
11  ,{"param0" : 2,"id":"serve_next_RET"}
12  ,{"id":"serve_next_ENT"}
13  ,{"param0" : 3,"id":"serve_next_RET"}
14  ,{"id":"serve_next_ENT"}
15  ,{"param0" : 4,"id":"serve_next_RET"}
16 ]
```

Examples of unary properties (2)

absence_of take_ticket_RET tic **where** tic.param0 ≤ 0 ;

Is satisfied by the trace

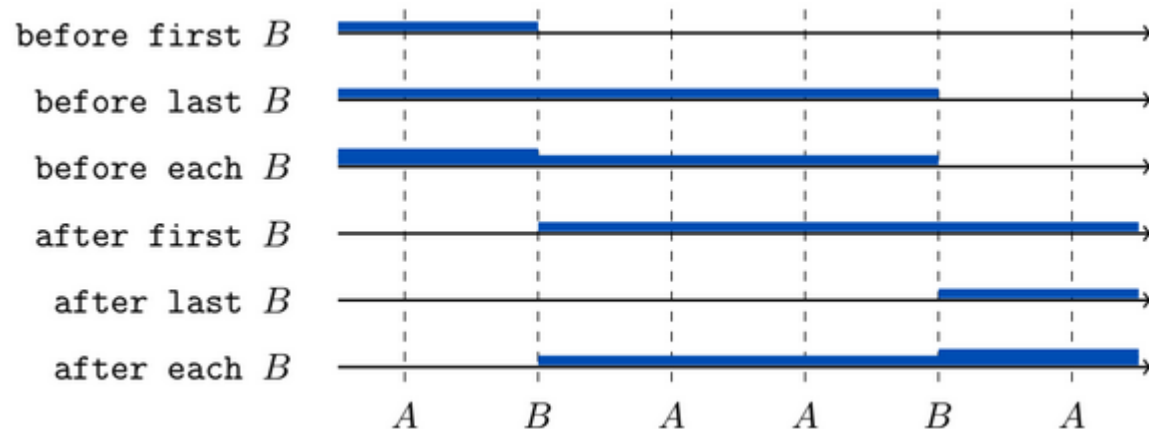
The property means that there is no event named take_ticket_RET whose parameter param0 is a negative value.

Absence_of is useful to express invariant properties

```
00 [
01  {"id":"Starting","arg":" a run"}
02  ,{"id":"take_ticket_ENT"}
03  ,{"param0" : 1,"id":"take_ticket_RET"}
04  ,{"id":"take_ticket_ENT"}
05  ,{"param0" : 2,"id":"take_ticket_RET"}
06  ,{"id":"serve_next_ENT"}
07  ,{"param0" : 1,"id":"serve_next_RET"}
08  ,{"id":"take_ticket_ENT"}
09  ,{"param0" : 3,"id":"take_ticket_RET"}
10  ,{"id":"serve_next_ENT"}
11  ,{"param0" : 2,"id":"serve_next_RET"}
12  ,{"id":"serve_next_ENT"}
13  ,{"param0" : 3,"id":"serve_next_RET"}
14  ,{"id":"serve_next_ENT"}
15  ,{"param0" : 4,"id":"serve_next_RET"}
16 ]
```

Unary scopes

- Scopes define a subtrace where the property will be evaluated.
- There are six unary scopes :
 - ◆ after first , after last , after each
 - ◆ before first , before last , before each
- « each » leads to several subtraces
- The event which delimitates the scope is not included in the scope



Examples of unary scopes (1)

after first Starting, occurrence_of take_ticket_RET

*After the first event
named Starting, there
exists at least one event
take_ticket_RET*

It is satisfied by lines
01 and 03.

```
00 [  
01  {"id":"Starting","arg":" a run"}  
02  ,{"id":"take_ticket_ENT"}  
03  ,{"param0" : 1,"id":"take_ticket_RET"}  
04  ,{"id":"take_ticket_ENT"}  
05  ,{"param0" : 2,"id":"take_ticket_RET"}  
06  ,{"id":"serve_next_ENT"}  
07  ,{"param0" : 1,"id":"serve_next_RET"}  
08  ,{"id":"take_ticket_ENT"}  
09  ,{"param0" : 3,"id":"take_ticket_RET"}  
10  ,{"id":"serve_next_ENT"}  
11  ,{"param0" : 2,"id":"serve_next_RET"}  
12  ,{"id":"serve_next_ENT"}  
13  ,{"param0" : 3,"id":"serve_next_RET"}  
14  ,{"id":"serve_next_ENT"}  
15  ,{"param0" : 4,"id":"serve_next_RET"}  
16  ]
```

Examples of unary scopes (2)

after each take_ticket_RET ret,
absence_of take_ticket_RET ret2
where ret.param0 >= ret2.param0;

The ticket numbers are strictly ascending.

In other words, the param0 of each take_ticket_RET event, is not greater than the param0 of subsequent take_ticket_RET events

This scope applies to three subtraces

```

00 [
01  {"id":"Starting","arg":" a run"}
02  ,{"id":"take_ticket_ENT"}
03  ,{"param0" : 1,"id":"take_ticket_RET"}
04  ,{"id":"take_ticket_ENT"}
05  ,{"param0" : 2,"id":"take_ticket_RET"}
06  ,{"id":"serve_next_ENT"}
07  ,{"param0" : 1,"id":"serve_next_RET"}
08  ,{"id":"take_ticket_ENT"}
09  ,{"param0" : 3,"id":"take_ticket_RET"}
10  ,{"id":"serve_next_ENT"}
11  ,{"param0" : 2,"id":"serve_next_RET"}
  
```

Absence of events in scope

- When the event which delimits the scope is absent, the property is always true.
- For example
after first Start, occurrence_of take_ticket_RET
- If there is no event named Start the property is true.

Unary scopes can be nested

after each take_ticket_RET r,
 after each take_ticket_RET r2,
 before first serve_next_RET ss **where** ss.param0==r.param0,
 absence_of serve_next_RET s2 **where** s2.param0==r2.param0;

This property means that ticket r2 was taken after ticket r, so it should be served after it.

Here the property expresses the absence of a serve which would satisfy s2 (same param as r2) before ss .

Properties can be connected by boolean operators

- $\langle \text{prop} \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{prop} \rangle$, $\langle \text{prop} \rangle$ **or** $\langle \text{prop} \rangle$,
 $\langle \text{prop} \rangle$ **equiv** $\langle \text{prop} \rangle$, $\langle \text{prop} \rangle$ **implies** $\langle \text{prop} \rangle$

- Examples:

after first Starting,

(occurrence_of take_ticket_RET)

and

(occurrence_of serve_next_RET) ;

(after first Starting, occurrence_of take_ticket_RET)

and

(after first take_ticket_RET, occurrence_of serve_next_RET);

Additional operators

- They are build from combinations of the above operators.
 - ◆ Properties:
 - ↳ A **followed_by** B
 - ↳ B **preceded_by** A
 - ↳ A **prevents** B
 - ◆ Scopes:
 - ↳ **Between** A and B
 - ↳ **Since** A until B

Time variants, Python

- The **timestamps** of the event can be taken into account by specialized versions of the operators
- For example:
Within 2ms before each A, absence_of B
- Properties appearing in a where clause can be expressed in **Python**, a language familiar to numerous software engineers.