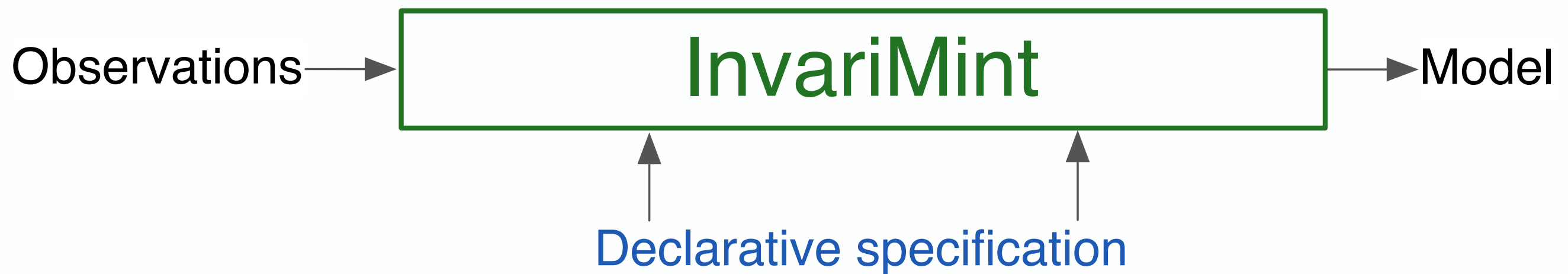


Declarative Specification of FSM-Inference Algorithms



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Michael D. Ernst
Arvind Krishnamurthy



UMass. Amherst

FSM-inference

Applications:

- Mental model validation
- Test case generation
- Anomaly detection
- Log summarization

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Cook et al. TSE 1998

Mariani et al. ICSE 2007

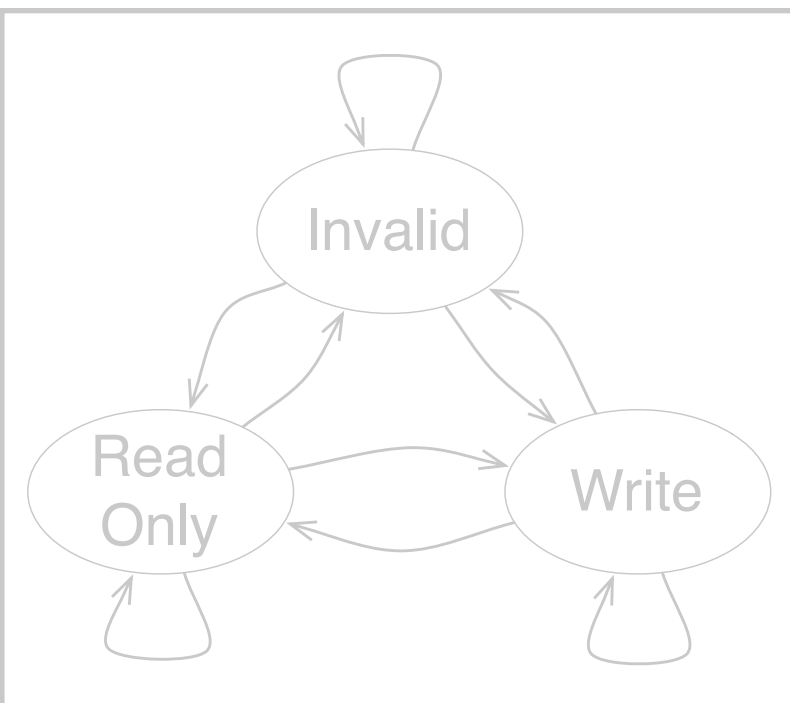
Dallmeier et al. ASE 2009

Beschastnikh et al. FSE 2011

FSM-inference algorithm

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src : 2, dst : 0, timestamp : 8, type : prepare
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src : 2, dst : 1, timestamp : 21, type : tx_commit
src : 0, dst : 2, timestamp : 22, type : ack
src : 1, dst : 2, timestamp : 23, type : ack
```

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Observations

Model

FSM-inference

Applications:

- Mental model validation
- **Test case generation**
- Anomaly detection
- Log summarization

Cook et al. TSE 1998

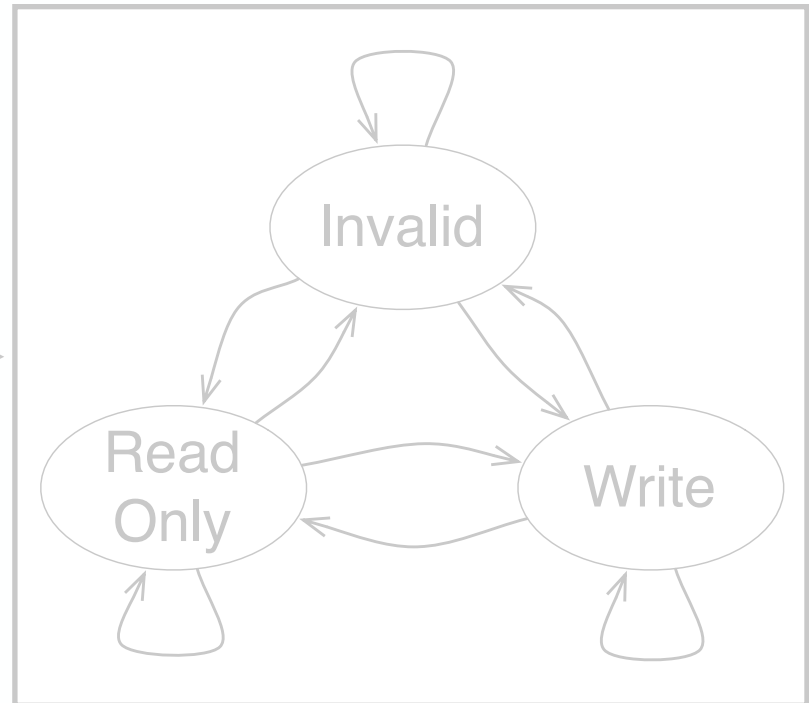
Mariani et al. ICSE 2007

Dallmeier et al. ASE 2009

Beschastnikh et al. FSE 2011

□ □ □

FSM-inference algorithm



Observations

Model

FSM-inference

Applications:

- Mental model validation
- Test case generation
- Anomaly detection
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■ ■ ■

Cook et al. TSE 1998

Mariani et al. ICSE 2007

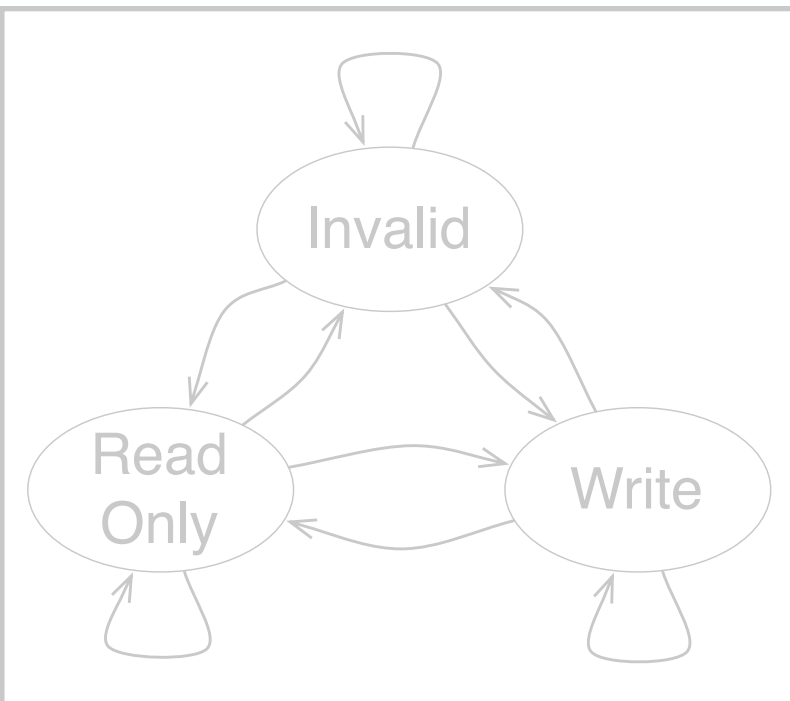
Dallmeier et al. ASE 2009

Beschastnikh et al. FSE 2011

FSM-inference algorithm

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src : 0, dst : 2, timestamp : 22, type : ack
src : 1, dst : 2, timestamp : 23, type : ack
```

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Observations

Model

FSM-inference in prior work

[illegible][illegible]

■ ■ ■

Observations

Ivan Beschastnikh

Model inference

- Specification mining
- Process discovery
- Grammar inference



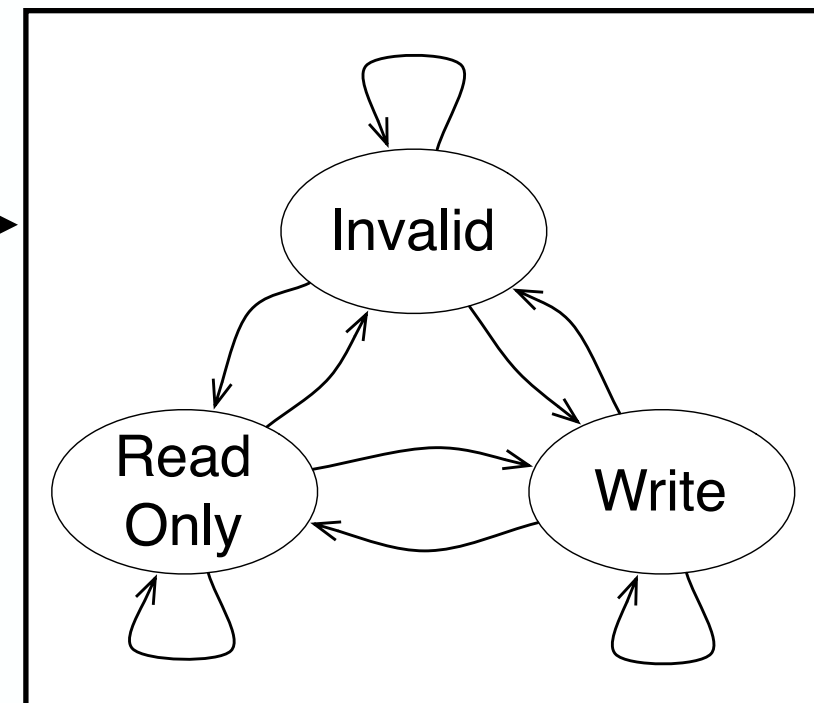
Cook et al. TSE 1998

Mariani et al. ICSE 2007

Dallmeier et al. ASE 2009

Beschastnikh et al. FSE 2011

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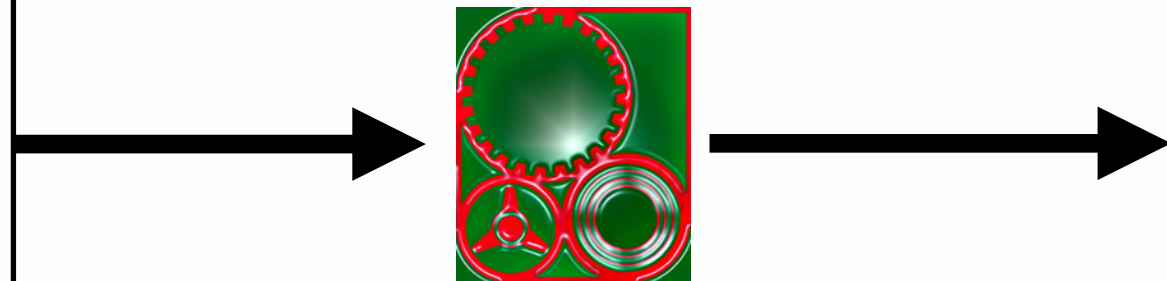


Model

FSM-inference in prior work

[illegible][illegible]

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Inference algorithm

Prior work:

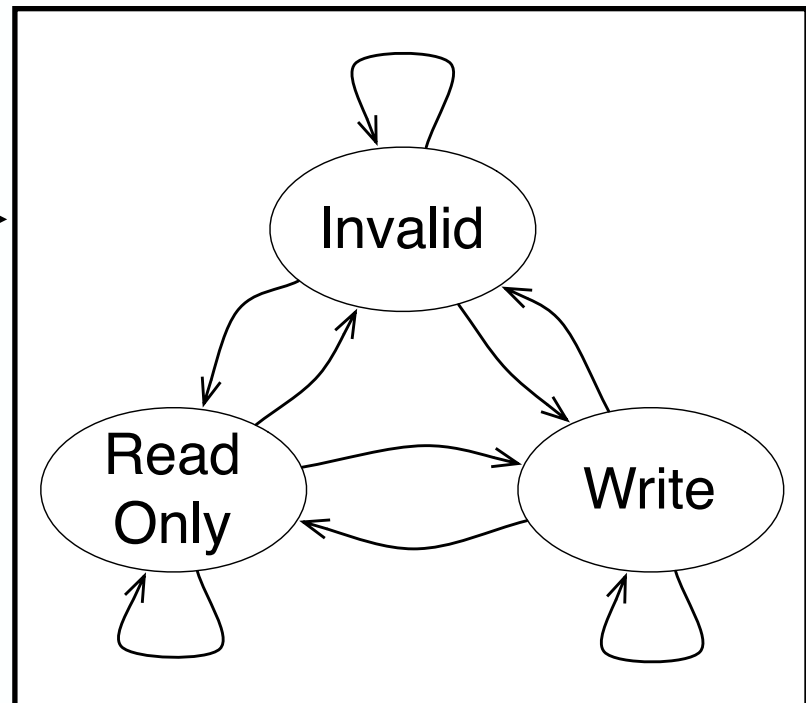
Cook et al. TSE 1998

Mariani et al. ICSE 2007

Dallmeier et al. ASE 2009

Beschastnikh et al. FSE 2011

10/10/2019



Observations

Ivan Beschastnikh

Model

University of Washington

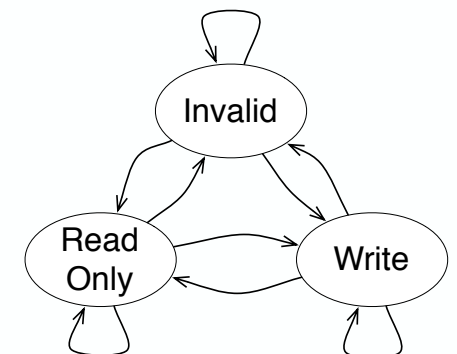
FSM-inference representations

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Observations



Inference
algorithm



Model

FSM-inference representations

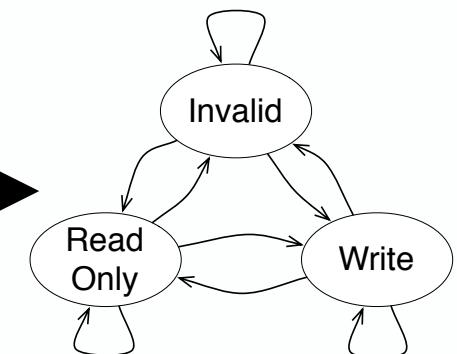
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Observations



```
/**  
 * Implements the KTails algorithm as defined in Biermann & Feldman '72.  
 */  
public class KTails {  
    public static Logger logger;  
    static {  
        logger = Logger.getLogger("KTails");  
    }  
  
    /**  
     * Constructs and returns a PartitionGraph generated by applying kTails with  
     * the given k value to the given graph.  
     */  
    public static PartitionGraph kTails(PartitionGraph g, int k) {  
        PartitionGraph pGraph = new PartitionGraph(g, k);  
        attemptMerge(pGraph, k);  
        return pGraph;  
    }  
  
    /**  
     * Finds all possible merges in pGraph. Requires making a new call to  
     * attemptMerge after every merge in case previously un-merge-able pairs  
     * become merge-able.  
     */  
    private static void attemptMerge(PartitionGraph pGraph, int k) {  
        // Keeps track of the merges that we want to perform.  
        Set<PartitionMultiMerge> merges = new LinkedHashSet<PartitionMultiMerge>();  
    }  
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```

Code



Model

FSM-inference representations

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Code

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```

Observations



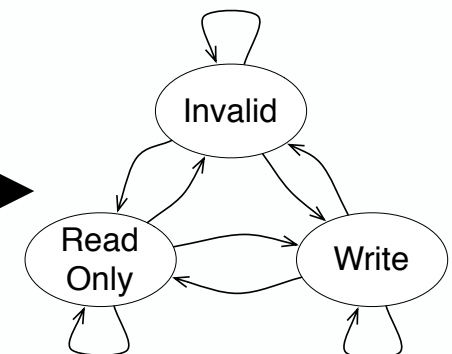
Formally, given two sequences of length k $seq1 = (x_1^1, P_1^1) \dots (x_k^1, P_k^1)$ and $seq2 = (x_1^2, P_1^2) \dots (x_k^2, P_k^2)$, we say that

- $seq1 = seq2$ iff $\forall i = 1, \dots, k$ $x_i^1 = x_i^2$ and $P_i^1 \Leftrightarrow P_i^2$
- $seq1 \subseteq seq2$ iff $\forall i = 1, \dots, k$ $x_i^1 = x_i^2$ and $P_i^1 \Rightarrow P_i^2$

Given two k -futures $f1 = \{seq_1^1, \dots, seq_{n_1}^1\}$, with $seq_i^1 = (x_1^1, P_1^1) \dots (x_k^1, P_k^1)$ and $f2 = \{seq_1^2, \dots, seq_{n_2}^2\}$, with $seq_j^2 = (x_1^2, P_1^2) \dots (x_k^2, P_k^2)$

Set theory

- $f1$ is equivalent to $f2$ iff $n_1 = n_2$ and $\forall i = 1, \dots, n_1 \exists j = 1, \dots, n_2$ s.t. $seq_i^1 = seq_j^2$
- $f1$ weakly subsumes $f2$ iff $n_1 = n_2$, $\forall j = 1, \dots, n_1 \exists i = 1, \dots, n_2$ s.t. $seq_j^1 \subseteq seq_i^2$, and vice versa $\forall i = 1, \dots, n_2 \exists j = 1, \dots, n_1$ s.t. $seq_i^2 \subseteq seq_j^1$
- $f1$ strongly subsumes $f2$ iff $\forall j = 1, \dots, n_2 \exists i = 1, \dots, n_1$ s.t. $seq_j^2 \subseteq seq_i^1$



Model

FSM-inference representations

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 * Implements the KTails algorithm as defined in Biermann & Feldman '72.
 */
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    public static Logger logger;
    static {
        logger = Logger.getLogger("KTails");
    }

    /**
     * Constructs and returns a PartitionGraph created by applying kTails with
     * the given k value to the given pGraph.
     */
    public static PartitionGraph kTails(PartitionGraph pGraph, int k) {
        PartitionGraph pGraph = new PartitionGraph(pGraph, k, false, null);
        attemptMerge(pGraph, k);
        return pGraph;
    }

    /**
     * Finds all possible merges in pGraph. Requires making a new call to
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    private static void attemptMerge(PartitionGraph pGraph, int k) {
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Code

Formally, given two sequences of length k $seq1 = (x_1^1, P_1^1) \dots (x_k^1, P_k^1)$ and $seq2 = (x_1^2, P_1^2) \dots (x_k^2, P_k^2)$, we say that

- $seq1 = seq2$ iff $\forall i = 1, \dots, k$ $x_i^1 = x_i^2$ and $P_i^1 \Leftrightarrow P_i^2$
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Given two k -futures $f1 = \{seq_1^1, \dots, seq_{n_1}^1\}$, with $seq_i^1 = (x_1^1, P_1^1) \dots (x_k^1, P_k^1)$ and $f2 = \{seq_1^2, \dots, seq_{n_2}^2\}$ with $seq_j^2 = (x_1^2, P_1^2) \dots (x_k^2, P_k^2)$

- $f1$ is equal to $f2$ iff $n_1 = n_2$ and $\exists j = 1, \dots, n_1$ $seq_j^1 = seq_j^2$
- $f1$ weakly subsumes $f2$ iff $n_1 = n_2$, $\forall j = 1, \dots, n_1$ $\exists i = 1, \dots, n_1$ s.t. $seq_j^2 \subseteq seq_i^1$, and vice versa $\forall i = 1, \dots, n_1$ $\exists j = 1, \dots, n_1$ s.t. $seq_j^2 \subseteq seq_i^1$
- $f1$ strongly subsumes $f2$ iff $\forall j = 1, \dots, n_2$ $\exists i = 1, \dots, n_1$ s.t. $seq_j^2 \subseteq seq_i^1$

Set theory

```

src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 0, type: prepare
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 1, type: prepare
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 2, type: commit
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 3, type: commit
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 4, type: tx_commit
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 5, type: tx_commit
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 6, type: ack
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 7, type: ack
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 8, type: prepare
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 9, type: prepare
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 10, type: commit
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 11, type: commit
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 12, type: tx_commit
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 13, type: tx_commit
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 14, type: ack
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 15, type: ack
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 16, type: prepare
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 17, type: prepare
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 18, type: commit
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 19, type: commit
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 20, type: tx_commit
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 21, type: tx_commit
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 22, type: ack
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 23, type: ack
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 0, type: prepare
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 1, type: prepare
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 2, type: commit
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 3, type: commit
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 4, type: tx_commit

```

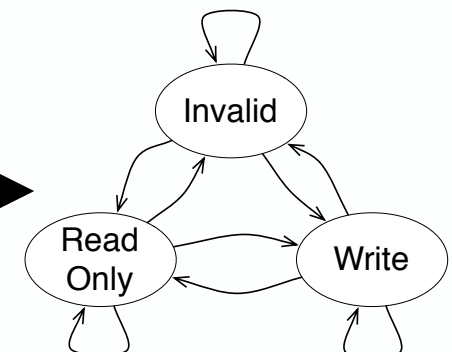
Observations

```

1  Input: event log L
2  let initialGraph = extract(L)
3  let I = mineInvariants(initialGraph)
4  let (V, E) = partition(initialGraph)
5  while (V, E) does not satisfy invariants I
6      // p: event → boolean, π: partition that will be split
7      let (p, π) = selectSplit((V, E), I)
8      let π1 =
9      let π2 =
10     V := (V
11     E := {(π3, π4, r) ∈ V × V × R | ∃ event1 ∈ π3, ∃ event2 ∈ π4
12           : event1 r event2 ∈ initialGraph}
13  end while
14  if (hybrid)
15     (V, E) := kTail((V, E), 0, I)
16  Output: (V, E)

```

Pseudo-code



Model

FSM-inference representations

```

/**
 * Implements the KTails algorithm as defined in Biermann & Feldman '72.
 */
public class KTails {
    public static Logger logger;
    static {
        logger = Logger.getLogger("KTails");
    }

    /**
     * Constructs and returns a PartitionGraph created by applying kTails with
     * the given k value to the given graph.
     */
    public static PartitionGraph kTails(PartitionGraph g, int k) {
        PartitionGraph pGraph = new PartitionGraph(g, k, false, null);
        attemptMerge(pGraph, k);
        return pGraph;
    }

    /**
     * Finds all possible merges in pGraph. Requires making a new call to
     * attemptMerge after every merge in case previously unmergeable pairs
     * become merge-able.
     */
    private static void attemptMerge(PartitionGraph pGraph, int k) {
        // Keeps track of the merges that we want to perform.
        Set<PartitionMultiMerge> merges = new LinkedHashSet<PartitionMultiMerge>();
    }
}

```

Code

Formally, given two sequences of length k $seq1 = (x_1^1, P_1^1) \dots (x_k^1, P_k^1)$ and $seq2 = (x_1^2, P_1^2) \dots (x_k^2, P_k^2)$, we say that

- $seq1 = seq2$ iff $\forall i = 1, \dots, k \ x_i^1 = x_i^2$ and $P_i^1 \Leftrightarrow P_i^2$
- $seq1 \subseteq seq2$ iff $\forall i = 1, \dots, k \ x_i^1 = x_i^2$ and $P_i^1 \Rightarrow P_i^2$

Given two k -futures $f1 = \{seq_1^1, \dots, seq_{n_1}^1\}$, with $seq_i^1 = (x_1^1, P_1^1) \dots (x_k^1, P_k^1)$ and $f2 = \{seq_1^2, \dots, seq_{n_2}^2\}$ with $seq_j^2 = (x_1^2, P_1^2) \dots (x_k^2, P_k^2)$

- $f1$ is equal to $f2$ iff $n_1 = n_2$ and $\exists j = 1, \dots, n_1$ s.t. $seq_j^1 = seq_j^2$
- $f1$ weakly subsumes $f2$ iff $n_1 = n_2$, $\forall j = 1, \dots, n_1 \ \exists i = 1, \dots, n_2$ s.t. $seq_j^1 \subseteq seq_i^2$ and vice versa $\forall i = 1, \dots, n_2 \ \exists j = 1, \dots, n_1$ s.t. $seq_j^2 \subseteq seq_i^1$
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Set theory

```

1  Input: event log L
2  let initialGraph = extract(L)
3  let I = mineInvariants(initialGraph)
4  let (V, E) = partition(initialGraph)
5  while (V, E) does not satisfy invariants I
6      // p: event → boolean, π: partition that will be split
7      let (p, π) = findSplit(V, E, I)
8      let π' = split(π, p)
9      let π'' = merge(π', p)
10     V := V ∪ {π''}
11     E := E ∪ {(π'', π', r) | π' ∈ π'', ∃ event_1 ∈ π', ∃ event_2 ∈ π'' : event_1 revent_2 ∈ initialGraph}
12
13 end while
14 if (hybrid)
15     (V, E) := kTail((V, E), 0, I)
16 Output: (V, E)

```

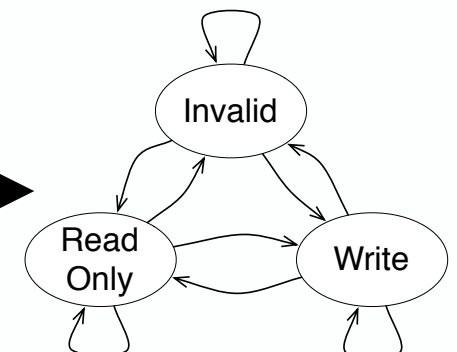
Pseudo-code

```

src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 0, type: prepare
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 1, type: prepare
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 2, type: commit
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 3, type: commit
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 4, type: tx_commit
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 5, type: tx_commit
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 6, type: ack
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 7, type: ack
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 8, type: prepare
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 9, type: prepare
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 10, type: commit
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 11, type: commit
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 12, type: tx_commit
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 13, type: tx_commit
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 14, type: ack
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 15, type: ack
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 16, type: prepare
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 17, type: prepare
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 18, type: commit
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 19, type: commit
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 20, type: tx_commit
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 21, type: tx_commit
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 22, type: ack
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 23, type: ack
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 24, type: prepare
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 25, type: prepare
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 26, type: commit
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 27, type: commit
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 28, type: tx_commit

```

Observations



Model

FSM-inference representations

```

/**
 * Implements the KTails algorithm as defined in Biermann & Feldman '72.
 */
public class KTails {
    public static Logger logger;
    static {
        logger = Logger.getLogger("KTails");
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     * Constructs and returns a PartitionGraph created by applying kTails with
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    public static PartitionGraph kTails(PartitionGraph g, int k) {
        PartitionGraph pGraph = new PartitionGraph(g, k, false, null);
        attemptMerge(pGraph, k);
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    }

    /**
     * Finds all possible merges in pGraph. Requires making a new call to
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    private static void attemptMerge(PartitionGraph pGraph, int k) {
        // Keeps track of the merges that we want to perform.
        Set<PartitionMultiMerge> merges = new LinkedHashSet<PartitionMultiMerge>();
    }
}

```

Code

Formally, given two sequences of length k $seq1 = (x_1^1, P_1^1) \dots (x_k^1, P_k^1)$ and $seq2 = (x_1^2, P_1^2) \dots (x_k^2, P_k^2)$, we say that

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Given two k -futures $f1 = \{seq_1^1, \dots, seq_{n_1}^1\}$, with $seq_i^1 = (x_1^1, P_1^1) \dots (x_k^1, P_k^1)$ and $f2 = \{seq_1^2, \dots, seq_{n_2}^2\}$ with $seq_j^2 = (x_1^2, P_1^2) \dots (x_k^2, P_k^2)$

- $f1$ is equal to $f2$ iff $n_1 = n_2$ and $\exists j = 1, \dots, n_1$ s.t. $seq_j^1 = seq_j^2$
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Set theory

```

1  Input: event log L
2  let initialGraph = extract(L)
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7    let (p, π) = findSplit(V, E, I)
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12
13 end while
14 if (hybrid)
15   (V, E) := kTail((V, E), 0, I)
16 Output: (V, E)

```

Pseudo-code

```

src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 0, type: prepare
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 1, type: prepare
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 2, type: commit
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 3, type: commit
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 4, type: tx_commit
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 5, type: tx_commit
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 6, type: ack
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 7, type: ack
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 8, type: prepare
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 9, type: prepare
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 10, type: commit
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 11, type: commit
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src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 13, type: tx_commit
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 14, type: ack
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 15, type: ack
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 16, type: prepare
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 17, type: prepare
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 18, type: commit
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 19, type: commit
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 20, type: tx_commit
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 21, type: tx_commit
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 22, type: ack
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 23, type: ack
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 0, type: prepare
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 1, type: prepare
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 2, type: commit
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 3, type: commit
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 4, type: tx_commit

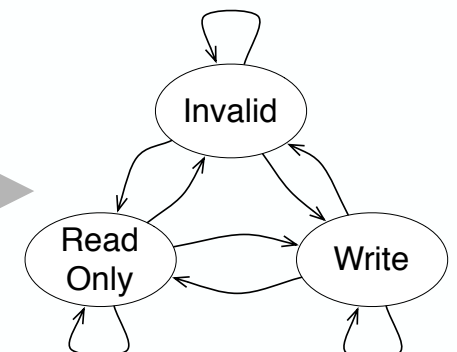
```

Observations

Limitations:

✗ Transparency

✗ Extensibility



Model

FSM-inference representations

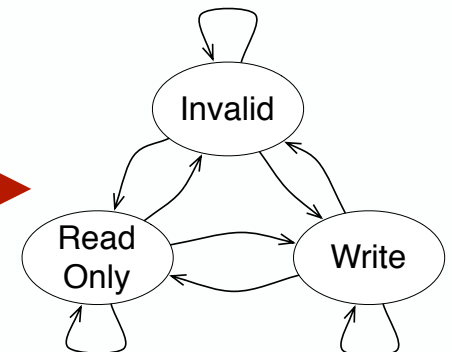
Code

Set theory

Pseudo-code

Observed
trace

Trace **admitted** by the model?



Observations

Model

Limitations:

x Transparency

x Extensibility

FSM-inference representations

```

/**
 * Implements the KTails algorithm as defined in Biermann & Feldman '72.
 */
public class KTails {
    public static Logger logger;
    static {
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        PartitionGraph pGraph = new PartitionGraph(g, k, false, null);
        attemptMerge(pGraph, k);
        return pGraph;
    }

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     * Finds all possible merges in pGraph. Requires making a new call to
     * attemptMerge after every merge in case previously un-merge-able pairs
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        // Keeps track of the merges that we want to perform.
        Set<PartitionMultiMerge> merges = new LinkedHashSet<PartitionMultiMerge>();
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```

Code

Formally, given two sequences of length k $seq1 = (x_1^1, P_1^1) \dots (x_k^1, P_k^1)$ and $seq2 = (x_1^2, P_1^2) \dots (x_k^2, P_k^2)$, we say that

- $seq1 = seq2$ iff $\forall i = 1, \dots, k$ $x_i^1 = x_i^2$ and $P_i^1 \Leftrightarrow P_i^2$
- $seq1 \subseteq seq2$ iff $\forall i = 1, \dots, k$ $x_i^1 = x_i^2$ and $P_i^1 \Rightarrow P_i^2$

Given two k -futures $f1 = \{seq_1^1, \dots, seq_{n_1}^1\}$, with $seq_i^1 = (x_1^1, P_1^1) \dots (x_{n_1}^1, P_{n_1}^1)$ and $f2 = \{seq_1^2, \dots, seq_{n_2}^2\}$ with $seq_j^2 = (x_1^2, P_1^2) \dots (x_{n_2}^2, P_{n_2}^2)$

- $f1$ is equal to $f2$ iff $n_1 = n_2$ and $\exists j = 1, \dots, n_1$ $seq_j^1 = seq_j^2$
- $f1$ weakly subsumes $f2$ iff $n_1 = n_2$, $\forall j = 1, \dots, n_1$ $\exists i = 1, \dots, n_2$ s.t. $seq_j^1 \subseteq seq_i^2$, and vice versa $\forall i = 1, \dots, n_2$ $\exists j = 1, \dots, n_1$ s.t. $seq_j^2 \subseteq seq_i^1$
- $f1$ strongly subsumes $f2$ iff $\forall j = 1, \dots, n_2$ $\exists i = 1, \dots, n_1$ s.t. $seq_j^2 \subseteq seq_i^1$

Set theory

```

1 Input: event log L
2 let initialGraph = extract(L)
3 let I = mineInvariants(initialGraph)
4 let (V, E) = partition(initialGraph)
5 while (V, E) does not satisfy invariants I
6   // p: event → boolean, π: partition that will be split
7   let (p, π) = findSplit(V, E, I)
8   let π' = split(π, p)
9   let π'' = merge(π', p)
10  V := V ∪ { (π3, π4, r) ∈ V × V × R | ∃ event1 ∈ π3, ∃ event2 ∈ π4 : event1 revent2 ∈ initialGraph }
11 end while
12 if (hybrid)
13   (V, E) := kTail((V, E), 0, I)
14 Output: (V, E)

```

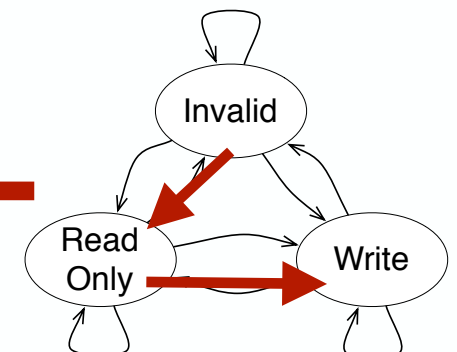
Pseudo-code

```

src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 0, type: prepare
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 1, type: prepare
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 2, type: commit
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 3, type: commit
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 4, type: tx_commit
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 5, type: tx_commit
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 6, type: ack
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 7, type: ack
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 8, type: prepare
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 9, type: prepare
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 10, type: commit
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 11, type: commit
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 12, type: tx_commit
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 13, type: tx_commit
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 14, type: ack
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 15, type: ack
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 16, type: prepare
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 17, type: prepare
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 18, type: commit
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 19, type: commit
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 20, type: tx_commit
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 21, type: tx_commit
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 22, type: ack
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 23, type: ack
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 24, type: prepare
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 25, type: prepare
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 26, type: commit
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 27, type: commit
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 28, type: tx_commit

```

Why is this execution admitted?



Observations

Model

Limitations:

✗ Transparency

✗ Extensibility

FSM-inference representations

```

/**
 * Implements the KTails algorithm as defined in Biermann & Feldman '72.
 */
public class KTails {
    public static Logger logger;
    static {
        logger = Logger.getLogger("KTails");
    }

    /**
     * Constructs the given i
     */
    public static
    Partition(
        attemptMei
    ) return pGraph;

    /**
     * Finds all possible merges in pGraph. Requires making a new call to
     * attemptMerge after every merge in case previously un-merge-able pairs
     * become merge-able.
     */
    private static void attemptMerge(PartitionGraph pGraph, int k) {
        // Keeps track of the merges that we want to perform.
        Set<PartitionMultiMerge> merges = new LinkedHashSet<PartitionMultiMerge>();
    }
}

```

Feature A

Formally, given two sequences of length k $seq1 = (x_1^1, P_1^1) \dots (x_k^1, P_k^1)$ and $seq2 = (x_1^2, P_1^2) \dots (x_k^2, P_k^2)$, we say that

- $seq1 = seq2$ iff $\forall i = 1, \dots, k \ x_i^1 = x_i^2$ and $P_i^1 \Leftrightarrow P_i^2$
- $seq1 \subseteq seq2$ iff $\forall i = 1, \dots, k \ x_i^1 = x_i^2$ and $P_i^1 \Rightarrow P_i^2$

Given t

$x_1^1, P_1^1) \dots$ $seq_i^1 =$
 $x_1^2, P_1^2) \dots$ $seq_i^2 =$

• $f1$ is $\dots \exists j =$
 $1, \dots$

• $f1$ weakly subsumes $f2$ iff $n_1 = n_2, \forall j = 1, \dots, n_1 \ \exists i =$
 $1, \dots, n_1$ s.t. $seq_j^2 \subseteq seq_i^1$, and vice versa $\forall i = 1, \dots, n_1$
 $\exists j = 1, \dots, n_1$ s.t. $seq_j^2 \subseteq seq_i^1$

• $f1$ strongly subsumes $f2$ iff $\forall j = 1, \dots, n_2 \ \exists i = 1, \dots, n_1$
s.t. $seq_j^2 \subseteq seq_i^1$

Base
Algorithm

```

1 Input: event log L
2 let initialGraph = extract(L)
3 let I = mineInvariants(initialGraph)
4 let (V, E) = partition(initialGraph)
5 while (V, E) does not satisfy invariants I
6     // ...
7
8
9
10
11 E := {(pi3, pi4, r) in V x V x K | exists event1 in pi3, exists event2 in pi4
12     : event1 revent2 in initialGraph}
13 end while
14 if (hybrid)
15     (V, E) := kTail((V, E), 0, I)
16 Output: (V, E)

```

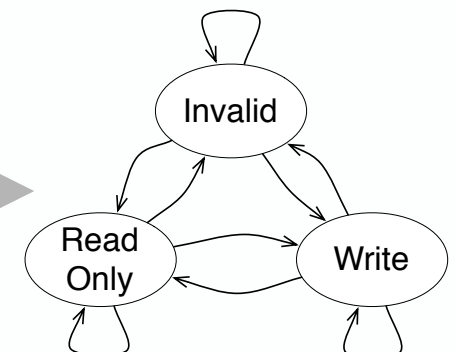
Feature B

```

src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 0, type: prepare
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 1, type: prepare
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 2, type: commit
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 3, type: commit
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 4, type: tx_commit
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 5, type: tx_commit
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 6, type: ack
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 7, type: ack
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 8, type: prepare
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 9, type: prepare
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 10, type: commit
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 11, type: commit
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src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 13, type: tx_commit
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 14, type: ack
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 15, type: ack
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 16, type: prepare
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 17, type: prepare
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 18, type: commit
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 19, type: commit
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 20, type: tx_commit
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 21, type: tx_commit
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 22, type: ack
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 23, type: ack
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 0, type: prepare
src: 2, dst: 1, timestamp: 1, type: prepare
src: 0, dst: 2, timestamp: 2, type: commit
src: 1, dst: 2, timestamp: 3, type: commit
src: 2, dst: 0, timestamp: 4, type: tx_commit

```

How to **add features** to
an algorithm?



Observations

Model

Limitations:

X Transparency

X Extensibility

FSM-inference representations

```
/**  
 * Implements the KTails algorithm as defined in Biermann & Feldman '72.  
 */  
public class KTails {  
    public static Logger logger;  
    static {  
        logger = Logger.getLogger("KTails");  
    }  
}
```

Formally, given two sequences of length k $seq1 = (x_1^1, P_1^1) \dots (x_k^1, P_k^1)$ and $seq2 = (x_1^2, P_1^2) \dots (x_k^2, P_k^2)$, we say that

- $seq1 = seq2$ iff $\forall i = 1, \dots, k$ $x_i^1 = x_i^2$ and $P_i^1 \Leftrightarrow P_i^2$
- $seq1 \subseteq seq2$ iff $\forall i = 1, \dots, k$ $x_i^1 = x_i^2$ and $P_i^1 \Rightarrow P_i^2$

```
1 Input: event log  $L$   
2 let initialGraph = extract( $L$ )  
3 let  $I$  = mineInvariants(initialGraph)  
4 let  $(V, E)$  = partition(initialGraph)  
5 while  $(V, E)$  does not satisfy invariants  $I$ 
```

1. Low-level specifications

```
/*  
 * Finds all possible merges in pGraph. Requires making a new call to  
 * attemptMerge after every merge in case previously un-merge-able pairs  
 * become merge-able.  
 */  
private static void attemptMerge(PartitionGraph pGraph, int k) {  
    // Keeps track of the merges that we want to perform.  
    Set<PartitionMultiMerge> merges = new LinkedHashSet<PartitionMultiMerge>();
```

$1, \dots, n_1$ s.t. $seq_j^2 \subseteq seq_i^1$, and vice versa $\forall i = 1, \dots, n_1$
 $\exists j = 1, \dots, n_1$ s.t. $seq_j^2 \subseteq seq_i^1$

- $f1$ strongly subsumes $f2$ iff $\forall j = 1, \dots, n_2$ $\exists i = 1, \dots, n_1$
s.t. $seq_j^2 \subseteq seq_i^1$

```
12 // event1 / event2 ∈ initialGraph;  
13 end while  
14 if (hybrid)  
15  $(V, E) := kTail((V, E), 0, I)$   
16 Output:  $(V, E)$ 
```



2. Monolithic architecture



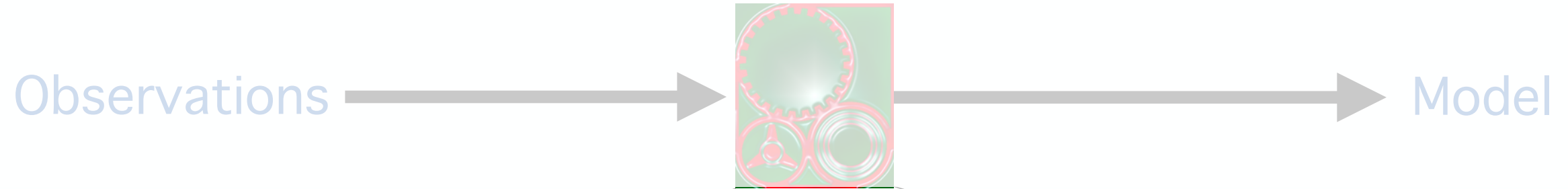
Limitations:

✗ Transparency

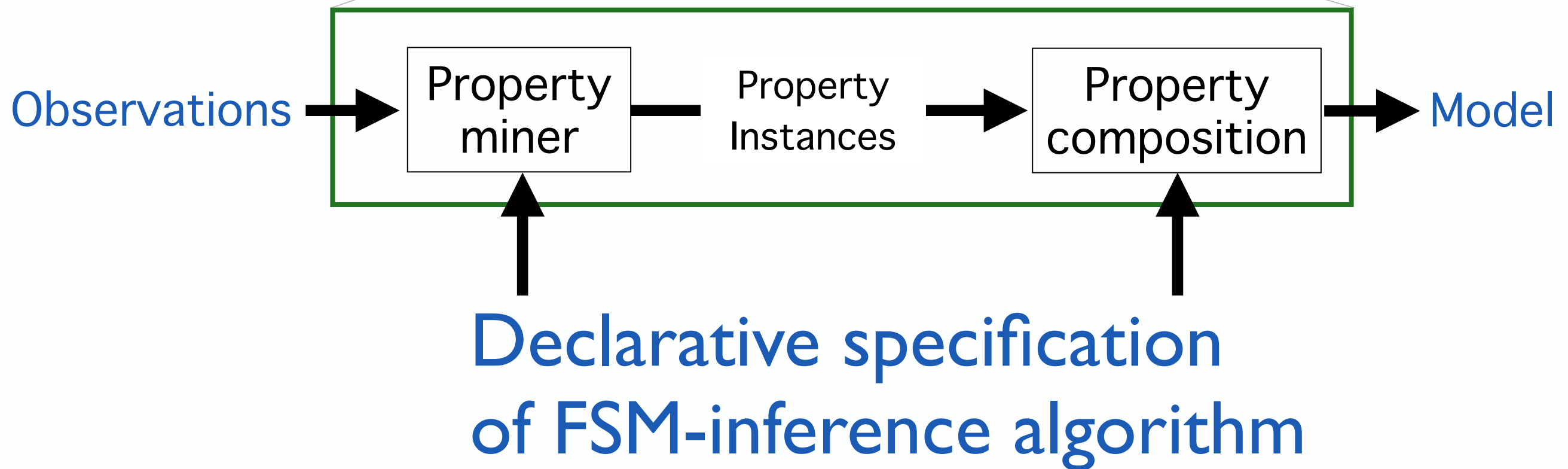
✗ Extensibility

InvariMint: modular and declarative

Prior work:

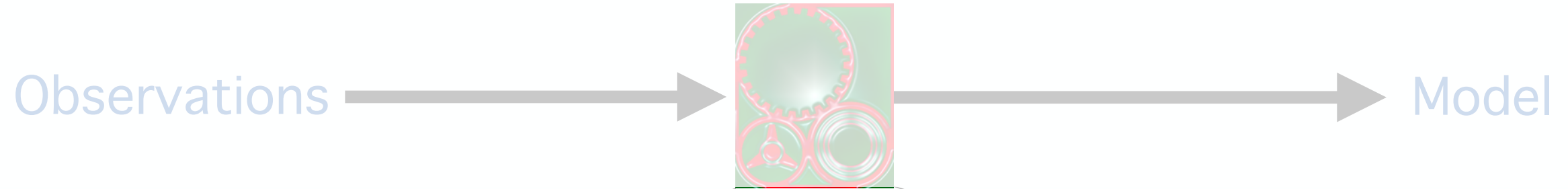


InvariMint:

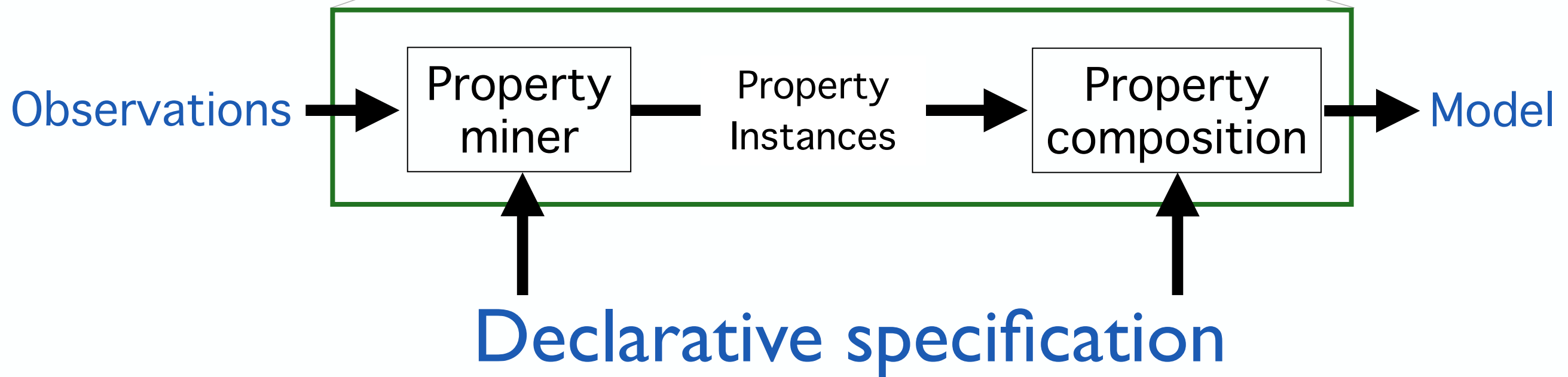


InvariMint: modular and declarative

Prior work:



InvariMint:

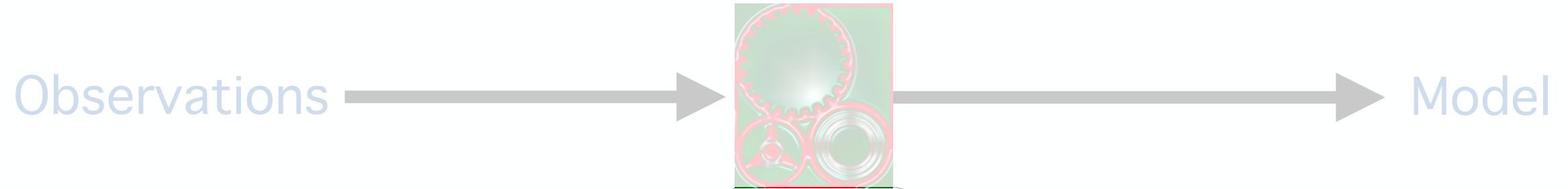


✓ Transparent

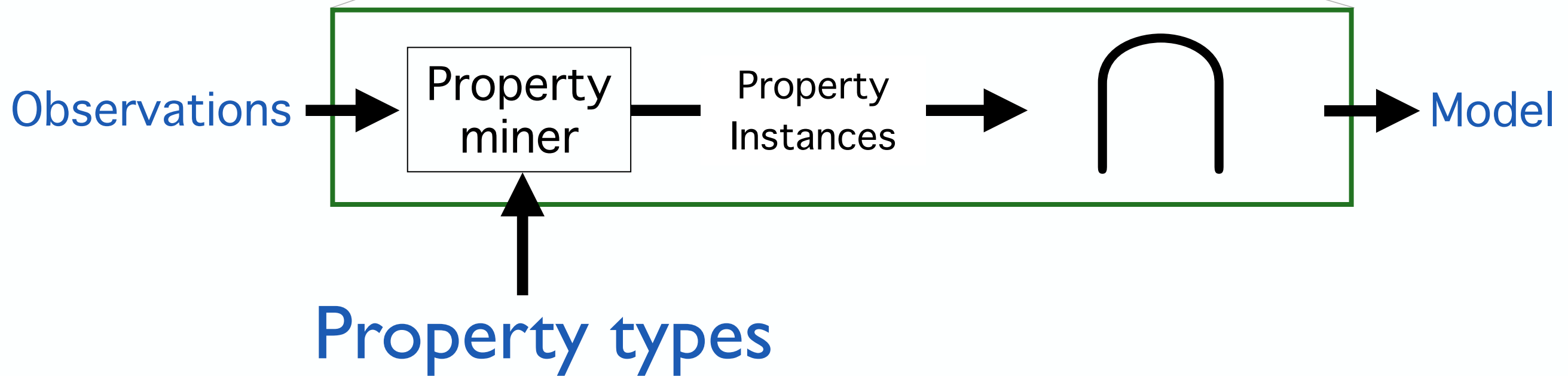
✓ Extensible

InvariMint: modular and declarative

Prior work:



InvariMint:



✓ Transparent

✓ Extensible

Outline

- FSM-inference algorithms not transparent/extensible
 - **InvariMint** -- modular and declarative FSM-inference
- Expressing algorithm using **InvariMint**
 - kTails -- a state-merging algorithm
 - Synoptic -- a state-splitting algorithm
- General specification formalism
- **InvariMint** evaluation

kTails and Synoptic overview

[illegible][illegible]

■ ■ ■

Observations

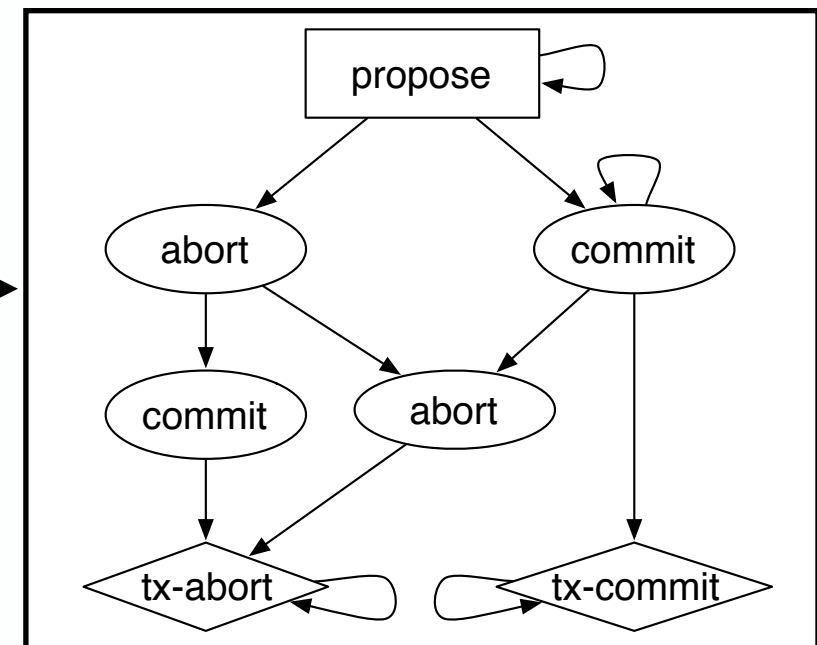
Ivan Beschastnikh

kTails

Synoptic

Biermann et al.
IEEE TC 2011

Beschastnikh et al.
ESEC/FSE 2011



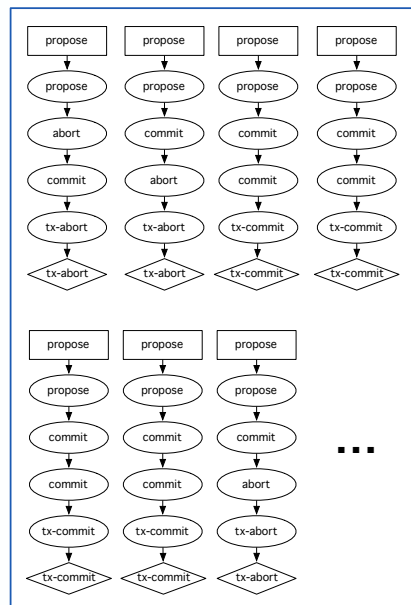
Model

University of Washington 27

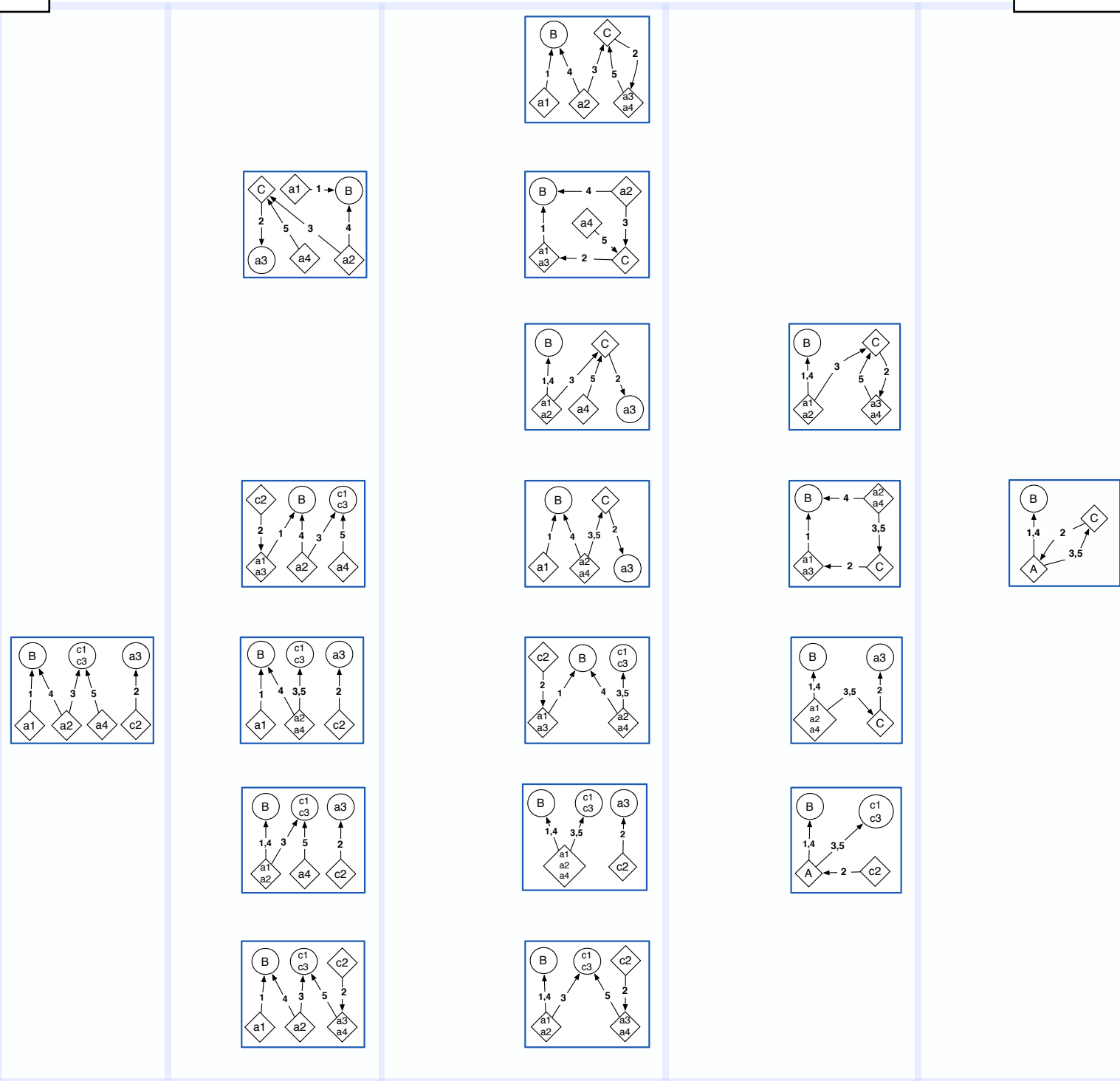
kTails and Synoptic overview

Larger models:
fewer behaviors

Smaller models:
more behaviors



Observations

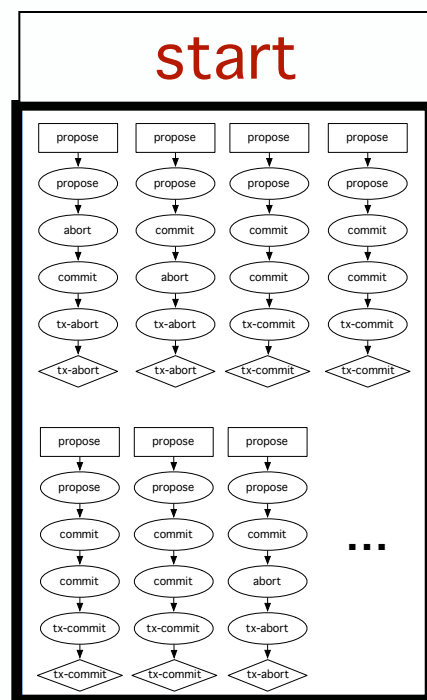


Smallest
model

kTails(k) and Synoptic overview

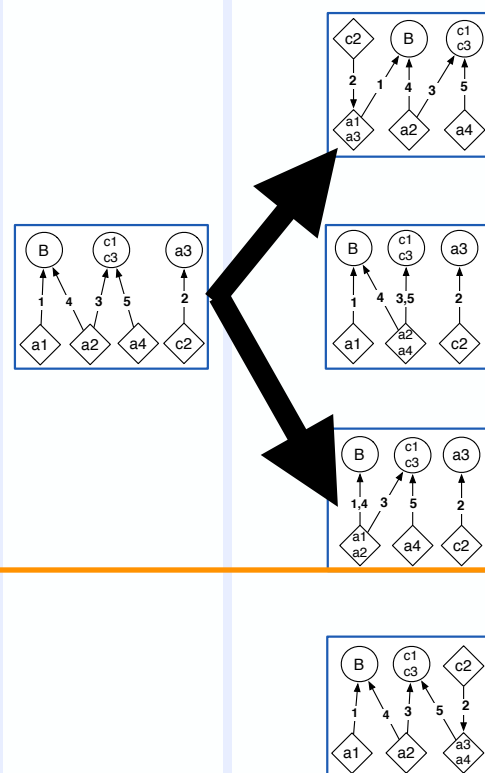
Larger models:
fewer behaviors

Smaller models:
more behaviors

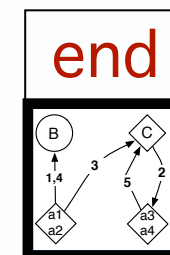
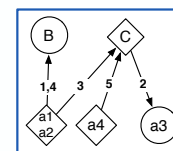
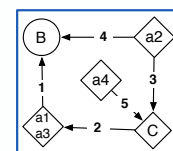
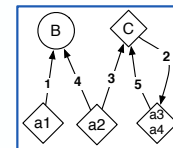


Observations

Merging



Merge states followed by
identical **k**-length execution
sequences

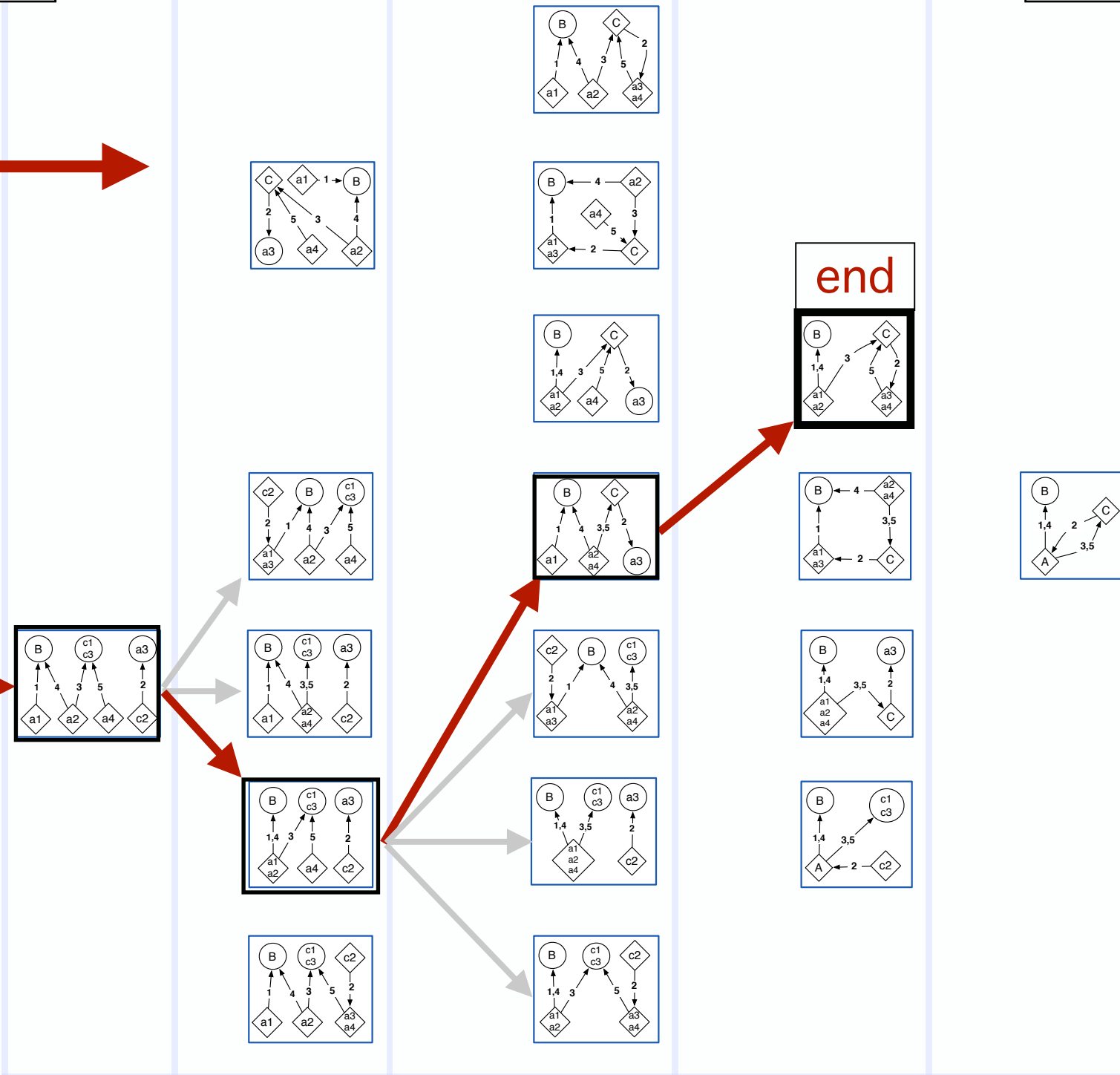
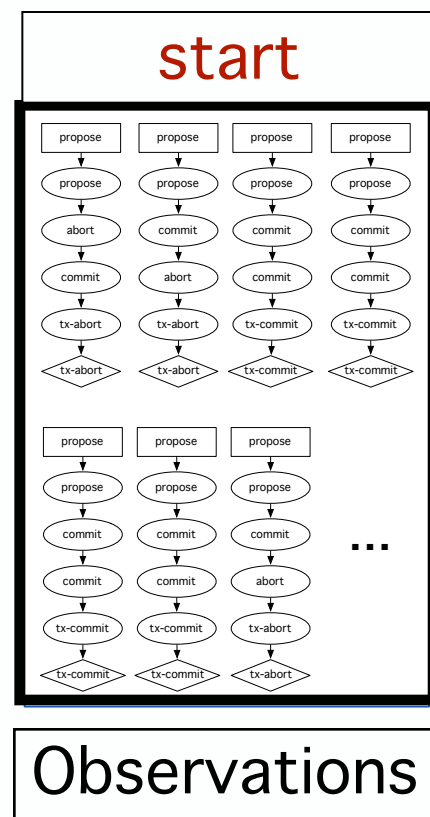


kTails(k) and Synoptic overview

Larger models:
fewer behaviors

Smaller models:
more behaviors

Merging

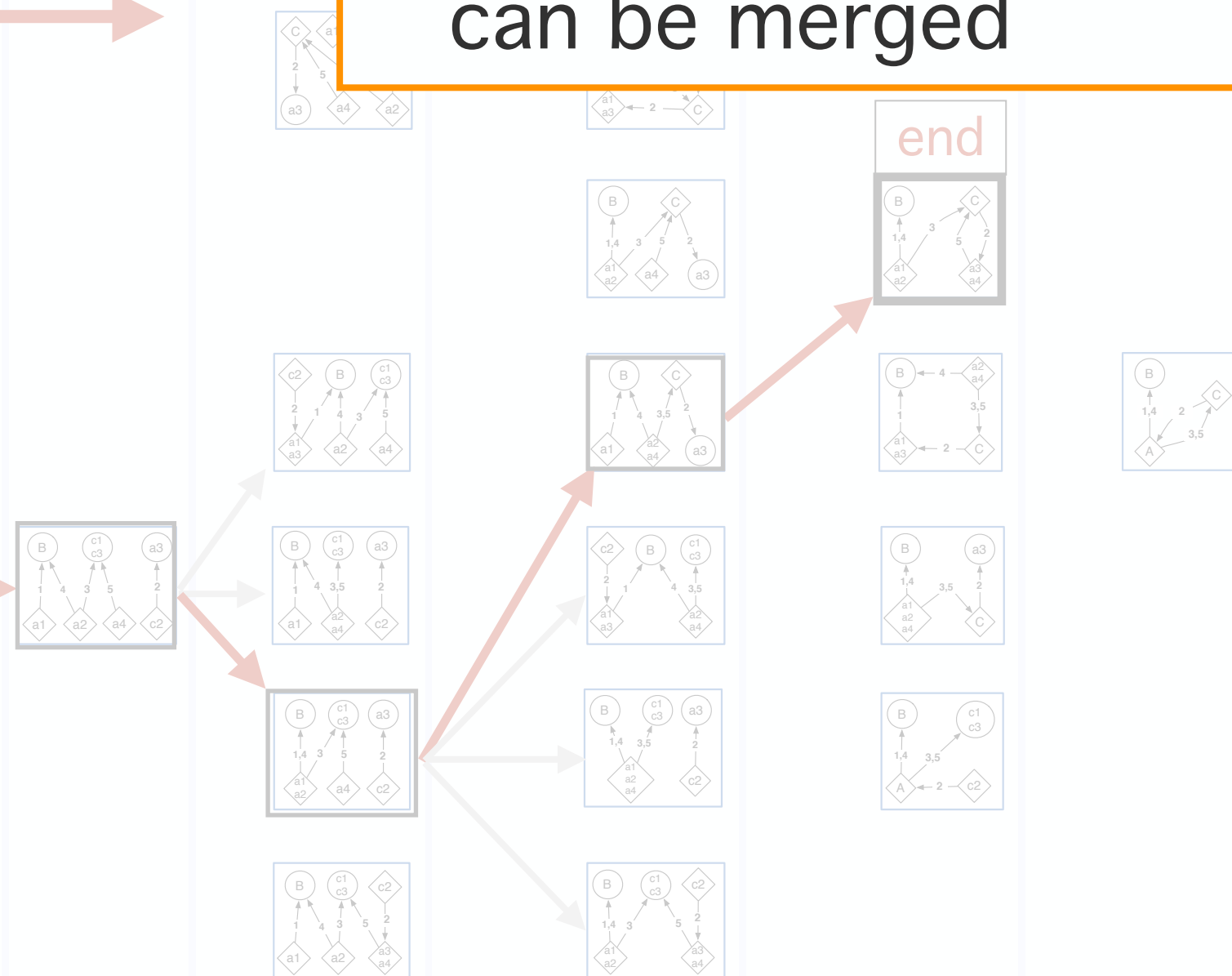
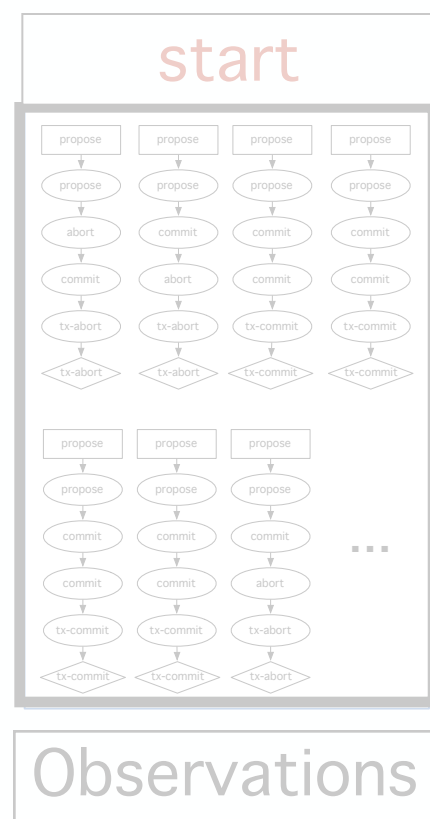


kTails(k) and Synoptic overview

Larger models:
fewer behaviors

Merging

1. Choose any merge
2. Terminate when no more states can be merged



kTails(k) and **Synoptic** overview

Larger models:
fewer behaviors

Smaller models:
more behaviors

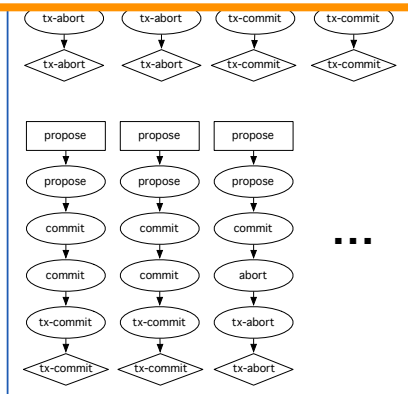
Split states to eliminate
executions that violate a
set of mined observation
invariants

Splitting

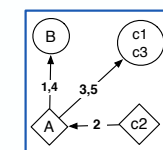
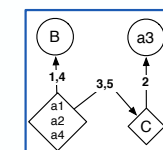
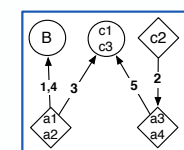
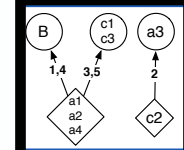
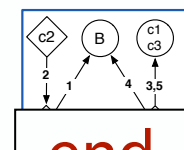
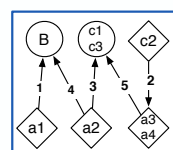
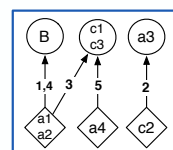
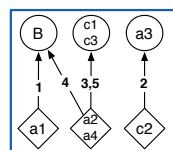
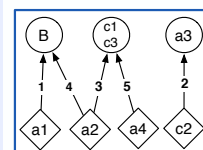
start

Smallest
model

end



Observations



kTails(k) and Synoptic overview

Larger models:
fewer behaviors

Smaller models: more behaviors

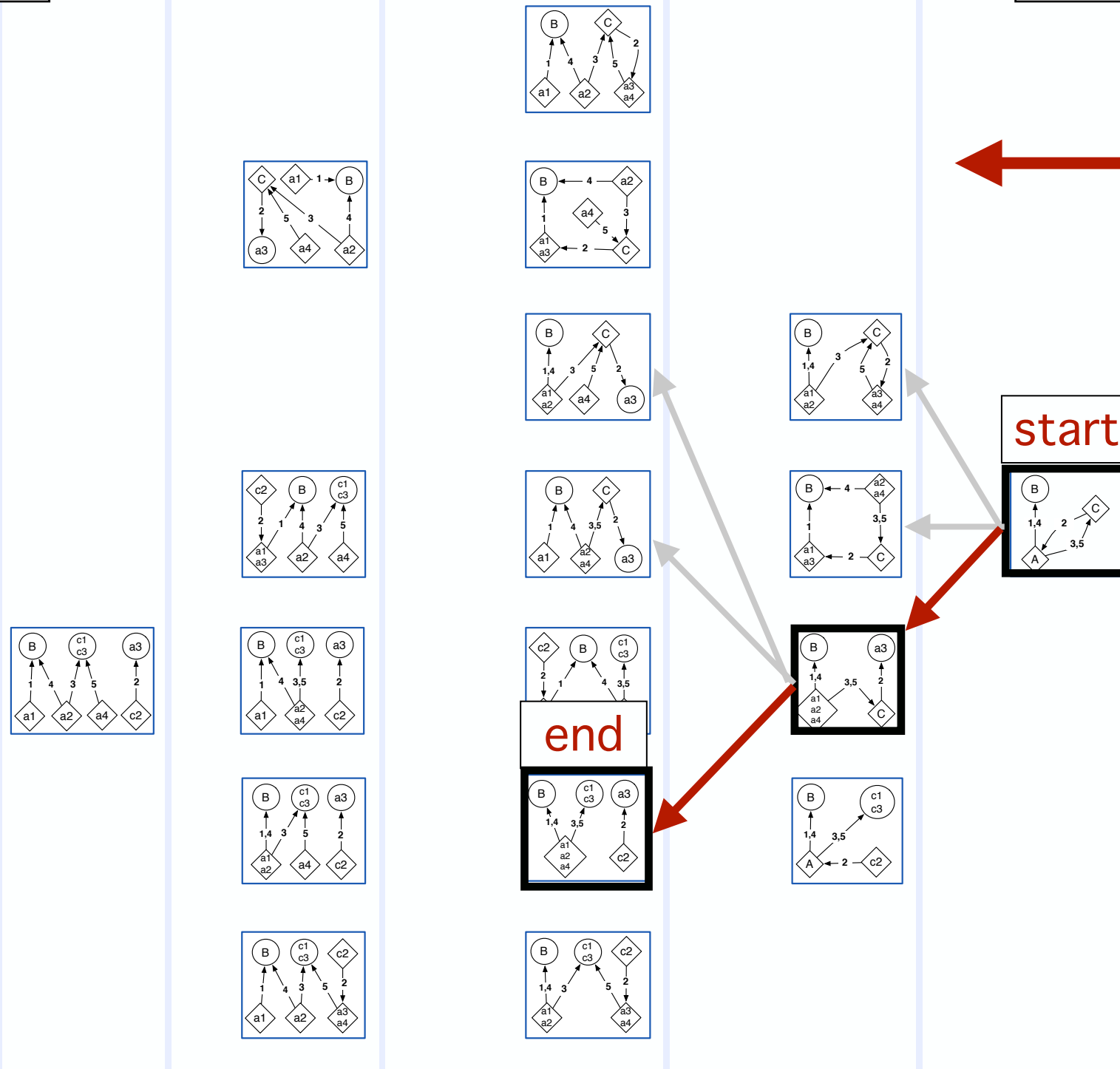
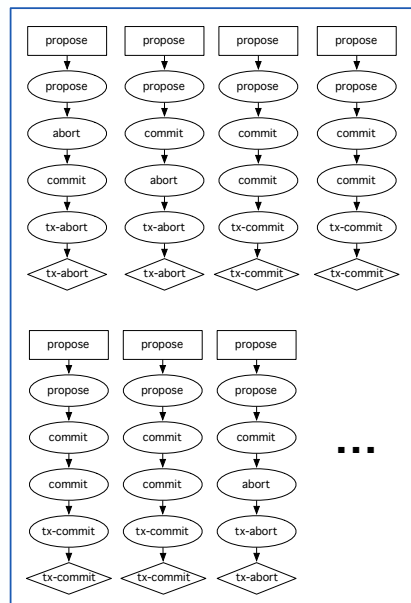
Splitting

start

[illegible]

end

Observations



kTails(k) and **Synoptic** overview

Synoptic is non-deterministic:

Final model depends on splitting choices

1. Choose split to eliminate counter-examples to unsatisfied mined invariants:

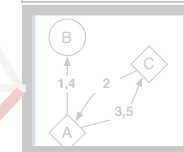
- **x** AlwaysFollowedBy **y**
- **x** NeverFollowedBy **y**
- **x** AlwaysPrecedes **y**

2. Terminate when model satisfies all mined invariants

Smaller models:
more behaviors

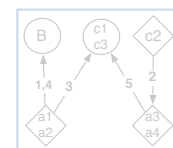
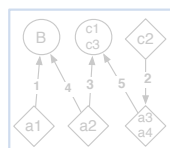
Splitting

start



Smallest
model

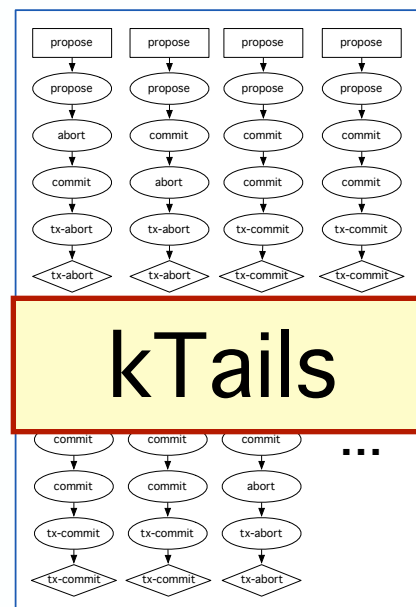
Observations



Motivating questions

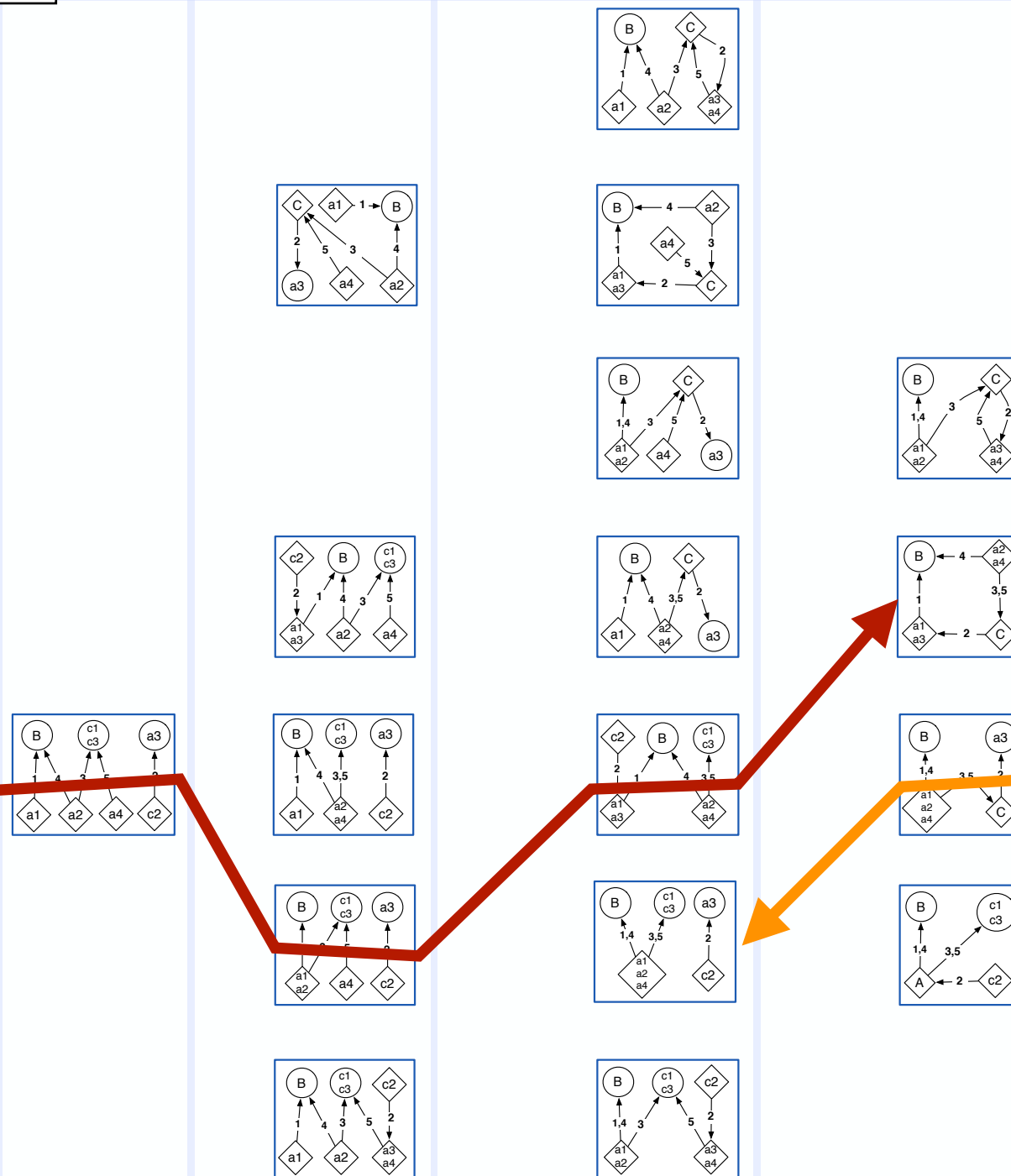
Larger models:
fewer behaviors

Smaller models:
more behaviors



kTails

Observations



Synoptic

Motivating questions

Larger models:
fewer behaviors

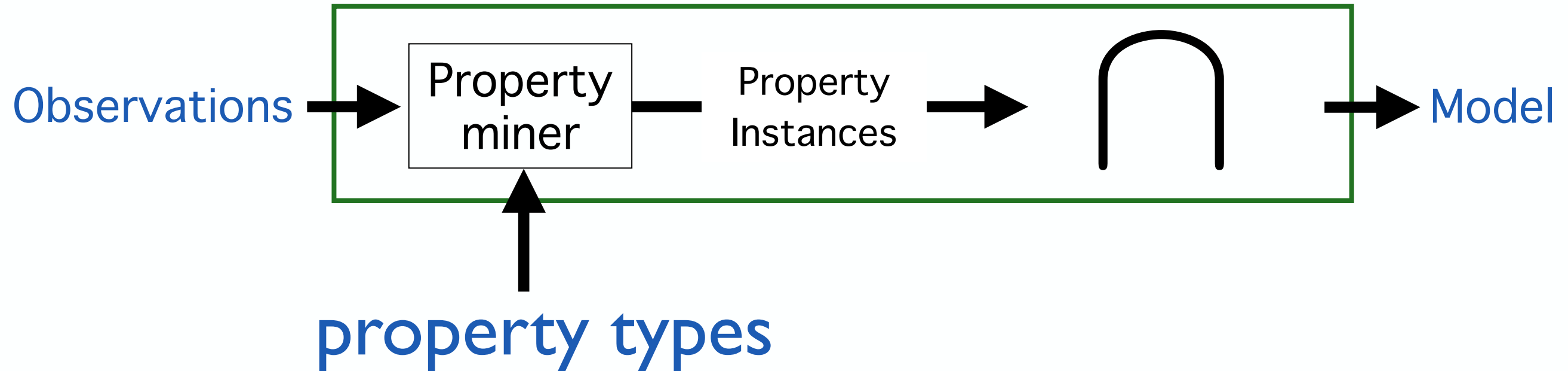
Smaller models:
more behaviors

How can we easily:

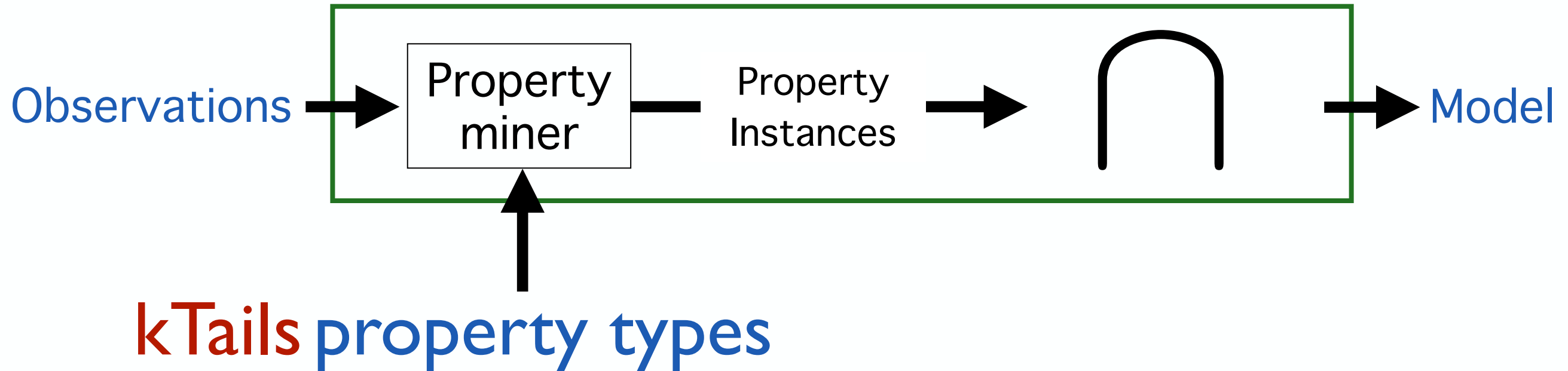
- ... get kTails to ignore certain k -length sequences?
- ... add the x AlwaysFollowedBy y invariant to kTails?
- ... make Synoptic deterministic?
- ... add a new kind of invariant to Synoptic?
- ... learn which properties kTails/Synoptic preserve?

We can answer all of these questions by
representing these algorithms with InvariMint

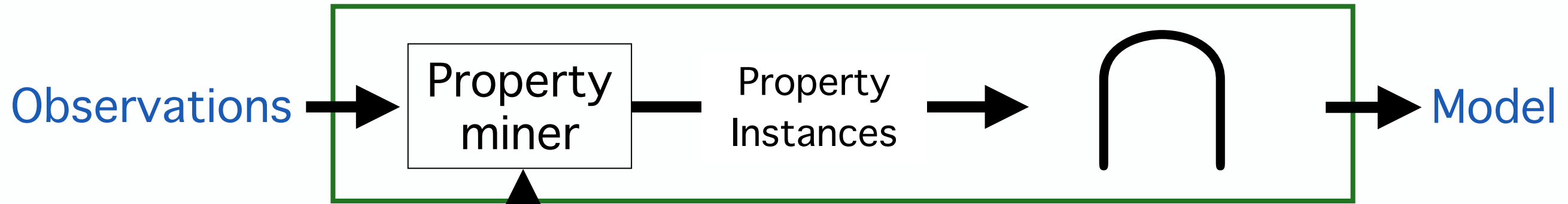
InvariMint: modular and declarative



Expressing **kTails**($k=1$)



Expressing $k\text{Tails}(k=1)$



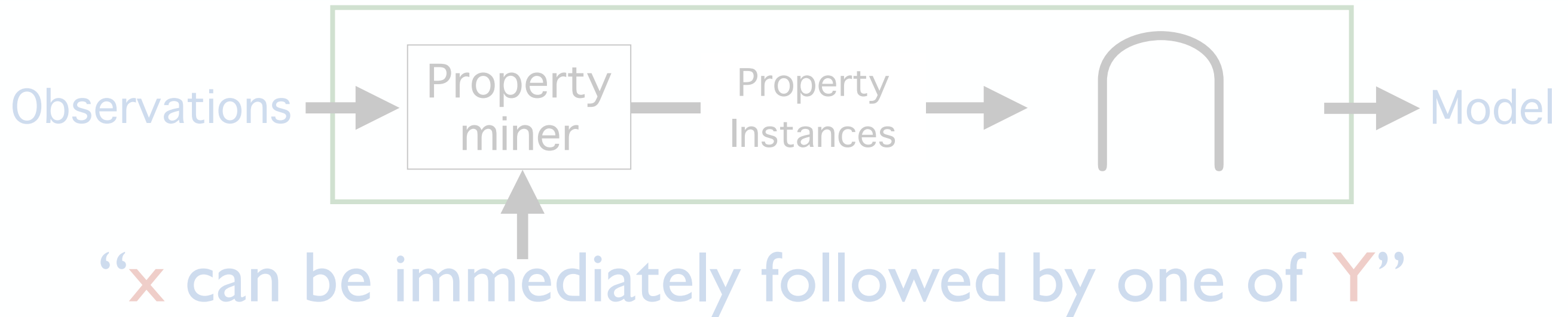
A template to express merging of observation sequences that are identical in the first **1** event(s)

=

A property type:

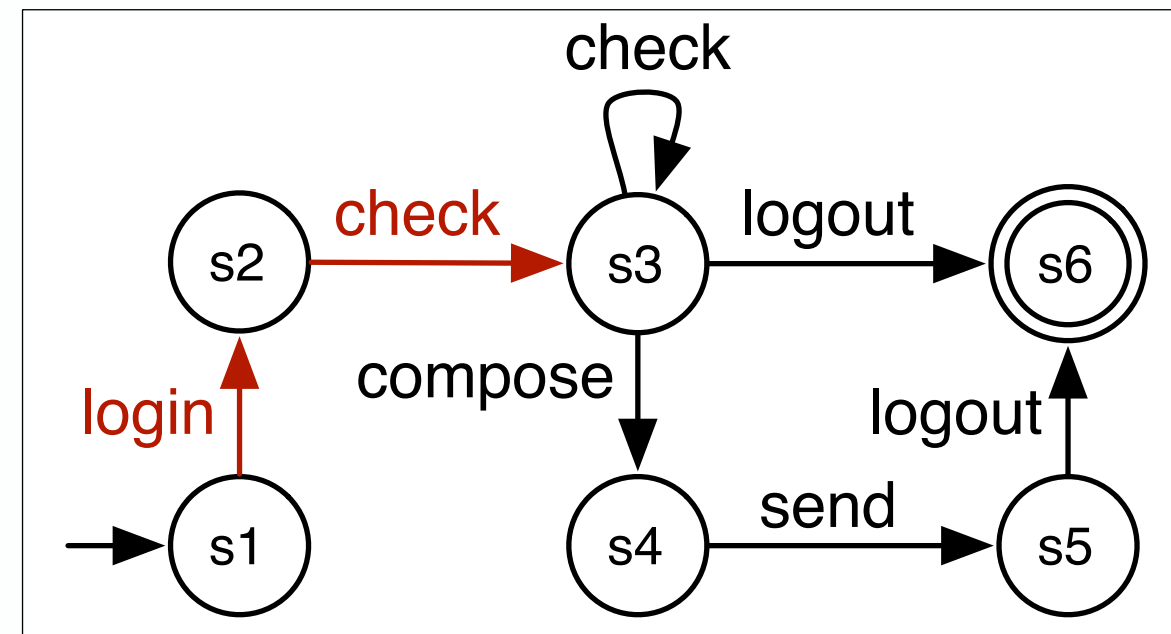
“**x** can be immediately followed by one of **Y**”

Expressing **kTails(k=1)**



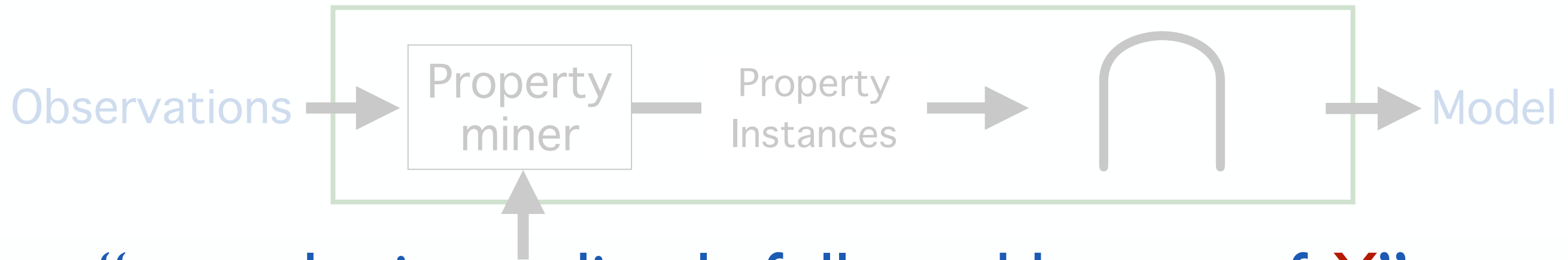
trace 1:	trace 2:
login check check logout	login check compose send logout

Observations



kTails output

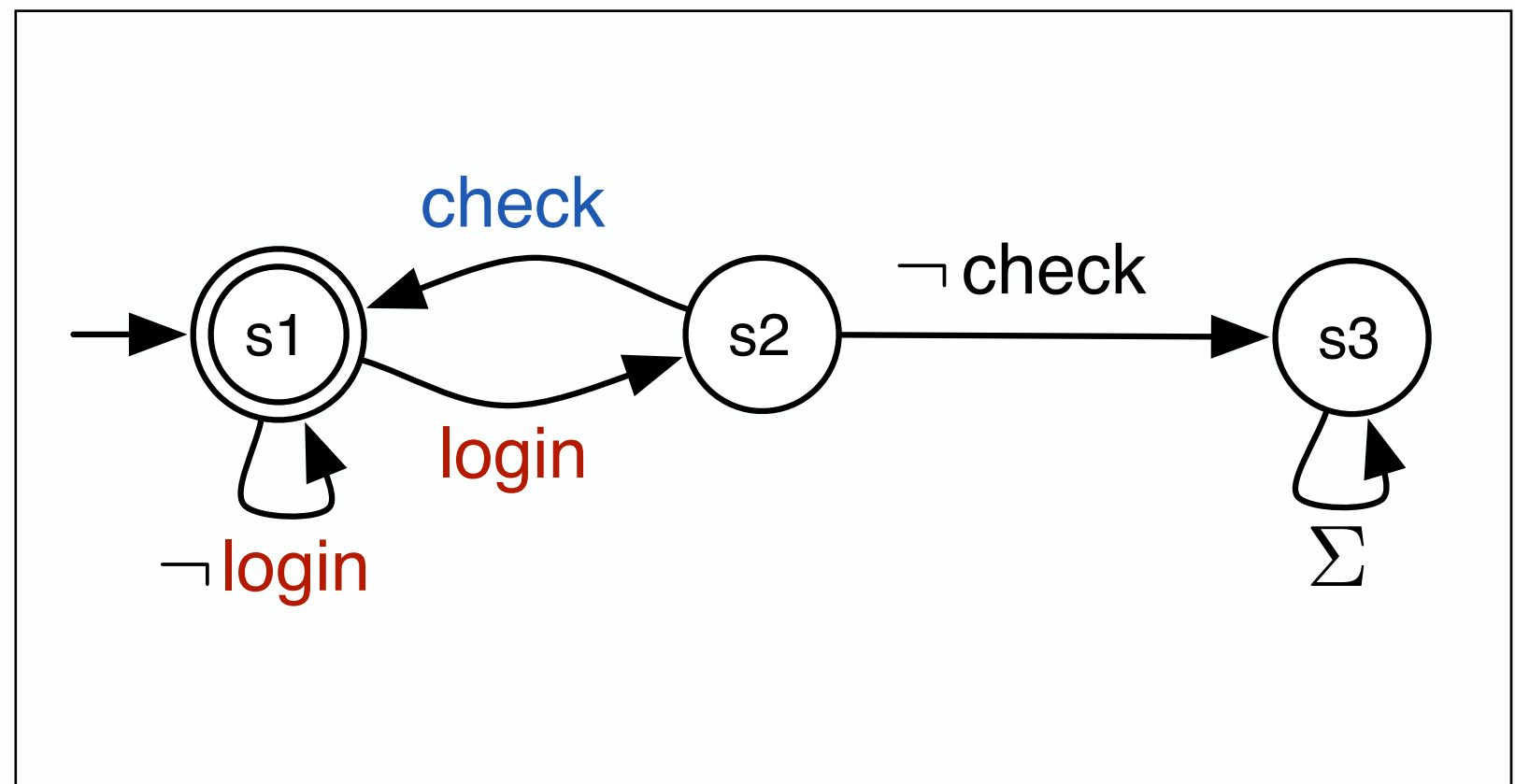
Expressing $k\text{Tails}(k=1)$



“ x can be immediately followed by one of Y ”

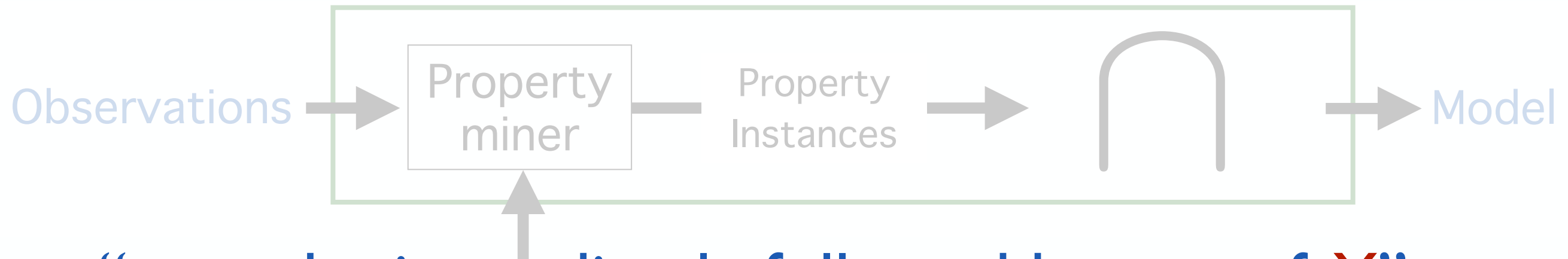
trace 1:	trace 2:
login check check logout	login check compose send logout

Observations



$x=\text{login}$ property instance

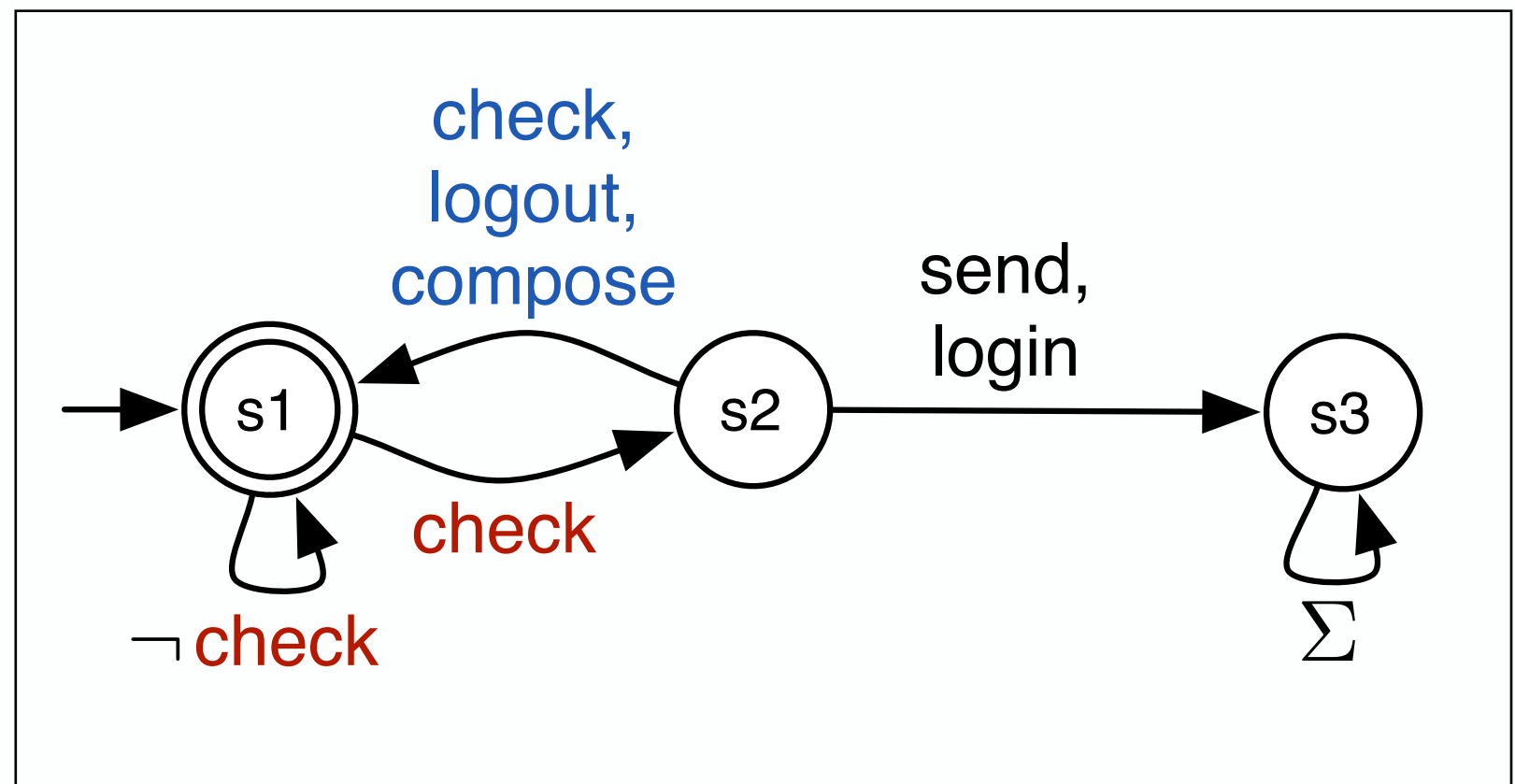
Expressing **kTails(k=1)**



“**x** can be immediately followed by one of **Y**”

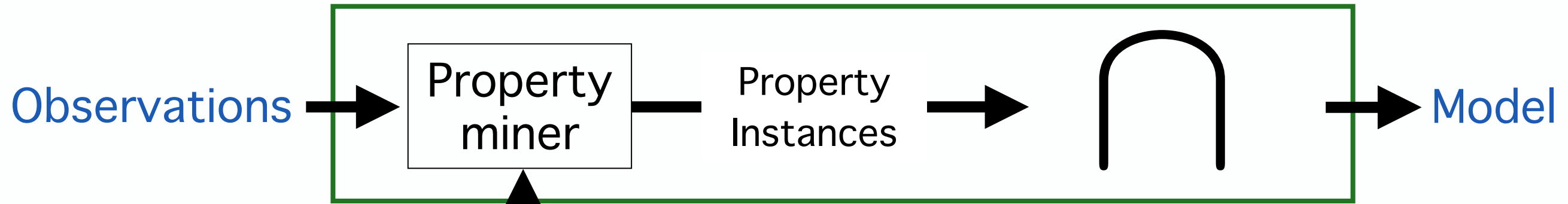
trace 1:	trace 2:
login check check logout	login check compose send logout

Observations



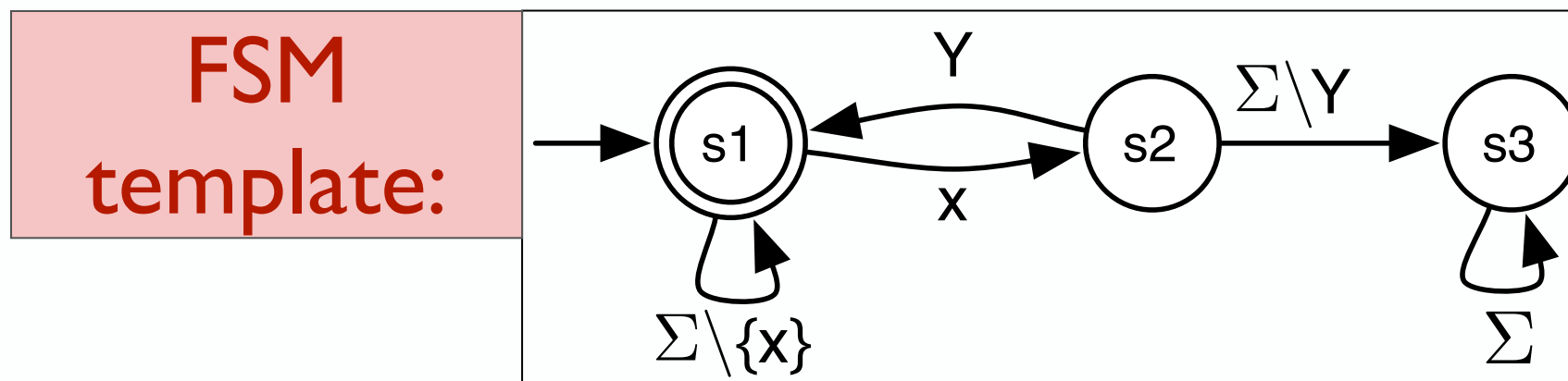
x=check property instance

Expressing **kTails(k=1)**



“**x** can be immediately followed by one of **Y**”

=

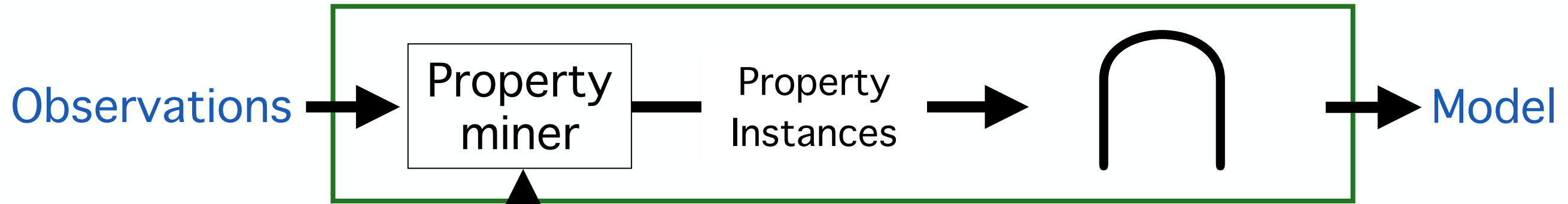


+

**When to
instantiate:**

$$Eval(\text{Log } L, \langle x=a, Y=B \rangle) = \begin{cases} \text{true} : \forall t \in L, \exists b \in B, \Diamond(a \rightarrow \bigcirc b) \text{ in } t \wedge \\ \quad \forall b \in B, \exists t \in L, \Diamond(a \rightarrow \bigcirc b) \text{ in } t \\ \text{false} : \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

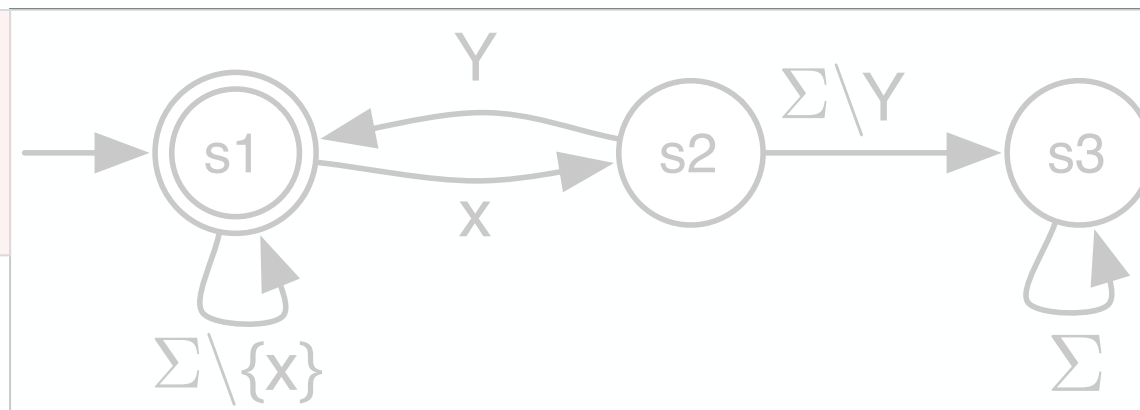
Expressing **kTails(k=1)**



“**x** can be immediately followed by one of **Y**”

=

FSM
template:



Complete
template

+

When to
instantiate:

$$Eval(\text{Log } L, \langle x=a, Y=B \rangle) = \begin{cases} \text{true} : \forall t \in L, \exists b \in B, \Diamond(a \rightarrow \bigcirc b) \text{ in } t \wedge \\ \quad \forall b \in B, \exists t \in L, \Diamond(a \rightarrow \bigcirc b) \text{ in } t \\ \text{false} : \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

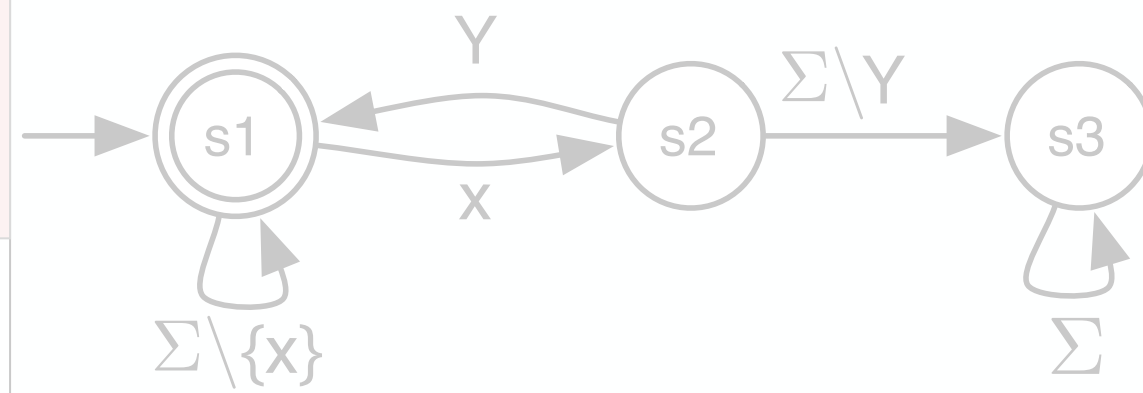
Expressing **kTails(k=1)**

- This formulation is exact (identical models)
- Generalizes to arbitrary k value

“**x** can be immediately followed by one of **Y**”

=

FSM
template:



Complete
template

+

When to
instantiate:

$$Eval(\text{Log } L, \langle x=a, Y=B \rangle) = \begin{cases} \text{true} : \forall t \in L, \exists b \in B, \Diamond(a \rightarrow \bigcirc b) \text{ in } t \wedge \\ \quad \forall b \in B, \exists t \in L, \Diamond(a \rightarrow \bigcirc b) \text{ in } t \\ \text{false} : \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

```

package synoptic.algorithms;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.LinkedHashMap;
import java.util.LinkedHashSet;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

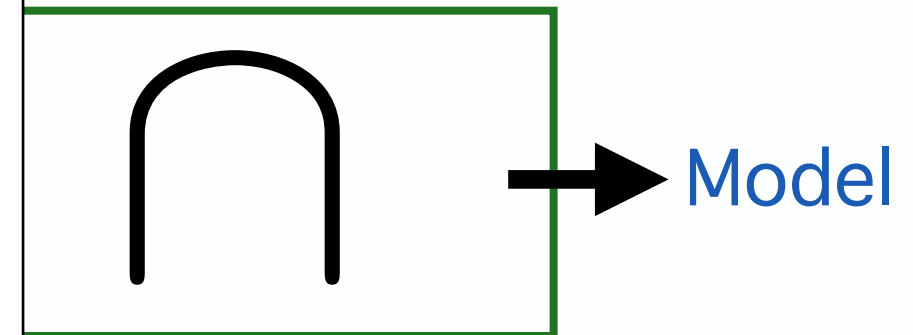
import synoptic.algorithms.graphops.PartitionMultiMerge;
import synoptic.model.ChainsTraceGraph;
import synoptic.model.Partition;
import synoptic.model.PartitionGraph;
import synoptic.model.event.EventType;
import synoptic.model.interfaces.INode;
import synoptic.model.interfaces.ITransition;
import synoptic.util.InternalSynopticException;
import synoptic.util.NotImplementedException;

/**
 * Implements the KTails algorithm as defined in Biermann & Feldman '72.
 */
public class KTails {
    public static Logger logger;
    static {
        logger = Logger.getLogger("KTails");
    }

    /**
     * Constructs and returns a PartitionGraph generated by applying kTails with
     * the given k value to the given trace graph
     */
    public static PartitionGraph performKTails(ChainsTraceGraph g, int k) {
        PartitionGraph pGraph = new PartitionGraph(g, false, null);
        attemptMerge(pGraph, k);
        return pGraph;
    }

    /**
     * Finds all possible merges in pGraph. Requires making a new call to
     * attemptMerge after every merge in case previously unmergeable pairs

```



by one of Y”

Complete
template

$\in L, \exists b \in B, \Diamond(a \rightarrow \bigcirc b) \text{ in } t \wedge$
 $\in B, \exists t \in L, \Diamond(a \rightarrow \bigcirc b) \text{ in } t$
 otherwise

kTails Procedural description

```

allVisitedMatches.put(n1, n2);

for (ITransition<NodeType> t1 : n1Trans) {
    NodeType c1 = t1.getTarget();
    // Skip c1 if it was visited by this method earlier.
    if (visitedN1Children.contains(c1)) {
        continue;
    }

    boolean kEqual = false;

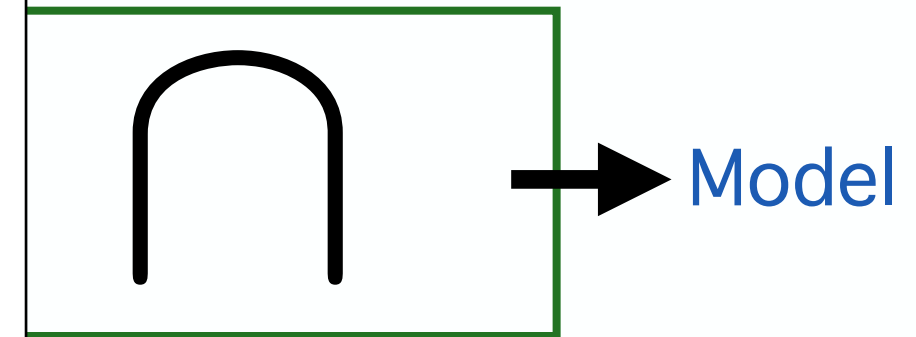
    // Make sure to get transitions of the same relation.
    for (ITransition<NodeType> t2 : n2
        .getTransitionsWithExactRelations(t1.getRelation())) {
        NodeType c2 = t2.getTarget();

        // Skip c2 if it was visited by this method earlier.
        if (visitedN2Children.contains(c2)) {
            continue;
        }

        // Skip c2 if its already been mapped to a c1 previously in the
        // outer loop.
        if (childKEquivMatches.contains(c2)) {
            continue;
        }

        if (kEqualsWithoutSubsumption(c1, c2, k - 1, allVisitedMatches)) {
            kEqual = true;
            childKEquivMatches.add(c2);
            break;
        }
    }
    // Could not find any kEqual c2 to match with c1.
    if (!kEqual) {
        // Remove the record of visiting n1 and n2.
        allVisitedMatches.remove(n1);
        return false;
    }
}
return true;
}
}

```



by one of Y”

Complete
template

$\in L, \exists b \in B, \Diamond(a \rightarrow \bigcirc b) \text{ in } t \wedge$
 $\in B, \exists t \in L, \Diamond(a \rightarrow \bigcirc b) \text{ in } t$
 otherwise

kTails Procedural description

Expressing **kTails(k)**

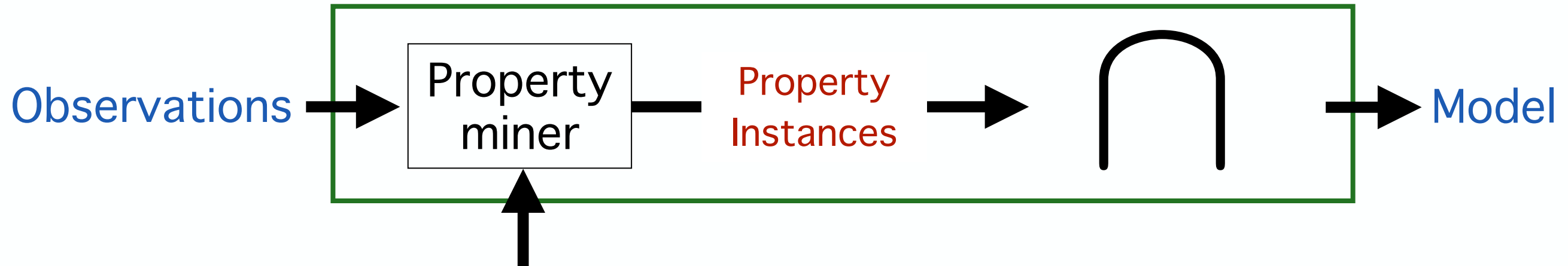
- This formulation is exact (identical models)
- Generalizes to arbitrary k value

“ x can be immediately followed by one of Y ”

How can we:

- ... get kTails to ignore certain k -length sequences?
- ... add the x AlwaysFollowedBy y invariant to kTails?
- ... make Synoptic deterministic?
- ... add a new kind of invariant to Synoptic?
- ... learn which properties kTails/Synoptic preserve?

Expressing kTails(k)



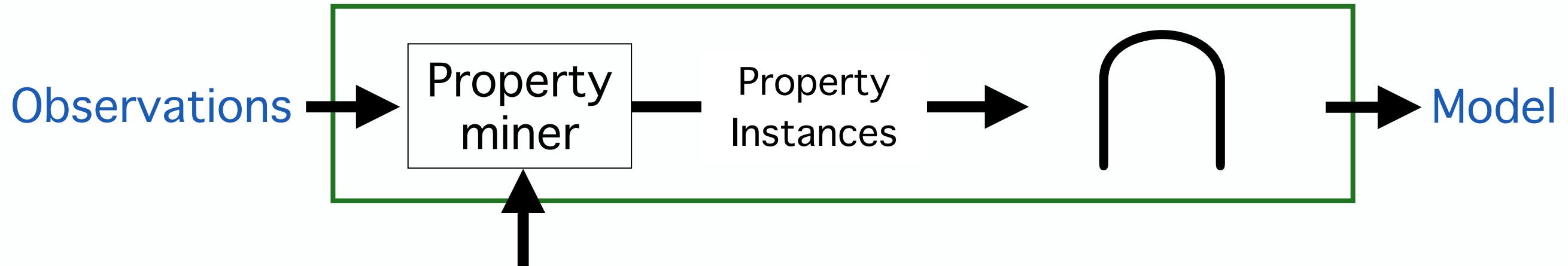
“x can be immediately followed by one of Y”

How can we:

- ... get kTails to ignore certain k-length sequences?
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- ... make Synoptic deterministic?
- ... add a new kind of invariant to Synoptic?
- ... learn which properties kTails/Synoptic preserve?

Ev

Expressing kTails(k)



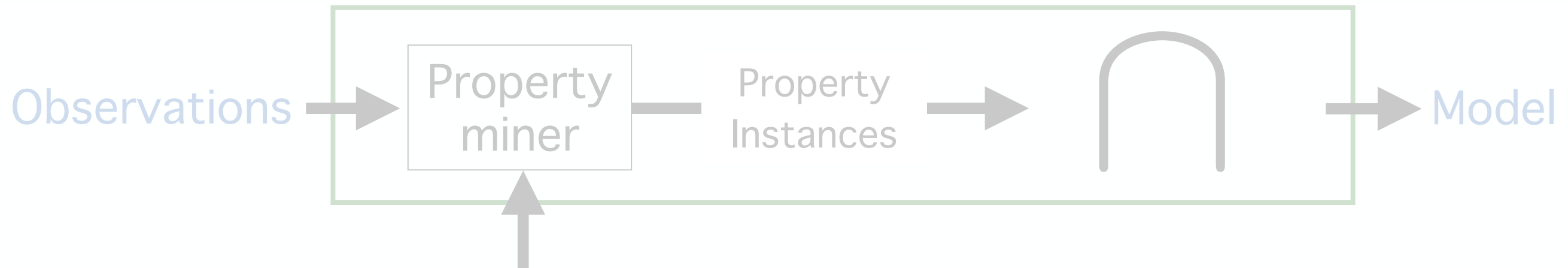
“x can be immediately followed by one of Y”

How can we:

- ... get kTails to ignore certain k-length sequences? ✓
- ... add the x AlwaysFollowedBy y invariant to kTails?
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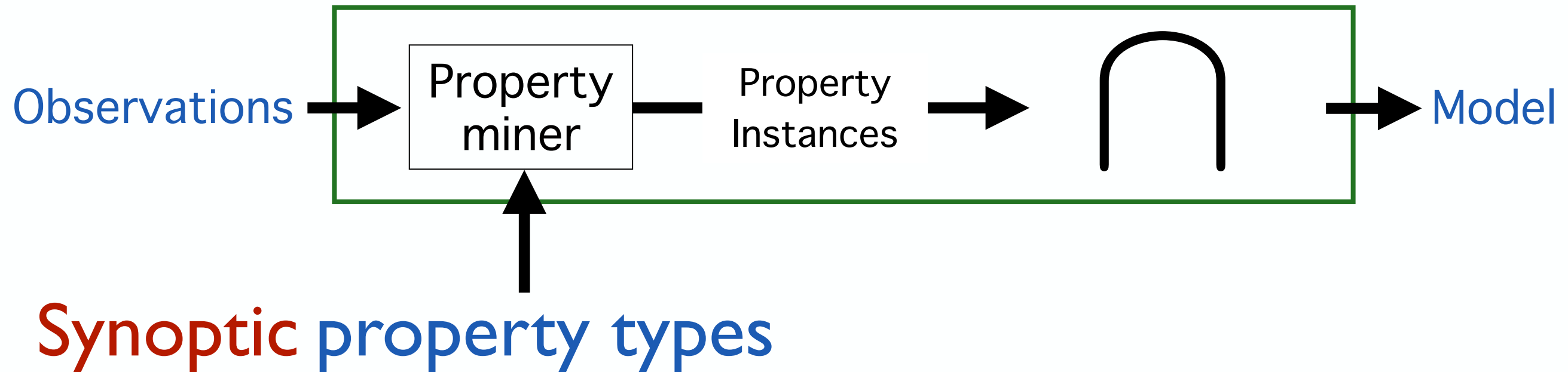
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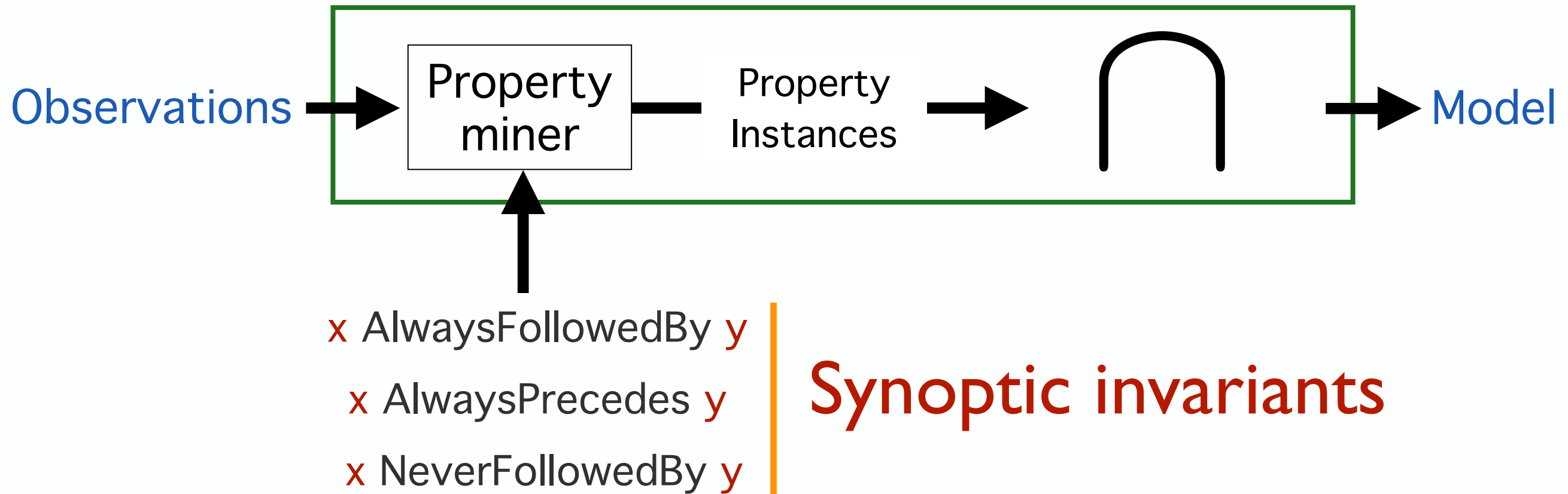
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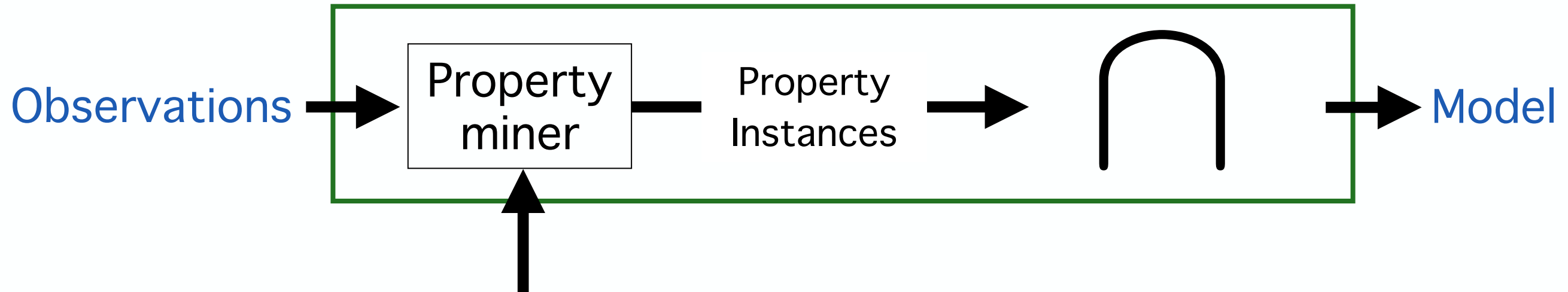
Expressing **Synoptic** with InvariMint



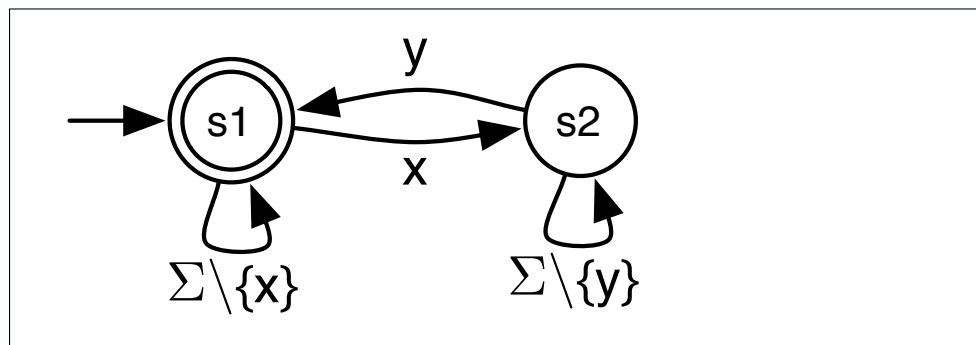
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x AlwaysFollowedBy **y**

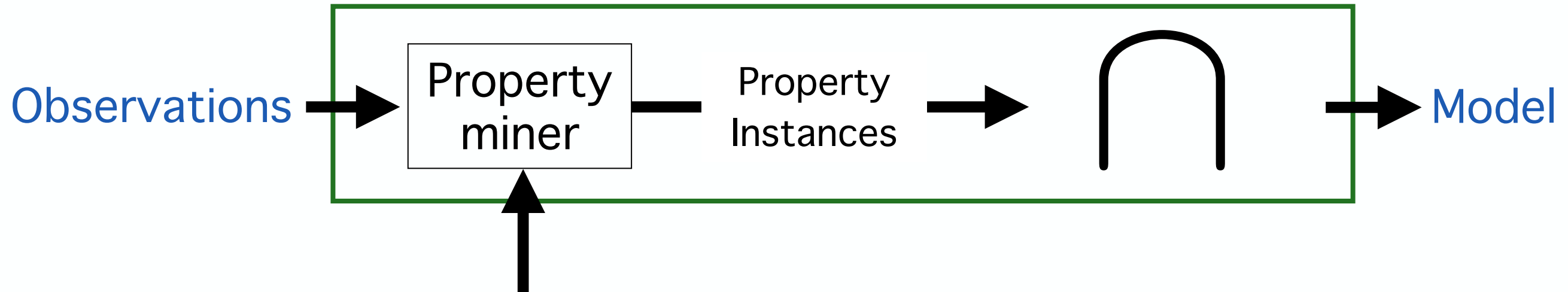


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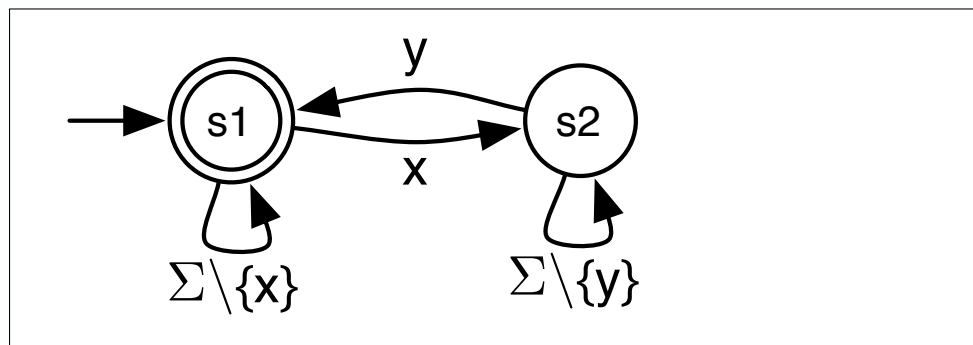
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Synoptic invariants

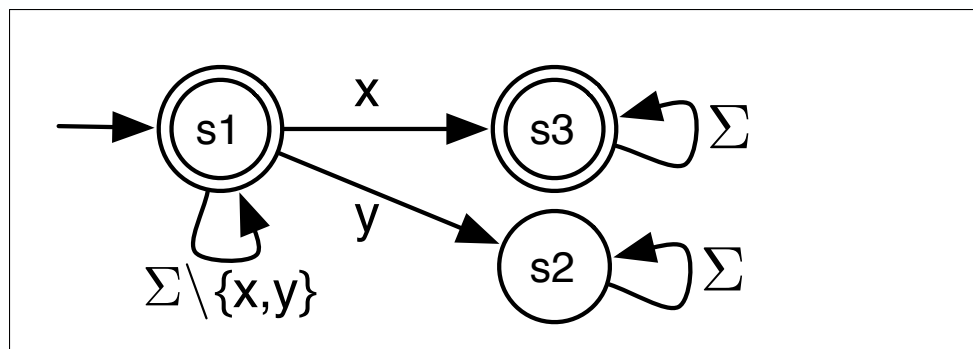
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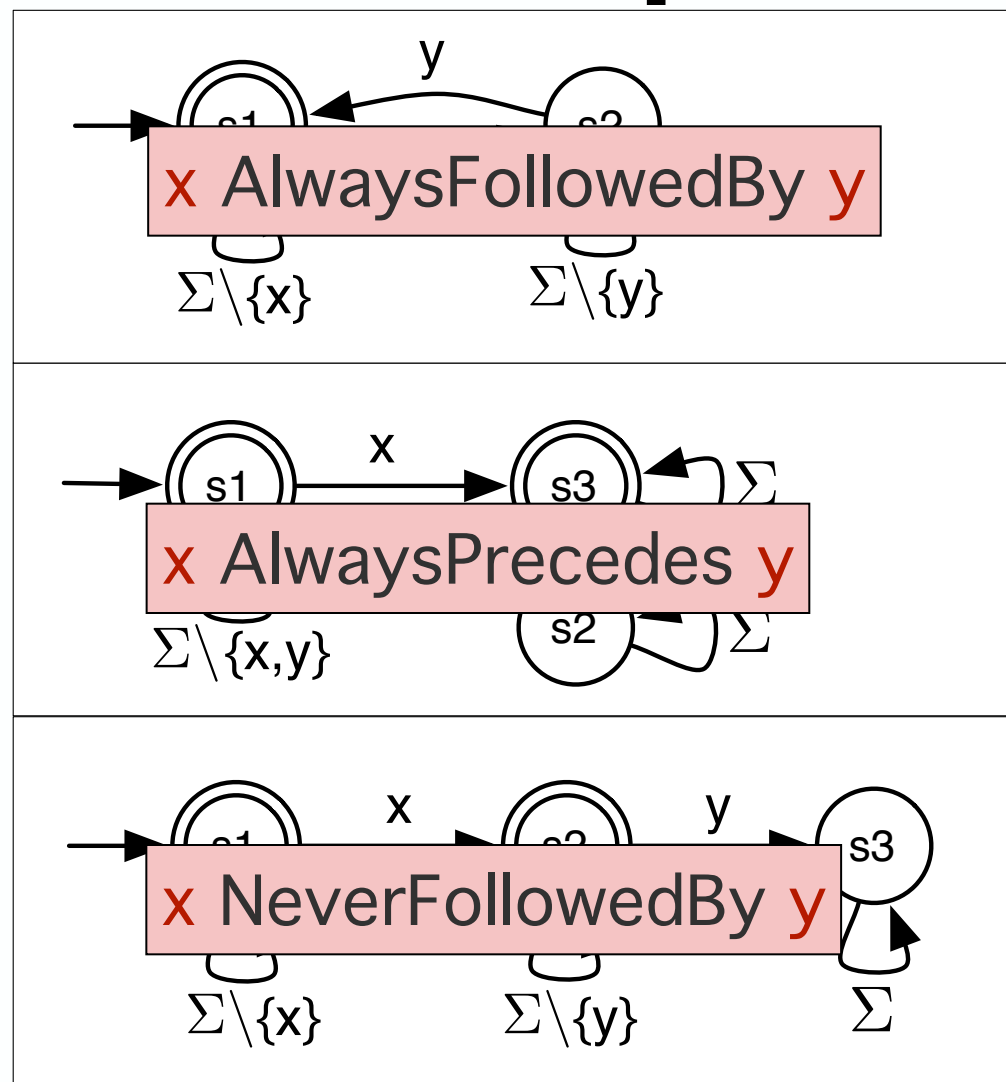
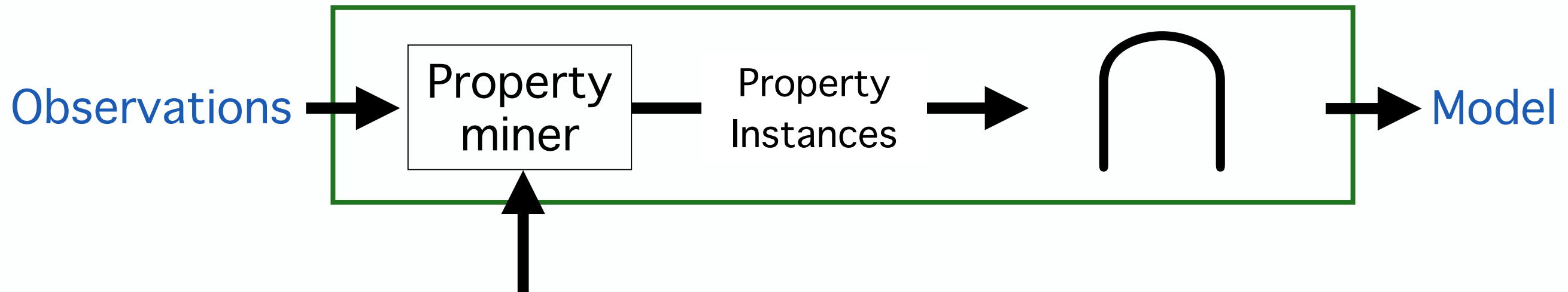
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Synoptic invariants

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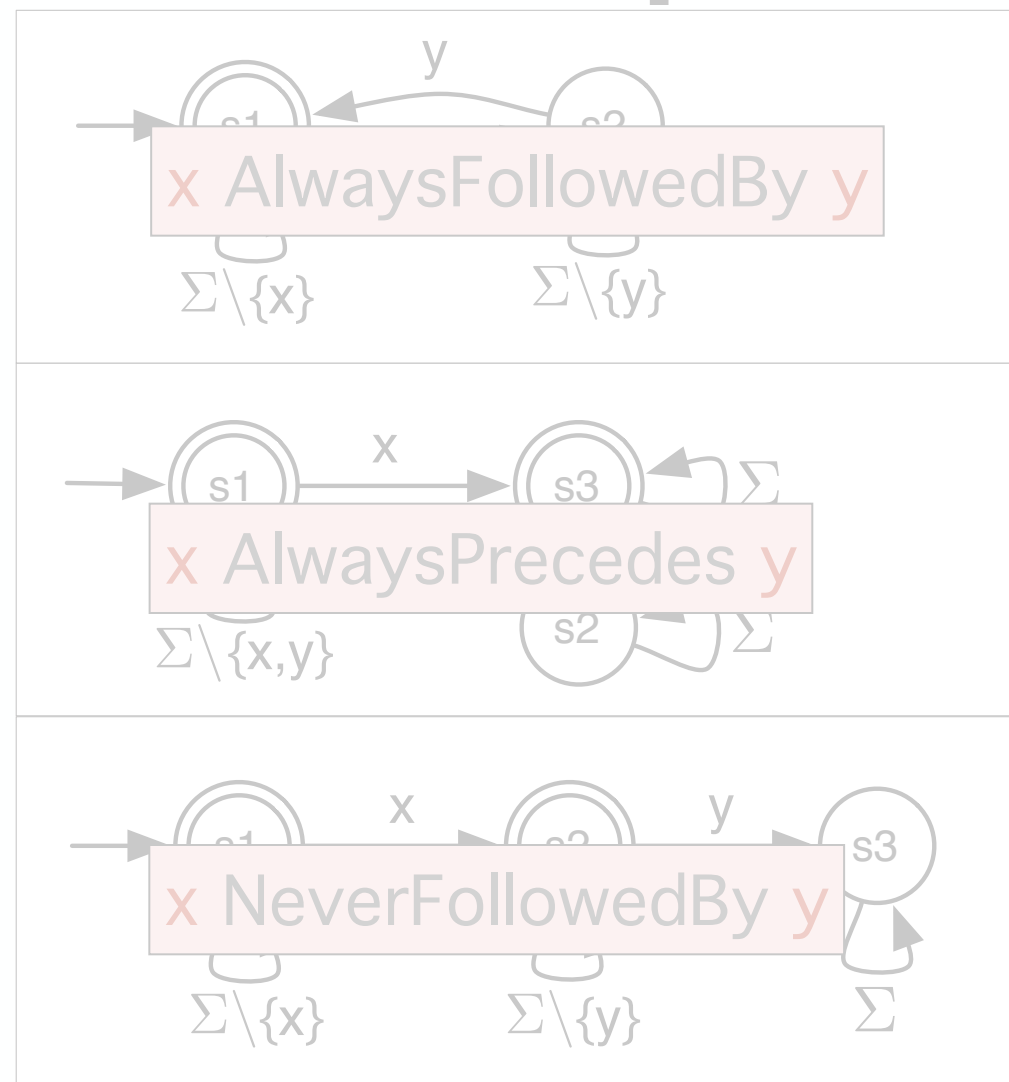
Synoptic invariants

Expressing **Synoptic** with **InvariMint**

Observer

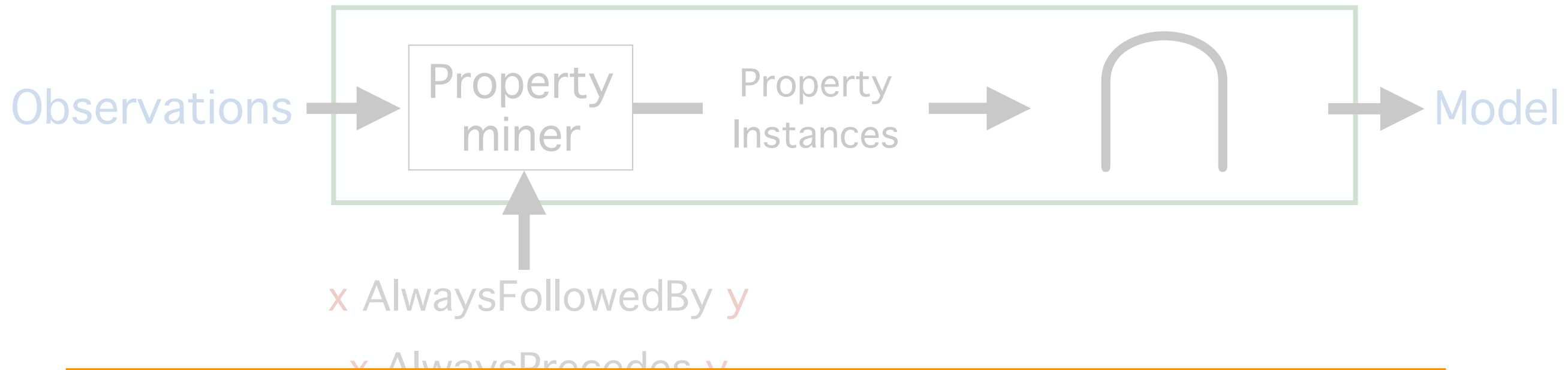
This formulation is approximate:

InvariMint model **superset** of Synoptic models



Synoptic invariants

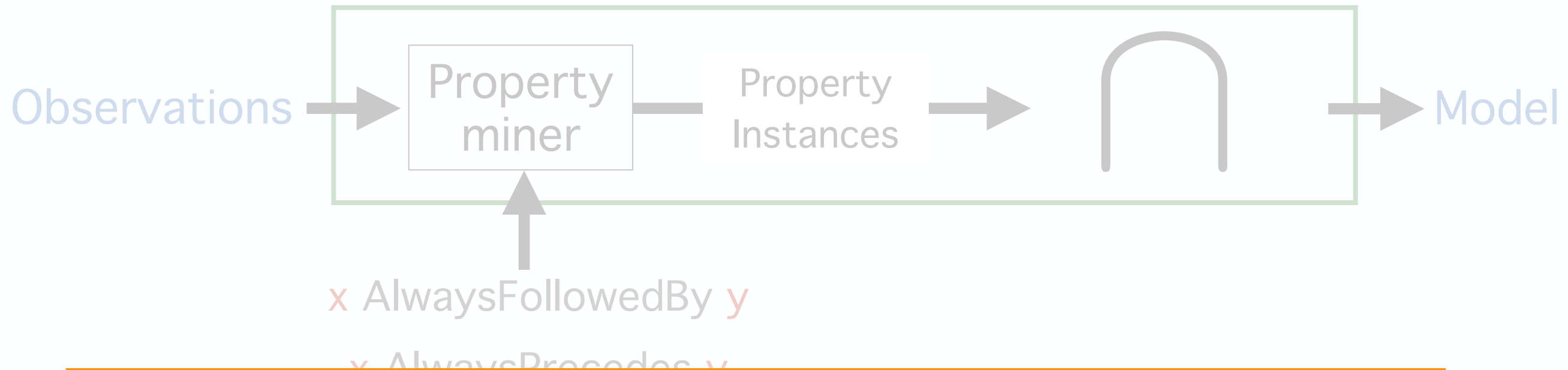
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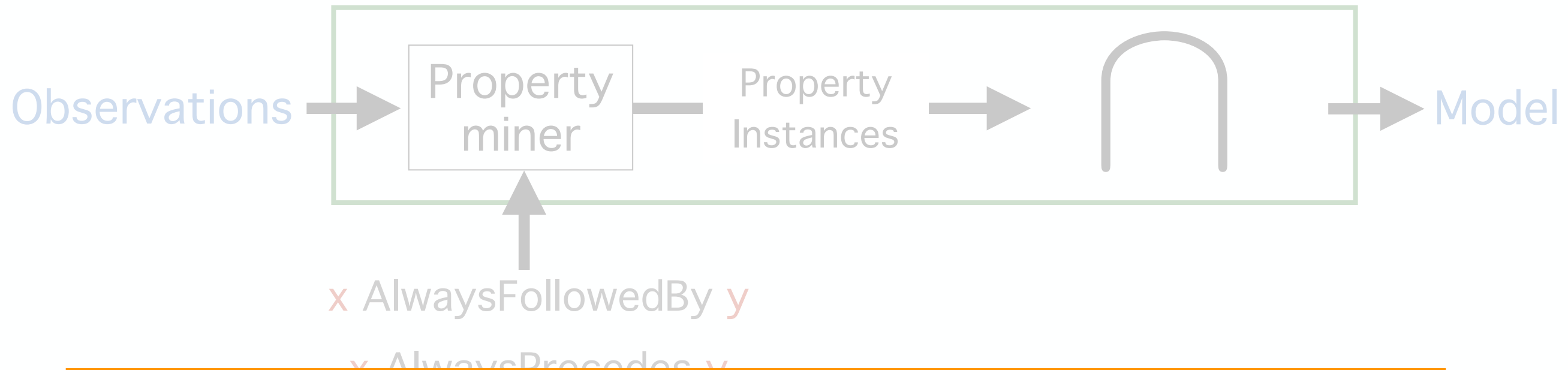
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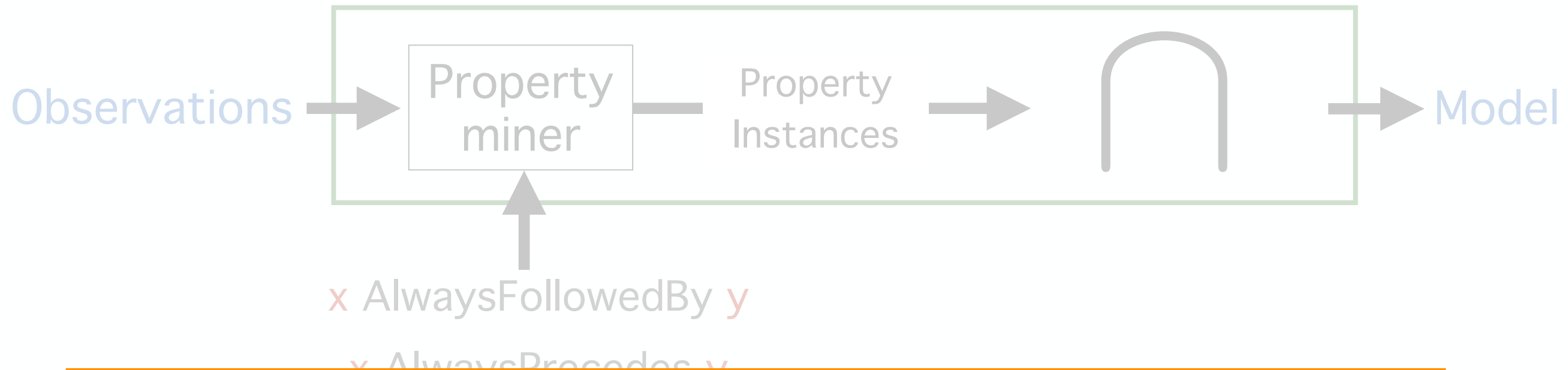
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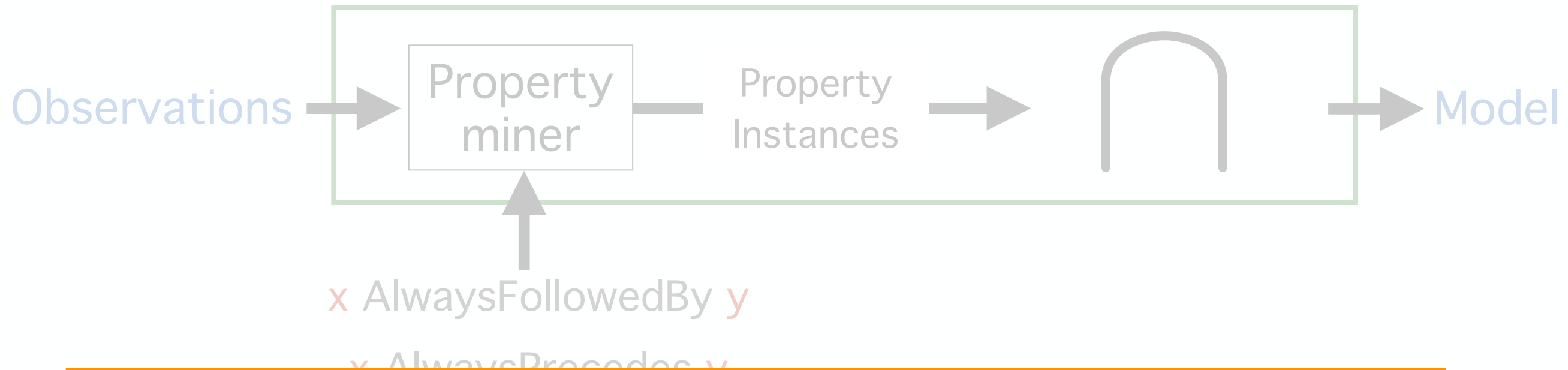
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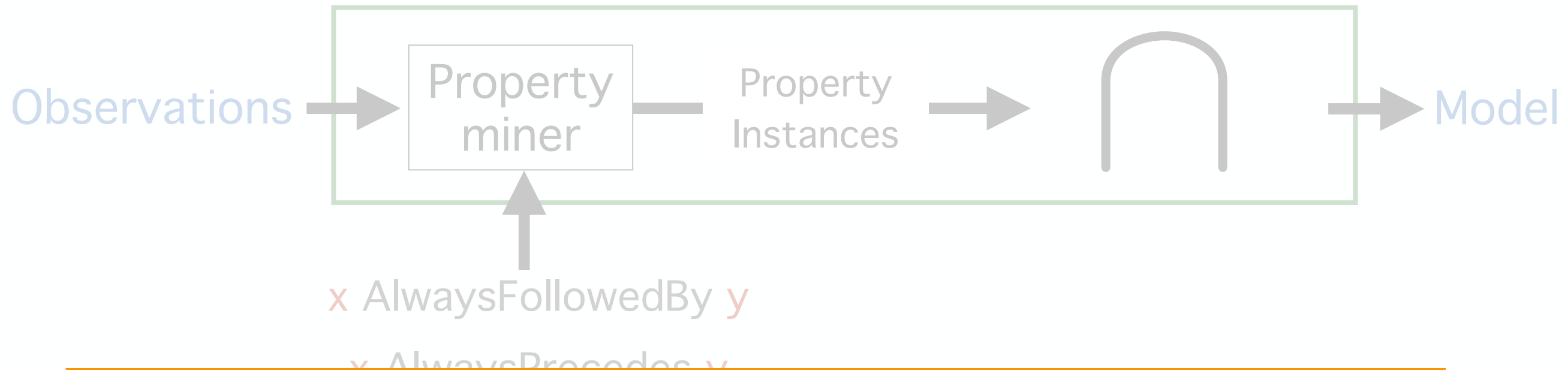
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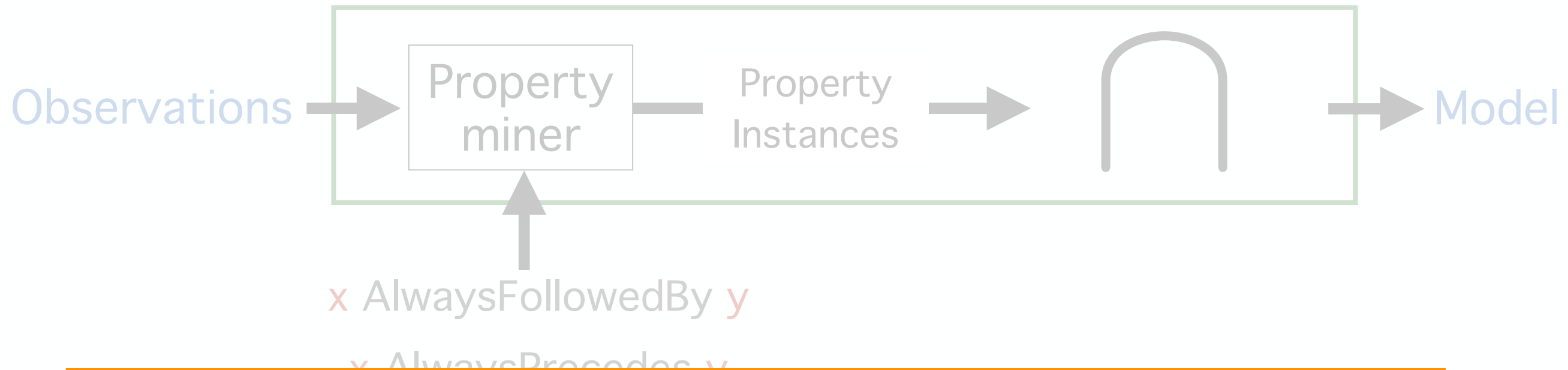
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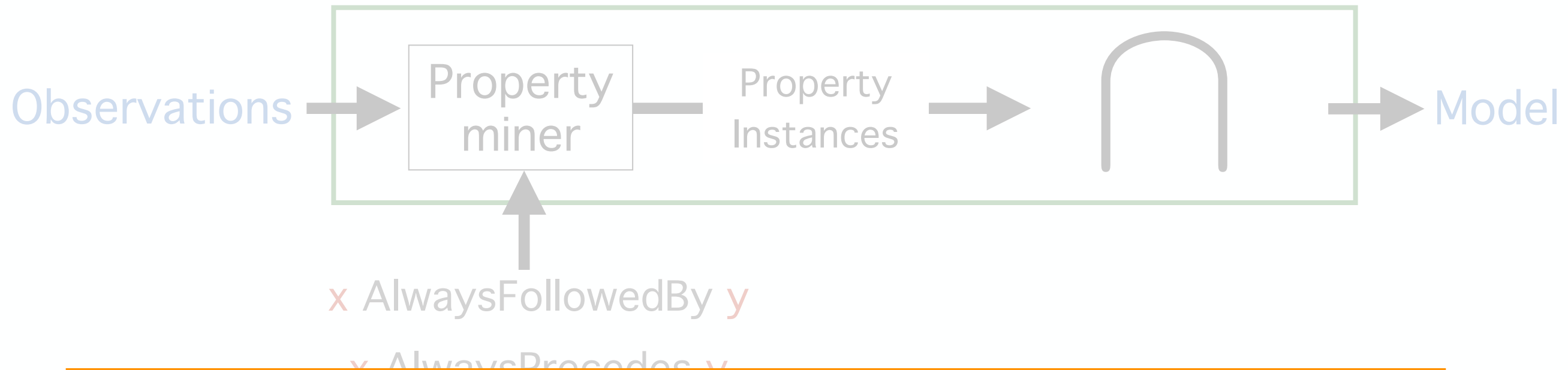
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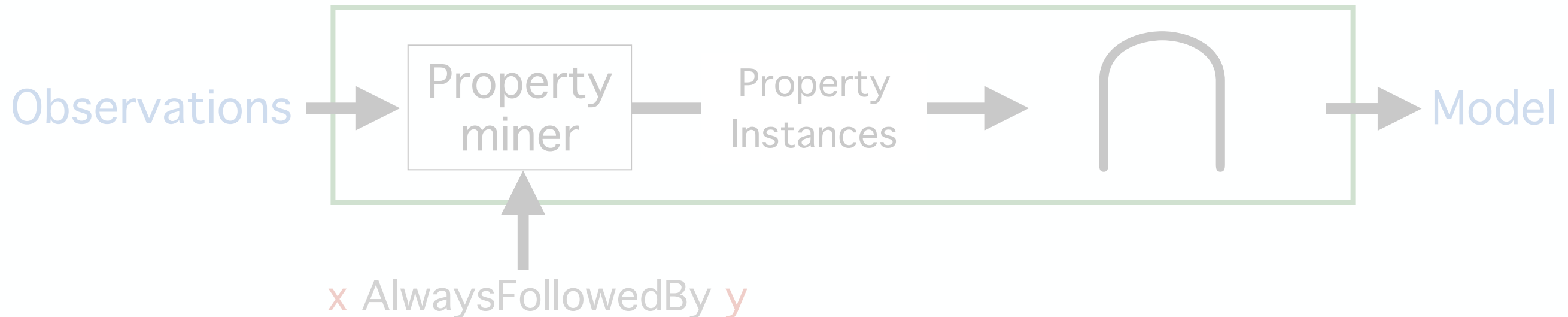
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Expressing **Synoptic** with **InvariMint**



x AlwaysPrecedes y

How can we:

... get kTails from a sequence of kTails?

... add the kTails to the kTails?

... make s

... add a

... learn which properties kTails/Synoptic preserve?

InvariMint advantages:

✓ Transparency

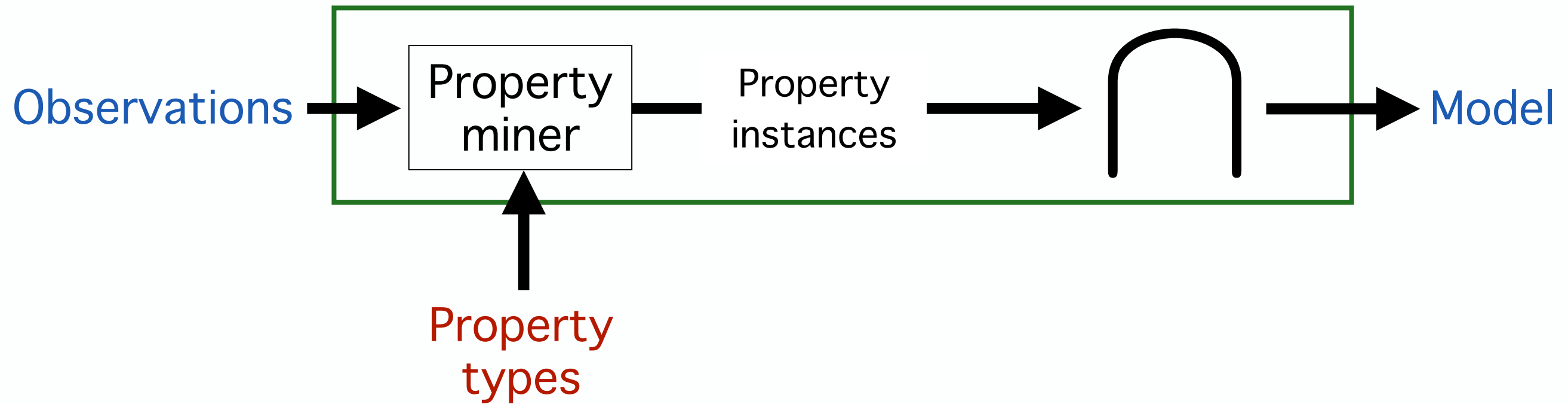
✓ Extensibility



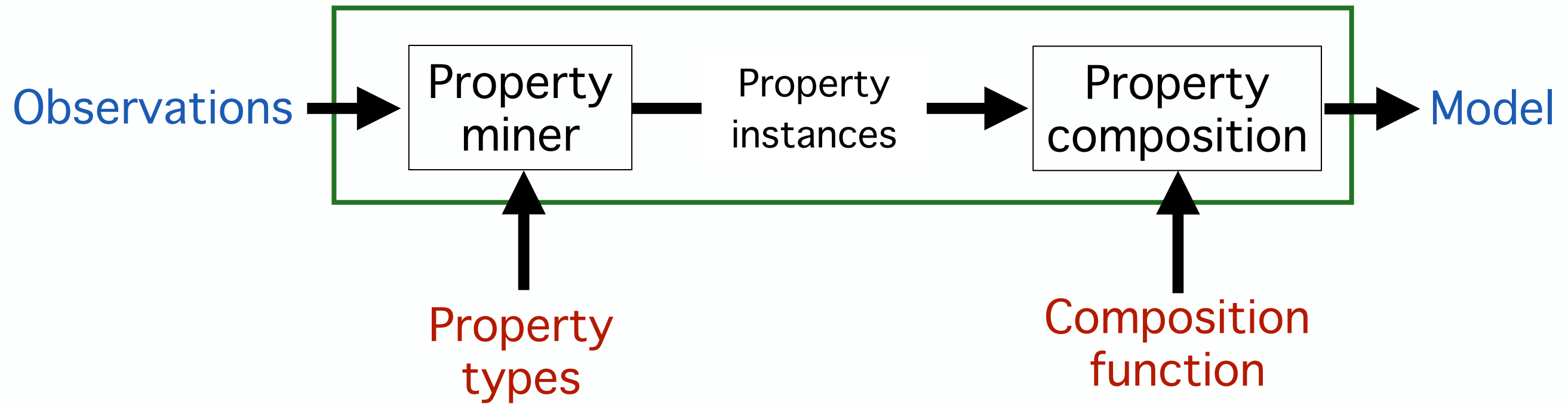
Outline

- FSM-inference algorithms not transparent/extensible
 - **InvariMint** -- modular and declarative FSM-inference
- Expressing algorithm using **InvariMint**
 - kTails -- a state-merging algorithm
 - Synoptic -- a state-splitting algorithm
- General specification formalism
- **InvariMint** evaluation

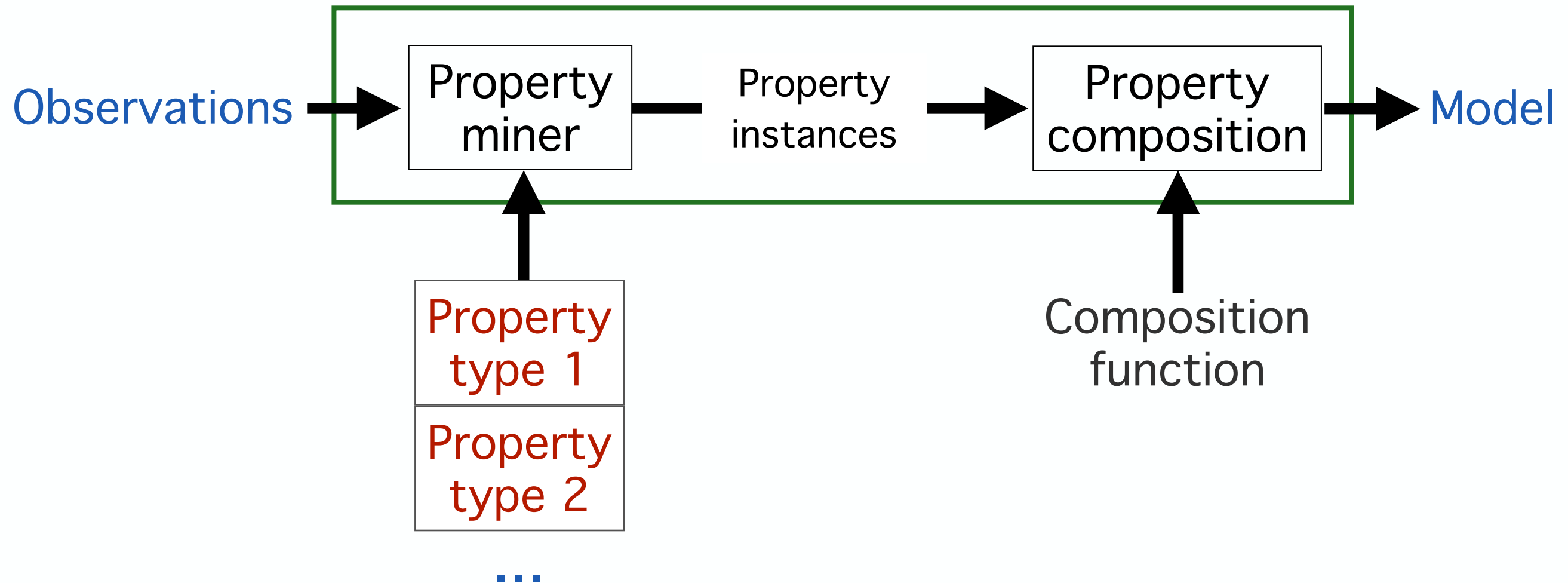
InvariMint specifications



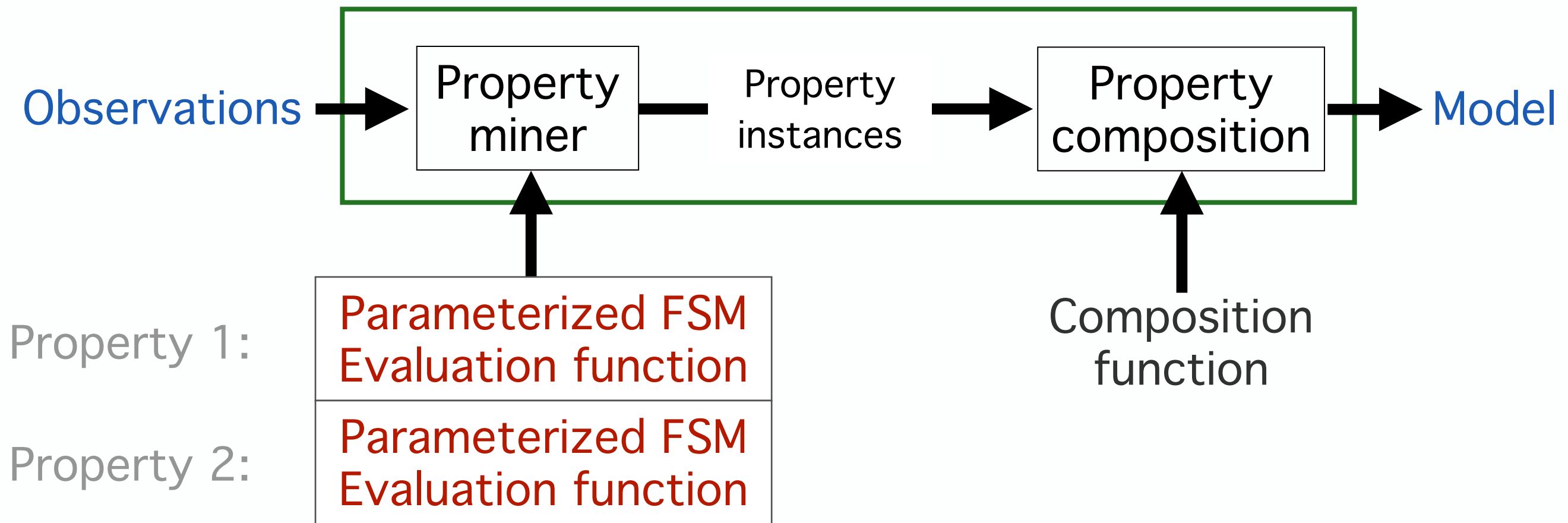
InvariMint specifications



InvariMint specifications

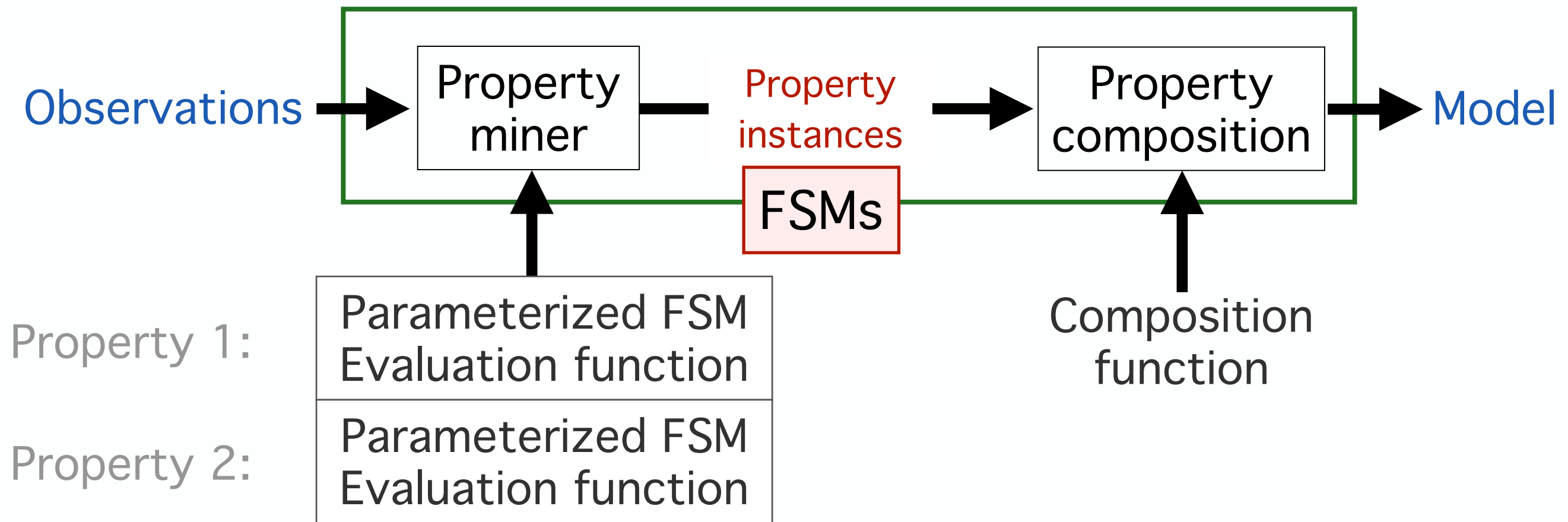


InvariMint specifications



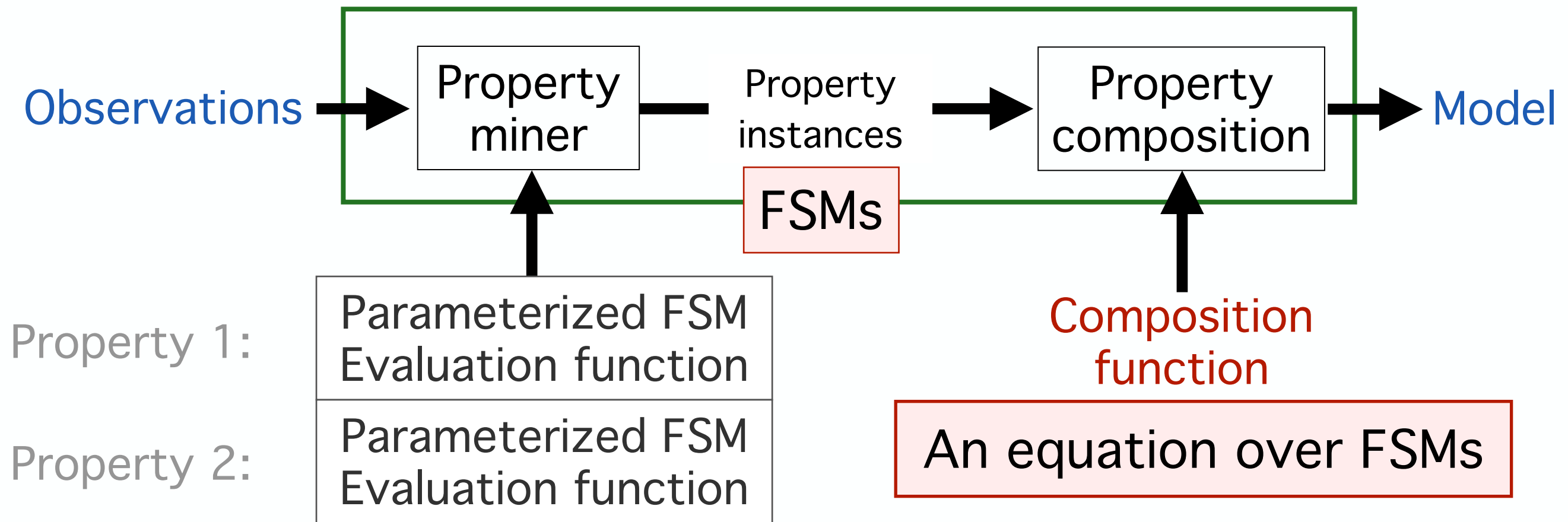
- Parameterized FSM (PFSM) -- property template
 - An FSM with variable-labeled transitions
- Evaluation function
 - Controls when a PFSM is instantiated as an FSM

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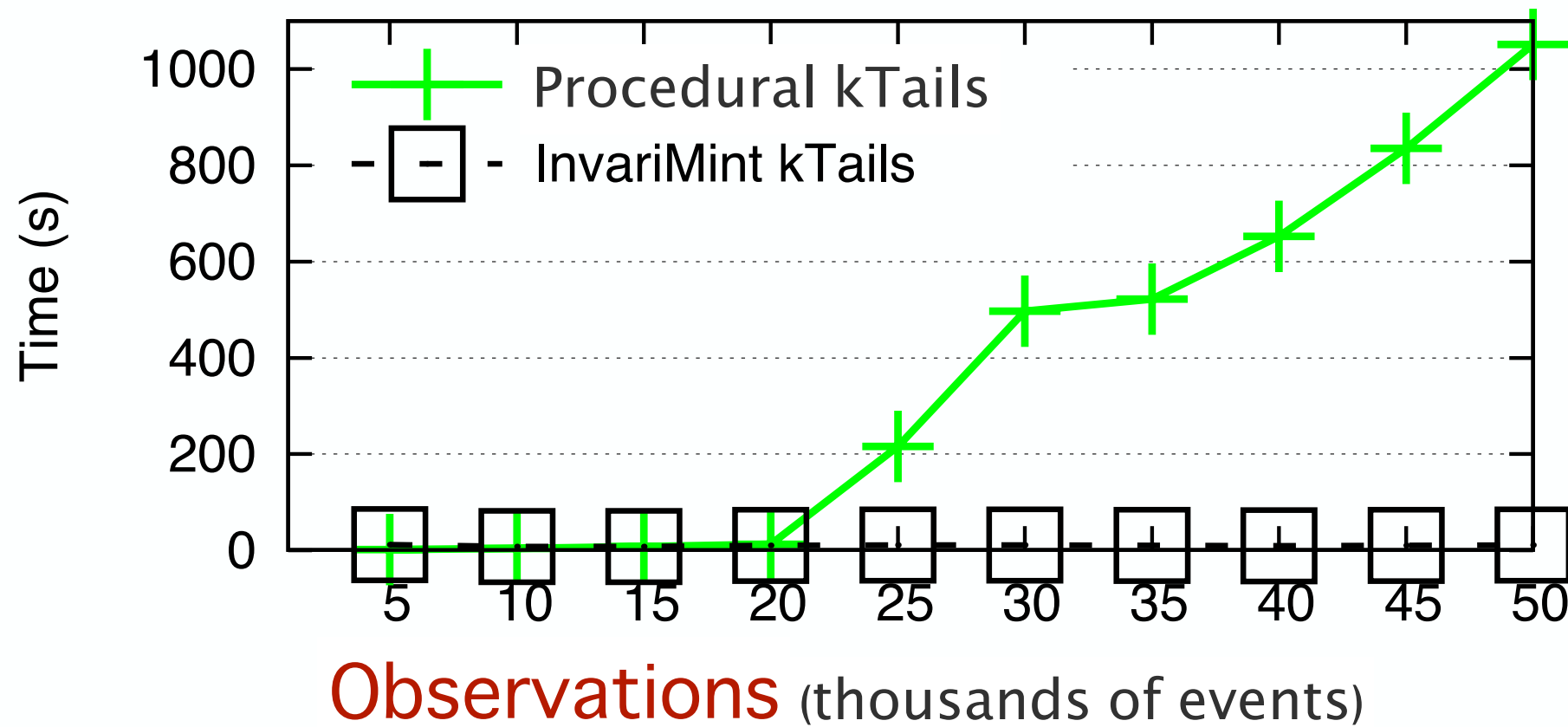
InvariMint expressiveness

- FSM-inference algorithms from prior work
 - ▶ Expressed kTails and Synoptic
 - ▶ Useful for understanding both algorithms
 - ▶ Noticed overlap in their InvariMint specifications!
- What can and can't we express with InvariMint?
 - ▶ Limited to FSM algorithms that consider temporality
 - ▶ Constrains inference to composition of properties
 - ▶ Benefits from a formal background

InvariMint performance

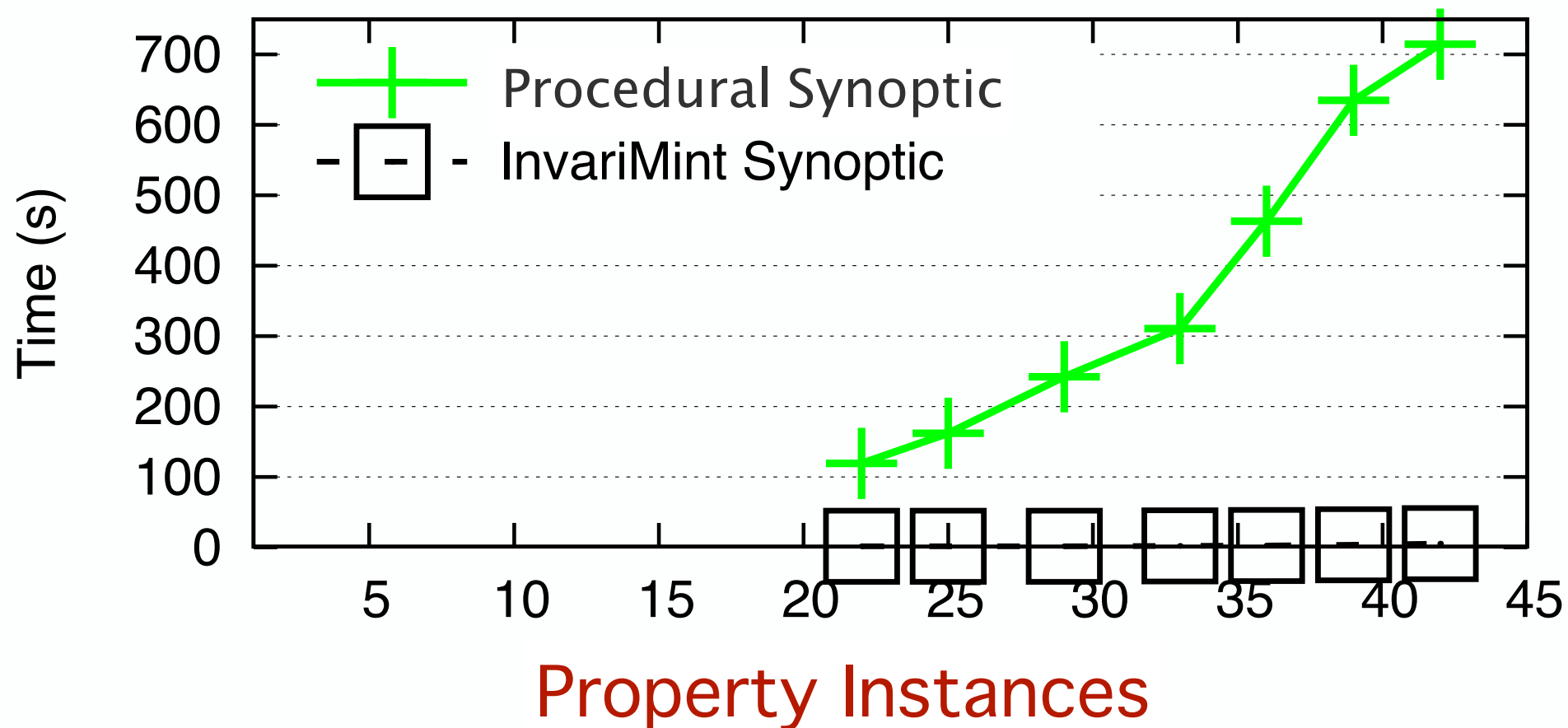
- FSM inference useful for large systems
 - ▶ Compact representation of mass executions
 - ▶ A node at Google generates a million messages/day
- Does transparency and extensibility impact performance?
 - ▶ InvariMint versions of kTails and Synoptic over **100x faster** than procedural variants

Performance: kTails



- InvariMint kTails much faster than procedural kTails
 - ▶ Efficient FSM composition (e.g., intersection)
 - ▶ The full log is never maintained in memory

Performance: Synoptic

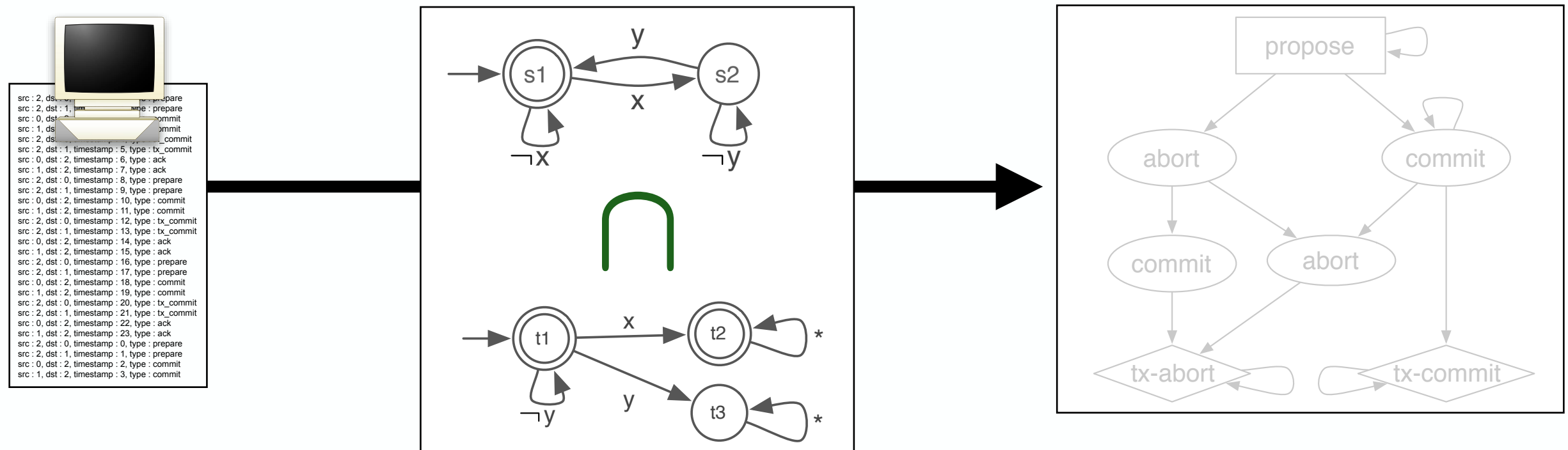


- Procedural Synoptic much slower than InvariMint Synoptic
 - Synoptic's modeling check invariants
 - Synoptic's refinement deals with concrete event instances

Contributions

FSM-inference algorithms are **not transparent/extensible**

InvariMint



Open source

synoptic.googlecode.com

Contributions

FSM-inference algorithms are not transparent/extensible

InvariMint

Declarative specification of FSM-inference algorithms

- Provides **insight** into how an algorithms works
- A **common language** for inference algorithms
- Simplifies **extension** of existing algorithms
- **Faster** than procedural equivalents

Open source

synoptic.googlecode.com