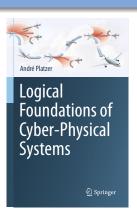
# 19: Verified Models & Verified Runtime Validation Logical Foundations of Cyber-Physical Systems



#### André Platzer

Karlsruhe Institute of Technology Department of Informatics

Computer Science Department Carnegie Mellon University



- Learning Objectives
- 2 Fundamental Challenges with Inevitable Models
- 3 Runtime Monitors
- Model Compliance
- Provably Correct Monitor Synthesis
  - Logical State Relations
  - Model Monitors
  - Correct-by-Construction Synthesis
  - Controller Monitors
  - Prediction Monitors
- 6 Summary



- Learning Objectives
- 2 Fundamental Challenges with Inevitable Models
- 3 Runtime Monitors
- Model Compliance
- 6 Provably Correct Monitor Synthesis
  - Logical State Relations
  - Model Monitors
  - Correct-by-Construction Synthesis
  - Controller Monitors
  - Prediction Monitors
- 6 Summary

# Learning Objectives

Verified Models & Verified Runtime Validation

proof in a model vs. truth in reality tracing assumptions turning provers upside down correct-by-construction dynamic contracts proofs for CPS implementations



models vs. reality inevitable differences model compliance architectural design

tame CPS complexity runtime validation online monitor prediction vs. run



- Fundamental Challenges with Inevitable Models

- - Logical State Relations
  - Model Monitors

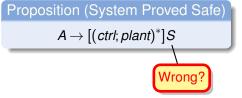
  - Controller Monitors
  - Prediction Monitors



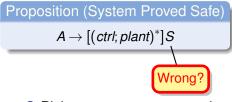
Proposition (System Proved Safe)

 $A \rightarrow [(ctrl; plant)^*]S$ 



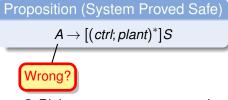






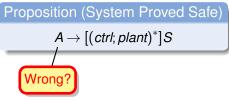
S Right answer to wrong question.





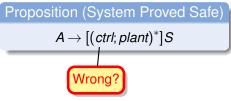
Right answer to wrong question.



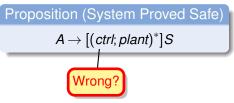


- Right answer to wrong question.
- A Proof, so can't forget condition. Except too picky to turn on.

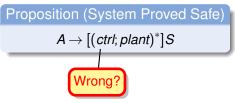




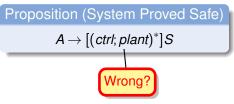
- Right answer to wrong question.
- A Proof, so can't forget condition. Except too picky to turn on.



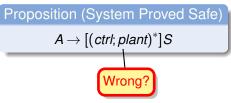
- Right answer to wrong question.
- A Proof, so can't forget condition. Except too picky to turn on.
- ctrl Control model vs. controller implementation



- S Right answer to wrong question.
- A Proof, so can't forget condition. Except too picky to turn on.
- ctrl Control model vs. controller implementation Abstraction helps scale!



- Right answer to wrong question.
- A Proof, so can't forget condition. Except too picky to turn on.
- ctrl Control model vs. controller implementation Abstraction helps scale!



- Right answer to wrong question.
- A Proof, so can't forget condition. Except too picky to turn on.
- ctrl Control model vs. controller implementation Abstraction helps scale!
- plant Plant model vs. real physics

Proposition (System Proved Safe)

$$A \rightarrow [(ctrl; plant)^*]S$$

All models are wrong but some are useful. G. Box

- Right answer to wrong question.
- A Proof, so can't forget condition. Except too picky to turn on.
- ctrl Control model vs. controller implementation Abstraction helps scale!
- plant Plant model vs. real physics Models are inevitable!

#### Proposition (System Proved Safe)

 $A \rightarrow [(ctrl; plant)^*]S$ 

Models Predictions need models!

- Right answer to wrong question.
- A Proof, so can't forget condition. Except too picky to turn on.
- ctrl Control model vs. controller implementation Abstraction helps scale!
- plant Plant model vs. real physics Models are inevitable!

All models are wrong but some are useful. G. Box

 $A \rightarrow [(ctrl; plant)^*]S$ 

Challenge

Verification results about models only apply if CPS fits to the model

 $A \rightarrow [(ctrl; plant)^*]S$ 

Challenge

Verification results about models only apply if CPS fits to the model

→ Verifiably correct runtime model validation

### **Outline**

- **Runtime Monitors**
- - Logical State Relations
  - Model Monitors

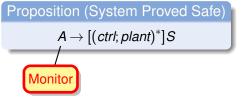
  - Controller Monitors
  - Prediction Monitors



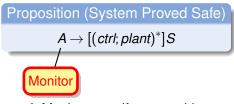
Proposition (System Proved Safe)

 $A \rightarrow [(ctrl; plant)^*]S$ 



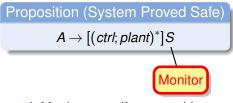






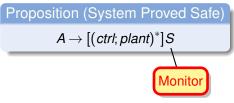
A Monitor easy if measurable. Veto turns CPS off.





A Monitor easy if measurable. Veto turns CPS off.



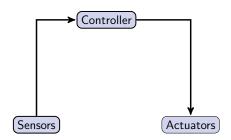


- Monitor easy if measurable. Veto turns CPS off.
- Too late to monitor. CPS already unsafe!

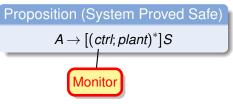


# Proposition (System Proved Safe) $A \rightarrow [(\textit{ctrl}; \textit{plant})^*]S$ Monitor

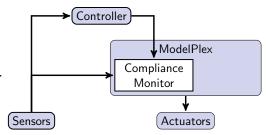
- A Monitor easy if measurable. Veto turns CPS off.
- S Too late to monitor. CPS already unsafe!







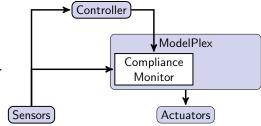
- A Monitor easy if measurable. Veto turns CPS off.
- Too late to monitor. CPS already unsafe!
- ctr/ Monitor each control decision. Veto overrides decision.



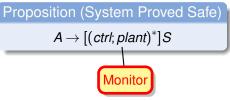


# Proposition (System Proved Safe) $A \rightarrow [(ctrl; plant)^*]S$ Monitor

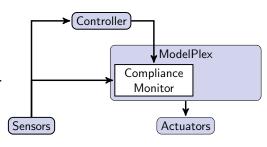
- A Monitor easy if measurable. Veto turns CPS off.
- Too late to monitor. CPS already unsafe!
- ctr/ Monitor each control decision. Veto overrides decision.



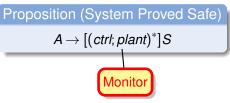




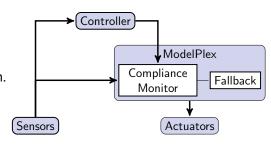
- A Monitor easy if measurable. Veto turns CPS off.
- Too late to monitor. CPS already unsafe!
- ctr/ Monitor each control decision. Veto overrides decision.
- *plant* No source code for physics. Observe and compare.







- A Monitor easy if measurable. Veto turns CPS off.
- Too late to monitor. CPS already unsafe!
- ctr/ Monitor each control decision. Veto overrides decision.
- *plant* No source code for physics. Observe and compare. Veto triggers best fallback.



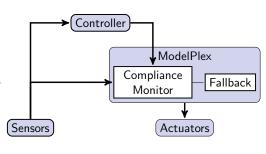


Proposition (System Proved Safe)

 $A \rightarrow [(ctrl; plant)^*]S$ 

Monitors must be correct

- A Monitor easy if measurable. Veto turns CPS off.
- S Too late to monitor. CPS already unsafe!
- ctr/ Monitor each control decision. Veto overrides decision.
- *plant* No source code for physics. Observe and compare. Veto triggers best fallback.





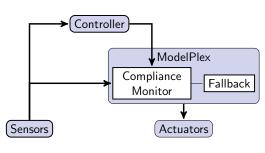
### Proposition (System Proved Safe)

 $A \rightarrow [(ctrl; plant)^*]S$ 

Monitors must be correct

Monitor Verified runtime validation!

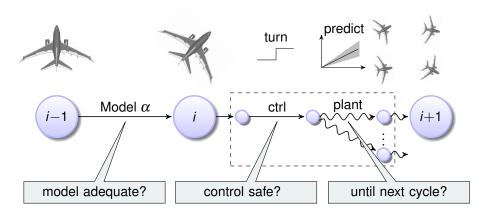
- A Monitor easy if measurable. Veto turns CPS off.
- S Too late to monitor. CPS already unsafe!
- ctr/ Monitor each control decision. Veto overrides decision.
- *plant* No source code for physics. Observe and compare. Veto triggers best fallback.





#### ModelPlex: Verified Runtime Validation of Models

#### ModelPlex ensures that verification results about models apply to CPS implementations





#### ModelPlex: Verified Runtime Validation of Models

ModelPlex ensures that verification results about models apply to CPS implementations

#### Insights

- Verification results about models transfer to CPS when validating model compliance
- Compliance with model is characterizable in logic
- Compliance formula transformed by proof to monitor
- Correct-by-construction verified runtime model validation

model adequate?

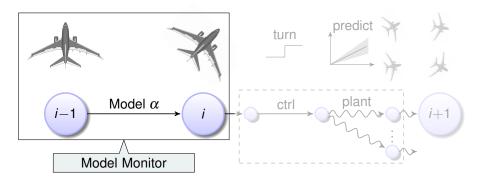
control safe?

until next cycle?

### → Outline

- Learning Objectives
- 2 Fundamental Challenges with Inevitable Models
- 3 Runtime Monitors
- Model Compliance
- Provably Correct Monitor Synthesis
  - Logical State Relations
  - Model Monitors
  - Correct-by-Construction Synthesis
  - Controller Monitors
  - Prediction Monitors
- Summary

#### Outline

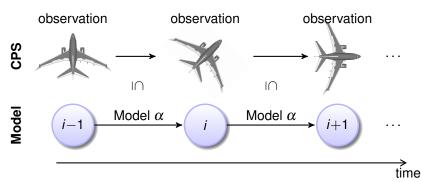




# Model Compliance

Is present CPS behavior included in the behavior of the model?

- CPS observed through sensors
- Model describes all possible behavior of CPS between states



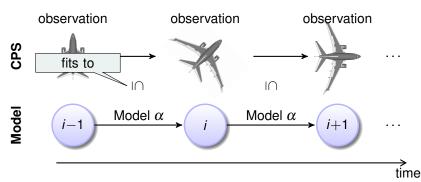
Detect non-compliance ASAP to initiate fallback actions while still safe



## Model Compliance

Is present CPS behavior included in the behavior of the model?

- CPS observed through sensors
- Model describes all possible behavior of CPS between states



Detect non-compliance ASAP to initiate fallback actions while still safe



## Model Compliance

- CPS observed through sensors

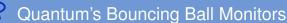
Model

#### Challenge

Model describes behavior. but at runtime we get sampled observations

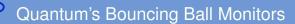
→ Transform model into observation-monitor

Detect non-compliance ASAP to initiate fallback actions while still safe



$$0 \le x \land x = H \land v = 0 \land g > 0 \land 1 \ge c \ge 0 \rightarrow$$

$$[(\{x'=v,v'=-g\&x\geq 0\};(?x=0;v:=-cv\cup?x\neq 0))^*](0\leq x\wedge x\leq H)$$

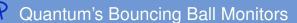


$$0 \le x \land x = H \land v = 0 \land g > 0 \land 1 \ge c \ge 0 \rightarrow$$

$$[(\{x'=v,v'=-g\&x\geq 0\};(?x=0;v:=-cv\cup?x\neq 0))^*](0\leq x\wedge x\leq H)$$

### Example (Controller Monitor)

control changes (x, v) to  $(x^+, v^+)$ 



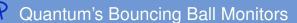
$$0 \le x \land x = H \land v = 0 \land g > 0 \land 1 \ge c \ge 0 \rightarrow$$

$$[(\{x'=v,v'=-g\&x\geq 0\};(?x=0;v:=-cv\cup?x\neq 0))^*](0\leq x\wedge x\leq H)$$

### Example (Controller Monitor)

$$(x = 0 \land v^{+} = -cv \lor x > 0 \land v^{+} = v) \land x^{+} = x$$

control changes (x, v) to  $(x^+, v^+)$ 



$$0 \le x \land x = H \land v = 0 \land g > 0 \land 1 \ge c \ge 0 \rightarrow$$

$$[(\{x'=v,v'=-g\&x\ge0\};(?x=0;v:=-cv\cup?x\ne0))^*](0\le x\land x\le H)$$

### Example (Controller Monitor)

$$(x = 0 \land v^{+} = -cv \lor x > 0 \land v^{+} = v) \land x^{+} = x$$

test+domain

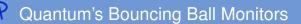


$$0 \le x \land x = H \land v = 0 \land g > 0 \land 1 \ge c \ge 0 \rightarrow$$

$$[(\{x'=v,v'=-g\&x\geq 0\};(?x=0;v:=-cv\cup?x\neq 0))^*](0\leq x\wedge x\leq H)$$

### Example (Controller Monitor)

$$(x = 0 \land v^{+} = -cv \lor x > 0 \land v^{+} = v) \land x^{+} = x$$



$$0 \le x \land x = H \land v = 0 \land g > 0 \land 1 \ge c \ge 0 \rightarrow$$

$$[(\{x'=v,v'=-g\&x\geq 0\};(?x=0;v:=-cv\cup?x\neq 0))^*](0\leq x\wedge x\leq H)$$

### Example (Controller Monitor)

$$(x = 0 \land v^{+} = -cv \lor x > 0 \land v^{+} = v) \land x^{+} = x$$

$$(v^+ = v - gt \wedge x^+ = x + vt - \frac{g}{2}t^2)$$



$$0 \le x \land x = H \land v = 0 \land g > 0 \land 1 \ge c \ge 0 \rightarrow$$

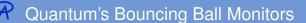
$$[(\{x'=v,v'=-g\&x\geq 0\};(?x=0;v:=-cv\cup?x\neq 0))^*](0\leq x\wedge x\leq H)$$

### Example (Controller Monitor)

$$(x = 0 \land v^{+} = -cv \lor x > 0 \land v^{+} = v) \land x^{+} = x$$

$$2g(x^+ - x) = v^2 - (v^+)^2$$

from invariant 
$$2gx = 2gH - v^2$$



$$0 \le x \land x = H \land v = 0 \land g > 0 \land 1 \ge c \ge 0 \rightarrow$$

$$[(\{x'=v,v'=-g\&x\ge0\};(?x=0;v:=-cv\cup?x\ne0))^*](0\le x\land x\le H)$$

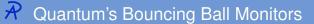
### Example (Controller Monitor)

$$(x = 0 \land v^{+} = -cv \lor x > 0 \land v^{+} = v) \land x^{+} = x$$

#### **Example (Plant Monitor)**

$$2g(x^+ - x) = v^2 - (v^+)^2 \wedge v^+ \le v$$

directionality: always falling



$$0 \le x \land x = H \land v = 0 \land g > 0 \land 1 \ge c \ge 0 \rightarrow$$

$$[(\{x'=v,v'=-g\&x\ge0\};(?x=0;v:=-cv\cup?x\ne0))^*](0\le x\land x\le H)$$

### Example (Controller Monitor)

$$(x = 0 \land v^{+} = -cv \lor x > 0 \land v^{+} = v) \land x^{+} = x$$

$$2g(x^+ - x) = v^2 - (v^+)^2 \wedge v^+ \le v \wedge x \ge 0 \wedge x^+ \ge 0$$





$$0 \le x \land x = H \land v = 0 \land g > 0 \land 1 \ge c \ge 0 \rightarrow$$

$$[(\{x'=v,v'=-g\&x\geq 0\};(?x=0;v:=-cv\cup?x\neq 0))^*](0\leq x\wedge x\leq H)$$

### Example (Controller Monitor)

$$(x = 0 \land v^{+} = -cv \lor x > 0 \land v^{+} = v) \land x^{+} = x$$

#### Example (Plant Monitor)

$$2g(x^+ - x) = v^2 - (v^+)^2 \wedge v^+ \le v \wedge x \ge 0 \wedge x^+ \ge 0$$



$$0 \le x \land x = H \land v = 0 \land g > 0 \land 1 \ge c \ge 0 \rightarrow$$

$$[\big(\{x'=v,v'=-g\,\&\,x\geq 0\};\big(?x=0;v:=-cv\,\cup\,?x\neq 0\big)\big)^*]\big(0\leq x\wedge x\leq H\big)$$

### Example (Controller Monitor)

$$(x = 0 \land v^{+} = -cv \lor x > 0 \land v^{+} = v) \land x^{+} = x$$

#### Example (Plant Monitor)

$$2g(x^+ - x) = v^2 - (v^+)^2 \wedge v^+ \le v \wedge x \ge 0 \wedge x^+ \ge 0$$

$$x^+ > 0 \land 2g(x^+ - x) = v^2 - (v^+)^2 \land v^+ \le v \land x \ge 0$$

$$\forall x^{+} = 0 \land c^{2}2g(x^{+} - x) = c^{2}v^{2} - (v^{+})^{2} \land v^{+} \ge -cv \land x \ge 0$$



$$0 < x \land x = H \land v = 0 \land q > 0 \land 1 > c > 0 \rightarrow$$

$$[(\{x'=v,v'=-g\&x\geq 0\};(?x=0;v:=-cv\cup?x\neq 0))^*](0\leq x\wedge x\leq H)$$

### Example (Controller Monitor)

$$(x = 0 \wedge v^+ = -cv \vee x > 0 \wedge v^+ = v) \wedge x^+ = x$$

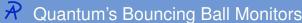
#### Example (Plant Monitor)

$$2g(x^+ - x) = v^2 - (v^+)^2 \wedge v^+ \le v \wedge x \ge 0 \wedge x^+ \ge 0$$

substitute in

$$x^+ > 0 \land 2g(x^+ - x) = v^2 - (v^+)^2 \land v^+ \le v \land x \ge 0$$

$$\forall x^{+} = 0 \land c^{2}2g(x^{+} - x) = c^{2}v^{2} - (v^{+})^{2} \land v^{+} \ge -cv \land x \ge 0$$



$$0 \le x \land x = H \land v = 0 \land g > 0 \land 1 \ge c \ge 0 \rightarrow$$

$$[(\{x'=v,v'=-g\&x\geq 0\};(?x=0;v:=-cv\cup?x\neq 0))^*](0\leq x\wedge x\leq H)$$

### Example (Controller Monitor)

$$(x = 0 \land v^{+} = -cv \lor x > 0 \land v^{+} = v) \land x^{+} = x$$

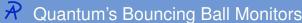
#### **Example (Plant Monitor)**

$$2g(x^+ - x) = v^2 - (v^+)^2 \wedge v^+ \le v \wedge x \ge 0 \wedge x^+ \ge 0$$

substitute in

$$x^+ > 0 \land 2g(x^+ - x) = v^2 - (v^+)^2 \land v^+ \le v \land x \ge 0$$

$$\forall x^{+} = 0 \land c^{2}2g(x^{+} - x) = c^{2}v^{2} - (v^{+})^{2} \land v^{+} \ge -cv \land x \ge 0$$



$$0 \le x \land x = H \land v = 0 \land g > 0 \land 1 \ge c \ge 0 \rightarrow$$

$$[(\{x'=v,v'=-g\,\&\,x\geq 0\};(?x=0;v:=-cv\,\cup\,?x\neq 0))^*](0\leq x\,\wedge\,x\leq H)$$

### Example (Controller Monitor)

$$(x = 0 \wedge v^+ = -cv \vee x > 0 \wedge v^+ = v) \wedge x^+ = x$$

#### Example (Plant Monitor)

$$2g(x^+ - x) = v^2 - (v^+)^2 \wedge v^+ \le v \wedge x \ge 0 \wedge x^+ \ge 0$$

substitute in

$$x^+ > 0 \land 2g(x^+ - x) = v^2 - (v^+)^2 \land v^+ \le v \land x \ge 0$$

$$\forall x^{+} = 0 \land c^{2}2g(x^{+} - x) = c^{2}v^{2} - (v^{+})^{2} \land v^{+} \ge -cv \land x \ge 0$$



$$0 \le x \land x = H \land v = 0 \land g > 0 \land 1 \ge c \ge 0 \rightarrow$$

$$[(\{x' = v, v' = -g \& x \ge 0\}; (?x = 0; v := -cv \cup ?x \ne 0))^*](0 \le x \land x \le H)$$

#### Example (Controller Monitor)

$$(x = 0 \land v^{+} = -cv \lor x > 0 \land v^{+} = v) \land x^{+} = x$$

#### Example (Plant Monitor)

$$2g(x^+ - x) = v^2 - (v^+)^2 \wedge v^+ \le v \wedge x \ge 0 \wedge x^+ \ge 0$$

$$x^+ > 0 \land 2g(x^+ - x) = v^2 - (v^+)^2 \land v^+ \le v \land x \ge 0$$

$$\forall x^+ = 0 \land c^2 2g(x^+ - x) = c^2 v^2 - (v^+)^2 \land v^+ \ge -cv \land x \ge 0$$



# Quantum's Bouncing Ball Monitors

$$0 \le x \land x = H \land v = 0 \land g > 0 \land 1 \ge c \ge 0 \rightarrow$$

$$[(\{x' = v, v' = -g \& x \ge 0\}; (?x = 0; v := -cv \cup ?x \ne 0))^*](0 \le x \land x \le H)$$

$$(x = 0]$$
 Takeaway

Monitors are subtle, in desperate need of correctness proof. What proof implies a safe system if the monitors pass?

 $2g(x^+-1)$ 

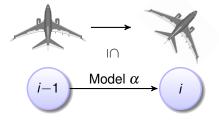
$$x^{+} > 0 \land 2g(x^{+} - x) = v^{2} - (v^{+})^{2} \land v^{+} \le v \land x \ge 0$$

$$\forall x^{+} = 0 \land c^{2}2g(x^{+} - x) = c^{2}v^{2} - (v^{+})^{2} \land v^{+} \ge -cv \land x \ge 0$$

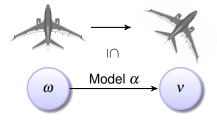
# Outline

- **Provably Correct Monitor Synthesis** 
  - Logical State Relations
  - Model Monitors
  - Correct-by-Construction Synthesis
  - Controller Monitors
  - Prediction Monitors



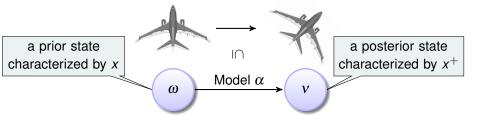








When are two states linked through a run of model  $\alpha$ ?

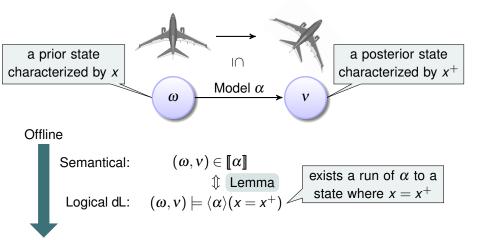


Semantical:

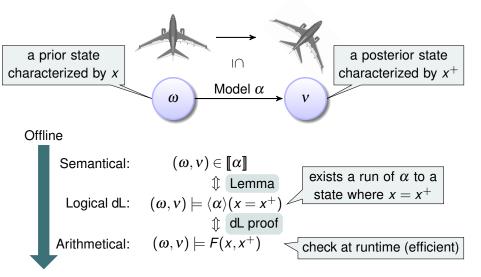
$$(\omega, v) \in \llbracket \alpha \rrbracket$$

reachability relation of lpha

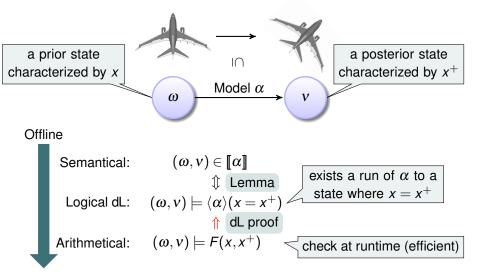






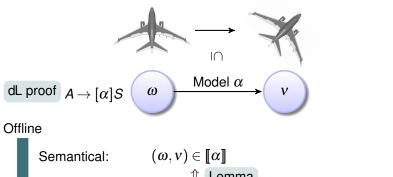








Logic reduces CPS safety to runtime monitor with offline proof



↓ Lemma

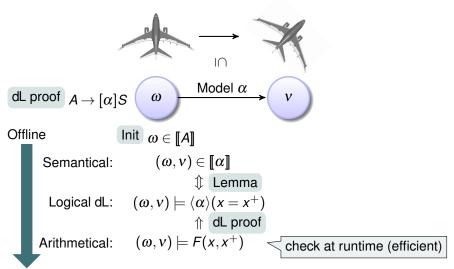
Logical dL: 
$$(\omega, v) \models \langle \alpha \rangle (x = x^+)$$

↑ dL proof

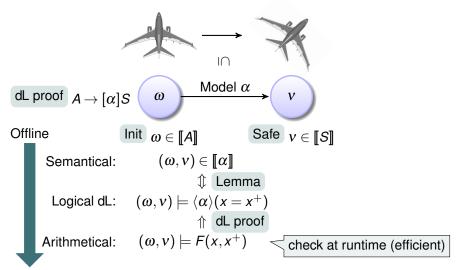
Arithmetical: 
$$(\omega, v) \models F(x, x^+)$$

check at runtime (efficient)

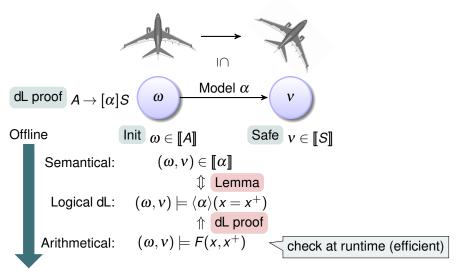




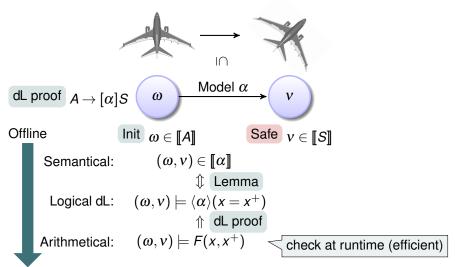




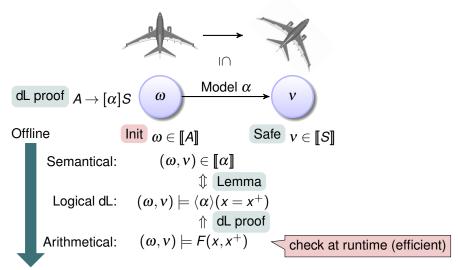




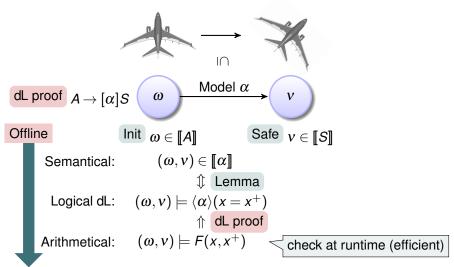




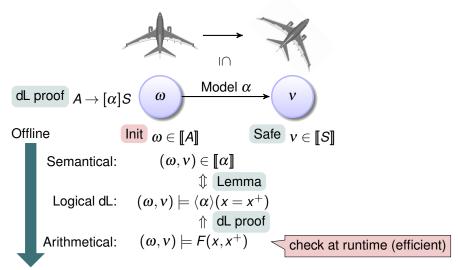




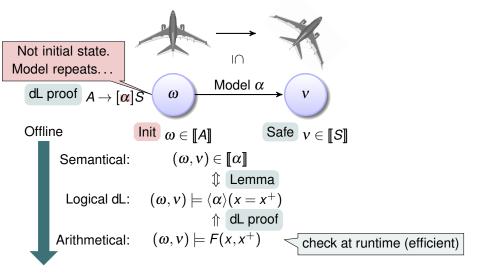




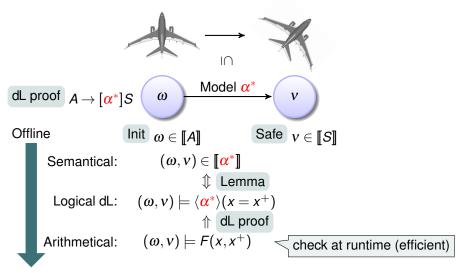




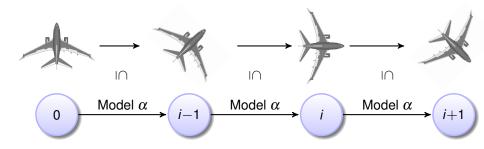






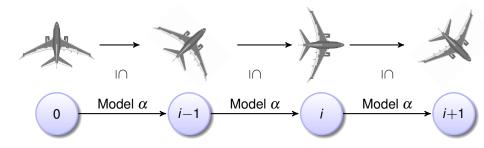






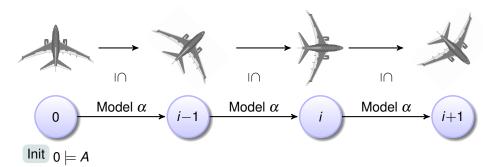


dL proof  $A o [lpha^*] \mathcal{S}$ 



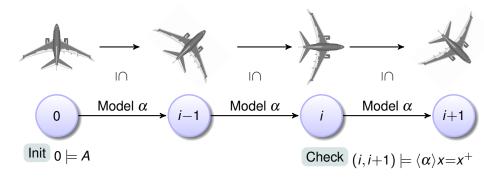


dL proof  $A o [lpha^*] \mathcal{S}$ 



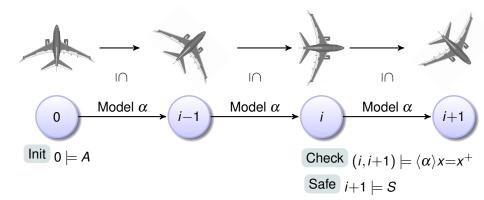


dL proof  $A o [lpha^*] \mathcal{S}$ 



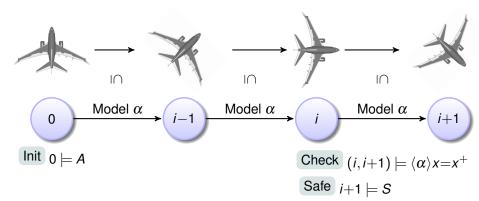


dL proof  $A 
ightarrow [lpha^*] \mathcal{S}$ 





dL proof  $A 
ightarrow [lpha^*] \mathcal{S}$ 

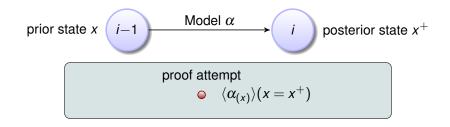


#### Theorem (Model Monitor Correctness)

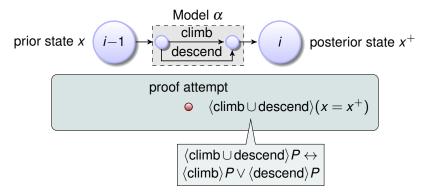
(FMSD'16)

System safe as long as monitor satisfied.

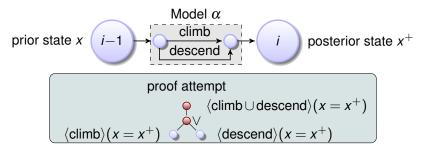




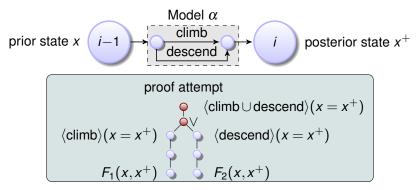






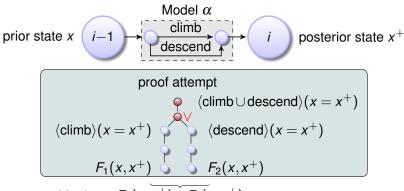








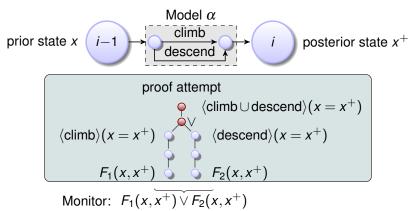
dL proof calculus executes models symbolically



Monitor:  $F_1(x,x^+) \stackrel{\checkmark}{\vee} F_2(x,x^+)$ 



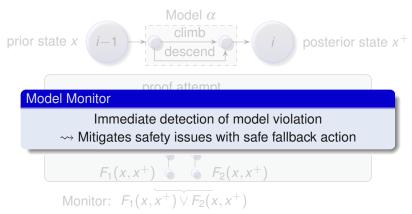
dL proof calculus executes models symbolically



 The subgoals that cannot be proved express all the conditions on the relations of variables imposed by the model → prove at runtime



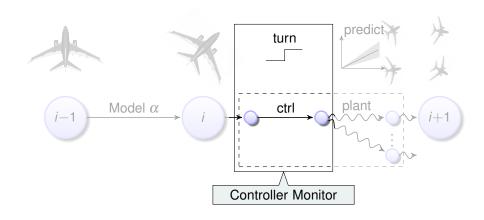
dL proof calculus executes models symbolically



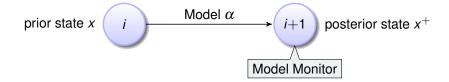
The subgoals that cannot be proved express all the conditions on the



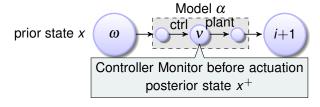
#### Typical (ctrl; plant)\* models can check earlier



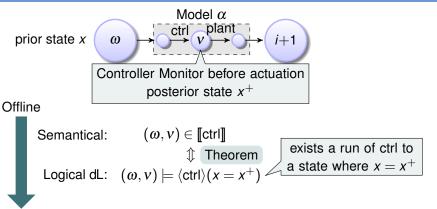




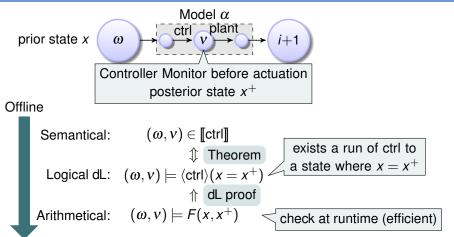


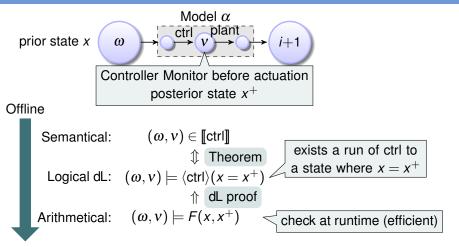












#### Theorem (Controller Monitor Correctness)

(FMSD'16)

Controller safe and in plant bounds as long as monitor satisfied.



prior state 
$$x$$
  $\omega$   $\longrightarrow$   $v$   $\longrightarrow$   $i+1$   $\longrightarrow$   $i+1$   $\longrightarrow$   $Controller Monitor before actuation posterior state  $x^+$$ 

Offline

#### Controller Monitor

Immediate detection of unsafe control before actuation

→ Safe execution of unverified implementations
in perfect environments

Arithmetical:

$$(\omega, v) \models F(x, x^+)$$

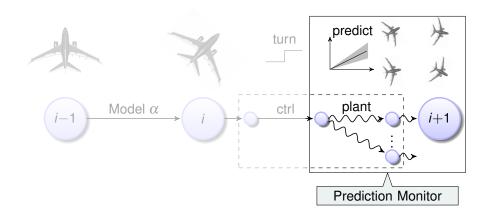
check at runtime (efficient)

FMSD'16

Controller safe and in plant bounds as long as monitor satisfied.

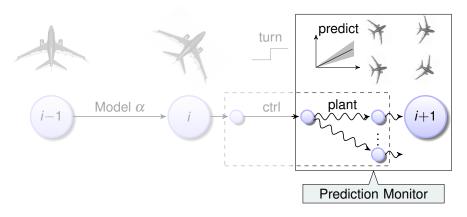


#### Safe despite evolution with disturbance?



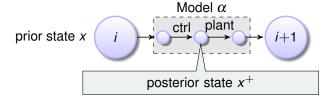


#### Safe despite evolution with disturbance?

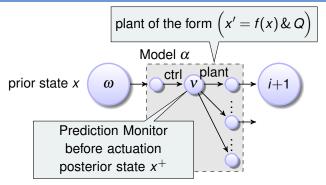


"Prediction is very difficult, especially if it's about the future." [Nils Bohr]

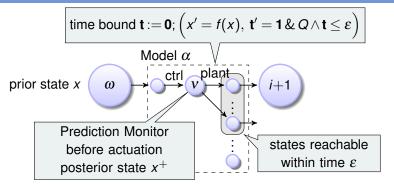














disturbance 
$$t := 0$$
;  $(f(x) - \delta \le x' \le f(x) + \delta, t' = 1 \& Q \land t \le \varepsilon)$ 

Model  $\alpha$ 

prior state  $x$ 

Prediction Monitor

before actuation

posterior state  $x^+$ 

within time  $\varepsilon$ 



disturbance 
$$t := 0$$
;  $\left( f(x) - \delta \le x' \le f(x) + \delta, \ t' = 1 \& Q \land t \le \varepsilon \right)$ 

Model  $\alpha$ 

prior state  $x$ 

Prediction Monitor before actuation posterior state  $x^+$ 

states reachable within time  $\varepsilon$ 

#### Offline

Logical dL: 
$$(\omega, v) \models \langle \mathsf{ctrl} \rangle (x = x^+ \land [\mathsf{plant}] J)$$

$$\uparrow \quad \mathsf{dL} \text{ proof}$$
Arithmetical:  $(\omega, v) \models F(x, x^+)$ 
Invariant  $J$  implies safety  $S$ 
(known from safety proof)



disturbance 
$$t := 0$$
;  $(f(x) - \delta \le x' \le f(x) + \delta, t' = 1 \& Q \land t \le \varepsilon)$ 

 $\begin{array}{c|c} & \text{Model } \alpha \\ & \text{prior state } x \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c|c} & \text{Model } \alpha \\ & \text{ctrl} & \text{plant} \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & & \end{array}$ 

#### **Prediction Monitor with Disturbance**

Detect unsafe control before actuation despite disturbance 

√→ Safety in realistic environments

Offline

Logical dL: 
$$(\omega, v) \models \langle \text{ctrl} \rangle (x = x^+ \land [\text{plant}]J)$$

$$\uparrow \quad \text{dL proof}$$
Arithmetical:  $(\omega, v) \models F(x, x^+)$ 
Invariant  $J$ 

(known from safety proof)

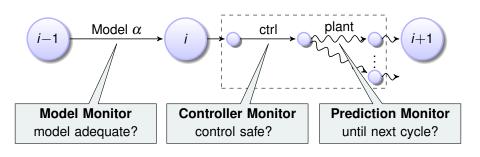
## Outline

- Learning Objectives
- 2 Fundamental Challenges with Inevitable Models
- Runtime Monitors
- 4 Model Compliance
- 5 Provably Correct Monitor Synthesis
  - Logical State Relations
  - Model Monitors
  - Correct-by-Construction Synthesis
  - Controller Monitors
  - Prediction Monitors
- 6 Summary



#### ModelPlex ensures that proofs transfer to real CPS

- Validate model compliance
- Characterize compliance with model in logic
- Prover transforms compliance formula to executable monitor
- Provably correct runtime model validation by offline + online proof



André Platzer.

Logical Foundations of Cyber-Physical Systems.

Springer, Cham, 2018.

doi:10.1007/978-3-319-63588-0.

Stefan Mitsch and André Platzer.

ModelPlex: Verified runtime validation of verified cyber-physical system models.

Form. Methods Syst. Des., 49(1-2):33-74, 2016.

Special issue of selected papers from RV'14.

doi:10.1007/s10703-016-0241-z.

Stefan Mitsch and André Platzer.

ModelPlex: Verified runtime validation of verified cyber-physical system models.

In Borzoo Bonakdarpour and Scott A. Smolka, editors, *RV*, volume 8734 of *LNCS*, pages 199–214. Springer, 2014.

doi:10.1007/978-3-319-11164-3 17.

André Platzer.

A complete uniform substitution calculus for differential dynamic logic.

J. Autom. Reas., 59(2):219-265, 2017.

doi:10.1007/s10817-016-9385-1.