

ATL and extensions

Thomas Brihaye¹, Arnaud Da Costa², François Laroussinie³,
Nicolas Markey²

¹ U. Mons, Belgium

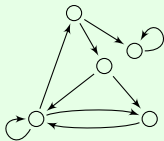
² LSV, CNRS & ENS Cachan, France

³ LIAFA, CNRS & Univ. Paris7-Diderot, France

LogI CCC final conference – Berlin, Sep. 2011

Model checking

system:



model-checking
algorithm



$G(\text{request} \Rightarrow F \text{ grant})$

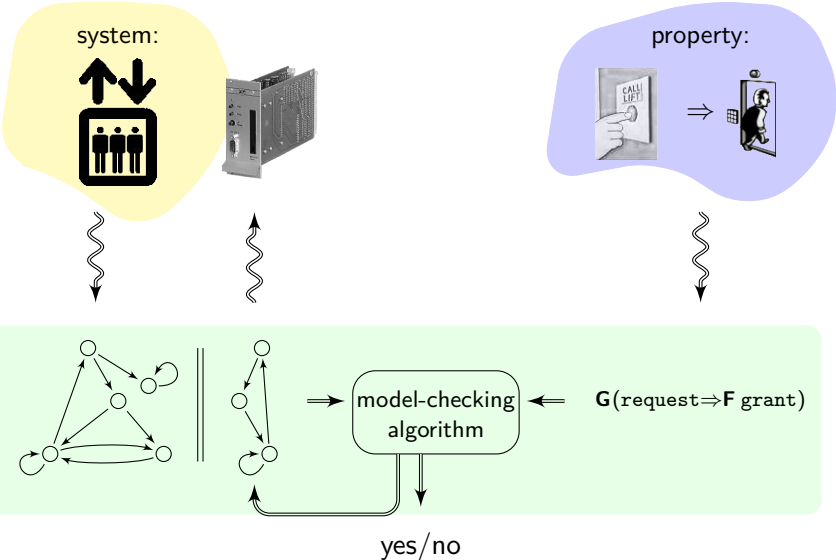


yes/no

property:



Model checking and control



Computation-Tree Logic (CTL) [CE81, QS82]

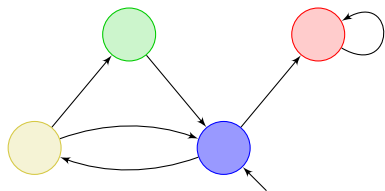
Definition

CTL $\ni \varphi ::= \bigcirc \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid \neg \varphi \mid \mathbf{EX} \varphi \mid \mathbf{EG} \varphi \mid \mathbf{E} \varphi \mathbf{U} \varphi$

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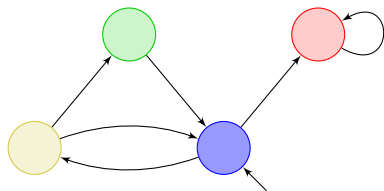


✓ $\mathbf{E}(\text{true U } \bigcirc) \equiv \mathbf{EF} \bigcirc$

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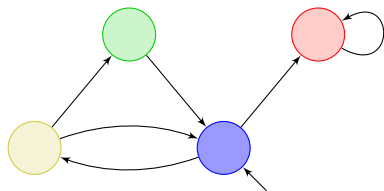
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✓ $\mathbf{EG} \neg \bigcirc \equiv \neg(\mathbf{AF} \neg \bigcirc)$

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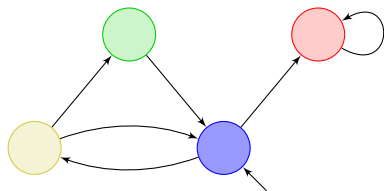
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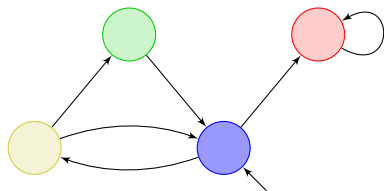
✗ $\mathbf{E}(\neg \bigcirc \mathbf{U} \bigcirc)$

✓ $\mathbf{EG}(\neg \bigcirc \wedge \mathbf{EF} \bigcirc)$

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✗ $\mathbf{E}(\neg \text{yellow} \mathbf{U} \text{green})$

✓ $\mathbf{EG}(\neg \text{green} \wedge \mathbf{EF} \text{green})$

Theorem

CTL model checking is PTIME-complete.

Alternating-time Temporal Logic (ATL) [AHK97]

Definition

ATL extends CTL with *strategy quantifiers*:

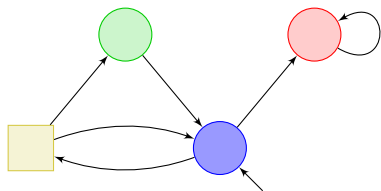
$$\text{ATL } \exists \varphi ::= \bigcirc \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid \neg \varphi \mid \langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \mathbf{X} \varphi \mid \\ \langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \varphi \mathbf{U} \varphi \mid \langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \neg(\varphi \mathbf{U} \varphi)$$

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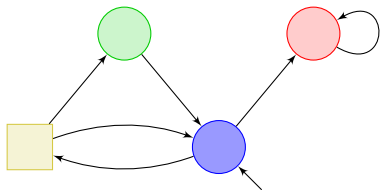
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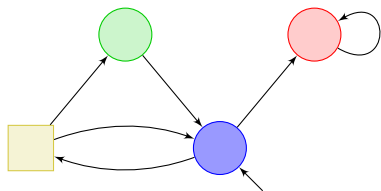
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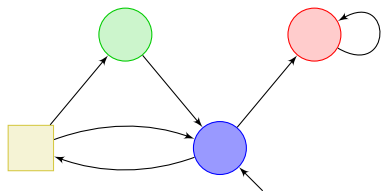
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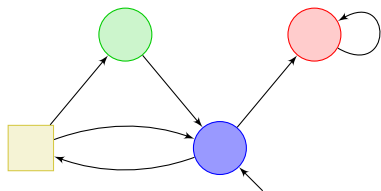
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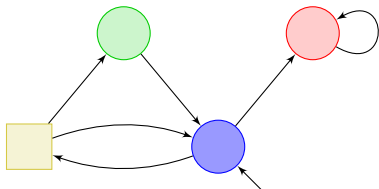
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ATL model checking is PTIME-complete.

ATL with strategy contexts [BDLM09]

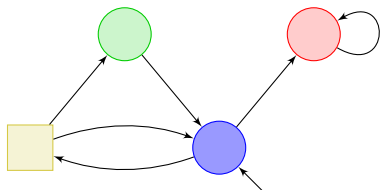
ATL_{sc} has the same syntax as ATL, but different semantics:



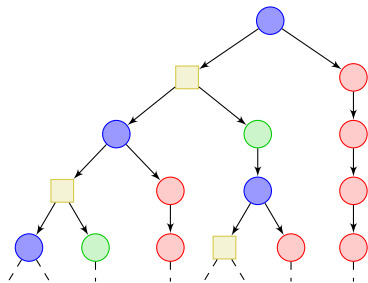
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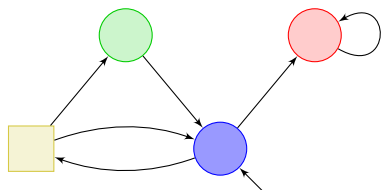
$$\langle \cdot \circ \cdot \rangle \mathbf{G}(\langle \cdot \square \cdot \rangle \mathbf{F} \text{green circle})$$



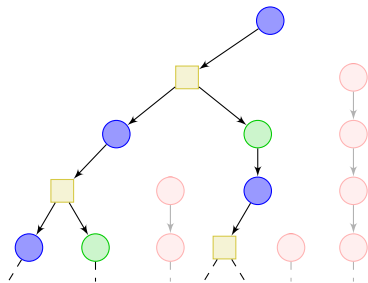
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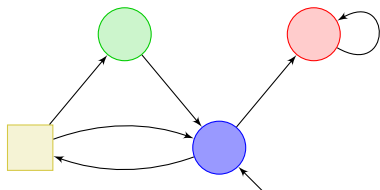


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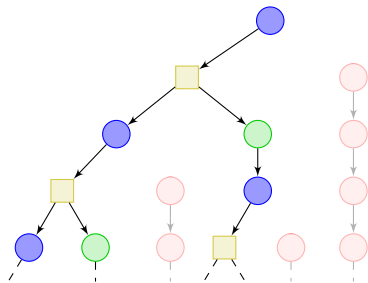
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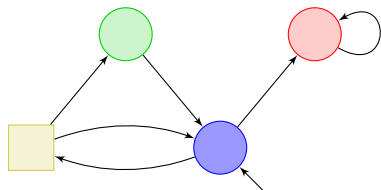


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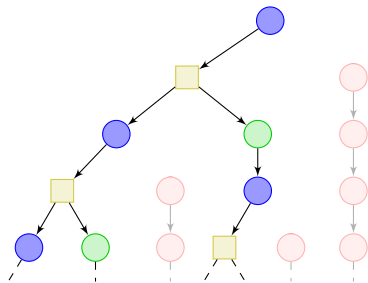
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- Existence of **Nash equilibria**:

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- Existence of **dominating strategy**:

$$\langle A \rangle [B] (\neg \varphi \Rightarrow [A] \neg \varphi)$$

Verifying ATL_{sc} properties

Theorem

Given a CGS \mathcal{C} , a state ℓ_0 and an ATL_{sc} formula φ , we can build a Büchi tree automaton \mathcal{A} s.t.

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}) \neq \emptyset \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \mathcal{C}, \ell_0 \models_{\emptyset} \varphi.$$

\mathcal{A} has size d -exponential, where d is the maximal number of nested quantifiers in φ .

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Proposition

Checking whether $\mathcal{C}, l_0 \models_{\emptyset} \varphi$ is $(d-1)$ -EXPSPACE-hard.

Conclusions and research directions

ATL_{SC} has a natural semantics:

- it can express many interesting properties (especially non-zero-sum);
- this expressiveness comes with a cost (in terms of model-checking complexity);
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We keep on exploring ATL_{SC} :

- characterize behavioural equivalence for ATL_{SC} ;
- randomized strategies;
- find interesting sublogics, with more efficient model-checking algorithm;
- study satisfiability of ATL_{SC} .