

CONCUR 2024 – CALGARY CANADA

Thomas A. Henzinger † ‡

Nicolas Mazzocchi † ‡

N. Ege Saraç † ‡

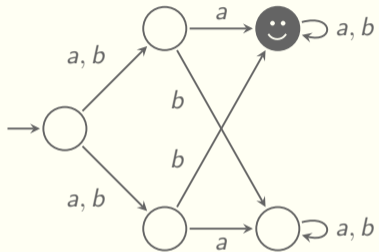
† Slovak University of Technology, Slovakia

‡ Institute of Science and Technology, Austria

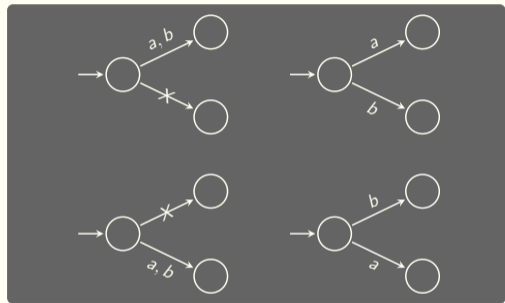
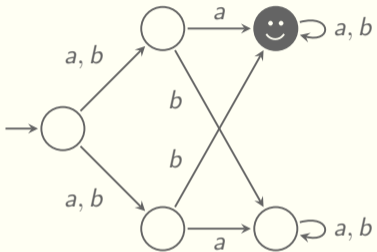
This talk is supported by the ERC-2020-AdG 101020093

Strategic Dominance: A New Preorder for Nondeterministic Processes

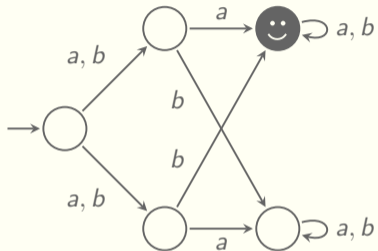
Resolving non-determinism



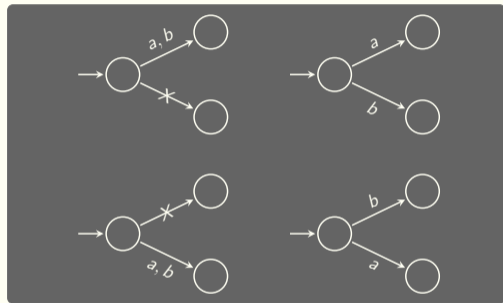
Resolving non-determinism



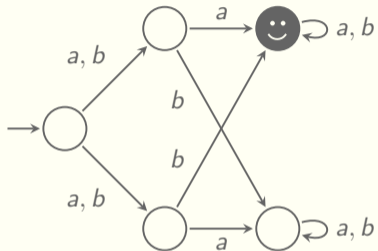
Resolving non-determinism



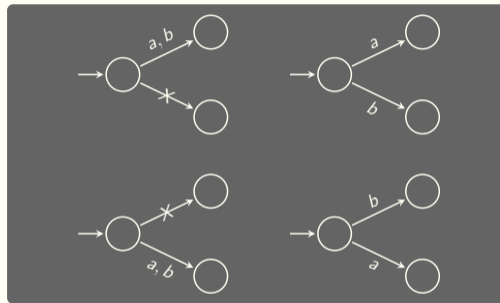
- ▶ $\forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : \exists f \in R(\mathcal{A}) : \text{smiley face}$ True
- ▶ $\exists f \in R(\mathcal{A}) : \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : \text{smiley face}$ False



Resolving non-determinism



- ▶ $\forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : \exists f \in R(\mathcal{A}) : \text{☺}$ True
- ▶ $\exists f \in R(\mathcal{A}) : \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : \text{☺}$ False



$\exists f : \forall w : \text{☺} \implies \forall w : \exists f : \text{☺}$

Motivating Problems

Trace Inclusion and Simulation

Inclusion of linear-time properties and branching-time properties respectively

History Determinism

Can the non-determinism of a given automaton be expressed by a single resolver?

Inclusion of Hyperproperties

For two set of properties given by non-deterministic automata, is one subset of the another?

Safety

Is the properties given by an automaton safe?

Motivating Problems

Trace Inclusion and Simulation

Inclusion of linear-time properties and branching-time properties respectively

History Determinism

Can the non-determinism of a given automaton be expressed by a single resolver?

Inclusion of Hyperproperties

For two set of properties given by non-deterministic automata, is one subset of the another?

Safety

Is the properties given by an automaton safe?

Contribution

One algorithm that solves them all

Automata and Resolvers

Runs



Input: $w = a_1 a_2 \dots$

Output: $x = \text{Val}(x_1 x_2 \dots)$

Value function Val

- ▶ Inf (safety)
- ▶ Sup (reachability)
- ▶ LimInf (co-Büchi)
- ▶ LimSup (Büchi)

Automata and Resolvers

Runs



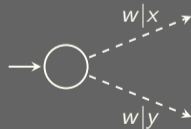
Input: $w = a_1 a_2 \dots$

Output: $x = \text{Val}(x_1 x_2 \dots)$

Value function Val

- ▶ Inf (safety)
- ▶ Sup (reachability)
- ▶ LimInf (co-Büchi)
- ▶ LimSup (Büchi)

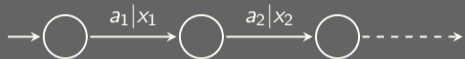
Non-determinism



$\sup \{\text{values of runs over } w\}$

Automata and Resolvers

Runs



Input: $w = a_1 a_2 \dots$ Output: $x = \text{Val}(x_1 x_2 \dots)$

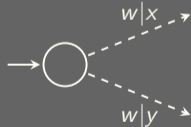
Resolvers

- ▶ $f : \text{Edges}^*(\mathcal{A}) \times \Sigma \rightarrow \text{State}(\mathcal{A})$
- ▶ $\forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : \forall f \in R(\mathcal{A}) : \mathcal{A}^f(w) \in \text{Edges}^\omega(\mathcal{A})$

Value function Val

- ▶ Inf (safety)
- ▶ Sup (reachability)
- ▶ LimInf (co-Büchi)
- ▶ LimSup (Büchi)

Non-determinism



$\text{sup} \{ \text{values of runs over } w \}$

Automata and Resolvers

Runs



Input: $w = a_1 a_2 \dots$ Output: $x = \text{Val}(x_1 x_2 \dots)$

Resolvers

- ▶ $f : \text{Edges}^*(\mathcal{A}) \times \Sigma \rightarrow \text{State}(\mathcal{A})$
- ▶ $\forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : \forall f \in R(\mathcal{A}) : \mathcal{A}^f(w) \in \text{Edges}^\omega(\mathcal{A})$

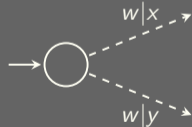
Trace Inclusion

$$\forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : \mathcal{A}^{\text{sup}}(w) \leq \mathcal{B}^{\text{sup}}(w)$$

Value function Val

- ▶ Inf (safety)
- ▶ Sup (reachability)
- ▶ LimInf (co-Büchi)
- ▶ LimSup (Büchi)

Non-determinism



sup {values of runs over w }

Trace Inclusion

Resolver Expressibility

- ▶ $\forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : \mathcal{A}^{\text{sup}}(w) \leq \mathcal{B}^{\text{sup}}(w)$ $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$
- ▶ $\forall w \in \Sigma^\omega$
 $\exists f \in R(\mathcal{A}) : \forall f' \in R(\mathcal{A}) : \mathcal{A}^f(w) \geq \mathcal{A}^{f'}(w)$
 $\exists g \in R(\mathcal{B}) : \forall g' \in R(\mathcal{B}) : \mathcal{B}^g(w) \geq \mathcal{B}^{g'}(w)$ $\mathcal{A}^f(w) \leq \mathcal{B}^g(w)$

Trace Inclusion

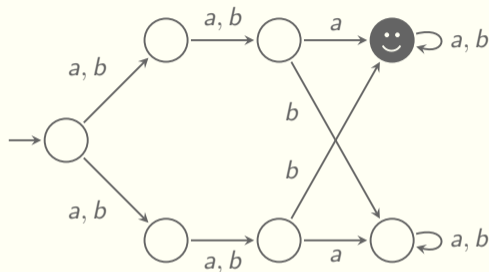
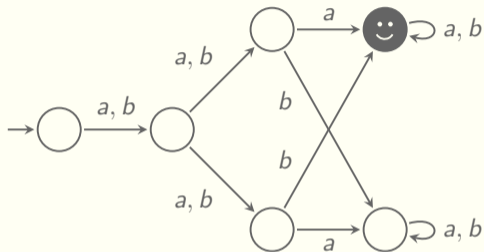
Resolver Expressibility

- ▶ $\forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : \mathcal{A}^{\text{sup}}(w) \leq \mathcal{B}^{\text{sup}}(w)$ $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$
- ▶ $\forall w \in \Sigma^\omega$
 $\exists f \in R(\mathcal{A}) : \forall f' \in R(\mathcal{A}) : \mathcal{A}^f(w) \geq \mathcal{A}^{f'}(w)$
 $\exists g \in R(\mathcal{B}) : \forall g' \in R(\mathcal{B}) : \mathcal{B}^g(w) \geq \mathcal{B}^{g'}(w)$ $\mathcal{A}^f(w) \leq \mathcal{B}^g(w)$

Thm: Deciding Trace Inclusion

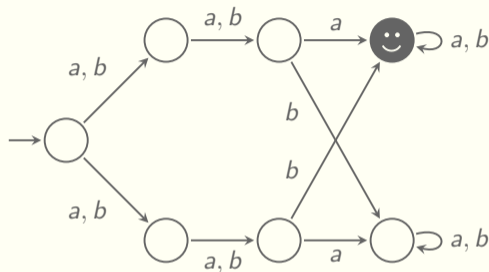
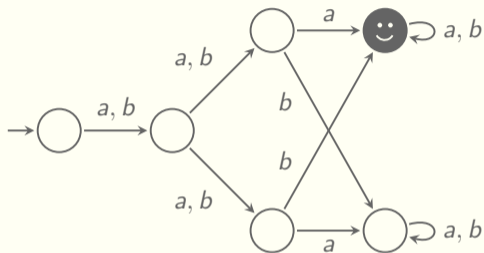
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{B} &\iff \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : \forall f \in R(\mathcal{A}) : \exists g \in R(\mathcal{B}) : \mathcal{A}^f(w) \leq \mathcal{B}^g(w) \\ &\iff \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : \exists g \in R(\mathcal{B}) : \forall f \in R(\mathcal{A}) : \mathcal{A}^f(w) \leq \mathcal{B}^g(w) \end{aligned}$$

Word Blindness



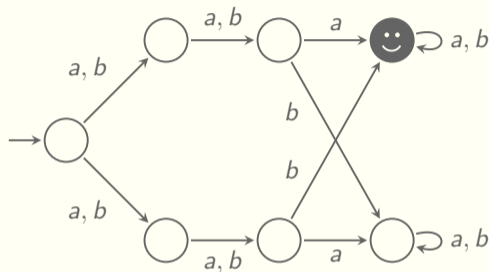
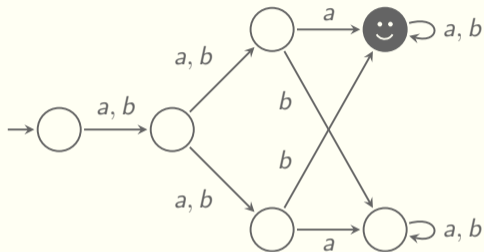
- ▶ $\forall f \in R(\mathcal{A}) : \exists g \in R(\mathcal{B}) : \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : \mathcal{A}^f(w) \leq \mathcal{B}^g(w) \iff \mathcal{A} \trianglelefteq \mathcal{B}$ True
- ▶ $\exists g \in R(\mathcal{B}) : \forall f \in R(\mathcal{A}) : \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : \mathcal{A}^f(w) \leq \mathcal{B}^g(w) \iff \mathcal{A} \triangleleft \mathcal{B}$ False

Word Blindness



- ▶ $\forall f \in R(\mathcal{A}): \exists g \in R(\mathcal{B}): \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega: \mathcal{A}^f(w) \leq \mathcal{B}^g(w) \iff \mathcal{A} \trianglelefteq \mathcal{B}$ True
- ▶ $\exists g \in R(\mathcal{B}): \forall f \in R(\mathcal{A}): \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega: \mathcal{A}^f(w) \leq \mathcal{B}^g(w) \iff \mathcal{A} \triangleleft \mathcal{B}$ False

Word Blindness



- ▶ $\forall f \in R(\mathcal{A}): \exists g \in R(\mathcal{B}): \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega: \mathcal{A}^f(w) \leq \mathcal{B}^g(w) \iff \mathcal{A} \trianglelefteq \mathcal{B}$ True
- ▶ $\exists g \in R(\mathcal{B}): \forall f \in R(\mathcal{A}): \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega: \mathcal{A}^f(w) \leq \mathcal{B}^g(w) \iff \mathcal{A} \triangleleft \mathcal{B}$ False

Thm: $\mathcal{A} \triangleleft \mathcal{A} \iff \mathcal{A}$ is history deterministic

$\triangleleft \implies \trianglelefteq \implies \subseteq$

Definition: Quantitative simulation turn-based game



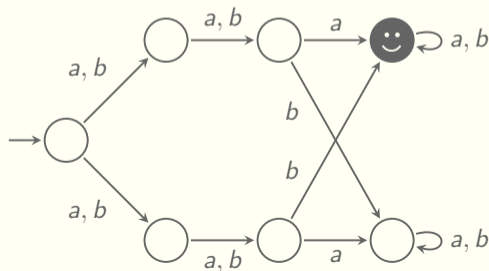
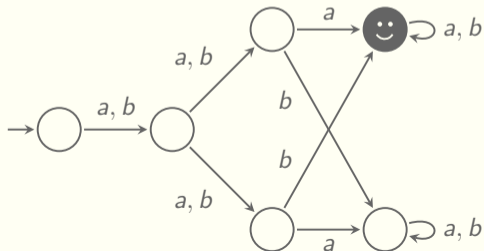
1. a configuration is $(p, q) \in \text{State}(\mathcal{A}) \times \text{State}(\mathcal{B})$, the game starts with initial states
2. the antagonist chooses a transition $(p, a, p') \in \text{Edge}(\mathcal{A})$
3. the protagonist chooses a transition $(q, a, q') \in \text{Edge}(\mathcal{B})$
4. the new configuration is $(p', q') \in \text{State}(\mathcal{A}) \times \text{State}(\mathcal{B})$
 - ▶ The winner is the player with highest run value

Simulation

Definition: Quantitative simulation turn-based game



1. a configuration is $(p, q) \in \text{State}(\mathcal{A}) \times \text{State}(\mathcal{B})$, the game starts with initial states
 2. the antagonist chooses a transition $(p, a, p') \in \text{Edge}(\mathcal{A})$
 3. the protagonist chooses a transition $(q, a, q') \in \text{Edge}(\mathcal{B})$
 4. the new configuration is $(p', q') \in \text{State}(\mathcal{A}) \times \text{State}(\mathcal{B})$
- The winner is the player with highest run value

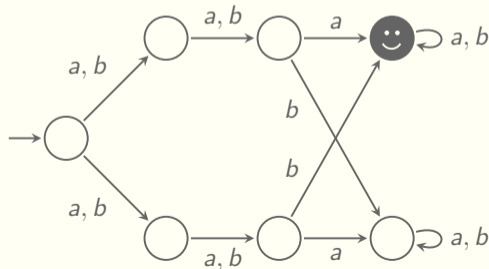
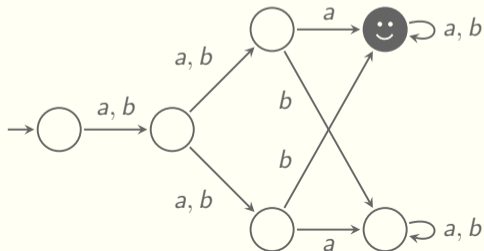


Simulation

Definition: Quantitative simulation turn-based game

$$\preceq \neq \triangleleft$$

1. a configuration is $(p, q) \in \text{State}(\mathcal{A}) \times \text{State}(\mathcal{B})$, the game starts with initial states
2. the antagonist chooses a transition $(p, a, p') \in \text{Edge}(\mathcal{A})$
3. the protagonist chooses a transition $(q, a, q') \in \text{Edge}(\mathcal{B})$
4. the new configuration is $(p', q') \in \text{State}(\mathcal{A}) \times \text{State}(\mathcal{B})$
 - ▶ The winner is the player with highest run value

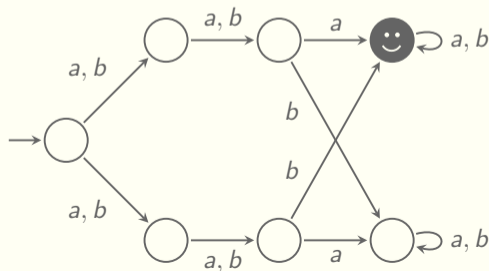
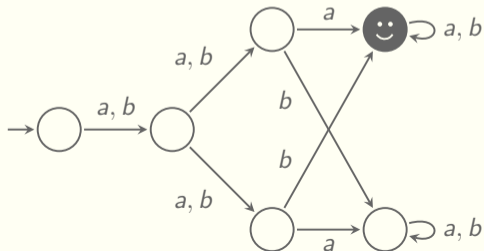


Simulation

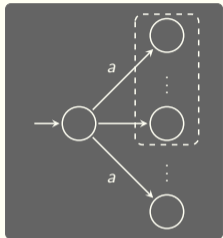
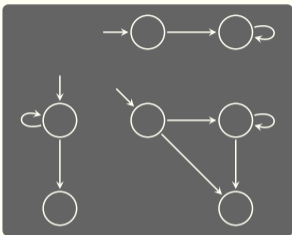
Definition: Quantitative simulation turn-based game

$\triangleleft \neq \preceq \neq \trianglelefteq$

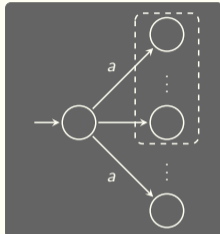
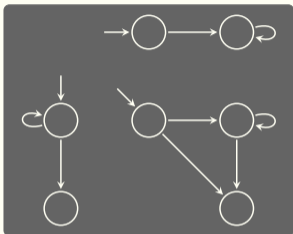
1. a configuration is $(p, q) \in \text{State}(\mathcal{A}) \times \text{State}(\mathcal{B})$, the game starts with initial states
2. the antagonist chooses a transition $(p, a, p') \in \text{Edge}(\mathcal{A})$
3. the protagonist chooses a transition $(q, a, q') \in \text{Edge}(\mathcal{B})$
4. the new configuration is $(p', q') \in \text{State}(\mathcal{A}) \times \text{State}(\mathcal{B})$
 - ▶ The winner is the player with highest run value



Partial Resolvers and Products



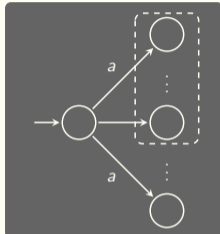
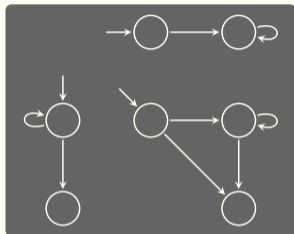
Partial Resolvers and Products



Combining Partial Resolvers

- ▶ $f: \text{Edges}^*(\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}) \times \Sigma \rightarrow \text{State}(\mathcal{A})$
- ▶ $g: \text{Edges}^*(\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}) \times \Sigma \rightarrow \text{State}(\mathcal{B})$
- ▶ $[\mathcal{A} \times_1 \mathcal{B}]^{\{f,g\}}$ has weights of \mathcal{A}
- ▶ $[\mathcal{A} \times_2 \mathcal{B}]^{\{f,g\}}$ has weights of \mathcal{B}

Partial Resolvers and Products

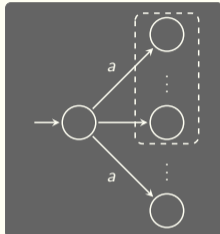
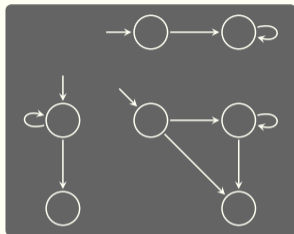


Combining Partial Resolvers

- ▶ $f: \text{Edges}^*(\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}) \times \Sigma \rightarrow \text{State}(\mathcal{A})$
- ▶ $g: \text{Edges}^*(\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}) \times \Sigma \rightarrow \text{State}(\mathcal{B})$
- ▶ $[\mathcal{A} \times_1 \mathcal{B}]^{\{f,g\}}$ has weights of \mathcal{A}
- ▶ $[\mathcal{A} \times_2 \mathcal{B}]^{\{f,g\}}$ has weights of \mathcal{B}

- ▶ $\forall f \in R_1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}): \exists g \in R_2(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}): \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega: [\mathcal{A} \times_1 \mathcal{B}]^{\{f,g\}}(w) \leq [\mathcal{A} \times_2 \mathcal{B}]^{\{f,g\}}(w) \quad \triangleleft_x$
- ▶ $\exists g \in R_2(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}): \forall f \in R_1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}): \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega: [\mathcal{A} \times_1 \mathcal{B}]^{\{f,g\}}(w) \leq [\mathcal{A} \times_2 \mathcal{B}]^{\{f,g\}}(w) \quad \blacktriangleleft_x$

Partial Resolvers and Products



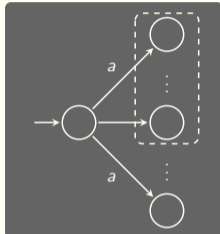
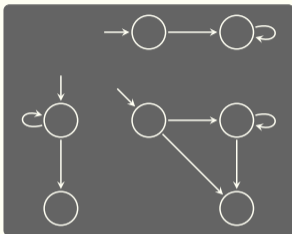
Combining Partial Resolvers

- ▶ $f: \text{Edges}^*(\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}) \times \Sigma \rightarrow \text{State}(\mathcal{A})$
- ▶ $g: \text{Edges}^*(\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}) \times \Sigma \rightarrow \text{State}(\mathcal{B})$
- ▶ $[\mathcal{A} \times_1 \mathcal{B}]^{\{f,g\}}$ has weights of \mathcal{A}
- ▶ $[\mathcal{A} \times_2 \mathcal{B}]^{\{f,g\}}$ has weights of \mathcal{B}

- ▶ $\forall f \in R_1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}): \exists g \in R_2(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}): \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega: [\mathcal{A} \times_1 \mathcal{B}]^{\{f,g\}}(w) \leq [\mathcal{A} \times_2 \mathcal{B}]^{\{f,g\}}(w) \quad \triangleleft_x$
- ▶ $\exists g \in R_2(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}): \forall f \in R_1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}): \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega: [\mathcal{A} \times_1 \mathcal{B}]^{\{f,g\}}(w) \leq [\mathcal{A} \times_2 \mathcal{B}]^{\{f,g\}}(w) \quad \blacktriangleleft_x$

Thm: $\triangleleft \iff \triangleleft_x$

Partial Resolvers and Products



Combining Partial Resolvers

- ▶ $f: \text{Edges}^*(\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}) \times \Sigma \rightarrow \text{State}(\mathcal{A})$
- ▶ $g: \text{Edges}^*(\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}) \times \Sigma \rightarrow \text{State}(\mathcal{B})$
- ▶ $[\mathcal{A} \times_1 \mathcal{B}]^{\{f,g\}}$ has weights of \mathcal{A}
- ▶ $[\mathcal{A} \times_2 \mathcal{B}]^{\{f,g\}}$ has weights of \mathcal{B}

- ▶ $\forall f \in R_1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}): \exists g \in R_2(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}): \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega: [\mathcal{A} \times_1 \mathcal{B}]^{\{f,g\}}(w) \leq [\mathcal{A} \times_2 \mathcal{B}]^{\{f,g\}}(w) \quad \triangleleft_x$
- ▶ $\exists g \in R_2(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}): \forall f \in R_1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}): \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega: [\mathcal{A} \times_1 \mathcal{B}]^{\{f,g\}}(w) \leq [\mathcal{A} \times_2 \mathcal{B}]^{\{f,g\}}(w) \quad \blacktriangleleft_x$

Thm: $\triangleleft \iff \triangleleft_x$

$\triangleleft_x \implies \triangleleft \iff \triangleleft_x \implies \triangleleft \iff \triangleleft_x \implies \triangleleft \implies \subseteq$

Hyperproperties and Safety

Definition

- ▶ Hyperproperty = Set of properties
- ▶ $H_{\mathcal{A}} = \{\mathcal{A}^f \mid f \in R(\mathcal{A})\}$
- ▶ Incomparable with HyperLTL

Hyperproperties and Safety

Definition

- ▶ Hyperproperty = Set of properties
- ▶ $H_{\mathcal{A}} = \{\mathcal{A}^f \mid f \in R(\mathcal{A})\}$
- ▶ Incomparable with HyperLTL

Thm: Deciding Hyper-Inclusion

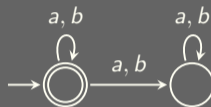
$$H_{\mathcal{A}} \subseteq H_{\mathcal{B}} \iff \forall f \in R(\mathcal{A}): \exists g \in R(\mathcal{B}): \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega: \mathcal{A}^f(w) = \mathcal{B}^g(w)$$

Hyperproperties and Safety

Definition

- ▶ Hyperproperty = Set of properties
- ▶ $H_{\mathcal{A}} = \{\mathcal{A}^f \mid f \in R(\mathcal{A})\}$
- ▶ Incomparable with HyperLTL

Automaton \mathcal{S}



Thm: Deciding Hyper-Inclusion

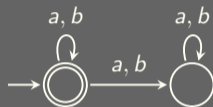
$$H_{\mathcal{A}} \subseteq H_{\mathcal{B}} \iff \forall f \in R(\mathcal{A}): \exists g \in R(\mathcal{B}): \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega: \mathcal{A}^f(w) = \mathcal{B}^g(w)$$

Hyperproperties and Safety

Definition

- ▶ Hyperproperty = Set of properties
- ▶ $H_{\mathcal{A}} = \{\mathcal{A}^f \mid f \in R(\mathcal{A})\}$
- ▶ Incomparable with HyperLTL

Automaton \mathcal{S}



Thm: Deciding Hyper-Inclusion

$$H_{\mathcal{A}} \subseteq H_{\mathcal{B}} \iff \forall f \in R(\mathcal{A}): \exists g \in R(\mathcal{B}): \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega: \mathcal{A}^f(w) = \mathcal{B}^g(w)$$

Thm: Deciding Safety

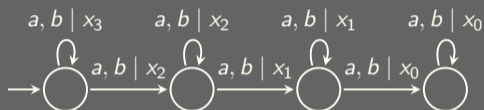
$$\mathcal{A} \text{ safe} \iff \exists g \in R(\mathcal{S}): \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega: \exists f \in R(\mathcal{A}): \forall f' \in R(\mathcal{A}): \mathcal{A}^f(w) \geq \mathcal{A}^{f'}(w) \wedge \mathcal{A}^f(w) = \mathcal{S}^g(w)$$

Hyperproperties and Safety

Definition

- ▶ Hyperproperty = Set of properties
- ▶ $H_{\mathcal{A}} = \{\mathcal{A}^f \mid f \in R(\mathcal{A})\}$
- ▶ Incomparable with HyperLTL

Automaton \mathcal{S}



Thm: Deciding Hyper-Inclusion

$$H_{\mathcal{A}} \subseteq H_{\mathcal{B}} \iff \forall f \in R(\mathcal{A}): \exists g \in R(\mathcal{B}): \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega: \mathcal{A}^f(w) = \mathcal{B}^g(w)$$

Thm: Deciding Safety

$$\mathcal{A} \text{ safe} \iff \exists g \in R(\mathcal{S}): \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega: \exists f \in R(\mathcal{A}): \forall f' \in R(\mathcal{A}): \mathcal{A}^f(w) \geq \mathcal{A}^{f'}(w) \wedge \mathcal{A}^f(w) = \mathcal{S}^g(w)$$

Resolver Logic

Definition

$$\Psi = \exists w \in \Sigma^\omega : \Psi' \mid \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : \Psi' \mid \exists f \in R(\mathcal{A}) : \Psi' \mid \forall f \in R(\mathcal{A}) : \Psi' \mid \varphi$$

Word variables $w \in W$ is interpreted over Σ^ω

Resolver variables $f \in F_i$ is interpreted over $R(\mathcal{A}_i)$

Integer variables $x \in X$ is interpreted over $\{\mathcal{A}_i^f(w) \mid f \in F_i, w \in W\}$

- ▶ \mathcal{A} range over non-deterministic automata of a finite domain $\{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2, \dots, \mathcal{A}_n\}$
- ▶ φ range over existential Presburger formulas, i.e., $\exists FO(\mathbb{Z}, \leq, +, 1)$

Resolver Logic

Definition

$$\Psi = \exists w \in \Sigma^\omega : \Psi' \mid \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : \Psi' \mid \exists f \in R(\mathcal{A}) : \Psi' \mid \forall f \in R(\mathcal{A}) : \Psi' \mid \varphi$$

Word variables $w \in W$ is interpreted over Σ^ω

Resolver variables $f \in F_i$ is interpreted over $R(\mathcal{A}_i)$

Integer variables $x \in X$ is interpreted over $\{\mathcal{A}_i^f(w) \mid f \in F_i, w \in W\}$

- ▶ \mathcal{A} range over non-deterministic automata of a finite domain $\{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2, \dots, \mathcal{A}_n\}$
- ▶ φ range over existential Presburger formulas, i.e., $\exists FO(\mathbb{Z}, \leq, +, 1)$

Thm: Model-checking a fixed formula Ψ over $\{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2, \dots, \mathcal{A}_n\}$ is

- ▶ d -EXPTIME with $d > 0$ quantifier alternations,
- ▶ PTIME with no quantifier alternation

Summary



Summary



Motivating Problems

- ▶ Trace Inclusion
- ▶ Strategic Dominance
- ▶ Simulation
- ▶ History Determinism
- ▶ Hyperproperty Inclusion
- ▶ Safety
- ▶ Emptiness
- ▶ Universality

Provided Complexity

- ▶ 2 – EXP TIME
- ▶ 2 – EXP TIME
- ▶ 2 – EXP TIME
- ▶ EXP TIME
- ▶ 2 – EXP TIME
- ▶ 3 – EXP TIME
- ▶ P TIME
- ▶ 2 – EXP TIME

Best Known

- ▶ PSPACE
- ▶ PSPACE
- ▶ P TIME
- ▶ EXP TIME (for LimInf)
- ▶ PSPACE
- ▶ PSPACE
- ▶ P TIME
- ▶ PSPACE

Summary



Motivating Problems

- ▶ Trace Inclusion
- ▶ Strategic Dominance
- ▶ Simulation
- ▶ History Determinism
- ▶ Hyperproperty Inclusion
- ▶ Safety
- ▶ Emptiness
- ▶ Universality

Provided Complexity

- ▶ 2 – EXP TIME
- ▶ 2 – EXP TIME
- ▶ 2 – EXP TIME
- ▶ EXP TIME
- ▶ 2 – EXP TIME
- ▶ 3 – EXP TIME
- ▶ P TIME
- ▶ 2 – EXP TIME

Best Known

- ▶ PSPACE
- ▶ PSPACE
- ▶ P TIME
- ▶ EXP TIME (for LimInf)
- ▶ PSPACE
- ▶ PSPACE
- ▶ P TIME
- ▶ PSPACE

Thank You