

# Synthesizing Robust Systems

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# Motivation

Tower controls  $\leq 100$  airplanes

What happens with the  
101<sup>st</sup> plane?

- 1) System shut down.
- 2) Ignore 101<sup>st</sup> plane.
- 3) Control 101 planes,  
accepting a system  
slow down.



A. M. Davis. *Software Requirements — Analysis and Specification*. Prentice Hall, 1990.

# Contributions

- Robust System
- Ratio Games

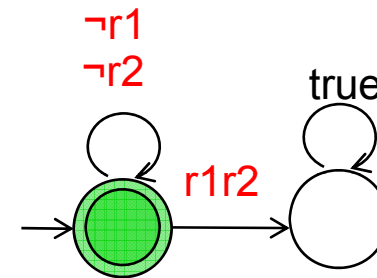
# Specification of Arbiter

$r1, r2$  ...requests, input signals

$g1, g2$  ...grants, output signals

$$A \rightarrow G1 \wedge G2 \wedge G3$$

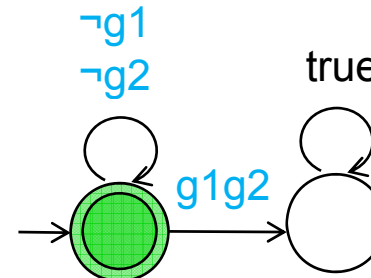
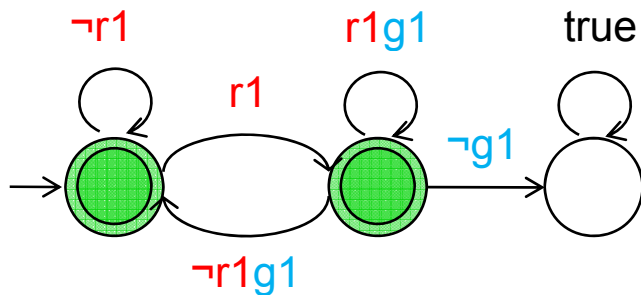
$$A = G \neg (r1 \wedge r2)$$



$$G1 = G(r1 \rightarrow Xg1)$$

$$G2 = G(r2 \rightarrow Xg2)$$

$$G3 = G \neg (g1 \wedge g2)$$



# Specification

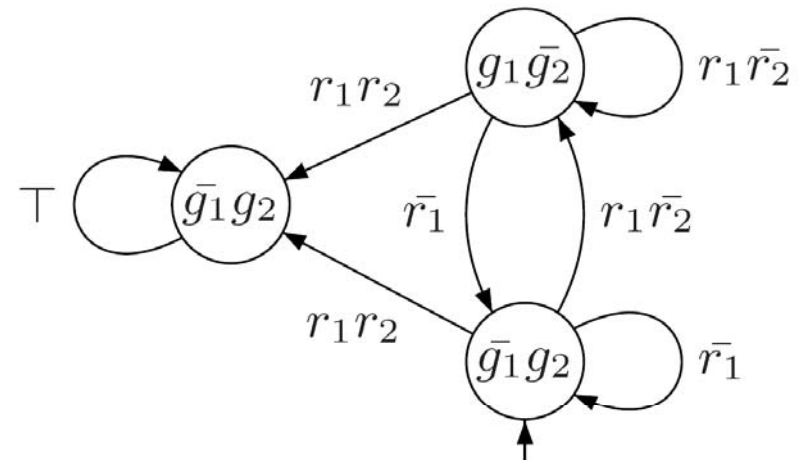
Words satisfying  $A \rightarrow G1 \wedge G2 \wedge G3$

g1 0 0 1 1 1 1 ...  
 g2 1 1 0 0 0 0 ...  
 r1 0 1 1 1 1 1 ...  
 r2 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...

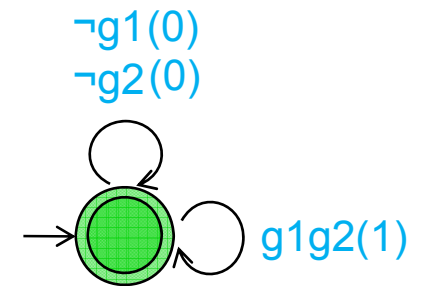
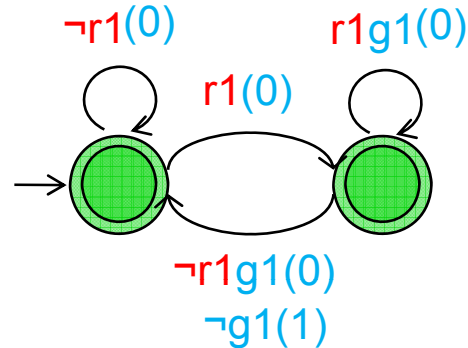
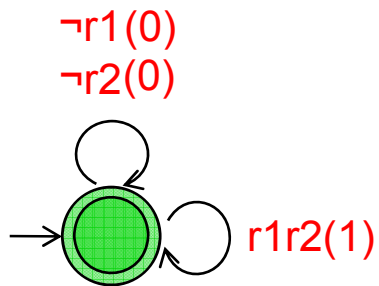
g1 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...  
 g2 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...  
 r1 0 1 1 1 1 1 ...  
 r2 0 1 0 0 0 0 ...

g1 0 0 1 1 1 1 ...  
 g2 1 1 0 0 0 0 ...  
 r1 0 1 1 1 1 1 ...  
 r2 0 1 0 0 0 0 ...

Automatically synthesized  
 Moore machine for  
 $A \rightarrow G1 \wedge G2 \wedge G3$



# Error specification



The *error* of a word is the sum of its costs:

g1	0	0	1	1	1	1	...
g2	1	1	0	0	0	0	...
r1	0	1	1	1	1	1	...
r2	0	0	0	0	0	0	...

System error: 0

Environment error: 0

g1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
g2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
r1	0	1	1	1	1	1	...
r2	0	1	0	0	0	0	...

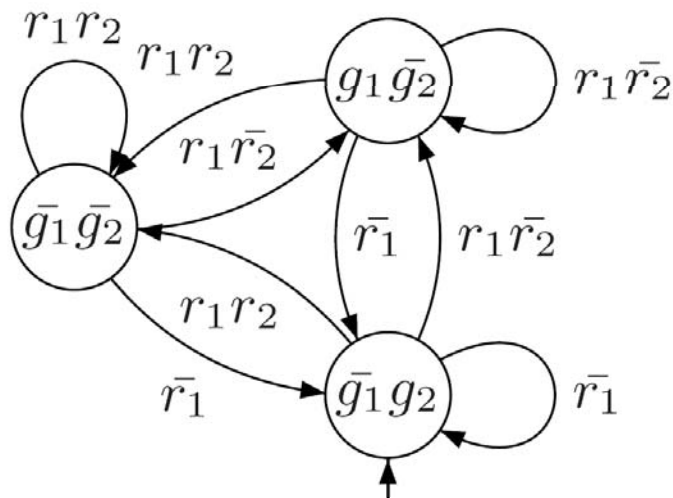
System error:  $\infty$

Environment error: 1

An error specification is a double cost automaton.

# Robustness

Definition: A Moore machine is *robust* if for all words  $w$ :  
**environment error** is finite  $\rightarrow$  **system error** is finite.



g1	0	0	0	1	1	1	...
g2	1	1	0	0	0	0	...
r1	0	1	1	1	1	1	...
r2	0	1	0	0	0	0	...

System error: 2

Environment error: 1

# Synthesizing a robust system

- Translate the error specification into a Streett game with one pair, the winning condition is

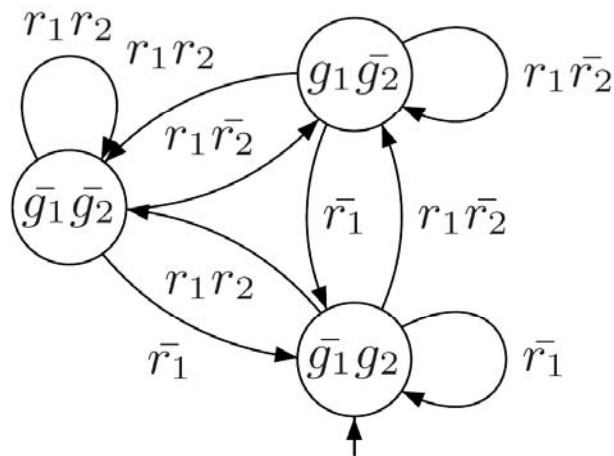
GF **sys\_cost**  $\rightarrow$  GF **env\_cost**.



- A winning strategy for the Streett game corresponds to a robust Moore machine.
- Streett games can be solved in quadratic time.

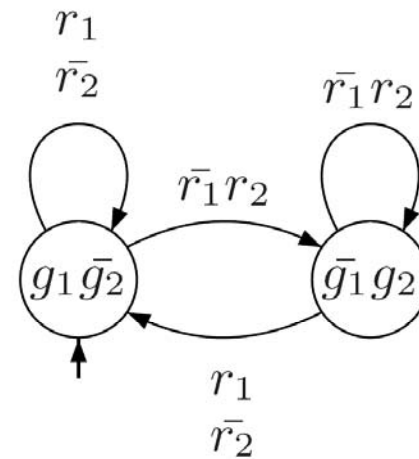


# k-robustness



g1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
g2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
r1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	...
r2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	...

System error = **2** ·  
Environment error



g1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
g2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
r1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	...
r2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	...

System error = **1** ·  
Environment error

## k-robustness

Definition: A Moore machine is *k-robust*, if for all finite prefixes of all  $w$ : **system error**  $\leq k \cdot$  **environment error**  $+ d$ , for some finite  $d$ .

Formally:

$$\sum_{i=0}^n c_s(s_i, s_{i+1}) \leq k \cdot \sum_{i=0}^n c_e(s_i, s_{i+1}) + d$$

where  $s_0 s_1 \dots s_n$  is the run of a prefix of  $w$  on the error specification with system and environment costs  $c_s$  and  $c_e$ .

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=m}^n c_s(s_i, s_{i+1})}{1 + \sum_{i=m}^n c_e(s_i, s_{i+1})} \leq k$$

## Ratio games

Definition: A *ratio game* consists of a game graph  $(S, s_0, E)$  and two weight functions  $c_s, c_e: E \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ . The value function for a play  $\rho = s_0 s_1 \dots$  in  $S^\omega$  is

$$v(\rho) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=m}^n c_s(s_i, s_{i+1})}{1 + \sum_{i=m}^n c_e(s_i, s_{i+1})}$$

- Player 1 (System) = min, Player 2 (Environment) = max.
- If  $c_e(s_i, s_{i+1}) = 1$  for all  $(s_i, s_{i+1})$  in  $E$ , then the ratio game is a *mean payoff game*

$$v'(\rho) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=0}^n c(s_i, s_{i+1})}{n}.$$

## Ratio games

- Ratio games have optimal positional strategies.
- Possible values of a state are  $0, 1/|S| \cdot C, \dots, |S| \cdot C/1, \infty$ , where  $C$  is the maximal value of  $c_s$  and  $c_e$ .
- We reduce the decision if  $v(s) \leq a/b$  to the decision if the mean payoff value  $v'(s) \leq 0$  (NP  $\cap$  co-NP):

If the weight function in the mean payoff game is

$$c(s_i, s_{i+1}) = b \cdot c_s(s_i, s_{i+1}) - a \cdot c_e(s_i, s_{i+1}), \text{ then}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=m}^n c_s(s_i, s_{i+1})}{1 + \sum_{i=m}^n c_e(s_i, s_{i+1})} \leq \frac{a}{b} \Leftrightarrow \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=0}^n c(s_i, s_{i+1})}{n} \leq 0$$

# Summary

- Novel definition of Robustness
  - graceful degradation
  - error specifications
- Novel games: Ratio games
  - positional
  - reduction to mean payoff games
  - pseudopolynomial algorithm

