On Expressiveness and Complexity in Real-time Model Checking

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Outline

1. Introduction

- 2. The logic MTL
- 3. Towards tractable fragments of MTL
- 4. Conclusion

system:





system:	property: $\Rightarrow \mathbf{p}$
₹	Š
→ model-checking algorithm	= G (request $ ightarrow$ F grant)



 yes/no

Towards real-time model-checking

• Classical theory:

- Finite automata, temporal logics, etc...
- Discrete model of time (ordered sequences of states/actions)
- Theoretical foundations rather well understood

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[Tra95]: "Lift the 'classical' [theory] to real-time systems."

• Real-time theory:

- Timed automata, timed temporal logics, etc...
- Quantitative and dense model of time
- Theoretical foundations under active development

LTL: linear-time temporal logic [Pnu77]

$$\mathsf{LTL} \ni \varphi \quad ::= \quad \bullet \ \mid \varphi \land \varphi \ \mid \varphi \lor \varphi \ \mid \neg \varphi \ \mid \mathbf{X} \varphi \ \mid \varphi \mathbf{U} \varphi$$

[Pnu77] Pnueli. The temporal logic of programs (FOCS'77).

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response property:

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- response property:
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• a more complex property:

 $(\bullet \land (F \bullet \lor G \bullet)) U \bullet$

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These two problems are PSPACE-complete.

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 \mathbb{R} it's time to extend to quantitative specifications

[SC85] Sistla, Clarke. The complexity of propositional linear temporal logics (JACM'85).

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[Koy90]

$\mathsf{MTL} \ni \varphi \quad ::= \quad \bullet \ | \ \neg \varphi \ | \ \varphi \lor \varphi \ | \ \varphi \land \varphi \ | \ \varphi \mathsf{U}_{\mathsf{I}} \varphi$

where *I* is an interval with integral bounds.

[Koy90] Koymans. Specifying real-time properties with metric temporal logic (Real-time systems, 1990).

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№ we focus on the continuous semantics...

MTL formulas are interpreted over signals:



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 \mathbf{w} the system is observed continuously

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Theorem [AH92,OW05,OW06]

The model-checking and the satisfiability problems for MTL is undecidable for almost all semantics, except for the most restrictive one (in which case, it is non-primitive recursive...).

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[AH92] Alur, Henzinger. Logics and models of real-time: A survey (REX'91).
[OW05] Ouaknine, Worrell. On the decidability of metric temporal logic (LICS'05).
[OW06] Ouaknine, Worrell. On metric temporal logic and faulty Turing machines (FoSSaCS'06).

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 ${\bf I}$ a quest to more tractable fragments of MTL $\begin{cases} ban punctuality? \\ or not ban punctuality? \end{cases}$

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$\mathsf{MITL} \ni \varphi ::= \bullet \mid \neg \bullet \mid \varphi \lor \varphi \mid \varphi \land \varphi \mid \varphi \mathsf{U}_{\mathsf{I}} \varphi \mid \varphi \widetilde{\mathsf{U}}_{\mathsf{I}} \varphi$

with / non-singular, *i.e.*, with no "punctuality"



[AFH96] Alur, Feder Henzinger. The benefits of relaxing punctuality (JACM'96).

$\mathsf{Bounded}\mathsf{MTL} \ni \varphi ::= \bullet \mid \neg \bullet \mid \varphi \lor \varphi \mid \varphi \land \varphi \mid \varphi \mathsf{U}_{\mathsf{I}} \varphi \mid \varphi \widetilde{\mathsf{U}}_{\mathsf{I}} \varphi$

with / bounded



SafetyMTL
$$\ni \varphi ::= \bullet | \neg \bullet | \varphi \lor \varphi | \varphi \land \varphi | \varphi \mathsf{U}_J \varphi | \varphi \widetilde{\mathsf{U}}_I \varphi$$

with J bounded



[OW05] Ouaknine, Worrell. On the decidability of metric temporal logic (LICS'05).



with I unbounded $\Rightarrow \psi \in \mathsf{LTL}$



$\mathsf{coFlat}\mathsf{MTL}_{\mathsf{LTL}} \ni \varphi ::= \bullet \mid \neg \bullet \mid \varphi \lor \varphi \mid \varphi \land \varphi \mid \varphi \mathsf{U}_{\mathsf{I}} \psi \mid \psi \widetilde{\mathsf{U}}_{\mathsf{I}} \varphi$

with / unbounded $\Rightarrow \psi \in \mathsf{LTL}$



$BoundedMTL + Invariance \subseteq coFlatMTL_{LTL}$

[BMOW07] Bouyer, Markey, Ouaknine, Worrell. The cost of punctuality (LICS'07).

$\mathsf{coFlat}\mathsf{MTL}_{\mathsf{MITL}} \ni \varphi ::= \bullet \mid \neg \bullet \mid \varphi \lor \varphi \mid \varphi \land \varphi \mid \varphi \mathsf{U}_{\mathsf{I}} \psi \mid \psi \widetilde{\mathsf{U}}_{\mathsf{I}} \varphi$

with / unbounded $\Rightarrow \psi \in \mathsf{MITL}$



This talk!

Towards tractable fragments of MTL

What can we express?

• MITL vs BoundedMTL

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 - A dual point-of-view:

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• MITL defines regular languages [AFH96]

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The formula $\mathbf{G}_{(0,1)}(\bullet \to \mathbf{F}_{=1} \bullet)$ is in BoundedMTL and defines the non-regular language $\{\bullet^m \bullet^n \mid m \leq n\}$.

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- MITL defines regular languages [AFH96]
 - The formula $\mathbf{G}_{(0,1)}(\bullet \to \mathbf{F}_{=1} \bullet)$ is in BoundedMTL and defines the non-regular language $\{\bullet^m \bullet^n \mid m \le n\}$.
- What is missing?

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• What's the point with coFlatMTL_{MITL}?

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 - A dual point-of-view:



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 - Allows to express global invariance, bounded response, some punctuality

- MITL vs BoundedMTL
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- What's the point with coFlatMTL_{MITL}?
 - Includes both MITL and BoundedMTL
 - Allows to express global invariance, bounded response, some punctuality
 - For instance, the formula

$$\mathbf{G}\left(ullet
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ight)$$

is in coFlatMTL_MITL, but neither in MITL, nor in BoundedMTL

Complexity results for the model-checking problem

constants:	binary encoding	unary encoding	
LTL	PSPACE-complete [SC85]		
MITL	EXPSPACE-complete [AFH96]	PSPACE-complete [HR05]	
BoundedMTL	EXPSPACE-complete [BMOW07]		
coFlatMTL _{LTL}	EXPSPACE-complete [BMOW07]		
SafetyMTL	decidable, NPR [OW05]		
$coFlatMTL_{MITL}$			

[SC85] Sistla, Clarke. The complexity of propositional linear temporal logics (JACM'85). [AFH96] Alur, Feder, Henzinger. The benefits of relaxing punctuality (JACM'96). [HR05] Hirshfeld, Rabinovich. Timed formulas and decidable metric temporal logic (I&C'05). [BMOW07] Bouyer, Markey, Ouaknine, Worrell. The cost of punctuality (LICS'07). [OW05] Ouaknine, Worrell. On the decidability of metric temporal logic (LICS'05).

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BoundedMTL	EXPSPACE-complete [BMOW07]	PSPACE-complete	
coFlatMTL _{LTL}	EXPSPACE-complete [BMOW07]	EXPSPACE-complete	
SafetyMTL	decidable, NPR [OW05]		
coFlatMTL _{MITL}	EXPSPACE-complete	EXPSPACE-complete	

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 \equiv satisfiability of FlatMTL_{MITL}

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• Any satisfiable $\mathsf{Flat}\mathsf{MTL}_\mathsf{MITL}$ formula φ has a model such that:



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• Stretchable signal:

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• Any model of an LTL formula is stretchable.

\equiv satisfiability of FlatMTL_{MITL}

• Any satisfiable $\mathsf{Flat}\mathsf{MTL}_\mathsf{MITL}$ -formula φ has a model such that:



• Stretchable signal:



- Any model of an LTL formula is stretchable.
- Any model of an MITL formula is *somewhat* stretchable.

• non-punctual part:

somewhat stretchable

- \rightarrow transformed into a stretchable part using extra atomic propositions
- \rightarrow transform into LTL constraints

- non-punctual part:
 - somewhat stretchable
 - \rightarrow transformed into a stretchable part using extra atomic propositions
 - $\rightarrow \quad \text{transform into LTL constraints}$
- punctual part:
- non-punctual part:
 - somewhat stretchable
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- punctual part: non-stretchable... 🙁

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A tableau satisfiability problem



check non-punctual formulas

A tableau satisfiability problem



check non-punctual formulas

 \mathbb{R} transform into sat. prob. for LTL+Past over \mathbb{R}_+ (PSPACE: [Rey04])



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Conclusion

- \bullet We have proposed a subclass of MTL called coFlatMTL_MITL s.t.
 - its model-checking problem is EXPSPACE-complete;
 - it includes most known timed temporal languages that can be efficiently model-checked.
- Our tableau construction \equiv small-model property
- Note:
 - coFlatMTL_{MITL} is not closed under negation;
 - \bullet The satisfiability problem for coFlatMTL_MITL is undecidable.

Further investigations

- Can we apply such ideas to branching-time logics?
- Can we find some more practical algorithms?