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LTL to Buchi

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Overview

- Buchi
- Model Checking LTL
- Translating LTL into Buchi

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Buchi Automata

- Automaton which accepts infinite traces δ
- A **Buchi automaton** is 5-tuple $\langle \Sigma, Q, Q_0, \delta, F \rangle$
 - Σ is a finite alphabet
 - Q is a finite set of **states**
 - $Q_0 \subseteq Q$ is a subset of **initial states**
 - $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Q)$ is a **transition relation**
 - $F \subseteq Q$ is a subset of **accepting states**
- An **infinite sequence of states** is accepted iff it contains **accepting states infinitely often**

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Example

$\sigma_1 = S_0 S_1 S_2 S_2 S_2 \dots$ ACCEPTED

$\sigma_2 = S_0 S_1 S_2 S_1 S_2 S_1 \dots$ ACCEPTED

$\sigma_3 = S_0 S_1 S_2 S_1 S_1 S_1 \dots$ REJECTED

Model Checking LTL

Basic idea:

- A_{sys} automaton describing system
- ϕ LTL specification
- A_ϕ automaton representing ϕ exactly

check

$$L(A_{sys}) \subseteq L(A_\phi)$$

Model Checking LTL

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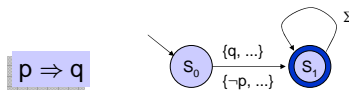
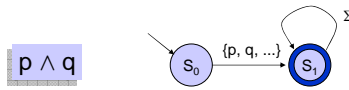
$$L(A_{sys}) \cap L(A_{\neg\phi}) = \emptyset$$

negation

Key Problem

How translate LTL formula into Buchi automaton?

Easy for Non-Temporal



How to do it for temporal formulas?

Different Approaches

e.g.:

- **tableau construction**
 - Kersten, Manna, McGuire, Pnueli
 - Gerth, Peled, Vardi, Wolper
- **local/eventuality automaton**
 - Vardi, Wolper
- **automata theoretic**
 - Vardi

different ways to tackle, all are not simple and straightforward ☹

Construction via Local/Eventuality Automaton

Idea

1. reducing number of temporal LTL operators to **U**, and **X** for any LTL formula ϕ
2. construct **local automaton** for ϕ
 - describes all possible behaviors that do not violate ϕ
 - does not guarantee "termination" of **U**
3. construct **eventuality automaton** for ϕ
 - accepts exactly terminating **U**
4. **intersect** both automata

LTL Syntax

LTL formula are inductively defined by:

$$\phi ::= p \mid \neg \phi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid X\phi \mid F\phi \mid G\phi \mid \phi_1 U \phi_2$$

p denotes **atomic proposition**
X denotes **next-state operator**
F denotes **eventually/finally**
G denotes **always/globally**
U denotes **until**

LTL semantics

- LTL formula ϕ interpreted over **infinite paths** of states
 $\pi = s_0 s_1 s_2 \dots$
- we define LTL wrt **Kripke structure** M
- $M, \pi \models \phi$ denotes ϕ holds in a path π of Kripke structure M .
- $M \models \phi$ iff **all** paths of M satisfy ϕ , i.e., for all π in M we have $M, \pi \models \phi$

Semantics of LTL Operators

let π^k denote suffix $s_k s_{k+1} s_{k+2} \dots$ ($k \geq 0$)

- $M, \pi \models p$ iff $s_0 \models p$, i.e., $p \in \mu(s_0)$
- $M, \pi \models \neg \phi$ iff not $M, \pi \models \phi$
- $M, \pi \models \phi_1 \vee \phi_2$ iff $M, \pi \models \phi_1$ or $M, \pi \models \phi_2$
- $M, \pi \models X\phi$ iff $M, \pi^1 \models \phi$, i.e., $s_1 s_2 s_3 \dots$ satisfies ϕ
- $M, \pi \models F\phi$ iff $\exists k \geq 0$ s.t. $M, \pi^k \models \phi$
- $M, \pi \models G\phi$ iff $\forall k \geq 0$ $M, \pi^k \models \phi$
- $M, \pi \models \phi_1 U \phi_2$ iff $\exists k \geq 0$ s.t. $M, \pi^k \models \phi_2$
and $\forall 0 \leq j < k$ we have $M, \pi^j \models \phi_1$

Reducing Number of Operators

- $F\phi$ can be expressed by $\text{true} U \phi$
- $G\phi$ can be expressed by $\neg F \neg \phi$

Exercise: PROOF

Preliminaries (1)

closure $cl(\phi)$ of a LTL formula ϕ

- $\phi \in cl(\phi)$
- $\psi_1 \wedge \psi_2 \in cl(\phi)$, then $\psi_1, \psi_2 \in cl(\phi)$
- $\neg \psi \in cl(\phi)$, then $\psi \in cl(\phi)$
- $X\psi \in cl(\phi)$, then $\psi \in cl(\phi)$
- $\psi_1 U \psi_2 \in cl(\phi)$, then $\psi_1, \psi_2 \in cl(\phi)$

i.e., set of all sub-formulas and their negation

Example Closure

$$cl(\psi_1 \cup \psi_2) = \{ \psi_1 \cup \psi_2, \neg(\psi_1 \cup \psi_2), \psi_1, \neg\psi_1, \psi_2, \neg\psi_2 \}$$

other examples?

Preliminaries (2)

$Sub(\phi)$ is the set of all maximal subsets of $cl(\phi)$, that have no propositional inconsistency.

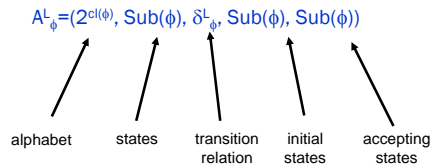
- $\psi \in Sub(\phi)$ iff $\neg\psi \notin Sub(\phi)$
- $\psi_1 \wedge \psi_2 \in Sub(\phi)$, then $\psi_1 \in Sub(\phi)$ and $\psi_2 \in Sub(\phi)$

Example Sub

$$cl(\psi_1 \cup \psi_2) = \{ \psi_1 \cup \psi_2, \neg(\psi_1 \cup \psi_2), \psi_1, \neg\psi_1, \psi_2, \neg\psi_2 \}$$

$$Sub(\psi_1 \cup \psi_2) = \{ \{ \psi_1 \cup \psi_2, \psi_1, \psi_2 \}, \{ \psi_1 \cup \psi_2, \neg\psi_1, \psi_2 \}, \{ \neg(\psi_1 \cup \psi_2), \neg\psi_1, \neg\psi_2 \}, \{ \psi_1 \cup \psi_2, \psi_1, \neg\psi_2 \}, \{ \neg(\psi_1 \cup \psi_2), \psi_1, \neg\psi_2 \} \}$$

Local Automaton



$Sub^\phi(\phi)$, all sets of $Sub(\phi)$, where ϕ holds

Example States

$\psi_1 U \psi_2, \psi_1, \psi_2$

$\psi_1 U \psi_2, \neg \psi_1, \psi_2$

$\psi_1 U \psi_2, \psi_1, \neg \psi_2$

$\neg(\psi_1 U \psi_2), \psi_1, \neg \psi_2$

$\neg(\psi_1 U \psi_2), \neg \psi_1, \neg \psi_2$

initial/accepting states

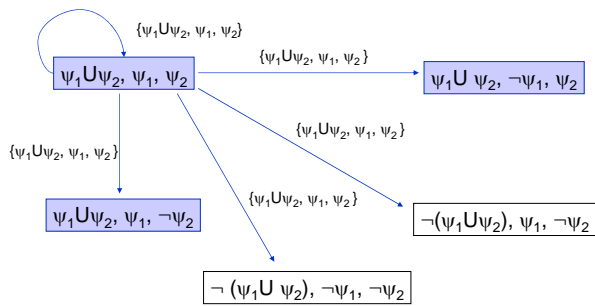
Transition Relation δ_ϕ^L

$v \in \delta_\phi^L(u, a)$ iff $a=u$ and

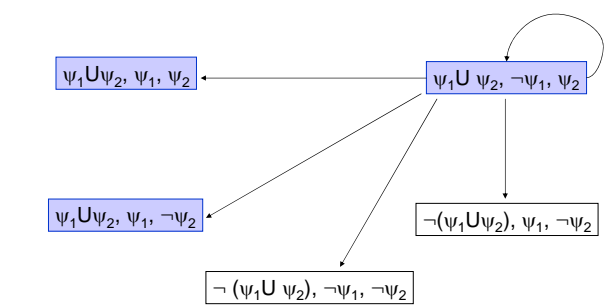
$u, v \in \text{Sub}(\phi)$

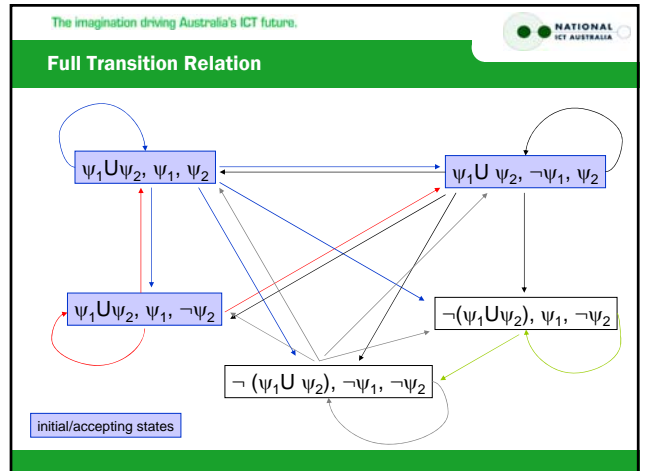
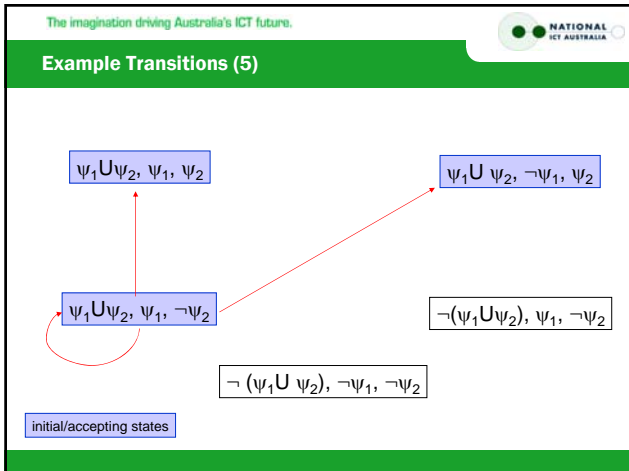
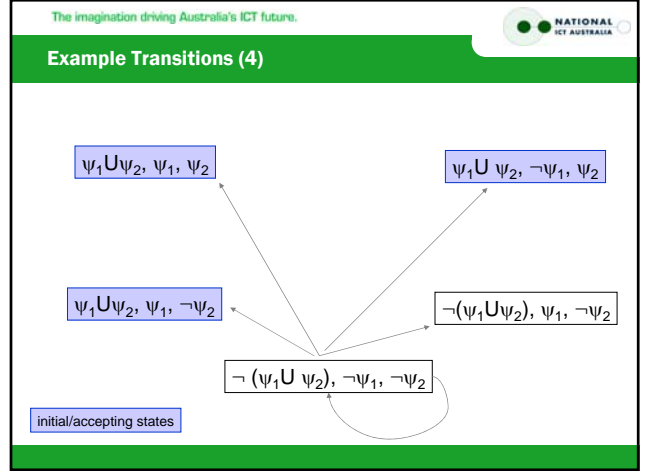
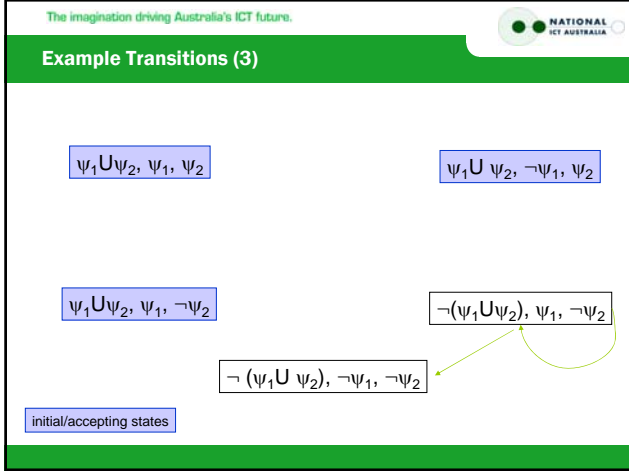
- $X\psi \in u$ iff $\psi \in v$
- $\psi_1 U \psi_2 \in u$ iff $\psi_2 \in u$ or, $\psi_1 \in u$ and $\psi_1 U \psi_2 \in v$

Example Transitions (1)

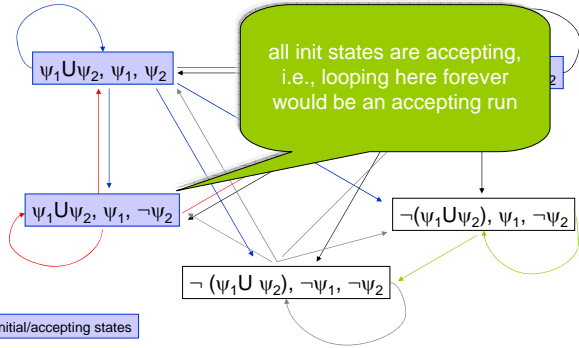


Example Transitions (2)





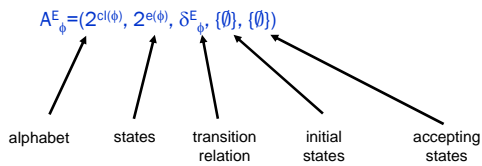
Almost ...



Eventuality Automaton (1)

- task is to prevent looping of $\psi_1 \cup \psi_2$ without ever satisfying ψ_2
- eventually ψ_2 has to hold

Eventuality Automaton (2)



$e(\phi)$, subset of $cl(\phi)$ which exactly contains all untils

Example Eventuality Automaton



initial state + accepting state

Transition Relation δ_{\emptyset}^E

$v \in \delta_{\emptyset}^E(u, a)$ iff

$u, v \in 2^{e(\emptyset)}$
 $a \in 2^{cl(\emptyset)}$

- $u = \emptyset$ and for all $\psi_1 \cup \psi_2 \in a$,
 either $\psi_2 \in a$ or $\psi_1 \cup \psi_2 \in v$
- $u \neq \emptyset$ and for all $\psi_1 \cup \psi_2 \in u$,
 either $\psi_2 \in a$ or $\psi_1 \cup \psi_2 \in v$

Transition Relation δ_{ψ}^E

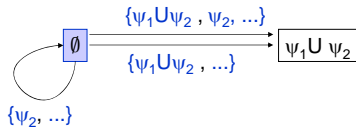
$v \in \delta_{\psi}^E(u, a)$ iff

$u, v \in 2^{e(\psi)}$
 $a \in 2^{cl(\psi)}$

- $u = \emptyset$ and for all $\psi_1 \cup \psi_2 \in a$,
 either $\psi_2 \in a$ or $\psi_1 \cup \psi_2 \in v$

starting in initial/accepting state and we see $\psi_1 \cup \psi_2$, we also have to see either ψ_2 or $\psi_1 \cup \psi_2$ has to be in the target

Example Eventuality Automaton



initial state + accepting state

Transition Relation δ_{ψ}^E

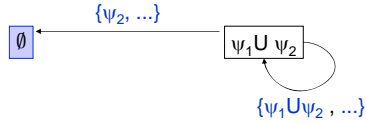
$v \in \delta_{\psi}^E(u, a)$ iff

$u, v \in 2^{e(\psi)}$
 $a \in 2^{cl(\psi)}$

- $u \neq \emptyset$ and for all $\psi_1 \cup \psi_2 \in u$,
 either $\psi_2 \in a$ or $\psi_1 \cup \psi_2 \in v$

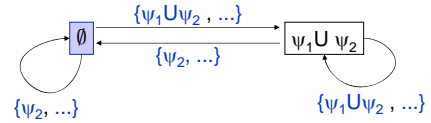
in an $\psi_1 \cup \psi_2$ state, we see either ψ_2 or in the target $\psi_1 \cup \psi_2$

Example Eventuality Automaton



initial state + accepting state

Example Eventuality Automaton



initial state + accepting state

Intersection of Both Automata

- does what it is supposed to do ☺
- EXERCISE

Complexity

- each node in **local automaton** is maximal, i.e., contains each subformula either negated or non-negated:
number of nodes exponential in size of formula.
- **eventuality automaton** has states consisting of sets of until formulas:
exponential in number of until formulas
- then product, then reduction to reachable states
- heaps of overhead here, other methods are smarter...

Lessons learnt

- Model checking by checking inclusion
- requires LTL to Buchi transformation
- can be constructed through locality/eventuality automaton

THE END