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Safety and Liveness of Quantitative Properties and Automata



Definition

A Boolean property $\Phi \subseteq \Sigma^\omega$ or equivalently $\Phi: \Sigma^\omega \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$, is a language

Safety

Requests Not Duplicated

Liveness

All Requests Granted



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Theorem: Decomposition¹

All Boolean property Φ can be expressed by $\Phi = \Phi_{safe} \cap \Phi_{live}$

Φ_{safe} is safe

Φ_{live} is live

¹ Alpern, Schneider. *Defining liveness*. 1985



Definition

A quantitative property² $\varPhi: \Sigma^\omega \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is a quantitative language where \mathbb{D} is a complete lattice

² Chatterjee, Doyen, Henzinger. *Quantitative Languages*. 2010



Definition

A quantitative property $\Phi: \Sigma^\omega \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is a quantitative language where \mathbb{D} is a complete lattice

Safety³

Minimal Response Time

Liveness³

Average Response Time

Theorem: Decomposition³

All quantitative property Φ can be expressed by $\Phi(w) = \min\{\Phi_{safe}(w), \Phi_{live}(w)\}$ for all $w \in \Sigma^\omega$

Φ_{safe} is quantitative safe

Φ_{live} is quantitative live

³ Henzinger, Mazzocchi, Sarac. *Quantitative Safety and Liveness*. 2023



Runs



Input: $w = a_1 a_2 \dots$

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

Value function Val

Inf, Sup, LimInf, LimSup
LimInfAvg, LimSupAvg, DSum



Runs



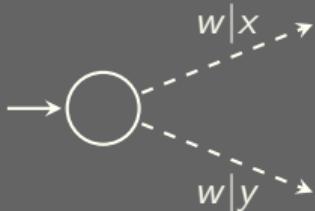
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Non-determinism



$$A(w) = \sup\{\text{values of } w\text{'s runs}\}$$



Runs



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

Subset of quantitative properties

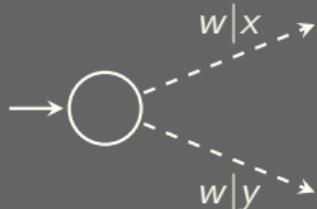
- ▶ totally ordered domain
- ▶ finitely many weights
- ▶ realistically-optimistic

$$\forall u \in \Sigma^* : \sup_{v \in \Sigma^\omega} A(uv) \in \{A(uv') : v' \in \Sigma^\omega\}$$

Value function Val

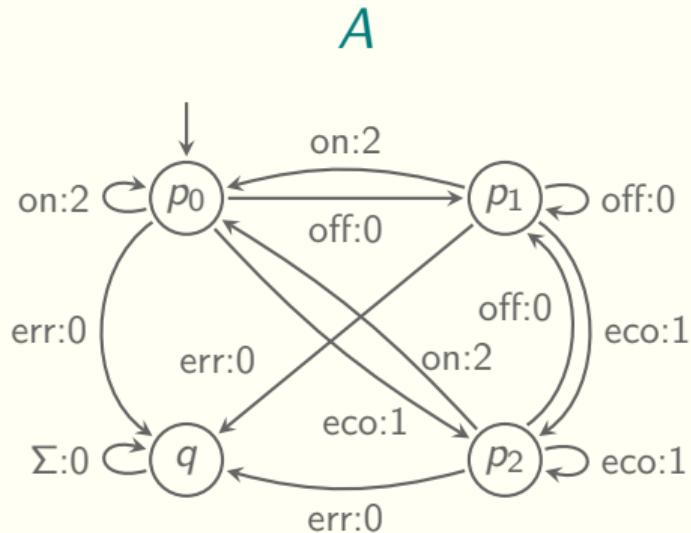
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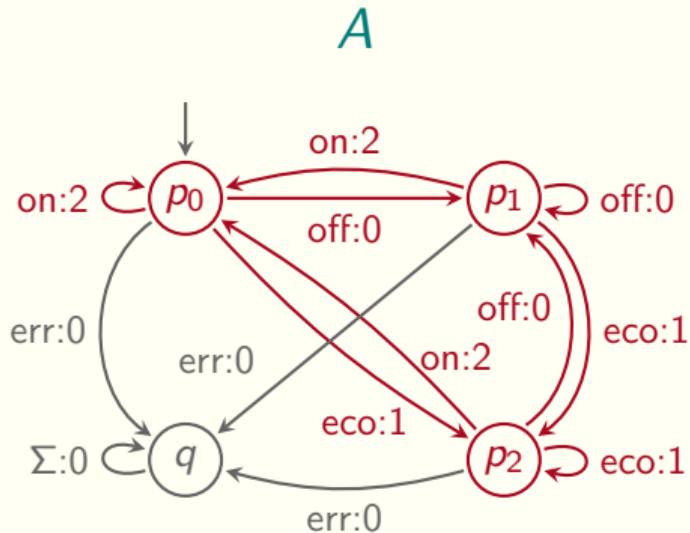
Example of LimSup Automaton



$w = \text{off on eco off eco off eco...}$

$A(w) = \text{LimSup } 0210101\dots01\dots = 1$

Example of LimSup Automaton



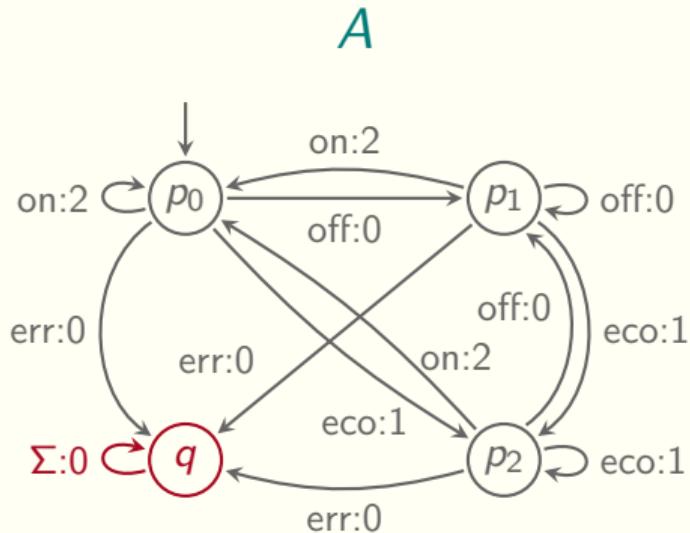
No Error

- $\forall u \in (\Sigma \setminus \{\text{err}\})^*: A(u \text{ on}^\omega) = 2$
- $\forall u \in (\Sigma \setminus \{\text{err}\})^*: A(u \text{ eco}^\omega) = 1$
- $\forall u \in (\Sigma \setminus \{\text{err}\})^*: A(u \text{ off}^\omega) = 0$

$w = \text{off on eco off eco off eco...}$

$A(w) = \text{LimSup } 0210101\dots01\dots = 1$

Example of LimSup Automaton



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- $$\forall u \in (\Sigma \setminus \{\text{err}\})^*: A(u \text{ off}^\omega) = 0$$

After Error

$$\forall v \in \Sigma^\omega : A(\text{err } v) = 0$$

$w = \text{off on eco off eco off eco... off eco...}$

$$A(w) = \text{LimSup } 0210101\dots01\dots = 1$$

Safety



Intuition

Every **wrong** hypothesis $w \in \Phi$ can always be rejected after a finite number of observations



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Example: Requests Not Duplicated

- $\Sigma = \{r, g, t, o\}$ r: request, g: grant, t: clock-tick, o: other
- $\Phi = \text{no } r \text{ is followed by another } r \text{ without some } g \text{ in between}$

$w = \text{trtottogtoorrttorttoggtr\dots}$
 $w \in \Phi: \quad T \ldots \ldots \ldots F \ldots \ldots \ldots$



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Definition: Safety of $\Phi \subseteq \Sigma^\omega$

$$\forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : w \notin \Phi \implies \exists u \sqsubseteq w : \forall v \in \Sigma^\omega : uv \notin \Phi$$



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Example: Minimal Response Time

- $\Sigma = \{r, g, t, o\}$ r: request, g: grant, t: clock-tick, o: other
- $\varPhi_{\min}(w)$ = greatest lower bound on the occurrences of t between all matching r/g in w

$w = \text{trtottogtoorttorttoggtr} \dots$
 $\varPhi(w) \geq 3: \quad T \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots F \dots \dots$



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Definition⁴: Safety of $\Phi : \Sigma^\omega \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{D} : \forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : \Phi(w) \not\geq x \implies \exists u \sqsubseteq w : \sup_{v \in \Sigma^\omega} \Phi(uv) \not\geq x$$

⁴ Henzinger, Mazzocchi, Sarac. *Quantitative Safety and Liveness*. 2023



Boolean Safety

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Quantitative Safety

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Definition: Threshold Safety of $\Phi : \Sigma^\omega \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{D} : \Phi_{\geq x} = \{w \in \Sigma^\omega \mid \Phi(w) \geq x\} \text{ is safe}$$



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Theorem: For totally ordered domain, threshold-safety = quantitative safety



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The safety closure Φ^* is the least safety property that bound Φ from above



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Example: Minimal Response Time

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$w = \text{trtotto}g\text{toorttor}ttogtr\dots$
least upper bound: $\infty \dots . 3 \dots 2 \dots . \dots$



Intuition

The safety closure Φ^* is the least safety property that bound Φ from above

Example: Minimal Response Time

- $\Sigma = \{r, g, t, o\}$
- $\Phi_{\min}(w) = \text{greatest lower bound on the occurrences of } t \text{ between all matching } r/g \text{ in } w$

Definition⁵: Safety closure of $\Phi : \Sigma^\omega \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$

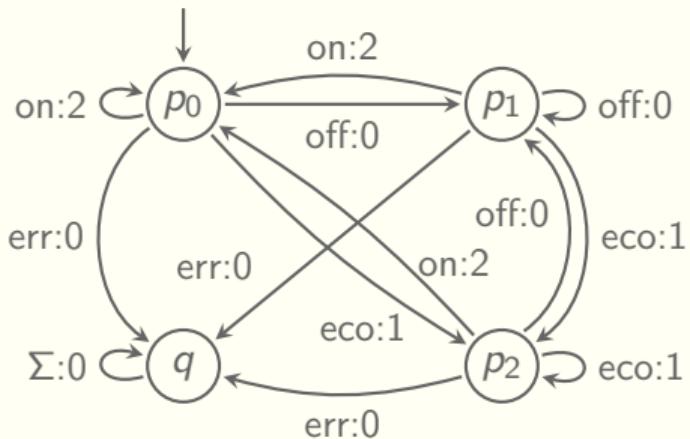
$$w \mapsto \Phi^*(w) := \inf_{u \sqsubseteq w} \sup_{v \in \Sigma^\omega} \Phi(uv)$$

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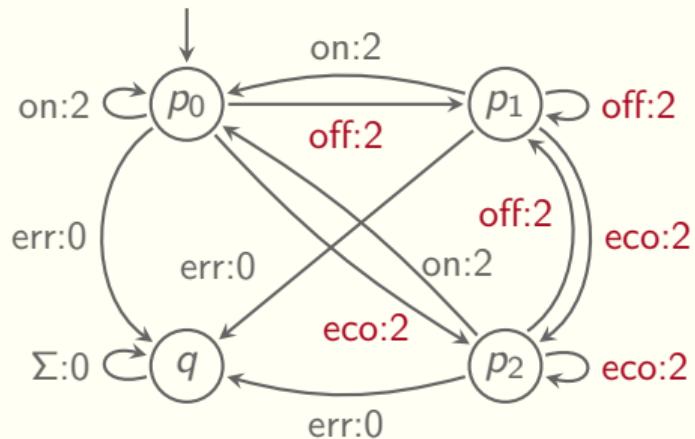
Example of Safety Closure



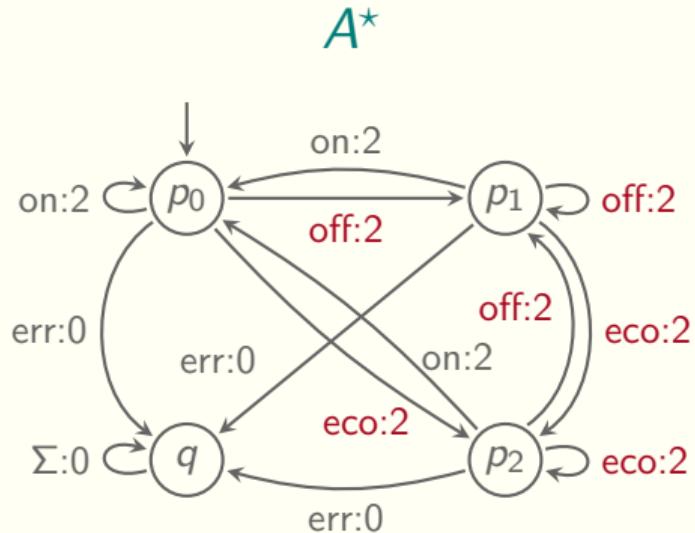
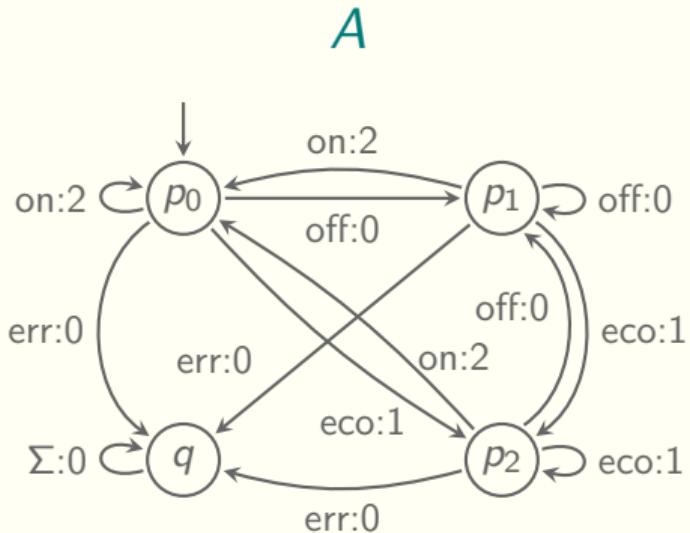
A



A^*



Example of Safety Closure



A is not safe since $A \neq A^*$ as witnessed by $A(\text{eco}^\omega) = 1$, $A^*(\text{eco}^\omega) = 2$



Theorem: Properties of the Safety Closure

- Φ is safe $\iff \Phi = \Phi^*$



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Theorem: Properties of Inf-automata

- Inf automata are always safe (as well as DSum automata)
- Sup, LimInf, LimSup, LimInfAvg, LimSupAvg automata safe \iff Inf-expressible



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Proposition⁶: Inf-automata are determinizable in exponential time.

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Theorem: Properties of the Safety Closure

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Theorem: Properties of Inf-automata

- Inf automata are always safe (as well as DSum automata)
- Sup, LimInf, LimSup, LimInfAvg, LimSupAvg automata safe \iff Inf-expressible

Proposition⁶: Inf-automata are determinizable in exponential time.

Corollary: LimInf, LimSup, LimInfAvg, LimSupAvg automata are determinizable if safe

⁶ Chatterjee, Doyen, Henzinger. *Quantitative Languages*. 2010

Application to Monitoring



Let \mathcal{A} be a Val-automaton where $\text{Val} \in \{\text{Inf}, \text{Sup}, \text{LimInf}, \text{LimSup}\}$

$$\mathcal{A}^*(w) := \inf_{u \sqsubseteq w} \sup_{v \in \Sigma^\omega} \Phi(uv)$$

$$\mathcal{A}_*(w) := \sup_{u \sqsubseteq w} \inf_{v \in \Sigma^\omega} \Phi(uv)$$

► \mathcal{A}^* is determinizable

► \mathcal{A}_* is determinizable

Application to Monitoring



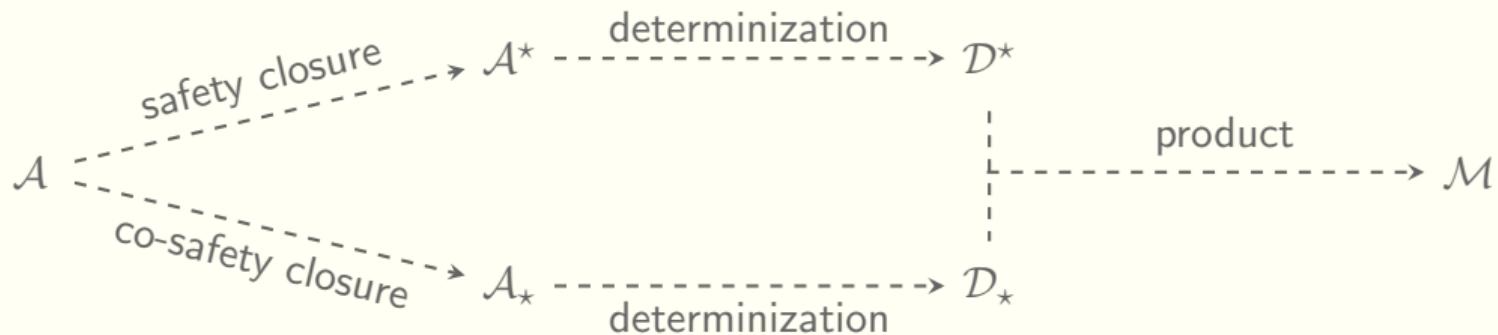
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Liveness



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Some **wrong** hypothesis $w \in \Phi$ can never be rejected after any finite number of observations



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Example: All Requests Granted

- ▶ $\Sigma = \{r, g, t, o\}$
- ▶ $\Phi = \text{every } r \text{ is eventually followed by some } g$

$$w = \text{trtottogtoorttorttoggtr} \dots$$
$$w \in \Phi: \quad T \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots ? \dots$$



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Example: All Requests Granted

- ▶ $\Sigma = \{r, g, t, o\}$
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Definition: Liveness of $\Phi \subseteq \Sigma^\omega$

$$\forall u \in \Sigma^* : \exists v \in \Sigma^\omega : uv \in \Phi$$



Intuition

Some **wrong** hypothesis $\varPhi(w) \geq x$ can never be rejected after any finite number of observations



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Example: Average Response Time

- ▶ $\Sigma = \{r, g, t, o\}$
- ▶ $\varPhi_{\text{avg}}(w)$ = average on the occurrences of t between all matching r/g in w

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Example: Average Response Time

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- ▶ $\Phi_{avg}(w)$ = average on the occurrences of t between all matching r/g in w

Definition⁷: Lineness of $\Phi : \Sigma^\omega \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$

$$\forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : \Phi(w) < \top \implies \exists x \in \mathbb{D} : \Phi(w) \not\geq x \wedge \forall u \sqsubseteq w : \sup_{v \in \Sigma^\omega} \Phi(uv) \geq x$$

⁷ Henzinger, Mazzocchi, Sarac. *Quantitative Safety and Liveness*. 2023



Definition: Threshold Liveness of $\Phi : \Sigma^\omega \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{D} : \Phi_{\geq x} = \{w \in \Sigma^\omega \mid \Phi(w) \geq x\} \text{ is live}$$



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Theorem: A property Φ is threshold live iff the set $\{w \in \Sigma^\omega \mid \Phi(w) = \top\}$ is dense



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$$w \mapsto \Phi^*(w) = \top$$



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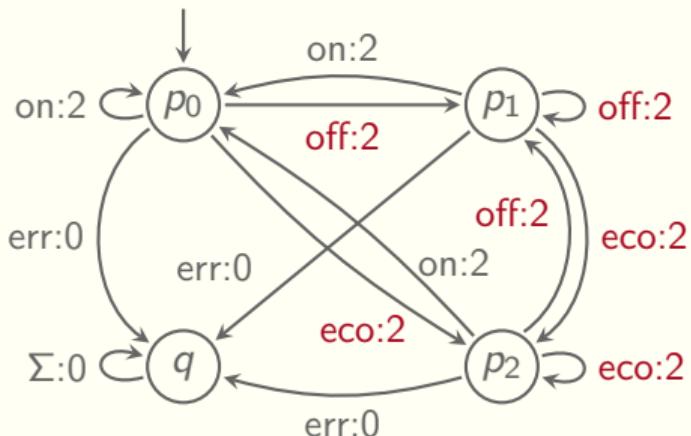
Theorem: For realistically-optimistic properties, top-liveness = threshold-liveness = liveness

Safety-Liveness Decomposition

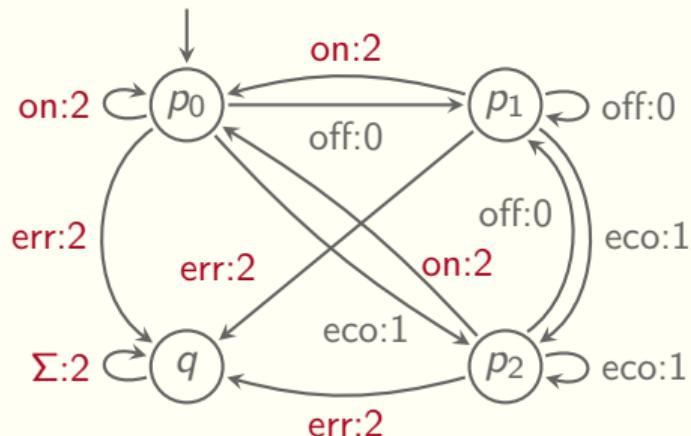
Quantitative
Automata Kit



$$A_{\text{safe}} = A^*$$



$$A_{\text{live}}$$



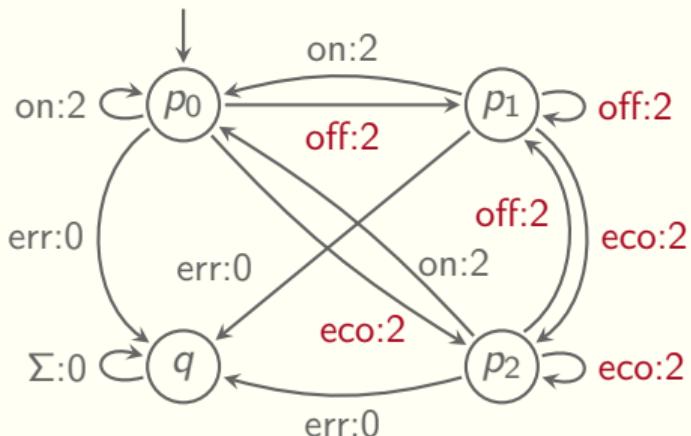
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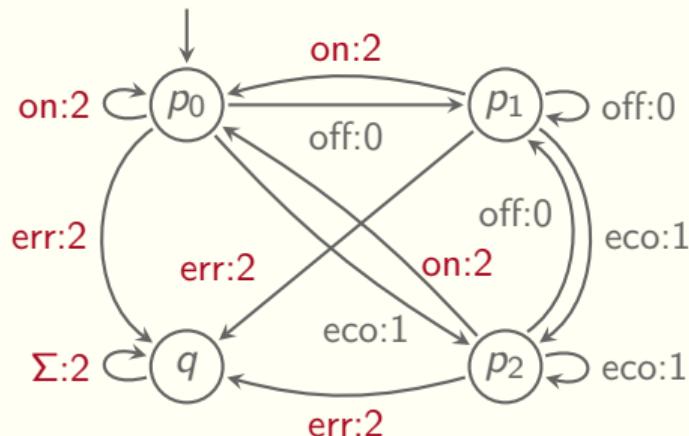
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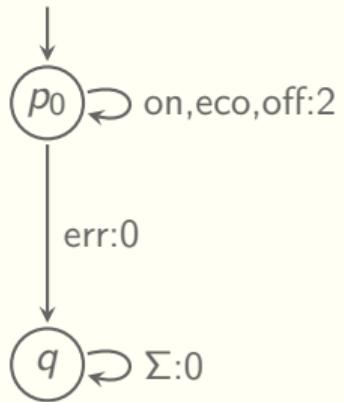
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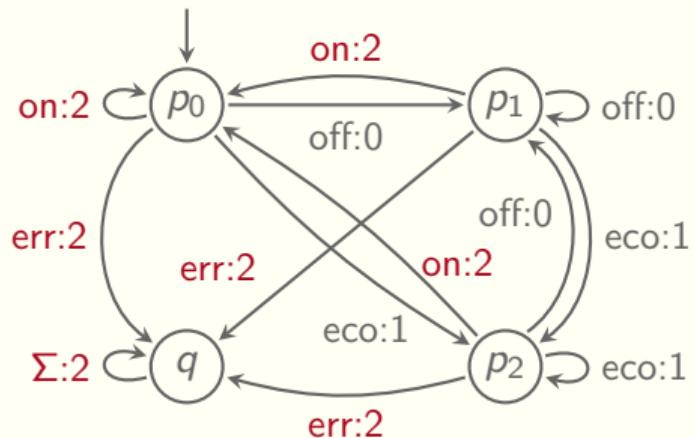
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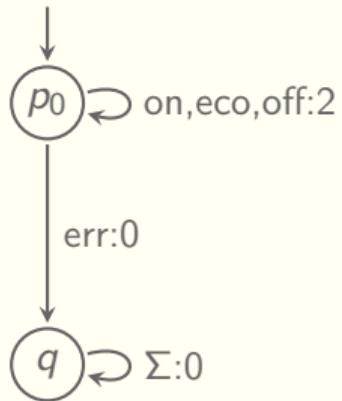
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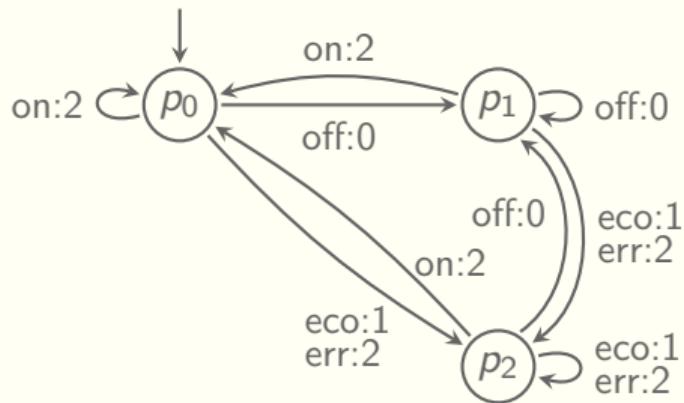
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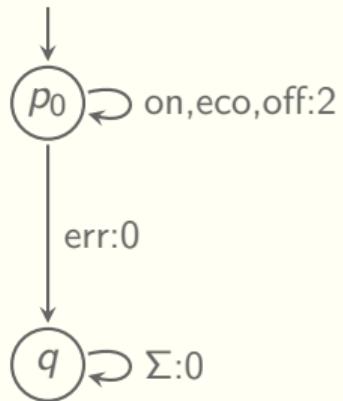
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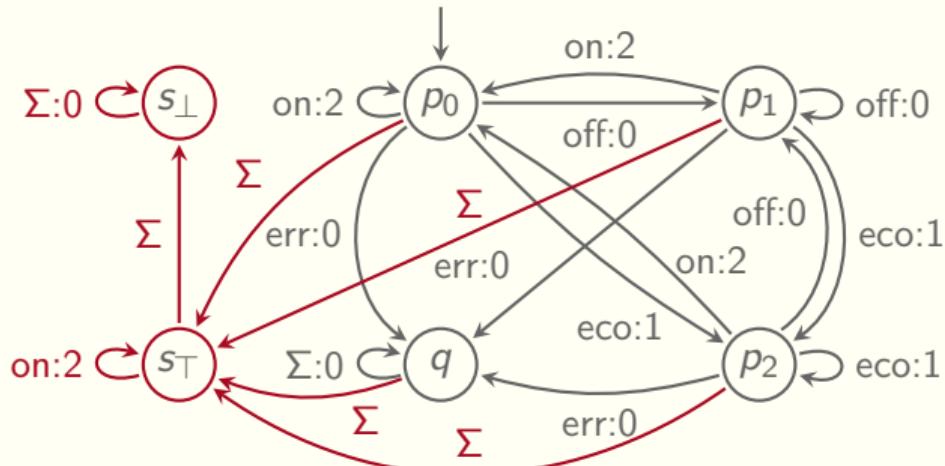
Quantitative
Automata Kit



$$A_{\text{safe}} = A^*$$



$$A_{\text{live}}$$



construction for LimInf, LimSup, LimInfAvg, and LimSupAvg automata

Decision Procedures



Classes Inf, Sup, LimInf, LimSup

Safety: $A = A^*$

- ▶ Equivalence is decidable

Liveness: $A^* = \top$



Classes Inf, Sup, LimInf, LimSup

Safety: $A = A^*$

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Class DSum

Safety: always true

- ▶ For each state, determine the transition leading to highest achievable value
- ▶ Decide universality of the underlying finite state automaton (all states accepting)

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Classes LimInfAvg and LimSupAvg

$C \leq 0$ is PTIME⁸

$C \geq 0$ is undecidable⁹

$C = 0$ is PSPACE¹⁰



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¹⁰ Boker, Henzinger, Mazzocchi, Sarac. *Safety and Liveness of Quantitative Automata*. 2023

Taming Constant Average

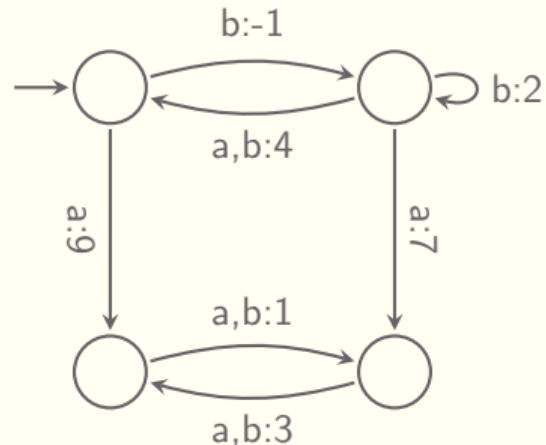
Quantitative
Automata Kit



Deciding constancy¹¹

$$C = x = \top$$

- (1) Reduce to Zeroness, i.e., $C - \top = 0$
 - ▶ Subtract \top computed by Karps's algorithm
- (2) All edges non-positive
 - ▶ Johnson's algorithm
- (3) From Avg to LimInf
 - ▶ $\forall w_1 : \exists w_2 : A_{\text{LimInf}}(w_1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow A_{\text{Avg}}(w_2) \neq 0$



¹¹ Chalupa, Henzinger, Mazzocchi, Sarac. QuAK: Quantitative Automata Kit. 2024

Taming Constant Average

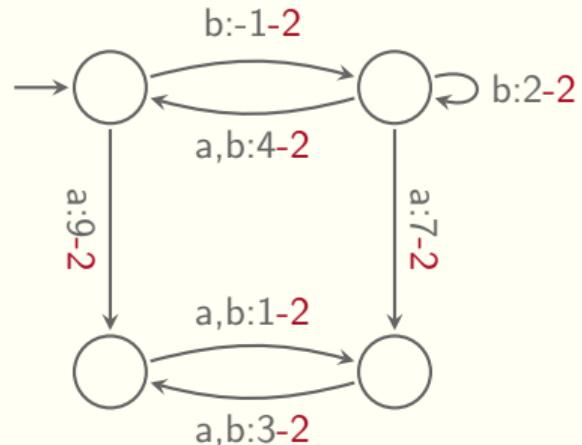
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Taming Constant Average

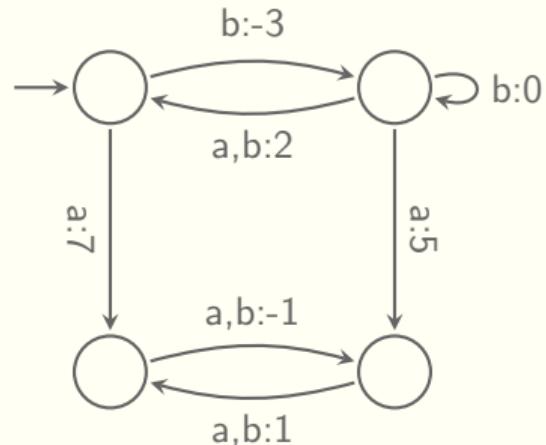
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Automata Kit



Deciding constancy¹¹

$$C = x = \top$$

- (1) Reduce to Zeroness, i.e., $C - \top = 0$
 - ▶ Subtract \top computed by Karps's algorithm
- (2) All edges non-positive
 - ▶ Johnson's algorithm
- (3) From Avg to LimInf
 - ▶ $\forall w_1 : \exists w_2 : A_{\text{LimInf}}(w_1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow A_{\text{Avg}}(w_2) \neq 0$



¹¹ Chalupa, Henzinger, Mazzocchi, Sarac. QuAK: Quantitative Automata Kit. 2024

Taming Constant Average

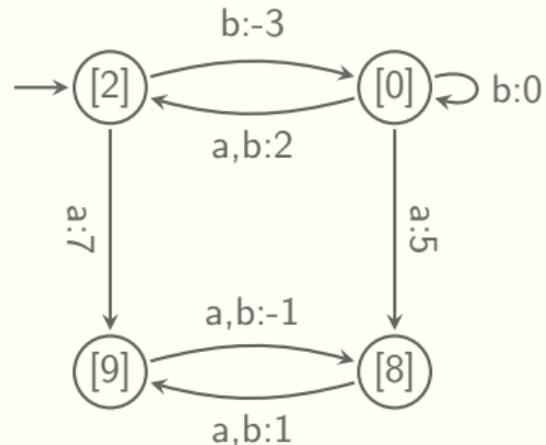
Quantitative
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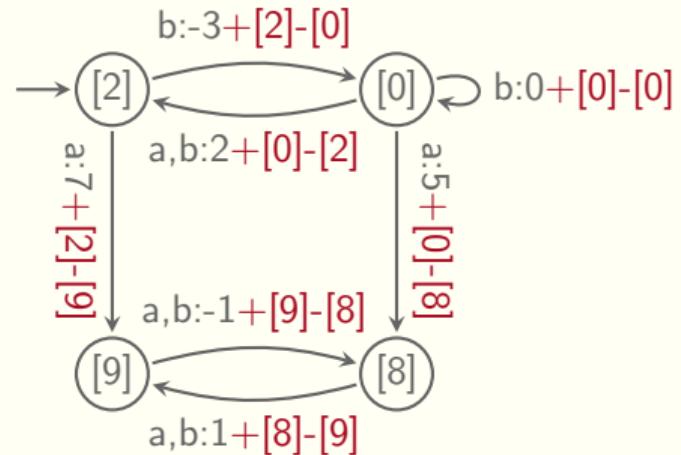
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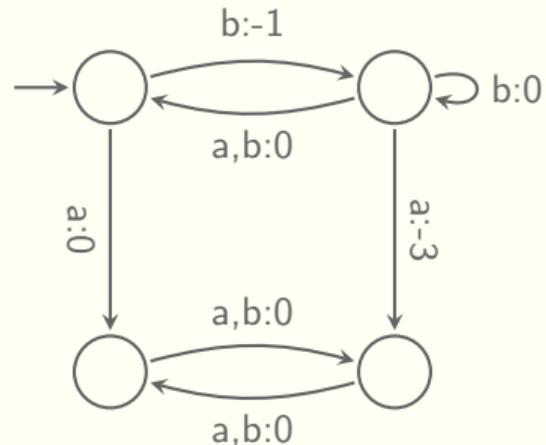
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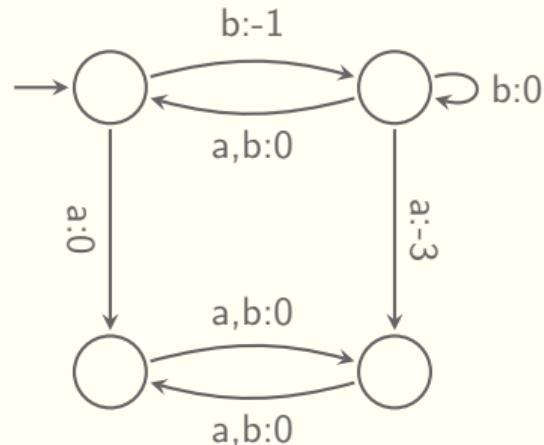
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Deciding safety

$$C = C^*$$

- ▶ $C = C^* \iff C - C^* = 0 \iff [C - C^*] = 0$ where C^* is determinized

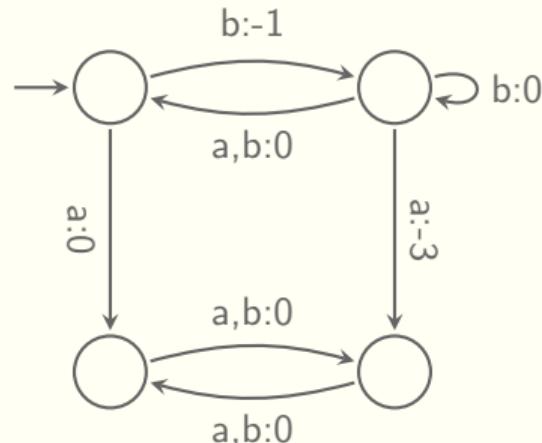
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Deciding safety

$$C = C^*$$

- ▶ $C = C^* \iff C - C^* = 0 \iff [C - C^*] = 0$ where C^* is determinized
- ▶ $\text{Avg}(x_1 x_2 \dots) - \text{Avg}(y_1 y_2 \dots) \neq \text{Avg}((x_1 - y_1)(x_2 - y_2) \dots)$

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Taming Constant Average

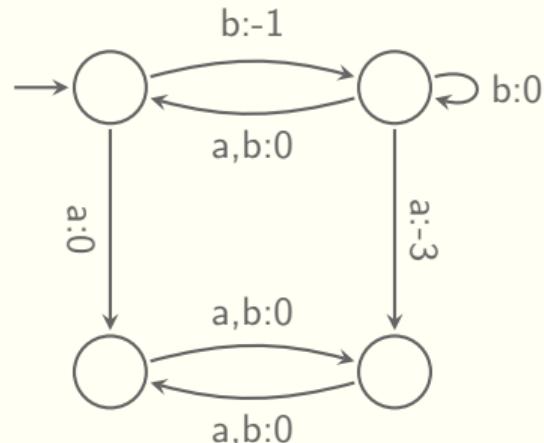
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- ▶ $\text{Avg}(x_1 x_2 \dots) - \text{Avg}(y_1 y_2 \dots y_n(z)^\omega) = \text{Avg}((x_1 - z)(x_2 - z) \dots)$

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Complexity results



	Inf	Sup*, LimInf, LimSup	LimInfAvg, LimSupAvg	DSum
Safety Closure construct A^*	$O(1)$		PTime	$O(1)$
Is A constant? e.g., $A = 0$	PSPACE-complete			
Is A safe? i.e., $A^* = A$	$O(1)$	PSPACE-complete	PSPACE-complete	$O(1)$
Is A live? i.e., $A^* = \top$	PSPACE-complete			
Decomposition $A = \min A_{\text{safe}} A_{\text{live}}$	$O(1)$	PTime keeps determinism	PTime losses determinism	$O(1)$

* For Sup we provide a Inf-Sup decomposition since Sup-Sup is infeasible in general



	Input	Problem	Val
Top value \top	A	$\top = \sup\{A(w) : w \in \Sigma^\omega\}$	-
Bottom value \perp	A	$\perp = \inf\{A(w) : w \in \Sigma^\omega\}$	$\neq \text{Avg}$
Safety closure A^*	A	Least safe over approximation of A	-
Non-emptiness	A, x	$\exists w \in \Sigma^\omega : A(w) \geq x \iff \top \geq x$	-
Universality	A, x	$\forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : A(w) \geq x \iff \perp \geq x$	$\neq \text{Avg}$
Inclusion	A, B	$\forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : A(w) \geq B(w)$	$\neq \text{Avg}$
Constant	A	$\forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : A(w_1) = \top$	-
Safety	A	$\forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : A^*(w) = A(w)$	-
Liveness	A	$\forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : A^*(w) = \top$	-
Decomposition	A	$\forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : A(w) = \min\{A_{\text{safe}}(w), A_{\text{live}}(w)\}$	-



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Top value \top	A	$\top = \sup\{A(w) : w \in \Sigma^\omega\}$	-
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Decomposition	A	$\forall w \in \Sigma^\omega : A(w) = \min\{A_{\text{safe}}(w), A_{\text{live}}(w)\}$	-

Ongoing work: Extension to nested automata

Thank you