# The monitoring problem for timed automata

Filip Mazowiecki

Max Planck Institute for Software Systems, Saarbrücken Germany

based on joint work with A. Grez, M. Pilipczuk, G. Puppis and C. Riveros

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  - finite alphabet:  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$
  - set of numbers:  $\Sigma = \mathbb{N}$

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- A property *P* 
  - boolean: "Is there a  $d_i = b$ ?"
  - quantitative: "What is the maximal  $d_i$ ?"

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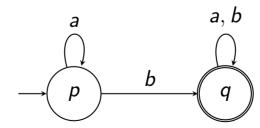
• A property *P* 

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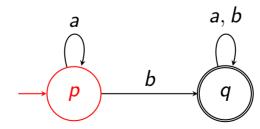
quantitative: "What is the maximal  $d_i$ ?"

Goal: design a structure that dynamically verifies P

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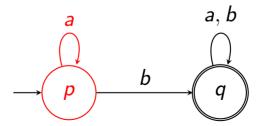
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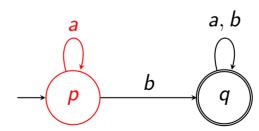
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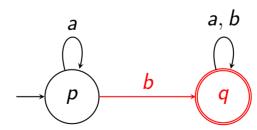
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a a b



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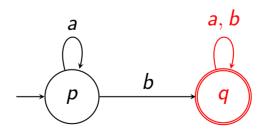
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Example "Is there a  $d_i = b$ ?"

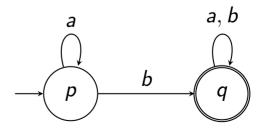
a a b a . . .



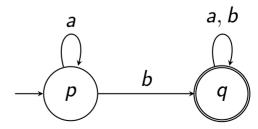
- Output for *P* 
  - Always correct (in this talk)

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- Efficiency
  - Preprocessing time
  - Answer time
  - Update time
  - Space

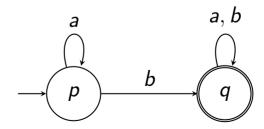
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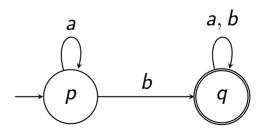
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- Example P = "Is there a  $d_i = b$ ?"
  - Preprocessing: |P|



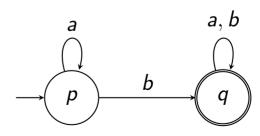
- Output for *P* 
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- Example P = "Is there a  $d_i = b$ ?"
  - Preprocessing: |P|
  - Answer: constant



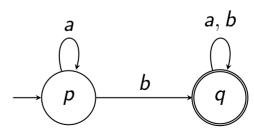
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- Example P = "Is there a  $d_i = b$ ?"
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  - Space: |P|



- Output for *P* 
  - Always correct (in this talk)
- Efficiency
  - Goals:
  - Preprocessing time constant
  - Answer time constant
  - Update time constant
  - Space irrelevant (for now)
- Example P = "Is there a  $d_i = b$ ?"
  - Preprocessing: |P|
  - Answer: constant
  - Update: constant
  - Space: |P|



- Output for *P* 
  - Always correct (in this talk)

|P| usually means constant

ignored in this talk

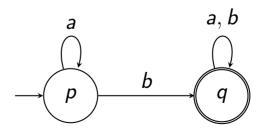
- Efficiency
  - Preprocessing time

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Goals:

constant

- constant
- constant
- irrelevant (for now)
- Example P = "Is there a  $d_i = b$ ?"
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Does the property P hold within a window frame?

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• Given window size N

P = "does the window start with b"?

Does the property *P* hold within a window frame?

• Given window size N

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YES

• Example N = 10

abbaabbababaa

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YES

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Does the property *P* hold within a window frame?

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NO

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abbaabbabaaa

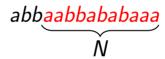
Does the property P hold within a window frame?

Given window size N

$$P =$$
 "does the window start with  $b$ "?

NO

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- Answer and update in constant time?
  - |P| is small (constant)

but *N* is big

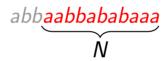
Does the property P hold within a window frame?

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NO

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• Answer and update in constant time?

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but *N* is big

Motivation: new data is more valuable

Does the property *P* hold within a window frame?

• Given window size N

$$P =$$
 "does the window start with  $b$ "?

NO

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Answer and update in constant time?

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Motivation: new data is more valuable

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$$P =$$
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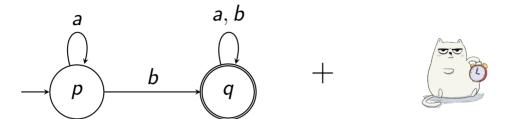
• Answer and update in constant time?

```
|P| is small (constant)
```

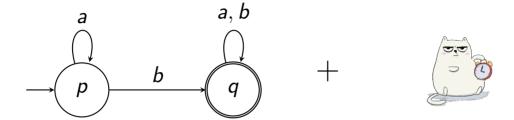
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Motivation: new data is more valuable

An extension of finite automata

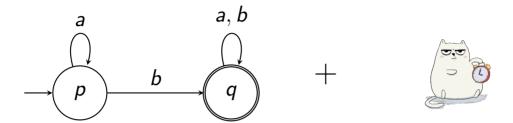


An extension of finite automata



• Letters arrive with timestamps  $\binom{a}{01.03.2020} \binom{a}{12:34} \binom{a}{01.03.2020} \binom{a}{16:42} \binom{b}{02.03.2020} \binom{b}{10:11}$ 

An extension of finite automata

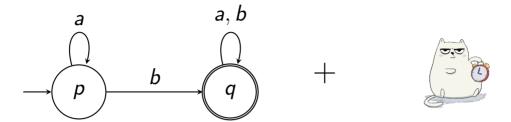


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Here we simplify

$$aab \dots = \binom{a}{1}\binom{a}{2}\binom{b}{3}\dots$$

An extension of finite automata

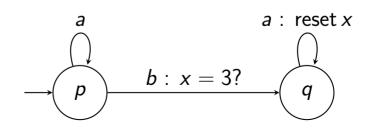


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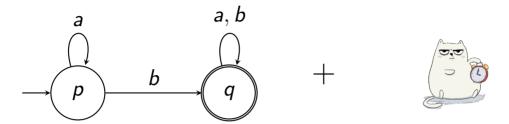
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An extension of finite automata



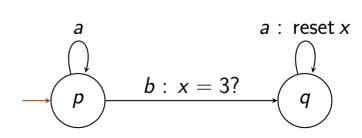
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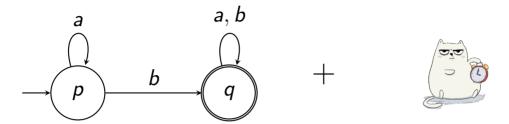
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aaba X



An extension of finite automata



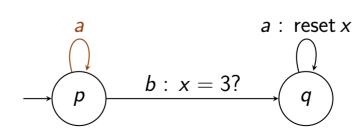
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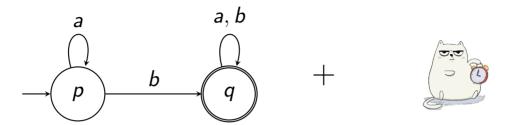
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aaba



An extension of finite automata



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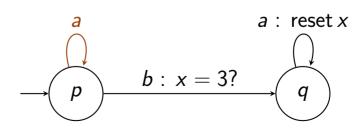
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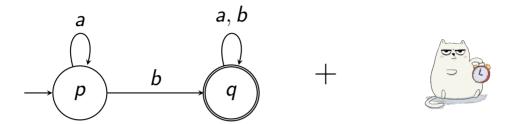
x = 2

aaba ↑



#### **Timed automata**

An extension of finite automata



• Letters arrive with timestamps  $\binom{a}{01.03.2020} \binom{a}{12:34} \binom{a}{01.03.2020} \binom{a}{16:42} \binom{b}{02.03.2020} \binom{b}{10:11}$ 

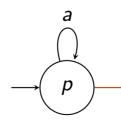
Here we simplify

$$aab \dots = \binom{a}{1}\binom{a}{2}\binom{b}{3}\dots$$

• There are clocks x, y

*x* 3

aaba ↑

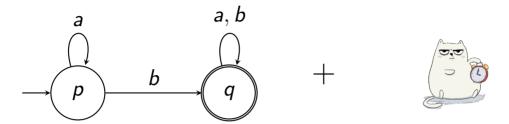


b: x = 3?

a: reset x

#### Timed automata

An extension of finite automata



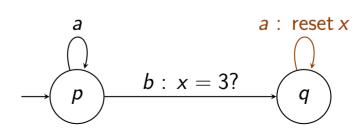
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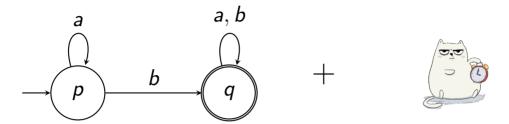
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• There are clocks x, y

a: reset x reset x,  $x \le N$ , x = N,  $x \ge N$ b: x = 3?aaba X



Professor Joe









Professor Joe

Angie

Marco

Dan











Professor Joe

Angie

Marco

Dan

Thor











Angie Thor Marco Professor Joe Dan

• Joe receives many emails











Angie Professor Joe Marco Dan Thor

• Joe receives many emails

Wants to always reply to Thor in 24h = 1440 minutes











Professor Joe Angie Marco Thor Dan

- Joe receives many emails Wants to always reply to Thor in 24h = 1440 minutes
- Joe sets a device checking his email box every minute b – email from Thor, a – no email from Thor





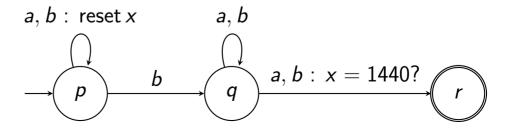






Professor Joe Angie Marco Dan Thor

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Thor

Professor Joe Angie Marco Dan

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a, b: reset x*a*, *b* aabaaba... a, b: x = 1440?b q







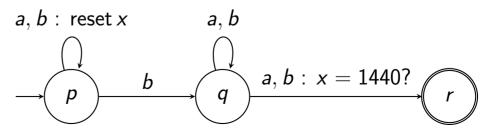




Professor Joe Angie Marco Dan Thor

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aabaaba... *x* 0012345...













Professor Joe

Angie

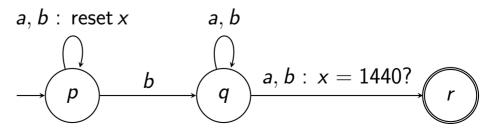
Marco

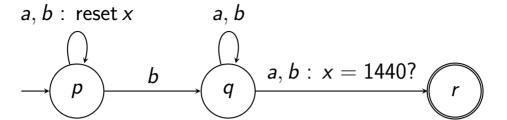
Dan

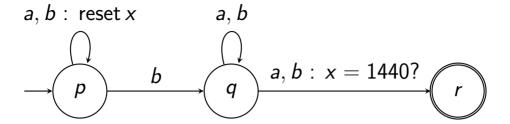
Thor

- Joe receives many emails Wants to always reply to Thor in 24h = 1440 minutes
- Joe sets a device checking his email box every minute b – email from Thor, a – no email from Thor

aabaaba... *x* 0012345... 0000012...

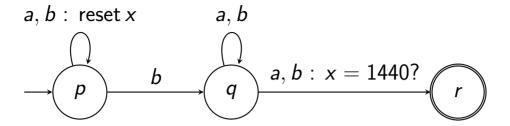






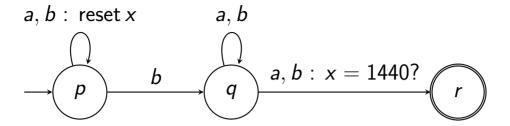


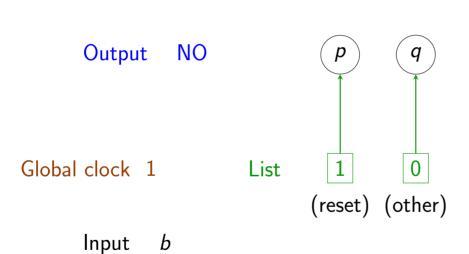
Input

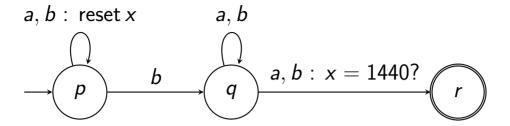


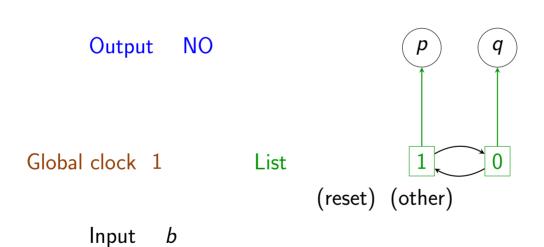


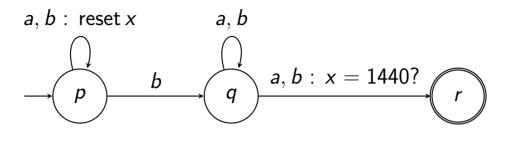
Input

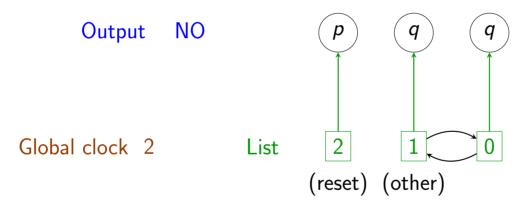




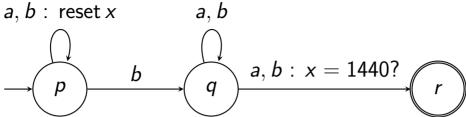


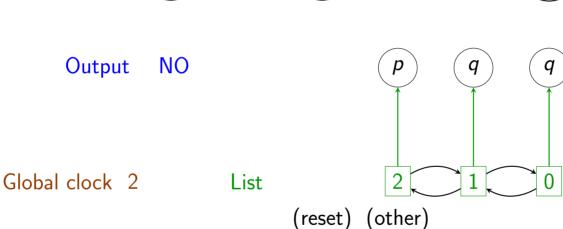




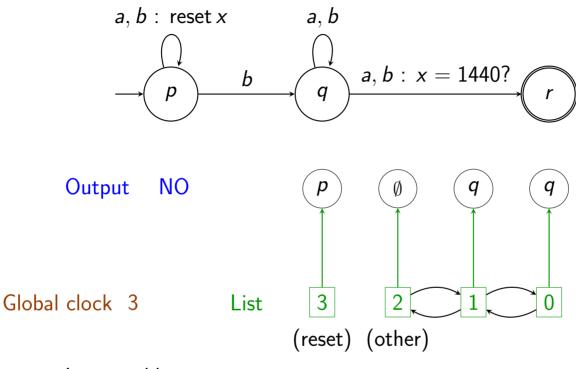


Input bb

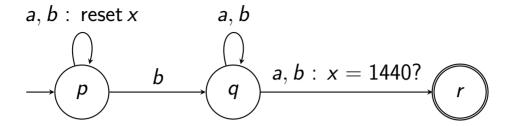


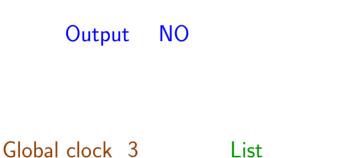


Input bb

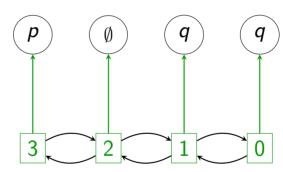


Input bba

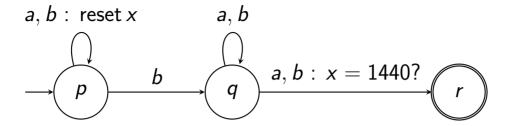




Input bba



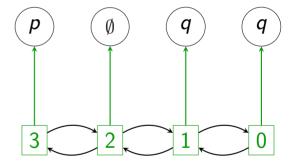
(reset) (other)



Output YES

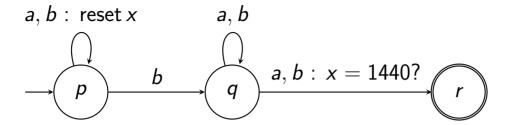
Global clock 1440 List

• • •



(reset) (other)

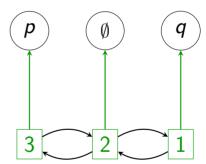
Input bba...



Output YES

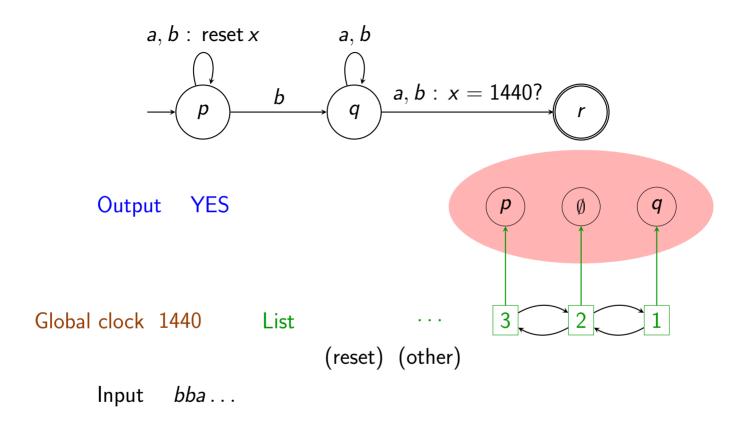
Global clock 1440 List

...



(reset) (other)

Input bba...



Issue: updating states

## **Theorem** (Positive)

For 1 clock there is always a structure supporting amortised constants time.

When time is discrete  $(0, 1, 2, \ldots)$  it supports (non-amortised) constant time.

# **Theorem** (Positive)

For 1 clock there is always a structure supporting amortised constants time.

When time is discrete (0, 1, 2, ...) it supports (non-amortised) constant time.

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For 2+ clocks and extended timed automata no structure supports constant time (subject to some fine-grained complexity conjecture).

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$$\varphi := a \mid \varphi; \varphi \mid \varphi \text{ WITHIN } t$$

• Can we restrict timed automata?

• How much space is needed? (in terms of window size N)

• How much space is needed? (in terms of window size *N*)

```
a\Sigma^* \quad \Theta(N) [Moses Ganardi et. al] (Georg's future postdoc)
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Maximum of an integer
 FIFO using insert() and evict()

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• Maximum of an integer

FIFO using insert() and evict()

Amortised constant time using two stacks

Remove Add (val, max)

How much space is needed? (in terms of window size N)

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2

How much space is needed? (in terms of window size N)

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Maximum of an integer

FIFO using insert() and evict()

$$(3,5)$$
 $(5,5)$ 
 $(2,2)$ 

Remove Add (val, max)

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• Maximum of an integer

FIFO using insert() and evict()

```
(5,5)
(3,3) (2,2)
Remove Add (val, max)
```

253

How much space is needed? (in terms of window size N)

```
a\Sigma^* \quad \Theta(N) [Moses Ganardi et. al] (Georg's future postdoc)
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Maximum of an integer

FIFO using insert() and evict()

Amortised constant time using two stacks

```
(2,5)
```

(5,5)

(3,3)

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• Maximum of an integer

FIFO using insert() and evict()

```
(5,5)
(3,3) (4,4)
Remove Add (val, max)
```

How much space is needed? (in terms of window size N)

```
a\Sigma^* \quad \Theta(N) [Moses Ganardi et. al] (Georg's future postdoc)
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• Maximum of an integer

FIFO using insert() and evict()

Amortised constant time using two stacks

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$$(3,3)$$
  $(4,4)$ 

Remove Add (val, max)

How much space is needed? (in terms of window size N)

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• Maximum of an integer

Works for any monoid

FIFO using insert() and evict()

Amortised constant time using two stacks

34

(3,3) (4,4)

Remove Add (val, max)

Can be even (non-amortised) constant [Tangwongsan, Hirzel, Schneider 2017]