

Leander Tentrup

Reactive Systems Group
Saarland University

September 21, 2013

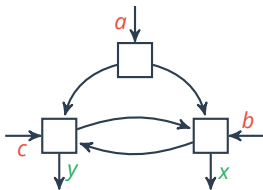
A Compositional Proof Rule for Coordination Logic

Highlights 2013, Paris

joint work with Bernd Finkbeiner

What is Coordination Logic?

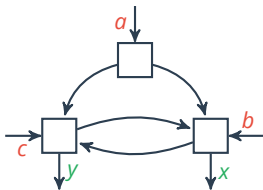
Logic of the *Distributed Synthesis Problem*



\exists *implementation* s.t. φ holds?

What is Coordination Logic?

Logic of the *Distributed Synthesis Problem*

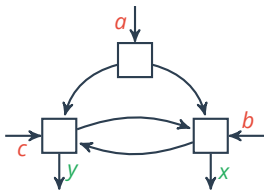


\exists **implementation** s.t. φ holds?

Set of strategies for **output variables**

What is Coordination Logic?

Logic of the *Distributed Synthesis Problem*



\exists **implementation** s.t. φ holds?

Set of strategies for **output variables**

LTL formula over **input/output variables**

Syntax

LTL

+

$$x \mid \neg x \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \bigcirc \varphi \mid \varphi \mathcal{U} \varphi \mid \varphi \overline{\mathcal{U}} \varphi$$
$$x \in \mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{S}$$

Strategic

Quantification

$$\exists \mathcal{C} \triangleright \mathcal{S}. \varphi \mid \forall \mathcal{C} \triangleright \mathcal{S}. \varphi$$
$$\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S} \in \mathcal{S}$$

Coordination variables

represent **information** given
by the environment

\mathcal{C}

Strategy variables

represent **strategic choices**
made based on visible
information

\mathcal{S}

Syntax

LTL

+

$$x \mid \neg x \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \bigcirc \varphi \mid \varphi \mathcal{U} \varphi \mid \varphi \overline{\mathcal{U}} \varphi$$
$$x \in \mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{S}$$

Strategic
Quantification

$$\exists \mathcal{C} \triangleright \mathcal{S}. \varphi \mid \forall \mathcal{C} \triangleright \mathcal{S}. \varphi$$
$$\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{C}, s \in \mathcal{S}$$

synthesize strategy

Coordination variables

represent **information** given
by the environment

\mathcal{C}

Strategy variables

represent **strategic choices**
made based on visible
information

\mathcal{S}

Syntax

LTL

+

$$x \mid \neg x \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \bigcirc \varphi \mid \varphi \mathcal{U} \varphi \mid \varphi \overline{\mathcal{U}} \varphi$$
$$x \in \mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{S}$$

Strategic
Quantification

$$\exists \mathcal{C} \triangleright \mathcal{S}. \varphi \mid \forall \mathcal{C} \triangleright \mathcal{S}. \varphi$$

$$\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S} \in \mathcal{S}$$

synthesize strategy

no control about strategy

Coordination variables

represent **information** given
by the environment

\mathcal{C}

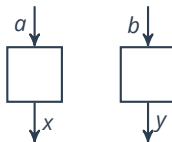
Strategy variables

represent **strategic choices**
made based on visible
information

\mathcal{S}

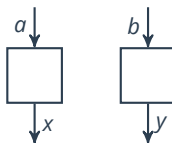
Decidability

- Distributed Synthesis is undecidable
- Coordination Logic is **undecidable**



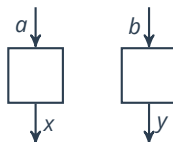
Decidability

- Distributed Synthesis is undecidable
 - Coordination Logic is **undecidable**
-
- Special cases are decidable
 - Syntactic restricted fragment of CL



Decidability

- Distributed Synthesis is undecidable
- Coordination Logic is **undecidable**



- Special cases are decidable
- Syntactic restricted fragment of CL



- Many practical synthesis problems are not in the fragment
- **Goal:** Complete Proof Framework for CL

A Compositional Proof Rule

- CL formula $\Phi = \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{S}).\varphi = Q\mathbf{C}_1 \triangleright \mathbf{s}_1 \dots Q\mathbf{C}_n \triangleright \mathbf{s}_n.\varphi$ in PNF
- Suitable cut-set $\mathcal{S}_{cut} = \{\mathbf{s}_1, \dots, \mathbf{s}_k\} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$

$\begin{array}{ll} (R_1) & \models \quad \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{S}_{cut}) . \psi \\ (R_2) & \models \quad \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{S}_{cut}) . \varphi' \\ (R_3) & \models \quad \mathcal{H}_{\forall}(\mathcal{S}). \psi \wedge \varphi' \rightarrow \varphi \\ \hline & \models \Phi \end{array}$

A Compositional Proof Rule

- CL formula $\Phi = \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{S}).\varphi = Q\mathbf{C}_1 \triangleright \mathbf{s}_1 \dots Q\mathbf{C}_n \triangleright \mathbf{s}_n.\varphi$ in PNF
- Suitable cut-set $\mathcal{S}_{cut} = \{\mathbf{s}_1, \dots, \mathbf{s}_k\} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$

decidable

$$\begin{array}{lcl} (R_1) & \models & \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{S}_{cut}).\psi \\ (R_2) & \models & \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{S}_{cut}).\varphi' \\ (R_3) & \models & \mathcal{H}_{\forall}(\mathcal{S}).\psi \wedge \varphi' \rightarrow \varphi \end{array} \quad \frac{}{\models \Phi}$$

A Compositional Proof Rule

- CL formula $\Phi = \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{S}).\varphi = Q\mathbf{C}_1 \triangleright \mathbf{s}_1 \dots Q\mathbf{C}_n \triangleright \mathbf{s}_n.\varphi$ in PNF
- Suitable cut-set $\mathcal{S}_{cut} = \{\mathbf{s}_1, \dots, \mathbf{s}_k\} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$

decidable

simplified

$$\begin{array}{lcl} (R_1) & \models & \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{S}_{cut}).\psi \\ (R_2) & \models & \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{S}_{cut}).\varphi' \\ (R_3) & \models & \mathcal{H}_{\forall}(\mathcal{S}).\psi \wedge \varphi' \rightarrow \varphi \end{array}$$

$$\models \Phi$$

Completeness

The proof rule is complete for formulas

- in the *universal-hierarchical fragment* of Coordination Logic, and
- in Prenex Normal Form (PNF)

Example

$$\exists\{b, c\} \triangleright x_1. \forall\{a\} \triangleright y_1. \exists\{a, c\} \triangleright x_2. \exists\{a, d\} \triangleright x_3. \forall\{a, c\} \triangleright y_2. \varphi$$

Completeness

The proof rule is complete for formulas

- in the *universal-hierarchical fragment* of Coordination Logic, and
- in Prenex Normal Form (PNF)

Example

$\exists\{b, c\} \triangleright x_1. \forall\{a\} \triangleright y_1. \exists\{a, c\} \triangleright x_2. \exists\{a, d\} \triangleright x_3. \forall\{a, c\} \triangleright y_2. \varphi$

$$\{a\} \subseteq \{a, c\}$$

Completeness

The proof rule is complete for formulas

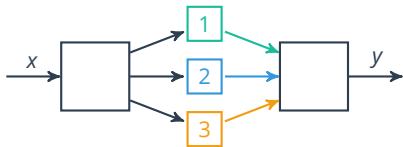
- in the *universal-hierarchical fragment* of Coordination Logic, and
- in Prenex Normal Form (PNF)

Example

$\exists\{b, c\} \triangleright x_1. \forall\{a\} \triangleright y_1. \exists\{a, c\} \triangleright x_2. \exists\{a, d\} \triangleright x_3. \forall\{a, c\} \triangleright y_2. \varphi$

$$\{a\} \subseteq \{a, c\}, \{a\} \subseteq \{a, d\}$$

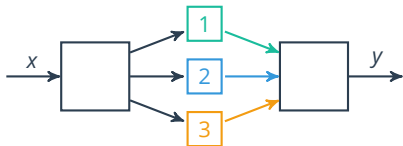
Example



$$\varphi := (y = f(x))$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{operational}_{2,3} \rightarrow \Box \varphi) \\ \wedge & (\text{operational}_{1,3} \rightarrow \Box \varphi) \\ \wedge & (\text{operational}_{1,2} \rightarrow \Box \varphi) \end{aligned}$$

Example



\square ($y = \text{majority vote}$)

$\wedge \square$ ($p_1 = f(x)$)

$\wedge \square$ ($p_2 = f(x)$)

$\wedge \square$ ($p_3 = f(x)$)

Example



$$\square (p_1 = f(x))$$



$$\square (y = \text{majority vote})$$

$$\wedge \square (p_2 = f(x))$$

$$\wedge \square (p_3 = f(x))$$

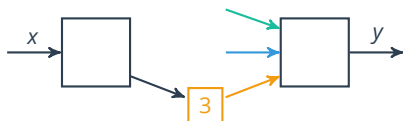
Example



$$\Box (p_2 = f(x))$$



$$\Box (p_1 = f(x))$$



$$\Box (y = \text{majority vote})$$

$$\wedge \Box (p_3 = f(x))$$

Example



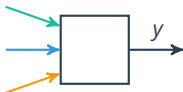
$$\square (p_3 = f(x))$$



$$\square (p_2 = f(x))$$

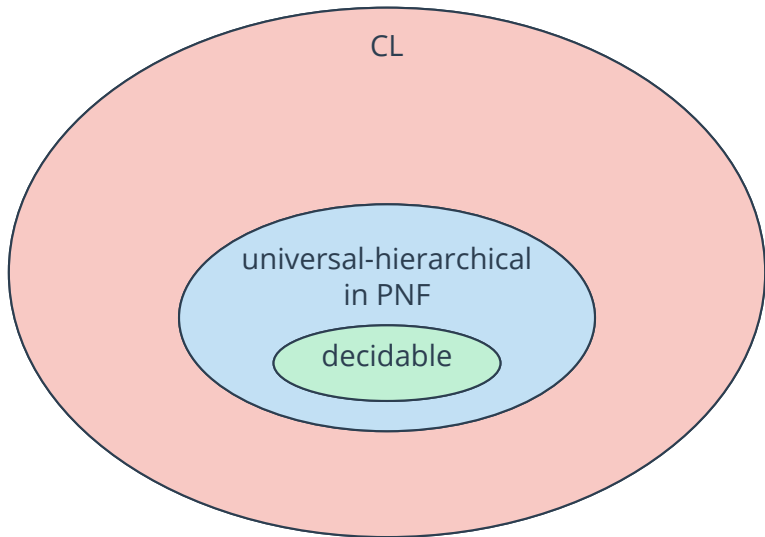


$$\square (p_1 = f(x))$$

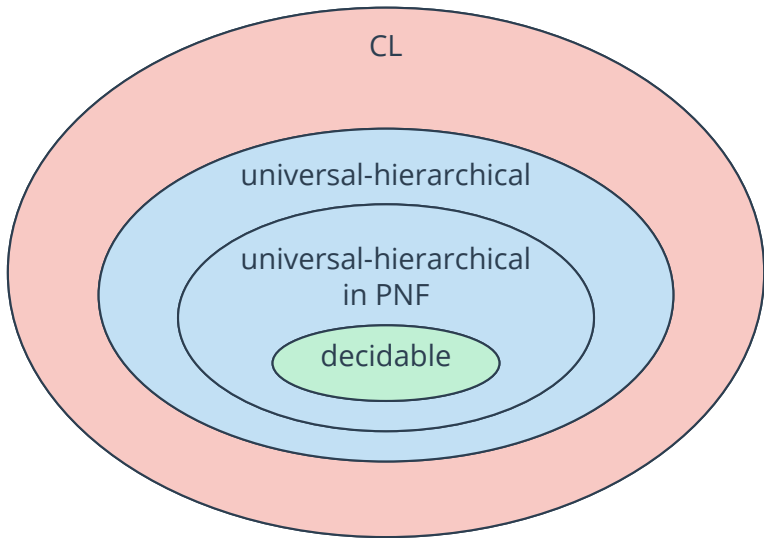


$$\square (y = \text{majority vote})$$

Improvements



Improvements



Prenex Normal Form

Theorem

Every CL formula can be transformed into an equivalent CL formula with only prenex quantification.

- Unlike FOL and other logics, prenex normal form transformation is not trivial

Example

$$\forall\{a, b\} \triangleright x. \bigcirc \exists\{a\} \triangleright y. \varphi$$

Prenex Normal Form

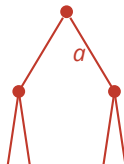
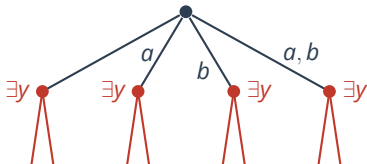
Theorem

Every CL formula can be transformed into an equivalent CL formula with only prenex quantification.

- Unlike FOL and other logics, prenex normal form transformation is not trivial

Example

$$\forall\{a, b\} \triangleright x. \bigcirc \exists\{a\} \triangleright y. \varphi$$



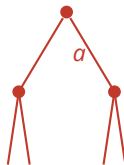
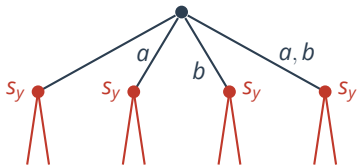
Prenex Normal Form

Theorem

Every CL formula can be transformed into an equivalent CL formula with only prenex quantification.

- Unlike FOL and other logics, prenex normal form transformation is not trivial

Example $\forall\{a,b\} \triangleright x. \exists\{a,b\} \triangleright s_y. \bigcirc \exists\{a\} \triangleright y. \varphi$



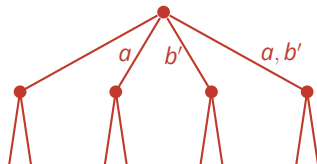
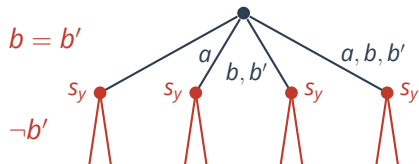
Prenex Normal Form

Theorem

Every CL formula can be transformed into an equivalent CL formula with only prenex quantification.

- Unlike FOL and other logics, prenex normal form transformation is not trivial

Example $\forall\{a, b\} \triangleright x. \exists\{a, b, b'\} \triangleright s_y. \exists\{a, b'\} \triangleright y. \varphi'$



Conclusion

and Future Work

- A complete proof system for CL formulas with hierarchical universal quantification
- This includes all distributed synthesis problems with Pnueli/Rosner architectures
- Open Problem: complete proof system for non-hierarchical universal quantification?