

Rich Counter-Examples for Temporal-Epistemic Logic Model Checking

Simon Busard Charles Pecheur
Université catholique de Louvain
Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

March 25, 2012

Running example: The dining cryptographers problem [1]

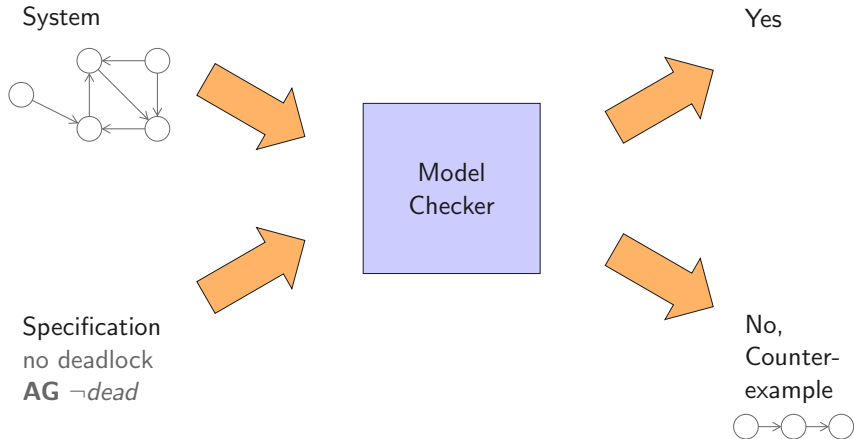


[1] D. Chaum

The dining cryptographers problem:

Unconditional sender and recipient untraceability. (1988)

Model Checking



The problem

Most model checkers produce **linear counter-examples**.

"If a did not pay, she will finally know that one of the others paid."

$\neg a.payer \implies \mathbf{AF} (K_a b.payer \vee K_a c.payer)$

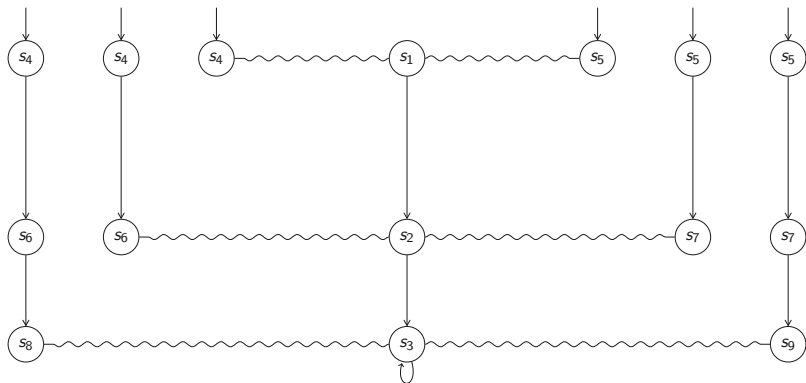


A solution

Provide **full information...**

"If a did not pay, she will finally know that one of the others paid."

$\neg a.\text{payer} \implies \mathbf{AF} (\mathbf{K}_a b.\text{payer} \vee \mathbf{K}_a c.\text{payer})$

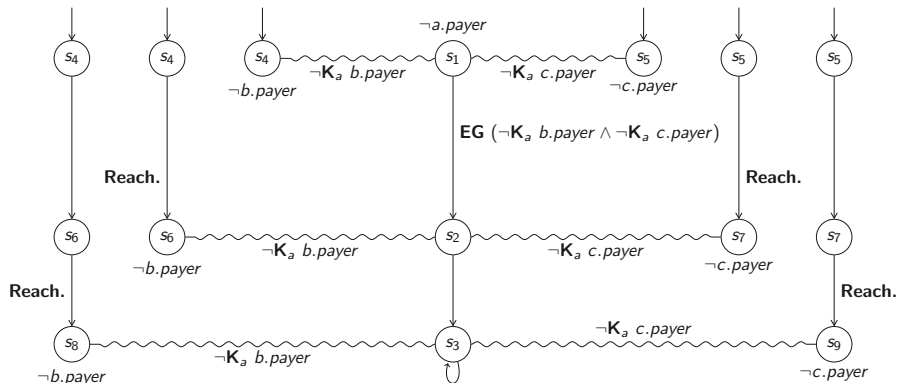


A solution

... and **annotate** it.

"If a did not pay, she will finally know that one of the others paid."

$\neg a.\text{payer} \implies \mathbf{AF} (\mathbf{K}_a b.\text{payer} \vee \mathbf{K}_a c.\text{payer})$



Outline

Rich Branching Logics

Tree-Like Annotated Counter-Examples

Tools

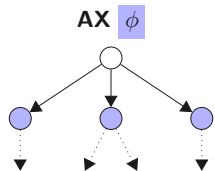
Conclusions and Perspectives

CTL, a branching temporal logic

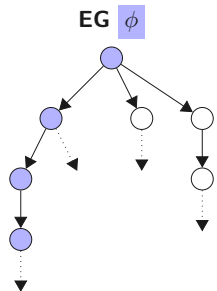
Reasons about **system computation tree**.

Syntax Atomic propositions, logical connectives (\wedge , \vee , \neg), path quantifiers (**E**, **A**), temporal operators (**X**, **U**, **G**).

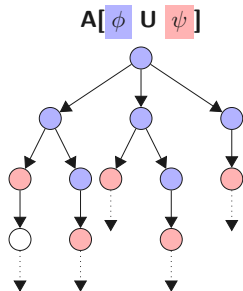
Semantics Interpreted over states of **Kripke structures**.



all successors satisfy ϕ



*there exists a path
where all states satisfy
 ϕ*



*for all paths, ϕ is true
up to a state satisfying
 ψ*

CTLK, CTL and knowledge

Reasons about **knowledge** and **time**.

Syntax CTL syntax + knowledge operators (\mathbf{K}_{ag}).

Semantics Interpreted over states of **Multi-Agent Systems**.

A state s satisfies $\mathbf{K}_{ag} \phi$ iff all states indistinguishable from s by ag satisfy ϕ .

" If the count is even, everybody knows that NSA paid."

even $\implies (\mathbf{K}_a (\text{NSA paid}) \wedge \mathbf{K}_b (\text{NSA paid}) \wedge \mathbf{K}_c (\text{NSA paid}))$

" a never knows that b paid."

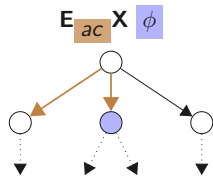
AG $\neg \mathbf{K}_a b.\text{payer}$

ARCTL, Action-Restricted CTL

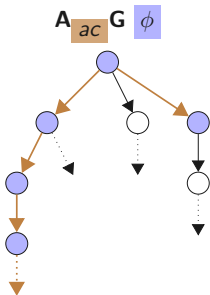
Reasons about **some paths** of system computation tree.

Syntax CTL syntax but **path quantifiers** hold an action formula (E_{α} , A_{α}).

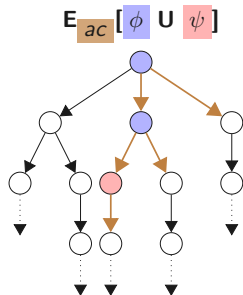
Semantics Interpreted over states of **Mixed Transition Systems**.



there exists a successor through action ac satisfying ϕ



all states of paths through ac actions satisfy ϕ



there exists a path through ac actions where ϕ is true up to a state satisfying ψ

From CTLK to ARCTL

CTLK and Multi-Agent Systems can be reduced to ARCTL and Mixed Transition Systems [2].

MAS to MTS: **temporal relation** is labelled with action *RUN*, **epistemic relations** are labelled with Agt_i .

CTLK to ARCTL: **temporal operators** are quantified over *RUN* actions, **epistemic operators** are quantified with Agt_i actions (+ **reachability**, i.e. a reverse temporal path).

We use an extension of NuSMV to model check CTLK.

[2] A. Lomuscio, C. Pecheur and F. Raimondi.
Automatic Verification of Knowledge and Time with NuSMV. (2007)

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Tree-Like Annotated Counter-Examples

Branching, annotated, counter-examples.

States are annotated with sub-formulas they satisfy,
branches are annotated with sub-formulas they explain.

Note: a counter-example for ϕ is a witness for $\neg\phi$.

TLACE representation

$n := node($

$s,$	a TLACE node is composed of
$\{b \in AP\},$	a state,
$\{\mathbf{E}_\alpha \pi : p\},$	a set of atomic propositions,
$\{\mathbf{A}_\alpha \pi\}$	a set of branches,
)	a set of \mathbf{A}_α sub-formulas.

A TLACE path p is simple: $\langle n, (a, n)^* \rangle$

or looping: $\langle n, (a, n)^*, a, loop(n) \rangle$

TLACE representation: example

TLACE = node(s1, {}, {E_a1 G (E_a2 X b & A_a1 G c) : p}, {})

p = <n1, a1, n2, a1, loop(n2)>

n1 = node(s1, {}, {E_a2 X b : p1}, {A_a1 G c})

n2 = node(s2, {}, {E_a2 X b : p2}, {A_a1 G c})

p1 = <n11, a2, n12>

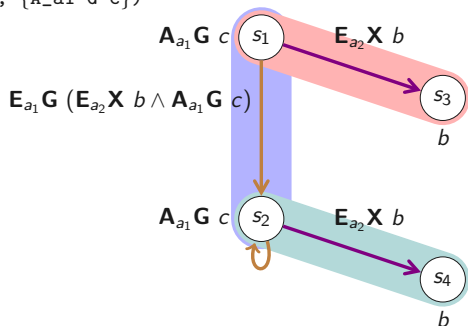
n11 = node(s1, {}, {}, {})

n12 = node(s3, {b}, {}, {})

p2 = <n21, a2, n22>

n21 = node(s2, {}, {}, {})

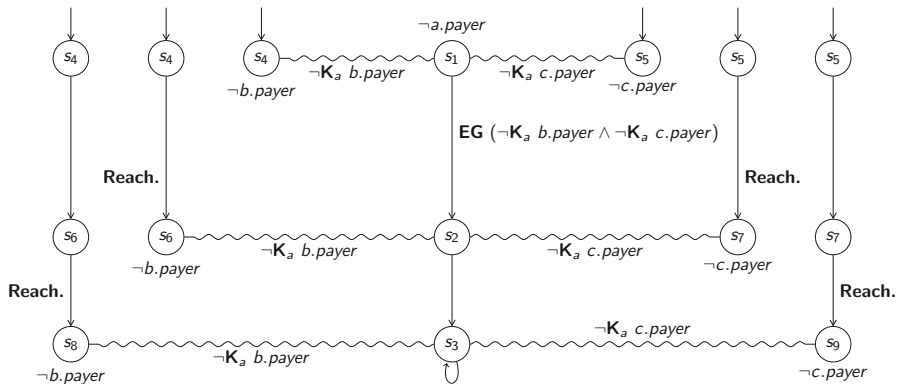
n22 = node(s4, {b}, {}, {})



Back to the dining cryptographers problem

"If a did not pay, she will finally know that one of the others paid."

$\neg a.\text{payer} \implies \mathbf{AF} (\mathbf{K}_a b.\text{payer} \vee \mathbf{K}_a c.\text{payer})$



TLACE adequacy

A TLACE is **adequate** for $\mathcal{M}, s \models \phi$ iff it represents a witness explaining why $\mathcal{M}, s \models \phi$, i.e.

- TLACE paths are paths of \mathcal{M} ;
- atomic propositions and action formulas are satisfied in \mathcal{M} ;
- it has the structure of a witness for ϕ ;
- annotations are coherent with ϕ .

TLACE fullness

Fullness: there exists an **adequate** TLACE witness for $\mathcal{M}, s \models \phi$ if and only if $\mathcal{M}, s \models \phi$.

Adequacy is not sufficient for fullness because TLACEs **do not explain \mathbf{A}_α operators**.

Adequacy is sufficient for fullness in the **existential fragment of ARCTL**.

TLACE generating algorithm

Works **recursively** over the **structure of the formula**.

For temporal operators,

1. get a **path** explaining the formula;
2. get a **TLACE** for each of its states;
3. **combine** these nodes into a new node.

TLACE generation: $\mathbf{E}_\alpha \mathbf{U}$ case ($\mathbf{E}_\alpha[\psi_1 \mathbf{U} \psi_2]$)

$\langle s_0, a_1, \dots, s_m \rangle \leftarrow \mathbf{E}a\mathbf{U}explain(\mathcal{M}, s, \psi_1, \psi_2, \alpha)$

$p \leftarrow \langle \rangle$

for $i \in 0..m - 1$ **do**

$p \leftarrow p + \langle explain(\mathcal{M}, s_i, \psi_1), a_{i+1} \rangle$

end

$p \leftarrow p + \langle explain(\mathcal{M}, s_m, \psi_2) \rangle \}$

return $node(s, \{\}, \{\mathbf{E}_\alpha[\psi_1 \mathbf{U} \psi_2] : p\}, \{\})$

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- TLACEs can be large: $\mathcal{O}(|S|^{|\phi|})$ in worst case.
- Need ways to deal with that richness: **tool support**.

- NuSMV: extended to generate TLACEs.
- TLACEVisualizer: visualize and manipulate TLACEs.

NuSMV-ARCTL-TLACE

- NuSMV: **state-of-the-art** model checker.
- Modified to model check ARCTL [3].
(CTLK transformed into ARCTL before model checking)
- Modified to **generate TLACEs**
 - ▶ TLACEs exported in XML.
 - ▶ Some options to **handle TLACE size**:
explained temporal operators and maximum depth.

[3] C. Pecheur and F. Raimondi. *Symbolic model checking of logics with actions*. (2007)

TLACEVisualizer: graphical tool for visualizing and manipulating TLACEs

The screenshot displays the TLACE Visualizer 1.1 interface. At the top, the title bar reads "TLACE Visualizer 1.1". Below it is a menu bar with "File" and "Options". The main window contains a state transition graph and a state list on the right.

The state transition graph shows several states represented by green boxes. The states are labeled with their respective variable values:

- State 1: $b.payer = 0$
- State -1: $b.payer = 0$
- State 1 (bottom): $b.payer = 1$
- State 1 (middle): $b.payer = 1$
- State 1 (top): $b.payer = 1$
- State 1 (right): $b.payer = 0$
- State 1 (far right): $b.payer = 0$
- State 1 (top right): $b.payer = 0$
- State 1 (middle right): $b.payer = 0$
- State 1 (bottom right): $b.payer = 0$

Transitions between states are labeled with "RUN = 0" or "RUN = 1".

The state list on the right shows the following variables and values for State 0:

- $a.payer = 0$
- $a.coin = none$
- $a.claim = none$
- $b.payer = 1$
- $b.coin = none$
- $b.claim = none$
- $c.payer = 0$
- $c.coin = none$
- $c.claim = none$
- $odd = 0$
- $even = 0$

For State 8, the variables and values are:

- $a.coin = head$
- $b.coin = head$
- $c.coin = head$

A context menu is open over the state list, showing the following options:

- State
- Annotations
- Branches
- [EAX a.me (!(REACHABLE RUN -> c.payer))]
- [EAX a.me (!(REACHABLE RUN -> b.payer))]
- Hide
- See

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Richer counter-examples for rich logics

Contributions:

- **formalization** of tree-like annotated counter-examples;
- **characterization** of tree-like annotated counter-examples;
- design of an **algorithm** to generate them;
- **implementation** of this algorithm in NuSMV;
- design and implementation of **TLACEVisualizer** to visualize and manipulate TLACEs.

Perspectives: interactive witness generation

Deal with TLACEs size by generating counter-examples **interactively**.

1. User asks for partial explanation; system explains one sub-formula at a time.
2. Solution for \mathbf{A}_α operators explanation: the user plays a **game** against the system to understand why the property is satisfied.