Round-bounded control of parameterized systems

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Midi de Move

25/10/2018

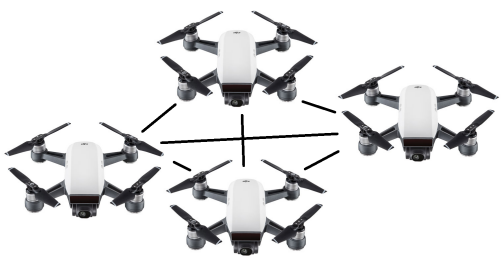
Parameterized system?

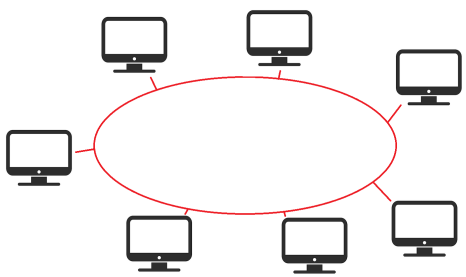
Paremeterized System

Distributed system with no fixed number of processes

Examples

Mobile networks, distributed algorithms, drone swarms, ...





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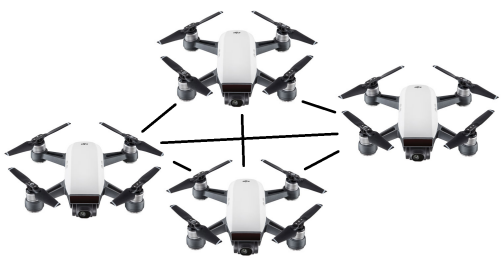

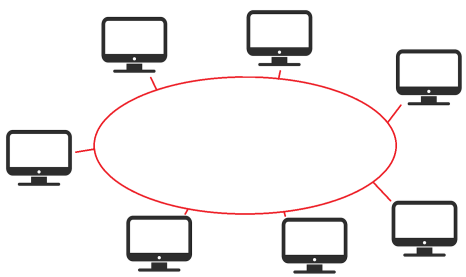

$\Rightarrow$ Should work for any number of processes!

Reachability vs Control

Systems interact with environment: User inputs, Drone sensors, ...

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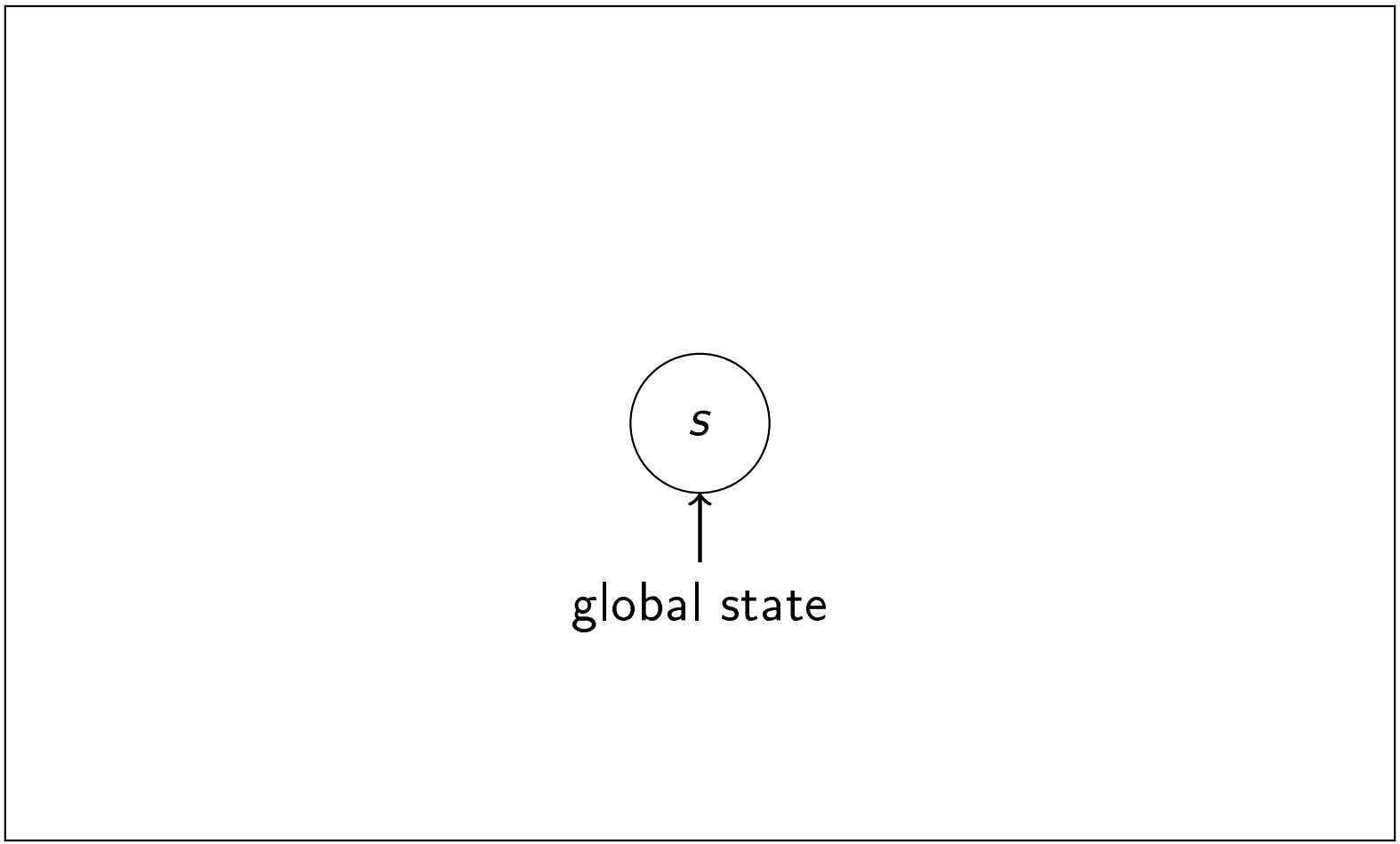
Reachability

Is there a correct behavior?

Control

Can we force every behavior to be correct?

Parameterized Pushdown Systems



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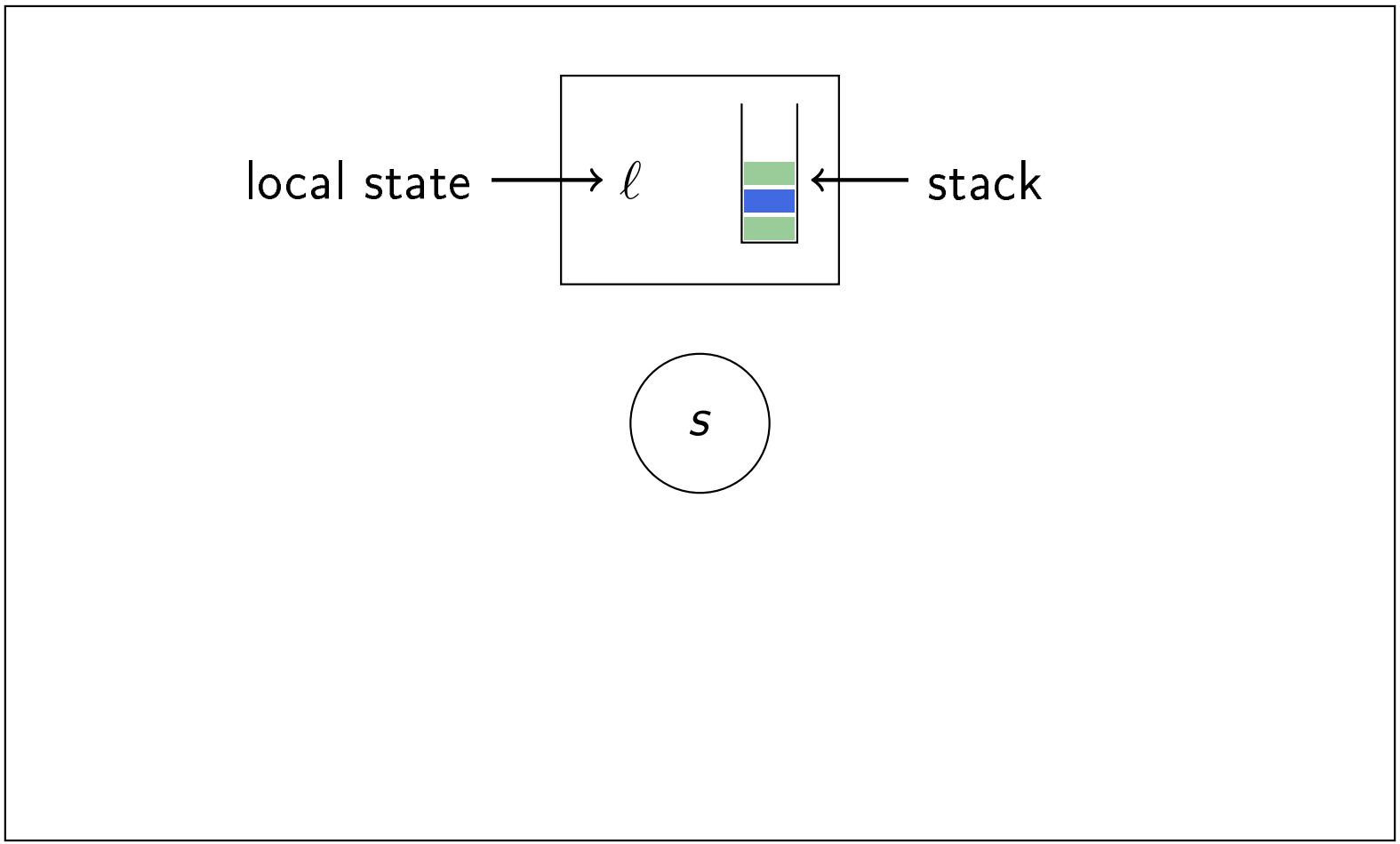

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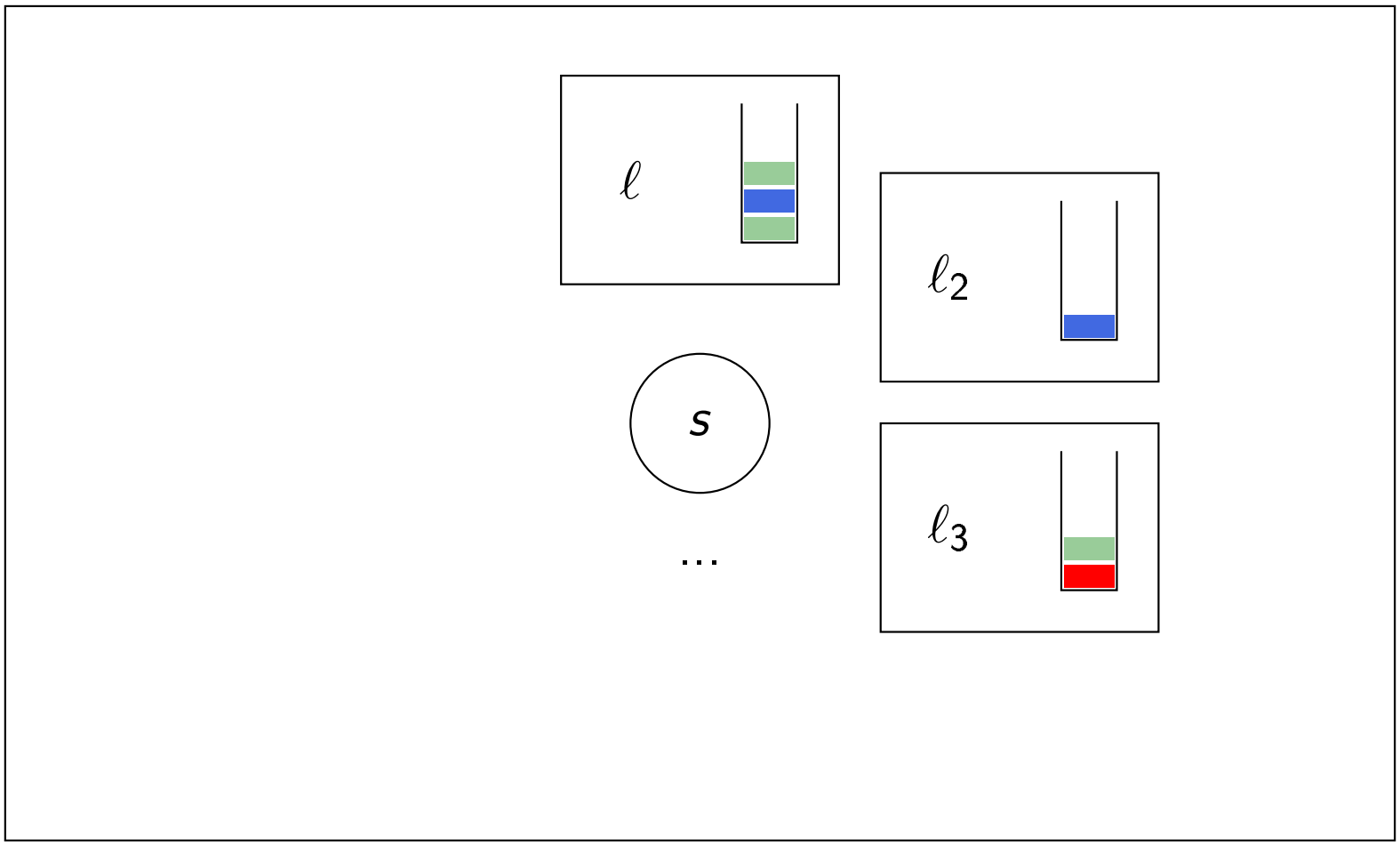

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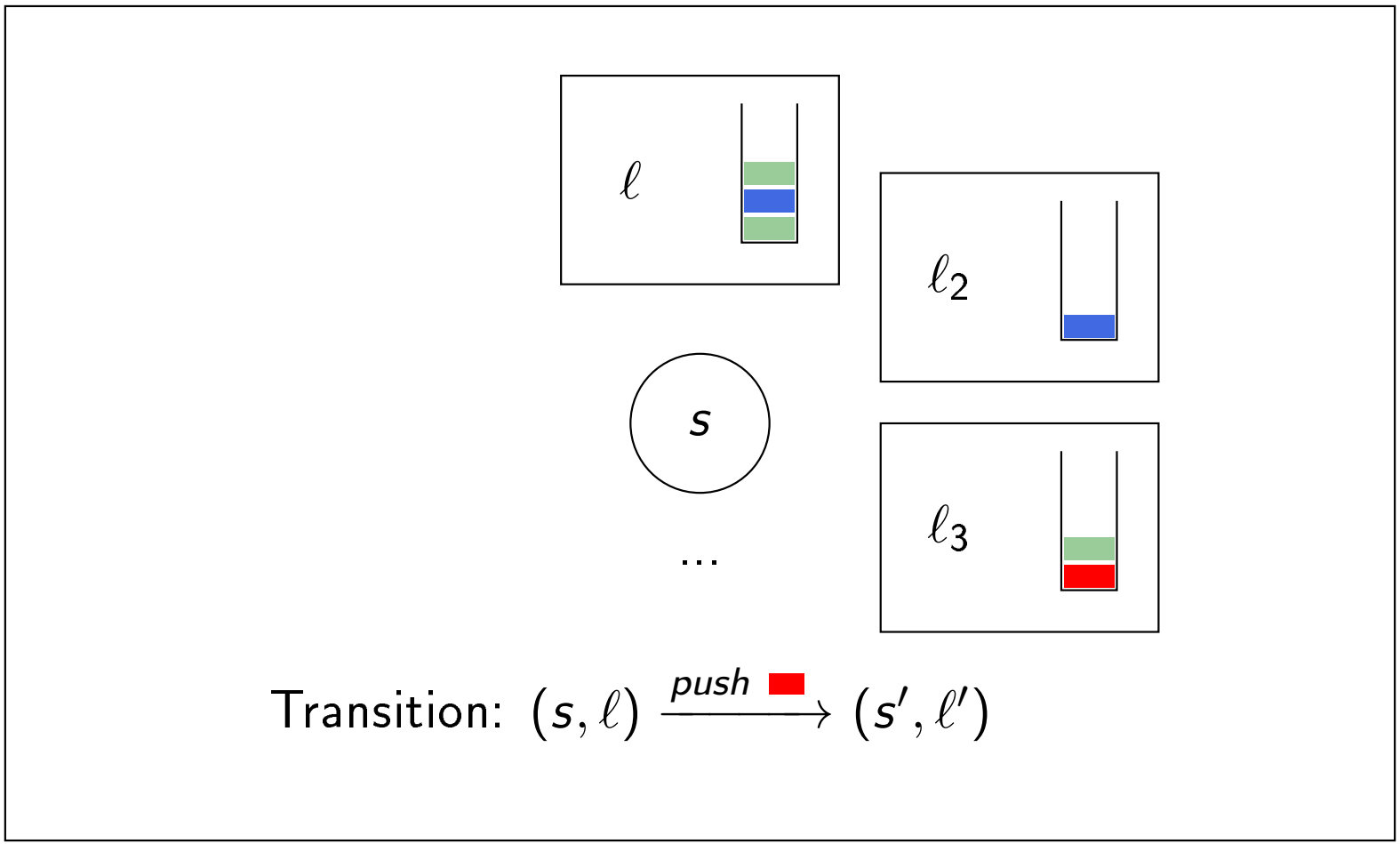

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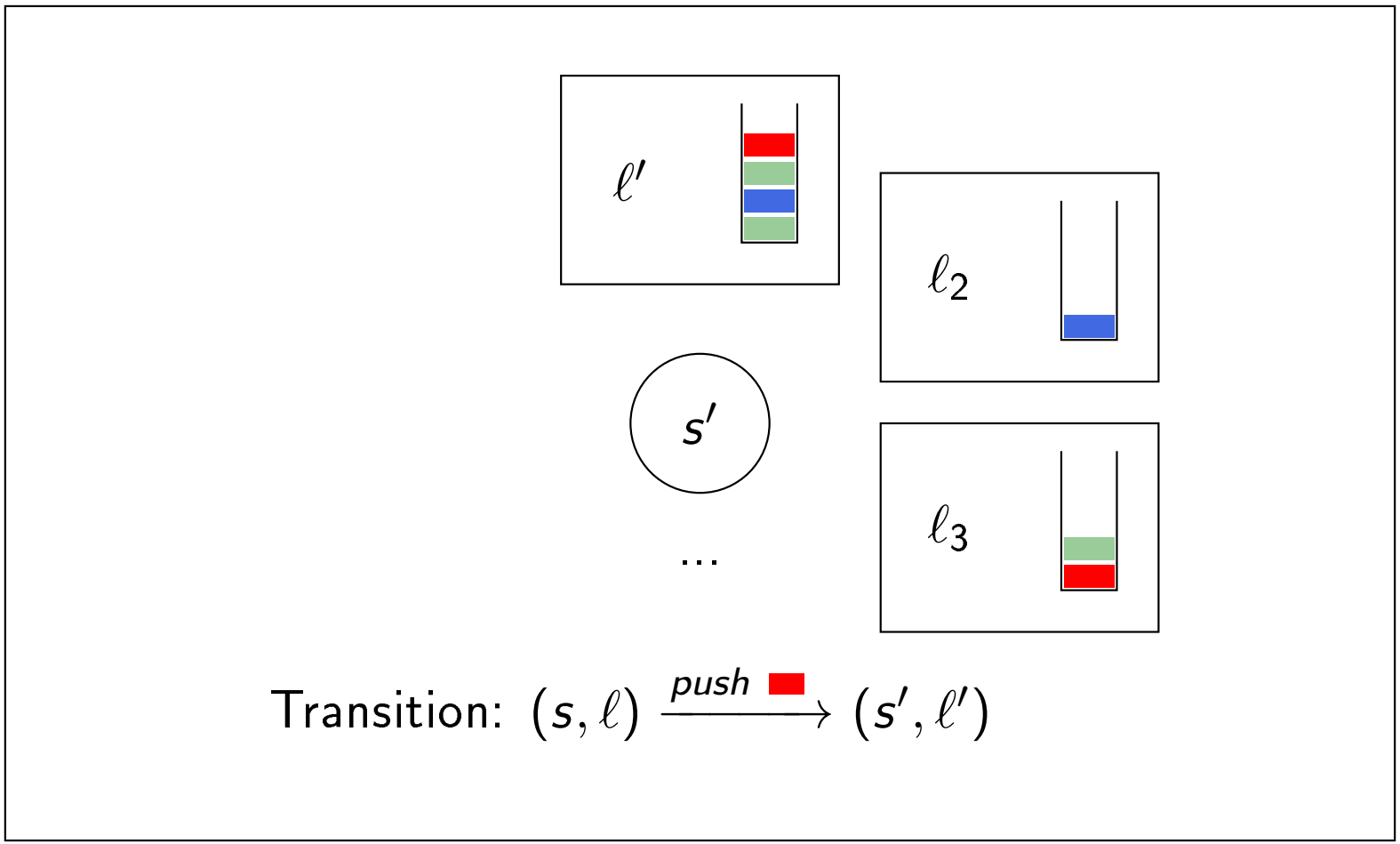

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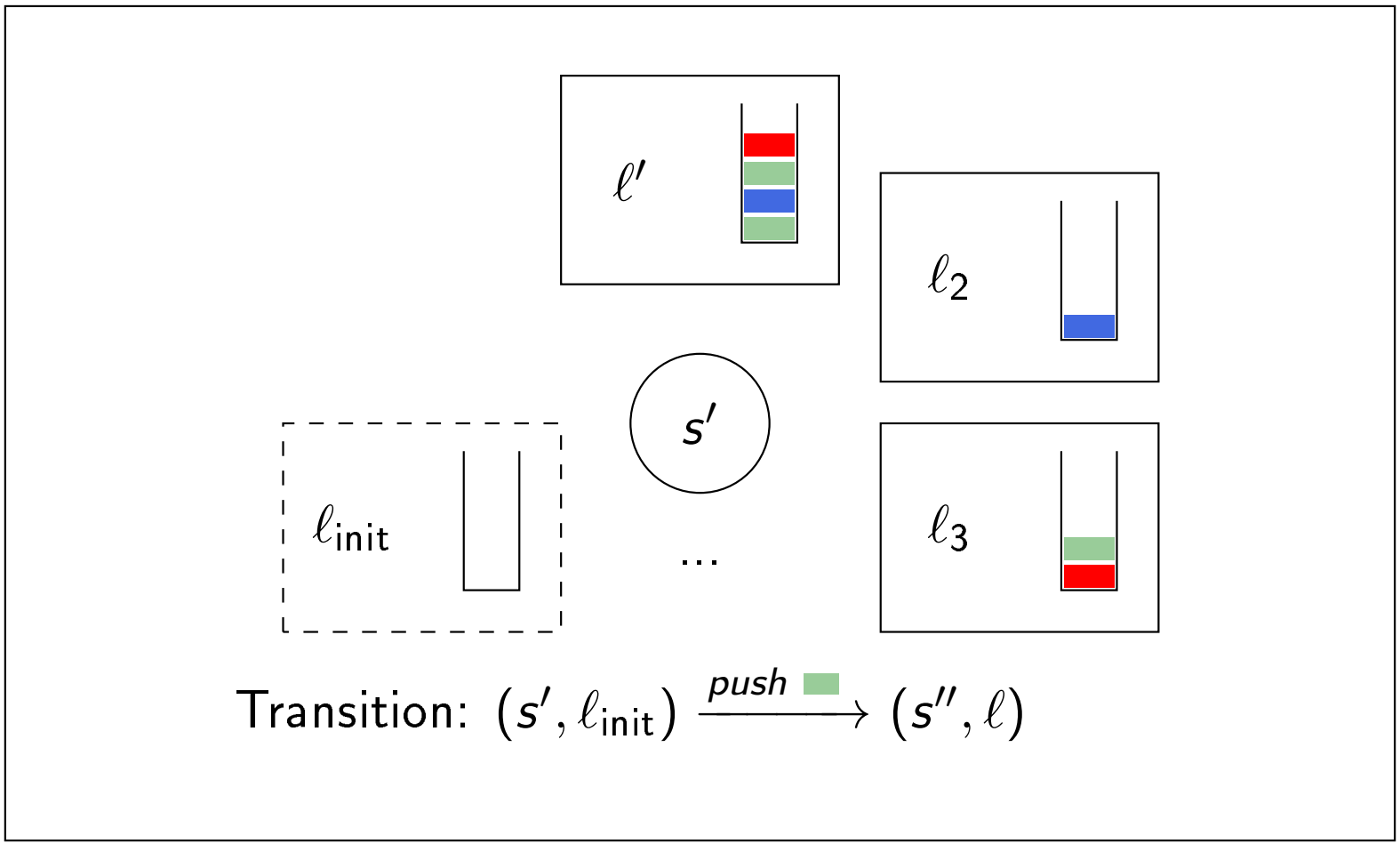

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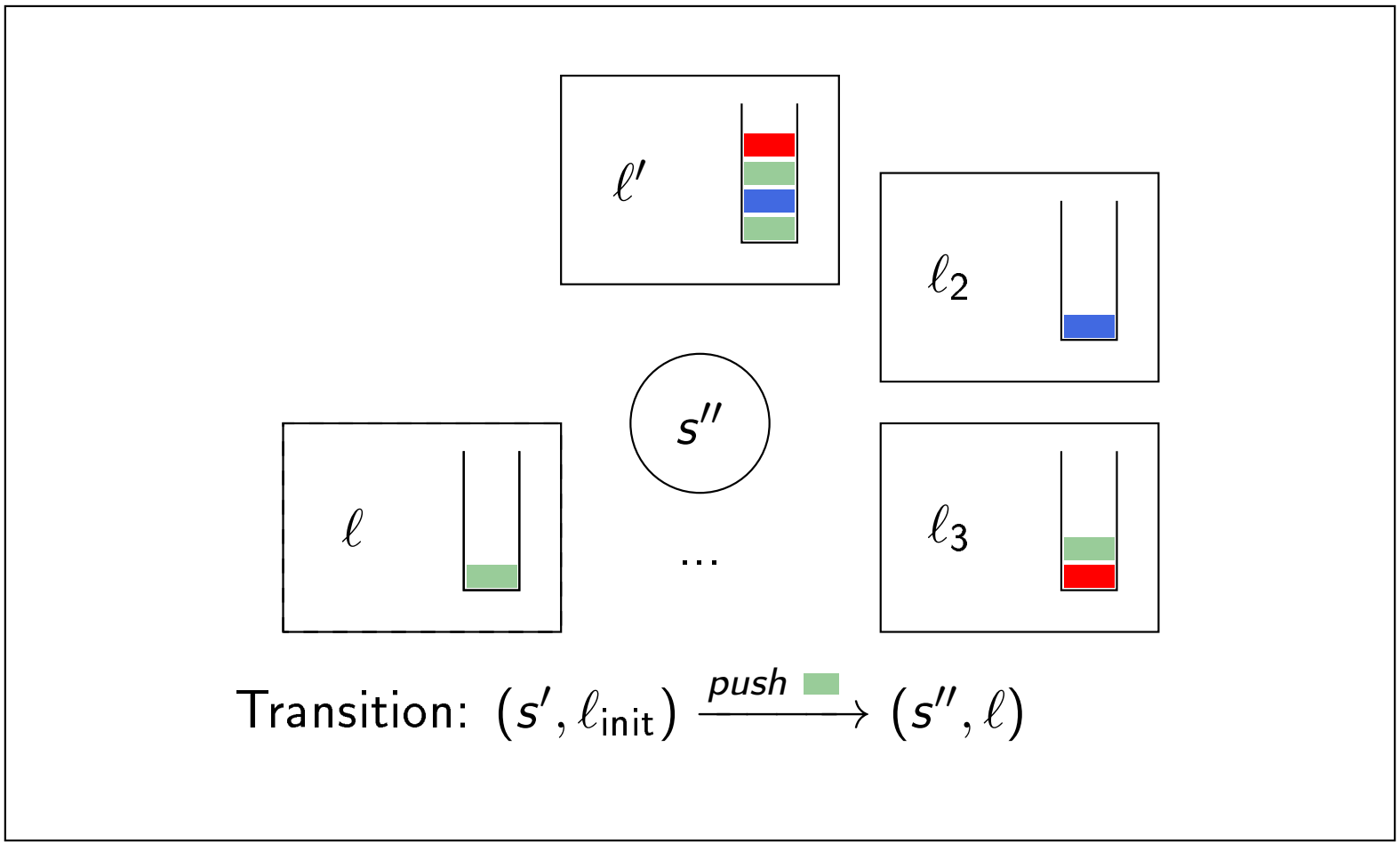


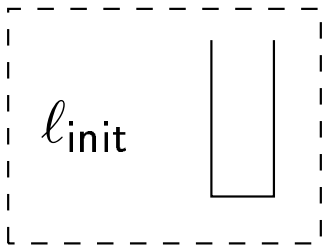
Example: Scheduler model (1/2)

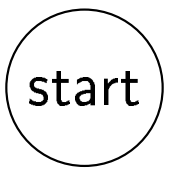
Behavior we want to model:

1. Scheduler sends requests and starts processes,
2. Then each process performs the requested tasks,
3. Then each process stops.

Example: Scheduler model (2/2)

1. Scheduler sends requests and starts processes





$$(\text{start}, \ell_{\text{init}}) \xrightarrow{\textit{push}\ \blacksquare} (\text{start}, \ell_s)$$

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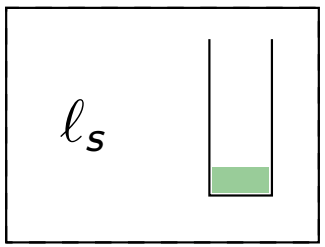

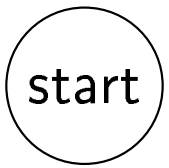

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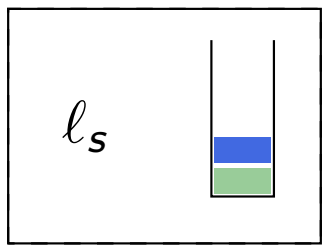

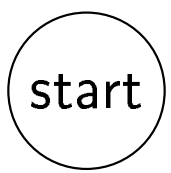

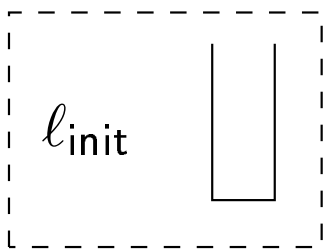

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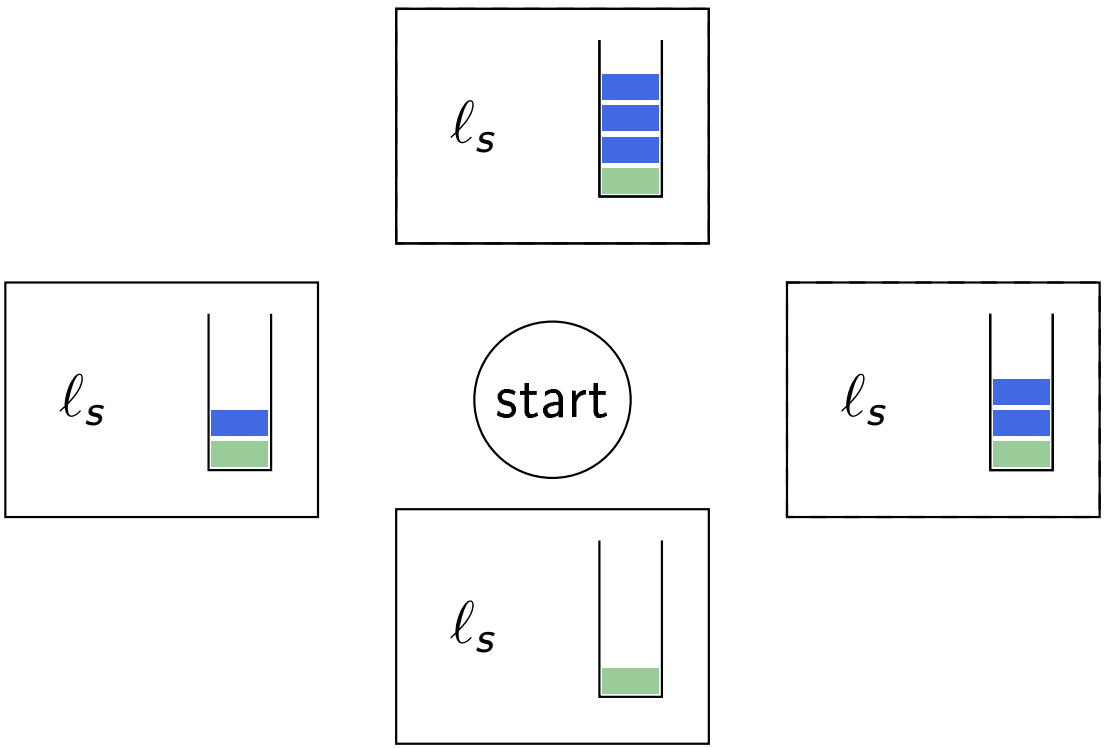

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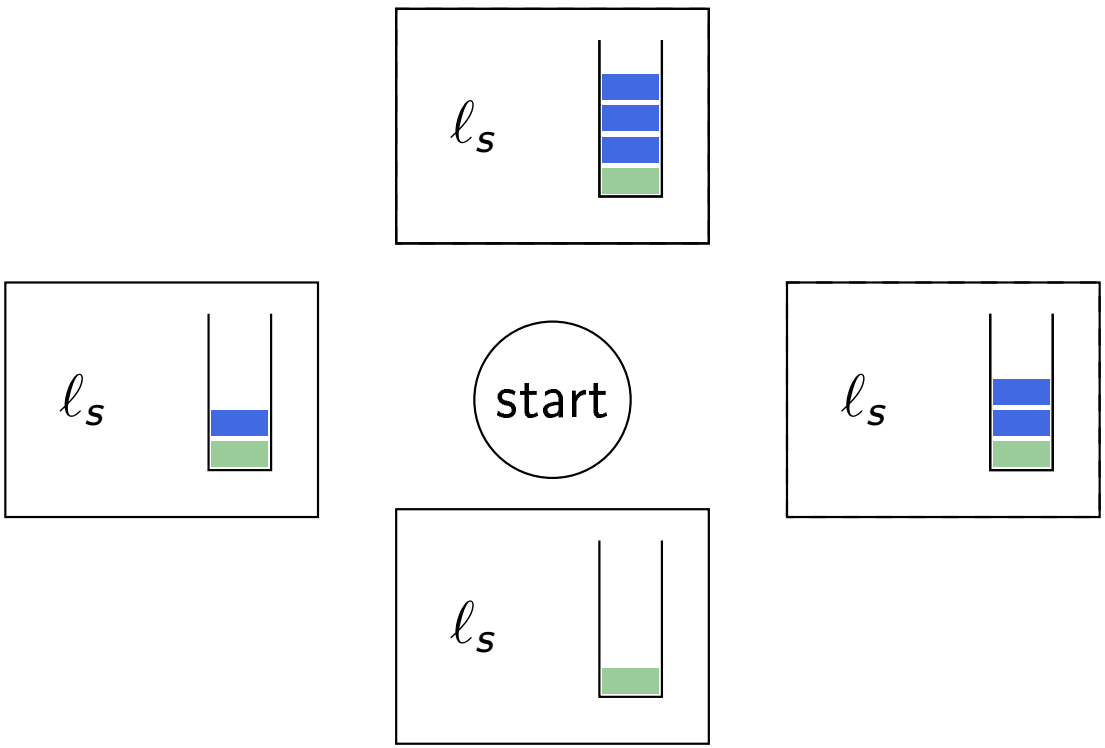
2. Each process performs the requested tasks



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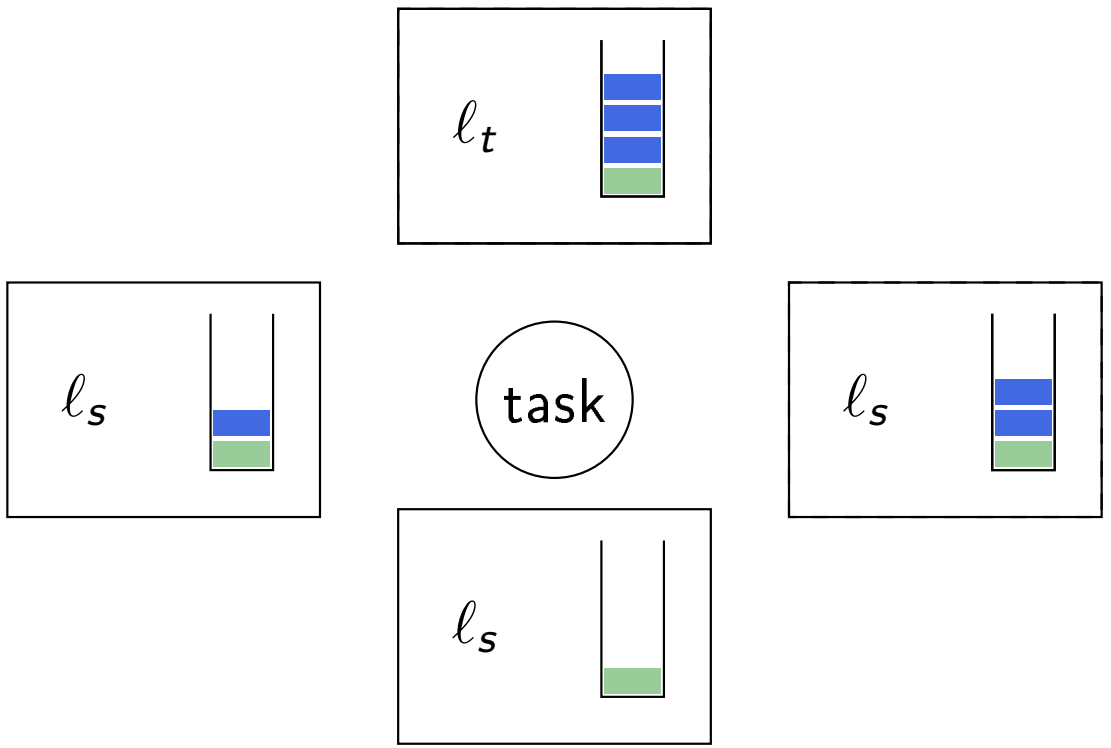

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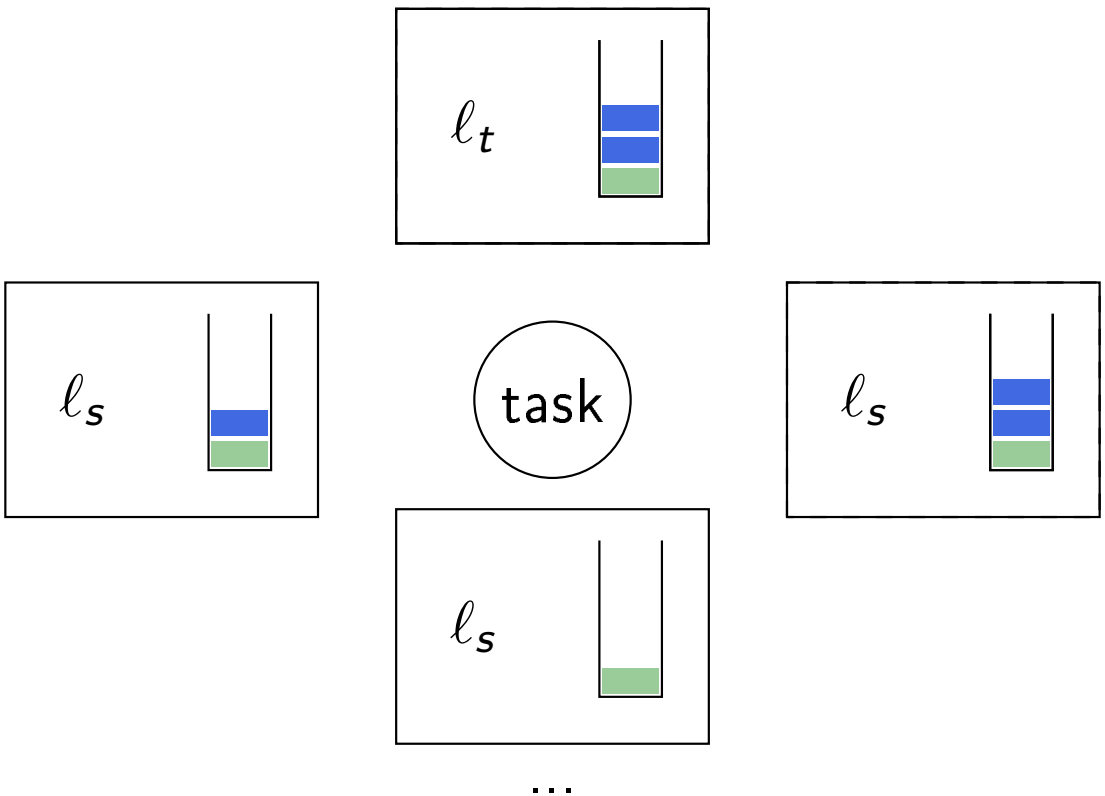

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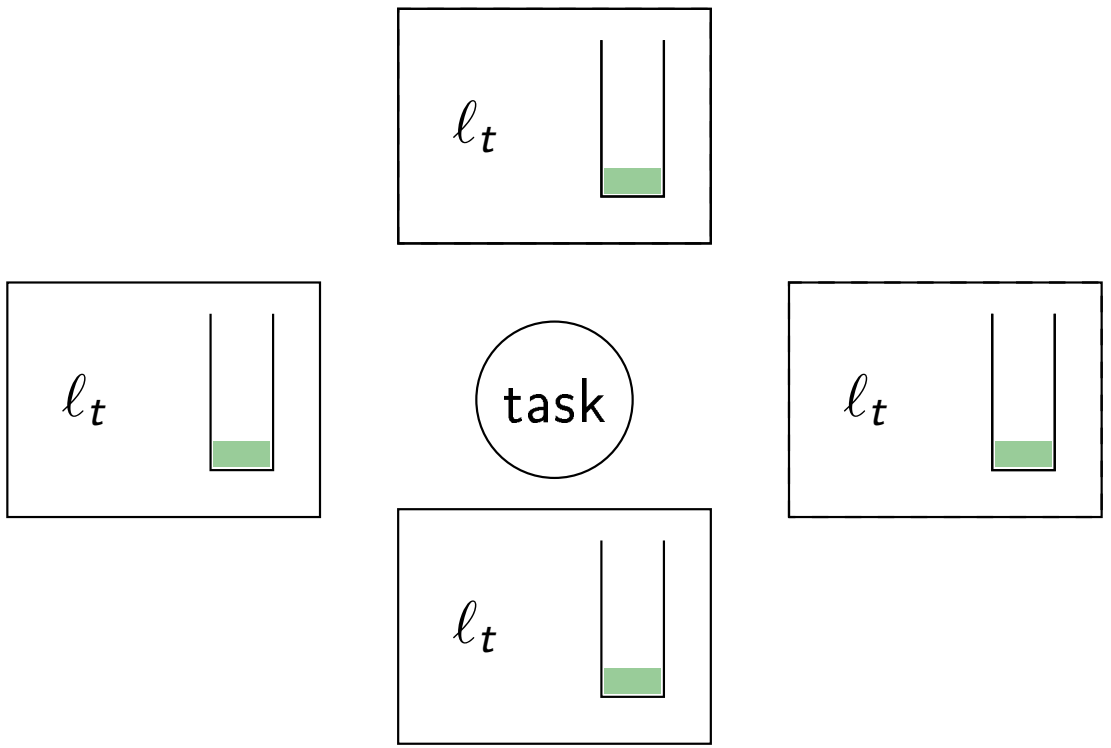
3. Each process stops



$(\text{task}, \ell_t) \xrightarrow{pop} (\text{halt}, \ell_h)$

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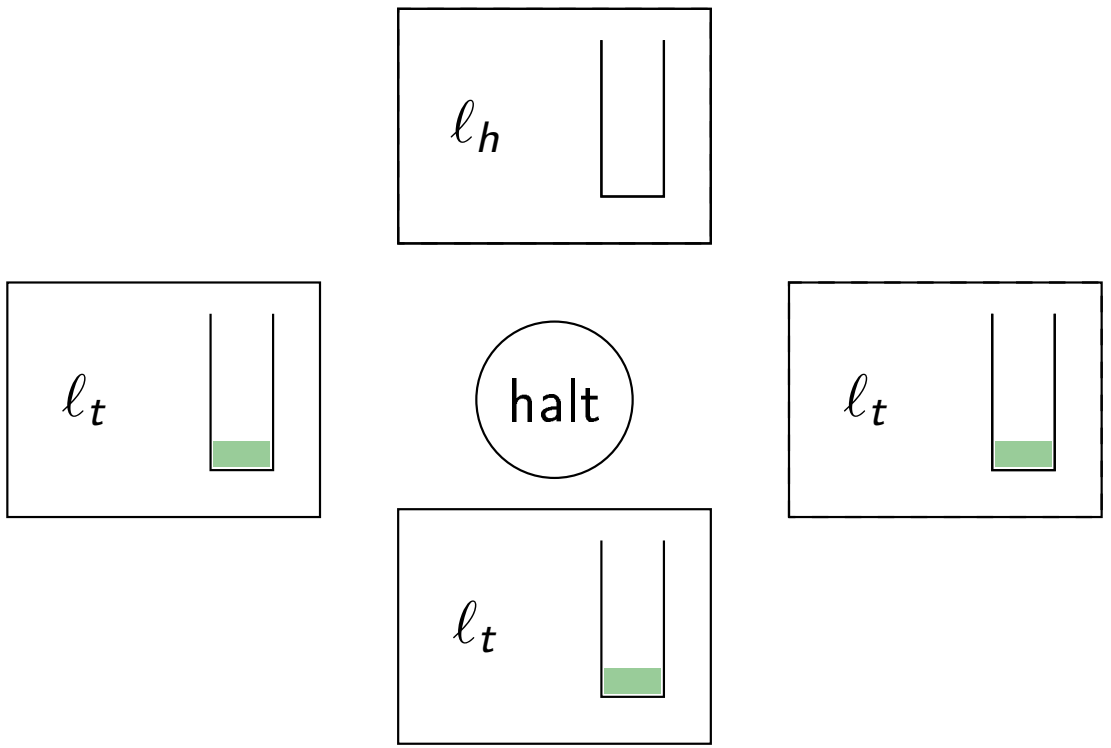

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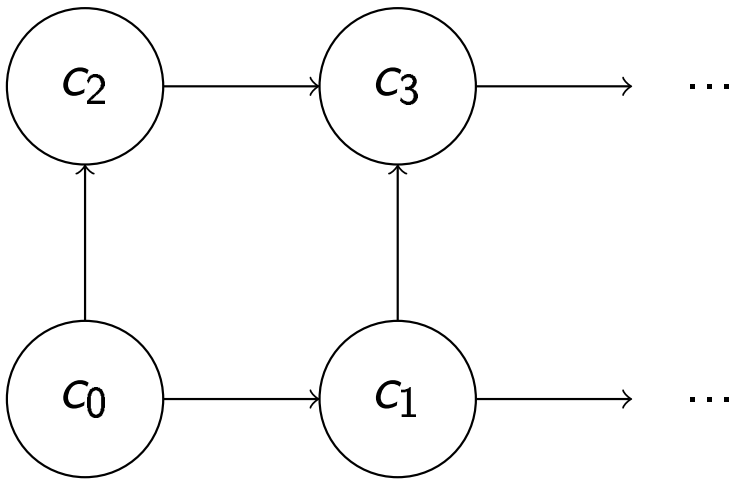
Round-bounded Reachability is PSPACE-complete.

Control: Parameterized Pushdown Games



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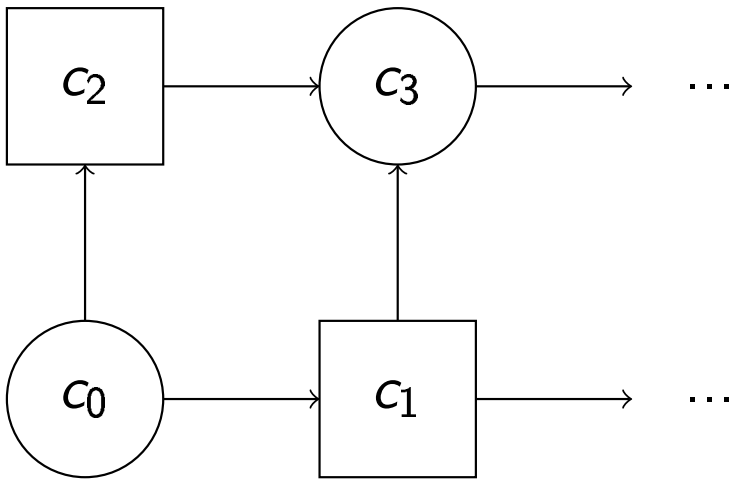

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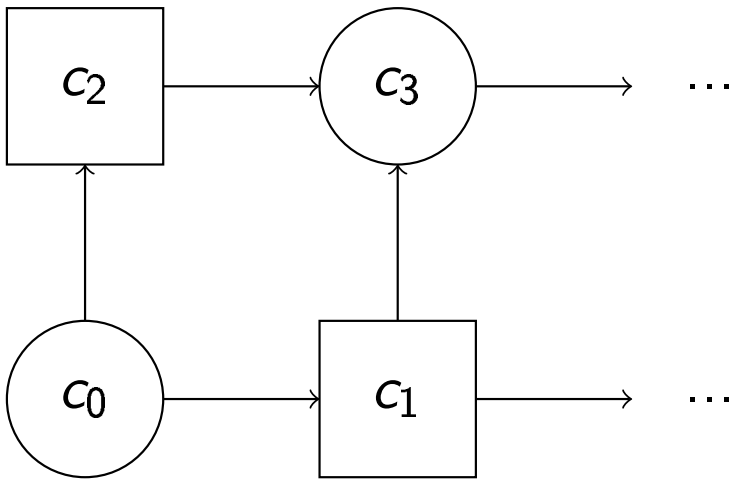

Control problem

Is there a winning strategy for the Controller?

Main result

Decidable, but inherently non-elementary.

Decidability

Reduction to *phase-bounded multi-pushdown games*
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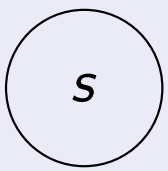
Multi-pushdown systems



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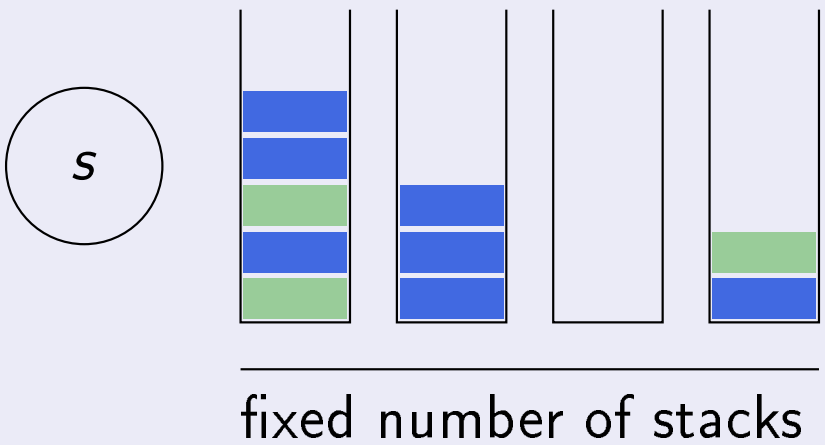

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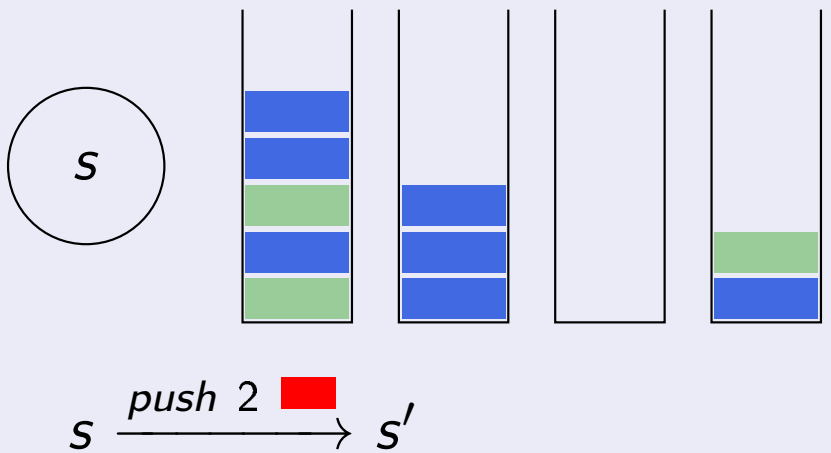

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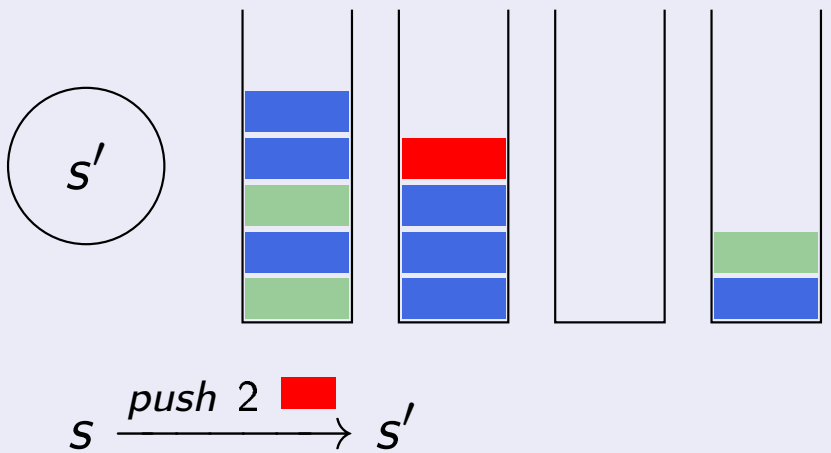

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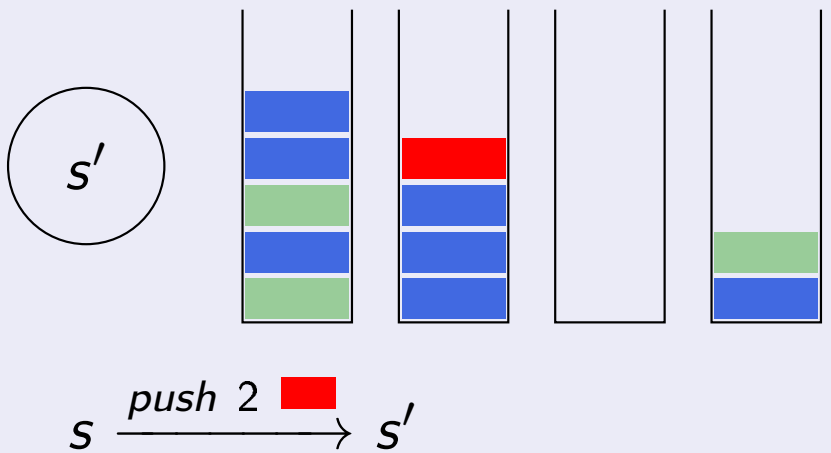
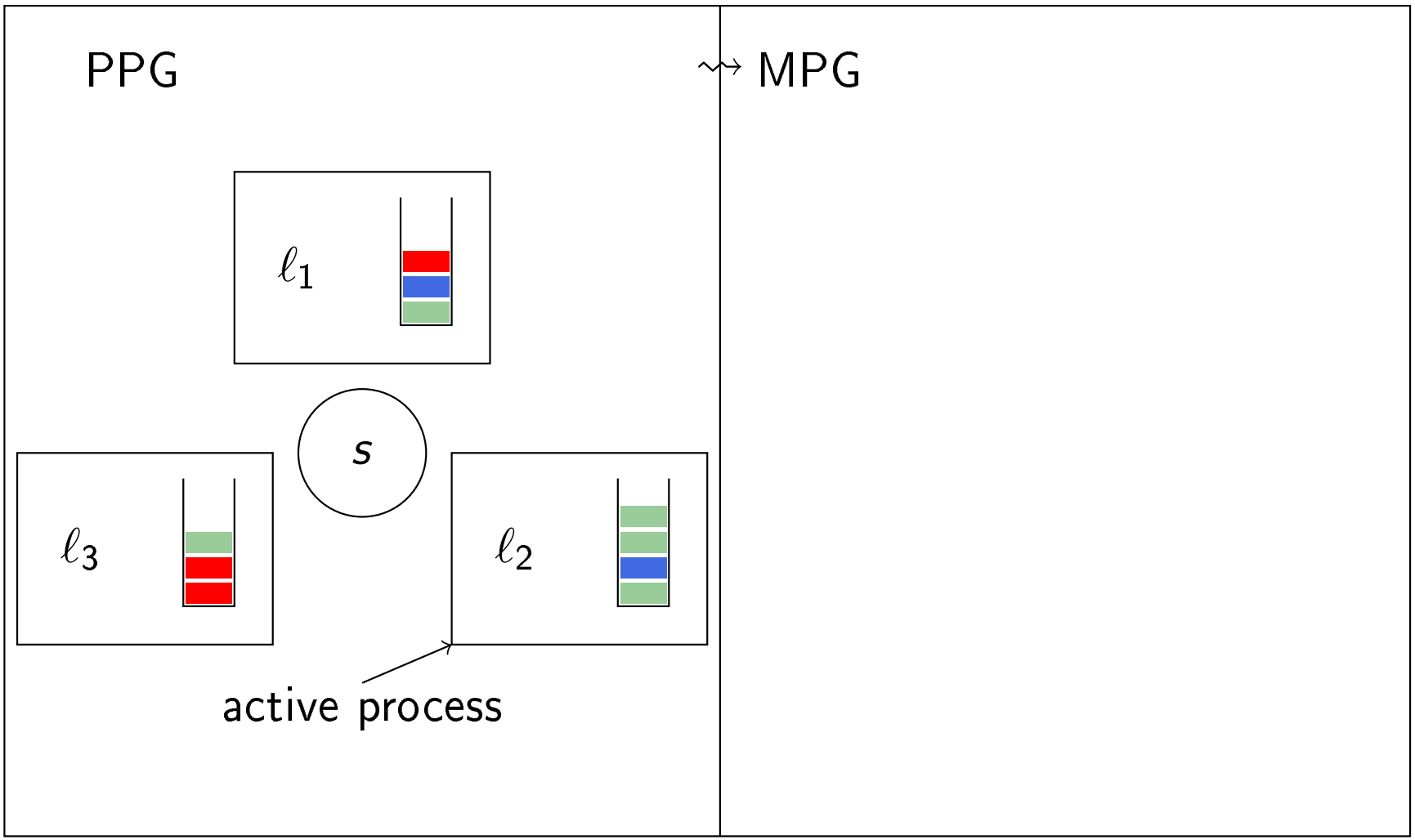


Phase-bounded

Phase: pop only from one stack, push unrestricted.

Sketch of the reduction - encoding configurations



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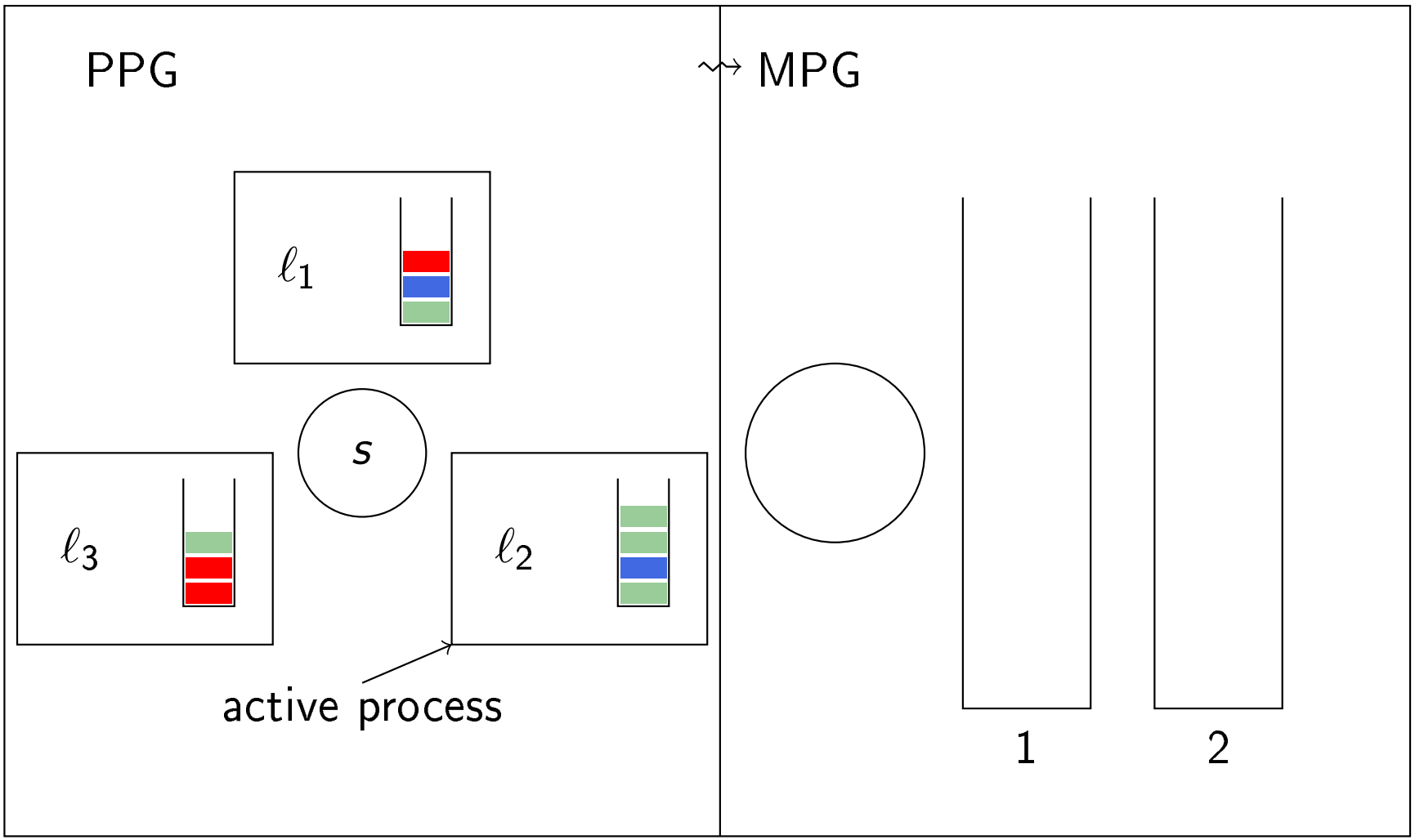

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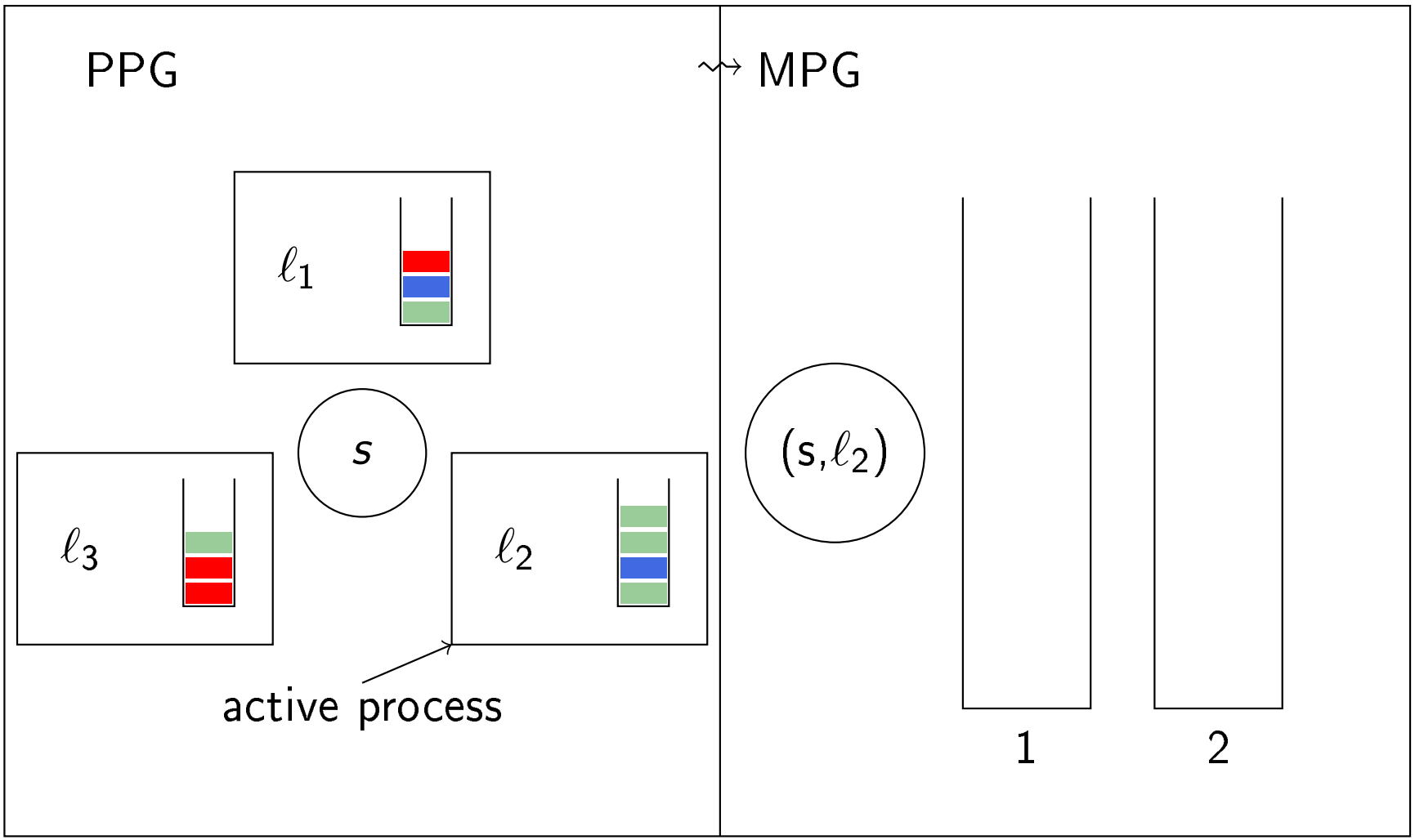

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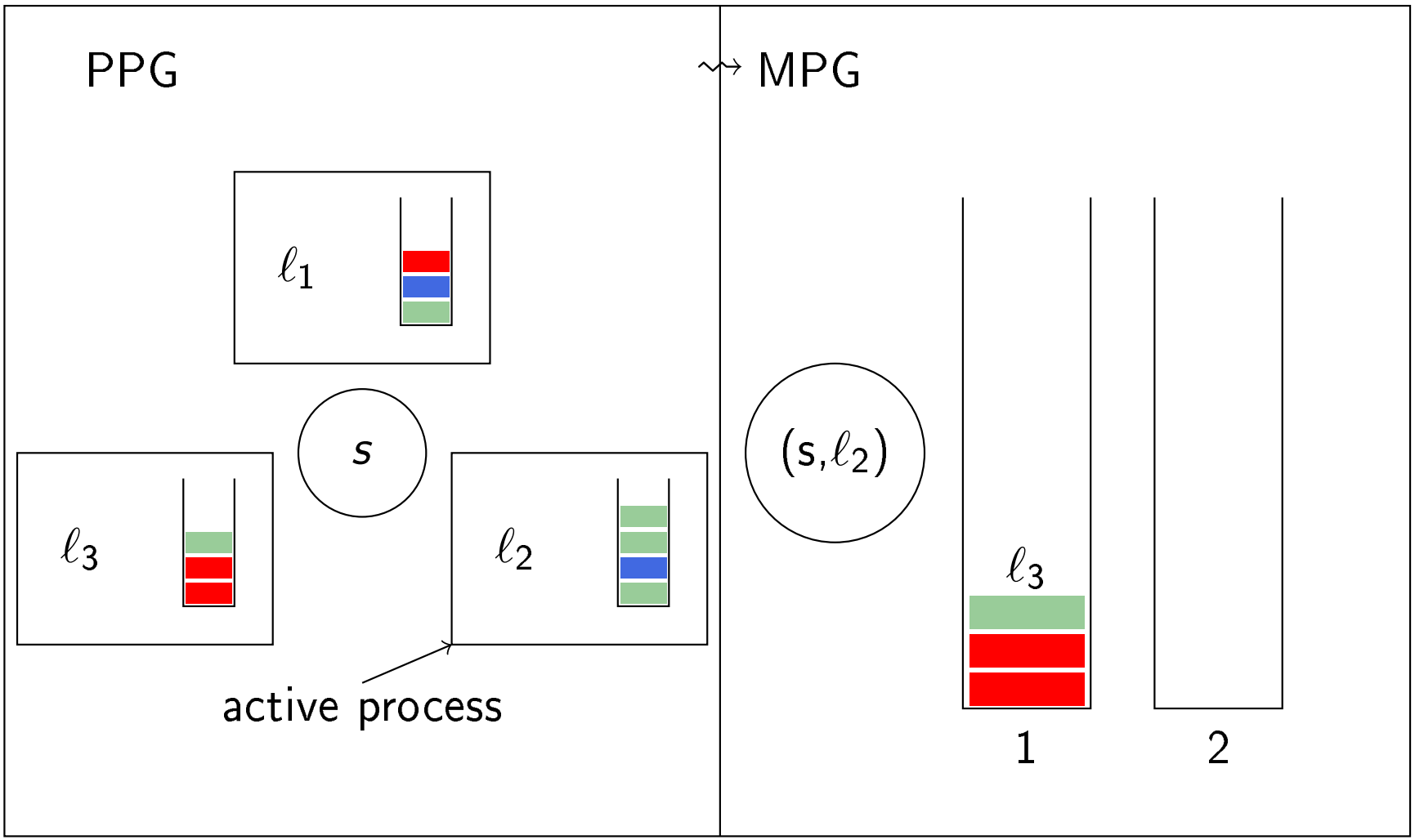

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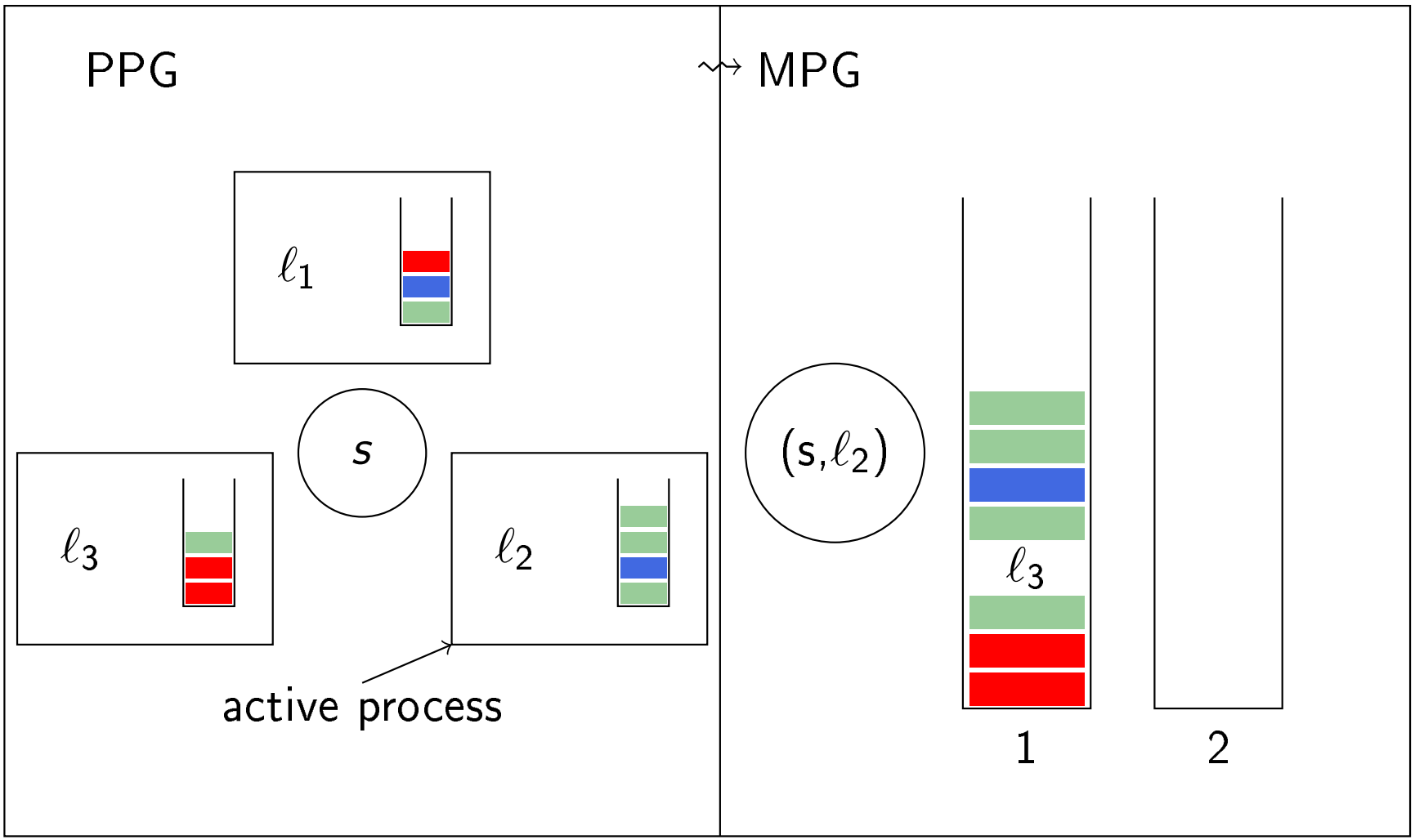

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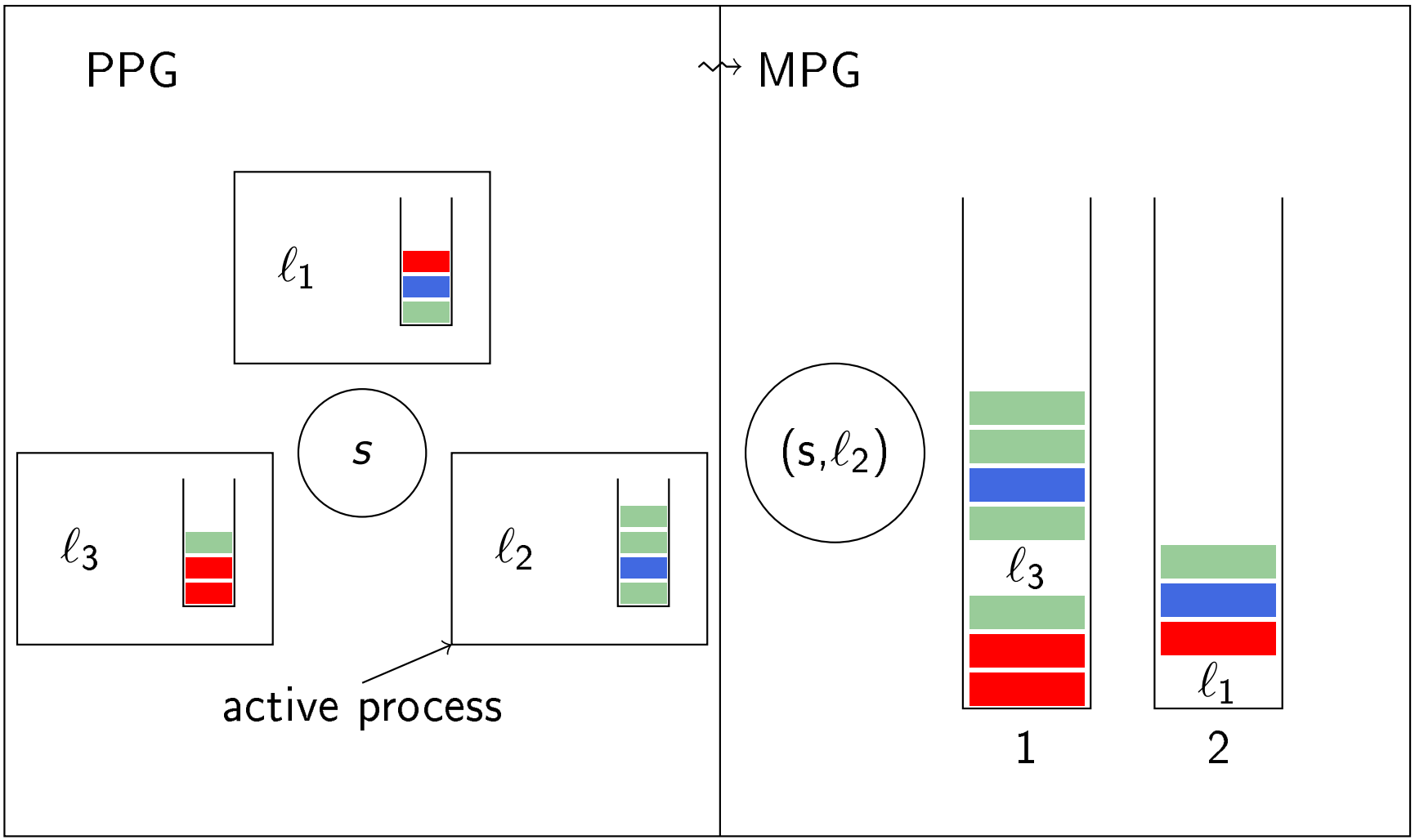

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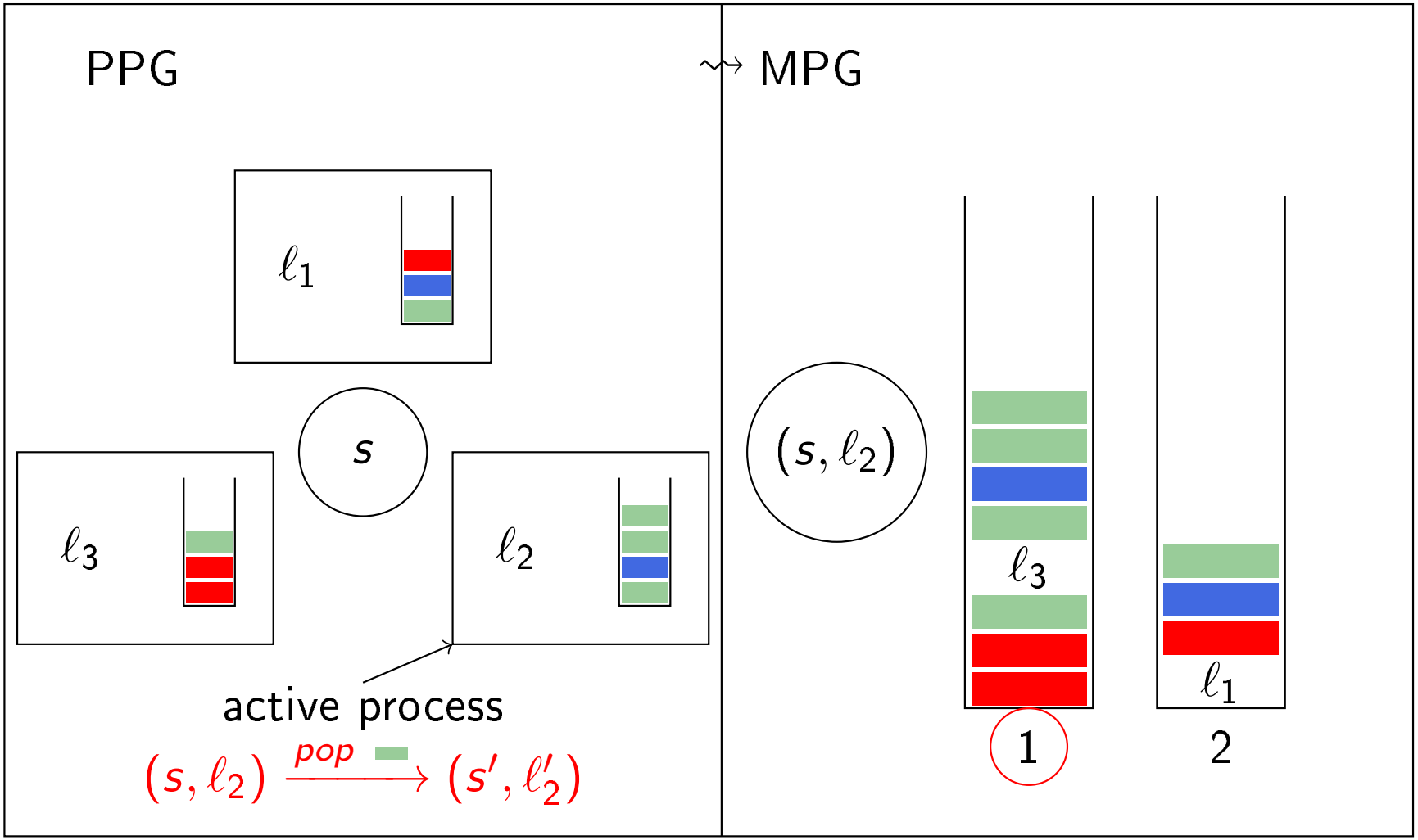

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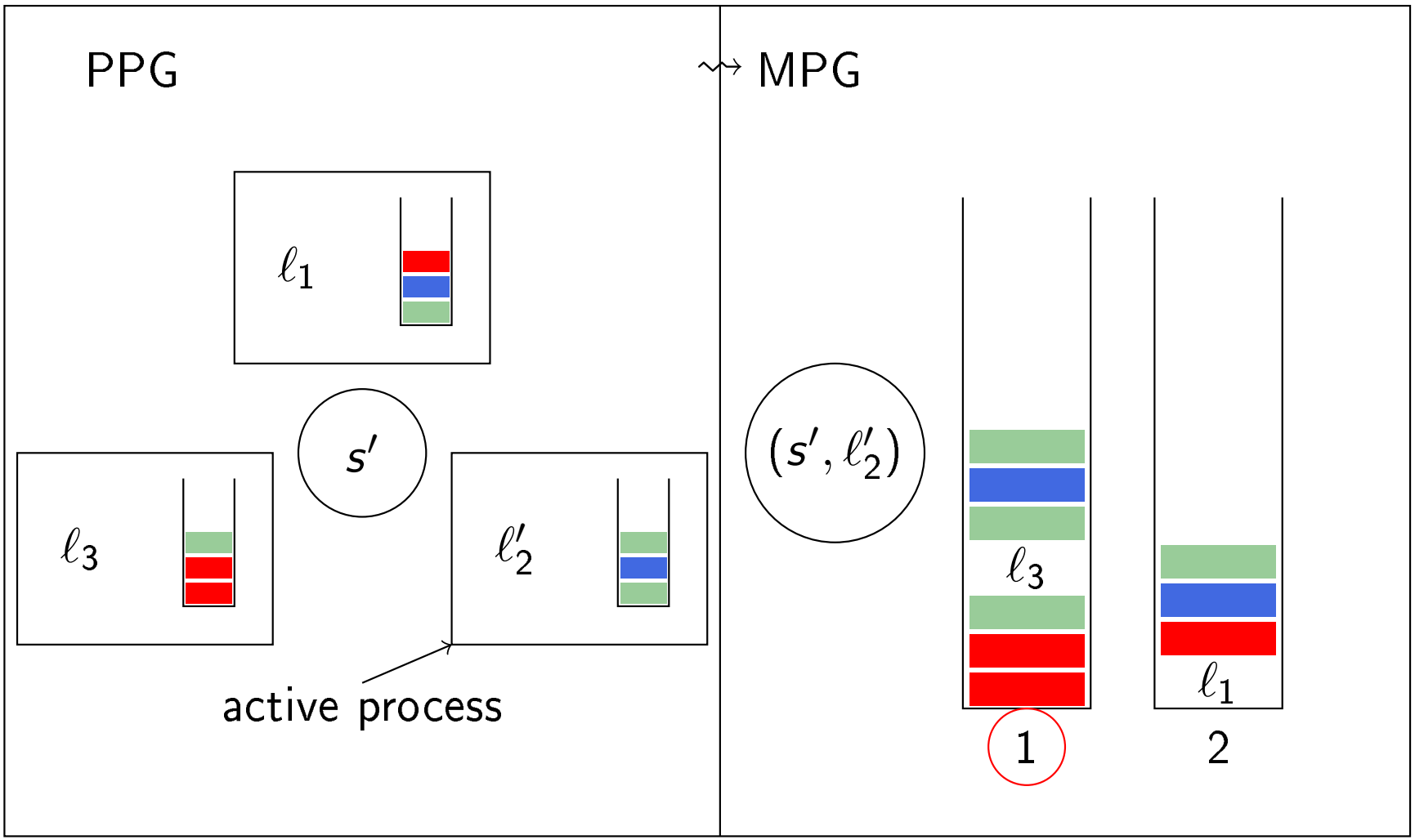

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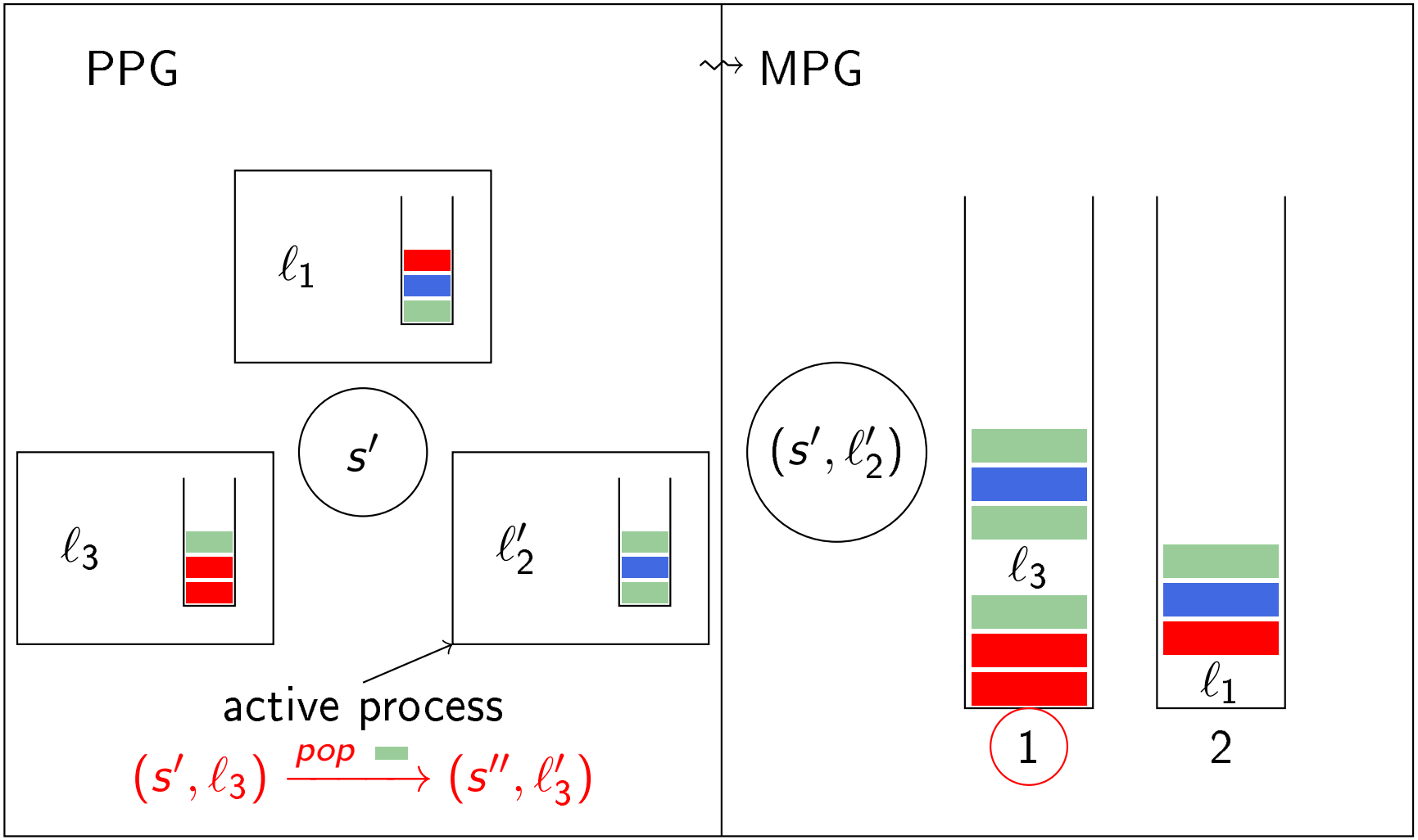

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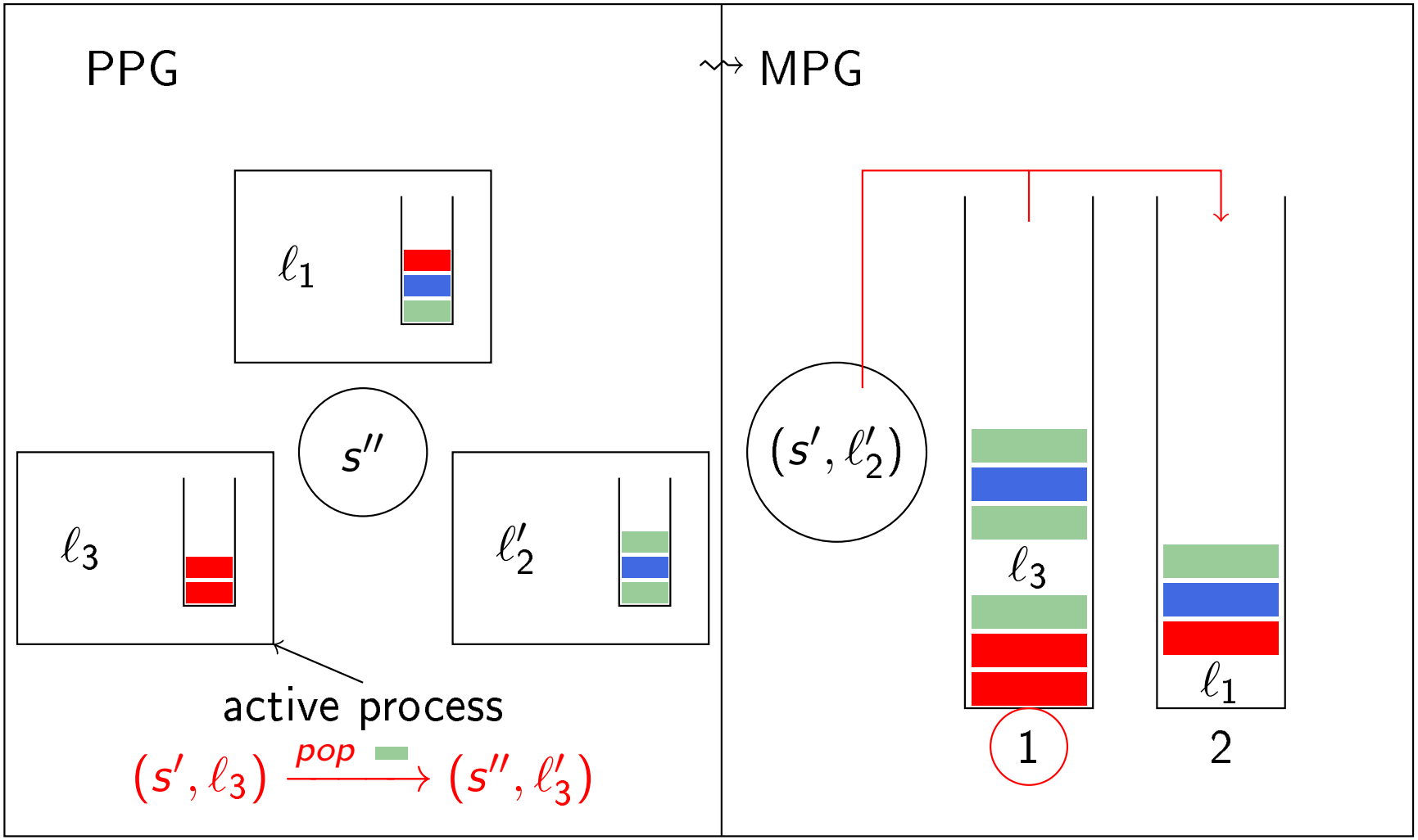

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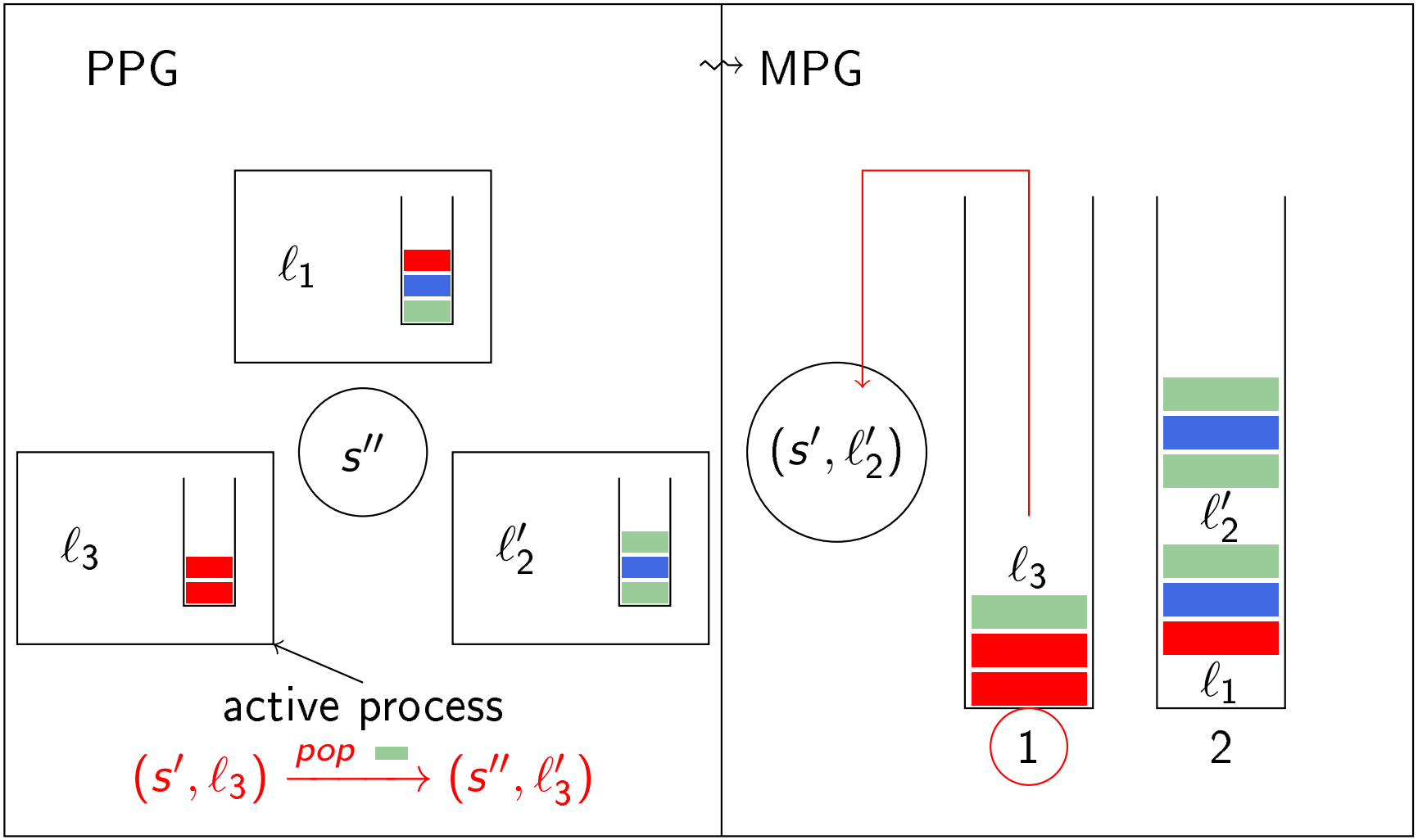

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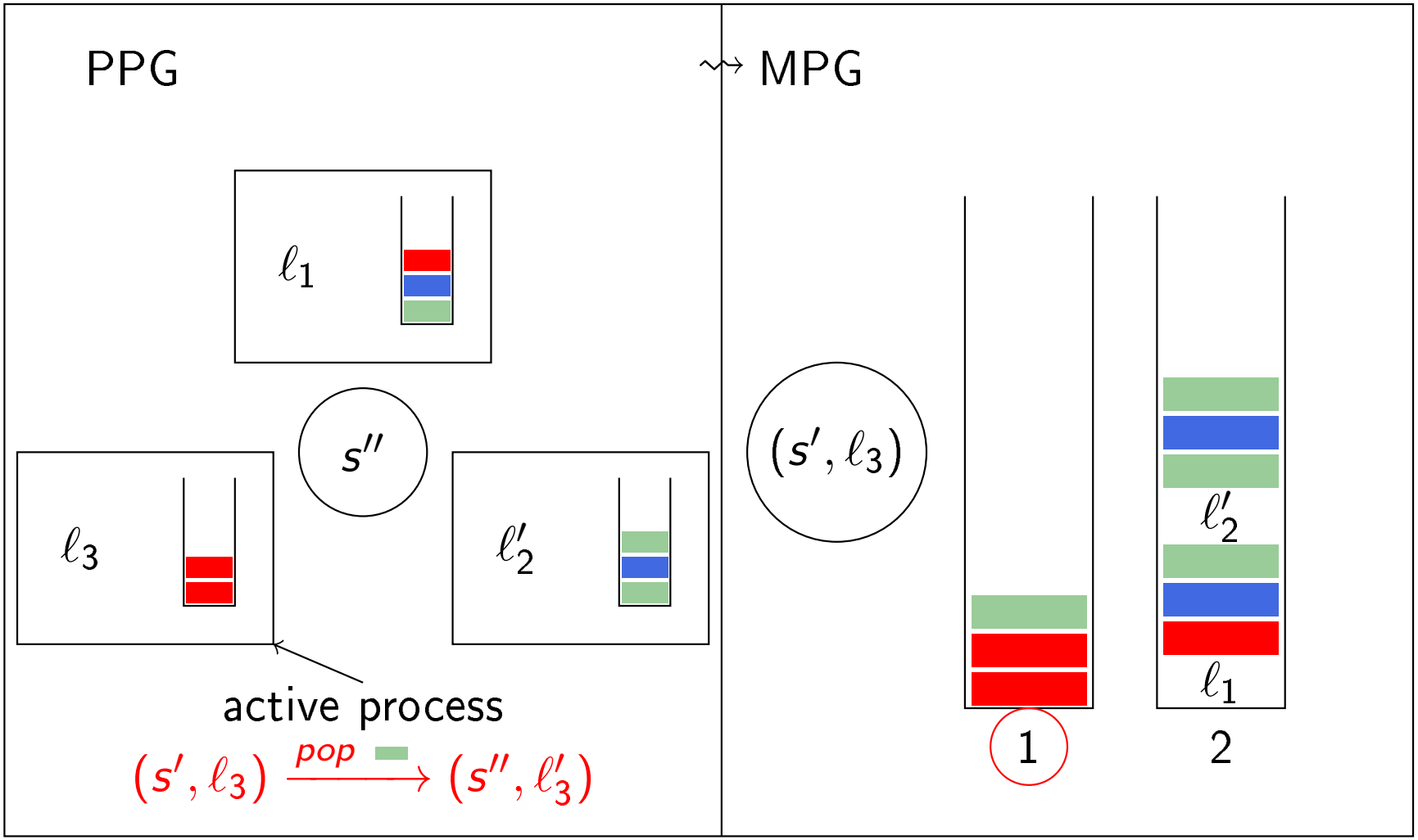

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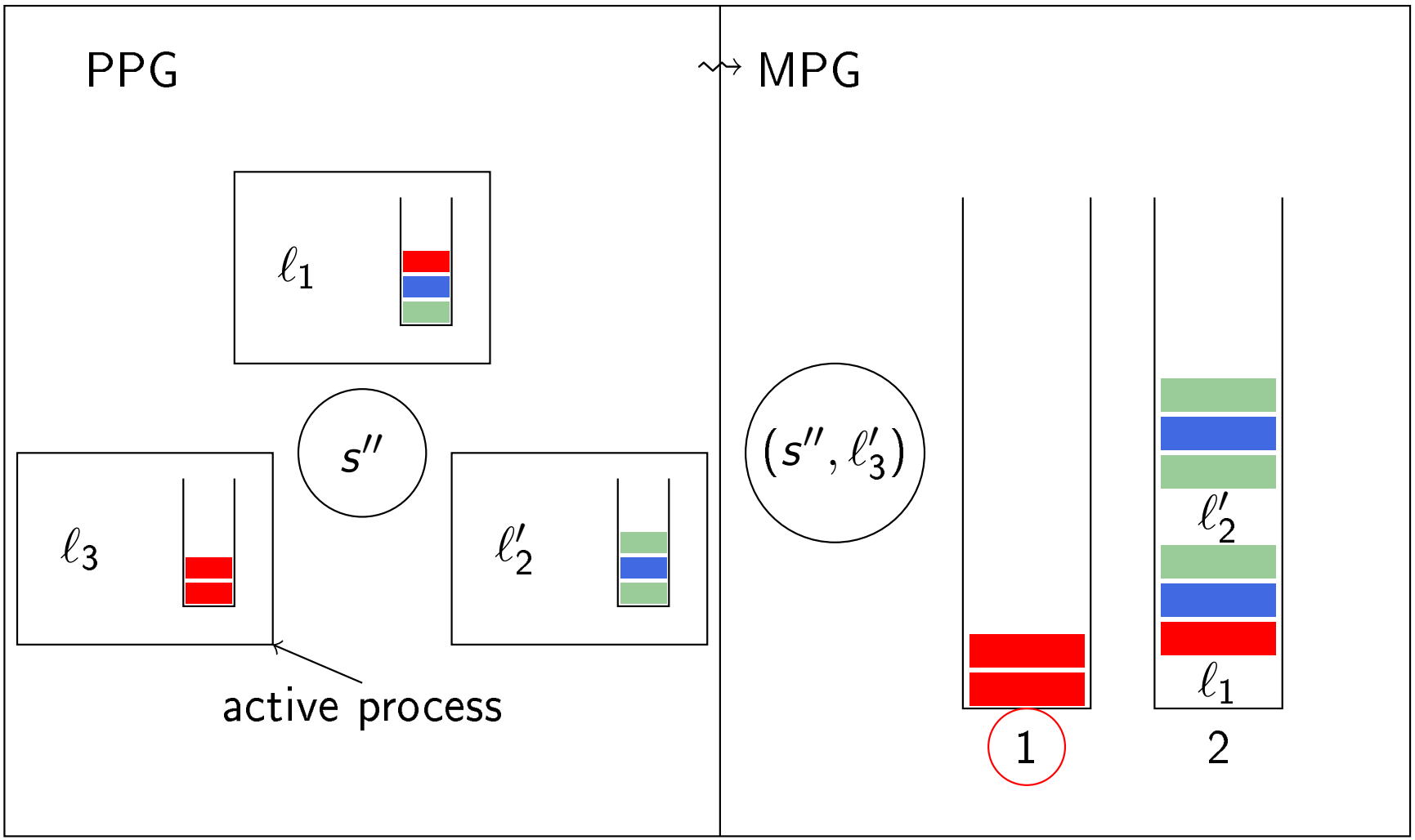

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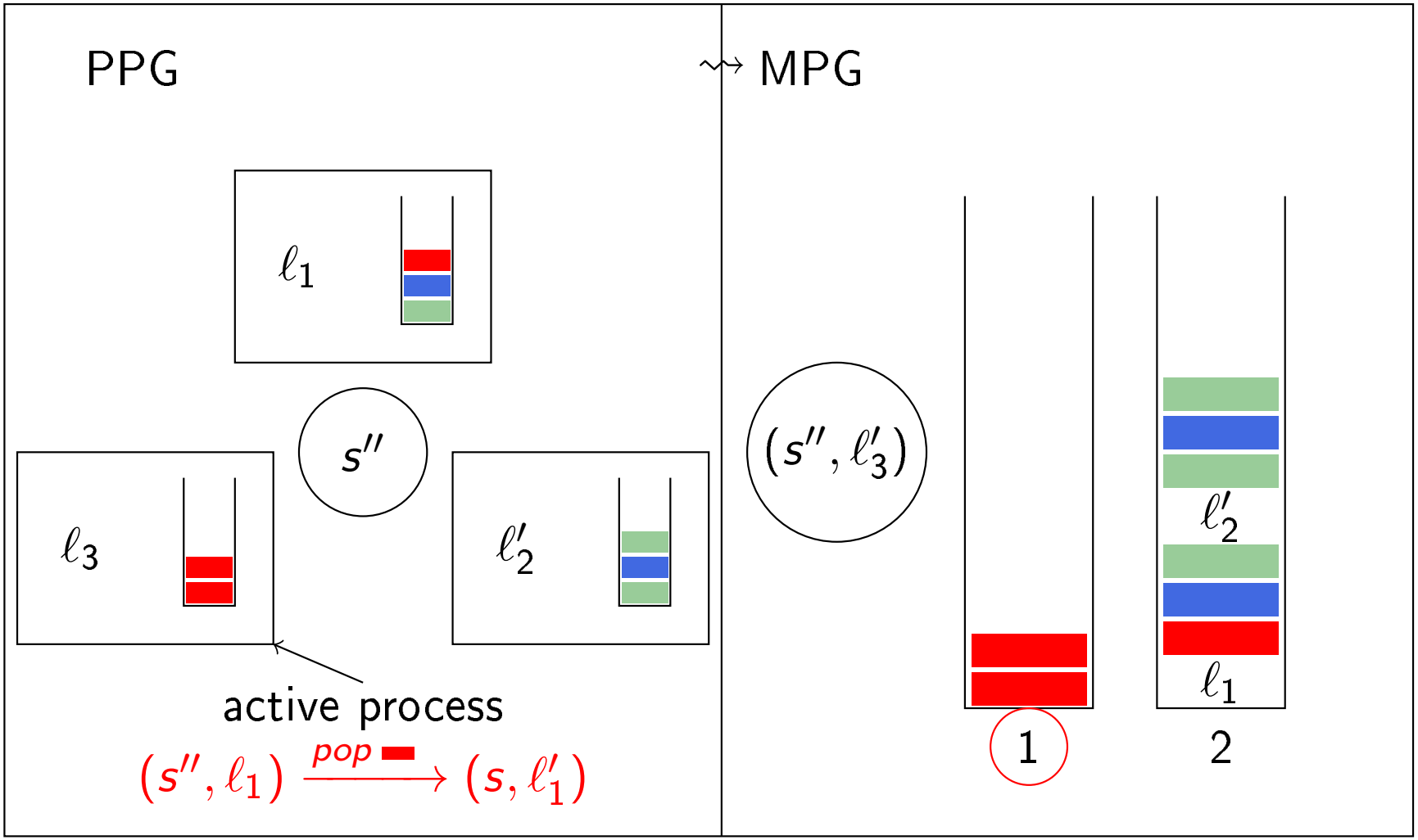

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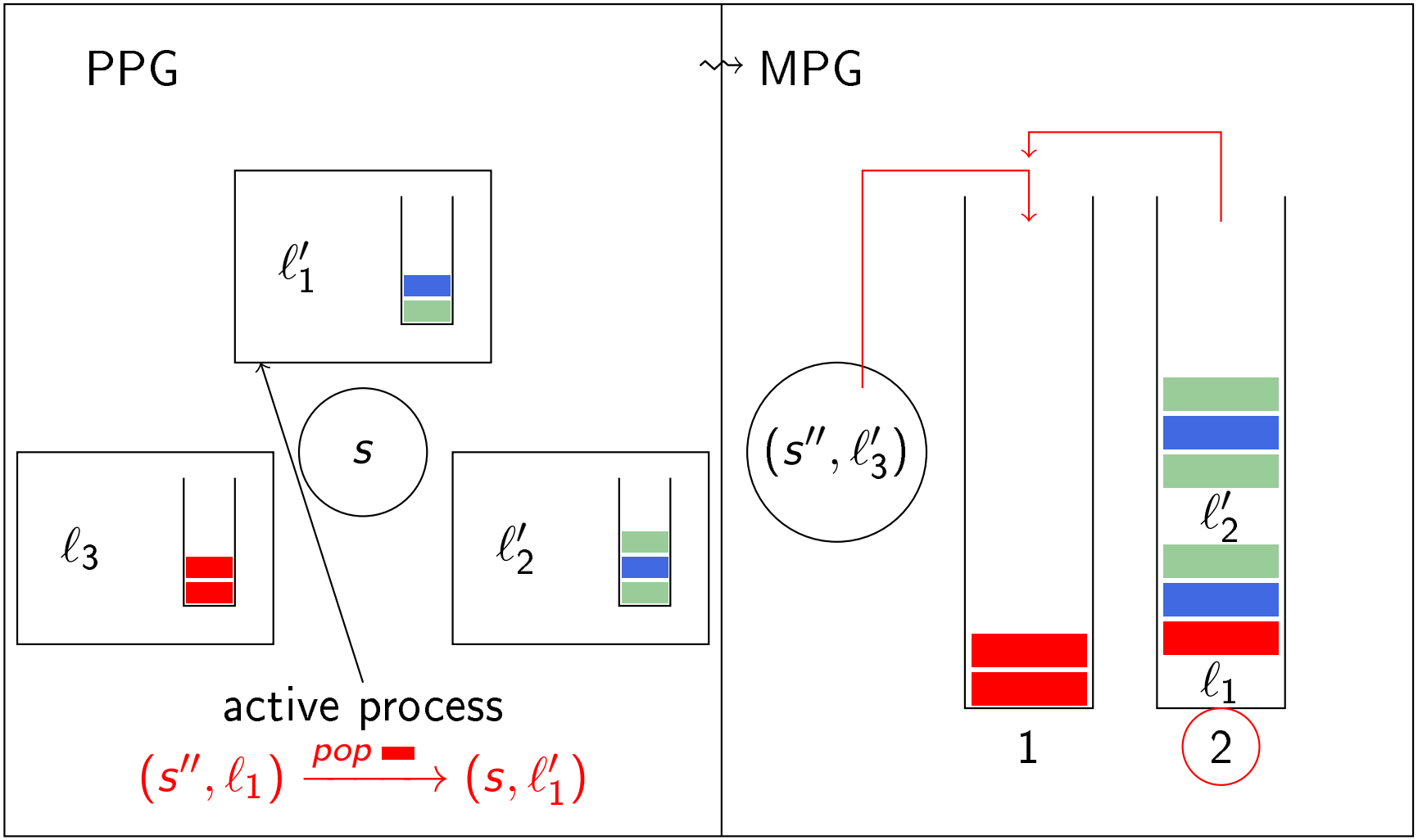

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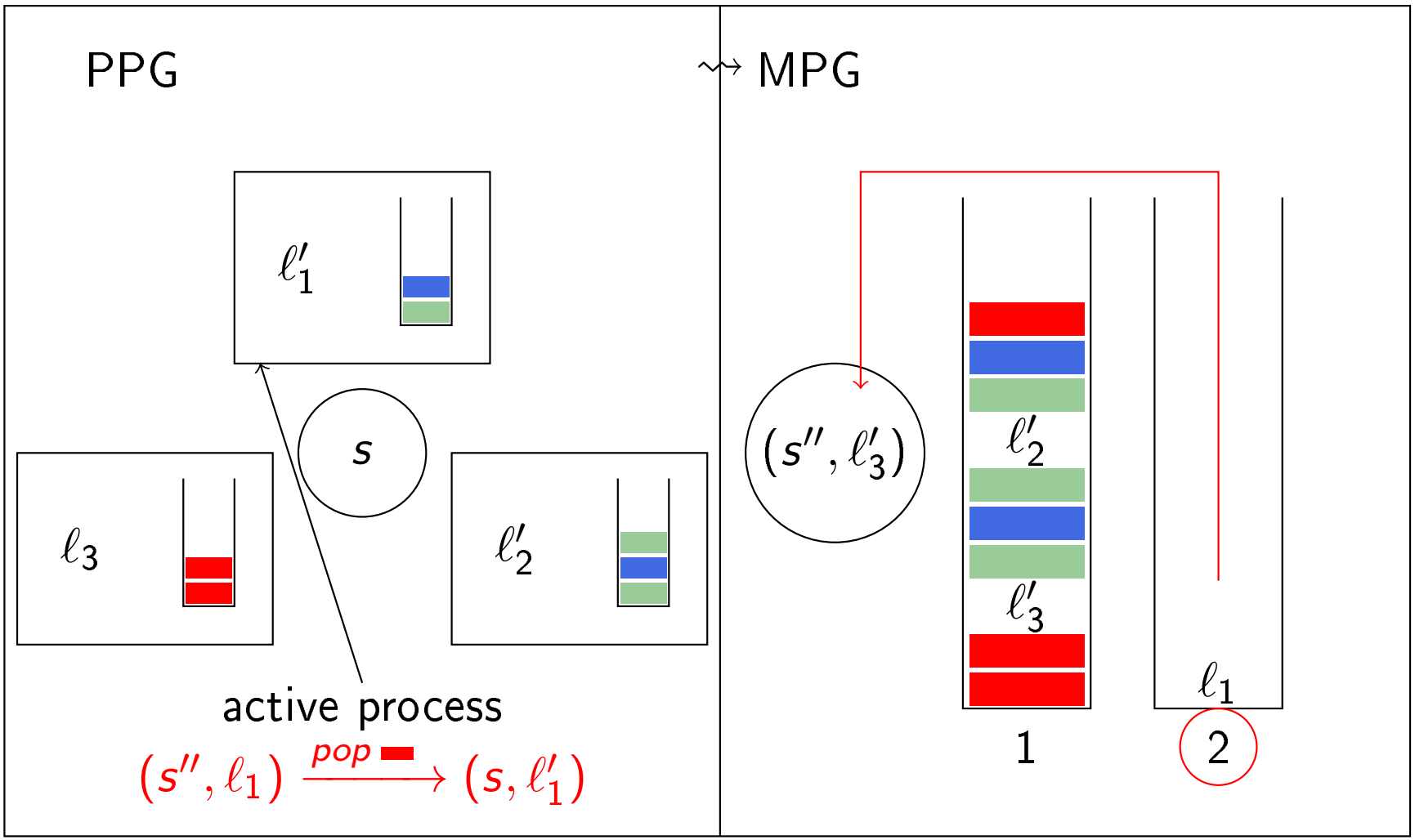

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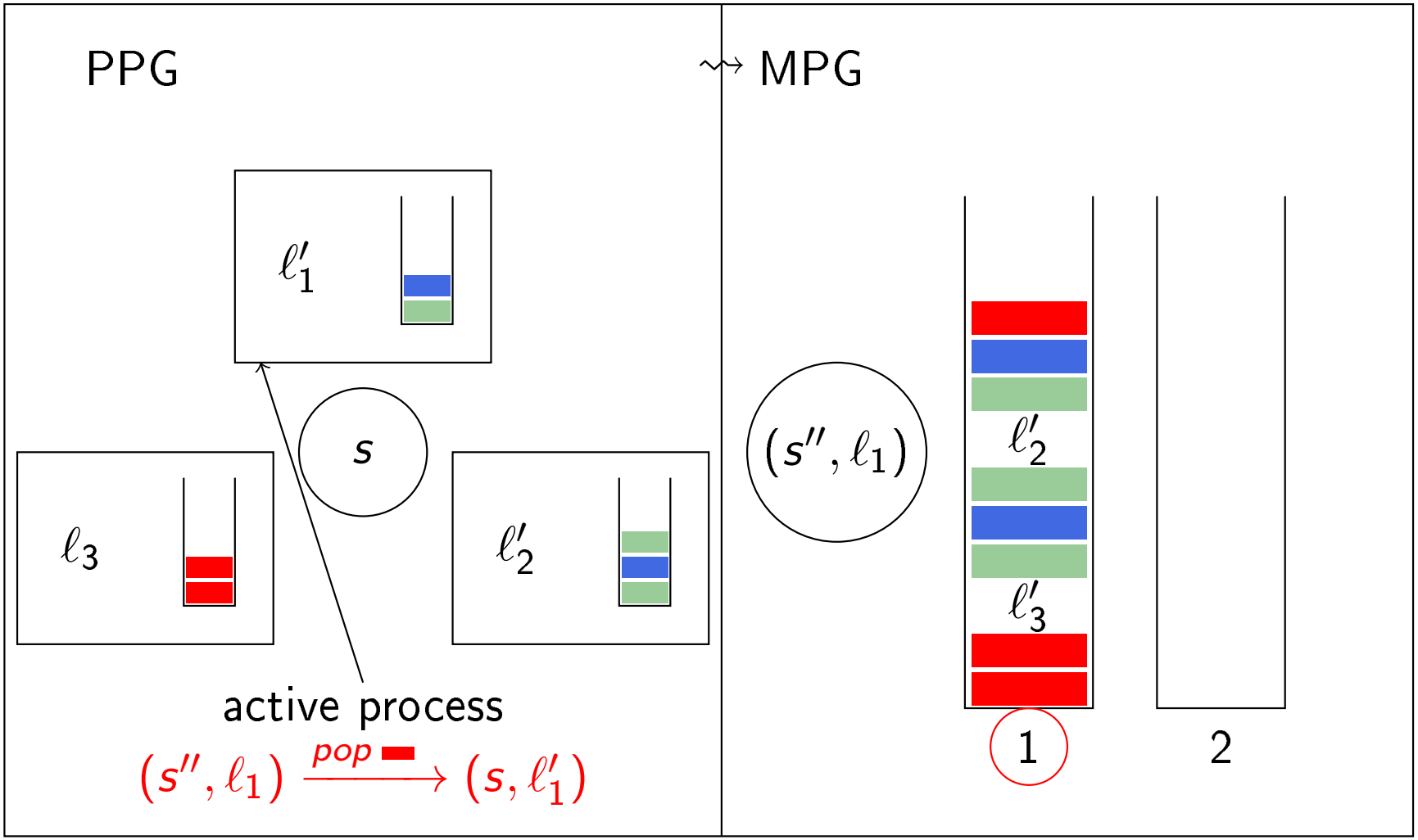

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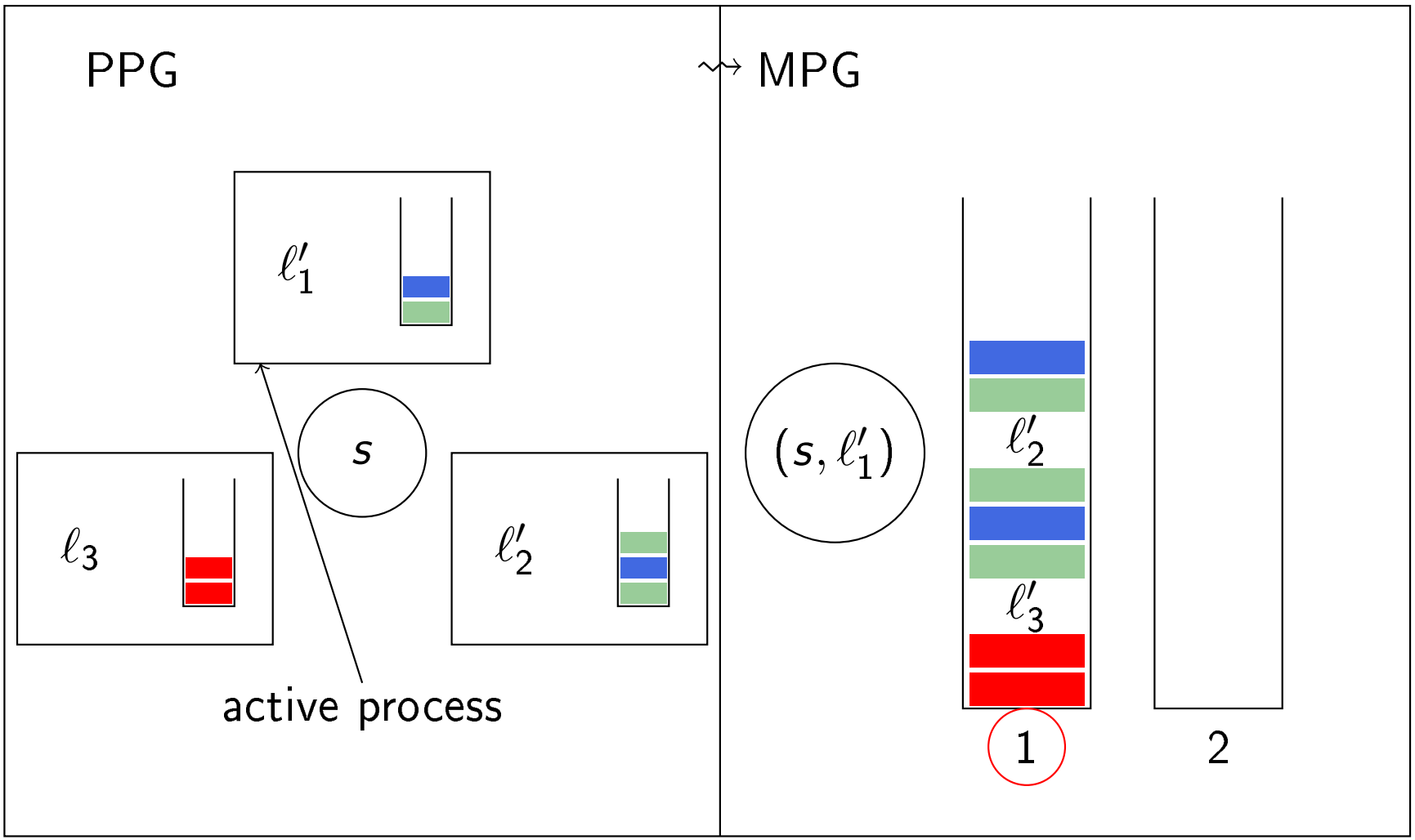

Hardness (1/2)

Reduction of satisfiability of FO(<) on finite words. [Stockmeyer, 1970]

Example: $\exists x.\forall y.\mathrm{a}(x) \wedge (\mathrm{b}(y) \Rightarrow y < x)$

✓ a b c b a c c a

✗ a a b a b c

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X a a b a b c

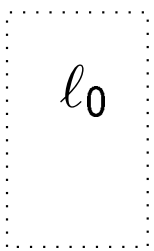
Syntax

$$\begin{array}{rcl} t & ::= & \mathrm{a}(x) \mid x < y \mid x = y \\ \varphi & ::= & t \mid \neg t \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \exists x.\varphi \mid \forall x.\varphi \end{array}$$

with $x, y \in \mathrm{Var}$ and $a \in \Sigma$.

Hardness (2/2)

Step 1: Controller creates the witness



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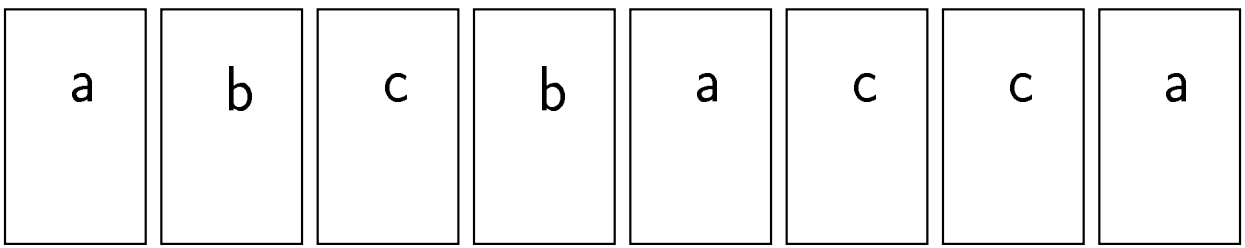

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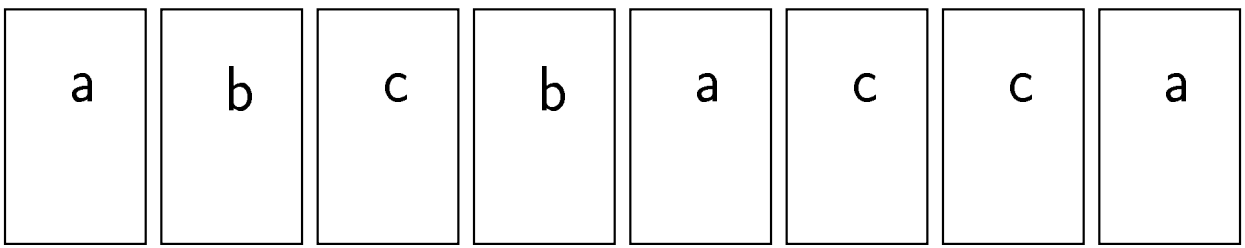
Hardness (2/2)

Step 2: Controller and Environment assign values to variables



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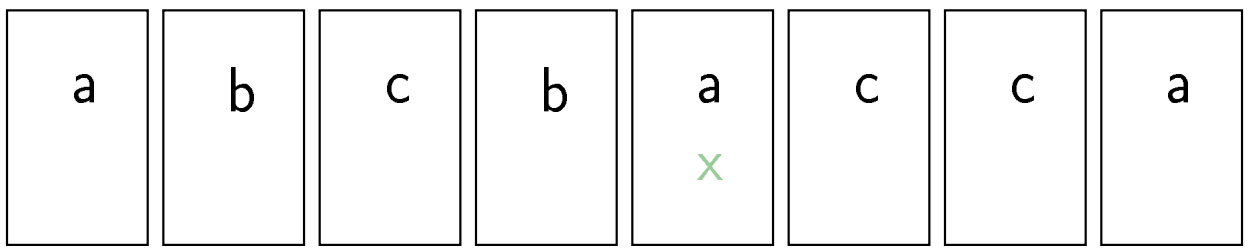

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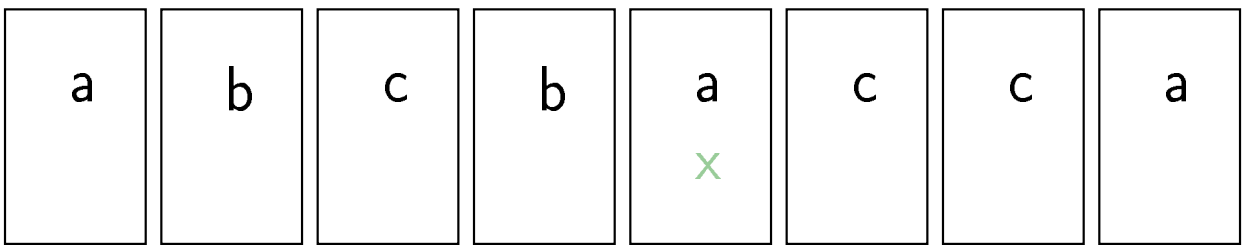

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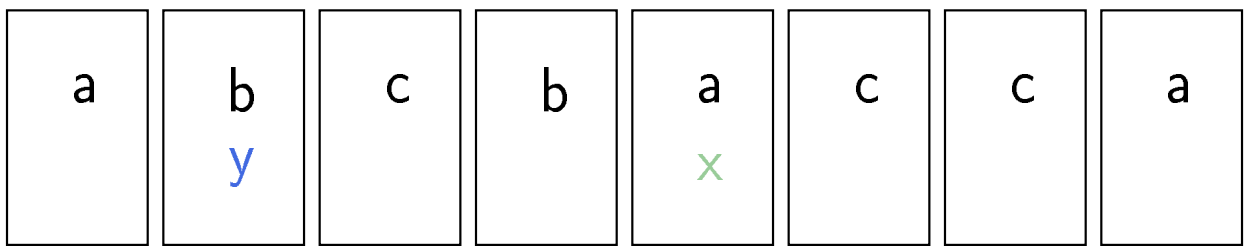

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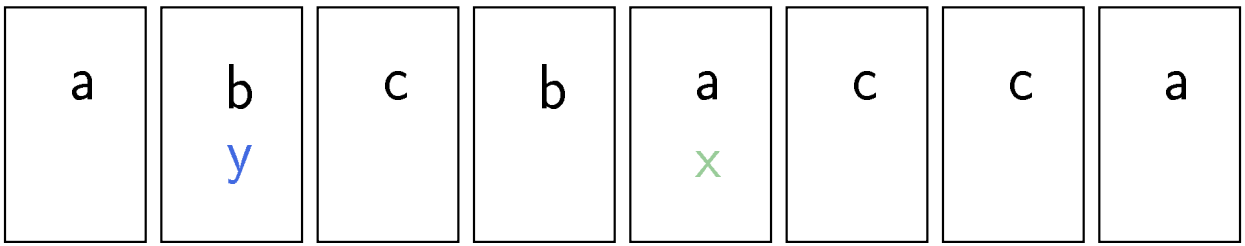
Hardness (2/2)

Step 3: Disjunctions and Conjunctions



$$a(x) \wedge (\neg b(y) \vee y < x)$$

Hardness (2/2)

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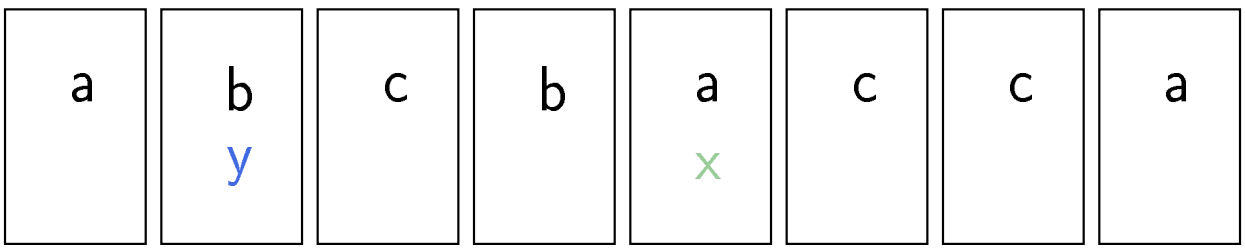

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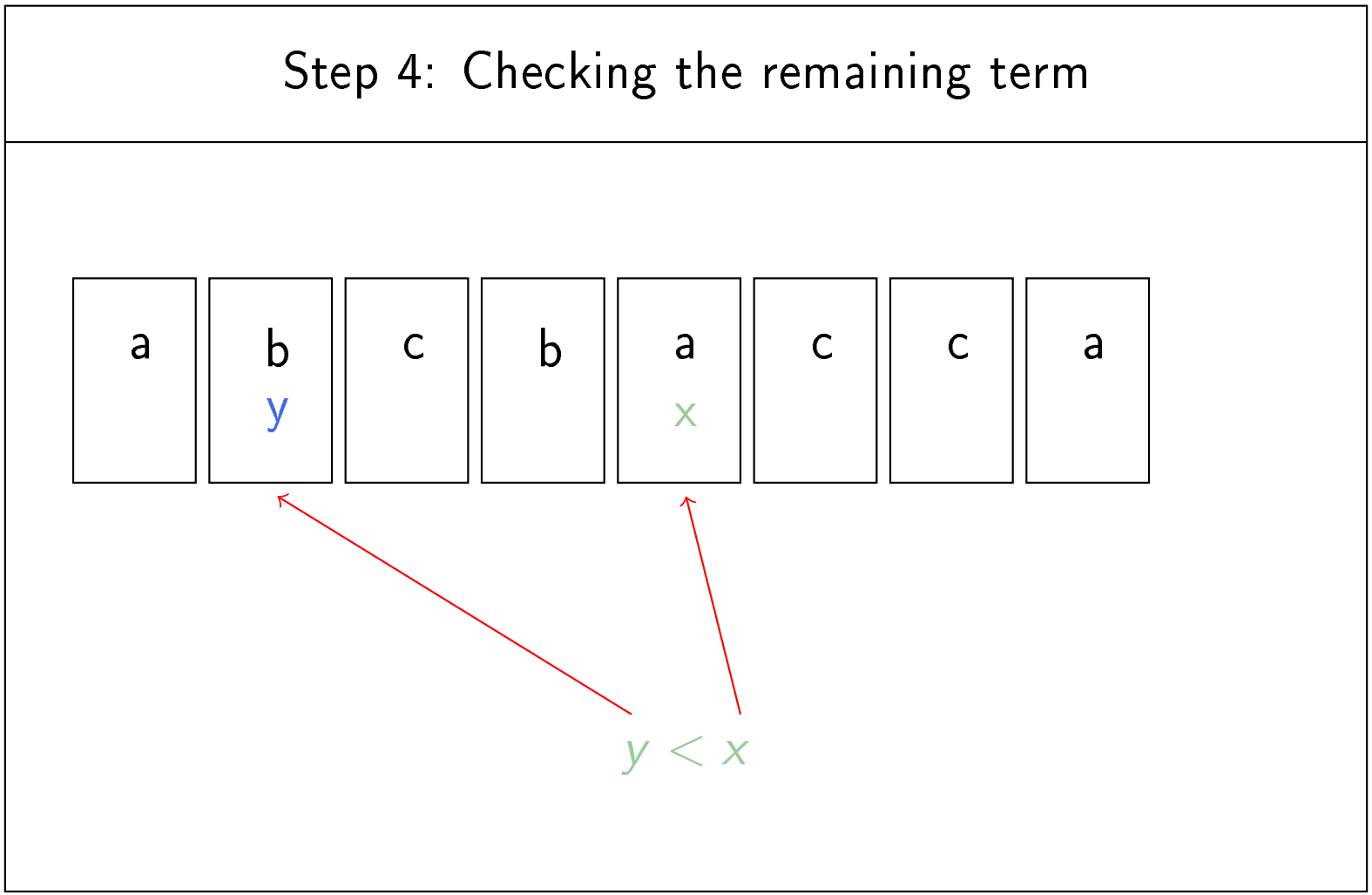
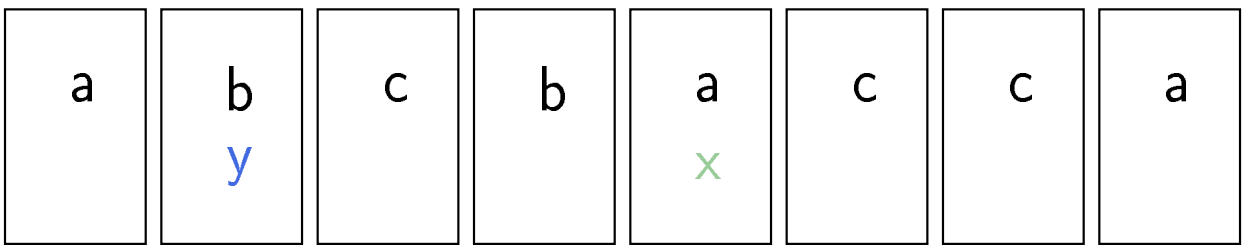
Hardness (2/2)



Hardness (2/2)

Step 4: Checking the remaining term



Win!

Conclusion

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Thanks for listening, questions?