STV+AGR: Towards Verification of Strategic Ability using Assume-Guarantee Reasoning

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Logical Specification of Strategic Abilities

Tool

Assume-guarantee verification

Evaluation

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ATL: What Agents Can Achieve

- ATL: Alternating-time Temporal Logic [Alur et al. 1997-2002]
- Temporal logic meets game theory
- Main idea: cooperation modalities

 $\langle\!\langle A \rangle\!\rangle \Phi$: coalition A has a collective strategy to enforce Φ

Φ can include temporal operators: X (next), F (sometime in the future), G (always in the future), U (strong until)



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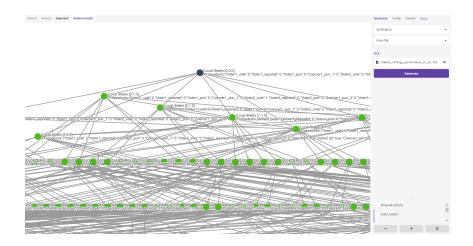
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- Reduction methods: partial-order reductions and assume-guarantee reasoning.
- Asynchronous semantics with: action-oriented synchronization and data-oriented synchronization.
- Properties: reachability and safety.



Simple Voting model in STV



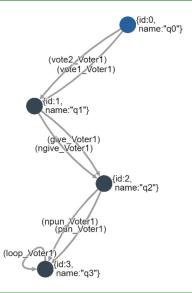


Model specification - voter

```
Agent Voter [2]:
init: q0
vote1: q0 \rightarrow q1 [alD_vote=1]
vote2: q0 \rightarrow q1 [alD_vote=2]
give: q1 \rightarrow q2 [alD_reported=?alD_vote]
ngive: q1 \rightarrow q2 [alD_reported=-1]
pun: q_2 - [Coercer1_pun_ID == 1] > q_3 [aID_pun=1]
npun: q2 - [Coercer1_pun_ID == -1] > q3 [aID_pun=0]
loop: q3->q3
```



Voter model in STV





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- 1. Design the model and create a specification file.
- 2. Split the agents into assumption groups.
- 3. Each assumption group should specify the coalition and the formula. Environment group should not specify the formula.
- 4. Use STV to automatically generate specification files for each assumption group.
- 5. Verify each model in the tool.



Assumption specification

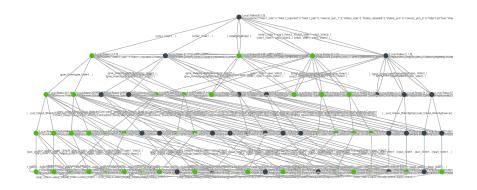
Group 1:

```
Agent Voter1:
init: q0
LOCAL: [Voter1_vote, Voter1_reported, Voter1_pun]
INTERFACE: [Coercer_pun_1]
vote1: a0 \rightarrow a1 [Voter1_vote=1]
vote2: q0 \rightarrow q1 [Voter1_vote=2]
give: g1 -> g2 [Voter1_reported=?Voter1_vote]
ngive: q1 \rightarrow q2 [Voter1_reported=-1]
pun: q2 - [Coercer_pun_1 = 1] > q3 [Voter1_pun=1]
npun: q_2 - [Coercer_pun_1 = -1] > q_3 [Voter1_pun_1 = -1]
loop: q3->q3
```

FORMULA: <<Voter1>>G(Voter1_pun=-1 | Voter1_vote=1)



Model generated from the assumption





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Simple Voting Model: Results

Formula

$\langle\!\langle Voter_1 \rangle\!\rangle G(\neg pstatus_1 \lor voted_1 = 1)$

v	Monolithic model checking				Assume-guarantee verification			
	#st	#tr	DFS	Apprx	#st	#tr	DFS	Apprx
2	529	2216	< 0.1	< 0.1/ <i>Yes</i>	161	528	< 0.1	< 0.1 / Yes
3	12167	127558	< 0.1	0.8/ <i>Yes</i>	1127	7830	< 0.1	< 0.1 / Yes
4	2.79 <i>e</i> 5	6.73 <i>e</i> 6	m	emout	7889	1.08 <i>e</i> 5	< 0.1	0.8/ <i>Yes</i>
5	memout				5.52 <i>e</i> 4	1.45 <i>e</i> 6	< 0.1	11/ <i>Yes</i>

Table: Results of assume-guarantee verification (times given in seconds)



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- Much complexity of model checking for strategic abilities is due to the size of the model of the system.
- STV addresses the challenge by implementing a compositional model checking scheme, called assume-guarantee verification.
- STV supports user-friendly modelling of MAS, and automated generation of abstractions that are used as assumptions in the scheme.



THANK YOU