

# THE SAFETY FRAGMENT OF LTL

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Moshe Vardi's research has deeply investigated **Linear Temporal Logic** (LTL) and its **safety fragment**.

Some papers on these topics:

- *Model checking of safety properties*  
with O. Kupferman
- *SAT-based induction for temporal safety properties*,  
with R. Armoni, L. Fix, R. Fraer, S. Huddleston, N. Piterman
- *Falsification of LTL safety properties in hybrid systems*,  
with E. Plaku, L. E. Kavradi
- *A Symbolic Approach to Safety-LTL Synthesis*,  
with S. Zhu, L. M. Tabajara, J. Li, G. Pu
- ... and many other papers ...

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# SAFETY AND CO-SAFETY LANGUAGES

In formal verification, **safety languages** are an important class of formal languages that codify the very common class of properties, *i.e.*, those of the kind:

*Something **bad** never happens.  
Any violation is **irremediable**.*

## Importance of safety languages

The identification of a property as safety can considerably help verification algorithms, while being able to capture a variety of real-world requirements.

# SAFETY AND CO-SAFETY LANGUAGES

Let  $\Sigma$  be an alphabet.

## Definition (Safety language)

Let  $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \Sigma^\omega$ . We say that  $\mathcal{L}$  is a **safety language** if and only if for all the words  $\sigma \in \Sigma^\omega$  it holds that, if  $\sigma \notin \mathcal{L}$ , then there exists an  $i \in \mathbb{N}$  such that, for all  $\sigma' \in \Sigma^\omega$ ,  $\sigma_{[0,i]} \cdot \sigma' \notin \mathcal{L}$ .

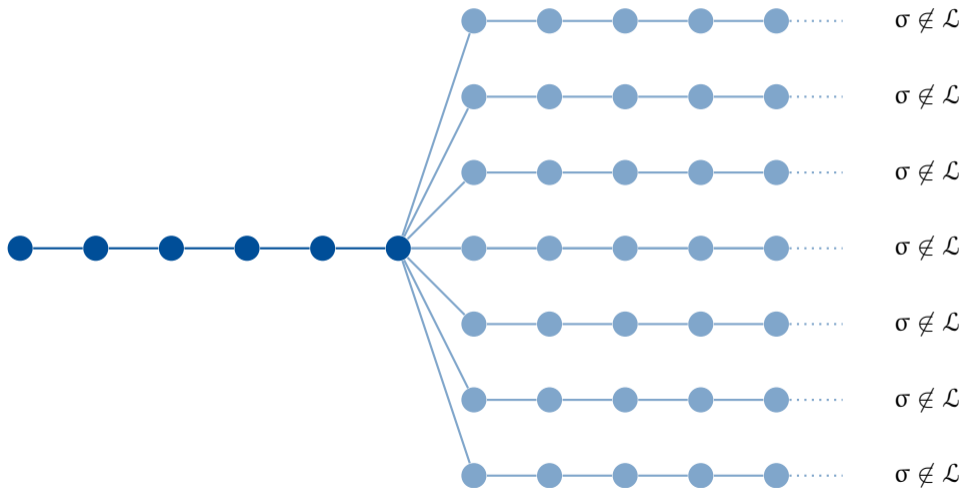
# SAFETY AND CO-SAFETY LANGUAGES



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# SAFETY AND CO-SAFETY LANGUAGES

By duality, **coSafety languages** express the property that:

*Something **good** will eventually happen.*

Let  $\Sigma$  be an alphabet.

## Definition (Co-safety language)

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# LINEAR TEMPORAL LOGIC

Linear Temporal Logic (**LTL**) is a very common specification language in formal verification, artificial intelligence and other fields.

$\phi := p \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \phi \vee \phi$   
 $\mid X\phi \mid \tilde{X}\phi \mid \phi U \phi \mid \phi R \phi$

Boolean connectives

Future temporal operators

# FINITE- AND INFINITE-TRACES

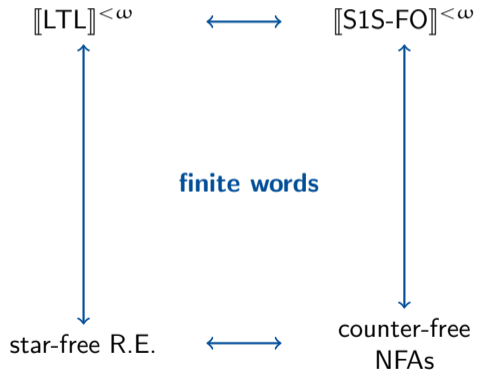
LTL is usually interpreted over **infinite** traces.



Recently, the community paid attention to the **finite** trace semantics.

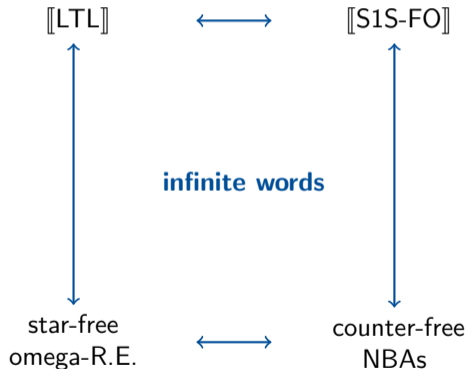


# KAMP'S THEOREM



$$[[\mathbb{L}]]^{<\omega} = \{\mathcal{L}^{<\omega}(\phi) \mid \phi \in \mathbb{L}\}$$

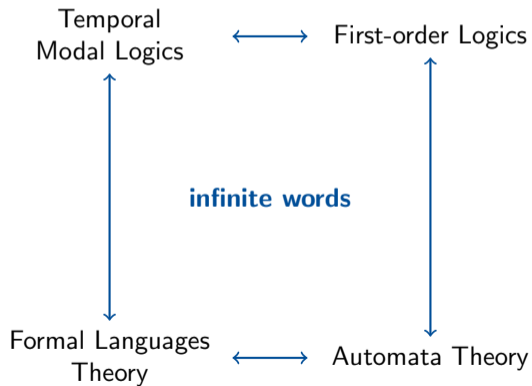
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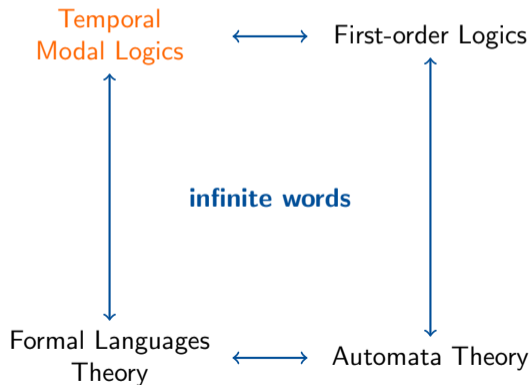
# GOAL OF THIS PRESENTATION

Four characterizations of the **safety fragment of LTL**:



# SAFETY - TEMPORAL MODAL LOGICS

Four characterizations of the **safety fragment of LTL**:



Three main **equivalent** characterizations in terms of temporal modal logic:

- Safety-LTL: (Chang, Manna, Pnueli - 1995)

$$\phi := p \mid \neg p \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \phi \vee \phi \mid X\phi \mid \phi R \phi \mid G\phi$$



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- $G(\alpha)$  such that  $\alpha$  belongs to pure-past LTL+P  
(Lichtenstein, Pnueli, Zuck - 1985)

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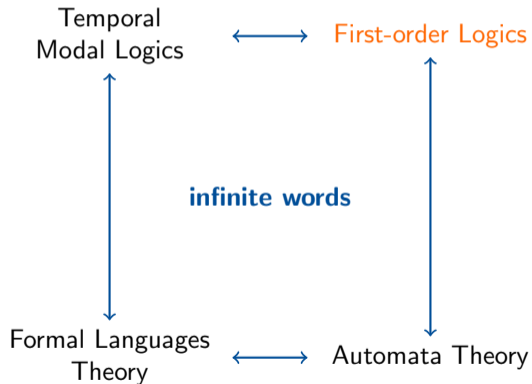
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- $\neg\phi$  such that  $\mathcal{L}(\phi) \in \llbracket \text{coSafety-LTL}(\neg\tilde{X}) \rrbracket^{<\omega} \cdot (2^\Sigma)^\omega$

(Cimatti, Geatti, Gigante, Montanari, Tonetta - 2022)

# SAFETY - FIRST-ORDER LOGIC



Two main **equivalent** characterizations in terms of first-order logic:

- **Bounded-FO**: (Thomas - 1988)
  - a formula  $\phi(x)$  with one free variable  $x$  is *bounded* iff all quantifiers in  $\phi(x)$  are of the form  $\exists y(y \leq x \wedge \dots)$  or  $\forall y(y \leq x \rightarrow \dots)$ .
  - Bounded-FO is defined as the set of formulas of type  $\forall x . \phi(x)$  where  $\phi(x)$  is bounded.

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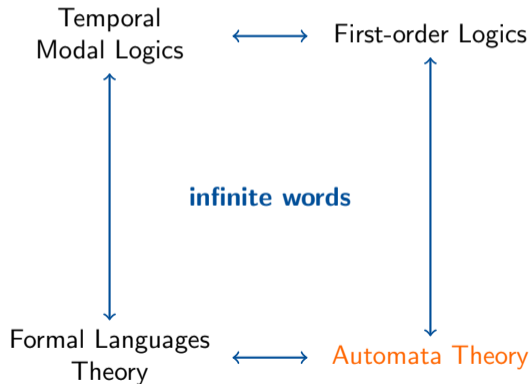
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- **Safety-FO**: (Cimatti, Geatti, Gigante, Montanari, Tonetta - 2022)

$$\text{atomic} := x < y \mid x = y \mid x \neq y \mid P(x) \mid \neg P(x)$$

$$\phi := \text{atomic} \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \exists y(x < y < z \wedge \phi_1) \mid \forall y(x < y \Rightarrow \phi_1)$$

where  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$  are first-order variables,  $P$  is a unary predicate, and  $\phi_1$  and  $\phi_2$  are Safety-FO formulas.

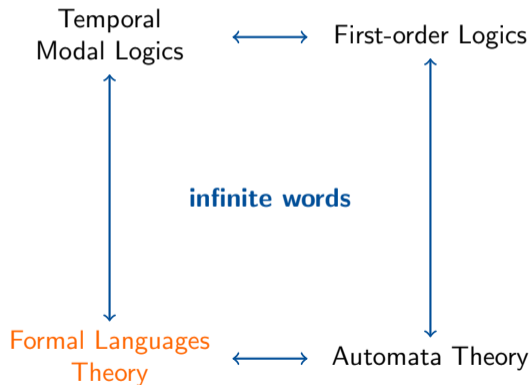


- Safety Automata: (Manna, Pnueli - 1990)
  - They are deterministic counter-free Streett automata whose set of states  $Q$  is partitioned into the set of *good* ( $G$ ) and *bad* ( $B$ ) states.
  - There is *no* transition from a bad state ( $q \in B$ ) to a good state ( $q' \in G$ ).

Safety Automata = counter-free + no transition from B to G

- Occurrence co-Büchi Counter-free Automata: (Cerna, Pelanek - 2003)
  - a run is accepting iff it never visits a final state of the automaton.
- (complement of a) Terminal Büchi Counter-free Automata: (Cerna, Pelanek - 2003 , only one inclusion of the equivalence)
  - any final state of the automaton has at least a successor, and all its successors are final states as well.

# SAFETY - FORMAL LANGUAGES THEORY





- $\omega$ -regular expressions of this type: (Thomas - 1988)

$L$  is an LTL-definable safety language

$$\bar{L} = S \cdot \Sigma^\omega$$

where  $S$  is a **star-free** regular expression.

**Safety languages** are an interesting and useful topic:

- many different characterizations
- many interesting properties
- just touched the surface here

THANK YOU