

Model checking coalitional games in shortage resource scenarios

D. Della Monica, M. Napoli, M. Parente

**ICE-TCS, School of Computer Science,
Reykjavik University, Iceland**
dariodm@ru.is

GandALF 2013
Borca di Cadore, August 31st, 2013

Outline

1 Context

- Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)
- MAS + resource constraints

ATL
RB-ATL / RAL

2 Our proposal: *Priced* RB-ATL

- Model checking (lower bound)
- Optimization problem

PRB-ATL

3 Conclusions

Outline

1 Context

- Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)
- MAS + resource constraints

ATL
RB-ATL / RAL

2 Our proposal: *Priced RB-ATL*

- Model checking (lower bound)
- Optimization problem

PRB-ATL

3 Conclusions

Outline

1 Context

- Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)
- MAS + resource constraints

ATL

RB-ATL / RAL

2 Our proposal: *Priced* RB-ATL

- Model checking (lower bound)
- Optimization problem

PRB-ATL

3 Conclusions

Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)

- Several agents
 - Intelligent (take decisions, moves)
 - Independent
 - Global state (union of single states)
 - Next state univocally identified by moves

Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)

- Several agents
- Intelligent (take decisions, moves)
- Independent
- Global state (union of single states)
- Next state univocally identified by moves

Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)

- Several agents
- Intelligent (take decisions, moves)
- Independent
- Global state (union of single states)
- Next state univocally identified by moves

Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)

- Several agents
- Intelligent (take decisions, moves)
- Independent
- Global state (union of single states)
- Next state univocally identified by moves

Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)

- Several agents
- Intelligent (take decisions, moves)
- Independent
- Global state (union of single states)
- Next state univocally identified by moves

COALITION - modeling collective behaviors/strategies

COALITION - modeling collective behaviors/strategies

Logical Formalisms

Coalition Logic (CL) and Alternating-time Temporal Logic (ATL)

COALITION - modeling collective behaviors/strategies

Logical Formalisms

Coalition Logic (CL) and Alternating-time Temporal Logic (ATL)

Theorem (Goranko, TARK 2001)

CL can be embedded into ATL

ATL: syntax and semantics

Formulae of ATL are given by the grammar:

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \varphi \mid \langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \square \varphi \mid \langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \varphi \mathcal{U} \varphi$$

Formulae of ATL predicate about abilities of coalitions of agents

ATL: syntax and semantics

Formulae of ATL are given by the grammar:

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \varphi \mid \langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \square \varphi \mid \langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \varphi \mathcal{U} \varphi$$

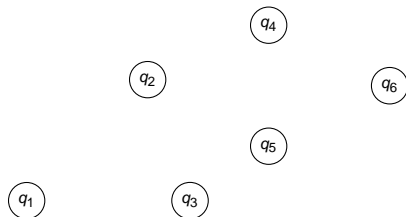
Formulae of ATL predicate about abilities of coalitions of agents

Formulae of ATL are evaluated wrt:

- a **game structure** (or **game arena**) G
- a **location** q of G

The arena of ATL

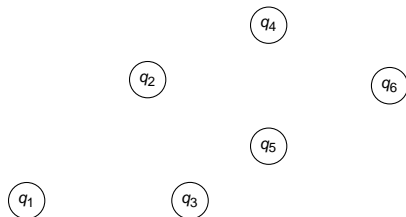
A **game structure G** is a state transition graph:



- **vertices** labeled by **atomic propositions**
- in vertices agents choose **actions**
- possible combinations \rightarrow **transitions** (edges of the graph)

The arena of ATL

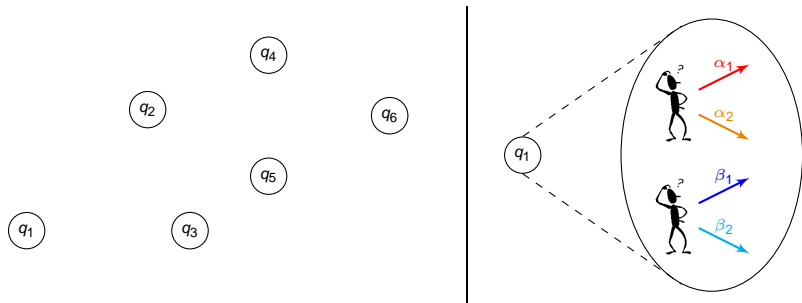
A **game structure** G is a state transition graph:



- **vertices** labeled by **atomic propositions**
- in vertices agents choose **actions**
- possible combinations \rightarrow **transitions** (edges of the graph)

The arena of ATL

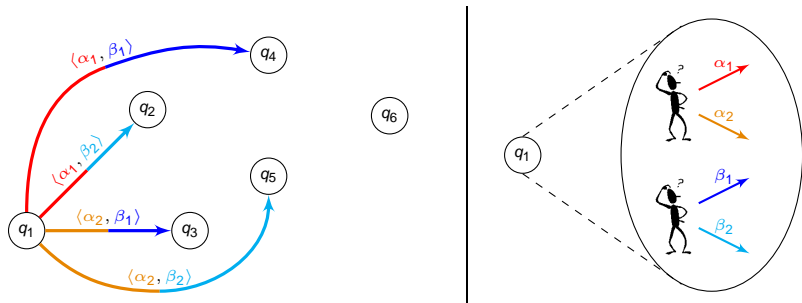
A **game structure** G is a state transition graph:



- **vertices** labeled by **atomic propositions**
- in vertices agents choose **actions**
- possible combinations \rightarrow **transitions** (edges of the graph)

The arena of ATL

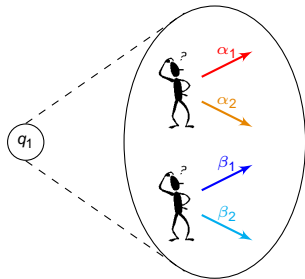
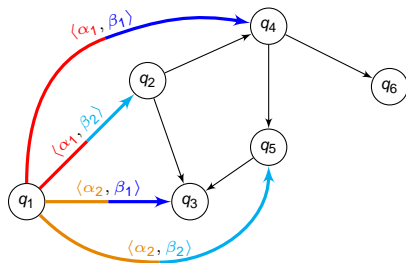
A **game structure** G is a state transition graph:



- **vertices** labeled by **atomic propositions**
- in vertices agents choose **actions**
- possible combinations \rightarrow **transitions** (edges of the graph)

The arena of ATL

A **game structure G** is a state transition graph:



- **vertices** labeled by **atomic propositions**
- in vertices agents choose **actions**
- possible combinations \rightarrow **transitions** (edges of the graph)

Becoming friendly with ATL

Collective strategy for the **proponent** team to guarantee p holds

Becoming friendly with ATL

Collective strategy for the **proponent** team to guarantee p holds

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \bigcirc p$ **next**

Becoming friendly with ATL

Collective strategy for the **proponent** team to guarantee p holds

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \bigcirc p$ next

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \Box p$ always

Becoming friendly with ATL

Collective strategy for the **proponent** team to guarantee p holds

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \bigcirc p$ next

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \square p$ always

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle p \mathcal{U} q$ until q

Becoming friendly with ATL

Collective strategy for the **proponent** team to guarantee p holds

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \bigcirc p$ next

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \square p$ always

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle p \mathcal{U} q$ until q

regardless of actions performed by other agents (opponent)

Outline

1 Context

- Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)
- MAS + resource constraints

ATL
RB-ATL / RAL

2 Our proposal: *Priced RB-ATL*

- Model checking (lower bound)
- Optimization problem

PRB-ATL

3 Conclusions

Addition of bounds on resources to ATL

Resources
are bounded



Extensions of ATL with bounds on resources

$$\langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

Endowment: $\eta : A \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^r$ (r = number of resources)

The literature about Resource Bounded ATL (RB-ATL)

RB-ATL [Alechina, Logan, Nga, Rakib, AAMAS 2010]

Theorem: Model checking RB-ATL is decidable in $O(|\varphi|^{2 \cdot r + 1} \times |G|)$
No lower bound

The literature about Resource Bounded ATL (RB-ATL)

RB-ATL [Alechina, Logan, Nga, Rakib, AAMAS 2010]

Theorem: Model checking RB-ATL is decidable in $O(|\varphi|^{2 \cdot r + 1} \times |G|)$
No lower bound

RAL [Bulling, Farwer, ECAI 2010]

Several logic variants, exploration of the (un)decidability border

E.g., if actions produce resources, then Model Checking becomes **UNDECIDABLE**

RB-ATL: syntax and semantics

Formulae of RB-ATL are given by the grammar:

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \varphi \mid \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \varphi \mathcal{U} \varphi \mid \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \square \varphi$$

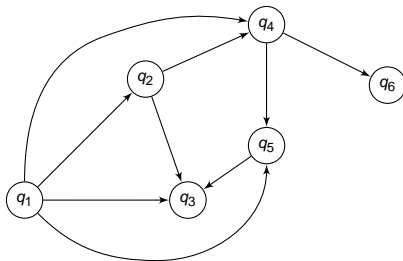
Formulae of RB-ATL predicate about abilities of coalitions whose agents are equipped with a finite endowment of resources

Formulae of RB-ATL are evaluated wrt:

- a **resource-bounded** game structure (or game arena) G
- a **location** q of G

The arena of RB-ATL

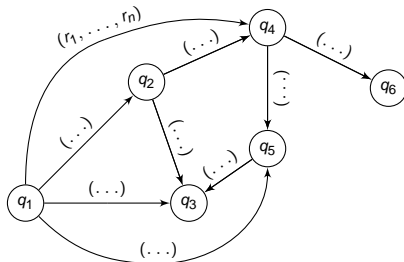
A **resource-bounded game structure G** is a **weighted** state transition graph:



- **vertices** labeled by **atomic propositions**
- in vertices agents choose **actions**
- possible combinations \rightarrow **transitions** (edges of the graph)
- actions **consume** (and **produce**) resources

The arena of RB-ATL

A **resource-bounded game structure G** is a **weighted** state transition graph:



- **vertices** labeled by **atomic propositions**
- in vertices agents choose **actions**
- possible combinations \rightarrow **transitions** (edges of the graph)
- actions **consume** (and **produce**) resources

Becoming friendly with RB-ATL

$$G, q \Vdash \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \langle\langle A^{\eta'} \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

team A , equipped with endowment η , can force the next state to be s.t. the team A itself can guarantee that p always holds equipped with the new endowment η'

Becoming friendly with RB-ATL

$$G, q \Vdash \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \langle\langle A^{\eta'} \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

team A , equipped with endowment η , can force the next state to be s.t. the team A itself can guarantee that p always holds equipped with the new endowment η'

Becoming friendly with RB-ATL

$$G, q \Vdash \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \langle\langle A^{\eta'} \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

team A , equipped with endowment η , can force the next state to be s.t. the team A itself can guarantee that p always holds equipped with the new endowment η'

Becoming friendly with RB-ATL

$$G, q \Vdash \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \langle\langle A^{\eta'} \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

team A , equipped with endowment η , can force the next state to be s.t. the team A itself can guarantee that p always holds equipped with the new endowment η'

Becoming friendly with RB-ATL

$$G, q \Vdash \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \langle\langle A^{\eta'} \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

team A , equipped with endowment η , can force the next state to be s.t. the team A itself can guarantee that p always holds equipped with the new endowment η'

Becoming friendly with RB-ATL

$$G, q \Vdash \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \langle\langle A^{\eta'} \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

team A , equipped with endowment η , can force the next state to be s.t. the team A itself can guarantee that p always holds equipped with the new endowment η'

Becoming friendly with RB-ATL

$$G, q \Vdash \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \langle\langle A^{\eta'} \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

team A , equipped with endowment η , can force the next state to be s.t. the team A itself can guarantee that p always holds equipped with the new endowment η'

Becoming friendly with RB-ATL

$$G, q \Vdash \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \langle\langle A^{\eta'} \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

team A , equipped with endowment η , can force the next state to be s.t. the team A itself can guarantee that p always holds equipped with the new endowment η'

An anomalous behavior

$$G, q_0 \Vdash \langle\langle a^n \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

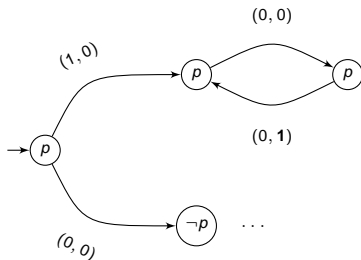
$\eta(a) = 1$

An anomalous behavior

2 agents: **a** and **b**
1 resource type: **r₁**

$\eta(a) = 1$

$G, q_0 \Vdash \langle\langle a^\eta \rangle\rangle \Box p$

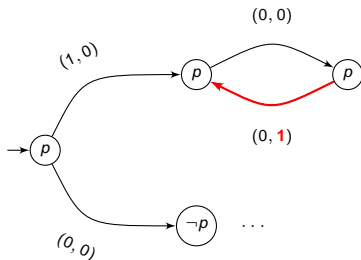


An anomalous behavior

2 agents: **a** and **b**
1 resource type: r_1

$$\eta(a) = 1$$

$$G, q_0 \Vdash \langle\langle a^\eta \rangle\rangle \Box p$$



opponent consumes an infinite amount of resources

Another anomalous behavior

2 agents: **a** and **b**
1 resource type: **r₁**

$$\eta(a) = 1$$

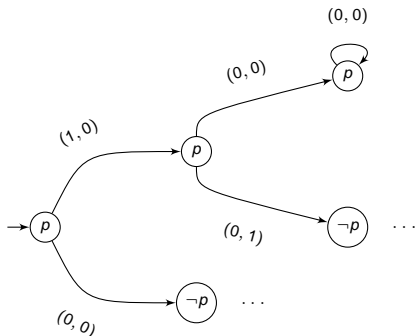
$$G, q_0 \Vdash \langle\langle a^n \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

Another anomalous behavior

2 agents: **a** and **b**
1 resource type: r_1

$$\eta(a) = 1$$

$$G, q_0 \Vdash \langle\langle a^\eta \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

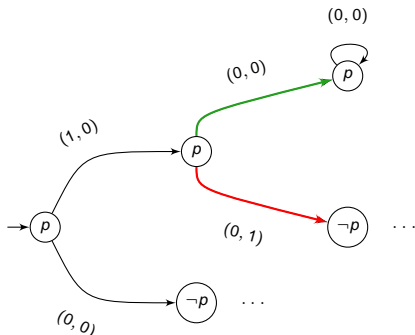


Another anomalous behavior

2 agents: **a** and **b**
1 resource type: r_1

$$\eta(a) = 1$$

$$G, q_0 \Vdash \langle\langle a^\eta \rangle\rangle \Box p$$



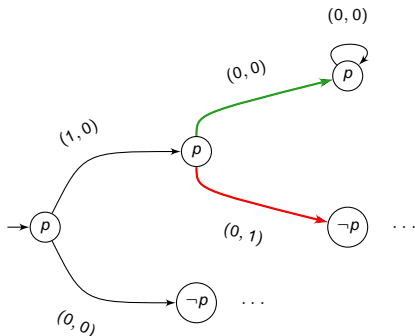
false if $r_1 > 1$
true if $r_1 = 1$

Another anomalous behavior

2 agents: **a** and **b**
1 resource type: r_1

$$\eta(a) = 1$$

$$G, q_0 \Vdash \langle\langle a^\eta \rangle\rangle \Box p$$



false if $r_1 > 1$
true if $r_1 = 1$

opponent's moves should be constrained

Outline

1 Context

- Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)
- MAS + resource constraints

ATL
RB-ATL / RAL

2 Our proposal: *Priced* RB-ATL

- Model checking (lower bound)
- Optimization problem

PRB-ATL

3 Conclusions

Weaknesses of previous formalism *RB-ATL*

- NO history (resources)

- ▶ $G, q \Vdash \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \langle\langle A^{\eta'} \rangle\rangle \Box p$ η and η' are independent

- opponent does NOT consume

- ▶ opponent has no bounds on resources
 - ▶ consumption by opponent does not matter

What we want

- opponent's actions constrained
- consumption/production tracked
- a significant present-day issue \Rightarrow procurement of resources
 - ▶ **limited amount** on the market (or in nature)
 - ▶ **acquisition cost** depending on current availability

How we get it

Key notion \Rightarrow **global availability of resources on the market**

- a semantic component (part of the arena)
- evolves depending on agents' actions (also opponent)
- affects the choice of the actions (also opponent)

How we get it

Key notion \Rightarrow **global availability of resources on the market**

- a semantic component (part of the arena)
- evolves depending on agents' actions (also opponent)
- affects the choice of the actions (also opponent)

Auxiliary notion \Rightarrow **price of resources**

- agents equipped with money instead of resources
- money for getting resources
- price of resources function of several components (take into account the history of the system)

Money vs. resources - our proposal

Money

- inside the **formula**
- assigned to **agents**
- **private**: any agent has his own amount of money
- **unknown**
- availability checked for **proponent's agents only**

Resources

- part of the **model**
- represent the **market** (**nature**)
- **public**: agents draw on resources from a shared pool
- **known**
- availability checked for **all agents**

Money vs. resources - our proposal

Money

- inside the **formula**
- assigned to **agents**
- **private**: any agent has his own amount of money
- **unknown**
- availability checked for **proponent's agents only**

Resources

- part of the **model**
- represent the **market (nature)**
- **public**: agents draw on resources from a shared pool
- **known**
- availability checked for **all agents**

Money vs. resources - our proposal

Money

- inside the **formula**
- assigned to **agents**
- **private**: any agent has his own amount of money
- **unknown**
- availability checked for **proponent's agents only**

Resources

- part of the **model**
- represent the **market (nature)**
- **public**: agents draw on resources from a shared pool
- **known**
- availability checked for **all agents**

Money vs. resources - our proposal

Money

- inside the **formula**
- assigned to **agents**
- **private**: any agent has his own amount of money
- **unknown**
- availability checked for **proponent's agents only**

Resources

- part of the **model**
- represent the **market (nature)**
- **public**: agents draw on resources from a shared pool
- **known**
- availability checked for **all agents**

Money vs. resources - our proposal

Money

- inside the **formula**
- assigned to **agents**
- **private**: any agent has his own amount of money
- **unknown**
- availability checked for **proponent's agents only**

Resources

- part of the **model**
- represent the **market (nature)**
- **public**: agents draw on resources from a shared pool
- **known**
- availability checked for **all agents**

Money vs. resources - our proposal

Money

- inside the **formula**
- assigned to **agents**
- **private**: any agent has his own amount of money
- **unknown**
- availability checked for **proponent's agents only**

Resources

- part of the **model**
- represent the **market (nature)**
- **public**: agents draw on resources from a shared pool
- **known**
- availability checked for **all agents**

Money is a *meta-resource*

- buy resources
 - ▶ money like resources in previous approaches
- **unit of measurement**

Resource production and decidability

Alechina, Logan, Nga, Rakib

Actions can **only consume** resources

Bulling, Farwer

If actions may produce resources,
then Model Checking becomes **UNDECIDABLE**

Resource production and decidability

Alechina, Logan, Nga, Rakib

Actions can **only consume** resources

Bulling, Farwer

If actions may produce resources,
then Model Checking becomes **UNDECIDABLE**

Actions may produce resources...

Resource production and decidability

Alechina, Logan, Nga, Rakib

Actions can **only consume** resources

Bulling, Farwer

If actions may produce resources,
then Model Checking becomes **UNDECIDABLE**

Actions may produce resources...
...but **not so much!!!**

- **model checking decidable**
- **several models fit**
(e.g. memory usage, leasing a car, releasing resources previously acquired)

Syntax and semantics

Formulae of PRB-ATL are given by the grammar:

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \langle\langle A^{\$} \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \varphi \mid \langle\langle A^{\$} \rangle\rangle \varphi \mathcal{U} \varphi \mid \langle\langle A^{\$} \rangle\rangle \square \varphi$$

Formulae of PRB-ATL predicate about abilities of coalitions whose agents are equipped with an amount of money

Syntax and semantics

Formulae of PRB-ATL are given by the grammar:

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \langle\langle A^{\$} \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \varphi \mid \langle\langle A^{\$} \rangle\rangle \varphi \mathcal{U} \varphi \mid \langle\langle A^{\$} \rangle\rangle \square \varphi$$

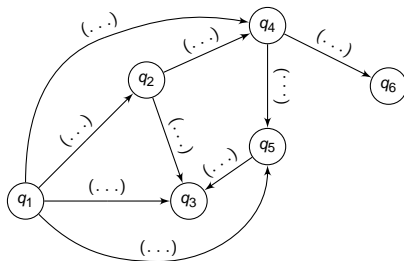
Formulae of PRB-ATL predicate about abilities of coalitions whose agents are equipped with an amount of money

Formulae of PRB-ATL are evaluated wrt:

- a **priced** game structure (or game arena) G
- a **location** q of G
- a **global availability of resources** \vec{m}

Priced game structure

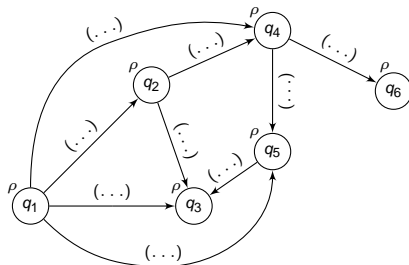
A **priced game structure** G is a weighted state transition graph:



- **vertices** labeled by **atomic propositions**
- in vertices agents choose **actions**
- possible combinations → **transitions** (edges of the graph)
- actions **consume** and **produce** resources
- resources have a variable **prices**
- transition guards: **also opponent**

Priced game structure

A **priced game structure G** is a weighted state transition graph:



- **vertices** labeled by **atomic propositions**
- in vertices agents choose **actions**
- possible combinations \rightarrow **transitions** (edges of the graph)
- actions **consume** and **produce** resources
- resources have a variable **prices**
- transition guards: **also opponent**

Outline

1 Context

- Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)
- MAS + resource constraints

ATL
RB-ATL / RAL

2 Our proposal: *Priced* RB-ATL

- Model checking (lower bound)
- Optimization problem

PRB-ATL

3 Conclusions

Theorem

The model checking problem for PRB-ATL is *EXPTIME-complete*

- *membership (upper bound)* [LAMAS 2011]
- *hardness (lower bound)*

- Same asymptotic complexity as RB-ATL

Model checking complexity

Theorem

The model checking problem for PRB-ATL is *EXPTIME-complete*

- *membership (upper bound)* [LAMAS 2011]
- *hardness (lower bound)*

- Same asymptotic complexity as RB-ATL

Reduction from the acceptance problem for
Linearly-Bounded Alternating Turing Machine

Parametrized reduction

Model checking is **exponential time** in

- n (number of **agents**)
- r (number of **resources**)
- size of M (maximum component in **endowment**)

1st reduction: parametric in the **size of M** (n and r are constant)

2nd reduction: parametric in r (n and M are constant)

Outline

1 Context

- Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)
- MAS + resource constraints

ATL
RB-ATL / RAL

2 Our proposal: *Priced* RB-ATL

- Model checking (lower bound)
- Optimization problem

PRB-ATL

3 Conclusions

Parametric PRB-ATL formulae

- PRB-ATL: $\varphi = \langle\langle A_1^{\$1} \rangle\rangle \diamond (\langle\langle A_2^{\$2} \rangle\rangle \circ p \vee \langle\langle A_3^{\$3} \rangle\rangle q \cup p)$

Definition (Cost of a PRB-ATL formula)

$$f_cost(\varphi) = \$_1(A_1) + \$_2(A_2) + \$_3(A_3)$$

- parametric PRB-ATL: $\varphi_{\vec{x}} = \langle\langle X_1^{\$1} \rangle\rangle \diamond (\langle\langle X_2^{\$2} \rangle\rangle \circ p \vee \langle\langle A_3^{\$3} \rangle\rangle q \cup p)$

The *Optimal Coalition* problem

Definition (Optimal Coalition problem)

To determine minimal-cost coalitions that satisfy a PRB-ATL formula

The *Optimal Coalition* problem

Definition (Optimal Coalition problem)

To determine minimal-cost coalitions that satisfy a PRB-ATL formula

Input:

- a **parametric** PRB-ATL formula
- a priced game structure
- a location
- an initial availability of resources

The *Optimal Coalition* problem

Definition (Optimal Coalition problem)

To determine minimal-cost coalitions that satisfy a PRB-ATL formula

Input:

- a **parametric** PRB-ATL formula
- a priced game structure
- a location
- an initial availability of resources

Theorem

The Optimal Coalition problem is EXPTIME-complete

Outline

1 Context

- Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)
- MAS + resource constraints

ATL
RB-ATL / RAL

2 Our proposal: *Priced* RB-ATL

- Model checking (lower bound)
- Optimization problem

PRB-ATL

3 Conclusions

Conclusions

A logic for modeling multi-agent systems with bounds on resources

ATL: abilities of coalitions of agents

RB-ATL: abilities of coalitions whose agents are equipped with a finite **endowment of resources**

PRB-ATL: abilities of coalitions whose agents are equipped with an amount of **money**

- **global availability of resources**
- money - price of resources

Conclusions

A logic for modeling multi-agent systems with bounds on resources

ATL: abilities of coalitions of agents

RB-ATL: abilities of coalitions whose agents are equipped with a finite **endowment of resources**

PRB-ATL: abilities of coalitions whose agents are equipped with an amount of **money**

- **global availability of resources**
- money - price of resources

Theorem: Model checking PRB-ATL is EXPTIME-complete
Reachability for PRB-ATL is EXPTIME-complete

Future work

- **3rd reduction:** parametric in the n (r and M are constant)
- Exact complexity when action cannot produce resources
 - ▶ Reachability is NP-hard
 - ▶ Model checking is PSPACE-hard
- Resource-bounded extensions of other classical formalisms
 - ▶ μ -calculus [Della Monica, Lenzi - ICAART 2012]
 - ▶ ATL* ???
 - ▶ ...

The end

Thanks for the attention