

# Quantifying Masking Fault-Tolerance via Fair Stochastic Games

Pablo F. Castro, **Pedro R. D'Argenio**, Ramiro Demasi, Luciano Putruele

UN Córdoba - UN Río Cuarto - CONICET

<http://www.cs.famaf.unc.edu.ar/~dargenio/>



EXPRESS/SOS 2023



# Motivation: a memory cell

```
module NOMINAL
  b : [0..1] init 0;
  m : [0..1] init 0; // 0 = normal,
                    // 1 = refreshing

  [w0] (m=0)      -> (b'= 0);
  [w1] (m=0)      -> (b'= 1);
  [r0] (m=0) & (b=0) -> true;
  [r1] (m=0) & (b=1) -> true;
  [tick] (m=0)    -> p: (m'= 1) +
                    (1-p): true;
  [rfsh] (m=1)    -> (m'= 0);
endmodule
```

```
module FAULTY
  v : [0..3] init 0;
  s : [0..2] init 0; // 0 = normal, 1 = faulty,
                    // 2 = refreshing

  [w0] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 0) & (s'= 0);
  [w1] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 3) & (s'= 0);
  [r0] (s!=2) & (v<=1) -> true;
  [r1] (s!=2) & (v>=2) -> true;
  [tick] (s!=2)    -> p: (s'= 2) + q: (s'= 1)
                    + (1-p-q): true;
  [rfsh] (s=2)     -> (s'=0)
                    & (v'= (v<=1) ? 0 : 3);
  [fault] (s=1)    -> (v'= (v<3) ? (v+1) : 2)
                    & (s'= 0)
                    ;
  [fault] (s=1)    -> (v'= (v>0) ? (v-1) : 1)
                    & (s'= 0)
                    ;
endmodule
```

# Motivation: a memory cell

Implementation model:  
Includes faults and fault handling  
mechanism

```
module NOMINAL
  b : [0..1] init 0;
  m : [0..1] init 0; // 0 = normal,
                    // 1 = refreshing

  [w0] (m=0)      -> (b'= 0);
  [w1] (m=0)      -> (b'= 1);
  [r0] (m=0) & (b=0) -> true;
  [r1] (m=0) & (b=1) -> true;
  [tick] (m=0)     -> p: (m'= 1) +
                    (1-p): true;
  [rfsh] (m=1)     -> (m'= 0);
endmodule
```

## Nominal model:

Prescribes the normal behavior  
where faults do not occur

```
module FAULTY
  v : [0..3] init 0;
  s : [0..2] init 0; // 0 = normal, 1 = faulty,
                    // 2 = refreshing

  [w0] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 0) & (s'= 0);
  [w1] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 3) & (s'= 0);
  [r0] (s!=2) & (v<=1) -> true;
  [r1] (s!=2) & (v>=2) -> true;
  [tick] (s!=2)    -> p: (s'= 2) + q: (s'= 1)
                    + (1-p-q): true;
  [rfsh] (s=2)     -> (s'=0)
                    & (v'= (v<=1) ? 0 : 3);
  [fault] (s=1)    -> (v'= (v<3) ? (v+1) : 2)
                    & (s'= 0) ;
  [fault] (s=1)    -> (v'= (v>0) ? (v-1) : 1)
                    & (s'= 0) ;
endmodule
```

# Motivation: a memory cell

Implementation model:  
Includes faults and fault handling mechanism

```
module NOMINAL
  b : [0..1] init 0;
  m : [0..1] init 0; // 0 = normal,
                    // 1 = refreshing

  [w0] (m=0)      -> (b'= 0);
  [w1] (m=0)      -> (b'= 1);
  [r0] (m=0) & (b=0) -> true;
  [r1] (m=0) & (b=1) -> true;
  [tick] (m=0)     -> p: (m'= 1) +
                    (1-p): true;
  [rfsh] (m=1)     -> (m'= 0);
endmodule
```

Nominal model:

Prescribes the normal behavior  
where faults do not occur

```
module FAULTY
  v : [0..3] init 0;
  s : [0..2] init 0; // 0 = normal, 1 = faulty,
                    // 2 = refreshing

  [w0] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 0) & (s'= 0);
  [w1] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 3) & (s'= 0);
  [r0] (s!=2) & (v<=1) -> true;
  [r1] (s!=2) & (v>=2) -> true;
  [tick] (s!=2)    -> p: (s'= 2) + q: (s'= 1)
                    + (1-p-q): true;
  [rfsh] (s=2)     -> (s'=0)
                    & (v'= (v<=1) ? 0 : 3);
  [fault] (s=1)    -> (v'= (v<3) ? (v+1) : 2)
                    & (s'= 0) ;
  [fault] (s=1)    -> (v'= (v>0) ? (v-1) : 1)
                    & (s'= 0) ;
endmodule
```

How "close" is the implementation model to the nominal model?

Implementation model:  
Includes faults and fault handling mechanism

```

module NOMINAL
  b : [0..1] init 0;
  m : [0..1] init 0; // 0 = normal,
                    // 1 = refreshing

  [w0] (m=0)      -> (b'= 0);
  [w1] (m=0)      -> (b'= 1);
  [r0] (m=0) & (b=0) -> true;
  [r1] (m=0) & (b=1) -> true;
  [tick] (m=0)    -> p: (m'= 1) +
                    (1-p): true;
  [rfsh] (m=1)    -> (m'= 0);
endmodule

```

```

module FAULTY
  v : [0..3] init 0;
  s : [0..2] init 0; // 0 = normal, 1 = faulty,
                    // 2 = refreshing

  [w0] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 0) & (s'= 0);
  [w1] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 3) & (s'= 0);
  [r0] (s!=2) & (v<=1) -> true;
  [r1] (s!=2) & (v>=2) -> true;
  [tick] (s!=2)    -> p: (s'= 2) + q: (s'= 1)
                    + (1-p-q): true;
  [rfsh] (s=2)     -> (s'=0)
                    & (v'= (v<=1) ? 0 : 3);
  [fault] (s=1)    -> (v'= (v<3) ? (v+1) : 2)
                    & (s'= 0) ;
  [fault] (s=1)    -> (v'= (v>0) ? (v-1) : 1)
                    & (s'= 0) ;
endmodule

```

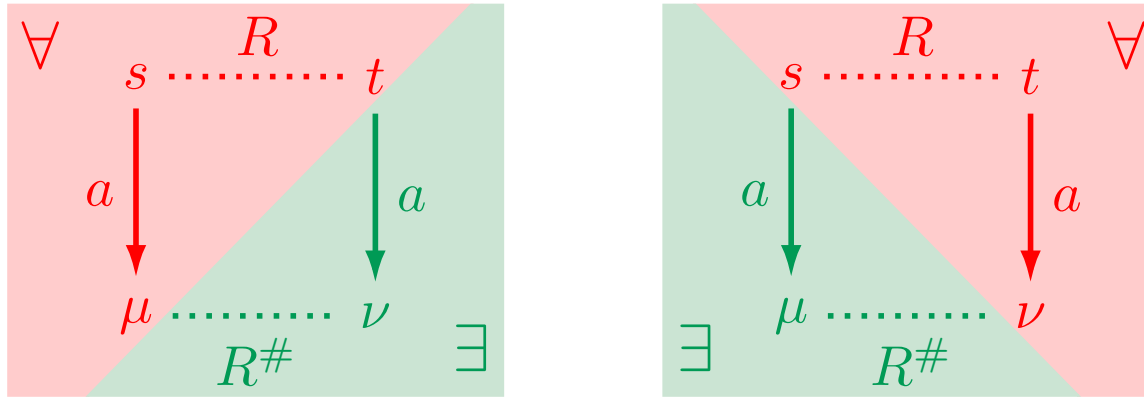


Nominal model:  
Prescribes the normal behavior where faults do not occur

We want a general technique in contraposition with *ad-hoc* techniques

# Probabilistic Masking Simulation: when implementations are perfect

For non-faulty actions



So far, this is the usual probabilistic bisimulation

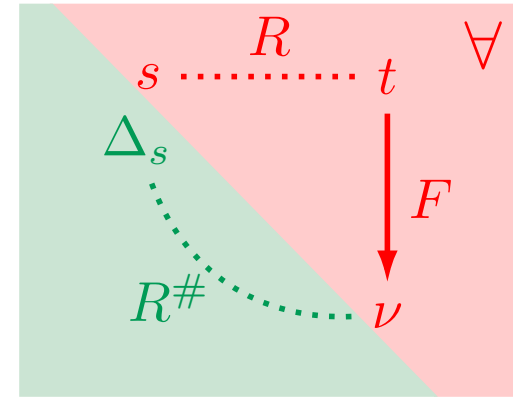
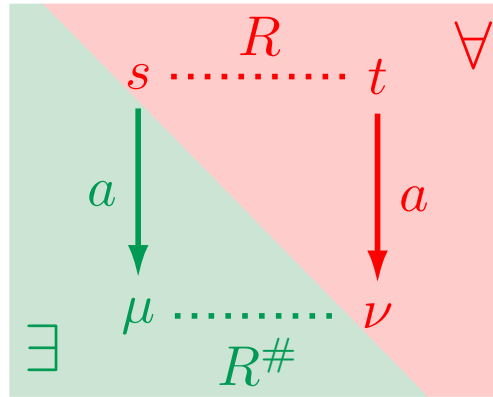
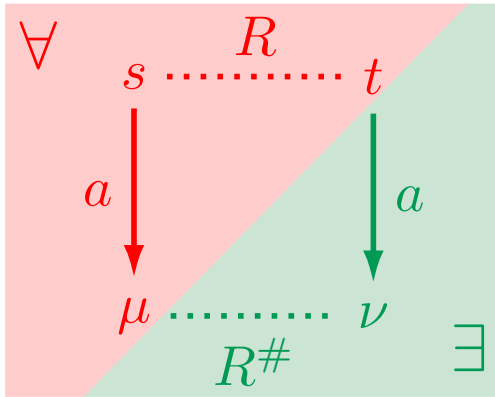
exists a **coupling**  $w$  s.t.  
 $w(s', t') > 0 \Rightarrow (s', t') \in R$

a distribution in  $S \times S$  s.t.  
 $w(\cdot, S) = \mu$  and  $w(S, \cdot) = \nu$

# Probabilistic Masking Simulation: when implementations are perfect

For non-faulty actions

where  $F$  is a fault



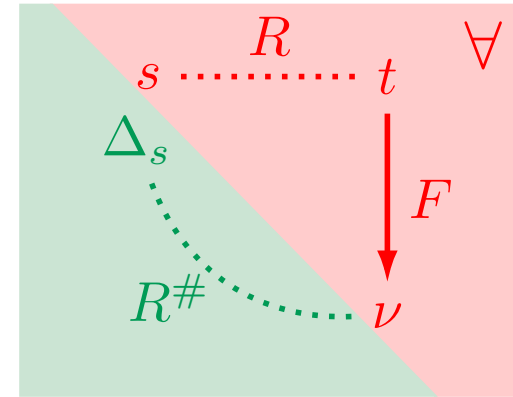
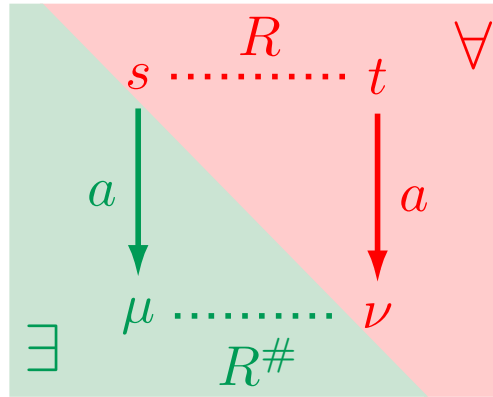
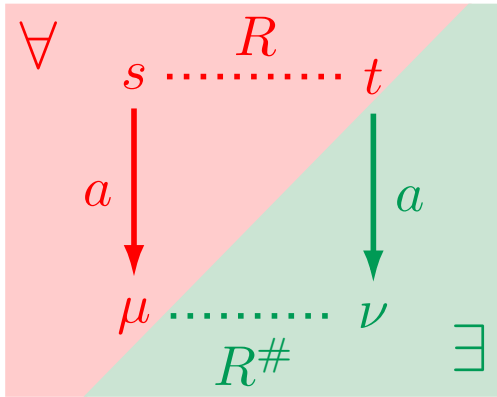
exists a **coupling**  $w$  s.t.  
 $w(s', t') > 0 \Rightarrow (s', t') \in R$

a distribution in  $S \times S$  s.t.  
 $w(\cdot, S) = \mu$  and  $w(S, \cdot) = \nu$

# Probabilistic Masking Simulation: when implementations are perfect

For non-faulty actions

where  $F$  is a fault



exists a **coupling**  $w$  s.t.  
 $w(s', t') > 0 \Rightarrow (s', t') \in R$

a distribution in  $S \times S$  s.t.  
 $w(\cdot, S) = \mu$  and  $w(S, \cdot) = \nu$

The set  $\mathbb{C}(\mu, \nu)$  of all couplings forms a polytope with vertices  $\mathbb{V}(\mathbb{C}(\mu, \nu))$



# Probabilistic Masking Simulation: when implementations are perfect

```

module NOMINAL
  b : [0..1] init 0;
  m : [0..1] init 0; // 0 = normal,
                    // 1 = refreshing

  [w0] (m=0)      -> (b'= 0);
  [w1] (m=0)      -> (b'= 1);
  [r0] (m=0) & (b=0) -> true;
  [r1] (m=0) & (b=1) -> true;
  [tick] (m=0)    -> p: (m'= 1) +
                    (1-p): true;
  [rfsh] (m=1)    -> (m'= 0);
endmodule

```

 $\preceq_m$ 

```

module FAULTY
  v : [0..3] init 0;
  s : [0..2] init 0; // 0 = normal, 1 = faulty,
                    // 2 = refreshing
  f : [0..1] init 0; // fault limiting artifact

  [w0] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 0) & (s'= 0);
  [w1] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 3) & (s'= 0);
  [r0] (s!=2) & (v<=1) -> true;
  [r1] (s!=2) & (v>=2) -> true;
  [tick] (s!=2)    -> p: (s'= 2) + q: (s'= 1)
                    + (1-p-q): true;
  [rfsh] (s=2)     -> (s'=0)
                    & (v'= (v<=1) ? 0 : 3);
  [fault] (s=1) & (f<1) -> (v'= (v<3) ? (v+1) : 2)
                    & (s'= 0) & (f'= f+1);
  [fault] (s=1) & (f<1) -> (v'= (v>0) ? (v-1) : 1)
                    & (s'= 0) & (f'= f+1);
endmodule

```

$$R = \{ \langle (b, m), (v, s, f) \rangle \mid 2b \leq v \leq 2b+1 \wedge (m = 1 \Leftrightarrow s = 2) \}$$

# Probabilistic Masking Simulation: when implementations are perfect

```
module NOMINAL
  b : [0..1] init 0;
  m : [0..1] init 0; // 0 = normal,
                    // 1 = refreshing

  [w0] (m=0)      -> (b'= 0);
  [w1] (m=0)      -> (b'= 1);
  [r0] (m=0) & (b=0) -> true;
  [r1] (m=0) & (b=1) -> true;
  [tick] (m=0)    -> p: (m'= 1) +
                    (1-p): true;
  [rfsh] (m=1)    -> (m'= 0);
endmodule
```

~~$m$~~

```
module FAULTY
  v : [0..3] init 0;
  s : [0..2] init 0; // 0 = normal, 1 = faulty,
                    // 2 = refreshing

  [w0] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 0) & (s'= 0);
  [w1] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 3) & (s'= 0);
  [r0] (s!=2) & (v<=1) -> true;
  [r1] (s!=2) & (v>=2) -> true;
  [tick] (s!=2)    -> p: (s'= 2) + q: (s'= 1)
                    + (1-p-q): true;
  [rfsh] (s=2)     -> (s'=0)
                    & (v'= (v<=1) ? 0 : 3);
  [fault] (s=1)    -> (v'= (v<3) ? (v+1) : 2)
                    & (s'= 0) ;
  [fault] (s=1)    -> (v'= (v>0) ? (v-1) : 1)
                    & (s'= 0) ;
endmodule
```

# A characterizing stochastic game

1. The refuter **R** chooses either  $\begin{cases} s \xrightarrow{a} \mu \text{ from the nominal model or} \\ s' \xrightarrow{a'} \mu' \text{ from the implementation;} \end{cases}$
- 2a. If  $a \notin \mathcal{F}$ , the verifier **V** chooses  $\begin{cases} s' \xrightarrow{a'} \mu' \text{ if } \mathbf{R} \text{ chose from the nominal, or} \\ s \xrightarrow{a} \mu \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$ 

In addition, **V** chooses a coupling  $w$  for  $\mathbb{C}(\mu, \mu')$ ;
- 2b. If  $a \in \mathcal{F}$ , **V** can only select  $\Delta_s$  and the only coupling  $w \in \mathbb{C}(\Delta_s, \mu')$ ;
3. The successor pair of states  $(t, t')$  is chosen probabilistically according to  $w$ .

If the play continues forever, **V** wins and there is a probabilistic masking simulation

# A characterizing stochastic game

1. The refuter **R** chooses either  $\begin{cases} s \xrightarrow{a} \mu \text{ from the nominal model or} \\ s' \xrightarrow{a'} \mu' \text{ from the implementation;} \end{cases}$
- 2a. If  $a \notin \mathcal{F}$ , the verifier **V** chooses  $\begin{cases} s' \xrightarrow{a'} \mu' \text{ if R chose from the nominal, or} \\ s \xrightarrow{a} \mu \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$   
In addition, **V** chooses a coupling  $w$  for  $\mathbb{C}(\mu, \mu')$ ;
- 2b. If  $a \in \mathcal{F}$ , **V** can only select  $\Delta_s$  and the only coupling  $w \in \mathbb{C}(\Delta_s, \mu')$ ;
3. The successor pair of states  $(t, t')$  is chosen probabilistically according to  $w$ .

```

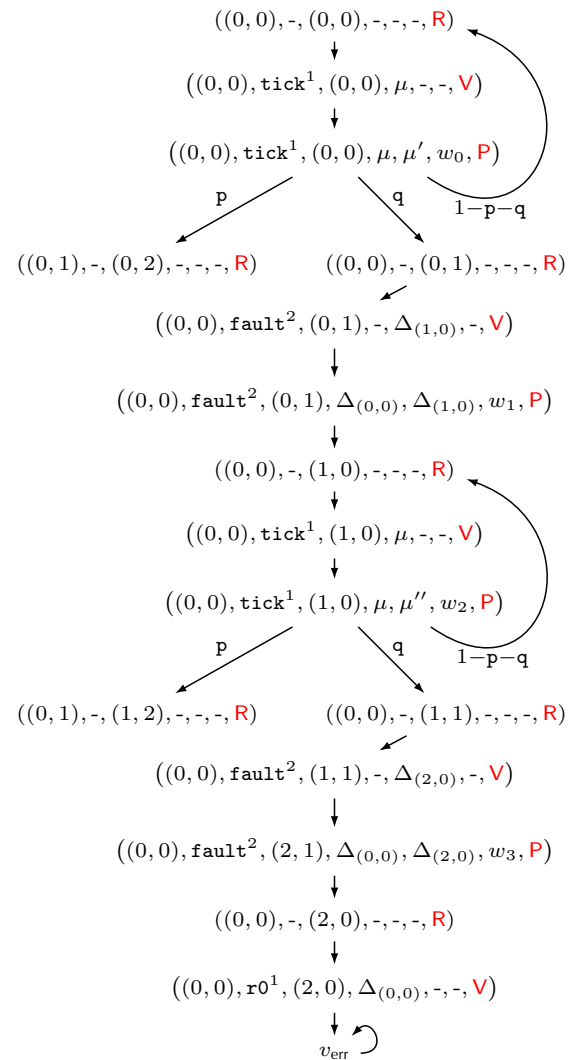
module NOMINAL
  b : [0..1] init 0;
  m : [0..1] init 0; // 0 = normal,
                    // 1 = refreshing

  [w0] (m=0)    -> (b'= 0);
  [w1] (m=0)    -> (b'= 1);
  [r0] (m=0) & (b=0) -> true;
  [r1] (m=0) & (b=1) -> true;
  [tick] (m=0)  -> p: (m'= 1) +
                  (1-p): true;
  [rfsh] (m=1)  -> (m'= 0);
endmodule

module FAULTY
  v : [0..3] init 0;
  s : [0..2] init 0; // 0 = normal, 1 = faulty,
                    // 2 = refreshing

  [w0] (s!=2)    -> (v'= 0) & (s'= 0);
  [w1] (s!=2)    -> (v'= 3) & (s'= 0);
  [r0] (s!=2) & (v<=1) -> true;
  [r1] (s!=2) & (v>=2) -> true;
  [tick] (s!=2)  -> p: (s'= 2) + q: (s'= 1)
                  + (1-p-q): true;
  [rfsh] (s=2)   -> (s'=0)
                  & (v'= (v<=1) ? 0 : 3);
  [fault] (s=1)  -> (v'= (v<3) ? (v+1) : 2)
                  & (s'= 0);
  [fault] (s=1)  -> (v'= (v>0) ? (v-1) : 1)
                  & (s'= 0);
endmodule

```



# A characterizing stochastic game

Stochastic masking  
game graph

1. The refuter **R** chooses either  $\begin{cases} s \xrightarrow{a} \mu \text{ from the nominal model or} \\ s' \xrightarrow{a'} \mu' \text{ from the implementation;} \end{cases}$
- 2a. If  $a \notin \mathcal{F}$ , the verifier **V** chooses  $\begin{cases} s' \xrightarrow{a'} \mu' \text{ if R chose from the nominal, or} \\ s \xrightarrow{a} \mu \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$   
In addition, **V** chooses a coupling  $w$  for  $\mathbb{C}(\mu, \mu')$ ;
- 2b. If  $a \in \mathcal{F}$ , **V** can only select  $\Delta_s$  and the only coupling  $w \in \mathbb{C}(\Delta_s, \mu')$ ;
3. The successor pair of states  $(t, t')$  is chosen probabilistically according to  $w$ .

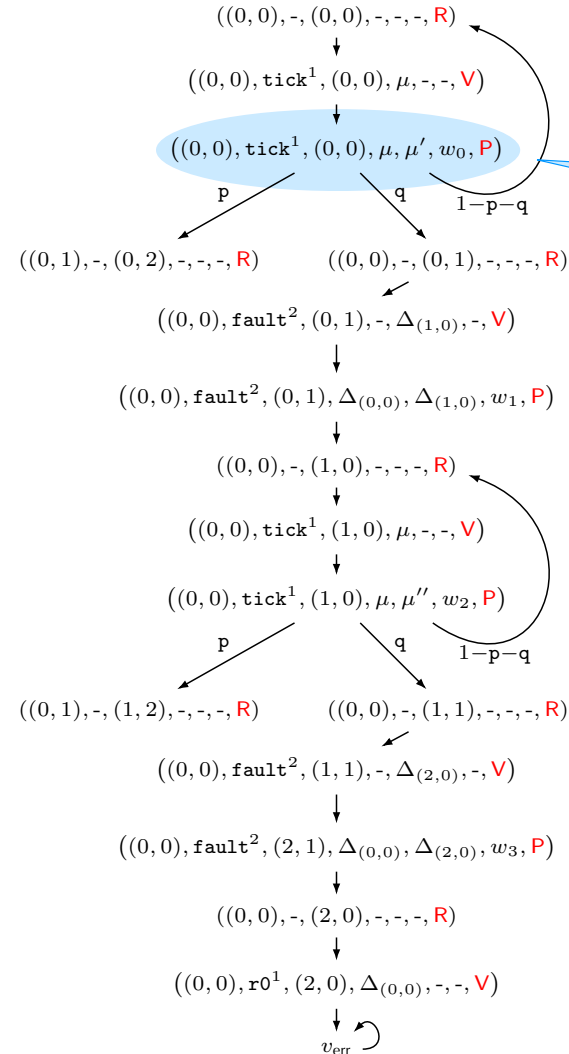
```

module NOMINAL
  b : [0..1] init 0;
  m : [0..1] init 0; // 0 = normal,
                    // 1 = refreshing

  [w0] (m=0)    -> (b'= 0);
  [w1] (m=0)    -> (b'= 1);
  [r0] (m=0) & (b=0) -> true;
  [r1] (m=0) & (b=1) -> true;
  [tick] (m=0)  -> p: (m'= 1) +
                 (1-p): true;
  [rfsh] (m=1)  -> (m'= 0);
endmodule

module FAULTY
  v : [0..3] init 0;
  s : [0..2] init 0; // 0 = normal, 1 = faulty,
                    // 2 = refreshing

  [w0] (s!=2)    -> (v'= 0) & (s'= 0);
  [w1] (s!=2)    -> (v'= 3) & (s'= 0);
  [r0] (s!=2) & (v<=1) -> true;
  [r1] (s!=2) & (v>=2) -> true;
  [tick] (s!=2)  -> p: (s'= 2) + q: (s'= 1)
                 + (1-p-q): true;
  [rfsh] (s=2)   -> (s'=0)
                 & (v'= (v<=1) ? 0 : 3);
  [fault] (s=1)  -> (v'= (v<3) ? (v+1) : 2)
                 & (s'= 0);
  [fault] (s=1)  -> (v'= (v>0) ? (v-1) : 1)
                 & (s'= 0);
endmodule
    
```



Uncountable  
branching since  
 $w_0 \in \mathbb{C}(\mu, \mu')$

# A characterizing stochastic game

Stochastic masking game graph

1. The refuter **R** chooses either  $\begin{cases} s \xrightarrow{a} \mu \text{ from the nominal model or} \\ s' \xrightarrow{a'} \mu' \text{ from the implementation;} \end{cases}$

2a. If  $a \notin \mathcal{F}$ , the verifier **V** chooses  $\begin{cases} s' \xrightarrow{a'} \mu' \text{ if R chose from the nominal, or} \\ s \xrightarrow{a} \mu \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$

In addition, **V** chooses a coupling  $w$  for  $\mathbb{C}(\mu, \mu')$ ;

2b. If  $a \in \mathcal{F}$ , **V** can only select  $\Delta_s$  and the only coupling  $w \in \mathbb{C}(\Delta_s, \mu')$ ;

3. The successor pair of states  $(t, t')$  is chosen probabilistically according to  $w$ .

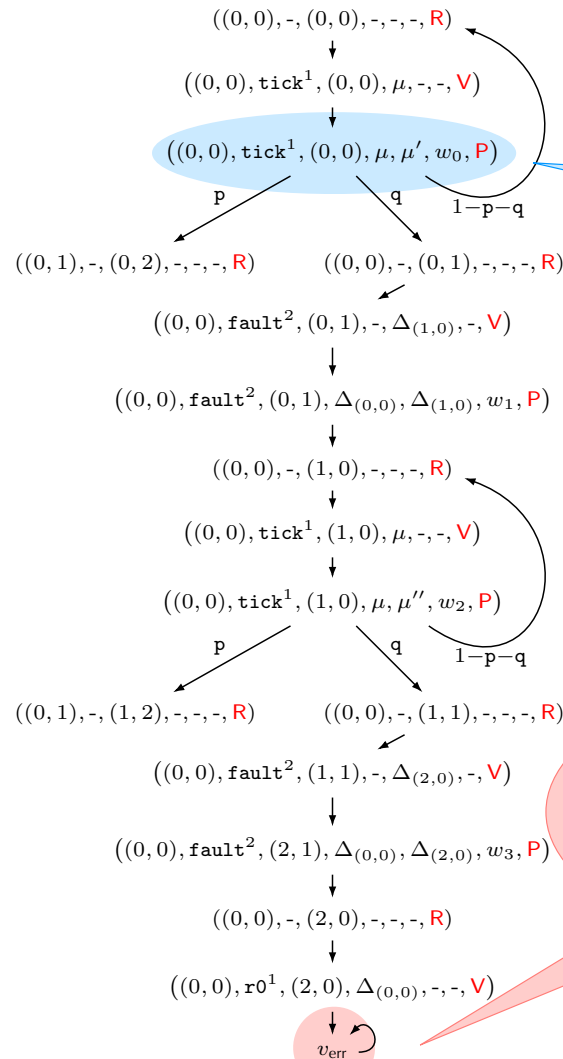
```

module NOMINAL
  b : [0..1] init 0;
  m : [0..1] init 0; // 0 = normal,
                    // 1 = refreshing

  [w0] (m=0)    -> (b'= 0);
  [w1] (m=0)    -> (b'= 1);
  [r0] (m=0) & (b=0) -> true;
  [r1] (m=0) & (b=1) -> true;
  [tick] (m=0)  -> p: (m'= 1) +
                  (1-p): true;
  [rfsh] (m=1)  -> (m'= 0);
endmodule

module FAULTY
  v : [0..3] init 0;
  s : [0..2] init 0; // 0 = normal, 1 = faulty,
                    // 2 = refreshing

  [w0] (s!=2)    -> (v'= 0) & (s'= 0);
  [w1] (s!=2)    -> (v'= 3) & (s'= 0);
  [r0] (s!=2) & (v<=1) -> true;
  [r1] (s!=2) & (v>=2) -> true;
  [tick] (s!=2)  -> p: (s'= 2) + q: (s'= 1)
                  + (1-p-q): true;
  [rfsh] (s=2)   -> (s'=0)
                  & (v'= (v<=1) ? 0 : 3);
  [fault] (s=1)  -> (v'= (v<3) ? (v+1) : 2)
                  & (s'= 0);
  [fault] (s=1)  -> (v'= (v>0) ? (v-1) : 1)
                  & (s'= 0);
endmodule
    
```



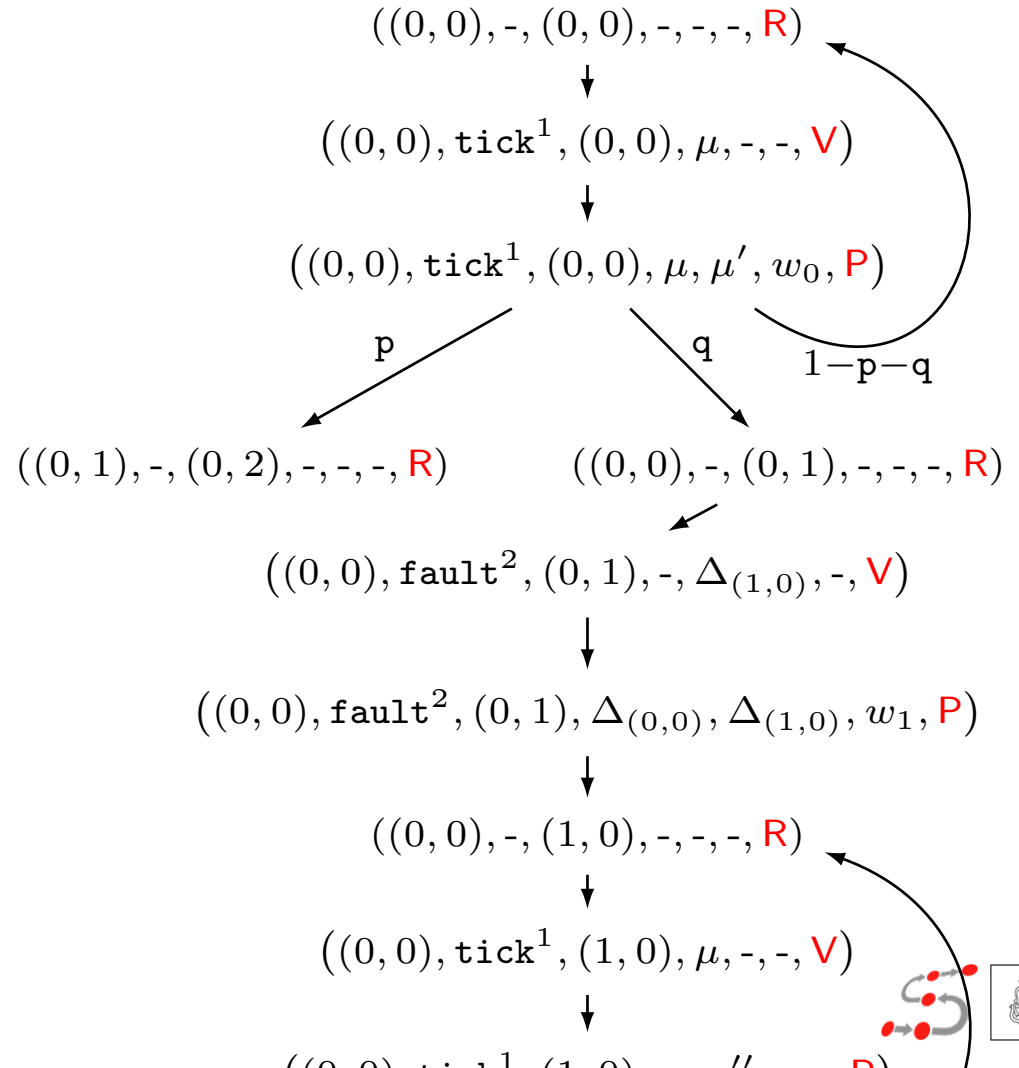
Uncountable branching since  $w_0 \in \mathbb{C}(\mu, \mu')$

Probabilistic masking simulation

iff  $\sup_{\pi_R \in \Pi_R} \inf_{\pi_V \in \Pi_V} Prob^{\pi_V, \pi_R}(\diamond v_{err}) = 0$

# A characterizing stochastic game

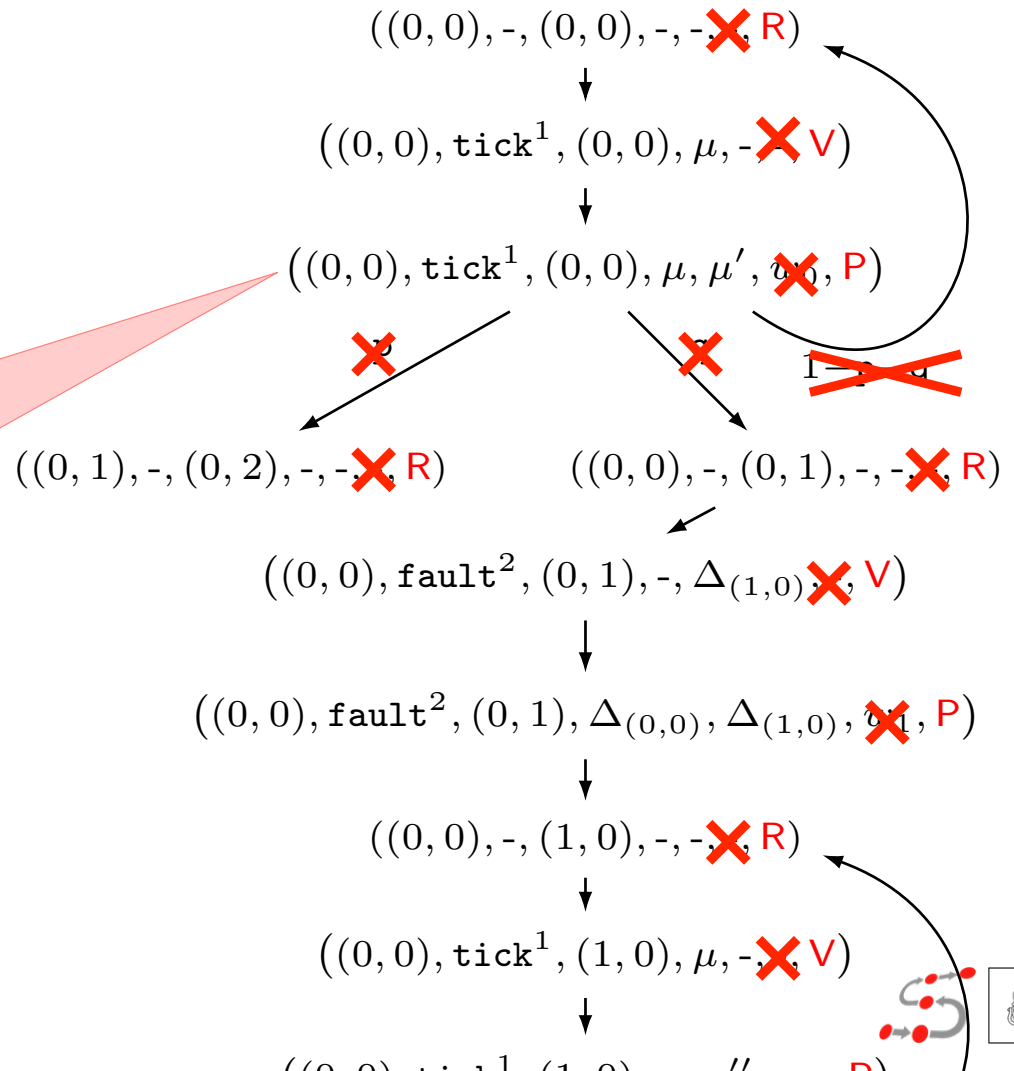
A symbolic (finite!) alternative



# A characterizing stochastic game

A symbolic (finite!) alternative

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_{(0,1),(0,2)} + x_{(0,1),(0,1)} + x_{(0,1),(0,0)} &= p \\
 x_{(0,0),(0,2)} + x_{(0,0),(0,1)} + x_{(0,0),(0,0)} &= 1 - p \\
 x_{(0,1),(0,2)} + x_{(0,0),(0,2)} &= p \\
 x_{(0,1),(0,0)} + x_{(0,0),(0,0)} &= 1 - p - q \\
 x_{(0,1),(0,1)} + x_{(0,0),(0,1)} &= q \\
 x_{(0,1),(0,2)} &\geq 0 \\
 x_{(0,1),(0,1)} &\geq 0 \\
 x_{(0,1),(0,0)} &\geq 0 \\
 x_{(0,0),(0,2)} &\geq 0 \\
 x_{(0,0),(0,1)} &\geq 0 \\
 x_{(0,0),(0,0)} &\geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$





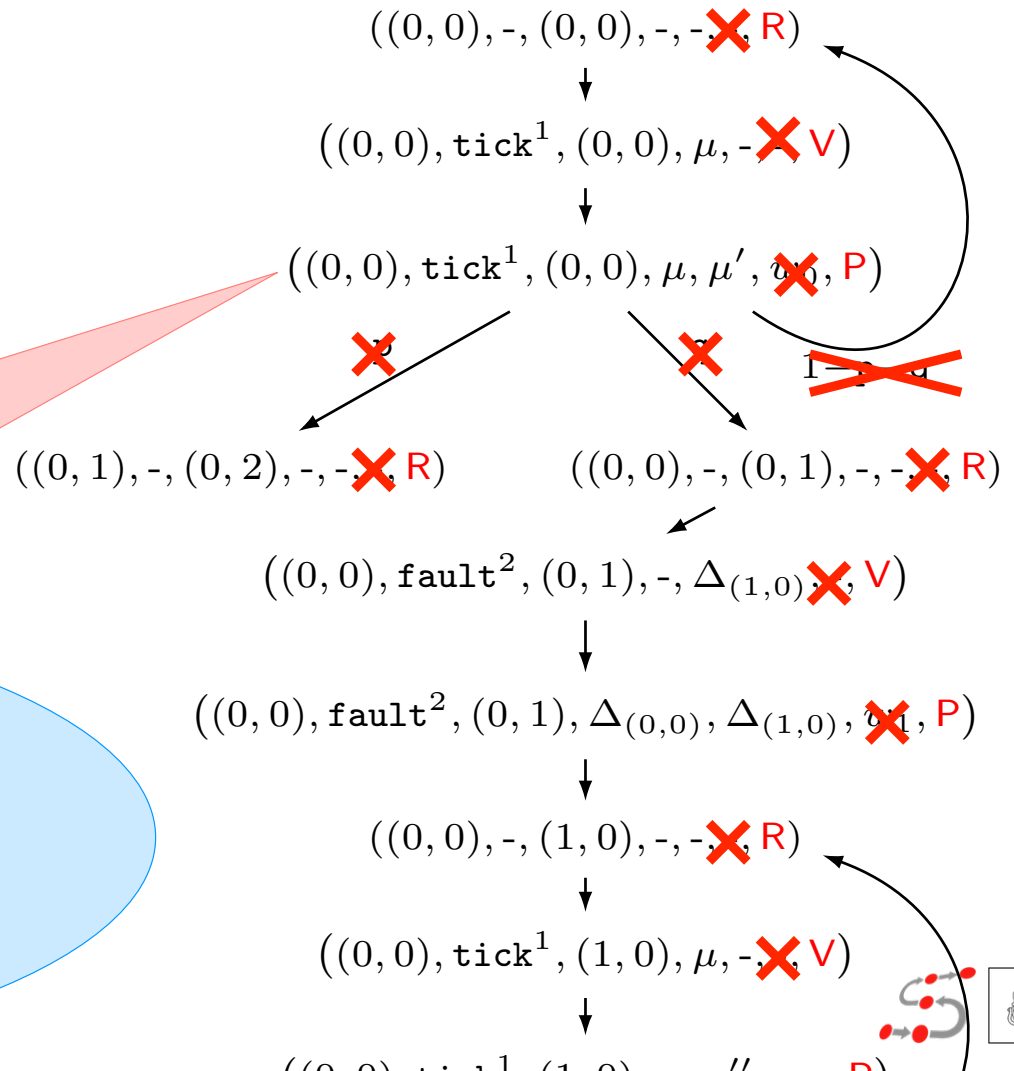
# A characterizing stochastic game

A symbolic (finite!) alternative

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_{(0,1),(0,2)} + x_{(0,1),(0,1)} + x_{(0,1),(0,0)} &= p \\
 x_{(0,0),(0,2)} + x_{(0,0),(0,1)} + x_{(0,0),(0,0)} &= 1 - p \\
 x_{(0,1),(0,2)} + x_{(0,0),(0,2)} &= p \\
 x_{(0,1),(0,0)} + x_{(0,0),(0,0)} &= 1 - p - q \\
 x_{(0,1),(0,1)} + x_{(0,0),(0,1)} &= q \\
 x_{(0,1),(0,2)} &\geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

The stochastic game can be solved using the symbolic game using the limit of:

$$\begin{aligned}
 U^0 &= \{v_{err}\} \\
 U^{i+1} &= \{v' \mid v' \in V_R^{SG} \wedge Post^{SG}(v') \cap (\bigcup_{j \leq i} U^j) \neq \emptyset\} \cup \\
 &\quad \{v' \mid v' \in V_V^{SG} \wedge Post^{SG}(v') \subseteq \bigcup_{j \leq i} U^j\} \cup \\
 &\quad \{v' \mid v' \in V_P^{SG} \wedge Eq(v', Post^{SG}(v') \cap (\bigcup_{j \leq i} U^j)) \text{ has no solution}\}
 \end{aligned}$$



# If not masking similar, how close it is?

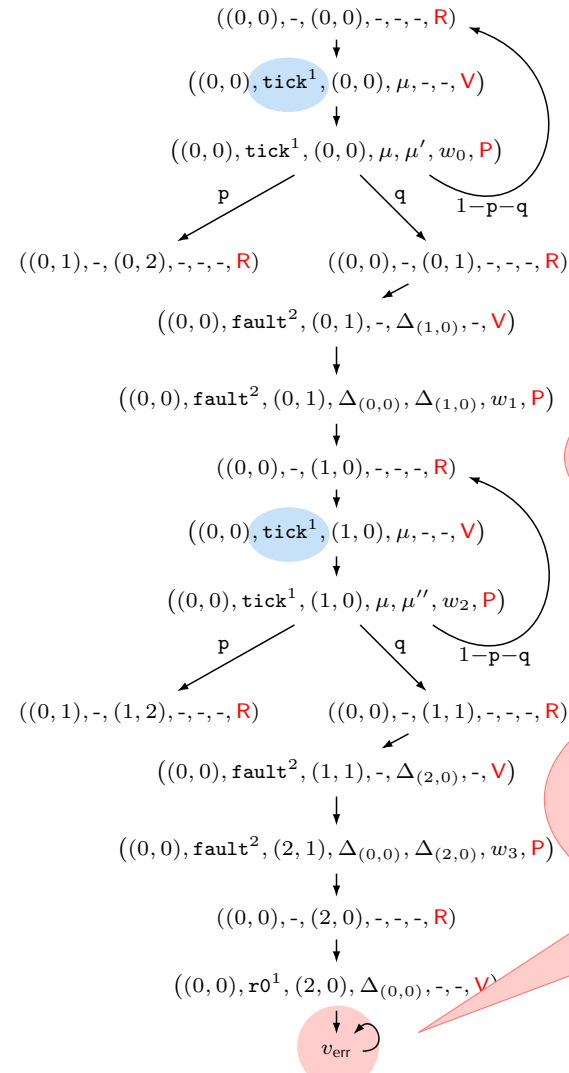
Instead, we consider quantitative objectives:

- Expected total accumulated **milestones**

$$m : \Sigma_{\mathcal{F}} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_0$$

- The **reward** is defined by

$$r_m(v) = \begin{cases} m(\sigma) & \text{if } v \text{ is a } \mathbf{V} \text{ node} \\ & \text{and } \sigma \text{ the action in it} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



$m(\text{tick}) = 1$   
 $m(a) = 0, \text{ if } a \neq \text{tick}$

If not, usually  
 $\sup_{\pi_R \in \Pi_R} \inf_{\pi_V \in \Pi_V} \text{Prob}^{\pi_V, \pi_R}(\diamond v_{\text{err}}) = 1$

Probabilistic masking simulation  
 iff  
 $\sup_{\pi_R \in \Pi_R} \inf_{\pi_V \in \Pi_V} \text{Prob}^{\pi_V, \pi_R}(\diamond v_{\text{err}}) = 0$

# If not masking similar, how close it is?

Instead, we consider quantitative objectives:

- Expected total accumulated **milestones**

$$m : \Sigma_{\mathcal{F}} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_0$$

- The **reward** is defined by

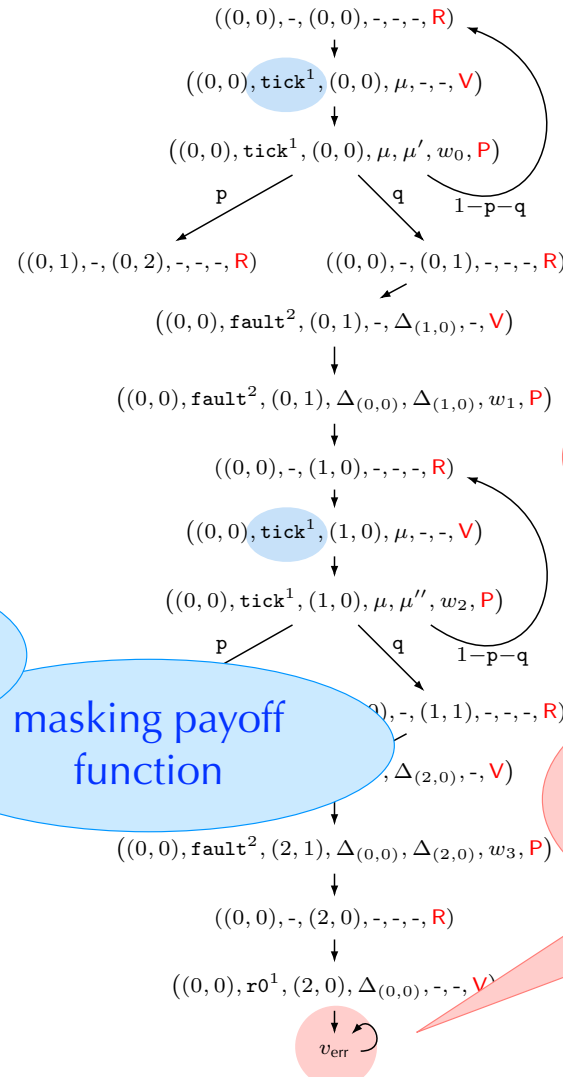
$$r_m(v) = \begin{cases} m(\sigma) & \text{if } v \text{ is a } \mathbf{V} \text{ node} \\ & \text{and } \sigma \text{ the action in it} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- We want to optimize

$$\mathbb{E}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m]$$

where

$$f_m(v_0 v_1 v_2 v_3 \dots) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sum_{i=0}^n r_m(v_i) \right)$$



$m(\text{tick}) = 1$   
 $m(a) = 0, \text{ if } a \neq \text{tick}$

Expected total reward

masking payoff function

If not, usually  
 $\sup_{\pi_R \in \Pi_R} \inf_{\pi_V \in \Pi_V} \text{Prob}^{\pi_V, \pi_R}(\diamond v_{\text{err}}) = 1$

Probabilistic masking simulation iff  
 $\sup_{\pi_R \in \Pi_R} \inf_{\pi_V \in \Pi_V} \text{Prob}^{\pi_V, \pi_R}(\diamond v_{\text{err}}) = 0$

# If not masking similar, how close it is?

In our context:  
almost surely failing

Instead, we consider the following objectives:

- Expected total accumulated milestones

- To solve it, the game needs to be **stopping**: for all pair of strategies the probability of reaching  $v_{err}$  is 1

$$r_m(v) = \begin{cases} \dots & \text{and } \sigma \text{ the action in it} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- We want to optimize

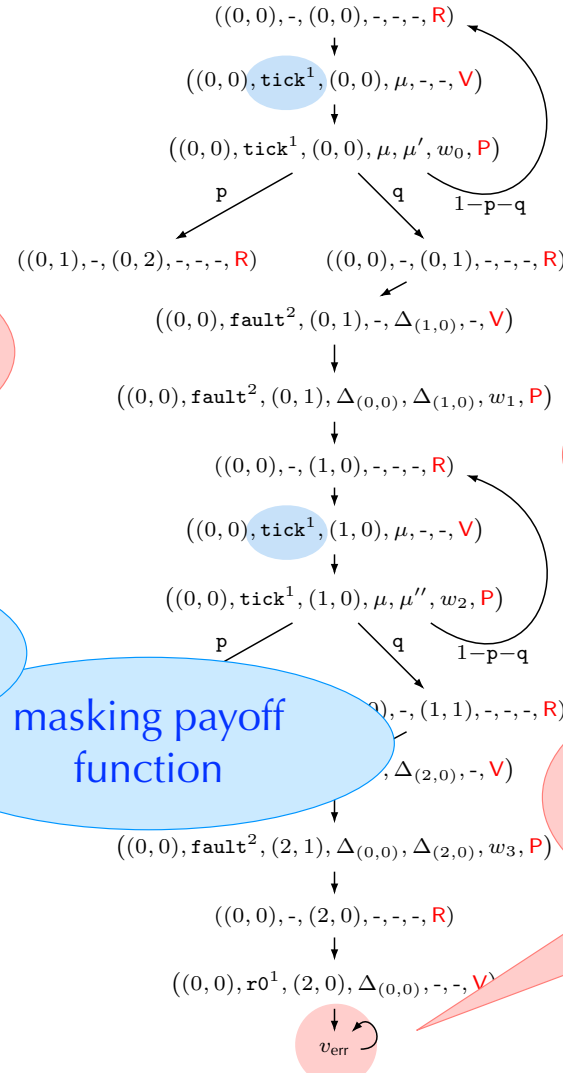
$$\mathbb{E}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m]$$

where

$$f_m(v_0 v_1 v_2 v_3 \dots) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sum_{i=0}^n r_m(v_i))$$

Expected total reward

masking payoff function



$m(\text{tick}) = 1$   
 $m(a) = 0$ , if  $a \neq \text{tick}$

If not, usually

$$\sup_{\pi_R \in \Pi_R} \inf_{\pi_V \in \Pi_V} \text{Prob}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} (\diamond v_{err}) = 1$$

Probabilistic masking simulation iff

$$\sup_{\pi_R \in \Pi_R} \inf_{\pi_V \in \Pi_V} \text{Prob}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} (\diamond v_{err}) = 0$$

# The need of fairness

```
module NOMINAL
  b : [0..1] init 0;
  m : [0..1] init 0; // 0 = normal,
                    // 1 = refreshing

  [w0] (m=0)      -> (b'= 0);
  [w1] (m=0)      -> (b'= 1);
  [r0] (m=0) & (b=0) -> true;
  [r1] (m=0) & (b=1) -> true;
  [tick] (m=0)     -> p: (m'= 1) +
                    (1-p): true;
  [rfsh] (m=1)     -> (m'= 0);
endmodule
```

```
module FAULTY
  v : [0..3] init 0;
  s : [0..2] init 0; // 0 = normal, 1 = faulty,
                    // 2 = refreshing

  [w0] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 0) & (s'= 0);
  [w1] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 3) & (s'= 0);
  [r0] (s!=2) & (v<=1) -> true;
  [r1] (s!=2) & (v>=2) -> true;
  [tick] (s!=2)    -> p: (s'= 2) + q: (s'= 1)
                    + (1-p-q): true;
  [rfsh] (s=2)     -> (s'=0)
                    & (v'= (v<=1) ? 0 : 3);
  [fault] (s=1)    -> (v'= (v<3) ? (v+1) : 2)
                    & (s'= 0) ;
  [fault] (s=1)    -> (v'= (v>0) ? (v-1) : 1)
                    & (s'= 0) ;
endmodule
```

# The need of fairness

```
module NOMINAL
```

```
  b : [0..1] init 0;  
  m : [0..1] init 0; // 0 = normal,  
                    // 1 = refreshing
```

```
[w0] (m=0)      -> (b'= 0);  
[w1] (m=0)      -> (b'= 1);  
[r0] (m=0) & (b=0) -> true;  
[r1] (m=0) & (b=1) -> true;  
[tick] (m=0)     -> p: (m'= 1) +  
                  (1-p): true;  
[rfsh] (m=1)     -> (m'= 0);  
endmodule
```

R choses to read

```
module FAULTY
```

```
  v : [0..3] init 0;  
  s : [0..2] init 0; // 0 = normal, 1 = faulty,  
                    // 2 = refreshing
```

```
[w0] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 0) & (s'= 0);  
[w1] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 3) & (s'= 0);  
[r0] (s!=2) & (v<=1) -> true;  
[r1] (s!=2) & (v>=2) -> true;  
[tick] (s!=2)     -> p: (s'= 2) + q: (s'= 1)  
                  + (1-p-q): true;  
[rfsh] (s=2)      -> (s'=0)  
                  & (v'= (v<=1) ? 0 : 3);  
[fault] (s=1)     -> (v'= (v<3) ? (v+1) : 2)  
                  & (s'= 0) ;  
[fault] (s=1)     -> (v'= (v>0) ? (v-1) : 1)  
                  & (s'= 0) ;  
endmodule
```

# The need of fairness

```
module NOMINAL
  b : [0..1] init 0;
  m : [0..1] init 0; // 0 = normal,
                    // 1 = refreshing

  [w0] (m=0)      -> (b'= 0);
  [w1] (m=0)      -> (b'= 1);
  [r0] (m=0) & (b=0) -> true;
  [r1] (m=0) & (b=1) -> true;
  [tick] (m=0)    -> p: (m'= 1) +
                    (1-p): true;
  [rfsh] (m=1)    -> (m'= 0);
endmodule
```

```
module FAULTY
  v : [0..3] init 0;
  s : [0..2] init 0; // 0 = normal, 1 = faulty,
                    // 2 = refreshing

  [w0] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 0) & (s'= 0);
  [w1] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 3) & (s'= 0);
  [r0] (s!=2) & (v<=1) -> true;
  [r1] (s!=2) & (v>=2) -> true;
  [tick] (s!=2)    -> p: (s'= 2) + q: (s'= 1)
                    + (1-p-q): true;
  [rfsh] (s=2)     -> (s'=0)
                    & (v'= (v<=1) ? 0 : 3);
  [fault] (s=1)    -> (v'= (v<3) ? (v+1) : 2)
                    & (s'= 0) ;
  [fault] (s=1)    -> (v'= (v>0) ? (v-1) : 1)
                    & (s'= 0) ;
endmodule
```

V imitates with the only choice

# The need of fairness

```
module NOMINAL
```

```
  b : [0..1] init 0;  
  m : [0..1] init 0; // 0 = normal,  
                    // 1 = refreshing
```

```
[w0] (m=0)      -> (b'= 0);  
[w1] (m=0)      -> (b'= 1);  
[r0] (m=0) & (b=0) -> true;  
[r1] (m=0) & (b=1) -> true;  
[tick] (m=0)     -> p: (m'= 1) +  
                  (1-p): true;  
[rfsh] (m=1)     -> (m'= 0);  
endmodule
```

R choses to read

```
module FAULTY
```

```
  v : [0..3] init 0;  
  s : [0..2] init 0; // 0 = normal, 1 = faulty,  
                    // 2 = refreshing
```

```
[w0] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 0) & (s'= 0);  
[w1] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 3) & (s'= 0);  
[r0] (s!=2) & (v<=1) -> true;  
[r1] (s!=2) & (v>=2) -> true;  
[tick] (s!=2)     -> p: (s'= 2) + q: (s'= 1)  
                  + (1-p-q): true;  
[rfsh] (s=2)      -> (s'=0)  
                  & (v'= (v<=1) ? 0 : 3);  
[fault] (s=1)     -> (v'= (v<3) ? (v+1) : 2)  
                  & (s'= 0) ;  
[fault] (s=1)     -> (v'= (v>0) ? (v-1) : 1)  
                  & (s'= 0) ;  
endmodule
```



# The need of fairness

```
module NOMINAL
  b : [0..1] init 0;
  m : [0..1] init 0; // 0 = normal,
                    // 1 = refreshing

  [w0] (m=0)      -> (b'= 0);
  [w1] (m=0)      -> (b'= 1);
  [r0] (m=0) & (b=0) -> true;
  [r1] (m=0) & (b=1) -> true;
  [tick] (m=0)    -> p: (m'= 1) +
                    (1-p): true;
  [rfsh] (m=1)    -> (m'= 0);
endmodule
```

```
module FAULTY
  v : [0..3] init 0;
  s : [0..2] init 0; // 0 = normal, 1 = faulty,
                    // 2 = refreshing

  [w0] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 0) & (s'= 0);
  [w1] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 3) & (s'= 0);
  [r0] (s!=2) & (v<=1) -> true;
  [r1] (s!=2) & (v>=2) -> true;
  [tick] (s!=2)    -> p: (s'= 2) + q: (s'= 1)
                    + (1-p-q): true;
  [rfsh] (s=2)     -> (s'=0)
                    & (v'= (v<=1) ? 0 : 3);
  [fault] (s=1)    -> (v'= (v<3) ? (v+1) : 2)
                    & (s'= 0) ;
  [fault] (s=1)    -> (v'= (v>0) ? (v-1) : 1)
                    & (s'= 0) ;
endmodule
```

V imitates with the only choice

# The need of fairness

```
module NOMINAL
```

```
  b : [0..1] init 0;  
  m : [0..1] init 0; // 0 = normal,  
                    // 1 = refreshing
```

```
[w0] (m=0)      -> (b'= 0);  
[w1] (m=0)      -> (b'= 1);  
[r0] (m=0) & (b=0) -> true;  
[r1] (m=0) & (b=1) -> true;  
[tick] (m=0)     -> p: (m'= 1) +  
                  (1-p): true;  
[rfsh] (m=1)     -> (m'= 0);  
endmodule
```

R choses to read

```
module FAULTY
```

```
  v : [0..3] init 0;  
  s : [0..2] init 0; // 0 = normal, 1 = faulty,  
                    // 2 = refreshing
```

```
[w0] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 0) & (s'= 0);  
[w1] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 3) & (s'= 0);  
[r0] (s!=2) & (v<=1) -> true;  
[r1] (s!=2) & (v>=2) -> true;  
[tick] (s!=2)     -> p: (s'= 2) + q: (s'= 1)  
                  + (1-p-q): true;  
[rfsh] (s=2)      -> (s'=0)  
                  & (v'= (v<=1) ? 0 : 3);  
[fault] (s=1)     -> (v'= (v<3) ? (v+1) : 2)  
                  & (s'= 0) ;  
[fault] (s=1)     -> (v'= (v>0) ? (v-1) : 1)  
                  & (s'= 0) ;  
endmodule
```

# The need of fairness

```

module NOMINAL
  b : [0..1] init 0;
  m : [0..1] init 0; // 0 = normal,
                    // 1 = refreshing

  [w0] (m=0)      -> (b'= 0);
  [w1] (m=0)      -> (b'= 1);
  [r0] (m=0) & (b=0) -> true;
  [r1] (m=0) & (b=1) -> true;
  [tick] (m=0)    -> p: (m'= 1) +
                    (1-p): true;
  [rfsh] (m=1)    -> (m'= 0);
endmodule

```

```

module FAULTY
  v : [0..3] init 0;
  s : [0..2] init 0; // 0 = normal, 1 = faulty,
                    // 2 = refreshing

  [w0] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 0) & (s'= 0);
  [w1] (s!=2)      -> (v'= 3) & (s'= 0);
  [r0] (s!=2) & (v<=1) -> true;
  [r1] (s!=2) & (v>=2) -> true;
  [tick] (s!=2)    -> p: (s'= 2) + q: (s'= 1)
                    + (1-p-q): true;
  [rfsh] (s=2)     -> (s'=0)
                    & (v'= (v<=1) ? 0 : 3);
  [fault] (s=1)    -> (v'= (v<3) ? (v+1) : 2)
                    & (s'= 0) ;
  [fault] (s=1)    -> (v'= (v>0) ? (v-1) : 1)
                    & (s'= 0) ;
endmodule

```

V imitates with the only choice

We then request that the game is almost sure failing *under fairness*

$$\inf_{\pi_V \in \Pi_V} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_R^f} \text{Prob}^{\pi_V, \pi_R}(\diamond v_{\text{err}}) = 1$$

# The need of fairness

```

module NOMINAL
  b : [0..1] init 0;
  m : [0..1] init 0; // 0 = normal,
                    // 1 = refreshing

  [w0] (m=0)      -> (b'= 0);
  [w1] (m=0)      -> (b'= 1);
  [r0] (m=0) & (b=0) -> true;
  [r1] (m=0) & (b=1) -> true;
  [tick] (m=0)     -> p: (m'= 1) +
                    (1-p): true;
  [rfsh] (m=1)     -> (m'= 0);
endmodule

```

```

module FAULTY
  v : [0..3] init 0;
  s : [0..2] init 0; // 0 = normal, 1 = faulty,
                    // 2 = refreshing

  [w0] (s!=2)      ->
  [w1] (s!=2)      ->
  [r0] (s!=2) & (v<=1) ->
  [r1] (s!=2) & (v>=2) ->
  [tick] (s!=2)    -> p: (s'= 2) + q: (s'= 1)
                    (1-p-q): true;
endmodule

```

V imitates with the only choice

...if the game is finite



In this more general case, stochastic games with expected total reward objectives are **determined** and **can be solved** [CAV 2022]

We then request that the game is **almost sure failing under fairness**

$$\inf_{\pi_V \in \Pi_V} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_R^f} \text{Prob}^{\pi_V, \pi_R}(\diamond v_{\text{err}}) = 1$$

# Generalization to our infinite setting

**Theorem:**

Stochastic masking games with masking payoff objectives are **determined** and **can be solved**

# Generalization to our infinite setting

**Theorem:**

Stochastic masking games with masking payoff objectives are **determined** and **can be solved**

$$\inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{G}}^f} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{G}}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] = \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{G}}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{G}}^f} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m]$$

# Generalization to our infinite setting

**Theorem:**

Stochastic masking games with masking payoff objectives are **determined** and **can be solved**

$$\begin{aligned} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{G}}^f} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{G}}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R}[f_m] &= \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R}[f_m] = \\ &= \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R}[f_m] = \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{G}}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{G}}^f} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R}[f_m] \end{aligned}$$

# Generalization to our infinite setting

Provided  $\mathcal{H}$  is almost sure failing under fairness

**Theorem:**

Stochastic masking games with masking payoff objectives are **determined** and **can be solved**

$$\begin{aligned} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{G}}^f} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{G}}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] &= \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] = \\ &= \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] = \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{G}}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{G}}^f} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{H}$  is a **finite** stochastic game

Applies results in [CAV 2022]



# Generalization to our infinite setting

Provided  $\mathcal{H}$  is almost sure failing under fairness

**Theorem:**

Stochastic masking games with masking payoff objectives are **determined** and **can be solved**

$$\inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{G}}^f} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{G}}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m]$$

# Generalization to our infinite setting

Provided  $\mathcal{H}$  is almost sure failing under fairness

**Theorem:**

Stochastic masking games with masking payoff objectives are **determined** and **can be solved**

$$\inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{G}}^f} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{G}}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m]$$
$$\leq \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{G}}^{MDf}} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{G}}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m]$$

$$\Pi_{R,\mathcal{G}}^{MDf} \subseteq \Pi_{R,\mathcal{G}}^f$$

Memoryless  
deterministic fair  
strategies

# Generalization to our infinite setting

Provided  $\mathcal{H}$  is almost sure failing under fairness

**Theorem:**

Stochastic masking games with masking payoff objectives are **determined** and **can be solved**

$$\begin{aligned} & \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{G}}^f} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{G}}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & \leq \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{G}}^{MDf}} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{G}}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & = \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{G}}^{MDf}} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{G}}^S} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \end{aligned}$$

**Lemma:** Fix  $\pi_R \in \Pi_R^S$ . For any  $\pi_V \in \Pi_V$ , there is a **semi-Markov strategy**  $\pi_V^* \in \Pi_V^S$  s.t.

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] = \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V^*, \pi_R} [f_m]$$

Semi-Markov strategies

if  $|\rho| = |\rho'|$  and  
 $\text{last}(\rho) = \text{last}(\rho')$  then  
 $\pi_V(\rho) = \pi_V(\rho')$

# Generalization to our infinite setting

Provided  $\mathcal{H}$  is almost sure failing under fairness

**Theorem:**

Stochastic masking games with masking payoff objectives are **determined** and **can be solved**

$$\begin{aligned} & \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{G}}^f} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{G}}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & \leq \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{G}}^{MDf}} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{G}}^S} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & = \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{G}}^{MDf}} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{G}}^{XS}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \end{aligned}$$

**Lemma:** Fix  $\pi_R \in \Pi_R^S$ . For any  $\pi_V \in \Pi_V^S$  there is an **extreme semi-Markov strategy**  $\pi_V^* \in \Pi_V^{XS}$  s.t.

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] = \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V^*, \pi_R} [f_m]$$

**Extreme semi-Markov strategies**

$\pi_V(\rho)((s, -, s', \mu, \mu', w, P)) > 0$   
implies  $w \in \mathbb{V}(\mathbb{C}(\mu, \mu'))$

# Generalization to our infinite setting

Provided  $\mathcal{H}$  is almost sure failing under fairness

**Theorem:**

Stochastic masking games with masking payoff objectives are **determined** and **can be solved**

$$\begin{aligned} & \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{G}}^f} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{G}}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & \leq \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{G}}^{MDf}} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{G}}^{XS}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & = \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{H}}^S} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \end{aligned}$$

Vertex snippet stochastic game graph:

$\mathcal{H}$  is the subgraph of  $\mathcal{G}$  with only probabilistic nodes

$(s, -, s', \mu, \mu', w, P)$  with  $w \in \mathbb{V}(\mathbb{C}(\mu, \mu'))$

# Generalization to our infinite setting

Provided  $\mathcal{H}$  is almost sure failing under fairness

**Theorem:**

Stochastic masking games with masking payoff objectives are **determined** and **can be solved**

$$\begin{aligned} & \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{G}}^f} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{G}}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & \leq \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{H}}^S} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & = \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \end{aligned}$$

By Theorem 5 in  
[CAV 2022]

# Generalization to our infinite setting

Provided  $\mathcal{H}$  is almost sure failing under fairness

**Theorem:**

Stochastic masking games with masking payoff objectives are **determined** and **can be solved**

$$\begin{aligned} & \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{G}}^f} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{G}}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & \leq \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & = \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \end{aligned}$$

By Theorem 5 in  
[CAV 2022]

# Generalization to our infinite setting

Provided  $\mathcal{H}$  is almost sure failing under fairness

**Theorem:**

Stochastic masking games with masking payoff objectives are **determined** and **can be solved**

$$\begin{aligned} & \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{G}}^f} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{G}}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & \leq \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & = \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & = \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{H}}^f} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \end{aligned}$$

By Lema 6 in  
[CAV 2022]



# Generalization to our infinite setting

Provided  $\mathcal{H}$  is almost sure failing under fairness

**Theorem:**

Stochastic masking games with masking payoff objectives are **determined** and **can be solved**

$$\begin{aligned} & \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{G}}^f} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{G}}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & \leq \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & = \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & = \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{H}}^f} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & = \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{G}}^{XMD}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{G}}^f} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \end{aligned}$$

Extreme semi-Markov strategies

# Generalization to our infinite setting

Provided  $\mathcal{H}$  is almost sure failing under fairness

**Theorem:**

Stochastic masking games with masking payoff objectives are **determined** and **can be solved**

$$\begin{aligned} & \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{G}}^f} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{G}}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & \leq \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & = \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & = \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{G}}^{XMD}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{G}}^f} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & \leq \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{G}}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{G}}^f} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \end{aligned}$$

$$\Pi_{V, \mathcal{G}}^{XMD} \subseteq \Pi_{V, \mathcal{G}}$$

# Generalization to our infinite setting

Provided  $\mathcal{H}$  is almost sure failing under fairness

**Theorem:**

Stochastic masking games with masking payoff objectives are **determined** and **can be solved**

$$\begin{aligned} & \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{G}}^f} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{G}}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & \leq \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & = \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & \leq \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{G}}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{G}}^f} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ & \leq \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{G}}^f} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{G}}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \end{aligned}$$

Property **inf** and **sup**

# Generalization to our infinite setting

Provided  $\mathcal{H}$  is almost sure failing under fairness

**Theorem:**

Stochastic masking games with masking payoff objectives are **determined** and **can be solved**

$$\begin{aligned} & \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{G}}^f} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{G}}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ &= \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ &= \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\ &= \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V, \mathcal{G}}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R, \mathcal{G}}^f} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G}, v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \end{aligned}$$

Q.E.D.

# Generalization to our infinite setting

Provided  $\mathcal{H}$  is almost sure failing under fairness

## Theorem:

Stochastic masking games with masking payoff objectives are **determined** and **can be solved**

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{G}}^f} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{G}}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\
 &= \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\
 &= \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\
 &= \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{G}}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{G}}^f} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m]
 \end{aligned}$$

Q.E.D.

## Theorem:

The game can be solved on the symbolic game graph using the following Bellman equations

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_v &= \min \left( \mathbf{U}, \max_{w \in \mathbb{V}(\mathbb{C}(v[3], v[4]))} \sum_{v' \in Post(v)} w(v'[0], v'[2]) \cdot x_{v'} \right) & \text{if } v \in V_P^{SG} \\
 x_v &= \min \left( \mathbf{U}, r_m(v) + \max \{ x_{v'} \mid v' \in Post(v) \} \right) & \text{if } v \in V_V^{SG} \\
 x_v &= \min \left( \mathbf{U}, \min \{ x_{v'} \mid v' \in Post(v) \} \right) & \text{if } v \in V_R^{SG} \setminus \{v_{err}\} \\
 x_v &= 0 & \text{if } v = v_{err}
 \end{aligned}$$

# Generalization to our infinite setting

Provided  $\mathcal{H}$  is almost sure failing under fairness

## Theorem:

Stochastic masking games with masking payoff objectives are **determined** and **can be solved**

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{G}}^f} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{G}}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\
 &= \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\
 &= \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\
 &= \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{G}}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{G}}^f} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m]
 \end{aligned}$$

Q.E.D.

## Theorem:

The game can be solved on the symbolic game graph using the following Bellman equations

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_v &= \min \left( \mathbf{U}, \max_{w \in \mathbb{V}(\mathbb{C}(v[3], v[4]))} \sum_{v' \in Post(v)} w(v'[0], v'[2]) \cdot x_{v'} \right) & \text{if } v \in V_P^{SG} \\
 x_v &= \min \left( \mathbf{U}, r_m(v) + \max \{ x_{v'} \mid v' \in Post(v) \} \right) & \text{if } v \in V_V^{SG} \\
 x_v &= \min \left( \mathbf{U}, \min \{ x_{v'} \mid v' \in Post(v) \} \right) & \text{if } v \in V_R^{SG} \setminus \{v_{err}\} \\
 x_v &= 0 & \text{if } v = v_{err}
 \end{aligned}$$

Uses equations on the symbolic game

The proof uses previous theorem and [CAV 2022]

# Generalization to our infinite setting

Provided  $\mathcal{H}$  is almost sure failing under fairness

**Theorem:**

Stochastic masking games with masking payoff objectives are **determined** and

Can be checked in polynomial time

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{G}}^f} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{G}}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\
 &= \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\
 &= \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{H}}^{MD}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{H}}^{MDf}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{H},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m] \\
 &= \sup_{\pi_V \in \Pi_{V,\mathcal{G}}} \inf_{\pi_R \in \Pi_{R,\mathcal{G}}^f} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{G},v}^{\pi_V, \pi_R} [f_m]
 \end{aligned}$$

Q.E.D.

**Theorem:**

The game can be solved on the symbolic game graph using the following Bellman equations

$$x_v = \min \left( \mathbf{U}, \max_{w \in \mathbb{V}(\mathbb{C}(v[3], v[4]))} \sum_{v' \in Post(v)} w(v'[0], v'[2]) \cdot x_{v'} \right) \quad \text{if } v \in V_P^{SG}$$

$$x_v = \min \left( \mathbf{U}, r_m(v) + \max \{ x_{v'} \mid v' \in Post(v) \} \right) \quad \text{if } v \in V_V^{SG}$$

$$x_v = \min \left( \mathbf{U}, \min \{ x_{v'} \mid v' \in Post(v) \} \right) \quad \text{if } v \in V_R^{SG} \setminus \{v_{err}\}$$

$$x_v = 0 \quad \text{if } v = v_{err}$$

Uses equations on the symbolic game

The proof uses previous theorem and [CAV 2022]

# Summary

- ❖ Contributions:
  - ❖ A **stochastic game** characterizing **masking probabilistic simulation**...
  - ❖ ...and its **symbolic** version on which **the game can be decided**
  - ❖ A notion of **measure for masking fault tolerance** through the stochastic game based on **milestones** and the resulting **masking payoff function**
    - ❖ This game is **infinite** but...
    - ❖ ...**determined** and can be **solved** using the symbolic game graph...
    - ❖ ...under the condition of **almost sure failing under fairness**...
    - ❖ ...which is only checkable on the vertex snippet stochastic game graph



# Summary

- ❖ Contributions:
  - ❖ A **stochastic game** characterizing **masking probabilistic simulation**...
  - ❖ ...and its **symbolic** version on which **the game can be decided**
  - ❖ A notion of **measure for masking fault tolerance** through the stochastic game based on **milestones** and the resulting **masking payoff function**
  - ❖ This game is **infinite** but...
  - ❖ ...**determined** and can be **solved** using the symbolic game graph...
  - ❖ ...under the condition of **almost sure failing under fairness**...
  - ❖ ...which is only checkable on the vertex snippet stochastic game graph

There is a prototype tool soon to be reported

If so, is the stochastic masking game also almost sure failing under fairness?

# Quantifying Masking Fault-Tolerance via Fair Stochastic Games

Pablo F. Castro, **Pedro R. D'Argenio**, Ramiro Demasi, Luciano Putruele

UN Córdoba - UN Río Cuarto - CONICET

<http://www.cs.famaf.unc.edu.ar/~dargenio/>



EXPRESS/SOS 2023

