# **Formal Methods for Trusted Al**

Bettina Könighofer <u>bettina.koenighofer@iaik.tugraz.at</u>

May 25, 2023





### Outline

What are Formal Methods?

Shielding





#### Formal Methods

- Formal methods = Mathematical techniques and tools to model, design and analyze systems
- Goal: To prove/guarantee correctness
- 3 Categories:
  - 1. Specification: WHAT the system must/must not do?

Specification  $\phi$ 

Always  $\neg$  ( grant<sub>1</sub>  $\land$  grant<sub>2</sub>) Always ( request  $\rightarrow$  Next grant)

••••



#### Formal Methods

- Formal methods = Mathematical techniques and tools to model, design and analyze systems
- Goal: To prove/guarantee correctness
- 3 Categories:
  - **1. Specification**: **WHAT** the system must/must not do?
  - 2. Verification: DOES the system meet the specification? (and WHY?)





#### Formal Methods

- Formal methods = Mathematical techniques and tools to model, design and analyze systems
- Goal: To prove/guarantee correctness
- 3 Categories:
  - **1. Specification**: **WHAT** the system must/must not do?
  - 2. Verification: DOES the system meet the specification? (and WHY?)
  - **3.** Synthesis: HOW it meets the specification (correct-by-construction design/synthesis)





#### Challenges of Deep Learning for Formal Methods







#### How to guarantee Safety?



- System too complicated
- ... but we need to have absolute certainty





## Shielding – Correct-by-Construction Runtime Assurance





# **Shielding** – Scalability







## Shielding – Properties

#### **1. Shields guarantee correctness**

2. Shields are minimal interfering







#### Shielding – Properties

#### **1. Shields guarantee correctness**

- Correct-by-construction
- Predictive









#### Shielding – Properties

#### **1. Shields guarantee correctness**

- Correct-by-Construction
- Predictive
- 2. Shields are minimal interfering
  - Only interfere when absolute necessary...
  - ... and as little as possible









Formal safety specification
Model of environment
J





































































Question: Winning Region for this example?

System Player wins,

is **never** visited

Winning Region: States from which the system can enforce that is **never** visited



























inputs















## **Shielded Reinforcement Learning**







# (Post) Shielding of Reinforcement Learning



- Shielding during and after learning
- Question: How to update the policy of the agent?







# (Post) Shielding of Reinforcement Learning



- Shielding during and after learning
- Policy update for action chosen by shield
- Policy update for unsafe actions:
  - 1. Update with negative reward **or**
  - 2. Update with gained reward





# (Pre) Shielding of Reinforcement Learning



safe action





# (Pre) Shielding of Reinforcement Learning



#### Question: How to update the policy of the agent?









- Action Masking
- Policy update for masked actions
  - with negative reward







# Safe Reinforcement Learning via Shielding

# Non-Shielded



Shielded





2 Player Game – adversarial environment





# **Probabilistic Shielding**

2 Player Game – adversarial environment



Probabilistic models (Markov chains) for other agents











# Property Specification

- Safety Probabilistic Temporal Logic Specification
  - Maximal probability to stay safe in the next k steps
  - For all state-actions pairs: Compute **Safety-Value**:
    - $P_{max}(s, a) = P_{max}(T(s, a), G^{\leq k}safe)$
- Absolute threshold  $\gamma \in [0,1]$ 
  - If  $P_{max}(s, a) < \gamma \rightarrow a$  is shielded in s
  - Not deadlock free!
- Relative threshold  $\delta \in [0,1]$ 
  - If  $P_{max}(s, a) < \delta \cdot P_{max}(s, a_{opt}) \rightarrow a$  is shielded in s



# Property Specification

- Absolute threshold  $\gamma \in [0,1]$ 
  - If  $P_{max}(s, a) < \gamma \rightarrow a$  is shielded in s
  - Not deadlock free!
- Relative threshold  $\delta \in [0,1]$ 
  - If  $P_{max}(s, a) < \delta \cdot P_{max}(s, a_{opt}) \rightarrow a$  is shielded in s
- Large  $\gamma$  or  $\delta \rightarrow$  strict shield;
- Small  $\gamma$  or  $\delta \rightarrow$  permissive shield
- $\gamma$  and  $\delta$  can be changed on the fly







Safety specification is typically simple

- Invariant properties
  - Do not collide

•

- Never jump a red traffic signal
- Temporal properties:
  - A signal is only allowed to exceed some threshold for t seconds
  - If there is a request, there has to be a grant within the next t seconds







#### Huge model of the environment

- Compute safety values for all possible state-action pairs
- Expensive offline pre-computation and huge shielding data bases
- Limits application of shielding to small environments





- Huge model of the environment
- Environmental model is unknown





- Environmental model is unknown
- Idea: Combine shielding with automata learning





- Environmental model is unknown
- Idea: Combine shielding with automata learning

Formal Safety Specification



MDP over abstract states





### **Shielding under Delayed Observation**





#### **TEMPEST – Synthesis Tool for Reactive Systems** and Shields in Probabilistic Environments

- Safety Shields → Guaranteed Safety
- Optimal Shields → Guaranteed Performance



#### https://tempest-synthesis.org/

Stefan





#### Shields are great for learned systems

If you have a correct model

#### Many possibilities for FM 4 AI

- Verification
- Testing
- Monitoring / Enforcement
- Explainability
- Reward Shaping / Specification Mining...

