

# The Hierarchy of Hyperlogics\*: *A Knowledge Reasoning Perspective*

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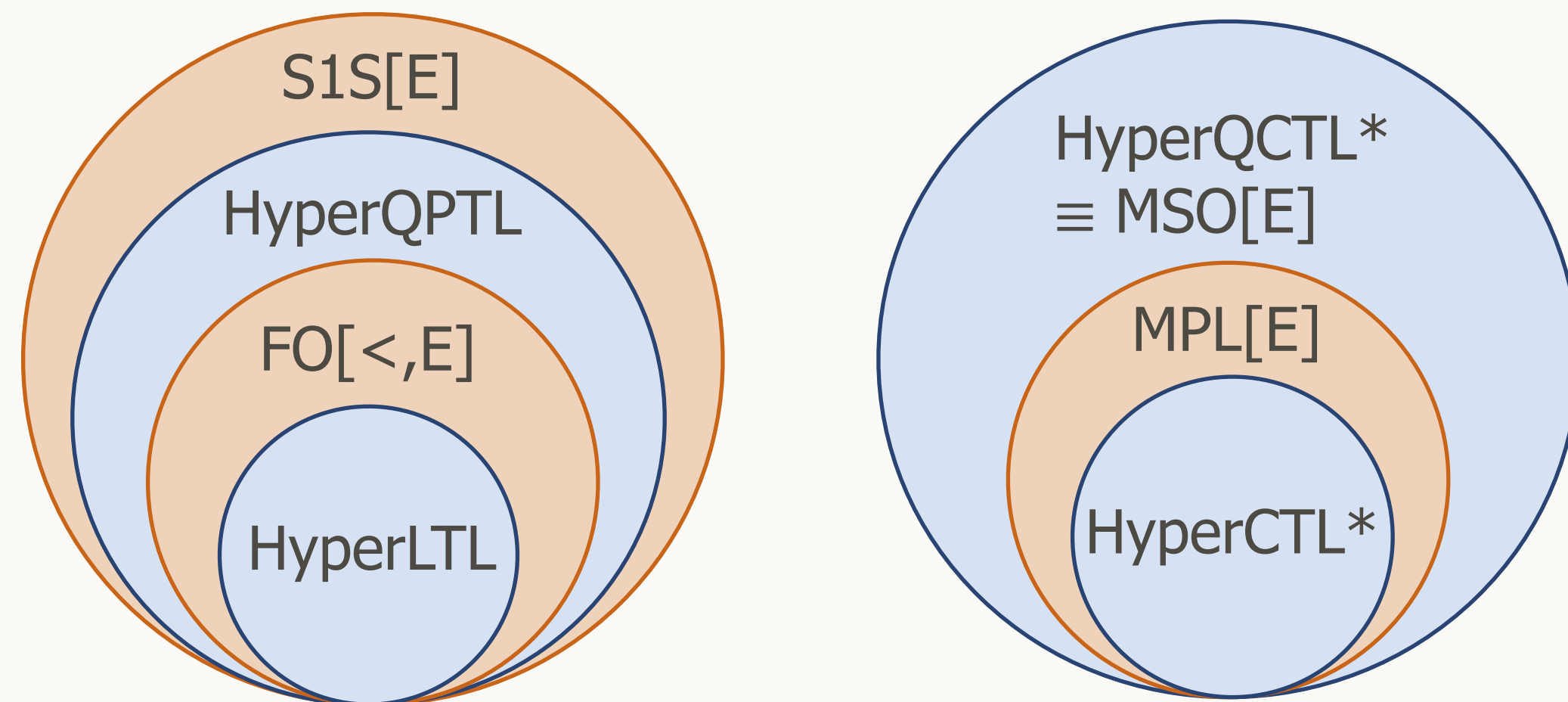
*CISPA Helmholtz Center for Information Security*

17th International Conference on Principles of Knowledge Representation and Reasoning

*18 September 2020*

# Expressiveness Study

Temporal logics for **hyperproperties** vs  
First-order/second-order logics for **hyperproperties**



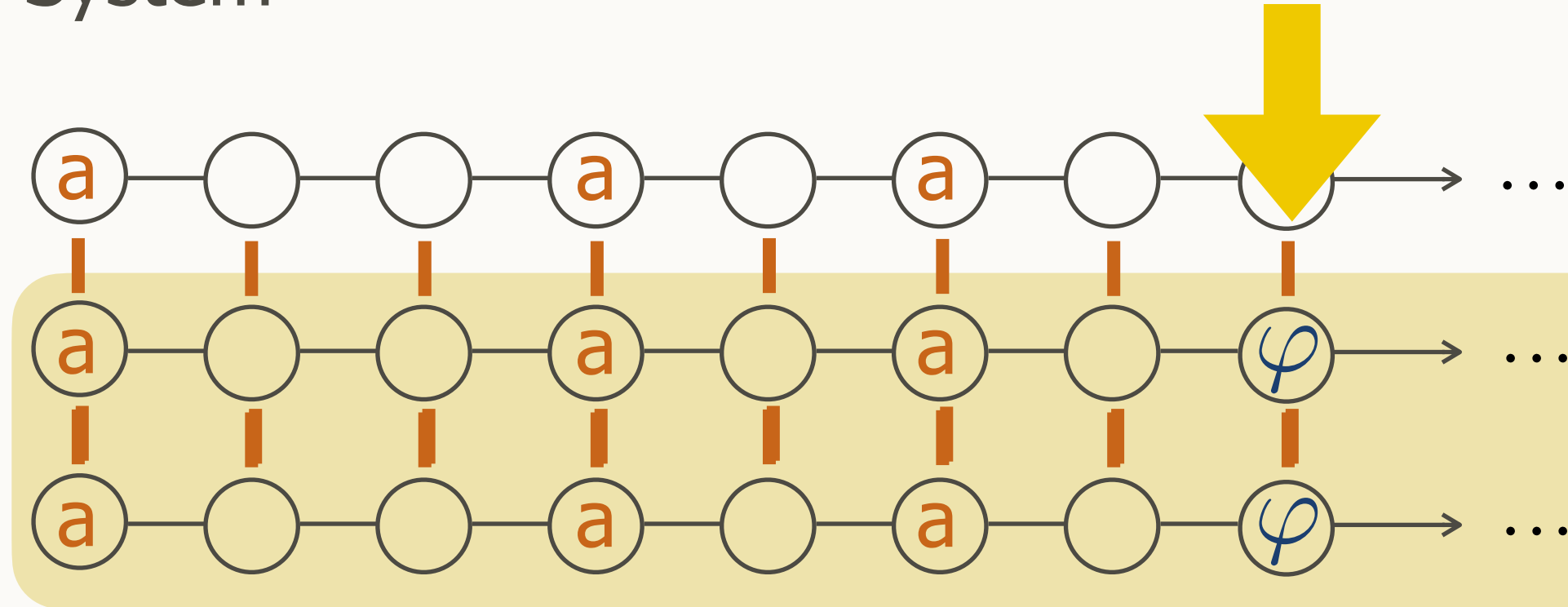
inspired by **Kamp's theorem**:  $LTL = FO[<]$   
and  $QPTL = S1S$ ,  $CTL^* = MPL$ ,  $QCTL^* = MSO$

FO/SO hyperlogics are in general more expressive than their temporal counterpart

# Hyperproperties

Hyperproperties relate multiple execution traces.

System



Agent



I know  $\varphi$

“All traces globally agree on **a**”

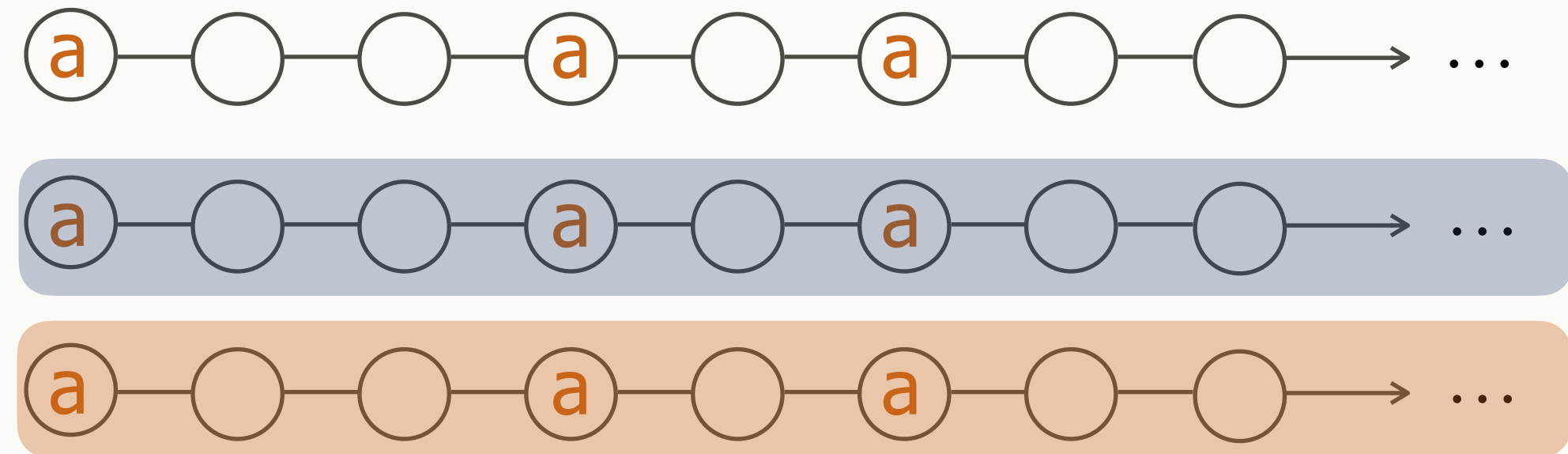
- Noninterference
- Robustness
- Distributivity
- Fault tolerance
- Epistemic properties!

# Temporal Logics for Hyperproperties

Temporal hyperlogic = temporal logic + trace/path quantification

HyperLTL = LTL + trace quantification [Clarkson et al, 2014]

System



“All traces globally agree on **a**”:

$$\forall \pi. \forall \pi'. \underbrace{G(a_\pi \leftrightarrow a_{\pi'})}$$

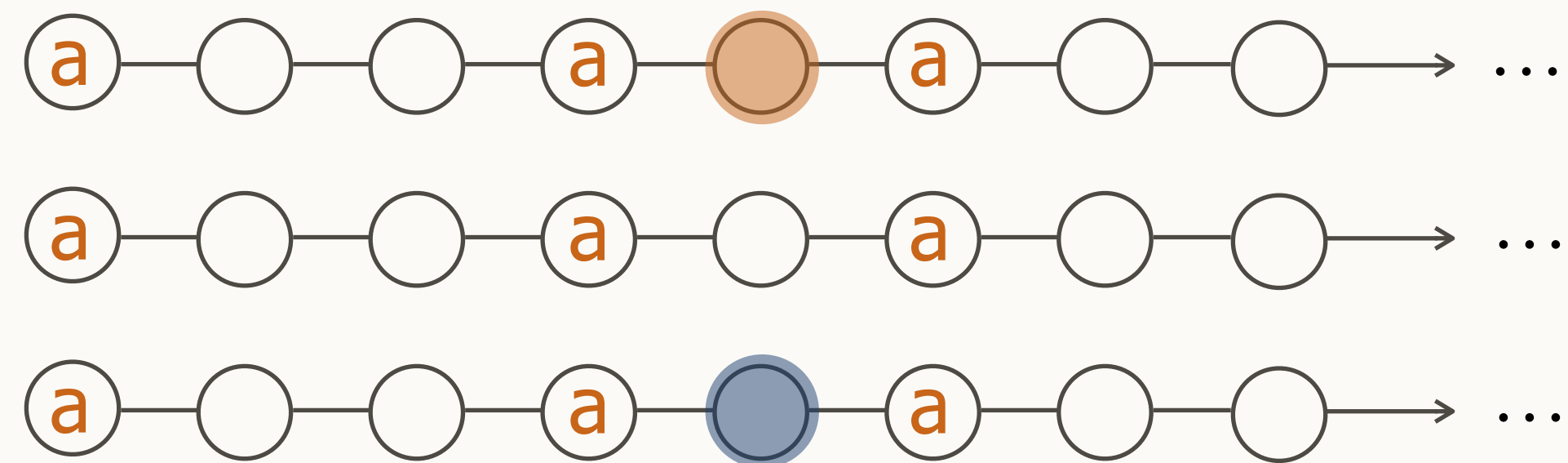
LTL with indexed atomic propositions

# First-Order/Second-Order Hyperlogics

FO/SO hyperlogic = monadic FO/SO logic + < predicate + E predicate

FO[<,E] = FO[<] + equal-level predicate [Finkbeiner et al, 2017]

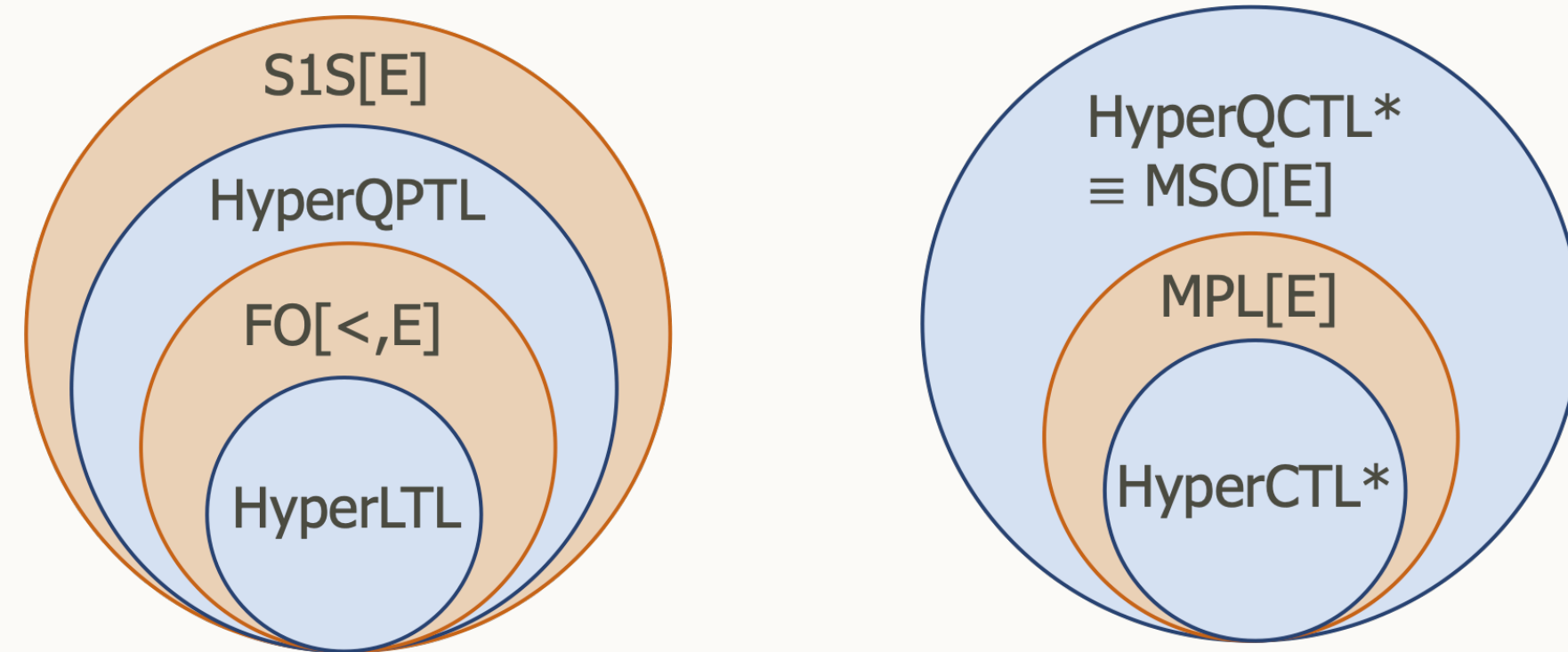
System



“All traces globally agree on **a**”:

$$\forall x. \forall y. E(x, y) \rightarrow (P_a(x) \leftrightarrow P_a(y))$$

# Hyperlogics and Knowledge Reasoning



## Temporal Hyperlogics vs FO/SO Hyperlogics:

FO/SO logics are in general more expressive than their temporal counterpart

HyperQPTL can express knowledge operator from  $LTL_K$

- ⇒ epistemic reasoning +  $\omega$ -regular expressions
- ⇒ epistemic reasoning over distributed architectures

For more see:

Coenen, Finkbeiner, Hahn, Hofmann  
The Hierarchy of Hyperlogics, LICS 2019

Classic reasoning methods (tableau, chase, etc) directly applicable to hyperlogics like  $FO[<,E]$  /  $S1S[E]$  / ...

- ⇒ new decidability results?