## Aalborg Universitet

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## UPPAAL STRATEGO

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## UPPAAL STRATEGO

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## Model of the Problem



- Reading a section takes time (uniformly distributed).
- Decide the order of sections to be read.


## Questions and Queries

If the readers chose randomly who will read a section, what is the expected time to completion?

What is a better strategy for the readers for finishing faster? What are the expected times to completion with the strategy? Can the readers ensure Kim can catch a plane in 60 min? Will Peter ever be able to go with Kim on the plane?

How to minimize the expected Peter's time, while still guaranteeing that Kim can catch the plane?
$\operatorname{Pr}[<=100]$ (<> Jakob.Done \&\& Kim.Done \&\& Marius.Done \&\& Peter.Done)
strategy Opt $=\operatorname{minE}[<=100]:<>$ Jakob.Done \&\& Kim.Done \&\& Marius.Done \&\& Peter.Done $\operatorname{Pr}[<=100]$ (<> Jakob.Done \&\& Kim.Done \&\& Marius.Done \&\& Peter.Done) under Opt strategy Travel = control: A<> Kim.Done \&\& time <= 60 E<> Peter.Done \&\& time <= 60 under Travel
strategy PeterTravel $=\operatorname{minE}[<=60]:<>P e t e r . D o n e ~ u n d e r ~ T r a v e l ~$

## Overview of Various Transformations



## Compute and Improve the Strategy

- Estimate the probability of being done (solid lines)
- Compute the strategy Opt minimizing the overall time.
- Estimate the probability of being done under Opt (dashed lines).


By learning the optimal strategy we have improved the time distribution by 3 min in average.

## Simulator Interface



## Can Peter finish early under travel?

- Compute a strategy Travel so that Kim travels in time.
- Estimate the probability of Peter being done under Travel (solid lines).
- Compute the strategy PeterTravel minimizing Peter's time under Travel.
- Estimate the probability of Peter being done under PeterTravel (dashed lines).


By optimizing the synthesized strategy we improved Peter's time while maintaining the goal of Kim's deadline.

