

Decidability of AST for certain classes of PTRSs

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Research Group Computer Science 2
“Programming Languages and Verification”

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Termination and Complexity Analysis for Programs

Java

C

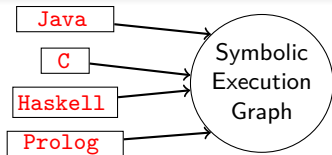
Haskell

Prolog

Termination

Complexity

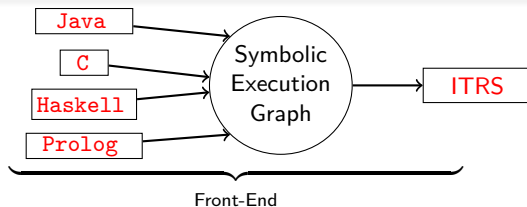
Termination and Complexity Analysis for Programs



Termination

Complexity

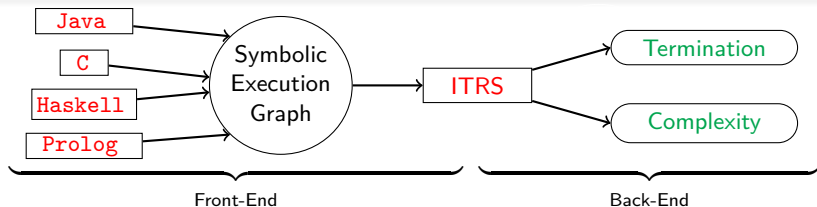
Termination and Complexity Analysis for Programs



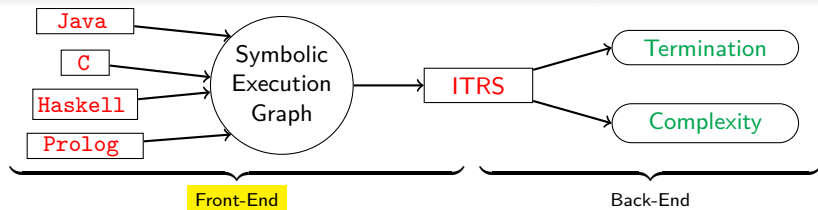
Termination

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Termination and Complexity Analysis for Programs

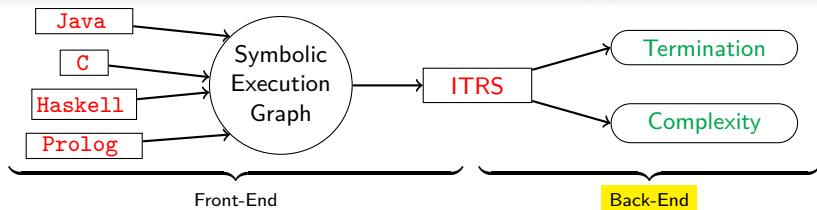


Termination and Complexity Analysis for Programs



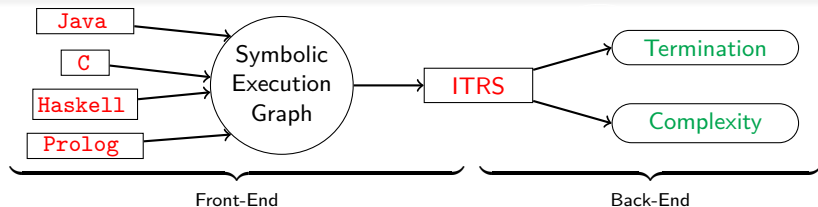
- language-specific features when generating symbolic execution graph

Termination and Complexity Analysis for Programs



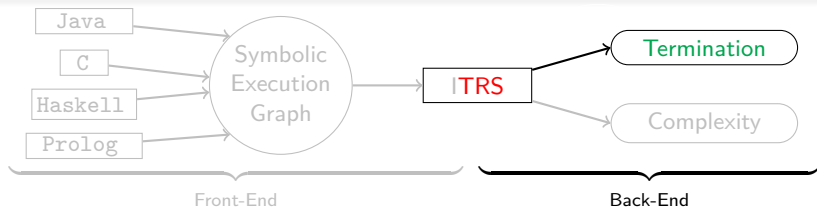
- language-specific features when generating symbolic execution graph
- back-end analyzes **Term Rewrite Systems** and/or **Integer Transition Systems**

Termination and Complexity Analysis for Programs

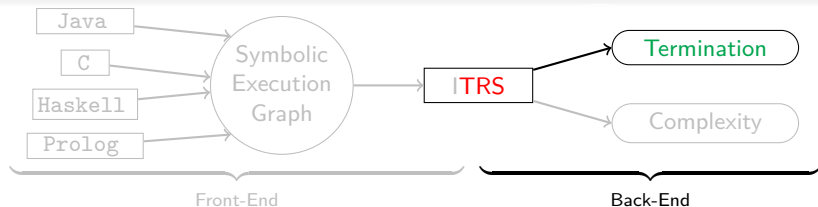


- language-specific features when generating symbolic execution graph
- back-end analyzes **Term Rewrite Systems** and/or **Integer Transition Systems**
- powerful termination and complexity analysis implemented in **AProVE**
 - Termination Competition since 2004 (**Java**, **C**, **Haskell**, **Prolog**, **TRS**)
 - SV-COMP since 2014 (**C**)

Termination of Term Rewrite Systems

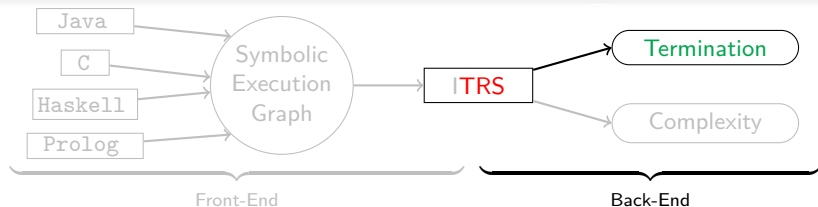


Termination of Term Rewrite Systems



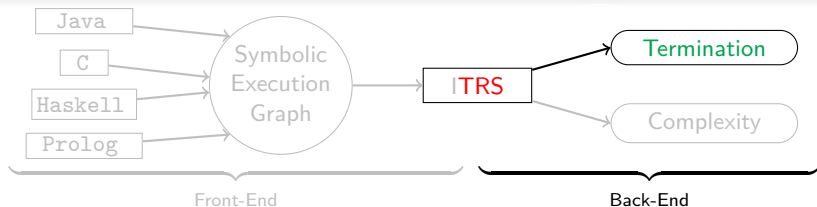
1 Termination Analysis for TRSs

Termination of Term Rewrite Systems



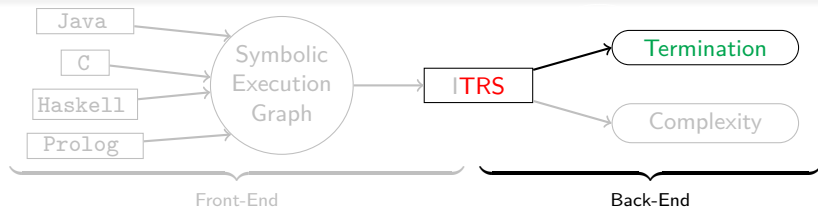
- 1 Termination Analysis for TRSs
- 2 Dependency Pairs for TRSs

Termination of Term Rewrite Systems



- 1 Termination Analysis for TRSs
- 2 Dependency Pairs for TRSs
- 3 Termination and Dependency Pairs for *Probabilistic* TRSs

Termination of Term Rewrite Systems



- 1 Termination Analysis for TRSs
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Termination of TRSs

Termination of TRSs

\mathcal{R}_{bool} :

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| <code>and(true, true)</code> | \rightarrow | <code>true</code> |
| <code>and(x, false)</code> | \rightarrow | <code>false</code> |
| <code>and(false, x)</code> | \rightarrow | <code>and(true, not(true))</code> |
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$a(f, t)$

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$$a(f, t) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{bool}} a(t, n(t))$$

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$\Rightarrow \mathcal{R}_{bool}$ is not terminating

Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

$$\mathcal{R}_{rw}: \quad g(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g(g(\mathcal{O}))\}$$

Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

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Distribution: $\{p_1 : t_1, \dots, p_k : t_k\}$ with $p_1 + \dots + p_k = 1$

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$$\{1 : g(\mathcal{O})\}$$

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Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

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Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

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- \mathcal{R} is **terminating** iff there is no infinite evaluation $\mu_0 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \mu_1 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \dots$

Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

$$\mathcal{R}_{rw}: \quad g(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g(g(\mathcal{O}))\}$$

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- \mathcal{R} is *terminating* iff there is no infinite evaluation $\mu_0 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \mu_1 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \dots$ **No**

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- \mathcal{R} is **terminating** iff there is no infinite evaluation $\mu_0 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \mu_1 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \dots$ **No**
- \mathcal{R} is **almost-surely terminating (AST)**
iff $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\mu_n| = 1$ for every infinite evaluation $\mu_0 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \mu_1 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \dots$

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$|\mu|$

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1/2

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$1/2$

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- \mathcal{R} is **terminating** iff there is no infinite evaluation $\mu_0 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \mu_1 \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \dots$ **No**
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Termination of Probabilistic TRSs

$$\mathcal{R}_{rw}: \quad g(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g(g(\mathcal{O}))\}$$

Distribution: $\{p_1 : t_1, \dots, p_k : t_k\}$ with $p_1 + \dots + p_k = 1$

| | |
|---|---------|
| | $ \mu $ |
| $\{1 : g(\mathcal{O})\}$ | 0 |
| $\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/2 : g^2(\mathcal{O})\}$ | 1/2 |
| $\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}_{rw}} \{1/2 : \mathcal{O}, 1/4 : g(\mathcal{O}), 1/4 : g^3(\mathcal{O})\}$ | 1/2 |
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Right-Ground Termination is Decidable

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Right-Ground TRS

\mathcal{R} is right-ground if for every rule $\ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R}$ the rhs r is a ground term, i.e., contains no variables.

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Theorem: Right-Ground Termination

Termination for the class of right-ground TRSs is decidable.

Right-Ground Termination Idea

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Lemma: Right-Ground Termination

Let \mathcal{R} be a right-ground TRS. \mathcal{R} is terminating iff. there exists no rule $\ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R}$ such that $r \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^+ C[r]$ for some context C .

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$$t_0 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} t_1 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} t_2 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \dots$$

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Proof by induction of $|\mathcal{R}|$

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\mathcal{R}_1 :

| | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| $f(a, b)$ | \rightarrow | $f(a, g)$ |
| $f(b, x)$ | \rightarrow | $f(g, b)$ |
| g | \rightarrow | a |

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\mathcal{R}_{bool} :

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| <code>and(true, true)</code> | \rightarrow | <code>true</code> |
| <code>and(x, false)</code> | \rightarrow | <code>false</code> |
| <code>and(false, x)</code> | \rightarrow | <code>and(true, not(true))</code> |
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| $\text{not}(\text{false})$ | \rightarrow | true |
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t

Algorithm for Right-Ground Termination

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t

f

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t

f

a(t, n(t))

Algorithm for Right-Ground Termination

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t

f

a(t, n(t))

↓

a(t, a(f, f))

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| | | |
|---|---|--------------------|
| t | f | $a(t, n(t))$ |
| | | \downarrow |
| | | $a(t, a(f, f))$ |
| | | \swarrow |
| | | $a(t, a(t, n(t)))$ |

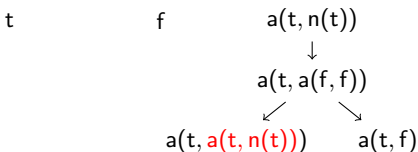
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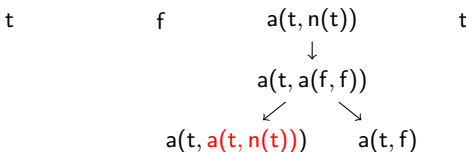
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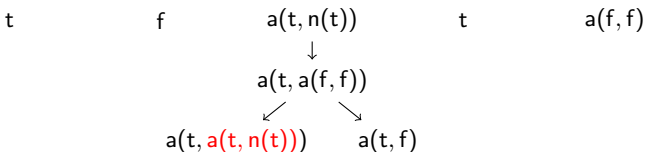
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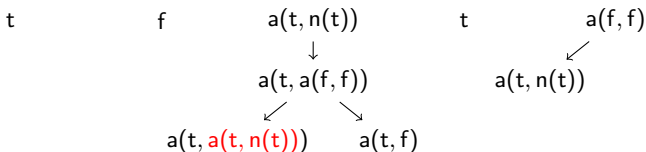
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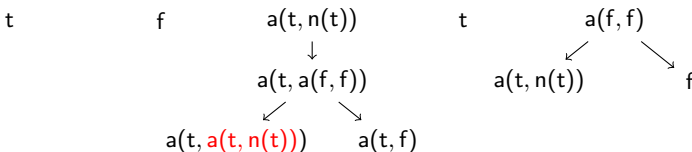
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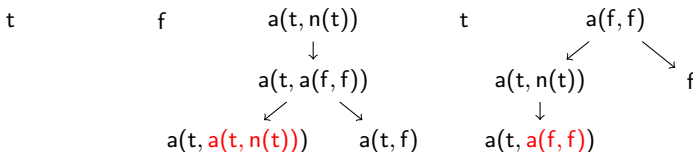
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Right-Ground PTRS

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- How to distinguish these PTRSs?

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AST for right-ground, tail recursive, and non-overlapping PTRS.

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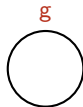
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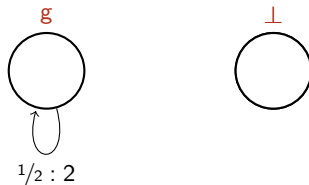
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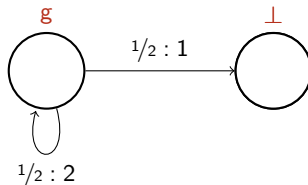
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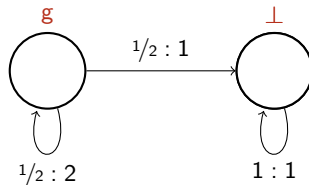
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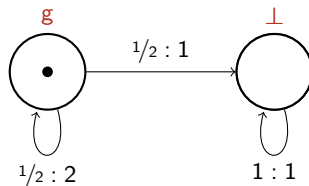
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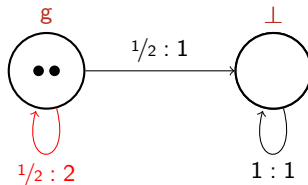
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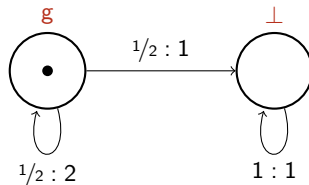
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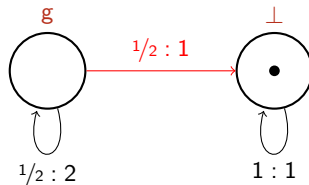
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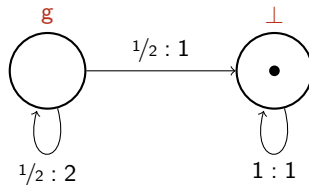
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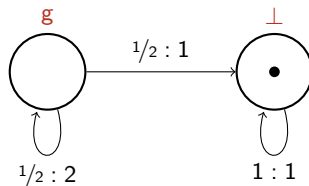
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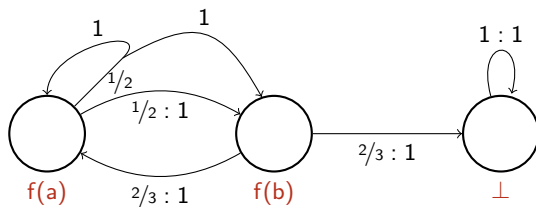


Almost-Sure Termination

For all token starts, the probability that all tokens end in \perp is 1.

Decidable AST Fragment of PTRSs?

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{R} : \quad & f(a) \rightarrow \{ 1/2 : c(f(a), f(b)), 1/2 : f(b) \} \\ & f(b) \rightarrow \{ 1/3 : a, 2/3 : f(a) \}\end{aligned}$$



Now Decidable?

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Decidable!

Open Problems:

- Can we decide AST?
 - Right-ground, tail recursive, and non-overlapping PTRS
 - ↪ probabilistic petri nets?
 - ↪ probabilistic grammar?
- Do we need non-overlapping?
 - ↪ introduces more non-determinism
- Do we need tail-recursive?
 - ↪ what do we count?
- Does it also work for PAST?

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- DP Framework for innermost AST
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