

Nested Antichains for WS1S

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- weak monadic second-order logic of one successor
 - ▶ **second-order** $\Rightarrow$ quantification over relations;
 - ▶ **monadic** $\Rightarrow$ relations are unary (i.e. sets);
 - ▶ **weak** $\Rightarrow$ sets are finite;
 - ▶ **of one successor** $\Rightarrow$ reasoning about linear structures.
- corresponds to finite automata [Büchi'60]
- **decidable** — but **NONELEMENTARY**
 - ▶ constructive proof via translation to finite automata

Application of WS1S

- allows one to define rich invariants
- famous decision procedure: the MONA tool
 - ▶ often efficient (in practice)
- used in tools for checking structural invariants
 - ▶ Pointer Assertion Logic Engine (PALE)
 - ▶ STRucture ANd Data (STRAND)
- many other applications
 - ▶ program and protocol verifications, linguistics, theorem provers ...

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- but sometimes the complexity strikes back
 - ▶ unavoidable in general
 - ▶ however, we try to push the usability border further
 - using the recent advancements in non-deterministic automata

Syntax:

- ▶ term $\psi ::= X \subseteq Y \mid \text{Sing}(X) \mid X = \{0\} \mid X = \sigma(Y)$
- ▶ formula $\varphi ::= \psi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid \neg \varphi \mid \exists X. \varphi$

Interpretation: over finite subsets of $\mathbb{N}$

- ▶ models of formulae = assignments of sets to variables

sets can be encoded as binary strings:

- ▶ $\{1, 4, 5\} \rightarrow$

Index:	012345	0123456	01234567	
Membership:	x✓xx✓✓	x✓xx✓✓x	x✓xx✓✓xx	...
Encoding:	010011	0100110	01001100	

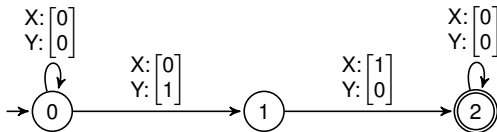
for each variable we have one track in the alphabet

- ▶ e.g. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is symbol

Example: $\{X_1 \mapsto \emptyset, X_2 \mapsto \{4, 2\}\} \models \varphi \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \begin{matrix} X_1: \\ X_2: \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \in L(\mathcal{A}_\varphi)$

Deciding WS1S using deterministic automata

- example of base automaton for $X = \sigma(Y)$

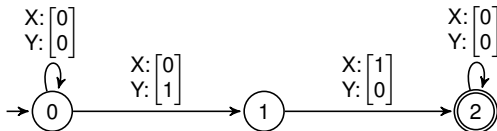


- Example:

$$\neg(X \subseteq Y) \wedge \exists Z. \text{Sing}(Z) \vee \exists W. W = \sigma(Z)$$

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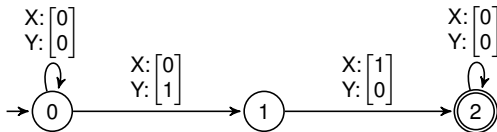
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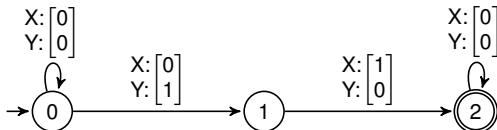
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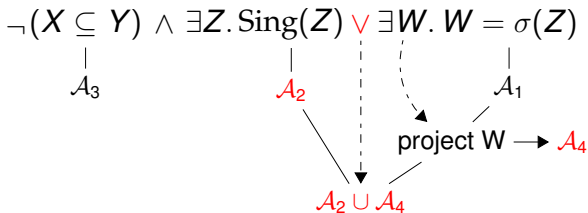
project $W \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_4$

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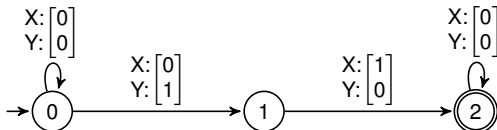


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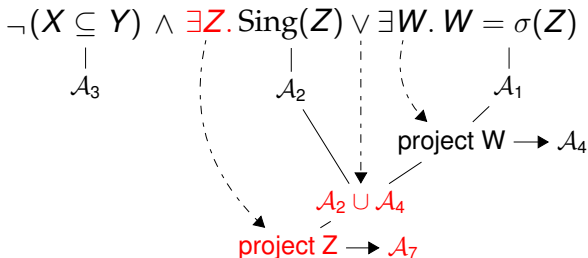


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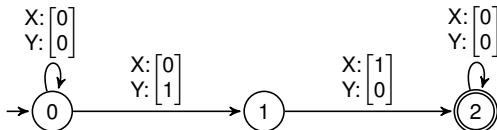


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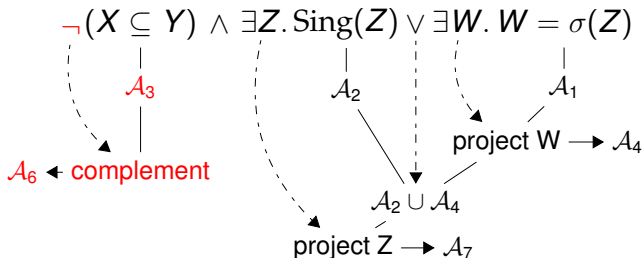


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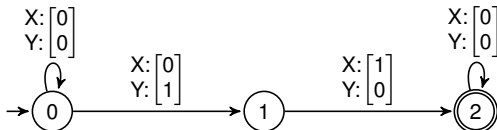


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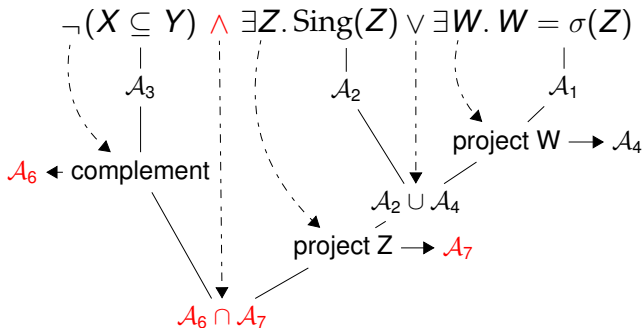


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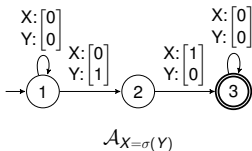


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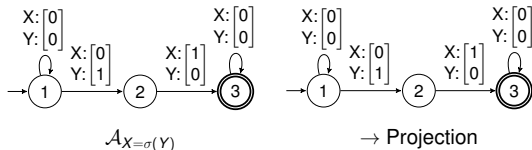
How to handle quantification

- issue with **projection** (existential quantification)
 - ▶ after removing of the tracks not all models would be accepted
 - ▶ so we need to adjust the final states



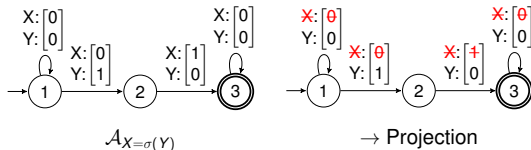
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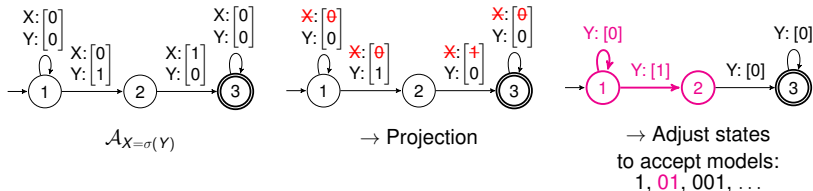
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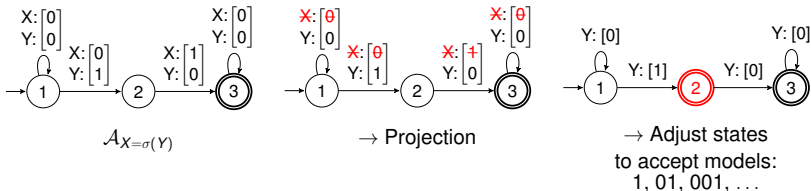
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Deciding WS1S using non-deterministic automata

- we consider only formulae in **Prenex Normal Form** ($\exists$ PNF)
 - ▶ we focus on dealing with prefix and alternations of quantifications
- based on **number of alternations m**

$$\varphi = \neg \exists x_m \neg \dots \neg \exists x_2 \underbrace{\neg \exists x_1 : \varphi_0(\mathbb{X})}_{\varphi_1} \quad (1)$$

$$\underbrace{\qquad \qquad \qquad \ddots \qquad \qquad \qquad}_{\varphi_m}$$

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→ hierarchical family of automata defined as follows:

- ▶ $\mathcal{A}_{\varphi_0}$ = by **composition of atomic automata** (previously described)
- ▶ $\mathcal{A}_{\varphi_{\textcolor{red}{m}}} = (\underbrace{2^{2^{\dots^{2^{Q_0}}}}}_{\textcolor{red}{m}}, \Delta_{\textcolor{red}{m}}, I_{\textcolor{red}{m}}, F_{\textcolor{red}{m}})$

The intuition behind the procedure

Key observation for ground formulae

$$\varphi \models \text{iff } I_m \cap F_m \neq \emptyset$$

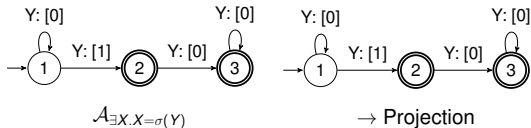
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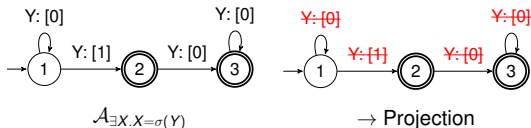
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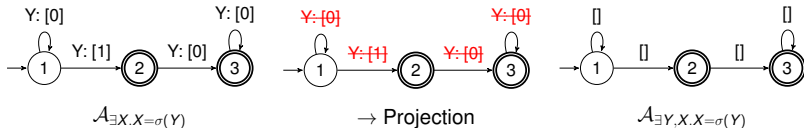
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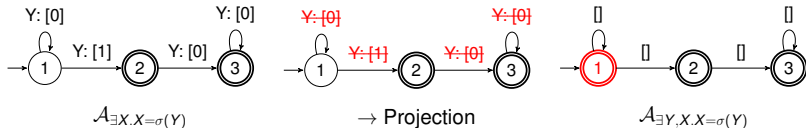
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■ **final states** are more tricky

- ▶ issue with projection (previously described)
- ▶ multiple levels of determinisation

Introduction to the computation of final states

■ we already have:

- ▶ **formula** in $\exists$ PNF: $\varphi = \neg \exists \mathcal{X}_m \neg \dots \neg \exists \mathcal{X}_2 \neg \exists \mathcal{X}_1 : \varphi_0(\mathbb{X})$
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■ our proposed method

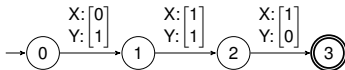
- ▶ is based on **generalized backward reachability** of final states
- ▶ works on **symbolic representation** of states, sets of states, sets of sets of states ...
 - for non-final states $\rightarrow$ compute their **controllable predecessors** $cpre_0$
(Intuition) states that lead outside of non-final states become final after negation
 - for final states $pre_0 \rightarrow$ compute their **predecessors**
(Intuition) states that lead to final states become non-final after negation
- ▶ **prunes** states on all levels of the hierarchy to achieve minimal representation

Towards symbolic representation

■ Motivating example: $\neg\exists X.\varphi$

► $Q = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

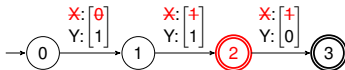
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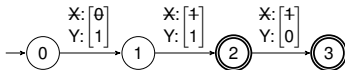
- ▶ $F^\exists = \{2, 3\}$
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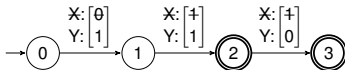
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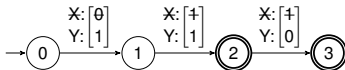
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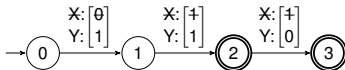
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■ so why not work with this symbolic representation only?

Computing final states F_m of formula φ_m

- Given $\varphi = \neg \exists \mathcal{X}_m \neg \dots \neg \exists \mathcal{X}_2 \neg \exists \mathcal{X}_1 : \varphi_0(\mathbb{X})$

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 $N_1^\exists = \{\nu Z.N_i \cap \text{cpre}_0(Z)\}$
 - Notice the duality with step 1.

$$\cap \mapsto \cup \quad \text{cpre}_0 \mapsto \text{pre}_0 \quad \nu \mapsto \mu \quad (2)$$

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⋮

5 and keep alternating between computing final and non-final states until F_m as follows:

► $F_{i+1} = \downarrow \{\nu Z.N_i \cap \text{cpre}_0(Z)\}$

► $N_{i+1} = \uparrow \{\mu Z.F_i \cup \text{pre}_0(Z)\}$

Computing predecessors of the state

- Can we compute $cpre_0/pre_0$ of symbolic states?

Computing predecessors of the state

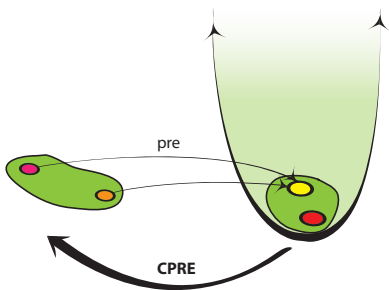
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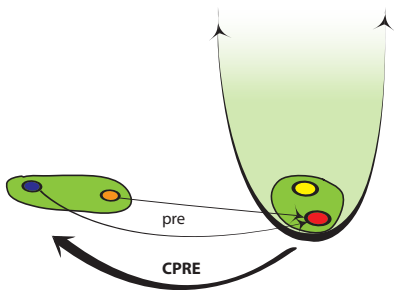
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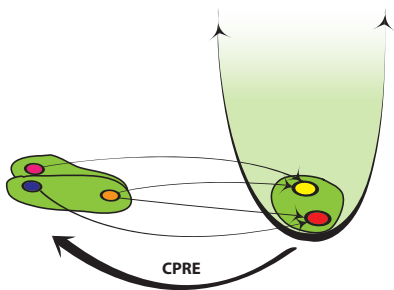
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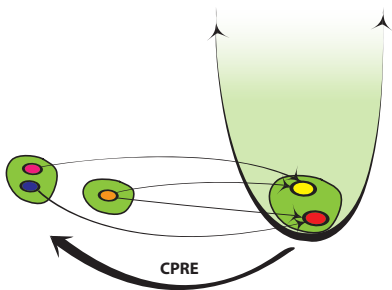
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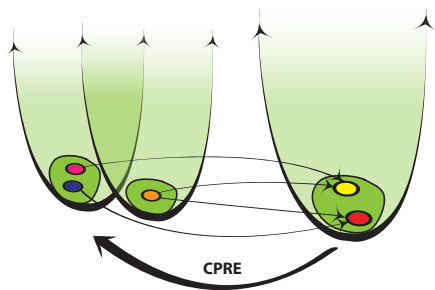
- $\coprod$ breaks the predecessors into new generators that cover the Q
- note that we define the dual lemma for downward closed sets

Computing predecessors of the state

- Can we compute $cpre_0/pre_0$ of symbolic states? Yes!

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$$cpre_0(\uparrow \{Q\}) = \uparrow \coprod \{pre_0(Q)\}$$



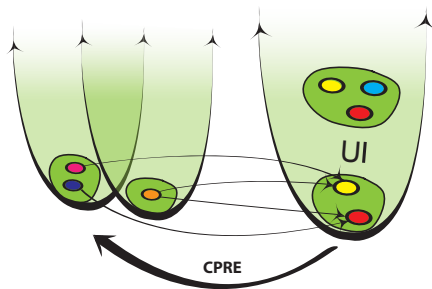
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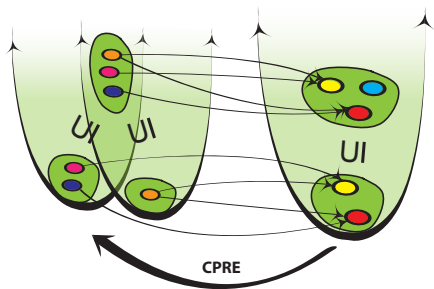
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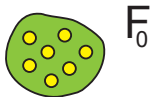
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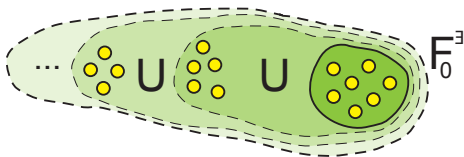


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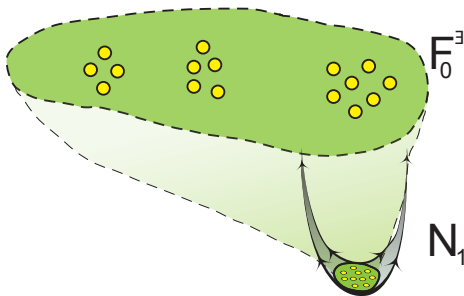
A summary of the inner structure of F_m



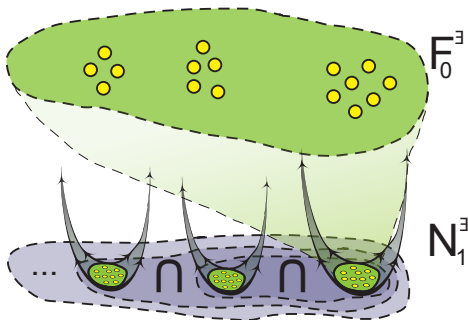
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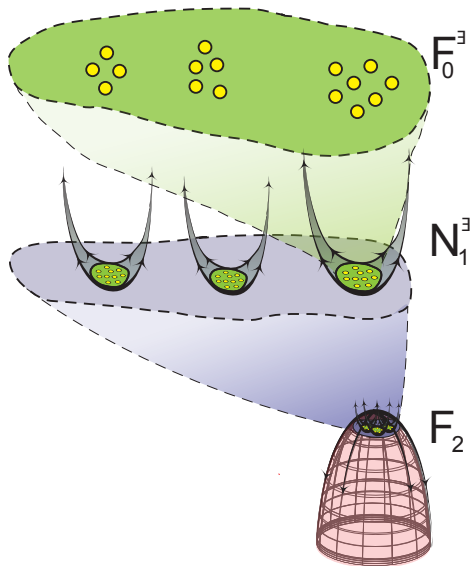
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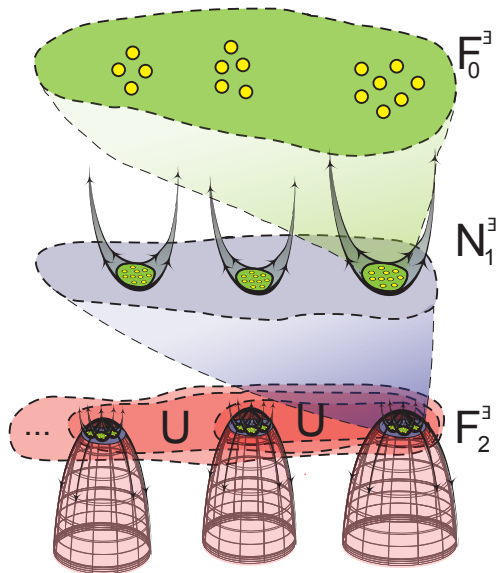
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- We showed the nested structure of F_m is very complex,
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 - ▶ ... and the generators of the generators and ...
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 - ▶ but we only work with the symbolic representation of the **generators** (with antichains)
 - ▶ ... and the generators of the generators and ...
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- further we **prune the generators** subsumed by other generators
 - ▶ the **subsumption** relation is computed on nested structure of symbolic representation of lower levels

Experimental results

- implemented in dWiNA
- compared with MONA:
 - ▶ on generated and real formulae
 - ▶ in generic and $\exists$ PNF form

	MONA				dWiNA	
	Time [s]		Space [states]		Time [s]	Space [states]
	normal	$\exists$ PNF	normal	$\exists$ PNF	Prefix	Prefix
real						
list-reverse-after-loop	0.01	0.01	179	1 326	0.01	100
list-reverse-in-loop	0.02	0.47	1 311	70 278	0.02	260
bubblesort-else	0.01	0.45	1 285	12 071	0.01	14
bubblesort-if-else	0.02	2.17	4 260	116 760	0.23	234
bubblesort-if-if	0.12	5.29	8 390	233 372	1.14	28
generated						
3 alternations	-	0.57	-	60 924	0.01	50
4 alternations	-	1.79	-	145 765	0.02	58
5 alternations	-	4.98	-	349 314	0.02	70
6 alternations	-	TO	-	TO	0.47	90

Future Work

- extension to WS2S
 - ▶ opens whole new world of tree structures
 - ▶ implementation with tree automata
- generalization of symbolic tree representation
 - ▶ to process logical connectives
 - ▶ to handle general (non- $\exists$ PNF) formulae
- syntactical optimizations
 - ▶ using Direct Acyclic Graph (DAG) for representation of formulae
 - ▶ anti-prenexing
 - ▶ smarter conversion to $\exists$ PNF

Thank you for your attention!

Any questions?