
Iterating transducers

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- model checking and regular languages
- transducers
- iterating transducers
- conclusion

Infinite state model checking

- specifically **nasty** instance of state explosion: **infinite** many states
- reasons: infinite **data**, infinite control (e.g. **parameterized** systems), **time** . . .
- scores of approaches:
 - use your own brain (and time . . .): **theorem proving**
 - **abstraction**
 - **symbolic** techniques (many)

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- 3 questions:
 1. how to represent **infinite** sets of states
 2. how to represent the **transition relation**?
 3. how to calculate the reachable states in a **finite** amount of time?

Regular model checking

- very **successful** finite description/symbolic representation of infinite “objects”: **regular languages**
- ⇒ **regular model checking** (e.g., for **parameterized systems** $P_1 \parallel P_2 \parallel \dots$, (cf. [JN00][ABJ98][KMM⁺97] ...)
- local states as letters of an alphabet
 - **global** states as linear arrangement of local ones = **word**
- ⇒ infinite sets of states = **reg. language**
- ⇒ **computation** step, i.e., non-det. change of language = **transduction**

Example

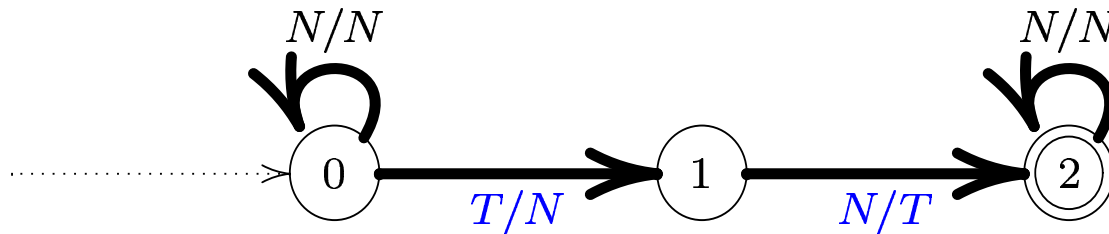
Token array: “Parameterized” processes: each one either has the **token** or not (states T and N). Token can be **passed** between neighbors from left to right, **initially**, the token is owned by the left-most process.

Initial configuration: TN^*

one **step**: $TN \rightarrow NT$

Example (cont'd)

- one-step reduction relation: captured by a transducer



- e.g.: $\mathcal{T}(NTNN) = \{NNTN\}$

⇒ exploit for symbolic exploration: $\mathcal{T}^n \circ \mathcal{A}$

$$= \{t' \in \mathcal{T}^n(t) \mid \text{and } t \text{ accepted by } \mathcal{A}\}$$

$$= \{t' \mid t \xrightarrow{n} t', t \text{ accepted by } \mathcal{A}\}$$

Goal: iterating transducers

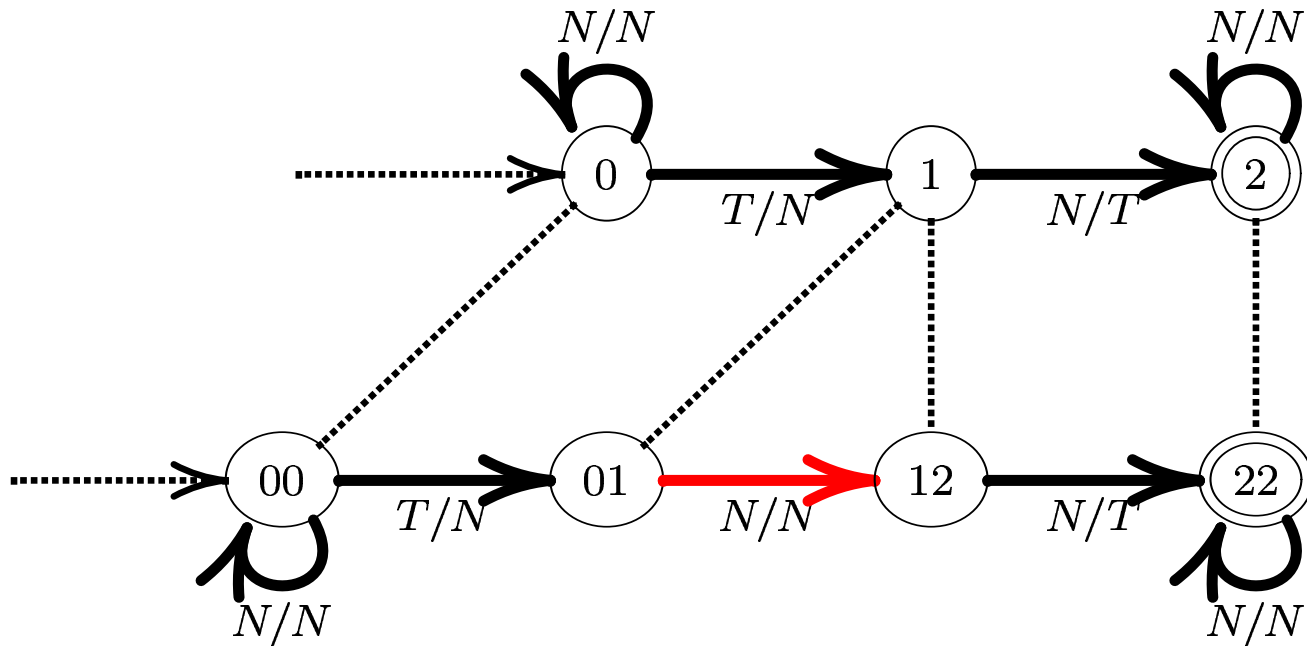
- assuming that you know how to calculate $\mathcal{T}_1 \circ \mathcal{T}_2$ by a product construction:

calculate \mathcal{T}^* as fixpoint $\mu X. \mathcal{T} \circ (X \cup \mathcal{T}_{id})$?

1. \mathcal{T}^* may not be representable as **finite** transducer (e.g.: duplicating the number of letter a :
 $q_0 a(x) \rightarrow aaq_0(x)$)
2. even if: iterating naïvely $\mu X. \mathcal{T} \circ (X \cup \mathcal{T}_{id})$ will in general

diverge

Example: first 2 iterations



A finite representation for \mathcal{T}^* ?

- a sound **infinite** representation $\mathcal{T}^{<\omega}$ for \mathcal{T}^* is straightforward (using Q^* as set of states)
- ⇒ for a **finite** representation: build a quotient $\mathcal{T}_{\cong}^{<\omega}$
- ⇒ remains:

1. what to take for \cong ?
2. how to **compute** $\mathcal{T}_{\cong}^{<\omega}$?

Key observation for quotienting

Theorem 1 (Soundness) given $F, P \subseteq Q^*$

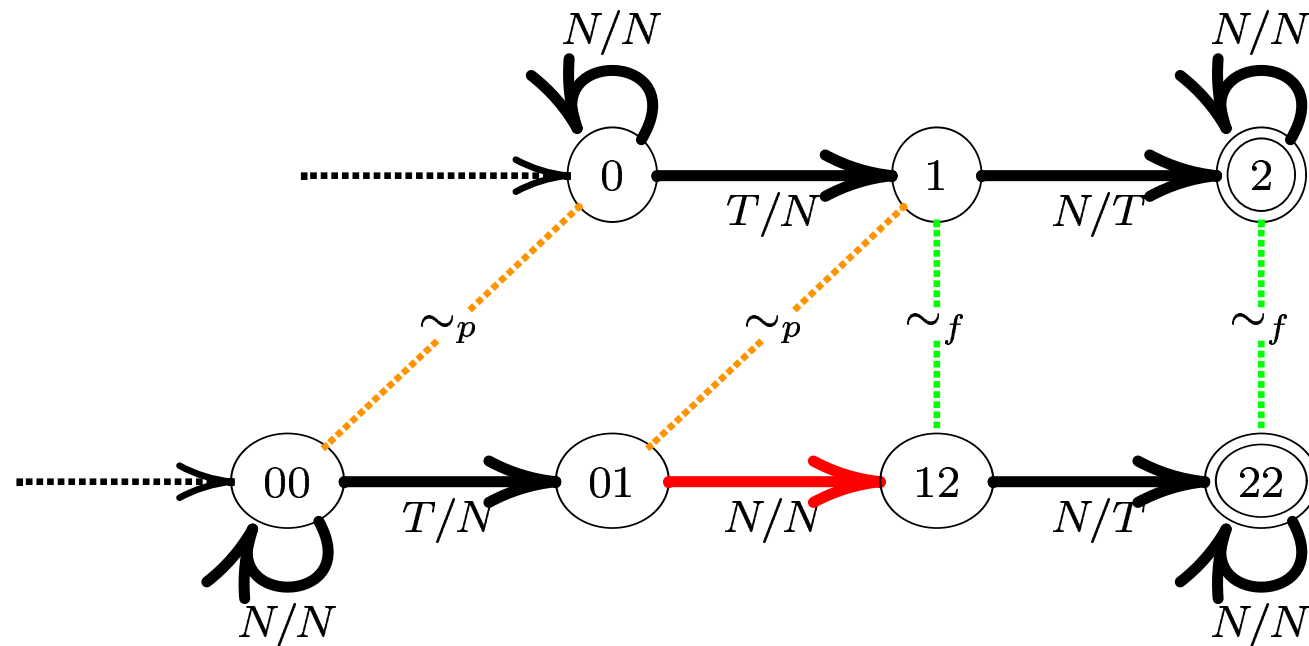
- F and P two *bisimulations* (*future* and *past*)
- F and P *swap*, meaning that

$$F; P = P; F$$

\Rightarrow

$$[\mathcal{T}^{<\omega}] = [\mathcal{T}_{/F;P}^{<\omega}]$$

Example, revisited



$$q_{01} \overset{p}{\sim} q_1 \overset{f}{\sim} q_{12}$$

But still: how to compute $\mathcal{T}_{/F;P}^{<\omega}$?

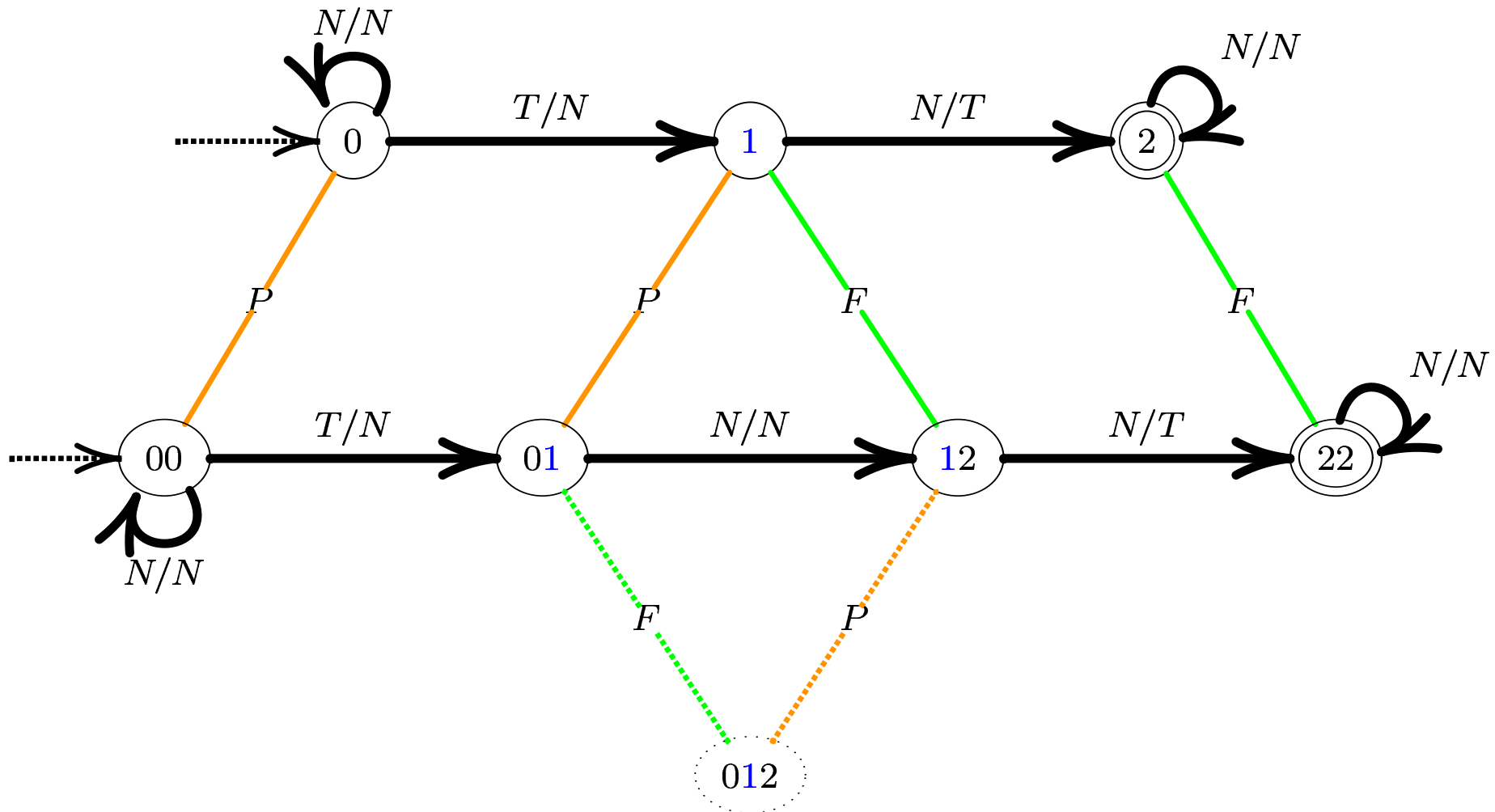
$\mathcal{T}^{<\omega}$ is infinite! (for Q^* is)

- way out:
 - calculate bisim's P and F on finite approximations $\mathcal{T}^{\leq n}$
 - “extrapolate” to $\mathcal{T}^{<\omega}$
- how to extrapolate?

Extrapolation

- ⇒ use **rewriting theory**, replace P and F by \Leftrightarrow_P^* and \Leftrightarrow_F^* .
- **bisimulations** are **congruences** wrt. to the monoid Q^*
 - extrapolate **swapping** condition (for instance):
if \Leftrightarrow_P and \Leftrightarrow_F are **confluent** and **swap**, then so are \Leftrightarrow_P^* and \Leftrightarrow_F^*
- ⇒ bisimulations found in finite $\mathcal{T}^{\leq n}$ can be used to quotient $\mathcal{T}^{< \omega}$

Example



input $\mathcal{T} = (Q, Q_i, Q_f, \Sigma, R)$

$\mathcal{X} := \mathcal{T}_{id};$

repeat

$\mathcal{X} := (\mathcal{T} \circ \mathcal{X}) \cup \mathcal{T}_{id};$

 determine bisimulations F and P on \mathcal{X} s.t.

\leftrightarrow_F and \leftrightarrow_P swap and each possess the diamond property;

until $\mathcal{X}_{/\equiv} \sim_f (\mathcal{T} \circ \mathcal{X}_{/\equiv}) \cup \mathcal{T}_{id}$

Example

- Rewrite system after 2 iterations:

i.e.

00 → 0

01 → 1

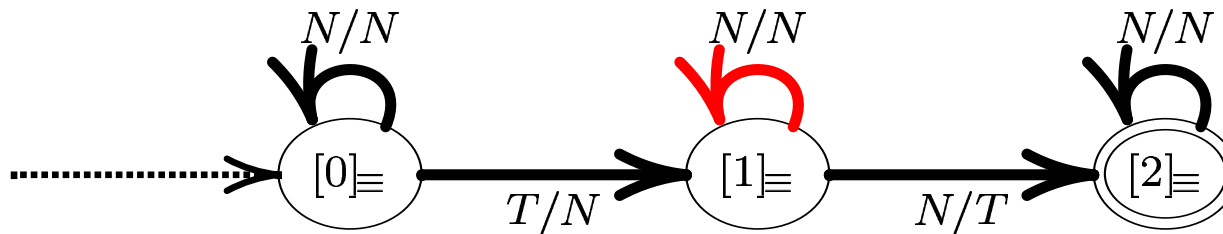
12 → 1

22 → 2

$[0] = \{0, 00, \dots\}$,

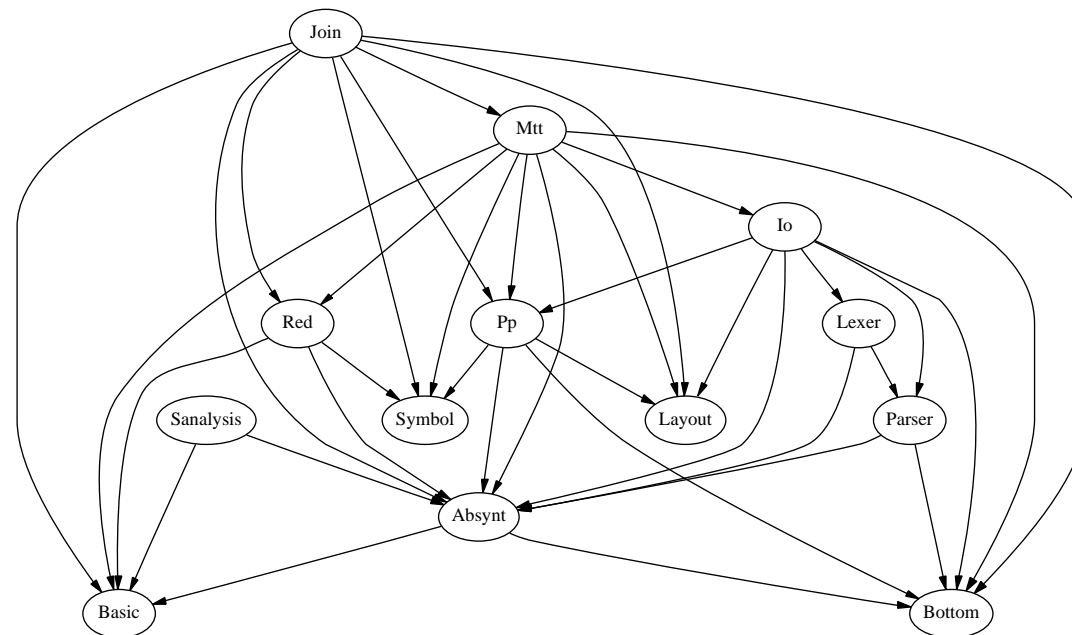
$[1] = \{1, 01, 001, \dots, 12, 122, \dots\}$,

$[2] = \{2, 22, \dots\}$.



Implementation

- library of transducer-operations (iteration, composition, transduction)
- in *ocaml*
- efficiency: sufficient for small examples



- **characterize** iterateable transducers, complexity?
- ϵ -transitions and **weak** bisimulation?
- Compare with
 - **monadic** string rewriting [BO93]
 - column-transducers of k -bounded depth [Nil00]
- **specialize** to: $\mathcal{T}^{\leq n} \circ \mathcal{A}$. **benefits**?
- more complicated examples, **dynamic process creation**
- implementation: **efficiency**, various optimizations
- further into the **jungle** of **tree** transducers ...

References

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- [KMM⁺97] Y. Kesten, O. Maler, M. Marcus, A. Pnueli, and E. Shahar. Symbolic model checking with rich assertional languages. In Orna Grumberg, editor, *CAV '97, Proceedings of the 9th International Conference on Computer-Aided Verification, Haifa, Israel*, volume 1254 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*. Springer, June 1997.

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