

Weighted Symbolic Automata with Data Storage

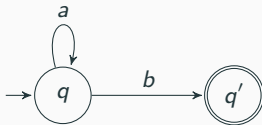
Luisa Herrmann* Heiko Vogler

July 26, 2016

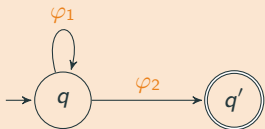
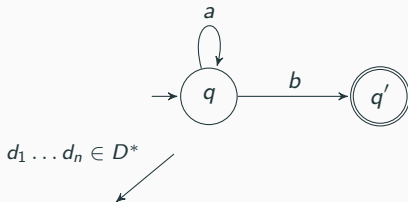
Technische Universität Dresden

*Supported by DFG Graduiertenkolleg 1763 (QuantLA)

Automata over Infinite Alphabets

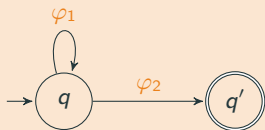
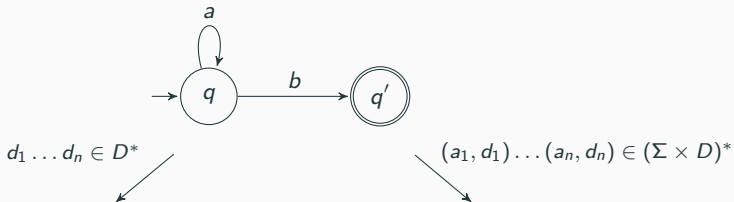


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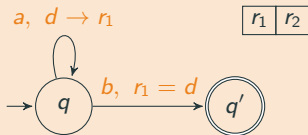


symbolic automata [Veanes et al. 10]
+ many extensions

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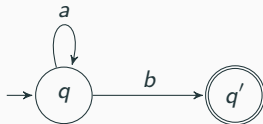


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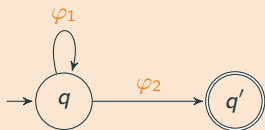
register automata [Kaminski, Francez 94],
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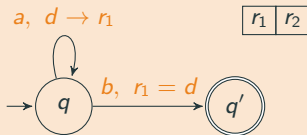


$d_1 \dots d_n \in D^*$

$(a_1, d_1) \dots (a_n, d_n) \in (\Sigma \times D)^*$



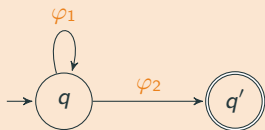
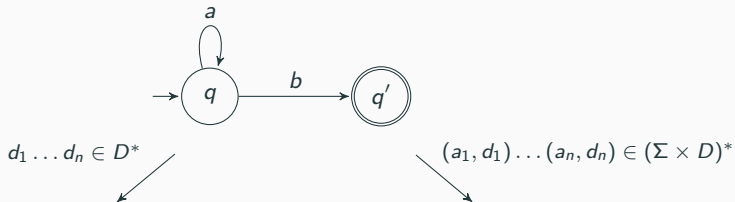
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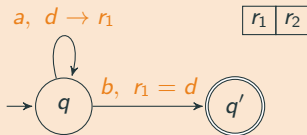
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weighted symbolic automata with data storage

The Automaton Model: Automata with Storage

A Storage Type for Symbolic Visibly PD Automata

A Storage Type for Weighted Timed Automata

A Logical Characterization

The Automaton Model: Automata with Storage

$(K, +, \text{val}, 0, 1)$

- ▶ $(K, +, 0)$ commutative monoid
- ▶ $\text{val}: K^* \rightarrow K$
 - ▶ $\text{val}(a) = a$
 - ▶ $\text{val}(\dots 0 \dots) = 0$
 - ▶ $\text{val}(\dots 1 \dots) = \text{val}(\dots \dots)$
 - ▶ $\text{val}(\varepsilon) = 1$

ignore “1”s

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ignore “1”s

Example

$$K_{\text{avg}} = (\mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, \mathbb{1}\}, \sup, \text{avg}, -\infty, \mathbb{1})$$

$$\text{avg}(k_1 \dots k_n) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot (k_1 + \dots + k_n)$$

$$S = (C, P, F, c_0)$$

- ▶ C set (configurations)
- ▶ P set of functions $p: C \rightarrow \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$ (predicates)
- ▶ F set of partial functions $f: C \rightarrow C$ (instructions)
- ▶ c_0 element of C (initial configuration)

$$S = (C, D, P, F, c_0)$$

- ▶ C set (configurations)
- ▶ D set (storage inputs)
- ▶ P set of functions $p: C \times D \rightarrow \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$ (predicates)
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Example

$$\text{COUNT} = (\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{N}, \{\top, 0?\}, \{+, -\}, 0)$$

$$A = (Q, \Pi, Q_0, Q_f, T, \text{wt}) \quad (S, D, K)\text{-automaton}$$

- ▶ Q finite set (states)
 $Q_0 \subseteq Q$ (initial states), $Q_f \subseteq Q$ (final states)
- ▶ (D, Π) label structure
- ▶ T finite set (transitions)

$$\tau = (q_1, \pi, p, q_2, f)$$

$$q_1, q_2 \in Q, \quad \pi \in \Pi, \quad p \in P, \quad f \in F$$

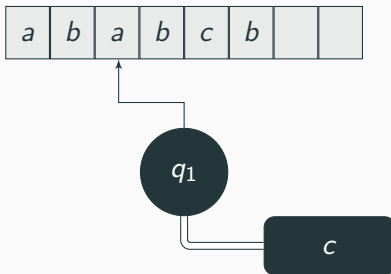
- ▶ $\text{wt}: T \times D \rightarrow K$ (weight assignment)

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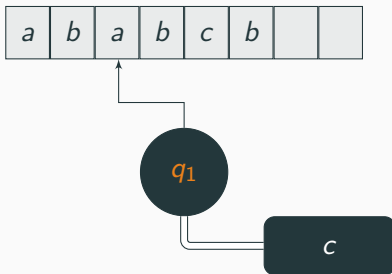
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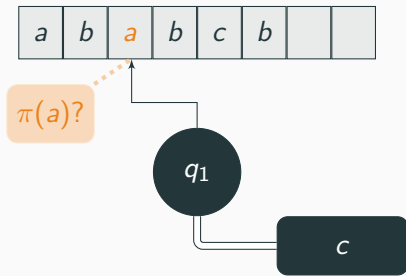
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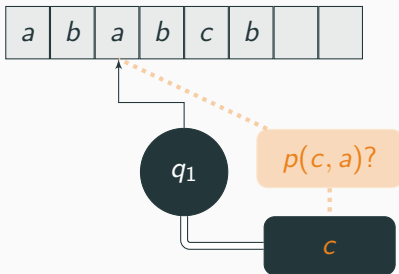
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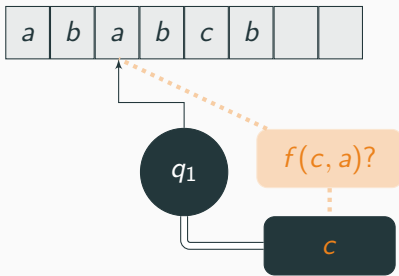
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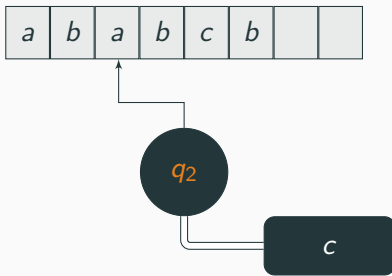
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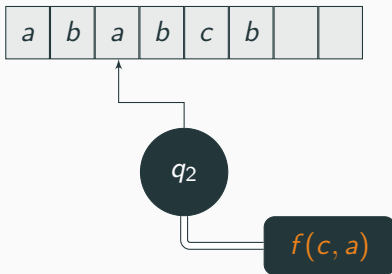
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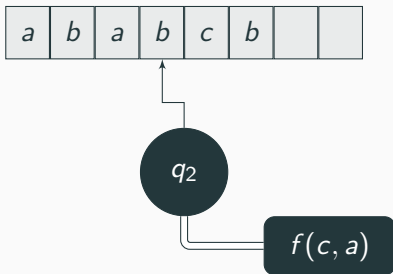
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computation:

$$(q_0, d_1 d_2 \dots d_n, c_0) \vdash^{\tau_1} (q_1, d_2 \dots d_n, c_1) \vdash^{\tau_2} \dots \vdash^{\tau_n} (q_f, \varepsilon, c_n)$$

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$$\Theta(w)$$

weighted language recognized by A : $\|A\|: D^* \rightarrow K$

$$\|A\|(w) = \sum_{\theta \in \Theta(w)} \text{wt}(\theta)$$

$$\text{wt}(\tau_1 \dots \tau_n) = \text{val}(\text{wt}(\tau_1, d_1) \dots \text{wt}(\tau_n, d_n))$$

Example

$$L \subseteq \mathbb{N}^*$$

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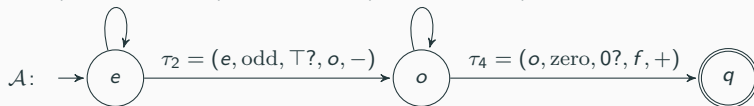
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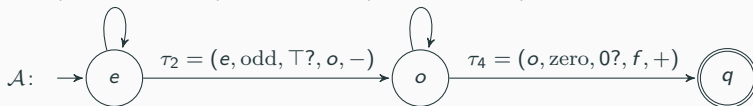
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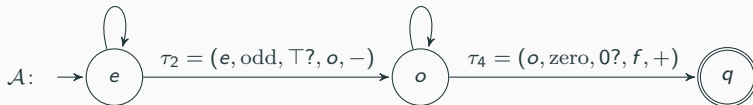
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$$w \mapsto \text{avg}\{u_k \mid u_k \leq 7\}$$

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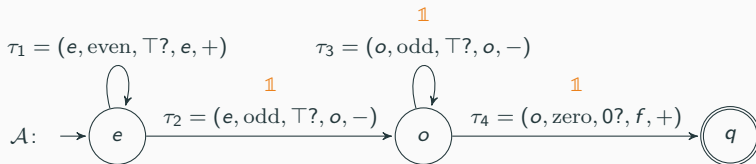
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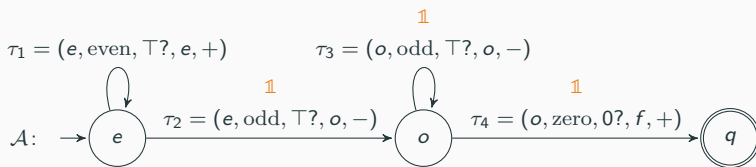
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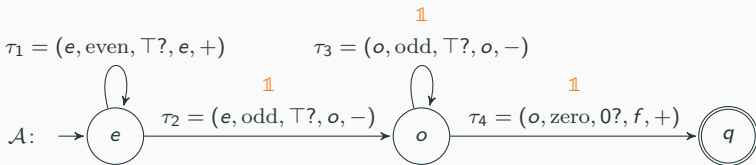
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$$\text{wt}(\tau_1, u) = \begin{cases} u & \text{if } u \leq 7 \\ \perp & \text{otherw.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \mathcal{A} \rrbracket(284770) &= \text{avg}(2 \perp 4 \perp \perp \perp) \\ &= \text{avg}(2 \ 4) = 3 \end{aligned}$$

A Storage Type for Symbolic Visibly PD Automata

$$\Delta = \Sigma_{\langle} \cup \Sigma \cup \Sigma_{\rangle}$$

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$\langle 2$ 4 $\langle 3$ 5 $\rangle$ 2 $\rangle$ $\langle 4$ 4 $\rangle$ 3 $\rangle$

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 $\langle 2$
 4
 $\langle 3$
 $5 \rangle$
 $2 \rangle$
 $\langle 4$
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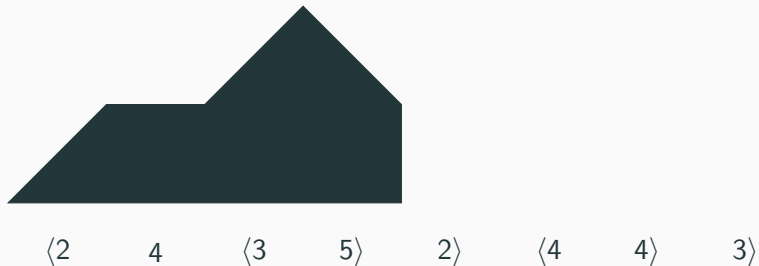
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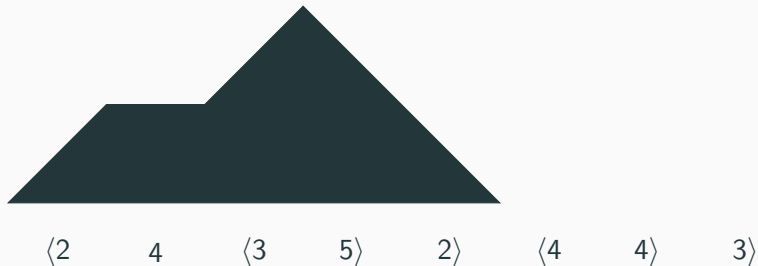
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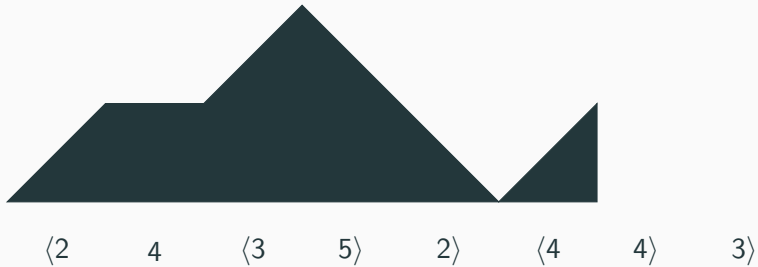
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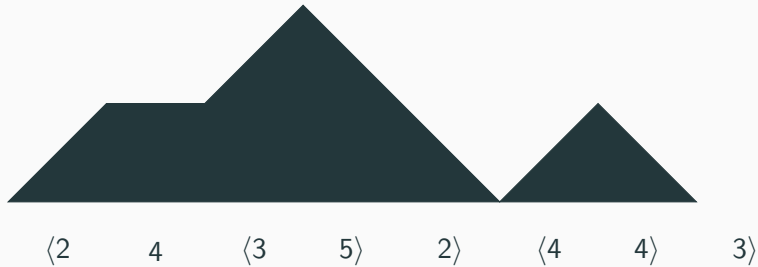
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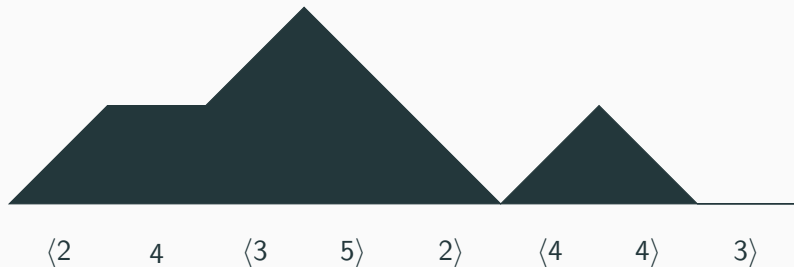
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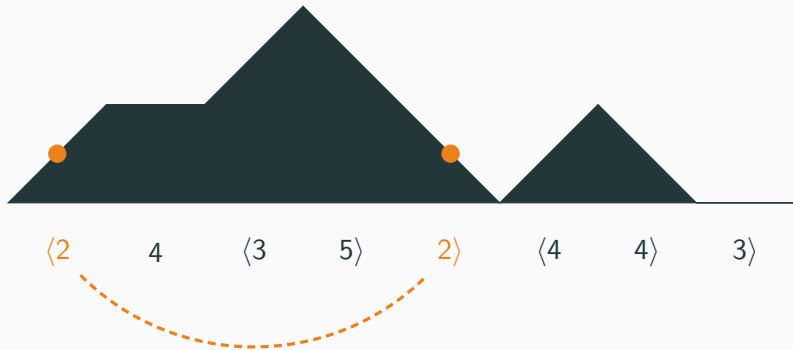
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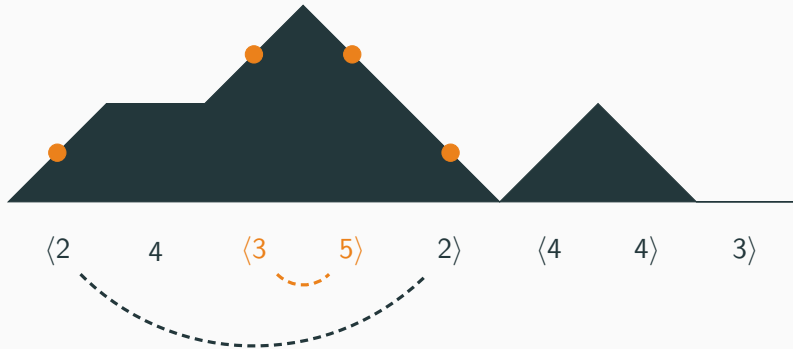
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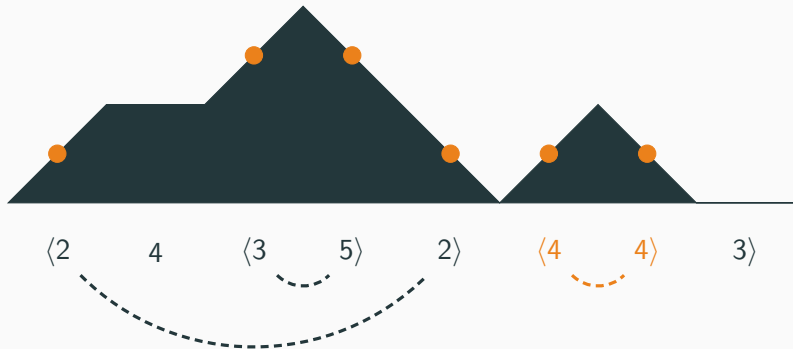
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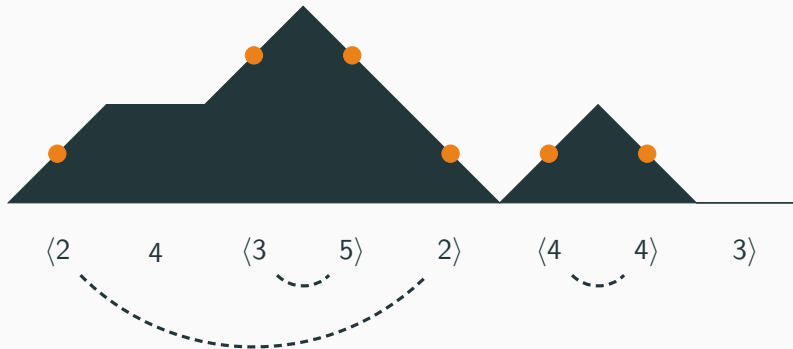
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$(\langle x, y \rangle)$ matching $\wedge x$ even $\rightarrow x = y$

$$VP(\Delta) = (C, \Delta, P, F, \varepsilon)$$

- ▶ $C = (\Gamma \times \Sigma_{\langle})^*$
- ▶ $P = \{\top\}$
- ▶ $F = \{\text{push}_{\gamma}, \text{stay}, \text{pop}_{\gamma, \pi}\}$

$\Gamma \dots$ pushdown symbols

$$| \gamma \in \Gamma, \pi \subseteq \Sigma_{\langle} \times \Sigma_{\rangle} \}$$

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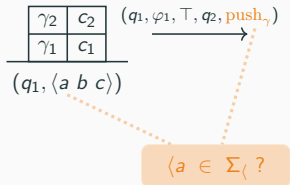
$$\frac{\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \gamma_2 & c_2 \\ \hline \gamma_1 & c_1 \\ \hline \end{array}}{(q_1, \langle a \ b \ c \rangle)} \xrightarrow{(q_1, \varphi_1, \top, q_2, \text{push}_{\gamma})}$$

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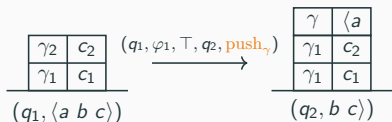


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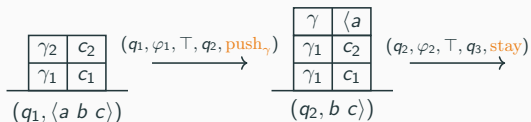
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$$\blacktriangleright F = \{\text{push}_{\gamma}, \text{stay}, \text{pop}_{\gamma, \pi}\}$$

$$| \gamma \in \Gamma, \pi \subseteq \Sigma_{\langle} \times \Sigma_{\rangle} \}$$

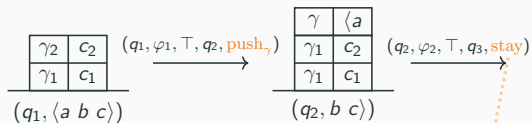


$$VP(\Delta) = (C, \Delta, P, F, \varepsilon)$$

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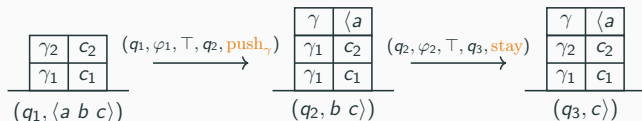
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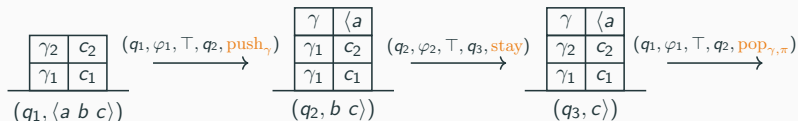
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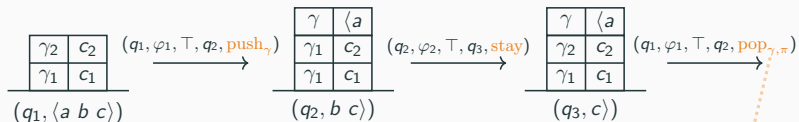
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$c \rangle \in \Sigma_{\rangle} ?$
 $(\langle a, c \rangle) \in \pi ?$

$$VP(\Delta) = (C, \Delta, P, F, \varepsilon)$$

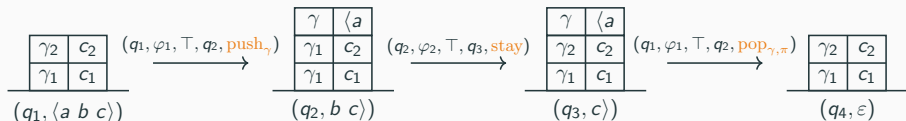
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Example

$(\langle x, y \rangle)$ **matching** $\wedge x$ **even** $\rightarrow x = y$

$$VP(\Delta) = (C, \Delta, P, F, \varepsilon)$$

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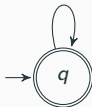
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Example

$(\langle x, y \rangle)$ **matching** $\wedge x$ **even** $\rightarrow x = y$

$$\tau_1 = (q, \text{even}, \top, q, \text{push}_e)$$

$$\tau_2 = (q, \text{odd}, \top, q, \text{push}_o)$$



$$VP(\Delta) = (C, \Delta, P, F, \varepsilon)$$

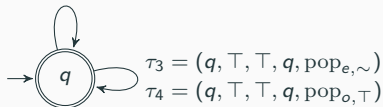
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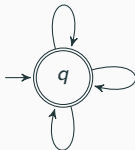
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$$\tau_3 = (q, \top, \top, q, \text{pop}_{e, \sim})$$

$$\tau_4 = (q, \top, \top, q, \text{pop}_{o, \top})$$

$$\tau_5 = (q, \top, \top, q, \text{stay})$$

$$VP(\Delta) = (C, \Delta, P, F, \varepsilon)$$

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$$| \gamma \in \Gamma, \pi \subseteq \Sigma_{\langle} \times \Sigma_{\rangle} \}$$

Theorem

Each $L \subseteq \Delta^*$ is recognizable by a symbolic visibly pd automaton iff it is recognizable by a $(VP(\Delta), \Delta)$ -automaton.

$$VP(\Delta) = (C, \Delta, P, F, \varepsilon)$$

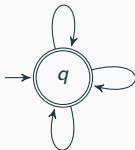
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Example

$(\langle x, y \rangle)$ **matching** $\wedge x$ **even** $\rightarrow x = y$

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$$\tau_5 = (q, \top, \top, q, \text{stay})$$

$K_{\text{avg}}: w \mapsto \text{avg}\{\text{even call symbols of } w\}$

$$VP(\Delta) = (C, \Delta, P, F, \varepsilon)$$

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$$\triangleright P = \{\top\}$$

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$$| \gamma \in \Gamma, \pi \subseteq \Sigma_{\langle} \times \Sigma_{\rangle} \}$$

Theorem

Emptiness of Support

Let K be a zero-sum-free commutative strong bimonoid with decidable ZGP and $r: \Delta^* \rightarrow K$ $(VP(\Delta), \Delta, K)$ -recognizable. It is decidable whether $\text{supp}(r) = \emptyset$.

A Storage Type for Weighted Timed Automata

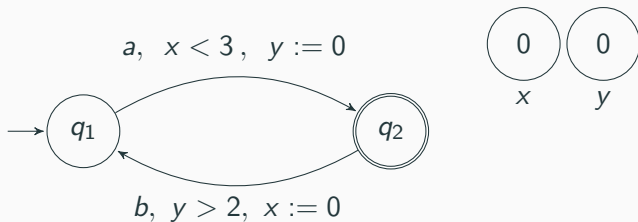
timed word

$$(a_1, t_1) \dots (a_n, t_n) \in (\Sigma \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0})^+$$

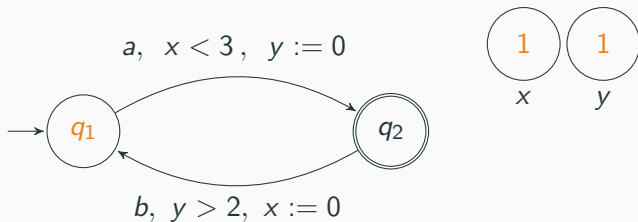
timed word

$(a, 1) (b, 3) (a, 2)$

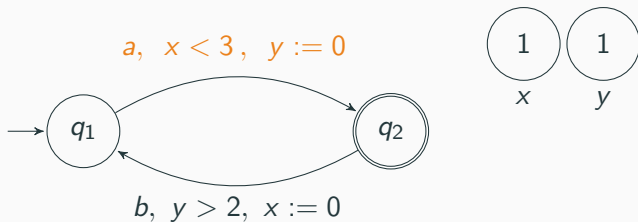
timed word

 $(a, 1) (b, 3) (a, 2)$ 

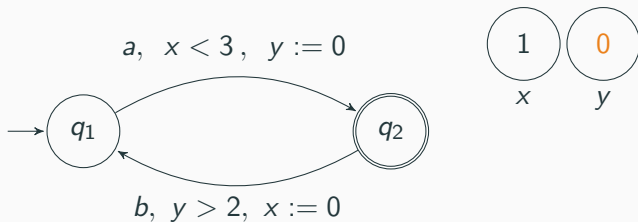
timed word

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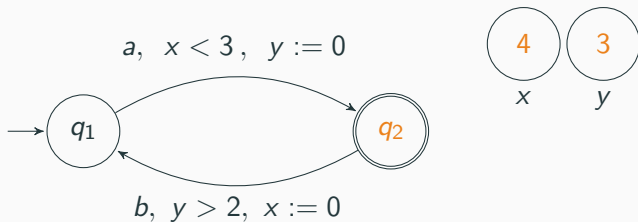
timed word

 $(a, 1) (b, 3) (a, 2)$ 

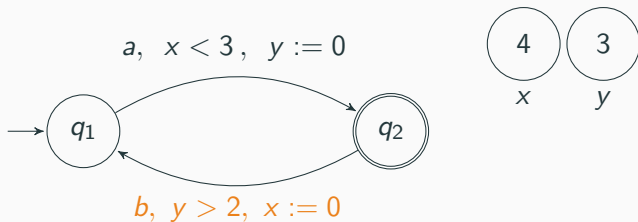
timed word

 $(a, 1) (b, 3) (a, 2)$ 

timed word

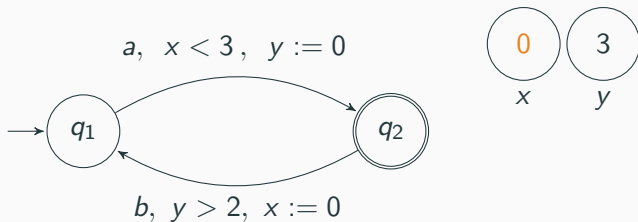
 $(a, 1) (b, 3) (a, 2)$ 

timed word

 $(a, 1) (\textcolor{brown}{b}, 3) (a, 2)$ 

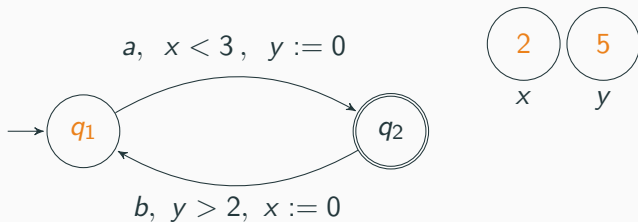
timed word

$(a, 1) (b, 3) (a, 2)$



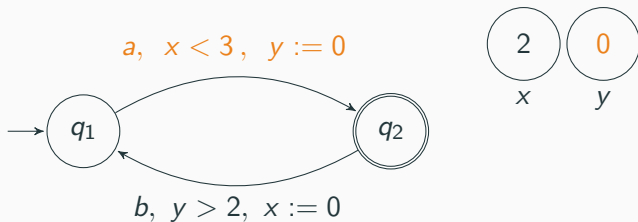
timed word

$(a, 1) (b, 3) (a, 2)$

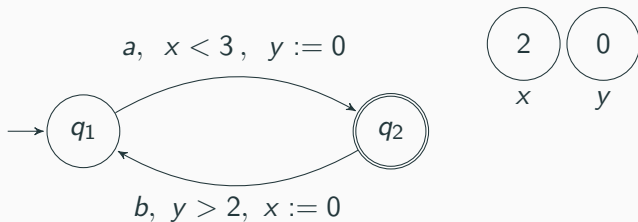


timed word

$(a, 1) (b, 3) (a, 2)$

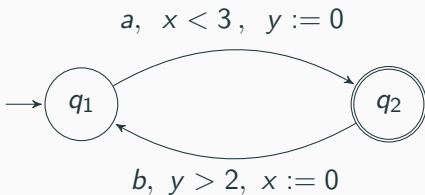


timed word

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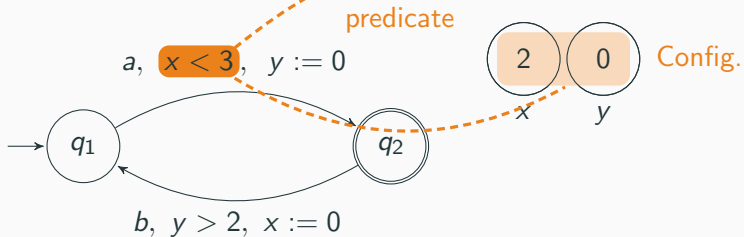
timed word

$(a, 1) (b, 3) (a, 2)$



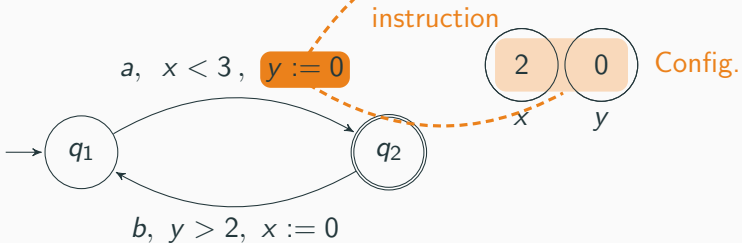
timed word

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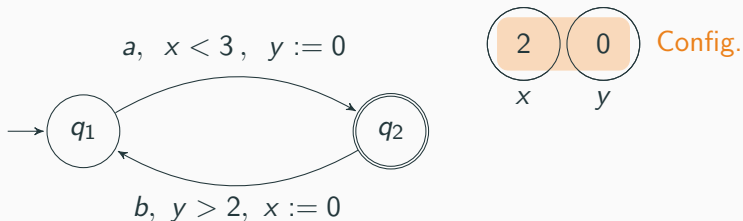
timed word

$(a, 1) (b, 3) (a, 2)$



timed word

$(a, 1) (b, 3) (a, 2)$



Theorem

Each $r: (\Sigma \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0})^+ \rightarrow K$ is recognizable by a weighted timed automaton iff it is $(\text{Clock}, \Sigma \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}, K)$ -recognizable.

A Logical Characterization

$$\sum_B e$$

(S, D, K) -expression

B storage behavior $(p_1, f_1) \dots (p_n, f_n)$

$$\sum_B e \quad (S, D, K)\text{-expression}$$

B storage behavior $(p_1, f_1) \dots (p_n, f_n)$

$$e ::= \text{Val}_\kappa \mid (e + e) \mid (\varphi \triangleright e) \mid \sum_x e \mid \sum_X e \quad [\text{F\"{u}lSt\"{u}Vog10}]$$

φ unweighted MSO-logic with $P_\pi(x)$

$\sum_B e$ (S, D, K)-expression
 B storage behavior $(p_1, f_1) \dots (p_n, f_n)$

$e ::= \text{Val}_\kappa \mid (e + e) \mid (\varphi \triangleright e) \mid \sum_x e \mid \sum_X e$ [FülStüVog10]
 φ unweighted MSO-logic with $P_\pi(x)$

Theorem

Büchi result

Each $r: D^* \rightarrow K$ is definable by some (S, D, K) -expression iff it is (S, D, K) -recognizable.

$$\sum_B e \quad (S, D, K)\text{-expression}$$

B storage behavior $(p_1, f_1) \dots (p_n, f_n)$

$$e ::= \text{Val}_\kappa \mid (e + e) \mid (\varphi \triangleright e) \mid \sum_x e \mid \sum_X e \quad [\text{F\"{u}lSt\"{u}Vog10}]$$

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Corollary

Satisfiability problem

The satisfiability problem of each $(\text{VP}(\Delta), \Delta, K)$ -expression is decidable if K is a zero-sum-free commutative strong bimonoid with decidable ZGP.

Thank you!

Theorem

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Zero generation problem (ZGP)

[Kirsten]

The ZGP for a monoid $(K, \cdot, 1)$ with zero 0 consists of two integers $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, elements $k_1, \dots, k_m, k'_1, \dots, k'_n \in K$ and the question whether

$$0 \in k_1 \cdot \dots \cdot k_m \cdot \langle k'_1, \dots, k'_n \rangle.$$

Support of (S, D, K) -automata

Zero generation problem (ZGP)

[Kirsten]

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Theorem

Let K be a zero-sum-free commutative strong bimonoid.

1. For every (S, D, K) -recognizable language $r: D^* \rightarrow K$, $\text{supp}(r)$ is (S, D) -recognizable.
2. Let $|\Sigma| \geq 2$. There is an effective construction of an (S, D) -automaton recognizing $\text{supp}(\llbracket \mathcal{A} \rrbracket)$ from any given (S, D, K) -automaton $\mathcal{A}$ iff $(K, \cdot, 1)$ has a decidable ZGP.