

FO Model Checking on Nested Pushdown Trees and more: on Collapsible Pushdown Graphs



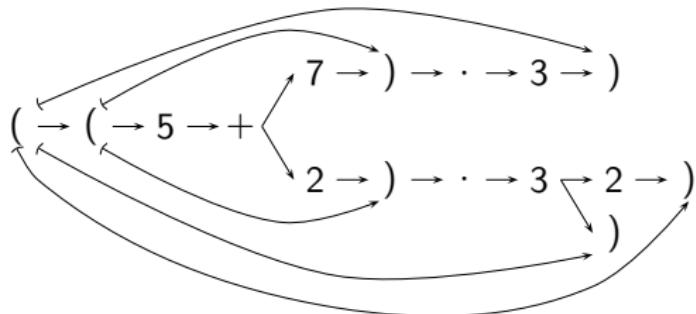
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Nested Trees

- ▶ Nested words: word structures + jump-relation



- ▶ Nice theory of finite automata on nested words
- ▶ Nested trees: every path is a nested word



Nested Pushdown trees (NPT)



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- ▶ Nested pushdown tree $NPT(P)$: $(V, \rightarrow, (P_q)_{q \in Q}, \hookrightarrow)$
 - (V, \rightarrow) : tree of runs of P
 - P_q : last state of the run
 - \hookrightarrow : binary relation between corresponding push and pop

Theorem (Alur, Chaudhuri, Madhusudan)

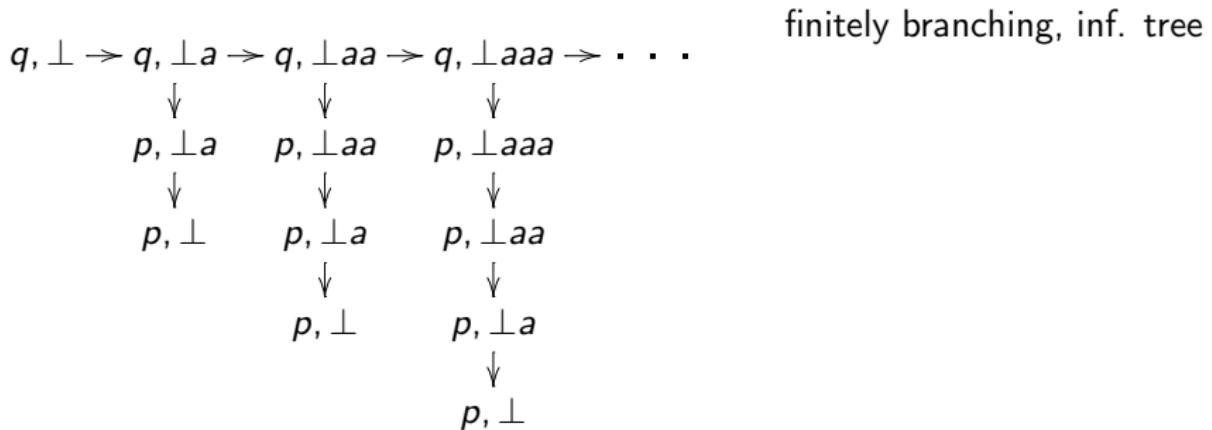
modal μ -calculus model checking is decidable

monadic second-order model checking is undecidable

NPT example

Transitions:

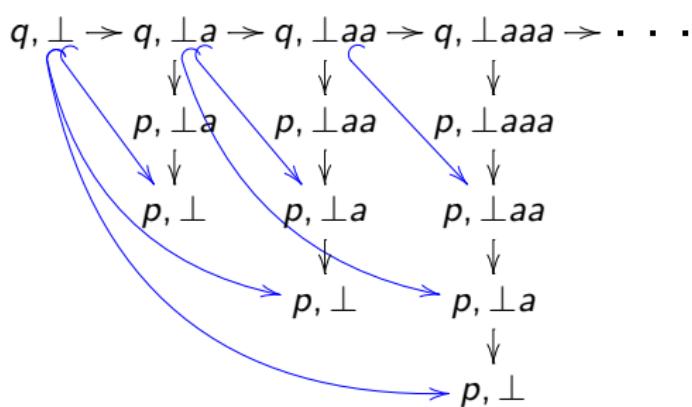
$$(q, \perp) \rightarrow (q, \text{push}_a) \quad (q, a) \rightarrow (q, \text{push}_a) \quad (q, a) \rightarrow (p, \text{id}) \quad (p, a) \rightarrow (p, \text{pop})$$



NPT example

Transitions:

$$(q, \perp) \rightarrow (q, \text{push}_a) \quad (q, a) \rightarrow (q, \text{push}_a) \quad (q, a) \rightarrow (p, \text{id}) \quad (p, a) \rightarrow (p, \text{pop})$$

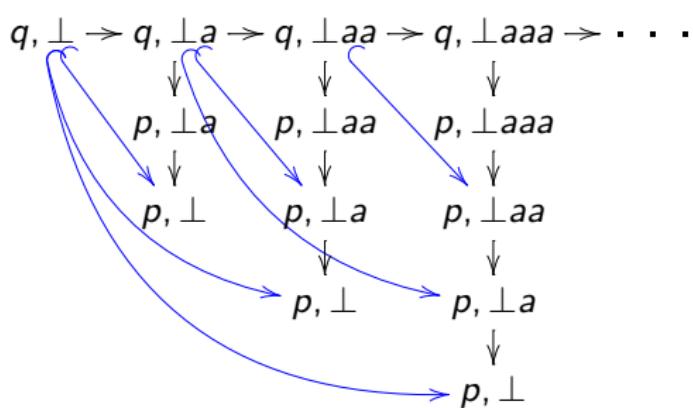


finitely branching, inf. tree
jump edges: inf. outdegree

NPT example

Transitions:

$$(q, \perp) \rightarrow (q, \text{push}_a) \quad (q, a) \rightarrow (q, \text{push}_a) \quad (q, a) \rightarrow (p, \text{id}) \quad (p, a) \rightarrow (p, \text{pop})$$



finitely branching, inf. tree
jump edges: inf. outdegree

Interpretation of grid \Rightarrow undecidable for MSO



Theorem

FO-model checking on NPT is decidable

Proof idea:

- ▶ Simulation: NPT \longrightarrow Collapsible Pushdown Graphs (CPG)
- ▶ FO-interpretation: $\varphi \in FO_m \longrightarrow \varphi' \in FO_{m+3}$

FO-model checking on CPG: via tree-automaticity

Collapsible Pushdown Systems (of order 2)

- ▶ Higher-order pushdown system: pushdown system with a stack of stacks
- ▶ Collapsible Pushdown System(CPS):
higher-order pushdown systems + collapse-operation.

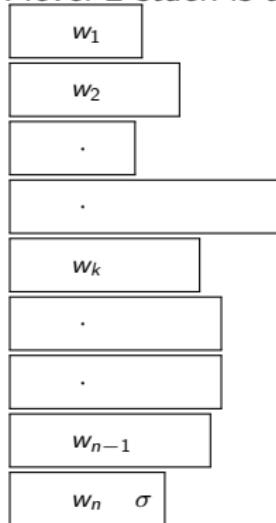
Theorem (Hague, Murawski, Ong, Serre)

modal μ -calculus model checking: decidable

MSO model checking: undecidable

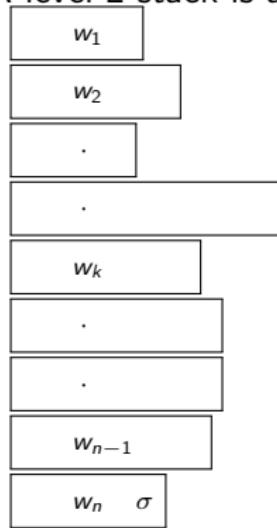
stack of stacks and stack-operations

A level 2 stack is a list of stacks.

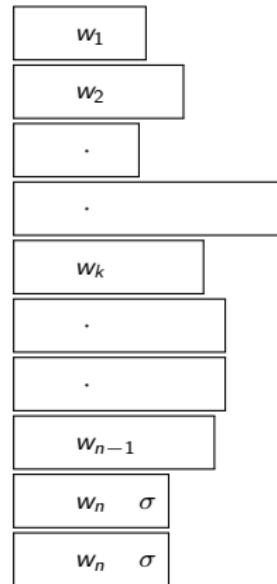


stack of stacks and stack-operations

A level 2 stack is a list of stacks.

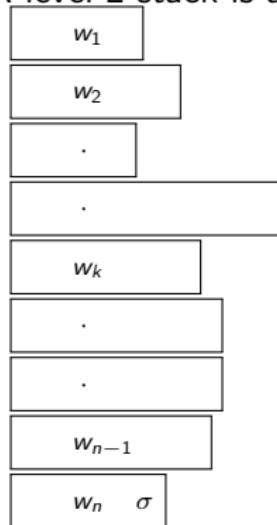


clone
→

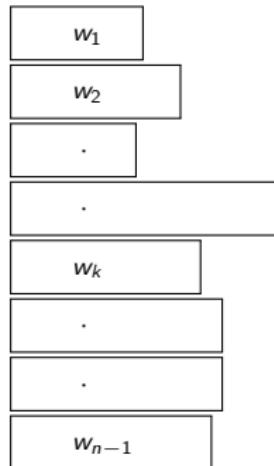


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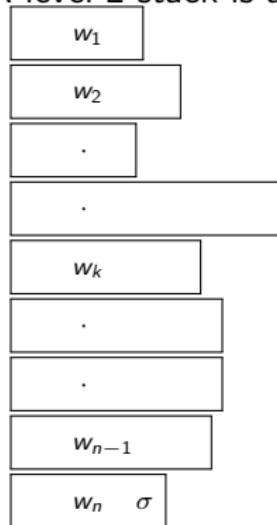


pop_2
→

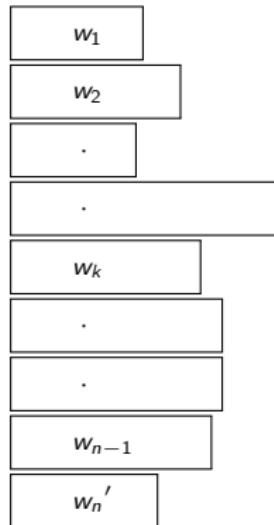


stack of stacks and stack-operations

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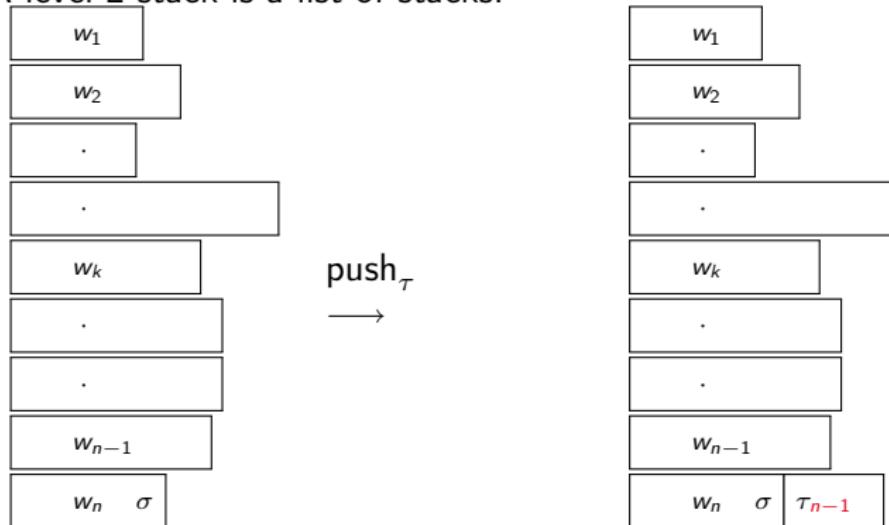


pop_1
→



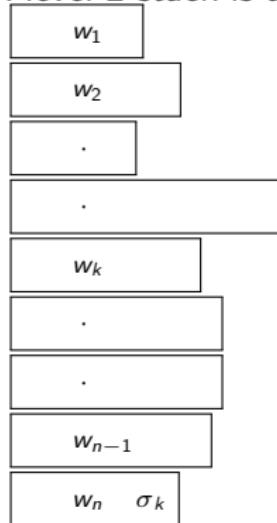
stack of stacks and stack-operations

A level 2 stack is a list of stacks.



stack of stacks and stack-operations

A level 2 stack is a list of stacks.



Collapsible Pushdown Graphs (CPG)



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- ▶ Collapsible pushdown system with stack of stacks
- ▶ Operations: push_σ , clone, pop_1 , pop_2 , collapse
- ▶ Configurations: (q, s) – q a state, s a stack
Edges: $(q, s) \xrightarrow{\text{op}} (q', s')$
for transitions $(q, \text{top}_1(s)) \rightarrow (q', \text{op})$ with $\text{op}(s) = s'$
- ▶ CPG: Graph of *reachable* configurations with labeled transitions

Vertices in NPT: runs of pushdown system

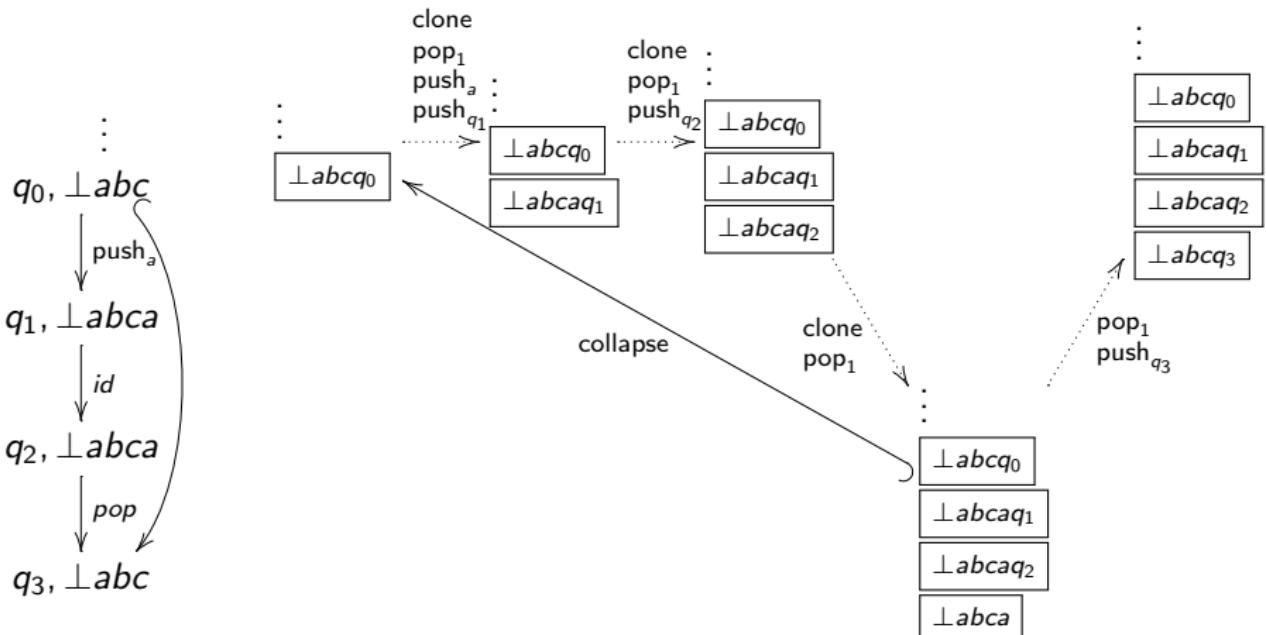
Vertices in CPG: configurations of higher-order pushdown system

Simulation of NPT with CPS

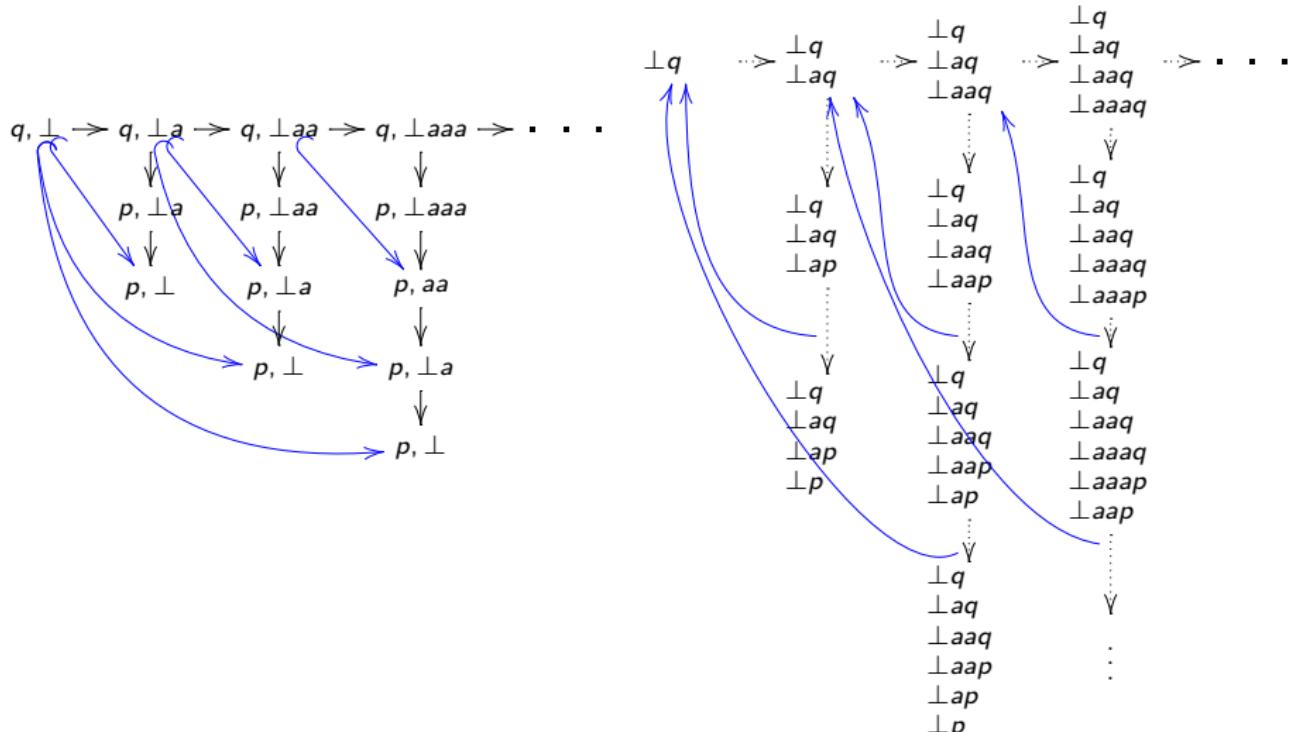


NPT	CPS
run of a pushdown system	list of stacks + state
jump relation \hookrightarrow	collapse
1 stack operation (level 1)	up to 4 stack operations (level 2)

Simulation of NPT in CPG



Example of Simulation



Definition

A tree-automaton is a tuple $A := (\Sigma, Q, \Delta, q_I, q_0)$ with $|\Sigma|, |Q| < \infty$, $q_I \subseteq Q$, $q_0 \in Q$ and $\Delta \subseteq Q \times \Sigma \times Q \times Q$.

A run of A on T : function $r : \text{domain}(T) \rightarrow Q$ respecting Δ
 r accepting: all leaves labelled by q_I and the root by q_0

Definition

A structure $\mathbb{S} := (S, E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n)$ is tree-automatic iff there are tree-automata $A_S, A_{E_1}, \dots, A_{E_n}$ and a bijection $f : S \rightarrow L(A_S)$ such that $(s_1, s_2) \in E_i$ iff A_{E_i} accepts $f(s_1) \otimes f(s_2)$

Theorem

FO model checking on every tree-automatic structure is decidable.

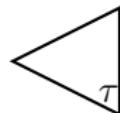
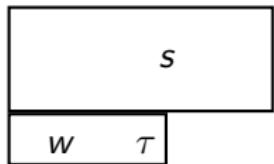
Theorem

CPG are tree-automatic.

Proof by

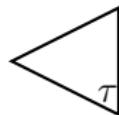
- ▶ Encoding stacks → trees
- ▶ stack-operations → easy tree-operations.
- ▶ valid configurations → accepted trees.

Coding Stacks in Trees

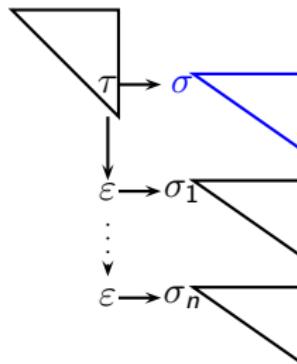
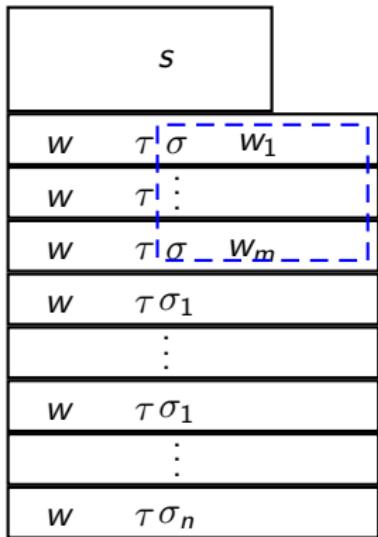


Coding Stacks in Trees

s			
w	τ	σ	w_1
w	τ	:	
w	τ	σ	w_m
w	τ	σ_1	
		:	
w	τ	σ_1	
		:	
w	τ	σ_n	



Coding Stacks in Trees



Encoding Example



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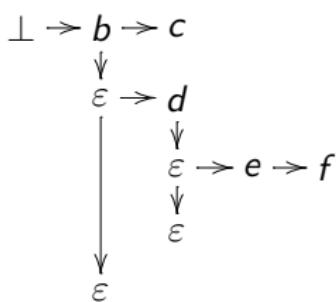
$\perp \quad b \quad c$
 $\perp \quad b \quad d$
 $\perp \quad b \quad d \quad e \quad f$
 $\perp \quad b \quad d$
 $\perp \quad b$

$\perp \Rightarrow b \Rightarrow c$
 \downarrow
 $\varepsilon \Rightarrow d$
 \downarrow
 $\varepsilon \Rightarrow e \Rightarrow f$
 \downarrow
 ε
 \downarrow
 ε

Encoding Example

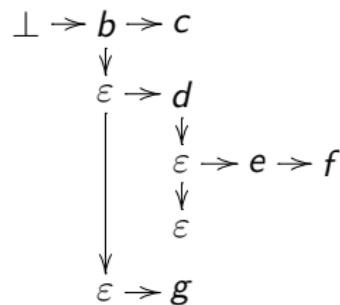


$\perp \quad b \quad c$
 $\perp \quad b \quad d$
 $\perp \quad b \quad d \quad e \quad f$
 $\perp \quad b \quad d$
 $\perp \quad b$



push_g

$\perp \quad b \quad c$
 $\perp \quad b \quad d$
 $\perp \quad b \quad d \quad e \quad f$
 $\perp \quad b \quad d$
 $\perp \quad b \quad g$



Encoding Example



\perp	b	c		
\perp	b	d		
\perp	b	d	e	f
\perp	b	d		
\perp	b	g		

$\perp \Rightarrow b \Rightarrow c$
 \downarrow
 $\varepsilon \Rightarrow d$
 \downarrow
 $\varepsilon \Rightarrow e \Rightarrow f$
 \downarrow
 ε
 \downarrow
 $\varepsilon \Rightarrow g$

pop₁

\perp	b	c		
\perp	b	d		
\perp	b	d	e	f
\perp	b	d		
\perp	b			

$\perp \Rightarrow b \Rightarrow c$
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 $\varepsilon \Rightarrow d$
 \downarrow
 $\varepsilon \Rightarrow e \Rightarrow f$
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 ε
 \downarrow
 ε

Encoding Example



\perp b c
 \perp b d
 \perp b d e f
 \perp b d
 \perp b

$\perp \Rightarrow b \Rightarrow c$
↓
 $\varepsilon \Rightarrow d$
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 $\varepsilon \Rightarrow e \Rightarrow f$
↓
 ε
↓
 ε

pop₁

\perp b c
 \perp b d
 \perp b d e f
 \perp b d
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↓
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↓
 $\varepsilon \Rightarrow e \Rightarrow f$
↓
 ε
↓
 ε

Encoding Example



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pop₂

$\perp \quad b \quad c$
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 $\perp \quad b \quad d \quad e \quad f$
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$\perp \Rightarrow b \Rightarrow c$
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 $\varepsilon \Rightarrow d$
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 ε

Encoding Example



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$\perp \quad b \quad c$
 $\perp \quad b \quad d$
 $\perp \quad b \quad d \quad e \quad f$
 $\perp \quad b \quad d$

$\perp \Rightarrow b \Rightarrow c$
 \downarrow
 $\varepsilon \Rightarrow d$
 \downarrow
 $\varepsilon \Rightarrow e \Rightarrow f$
 \downarrow
 ε

collapse

$\perp \quad b \quad c$

$\perp \Rightarrow b \Rightarrow c$

Detecting Valid Configurations



- ▶ Nodes in a CPG: *reachable* configurations
- ▶ Need: A accepts T if $\text{Decode}(T)$ reachable in CPG
- ▶ Idea: Label every $t \in T$ with the state at the induced substack in the run to $\text{Decode}(T)$.
- ▶ Problem: Loops

The Loop Problem



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Δ : $(\perp, q_0, q_1, \text{clone}), (\perp, q_1, q_2, \text{push}_a), (q_2, a, q_0, \text{push}_a), (q_0, a, q_1, \text{pop}_2)$

Is (q_1, \perp) reachable?

The Loop Problem



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$\Delta: (\perp, q_0, q_1, \text{clone}), (\perp, q_1, q_2, \text{push}_a), (q_2, a, q_0, \text{push}_a), (q_0, a, q_1, \text{pop}_2)$

Is (q_1, \perp) reachable?
 $q_0, \perp \rightarrow q_1, \perp \rightarrow q_2, \perp \rightarrow q_0, \perp \rightarrow q_1, \perp$

\perp $\perp a$ $\perp aa$

The Loop Problem



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$\Delta: (\perp, q_0, q_1, \text{clone}), (\perp, q_1, q_2, \text{push}_a), (q_2, a, q_0, \text{push}_a), (q_0, a, q_1, \text{pop}_2)$

Is (q_1, \perp) reachable?
 $q_0, \perp \rightarrow q_1, \perp \rightarrow q_2, \perp \rightarrow q_0, \perp \rightarrow q_1, \perp$
 $\perp \quad \perp a \quad \perp aa$

Problem: A only reads the encoding of q_1, \perp !

Task: Determine $\text{Loops}(s) := \{(q_1, q_2) \text{ s. t. } \exists \text{ loop } q_1, s \text{ to } q_2, s\}$?

The Loop Problem

$\Delta: (\perp, q_0, q_1, \text{clone}), (\perp, q_1, q_2, \text{push}_a), (q_2, a, q_0, \text{push}_a), (q_0, a, q_1, \text{pop}_2)$

Is (q_1, \perp) reachable?
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 $\perp \qquad \perp a \qquad \perp aa$

Problem: A only reads the encoding of q_1, \perp !

Task: Determine $\text{Loops}(s) := \{(q_1, q_2) \text{ s. t. } \exists \text{ loop } q_1, s \text{ to } q_2, s\}$?

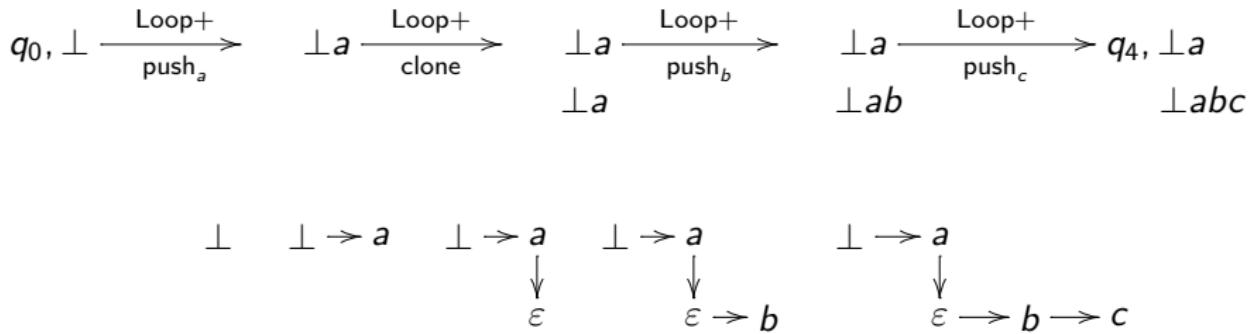
Solution:

Lemma (Loop-Lemma)

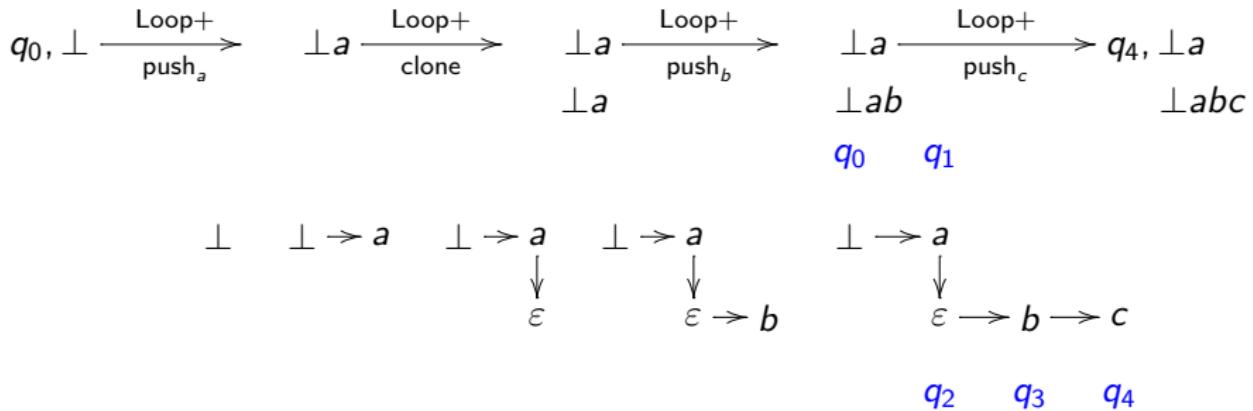
For a stack s with last word w : $\text{Loops}(s)$ are determined by $\text{Loops}(\text{pop}_1(w))$ and the top-symbol of s .

Build loops of \perp and the Loop-Lemma into the automaton.

Example Valid Configurations

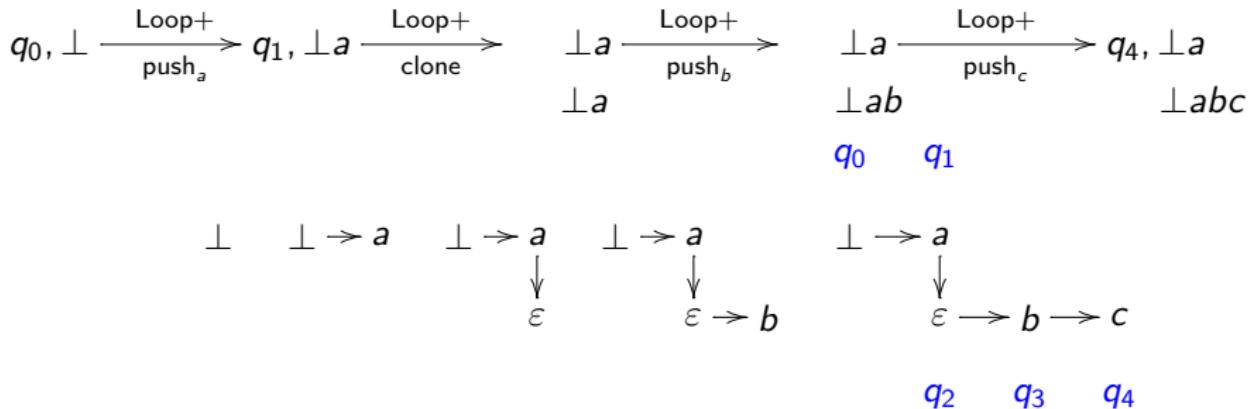


Example Valid Configurations



Labelling valid if

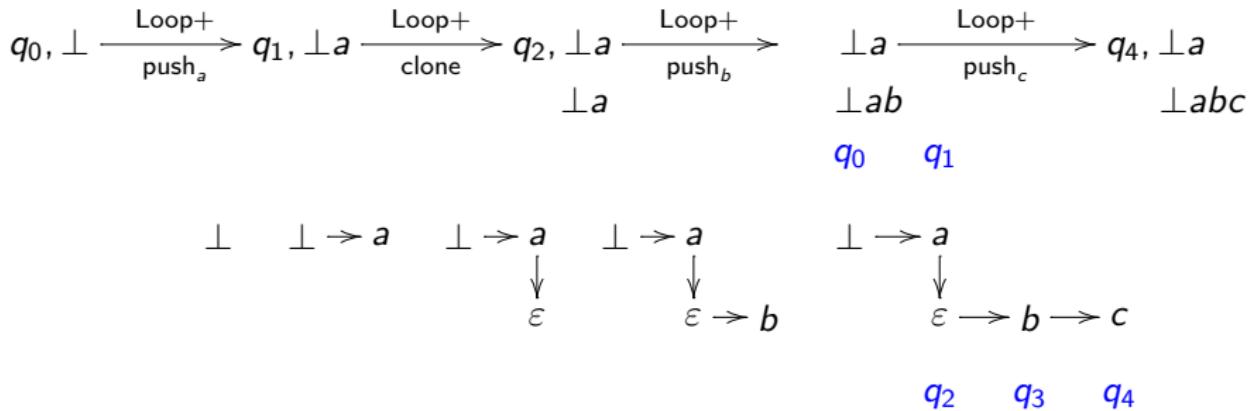
Example Valid Configurations



$\exists q'_0 \exists \text{loop}: q_0, \perp \rightarrow q'_0, \perp \text{ and } (q'_0, \perp, q_1, \text{push}_a) \in \Delta$

Labelling valid if

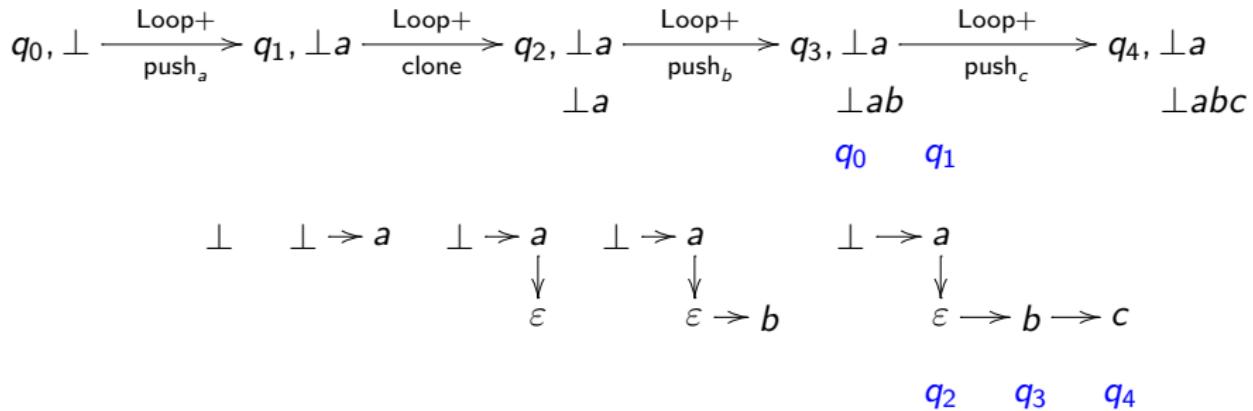
Example Valid Configurations



Labelling valid if

$\exists q'_0 \exists \text{loop}: q_0, \perp \rightarrow q'_0, \perp$ and $(q'_0, \perp, q_1, \text{push}_a) \in \Delta$
 $\exists q'_1 \exists \text{loop}: q_1, \perp a \rightarrow q'_1, \perp a$ and $(q'_1, a, q_2, \text{clone}) \in \Delta$

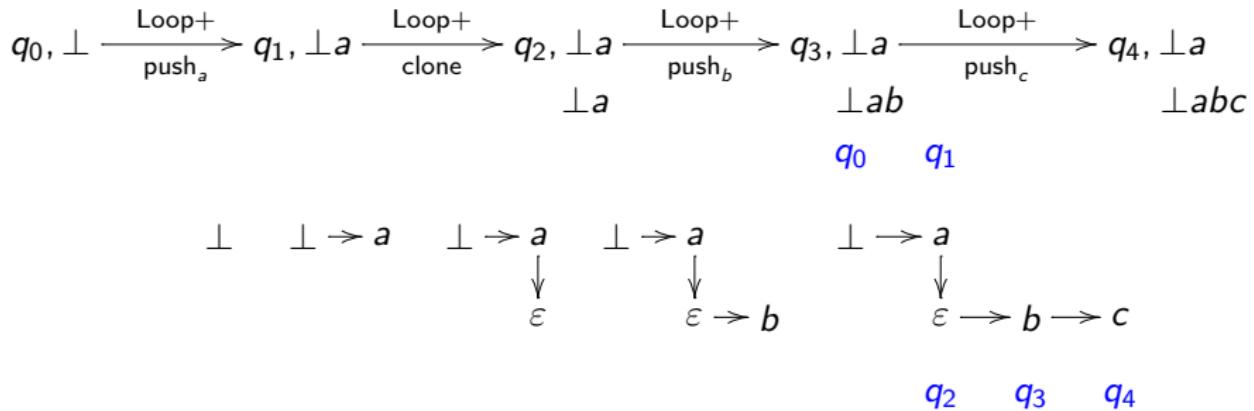
Example Valid Configurations



Labelling valid if

- $\exists q'_0 \exists \text{loop}: q_0, \perp \rightarrow q'_0, \perp \text{ and } (q'_0, \perp, q_1, \text{push}_a) \in \Delta$
- $\exists q'_1 \exists \text{loop}: q_1, \perp a \rightarrow q'_1, \perp a \text{ and } (q'_1, a, q_2, \text{clone}) \in \Delta$
- $\exists q'_2 \exists \text{loop}: q_2, \perp a \rightarrow q'_2, \perp a \text{ and } (q'_2, a, q_3, \text{push}_b) \in \Delta$

Example Valid Configurations



Labelling valid if

- $\exists q'_0 \exists \text{loop}: q_0, \perp \rightarrow q'_0, \perp \text{ and } (q'_0, \perp, q_1, \text{push}_a) \in \Delta$
- $\exists q'_1 \exists \text{loop}: q_1, \perp a \rightarrow q'_1, \perp a \text{ and } (q'_1, a, q_2, \text{clone}) \in \Delta$
- $\exists q'_2 \exists \text{loop}: q_2, \perp a \rightarrow q'_2, \perp a \text{ and } (q'_2, a, q_3, \text{push}_b) \in \Delta$
- $\exists q'_3 \exists \text{loop}: q_3, \perp ab \rightarrow q'_3, \perp ab \text{ and } (q'_3, \perp, q_4, \text{push}_c) \in \Delta$

Known results (on NPT and CPG):

- ▶ Decidable for modal μ -calculus
- ▶ Undecidable for MSO

New result:

- ▶ Decidable FO model checking on NPT and (2)-CPG

Proof:

- ▶ Simulating NPT on CPG
- ▶ Tree-automaticity of 2-CPG

Still open:

- ▶ FO model checking on arbitrary CPG
- ▶ Are 3-CPG tree-automatic?