

# Open Boundedness and Coverability Problems for Pushdown Vector Addition Systems

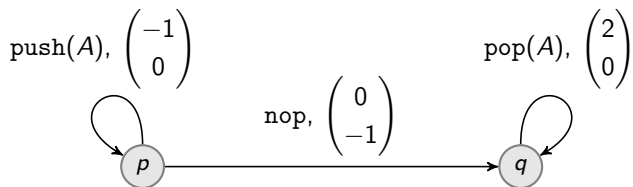
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BraVAS Kick-Off — October 2017

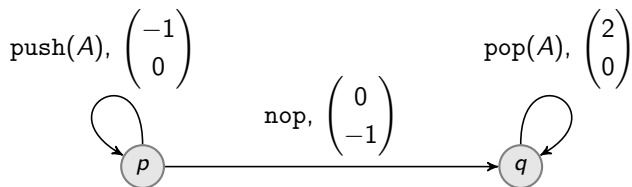
# Pushdown Vector Addition Systems

... are products of VAS with pushdown automata



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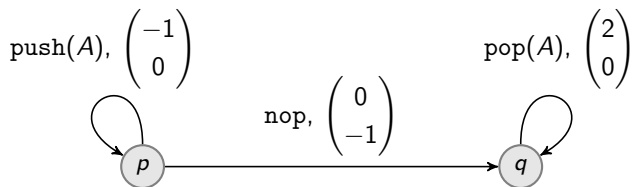
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$$p, \perp, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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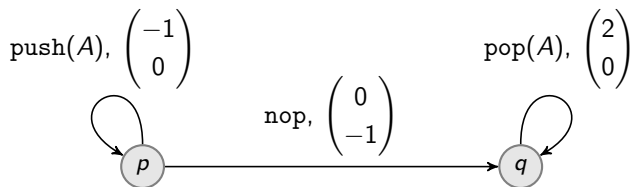
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$$p, \perp, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \longrightarrow p, AA\perp, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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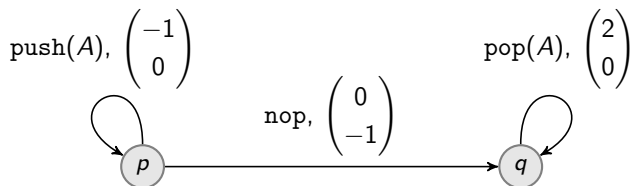
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$$p, \perp, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \longrightarrow p, AA\perp, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow q, AA\perp, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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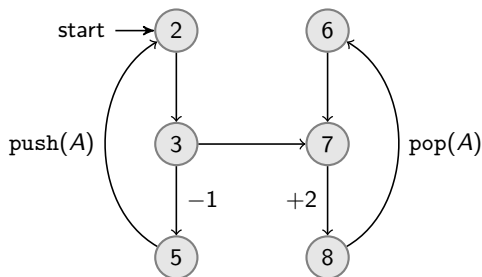
$$p, \perp, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \longrightarrow p, AA\perp, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow q, AA\perp, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \longrightarrow q, \perp, \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Pushdown Vector Addition Systems

... are products of VAS with pushdown automata

⇒ They can for example model recursive programs with variables over  $\mathbb{N}$

```
1:  $x \leftarrow n$   
2: procedure DoubleX  
3:   if ( $\star \wedge x > 0$ ) then  
4:      $x \leftarrow (x - 1)$   
5:     DoubleX  
6:   end if  
7:    $x \leftarrow (x + 2)$   
8: end procedure
```



# Pushdown Vector Addition Systems

... are products of VAS with pushdown automata

- ⇒ They can for example model recursive programs with variables over  $\mathbb{N}$
- ⇒ They can also model concurrent systems with (limited) recursion
  - One recursive server + unboundedly many finite-state clients
- ⇒ Is the model too powerful?



# Brief non-Exhaustive State of the Art

- **Reachability**: does  $(p, \varepsilon, \mathbf{u}) \xrightarrow{*} (q, \varepsilon, \mathbf{v})$  ?
- **Coverability**: does there exist  $\mathbf{v}' \geq \mathbf{v}$  with  $(p, \varepsilon, \mathbf{u}) \xrightarrow{*} (q, \varepsilon, \mathbf{v}')$  ?
- **Boundedness**: is  $\{(q, \sigma, \mathbf{v}) \mid (p, \varepsilon, \mathbf{u}) \xrightarrow{*} (q, \sigma, \mathbf{v})\}$  finite ?

	Boundedness	Coverability	Reachability
VAS	EXPSPACE- $c^1$	EXPSPACE- $c^1$	Decidable <sup>2</sup>
+ full counter	Decidable <sup>4</sup>	Decidable <sup>3</sup>	
+ stack	Decidable <sup>6</sup>	TOWER- $h^5$ , ?	

[1] Lipton 1976 ; Rackoff 1978

[2] Mayr 1981 ; Kosaraju 1982 ;  
Leroux, Schmitz 2015

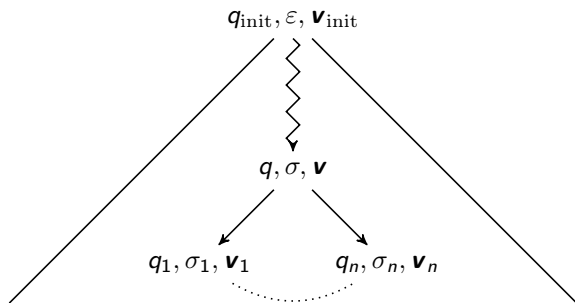
[3] Reinhardt 2008

[4] Finkel, Sangnier 2010

[5] Lazić 2012

[6] Leroux, Praveen, Sutre 2014

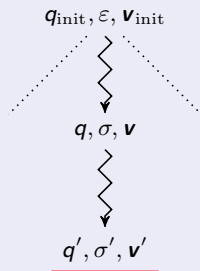
# Reachability Tree of a Pushdown VAS



- ⇒ Exhaustive and enumerative forward exploration from  $(q_{\text{init}}, \varepsilon, \mathbf{v}_{\text{init}})$
- ⇒ Potentially **infinite**, need to **truncate**

# Tentative Simulation-Based Truncation for Pushdown VAS

## Truncation Rule



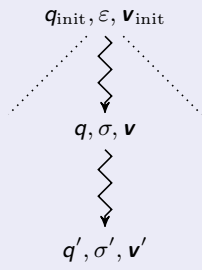
if  $q = q', v \leq v'$  and  $\sigma \leq_{\text{prefix}} \sigma'$

⇒ No loss of information to decide boundedness

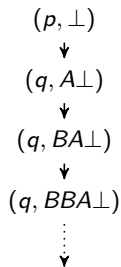
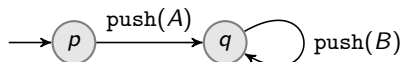
But...

# Tentative Simulation-Based Truncation for Pushdown VAS

## Truncation Rule



if  $q = q', v \leq v'$  and  $\sigma \leq_{\text{prefix}} \sigma'$



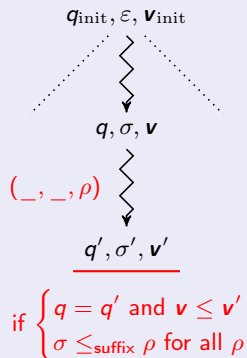
⇒ No loss of information to decide boundedness

But...

The reduced reachability tree may be **infinite!**

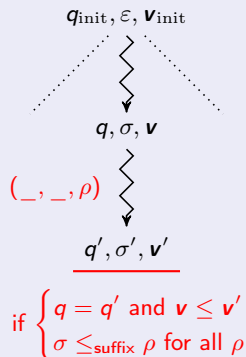
# Reduced Reachability Tree for Pushdown VAS

## Truncation Rule



# Reduced Reachability Tree for Pushdown VAS

## Truncation Rule



The reduced reachability tree

- is computable and **finite**
- contains enough information to **decide boundedness**
- has at most an **hyper-Ackermannian** number of nodes (the bound is tight)

Theorem ([Leroux, Praveen, S. 2014])

*Boundedness is decidable for pushdown VAS*

# Open Boundedness Problems

## Boundedness Problem for Pushdown VAS

- Lower bound: tower of exponentials ( $F_3$ ) from [Lazić 2012]
- Upper bound: hyper-Ackermann ( $F_{\omega\omega}$ )

Refinements: stack-boundedness and counters-boundedness

## Counters-Boundedness Problem for Pushdown VAS

- Decidability: open
- Dim. **one**: NP-hard, EXPTIME-easy [Leroux, Sutre, Totzke 2015]

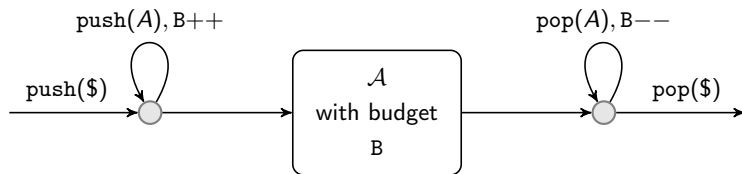
Location-specific boundedness is at least as hard as reachability

# Coverability versus Reachability in Pushdown VAS

## Observation ([Lazić 2012])

Reachability in dimension  $d$  reduces to Coverability in dimension  $d + 1$ .

**Proof.** Budget construction. Use the stack to test the budget for zero. Add a new counter B and two new stack symbols A, \$.



$$(q_{\text{init}}^A, \varepsilon, \mathbf{0}) \xrightarrow{*} (q_{\text{final}}^A, \varepsilon, \mathbf{0}) \quad \text{iff} \quad (q_{\text{init}}^{A'}, \varepsilon, \mathbf{0}, 0) \xrightarrow{*} (q_{\text{final}}^{A'}, \varepsilon, \_, \_) \quad \square$$



# Coverability versus Reachability in Pushdown VAS

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$$\text{Reach}(0) \sqsubseteq \text{Cover}(1) \sqsubseteq \text{Reach}(1) \sqsubseteq \text{Cover}(2) \sqsubseteq \dots$$

# Coverability versus Reachability in Pushdown VAS

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## Theorem ([Leroux, Sutre, Totzke 2015])

*Coverability for 1-dimensional pushdown VAS is decidable.*

## Coverability Problem for Pushdown VAS

- Lower bound: tower of exponentials ( $F_3$ ) from [Lazić 2012]
- Decidability: open

## Coverability for Pushdown VAS in Dimension One

- PSPACE-hard by reduction from bounded OCA [Lazić et al.]
- EXPSPACE-easy [Leroux, Sutre, Totzke 2015]

Reachability is open even in dimension **one**