# On Parameterized Verification of Asynchronous Shared-Memory Pushdown Systems

Marie Fortin<sup>1</sup>

Anca Muscholl<sup>2</sup> Igor Walukiewicz<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>LSV. ENS Cachan

<sup>2</sup>LaBRI, University of Bordeaux

Highlights 2016, Brussels

The model

Universal reachability

General result





 $(\mathcal{C},\mathcal{D})\text{-systems}$ 



 $(\mathcal{C},\mathcal{D})$ -systems



Arbitrarily many identical and **anonymous** contributors C (pushdown systems)

 $(\mathcal{C},\mathcal{D})$ -systems



Universal reachability

General result



### **Previous Work**

### Reachability

Is there a run of the  $(\mathcal{C},\mathcal{D})\text{-system}$  where the leader performs a special action  $\top$ , for some number of contributors?

[Hague, 2011] EXPSPACE [Esparza, Ganty, Majumdar, 2013] PSPACE-complete [La Torre, Muscholl, Walukiewicz, 2015] Generalization

### **Previous Work**

### Reachability

Is there a run of the  $(\mathcal{C},\mathcal{D})\text{-system}$  where the leader performs a special action  $\top$ , for some number of contributors?

[Hague, 2011] EXPSPACE [Esparza, Ganty, Majumdar, 2013] PSPACE-complete [La Torre, Muscholl, Walukiewicz, 2015] Generalization

#### Repeated reachability

Is there a run of the (C, D)-system where the leader performs  $\top$  infinitely often, for some number of contributors?

[Durand-Gasselin, Esparza, Ganty, Majumdar, 2015] PSPACE-hard and in NEXPTIME

# Repeated reachability

### Repeated reachability

Theorem

The repeated reachability problem is  $\ensuremath{\operatorname{PSPACE}}$  -complete.

### Repeated reachability

#### Theorem

The repeated reachability problem is  $\ensuremath{\operatorname{PSPACE}}$  -complete.

[Durand-Gasselin, Esparza, Ganty, Majumdar, 2015]:

- Reduction to the case of finite-state contributors, by bounding the stacks of the contributors
- $\triangleright~NP$  in the case of finite-state contributors  $\rightarrow~NEXPTIME$  for pushdown contributors

### Repeated reachability

#### Theorem

The repeated reachability problem is  $\ensuremath{\operatorname{PSPACE}}$  -complete.

[Durand-Gasselin, Esparza, Ganty, Majumdar, 2015]:

- Reduction to the case of finite-state contributors, by bounding the stacks of the contributors
- $\triangleright~NP$  in the case of finite-state contributors  $\rightarrow~NEXPTIME$  for pushdown contributors

We re-use the reduction to finite-state contributors, but change the decision procedure

## Key steps for the $\operatorname{PSPACE}$ upper bound

• Look for an ultimately periodic run.

- Look for an ultimately periodic run.
- Adapt from finite runs to infinite periodic runs the techniques of [La Torre, Muscholl, Walukiewicz, 2015]:

- Look for an ultimately periodic run.
- Adapt from finite runs to infinite periodic runs the techniques of [La Torre, Muscholl, Walukiewicz, 2015]:
  - Define a transition system  $D^{\kappa} = D + capacity$ : set of values written by the contributors in the register.

**Idea:** if a contributor can produce a value g once, by adding copies of this contributor we can produce as many g's as needed.

- Look for an ultimately periodic run.
- Adapt from finite runs to infinite periodic runs the techniques of [La Torre, Muscholl, Walukiewicz, 2015]:
  - Define a transition system  $D^{\kappa} = D + capacity$ : set of values written by the contributors in the register.

**Idea:** if a contributor can produce a value g once, by adding copies of this contributor we can produce as many g's as needed.

 Define similarly C<sup>κ</sup>. A loop in D<sup>κ</sup> corresponds to a loop in the (C, D)-system if each addition to the capacity is supported by a loop in C<sup>κ</sup> producing the necessary write.

- Look for an ultimately periodic run.
- Adapt from finite runs to infinite periodic runs the techniques of [La Torre, Muscholl, Walukiewicz, 2015]:
  - Define a transition system  $D^{\kappa} = D + capacity$ : set of values written by the contributors in the register.

**Idea:** if a contributor can produce a value g once, by adding copies of this contributor we can produce as many g's as needed.

- Define similarly C<sup>κ</sup>. A loop in D<sup>κ</sup> corresponds to a loop in the (C, D)-system if each addition to the capacity is supported by a loop in C<sup>κ</sup> producing the necessary write.
- Replace D<sup>κ</sup> by its downard closure, and look for a supported loop in D<sup>κ</sup>↓: one run of D<sup>κ</sup>↓ + ℓ runs of C<sup>κ</sup>.

- Look for an ultimately periodic run.
- Adapt from finite runs to infinite periodic runs the techniques of [La Torre, Muscholl, Walukiewicz, 2015]:
  - Define a transition system  $D^{\kappa} = D + capacity$ : set of values written by the contributors in the register.

**Idea:** if a contributor can produce a value g once, by adding copies of this contributor we can produce as many g's as needed.

- Define similarly C<sup>κ</sup>. A loop in D<sup>κ</sup> corresponds to a loop in the (C, D)-system if each addition to the capacity is supported by a loop in C<sup>κ</sup> producing the necessary write.
- Replace D<sup>κ</sup> by its downard closure, and look for a supported loop in D<sup>κ</sup>↓: one run of D<sup>κ</sup>↓ + ℓ runs of C<sup>κ</sup>.
  → Intersection emptiness of ℓ + 1 finite automata computable in PSPACE.

### Universal reachability

### Reachability

Is there a run of the  $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ -system where the leader performs a special action  $\top$ , for some number of contributors?

### Repeated reachability

Is there a run of the (C, D)-system where the leader performs  $\top$  infinitely often, for some number of contributors?

#### Universal reachability

Does the leader perform  $\top$  in all **(finite or infinite) maximal** runs of the  $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ -system, for any number of contributors ?

### Universal reachability

### Motivation

Correctness problems for distributed algorithms: is the outcome correct (does the leader execute  $\top$ ) for an arbitrary number of participants and for every run of the algorithm?

### Universal reachability

### Motivation

Correctness problems for distributed algorithms: is the outcome correct (does the leader execute  $\top$ ) for an arbitrary number of participants and for every run of the algorithm?

### Specificity

We consider finite maximal runs as well as infinite ones  $\rightarrow$  deadlock detection

## Universal reachability

#### Theorem

The universal reachability problem is coNexptime-complete.

### Universal reachability

#### Theorem

The universal reachability problem is coNEXPTIME-complete.

Is there a maximal run without any occurrence of  $\top$ ?

### Universal reachability

#### Theorem

The universal reachability problem is coNEXPTIME-complete.

- Is there a maximal run without any occurrence of  $\top$ ?
  - For infinite runs: reduction to repeated reachability

### Universal reachability

#### Theorem

The universal reachability problem is coNEXPTIME-complete.

Is there a maximal run without any occurrence of  $\top$ ?

- For infinite runs: reduction to repeated reachability
- For finite runs: use the reduction to the case of finite-state contributors, show that it is NP-complete

### Universal reachability

### Theorem

The universal reachability problem is coNEXPTIME-complete.

Is there a maximal run without any occurrence of  $\top$ ?

- For infinite runs: reduction to repeated reachability
- For finite runs: use the reduction to the case of finite-state contributors, show that it is NP-complete
- NEXPTIME-hardness: tiling of the  $2^n \times 2^n$  square.

### Generalization

Until now: verification of properties on leader actions only.

We consider the verification of regular properties  $\mathcal{P} \subseteq (\Sigma_C \cup \Sigma_D)^* \cup (\Sigma_C \cup \Sigma_D)^{\omega}$  on both

- finite and infinite traces
- leader and contributor actions

### Generalization

Until now: verification of properties on leader actions only.

We consider the verification of regular properties  $\mathcal{P} \subseteq (\Sigma_C \cup \Sigma_D)^* \cup (\Sigma_C \cup \Sigma_D)^{\omega}$  on both

- finite and infinite traces
- leader and contributor actions

### Restriction

C-expanding properties: if  $u \in \mathcal{P}$  and u' is obtained by repeating some contributor actions in u, then  $u' \in \mathcal{P}$ .

## Main result

#### Theorem

The following problem is  $\ensuremath{\operatorname{NEXPTIME}}$  -complete:

**Input:** a  $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ -system, and a regular  $\mathcal{C}$ -expanding property  $\mathcal{P} \subseteq (\Sigma_{\mathcal{C}} \cup \Sigma_{\mathcal{D}})^* \cup (\Sigma_{\mathcal{C}} \cup \Sigma_{\mathcal{D}})^{\omega}$ .

**Question:** Is there a maximal trace of the  $(\mathcal{C},\mathcal{D})\text{-system}$  that belongs to  $\mathcal{P}$  ?

## Main result

#### Theorem

The following problem is NEXPTIME-complete: **Input:** a  $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ -system, and a regular  $\mathcal{C}$ -expanding property  $\mathcal{P} \subseteq (\Sigma_{\mathcal{C}} \cup \Sigma_{\mathcal{D}})^* \cup (\Sigma_{\mathcal{C}} \cup \Sigma_{\mathcal{D}})^{\omega}.$ 

**Question:** Is there a maximal trace of the  $(\mathcal{C},\mathcal{D})\text{-system}$  that belongs to  $\mathcal{P}$  ?

#### Steps of the proof:

• Reduction to a property on leader actions, by transforming the  $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ -system into one where all contributor actions are reflected in leader writes

## Main result

#### Theorem

The following problem is NEXPTIME-complete: **Input:** a  $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ -system, and a regular  $\mathcal{C}$ -expanding property  $\mathcal{P} \subseteq (\Sigma_{\mathcal{C}} \cup \Sigma_{\mathcal{D}})^* \cup (\Sigma_{\mathcal{C}} \cup \Sigma_{\mathcal{D}})^{\omega}.$ 

**Question:** Is there a maximal trace of the  $(\mathcal{C},\mathcal{D})\text{-system}$  that belongs to  $\mathcal{P}$  ?

#### Steps of the proof:

- Reduction to a property on leader actions, by transforming the  $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ -system into one where all contributor actions are reflected in leader writes
- Reduction to our previous results
  - Infinite traces: reduction to repeated reachability
  - Finite traces: results about universal reachability

Universal reachability

General result





• We improved the complexity upper bound for repeated reachability from NEXPTIME to PSPACE



- We improved the complexity upper bound for repeated reachability from NEXPTIME to PSPACE
- $\bullet$  We introduced universal reachability, and showed that it is  $coN{\rm EXPTIME}{-}complete$



- We improved the complexity upper bound for repeated reachability from NEXPTIME to PSPACE
- $\bullet$  We introduced universal reachability, and showed that it is coNEXPTIME-complete
- Verification of regular *C*-expanding properties is also NEXPTIME-complete



- We improved the complexity upper bound for repeated reachability from NEXPTIME to PSPACE
- We introduced universal reachability, and showed that it is coNEXPTIME-complete
- Verification of regular *C*-expanding properties is also NEXPTIME-complete

Thank you !