

Rytter for CFPQ

Ekaterina Shemetova
University
u1
u2
e-mail@edu-domain

May 22, 2018

1 Linear input

Let the input grammar is

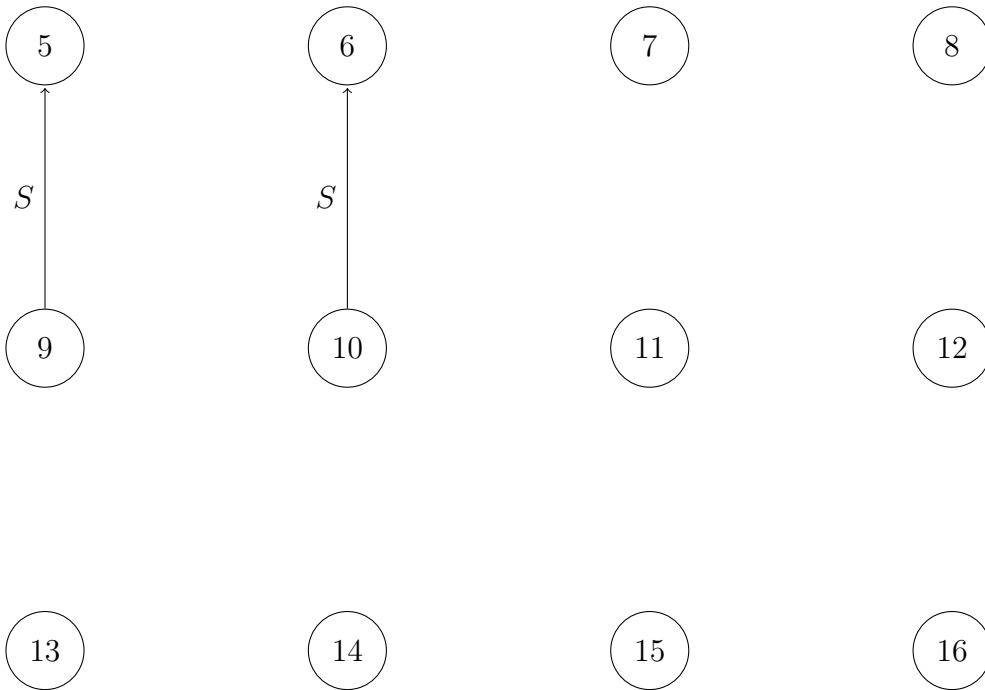
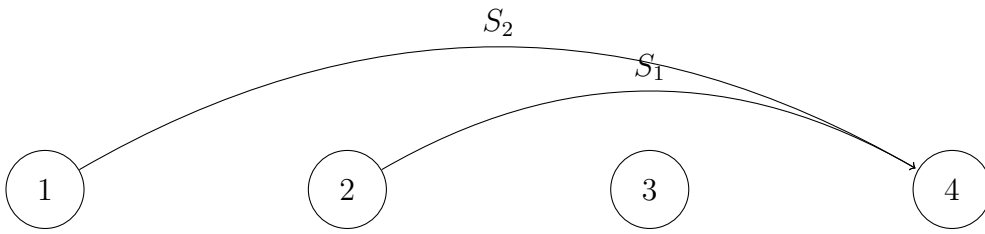
$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow a S b \\ S &\rightarrow S S \\ S &\rightarrow a b \end{aligned}$$

The input grammar in CNF is

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow A S_1 \\ S_1 &\rightarrow S B \\ S &\rightarrow S S \\ S &\rightarrow A B \\ A &\rightarrow a \\ B &\rightarrow b \end{aligned}$$

Input: *abab*

Grid:



2 Graph input

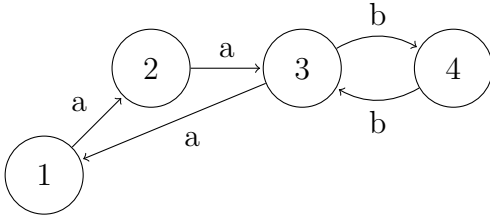
Let the input grammar is

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow a S b \\ S &\rightarrow a b \end{aligned}$$

The input grammar in CNF is

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow A S_1 \\ S_1 &\rightarrow S B \\ S &\rightarrow A B \\ A &\rightarrow a \\ B &\rightarrow b \end{aligned}$$

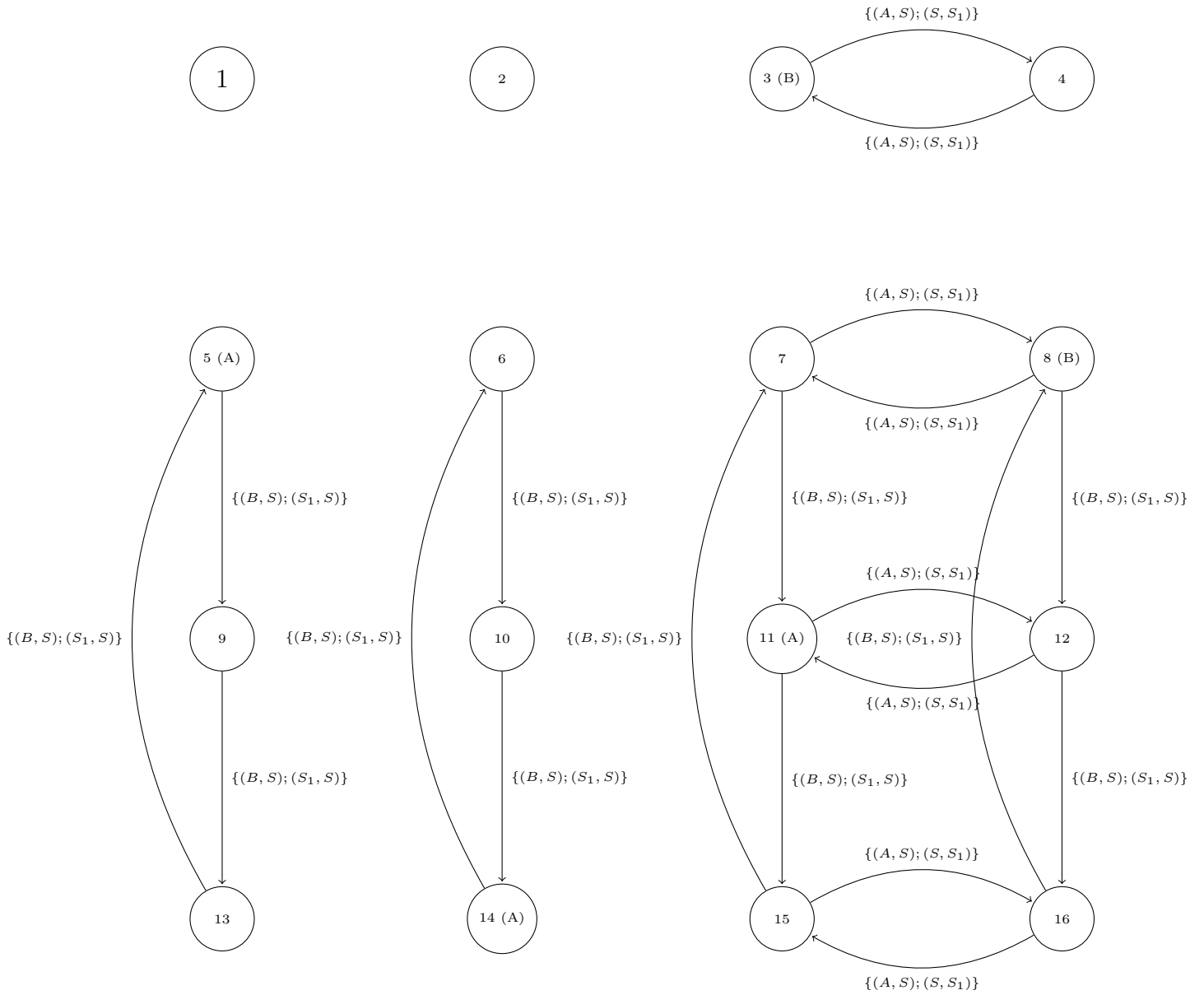
Let the input graph is



The *IMPLIED* relation:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| $(B, 2, 3) \Rightarrow (S, 1, 3)$ | $(B, 2, 4) \Rightarrow (S, 1, 4)$ | $(B, 2, 2) \Rightarrow (S, 1, 2)$ | $(B, 2, 1) \Rightarrow (S, 1, 1)$ |
| $(B, 3, 4) \Rightarrow (S, 2, 4)$ | $(B, 3, 3) \Rightarrow (S, 2, 3)$ | $(B, 3, 2) \Rightarrow (S, 2, 2)$ | $(B, 3, 1) \Rightarrow (S, 2, 1)$ |
| $(B, 1, 2) \Rightarrow (S, 3, 2)$ | $(B, 1, 3) \Rightarrow (S, 3, 3)$ | $(B, 1, 4) \Rightarrow (S, 3, 4)$ | $(B, 1, 1) \Rightarrow (S, 3, 1)$ |
| $(S_1, 2, 3) \Rightarrow (S, 1, 3)$ | $(S_1, 2, 4) \Rightarrow (S, 1, 4)$ | $(S_1, 2, 2) \Rightarrow (S, 1, 2)$ | $(S_1, 2, 1) \Rightarrow (S, 1, 1)$ |
| $(S_1, 3, 4) \Rightarrow (S, 2, 4)$ | $(S_1, 3, 3) \Rightarrow (S, 2, 3)$ | $(S_1, 3, 2) \Rightarrow (S, 2, 2)$ | $(S_1, 3, 1) \Rightarrow (S, 2, 1)$ |
| $(S_1, 1, 2) \Rightarrow (S, 3, 2)$ | $(S_1, 1, 3) \Rightarrow (S, 3, 3)$ | $(S_1, 1, 4) \Rightarrow (S, 3, 4)$ | $(S_1, 1, 1) \Rightarrow (S, 3, 1)$ |
| $(A, 2, 3) \Rightarrow (S, 2, 4)$ | $(A, 1, 3) \Rightarrow (S, 1, 4)$ | $(A, 3, 3) \Rightarrow (S, 3, 4)$ | $(A, 4, 3) \Rightarrow (S, 4, 4)$ |
| $(A, 3, 4) \Rightarrow (S, 3, 3)$ | $(A, 4, 4) \Rightarrow (S, 4, 3)$ | $(A, 2, 4) \Rightarrow (S, 2, 3)$ | $(A, 1, 4) \Rightarrow (S, 1, 3)$ |
| $(S, 2, 3) \Rightarrow (S_1, 2, 4)$ | $(S, 1, 3) \Rightarrow (S_1, 1, 4)$ | $(S, 3, 3) \Rightarrow (S_1, 3, 4)$ | $(S, 4, 3) \Rightarrow (S_1, 4, 4)$ |
| $(S, 3, 4) \Rightarrow (S_1, 3, 3)$ | $(S, 4, 4) \Rightarrow (S_1, 4, 3)$ | $(S, 2, 4) \Rightarrow (S_1, 2, 3)$ | $(S, 1, 4) \Rightarrow (S_1, 1, 3)$ |

Grid:



We should introduce the *id* implication such that for every $A \in \text{IMPLIED}$

- $id \times A = A \times id$

In order to compute transitive closure in logarithmic time we add self-loop with weight $\{id\}$ to each vertex.



Note that our graph is a Cartesian product of the graph H and V with respective matrices.

$H =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \{id\} & \emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \{id\} & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & \{id\} & \{(A, S); (S, S_1)\} \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & \{(A, S); (S, S_1)\} & \{id\} \end{pmatrix}$$

$V =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \{id\} & \emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \{id\} & \{(B, S); (S_1, S)\} & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & \{id\} & \{(B, S); (S_1, S)\} \\ \emptyset & \{(B, S); (S_1, S)\} & \emptyset & \{id\} \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrix of $G = V \otimes I + I \otimes H$ where I is identity matrix of size $n \times n$ and \otimes is a Kronecker product.

One step is APSP (or transitive closure) of G . It can be computed as $(V \otimes I + I \otimes H)^{(n^2)}$. It can be “over approximated” as $M = (V^{(n^2)} \otimes I + V^{(n^2)} \otimes H^{(n^2)} + I \otimes H^{(n^2)})$. Now we should check validity of nonterminals. It can be don by multiplication of vector x and M . $x * (V^{(n^2)} \otimes I + V^{(n^2)} \otimes H^{(n^2)} + I \otimes H^{(n^2)}) = x * V^{(n^2)} \otimes I + x * V^{(n^2)} \otimes H^{(n^2)} + x * I \otimes H^{(n^2)}$. It is known that $(B \otimes C) * \text{vec}(X) = Y \equiv C * X * B^T = Y$. Hence $\text{vec}(X) * (B \otimes C) = Y \equiv C^T * X^T * B = Y$. As a result, we can compute distance matrix as $I^T * X * V^{(n^2)} + (H^{(n^2)})^T * X * V^{(n^2)} + (H^{(n^2)})^T * X * I$.

$$H^2 =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \{id\} & \emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \{id\} & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & \{id; (A, S_1)\} & \{(A, S); (S, S_1)\} \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & \{(A, S); (S, S_1)\} & \{id; (A, S_1)\} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H^4 = H^2$$

$$(H^2)^T =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \{id\} & \emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \{id\} & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & \{id; (A, S_1)\} & \{(A, S); (S, S_1)\} \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & \{(A, S); (S, S_1)\} & \{id; (A, S_1)\} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V^2 =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \{id\} & \emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \{id\} & \{(B, S); (S_1, S)\} & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & \{id\} & \{(B, S); (S_1, S)\} \\ \emptyset & \{(B, S); (S_1, S)\} & \emptyset & \{id\} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V^4 = V^2$$

$$X =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \emptyset & \{(\perp, B)\} & \emptyset \\ \{(\perp, A)\} & \emptyset & \emptyset & \{(\perp, B)\} \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & \{(\perp, A)\} & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \{(\perp, A)\} & \emptyset & \emptyset \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^T =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \{(\perp, A)\} & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset & \{(\perp, A)\} \\ \{(\perp, B)\} & \emptyset & \{(\perp, A)\} & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \{(\perp, B)\} & \emptyset & \emptyset \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^T * V^2 =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \{(\perp, A)\} & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset & \{(\perp, A)\} \\ \{(\perp, B)\} & \emptyset & \{(\perp, A)\} & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \{(\perp, B)\} & \{(\perp, S)\} & \emptyset \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(H^2)^T * X^T =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \{(\perp, A)\} & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset & \{(\perp, A)\} \\ \{(\perp, B)\} & \emptyset & \{(\perp, A); (\perp, S_1)\} & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \{(\perp, B)\} & \{(\perp, S)\} & \emptyset \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(H^2)^T * X^T * V^2 =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \{(\perp, A)\} & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset & \{(\perp, A)\} \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & \{(\perp, A); (\perp, S_1)\} & \{(\perp, S)\} \\ \emptyset & \{(\perp, B)\} & \{(\perp, S)\} & \emptyset \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X * V^2 + (H^2)^T * X * V^2 + (H^2)^T * X =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \{(\perp, A)\} & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset & \{(\perp, A)\} \\ \{(\perp, B)\} & \emptyset & \{(\perp, A); (\perp, S_1)\} & \{(\perp, S)\} \\ \emptyset & \{(\perp, B)\} & \{(\perp, S)\} & \emptyset \end{pmatrix}$$

References

- [1] Krishnendu Chatterjee, Bhavya Choudhary, and Andreas Pavlogiannis. 2017. *Optimal Dyck reachability for data-dependence and alias analysis*. Proc. ACM Program. Lang. 2, POPL, Article 30 (December 2017), 30 pages. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1145/3158118>