

Automated Termination Proving: Contributions to Graph Rewriting via Extended Weighted Type Graphs and Morphism Counting

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Motivation & Goal

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- ▶ Failures can be catastrophic

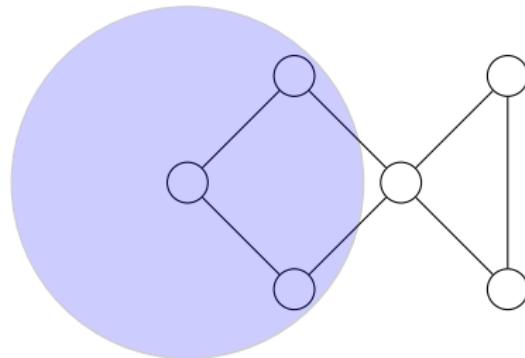
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- ▶ Failures can be catastrophic
- ▶ Ensuring correctness is hard
- ▶ This thesis: automated, rigorous verification

Graph Transformation

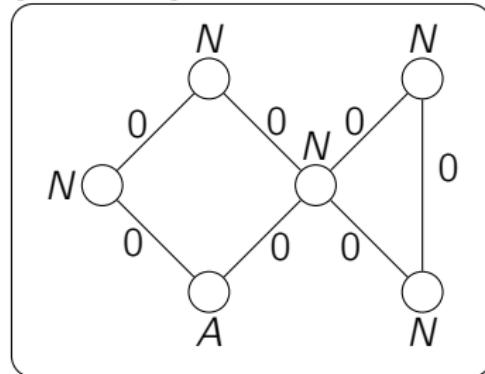


Graph rewriting:

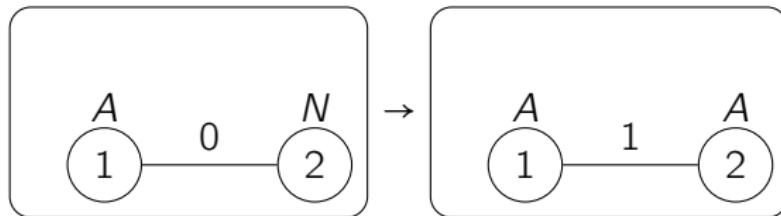
- ▶ computational units → nodes
- ▶ communication channels → edges
- ▶ system states → graphs
- ▶ algorithm behaviors → graph transformation rules

Graph Transformation

Graph representing a configuration of a distributed system:

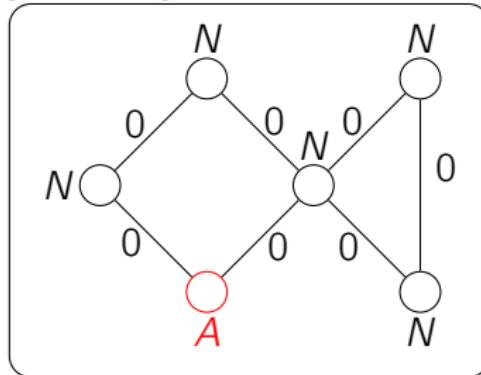


Graph transformation rule:

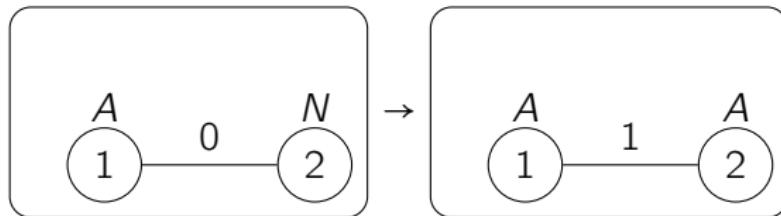


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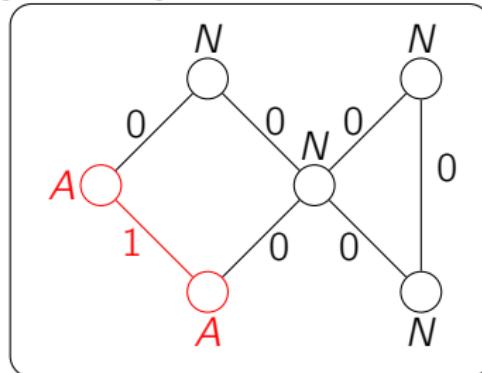


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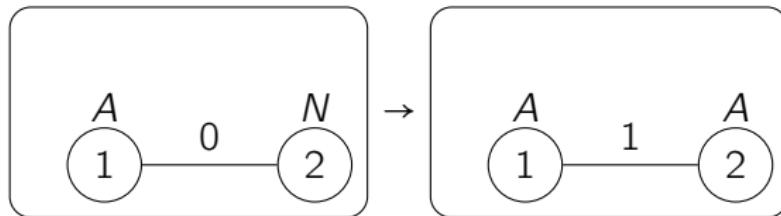


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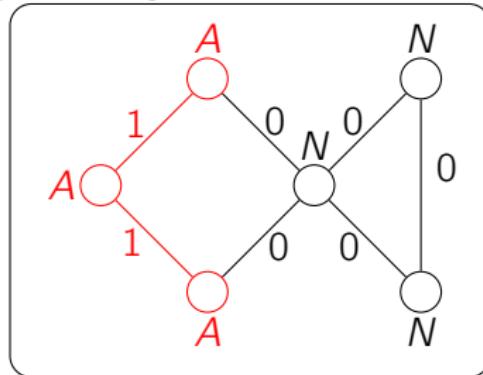


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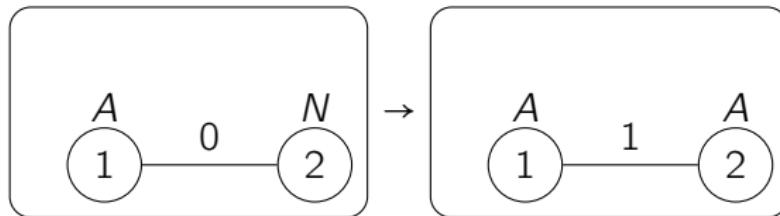


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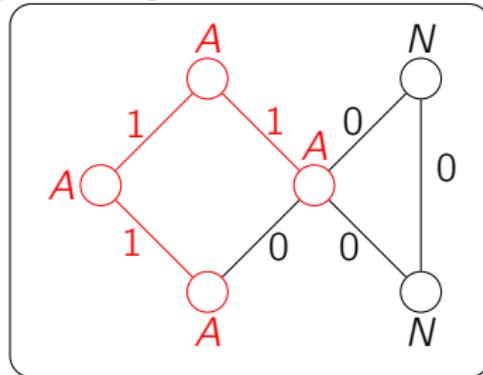


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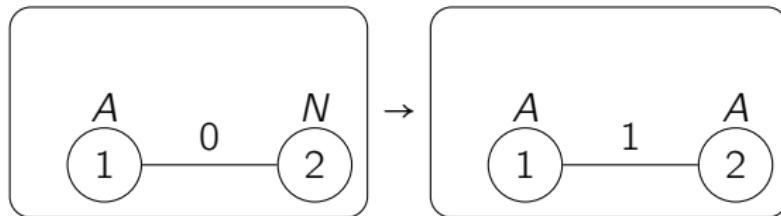


Graph Transformation

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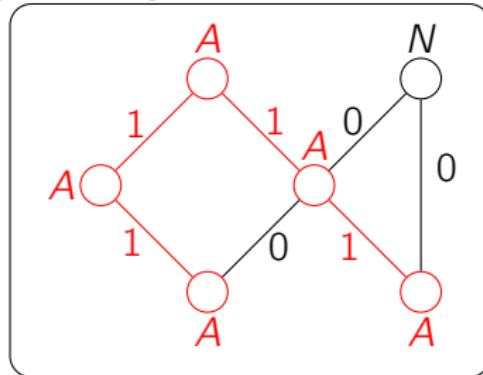


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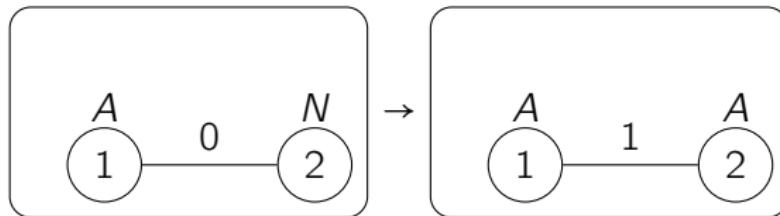


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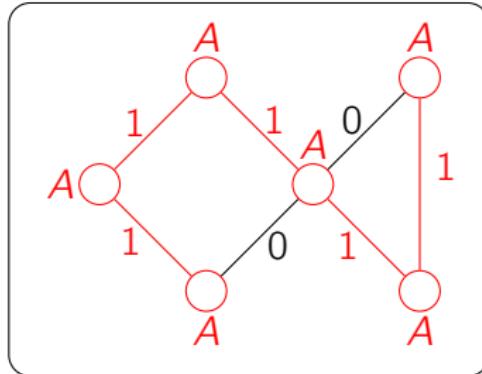


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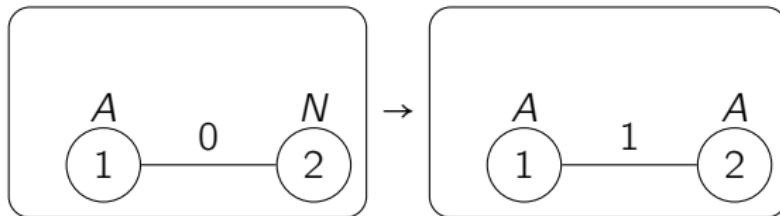


Graph Transformation

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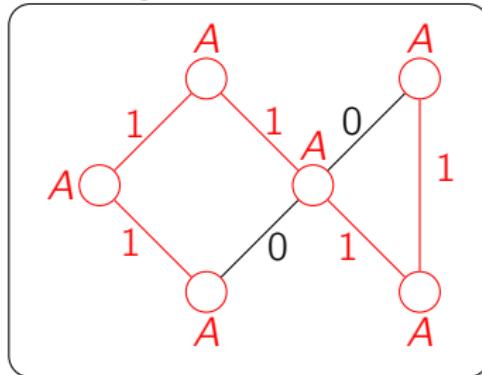


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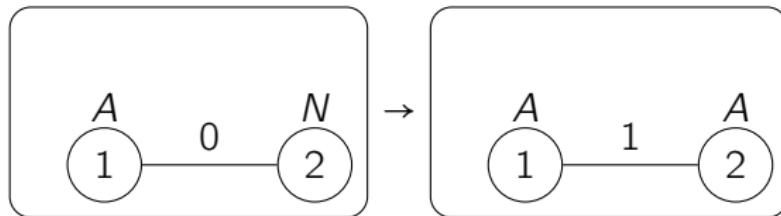


Graph Transformation

Graph representing a configuration of a distributed system:



Graph transformation rule:



Question: does the transformation process terminate from any initial configuration?

Termination of graph transformation systems

- ▶ \mathcal{R} : a set of rules
- ▶ No graph G_0 can be transformed forever

$$G_0 \Rightarrow G_1 \Rightarrow \dots$$

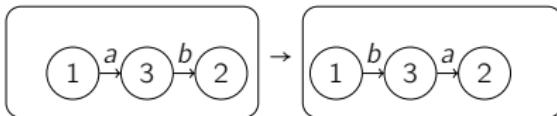
when using the non-deterministic strategy

“apply rules as long as possible”

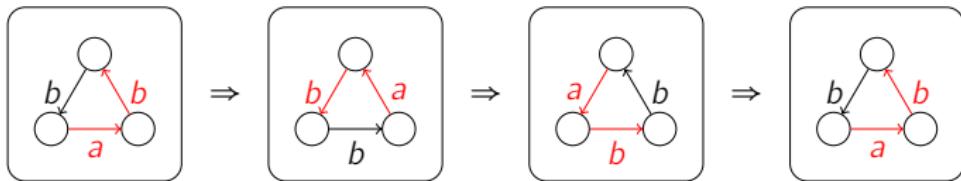
- ▶ Aligns with the standard notion of program termination:
“every execution (on any input) eventually halts.”
- ▶ Undecidable in general

One-rule examples of non-termination and termination

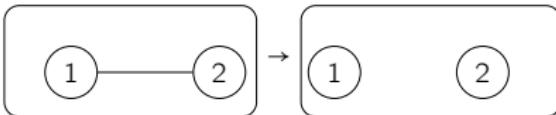
Rule α :



Looping:

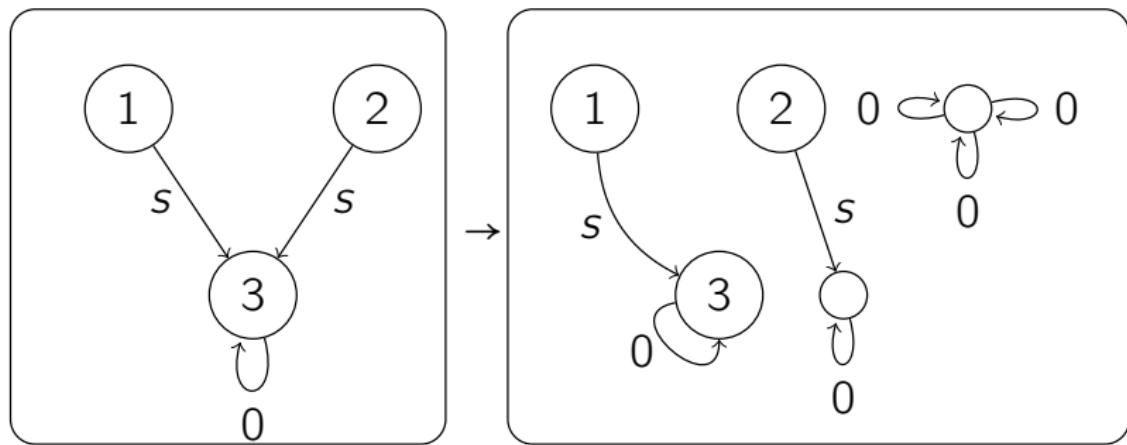


Rule β :



Terminating by the number of edges if we consider finite graphs only.

Motivating Rule



Question: does this rule terminate?

Structure of the presentation

Introduction

Preliminaries

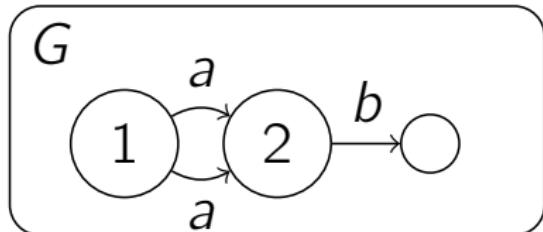
Extending Type Graph Method to Non-well-founded Semirings

Termination using Morphism Counting

LyonParallel—A Tool for Termination of Graph Rewriting

Conclusion and Future Work

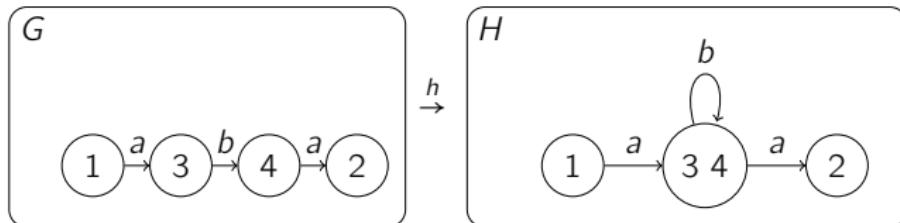
Graphs : finite, directed, edge-labeled multigraphs



Remarks:

- ▶ Edges with the same source, target and label are permitted.
- ▶ Graph name (G) shown at the top left of the drawing.
- ▶ Numbers inside nodes are identifiers (omitted when not relevant).

Graph morphisms: structure-preserving functions



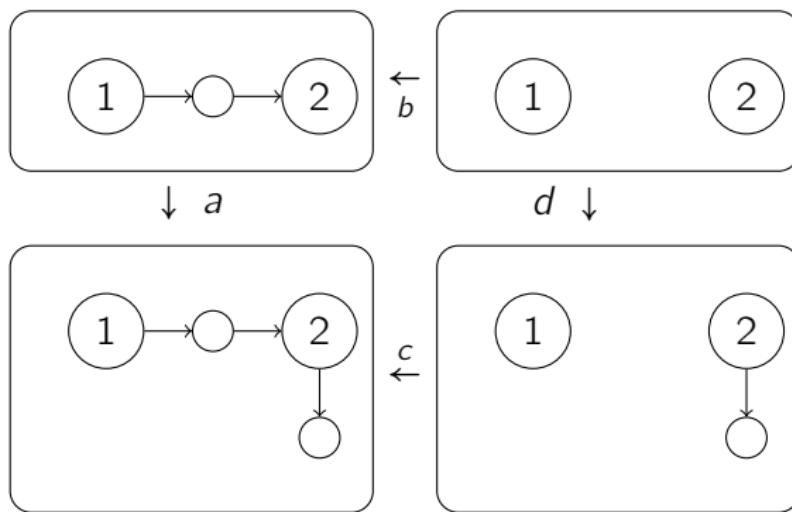
Remarks:

- ▶ Nodes of H are labeled with the sets of identifiers of nodes of G that map to them.
- ▶ \xrightarrow{h} indicates $h : G \rightarrow H$.

Commutative Diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L & \xleftarrow{b} & K \\ \downarrow a & & \downarrow d \\ G & \xleftarrow{c} & C \end{array}$$

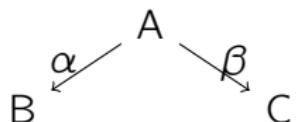
Commutative if $a \circ b = c \circ d$.



Pushouts: gluing graphs along a common part

Definition

The **pushout** of (α, β) is

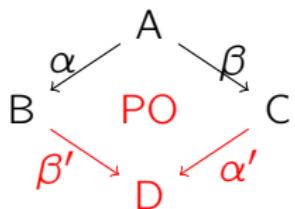


Pushouts: gluing graphs along a common part

Definition

The **pushout** of (α, β) is (β', α') such that

- ▶ ABDC is commutative,

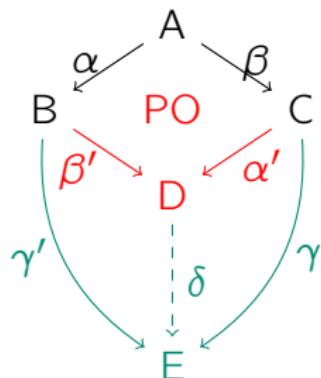


Pushouts: gluing graphs along a common part

Definition

The **pushout** of (α, β) is (β', α') such that

- ▶ $ABDC$ is commutative,
- ▶ universality: $\forall(\gamma, \gamma'). ABEC$ is commutative $\implies \exists ! \delta. BDE \& CDE$ are commutative.

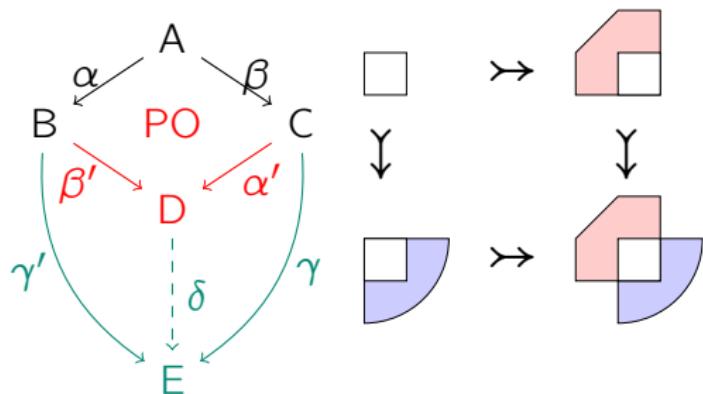


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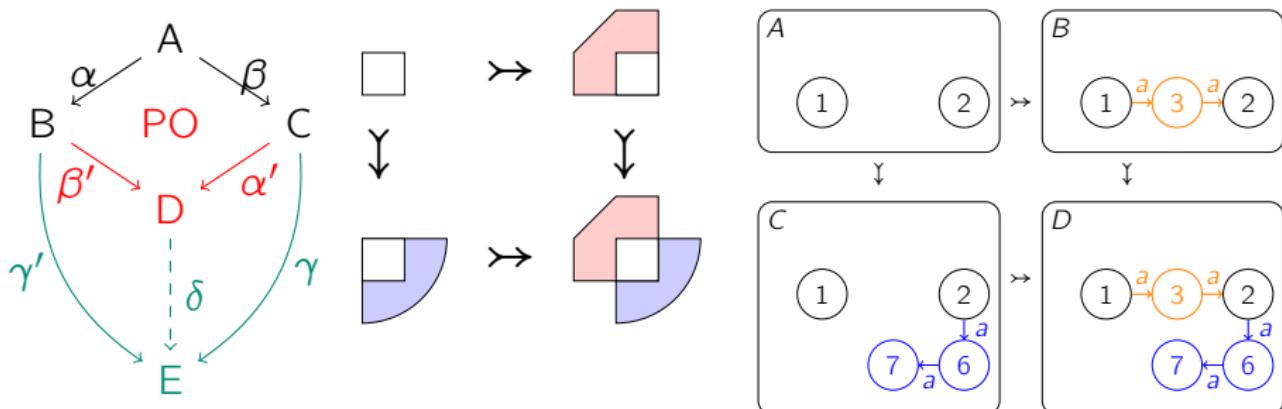


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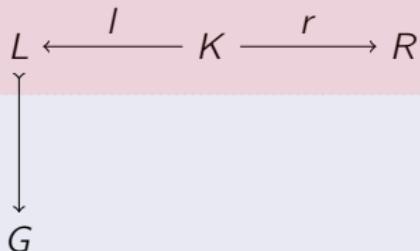
Graph rewriting with double-pushout approach (DPO)

$$L \xleftarrow{I} K \xrightarrow{r} R$$

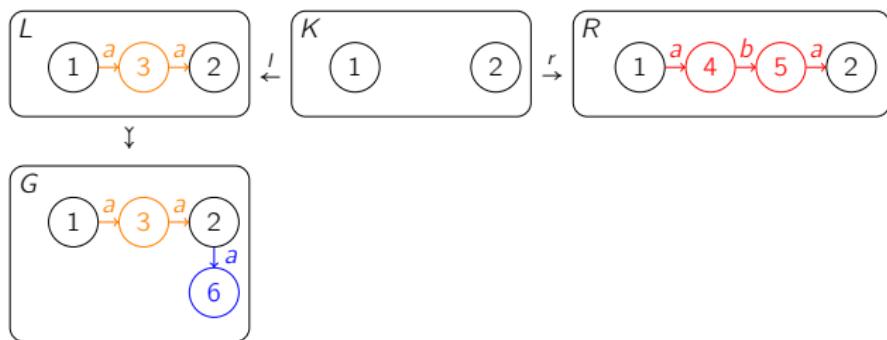
Rewriting rule with interface K



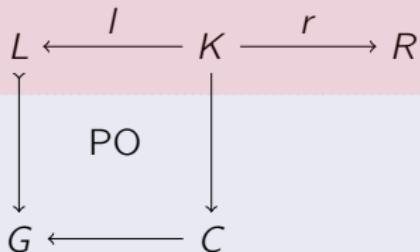
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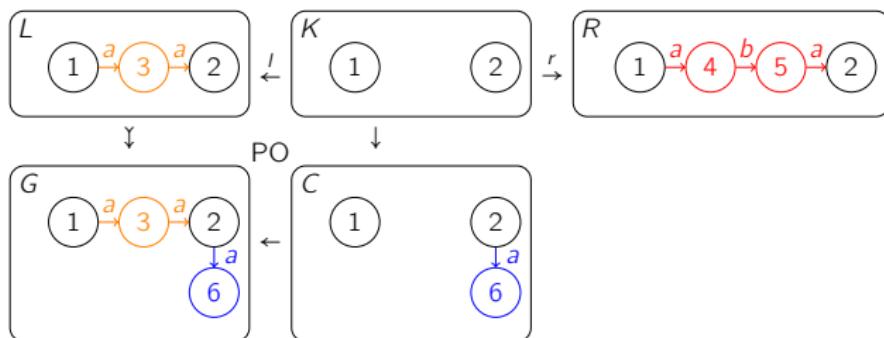
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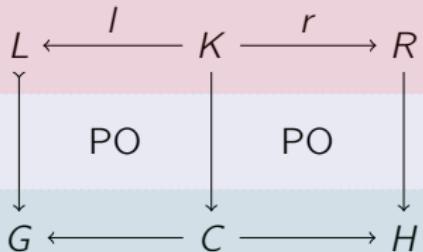
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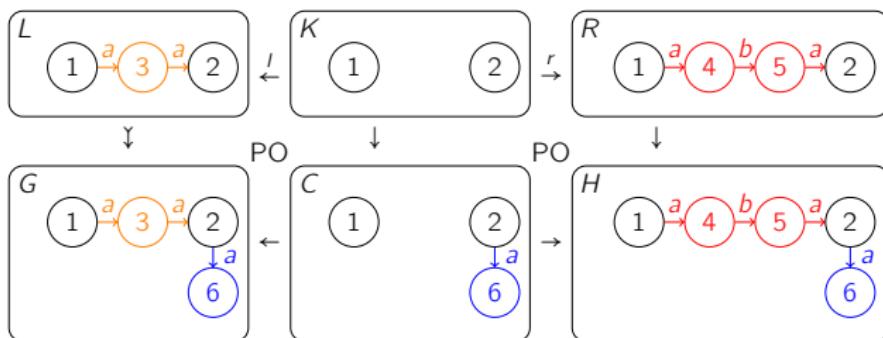


Graph rewriting with double-pushout approach (DPO)



Rewriting rule with interface K

rewriting step $G \Rightarrow H$



Introduction

Preliminaries

Extending Type Graph Method to Non-well-founded Semirings

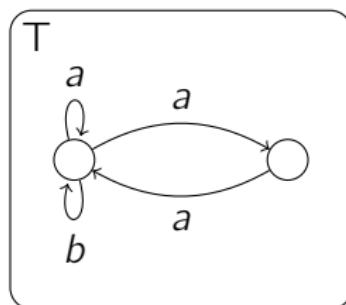
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Weighted Type Graph

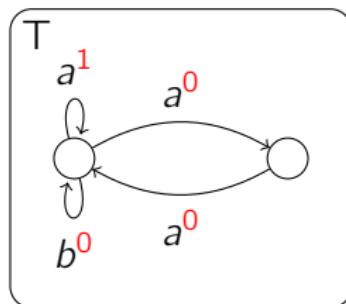
In the context of graph rewriting, a **weighted type graph** is a graph



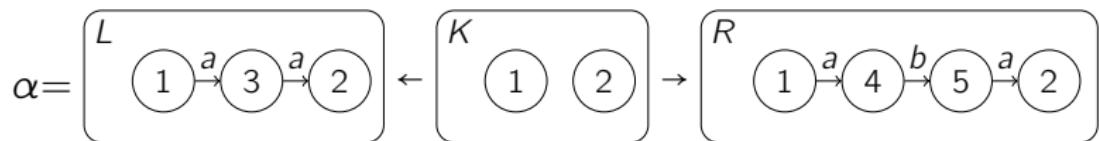
Weighted Type Graph

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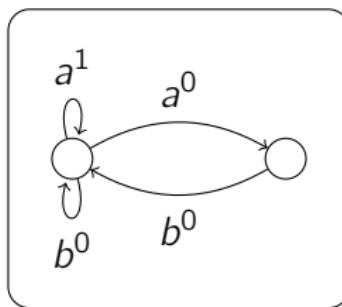
- ▶ with weights assigned to its edges.



Type graph method with weighted type graphs over natural numbers with an example



Weighted type graph T over natural numbers:



Intuition

- ▶ T : a weighted type graph
- ▶

$$\begin{aligned} G &\Longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(G, T) \\ &\Longrightarrow \{ \text{weight}(h) \mid h \in \mathcal{F}(G, T) \} \\ &\Longrightarrow \text{agregateur}(\{ \text{weight}(h) \mid h \in \mathcal{F}(G, T) \}) \in \mathbb{N} \end{aligned}$$

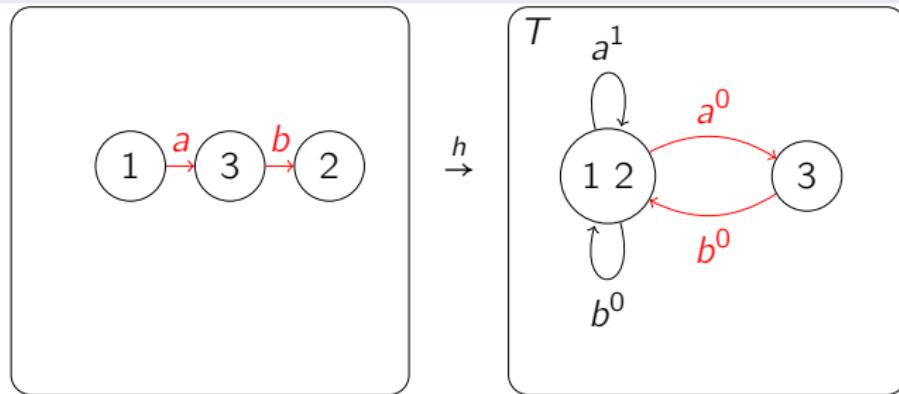
Questions:

- ▶ what is the weight of a morphism?
- ▶ which aggregateur to use?
- ▶ How to approximate the weight of G and H in a rewriting step $G \Rightarrow H$?

Morphism weight

The weight of a morphism $h: G \rightarrow T$ is

$$\sum_{e \in \text{Edge}(G)} \text{weight}(h(e))$$

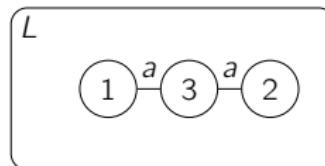


$$\text{weight}_T(h) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

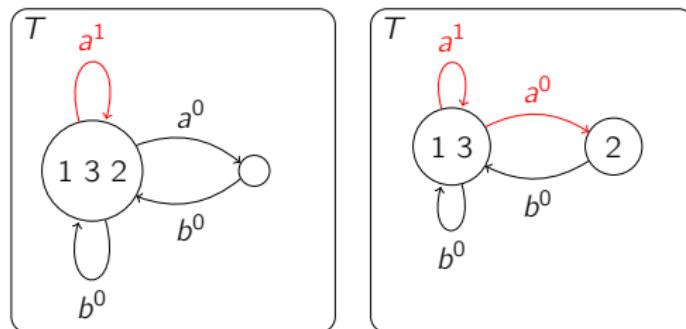
Graph weight

The weight of a graph L is

$$\min_{h:L \rightarrow T} \text{weight}_T(h)$$

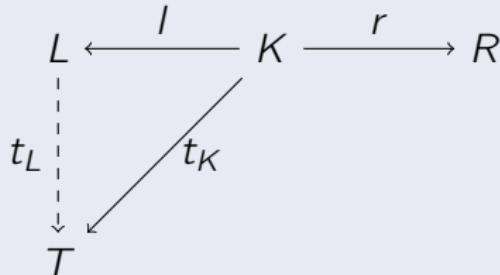


Two morphisms from L to T :



$$\text{weight}_T(L) = \min\{1 + 1, 1 + 0\} = 1$$

Extension of a morphism



A morphism $t_L : L \rightarrow T$ extends t_K if $t_K = t_L \circ I$.

For every morphism $t_K : K \rightarrow T$, we define

- ▶ $S(t_K, L)$: the minimum weight of the morphisms t_L that extend t_K ,
- ▶ $S(t_K, R)$: similarly.

Termination Condition

Corollary (Bruggink et al. 2014 [BKZ14])

Every rewriting step strictly decreases the weight if

- ▶ *for all $t_K : K \rightarrow T$, if there is a morphism t_L that extends t_K , then*

$$S(t_K, L) > S(t_K, R)$$

How to find such a suitable weighted type graph ?

Searching for Weighted Type Graphs over Natural Numbers

User-specified parameters:

- ▶ k nodes
- ▶ maximum edge weight $n \in \mathbb{N}$

Assumption:

- ▶ no parallel edges of the same label

The problem amounts to checking the **satisfiability of an existential Presburger arithmetic theory** with:

- ▶ k^2m binary variables where m is the number of labels
- ▶ k^2m integer variables

Challenge:

- ▶ $2^{k^2m} \cdot n^{k^2m}$ possible assignments of weights
- ▶ maximum edge weight hard to determine to guess

Solution: using real numbers instead of natural numbers.

Every rewriting step strictly decreases the weight if

- ▶ for all $t_K : K \rightarrow T$, if there is a morphism t_L that extends t_K , then

$$S(t_K, L) > S(t_K, R)$$

- ▶ there is $\delta > 0$ such that for all $t_K : K \rightarrow T$, if there is a morphism t_L that extends t_K , then

$$S(t_K, L) > S(t_K, R) + \delta$$

Searching for Weighted Type Graphs over Real Numbers

User-specified parameters:

- ▶ k nodes
- ▶ ~~edge weights in $\{0, 1, \dots, n\}$~~

Assumption:

- ▶ no parallel edges of the same label

The problem amounts to checking the satisfiability of an
~~existential Presburger arithmetic theory~~ existential theory of the
reals with binary variables:

- ▶ k^2m binary variables where m is the number of labels
- ▶ k^2m ~~integer~~ real variables

Challenge:

- ▶ ~~there are $2^{k^2m} \cdot n^{k^2m}$ possible assignments of weights~~
- ▶ there are 2^{k^2m} linear programs which have polynomial-time average-case complexity

Experimental Results

	A	a	T	t	N	n
[EO24, Example 6.3]					2.74	1.16
[EO24, Example D.3]	2.25	1.18			2.24	1.18
[Plu95, Example 3.8]	2.95	1.90	2.94	1.87	3.49	1.87
[Plu18, Example 4]	4.26	3.19	4.24	3.13	5.82	timeout
[Plu18, Example 5]	5.54	5.55	5.53	5.50	9.11	5.62
[Bru+15, Example 4]	2.44	2.46	2.47	2.54	4.58	2.46
[Bru+15, Example 5]					7.80	timeout
[Bru+15, Example 6]					9.75	timeout
[BKZ14, Example 1]	2.26	1.18			2.24	1.18
[BKZ14, Example 4]	2.25	1.22	2.24	1.18	2.25	1.19
[BKZ14, Example 5]	4.23	3.23	4.25	3.28	5.82	timeout

“A”, “T”, “N” : different configurations with weights over the natural numbers. “a”, “t”, “n” : corresponding configurations over the real numbers.

Analysis and Implementation choices

Observations from experiments:

- ▶ advantages:
 - ▶ less time in average to find a suitable weighted type graph
 - ▶ no need to guess maximum edge weight
- ▶ disadvantage:
 - ▶ impossible to further constrain weight sets to extremely small sets (e.g. with two elements).

Implementation choices:

- ▶ search in parallel using all approaches
- ▶ Z3 for checking satisfiability

Introduction

Preliminaries

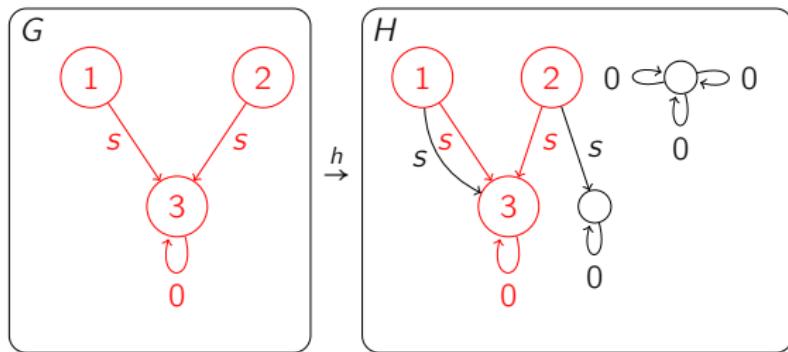
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Inclusions : morphisms h with $h(x) = x$ for all x .



Remarks:

- ▶ G is a subgraph of H .

Graph rewriting rule

Rules $\varphi = (L \xleftarrow{I} K \xrightarrow{r} R)$ consist of inclusions I and r .



Rule $\varphi' = (L' \xleftarrow{I'} K' \xrightarrow{r'} R')$ and φ are equivalent if there are isomorphisms a, b, c such that:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L' & \xleftarrow{I'} & K' & \xrightarrow{r'} & R' \\ \downarrow a & = & \downarrow b & = & c \downarrow \\ L & \xleftarrow{I} & K & \xrightarrow{r} & R \end{array}$$



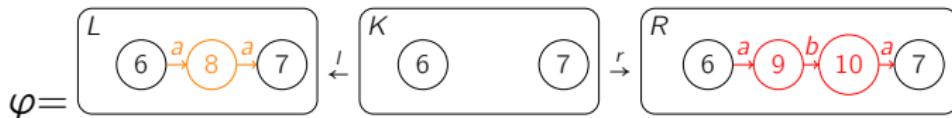
Graph Rewriting

Rewriting steps $G \Rightarrow_{\varphi} H$ using rule φ are commutative diagrams with an equivalent rule $L' \xleftarrow{l'} K' \xrightarrow{r'} R'$ where all morphisms are inclusions:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} L' & \xleftarrow{l'} & K' & \xrightarrow{r'} & R' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ G & \xleftarrow{\quad} & C & \xrightarrow{\quad} & H \end{array}$$

A rewriting step with a running example

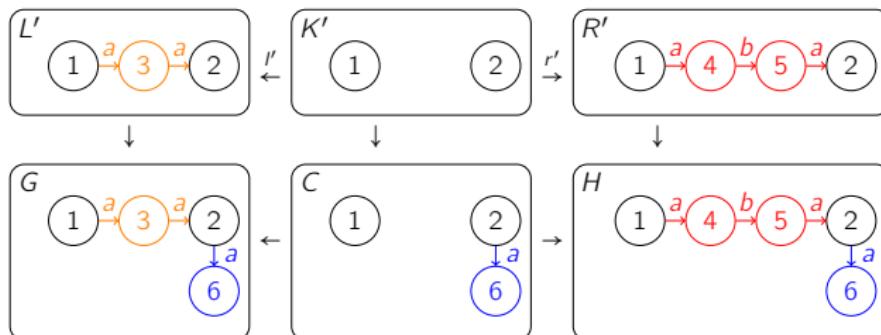
Rewriting rule:



An equivalent rewriting rule:

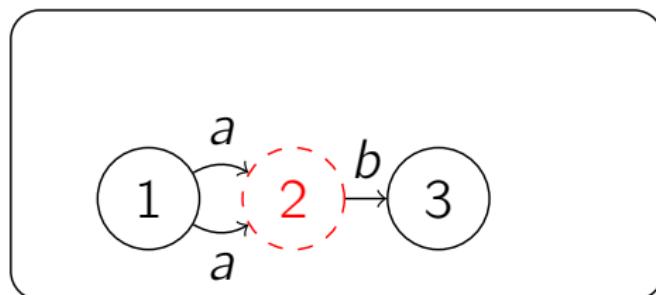


A rewriting step $G \Rightarrow_{\varphi} H$:



Pre-graphs

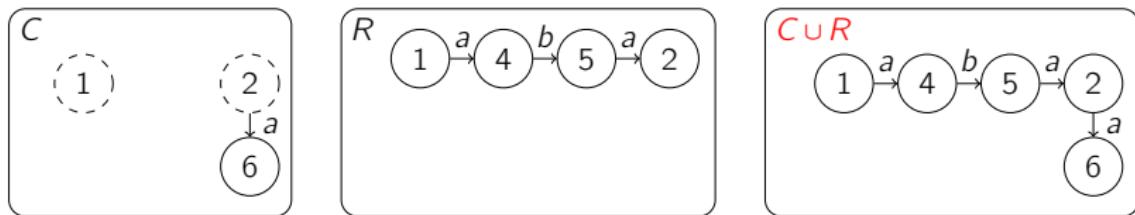
Pre-graphs are graphs with missing nodes and dangling edges.



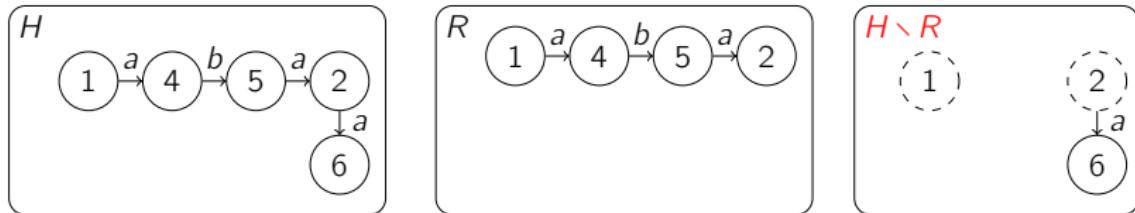
- ▶ 1 missing node in red,
- ▶ all edges are dangling,
- ▶ 2 existing nodes.

Pre-graph operations

Union of two pre-graphs $C \subseteq G$ and $R \subseteq G$, denoted $C \cup R$.

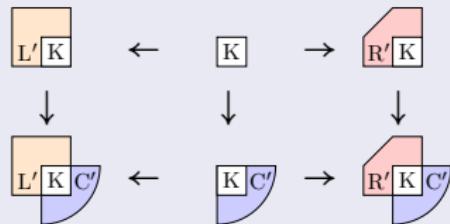
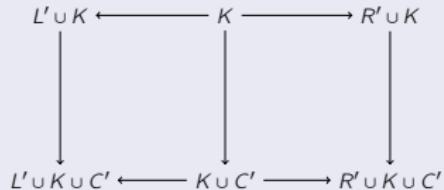


Relative complement of R in H where $R \subseteq H$, denoted $H \setminus R$.



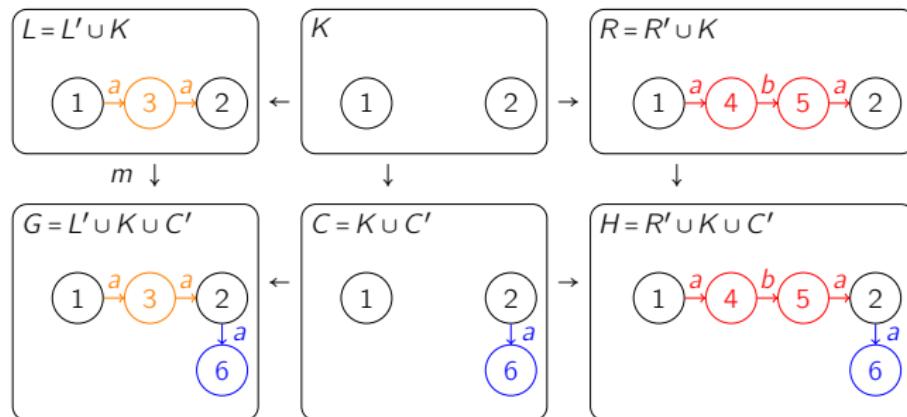
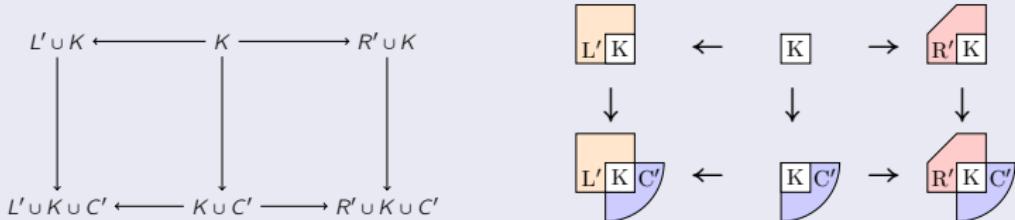
Analysis of rewriting steps

In a rewriting step, graphs can be decomposed as unions of pre-graphs:



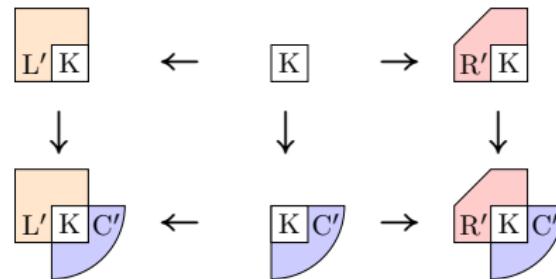
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Implicit, Explicit and Shared Occurrences

An **X-occurrence** in a graph G is an injective morphism
 $x : X \rightarrow G$.



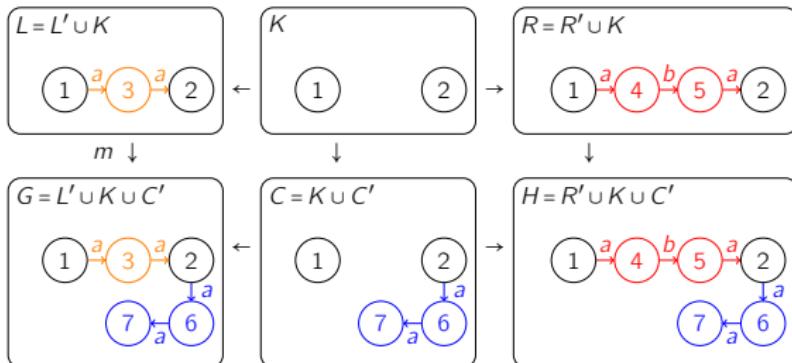
An X -occurrence is

- ▶ **explicit** if $\text{Im}(x)$ is included in
- ▶ **shared** if $\text{Im}(x)$ is included in
- ▶ **implicit** if $\text{Im}(x)$ has elements in both and

Similarly, in H .

Example

Let X be the graph $\bullet \xrightarrow{a} \bullet \xrightarrow{a} \bullet$. Consider the rewriting step:



Explicit X -occurrence in G :

Explicit X -occurrence in H : None.

Implicit X -occurrences in G :

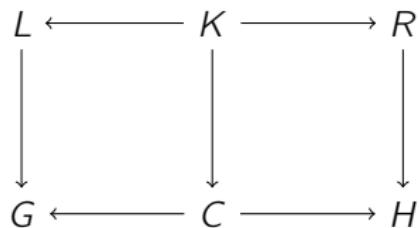
Implicit X -occurrence in H :

Shared X -occurrence by G and H :

Obersvation: Shared X -occurrences in G and H are the same.

A sufficient condition for termination

φ terminates if for all rewriting step:



the following holds:

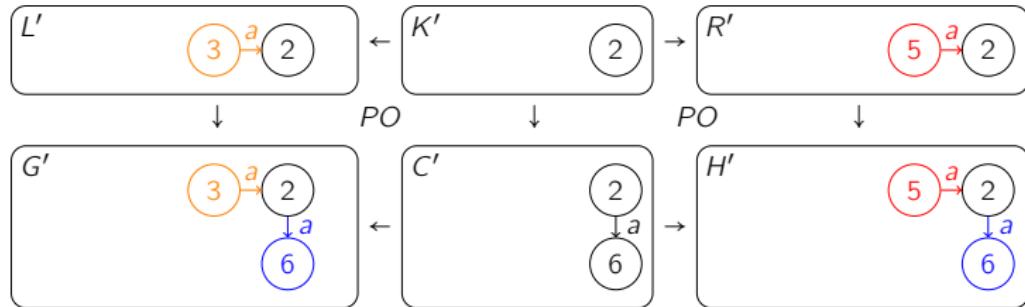
1. $|\text{explicit } X\text{-occurrences in } G| > |\text{explicit } X\text{-occurrences in } H|$;
2. $|\text{implicit } X\text{-occurrences in } G| \geq |\text{implicit } X\text{-occurrences in } H|$.

The **first condition is straightforward** because

- ▶ explicit X -occurrences in $G = X$ -occurrences in L ,
- ▶ explicit X -occurrences in $H = X$ -occurrences in R ,
- ▶ X -occurrences in L and R are computable.

Challenge: Establishing the **second condition**.

Analysis of Implicit Occurrences in G and H



The occurrence is $C' \cup R'$. $\circlearrowleft 2 \xrightarrow{a} 6 \circlearrowright$ is shared by G and H .

$\circlearrowleft 5 \xrightarrow{a} 2 \circlearrowright$ is not in G but there is $\circlearrowleft 3 \xrightarrow{a} 2 \circlearrowright$ in G and $C' \cup L'$ is an implicit occurrence in G .

X -non-increasing rule

Let $\varphi : L \leftarrow K \rightarrow R$ be a rule.

Lemma (More X -occurrences before rewriting)

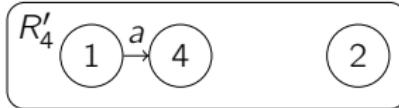
For all $G \Rightarrow_{\varphi} H$, there are more implicit X -occurrences in G than in H , if

"subgraphs of R that can form an implicit X -occurrence in some rewriting step can be mapped to distinct subgraphs in L while preserving the interface elements".

Example



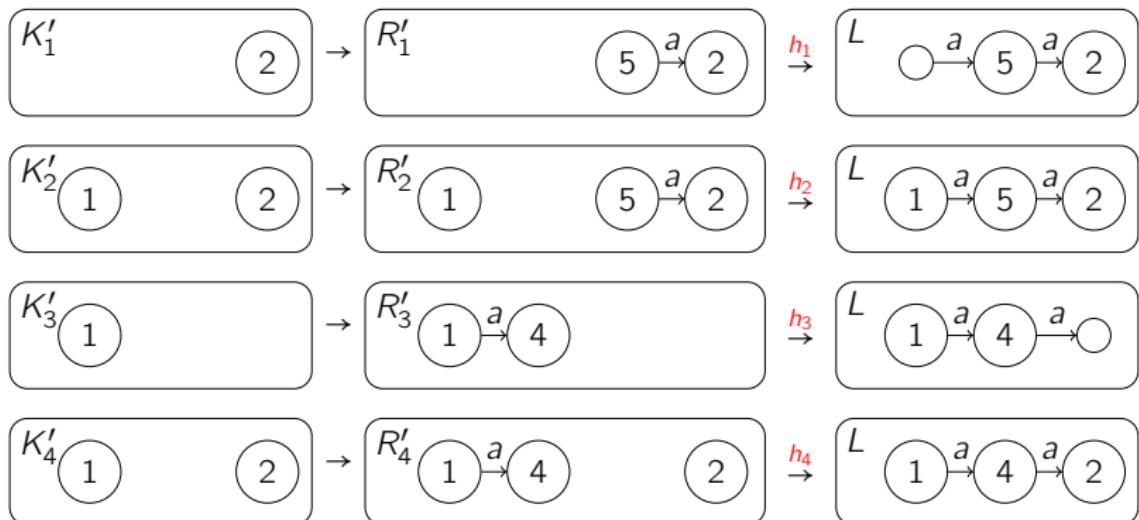
The set $D(R, X)$ of subgraphs of R which can form an implicit X -occurrence in some rewriting step:



Example



Distinct graphs in $D(R, X)$ can be mapped to subgraphs in L while preserving the interface elements.



Main Results

Theorem (Sufficient Termination Condition)

Let φ be a X -non-increasing rule. φ is terminating if there are strictly more explicit X -occurrences in L than in R .

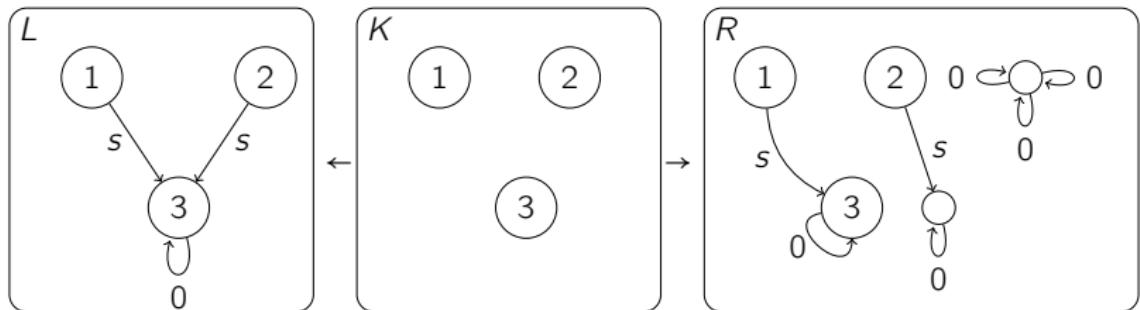
Terminating of Running Example



- ▶ $X : \bullet \xrightarrow{a} \bullet \xrightarrow{a} \bullet$
- ▶ X -non-increasing rule
- ▶ Strictly more explicit X -occurrences in L than in R :

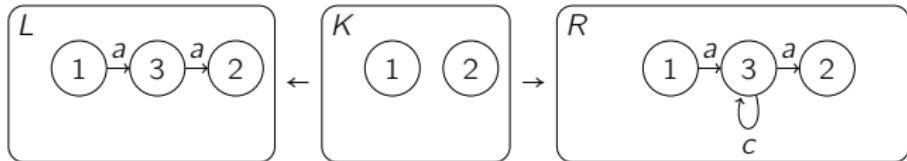
$$1 > 0$$

Termination of Motivating Rule

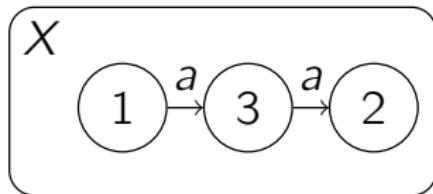


Termination by counting morphisms from $\bullet \xrightarrow{s} \bullet \xleftarrow{s} \bullet$

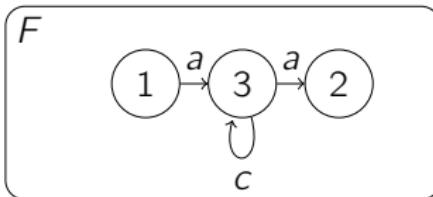
An extension for counting morphisms with a forbidden pattern



Termination by counting morphisms from



whose images are not subgraphs of occurrences of



LyonParallel

- ▶ Automated tool in Ocaml
- ▶ Iterative elimination of graph rewriting rules
- ▶ Available : <https://github.com/Qi-tchi/LyonParallel>

Conclusion and Future Work

We have presented

- ▶ an extension of an existing method for more efficient and ergonomic implementation,
- ▶ a sufficient termination condition based on morphism counting,
- ▶ a unified tool in Ocaml for automated iterative termination analysis of graph rewriting systems.

Future work:

- ▶ Morphism counting with multiple forbidden contexts,
- ▶ Extension to other rewriting approaches.

- [BKZ14] H. J. Sander Bruggink, Barbara König, and Hans Zantema. “Termination Analysis for Graph Transformation Systems”. In: *Theoretical Computer Science - 8th IFIP TC 1/WG 2.2 International Conference, TCS 2014, Rome, Italy, September 1-3, 2014. Proceedings*. Ed. by Josep Diaz, Ivan Lanese, and Davide Sangiorgi. Vol. 8705. Lecture Notes in Computer Science. Springer, 2014, pp. 179–194. DOI: [10.1007/978-3-662-44602-7_15](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-44602-7_15).
- [Bru+15] H. J. Sander Bruggink et al. “Proving Termination of Graph Transformation Systems using Weighted Type Graphs over Semirings”. In: [CoRR abs/1505.01695](https://arxiv.org/abs/1505.01695) (2015). arXiv: [1505.01695](https://arxiv.org/abs/1505.01695).
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