Limitation-II-Dependency VS Weight

Friday, June 24, 2022 12:36 PM

$$E = \left\{ (x^i, w, y^j) \;\middle|\; \begin{array}{l} x^i, y^j \in LVar \\ w = \max\{ \xi(\tau) \mid \forall \tau.\ Dep(x^i, y^j, \tau, c) \} \end{array} \right\}$$

example: input x:

```
y=0; ^0
i=0 ; ^1
w=0; ^2
z <- q1; ^3
if x = 0 ^4
{ y <- q2(z); ^5 i=x-1} ^6
else
{skip};
while i \neq x ^7
{w <- q3(y,w); ^8 if i neq x-2 ^9 then w=0 ^10 else skip ; i=i+1 ^11}
```

⇒

a trace τ_1. $\epsilon_1 \triangleq w, 2$. $\epsilon_2 \triangleq w, 2$.

change $\epsilon_1 \triangleq w, 2'$ ⇒ $\epsilon_2' = \epsilon\, w, 2$

then another trace: $\epsilon_1 = w, 2,$ $\epsilon_2 = w, 2,$ $\epsilon_3 = w, 2$.

change ↓ ||| ↓change

$\epsilon_1' = w, 2, v'$. $\epsilon_2 = w_*, 2$. $\epsilon_3' = w^*, 2, v_3'$.

$\forall$ trace. s.t. ~~$\epsilon_1, \tau, \epsilon$~~ $Dep(w^2, \tau, w^2)$, # of occurrence time of 2 ≥ # of event where value of w^2 is changed.

then. count: $\forall$ trace τ s.t. $Dep(w^2, \tau, w^2)$.

$|Diff(\tau_1, \tau_2, w^2)|$

⇒ weight on edge (x^i, y^j, w).

$w = \max\{ |Diff(\tau_1, \tau_2, y^j)| \mid \forall \tau_1, \tau_2.\ s.t.\ Dep(x^i, \tau_1, \tau_2, y^j) \}$.

⇒ 1. Dep on 2 traces. redefine.

⇒ 2. Control Dep. ??

⇒ add iteration id.

inorder to know the value changed in the 2 traces are in the same iteration.

then.

⇝ possible unsound ??

if cases $\forall t$. observe the same value, but in different iterations? ⇒

⇓

then intuitively no-dependency. it is good.

⇒3. $Diff(\tau_1, \tau_2, x^i)$

⇒ ~~trace~~

$$seq(\tau_1)\, x^i \triangleq \begin{cases} \tau_1 = \tau_1' :: (x, i, v, \xi \cdot) & \to seq(\tau_1') :: v \\ \tau_1 = \tau_1' :: (x, i, v, \alpha) & \to seq(\tau_1') :: \alpha \\ \tau_1 = [] & \to [] \\ o.w. & \to seq(\tau_1') \end{cases}$$

without loop iteration id.

for $seq(\tau_2)\, x^i$. where $Dep(y^j, x^i, \tau_1, \tau_2)$.

cases of $seq(\tau_1) \neq seq(\tau_2)$:

① $len_1 \neq len_2$. ⇒ $Diff(seq(\tau_1), seq(\tau_2), x^i) = \{ k \mid seq(\tau_1)[k] \neq seq(\tau_2)[k] \} \cup \{ len_1, len_1+1, \dots len_2 \}$.

② $len_1 = len_2$ ⇒ $Diff(seq(\tau_1), seq(\tau_2), x^i) = \{ k \mid seq(\tau_1)[k] \neq seq(\tau_2)[k] \}$

⇒ potential issue: the different observed value is in different iterations.

case: if query/variable is affected by moving to different iteration, but it always executed the same time with same value.

then it doesn't matter which iteration it is in, there isn't dependence/adaptivity.

⇒ for case ②. where they have same len, it doesn't loss adaptivity if I observe the same value in the same location of $seq(\tau_1)$ and $seq(\tau_2)$ where they actually comes from different loop iteration.

i.e. it is sound that only count the diff of same location.

⇒. for case ①. $len_1 \neq len_2$.

in the 2 seqs from $[0, \min(l_1, l_2)]$, it is still sound by just observe. the different value in same location,

for the same reason as case ①.

in the longer seq from $[\min(l_1, l_2), \max(l_1, l_2)]$.

case
```
i = 0
while i < x do:
    i = i+1
    y = q(a).
```

⇒ when x = 100. still safe.

$(y, 1\$, V_1)$ $(y, 1, V_2)$ $(y, 1, V_3)$. $(y, 2, 0 \dots)$

$(y, 1, V_1')$. $(y, 1, V_2')$ $(y, 1, V_3')$ $(y, 2, 0)$ ....

⇒ $G_{y^*}(\inf, 5)$.

in order to get different length, only way is by changing value affect guards.

if in the ~~long~~ seq from $\min(l_1, l_2)$ to $\max(l_1, l_2)$.

$(x, in, 1)$ $(y, 1, V_1)$

$(x, in, 100)$, $(y, 1, V_1)$, $(y, 1, V_2)$ ....

⇒ all the value are the same. then adaptivity is actually 1.

2 approches:

⇝

⇒ if they are different, then either
- guard variable is used in evaluating y.
- or
- y itself is used (through a chain) is used in evaluating y.

```
i=0
while i < x.
    w = q(w)
    if i < 3 , w=0, skip
    i=i+1.
```

$x = 2$ $(w, 0)$, $(w, 1, 0)$

$x = 100.$ $(w, 1, 0)$ $(w, 1, 0)$ $(w, 1, q(1))$ $(w, 1, q(q(1)))$ ....

Dep: infinite.

Case:
```
i=0
while i < x :
    w = q(w)
    if i > 3, w=0, skip.
    i=i+1
```

$x=100$: $(w, 1, q(1))$, $(w, 1, q(1))$ $(w, 1, q(3))$, $(w, 1, 0)$ $(w, 1, 0)$ ...

⇓

two approaches:

① prove there must exist value dependency from x to y or from other variable to y.

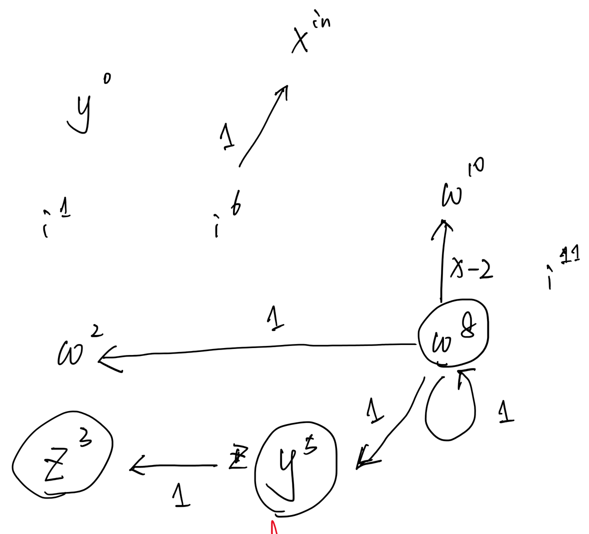
unclear to prove, because change x could change length and value in the same time.

② define $|Diff|$ as $\{ seq(\tau_{max})[min : max] \}$. ⇝ sound. set of unique values.

possible case. (1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0) I actually have no intuition does this adaptive or not.

⇒ if it is. the. $|Diff|$ defined as $\{ k \mid seq[k-1] \neq seq[k] \}$ can capture.

but "intuitive adaptivity" is unclear.



⇒ adaptivity =3 √

⇒ $Dep(w^8, \tau_1, \tau_2, w^8, c)$, with max $|Diff(\tau_1, \tau_2, w^8)|$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$.

$x = 4$

$\tau_1 = [(w^8, q_3(0,0), V_1), (w^{10}, 0), (i, 1),$
$(w^8, q_3(0,0), V_1), (w^{10}, 0)\ (i, 2),$
$(w^8, q_3(0,0), V_1), (i, x-1),$
$(w^8, q_3(0, V_1), V_2), (i, x)]$.

$\tau_2 = [(w^8, q_3(0,0), V_1'),$
$(w^8, q_3(0,0), V_1)$
$(w^8, q_3(0,0), V_1'), (i, x-1)$
$(w^8, q_3(0, V_1'), V_2), (i, x)]$.

⇒ $|Diff(\tau_1, \tau_2, w^8)| = 1$.

However.

$\max\{ |Diff(\tau_1, \tau_2, w^8)| \mid \forall \tau_1, \tau_2.\ Dep(w^{10}, \tau_1, \tau_2, w^8, c) \}$

$= 1$.

⇒ Dep Graph:

$V(c) = \{ x^i \mid x^i \in LV(c) \}$

$$E(c) = \left\{ (x^i, y^j, w) \;\middle|\; \begin{array}{l} w = \max\{ |Diff(\tau_1, \tau_2, y^j)| \mid \forall \tau_1, \tau_2, s.t.\ Dep(x^i, \tau_1, \tau_2, y^j, c) \} \\ \wedge\ w \geq 1 \wedge x^i, y^j \in LV(c) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$Diff(\tau_1, \tau_2, x^i) \triangleq \left\{ k \;\middle|\; \begin{array}{l} (k = 0, \dots, l_{min}-1 \wedge Seq(\tau_1)\, x^i [k] \neq Seq(\tau_2, x^i)[k]) \\ \wedge\ (Seq(\tau_{max}, x^i)[k-1] \neq Seq(\tau_{max}, x^i)[k] \wedge k = l_{min}, \dots, l_{max}) \\ \wedge\ l_{min} = \min(|Seq(\tau_1, x^i)|, |Seq(\tau_2, x^i)|) \\ l_{max} = \max(\dots) \\ \tau_{max} = \text{larger Sequence } \tau \end{array} \right\}$$

$$⇒ Seq(\tau, x^i) \triangleq \begin{cases} seq(\tau', x^i) :: v & \tau = \tau' :: (x, i, v, \cdot) \\ seq(\tau', x^i) :: \alpha. & \tau = \tau' :: (x, i, v, \alpha) \\ [] & \tau = [] \\ seq(\tau_1') & o.w. \end{cases}$$

$Dep(x^i, \tau_1, \tau_2, y^j, c) \triangleq$

$\exists\ \epsilon_1', \tau_0, \tau_0'$

$\epsilon_1 = (x, i, v, \_, \_)$. $\epsilon_2 = (y, j, \_, \_, \_)$.

$\epsilon_1 \neq_{event} \epsilon_1'$

$\langle c, \tau_0 \rangle \to \langle c_1, \tau_0' :: \epsilon_1 \rangle \to \langle skip, \tau_0' :: \epsilon_1 ++ \tau_1 \rangle$

$\wedge$ $\langle c_1, \tau_0' :: \epsilon_1' \rangle \not\to \langle skip, \tau_0' :: \epsilon_1 ++ \tau_2 \rangle$

$Diff(\tau_1, \tau_2, y^j) \neq \phi$.

⇒ example: