

# LeadsTo Software

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## **Abstract**

This document describes the LeadsTo software in detail. It starts out as an investigation into details of the algorithm.

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# 1 LeadsTo core design and implementation

## 1.1 Introduction

A leadsto specification is encoded as a pl file containing predicates.

## 1.2 run\_simulation/2

Here we describe the main leadsto procedure `run_simulation/2`, `run_simulation(File, Frame)`. This leadsto specification *File* is loaded into the leadsto runtime:

1. The predicates are loaded into module `spec`.
2. After that, all terms in the input file are preprocessed, often leading to asserted dynamic predicates in the current(algo) module.

There seems to be almost no compilation at this stage and it looks like terms in the `spec` module often are asserted as facts into `algo` without any transformation.

Some translation of sortdefs is performed. If a sort contains less than 100 ground terms, it is instantiated, otherwise the sort definition is left as is. This leads to `spec:sortdef(Sort, Terms)`. The source contains a beginning of a new way of encoding sort definitions.

3. If the specification contained a model specification, we run each model instance after setting up model parameters. Otherwise we perform a single run.
4. Running the specification
  - (a) setup of the runtime (first part of `runspec1/0`)
  - (b) performing the firing of rules (`runspec_rest/0`)
5. Saving the generated trace

## 1.3 LeadsTo specifications

### 1.3.1 Sources for information

The file `userman.html` contains the documentation for most allowed constructs in LeadsTo specifications.

The file `olddoc/syntax.txt` also describes the syntax. See section 6.

# 2 Details

## 2.1 Times: Handled Time, Setup Time, Start Time, End Time

**setuptime**, `TSetup` In practice identical to `TStartup`, but there are options for defining `TSetup` to have a value before `TStart` so that leadsto rules could fire for antecedent values before

`TStart` and use `cwa (Atom)` derived values to make them fire. The current value of `TSetup` is stored in `dyn_setup_time (TSetup)`.<sup>1</sup>

**handledtime** Handled time is initialized by `setup_unknown_or_cwa/2` to `TStart`. There is an additional implied condition on handled time: "You should never ask for values before `TSetup`" and "All atoms that have no explicit trace entry before `THandled` have value false if `cwa`, unknown otherwise".

**starttime**, `TStart` Start time. The algorithm uses `TSetup`, but `TStart` still plays a role, when storing traces, only values at/after `TStart` are saved.<sup>2</sup> `TStart` is stored as `dyn_start_time (TStart)`, but only called through `start_time/1`.

**endtime** If not specified there currently is a default of 200 (see `end_time/1`)

`TSetup` and `TSetup` are set up in `do_setup_time (TStart, TSetup)`. They may contain specification constants.<sup>3</sup>

HandledTime is incremented in `handled_time_step/1` and `runspec_rest/0` ensures that at the end of the leadsto algorithm `HandledTime >= Endtime`.

## 2.2 Traces

### 2.2.1 Datastructures

Traces are stored as Prolog facts, each fact represents values of a single ground atom.

Values of an atom over time are represented as a list:

```
[range(23.0, 24.0, true), range(17, 18, true)]
```

The ranges are ordered, the latest time range first. During the execution of our leadsto algorithm, only necessary values are stored, unknown ranges or false ranges where `cwa (Atom)` holds are not part of the trace.

In saved traces all values are represented. Saved traces will only contain atom values in the range `start_time` to `endtime`. The leadsto algorithm may derive values outside of that range.<sup>4</sup>

### 2.2.2 Algorithm Variables

**dyn\_sim\_status**(*File*, *Status*)

says in what stage of loading and running the algo algorithm is. *Status* is loaded, running or done.

---

<sup>1</sup> We had command line options `setup_maxg` and `setup_maxfg` for that purpose that would introduce `TSetup` based on the maximum leadsto rule values for *f* and *g*. But the sourcecode says this is not supported. So, in practice `TStart == TSetup`

<sup>2</sup>TODO:check this!

<sup>3</sup>In `do_setup_times/2` the values are passed through `tr_basicelement (Term, [], TermOut)` that will substitute `spec:constant (Name, Val)` occurrences. See section 3.1.

<sup>4</sup> TODO: We should discuss alternatives:

1. Why not save only necessary values in saved traces?
2. If saving everything, why not compact the timerange? `[range(T1, T2, TFU1), range(T2, T3, TFU3), ...]` into `[T1-TFU1, T2-TFU2, .. TE-[]]`

### **dyn\_currently\_loaded(*Kind*, *File*)**

says what *File* is loaded and what *Kind*, where *Kind* is `trace` or `sim`.

## **2.2.3 Loading and Trace Generation**

### **load\_simulation(+*File*)**

The specification *File* is loaded into module `spec`. The source code seems somewhat complex: The module `spec` is set up, `discontinuous/1` directives are generated for all leadsto specification terms, the terms are read from *File* and asserted one by one into the `spec` module.

Command line constants are added to module `spec` (see section 3.1).

Then, the leadsto specification is read one more time, and each `Term` is passed on to `handle_term/1`. Most terms are handled by asserting dynamic facts into module `algo`. Some of those are 1-1 translations, others don't.

`model(Model)` is translated into `dyn_model(Model)`, after checking that there is only one such term.

`cwa(F/A)` is translated into `dyn_cwa(FunctorTerm)`.

The most interesting things happen with interval like leadsto specification terms. `initialise_interval/3` and `initialise_interval_periodic/4` deal with them. These predicates normalise all interval specification terms into: `dyn_interval(i(Interval, Vars, Form))` and `dyn_interval(i(Interval, P, Vars, Form))` facts.

Leadsto rule terms are translated into `dyn_leadsto(I, Vars, LitDisConj, AndLiterals, Delay)` facts.

Finally `update_sorts/0` performs some pre compilation of sort definitions.<sup>5</sup>

`load_simulation/1` sets `dyn_sim_status(File, loaded)`.

### **reset\_sim\_info**

clears the content of `spec` together with other run time information.

### **runshowspec(+*Frame*)**

Two parts, `runspecdo/1` and `show_results/2`.

### **runspecdo(+*Frame*)**

(Functionality in `runspec/1`). If we are dealing with a model, we initialize the output trace common to all model traces, then for each model instantiation we call `runmodel/4` that does `runspec1/0` and cleans up after itself for the next `runmodel/4`.

---

<sup>5</sup> TODO: It is unclear what happens to sortdefs at this stage. Questions are:

- What terms are used? Are they `spec:sortdef/2` and `spec:sortdef/4`?
- What is the role of `dyn_sortdef/5`?
- Are constants somehow substituted into sortdef elements?

Question surrounding `load_simulation/1`:

- Why is the leadsto specification scanned twice. The terms will be probably be walked through even one more time to set up the algorithm.

If there is no `model/1`, we call `runspec1/0` followed by `savetrace/1`.

### **runspec1**

This procedure calls `do_setup_time/2` that sets up `TSetup` and `TStart`.

In `runspec/1` we perform: `setup_rt_intervals/0`, `setup_unknown_or_cwa/2`, `setup_leadsto/6` for each `leadsto` rule `dyn_leadsto/5`, `get_model_checking_p_rules/0` (??), `setup_atom_state_boundaries/0` and finally do the real reasoning in `runspec_rest/0`.

### **setup\_rt\_intervals**

For every `dyn_interval/1` term we perform `init_interval_callbacks/10` where all but the first three arguments are callback variables or callback predicates.

The setting of the interval rules does some detailed steps such as variable instantiation. Finally this leads to changes to `dyn_atom_trace/3`. See

```
initialise_interval_p(Interval, P, Vars, Form1) :-
    (
        instantiate_vars(Vars, VarsInst),
        tr_range(Interval, VarsInst, T1, T2),
        tr_basic_element(P, VarsInst, P1),
        ...
    )
```

### **setup\_leadsto(A)**

It uses `init_interval_callbacks/10`. It sets `dyn_lt_rule(Id, AnteLits, ConserId, PVOutC, Delay, RId)`

### **init\_interval\_callbacks(TmInf, Vars, Forms, TmInf1, Vars1, Forms2, InvldVars, InvldTimeInfo, ActPreInstiated)**

is used for setting up interval rules and leadsto rules. It instantiates variables, also takes care of `forall/2` terms( instantiates them).

Traces are generated by the main algorithm in module `algo`. They are internally stored as `dyn_atom_trace(AtomKey, Atom, AtomTrace)` facts. For performance reasoning traces that can no longer play a role in the algorithm are backed up into `dyn_atom_trace_backup/3` facts.<sup>6</sup>

#### **2.2.4 Saving traces**

Traces are saved in two stages by

##### **savetracesetup(+File, +Frame, -Telling)**

Saves constants and sets up trace storage stream.

##### **savetrace1(+TraceName)**

Saves the trace itself. (If `TraceName` is `[]`, trace will not have trace id.)

##### **savemodelspec\_cleanup(-TellStream, +ModelInstanceTraceName)**

If the *leadsto* specification contains a model, the separate model instances saved.

---

<sup>6</sup>TODO:I seem to remember that at places in the algorithm we depend on there either being `dyn_atom_trace/3` or `dyn_atom_trace_backup/3`.

## 3 Details

### 3.1 Constants

One can define *specification constants* constants that will be substituted into leadsto specification elements. Within a leadsto specification we use:

```
constant (Name, Value) .
```

From the command line one can specify `-constant Name=Value`. This adds a constant to the specification. Value must be a valid ground Prolog term.

`set_option_constant/1` handles this by asserting `dyn_add_cmd_constant/2`.

`util:load_cmd_constants/0` loads those constants into module `spec` as `constant (Name, Value)` facts.

Constants are substituted by the procedure `tr_basic_element (Term, [], TermOut)`. Constants are stored as `spec:constant (Name, Val)` values.

### 3.2 Model Checking

The source contains code labelled *model checking*. I do not remember whether this code ever worked. I seem to remember I tried converting the leadsto model into some state based form.

Makefile contains an example call of using modelchecking:

```
./leadsto -local -modelchecking spec/heartn.lt
```

The only visible result seems to be some debugging info on the screen.

A first look at the code in *modelchecking.pl* does not make anything clear yet.

There is a document `olddocs/modelchecking.doc` that may provide background. I fear that the code that is still present in `algo.pl` never really did anything.

### 3.3 recwait

Within `algo` the two choices for representing algorithm state are mixed too much with the rest of the code. `recwait/0` is the switch between storage as recorded and storage as a dynamic clause. Sometimes code seems to be copy/pasted. But, it seems that backtracking in the recorded database and backtracking in the asserted database works differently, see `update_activity_times1/1`.

### 3.4 schedule\_fire/3

What is the reason for `schedule_fire/3`, why postpone?

### 3.5 Following the progress of leadsto rules

We start with `setup_leadsto/6` where the arguments are almost identical to the values in the Leadsto specification.

**setup\_leadsto**(TStart, Vars, LitDisConj, AndLiterals, Delay, RId)

where the arguments are almost identical to the values in the Leadsto specification. Then `init_interval_callbacks/9` transforms some constructs such as `forall`.

After a number of steps involving normalizing conjunctions and disjunctions <sup>7</sup> and partial evaluation pruning out true and false results, `setup_lt/6` is called.

**setup\_lt(*Ante, Conse, Vars, Delay, Id, RId*)**

The encoding of the antecedent is responsible for generating code. If a Term is a comparison operator, code is generated for that, if a term is an arithmetic expression, code is also generated.

We pass on some (incomplete) data structures within `setup_lt/6`. `code_form/4` uses `ds_d(AnteResult, VarsIn, PVIn)` and `ds_d(AnteTail, VarsOut, PVOut)`. `AnteResult` is a difference list. Therefore often `AnteTail` is set to `[]`.

**code\_form(+*AnteConse*, +*PosNeg*:*[pos, neg]*, *DIn*, *DOut*)**

`code_form/4` is used for `Ante` and `Conse`.

Each `AnteConseTerm` is translated as a list element in `AnteResult`. `L = ds_litd(Atom, PosNeg, PreOps, PostOps, PostConds)` where `Atom` can be true or any other value. It seems that its translated value is not tested in any way.

Within `code_form/4`, `tr_arg_prolog1(Term, PVIn, Term1, Inst, DSTAIn, DSTAOut)` is used where

```
DSTAIn = ds_ta(VIn, PVIn, [], [], []),
...
DSTAOut = ds_ta(VOut, PVOut, PreOpsOut, PostOpsOut, PostCondsOut),
```

`Inst` should result in `Inst == inst`.

**tr\_arg\_prolog1(*Term, PVIn, Term1, Inst, DSTAIn, DSTAOut*)**

`tr_arg_prolog1/6` translates `leadsto` variables into Prolog variables, their relationship is stored and retrieved in `PVIn/PVOut`, by `var_pl_to_var_list/6` and `var_pl_from_var_list/5`.

The first encounter of a `leadsto` variable in a `code_form/4` has `Inst = next`, a later one gets `Inst = inst`. `Inst` values can be `inst`, `next`, `var`, `mixed`.

`tr_arg_prolog1/6` is also responsible for substituting *spec\_constants*. <sup>8</sup>

**code\_conse(*Conse, VOut, PVOut, Id, ConseRId, PVOutC*)**

translates `Conse` through `code_form/4`, but true `ConseLits` are removed. <sup>9</sup>

The consequent is encoded as `ds_cr(ConseLits, ds_ri(Id))`, but `pxor` consequents are treated differently. <sup>10</sup>

The result is stored as `dyn_lt_rule(Id, AnteLits, ConseRId, PVOutC, Delay, RId)` but more important, `setup_lt_normed(AnteLits, AnteHolds, TMin, THolds, ConseRId, PV, it leads to setup_lt_wait_var/12`.

A number of facts:

<sup>7</sup>TODO:Verify whether disjunction is allowed

<sup>8</sup>TODO: Check whether Atoms could end up as Prolog variables, look at `code_atom/4` where `Inst` is ignored in the code. Can `Inst` be `var` or `mixed` there?

<sup>9</sup>(TODO: why not from `Ante`?).

<sup>10</sup>TODO



- If `AnteLits` becomes `[]`,  
`setup_lt_conse(AnteHolds, TMin, THolds, ConseRId, Delay, Removed)`  
is called. If `THolds >= TMin + G`, we calculate  
`T3` is `TMin + G + Delay` and `T4` is `THolds + Delay + H`  
and then call `schedule_fire(ConseRId, T3, T4)` which sets  
`dyn_schedule_fire(ConseRId, T3, T4)`.<sup>11</sup> They are fired by the  
repeat, set\_state, handle\_fired sequence in `runspec_rest/0`.<sup>12</sup> After  
`schedule_fire/3` we do `setup_lt_wait_fired/6`. If `THolds < TMin + G` we  
call `setup_lt_wait_true/5`.  
`setup_lt_wait_fired` stores a `wait_fired/5` fact.<sup>13</sup>
- We need to study the FV, FVL aspects in more detail.

TODO: Looking at the code, it seems that we do not reorder the `AnteLiterals` depending on intermediate results.

## 4 Working backwards

Meaning, trying to reconstruct the algorithm from the start.

### 4.1 Leadsto times $e, f, g, h$

We limited  $e, f, g, h: e, f, g, h \geq 0$  and if  $h == 0$  then  $g$  must be 0. But also,  
 $e + f + g + h > 0$ .<sup>14</sup>

$e, f, g, h$ :

Once an antecedent holds for duration  $g + T$ , a delay is set between  $e$  and  $f$ , and the antecedent will hold during  $h + T$ . So, even if a rule has fired, we need to remember that it has fired and as long as the antecedent may continue to hold, the consequent will be propagated for a longer time.

### 4.2 Invariant

`HandledTime`: Everything that can be derived, has been derived for  $T \leq \text{HandledTime}$ . CWA  
atom values do not have to be instantiated, probably will not be instantiated to false values.

### 4.3 Sketch of the algorithm

All rules that could still fire are inspected, their antecedent effect is exhaustively tested up to `HandledTime` at least.

After everything has fired, we inspect all waiting antecedents, and look at time their first result could come in. And the minimum value becomes the next `HandledTime`, unless this minimum value is not after `HandledTime` (could it be smaller?). It looks like the algorithm currently simply gives up if there is a rule that could fire at `HandledTime`.

It is probably important that together with setting `HandledTime`, every rule that has some continuation has its effect propagated till the new `HandledTime`.

---

<sup>11</sup>I left out details dealing with pxor aspects.

<sup>12</sup>Why not fire immediately?

<sup>13</sup>It is confusing that two implementations of this waiting are present in the code, depending on the `recwait/0` switch.

<sup>14</sup>Why those requirements? We probably do not want to reason without delay.

This would make the invariant more precise: Every rule has its state updated in such a way that the antecedents have been checked up to the new `HandledTime`.

#### 4.4 Rule States

Rules can contain variables, that is, antecedent literals can have variables. There can be more than one separate states per rule.

It could be that the first  $N$  literals of the antecedent with some specific instantiation are valid in some time range  $T1 - T2$ .

We will look strictly left to right.

But, the extending of the fired rules is done in reverse, why? Probably because we wish to extend the range as far as possible.

#### 4.5 Garbage collection

Is complex and not documented. In the source some explanation is given, `olddocs/bugdev.txt` also contains some explanation.

#### 4.6 Understanding

*FV*, *fv* are abbreviations of Free Variables (Prolog variables).

`setup_lt_notground_fv/13` analyses the current `LitData` first for all `AtomTraces` and all `cwa` matches, handles those separately by `check_fire_isolated` or `setup_lt_normed`.

Finally `setup_wait_var` is called with `Atom`, `FV`, `FVL` values implying that `FV` from `FVL` has been handled, but we need to check other instantiations.

**`setup_lt_notground_fv`**(*TStart*, *FV*, *FVL*, *LitData*, *ToDoAnte*, *AnteHolds*, *THolds*, *ConseRId*, *PV*, *Delay*, *Id*, *IdTerm*, *Removed*)

*AnteHolds* holds for Time Interval between *TStart* and *THolds*. *ToDoAnte* is the conjunction that needs to hold. *LitData* is the Literal under investigation. *FV* are the free variables of the Literal and *FVL* is a list of instantiations that have been dealt with elsewhere.

*Delay* is `efgh(E, F, G, H)`, *ConseRId* is the consequent.

*Removed* indicates the source of the call. In case of `update_activity_time1(wait_var...)`, the `wait_var` term is *Removed* and the *Removed* is propagated along.

*PV* is probably the characterization of the variables: `pv(Arga, Sorta, Kinda, Argla)`.

`setup_lt_notground_fv` is called by `setup_lt_notground`, it by `setup_lt_normed`, it by `setup_lt`. `setup_lt` is called from `setup_nontrivial_leadsto`. `setup_lt_normed` is also called by `instantiate_op` and `fail_filter_handleRR`.

We probably handle the rule in this call up to `HandledTime`.

Now, if at the call `THolds < HandledTime`, we start all over, for this partially instantiated sequence of literals by calling `get_new_tholds`. Apparently the order of literals is reversed here. `get_new_tholds` is called here and by `get_new_tholds` itself.

**`get_new_tholds`**(*AnteHoldsTODO*, *AHDone*, *TStart*, *THoldsNew1*, *Tholds*, *FV*, *FVL*, *LitData*, *ToDoAnte*, *ConseRId*, *PV*, *Del*)

*AnteHoldsTODO* is an earlier instantiated sequence of literals that needs to be extended in

range up to `THandled` (or further?). `AHDone` is the sequence that has been checked and hold between `TStart` and `THoldsNew1`. `Tholds` is the result. <sup>15</sup>

Be aware that in `get_new_tholds` the `Atom` in `[ds_lh(lit(Atom, PN), Id1, IdTerm1) | AnteHoldsTODO]` is ground, and has nothing to do with `FV` and `FVL`.

First, if `AnteHoldsTODO == []`, we continue <sup>16</sup> with `setup_lt_notground_fv` with the increased interval. Otherwise we follow `AnteHoldsTODO` Literals.

NEXT: What does `find_min_range_ground(Atom, PN, Tholds, O2)` do? Probably: Inspect Literal starting from `Tholds`.

**`setup_lt_wait_var(FV, FVL, LitData, ToDoAnte, AnteHolds, TMin, THolds, ConseRId, PV, Delay, Id, IdTerm)`**

Probably: We know `AnteHolds` is ok between `TMin` and `THolds`. `LitData` is the current literal that has been analyzed. `FV` are the free variables in the Literal, `FVL` is the list of instantiations of `FV` that have been dealt with, for which this setup is not responsible at all. Called by `setup_lt_notground1default/12` ( same arguments) which is only called as last call in `setup_lt_notground_fv/13`.

TODO: Really nail down the meaning of `wait_var`, also at what stage are what values for `TMin` and `THolds` set. TODO: Will `wait_vars` become invalidated? Inspect `get_new_tholds`.

## 5 So far

Try documenting the whole data structure that describes the state of each leadsto rule first. All invariants, the understanding of having every possible outcome of a leadsto rule represented.

At what stage the `HandledTime` invariant is. Understanding the `get_new_tholds`, the reverse is on purpose as that is part of the invariant, having a partial instantiation left to right.

After that, try understanding the cleanup efforts of `wait_var`.

## 6 "Syntax" of Leadsto Specifications

Copied from `syntax.txt`:

The leadsto input syntax is prolog syntax, but with the following added/changed operator definitions.  
(For input of leadsto specs in prolog, the `:redefinition` is awkward. I do a push/pop operator call for reading)

```
op(150, xfx, :),
op(700, xfy, <),
op(700, xfy, <=),
op(700, xfy, =<),
op(700, xfy, >),
op(700, xfy, >=)
```

<sup>15</sup>TODO: Details of `Tholds`, is this a return parameter?

<sup>16</sup>as `get_new_tholds` is only called by `setup_lt_notground_fv`

])).

Currently, only the top level terms are described. I am working on syntax (+minimal explanation of semantics) of the top level terms, but especially the sub terms.

sub terms:

% VAR:PLPCE:

VAR, in principle, a prolog term, although Uppercase atoms are allowed. Quotes around atoms are allowed.

TODO: are unquoted uppercase functors allowed?

e.g. P(a) TODO: what are further restrictions and

interpretations of PLPCE terms TODO: junk this stupid name "PLPCE".

% start\_time(PLPCE)

% end\_time(PLPCE)

% global\_lambda(PLPCE)

TODO: why those qterms?

% qterm(cwa(X)) cwa\_node

% qterm(external(X)) external\_node

% qterm(X) ... other\_node

% display(\_,\_)

% display\_number\_range(\_,\_,\_,\_)

% periodic(Vars, Range, Period:PLPCE, Formula) is\_list(Vars)

\* handle\_interval(Vars, Range, Formula, Root, Son, Extra)

% periodic(ST, ET, Period:PLPCE, Formula)

\* handle\_interval([], range(ST, ET), Formula, Root, Son, Extra),

% periodic(Vars, ST, ET, Period:PLPCE, Formula)

\* handle\_interval(Vars, range(ST, ET), Formula, Root, Son, Extra)

% interval(Vars, ST, ET, Formula)

\* handle\_interval(Vars, Range, Formula, Root, \_Son, Extra)

% interval(Vars, ST, ET, Formula)

\* handle\_interval(Vars, range(ST, ET), Formula, Root, \_Son, Extra)

% interval(ST, ET, Formula)

\* handle\_interval([], range(ST, ET), Formula, Root, \_Son, Extra)

% leadsto(AnteFormula, ConseFormula, Delay)

\* handle\_leadsto1(Root, AnteFormula, ConseFormula, Delay, Extra, \_Son)

% leadsto(Vars, AnteFormula, ConseFormula, Delay)

\* handle\_leadsto1(Root, AnteFormula, ConseFormula, Delay, Extra, Son)

% specification(\_)

```

                                * IGNORED
% content(C)
                                * TODO? assertz(dyn_content(C))
% denotes(Header, Formula)
                                * term_to_formula_node(Formula, FormulaNode, Extra),
                                new(PN, property_def_node(@off)),
                                send(PN, fill_header, Header),
                                send(PN, son, FormulaNode),
                                send(Root, son, PN)
% (sort_element(SortName:PLPCE, Term):- member(Term2, List) with Term==Term2
                                * test_sort_def(SortName, List, Extra),
                                ensure_sort_son(Root, SortName1, SNode),
                                add_sort_contents(SNode, List).
% constant(Name, Value)
    * check_constant(Name, Value),
      send(Root, son, new(N, constant_def_node)),
      send(N, fill_header, Name),
      send(N, fill_value, Value)
% sortdef(SortName:PLPCE, Objs)
    * test_sort_def(SortName, Objs, Extra),
      send(Root, son, new(SN, sort_node)),
      send(SN, change_gui_prop, sort_name, SortName1),
      add_sort_contents(SN, Objs).
% cwa(PLPCE)
% model(PLPCE)
% [specification_element]
    * generic node

```