

GroMEt2SMTLib Encoding Examples

Dan Bryce
dbryce@sift.net
SIFT, LLC.

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1 Direct Encoding

$$F.fn.x = F.fn.pof[i] \quad : \forall i \in range(|F.fn.pof|), x = F.fn.pof[i].name \quad (1)$$

$$F.fn.pof[j] = F.fn.bf[i].value.fn.opo[j'] \quad : \forall i \in range(|F.fn.bf|), \\ \forall j \in range(|F.fn.pof|) \text{ where } F.fn.pof[j].box - 1 = i, \\ j' \in range(F.fn.bf[i].value.fn.opo), \quad (2)$$

$$F.fn.opo[i] = F.fn.pof[j] \quad : \forall k \in range(F.fn.wfopo) \text{ where} \\ i = F.fn.wfopo[k].src - 1, \\ j = F.fn.wfopo[k].tgt - 1 \quad (3)$$

$$F.fn.pif[i] = F.fn.pof[j] \quad : \forall k \in range(F.fn.wff) \text{ where} \\ i = F.fn.wfopo[k].src - 1, \\ j = F.fn.wfopo[k].tgt - 1 \quad (4) \\ (5)$$

1.1 Examples

1.1.1 exp0

Listing 1: Python code for example exp0.

```
1 x = 2
```

Listing 2: GroMEt for example exp0.

```
1 {  
2   "name" : "exp0",  
3   "fn" : {
```

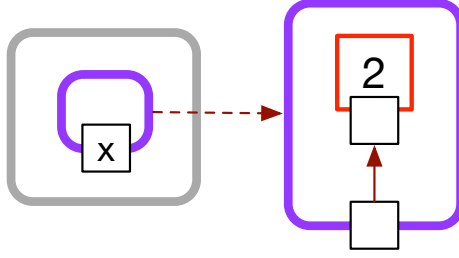


Figure 1: GroMETFunction network for exp0.

```

4      "b": [{ "function_type": "MODULE", "name": "module"
5            }],
6      "bf": [
7        { "function_type": "EXPRESSION", "contents": 1, "
8          name": "" }
9      ],
10     "pof": [{ "name": "x", "box": 1 } ]
11 },
12 "attributes": [
13   {
14     "type": "FN",
15     "value": {
16       "b": [{ "function_type": "EXPRESSION", "name
17             ": "" }],
18       "opo": [{ "name": "", "box": 1 } ],
19       "bf": [
20         { "function_type": "LITERAL", "value": { "
21           value_type": "Integer", "value": 2 }, "
22           name": "" }
23       ],
24       "pof": [{ "name": "", "box": 1 } ],
25       "wfopo": [{ "src": 1, "tgt": 1 } ]
26     }
27   ]
28 },
29 "metadata": [
30 ]
31 ]

```

The following equations encode the semantics of the GroMEt in Listing ??.

$$\begin{aligned}
exp0.fn.x &= exp0.fn.pof[0] \\
exp0.fn.pof[0] &= exp0.fn.bf[0].value.fn.opo[0] \\
exp0.fn.bf[0].value.fn.opo[0] &= exp0.fn.bf[0].value.fn.pof[0] \\
exp0.fn.bf[0].value.fn.pof[0] &= exp0.fn.bf[0].value.fn.bf[0].value \\
exp0.fn.bf[0].value.fn.bf[0].value &= 2
\end{aligned}$$

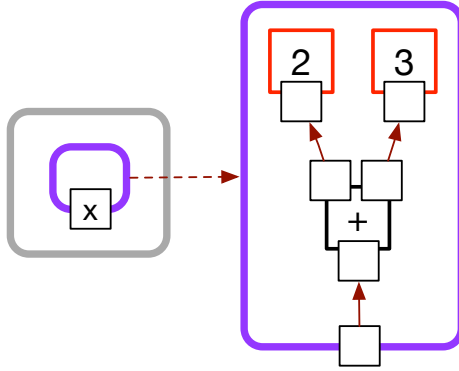


Figure 2: GroMET Function network for exp1.

1.1.2 exp1

Listing 3: Python code for example exp1.

```
1 x = 2 + 3
```

Listing 4: GroMET for example exp1.

```
1 {
2   "name": "exp1",
3   "fn": {
4     "b": [{"function_type": "MODULE", "name": "module"}],
5     "bf": [
6       {"function_type": "EXPRESSION", "contents": 1, "name": ""}
7     ],
8     "pof": [{"name": "x", "box": 1}]
9   },
10  "attributes": [
11    {
12      "type": "FN",
13      "value": {
14        "b": [{"function_type": "EXPRESSION", "name": ""}],
15        "opo": [{"name": "", "box": 1}],
16        "bf": [
17          {"function_type": "LITERAL", "value": {"value_type": "Integer", "value": 2, "name": ""}},
18          {"function_type": "LITERAL", "value": {"value_type": "Integer", "value": 3, "name": ""}}
```

```

19         value_type": "Integer", "value": 3}, "
20         name": ""},
21         {"function_type": "PRIMITIVE", "name": "
22         +"}
23     ],
24     "pif": [{"name": "", "box": 2}, {"name": "", "
25     box": 2}],
26     "pof": [{"name": "", "box": 1}, {"name": "", "
27     box": 2}, {"name": "", "box": 2}],
28     "wff": [{"src": 1, "tgt": 1}, {"src": 2, "tgt":
29     2}],
30     "wfopo": [{"src": 1, "tgt": 3}]
31 }

```

$$\begin{aligned}
exp1.fn.x &= exp1.fn.pof[0] \\
exp1.fn.pof[0] &= exp1.fn.bf[0].value.fn.opo[0] \\
exp1.fn.bf[0].value.fn.opo[0] &= exp1.fn.bf[0].value.fn.pof[2] \\
exp1.fn.bf[0].value.fn.pif[0] &= exp1.fn.bf[0].value.fn.pof[0] \\
exp1.fn.bf[0].value.fn.pif[1] &= exp1.fn.bf[0].value.fn.pof[1] \\
exp1.fn.bf[0].value.fn.pof[2] &= exp1.fn.bf[0].value.fn.pif[0] + exp1.fn.bf[0].value.fn.pif[1] \\
exp1.fn.bf[0].value.fn.pof[0] &= exp1.fn.bf[0].value.fn.bf[0].value \\
exp1.fn.bf[0].value.fn.bf[0].value &= 2 \\
exp1.fn.bf[0].value.fn.pof[1] &= exp1.fn.bf[0].value.fn.bf[1].value \\
exp1.fn.bf[0].value.fn.bf[1].value &= 3
\end{aligned}$$

2 Symbolic Execution Encoding

2.1 Examples

2.1.1 exp0

- Recurse the exp0 tree to identify the leaf node: $exp0.attr[0].bf[0].value = (2, \phi_0)$, where 2 is the concrete value and ϕ_0 is the symbolic value.
- Pass the box function value to its output port: $exp0.attr[0].pof[0] = exp0.attr[0].bf[0].value = (2, \phi_0)$.

- Pass the output port value to the outer output port: $exp0.attr[0].opo[0] = exp0.attr[0].pof[0] = (2, \phi_0)$
- Pass the outer output port to the containing box function output port: $exp0.pof[0] = exp0.attr[0].opo[0] = (2, \phi_0)$
- Associate the name of the output port with the value of the output port: $exp0.x = exp0.pof[0] = (2, \phi_0)$

2.1.2 Conditional

3 Parameter Synthesis

Let $ps(b1, b2, b3) = [[([0, 0.5], [0.1, 0.2], [0.8, 0.95]), ([0.51, 0.52], [0.0, 0.09], [0.8, 0.95])]$ Let $ps(b) = [[([0.3, 0.51]), ([0.6, 0.9])]$

A parameter space is represented (here) as a list of hypercubes, where a hypercube is a tuple of intervals (one for each dimension).

If I take the project onto b1, I get $ps_b2, b3(b1) = [[([0, 0.5]), ([0.51, 0.52])]$

Intersecting this with $ps(b)$ I get $Intersect(ps_b2, b3(b1), ps(b)) = [[([0.5, 0.51])]$

This is saying that there exists a value of b2 and a value of b3 where for all values of b1 in the intersection (above) the models agree when $b1 = b$. This is one of many ways of comparing the parameter spaces, but is probably the most simple.

Another way to do it is to define a $ps(b')$ that intersects $ps(b1, b2, b3)$ with a special parameter space $ps=(b1, b2, b3)$ that is defined as the points (degenerate hypercubes) where $b1=b2=b3$. For example, $Intersect(ps(b1, b2, b3), ps=(b1, b2, b3)) = []$ because there are no hypercubes in $ps(b1, b2, b3)$ where $b1=b2=b3$. If we had some $ps = [[([0.0, 0.3], [0.2, 0.4])]$, then intersecting it with a similar 2-D parameter space where the parameters are equal would result in a range $[0.2, 0.3]$ (there are infinitely many point hypercubes, so I represent it as a range).

4 Model Comparison

Coming soon ...