Deciding the First-Order Theory of an Algebra of Feature Trees with Updates

Nicolas Jeannerod, Ralf Treinen

IRIF, Université Paris-Diderot

June 25, 2018

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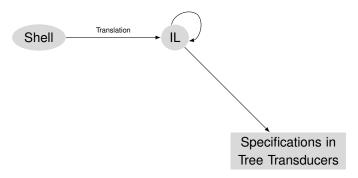
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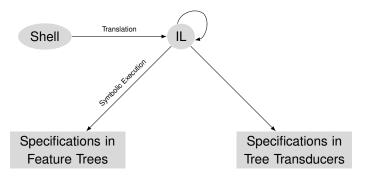
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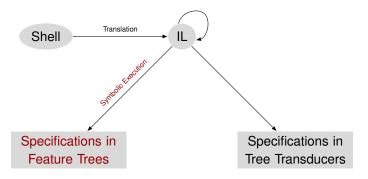
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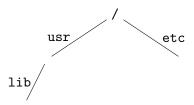
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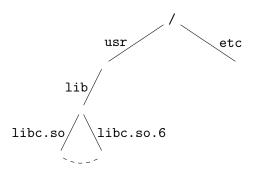
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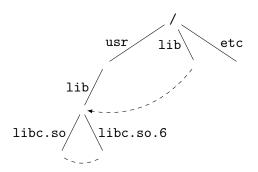
Feature Trees and Update



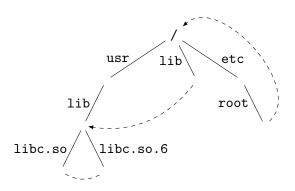
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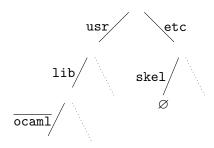
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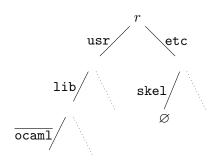


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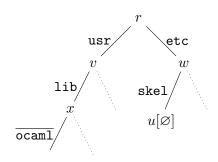


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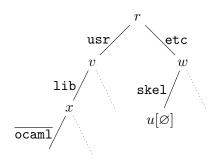




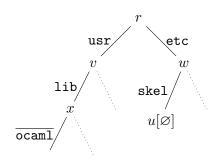
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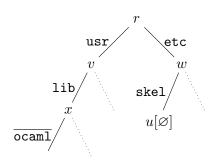
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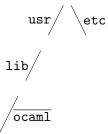
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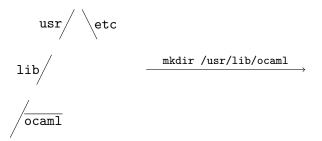


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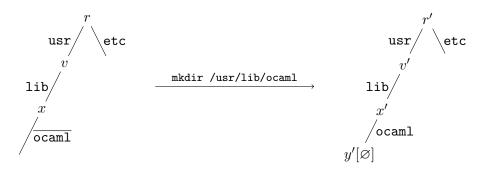








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...and Here Come the Update



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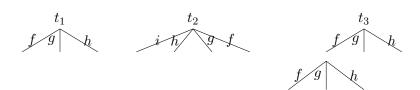
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Feature x[f]y

Absence $x[f] \uparrow$

Fence x[F]

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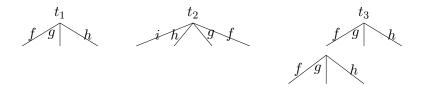
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Examples (Again)



The following constraints are satisfied in \mathcal{FT} , $[x \to t_1, y \to t_2, z \to t_3]$:

$$z[f]x, \quad x[i]\uparrow, \quad x[\{f,g,h,i\}], \quad x\sim_{\{i\}}y, \quad x\sim_{\{h,i\}}y$$

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- Normal form: incremental.
- ▶ The rules come from properties of the constructions.

Rules with the Feature Constraint

Clash Rules

C-Feat-Abs
$$x[f]y \wedge x[f] \uparrow$$
 C-Feat-Fen
$$x[f]y \wedge x[F] \qquad \qquad (f \notin F)$$

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Simplification Rules

S-Feats
$$\exists X, z \cdot (x[f]y \wedge x[f]z \wedge c) \\ \Rightarrow \exists X \cdot (x[f]y \wedge c\{z \mapsto y\})$$

Rules with the Similarity Constraint

Propagation Rules

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{P-Feat} & x \sim_F y \wedge x[f]z \wedge c \\ \Rightarrow x \sim_F y \wedge x[f]z \wedge y[f]z \wedge c \end{array} \qquad (f \notin F)$$

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- \triangleright Corollary: all normal forms ($\neq \bot$) are satisfiable:
 - \triangleright If c is a clause in normal form: $\mathcal{FT} \models \tilde{\exists} \cdot c$

Lemma

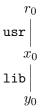
Take a clause $c \neq \bot$ [...]

$$c = q \wedge \exists X \cdot l$$

- ▶ in normal form:
- \triangleright such that there is no y[f]x with $x \in X$ and $y \notin X$.

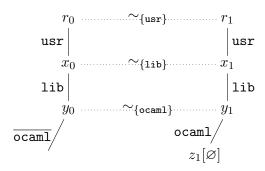
$$\mathcal{FT} \models \tilde{\forall} \cdot c \leftrightarrow g$$

- ightharpoonup Corollary: all normal forms ($\neq \bot$) are satisfiable:
 - ightharpoonup If c is a clause in normal form: $\mathcal{FT} \models \tilde{\exists} \cdot c$
- ▶ We can "garbage collect" the normal forms to make them smaller.

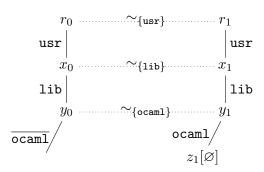


```
\begin{bmatrix} r_0 \\ \mathbf{usr} \Big| \\ x_0 \\ \mathbf{lib} \Big| \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix}
```

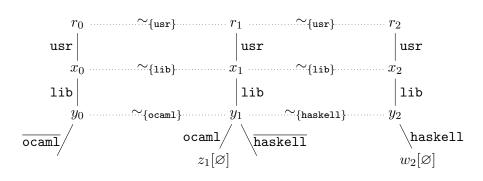
▶ mkdir /usr/lib/ocaml;



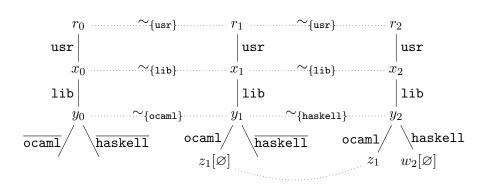
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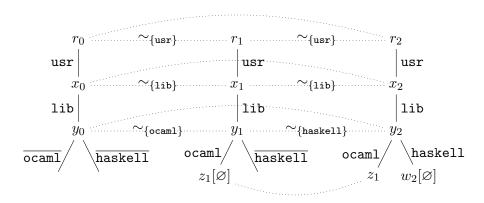
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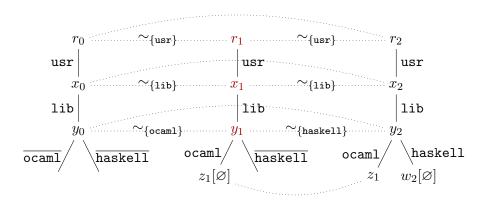
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First Order

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- The feature constraint is a function:

$$\exists X, x \cdot (y[f]x \wedge c) & y \not \in X \\ \Rightarrow \neg y[f] \uparrow \wedge \forall x \cdot (y[f]x \rightarrow \exists X \cdot (y[f]x \wedge c)) & y \neq x \\ \end{aligned}$$

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▶ In the example:

$$\neg y[f] \uparrow \land \forall x \cdot (y[f]x \to x[g] \uparrow)$$

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Lemma (reminder)

Take a clause $c \neq \bot$ [...]

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Then

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- ▶ FEAT-FUN puts us in the hypothesis of the lemma.
- ▶ Switch an existential quantification into an universal one.
- > We can go for a weak quantifier elimination.

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$$\exists X \cdot c \Rightarrow \forall Y \cdot c'$$

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$$\vdots$$

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$$\vdots$$

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- ▶ We can remove all quantifier blocks but one.
- ▶ If we know how to handle the last block, it's won.
 - ▶ in our case, we do for closed formula.

Conclusion

- CoLiS project: verifying Debian packages and their shell scripts.
- ▶ Feature trees with update to model modifications of filesystems.
- ▶ Incremental procedure to decide satisfiability of an existential fragment.
- Extends to first order via weak quantifier elimination.
- Article:
 - Nicolas Jeannerod, Ralf Treinen. Deciding the First-Order Theory of an Algebra of Feature Trees with Updates. IJCAR 2018
- Thank you for your attention! Any questions?