Symbolic Solving of Extended Regular Expression Inequalities

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December 15, 2014, IARCS Annual Conference on Foundations of Software Technology and Theoretical Computer Science

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Extended Regular Expressions

Definition

$$r, s, t \ := \ \epsilon \mid A \mid r{+}s \mid r{\cdot}s \mid r^* \mid r\&s \mid !r$$

- Σ is a potentially infinite set of symbols
- $A, B, C \subseteq \Sigma$ range over sets of symbols
- $[\![r]\!] \subseteq \Sigma^*$ is the language of a regular expression r, where $[\![A]\!] = A$

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Language Inclusion

Definition

Given two regular expressions r and s,

$$r \sqsubseteq s \Leftrightarrow [\![r]\!] \subseteq [\![s]\!]$$

- $[\![r]\!] \subseteq [\![s]\!]$ iff $[\![r]\!] \cap \overline{[\![s]\!]} = \emptyset$
- Decidable using standard techniques:
  Construct DFA for $r\&!s$ and check for emptiness
- Drawback is the expensive construction of the automaton
- PSPACE-complete

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Antimirov's Algorithm

- Deciding containment for *basic regular expressions*
- Based on derivatives and expression rewriting
- Avoid the construction of an automaton
- $\partial_a(r)$ computes a regular expression for $a^{-1}[\![r]\!]$ (Brzozowski) with $u \in [\![r]\!]$ iff $\epsilon \in [\![\partial_u(r)]\!]$

Lemma

For regular expressions r and s,

$$r \sqsubseteq s \Leftrightarrow (\forall u \in \Sigma^*)\ \partial_u(r) \sqsubseteq \partial_u(s).$$

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Antimirov's Algorithm (cont'd)

Lemma

$$r \sqsubseteq s \ \Leftrightarrow\ (\nu(r) \Rightarrow \nu(s))\ \wedge\ (\forall a \in \Sigma)\ \partial_a(r) \sqsubseteq \partial_a(s)$$

$$\textsc{CC-Disprove}\ \frac{\nu(r) \wedge \neg\nu(s)}{r \mathrel{\dot\sqsubseteq} s \vdash_{CC} \mathit{false}} \qquad \textsc{CC-Unfold}\ \frac{\nu(r) \Rightarrow \nu(s)}{r \mathrel{\dot\sqsubseteq} s \vdash_{CC} \{\partial_a(r) \mathrel{\dot\sqsubseteq} \partial_a(s) \mid a \in \Sigma\}}$$

- Choice of next step's inequality is nondeterministic
- An infinite alphabet requires to compute for infinitely many $a \in \Sigma$

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First Symbols

Lemma

$$r \sqsubseteq s \ \Leftrightarrow\ (\nu(r) \Rightarrow \nu(s))\ \wedge\ (\forall a \in \mathit{first}(r))\ \partial_a(r) \sqsubseteq \partial_a(s)$$

- Let $\mathrm{first}(r) := \{a \mid aw \in [\![r]\!]\}$ be the set of first symbols
- Restrict symbols to first symbols of the left hand side
- CC-Unfold does not have to consider the entire alphabet
- For extended regular expressions, $\mathrm{first}(r)$ may still be an infinite set of symbols

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Problems

- Antimirov's algorithm only works with basic regular expressions or requires a finite alphabet
- Extension of *partial derivatives* (Caron et al.) that computes an NFA from an extended regular expression
- Works on sets of sets of expressions
- Computing derivatives becomes more expensive

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Goal

- Algorithm for deciding $[\![r]\!] \subseteq [\![s]\!]$ quickly
- Handle *extended regular expressions*
- Deal effectively with very large (or infinite) alphabets (e.g. Unicode character set)

Solution

- Require finitely many atoms, even if the alphabet is infinite
- Compute derivatives with respect to literals

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Representing Sets of Symbols

A literal is a set of symbols $A \subseteq \Sigma$

Definition

A is an element of an *effective* boolean algebra $(U, \sqcup, \sqcap, \bar{\cdot}, \bot, \top)$ where $U \subseteq \wp(\Sigma)$ is closed under the boolean operations.

- For finite (small) alphabets: $U = \wp(\Sigma)$, $A \subseteq \Sigma$
- For infinite (or just too large) alphabets: $U = \{A \in \wp(\Sigma) \mid A \text{ finite} \vee \overline{A} \text{ finite}\}$
- Second-level regular expressions: $\Sigma \subseteq \wp(\Gamma^*)$ with $U = \{A \subseteq \wp(\Gamma^*) \mid A \text{ is regular}\}$
- Formulas drawn from a first-order theory over alphabets. For example, `[a-z]` represented by $x \geq$ `'a'` $\wedge\, x \leq$ `'z'`

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Derivatives with respect to Literals

- Definition for $\partial_A(r)$?
- $\partial_a(r)$ computes a regular expression for $a^{-1}[\![r]\!]$ (Brzozowski)

Desired property

$$[\![\partial_A(r)]\!] \stackrel{?}{=} A^{-1}[\![r]\!] = \bigcup_{a \in A} a^{-1}[\![r]\!] = \bigcup_{a \in A} [\![\partial_a(r)]\!]$$

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Positive Derivatives on Literals

Definition

$$\delta_A^+(B) := \begin{cases} \epsilon, & B \sqcap A \neq \bot \\ \emptyset, & \textit{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Problem

With $A = \{a, b\}$ and $r = (a \cdot c)\&(b \cdot c)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_A^+(r) &= \delta_A^+(a \cdot c)\&\delta_A^+(b \cdot c) \\ &= c\&c \\ &\sqsupseteq \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

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Negative Derivatives on Literals

Definition

$$\delta_A^-(B) := \begin{cases} \epsilon, & \overline{B} \sqcap A = \bot \\ \emptyset, & \textit{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Problem

With $A = \{a, b\}$ and $r = (a \cdot c)+(b \cdot c)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_A^-(r) &= \delta_A^-(a \cdot c)+\delta_A^-(b \cdot c) \\ &= \emptyset+\emptyset \\ &\sqsubseteq c \end{aligned}$$

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Positive and Negative Derivatives

- Extends Brzozowski's derivative operator to sets of symbols.
- Defined by induction and flip on the complement operator

Definition

From $\partial_a(!s) = !\partial_a(s)$, define:

$$\delta^+_A(!r) := !\delta^-_A(r) \qquad | \qquad \delta^-_A(!r) := !\delta^+_A(r)$$

Lemma

For any regular expression r and literal A,

$$[\![\delta^+_A(r)]\!] \supseteq \bigcup_{a \in A} [\![\partial_a(r)]\!] \qquad | \qquad [\![\delta^-_A(r)]\!] \subseteq \bigcap_{a \in A} [\![\partial_a(r)]\!]$$

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Literals of an Inequality

Lemma

$$r \sqsubseteq s \;\Leftrightarrow\; (\nu(r) \Rightarrow \nu(s)) \;\wedge\; (\forall a \in \mathit{first}(r))\; \partial_a(r) \sqsubseteq \partial_a(s)$$

- first(r) may still be an infinite set of symbols
- Use *first literals* as representatives of the *first symbols*

Example

1. Let $r = \{a, b, c, d\} \cdot d^*$, then $\{a, b, c, d\}$ is a first literal
2. Let $s = \{a, b, c\} \cdot c^* + \{b, c, d\} \cdot d^*$, then $\{a, b, c\}$ and $\{b, c, d\}$ are first literals

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Literals of an Inequality (cont'd)

Problem

Let $r = \{a, b, c, d\}\cdot d^*$, $s = \{a, b, c\}\cdot c^* + \{b, c, d\}\cdot d^*$, and $A = \{a, b, c, d\}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^+_A(r) &\;\dot{\sqsubseteq}\; \delta^+_A(s) & (1)\\ \delta^+_A(\{a,b,c,d\}\cdot d^*) &\;\dot{\sqsubseteq}\; \delta^+_A(\{a,b,c\}\cdot c^*) + \delta^+_A(\{b,c,d\}\cdot d^*) & (2)\\ d^* &\;\dot{\sqsubseteq}\; c^* + d^* & (3) \end{aligned}$$

- Positive (negative) derivatives yield an upper (lower) approximation
- To obtain the precise information, we need to restrict these literals suitably to *next literals*, e.g. {{a},{b,c},{d}}

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Next Literals

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{next}(\epsilon) &= \{\emptyset\}\\
\mathsf{next}(A) &= \{A\}\\
\mathsf{next}(r{+}s) &= \mathsf{next}(r) \bowtie \mathsf{next}(s)\\
\mathsf{next}(r{\cdot}s) &= \begin{cases}\mathsf{next}(r) \bowtie \mathsf{next}(s), & \nu(r)\\ \mathsf{next}(r), & \neg\nu(r)\end{cases}\\
\mathsf{next}(r^*) &= \mathsf{next}(r)\\
\mathsf{next}(r\&s) &= \mathsf{next}(r) \sqcap \mathsf{next}(s)\\
\mathsf{next}(!r) &= \mathsf{next}(r) \cup \{\textstyle\bigsqcap\{\overline{A} \mid A \in \mathsf{next}(r)\}\}
\end{aligned}$$

Definition

Let $\mathfrak{L}_1$ and $\mathfrak{L}_2$ be two sets of disjoint literals.

$$\mathfrak{L}_1 \bowtie \mathfrak{L}_2 :=$$
$$\{(A_1 \sqcap A_2), (A_1 \sqcap \overline{\bigsqcup \mathfrak{L}_2}), (\overline{\bigsqcup \mathfrak{L}_1} \sqcap A_2) \mid A_1 \in \mathfrak{L}_1, A_2 \in \mathfrak{L}_2\}$$

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Next Literals (cont'd)

Example

Let $s = \{a, b, c\} \cdot c^* + \{b, c, d\} \cdot d^*$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{next}(s) &= \mathsf{next}(\{a, b, c\} \cdot c^*) \bowtie \mathsf{next}(\{b, c, d\} \cdot d^*)\\
&= \{\{a, b, c\}\} \bowtie \{\{b, c, d\}\}\\
&= \{\{a\}, \{b, c\}, \{d\}\}
\end{aligned}$$

Lemma

For all r,

- $\bigcup next(r) \supseteq first(r)$
- $|next(r)|$ *is finite*
- $(\forall A, B \in next(r))\ A \sqcap B = \emptyset$

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Coverage

Lemma

Let $\mathfrak{L} = next(r)$ and $A \in next(r) \setminus \{\emptyset\}$.

1. $(\forall a, b \in A)\ \partial_a(r) = \partial_b(r) \ \wedge\ \delta^+_A(r) = \delta^-_A(r) = \partial_a(r)$
2. $(\forall a \notin \bigcup \mathfrak{L})\ \partial_a(r) = \emptyset$

Definition

Let $A' \in \mathsf{next}(r)$. For each $\emptyset \neq A \subseteq A'$ define $\partial_A(r) := \partial_a(r)$, where $a \in A$.

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Next Literals of an Inequality

- *Next literal* of $\mathrm{next}(r \mathrel{\dot\sqsubseteq} s)$
- Sound to join literals of both sides $\mathrm{next}(r) \bowtie \mathrm{next}(s)$
- Contains also symbols from s
- First symbols of r are sufficient to prove containment

Definition

Let $\mathfrak{L}_1$ and $\mathfrak{L}_2$ be two sets of disjoint literals.

$$\mathfrak{L}_1 \ltimes \mathfrak{L}_2 \;:= \{(A_1 \sqcap A_2), (A_1 \sqcap \overline{\bigsqcup \mathfrak{L}_2}) \mid A_1 \in \mathfrak{L}_1, A_2 \in \mathfrak{L}_2\}$$

Left-based join corresponds to $\mathrm{next}(r\&(!s))$.

Definition

Let $r \mathrel{\dot\sqsubseteq} s$ be an inequality, define: $\mathrm{next}(r \mathrel{\dot\sqsubseteq} s) := \mathrm{next}(r) \ltimes \mathrm{next}(s)$

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Solving Inequalities

Lemma

$$r \sqsubseteq s \;\Leftrightarrow\; (\nu(r) \Rightarrow \nu(s)) \;\wedge\; (\forall a \in \mathit{first}(r))\ \partial_a(r) \sqsubseteq \partial_a(s)$$

To determine a finite set of representatives

- select *one* symbol a from each equivalence class $A \in \mathrm{next}(r)$
- calculate with $\delta_A^+(r)$ or $\delta_A^-(r)$ with $A \in \mathrm{next}(r)$

Theorem (Containment)

$$r \sqsubseteq s \;\Leftrightarrow\; (\nu(r) \Rightarrow \nu(s)) \;\wedge\; (\forall \boldsymbol{A} \in \mathbf{next}(\boldsymbol{r} \mathrel{\dot\sqsubseteq} \boldsymbol{s}))\ \partial_{\boldsymbol{A}}(r) \sqsubseteq \partial_{\boldsymbol{A}}(s)$$

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Conclusion

- Generalize Brzozowski's derivative operator
- Extend Antimirov's algorithm for proving containment
- Provides a symbolic decision procedure that works with extended regular expressions on infinite alphabets
- Literals drawn from an effective boolean algebra
- Main contribution is to identify a finite set that covers all possibilities

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Regular Languages

The language $[\![r]\!] \subseteq \Sigma^*$ of a regular expression r is defined inductively by:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
[\![\epsilon]\!] & = \{\epsilon\} \\
[\![A]\!] & = \{a \mid a \in A\} \\
[\![r{+}s]\!] & = [\![r]\!] \cup [\![s]\!] \\
[\![r{\cdot}s]\!] & = [\![r]\!]{\cdot}[\![s]\!] \\
[\![r^*]\!] & = [\![r]\!]{\cdot}[\![r^*]\!] \\
[\![r\&s]\!] & = [\![r]\!] \cap [\![s]\!] \\
[\![!r]\!] & = \overline{[\![r]\!]}
\end{array}
$$

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Nullable

The *nullable* predicate $\nu(r)$ indicates whether $[\![r]\!]$ contains the empty word, that is, $\nu(r)$ iff $\epsilon \in [\![r]\!]$.

$$
\begin{array}{lcl}
\nu(\epsilon) & = & \mathit{true} \\
\nu(A) & = & \mathit{false} \\
\nu(r{+}s) & = & \nu(r) \vee \nu(s) \\
\nu(r{\cdot}s) & = & \nu(r) \wedge \nu(s) \\
\nu(r^*) & = & \mathit{true} \\
\nu(r\&s) & = & \nu(r) \wedge \nu(s) \\
\nu(!r) & = & \neg\nu(r)
\end{array}
$$

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Brzozowski Derivatives

$\partial_a(r)$ computes a regular expression for the left quotient $a^{-1}[\![r]\!]$.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\partial_a(\epsilon) & = \emptyset \\
\partial_a(A) & = \begin{cases} \epsilon, & a \in A \\ \emptyset, & a \notin A \end{cases} \\
\partial_a(r{+}s) & = \partial_a(r){+}\partial_a(s) \\
\partial_a(r{\cdot}s) & = \begin{cases} \partial_a(r){\cdot}s{+}\partial_a(s), & \nu(r) \\ \partial_a(r){\cdot}s, & \neg\nu(r) \end{cases} \\
\partial_a(r^*) & = \partial_a(r){\cdot}r^* \\
\partial_a(r\&s) & = \partial_a(r)\&\partial_a(s) \\
\partial_a(!r) & = !\partial_a(r)
\end{array}
$$

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First Symbols

Let $\text{first}(r) := \{a \mid aw \in [\![r]\!]\}$ be the set of first symbols derivable from regular expression r.

$$
\begin{array}{lcl}
\text{first}(\epsilon) & = & \emptyset \\
\text{first}(A) & = & A \\
\text{first}(r{+}s) & = & \text{first}(r) \cup \text{first}(s) \\
\text{first}(r{\cdot}s) & = & \begin{cases} \text{first}(r) \cup \text{first}(s), & \nu(r) \\ \text{first}(r), & \neg\nu(r) \end{cases} \\
\text{first}(r^*) & = & \text{first}(r) \\
\text{first}(r\&s) & = & \text{first}(r) \cap \text{first}(s) \\
\text{first}(!r) & = & \Sigma \setminus \{a \in \text{first}(r) \mid \partial_a(r) \neq \Sigma^*\}
\end{array}
$$

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First Literals

Let $\text{first}(r) := \{a \mid aw \in [\![r]\!]\}$ be the set of first symbols derivable from regular expression r.

$$
\begin{array}{lcl}
\text{literal}(\epsilon) & = & \emptyset \\
\text{literal}(A) & = & \{A\} \\
\text{literal}(r{+}s) & = & \text{literal}(r) \cup \text{literal}(s) \\
\text{literal}(r{\cdot}s) & = & \begin{cases} \text{literal}(r) \cup \text{literal}(s), & \nu(r) \\ \text{literal}(r), & \neg\nu(r) \end{cases} \\
\text{literal}(r^*) & = & \text{literal}(r) \\
\text{literal}(r\&s) & = & \text{literal}(r) \cap \text{literal}(s) \\
\text{literal}(!r) & = & \Sigma \sqcap \overline{\bigsqcup\{A \in \text{literal}(r) \mid \partial_A(r) = \Sigma^*\}}
\end{array}
$$

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Coverage

Lemma (Coverage)

For all a, u, and r it holds that:

$u \in [\![\partial_a(r)]\!] \;\Leftrightarrow\; \exists A \in next(r) : a \in A \wedge u \in [\![\delta_A^+(r)]\!] \wedge u \in [\![\delta_A^-(r)]\!]$

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Termination

Theorem (Finiteness)

Let R be a finite set of regular inequalities. Define

$$F(R) = R \cup \{\partial_A(r \dot{\sqsubseteq} s) \mid r \dot{\sqsubseteq} s \in R, A \in next(r \dot{\sqsubseteq} s)\}$$

For each r and s, the set $\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} F^{(i)}(\{r \sqsubseteq s\})$ is finite.

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Decision Procedure for Containment

(Disprove)
$$\frac{\nu(r) \qquad \neg\nu(s)}{\Gamma \vdash r \dot{\sqsubseteq} s \ : \ false}$$

(Cycle)
$$\frac{r \dot{\sqsubseteq} s \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash r \dot{\sqsubseteq} s \ : \ true}$$

(Unfold-True)
$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} r \dot{\sqsubseteq} s \notin \Gamma \qquad \nu(r) \Rightarrow \nu(s) \\ \forall A \in \mathrm{next}(r \dot{\sqsubseteq} s) : \ \Gamma \cup \{r \dot{\sqsubseteq} s\} \ \vdash \ \partial_A(r) \dot{\sqsubseteq} \partial_A(s) \ : \ true \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash r \dot{\sqsubseteq} s \ : \ true}$$

(Unfold-False)
$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} r \dot{\sqsubseteq} s \notin \Gamma \qquad \nu(r) \Rightarrow \nu(s) \\ \exists A \in \mathrm{next}(r \dot{\sqsubseteq} s) : \ \Gamma \cup \{r \dot{\sqsubseteq} s\} \ \vdash \ \partial_A(r) \dot{\sqsubseteq} \partial_A(s) \ : \ false \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash r \dot{\sqsubseteq} s \ : \ false}$$

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Prove and Disprove Axioms

(Prove-Identity)
$$\Gamma \vdash r \sqsubseteq r \ : \ true$$

(Prove-Empty)
$$\Gamma \vdash \emptyset \sqsubseteq s \ : \ true$$

(Prove-Nullable)
$$\frac{\nu(s)}{\Gamma \vdash \epsilon \sqsubseteq s \ : \ true}$$

(Disprove-Empty)
$$\frac{\exists A \in \mathrm{next}(r) : \ A \neq \emptyset}{\Gamma \vdash r \sqsubseteq \emptyset \ : \ false}$$

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Soundness

Theorem (Soundness)

For all regular expression r and s:

$$\emptyset \vdash r \dot{\sqsubseteq} s : \top \Leftrightarrow r \sqsubseteq s$$

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Negative Derivatives

Counterexample

Let $r = \{a,b,c,d\}{\cdot}d^*$, $s = \{a,b,c\}{\cdot}d^*{+}\{b,c,d\}{\cdot}d^*$, and $A = \{a,b,c,d\}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_A^-(r) &\dot{\sqsubseteq} \delta_A^+(s) && (4)\\ \delta_A^-(\{a,b,c,d\}{\cdot}d^*) &\dot{\sqsubseteq} \delta_A^-(\{a,b,c\}{\cdot}d^*){+}\delta_A^-(\{b,c,d\}{\cdot}d^*) && (5)\\ d^* &\dot{\sqsubseteq} \emptyset{+}\emptyset && (6) \end{aligned}$$

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Next Literals of an Inequality

Example

Let $r = \{a,b,c,d\}{\cdot}d^*$, $s = \{a,b,c\}{\cdot}c^*{+}\{b,c,d\}{\cdot}d^*$ then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{next}(r \dot{\sqsubseteq} s) &= \mathrm{next}(\{a,b,c,d\}{\cdot}d^*) \ltimes \mathrm{next}(\{a,b,c\}{\cdot}d^*{+}\{b,c,d\}{\cdot}d^*)\\ &= \{\{a\},\{b,c\},\{d\}\} \end{aligned}$$

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Incomplete Containment

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Conjecture

$$r \sqsubseteq s \;\Leftarrow\; (\nu(r) \Rightarrow \nu(s)) \;\wedge\; (\forall \boldsymbol{A} \in \mathit{literal}(\boldsymbol{r}))\; \delta^{+}_{\boldsymbol{A}}(r) \sqsubseteq \delta^{-}_{\boldsymbol{A}}(s)$$

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