

# Collapsible Pushdown Graphs of Level 2 are Tree-Automatic



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## Theorem (Hague, Murawski, Ong, Serre)

*For collapsible pushdown graphs:*

- ▶ *modal  $\mu$ -calculus model checking: decidable*
- ▶ *MSO model checking: undecidable*

**What about FO on CPG?** Today: For level 2: decidable

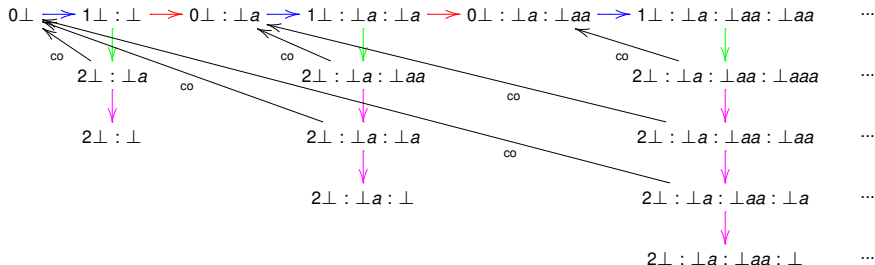
## Level 2 Collapsible Pushdown Graphs (CPG)



- ▶ Collapsible pushdown system with stack of stacks
- ▶ Operations:  $\text{push}_\sigma$ ,  $\text{clone}$ ,  $\text{pop}_1$ ,  $\text{pop}_2$ ,  $\text{collapse}$
- ▶ Configurations:  $(q, s)$  –  $q$  a state,  $s$  a stack  
Edges:  $(q, s) \xrightarrow{op} (q', s')$   
for transitions  $(q, \text{top}_1(s)) \rightarrow (q', op)$  with  $op(s) = s'$
- ▶ CPG: Graph of *reachable* configurations with labeled transitions

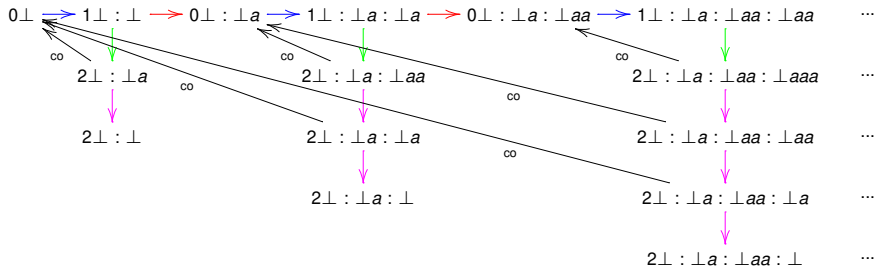
# Example

$(0, *, 1, \text{clone})$ ,  $(1, *, 0, \text{push}_a)$ ,  $(1, *, 2, \text{push}_a)$ ,  $(2, a, 2, \text{pop}_1)$ ,  $(2, a, 0, \text{collapse})$



# Example

(0, \*, 1, clone), (1, \*, 0, push<sub>a</sub>), (1, \*, 2, push<sub>a</sub>), (2, a, 2, pop<sub>1</sub>), (2, a, 0, collapse)



→: access to “same column”

→: access to “same diagonal”

⇒ grid is MSO-definable ⇒ MSO undecidable on CPG



## Definition (of tree-automaton)

Tree-automaton reads finite binary tree

Labels nodes from the root down to the leaves  
according to  $\Delta \subseteq Q \times \Sigma \times Q \times Q$

Accepts, if all leaves are labeled by final states

## Definition

A structure  $\mathbb{S} := (S, E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n)$  is tree-automatic iff there are  
tree-automata  $A_S, A_{E_1}, \dots, A_{E_n}$  and a

bijection  $f : S \rightarrow L(A_S)$  such that

$(s_1, s_2) \in E_i$  iff  $A_{E_i}$  accepts  $f(s_1) \otimes f(s_2)$

## Theorem

*FO model checking on every tree-automatic structure is decidable.*



## Theorem

*CPG are tree-automatic (even when extended by regular reachability predicates).*

Proof by

- ▶ Encoding stacks  $\rightarrow$  trees
- ▶ stack-operations  $\rightarrow$  easy tree-operations.
- ▶ reachable configurations  $\rightarrow$  accepted trees.

## Corollary ( To, Libkin LPAR 2008)

*Recurrent Reachability on CPG is decidable.*

# Idea of Encoding

$\perp \sigma_1 \quad w_1$

$\perp \sigma_1 \quad w_2$

⋮

$\perp \sigma_1 \quad w_3$

$\perp \sigma_2 \quad w_4$

⋮

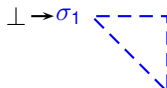
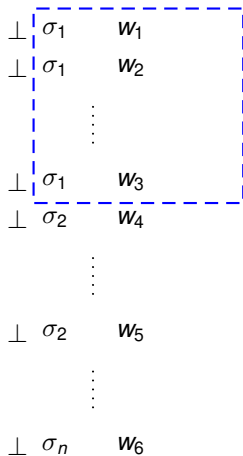
$\perp \sigma_2 \quad w_5$

⋮

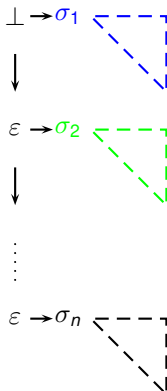
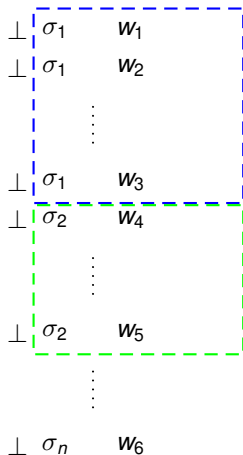
$\perp \sigma_n \quad w_6$



# Idea of Encoding



# Idea of Encoding



# Encoding Example

$\perp$     $b$     $c$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$     $e$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$   
 $\perp$     $b$

$\perp \rightarrow b \rightarrow c$   
     $\downarrow$   
     $\varepsilon \rightarrow d$   
         $\downarrow$   
         $\varepsilon \rightarrow e$   
         $\downarrow$   
         $\varepsilon$   
     $\downarrow$   
     $\varepsilon$

# Encoding Example

$$\begin{array}{l} \perp \quad b \quad c \\ \perp \quad b \quad d \\ \perp \quad b \quad d \quad e \\ \perp \quad b \quad d \\ \perp \quad b \end{array}$$

push<sub>g</sub>

$$\begin{array}{l} \perp \quad b \quad c \\ \perp \quad b \quad d \\ \perp \quad b \quad d \quad e \\ \perp \quad b \quad d \\ \perp \quad b \quad g \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \perp \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \\ \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow d \\ \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow e \\ \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad \varepsilon \\ \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \varepsilon \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \perp, \perp \rightarrow b, b \rightarrow c, c \\ \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \varepsilon, \varepsilon \rightarrow d, d \\ \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad \varepsilon, \varepsilon \rightarrow e, e \\ \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad \quad \varepsilon, \varepsilon \\ \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \varepsilon, \varepsilon \rightarrow \square, g \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \perp \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \\ \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow d \\ \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow e \\ \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad \quad \varepsilon \\ \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow g \end{array}$$

# Encoding Example

$\perp$     $b$     $c$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$     $e$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $g$

pop<sub>1</sub>

$\perp$     $b$     $c$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$     $e$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$   
 $\perp$     $b$

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 $\downarrow$   
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 $\downarrow$   
 $\varepsilon \rightarrow e$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\varepsilon \rightarrow g$

$\perp, \perp \rightarrow b, b \rightarrow c, c$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\varepsilon, \varepsilon \rightarrow d, d$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\varepsilon, \varepsilon \rightarrow e, e$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\varepsilon, \varepsilon$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\varepsilon, \varepsilon \rightarrow g, \square$

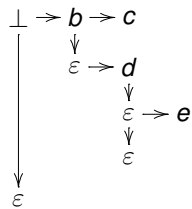
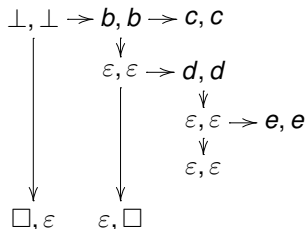
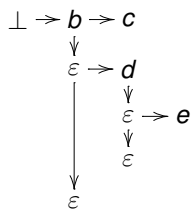
$\perp \rightarrow b \rightarrow c$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\varepsilon \rightarrow d$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\varepsilon \rightarrow e$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\varepsilon$

# Encoding Example

$\perp$     $b$     $c$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$     $e$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$   
 $\perp$     $b$

pop<sub>1</sub>

$\perp$     $b$     $c$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$     $e$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$   
 $\perp$



# Encoding Example

$\perp$     $b$     $c$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$     $e$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$   
 $\perp$     $b$

pop<sub>2</sub>

$\perp$     $b$     $c$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$     $e$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$

$\perp \rightarrow b \rightarrow c$   
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 $\varepsilon \rightarrow d$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\varepsilon \rightarrow e$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\varepsilon$

$\perp, \perp \rightarrow b, b \rightarrow c, c$   
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 $\varepsilon, \varepsilon \rightarrow d, d$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\varepsilon, \varepsilon \rightarrow e, e$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\varepsilon, \varepsilon$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\varepsilon, \square$

$\perp \rightarrow b \rightarrow c$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\varepsilon \rightarrow d$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\varepsilon \rightarrow e$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\varepsilon$

# Encoding Example

$\perp$     $b$     $c$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$     $e$   
 $\perp$     $b$     $d$

collapse

$\perp$     $b$     $c$

$\perp \rightarrow b \rightarrow c$   
   $\downarrow$   
   $\varepsilon \rightarrow d$   
     $\downarrow$   
     $\varepsilon \rightarrow e$   
       $\downarrow$   
       $\varepsilon$

$\perp, \perp \rightarrow b, b \rightarrow c, c$   
   $\downarrow$   
   $\varepsilon, \square \rightarrow d, \square$   
     $\downarrow$   
     $\varepsilon, \square \rightarrow e, \square$   
       $\downarrow$   
       $\varepsilon, \square$

$\perp \rightarrow b \rightarrow c$



- ▶ Nodes in a CPG: *reachable* configurations
- ▶ Need:  $A$  accepts  $T$  if  $(q, s) = \text{Decode}(T)$  reachable in CPG
- ▶ Idea:
  1. Milestones: Necessarily passed substacks on a run to  $(q, s)$
  2. Identify milestones of  $s$  with nodes of  $T$
  3. Guess at  $t \in T$  the state of the corresponding milestone
  4. Verify this guess. **Problem: loops with large stacks**



Milestones of  $s$ : Necessarily passed substacks on every run to  $(q, s)$

$q_0, \perp \cdots \triangleright$

$q_4, \perp ab$

$\perp ac$



Milestones of  $s$ : Necessarily passed substacks on every run to  $(q, s)$

$q_0, \perp \cdots \triangleright q_1, \perp a \cdots \triangleright$

$q_4, \perp ab$

$\perp ac$



Milestones of  $s$ : Necessarily passed substacks on every run to  $(q, s)$

$q_0, \perp \cdots \triangleright q_1, \perp a \cdots \triangleright q_2, \perp ab \cdots \triangleright$

$q_4, \perp ab$

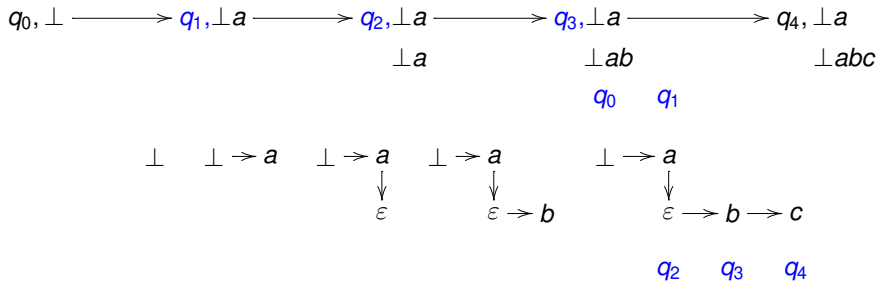
$\perp ac$







# Example Reachable Configurations







## Definition

A run  $r$  from  $(q_1, s)$  to  $(q_2, s)$  is a *loop of  $s$*  if it does not pass  $\text{pop}_2(s)$ .

Task for the automaton: Determine  $\text{Loops}(s) := \{(q_1, q_2) \text{ s. t. } \exists \text{ loop } q_1, s \text{ to } q_2, s\}$ ?



## Definition

A run  $r$  from  $(q_1, s)$  to  $(q_2, s)$  is a *loop of  $s$*  if it does not pass  $\text{pop}_2(s)$ .

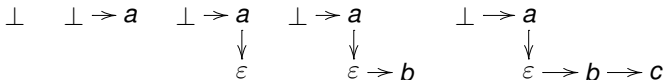
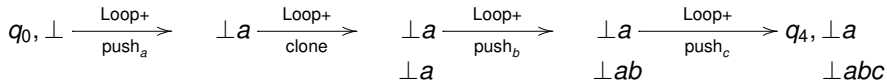
Task for the automaton: Determine  $\text{Loops}(s) := \{(q_1, q_2) \text{ s. t. } \exists \text{ loop } q_1, s \text{ to } q_2, s\}$ ?

Solution:

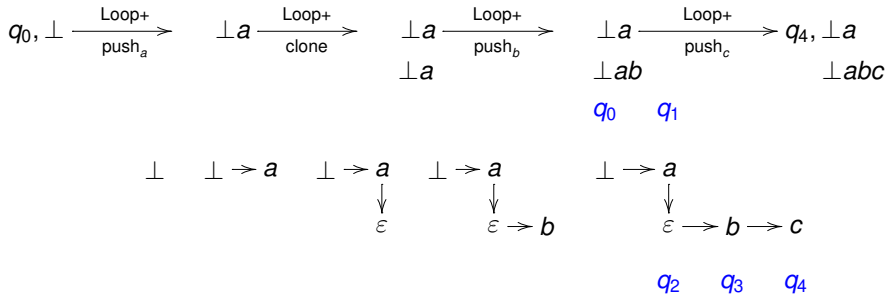
## Lemma (Loop-Lemma)

*There is a finite automaton that calculates  $\text{Loops}(s)$  when reading the topmost word of  $s$ .*

## Example Reachable Configurations II



# Example Reachable Configurations II

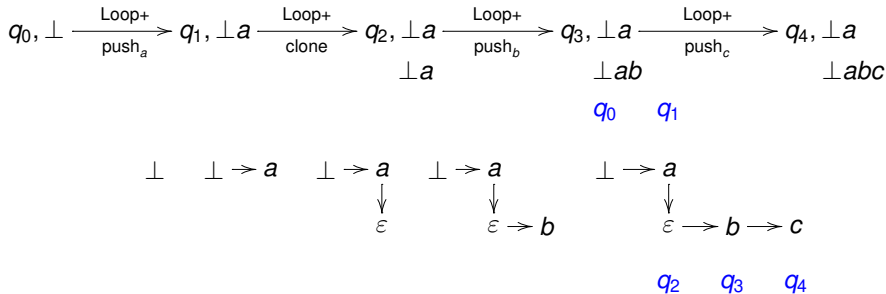


Labelling valid if





## Example Reachable Configurations II



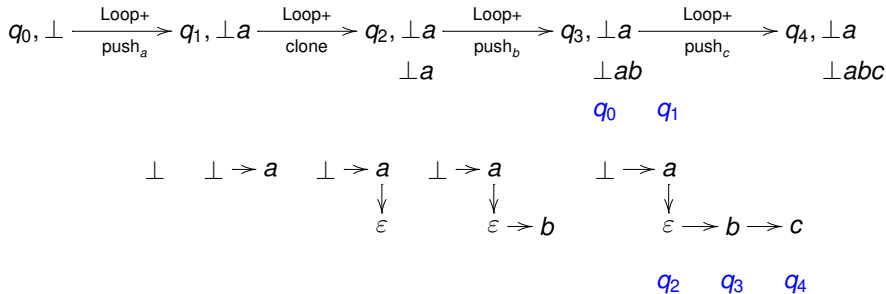
$\exists q'_0 \exists \text{loop}: q_0, \perp \rightarrow q'_0, \perp$  and  $(q'_0, \perp, q_1, \text{push}_a) \in \Delta$

$\exists q'_1 \exists \text{loop}: q_1, \perp a \rightarrow q'_1, \perp a$  and  $(q'_1, a, q_2, \text{clone}) \in \Delta$

$\exists q'_2 \exists \text{loop}: q_2, \perp a \rightarrow q'_2, \perp a$  and  $(q'_2, a, q_3, \text{push}_b) \in \Delta$

Labelling valid if

## Example Reachable Configurations II



Labelling valid if

$\exists q'_0 \exists \text{loop}: q_0, \perp \rightarrow q'_0, \perp$  and  $(q'_0, \perp, q_1, \text{push}_a) \in \Delta$

$\exists q'_1 \exists \text{loop}: q_1, \perp a \rightarrow q'_1, \perp a$  and  $(q'_1, a, q_2, \text{clone}) \in \Delta$

$\exists q'_2 \exists \text{loop}: q_2, \perp a \rightarrow q'_2, \perp a$  and  $(q'_2, a, q_3, \text{push}_b) \in \Delta$

$\exists q'_3 \exists \text{loop}: q_3, \perp ab \rightarrow q'_3, \perp ab$  and  $(q'_3, \perp, q_4, \text{push}_c) \in \Delta$



## Definition

A run from  $(q_1, s)$  to  $(q_2, \text{pop}_2(s))$  is a *return* if no link in  $s$  points to  $\text{pop}_2(s)$ .

Returns occur as subruns of loops:



Links of topmost word *all* point below *s*

## Proof of Loop Lemma (2)

Stack  $s$  with topmost word  $w$  A loop of  $s$  consists of sequences of

1.  $\text{pop}_1 + \text{Loop of } \text{pop}_1(s) + \text{push}_a$ : depends on  $\text{Loops}(\text{pop}_1(s))$
2. run reaches  $s'$  with topmost word  $\text{pop}_1(w) \Rightarrow$  run continues with return: depends on  $\text{Returns}(\text{pop}_1(s))$

2. **holds because** returns and loops only depend on topmost word

### Lemma (Return-Lemma)

$\text{Returns}(s)$  *only depend on*  $\text{Returns}(\text{pop}_1(s))$  *and the topmost symbol of*  $s$ .

### Proof.

Same argument as in 2. □

## Definition

Reach $xy$  holds if there is a path from  $x$  to  $y$ .

## Lemma

Reach is a tree-automatic relation for all 2-CPG.

## Proof.

$x$  substack of  $y \Rightarrow$  Use ideas of detecting valid configurations

$y$  substack of  $x \Rightarrow$  More and technical variants of loops and returns, similar labelling algorithm. □



## Definition

$\text{Reach}_R xy$  holds if there is a path from  $x$  to  $y$  such that its labels form a word from  $R$ .

## Lemma

$\text{Reach}_R$  is a tree-automatic relation for all 2-CPG and regular sets  $R$ .

## Proof.

CPS are closed under product with finite automata. □

## Known results for CPG:

- ▶ modal  $\mu$ -calculus model checking decidable
- ▶ MSO model checking undecidable

## New result:

- ▶ Decidable FO(Reg) model checking on 2-CPG
- ▶ Decidable recurrent reachability problem

## Proof:

- ▶ Tree-automaticity of 2-CPG
- ▶ Still tree-automatic with regular reachability predicates

## Still open:

- ▶ FO model checking on arbitrary CPG?
- ▶ Are 3-CPG tree-automatic?