

Guarded Kleene Algebra with Tests: Automata Learning

Stefan Zetsche¹ Alexandra Silva^{1,3}
Matteo Sammartino^{1,2}

¹University College London

²Royal Holloway University of London

³Cornell University

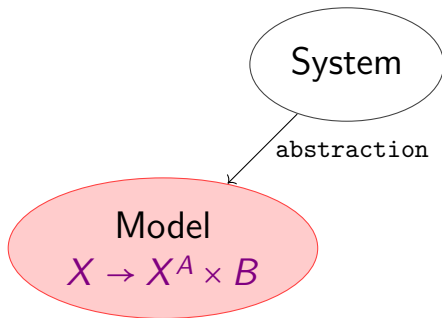
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Introduction

Guarded Kleene Algebra with Tests: Automata Learning

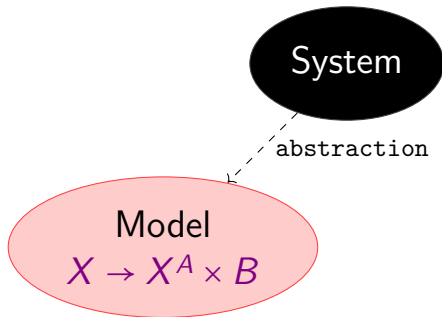
Guarded Kleene Algebra with Tests: Automata
Learning

Introduction: Automata Learning



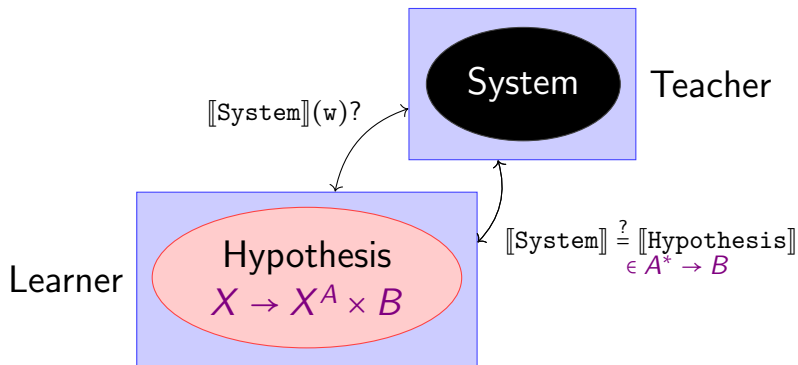
$$\llbracket \text{System} \rrbracket \stackrel{\text{ub}}{=} \llbracket \text{Model} \rrbracket \in A^* \rightarrow B$$

Introduction: Automata Learning



$$\llbracket \text{System} \rrbracket = \llbracket \text{Model} \rrbracket \in A^* \rightarrow B$$

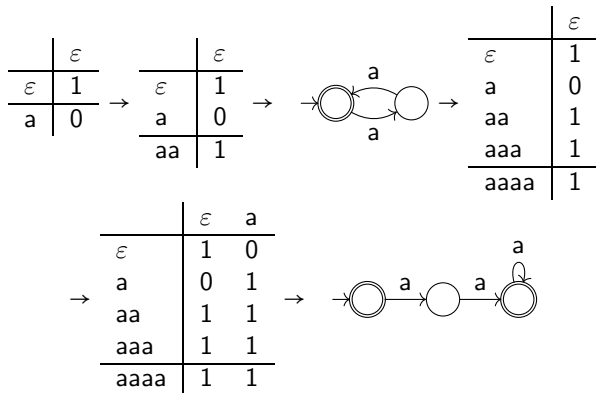
Introduction: Automata Learning



L*-algorithm

Introduction: Automata Learning

L^* for $[\mathcal{X}_{1+a \cdot a \cdot a^*}] \subseteq \{a\}^*$



Theorem

If L^* is instantiated with $[[\mathcal{X}]]$, then it terminates with $m(\mathcal{X})$.

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Introduction: Kleene Algebra with Tests

$$e, f \in \text{Exp}_\Sigma ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid p \in \Sigma \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^*$$

Introduction: Kleene Algebra with Tests

$$\begin{aligned} b, c \in \text{BExp}_T &::= 0 \mid 1 \mid t \in T \mid b + c \mid b \cdot c \mid \bar{b} \\ e, f \in \text{Exp}_{\Sigma, T} &::= 0 \mid 1 \mid p \in \Sigma \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid \\ & \quad b \in \text{BExp}_T \end{aligned}$$

Introduction: Kleene Algebra with Tests

$$\begin{aligned} b, c \in \text{BExp}_{\mathcal{T}} &::= 0 \mid 1 \mid t \in \mathcal{T} \mid b + c \mid b \cdot c \mid \bar{b} \\ e, f \in \text{Exp}_{\Sigma, \mathcal{T}} &::= 0 \mid 1 \mid p \in \Sigma \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid \\ & \quad b \in \text{BExp}_{\mathcal{T}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket (bp)^* \bar{b} \cdot q \rrbracket &= \{ \bar{b}qb, \bar{b}q\bar{b}, bp\bar{b}qb, bp\bar{b}q\bar{b}, \dots \} \\ &\in (\text{At} \cdot \Sigma)^* \cdot \text{At} \rightarrow 2 \end{aligned}$$

If $T = \{t_1, \dots, t_n\}$, then $\text{At} \cong \{c_1 \cdot \dots \cdot c_n \mid c_i \in \{t_i, \bar{t}_i\}\}$.

Kozen, D., *Kleene Algebra with Tests* (1997).

Kozen, D., *On the Coalgebraic Theory of Kleene Algebra with Tests* (2008).

Introduction: Kleene Algebra with Tests

```
while  $b$  do begin  
   $p$ ;  
  while  $c$  do  $q$   
end
```

```
if  $b$  then begin  
   $p$ ;  
  while  $b+c$  do  
    if  $c$  then  $q$  else  $p$   
end
```

while b do e : $\Leftrightarrow (be)^* \bar{b}$
if b then e else f : $\Leftrightarrow be + \bar{b}f$

Kozen, D., *Kleene Algebra with Tests* (1997).

Introduction: Kleene Algebra with Tests

KAT
+
Network
=
NetKAT

KAT
+
Temporal
Network
=
Temporal
NetKAT

KAT
+
Probabilistic
Network
=
ProbNetKAT

KAT
+
Weighted
Network
=
Weighted
NetKAT

Anderson, C. J., et al., *NetKAT: Semantic Foundations for Networks* (2014).

Beckett, R., et al., *Temporal NetKAT* (2016).

Foster, N., et al., *Probabilistic NetKAT* (2016).

Larsen, Kim G., et al., *WNetKAT: A Weighted SDN Programming and Verification Language* (2016).

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Introduction: Guarded Kleene Algebra with Tests

$$\begin{aligned} b, c \in \text{BExp}_{\mathcal{T}} &::= 0 \mid 1 \mid t \in \mathcal{T} \mid b + c \mid b \cdot c \mid \bar{b} \\ e, f \in \text{Exp}_{\Sigma, \mathcal{T}} &::= 0 \mid 1 \mid p \in \Sigma \mid e \cdot f \mid b \in \text{BExp}_{\mathcal{T}} \\ &e + f \mid e^* \end{aligned}$$

Introduction: Guarded Kleene Algebra with Tests

$$\begin{aligned} b, c \in \text{BExp}_{\mathcal{T}} &::= 0 \mid 1 \mid t \in \mathcal{T} \mid b + c \mid b \cdot c \mid \bar{b} \\ e, f \in \text{Exp}_{\Sigma, \mathcal{T}} &::= 0 \mid 1 \mid p \in \Sigma \mid e \cdot f \mid b \in \text{BExp}_{\mathcal{T}} \\ &\quad e + f \mid e^* \end{aligned}$$

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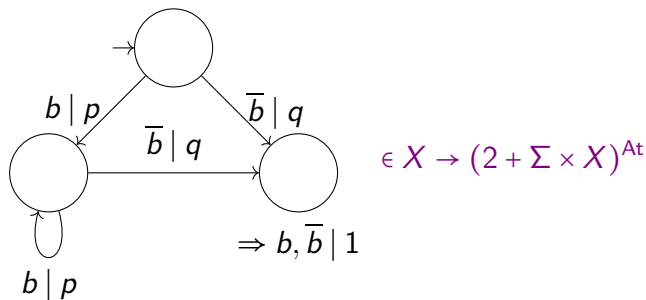
$$\begin{aligned} b, c \in \text{BExp}_{\mathcal{T}} & ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid t \in \mathcal{T} \mid b + c \mid b \cdot c \mid \bar{b} \\ e, f \in \text{GExp}_{\Sigma, \mathcal{T}} & ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid p \in \Sigma \mid e \cdot f \mid b \in \text{BExp}_{\mathcal{T}} \\ & \quad e +_b f \mid e^b \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} b, c \in \text{BExp}_T & ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid t \in T \mid b + c \mid b \cdot c \mid \bar{b} \\ e, f \in \text{GExp}_{\Sigma, T} & ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid p \in \Sigma \mid e \cdot f \mid b \in \text{BExp}_T \mid \\ & \quad \text{if } b \text{ then } e \text{ else } f \mid \\ & \quad \text{while } b \text{ do } e \mid \end{aligned}$$

Introduction: Guarded Kleene Algebra with Tests

$$\llbracket (\text{while } b \text{ do } p) \cdot q \rrbracket = \{\bar{b}qb, \bar{b}q\bar{b}, bp\bar{b}qb, bp\bar{b}q\bar{b}, \dots\} \\ \in (\text{At} \cdot \Sigma)^* \cdot \text{At} \rightarrow 2$$



Theorem

The equational theory of KAT is decidable in polynomial time.

Theorem

The equational theory of GKAT is decidable in almost linear time.

Kozen, D., et al., *The Complexity of Kleene Algebra with Tests* (1996).

Kozen, D., et al., *Kleene Algebra with Tests: Completeness and Decidability* (1996).

Smolka, S., et al., *Guarded Kleene Algebra with Tests: Verification of Uninterpreted Programs in Nearly Linear Time* (2019).

Contributions

Guarded Kleene Algebra with Tests: Automata Learning

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket e \rrbracket_{\text{GKAT}} \\ & \in \\ & (At \cdot \Sigma)^* \cdot At \rightarrow 2 \\ & \cong \\ & (At \cdot \Sigma)^* \rightarrow (At \rightarrow 2) \\ & = \\ & A^* \rightarrow B \end{aligned}$$

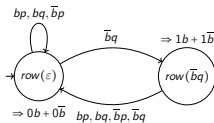
L^* for $\llbracket(\text{while } b \text{ do } p) \cdot q\rrbracket_{\text{GKAT}}$

	ε
ε	$0b+0b$
bp	$0b+0b$
bq	$0b+0b$
$\bar{b}p$	$0b+0\bar{b}$
bq	$1b+1\bar{b}$

(a)

	ε
ε	$0b+0b$
bq	$1b+1\bar{b}$
bp	$0b+0b$
bq	$0b+0b$
bp	$0b+0b$
$bqbp$	$0b+0b$
$bqbp$	$0b+0b$
$\bar{b}qbp$	$0b+0b$
$bqbp$	$0b+0b$

(b)



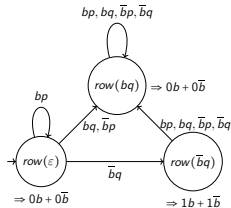
(c)

	ε	$\bar{b}q$	$bq\bar{b}q$
ε	$0b+0b$	$1b+1\bar{b}$	$0b+0b$
$\bar{b}q$	$1b+1\bar{b}$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$
bp	$0b+0\bar{b}$	$1b+1\bar{b}$	$0b+0\bar{b}$
bq	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$
bp	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$
$\bar{b}qbp$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$
$bqbp$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$
$\bar{b}qbp$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$
$bqbp$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$

(d)

	ε	$\bar{b}q$	$bq\bar{b}q$
ε	$0b+0b$	$1b+1\bar{b}$	$0b+0b$
bq	$1b+1\bar{b}$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$
bq	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$
bp	$0b+0b$	$1b+1\bar{b}$	$0b+0b$
bp	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$
$bqbp$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$
$\bar{b}qbp$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$
$bqbp$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$
$\bar{b}qbp$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$
$bqbp$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$
$bqbp$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$
$\bar{b}qbp$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$
$bqbp$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$	$0b+0b$

(e)



(f)

- Learns Moore instead of GKAT automata
- Redundant transitions to a sink-state
- Doesn't account for deterministic nature
- Cells are labelled by functions $A_t \rightarrow 2$
- Unfeasible amount of membership queries

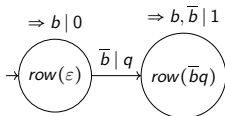
GL* for $\llbracket(\text{while } b \text{ do } p) \cdot q\rrbracket_{\text{GKAT}}$

	b	\bar{b}
ε	0	0
bp	0	0
bq	0	0
bp	0	0
bq	1	1

(a)

	b	\bar{b}
ε	0	0
bq	1	1
bp	0	0
bq	0	0
$\bar{b}p$	0	0
$\bar{b}qbp$	0	0
$bqbp$	0	0
$bqbp$	0	0
$bqbp$	0	0

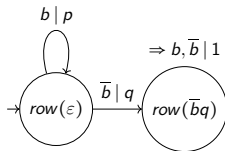
(b)



(c)

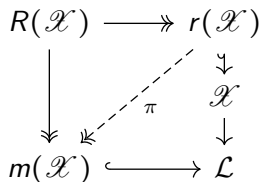
	b	\bar{b}	$bp\bar{b}q$	$\bar{b}qb$
ε	0	0	1	1
bq	1	1	0	0
bp	0	0	1	1
bq	0	0	0	0
bp	0	0	0	0
$bqbp$	0	0	0	0
$\bar{b}qbp$	0	0	0	0
$\bar{b}qbp$	0	0	0	0
$bqbp$	0	0	0	0

(d)



(e)

Minimization



$$y \simeq z \Leftrightarrow \pi(y) = \pi(z)$$

Lemma

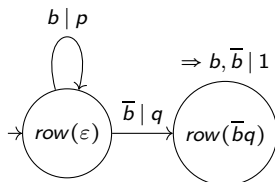
- $\llbracket m(\mathcal{X}) \rrbracket = \llbracket \mathcal{X} \rrbracket$
- $\llbracket \mathcal{Y} \rrbracket = \llbracket \mathcal{X} \rrbracket$ implies $|m(\mathcal{X})| \leq |\mathcal{Y}|$
- $\llbracket \mathcal{X} \rrbracket = \llbracket \mathcal{Y} \rrbracket$ if (f) $m(\mathcal{X}) \cong m(\mathcal{Y})$
- $m(\mathcal{X})$ satisfies nesting coequation, if \mathcal{X} does

We assume that \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} are normal.

Schmid, T., et al., *Guarded Kleene Algebra with Tests: Coequations, Coinduction, and Completeness* (2021).

Theorem

If GL^* is instantiated with $\llbracket \mathcal{X} \rrbracket$, then it terminates with $m(\mathcal{X})$.



$$m(\mathcal{X}_{(\text{while } b \text{ do } p) \cdot q})$$

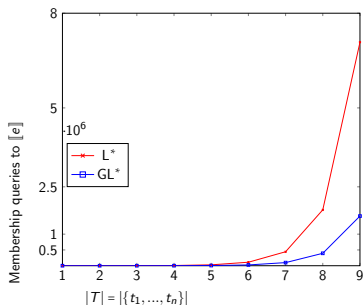
Lemma

- L^* requires at most $O(a * (|At| * b))$ membership queries to $\llbracket e \rrbracket$;
- GL^* requires at most $O(a * (|At| + b))$ membership queries to $\llbracket e \rrbracket$.

Let m be the maximum length of a counterexample and n the size of the minimal Moore automaton accepting $\llbracket e \rrbracket$, then $a = n * |At| * |\Sigma|$ and $b = m * n$.

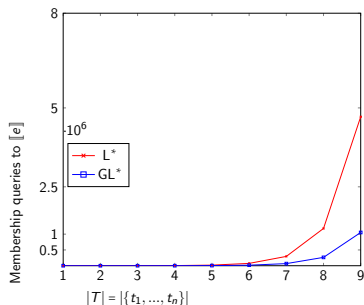
If T is finite, then $At \cong 2^T$.

Comparison: Implementation



(a)

- $e = \text{if } t_1 \text{ then } p_1 \text{ else } p_2$
- $\Sigma = \{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$



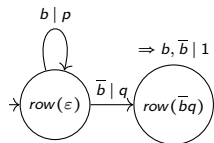
(b)

- $e = (\text{while } t_1 \text{ do } p_1) \cdot p_2$
- $\Sigma = \{p_1, p_2\}$

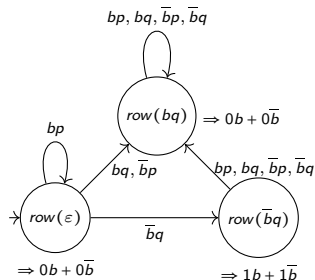
Comparison: Embedding

Lemma

$$f(m(\mathcal{X})) \cong m(f(\mathcal{X}))$$



GL^*



L^*

$\llbracket (\text{while } b \text{ do } p) \cdot q \rrbracket$

The end

Thanks for listening!