

Reachability Problems on (Partially Lossy) Queue Automata

Highlights on Games, Logic and Automata 2019, Warsaw

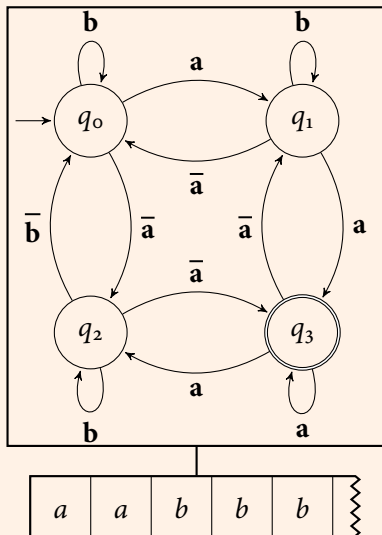
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September 19, 2019

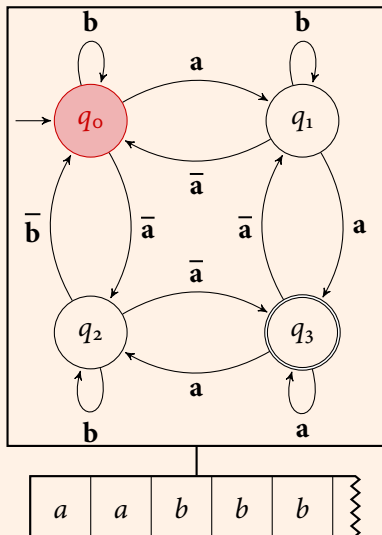
- Let A be an alphabet.
- Two actions for each $a \in A$:
 - write letter $a \rightsquigarrow \mathbf{a}$
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- $\mathbf{A} := \{\mathbf{a} \mid a \in A\}$, $\bar{\mathbf{A}} := \{\bar{\mathbf{a}} \mid a \in A\}$
- $\Sigma := \mathbf{A} \uplus \bar{\mathbf{A}}$

Example



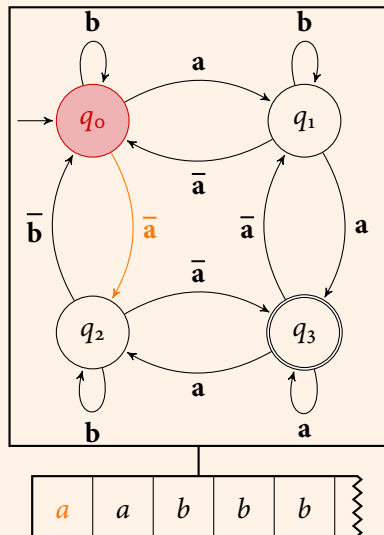
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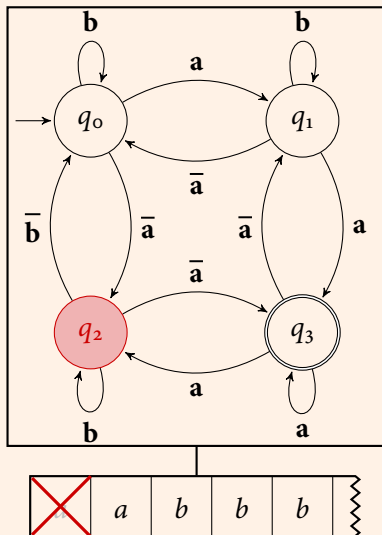
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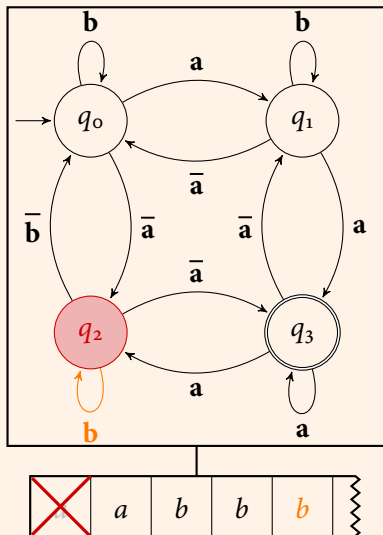
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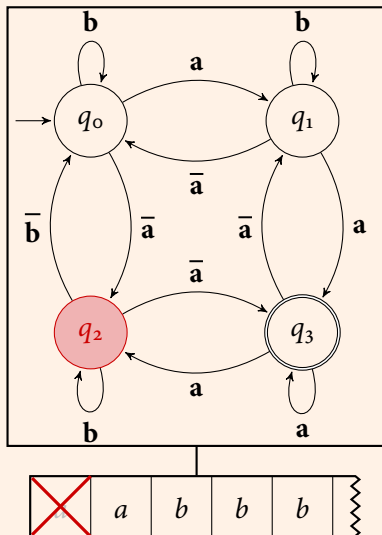
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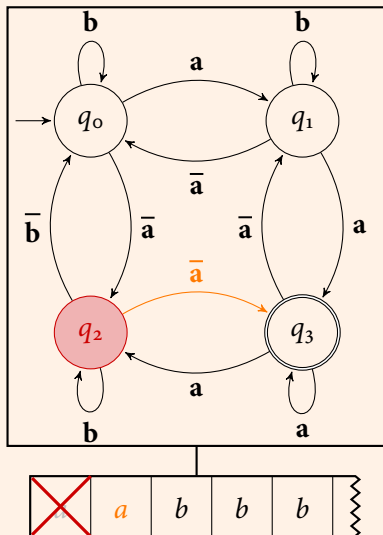
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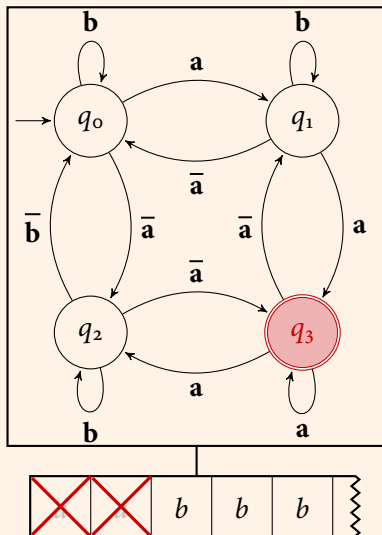
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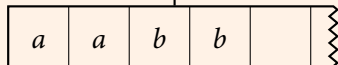
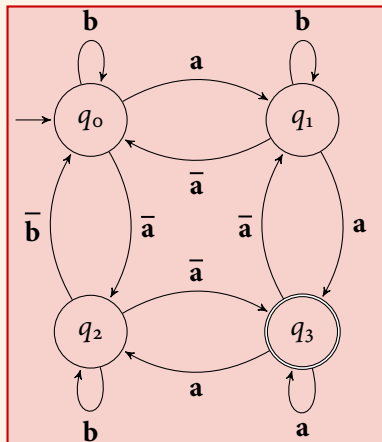
Inputs:

- $T \subseteq \Sigma^*$ regular language of transformation sequences
- $L \subseteq A^*$ regular language of queue contents

Compute:

- $\text{REACH}(L, T) :=$ the set of all queue contents after application of T on L

Example



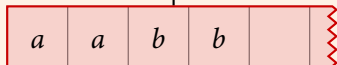
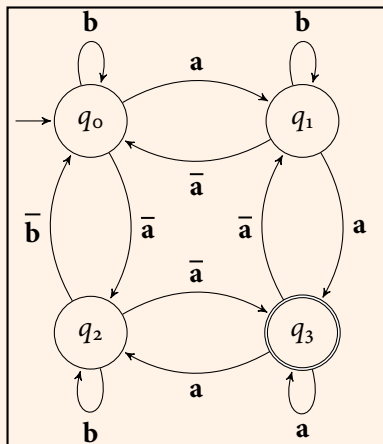
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Example



Theorem (Brand, Zafiropulo 1983)

Queue Automata can simulate Turing-machines.

- $\text{REACH}(L, \mathbf{T})$ can be any recursively enumerable language
- Approximate $\text{REACH}(L, \mathbf{T})$ step-by-step

Theorem (Boigelot, Godefroid, Willems, Wolper 1997)

Let $L \subseteq A^$ be regular and $\mathbf{t} \in \Sigma^*$. Then $\text{REACH}(L, \mathbf{t}^*)$ is effectively regular.*

- Combine multiple iterations of a loop to a **meta-transformation**

Aim

Generalize this result.

- There is fixed $\mathbf{T} = \{\mathbf{t}_1, \dots, \mathbf{t}_n\}$ such that $\text{REACH}(L, \mathbf{T}^*)$ can be any recursively enumerable language

Theorem (Main Theorem)

Let $L, W, R \subseteq A^$ be regular. Then $\text{REACH}(L, (W\bar{R})^*)$ is effectively regular (in polynomial time).*

- Proved by some reduction to reachability in pushdown automata
- Uses that reachability in pushdown automata preserves regularity by [Bouajjani, Esparza, Maler 1997]

Corollary

Let $L \subseteq A^*$ and $\mathbf{T} \subseteq \Sigma^*$ be regular. Then $\text{REACH}(L, \mathbf{T}^*)$ is regular if

- 1 $\mathbf{T} = \overline{\mathbf{R}_1} \mathbf{W} \overline{\mathbf{R}_2}$ for regular $W, R_1, R_2 \subseteq A^*$,
- 2 $\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{W} \cup \overline{\mathbf{R}}$ for regular $W, R \subseteq A^*$,
- 3 $\mathbf{T} = \text{shuffle}(\mathbf{W}, \overline{\mathbf{R}})$ for regular $W, R \subseteq A^*$, or
- 4 $\mathbf{T} = \{\mathbf{t}\}$ for $\mathbf{t} \in \Sigma^*$ (cf. [Boigelot et al. 1997]).

- **Remark:** Proofs of 3 and 4 use some result from [K. 2018, cf. STACS'18]

Thank you!