#### **Report on the Termination Competition 2008**

Simon Bailey (Platform), Frederic Blanqui (Certification), Jürgen Giesl (LP/FP/SRS/TRS), Georg Moser (Complexity), Johannes Waldmann (editor).

# **Termination Competition**

Termination Analyzers are applied to Termination **Problems**, results are presented on the web.

- encourage research and implementation efforts
- allow to measure progress
- show that implementations are mature, reliable and ready to be used in applications

Competitions since 2003, organized by Albert Rubio, Claude Marché, Hans Zantema. since 2008: hosted by Computational Logic Group at U Innsbruck, chair: Aart Middeldorp

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- more emphasis on certification
- automated submission and test runs of provers
- ongoing work (2009 . . . )
  - flexible query interface
  - flexible execution service

#### **Termination Problem Semantics**

- input:
  - (an effective description of a) binary relation  $\rightarrow$  (a step of a computation)
- questions:
  - termination:  $\rightarrow$  is well-founded
  - derivational complexity: length of  $\rightarrow$ -chains
- answers (yes, no, lower/upper bounds)
  - for human inspection
  - for automated verification

#### What Computations?

- functional program (Haskell)
- logic program (Prolog)
- rewrite system
  - unary/arbitrary signature (SRS/TRS)
  - strategy (none, inner/outermost, contextsens.)
  - start terms (all, constructor-based)
  - relative/equational:  $\rightarrow_1 \circ \rightarrow_2^*, \rightarrow_1 \circ \leftrightarrow_2^*$ instances:  $\leftrightarrow_2^*$  for A, C, I

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- coming: background theories (integers, June 0) p.5/13

#### What Problems?

Termination Problem Data Base					
combined categories	FP	LP	SRS	TRS	
number of problems	1676	351	777	2036	

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- good for archival purposes
- bad for excitement
- coming:
  - get more entries for TPDB
  - select subsets (benchmarks) for competition

#### **Results: Term Rewriting**

#### "standard" (no theory, no strategy) total 1391 problems AProVE 995 Yes 231 No $T_T T_2$ 792 Yes 178 No Jambox 750 Yes 60 No 558

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AProVE/CoLoR 558 Yes

best from corresponding certified category

# Term Rewriting (non-standard)

innermost: AProve: 241 Yes, 4 No, of 358. outermost:

- total
   291 problems

   JamboxGoesOut
   72 Yes
   0 No

   T<sub>T</sub>T<sub>2</sub>
   0 Yes
   158 No

   TrafO
   46 Yes
   30 No

   AProVE
   27 Yes
   37 No
- modulo AC theory: AProVE: 57/2 of 71 relative: Jambox: 24/0 of 40
- contextsensitive: AProVE: 94/0 of 109

### **String Rewriting**

total T<sub>T</sub>T<sub>2</sub> AProVE 732 problems512 Yes 40 No501 Yes 22 No

Jambox 252 Yes nonloop 92 No relative: Jambox: 32/0 of 42

# **String Rewriting**

total	732 problems			
$T_T T_2$	512 Yes	40 No		
AProVE	501 Yes	22 No		
Matchbox (cert.)	466 Yes			
Jambox	252 Yes			
nonloop		92 No		
relative: Jambox: 3				

#### **Certified Termination**

motivation: why do we believe the answers?

- SMT: sat  $\rightarrow$  print model, unsat  $\rightarrow$  ??
- Termination: no  $\rightarrow$  print loop, yes  $\rightarrow$  ??

solution: replace "??" by a formal proof, and use mechanized proof checker. approaches/implementations:

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- extraction (Isafor  $\rightarrow$  Haskell)

# **Certified Termination (Results)**

- term rewriting:
- total 1391 problems AProVE/CoLoR 558 AProve/CoLoRVA3PAT 520 Cime3/A3PAT 485 string rewriting: total 732 problems Matchbox/CoLoR 466
  - AProVE/CoLoR
  - AProve/CoLoRVA3PAT

Workshop on Termination, Leipzig, June 09 - p.11/13

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# **Derivational Complexity**

- main focus: polynomial upper bounds
- methods:
  - upper triangular matrix interpretations
  - match bounds
  - arctic matrices

more detailed output (degree of polynomial) requires more detailed scoring. result: CAT > TCT

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more detailed output (degree of polynomial) requires more detailed scoring. result: CAT > TCT coming (?): lower bounds (cf. loops), more functions (exp, ack), certification

#### organization

- more visibility (termcomp while conference)
- define benchmarks (= problem sets)
- more efficient steering committee

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  - define benchmarks (= problem sets)
- host/platform
  - more flexibility (termexec)
  - problems/results queries (also pre-2008)
- participants
  - better use of hardware (multi-core)
  - better re-use of software (modules, interfaces)