

# absTract sOlution **A**nalyzing **S**ynthesis Tool (**TOAST**)

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Wissen für Morgen

# Abstract Enumeration

Grammar:

$\text{Start} ::= x \mid y \mid z \mid (\text{Start} + \text{Start}) \mid (\text{Const} * \text{Start})$

$\text{Const} ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid 2$

Deducible concrete expressions:

x

y

z

(x + x)

(x + y)

...

(0\*x)

(1\*x)

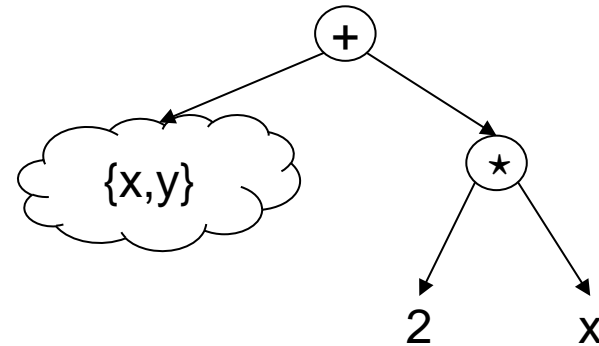
...

(2\*(1\*x+(y+z)))

...

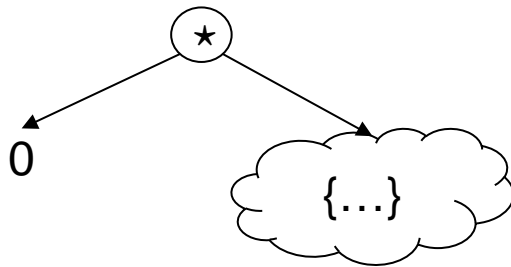
**TOAST** uses **abstract expressions**:

(Start{x,y} + 2\*y)

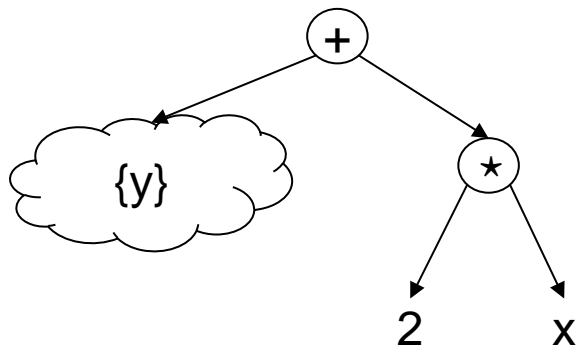


# Abstract Enumeration

- Nonterminal are parametrized with support sets
- Use sanity checks to prune the search space



Discard solution if the specification requires a non-zero value for some input



Discard solution if two inputs exists that differ only in y and must lead to the same outputs

⇒ y is not part of the solution

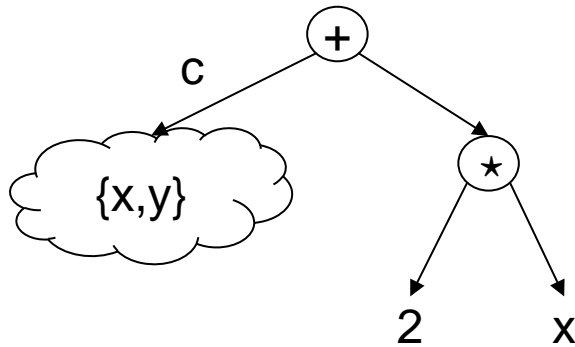


# Functional Consistency

- SMT query to rule out abstract expression  $f^*$ :

$$\exists i, i' \forall c, c', o, o': \neg(\text{Corr}(i, o) \wedge \text{Corr}(i', o') \wedge f^*(i, c) = o \wedge f^*(i', c') = o' \wedge \text{Consistency}(i, i', c, c'))$$

Abstract expression  $f^*(x, y) = (\text{Start}\{x, y\} + 2 * x)$ :



$\exists x, y, x', y' \forall c, c', o, o'$ :

$$\neg(\text{Corr}(x, y, o) \wedge \text{Corr}(x', y', o') \wedge (c + (2 * x)) = o \wedge (c' + (2 * x')) = o' \wedge (x = x' \wedge y = y' \Rightarrow c = c'))$$



# Summary

abs**T**ract s**O**lution **A**nalyzing **S**ynthesis **T**ool (**TOAST**):

- Prunes the search space by analyzing **abstract expressions**
- Several tweaks on the grammar level
  
- SMT queries with quantifier alternation are expensive
- Prototype implemented in Python

