

# Automatic Analysis of Runtime Complexity for Parallel-Innermost Term Rewriting

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joint work with [Thaïs Baudon](#)<sup>2</sup> and [Laure Gonnord](#)<sup>3,2</sup>

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- ① What is **parallel**-innermost rewriting (and why is it interesting)?
- ② How do we measure its complexity?
- ③ How can we find **upper** bounds for its complexity?
- ④ How can we find **lower** bounds for its complexity?
- ⑤ Related work
- ⑥ Experiments

# Motivation: Complexity analysis for automated scheduling (1/2)

Goal: use complexity analysis to improve compilers

## Inspiration

- Christophe Alias, Alain Darte, Paul Feautrier, Laure Gonnord  
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- But: restricted to programs with integer arithmetic and arrays

## Motivation: Complexity analysis for automated scheduling (2/2)

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- **Parallel-innermost** rewriting evaluates all innermost redexes simultaneously
- Captures which redexes can be evaluated independently by call-by-value strategy
- Standard assumption in parallel computing: machine with unbounded parallelism  
⇒ assess **potential** for parallelism

## Parallel-innermost rewriting: How it works

TRS  $\mathcal{R}$ :

$$d(\text{Zero}) \rightarrow \text{Zero}$$

$$d(S(x)) \rightarrow S(S(d(x)))$$

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**Runtime Complexity:** How long can a reduction from a **basic term** of size  $\leq n$  get? (worst case)

**Basic term:**  $f(t_1, \dots, t_n)$  with  $f$  a **defined symbol**,  $t_i$  **constructor terms**

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Dependency Tuples  $\mathbf{DT}(\mathcal{R})$  for function calls:

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Theorem (Noschinski, Emmes, Giesl, J. Autom. Reasoning 2013)

*Innermost complexity of  $\mathcal{R}$  (aka  $\text{irc}_{\mathcal{R}}$ )  $\leq$  innermost complexity for DT problem for  $\mathbf{DT}(\mathcal{R})$ .*



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$\Rightarrow$  DT framework finds (sequential)  $\text{irc}_{\mathcal{R}}(n) \in \mathcal{O}(n^2)$  via polynomial interpretation  $\mathcal{Pol}$  of degree 2:

$$\mathcal{Pol}(\text{doubles}^\sharp(x)) = x^2 + 2x, \quad \mathcal{Pol}(d^\sharp(x)) = x, \quad \mathcal{Pol}(S(x)) = 1 + x, \quad \dots$$

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# Parallel-innermost complexity: Example 1

Parallel Dependency Tuples PDT( $\mathcal{R}$ ) for **independent** function calls:

TRS  $\mathcal{R}$ :

$$d(\text{Zero}) \rightarrow \text{Zero}$$

$$d(S(x)) \rightarrow S(S(d(x)))$$

$$\text{doubles}(\text{Zero}) \rightarrow \text{Nil}$$

$$\text{doubles}(S(x)) \rightarrow \text{Cons}(d(S(x)), \text{doubles}(x))$$

$\Rightarrow$  function calls for last rule **in parallel**

$\Rightarrow$  consider them **separately**, get the maximum of the costs

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Theorem (Baudon, Fuhs, Gonnord, 2022)

*Parallel-innermost complexity of  $\mathcal{R}$  ( $\text{pirc}_{\mathcal{R}}$ )  $\leq$  innermost complexity for DT problem for  $\text{PDT}(\mathcal{R})$ .*

## Sequential complexity: Example 2

TRS  $\mathcal{R}$ :

$$\text{plus}(\text{Zero}, y) \rightarrow y$$

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... alas, a tight bound: consider  $\text{size}(\text{Tree}(\text{Zero}, \text{Tree}(\text{Zero}, \dots \text{Tree}(\text{Zero}, \text{Nil}, \text{Nil}))), \dots \text{Nil}, \text{Nil})$

**Parallel Dependency Tuples** can detect TRSs without potential for parallelism:

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Theorem (Baudon, Fuhs, Gonnord, 2022)

Let  $\mathcal{R}$  be a TRS with  $|PDT(\mathcal{R})| = |\mathcal{R}|$ . Then:

- 1  $PDT(\mathcal{R}) = DT(\mathcal{R})$
- 2 from basic terms  $f(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ ,  $\dashv\vdash_{\mathcal{R}} = \dot{\rightarrow}_{\mathcal{R}}$
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# Proving Absence of Parallelism

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Proof Idea.

To get parallelism from basic term (1 function call), some rule  $\ell \rightarrow r$  must make 2+ function calls at **parallel positions** in  $r$ . Each rule has only 1 **PDT**  $\Rightarrow$  no parallel calls!  $\square$

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$\Rightarrow$  Check  $|\mathbf{PDT}(\mathcal{R})| = |\mathcal{R}|$  to refute that parallel evaluation is feasible.

## Lower bounds on worst-case parallel complexity? (1/3)

Back to the motivation – which function calls are worth parallelising?

Want: **lower bounds** on  $\text{pirc}_{\mathcal{R}}$



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Theorem (Baudon, Fuhs, Gonnord, 2022)

$\text{pirc}_{\mathcal{R}} = \text{innermost complexity for DT problem for } \mathbf{PDT}(\mathcal{R}) \quad \text{if } \overset{\parallel i}{\rightarrow}_{\mathcal{R}} \text{ is confluent.}$

## Lower bounds on worst-case parallel complexity? (2/3)

Have: Input TRS  $\mathcal{R}$ , Parallel Dependency Tuples  $\text{PDT}(\mathcal{R})$ .

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- Transform DT problem back to TRS
- Use existing lower bound inference for (sequential) innermost rewriting on TRS level<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>F. Frohn, J. Giesl, J. Hensel, C. Aschermann, T. Ströder: *Lower bounds for runtime complexity of term rewriting*, J. Autom. Reasoning, 2017



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Theorem (Baudon, Fuhs, Gonnord, 2022)

$\mathit{pirc}_{\mathcal{R}} = (\text{sequential}) \text{ innermost complexity of relative TRS } \mathbf{PDT}(\mathcal{R})/\mathcal{R} \text{ if } \dashv\vdash_{\mathcal{R}} \text{ is confluent.}$

---

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Ad 2: Confluence of  $\dashv\vdash^i \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}$ :

Example (Full/innermost confluence does *not* imply **parallel**-innermost confluence)

$\mathcal{R} = \{ a \rightarrow f(b, c), a \rightarrow f(b, b), b \rightarrow c, c \rightarrow b \}$ . Confluent:  $\dashv\vdash^i \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}$  and  $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}$  But...

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 $a \dashv\vdash^i_{\mathcal{R}} f(b, c)$

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Corollary (Baudon, Fuhs, Gonnord, 2022)

If  $\mathcal{R}$  is non-overlapping,  $\dashv\vdash^i \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}$  is confluent.

## Related Work

- Literature on parallel computing / program analysis:
    - sequential complexity,  $\text{irc}_{\mathcal{R}}$ : **work**
    - parallel complexity,  $\text{pirc}_{\mathcal{R}}$ : **depth**, **span**
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- Analysis of **parallel complexity** in many settings
  - async/finish programs<sup>23</sup>
  - RaML: functional programs with list and pair constructors<sup>4</sup>
  - logic programs<sup>5</sup>
  - pi calculus<sup>67</sup>

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<sup>8</sup>J. van Eerd, J.F. Groote, P. Hijma, J. Martens, A. Wijs: *Term Rewriting on GPUs*, FSEN 2021

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- Implementation in program analysis tool AProVE
- Building on existing framework for sequential innermost runtime complexity

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Termination Problem DataBase (TPDB), v11.2, category Innermost\_Runtime\_Complexity  
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Timeout per TRS: 300 seconds

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No other tools for **parallel**-innermost complexity so far.

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⇒ Compare with upper bounds by TermComp 2021 tools for innermost complexity AProVE, TcT

Upper bounds	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	$\leq \mathcal{O}(n)$	$\leq \mathcal{O}(n^2)$	$\leq \mathcal{O}(n^3)$	$\leq \mathcal{O}(n^{\geq 4})$
TcT $\mathbf{irc}_{\mathcal{R}}$	4	28	39	44	44
AProVE $\mathbf{irc}_{\mathcal{R}}$	5	50	110	123	127
AProVE $\mathbf{pirc}_{\mathcal{R}}$ : DT problem only	5	65	<b>125</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>142</b>
AProVE $\mathbf{pirc}_{\mathcal{R}}$ : DT problem + rel. TRS	5	<b>69</b>	<b>125</b>	139	141

- improved linear complexity by 38%
- TCT\_12/recursion\_10 improves from  $\mathcal{O}(n^{10})$  to  $\mathcal{O}(n^1)$

Lower bounds via relative TRS  $\text{PDT}(\mathcal{R})/\mathcal{R}$ :

Lower bounds	benchmark set	confluent	$\geq \Omega(n)$	$\geq \Omega(n^2)$	$\geq \Omega(n^3)$	$\geq \Omega(n^{\geq 4})$
AProVE $\text{pirc}_{\mathcal{R}}$	294	186	133	23	5	1

- **Challenge:** better confluence analysis for **parallel**-innermost rewriting!
- Non-trivial lower bounds for 133 of 186 provably confluent TRSs

# Implementation and Experiments (3/3)

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Together:

Tight bounds	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^3)$	Total
AProVE $\text{pirc}_{\mathcal{R}}$	5	32	1	3	<b>41</b>



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# Conclusion

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**Thanks a lot for your attention!**