Reachability Analysis

Andreas Podelski

December 6, 2011

relations as formulas

- formula with free variables in V and $V' =$ binary relation over program states
  - first component of each pair assigns values to V
  - second component of the pair assigns values to V'

program $\mathbf{P} = (V, pc, \varphi_{init}, \mathcal{R}, \varphi_{err})$

- V - finite tuple of *program variables*
- pc - *program counter variable* (pc included in V)
- φ_{init} - *initiation condition* given by formula over V
- $\mathcal{R}$ - a finite set of *transition relations*
- φ_{err} - an *error condition* given by a formula over V

- transition relation $\rho \in \mathcal{R}$ given by
  formula over the variables V and their primed versions V'

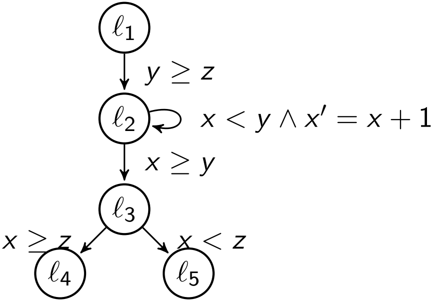
transition relation ρ expressed by logica formula

$$
\begin{aligned}
\rho_1 &\equiv (move(\ell_1, \ell_2) \wedge y \geq z \wedge skip(x, y, z)) \\
\rho_2 &\equiv (move(\ell_2, \ell_2) \wedge x + 1 \leq y \wedge x' = x + 1 \wedge skip(y, z)) \\
\rho_3 &\equiv (move(\ell_2, \ell_3) \wedge x \geq y \wedge skip(x, y, z)) \\
\rho_4 &\equiv (move(\ell_3, \ell_4) \wedge x \geq z \wedge skip(x, y, z)) \\
\rho_5 &\equiv (move(\ell_3, \ell_5) \wedge x + 1 \leq z \wedge skip(x, y, z))
\end{aligned}
$$

abbreviations:

$$
\begin{aligned}
move(\ell, \ell') &\equiv (pc = \ell \wedge pc' = \ell') \\
skip(v_1, \ldots, v_n) &\equiv (v_1' = v_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge v_n' = v_n)
\end{aligned}
$$

```
1:  assume(y >= z);
2:  while (x < y) {
      x++;
    }
3:  assert(x >= z);
4: exit
5: error
```



.

$$\rho_1 = (move(\ell_1, \ell_2) \wedge y \geq z \wedge skip(x, y, z))$$
$$\rho_2 = (move(\ell_2, \ell_2) \wedge x + 1 \leq y \wedge x' = x + 1 \wedge skip(y, z))$$
$$\rho_3 = (move(\ell_2, \ell_3) \wedge x \geq y \wedge skip(x, y, z))$$
$$\rho_4 = (move(\ell_3, \ell_4) \wedge x \geq z \wedge skip(x, y, z))$$
$$\rho_5 = (move(\ell_3, \ell_5) \wedge x + 1 \leq z \wedge skip(x, y, z))$$

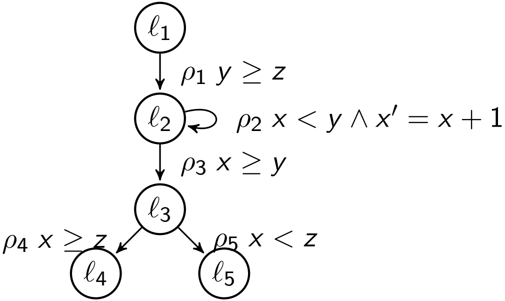
correctness: safety

- a state is *reachable* if it occurs in some program computation
- a program is *safe* if no error state is reachable
- ... if and only if no error state lies in φ_{reach},

$$\varphi_{err} \wedge \varphi_{reach} \models \mathit{false} \ .$$

where φ_{reach} = set of reachable program states

```
1:  assume(y >= z);
2:  while (x < y) {
      x++;
    }
3:  assert(x >= z);
4: exit
5: error
```



set of reachable states:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\varphi_{reach} = (&pc = \ell_1 \vee \\
&pc = \ell_2 \wedge y \geq z \vee \\
&pc = \ell_3 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \geq y \vee \\
&pc = \ell_4 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \geq y)
\end{aligned}
$$

post operator

- let φ be a formula over V and ρ a formula over V and V'
- define a *post-condition* function *post* by:

$$post(\varphi, \rho) \;=\; (\exists V : \varphi \wedge \rho)[V/V']$$

  an application $post(\varphi, \rho)$ computes the image of the set φ under the relation ρ
- post distributes over disjunction wrt. each argument:

$$post(\varphi, \rho_1 \vee \rho_2) = (post(\varphi, \rho_1) \vee post(\varphi, \rho_2))$$
$$post(\varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2, \rho) = (post(\varphi_1, \rho) \vee post(\varphi_2, \rho))$$

application of $post(\phi, \rho)$ in examples

- ρ has no primed variables

application of $post(\phi, \rho)$ in examples

- ρ has no primed variables
  $post(\phi, \rho) = \phi \wedge \rho$

application of *post*(ϕ, ρ) in examples

- ρ has no primed variables
  $post(\phi, \rho) = \phi \wedge \rho$
- ρ has only primed variables

application of $post(\phi, \rho)$ in examples

- ρ has no primed variables
  $post(\phi, \rho) = \phi \wedge \rho$
- ρ has only primed variables
  $post(\phi, \rho) = \rho[V/V']$

application of $post(\phi, \rho)$ in examples

- ρ has no primed variables
  $post(\phi, \rho) = \phi \wedge \rho$
- ρ has only primed variables
  $post(\phi, \rho) = \rho[V/V']$
- ρ is an update of x by an expression e without x, say
  $\rho \ = \ \ x := e(y, z)$

application of $post(\phi, \rho)$ in examples

- ρ has no primed variables
  $post(\phi, \rho) = \phi \wedge \rho$
- ρ has only primed variables
  $post(\phi, \rho) = \rho[V/V']$
- ρ is an update of x by an expression e without x, say
  $\rho \;=\; x := e(y, z)$
  $post(\phi, \rho) = \exists x \phi \wedge x = e$

iteration of post

$post^n(\varphi, \rho)$ = n-fold application of *post* to φ under ρ

$$post^n(\varphi, \rho) \;=\; \begin{cases} \varphi & \text{if } n = 0 \\ post(post^{n-1}(\varphi, \rho), \rho) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

characterize φ_{reach} using iterates of *post*:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{reach} &= \varphi_{init} \vee post(\varphi_{init}, \rho_{\mathcal{R}}) \vee post(post(\varphi_{init}, \rho_{\mathcal{R}}), \rho_{\mathcal{R}}) \vee \dots \\ &= \bigvee_{i \geq 0} post^i(\varphi_{init}, \rho_{\mathcal{R}}) \end{aligned}$$

n-th disjunct = iterate for natural number n (disjunction = "ω iteration")

finite iteration post may suffice

"fixpoint reached in n steps" if

$$\bigvee_{i=0}^{n} post^i(\varphi_{init}, \rho_{\mathcal{R}}) = \bigvee_{i=0}^{n+1} post^i(\varphi_{init}, \rho_{\mathcal{R}})$$

then $$\bigvee_{i=0}^{n} post^i(\varphi_{init}, \rho_{\mathcal{R}}) = \bigvee_{i\geq 0} post^i(\varphi_{init}, \rho_{\mathcal{R}})$$

‘distributed’ iteration of $post(\cdot, \rho_{\mathcal{R}})$

- $\rho_{\mathcal{R}}$ is itself a disjunction: $\rho_{\mathcal{R}} = \rho_1 \vee \ldots \vee \rho_m$
- $post(\phi, \rho)$ distributes over disjunction in both arguments
- in ‘distributed’ disjunction $\Phi = \{\phi_k \mid k \in M\}$, every disjunct ϕ_k corresponds to a sequence of transitions $\rho_{j_1}, \ldots, \rho_{j_n}$

$$\phi_k = post(post(\ldots\ post(\varphi_{init}, \rho_{j_1}), \ldots), \rho_{j_n})$$

- $\phi_k \neq \emptyset$ only if sequence of transitions $\rho_{j_1}, \ldots, \rho_{j_n}$ corresponds to path in control flow graph of program
since:

$$post(pc = \ell_i \wedge \ldots,\ move(\ell_j, \ell_{\ldots}) \wedge \ldots)\ =\ \emptyset \ \text{ if } \ i \neq j$$

- *chaotic fixpoint iteration* follows paths in control flow graph

‘distributed’ fixpoint test: ‘local’ entailment

- “fixpoint reached in n steps” if (but not only if): every application of $post(\cdot, \cdot)$ to any disjunct ϕ_k in Φ is contained in one of the disjuncts $\phi_{k'}$ in Φ is

$$\forall k \in M \; \forall j = 1, \ldots, m \; \exists k' \in M : \; post(\phi_k, \rho_j) \subseteq \phi_{k'}$$

compute φ_{reach} for example program (1)

apply post on set of initial states:

$$\begin{aligned} & post(pc = \ell_1, \rho_{\mathcal{R}}) \\ & \quad = post(pc = \ell_1, \rho_1) \\ & \quad = pc = \ell_2 \wedge y \geq z \end{aligned}$$

apply post on successor states:

$$\begin{aligned} & post(pc = \ell_2 \wedge y \geq z, \rho_{\mathcal{R}}) \\ & \quad = post(pc = \ell_2 \wedge y \geq z, \rho_2) \vee post(pc = \ell_2 \wedge y \geq z, \rho_3) \\ & \quad = pc = \ell_2 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \leq y \vee pc = \ell_3 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \geq y \end{aligned}$$

compute φ_{reach} for example program (2)

repeat the application step once again:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& post(pc = \ell_2 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \leq y \vee \\
& \qquad pc = \ell_3 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \geq y, \rho_{\mathcal{R}}) \\
&= post(pc = \ell_2 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \leq y, \rho_{\mathcal{R}}) \vee \\
& \quad post(pc = \ell_3 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \geq y, \rho_{\mathcal{R}}) \\
&= post(pc = \ell_2 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \leq y, \rho_2) \vee \\
& \quad post(pc = \ell_2 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \leq y, \rho_3) \vee \\
& \quad post(pc = \ell_3 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \geq y, \rho_4) \vee \\
& \quad post(pc = \ell_3 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \geq y, \rho_5) \\
&= pc = \ell_2 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \leq y \vee \\
& \quad pc = \ell_3 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x = y \vee \\
& \quad pc = \ell_4 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \geq y
\end{aligned}
$$

compute φ_{reach} for example program

disjunction obtained by iteratively applying post to φ_{init}:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&pc = \ell_1 \lor \\
&pc = \ell_2 \land y \geq z \lor \\
&pc = \ell_2 \land y \geq z \land x \leq y \lor pc = \ell_3 \land y \geq z \land x \geq y \lor \\
&pc = \ell_2 \land y \geq z \land x \leq y \lor pc = \ell_3 \land y \geq z \land x = y \lor \\
&pc = \ell_4 \land y \geq z \land x \geq y
\end{aligned}
$$

disjunction in a logically equivalent, simplified form:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&pc = \ell_1 \lor \\
&pc = \ell_2 \land y \geq z \lor \\
&pc = \ell_3 \land y \geq z \land x \geq y \lor \\
&pc = \ell_4 \land y \geq z \land x \geq y
\end{aligned}
$$

above disjunction $= \varphi_{reach}$ since any further application of post does not produce any additional disjuncts

checking safety = finding safe inductive invariant

- program is safe if there exists a safe inductive invariant φ

checking safety = finding safe inductive invariant

- program is safe if there exists a safe inductive invariant φ
- inductive:

$$\varphi_{init} \models \varphi \quad \text{and} \quad post(\varphi, \rho_{\mathcal{R}}) \models \varphi \ .$$

checking safety = finding safe inductive invariant

- program is safe if there exists a safe inductive invariant φ
- inductive:

$$\varphi_{init} \models \varphi \quad \text{and} \quad post(\varphi, \rho_{\mathcal{R}}) \models \varphi \ .$$

- safe:

$$\varphi \wedge \varphi_{err} \models false$$

checking safety = finding safe inductive invariant

- program is safe if there exists a safe inductive invariant φ
- inductive:

$$\varphi_{init} \models \varphi \quad \text{and} \quad post(\varphi, \rho_{\mathcal{R}}) \models \varphi \ .$$

- safe:

$$\varphi \land \varphi_{err} \models false$$

- justification:
  1. "φ_{reach} is the strongest inductive invariant"

$$\varphi_{reach} \models \varphi$$

  2. program safe if φ_{reach} does not contain an error state:

$$\varphi_{reach} \land \varphi_{err} \models false$$

inductive invariants for example program

- weakest inductive invariant:

inductive invariants for example program

- weakest inductive invariant: *true* (set of all states)
  contains error states
- strongest inductive invariant (does not contain error states)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& pc = \ell_1 \lor \\
& (pc = \ell_2 \land y \geq z) \lor \\
& (pc = \ell_3 \land y \geq z \land x \geq y) \lor \\
& (pc = \ell_4 \land y \geq z \land x \geq y)
\end{aligned}
$$

inductive invariants for example program

- weakest inductive invariant: *true* (set of all states) contains error states
- strongest inductive invariant (does not contain error states)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& pc = \ell_1 \lor \\
& (pc = \ell_2 \land y \geq z) \lor \\
& (pc = \ell_3 \land y \geq z \land x \geq y) \lor \\
& (pc = \ell_4 \land y \geq z \land x \geq y)
\end{aligned}
$$

- a slightly weaker inductive invariant also proves the safety of our examples:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& pc = \ell_1 \lor \\
& (pc = \ell_2 \land y \geq z) \lor \\
& (pc = \ell_3 \land y \geq z \land x \geq y) \lor \\
& pc = \ell_4
\end{aligned}
$$

inductive invariants for example program

- weakest inductive invariant: *true* (set of all states)
  contains error states
- strongest inductive invariant (does not contain error states)

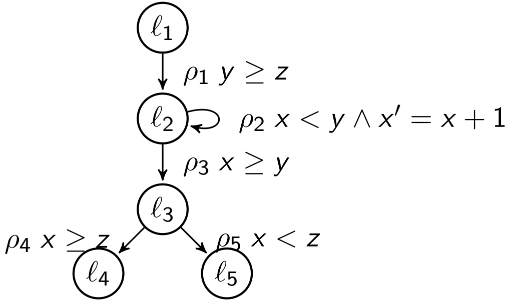
$$
\begin{aligned}
& pc = \ell_1 \vee \\
& (pc = \ell_2 \wedge y \geq z) \vee \\
& (pc = \ell_3 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \geq y) \vee \\
& (pc = \ell_4 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \geq y)
\end{aligned}
$$

- a slightly weaker inductive invariant also proves the safety of our examples:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& pc = \ell_1 \vee \\
& (pc = \ell_2 \wedge y \geq z) \vee \\
& (pc = \ell_3 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \geq y) \vee \\
& pc = \ell_4
\end{aligned}
$$

- can we drop another conjunct in one of the disjuncts?

```
1:  assume(y >= z);
2:  while (x < y) {
      x++;
    }
3:  assert(x >= z);
4: exit
5: error
```



inductive invariant (strict superset of reachable states):

$$
\begin{aligned}
\varphi_{reach} = (&pc = \ell_1 \vee \\
&pc = \ell_2 \wedge y \geq z \vee \\
&pc = \ell_3 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \geq y \vee \\
&pc = \ell_4)
\end{aligned}
$$

fixpoint iteration

- computation of reachable program states =
  iterative application of post on initial program states until
  a fixpoint is reached
  i.e., no new program states are obtained by applying post
- in general, iteration process does not *converge*
  i.e., does not reach fixpoint in finite number of iterations

example: fixpoint iteration *diverges*

$$\rho_2 \;\equiv\; (move(\ell_2, \ell_2) \wedge x + 1 \leq y \wedge x' = x + 1 \wedge skip(y, z))$$

$$\begin{aligned} post(at\_\ell_2 \wedge x \leq z, \rho_2) &= (at\_\ell_2 \wedge x - 1 \leq z \wedge x \leq y) \\ post^2(at\_\ell_2 \wedge x \leq z, \rho_2) &= (at\_\ell_2 \wedge x - 2 \leq z \wedge x \leq y) \\ post^3(at\_\ell_2 \wedge x \leq z, \rho_2) &= (at\_\ell_2 \wedge x - 3 \leq z \wedge x \leq y) \\ &\dots \\ post^n(at\_\ell_2 \wedge x \leq z, \rho_2) &= (at\_\ell_2 \wedge x - n \leq z \wedge x \leq y) \end{aligned}$$

example: fixpoint not reached after n steps, $n \geq 1$

- set of states reachable after applying post twice not included in the union of previous two sets:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&(at\_\ell_2 \wedge x - 2 \leq z \wedge x \leq y) \quad \not\models \\
&at\_\ell_2 \wedge x \leq z \vee \\
&at\_\ell_2 \wedge x - 1 \leq z \wedge x \leq y
\end{aligned}
$$

- set of states reachable after n-fold application of *post* still contains previously unreached states:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\forall n \geq 1 : (at\_\ell_2 \wedge x - n \leq z \wedge x \leq y) \quad &\not\models \\
at\_\ell_2 \wedge x \leq z \vee& \\
\textstyle\bigvee_{1 \leq i < n}(at\_\ell_2 \wedge x - i \leq z \wedge x \leq y)&
\end{aligned}
$$

abstraction of φ_{reach} by $\varphi^{\#}_{reach}$

- instead of computing φ_{reach},
  compute over-approximation $\varphi^{\#}_{reach}$ such that $\varphi^{\#}_{reach} \supseteq \varphi_{reach}$
- check whether $\varphi^{\#}_{reach}$ contains any error states
- if $\varphi^{\#}_{reach} \wedge \varphi_{err} \models \mathit{false}$ holds then $\varphi_{reach} \wedge \varphi_{err} \models \mathit{false}$,
  and hence the program is safe
- compute $\varphi^{\#}_{reach}$ by applying iteration
- instead of iteratively applying *post*, use
  over-approximation $\mathit{post}^{\#}$ such that always

$$\mathit{post}(\varphi, \rho) \models \mathit{post}^{\#}(\varphi, \rho)$$

- decompose computation of $\mathit{post}^{\#}$ into two steps:
  first, apply *post* and
  then, over-approximate result using a function α such that

$$\forall \varphi : \varphi \models \alpha(\varphi) \ .$$

abstraction of *post* by $post^{\#}$

- given an abstraction function α, define $post^{\#}$:

$$post^{\#}(\varphi, \rho) \; = \; \alpha(post(\varphi, \rho))$$

- compute $\varphi^{\#}_{reach}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^{\#}_{reach} &= \alpha(\varphi_{init}) \vee \\ &\quad post^{\#}(\alpha(\varphi_{init}), \rho_{\mathcal{R}}) \vee \\ &\quad post^{\#}(post^{\#}(\alpha(\varphi_{init}), \rho_{\mathcal{R}}), \rho_{\mathcal{R}}) \vee \dots \\ &= \bigvee_{i \geq 0} (post^{\#})^{i}(\alpha(\varphi_{init}), \rho_{\mathcal{R}}) \end{aligned}$$

- consequence: $\varphi_{reach} \models \varphi^{\#}_{reach}$

predicate abstraction

- construct abstraction using a given set of building blocks, so-called predicates
- predicate = formula over the program variables V
- fix finite set of predicates $Preds = \{p_1, \ldots, p_n\}$
- over-approximation of φ by conjunction of predicates in $Preds$

$$\alpha(\varphi) = \bigwedge\{p \in Preds \mid \varphi \models p\}$$

- computation requires n entailment checks (n = number of predicates)

example: compute $\alpha(at\_\ell_2 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x + 1 \leq y)$

- $Preds = \{at\_\ell_1, \dots, at\_\ell_5, y \geq z, x \geq y\}$

1. check logical consequence between argument to the abstraction function and each of the predicates:

	$y \geq z$	$x \geq y$	at_ℓ_1	at_ℓ_2	at_ℓ_3	at_ℓ_4	at_ℓ_5
$at\_\ell_2 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x + 1 \leq y$	$\models$	$\not\models$	$\not\models$	$\models$	$\not\models$	$\not\models$	$\not\models$

2. result of abstraction = conjunction over entailed predicates

$$\alpha\left(\begin{array}{l} at\_\ell_2 \wedge \\ y \geq z \ \wedge \ x + 1 \leq y \end{array} \right) = at\_\ell_2 \wedge y \geq z$$

trivial abstraction $\alpha(\varphi) = \mathit{true}$

- result of applying predicate abstraction is *true* if

trivial abstraction $\alpha(\varphi) = \mathit{true}$

- result of applying predicate abstraction is *true* if none of the predicates is entailed by φ ("predicates are too specific")

trivial abstraction $\alpha(\varphi) = \mathit{true}$

- result of applying predicate abstraction is *true* if none of the predicates is entailed by φ ("predicates are too specific")
  ... always the case if $\mathit{Preds} = \emptyset$

example: predicate abstraction to compute $\varphi^{\#}_{reach}$

- $Preds = \{false, at\_\ell_1, \dots, at\_\ell_5, y \geq z, x \geq y\}$
- over-approximation of the set of initial states φ_{init}:

$$\varphi_1 = \alpha(at\_\ell_1) = at\_\ell_1$$

- apply $post^{\#}$ on φ_1 wrt. each program transition:

$$\varphi_2 = post^{\#}(\varphi_1, \rho_1) = \alpha(\underbrace{at\_\ell_2 \wedge y \geq z}_{post(\varphi_1, \rho_1)}) = at\_\ell_2 \wedge y \geq z$$

$$post^{\#}(\varphi_1, \rho_2) = \dots = post^{\#}(\varphi_1, \rho_5) = \bigwedge\{false, \dots\} = false$$

apply $post^{\#}$ to $\varphi_2 \; = \; (at\_\ell_2 \wedge y \geq z)$

- application of ρ_1, ρ_4, and ρ_5 on φ_2 results in *false* (since ρ_1, ρ_4, and ρ_5 are applicable only if either at_ℓ_1 or at_ℓ_3 hold)
- for ρ_2 we obtain

  $$post^{\#}(\varphi_2, \rho_2) = \alpha(at\_\ell_2 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \leq y) = at\_\ell_2 \wedge y \geq z$$

  result is φ_2 and, therefore, is discarded
- for ρ_3 we obtain

  $$\begin{aligned} post^{\#}(\varphi_2, \rho_3) &= \alpha(at\_\ell_3 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \geq y) \\ &= at\_\ell_3 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \geq y \\ &= \varphi_3 \end{aligned}$$

apply $post^{\#}$ to $\varphi_3 \;=\; (at\_\ell_3 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \geq y)$

- ρ_1, ρ_2, and ρ_3: inconsistency with program counter valuation in φ_3
- for ρ_4 we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} post^{\#}(\varphi_3, \rho_4) &= \alpha(at\_\ell_4 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \geq y \wedge x \geq z) \\ &= at\_\ell_4 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \geq y \\ &= \varphi_4 \end{aligned}$$

- for ρ_5 (assertion violation) we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} post^{\#}(\varphi_3, \rho_5) &= \alpha(at\_\ell_5 \wedge y \geq z \wedge x \geq y \wedge x + 1 \leq z) \\ &= \mathit{false} \end{aligned}$$

- any further application of program transitions does not compute any additional reachable states
- thus, $\varphi^{\#}_{reach} = \varphi_1 \vee \ldots \vee \varphi_4$
- since $\varphi^{\#}_{reach} \wedge at\_\ell_5 \models \mathit{false}$, the program is proven safe

algorithm AbstReach

begin

α := $\lambda\varphi \,.\, \bigwedge\{p \in \mathit{Preds} \mid \varphi \models p\}$

$\mathit{post}^{\#}$:= $\lambda(\varphi, \rho) \,.\, \alpha(\mathit{post}(\varphi, \rho))$

$\mathit{ReachStates}^{\#}$:= $\{\alpha(\varphi_{\mathit{init}})\}$

Parent := $\emptyset$

$\mathit{Worklist}$:= $\mathit{ReachStates}^{\#}$

while $\mathit{Worklist} \neq \emptyset$ **do**

  φ := choose from $\mathit{Worklist}$

  $\mathit{Worklist}$:= $\mathit{Worklist} \setminus \{\varphi\}$

  for each $\rho \in \mathcal{R}$ **do**

    φ' := $\mathit{post}^{\#}(\varphi, \rho)$

    if $\varphi' \not\models \bigvee \mathit{ReachStates}^{\#}$ **then**

      $\mathit{ReachStates}^{\#}$:= $\{\varphi'\} \cup \mathit{ReachStates}^{\#}$

      Parent := $\{(\varphi, \rho, \varphi')\} \cup \mathit{Parent}$

      $\mathit{Worklist}$:= $\{\varphi'\} \cup \mathit{Worklist}$

return $(\mathit{ReachStates}^{\#}, \mathit{Parent})$

end