TermComp 2016 Participant: NaTT*

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1 Overview

NaTT [4], standing for $\underline{\text{Na}}$ goya $\underline{\text{T}}$ ermination $\underline{\text{T}}$ ool, or $\underline{\text{N}}$ ew $\underline{\text{alps}}$ $\underline{\text{T}}$ ermination $\underline{\text{T}}$ ool, is a termination prover for TRSs, which is available at

http://www.trs.cm.is.nagoya-u.ac.jp/NaTT/

Supported categories are as follows:

TRS/SRS Standard: NaTT implements only basic components of the dependency pair (DP) framework [2], and its power is mostly due to the weighted path order [5], which provides and strengthens many previously known reduction pair techniques as its instances. This year's version has a finer analysis of the dependency graph and usable rules.

TRS/SRS Relative: Since the last year NaTT is capable of proving relative termination via the DP framework [3].

TRS Equational: This year it implements a new formalized AC-DP framework [6].

All the reduction pair constraints are encoded into incremental SMT problem scripts, which can be piped to any solver that complies the SMT-LIB 2.0 standard. The competition version of NaTT uses Z3 [1] as the back-end SMT solver.

NaTT is particularly fast, due to several efforts in SMT encoding. Since state-of-the-art SMT solvers including Z3 are still not so efficient on non-linear problems, NaTT transforms non-linear expressions into linear ones using a straightforward but effective *if-then-else* blasting [4]. It moreover utilizes the incremental feature of SMT solvers, and this year it has been further optimized: generating variables and constraints corresponding to a rewrite rule (or a DP) is delayed until the rewrite rule is involved in the considered DP problem.

- References

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