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Angluin's L\* AlgorithmをRustで実装してみた

### 問題設定

中身の分からない有限状態オートマトンがあります。

取り得る状態数の最大値とアルファベットは分かっています。

このオートマトンを学習するためには、何が必要でしょうか?

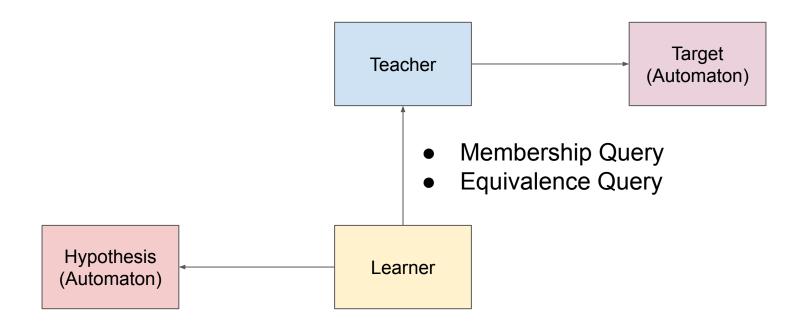
### Minimally Adequate Teacher

以下の2つのクエリに正しく答える存在をMinimally Adequate Teacherと呼ぶ。

- Membership Query
  - 入力:語(アルファベットの列)
  - 出力:入力された語が学習対象のオートマトンで受理される場合はYes されない場合はNoを返す
- Equivalence Query
  - 入力:オートマトン
  - 出力:入力されたオートマトンの言語と学習対象のオートマトンの言語が 等しい場合はYes、等しくない場合には反例を返す

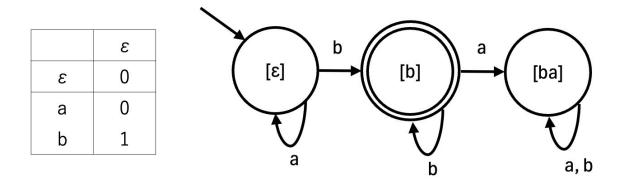
D. Angluin, "Learning regular sets from queries and counterexamples," Information and Computation, vol. 75, no. 2, pp. 87-106, 1987

# Minimally Adequate Teacherの図



## 2つのクエリを使ってどのように学習するのか

#### 2つのクエリを使って、表を埋めながら学習を行う



	ε	b
ε	0	1
b	1	1
ba	0	0
bab	0	0
а	0	1
bb	1	1
baa	0	0
baba	0	0
babb	0	0

# Angluin's L\* Algorithm

```
Initialize S and E to \{\lambda\}.
Ask membership queries for \lambda and each a \in A.
Construct the initial observation table (S, E, T).
Repeat:
       While (S, E, T) is not closed or not consistent:
               If (S, E, T) is not consistent,
                 then find s_1 and s_2 in S, a \in A, and e \in E such that
                 row(s_1) = row(s_2) and T(s_1 \cdot a \cdot e) \neq T(s_2 \cdot a \cdot e),
                 add a \cdot e to E.
                 and extend T to (S \cup S \cdot A) \cdot E using membership queries.
               If (S, E, T) is not closed,
                 then find s_1 \in S and a \in A such that
                 row(s_1 \cdot a) is different from row(s) for all s \in S,
                 add s_1 \cdot a to S,
                 and extend T to (S \cup S \cdot A) \cdot E using membership queries.
       Once (S, E, T) is closed and consistent, let M = M(S, E, T).
       Make the conjecture M.
       If the Teacher replies with a counter-example t, then
               add t and all its prefixes to S
               and extend T to (S \cup S \cdot A) \cdot E using membership queries.
Until the Teacher replies yes to the conjecture M.
Halt and output M.
                         Fig. 1. The Learner L^*.
```

D. Angluin, "Learning regular sets from queries and counterexamples," Information and Computation, vol. 75, no. 2, pp. 87-106, 1987

#### closed - consistent

 A table T is closed if and only if for each s.a ∈ S.Σ, there is some s' ∈ S such that S.a ≡ s' mod (E).
 例)[b]の状態が表上に無い

A table T is consistent if for all s1, s2 ∈ S such that s1 ≡ s2 mod(E), for each a ∈ Σ, we have that s1.a ≡ s2.a mod(E).
 例) ε ≡ ba mod(E)だが、b ≠ bab mod(E)

	3	
ε	0	
а	0	
b	1	

	ε
ε	0
b	1
ba	0
bab	0
а	0
bb	1
baa	0
baba	0
babb	0

E. M. Clarke, O. Grumberg, and D. Peled, Model Checking, Second edition, Cambridge, MIT Press, 2022.

## デモ

https://github.com/mkakh/Rust-Lstar