

# Metaheuristic Binary Decision Diagram

Finding best BDD ordering on efficient way by metaheuristic solution

Hyobin Park (2021227327)

## Binary Decision Diagram

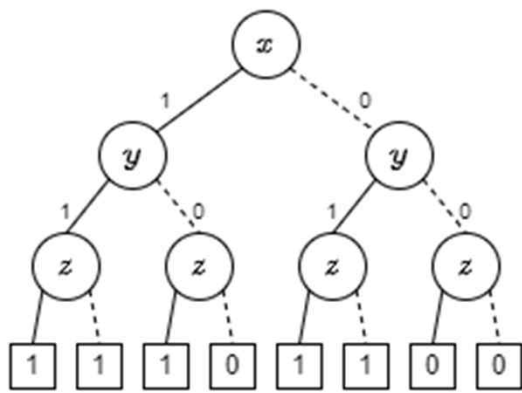


Fig 1. binary decision tree (reduce)

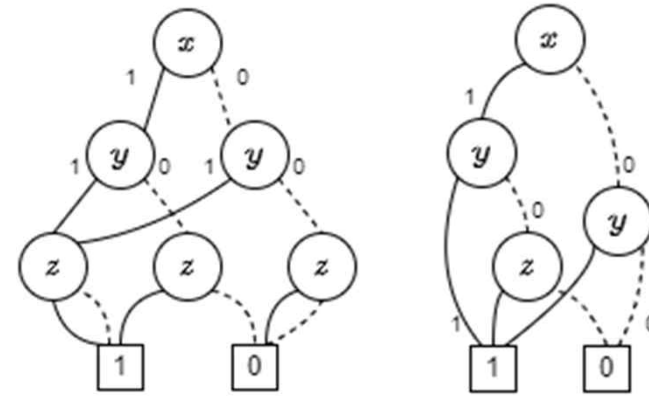
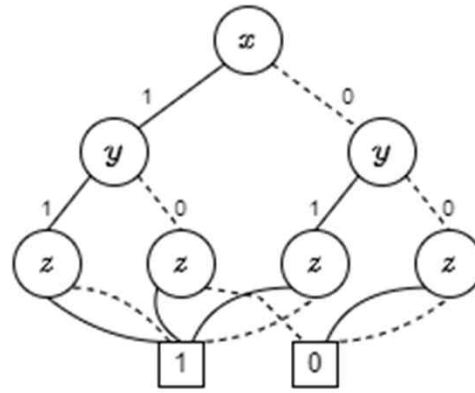


Fig 2. reduced ordered binary decision diagram

**non-terminal nodes + terminal nodes**

boolean variables      0 or 1

dashed line      - - - - - 0

solid line      ——— 1

## Variable ordering problem (NP-hard)

$$f(a,b,c,d,e,f) = (a \& b) \mid (c \& d) \mid (e \& f)$$

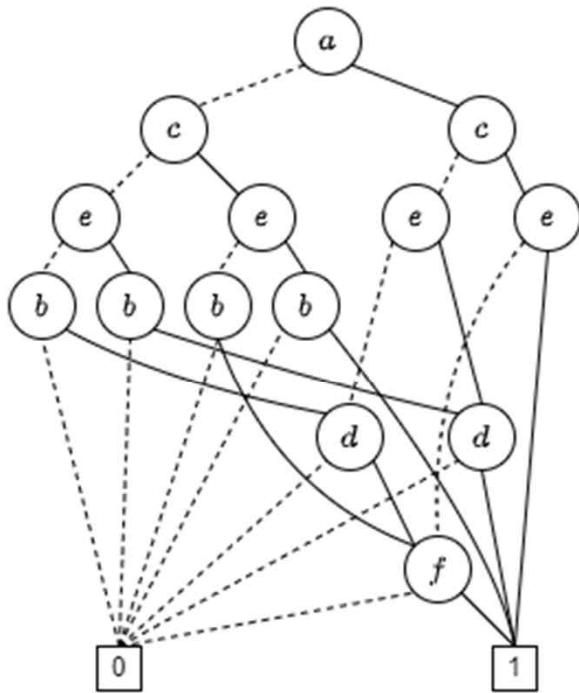


Fig 3. ROBDD ordering [a, c, e, b, d, f]

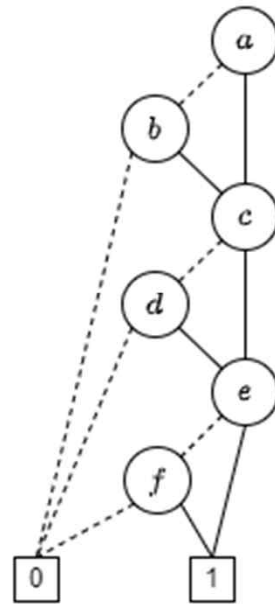
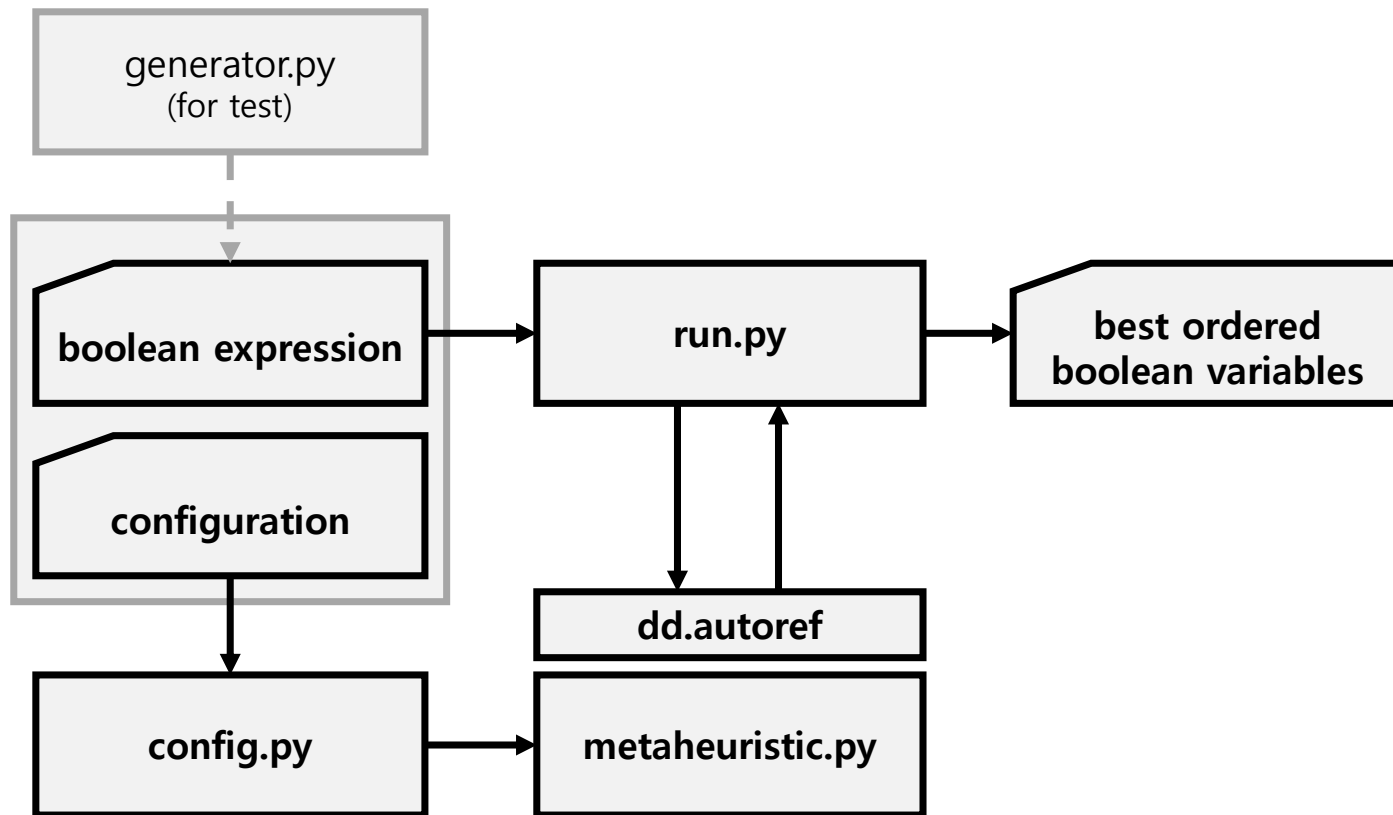


Fig 4. ROBDD ordering [a, b, c, d, e, f]

## Overall Structure



## Parameters (configuration)

- |               |                     |   |
|---------------|---------------------|---|
| • POP_SIZE    | creating population | size of population  |
| • POOL_SIZE   | crossover, mutation | size of parent pool                                       |
| • N_LIMIT     | stopping criteria   | iteration limitation                                      |
| • LIMIT_RATIO | "                   | constant ratio for CRITERIA                               |
| • CRITERIA    | "                   | minimum number of new offsprings which means no changing. |

**Individual** ordering sequence of boolean variables. **all numbers are unique!**

These individuals make population with POP\_SIZE.

for  $[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5]$  ...

[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5], [0, 2, 4, 1, 3, 5], [3, 4, 0, 5, 2, 1] ...

## Stopping Criteria

```
if len(newPop) < CRITERIA:
    nIter += 1
    if nIter == N_LIMIT:
        break
```

If there is not enough change, increase iteration limitation.

When that chance reaches to the limitation, the process is over.

**Fitness** building reordered BDD from individual, return number of new ordered BDD nodes.

For boolean function  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$$fitness = N_{BDD\_nodes} \quad 2n + 2 \leq N_{BDD\_nodes} \leq 2^{n+1}$$

**Selection** FPS (Fitness Probability Selection)

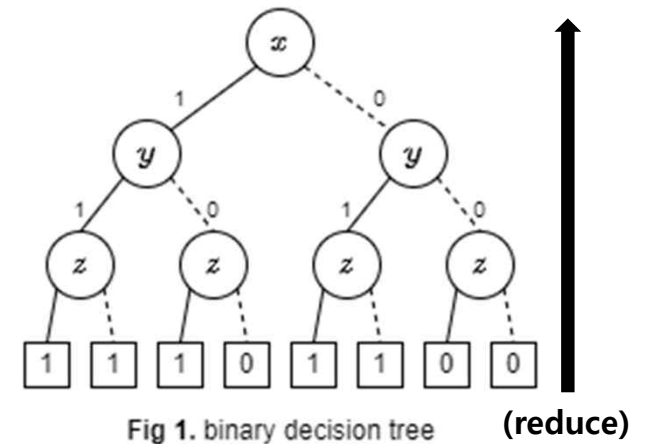
```
def fps(pop):
    total_fitness = sum(fitness)
    weight = [f/total_fitness for f in fitness]
    return weight
```

**Crossover** keeping pivot and its backward, shuffle others.

$[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 7, 8, 9, 10] \rightarrow [3, 7, 4, 1, 2, \dots, 6, 8, 9, 10]$

**Mutation** just swap 2 variables to avoid local optima.

**Design** elitism.



## 고급소프트웨어검증

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```
Target expr: v0 | v2 ^ v10 & ~ v6 ^ ~ v9 | ~ v10 | ~ v4 & v9 ^ ~ v5 | ~ v11 ^ ~ v4 ^ ~ v3 | ~ v8 | ~ v10 ^ ~ v1 | v4 & ~ v2 ^ v1 & ~ v9 | ~ v7 | v7
Best Ind  : [11, 1, 3, 5, 0, 9, 2, 4, 7, 10, 6, 8]
Best Score: 34
Limitation: 0
=====
Best Ind  : [5, 9, 10, 2, 8, 1, 11, 7, 6, 4, 0, 3]
Best Score: 32
Limitation: 0
=====
Best Ind  : [6, 7, 0, 8, 5, 4, 1, 3, 10, 11, 9, 2]
Best Score: 31
Limitation: 0
=====
Best Ind  : [3, 2, 0, 11, 4, 6, 1, 8, 5, 10, 9, 7]
Best Score: 30
Limitation: 0
=====
Best Ind  : [4, 7, 10, 0, 8, 3, 11, 9, 1, 6, 5, 2]
Best Score: 28
Limitation: 0
=====
Best Ind  : [4, 7, 10, 0, 8, 3, 11, 9, 1, 6, 5, 2]
Best Score: 28
```

**Best Order** [4, 7, 10, 0, 8, 3, 11, 9, 1, 6, 5, 2]

v10, v4, v3, v8, v1, v9, v6, v0, v2, v7, v11, v5

ref

0

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

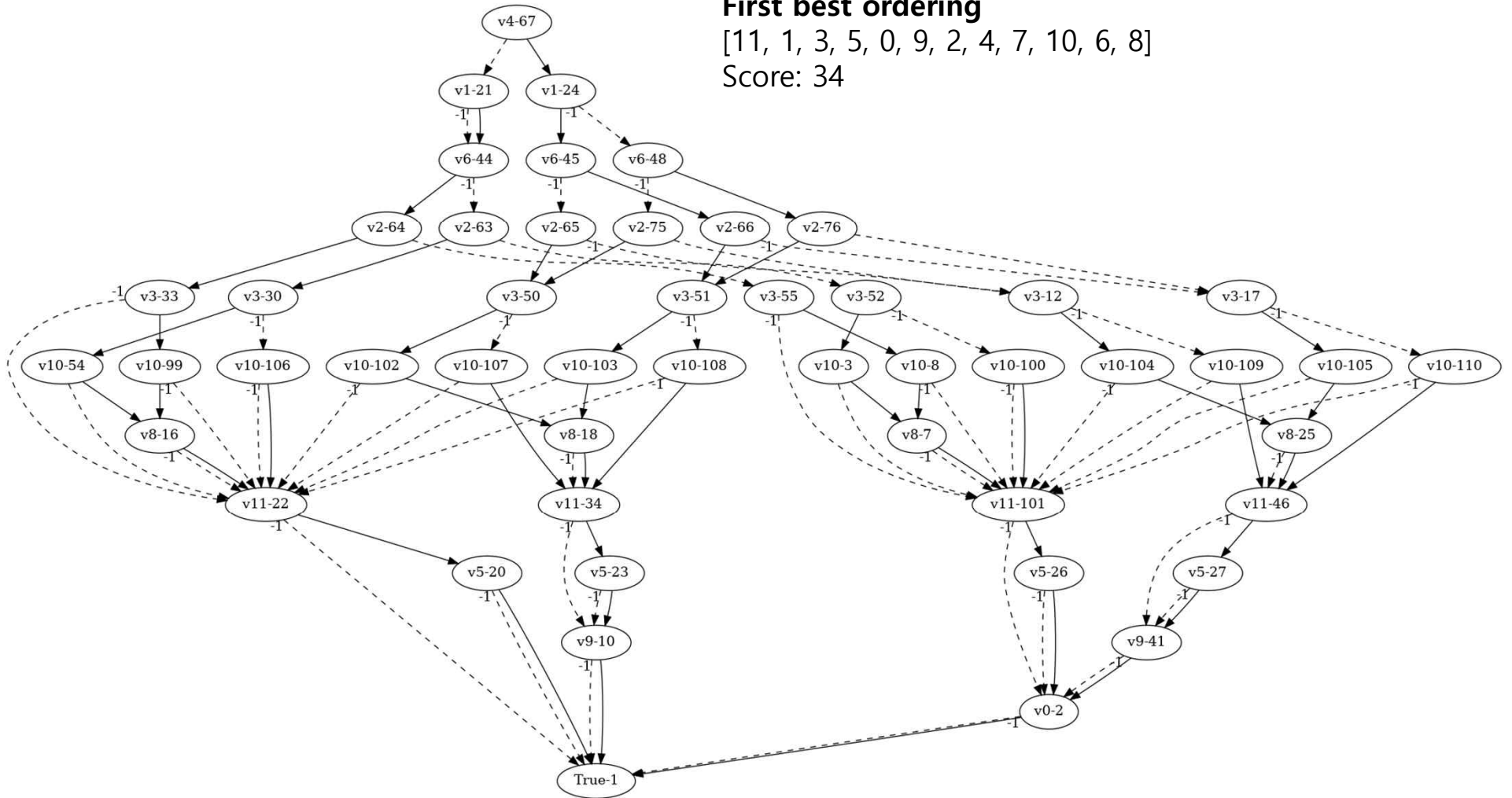
11

12

**First best ordering**

[11, 1, 3, 5, 0, 9, 2, 4, 7, 10, 6, 8]

Score: 34

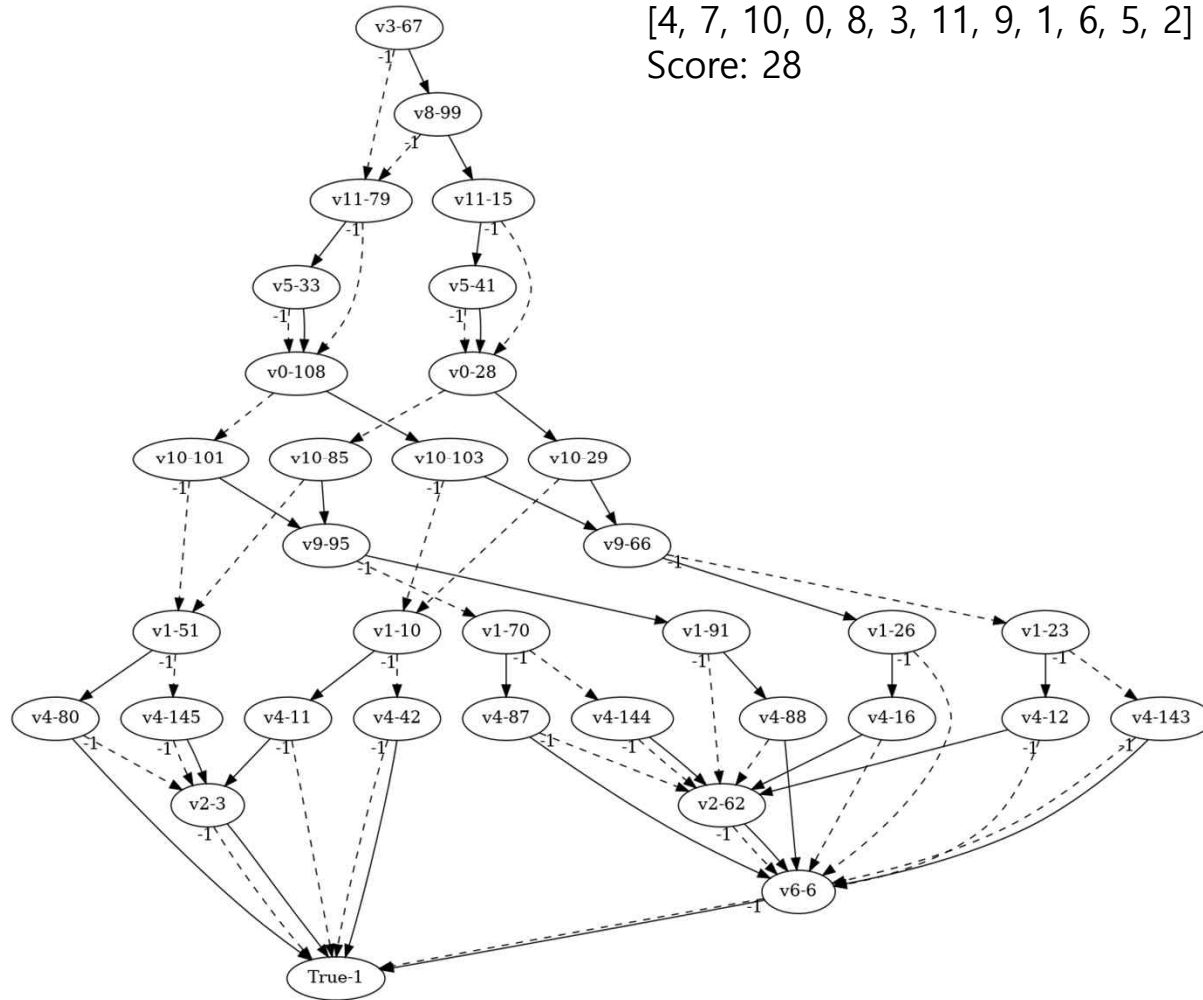




# Final best ordering

[4, 7, 10, 0, 8, 3, 11, 9, 1, 6, 5, 2]

Score: 28



## Limitation

- **Time Consuming**
  - building BDD takes a lot of time.
  - only work in small size (no more than 30)
- **Mutation**
  - too weak to avoid local optima.

## Further work

- **Mutation**
  - do more than swapping only two elements.
- **Applicability**
  - design for applying BDD-based model checker.