I/O-efficient Manipulation of Binary Decision Diagrams

Steffan Christ Sølvsten

S. C. Sølvsten, J. van de Pol, A. B. Jakobsen, and M. W. B. Thomasen. *Adiar: Binary Decision Diagrams in External Memory.* 2022



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What are Binary Decision Diagrams?

Why do they break?

How can we fix it?

CountPaths

Apply

Equality Checking

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What are Binary Decision Diagrams?

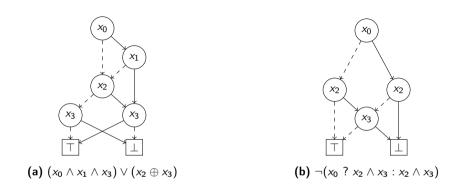
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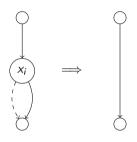
Apply

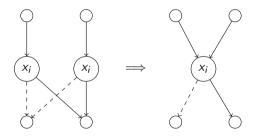
Equality Checking



Examples of (Reduced Ordered) Binary Decision Diagrams.

Theorem (Bryant '86)For a fixed variable order, if one exhaustively applies the two rules below, then one obtains the Reduced OBDD, which is a unique canonical form of the function.





(1) Remove redundant nodes

(2) Merge duplicate nodes

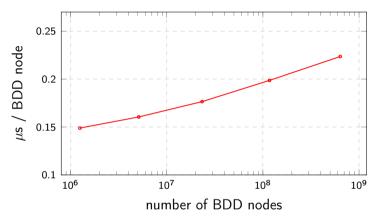
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\begin{array}{ll} \operatorname{bdd\_apply}\left(f,\ g\ ,\ \otimes\right): \\ & \text{if}\ f,g\in\{\bot,\top\} \\ & \text{then}\ f\otimes g \\ & \text{else let}\ i = \operatorname{top}\left(f.var,\ g.var\right) \\ & t = \operatorname{bdd\_apply}\left(f[x_i:=\top],\ g[x_i:=\top],\ \otimes\right) \\ & e = \operatorname{bdd\_apply}\left(f[x_i:=\bot],\ g[x_i:=\bot],\ \otimes\right) \\ & \text{in make\_node}\left(i,t,e\right) \end{array}
```

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\begin{aligned} \operatorname{bdd\_apply}(f,\ g,\ \otimes): \\ & \text{if}\ f,g \in \{\bot,\top\} \\ & \text{then}\ f \otimes g \\ & \text{else let}\ i = \operatorname{top}(f.var,\ g.var) \\ & t = \operatorname{bdd\_apply}(f[x_i := \top],\ g[x_i := \top],\ \otimes) \\ & e = \operatorname{bdd\_apply}(f[x_i := \bot],\ g[x_i := \bot],\ \otimes) \\ & \text{in } \operatorname{make\_node}(i,t,e) \end{aligned}
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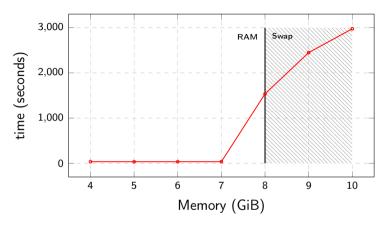
Theorem

bdd_apply runs in $O(N_f \cdot N_g)$ time.

- Memoisation (*Computation Cache*) ensures each recursion is computed only once.
- Reduction Rules can be maintained within make_node(i,t,e) in O(1) time.
 - 1 Redundancy is resolved with an if-statement.
 - 2 Duplication is avoided with a hash table (*Unique Node Table*).



Running time of *BuDDy* for the *N*-Queens problem.



Running time of BuDDy for Tic-Tac-Toe with N=21.

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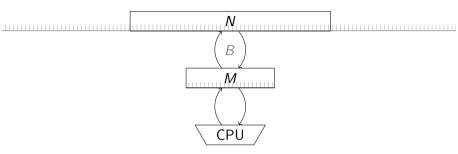
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The I/O model by Aggarwal and Vitter '87

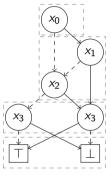
For any realistic values of N, M, and B we have that

$$N/B < \operatorname{sort}(N) \triangleq N/B \cdot \log_{M/B} N/B \ll N$$
,

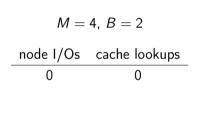
Theorem (Aggarwal and Vitter '87) N elements can be sorted in $\Theta(sort(N))$ I/Os.

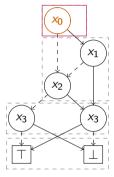
Theorem (Arge '95)

N elements can be inserted in and extracted from a Priority Queue in $\Theta(sort(N))$ I/Os.

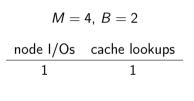


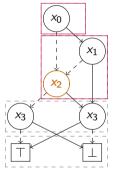
(a)
$$(x_0 \land x_1 \land x_3) \lor (x_2 \oplus x_3)$$



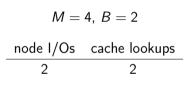


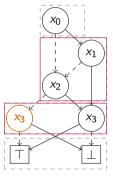
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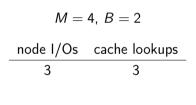


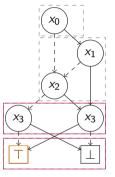
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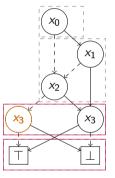
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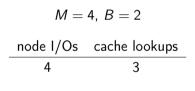


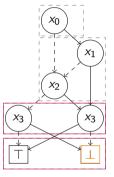
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$$M = 4$$
, $B = 2$
node I/Os cache lookups
4 3

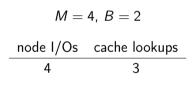


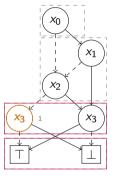
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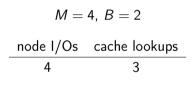


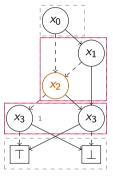
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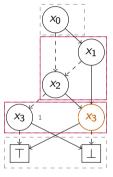
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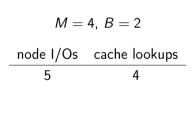


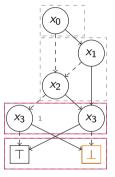
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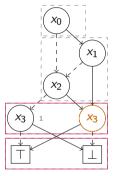
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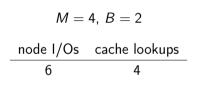


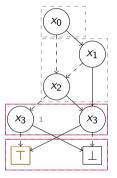
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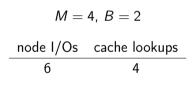


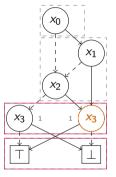
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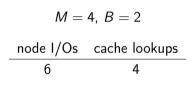


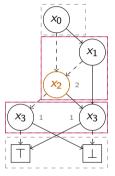
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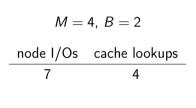


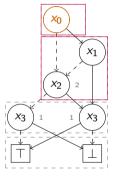
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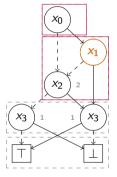
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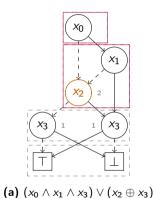
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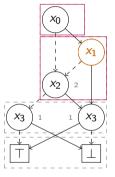


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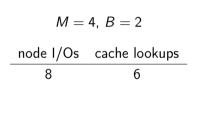
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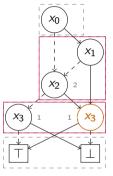


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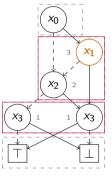


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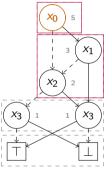




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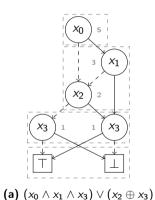


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Algorithm	Time Complexity
bdd_pathcount	$O(N_f)$
bdd_not	$O(N_f)$
bdd_restrict	$O(N_f)$
bdd_apply	$O(N_f \cdot N_g)$
bdd_equal	O(1)

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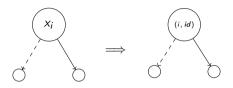
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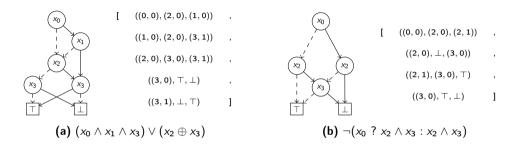
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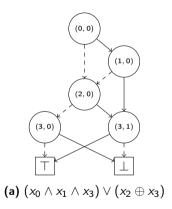
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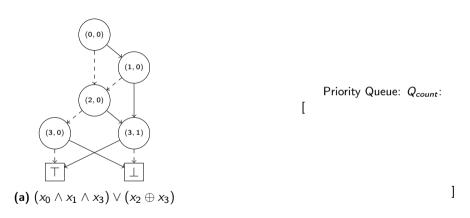


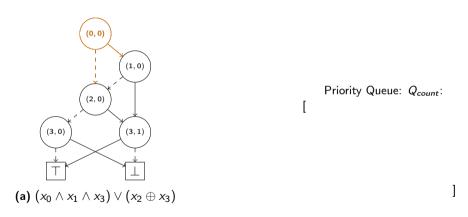
$$(i_1, id_1) < (i_2, id_2) \equiv i_1 < i_2 \lor (i_1 = i_2 \land id_i < id_j)$$

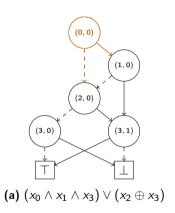


Node-based representation of prior shown BDDs

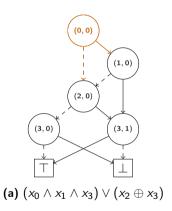


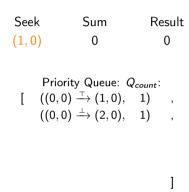


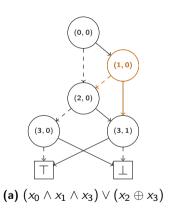


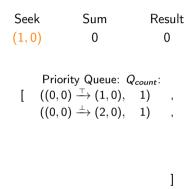


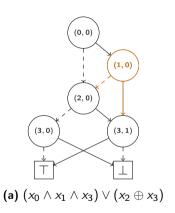
Priority Queue:
$$Q_{count}$$
: [$((0,0) \xrightarrow{\top} (1,0), 1)$, $((0,0) \xrightarrow{\bot} (2,0), 1)$,

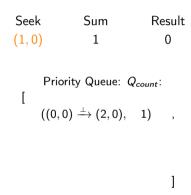


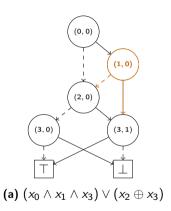


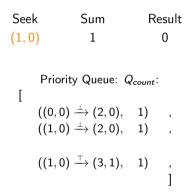


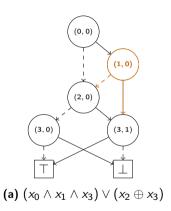


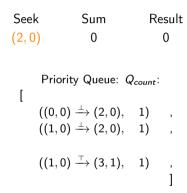


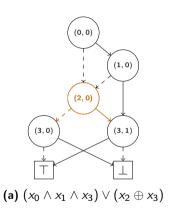


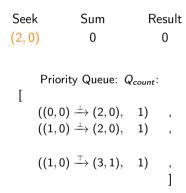


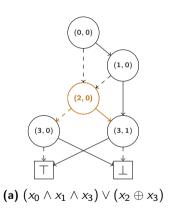


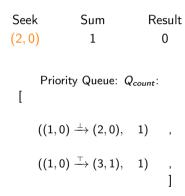


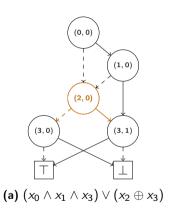


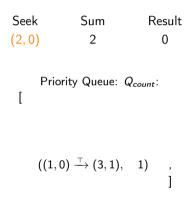


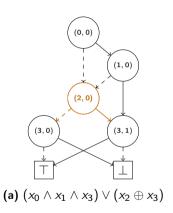




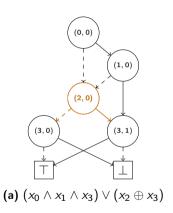




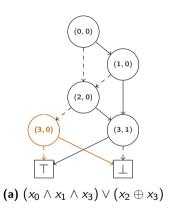




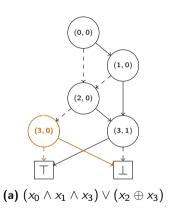
```
Seek
                                   Sum
                                                                      Result
(2,0)
                                        2
                                                                             0
              Priority Queue: Qcount:
             \begin{array}{cccc} ((2,0) \xrightarrow{\bot} (3,0), & 2) & , \\ ((1,0) \xrightarrow{\top} (3,1), & 1) & , \\ ((2,0) \xrightarrow{\top} (3,1), & 2) & ] \end{array}
```

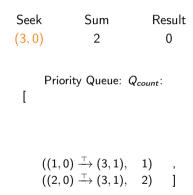


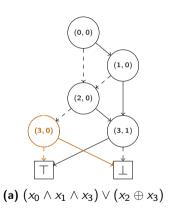
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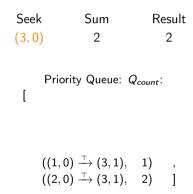


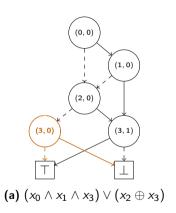
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                                        0
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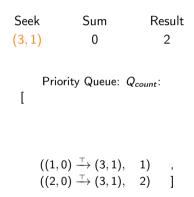


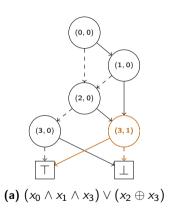


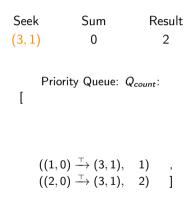


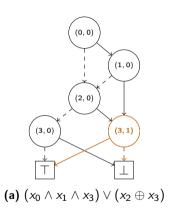


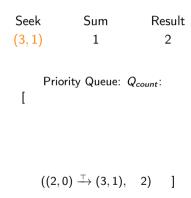


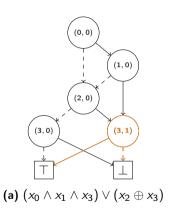


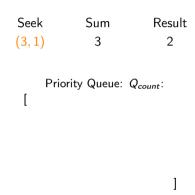


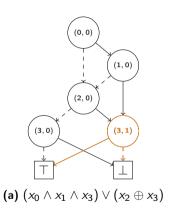


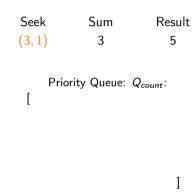


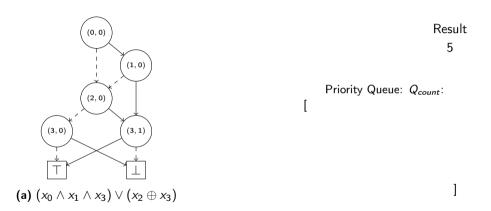












Contents

What are Binary Decision Diagrams?

Why do they break?

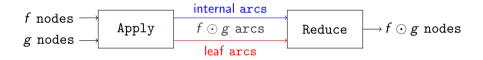
How can we fix it?

CountPaths

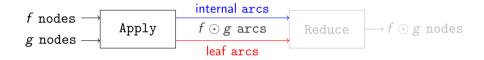
Apply

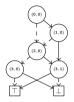
Equality Checking

Apply



Apply



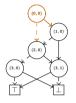


(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg (x_0 ? x_2 \lor x_3 : x_2 \land x_3)$

(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

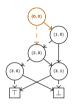


(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg (x_0 ? x_2 \lor x_3 : x_2 \land x_3)$

(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$



Priority Queue: Qapp:1:

- [$(0,0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((1,0),(2,1))$,
 - $(0,0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2,0),(2,0))$

(0,0)

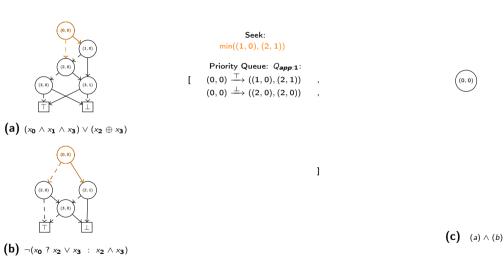
(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

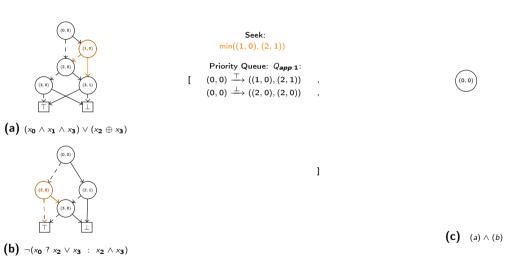


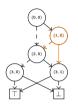
(b) $\neg (x_0 ? x_2 \lor x_3 : x_2 \land x_3)$

1

(c) (a) ∧ (b)







(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg (x_0 ? x_2 \lor x_3 : x_2 \land x_3)$

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{Seek:} \\ \min((1,0),(2,1)) \end{array}$

Priority Queue: Qapp:1:

 $(0,0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((1,0),(2,1))$

 $(0,0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2,0),(2,0))$

 $(1,0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2,0),(2,1))$

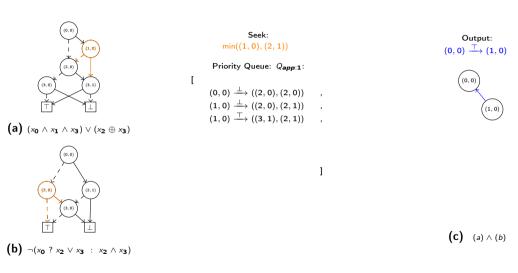
 $(1,0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3,1),(2,1))$

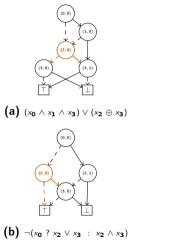
(0,0)

(1,0)

J

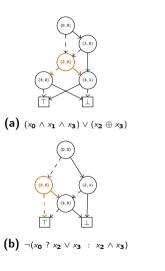
(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$





Seek: min((2,0),(2,0))Priority Queue: Qapp:1: $(0,0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2,0),(2,0))$ $(1,0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2,0),(2,1))$ $(1,0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3,1),(2,1))$

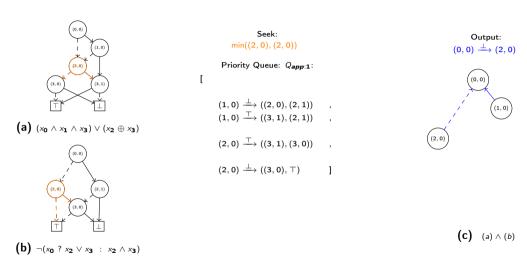
Output: (c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

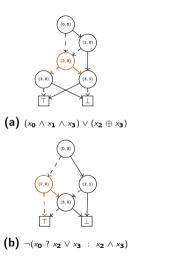


Seek: min((2,0),(2,0))Priority Queue: Qapp:1: $(0,0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2,0),(2,0))$ $(1,0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2,0),(2,1))$ $(1,0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3,1),(2,1))$ $(2,0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3,1),(3,0))$ $(2,0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3,0),\top)$]

Output: (2,0)

(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

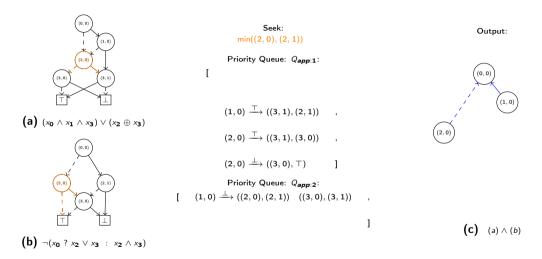


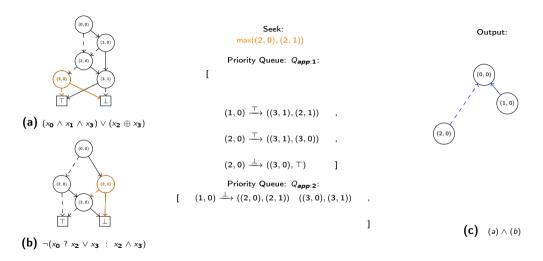


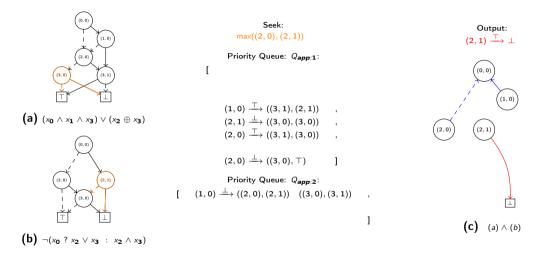
Seek: min((2,0),(2,1))Priority Queue: Qapp:1: $(1,0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2,0),(2,1))$ $(1,0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3,1),(2,1))$ $(2,0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3,1),(3,0))$ $(2,0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3,0),\top)$

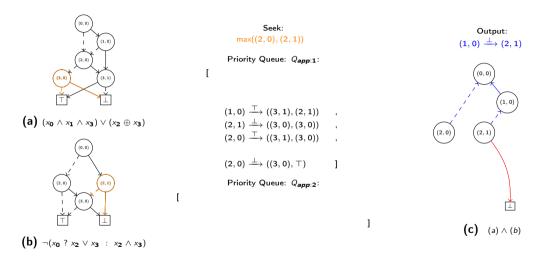
Output: (0,0) (1,0)

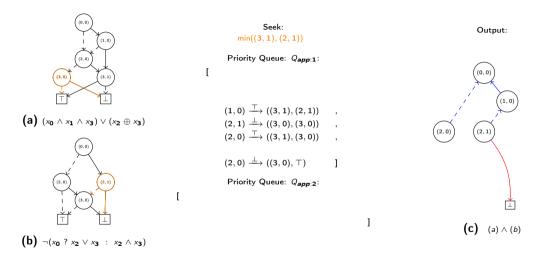
(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

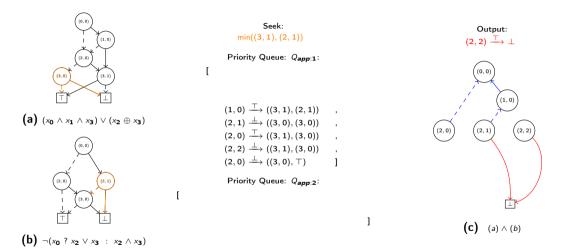


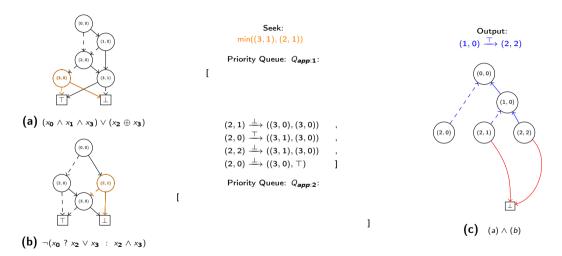


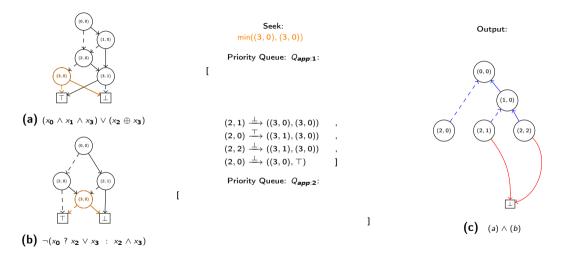


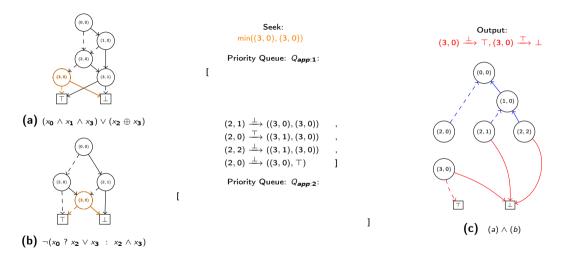


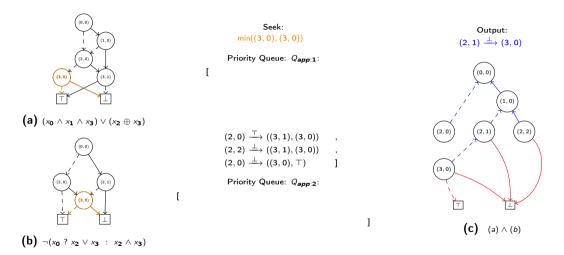


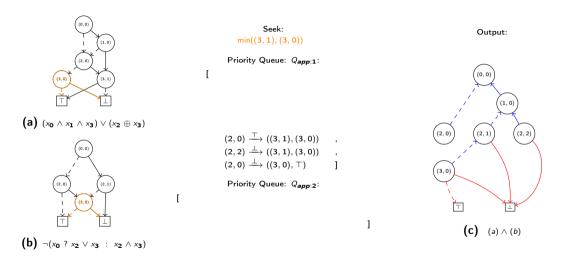


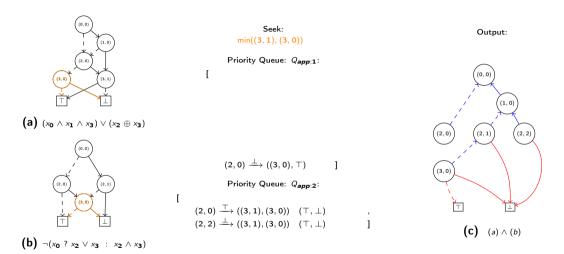


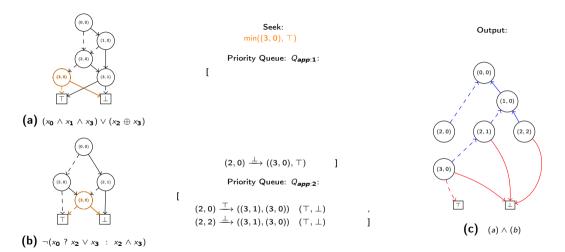


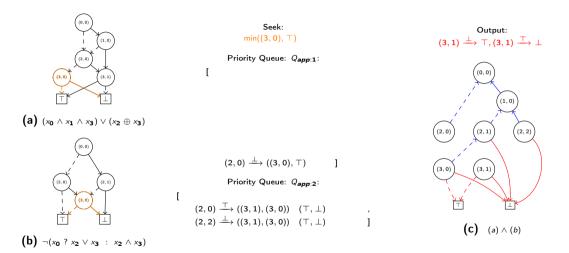


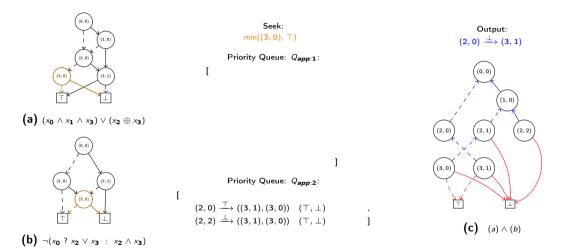


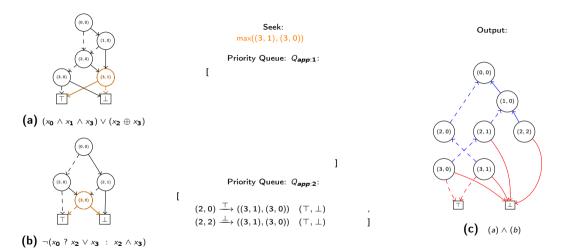


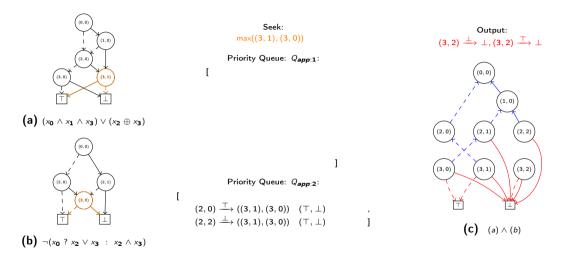


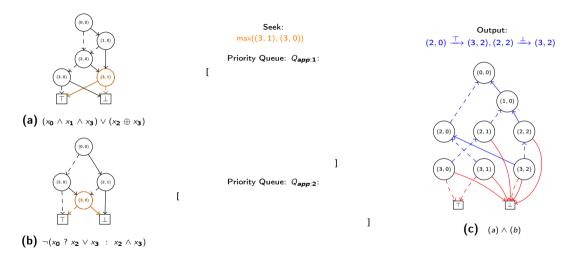


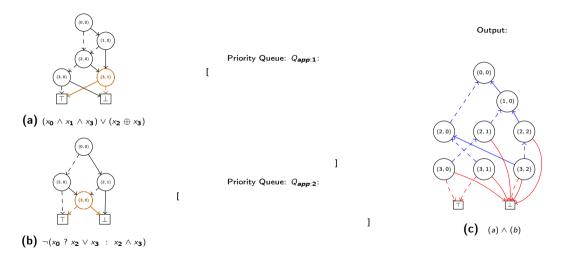




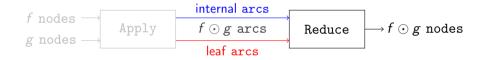


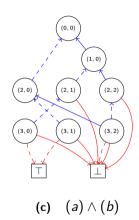


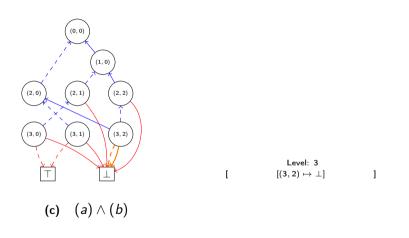


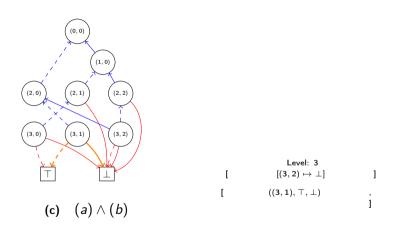


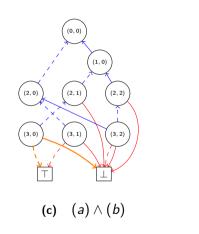
Apply

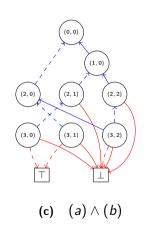


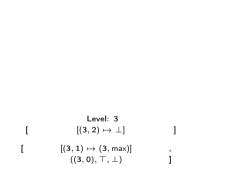




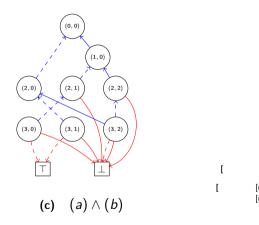


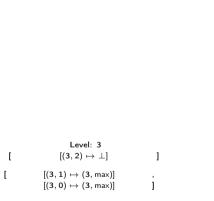


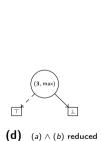




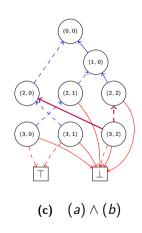


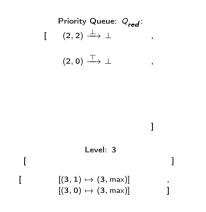






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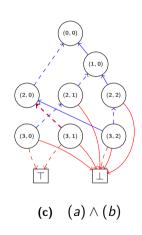


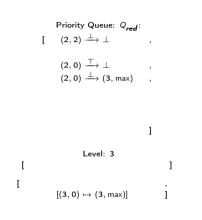




(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

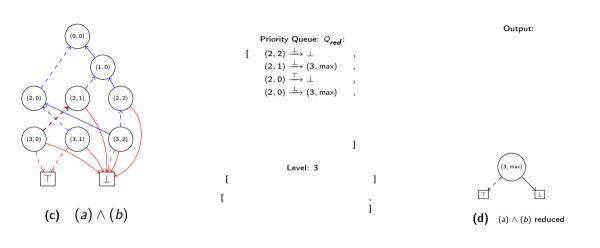
Output:

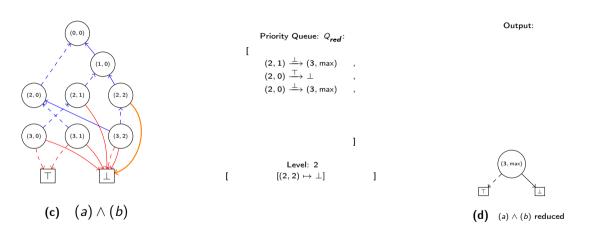


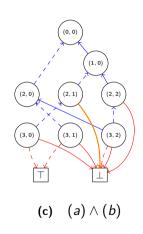


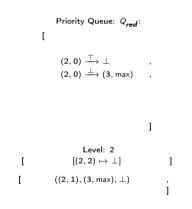




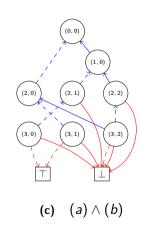


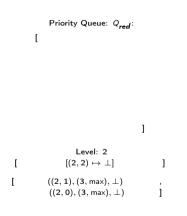




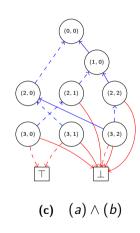


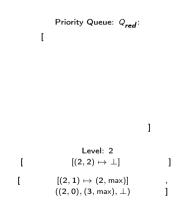


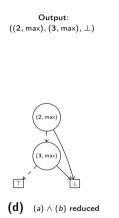


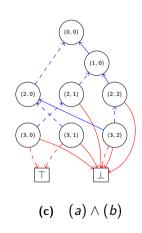


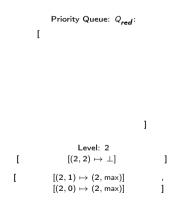


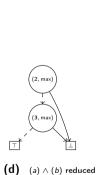


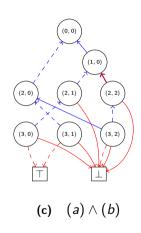


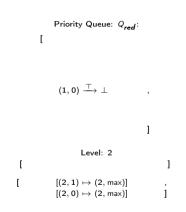


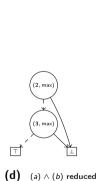


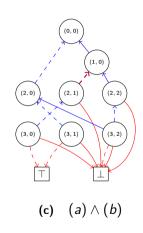


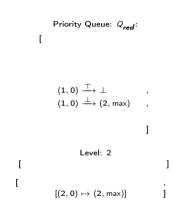


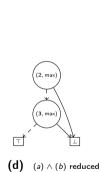


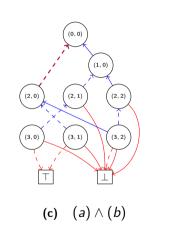


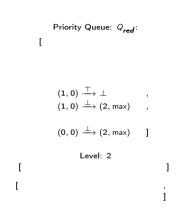


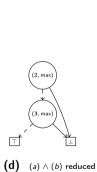


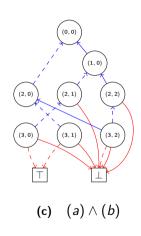


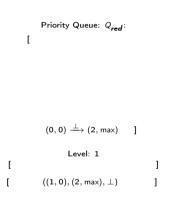


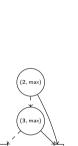




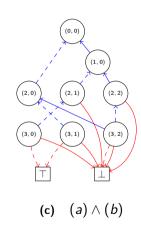


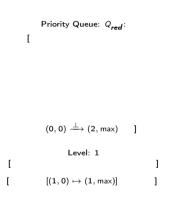


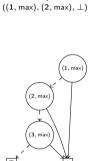


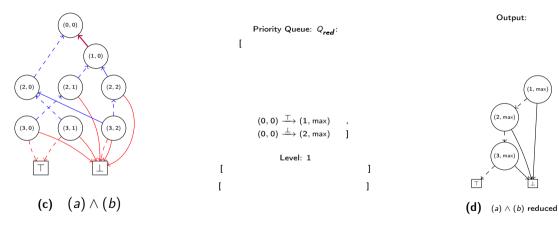


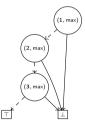
(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

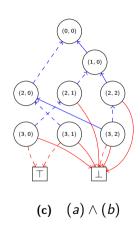


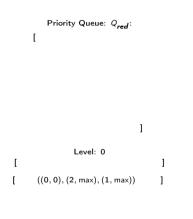


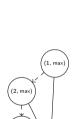


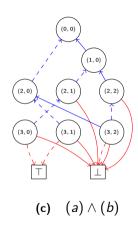


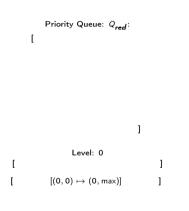


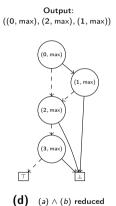


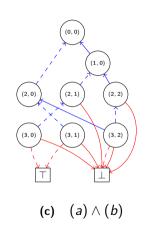


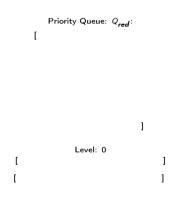


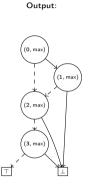






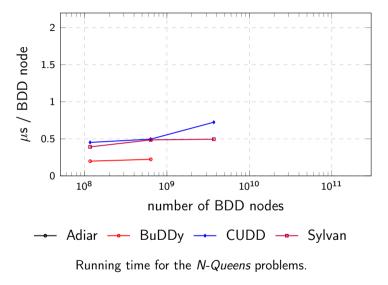


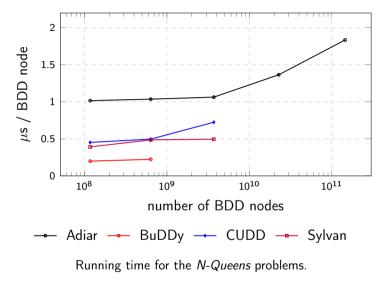




(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Algorithm	I/O-Complexity	
bdd_pathcount	$O(\operatorname{sort}(N_f))$	
bdd_not	$O(N_f/B)$	
bdd_restrict	$O(\operatorname{sort}(N_f))$	
bdd_apply	$O(sort(\mathit{N_f}\cdot\mathit{N_g}))$	





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bdd_not	$O(N_f/B)$
bdd_restrict	$O(\operatorname{sort}(N_f))$
bdd_apply	$O(\operatorname{sort}(N_f \cdot N_g))$

Algorithm	I/O-Complexity
bdd_pathcount	$O(\operatorname{sort}(N_f))$
bdd_not	$O(N_f/B)$
bdd_restrict	$O(\operatorname{sort}(N_f))$
bdd_apply	$O(\operatorname{sort}(N_f \cdot N_g))$
bdd_equal	?

$$f\leftrightarrow g\equiv \top$$

$$f \leftrightarrow g \equiv \top$$

$$\underbrace{O(\mathsf{sort}(\mathit{N}^2))}_{\mathsf{Apply}} + \underbrace{O(\mathsf{sort}(\mathit{N}^2))}_{\mathsf{Reduce}} + \underbrace{O(1))}_{\mathsf{check is }\top} = O(\mathsf{sort}(\mathit{N}^2))$$

Theorem (Bryant '86)

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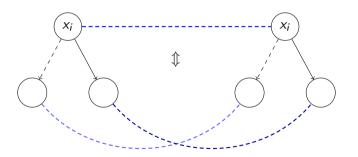
Let π be a variable order and $f: \mathbb{B}^n \to \mathbb{B}$ then there exists a unique (up to isomorphism) Reduced Ordered Binary Decision Diagram representing f with ordering π .

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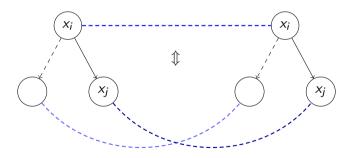
Trivial cases: $f \not\equiv g$ if there is a mismatch in

	$N_f eq N_g$	Number of nodes	O(1) I/Os
•	$L_f eq L_g$	Number of levels	<i>O</i> (1) I/Os
•	$N_{f,i} \neq N_{g,i}$	Number of nodes on a level	O(L/B) I/Os
•	$L_{f,i} \neq L_{g,i}$	Label of an <i>i</i> th level	O(L/B) I/Os

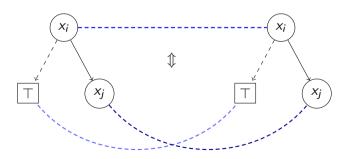
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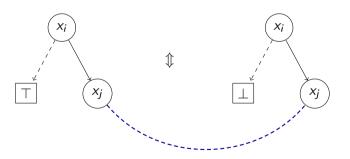
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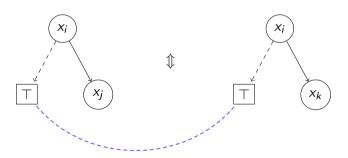
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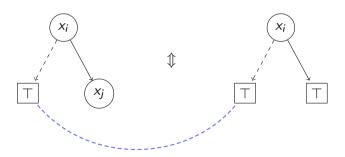
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Let π be a variable order and $f: \mathbb{B}^n \to \mathbb{B}$ then there exists a unique (up to isomorphism) Reduced Ordered Binary Decision Diagram representing f with ordering π .

IsIsomorphic(f, g)

- Check whether root v_f of f and root v_g of g have a local violation.
- Check $low(v_f) \sim low(v_g)$ and $high(v_f) \sim high(v_g)$ "recursively".

Return false on first violation. If there are no violations then return true.

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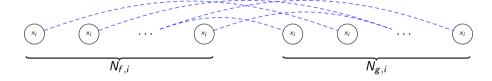
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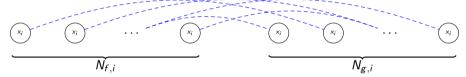
$$\underbrace{O(\mathsf{sort}(\mathit{N}^2))}_{\mathtt{Apply'}} + \underbrace{O(\mathsf{sort}(\mathit{N}^2))}_{\mathtt{Reduce}} + \underbrace{O(1))}_{\mathtt{check is }\top} = O(\mathsf{sort}(\mathit{N}^2))$$

Theorem (Bryant '86)



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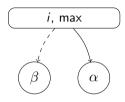
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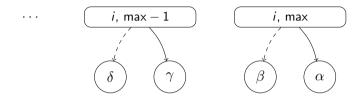
Return false if more than $N_{f,i} = N_{g,i}$ pairs of nodes are checked on level i.

$$\underbrace{O(\mathsf{sort}(\Sigma_i \ \mathsf{N}_{f,i}))}_{\mathsf{Apply''}} = O(\mathsf{sort}(\mathsf{N}))$$

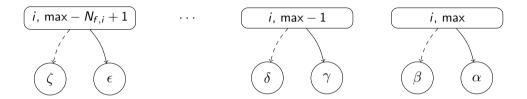
Observation



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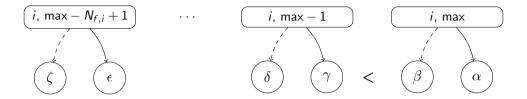
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Each level output by the Reduce algorithm has the following properties:

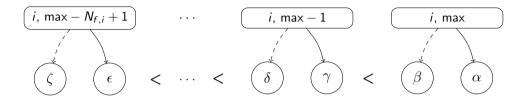
■ Nodes on level *i* have their identifiers *consecutively* numbered.



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Each level output by the Reduce algorithm has the following properties:

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Observation

- Nodes on level *i* have their identifiers *consecutively* numbered.
- Nodes on level *i* are output sorted by their children.

Theorem

If G_f and G_g are outputs of Reduce.

 $G_f \sim G_g \iff For \ all \ i \in [0; N_f) \ the \ node \ G_f[i] \ matches \ G_g[i] \ numerically.$

Proof.

← : Must describe the exact same graph.

 \Rightarrow : Strong induction on BDD levels bottom-up.

Theorem

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⇒ : Strong induction on BDD levels bottom-up.

Corollary

If G_f and G_g are outputs of Reduce then $f \equiv g$ is computable using $2 \cdot N/B$ I/Os.

Checking the (EPFL Benchmark) *voter* circuit's single output gate ($|N_f| = |N_g| = 5.76$ MiB).

Algorithm Time (s)
$$f \leftrightarrow g \equiv \top \quad 0.38$$

$$O(\operatorname{sort}(N)) \quad 0.058$$

Checking the (EPFL Benchmark) voter circuit's single output gate ($|N_f| = |N_g| = 5.76$ MiB).

Algorithm	Time (s)	
$f\leftrightarrow g\equiv op$	0.38	
O(sort(N))	0.058	
2N/B	0.006	

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Why do they break?
How can we fix it?
CountPaths
Apply
Equality Checking $O(N_f) \quad O(\text{sort}(N_f)) \quad O(\text{sort}(N_f \cdot N_g)) \quad O(\text{sort}(N_f \cdot N_g)) \quad O(\text{sort}(N_f \cdot N_g)) \quad O(N_f \cdot N_g) \quad O(N_f \cdot N_$