

Bisimulation Minimization and Symbolic Model Checking

Sylvain Julmy

December 18, 2017

The Lee-Yannakakis algorithm

LY - idea

- Stabilize only reachable blocks.
- Reachable block use a representative that has to be reachable.
- The first state is the representative for the initial block.
- To find new reachable state, we look for transition from representative of reachable state to state from unreachable block.

LY - idea

Two loops :

- Search new reachable blocks
- Stabilize reachable but unstable blocks

LY - termination

With the exception of the initial block, all new blocks created by the algorithm have paths to the bad block.

LY - termination

Therefore, when a second block becomes reachable, the algorithm should raise a violation and terminate.

LY - new algorithm

Basic idea¹ :

- Search new reachable blocks.
- Stabilize reachable but unstable blocks.
- When a second block becomes reachable → raise a violation.

¹Very similar to BR

LY - search

To search for new reachable block, the algorithm is searching from all the successor of the initial state if one of those is in a different block.

The algorithm also determine if the initial block has to be stabilize or not.

LY - search

```
 $D := post(B)$   
for all  $\langle C, q \rangle \in post(init)$  do  
  if  $B \neq C$  then  
    raise violation  
  end if  
  if  $B \cap pre(C) \neq B$  then  
     $B$  is not stable  
  end if  
   $D := D - C$   
end for  
if  $D \neq \emptyset$  then  
   $B$  is not stable  
end if
```

▷ Not all predecessor of B are in B

▷ $post(init) = \emptyset$

LY - search

$queue := \emptyset$

$partition = \{B, Bad\}$

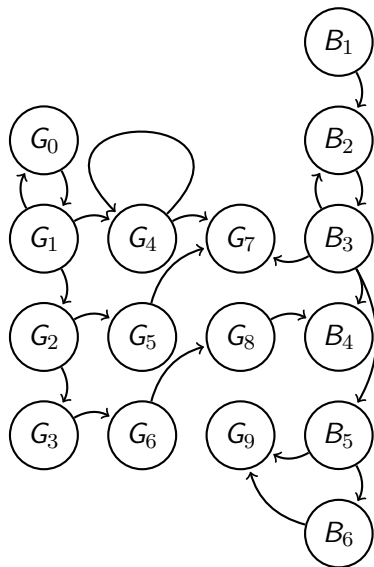
$init = G_0$

$B = \{G_0, \dots, G_9\}$

$Bad = \{B_1, \dots, B_6\}$

$block_{init} = \langle B, init \rangle$

$D = post(B) = \{G_0, \dots, G_8, B_4\}$



LY - search

$post(init) = \{G_1\}$

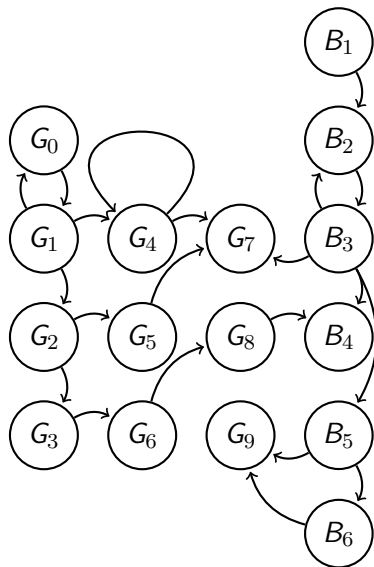
$\langle C, q \rangle = \langle B, init \rangle$

$pre(C) = \{G_0, \dots, G_6, B_3, B_5, B_6\}$

$B \cap pre(C) = \{G_0, \dots, G_6\}$

$\rightarrow enqueue(\langle B, init \rangle)$

$D_1 = D - C = \emptyset$



LY - stabilization

```
1: while  $B$  is not stable do  
2:   Mark  $B$  as stable  
3:   Compute the frontier of  $B$   
4:   Let  $B'$  the state of  $B$  that can only reach  $B$   
5:   Let  $B''$  the state of  $B$  that can reach a bad block  
6:   if  $\emptyset \neq B' \cap pre(B') \neq B'$  or  $\emptyset \neq B' \cap pre(B'') \neq B'$  then  
7:     Mark  $B$  as unstable  
8:   end if  
9: end while
```

LY - stabilization

Iteration 1

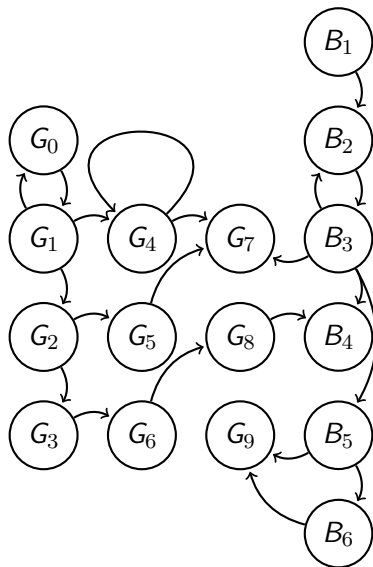
$init = G_0$

$partition = \{\{G_0, \dots, G_9\}, \{B_1, \dots, B_6\}\}$

$B = \{G_0, \dots, G_9\}$

$pre(B) = \{G_0, \dots, G_6, B_3, B_5, B_6\}$

$post(B) = \{G_0, \dots, G_8, B_4\}$



LY - stabilization

Iteration 1

$$B'_1 = B \cap \text{pre}(B) = \{G_0, \dots, G_5\}$$

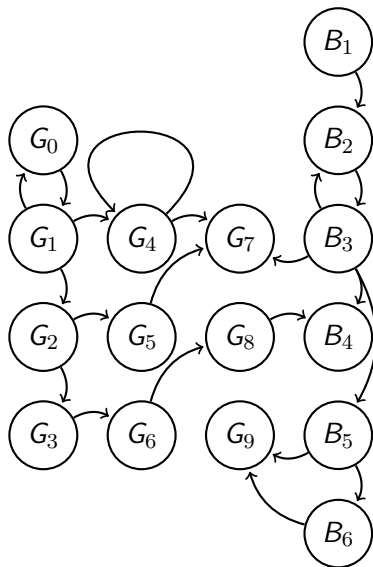
$$B'_2 = \text{pre}(\text{post}(B) - B) = \text{pre}(\{B_4\}) = \{G_8\}$$

$$B' = B'_1 - B'_2 = \{G_0, \dots, G_5\}$$

$$B'' = B - B' = \{G_6, \dots, G_9\}$$

$$\text{partition} = \{B, \text{Bad}, \{G_6, \dots, G_9\}\}$$

$$B := B' = \{G_0, \dots, G_5\}$$



LY - stabilization

Iteration 1

$$B := B' = \{G_0, \dots, G_5\}$$

$$\text{pre}(B) = \{G_0, G_1, G_2, G_4\}$$

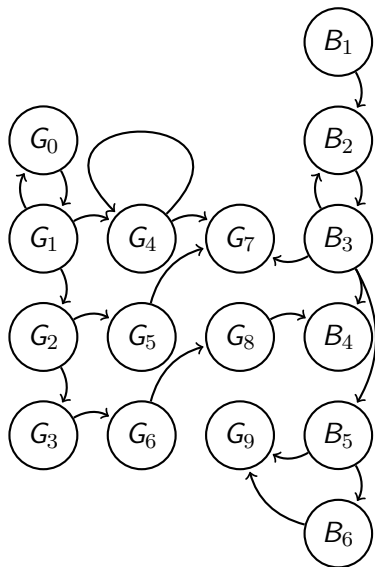
$$B'' = \{G_6, \dots, G_9\}$$

$$\text{pre}(B'') = \{G_3, G_4, G_5, B_3, G_6, B_5, B_6\}$$

$$B \cap \text{pre}(B) \neq B \neq \emptyset$$

$\rightarrow \text{enqueue}(\langle B, \text{init} \rangle)$

$$\text{post}(\text{init}) \cap B'' = \{G_1\} \cap \{G_6, \dots, G_9\} = \emptyset$$



LY - stabilization

Iteration 2

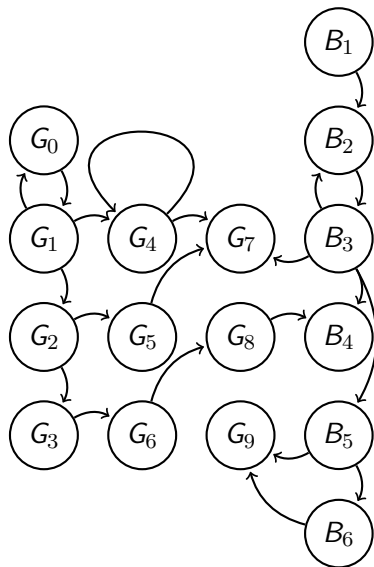
$init = G_0$

$partition = \{B, Bad, \{G_6, \dots, G_9\}\}$

$B = \{G_0, \dots, G_5\}$

$pre(B) = \{G_0, G_1, G_2, G_4\}$

$post(B) = \{G_0, \dots, G_8\}$



LY - stabilization

Iteration 2

$$B'_1 = B \cap \text{pre}(B) = \{G_0, G_1, G_2, G_4\}$$

$$B'_2 = \text{pre}(\text{post}(B) - B) = \text{pre}(\{G_6, G_7, G_8\})$$

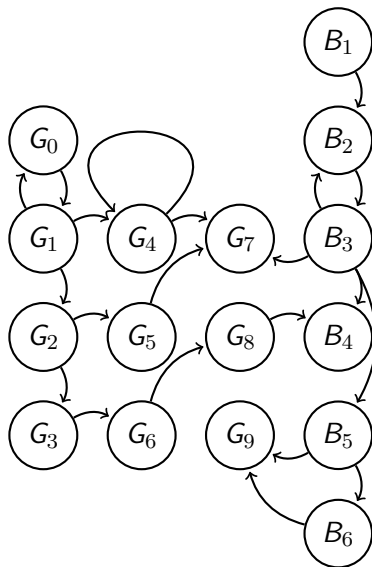
$$B'_2 = \{G_3, G_4, G_5, G_6, B_3\}$$

$$B' = B'_1 - B'_2 = \{G_0, G_1, G_2\}$$

$$B'' = B - B' = \{G_4\}$$

$$\text{partition} = \{B, \text{Bad}, \{G_6, \dots, G_9\}, \{G_4\}\}$$

$$B := B' = \{G_0, G_1, G_2\}$$



LY - stabilization

Iteration 2

$$B := B' = \{G_0, G_1, G_2\}$$

$$pre(B) = \{G_0, G_1\}$$

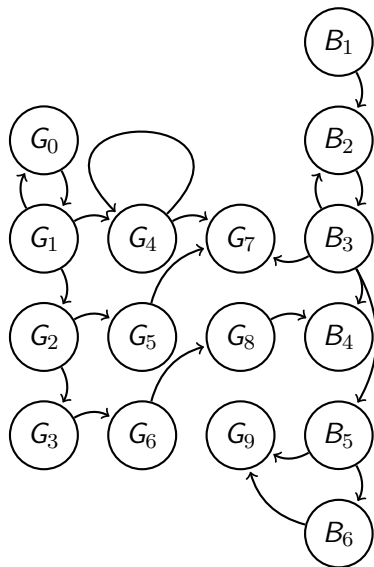
$$B'' = \{G_4\}$$

$$pre(B'') = \{G_1, G_4\}$$

$$B \cap pre(B) \neq B \neq \emptyset$$

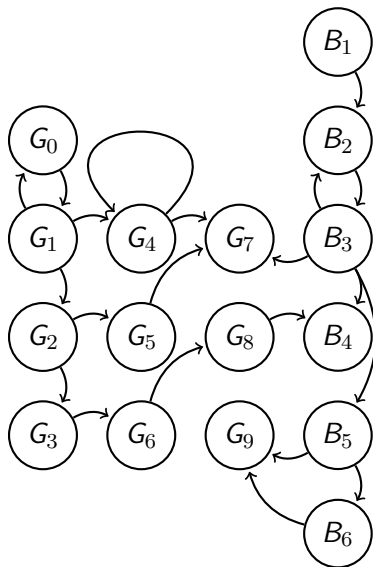
$\rightarrow enqueue(\langle B, init \rangle)$

$$post(init) \cap B'' = \{G_1\} \cap \{G_4\} = \emptyset$$



LY - stabilization

Iteration 3

$$init = G_0$$
$$partition = \{B, Bad, \{G_6, \dots, G_9\}, \{G_4\}\}$$
$$B := \{G_0, G_1, G_2\}$$
$$pre(B) = \{G_0, G_1\}$$
$$post(B) = \{G_0, \dots, G_5\}$$


LY - stabilization

Iteration 3

$$B'_1 = B \cap pre(B) = \{G_0, G_1\}$$

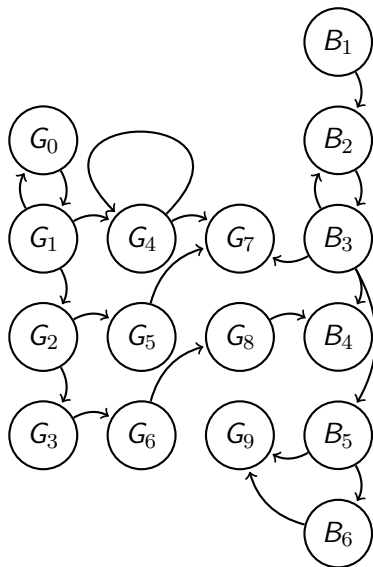
$$B'_2 = pre(post(B) - B) = pre(G_3, G_4, G_5)$$

$$B'_2 = \{G_1, G_2, G_4\}$$

$$B' = B'_1 - B'_2 = \{G_0\}$$

$$B'' = B - B' = \{G_1, G_2\}$$

$$B := B' = \{G_0\}$$



LY - stabilization

Iteration 3

$B := B' = \{G_0\}$

$pre(B) = \{G_1\}$

$B'' = \{G_1, G_2\}$

$pre(B'') = \{G_0, G_1\}$

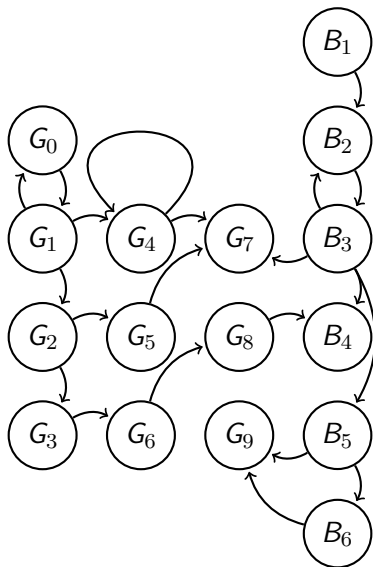
$B \cap pre(B) = \emptyset$

$B \cap pre(B'') = \{G_0\} = B$

→ don't enqueue !

$post(init) \cap B'' = \{G_1\} \cap \{G_2\} = \{G_1\}$

→ raise violation !



LY - complexity

$$(n - 1) * 5M + 4I + 3D + 4E$$

where

- n : number of BR iterations
- M : number of image iterations
- I : number of intersection operations
- D : number of set difference operations
- E : number of equality check
- U : number of union operations

The Bouajjani-Fernandez-Halbwachs algorithm

BFH - idea

- BFH, like LY, selects reachable blocks to stabilize but differ in how to stabilize a block.
- BFH stabilize a block w.r.t. all the other blocks (either reachable or unreachable).
- The algorithm become simpler but unnecessary work is done.

BFH - termination

As in LY, BFH could terminate when a second block becomes reachable. The algorithm correctly determine violations of invariants but not as soon as they occur.

BFH - termination

The algorithm may traverse a path from the bad block to the initial state before the initial block becomes stable.

Thus, the algorithm take more iteration to terminate.

BFH - new Algorithm

```
1: Mark the bad block
2:  $I = [init]_p$ 
3: while  $I$  is not marked do
4:    $N := split(I, p)$ 
5:   if  $N = \{I\}$  then
6:     if  $post(I) - I \neq \emptyset \rightarrow$  violation, else break
7:   else
8:      $p := (p - \{I\}) \cup N$ 
9:      $I := [init]_p$ 
10:  end if
11: end while
12: if  $I$  is marked then
13:   Signal safety violation
14: end if
```

BFH - new algorithm (split)

```
1: function SPLIT( $X$  : state,  $p$  : partition)
2:    $N = \{X\}$ 
3:   for all  $Y$  : block  $\in p$  do
4:      $M := \emptyset$ 
5:     for all  $W$  : state  $\in N$  do
6:        $W_1 = W \cap \text{pre}(Y)$ 
7:       if  $W_1 = W$  or  $W_1 = \emptyset$  then
8:         a
9:       else
10:        b
11:       end if
12:     end for
13:   end for
14:   return  $N$ 
15: end function
```