

Verification in Isabelle/HOL of Hopcroft's algorithm for minimizing DFAs including runtime analysis

Vincent Trélat

supervised by Prof. Dr. Tobias Nipkow and Dr. Peter Lammich

Technical University of Munich
Chair for Logic and Verification

September 2023

Outline

1. Living in Munich
 - 1.1 The city
 - 1.2 Technical University of Munich
2. The Isabelle Refinement Framework
3. Hopcroft's algorithm
 - 3.1 DFA minimization by example
 - 3.2 To be named
 - 3.3 Application to Hopcroft's algorithm



Figure: Location of Munich

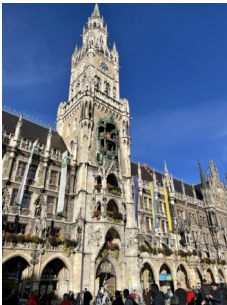


Figure: Some photos of Munich



Figure: Technical University of Munich (TUM), Garching campus



Figure: Technical University of Munich (TUM), Garching campus

















1. Living in Munich

1.1 The city

1.2 Technical University of Munich

2. The Isabelle Refinement Framework

3. Hopcroft's algorithm

3.1 DFA minimization by example

3.2 To be named

3.3 Application to Hopcroft's algorithm

Understanding Refinement

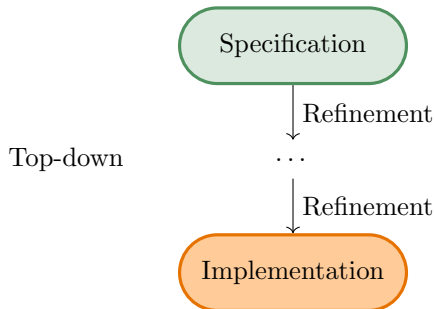
Definition 1

Refinement is a systematic process of refining a high-level abstract specification into a concrete implementation.

Understanding Refinement

Definition 1

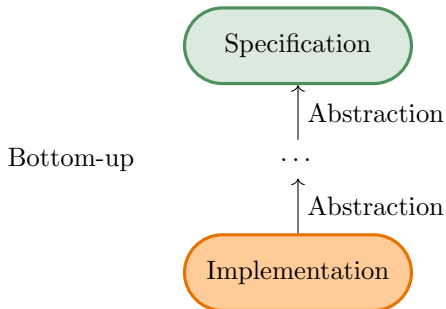
Refinement is a systematic process of refining a high-level abstract specification into a concrete implementation.



Understanding Refinement

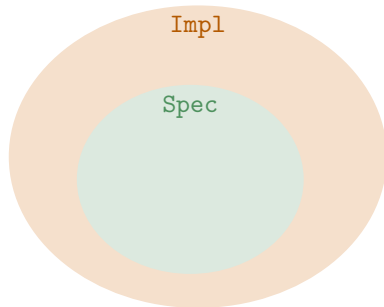
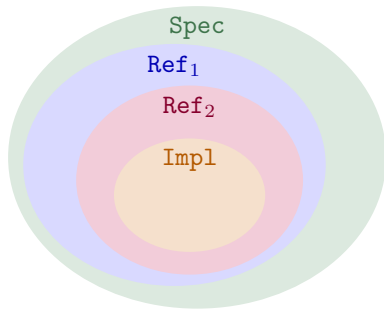
Definition 1

Refinement is a systematic process of refining a high-level abstract specification into a concrete implementation.



Each refinement step preserves the intended behavior.

$$\text{Spec} \rightarrow \text{Ref}_1 \rightarrow \text{Ref}_2 \rightarrow \text{Impl}$$



The Isabelle Refinement Framework

Isabelle Refinement Framework

- Stepwise refinement approach to verified program development
- Formal and mathematical
- Ensures correctness at each step

Comes with the Isabelle Collection Framework, which provides an extensive library of reusable verified functional data structures (for data refinement).

1. Living in Munich

1.1 The city

1.2 Technical University of Munich

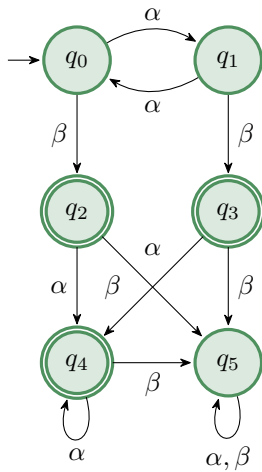
2. The Isabelle Refinement Framework

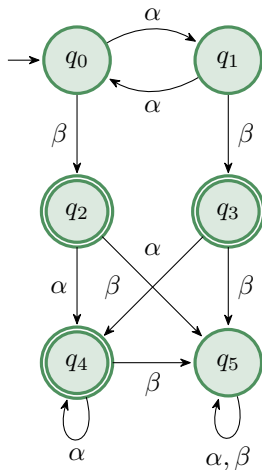
3. Hopcroft's algorithm

3.1 DFA minimization by example

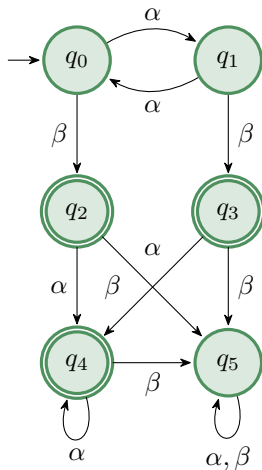
3.2 To be named

3.3 Application to Hopcroft's algorithm

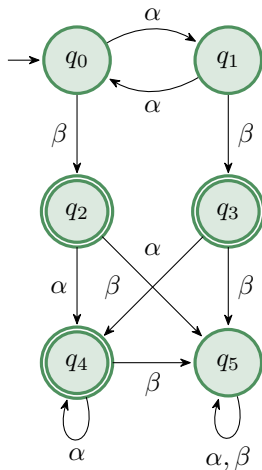




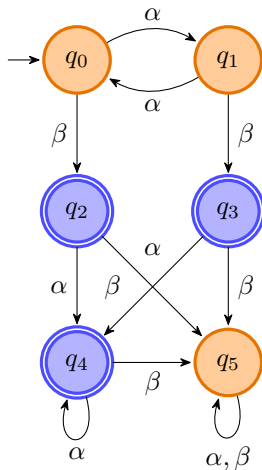
- Successively partitions the set of states into equivalence classes



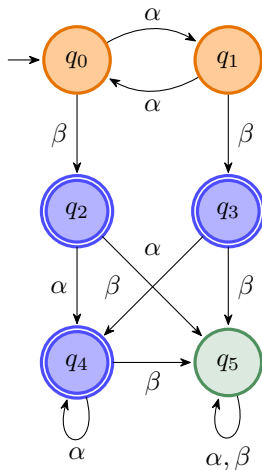
- Successively partitions the set of states into equivalence classes
- Initial partition: accepting and non-accepting states



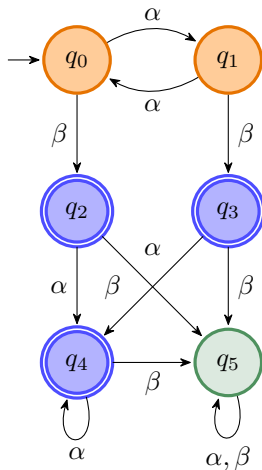
- Successively partitions the set of states into equivalence classes
- Initial partition: accepting and non-accepting states
- Each iteration: pick a splitter and split all blocks of the current partition



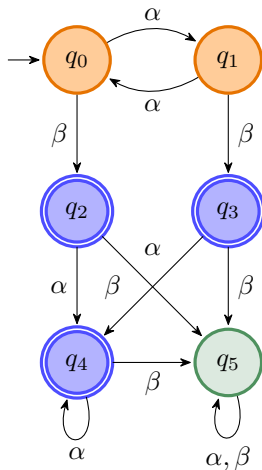
Splitter	Partition	Workset
—	$\{q_0, q_1, q_5\} \{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$	$(\alpha, \{q_0, q_1, q_5\}) (\beta, \{q_0, q_1, q_5\})$



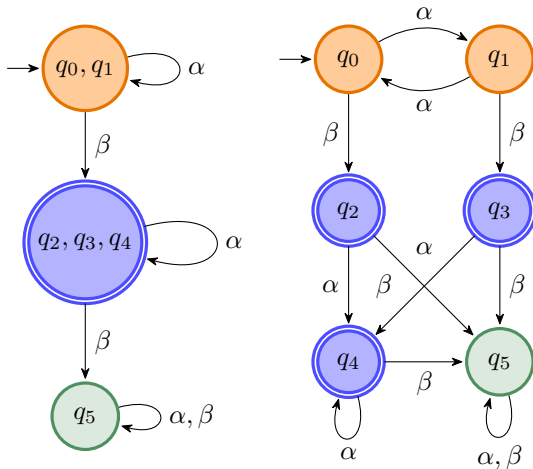
Splitter	Partition	Workset
—	$\{q_0, q_1, q_5\} \{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$	$(\alpha, \{q_0, q_1, q_5\}) (\beta, \{q_0, q_1, q_5\})$
$(\beta, \{q_0, q_1, q_5\})$	$\{q_0, q_1\} \{q_5\} \{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$	$(\alpha, \{q_0, q_1\}) (\alpha, \{q_5\})$



Splitter	Partition	Workset
—	$\{q_0, q_1, q_5\} \{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$	$(\alpha, \{q_0, q_1, q_5\}) (\beta, \{q_0, q_1, q_5\})$
$(\beta, \{q_0, q_1, q_5\})$	$\{q_0, q_1\} \{q_5\} \{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$	$(\alpha, \{q_0, q_1\}) (\alpha, \{q_5\})$
$(\alpha, \{q_0, q_1\})$	$\{q_0, q_1\} \{q_5\} \{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$	$(\alpha, \{q_5\})$



Splitter	Partition	Workset
—	$\{q_0, q_1, q_5\} \{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$	$(\alpha, \{q_0, q_1, q_5\}) (\beta, \{q_0, q_1, q_5\})$
$(\beta, \{q_0, q_1, q_5\})$	$\{q_0, q_1\} \{q_5\} \{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$	$(\alpha, \{q_0, q_1\}) (\alpha, \{q_5\})$
$(\alpha, \{q_0, q_1\})$	$\{q_0, q_1\} \{q_5\} \{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$	$(\alpha, \{q_5\})$
$(\alpha, \{q_5\})$	$\{q_0, q_1\} \{q_5\} \{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$	\emptyset



$$\mathcal{L} = \alpha^* \beta \alpha^*$$

Formalization

Coming soon