



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

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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 Refinement steps

4. Conduction of the project

4.1 Gantt chart

4.2 Statistics



Figure: Location of Munich

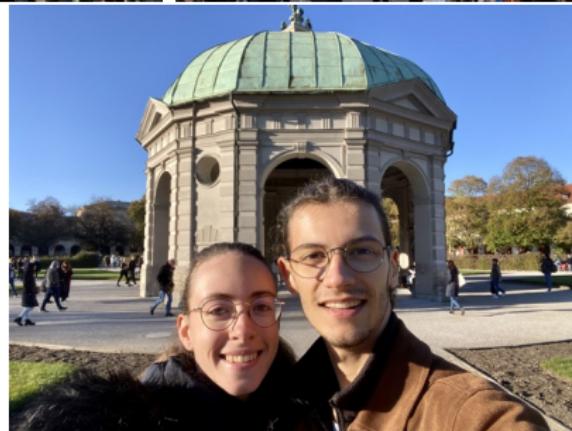


Figure: Some photos of Munich



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



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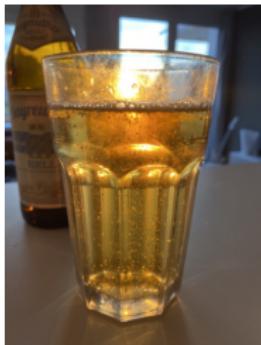
















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Understanding Refinement

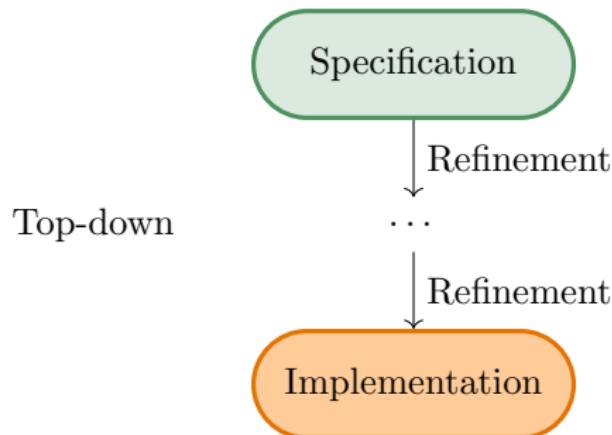
Definition 1

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

Understanding Refinement

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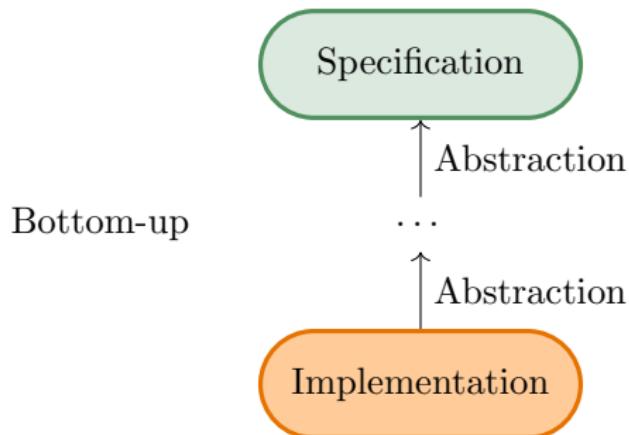
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Understanding Refinement

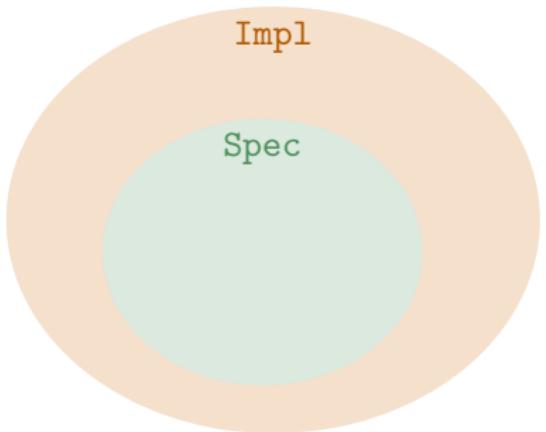
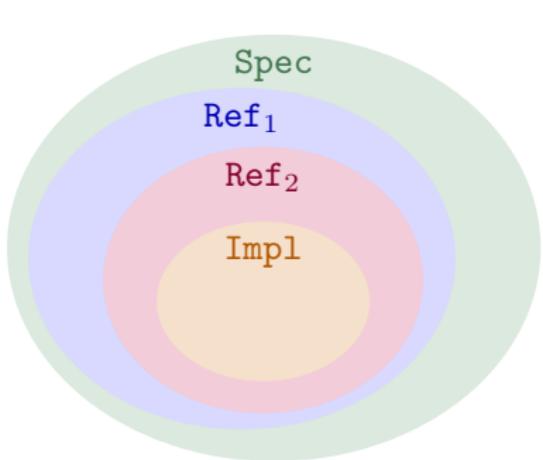
Definition 1

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).

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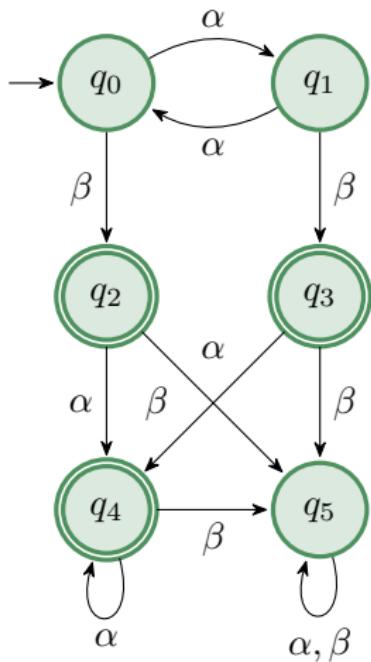
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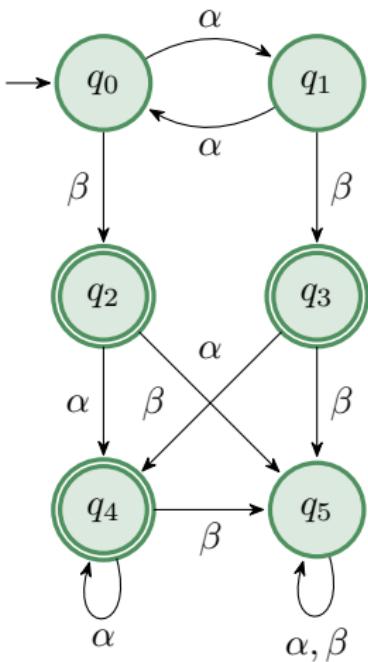
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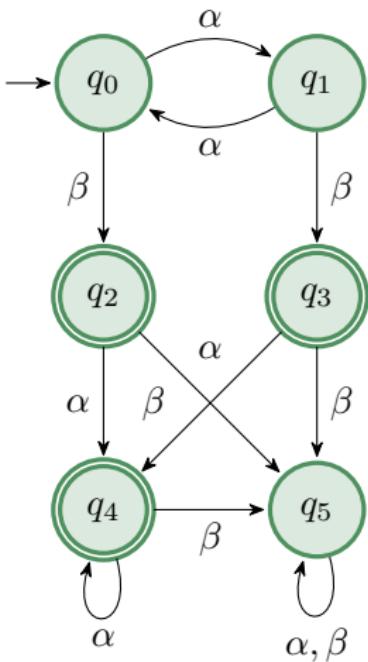
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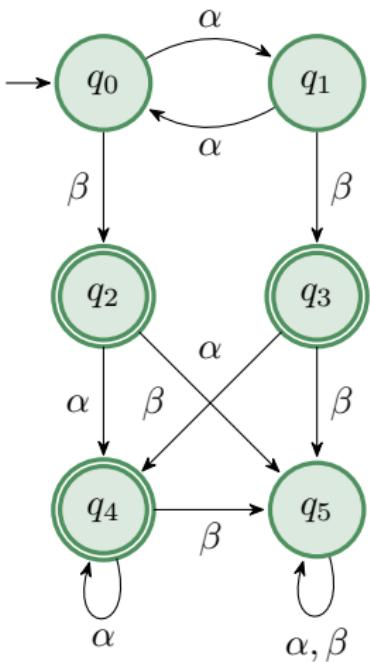




- Successively partitions the set of states into equivalence classes



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- 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

Data: a DFA $\mathcal{A} = (\mathcal{Q}, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, \mathcal{F})$

if $\mathcal{F} = \emptyset \vee \mathcal{Q} \setminus \mathcal{F} = \emptyset$
return \mathcal{Q}

else

$\mathcal{P} := \{\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{Q} \setminus \mathcal{F}\}$

$\mathcal{W} := \{(a, \min\{\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{Q} \setminus \mathcal{F}\}), a \in \Sigma\}$

while $\mathcal{W} \neq \emptyset$ **do**

Pick (a, C) from \mathcal{W} and remove it

forall $B \in \mathcal{P}$ **do**

Split B with (a, C) into B_0 and B_1

$\mathcal{P} := (\mathcal{P} \setminus \{B\}) \cup \{B_0, B_1\}$

forall $b \in \Sigma$ **do**

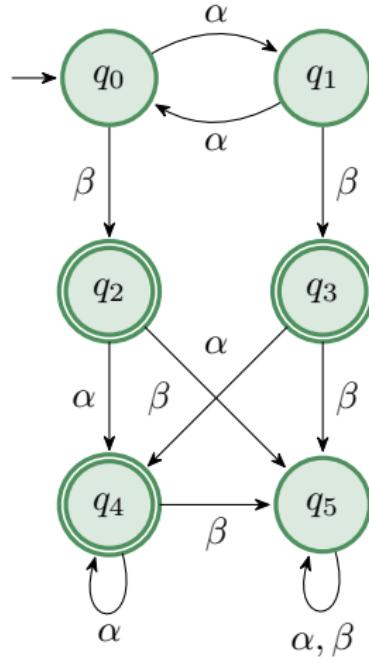
if $(b, B) \in \mathcal{W}$

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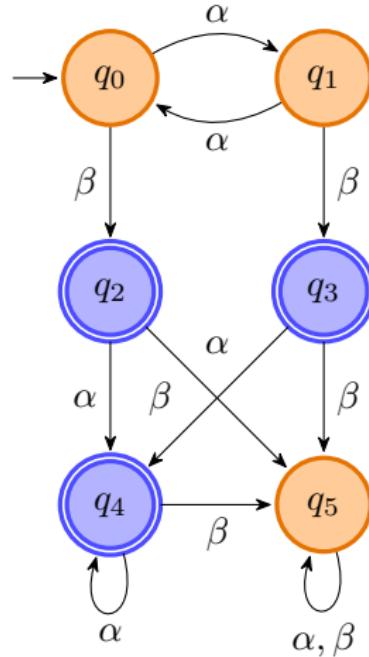
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Splitter	Partition	Workset
-	$\{q_0, q_1, q_5\} \{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$	$(\alpha, \{q_0, q_1, q_5\})$ $(\beta, \{q_0, q_1, q_5\})$

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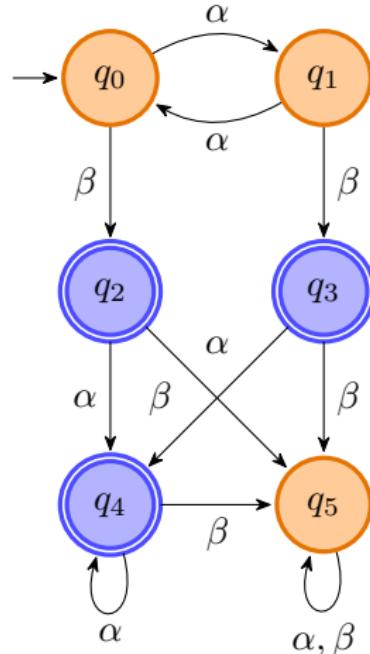
 if $(b, B) \in \mathcal{W}$

$\mathcal{W} :=$

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 forall $b \in \Sigma$ do

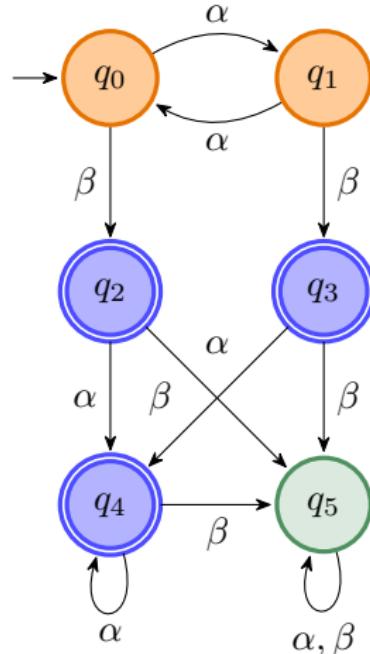
 if $(b, B) \in \mathcal{W}$

$\mathcal{W} :=$

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 else

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

Data: a DFA $\mathcal{A} = (\mathcal{Q}, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, \mathcal{F})$

if $\mathcal{F} = \emptyset \vee \mathcal{Q} \setminus \mathcal{F} = \emptyset$
return \mathcal{Q}

else

$\mathcal{P} := \{\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{Q} \setminus \mathcal{F}\}$

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while $\mathcal{W} \neq \emptyset$ **do**

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forall $B \in \mathcal{P}$ **do**

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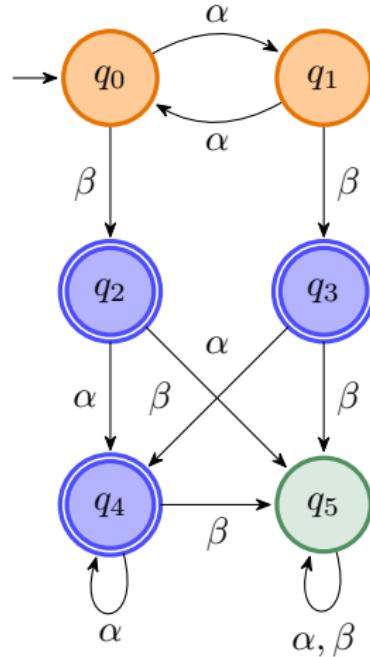
if $(b, B) \in \mathcal{W}$

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Splitter	Partition	Workset
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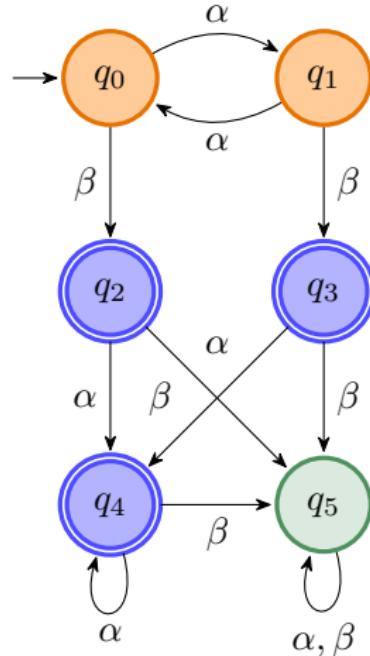
if $(b, B) \in \mathcal{W}$

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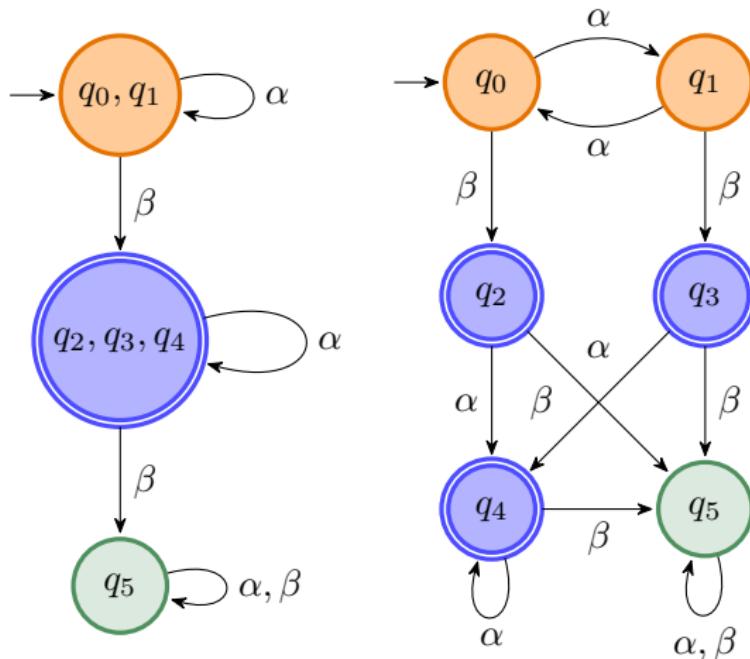
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$$\mathcal{L} = \alpha^* \beta \alpha^*$$

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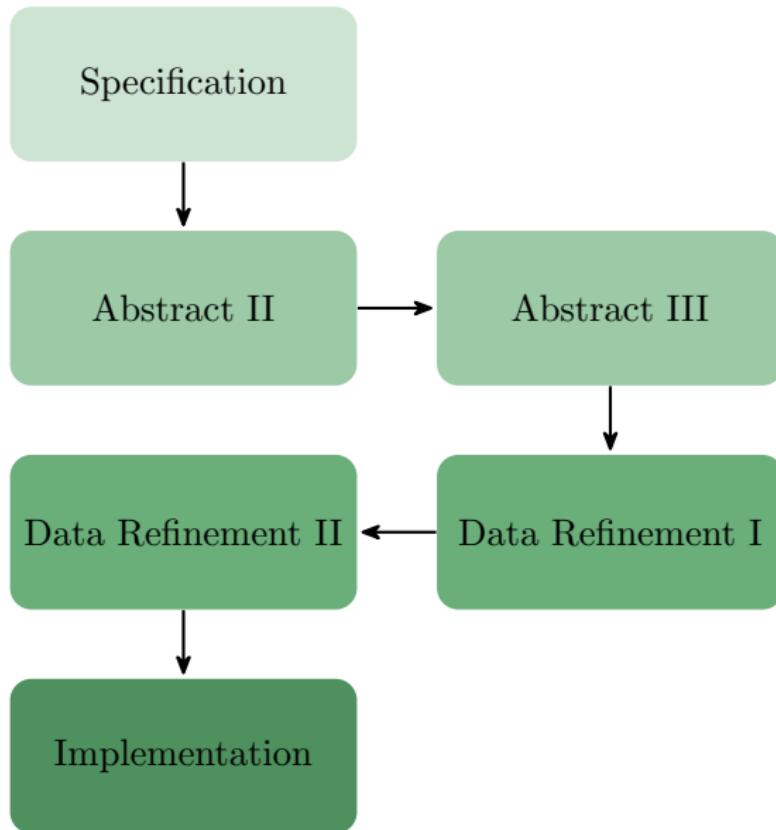
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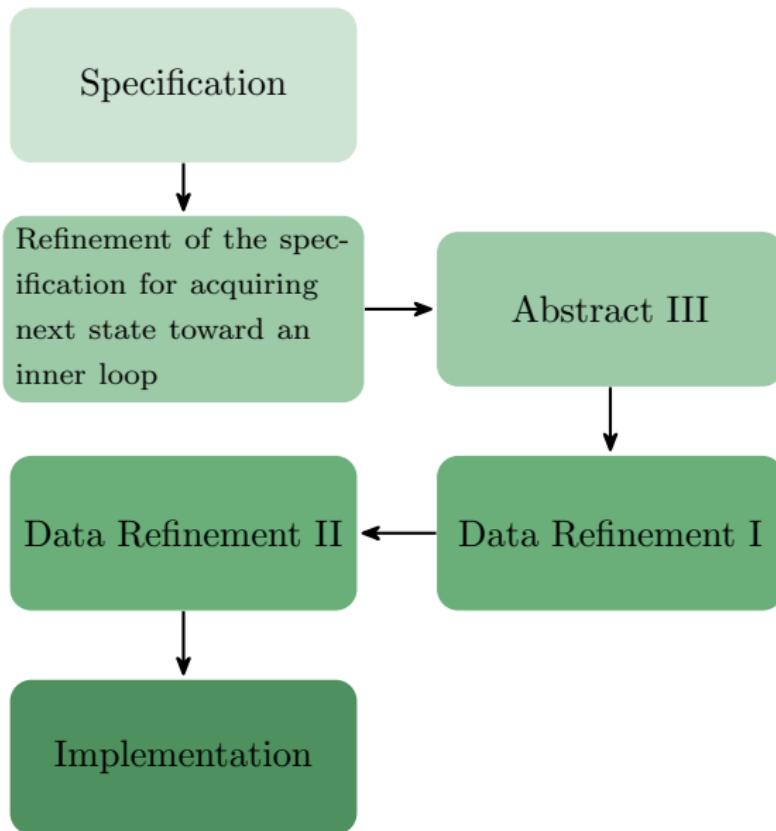
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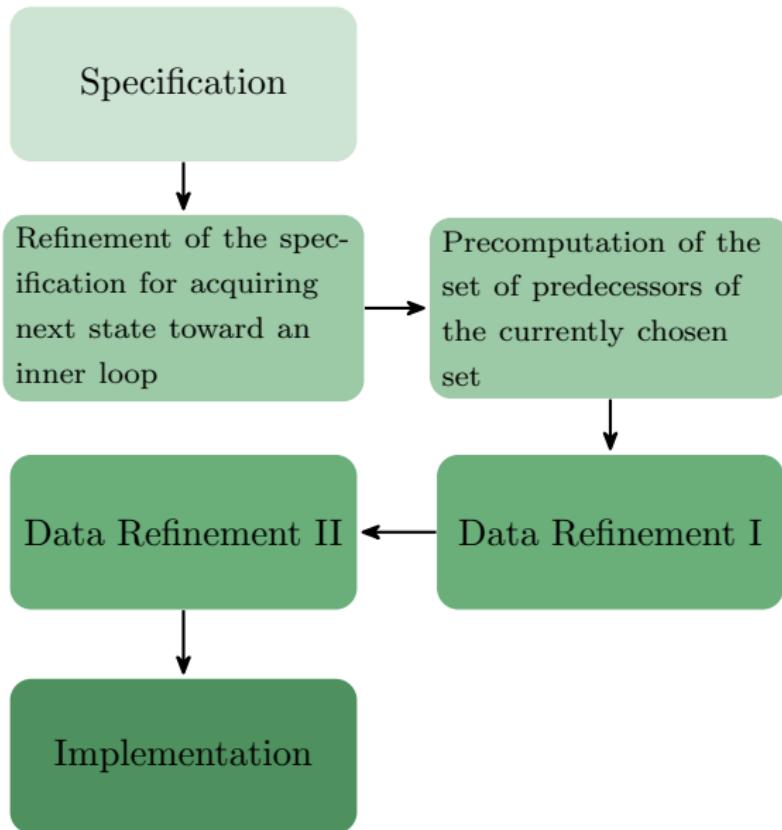
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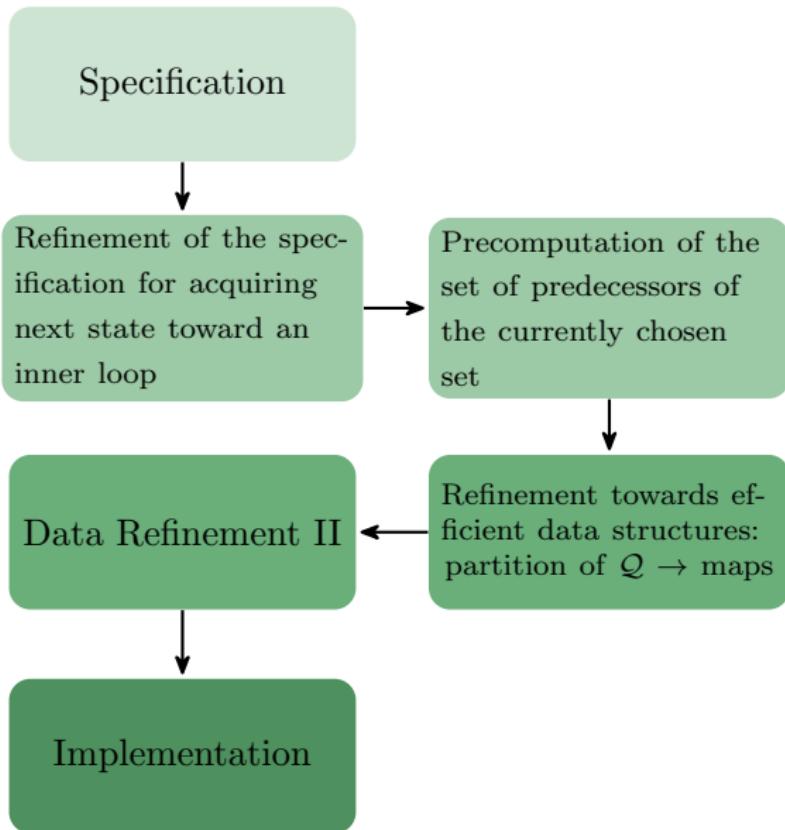
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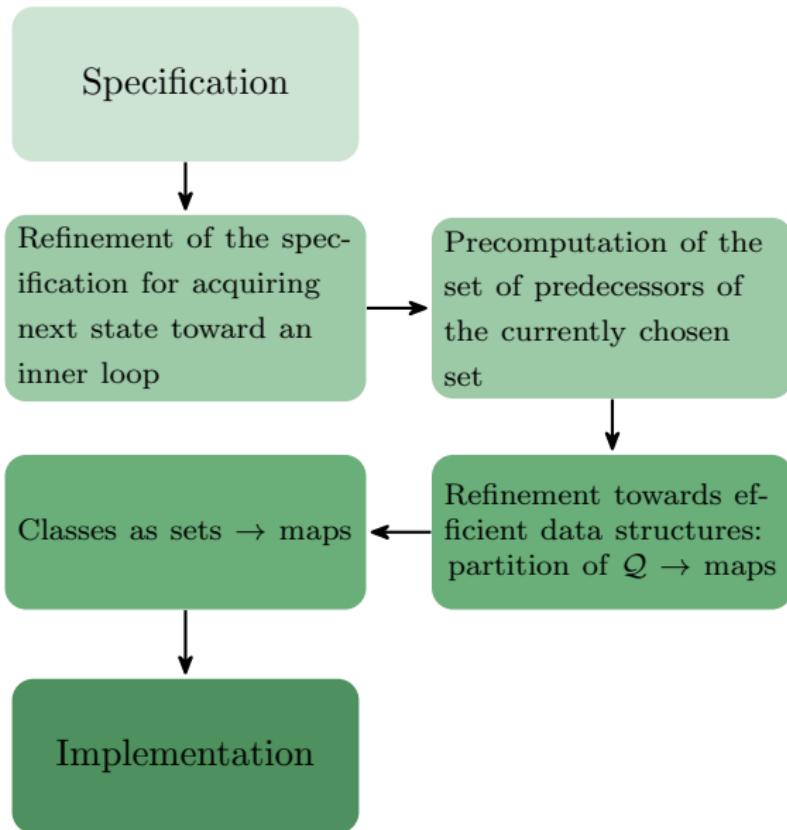
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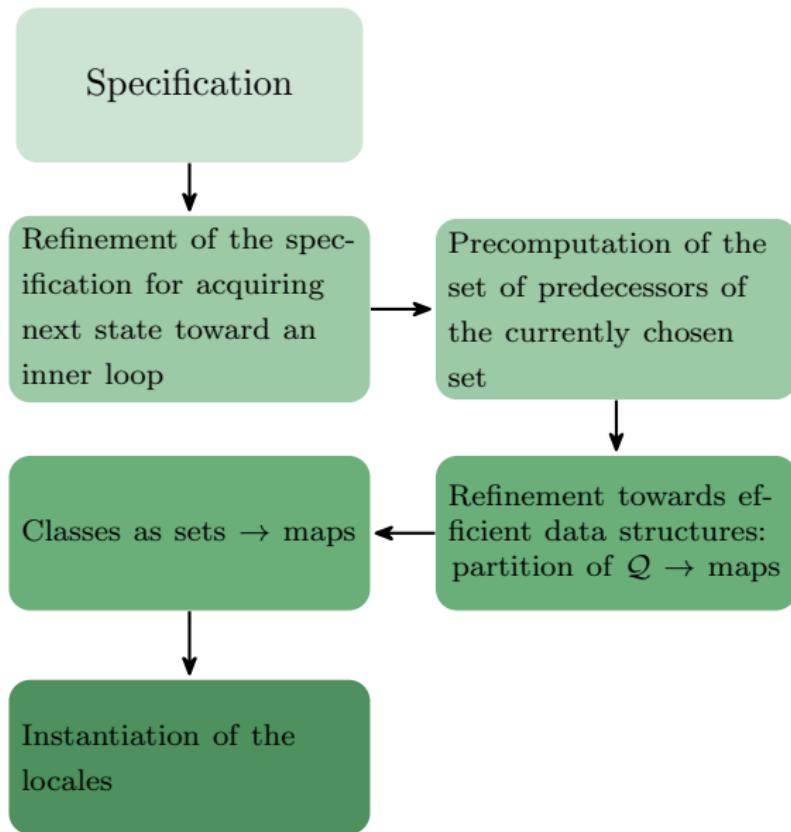


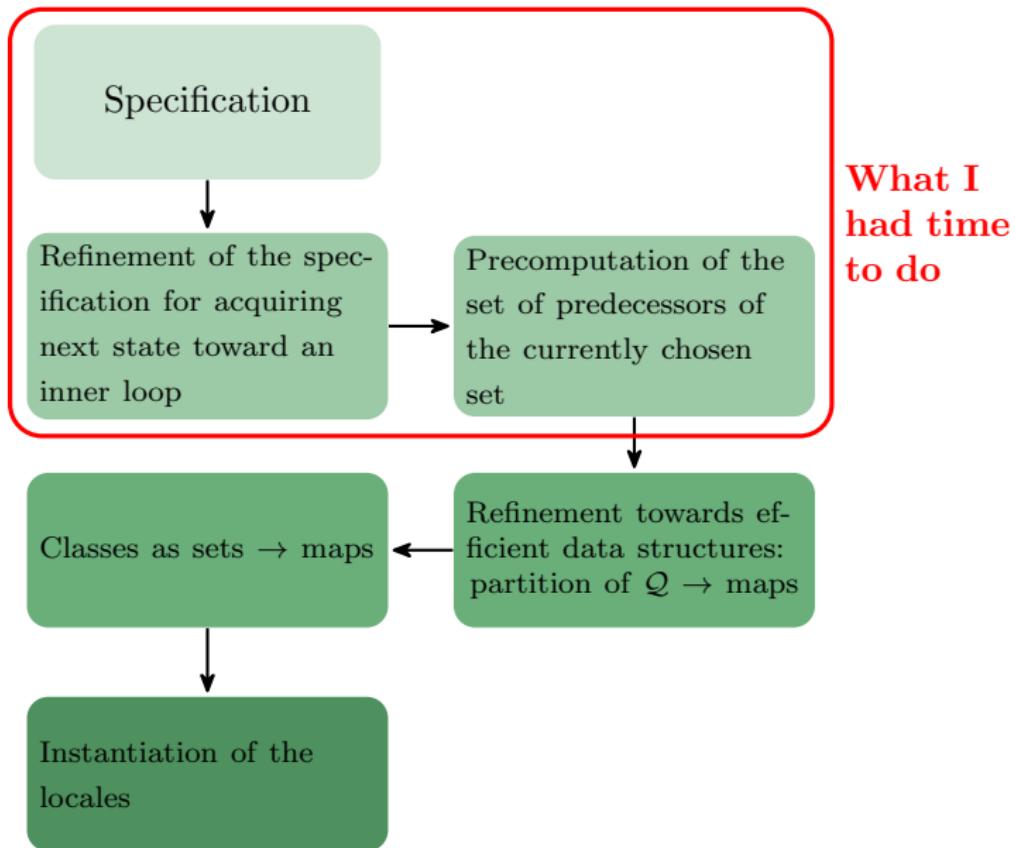












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