Construction of a BFP²G

Xuya Cong, Member, IEEE, Zhenhua Yu, Member, IEEE, Maria Pia Fanti, Fellow, IEEE, Agostino Marcello Mangini, Senior Member, IEEE, and Zhiwu Li, Fellow, IEEE

Definition 1: Given an LPN $G=(PN,M_0,E,\lambda)$, let $\langle \tilde{P}N,\tilde{M}_0\rangle$ with $\tilde{P}N=(\tilde{P},\tilde{T},\tilde{P}re,\tilde{P}ost)$ be its FP²N. The BFP²G of G is a deterministic finite-state automaton $\mathcal{B}=(\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_B,\tilde{T}_{or},\Delta,\tilde{M}_0)$ computed by using Algorithm 1, where $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_B\subseteq \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_B^2\cup \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{Bi}^1$ for $i=1,2,\ldots,q$ with $q=|\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{Bd}^2|$ is the set of states, $\tilde{T}_{or}=\tilde{T}_o\times\mathbb{N}^{|\tilde{T}_u|}$ is the set of events, $\Delta\subseteq \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_B\times \tilde{T}_{or}\times \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_B$ is the transition relation, and \tilde{M}_0 is the initial state.

Algorithm 1 Construction of a BFP²G.

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Input: An LPN G
                                                    = (PN, M_0, E, \lambda) with PN
(P, \hat{T}, Pre, Post) and a fault pattern \Sigma_F
  Output: A BFP<sup>2</sup>G \mathcal{B} = (\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_B, \tilde{T}_{or}, \Delta, \tilde{M}_0) of G
  1: Compute the FP<sup>2</sup>N \langle \tilde{P}N, \tilde{M}_0 \rangle;
  2: \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_B := \emptyset, \Delta_t := \emptyset, \Delta := \emptyset, B := \emptyset, \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_t := \{(\tilde{M}_0, B)\}, and
       \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{new} := \{ (\tilde{M}_0, B) \};
 3: while \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{new} \neq \emptyset do
               choose a node (M, B) \in \mathcal{M}_{new};
               if there exists t \in \tilde{T}_b^F such that Y_{min}^{2reg}(\tilde{M},t) \neq \emptyset then
                     assign tag "dangerous" to M and (M, B);
  7:
                     call BasisSonNodes(M, B) in Algorithm 2;
                     \mathcal{M}_t := \mathcal{M}_t \cup \mathcal{M}_t^1 and \Delta_t := \Delta_t \cup \Delta_t^1;
  8:
               end if
  9.
              if (\tilde{M},B) has no tag "dangerous" then

for each t\in \tilde{T}_o^2 and Y_{min}^{2reg}(\tilde{M},t)\neq\emptyset do

for each \pi(\sigma)\in Y_{min}^{2reg}(\tilde{M},t) do

\tilde{M}':=\tilde{M}+\tilde{C}_u\cdot\pi(\sigma)+\tilde{C}(\cdot,t);
10:
11:
12:
13:
       B':=B\cup\{(\tilde{M},\pi(\sigma))\}; if there exists (\tilde{M}'',\pi(\sigma'))\in B',\ \sigma_1\in (\tilde{T}^2\setminus \tilde{T}^{FP})^*,\ \text{and}\ \sigma_2\in (\tilde{T}^2_u\setminus \tilde{T}^{FP})^* satisfying \tilde{M}[\sigma_1\rangle \tilde{M}_1 and
14:
       \tilde{M}''[\sigma_2\rangle \tilde{M}_2 with \tilde{M}_1 \in \mathbb{N}_{\omega}^{|\tilde{P}|}, \tilde{M}_2 \in \mathbb{N}_{\omega}^{|\tilde{P}|}, \pi(\sigma_1) \leq \pi(\sigma t),
       and \pi(\sigma_2) \leq \pi(\sigma') such that M_1 \geq M_2 then
                                           find all pairs (\tilde{M}_1, \tilde{M}_2) such that \tilde{M}_1 \ngeq \tilde{M}_2;
16:
                                           for each pair (M_1, M_2) such that M_1 \geq M_2,
       let M'(p) = \omega for each p \in P such that M_1(p) > M_2(p);
                                    end if
18:
                                    if (\tilde{M}', B') \notin \tilde{M}_t then
19:
                                           \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_t := \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_t \cup \{(\tilde{M}', B')\};
20:
21:
                                           \mathcal{M}_{new} := \mathcal{M}_{new} \cup \{(M', B')\};
22:
                                    \Delta_t := \Delta_t \cup \{((\tilde{M}, B)(t, \pi(\sigma)), (\tilde{M}', B'))\};
23:
                             end for
24:
                     end for
25:
               end if
26:
               \mathcal{M}_{new} := \mathcal{M}_{new} \setminus \{(M, B)\};
28: end while
29: \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_B := \{ \tilde{M} \in \mathbb{N}_{\omega}^{|\tilde{P}|} | \exists B \in 2^{\mathbb{N}_{\omega}^{|P|} \times \mathbb{N}^{|\tilde{T}_u|}} : (\tilde{M}, B) \in \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_t \};
30: for each ((\tilde{M}, B), (t, \pi(\sigma)), (\tilde{M}', B')) \in \Delta_t do
               \Delta := \Delta \cup \{(M, (t, \pi(\sigma)), M')\};
32: end for
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In Algorithm 1, the set $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{new}$ is initialized at $\{(\tilde{M}_0,\emptyset)\}$ in Step 2. For each pair $(\tilde{M},B)\in \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{new}$, if it is dangerous, we call function BasisSonNodes in Step 7 to compute

a basis son graph for the nonfailure subnet of the FPLN, which describes the normal behaviour of the FP²N from \tilde{M} by firing the transitions in \tilde{T}_o^1 and the corresponding minimal explanations. Otherwise, Steps 11 to 25 compute each successor pair (\tilde{M}',\tilde{B}') by firing each transition in \tilde{T}_o^2 and its minimal explanation restricted to $\tilde{T}_u^2 \setminus \tilde{T}^{FP}$, and compute the new arc from (\tilde{M},\tilde{B}) to (\tilde{M}',\tilde{B}') . Then, Step 27 removes (\tilde{M},B) from $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{new}$ indicating that (\tilde{M},B) has been considered. The procedure from Steps 3 to Step 28 is executed iteratively until $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{new}$ is empty. Finally, by running Steps 29 to 32, the BFP²G is obtained by removing the second component from each pair $(\tilde{M},B)\in\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_t$.

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Algorithm 2 Function BasisSonNodes (\tilde{M}, B).
                                                                                      (\tilde{M},B)
                                                                                                                              \tilde{P}N^1
                                        dangerous
                                                                    pair
(\tilde{P}^1, \tilde{\tilde{T}}^1, \tilde{P}re^1, \tilde{P}ost^1)
  Output: A basis son graph \mathcal{B}^1 = (\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_t^1, \tilde{T}_{or}^1, \Delta_t^1, (\tilde{M}, B))
  1: \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_t^1 := \{(\tilde{M}, B)\}, \Delta_t^1 := \emptyset, \text{ and } \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{novel}^1 := \{(\tilde{M}, B)\};
        while \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{novel}^1 \neq \emptyset do
                \begin{array}{l} \text{for each } t \in \tilde{T}_o^1 \text{ and } Y_{min}^1(\tilde{M},t) \neq \emptyset \text{ do} \\ \text{for each } \pi(\sigma) \in Y_{min}^1(\tilde{M},t) \text{ do} \\ \tilde{M}' := \tilde{M} + \tilde{C}_{\underline{u}} \cdot \pi(\sigma) + \tilde{C}(\cdot,t); \end{array}
  3:
  4:
  5:
                                 B' := B \cup \{(\tilde{M}, \pi(\sigma))\};
  6:
                                 if there exists (\tilde{M}'', \pi(\sigma')) \in B', \sigma_1 \in (\tilde{T}^1)^*, and
        \sigma_2 \in (\tilde{T}_u^1)^* satisfying \tilde{M}[\sigma_1\rangle \tilde{M}_1 and \tilde{M}''[\sigma_2\rangle \tilde{M}_2 with \tilde{M}_1 \in
        \mathbb{N}_{\omega}^{|\tilde{P}|}, \, \tilde{M}_2 \in \mathbb{N}_{\omega}^{|\tilde{P}|}, \, \pi(\sigma_1) \leq \pi(\sigma t), \, \text{and} \, \pi(\sigma_2) \leq \pi(\sigma') \, \text{such that}
         M_1 \geq M_2 then
                                          find all pairs (\tilde{M}_1, \tilde{M}_2) such that \tilde{M}_1 \geq \tilde{M}_2;
                                          for each pair (M_1, M_2) such that M_1 \geq M_2, let
         \tilde{M}'(p) = \omega for each p \in \tilde{P} such that \tilde{M}_1(p) > \tilde{M}_2(p);
10:
                                 if \tilde{M}' \notin \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_t^1 then
11:
                                         \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{t}^{\tilde{1}} := \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{t}^{1} \cup \{(\tilde{M}', B')\};
\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{novel}^{1} := \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{novel}^{1} \cup \{(\tilde{M}', B')\};
12:
13:
14:
                                  \Delta_t^1 := \Delta_t^1 \cup \{((\tilde{M}, B)(t, \pi(\sigma)), (\tilde{M}', B'))\};
15:
16:
17:
                 end for
                 \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{novel}^1 := \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{novel}^1 \setminus \{(M, B)\};
18:
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