Construction of a BFP²G

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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 $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_B\subseteq\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_B^2\cup\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{B_{ij}}^1$ for all i and j with $(\tilde{M}_i,B_j)\in\tilde{M}_{xd}^2$ 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
(P, T, Pre, Post) and a fault pattern \Sigma_F
  Output: A BFP<sup>2</sup>G \mathcal{B} = (\mathcal{M}_B, T_{or}, \Delta, 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_x := \emptyset, \Delta := \emptyset, B := \emptyset, \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_x := \{(\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 (\tilde{M},B) \in \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{new}; if there exists t \in \tilde{T}_b^F such that Y_{min}^{2reg}(\tilde{M},t) \neq \emptyset then
  4:
  5:
                       assign tag "dangerous" to \tilde{M} and (\tilde{M},B);
  6.
                       call BasisSonNodes(\tilde{M}, B) in Algorithm 2;
  7:
  8:
                       \mathcal{M}_x := \mathcal{M}_x \cup \mathcal{M}_x^1 and \Delta_x := \Delta_x \cup \Delta_x^1;
  9:
               if (\tilde{M},B) has no tag "dangerous" then
10:
                      \begin{array}{ll} \text{for each } t \in \tilde{T}_o^2 \text{ and } Y_{min}^{2reg}(\tilde{M},t) \neq \emptyset & \textbf{do} \\ \text{for each } \pi(\sigma) \in Y_{min}^{2reg}(\tilde{M},t) & \textbf{do} \\ \tilde{T}_o' \in \tilde{T}_o' & \tilde{T}_o' \in \tilde{T}_o' \\ \end{array}
11:
12:
                                      \tilde{M}' := \tilde{M} + \tilde{C}_u \cdot \pi(\sigma) + \tilde{C}(\cdot, t);
13:
                                      B' := B \cup \{(\tilde{M}, \pi(\sigma))\};
14:
        if there exists (\tilde{M}'',\pi(\sigma')) \in B', \ \sigma_1 \in (\tilde{T}^2 \setminus \tilde{T}^{FP})^*, and \sigma_2 \in (\tilde{T}^2 \setminus \tilde{T}^{FP})^* satisfying \tilde{M}[\sigma_1)\tilde{M}_1 and
        \tilde{M}''[\sigma_2\rangle \tilde{M}_2 with \tilde{M}_1\in\mathbb{N}^{|\tilde{P}|}_{\omega},\ \tilde{M}_2\in\mathbb{N}^{|\tilde{P}|}_{\omega},\ \pi(\sigma_1)\leq\pi(\sigma t),
        and \pi(\sigma_2) \leq \pi(\sigma') such that M_1 \geq M_2 then
16:
                                             find all pairs (M_1, M_2) with M_1 \geq M_2;
                                             for each pair (M_1, M_2) with M_1 \geq M_2, let
17:
         \tilde{M}'(p) = \omega for each p \in \tilde{P} such that \tilde{M}_1(p) > \tilde{M}_2(p);
18:
19:
                                      if (M', B') \notin \mathcal{M}_x then
                                             \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_x := \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_x \cup \{(\tilde{M}', B')\};
20:
                                             \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{new} := \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{new} \cup \{(\tilde{M}', B')\};
21:
22:
                                      \Delta_x := \Delta_x \cup \{((\tilde{M}, B), (t, \pi(\sigma)), (\tilde{M}', B'))\};
23:
                               end for
24:
25:
                       end for
                end if
26:
                \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{new} := \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{new} \setminus \{(\tilde{M}, B)\};
27:
29: \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_B := \{\tilde{M} \in \mathbb{N}_{\omega}^{|\tilde{P}|} | \exists B \in 2^{\mathbb{N}_{\omega}^{|\tilde{P}|} \times \mathbb{N}^{|\tilde{T}_u|}} : (\tilde{M}, B) \in \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_x \};
30: for each ((\tilde{M}, B), (t, \pi(\sigma)), (\tilde{M}', B')) \in \Delta_x 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 $(\tilde{M}, B) \in \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_x$.

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Algorithm 2 Function BasisSonNodes(\tilde{M}, B).
                                                                                     (\tilde{M},B)
                                        dangerous
                                                                    pair
(\tilde{P}^1, \tilde{T}^1, \tilde{P}re^1, \tilde{P}ost^1)
  Output: A basis son graph \mathcal{B}^1 = (\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_x^1, \tilde{T}_{or}^1, \Delta_x^1, (\tilde{M}, B))
  1: \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_x^1 := \{(\tilde{M}, B)\}, \Delta_x^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) with \tilde{M}_1 \ngeq \tilde{M}_2;
                                          for each pair (M_1, M_2) with 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}}^1_x then
11:
                                         \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{x}^{\tilde{1}} := \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{x}^{1} \cup \{(\tilde{M}', B')\};
\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{novel}^{1} := \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{novel}^{1} \cup \{(\tilde{M}', B')\};
12:
13:
14:
                                  \Delta_x^1 := \Delta_x^1 \cup \{((\tilde{M}, B), (t, \pi(\sigma)), (\tilde{M}', B'))\};
15:
16:
                 end for
17:
                 \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{novel}^1 := \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{novel}^1 \setminus \{(M, B)\};
18:
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