

Modular Mix-and-Match Complementation of Büchi Automata

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TACAS'23

Büchi Automata

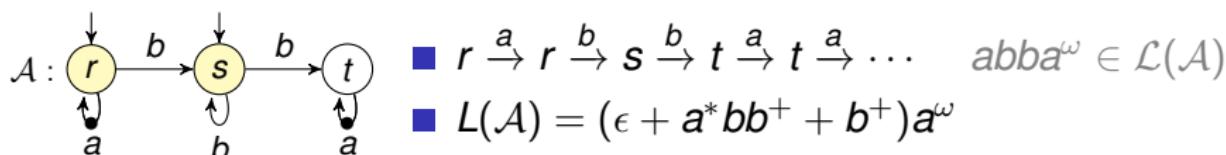
Büchi automata (BAs):

- Automata over infinite words
- $\mathcal{A} = (Q, \delta, I, Acc)$ over Σ
 - ▶ Q finite set of states
 - ▶ δ transition relation; $\delta \subseteq Q \times \Sigma \times Q$
 - ▶ $I \subseteq Q$ initial states
 - ▶ $Acc \subseteq \delta$ accepting transitions

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- accept by going infinitely often through accepting transitions



- define the class of ω -regular languages
- used in program verification (Ultimate Automizer), linear time MC, probabilistic MC, decision procedures, ...

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 - removing traces with proved termination
 - difference automaton

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- Basic operation for inclusion/equivalence checking

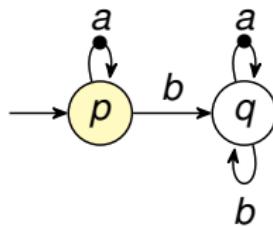
BA Complementation

- Notoriously difficult
 - ▶ exponential worst-case lower bound $(0.76n)^n$

[Yan'06]

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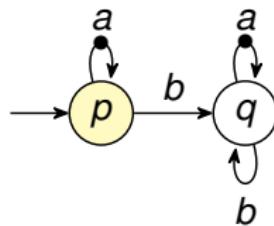
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- Specialized procedures
 - ▶ deterministic BAs: $2n$ states



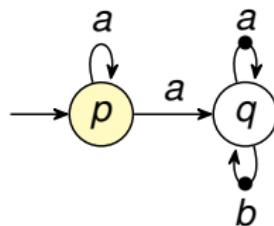
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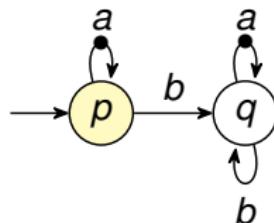
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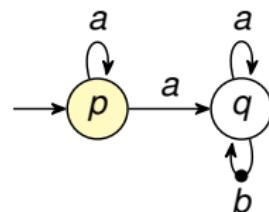
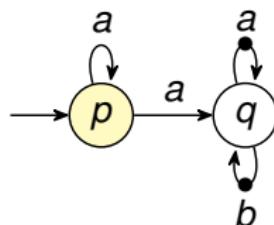
- Specialized procedures

- deterministic BAs: $2n$ states



- semi-deterministic: $\mathcal{O}(4^n)$

- inherently weak: $\mathcal{O}(3^n)$

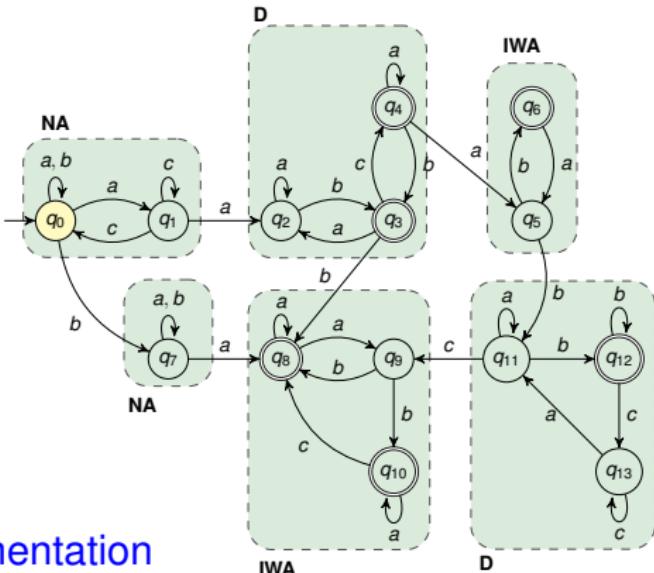


BA Complementation

- Elevator automata¹
 - ▶ Inherently weak and deterministic SCCs
 - ▶ Upper bound $\mathcal{O}(16^n)$

- Problem: structure on the whole automaton

⇒ decomposition-based complementation



¹ElevatorTacas.

Decomposition-Based Complementation

- Based on decomposition-based determinization²
- Decomposition into partition blocks

²**LiTFVZ22.**

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- Complementation of each block independently:
 - 1 Different algorithm for each block based on its properties
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 - 3 More general acceptance condition (ELA) \Rightarrow potentially smaller result

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- Accepting run eventually stays in one SCC

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2 On-the-fly algorithm

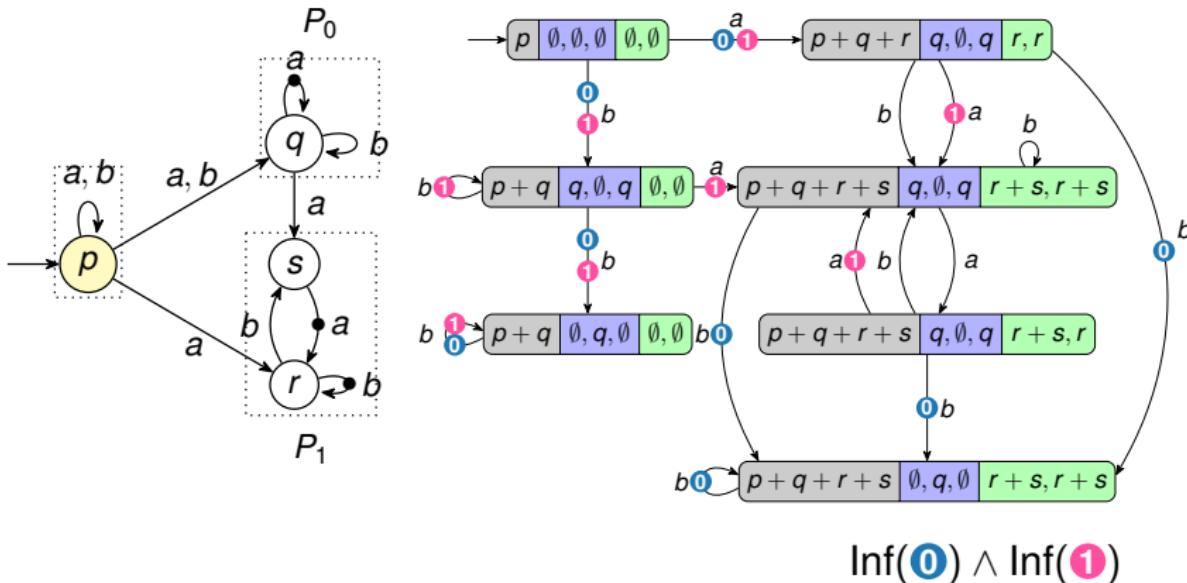
- ▶ One complement
- ▶ Macrostates consists of several parts

Synchronous Complementation

- Top-level algorithm
- Orchestrates runs of the different complementation procedures

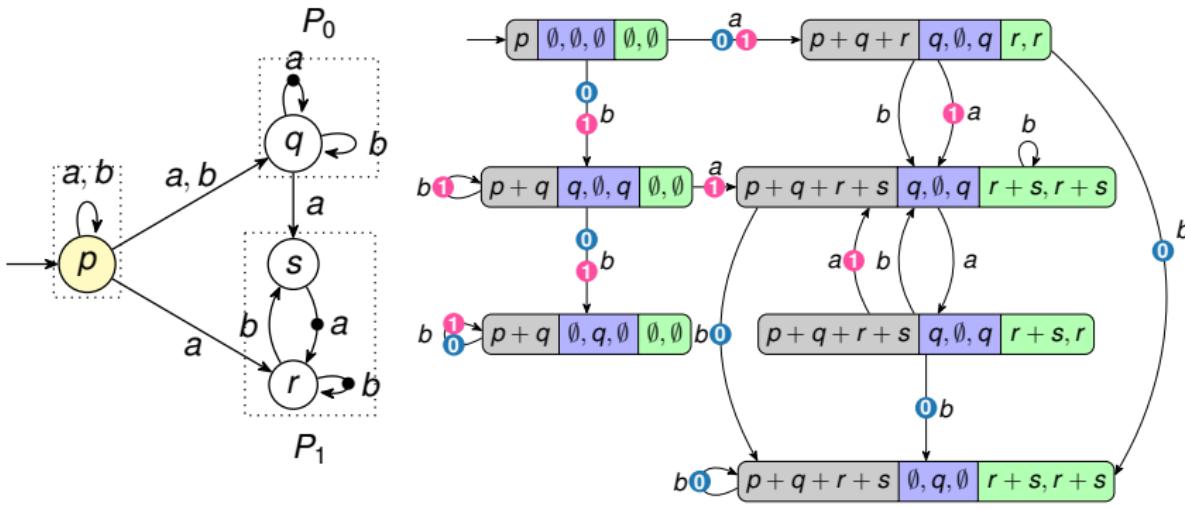
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$$\text{Inf}(\mathbf{0}) \wedge \text{Inf}(\mathbf{1})$$

- Exponentially better upper bound: $\mathcal{O}(16^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(4^n)$
 - ▶ Same as for semi-deterministic BAs (strict subclass)

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Synchronous Complementation

- Works for any Büchi automaton
 - ▶ Nonstructured SCCs: rank-based, determinization-based, etc.
- Open framework
 - ▶ Flexible algorithm
 - ▶ Works for any reasonable complementation algorithm
 - ▶ Complementation algorithm for some restricted subclass can be easily pluggen in

Optimizations

- More opportunities for optimizations than determinization
 - ▶ Result can be nondeterministic
 - ▶ Better upper bounds

Optimizations

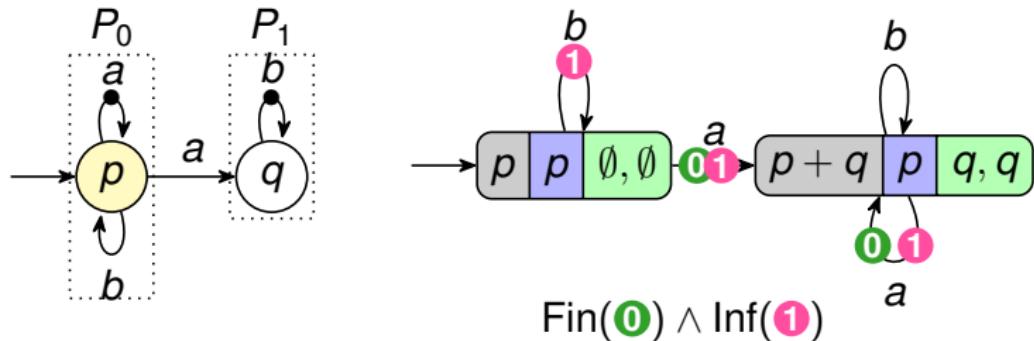
- More opportunities for optimizations than determinization
 - ▶ Result can be nondeterministic
 - ▶ Better upper bounds
- 1 Initial deterministic partition blocks
 - 2 Postponed construction
 - 3 Round-robin algorithm
 - 4 Shared breakpoint
 - 5 Simulation pruning

Initial Deterministic Partition Blocks

- Block is deterministic and can be reached only deterministically

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- Block is deterministic and can be reached only deterministically
- Based on complementation of deterministic BAs into co-BAs
- Fin acceptance condition

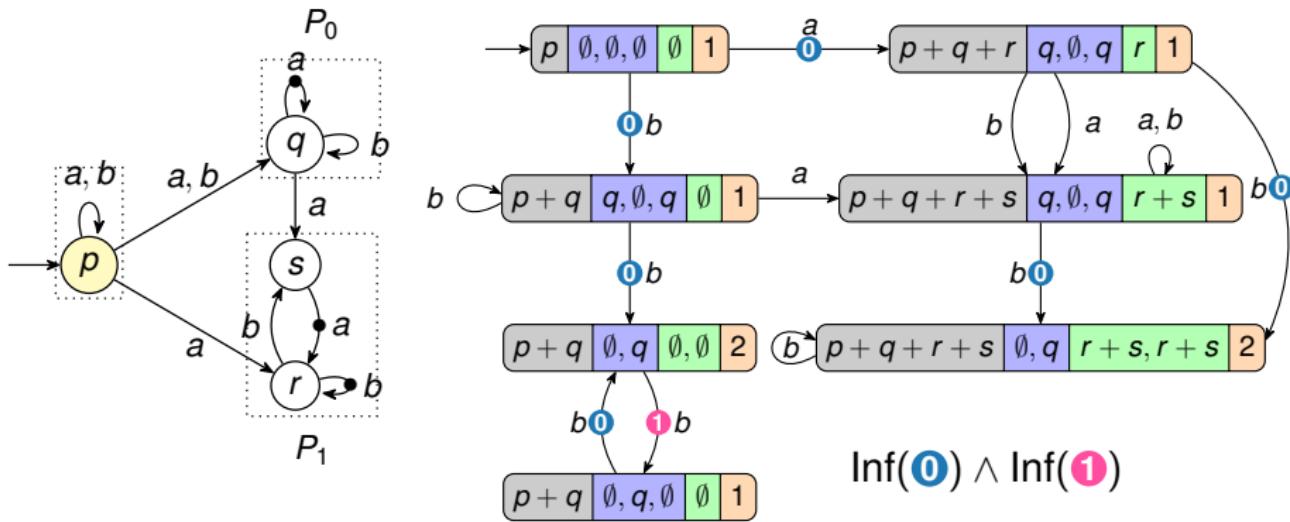


Postponed Construction

- One BA for each partition block
- Intersection of the complements
- Reduction of the intermediate automata
- Does not give better upper bound for elevator BAs

Round-Robin Algorithm

- Combinatorial explosion in a synchronous approach
 - ▶ Cartesian product of all successors
- Actively tracks only one partition block, others are passive
- Periodically changes the active algorithm



Shared Breakpoint

- Some partial algorithms use a **breakpoint**
 - ▶ To check whether runs are accepting or not

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- Some partial algorithms use a **breakpoint**
 - ▶ To check whether runs are accepting or not
- Only one breakpoint for all algorithms:
 - 1 May lead to a **smaller complement**
 - 2 **Fewer colours** (only one for elevator automata)

Simulation Pruning

- Simulation is a relation $\preccurlyeq \subseteq Q \times Q$:
 $\forall p, q \in Q: p \preccurlyeq q \implies \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}[p]) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}[q])$

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- We can remove p from a macrostate if there is also q such that
 - 1 $p \preccurlyeq q$
 - 2 p is not reachable from q
 - 3 p is smaller than q in an arbitrary total order over Q
- The behaviour of p can be completely simulated by q
- More macrostates are mapped to one

Experimental Evaluation

- Tool KOFOLA (C++, built on top of SPOT)
- Comparison with other state-of-the-art tools
 - ▶ SPOT, COLA, RANKER, SEMINATOR

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- Tool KOFOLA (C++, built on top of SPOT)
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 - ▶ SPOT, COLA, RANKER, SEMINATOR
- 39 837 BAs
 - ▶ Randomly generated
 - ▶ From LTL formulae
 - ▶ From ULTIMATE AUTOMIZER
 - ▶ From PECAN (solver for the first-order logic over Sturmian words)
 - ▶ From an S1S solver
 - ▶ From LTL to SDBA translation

Experimental Evaluation

tool	solved	unsolved		states		runtime	
		TO	OOM	mean	median	mean	median
KOFOLAS _S	39,738	89	:	10	76	:	3
KOFOLAP _P	39,750	76	:	11	86	:	3
VBS ₊	39,834		3		78	:	3
VBS ₋	39,834		3		96	:	3
COLA	39,814	21	:	0	80	:	3
RANKER	38,837	61	:	939	45	:	4
SEMINATOR 2	39,026	238	:	573	247	:	3
SPOT	39,827	8	:	0	160	:	4

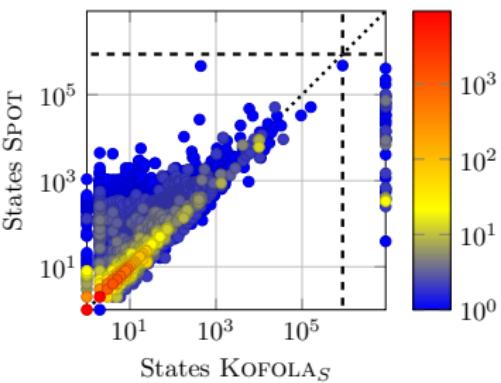
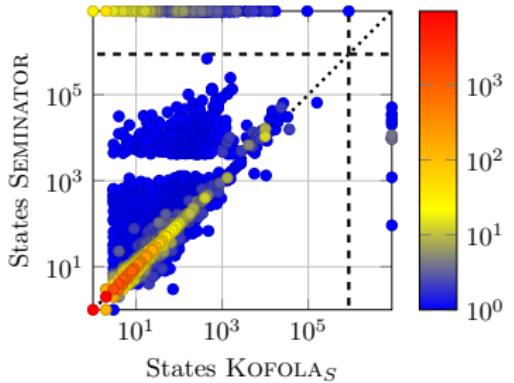
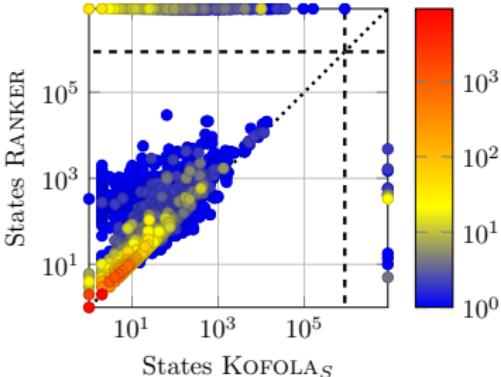
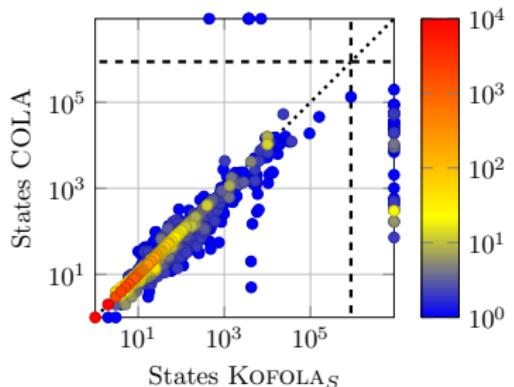
KOFOLAS_S: synchronous approach

KOFOLAP_P: postponed approach

VBS₊: virtual best solver with Kofola

VBS₋: virtual best solver without Kofola

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Conclusion

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- Different algorithm for each SCC
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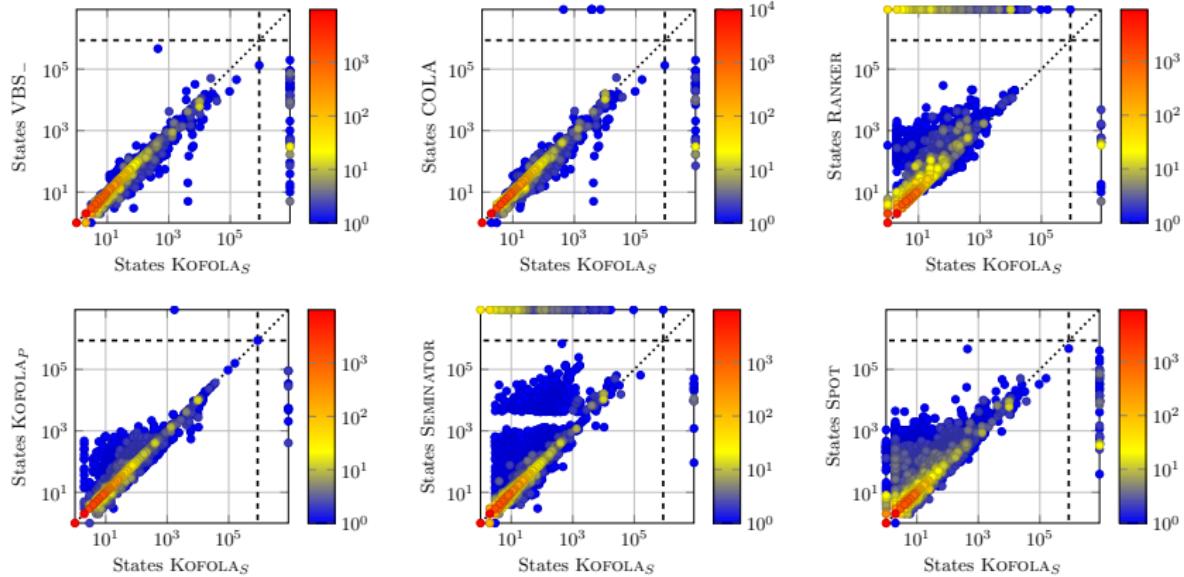
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 - ▶ Smart ways to choose algorithms based on SCC properties
 - ▶ Other algorithms for NACs
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THANK YOU!

States



Runtimes

