

Next Generation of Rank-Based Algorithms for Omega Automata

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AVM'22

Büchi Automata (BA)

- Automata over infinite words
- $\mathcal{A} = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, I, F)$
 - ▶ Q is a finite set of states
 - ▶ Σ is an alphabet
 - ▶ $\delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow 2^Q$ is a transition function
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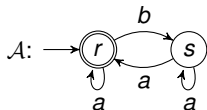
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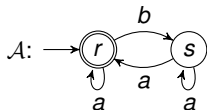
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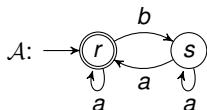
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- Define the class of ω -regular languages

Complementation:

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Motivation:

- Model checking of linear-time properties

$$\underbrace{\mathcal{S}}_{\text{system}} \models \underbrace{\varphi}_{\text{property}} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{S}}) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_{\varphi}) \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{S}}) \cap \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_{\varphi}^c) = \emptyset$$

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 - ▶ S1S: MSO over $(\omega, 0, +1)$
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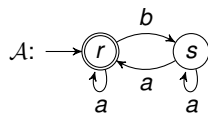
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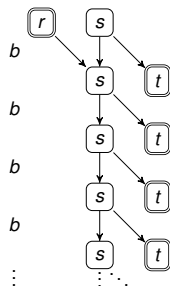
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- Basic operation for inclusion/equivalence checking

Rank-based Complementation

- Run DAG \mathcal{G}_w of \mathcal{A} on the word w
 - ▶ represents all runs of \mathcal{A} on w
 - ▶ $w \notin \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})$ iff no ∞ accepting path

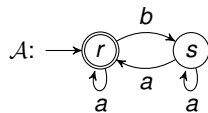


run DAG for $b^\omega \notin \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})$



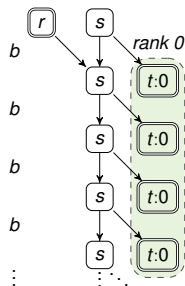
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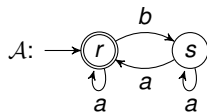
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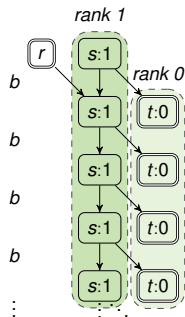
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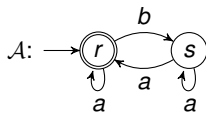
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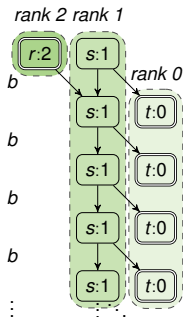
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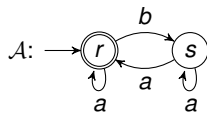
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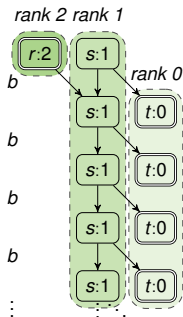
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Lemma

[Kupferman, Vardi'01]

$w \notin \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}) \iff \forall v: rank(v) \leq 2|Q|$

Rank-based Complementation

- Nondeterministically guesses run DAG ranks

[Schewe'09]

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- Macrostates (S, O, f, i) ; **accepting** macrostates $(\cdot, \emptyset, \cdot, \cdot)$ (omit i)
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 - to accept a word \rightsquigarrow **decrease ranks** of the runs from O
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Source of state explosion:

- Complement size depends on the factorial of the **rank bound**
 - ▶ the maximum **finite rank** of \mathcal{G}_w for $w \notin \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})$
 - ▶ e.g., $\{q, r, s, t\}$, **bound** = 5, \rightsquigarrow
 - $\{q:5, r:5, s:3, t:1\}, \{q:3, r:3, s:1, t:5\}, \{q:1, r:3, s:1, t:5\}, \dots$

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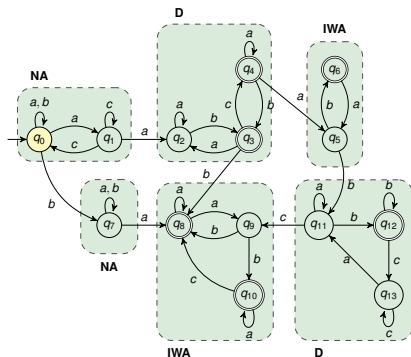
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- by default, $bound = 2|Q| - 1$
 - ▶ often **unnecessarily high!** \rightsquigarrow many redundant states generated

Elevator Automata¹

- Subclass of Büchi Automata
- Often occur in practice (BAs from LTL formulae)
- Types of SCCs:
 - ▶ **N**: nonaccepting
 - ▶ **D**: deterministic
 - ▶ **IWA**: inherently weak accepting (every cycle contains an accepting state)



¹Havlena, Lengál, and Šmahlíková. “Sky Is Not the Limit: Tighter Rank Bounds for Elevator Automata in Büchi Automata Complementation”. In: *TACAS’22*.

Complementation of Elevator Automata

Algorithm for tighter bounds for elevator automata:

- traverse \mathcal{A} back to front and apply rules to set types and ranks:
- Terminal components:
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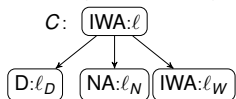
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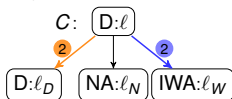
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$$l = \max\{l_D, l_N + 1, l_W\}$$



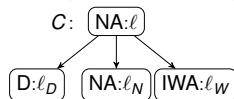
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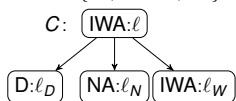
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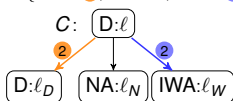
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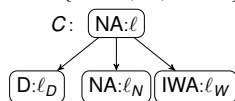
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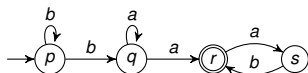


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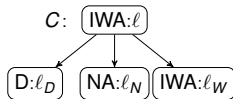
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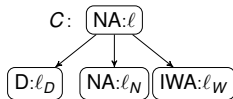
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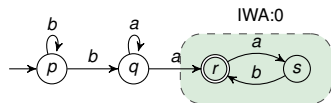


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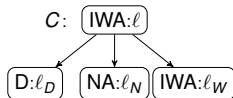
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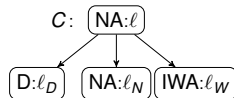
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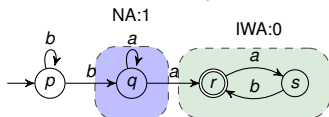


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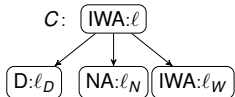
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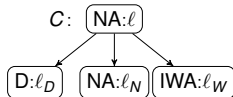
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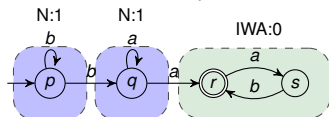
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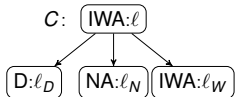
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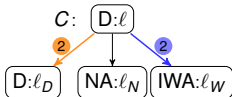
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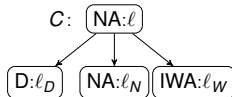
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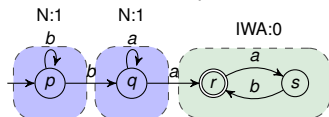
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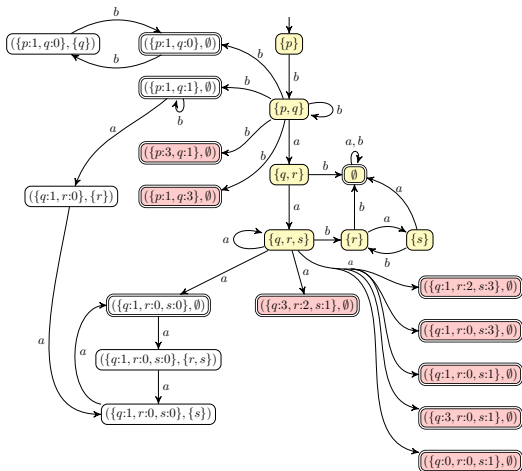
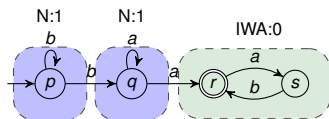


max bound: 1
(lemma gives $2 \cdot 3 = 6$)

Complementation of Elevator Automata

Example:

- Red states are not generated



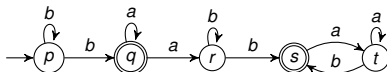
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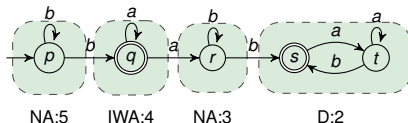
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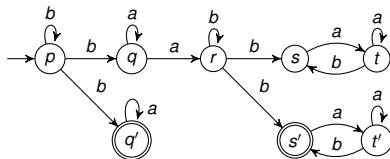
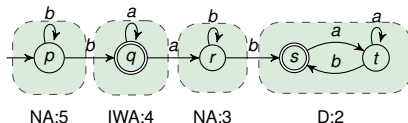
- Decreases the rank bound to 3
- At most $2|Q|$ states of the input automaton



Complementation of Elevator Automata

Deelevation:

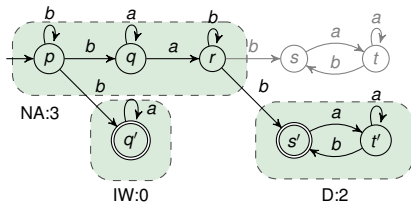
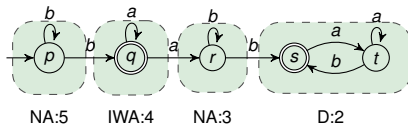
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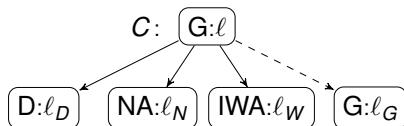
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Complementation of Non-Elevator Automata

- The technique can be generalized to non-elevator automata:
 - ▶ **G**: general SCC
- We can generalize the rules:

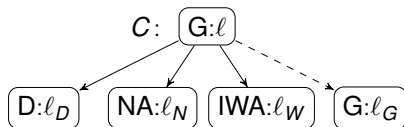
$$l = \max\{l_D, l_N + 1, l_W, l_G\} + 2|C \setminus Acc|$$



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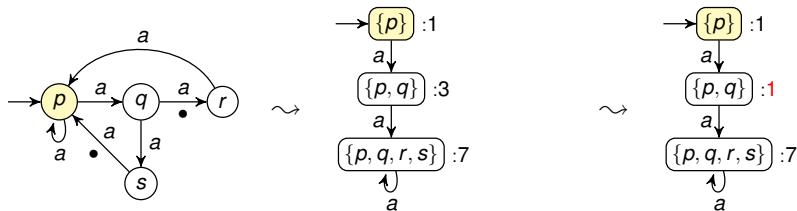
- Can we improve the rank bound for general SCCs?

Data Flow Analysis – Outer Macrostate Analysis

- Based on sizes of macrostates
- Bound for the smallest macrostate in every cycle
- Forward rank propagation

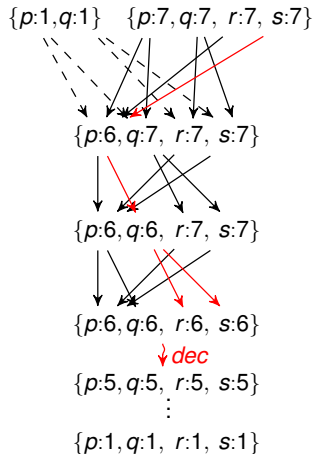
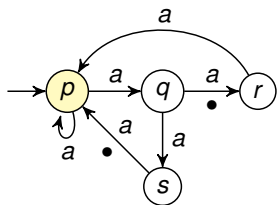
Data Flow Analysis – Outer Macrostate Analysis

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Data Flow Analysis — Inner Macrostate Analysis

- Based on ranks assigned to all states in a macrostate



- **Random automata** from [Tsai,Fogarty,Vardi,Tsay'11]
 - ▶ alphabet of 2 symbols
 - ▶ starting with 15 states
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 - ▶ **2592 hard automata**
 - ▶ **Timeout: 5 min**

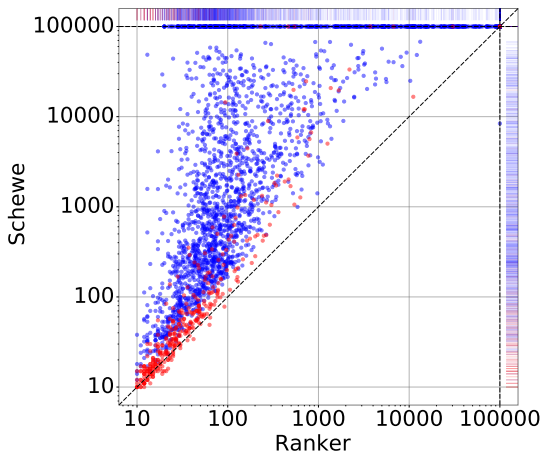
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- **LTL automata**
 - ▶ larger alphabets (up to 128 symbols)
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Experimental Evaluation

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- **Total: 3006 state-based BAs**, 458 of them elevator automata

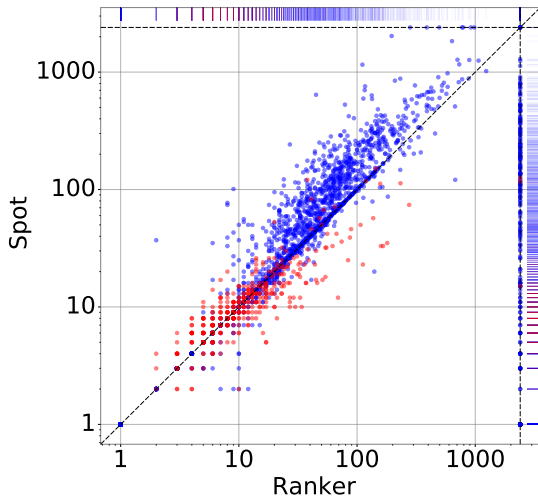
- Implemented in C++ within RANKER
- Compared with:
 - ▶ GOAL[⊕] (SCHEWE, SAFRA, PITERMAN, FRIBOURG)
 - ▶ SPOT
 - ▶ LTL2DSTAR
 - ▶ SEMINATOR 2
 - ▶ ROLL

Experimental Evaluation – rank-based



- Number of states
- Logarithmic axes
- No postprocessing
- **blue**: random
- **red**: LTL

Experimental Evaluation – not rank-based



- Number of states
- Logarithmic axes
- With postprocessing
- **blue**: random
- **red**: LTL

Conclusion

- Definition of **elevator automata**
- Often occur in practice (90 % of LTL benchmark)
- **Rank restriction** based on the automaton structure
- Often **exponential** improvement
- Smaller complement in the majority of cases
- Competitive with other state-of-the-art tools

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Future work:

- Generalization to complementation of **TELA**
 - ▶ transition-based Emerson-Lei automata
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THANK YOU!

Experimental Evaluation – Time

method	mean runtime [s]		median runtime [s]		timeouts	
RANKER	7.83	(8.99 : 1.30)	0.51	(0.84 : 0.04)	279	(276 : 3)
RANKER _{OLD}	9.37	(10.73 : 1.99)	0.61	(1.04 : 0.04)	365	(360 : 5)
SCHEWE ☹	21.05	(24.28 : 7.80)	6.57	(7.39 : 5.21)	937	(928 : 9)
RANKER	7.83	(8.99 : 1.30)	0.51	(0.84 : 0.04)	279	(276 : 3)
PITERMAN ☹	7.29	(7.39 : 6.65)	5.99	(6.04 : 5.62)	14	(12 : 2)
SAFRA ☹	14.11	(15.05 : 8.37)	6.71	(6.92 : 5.79)	172	(158 : 14)
SPOT	0.86	(0.99 : 0.06)	0.02	(0.02 : 0.02)	13	(13 : 0)
FRIBOURG ☹	17.79	(19.53 : 7.22)	9.25	(10.15 : 5.48)	81	(80 : 1)
LTL2DSTAR	3.31	(3.84 : 0.11)	0.04	(0.05 : 0.02)	136	(130 : 6)
SEMINATOR 2	9.51	(11.25 : 0.08)	0.22	(0.39 : 0.02)	363	(362 : 1)
ROLL	31.23	(37.85 : 7.28)	8.19	(12.23 : 2.74)	1109	(1106 : 3)

Experimental Evaluation – States

method	mean		median		wins		losses		timeouts	
RANKER	3812	(4452 : 207)	79	(93 : 26)					279	(276 : 3)
RANKER _{OLD}	7398	(8688 : 358)	141	(197 : 29)	2190	(2011 : 179)	111	(107 : 4)	365	(360 : 5)
SCHEWE ☼	4550	(5495 : 665)	439	(774 : 35)	2640	(2315 : 325)	55	(1 : 54)	937	(928 : 9)
RANKER	47	(52 : 18)	22	(27 : 10)					279	(276 : 3)
PITERMAN ☼	73	(82 : 22)	28	(34 : 14)	1435	(1124 : 311)	416	(360 : 56)	7 14	(12 : 2)
SAFRA ☼	83	(91 : 30)	29	(35 : 17)	1562	(1211 : 351)	387	(350 : 37)	172	(158 : 14)
SPOT	75	(85 : 15)	24	(32 : 10)	1087	(936 : 151)	683	(501 : 182)	13	(13 : 0)
FRIBOURG ☼	91	(104 : 13)	23	(31 : 9)	1120	(1055 : 65)	601	(376 : 225)	81	(80 : 1)
LTL2DSTAR	73	(82 : 21)	28	(34 : 13)	1465	(1195 : 270)	465	(383 : 82)	136	(130 : 6)
SEMINATOR 2	79	(91 : 15)	21	(29 : 10)	1266	(1131 : 135)	571	(367 : 204)	363	(362 : 1)
ROLL	18	(19 : 14)	10	(9 : 11)	2116	(1858 : 258)	569	(443 : 126)	1109	(1106 : 3)