

Unit-11: Binary Decision Diagrams (BDDs)

B. Srivathsan

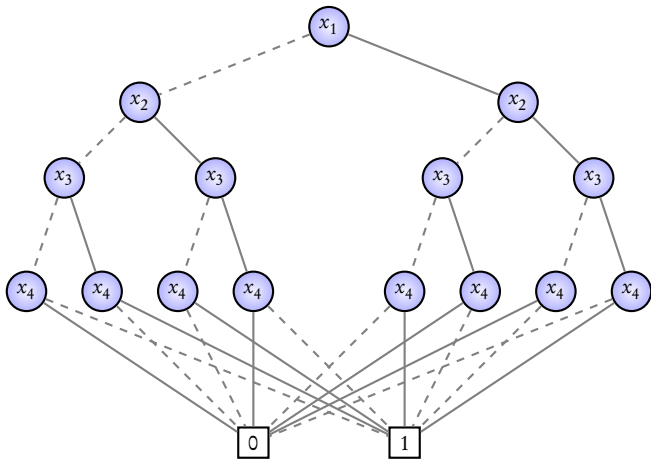
Chennai Mathematical Institute

NPTEL-course

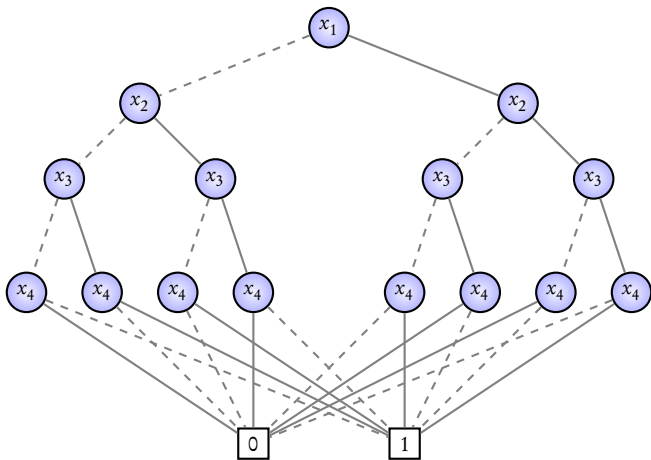
July - November 2015

Module 2:
Ordered BDDs

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if an even number of variables is 1} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

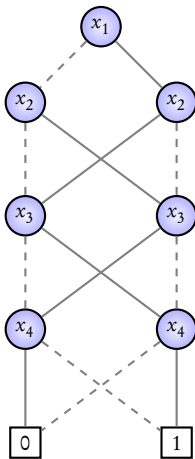


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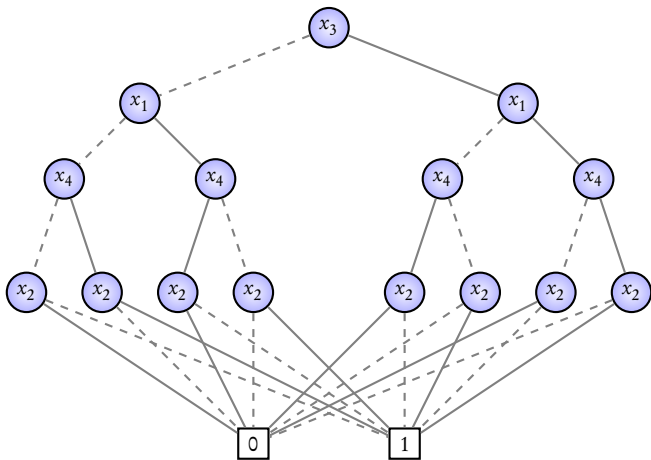
Ordered BDD for f with order $[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$

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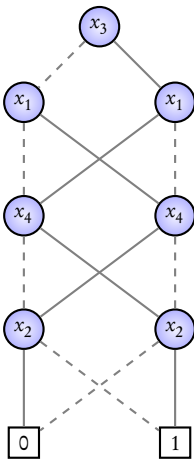
Reduced Ordered BDD for f with order $[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$

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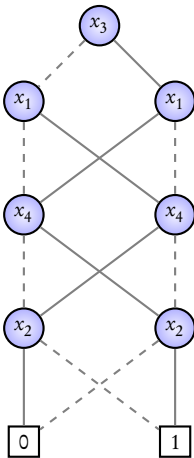
Ordered BDD for f with order $[x_3, x_1, x_4, x_2]$

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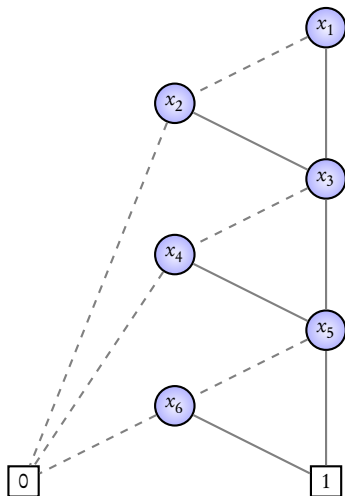
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f is not sensitive
to ordering

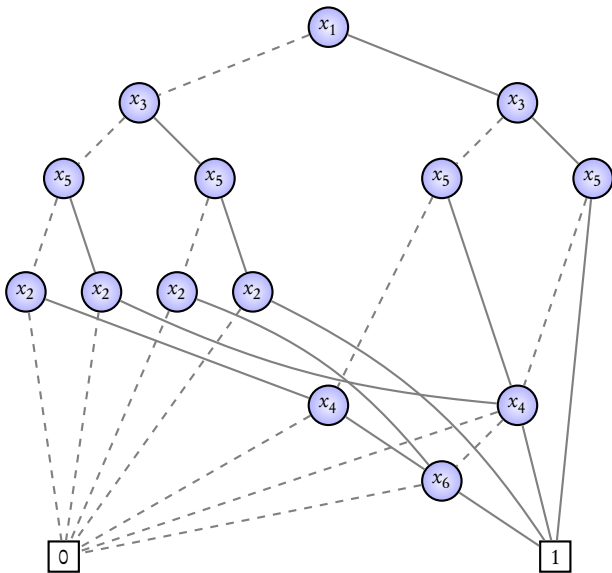
Reduced Ordered BDD for *f* with order $[x_3, x_1, x_4, x_2]$

$$g(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6) = (x_1 + x_2) \cdot (x_3 + x_4) \cdot (x_5 + x_6)$$



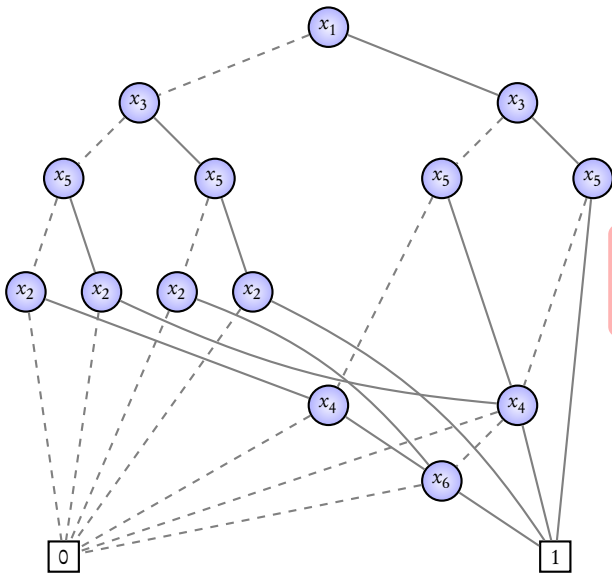
Reduced Ordered BDD (ROBDD) for g with order $[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6]$

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ROBDD for g with order $[x_1, x_3, x_5, x_2, x_4, x_6]$

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ROBDD for g with order $[x_1, x_3, x_5, x_2, x_4, x_6]$

Ordered BDDs

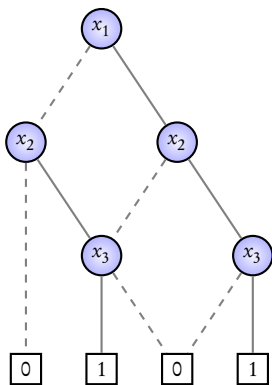
- ▶ BDDs with a **specified ordering** of variables
- ▶ For a given ordering, the reduced OBDD is **unique**
- ▶ Size of OBDD **depends** on the chosen **ordering**
- ▶ In practice, **heuristics** exist to find good orderings

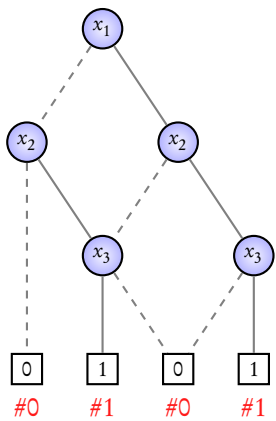
Ordered BDDs

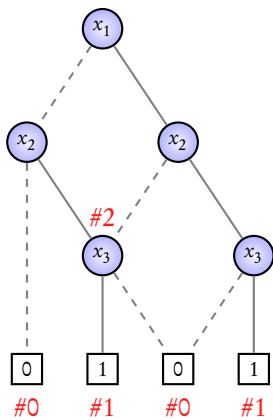
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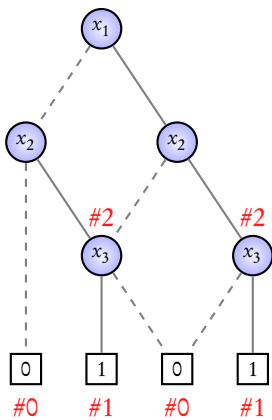
Coming next: Operations on OBDDs

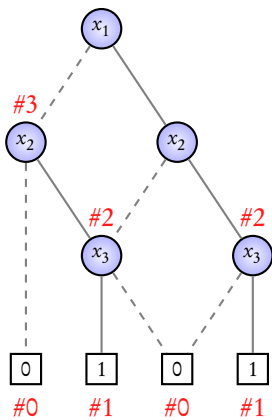
Algorithm to reduce an OBDD

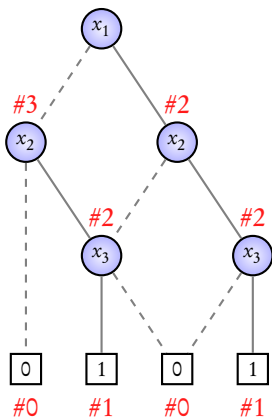


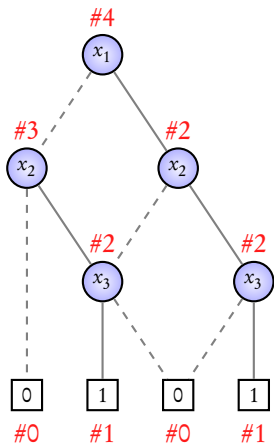


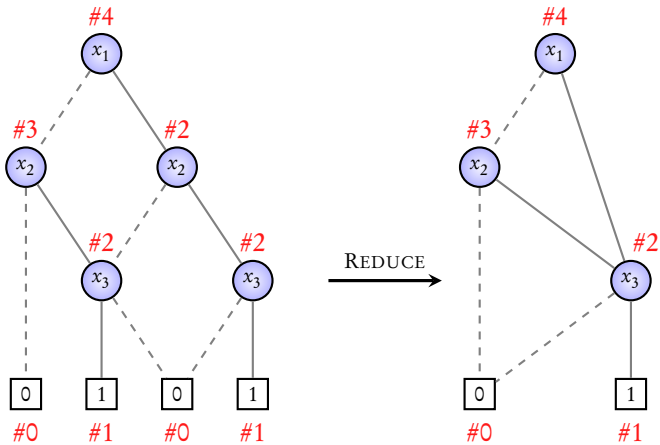


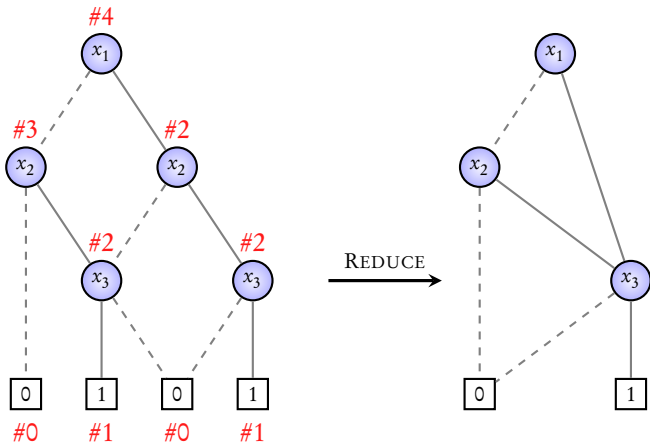


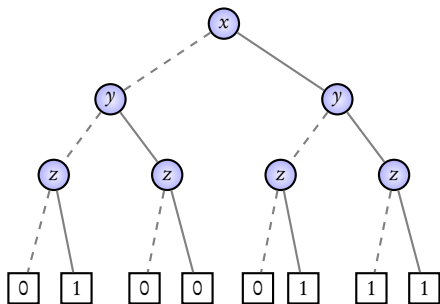


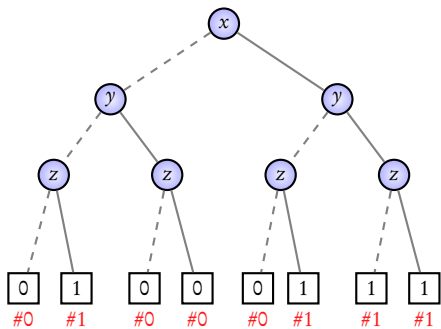


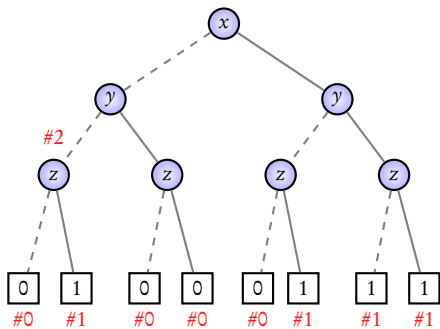


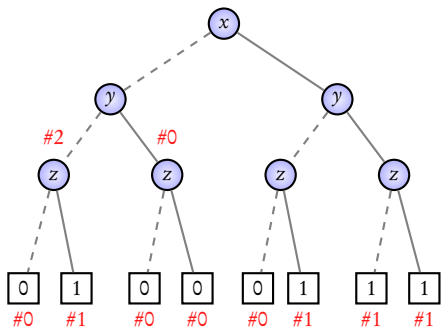


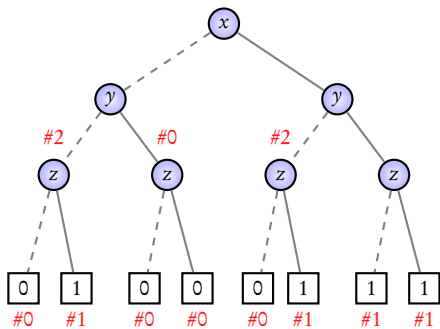


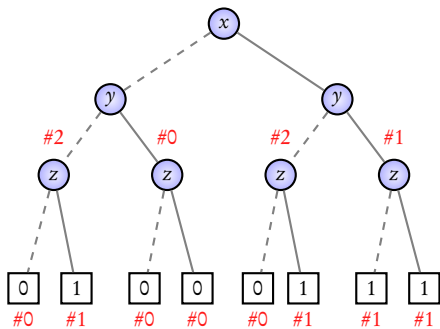


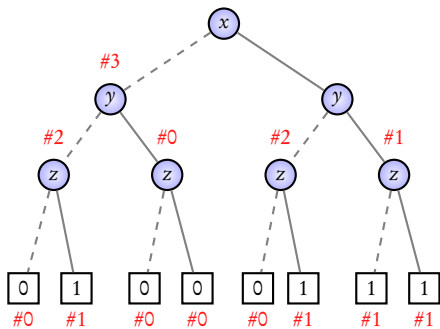


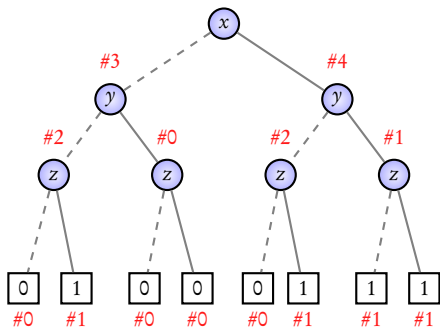


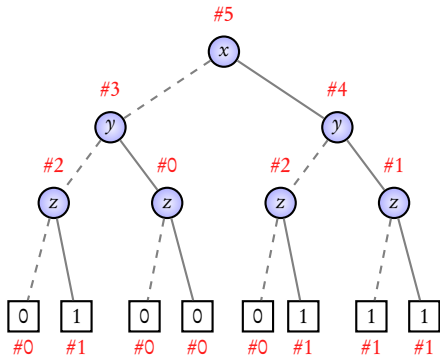


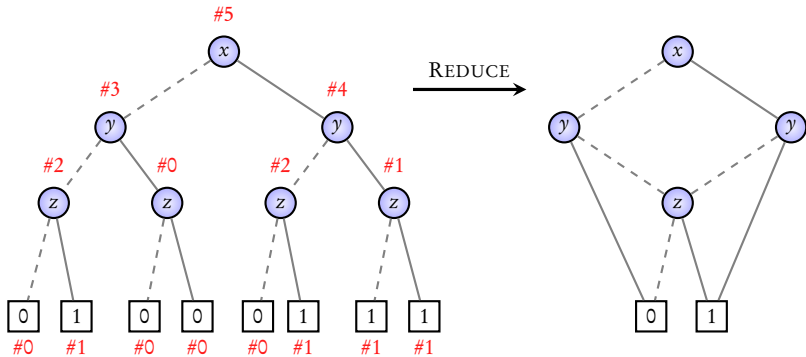












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Algorithm to reduce OBDD

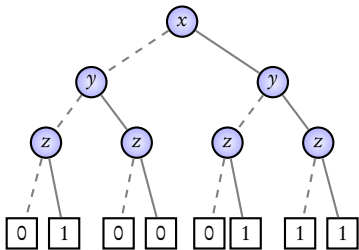
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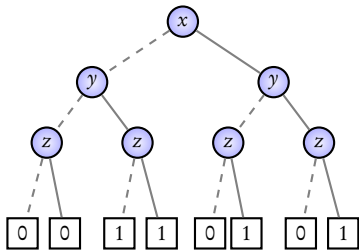
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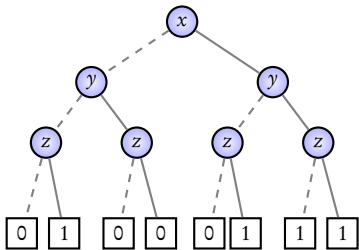
Reference: Logic in Computer Science, 2nd edition, by *Huth* and *Ryan*
Section 6.2.1

Coming next: Algorithm for $\text{OBDD}_1 + \text{OBDD}_2$

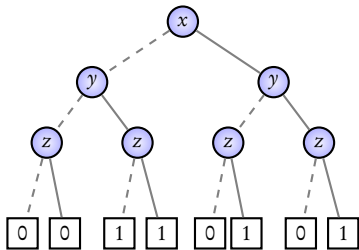


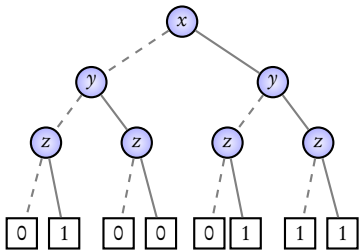
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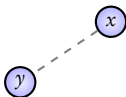
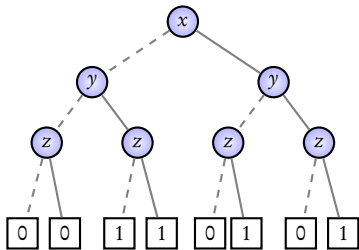


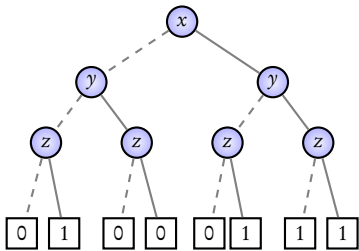
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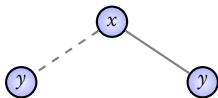
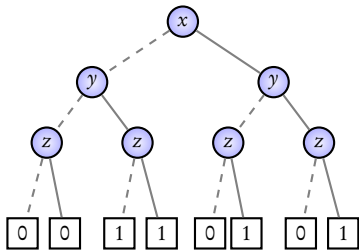


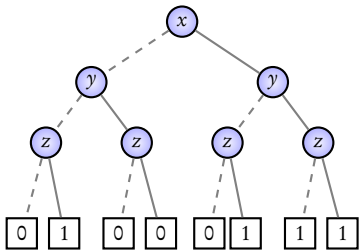
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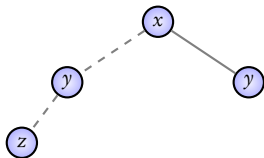
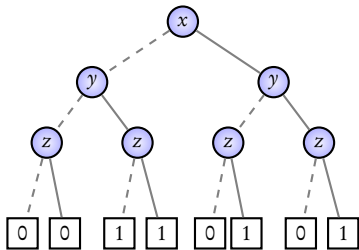


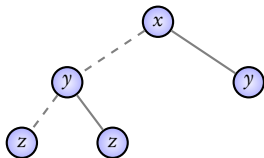
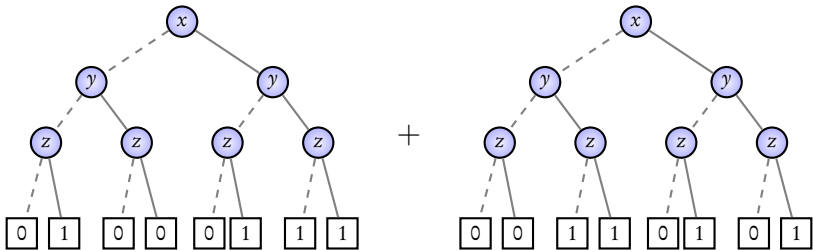
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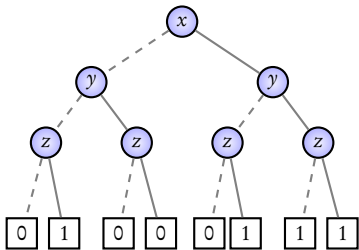




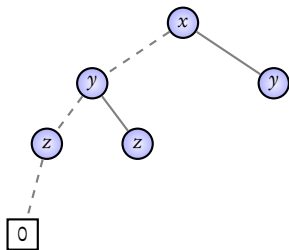
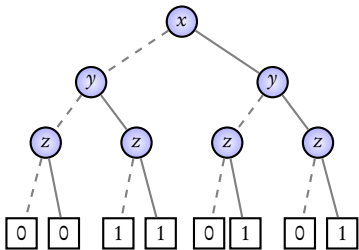
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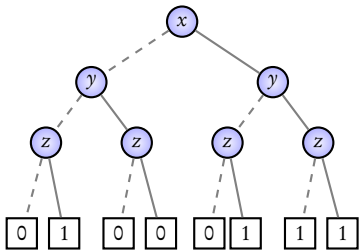




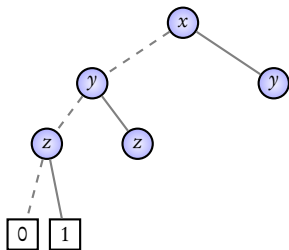
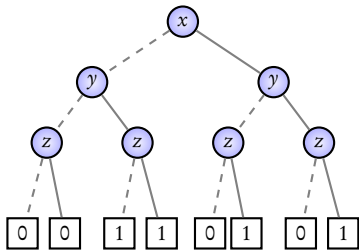


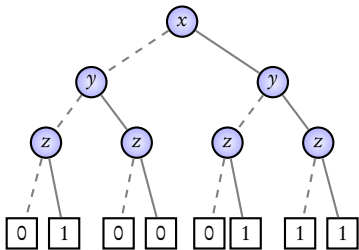
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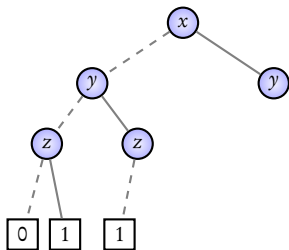
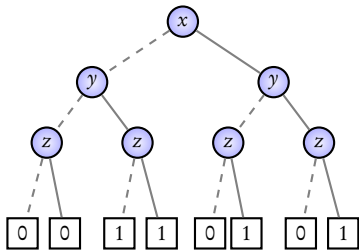


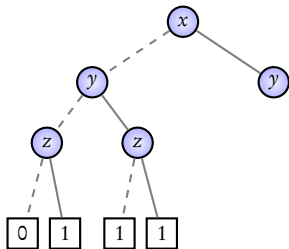
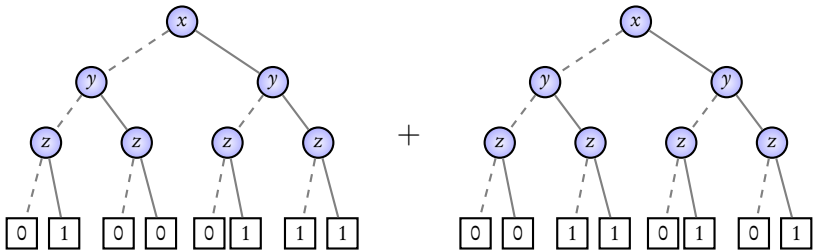
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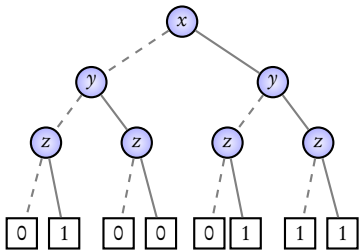




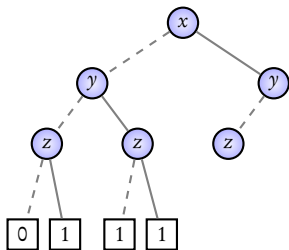
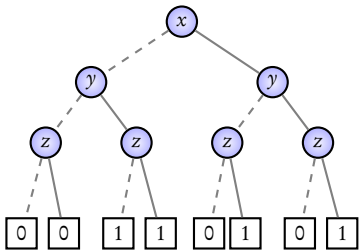
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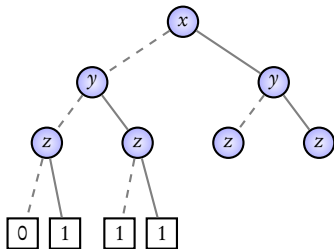
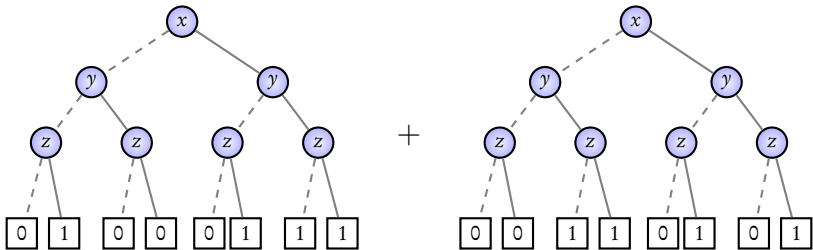


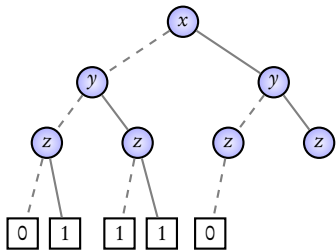
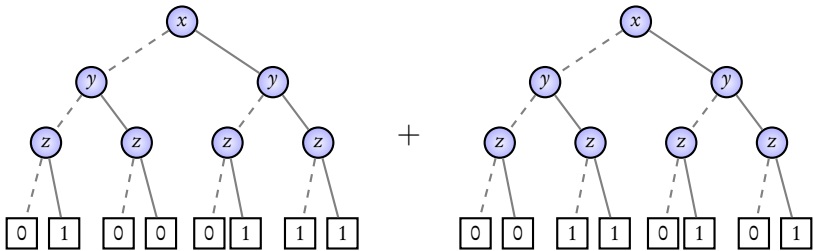


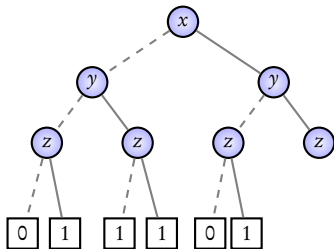
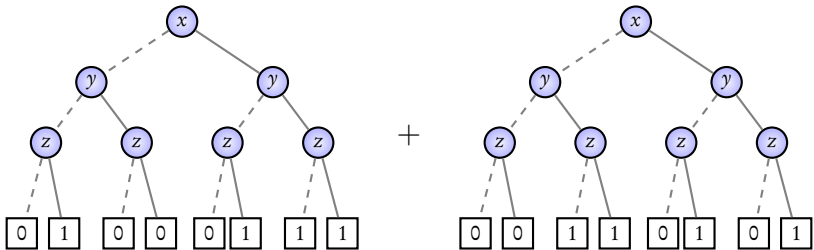


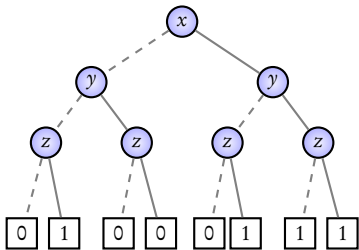
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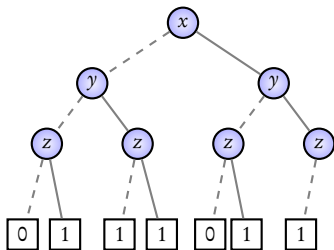
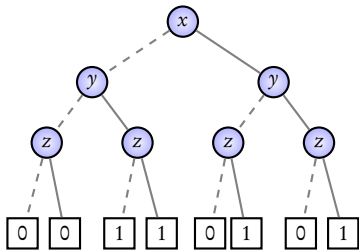


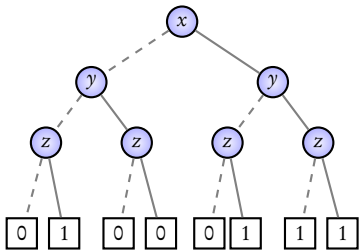




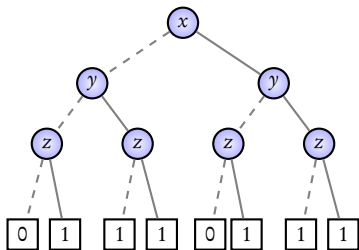
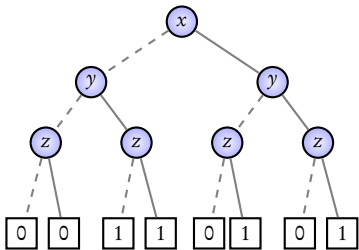


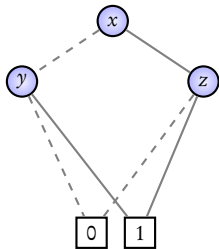
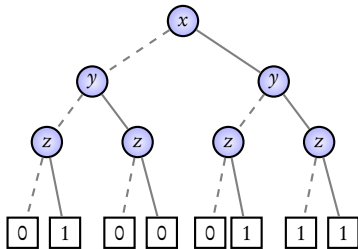
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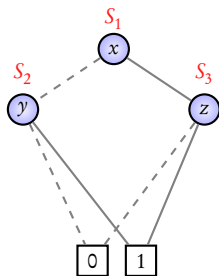
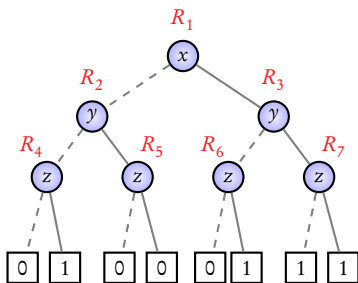


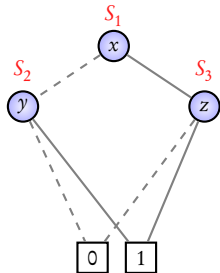
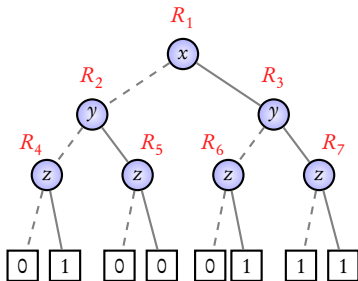


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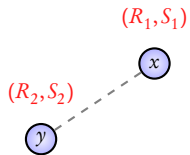
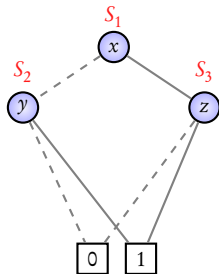
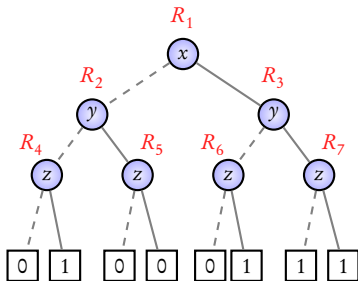


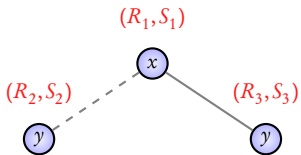
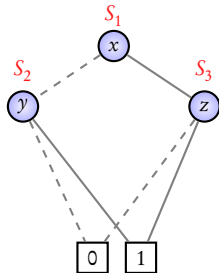
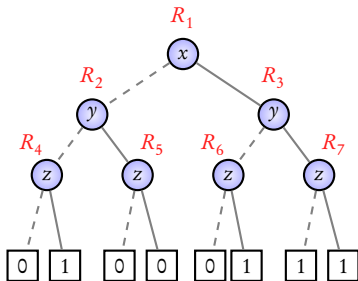


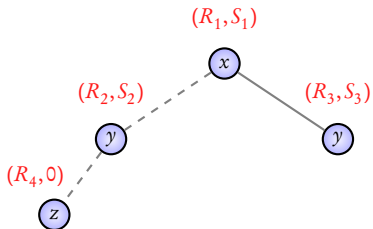
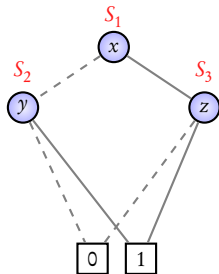
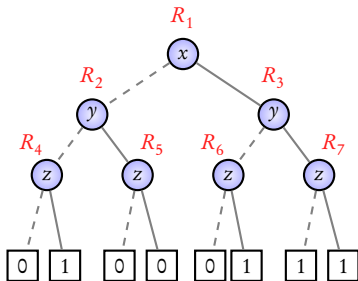


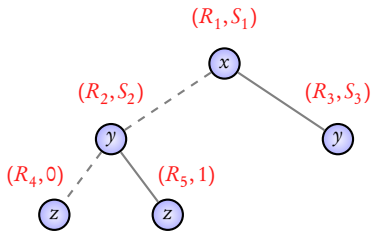
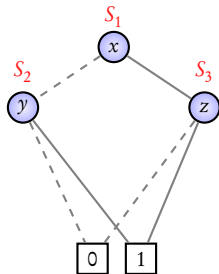
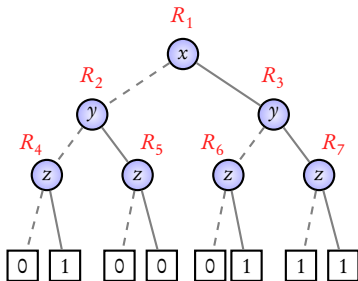
(R_1, S_1)

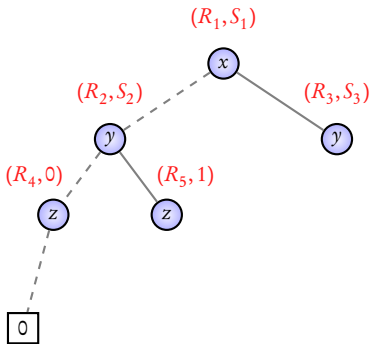
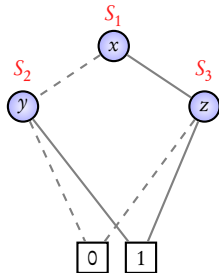
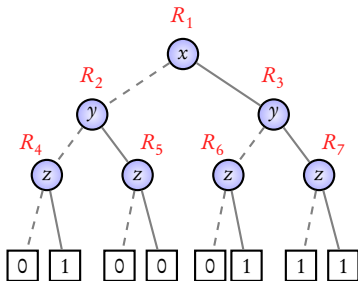


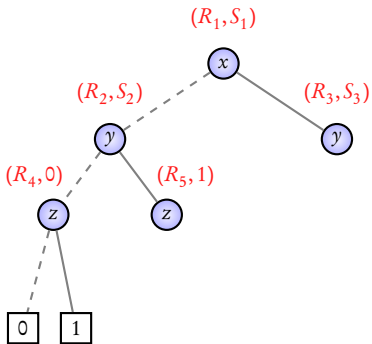
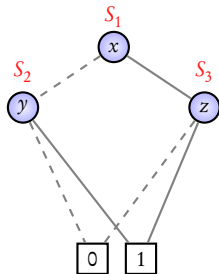
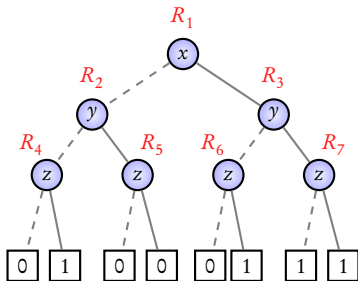


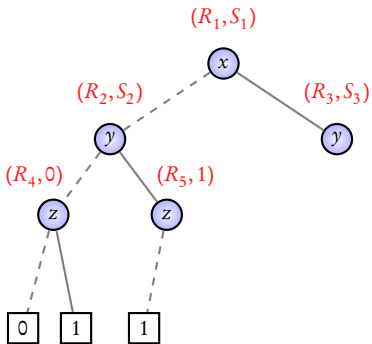
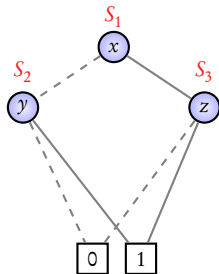
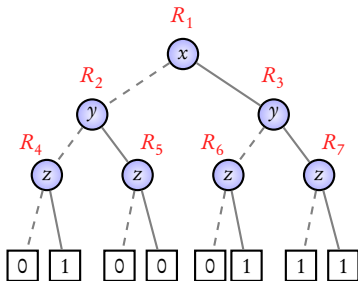


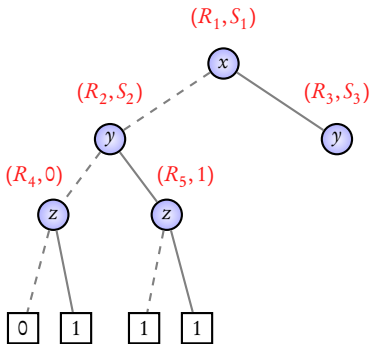
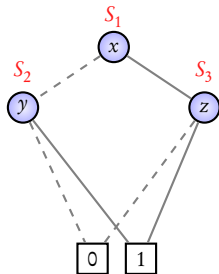
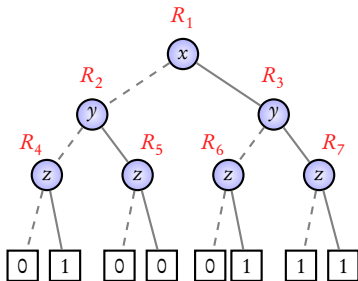


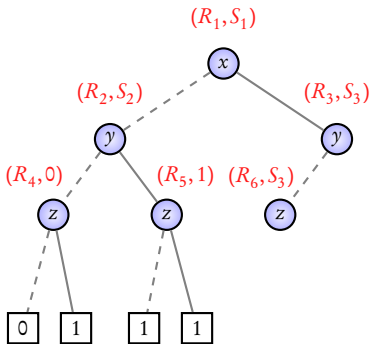
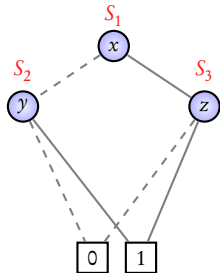
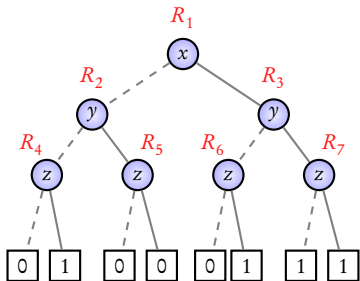


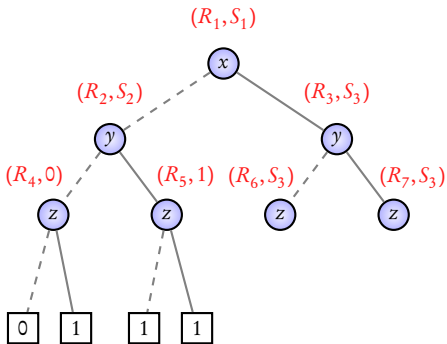
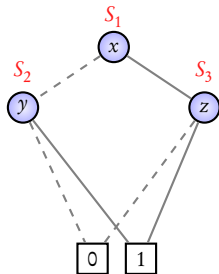
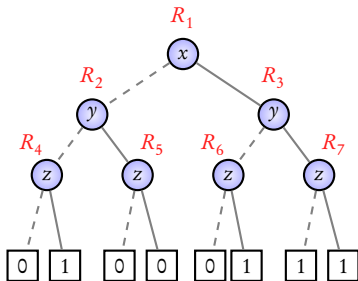


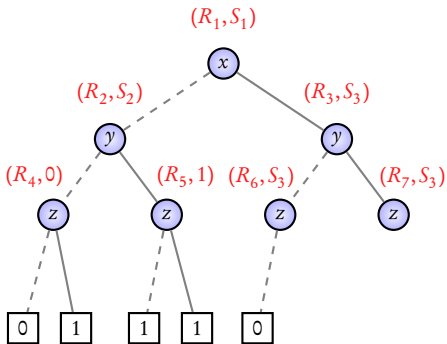
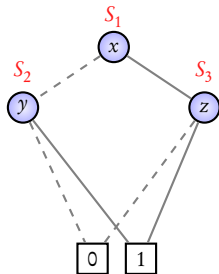
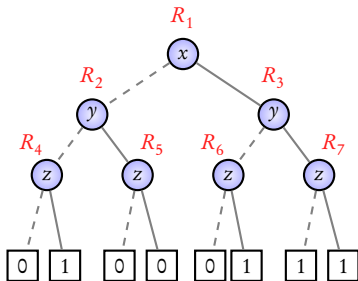


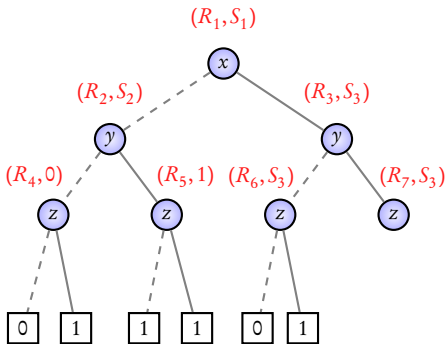
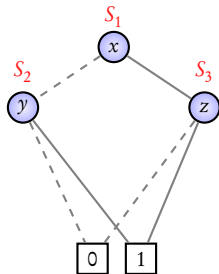
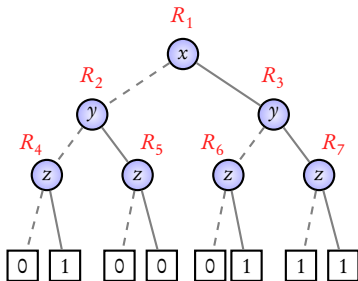


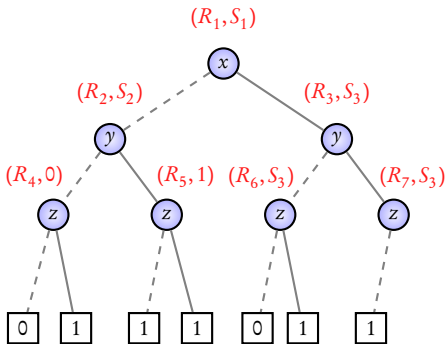
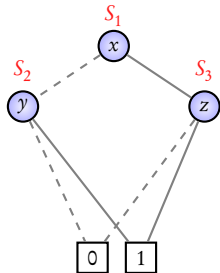
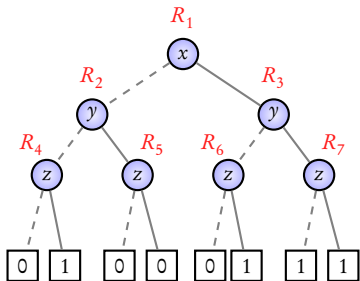


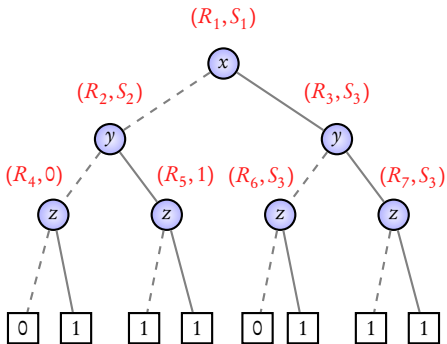
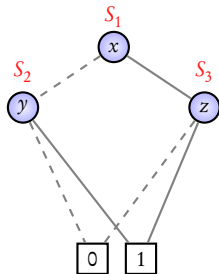
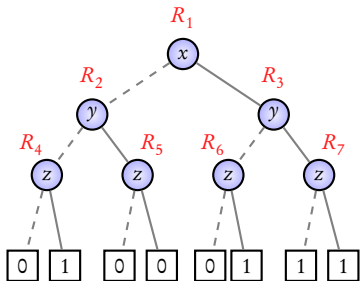


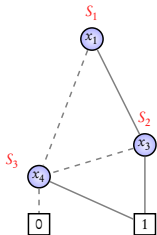
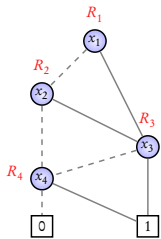


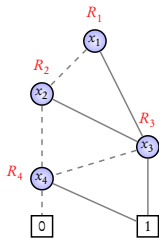




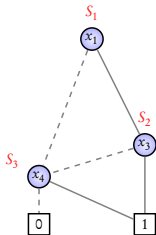


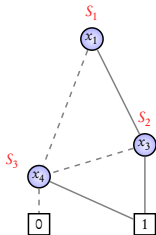
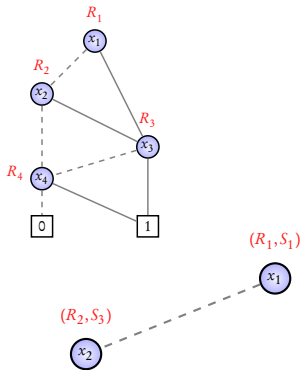


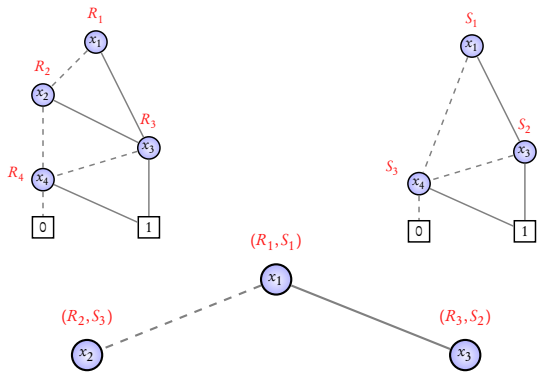


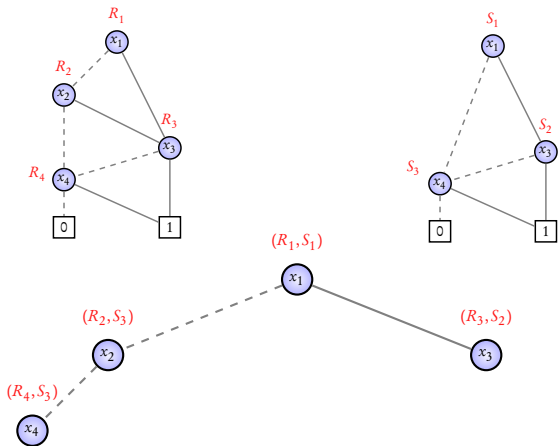


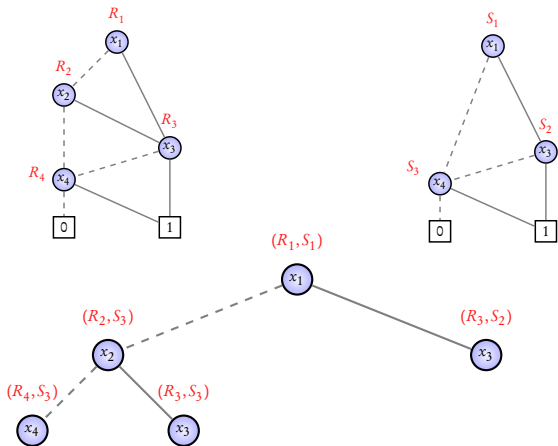
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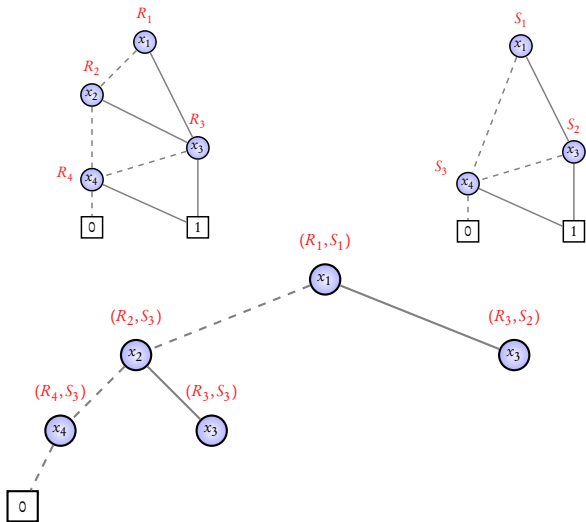


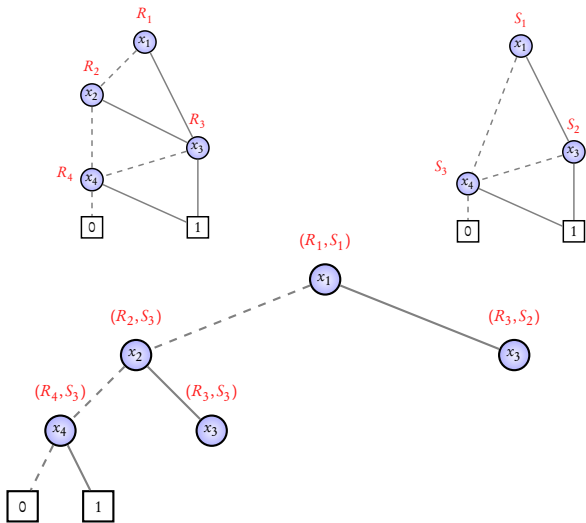


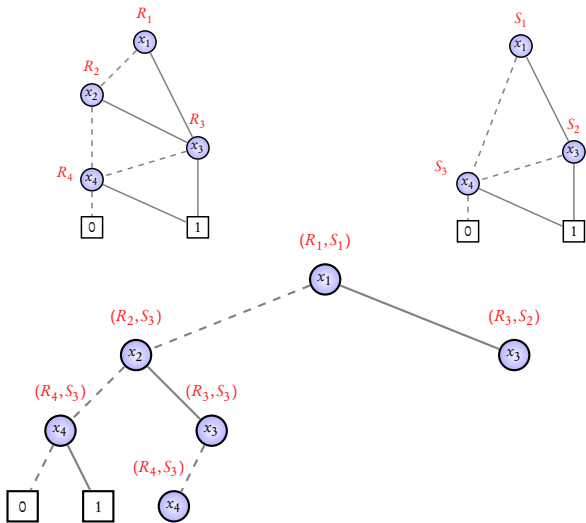


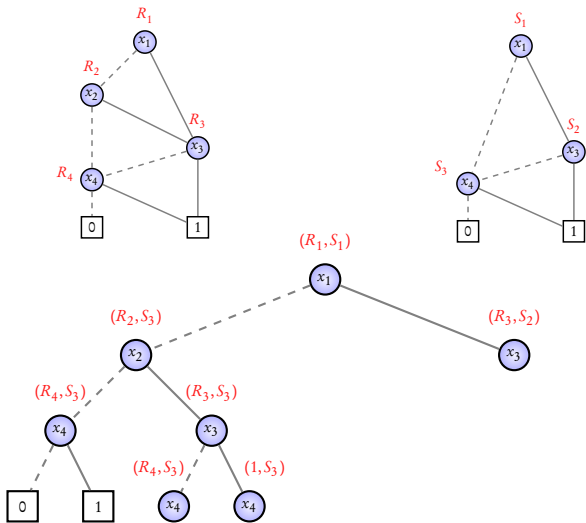


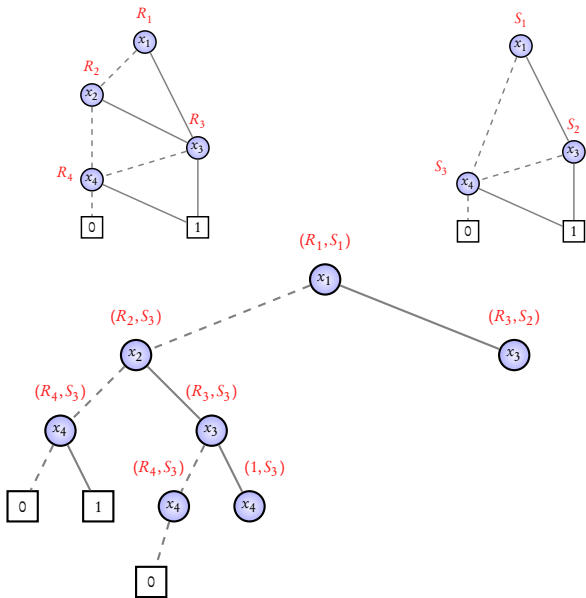


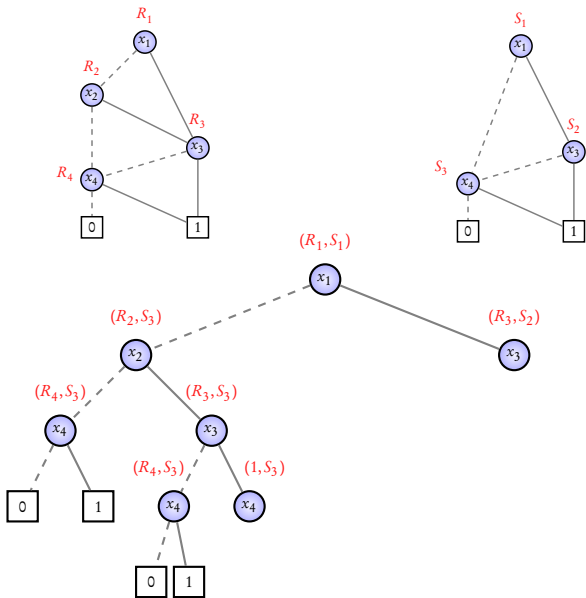


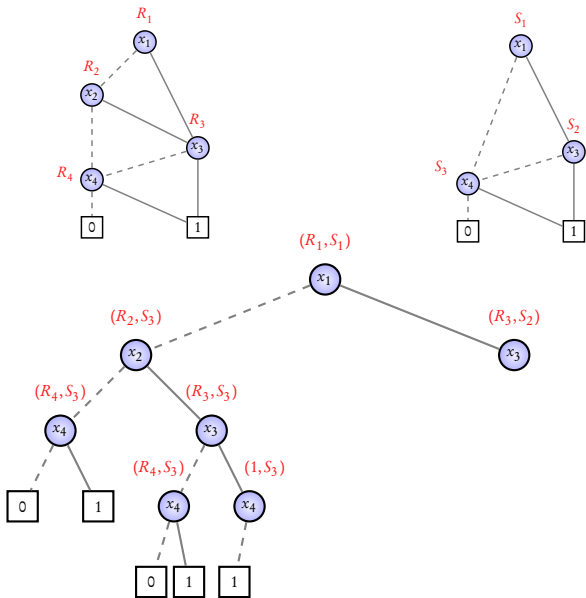


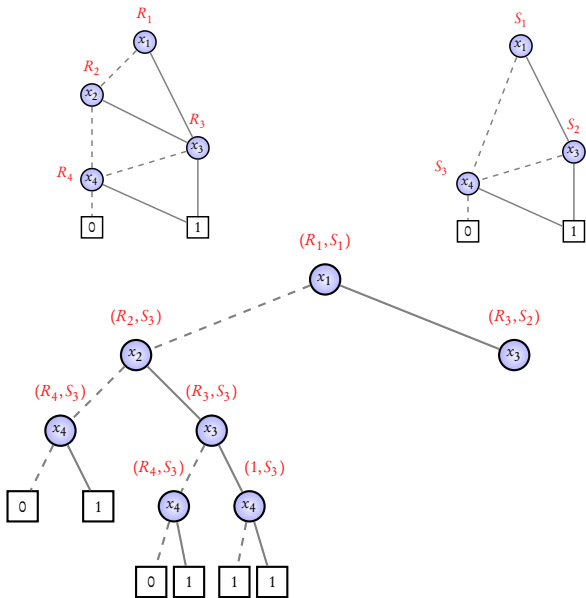


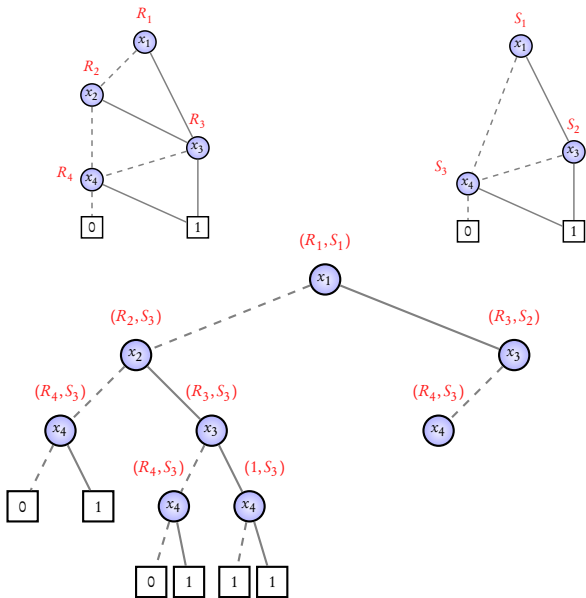


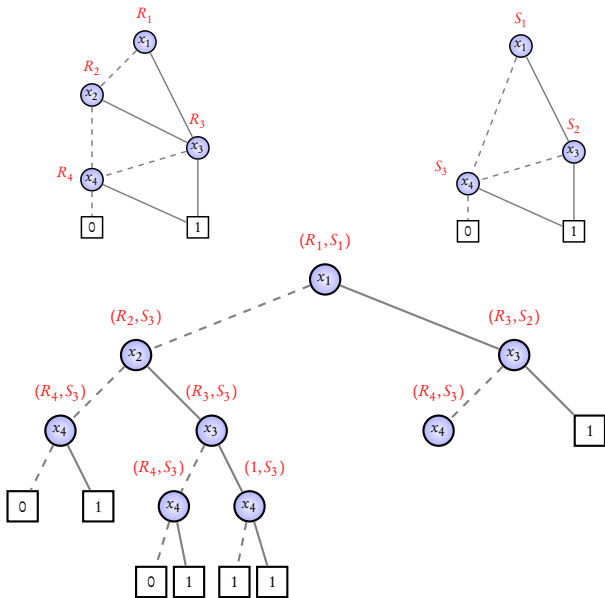


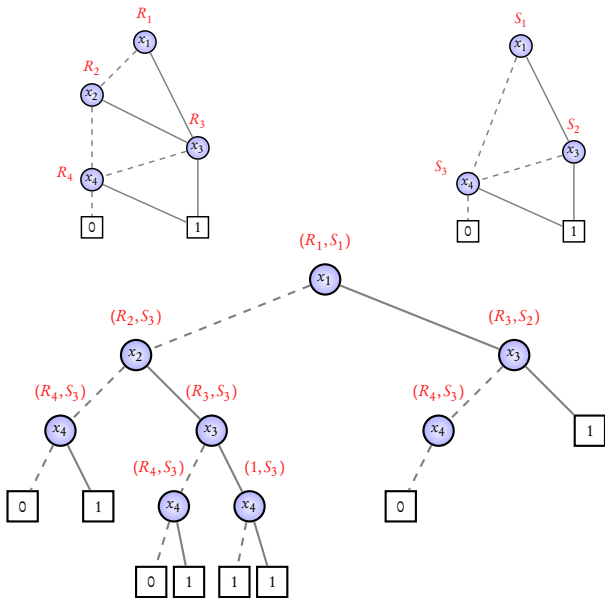


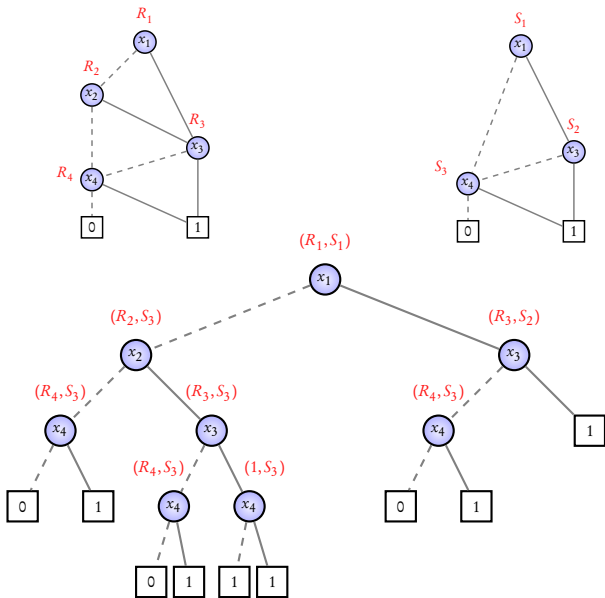


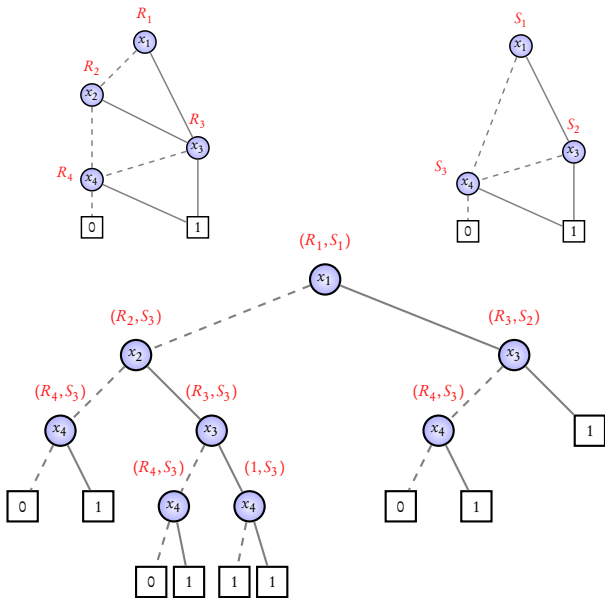












Reduce the resulting OBDD

Algorithm for $\text{OBDD}_1 + \text{OBDD}_2$

Algorithm for $\text{OBDD}_1 + \text{OBDD}_2$

$\text{apply}(+, r, s)$

Algorithm for $\text{OBDD}_1 + \text{OBDD}_2$

$\text{apply}(+, r, s)$

- ▶ If both r and s are terminals, create a terminal node $r + s$

Algorithm for $\text{OBDD}_1 + \text{OBDD}_2$

$\text{apply}(+, r, s)$

- ▶ If both r and s are terminals, create a terminal node $r + s$
- ▶ If both r and s are x_i nodes, create an x_i node with:

Algorithm for $\text{OBDD}_1 + \text{OBDD}_2$

$\text{apply}(+, r, s)$

- ▶ If both r and s are terminals, create a terminal node $r + s$
- ▶ If both r and s are x_i nodes, create an x_i node with:
 - ▶ **left child:** $\text{apply}(+, \text{left}(r), \text{left}(s))$

Algorithm for $\text{OBDD}_1 + \text{OBDD}_2$

$\text{apply}(+, r, s)$

- ▶ If both r and s are terminals, create a terminal node $r + s$
- ▶ If both r and s are x_i nodes, create an x_i node with:
 - ▶ left child: $\text{apply}(+, \text{left}(r), \text{left}(s))$
 - ▶ right child: $\text{apply}(+, \text{right}(r), \text{right}(s))$

Algorithm for $\text{OBDD}_1 + \text{OBDD}_2$

$\text{apply}(+, r, s)$

- ▶ If both r and s are terminals, create a terminal node $r + s$
- ▶ If both r and s are x_i nodes, create an x_i node with:
 - ▶ **left child:** $\text{apply}(+, \text{left}(r), \text{left}(s))$
 - ▶ **right child:** $\text{apply}(+, \text{right}(r), \text{right}(s))$
- ▶ If r is x_i node and s is a terminal or an x_j node with $j > i$, create an x_i node with:

Algorithm for $\text{OBDD}_1 + \text{OBDD}_2$

$\text{apply}(+, r, s)$

- ▶ If both r and s are terminals, create a terminal node $r + s$
- ▶ If both r and s are x_i nodes, create an x_i node with:
 - ▶ left child: $\text{apply}(+, \text{left}(r), \text{left}(s))$
 - ▶ right child: $\text{apply}(+, \text{right}(r), \text{right}(s))$
- ▶ If r is x_i node and s is a terminal or an x_j node with $j > i$, create an x_i node with:
 - ▶ left child: $\text{apply}(+, \text{left}(r), s)$

Algorithm for $\text{OBDD}_1 + \text{OBDD}_2$

$\text{apply}(+, r, s)$

- ▶ If both r and s are terminals, create a terminal node $r + s$
- ▶ If both r and s are x_i nodes, create an x_i node with:
 - ▶ left child: $\text{apply}(+, \text{left}(r), \text{left}(s))$
 - ▶ right child: $\text{apply}(+, \text{right}(r), \text{right}(s))$
- ▶ If r is x_i node and s is a terminal or an x_j node with $j > i$, create an x_i node with:
 - ▶ left child: $\text{apply}(+, \text{left}(r), s)$
 - ▶ right child: $\text{apply}(+, \text{right}(r), s)$

Algorithm for $\text{OBDD}_1 + \text{OBDD}_2$

$\text{apply}(+, r, s)$

- ▶ If both r and s are terminals, create a terminal node $r + s$
- ▶ If both r and s are x_i nodes, create an x_i node with:
 - ▶ left child: $\text{apply}(+, \text{left}(r), \text{left}(s))$
 - ▶ right child: $\text{apply}(+, \text{right}(r), \text{right}(s))$
- ▶ If r is x_i node and s is a terminal or an x_j node with $j > i$, create an x_i node with:
 - ▶ left child: $\text{apply}(+, \text{left}(r), s)$
 - ▶ right child: $\text{apply}(+, \text{right}(r), s)$
- ▶ If s is x_i node and r is a terminal: similar to Case 3

Algorithm for $\text{OBDD}_1 + \text{OBDD}_2$

$\text{apply}(+, r, s)$

- ▶ If both r and s are terminals, create a terminal node $r + s$
- ▶ If both r and s are x_i nodes, create an x_i node with:
 - ▶ left child: $\text{apply}(+, \text{left}(r), \text{left}(s))$
 - ▶ right child: $\text{apply}(+, \text{right}(r), \text{right}(s))$
- ▶ If r is x_i node and s is a terminal or an x_j node with $j > i$, create an x_i node with:
 - ▶ left child: $\text{apply}(+, \text{left}(r), s)$
 - ▶ right child: $\text{apply}(+, \text{right}(r), s)$
- ▶ If s is x_i node and r is a terminal: similar to Case 3

$\text{OBDD}_1 + \text{OBDD}_2$: $\text{apply}(+, \text{root}_1, \text{root}_2)$ and then reduce

Operations on BDDs

- ▶ **OR:** $\text{apply}(+, \text{root}_1, \text{root}_2)$
- ▶ **AND:** $\text{apply}(\cdot, \text{root}_1, \text{root}_2)$
- ▶ **XOR:** $\text{apply}(\text{XOR}, \text{root}_1, \text{root}_2)$
- ▶ **NOT:** Use the fact that $\bar{f} = f \text{ XOR } 1$

OBDDs

Reduction algorithm

Operations on OBDDs