

# Comparison of Symbolic Maximal End Component Decomposition Algorithms

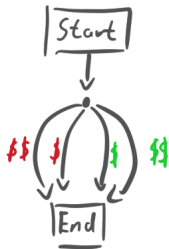
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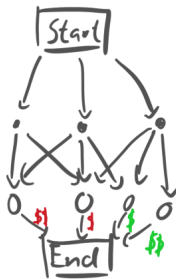
12.09.2023

(<https://FelixFaber.dev/> for Thesis / Slides)

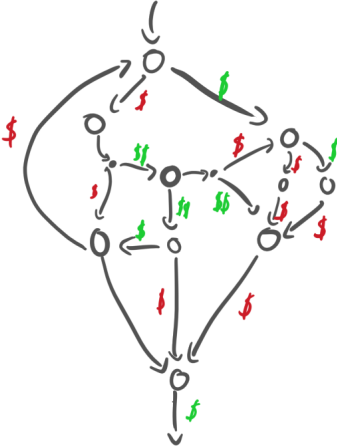
# Motivation



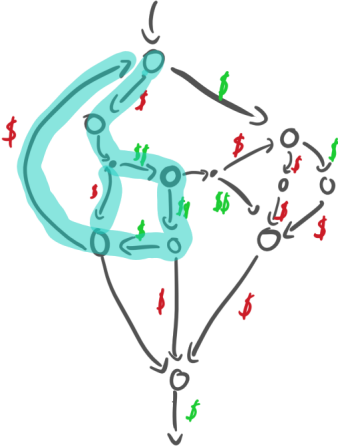
# Motivation



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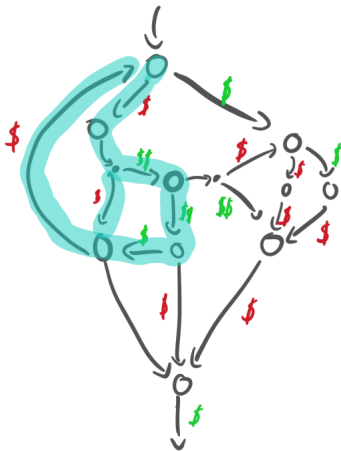


# Motivation



# Motivation

- ▶ Represent slot machine as model
- ▶ Find all “loops”
- ▶ Check for exploits
- ⇒ (Symbolic) model checking



# Symbolic MEC Decomposition

$$n := |V|, \quad m := |E|$$

Algorithm	Worst-Case Sym. Ops.	Worst-Case Sym. Space	Applicability
NAIVE [DA98, CHL <sup>+</sup> 18]	$O(n^2)$	$O(\log n)$	$G_{EBA}, G_{VBA}$
LOCKSTEP [CHL <sup>+</sup> 18]	$O(n\sqrt{m})$	$O(\sqrt{m})$	$G_{EBA}, G_{VBA}$
COLLAPSING [CDHS21]	$O(n^{2-\epsilon} \log n)$ ( $0 < \epsilon \leq 0.5$ )	$O(n^\epsilon \log n)$ ( $0 < \epsilon \leq 0.5$ )	$G_{VBA}$

⇒ Performance in practice?

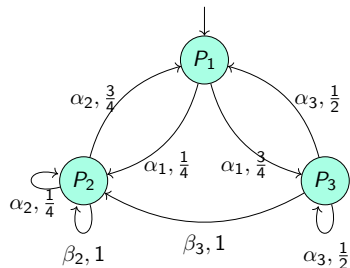
# Structure

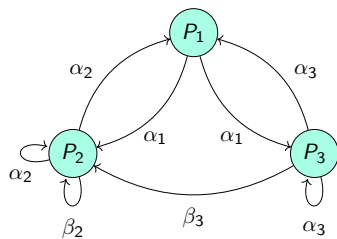
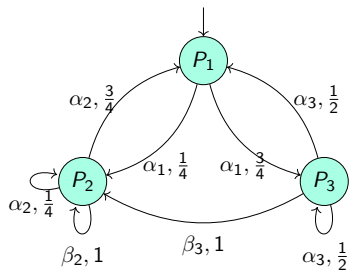
- ▶ MDPs: MECs on graph-like structures  $G_{EBA}$  and  $G_{VBA}$
- ▶ Symbolic MDP representation using BDDs
- ▶ Symbolic MEC algorithms: NAIVE, LOCKSTEP, COLLAPSING
- ▶ Empirical evaluation of algorithms
- ▶ Summary and Future Work



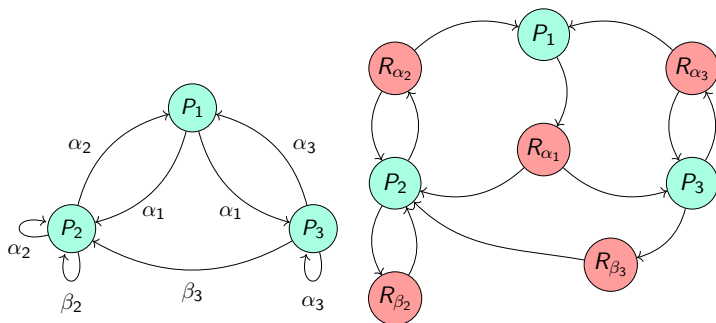
# MDP

$$\mathcal{M} = (S, A, d_{\text{init}}, \delta, r)$$



Edge-based actions  $G_{EBA}$ 

Edge-based actions  $G_{EBA}$   
vs  
Vertex-based actions  $G_{VBA}$



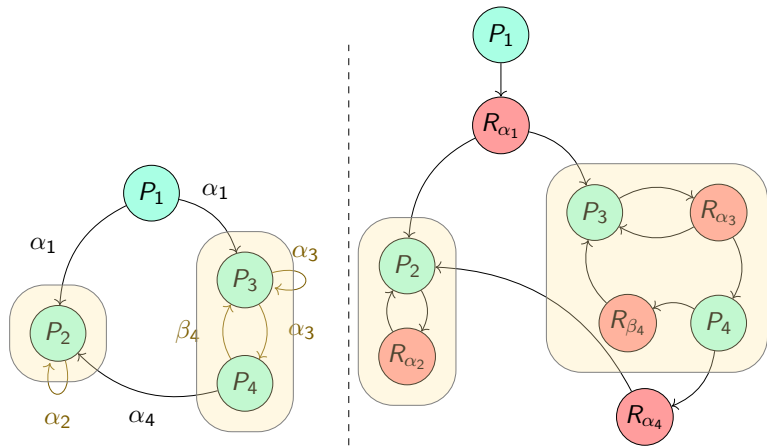
## End Component:

- ▶ Set of states and actions
- ▶ Each state has at least one action
- ▶ All pairs of states of EC are reachable from another (using actions of EC)
- ▶ No outgoing actions
  - ⇒ Player can stay within EC indefinitely

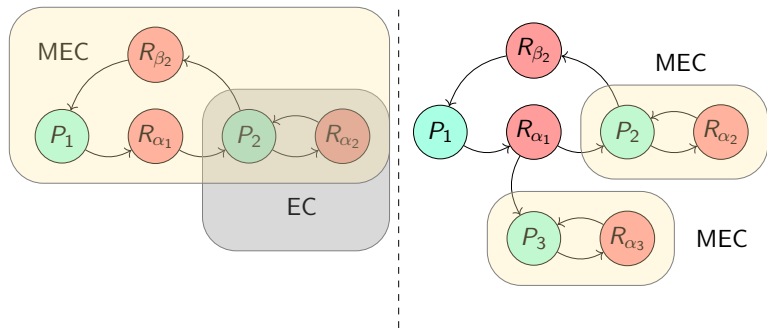
# MECs

- ▶ MEC: Maximal EC (WRT set inclusion)
  - ⇒ Each state/action belongs to at most one MEC
- ▶ MEC decomposition: Compute all MECs of MDP  $\mathcal{M}$

# MECs



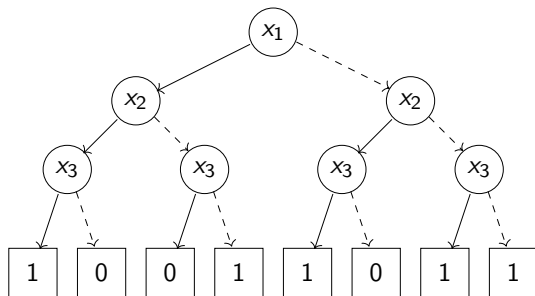
# MECs



# BDDs

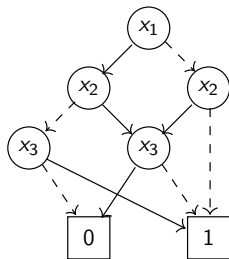
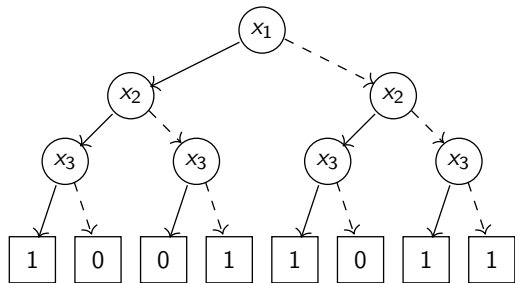
Binary Decision Diagrams (BDDs)  
In practice: Reduced Ordered BDDs (ROBDDs)

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$f$
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1





# BDDs



## MDP Representation: States

$$f_{V'} : \{0, 1\}^t \rightarrow \{0, 1\}, \quad f_{V'}(\underbrace{x_1, \dots, x_t}_{\text{encodes } s \in V}) = \begin{cases} 1, & s \in V' \\ 0, & s \notin V' \end{cases}$$

$G_{VBA}$ :

- ▶  $f_{V_P}$  for Player Vertices  $V_P$
- ▶  $f_{V_R}$  for Random Vertices  $V_R$

# MDP Representation: Transitions

Transition BDD  $G_{VBA}$ :

$$t_{VBA}(\underbrace{x_1, \dots, x_t}_{\substack{s \in V \\ \text{(Row)}}}, \underbrace{x'_1, \dots, x'_t}_{\substack{s' \in V \\ \text{(Column)}}}) = \begin{cases} 1, & (s, s') \in E \\ 0, & (s, s') \notin E \end{cases}$$

Transition BDD  $G_{EBA}$ :

$$t_{EBA}(\underbrace{x_1, \dots, x_t}_{\substack{s \in V \\ \text{(Row-Group)}}}, \underbrace{y_1, \dots, y_u}_{\alpha \in A[s]}, \underbrace{x'_1, \dots, x'_t}_{\substack{s' \in V \\ \text{(Column)}}}) = \begin{cases} 1, & (s, \alpha, s') \in E \\ 0, & (s, \alpha, s') \notin E \end{cases}$$

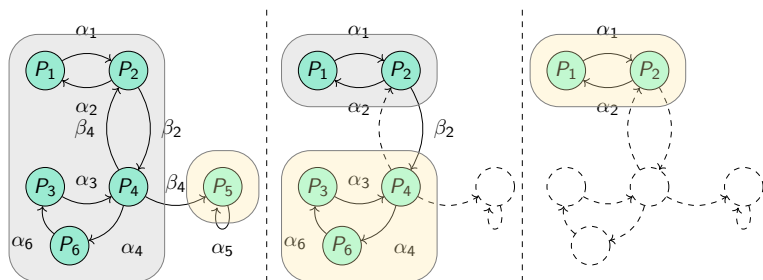
# Symbolic Algorithms

- ▶ Need to utilize symbolic operations
- ▶ Runtime: symbolic operations (*Pre/Post*)
- ▶ Space: symbolic space (BDD)
- ▶ Assumes  $O(n)$  symbolic SCC decomposition [GPP03]

$$n := |V|, \quad m := |E|$$

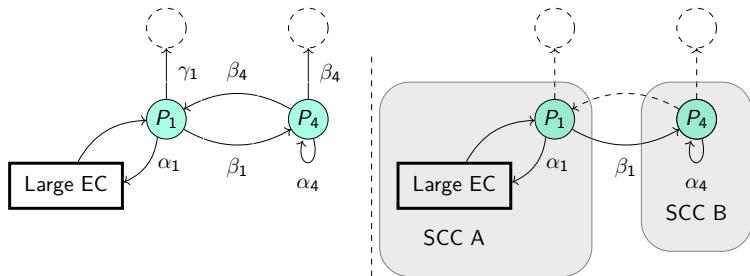
Algorithm	Worst-Case Sym. Ops.	Worst-Case Sym. Space	Applicability
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LOCKSTEP [CHL <sup>+</sup> 18]	$O(n\sqrt{m})$	$O(\sqrt{m})$	$G_{EBA}, G_{VBA}$
COLLAPSING [CDHS21]	$O(n^{2-\epsilon} \log n)$ ( $0 < \epsilon \leq 0.5$ )	$O(n^\epsilon \log n)$ ( $0 < \epsilon \leq 0.5$ )	$G_{VBA}$

# MEC Decomposition: NAIVE



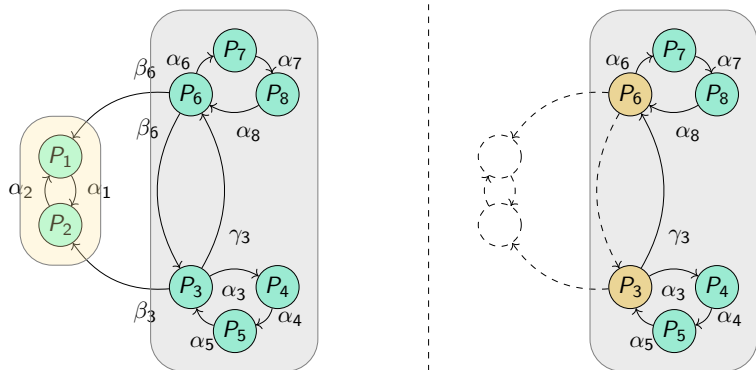
Symbolic implementation of basic MEC decomposition algorithm  
⇒ SCC decompositions and removal of outgoing actions

## MEC Decomposition: LOCKSTEP



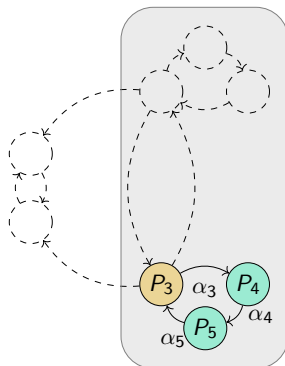
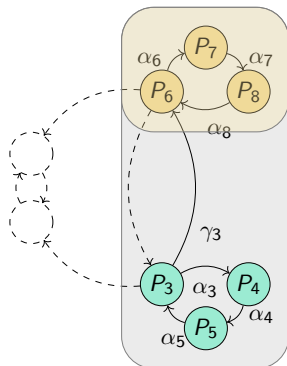
Idea: identify bottom SCCs to avoid duplicate vertex traversals

# MEC Decomposition: LOCKSTEP



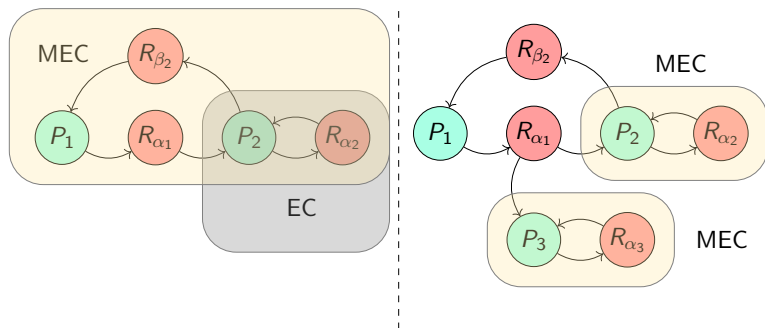
- ▶ Start lockstep search from each vertex which lost an edge.
- ▶ *Post* operations yield bottom SCC

# MEC Decomposition: LOCKSTEP





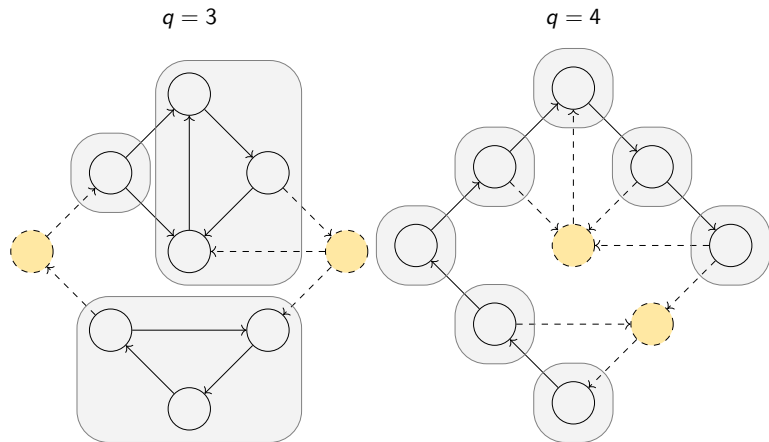
# MEC Decomposition: COLLAPSING



Two passes:

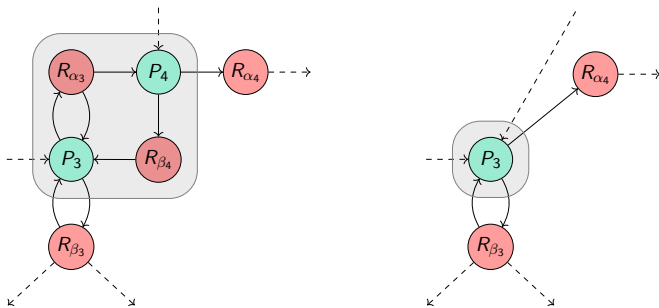
- ▶ Detect vertices of ECs quickly
- ▶ SCC decomposition on ECs  $\Rightarrow$  MEC decomposition

# MEC Decomposition: COLLAPSING



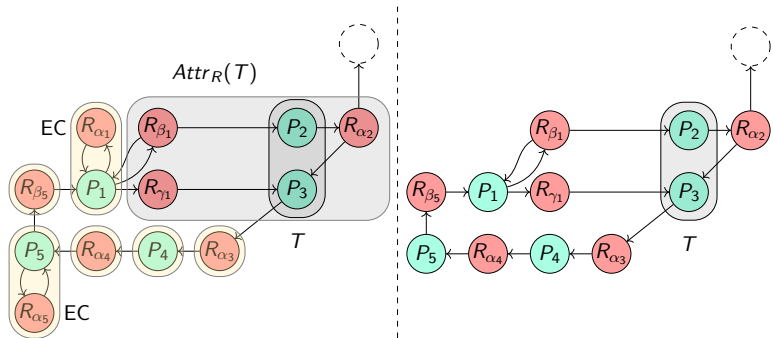
- ▶ Split up large SCCs using separator.
- ▶ Process smaller SCCs
- ▶ Re-add separator

## MEC Decomposition: COLLAPSING

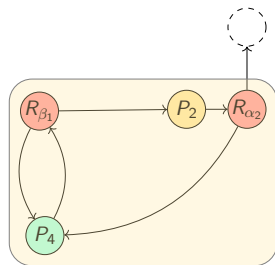
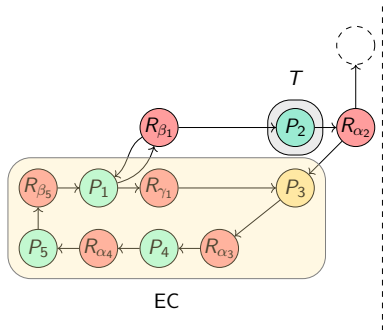


Retraversal of ECs cheaper after collapsing

# MEC Decomposition: COLLAPSING

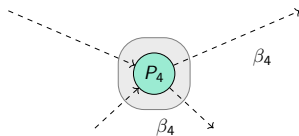
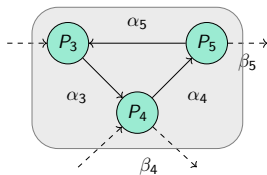


# MEC Decomposition: COLLAPSING



# MEC Decomposition: COLLAPSING

$$tEBA\left( \underbrace{x_1, \dots, x_t}_{\text{Source Vertex } s \in V}, \underbrace{y_1, \dots, y_U}_{\text{Action } \alpha \in A[s]}, \underbrace{x'_1, \dots, x'_t}_{\text{Destination Vertex } s' \in V} \right) = \begin{cases} 1, & (s, \alpha, s') \in E \\ 0, & (s, \alpha, s') \notin E \end{cases}$$



# Evaluation

$$n := |V|, \quad m := |E|$$

Algorithm	Worst-Case Sym. Ops.	Worst-Case Sym. Space	Applicability
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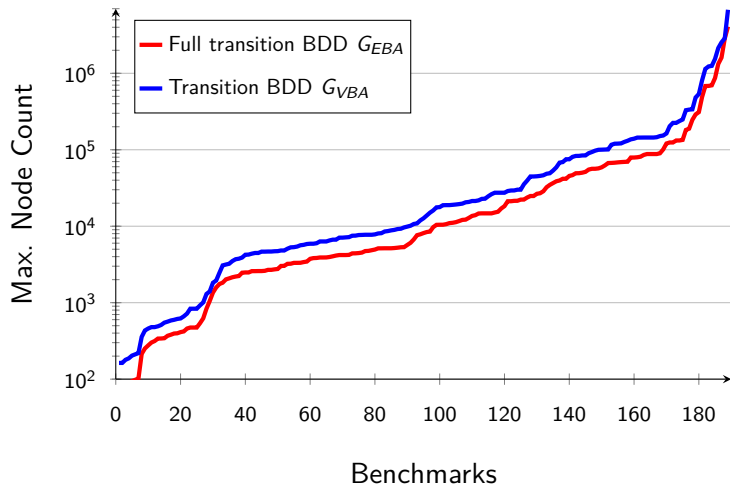
Performance in practice?

⇒ Empirical evaluation using

- ▶ STORM
- ▶ quantitative verification benchmark set (QVBS)
- ▶ 1 Hour time limit

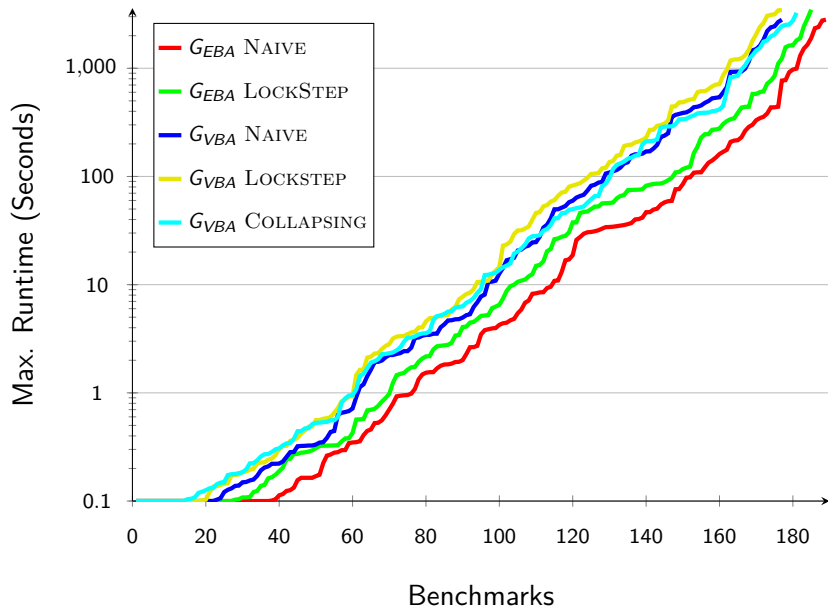
## Evaluation

- ▶ STORM assumes  $G_{EBA} \Rightarrow$  convert to  $G_{VBA}$  if desired
- ▶ 189 Benchmarks for runtimes
- ▶ 177 Benchmarks for symbolic operations

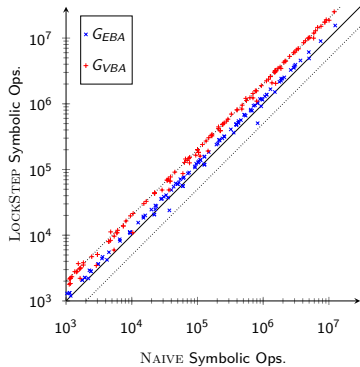
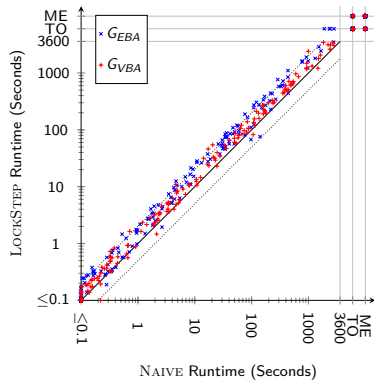




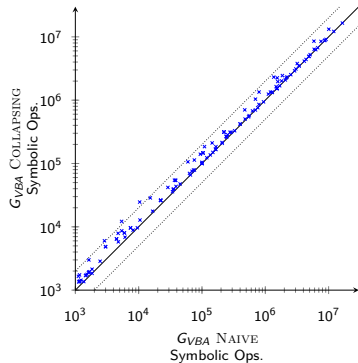
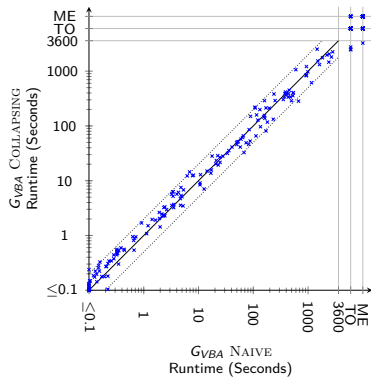
# Evaluation: Runtime Overview



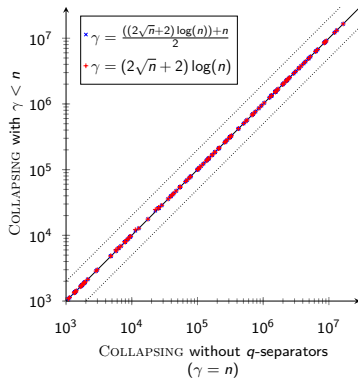
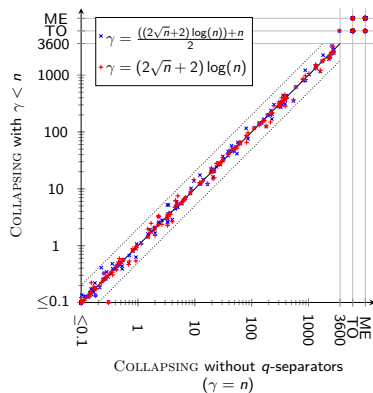
# Evaluation: LOCKSTEP



# Evaluation: COLLAPSING



# Evaluation: COLLAPSING



# Summary

- ▶ Theoretical worst-case improvements are not reflected in empirical results
- ▶ Least amount of Sym. Ops.: NAIVE
- ▶ Best Runtime: NAIVE or COLLAPSING
  - ▶ But COLLAPSING is (at the moment) only applicable to  $G_{VBA}$

## Future Work

- ▶ “Native”  $G_{VBA}$  implementation
- ▶ COLLAPSING implementation on  $G_{EBA}$
- ▶ Improvements in SCC decomposition [LSS<sup>+</sup>23]
- ▶ Comparison of *explicit* MEC decomposition algorithms

## References I

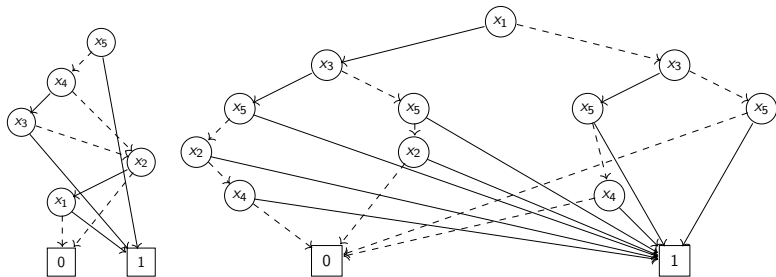
- [CDHS21] Krishnendu Chatterjee, Wolfgang Dvořák, Monika Henzinger, and Alexander Svozil. Symbolic time and space tradeoffs for probabilistic verification. In *2021 36th Annual ACM/IEEE Symposium on Logic in Computer Science (LICS)*, pages 1–13. IEEE, 2021.
- [CHL<sup>+</sup>18] Krishnendu Chatterjee, Monika Henzinger, Veronika Loitzenbauer, Simin Oraee, and Viktor Toman. Symbolic algorithms for graphs and Markov decision processes with fairness objectives. In *International Conference on Computer Aided Verification*, pages 178–197. Springer, 2018.
- [DA98] Luca De Alfaro. *Formal verification of probabilistic systems*. stanford university, 1998.

## References II

- [GPP03] Raffaella Gentilini, Carla Piazza, and Alberto Policriti. Computing strongly connected components in a linear number of symbolic steps. In *SODA*, volume 3, pages 573–582, 2003.
- [LSS<sup>+</sup>23] Casper Abild Larsen, Simon Meldahl Schmidt, Jesper Steensgaard, Anna Blume Jakobsen, Jaco van de Pol, and Andreas Pavlogiannis. A Truly Symbolic Linear-Time Algorithm for SCC Decomposition. In *International Conference on Tools and Algorithms for the Construction and Analysis of Systems*, pages 353–371. Springer, 2023.

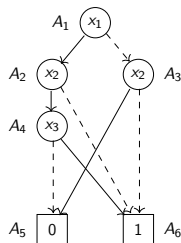


## ROBDDs: Variable Ordering

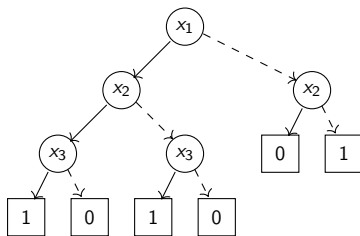
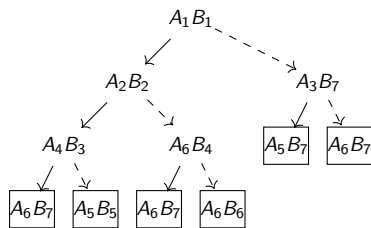
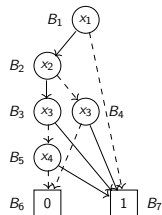


# ROBDDs: AND Operation

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_4) = x_1 x_3 + \bar{x}_2$$

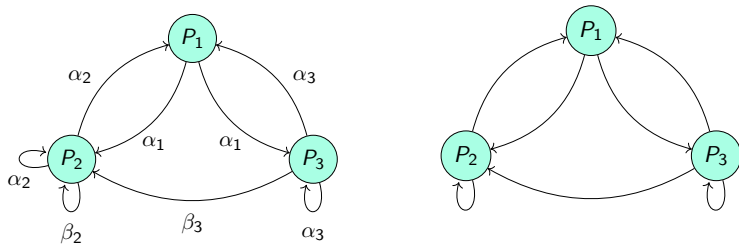


$$g(x_1, \dots, x_4) = x_2 x_4 + x_3 + \bar{x}_1$$



# MDP: Directed Graph of $G_{EBA}$

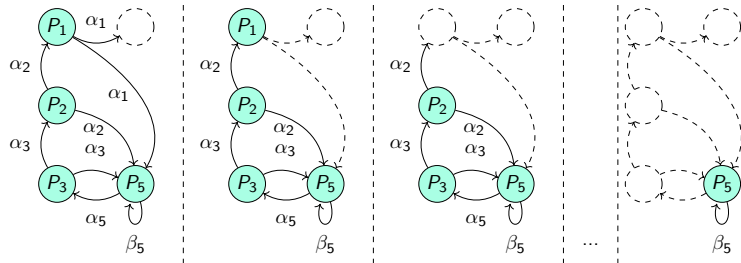
Directed graph of  $G_{EBA}$



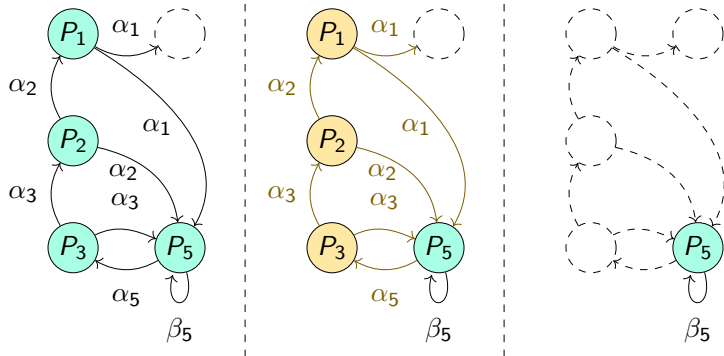
# MDP Representation: Explicit Transitions

$$\begin{array}{c} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} t_{11} & \cdots & t_{1n} \\ t_{21} & \cdots & t_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ t_{n1} & \cdots & t_{nn} \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} s_1 \\ s_2 \\ \\ s_n \end{array} \\ G_{VBA} \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{c} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} t_{11} & \cdots & t_{1n} \\ t_{21} & \cdots & t_{2n} \\ \hline t_{31} & \cdots & t_{3n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ t_{m1} & \cdots & t_{mn} \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \text{Row Group of } s_1 \\ \\ \text{Row Group of } s_2 \\ \\ \\ \text{Row Group of } s_n \end{array} \\ G_{EBA} \end{array}$$

# NAIVE Worst-Case



# Random Attractor Removal Optimization



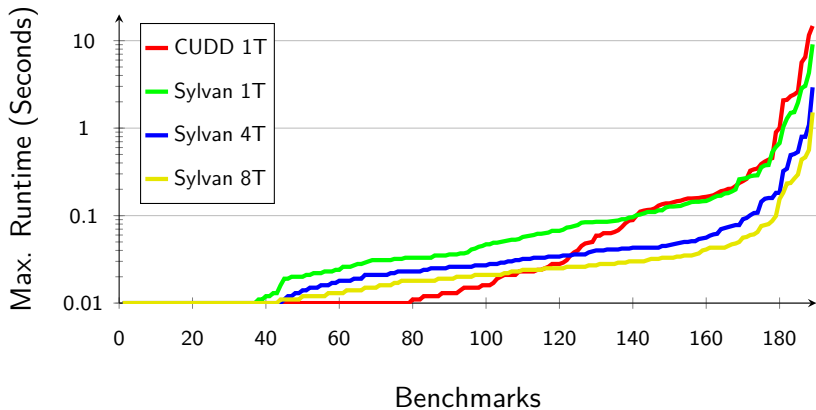
## $G_{EBA}$ to $G_{VBA}$ Conversion

Have:  $t_{EBA}(\underbrace{x_1, \dots, x_t}_{\text{Source Vertex}}, \underbrace{y_1, \dots, y_u}_{\text{Action}}, \underbrace{x'_1, \dots, x'_t}_{\text{Target Vertex}})$

Want:  $t_{VBA}(\underbrace{x_1, \dots, \dots, \dots, x_s}_{\text{Source Vertex}}, \underbrace{x'_1, \dots, \dots, \dots, x'_s}_{\text{Target Vertex}})$

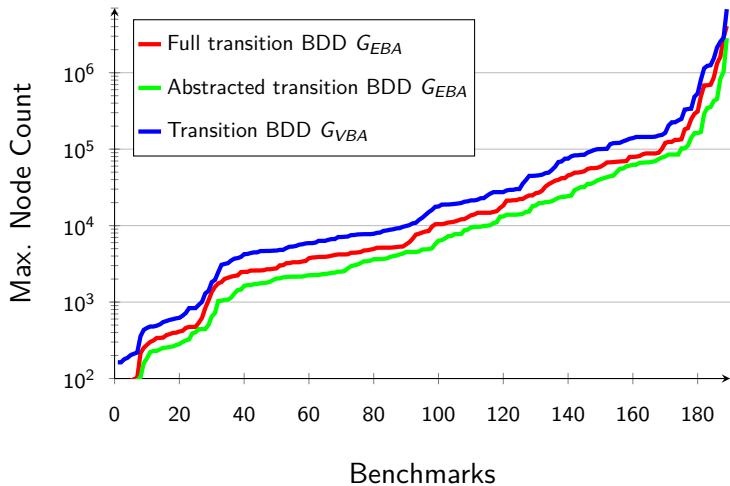
Conversion:  $t_{VBA}(\underbrace{x_1, \dots, x_t, y_1, \dots, y_u, z}_{\text{Source Vertex}}, \underbrace{x'_1, \dots, x'_t, y'_1, \dots, y'_u, z'}_{\text{Target Vertex}})$

# $G_{EBA} \rightarrow G_{VBA}$ Conversion Runtimes





# $G_{EBA} \rightarrow G_{VBA}$ Conversion Full Quantile Plot



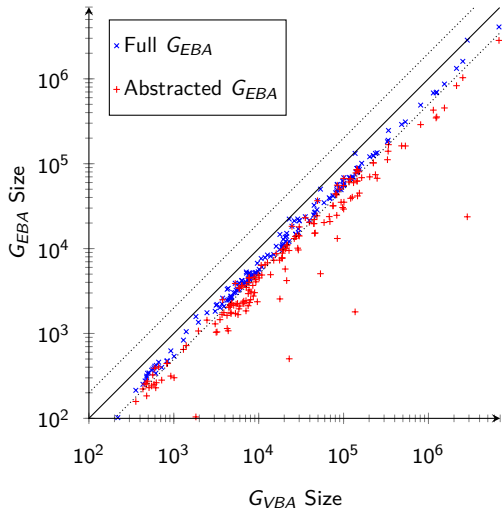
# All Transition BDDs

$$\text{Full: } t_{EBA} \left( \underbrace{x_1, \dots, x_t}_{\text{Source Vertex}}, \underbrace{y_1, \dots, y_u}_{\text{Action}}, \underbrace{x'_1, \dots, x'_t}_{\text{Target Vertex}} \right)$$

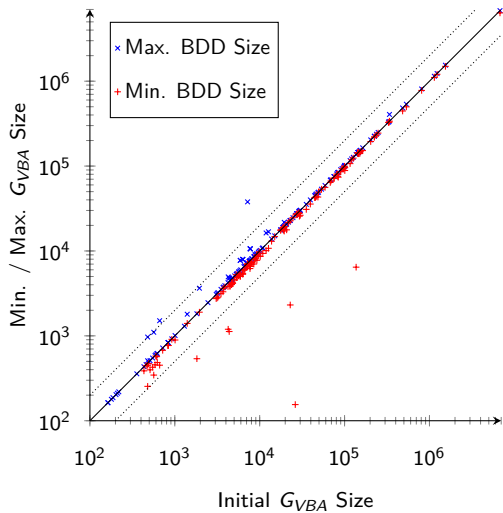
$$\text{Abstracted: } t_{EBA} \left( \underbrace{x_1, \dots, x_t}_{\text{Source Vertex}}, \underbrace{x'_1, \dots, x'_t}_{\text{Target Vertex}} \right)$$

$$\text{Converted: } t_{VBA} \left( \underbrace{x_1, \dots, x_t, y_1, \dots, y_u, z}_{\text{Source Vertex}}, \underbrace{x'_1, \dots, x'_t, y'_1, \dots, y'_u, z'}_{\text{Target Vertex}} \right)$$

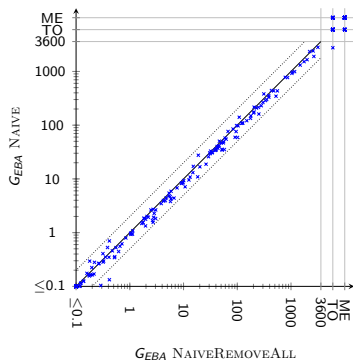
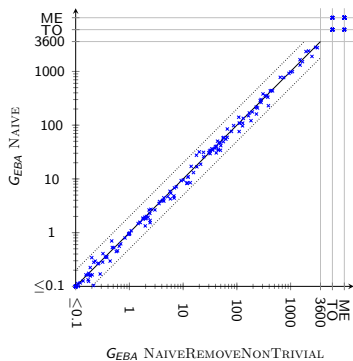
# $G_{EBA} \rightarrow G_{VBA}$ Conversion BDD Sizes



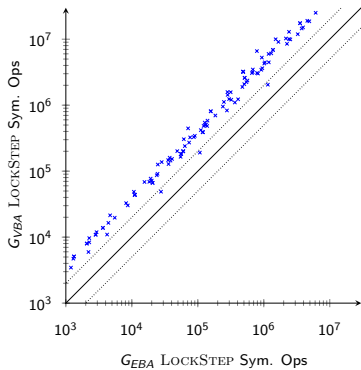
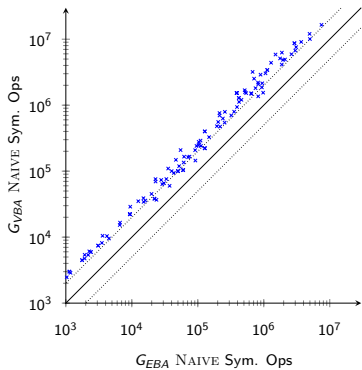
# COLLAPSING BDD Sizes



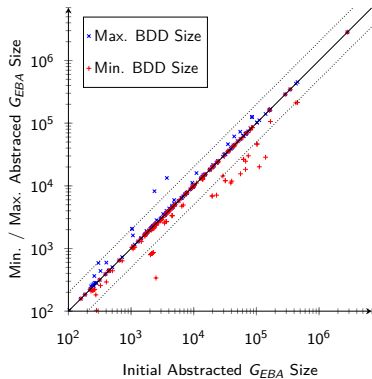
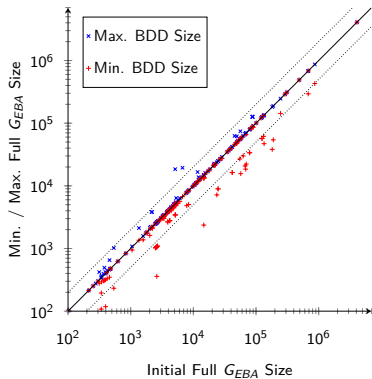
# NAIVE Variants Runtime



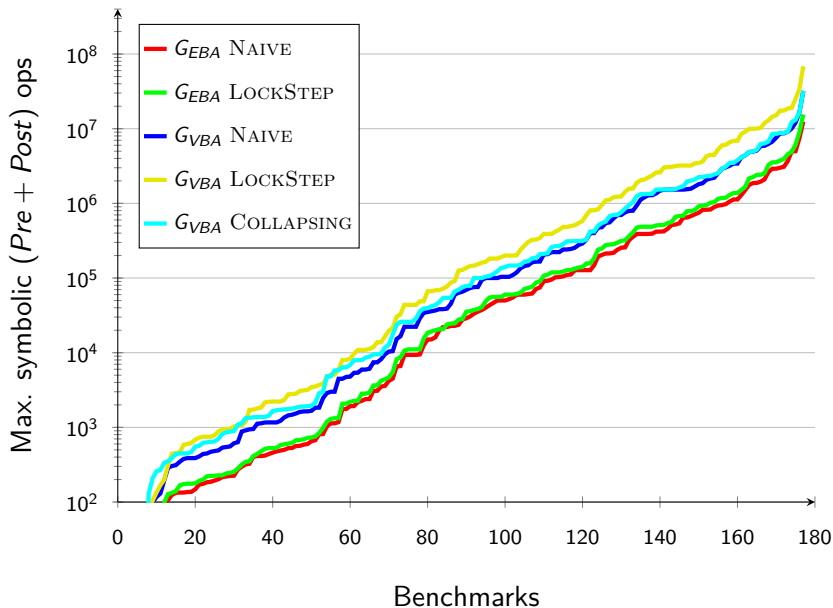
# $G_{EBA}$ vs $G_{VBA}$ Sym. Ops



# $G_{EBA}$ BDD Sizes



# Quantile Plot of Sym. Ops ( $Pre + Post$ )





# Quantile Plot of Sym. Ops (All)

