

## CS477 Formal Software Development Methods

Elsa L Gunter  
2112 SC, UIUC  
[egunter@illinois.edu](mailto:egunter@illinois.edu)  
<http://courses.engr.illinois.edu/cs477>

### How to build a Reduced Ordered BDD

- Done by recursion on the structure of the formula
- Order propositional variables
- For each variable, create a three node tree corresponding to (if Var then true else false)
- For formula not P, build ROBDD from ROBDD for P by flipping values in the leaves

### How to build a Reduced Ordered BDD

- For  $P \langle op \rangle Q$ 
  - Fill in each branch of BDDs for P and Q with all nodes appearing in either BDD, not already on branch
  - For each ordered sequence of values (done in order of variables, greatest to least, false before true) build the branch in partial BDD for  $(P \langle op \rangle Q)$
  - Value in end leaf is  $v1 \langle op \rangle v2$  where  $v1$  is value at end of branch in BDD for P,  $v2$  for branch in Q

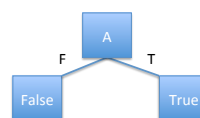
### How to build a Reduced Ordered BDD

- When you add a new node
  - If the outedges point to same node, ghost it.
  - If there exists another node with the same label whose outedges of the a given label point the same nodes as its outedges of the given label, remove the new node and move all edges pointing to it to the other node
- Final step when returning final result
  - For each ghost node, move all edges pointing to it to point to what it points to, and remove it

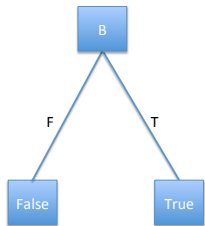
### Example

- Find ROBDD for  $(A \wedge B) \vee (\text{not } C)$

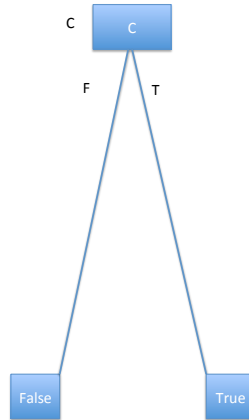
A Variables:  $A < B < C$



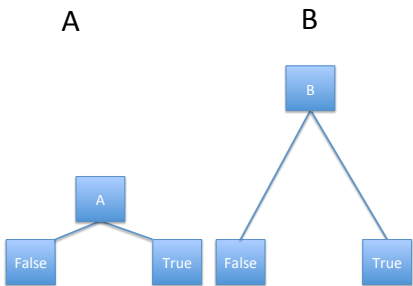
B Variables:  $A < B < C$



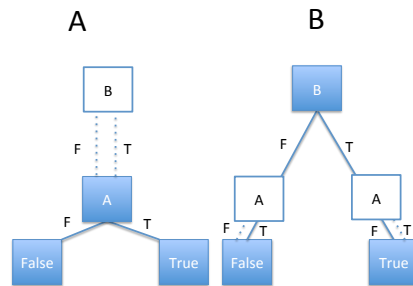
C Variables:  $C > B > A$



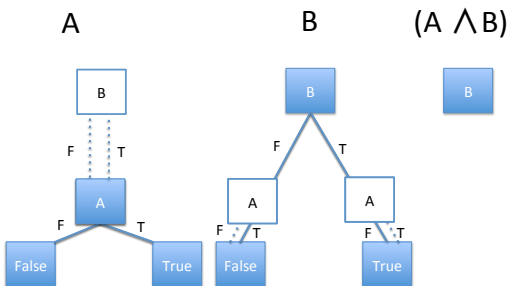
$(A \wedge B)$  Variables:  $A < B < C$



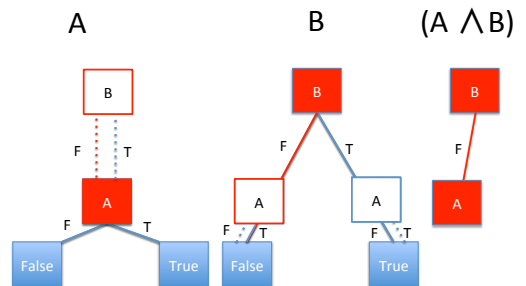
$(A \wedge B)$  Variables:  $A < B < C$



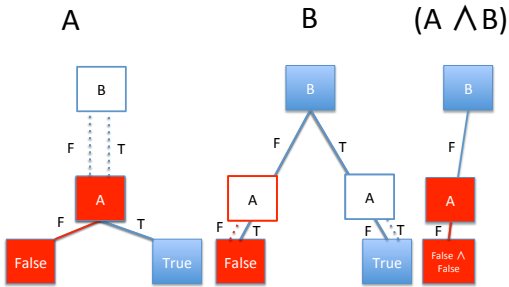
$(A \wedge B)$  Variables:  $A < B < C$



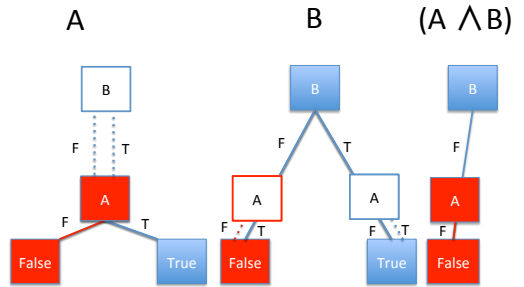
$(A \wedge B)$  Variables:  $A < B < C$



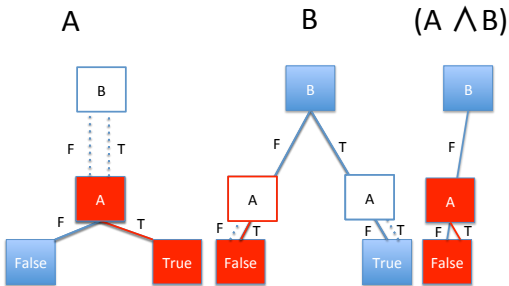
$(A \wedge B)$  Variables:  $A < B < C$



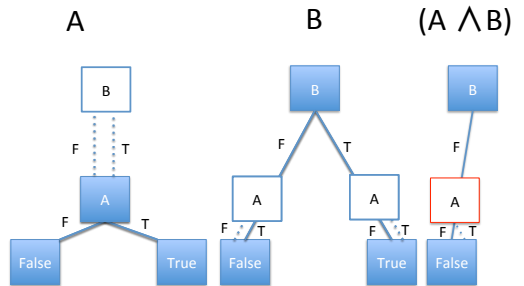
$(A \wedge B)$  Variables:  $A < B < C$



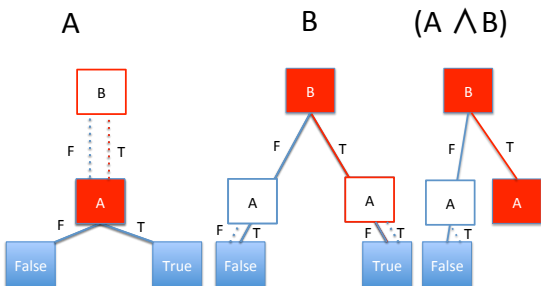
$(A \wedge B)$  Variables:  $A < B < C$



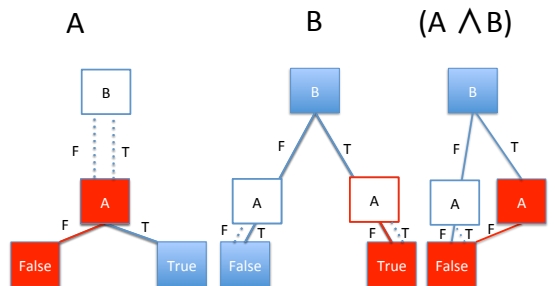
$(A \wedge B)$  Variables:  $A < B < C$



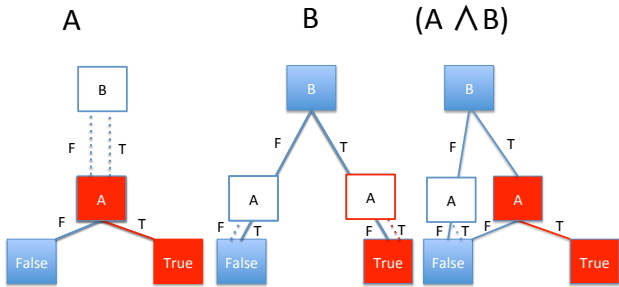
$(A \wedge B)$  Variables:  $A < B < C$



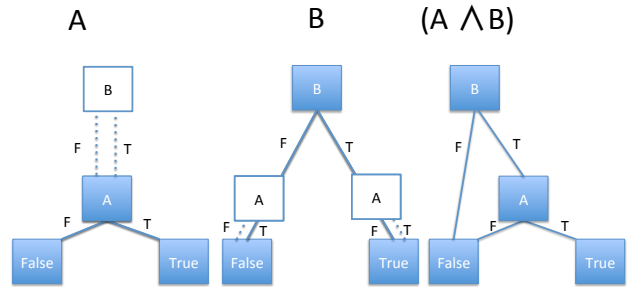
$(A \wedge B)$  Variables:  $A < B < C$



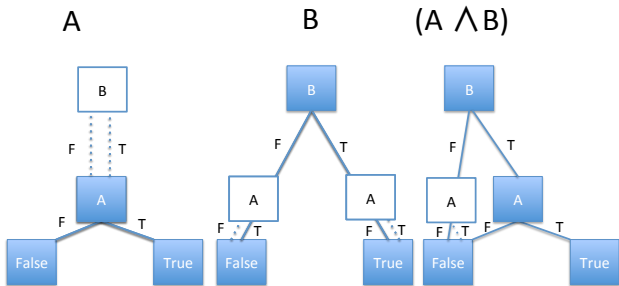
$(A \wedge B)$  Variables:  $A < B < C$



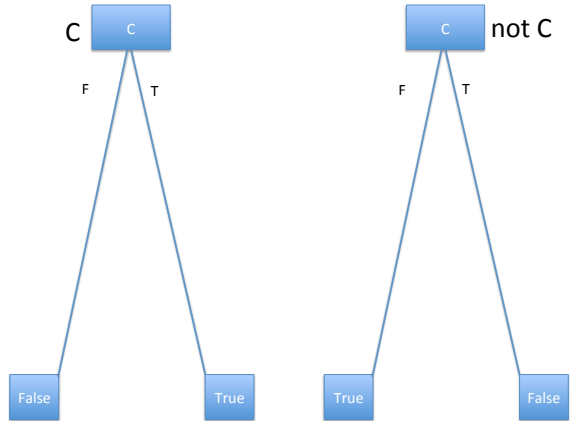
$(A \wedge B)$  Variables:  $A < B < C$   
Final result for  $(A \wedge B)$



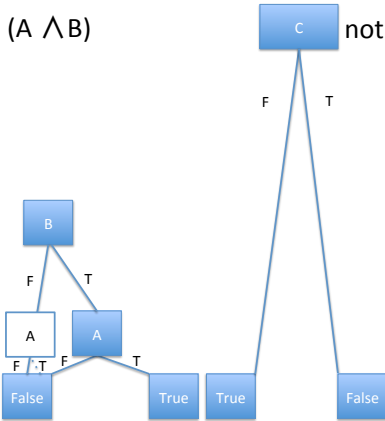
$(A \wedge B)$  Variables:  $A < B < C$   
Continuing to  $(A \wedge B) \vee (\text{not } C)$



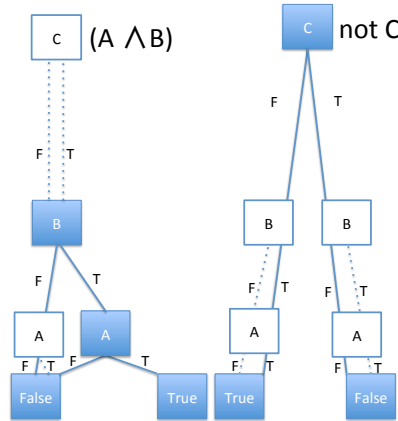
$(\text{not } C)$  Variables:  $C > B > A$

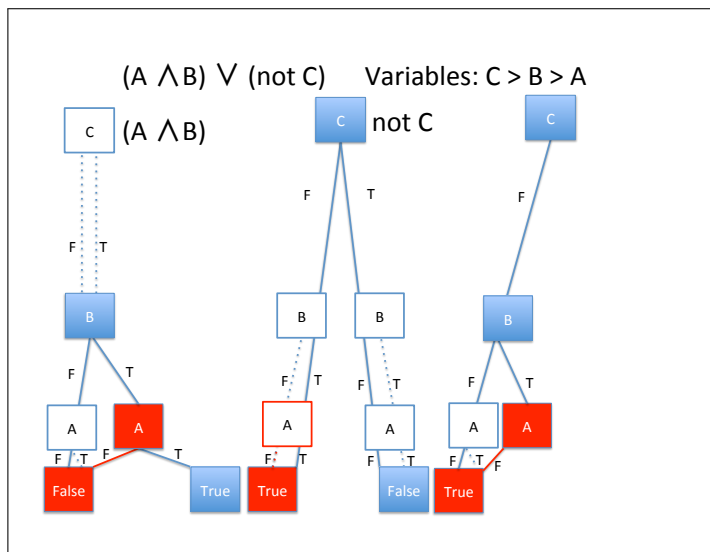
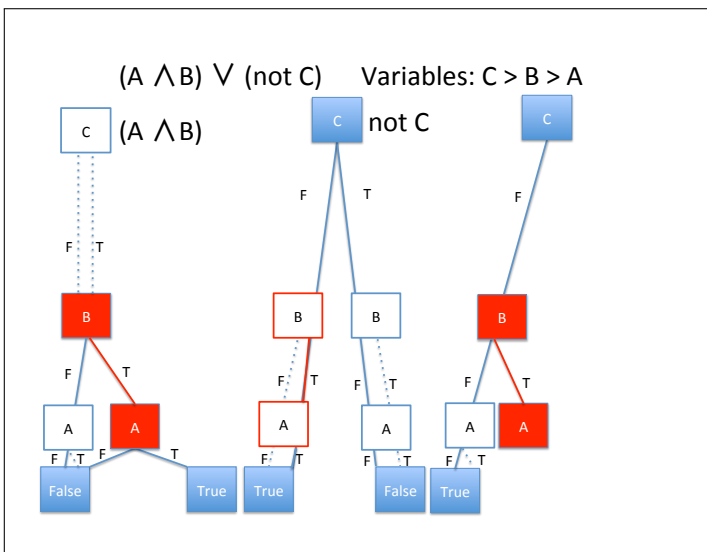
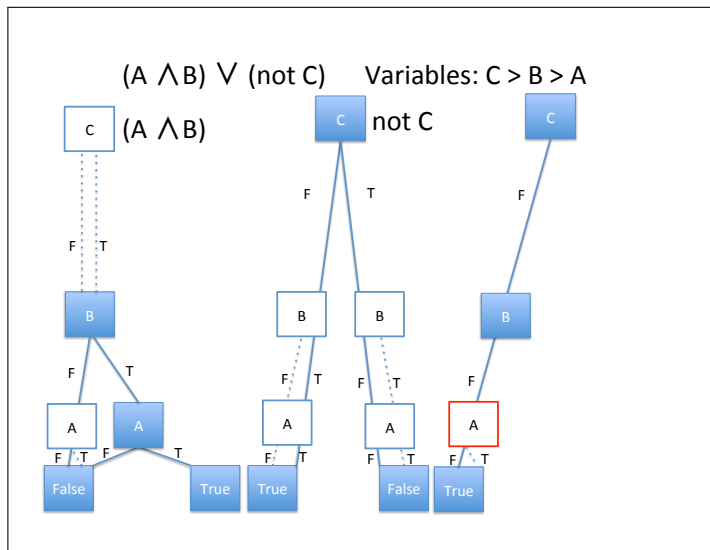
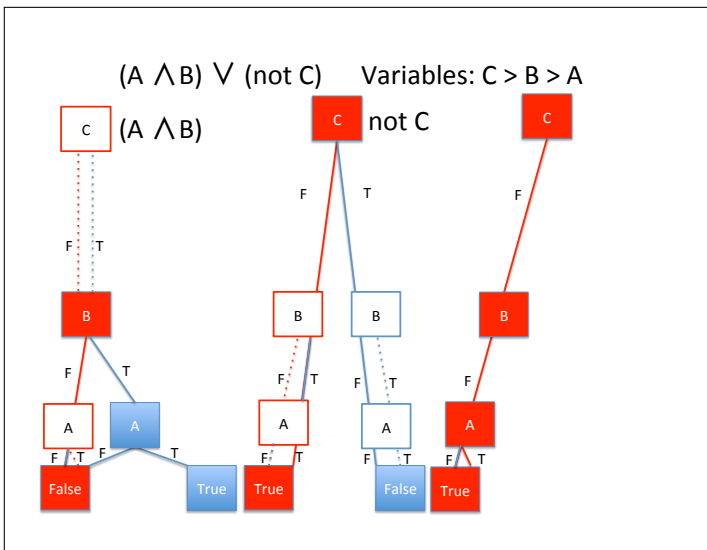
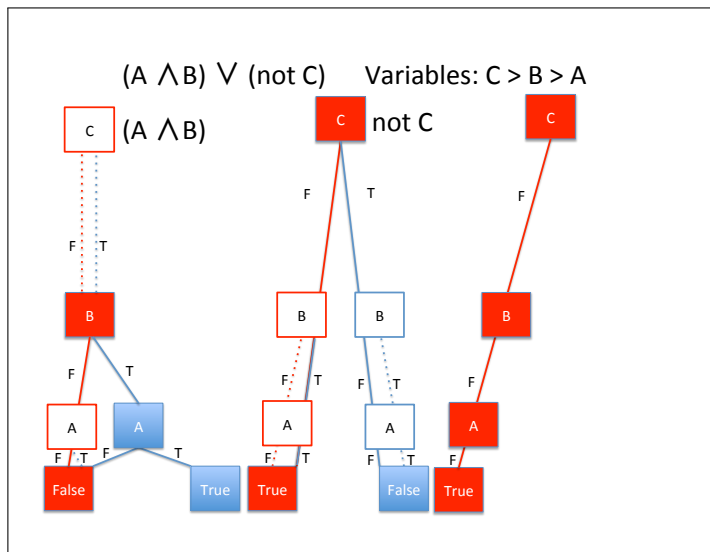
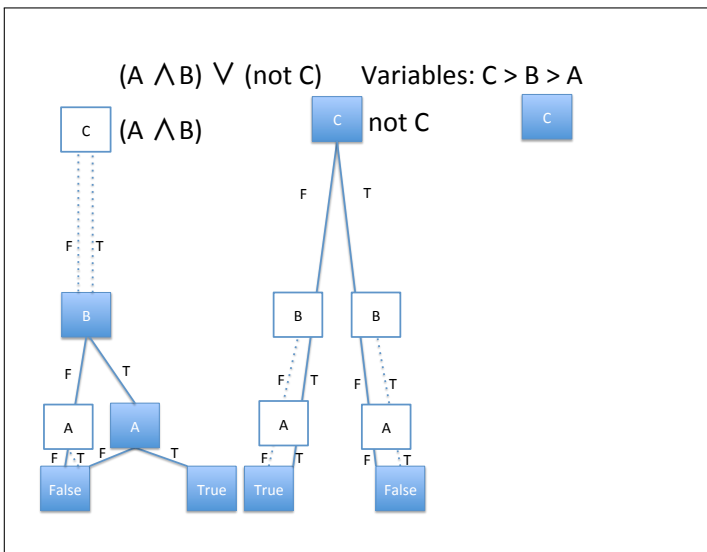


$(A \wedge B) \vee (\text{not } C)$  Variables:  $C > B > A$

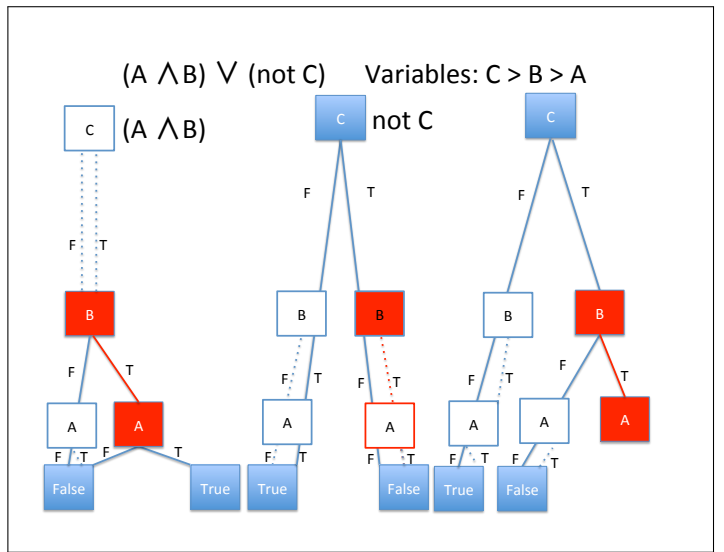
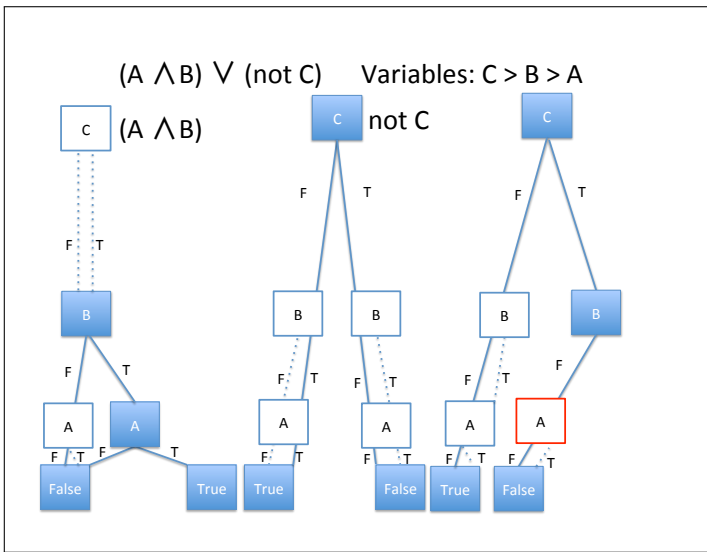
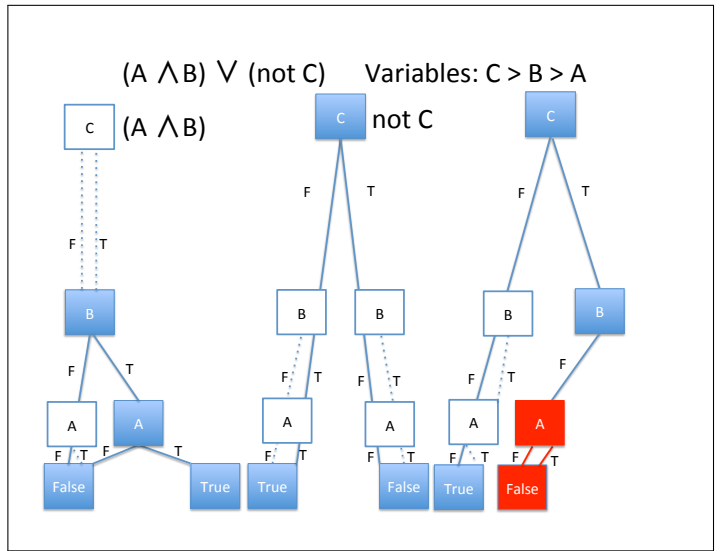
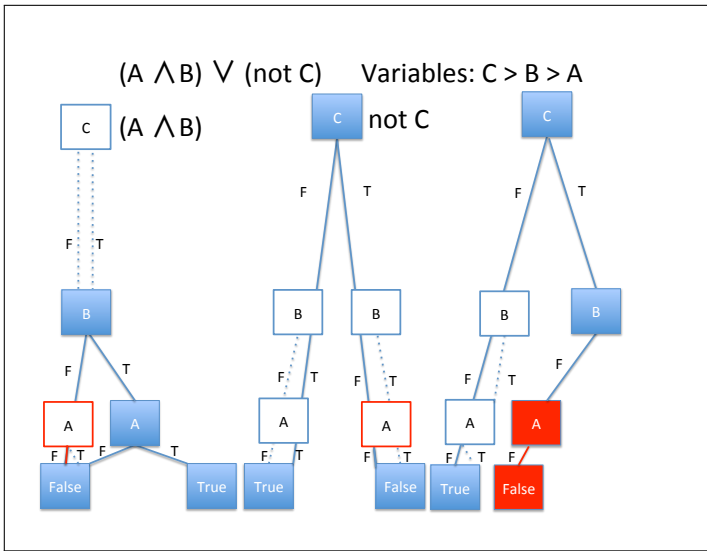
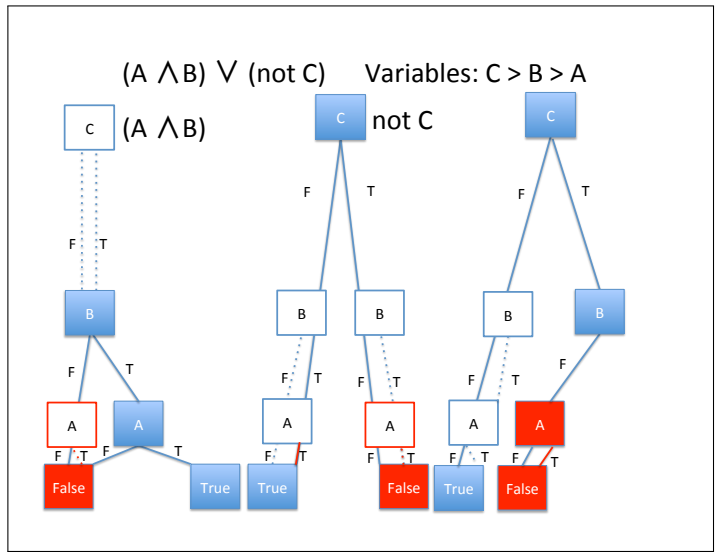
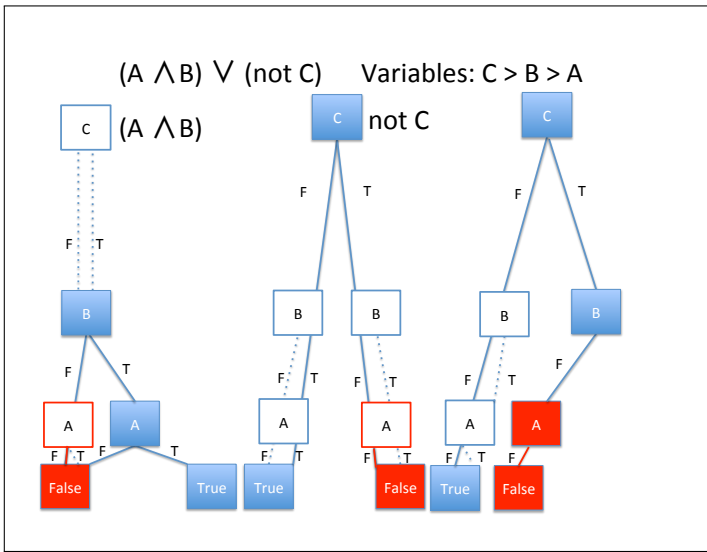


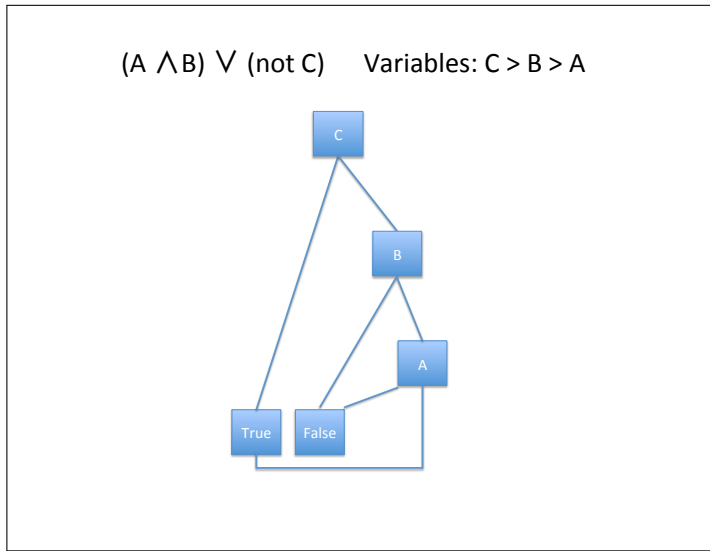
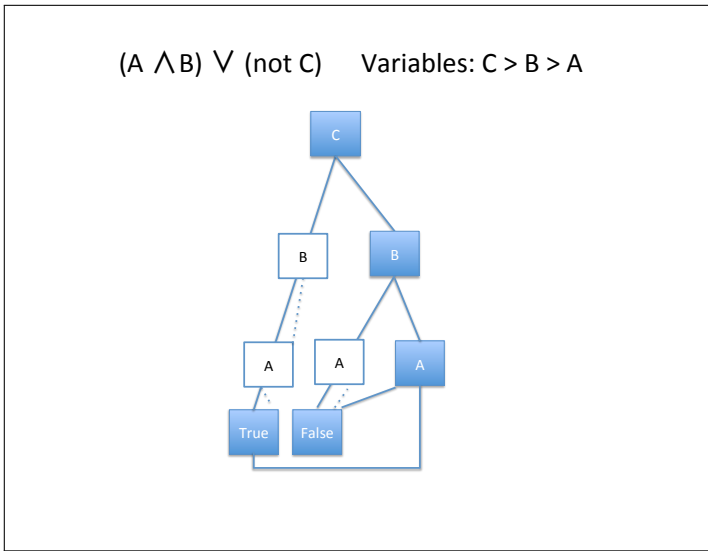
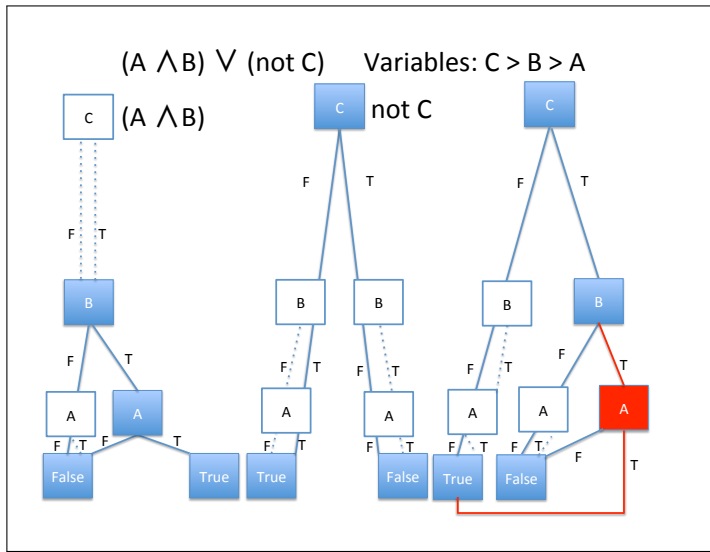
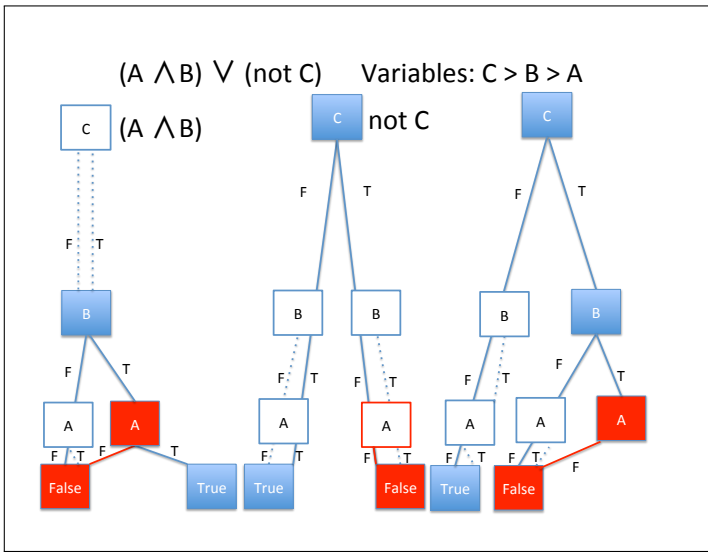
$(A \wedge B) \vee (\text{not } C)$  Variables:  $C > B > A$





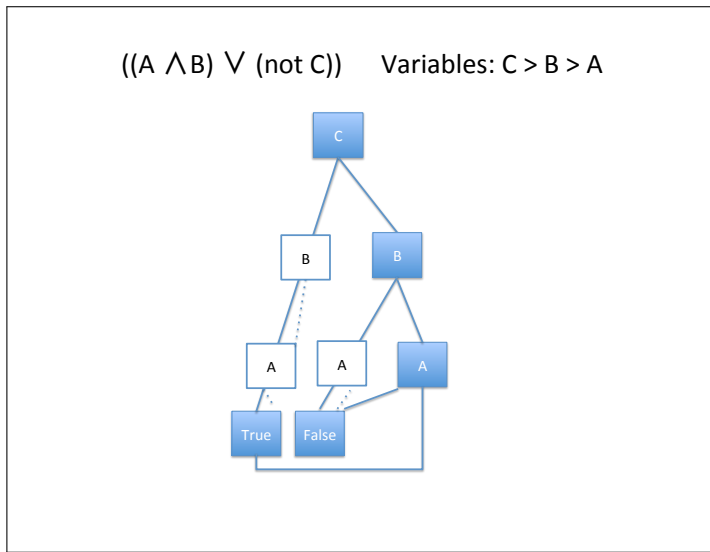






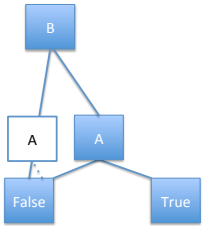
**Example**

- Find ROBDD for  $((A \wedge B) \vee (\text{not } C)) \vee \text{not } (A \wedge B)$

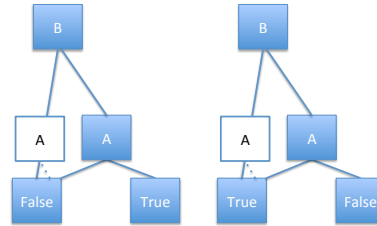




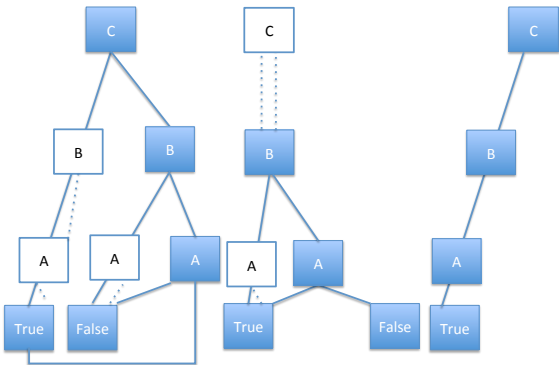
$(A \wedge B)$  Variables:  $C > B > A$



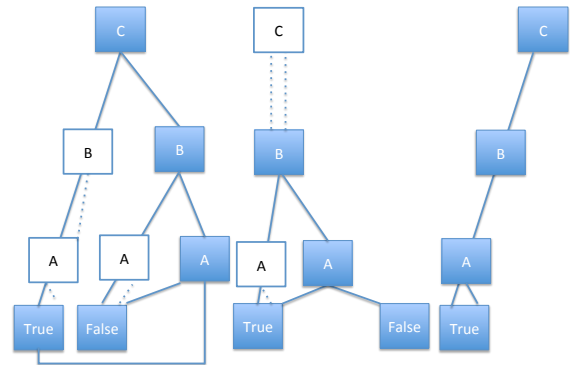
$\text{not}(A \wedge B)$  Variables:  $C > B > A$



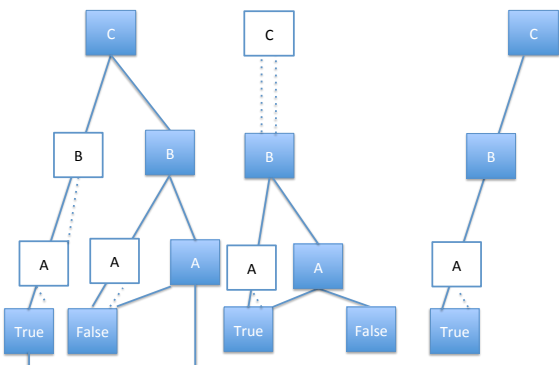
$((A \wedge B) \vee (\text{not } C)) \vee \text{not}(A \wedge B)$  Variables:  $C > B > A$



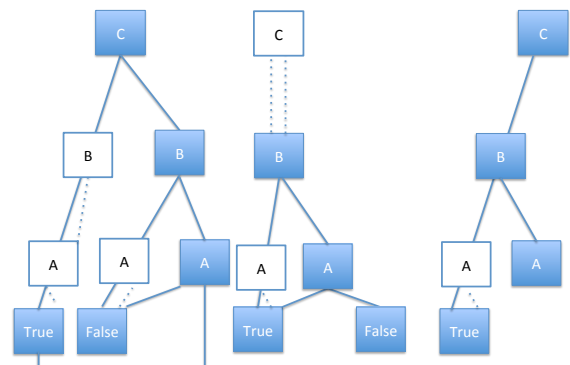
$((A \wedge B) \vee (\text{not } C)) \vee \text{not}(A \wedge B)$  Variables:  $C > B > A$



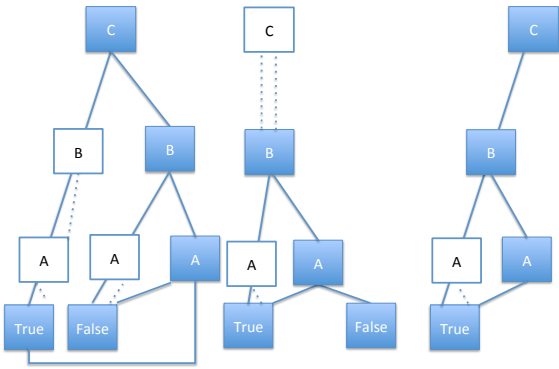
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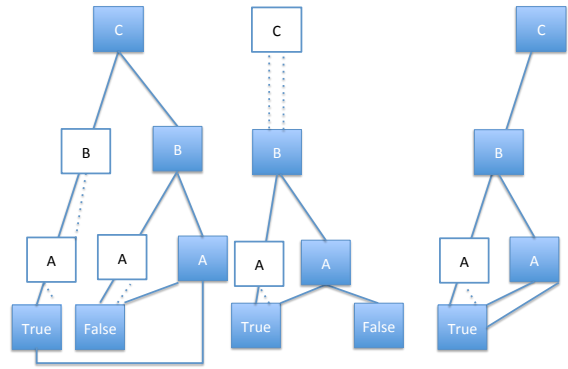
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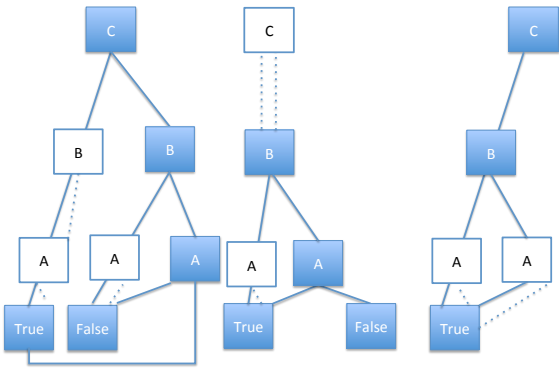
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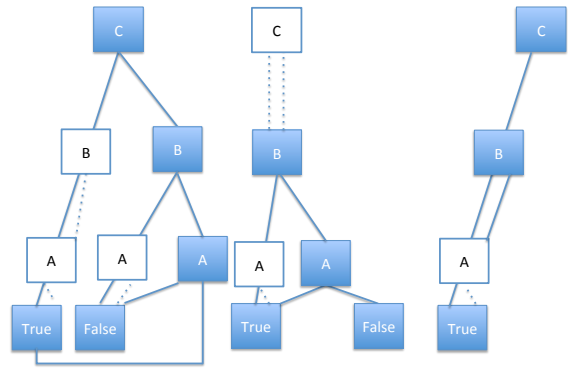
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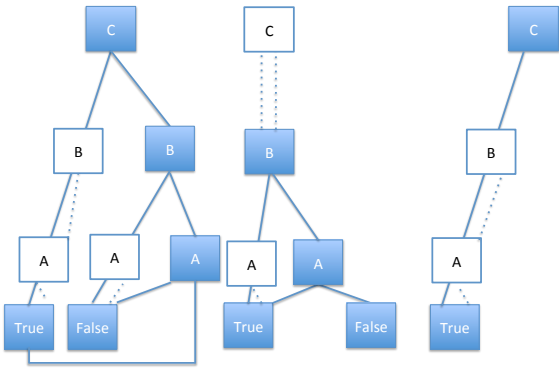
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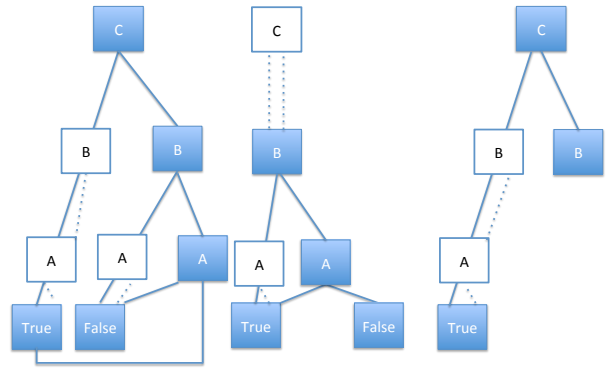
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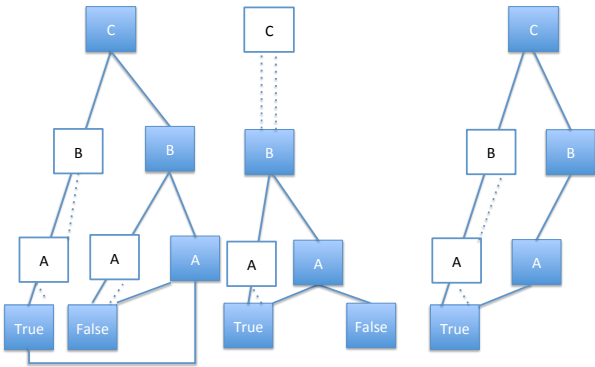
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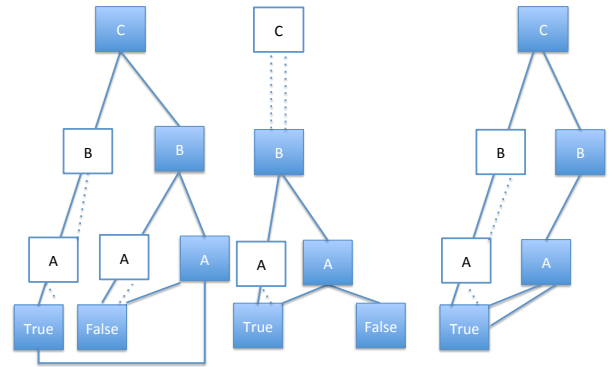
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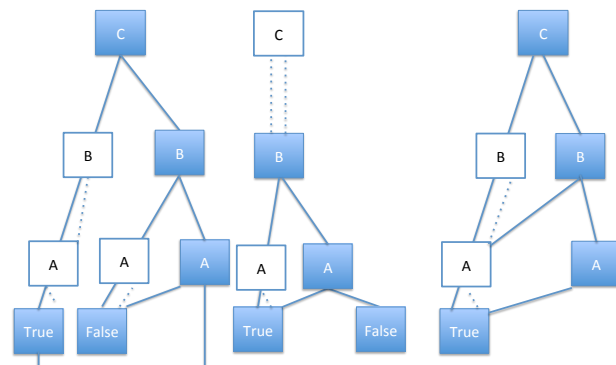
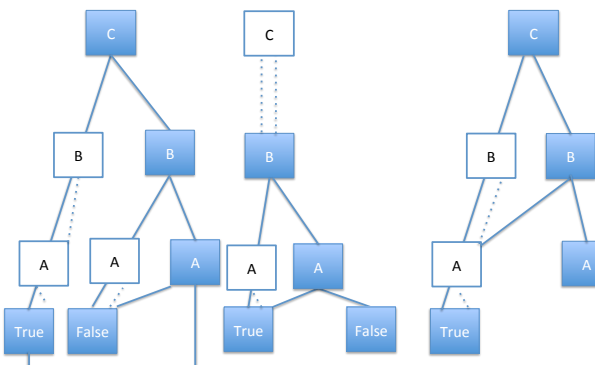
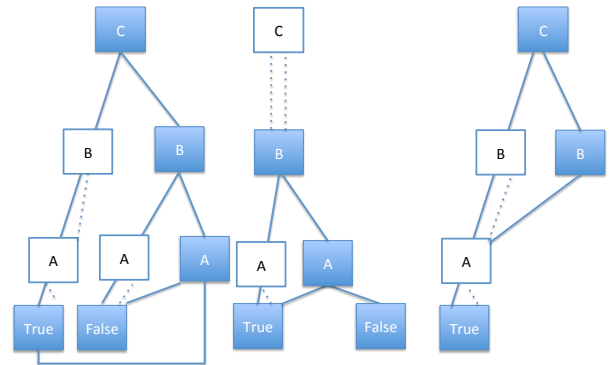
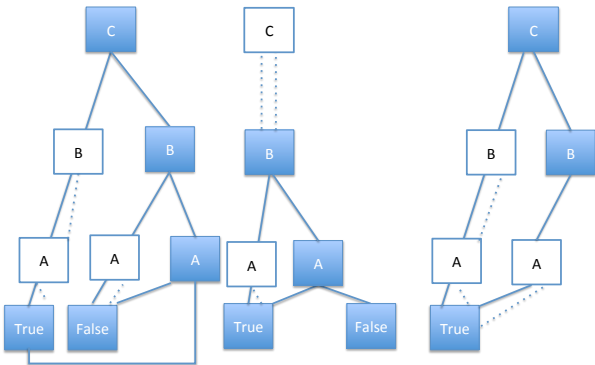
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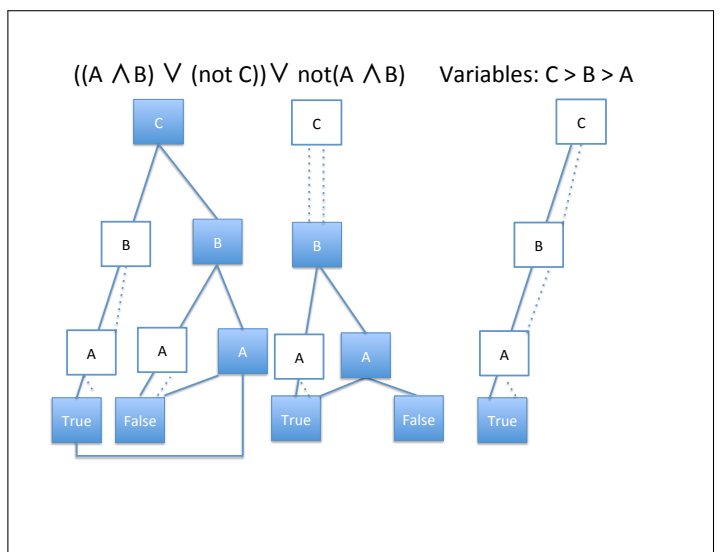
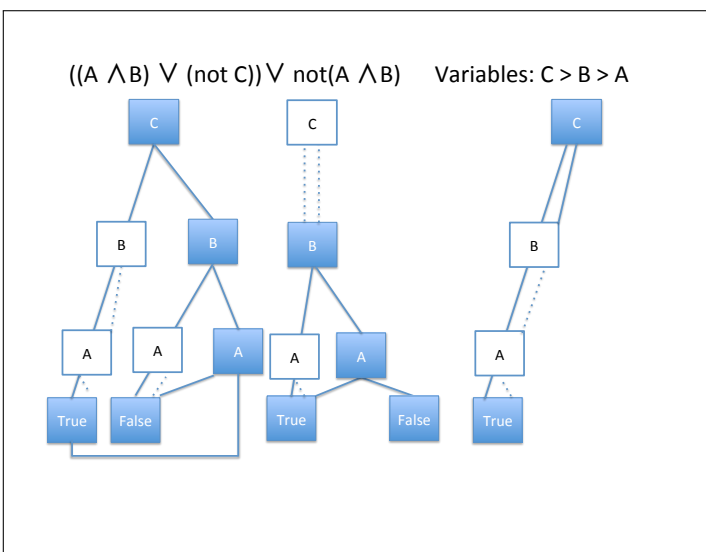
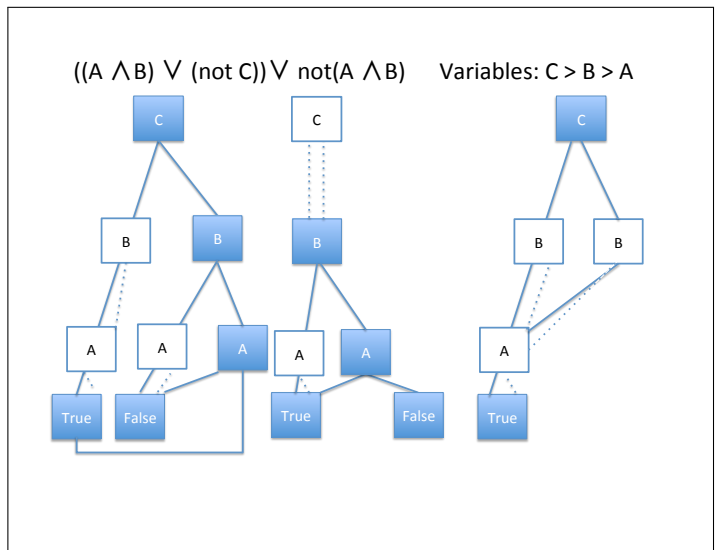
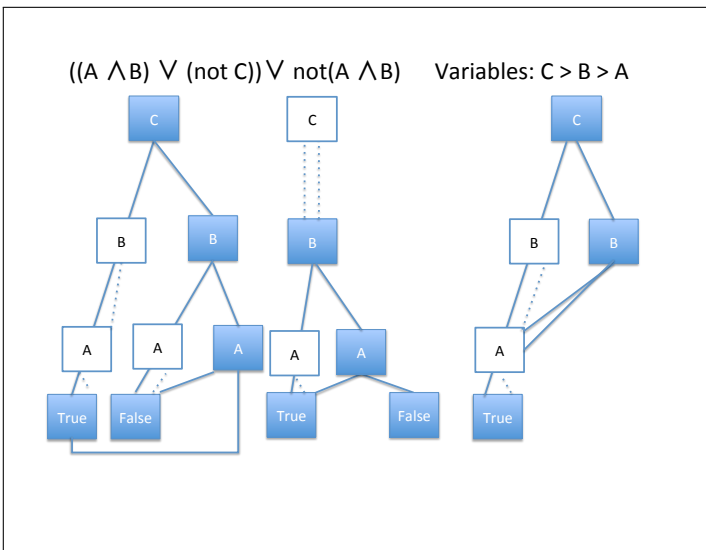
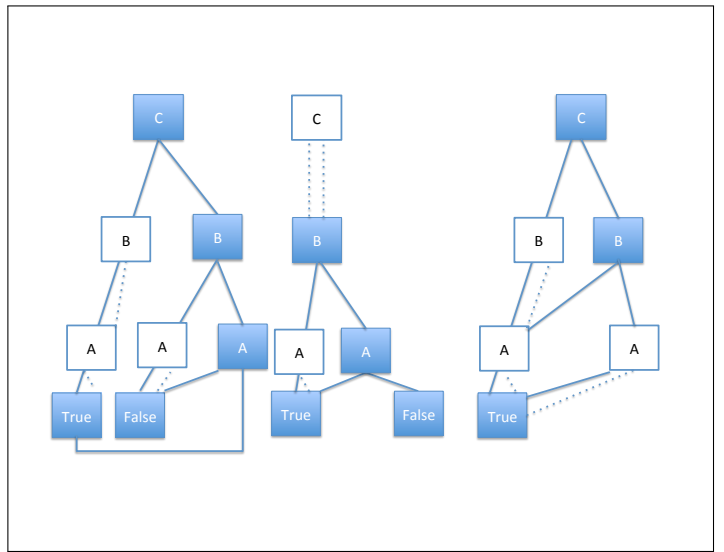
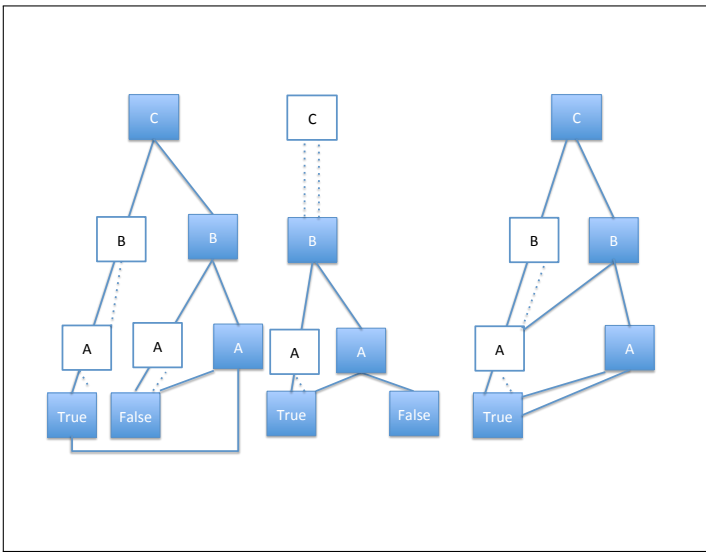


$((A \wedge B) \vee (\text{not } C)) \vee \text{not}(A \wedge B)$  Variables:  $C > B > A$

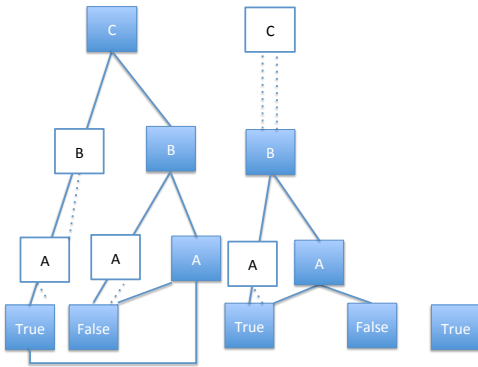


$((A \wedge B) \vee (\text{not } C)) \vee \text{not}(A \wedge B)$  Variables:  $C > B > A$





$((A \wedge B) \vee (\text{not } C)) \vee \text{not}(A \wedge B)$  Variables:  $C > B > A$



## Uses of ROBDDs

- Reduced Order BDD for a proposition is unique for a fixed variable ordering
- Proposition is valid iff its ROBDD is just True
- Proposition is satisfiable iff its ROBDD is not just False
- Can check if a given valuation satisfies proposition in time linear to number of variables by walking the corresponding branch