

A Minimalistic BDD Library



miniBDD

- ▶ For teaching/learning purposes
- ▶ Designed for ease of use
(there are more efficient libraries)
- ▶ only 556 lines of C++
(compare to cudd, which has 117k lines)



- ▶ A class for nodes
 - ▶ With pointers to the two children
 - ▶ With a reference counter

- ▶ The nodes are stored in a **list of nodes** in a **BDD manager class**

- ▶ The manager also contains:
 - ▶ A list of the variables (with a label)
 - ▶ The hash table for the nodes

The BDD Node Class



```
1 class BDDnode {
2     class miniBDD_mgr *mgr;
3     unsigned var, node_number, reference_counter;
4     BDD low, high;
5
6     inline void add_reference ();
7     void remove_reference ();
8 };
```

There is also a (trivial) constructor.



The BDD Manager Class

```
1  class miniBDD_mgr {
2  public:
3      BDD Var(const std::string &label);
4
5      inline const BDD &True();
6      inline const BDD &False();
7
8  protected:
9      typedef std::list<BDDnode> nodest;
10     nodest nodes;
11
12     struct var_table_entryt { std::string label; };
13     typedef std::vector<var_table_entryt> var_tablet;
14     var_tablet var_table;
15     ...
```

There is also a constructor (which sets up True/False), and some methods to dump the node table.

The BDD Manager Class (Part II)



```
1  class miniBDD_mgr {
2      ...
3
4      // this is our reverse-map for nodes
5      struct reverse_keyt {
6          unsigned var, low, high;
7      };
8
9      std::map<reverse_keyt, BDDnode *> reverse_map;
10
11     // create a node (consulting the reverse-map)
12     BDD mk(unsigned var,
13           const BDD &low, const BDD &high);
14 };
```

The Interface (Part I)



```
1  class BDD {
2  public:
3      // Boolean operators on BDDs
4      BDD operator !() const;
5      BDD operator ^(const BDD &) const;
6
7      // copy operator
8      inline BDD &operator=(const BDD &);
9
10 protected:
11     class BDDnode *node;
12 };
```

There are more Boolean operators (&, |, ==).

This is essentially only one pointer, so copying is inexpensive.

The Interface (Part II)



There are also some methods to obtain information about a BDD:

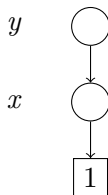
```
1  class BDD {
2  public:
3      ...
4      inline bool is_constant() const;
5      inline bool is_true() const;
6      inline bool is_false() const;
7
8      inline unsigned var() const;
9      inline const BDD &low() const;
10     inline const BDD &high() const;
11     inline unsigned node_number() const;
12     ...
13 };
```

Using the Interface



```
1 #include "miniBDD.h"
2
3 int main() {
4     miniBDD_mgr mgr;
5
6     BDD final=
7     mgr.Var("x") & mgr.Var("y");
```

This produces:



Warning: The `mgr.Var(...)` method doesn't hash, so calling `mgr.Var("x")` twice will produce two different variables, both labelled "x".

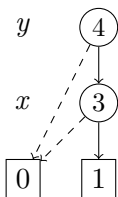
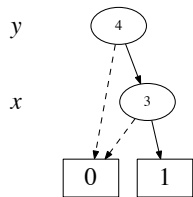
Using the Interface



You can look at the BDDs or the node table with:

- 1 `void DumpDot(std::ostream &out) const;`
- 2 `void DumpTikZ(std::ostream &out) const;`
- 3 `void DumpTable(std::ostream &out) const;`

This produces:



#	var	low	high
0	3		
1	3		
2	—	—	—
3	2x	0	1
4	1y	0	3

The Implementation of mk



```
1 BDD miniBDD_mgr::mk(unsigned var, BDD low, BDD high) {
2     if(low.node_number()==high.node_number())
3         return low;
4
5     reverse_keyt reverse_key(var, low, high);
6     reverse_mapt::const_iterator it=
7         reverse_map.find(reverse_key);
8
9     if(it!=reverse_map.end()) return BDD(it->second);
10
11    unsigned new_number=nodes.back().node_number+1;
12    nodes.push_back(
13        BDDnode(this, var, new_number, low, high));
14    reverse_map[reverse_key]=&nodes.back();
15    return BDD(&nodes.back());
16 }
```

The Implementation of apply



```
1 BDD apply(bool (*fkt)(bool x, bool y),
2           BDD x, BDD y)
3 {
4     miniBDD_mgr *mgr=x.node->mgr;
5
6     BDD u;
7
8     if(x.is_constant() && y.is_constant())
9         u=BDD(fkt(x.is_true(), y.is_true())?
10              mgr->true_bdd:mgr->>false_bdd);
11     else if(x.var()==y.var())
12         u=mgr->mk(x.var(),
13                  apply(fkt, x.low(), y.low()),
14                  apply(fkt, x.high(), y.high()));
15     ...
16     return u;
17 }
```