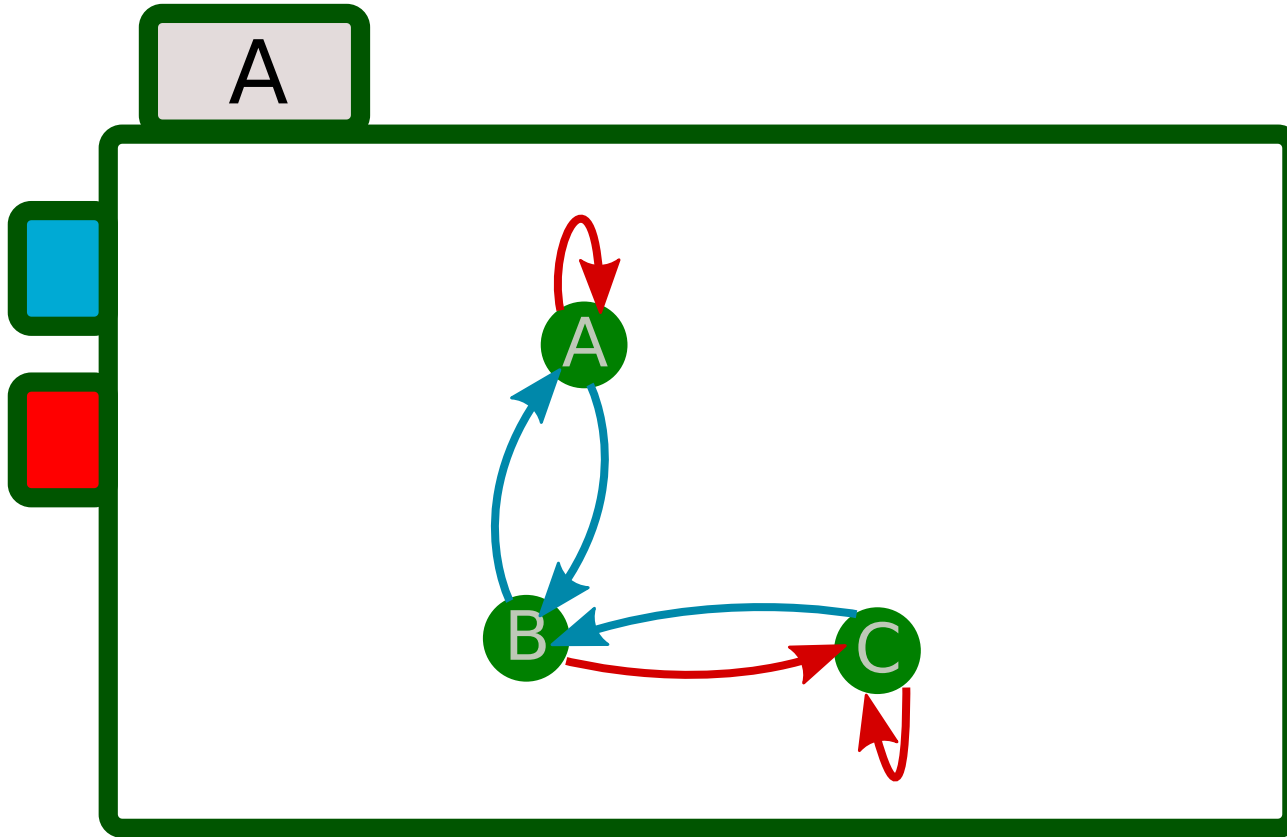


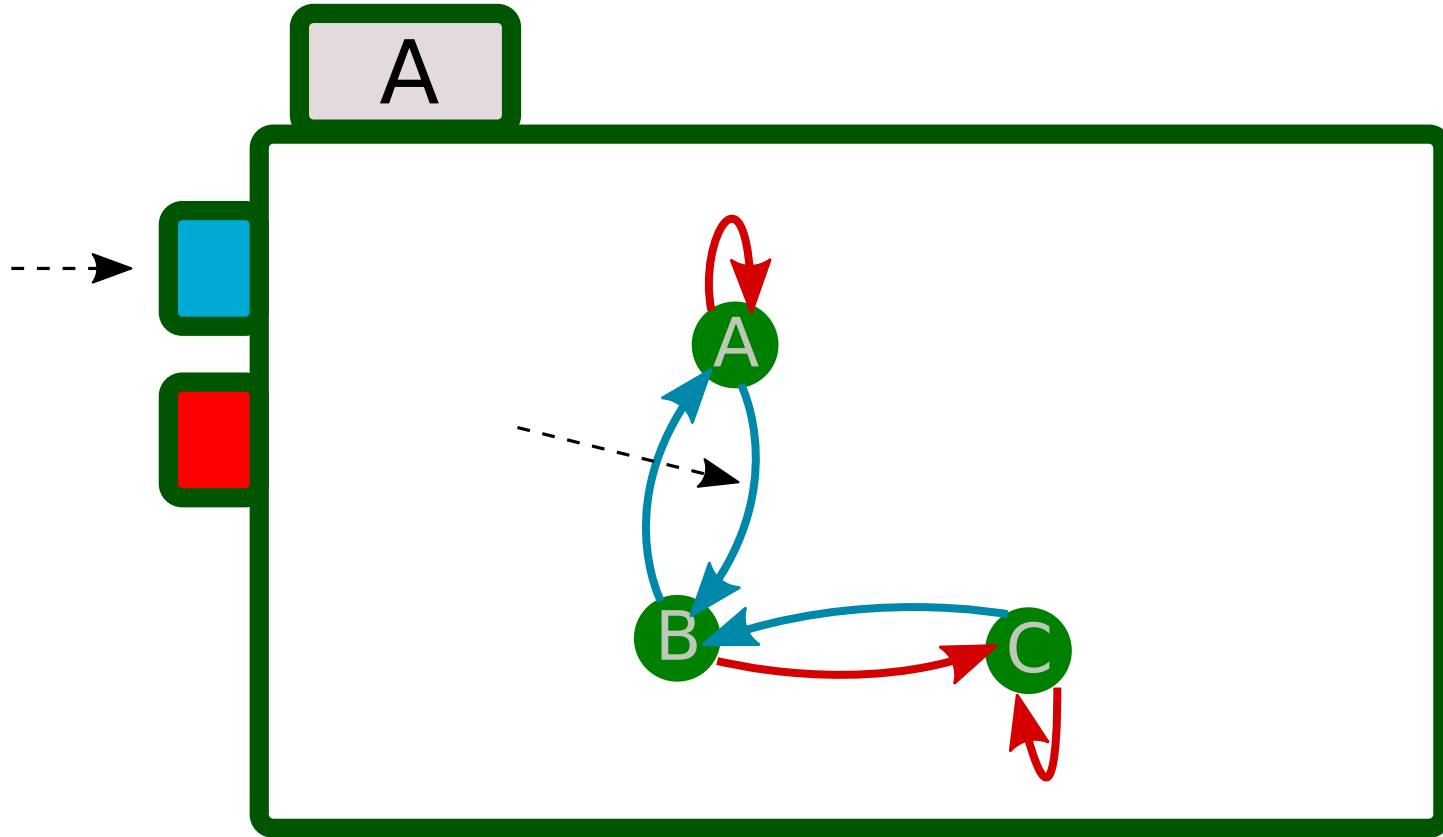
HayDi: Generating discrete structures & HPC

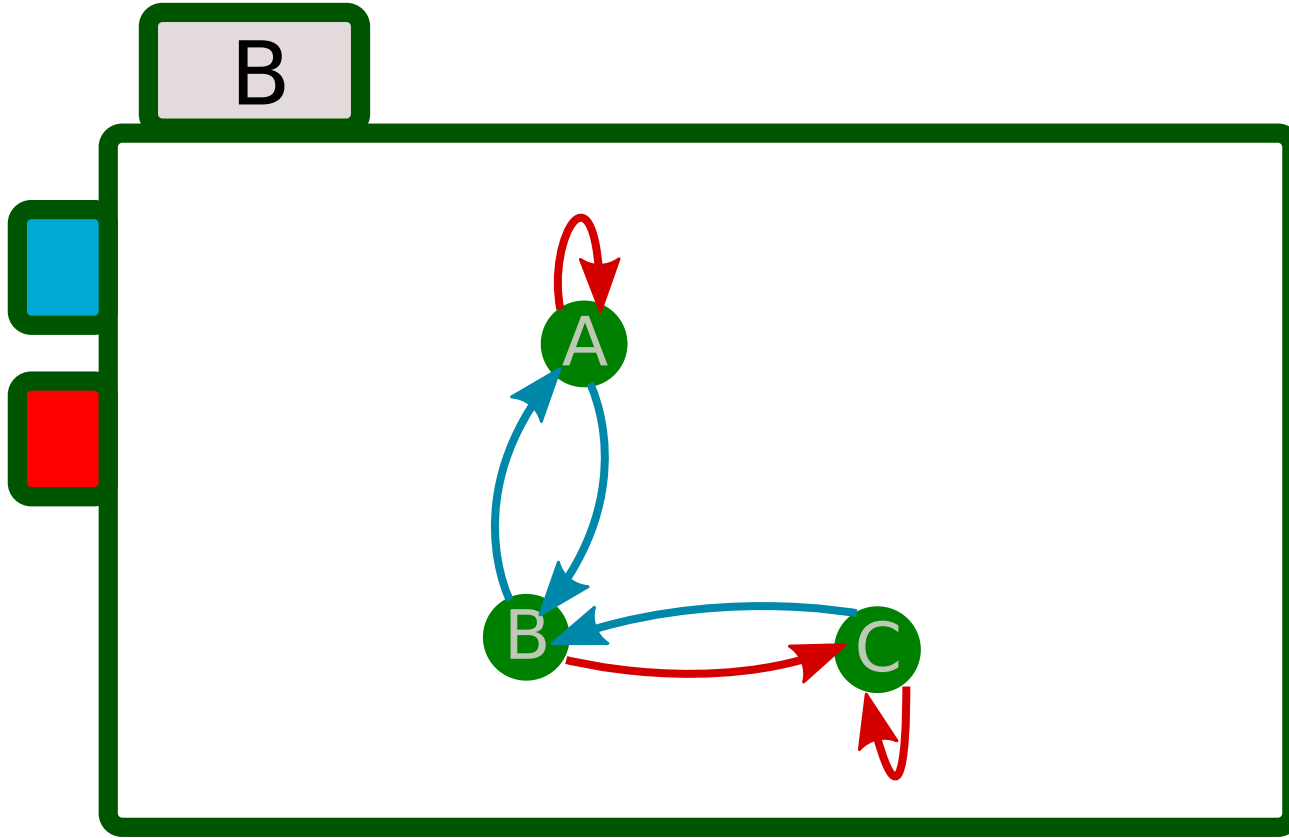
Stanislav Böhm, Jakub Beránek, Martin Šurkovský

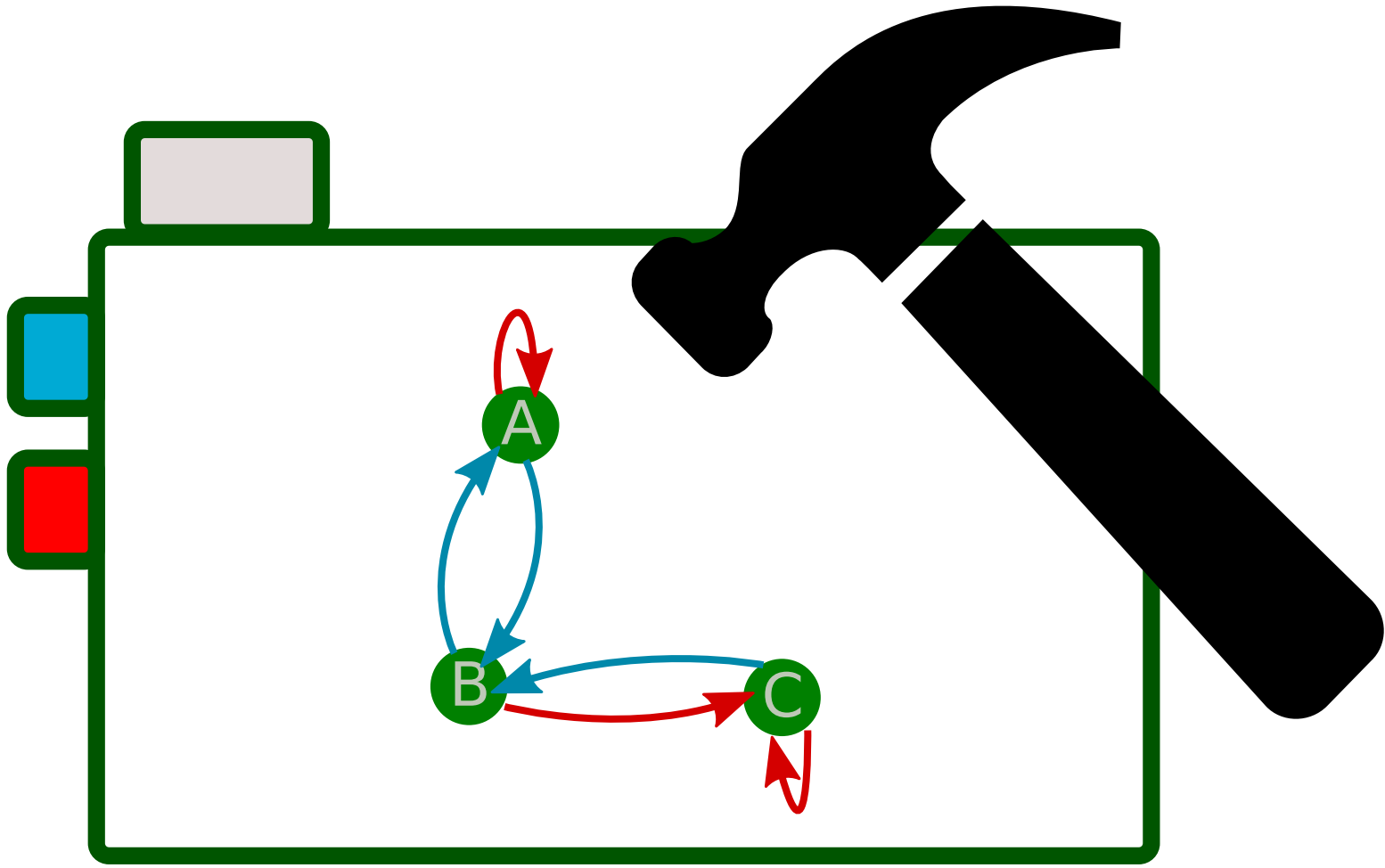
supported by GACR 15-13784S

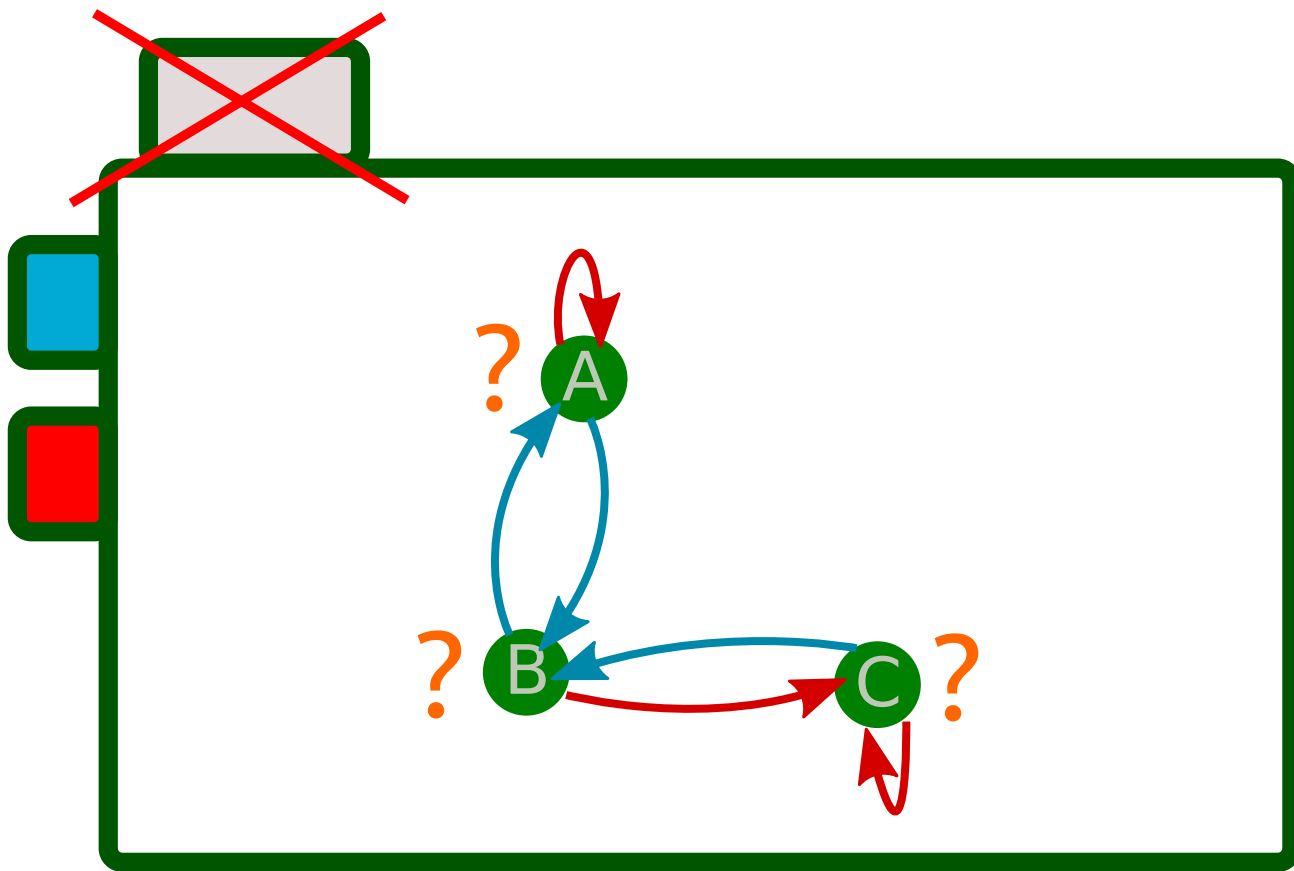


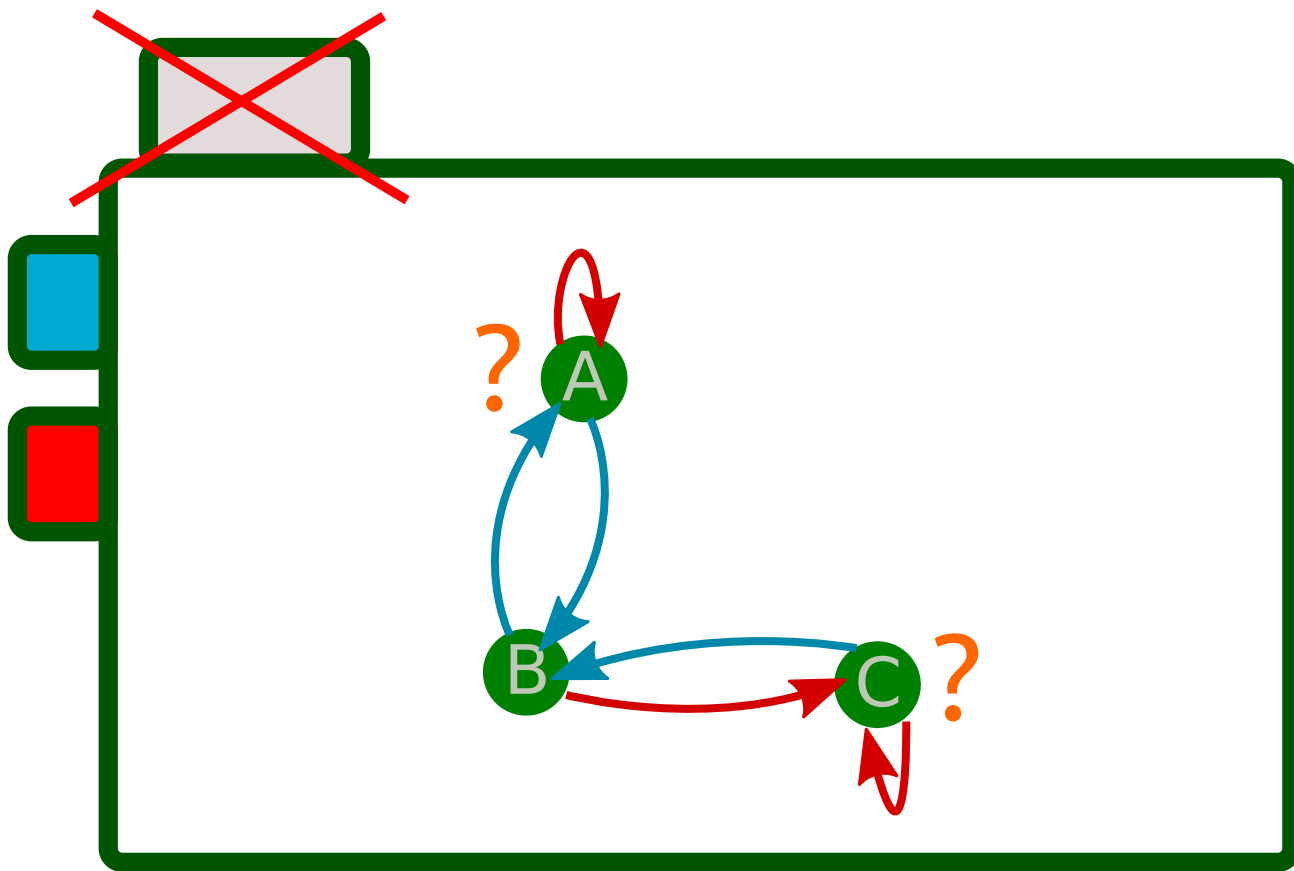


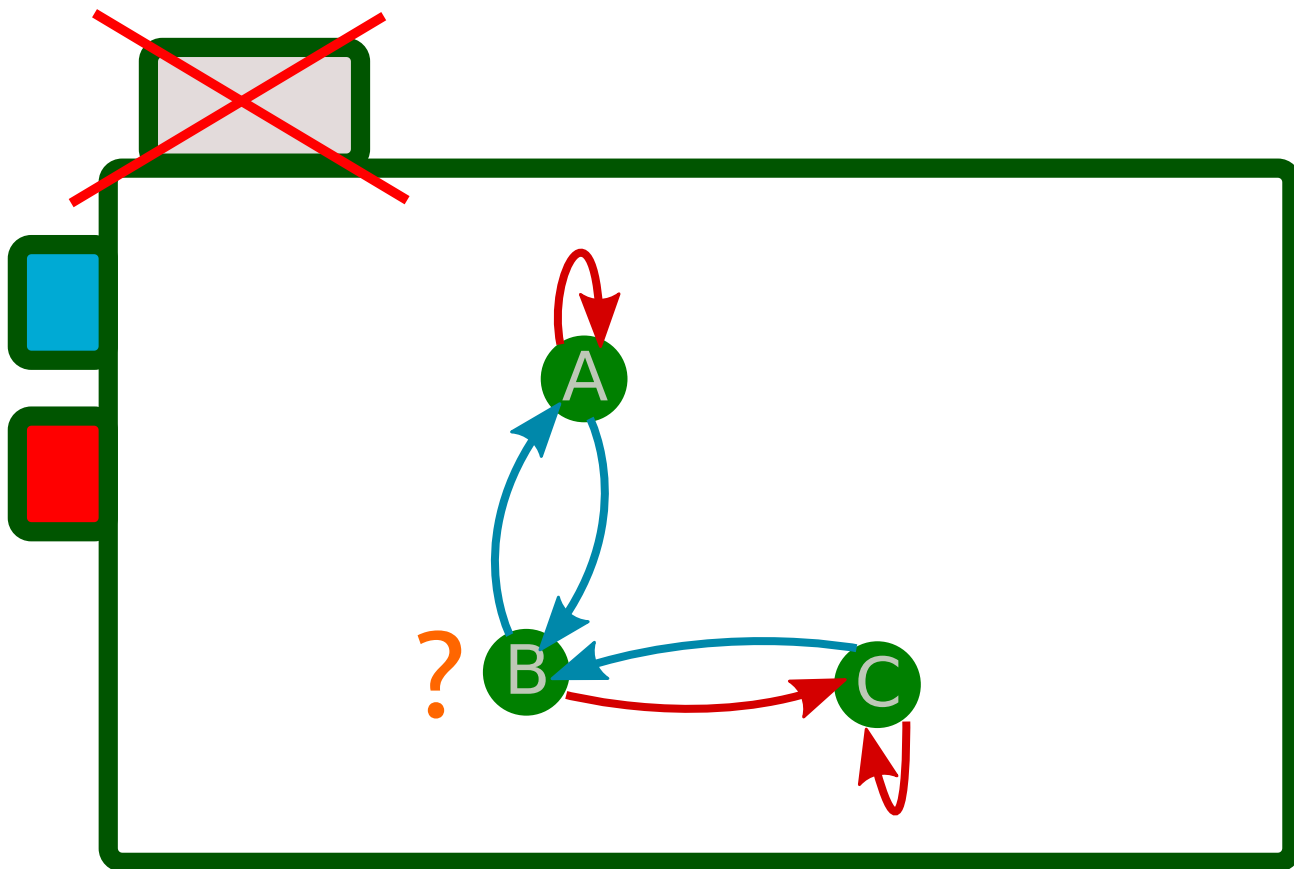


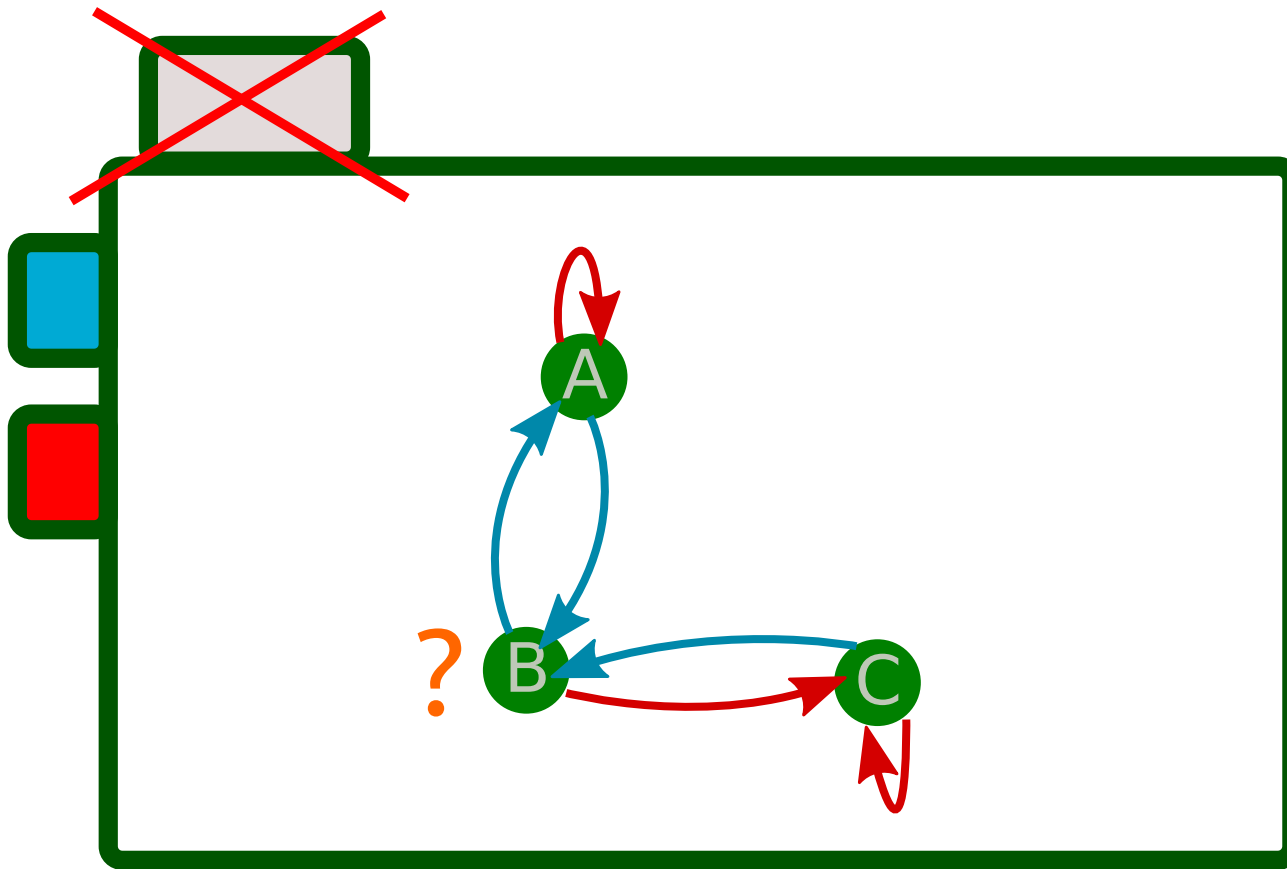




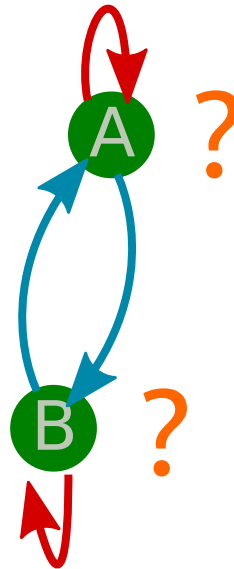








Reset word: ● ●



Let us have a machine M with n states.

Question:

If a reset word for M exists,
can we bound the length of
the minimal reset word w.r.t. n ?

Černý conjecture (1964)

$$\leq n^2 - 1$$

Number of states

Haystack Diver

<https://haydi.readthedocs.io/>

$$G = (\{v_1, \dots, v_5\}, E)$$
$$E \subseteq V \times V$$

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$$E \subseteq V \times V$$

```
import haydi as hd
```

```
vertices = hd.USet(5, "v")
```

```
graphs = hd.Subsets(vertices * vertices)
```

```
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```

```
vertices = hd.USet(2, "v")
```

```
graphs = hd.Subsets(vertices * vertices)
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```
import haydi as hd
```

```
vertices = hd.USet(2, "v")
```

```
graphs = hd.Subsets(vertices * vertices)
```

Iterate all elements:

```
>>> list(graphs.iterate())
```

```
import haydi as hd
```

```
vertices = hd.USet(2, "v")  
graphs = hd.Subsets(vertices * vertices)
```

Iterate all elements:

```
>>> list(graphs.iterate())  
[{}, {(v0, v0)}, {(v0, v0), (v0, v1)}, {(v0, v0), (v0, v1), (v1, v0)}, {(v0,  
# ... 3 lines removed ...  
v1)}, {(v1, v0)}, {(v1, v0), (v1, v1)}, {(v1, v1)}]
```

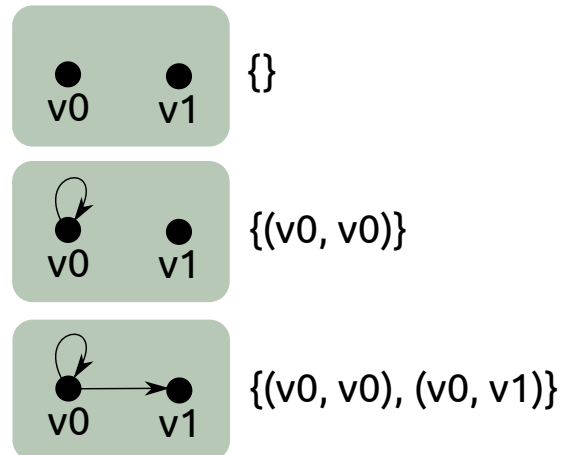
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vertices = hd.USet(2, "v")
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v1)}, {(v1, v0)}, {(v1, v0), (v1, v1)}, {(v1, v1)}]
```

Random elements:

```
>>> list(graphs.generate(3))  
[{(v1, v0)}, {(v1, v1), (v0, v0)}, {(v0, v1), (v1, v0)}]
```

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>>> list(graphs.generate(3))
[{(v1, v0)}, {(v1, v1), (v0, v0)}, {(v0, v1), (v1, v0)}]
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Canonical forms:

```
>>> list(graphs.cnfs()) # cnfs = canonical forms
[{}, {(v0, v0)}, {(v0, v0), (v1, v1)}, {(v0, v0), (v0, v1)}, {(v0, v0), (v0,
v1), (v1, v1)}, {(v0, v0), (v0, v1), (v1, v0)}, {(v0, v0), (v0, v1), (v1, v0),
(v1, v1)}, {(v0, v0), (v1, v0)}, {(v0, v1)}, {(v0, v1), (v1, v0)}]
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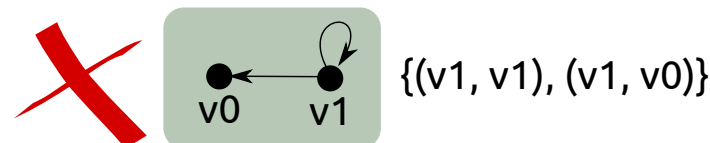
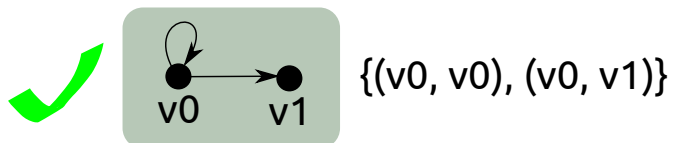
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>>> list(graphs.iterate())
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v1), (v1, v1)}, {(v0, v0), (v0, v1), (v1, v0)}, {(v0, v0), (v0, v1), (v1, v0),
(v1, v1)}, {(v0, v0), (v1, v0)}, {(v0, v1)}, {(v0, v1), (v1, v0)}]
```




```
graphs.iterate().map(do_something).max()
```

dask/distributed

<https://distributed.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

```

import haydi as hd
from haydi.algorithms import search

n_states = 4  # Number of states
n_symbols = 2 # Number of symbols in alphabet

states = hd.USet(n_states, "q") # set of states q0, q1, ..., q_{n_states-1}
alphabet = hd.USet(n_symbols, "a") # set of symbols a0, ..., a_{a_symbols-1}

# All Mappings (states * alphabet) -> states
delta = hd.Mappings(states * alphabet, states)

pipeline = delta.cnfs().map(check_automaton).max(size=1)
result = pipeline.run()

# Let us precompute some values that will be repeatedly used
init_state = frozenset(states)
max_steps = (n_states**3 - n_states) / 6
# Known result is that we do not need more than (n^3 - n) / 6 steps

def check_automaton(delta):
    def step(state, depth):
        for a in alphabet:
            yield frozenset(delta[(s, a)] for s in state)

    delta = delta.to_dict()
    return search.bfs(
        init_state, # Initial state
        step,       # Function that takes a node and returns the followers
        lambda state, depth: depth if len(state) == 1 else None,
        # Run until we reach a single state
        max_depth=max_steps, # Limit depth of search
        not_found_value=0)   # Return 0 when we exceed depth limit

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Haystack Diver

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