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# CUDDAUX

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Auxiliary Library for BDDs library CUDD  
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# Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Functions .....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	ADD ITE Functions .....	2
2.2	Bridge Function for ADDs .....	2
2.3	Generalized Cofactor functions .....	2
2.4	Composition functions for ADDs .....	3
2.5	Miscellaneous functions .....	3
<b>Appendix A</b>	<b>Index .....</b>	<b>5</b>
A.1	Datatypes index .....	5
A.2	Functions Index .....	5

# 1 Introduction

This library provides additional functions to the CUDD library, available at <http://vlsi.colorado.edu/software.html>. Many of them allow to replace 0-1 ADDs by BDDs in if-then-else and generalized cofactors operations, some offer functions for ADDs which are counterparts of functions already implemented for BDDs, others offer a different interface, and last really new functions are implemented.

As the library uses *internal* operations of CUDD, it is mandatory to compile it with the same option than the one applied to CUDD. Among others, check data alignment options !

This library is necessary to the OCAML interface to CUDD that I developed and which is available at <http://pop-art.inrialpes.fr/people/bjeannet/mlcuddidl/index.html>.

To compile it, set the flags in 'Makefile.config.model', copy it to 'Makefile.config', and type `make all`. To use it, you should include the header file 'cuddaux.h' and link your program with '-lcuddaux'.

## 2 Functions

### 2.1 ADD ITE Functions

DdNode\* Cuddaux\_addIte (DdManager\* dd, DdNode\* f, DdNode\* g, DdNode\* h) [Function]

DdNode\* Cuddaux\_addIteConstant (DdManager\* dd, DdNode\* f, DdNode\* g, DdNode\* h) [Function]

DdNode\* Cuddaux\_addEvalConst (DdManager\* dd, DdNode\* f, DdNode\* g) [Function]

Same as Cudd\_addIte, Cudd\_addIteConstant and Cudd\_addEvalConst, but here  $f$  is a BDD node instead of a 0-1 ADD node.  $g$  and  $h$  are ADDs.

DdNode\* Cuddaux\_addBddAnd (DdManager\* dd, DdNode\* f, DdNode\* g) [Function]

Same as Cuddaux\_addIte( $dd, f, g, \text{Cudd\_ReadBackground}(dd)$ ): selects in  $g$  the valuations that satisfies  $f$  and makes the other valuations lead to the background node.

### 2.2 Bridge Function for ADDs

DdNode\* Cuddaux\_addTransfer (DdManager\* ddS, DdManager\* ddD, DdNode\* f) [Function]

Cudd\_bddTransfer-like function for ADDs.

### 2.3 Generalized Cofactor functions

DdNode\* Cuddaux\_bddRestrict (DdManager \* dd, DdNode \* f, DdNode \* c) [Function]

Same as Cudd\_bddRestrict, but the *real* result is returned instead of the smallest (in term of BDD nodes) among the result and the argument.

DdNode\* Cuddaux\_addRestrict (DdManager \* dd, DdNode \* f, DdNode \* c) [Function]

DdNode\* Cuddaux\_addConstrain (DdManager \* dd, DdNode \* f, DdNode \* c) [Function]

Same as Cudd\_addRestrict and Cudd\_addConstrain, but here  $c$  is a BDD node instead of a 0-1 ADD node.

DdNode\* Cuddaux\_bddTDRestrict (DdManager\* dd, DdNode\* f, DdNode\* c) [Function]

DdNode\* Cuddaux\_bddTDConstrain (DdManager\* dd, DdNode\* f, DdNode\* c) [Function]

DdNode\* Cuddaux\_addTDRestrict (DdManager\* dd, DdNode\* f, DdNode\* c) [Function]

DdNode\* Cuddaux\_addTDConstrain (DdManager\* dd, DdNode\* f, DdNode\* c) [Function]

*Top-Down* Restrict and Constrain operations from P. Raymond. Good but expensive. For BDD versions,  $f$  and  $c$  are BDD nodes, for ADD versions,  $f$  is a ADD node and  $c$  a BDD node.

DdNode\* Cuddaux\_bddTDSimplify (DdManager\* dd, DdNode\* inf, DdNode\* sup) [Function]

Given two BDDs  $inf$  and  $sup$  such that  $inf \Rightarrow sup$ , compute the smallest BDD in the interval. Core of the BDD version of the previous generalized cofactor operations.

**DdNode\*** `Cuddaux_addTDSimplify` (*DdManager\** *dd*, *DdNode\** *f*) [Function]  
 Given an ADD *f* with background value, return a small ADD *r* without background value that coincides with *f* outside the background value. In other words, for any valuation *v*, either  $f(v) = \text{background}$  and  $r(v)$  is equal to a non background leaf of *f*, either  $f(v) = r(v)$ . Core of the ADD version of the previous generalized cofactor operations.

## 2.4 Composition functions for ADDs

**DdNode\*** `Cuddaux_addCompose` (*DdManager\** *dd*, *DdNode\** *f*, *DdNode\** *g*, [Function]  
*int v*)

**DdNode\*** `Cuddaux_addVectorCompose` (*DdManager\** *dd*, *DdNode\** *f*, [Function]  
*DdNode\*\* vector*)

Same as `Cudd_addCompose` and `Cudd_addVectorCompose`, but the substitution function (resp. the vector of substitution functions) is a BDD (resp. an array of BDDs) instead of a 0-1 ADD.

**DdNode\*** `Cuddaux_addVarMap` (*DdManager\** *dd*, *DdNode\** *f*) [Function]  
 The equivalent for ADDs of the function `Cudd_bddVarMap`.

**int** `Cuddaux_SetVarMap` (*DdManager\** *dd*, *int\** *array*) [Function]  
 Offers the same functionality than `Cudd_SetVarMap`, but with a different interface, which match the interface for the permutation functions. The array *array* gives for each variable of index *i* present in the manager *dd* the index of the variable to be substituted to *i*.

## 2.5 Miscellaneous functions

These functions offers functionality not directly present in CUDD.

**int** `Cuddaux_IsVarIn` (*DdManager\** *dd*, *DdNode\** *f*, *DdNode\** *var*) [Function]  
*f* is a BDD or an ADD and *var* is a BDD or ADD projection function. Returns 1 whenever *var* occurs in *f*, 0 otherwise. Using this function is more efficient than computing the support and test inclusion of the variable in it. No new node is created.

**DdNode\*** `Cuddaux_bddCubeUnion` (*DdManager\** *dd*, *DdNode\** *f*, *DdNode\** [Function]  
*g*)

*f* and *g* are BDD cubes. The function returns the smallest cube which is implied both by *f* and by *g*. It is functionally equivalent to `Cudd_FindEssential(dd, Cudd_bddOr(dd, f, g))`.

**list\_t** [Datatype]  

```
typedef struct list_t {
    struct list_t* next;
    DdNode* node;
} list_t;
```

**list\_t\*** `Cuddaux_NodesBelowLevel` (*DdManager\** *dd*, *DdNode\** *f*, *int* [Function]  
*level*)

*f* is a ADD or a BDD and *level* a variable level. The functions collects in the result all the (regular) nodes pointed by *f*, indexed by a variable of level greater or equal than *level*, and encountered first in the top-down exploration (i.e., whenever a node is collected, its sons are not collected). This function allows for instance to collect efficiently all the terminal nodes of an ADD *f*. The result of type `list_t*` is allocated by the function. The nodes in the list are not referenced. No new node is created. Returns NULL if not successfull.

`void list_free (list_t* l)` [Function]

Frees the memory occupied by the list *l*.

`DdNode* Cuddaux_addGuardOfNode (DdManager* dd, DdNode* f, DdNode* h)` [Function]

*f* and *h* are ADDs. Returns a BDD equal to the sum of the paths that leads from the root node *f* to the node *h* in the ADD *f*. If *h* is not in the graph of *f*, the logical false node is returned. Can be used for instance to compute the guard of a terminal node *h* in an ADD *f*.

## Appendix A Index

### A.1 Datatypes index

list\_t ..... 3

### A.2 Functions Index

#### C

Cuddaux_addBddAnd .....	2	Cuddaux_addVarMap .....	3
Cuddaux_addCompose .....	3	Cuddaux_addVectorCompose .....	3
Cuddaux_addConstrain .....	2	Cuddaux_bddCubeUnion .....	3
Cuddaux_addEvalConst .....	2	Cuddaux_bddRestrict .....	2
Cuddaux_addGuardOfNode .....	4	Cuddaux_bddTDConstrain .....	2
Cuddaux_addIte .....	2	Cuddaux_bddTDRestrict .....	2
Cuddaux_addIteConstant .....	2	Cuddaux_bddTDSimplify .....	2
Cuddaux_addRestrict .....	2	Cuddaux_IsVarIn .....	3
Cuddaux_addTDConstrain .....	2	Cuddaux_NodesBelowLevel .....	3
Cuddaux_addTDRestrict .....	2	Cuddaux_SetVarMap .....	3
Cuddaux_addTDSimplify .....	3		
Cuddaux_addTransfer .....	2		

#### L

list\_free ..... 4