

# Errata

## Correction to "Reduced Length Checking Sequences"

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**Index Terms**—Finite State Machine, checking sequence, test minimization, distinguishing sequence.



THE paper [1] describes improvements on the algorithm from [2], which produces a checking sequence from a finite state machine  $M$  that has a known distinguishing sequence  $D$ . However, while the improvements described in [1] are valid, the final step of the checking sequence generation algorithm was not included and we outline this step here.

The algorithm in [1] produces a directed graph  $G$  and then generates a tour  $\mathcal{T}$  of  $G$  such that  $\mathcal{T}$  contains certain edges. Checking sequence generation is thus represented in terms of the rural Chinese postman problem. The checking sequence is produced by starting  $\mathcal{T}$  at vertex  $v_1$ . However, in contrast to [2], in doing this we may fail to check the final transition in the tour and, if this is the case, then we need to add a distinguishing sequence to the end of the sequence produced by [1]. We can thus produce a checking sequence from  $\mathcal{T}$  in the following way: We choose an edge  $e$  from  $\mathcal{T}$  such that  $e$  represents a transition test for a transition  $\tau$  that ends at the initial state  $s_1$  of  $M$ . We replace  $e$  by the corresponding sequence  $e_1, \dots, e_k$  of edges from  $G$  to form a tour  $\mathcal{T}'$ . Let  $P$  denote a walk produced by starting  $\mathcal{T}'$  with  $e_2$  and let  $Q$  be the label of  $P$ . We return the input/output sequence  $QD/\lambda(s_1, D)$  that forms our checking sequence.

Although both [1] and [2] correctly state that the algorithm of [2] should start a tour at the vertex  $v_1$ , instead, in the examples, [1] started it at  $v'_1$ . As a result, [1] did not apply the algorithm of [2] correctly to the example and should have given the checking sequence

$$a/x, a/x, \alpha_1, L_{452}, L_{212}, L_{252}, a/x, b/y, \alpha_2, T_2, L_{441}, L_{124}, b/x, L_{531}, L_{112}, T_2, b/x, L_{512}, T_2, b/x, b/y, L_{352}, T_2, b/x, b/y, L_{341}.$$

The corrected algorithm of [1] returns the checking sequence

$$D/\lambda(s_1, D), b/y, D/\lambda(s_1, D), a/x, \alpha'_1, a/x, D/\lambda(s_4, D), a/x, D/\lambda(s_2, D), b/x, D/\lambda(s_5, D), a/x, b/y, \alpha'_2, a/x, a/y, D/\lambda(s_1, D), a/x, b/y, b/x, D/\lambda(s_5, D), a/x, b/y, a/y, D/\lambda(s_4, D), b/y, D/\lambda(s_1, D)$$

of length 64 (rather than one of length 61 reported).

## REFERENCES

- [1] R.M. Hierons and H. Ural, "Reduced Length Checking Sequences," *IEEE Trans. Computers*, vol. 51, no. 9, pp. 1111-1117, Sept. 2002.
- [2] H. Ural, X. Wu, and F. Zhang, "On Minimizing the Lengths of Checking Sequences," *IEEE Trans. Computers*, vol. 46, no. 1, pp. 93-99, Jan. 1997.

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