

Aula 1: Labelled Transition Systems

Interaction & Concurrency Course Unit: Reactive Systems Module

March 31, 2023

Recommended reading

Chapter 3 of Aceto et al. 2007 and Chapter 2 of Groote and Mousavi 2014.

Concepts introduced and discussed:

- behaviour of a system,
- labelled transition system (LTS) - state, action, transition, initial state, terminating state,
- deadlock,
- reachable state, → Estado alcançável
- nondeterministic LTS,
- equivalence of behaviours,
- ways of observing behaviours,
- trace, empty trace, set of traces from a state,
- traces from an initial state, LTS trace equivalence,
- strong bisimulation relation, states strongly bisimilar,
- strong bisimulation equivalence or bisimilarity.

Some relevant definitions (from Groote and Mousavi 2014):

- Def. 2.2.1 (Labeled transition system);
- Def. 2.3.1 (Trace equivalence);
- Def. 2.3.7 (Bisimulation) (Def. 2.3.6 - abridge version).

Exercises suggested (from Groote and Mousavi 2014):

- Exercise 2.2.2; ✓ pg 15



Behaviour of a system:
→ Ordem em que as ações podem ocorrer

Autômato que representa este sistema (LST1)



Não há sobreposição de ações!

$S = \{s_1, s_2\}$

$Act = \{set, reset, alarm\}$

$\rightarrow_1 = \{(s_1, set, s_2), (s_2, alarm, s_2), (s_2, reset, s_1)\}$

$S_i = s_1$

$T = \{s_2\}$ → não há

S — Conjunto de estados

Act — Conjunto de ações

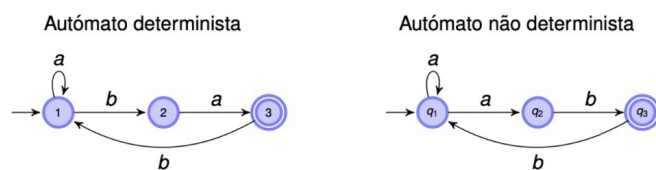
\rightarrow — Relação de transição; $\rightarrow \subseteq S \times Act \times C$

S_i — Estado inicial

T — Estado final ou de terminação

Diz-se que ocorreu **deadlock** qd um sis. tem a está, num está. do alcançável que não termina e não tem transições de saída.

LTS não determinístico



Equivalence of behaviour

Conceito Trace

Dado um LST , $A = (S, Act, \rightarrow, S_i, T)$, chamamos Trace ao conjunto de caminhos que partem de t .

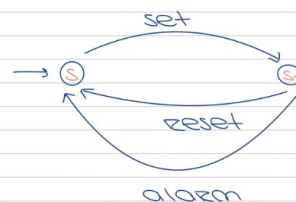
$traces(t)$:

- $\epsilon \in traces(t)$
- se $s \xrightarrow{a} s'$
 - $\sigma \in traces(s')$
 - $a\sigma \in traces(s)$

$traces(t) = traces(s)$

Quando os caminhos são iguais a partir do estado inicial.

Seja LST2



$\rightarrow_2 = \{(s_1, set, s_2), (s_2, reset, s_1), (s_2, alarm, s_2)\}$

LST2: $traces(s) = \{\epsilon, set, set \cdot reset, set \cdot alarm, reset \cdot set, \dots\}$

Bissimulação Forte

➔ comportamento externo e interno equivalentes

Uma relação binária R sobre o conjunto de estados de uma LTS é uma bissimulação sse **sempre que** sRt e a é uma ação:

- se $s \xrightarrow{a} s_1$, então há uma transição $t \xrightarrow{a} t_1$ tal que s_1Rt_1 ;
- se $t \xrightarrow{a} t_1$, então há uma transição $s \xrightarrow{a} s_1$, tal que s_1Rt_1 ;

- Exercise 2.2.3; ✓ pg 15
- Exercise 2.3.2; ✓ pg 16
- Exercise 2.3.8 (Exercise 2.3.7 - abridge version); ✓ pg 20
- ~~Exercise 2.3.9 (Exercise 2.3.8 - abridge version);~~
- ~~Exercise 2.3.10 (Exercise 2.3.9 - abridge version).~~

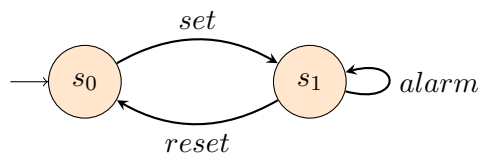
Exercise suggested (from Aceto et al. 2007):

- Exercise 2.4;

Examples discussed: alarm clock

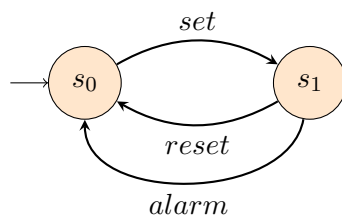
The following LTSs model different possible behaviours of an alarm clock.

Alarm 1

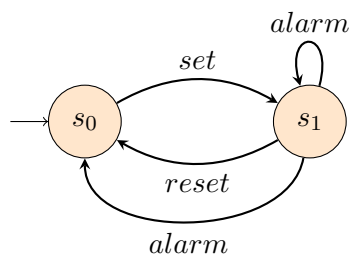


$traces(s) =$
 $\{ \epsilon, set, set \cdot alarm,$
 $set \cdot reset,$
 $set \cdot alarm \cdot reset,$
 $\dots \}$

Alarm 2



Alarm 3



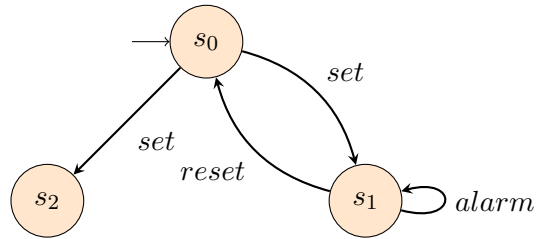
$traces(s) = \{ \epsilon, set,$
 $set \cdot alarm,$
 $set \cdot alarm \cdot reset$

Aqui consigo fazer
 $set \cdot alarm \cdot set$ e no
 Alarm ~ no!

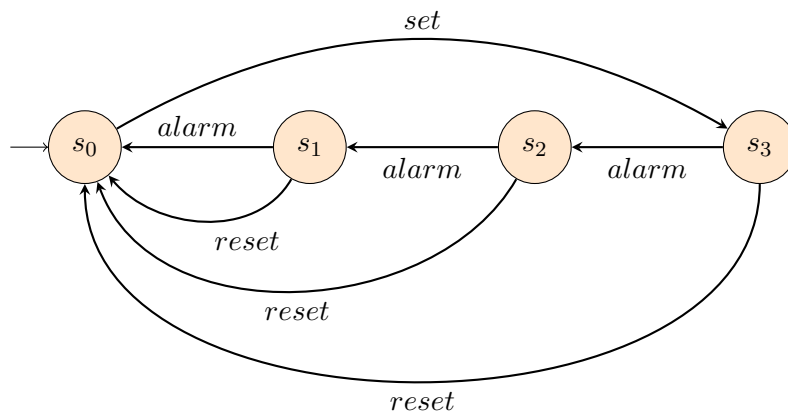
2

Portanto no são
 Trace equivalent.

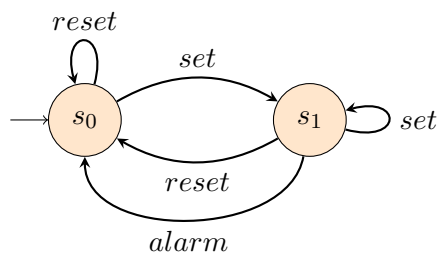
Alarm 4



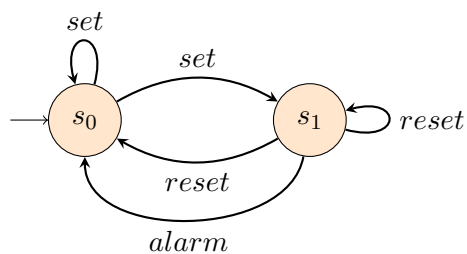
Alarm 5



Alarm 6



Alarm 7



Exercises

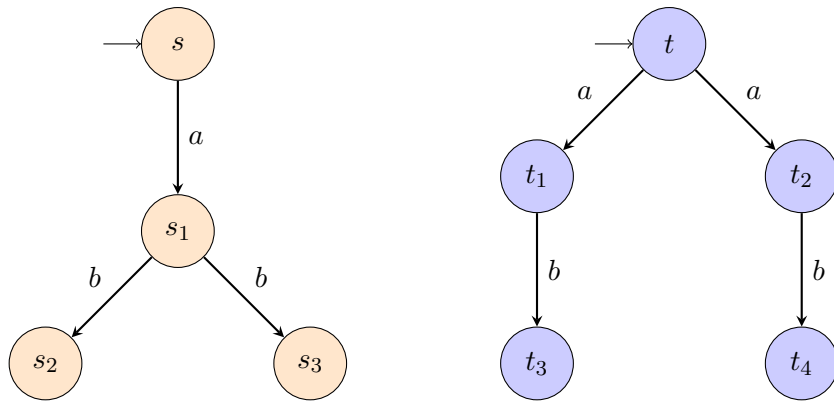
1. Describe informally the behavior of each alarm clock.
2. Represent each alarm system as an LTS.
3. Define possible traces of the systems.
4. Are Alarm 1 and Alarm 3 trace equivalent? *NO*
5. Are Alarm 1 and Alarm 4 trace equivalent? Are they bisimilar?

Other examples

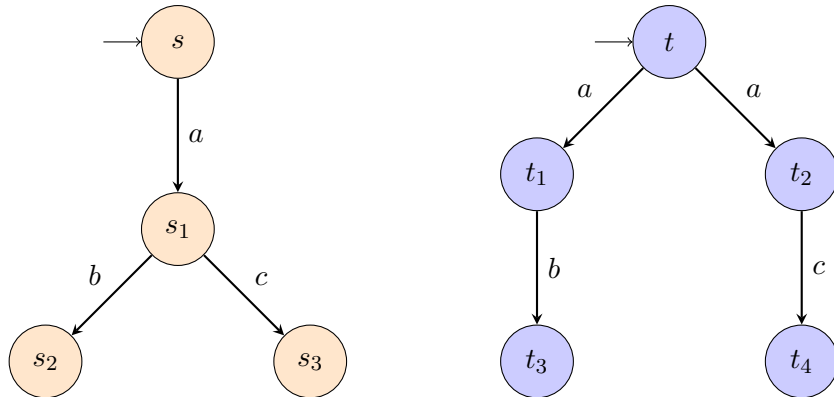
For each of the following examples verify if :

- s and t are trace equivalent
- $s \sim t$

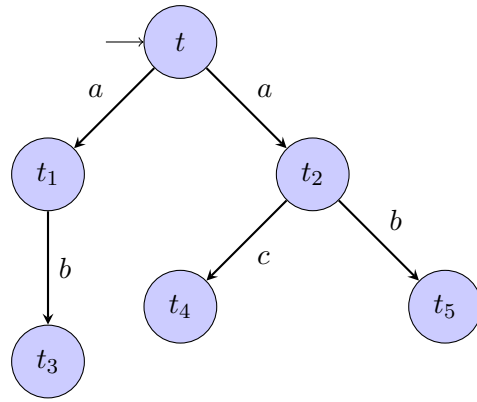
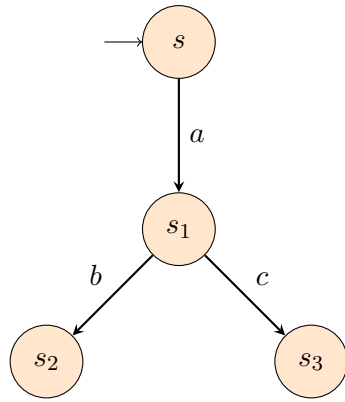
Example 0



Example 1

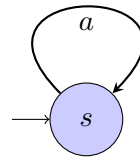
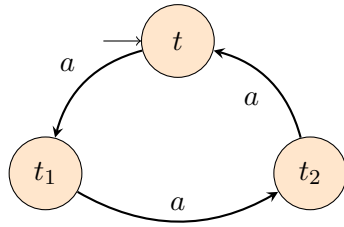


Example 2

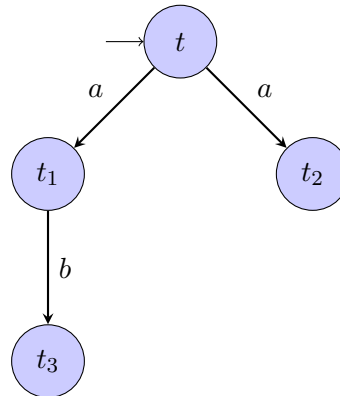
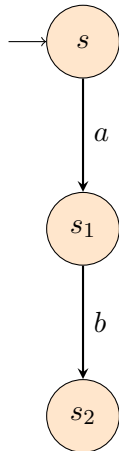


pg 16
Aulas 7

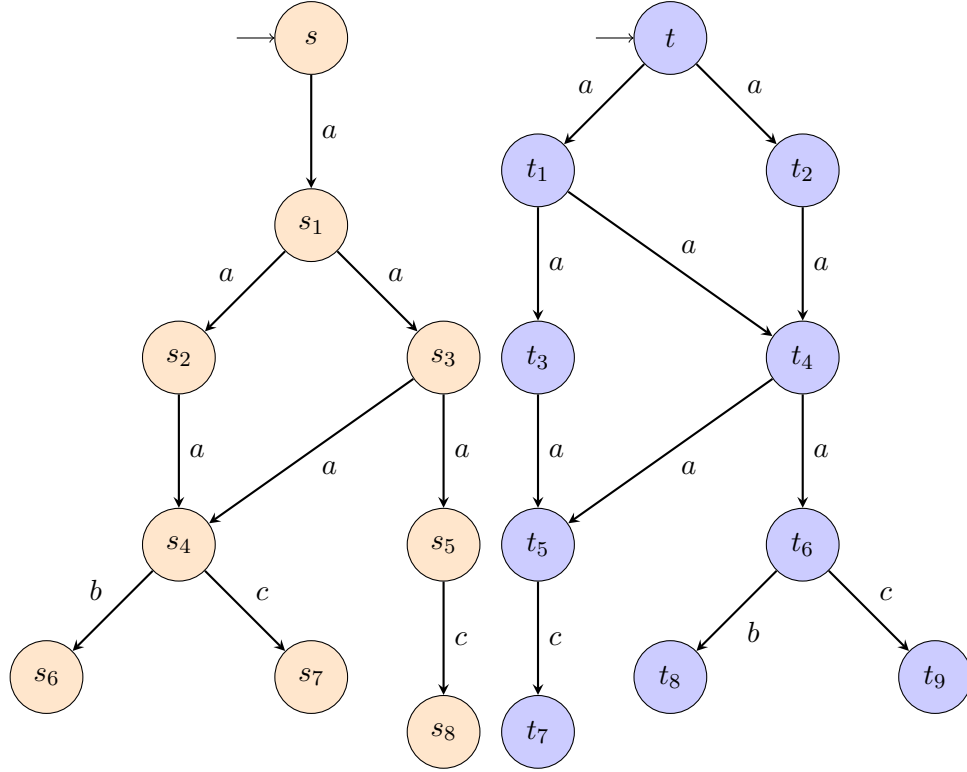
Example 3



Example 4



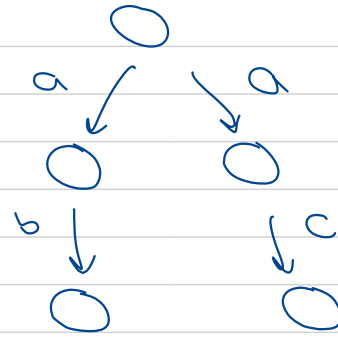
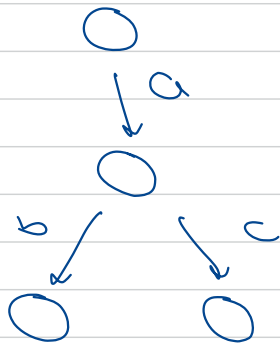
Example 5



References

- Aceto, Luca et al. (2007). *Reactive Systems - Modelling, Specification and Verification*. Cambridge University Press.
- Groote, Jan and Mohammad Mousavi (2014). *Modelling and Analysis of Communicating Systems*. The MIT Press.

Trace Equivalent



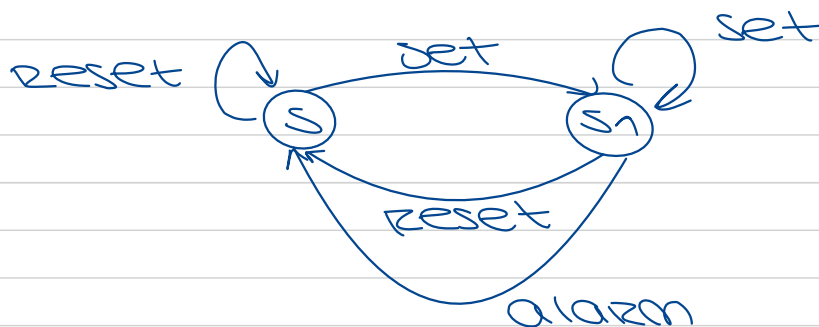
So trace equiv has no bisimilarities.

$\{a, a.b, a.c\}$

$\{a, a.b, a.c\}$

Exercício 2.2.2. Faça as seguintes extensões para o despertador.

1. Desenhe o comportamento de um despertador onde sempre é possível fazer um set ou uma ação de reset.
2. Desenhe o comportamento de um despertador com botões não confiáveis. Ao pressionar o botão de configuração, o despertador pode ser definido, mas isso não precisa ser o caso. Da mesma forma para o botão de reset. Pressioná-lo pode redefinir o despertador, mas o relógio também pode permanecer em um estado em que um alarme ainda é possível.
3. Desenhe o comportamento de um despertador em que o alarme soa no máximo três vezes quando nenhuma outra ação interfere.



Exercício 2.2.3. Descreva o sistema de transição da figura 2.4 na forma de um sistema de transição rotulado

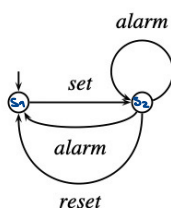


Figure 2.4: Nondeterministic behaviour of an alarm clock

$$S = \{s_1, s_2\}$$

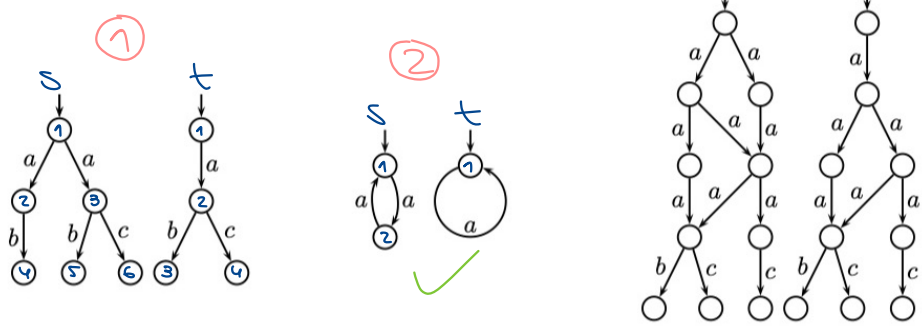
$$Act = \{set, alarm, reset\}$$

$$\rightarrow = \{(s_1, set, s_2), (s_2, alarm, s_2), (s_2, alarm, s_1), (s_2, reset, s_1)\}$$

$$s_i = s_1$$

$$\top = \{ \}$$

Exercício 2.3.7 (Bissimilares)



① $traces(S) = \{\epsilon, a, ab, ac\}$
 $traces(T) = \{\epsilon, a, ab, ac\}$

Bissimulação Forte:

$(s_1, t_1) \in R$? ✓

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| $s_1 \xrightarrow{a} s_2$ | $t_1 \xrightarrow{a} t_2$ | $(s_2, t_2) \in R$ |
| $s_1 \xrightarrow{b} s_3$ | $t_1 \xrightarrow{a} t_2$ | $(s_3, t_2) \in R$ |
| $t_1 \xrightarrow{a} t_2$ | $s_1 \xrightarrow{a} s_2$ | $(s_2, t_2) \in R$ |

$(s_2, t_2) \in R$?

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| $s_2 \xrightarrow{b} s_4$ | $t_2 \xrightarrow{b} t_3$ | $(s_4, t_3) \in R$ |
| $t_2 \xrightarrow{b} t_3$ | $s_2 \xrightarrow{b} s_4$ | $(s_4, t_3) \in R$ |
| $t_2 \xrightarrow{c} t_4$ | $s_2 \not\xrightarrow{c}$ | |

Todas as trans de t_2 e s_2 .