Specification: Historical

- Original approaches considered equivalence only
  - Model M_1 implements model M_2 **exactly**

- Duality between model and specification
  - The specification is itself a model
  - But the big innovation is that it can be a partially specified model
    - And can have loose definitions of timing, e.g. something **eventually** happens
  - Specification is typically higher-level, abstract behavior
  - Language considerations
    - Specification language should be *sufficiently different* from the implementation language
    - i.e. can always prove that $M_1 \equiv M_1$, but that's useless