

# Appendix : Model Checking of State Based Randomized Systems using Probabilistic Process Algebraic Tools

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## 1 Embedding for Eventually operator of *PCTL*

As the *eventually* operator of *PCTL* is a derived operator from the *Until* operator, therefore the embedding of *eventually* operator can also be derived from the embedding of *Until* operator.

The transformation for the Until operator of  $PCTL \rightarrow APCTL$  is given by the following function.

$$\begin{aligned} aldl' \left( P_J(\Phi \mathbf{U} \Phi') \right) &= P_J \left( \left( \left( aldl'(\Phi) \wedge P_{[1,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\neg\perp} \mathbf{true}) \right) \vee \left( (P_{(0,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\perp} \mathbf{true})) \vee (P_{(0,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\tau} \mathbf{true})) \right) \right)_{\mathbf{true}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \mathbf{U} \left( aldl'(\Phi') \wedge P_{[1,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\neg\perp} \mathbf{true}) \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Let us consider a PCTL formula for eventually requirement  $P_J(trueU\Phi)$  using the embedding for until operator we get the below:

$$\begin{aligned} aldl' \left( P_J(true \mathbf{U} \Phi') \right) &= P_J \left( \left( \left( aldl'(true) \wedge P_{[1,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\neg\perp} \mathbf{true}) \right) \vee \left( (P_{(0,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\perp} \mathbf{true})) \vee (P_{(0,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\tau} \mathbf{true})) \right) \right)_{\mathbf{true}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \mathbf{U} \left( aldl'(\Phi') \wedge P_{[1,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\neg\perp} \mathbf{true}) \right) \right) \\ &= P_J \left( \left( \left( true \wedge P_{[1,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\neg\perp} \mathbf{true}) \right) \vee \left( (P_{(0,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\perp} \mathbf{true})) \vee (P_{(0,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\tau} \mathbf{true})) \right) \right)_{\mathbf{true}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \mathbf{U} \left( aldl'(\Phi') \wedge P_{[1,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\neg\perp} \mathbf{true}) \right) \right) \\ &= P_J \left( \left( \left( P_{[1,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\neg\perp} \mathbf{true}) \right) \vee \left( (P_{(0,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\perp} \mathbf{true})) \vee (P_{(0,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\tau} \mathbf{true})) \right) \right)_{\mathbf{true}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \mathbf{U} \left( aldl'(\Phi') \wedge P_{[1,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\neg\perp} \mathbf{true}) \right) \right) \\ &= P_J \left( \left( \left( P_{[1,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\neg\perp} \mathbf{true}) \vee (P_{(0,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\perp} \mathbf{true})) \vee (P_{(0,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\tau} \mathbf{true})) \right) \right)_{\mathbf{true}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \mathbf{U} \left( aldl'(\Phi') \wedge P_{[1,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\neg\perp} \mathbf{true}) \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

From the above derivation, it is clear that for the embedding of a *PCTL* formula having an eventually operator, the resultant *APCTL* holds the property that the left portion from the until operator is  $\Phi$  independent.

Further on the assumption that the  $\Phi'$  no more goes to the probability operator of the PCTL syntax, we can say the below,

$$\begin{aligned} aldl' \left( P_J(true \mathbf{U} \Phi') \right) &= P_J \left( \left( \left( P_{[1,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\neg\perp} \mathbf{true}) \vee (P_{(0,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\perp} \mathbf{true})) \vee (P_{(0,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\tau} \mathbf{true})) \right) \right)_{\mathbf{true}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \mathbf{U} \left( \Phi' \wedge P_{[1,1]}(\mathbf{X}_{\neg\perp} \mathbf{true}) \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

## 2 Tables of case studies

In every table, the first column lists the parameters and their corresponding values for each PRISM case study [?]. The next two columns present the model size in terms of states and transitions for the SDTMC (second column) and ADTMC (third column), respectively. The “Embed” column reports the embedding time in seconds ( $t_1$ ) required to transform an SDTMC into the corresponding ADTMC for a

given model size. The column ‘‘Property number’’ is included for case studies with multiple probabilistic properties, where  $p_i$  denotes the  $i^{th}$  property. Next, we provide the model checking times for both tools: PRISM ( $t_2$ ) and CADP ( $t_3$ ). Here,  $t_3$  represents the total time required to convert the model from the `.aut` format to the `.bcg` format of CADP and perform CADP model checking. Since the model `.aut → .bcg` is performed only once for a given model size, the first component of the reported values for  $t_3$  remains identical in all properties. Finally, the last column presents the computed probability values corresponding to each property.

## 2.1 Bounded Retransmission Protocol

N MAX	Model size (state, trans)		$t_1$ in seconds	Property number	Total model checking time (in seconds)		Prob
	SDTMC	ADTMC			PRISM ( $t_2$ )	aut2bcg + CADP Model checking ( $t_3$ )	
$10^4$ 2	420005, 540003	840010, 960008	6.97	$p_1$	90.38	$17.5+57.04$	0
				$p_2$	95.35	$17.5+57.19$	0
				$p_3$	343.52	$17.5+56.72$	0.23251
				$p_4$	348.13	$17.5+61.54$	2.03E-5
				$p_5$	353.28	$17.5+57.17$	0.23228
				$p_6$	95.71	$17.5+57.65$	8.0E-6
$10^4$ 4	680007, 900003	1360014, 1580010	11.75	$p_1$	151.01	$37.37+156.61$	0
				$p_2$	152.75	$37.37+157.06$	0
				$p_3$	580.27	$37.37+153.1$	2.35E-4
				$p_4$	575.41	$37.37+160.26$	2.35E-8
				$p_5$	594.5	$37.37+154.27$	2.35E-4
				$p_6$	160.71	$37.37+161.64$	3.2E-9
$10^4$ 8	1200011, 1620003	2400022, 2820014	20.92	$p_1$	264.24	$92.88+547.13$	0
				$p_2$	290.64	$92.88+537.96$	0
				$p_3$	1063.26	$92.88+523.73$	1.85E-10
				$p_4$	1061.24	$92.88+530.67$	1.85E-14
				$p_5$	1073.18	$92.88+530.4$	1.85E-10
				$p_6$	285.55	$92.88+538.68$	5.12E-16
$5 \times 10^4$ 2	2100005, 2700003	4200010, 4800008	37.17	$p_1$	536.92	$294+1795.77$	0
				$p_2$	516.65	$294+1879.73$	0
				$p_3$	6964.02	$294+1686.78$	0.7337
				$p_4$	7084.17	$294+1798.88$	7.05E-6
				$p_5$	7018.42	$294+1693.3$	0.7335
				$p_6$	520.4	$294+1858.47$	8.0E-6
$5 \times 10^4$ 4	3400007, 4500003	6800014, 7900010	60.15	$p_1$	872.16	$720.57+6634.53$	0
				$p_2$	884.72	$720.57+6803.15$	0
				$p_3$	12050.36	$720.57+6550.78$	0.00117
				$p_4$	12034.98	$720.57+6754.12$	2.35E-8
				$p_5$	11956.9	$720.57+6549.94$	0.00117
				$p_6$	917.4	$720.57+7056.78$	3.2E-9
$5 \times 10^4$ 8	6000011, 8100003	12000022, 14100014	107.88	$p_1$	1437.88	$2365.39+29418.92$	0
				$p_2$	1400.75	$2365.39+28902.74$	0
				$p_3$	21546.87	$2365.39+28484.5$	9.27E-10
				$p_4$	21623.74	$2365.39+29042.25$	1.85E-14
				$p_5$	21069.6	$2365.39+28149.49$	9.26E-10
				$p_6$	1441.38	$2365.39+28456.04$	5.12E-16

Table 1: Results for the Bounded Retransmission Protocol

## 2.2 Crowds Protocol

TotalRuns, CrowdSize	Model size (state, trans)		Embed ( $t_1$ in seconds)	Total model checking time (in seconds)		prob
	SDTMC	ADTMC		PRISM ( $t_2$ )	aut2bcg + CADP Model checking ( $t_3$ )	
10, 4	63922, 103962	127844, 167884	1.34	31.54	2.21+4.84	1
30, 2	80787, 110547	161574, 191334	1.53	35.63	2.88+4.43	1
40, 2	186182, 255062	372364, 441244	3.57	91.01	7.47+9.73	1
50, 2	357477, 490077	714954, 847554	6.93	170.96	16.77+27.62	1
20, 4	1321167, 2171247	2642334, 3492414	29.42	768.39	108.31+520.9	1
30, 4	8557737, 14122857	17115474, 22680594	164.75	5379.99	4884.8+59782.38	1

Table 2: Results for the Crowds protocol

## 2.3 Contract Signing Protocol

N L	Model size (state, trans)		Embed ( $t_1$ in seconds)	Property number	Total model checking time (in seconds)		Prob
	SDTMC	ADTMC			PRISM ( $t_2$ )	aut2bcg + CADP Model checking ( $t_3$ )	
2 4	494, 509	988, 1003	0.01	$p_1$	1.43	0.11+2.11	0.625
				$p_2$	1.43	0.11+1.96	0.375
2 8	1006, 1021	2012, 2027	0.02	$p_1$	2.25	0.15+2.05	0.625
				$p_2$	2.33	0.15+2.12	0.375
2 16	2030, 2045	4060, 4075	0.05	$p_1$	4.52	0.26+2.17	0.625
				$p_2$	4.28	0.26+2.08	0.375
4 4	15102, 15357	30204, 30459	0.35	$p_1$	23.48	1.4+3.05	0.53125
				$p_2$	26.42	1.4+3.02	0.46875
4 8	31486, 31741	62972, 63227	0.73	$p_1$	61.87	3.02+4.18	0.53125
				$p_2$	72.59	3.02+4.13	0.46875
4 16	64254, 64509	128508, 128763	1.55	$p_1$	138.88	6.07+6.84	0.53125
				$p_2$	150.37	6.07+6.87	0.46875
8 2	3342334, 3407869	6684668, 6750203	82.61	$p_1$	6607.02	7029.01+5270.1	0.501953
				$p_2$	6972.67	7029.01+5492.24	0.498047
8 4	7536638, 7602173	15073276, 15138811	219.3	$p_1$	26121.04	26400.42+68253.31	0.501953
				$p_2$	22286.14	26400.42+46408.64	0.498047
8 8	15925246, 15990781	31850492, 31916027	401.1	$p_1$	53824.58	63348.52+227628.92	0.501953
				$p_2$	53857.49	63348.52+219431.09	0.498047

Table 3: Results for the Contract signing protocol

## 2.4 Synchronous Leader Election Protocol

N, K	Model size (state, trans)		Embed ( $t_1$ in seconds)	Total model checking time (in seconds)		Prob
	SDTMC	ADTMC		PRISM ( $t_2$ )	aut2bcg + CADP Model checking ( $t_3$ )	
6, 2	335, 398	670, 733	0.01	0.85	0.08+1.89	1
6, 3	3759, 4487	7518, 8246	0.06	1.91	0.18+2	1
6, 4	20884, 24979	41768, 45863	0.36	7.49	0.73+2.85	1
6, 5	78784, 94408	157568, 45863	1.4	52.13	2.76+6.21	1
6, 6	234210, 280865	468420, 173192	4.19	307.38	17.52+22.42	1
6, 8	1312334, 1574477	2624668, 2886811	24.14	out of memory	453.61+638.43	1

Table 4: Results for the Synchronous leader election protocol

## 2.5 NAND Multiplexing

N, K	Model size (state, trans)		Embed ( $t_1$ in seconds)	Total model checking time (in seconds)		Prob
	SDTMC	ADTMC		PRISM ( $t_2$ )	aut2bchg + CADP Model checking ( $t_3$ )	
2, 2	178, 243	356, 421	0.004	0.81	0.07+1.73	0.74342
5, 2	1728, 2505	3456, 4233	0.03	1.25	0.1+1.96	0.61125
10, 2	14322, 21567	28644, 35889	0.22	1.9	0.41+2.26	0.47284
20, 2	154942, 239832	309884, 394774	2.43	16.43	4.32+12.86	0.41286
20, 4	308162, 476472	616324, 784634	4.97	33.86	10.89+38.29	0.49415
20, 6	461382, 713112	922764, 1174494	7.41	51.59	17.12+79.92	0.51309
30, 2	681362, 1065797	1362724, 1747159	11.08	76.17	37.85+187.09	0.48760
30, 4	1358942, 2124557	2717884, 3483499	22.53	156.12	133.04+804.91	0.59635
30, 6	2036522, 3183317	4073044, 5219839	34.1	239.37	229.14+2127.94	0.61932
40, 2	2003082, 3150462	4006164, 5153544	33.9	257.29	283.97+1892.96	0.48380
40, 4	3999522, 6288542	7999044, 10288064	67.99	562.02	1100.87+12598	0.61868
40, 6	5995962, 9426622	11991924, 15422584	102.8	845.17	1965.94+34843	0.64387
50, 2	4679602, 7384827	9359204, 12064429	80.35	618.27	1551.19+20265.33	0.51128
50, 4	9348902, 14750427	18697804, 24099329	163.04	1314.16	6649.77+91082.95	0.66270
50, 6	14018202, 22116027	28036404, 36134229	239.84	1987.36	11675.94+213253.49	0.68803

Table 5: Results for the NAND multiplexing

## 3 Properties

### 3.1 Bounded Retransmission Protocol

#### PCTL formulas

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_1 : P =? [F (srep = 1 \wedge rrep = 3 \wedge recv)] \\
 p_2 : P =? [F (srep = 3 \wedge \neg(rrep = 3) \wedge recv)] \\
 p_3 : P =? [F (s = 5)] \\
 p_4 : P =? [F (s = 5 \wedge srep = 2)] \\
 p_5 : P =? [F (s = 5 \wedge srep = 1 \wedge i > 8)] \\
 p_6 : P =? [F (\neg(srep = 0) \wedge \neg(recv))]
 \end{aligned}$$

#### APCTL in MCL syntax

##### 3.1.1 Property 1

```

prob
(((if not(prob
f?act: String ?any ?any
where not(act = "BOT"))
is >= 1 end prob
or
prob
{?act: String ?any ?any
where act = "BOT"
is > 0 end prob) then false end if)).true or tau)*.
if not(prob
{?act: String
?any
?srep:nat
?any ?any ?any ?any ?any ?any
?rrep:nat
?any ?any ?any ?any
?recv:bool
?any ?any ?any
where srep=1 and rrep=3 and recv and not(act="BOT")
is >=1 end prob) then false end if
is >=? 0
end prob

```

### 3.1.2 Property 2

```
prob
(((if not(prob
{?act: String ?any ?any
where not(act = "BOT"))
is >= 1 end prob
or
prob
{?act: String ?any ?any
where act = "BOT"}
is > 0 end prob) then false end if)).true or tau)*.
if not(prob
{?act: String
?any
?any
?rep:nat
?any ?any ?any ?any ?any ?any
?rrep:nat
?any ?any ?any ?any
?recv:bool
?any
?any
?any
where srep=3 and not(rrep=3) and recv and not(act="BOT")
is >=1 end prob) then false end if
is >=? 0
end prob
```

### 3.1.3 Property 3

```
prob
(((if not(prob
{?act: String ?any ?any
where not(act = "BOT"))
is >= 1 end prob
or
prob
{?act: String ?any ?any
where act = "BOT"}
is > 0 end prob) then false end if)).true or tau)*.
if not(prob
{?act: String
:s:nat
?any ?any
where s=5 and not(act="BOT")
is >=1 end prob) then false end if
is >=? 0
end prob
```

### 3.1.4 Property 4

```
prob
(((if not(prob
{?act: String ?any ?any
where not(act = "BOT"))
is >= 1 end prob
or
prob
{?act: String ?any ?any
where act = "BOT"}
is > 0 end prob) then false end if)).true or tau)*.
if not(prob
{?act: String
:s:nat
?rep:nat
?any ?any
where s=5 and rep=2 and not(act="BOT")
is >=1 end prob) then false end if
is >=? 0
end prob
```

### 3.1.5 Property 5

```
prob
(((if not(prob
{?act: String ?any ?any
where not(act = "BOT"))
is >= 1 end prob
or
prob
{?act: String ?any ?any
?any
```

```

where act = "BOT"]
is > 0 end prob) then false end if)).true or tau)*.
if not(prob
{act: String
?s:nat
?srep:nat
?any
?any
?i:nat
?any ?any
where s=5 and srep=1 and i>8 and not(act="BOT"))
is >=1 end prob) then false end if
is >=? 0
end prob

```

### 3.1.6 Property 6

```

prob
(((if not(prob
?act: String ?any ?any
where not(act = "BOT"))
is >= 1 end prob
or
prob
{?act: String ?any ?any
where act = "BOT"}
is > 0 end prob) then false end if)).true or tau)*.
if not(prob
{?act: String
?any
?srep:nat
?any ?any
?recv:bool
?any ?any ?any
where not(srep=0) and recv=false and not(act="BOT"))
is >=1 end prob) then false end if
is >=? 0
end prob

```

### 3.2 Crowds Protocol

### 3.3 Contract signing protocol

### 3.3.1 Property 1

```

where not(knowA) and knowB and not(act="BOT")
is >=1 end prob) then false end if
is >=? 0
end prob

```

### 3.3.2 Property 2

### 3.4 Synchronous leader election protocol

### 3.4.1 For the models having $N = 3$

```

prob
((if not(prob {?act: String ?any ?any
where not(act = "BOT")} is >= 1 end prob
or
prob {?act: String ?any where act = "BOT"}*
is > 0 end prob) then false end if)).true or tau)*.
if not(prob {?act: String
?any ?any
?selected: bool
where selected=true and not(act="BOT"))
is >=1 end prob) then false end if
is >=? 0
end prob

```

### 3.4.2 For the models having $N = 4$

### 3.4.3 For the models having $N = 5$

```

where elected=true and not(act=="BOT"))
is >=1 end prob) then false end if
is >=? 0
end prob

```

### 3.4.4 For the models having $N = 6$

```

prob
(((if not(prob {?act: String ?any ?any ?any ?any ?any ?any where not(act = "BOT")} is >= 1 end prob
or
prob {?act: String ?any ?any
?any ?any ?any ?any ?any ?any ?any where act = "BOT"} is > 0 end prob) then false end if)).true or tau)*.
if not(prob {?act: String
?any ?any
?any ?any ?any
?selected: bool
where elected=true and not(act=="BOT"))
is >=1 end prob) then false end if
is >=? 0
end prob

```

### 3.4.5 Bounded Until formula

This formula is for  $N = 3$  and  $L = 1$

```

prob
true{0 ... 8}.{!"BOT"
?any
?s1: nat
?any ?any ?any
?s2: nat
?any ?any ?any
?s3: nat
?any ?any ?any ?any
where s1=3 and s2=3 and s3=3}
is >=? 0
end prob

```

This formula is for  $N = 4$  and  $L = 1$

```

prob
true{0 ... 10}.{!"BOT"
?any
?s1: nat
?any ?any ?any
?s2: nat
?any ?any ?any
?s3: nat
?any ?any ?any
?s4: nat
?any ?any ?any ?any
where s1=3 and s2=3 and s3=3 and s4=3}
is >=? 0
end prob

```

## 3.5 NAND multiplexing

```

prob
(((if not(prob {?act: String ?any ?any ?any ?any ?any ?any where not(act = "BOT")} is >= 1 end prob
or
prob {?act: String ?any ?any ?any ?any ?any ?any ?any where act = "BOT"} is > 0 end prob)
then false end if)).true or tau)*.
if not(prob {?act: String
?any
?any
?s:nat
?z:real
?any
?any
?any
?any
?any
where s=4 and z/2 of real < 0.1 of real and not(act=="BOT"))
is >=1 end prob) then false end if
is >=? 0
end prob

```

Table 6: Table showing the upper bounds of the bounded until formula

N	K	L	Upper bound in PCTL	Upper bound in MCL
4	3	1	5	10
4	3	2	10	20
4	3	3	15	30
4	3	4	20	40
4	3	5	25	50
4	3	6	30	60
4	3	7	35	70
4	3	8	40	80
4	3	9	45	90
4	3	10	50	100
3	2	1	4	8
3	2	2	8	16
3	2	3	12	24
3	2	4	16	32
3	2	5	20	40
3	2	6	24	48
3	2	7	28	56
3	2	8	32	64
3	2	9	36	72
3	2	10	40	80

## 4 Tables and graphs of bounded until property of Case Study “Synchronous leader election protocol”

In this section, we compute the probability that a leader is elected within  $L$  rounds for  $N = 3$ ,  $N = 4$ , and  $N = 5$ . For each value of  $N$ , we consider  $K = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ , and  $8$ . For every combination of  $N$  and  $K$ , we vary  $L$  from 1 to 10.

$$\begin{aligned} N = 3 \quad & P = ?[\text{true} U \leq L * (N + 1)(s1 = 3 \& s2 = 3 \& s3 = 3)] \\ N = 4 \quad & P = ?[\text{true} U \leq L * (N + 1)(s1 = 3 \& s2 = 3 \& s3 = 3 \& s4 = 3)] \\ N = 5 \quad & P = ?[\text{true} U \leq L * (N + 1)(s1 = 3 \& s2 = 3 \& s3 = 3 \& s4 = 3 \& s5 = 3)] \end{aligned}$$

In the graph, we have plotted the expected values with respect to  $L$  in the x-axis. **Models with value  $N = 3$**

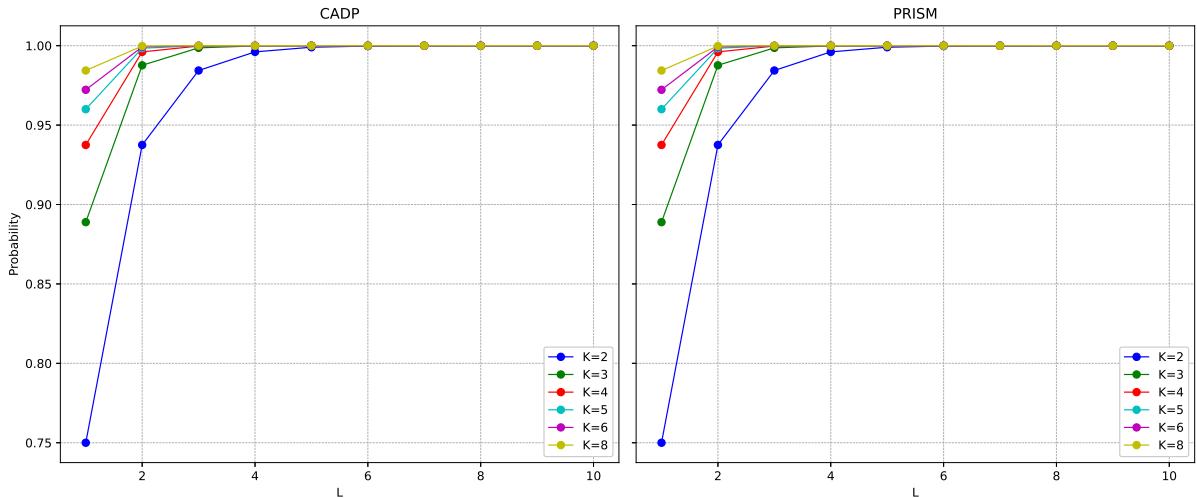


Figure 1: Table mapping the CADP and PRISM probabilities for model with parameter  $N = 3$

Table 7: Probability values by CADP and PRISM for  $N = 3$

N	K	L	CADP probability value	PRISM probability value
3	2	1	0.75	0.75
3	2	2	0.9375	0.9375
3	2	3	0.984375	0.984375
3	2	4	0.996094	0.99609375
3	2	5	0.999023	0.9990234375
3	2	6	0.999756	0.999755859375
3	2	7	0.999939	0.9999389648375
3	2	8	0.999985	0.9999847412109375
3	2	9	0.999996	0.9999961853027344
3	2	10	0.999999	0.9999990463256836
3	3	1	0.888889	0.8888888888888884
3	3	2	0.987654	0.9876543209876535
3	3	3	0.998628	0.9986282578875164
3	3	4	0.999848	0.9998475842097233
3	3	5	0.999983	0.9999830649121907
3	3	6	0.999998	0.9999981183235761
3	3	7	1	0.999997909248411
3	3	8	1	0.99999976769426
3	3	9	1	0.999999974188245
3	3	10	1	0.999999997132021
3	4	1	0.9375	0.9375
3	4	2	0.996094	0.99609375
3	4	3	0.999756	0.999755859375
3	4	4	0.999985	0.9999847412109375
3	4	5	0.999999	0.9999990463256836
3	4	6	1	0.9999999403953552
3	4	7	1	0.999999962747097
3	4	8	1	0.999999997671694
3	4	9	1	0.999999999854481
3	4	10	1	0.999999999990905
3	5	1	0.96	0.9600000000000007
3	5	2	0.9984	0.9984000000000008
3	5	3	0.999936	0.9999360000000008
3	5	4	0.999997	0.99999744000001
3	5	5	1	0.9999998976000007
3	5	6	1	0.999999959040008
3	5	7	1	0.999999998361608
3	5	8	1	0.9999999999934472
3	5	9	1	0.9999999999997388
3	5	10	1	0.999999999999903
3	6	1	0.972222	0.9722222222222251
3	6	2	0.999228	0.9992283950617316
3	6	3	0.999979	0.9999785665294953
3	6	4	0.999999	0.9999994046258223
3	6	5	1	0.9999999834618314
3	6	6	1	0.999999995406093
3	6	7	1	0.99999999987242
3	6	8	1	0.999999999996486
3	6	9	1	0.999999999999931
3	6	10	1	1.000000000000029
3	8	1	0.984375	0.984375
3	8	2	0.999756	0.999755859375
3	8	3	0.999996	0.9999961853027344
3	8	4	1	0.9999999403953552
3	8	5	1	0.999999990686774
3	8	6	1	0.999999999854481
3	8	7	1	0.99999999997726
3	8	8	1	0.99999999999964
3	8	9	1	1.0
3	8	10	1	1.0

### Models with value $N = 4$

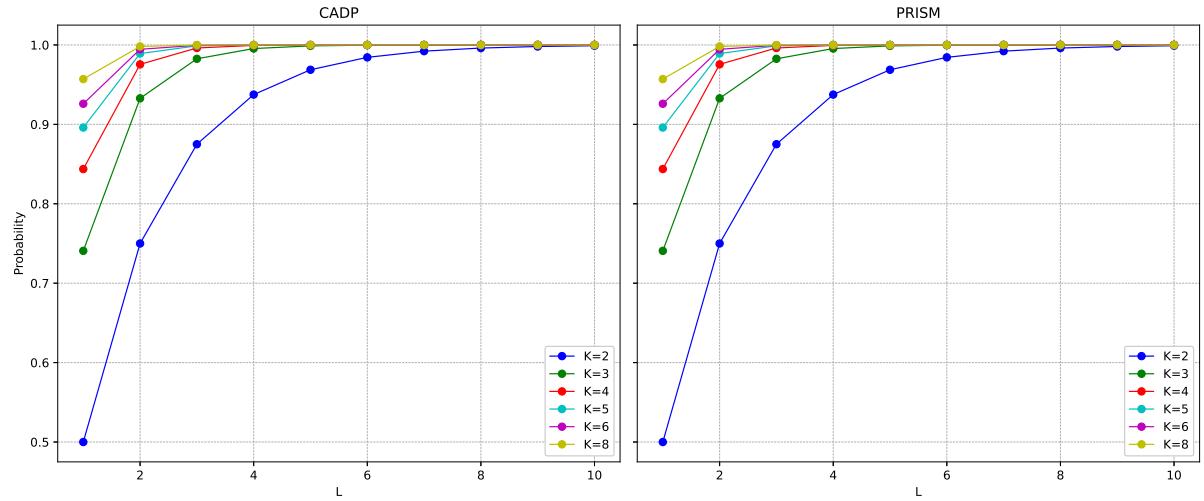


Figure 2: Table mapping the CADP and PRISM probabilities for the model with parameter  $N = 4$

Table 8: Probability values by CADP and PRISM for  $N = 4$

N	K	L	CADP probability value	PRISM probability value
4	2	1	0.5	0.5
4	2	2	0.75	0.75
4	2	3	0.875	0.875
4	2	4	0.9375	0.9375
4	2	5	0.96875	0.96875
4	2	6	0.984375	0.984375
4	2	7	0.992188	0.9921875
4	2	8	0.996094	0.99609375
4	2	9	0.998047	0.998046875
4	2	10	0.999023	0.9990234375
4	3	1	0.740741	0.7407407407418
4	3	2	0.932785	0.9327846364883418
4	3	3	0.982574	0.9825737946451257
4	3	4	0.995482	0.995482094907996
4	3	5	0.998829	0.9988286912724443
4	3	6	0.999696	0.9996963273669313
4	3	7	0.999921	0.9999212700580946
4	3	8	0.99998	0.9999795885335816
4	3	9	0.999995	0.999994708138338
4	3	10	0.999999	0.9999986280358656
4	4	1	0.84375	0.84375
4	4	2	0.975586	0.9755859375
4	4	3	0.996185	0.996185302734375
4	4	4	0.999404	0.9994039535522461
4	4	5	0.999907	0.9999068677425385
4	4	6	0.999985	0.9999854480847716
4	4	7	0.999998	0.9999977262632456
4	4	8	1	0.999996447286321
4	4	9	1	0.999999444888488
4	4	10	1	0.999999913263826
4	5	1	0.896	0.8960000000000092
4	5	2	0.989184	0.9891840000000127
4	5	3	0.998875	0.9988751360000127
4	5	4	0.999883	0.9998830141440133
4	5	5	0.999988	0.9999878334709892
4	5	6	0.999999	0.9999987346809942
4	5	7	1	0.999999864068346
4	5	8	1	0.9999999863143206
4	5	9	1	0.9999999985766995
4	5	10	1	0.999999998519886
4	6	1	0.925926	0.9259259259258992
4	6	2	0.994513	0.9945130315500353
4	6	3	0.999594	0.9995935578925635
4	6	4	0.99997	0.9999698931772002
4	6	5	0.999998	0.999997769864947
4	6	6	1	0.9999998348047807
4	6	7	1	0.9999999877632894
4	6	8	1	0.999999990935462
4	6	9	1	0.9999999999328276
4	6	10	1	0.9999999999949966
4	8	1	0.957031	0.95703125
4	8	2	0.998154	0.9981536865234375
4	8	3	0.999921	0.999920666217804
4	8	4	0.999997	0.9999965911265463
4	8	5	1	0.9999998535249688
4	8	6	1	0.999999993706151
4	8	7	1	0.999999997295635
4	8	8	1	0.99999999883775
4	8	9	1	0.999999999994967
4	8	10	1	0.99999999999802

Models with value  $N = 5$

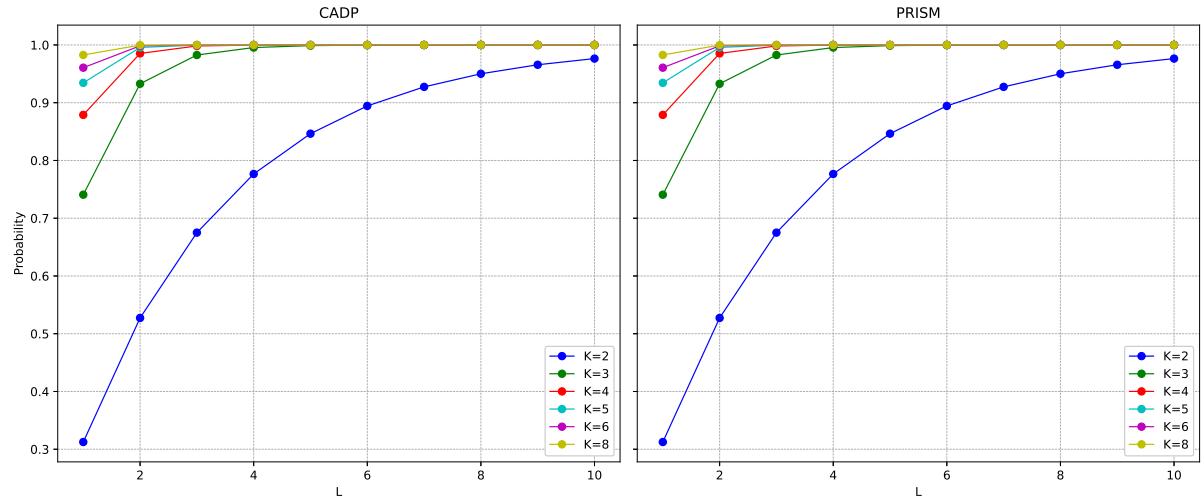


Figure 3: Table mapping the CADP and PRISM probabilities for the model with parameter  $N = 5$

Table 9: Probability values by CADP and PRISM for  $N = 5$

N	K	L	CADP probability value	PRISM probability value
5	2	1	0.3125	0.3125
5	2	2	0.527344	0.52734375
5	2	3	0.675049	0.675048828125
5	2	4	0.776596	0.7765960693359375
5	2	5	0.84641	0.846409797668457
5	2	6	0.894407	0.8944067358970642
5	2	7	0.927405	0.9274046309292316
5	2	8	0.950091	0.9500906837638468
5	2	9	0.965687	0.9656873450876446
5	2	10	0.97641	0.9764100497477557
5	3	1	0.740741	0.7407407407407387
5	3	2	0.932786	0.9327846364883379
5	3	3	0.982575	0.9825737946451223
5	3	4	0.995483	0.9954820949079933
5	3	5	0.99883	0.9988286912724397
5	3	6	0.999698	0.9996963273669253
5	3	7	0.999922	0.999921270058091
5	3	8	0.999981	0.9999795885335758
5	3	9	0.999996	0.9999947081383331
5	3	10	1	0.999998628035862
5	4	1	0.878906	0.87890625
5	4	2	0.985336	0.9853363037109375
5	4	3	0.998224	0.9982243180274963
5	4	4	0.999784	0.9997849760111421
5	4	5	0.999973	0.9999739619388492
5	4	6	0.999996	0.9999968469535325
5	4	7	0.999999	0.9999996181857798
5	4	8	0.999999	0.9999999537646866
5	4	9	0.999999	0.9999999944011939
5	4	10	0.999999	0.999999993220174
5	5	1	0.9344	0.9343999999999674
5	5	2	0.995697	0.9956966399999704
5	5	3	0.999718	0.9997176995839668
5	5	4	0.999981	0.9999814810926732
5	5	5	0.999999	0.9999987851596481
5	5	6	1	0.9999999203064366
5	5	7	1	0.999999994772068
5	5	8	1	0.9999999996570184
5	5	9	1	0.9999999999774722
5	5	10	1	0.9999999999984861
5	6	1	0.960648	0.9606481481480117
5	6	2	0.998451	0.9984514317556756
5	6	3	0.999939	0.9999390609717145
5	6	4	0.999998	0.9999976019362344
5	6	5	1	0.9999999056315987
5	6	6	1	0.9999999962862788
5	6	7	1	0.999999998537179
5	6	8	1	0.9999999999941
5	6	9	1	0.999999999996296
5	6	10	1	0.999999999998415
5	8	1	0.982667	0.982666015625
5	8	2	0.9997	0.9996995329856873
5	8	3	0.999996	0.9999947917094687
5	8	4	1	0.9999999097195733
5	8	5	1	0.999999984350856
5	8	6	1	0.999999999728808
5	8	7	1	0.99999999999543
5	8	8	1	0.999999999999997
5	8	9	1	1
5	8	10	1	1