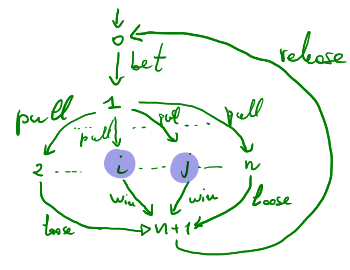


Example. A (simplified) slot machine

$S = \{0, \dots, n+1\}$ & $I = \{0\}$
 $Act = \{bet, win, loose, pull, release\}$
 For an interval $[i, j]$ with $1 \leq i \leq j \leq n$



we can get rid of $n+1$ and those transitions

$$\rightarrow = \{(0, bet, 1)\} \cup \bigcup_{1 \leq h \leq n} \{ (h, pull, h) \} \cup \{ (h, r, n+1) \mid r = \begin{matrix} win, & i \leq h \\ loose, & otherwise \end{matrix} \} \cup \{(n+1, release, 0)\}$$

$AP = \{ w_i = f \mid 1 \leq i \leq 3 \} \cup \{ price = n \mid n \in \omega \}$ where $Fruits = \{apple, pear, banana, \dots\}$

let $W : \{i, \dots, j\} \rightarrow Fruits^3$

$$L : h \mapsto \{ price = h, w_1 = f_1, w_2 = f_2, w_3 = f_3 \mid w(h) = f_1, f_2, f_3 \}$$

Exercise: Define L on $R \neq \{i, \dots, j\}$

Non-determinism

- crucial modelling mechanism
- under-specification

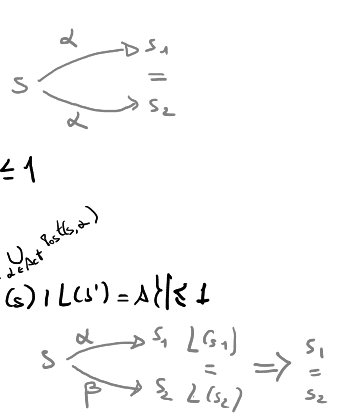
Deterministic TS $|I| \leq 1$

• action-deterministic

• AP-deterministic

$$\forall s \in S, a \in Act : |Post(s, a)| \leq 1$$

$$\forall s \in S \quad \forall A \in 2^{AP} : |\{s' \in Post(s) \mid L(s') = A\}| \leq 1$$



Executions / Traces

Execution fragment $p \in$

finite $S(Act S)^*$

infinite $\cup S(Act S)^\omega$

s.t. $p = s_0 \alpha_1 s_1 \alpha_2 s_2 \dots \alpha_n s_n \dots \Rightarrow s_i \xrightarrow{\alpha_{i+1}} s_{i+1} \text{ for all } i$

p maximal if p infinite or

$$p = s_0 \alpha_1 s_1 \alpha_2 s_2 \dots \alpha_n s_n \wedge Post(s_n) = \emptyset$$

p initial if $s_0 \in I$

Execution initial maximal execution fragment.

Reachable states

$$Reach(TS) = \{s \mid \exists p \text{ initial execution fragment ending in } s\}$$

We are now going to see a state-based approach, where algorithms "ignore" actions. Formally:

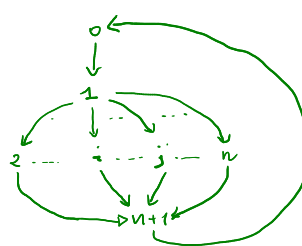
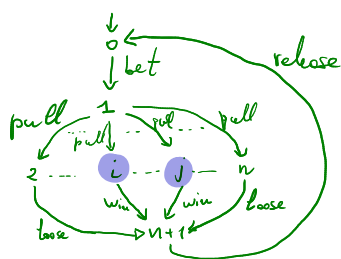
the state graph of $TS = (S, Act, \rightarrow, I, AP, L)$ is obtained by "removing" the actions from TS

$$G(TS) = \langle S, E \rangle \text{ where } E = \bigcup_{s \in S} \{s \times \text{post}(s)\}$$

Example

the TS of the slot machine

& its state graph



note that state label also "disappears" but that's a sort of illusion :)

Notation: given a sequence $\sigma = \sigma_0 \sigma_1 \dots \sigma_n \dots$

- $|\sigma|$ is its length (if σ is infinite, $|\sigma| = \infty$)
- $\sigma[i]$ is the i -th element of σ
- if σ is finite then $\text{last}(\sigma)$ is the last element of σ

From now on we assume TS fixed.

LINEAR TIME BEH & PROPERTIES

7

A PATH FRAGMENT of TS is a path in its state graph:

$$\pi \in S^* \cup S^\omega \text{ s.t. } \forall 0 \leq i \leq |\pi| : \pi[i+1] \in \text{Post}(\pi[i])$$

π maximal if $\pi \in S^*$ & $\text{Post}(\text{last}(\pi)) = \emptyset$ or $\pi \in S^\omega$

π initial if $\pi[0] \in I$

π path if initial & maximal

$$\bigcup_{\pi \text{ path}(TS) : \pi[0]=s} \text{trace}(\pi)$$

TRACE of π $\{L(\pi[i])\}_{0 \leq i < |\pi|}$

$$\text{Traces}(TS) := \bigcup_{s \in I} \text{traces}(s)$$

An LT property (on AP) is an element P of $(2^{2^{AP}})^\omega$ i.e. $P \in (2^{AP})^\omega$

Examples. Let $AP = \{\text{red}, \text{green}, \text{yellow}\}$ and $P_{\text{light}} = \text{"the traffic light is infinitely often red"}$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{light}} &= \exists \{ \text{red} \} \{ \text{red}, \text{yellow} \} \{ \text{green}, \text{yellow} \} \{ \text{red} \} \{ \text{red}, \text{yellow} \} \{ \text{green}, \text{yellow} \} \\ &\neq \{ \text{red} \} \{ \text{green} \} \{ \emptyset \} \{ \emptyset \} \dots \\ &\exists \{ \text{red} \}^\omega \\ &\exists X^\omega \quad \text{if } \text{red} \in X \subseteq AP \\ &\exists \{X_i\}_{i \in \omega} \quad \text{if } \text{red} \in X_i \Leftrightarrow i \text{ prime} \end{aligned}$$

thread h is in the critical section

Let $AP = \{c_1, \dots, c_n\}$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{mutex}} &= \{ \{A_i\}_{i \in \omega} \in (2^{AP})^\omega \mid \forall i \geq 0, 1 \leq h \leq K \leq n : \{c_h, c_K\} \subseteq A_i \Rightarrow h=K \} \\ &= \bigwedge_{1 \leq h < K \leq n} \{c_h, c_K\} \not\subseteq A_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \bigwedge_{1 \leq h < K \leq n} \{c_h, c_K\} \not\subseteq A_n \end{aligned}$$

Exercise: What does $P' = \{ \{A_i\}_{i \geq 0} \in (2^{AP})^\omega \mid \forall i \geq 0 \exists k \text{ s.t. } c_k \in A_i \}$ state? Give two different traces satisfying $P'(m)$

Exercise: Let $P_{\text{slot}} : \text{"always } (\text{price} = 0 \rightarrow \text{eventually } \bigvee_{i=1}^{10} \text{price} = i) \text{"}$. Give an example of an element of P_{slot} and one of $(2^{AP})^\omega \setminus P_{\text{slot}}$

$$\begin{array}{c} TS \\ \omega \\ \pi = \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} I \\ \omega \\ s_0 \end{array} \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} \begin{array}{c} s_1 \end{array} \xrightarrow{\alpha_2} \dots \xrightarrow{\alpha_n} \begin{array}{c} s_n \end{array} \xrightarrow{\alpha_{n+1}} \dots$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ L(s_0) \quad L(s_1) \quad \dots \quad L(s_n) \quad \dots \end{array} \in P \quad \text{LT property}$$

$$TS \models P$$

The importance of Traces

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WLOG: no terminal states in TS (hence all maximal paths are infinite)

the trace of a maximal path of TS is $trace(\pi) = \{L(\pi[i])\}_{i \geq 0}$

Notice that $trace(\pi) \in (2^{AP})^\omega$

$$TS \models P \iff Traces(TS) \subseteq P$$

$$s \in S, s \models P \iff trace(s) \in P$$

Read $Traces(TS) \subseteq Traces(TS')$ as "TS correctly implements TS'"
 refinement abstract model

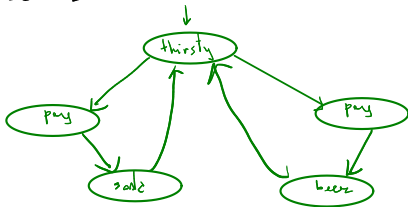
Thm TS & TS' t.s. on the same atomic propositions then
 $Traces(TS) \subseteq Traces(TS') \iff \forall \text{ LT prop. } P \quad TS' \models P \implies TS \models P$

Proof $(\implies) \quad TS' \models P \xrightarrow{\text{def}} Traces(TS') \subseteq P$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{hyp}} Traces(TS) \subseteq P \xrightarrow{\text{def}} TS \models P$

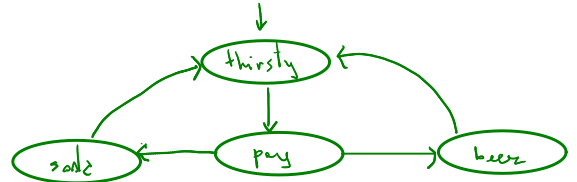
$(\impliedby) \quad TS' \models Traces(TS') \xrightarrow{\text{hyp}} TS \models Traces(TS') \xrightarrow{\text{def}} Traces(TS) \subseteq Traces(TS') \quad \square$
 since $Traces(TS') \subseteq Traces(TS')$

Cor $Traces(TS) = Traces(TS') \iff \forall P \text{ LT f.b.} : TS \models P \iff TS' \models P$

Exercise: Is



equivalent to



?