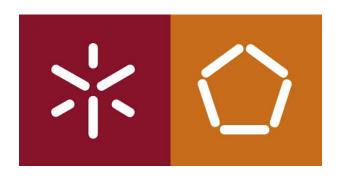
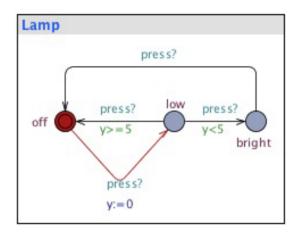
Arquitetura e Cálculo - TPC 2



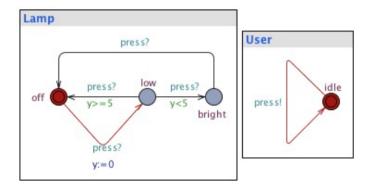
Luís Ribeiro (A85954) Mestrado em Engenharia Informática Universidade do Minho

 $Define < L, L_0, Act, C, Tr, Inv > .$



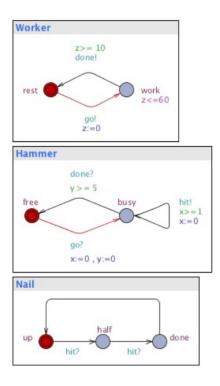
```
\begin{split} L &= \{off, low, bright\} \\ L_0 &= \{off\} \\ \\ Act &= \{press?\} \\ C &= \{y\} \\ \\ Tr &= \{(off, true, press?, \{y\}, low), \\ &\quad (low, y >= 5, press?, \{\}, off), \\ &\quad (low, y < 5, press?, \{\}, bright), \\ &\quad (bright, true, press?, \{\}, off) \} \\ \\ Inv &= \{x \to true \mid x \in L\} \end{split}
```

Define the T_a of the composition.



```
\begin{split} L_1 \times L_2 &= \{(off,idle),(low,idle),(bright,idle)\} \\ L_{0,1} \times L_{0,2} &= \{(off,idle)\} \end{split} Act_{\parallel_H} &= \{\tau\_press\} \\ C_1 \cup C_2 &= \{y\} \end{split} Tr_{\parallel_H} &= \{((off,idle),true,\tau\_press,\{y\},(low,idle)),\\ &\qquad \qquad ((low,idle),y>=5,\tau\_press,\{\},(off,idle)),\\ &\qquad \qquad ((low,idle),y<5,\tau\_press,\{\},(bright,idle)),\\ &\qquad \qquad ((bright,idle),true,\tau\_press,\{\},(off,idle))\} \end{split} Inv_{\parallel_H} &= \{(off,idle) \rightarrow true,(low,idle) \rightarrow true,(bright,idle) \rightarrow true\} \end{split}
```

Define the T_a of the composition.



Para facilitar este processo, primeiro defini a composição paralela entre o Worker e Hammer. Em seguida, fiz a composição do T_a anterior, com o timed automata Nail.

Como existe uma transição não etiquetada, sendo esta em Nail, de $done \rightarrow up$, dei-lhe o nome de random. Isto terá sido em conta aquando a composição paralela \parallel_G com Nail.

Temos assim, (Worker $\parallel_H Hammer$) $\parallel_G Nail$.

3.1 Worker \parallel_H Hammer

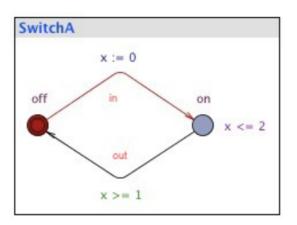
$$L_{Worker} \times L_{Hammer} = \{(rest, free), (rest, busy), (work, free), (work, busy)\}$$

$$L_{0,Worker} \times L_{0,Hammer} = \{(rest, free)\}$$

$$\begin{split} &Act_{\parallel_H} = \{\tau_done, \tau_go, hit!\} \\ &C_{Worker} \cup C_{Hammer} = \{x, y, z\} \end{split}$$

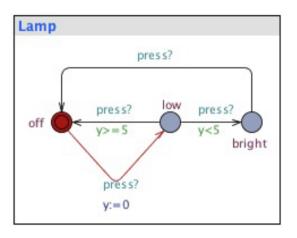
```
Tr_{\parallel_H} = \{((rest, free), true, \tau_{go}, \{x, y, z\}, (work, busy)),\}
            ((work, busy), z \ge 10 \land y \ge 5, \tau_{done}, \{\}, (rest, free)),
            ((work, busy), x \ge 1, hit, \{x\}, (work, busy)),
            ((rest, busy), x \ge 1, hit, \{x\}, (rest, busy))\}
Inv_{\parallel_H} = \{(rest, free) \rightarrow true, (rest, busy) \rightarrow true, (work, free) \rightarrow z \le 60, (work, busy) \rightarrow z \le 60\}
3.2
          (Worker \parallel_{H} Hammer) \parallel_{G} Nail
L_H \times L_{Nail} = \{(rest, free, up), (rest, free, half), (rest, free, done), \}
                    (rest, busy, up), (rest, busy, half), (rest, busy, done),
                    (work, free, up), (work, free, half), (work, free, done),
                    (work, busy, up), (work, busy, half), (work, busy, done)
L_{0.H} \times L_{0.Nail} = \{(rest, free, up)\}
C_H \cup C_{Nail} = \{x, y, z\}
Act_{\parallel G} = \{\tau_{qo}, \tau_{done}, \tau_{hit}, random\}
Tr_{\parallel_G} = \{
            ((rest, busy, up), x \ge 1, \tau \ hit, \{x\}, (rest, busy, half)),
            ((rest, busy, half), x \ge 1, \tau \ hit, \{x\}, (rest, busy, done)),
            ((work, busy, up), x \ge 1, \tau \ hit, \{x\}, (work, busy, half)),
            ((work, busy, half), x \ge 1, \tau \ hit, \{x\}, (work, busy, done)),
            ((rest, free, up), true, \tau_{qo}, \{x, y, z\}, (work, busy, up)),
            ((rest, free, half), true, \tau_{qo}, \{x, y, z\}, (work, busy, half)),
            ((rest, free, done), true, \tau_{qo}, \{x, y, z\}, (work, busy, done)),
            ((work, busy, up), y \ge 5 \land z \ge 10, \tau_{done}, \{\}, (rest, free, up)),
            ((work, busy, half), y \ge 5 \land z \ge 10, \tau_{done}, \{\}, (rest, free, half)),
            ((work, busy, done), y \ge 5 \land z \ge 10, \tau_{done}, \{\}, (rest, free, done)),
            ((rest, free, done), true, random, \{\}, (rest, free, up)),
            ((rest, busy, done), true, random, \{\}, (rest, busy, up)),
            ((work, free, done), true, random, \{\}, (work, free, up)),
            ((work, busy, done), true, random, \{\}, (work, busy, up))
Inv_{\parallel_G} = \{(work, h, n) \rightarrow z \leq 60 \mid h \in L_{Hammer} \land n \in L_{Nail}\}
            \{(w, h, n) \rightarrow true \mid w \in L_{Worker} \setminus \{work\} \land h \in L_{Hammer} \land n \in L_{Nail}\}
```

Define $\mathcal{T}(SwitchA)$.



```
S = \{ \langle off, t \rangle \mid t \in \mathbb{R}_0^+ \} \cup \{ \langle on, t \rangle \mid 0 \le t \le 2 \}
S_0 = \{ (off, const0) \}
N = \{ in, out \} \cup \mathbb{R}_0^+
T = \{ \forall_{t,d \ge 0} : (\langle off, t \rangle, d, \langle off, t + d \rangle) \}
\cup
\{ \forall_{t \ge 0} : (\langle off, t \rangle, in, \langle on, 0 \rangle) \}
\cup
\{ \forall_{t,d \ge 0 \land t + d \le 2} : (\langle on, t \rangle, d, \langle on, t + d \rangle) \}
\cup
\{ \forall_{1 \le t \le 2} : (\langle on, t \rangle, out, \langle off, t \rangle) \}
```

Write 3 possible traces with different nr. of actions.



{}: Representa o Traço Vazio.

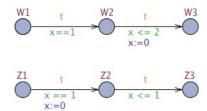
 $\{\langle 0, press \rangle, \langle 6, press \rangle, \langle 7, press \rangle, \langle 10, press \rangle, \langle 11, press \rangle\}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Este traço representa o seguinte caminho:} \\ \langle off,0\rangle \xrightarrow{press} \langle low,0\rangle \xrightarrow{d=6} \langle low,6\rangle \xrightarrow{press} \langle off,6\rangle \xrightarrow{d=1} \langle off,7\rangle \xrightarrow{press} \langle low,0\rangle \xrightarrow{d=3} \langle low,3\rangle \xrightarrow{press} \langle bright,3\rangle \xrightarrow{d=1} \langle bright,4\rangle \xrightarrow{press} \langle off,4\rangle \\ \end{array}$$

 $\{\langle 1, press \rangle, \langle 3, press \rangle\}$

Este traço representa o seguinte caminho:
$$\langle off,0\rangle \xrightarrow{d=1} \langle off,1\rangle \xrightarrow{press} \langle low,0\rangle \xrightarrow{d=3} \langle low,3\rangle \xrightarrow{press} \langle bright,3\rangle$$

Are these timed-language equivalent? Explain.



Primeiro, vamos indicar os traços possíveis do LTS W e de Z separadamente, de forma a verificar se são equivalentes.

Traços de W:

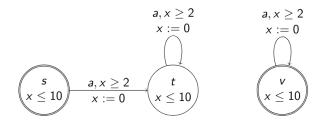
- {}: Traço Vazio.
- $\{\langle 1,t\rangle\}: W_1 \xrightarrow[x==1]{t} W_2$. Como W_1 transita por t para W_2 , só quando x=1, o único traço possível é este
- $\{\forall_{1 \leq d \leq 2} : \langle 1, t \rangle, \langle d, t \rangle\} : W_1 \xrightarrow[x==1]{t} W_2 \xrightarrow[x \leq 2; x:=0]{t} W_3$. W_2 transita para W_3 , se $x \leq 2$. Como o x funciona como um time-stamp, que é sempre incrementado e não é reposto a 0 na transição W_1 para W_2 , as restrições de d são as de x.

Traços de Z:

- {}: Traço Vazio.
- $\{\langle 1, t \rangle\}: Z_1 \xrightarrow[x==1;x=0]{t} Z_2$. Como Z_1 transita por t para Z_2 , só quando x=1, o único traço possível é este. Nesta transição o $clock\ x$ é reposto a 0 no estado W_2 .
- $\{\forall_{1 \leq d \leq 2} : \langle 1, t \rangle, \langle d, t \rangle\} : Z_1 \xrightarrow{t} Z_2 \xrightarrow{t} Z_3$. $Z_3 : W_2$ transita para $Z_3 : W_2$ transita para $Z_3 : W_3 : W_3$ transita para $Z_3 : W_3 : W_3$

Tendo isto, podemos concluir que são timed-language equivalent.

Show a timed bisimulation with $\langle \langle s, \{x \mapsto 0\} \rangle, \langle v, \{x \mapsto 0\} \rangle \rangle$. If it exists, or explain why these states are not timed bisimilar.



$$R = \{ \langle \langle s, \{x \mapsto d\} \rangle, \langle v, \{x \mapsto d\} \rangle \rangle \mid 0 \le d \le 10 \}$$

$$\cup$$

$$\{ \langle \langle t, \{x \mapsto d\} \rangle, \langle v, \{x \mapsto d\} \rangle \rangle \mid 0 \le d \le 10 \}$$

De notar que s e v são bissimilares, porque tem a mesma transição por a com as mesmas restrições (guards), onde o clock x é reposto a 0. Tem também o mesmo invariante de estado, onde $x \le 10$. Assim, o time-stamp d nestes estados, terá que respeitar a restrição imposta pelo invariante.

A transição de s por a para t, corresponde à transição por a de v para ele mesmo. O estado t respeita o mesmo invariante imposto por v, tendo também uma transição para ele mesmo por a com as mesmas guards e com o reset do $clock\ x$. Daí, t e v serem bissimilares entre eles.

Podemos concluir então que R se trata de uma *Timed Bisimulation* entre estes estados.