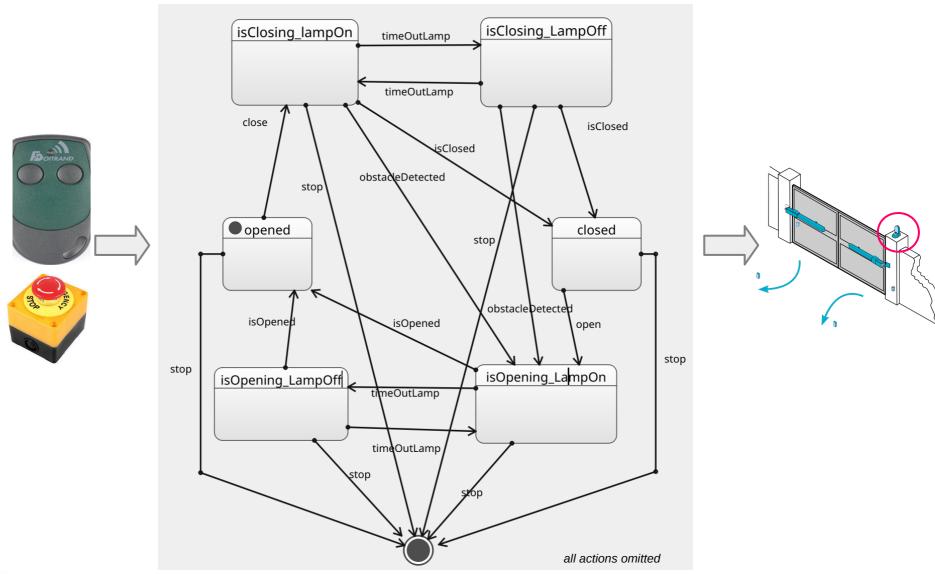
## Finite State Machine

composition et mise à plat

## composition et mise à plat: pourquoi ?

• D'un côté....

# Running Example



## State Charts

statecharts = state-diagrams + depth

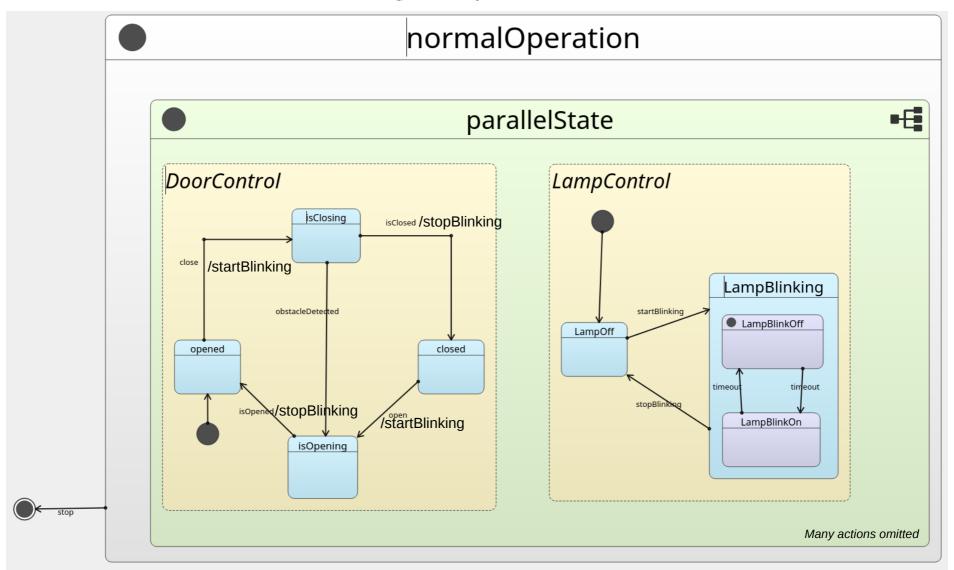
+ orthogonality + broadcast-communication.

David Harel
Statecharts: A visual formalism for complex systems
Science of computer programming 8 (3), 231-274
1987

## State Charts

statecharts = state-diagrams + depth

+ orthogonality + broadcast-communication.

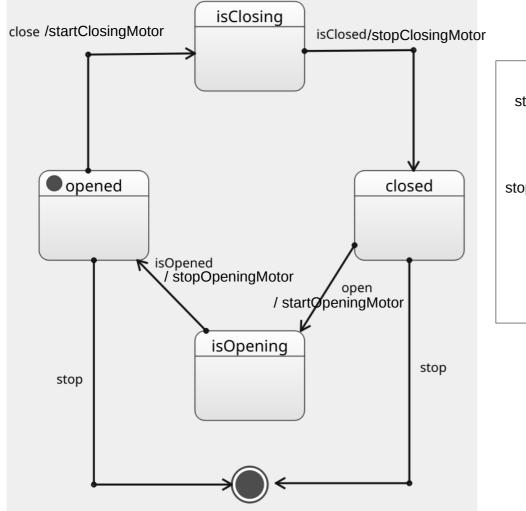


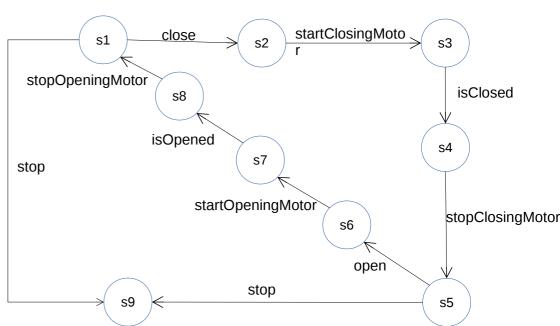
## composition et mise à plat: pourquoi ?

• D'un autre côté....

## **V&V**?

- ensemble de chemins d'exécutions finis ?
  - Énumération de l'espace d'état (habituellement un graphe orienté d'une forme particulière : Labelled Transition system ou Kripke structure)





Plus les actions on Enter et on Exit!

## composition et mise à plat: but

- La composition (aussi appelé produit) d'automate permet de n'obtenir qu'un seul transducteur à partir de plusieurs transducteur en parallèle. Il existe différentes manières (i.e., sémantiques) des les composer :
  - Produit synchrone (noté X dans la suite)
  - Produit asynchrone (produit parallèle, noté | dans la suite)
- La mise à plat (flattening) permet de "gommer" les états hiérarchiques tout en gardant le même comportement (notion que nous n'aurons pas le temps de voir, mais proche de l'équivalence de langages)

- A1 = 
$$,  $q1_o$ ,  $\mathcal{F}1$  ,  $\Sigma1_I$  ,  $\Sigma1_O$  ,  $\delta1>$$$

- A2 = 
$$<$$
Q2 ,  $q2_o$ ,  $\mathcal{F}2$  ,  $\Sigma 2_I$ ,  $\Sigma 2_O$ ,  $\delta 2 >$ 

- A1 = 
$$\langle Q1$$
,  $q1_o$ ,  $\mathcal{F}1$ ,  $\Sigma 1_I$ ,  $\Sigma 1_O$ ,  $\delta 1 >$ 

- A2 = 
$$\langle Q2 \rangle$$
,  $q2_0$ ,  $\mathcal{F}2$ ,  $\Sigma 2_1$ ,  $\Sigma 2_0$ ,  $\delta 2 >$ 

• 
$$A_{res} = A1 \times A2 = \langle Q, q_0, \mathcal{F}, \Sigma_I, \Sigma_O, \delta \rangle$$
 tel que

- A1 =  $\langle Q1 , q1_o, \mathcal{F}1, \Sigma 1_I, \Sigma 1_O, \delta 1 \rangle$
- A2 =  $\langle Q2 \rangle$ ,  $q2_0$ ,  $\mathcal{F}2$ ,  $\Sigma 2_1$ ,  $\Sigma 2_0$ ,  $\delta 2 >$
- $A_{res} = A1 \times A2 = \langle Q, q_o, \mathcal{F}, \Sigma_I, \Sigma_O, \delta \rangle$  tel que
  - $\overline{\phantom{a}}$   $Q \subseteq Q1 \otimes Q2$  (produit cartésien)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> différentes variantes mineures existent dans la littérature selon la formalisation de l'automate

- A1 =  $\langle Q1 , q1_o, \mathcal{F}1, \Sigma 1_I, \Sigma 1_O, \delta 1 \rangle$
- A2 =  $\langle Q2 \rangle$ ,  $q2_0$ ,  $\mathcal{F}2$ ,  $\Sigma 2_1$ ,  $\Sigma 2_0$ ,  $\delta 2 >$
- $A_{res} = A1 \times A2 = \langle Q, q_0, \mathcal{F}, \Sigma_I, \Sigma_O, \delta \rangle$  tel que
  - Q⊆ Q1 ⊗ Q2 (produit cartésien)
  - $q_0 = \langle q1_0, q2_0 \rangle$

- A1 = 
$$\langle Q1$$
,  $q1_o$ ,  $\mathcal{F}1$ ,  $\Sigma 1_I$ ,  $\Sigma 1_O$ ,  $\delta 1 >$ 

- A2 = 
$$\langle Q2 \rangle$$
,  $q2_0$ ,  $\mathcal{F}2$ ,  $\Sigma 2_1$ ,  $\Sigma 2_0$ ,  $\delta 2 >$ 

- $A_{res} = A1 \times A2 = \langle Q, q_o, \mathcal{F}, \Sigma_I, \Sigma_O, \delta \rangle$  tel que
  - $\overline{\phantom{a}}$   $Q \subseteq Q1 \otimes Q2$  (produit cartésien)
  - $q_0 = \langle q1_0, q2_0 \rangle$
  - $-\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{F}1 \otimes \mathcal{F}2$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> différentes variantes mineures existent dans la littérature selon la formalisation de l'automate

- A1 = 
$$\langle Q1 , q1_o, \mathcal{F}1, \Sigma 1_I, \Sigma 1_O, \delta 1 \rangle$$

- A2 = 
$$\langle Q2 \rangle$$
,  $q2_0$ ,  $\mathcal{F}2$ ,  $\Sigma 2_1$ ,  $\Sigma 2_0$ ,  $\delta 2 >$ 

- $A_{res} = A1 \times A2 = \langle Q, q_o, \mathcal{F}, \Sigma_I, \Sigma_O, \delta \rangle$  tel que
  - $\overline{\phantom{a}}$  Q ⊆ Q1 ⊗ Q2 (produit cartésien)
  - $q_0 = \langle q1_0, q2_0 \rangle$
  - $-\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{F}1 \otimes \mathcal{F}2$
  - $\Sigma_I \subseteq \Sigma 1_I \cap \Sigma 2_I$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> différentes variantes mineures existent dans la littérature selon la formalisation de l'automate

- A1 = 
$$\langle Q1, q1_0, \mathcal{F}1, \Sigma 1_I, \Sigma 1_O, \delta 1 \rangle$$

- A2 = 
$$\langle Q2 \rangle$$
,  $q2_0$ ,  $\mathcal{F}2$ ,  $\Sigma 2_1$ ,  $\Sigma 2_0$ ,  $\delta 2 >$ 

• 
$$A_{res} = A1 \times A2 = \langle Q, q_o, \mathcal{F}, \Sigma_I, \Sigma_O, \delta \rangle$$
 tel que

- $\overline{\phantom{a}}$   $Q \subseteq Q1 \otimes Q2$  (produit cartésien)
- $q_0 = \langle q1_0, q2_0 \rangle$
- $-\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{F}1 \otimes \mathcal{F}2$
- $\sum_{I} \subseteq \sum 1_{I} \cap \sum 2_{I}$
- $\Sigma_o \subseteq \Sigma 1_o \cup \Sigma 2_o$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> différentes variantes mineures existent dans la littérature selon la formalisation de l'automate

- A1 = 
$$\langle Q1 , q1_o, \mathcal{F}1, \Sigma 1_I, \Sigma 1_O, \delta 1 \rangle$$

- A2 = 
$$\langle Q2 \rangle$$
,  $q2_0$ ,  $\mathcal{F}2$ ,  $\Sigma 2_1$ ,  $\Sigma 2_0$ ,  $\delta 2 >$ 

• 
$$A_{res} = A1 \times A2 = \langle Q, q_o, \mathcal{F}, \Sigma_I, \Sigma_O, \delta \rangle$$
 tel que

- Q⊆ Q1 ⊗ Q2 (produit cartésien)
- $q_0 = \langle q1_0, q2_0 \rangle$
- $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{F}1 \otimes \mathcal{F}2$
- $\sum_{I} \subseteq \sum 1_{I} \cap \sum 2_{I}$
- $\Sigma_o \subseteq \Sigma 1_o \cup \Sigma 2_o$
- $\delta = \delta 1 \wedge \delta 2$  s.t.  $\delta (\langle q1_1, q2_1 \rangle, i, o, \langle q1_2, q2_2 \rangle) :=$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> différentes variantes mineures existent dans la littérature selon la formalisation de l'automate

#### Soit 2 transducers:

- A1 = 
$$\langle Q1 , q1_o, \mathcal{F}1, \Sigma 1_I, \Sigma 1_O, \delta 1 \rangle$$

- A2 = 
$$\langle Q2 \rangle$$
,  $q2_0$ ,  $\mathcal{F}2$ ,  $\Sigma 2_1$ ,  $\Sigma 2_0$ ,  $\delta 2 >$ 

• 
$$A_{res} = A1 \times A2 = \langle Q, q_0, \mathcal{F}, \Sigma_I, \Sigma_O, \delta \rangle$$
 tel que

$$\overline{\phantom{a}}$$
 Q⊆ Q1  $\otimes$  Q2 (produit cartésien)

$$- q_0 = \langle q1_0, q2_0 \rangle$$

$$-\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{F}1 \otimes \mathcal{F}2$$

$$- \Sigma_I \subseteq \Sigma 1_I \cap \Sigma 2_I$$

$$- \Sigma_o \subseteq \Sigma 1_o \cup \Sigma 2_o$$

Where  $q1_1 \in Q1$ ,  $q1_2 \in Q1$ ,  $q2_1 \in Q2$ ,  $q2_2 \in Q2$ ,  $i1 \in \Sigma 1_1$ ,  $i2 \in \Sigma 2_1$ ,  $o1 \in \Sigma 1_0$ ,  $o2 \in \Sigma 2_0$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> différentes variantes mineures existent dans la littérature selon la formalisation de l'automate

#### Soit 2 transducers:

- A1 = 
$$\langle Q1 , q1_o, \mathcal{F}1, \Sigma 1_I, \Sigma 1_O, \delta 1 \rangle$$

- A2 = 
$$\langle Q2 \rangle$$
,  $q2_0$ ,  $\mathcal{F}2$ ,  $\Sigma 2_I$ ,  $\Sigma 2_O$ ,  $\delta 2 >$ 

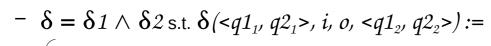
- $A_{res} = A1 \times A2 = \langle Q_{L}, q_{0}, \mathcal{F}, \Sigma_{L}, \Sigma_{O}, \delta \rangle$  tel que
  - $-Q \subseteq Q1 \otimes Q2$  (produit cartésien)

$$- q_0 = \langle q1_0, q2_0 \rangle$$

$$-\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{F}1 \otimes \mathcal{F}2$$

$$- \sum_{I} \subseteq \sum 1_{I} \cap \sum 2_{I}$$

$$- \Sigma_o \subseteq \Sigma 1_o \cup \Sigma 2_o$$



$$\delta 1(q1_1, i, o1, q1_2) \wedge \delta 2(q2_1, i, o2, q2_2)$$
 if  $\delta 1(q1_1, o1)$  undefined otherwise

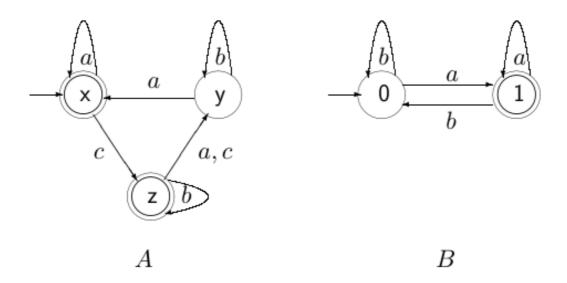
 $\begin{cases} \delta\mathit{1}(\mathit{q1}_{1},\mathit{i},\mathit{o1},\mathit{q1}_{2}) \land \delta\mathit{2}(\mathit{q2}_{1},\mathit{i},\mathit{o2},\mathit{q2}_{2}) \text{ if } \delta\mathit{1}(\mathit{q1}_{1},\mathit{i},\mathit{o1},\mathit{q1}_{2}) \text{ and } \delta\mathit{2}(\mathit{q2}_{1},\mathit{i},\mathit{o2},\mathit{q2}_{2}) \text{ defined, where } \mathit{o} = \mathit{o1} \cup \mathit{o2} \text{ undefined} \end{cases}$ 

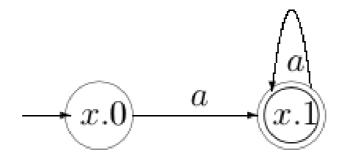
Si la FSM est plus compliquée, (e.g., avec des conditions booléennes), il faut bien sûr le prendre en compte (en faisant la conjunction des conditions)

Where  $q1_1 \in Q1$ ,  $q1_2 \in Q1$ ,  $q2_1 \in Q2$ ,  $q2_2 \in Q2$ ,  $i1 \in \Sigma 1_1$ ,  $i2 \in \Sigma 2_1$ ,  $o1 \in \Sigma 1_0$ ,  $o2 \in \Sigma 2_0$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> différentes variantes mineures existent dans la littérature selon la formalisation de l'automate

# Produit Synchrone: simplified example





## Produit Asynchrone

#### Soit 2 transducers:

- A1 = 
$$\langle Q1$$
,  $q1_o$ ,  $\mathcal{F}1$ ,  $\Sigma 1_I$ ,  $\Sigma 1_O$ ,  $\delta 1 >$ 

- A2 = 
$$\langle Q2 \rangle$$
,  $q2_0$ ,  $\mathcal{F}2$ ,  $\Sigma 2_I$ ,  $\Sigma 2_O$ ,  $\delta 2 >$ 

• 
$$A_{res} = A1 \times A2 = \langle Q, q_o, \mathcal{F}, \Sigma_I, \Sigma_O, \delta \rangle$$
 tel que

$$\overline{\phantom{a}}$$
 Q⊆ Q1  $\otimes$  Q2 (produit cartésien)

$$- q_0 = \langle q1_0, q2_0 \rangle$$

$$-\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{F}1 \otimes \mathcal{F}2$$

$$- \sum_{I} \subseteq \sum 1_{I} \cup \sum 2_{I}$$

$$- \Sigma_o \subseteq \Sigma 1_o \cup \Sigma 2_o$$

- 
$$\delta = \delta 1 \vee \delta 2$$
 s.t.  $\delta (\langle q1_1, q2_1 \rangle, i, *, \langle *, * \rangle) :=$ 

Where  $q1_1 \in Q1$ ,  $q1_2 \in Q1$ ,  $q2_2 \in Q2$ ,  $i1 \in \Sigma 1_1$ ,  $i2 \in \Sigma 2_1$ ,  $o1 \in \Sigma 1_0$ ,  $o2 \in \Sigma 2_0$ 

$$\delta(, i, o, )$$
 if  $\delta(q1_1, i, o1, q1_2)$  and  $\delta(q2_1, i, o2, q2_2)$  defined, where  $o=o1 \cup o2$ 

undefined otherwise

## Produit Asynchrone

#### Soit 2 transducers:

```
- A1 = \langle Q1 \rangle, q1_0, \mathcal{F}1, \Sigma 1_I, \Sigma 1_O, \delta 1 >
```

- A2 = 
$$\langle Q2 \rangle$$
,  $q2_0$ ,  $\mathcal{F}2$ ,  $\Sigma 2_I$ ,  $\Sigma 2_O$ ,  $\delta 2 >$ 

• 
$$A_{res} = A1 \times A2 = \langle Q, q_0, \mathcal{F}, \Sigma_I, \Sigma_O, \delta \rangle$$
 tel que

$$\overline{\phantom{a}}$$
 Q⊆ Q1  $\otimes$  Q2 (produit cartésien)

$$- q_0 = \langle q1_0, q2_0 \rangle$$

$$-\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{F}1 \otimes \mathcal{F}2$$

$$- \sum_{I} \subseteq \sum 1_{I} \cup \sum 2_{I}$$

$$- \Sigma_o \subseteq \Sigma 1_o \cup \Sigma 2_o$$

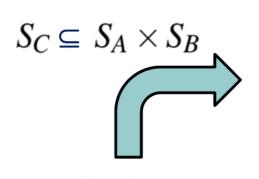
- 
$$\delta = \delta 1 \vee \delta 2$$
 s.t.  $\delta (< q1_1, q2_1>, i, *, <*, *>) :=$ 

Where  $q1_1 \in Q1$ ,  $q1_2 \in Q1$ ,  $q2_1 \in Q2$ ,  $q2_2 \in Q2$ ,  $i1 \in \Sigma 1_1$ ,  $i2 \in \Sigma 2_1$ ,  $o1 \in \Sigma 1_0$ ,  $o2 \in \Sigma 2_0$ 

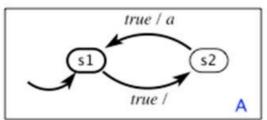
$$\delta( < q1_1, \ q2_1 >, \ i, \ o, \ < q1_2, \ q2_2 >) \text{ if } \delta 1(q1_1, \ i, \ o1, \ q1_2) \text{ and } \delta 2(q2_1, \ i, \ o2, \ q2_2) \text{ defined, where } o = o1 \cup o2$$
 
$$\delta( < q1_1, \ q2_1 >, \ i, \ o2, \ < q1_1, \ q2_2 >) \text{ if } i \not\in \Sigma 1_i \text{ and } \delta 2(q2_1, \ i, \ o2, \ q2_2) \text{ defined}$$
 
$$\delta( < q1_1, \ q2_1 >, \ i, \ o1, \ < q1_2, \ q2_1 >) \text{ if } \delta 1(q1_1, \ i, \ o1, \ q1_2) \text{ defined and } i \not\in \Sigma 2_i$$
 undefined 
$$\delta( < q1_1, \ q2_1 >, \ i, \ o1, \ < q1_2, \ q2_1 >) \text{ if } \delta 1(q1_1, \ i, \ o1, \ q1_2) \text{ defined and } i \not\in \Sigma 2_i$$

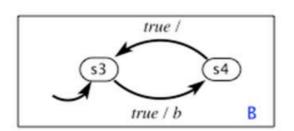
# Produit Asynchrone: simplified example

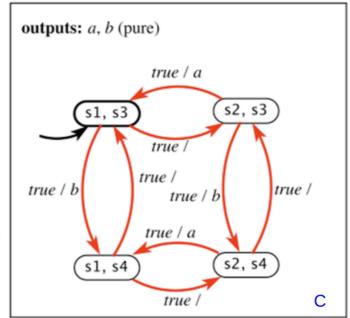
### **Asynchronous Composition**



outputs: a, b (pure)





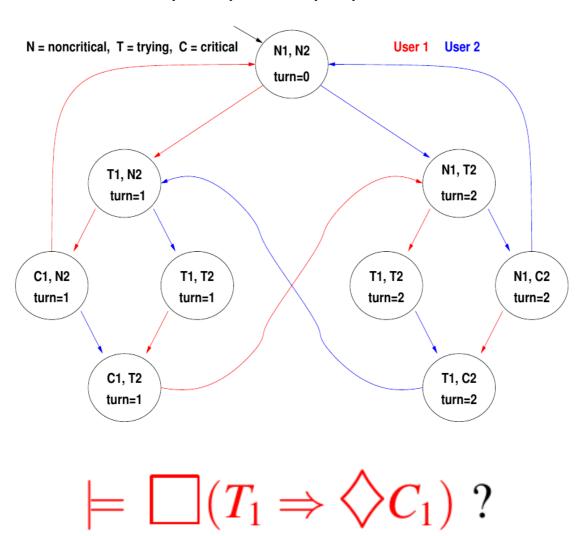


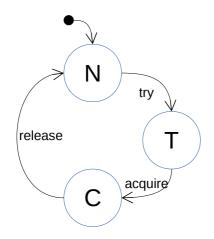
Asynchronous composition using <u>interleaving</u> semantics

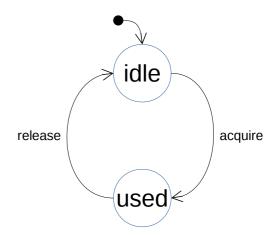
Note that now all states are reachable.

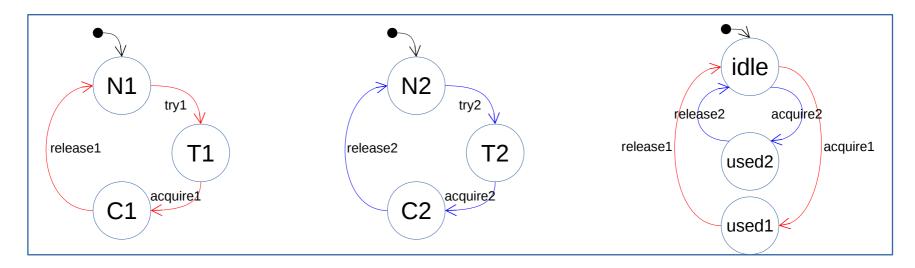
### En Model Checking

Permet de passer d'automates parallèles, à une structure plus proche d'une structure adaptée (LTS, kripke)

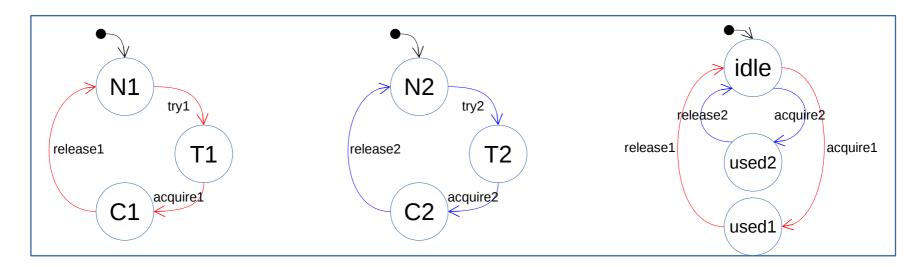








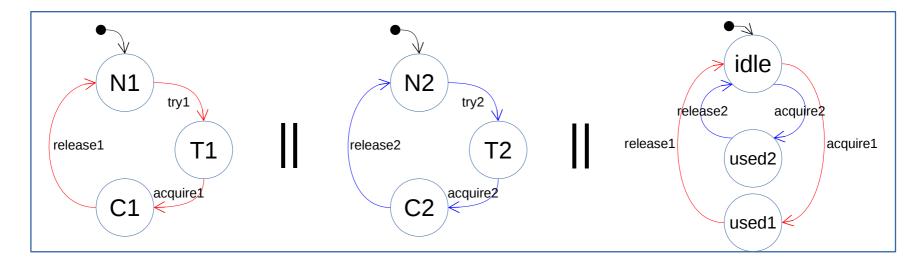
En Model Checking





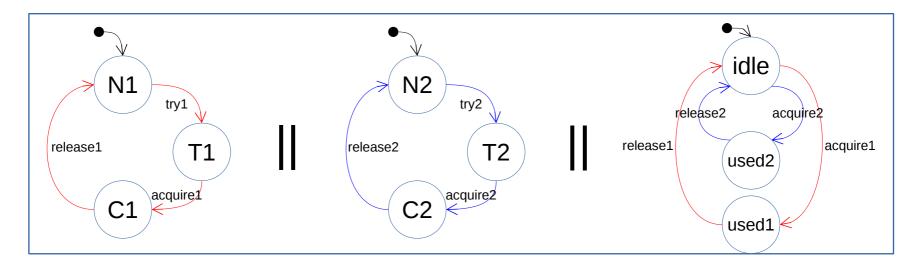
Simplification uniquement pour faciliter la lecture par la suite!

En Model Checking



→ Le produit asynchrone nous donne l'automate au comportement équivalent...

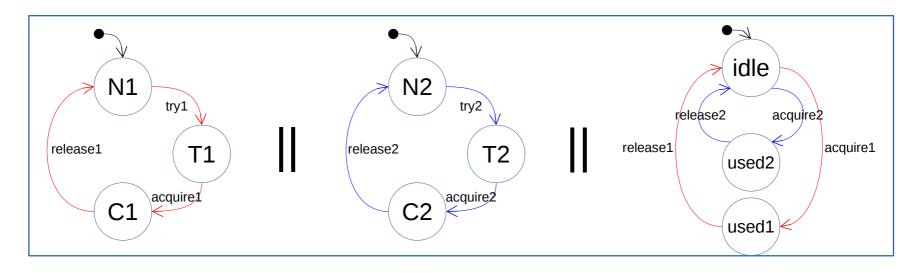
En Model Checking



$$\models \Box(\mathsf{try1} \Rightarrow \Diamond \mathsf{acquire1}) ?$$

→ Le produit asynchrone nous donne l'automate au comportement équivalent..... Que l'on va pouvoir questionner.

En Model Checking

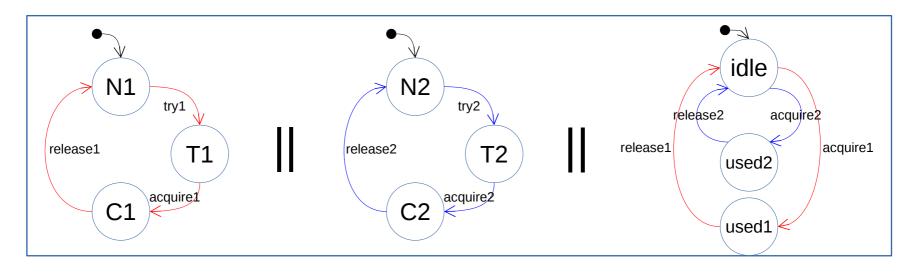


$$\models \Box(\mathsf{try1} \Rightarrow \Diamond \mathsf{acquire1}) ?$$

Safety or liveness?

→ Le produit asynchrone nous donne l'automate au comportement équivalent..... Que l'on va pouvoir questionner.

En Model Checking



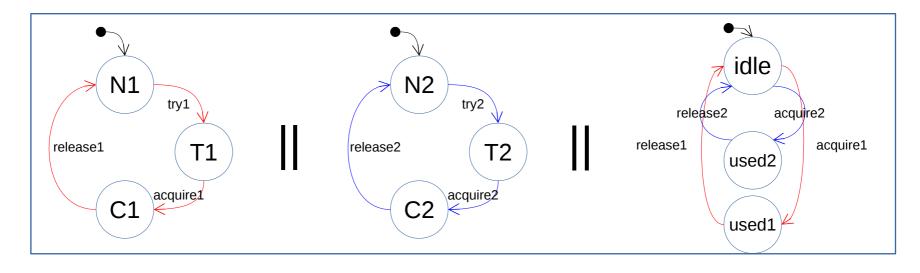
$$\models \Box(\mathsf{try1} \Rightarrow \Diamond \mathsf{acquire1}) ?$$

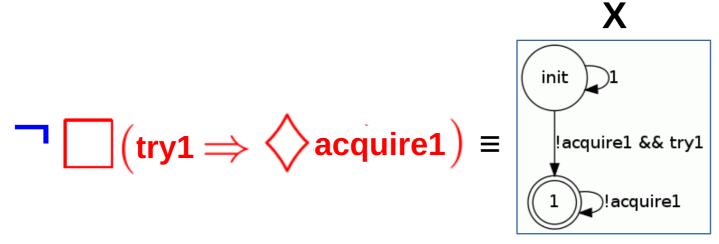
Safety or liveness

Something good eventually happens....

→ Le produit asynchrone nous donne l'automate au comportement équivalent..... Que l'on va pouvoir questionner.

En Model Checking





→ Le produit synchrone d'automate ne gardera que les chemins problématiques. Si l'automate résultant possède un cycle passant par un état acceptant, la propriété n'est pas vérifiée.

N1

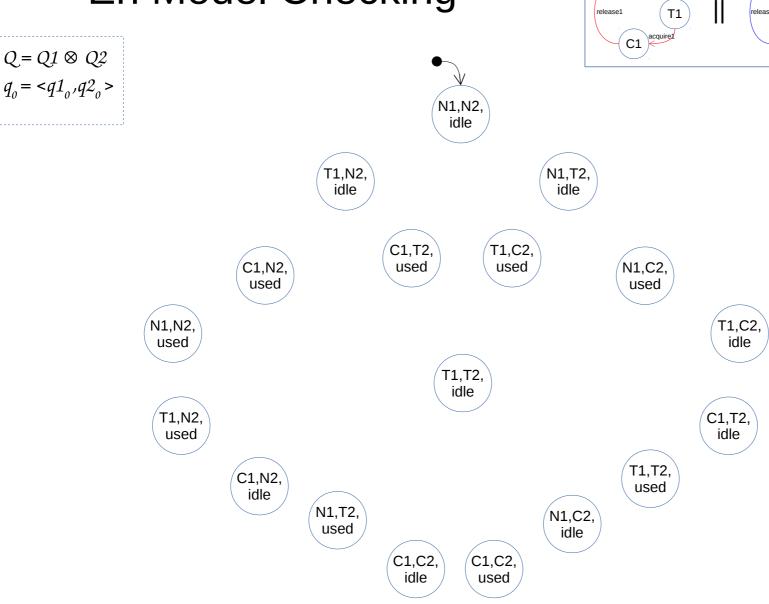
idle

used2

used1

acquire1

N2



N1,N2, idle

T1,T2, idle

C1,T2,

used

En Model Checking

C1,N2,

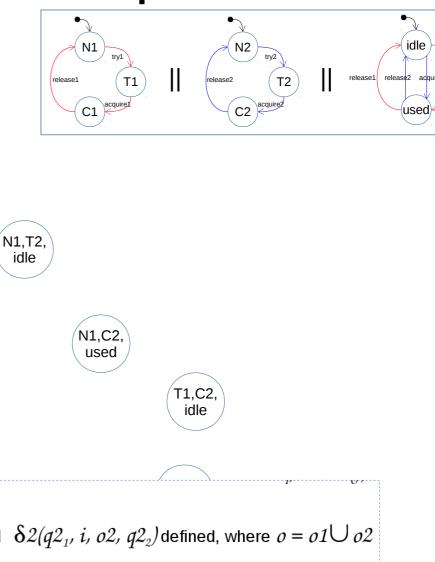
used

N1,N2

used

T1,N2,

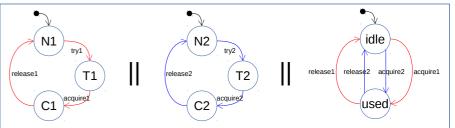
idle

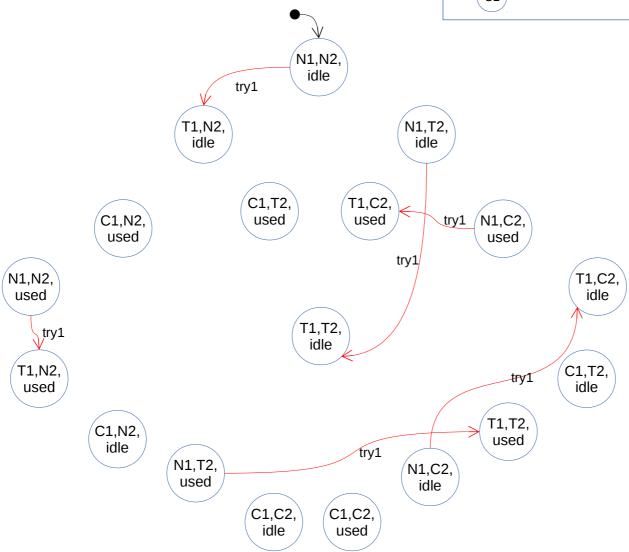


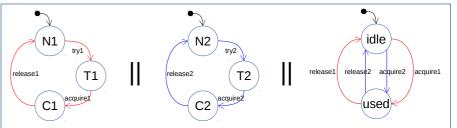
$$\begin{split} \delta &= \delta \, 1 \, \, \bigcup \, \delta \, 2 \, \text{s.t.} \, \, \delta ( < q \, 1_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}, \, q \, 2_{\scriptscriptstyle 1} >, \, i, \, \, ^*, \, <^*, ^* >) := \\ & \left( \, \delta ( < q \, 1_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}, \, q \, 2_{\scriptscriptstyle 1} >, \, i, \, o, \, < q \, 1_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}, \, q \, 2_{\scriptscriptstyle 2} >) \, \text{ if } \, \delta \, 1 (q \, 1_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}, \, i, \, o \, 1, \, q \, 1_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}) \, \text{and } \, \, \delta \, 2 (q \, 2_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}, \, i, \, o \, 2, \, q \, 2_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}) \, \text{defined, where } o = o \, 1 \, \bigcup \, o \, 2 \, \\ & \delta ( < q \, 1_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}, \, q \, 2_{\scriptscriptstyle 1} >, \, i, \, o \, 2, \, < q \, 1_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}, \, q \, 2_{\scriptscriptstyle 2} >) \, \text{ if } \, i \not\in \Sigma \, 1_{\scriptscriptstyle I} \, \text{and } \, \delta \, 2 (q \, 2_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}, \, i, \, o \, 2, \, q \, 2_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}) \, \text{defined} \\ & \delta ( < q \, 1_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}, \, q \, 2_{\scriptscriptstyle 1} >, \, i, \, o \, 1, \, < q \, 1_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}, \, q \, 2_{\scriptscriptstyle 1} >) \, \text{ if } \, \delta \, 1 (q \, 1_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}, \, i, \, o \, 1, \, q \, 1_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}) \, \text{defined and } \, i \not\in \Sigma \, 2_{\scriptscriptstyle I} \\ & \text{undefined} & \text{otherwise} \end{split}$$

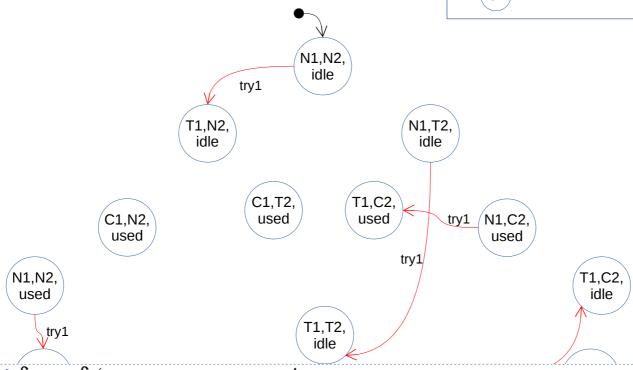
T1,C2,

used









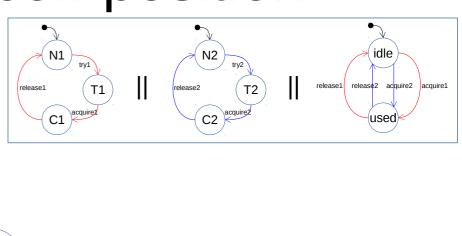
$$\delta = \delta 1 \cup \delta 2 \text{ s.t. } \delta(, i, *, <*, *>) :=$$

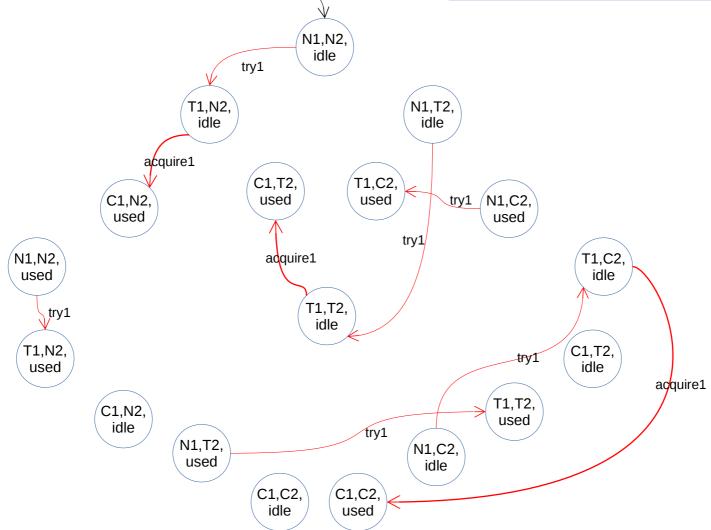
$$\begin{cases} \delta(, i, o, ) \text{ if } \delta 1(q1_1, i, o1, q1_2) \text{ and } \delta 2(q2_1, i, o2, q2_2) \text{ defined, where } o = o1 \cup o2 \end{cases}$$

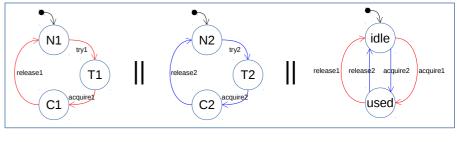
$$\delta(, i, o2, ) \text{ if } i \not\in \Sigma 1_i \text{ and } \delta 2(q2_1, i, o2, q2_2) \text{ defined}$$

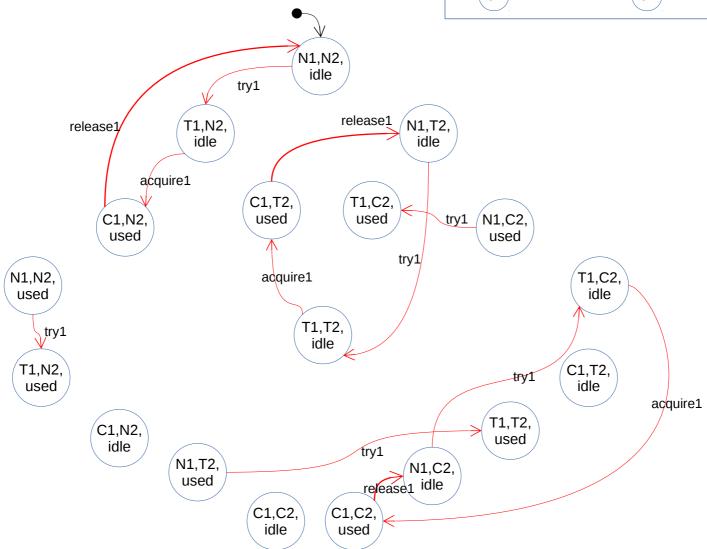
$$\delta(, i, o1, ) \text{ if } \delta 1(q1_1, i, o1, q1_2) \text{ defined and } i \not\in \Sigma 2_i$$

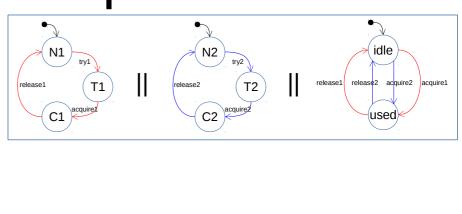
$$\text{undefined} \text{ otherwise}$$

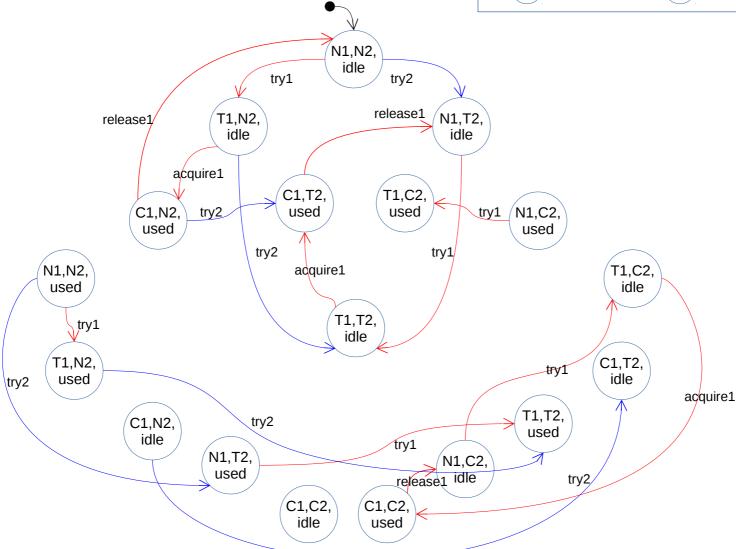


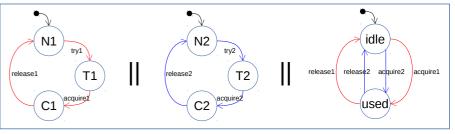


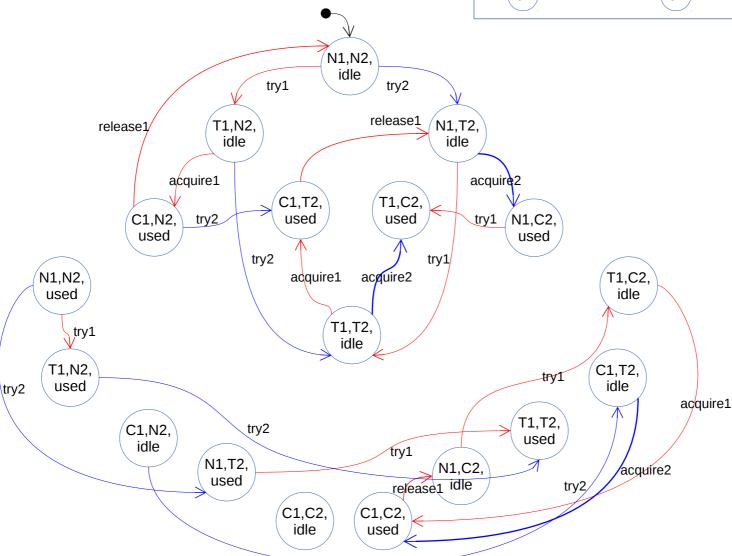












N2 En Model Checking N1 idle T1 T2 release2 acquire2 used N1,N2, idle try1 try2 release1 release2 T1,N2 N1,T2, release1 kelease2 idle idle acquire2 acquire1 C1,T2, T1,C2, C1,N2, try2 used N1,C2, used try1 used used try1 try2 N1,N2 T1,C2, adquire1 acquire2 idle used T1,T2, try1 idle T1,N2, C1,T2, used idle try2 acquire1 T1,T2, C1.N2. try2 release2 used idle try1 N1,T2, N1,C2, /acguire2 used release1 idle try2 C1,C2, C1,C2, idle used

N2 En Model Checking N1 idle  $\|$ T1 T2 release2 acquire2 C2 used N1,N2, idle try1 try2 release1 T1,N2, release2 N1,T2, release1 release2 idle idle acquire2 acquire1 C1,T2, T1,C2, C1,N2, try2 try1 N1,C2, used used used used try1 try2 Non accessible N1,N2 adquire1 acquire2 T1,C2, depuis l'état idle used initial! T1,T2, try1 idle T1,N2, C1,T2, used idle try2 acquire1 T1,T2, C1,N2, try2 release2 used idle try1 N1,T2, N1,C2, /acguire2 used release1 idle try2 C1,C2, C1,C2, idle used

try2

release1

T1,C2,

used

acquire2

N1,N2, idle

try1

release2

C1,T2,

used

adquire1

T1,T2,

idle

try2

T1,N2,

idle

acquire1

try2

C1,N2,

used

En Model Checking

release1

N1,N2,

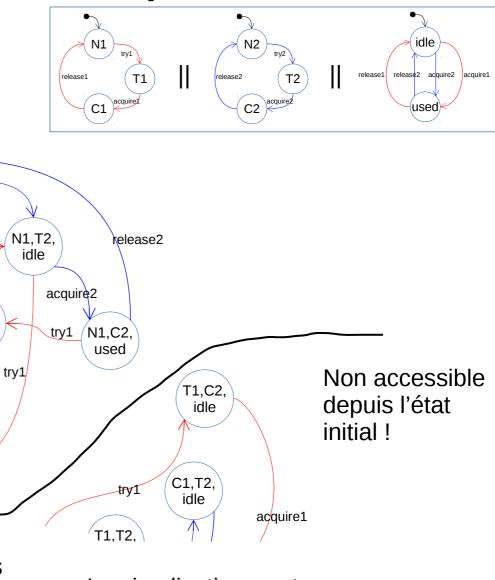
used

try1

T1,N2,

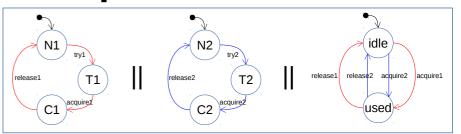
used

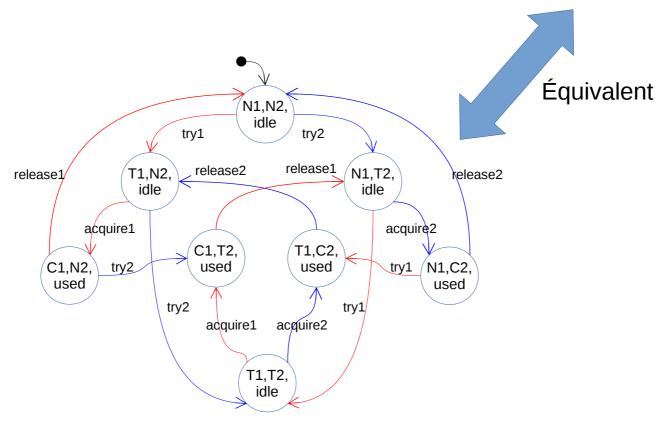
try2

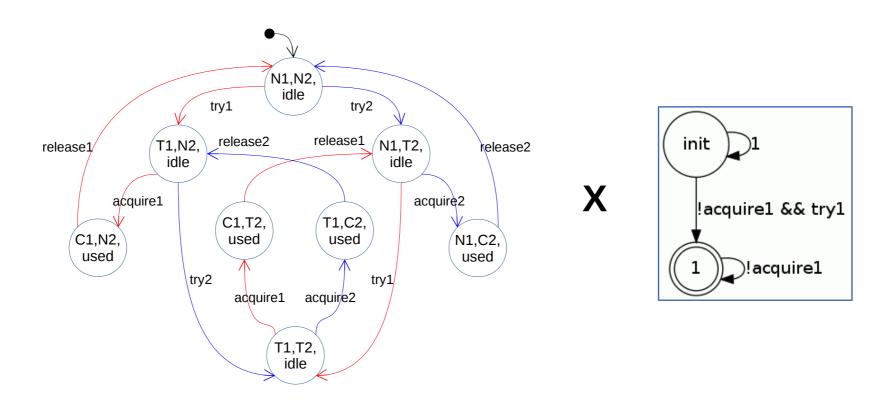


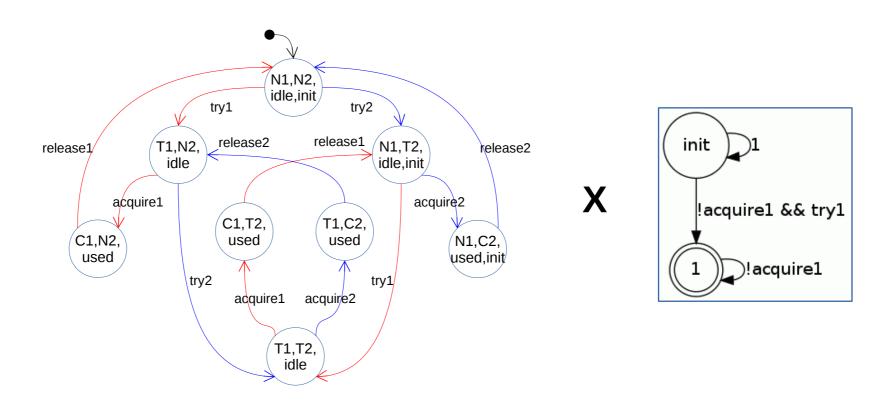
Si la FSM est plus
 compliquée,(e.g., avec des
 conditions booléennes), il faut bien sûr le prendre en compte (en faisant la conjonction des conditions)

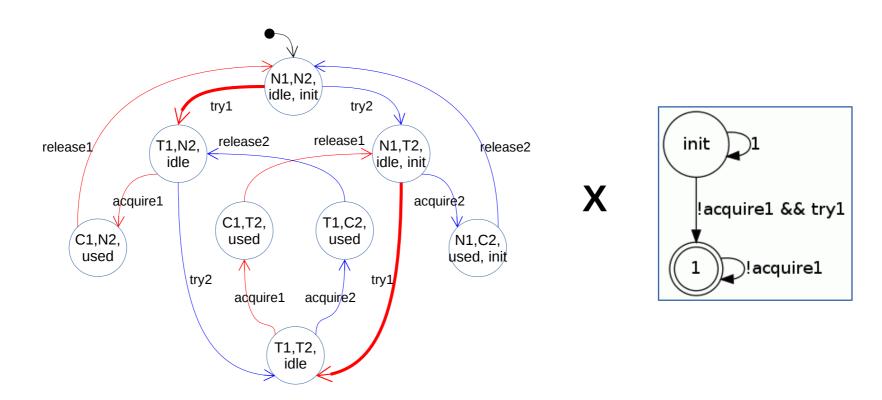
La simplication peut devenir compliquée...

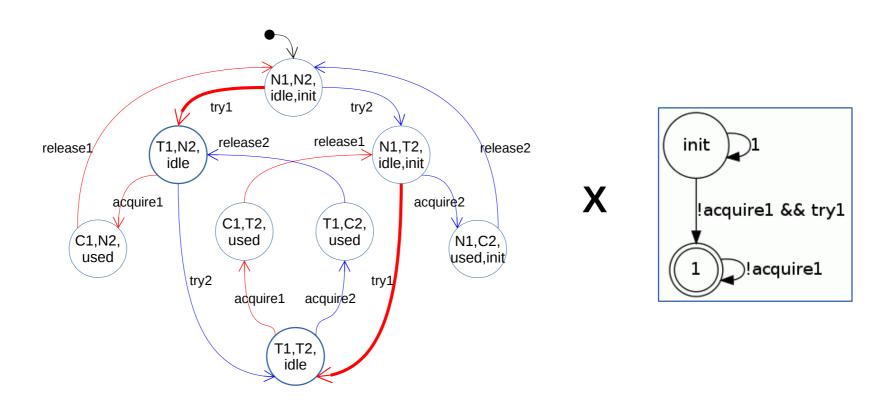




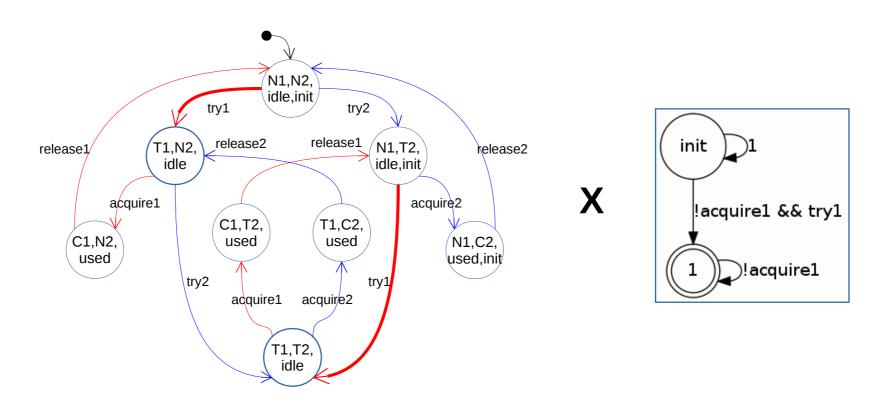






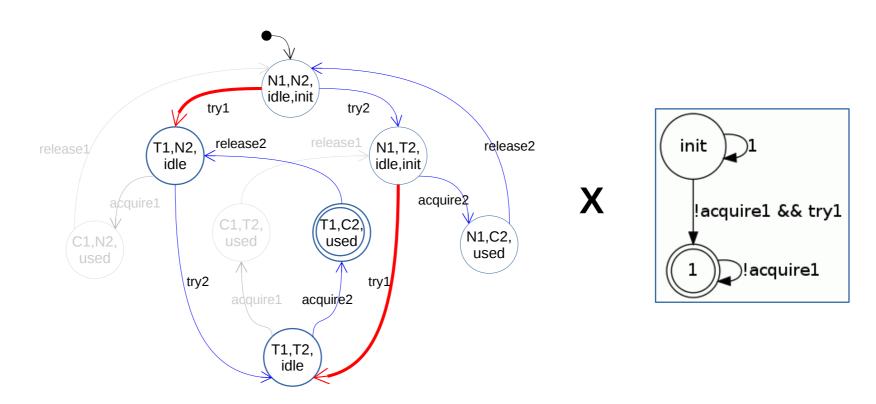


En Model Checking



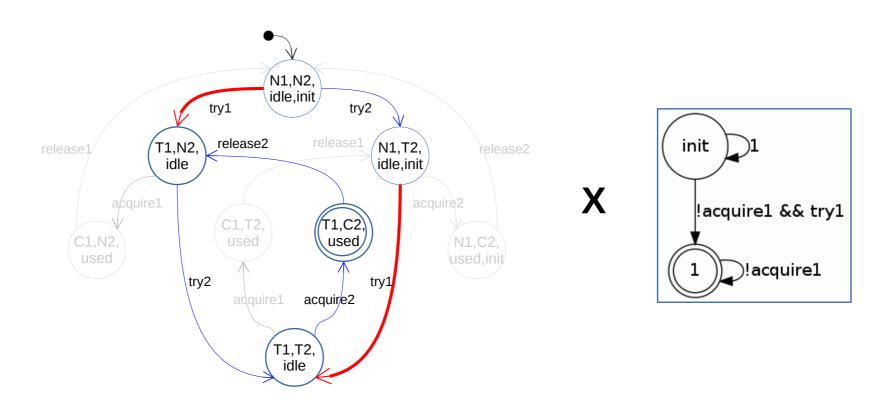
Are you fair or not?

En Model Checking



Are you fair or not?

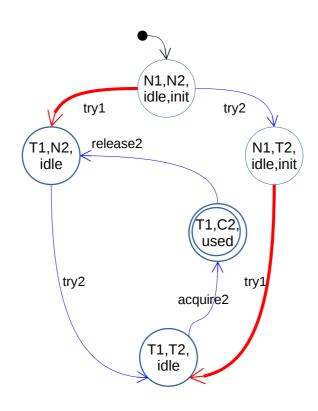
En Model Checking

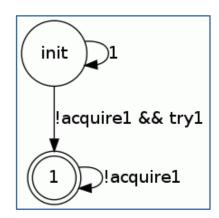


Are you fair or not?

En Model Checking

→ L'automate résultant possède un cycle passant par un état acceptant (le visitant infiniment souvent) donc la propriété n'est pas vérifiée

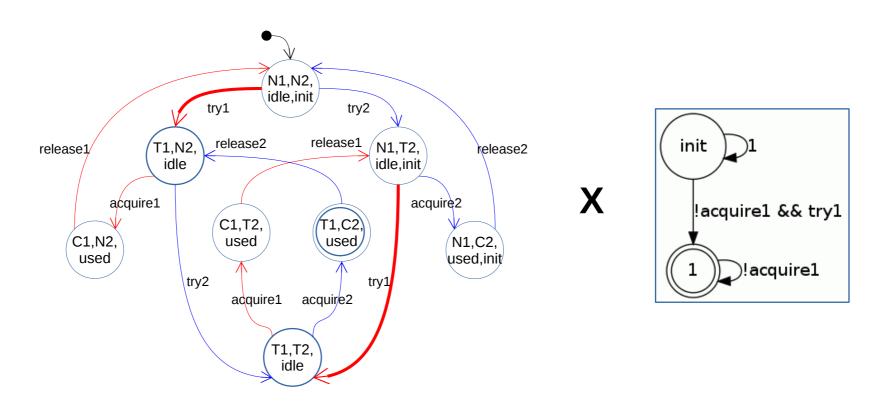




X

Are you fair or not?

En Model Checking

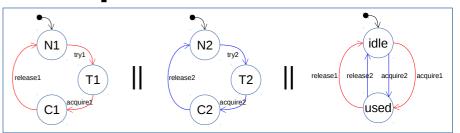


Are you fair or not?

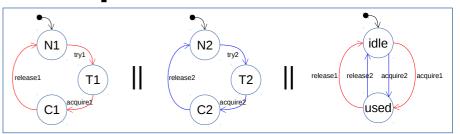
#### LTS analyser en 2 slides

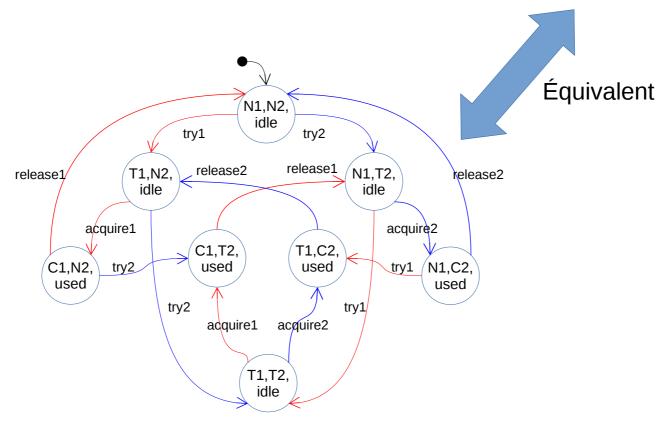
- Outil académique permettant la simulation et verification de réseaux d'automates
- Disponible ici: http://www.doc.ic.ac.uk/~jnm/book/ltsa/download.html mais une version avec une meilleure layout est disponible ici: http://lvl.info.ucl.ac.be/Tools/LTSADelforge

Génération de code

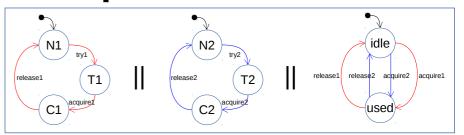


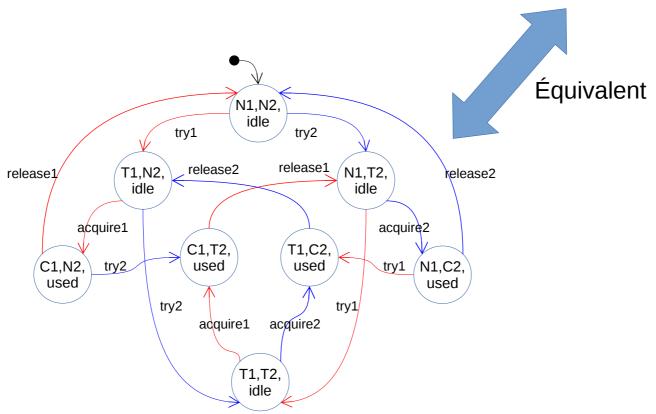
Génération de code





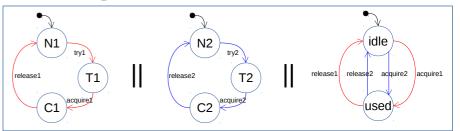
Génération de code

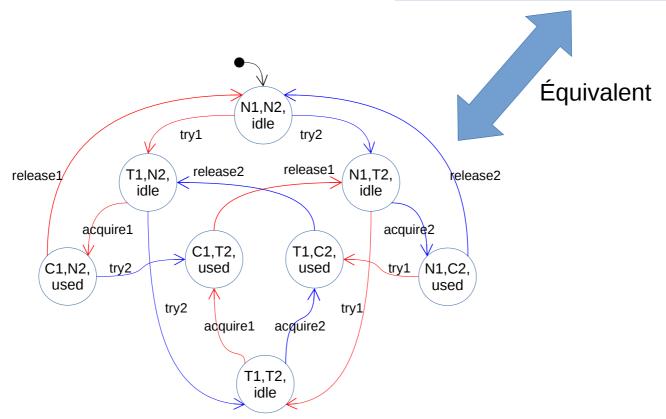




Vous savez générer le code d'un automate non parallèle et vous savez faire le produits asynchrone d'automates ==> vous savez générer le code d'automates parallèles.

Génération de code

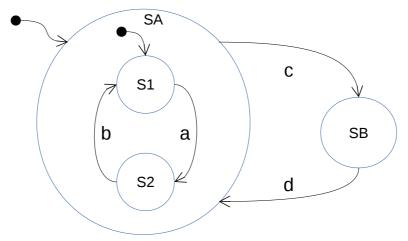


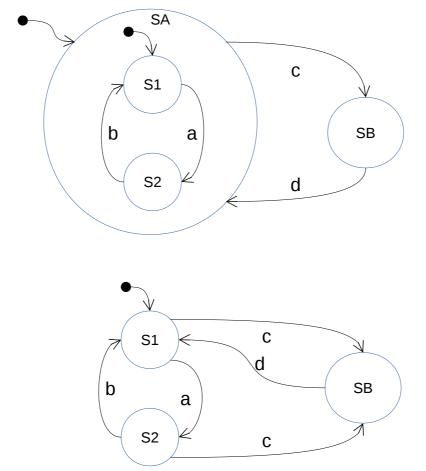


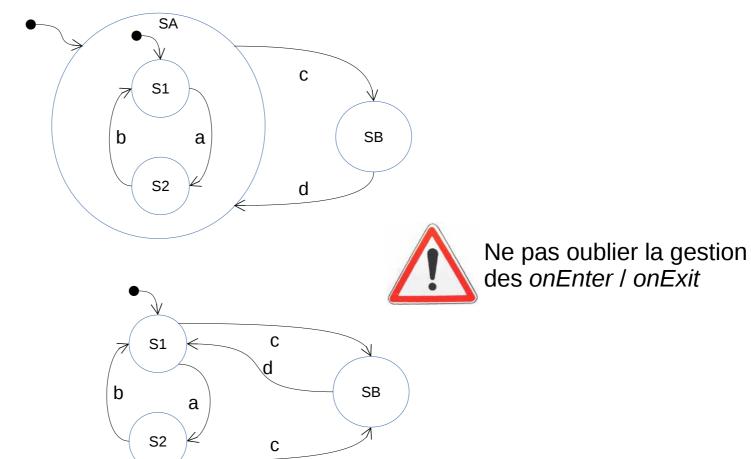
Vous savez générer le code d'un automate non parallèle et vous savez faire le produits asynchrone d'automates ==> vous savez générer le code d'automates parallèles.

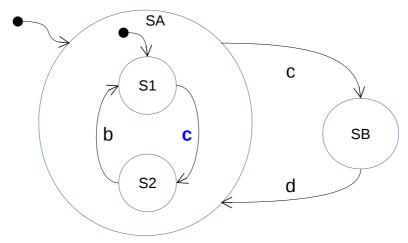


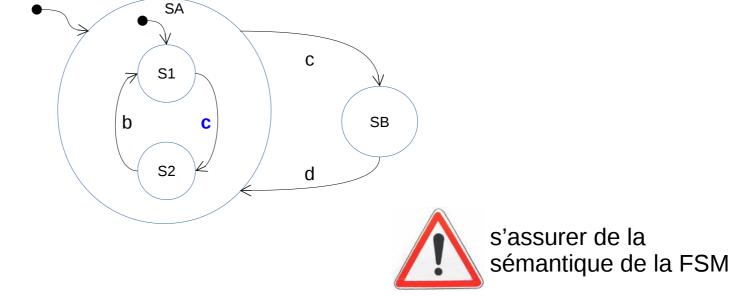
attention à la sémantique de votre dialecte de FSM ! attention à l'explosion en mémoire du produit des automates !

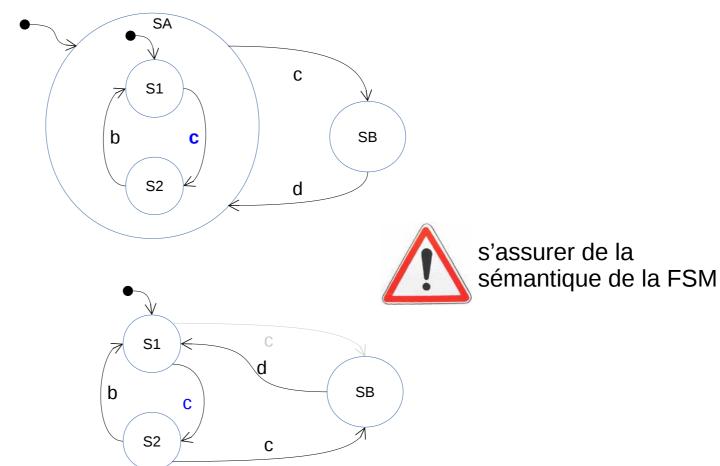


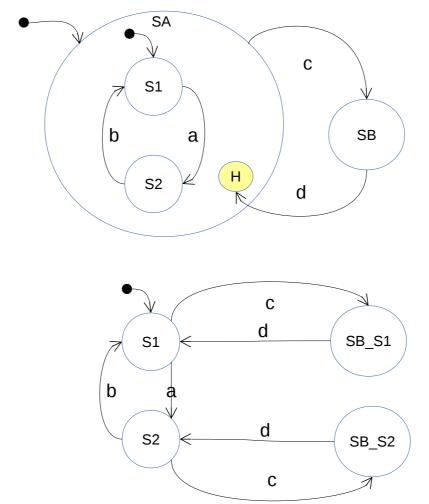




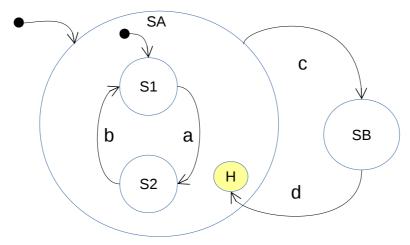




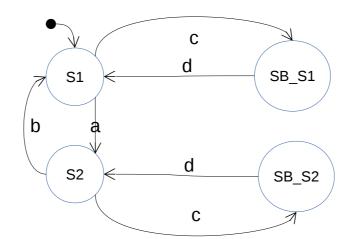




 Intuitivement: on remplace tous les états hiérachiques par leur contenu, Les alphabets restent les même, seules des actions sont mergées



Etc...



#### Conclusion

- Il existe une littérature importante sur la manipulation de state machine à états finis. Derrière cette littérature ce cache une multitude de dialectes plus ou moins complexes.
- La difficulté de manipulation dépend beaucoup de l'expressivité du dialecte et de sa concision.
- Il est possible de passer de "state chart" à des FSM simples mais le coup est exponentiel
- Les FSM devraient au minimum vous aider à structurer votre pensée, au mieux à structurer/générer/vérifier/valider le code de contrôle de vos programmes.