

Topics in Concurrency

Lecture 5

Jonathan Hayman

23 February 2015

Specification logics

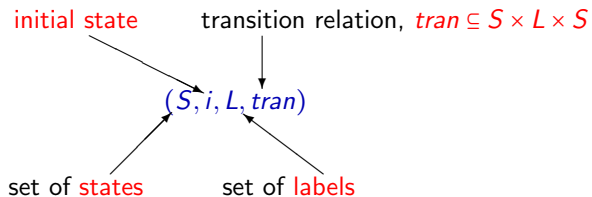
Logics for specifying correctness properties.

We'll look at:

- Basic logics and bisimilarity
- Fixed points and logic
- CTL
- Model checking

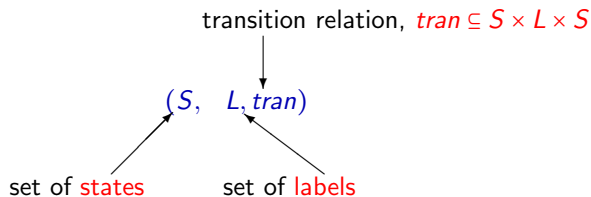
The model

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A CCS term / process / state is **finite state** if the set of states reachable from it is finite.

Finitary Hennessy-Milner Logic

Assertions:

$$A ::= T \mid F \mid A_0 \wedge A_1 \mid A_0 \vee A_1 \mid \neg A \mid \langle \lambda \rangle A \mid \langle - \rangle A$$

Satisfaction: $s \models A$

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$s \models T$ always

$s \models F$ never

$s \models A_0 \wedge A_1$ if $s \models A_0$ and $s \models A_1$

$s \models A_0 \vee A_1$ if $s \models A_0$ or $s \models A_1$

$s \models \neg A$ if not $s \models A$

$s \models \langle \lambda \rangle A$ if there exists s' s.t. $s \xrightarrow{\lambda} s'$ and $s' \models A$

$s \models \langle - \rangle A$ if there exist s', λ s.t. $s \xrightarrow{\lambda} s'$ and $s' \models A$

Derived assertions

$$[\lambda]A \equiv \neg \langle \lambda \rangle \neg A \quad [-]A \equiv \neg \langle - \rangle \neg A$$

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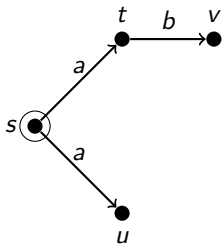
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$$[\lambda]A \equiv \neg \langle \lambda \rangle \neg A \quad [-]A \equiv \neg \langle - \rangle \neg A$$

$s \models [\lambda]A$ iff for all s' s.t. $s \xrightarrow{\lambda} s'$ have $s' \models A$

Examples



? $s \models \langle a \rangle T$?

? $s \models [a] T$?

? $u \models [-] F$?

? $s \models \langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle T$?

? $s \models [a] \langle b \rangle T$?

Examples

Generally:

- $\langle a \rangle T$
- $[a]F$
- $\langle - \rangle F$
- $\langle - \rangle T$
- $[-]T$
- $[-]F$

Give a transition system with initial state satisfying:

$$\langle - \rangle [a]F \wedge [a] \langle a \rangle T$$

(Strong) bisimilarity and logic

A non-finitary Hennessy-Milner logic allows an infinite conjunction

$$A ::= \bigwedge_{i \in I} A_i \mid \neg A \mid \langle \lambda \rangle A$$

with semantics

$$s \models \bigwedge_{i \in I} A_i \text{ iff } s \models A_i \text{ for all } i \in I$$

Define

$$p \simeq q \text{ iff } \text{for all assertions } A \text{ of H-M logic} \\ p \models A \text{ iff } q \models A$$

Theorem

$$\simeq = \sim$$

This gives a way to demonstrate non-bisimilarity of states