

Analysis of Distributed Systems

Solutions to the Exercises

Máté Tejfel

September 19, 2013

Theme I

Part I/a

Agenda

Lecture 1

Lecture 2

Lecture 3

Lecture 4

Lecture 5

① Lecture 1 - Definition of Petri nets

② Lecture 2 - Behavioral properties

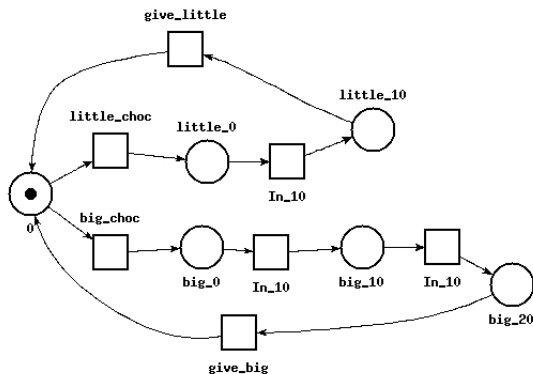
③ Lecture 3 - Analysis methods

④ Lecture 4 - Classification of Petri nets

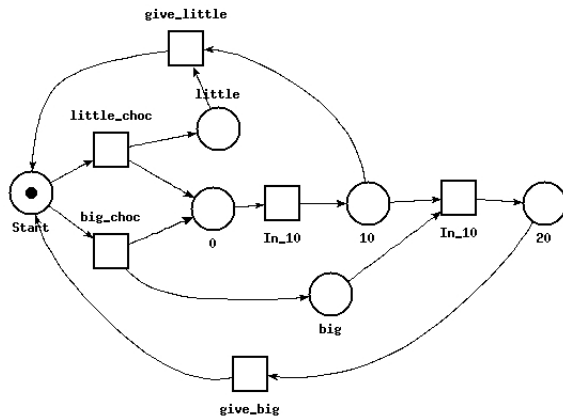
⑤ Lecture 5 - Coloured Petri nets

Exercise 1.1

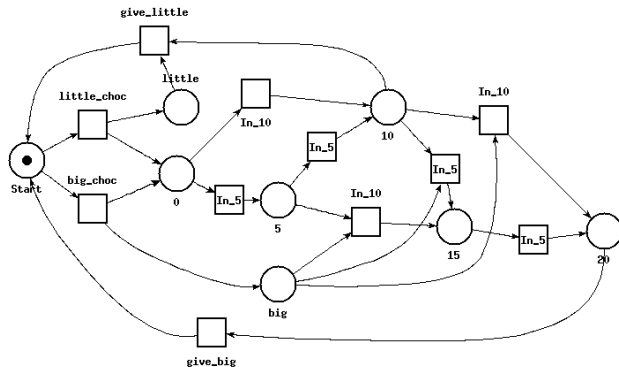
Solution A.



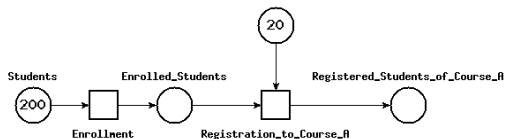
Solution B.



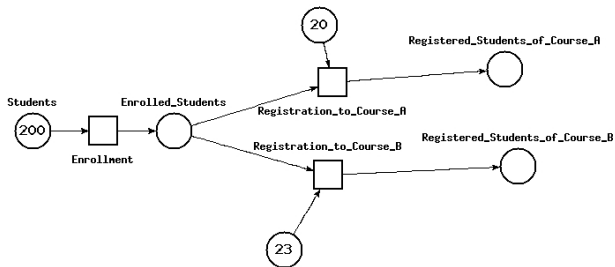
Exercise 1.2



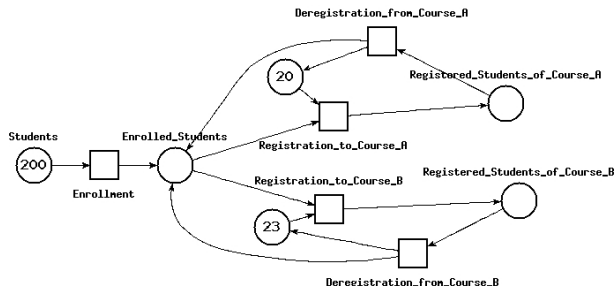
Exercise 1.3



Exercise 1.4



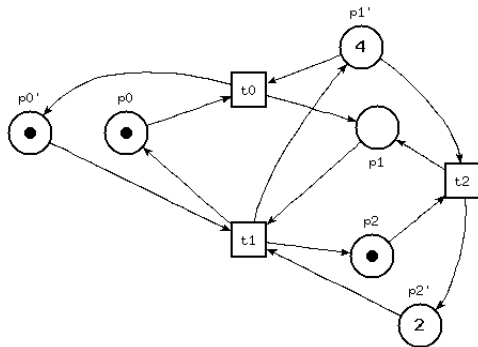
Exercise 1.5



Exercise 1.6

Every prefix of t_0, t_4 and t_1, t_3, t_0, t_4 .

Exercise 1.7



Exercise 1.8

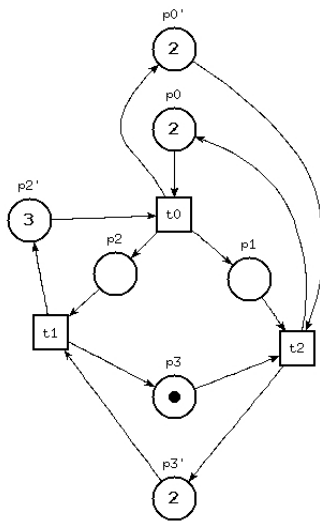
Lecture 1

Lecture 2

Lecture 3

Lecture 4

Lecture 5



Exercise 1.9

Every prefix of t_0, t_1, t_2, t_3, t_0 .

Exercise 1.10

Every prefix of $t_1, t_3, t_2, t_0, t_1, t_3$.

Agenda

① Lecture 1 - Definition of Petri nets

② Lecture 2 - Behavioral properties

③ Lecture 3 - Analysis methods

④ Lecture 4 - Classification of Petri nets

⑤ Lecture 5 - Coloured Petri nets

Exercise 2.1

From A initial marking:

- M_i : $t_1, t_3, t_1, t_3, t_2, t_1, t_3$
- M_j : not reachable

From B initial marking:

- M_i : $t_1, t_3, t_1, t_4, t_2, t_1, t_3, t_1, t_3, t_2, t_1, t_3$
- M_j : $t_1, t_3, t_2, t_1, t_4, t_1, t_3, t_2, t_1, t_1, t_3, t_3, t_1, t_1, t_2, t_2$

Exercise 2.2

Reachable markings:

- $\{1, 0, 1, 0\}$
- $\{1, 0, 0, 1\}$
- $\{0, 0, 1, 1\}$
- $\{1, 1, 0, 0\}$
- $\{0, 1, 1, 0\}$
- $\{0, 1, 0, 1\}$
- $\{0, 0, 0, 2\}$
- $\{0, 0, 2, 0\}$
- $\{2, 0, 0, 0\}$

Exercise 2.3

Ex 2.1, A initial marking

- Boundedness : No
- Safety : No
- Liveness : t_4 is dead

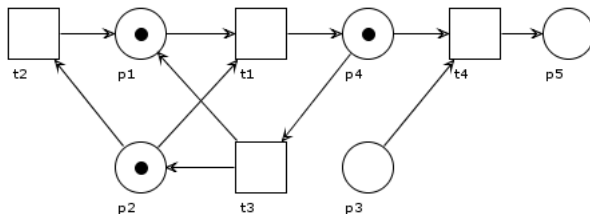
Ex 2.1, B initial marking

- Boundedness : No
- Safety : No
- Liveness : L_1

Ex 2.2

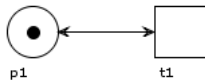
- Boundedness : Yes ($k=2$)
- Safety : No
- Liveness : L_2

Exercise 2.4

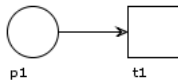


The $p_2 \Rightarrow t_1$ edge was added.

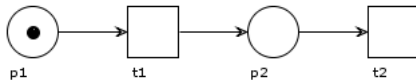
Exercise 2.5



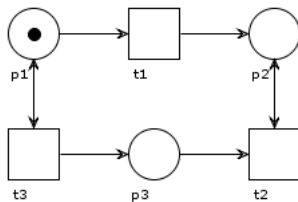
Exercise 2.6



Exercise 2.7

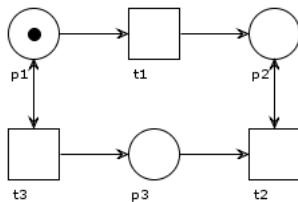


Exercise 2.8



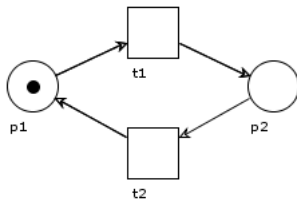
t_3 is L_2 but not L_3

Exercise 2.9



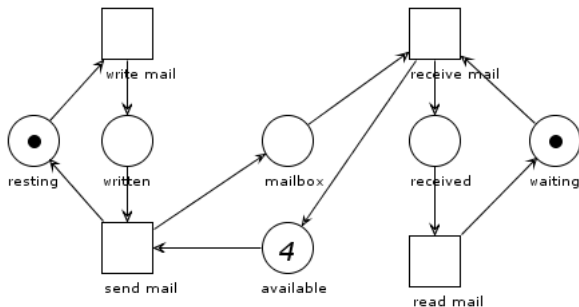
t_1 is L_3 but not L_4

Exercise 2.10



Exercise 2.11

Mailbox capacity is 4.



Agenda

Lecture 1

Lecture 2

Lecture 3

Lecture 4

Lecture 5

① Lecture 1 - Definition of Petri nets

② Lecture 2 - Behavioral properties

③ Lecture 3 - Analysis methods

④ Lecture 4 - Classification of Petri nets

⑤ Lecture 5 - Coloured Petri nets

Exercise 3.1

Reversibility: Yes

Home states:

- $\{p_1, p_5\}$
- $\{p_5, p_6\}$
- $\{p_2, p_3\}$
- $\{p_3, p_7\}$

It models mutual exclusion, e.g. an intersection with two traffic lights.

Exercise 3.2

- M_1 : Yes
- M_2 : Yes
- M_3 : Yes
- M_4 : No
- M_5 : No

Exercise 3.3

Exercise 3.1 :

- Not persistent, (t_1, t_2) is the reason.
- Persistent after reversing p_4 all four edges. It is now a counter instead of a mutex!

Exercise 3.2 :

- Not persistent, the reasons are (t_1, t_4) , (t_1, t_2) .
- Persistent without t_1 .

Exercise 3.4

- $M_0 : d_{1,2} = 1, d_{3,2} = 1$
- $M_1 : d_{1,3} = 1, d_{2,3} = 0$
- $M_2 : d_{2,3} = 2$

Exercise 3.5

Reductions:

- fusion of series places: $(\text{yellow1} + \text{yg1} + \text{green1})$ and $(\text{yellow2} + \text{yg2} + \text{green2})$
- fusion of series transitions: $(\text{ry1} + \text{yellow1green1} + \text{gr1})$ and $(\text{ry2} + \text{yellow2green2} + \text{gr2})$
- elimination of self-loop places: (red1) and (red2)
- fusion of series transitions: $(\text{ry1yellow1green1gr1} + \text{safe2} + \text{ry2yellow2green2gr2})$
- elimination of self loop transitions:
 $(\text{ry1yellow1green1gr1safe2ry2yellow2green2gr2})$



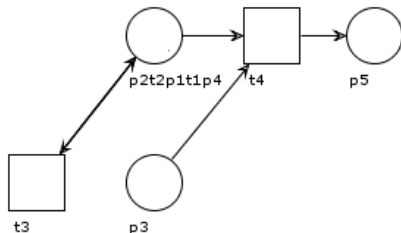
$\text{safe1ry1yellow1green1gr1safe2ry2yellow2green2gr2}$

Exercise 3.6

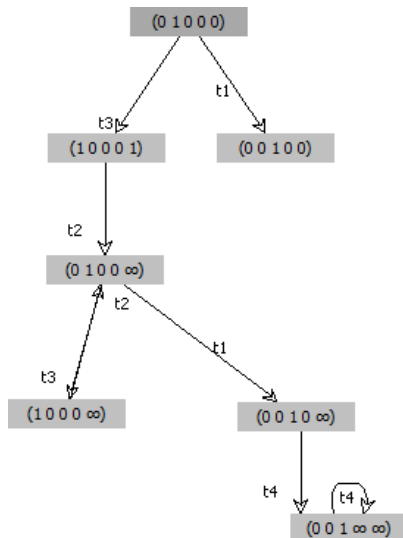
Reductions:

- fusion of series places: $(p2 + t2 + p1)$
- fusion of series places: $(p2t2p1 + t1 + p4)$

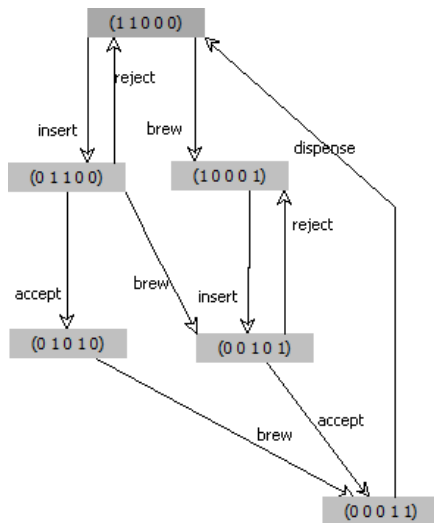
Note: the $(t3 \Rightarrow p2t2p1t1p4)$ edge is double!



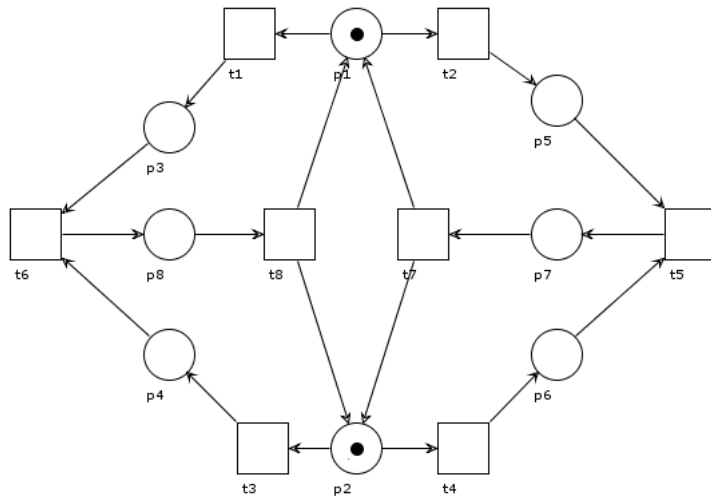
Exercise 3.7



Exercise 3.8



Exercise 3.9



Exercise 3.10

Yes, because it is live and safe ($k=1$ bounded).

Agenda

- ① Lecture 1 - Definition of Petri nets
- ② Lecture 2 - Behavioral properties
- ③ Lecture 3 - Analysis methods
- ④ **Lecture 4 - Classification of Petri nets**
- ⑤ Lecture 5 - Coloured Petri nets

Exercise 4.1

Not AC (p2, p4), not live (t4) and not safe (p3)!

Exercise 4.2

MG, live and not safe (p3)!

Exercise 4.3

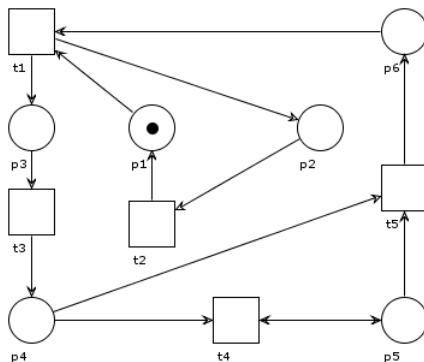
FC, not live and safe!

Exercise 4.4

Modifications:

- $t5 \Rightarrow p4$ edge reversed
- $p5 \Rightarrow t4$ edge added

$p4$, $p5$ are the interesting ones!

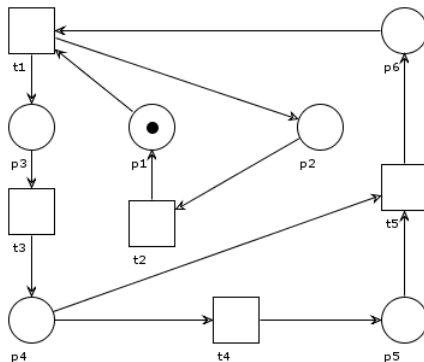


Exercise 4.5

Modifications:

- $t5 \Rightarrow p4$ edge reversed

$p4$, $p5$ are the interesting ones!



Exercise 4.6

- $p1$ is a source place
- $\{p2, p3\}$ is a siphon
- $\{p4, p5\}$ is a trap
- $p6$ is a sink place

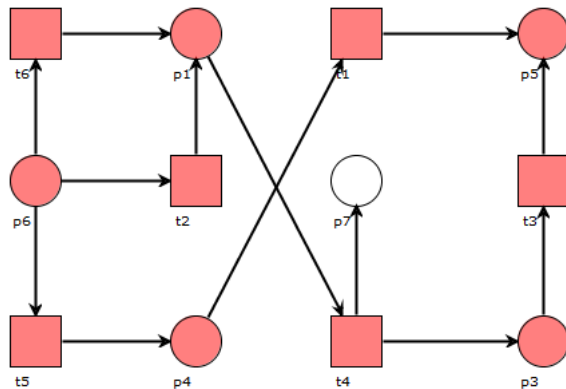
Exercise 4.7

- $\{t2 \Rightarrow p3, t3 \Rightarrow p3\}$ is a minimal FAS
- $\{p1 \Rightarrow t2, t3 \Rightarrow p3\}$ is a minimal FAS
- $\{t2 \Rightarrow p3, p1 \Rightarrow t3\}$ is a minimal FAS
- $\{p1 \Rightarrow t2, t1 \Rightarrow t3\}$ is a minimal FAS
- $p3 \Rightarrow t1$ is a minimum and also a minimal FAS
- $t1 \Rightarrow p1$ is a minimum and also a minimal FAS
- x set of edges is a FAS if x contains at least one of the previous 6 FAS-es

Exercise 4.8

It is safe, because for every reachable marking, the set of marked edges is a minimal FAS.

Exercise 4.9



Agenda

Lecture 1

Lecture 2

Lecture 3

Lecture 4

Lecture 5

① Lecture 1 - Definition of Petri nets

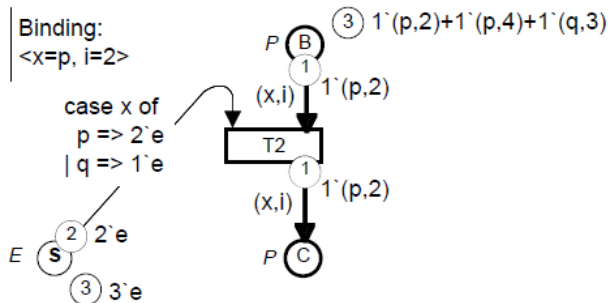
② Lecture 2 - Behavioral properties

③ Lecture 3 - Analysis methods

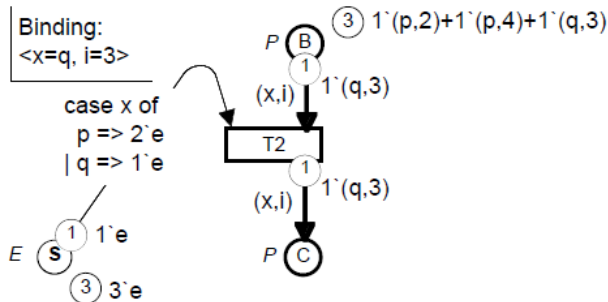
④ Lecture 4 - Classification of Petri nets

⑤ Lecture 5 - Coloured Petri nets

Exercise 5.1

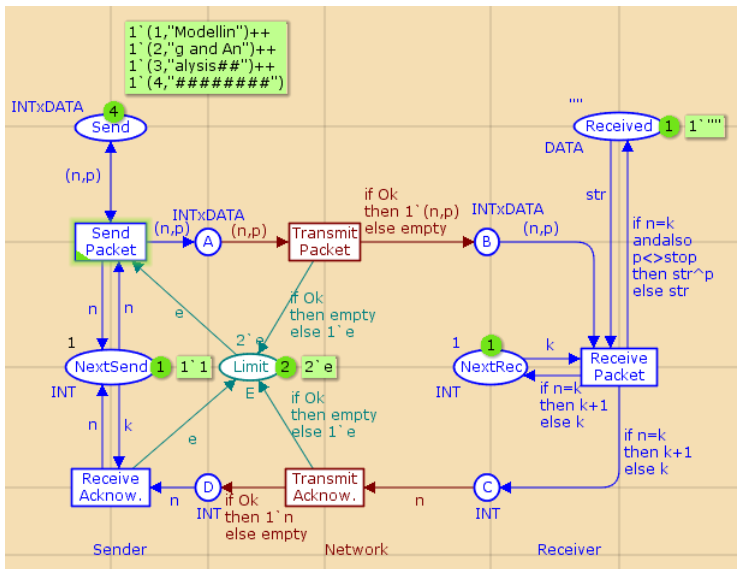


Exercise 5.2

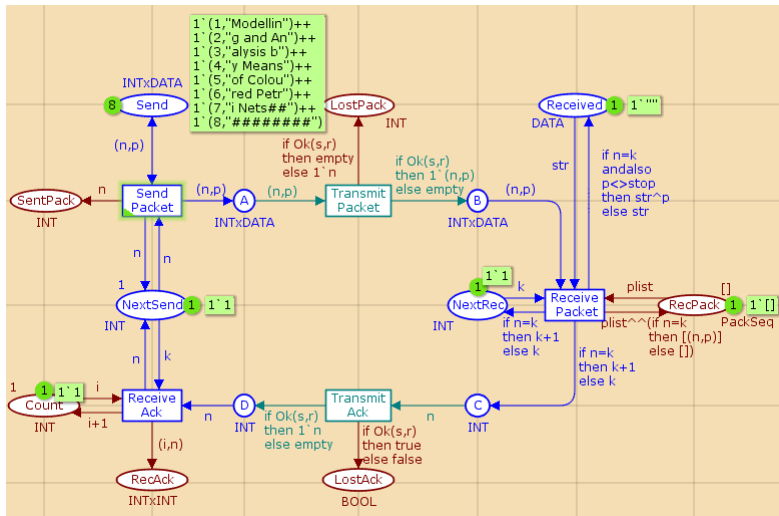


Exercise 5.3

CPN Tools can be downloaded from <http://cpntools.org/>



Exercise 5.5



Exercise 5.6

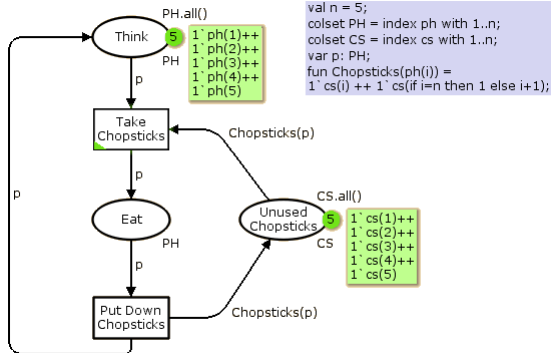
Lecture 1

Lecture 2

Lecture 3

Lecture 4

Lecture 5



Exercise 5.7

Lecture 1

Lecture 2

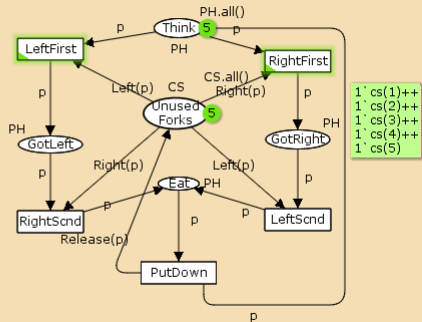
Lecture 3

Lecture 4

Lecture 5

```

▼ val n = 5;
▼ colset PH = index ph with 1..n;
▼ colset CS = index cs with 1..n;
▼ var p: PH;
▼ fun Left(ph(i)) = 1`cs(i);
▼ fun Right(ph(i)) =
  1`cs(if i=n then 1 else i+1);
▼ fun Release(ph(i)) =
  1`cs(i)++1`cs(if i=n then 1 else i+1);
  
```

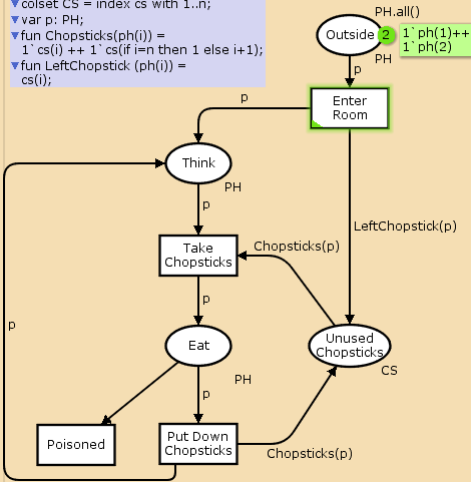


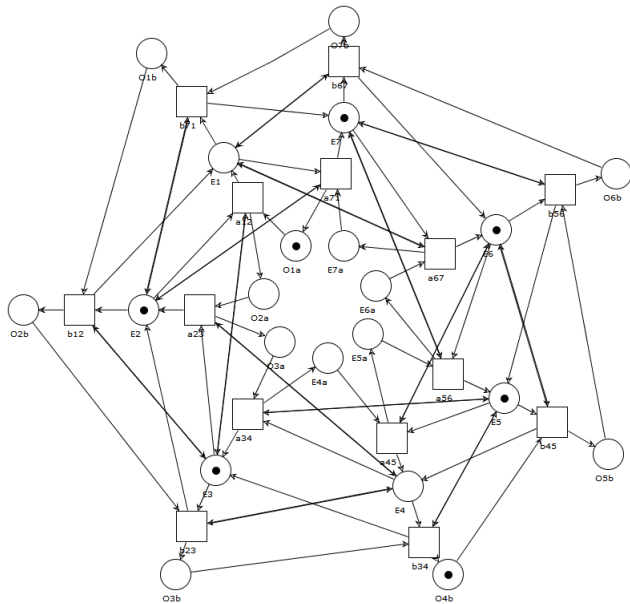
Exercise 5.8

```

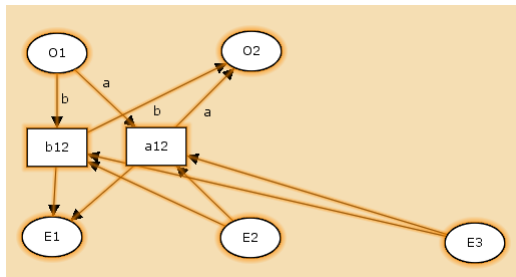
▼ val n = 2;
▼ colset PH = index ph with 1..n;
▼ colset CS = index cs with 1..n;
▼ var p: PH;
▼ fun Chopsticks(ph(i)) =
  1 * cs(i) ++ 1 * cs(if i=n then 1 else i+1);
▼ fun LeftChopstick (ph(i)) =
  cs(i);

```





Exercise 5.10



Theme II

Part I/b

Agenda

Lecture 6

Lecture 7

Lecture 8

Lecture 9

① Lecture 6 - Labelled Petri nets

② Lecture 7 - Petri Boxes

③ Lecture 8 - Operator Boxes I.

④ Lecture 9 - Operator Boxes II.

Exercise 1.1

$$\Sigma_0 = (S_0, T_0, W_0, \lambda_0, M_0)$$

$$S_0 = \{p_0, p_1\}$$

$$T_0 = \{t_0, t_1, t_2\}$$

$$W_0 = ((TS \cup ST) \times \{1\}) \cup (((S \times T) \setminus ST \cup (T \times S) \setminus TS) \times \{0\})$$

$$\lambda_0 = \{(p_0, i), (p_1, i), (t_0, rr), (t_1, br), (t_2, bb)\}$$

$$M_0 = \{(p_0, 2), (p_1, 1)\}$$

where

$$TS = \{(t_1, p_0), (t_0, p_1)\} \text{ and}$$

$$ST = \{(p_0, t_0), (p_0, t_1), (p_1, t_1), (p_1, t_2)\}$$

Exercise 1.2

The Petri net is 2-bounded, therefore not safe.

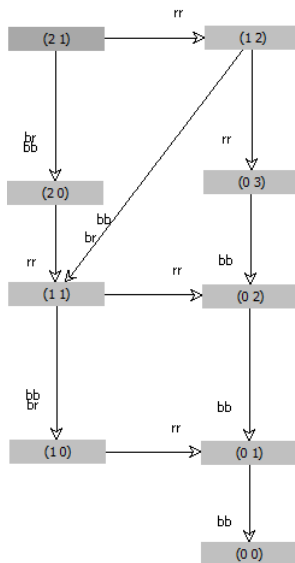
Exercise 1.3

Lecture 6

Lecture 7

Lecture 8

Lecture 9



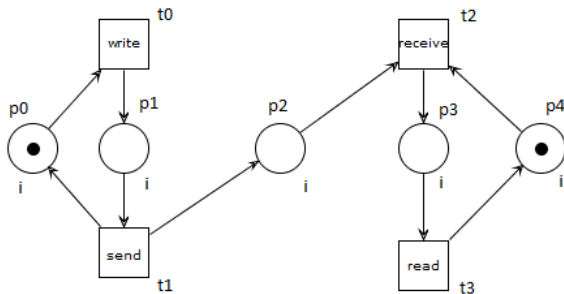
Exercise 1.4

Only the first three steps are applicable. Two markings left on $p1$.

Exercise 1.5

It is applicable. No markings left at the end.

Exercise 1.6



Exercise 1.7

The Petri net is unbounded, therefore not safe, but live.

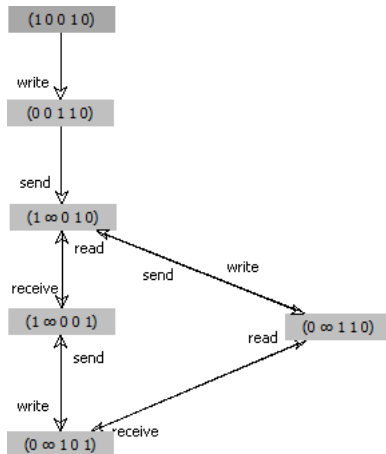
Exercise 1.8

Lecture 6

Lecture 7

Lecture 8

Lecture 9



Exercise 1.9

$$M_0 = \{(p_1, 1), (p_4, 1)\}$$

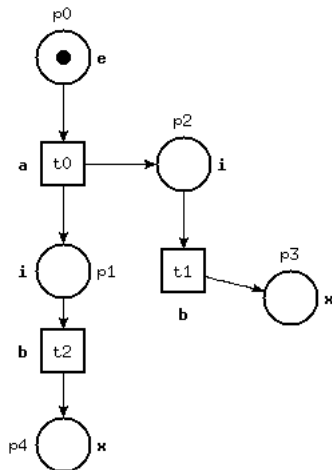
Exercise 1.10

The last step is not enabled. It would require to have tokens simultaneously on p_4 and p_5 .

Agenda

- ① Lecture 6 - Labelled Petri nets
- ② **Lecture 7 - Petri Boxes**
- ③ Lecture 8 - Operator Boxes I.
- ④ Lecture 9 - Operator Boxes II.

Exercise 2.1



Exercise 2.2

The net is ex-directed but not ex-exclusive. Marking $(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)$ is reachable (applying step sequence $\{t_0\}, \{t_5\}$). The following transitions are independent of transition t_0 : t_3, t_6 .

Exercise 2.3

The ex-asymmetric transitions of the net are the following: t_0 : t_1 .

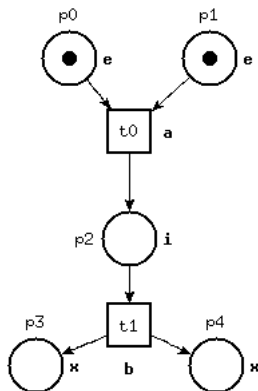
Exercise 2.4

Lecture 6

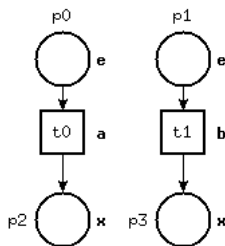
Lecture 7

Lecture 8

Lecture 9



Exercise 2.5



Exercise 2.6

The net is a Petri box, but the marking $(0, 1, 1, 1)$ (which is not clean) is reachable from $M_{\bullet\Sigma}$, namely, it is not a static box.

Exercise 2.7

The net is a Petri box, but the marking $(0, 0, 0, 2)$ (which is not safe) is reachable from $M_{\bullet\Sigma}$, namely, it is not a dynamic box.

Exercise 2.8

Marking $(0, 1, 0, 1)$ is reachable from the initial marking (applying step $\{t_1\}$), so the net is not ex-exclusive.

Exercise 2.9

The net is an entry box, since it is a Petri box, and every marking reachable from $M_{\bullet\Sigma}$ and $M_{\Sigma\bullet}$ is safe and clean.

Exercise 2.10

Transitions t_1, t_2 are independent. Marking $(0, 1, 0, 0, 1)$ is reachable from the initial marking (applying step sequence $\{t_0\}, \{t_2\}$), so the net is not ex-exclusive.

Agenda

- 1 Lecture 6 - Labelled Petri nets
- 2 Lecture 7 - Petri Boxes
- 3 Lecture 8 - Operator Boxes I.**
- 4 Lecture 9 - Operator Boxes II.

Exercise 3.1

Yes. The following execution is enabled.

$$(\{p_0, p_1\}, \emptyset) [\{t_0, t_3\} > (\{p_2, p_3\}, \emptyset) [\{t_4\} : \{t_1\}^+ > (\{p_1\}, \{t_1\}) [\{t_3\} : \{t_1\}^- > (\{p_0, p_3\}, \emptyset).$$

Exercise 3.2

Yes. The following execution is enabled.

$$(\{p_0, p_1\}, \emptyset) [\{t_0, t_3\} > (\{p_2, p_3\}, \emptyset) [\{t_2\} : \{t_5\}^+ > (\{p_4, p_5\}, \{t_5\}).$$

Exercise 3.3

The following complex markings are directly reachable from $\mathcal{M}'' = (\{p_0\}, \{t_5\})$.

$$(\{p_0, p_5\}, \emptyset); (\{p_2, p_5\}, \emptyset); (\{p_2\}, \{t_5\}); (\{p_5\}, \{t_0\}); (\emptyset, \{t_0, t_5\})$$

Exercise 3.4

No. Execution

$(\{p_0\}, \emptyset) [\{t_2\} > (\{p_2, p_3\}, \emptyset) [\{t_3\} : \{t_0\}^+ > (\{p_5\}, \{t_0\})$
is enabled. However t_1 is not enabled in $(\{p_5\}, \{t_0\})$.

Exercise 3.5

Yes. The following execution is enabled.

$(\{p_0\}, \emptyset) [\{t_2\} > (\{p_2, p_3\}, \emptyset) [\{t_0\} : \{t_3\}^+ >$
 $(\{p_4\}, \{t_3\}) [\{t_1\}^+ : \{t_3\}^- > (\{p_5\}, \{t_1\})$.

Exercise 3.6

Yes. The following execution is enabled.

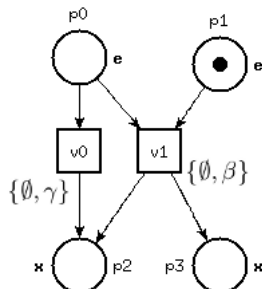
$(\{p_0, p_1\}, \emptyset) [\{t_0\} > (\{p_2, p_3\}, \emptyset) [\{t_3\} : \{t_1\}^+ >$
 $(\{p_4\}, \{t_1\}) [\{t_2\}^+ : \{t_1\}^- > (\{p_2\}, \{t_2\})$.

Exercise 3.7

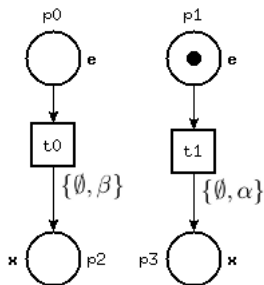
Yes. The following execution is enabled.

$(\{p_0, p_1\}, \emptyset) [\{t_0\} > (\{p_2, p_3\}, \emptyset) [\{t_3\} : \{t_1\}^+ >$
 $(\{p_4\}, \{t_1\}) [\{t_2\}^+ > (\emptyset, \{t_1, t_2\})$.

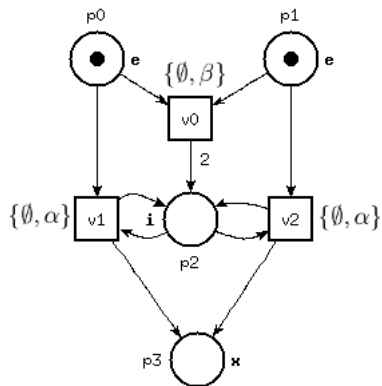
Exercise 3.8



Exercise 3.9



Exercise 3.10



Agenda

- ① Lecture 6 - Labelled Petri nets
- ② Lecture 7 - Petri Boxes
- ③ Lecture 8 - Operator Boxes I.
- ④ Lecture 9 - Operator Boxes II.

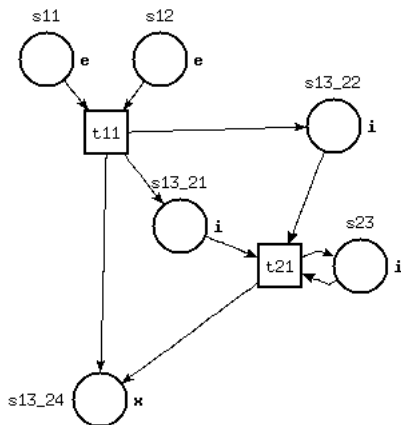
Exercise 4.1

Lecture 6

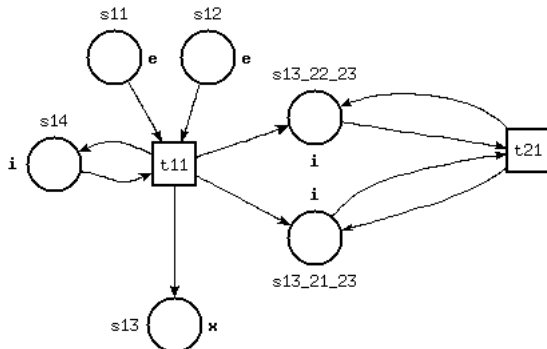
Lecture 7

Lecture 8

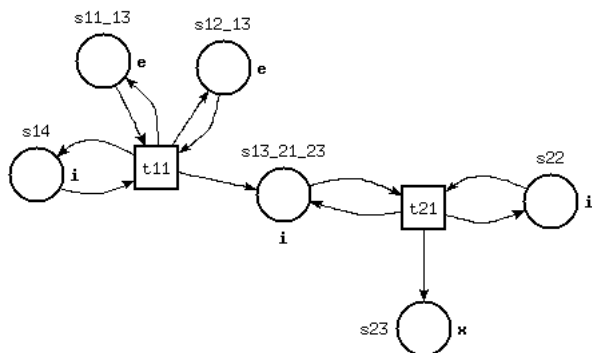
Lecture 9



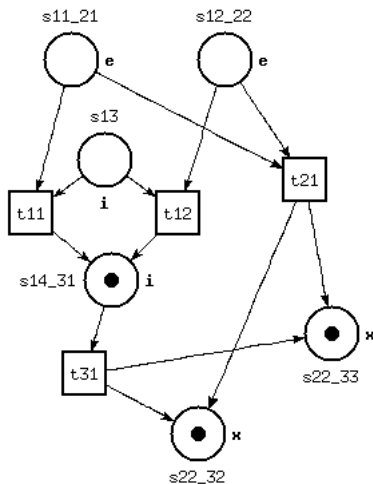
Exercise 4.2



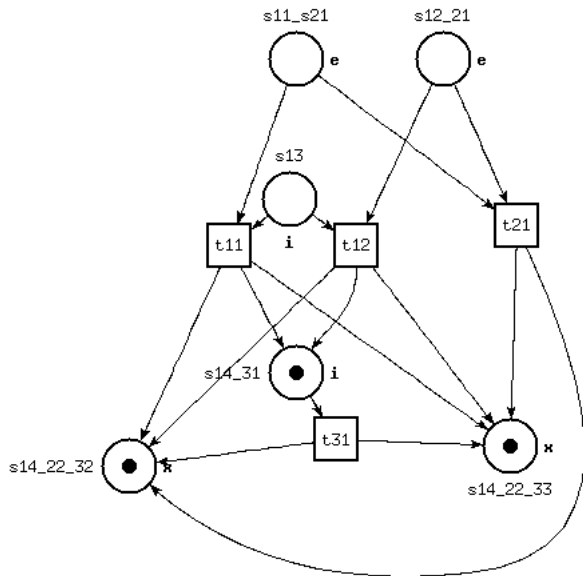
Exercise 4.3



Exercise 4.4



Exercise 4.5



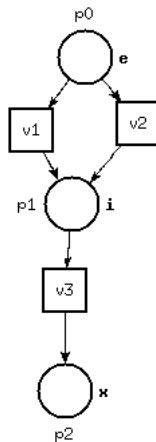
Exercise 4.6

Lecture 6

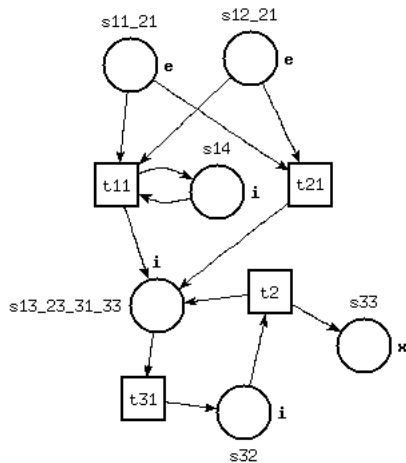
Lecture 7

Lecture 8

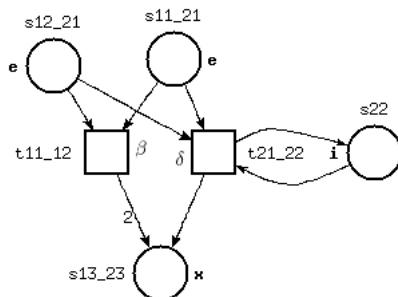
Lecture 9



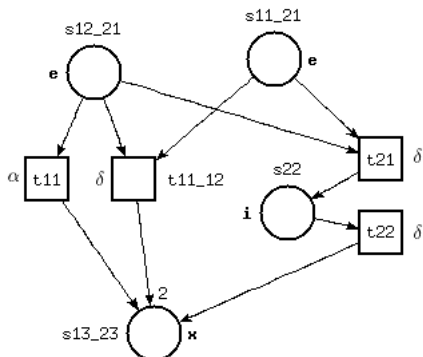
Exercise 4.7



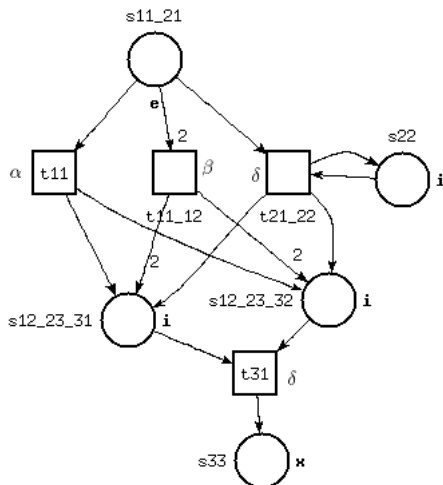
Exercise 4.8



Exercise 4.9



Exercise 4.10



Theme III

Part II

Agenda

- 1 Lecture 10 - Labelled Transition Systems
- 2 Lecture 11 - Communicating Sequential Processes
- 3 Lecture 12 - Axiomatic Semantics of CSP
- 4 Lecture 13 - Denotational Semantics of CSP
- 5 Lecture 14 - Communication in CSP

Exercise 1.1

$$p = a(bnil + cnil)$$

Exercise 1.2

$$p = a(bnil + cq), \quad q = dp$$

Exercise 1.3

$$a(bnil + c(dnil + bdnil)) \parallel acbnil$$

$$\xrightarrow{a} bnil + c(dnil + bdnil) \parallel cbnil$$

$$\xrightarrow{c} dnil + bdnil \parallel bnil$$

$$\xrightarrow{b} dnil \parallel nil$$

$$\not\rightarrow$$

Consequently the process corresponds to the environment.

Exercise 1.4

$$- abdn\dot{il} + a(dn\dot{il} + cn\dot{il}) \parallel a(bn\dot{il} + cn\dot{il})$$

$$\xrightarrow{a} dn\dot{il} + cn\dot{il} \parallel bn\dot{il} + cn\dot{il}$$

$$\xrightarrow{c} n\dot{il} \parallel n\dot{il}$$

$$\not\rightarrow$$

$$- abdn\dot{il} + a(dn\dot{il} + cn\dot{il}) \parallel a(bn\dot{il} + cn\dot{il})$$

$$\xrightarrow{a} bdn\dot{il} \parallel bn\dot{il} + cn\dot{il}$$

$$\xrightarrow{b} dn\dot{il} \parallel n\dot{il}$$

$$\not\rightarrow$$

Consequently the process corresponds to the environment.

Exercise 1.5

$$- \text{abnil} + \text{adnil} \parallel \text{abnil} + \text{adnil}$$

$$\xrightarrow{a} \text{bnil} \parallel \text{bnil}$$

$$\xrightarrow{b} \text{nil} \parallel \text{nil}$$

$$\not\rightarrow$$

$$- \text{abnil} + \text{adnil} \parallel \text{abnil} + \text{adnil}$$

$$\xrightarrow{a} \text{dnil} \parallel \text{dnil}$$

$$\xrightarrow{d} \text{nil} \parallel \text{nil}$$

$$\not\rightarrow$$

$$- \text{abnil} + \text{adnil} \parallel \text{abnil} + \text{adnil}$$

$$\xrightarrow{a} \text{bnil} \parallel \text{dnil}$$

$$\not\rightarrow$$

$$- \text{abnil} + \text{adnil} \parallel \text{abnil} + \text{adnil}$$

$$\xrightarrow{a} \text{dnil} \parallel \text{bnil}$$

$$\not\rightarrow$$

Consequently the process does not correspond to the environment.

Exercise 1.6

nil , $anil$, $a(bnil + dnil)$, $anil + cnil$, $a(bnil + dnil + cnil)$, \dots

Exercise 1.7

$$\tau(a(bnil + c(dnil + bdnil))) = \{ab, acd, acbd\}$$

Exercise 1.8

$$\tau'(a(bnil + c(dnil + bdnil))) = \{\epsilon, a, ab, ac, acd, acb, acbd\}$$

Exercise 1.9

$$\begin{aligned} & abnil + a(cnil + dnil) \\ & \stackrel{A5}{=} a(bnil + (cnil + dnil)) \\ & \stackrel{A1}{=} a((bnil + cnil) + dnil) \\ & \stackrel{A5}{=} a(bnil + cnil) + adnil \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 1.10

$$a((bcnil + dnil) + d(cnil + nil))$$

$$\stackrel{A4}{=} a((bcnil + dnil) + dcnil)$$

$$\stackrel{A5}{=} a(bcnil + dnil) + adcnil$$

$$\stackrel{A5}{=} (abcnil + adnil) + adcnil$$

$$\stackrel{A1}{=} abcnil + (adnil + adcnil)$$

$$\stackrel{A4}{=} ab(cnil + nil) + (adnil + adcnil)$$

$$\stackrel{A5}{=} ab(cnil + nil) + a(dnil + dcnil)$$

$$\stackrel{A5}{=} ab(cnil + nil) + a(d(nil + cnil))$$

Agenda

- 1 Lecture 10 - Labelled Transition Systems
- 2 Lecture 11 - Communicating Sequential Processes**
- 3 Lecture 12 - Axiomatic Semantics of CSP
- 4 Lecture 13 - Denotational Semantics of CSP
- 5 Lecture 14 - Communication in CSP

Exercise 2.1

$$CSP = 10 \rightarrow CS10,$$

$$CS10 = (5 \rightarrow CS15 \mid \textit{little_choc} \rightarrow CS)$$

$$CS15 = \textit{big_choc} \rightarrow CS,$$

$$\text{where } \alpha CSP = \{5, 10, \textit{little_choc}, \textit{big_choc}\}$$

Exercise 2.2

$$M = (a \rightarrow M_1 \mid b \rightarrow M_2 \mid c \rightarrow M_3)$$

$$M_1 = (b \rightarrow M_2 \mid c \rightarrow M_3 \mid d \rightarrow M)$$

$$M_2 = c \rightarrow M_3$$

$$M_3 = d \rightarrow M$$

$$\text{where } \alpha M = \{a, b, c, d\}$$

Exercise 2.3

$P = AD_0, AD_0 = prod1 \rightarrow BD_1,$
 $BD_i = (prod2 \rightarrow AD_i \mid cons1 \rightarrow BC_{i-1}),$ where $i \in \mathbb{N},$
 $BC_i = (cons2 \rightarrow BD_i \mid prod2 \rightarrow AC_i),$ where $i \in \mathbb{N}_\neq,$
 $AC_i = (cons2 \rightarrow AD_i \mid prod1 \rightarrow AC_{i+1}),$ where $i \in \mathbb{N}_\neq,$
 $AD_i = (prod1 \rightarrow AD_{i+1} \mid cons1 \rightarrow AC_{i-1}),$ where $i \in \mathbb{N},$
 $BD_0 = prod2 \rightarrow AD_0,$
 $\alpha P = \{prod1, prod2, cons1, cons2\}$

Exercise 2.4

$P = null \rightarrow A_0,$
 $A_i = (a \rightarrow A_{i+1} \mid null \rightarrow B_{i,0}),$
 where $i \in \mathbb{N}_0,$
 $B_{i,j} = (b \rightarrow B_{i-1,j+1} \mid null \rightarrow C_{j,0}),$
 where $i \in \mathbb{N}, j \in \mathbb{N}_0, (i > 0),$
 $B_{0,j} = null \rightarrow C_j),$ where $j \in \mathbb{N}_0,$
 $C_j = (c \rightarrow C_{j-1} \mid null \rightarrow STOP),$ where $j \in \mathbb{N}, (j > 0),$
 $C_0 = null \rightarrow STOP,$
 and $\alpha P = \{null, a, b, c\}$

Exercise 2.5

$P \parallel Q$, where

$$P = b1 \rightarrow \text{meet}B \rightarrow \text{meet}E \rightarrow e1 \rightarrow P,$$

$$\alpha P = \{b1, \text{meet}B, \text{meet}E, e1\},$$

$$Q = b2 \rightarrow \text{meet}B \rightarrow \text{meet}E \rightarrow e2 \rightarrow Q,$$

$$\alpha Q = \{b2, \text{meet}B, \text{meet}E, e2\},$$

Exercise 2.6

$(P \parallel Q) \parallel R$, where

$$P = b3 \rightarrow \text{meet}2 \rightarrow \text{meet}3 \rightarrow P,$$

$$\alpha P = \{b3, \text{meet}2, \text{meet}3\},$$

$$Q = b1 \rightarrow \text{meet_1}B \rightarrow \text{meet}2 \rightarrow \text{meet_1}E \rightarrow \text{meet}3 \rightarrow Q,$$

$$\alpha Q = \{b1, \text{meet_1}B, \text{meet_1}E, \text{meet}2, \text{meet}3\},$$

$$R = b2 \rightarrow \text{meet}1_B \rightarrow \text{meet}2 \rightarrow \text{meet}1_E \rightarrow R,$$

$$\alpha R = \{b2, \text{meet_1}B, \text{meet_1}E, \text{meet}2\}.$$

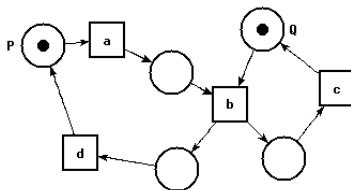
Exercise 2.7

$$P = (a \rightarrow (b \rightarrow STOP \mid c \rightarrow STOP) \mid b \rightarrow d \rightarrow STOP),$$
$$\alpha P = \{a, b, c, d\}$$

Exercise 2.8

$$P = (a \rightarrow (b \rightarrow STOP \mid c \rightarrow STOP)$$
$$\mid d \rightarrow STOP$$
$$\mid b \rightarrow (c \rightarrow STOP \sqcap c \rightarrow d \rightarrow STOP)),$$
$$\alpha P = \{a, b, c, d\}$$

Exercise 2.9



Exercise 2.10

$acbdnil + cabdnil$

Agenda

- 1 Lecture 10 - Labelled Transition Systems
- 2 Lecture 11 - Communicating Sequential Processes
- 3 Lecture 12 - Axiomatic Semantics of CSP**
- 4 Lecture 13 - Denotational Semantics of CSP
- 5 Lecture 14 - Communication in CSP

Exercise 3.1

$$P \parallel Q = (a \rightarrow c \rightarrow b \rightarrow (P \parallel Q) \mid c \rightarrow a \rightarrow b \rightarrow (P \parallel Q))$$

Exercise 3.2

$$P \parallel Q = b \rightarrow (a \rightarrow c \rightarrow (P \parallel Q) \mid c \rightarrow a \rightarrow (P \parallel Q))$$

Exercise 3.3

$$P \parallel Q = a \rightarrow R, \text{ where}$$

$$R = b \rightarrow (a \rightarrow c \rightarrow R \mid c \rightarrow a \rightarrow R)$$

Exercise 3.4

$$P \parallel Q = a \rightarrow b \rightarrow (P \parallel Q)$$

Exercise 3.5

$$P \parallel Q = x \rightarrow y \rightarrow (w \rightarrow z \rightarrow y \rightarrow (P \parallel Q) \\ | z \rightarrow w \rightarrow y \rightarrow (P \parallel Q))$$

Exercise 3.6

$$P \parallel Q = (a \rightarrow STOP) \sqcap (a \rightarrow b \rightarrow (P \parallel Q))$$

Exercise 3.7

$$P \setminus \{b\} = (a \rightarrow P \mid d \rightarrow c \rightarrow P), \text{ where } \alpha P = \{a, c, d\}$$

Exercise 3.8

$$P \parallel Q = (a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow (P \parallel Q)) \sqcap (a \rightarrow c \rightarrow d \rightarrow (P \parallel Q))$$

Exercise 3.9

$$P \parallel Q = e \rightarrow R, \text{ where}$$

$$R = a \rightarrow (b \rightarrow e \rightarrow W \mid e \rightarrow b \rightarrow W), \text{ where}$$

$$W = c \rightarrow (d \rightarrow e \rightarrow R \mid e \rightarrow d \rightarrow R)$$

Exercise 3.10

$$P \parallel Q = (x \rightarrow y \rightarrow z \rightarrow (P \parallel Q)) \sqcap (x \rightarrow z \rightarrow w \rightarrow (P \parallel Q))$$

Agenda

- 1 Lecture 10 - Labelled Transition Systems
- 2 Lecture 11 - Communicating Sequential Processes
- 3 Lecture 12 - Axiomatic Semantics of CSP
- 4 Lecture 13 - Denotational Semantics of CSP**
- 5 Lecture 14 - Communication in CSP

Exercise 4.1

1. $traces(R(a)) = \{ \langle \rangle, \langle b \rangle, \langle b, c \rangle \}$

2. $traces(R(b)) = \{ \langle \rangle, \langle d \rangle \}$

$\Rightarrow traces(W)$

$$= \{ \langle \rangle, \langle a \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle, \langle a, b, c \rangle, \langle b \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle \}$$

Exercise 4.2

1. $traces(P) = \{ \langle \rangle, \langle b \rangle, \langle b, c \rangle \}$

2. $traces(Q) = \{ \langle \rangle, \langle d \rangle, \langle d, c \rangle \}$

$\Rightarrow traces(P \sqcap Q)$

$$= \{ \langle \rangle, \langle b \rangle, \langle b, c \rangle, \langle d \rangle, \langle d, c \rangle \}$$

Exercise 4.3

$$1. \text{traces}(R) = \{ \langle \rangle, \langle d \rangle, \langle d, c \rangle \}$$

$$2. \text{traces}(W) = \{ \langle \rangle, \langle b \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle, \langle b, d, c \rangle \}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{traces}(R \sqcap W)$$

$$= \{ \langle \rangle, \langle d \rangle, \langle d, c \rangle, \langle b \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle, \langle b, d, c \rangle \}$$

Exercise 4.4

$$\begin{aligned} &\bullet \text{traces}((P \sqcap Q) \parallel (R \sqcap W)) \\ &\quad = \text{traces}(P \sqcap Q) \cap \text{traces}(R \sqcap W) \\ &\quad = \{ \langle \rangle, \langle b \rangle, \langle d \rangle, \langle d, c \rangle \} \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 4.5

- Here $F(X) = coin \rightarrow choc \rightarrow X$.
- According to the 3. item of definition of function *traces* it is enough to see:

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} : traces(F^n(STOP)) = \{s \mid s \leq \langle coin, choc \rangle^n\}.$$

Using induction:

$$\begin{aligned} n=0 \quad traces(F^0(STOP)) &= traces(STOP) = \{\langle \rangle\} \\ &= \{s \mid s \leq \langle coin, choc \rangle^0\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=k+1 \quad traces(F^{k+1}(STOP_A)) &= traces(F(F^k(STOP_A))) \\ &= traces(coin \rightarrow choc \rightarrow F^k(STOP)) \\ &= \{\langle \rangle, \langle coin \rangle\} \\ &\quad \cup \{\langle coin, choc \rangle^\wedge t \mid t \in traces(F^k(STOP))\} \\ &= \{\langle \rangle, \langle coin \rangle\} \\ &\quad \cup \{\langle coin, choc \rangle^\wedge t \mid t \leq \langle coin, choc \rangle^n\} \\ &= \{t \mid t \leq \langle coin, choc \rangle^{n+1}\} \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 4.6

- $traces(P) = \{ \langle \rangle, \langle a \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle, \langle a, c \rangle \},$
 - $\forall t \in traces(P) : (t \downarrow a) \geq (t \downarrow c),$
- $\Rightarrow P \text{ sat } ((tr \downarrow a) \geq (tr \downarrow c)).$

Exercise 4.7

- $P \parallel Q = a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow STOP,$
 - $traces(P \parallel Q) = \{ \langle \rangle, \langle a \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle, \langle a, b, c \rangle \},$
 - $\forall t \in traces(P \parallel Q) : ((t \downarrow a) \leq (t \downarrow b)),$
- $\Rightarrow (P \parallel Q) \text{ sat } ((tr \downarrow a) \leq (tr \downarrow b)).$

Exercise 4.8

- $traces(P \sqcap Q) = \{ \langle \rangle, \langle b \rangle, \langle b, c \rangle, \langle a \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle \},$
 - $\forall t \in traces(P \sqcap Q) : ((t \downarrow a) + (t \downarrow c) \leq 1),$
- $\Rightarrow (P \sqcap Q) \text{ sat } ((tr \downarrow a) + (tr \downarrow c) \leq 1).$

Exercise 4.9

Let be $MySpec = ((tr \downarrow a) \leq 1 + (tr \downarrow b) + (tr \downarrow d))$.

$$1. (tr = \langle \rangle) \Rightarrow MySpec$$

$$\Rightarrow STOP \text{ sat } (tr = \langle \rangle) \Rightarrow STOP \text{ sat } MySpec$$

$$2. \text{ Suppose } X \text{ sat } MySpec$$

$$traces(F(X)) = \{ \langle \rangle, \langle a \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle, \langle a, c \rangle \}$$

$$\cup \{ \langle a, b, c \rangle^{\wedge} t \mid t \in traces(X) \}$$

$$\cup \{ \langle a, c, d \rangle^{\wedge} t \mid t \in traces(X) \}$$

$$2.a \quad (\langle \rangle \downarrow a) = 0, (\langle \rangle \downarrow b) + (\langle \rangle \downarrow d) = 0,$$

$$(\langle a \rangle \downarrow a) = 1, (\langle a \rangle \downarrow b) + (\langle a \rangle \downarrow d) = 0,$$

$$(\langle a, b \rangle \downarrow a) = 1, (\langle a, b \rangle \downarrow b) + (\langle a, b \rangle \downarrow d) = 1,$$

$$(\langle a, c \rangle \downarrow a) = 1, (\langle a, c \rangle \downarrow b) + (\langle a, c \rangle \downarrow d) = 0,$$

$$2.b \quad (\langle a, b, c \rangle^{\wedge} t \downarrow a) = (t \downarrow a) + 1,$$

$$(\langle a, b, c \rangle^{\wedge} t \downarrow b) = (t \downarrow b) + 1,$$

$$(\langle a, b, c \rangle^{\wedge} t \downarrow d) = (t \downarrow d),$$

$$\text{so } ((\langle a, b, c \rangle^{\wedge} t \downarrow a)$$

$$\leq 1 + (\langle a, b, c \rangle^{\wedge} t \downarrow b) + (\langle a, b, c \rangle^{\wedge} t \downarrow d))$$

$$\text{equivalent with } ((t \downarrow a) \leq 1 + (t \downarrow b) + (t \downarrow d))$$

(which will hold because of the assumption).

2.c $(\langle a, c, d \rangle^{\wedge} t \downarrow a) = (t \downarrow a) + 1,$
 $(\langle a, c, d \rangle^{\wedge} t \downarrow b) = (t \downarrow b),$
 $(\langle a, c, d \rangle^{\wedge} t \downarrow d) = (t \downarrow d) + 1,$
 so $((\langle a, c, d \rangle^{\wedge} t \downarrow a)$
 $\leq 1 + (\langle a, c, d \rangle^{\wedge} t \downarrow b) + (\langle a, c, d \rangle^{\wedge} t \downarrow d))$
 equivalent with $((t \downarrow a) \leq 1 + (t \downarrow b) + (t \downarrow d))$
 (which will hold because of the assumption).

- $(2.a) \wedge (2.b) \wedge (2.c) \Rightarrow F(X) \text{ sat } MySpec.$
- $(1.) \wedge (2.) \Rightarrow P \text{ sat } MySpec.$

Exercise 4.10

$$1. P \text{ sat } (0 \leq ((tr \downarrow a) - (tr \downarrow b)) \leq 1)$$

$$2. Q \text{ sat } (0 \leq ((tr \downarrow b) - (tr \downarrow c)) \leq 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow P \parallel Q$$

$$\text{sat } ((0 \leq (((tr \uparrow \alpha P) \downarrow a) - ((tr \uparrow \alpha P) \downarrow b)) \leq 1) \\ \wedge (0 \leq (((tr \uparrow \alpha Q) \downarrow b) - ((tr \uparrow \alpha Q) \downarrow c)) \leq 1))$$

$$\Rightarrow P \parallel Q$$

$$\text{sat } ((0 \leq ((tr \downarrow a) - (tr \downarrow b)) \leq 1) \\ \wedge (0 \leq ((tr \downarrow b) - (tr \downarrow c)) \leq 1))$$

$$\Rightarrow P \parallel Q \text{ sat } (0 \leq ((tr \downarrow a) - (tr \downarrow c)) \leq 2)$$

Agenda

- ① Lecture 10 - Labelled Transition Systems
- ② Lecture 11 - Communicating Sequential Processes
- ③ Lecture 12 - Axiomatic Semantics of CSP
- ④ Lecture 13 - Denotational Semantics of CSP
- ⑤ **Lecture 14 - Communication in CSP**

Exercise 5.1

$$P \parallel Q = c1?x \rightarrow c2.(x + 5) \rightarrow c3!(2 * x + 10) \rightarrow STOP$$

Exercise 5.2

$$(P \parallel Q) \setminus \{c2\} = c1?x \rightarrow c3!(2 * x + 10) \rightarrow STOP$$

Exercise 5.3

$$P \parallel Q_{10} = in?x \rightarrow c1.x \rightarrow c2.(10 * x) \rightarrow out!(10 * x) \rightarrow (P \parallel Q_{10})$$

Exercise 5.4

$$(P \parallel Q_5) \setminus \{c1, c2\} = in?x \rightarrow out!(5 * x) \rightarrow ((P \parallel Q_5) \setminus \{c1, c2\})$$

Exercise 5.5

$$\begin{aligned} (P \parallel Q) = & \\ & (in1?x \rightarrow in2?y \\ & \quad \rightarrow c1.x \rightarrow c2.(x + y) \rightarrow out!(x + y) \rightarrow (P \parallel Q) \\ & | in2?y \rightarrow in1?x \\ & \quad \rightarrow c1.x \rightarrow c2.(x + y) \rightarrow out!(x + y) \rightarrow (P \parallel Q)) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 5.6

$$(P||Q) =$$

$$in1?x \rightarrow c1.x$$

$$\rightarrow (in2?y \rightarrow out!x \rightarrow c2.(x * y) \rightarrow out!(x * y) \rightarrow (P||Q) \\ | out!x \rightarrow in2?y \rightarrow c2.(x * y) \rightarrow out!(x * y) \rightarrow (P||Q))$$

Exercise 5.7

$$Q = (in?y \rightarrow out!(y_1 * y_2 + 5) \rightarrow Q)$$

Exercise 5.8

$$Q = (in?y \rightarrow out!(y_1, (y_1 * y_2 + 3)) \rightarrow Q)$$

Exercise 5.9

$$Q = (in?y \rightarrow out!(y_1, (y_2 + (y_1 * y_3)), (y_1 * y_3)) \rightarrow Q)$$

Exercise 5.10

$$Q_i = (in?y \rightarrow out!(y_1, (y_2 + \frac{y_1}{i} * y_3), \frac{y_1}{i} * y_3) \rightarrow Q_i)$$