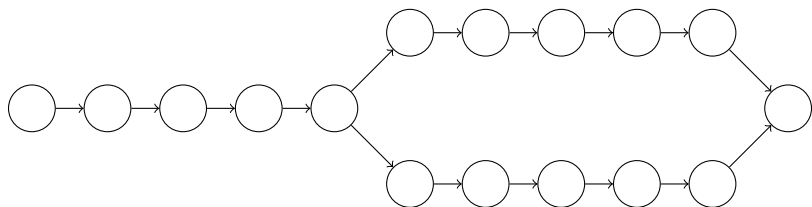
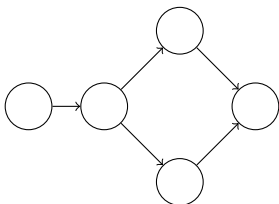


Mini Models

EECS 4315

www.cse.yorku.ca/course/4315/

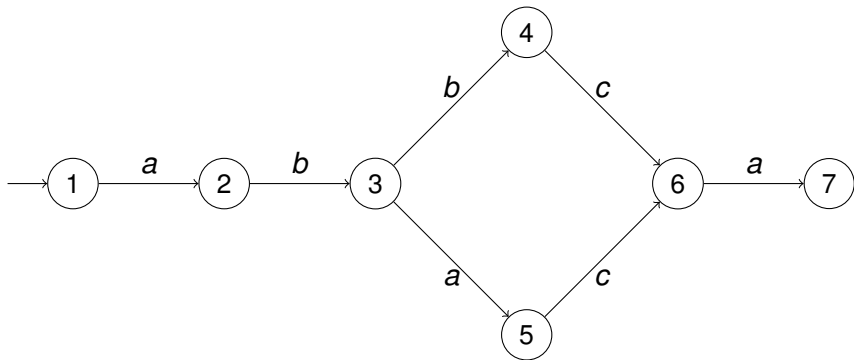




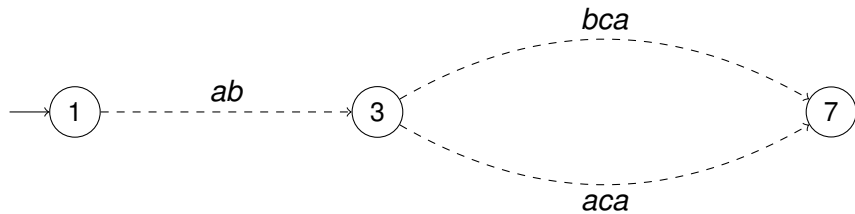
Definition

A labelled transition system is a tuple $\langle S, A, \rightarrow, s \rangle$ consisting of

- a set S of states,
- a set A of actions,
- a transition relation $\rightarrow \subseteq S \times A \times S$, and
- a start state $s \in S$.



Mini Model



Question

If the actions of the model are elements of the set A , then the actions of the mini model are elements of the set ...

From Model to Mini Model: Actions

Question

If the actions of the model are elements of the set A , then the actions of the mini model are elements of the set ...

Answer

A^+ : the set of nonempty finite sequences over A .

From Model to Mini Model: Actions

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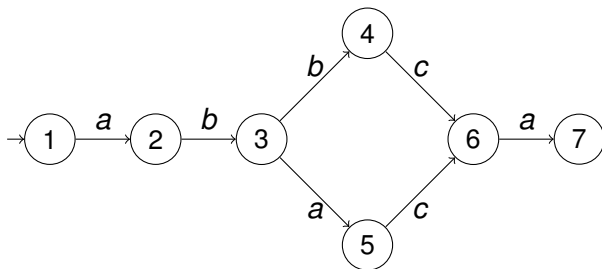
ab , bca and aca are nonempty finite sequences over $\{a, b, c\}$.

Definition

The set $\text{succ}(s)$ of successors of the state s is defined by

$$\text{succ}(s) = \{ t \in S \mid \exists a \in A : s \xrightarrow{a} t \}.$$

Labelled Transition Systems: successors



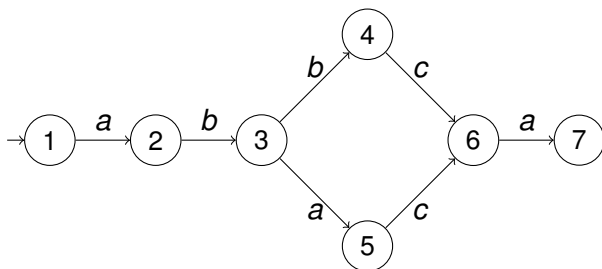
$\text{succ}(1) = \{2\}$
 $\text{succ}(2) = \{3\}$
 $\text{succ}(3) = \{4, 5\}$
 $\text{succ}(4) = \{6\}$
 $\text{succ}(5) = \{6\}$
 $\text{succ}(6) = \{7\}$
 $\text{succ}(7) = \emptyset$

Definition

The set $pred(s)$ of predecessors of the state s is defined by

$$pred(s) = \{ t \in S \mid \exists a \in A : t \xrightarrow{a} s \}.$$

Labelled Transition Systems: predecessors



$pred(1) = \emptyset$
 $pred(2) = \{1\}$
 $pred(3) = \{2\}$
 $pred(4) = \{3\}$
 $pred(5) = \{3\}$
 $pred(6) = \{4, 5\}$
 $pred(7) = \{6\}$

Definition

The relation $- \rightarrow \subseteq S \times A^+ \times S$ is the smallest relation such that

- if there exists a sequence of transitions $s_0 \xrightarrow{a_1} s_1 \xrightarrow{a_2} \dots \xrightarrow{a_n} s_n$ such that s_1, \dots, s_{n-1} each have one successor and s_0 and s_n do not, then $s_0 \xrightarrow{a_1 \dots a_n} s_n$;
- if there exists a sequence of transitions $s_0 \xrightarrow{a_1} s_1 \xrightarrow{a_2} \dots \xrightarrow{a_n} s_n$ such that s_1, \dots, s_{n-1} each have one successor and s_n does not and s_0 is the initial state, then $s_0 \xrightarrow{a_1 \dots a_n} s_n$;

Definition (continued)

- if there exists a sequence of transitions

$s_0 \xrightarrow{a_1} s_1 \xrightarrow{a_2} \dots \xrightarrow{a_m} s_m \xrightarrow{a_{m+1}} \dots \xrightarrow{a_n} s_n$ such that s_1, \dots, s_n each have one successor and s_0 does not and s_1, \dots, s_{n-1} are all different and $s_m = s_n$, then $s_0 \xrightarrow{a_1 \dots a_m} s_m$ and $s_m \xrightarrow{a_{m+1} \dots a_n} s_m$;

- if there exists a sequence of transitions

$s_0 \xrightarrow{a_1} s_1 \xrightarrow{a_2} \dots \xrightarrow{a_m} s_m \xrightarrow{a_{m+1}} \dots \xrightarrow{a_n} s_n$ such that s_1, \dots, s_n each have one successor and s_0 is the initial state and s_1, \dots, s_{n-1} are all different and $s_m = s_n$, then $s_0 \xrightarrow{a_1 \dots a_m} s_m$ and $s_m \xrightarrow{a_{m+1} \dots a_n} s_m$.

From Model to Mini Model: States

Question

The set S_+ of states of the mini model is ...

From Model to Mini Model: States

Question

The set S_+ of states of the mini model is ...

Answer

the smallest set S_+ such that

- initial state $s \in S_+$ and
- if $s \in S_+$ and $s \xrightarrow{a_1 \dots a_n} t$ then $t \in S_+$.

From Model to Mini Model: States

Question

The set S_+ of states of the mini model is ...

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- initial state $s \in S_+$ and
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Question

Does such a smallest set exist?

From Model to Mini Model: States

Question

The set S_+ of states of the mini model is ...

Answer

the smallest set S_+ such that

- initial state $s \in S_+$ and
- if $s \in S_+$ and $s \xrightarrow{a_1 \dots a_n} t$ then $t \in S_+$.

Question

Does such a smallest set exist?

Question

Yes. We will discuss the details later in the course.

From Model to Mini Model: States

The set S_+ of states of the mini model can be computed as follows.

```
 $S_+ = \emptyset$   
do  
   $T = S_+$   
  for each  $s \in T$   
    for each  $t \in S$   
      if  $s \xrightarrow{a_1 \dots a_n} t$  for some  $a_1 \dots a_n \in A$   
         $S_+ = S_+ \cup \{t\}$   
while  $S_+ \neq T$ 
```

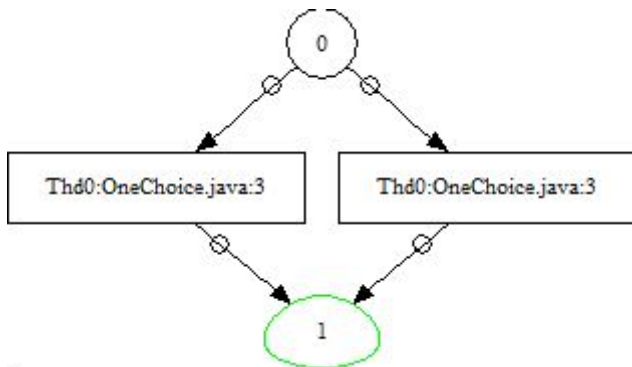
One Choice

```
Random random = new Random();  
if (random.nextBoolean())  
    System.out.println("1");  
else  
    System.out.println("2");  
System.out.println("done");
```

One Choice

```
target=OneChoice  
classpath=.  
cg.enumerate_random=true  
listener=gov.nasa.jpflistener.StateSpaceDot
```

One Choice



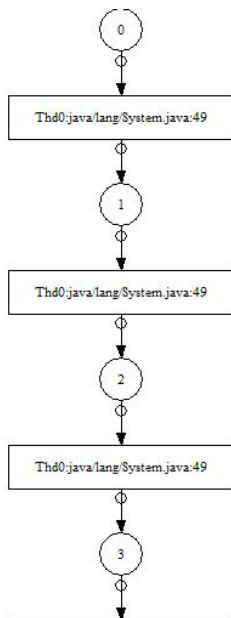
`jpf -show OneChoice1.jpf` produced the following output.

```
----- Config contents  
branch_start = 1  
cg.boolean.false_first = true  
cg.break_single_choice = false  
cg.enable_atomic = true  
cg.enumerate_random = true  
...  
vm.max_transition_length = 50000  
...
```


One Choice

```
target=OneChoice
classpath=.
cg.enumerate_random=true
vm.max_transition_length=1
listener=gov.nasa.jpfl.listener.StateSpaceDot
```

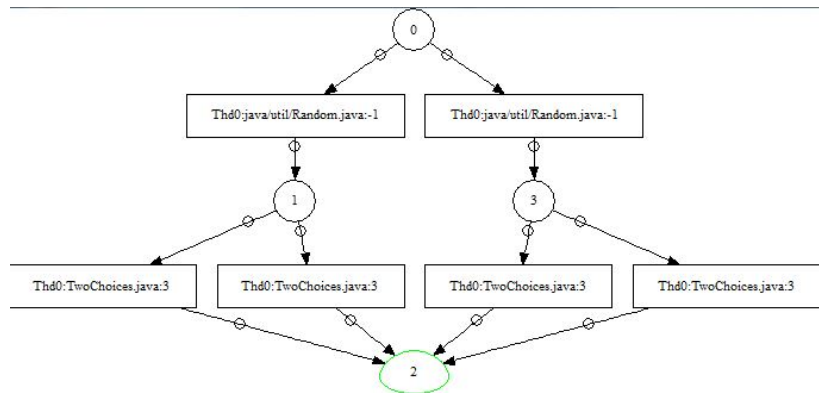
One Choice



Two Choices

```
Random random = new Random();
if (random.nextBoolean())
    if (random.nextBoolean())
        System.out.println("1");
    else
        System.out.println("2");
else
    if (random.nextBoolean())
        System.out.println("3");
    else
        System.out.println("4");
System.out.println("done");
```

Two Choices



Two Choices

