

## Transformational Systems

Observable only at the beginning and the end of their execution (“black box”)



with no interaction with the environment.

- specified by

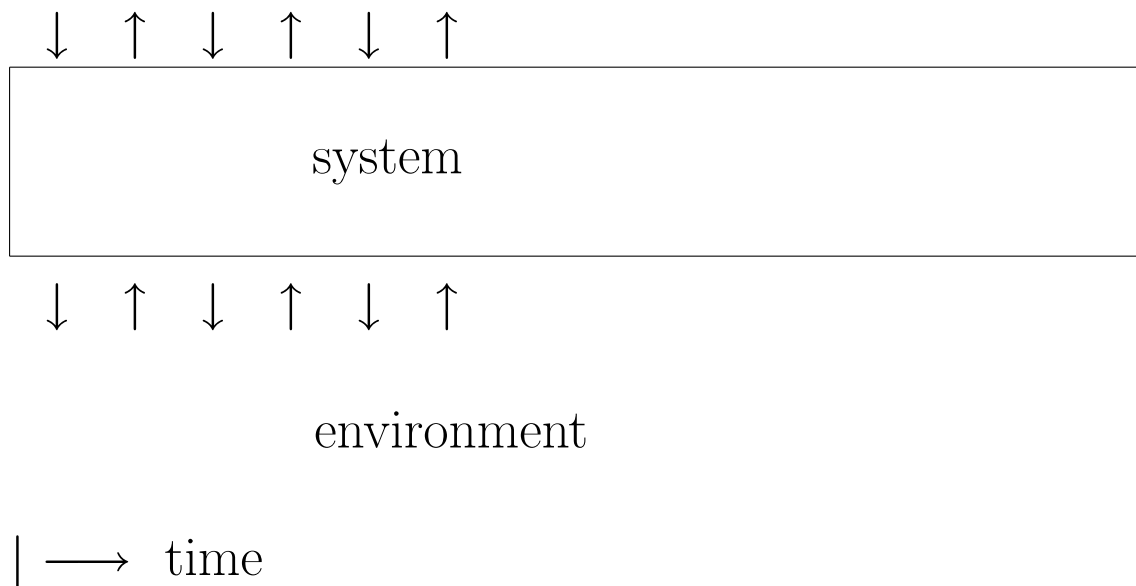
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{input-output relations} \\ \Downarrow \\ \text{state formulas (assertions)} \\ \text{First-Order Logic} \end{array}$$

- typically

terminating sequential programs  
e.g., input  $x \geq 0 \rightarrow$  output  $z = \sqrt{x}$

# Reactive Systems

Observable throughout their execution  
(“black cactus”)



## Interaction with the environment

- specified by

their on-going behaviors  
(histories of interactions with their environment)



sequence formulas

Temporal Logic

- Typically
  - Airline reservation systems
  - Operating systems
  - Process control programs
  - Communication networks

## SPL Semantics (Con't)

accessible configuration –

appears as value of  $\pi$  in some accessible state

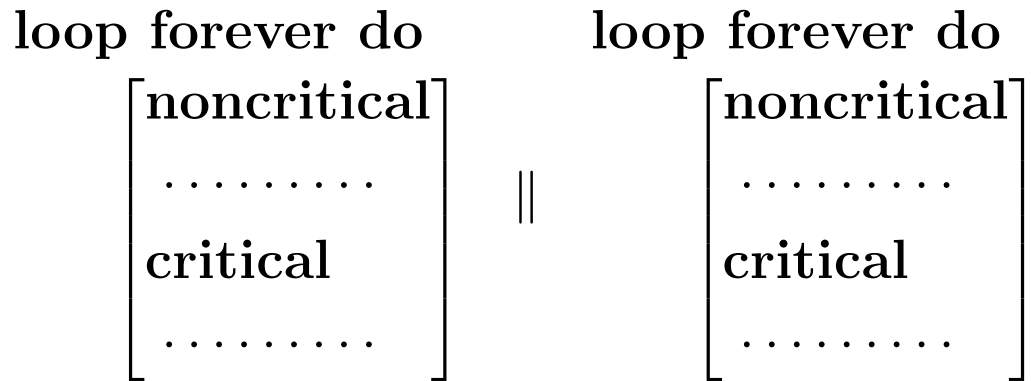
**Example:**

$\{[l_0], [m_1]\}$  does not appear in any accessible state

Is a given configuration accessible?

Undecidable

## The Mutual-Exclusion Problem



Requirements:

- Exclusion

While one of the processes is in its critical section, the other is not

- Accessibility

Whenever a process is at the noncritical section exit, it must eventually reach its critical section

**Example:** mutual exclusion by semaphores

Fig. 0.7

## Expressibility

There are properties that cannot be specified by a quantifier-free temporal logic formula.

### Example:

Specify the property

“ $x$  assumes the value 0 only, if ever, at even positions”  
i.e., “at positions 0, 2, 4, ...”

- cannot be expressed in quantifier-free TL
- can be expressed in (quantified) TL

Quantifying over flexible boolean variable  $b$ :

$$\exists b[b \wedge \square(b \leftrightarrow \neg \bigcirc b) \wedge \square(x = 0 \rightarrow b)].$$

$$\forall b[b \wedge \square(b \leftrightarrow \neg \bigcirc b) \rightarrow \square(x = 0 \rightarrow b)].$$

Why not

$$x = 0 \wedge \square[x = 0 \rightarrow \bigcirc \bigcirc (x = 0)]?$$

## Temporal vs First-Order

TL formula

$$\Box(p \rightarrow \Diamond[r \wedge \Diamond q])$$

can be transformed into FOL formula

$$(\forall t_1 \geq 0) \left[ p(t_1) \rightarrow (\exists t_2) \left[ \begin{array}{l} t_1 \leq t_2 \wedge r(t_2) \wedge \\ (\exists t_3)(t_2 \leq t_3 \wedge q(t_3)) \end{array} \right] \right]$$

where  $t_1, t_2, t_3$  are integers.