Introduction to Model Checking 2015: Exercise 1.

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Exercise 1 True or False?

(2 points)

- 1. There are transition systems with finite number of states, but have countably infinite number of executions? Justify your answer.
- 2. There are transition systems with finite number of states, but have uncountably infinite number of executions? Justify your answer.

Exercise 2

(4 points)

There are three light bulbs in a room and there are three toggle switches outside the room. Each switch operates exactly one light bulb. Initially all bulbs are switched off. Toggling a switch either turns on a bulb if it was off or turns it off if it was on.

- 1. Define the behaviour of the three light bulbs and their switches as a transition system $(S, Act, \rightarrow, s_0, AP, L)$. (You can define the set of states and transition relation in a set builder notation, instead of drawing the entire transition system.)
- 2. How many states are reachable from the initial state?
- 3. Does every execution of your transition system defines a valid behaviour? Justify your answer.

Exercise 3

(4 points)

A concurrent system comprises of competing processes P_1, \ldots, P_n (without shared memory) that access common resources within their critical sections. We assume that the resources may only be accessed exclusively and that k equivalent instances are available.

Further, let $n, k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $2 \leq k \leq n$.

Process P_i can be described by a transition system \mathcal{T}_i (Figure .) with three states and the actions request, enter and release as indicated on the right.

a) Develop a transition system representation of an arbiter that communicates with the processes using actions request and release. The arbiter should assure that there are no more than k processes within their critical section at the same time.



Figure 1: The process \mathcal{T}_i .

b) Sketch the transition system of the parallel composition

$(\mathcal{T}_1|||\mathcal{T}_2|||\mathcal{T}_3) \parallel_{Syn} Arbiter$

with $Syn = \{request, release\}$ for k = 2. You need not consider the states wait_i.