

Verified Complete Test Strategies for Finite State Machines

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Abstract

This entry provides executable formalisations of the following testing strategies based on finite state machines (FSM):

1. Strategies for language-equivalence testing on possibly nondeterministic and partial FSMs:
 - W-Method [1]
 - Wp-Method (based on a generalisation of [4] presented in [5])
 - HSI-Method [3]
 - H-Method [2]
 - SPY-Method [10]
 - SPYH-Method [11]
2. Strategies for reduction testing on possibly nondeterministic FSMs:
 - Adaptive state counting (as described in [6])

These strategies are implemented using generic frameworks which allow combining parts of strategies such as reaching and distinguishing of states or distributing traces over classes of convergent traces. Further details are given in the corresponding PhD thesis [8] and tools employing the code generated from this entry are available at <https://bitbucket.org/RobertSachtleben/an-approach-for-the-verification-and-synthesis-of-complete>.

In addition to formalising different algorithms, this entry differs from my previous entry [7] (see [9] for the corresponding paper) in using a revised representation of finite state machines and by a focus on executable definitions.

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1 Utility Definitions and Properties

This file contains various definitions and lemmata not closely related to finite state machines or testing.

```

theory Util
  imports Main HOL-Library.FSet HOL-Library.Sublist HOL-Library.Mapping
begin

```

1.1 Converting Sets to Maps

This subsection introduces a function *set-as-map* that transforms a set of $(a \times b)$ tuples to a map mapping each first value x of the contained tuples to all second values y such that (x,y) is contained in the set.

definition *set-as-map* :: $(a \times c)$ set \Rightarrow $(a \Rightarrow c$ set option) **where**
set-as-map $s = (\lambda x . \text{if } (\exists z . (x,z) \in s) \text{ then } \text{Some } \{z . (x,z) \in s\} \text{ else } \text{None})$

lemma *set-as-map-code*[code] :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{set-as-map } (\text{set } xs) = & (\text{foldl } (\lambda m (x,z) . \text{case } m \text{ of} \\ & \text{None} \Rightarrow m (x \mapsto \{z\}) \mid \\ & \text{Some } zs \Rightarrow m (x \mapsto (\text{insert } z \text{ } zs))) \\ & \text{Map.empty} \\ & xs) \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

abbreviation *member-option* x $ms \equiv (\text{case } ms \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid \text{Some } xs \Rightarrow x \in xs)$

notation *member-option* $\langle(-\in_o-)\rangle$ [1000] 1000)

abbreviation(input) *lookup-with-default* f $d \equiv (\lambda x . \text{case } f \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow d \mid \text{Some } xs \Rightarrow xs)$

abbreviation(input) *m2f* $f \equiv \text{lookup-with-default } f \ \{\}$

abbreviation(input) *lookup-with-default-by* f g $d \equiv (\lambda x . \text{case } f \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow g \ d \mid \text{Some } xs \Rightarrow g \ xs)$

abbreviation(input) *m2f-by* g $f \equiv \text{lookup-with-default-by } f \ g \ \{\}$

lemma *m2f-by-from-m2f* :

$$(m2f\text{-by } g \ f \ xs) = g \ (m2f \ f \ xs)$$

<proof>

lemma *set-as-map-containment* :

assumes $(x,y) \in zs$

shows $y \in (m2f \ (\text{set-as-map } zs)) \ x$

<proof>

lemma *set-as-map-elem* :

assumes $y \in m2f \ (\text{set-as-map } xs) \ x$

shows $(x,y) \in xs$

<proof>

1.2 Utility Lemmata for existing functions on lists

1.2.1 Utility Lemmata for *find*

lemma *find-result-props* :
 assumes *find P xs = Some x*
 shows $x \in \text{set } xs$ **and** $P x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *find-set* :
 assumes *find P xs = Some x*
 shows $x \in \text{set } xs$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *find-condition* :
 assumes *find P xs = Some x*
 shows $P x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *find-from* :
 assumes $\exists x \in \text{set } xs . P x$
 shows *find P xs* $\neq \text{None}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *find-sort-containment* :
 assumes *find P (sort xs) = Some x*
 shows $x \in \text{set } xs$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *find-sort-index* :
 assumes *find P xs = Some x*
 shows $\exists i < \text{length } xs . xs ! i = x \wedge (\forall j < i . \neg P (xs ! j))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *find-sort-least* :
 assumes *find P (sort xs) = Some x*
 shows $\forall x' \in \text{set } xs . x \leq x' \vee \neg P x'$
 and $x = (\text{LEAST } x' \in \text{set } xs . P x')$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

1.2.2 Utility Lemmata for *filter*

lemma *filter-take-length* :
 $\text{length } (\text{filter } P (\text{take } i \text{ } xs)) \leq \text{length } (\text{filter } P \text{ } xs)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *filter-double* :
assumes $x \in \text{set } (\text{filter } P1 \text{ } xs)$
and $P2 \ x$
shows $x \in \text{set } (\text{filter } P2 \ (\text{filter } P1 \ xs))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *filter-list-set* :
assumes $x \in \text{set } xs$
and $P \ x$
shows $x \in \text{set } (\text{filter } P \ xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *filter-list-set-not-contained* :
assumes $x \in \text{set } xs$
and $\neg P \ x$
shows $x \notin \text{set } (\text{filter } P \ xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *filter-map-elem* : $t \in \text{set } (\text{map } g \ (\text{filter } f \ xs)) \implies \exists x \in \text{set } xs . f \ x \wedge t = g \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.2.3 Utility Lemmata for *concat*

lemma *concat-map-elem* :
assumes $y \in \text{set } (\text{concat } (\text{map } f \ xs))$
obtains x **where** $x \in \text{set } xs$
and $y \in \text{set } (f \ x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-concat-map-sublist* :
assumes $x \in \text{set } (\text{concat } (\text{map } f \ xs))$
and $\text{set } xs \subseteq \text{set } xs'$
shows $x \in \text{set } (\text{concat } (\text{map } f \ xs'))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-concat-map-elem* :
assumes $x \in \text{set } (\text{concat } (\text{map } f \ xs))$
shows $\exists x' \in \text{set } xs . x \in \text{set } (f \ x')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *concat-replicate-length* : $\text{length } (\text{concat } (\text{replicate } n \ xs)) = n * (\text{length } xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.3 Enumerating Lists

fun *lists-of-length* :: 'a list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a list list **where**
lists-of-length $T \ 0 = [\ []]$ |
lists-of-length $T \ (\text{Suc } n) = \text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda \ xs . \text{map } (\lambda \ x . x \# \ xs) \ T) \ (\text{lists-of-length } T \ n))$

lemma *lists-of-length-containment* :
assumes $set\ xs \subseteq set\ T$
and $length\ xs = n$
shows $xs \in set\ (lists-of-length\ T\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lists-of-length-length* :
assumes $xs \in set\ (lists-of-length\ T\ n)$
shows $length\ xs = n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lists-of-length-elems* :
assumes $xs \in set\ (lists-of-length\ T\ n)$
shows $set\ xs \subseteq set\ T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lists-of-length-list-set* :
 $set\ (lists-of-length\ xs\ k) = \{xs' . length\ xs' = k \wedge set\ xs' \subseteq set\ xs\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1.3.1 Enumerating List Subsets

fun *generate-selector-lists* :: $nat \Rightarrow bool\ list\ list$ **where**
generate-selector-lists $k = lists-of-length\ [False, True]\ k$

lemma *generate-selector-lists-set* :
 $set\ (generate-selector-lists\ k) = \{(bs :: bool\ list) . length\ bs = k\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *selector-list-index-set*:
assumes $length\ ms = length\ bs$
shows $set\ (map\ fst\ (filter\ snd\ (zip\ ms\ bs))) = \{ms\ !\ i \mid i . i < length\ bs \wedge bs\ !\ i\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *selector-list-ex* :
assumes $set\ xs \subseteq set\ ms$
shows $\exists\ bs . length\ bs = length\ ms \wedge set\ xs = set\ (map\ fst\ (filter\ snd\ (zip\ ms\ bs)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1.3.2 Enumerating Choices from Lists of Lists

fun *generate-choices* :: $('a \times ('b\ list))\ list \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b\ option)\ list\ list$ **where**
generate-choices $[] = [[]] \mid$
generate-choices $(xys\ \#\ xyss) =$
 $concat\ (map\ (\lambda\ xy' . map\ (\lambda\ xys' . xy' \# xys')\ (generate-choices\ xyss))$

$((fst\ xys, None) \# (map\ (\lambda\ y.\ (fst\ xys, Some\ y))\ (snd\ xys))))$

lemma *concat-map-hd-tl-elem*:

assumes $hd\ cs \in set\ P1$

and $tl\ cs \in set\ P2$

and $length\ cs > 0$

shows $cs \in set\ (concat\ (map\ (\lambda\ xy'.\ map\ (\lambda\ xys'.\ xy' \# xys')\ P2)\ P1))$

<proof>

lemma *generate-choices-hd-tl* :

$cs \in set\ (generate-choices\ (xys \# xyss))$

$= (length\ cs = length\ (xys \# xyss))$

$\wedge\ fst\ (hd\ cs) = fst\ xys$

$\wedge\ ((snd\ (hd\ cs) = None \vee (snd\ (hd\ cs) \neq None \wedge the\ (snd\ (hd\ cs)) \in set\ (snd\ xys))))$

$\wedge\ (tl\ cs \in set\ (generate-choices\ xyss))$

<proof>

lemma *list-append-idx-prop* :

$(\forall\ i.\ (i < length\ xs \longrightarrow P\ (xs\ !\ i)))$

$= (\forall\ j.\ ((j < length\ (ys@xs) \wedge j \geq length\ ys) \longrightarrow P\ ((ys@xs)\ !\ j)))$

<proof>

lemma *list-append-idx-prop2* :

assumes $length\ xs' = length\ xs$

and $length\ ys' = length\ ys$

shows $(\forall\ i.\ (i < length\ xs \longrightarrow P\ (xs\ !\ i)\ (xs'\ !\ i)))$

$= (\forall\ j.\ ((j < length\ (ys@xs) \wedge j \geq length\ ys) \longrightarrow P\ ((ys@xs)\ !\ j)\ ((ys'@xs')\ !\ j)))$

<proof>

lemma *generate-choices-idx* :

$cs \in set\ (generate-choices\ xyss)$

$= (length\ cs = length\ xyss$

$\wedge\ (\forall\ i < length\ cs.\ (fst\ (cs\ !\ i)) = (fst\ (xyss\ !\ i))$

$\wedge\ ((snd\ (cs\ !\ i)) = None$

$\vee\ ((snd\ (cs\ !\ i)) \neq None \wedge the\ (snd\ (cs\ !\ i)) \in set\ (snd\ (xyss\ !\ i))))$

<proof>

1.4 Finding the Index of the First Element of a List Satisfying a Property

fun *find-index* :: $('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow nat\ option$ **where**

find-index $f\ [] = None$ |

find-index $f\ (x \# xs) = (if\ f\ x$

then $Some\ 0$

else $(case\ find-index\ f\ xs\ of\ Some\ k \Rightarrow Some\ (Suc\ k) | None \Rightarrow None))$

lemma *find-index-index* :
assumes *find-index f xs = Some k*
shows $k < \text{length } xs$ **and** $f (xs ! k)$ **and** $\bigwedge j . j < k \implies \neg f (xs ! j)$
<proof>

lemma *find-index-exhaustive* :
assumes $\exists x \in \text{set } xs . f x$
shows *find-index f xs \neq None*
<proof>

1.5 List Distinctness from Sorting

lemma *non-distinct-repetition-indices* :
assumes $\neg \text{distinct } xs$
shows $\exists i j . i < j \wedge j < \text{length } xs \wedge xs ! i = xs ! j$
<proof>

lemma *non-distinct-repetition-indices-rev* :
assumes $i < j$ **and** $j < \text{length } xs$ **and** $xs ! i = xs ! j$
shows $\neg \text{distinct } xs$
<proof>

lemma *ordered-list-distinct* :
fixes $xs :: ('a::\text{preorder}) \text{ list}$
assumes $\bigwedge i . \text{Suc } i < \text{length } xs \implies (xs ! i) < (xs ! (\text{Suc } i))$
shows *distinct xs*
<proof>

lemma *ordered-list-distinct-rev* :
fixes $xs :: ('a::\text{preorder}) \text{ list}$
assumes $\bigwedge i . \text{Suc } i < \text{length } xs \implies (xs ! i) > (xs ! (\text{Suc } i))$
shows *distinct xs*
<proof>

1.6 Calculating Prefixes and Suffixes

fun *suffixes* :: $'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list list}$ **where**
suffixes [] = [[]] |
suffixes (x#xs) = (*suffixes* xs) @ [x#xs]

lemma *suffixes-set* :
 $\text{set } (\text{suffixes } xs) = \{zs . \exists ys . ys @ zs = xs\}$
<proof>

lemma *prefixes-set* : $set (prefixes\ xs) = \{xs' . \exists\ xs'' . xs'@xs'' = xs\}$
(*proof*)

fun *is-prefix* :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow bool **where**
 is-prefix [] - = True |
 is-prefix (x#xs) [] = False |
 is-prefix (x#xs) (y#ys) = (x = y \wedge *is-prefix* xs ys)

lemma *is-prefix-prefix* : *is-prefix* xs ys = ($\exists\ xs' . ys = xs@xs'$)
(*proof*)

fun *add-prefixes* :: 'a list list \Rightarrow 'a list list **where**
 add-prefixes xs = concat (map *prefixes* xs)

lemma *add-prefixes-set* : $set (add-prefixes\ xs) = \{xs' . \exists\ xs'' . xs'@xs'' \in set\ xs\}$
(*proof*)

lemma *prefixes-set-ob* :
 assumes $xs \in set (prefixes\ xss)$
 obtains xs' **where** $xss = xs@xs'$
(*proof*)

lemma *prefixes-finite* : finite { $x \in set (prefixes\ xs) . P\ x$ }
(*proof*)

lemma *prefixes-set-Cons-insert*: $set (prefixes (w' @ [xy])) = Set.insert (w'@[xy]) (set (prefixes (w')))$
(*proof*)

lemma *prefixes-set-subset*:
 $set (prefixes\ xs) \subseteq set (prefixes (xs@ys))$
(*proof*)

lemma *prefixes-prefix-subset* :
 assumes $xs \in set (prefixes\ ys)$
 shows $set (prefixes\ xs) \subseteq set (prefixes\ ys)$
(*proof*)

lemma *prefixes-butlast-is-prefix* :
 $butlast\ xs \in set (prefixes\ xs)$
(*proof*)

lemma *prefixes-take-iff* :
 $xs \in \text{set } (\text{prefixes } ys) \longleftrightarrow \text{take } (\text{length } xs) \text{ } ys = xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *prefixes-set-Nil* : $[] \in \text{list.set } (\text{prefixes } xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *prefixes-prefixes* :
assumes $ys \in \text{list.set } (\text{prefixes } xs)$
 $zs \in \text{list.set } (\text{prefixes } xs)$
shows $ys \in \text{list.set } (\text{prefixes } zs) \vee zs \in \text{list.set } (\text{prefixes } ys)$
 ⟨proof⟩

1.6.1 Pairs of Distinct Prefixes

fun *prefix-pairs* :: 'a list \Rightarrow ('a list \times 'a list) list
where *prefix-pairs* [] = [] |
prefix-pairs xs = *prefix-pairs* (butlast xs) @ (map (λ ys. (ys,xs)) (butlast (prefixes xs)))

lemma *prefixes-butlast* :
 $\text{set } (\text{butlast } (\text{prefixes } xs)) = \{ys . \exists zs . ys@zs = xs \wedge zs \neq []\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *prefix-pairs-set* :
 $\text{set } (\text{prefix-pairs } xs) = \{(zs,ys) \mid zs \text{ } ys . \exists xs1 \text{ } xs2 . zs@xs1 = ys \wedge ys@xs2 = xs \wedge xs1 \neq []\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *prefix-pairs-set-alt* :
 $\text{set } (\text{prefix-pairs } xs) = \{(xs1,xs1@xs2) \mid xs1 \text{ } xs2 . xs2 \neq [] \wedge (\exists xs3 . xs1@xs2@xs3 = xs)\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *prefixes-Cons* :
assumes $(x\#xs) \in \text{set } (\text{prefixes } (y\#ys))$
shows $x = y$ and $xs \in \text{set } (\text{prefixes } ys)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *prefixes-prepend* :
assumes $xs' \in \text{set } (\text{prefixes } xs)$
shows $ys@xs' \in \text{set } (\text{prefixes } (ys@xs))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *prefixes-prefix-suffix-ob* :
assumes $a \in \text{set } (\text{prefixes } (b@c))$

and $a \notin \text{set } (\text{prefixes } b)$
obtains $c' c''$ **where** $c = c' @ c''$
 and $a = b @ c'$
 and $c' \neq []$

<proof>

fun *list-ordered-pairs* :: $'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) \text{ list}$ **where**
 list-ordered-pairs [] = [] |
 list-ordered-pairs (x#xs) = (map (Pair x) xs) @ (*list-ordered-pairs* xs)

lemma *list-ordered-pairs-set-containment* :

assumes $x \in \text{list.set } xs$
and $y \in \text{list.set } xs$
and $x \neq y$
shows $(x,y) \in \text{list.set } (\text{list-ordered-pairs } xs) \vee (y,x) \in \text{list.set } (\text{list-ordered-pairs } xs)$
<proof>

1.7 Calculating Distinct Non-Reflexive Pairs over List Elements

fun *non-sym-dist-pairs'* :: $'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) \text{ list}$ **where**
 non-sym-dist-pairs' [] = [] |
 non-sym-dist-pairs' (x#xs) = (map ($\lambda y. (x,y)$) xs) @ *non-sym-dist-pairs'* xs

fun *non-sym-dist-pairs* :: $'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) \text{ list}$ **where**
 non-sym-dist-pairs xs = *non-sym-dist-pairs'* (remdups xs)

lemma *non-sym-dist-pairs-subset* : $\text{set } (\text{non-sym-dist-pairs } xs) \subseteq (\text{set } xs) \times (\text{set } xs)$
<proof>

lemma *non-sym-dist-pairs'-elems-distinct*:

assumes *distinct* xs
and $(x,y) \in \text{set } (\text{non-sym-dist-pairs}' xs)$
shows $x \in \text{set } xs$
and $y \in \text{set } xs$
and $x \neq y$
<proof>

lemma *non-sym-dist-pairs-elems-distinct*:

assumes $(x,y) \in \text{set } (\text{non-sym-dist-pairs } xs)$
shows $x \in \text{set } xs$
and $y \in \text{set } xs$
and $x \neq y$
<proof>

lemma *non-sym-dist-pairs-elems* :
assumes $x \in \text{set } xs$
and $y \in \text{set } xs$
and $x \neq y$
shows $(x,y) \in \text{set } (\text{non-sym-dist-pairs } xs) \vee (y,x) \in \text{set } (\text{non-sym-dist-pairs } xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *non-sym-dist-pairs'-elems-non-refl* :
assumes *distinct xs*
and $(x,y) \in \text{set } (\text{non-sym-dist-pairs}' xs)$
shows $(y,x) \notin \text{set } (\text{non-sym-dist-pairs}' xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *non-sym-dist-pairs-elems-non-refl* :
assumes $(x,y) \in \text{set } (\text{non-sym-dist-pairs } xs)$
shows $(y,x) \notin \text{set } (\text{non-sym-dist-pairs } xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *non-sym-dist-pairs-set-iff* :
 $(x,y) \in \text{set } (\text{non-sym-dist-pairs } xs)$
 $\longleftrightarrow (x \neq y \wedge x \in \text{set } xs \wedge y \in \text{set } xs \wedge (y,x) \notin \text{set } (\text{non-sym-dist-pairs } xs))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.8 Finite Linear Order From List Positions

fun *linear-order-from-list-position'* :: *'a list* \Rightarrow *('a \times 'a) list* **where**
linear-order-from-list-position' [] = [] |
linear-order-from-list-position' (x#xs)
= (x,x) # (map ($\lambda y . (x,y)$) xs) @ (*linear-order-from-list-position'* xs)

fun *linear-order-from-list-position* :: *'a list* \Rightarrow *('a \times 'a) list* **where**
linear-order-from-list-position xs = *linear-order-from-list-position'* (remdups xs)

lemma *linear-order-from-list-position-set* :
 $\text{set } (\text{linear-order-from-list-position } xs)$
= $(\text{set } (\text{map } (\lambda x . (x,x)) xs) \cup \text{set } (\text{non-sym-dist-pairs } xs))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *linear-order-from-list-position-total*:
 $\text{total-on } (\text{set } xs) (\text{set } (\text{linear-order-from-list-position } xs))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *linear-order-from-list-position-refl*:

refl-on (set *xs*) (set (linear-order-from-list-position *xs*))
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *linear-order-from-list-position-antisym*:
antisym (set (linear-order-from-list-position *xs*))
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *non-sym-dist-pairs'-indices* :
distinct xs $\implies (x,y) \in \text{set } (\text{non-sym-dist-pairs}' xs)$
 $\implies (\exists i j . xs ! i = x \wedge xs ! j = y \wedge i < j \wedge i < \text{length } xs \wedge j < \text{length } xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *non-sym-dist-pairs'-trans*: *distinct xs* $\implies \text{trans } (\text{set } (\text{non-sym-dist-pairs}' xs))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *non-sym-dist-pairs-trans*: *trans* (set (non-sym-dist-pairs *xs*))
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *linear-order-from-list-position-trans*: *trans* (set (linear-order-from-list-position *xs*))
 ⟨proof⟩

1.9 Find And Remove in a Single Pass

fun *find-remove'* :: ('a \implies bool) \implies 'a list \implies 'a list \implies ('a \times 'a list) option **where**
find-remove' P [] = None |
find-remove' P (x#xs) prev = (if P x
 then Some (x,prev@xs)
 else *find-remove'* P xs (prev@[x]))

fun *find-remove* :: ('a \implies bool) \implies 'a list \implies ('a \times 'a list) option **where**
find-remove P xs = *find-remove'* P xs []

lemma *find-remove'-set* :
assumes *find-remove'* P xs prev = Some (x,xs')
shows P x
and x \in set xs
and xs' = prev@(remove1 x xs)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *find-remove'-set-rev* :
assumes x \in set xs

and $P x$
shows $\text{find-remove}' P xs \text{prev} \neq \text{None}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{find-remove-None-iff}$:
 $\text{find-remove} P xs = \text{None} \iff \neg (\exists x . x \in \text{set } xs \wedge P x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma find-remove-set :
assumes $\text{find-remove} P xs = \text{Some} (x, xs')$
shows $P x$
and $x \in \text{set } xs$
and $xs' = (\text{remove1 } x xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun $\text{find-remove-2}' :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b \times 'a \text{ list}) \text{ option}$
where
 $\text{find-remove-2}' P [] _ _ = \text{None} \mid$
 $\text{find-remove-2}' P (x \# xs) ys \text{prev} = (\text{case find } (\lambda y . P x y) \text{ of}$
 $\text{Some } y \Rightarrow \text{Some} (x, y, \text{prev}@xs) \mid$
 $\text{None} \Rightarrow \text{find-remove-2}' P xs ys (\text{prev}@[x]))$

fun $\text{find-remove-2} :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ list} \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b \times 'a \text{ list}) \text{ option}$ **where**
 $\text{find-remove-2} P xs ys = \text{find-remove-2}' P xs ys []$

lemma $\text{find-remove-2}'\text{-set}$:
assumes $\text{find-remove-2}' P xs ys \text{prev} = \text{Some} (x, y, xs')$
shows $P x y$
and $x \in \text{set } xs$
and $y \in \text{set } ys$
and $\text{distinct} (\text{prev}@xs) \implies \text{set } xs' = (\text{set } \text{prev} \cup \text{set } xs) - \{x\}$
and $\text{distinct} (\text{prev}@xs) \implies \text{distinct } xs'$
and $xs' = \text{prev}@(\text{remove1 } x xs)$
and $\text{find} (P x) ys = \text{Some } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{find-remove-2}'\text{-strengthening}$:
assumes $\text{find-remove-2}' P xs ys \text{prev} = \text{Some} (x, y, xs')$
and $P' x y$
and $\bigwedge x' y' . P' x' y' \implies P x' y'$

shows $\text{find-remove-2}' P' xs ys prev = \text{Some } (x,y,xs')$
<proof>

lemma *find-remove-2-strengthening* :
assumes $\text{find-remove-2 } P xs ys = \text{Some } (x,y,xs')$
and $P' x y$
and $\bigwedge x' y' . P' x' y' \implies P x' y'$
shows $\text{find-remove-2 } P' xs ys = \text{Some } (x,y,xs')$
<proof>

lemma *find-remove-2'-prev-independence* :
assumes $\text{find-remove-2}' P xs ys prev = \text{Some } (x,y,xs')$
shows $\exists xs'' . \text{find-remove-2}' P xs ys prev' = \text{Some } (x,y,xs'')$
<proof>

lemma *find-remove-2'-filter* :
assumes $\text{find-remove-2}' P (\text{filter } P' xs) ys prev = \text{Some } (x,y,xs')$
and $\bigwedge x y . \neg P' x \implies \neg P x y$
shows $\exists xs'' . \text{find-remove-2}' P xs ys prev = \text{Some } (x,y,xs'')$
<proof>

lemma *find-remove-2-filter* :
assumes $\text{find-remove-2 } P (\text{filter } P' xs) ys = \text{Some } (x,y,xs')$
and $\bigwedge x y . \neg P' x \implies \neg P x y$
shows $\exists xs'' . \text{find-remove-2 } P xs ys = \text{Some } (x,y,xs'')$
<proof>

lemma *find-remove-2'-index* :
assumes $\text{find-remove-2}' P xs ys prev = \text{Some } (x,y,xs')$
obtains $i i'$ **where** $i < \text{length } xs$
 $xs ! i = x$
 $\bigwedge j . j < i \implies \text{find } (\lambda y . P (xs ! j) y) ys = \text{None}$
 $i' < \text{length } ys$
 $ys ! i' = y$
 $\bigwedge j . j < i' \implies \neg P (xs ! i) (ys ! j)$
<proof>

lemma *find-remove-2-index* :
assumes $\text{find-remove-2 } P xs ys = \text{Some } (x,y,xs')$
obtains $i i'$ **where** $i < \text{length } xs$
 $xs ! i = x$
 $\bigwedge j . j < i \implies \text{find } (\lambda y . P (xs ! j) y) ys = \text{None}$
 $i' < \text{length } ys$
 $ys ! i' = y$

$\langle proof \rangle \quad \bigwedge j . j < i' \implies \neg P (xs ! i) (ys ! j)$

lemma *find-remove-2'-set-rev* :

assumes $x \in set\ xs$

and $y \in set\ ys$

and $P\ x\ y$

shows $find\ remove\ 2'\ P\ xs\ ys\ prev \neq None$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *find-remove-2'-diff-prev-None* :

$(find\ remove\ 2'\ P\ xs\ ys\ prev = None \implies find\ remove\ 2'\ P\ xs\ ys\ prev' = None)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *find-remove-2'-diff-prev-Some* :

$(find\ remove\ 2'\ P\ xs\ ys\ prev = Some\ (x,y,xs')$

$\implies \exists\ xs'' . find\ remove\ 2'\ P\ xs\ ys\ prev' = Some\ (x,y,xs''))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *find-remove-2-None-iff* :

$find\ remove\ 2\ P\ xs\ ys = None \longleftrightarrow \neg (\exists\ x\ y . x \in set\ xs \wedge y \in set\ ys \wedge P\ x\ y)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *find-remove-2-set* :

assumes $find\ remove\ 2\ P\ xs\ ys = Some\ (x,y,xs')$

shows $P\ x\ y$

and $x \in set\ xs$

and $y \in set\ ys$

and $distinct\ xs \implies set\ xs' = (set\ xs) - \{x\}$

and $distinct\ xs \implies distinct\ xs'$

and $xs' = (remove1\ x\ xs)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *find-remove-2-removeAll* :

assumes $find\ remove\ 2\ P\ xs\ ys = Some\ (x,y,xs')$

and $distinct\ xs$

shows $xs' = removeAll\ x\ xs$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *find-remove-2-length* :

assumes $find\ remove\ 2\ P\ xs\ ys = Some\ (x,y,xs')$

shows $length\ xs' = length\ xs - 1$

$\langle proof \rangle$

fun *separate-by* :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ ('a list × 'a list) **where**
separate-by P xs = (filter P xs, filter (λ x . ¬ P x) xs)

lemma *separate-by-code*[code] :
separate-by P xs = foldr (λx (prevPass,prevFail) . if P x then (x#prevPass,prevFail)
else (prevPass,x#prevFail)) xs ([],[])
⟨proof⟩

fun *find-remove-2-all* :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'b list ⇒ (('a × 'b) list × 'a list) **where**
find-remove-2-all P xs ys =
(map (λ x . (x, the (find (λy . P x y) ys))) (filter (λ x . find (λy . P x y) ys ≠ None) xs)
,filter (λ x . find (λy . P x y) ys = None) xs)

fun *find-remove-2-all'* :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'b list ⇒ (('a × 'b) list × 'a list) **where**
find-remove-2-all' P xs ys =
(let (successesWithWitnesses,failures) = *separate-by* (λ(x,y) . y ≠ None) (map
(λ x . (x,find (λy . P x y) ys)) xs)
in (map (λ (x,y) . (x, the y)) successesWithWitnesses, map fst failures))

lemma *find-remove-2-all-code*[code] :
find-remove-2-all P xs ys = *find-remove-2-all'* P xs ys
⟨proof⟩

1.10 Set-Operations on Lists

fun *pow-list* :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list list **where**
pow-list [] = [[]] |
pow-list (x#xs) = (let pxs = *pow-list* xs in pxs @ map (λ ys . x#ys) pxs)

lemma *pow-list-set* :
set (map set (pow-list xs)) = Pow (set xs)
⟨proof⟩

fun *inter-list* :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list **where**
inter-list xs ys = filter (λ x . x ∈ set ys) xs

lemma *inter-list-set* : set (inter-list xs ys) = (set xs) ∩ (set ys)
⟨proof⟩

fun *subset-list* :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool **where**
subset-list xs ys = list-all (λ x . x ∈ set ys) xs

lemma *subset-list-set* : subset-list xs ys = ((set xs) ⊆ (set ys))

<proof>

1.10.1 Removing Subsets in a List of Sets

lemma *remove1-length* : $x \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{length } (\text{remove1 } x \text{ } xs) < \text{length } xs$
<proof>

function *remove-subsets* :: 'a set list \Rightarrow 'a set list **where**

remove-subsets [] = [] |

remove-subsets (x#xs) = (case *find-remove* ($\lambda y . x \subseteq y$) xs of

Some (y',xs') \Rightarrow *remove-subsets* (y'# (filter ($\lambda y . \neg(y \subseteq x)$) xs')) |

None \Rightarrow x # (*remove-subsets* (filter ($\lambda y . \neg(y \subseteq x)$) xs))

<proof>

termination

<proof>

lemma *remove-subsets-set* : $\text{set } (\text{remove-subsets } xss) = \{xs . xs \in \text{set } xss \wedge (\nexists xs' . xs' \in \text{set } xss \wedge xs \subseteq xs')\}$

<proof>

1.11 Linear Order on Sum

instantiation *sum* :: (ord,ord) ord

begin

fun *less-eq-sum* :: 'a + 'b \Rightarrow 'a + 'b \Rightarrow bool **where**

less-eq-sum (Inl a) (Inl b) = (a \leq b) |

less-eq-sum (Inl a) (Inr b) = True |

less-eq-sum (Inr a) (Inl b) = False |

less-eq-sum (Inr a) (Inr b) = (a \leq b)

fun *less-sum* :: 'a + 'b \Rightarrow 'a + 'b \Rightarrow bool **where**

less-sum a b = (a \leq b \wedge a \neq b)

instance *<proof>*

end

instantiation *sum* :: (linorder,linorder) linorder

begin

lemma *less-le-not-le-sum* :

fixes x :: 'a + 'b

and y :: 'a + 'b

shows (x < y) = (x \leq y \wedge \neg y \leq x)

<proof>

lemma *order-refl-sum* :

```

fixes  $x :: 'a + 'b$ 
shows  $x \leq x$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma order-trans-sum :
fixes  $x :: 'a + 'b$ 
fixes  $y :: 'a + 'b$ 
fixes  $z :: 'a + 'b$ 
shows  $x \leq y \implies y \leq z \implies x \leq z$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma antisym-sum :
fixes  $x :: 'a + 'b$ 
fixes  $y :: 'a + 'b$ 
shows  $x \leq y \implies y \leq x \implies x = y$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma linear-sum :
fixes  $x :: 'a + 'b$ 
fixes  $y :: 'a + 'b$ 
shows  $x \leq y \vee y \leq x$ 
<proof>

```

```

instance
<proof>
end

```

1.12 Removing Proper Prefixes

```

definition remove-proper-prefixes ::  $'a$  list set  $\Rightarrow$   $'a$  list set where
remove-proper-prefixes  $xs = \{x . x \in xs \wedge (\nexists x' . x' \neq [] \wedge x@x' \in xs)\}$ 

```

```

lemma remove-proper-prefixes-code[code] :
remove-proper-prefixes (set  $xs$ ) = set (filter ( $\lambda x . (\forall y \in \text{set } xs . \text{is-prefix } x \ y \longrightarrow x = y)$ )  $xs$ )
<proof>

```

1.13 Underspecified List Representations of Sets

```

definition as-list-helper ::  $'a$  set  $\Rightarrow$   $'a$  list where
as-list-helper  $X = (\text{SOME } xs . \text{set } xs = X \wedge \text{distinct } xs)$ 

```

```

lemma as-list-helper-props :
assumes finite  $X$ 
shows set (as-list-helper  $X$ ) =  $X$ 
and distinct (as-list-helper  $X$ )
<proof>

```

1.14 Assigning indices to elements of a finite set

fun *assign-indices* :: ('a :: linorder) set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow nat) **where**
 assign-indices xs = (λ x . the (find-index ((=)x) (sorted-list-of-set xs)))

lemma *assign-indices-bij*:

assumes *finite* xs

shows *bij-betw* (*assign-indices* xs) xs {..*card* xs}

<proof>

1.15 Other Lemmata

lemma *foldr-elem-check*:

assumes *list.set* xs \subseteq A

shows *foldr* (λ x y . if x \notin A then y else f x y) xs v = *foldr* f xs v

<proof>

lemma *foldl-elem-check*:

assumes *list.set* xs \subseteq A

shows *foldl* (λ y x . if x \notin A then y else f y x) v xs = *foldl* f v xs

<proof>

lemma *foldr-length-helper* :

assumes *length* xs = *length* ys

shows *foldr* (λ - x . f x) xs b = *foldr* (λ a x . f x) ys b

<proof>

lemma *list-append-subset3* : set xs1 \subseteq set ys1 \Longrightarrow set xs2 \subseteq set ys2 \Longrightarrow set xs3 \subseteq set ys3 \Longrightarrow set (xs1@xs2@xs3) \subseteq set (ys1@ys2@ys3) *<proof>*

lemma *subset-filter* : set xs \subseteq set ys \Longrightarrow set xs = set (*filter* (λ x . x \in set xs) ys)

<proof>

lemma *map-filter-elem* :

assumes y \in set (*List.map-filter* f xs)

obtains x **where** x \in set xs

and f x = *Some* y

<proof>

lemma *filter-length-weakening* :

assumes \bigwedge q . f1 q \Longrightarrow f2 q

shows *length* (*filter* f1 p) \leq *length* (*filter* f2 p)

<proof>

lemma *max-length-elem* :

fixes xs :: 'a list set

assumes *finite* xs

and xs \neq {}

shows \exists x \in xs . $\neg(\exists$ y \in xs . *length* y > *length* x)

<proof>

lemma *min-length-elem* :

fixes $xs :: 'a \text{ list set}$

assumes *finite xs*

and $xs \neq \{\}$

shows $\exists x \in xs . \neg(\exists y \in xs . \text{length } y < \text{length } x)$

<proof>

lemma *list-property-from-index-property* :

assumes $\bigwedge i . i < \text{length } xs \implies P (xs ! i)$

shows $\bigwedge x . x \in \text{set } xs \implies P x$

<proof>

lemma *list-distinct-prefix* :

assumes $\bigwedge i . i < \text{length } xs \implies xs ! i \notin \text{set } (\text{take } i \text{ } xs)$

shows *distinct xs*

<proof>

lemma *concat-pair-set* :

$\text{set } (\text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda x . \text{map } (\text{Pair } x) \text{ } ys) \text{ } xs)) = \{xy . \text{fst } xy \in \text{set } xs \wedge \text{snd } xy \in \text{set } ys\}$

<proof>

lemma *list-set-sym* :

$\text{set } (x@y) = \text{set } (y@x)$ *<proof>*

lemma *list-contains-last-take* :

assumes $x \in \text{set } xs$

shows $\exists i . 0 < i \wedge i \leq \text{length } xs \wedge \text{last } (\text{take } i \text{ } xs) = x$

<proof>

lemma *take-last-index* :

assumes $i < \text{length } xs$

shows $\text{last } (\text{take } (\text{Suc } i) \text{ } xs) = xs ! i$

<proof>

lemma *integer-singleton-least* :

assumes $\{x . P x\} = \{a::\text{integer}\}$

shows $a = (\text{LEAST } x . P x)$

<proof>

lemma *sort-list-split* :

$\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{take } i \text{ } (\text{sort } xs)) . \forall y \in \text{set } (\text{drop } i \text{ } (\text{sort } xs)) . x \leq y$

<proof>

lemma *set-map-subset* :

assumes $x \in \text{set } xs$

and $t \in \text{set } (\text{map } f [x])$

shows $t \in \text{set } (\text{map } f xs)$

<proof>

lemma *rev-induct2*[*consumes 1, case-names Nil snoc*]:

assumes $\text{length } xs = \text{length } ys$

and $P [] []$

and $(\bigwedge x xs y ys. \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys \implies P xs ys \implies P (xs@[x]) (ys@[y]))$

shows $P xs ys$

<proof>

lemma *finite-set-min-param-ex* :

assumes *finite* XS

and $\bigwedge x . x \in XS \implies \exists k . \forall k' . k \leq k' \longrightarrow P x k'$

shows $\exists (k::\text{nat}) . \forall x \in XS . P x k$

<proof>

fun *list-max* :: *nat list* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**

list-max [] = 0 |

list-max $xs = \text{Max } (\text{set } xs)$

lemma *list-max-is-max* : $q \in \text{set } xs \implies q \leq \text{list-max } xs$

<proof>

lemma *list-prefix-subset* : $\exists ys . ts = xs@ys \implies \text{set } xs \subseteq \text{set } ts$ *<proof>*

lemma *list-map-set-prop* : $x \in \text{set } (\text{map } f xs) \implies \forall y . P (f y) \implies P x$ *<proof>*

lemma *list-concat-non-elem* : $x \notin \text{set } xs \implies x \notin \text{set } ys \implies x \notin \text{set } (xs@ys)$ *<proof>*

lemma *list-prefix-elem* : $x \in \text{set } (xs@ys) \implies x \notin \text{set } ys \implies x \in \text{set } xs$ *<proof>*

lemma *list-map-source-elem* : $x \in \text{set } (\text{map } f xs) \implies \exists x' \in \text{set } xs . x = f x'$

<proof>

lemma *maximal-set-cover* :

fixes $X :: 'a \text{ set set}$

assumes *finite* X

and $S \in X$

shows $\exists S' \in X . S \subseteq S' \wedge (\forall S'' \in X . \neg(S' \subset S''))$

<proof>

lemma *map-set* :

assumes $x \in \text{set } xs$

shows $f x \in \text{set } (\text{map } f xs)$ *<proof>*

lemma *maximal-distinct-prefix* :
assumes \neg *distinct xs*
obtains *n* **where** *distinct (take (Suc n) xs)*
and \neg (*distinct (take (Suc (Suc n)) xs)*)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *distinct-not-in-prefix* :
assumes $\bigwedge i . (\bigwedge x . x \in \text{set } (\text{take } i \text{ } xs) \implies xs ! i \neq x)$
shows *distinct xs*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *list-index-fun-gt* : $\bigwedge xs (f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}) i j .$
 $(\bigwedge i . \text{Suc } i < \text{length } xs \implies f (xs ! i) > f (xs ! (\text{Suc } i)))$
 $\implies j < i$
 $\implies i < \text{length } xs$
 $\implies f (xs ! j) > f (xs ! i)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *finite-set-elem-maximal-extension-ex* :
assumes $xs \in S$
and *finite S*
shows $\exists ys . xs @ ys \in S \wedge \neg (\exists zs . zs \neq [] \wedge xs @ ys @ zs \in S)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *list-index-split-set*:
assumes $i < \text{length } xs$
shows $\text{set } xs = \text{set } ((xs ! i) \# ((\text{take } i \text{ } xs) @ (\text{drop } (\text{Suc } i) \text{ } xs)))$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *max-by-foldr* :
assumes $x \in \text{set } xs$
shows $f x < \text{Suc } (\text{foldr } (\lambda x' m . \text{max } (f x') m) xs 0)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *Max-elem* : $\text{finite } (xs :: 'a \text{ set}) \implies xs \neq \{\} \implies \exists x \in xs . \text{Max } (\text{image } (f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \text{ } xs) = f x$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *card-union-of-singletons* :
assumes $\bigwedge S . S \in SS \implies (\exists t . S = \{t\})$
shows $\text{card } (\bigcup SS) = \text{card } SS$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *card-union-of-distinct* :

assumes $\bigwedge S1\ S2 . S1 \in SS \implies S2 \in SS \implies S1 = S2 \vee f\ S1 \cap f\ S2 = \{\}$
and $finite\ SS$
and $\bigwedge S . S \in SS \implies f\ S \neq \{\}$
shows $card\ (image\ f\ SS) = card\ SS$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *take-le* :
assumes $i \leq length\ xs$
shows $take\ i\ (xs@ys) = take\ i\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *butlast-take-le* :
assumes $i \leq length\ (butlast\ xs)$
shows $take\ i\ (butlast\ xs) = take\ i\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *distinct-union-union-card* :
assumes $finite\ xs$
and $\bigwedge x1\ x2\ y1\ y2 . x1 \neq x2 \implies x1 \in xs \implies x2 \in xs \implies y1 \in f\ x1 \implies y2 \in f\ x2 \implies g\ y1 \cap g\ y2 = \{\}$
and $\bigwedge x1\ y1\ y2 . y1 \in f\ x1 \implies y2 \in f\ x1 \implies y1 \neq y2 \implies g\ y1 \cap g\ y2 = \{\}$
and $\bigwedge x1 . finite\ (f\ x1)$
and $\bigwedge y1 . finite\ (g\ y1)$
and $\bigwedge y1 . g\ y1 \subseteq zs$
and $finite\ zs$
shows $(\sum x \in xs . card\ (\bigcup y \in f\ x . g\ y)) \leq card\ zs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *set-concat-elem* :
assumes $x \in set\ (concat\ xss)$
obtains xs **where** $xs \in set\ xss$ **and** $x \in set\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *set-map-elem* :
assumes $y \in set\ (map\ f\ xs)$
obtains x **where** $y = f\ x$ **and** $x \in set\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finite-snd-helper*:
assumes $finite\ xs$
shows $finite\ \{z. ((q, p), z) \in xs\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fold-dual* : $fold\ (\lambda x\ (a1, a2) . (g1\ x\ a1, g2\ x\ a2))\ xs\ (a1, a2) = (fold\ g1$

$xs\ a1, fold\ g2\ xs\ a2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *recursion-renaming-helper* :
assumes $f1 = (\lambda x . if\ P\ x\ then\ x\ else\ f1\ (Suc\ x))$
and $f2 = (\lambda x . if\ P\ x\ then\ x\ else\ f2\ (Suc\ x))$
and $\bigwedge x . x \geq k \implies P\ x$
shows $f1 = f2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *minimal-fixpoint-helper* :
assumes $f = (\lambda x . if\ P\ x\ then\ x\ else\ f\ (Suc\ x))$
and $\bigwedge x . x \geq k \implies P\ x$
shows $P\ (f\ x)$
and $\bigwedge x' . x' \geq x \implies x' < f\ x \implies \neg P\ x'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map-set-index-helper* :
assumes $xs \neq []$
shows $set\ (map\ f\ xs) = (\lambda i . f\ (xs\ !\ i))\ '\{..(length\ xs - 1)\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *partition-helper* :
assumes *finite* X
and $X \neq \{\}$
and $\bigwedge x . x \in X \implies p\ x \subseteq X$
and $\bigwedge x . x \in X \implies p\ x \neq \{\}$
and $\bigwedge x\ y . x \in X \implies y \in X \implies p\ x = p\ y \vee p\ x \cap p\ y = \{\}$
and $(\bigcup x \in X . p\ x) = X$
obtains $l::nat$ **and** p' **where**
 $p'\ '\{..l\} = p'\ X$
 $\bigwedge i\ j . i \leq l \implies j \leq l \implies i \neq j \implies p'\ i \cap p'\ j = \{\}$
 $card\ (p'\ X) = Suc\ l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *take-diff* :
assumes $i \leq length\ xs$
and $j \leq length\ xs$
and $i \neq j$
shows $take\ i\ xs \neq take\ j\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *image-inj-card-helper* :
assumes *finite* X
and $\bigwedge a\ b . a \in X \implies b \in X \implies a \neq b \implies f\ a \neq f\ b$
shows $card\ (f'\ X) = card\ X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sum-image-inj-card-helper* :

fixes $l :: \text{nat}$

assumes $\bigwedge i . i \leq l \implies \text{finite } (I i)$

and $\bigwedge i j . i \leq l \implies j \leq l \implies i \neq j \implies I i \cap I j = \{\}$

shows $(\sum i \in \{..l\} . (\text{card } (I i))) = \text{card } (\bigcup i \in \{..l\} . I i)$

<proof>

lemma *Min-elem* : $\text{finite } (xs :: 'a \text{ set}) \implies xs \neq \{\} \implies \exists x \in xs . \text{Min } (\text{image } (f$

$:: 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}) xs) = f x$

<proof>

lemma *finite-subset-mapping-limit* :

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$

assumes $\text{finite } (f 0)$

and $\bigwedge i j . i \leq j \implies f j \subseteq f i$

obtains k **where** $\bigwedge k' . k \leq k' \implies f k' = f k$

<proof>

lemma *finite-card-less-witnesses* :

assumes $\text{finite } A$

and $\text{card } (g ' A) < \text{card } (f ' A)$

obtains $a b$ **where** $a \in A$ **and** $b \in A$ **and** $f a \neq f b$ **and** $g a = g b$

<proof>

lemma *monotone-function-with-limit-witness-helper* :

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

assumes $\bigwedge i j . i \leq j \implies f i \leq f j$

and $\bigwedge i j m . i < j \implies f i = f j \implies j \leq m \implies f i = f m$

and $\bigwedge i . f i \leq k$

obtains x **where** $f (\text{Suc } x) = f x$ **and** $x \leq k - f 0$

<proof>

lemma *different-lists-shared-prefix* :

assumes $xs \neq xs'$

obtains i **where** $\text{take } i xs = \text{take } i xs'$

and $\text{take } (\text{Suc } i) xs \neq \text{take } (\text{Suc } i) xs'$

<proof>

lemma *foldr-union-fempty* : $\text{foldr } (|\cup|) xs \text{ fempty} = \text{ffUnion } (\text{fset-of-list } xs)$

<proof>

lemma *foldr-union-fsingleton* : $\text{foldr } (|\cup|) xs x = \text{ffUnion } (\text{fset-of-list } (x\#xs))$

<proof>

lemma *foldl-union-fempty* : $\text{foldl } (|\cup|) \text{ fempty } xs = \text{ffUnion } (\text{fset-of-list } xs)$

<proof>

lemma *foldl-union-fsingleton* : $\text{foldl } (|\cup|) x xs = \text{ffUnion } (\text{fset-of-list } (x\#xs))$

<proof>

lemma *ffUnion-fmmember-ob* : $x \in | \text{ffUnion } XS \implies \exists X . X \in | XS \wedge x \in | X$
<proof>

lemma *filter-not-all-length* :
 $\text{filter } P \text{ } xs \neq [] \implies \text{length } (\text{filter } (\lambda x . \neg P \ x) \ xs) < \text{length } xs$
<proof>

lemma *foldr-union-fmmember* : $B \subseteq | (\text{foldr } (|\cup|) \ A \ B)$
<proof>

lemma *prefix-free-set-maximal-list-ob* :
assumes *finite xs*
and $x \in xs$
obtains x' where $x @ x' \in xs$ and $\nexists y' . y' \neq [] \wedge (x @ x') @ y' \in xs$
<proof>

lemma *map-upds-map-set-left* :
assumes $[\text{map } f \ xs \ [\mapsto] \ xs] \ q = \text{Some } x$
shows $x \in \text{set } xs$ and $q = f \ x$
<proof>

lemma *map-upds-map-set-right* :
assumes $x \in \text{set } xs$
shows $[xs \ [\mapsto] \ \text{map } f \ xs] \ x = \text{Some } (f \ x)$
<proof>

lemma *map-upds-overwrite* :
assumes $x \in \text{set } xs$
and $\text{length } xs = \text{length } ys$
shows $(m(xs[\mapsto]ys)) \ x = [xs[\mapsto]ys] \ x$
<proof>

lemma *ran-dom-the-eq* : $(\lambda k . \text{the } (m \ k)) \ ' \ \text{dom } m = \text{ran } m$
<proof>

lemma *map-pair-fst* :
 $\text{map } \text{fst} \ (\text{map } (\lambda x . (x, f \ x)) \ xs) = xs$
<proof>

lemma *map-of-map-pair-entry*: $\text{map-of } (\text{map } (\lambda k . (k, f \ k)) \ xs) \ x = (\text{if } x \in \text{list.set } xs \ \text{then } \text{Some } (f \ x) \ \text{else } \text{None})$
<proof>

```

lemma map-filter-alt-def :
  List.map-filter f1' xs = map the (filter (λx . x ≠ None) (map f1' xs))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma map-filter-Nil :
  List.map-filter f1' xs = [] ⟷ (∀ x ∈ list.set xs . f1' x = None)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma sorted-list-of-set-set: set ((sorted-list-of-set ∘ set) xs) = set xs
  ⟨proof⟩

fun mapping-of :: ('a × 'b) list ⇒ ('a, 'b) mapping where
  mapping-of kvs = foldl (λm kv . Mapping.update (fst kv) (snd kv) m) Mapping.empty kvs

lemma mapping-of-map-of :
  assumes distinct (map fst kvs)
  shows Mapping.lookup (mapping-of kvs) = map-of kvs
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma map-pair-fst-helper :
  map fst (map (λ (x1,x2) . ((x1,x2), f x1 x2)) xs) = xs
  ⟨proof⟩

```

end

2 Refinements for Utilities

Introduces program refinement for *Util.thy*.

```

theory Util-Refined
imports Util Containers.Containers
begin

```

2.1 New Code Equations for *set-as-map*

```

declare [[code drop: set-as-map]]

lemma set-as-map-refined[code] :
  fixes t :: ('a :: ccompare × 'c :: ccompare) set-rbt
  and xs :: ('b :: ceq × 'd :: ceq) set-dlist
  shows set-as-map (RBT-set t) = (case ID CCOMPARE(('a × 'c)) of
    Some - ⇒ Mapping.lookup (RBT-Set2.fold (λ (x,z) m . case Mapping.lookup
  m (x) of
    None ⇒ Mapping.update (x) {z} m |
    Some zs ⇒ Mapping.update (x) (Set.insert z zs) m)
  t
  Mapping.empty) |

```

```

      None ⇒ Code.abort (STR "set-as-map RBT-set: ccompare = None")
              (λ-. set-as-map (RBT-set t))
    (is ?C1)
  and set-as-map (DList-set xs) = (case ID CEQ(('b × 'd)) of
    Some - ⇒ Mapping.lookup (DList-Set.fold (λ (x,z) m . case Mapping.lookup
m (x) of
      None ⇒ Mapping.update (x) {z} m |
      Some zs ⇒ Mapping.update (x) (Set.insert z zs) m)
      xs
    Mapping.empty) |
    None ⇒ Code.abort (STR "set-as-map RBT-set: ccompare = None")
              (λ-. set-as-map (DList-set xs)))
  (is ?C2)
⟨proof⟩

end

```

3 Underlying FSM Representation

This theory contains the underlying datatype for (possibly not well-formed) finite state machines.

theory *FSM-Impl*

imports *Util Datatype-Order-Generator.Order-Generator HOL-Library.FSet*
begin

A finite state machine (FSM) is represented using its classical definition:

```

datatype ('state, 'input, 'output) fsm-impl = FSMI (initial : 'state)
      (states : 'state set)
      (inputs : 'input set)
      (outputs : 'output set)
      (transitions : ('state × 'input × 'output ×
'state) set)

```

3.1 Types for Transitions and Paths

type-synonym ('a,'b,'c) *transition* = ('a × 'b × 'c × 'a)

type-synonym ('a,'b,'c) *path* = ('a,'b,'c) *transition list*

abbreviation *t-source* (a :: ('a,'b,'c) *transition*) ≡ *fst a*

abbreviation *t-input* (a :: ('a,'b,'c) *transition*) ≡ *fst (snd a)*

abbreviation *t-output* (a :: ('a,'b,'c) *transition*) ≡ *fst (snd (snd a))*

abbreviation *t-target* (a :: ('a,'b,'c) *transition*) ≡ *snd (snd (snd a))*

3.2 Basic Algorithms on FSM

3.2.1 Reading FSMs from Lists

```
fun fsm-impl-from-list :: 'a ⇒
    ('a,'b,'c) transition list ⇒
    ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm-impl
```

where

```
fsm-impl-from-list q [] = FSMI q {q} {} {} {} |
fsm-impl-from-list q (t#ts) =
  (let ts' = set (t#ts)
   in FSMI (t-source t)
    ((image t-source ts') ∪ (image t-target ts'))
    (image t-input ts')
    (image t-output ts')
    (ts'))
```

```
fun fsm-impl-from-list' :: 'a ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) transition list ⇒ ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm-impl
where
```

```
fsm-impl-from-list' q [] = FSMI q {q} {} {} {} |
fsm-impl-from-list' q (t#ts) = (let tsr = (remdups (t#ts))
   in FSMI (t-source t)
    (set (remdups ((map t-source tsr) @ (map t-target
tsr))))
    (set (remdups (map t-input tsr)))
    (set (remdups (map t-output tsr)))
    (set tsr))
```

```
lemma fsm-impl-from-list-code[code] :
  fsm-impl-from-list q ts = fsm-impl-from-list' q ts
  ⟨proof⟩
```

3.2.2 Changing the initial State

```
fun from-FSMI :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm-impl ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) fsm-impl where
  from-FSMI M q = (if q ∈ states M then FSMI q (states M) (inputs M) (outputs
M) (transitions M) else M)
```

3.2.3 Product Construction

```
fun product :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm-impl ⇒ ('d,'b,'c) fsm-impl ⇒ ('a × 'd,'b,'c) fsm-impl
where
  product A B = FSMI ((initial A, initial B)
    ((states A) × (states B))
    (inputs A ∪ inputs B)
    (outputs A ∪ outputs B)
    {((qA,qB),x,y,(qA',qB')) | qA qB x y qA' qB' . (qA,x,y,qA') ∈
transitions A ∧ (qB,x,y,qB') ∈ transitions B})
```

```
lemma product-code-naive[code] :
```

$product\ A\ B = FSMI\ ((initial\ A,\ initial\ B))$
 $((states\ A) \times (states\ B))$
 $(inputs\ A \cup inputs\ B)$
 $(outputs\ A \cup outputs\ B)$
 $(image\ (\lambda((qA,x,y,qA'), (qB,x',y',qB')) . ((qA,qB),x,y,(qA',qB'))))$
 $(Set.filter\ (\lambda((qA,x,y,qA'), (qB,x',y',qB')) . x = x' \wedge y = y') (\bigcup(image\ (\lambda\ tA .$
 $image\ (\lambda\ tB . (tA,tB)) (transitions\ B)) (transitions\ A))))))$
 $(is\ ?P1 = ?P2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.2.4 Filtering Transitions

fun $filter-transitions :: ('a,'b,'c)\ fsm-impl \Rightarrow (('a,'b,'c)\ transition \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c)\ fsm-impl$ **where**
 $filter-transitions\ M\ P = FSMI\ (initial\ M)$
 $(states\ M)$
 $(inputs\ M)$
 $(outputs\ M)$
 $(Set.filter\ P\ (transitions\ M))$

3.2.5 Filtering States

fun $filter-states :: ('a,'b,'c)\ fsm-impl \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c)\ fsm-impl$ **where**
 $filter-states\ M\ P = (if\ P\ (initial\ M)\ then\ FSMI\ (initial\ M)$
 $(Set.filter\ P\ (states\ M))$
 $(inputs\ M)$
 $(outputs\ M)$
 $(Set.filter\ (\lambda\ t . P\ (t-source\ t) \wedge P\ (t-target$
 $t))\ (transitions\ M))$
 $else\ M)$

3.2.6 Initial Singleton FSMI (For Trivial Preamble)

fun $initial-singleton :: ('a,'b,'c)\ fsm-impl \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c)\ fsm-impl$ **where**
 $initial-singleton\ M = FSMI\ (initial\ M)$
 $\{initial\ M\}$
 $(inputs\ M)$
 $(outputs\ M)$
 $\{\}$

3.2.7 Canonical Separator

abbreviation $shift-Inl\ t \equiv (Inl\ (t-source\ t),t-input\ t,\ t-output\ t,\ Inl\ (t-target\ t))$

definition $shifted-transitions :: (('a \times 'a) \times 'b \times 'c \times ('a \times 'a))\ set \Rightarrow (((('a \times 'a) + 'd) \times 'b \times 'c \times (('a \times 'a) + 'd))\ set$ **where**
 $shifted-transitions\ ts = image\ shift-Inl\ ts$

definition $distinguishing-transitions :: (('a \times 'b) \Rightarrow 'c\ set) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow 'b\ set \Rightarrow (((('a \times 'a) + 'a) \times 'b \times 'c \times (('a \times 'a) + 'a))\ set$ **where**

3.2.8 Generalised Canonical Separator

A variation on the state separator that uses states L and R instead of $Inr\ q1$ and $Inr\ q2$ to indicate targets of transitions in the canonical separator that are available only for the left or right component of a state pair

Note: this definition of a canonical separator might serve as a way to avoid recalculation of state separators for different pairs of states, but is currently not fully implemented

datatype $LR = Left \mid Right$

derive $linorder\ LR$

definition $distinguishing-transitions-LR :: (('a \times 'b) \Rightarrow 'c\ set) \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow 'b\ set \Rightarrow (((('a \times 'a) + LR) \times 'b \times 'c \times (('a \times 'a) + LR))\ set\ \mathbf{where}$

$distinguishing-transitions-LR\ f\ stateSet\ inputSet = \bigcup (Set.image\ (\lambda((q1',q2'),x)$
 \cdot
 $(image\ (\lambda y . (Inl\ (q1',q2'),x,y,Inr$
 $Left))\ (f\ (q1',x) - f\ (q2',x)))$
 $\cup\ (image\ (\lambda y . (Inl\ (q1',q2'),x,y,Inr$
 $Right))\ (f\ (q2',x) - f\ (q1',x)))$
 $(stateSet \times inputSet))$

fun $canonical-separator-complete' :: ('a,'b,'c)\ fsm-impl \Rightarrow (('a \times 'a) + LR,'b,'c)\ fsm-impl\ \mathbf{where}$

$canonical-separator-complete'\ M =$
 $(let\ P = product\ M\ M;$
 $f' = set-as-map\ (image\ (\lambda(q,x,y,q') . ((q,x),y))\ (transitions\ M));$
 $f = (\lambda qx . (case\ f'\ qx\ of\ Some\ yqs \Rightarrow yqs \mid None \Rightarrow \{\}));$
 $shifted-transitions' = shifted-transitions\ (transitions\ P);$
 $distinguishing-transitions-lr = distinguishing-transitions-LR\ f\ (states\ P)$
 $(inputs\ P);$
 $ts = shifted-transitions' \cup distinguishing-transitions-lr$
 in
 $FSMI\ (Inl\ (initial\ P))$
 $((image\ Inl\ (states\ P)) \cup \{Inr\ Left,\ Inr\ Right\})$
 $(inputs\ M \cup inputs\ P)$
 $(outputs\ M \cup outputs\ P)$
 $ts)$

3.2.9 Adding Transitions

fun $add-transitions :: ('a,'b,'c)\ fsm-impl \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c)\ transition\ set \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c)\ fsm-impl\ \mathbf{where}$

$add-transitions\ M\ ts = (if\ (\forall\ t \in ts . t-source\ t \in states\ M \wedge t-input\ t \in inputs$
 $M \wedge t-output\ t \in outputs\ M \wedge t-target\ t \in states\ M)$
 $then\ FSMI\ (initial\ M)$
 $(states\ M)$
 $(inputs\ M)$


```

      (outputs M)
      ((transitions M) ∪ ts)
else M)

```

3.2.10 Creating an FSMI without transitions

fun *create-unconnected-FSMI* :: 'a ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'b set ⇒ 'c set ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) fsm-impl
where

```

  create-unconnected-FSMI q ns ins outs = (if (finite ns ∧ finite ins ∧ finite outs)
    then FSMI q (insert q ns) ins outs {})
  else FSMI q {q} {} {} {})

```

fun *create-unconnected-fsm-from-lists* :: 'a ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'b list ⇒ 'c list ⇒ ('a,'b,'c)
fsm-impl **where**

```

  create-unconnected-fsm-from-lists q ns ins outs = FSMI q (insert q (set ns)) (set
ins) (set outs) {}

```

fun *create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets* :: 'a ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ 'b fset ⇒ 'c fset ⇒ ('a,'b,'c)
fsm-impl **where**

```

  create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets q ns ins outs = FSMI q (insert q (fset ns))
(fset ins) (fset outs) {}

```

fun *create-fsm-from-sets* :: 'a ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'b set ⇒ 'c set ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) transition
set ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) fsm-impl **where**

```

  create-fsm-from-sets q qs ins outs ts = (if q ∈ qs ∧ finite qs ∧ finite ins ∧ finite
outs
  then add-transitions (FSMI q qs ins outs {}) ts
  else FSMI q {q} {} {} {})

```

3.3 Transition Function h

Function *h* represents the classical view of the transition relation of an FSM *M* as a function: given a state *q* and an input *x*, (*h M*) (*q,x*) returns all possibly reactions (*y,q'*) of *M* in state *q* to *x*, where *y* is the produced output and *q'* the target state of the reaction transition.

fun *h* :: ('state, 'input, 'output) fsm-impl ⇒ ('state × 'input) ⇒ ('output × 'state)
set **where**

```

  h M (q,x) = { (y,q') . (q,x,y,q') ∈ transitions M }

```

fun *h-obs* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm-impl ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'c ⇒ 'a option **where**

```

  h-obs M q x y = (let
    tgts = snd ' Set.filter (λ (y',q') . y' = y) (h M (q,x))
  in if card tgts = 1
    then Some (the-elem tgts)
    else None)

```

lemma *h-code*[*code*] :

```

  h M (q,x) = (let m = set-as-map (image (λ(q,x,y,q') . ((q,x),y,q')) (transitions
M))

```

in (case m (q,x) of Some yqs ⇒ yqs | None ⇒ {}))

<proof>

3.4 Extending FSMs by single elements

fun *add-transition* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm-impl ⇒
 ('a,'b,'c) transition ⇒
 ('a,'b,'c) fsm-impl

where

add-transition M t =
(if t-source t ∈ states M ∧ t-input t ∈ inputs M ∧
t-output t ∈ outputs M ∧ t-target t ∈ states M
then FSMI (initial M)
 (states M)
 (inputs M)
 (outputs M)
 (insert t (transitions M))
else M)

fun *add-state* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm-impl ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) fsm-impl **where**
add-state M q = FSMI (initial M) (insert q (states M)) (inputs M) (outputs M)
(transitions M)

fun *add-input* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm-impl ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) fsm-impl **where**
add-input M x = FSMI (initial M) (states M) (insert x (inputs M)) (outputs M)
(transitions M)

fun *add-output* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm-impl ⇒ 'c ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) fsm-impl **where**
add-output M y = FSMI (initial M) (states M) (inputs M) (insert y (outputs
M)) (transitions M)

fun *add-transition-with-components* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm-impl ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) transition ⇒
 ('a,'b,'c) fsm-impl **where**
add-transition-with-components M t = add-transition (add-state (add-state (add-input
(add-output M (t-output t)) (t-input t)) (t-source t)) (t-target t)) t

3.5 Renaming elements

fun *rename-states* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm-impl ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'd) ⇒ ('d,'b,'c) fsm-impl **where**
rename-states M f = FSMI (f (initial M))
 (f ' states M)
 (inputs M)
 (outputs M)
 ((λt . (f (t-source t), t-input t, t-output t, f (t-target t))) '
transitions M)

end

4 Finite State Machines

This theory defines well-formed finite state machines and introduces various closely related notions, as well as a selection of basic properties and definitions.

```
theory FSM
imports FSM-Impl HOL-Library.Quotient-Type HOL-Library.Product-Lexorder
begin
```

4.1 Well-formed Finite State Machines

A value of type *fsm-impl* constitutes a well-formed FSM if its contained sets are finite and the initial state and the components of each transition are contained in their respective sets.

```
abbreviation (input) well-formed-fsm (M :: ('state, 'input, 'output) fsm-impl)
  ≡ (initial M ∈ states M
    ∧ finite (states M)
    ∧ finite (inputs M)
    ∧ finite (outputs M)
    ∧ finite (transitions M)
    ∧ (∀ t ∈ transitions M . t-source t ∈ states M ∧
      t-input t ∈ inputs M ∧
      t-target t ∈ states M ∧
      t-output t ∈ outputs M))
```

```
typedef ('state, 'input, 'output) fsm =
  { M :: ('state, 'input, 'output) fsm-impl . well-formed-fsm M }
morphisms fsm-impl-of-fsm Abs-fsm
⟨proof⟩
```

```
setup-lifting type-definition-fsm
```

```
lift-definition initial :: ('state, 'input, 'output) fsm ⇒ 'state is FSM-Impl.initial
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lift-definition states :: ('state, 'input, 'output) fsm ⇒ 'state set is FSM-Impl.states
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lift-definition inputs :: ('state, 'input, 'output) fsm ⇒ 'input set is FSM-Impl.inputs
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lift-definition outputs :: ('state, 'input, 'output) fsm ⇒ 'output set is FSM-Impl.outputs
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lift-definition transitions ::
  ('state, 'input, 'output) fsm ⇒ ('state × 'input × 'output × 'state) set
is FSM-Impl.transitions ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lift-definition fsm-from-list :: 'a ⇒ ('a, 'b, 'c) transition list ⇒ ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm
is FSM-Impl.fsm-impl-from-list
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma *fsm-initial*[intro]: *initial M* \in *states M*
 <proof>
lemma *fsm-states-finite*: *finite (states M)*
 <proof>
lemma *fsm-inputs-finite*: *finite (inputs M)*
 <proof>
lemma *fsm-outputs-finite*: *finite (outputs M)*
 <proof>
lemma *fsm-transitions-finite*: *finite (transitions M)*
 <proof>
lemma *fsm-transition-source*[intro]: $\bigwedge t . t \in (\text{transitions } M) \implies t\text{-source } t \in \text{states } M$
 <proof>
lemma *fsm-transition-target*[intro]: $\bigwedge t . t \in (\text{transitions } M) \implies t\text{-target } t \in \text{states } M$
 <proof>
lemma *fsm-transition-input*[intro]: $\bigwedge t . t \in (\text{transitions } M) \implies t\text{-input } t \in \text{inputs } M$
 <proof>
lemma *fsm-transition-output*[intro]: $\bigwedge t . t \in (\text{transitions } M) \implies t\text{-output } t \in \text{outputs } M$
 <proof>

instantiation *fsm* :: (*type,type,type*) *equal*

begin

definition *equal-fsm* :: (*'a, 'b, 'c*) *fsm* \implies (*'a, 'b, 'c*) *fsm* \implies *bool* **where**

equal-fsm x y = (*initial x* = *initial y* \wedge *states x* = *states y* \wedge *inputs x* = *inputs y* \wedge *outputs x* = *outputs y* \wedge *transitions x* = *transitions y*)

instance

<proof>

end

4.1.1 Example FSMs

definition *m-ex-H* :: (*integer,integer,integer*) *fsm* **where**

m-ex-H = *fsm-from-list* 1 [(1,0,0,2),
 (1,0,1,4),
 (1,1,1,4),
 (2,0,0,2),
 (2,1,1,4),
 (3,0,1,4),
 (3,1,0,1),
 (3,1,1,3),
 (4,0,0,3),

$(4,1,0,1]$

definition $m\text{-ex-9} :: (\text{integer}, \text{integer}, \text{integer}) \text{ fsm where}$

$m\text{-ex-9} = \text{fsm-from-list } 0 \ [(0,0,2,2),$
 $(0,0,3,2),$
 $(0,1,0,3),$
 $(0,1,1,3),$
 $(1,0,3,2),$
 $(1,1,1,3),$
 $(2,0,2,2),$
 $(2,1,3,3),$
 $(3,0,2,2),$
 $(3,1,0,2),$
 $(3,1,1,1)]$

definition $m\text{-ex-DR} :: (\text{integer}, \text{integer}, \text{integer}) \text{ fsm where}$

$m\text{-ex-DR} = \text{fsm-from-list } 0 \ [(0,0,0,100),$
 $(100,0,0,101),$
 $(100,0,1,101),$
 $(101,0,0,102),$
 $(101,0,1,102),$
 $(102,0,0,103),$
 $(102,0,1,103),$
 $(103,0,0,104),$
 $(103,0,1,104),$
 $(104,0,0,100),$
 $(104,0,1,100),$
 $(104,1,0,400),$
 $(0,0,2,200),$
 $(200,0,2,201),$
 $(201,0,2,202),$
 $(202,0,2,203),$
 $(203,0,2,200),$
 $(203,1,0,400),$
 $(0,1,0,300),$
 $(100,1,0,300),$
 $(101,1,0,300),$
 $(102,1,0,300),$
 $(103,1,0,300),$
 $(200,1,0,300),$
 $(201,1,0,300),$
 $(202,1,0,300),$
 $(300,0,0,300),$
 $(300,1,0,300),$
 $(400,0,0,300),$
 $(400,1,0,300)]$

4.2 Transition Function h and related functions

lift-definition $h :: ('state, 'input, 'output) fsm \Rightarrow ('state \times 'input) \Rightarrow ('output \times 'state) set$

is $FSM-Impl.h$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $h-simps[simp]: FSM.h M (q,x) = \{ (y,q') . (q,x,y,q') \in transitions M \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lift-definition $h-obs :: ('state, 'input, 'output) fsm \Rightarrow 'state \Rightarrow 'input \Rightarrow 'output \Rightarrow 'state option$

is $FSM-Impl.h-obs$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $h-obs-simps[simp]: FSM.h-obs M q x y = (let$
 $tgts = snd ' Set.filter (\lambda (y',q') . y' = y) (h M (q,x))$
 $in if card tgts = 1$
 $then Some (the-elem tgts)$
 $else None)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun $defined-inputs' :: (('a \times 'b) \Rightarrow ('c \times 'a) set) \Rightarrow 'b set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b set$ **where**
 $defined-inputs' hM iM q = \{x \in iM . hM (q,x) \neq \{\}\}$

fun $defined-inputs :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b set$ **where**
 $defined-inputs M q = defined-inputs' (h M) (inputs M) q$

lemma $defined-inputs-set : defined-inputs M q = \{x \in inputs M . h M (q,x) \neq \{\}\}$
 $\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun $transitions-from' :: (('a \times 'b) \Rightarrow ('c \times 'a) set) \Rightarrow 'b set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) transition set$ **where**
 $transitions-from' hM iM q = \bigcup (image (\lambda x . image (\lambda (y,q') . (q,x,y,q')) (hM (q,x))) iM)$

fun $transitions-from :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) transition set$ **where**
 $transitions-from M q = transitions-from' (h M) (inputs M) q$

lemma $transitions-from-set :$

assumes $q \in states M$

shows $transitions-from M q = \{t \in transitions M . t-source t = q\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

fun $h-from :: ('state, 'input, 'output) fsm \Rightarrow 'state \Rightarrow ('input \times 'output \times 'state) set$ **where**

$h-from M q = \{ (x,y,q') . (q,x,y,q') \in transitions M \}$

$target\ q\ p = last\ (visited-states\ q\ p)$

lemma *target-nil* [*simp*] : $target\ q\ [] = q$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *target-snoc* [*simp*] : $target\ q\ (p@[t]) = t-target\ t$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-begin-state* :

assumes $path\ M\ q\ p$

shows $q \in states\ M$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-append[intro!]* :

assumes $path\ M\ q\ p1$

and $path\ M\ (target\ q\ p1)\ p2$

shows $path\ M\ q\ (p1@p2)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-target-is-state* :

assumes $path\ M\ q\ p$

shows $target\ q\ p \in states\ M$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-suffix* :

assumes $path\ M\ q\ (p1@p2)$

shows $path\ M\ (target\ q\ p1)\ p2$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-prefix* :

assumes $path\ M\ q\ (p1@p2)$

shows $path\ M\ q\ p1$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-append-elim[elim!]* :

assumes $path\ M\ q\ (p1@p2)$

obtains $path\ M\ q\ p1$

and $path\ M\ (target\ q\ p1)\ p2$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-append-target*:

$target\ q\ (p1@p2) = target\ (target\ q\ p1)\ p2$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-append-target-hd* :

assumes $length\ p > 0$

shows $target\ q\ p = target\ (t-target\ (hd\ p))\ (tl\ p)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-transitions* :

assumes $path\ M\ q\ p$

shows $set\ p \subseteq transitions\ M$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *path-append-transition*[intro!] :
assumes $path\ M\ q\ p$
and $t \in transitions\ M$
and $t-source\ t = target\ q\ p$
shows $path\ M\ q\ (p@[t])$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *path-append-transition-elim*[elim!] :
assumes $path\ M\ q\ (p@[t])$
shows $path\ M\ q\ p$
and $t \in transitions\ M$
and $t-source\ t = target\ q\ p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *path-prepend-t* : $path\ M\ q'\ p \implies (q,x,y,q') \in transitions\ M \implies path\ M\ q$
 $((q,x,y,q')\#p)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *path-target-append* : $target\ q1\ p1 = q2 \implies target\ q2\ p2 = q3 \implies target$
 $q1\ (p1@p2) = q3$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *single-transition-path* : $t \in transitions\ M \implies path\ M\ (t-source\ t)\ [t]$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *path-source-target-index* :
assumes $Suc\ i < length\ p$
and $path\ M\ q\ p$
shows $t-target\ (p!\ i) = t-source\ (p!\ (Suc\ i))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *paths-finite* : $finite\ \{ p . path\ M\ q\ p \wedge length\ p \leq k \}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *visited-states-prefix* :
assumes $q' \in set\ (visited-states\ q\ p)$
shows $\exists\ p1\ p2 . p = p1@p2 \wedge target\ q\ p1 = q'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *visited-states-are-states* :
assumes $path\ M\ q1\ p$
shows $set\ (visited-states\ q1\ p) \subseteq states\ M$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *transition-subset-path* :
assumes $transitions\ A \subseteq transitions\ B$
and $path\ A\ q\ p$

and $q \in \text{states } B$
shows $\text{path } B \ q \ p$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

4.4.1 Paths of fixed length

fun $\text{paths-of-length}' :: ('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ path} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow (('a \times 'b) \Rightarrow ('c \times 'a) \text{ set}) \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ path set}$

where

$\text{paths-of-length}' \ \text{prev} \ q \ hM \ iM \ 0 = \{\text{prev}\} \mid$
 $\text{paths-of-length}' \ \text{prev} \ q \ hM \ iM \ (\text{Suc } k) =$
 (let $hF = \text{transitions-from}' \ hM \ iM \ q$
 in $\bigcup (\text{image } (\lambda t . \text{paths-of-length}' \ (\text{prev}@[t]) \ (t\text{-target } t) \ hM \ iM \ k) \ hF)$)

fun $\text{paths-of-length} :: ('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ path set}$ **where**
 $\text{paths-of-length} \ M \ q \ k = \text{paths-of-length}' \ [] \ q \ (h \ M) \ (\text{inputs } M) \ k$

4.4.2 Paths up to fixed length

fun $\text{paths-up-to-length}' :: ('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ path} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow (('a \times 'b) \Rightarrow (('c \times 'a) \text{ set})) \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ path set}$

where

$\text{paths-up-to-length}' \ \text{prev} \ q \ hM \ iM \ 0 = \{\text{prev}\} \mid$
 $\text{paths-up-to-length}' \ \text{prev} \ q \ hM \ iM \ (\text{Suc } k) =$
 (let $hF = \text{transitions-from}' \ hM \ iM \ q$
 in $\text{insert } \text{prev} \ (\bigcup (\text{image } (\lambda t . \text{paths-up-to-length}' \ (\text{prev}@[t]) \ (t\text{-target } t) \ hM \ iM \ k) \ hF))$)

fun $\text{paths-up-to-length} :: ('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ path set}$ **where**
 $\text{paths-up-to-length} \ M \ q \ k = \text{paths-up-to-length}' \ [] \ q \ (h \ M) \ (\text{inputs } M) \ k$

lemma $\text{paths-up-to-length}'\text{-set} :$

assumes $q \in \text{states } M$

and $\text{path } M \ q \ \text{prev}$

shows $\text{paths-up-to-length}' \ \text{prev} \ (\text{target } q \ \text{prev}) \ (h \ M) \ (\text{inputs } M) \ k$
 $= \{(\text{prev}@p) \mid p . \text{path } M \ (\text{target } q \ \text{prev}) \ p \wedge \text{length } p \leq k\}$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma $\text{paths-up-to-length}\text{-set} :$

assumes $q \in \text{states } M$

shows $\text{paths-up-to-length} \ M \ q \ k = \{p . \text{path } M \ q \ p \wedge \text{length } p \leq k\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

4.4.3 Calculating Acyclic Paths

fun $\text{acyclic-paths-up-to-length}' :: ('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ path} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow (('b \times 'c \times 'a) \text{ set})) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ path set}$

where

$acyclic\text{-}paths\text{-}up\text{-}to\text{-}length' \text{ prev } q \text{ hF } visitedStates \ 0 = \{prev\} \mid$
 $acyclic\text{-}paths\text{-}up\text{-}to\text{-}length' \text{ prev } q \text{ hF } visitedStates \ (Suc \ k) =$
 $(let \ tF = Set.filter \ (\lambda \ (x,y,q') . q' \notin visitedStates) \ (hF \ q)$
 $in \ (insert \ prev \ (\bigcup \ (image \ (\lambda \ (x,y,q') . acyclic\text{-}paths\text{-}up\text{-}to\text{-}length' \ (prev@[(q,x,y,q')]))$
 $q' \text{ hF } (insert \ q' \ visitedStates) \ k) \ tF)))$

fun $p\text{-}source :: 'a \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ path} \Rightarrow 'a$
where $p\text{-}source \ q \ p = hd \ (visited\text{-}states \ q \ p)$

lemma $acyclic\text{-}paths\text{-}up\text{-}to\text{-}length'\text{-}prev :$
 $p' \in acyclic\text{-}paths\text{-}up\text{-}to\text{-}length' \ (prev@prev') \ q \text{ hF } visitedStates \ k \Longrightarrow \exists \ p'' . p'$
 $= prev@p''$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $acyclic\text{-}paths\text{-}up\text{-}to\text{-}length'\text{-}set :$
assumes $path \ M \ (p\text{-}source \ q \ prev) \ prev$
and $\bigwedge \ q' . hF \ q' = \{(x,y,q') \mid x \ y \ q'' . (q',x,y,q') \in transitions \ M\}$
and $distinct \ (visited\text{-}states \ (p\text{-}source \ q \ prev) \ prev)$
and $visitedStates = set \ (visited\text{-}states \ (p\text{-}source \ q \ prev) \ prev)$
shows $acyclic\text{-}paths\text{-}up\text{-}to\text{-}length' \ prev \ (target \ (p\text{-}source \ q \ prev) \ prev) \text{ hF } visited\text{-}$
 $States \ k$
 $= \{ prev@p \mid p . path \ M \ (p\text{-}source \ q \ prev) \ (prev@p)$
 $\wedge length \ p \leq k$
 $\wedge distinct \ (visited\text{-}states \ (p\text{-}source \ q \ prev) \ (prev@p)) \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun $acyclic\text{-}paths\text{-}up\text{-}to\text{-}length :: ('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ path set}$
where
 $acyclic\text{-}paths\text{-}up\text{-}to\text{-}length \ M \ q \ k = \{p . path \ M \ q \ p \wedge length \ p \leq k \wedge distinct$
 $(visited\text{-}states \ q \ p)\}$

lemma $acyclic\text{-}paths\text{-}up\text{-}to\text{-}length\text{-}code[code] :$
 $acyclic\text{-}paths\text{-}up\text{-}to\text{-}length \ M \ q \ k = (if \ q \in states \ M$
 $then \ acyclic\text{-}paths\text{-}up\text{-}to\text{-}length' \ [] \ q \ (m2f \ (set\text{-}as\text{-}map \ (transitions \ M))) \ \{q\} \ k$
 $else \ \{\})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $path\text{-}map\text{-}target : target \ (f4 \ q) \ (map \ (\lambda \ t . (f1 \ (t\text{-}source \ t), f2 \ (t\text{-}input \ t),$
 $f3 \ (t\text{-}output \ t), f4 \ (t\text{-}target \ t))) \ p) = f4 \ (target \ q \ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $path\text{-}length\text{-}sum :$
assumes $path \ M \ q \ p$
shows $length \ p = (\sum \ q \in states \ M . length \ (filter \ (\lambda t . t\text{-}target \ t = q) \ p))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-loop-cut* :
assumes *path M q p*
and $t\text{-target } (p ! i) = t\text{-target } (p ! j)$
and $i < j$
and $j < \text{length } p$
shows $\text{path } M \ q \ ((\text{take } (Suc \ i) \ p) \ @ \ (\text{drop } (Suc \ j) \ p))$
and $\text{target } q \ ((\text{take } (Suc \ i) \ p) \ @ \ (\text{drop } (Suc \ j) \ p)) = \text{target } q \ p$
and $\text{length } ((\text{take } (Suc \ i) \ p) \ @ \ (\text{drop } (Suc \ j) \ p)) < \text{length } p$
and $\text{path } M \ (\text{target } q \ (\text{take } (Suc \ i) \ p)) \ (\text{drop } (Suc \ i) \ (\text{take } (Suc \ j) \ p))$
and $\text{target } (\text{target } q \ (\text{take } (Suc \ i) \ p)) \ (\text{drop } (Suc \ i) \ (\text{take } (Suc \ j) \ p)) = (\text{target } q \ (\text{take } (Suc \ i) \ p))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *path-prefix-take* :
assumes *path M q p*
shows $\text{path } M \ q \ (\text{take } i \ p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.5 Acyclic Paths

lemma *cyclic-path-loop* :
assumes *path M q p*
and $\neg \text{distinct } (\text{visited-states } q \ p)$
shows $\exists \ p1 \ p2 \ p3 . p = p1 @ p2 @ p3 \wedge p2 \neq [] \wedge \text{target } q \ p1 = \text{target } q \ (p1 @ p2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cyclic-path-pumping* :
assumes *path M (initial M) p*
and $\neg \text{distinct } (\text{visited-states } (\text{initial } M) \ p)$
shows $\exists \ p . \text{path } M \ (\text{initial } M) \ p \wedge \text{length } p \geq n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cyclic-path-shortening* :
assumes *path M q p*
and $\neg \text{distinct } (\text{visited-states } q \ p)$
shows $\exists \ p' . \text{path } M \ q \ p' \wedge \text{target } q \ p' = \text{target } q \ p \wedge \text{length } p' < \text{length } p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *acyclic-path-from-cyclic-path* :
assumes *path M q p*
and $\neg \text{distinct } (\text{visited-states } q \ p)$
obtains p' **where** $\text{path } M \ q \ p'$ **and** $\text{target } q \ p = \text{target } q \ p'$ **and** $\text{distinct } (\text{visited-states } q \ p')$

<proof>

lemma *acyclic-path-length-limit* :
 assumes *path M q p*
 and *distinct (visited-states q p)*
shows *length p < size M*
<proof>

4.6 Reachable States

definition *reachable* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool **where**
 reachable M q = (\exists p . path M (initial M) p \wedge target (initial M) p = q)

definition *reachable-states* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a set **where**
 reachable-states M = {target (initial M) p | p . path M (initial M) p }

abbreviation *size-r M* \equiv *card (reachable-states M)*

lemma *acyclic-paths-set* :
 acyclic-paths-up-to-length M q (size M - 1) = {p . path M q p \wedge distinct (visited-states q p)}
<proof>

lemma *reachable-states-code[code]* :
 reachable-states M = image (target (initial M)) (acyclic-paths-up-to-length M (initial M) (size M - 1))
<proof>

lemma *reachable-states-intro[intro!]* :
 assumes *path M (initial M) p*
 shows *target (initial M) p \in reachable-states M*
<proof>

lemma *reachable-states-initial* :
 initial M \in reachable-states M
<proof>

lemma *reachable-states-next* :
 assumes *q \in reachable-states M* **and** *t \in transitions M* **and** *t-source t = q*
 shows *t-target t \in reachable-states M*
<proof>

lemma *reachable-states-path* :
assumes $q \in \text{reachable-states } M$
and $\text{path } M \ q \ p$
and $t \in \text{set } p$
shows $t\text{-source } t \in \text{reachable-states } M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *reachable-states-initial-or-target* :
assumes $q \in \text{reachable-states } M$
shows $q = \text{initial } M \vee (\exists t \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t \in \text{reachable-states } M \wedge t\text{-target } t = q)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *reachable-state-is-state* :
 $q \in \text{reachable-states } M \implies q \in \text{states } M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *reachable-states-finite* : *finite* (*reachable-states* M)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.7 Language

abbreviation *p-io* ($p :: ('state, 'input, 'output) \text{ path}$) $\equiv \text{map } (\lambda t . (t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)) \ p$

fun *language-state-for-input* :: (*'state, 'input, 'output*) *fsm* \Rightarrow *'state* \Rightarrow *'input list* \Rightarrow (*'input* \times *'output*) *list set* **where**
 $\text{language-state-for-input } M \ q \ xs = \{p\text{-io } p \mid p . \text{path } M \ q \ p \wedge \text{map } \text{fst } (p\text{-io } p) = xs\}$

fun $LS_{in} :: ('state, 'input, 'output) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow 'state \Rightarrow 'input \text{ list set} \Rightarrow ('input \times 'output) \text{ list set}$ **where**
 $LS_{in} \ M \ q \ xss = \{p\text{-io } p \mid p . \text{path } M \ q \ p \wedge \text{map } \text{fst } (p\text{-io } p) \in xss\}$

abbreviation(*input*) $L_{in} \ M \equiv LS_{in} \ M$ (*initial* M)

lemma *language-state-for-input-inputs* :
assumes $io \in \text{language-state-for-input } M \ q \ xs$
shows $\text{map } \text{fst } io = xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *language-state-for-inputs-inputs* :
assumes $io \in LS_{in} \ M \ q \ xss$
shows $\text{map } \text{fst } io \in xss$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun $LS :: ('state, 'input, 'output) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow 'state \Rightarrow ('input \times 'output) \text{ list set}$ **where**

$LS\ M\ q = \{ p\text{-io}\ p \mid p . \text{path}\ M\ q\ p \}$

abbreviation $L\ M \equiv LS\ M$ (*initial* M)

lemma *language-state-containment* :

assumes $\text{path}\ M\ q\ p$

and $p\text{-io}\ p = io$

shows $io \in LS\ M\ q$

<proof>

lemma *language-prefix* :

assumes $io1 @ io2 \in LS\ M\ q$

shows $io1 \in LS\ M\ q$

<proof>

lemma *language-contains-empty-sequence* : $[] \in L\ M$

<proof>

lemma *language-state-split* :

assumes $io1 @ io2 \in LS\ M\ q1$

obtains $p1\ p2$ **where** $\text{path}\ M\ q1\ p1$

and $\text{path}\ M\ (\text{target}\ q1\ p1)\ p2$

and $p\text{-io}\ p1 = io1$

and $p\text{-io}\ p2 = io2$

<proof>

lemma *language-initial-path-append-transition* :

assumes $ios @ [io] \in L\ M$

obtains $p\ t$ **where** $\text{path}\ M\ (\text{initial}\ M)\ (p @ [t])$ **and** $p\text{-io}\ (p @ [t]) = ios @ [io]$

<proof>

lemma *language-path-append-transition* :

assumes $ios @ [io] \in LS\ M\ q$

obtains $p\ t$ **where** $\text{path}\ M\ q\ (p @ [t])$ **and** $p\text{-io}\ (p @ [t]) = ios @ [io]$

<proof>

lemma *language-split* :

assumes $io1 @ io2 \in L\ M$

obtains $p1\ p2$ **where** $\text{path}\ M\ (\text{initial}\ M)\ (p1 @ p2)$ **and** $p\text{-io}\ p1 = io1$ **and** $p\text{-io}\ p2 = io2$

<proof>

lemma *language-io* :

assumes $io \in LS\ M\ q$

and $(x,y) \in \text{set } io$
shows $x \in (\text{inputs } M)$
and $y \in \text{outputs } M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *path-io-split* :
assumes $\text{path } M \ q \ p$
and $p\text{-io } p = io1 @ io2$
shows $\text{path } M \ q \ (\text{take } (\text{length } io1) \ p)$
and $p\text{-io } (\text{take } (\text{length } io1) \ p) = io1$
and $\text{path } M \ (\text{target } q \ (\text{take } (\text{length } io1) \ p)) \ (\text{drop } (\text{length } io1) \ p)$
and $p\text{-io } (\text{drop } (\text{length } io1) \ p) = io2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *language-intro* :
assumes $\text{path } M \ q \ p$
shows $p\text{-io } p \in LS \ M \ q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *language-prefix-append* :
assumes $io1 @ (p\text{-io } p) \in L \ M$
shows $io1 @ p\text{-io } (\text{take } i \ p) \in L \ M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *language-finite*: $\text{finite } \{io . io \in L \ M \wedge \text{length } io \leq k\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LS-prepend-transition* :
assumes $t \in \text{transitions } M$
and $io \in LS \ M \ (t\text{-target } t)$
shows $(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t) \# io \in LS \ M \ (t\text{-source } t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *language-empty-IO* :
assumes $\text{inputs } M = \{\} \vee \text{outputs } M = \{\}$
shows $L \ M = \{\{\}\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *language-equivalence-from-isomorphism-helper* :
assumes $\text{bij-betw } f \ (\text{states } M1) \ (\text{states } M2)$
and $f \ (\text{initial } M1) = \text{initial } M2$
and $\bigwedge q \ x \ y \ q' . q \in \text{states } M1 \implies q' \in \text{states } M1 \implies (q,x,y,q') \in \text{transitions } M1 \iff (f \ q,x,y,f \ q') \in \text{transitions } M2$
and $q \in \text{states } M1$
shows $LS \ M1 \ q \subseteq LS \ M2 \ (f \ q)$

<proof>

lemma *language-equivalence-from-isomorphism* :

assumes *bij-betw* f (*states* $M1$) (*states* $M2$)
and f (*initial* $M1$) = *initial* $M2$
and $\bigwedge q\ x\ y\ q' . q \in \text{states } M1 \implies q' \in \text{states } M1 \implies (q,x,y,q') \in \text{transitions } M1 \longleftrightarrow (f\ q,x,y,f\ q') \in \text{transitions } M2$
and $q \in \text{states } M1$
shows $LS\ M1\ q = LS\ M2\ (f\ q)$
<proof>

lemma *language-equivalence-from-isomorphism-helper-reachable* :

assumes *bij-betw* f (*reachable-states* $M1$) (*reachable-states* $M2$)
and f (*initial* $M1$) = *initial* $M2$
and $\bigwedge q\ x\ y\ q' . q \in \text{reachable-states } M1 \implies q' \in \text{reachable-states } M1 \implies (q,x,y,q') \in \text{transitions } M1 \longleftrightarrow (f\ q,x,y,f\ q') \in \text{transitions } M2$
shows $L\ M1 \subseteq L\ M2$
<proof>

lemma *language-equivalence-from-isomorphism-reachable* :

assumes *bij-betw* f (*reachable-states* $M1$) (*reachable-states* $M2$)
and f (*initial* $M1$) = *initial* $M2$
and $\bigwedge q\ x\ y\ q' . q \in \text{reachable-states } M1 \implies q' \in \text{reachable-states } M1 \implies (q,x,y,q') \in \text{transitions } M1 \longleftrightarrow (f\ q,x,y,f\ q') \in \text{transitions } M2$
shows $L\ M1 = L\ M2$
<proof>

lemma *language-empty-io* :

assumes *inputs* $M = \{\}$ \vee *outputs* $M = \{\}$
shows $L\ M = \{\{\}\}$
<proof>

4.8 Basic FSM Properties

4.8.1 Completely Specified

fun *completely-specified* :: ($'a,'b,'c$) *fsm* \implies *bool* **where**

completely-specified $M = (\forall q \in \text{states } M . \forall x \in \text{inputs } M . \exists t \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t = q \wedge t\text{-input } t = x)$

lemma *completely-specified-alt-def* :

completely-specified $M = (\forall q \in \text{states } M . \forall x \in \text{inputs } M . \exists q'\ y . (q,x,y,q') \in \text{transitions } M)$
<proof>

lemma *completely-specified-alt-def-h* :
completely-specified $M = (\forall q \in \text{states } M . \forall x \in \text{inputs } M . h M (q,x) \neq \{\})$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

fun *completely-specified-state* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool **where**
completely-specified-state $M q = (\forall x \in \text{inputs } M . \exists t \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source}$
 $t = q \wedge t\text{-input } t = x)$

lemma *completely-specified-states* :
completely-specified $M = (\forall q \in \text{states } M . \text{completely-specified-state } M q)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *completely-specified-state-alt-def-h* :
completely-specified-state $M q = (\forall x \in \text{inputs } M . h M (q,x) \neq \{\})$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *completely-specified-path-extension* :
assumes *completely-specified* M
and $q \in \text{states } M$
and $\text{path } M q p$
and $x \in (\text{inputs } M)$
obtains t **where** $t \in \text{transitions } M$ **and** $t\text{-input } t = x$ **and** $t\text{-source } t = \text{target } q p$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *completely-specified-language-extension* :
assumes *completely-specified* M
and $q \in \text{states } M$
and $io \in LS M q$
and $x \in (\text{inputs } M)$
obtains y **where** $io@[x,y] \in LS M q$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *path-of-length-ex* :
assumes *completely-specified* M
and $q \in \text{states } M$
and $\text{inputs } M \neq \{\}$
shows $\exists p . \text{path } M q p \wedge \text{length } p = k$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

4.8.2 Deterministic

fun *deterministic* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow bool **where**
deterministic $M = (\forall t1 \in \text{transitions } M .$

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall t2 \in \text{transitions } M . \\ & (t\text{-source } t1 = t\text{-source } t2 \wedge t\text{-input } t1 = t\text{-input } t2) \\ & \longrightarrow (t\text{-output } t1 = t\text{-output } t2 \wedge t\text{-target } t1 = t\text{-target } t2)) \end{aligned}$$

lemma *deterministic-alt-def* :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{deterministic } M = (\forall q1 \ x \ y' \ y'' \ q1' \ q1'' . (q1, x, y', q1') \in \text{transitions } M \wedge \\ & (q1, x, y'', q1'') \in \text{transitions } M \longrightarrow y' = y'' \wedge q1' = q1'') \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *deterministic-alt-def-h* :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{deterministic } M = (\forall q1 \ x \ yq \ yq' . (yq \in h \ M \ (q1, x) \wedge yq' \in h \ M \ (q1, x)) \longrightarrow \\ & yq = yq') \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

4.8.3 Observable

fun *observable* :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{observable } M = (\forall t1 \in \text{transitions } M . \\ & \quad \forall t2 \in \text{transitions } M . \\ & \quad (t\text{-source } t1 = t\text{-source } t2 \wedge t\text{-input } t1 = t\text{-input } t2 \wedge t\text{-output} \\ & \quad t1 = t\text{-output } t2) \\ & \quad \longrightarrow t\text{-target } t1 = t\text{-target } t2) \end{aligned}$$

lemma *observable-alt-def* :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{observable } M = (\forall q1 \ x \ y \ q1' \ q1'' . (q1, x, y, q1') \in \text{transitions } M \wedge (q1, x, y, q1'') \\ & \in \text{transitions } M \longrightarrow q1' = q1'') \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *observable-alt-def-h* :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{observable } M = (\forall q1 \ x \ yq \ yq' . (yq \in h \ M \ (q1, x) \wedge yq' \in h \ M \ (q1, x)) \longrightarrow \text{fst} \\ & yq = \text{fst } yq' \longrightarrow \text{snd } yq = \text{snd } yq') \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *language-append-path-ob* :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{assumes } io@[x, y] \in L \ M \\ & \text{obtains } p \ t \ \text{where } \text{path } M \ (\text{initial } M) \ (p@[t]) \ \text{and } p\text{-io } p = io \ \text{and } t\text{-input } t = \\ & x \ \text{and } t\text{-output } t = y \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

4.8.4 Single Input

fun *single-input* :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{single-input } M = (\forall t1 \in \text{transitions } M . \\ & \quad \forall t2 \in \text{transitions } M . \\ & \quad t\text{-source } t1 = t\text{-source } t2 \longrightarrow t\text{-input } t1 = t\text{-input } t2) \end{aligned}$$

lemma *single-input-alt-def* :

single-input $M = (\forall q1\ x\ x'\ y\ y'\ q1'\ q1'' . (q1,x,y,q1') \in \text{transitions } M \wedge (q1,x',y',q1'') \in \text{transitions } M \longrightarrow x = x')$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *single-input-alt-def-h* :

single-input $M = (\forall q\ x\ x' . (h\ M\ (q,x) \neq \{\}) \wedge h\ M\ (q,x') \neq \{\}) \longrightarrow x = x')$
 ⟨proof⟩

4.8.5 Output Complete

fun *output-complete* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow bool **where**

output-complete $M = (\forall t \in \text{transitions } M .$
 $\forall y \in \text{outputs } M .$
 $\exists t' \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t = t\text{-source } t' \wedge$
 $t\text{-input } t = t\text{-input } t' \wedge$
 $t\text{-output } t' = y)$

lemma *output-complete-alt-def* :

output-complete $M = (\forall q\ x . (\exists y\ q' . (q,x,y,q') \in \text{transitions } M) \longrightarrow (\forall y \in \text{outputs } M) . \exists q' . (q,x,y,q') \in \text{transitions } M))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *output-complete-alt-def-h* :

output-complete $M = (\forall q\ x . h\ M\ (q,x) \neq \{\}) \longrightarrow (\forall y \in \text{outputs } M . \exists q' . (y,q') \in h\ M\ (q,x))$
 ⟨proof⟩

4.8.6 Acyclic

fun *acyclic* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow bool **where**

acyclic $M = (\forall p . \text{path } M\ (\text{initial } M)\ p \longrightarrow \text{distinct } (\text{visited-states } (\text{initial } M)\ p))$

lemma *visited-states-length* : $\text{length } (\text{visited-states } q\ p) = \text{Suc } (\text{length } p)$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *visited-states-take* :

$(\text{take } (\text{Suc } n)\ (\text{visited-states } q\ p)) = (\text{visited-states } q\ (\text{take } n\ p))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *acyclic-code*[code] :

acyclic $M = (\neg(\exists p \in (\text{acyclic-paths-up-to-length } M\ (\text{initial } M)\ (\text{size } M - 1)) . \exists t \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t = \text{target } (\text{initial } M)\ p \wedge t\text{-target } t \in \text{set } (\text{visited-states } (\text{initial } M)\ p)))$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *acyclic-alt-def* : *acyclic M = finite (L M)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *acyclic-finite-paths-from-reachable-state* :
assumes *acyclic M*
and *path M (initial M) p*
and *target (initial M) p = q*
shows *finite {p . path M q p}*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *acyclic-paths-from-reachable-states* :
assumes *acyclic M*
and *path M (initial M) p'*
and *target (initial M) p' = q*
and *path M q p*
shows *distinct (visited-states q p)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *LS-acyclic* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('b × 'c) list set **where**
LS-acyclic M q = {p-io p | p . path M q p ∧ distinct (visited-states q p)}

lemma *LS-acyclic-code[code]* :
LS-acyclic M q = image p-io (acyclic-paths-up-to-length M q (size M - 1))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *LS-from-LS-acyclic* :
assumes *acyclic M*
shows *L M = LS-acyclic M (initial M)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cyclic-cycle* :
assumes \neg *acyclic M*
shows \exists *q p . path M q p ∧ p ≠ [] ∧ target q p = q*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cyclic-cycle-rev* :
fixes *M :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm*
assumes *path M (initial M) p'*
and *target (initial M) p' = q*
and *path M q p*
and *p ≠ []*
and *target q p = q*
shows \neg *acyclic M*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *acyclic-initial* :

assumes *acyclic* M

shows $\neg (\exists t \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-target } t = \text{initial } M \wedge$

$(\exists p . \text{path } M (\text{initial } M) p \wedge \text{target } (\text{initial } M) p =$

$t\text{-source } t))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cyclic-path-shift* :

assumes *path* M q p

and $\text{target } q = p$

shows $\text{path } M (\text{target } q (\text{take } i p)) ((\text{drop } i p) @ (\text{take } i p))$

and $\text{target } (\text{target } q (\text{take } i p)) ((\text{drop } i p) @ (\text{take } i p)) = (\text{target } q (\text{take } i p))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cyclic-path-transition-states-property* :

assumes $\exists t \in \text{set } p . P (t\text{-source } t)$

and $\forall t \in \text{set } p . P (t\text{-source } t) \longrightarrow P (t\text{-target } t)$

and *path* M q p

and $\text{target } q = p$

shows $\forall t \in \text{set } p . P (t\text{-source } t)$

and $\forall t \in \text{set } p . P (t\text{-target } t)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cycle-incoming-transition-ex* :

assumes *path* M q p

and $p \neq []$

and $\text{target } q = p$

and $t \in \text{set } p$

shows $\exists tI \in \text{set } p . t\text{-target } tI = t\text{-source } t$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *acyclic-paths-finite* :

$\text{finite } \{p . \text{path } M q p \wedge \text{distinct } (\text{visited}\text{-states } q p) \}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *acyclic-no-self-loop* :

assumes *acyclic* M

and $q \in \text{reachable}\text{-states } M$

shows $\neg (\exists x y . (q,x,y,q) \in \text{transitions } M)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

4.8.7 Deadlock States

fun *deadlock-state* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool **where**
deadlock-state M q = ($\neg(\exists t \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t = q)$)

lemma *deadlock-state-alt-def* : *deadlock-state* M q = (LS M q \subseteq {[]})
 <proof>

lemma *deadlock-state-alt-def-h* : *deadlock-state* M q = ($\forall x \in \text{inputs } M . h M$
 (q,x) = {})
 <proof>

lemma *acyclic-deadlock-reachable* :
assumes *acyclic* M
shows $\exists q \in \text{reachable-states } M . \text{deadlock-state } M q$
 <proof>

lemma *deadlock-prefix* :
assumes *path* M q p
and $t \in \text{set } (\text{butlast } p)$
shows $\neg (\text{deadlock-state } M (t\text{-target } t))$
 <proof>

lemma *states-initial-deadlock* :
assumes *deadlock-state* M (*initial* M)
shows *reachable-states* M = {*initial* M}

<proof>

4.8.8 Other

fun *completed-path* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) path \Rightarrow bool **where**
completed-path M q p = *deadlock-state* M (*target* q p)

fun *minimal* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow bool **where**
minimal M = ($\forall q \in \text{states } M . \forall q' \in \text{states } M . q \neq q' \longrightarrow \text{LS } M q \neq \text{LS } M q'$)

lemma *minimal-alt-def* : *minimal* M = ($\forall q q' . q \in \text{states } M \longrightarrow q' \in \text{states } M$
 $\longrightarrow \text{LS } M q = \text{LS } M q' \longrightarrow q = q'$)
 <proof>

definition *retains-outputs-for-states-and-inputs* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) fsm
 \Rightarrow bool **where**
retains-outputs-for-states-and-inputs M S
 = ($\forall tS \in \text{transitions } S .$
 $\forall tM \in \text{transitions } M .$
 $(t\text{-source } tS = t\text{-source } tM \wedge t\text{-input } tS = t\text{-input } tM) \longrightarrow tM \in \text{transitions}$

S)

4.9 IO Targets and Observability

fun *paths-for-io'* :: (('a × 'b) ⇒ ('c × 'a) set) ⇒ ('b × 'c) list ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('a, 'b, 'c) path ⇒ ('a, 'b, 'c) path set **where**
paths-for-io' f [] q prev = {prev} |
paths-for-io' f ((x,y)#io) q prev = ⋃ (image (λyq'. *paths-for-io'* f io (snd yq') (prev@[q,x,y,(snd yq')])) (Set.filter (λyq'. fst yq' = y) (f (q,x))))

lemma *paths-for-io'-set* :
assumes q ∈ states M
shows *paths-for-io'* (h M) io q prev = {prev@p | p . path M q p ∧ p-io p = io}
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *paths-for-io* :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('b × 'c) list ⇒ ('a, 'b, 'c) path set **where**
paths-for-io M q io = {p . path M q p ∧ p-io p = io}

lemma *paths-for-io-set-code*[code] :
paths-for-io M q io = (if q ∈ states M then *paths-for-io'* (h M) io q [] else {})
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *io-targets* :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm ⇒ ('b × 'c) list ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a set **where**
io-targets M io q = {target q p | p . path M q p ∧ p-io p = io}

lemma *io-targets-code*[code] : *io-targets* M io q = image (target q) (*paths-for-io* M q io)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *io-targets-states* :
io-targets M io q ⊆ states M
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *observable-transition-unique* :
assumes observable M
and t ∈ transitions M
shows ∃! t' ∈ transitions M . t-source t' = t-source t ∧
 t-input t' = t-input t ∧
 t-output t' = t-output t
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *observable-path-unique* :
assumes observable M

and $path\ M\ q\ p$
and $path\ M\ q\ p'$
and $p-io\ p = p-io\ p'$
shows $p = p'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *observable-io-targets* :
assumes *observable* M
and $io \in LS\ M\ q$
obtains q'
where $io-targets\ M\ io\ q = \{q'\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *observable-path-io-target* :
assumes *observable* M
and $path\ M\ q\ p$
shows $io-targets\ M\ (p-io\ p)\ q = \{target\ q\ p\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *completely-specified-io-targets* :
assumes *completely-specified* M
shows $\forall q \in io-targets\ M\ io\ (initial\ M) . \forall x \in (inputs\ M) . \exists t \in transitions$
 $M . t-source\ t = q \wedge t-input\ t = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *observable-path-language-step* :
assumes *observable* M
and $path\ M\ q\ p$
and $\neg (\exists t \in transitions\ M .$
 $t-source\ t = target\ q\ p \wedge$
 $t-input\ t = x \wedge t-output\ t = y)$
shows $(p-io\ p)@[x,y] \notin LS\ M\ q$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *observable-io-targets-language* :
assumes $io1\ @\ io2 \in LS\ M\ q1$
and *observable* M
and $q2 \in io-targets\ M\ io1\ q1$
shows $io2 \in LS\ M\ q2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *io-targets-language-append* :
assumes $q1 \in io-targets\ M\ io1\ q$

and $io2 \in LS\ M\ q1$
shows $io1@io2 \in LS\ M\ q$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *io-targets-next* :
assumes $t \in transitions\ M$
shows $io-targets\ M\ io\ (t-target\ t) \subseteq io-targets\ M\ (p-io\ [t]\ @\ io)\ (t-source\ t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *observable-io-targets-next* :
assumes *observable* M
and $t \in transitions\ M$
shows $io-targets\ M\ (p-io\ [t]\ @\ io)\ (t-source\ t) = io-targets\ M\ io\ (t-target\ t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *observable-language-target* :
assumes *observable* M
and $q \in io-targets\ M\ io1\ (initial\ M)$
and $t \in io-targets\ T\ io1\ (initial\ T)$
and $L\ T \subseteq L\ M$
shows $LS\ T\ t \subseteq LS\ M\ q$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *observable-language-target-failure* :
assumes *observable* M
and $q \in io-targets\ M\ io1\ (initial\ M)$
and $t \in io-targets\ T\ io1\ (initial\ T)$
and $\neg LS\ T\ t \subseteq LS\ M\ q$
shows $\neg L\ T \subseteq L\ M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *language-path-append-transition-observable* :
assumes $(p-io\ p)\ @\ [(x,y)] \in LS\ M\ q$
and $path\ M\ q\ p$
and *observable* M
obtains t **where** $path\ M\ q\ (p@[t])$ **and** $t-input\ t = x$ **and** $t-output\ t = y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *language-io-target-append* :
assumes $q' \in io-targets\ M\ io1\ q$
and $io2 \in LS\ M\ q'$
shows $(io1@io2) \in LS\ M\ q$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *observable-path-suffix* :
 assumes $(p-io\ p)@io \in LS\ M\ q$
 and $path\ M\ q\ p$
 and $observable\ M$
obtains p' **where** $path\ M\ (target\ q\ p)\ p'$ **and** $p-io\ p' = io$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *io-targets-finite* :
 $finite\ (io-targets\ M\ io\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *language-next-transition-ob* :
 assumes $(x,y)\#ios \in LS\ M\ q$
obtains t **where** $t-source\ t = q$
 and $t \in transitions\ M$
 and $t-input\ t = x$
 and $t-output\ t = y$
 and $ios \in LS\ M\ (t-target\ t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *h-observable-card* :
 assumes $observable\ M$
 shows $card\ (snd\ 'Set.filter\ (\lambda\ (y',q') . y' = y)\ (h\ M\ (q,x))) \leq 1$
 and $finite\ (snd\ 'Set.filter\ (\lambda\ (y',q') . y' = y)\ (h\ M\ (q,x)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *h-obs-None* :
 assumes $observable\ M$
shows $(h-obs\ M\ q\ x\ y = None) = (\nexists q' . (q,x,y,q') \in transitions\ M)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *h-obs-Some* :
 assumes $observable\ M$
 shows $(h-obs\ M\ q\ x\ y = Some\ q') = (\{q' . (q,x,y,q') \in transitions\ M\} = \{q'\})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *h-obs-state* :
 assumes $h-obs\ M\ q\ x\ y = Some\ q'$
 shows $q' \in states\ M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun *after* :: $('a,'b,'c)\ fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c)\ list \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $after\ M\ q\ [] = q$ |
 $after\ M\ q\ ((x,y)\#io) = after\ M\ (the\ (h-obs\ M\ q\ x\ y))\ io$

abbreviation $\text{after-initial } M \text{ io} \equiv \text{after } M \text{ (initial } M) \text{ io}$

lemma *after-path* :
 assumes *observable* M
 and $\text{path } M \ q \ p$
shows $\text{after } M \ q \ (p\text{-io } p) = \text{target } q \ p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *observable-after-path* :
 assumes *observable* M
 and $\text{io} \in \text{LS } M \ q$
obtains p **where** $\text{path } M \ q \ p$
 and $p\text{-io } p = \text{io}$
 and $\text{target } q \ p = \text{after } M \ q \ \text{io}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *h-obs-from-LS* :
 assumes *observable* M
 and $[(x,y)] \in \text{LS } M \ q$
obtains q' **where** $h\text{-obs } M \ q \ x \ y = \text{Some } q'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *after-h-obs* :
 assumes *observable* M
 and $h\text{-obs } M \ q \ x \ y = \text{Some } q'$
shows $\text{after } M \ q \ [(x,y)] = q'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *after-h-obs-prepend* :
 assumes *observable* M
 and $h\text{-obs } M \ q \ x \ y = \text{Some } q'$
 and $\text{io} \in \text{LS } M \ q'$
shows $\text{after } M \ q \ ((x,y)\#\text{io}) = \text{after } M \ q' \ \text{io}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *after-split* :
 assumes *observable* M
 and $\alpha @ \gamma \in \text{LS } M \ q$
shows $\text{after } M \ (\text{after } M \ q \ \alpha) \ \gamma = \text{after } M \ q \ (\alpha @ \gamma)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *after-io-targets* :
 assumes *observable* M
 and $\text{io} \in \text{LS } M \ q$
shows $\text{after } M \ q \ \text{io} = \text{the-elem } (\text{io-targets } M \ \text{io } q)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *after-language-subset* :
assumes *observable M*
and $\alpha@ \gamma \in L M$
and $\beta \in LS M$ (*after-initial M* ($\alpha@ \gamma$))
shows $\gamma@ \beta \in LS M$ (*after-initial M* α)
<proof>

lemma *after-language-append-iff* :
assumes *observable M*
and $\alpha@ \gamma \in L M$
shows $\beta \in LS M$ (*after-initial M* ($\alpha@ \gamma$)) = ($\gamma@ \beta \in LS M$ (*after-initial M* α))
<proof>

lemma *h-obs-language-iff* :
assumes *observable M*
shows $(x,y) \# io \in LS M q = (\exists q' . h\text{-obs } M q x y = \text{Some } q' \wedge io \in LS M q')$
(is ?P1 = ?P2)
<proof>

lemma *after-language-iff* :
assumes *observable M*
and $\alpha \in LS M q$
shows ($\gamma \in LS M$ (*after M q* α)) = ($\alpha@ \gamma \in LS M q$)
<proof>

lemma *language-maximal-contained-prefix-ob* :
assumes $io \notin LS M q$
and $q \in \text{states } M$
and *observable M*
obtains $io' x y io''$ **where** $io = io'@[(x,y)]@io''$
and $io' \in LS M q$
and $io'@[(x,y)] \notin LS M q$
<proof>

lemma *after-is-state* :
assumes *observable M*
assumes $io \in LS M q$
shows *FSM.after M q io* $\in \text{states } M$
<proof>

lemma *after-reachable-initial* :
assumes *observable M*
and $io \in L M$

shows *after-initial* M $io \in \text{reachable-states } M$
<proof>

lemma *after-transition* :
 assumes *observable* M
 and $(q,x,y,q') \in \text{transitions } M$
shows *after* M $q [(x,y)] = q'$
<proof>

lemma *after-transition-exhaust* :
 assumes *observable* M
 and $t \in \text{transitions } M$
shows *t-target* $t = \text{after } M (t\text{-source } t) [(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)]$
<proof>

lemma *after-reachable* :
 assumes *observable* M
 and $io \in LS\ M\ q$
 and $q \in \text{reachable-states } M$
shows *after* M $q\ io \in \text{reachable-states } M$
<proof>

lemma *observable-after-language-append* :
 assumes *observable* M
 and $io1 \in LS\ M\ q$
 and $io2 \in LS\ M\ (\text{after } M\ q\ io1)$
shows $io1@io2 \in LS\ M\ q$
<proof>

lemma *observable-after-language-none* :
 assumes *observable* M
 and $io1 \in LS\ M\ q$
 and $io2 \notin LS\ M\ (\text{after } M\ q\ io1)$
shows $io1@io2 \notin LS\ M\ q$
<proof>

lemma *observable-after-eq* :
 assumes *observable* M
 and $\text{after } M\ q\ io1 = \text{after } M\ q\ io2$
 and $io1 \in LS\ M\ q$
 and $io2 \in LS\ M\ q$
shows $io1@io \in LS\ M\ q \longleftrightarrow io2@io \in LS\ M\ q$
<proof>

lemma *observable-after-target* :
 assumes *observable* M
 and $io @ io' \in LS\ M\ q$

and $path\ M\ (FSM.after\ M\ q\ io)\ p$
and $p-io\ p = io'$
shows $target\ (FSM.after\ M\ q\ io)\ p = (FSM.after\ M\ q\ (io\ @\ io'))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun $is-in-language :: ('a,'b,'c)\ fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c)\ list \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $is-in-language\ M\ q\ [] = True$ |
 $is-in-language\ M\ q\ ((x,y)\#io) = (case\ h-obs\ M\ q\ x\ y\ of$
 $None \Rightarrow False$ |
 $Some\ q' \Rightarrow is-in-language\ M\ q'\ io)$

lemma $is-in-language-iff :$
assumes $observable\ M$
and $q \in states\ M$
shows $is-in-language\ M\ q\ io \longleftrightarrow io \in LS\ M\ q$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $observable-paths-for-io :$
assumes $observable\ M$
and $io \in LS\ M\ q$
obtains p **where** $paths-for-io\ M\ q\ io = \{p\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $io-targets-language :$
assumes $q' \in io-targets\ M\ io\ q$
shows $io \in LS\ M\ q$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $observable-after-reachable-surj :$
assumes $observable\ M$
shows $(after-initial\ M) \text{ ` } (L\ M) = reachable-states\ M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $observable-minimal-size-r-language-distinct :$
assumes $minimal\ M1$
and $minimal\ M2$
and $observable\ M1$
and $observable\ M2$
and $size-r\ M1 < size-r\ M2$
shows $L\ M1 \neq L\ M2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $minimal-equivalence-size-r :$
assumes $minimal\ M1$
and $minimal\ M2$

and *observable* $M1$
and *observable* $M2$
and $L M1 = L M2$
shows $size-r M1 = size-r M2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.10 Conformity Relations

fun *is-io-reduction-state* :: $('a, 'b, 'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('d, 'b, 'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'd \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 is-io-reduction-state $A a B b = (LS A a \subseteq LS B b)$

abbreviation(*input*) *is-io-reduction* $A B \equiv is-io-reduction-state A (initial A) B$
 (*initial B*)

notation
 is-io-reduction $(\leftarrow \preceq \rightarrow)$

fun *is-io-reduction-state-on-inputs* :: $('a, 'b, 'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b list set \Rightarrow ('d, 'b, 'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'd \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 is-io-reduction-state-on-inputs $A a U B b = (LS_{in} A a U \subseteq LS_{in} B b U)$

abbreviation(*input*) *is-io-reduction-on-inputs* $A U B \equiv is-io-reduction-state-on-inputs A (initial A) U B (initial B)$

notation
 is-io-reduction-on-inputs $(\leftarrow \preceq [-] \rightarrow)$

4.11 A Pass Relation for Reduction and Test Represented as Sets of Input-Output Sequences

definition *pass-io-set* :: $('a, 'b, 'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list set \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 pass-io-set $M ios = (\forall io x y . io@[x,y] \in ios \longrightarrow (\forall y' . io@[x,y'] \in L M \longrightarrow io@[x,y'] \in ios))$

definition *pass-io-set-maximal* :: $('a, 'b, 'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list set \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 pass-io-set-maximal $M ios = (\forall io x y io' . io@[x,y]@io' \in ios \longrightarrow (\forall y' . io@[x,y'] \in L M \longrightarrow (\exists io'' . io@[x,y']@io'' \in ios)))$

lemma *pass-io-set-from-pass-io-set-maximal* :
 pass-io-set-maximal $M ios = pass-io-set M \{io' . \exists io io'' . io = io'@io'' \wedge io \in ios\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pass-io-set-maximal-from-pass-io-set* :
 assumes *finite ios*
 and $\bigwedge io' io'' . io'@io'' \in ios \implies io' \in ios$
shows $pass-io-set M ios = pass-io-set-maximal M \{io' \in ios . \neg (\exists io'' . io'' \neq [] \wedge io'@io'' \in ios)\}$

<proof>

4.12 Relaxation of IO based test suites to sets of input sequences

abbreviation(*input*) *input-portion xs* \equiv *map fst xs*

lemma *equivalence-io-relaxation* :

assumes $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow (L\ M1 \cap T = L\ M2 \cap T)$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow (\{io . io \in L\ M1 \wedge (\exists io' \in T . \text{input-portion } io = \text{input-portion } io')\} = \{io . io \in L\ M2 \wedge (\exists io' \in T . \text{input-portion } io = \text{input-portion } io')\})$
<proof>

lemma *reduction-io-relaxation* :

assumes $(L\ M1 \subseteq L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow (L\ M1 \cap T \subseteq L\ M2 \cap T)$
shows $(L\ M1 \subseteq L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow (\{io . io \in L\ M1 \wedge (\exists io' \in T . \text{input-portion } io = \text{input-portion } io')\} \subseteq \{io . io \in L\ M2 \wedge (\exists io' \in T . \text{input-portion } io = \text{input-portion } io')\})$
<proof>

4.13 Submachines

fun *is-submachine* :: $('a, 'b, 'c)\ fsm \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c)\ fsm \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

is-submachine A B = $(\text{initial } A = \text{initial } B \wedge \text{transitions } A \subseteq \text{transitions } B \wedge \text{inputs } A = \text{inputs } B \wedge \text{outputs } A = \text{outputs } B \wedge \text{states } A \subseteq \text{states } B)$

lemma *submachine-path-initial* :

assumes *is-submachine A B*
and *path A (initial A) p*
shows *path B (initial B) p*
<proof>

lemma *submachine-path* :

assumes *is-submachine A B*
and *path A q p*
shows *path B q p*
<proof>

lemma *submachine-reduction* :

assumes *is-submachine A B*
shows *is-io-reduction A B*
<proof>

lemma *complete-submachine-initial* :

assumes *is-submachine* $A B$
and *completely-specified* A
shows *completely-specified-state* B (*initial* B)
<proof>

lemma *submachine-language* :
assumes *is-submachine* $S M$
shows $L S \subseteq L M$
<proof>

lemma *submachine-observable* :
assumes *is-submachine* $S M$
and *observable* M
shows *observable* S
<proof>

lemma *submachine-transitive* :
assumes *is-submachine* $S M$
and *is-submachine* $S' S$
shows *is-submachine* $S' M$
<proof>

lemma *transitions-subset-path* :
assumes $set\ p \subseteq transitions\ M$
and $p \neq []$
and *path* $S\ q\ p$
shows *path* $M\ q\ p$
<proof>

lemma *transition-subset-paths* :
assumes $transitions\ S \subseteq transitions\ M$
and *initial* $S \in states\ M$
and *inputs* $S = inputs\ M$
and *outputs* $S = outputs\ M$
and *path* S (*initial* S) p
shows *path* M (*initial* S) p
<proof>

lemma *submachine-reachable-subset* :
assumes *is-submachine* $A B$
shows *reachable-states* $A \subseteq reachable-states\ B$
<proof>

lemma *submachine-simps* :
assumes *is-submachine* $A B$
shows *initial* $A = \text{initial } B$
and *states* $A \subseteq \text{states } B$
and *inputs* $A = \text{inputs } B$
and *outputs* $A = \text{outputs } B$
and *transitions* $A \subseteq \text{transitions } B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *submachine-deadlock* :
assumes *is-submachine* $A B$
and *deadlock-state* $B q$
shows *deadlock-state* $A q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.14 Changing Initial States

lift-definition *from-FSM* :: $(a, b, c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow (a, b, c) \text{ fsm}$ **is** *FSM-Impl.from-FSMI*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *from-FSM-simps[simp]*:
assumes $q \in \text{states } M$
shows
initial $(\text{from-FSM } M q) = q$
inputs $(\text{from-FSM } M q) = \text{inputs } M$
outputs $(\text{from-FSM } M q) = \text{outputs } M$
transitions $(\text{from-FSM } M q) = \text{transitions } M$
states $(\text{from-FSM } M q) = \text{states } M$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *from-FSM-path-initial* :
assumes $q \in \text{states } M$
shows *path* $M q p = \text{path } (\text{from-FSM } M q) (\text{initial } (\text{from-FSM } M q)) p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *from-FSM-path* :
assumes $q \in \text{states } M$
and *path* $(\text{from-FSM } M q) q' p$
shows *path* $M q' p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *from-FSM-reachable-states* :
assumes $q \in \text{reachable-states } M$
shows *reachable-states* $(\text{from-FSM } M q) \subseteq \text{reachable-states } M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *submachine-from* :
assumes *is-submachine S M*
and $q \in \text{states } S$
shows *is-submachine (from-FSM S q) (from-FSM M q)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *from-FSM-path-rev-initial* :
assumes *path M q p*
shows *path (from-FSM M q) q p*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *from-from[simp]* :
assumes $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q1' \in \text{states } M$
shows *from-FSM (from-FSM M q1) q1' = from-FSM M q1' (is ?M = ?M')*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *from-FSM-completely-specified* :
assumes *completely-specified M*
shows *completely-specified (from-FSM M q) (proof)*

lemma *from-FSM-single-input* :
assumes *single-input M*
shows *single-input (from-FSM M q) (proof)*

lemma *from-FSM-acyclic* :
assumes $q \in \text{reachable-states } M$
and *acyclic M*
shows *acyclic (from-FSM M q)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *from-FSM-observable* :
assumes *observable M*
shows *observable (from-FSM M q)*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *observable-language-next* :
assumes $io\#\text{ios} \in LS M (t\text{-source } t)$
and *observable M*

and $t \in \text{transitions } M$
and $t\text{-input } t = \text{fst } io$
and $t\text{-output } t = \text{snd } io$
shows $ios \in L (\text{from-FSM } M (t\text{-target } t))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *from-FSM-language* :
assumes $q \in \text{states } M$
shows $L (\text{from-FSM } M q) = LS M q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *observable-transition-target-language-subset* :
assumes $LS M (t\text{-source } t1) \subseteq LS M (t\text{-source } t2)$
and $t1 \in \text{transitions } M$
and $t2 \in \text{transitions } M$
and $t\text{-input } t1 = t\text{-input } t2$
and $t\text{-output } t1 = t\text{-output } t2$
and $\text{observable } M$
shows $LS M (t\text{-target } t1) \subseteq LS M (t\text{-target } t2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *observable-transition-target-language-eq* :
assumes $LS M (t\text{-source } t1) = LS M (t\text{-source } t2)$
and $t1 \in \text{transitions } M$
and $t2 \in \text{transitions } M$
and $t\text{-input } t1 = t\text{-input } t2$
and $t\text{-output } t1 = t\text{-output } t2$
and $\text{observable } M$
shows $LS M (t\text{-target } t1) = LS M (t\text{-target } t2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *language-state-prepend-transition* :
assumes $io \in LS (\text{from-FSM } A (t\text{-target } t)) (\text{initial } (\text{from-FSM } A (t\text{-target } t)))$
and $t \in \text{transitions } A$
shows $p\text{-io } [t] @ io \in LS A (t\text{-source } t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *observable-language-transition-target* :
assumes $\text{observable } M$
and $t \in \text{transitions } M$
and $(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t) \# io \in LS M (t\text{-source } t)$
shows $io \in LS M (t\text{-target } t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LS-single-transition* :
 $[(x,y)] \in LS M q \longleftrightarrow (\exists t \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t = q \wedge t\text{-input } t = x \wedge$

t -output $t = y$)
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *h-obs-language-append* :
assumes *observable* M
and $u \in L\ M$
and $h\text{-obs}\ M$ (*after-initial* $M\ u$) $x\ y \neq \text{None}$
shows $u@[x,y] \in L\ M$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *h-obs-language-single-transition-iff* :
assumes *observable* M
shows $[(x,y)] \in LS\ M\ q \longleftrightarrow h\text{-obs}\ M\ q\ x\ y \neq \text{None}$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *minimal-failure-prefix-ob* :
assumes *observable* M
and *observable* I
and $qM \in \text{states}\ M$
and $qI \in \text{states}\ I$
and $io \in LS\ I\ qI - LS\ M\ qM$
obtains $io'\ xy\ io''$ **where** $io = io'@[xy]@io''$
and $io' \in LS\ I\ qI \cap LS\ M\ qM$
and $io'@[xy] \in LS\ I\ qI - LS\ M\ qM$
 \langle proof \rangle

4.15 Language and Defined Inputs

lemma *defined-inputs-code* : $\text{defined-inputs}\ M\ q = t\text{-input}\ 'Set.filter\ (\lambda t . t\text{-source}\ t = q)$ (*transitions* M)
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *defined-inputs-alt-def* : $\text{defined-inputs}\ M\ q = \{t\text{-input}\ t \mid t . t \in \text{transitions}\ M \wedge t\text{-source}\ t = q\}$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *defined-inputs-language-diff* :
assumes $x \in \text{defined-inputs}\ M1\ q1$
and $x \notin \text{defined-inputs}\ M2\ q2$
obtains y **where** $[(x,y)] \in LS\ M1\ q1 - LS\ M2\ q2$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *language-path-append* :
assumes *path* $M1\ q1\ p1$
and $io \in LS\ M1$ (*target* $q1\ p1$)
shows $(p\text{-io}\ p1\ @\ io) \in LS\ M1\ q1$
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *observable-defined-inputs-diff-ob* :
assumes *observable M1*
and *observable M2*
and *path M1 q1 p1*
and *path M2 q2 p2*
and *p-io p1 = p-io p2*
and *x ∈ defined-inputs M1 (target q1 p1)*
and *x ∉ defined-inputs M2 (target q2 p2)*
obtains *y where (p-io p1)@[x,y] ∈ LS M1 q1 - LS M2 q2*
<proof>

lemma *observable-defined-inputs-diff-language* :
assumes *observable M1*
and *observable M2*
and *path M1 q1 p1*
and *path M2 q2 p2*
and *p-io p1 = p-io p2*
and *defined-inputs M1 (target q1 p1) ≠ defined-inputs M2 (target q2 p2)*
shows *LS M1 q1 ≠ LS M2 q2*
<proof>

fun *maximal-prefix-in-language* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('b × 'c) list ⇒ ('b × 'c) list **where**
maximal-prefix-in-language M q [] = [] |
maximal-prefix-in-language M q ((x,y)#io) = (case h-obs M q x y of
None ⇒ [] |
Some q' ⇒ (x,y)#maximal-prefix-in-language M q' io)

lemma *maximal-prefix-in-language-properties* :
assumes *observable M*
and *q ∈ states M*
shows *maximal-prefix-in-language M q io ∈ LS M q*
and *maximal-prefix-in-language M q io ∈ list.set (prefixes io)*
<proof>

4.16 Further Reachability Formalisations

fun *reachable-k* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a set **where**
reachable-k M q n = {target q p | p . path M q p ∧ length p ≤ n}

lemma *reachable-k-0-initial* : *reachable-k M (initial M) 0 = {initial M}*
<proof>

lemma *reachable-k-states* : *reachable-states M = reachable-k M (initial M) (size M - 1)*
<proof>

4.16.1 Induction Schemes

lemma *acyclic-induction* [*consumes 1, case-names reachable-state*]:

assumes *acyclic M*
and $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{reachable-states } M \implies (\bigwedge t . t \in \text{transitions } M \implies ((t\text{-source } t = q) \implies P (t\text{-target } t))) \implies P q$
shows $\forall q \in \text{reachable-states } M . P q$
<proof>

lemma *reachable-states-induct* [*consumes 1, case-names init transition*]:

assumes $q \in \text{reachable-states } M$
and $P (\text{initial } M)$
and $\bigwedge t . t \in \text{transitions } M \implies t\text{-source } t \in \text{reachable-states } M \implies P (t\text{-source } t) \implies P (t\text{-target } t)$
shows $P q$
<proof>

lemma *reachable-states-cases* [*consumes 1, case-names init transition*]:

assumes $q \in \text{reachable-states } M$
and $P (\text{initial } M)$
and $\bigwedge t . t \in \text{transitions } M \implies t\text{-source } t \in \text{reachable-states } M \implies P (t\text{-target } t)$
shows $P q$
<proof>

4.17 Further Path Enumeration Algorithms

fun *paths-for-input'* :: $('a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c \times 'a) \text{ set}) \Rightarrow 'b \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ path} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ path set}$ **where**
paths-for-input' f [] q prev = {prev} |
paths-for-input' f (x#xs) q prev = $\bigcup (\text{image } (\lambda(x', y', q') . \text{paths-for-input}' f xs q' (prev @ [(q, x, y', q')])) (\text{Set.filter } (\lambda(x', y', q') . x' = x) (f q)))$

lemma *paths-for-input'-set* :

assumes $q \in \text{states } M$
shows $\text{paths-for-input}' (h\text{-from } M) xs q prev = \{prev @ p \mid p . \text{path } M q p \wedge \text{map fst } (p\text{-io } p) = xs\}$
<proof>

definition *paths-for-input* :: $('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b \text{ list} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ path set}$
where

$\text{paths-for-input } M q xs = \{p . \text{path } M q p \wedge \text{map fst } (p\text{-io } p) = xs\}$

lemma *paths-for-input-set-code*[*code*] :

$\text{paths-for-input } M q xs = (\text{if } q \in \text{states } M \text{ then } \text{paths-for-input}' (h\text{-from } M) xs q \text{ else } \{\})$
<proof>

fun *paths-up-to-length-or-condition-with-witness'* ::
 ('a ⇒ ('b × 'c × 'a) set) ⇒ (('a,'b,'c) path ⇒ 'd option) ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) path ⇒
 nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ (('a,'b,'c) path × 'd) set
where
paths-up-to-length-or-condition-with-witness' f P prev 0 q = (case P prev of Some
 w ⇒ {(prev,w)} | None ⇒ {}) |
paths-up-to-length-or-condition-with-witness' f P prev (Suc k) q = (case P prev
 of
 Some w ⇒ {(prev,w)} |
 None ⇒ (∪ (image (λ(x,y,q') . *paths-up-to-length-or-condition-with-witness' f*
 P (prev@[q,x,y,q']) k q') (f q))))

lemma *paths-up-to-length-or-condition-with-witness'-set* :
assumes $q \in \text{states } M$
shows *paths-up-to-length-or-condition-with-witness' (h-from M) P prev k q*
 = {(prev@p,x) | $p \ x \ . \ \text{path } M \ q \ p$
 $\wedge \text{length } p \leq k$
 $\wedge P \ (\text{prev}@p) = \text{Some } x$
 $\wedge (\forall \ p' \ p'' \ . \ (p = p'@p'' \wedge p'' \neq [])) \longrightarrow P \ (\text{prev}@p') =$
 None)}
 <proof>

definition *paths-up-to-length-or-condition-with-witness* ::
 ('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ (('a,'b,'c) path ⇒ 'd option) ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ (('a,'b,'c) path ×
 'd) set
where
paths-up-to-length-or-condition-with-witness M P k q
 = {(p,x) | $p \ x \ . \ \text{path } M \ q \ p$
 $\wedge \text{length } p \leq k$
 $\wedge P \ p = \text{Some } x$
 $\wedge (\forall \ p' \ p'' \ . \ (p = p'@p'' \wedge p'' \neq [])) \longrightarrow P \ p' = \text{None}}$

lemma *paths-up-to-length-or-condition-with-witness-code[code]* :
paths-up-to-length-or-condition-with-witness M P k q
 = (if $q \in \text{states } M$ then *paths-up-to-length-or-condition-with-witness' (h-from*
 M) P [] k q
 else {})
 <proof>

lemma *paths-up-to-length-or-condition-with-witness-finite* :
 finite (*paths-up-to-length-or-condition-with-witness M P k q*)
 <proof>

4.18 More Acyclicity Properties

lemma *maximal-path-target-deadlock* :
assumes $\text{path } M \text{ (initial } M) p$
and $\neg(\exists p' . \text{path } M \text{ (initial } M) p' \wedge \text{is-prefix } p p' \wedge p \neq p')$
shows $\text{deadlock-state } M \text{ (target (initial } M) p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *path-to-deadlock-is-maximal* :
assumes $\text{path } M \text{ (initial } M) p$
and $\text{deadlock-state } M \text{ (target (initial } M) p)$
shows $\neg(\exists p' . \text{path } M \text{ (initial } M) p' \wedge \text{is-prefix } p p' \wedge p \neq p')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *maximal-acyclic-paths* :: $(a,b,c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow (a,b,c) \text{ path set where}$
 $\text{maximal-acyclic-paths } M = \{p . \text{path } M \text{ (initial } M) p$
 $\wedge \text{distinct (visited-states (initial } M) p)$
 $\wedge \neg(\exists p' . p' \neq [] \wedge \text{path } M \text{ (initial } M) (p@p'))$
 $\wedge \text{distinct (visited-states (initial } M) (p@p'))\}$

lemma *maximal-acyclic-paths-code*[code] :
 $\text{maximal-acyclic-paths } M = (\text{let } ps = \text{acyclic-paths-up-to-length } M \text{ (initial } M)$
 $(\text{size } M - 1)$
 $\text{in } \text{Set.filter } (\lambda p . \neg(\exists p' \in ps . p' \neq p \wedge \text{is-prefix } p p'))$
 $ps)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *maximal-acyclic-path-deadlock* :
assumes $\text{acyclic } M$
and $\text{path } M \text{ (initial } M) p$
shows $\neg(\exists p' . p' \neq [] \wedge \text{path } M \text{ (initial } M) (p@p') \wedge \text{distinct (visited-states (initial } M) (p@p')))$
 $= \text{deadlock-state } M \text{ (target (initial } M) p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *maximal-acyclic-paths-deadlock-targets* :
assumes $\text{acyclic } M$
shows $\text{maximal-acyclic-paths } M$
 $= \{p . \text{path } M \text{ (initial } M) p \wedge \text{deadlock-state } M \text{ (target (initial } M) p)\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cycle-from-cyclic-path* :

assumes $path\ M\ q\ p$
and $\neg\ distinct\ (visited-states\ q\ p)$
obtains $i\ j$ **where**
 $take\ j\ (drop\ i\ p) \neq []$
 $target\ (target\ q\ (take\ i\ p))\ (take\ j\ (drop\ i\ p)) = (target\ q\ (take\ i\ p))$
 $path\ M\ (target\ q\ (take\ i\ p))\ (take\ j\ (drop\ i\ p))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *acyclic-single-deadlock-reachable* :
assumes *acyclic* M
and $\bigwedge\ q'.\ q' \in reachable-states\ M \implies q' = qd \vee \neg\ deadlock-state\ M\ q'$
shows $qd \in reachable-states\ M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *acyclic-paths-to-single-deadlock* :
assumes *acyclic* M
and $\bigwedge\ q'.\ q' \in reachable-states\ M \implies q' = qd \vee \neg\ deadlock-state\ M\ q'$
and $q \in reachable-states\ M$
obtains p **where** $path\ M\ q\ p$ **and** $target\ q\ p = qd$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.19 Elements as Lists

fun *states-as-list* :: $('a :: linorder, 'b, 'c)\ fsm \Rightarrow 'a\ list$ **where**
 $states-as-list\ M = sorted-list-of-set\ (states\ M)$

lemma *states-as-list-distinct* : $distinct\ (states-as-list\ M)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *states-as-list-set* : $set\ (states-as-list\ M) = states\ M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun *reachable-states-as-list* :: $('a :: linorder, 'b, 'c)\ fsm \Rightarrow 'a\ list$ **where**
 $reachable-states-as-list\ M = sorted-list-of-set\ (reachable-states\ M)$

lemma *reachable-states-as-list-distinct* : $distinct\ (reachable-states-as-list\ M)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *reachable-states-as-list-set* : $set\ (reachable-states-as-list\ M) = reachable-states\ M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun *inputs-as-list* :: $('a, 'b :: linorder, 'c)\ fsm \Rightarrow 'b\ list$ **where**
 $inputs-as-list\ M = sorted-list-of-set\ (inputs\ M)$

lemma *inputs-as-list-set* : $set\ (inputs-as-list\ M) = inputs\ M$

<proof>

lemma *inputs-as-list-distinct* : *distinct (inputs-as-list M) <proof>*

fun *transitions-as-list* :: ('a :: linorder, 'b :: linorder, 'c :: linorder) fsm \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c) transition list **where**
transitions-as-list M = sorted-list-of-set (transitions M)

lemma *transitions-as-list-set* : *set (transitions-as-list M) = transitions M <proof>*

fun *outputs-as-list* :: ('a, 'b, 'c :: linorder) fsm \Rightarrow 'c list **where**
outputs-as-list M = sorted-list-of-set (outputs M)

lemma *outputs-as-list-set* : *set (outputs-as-list M) = outputs M <proof>*

fun *ftransitions* :: ('a :: linorder, 'b :: linorder, 'c :: linorder) fsm \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c) transition fset **where**
ftransitions M = fset-of-list (transitions-as-list M)

fun *fstates* :: ('a :: linorder, 'b, 'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a fset **where**
fstates M = fset-of-list (states-as-list M)

fun *finputs* :: ('a, 'b :: linorder, 'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'b fset **where**
finputs M = fset-of-list (inputs-as-list M)

fun *foutputs* :: ('a, 'b, 'c :: linorder) fsm \Rightarrow 'c fset **where**
foutputs M = fset-of-list (outputs-as-list M)

lemma *fstates-set* : *fset (fstates M) = states M <proof>*

lemma *finputs-set* : *fset (finputs M) = inputs M <proof>*

lemma *foutputs-set* : *fset (foutputs M) = outputs M <proof>*

lemma *ftransitions-set*: *fset (ftransitions M) = transitions M <proof>*

lemma *ftransitions-source*:
q \in | (t-source | \uparrow) ftransitions M \implies q \in states M <proof>

lemma *ftransitions-target*:
q \in | (t-target | \downarrow) ftransitions M \implies q \in states M <proof>

4.20 Responses to Input Sequences

fun *language-for-input* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b list \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list list **where**
language-for-input M q [] = [[]] |
language-for-input M q (x#xs) =
 (let outs = *outputs-as-list* M
 in concat (map (λy . case *h-obs* M q x y of None \Rightarrow [] | Some q' \Rightarrow map
 ((#) (x,y)) (*language-for-input* M q' xs)) outs))

lemma *language-for-input-set* :
assumes *observable* M
and q \in *states* M
shows list.set (*language-for-input* M q xs) = {io . io \in LS M q \wedge map fst io = xs}
 <proof>

4.21 Filtering Transitions

lift-definition *filter-transitions* ::
 ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow (('a,'b,'c) transition \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) fsm **is** FSM-Impl.*filter-transitions*
 <proof>

lemma *filter-transitions-simps*[simp] :
initial (*filter-transitions* M P) = *initial* M
states (*filter-transitions* M P) = *states* M
inputs (*filter-transitions* M P) = *inputs* M
outputs (*filter-transitions* M P) = *outputs* M
transitions (*filter-transitions* M P) = {t \in *transitions* M . P t}
 <proof>

lemma *filter-transitions-submachine* :
is-submachine (*filter-transitions* M P) M
 <proof>

lemma *filter-transitions-path* :
assumes *path* (*filter-transitions* M P) q p
shows *path* M q p
 <proof>

lemma *filter-transitions-reachable-states* :
assumes q \in *reachable-states* (*filter-transitions* M P)
shows q \in *reachable-states* M
 <proof>

4.22 Filtering States

lift-definition *filter-states* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) fsm
is *FSM-Impl.filter-states*
<proof>

lemma *filter-states-simps[simp]* :
assumes *P* (*initial M*)
shows *initial* (*filter-states M P*) = *initial M*
states (*filter-states M P*) = *Set.filter P* (*states M*)
inputs (*filter-states M P*) = *inputs M*
outputs (*filter-states M P*) = *outputs M*
transitions (*filter-states M P*) = {*t* \in *transitions M* . *P* (*t-source t*) \wedge *P* (*t-target t*)}
<proof>

lemma *filter-states-submachine* :
assumes *P* (*initial M*)
shows *is-submachine* (*filter-states M P*) *M*
<proof>

fun *restrict-to-reachable-states* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) fsm **where**
restrict-to-reachable-states M = *filter-states M* (λ *q* . *q* \in *reachable-states M*)

lemma *restrict-to-reachable-states-simps[simp]* :
shows *initial* (*restrict-to-reachable-states M*) = *initial M*
states (*restrict-to-reachable-states M*) = *reachable-states M*
inputs (*restrict-to-reachable-states M*) = *inputs M*
outputs (*restrict-to-reachable-states M*) = *outputs M*
transitions (*restrict-to-reachable-states M*)
= {*t* \in *transitions M* . (*t-source t*) \in *reachable-states M*}
<proof>

lemma *restrict-to-reachable-states-path* :
assumes *q* \in *reachable-states M*
shows *path M q p* = *path* (*restrict-to-reachable-states M*) *q p*
<proof>

lemma *restrict-to-reachable-states-language* :
L (*restrict-to-reachable-states M*) = *L M*
<proof>

lemma *restrict-to-reachable-states-observable* :
assumes *observable M*
shows *observable* (*restrict-to-reachable-states M*)

<proof>

lemma *restrict-to-reachable-states-minimal* :

assumes *minimal M*

shows *minimal (restrict-to-reachable-states M)*

<proof>

lemma *restrict-to-reachable-states-reachable-states* :

reachable-states (restrict-to-reachable-states M) = states (restrict-to-reachable-states M)

<proof>

4.23 Adding Transitions

lift-definition *create-unconnected-fsm* :: *'a ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'b set ⇒ 'c set ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) fsm*

is *FSM-Impl.create-unconnected-FSMI <proof>*

lemma *create-unconnected-fsm-simps* :

assumes *finite ns and finite ins and finite outs and q ∈ ns*

shows *initial (create-unconnected-fsm q ns ins outs) = q*

states (create-unconnected-fsm q ns ins outs) = ns

inputs (create-unconnected-fsm q ns ins outs) = ins

outputs (create-unconnected-fsm q ns ins outs) = outs

transitions (create-unconnected-fsm q ns ins outs) = {}

<proof>

lift-definition *create-unconnected-fsm-from-lists* :: *'a ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'b list ⇒ 'c list ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) fsm*

is *FSM-Impl.create-unconnected-fsm-from-lists <proof>*

lemma *create-unconnected-fsm-from-lists-simps* :

assumes *q ∈ set ns*

shows *initial (create-unconnected-fsm-from-lists q ns ins outs) = q*

states (create-unconnected-fsm-from-lists q ns ins outs) = set ns

inputs (create-unconnected-fsm-from-lists q ns ins outs) = set ins

outputs (create-unconnected-fsm-from-lists q ns ins outs) = set outs

transitions (create-unconnected-fsm-from-lists q ns ins outs) = {}

<proof>

lift-definition *create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets* :: *'a ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ 'b fset ⇒ 'c fset ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) fsm*

is *FSM-Impl.create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets <proof>*

lemma *create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets-simps* :

assumes *q ∈| ns*

shows *initial (create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets q ns ins outs) = q*

states (create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets q ns ins outs) = fset ns

inputs (create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets q ns ins outs) = fset ins

$outputs (create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets q ns ins outs) = fset outs$
 $transitions (create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets q ns ins outs) = \{\}$
 <proof>

lift-definition $add-transitions :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c) transition set \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm$
is $FSM-Impl.add-transitions$
 <proof>

lemma $add-transitions-simps :$
assumes $\bigwedge t . t \in ts \implies t-source t \in states M \wedge t-input t \in inputs M \wedge t-output t \in outputs M \wedge t-target t \in states M$
shows $initial (add-transitions M ts) = initial M$
 $states (add-transitions M ts) = states M$
 $inputs (add-transitions M ts) = inputs M$
 $outputs (add-transitions M ts) = outputs M$
 $transitions (add-transitions M ts) = transitions M \cup ts$
 <proof>

lift-definition $create-fsm-from-sets :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'b set \Rightarrow 'c set \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c) transition set \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm$
is $FSM-Impl.create-fsm-from-sets$
 <proof>

lemma $create-fsm-from-sets-simps :$
assumes $q \in qs$ **and** $finite qs$ **and** $finite ins$ **and** $finite outs$
assumes $\bigwedge t . t \in ts \implies t-source t \in qs \wedge t-input t \in ins \wedge t-output t \in outs \wedge t-target t \in qs$
shows $initial (create-fsm-from-sets q qs ins outs ts) = q$
 $states (create-fsm-from-sets q qs ins outs ts) = qs$
 $inputs (create-fsm-from-sets q qs ins outs ts) = ins$
 $outputs (create-fsm-from-sets q qs ins outs ts) = outs$
 $transitions (create-fsm-from-sets q qs ins outs ts) = ts$
 <proof>

lemma $create-fsm-from-self :$
 $m = create-fsm-from-sets (initial m) (states m) (inputs m) (outputs m) (transitions m)$
 <proof>

lemma $create-fsm-from-sets-surj :$
assumes $finite (UNIV :: 'a set)$
and $finite (UNIV :: 'b set)$
and $finite (UNIV :: 'c set)$
shows $surj (\lambda(q::'a, Q, X::'b set, Y::'c set, T) . create-fsm-from-sets q Q X Y T)$

<proof>

4.24 Distinguishability

definition *distinguishes* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('b × 'c) list ⇒ bool **where**
distinguishes M q1 q2 io = (io ∈ LS M q1 ∪ LS M q2 ∧ io ∉ LS M q1 ∩ LS M q2)

definition *minimally-distinguishes* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('b × 'c) list ⇒ bool **where**
minimally-distinguishes M q1 q2 io = (*distinguishes* M q1 q2 io
∧ (∀ io' . *distinguishes* M q1 q2 io' → length io
≤ length io'))

lemma *minimally-distinguishes-ex* :

assumes q1 ∈ states M
and q2 ∈ states M
and LS M q1 ≠ LS M q2

obtains v **where** *minimally-distinguishes* M q1 q2 v

<proof>

lemma *distinguish-prepend* :

assumes observable M
and *distinguishes* M (FSM.after M q1 io) (FSM.after M q2 io) w
and q1 ∈ states M
and q2 ∈ states M
and io ∈ LS M q1
and io ∈ LS M q2

shows *distinguishes* M q1 q2 (io@w)

<proof>

lemma *distinguish-prepend-initial* :

assumes observable M
and *distinguishes* M (after-initial M (io1@io)) (after-initial M (io2@io)) w
and io1@io ∈ L M
and io2@io ∈ L M

shows *distinguishes* M (after-initial M io1) (after-initial M io2) (io@w)

<proof>

lemma *minimally-distinguishes-no-prefix* :

assumes observable M
and u@w ∈ L M
and v@w ∈ L M
and *minimally-distinguishes* M (after-initial M u) (after-initial M v) (w@w'@w'')
and w' ≠ []

shows ¬*distinguishes* M (after-initial M (u@w)) (after-initial M (v@w)) w''

<proof>

lemma *minimally-distinguishes-after-append* :
assumes *observable M*
and *minimal M*
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and *minimally-distinguishes M q1 q2 (w@w')*
and $w' \neq []$
shows *minimally-distinguishes M (after M q1 w) (after M q2 w) w'*
<proof>

lemma *minimally-distinguishes-after-append-initial* :
assumes *observable M*
and *minimal M*
and $u \in L M$
and $v \in L M$
and *minimally-distinguishes M (after-initial M u) (after-initial M v) (w@w')*
and $w' \neq []$
shows *minimally-distinguishes M (after-initial M (u@w)) (after-initial M (v@w)) w'*
<proof>

lemma *minimally-distinguishes-proper-prefixes-card* :
assumes *observable M*
and *minimal M*
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and *minimally-distinguishes M q1 q2 w*
and $S \subseteq \text{states } M$
shows $\text{card } \{w' . w' \in \text{set } (\text{prefixes } w) \wedge w' \neq w \wedge \text{after } M \text{ } q1 \text{ } w' \in S \wedge \text{after } M \text{ } q2 \text{ } w' \in S\} \leq \text{card } S - 1$
(is ?P S)
<proof>

lemma *minimally-distinguishes-proper-prefix-in-language* :
assumes *minimally-distinguishes M q1 q2 io*
and $io' \in \text{set } (\text{prefixes } io)$
and $io' \neq io$
shows $io' \in LS M q1 \cap LS M q2$
<proof>

lemma *distinguishes-not-Nil*:
assumes *distinguishes M q1 q2 io*
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $io \neq []$

<proof>

fun *does-distinguish* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list \Rightarrow bool **where**
does-distinguish M q1 q2 io = (is-in-language M q1 io \neq is-in-language M q2 io)

lemma *does-distinguish-correctness* :

assumes *observable* M

and q1 \in states M

and q2 \in states M

shows *does-distinguish* M q1 q2 io = *distinguishes* M q1 q2 io

<proof>

lemma *h-obs-distinguishes* :

assumes *observable* M

and *h-obs* M q1 x y = Some q1'

and *h-obs* M q2 x y = None

shows *distinguishes* M q1 q2 [(x,y)]

<proof>

lemma *distinguishes-sym* :

assumes *distinguishes* M q1 q2 io

shows *distinguishes* M q2 q1 io

<proof>

lemma *distinguishes-after-prepend* :

assumes *observable* M

and *h-obs* M q1 x y \neq None

and *h-obs* M q2 x y \neq None

and *distinguishes* M (FSM.after M q1 [(x,y)]) (FSM.after M q2 [(x,y)]) γ

shows *distinguishes* M q1 q2 ((x,y)# γ)

<proof>

lemma *distinguishes-after-initial-prepend* :

assumes *observable* M

and io1 \in L M

and io2 \in L M

and *h-obs* M (after-initial M io1) x y \neq None

and *h-obs* M (after-initial M io2) x y \neq None

and *distinguishes* M (after-initial M (io1@[x,y])) (after-initial M (io2@[x,y]))

γ

shows *distinguishes* M (after-initial M io1) (after-initial M io2) ((x,y)# γ)

<proof>

4.25 Extending FSMs by single elements

lemma *fsm-from-list-simps*[simp] :

initial (fsm-from-list q ts) = (case ts of [] \Rightarrow q | (t#ts) \Rightarrow t-source t)

states (fsm-from-list q ts) = (case ts of [] \Rightarrow {q} | (t#ts') \Rightarrow ((image t-source (set ts)) \cup (image t-target (set ts))))

inputs (*fsm-from-list* *q ts*) = *image t-input* (*set ts*)
outputs (*fsm-from-list* *q ts*) = *image t-output* (*set ts*)
transitions (*fsm-from-list* *q ts*) = *set ts*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lift-definition *add-transition* :: ('a,'b,'c) *fsm* ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) *transition* ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) *fsm* **is** *FSM-Impl.add-transition*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *add-transition-simps*[*simp*]:
assumes *t-source* *t* ∈ *states M* **and** *t-input* *t* ∈ *inputs M* **and** *t-output* *t* ∈ *outputs M* **and** *t-target* *t* ∈ *states M*
shows
initial (*add-transition M t*) = *initial M*
inputs (*add-transition M t*) = *inputs M*
outputs (*add-transition M t*) = *outputs M*
transitions (*add-transition M t*) = *insert t* (*transitions M*)
states (*add-transition M t*) = *states M* ⟨*proof*⟩

lift-definition *add-state* :: ('a,'b,'c) *fsm* ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) *fsm* **is** *FSM-Impl.add-state*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *add-state-simps*[*simp*]:
initial (*add-state M q*) = *initial M*
inputs (*add-state M q*) = *inputs M*
outputs (*add-state M q*) = *outputs M*
transitions (*add-state M q*) = *transitions M*
states (*add-state M q*) = *insert q* (*states M*) ⟨*proof*⟩

lift-definition *add-input* :: ('a,'b,'c) *fsm* ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) *fsm* **is** *FSM-Impl.add-input*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *add-input-simps*[*simp*]:
initial (*add-input M x*) = *initial M*
inputs (*add-input M x*) = *insert x* (*inputs M*)
outputs (*add-input M x*) = *outputs M*
transitions (*add-input M x*) = *transitions M*
states (*add-input M x*) = *states M* ⟨*proof*⟩

lift-definition *add-output* :: ('a,'b,'c) *fsm* ⇒ 'c ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) *fsm* **is** *FSM-Impl.add-output*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *add-output-simps*[*simp*]:
initial (*add-output M y*) = *initial M*
inputs (*add-output M y*) = *inputs M*
outputs (*add-output M y*) = *insert y* (*outputs M*)
transitions (*add-output M y*) = *transitions M*
states (*add-output M y*) = *states M* ⟨*proof*⟩

lift-definition *add-transition-with-components* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) transition \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) fsm **is** *FSM-Impl.add-transition-with-components*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *add-transition-with-components-simps*[simp]:
initial (add-transition-with-components M t) = *initial* M
inputs (add-transition-with-components M t) = *insert* (t-input t) (*inputs* M)
outputs (add-transition-with-components M t) = *insert* (t-output t) (*outputs* M)
transitions (add-transition-with-components M t) = *insert* t (*transitions* M)
states (add-transition-with-components M t) = *insert* (t-target t) (*insert* (t-source t) (*states* M))
 ⟨proof⟩

4.26 Renaming Elements

lift-definition *rename-states* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'd) \Rightarrow ('d,'b,'c) fsm **is** *FSM-Impl.rename-states*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rename-states-simps*[simp]:
initial (rename-states M f) = f (*initial* M)
states (rename-states M f) = f ' (*states* M)
inputs (rename-states M f) = *inputs* M
outputs (rename-states M f) = *outputs* M
transitions (rename-states M f) = ($\lambda t .$ (f (t-source t), t-input t, t-output t, f (t-target t))) ' *transitions* M
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rename-states-isomorphism-language-state* :
assumes *bij-betw* f (*states* M) (f ' *states* M)
and $q \in$ *states* M
shows *LS* (rename-states M f) (f q) = *LS* M q
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rename-states-isomorphism-language* :
assumes *bij-betw* f (*states* M) (f ' *states* M)
shows *L* (rename-states M f) = *L* M
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rename-states-observable* :
assumes *bij-betw* f (*states* M) (f ' *states* M)
and *observable* M
shows *observable* (rename-states M f)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rename-states-minimal* :
assumes *bij-betw* f (*states* M) (f ‘ *states* M)
and *minimal* M
shows *minimal* (*rename-states* M f)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

fun *index-states* :: ($'a::$ *linorder*, $'b,$ $'c$) *fsm* \Rightarrow ($nat,$ $'b,$ $'c$) *fsm* **where**
index-states M = *rename-states* M (*assign-indices* (*states* M))

lemma *assign-indices-bij-betw*: *bij-betw* (*assign-indices* (*FSM.states* M)) (*FSM.states* M) (*assign-indices* (*FSM.states* M) ‘ *FSM.states* M)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *index-states-language* :
 L (*index-states* M) = L M
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *index-states-observable* :
assumes *observable* M
shows *observable* (*index-states* M)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *index-states-minimal* :
assumes *minimal* M
shows *minimal* (*index-states* M)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

fun *index-states-integer* :: ($'a::$ *linorder*, $'b,$ $'c$) *fsm* \Rightarrow (*integer*, $'b,$ $'c$) *fsm* **where**
index-states-integer M = *rename-states* M (*integer-of-nat* \circ *assign-indices* (*states* M))

lemma *assign-indices-integer-bij-betw*: *bij-betw* (*integer-of-nat* \circ *assign-indices* (*states* M)) (*FSM.states* M) ((*integer-of-nat* \circ *assign-indices* (*states* M)) ‘ *FSM.states* M)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *index-states-integer-language* :
 L (*index-states-integer* M) = L M
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *index-states-integer-observable* :
assumes *observable* M
shows *observable* (*index-states-integer* M)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *index-states-integer-minimal* :
assumes *minimal M*
shows *minimal (index-states-integer M)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

4.27 Canonical Separators

lift-definition *canonical-separator'* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow (('a \times 'a),'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow (('a \times 'a) + 'a,'b,'c) fsm **is** *FSM-Impl.canonical-separator'*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *canonical-separator'-simps* :
assumes *initial P = (q1,q2)*
shows *initial (canonical-separator' M P q1 q2) = Inl (q1,q2)*
states (canonical-separator' M P q1 q2) = (image Inl (states P)) \cup {Inr q1, Inr q2}
inputs (canonical-separator' M P q1 q2) = inputs M \cup inputs P
outputs (canonical-separator' M P q1 q2) = outputs M \cup outputs P
transitions (canonical-separator' M P q1 q2)
 = *shifted-transitions (transitions P)*
 \cup *distinguishing-transitions (h-out M) q1 q2 (states P) (inputs P)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *canonical-separator'-simps-without-asm* :
initial (canonical-separator' M P q1 q2) = Inl (q1,q2)
states (canonical-separator' M P q1 q2) = (if initial P = (q1,q2) then (image Inl (states P)) \cup {Inr q1, Inr q2} else {Inl (q1,q2)})
inputs (canonical-separator' M P q1 q2) = (if initial P = (q1,q2) then inputs M \cup inputs P else {})
outputs (canonical-separator' M P q1 q2) = (if initial P = (q1,q2) then outputs M \cup outputs P else {})
transitions (canonical-separator' M P q1 q2) = (if initial P = (q1,q2) then shifted-transitions (transitions P) \cup distinguishing-transitions (h-out M) q1 q2 (states P) (inputs P) else {})
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

5 Product Machines

This theory defines the construction of product machines. A product machine of two finite state machines essentially represents all possible parallel executions of those two machines.

theory *Product-FSM*
imports *FSM*
begin

lift-definition $product :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('d,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('a \times 'd,'b,'c) fsm$ is
FSM-Impl.product
 <proof>

abbreviation $left-path\ p \equiv map\ (\lambda t. (fst\ (t-source\ t),\ t-input\ t,\ t-output\ t,\ fst\ (t-target\ t)))\ p$

abbreviation $right-path\ p \equiv map\ (\lambda t. (snd\ (t-source\ t),\ t-input\ t,\ t-output\ t,\ snd\ (t-target\ t)))\ p$

abbreviation $zip-path\ p1\ p2 \equiv (map\ (\lambda t. ((t-source\ (fst\ t),\ t-source\ (snd\ t)),\ t-input\ (fst\ t),\ t-output\ (fst\ t),\ t-target\ (fst\ t),\ t-target\ (snd\ t))))\ (zip\ p1\ p2))$

lemma *product-simps[simp]*:

$initial\ (product\ A\ B) = (initial\ A,\ initial\ B)$

$states\ (product\ A\ B) = (states\ A) \times (states\ B)$

$inputs\ (product\ A\ B) = inputs\ A \cup inputs\ B$

$outputs\ (product\ A\ B) = outputs\ A \cup outputs\ B$

<proof>

lemma *product-transitions-def* :

$transitions\ (product\ A\ B) = \{((qA,qB),x,y,(qA',qB')) \mid qA\ qB\ x\ y\ qA'\ qB' . (qA,x,y,qA') \in transitions\ A \wedge (qB,x,y,qB') \in transitions\ B\}$

<proof>

lemma *product-transitions-alt-def* :

$transitions\ (product\ A\ B) = \{(t-source\ tA,\ t-source\ tB),t-input\ tA,\ t-output\ tA,\ (t-target\ tA,\ t-target\ tB) \mid tA\ tB . tA \in transitions\ A \wedge tB \in transitions\ B \wedge t-input\ tA = t-input\ tB \wedge t-output\ tA = t-output\ tB\}$

(is ?T1 = ?T2)

<proof>

lemma *zip-path-last* : $length\ xs = length\ ys \Longrightarrow (zip-path\ (xs\ @\ [x])\ (ys\ @\ [y])) = (zip-path\ xs\ ys)@(zip-path\ [x]\ [y])$

<proof>

lemma *product-path-from-paths* :

assumes $path\ A\ (initial\ A)\ p1$

and $path\ B\ (initial\ B)\ p2$

and $p-io\ p1 = p-io\ p2$

shows $path\ (product\ A\ B)\ (initial\ (product\ A\ B))\ (zip-path\ p1\ p2)$

and $target\ (initial\ (product\ A\ B))\ (zip-path\ p1\ p2) = (target\ (initial\ A)\ p1,$

target (*initial B*) *p2*)
<proof>

lemma *paths-from-product-path* :

assumes *path* (*product A B*) (*initial* (*product A B*)) *p*
shows *path A* (*initial A*) (*left-path p*)
and *path B* (*initial B*) (*right-path p*)
and *target* (*initial A*) (*left-path p*) = *fst* (*target* (*initial* (*product A B*)) *p*)
and *target* (*initial B*) (*right-path p*) = *snd* (*target* (*initial* (*product A B*)) *p*)
<proof>

lemma *zip-path-left-right[simp]* :

(*zip-path* (*left-path p*) (*right-path p*)) = *p* <proof>

lemma *product-reachable-state-paths* :

assumes (*q1,q2*) ∈ *reachable-states* (*product A B*)
obtains *p1 p2*
where *path A* (*initial A*) *p1*
and *path B* (*initial B*) *p2*
and *target* (*initial A*) *p1* = *q1*
and *target* (*initial B*) *p2* = *q2*
and *p-io p1* = *p-io p2*
and *path* (*product A B*) (*initial* (*product A B*)) (*zip-path p1 p2*)
and *target* (*initial* (*product A B*)) (*zip-path p1 p2*) = (*q1,q2*)
<proof>

lemma *product-reachable-states[iff]* :

(*q1,q2*) ∈ *reachable-states* (*product A B*) \longleftrightarrow (\exists *p1 p2* . *path A* (*initial A*) *p1*
 \wedge *path B* (*initial B*) *p2* \wedge *target* (*initial A*) *p1* = *q1* \wedge *target* (*initial B*) *p2* = *q2*
 \wedge *p-io p1* = *p-io p2*)
<proof>

lemma *left-path-zip* : *length p1* = *length p2* \implies *left-path* (*zip-path p1 p2*) = *p1*
<proof>

lemma *right-path-zip* : *length p1* = *length p2* \implies *p-io p1* = *p-io p2* \implies *right-path*
(*zip-path p1 p2*) = *p2*
<proof>

lemma *zip-path-append-left-right* : *length p1* = *length p2* \implies *zip-path* (*p1*@(*left-path*
p)) (*p2*@(*right-path p*)) = (*zip-path p1 p2*)@*p*
<proof>

lemma *product-path*:

path (*product A B*) (*q1,q2*) *p* \longleftrightarrow (*path A q1* (*left-path p*) \wedge *path B q2* (*right-path p*))
(*proof*)

lemma *product-path-rev*:

assumes *p-io p1 = p-io p2*
shows *path* (*product A B*) (*q1,q2*) (*zip-path p1 p2*) \longleftrightarrow (*path A q1 p1* \wedge *path B q2 p2*)
(*proof*)

lemma *product-language-state* :

shows *LS* (*product A B*) (*q1,q2*) = *LS A q1* \cap *LS B q2*
(*proof*)

lemma *product-language* : *L* (*product A B*) = *L A* \cap *L B*

(*proof*)

lemma *product-transition-split-ob* :

assumes *t* \in *transitions* (*product A B*)
obtains *t1 t2*
where *t1* \in *transitions A* \wedge *t-source t1 = fst* (*t-source t*) \wedge *t-input t1 = t-input t* \wedge *t-output t1 = t-output t* \wedge *t-target t1 = fst* (*t-target t*)
and *t2* \in *transitions B* \wedge *t-source t2 = snd* (*t-source t*) \wedge *t-input t2 = t-input t* \wedge *t-output t2 = t-output t* \wedge *t-target t2 = snd* (*t-target t*)
(*proof*)

lemma *product-transition-split* :

assumes *t* \in *transitions* (*product A B*)
shows (*fst* (*t-source t*), *t-input t*, *t-output t*, *fst* (*t-target t*)) \in *transitions A*
and (*snd* (*t-source t*), *t-input t*, *t-output t*, *snd* (*t-target t*)) \in *transitions B*
(*proof*)

lemma *product-target-split*:

assumes *target* (*q1,q2*) *p* = (*q1',q2'*)
shows *target q1* (*left-path p*) = *q1'*
and *target q2* (*right-path p*) = *q2'*
(*proof*)

lemma *target-single-transition[simp]* : *target q1* [(*q1, x, y, q1'*)] = *q1'*

<proof>

lemma *product-undefined-input* :

assumes $\neg (\exists t \in \text{transitions } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2)).$
 $t\text{-source } t = qq \wedge t\text{-input } t = x)$

and $q1 \in \text{states } M$

and $q2 \in \text{states } M$

shows $\neg (\exists t1 \in \text{transitions } M. \exists t2 \in \text{transitions } M.$

$t\text{-source } t1 = \text{fst } qq \wedge$

$t\text{-source } t2 = \text{snd } qq \wedge$

$t\text{-input } t1 = x \wedge t\text{-input } t2 = x \wedge t\text{-output } t1 = t\text{-output } t2)$

<proof>

5.1 Product Machines and Changing Initial States

lemma *product-from-reachable-next* :

assumes $((q1, q2), x, y, (q1', q2')) \in \text{transitions } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2))$

and $q1 \in \text{states } M$

and $q2 \in \text{states } M$

shows $(\text{from-FSM } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2)) (q1', q2'))$
 $= (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1') (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2'))$

(**is** $?P1 = ?P2$)

<proof>

lemma *from-FSM-product-inputs* :

assumes $q1 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q2 \in \text{states } M$

shows $(\text{inputs } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2))) = (\text{inputs } M)$

<proof>

lemma *from-FSM-product-outputs* :

assumes $q1 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q2 \in \text{states } M$

shows $(\text{outputs } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2))) = (\text{outputs } M)$

<proof>

lemma *from-FSM-product-initial* :

assumes $q1 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q2 \in \text{states } M$

shows $\text{initial } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2)) = (q1, q2)$

<proof>

lemma *product-from-reachable-next'* :

assumes $t \in \text{transitions } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ (\text{fst } (t\text{-source } t))) (\text{from-FSM } M \ (\text{snd } (t\text{-source } t))))$

and $\text{fst } (t\text{-source } t) \in \text{states } M$

and $\text{snd } (t\text{-source } t) \in \text{states } M$
shows $(\text{from-FSM } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M (\text{fst } (t\text{-source } t))) (\text{from-FSM } M (\text{snd } (t\text{-source } t)))) (\text{fst } (t\text{-target } t), \text{snd } (t\text{-target } t))) = (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M (\text{fst } (t\text{-target } t))) (\text{from-FSM } M (\text{snd } (t\text{-target } t))))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *product-from-reachable-next'-path* :

assumes $t \in \text{transitions } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M (\text{fst } (t\text{-source } t))) (\text{from-FSM } M (\text{snd } (t\text{-source } t))))$
and $\text{fst } (t\text{-source } t) \in \text{states } M$
and $\text{snd } (t\text{-source } t) \in \text{states } M$
shows $\text{path } (\text{from-FSM } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M (\text{fst } (t\text{-source } t))) (\text{from-FSM } M (\text{snd } (t\text{-source } t)))) (\text{fst } (t\text{-target } t), \text{snd } (t\text{-target } t))) (\text{fst } (t\text{-target } t), \text{snd } (t\text{-target } t)) p = \text{path } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M (\text{fst } (t\text{-target } t))) (\text{from-FSM } M (\text{snd } (t\text{-target } t)))) (\text{fst } (t\text{-target } t), \text{snd } (t\text{-target } t)) p$
 $(\text{is path } ?P1 \ ?q \ p = \text{path } ?P2 \ ?q \ p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *product-from-transition*:

assumes $(q1', q2') \in \text{states } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2))$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $\text{transitions } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1') (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2')) = \text{transitions } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *product-from-path*:

assumes $(q1', q2') \in \text{states } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2))$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $\text{path } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1') (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2')) (q1', q2') \ p$
shows $\text{path } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2)) (q1', q2') \ p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *product-from-path-previous* :

assumes $\text{path } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M (\text{fst } (t\text{-target } t))) (\text{from-FSM } M (\text{snd } (t\text{-target } t))))$
 $(t\text{-target } t) \ p$ $(\text{is path } ?Pt \ (t\text{-target } t) \ p)$
and $t \in \text{transitions } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2))$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $\text{path } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2)) (t\text{-target } t) \ p$ $(\text{is path } ?P \ (t\text{-target } t) \ p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *product-from-transition-shared-state* :

assumes $t \in \text{transitions } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1') \ (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2'))$
and $(q1', q2') \in \text{states } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) \ (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2))$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $t \in \text{transitions } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) \ (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2))$
<proof>

lemma *product-from-not-completely-specified* :

assumes $\neg \text{completely-specified-state } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) \ (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2)) \ (q1', q2')$
and $(q1', q2') \in \text{states } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) \ (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2))$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $\neg \text{completely-specified-state } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1') \ (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2')) \ (q1', q2')$
<proof>

lemma *from-product-initial-paths-ex* :

assumes $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $(\exists p1 \ p2.$
 $\text{path } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) \ (\text{initial } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1)) \ p1 \wedge$
 $\text{path } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2) \ (\text{initial } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2)) \ p2 \wedge$
 $\text{target } (\text{initial } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1)) \ p1 = q1 \wedge$
 $\text{target } (\text{initial } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2)) \ p2 = q2 \wedge p\text{-io } p1 = p\text{-io } p2)$
<proof>

lemma *product-observable* :

assumes *observable* $M1$
and *observable* $M2$
shows *observable* $(\text{product } M1 \ M2)$ (**is** *observable* $?P$)
<proof>

lemma *product-observable-self-transitions* :

assumes $q \in \text{reachable-states } (\text{product } M \ M)$
and *observable* M
shows $\text{fst } q = \text{snd } q$
<proof>

lemma *zip-path-eq-left* :

assumes $\text{length } xs1 = \text{length } xs2$
and $\text{length } xs2 = \text{length } ys1$

and $length\ ys1 = length\ ys2$
and $zip-path\ xs1\ xs2 = zip-path\ ys1\ ys2$
shows $xs1 = ys1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *zip-path-eq-right* :
assumes $length\ xs1 = length\ xs2$
and $length\ xs2 = length\ ys1$
and $length\ ys1 = length\ ys2$
and $p-io\ xs2 = p-io\ ys2$
and $zip-path\ xs1\ xs2 = zip-path\ ys1\ ys2$
shows $xs2 = ys2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *zip-path-merge* :
 $(zip-path\ (left-path\ p)\ (right-path\ p)) = p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *product-from-reachable-path'* :
assumes $path\ (product\ (from-FSM\ M\ q1)\ (from-FSM\ M\ q2))\ (q1',\ q2')\ p$
and $q1 \in reachable-states\ M$
and $q2 \in reachable-states\ M$
shows $path\ (product\ (from-FSM\ M\ q1')\ (from-FSM\ M\ q2'))\ (q1',\ q2')\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *product-from* :
assumes $q1 \in states\ M$
and $q2 \in states\ M$
shows $product\ (from-FSM\ M\ q1)\ (from-FSM\ M\ q2) = from-FSM\ (product\ M\ M)\ (q1,\ q2)$ **(is ?PF = ?FP)**
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *product-from-from* :
assumes $(q1',\ q2') \in states\ (product\ (from-FSM\ M\ q1)\ (from-FSM\ M\ q2))$
and $q1 \in states\ M$
and $q2 \in states\ M$
shows $(product\ (from-FSM\ M\ q1')\ (from-FSM\ M\ q2')) = (from-FSM\ (product\ (from-FSM\ M\ q1)\ (from-FSM\ M\ q2))\ (q1',\ q2'))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *submachine-transition-product-from* :
assumes $is-submachine\ S\ (product\ (from-FSM\ M\ q1)\ (from-FSM\ M\ q2))$
and $((q1,\ q2),\ x,\ y,\ (q1',\ q2')) \in transitions\ S$

and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $\text{is-submachine } (\text{from-FSM } S (q1',q2')) (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M q1') (\text{from-FSM } M q2'))$
 <proof>

lemma *submachine-transition-complete-product-from* :
assumes $\text{is-submachine } S (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M q1) (\text{from-FSM } M q2))$
and $\text{completely-specified } S$
and $((q1,q2),x,y,(q1',q2')) \in \text{transitions } S$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $\text{completely-specified } (\text{from-FSM } S (q1',q2'))$
 <proof>

5.2 Calculating Acyclic Intersection Languages

lemma *acyclic-product* :
assumes $\text{acyclic } B$
shows $\text{acyclic } (\text{product } A B)$
 <proof>

lemma *acyclic-product-path-length* :
assumes $\text{acyclic } B$
and $\text{path } (\text{product } A B) (\text{initial } (\text{product } A B)) p$
shows $\text{length } p < \text{size } B$
 <proof>

lemma *acyclic-language-alt-def* :
assumes $\text{acyclic } A$
shows $\text{image } p\text{-io } (\text{acyclic-paths-up-to-length } A (\text{initial } A) (\text{size } A - 1)) = L A$
 <proof>

definition *acyclic-language-intersection* :: $(\text{'a','b','c'}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow (\text{'d','b','c'}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow (\text{'b} \times \text{'c'}) \text{ list set}$ **where**
 $\text{acyclic-language-intersection } M A = (\text{let } P = \text{product } M A \text{ in image } p\text{-io } (\text{acyclic-paths-up-to-length } P (\text{initial } P) (\text{size } A - 1)))$

lemma *acyclic-language-intersection-completeness* :
assumes $\text{acyclic } A$
shows $\text{acyclic-language-intersection } M A = L M \cap L A$
 <proof>

end

6 Minimisation by OFSM Tables

This theory presents the classical algorithm for transforming observable FSMs into language-equivalent observable and minimal FSMs in analogy to the minimisation of finite automata.

```
theory Minimisation
imports FSM
begin
```

6.1 OFSM Tables

OFSM tables partition the states of an FSM based on an initial partition and an iteration counter. States are in the same element of the 0th table iff they are in the same element of the initial partition. States q_1, q_2 are in the same element of the $(k+1)$ -th table if they are in the same element of the k -th table and furthermore for each IO pair (x,y) either (x,y) is not in the language of both q_1 and q_2 or it is in the language of both states and the states q_1', q_2' reached via (x,y) from q_1 and q_2 , respectively, are in the same element of the k -th table.

```
fun ofsm-table :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a set)  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a set where
  ofsm-table M f 0 q = (if q  $\in$  states M then f q else {}) |
  ofsm-table M f (Suc k) q = (let
    prev-table = ofsm-table M f k
    in {q'  $\in$  prev-table q .  $\forall$  x  $\in$  inputs M .  $\forall$  y  $\in$  outputs M . (case h-obs M q x
y of Some qT  $\Rightarrow$  (case h-obs M q' x y of Some qT'  $\Rightarrow$  prev-table qT = prev-table
qT' | None  $\Rightarrow$  False) | None  $\Rightarrow$  h-obs M q' x y = None) })
```

```
lemma ofsm-table-non-state :
  assumes q  $\notin$  states M
  shows ofsm-table M f k q = {}
  <proof>
```

```
lemma ofsm-table-subset:
  assumes i  $\leq$  j
  shows ofsm-table M f j q  $\subseteq$  ofsm-table M f i q
  <proof>
```

```
lemma ofsm-table-case-helper :
  (case h-obs M q x y of Some qT  $\Rightarrow$  (case h-obs M q' x y of Some qT'  $\Rightarrow$  ofsm-table
M f k qT = ofsm-table M f k qT' | None  $\Rightarrow$  False) | None  $\Rightarrow$  h-obs M q' x y =
None)
  = (( $\exists$  qT qT' . h-obs M q x y = Some qT  $\wedge$  h-obs M q' x y = Some qT'  $\wedge$ 
ofsm-table M f k qT = ofsm-table M f k qT')  $\vee$  (h-obs M q x y = None  $\wedge$  h-obs M
q' x y = None))
  <proof>
```


lemma *ofsm-table-case-helper-neg* :

$(\neg (\text{case } h\text{-obs } M \ q \ x \ y \ \text{of } \text{Some } qT \Rightarrow (\text{case } h\text{-obs } M \ q' \ x \ y \ \text{of } \text{Some } qT' \Rightarrow \text{ofsm-table } M \ f \ k \ qT = \text{ofsm-table } M \ f \ k \ qT' \mid \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{False}) \mid \text{None} \Rightarrow h\text{-obs } M \ q' \ x \ y = \text{None}))$

$= ((\exists \ qT \ qT' . h\text{-obs } M \ q \ x \ y = \text{Some } qT \wedge h\text{-obs } M \ q' \ x \ y = \text{Some } qT' \wedge \text{ofsm-table } M \ f \ k \ qT \neq \text{ofsm-table } M \ f \ k \ qT') \vee (h\text{-obs } M \ q \ x \ y = \text{None} \longleftrightarrow h\text{-obs } M \ q' \ x \ y \neq \text{None}))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ofsm-table-fixpoint* :

assumes $i \leq j$

and $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{states } M \implies \text{ofsm-table } M \ f \ (\text{Suc } i) \ q = \text{ofsm-table } M \ f \ i \ q$

and $q \in \text{states } M$

shows $\text{ofsm-table } M \ f \ j \ q = \text{ofsm-table } M \ f \ i \ q$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

function *ofsm-table-fix* :: $('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$

where

$\text{ofsm-table-fix } M \ f \ k = (\text{let}$

$\text{cur-table} = \text{ofsm-table } M \ (\lambda q . f \ q \cap \text{states } M) \ k;$

$\text{next-table} = \text{ofsm-table } M \ (\lambda q . f \ q \cap \text{states } M) \ (\text{Suc } k)$

$\text{in if } (\forall q \in \text{states } M . \text{cur-table } q = \text{next-table } q)$

then cur-table

$\text{else ofsm-table-fix } M \ f \ (\text{Suc } k)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

termination

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ofsm-table-restriction-to-states* :

assumes $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{states } M \implies f \ q \subseteq \text{states } M$

and $q \in \text{states } M$

shows $\text{ofsm-table } M \ f \ k \ q = \text{ofsm-table } M \ (\lambda q . f \ q \cap \text{states } M) \ k \ q$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ofsm-table-fix-length* :

assumes $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{states } M \implies f \ q \subseteq \text{states } M$

obtains k **where** $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{states } M \implies \text{ofsm-table-fix } M \ f \ 0 \ q = \text{ofsm-table } M \ f \ k \ q$ **and** $\bigwedge q \ k' . q \in \text{states } M \implies k' \geq k \implies \text{ofsm-table } M \ f \ k' \ q = \text{ofsm-table } M \ f \ k \ q$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ofsm-table-containment* :
assumes $q \in \text{states } M$
and $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{states } M \implies q \in f q$
shows $q \in \text{ofsm-table } M f k q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ofsm-table-states* :
assumes $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{states } M \implies f q \subseteq \text{states } M$
and $q \in \text{states } M$
shows $\text{ofsm-table } M f k q \subseteq \text{states } M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6.1.1 Properties of Initial Partitions

definition *equivalence-relation-on-states* :: $('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where

equivalence-relation-on-states $M f =$
 $(\text{equiv } (\text{states } M) \{(q1, q2) \mid q1 \text{ } q2 . q1 \in \text{states } M \wedge q2 \in f q1\}$
 $\wedge (\forall q \in \text{states } M . f q \subseteq \text{states } M))$

lemma *equivalence-relation-on-states-refl* :
assumes *equivalence-relation-on-states* $M f$
and $q \in \text{states } M$
shows $q \in f q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *equivalence-relation-on-states-sym* :
assumes *equivalence-relation-on-states* $M f$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in f q1$
shows $q1 \in f q2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *equivalence-relation-on-states-trans* :
assumes *equivalence-relation-on-states* $M f$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in f q1$
and $q3 \in f q2$
shows $q3 \in f q1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *equivalence-relation-on-states-ran* :
assumes *equivalence-relation-on-states* $M f$
and $q \in \text{states } M$
shows $f q \subseteq \text{states } M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6.1.2 Properties of OFSM tables for initial partitions based on equivalence relations

lemma *h-obs-io* :

assumes $h\text{-obs } M \ q \ x \ y = \text{Some } q'$

shows $x \in \text{inputs } M$ **and** $y \in \text{outputs } M$

<proof>

lemma *ofsm-table-language* :

assumes $q' \in \text{ofsm-table } M \ f \ k \ q$

and $\text{length } io \leq k$

and $q \in \text{states } M$

and *equivalence-relation-on-states* $M \ f$

shows $\text{is-in-language } M \ q \ io \longleftrightarrow \text{is-in-language } M \ q' \ io$

and $\text{is-in-language } M \ q \ io \implies (\text{after } M \ q' \ io) \in f \ (\text{after } M \ q \ io)$

<proof>

lemma *after-is-state-is-in-language* :

assumes $q \in \text{states } M$

and $\text{is-in-language } M \ q \ io$

shows $\text{FSM.after } M \ q \ io \in \text{states } M$

<proof>

lemma *ofsm-table-elem* :

assumes $q \in \text{states } M$

and $q' \in \text{states } M$

and *equivalence-relation-on-states* $M \ f$

and $\bigwedge io . \text{length } io \leq k \implies \text{is-in-language } M \ q \ io \longleftrightarrow \text{is-in-language } M \ q' \ io$

and $\bigwedge io . \text{length } io \leq k \implies \text{is-in-language } M \ q \ io \implies (\text{after } M \ q' \ io) \in f \ (\text{after } M \ q \ io)$

shows $q' \in \text{ofsm-table } M \ f \ k \ q$

<proof>

lemma *ofsm-table-set* :

assumes $q \in \text{states } M$

and *equivalence-relation-on-states* $M \ f$

shows $\text{ofsm-table } M \ f \ k \ q = \{q' . q' \in \text{states } M \wedge (\forall io . \text{length } io \leq k \longrightarrow (\text{is-in-language } M \ q \ io \longleftrightarrow \text{is-in-language } M \ q' \ io) \wedge (\text{is-in-language } M \ q \ io \longrightarrow \text{after } M \ q' \ io \in f \ (\text{after } M \ q \ io)))\}$

<proof>

lemma *ofsm-table-set-observable* :

assumes *observable* M **and** $q \in \text{states } M$

and *equivalence-relation-on-states* $M \ f$

shows $ofsm\text{-}table\ M\ f\ k\ q = \{q' . q' \in states\ M \wedge (\forall\ io . length\ io \leq k \longrightarrow (io \in LS\ M\ q \longleftrightarrow io \in LS\ M\ q') \wedge (io \in LS\ M\ q \longrightarrow after\ M\ q'\ io \in f\ (after\ M\ q\ io)))\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ofsm-table-eq-if-elem* :

assumes $q1 \in states\ M$ **and** $q2 \in states\ M$ **and** *equivalence-relation-on-states* $M\ f$

shows $(ofsm\text{-}table\ M\ f\ k\ q1 = ofsm\text{-}table\ M\ f\ k\ q2) = (q2 \in ofsm\text{-}table\ M\ f\ k\ q1)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ofsm-table-fix-language* :

fixes $M :: ('a, 'b, 'c)\ fsm$

assumes $q' \in ofsm\text{-}table\text{-}fix\ M\ f\ 0\ q$

and $q \in states\ M$

and *observable* M

and *equivalence-relation-on-states* $M\ f$

shows $LS\ M\ q = LS\ M\ q'$

and $io \in LS\ M\ q \implies after\ M\ q'\ io \in f\ (after\ M\ q\ io)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *ofsm-table-same-language* :

assumes $LS\ M\ q = LS\ M\ q'$

and $\bigwedge\ io . io \in LS\ M\ q \implies after\ M\ q'\ io \in f\ (after\ M\ q\ io)$

and *observable* M

and $q' \in states\ M$

and $q \in states\ M$

and *equivalence-relation-on-states* $M\ f$

shows $ofsm\text{-}table\ M\ f\ k\ q = ofsm\text{-}table\ M\ f\ k\ q'$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *ofsm-table-fix-set* :

assumes $q \in states\ M$

and *observable* M

and *equivalence-relation-on-states* $M\ f$

shows $ofsm\text{-}table\text{-}fix\ M\ f\ 0\ q = \{q' \in states\ M . LS\ M\ q' = LS\ M\ q \wedge (\forall\ io \in LS\ M\ q . after\ M\ q'\ io \in f\ (after\ M\ q\ io))\}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *ofsm-table-fix-eq-if-elem* :

assumes $q1 \in states\ M$ **and** $q2 \in states\ M$

and *equivalence-relation-on-states M f*
shows (*ofsm-table-fix M f 0 q1 = ofsm-table-fix M f 0 q2*) = (*q2 ∈ ofsm-table-fix M f 0 q1*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ofsm-table-refinement-disjoint* :
assumes *q1 ∈ states M and q2 ∈ states M*
and *equivalence-relation-on-states M f*
and *ofsm-table M f k q1 ≠ ofsm-table M f k q2*
shows *ofsm-table M f (Suc k) q1 ≠ ofsm-table M f (Suc k) q2*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ofsm-table-partition-finite* :
assumes *equivalence-relation-on-states M f*
shows *finite (ofsm-table M f k ‘ states M)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ofsm-table-refinement-card* :
assumes *equivalence-relation-on-states M f*
and *A ⊆ states M*
and *i ≤ j*
shows *card (ofsm-table M f j ‘ A) ≥ card (ofsm-table M f i ‘ A)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ofsm-table-refinement-card-fix-Suc* :
assumes *equivalence-relation-on-states M f*
and *card (ofsm-table M f (Suc k) ‘ states M) = card (ofsm-table M f k ‘ states M)*
and *q ∈ states M*
shows *ofsm-table M f (Suc k) q = ofsm-table M f k q*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ofsm-table-refinement-card-fix* :
assumes *equivalence-relation-on-states M f*
and *card (ofsm-table M f j ‘ states M) = card (ofsm-table M f i ‘ states M)*
and *q ∈ states M*
and *i ≤ j*
shows *ofsm-table M f j q = ofsm-table M f i q*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ofsm-table-partition-fixpoint-Suc* :

assumes *equivalence-relation-on-states* $M f$
and $q \in \text{states } M$
shows $\text{ofsm-table } M f (\text{size } M - \text{card } (f \text{ ' states } M)) q = \text{ofsm-table } M f (\text{Suc } (\text{size } M - \text{card } (f \text{ ' states } M))) q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ofsm-table-partition-fixpoint* :
assumes *equivalence-relation-on-states* $M f$
and $\text{size } M \leq m$
and $q \in \text{states } M$
shows $\text{ofsm-table } M f (m - \text{card } (f \text{ ' states } M)) q = \text{ofsm-table } M f (\text{Suc } (m - \text{card } (f \text{ ' states } M))) q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ofsm-table-fix-partition-fixpoint* :
assumes *equivalence-relation-on-states* $M f$
and $\text{size } M \leq m$
and $q \in \text{states } M$
shows $\text{ofsm-table } M f (m - \text{card } (f \text{ ' states } M)) q = \text{ofsm-table-fix } M f 0 q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6.2 A minimisation function based on OFSM-tables

lemma *language-equivalence-classes-preserve-observability*:
assumes $\text{transitions } M' = (\lambda t . (\{q \in \text{states } M . \text{LS } M q = \text{LS } M (t\text{-source } t)\} , t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t, \{q \in \text{states } M . \text{LS } M q = \text{LS } M (t\text{-target } t)\})) \text{ ' transitions } M$
and *observable* M
shows *observable* M'
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *language-equivalence-classes-retain-language-and-induce-minimality* :
assumes $\text{transitions } M' = (\lambda t . (\{q \in \text{states } M . \text{LS } M q = \text{LS } M (t\text{-source } t)\} , t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t, \{q \in \text{states } M . \text{LS } M q = \text{LS } M (t\text{-target } t)\})) \text{ ' transitions } M$
and $\text{states } M' = (\lambda q . \{q' \in \text{states } M . \text{LS } M q = \text{LS } M q'\}) \text{ ' states } M$
and $\text{initial } M' = \{q' \in \text{states } M . \text{LS } M q' = \text{LS } M (\text{initial } M)\}$
and *observable* M
shows $L M = L M'$
and *minimal* M'
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun *minimise* :: ('a :: linorder, 'b :: linorder, 'c :: linorder) fsm \Rightarrow ('a set, 'b, 'c) fsm
where
minimise M = (let
 eq-class = ofsm-table-fix M ($\lambda q . states M$) 0;
 ts = ($\lambda t . (eq-class (t-source t), t-input t, t-output t, eq-class (t-target t))$) ' (transitions M);
 q0 = eq-class (initial M);
 eq-states = eq-class |^q fstates M;
 M' = create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets q0 eq-states (finputs M) (foutputs M)
 in add-transitions M' ts)

lemma *minimise-initial-partition* :
 equivalence-relation-on-states M ($\lambda q . states M$)
 <proof>

lemma *minimise-props*:
 assumes observable M
shows initial (minimise M) = {q' \in states M . LS M q' = LS M (initial M)}
and states (minimise M) = ($\lambda q . \{q' \in states M . LS M q = LS M q'\}$) ' states M
and inputs (minimise M) = inputs M
and outputs (minimise M) = outputs M
and transitions (minimise M) = ($\lambda t . (\{q \in states M . LS M q = LS M (t-source t)\}, t-input t, t-output t, \{q \in states M . LS M q = LS M (t-target t)\})$) ' transitions M
 <proof>

lemma *minimise-observable*:
 assumes observable M
shows observable (minimise M)
 <proof>

lemma *minimise-minimal*:
 assumes observable M
shows minimal (minimise M)
 <proof>

lemma *minimise-language*:
 assumes observable M
shows L (minimise M) = L M
 <proof>

lemma *minimal-observable-code* :
 assumes observable M

shows $\text{minimal } M = (\forall q \in \text{states } M . \text{ofsm-table-fix } M (\lambda q . \text{states } M) 0 q = \{q\})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *minimise-states-subset* :
assumes *observable* M
and $q \in \text{states } (\text{minimise } M)$
shows $q \subseteq \text{states } M$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *minimise-states-finite* :
assumes *observable* M
and $q \in \text{states } (\text{minimise } M)$
shows *finite* q
 ⟨proof⟩

end

7 Computation of distinguishing traces based on OFSM tables

This theory implements an algorithm for finding minimal length distinguishing traces for observable minimal FSMs based on OFSM tables.

theory *Distinguishability*
imports *Minimisation HOL.List*
begin

7.1 Finding Diverging OFSM Tables

definition *ofsm-table-fixpoint-value* :: $(\text{'a,'b,'c}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
 $\text{ofsm-table-fixpoint-value } M = (\text{SOME } k . (\forall q . q \in \text{states } M \longrightarrow \text{ofsm-table-fix } M (\lambda q . \text{states } M) 0 q = \text{ofsm-table } M (\lambda q . \text{states } M) k q) \wedge (\forall q k' . q \in \text{states } M \longrightarrow k' \geq k \longrightarrow \text{ofsm-table } M (\lambda q . \text{states } M) k' q = \text{ofsm-table } M (\lambda q . \text{states } M) k q))$

function *find-first-distinct-ofsm-table-gt* :: $(\text{'a,'b,'c}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{'a} \Rightarrow \text{'a} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
where

$\text{find-first-distinct-ofsm-table-gt } M \text{ q1 } \text{ q2 } k =$
 (if $q1 \in \text{states } M \wedge q2 \in \text{states } M \wedge ((\text{ofsm-table-fix } M (\lambda q . \text{states } M) 0 q1 \neq \text{ofsm-table-fix } M (\lambda q . \text{states } M) 0 q2))$
 then (if $\text{ofsm-table } M (\lambda q . \text{states } M) k q1 \neq \text{ofsm-table } M (\lambda q . \text{states } M) k q2$
 then k
 else $\text{find-first-distinct-ofsm-table-gt } M \text{ q1 } \text{ q2 } (\text{Suc } k)$
 else 0)
 ⟨proof⟩

termination

<proof>

partial-function (*tailrec*) *find-first-distinct-ofsm-table-no-check* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ nat **where**
 find-first-distinct-ofsm-table-no-check-def[code]:
 find-first-distinct-ofsm-table-no-check M q1 q2 k =
 (if ofsm-table M (λq . states M) k q1 ≠ ofsm-table M (λq . states M) k q2
 then k
 else *find-first-distinct-ofsm-table-no-check* M q1 q2 (Suc k))

fun *find-first-distinct-ofsm-table-gt'* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ nat **where**
 find-first-distinct-ofsm-table-gt' M q1 q2 k =
 (if q1 ∈ states M ∧ q2 ∈ states M ∧ ((q2 ∉ ofsm-table-fix M (λq . states M)
0 q1))
 then *find-first-distinct-ofsm-table-no-check* M q1 q2 k
 else 0)

lemma *find-first-distinct-ofsm-table-gt-code*[code] :
 find-first-distinct-ofsm-table-gt M q1 q2 k = *find-first-distinct-ofsm-table-gt'* M q1
 q2 k
<proof>

lemma *find-first-distinct-ofsm-table-gt-is-first-gt* :
 assumes q1 ∈ FSM.states M
 and q2 ∈ FSM.states M
 and ofsm-table-fix M (λq . states M) 0 q1 ≠ ofsm-table-fix M (λq . states M)
 0 q2
shows ofsm-table M (λq . states M) (*find-first-distinct-ofsm-table-gt* M q1 q2 k)
 q1 ≠ ofsm-table M (λq . states M) (*find-first-distinct-ofsm-table-gt* M q1 q2 k) q2
 and k ≤ k' ⇒ k' < (*find-first-distinct-ofsm-table-gt* M q1 q2 k) ⇒ ofsm-table
 M (λq . states M) k' q1 = ofsm-table M (λq . states M) k' q2
<proof>

abbreviation(*input*) *find-first-distinct-ofsm-table* M q1 q2 ≡ *find-first-distinct-ofsm-table-gt*
M q1 q2 0

lemma *find-first-distinct-ofsm-table-is-first* :
 assumes q1 ∈ FSM.states M
 and q2 ∈ FSM.states M
 and ofsm-table-fix M (λq . states M) 0 q1 ≠ ofsm-table-fix M (λq . states M)
 0 q2
shows ofsm-table M (λq . states M) (*find-first-distinct-ofsm-table* M q1 q2) q1 ≠
 ofsm-table M (λq . states M) (*find-first-distinct-ofsm-table* M q1 q2) q2
 and k' < (*find-first-distinct-ofsm-table* M q1 q2) ⇒ ofsm-table M (λq . states
 M) k' q1 = ofsm-table M (λq . states M) k' q2
<proof>

```

fun select-diverging-ofsm-table-io :: ('a,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒
nat ⇒ ('b × 'c) × ('a option × 'a option) where
  select-diverging-ofsm-table-io M q1 q2 k = (let
    ins = inputs-as-list M;
    outs = outputs-as-list M;
    table = ofsm-table M (λq . states M) (k-1);
    f = (λ (x,y) . case (h-obs M q1 x y, h-obs M q2 x y)
      of
        (Some q1', Some q2') ⇒ if table q1' ≠ table q2'
                               then Some ((x,y),(Some q1', Some q2'))
                               else None |
        (None, None) ⇒ None |
        (Some q1', None) ⇒ Some ((x,y),(Some q1', None)) |
        (None, Some q2') ⇒ Some ((x,y),(None, Some q2')))
  in
    hd (List.map-filter f (List.product ins outs))

```

lemma *select-diverging-ofsm-table-io-Some* :

```

assumes observable M
and q1 ∈ states M
and q2 ∈ states M
and ofsm-table M (λq . states M) (Suc k) q1 ≠ ofsm-table M (λq . states M)
(Suc k) q2
obtains x y
where select-diverging-ofsm-table-io M q1 q2 (Suc k) = ((x,y),(h-obs M q1 x y,
h-obs M q2 x y))
and ∧ q1' q2' . h-obs M q1 x y = Some q1' ⇒ h-obs M q2 x y = Some q2'
⇒ ofsm-table M (λq . states M) k q1' ≠ ofsm-table M (λq . states M) k q2'
and h-obs M q1 x y ≠ None ∨ h-obs M q2 x y ≠ None
⟨proof⟩

```

7.2 Assembling Distinguishing Traces

```

fun assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table :: ('a,'b::linorder,'c::linorder)
fsm ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ ('b × 'c) list where
  assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table M q1 q2 0 = [] |
  assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table M q1 q2 (Suc k) = (case
    select-diverging-ofsm-table-io M q1 q2 (Suc k)
  of
    ((x,y),(Some q1',Some q2')) ⇒ (x,y) # (assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table
M q1' q2' k) |
    ((x,y),-) ⇒ [(x,y)])

```

lemma *assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table-distinguishes* :

assumes *observable M*
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $\text{ofsm-table } M (\lambda q . \text{states } M) k q1 \neq \text{ofsm-table } M (\lambda q . \text{states } M) k q2$
shows $\text{assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table } M q1 q2 k \in LS M q1 \cup LS M q2$
and $\text{assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table } M q1 q2 k \notin LS M q1 \cap LS M q2$
and $\text{butlast } (\text{assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table } M q1 q2 k) \in LS M q1 \cap LS M q2$
<proof>

lemma *assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table-length* :
 $\text{length } (\text{assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table } M q1 q2 k) \leq k$
<proof>

lemma *ofsm-table-fix-partition-fixpoint-trivial-partition* :
assumes $q \in \text{states } M$
shows $\text{ofsm-table-fix } M (\lambda q . FSM.\text{states } M) 0 q = \text{ofsm-table } M (\lambda q . FSM.\text{states } M) (\text{size } M - 1) q$
<proof>

fun *get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables* :: ('a,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm
 $\Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list}$ **where**
 $\text{get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables } M q1 q2 = (\text{let}$
 $k = \text{find-first-distinct-ofsm-table } M q1 q2$
 $\text{in assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table } M q1 q2 k)$

lemma *get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-is-distinguishing-trace* :
assumes *observable M*
and *minimal M*
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $q1 \neq q2$
shows $\text{get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables } M q1 q2 \in LS M q1 \cup LS M q2$
and $\text{get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables } M q1 q2 \notin LS M q1 \cap LS M q2$
and $\text{butlast } (\text{get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables } M q1 q2) \in LS M q1 \cap LS M q2$
<proof>

lemma *get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-distinguishes* :
assumes *observable M*
and *minimal M*

```

and    q1 ∈ states M
and    q2 ∈ states M
and    q1 ≠ q2
shows distinguishes M q1 q2 (get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables M q1
q2)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

7.3 Minimal Distinguishing Traces

```

lemma get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-is-minimally-distinguishing :
  fixes M :: ('a,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm
  assumes observable M
  and    minimal M
  and    q1 ∈ states M
  and    q2 ∈ states M
  and    q1 ≠ q2
shows minimally-distinguishes M q1 q2 (get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables
M q1 q2)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma minimally-distinguishes-length :
  assumes observable M
  and    minimal M
  and    q1 ∈ states M
  and    q2 ∈ states M
  and    q1 ≠ q2
  and    minimally-distinguishes M q1 q2 io
shows length io ≤ size M - 1
  ⟨proof⟩

```

end

8 Properties of Sets of IO Sequences

This theory contains various definitions for properties of sets of IO-traces.

```

theory IO-Sequence-Set
imports FSM
begin

```

```

fun output-completion :: ('a × 'b) list set ⇒ 'b set ⇒ ('a × 'b) list set where
  output-completion P Out = P ∪ {io@[([fst xy, y]) | io xy y . y ∈ Out ∧ io@[xy]
∈ P ∧ io@[([fst xy, y]) ∉ P]}

```

```

fun output-complete-sequences :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ ('b × 'c) list set ⇒ bool where

```

output-complete-sequences $M P = (\forall io \in P . io = [] \vee (\forall y \in (outputs\ M) . (butlast\ io)@[fst\ (last\ io), y]) \in P)$

fun *acyclic-sequences* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list set \Rightarrow bool **where**
acyclic-sequences $M\ q\ P = (\forall p . (path\ M\ q\ p \wedge p-io\ p \in P) \longrightarrow distinct\ (visited-states\ q\ p))$

fun *acyclic-sequences'* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list set \Rightarrow bool **where**
acyclic-sequences' $M\ q\ P = (\forall io \in P . \forall p \in (paths-for-io\ M\ q\ io) . distinct\ (visited-states\ q\ p))$

lemma *acyclic-sequences-alt-def*[code] : *acyclic-sequences* $M\ P = acyclic-sequences'$ $M\ P$
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *single-input-sequences* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list set \Rightarrow bool **where**
single-input-sequences $M\ P = (\forall xys1\ xys2\ xy1\ xy2 . (xys1@[xy1] \in P \wedge xys2@[xy2] \in P \wedge io-targets\ M\ xys1\ (initial\ M) = io-targets\ M\ xys2\ (initial\ M)) \longrightarrow fst\ xy1 = fst\ xy2)$

fun *single-input-sequences'* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list set \Rightarrow bool **where**
single-input-sequences' $M\ P = (\forall io1 \in P . \forall io2 \in P . io1 = [] \vee io2 = [] \vee ((io-targets\ M\ (butlast\ io1)\ (initial\ M) = io-targets\ M\ (butlast\ io2)\ (initial\ M)) \longrightarrow fst\ (last\ io1) = fst\ (last\ io2)))$

lemma *single-input-sequences-alt-def*[code] : *single-input-sequences* $M\ P = single-input-sequences'$ $M\ P$
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *output-complete-for-FSM-sequences-from-state* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list set \Rightarrow bool **where**
output-complete-for-FSM-sequences-from-state $M\ q\ P = (\forall io\ xy\ t . io@[xy] \in P \wedge t \in transitions\ M \wedge t-source\ t \in io-targets\ M\ io\ q \wedge t-input\ t = fst\ xy \longrightarrow io@[fst\ xy, t-output\ t] \in P)$

lemma *output-complete-for-FSM-sequences-from-state-alt-def* :
shows *output-complete-for-FSM-sequences-from-state* $M\ q\ P = (\forall xys\ xy\ y . (xys@[xy] \in P \wedge (\exists q' \in (io-targets\ M\ xys\ q) . [(fst\ xy, y)] \in LS\ M\ q')) \longrightarrow xys@[fst\ xy, y] \in P)$
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *output-complete-for-FSM-sequences-from-state'* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list set \Rightarrow bool **where**
output-complete-for-FSM-sequences-from-state' $M\ q\ P = (\forall io \in P . \forall t \in transitions\ M . io = [] \vee (t-source\ t \in io-targets\ M\ (butlast\ io)\ q \wedge t-input\ t = fst\ (last\ io) \longrightarrow (butlast\ io)@[fst\ (last\ io), t-output\ t] \in P))$

lemma *output-complete-for-FSM-sequences-alt-def'*[code] : *output-complete-for-FSM-sequences-from-state*

$M \ q \ P = \text{output-complete-for-FSM-sequences-from-state}' \ M \ q \ P$
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *deadlock-states-sequences* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ 'a set ⇒ ('b × 'c) list set ⇒ bool
where

deadlock-states-sequences $M \ Q \ P = (\forall \ xys \in P .$
 $((\text{io-targets } M \ xys \ (\text{initial } M) \subseteq Q$
 $\wedge \neg (\exists \ xys' \in P . \text{length } xys < \text{length } xys' \wedge \text{take}$
 $(\text{length } xys) \ xys' = xys)))$
 $\vee (\neg \text{io-targets } M \ xys \ (\text{initial } M) \cap Q = \{\}$
 $\wedge (\exists \ xys' \in P . \text{length } xys < \text{length } xys' \wedge \text{take}$
 $(\text{length } xys) \ xys' = xys)))$

fun *reachable-states-sequences* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ 'a set ⇒ ('b × 'c) list set ⇒ bool
where

reachable-states-sequences $M \ Q \ P = (\forall \ q \in Q . \exists \ xys \in P . q \in \text{io-targets } M \ xys$
 $(\text{initial } M))$

fun *prefix-closed-sequences* :: ('b × 'c) list set ⇒ bool **where**

prefix-closed-sequences $P = (\forall \ xys1 \ xys2 . xys1 @ xys2 \in P \longrightarrow xys1 \in P)$

fun *prefix-closed-sequences'* :: ('b × 'c) list set ⇒ bool **where**

prefix-closed-sequences' $P = (\forall \ io \in P . io = [] \vee (\text{butlast } io) \in P)$

lemma *prefix-closed-sequences-alt-def*[code] : *prefix-closed-sequences* $P = \text{prefix-closed-sequences}'$
 P
 ⟨proof⟩

8.1 Completions

definition *prefix-completion* :: 'a list set ⇒ 'a list set **where**

prefix-completion $P = \{xs . \exists \ ys . xs @ ys \in P\}$

lemma *prefix-completion-closed* :

prefix-closed-sequences (*prefix-completion* P)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *prefix-completion-source-subset* :

$P \subseteq \text{prefix-completion } P$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *output-completion-for-FSM* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ ('b × 'c) list set ⇒ ('b
 × 'c) list set **where**

output-completion-for-FSM $M \ P = P \cup \{io @ [(x,y')] \mid io \ x \ y' . (y' \in (\text{outputs}$
 $M)) \wedge (\exists \ y . io @ [(x,y)] \in P)\}$

lemma *output-completion-for-FSM-complete* :

shows *output-complete-sequences* M (*output-completion-for-FSM* $M \ P$)

<proof>

lemma *output-completion-for-FSM-length* :

assumes $\forall io \in P . \text{length } io \leq k$

shows $\forall io \in \text{output-completion-for-FSM } M P . \text{length } io \leq k$

<proof>

lemma *output-completion-for-FSM-code*[code] :

output-completion-for-FSM $M P = P \cup (\bigcup (\text{image } (\lambda(y,io) . \text{if length } io = 0 \text{ then } \{ \} \text{ else } \{((\text{butlast } io)@[(\text{fst } (\text{last } io),y)]))\}) ((\text{outputs } M) \times P))$

<proof>

end

9 Observability

This theory presents the classical algorithm for transforming FSMs into language-equivalent observable FSMs in analogy to the determinisation of nondeterministic finite automata.

theory *Observability*

imports *FSM*

begin

lemma *fPow-Pow* : $\text{Pow } (\text{fset } A) = \text{fset } (\text{fset } |\cdot| \text{ fPow } A)$

<proof>

lemma *fcard-fsubset*: $\neg \text{fcard } (A \text{ } | \cdot | \text{ } (B \text{ } | \cup | \text{ } C)) < \text{fcard } (A \text{ } | \cdot | \text{ } B) \implies C \text{ } | \subseteq | \text{ } A \implies C \text{ } | \subseteq | \text{ } B$

<proof>

lemma *make-observable-transitions-qtrans-helper*:

assumes $qtrans = \text{ffUnion } (\text{fimage } (\lambda q . (\text{let } qts = \text{ffilter } (\lambda t . \text{t-source } t \text{ } | \in | \text{ } q) A;$

$ios = \text{fimage } (\lambda t . (\text{t-input } t, \text{t-output } t)) \text{ } qts$
 $\text{in } \text{fimage } (\lambda(x,y) . (q,x,y, \text{t-target } t \text{ } | \cdot | ((\text{ffilter } (\lambda t .$

$(\text{t-input } t, \text{t-output } t) = (x,y)) \text{ } qts)))) \text{ } ios) \text{ } \text{nexts}$

shows $\bigwedge t . t \text{ } | \in | \text{ } qtrans \iff \text{t-source } t \text{ } | \in | \text{ } \text{nexts} \wedge \text{t-target } t \neq \{ \} \wedge \text{fset } (\text{t-target } t) = \text{t-target } \{ t' . t' \text{ } | \in | \text{ } A \wedge \text{t-source } t' \text{ } | \in | \text{ } \text{t-source } t \wedge \text{t-input } t' = \text{t-input } t \wedge \text{t-output } t' = \text{t-output } t \}$

<proof>

function *make-observable-transitions* :: $('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ transition fset } \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fset fset } \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fset fset } \Rightarrow ('a \text{ fset } \times 'b \times 'c \times 'a \text{ fset }) \text{ fset } \Rightarrow ('a \text{ fset } \times 'b \times 'c \times 'a \text{ fset }) \text{ fset}$

where

make-observable-transitions *base-trans* *nexts* *dones* *ts* = (let
qtrans = *ffUnion* (*fimage* ($\lambda q . (let\ qts = ffilter\ (\lambda t . t-source\ t\ |\in|\ q)$
base-trans;
ios = *fimage* ($\lambda t . (t-input\ t,\ t-output\ t)$) *qts*
in *fimage* ($\lambda(x,y) . (q,x,y,\ t-target\ |^q\ (ffilter\ (\lambda t .$
(*t-input* *t*, *t-output* *t*) = (*x*,*y*)) *qts*))) *ios*)) *nexts*);
dones' = *dones* $|\cup|$ *nexts*;
ts' = *ts* $|\cup|$ *qtrans*;
nexts' = (*fimage* *t-target* *qtrans*) $|-|$ *dones'*
in if *nexts'* = $\{\|\}$
then *ts'*
else *make-observable-transitions* *base-trans* *nexts'* *dones'* *ts'*)
⟨*proof*⟩

termination

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *make-observable-transitions-mono*: *ts* $|\subseteq|$ (*make-observable-transitions* *base-trans*
nexts *dones* *ts*)
⟨*proof*⟩

inductive *pathlike* :: ('*state*, '*input*, '*output*) *transition* *fset* \Rightarrow '*state* \Rightarrow ('*state*,
'*input*, '*output*) *path* \Rightarrow *bool*

where

nil[*intro!*] : *pathlike* *ts* *q* \square |
cons[*intro!*] : *t* $|\in|$ *ts* \Longrightarrow *pathlike* *ts* (*t-target* *t*) *p* \Longrightarrow *pathlike* *ts* (*t-source* *t*)
(*t*#*p*)

inductive-cases *pathlike-nil-elim*[*elim!*]: *pathlike* *ts* *q* \square

inductive-cases *pathlike-cons-elim*[*elim!*]: *pathlike* *ts* *q* (*t*#*p*)

lemma *make-observable-transitions-t-source* :

assumes $\bigwedge t . t\ |\in|$ *ts* \Longrightarrow *t-source* *t* $|\in|$ *dones* \wedge *t-target* *t* \neq $\{\|\}$ \wedge *fset* (*t-target*
t) = *t-target* ' $\{t' . t'\ |\in|$ *base-trans* \wedge *t-source* *t'* $|\in|$ *t-source* *t* \wedge *t-input* *t'* = *t-input*
t \wedge *t-output* *t'* = *t-output* *t*}

and $\bigwedge q\ t' . q\ |\in|$ *dones* \Longrightarrow *t'* $|\in|$ *base-trans* \Longrightarrow *t-source* *t'* $|\in|$ *q* \Longrightarrow $\exists t .$
t $|\in|$ *ts* \wedge *t-source* *t* = *q* \wedge *t-input* *t* = *t-input* *t'* \wedge *t-output* *t* = *t-output* *t'*

and *t* $|\in|$ *make-observable-transitions* *base-trans* ((*fimage* *t-target* *ts*) $|-|$ *dones*)
dones *ts*

and *t-source* *t* $|\in|$ *dones*

shows *t* $|\in|$ *ts*

<proof>

lemma *make-observable-transitions-path* :

assumes $\bigwedge t . t \in ts \implies t\text{-source } t \in \text{dones} \wedge t\text{-target } t \neq \{\}\} \wedge \text{fset } (t\text{-target } t) = t\text{-target } \{t' \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t' \in t\text{-source } t \wedge t\text{-input } t' = t\text{-input } t \wedge t\text{-output } t' = t\text{-output } t\}$

and $\bigwedge q t' . q \in \text{dones} \implies t' \in \text{transitions } M \implies t\text{-source } t' \in q \implies \exists t . t \in ts \wedge t\text{-source } t = q \wedge t\text{-input } t = t\text{-input } t' \wedge t\text{-output } t = t\text{-output } t'$

and $\bigwedge q . q \in (\text{fimage } t\text{-target } ts) \mid\text{-}\} \text{dones} \implies q \in \text{fPow } (t\text{-source } \{ \text{ftransitions } M \cup t\text{-target} \})$

and $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{dones} \implies q \in \text{fPow } (t\text{-source } \{ \text{ftransitions } M \cup t\text{-target } \{ \text{initial } M \} \})$

and $\{\}\} \notin \text{dones}$

and $q \in \text{dones}$

shows $(\exists q' p . q' \in q \wedge \text{path } M q' p \wedge p\text{-io } p = \text{io}) \longleftrightarrow (\exists p' . \text{pathlike } (\text{make-observable-transitions } (\text{ftransitions } M) ((\text{fimage } t\text{-target } ts) \mid\text{-}\} \text{dones}) \text{dones } ts) q p' \wedge p\text{-io } p' = \text{io})$

<proof>

fun *observable-fset* :: (a, b, c) *transition fset* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

observable-fset $ts = (\forall t1 t2 . t1 \in ts \longrightarrow t2 \in ts \longrightarrow$

$t\text{-source } t1 = t\text{-source } t2 \longrightarrow t\text{-input } t1 = t\text{-input } t2 \longrightarrow$

$t\text{-output } t1 = t\text{-output } t2$

$\longrightarrow t\text{-target } t1 = t\text{-target } t2)$

lemma *make-observable-transitions-observable* :

assumes $\bigwedge t . t \in ts \implies t\text{-source } t \in \text{dones} \wedge t\text{-target } t \neq \{\}\} \wedge \text{fset } (t\text{-target } t) = t\text{-target } \{t' . t' \in \text{base-trans} \wedge t\text{-source } t' \in t\text{-source } t \wedge t\text{-input } t' = t\text{-input } t \wedge t\text{-output } t' = t\text{-output } t\}$

and *observable-fset* ts

shows *observable-fset* $(\text{make-observable-transitions } \text{base-trans } ((\text{fimage } t\text{-target } ts) \mid\text{-}\} \text{dones}) \text{dones } ts)$

<proof>

lemma *make-observable-transitions-transition-props* :

assumes $\bigwedge t . t \in ts \implies t\text{-source } t \in \text{dones} \wedge t\text{-target } t \in \text{dones} \cup ((\text{fimage } t\text{-target } ts) \text{---} \text{dones}) \wedge t\text{-input } t \in t\text{-input} \text{---} \text{base-trans} \wedge t\text{-output } t \in t\text{-output} \text{---} \text{base-trans}$

assumes $t \in \text{make-observable-transitions base-trans } ((\text{fimage } t\text{-target } ts) \text{---} \text{dones}) \text{---} \text{dones } ts$

shows $t\text{-source } t \in \text{dones} \cup (t\text{-target} \text{---} (\text{make-observable-transitions base-trans } ((\text{fimage } t\text{-target } ts) \text{---} \text{dones}) \text{---} \text{dones } ts))$

and $t\text{-target } t \in \text{dones} \cup (t\text{-target} \text{---} (\text{make-observable-transitions base-trans } ((\text{fimage } t\text{-target } ts) \text{---} \text{dones}) \text{---} \text{dones } ts))$

and $t\text{-input } t \in t\text{-input} \text{---} \text{base-trans}$

and $t\text{-output } t \in t\text{-output} \text{---} \text{base-trans}$

<proof>

fun *make-observable* :: ('a :: linorder, 'b :: linorder, 'c :: linorder) fsm \Rightarrow ('a fset, 'b, 'c) fsm **where**

make-observable M = (let

initial-trans = (let *qts* = *ffilter* ($\lambda t . t\text{-source } t = \text{initial } M$) (*ftransitions* M);

ios = *fimage* ($\lambda t . (t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)$) *qts*

in fimage ($\lambda(x,y) . (\{\{\text{initial } M\}\}, x, y, t\text{-target} \text{---} ((\text{ffilter } (\lambda t . (t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t) = (x,y)) \text{---} \text{qts})))) \text{---} \text{ios}$);

nexts = *fimage* *t-target initial-trans* --- $\{\{\{\text{initial } M\}\}\}$;

ptransitions = *make-observable-transitions* (*ftransitions* M) *nexts* $\{\{\{\text{initial } M\}\}\}$ *initial-trans*;

pstates = *fininsert* $\{\{\text{initial } M\}\}$ (*t-target* --- *ptransitions*);

M' = *create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets* $\{\{\text{initial } M\}\}$ *pstates* (*finputs* M) (*foutputs* M)

in add-transitions *M'* (*fset ptransitions*))

lemma *make-observable-language-observable* :

shows $L (\text{make-observable } M) = L M$

and *observable* (*make-observable* M)

and *initial* (*make-observable* M) = $\{\{\text{initial } M\}\}$

and *inputs* (*make-observable* M) = *inputs* M

and *outputs* (*make-observable* M) = *outputs* M

<proof>

end

10 Prefix Tree

This theory introduces a tree to efficiently store prefix-complete sets of lists. Several functions to lookup or merge subtrees are provided.

theory *Prefix-Tree*

imports *Util HOL-Library.Mapping HOL-Library.List-Lexorder*

begin

datatype *'a prefix-tree* = *PT 'a → 'a prefix-tree*

definition *empty :: 'a prefix-tree* **where**

empty = *PT Map.empty*

fun *isin :: 'a prefix-tree ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool* **where**

isin t [] = *True* |

isin (PT m) (x # xs) = (*case m x of None ⇒ False* | *Some t ⇒ isin t xs*)

lemma *isin-prefix* :

assumes *isin t (xs@xs')*

shows *isin t xs*

<proof>

fun *set :: 'a prefix-tree ⇒ 'a list set* **where**

set t = {*xs . isin t xs*}

lemma *set-empty* : *set empty* = ({*[]*} :: *'a list set*)

<proof>

lemma *set-Nil* : *[] ∈ set t*

<proof>

fun *insert :: 'a prefix-tree ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a prefix-tree* **where**

insert t [] = *t* |

insert (PT m) (x#xs) = *PT (m(x ↦ insert (case m x of None ⇒ empty* | *Some t' ⇒ t') xs))*

lemma *insert-isin-prefix* : *isin (insert t (xs@xs')) xs*

<proof>

lemma *insert-isin-other* :

assumes *isin t xs*

shows *isin (insert t xs') xs*

<proof>

lemma *insert-isin-rev* :
assumes *isin* (*insert t xs'*) *xs*
shows *isin t xs* \vee (\exists *xs''* . *xs' = xs@xs''*)
<proof>

lemma *insert-set* : *set (insert t xs) = set t* \cup $\{xs' . \exists xs'' . xs = xs'@xs''\}$
<proof>

lemma *insert-isin* : *xs* \in *set (insert t xs)*
<proof>

lemma *set-prefix* :
assumes *xs@ys* \in *set T*
shows *xs* \in *set T*
<proof>

fun *after* :: '*a* *prefix-tree* \Rightarrow '*a* *list* \Rightarrow '*a* *prefix-tree* **where**
after t [] = t |
after (PT m) (x # xs) = (case m x of None \Rightarrow empty | Some t \Rightarrow after t xs)

lemma *after-set* : *set (after t xs) = Set.insert [] {xs' . xs@xs' \in set t}*
(is ?A t xs = ?B t xs)
<proof>

lemma *after-set-Cons* :
assumes $\gamma \in$ *set (after T α)*
and $\gamma \neq []$
shows $\alpha \in$ *set T*
<proof>

function (*domintros*) *combine* :: '*a* *prefix-tree* \Rightarrow '*a* *prefix-tree* \Rightarrow '*a* *prefix-tree*
where
combine (PT m1) (PT m2) = (PT (λ x . case m1 x of
None \Rightarrow m2 x |
Some t1 \Rightarrow (case m2 x of
None \Rightarrow Some t1 |
Some t2 \Rightarrow Some (combine t1 t2))))
<proof>

termination
<proof>

lemma *combine-alt-def* :
combine (PT m1) (PT m2) = PT (λ x . combine-options combine (m1 x) (m2 x))

<proof>

lemma *combine-set* :

$set (combine\ t1\ t2) = set\ t1 \cup set\ t2$

<proof>

fun *combine-after* :: 'a prefix-tree \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a prefix-tree \Rightarrow 'a prefix-tree **where**
 combine-after t1 [] t2 = *combine* t1 t2 |
 combine-after (PT m) (x#xs) t2 = PT (m(x \mapsto *combine-after* (case m x of None
 \Rightarrow empty | Some t' \Rightarrow t') xs t2))

lemma *combine-after-set* : $set (combine\ after\ t1\ xs\ t2) = set\ t1 \cup \{xs' . \exists\ xs'' .$
 $xs = xs'@xs''\} \cup \{xs@xs' \mid xs' . xs' \in set\ t2\}$

<proof>

fun *from-list* :: 'a list list \Rightarrow 'a prefix-tree **where**

from-list xs = foldr ($\lambda\ x\ t . insert\ t\ x$) xs empty

lemma *from-list-set* : $set (from\ list\ xs) = Set.insert\ []\ \{xs'' . \exists\ xs'\ xs''' . xs' \in$
 $list.set\ xs \wedge xs' = xs''@xs'''\}$

<proof>

lemma *from-list-subset* : $list.set\ xs \subseteq set (from\ list\ xs)$

<proof>

lemma *from-list-set-elem* :

assumes $x \in list.set\ xs$

shows $x \in set (from\ list\ xs)$

<proof>

function (*domintros*) *finite-tree* :: 'a prefix-tree \Rightarrow bool **where**

finite-tree (PT m) = (*finite* (dom m) \wedge ($\forall\ t \in ran\ m .$ *finite-tree* t))

<proof>

termination

<proof>

lemma *combine-after-after-subset* :

$set\ T2 \subseteq set (after (combine\ after\ T1\ xs\ T2)\ xs)$

<proof>

lemma *subset-after-subset* :

$set\ T2 \subseteq set\ T1 \implies set (after\ T2\ xs) \subseteq set (after\ T1\ xs)$

<proof>

lemma *set-alt-def* :
 $set (PT\ m) = Set.insert\ []\ (\bigcup\ x \in dom\ m . (Cons\ x\ ' (set\ (the\ (m\ x)))))$
(is ?A m = ?B m)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *finite-tree-iff* :
 $finite-tree\ t = finite\ (set\ t)$
(is ?P1 = ?P2)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *empty-finite-tree* :
 $finite-tree\ empty$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *insert-finite-tree* :
assumes $finite-tree\ t$
shows $finite-tree\ (insert\ t\ xs)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *from-list-finite-tree* :
 $finite-tree\ (from-list\ xs)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *combine-after-finite-tree* :
assumes $finite-tree\ t1$
and $finite-tree\ t2$
shows $finite-tree\ (combine-after\ t1\ \alpha\ t2)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *combine-finite-tree* :
assumes $finite-tree\ t1$
and $finite-tree\ t2$
shows $finite-tree\ (combine\ t1\ t2)$
⟨proof⟩

function (*domintros*) *sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree* :: ('a :: linorder) pre-
fix-tree \Rightarrow 'a list list **where**
 $sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree\ (PT\ m) =$
(if dom m = {}
then []
else concat (map ($\lambda k . map\ ((\#)\ k)\ (sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree\ (the\ (m\ k))))\ (sorted-list-of-set\ (dom\ m))))$
⟨proof⟩
termination
⟨proof⟩

lemma *sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree-Nil* :
assumes $\square \in \text{list.set } (\text{sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree } t)$
shows $t = \text{empty}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree-set* :
assumes *finite-tree* t
shows $\text{list.set } (\text{sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree } t) = \{y. y \in \text{set } t \wedge \neg(\exists y'. y' \neq \square \wedge y@y' \in \text{set } t)\}$
(is $?S1 = ?S2$ **)**
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree-ob* :
assumes *finite-tree* T
and $xs \in \text{set } T$
obtains xs' **where** $xs@xs' \in \text{list.set } (\text{sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree } T)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

function (*domintros*) *sorted-list-of-sequences-in-tree* :: $('a :: \text{linorder}) \text{ prefix-tree} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list list}$ **where**
 $\text{sorted-list-of-sequences-in-tree } (PT \ m) =$
 $(\text{if } \text{dom } m = \{\}$
 $\text{then } [\square])$
 $\text{else } \square \# \text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda k . \text{map } ((\#) \ k) (\text{sorted-list-of-sequences-in-tree } (\text{the } (m \ k)))) (\text{sorted-list-of-set } (\text{dom } m))))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
termination
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sorted-list-of-sequences-in-tree-set* :
assumes *finite-tree* t
shows $\text{list.set } (\text{sorted-list-of-sequences-in-tree } t) = \text{set } t$
(is $?S1 = ?S2$ **)**
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun *difference-list* :: $('a::\text{linorder}) \text{ prefix-tree} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ prefix-tree} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list list}$ **where**
 $\text{difference-list } t1 \ t2 = \text{filter } (\lambda \ xs . \neg \text{isin } t2 \ xs) (\text{sorted-list-of-sequences-in-tree } t1)$

lemma *difference-list-set* :
assumes *finite-tree* $t1$
shows $\text{List.set } (\text{difference-list } t1 \ t2) = (\text{set } t1 - \text{set } t2)$

<proof>

fun *is-leaf* :: 'a prefix-tree \Rightarrow bool **where**
is-leaf t = (t = empty)

fun *is-maximal-in* :: 'a prefix-tree \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow bool **where**
is-maximal-in T α = (isin T α \wedge *is-leaf* (after T α))

function (*domintros*) *height* :: 'a prefix-tree \Rightarrow nat **where**
height (PT m) = (if (*is-leaf* (PT m)) then 0 else 1 + Max (*height* ' ran m))
<proof>

termination
<proof>

function (*domintros*) *height-over* :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a prefix-tree \Rightarrow nat **where**
height-over xs (PT m) = 1 + foldr (λ x maxH . case m x of Some t' \Rightarrow max (*height-over* xs t') maxH | None \Rightarrow maxH) xs 0
<proof>

termination
<proof>

lemma *height-over-empty* :
height-over xs empty = 1
<proof>

lemma *height-over-subtree-less* :
assumes m x = Some t'
and x \in list.set xs
shows *height-over* xs t' < *height-over* xs (PT m)
<proof>

fun *maximum-prefix* :: 'a prefix-tree \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list **where**
maximum-prefix t [] = [] |
maximum-prefix (PT m) (x # xs) = (case m x of None \Rightarrow [] | Some t \Rightarrow x #
maximum-prefix t xs)

lemma *maximum-prefix-isin* :
isin t (*maximum-prefix* t xs)
<proof>

lemma *maximum-prefix-maximal* :
maximum-prefix t xs = xs
 \vee (\exists x' xs' . xs = (*maximum-prefix* t xs)@[x']@xs' \wedge \neg *isin* t ((*maximum-prefix* t xs)@[x']))
<proof>


```

fun maximum-fst-prefixes :: ('a×'b) prefix-tree ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'b list ⇒ ('a×'b) list
list where
  maximum-fst-prefixes t [] ys = (if is-leaf t then [[]] else []) |
  maximum-fst-prefixes (PT m) (x # xs) ys = (if is-leaf (PT m) then [[]] else
concat (map (λ y . map ((#) (x,y)) (maximum-fst-prefixes (the (m (x,y))) xs ys))
(filter (λ y . (m (x,y) ≠ None)) ys)))

```

```

lemma maximum-fst-prefixes-set :
  list.set (maximum-fst-prefixes t xs ys) ⊆ set t
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma maximum-fst-prefixes-are-prefixes :
  assumes xys ∈ list.set (maximum-fst-prefixes t xs ys)
  shows map fst xys = take (length xys) xs
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma finite-tree-set-eq :
  assumes set t1 = set t2
  and finite-tree t1
  shows t1 = t2
⟨proof⟩

```

```

fun after-fst :: ('a × 'b) prefix-tree ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'b list ⇒ ('a × 'b) prefix-tree where
  after-fst t [] ys = t |
  after-fst (PT m) (x # xs) ys = foldr (λ y t . case m (x,y) of None ⇒ t | Some
t' ⇒ combine t (after-fst t' xs ys)) ys empty

```

10.1 Alternative characterization for code generation

In order to generate code for the prefix trees, we represent the map inside each prefix tree by Mapping.

```

definition MPT :: ('a,'a prefix-tree) mapping ⇒ 'a prefix-tree where
  MPT m = PT (Mapping.lookup m)

```

```

code-datatype MPT

```

```

lemma equals-MPT[code]: equal-class.equal (MPT m1) (MPT m2) = (m1 = m2)

```

<proof>

lemma *empty-MPT*[code] :
 empty = *MPT Mapping.empty*
<proof>

lemma *insert-MPT*[code] :
 insert (MPT m) xs = (case *xs* of
 [] \Rightarrow (*MPT m*) |
 (*x#xs*) \Rightarrow *MPT (Mapping.update x (insert (case Mapping.lookup m x of None*
 \Rightarrow empty | Some t' \Rightarrow t') xs) m))
<proof>

lemma *isin-MPT*[code] :
 isin (MPT m) xs = (case *xs* of
 [] \Rightarrow *True* |
 (*x#xs*) \Rightarrow (case *Mapping.lookup m x* of *None* \Rightarrow *False* | *Some t* \Rightarrow *isin t xs*)
<proof>

lemma *after-MPT*[code] :
 after (MPT m) xs = (case *xs* of
 [] \Rightarrow *MPT m* |
 (*x#xs*) \Rightarrow (case *Mapping.lookup m x* of *None* \Rightarrow *empty* | *Some t* \Rightarrow *after t xs*)
<proof>

lemma *PT-Mapping-ob* :
 fixes *t* :: 'a *prefix-tree*
 obtains *m* **where** *t* = *MPT m*
<proof>

lemma *set-MPT*[code] :
 set (MPT m) = *Set.insert* [] (\bigcup *x* \in *Mapping.keys m* . (*Cons x*) ' (*set (the*
(Mapping.lookup m x))))
<proof>

lemma *combine-MPT*[code] :
 combine (MPT m1) (MPT m2) = *MPT (Mapping.combine combine m1 m2)*
<proof>

lemma *combine-after-MPT*[code] :
 combine-after (MPT m) xs t = (case *xs* of
 [] \Rightarrow *combine (MPT m) t* |
 (*x#xs*) \Rightarrow *MPT (Mapping.update x (combine-after (case Mapping.lookup m x*
of None \Rightarrow empty | Some t' \Rightarrow t') xs t) m))
<proof>

lemma *finite-tree-MPT*[code] :

finite-tree (MPT *m*) = (*finite* (*Mapping.keys* *m*) \wedge ($\forall x \in$ *Mapping.keys* *m* .
finite-tree (*the* (*Mapping.lookup* *m* *x*))))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree-MPT*[code] :

sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree (MPT *m*) =
 (*if* *Mapping.keys* *m* = {}
then []
else *concat* (*map* ($\lambda k .$ *map* ((#) *k*) (*sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree*
 (*the* (*Mapping.lookup* *m* *k*)))) (*sorted-list-of-set* (*Mapping.keys* *m*))))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-leaf-MPT*[code]:

is-leaf (MPT *m*) = (*Mapping.is-empty* *m*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *height-MPT*[code] :

height (MPT *m*) = (*if* (*is-leaf* (MPT *m*)) *then* 0 *else* 1 + *Max* ((*height* \circ *the* \circ
Mapping.lookup *m*) ‘ *Mapping.keys* *m*))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *maximum-prefix-MPT*[code]:

maximum-prefix (MPT *m*) *xs* = (*case* *xs* of
 [] \Rightarrow [] |
 (*x* # *xs*) \Rightarrow (*case* *Mapping.lookup* *m* *x* of

None \Rightarrow [] | *Some* *t* \Rightarrow *x* # *maximum-prefix* *t* *xs*))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sorted-list-of-in-tree-MPT*[code] :

sorted-list-of-sequences-in-tree (MPT *m*) =
 (*if* *Mapping.keys* *m* = {}
then []
else [] # *concat* (*map* ($\lambda k .$ *map* ((#) *k*) (*sorted-list-of-sequences-in-tree* (*the*
 (*Mapping.lookup* *m* *k*)))) (*sorted-list-of-set* (*Mapping.keys* *m*))))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *maximum-fst-prefixes-leaf*:

fixes *xs* :: 'a list **and** *ys* :: 'b list

shows *maximum-fst-prefixes empty xs ys* = []
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *maximum-fst-prefixes-MPT*[code]:

maximum-fst-prefixes (MPT *m*) *xs ys* = (*case* *xs* of
 [] \Rightarrow (*if* *is-leaf* (MPT *m*) *then* [] *else* []) |
 (*x* # *xs*) \Rightarrow (*if* *is-leaf* (MPT *m*) *then* [] *else* *concat* (*map* ($\lambda y .$ *map* ((#)

```

(x,y) (maximum-fst-prefixes (the (Mapping.lookup m (x,y))) xs ys) (filter (λ y .
(Mapping.lookup m (x,y) ≠ None)) ys)))
⟨proof⟩

```

end

11 Refined Code Generation for Prefix Trees

This theory provides alternative code equations for selected functions on prefix trees. Currently only Mapping via RBT is supported.

```

theory Prefix-Tree-Refined
imports Prefix-Tree Containers.Containers
begin

```

```

declare [[code drop: Prefix-Tree.combine]]

```

```

lemma combine-refined[code] :
  fixes m1 :: ('a :: ccompare, 'a prefix-tree) mapping-rbt
  shows Prefix-Tree.combine (MPT (RBT-Mapping m1)) (MPT (RBT-Mapping
m2))
    = (case ID CCOMPARE('a) of
      None ⇒ Code.abort (STR "combine-MPT-RBT-Mapping: ccompare =
None") (λ-. Prefix-Tree.combine (MPT (RBT-Mapping m1)) (MPT (RBT-Mapping
m2))))
      | Some - ⇒ MPT (RBT-Mapping (RBT-Mapping2.join (λ a t1 t2 .
Prefix-Tree.combine t1 t2) m1 m2)))
    (is ?PT1 = ?PT2)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

declare [[code drop: Prefix-Tree.is-leaf]]

```

```

lemma is-leaf-refined[code] :
  fixes m :: ('a :: ccompare, 'a prefix-tree) mapping-rbt
  shows Prefix-Tree.is-leaf (MPT (RBT-Mapping m))
    = (case ID CCOMPARE('a) of
      None ⇒ Code.abort (STR "is-leaf-MPT-RBT-Mapping: ccompare =

```

```

None'') (λ-. Prefix-Tree.is-leaf (MPT (RBT-Mapping m)))
      | Some - ⇒ RBT-Mapping2.is-empty m)
  (is ?PT1 = ?PT2)
⟨proof⟩

```

end

12 State Cover

This theory introduces a simple depth-first strategy for computing state covers.

```

theory State-Cover
imports FSM
begin

```

12.1 Basic Definitions

```

type-synonym ('a,'b) state-cover = ('a × 'b) list set
type-synonym ('a,'b,'c) state-cover-assignment = 'a ⇒ ('b × 'c) list

```

```

fun is-state-cover :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ ('b,'c) state-cover ⇒ bool where
  is-state-cover M SC = ([] ∈ SC ∧ (∀ q ∈ reachable-states M . ∃ io ∈ SC . q ∈
io-targets M io (initial M)))

```

```

fun is-state-cover-assignment :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) state-cover-assignment
⇒ bool where
  is-state-cover-assignment M f = (f (initial M) = [] ∧ (∀ q ∈ reachable-states M
. q ∈ io-targets M (f q) (initial M)))

```

```

lemma state-cover-assignment-from-state-cover :
  assumes is-state-cover M SC
obtains f where is-state-cover-assignment M f
  and  $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{reachable-states } M \implies f \ q \in SC$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma is-state-cover-assignment-language :
  assumes is-state-cover-assignment M V
  and  $q \in \text{reachable-states } M$ 
shows  $V \ q \in L \ M$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma is-state-cover-assignment-observable-after :
  assumes observable M
  and is-state-cover-assignment M V
  and  $q \in \text{reachable-states } M$ 
shows after-initial M (V q) = q
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *non-initialized-state-cover-assignment-from-non-initialized-state-cover* :
assumes $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{reachable-states } M \implies \exists io \in L M \cap SC . q \in \text{io-targets } M$
io (*initial* M)
obtains f **where** $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{reachable-states } M \implies q \in \text{io-targets } M (f q)$ (*initial* M)
and $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{reachable-states } M \implies f q \in L M \cap SC$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *state-cover-assignment-inj* :
assumes *is-state-cover-assignment* $M V$
and *observable* M
and $q1 \in \text{reachable-states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{reachable-states } M$
and $q1 \neq q2$
shows $V q1 \neq V q2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *state-cover-assignment-card* :
assumes *is-state-cover-assignment* $M V$
and *observable* M
shows $\text{card } (V \text{ ` reachable-states } M) = \text{card } (\text{reachable-states } M)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *state-cover-assignment-language* :
assumes *is-state-cover-assignment* $M V$
shows $V \text{ ` reachable-states } M \subseteq L M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun *is-minimal-state-cover* :: $(\text{'a}, \text{'b}, \text{'c}) \text{ fsm} \implies (\text{'b}, \text{'c}) \text{ state-cover} \implies \text{bool}$ **where**
is-minimal-state-cover $M SC = (\exists f . (SC = f \text{ ` reachable-states } M) \wedge (\text{is-state-cover-assignment } M f))$

lemma *minimal-state-cover-is-state-cover* :
assumes *is-minimal-state-cover* $M SC$
shows *is-state-cover* $M SC$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *state-cover-assignment-after* :
assumes *observable* M
and *is-state-cover-assignment* $M V$
and $q \in \text{reachable-states } M$
shows $V q \in L M$ **and** *after-initial* $M (V q) = q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *covered-transitions* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) state-cover-assignment
⇒ ('b × 'c) list ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) transition set **where**
covered-transitions M V α = (let
ts = the-elem (paths-for-io M (initial M) α)
in
List.set (filter (λt . ((V (t-source t)) @ [(t-input t, t-output t)]) = (V (t-target t))) ts))

12.2 State Cover Computation

fun *reaching-paths-up-to-depth* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm ⇒ 'a set
⇒ 'a set ⇒ ('a ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) path option) ⇒ nat ⇒ ('a ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) path option)
where
reaching-paths-up-to-depth M nexts dones assignment 0 = assignment |
reaching-paths-up-to-depth M nexts dones assignment (Suc k) = (let
usable-transitions = filter (λ t . t-source t ∈ nexts ∧ t-target t ∉ dones ∧
t-target t ∉ nexts) (transitions-as-list M);
targets = map t-target usable-transitions;
transition-choice = Map.empty(targets [↦] usable-transitions);
assignment' = assignment(targets [↦] (map (λq' . case transition-choice q' of
Some t ⇒ (case assignment (t-source t) of Some p ⇒ p@[t])) targets));
nexts' = set targets;
dones' = nexts ∪ dones
in *reaching-paths-up-to-depth* M nexts' dones' assignment' k)

lemma *reaching-paths-up-to-depth-set* :

assumes nexts = {q . (∃ p . path M (initial M) p ∧ target (initial M) p = q ∧
length p = n) ∧ (∄ p . path M (initial M) p ∧ target (initial M) p = q ∧ length p
< n)}
and dones = {q . ∃ p . path M (initial M) p ∧ target (initial M) p = q ∧
length p < n}
and ∧ q . assignment q = None = (∄ p . path M (initial M) p ∧ target (initial
M) p = q ∧ length p ≤ n)
and ∧ q p . assignment q = Some p ⇒ path M (initial M) p ∧ target (initial
M) p = q ∧ length p ≤ n
and dom assignment = nexts ∪ dones
shows ((*reaching-paths-up-to-depth* M nexts dones assignment k) q = None) =
(∄ p . path M (initial M) p ∧ target (initial M) p = q ∧ length p ≤ n+k)
and ((*reaching-paths-up-to-depth* M nexts dones assignment k) q = Some p)
⇒ path M (initial M) p ∧ target (initial M) p = q ∧ length p ≤ n+k
and q ∈ nexts ∪ dones ⇒ (*reaching-paths-up-to-depth* M nexts dones assign-
ment k) q = assignment q
⟨proof⟩

fun *get-state-cover-assignment* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm ⇒ ('a,'b,'c)

state-cover-assignment **where**
get-state-cover-assignment $M = (\text{let}$
 path-assignments = *reaching-paths-up-to-depth* $M \{ \text{initial } M \} \{ \}$ [*initial* $M \mapsto$
 \square] (*size* $M - 1$)
 in $(\lambda q . \text{case } \text{path-assignments } q \text{ of } \text{Some } p \Rightarrow p\text{-io } p \mid \text{None} \Rightarrow \square)$)

lemma *get-state-cover-assignment-is-state-cover-assignment* :
is-state-cover-assignment M (*get-state-cover-assignment* M)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

12.3 Computing Reachable States via State Cover Computation

lemma *restrict-to-reachable-states*[*code*]:
restrict-to-reachable-states $M = (\text{let}$
 path-assignments = *reaching-paths-up-to-depth* $M \{ \text{initial } M \} \{ \}$ [*initial* $M \mapsto$
 \square] (*size* $M - 1$)
 in *filter-states* M $(\lambda q . \text{path-assignments } q \neq \text{None})$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare [[*code drop: reachable-states*]]

lemma *reachable-states-refined*[*code*] :

reachable-states $M = (\text{let}$
 path-assignments = *reaching-paths-up-to-depth* $M \{ \text{initial } M \} \{ \}$ [*initial* $M \mapsto$
 \square] (*size* $M - 1$)
 in *Set.filter* $(\lambda q . \text{path-assignments } q \neq \text{None})$ (*states* M)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *minimal-sequence-to-failure-from-state-cover-assignment-ob* :

assumes $L M \neq L I$
and *is-state-cover-assignment* $M V$
and $(L M \cap (V \text{ ' } \text{reachable-states } M)) = (L I \cap (V \text{ ' } \text{reachable-states } M))$
obtains *ioT* *ioX* **where** *ioT* $\in (V \text{ ' } \text{reachable-states } M)$
 and *ioT* @ *ioX* $\in (L M - L I) \cup (L I - L M)$
 and $\bigwedge \text{io } q . q \in \text{reachable-states } M \Longrightarrow (V q)@io \in (L M - L I)$
 $\cup (L I - L M) \Longrightarrow \text{length } ioX \leq \text{length } io$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

13 Alternative OFSM Table Computation

The approach to computing OFSM tables presented in the imported theories is easy to use in proofs but inefficient in practice due to repeated recomputation of the same tables. Thus, in the following we present a more efficient method for computing and storing tables.

```
theory OFSM-Tables-Refined
imports Minimisation Distinguishability
begin
```

13.1 Computing a List of all OFSM Tables

```
type-synonym ('a,'b,'c) ofsm-table = ('a, 'a set) mapping
```

```
fun initial-ofsm-table :: ('a::linorder,'b,'c) fsm  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b,'c) ofsm-table where
  initial-ofsm-table M = Mapping.tabulate (states-as-list M) ( $\lambda q . \text{states } M$ )
```

```
abbreviation ofsm-lookup  $\equiv$  Mapping.lookup-default {}
```

```
lemma initial-ofsm-table-lookup-invar: ofsm-lookup (initial-ofsm-table M) q = ofsm-table
M ( $\lambda q . \text{states } M$ ) 0 q
<proof>
```

```
lemma initial-ofsm-table-keys-invar: Mapping.keys (initial-ofsm-table M) = states
M
<proof>
```

```
fun next-ofsm-table :: ('a::linorder,'b,'c) fsm  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b,'c) ofsm-table  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b,'c)
ofsm-table where
  next-ofsm-table M prev-table = Mapping.tabulate (states-as-list M) ( $\lambda q . \{q' \in$ 
ofsm-lookup prev-table q .  $\forall x \in \text{inputs } M . \forall y \in \text{outputs } M . (\text{case } h\text{-obs } M \text{ } q \text{ } x \text{ } y$ 
of Some qT  $\Rightarrow$  (case h-obs M q' x y of Some qT'  $\Rightarrow$  ofsm-lookup prev-table qT =
ofsm-lookup prev-table qT' | None  $\Rightarrow$  False) | None  $\Rightarrow$  h-obs M q' x y = None) })
```

```
lemma h-obs-non-state :
  assumes q  $\notin$  states M
  shows h-obs M q x y = None
<proof>
```

```
lemma next-ofsm-table-lookup-invar:
  assumes  $\bigwedge q . \text{ofsm-lookup } \text{prev-table } q = \text{ofsm-table } M (\lambda q . \text{states } M) k q$ 
  shows ofsm-lookup (next-ofsm-table M prev-table) q = ofsm-table M ( $\lambda q . \text{states}$ 
M) (Suc k) q
<proof>
```

lemma *next-ofsm-table-keys-invar*: $Mapping.keys (next-ofsm-table M prev-table) = states M$
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *compute-ofsm-table-list* :: $('a::linorder, 'b, 'c) fsm \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c) ofsm-table list$ **where**
 $compute-ofsm-table-list M k = rev (foldr (\lambda - prev . (next-ofsm-table M (hd prev))) \# prev) [0..<k] [initial-ofsm-table M])$

lemma *compute-ofsm-table-list-props*:
 $length (compute-ofsm-table-list M k) = Suc k$
 $\bigwedge i q . i < Suc k \implies ofsm-lookup ((compute-ofsm-table-list M k) ! i) q = ofsm-table M (\lambda q . states M) i q$
 $\bigwedge i . i < Suc k \implies Mapping.keys ((compute-ofsm-table-list M k) ! i) = states M$
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *compute-ofsm-tables* :: $('a::linorder, 'b, 'c) fsm \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow (nat, ('a, 'b, 'c) ofsm-table) mapping$ **where**
 $compute-ofsm-tables M k = Mapping.bulkload (compute-ofsm-table-list M k)$

lemma *compute-ofsm-tables-entries* :
assumes $i < Suc k$
shows $(the (Mapping.lookup (compute-ofsm-tables M k) i)) = ((compute-ofsm-table-list M k) ! i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compute-ofsm-tables-lookup-invar* :
assumes $i < Suc k$
shows $ofsm-lookup (the (Mapping.lookup (compute-ofsm-tables M k) i)) q = ofsm-table M (\lambda q . states M) i q$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *compute-ofsm-tables-keys-invar* :
assumes $i < Suc k$
shows $Mapping.keys (the (Mapping.lookup (compute-ofsm-tables M k) i)) = states M$
 ⟨proof⟩

13.2 Finding Diverging Tables

lemma *ofsm-table-fix-from-compute-ofsm-tables* :
assumes $q \in states M$
shows $ofsm-lookup (the (Mapping.lookup (compute-ofsm-tables M (size M - 1)) (size M - 1))) q = ofsm-table-fix M (\lambda q . FSM.states M) 0 q$

find-first-distinct-ofsm-table M $q1$ $q2$ = *find-first-distinct-ofsm-table'* M $q1$ $q2$
 ⟨proof⟩

13.3 Refining the Computation of Distinguishing Traces via OFSM Tables

fun *select-diverging-ofsm-table-io'* :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder) fsm ⇒ 'a
 ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ ('b × 'c) × ('a option × 'a option) **where**
select-diverging-ofsm-table-io' M $q1$ $q2$ k = (let
 tables = (*compute-ofsm-tables* M (*size* M - 1));
 ins = *inputs-as-list* M ;
 outs = *outputs-as-list* M ;
 table = *ofsm-lookup* (*the* (*Mapping.lookup* *tables* ($k-1$)));
 f = (λ (x,y) . *case* (*h-obs* M $q1$ x y , *h-obs* M $q2$ x y)
 of
 (*Some* $q1'$, *Some* $q2'$) ⇒ if *table* $q1' \neq$ *table* $q2'$
 then *Some* ((x,y),(*Some* $q1'$, *Some* $q2'$))
 else *None* |
 (*None*,*None*) ⇒ *None* |
 (*Some* $q1'$, *None*) ⇒ *Some* ((x,y),(*Some* $q1'$, *None*)) |
 (*None*, *Some* $q2'$) ⇒ *Some* ((x,y),(*None*, *Some* $q2'$))
 in
 hd (*List.map-filter* *f* (*List.product* *ins* *outs*)))

lemma *select-diverging-ofsm-table-io-alt-def* :
assumes $k \leq$ *size* M - 1
shows *select-diverging-ofsm-table-io* M $q1$ $q2$ k = *select-diverging-ofsm-table-io'*
 M $q1$ $q2$ k
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table'* :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder)
 fsm ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ ('b × 'c) list **where**
assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table' M $q1$ $q2$ 0 = [] |
assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table' M $q1$ $q2$ (*Suc* k) = (*case*
 select-diverging-ofsm-table-io' M $q1$ $q2$ (*Suc* k)
 of
 ((x,y),(*Some* $q1'$,*Some* $q2'$)) ⇒ (x,y) # (*assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table'*
 M $q1'$ $q2'$ k) |
 ((x,y),-) ⇒ [(x,y)]

lemma *assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table-alt-def* :
assumes $k \leq$ *size* M - 1
shows *assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table* M $q1$ $q2$ k = *assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table'*
 M $q1$ $q2$ k
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-refined* :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder)
 fsm ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('b × 'c) list **where**
get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-refined M $q1$ $q2$ = (let

$k = \text{find-first-distinct-ofsm-table}' M q1 q2$
in assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table' M q1 q2 k)

lemma *get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-refined-alt-def* :
get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-refined M q1 q2 = get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables
M q1 q2
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-refined-distinguishes* :
assumes *observable M*
and *minimal M*
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $q1 \neq q2$
shows *distinguishes M q1 q2 (get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-refined*
M q1 q2)
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *select-diverging-ofsm-table-io-with-provided-tables* :: (nat, ('a,'b,'c) ofsm-table)
 mapping \Rightarrow ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ('b \times
 'c) \times ('a option \times 'a option) **where**
select-diverging-ofsm-table-io-with-provided-tables tables M q1 q2 k = (let
ins = inputs-as-list M;
outs = outputs-as-list M;
table = ofsm-lookup (the (Mapping.lookup tables (k-1)));
f = (λ (x,y) . case (h-obs M q1 x y, h-obs M q2 x y)
of
(Some q1', Some q2') \Rightarrow if table q1' \neq table q2'
then Some ((x,y),(Some q1', Some q2'))
else None |
(None, None) \Rightarrow None |
(Some q1', None) \Rightarrow Some ((x,y),(Some q1', None)) |
(None, Some q2') \Rightarrow Some ((x,y),(None, Some q2'))
in
hd (List.map-filter f (List.product ins outs)))

lemma *select-diverging-ofsm-table-io-with-provided-tables-simp* :
select-diverging-ofsm-table-io-with-provided-tables (compute-ofsm-tables M (size
M - 1)) M = select-diverging-ofsm-table-io' M
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table-with-provided-tables* :: (nat,
 ('a,'b,'c) ofsm-table) mapping \Rightarrow ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm \Rightarrow 'a
 \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list **where**
assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table-with-provided-tables tables M q1
q2 0 = [] |
assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table-with-provided-tables tables M q1

$q2 \text{ (Suc } k) = (\text{case}$
 $\quad \text{select-diverging-ofsm-table-io-with-provided-tables tables } M \text{ } q1 \text{ } q2 \text{ (Suc } k)$
 $\quad \text{of}$
 $\quad ((x,y),(Some \text{ } q1',Some \text{ } q2')) \Rightarrow (x,y) \# (\text{assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table-with-provided-tables } M \text{ } q1' \text{ } q2' \text{ } k) \mid$
 $\quad ((x,y),-) \Rightarrow [(x,y)]$

lemma *assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table-with-provided-tables-simp*

$:$
 $\text{assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table-with-provided-tables (compute-ofsm-tables } M \text{ (size } M - 1)) M \text{ } q1 \text{ } q2 \text{ } k = \text{assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table' } M$
 $q1 \text{ } q2 \text{ } k$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-refined-code[code]* :

$\text{get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-refined } M \text{ } q1 \text{ } q2 = (\text{let}$
 $\quad \text{tables} = (\text{compute-ofsm-tables } M \text{ (size } M - 1));$
 $\quad k = (\text{if } (q1 \in \text{states } M$
 $\quad \quad \wedge q2 \in \text{states } M$
 $\quad \quad \wedge (\text{ofsm-lookup (the (Mapping.lookup tables (size } M - 1))) } q1$
 $\quad \quad \quad \neq \text{ofsm-lookup (the (Mapping.lookup tables (size } M - 1))) } q2))$
 $\quad \quad \text{then the (find-index } (\lambda i . \text{ofsm-lookup (the (Mapping.lookup tables } i)) } q1$
 $\neq \text{ofsm-lookup (the (Mapping.lookup tables } i)) } q2) [0..<\text{size } M])$
 $\quad \quad \text{else } 0)$
 $\text{in assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table-with-provided-tables tables } M$
 $q1 \text{ } q2 \text{ } k)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun *get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provided-tables* :: $(\text{nat}, ('a,'b,'c)$
 $\text{ofsm-table}) \text{ mapping} \Rightarrow ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b$
 $\times 'c) \text{ list}$ **where**

$\text{get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provided-tables tables } M \text{ } q1 \text{ } q2$
 $= (\text{let}$
 $\quad k = (\text{if } (q1 \in \text{states } M$
 $\quad \quad \wedge q2 \in \text{states } M$
 $\quad \quad \wedge (\text{ofsm-lookup (the (Mapping.lookup tables (size } M - 1))) } q1$
 $\quad \quad \quad \neq \text{ofsm-lookup (the (Mapping.lookup tables (size } M - 1))) } q2))$
 $\quad \quad \text{then the (find-index } (\lambda i . \text{ofsm-lookup (the (Mapping.lookup tables } i)) } q1$
 $\neq \text{ofsm-lookup (the (Mapping.lookup tables } i)) } q2) [0..<\text{size } M])$
 $\quad \quad \text{else } 0)$
 $\text{in assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table-with-provided-tables tables } M$
 $q1 \text{ } q2 \text{ } k)$

lemma *get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provided-tables-simp* :

$\text{get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provided-tables (compute-ofsm-tables } M \text{ (size } M - 1)) M = \text{get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-refined } M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-precomputed*:

```

get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables M = (let
  tables = (compute-ofsm-tables M (size M - 1));
  distMap = mapping-of (map (λ (q1,q2) . ((q1,q2), get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provid
tables M q1 q2))
    (filter (λ qq . fst qq ≠ snd qq) (List.product (states-as-list M)
(states-as-list M))));
  distHelper = (λ q1 q2 . if q1 ∈ states M ∧ q2 ∈ states M ∧ q1 ≠ q2 then the
(Mapping.lookup distMap (q1,q2)) else get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables
M q1 q2)
  in distHelper)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provided-tables-distinguishes*
:

```

assumes observable M
and minimal M
and q1 ∈ states M
and q2 ∈ states M
and q1 ≠ q2
shows distinguishes M q1 q2 (get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provided-tables
(compute-ofsm-tables M (size M - 1)) M q1 q2)
⟨proof⟩

```

13.4 Refining Minimisation

fun *minimise-refined* :: ('a :: linorder, 'b :: linorder, 'c :: linorder) fsm ⇒ ('a set, 'b, 'c)
fsm **where**

```

minimise-refined M = (let
  tables = (compute-ofsm-tables M (size M - 1));
  eq-class = (ofsm-lookup (the (Mapping.lookup tables (size M - 1))));
  ts = (λ t . (eq-class (t-source t), t-input t, t-output t, eq-class (t-target t))) '
(transitions M);
  q0 = eq-class (initial M);
  eq-states = eq-class |' fstates M;
  M' = create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets q0 eq-states (finputs M) (foutputs M)
  in add-transitions M' ts)

```

lemma *minimise-refined-is-minimise*[code] : *minimise M = minimise-refined M*
⟨proof⟩

end

14 Transformation to Language-Equivalent Prime FSMs

This theory describes the transformation of FSMs into language-equivalent FSMs that are prime, that is: observable, minimal and initially connected.

theory *Prime-Transformation*

imports *Minimisation Observability State-Cover OFSM-Tables-Refined HOL-Library.List-Lexorder Native-Word.Uint64*

begin

14.1 Helper Functions

The following functions transform FSMs whose states are Sets or FSets into language-equivalent fsm whose states are lists. These steps are required in the chosen implementation of the transformation function, as Sets or FSets are not instances of linorder.

lemma *linorder-fset-list-bij* : *bij-betw sorted-list-of-fset xs (sorted-list-of-fset ' xs)*
<proof>

lemma *linorder-set-list-bij* :

assumes $\bigwedge x . x \in xs \implies \text{finite } x$

shows *bij-betw sorted-list-of-set xs (sorted-list-of-set ' xs)*

<proof>

definition *fset-states-to-list-states* :: *(('a::linorder) fset,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('a list,'b,'c) fsm* **where**

fset-states-to-list-states M = rename-states M sorted-list-of-fset

definition *set-states-to-list-states* :: *(('a::linorder) set,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('a list,'b,'c) fsm* **where**

set-states-to-list-states M = rename-states M sorted-list-of-set

lemma *fset-states-to-list-states-language* :

L (fset-states-to-list-states M) = L M

<proof>

lemma *set-states-to-list-states-language* :

assumes $\bigwedge x . x \in \text{states } M \implies \text{finite } x$

shows *L (set-states-to-list-states M) = L M*

<proof>

lemma *fset-states-to-list-states-observable* :

assumes *observable M*

shows *observable (fset-states-to-list-states M)*

<proof>

lemma *set-states-to-list-states-observable* :

assumes $\bigwedge x . x \in \text{states } M \implies \text{finite } x$
assumes *observable* M
shows *observable* (*set-states-to-list-states* M)
 <proof>

lemma *fset-states-to-list-states-minimal* :
assumes *minimal* M
shows *minimal* (*fset-states-to-list-states* M)
 <proof>

lemma *set-states-to-list-states-minimal* :
assumes $\bigwedge x . x \in \text{states } M \implies \text{finite } x$
assumes *minimal* M
shows *minimal* (*set-states-to-list-states* M)
 <proof>

14.2 The Transformation Algorithm

definition *to-prime* :: ('a :: linorder, 'b :: linorder, 'c :: linorder) fsm \Rightarrow (integer, 'b, 'c) fsm **where**

to-prime $M = \text{restrict-to-reachable-states (}$
 index-states-integer (
 set-states-to-list-states (
 minimise-refined (
 index-states (
 fset-states-to-list-states (
 make-observable (
 restrict-to-reachable-states $M))))))$

lemma *to-prime-props* :
 $L (\text{to-prime } M) = L M$
observable (*to-prime* M)
minimal (*to-prime* M)
reachable-states (*to-prime* M) = *states* (*to-prime* M)
inputs (*to-prime* M) = *inputs* M
outputs (*to-prime* M) = *outputs* M
 <proof>

14.3 Renaming states to Words

lemma *uint64-nat-bij* : ($x :: \text{nat}$) $< 2^{64} \implies \text{nat-of-uint64 (uint64-of-nat } x) = x$
 <proof>

fun *index-states-uint64* :: ('a::linorder, 'b, 'c) fsm \Rightarrow (uint64, 'b, 'c) fsm **where**
index-states-uint64 $M = \text{rename-states } M (\text{uint64-of-nat} \circ \text{assign-indices (states } M))$

lemma *assign-indices-uint64-bij-betw* :
assumes *size* $M < 2^{64}$

shows *bij-betw* (*uint64-of-nat* \circ *assign-indices* (*states* *M*)) (*FSM.states* *M*) ((*uint64-of-nat* \circ *assign-indices* (*states* *M*)) ‘ *FSM.states* *M*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *index-states-uint64-language* :
assumes *size* *M* < 2^{64}
shows *L* (*index-states-uint64* *M*) = *L* *M*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *index-states-uint64-observable* :
assumes *size* *M* < 2^{64} **and** *observable* *M*
shows *observable* (*index-states-uint64* *M*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *index-states-uint64-minimal* :
assumes *size* *M* < 2^{64} **and** *minimal* *M*
shows *minimal* (*index-states-uint64* *M*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *to-prime-uint64* :: (*'a* :: *linorder*, *'b* :: *linorder*, *'c* :: *linorder*) *fsm* \Rightarrow
 (*uint64*, *'b*, *'c*) *fsm* **where**
to-prime-uint64 *M* = *restrict-to-reachable-states* (*index-states-uint64* (*to-prime*
M))

lemma *to-prime-uint64-props* :
assumes *size* (*to-prime* *M*) < 2^{64}
shows
L (*to-prime-uint64* *M*) = *L* *M*
observable (*to-prime-uint64* *M*)
minimal (*to-prime-uint64* *M*)
reachable-states (*to-prime-uint64* *M*) = *states* (*to-prime-uint64* *M*)
inputs (*to-prime-uint64* *M*) = *inputs* *M*
outputs (*to-prime-uint64* *M*) = *outputs* *M*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

15 Convergence of Traces

This theory defines convergence of traces in observable FSMs and provides results on sufficient conditions to establish that two traces converge. Furthermore it is shown how convergence can be employed in proving language equivalence.

theory *Convergence*
imports ../*Minimisation* ../*Distinguishability* ../*State-Cover* *HOL–Library.List-Lexorder*

begin

15.1 Basic Definitions

fun *converge* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list \Rightarrow bool **where**
 converge M π τ = ($\pi \in L M \wedge \tau \in L M \wedge (LS M (after-initial M \pi) = LS M (after-initial M \tau))$)

fun *preserves-divergence* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('d,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list set \Rightarrow bool **where**
 preserves-divergence M1 M2 A = ($\forall \alpha \in L M1 \cap A . \forall \beta \in L M1 \cap A . \neg converge M1 \alpha \beta \longrightarrow \neg converge M2 \alpha \beta$)

fun *preserves-convergence* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('d,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list set \Rightarrow bool **where**
 preserves-convergence M1 M2 A = ($\forall \alpha \in L M1 \cap A . \forall \beta \in L M1 \cap A . converge M1 \alpha \beta \longrightarrow converge M2 \alpha \beta$)

lemma *converge-refl* :
 assumes $\alpha \in L M$
shows *converge* M α α
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *convergence-minimal* :
 assumes *minimal* M
 and *observable* M
 and $\alpha \in L M$
 and $\beta \in L M$
shows *converge* M α $\beta = ((after-initial M \alpha) = (after-initial M \beta))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *state-cover-assignment-diverges* :
 assumes *observable* M
 and *minimal* M
 and *is-state-cover-assignment* M f
 and $q1 \in reachable-states M$
 and $q2 \in reachable-states M$
 and $q1 \neq q2$
shows $\neg converge M (f q1) (f q2)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *converge-extend* :
 assumes *observable* M
 and *converge* M α β
 and $\alpha@ \gamma \in L M$
 and $\beta \in L M$
shows $\beta@ \gamma \in L M$

<proof>

lemma *converge-append* :
 assumes *observable M*
 and *converge M α β*
 and *$\alpha@ \gamma \in L M$*
 and *$\beta \in L M$*
shows *converge M ($\alpha@ \gamma$) ($\beta@ \gamma$)*
<proof>

lemma *non-initialized-state-cover-assignment-diverges* :
 assumes *observable M*
 and *minimal M*
 and $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{reachable-states } M \implies q \in \text{io-targets } M (f q) (\text{initial } M)$
 and $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{reachable-states } M \implies f q \in L M \cap SC$
 and *$q1 \in \text{reachable-states } M$*
 and *$q2 \in \text{reachable-states } M$*
 and *$q1 \neq q2$*
shows $\neg \text{converge } M (f q1) (f q2)$
<proof>

lemma *converge-trans-2* :
 assumes *observable M* **and** *minimal M* **and** *converge M u v*
 shows *converge M ($u@w1$) ($u@w2$) = converge M ($v@w1$) ($v@w2$)*
 converge M ($u@w1$) ($u@w2$) = converge M ($u@w1$) ($v@w2$)
 converge M ($u@w1$) ($u@w2$) = converge M ($v@w1$) ($u@w2$)
<proof>

lemma *preserves-divergence-converge-insert* :
 assumes *observable M1*
 and *observable M2*
 and *minimal M1*
 and *minimal M2*
 and *converge M1 u v*
 and *converge M2 u v*
 and *preserves-divergence M1 M2 X*
 and *$u \in X$*
shows *preserves-divergence M1 M2 (Set.insert v X)*
<proof>

lemma *preserves-divergence-converge-replace* :
 assumes *observable M1*
 and *observable M2*
 and *minimal M1*
 and *minimal M2*

and *converge* $M1$ u v
and *converge* $M2$ u v
and *preserves-divergence* $M1$ $M2$ (*Set.insert* u X)
shows *preserves-divergence* $M1$ $M2$ (*Set.insert* v X)
<proof>

lemma *preserves-divergence-converge-replace-iff* :
assumes *observable* $M1$
and *observable* $M2$
and *minimal* $M1$
and *minimal* $M2$
and *converge* $M1$ u v
and *converge* $M2$ u v
shows *preserves-divergence* $M1$ $M2$ (*Set.insert* u X) = *preserves-divergence* $M1$ $M2$ (*Set.insert* v X)
<proof>

lemma *preserves-divergence-subset* :
assumes *preserves-divergence* $M1$ $M2$ B
and $A \subseteq B$
shows *preserves-divergence* $M1$ $M2$ A
<proof>

lemma *preserves-divergence-insertI* :
assumes *preserves-divergence* $M1$ $M2$ X
and $\bigwedge \alpha . \alpha \in L\ M1 \cap X \implies \beta \in L\ M1 \implies \neg \textit{converge}\ M1\ \alpha\ \beta \implies \neg \textit{converge}\ M2\ \alpha\ \beta$
shows *preserves-divergence* $M1$ $M2$ (*Set.insert* β X)
<proof>

lemma *preserves-divergence-insertE* :
assumes *preserves-divergence* $M1$ $M2$ (*Set.insert* β X)
shows *preserves-divergence* $M1$ $M2$ X
and $\bigwedge \alpha . \alpha \in L\ M1 \cap X \implies \beta \in L\ M1 \implies \neg \textit{converge}\ M1\ \alpha\ \beta \implies \neg \textit{converge}\ M2\ \alpha\ \beta$
<proof>

lemma *distinguishes-diverge-prefix* :
assumes *observable* M
and *distinguishes* M (*after-initial* M u) (*after-initial* M v) w
and $u \in L\ M$
and $v \in L\ M$
and $w' \in \textit{set}\ (\textit{prefixes}\ w)$
and $w' \in LS\ M$ (*after-initial* M u)
and $w' \in LS\ M$ (*after-initial* M v)
shows $\neg \textit{converge}\ M\ (u@w')\ (v@w')$
<proof>

lemma *converge-distinguishable-helper* :

assumes *observable M1*
and *observable M2*
and *minimal M1*
and *minimal M2*
and *converge M1 π α*
and *converge M2 π α*
and *converge M1 τ β*
and *converge M2 τ β*
and *distinguishes M2 (after-initial M2 π) (after-initial M2 τ) v*
and $L M1 \cap \{\alpha@v, \beta@v\} = L M2 \cap \{\alpha@v, \beta@v\}$
shows $(\text{after-initial } M1 \ \pi) \neq (\text{after-initial } M1 \ \tau)$
<proof>

lemma *converge-append-language-iff :*
assumes *observable M*
and *converge M α β*
shows $(\alpha@v \in L M) = (\beta@v \in L M)$
<proof>

lemma *converge-append-iff :*
assumes *observable M*
and *converge M α β*
shows $\text{converge } M \ \gamma \ (\alpha@v) = \text{converge } M \ \gamma \ (\beta@v)$
<proof>

lemma *after-distinguishes-language :*
assumes *observable M1*
and $\alpha \in L M1$
and $\beta \in L M1$
and *distinguishes M1 (after-initial M1 α) (after-initial M1 β) γ*
shows $(\alpha@v \in L M1) \neq (\beta@v \in L M1)$
<proof>

lemma *distinguish-diverge :*
assumes *observable M1*
and *observable M2*
and *distinguishes M1 (after-initial M1 u) (after-initial M1 v) γ*
and $u @ \gamma \in T$
and $v @ \gamma \in T$
and $u \in L M1$
and $v \in L M1$
and $L M1 \cap T = L M2 \cap T$
shows $\neg \text{converge } M2 \ u \ v$
<proof>

lemma *distinguish-converge-diverge :*
assumes *observable M1*

and *observable* $M2$
and *minimal* $M1$
and $u' \in L\ M1$
and $v' \in L\ M1$
and *converge* $M1\ u\ u'$
and *converge* $M1\ v\ v'$
and *converge* $M2\ u\ u'$
and *converge* $M2\ v\ v'$
and *distinguishes* $M1\ (after-initial\ M1\ u)\ (after-initial\ M1\ v)\ \gamma$
and $u' @ \gamma \in T$
and $v' @ \gamma \in T$
and $L\ M1 \cap T = L\ M2 \cap T$
shows $\neg\ converge\ M2\ u\ v$
<proof>

lemma *diverge-prefix* :
assumes *observable* M
and $\alpha @ \gamma \in L\ M$
and $\beta @ \gamma \in L\ M$
and $\neg\ converge\ M\ (\alpha @ \gamma)\ (\beta @ \gamma)$
shows $\neg\ converge\ M\ \alpha\ \beta$
<proof>

lemma *converge-sym*: $converge\ M\ u\ v = converge\ M\ v\ u$
<proof>

lemma *state-cover-transition-converges* :
assumes *observable* M
and *is-state-cover-assignment* $M\ V$
and $t \in transitions\ M$
and $t-source\ t \in reachable-states\ M$
shows $converge\ M\ ((V\ (t-source\ t)) @ [(t-input\ t, t-output\ t)])\ (V\ (t-target\ t))$
<proof>

lemma *equivalence-preserves-divergence* :
assumes *observable* M
and *observable* I
and $L\ M = L\ I$
shows *preserves-divergence* $M\ I\ A$
<proof>

15.2 Sufficient Conditions for Convergence

The following lemma provides a condition for convergence that assumes the existence of a single state cover covering all extensions of length up to $(m - |M1|)$. This is too restrictive for the SPYH method but could be used in the SPY method. The proof idea has been developed by Wen-ling Huang and adapted by the author to avoid requiring the SC to cover traces that

contain a proper prefix already not in the language of FSM $M1$.

lemma *sufficient-condition-for-convergence-in-SPY-method* :

fixes $M1 :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm$
fixes $M2 :: ('d, 'b, 'c) fsm$
assumes *observable* $M1$
and *observable* $M2$
and *minimal* $M1$
and *minimal* $M2$
and *size-r* $M1 \leq m$
and *size* $M2 \leq m$
and $L M1 \cap T = L M2 \cap T$
and $\pi \in L M1 \cap T$
and $\tau \in L M1 \cap T$
and *converge* $M1 \pi \tau$
and $SC \subseteq T$
and $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{reachable-states } M1 \implies \exists io \in L M1 \cap SC . q \in \text{io-targets } M1$
io (*initial* $M1$)
and *preserves-divergence* $M1 M2 SC$
and $\bigwedge \gamma x y . \text{length } \gamma < m - \text{size-r } M1 \implies$
 $\gamma \in LS M1 \text{ (after-initial } M1 \pi) \implies$
 $x \in \text{inputs } M1 \implies$
 $y \in \text{outputs } M1 \implies$
 $\exists \alpha \beta . \text{converge } M1 \alpha (\pi @ \gamma) \wedge$
 $\text{converge } M2 \alpha (\pi @ \gamma) \wedge$
 $\text{converge } M1 \beta (\tau @ \gamma) \wedge$
 $\text{converge } M2 \beta (\tau @ \gamma) \wedge$
 $\alpha \in SC \wedge$
 $\alpha @ [(x, y)] \in SC \wedge$
 $\beta \in SC \wedge$
 $\beta @ [(x, y)] \in SC$
and $\exists \alpha \beta . \text{converge } M1 \alpha \pi \wedge$
 $\text{converge } M2 \alpha \pi \wedge$
 $\text{converge } M1 \beta \tau \wedge$
 $\text{converge } M2 \beta \tau \wedge$
 $\alpha \in SC \wedge$
 $\beta \in SC$
and *inputs* $M2 = \text{inputs } M1$
and *outputs* $M2 = \text{outputs } M1$
shows *converge* $M2 \pi \tau$
<proof>

lemma *preserves-divergence-minimally-distinguishing-prefixes-lower-bound* :

fixes $M1 :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm$
fixes $M2 :: ('d, 'b, 'c) fsm$
assumes *observable* $M1$
and *observable* $M2$
and *minimal* $M1$

and *minimal* $M2$
and *converge* $M1$ u v
and \neg *converge* $M2$ u v
and $u \in L$ $M2$
and $v \in L$ $M2$
and *minimally-distinguishes* $M2$ (*after-initial* $M2$ u) (*after-initial* $M2$ v) w
and $wp \in list.set$ (*prefixes* w)
and $wp \neq w$
and $wp \in LS$ $M1$ (*after-initial* $M1$ u) \cap LS $M1$ (*after-initial* $M1$ v)
and *preserves-divergence* $M1$ $M2$ $\{\alpha@ \gamma \mid \alpha \gamma . \alpha \in \{u,v\} \wedge \gamma \in list.set$
(*prefixes* wp) $\}$
and L $M1 \cap \{\alpha@ \gamma \mid \alpha \gamma . \alpha \in \{u,v\} \wedge \gamma \in list.set$ (*prefixes* wp) $\} = L$ $M2 \cap$
 $\{\alpha@ \gamma \mid \alpha \gamma . \alpha \in \{u,v\} \wedge \gamma \in list.set$ (*prefixes* wp) $\}$
shows $card$ (*after-initial* $M2$ ‘ $\{\alpha@ \gamma \mid \alpha \gamma . \alpha \in \{u,v\} \wedge \gamma \in list.set$ (*prefixes*
 wp) $\}$) \geq $length$ $wp + (card$ ($FSM.after$ $M1$ (*after-initial* $M1$ u) ‘(*list.set* (*prefixes*
 wp))) + 1
<proof>

lemma *sufficient-condition-for-convergence* :

fixes $M1$:: ('a','b','c) *fsm*
fixes $M2$:: ('d','b','c) *fsm*
assumes *observable* $M1$
and *observable* $M2$
and *minimal* $M1$
and *minimal* $M2$
and $size-r$ $M1 \leq m$
and $size$ $M2 \leq m$
and $inputs$ $M2 = inputs$ $M1$
and $outputs$ $M2 = outputs$ $M1$
and *converge* $M1$ π τ
and L $M1 \cap T = L$ $M2 \cap T$
and $\bigwedge \gamma x y . length$ ($\gamma@[(x,y)$]) $\leq m - size-r$ $M1 \implies$
 $\gamma \in LS$ $M1$ (*after-initial* $M1$ π) \implies
 $x \in inputs$ $M1 \implies y \in outputs$ $M1 \implies$
 $\exists SC \alpha \beta . SC \subseteq T$
 $\wedge is-state-cover$ $M1$ SC
 $\wedge \{\omega@ \omega' \mid \omega \omega' . \omega \in \{\alpha,\beta\} \wedge \omega' \in list.set$ (*prefixes*
($\gamma@[(x,y)$]) $\} \subseteq SC$
 $\wedge converge$ $M1$ π α
 $\wedge converge$ $M2$ π α
 $\wedge converge$ $M1$ τ β
 $\wedge converge$ $M2$ τ β
 $\wedge preserves-divergence$ $M1$ $M2$ SC
and $\exists SC \alpha \beta . SC \subseteq T$
 $\wedge is-state-cover$ $M1$ SC
 $\wedge \alpha \in SC \wedge \beta \in SC$
 $\wedge converge$ $M1$ π α
 $\wedge converge$ $M2$ π α

\wedge *converge* $M1$ τ β
 \wedge *converge* $M2$ τ β
 \wedge *preserves-divergence* $M1$ $M2$ SC
shows *converge* $M2$ π τ
 <proof>

lemma *establish-convergence-from-pass* :

assumes *observable* $M1$
and *observable* $M2$
and *minimal* $M1$
and *minimal* $M2$
and *size-r* $M1$ $\leq m$
and *size* $M2$ $\leq m$
and *inputs* $M2$ = *inputs* $M1$
and *outputs* $M2$ = *outputs* $M1$
and *is-state-cover-assignment* $M1$ V
and L $M1$ \cap (V ' *reachable-states* $M1$) = L $M2$ \cap V ' *reachable-states* $M1$
and *converge* $M1$ u v
and $u \in L$ $M2$
and $v \in L$ $M2$
and *prop1*: $\wedge \gamma$ x y .
 $length$ (γ @ [(x , y)]) \leq (m - *size-r* $M1$) \implies
 $\gamma \in LS$ $M1$ (*after-initial* $M1$ u) \implies
 $x \in FSM.inputs$ $M1$ \implies
 $y \in FSM.outputs$ $M1$ \implies
 L $M1$ \cap ((V ' *reachable-states* $M1$) \cup $\{\omega$ @ ω' | ω ω' . $\omega \in \{u,$
 $v\} \wedge \omega' \in list.set$ (*prefixes* (γ @ [(x , y)])}) =
 L $M2$ \cap ((V ' *reachable-states* $M1$) \cup $\{\omega$ @ ω' | ω ω' . $\omega \in \{u,$
 $v\} \wedge \omega' \in list.set$ (*prefixes* (γ @ [(x , y)])}) \wedge
preserves-divergence $M1$ $M2$ ((V ' *reachable-states* $M1$) \cup $\{\omega$ @
 ω' | ω ω' . $\omega \in \{u, v\} \wedge \omega' \in list.set$ (*prefixes* (γ @ [(x , y)])})
and *prop2*: *preserves-divergence* $M1$ $M2$ ((V ' *reachable-states* $M1$) \cup $\{u, v\}$)
shows *converge* $M2$ u v
 <proof>

15.3 Proving Language Equivalence by Establishing a Convergence Preserving Initialised Transition Cover

definition *transition-cover* :: ($'a, 'b, 'c$) *fsm* \Rightarrow ($'b \times 'c$) *list set* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
transition-cover M A = ($\forall q \in reachable-states$ M . $\forall x \in inputs$ M . $\forall y \in outputs$ M . $\exists \alpha$. $\alpha \in A$ \wedge $\alpha @ [(x, y)] \in A$ \wedge $\alpha \in L$ M \wedge *after-initial* M α = q)

lemma *initialised-convergence-preserving-transition-cover-is-complete* :

fixes $M1$:: ($'a, 'b, 'c$) *fsm*
fixes $M2$:: ($'d, 'b, 'c$) *fsm*
assumes *observable* $M1$

```

and    observable M2
and    minimal M1
and    minimal M2
and    inputs M2 = inputs M1
and    outputs M2 = outputs M1
and    L M1 ∩ T = L M2 ∩ T
and    A ⊆ T
and    transition-cover M1 A
and     $\square \in A$ 
and    preserves-convergence M1 M2 A
shows L M1 = L M2
<proof>

end

```

16 Convergence Graphs

This theory introduces the invariants required for the initialisation, insertion, lookup, and merge operations on convergence graphs.

```

theory Convergence-Graph
imports Convergence ../Prefix-Tree
begin

```

```

lemma after-distinguishes-diverge :
  assumes observable M1
  and    observable M2
  and    minimal M1
  and    minimal M2
  and     $\alpha \in L M1$ 
  and     $\beta \in L M1$ 
  and     $\gamma \in \text{set } (\text{after } T1 \ \alpha) \cap \text{set } (\text{after } T1 \ \beta)$ 
  and    distinguishes M1 (after-initial M1 α) (after-initial M1 β) γ
  and    L M1 ∩ set T1 = L M2 ∩ set T1
shows  $\neg \text{converge } M2 \ \alpha \ \beta$ 
<proof>

```

16.1 Required Invariants on Convergence Graphs

```

definition convergence-graph-lookup-invar ::  $('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow ('e, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow$ 
   $('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list list}) \Rightarrow$ 
   $'d \Rightarrow$ 
  bool

```

```

where
  convergence-graph-lookup-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup G =  $(\forall \alpha . \alpha \in L M1 \longrightarrow \alpha$ 
 $\in L M2 \longrightarrow \alpha \in \text{list.set } (\text{cg-lookup } G \ \alpha) \wedge (\forall \beta . \beta \in \text{list.set } (\text{cg-lookup } G \ \alpha) \longrightarrow$ 
 $\text{converge } M1 \ \alpha \ \beta \wedge \text{converge } M2 \ \alpha \ \beta))$ 

```

lemma *convergence-graph-lookup-invar-simp*:
assumes *convergence-graph-lookup-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup G*
and $\alpha \in L\ M1$ **and** $\alpha \in L\ M2$
and $\beta \in \text{list.set } (cg\text{-lookup } G\ \alpha)$
shows *converge M1 α β* **and** *converge M2 α β*
<proof>

definition *convergence-graph-initial-invar* :: $(a, b, c)\ \text{fsm} \Rightarrow (e, b, c)\ \text{fsm} \Rightarrow$
 $(d \Rightarrow (b \times c)\ \text{list} \Rightarrow (b \times c)\ \text{list list}) \Rightarrow$
 $((a, b, c)\ \text{fsm} \Rightarrow (b \times c)\ \text{prefix-tree} \Rightarrow d) \Rightarrow$
 bool

where

convergence-graph-initial-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup cg-initial = $(\forall T . (L\ M1 \cap \text{set } T = (L\ M2 \cap \text{set } T)) \longrightarrow \text{finite-tree } T \longrightarrow \text{convergence-graph-lookup-invar } M1\ M2\ cg\text{-lookup } (cg\text{-initial } M1\ T))$

definition *convergence-graph-insert-invar* :: $(a, b, c)\ \text{fsm} \Rightarrow (e, b, c)\ \text{fsm} \Rightarrow$
 $(d \Rightarrow (b \times c)\ \text{list} \Rightarrow (b \times c)\ \text{list list}) \Rightarrow$
 $(d \Rightarrow (b \times c)\ \text{list} \Rightarrow d) \Rightarrow$
 bool

where

convergence-graph-insert-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup cg-insert = $(\forall G\ \gamma . \gamma \in L\ M1 \longrightarrow \gamma \in L\ M2 \longrightarrow \text{convergence-graph-lookup-invar } M1\ M2\ cg\text{-lookup } G \longrightarrow \text{convergence-graph-lookup-invar } M1\ M2\ cg\text{-lookup } (cg\text{-insert } G\ \gamma))$

definition *convergence-graph-merge-invar* :: $(a, b, c)\ \text{fsm} \Rightarrow (e, b, c)\ \text{fsm} \Rightarrow$
 $(d \Rightarrow (b \times c)\ \text{list} \Rightarrow (b \times c)\ \text{list list}) \Rightarrow$
 $(d \Rightarrow (b \times c)\ \text{list} \Rightarrow (b \times c)\ \text{list} \Rightarrow d) \Rightarrow$
 bool

where

convergence-graph-merge-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup cg-merge = $(\forall G\ \gamma\ \gamma' . \text{converge } M1\ \gamma\ \gamma' \longrightarrow \text{converge } M2\ \gamma\ \gamma' \longrightarrow \text{convergence-graph-lookup-invar } M1\ M2\ cg\text{-lookup } G \longrightarrow \text{convergence-graph-lookup-invar } M1\ M2\ cg\text{-lookup } (cg\text{-merge } G\ \gamma\ \gamma'))$

end

17 An Always-Empty Convergence Graph

This theory implements a convergence graph that always returns an empty list for any lookup. By using this graph it is possible to represent methods via the SPY and H-Frameworks that do not distribute distinguishing traces over converging traces.

theory *Empty-Convergence-Graph*
imports *Convergence-Graph*
begin

type-synonym *empty-cg* = *unit*

definition *empty-cg-empty* :: *empty-cg* **where**
empty-cg-empty = ()

definition *empty-cg-initial* :: (('a,'b,'c) *fsm* ⇒ ('b×'c) *prefix-tree* ⇒ *empty-cg*)
where
empty-cg-initial *M T* = *empty-cg-empty*

definition *empty-cg-insert* :: (*empty-cg* ⇒ ('b×'c) *list* ⇒ *empty-cg*) **where**
empty-cg-insert *G v* = *empty-cg-empty*

definition *empty-cg-lookup* :: (*empty-cg* ⇒ ('b×'c) *list* ⇒ ('b×'c) *list list*) **where**
empty-cg-lookup *G v* = [v]

definition *empty-cg-merge* :: (*empty-cg* ⇒ ('b×'c) *list* ⇒ ('b×'c) *list* ⇒ *empty-cg*)
where
empty-cg-merge *G u v* = *empty-cg-empty*

lemma *empty-graph-initial-invar*: *convergence-graph-initial-invar* *M1 M2 empty-cg-lookup*
empty-cg-initial
{*proof*}

lemma *empty-graph-insert-invar*: *convergence-graph-insert-invar* *M1 M2 empty-cg-lookup*
empty-cg-insert
{*proof*}

lemma *empty-graph-merge-invar*: *convergence-graph-merge-invar* *M1 M2 empty-cg-lookup*
empty-cg-merge
{*proof*}

end

18 H-Framework

This theory defines the H-Framework and provides completeness properties.

theory *H-Framework*
imports *Convergence-Graph ../Prefix-Tree ../State-Cover*
begin

18.1 Abstract H-Condition

definition *satisfies-abstract-h-condition* :: ('a,'b,'c) *fsm* ⇒ ('e,'b,'c) *fsm* ⇒ ('a,'b,'c)
state-cover-assignment ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *bool* **where**
satisfies-abstract-h-condition *M1 M2 V m* = (∀ *q* *γ* .
q ∈ *reachable-states* *M1* →
length *γ* ≤ *Suc* (*m-size-r* *M1*) →

$list.set \ \gamma \subseteq inputs \ M1 \times outputs \ M1 \longrightarrow$
 $butlast \ \gamma \in LS \ M1 \ q \longrightarrow$
 $(let \ traces = (V \ ' \ reachable-states \ M1)$
 $\quad \cup \ \{V \ q \ @ \ \omega' \mid \omega'. \ \omega' \in list.set \ (prefixes \ \gamma)\})$
 $in \ (L \ M1 \ \cap \ traces = L \ M2 \ \cap \ traces)$
 $\quad \wedge \ preserves-divergence \ M1 \ M2 \ traces))$

lemma *abstract-h-condition-exhaustiveness* :
assumes *observable M*
and *observable I*
and *minimal M*
and *size I \leq m*
and *m \geq size-r M*
and *inputs I = inputs M*
and *outputs I = outputs M*
and *is-state-cover-assignment M V*
and *satisfies-abstract-h-condition M I V m*
shows $L \ M = L \ I$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abstract-h-condition-soundness* :
assumes *observable M*
and *observable I*
and *is-state-cover-assignment M V*
and $L \ M = L \ I$
shows *satisfies-abstract-h-condition M I V m*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abstract-h-condition-completeness* :
assumes *observable M*
and *observable I*
and *minimal M*
and *size I \leq m*
and *m \geq size-r M*
and *inputs I = inputs M*
and *outputs I = outputs M*
and *is-state-cover-assignment M V*
shows *satisfies-abstract-h-condition M I V m \longleftrightarrow (L M = L I)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

18.2 Definition of the Framework

definition *h-framework* :: $('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder) \ fsm \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}
& ((\text{'a','b','c'} \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow (\text{'a','b','c'} \text{ state-cover-assignment}) \Rightarrow \\
& \quad ((\text{'a','b','c'} \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow (\text{'a','b','c'} \text{ state-cover-assignment} \Rightarrow \\
& \quad ((\text{'a','b','c'} \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow (\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ prefix-tree} \Rightarrow \text{'d'}) \Rightarrow (\text{'d} \Rightarrow (\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{'d'}) \Rightarrow (\text{'d} \Rightarrow \\
& \quad (\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ list} \Rightarrow (\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ list list}) \Rightarrow ((\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ prefix-tree} \times \text{'d'})) \Rightarrow \\
& \quad ((\text{'a','b','c'} \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow (\text{'a','b','c'} \text{ state-cover-assignment} \Rightarrow \\
& (\text{'a','b','c'} \text{ transition list} \Rightarrow (\text{'a','b','c'} \text{ transition list}) \Rightarrow \\
& \quad ((\text{'a','b','c'} \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow (\text{'a','b','c'} \text{ state-cover-assignment} \Rightarrow (\text{'b\times'c'} \\
& \text{prefix-tree} \Rightarrow \text{'d'}) \Rightarrow (\text{'d} \Rightarrow (\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{'d'}) \Rightarrow (\text{'d} \Rightarrow (\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ list} \Rightarrow (\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ list} \\
& \text{list}) \Rightarrow (\text{'d} \Rightarrow (\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ list} \Rightarrow (\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{'d'}) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{'a','b','c'} \text{ transition} \Rightarrow \\
& (\text{'a','b','c'} \text{ transition list} \Rightarrow ((\text{'a','b','c'} \text{ transition list} \times (\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ prefix-tree} \times \text{'d'})) \Rightarrow \\
& \quad ((\text{'a','b','c'} \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow (\text{'a','b','c'} \text{ state-cover-assignment} \Rightarrow (\text{'b\times'c'} \\
& \text{prefix-tree} \Rightarrow \text{'d'}) \Rightarrow (\text{'d} \Rightarrow (\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{'d'}) \Rightarrow (\text{'d} \Rightarrow (\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ list} \Rightarrow (\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ list} \\
& \text{list}) \Rightarrow \text{'a'} \Rightarrow \text{'b'} \Rightarrow \text{'c'} \Rightarrow ((\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ prefix-tree}) \times \text{'d'}) \Rightarrow \\
& \quad ((\text{'a','b','c'} \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow (\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ prefix-tree} \Rightarrow \text{'d'}) \Rightarrow \\
& \quad (\text{'d} \Rightarrow (\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{'d'}) \Rightarrow \\
& \quad (\text{'d} \Rightarrow (\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ list} \Rightarrow (\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ list list}) \Rightarrow \\
& \quad (\text{'d} \Rightarrow (\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ list} \Rightarrow (\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{'d'}) \Rightarrow \\
& \quad \text{nat} \Rightarrow \\
& \quad (\text{'b\times'c'} \text{ prefix-tree}
\end{aligned}$$

where

h-framework M

get-state-cover
handle-state-cover
sort-transitions
handle-unverified-transition
handle-unverified-io-pair
cg-initial
cg-insert
cg-lookup
cg-merge
m

= (let
 rstates-set = *reachable-states* M ;
 rstates = *reachable-states-as-list* M ;
 rstates-io = *List.product* *rstates* (*List.product* (*inputs-as-list* M) (*outputs-as-list* M));
 undefined-io-pairs = *List.filter* ($\lambda (q,(x,y)) . h\text{-obs } M \ q \ x \ y = \text{None}$) *rstates-io*;
 V = *get-state-cover* M ;
 TG1 = *handle-state-cover* M *V* *cg-initial* *cg-insert* *cg-lookup*;
 sc-covered-transitions = ($\bigcup q \in \text{rstates-set} . \text{covered-transitions } M \ V \ (V \ q)$);
 unverified-transitions = *sort-transitions* $M \ V$ (*filter* ($\lambda t . t\text{-source } t \in \text{rstates-set} \wedge t \notin \text{sc-covered-transitions}$) (*transitions-as-list* M));
 verify-transition = ($\lambda (X,T,G) \ t . \text{handle-unverified-transition } M \ V \ T \ G$
 cg-insert *cg-lookup* *cg-merge* *m* $t \ X$);
 TG2 = *snd* (*foldl* *verify-transition* (*unverified-transitions*, *TG1*)
unverified-transitions);
 verify-undefined-io-pair = ($\lambda T (q,(x,y)) . \text{fst}$ (*handle-unverified-io-pair* $M \ V$

T (*snd TG2*) *cg-insert cg-lookup q x y*)
in
foldl verify-undefined-io-pair (fst TG2) undefined-io-pairs)

18.3 Required Conditions on Procedural Parameters

definition *separates-state-cover* :: (('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) state-cover-assignment \Rightarrow (('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) prefix-tree \Rightarrow 'd) \Rightarrow ('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list \Rightarrow 'd) \Rightarrow ('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list list) \Rightarrow (('b \times 'c) prefix-tree \times 'd)) \Rightarrow

('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow
('e,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow
(('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) prefix-tree \Rightarrow 'd) \Rightarrow
('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list \Rightarrow 'd) \Rightarrow
('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list list) \Rightarrow
bool

where

separates-state-cover f M1 M2 cg-initial cg-insert cg-lookup =
(\forall V .
(V 'reachable-states M1 \subseteq set (fst (f M1 V cg-initial cg-insert cg-lookup)))
 \wedge finite-tree (fst (f M1 V cg-initial cg-insert cg-lookup))
 \wedge (observable M1 \longrightarrow
observable M2 \longrightarrow
minimal M1 \longrightarrow
minimal M2 \longrightarrow
inputs M2 = inputs M1 \longrightarrow
outputs M2 = outputs M1 \longrightarrow
is-state-cover-assignment M1 V \longrightarrow
convergence-graph-insert-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup cg-insert \longrightarrow
convergence-graph-initial-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup cg-initial \longrightarrow
L M1 \cap set (fst (f M1 V cg-initial cg-insert cg-lookup)) = L M2 \cap set
(fst (f M1 V cg-initial cg-insert cg-lookup)) \longrightarrow
(preserves-divergence M1 M2 (V 'reachable-states M1)
 \wedge convergence-graph-lookup-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup (snd (f M1 V cg-initial
cg-insert cg-lookup))))))

definition *handles-transition* :: (('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm \Rightarrow
('a,'b,'c) state-cover-assignment \Rightarrow
('b \times 'c) prefix-tree \Rightarrow
'd \Rightarrow
('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list \Rightarrow 'd) \Rightarrow
('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list list) \Rightarrow
('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list \Rightarrow 'd) \Rightarrow
nat \Rightarrow
('a,'b,'c) transition \Rightarrow
('a,'b,'c) transition list \Rightarrow
(('a,'b,'c) transition list \times ('b \times 'c) prefix-tree \times 'd))
 \Rightarrow

$(a::\text{linorder}, b::\text{linorder}, c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow$
 $(e, b, c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow$
 $(a, b, c) \text{ state-cover-assignment} \Rightarrow$
 $(b \times c) \text{ prefix-tree} \Rightarrow$
 $(d \Rightarrow (b \times c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow d) \Rightarrow$
 $(d \Rightarrow (b \times c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow (b \times c) \text{ list list}) \Rightarrow$
 $(d \Rightarrow (b \times c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow (b \times c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow d) \Rightarrow$
 bool

where

$\text{handles-transition } f \ M1 \ M2 \ V \ T0 \ \text{cg-insert } \ \text{cg-lookup } \ \text{cg-merge} =$
 $(\forall \ T \ G \ m \ t \ X .$
 $\quad (\text{set } T \subseteq \text{set } (\text{fst } (\text{snd } (f \ M1 \ V \ T \ G \ \text{cg-insert } \ \text{cg-lookup } \ \text{cg-merge } \ m \ t \ X))))$
 $\quad \wedge (\text{finite-tree } T \longrightarrow \text{finite-tree } (\text{fst } (\text{snd } (f \ M1 \ V \ T \ G \ \text{cg-insert } \ \text{cg-lookup}$
 $\text{cg-merge } \ m \ t \ X))))$
 $\quad \wedge (\text{observable } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $\quad \quad \text{observable } M2 \longrightarrow$
 $\quad \quad \text{minimal } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $\quad \quad \text{minimal } M2 \longrightarrow$
 $\quad \quad \text{size-r } M1 \leq m \longrightarrow$
 $\quad \quad \text{size } M2 \leq m \longrightarrow$
 $\quad \quad \text{inputs } M2 = \text{inputs } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $\quad \quad \text{outputs } M2 = \text{outputs } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $\quad \quad \text{is-state-cover-assignment } M1 \ V \longrightarrow$
 $\quad \quad \text{preserves-divergence } M1 \ M2 \ (V \text{ 'reachable-states } M1) \longrightarrow$
 $\quad \quad V \text{ 'reachable-states } M1 \subseteq \text{set } T \longrightarrow$
 $\quad \quad t \in \text{transitions } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $\quad \quad t\text{-source } t \in \text{reachable-states } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $\quad \quad ((V \ (t\text{-source } t)) @ [(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)]) \neq (V \ (t\text{-target } t)) \longrightarrow$
 $\quad \quad \text{convergence-graph-lookup-invar } M1 \ M2 \ \text{cg-lookup } G \longrightarrow$
 $\quad \quad \text{convergence-graph-insert-invar } M1 \ M2 \ \text{cg-lookup } \ \text{cg-insert} \longrightarrow$
 $\quad \quad \text{convergence-graph-merge-invar } M1 \ M2 \ \text{cg-lookup } \ \text{cg-merge} \longrightarrow$
 $\quad \quad L \ M1 \cap \text{set } (\text{fst } (\text{snd } (f \ M1 \ V \ T \ G \ \text{cg-insert } \ \text{cg-lookup } \ \text{cg-merge } \ m \ t \ X))))$
 $= L \ M2 \cap \text{set } (\text{fst } (\text{snd } (f \ M1 \ V \ T \ G \ \text{cg-insert } \ \text{cg-lookup } \ \text{cg-merge } \ m \ t \ X)))) \longrightarrow$
 $\quad (\text{set } T0 \subseteq \text{set } T) \longrightarrow$
 $\quad (\forall \ \gamma . (\text{length } \gamma \leq (m - \text{size-r } M1) \wedge \text{list.set } \gamma \subseteq \text{inputs } M1 \times \text{outputs}$
 $M1 \wedge \text{butlast } \gamma \in \text{LS } M1 \ (t\text{-target } t))$
 $\quad \longrightarrow ((L \ M1 \cap (V \text{ 'reachable-states } M1 \cup \{((V \ (t\text{-source } t)) @ [(t\text{-input}$
 $t, t\text{-output } t)]) @ \omega' \mid \omega' \in \text{list.set } (\text{prefixes } \gamma)\}))$
 $\quad = L \ M2 \cap (V \text{ 'reachable-states } M1 \cup \{((V \ (t\text{-source}$
 $t)) @ [(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)]) @ \omega' \mid \omega' \in \text{list.set } (\text{prefixes } \gamma)\}))$
 $\quad \wedge \text{preserves-divergence } M1 \ M2 \ (V \text{ 'reachable-states } M1 \cup \{((V$
 $(t\text{-source } t)) @ [(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)]) @ \omega' \mid \omega' \in \text{list.set } (\text{prefixes } \gamma)\}))$
 $\quad \wedge \text{convergence-graph-lookup-invar } M1 \ M2 \ \text{cg-lookup } (\text{snd } (\text{snd } (f \ M1 \ V \ T$
 $G \ \text{cg-insert } \ \text{cg-lookup } \ \text{cg-merge } \ m \ t \ X))))))$

definition $\text{handles-io-pair} :: ((a::\text{linorder}, b::\text{linorder}, c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow$
 $(a, b, c) \text{ state-cover-assignment} \Rightarrow$
 $(b \times c) \text{ prefix-tree} \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 'd \Rightarrow \\
& ('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'd) \Rightarrow \\
& ('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list list}) \Rightarrow \\
& 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c \Rightarrow \\
& (('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree} \times 'd) \Rightarrow \\
& ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \\
& ('e, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \\
& ('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'd) \Rightarrow \\
& ('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list list}) \Rightarrow
\end{aligned}$$

bool

where

handles-io-pair *f M1 M2 cg-insert cg-lookup* =

(\forall *V T G q x y* .

(*set T* \subseteq *set (fst (f M1 V T G cg-insert cg-lookup q x y))*)

\wedge (*finite-tree T* \longrightarrow *finite-tree (fst (f M1 V T G cg-insert cg-lookup q x y))*)

\wedge (*observable M1* \longrightarrow

observable M2 \longrightarrow

minimal M1 \longrightarrow

minimal M2 \longrightarrow

inputs M2 = *inputs M1* \longrightarrow

outputs M2 = *outputs M1* \longrightarrow

is-state-cover-assignment M1 V \longrightarrow

L M1 \cap (*V* ' *reachable-states M1*) = *L M2* \cap *V* ' *reachable-states M1*

\longrightarrow

q \in *reachable-states M1* \longrightarrow

x \in *inputs M1* \longrightarrow

y \in *outputs M1* \longrightarrow

convergence-graph-lookup-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup G \longrightarrow

convergence-graph-insert-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup cg-insert \longrightarrow

L M1 \cap *set (fst (f M1 V T G cg-insert cg-lookup q x y))* = *L M2* \cap *set*

(*fst (f M1 V T G cg-insert cg-lookup q x y)*) \longrightarrow

(*L M1* \cap $\{(V q)@[(x,y)]\}$) = *L M2* \cap $\{(V q)@[(x,y)]\}$)

\wedge *convergence-graph-lookup-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup (snd (f M1 V T G cg-insert cg-lookup q x y))*)

18.4 Completeness and Finiteness of the Scheme

lemma *unverified-transitions-handle-all-transitions* :

assumes *observable M1*

and *is-state-cover-assignment M1 V*

and *L M1* \cap *V* ' *reachable-states M1* = *L M2* \cap *V* ' *reachable-states M1*

and *preserves-divergence M1 M2 (V* ' *reachable-states M1)*

and *handles-unverified-transitions*: $\bigwedge t \gamma . t \in \text{transitions } M1 \implies$

$t\text{-source } t \in \text{reachable-states } M1 \implies$

$\text{length } \gamma \leq k \implies$

$\text{list.set } \gamma \subseteq \text{inputs } M1 \times \text{outputs } M1 \implies$

$\text{butlast } \gamma \in \text{LS } M1 \text{ (} t\text{-target } t) \implies$

$(V (t\text{-target } t) \neq (V (t\text{-source } t))@[(t\text{-input } t,$

$t\text{-output } t)) \implies$

$$\begin{aligned} & ((L M1 \cap (V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1 \cup \{((V \\ (t\text{-source } t))@[(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)) @ \omega' \mid \omega'. \omega' \in \text{list.set (prefixes } \gamma)\}) \\ & = L M2 \cap (V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1 \cup \{((V \\ (t\text{-source } t))@[(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)) @ \omega' \mid \omega'. \omega' \in \text{list.set (prefixes } \gamma)\}) \\ & \quad \wedge \text{preserves-divergence } M1 M2 (V \text{ ' reachable-states } \\ M1 \cup \{((V (t\text{-source } t))@[(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)) @ \omega' \mid \omega'. \omega' \in \text{list.set (prefixes } \\ \gamma)\})\}) \\ \text{and } & \text{handles-undefined-io-pairs: } \bigwedge q x y . q \in \text{reachable-states } M1 \implies x \in \\ \text{inputs } M1 \implies y \in \text{outputs } M1 \implies h\text{-obs } M1 q x y = \text{None} \implies L M1 \cap \{V q @ \\ [(x, y)]\} = L M2 \cap \{V q @ [(x, y)]\} \\ \text{and } & t \in \text{transitions } M1 \\ \text{and } & t\text{-source } t \in \text{reachable-states } M1 \\ \text{and } & \text{length } \gamma \leq k \\ \text{and } & \text{list.set } \gamma \subseteq \text{inputs } M1 \times \text{outputs } M1 \\ \text{and } & \text{butlast } \gamma \in \text{LS } M1 (t\text{-target } t) \\ \text{shows } & (L M1 \cap (V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1 \cup \{((V (t\text{-source } t))@[(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } \\ t)) @ \omega' \mid \omega'. \omega' \in \text{list.set (prefixes } \gamma)\}) \\ & = L M2 \cap (V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1 \cup \{((V (t\text{-source } t))@[(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } \\ t)) @ \omega' \mid \omega'. \omega' \in \text{list.set (prefixes } \gamma)\}) \\ & \quad \wedge \text{preserves-divergence } M1 M2 (V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1 \cup \{((V (t\text{-source } \\ t))@[(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)) @ \omega' \mid \omega'. \omega' \in \text{list.set (prefixes } \gamma)\}) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *abstract-h-condition-by-transition-and-io-pair-coverage* :

assumes *observable* $M1$
and *is-state-cover-assignment* $M1 V$
and $L M1 \cap V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1 = L M2 \cap V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1$
and *preserves-divergence* $M1 M2 (V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1)$
and *handles-unverified-transitions*: $\bigwedge t \gamma . t \in \text{transitions } M1 \implies$
 $t\text{-source } t \in \text{reachable-states } M1 \implies$
 $\text{length } \gamma \leq k \implies$
 $\text{list.set } \gamma \subseteq \text{inputs } M1 \times \text{outputs } M1 \implies$
 $\text{butlast } \gamma \in \text{LS } M1 (t\text{-target } t) \implies$

$$\begin{aligned} & ((L M1 \cap (V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1 \cup \{((V \\ (t\text{-source } t))@[(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)) @ \omega' \mid \omega'. \omega' \in \text{list.set (prefixes } \gamma)\}) \\ & = L M2 \cap (V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1 \cup \{((V \\ (t\text{-source } t))@[(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)) @ \omega' \mid \omega'. \omega' \in \text{list.set (prefixes } \gamma)\}) \\ & \quad \wedge \text{preserves-divergence } M1 M2 (V \text{ ' reachable-states } \\ M1 \cup \{((V (t\text{-source } t))@[(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)) @ \omega' \mid \omega'. \omega' \in \text{list.set (prefixes } \\ \gamma)\})\}) \\ \text{and } & \text{handles-undefined-io-pairs: } \bigwedge q x y . q \in \text{reachable-states } M1 \implies x \in \\ \text{inputs } M1 \implies y \in \text{outputs } M1 \implies h\text{-obs } M1 q x y = \text{None} \implies L M1 \cap \{V q @ \\ [(x, y)]\} = L M2 \cap \{V q @ [(x, y)]\} \\ \text{and } & q \in \text{reachable-states } M1 \\ \text{and } & \text{length } \gamma \leq \text{Suc } k \\ \text{and } & \text{list.set } \gamma \subseteq \text{inputs } M1 \times \text{outputs } M1 \\ \text{and } & \text{butlast } \gamma \in \text{LS } M1 q \\ \text{shows } & (L M1 \cap (V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1 \cup \{V q @ \omega' \mid \omega'. \omega' \in \text{list.set (prefixes} \end{aligned}$$

$\gamma\})$
 $= L M2 \cap (V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1 \cup \{V q @ \omega' \mid \omega'. \omega' \in \text{list.set (prefixes } \gamma)\})$
 $\gamma\})$
 $\wedge \text{preserves-divergence } M1 M2 (V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1 \cup \{V q @ \omega' \mid \omega'.$
 $\omega' \in \text{list.set (prefixes } \gamma)\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abstract-h-condition-by-unverified-transition-and-io-pair-coverage* :

assumes *observable* $M1$
and *is-state-cover-assignment* $M1 V$
and $L M1 \cap V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1 = L M2 \cap V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1$
and *preserves-divergence* $M1 M2 (V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1)$
and *handles-unverified-transitions*: $\bigwedge t \gamma . t \in \text{transitions } M1 \implies$
 $t\text{-source } t \in \text{reachable-states } M1 \implies$
 $\text{length } \gamma \leq k \implies$
 $\text{list.set } \gamma \subseteq \text{inputs } M1 \times \text{outputs } M1 \implies$
 $\text{butlast } \gamma \in \text{LS } M1 (t\text{-target } t) \implies$
 $(V (t\text{-target } t) \neq (V (t\text{-source } t))) @ [(t\text{-input } t,$
 $t\text{-output } t)] \implies$
 $((L M1 \cap (V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1 \cup \{((V$
 $(t\text{-source } t)) @ [(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)] @ \omega' \mid \omega'. \omega' \in \text{list.set (prefixes } \gamma)\})$
 $= L M2 \cap (V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1 \cup \{((V$
 $(t\text{-source } t)) @ [(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)] @ \omega' \mid \omega'. \omega' \in \text{list.set (prefixes } \gamma)\})$
 $\wedge \text{preserves-divergence } M1 M2 (V \text{ ' reachable-states$
 $M1 \cup \{((V (t\text{-source } t)) @ [(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)] @ \omega' \mid \omega'. \omega' \in \text{list.set (prefixes$
 $\gamma)\})$
and *handles-undefined-io-pairs*: $\bigwedge q x y . q \in \text{reachable-states } M1 \implies x \in$
 $\text{inputs } M1 \implies y \in \text{outputs } M1 \implies h\text{-obs } M1 q x y = \text{None} \implies L M1 \cap \{V q @$
 $[(x, y)]\} = L M2 \cap \{V q @ [(x, y)]\}$
and $q \in \text{reachable-states } M1$
and $\text{length } \gamma \leq \text{Suc } k$
and $\text{list.set } \gamma \subseteq \text{inputs } M1 \times \text{outputs } M1$
and $\text{butlast } \gamma \in \text{LS } M1 q$
shows $(L M1 \cap (V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1 \cup \{V q @ \omega' \mid \omega'. \omega' \in \text{list.set (prefixes$
 $\gamma)\})$
 $= L M2 \cap (V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1 \cup \{V q @ \omega' \mid \omega'. \omega' \in \text{list.set (prefixes$
 $\gamma)\})$
 $\wedge \text{preserves-divergence } M1 M2 (V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1 \cup \{V q @ \omega' \mid \omega'.$
 $\omega' \in \text{list.set (prefixes } \gamma)\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *h-framework-completeness-and-finiteness* :

fixes $M1 :: ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm}$
fixes $M2 :: ('e, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm}$
fixes $\text{cg-insert} :: ('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'd)$
assumes *observable* $M1$
and *observable* $M2$

```

and    minimal M1
and    minimal M2
and    size-r M1 ≤ m
and    size M2 ≤ m
and    inputs M2 = inputs M1
and    outputs M2 = outputs M1
and    is-state-cover-assignment M1 (get-state-cover M1)
and    ∧ xs . List.set xs = List.set (sort-transitions M1 (get-state-cover M1)
xs)
and    convergence-graph-initial-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup cg-initial
and    convergence-graph-insert-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup cg-insert
and    convergence-graph-merge-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup cg-merge
and    separates-state-cover handle-state-cover M1 M2 cg-initial cg-insert cg-lookup
and    handles-transition handle-unverified-transition M1 M2 (get-state-cover
M1) (fst (handle-state-cover M1 (get-state-cover M1) cg-initial cg-insert cg-lookup))
cg-insert cg-lookup cg-merge
and    handles-io-pair handle-unverified-io-pair M1 M2 cg-insert cg-lookup
shows (L M1 = L M2) ↔ ((L M1 ∩ set (h-framework M1 get-state-cover han-
dle-state-cover sort-transitions handle-unverified-transition handle-unverified-io-pair
cg-initial cg-insert cg-lookup cg-merge m))
= (L M2 ∩ set (h-framework M1 get-state-cover handle-state-cover
sort-transitions handle-unverified-transition handle-unverified-io-pair cg-initial cg-insert
cg-lookup cg-merge m)))
(is (L M1 = L M2) ↔ ((L M1 ∩ set ?TS) = (L M2 ∩ set ?TS)))
and finite-tree (h-framework M1 get-state-cover handle-state-cover sort-transitions
handle-unverified-transition handle-unverified-io-pair cg-initial cg-insert cg-lookup
cg-merge m)
⟨proof⟩

end

```

19 SPY-Framework

This theory defines the SPY-Framework and provides completeness properties.

```

theory SPY-Framework
imports H-Framework
begin

```

19.1 Definition of the Framework

```

definition spy-framework :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm ⇒
((('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) state-cover-assignment) ⇒

((('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) state-cover-assignment ⇒
((('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ ('b×'c) prefix-tree ⇒ 'd) ⇒ ('d ⇒ ('b×'c) list ⇒ 'd) ⇒ ('d ⇒
('b×'c) list ⇒ ('b×'c) list list) ⇒ (('b×'c) prefix-tree × 'd)) ⇒

```

$$\begin{aligned}
& ((\text{'a','b','c'} \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{'a','b','c'} \text{ state-cover-assignment} \Rightarrow \\
& \text{'a','b','c'} \text{ transition list} \Rightarrow \text{'a','b','c'} \text{ transition list}) \Rightarrow \\
& ((\text{'a','b','c'} \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{'a','b','c'} \text{ state-cover-assignment} \Rightarrow \text{'b\times'c}) \\
& \text{prefix-tree} \Rightarrow \text{'d} \Rightarrow (\text{'d} \Rightarrow \text{'b\times'c} \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{'d}) \Rightarrow (\text{'d} \Rightarrow \text{'b\times'c} \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{'b\times'c} \text{ list} \\
& \text{list}) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{'a','b','c'} \text{ transition} \Rightarrow ((\text{'b\times'c} \text{ prefix-tree} \times \text{'d})) \Rightarrow \\
& ((\text{'a','b','c'} \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{'a','b','c'} \text{ state-cover-assignment} \Rightarrow \text{'b\times'c}) \\
& \text{prefix-tree} \Rightarrow \text{'d} \Rightarrow (\text{'d} \Rightarrow \text{'b\times'c} \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{'d}) \Rightarrow (\text{'d} \Rightarrow \text{'b\times'c} \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{'b\times'c} \text{ list} \\
& \text{list}) \Rightarrow \text{'a} \Rightarrow \text{'b} \Rightarrow \text{'c} \Rightarrow ((\text{'b\times'c} \text{ prefix-tree}) \times \text{'d}) \Rightarrow \\
& ((\text{'a','b','c'} \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{'b\times'c} \text{ prefix-tree} \Rightarrow \text{'d}) \Rightarrow \\
& (\text{'d} \Rightarrow \text{'b\times'c} \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{'d}) \Rightarrow \\
& (\text{'d} \Rightarrow \text{'b\times'c} \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{'b\times'c} \text{ list list}) \Rightarrow \\
& (\text{'d} \Rightarrow \text{'b\times'c} \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{'b\times'c} \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{'d}) \Rightarrow \\
& \text{nat} \Rightarrow \\
& \text{'b\times'c} \text{ prefix-tree}
\end{aligned}$$

where

spy-framework *M*

get-state-cover
separate-state-cover
sort-unverified-transitions
establish-convergence
append-io-pair
cg-initial
cg-insert
cg-lookup
cg-merge
m

= (let
 rstates-set = *reachable-states* *M*;
 rstates = *reachable-states-as-list* *M*;
 rstates-io = *List.product* *rstates* (*List.product* (*inputs-as-list* *M*) (*outputs-as-list* *M*));
 undefined-io-pairs = *List.filter* ($\lambda (q,(x,y)) . h\text{-obs } M \ q \ x \ y = \text{None}$) *rstates-io*;
 V = *get-state-cover* *M*;
 n = *size-r* *M*;
 TG1 = *separate-state-cover* *M* *V* *cg-initial* *cg-insert* *cg-lookup*;
 sc-covered-transitions = ($\bigcup q \in \text{rstates-set} . \text{covered-transitions } M \ V \ (V \ q)$);
 unverified-transitions = *sort-unverified-transitions* *M* *V* (*filter* ($\lambda t . t\text{-source } t \in \text{rstates-set} \wedge t \notin \text{sc-covered-transitions}$) (*transitions-as-list* *M*));
 verify-transition = ($\lambda (T,G) t . \text{let } TGxy = \text{append-io-pair } M \ V \ T \ G \ \text{cg-insert}$
cg-lookup (*t-source* *t*) (*t-input* *t*) (*t-output* *t*);

$$(T',G') = \text{establish-convergence } M \ V \ (\text{fst } TGxy)$$

(*snd* *TGxy*) *cg-insert* *cg-lookup* *m* *t*;
 $G'' = \text{cg-merge } G' \ ((V \ (t\text{-source } t)) \ @ \ [(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)]) \ (V \ (t\text{-target } t))$
 in (*T',G''*);
 TG2 = *foldl* *verify-transition* *TG1* *unverified-transitions*;
 verify-undefined-io-pair = ($\lambda T (q,(x,y)) . \text{fst} \ (\text{append-io-pair } M \ V \ T \ (\text{snd } TG2)) \ \text{cg-insert} \ \text{cg-lookup} \ q \ x \ y$)
 in

foldl verify-undefined-io-pair (fst TG2) undefined-io-pairs)

19.2 Required Conditions on Procedural Parameters

definition *verifies-transition* :: (*'a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder*) *fsm* \Rightarrow
'a, 'b, 'c *state-cover-assignment* \Rightarrow
'b \times 'c *prefix-tree* \Rightarrow
'd \Rightarrow
'd \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list \Rightarrow 'd \Rightarrow
'd \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list list \Rightarrow
 nat \Rightarrow
'a, 'b, 'c *transition* \Rightarrow
('b \times 'c) prefix-tree \times 'd \Rightarrow
(*'a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder*) *fsm* \Rightarrow
'e, 'b, 'c *fsm* \Rightarrow
'a, 'b, 'c *state-cover-assignment* \Rightarrow
'b \times 'c *prefix-tree* \Rightarrow
'd \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list \Rightarrow 'd \Rightarrow
'd \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list list \Rightarrow
 bool

where

verifies-transition f M1 M2 V T0 cg-insert cg-lookup =
 $(\forall T G m t .$
 $(\text{set } T \subseteq \text{set } (\text{fst } (f M1 V T G \text{ cg-insert } \text{cg-lookup } m t)))$
 $\wedge (\text{finite-tree } T \longrightarrow \text{finite-tree } (\text{fst } (f M1 V T G \text{ cg-insert } \text{cg-lookup } m t)))$
 $\wedge (\text{observable } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $\text{observable } M2 \longrightarrow$
 $\text{minimal } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $\text{minimal } M2 \longrightarrow$
 $\text{size-r } M1 \leq m \longrightarrow$
 $\text{size } M2 \leq m \longrightarrow$
 $\text{inputs } M2 = \text{inputs } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $\text{outputs } M2 = \text{outputs } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $\text{is-state-cover-assignment } M1 V \longrightarrow$
 $\text{preserves-divergence } M1 M2 (V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1) \longrightarrow$
 $V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1 \subseteq \text{set } T \longrightarrow$
 $t \in \text{transitions } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $t\text{-source } t \in \text{reachable-states } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $((V (t\text{-source } t)) @ [(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)]) \neq (V (t\text{-target } t)) \longrightarrow$
 $((V (t\text{-source } t)) @ [(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)]) \in L M2 \longrightarrow$
 $\text{convergence-graph-lookup-invar } M1 M2 \text{ cg-lookup } G \longrightarrow$
 $\text{convergence-graph-insert-invar } M1 M2 \text{ cg-lookup } \text{cg-insert} \longrightarrow$
 $L M1 \cap \text{set } (\text{fst } (f M1 V T G \text{ cg-insert } \text{cg-lookup } m t)) = L M2 \cap \text{set}$
 $(\text{fst } (f M1 V T G \text{ cg-insert } \text{cg-lookup } m t)) \longrightarrow$
 $(\text{set } T0 \subseteq \text{set } T) \longrightarrow$
 $(\text{converge } M2 ((V (t\text{-source } t)) @ [(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)]) (V (t\text{-target } t)))$
 $\wedge \text{convergence-graph-lookup-invar } M1 M2 \text{ cg-lookup } (\text{snd } (f M1 V T G$
 $\text{cg-insert } \text{cg-lookup } m t))))$

definition *verifies-io-pair* :: $((a::\text{linorder}, b::\text{linorder}, c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow$
 $(a, b, c) \text{ state-cover-assignment} \Rightarrow$
 $(b \times c) \text{ prefix-tree} \Rightarrow$
 $d \Rightarrow$
 $(d \Rightarrow (b \times c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow d) \Rightarrow$
 $(d \Rightarrow (b \times c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow (b \times c) \text{ list list}) \Rightarrow$
 $a \Rightarrow b \Rightarrow c \Rightarrow$
 $((b \times c) \text{ prefix-tree} \times d) \Rightarrow$
 $(a::\text{linorder}, b::\text{linorder}, c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow$
 $(e, b, c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow$
 $(d \Rightarrow (b \times c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow d) \Rightarrow$
 $(d \Rightarrow (b \times c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow (b \times c) \text{ list list}) \Rightarrow$
 bool

where

verifies-io-pair $f M1 M2 \text{ cg-insert cg-lookup} =$
 $(\forall V T G q x y .$
 $(\text{set } T \subseteq \text{set } (\text{fst } (f M1 V T G \text{ cg-insert cg-lookup } q x y)))$
 $\wedge (\text{finite-tree } T \longrightarrow \text{finite-tree } (\text{fst } (f M1 V T G \text{ cg-insert cg-lookup } q x y)))$
 $\wedge (\text{observable } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $\text{observable } M2 \longrightarrow$
 $\text{minimal } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $\text{minimal } M2 \longrightarrow$
 $\text{inputs } M2 = \text{inputs } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $\text{outputs } M2 = \text{outputs } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $\text{is-state-cover-assignment } M1 V \longrightarrow$
 $L M1 \cap (V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1) = L M2 \cap V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1$
 \longrightarrow
 $q \in \text{reachable-states } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $x \in \text{inputs } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $y \in \text{outputs } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $\text{convergence-graph-lookup-invar } M1 M2 \text{ cg-lookup } G \longrightarrow$
 $\text{convergence-graph-insert-invar } M1 M2 \text{ cg-lookup cg-insert} \longrightarrow$
 $L M1 \cap \text{set } (\text{fst } (f M1 V T G \text{ cg-insert cg-lookup } q x y)) = L M2 \cap \text{set}$
 $(\text{fst } (f M1 V T G \text{ cg-insert cg-lookup } q x y)) \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists \alpha .$
 $\text{converge } M1 \alpha (V q) \wedge$
 $\text{converge } M2 \alpha (V q) \wedge$
 $\alpha \in \text{set } (\text{fst } (f M1 V T G \text{ cg-insert cg-lookup } q x y)) \wedge$
 $\alpha @ [(x, y)] \in \text{set } (\text{fst } (f M1 V T G \text{ cg-insert cg-lookup } q x y))$
 $\wedge \text{convergence-graph-lookup-invar } M1 M2 \text{ cg-lookup } (\text{snd } (f M1 V T G$
 $\text{cg-insert cg-lookup } q x y)))$

lemma *verifies-io-pair-handled*:

assumes *verifies-io-pair* $f M1 M2 \text{ cg-insert cg-lookup}$
shows *handles-io-pair* $f M1 M2 \text{ cg-insert cg-lookup}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

19.3 Completeness and Finiteness of the Framework

```

lemma spy-framework-completeness-and-finiteness :
  fixes  $M1 :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder) fsm$ 
  fixes  $M2 :: ('d, 'b, 'c) fsm$ 
  assumes observable M1
  and observable M2
  and minimal M1
  and minimal M2
  and size-r M1  $\leq$  m
  and size M2  $\leq$  m
  and inputs M2 = inputs M1
  and outputs M2 = outputs M1
  and is-state-cover-assignment M1 (get-state-cover M1)
  and  $\bigwedge xs . List.set xs = List.set (sort-unverified-transitions M1 (get-state-cover M1) xs)$ 
  and convergence-graph-initial-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup cg-initial
  and convergence-graph-insert-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup cg-insert
  and convergence-graph-merge-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup cg-merge
  and separates-state-cover separate-state-cover M1 M2 cg-initial cg-insert cg-lookup
  and verifies-transition establish-convergence M1 M2 (get-state-cover M1) (fst (separate-state-cover M1 (get-state-cover M1) cg-initial cg-insert cg-lookup)) cg-insert cg-lookup
  and verifies-io-pair append-io-pair M1 M2 cg-insert cg-lookup
  shows  $(L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow ((L M1 \cap set (spy-framework M1 get-state-cover separate-state-cover sort-unverified-transitions establish-convergence append-io-pair cg-initial cg-insert cg-lookup cg-merge m)) = (L M2 \cap set (spy-framework M1 get-state-cover separate-state-cover sort-unverified-transitions establish-convergence append-io-pair cg-initial cg-insert cg-lookup cg-merge m)))$ 
  (is  $(L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow ((L M1 \cap set ?TS) = (L M2 \cap set ?TS))$ 
  and finite-tree (spy-framework M1 get-state-cover separate-state-cover sort-unverified-transitions establish-convergence append-io-pair cg-initial cg-insert cg-lookup cg-merge m)
  <proof>

end

```

20 Pair-Framework

This theory defines the Pair-Framework and provides completeness properties.

```

theory Pair-Framework
  imports H-Framework
begin

```

20.1 Classical H-Condition

definition *satisfies-h-condition* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) state-cover-assignment
 \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list set \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool **where**

satisfies-h-condition M V T m = (let
 $\Pi = (V \text{ ' reachable-states } M)$;
 $n = \text{card (reachable-states } M)$;
 $\mathcal{X} = \lambda q . \{io@[x,y] \mid io \ x \ y . io \in LS \ M \ q \wedge \text{length } io \leq m-n \wedge x \in \text{inputs}$
 $M \wedge y \in \text{outputs } M\}$;
 $A = \Pi \times \Pi$;
 $B = \Pi \times \{ (V \ q) @ \tau \mid q \ \tau . q \in \text{reachable-states } M \wedge \tau \in \mathcal{X} \ q\}$;
 $C = (\bigcup q \in \text{reachable-states } M . \bigcup \tau \in \mathcal{X} \ q . \{ (V \ q) @ \tau' \mid \tau' . \tau' \in \text{list.set}$
 $(\text{prefixes } \tau)\} \times \{(V \ q)@ \tau\})$
in
is-state-cover-assignment M V
 $\wedge \Pi \subseteq T$
 $\wedge \{ (V \ q) @ \tau \mid q \ \tau . q \in \text{reachable-states } M \wedge \tau \in \mathcal{X} \ q\} \subseteq T$
 $\wedge (\forall (\alpha,\beta) \in A \cup B \cup C . \alpha \in L \ M \longrightarrow$
 $\beta \in L \ M \longrightarrow$
 $\text{after-initial } M \ \alpha \neq \text{after-initial } M \ \beta \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists \omega . \alpha@ \omega \in T \wedge$
 $\beta@ \omega \in T \wedge$
 $\text{distinguishes } M \ (\text{after-initial } M \ \alpha) \ (\text{after-initial } M$
 $\beta) \ \omega)))$

lemma *h-condition-satisfies-abstract-h-condition* :

assumes *observable* M
and *observable* I
and *minimal* M
and *size* I \leq m
and $m \geq \text{size-r } M$
and *inputs* I = *inputs* M
and *outputs* I = *outputs* M
and *satisfies-h-condition* M V T m
and $(L \ M \cap T = L \ I \cap T)$

shows *satisfies-abstract-h-condition* M I V m
<proof>

lemma *h-condition-completeness* :

assumes *observable* M
and *observable* I
and *minimal* M
and *size* I \leq m
and $m \geq \text{size-r } M$
and *inputs* I = *inputs* M
and *outputs* I = *outputs* M
and *satisfies-h-condition* M V T m

shows $(L \ M = L \ I) \longleftrightarrow (L \ M \cap T = L \ I \cap T)$
<proof>

20.2 Helper Functions

fun *language-up-to-length-with-extensions* :: 'a ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ (('c × 'a) list)) ⇒ 'b list ⇒ ('b × 'c) list list ⇒ nat ⇒ ('b × 'c) list list

where

language-up-to-length-with-extensions q hM iM ex 0 = ex |

language-up-to-length-with-extensions q hM iM ex (Suc k) =

ex @ concat (map (λx .concat (map (λ(y,q') . (map (λp . (x,y) # p)

(*language-up-to-length-with-extensions* q' hM

iM ex k)))

(hM q x)))

iM)

lemma *language-up-to-length-with-extensions-set* :

assumes q ∈ states M

shows List.set (*language-up-to-length-with-extensions* q (λ q x . sorted-list-of-set (h M (q,x))) (inputs-as-list M) ex k)

= {io@xy | io xy . io ∈ LS M q ∧ length io ≤ k ∧ xy ∈ List.set ex}

(is ?S1 q k = ?S2 q k)

<proof>

fun *h-extensions* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ ('b × 'c) list list **where**

h-extensions M q k = (let

iM = inputs-as-list M;

ex = map (λxy . [xy]) (List.product iM (outputs-as-list M));

hM = (λ q x . sorted-list-of-set (h M (q,x)))

in

language-up-to-length-with-extensions q hM iM ex k)

lemma *h-extensions-set* :

assumes q ∈ states M

shows List.set (*h-extensions* M q k) = {io@[x,y] | io x y . io ∈ LS M q ∧ length io ≤ k ∧ x ∈ inputs M ∧ y ∈ outputs M}

<proof>

fun *paths-up-to-length-with-targets* :: 'a ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ (('a,'b,'c) transition list)) ⇒ 'b list ⇒ nat ⇒ (('a,'b,'c) path × 'a) list

where

paths-up-to-length-with-targets q hM iM 0 = [[],q] |

paths-up-to-length-with-targets q hM iM (Suc k) =

[[],q] # (concat (map (λx .concat (map (λt . (map (λ(p,q) . (t # p,q)

(*paths-up-to-length-with-targets* (t-target t)

hM iM k)))

(hM q x)))

$iM))$

lemma *paths-up-to-length-with-targets-set* :

assumes $q \in \text{states } M$
shows $\text{List.set } (\text{paths-up-to-length-with-targets } q \ (\lambda q \ x \ . \ \text{map } (\lambda(y,q') \ . \ (q,x,y,q')) \ (\text{sorted-list-of-set } (h \ M \ (q,x)))) \ (\text{inputs-as-list } M) \ k)$
 $= \{(p, \text{target } q \ p) \mid p \ . \ \text{path } M \ q \ p \wedge \text{length } p \leq k\}$
(is $?S1 \ q \ k = ?S2 \ q \ k)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun *pairs-to-distinguish* $:: ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ state-cover-assignment} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow (('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ path} \times 'a) \text{ list}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow ((('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \times 'a) \times (('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \times 'a)) \text{ list}$ **where**
pairs-to-distinguish $M \ V \ \mathcal{X}' \ \text{rstates} = (\text{let}$
 $\Pi = \text{map } (\lambda q \ . \ (V \ q, q)) \ \text{rstates};$
 $A = \text{List.product } \Pi \ \Pi;$
 $B = \text{List.product } \Pi \ (\text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda q \ . \ \text{map } (\lambda (\tau, q') \ . \ ((V \ q)@ \ p\text{-io } \tau, q')) \ (\mathcal{X}' \ q)) \ \text{rstates});$
 $C = \text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda q \ . \ \text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda (\tau', q') \ . \ \text{map } (\lambda \tau'' \ . \ (((V \ q)@ \ p\text{-io } \tau'', \text{target } q \ \tau''), ((V \ q)@ \ p\text{-io } \tau', q')) \ (\text{prefixes } \tau')) \ (\mathcal{X}' \ q))) \ \text{rstates})$
 in
 $\text{filter } (\lambda((\alpha, q'), (\beta, q'')) \ . \ q' \neq q'') \ (A@B@C))$

lemma *pairs-to-distinguish-elems* :

assumes *observable* M
and *is-state-cover-assignment* $M \ V$
and $\text{list.set } \text{rstates} = \text{reachable-states } M$
and $\bigwedge q \ p \ q' \ . \ q \in \text{reachable-states } M \Longrightarrow (p, q') \in \text{list.set } (\mathcal{X}' \ q) \longleftrightarrow \text{path } M \ q \ p \wedge \text{target } q \ p = q' \wedge \text{length } p \leq m-n+1$
and $((\alpha, q1), (\beta, q2)) \in \text{list.set } (\text{pairs-to-distinguish } M \ V \ \mathcal{X}' \ \text{rstates})$

shows $q1 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q2 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q1 \neq q2$

and $\alpha \in L \ M$ **and** $\beta \in L \ M$ **and** $q1 = \text{after-initial } M \ \alpha$ **and** $q2 = \text{after-initial } M \ \beta$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pairs-to-distinguish-containment* :

assumes *observable* M
and *is-state-cover-assignment* $M \ V$
and $\text{list.set } \text{rstates} = \text{reachable-states } M$
and $\bigwedge q \ p \ q' \ . \ q \in \text{reachable-states } M \Longrightarrow (p, q') \in \text{list.set } (\mathcal{X}' \ q) \longleftrightarrow \text{path } M \ q \ p \wedge \text{target } q \ p = q' \wedge \text{length } p \leq m-n+1$
and $(\alpha, \beta) \in (V \ \text{reachable-states } M) \times (V \ \text{reachable-states } M) \cup (V \ \text{reachable-states } M) \times \{(V \ q) @ \tau \mid q \ \tau \ . \ q \in \text{reachable-states } M \wedge \tau \in \{io@[x,y] \mid io \ x \ y \ . \ io \in LS \ M \ q \wedge \text{length } io \leq m-n \wedge x \in \text{inputs } M \wedge y \in \text{outputs } M\}\}$

$\cup (\cup q \in \text{reachable-states } M . \cup \tau \in \{io@[x,y] \mid io \ x \ y . io \in LS$
 $M \ q \wedge \text{length } io \leq m-n \wedge x \in \text{inputs } M \wedge y \in \text{outputs } M\} . \{ (V \ q) @ \tau' \mid \tau' .$
 $\tau' \in \text{list.set (prefixes } \tau)\} \times \{(V \ q)@ \tau\}$
and $\alpha \in L \ M$
and $\beta \in L \ M$
and $\text{after-initial } M \ \alpha \neq \text{after-initial } M \ \beta$
shows $((\alpha, \text{after-initial } M \ \alpha), (\beta, \text{after-initial } M \ \beta)) \in \text{list.set (pairs-to-distinguish}$
 $M \ V \ \mathcal{X}' \ \text{rstates})$
<proof>

20.3 Definition of the Pair-Framework

definition *pair-framework* :: $('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{nat} \Rightarrow$
 $((('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree}) \Rightarrow$
 $((('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow (((('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \times 'a) \times (('b \times 'c)$
 $\text{list} \times 'a)) \text{ list}) \Rightarrow$
 $((('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow (('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \times 'a) \times ('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \times 'a$
 $\Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree}) \Rightarrow$
 $('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree}$

where

pair-framework $M \ m \ \text{get-initial-test-suite} \ \text{get-pairs} \ \text{get-separating-traces} =$
 $(\text{let}$
 $\quad TS = \text{get-initial-test-suite } M \ m;$
 $\quad D = \text{get-pairs } M \ m;$
 $\quad \text{dist-extension} = (\lambda \ t \ ((\alpha, q'), (\beta, q'')) . \text{let } tDist = \text{get-separating-traces } M$
 $((\alpha, q'), (\beta, q'')) \ t$
 $\quad \text{in combine-after (combine-after } t \ \alpha \ tDist) \ \beta$
 $tDist)$
 $\quad \text{in}$
 $\quad \text{foldl dist-extension } TS \ D)$

lemma *pair-framework-completeness* :

assumes *observable* M
and *observable* I
and *minimal* M
and *size* $I \leq m$
and *m* $\geq \text{size-r } M$
and *inputs* $I = \text{inputs } M$
and *outputs* $I = \text{outputs } M$
and *is-state-cover-assignment* $M \ V$
and $\{(V \ q)@io@[x,y] \mid q \ io \ x \ y . q \in \text{reachable-states } M \wedge io \in LS \ M \ q \wedge \text{length}$
 $io \leq m - \text{size-r } M \wedge x \in \text{inputs } M \wedge y \in \text{outputs } M\} \subseteq \text{set (get-initial-test-suite}$
 $M \ m)$
and $\bigwedge \alpha \ \beta . (\alpha, \beta) \in (V \ \text{reachable-states } M) \times (V \ \text{reachable-states } M)$
 $\cup (V \ \text{reachable-states } M) \times \{(V \ q) @ \tau \mid q \ \tau . q \in \text{reachable-states}$
 $M \wedge \tau \in \{io@[x,y] \mid io \ x \ y . io \in LS \ M \ q \wedge \text{length } io \leq m - \text{size-r } M \wedge x \in$

$inputs\ M \wedge y \in outputs\ M\}$
 $\cup (\cup q \in reachable-states\ M . \cup \tau \in \{io@[x,y] \mid io\ x\ y . io$
 $\in LS\ M\ q \wedge length\ io \leq m-size-r\ M \wedge x \in inputs\ M \wedge y \in outputs\ M\} . \{ (V\ q)$
 $@\ \tau' \mid \tau' . \tau' \in list.set\ (prefixes\ \tau)\} \times \{(V\ q)@\tau\}) \implies$
 $\alpha \in L\ M \implies \beta \in L\ M \implies after-initial\ M\ \alpha \neq after-initial\ M\ \beta$
 \implies
 $((\alpha, after-initial\ M\ \alpha), (\beta, after-initial\ M\ \beta)) \in list.set\ (get-pairs\ M$
 $m)$
and $\bigwedge \alpha\ \beta\ t . \alpha \in L\ M \implies \beta \in L\ M \implies after-initial\ M\ \alpha \neq after-initial$
 $M\ \beta \implies \exists io \in set\ (get-separating-traces\ M\ ((\alpha, after-initial\ M\ \alpha), (\beta, after-initial$
 $M\ \beta))\ t) \cup (set\ (after\ t\ \alpha) \cap set\ (after\ t\ \beta)) . distinguishes\ M\ (after-initial\ M\ \alpha)$
 $(after-initial\ M\ \beta)\ io$
shows $(L\ M = L\ I) \longleftrightarrow (L\ M \cap set\ (pair-framework\ M\ m\ get-initial-test-suite$
 $get-pairs\ get-separating-traces) = L\ I \cap set\ (pair-framework\ M\ m\ get-initial-test-suite$
 $get-pairs\ get-separating-traces))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pair-framework-finiteness* :

assumes $\bigwedge \alpha\ \beta\ t . \alpha \in L\ M \implies \beta \in L\ M \implies after-initial\ M\ \alpha \neq after-initial$
 $M\ \beta \implies finite-tree\ (get-separating-traces\ M\ ((\alpha, after-initial\ M\ \alpha), (\beta, after-initial$
 $M\ \beta))\ t)$
and $finite-tree\ (get-initial-test-suite\ M\ m)$
and $\bigwedge \alpha\ q'\ \beta\ q'' . ((\alpha, q'), (\beta, q'')) \in list.set\ (get-pairs\ M\ m) \implies \alpha \in L\ M \wedge$
 $\beta \in L\ M \wedge after-initial\ M\ \alpha \neq after-initial\ M\ \beta \wedge q' = after-initial\ M\ \alpha \wedge q'' =$
 $after-initial\ M\ \beta$
shows $finite-tree\ (pair-framework\ M\ m\ get-initial-test-suite\ get-pairs\ get-separating-traces)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

21 Intermediate Implementations

This theory implements various functions to be supplied to the H, SPY, and Pair-Frameworks.

theory *Intermediate-Implementations*

imports *H-Framework SPY-Framework Pair-Framework ../Distinguishability Automatic-Refinement.Misc*

begin

21.1 Functions for the Pair Framework

definition *get-initial-test-suite-H* :: (a, b, c) *state-cover-assignment* \Rightarrow
 $(a::linorder, b::linorder, c::linorder)\ fsm \Rightarrow$

nat \Rightarrow

('b×'c) prefix-tree

where

```
get-initial-test-suite-H V M m =
  (let
    rstates      = reachable-states-as-list M;
    n            = size-r M;
    iM           = inputs-as-list M;
    T            = from-list (concat (map (λq . map (λτ. (V q)@τ) (h-extensions
M q (m-n))) rstates))
  in T)
```

lemma *get-initial-test-suite-H-set-and-finite* :

shows $\{(V q)@io@[(x,y)] \mid q \text{ io } x y . q \in \text{reachable-states } M \wedge io \in LS M q \wedge \text{length } io \leq m - \text{size-r } M \wedge x \in \text{inputs } M \wedge y \in \text{outputs } M\} \subseteq \text{set } (\text{get-initial-test-suite-H } V M m)$

and *finite-tree* (*get-initial-test-suite-H* V M m)

<proof>

fun *complete-inputs-to-tree* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'c list \Rightarrow 'b list \Rightarrow ('b × 'c) prefix-tree **where**

```
complete-inputs-to-tree M q ys [] = Prefix-Tree.empty |
complete-inputs-to-tree M q ys (x#xs) = foldl (λ t y . case h-obs M q x y of None
 $\Rightarrow$  insert t [(x,y)] |
Some q'  $\Rightarrow$  combine-after
t [(x,y)] (complete-inputs-to-tree M q' ys xs)) Prefix-Tree.empty ys
```

lemma *complete-inputs-to-tree-finite-tree* :

finite-tree (*complete-inputs-to-tree* M q ys xs)
<proof>

fun *complete-inputs-to-tree-initial* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm \Rightarrow 'b list \Rightarrow ('b × 'c) prefix-tree **where**

```
complete-inputs-to-tree-initial M xs = complete-inputs-to-tree M (initial M) (outputs-as-list M) xs
```

definition *get-initial-test-suite-H-2* :: bool \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) state-cover-assignment \Rightarrow ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm \Rightarrow

```
nat  $\Rightarrow$ 
('b×'c) prefix-tree where
get-initial-test-suite-H-2 c V M m =
  (if c then get-initial-test-suite-H V M m
  else let TS = get-initial-test-suite-H V M m;
        xss = map (map fst) (sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree TS);
        ys = outputs-as-list M
  in
```

foldl ($\lambda t xs . combine t (complete-inputs-to-tree-initial M xs)$) *TS xss*)

lemma *get-initial-test-suite-H-2-set-and-finite* :

shows $\{(V q)@io@[x,y] \mid q io x y . q \in reachable-states M \wedge io \in LS M q \wedge length io \leq m - size-r M \wedge x \in inputs M \wedge y \in outputs M\} \subseteq set (get-initial-test-suite-H-2 c V M m)$ (**is** ?P1)

and *finite-tree* (*get-initial-test-suite-H-2* *c V M m*) (**is** ?P2)

<proof>

definition *get-pairs-H* :: (*'a','b','c*) *state-cover-assignment* \Rightarrow

(*'a::linorder','b::linorder','c::linorder*) *fsm* \Rightarrow

nat \Rightarrow

((*'b* \times *'c*) *list* \times *'a*) \times ((*'b* \times *'c*) *list* \times *'a*) *list*

where

get-pairs-H V M m =

(*let*

rstates = *reachable-states-as-list M*;

n = *size-r M*;

iM = *inputs-as-list M*;

hMap = *mapping-of* (*map* ($\lambda(q,x) . ((q,x), map (\lambda(y,q') . (q,x,y,q'))$)

(*sorted-list-of-set* (*h M* (*q,x*)))) (*List.product* (*states-as-list M*) *iM*));

hM = ($\lambda q x . case Mapping.lookup hMap (q,x) of Some ts \Rightarrow ts \mid$

None $\Rightarrow []$);

pairs = *pairs-to-distinguish M V* ($\lambda q . paths-up-to-length-with-targets q$

hM iM ((m-n)+1)) *rstates*

in

pairs)

lemma *get-pairs-H-set* :

assumes *observable M*

and *is-state-cover-assignment M V*

shows

$\bigwedge \alpha \beta . (\alpha, \beta) \in (V \text{ 'reachable-states } M) \times (V \text{ 'reachable-states } M)$

$\cup (V \text{ 'reachable-states } M) \times \{(V q) @ \tau \mid q \tau . q \in reachable-states M \wedge \tau \in \{io@[x,y] \mid io x y . io \in LS M q \wedge length io \leq m - size-r M \wedge x \in inputs M \wedge y \in outputs M\}\}$

$\cup (\bigcup q \in reachable-states M . \bigcup \tau \in \{io@[x,y] \mid io x y . io \in LS M q \wedge length io \leq m - size-r M \wedge x \in inputs M \wedge y \in outputs M\} . \{(V q) @ \tau' \mid \tau' . \tau' \in list.set (prefixes \tau)\} \times \{(V q)@ \tau\}) \implies$

$\alpha \in L M \implies \beta \in L M \implies after-initial M \alpha \neq after-initial M \beta$

\implies

$((\alpha, after-initial M \alpha), (\beta, after-initial M \beta)) \in list.set (get-pairs-H$

V M m)

and $\bigwedge \alpha q' \beta q'' . ((\alpha, q'), (\beta, q'')) \in list.set (get-pairs-H V M m) \implies \alpha \in L M \wedge \beta \in L M \wedge after-initial M \alpha \neq after-initial M \beta \wedge q' = after-initial M \alpha \wedge q'' = after-initial M \beta$

<proof>

21.2 Functions of the SPYH-Method

21.2.1 Heuristic Functions for Selecting Traces to Extend

```
fun estimate-growth :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('b
 $\times$  'c) list)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'c  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  estimate-growth M dist-fun q1 q2 x y errorValue = (case h-obs M q1 x y of
    None  $\Rightarrow$  (case h-obs M q1 x y of
      None  $\Rightarrow$  errorValue |
      Some q2'  $\Rightarrow$  1) |
    Some q1'  $\Rightarrow$  (case h-obs M q2 x y of
      None  $\Rightarrow$  1 |
      Some q2'  $\Rightarrow$  if q1' = q2'  $\vee$  {q1',q2'} = {q1,q2}
        then errorValue
        else 1 + 2 * (length (dist-fun q1 q2))))
```

lemma estimate-growth-result :

```
  assumes observable M
  and    minimal M
  and    q1  $\in$  states M
  and    q2  $\in$  states M
  and    estimate-growth M dist-fun q1 q2 x y errorValue < errorValue
shows  $\exists$   $\gamma$  . distinguishes M q1 q2 ([ (x,y)]@ $\gamma$ )
<proof>
```

```
fun shortest-list-or-default :: 'a list list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
  shortest-list-or-default xs x = foldl ( $\lambda$  a b . if length a < length b then a else b)
  x xs
```

lemma shortest-list-or-default-elim :

```
  shortest-list-or-default xs x  $\in$  Set.insert x (list.set xs)
<proof>
```

```
fun shortest-list :: 'a list list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
  shortest-list [] = undefined |
  shortest-list (x#xs) = shortest-list-or-default xs x
```

lemma shortest-list-elim :

```
  assumes xs  $\neq$  []
shows shortest-list xs  $\in$  list.set xs
<proof>
```

```
fun shortest-list-in-tree-or-default :: 'a list list  $\Rightarrow$  'a prefix-tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list
where
  shortest-list-in-tree-or-default xs T x = foldl ( $\lambda$  a b . if isin T a  $\wedge$  length a <
  length b then a else b) x xs
```

lemma *shortest-list-in-tree-or-default-elem* :

shortest-list-in-tree-or-default xs T $x \in \text{Set.insert } x (\text{list.set } xs)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

fun *has-leaf* :: ('b×'c) *prefix-tree* ⇒ 'd ⇒ ('d ⇒ ('b×'c) *list* ⇒ ('b×'c) *list list*) ⇒ ('b×'c) *list* ⇒ *bool* **where**
has-leaf T G *cg-lookup* α =
 (find (λ β . *is-maximal-in* T β) (α # *cg-lookup* G α) ≠ None)

fun *has-extension* :: ('b×'c) *prefix-tree* ⇒ 'd ⇒ ('d ⇒ ('b×'c) *list* ⇒ ('b×'c) *list list*) ⇒ ('b×'c) *list* ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'c ⇒ *bool* **where**
has-extension T G *cg-lookup* α x y =
 (find (λ β . *isin* T (β@[x,y])) (α # *cg-lookup* G α) ≠ None)

fun *get-extension* :: ('b×'c) *prefix-tree* ⇒ 'd ⇒ ('d ⇒ ('b×'c) *list* ⇒ ('b×'c) *list list*) ⇒ ('b×'c) *list* ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'c ⇒ ('b×'c) *list option* **where**
get-extension T G *cg-lookup* α x y =
 (find (λ β . *isin* T (β@[x,y])) (α # *cg-lookup* G α))

fun *get-prefix-of-separating-sequence* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) *fsm* ⇒ ('b×'c) *prefix-tree* ⇒ 'd ⇒ ('d ⇒ ('b×'c) *list* ⇒ ('b×'c) *list list*) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('b×'c) *list*) ⇒ ('b×'c) *list* ⇒ ('b×'c) *list* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ (*nat* × ('b×'c) *list*) **where**
get-prefix-of-separating-sequence M T G *cg-lookup* *get-distinguishing-trace* u v 0 = (1,[]) |
get-prefix-of-separating-sequence M T G *cg-lookup* *get-distinguishing-trace* u v (Suc k) = (let
 u' = *shortest-list-or-default* (*cg-lookup* G u) u ;
 v' = *shortest-list-or-default* (*cg-lookup* G v) v ;
 su = *after-initial* M u ;
 sv = *after-initial* M v ;
 $bestPrefix0$ = *get-distinguishing-trace* su sv ;
 $minEst0$ = *length* $bestPrefix0$ + (if (*has-leaf* T G *cg-lookup* u') then 0 else *length* u') + (if (*has-leaf* T G *cg-lookup* v') then 0 else *length* v');
 $errorValue$ = Suc $minEst0$;
 XY = *List.product* (*inputs-as-list* M) (*outputs-as-list* M);
 $tryIO$ = (λ ($minEst$, $bestPrefix$) (x,y) .
 if $minEst$ = 0
 then ($minEst$, $bestPrefix$)
 else (case *get-extension* T G *cg-lookup* u' x y of
 Some u'' ⇒ (case *get-extension* T G *cg-lookup* v' x y of
 Some v'' ⇒ if (*h-obs* M su x y = None) ≠ (*h-obs* M sv x y = None)
 None)

```

then (0,[])
else if h-obs M su x y = h-obs M sv x y
then (minEst,bestPrefix)
else (let (e,w) = get-prefix-of-separating-sequence M T G
cg-lookup get-distinguishing-trace (u''@[x,y]) (v''@[x,y]) k
in if e = 0
then (0,[])
else if e ≤ minEst
then (e,(x,y)#w)
else (minEst,bestPrefix)) |
None ⇒ (let e = estimate-growth M get-distinguishing-trace su
sv x y errorValue;
e' = if e ≠ 1
then if has-leaf T G cg-lookup u''
then e + 1
else if ¬(has-leaf T G cg-lookup (u''@[x,y]))
then e + length u' + 1
else e
else e;
e'' = e' + (if ¬(has-leaf T G cg-lookup v') then length
v' else 0)
in if e'' ≤ minEst
then (e'',[x,y])
else (minEst,bestPrefix)) |
None ⇒ (case get-extension T G cg-lookup v' x y of
Some v'' ⇒ (let e = estimate-growth M get-distinguishing-trace
su sv x y errorValue;
e' = if e ≠ 1
then if has-leaf T G cg-lookup v''
then e + 1
else if ¬(has-leaf T G cg-lookup (v''@[x,y]))
then e + length v' + 1
else e
else e;
e'' = e' + (if ¬(has-leaf T G cg-lookup u') then length
u' else 0)
in if e'' ≤ minEst
then (e'',[x,y])
else (minEst,bestPrefix)) |
None ⇒ (minEst,bestPrefix))))
in if ¬ isin T u' ∨ ¬ isin T v'
then (errorValue,[])
else foldl tryIO (minEst0,[]) XY)

```

lemma *estimate-growth-Suc* :

assumes *errorValue* > 0

shows *estimate-growth M get-distinguishing-trace q1 q2 x y errorValue* > 0

<proof>

lemma *get-extension-result*:

assumes $u \in L M1$ **and** $u \in L M2$
and *convergence-graph-lookup-invar* $M1 M2$ *cg-lookup* G
and *get-extension* $T G$ *cg-lookup* $u x y = \text{Some } u'$
shows *converge* $M1 u u'$ **and** $u' \in L M2 \implies \text{converge } M2 u u'$ **and** $u'@[x,y] \in \text{set } T$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *get-prefix-of-separating-sequence-result* :

fixes $M1 :: ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm}$
assumes *observable* $M1$
and *observable* $M2$
and *minimal* $M1$
and $u \in L M1$ **and** $u \in L M2$
and $v \in L M1$ **and** $v \in L M2$
and *after-initial* $M1 u \neq \text{after-initial } M1 v$
and $\bigwedge \alpha \beta q1 q2 . q1 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q2 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies \text{distinguishes } M1 q1 q2$ (*get-distinguishing-trace* $q1 q2$)
and *convergence-graph-lookup-invar* $M1 M2$ *cg-lookup* G
and $L M1 \cap \text{set } T = L M2 \cap \text{set } T$
shows $\text{fst} (\text{get-prefix-of-separating-sequence } M1 T G \text{ cg-lookup } \text{get-distinguishing-trace } u v k) = 0 \implies \neg \text{converge } M2 u v$
and $\text{fst} (\text{get-prefix-of-separating-sequence } M1 T G \text{ cg-lookup } \text{get-distinguishing-trace } u v k) \neq 0 \implies \exists \gamma . \text{distinguishes } M1 (\text{after-initial } M1 u) (\text{after-initial } M1 v)$
 $((\text{snd} (\text{get-prefix-of-separating-sequence } M1 T G \text{ cg-lookup } \text{get-distinguishing-trace } u v k))@ \gamma)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

21.2.2 Distributing Convergent Traces

fun *append-heuristic-io* $:: ('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow (('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \times \text{int})$
 $\Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow (('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \times \text{int})$ **where**
append-heuristic-io $T w (u\text{Best}, l\text{Best}) u' = (\text{let } t' = \text{after } T u';$
 $w' = \text{maximum-prefix } t' w$
in $\text{if } w' = w$
 $\text{then } (u', 0 :: \text{int})$
 $\text{else if } (\text{is-maximal-in } t' w' \wedge (\text{int } (\text{length } w') >$
 $l\text{Best} \vee (\text{int } (\text{length } w') = l\text{Best} \wedge \text{length } u' < \text{length } u\text{Best})))$
 $\text{then } (u', \text{int } (\text{length } w'))$
 $\text{else } (u\text{Best}, l\text{Best})$

lemma *append-heuristic-io-in* :

$\text{fst} (\text{append-heuristic-io } T w (u\text{Best}, l\text{Best}) u') \in \{u', u\text{Best}\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun *append-heuristic-input* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm ⇒ ('b×'c) prefix-tree ⇒ ('b×'c) list ⇒ (('b×'c) list × int) ⇒ ('b×'c) list ⇒ (('b×'c) list × int) **where**
append-heuristic-input M T w (uBest,lBest) u' = (let t' = after T u';
ws = maximum-fst-prefixes t' (map fst w)
(outputs-as-list M)
in
foldr (λ w' (uBest',lBest'::int) .
if w' = w
then (u',0::int)
else if (int (length w') > lBest' ∨ (int
(length w') = lBest' ∧ length u' < length uBest'))
then (u',int (length w'))
else (uBest',lBest'))
ws (uBest,lBest))

lemma *append-heuristic-input-in* :

fst (*append-heuristic-input* M T w (uBest,lBest) u') ∈ {u',uBest}
⟨proof⟩

fun *distribute-extension* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm ⇒ ('b×'c) prefix-tree ⇒ 'd ⇒ ('d ⇒ ('b×'c) list ⇒ ('b×'c) list list) ⇒ ('d ⇒ ('b×'c) list ⇒ 'd) ⇒ ('b×'c) list ⇒ ('b×'c) list ⇒ bool ⇒ (('b×'c) prefix-tree ⇒ ('b×'c) list ⇒ (('b×'c) list × int) ⇒ ('b×'c) list ⇒ (('b×'c) list × int)) ⇒ (('b×'c) prefix-tree × 'd) **where**

distribute-extension M T G cg-lookup cg-insert u w completeInputTraces *append-heuristic*
= (let
cu = cg-lookup G u;
u0 = shortest-list-in-tree-or-default cu T u;
l0 = -1::int;
u' = fst ((foldl (*append-heuristic* T w) (u0,l0) (filter (isin T) cu)) :: (('b×'c) list × int));
T' = insert T (u'@w);
G' = cg-insert G (maximal-prefix-in-language M (initial M) (u'@w))
in if completeInputTraces
then let TC = complete-inputs-to-tree M (initial M) (outputs-as-list M) (map
fst (u'@w));
T'' = Prefix-Tree.combine T' TC
in (T'',G')
else (T',G'))

lemma *distribute-extension-subset* :

set T ⊆ set (fst (*distribute-extension* M T G cg-lookup cg-insert u w b heuristic))
⟨proof⟩

lemma *distribute-extension-finite* :
assumes *finite-tree T*
shows *finite-tree (fst (distribute-extension M T G cg-lookup cg-insert u w b heuristic))*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *distribute-extension-adds-sequence* :
fixes *M1 :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm*
assumes *observable M1*
and *minimal M1*
and *u ∈ L M1 and u ∈ L M2*
and *convergence-graph-lookup-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup G*
and *convergence-graph-insert-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup cg-insert*
and *(L M1 ∩ set (fst (distribute-extension M1 T G cg-lookup cg-insert u w b heuristic))) = L M2 ∩ set (fst (distribute-extension M1 T G cg-lookup cg-insert u w b heuristic))*
and $\bigwedge u' uBest lBest . \text{fst} (\text{heuristic } T \text{ w } (uBest, lBest) u') \in \{u', uBest\}$
shows $\exists u' . \text{converge } M1 \text{ u } u' \wedge u' @ w \in \text{set} (\text{fst} (\text{distribute-extension } M1 \text{ T } G \text{ cg-lookup } \text{cg-insert } u \text{ w } b \text{ heuristic})) \wedge \text{converge } M2 \text{ u } u'$
and *convergence-graph-lookup-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup (snd (distribute-extension M1 T G cg-lookup cg-insert u w b heuristic))*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

21.2.3 Distinguishing a Trace from Other Traces

fun *spyh-distinguish* :: *('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm* \Rightarrow *('b×'c) prefix-tree* \Rightarrow *'d* \Rightarrow *('d* \Rightarrow *('b×'c) list* \Rightarrow *('b×'c) list list*) \Rightarrow *('d* \Rightarrow *('b×'c) list* \Rightarrow *'d*) \Rightarrow *('a* \Rightarrow *'a* \Rightarrow *('b×'c) list*) \Rightarrow *('b×'c) list* \Rightarrow *('b×'c) list list* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *bool* \Rightarrow *((('b×'c) prefix-tree* \Rightarrow *('b×'c) list* \Rightarrow *((('b×'c) list* \times *int)* \Rightarrow *('b×'c) list* \Rightarrow *((('b×'c) list* \times *int))*) \Rightarrow *((('b×'c) prefix-tree* \times *'d)* **where**
spyh-distinguish M T G cg-lookup cg-insert get-distinguishing-trace u X k completeInputTraces append-heuristic = (let
dist-helper = $(\lambda (T,G) v . \text{if } \text{after-initial } M \text{ u} = \text{after-initial } M \text{ v}$
 then (T,G)
 else (let *ew* = *get-prefix-of-separating-sequence M T G*
 cg-lookup get-distinguishing-trace u v k
 in if *fst ew* = 0
 then (T,G)
 else (let *u'* = $(u @ (\text{snd } ew))$;
 v' = $(v @ (\text{snd } ew))$;
 w' = *if does-distinguish M (after-initial M u)*
 (after-initial M v) (snd ew) then $(\text{snd } ew)$ else $(\text{snd } ew) @ (\text{get-distinguishing-trace}$
 *(after-initial M u') (after-initial M v')));
 TG' = *distribute-extension M T G*
 cg-lookup cg-insert u w' completeInputTraces append-heuristic
 in *distribute-extension M (fst TG') (snd*
 TG') cg-lookup cg-insert v w' completeInputTraces append-heuristic)))*

in foldl dist-helper (T,G) X)

lemma *spyh-distinguish-subset* :

set T \subseteq set (fst (spyh-distinguish M T G cg-lookup cg-insert get-distinguishing-trace
u X k completeInputTraces append-heuristic))
<proof>

lemma *spyh-distinguish-finite* :

fixes T :: ('b::linorder \times 'c::linorder) prefix-tree
assumes finite-tree T
shows finite-tree (fst (spyh-distinguish M T G cg-lookup cg-insert get-distinguishing-trace
u X k completeInputTraces append-heuristic))
<proof>

lemma *spyh-distinguish-establishes-divergence* :

fixes M1 :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder) fsm
assumes observable M1
and observable M2
and minimal M1
and minimal M2
and $u \in L M1$ and $u \in L M2$
and $\bigwedge \alpha \beta q1 q2 . q1 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q2 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies$
distinguishes M1 q1 q2 (get-distinguishing-trace q1 q2)
and convergence-graph-lookup-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup G
and convergence-graph-insert-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup cg-insert
and list.set X \subseteq L M1
and list.set X \subseteq L M2
and $L M1 \cap \text{set (fst (spyh-distinguish M1 T G cg-lookup cg-insert get-distinguishing-trace$
 $u X k \text{ completeInputTraces append-heuristic}))} = L M2 \cap \text{set (fst (spyh-distinguish$
 $M1 T G cg-lookup cg-insert get-distinguishing-trace u X k \text{ completeInputTraces ap}$
 $pend-heuristic}))}$
and $\bigwedge T w u' uBest lBest . \text{fst (append-heuristic T w (uBest, lBest) u')} \in$
 $\{u', uBest\}$
shows $\forall v . v \in \text{list.set X} \longrightarrow \neg \text{converge } M1 u v \longrightarrow \neg \text{converge } M2 u v$
(is ?P1 X)
and convergence-graph-lookup-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup (snd (spyh-distinguish M1
T G cg-lookup cg-insert get-distinguishing-trace u X k completeInputTraces ap
pend-heuristic))
(is ?P2 X)
<proof>

lemma *spyh-distinguish-preserves-divergence* :

fixes M1 :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder) fsm
assumes observable M1
and observable M2

```

and    minimal M1
and    minimal M2
and    u ∈ L M1 and u ∈ L M2
and    ∧ α β q1 q2 . q1 ∈ states M1 ⇒ q2 ∈ states M1 ⇒ q1 ≠ q2 ⇒
distinguishes M1 q1 q2 (get-distinguishing-trace q1 q2)
and    convergence-graph-lookup-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup G
and    convergence-graph-insert-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup cg-insert
and    list.set X ⊆ L M1
and    list.set X ⊆ L M2
and    L M1 ∩ set (fst (spyh-distinguish M1 T G cg-lookup cg-insert get-distinguishing-trace
u X k completeInputTraces append-heuristic)) = L M2 ∩ set (fst (spyh-distinguish
M1 T G cg-lookup cg-insert get-distinguishing-trace u X k completeInputTraces ap-
pend-heuristic))
and    ∧ T w u' uBest lBest . fst (append-heuristic T w (uBest,lBest) u') ∈
{u',uBest}
and    preserves-divergence M1 M2 (list.set X)
shows preserves-divergence M1 M2 (Set.insert u (list.set X))
(is ?P1 X)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

21.3 HandleIOPair

definition *handle-io-pair* :: bool ⇒ bool ⇒ (('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder)
fsm ⇒

('a,'b,'c) state-cover-assignment ⇒
('b×'c) prefix-tree ⇒
'd ⇒
('d ⇒ ('b×'c) list ⇒ 'd) ⇒
('d ⇒ ('b×'c) list ⇒ ('b×'c) list list) ⇒
'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'c ⇒
(('b×'c) prefix-tree × 'd)) **where**

handle-io-pair completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic M V T G cg-insert cg-lookup
q x y =
distribute-extension M T G cg-lookup cg-insert (V q) [(x,y)] completeInput-
Traces (if useInputHeuristic then append-heuristic-input M else append-heuristic-io)

lemma *handle-io-pair-verifies-io-pair* : verifies-io-pair (handle-io-pair b c) M1 M2
cg-lookup cg-insert
⟨proof⟩

lemma *handle-io-pair-handles-io-pair* : handles-io-pair (handle-io-pair b c) M1 M2
cg-lookup cg-insert
⟨proof⟩

21.4 HandleStateCover

21.4.1 Dynamic

fun *handle-state-cover-dynamic* :: bool ⇒
bool ⇒

$('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list}) \Rightarrow$
 $('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow$
 $('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ state-cover-assignment} \Rightarrow$
 $(('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree} \Rightarrow 'd) \Rightarrow$
 $('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'd) \Rightarrow$
 $('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list list}) \Rightarrow$
 $(('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree} \times 'd)$

where

handle-state-cover-dynamic completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic get-distinguishing-trace
 $M \ V \ \text{cg-initial} \ \text{cg-insert} \ \text{cg-lookup} =$
 $(\text{let}$
 $\quad k = (2 * \text{size } M);$
 $\quad \text{heuristic} = (\text{if } \text{useInputHeuristic} \text{ then } \text{append-heuristic-input } M \text{ else } \text{append-heuristic-io});$
 $\quad rstates = \text{reachable-states-as-list } M;$
 $\quad T0' = \text{from-list } (\text{map } V \ rstates);$
 $\quad T0 = (\text{if } \text{completeInputTraces}$
 $\quad \quad \text{then } \text{Prefix-Tree.combine } T0' \ (\text{from-list } (\text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda \ q . \text{language-for-input } M \ (\text{initial } M) \ (\text{map } \text{fst } (V \ q))) \ rstates)))$
 $\quad \quad \text{else } T0');$
 $\quad G0 = \text{cg-initial } M \ T0;$
 $\quad \text{separate-state} = (\lambda \ (X, T, G) \ q . \text{let } u = V \ q;$
 $\quad \quad \quad TG' = \text{spyh-distinguish } M \ T \ G \ \text{cg-lookup} \ \text{cg-insert}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{get-distinguishing-trace } u \ X \ k \ \text{completeInputTraces} \ \text{heuristic};$
 $\quad \quad \quad X' = u \# X$
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{in } (X', TG'))$
 $\text{in } \text{snd } (\text{foldl } \text{separate-state} \ ([], T0, G0) \ rstates))$

lemma *handle-state-cover-dynamic-separates-state-cover:*

fixes $M1 :: ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm}$

fixes $M2 :: ('e, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm}$

fixes $\text{cg-insert} :: ('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'd)$

assumes $\bigwedge \alpha \beta \ q1 \ q2 . q1 \in \text{states } M1 \Longrightarrow q2 \in \text{states } M1 \Longrightarrow q1 \neq q2 \Longrightarrow$
distinguishes $M1 \ q1 \ q2 \ (\text{dist-fun } q1 \ q2)$

shows *separates-state-cover* $(\text{handle-state-cover-dynamic } b \ c \ \text{dist-fun}) \ M1 \ M2$
 $\text{cg-initial} \ \text{cg-insert} \ \text{cg-lookup}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

21.4.2 Static

fun *handle-state-cover-static* $:: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree}) \Rightarrow$
 $('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow$
 $('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ state-cover-assignment} \Rightarrow$
 $(('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree} \Rightarrow 'd) \Rightarrow$
 $('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'd) \Rightarrow$
 $('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list list}) \Rightarrow$
 $(('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree} \times 'd)$

where

```

handle-state-cover-static dist-set M V cg-initial cg-insert cg-lookup =
  (let
    separate-state = (λ T q . combine-after T (V q) (dist-set 0 q));
    T' = foldl separate-state empty (reachable-states-as-list M);
    G' = cg-initial M T'
  in (T',G'))

```

lemma *handle-state-cover-static-applies-dist-sets:*

```

assumes q ∈ reachable-states M1
shows set (dist-fun 0 q) ⊆ set (after (fst (handle-state-cover-static dist-fun M1
V cg-initial cg-insert cg-lookup)) (V q))
(is set (dist-fun 0 q) ⊆ set (after ?T (V q)))
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *handle-state-cover-static-separates-state-cover:*

```

fixes M1 :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm
fixes M2 :: ('e,'b,'c) fsm
fixes cg-insert :: ('d ⇒ ('b×'c) list ⇒ 'd)
assumes observable M1 ⇒ minimal M1 ⇒ (∧ q1 q2 . q1 ∈ states M1 ⇒
q2 ∈ states M1 ⇒ q1 ≠ q2 ⇒ ∃ io . ∀ k1 k2 . io ∈ set (dist-fun k1 q1) ∩ set
(dist-fun k2 q2) ∧ distinguishes M1 q1 q2 io)
and ∫ k q . q ∈ states M1 ⇒ finite-tree (dist-fun k q)
shows separates-state-cover (handle-state-cover-static dist-fun) M1 M2 cg-initial
cg-insert cg-lookup
⟨proof⟩

```

21.5 Establishing Convergence of Traces

21.5.1 Dynamic

```

fun distinguish-from-set :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm ⇒ ('a,'b,'c)
state-cover-assignment ⇒ ('b×'c) prefix-tree ⇒ 'd ⇒ ('d ⇒ ('b×'c) list ⇒ ('b×'c)
list list) ⇒ ('d ⇒ ('b×'c) list ⇒ 'd) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('b×'c) list) ⇒ ('b×'c) list
⇒ ('b×'c) list ⇒ ('b×'c) list list ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool ⇒ (('b×'c) prefix-tree ⇒
('b×'c) list ⇒ (('b×'c) list × int) ⇒ ('b×'c) list ⇒ (('b×'c) list × int) ⇒ bool
⇒ (('b×'c) prefix-tree × 'd) where

```

```

distinguish-from-set M V T G cg-lookup cg-insert get-distinguishing-trace u v X k
depth completeInputTraces append-heuristic u-is-v=

```

```

(let TG' = spyh-distinguish M T G cg-lookup cg-insert get-distinguishing-trace
u X k completeInputTraces append-heuristic;

```

```

vClass = Set.insert v (list.set (cg-lookup (snd TG') v));

```

```

notReferenced = (¬ u-is-v) ∧ (∀ q ∈ reachable-states M . V q ∉ vClass);

```

```

TG'' = (if notReferenced then spyh-distinguish M (fst TG') (snd TG')
cg-lookup cg-insert get-distinguishing-trace v X k completeInputTraces append-heuristic

```

else TG')

in if depth > 0
 then let X' = if notReferenced then (v#u#X) else (u#X);
 XY = List.product (inputs-as-list M) (outputs-as-list M);
 handleIO = (λ (T,G) (x,y) . (let TGu = distribute-extension M T
 G cg-lookup cg-insert u [(x,y)] completeInputTraces append-heuristic;
 TGv = if u-is-v then TGu
 else distribute-extension M (fst TGu) (snd TGu) cg-lookup cg-insert v [(x,y)] com-
 pleteInputTraces append-heuristic
 in if is-in-language M (initial M) (u@[x,y])
 then distinguish-from-set M V (fst TGv)
 (snd TGv) cg-lookup cg-insert get-distinguishing-trace (u@[x,y]) (v@[x,y]) X' k
 (depth - 1) completeInputTraces append-heuristic u-is-v
 else TGv))
 in foldl handleIO TG'' XY
 else TG'')

lemma *distinguish-from-set-subset* :

set T ⊆ set (fst (distinguish-from-set M V T G cg-lookup cg-insert get-distinguishing-trace
 u v X k depth completeInputTraces append-heuristic u-is-v))
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *distinguish-from-set-finite* :

fixes T :: ('b::linorder × 'c::linorder) prefix-tree
 assumes finite-tree T
 shows finite-tree (fst (distinguish-from-set M V T G cg-lookup cg-insert get-distinguishing-trace
 u v X k depth completeInputTraces append-heuristic u-is-v))
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *distinguish-from-set-properties* :

assumes observable M1
 and observable M2
 and minimal M1
 and minimal M2
 and inputs M2 = inputs M1
 and outputs M2 = outputs M1
 and is-state-cover-assignment M1 V
 and V ' reachable-states M1 ⊆ list.set X
 and preserves-divergence M1 M2 (list.set X)
 and ∧ w . w ∈ list.set X ⇒ ∃ w' . converge M1 w w' ∧ converge M2 w w'
 and converge M1 u v
 and u ∈ L M2
 and v ∈ L M2
 and convergence-graph-lookup-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup G
 and convergence-graph-insert-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup cg-insert
 and ∧ α β q1 q2 . q1 ∈ states M1 ⇒ q2 ∈ states M1 ⇒ q1 ≠ q2 ⇒
 distinguishes M1 q1 q2 (get-distinguishing-trace q1 q2)

and $L M1 \cap \text{set} (\text{fst} (\text{distinguish-from-set } M1 \ V \ T \ G \ \text{cg-lookup} \ \text{cg-insert} \ \text{get-distinguishing-trace } u \ v \ X \ k \ \text{depth} \ \text{completeInputTraces} \ \text{append-heuristic} \ (u = v))) = L M2 \cap \text{set} (\text{fst} (\text{distinguish-from-set } M1 \ V \ T \ G \ \text{cg-lookup} \ \text{cg-insert} \ \text{get-distinguishing-trace } u \ v \ X \ k \ \text{depth} \ \text{completeInputTraces} \ \text{append-heuristic} \ (u = v)))$
and $\bigwedge T \ w \ u' \ uBest \ lBest . \text{fst} (\text{append-heuristic } T \ w \ (uBest, lBest) \ u') \in \{u', uBest\}$
shows $\forall \gamma \ x \ y . \text{length} (\gamma@[x,y]) \leq \text{depth} \longrightarrow$
 $\gamma \in LS \ M1 \ (\text{after-initial } M1 \ u) \longrightarrow$
 $x \in \text{inputs } M1 \longrightarrow y \in \text{outputs } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $L M1 \cap (\text{list.set } X \cup \{\omega@\omega' \mid \omega \ \omega' . \omega \in \{u,v\} \wedge \omega' \in \text{list.set} (\text{prefixes } (\gamma@[x,y]))\}) = L M2 \cap (\text{list.set } X \cup \{\omega@\omega' \mid \omega \ \omega' . \omega \in \{u,v\} \wedge \omega' \in \text{list.set} (\text{prefixes } (\gamma@[x,y]))\})$
 $\wedge \text{preserves-divergence } M1 \ M2 \ (\text{list.set } X \cup \{\omega@\omega' \mid \omega \ \omega' . \omega \in \{u,v\} \wedge \omega' \in \text{list.set} (\text{prefixes } (\gamma@[x,y]))\})$
(is ?P1a $X \ u \ v \ \text{depth}$)
and $\text{preserves-divergence } M1 \ M2 \ (\text{list.set } X \cup \{u,v\})$
(is ?P1b $X \ u \ v$)
and $\text{convergence-graph-lookup-invar } M1 \ M2 \ \text{cg-lookup} \ (\text{snd} (\text{distinguish-from-set } M1 \ V \ T \ G \ \text{cg-lookup} \ \text{cg-insert} \ \text{get-distinguishing-trace } u \ v \ X \ k \ \text{depth} \ \text{completeInputTraces} \ \text{append-heuristic} \ (u = v)))$
(is ?P2 $T \ G \ u \ v \ X \ \text{depth}$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distinguish-from-set-establishes-convergence* :

assumes *observable* $M1$
and *observable* $M2$
and *minimal* $M1$
and *minimal* $M2$
and *size-r* $M1 \leq m$
and *size* $M2 \leq m$
and *inputs* $M2 = \text{inputs } M1$
and *outputs* $M2 = \text{outputs } M1$
and *is-state-cover-assignment* $M1 \ V$
and *preserves-divergence* $M1 \ M2 \ (V \ \text{'reachable-states } M1)$
and $L M1 \cap (V \ \text{'reachable-states } M1) = L M2 \cap V \ \text{'reachable-states } M1$
and *converge* $M1 \ u \ v$
and $u \in L M2$
and $v \in L M2$
and *convergence-graph-lookup-invar* $M1 \ M2 \ \text{cg-lookup } G$
and *convergence-graph-insert-invar* $M1 \ M2 \ \text{cg-lookup} \ \text{cg-insert}$
and $\bigwedge q1 \ q2 . q1 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q2 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies$
distinguishes $M1 \ q1 \ q2 \ (\text{get-distinguishing-trace } q1 \ q2)$
and $L M1 \cap \text{set} (\text{fst} (\text{distinguish-from-set } M1 \ V \ T \ G \ \text{cg-lookup} \ \text{cg-insert} \ \text{get-distinguishing-trace } u \ v \ (\text{map } V \ (\text{reachable-states-as-list } M1)) \ k \ (m - \text{size-r } M1) \ \text{completeInputTraces} \ \text{append-heuristic} \ (u=v))) = L M2 \cap \text{set} (\text{fst} (\text{distinguish-from-set } M1 \ V \ T \ G \ \text{cg-lookup} \ \text{cg-insert} \ \text{get-distinguishing-trace } u \ v \ (\text{map } V \ (\text{reachable-states-as-list } M1)) \ k \ (m - \text{size-r } M1) \ \text{completeInputTraces} \ \text{append-heuristic} \ (u=v)))$
and $\bigwedge T \ w \ u' \ uBest \ lBest . \text{fst} (\text{append-heuristic } T \ w \ (uBest, lBest) \ u') \in$

{*u',uBest*}

shows *converge M2 u v*

and *convergence-graph-lookup-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup (snd (distinguish-from-set M1 V T G cg-lookup cg-insert get-distinguishing-trace u v (map V (reachable-states-as-list M1))) k (m - size-r M1) completeInputTraces append-heuristic (u=v)))*

<proof>

definition *establish-convergence-dynamic :: bool ⇒ bool ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('b × 'c) list) ⇒*

('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder) fsm ⇒
('a, 'b, 'c) state-cover-assignment ⇒
('b × 'c) prefix-tree ⇒
'd ⇒
('d ⇒ ('b × 'c) list ⇒ 'd) ⇒
('d ⇒ ('b × 'c) list ⇒ ('b × 'c) list list) ⇒
nat ⇒
('a, 'b, 'c) transition ⇒
*((('b × 'c) prefix-tree × 'd) **where***

establish-convergence-dynamic completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic dist-fun M1
V T G cg-insert cg-lookup m t =

distinguish-from-set M1 V T G cg-lookup cg-insert

dist-fun

((V (t-source t))@[(t-input t, t-output t)])

(V (t-target t))

(map V (reachable-states-as-list M1))

*(2 * size M1)*

(m - size-r M1)

completeInputTraces

(if useInputHeuristic then append-heuristic-input M1 else

append-heuristic-io)

False

lemma *establish-convergence-dynamic-verifies-transition :*

assumes $\bigwedge q1 q2 . q1 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q2 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies$
distinguishes M1 q1 q2 (dist-fun q1 q2)

shows *verifies-transition (establish-convergence-dynamic b c dist-fun) M1 M2 V*
T0 cg-insert cg-lookup

<proof>

definition *handleUT-dynamic :: bool ⇒*

bool ⇒

('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('b × 'c) list) ⇒

((('a, 'b, 'c) fsm ⇒ ('a, 'b, 'c) state-cover-assignment ⇒

('a, 'b, 'c) transition ⇒ ('a, 'b, 'c) transition list ⇒ nat ⇒ bool) ⇒

('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder) fsm ⇒

('a,'b,'c) state-cover-assignment \Rightarrow
('b \times 'c) prefix-tree \Rightarrow
'd \Rightarrow
('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list \Rightarrow 'd) \Rightarrow
('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list list) \Rightarrow
('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list \Rightarrow 'd) \Rightarrow
nat \Rightarrow
('a,'b,'c) transition \Rightarrow
('a,'b,'c) transition list \Rightarrow
((('a,'b,'c) transition list \times ('b \times 'c) prefix-tree \times 'd)

where

handleUT-dynamic complete-input-traces
use-input-heuristic
dist-fun
do-establish-convergence
M
V
T
G
cg-insert
cg-lookup
cg-merge
m
t
X

=
 (let *k* = (2 * size *M*);
 l = (m - size-r *M*);
 heuristic = (if *use-input-heuristic* then *append-heuristic-input M*
 else *append-heuristic-io*);
 rstates = (map *V* (reachable-states-as-list *M*));
 (*T1,G1*) = *handle-io-pair complete-input-traces*
 use-input-heuristic
 M
 V
 T
 G
 cg-insert
 cg-lookup
 (*t-source t*)
 (*t-input t*)
 (*t-output t*);
 u = ((*V (t-source t)*)@[*t-input t, t-output t*]);
 v = (*V (t-target t)*);
 X' = *butlast X*
 in if (*do-establish-convergence M V t X' l*)
 then let (*T2,G2*) = *distinguish-from-set M*
 V
 T1

```

                                G1
                                cg-lookup
                                cg-insert
                                dist-fun
                                u
                                v
                                rstates
                                k
                                l
                                complete-input-traces
                                heuristic
                                False;
      G3 = cg-merge G2 u v
    in
      (X',T2,G3)
    else (X',distinguish-from-set M
          V
          T1
          G1
          cg-lookup
          cg-insert
          dist-fun
          u
          u
          rstates
          k
          l
          complete-input-traces
          heuristic
          True))

```

lemma *handleUT-dynamic-handles-transition* :

fixes $M1::('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder)$ fsm

fixes $M2::('e,'b,'c)$ fsm

assumes $\bigwedge q1\ q2 . q1 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q2 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies$
distinguishes $M1\ q1\ q2$ (*dist-fun* $q1\ q2$)

shows *handles-transition* (*handleUT-dynamic* $b\ c\ \text{dist-fun } d$) $M1\ M2\ V\ T0$
cg-insert cg-lookup cg-merge
 ⟨*proof*⟩

21.5.2 Static

fun *traces-to-check* $:: ('a,'b::linorder,'c::linorder)$ fsm $\Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c)$ list
 list **where**

traces-to-check $M\ q\ 0 = []$ |

traces-to-check $M\ q\ (\text{Suc } k) = (\text{let}$

ios = *List.product* (*inputs-as-list* M) (*outputs-as-list* M)

in concat (*map* $(\lambda(x,y) . \text{case } h\text{-obs } M\ q\ x\ y \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow [(x,y)] \mid \text{Some } q' \Rightarrow$

$[(x,y)] \# (\text{map } ((\#) (x,y)) (\text{traces-to-check } M \ q' \ k)) \text{ ios})$

lemma *traces-to-check-set* :

fixes $M :: ('a, 'b :: \text{linorder}, 'c :: \text{linorder}) \text{ fsm}$

assumes *observable* M

and $q \in \text{states } M$

shows $\text{list.set } (\text{traces-to-check } M \ q \ k) = \{(\gamma @ [(x, y)]) \mid \gamma \ x \ y \ . \ \text{length } (\gamma @ [(x, y)]) \leq k \wedge \gamma \in \text{LS } M \ q \wedge x \in \text{inputs } M \wedge y \in \text{outputs } M\}$
<proof>

fun *establish-convergence-static* :: $(\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree}) \Rightarrow$
 $('a :: \text{linorder}, 'b :: \text{linorder}, 'c :: \text{linorder}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow$
 $('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ state-cover-assignment} \Rightarrow$
 $('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree} \Rightarrow$
 $'d \Rightarrow$
 $('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'd) \Rightarrow$
 $('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list list}) \Rightarrow$
 $\text{nat} \Rightarrow$
 $('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ transition} \Rightarrow$
 $(('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree} \times 'd)$

where

establish-convergence-static $\text{dist-fun } M \ V \ T \ G \ \text{cg-insert } \text{cg-lookup } m \ t =$

(*let*

$\alpha = V \ (t\text{-source } t);$

$xy = (t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t);$

$\beta = V \ (t\text{-target } t);$

$q\text{Source} = (\text{after-initial } M \ (V \ (t\text{-source } t)));$

$q\text{Target} = (\text{after-initial } M \ (V \ (t\text{-target } t)));$

$k = m - \text{size-r } M;$

$\text{ttc} = [] \# \text{traces-to-check } M \ q\text{Target } k;$

$\text{handleTrace} = (\lambda \ (T, G) \ u \ .$

if is-in-language $M \ q\text{Target } u$

then let

$qu = \text{FSM.after } M \ q\text{Target } u;$

$ws = \text{sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree } (\text{dist-fun } (\text{Suc } (\text{length}$

$u)) \ qu);$

$\text{appendDistTrace} = (\lambda \ (T, G) \ w \ . \ \text{let}$

$(T', G') = \text{distribute-extension } M \ T \ G$

$\text{cg-lookup } \text{cg-insert } \alpha \ (xy \# u @ w) \ \text{False} \ (\text{append-heuristic-input } M)$

in $\text{distribute-extension } M \ T' \ G' \ \text{cg-lookup}$

$\text{cg-insert } \beta \ (u @ w) \ \text{False} \ (\text{append-heuristic-input } M)$

in $\text{foldl } \text{appendDistTrace} \ (T, G) \ ws$

else let

$(T', G') = \text{distribute-extension } M \ T \ G \ \text{cg-lookup } \text{cg-insert } \alpha \ (xy \# u)$

$\text{False} \ (\text{append-heuristic-input } M)$

in $\text{distribute-extension } M \ T' \ G' \ \text{cg-lookup } \text{cg-insert } \beta \ u \ \text{False}$

$(\text{append-heuristic-input } M))$

in

$\text{foldl } \text{handleTrace} \ (T, G) \ \text{ttc}$)

lemma *appendDistTrace-subset-helper* :
assumes *appendDistTrace* = ($\lambda (T,G) w . \text{let}$
 $(T',G') = \text{distribute-extension } M T G \text{ cg-lookup}$
cg-insert $\alpha (xy\#u@w) \text{ False (append-heuristic-input } M)$
 $\text{in distribute-extension } M T' G' \text{ cg-lookup}$
cg-insert $\beta (u@w) \text{ False (append-heuristic-input } M)$)
shows $\text{set } T \subseteq \text{set (fst (appendDistTrace (T,G) w))}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *handleTrace-subset-helper* :
assumes *handleTrace* = ($\lambda (T,G) u .$
if is-in-language $M qTarget u$
 then let
 $qu = \text{FSM.after } M qTarget u;$
 $ws = \text{sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree (dist-fun (Suc (length$
 $u)) qu);$
appendDistTrace = ($\lambda (T,G) w . \text{let}$
 $(T',G') = \text{distribute-extension } M T G$
cg-lookup *cg-insert* $\alpha (xy\#u@w) \text{ False (append-heuristic-input } M)$
 $\text{in distribute-extension } M T' G' \text{ cg-lookup}$
cg-insert $\beta (u@w) \text{ False (append-heuristic-input } M)$)
 $\text{in foldl appendDistTrace (T,G) ws}$
 else let
 $(T',G') = \text{distribute-extension } M T G \text{ cg-lookup } \text{cg-insert } \alpha (xy\#u)$
 $\text{False (append-heuristic-input } M)$
 $\text{in distribute-extension } M T' G' \text{ cg-lookup } \text{cg-insert } \beta u \text{ False}$
 $(\text{append-heuristic-input } M)$)
shows $\text{set } T \subseteq \text{set (fst (handleTrace (T,G) u))}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *establish-convergence-static-subset* :
 $\text{set } T \subseteq \text{set (fst (establish-convergence-static dist-fun } M V T G \text{ cg-insert cg-lookup}$
 $m t))}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *establish-convergence-static-finite* :
fixes $M :: ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm}$
assumes *finite-tree* T
shows *finite-tree* $(\text{fst (establish-convergence-static dist-fun } M V T G \text{ cg-insert cg-lookup}$
 $m t))}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *establish-convergence-static-properties* :

assumes *observable M1*
and *observable M2*
and *minimal M1*
and *minimal M2*
and *inputs M2 = inputs M1*
and *outputs M2 = outputs M1*
and *t ∈ transitions M1*
and *t-source t ∈ reachable-states M1*
and *is-state-cover-assignment M1 V*
and $V (t\text{-source } t) @ [(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)] \in L M2$
and $V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1 \subseteq \text{set } T$
and *preserves-divergence M1 M2 (V ' reachable-states M1)*
and *convergence-graph-lookup-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup G*
and *convergence-graph-insert-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup cg-insert*
and $\bigwedge q1 q2 . q1 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q2 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies \exists io .$
 $\forall k1 k2 . io \in \text{set } (\text{dist-fun } k1 q1) \cap \text{set } (\text{dist-fun } k2 q2) \wedge \text{distinguishes } M1 q1 q2$
io
and $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{reachable-states } M1 \implies \text{set } (\text{dist-fun } 0 q) \subseteq \text{set } (\text{after } T (V$
q))
and $\bigwedge q k . q \in \text{states } M1 \implies \text{finite-tree } (\text{dist-fun } k q)$
and $L M1 \cap \text{set } (\text{fst } (\text{establish-convergence-static } \text{dist-fun } M1 V T G \text{ cg-insert}$
cg-lookup m t)) = L M2 \cap \text{set } (\text{fst } (\text{establish-convergence-static } \text{dist-fun } M1 V T
G cg-insert cg-lookup m t))
shows $\forall \gamma x y . \text{length } (\gamma @ [(x,y)]) \leq m - \text{size-r } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $\gamma \in LS M1 (\text{after-initial } M1 (V (t\text{-source } t) @ [(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output}$
t]))) \longrightarrow
 $x \in \text{inputs } M1 \longrightarrow y \in \text{outputs } M1 \longrightarrow$
 $L M1 \cap ((V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1) \cup \{\omega @ \omega' \mid \omega \omega' . \omega \in \{((V$
 $(t\text{-source } t) @ [(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)], (V (t\text{-target } t))\} \wedge \omega' \in \text{list.set } (\text{prefixes}$
 $(\gamma @ [(x,y)]))\}) = L M2 \cap ((V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1) \cup \{\omega @ \omega' \mid \omega \omega' . \omega \in \{((V$
 $(t\text{-source } t) @ [(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)], (V (t\text{-target } t))\} \wedge \omega' \in \text{list.set } (\text{prefixes}$
 $(\gamma @ [(x,y)]))\})$
 $\wedge \text{preserves-divergence } M1 M2 ((V \text{ ' reachable-states } M1) \cup \{\omega @ \omega'$
 $\mid \omega \omega' . \omega \in \{((V (t\text{-source } t) @ [(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)], (V (t\text{-target } t))\} \wedge \omega' \in$
 $\text{list.set } (\text{prefixes } (\gamma @ [(x,y)]))\})$
(is ?P1a)
and *preserves-divergence M1 M2 ((V ' reachable-states M1) ∪ {((V (t-source t)*
 $@ [(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)], (V (t\text{-target } t))\})$
(is ?P1b)
and *convergence-graph-lookup-invar M1 M2 cg-lookup (snd (establish-convergence-static*
dist-fun M1 V T G cg-insert cg-lookup m t))
(is ?P2)
<proof>

lemma *establish-convergence-static-establishes-convergence :*
assumes *observable M1*

and *observable* $M2$
and *minimal* $M1$
and *minimal* $M2$
and *size-r* $M1 \leq m$
and *size* $M2 \leq m$
and *inputs* $M2 = \text{inputs } M1$
and *outputs* $M2 = \text{outputs } M1$
and $t \in \text{transitions } M1$
and $t\text{-source } t \in \text{reachable-states } M1$
and *is-state-cover-assignment* $M1 V$
and $V (t\text{-source } t) @ [(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)] \in L M2$
and $V \text{ 'reachable-states } M1 \subseteq \text{set } T$
and *preserves-divergence* $M1 M2 (V \text{ 'reachable-states } M1)$
and *convergence-graph-lookup-invar* $M1 M2 \text{cg-lookup } G$
and *convergence-graph-insert-invar* $M1 M2 \text{cg-lookup cg-insert}$
and $\bigwedge q1 q2 . q1 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q2 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies \exists io .$
 $\forall k1 k2 . io \in \text{set } (\text{dist-fun } k1 q1) \cap \text{set } (\text{dist-fun } k2 q2) \wedge \text{distinguishes } M1 q1 q2$
 io
and $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{reachable-states } M1 \implies \text{set } (\text{dist-fun } 0 q) \subseteq \text{set } (\text{after } T (V$
 $q))$
and $\bigwedge q k . q \in \text{states } M1 \implies \text{finite-tree } (\text{dist-fun } k q)$
and $L M1 \cap \text{set } (\text{fst } (\text{establish-convergence-static } \text{dist-fun } M1 V T G \text{cg-insert}$
 $\text{cg-lookup } m t)) = L M2 \cap \text{set } (\text{fst } (\text{establish-convergence-static } \text{dist-fun } M1 V T$
 $G \text{cg-insert cg-lookup } m t))$
shows *converge* $M2 (V (t\text{-source } t) @ [(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)]) (V (t\text{-target } t))$
(is *converge* $M2 ?u ?v)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *establish-convergence-static-verifies-transition* :

assumes $\bigwedge q1 q2 . q1 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q2 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies \exists io$
 $. \forall k1 k2 . io \in \text{set } (\text{dist-fun } k1 q1) \cap \text{set } (\text{dist-fun } k2 q2) \wedge \text{distinguishes } M1 q1$
 $q2 io$

and $\bigwedge q k . q \in \text{states } M1 \implies \text{finite-tree } (\text{dist-fun } k q)$

shows *verifies-transition* $(\text{establish-convergence-static } \text{dist-fun}) M1 M2 V (\text{fst } (\text{handle-state-cover-static}$
 $\text{dist-fun } M1 V \text{cg-initial cg-insert cg-lookup})) \text{cg-insert cg-lookup}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *handleUT-static* :: $(\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{prefix-tree}) \Rightarrow$
 $((('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{fsm} \Rightarrow$
 $('a, 'b, 'c) \text{state-cover-assignment} \Rightarrow$
 $('b \times 'c) \text{prefix-tree} \Rightarrow$
 $'d \Rightarrow$
 $('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{list} \Rightarrow 'd) \Rightarrow$
 $('d \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{list} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{list list}) \Rightarrow$

$(d \Rightarrow (b \times c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow (b \times c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow d) \Rightarrow$
 $\text{nat} \Rightarrow$
 $(a, b, c) \text{ transition} \Rightarrow$
 $(a, b, c) \text{ transition list} \Rightarrow$
 $((a, b, c) \text{ transition list} \times (b \times c) \text{ prefix-tree} \times d)$

where

$\text{handleUT-static dist-fun } M \ V \ T \ G \ \text{cg-insert cg-lookup cg-merge } l \ t \ X = (\text{let}$
 $(T1, G1) = \text{handle-io-pair False False } M \ V \ T \ G \ \text{cg-insert cg-lookup } (t\text{-source}$
 $t) \ (t\text{-input } t) \ (t\text{-output } t);$
 $(T2, G2) = \text{establish-convergence-static dist-fun } M \ V \ T1 \ G1 \ \text{cg-insert cg-lookup}$
 $l \ t;$
 $G3 = \text{cg-merge } G2 \ ((V \ (t\text{-source } t)) @ [(t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t)]) \ (V \ (t\text{-target}$
 $t))$
 $\text{in } (X, T2, G3))$

lemma *handleUT-static-handles-transition* :

fixes $M1 :: (a :: \text{linorder}, b :: \text{linorder}, c :: \text{linorder}) \ \text{fsm}$

fixes $M2 :: (e, b, c) \ \text{fsm}$

assumes $\bigwedge q1 \ q2 . q1 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q2 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies \exists io$
 $. \forall k1 \ k2 . io \in \text{set } (\text{dist-fun } k1 \ q1) \cap \text{set } (\text{dist-fun } k2 \ q2) \wedge \text{distinguishes } M1 \ q1$
 $q2 \ io$

and $\bigwedge q \ k . q \in \text{states } M1 \implies \text{finite-tree } (\text{dist-fun } k \ q)$

shows $\text{handles-transition } (\text{handleUT-static dist-fun}) \ M1 \ M2 \ V \ (\text{fst } (\text{handle-state-cover-static}$
 $\text{dist-fun } M1 \ V \ \text{cg-initial cg-insert cg-lookup})) \ \text{cg-insert cg-lookup cg-merge}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

21.6 Distinguishing Traces

21.6.1 Symmetry

The following lemmata serve to show that the function to choose distinguishing sequences returns the same sequence for reversed pairs, thus ensuring that the HSI's do not contain two sequences for the same pair of states.

lemma *select-diverging-ofsm-table-io-sym* :

assumes *observable* M

and $q1 \in \text{states } M$

and $q2 \in \text{states } M$

and $\text{ofsm-table } M \ (\lambda q . \text{states } M) \ (\text{Suc } k) \ q1 \neq \text{ofsm-table } M \ (\lambda q . \text{states}$
 $M) \ (\text{Suc } k) \ q2$

assumes $(\text{select-diverging-ofsm-table-io } M \ q1 \ q2 \ (\text{Suc } k)) = (io, (a, b))$

shows $(\text{select-diverging-ofsm-table-io } M \ q2 \ q1 \ (\text{Suc } k)) = (io, (b, a))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table-sym* :

assumes *observable* M

and $q1 \in \text{states } M$

and $q2 \in \text{states } M$

and *ofsm-table* M ($\lambda q . \text{states } M$) k $q1 \neq \text{ofsm-table } M$ ($\lambda q . \text{states } M$) k $q2$
shows *assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table* M $q1$ $q2$ $k = \text{assemble-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-table } M$ $q2$ $q1$ k
<proof>

lemma *find-first-distinct-ofsm-table-sym* :
assumes $q1 \in \text{FSM.states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{FSM.states } M$
and *ofsm-table-fix* M ($\lambda q . \text{states } M$) 0 $q1 \neq \text{ofsm-table-fix } M$ ($\lambda q . \text{states } M$) 0 $q2$
shows *find-first-distinct-ofsm-table* M $q1$ $q2 = \text{find-first-distinct-ofsm-table } M$ $q2$ $q1$
<proof>

lemma *get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-sym* :
assumes *observable* M
and *minimal* M
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $q1 \neq q2$
shows *get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables* M $q1$ $q2 = \text{get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables } M$ $q2$ $q1$
<proof>

21.6.2 Harmonised State Identifiers

fun *add-distinguishing-sequence* :: ($'a, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}$) *fsm* \Rightarrow ($'b \times 'c$) *list* $\times 'a$ \times ($'b \times 'c$) *list* $\times 'a$ \Rightarrow ($'b \times 'c$) *prefix-tree* \Rightarrow ($'b \times 'c$) *prefix-tree* **where**
add-distinguishing-sequence M ($(\alpha, q1), (\beta, q2)$) $t = \text{insert empty } (\text{get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables } M$ $q1$ $q2)$

lemma *add-distinguishing-sequence-distinguishes* :
assumes *observable* M
and *minimal* M
and $\alpha \in L$ M
and $\beta \in L$ M
and *after-initial* M $\alpha \neq \text{after-initial } M$ β
shows $\exists io \in \text{set } (\text{add-distinguishing-sequence } M$ ($(\alpha, \text{after-initial } M$ $\alpha), (\beta, \text{after-initial } M$ $\beta)$) t) \cup ($\text{set } (\text{after } t$ $\alpha) \cap \text{set } (\text{after } t$ $\beta)$) . *distinguishes* M ($\text{after-initial } M$ α) ($\text{after-initial } M$ β) io
<proof>

lemma *add-distinguishing-sequence-finite* :
finite-tree (*add-distinguishing-sequence* M ($(\alpha, \text{after-initial } M$ $\alpha), (\beta, \text{after-initial } M$ $\beta)$) t)
<proof>

fun *get-HSI* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) prefix-tree
where
get-HSI M q = from-list (map ($\lambda q'$. *get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables* M q q') (filter ((\neq) q) (states-as-list M)))

lemma *get-HSI-elem* :
assumes q2 \in states M
and q2 \neq q1
shows *get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables* M q1 q2 \in set (*get-HSI* M q1)
 <proof>

lemma *get-HSI-distinguishes* :
assumes observable M
and minimal M
and q1 \in states M **and** q2 \in states M **and** q1 \neq q2
shows \exists io \in set (*get-HSI* M q1) \cap set (*get-HSI* M q2) . *distinguishes* M q1 q2 io
 <proof>

lemma *get-HSI-finite* :
finite-tree (*get-HSI* M q)
 <proof>

21.6.3 Distinguishing Sets

fun *distinguishing-set* :: ('a :: linorder, 'b :: linorder, 'c :: linorder) fsm \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) prefix-tree **where**
distinguishing-set M = (let
 pairs = filter ($\lambda (x,y)$. x \neq y) (list-ordered-pairs (states-as-list M))
 in from-list (map (case-prod (*get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables* M)) pairs))

lemma *distinguishing-set-distinguishes* :
assumes observable M
and minimal M
and q1 \in states M
and q2 \in states M
and q1 \neq q2
shows \exists io \in set (*distinguishing-set* M) . *distinguishes* M q1 q2 io
 <proof>

lemma *distinguishing-set-finite* :
finite-tree (*distinguishing-set* M)
 <proof>

```

function (domintros) intersection-is-distinguishing :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ ('b × 'c)
prefix-tree ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('b × 'c) prefix-tree ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool where
  intersection-is-distinguishing M (PT t1) q1 (PT t2) q2 =
    (∃ (x,y) ∈ dom t1 ∩ dom t2 .
      case h-obs M q1 x y of
        None ⇒ h-obs M q2 x y ≠ None |
        Some q1' ⇒ (case h-obs M q2 x y of
          None ⇒ True |
          Some q2' ⇒ intersection-is-distinguishing M (the (t1 (x,y))) q1' (the (t2
(x,y))) q2'))
    <proof>
termination
    <proof>

```

```

lemma intersection-is-distinguishing-code[code] :
  intersection-is-distinguishing M (MPT t1) q1 (MPT t2) q2 =
    (∃ (x,y) ∈ Mapping.keys t1 ∩ Mapping.keys t2 .
      case h-obs M q1 x y of
        None ⇒ h-obs M q2 x y ≠ None |
        Some q1' ⇒ (case h-obs M q2 x y of
          None ⇒ True |
          Some q2' ⇒ intersection-is-distinguishing M (the (Mapping.lookup t1
(x,y))) q1' (the (Mapping.lookup t2 (x,y))) q2'))
    <proof>

```

```

lemma intersection-is-distinguishing-correctness :
  assumes observable M
  and q1 ∈ states M
  and q2 ∈ states M
shows intersection-is-distinguishing M t1 q1 t2 q2 = (∃ io . isin t1 io ∧ isin t2 io
∧ distinguishes M q1 q2 io)
  (is ?P1 = ?P2)
    <proof>

```

```

fun contains-distinguishing-trace :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ ('b × 'c) prefix-tree ⇒ 'a ⇒
'a ⇒ bool where
  contains-distinguishing-trace M T q1 q2 = intersection-is-distinguishing M T q1
T q2

```

```

lemma contains-distinguishing-trace-code[code] :
  contains-distinguishing-trace M (MPT t1) q1 q2 =
    (∃ (x,y) ∈ Mapping.keys t1 .

```

```

    case h-obs M q1 x y of
      None  $\Rightarrow$  h-obs M q2 x y  $\neq$  None |
      Some q1'  $\Rightarrow$  (case h-obs M q2 x y of
        None  $\Rightarrow$  True |
        Some q2'  $\Rightarrow$  contains-distinguishing-trace M (the (Mapping.lookup t1
(x,y))) q1' q2'))
    <proof>

```

lemma *contains-distinguishing-trace-correctness* :

```

  assumes observable M
  and q1  $\in$  states M
  and q2  $\in$  states M
  shows contains-distinguishing-trace M t q1 q2 = ( $\exists$  io . isin t io  $\wedge$  distinguishes
M q1 q2 io)
  <proof>

```

```

fun distinguishing-set-reduced :: ('a :: linorder, 'b :: linorder, 'c :: linorder) fsm  $\Rightarrow$ 
('b  $\times$  'c) prefix-tree where
  distinguishing-set-reduced M = (let
    pairs = filter ( $\lambda$  (q,q') . q  $\neq$  q') (list-ordered-pairs (states-as-list M));
    handlePair = ( $\lambda$  W (q,q') . if contains-distinguishing-trace M W q q'
      then W
      else insert W (get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables
M q q'))
  in foldl handlePair empty pairs)

```

lemma *distinguishing-set-reduced-distinguishes* :

```

  assumes observable M
  and minimal M
  and q1  $\in$  states M
  and q2  $\in$  states M
  and q1  $\neq$  q2
  shows  $\exists$  io  $\in$  set (distinguishing-set-reduced M) . distinguishes M q1 q2 io
  <proof>

```

lemma *distinguishing-set-reduced-finite* :

```

  finite-tree (distinguishing-set-reduced M)
  <proof>

```

```

fun add-distinguishing-set :: ('a :: linorder, 'b :: linorder, 'c :: linorder) fsm  $\Rightarrow$ 
(('b  $\times$  'c) list  $\times$  'a)  $\times$  (('b  $\times$  'c) list  $\times$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  ('b  $\times$  'c) prefix-tree  $\Rightarrow$  ('b  $\times$  'c) prefix-tree
where
  add-distinguishing-set M - t = distinguishing-set M

```


lemma *add-distinguishing-set-distinguishes* :
assumes *observable M*
and *minimal M*
and $\alpha \in L\ M$
and $\beta \in L\ M$
and *after-initial M $\alpha \neq$ after-initial M β*
shows $\exists io \in \text{set } (\text{add-distinguishing-set } M\ ((\alpha, \text{after-initial } M\ \alpha), (\beta, \text{after-initial } M\ \beta)))\ t \cup (\text{set } (\text{after } t\ \alpha) \cap \text{set } (\text{after } t\ \beta)) . \text{distinguishes } M\ (\text{after-initial } M\ \alpha)\ (\text{after-initial } M\ \beta)\ io$
<proof>

lemma *add-distinguishing-set-finite* :
finite-tree ((add-distinguishing-set M) x t)
<proof>

21.7 Transition Sorting

definition *sort-unverified-transitions-by-state-cover-length* :: $('a :: \text{linorder}, 'b :: \text{linorder}, 'c :: \text{linorder})\ \text{fsm} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c)\ \text{state-cover-assignment} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c)\ \text{transition list} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c)\ \text{transition list}$ **where**
sort-unverified-transitions-by-state-cover-length M V ts = (let
*default-weight = 2 * size M;*
weights = mapping-of (map ($\lambda t . (t, \text{length } (V\ (t\text{-source } t)) + \text{length } (V\ (t\text{-target } t))))\ ts);$
weight = ($\lambda q . \text{case } \text{Mapping.lookup } \text{weights } q\ \text{of } \text{Some } w \Rightarrow w \mid \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{default-weight}$)
in mergesort-by-rel ($\lambda t1\ t2 . \text{weight } t1 \leq \text{weight } t2$)\ ts)

lemma *sort-unverified-transitions-by-state-cover-length-retains-set* :
List.set xs = List.set (sort-unverified-transitions-by-state-cover-length M1 (get-state-cover M1) xs)
<proof>

end

22 Test Suites for Language Equivalence

This file introduces a type for test suites represented as a prefix tree in which each IO-pair is additionally labeled by a boolean value representing whether the IO-pair should be exhibited by the SUT in order to pass the test suite.

theory *Test-Suite-Representations*
imports *../Minimisation ../Prefix-Tree*
begin

type-synonym $('b, 'c)\ \text{test-suite} = (('b \times 'c) \times \text{bool})\ \text{prefix-tree}$

function (*domintros*) *test-suite-from-io-tree* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('b × 'c) prefix-tree ⇒ ('b,'c) test-suite **where**
test-suite-from-io-tree M q (PT m) = PT (λ ((x,y),b) . case m (x,y) of
 None ⇒ None |
 Some t ⇒ (case h-obs M q x y of
 None ⇒ (if b then None else Some empty) |
 Some q' ⇒ (if b then Some (test-suite-from-io-tree M q' t) else None)))
 ⟨proof⟩
termination
 ⟨proof⟩

22.1 Transforming an IO-prefix-tree to a test suite

lemma *test-suite-from-io-tree-set* :
assumes *observable* M
and q ∈ states M
shows (set (test-suite-from-io-tree M q t)) = ((λ xs . map (λ x . (x, True)) xs)
 ' (set t ∩ LS M q))
 ∪ ((λ xs . (map (λ x . (x, True)) (butlast
 xs))@[last xs, False])) ' {xs@[x] | xs x . xs ∈ set t ∩ LS M q ∧ xs@[x] ∈ set t -
 LS M q}
 (is ?S1 q t = ?S2 q t)
 ⟨proof⟩

function (*domintros*) *passes-test-suite* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('b,'c) test-suite ⇒ bool **where**
passes-test-suite M q (PT m) = (∀ xyb ∈ dom m . case h-obs M q (fst (fst xyb))
 (snd (fst xyb)) of
 None ⇒ ¬(snd xyb) |
 Some q' ⇒ snd xyb ∧ passes-test-suite M q' (case m xyb of Some t ⇒ t))
 ⟨proof⟩
termination
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *passes-test-suite-iff* :
assumes *observable* M
and q ∈ states M
shows passes-test-suite M q t = (∀ iob ∈ set t . (map fst iob) ∈ LS M q ↔
 list-all snd iob)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *passes-test-suite-from-io-tree* :
assumes *observable* M

and *observable I*
and $qM \in \text{states } M$
and $qI \in \text{states } I$
shows $\text{passes-test-suite } I \ qI \ (\text{test-suite-from-io-tree } M \ qM \ t) = ((\text{set } t \cap \text{LS } M \ qM)$
 $= (\text{set } t \cap \text{LS } I \ qI))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

22.2 Code Refinement

context includes *lifting-syntax*
begin

lemma *map-entries-parametric*:

$((A \text{====>} B) \text{====>} (A \text{====>} C \text{====>} \text{rel-option } D) \text{====>} (B \text{====>} \text{rel-option } C) \text{====>} A \text{====>} \text{rel-option } D)$
 $(\lambda f \ g \ m \ x. \text{case } (m \circ f) \ x \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{None} \mid \text{Some } y \Rightarrow g \ x \ y) \ (\lambda f \ g \ m \ x. \text{case } (m \circ f) \ x \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{None} \mid \text{Some } y \Rightarrow g \ x \ y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

lift-definition *map-entries* :: $(c \Rightarrow a) \Rightarrow (c \Rightarrow b \Rightarrow d \text{ option}) \Rightarrow (a, b) \text{ mapping} \Rightarrow (c, d) \text{ mapping}$

is $\lambda f \ g \ m \ x. \text{case } (m \circ f) \ x \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{None} \mid \text{Some } y \Rightarrow g \ x \ y$ **parametric**
map-entries-parametric $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *test-suite-from-io-tree-MPT*[code] :

$\text{test-suite-from-io-tree } M \ q \ (\text{MPT } m) =$
 $\text{MPT } (\text{map-entries}$
 fst
 $(\lambda ((x,y),b) \ t. (\text{case } h\text{-obs } M \ q \ x \ y \text{ of}$
 $\text{None} \Rightarrow (\text{if } b \text{ then } \text{None} \text{ else } \text{Some empty}) \mid$
 $\text{Some } q' \Rightarrow (\text{if } b \text{ then } \text{Some } (\text{test-suite-from-io-tree } M \ q' \ t) \text{ else } \text{None})))$
 $m)$
(is $?t \ M \ q \ (\text{MPT } m) = \text{MPT } (?f \ M \ q \ m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *passes-test-suite-MPT*[code]:

$\text{passes-test-suite } M \ q \ (\text{MPT } m) = (\forall \ xyb \in \text{Mapping.keys } m. \text{case } h\text{-obs } M \ q \ (\text{fst } (\text{fst } xyb)) \ (\text{snd } (\text{fst } xyb)) \text{ of}$
 $\text{None} \Rightarrow \neg(\text{snd } xyb) \mid$
 $\text{Some } q' \Rightarrow \text{snd } xyb \wedge \text{passes-test-suite } M \ q' \ (\text{case } \text{Mapping.lookup } m \ xyb \text{ of}$
 $\text{Some } t \Rightarrow t))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

22.3 Pass relations on list of lists representations of test suites

fun *passes-test-case* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ 'a ⇒ (('b × 'c) × bool) list ⇒ bool **where**
passes-test-case M q [] = True |
passes-test-case M q (((x,y),b)#io) = (if b
then case h-obs M q x y of
Some q' ⇒ *passes-test-case* M q' io |
None ⇒ False
else h-obs M q x y = None)

lemma *passes-test-case-iff* :
assumes *observable* M
and q ∈ *states* M
shows *passes-test-case* M q iob = ((map fst (takeWhile snd iob) ∈ LS M q)
∧ (¬ (list-all snd iob) → map fst (take (length
(takeWhile snd iob))) iob) ∉ LS M q))
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *test-suite-from-io-tree-finite-tree* :
assumes *observable* M
and qM ∈ *states* M
and *finite-tree* t
shows *finite-tree* (test-suite-from-io-tree M qM t)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *passes-test-case-prefix* :
assumes *observable* M
and *passes-test-case* M q (iob@iob')
shows *passes-test-case* M q iob
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *passes-test-cases-of-test-suite* :
assumes *observable* M
and *observable* I
and qM ∈ *states* M
and qI ∈ *states* I
and *finite-tree* t
shows list-all (*passes-test-case* I qI) (sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree (test-suite-from-io-tree
M qM t)) = *passes-test-suite* I qI (test-suite-from-io-tree M qM t)
(is ?P1 = ?P2)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *passes-test-cases-from-io-tree* :
assumes *observable* M

and *observable I*
and $qM \in \text{states } M$
and $qI \in \text{states } I$
and *finite-tree t*
shows $\text{list-all } (\text{passes-test-case } I \ qI) \ (\text{sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree } (\text{test-suite-from-io-tree } M \ qM \ t)) = ((\text{set } t \cap \text{LS } M \ qM) = (\text{set } t \cap \text{LS } I \ qI))$
<proof>

22.4 Alternative Representations

22.4.1 Pass and Fail Traces

type-synonym $('b, 'c) \text{ pass-traces} = ('b \times 'c) \text{ list list}$
type-synonym $('b, 'c) \text{ fail-traces} = ('b \times 'c) \text{ list list}$
type-synonym $('b, 'c) \text{ trace-test-suite} = ('b, 'c) \text{ pass-traces} \times ('b, 'c) \text{ fail-traces}$

fun $\text{trace-test-suite-from-tree} :: ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree} \Rightarrow ('b, 'c) \text{ trace-test-suite}$ **where**
 $\text{trace-test-suite-from-tree } M \ T = (\text{let}$
 $\quad (\text{passes}', \text{fails}') = \text{separate-by } (\text{is-in-language } M \ (\text{initial } M)) \ (\text{sorted-list-of-sequences-in-tree } T);$
 $\quad \text{passes} = \text{sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree } (\text{from-list } \text{passes}')$
 $\quad \text{in } (\text{passes}, \text{fails}'))$

lemma $\text{trace-test-suite-from-tree-language-equivalence} :$
assumes *observable M and finite-tree T*
shows $(L \ M \cap \text{set } T = L \ M' \cap \text{set } T) = (\text{list.set } (\text{fst } (\text{trace-test-suite-from-tree } M \ T)) \subseteq L \ M' \wedge L \ M' \cap \text{list.set } (\text{snd } (\text{trace-test-suite-from-tree } M \ T)) = \{\})$
<proof>

22.4.2 Input Sequences

fun $\text{test-suite-to-input-sequences} :: ('b::\text{linorder} \times 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ prefix-tree} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ list list}$ **where**
 $\text{test-suite-to-input-sequences } T = \text{sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree } (\text{from-list } (\text{map } \text{input-portion } (\text{sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree } T)))$

lemma $\text{test-suite-to-input-sequences-pass} :$
fixes $T :: ('b::\text{linorder} \times 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ prefix-tree}$
assumes *finite-tree T*
and $(L \ M = L \ M') \longleftrightarrow (L \ M \cap \text{set } T = L \ M' \cap \text{set } T)$
shows $(L \ M = L \ M') \longleftrightarrow (\{io \in L \ M . (\exists \ xs \in \text{list.set } (\text{test-suite-to-input-sequences } T) . \exists \ xs' \in \text{list.set } (\text{prefixes } \ xs) . \text{input-portion } \ io = \ xs')\}$
 $\quad = \{io \in L \ M' . (\exists \ xs \in \text{list.set } (\text{test-suite-to-input-sequences } T) . \exists \ xs' \in \text{list.set } (\text{prefixes } \ xs) . \text{input-portion } \ io = \ xs')\})$
<proof>

lemma $\text{test-suite-to-input-sequences-pass-alt-def} :$
fixes $T :: ('b::\text{linorder} \times 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ prefix-tree}$

```

assumes finite-tree T
and  $(L\ M = L\ M') \longleftrightarrow (L\ M \cap \text{set } T = L\ M' \cap \text{set } T)$ 
shows  $(L\ M = L\ M') \longleftrightarrow (\forall\ xs \in \text{list.set } (\text{test-suite-to-input-sequences } T) . \forall\ xs' \in \text{list.set } (\text{prefixes } xs) . \{io \in L\ M . \text{input-portion } io = xs'\} = \{io \in L\ M' . \text{input-portion } io = xs'\})$ 
  <proof>

end

```

23 Simple Convergence Graphs

This theory introduces a very simple implementation of convergence graphs that consists of a list of convergent classes represented as sets of traces.

```

theory Simple-Convergence-Graph
imports Convergence-Graph
begin

```

23.1 Basic Definitions

```

type-synonym 'a simple-cg = 'a list fset list

```

```

definition simple-cg-empty :: 'a simple-cg where
  simple-cg-empty = []

```

```

fun simple-cg-lookup :: ('a::linorder) simple-cg  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list list where
  simple-cg-lookup xs ys = sorted-list-of-fset (finsert ys (foldl (| $\cup$ |) fempty (filter ( $\lambda x . ys \mid\in\mid x$ ) xs)))

```

```

fun simple-cg-lookup-with-conv :: ('a::linorder) simple-cg  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list list
where
  simple-cg-lookup-with-conv g ys = (let
    lookup-for-prefix = ( $\lambda i . \text{let}$ 
      pref = take i ys;
      suff = drop i ys;
      pref-conv = (foldl (| $\cup$ |) fempty (filter ( $\lambda x . \text{pref} \mid\in\mid x$ )
g)))
      in fimage ( $\lambda \text{pref}' . \text{pref}'@i$ suff) pref-conv)
    in sorted-list-of-fset (finsert ys (foldl ( $\lambda cs\ i . \text{lookup-for-prefix } i \mid\cup\mid cs$ ) fempty
[0..Suc (length ys)])))

```

```

fun simple-cg-insert' :: ('a::linorder) simple-cg  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a simple-cg where
  simple-cg-insert' xs ys = (case find ( $\lambda x . ys \mid\in\mid x$ ) xs
  of Some x  $\Rightarrow$  xs |
   None  $\Rightarrow$   $\{\mid ys \mid\} \# xs$ )

```

fun *simple-cg-insert* :: ('a::linorder) *simple-cg* ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a *simple-cg* **where**
simple-cg-insert *xs ys* = *foldl* (λ *xs' ys'* . *simple-cg-insert' xs' ys'*) *xs* (*prefixes ys*)

fun *simple-cg-initial* :: ('a,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) *fsm* ⇒ ('b×'c) *prefix-tree* ⇒ ('b×'c) *simple-cg* **where**
simple-cg-initial *M1 T* = *foldl* (λ *xs' ys'* . *simple-cg-insert' xs' ys'*) *simple-cg-empty* (*filter (is-in-language M1 (initial M1)) (sorted-list-of-sequences-in-tree T)*)

23.2 Merging by Closure

The following implementation of the merge operation follows the closure operation described by Simão et al. in Simão, A., Petrenko, A. and Yevtushenko, N. (2012), On reducing test length for FSMs with extra states. *Softw. Test. Verif. Reliab.*, 22: 435-454. <https://doi.org/10.1002/stvr.452>. That is, two traces *u* and *v* are merged by adding *u,v* to the list of convergent classes followed by computing the closure of the graph based on two operations: (1) classes *A* and *B* can be merged if there exists some class *C* such that *C* contains some *w1, w2* and there exists some *w* such that *A* contains *w1.w* and *B* contains *w2.w*. (2) classes *A* and *B* can be merged if one is a subset of the other.

fun *can-merge-by-suffix* :: 'a list *fset* ⇒ 'a list *fset* ⇒ 'a list *fset* ⇒ *bool* **where**
can-merge-by-suffix *x x1 x2* = (∃ α β γ . α |∈| *x* ∧ β |∈| *x* ∧ α@γ |∈| *x1* ∧ β@γ |∈| *x2*)

lemma *can-merge-by-suffix-code*[*code*] :
can-merge-by-suffix *x x1 x2* =
 (∃ *ys* ∈ *fset x* .
 ∃ *ys1* ∈ *fset x1* .
is-prefix ys ys1 ∧
 (∃ *ys'* ∈ *fset x* . *ys'@*(*drop (length ys) ys1*) |∈| *x2*))
 (is ?*P1* = ?*P2*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

fun *prefixes-in-list-helper* :: 'a ⇒ 'a list list ⇒ (bool × 'a list list) ⇒ bool × 'a list list **where**
prefixes-in-list-helper *x [] res* = *res* |
prefixes-in-list-helper *x ([]#yss) res* = *prefixes-in-list-helper* *x yss* (*True, snd res*)
 |
prefixes-in-list-helper *x ((y#ys)#yss) res* =
 (if *x = y* then *prefixes-in-list-helper* *x yss* (*fst res, ys # snd res*)
 else *prefixes-in-list-helper* *x yss res*)

fun *prefixes-in-list* :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list list ⇒ 'a list list ⇒ 'a list list **where**
prefixes-in-list [] *prev yss res* = (if *List.member yss []* then *prev#res* else *res*) |
prefixes-in-list (*x#xs*) *prev yss res* = (let
 (*b,yss'*) = *prefixes-in-list-helper* *x yss* (*False, []*)

```

    in if b then prefixes-in-list xs (prev@[x]) yss' (prev # res)
      else prefixes-in-list xs (prev@[x]) yss' res)

fun prefixes-in-set :: ('a::linorder) list ⇒ 'a list fset ⇒ 'a list list where
  prefixes-in-set xs yss = prefixes-in-list xs [] (sorted-list-of-fset yss) []

value prefixes-in-list [1::nat,2,3,4,5] []
  [ [1,2,3], [1,2,4], [1,3], [], [1], [1,5,3], [2,5] ] []

value prefixes-in-list-helper (1::nat)
  [ [1,2,3], [1,2,4], [1,3], [], [1], [1,5,3], [2,5] ]
  (False,[])

lemma prefixes-in-list-helper-prop :
shows fst (prefixes-in-list-helper x yss res) = (fst res ∨ [] ∈ list.set yss) (is ?P1)
  and list.set (snd (prefixes-in-list-helper x yss res)) = list.set (snd res) ∪ {ys .
  x#ys ∈ list.set yss} (is ?P2)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma prefixes-in-list-prop :
shows list.set (prefixes-in-list xs prev yss res) = list.set res ∪ {prev@ys | ys . ys ∈
  list.set (prefixes xs) ∧ ys ∈ list.set yss}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma prefixes-in-set-prop :
  list.set (prefixes-in-set xs yss) = list.set (prefixes xs) ∩ fset yss
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma can-merge-by-suffix-validity :
  assumes observable M1 and observable M2
  and  $\bigwedge u v . u \in x \implies v \in x \implies u \in L M1 \implies u \in L M2 \implies \text{converge}$ 
  M1 u v  $\wedge$  converge M2 u v
  and  $\bigwedge u v . u \in x1 \implies v \in x1 \implies u \in L M1 \implies u \in L M2 \implies \text{converge}$ 
  M1 u v  $\wedge$  converge M2 u v
  and  $\bigwedge u v . u \in x2 \implies v \in x2 \implies u \in L M1 \implies u \in L M2 \implies \text{converge}$ 
  M1 u v  $\wedge$  converge M2 u v
  and can-merge-by-suffix x x1 x2
  and u ∈ (x1 ∪ x2)
  and v ∈ (x1 ∪ x2)
  and u ∈ L M1 and u ∈ L M2
shows converge M1 u v  $\wedge$  converge M2 u v
  ⟨proof⟩

```


fun *simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper'* :: 'a list fset \Rightarrow 'a list fset \Rightarrow 'a simple-cg \Rightarrow
 (bool \times 'a list fset \times 'a simple-cg) **where**
simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper' x x1 xs =
 (let (x2s,others) = *separate-by* (*can-merge-by-suffix* x x1) xs;
 x1Union = *foldl* ($|\cup|$) x1 x2s
 in (x2s \neq [],x1Union,others))

lemma *simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper'-False* :
 \neg *fst* (*simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper'* x x1 xs) \Longrightarrow *simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper'*
 x x1 xs = (False,x1,xs)
 <proof>

lemma *simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper'-True* :
assumes *fst* (*simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper'* x x1 xs)
shows *length* (*snd* (*snd* (*simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper'* x x1 xs))) < *length* xs
 <proof>

lemma *simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper'-length* :
length (*snd* (*snd* (*simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper'* x x1 xs))) \leq *length* xs
 <proof>

lemma *simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper'-validity-fst* :
assumes *observable* M1 **and** *observable* M2
and \bigwedge u v . u $|\in|$ x \Longrightarrow v $|\in|$ x \Longrightarrow u \in L M1 \Longrightarrow u \in L M2 \Longrightarrow *converge*
 M1 u v \wedge *converge* M2 u v
and \bigwedge u v . u $|\in|$ x1 \Longrightarrow v $|\in|$ x1 \Longrightarrow u \in L M1 \Longrightarrow u \in L M2 \Longrightarrow *converge*
 M1 u v \wedge *converge* M2 u v
and \bigwedge x2 u v . x2 \in *list.set* xs \Longrightarrow u $|\in|$ x2 \Longrightarrow v $|\in|$ x2 \Longrightarrow u \in L M1 \Longrightarrow
 u \in L M2 \Longrightarrow *converge* M1 u v \wedge *converge* M2 u v
and u $|\in|$ *fst* (*snd* (*simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper'* x x1 xs))
and v $|\in|$ *fst* (*snd* (*simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper'* x x1 xs))
and u \in L M1 **and** u \in L M2
shows *converge* M1 u v \wedge *converge* M2 u v
 <proof>

lemma *simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper'-validity-snd* :
assumes \bigwedge x2 u v . x2 \in *list.set* xs \Longrightarrow u $|\in|$ x2 \Longrightarrow v $|\in|$ x2 \Longrightarrow u \in L M1
 \Longrightarrow u \in L M2 \Longrightarrow *converge* M1 u v \wedge *converge* M2 u v
and x2 \in *list.set* (*snd* (*snd* (*simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper'* x x1 xs)))
and u $|\in|$ x2
and v $|\in|$ x2
and u \in L M1 **and** u \in L M2
shows *converge* M1 u v \wedge *converge* M2 u v
 <proof>

fun *simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper* :: 'a list fset \Rightarrow 'a simple-cg \Rightarrow (bool \times 'a

simple-cg \Rightarrow (*bool* \times 'a *simple-cg*) **where**
simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper *x* [] (*b,done*) = (*b,done*) |
simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper *x* (*x1#xs*) (*b,done*) = (*let* (*hasChanged,x1',xs'*)
= *simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper'* *x* *x1* *xs*
in *simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper* *x* *xs'* (*b* \vee
hasChanged, *x1' # done*))

lemma *simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper-validity* :
assumes *observable* *M1* **and** *observable* *M2*
and $\bigwedge u v . u \mid\in\mid x \Longrightarrow v \mid\in\mid x \Longrightarrow u \in L M1 \Longrightarrow u \in L M2 \Longrightarrow \text{converge}$
M1 *u* *v* \wedge *converge* *M2* *u* *v*
and $\bigwedge x2 u v . x2 \in \text{list.set don} \Longrightarrow u \mid\in\mid x2 \Longrightarrow v \mid\in\mid x2 \Longrightarrow u \in L M1$
 $\Longrightarrow u \in L M2 \Longrightarrow \text{converge } M1 u v \wedge \text{converge } M2 u v$
and $\bigwedge x2 u v . x2 \in \text{list.set } xss \Longrightarrow u \mid\in\mid x2 \Longrightarrow v \mid\in\mid x2 \Longrightarrow u \in L M1$
 $\Longrightarrow u \in L M2 \Longrightarrow \text{converge } M1 u v \wedge \text{converge } M2 u v$
and $x2 \in \text{list.set (snd (simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper } x \text{ } xss \text{ (b,don))}$
and $u \mid\in\mid x2$
and $v \mid\in\mid x2$
and $u \in L M1$ **and** $u \in L M2$
shows *converge* *M1* *u* *v* \wedge *converge* *M2* *u* *v*
<proof>

lemma *simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper-length* :
 $\text{length (snd (simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper } x \text{ } xss \text{ (b,don))} \leq \text{length } xss + \text{length}$
don
<proof>

lemma *simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper-True* :
assumes *fst* (*simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper* *x* *xss* (*False,don*))
and $xss \neq []$
shows $\text{length (snd (simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper } x \text{ } xss \text{ (False,don))} < \text{length}$
 $xss + \text{length don}$
<proof>

fun *simple-cg-closure-phase-1* :: 'a *simple-cg* \Rightarrow (*bool* \times 'a *simple-cg*) **where**
simple-cg-closure-phase-1 *xs* = *foldl* (λ (*b,xs*) *x*. *let* (*b',xs'*) = *simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper*
x *xs* (*False,[]*) *in* (*b* \vee *b'*,*xs'*)) (*False,xs*) *xs*

lemma *simple-cg-closure-phase-1-validity* :
assumes *observable* *M1* **and** *observable* *M2*
and $\bigwedge x2 u v . x2 \in \text{list.set } xs \Longrightarrow u \mid\in\mid x2 \Longrightarrow v \mid\in\mid x2 \Longrightarrow u \in L M1 \Longrightarrow$
 $u \in L M2 \Longrightarrow \text{converge } M1 u v \wedge \text{converge } M2 u v$

```

and    x2 ∈ list.set (snd (simple-cg-closure-phase-1 xs))
and    u |∈| x2
and    v |∈| x2
and    u ∈ L M1 and u ∈ L M2
shows converge M1 u v ∧ converge M2 u v
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma simple-cg-closure-phase-1-length-helper :
  length (snd (foldl (λ (b,xs) x . let (b',xs') = simple-cg-closure-phase-1-helper x xs
    (False,[]) in (b∨b',xs')) (False,xs) xss)) ≤ length xs
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma simple-cg-closure-phase-1-length :
  length (snd (simple-cg-closure-phase-1 xs)) ≤ length xs
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma simple-cg-closure-phase-1-True :
  assumes fst (simple-cg-closure-phase-1 xs)
  shows length (snd (simple-cg-closure-phase-1 xs)) < length xs
⟨proof⟩

```

```

fun can-merge-by-intersection :: 'a list fset ⇒ 'a list fset ⇒ bool where
  can-merge-by-intersection x1 x2 = (∃ α . α |∈| x1 ∧ α |∈| x2)

```

```

lemma can-merge-by-intersection-code[code] :
  can-merge-by-intersection x1 x2 = (∃ α ∈ fset x1 . α |∈| x2)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma can-merge-by-intersection-validity :
  assumes ∧ u v . u |∈| x1 ⇒ v |∈| x1 ⇒ u ∈ L M1 ⇒ u ∈ L M2 ⇒
  converge M1 u v ∧ converge M2 u v
  and    ∧ u v . u |∈| x2 ⇒ v |∈| x2 ⇒ u ∈ L M1 ⇒ u ∈ L M2 ⇒ converge
  M1 u v ∧ converge M2 u v
  and    can-merge-by-intersection x1 x2
  and    u |∈| (x1 |∪| x2)
  and    v |∈| (x1 |∪| x2)
  and    u ∈ L M1
  and    u ∈ L M2
shows converge M1 u v ∧ converge M2 u v
⟨proof⟩

```

```

fun simple-cg-closure-phase-2-helper :: 'a list fset ⇒ 'a simple-cg ⇒ (bool × 'a list
  fset × 'a simple-cg) where
  simple-cg-closure-phase-2-helper x1 xs =

```

$(\text{let } (x2s, \text{others}) = \text{separate-by } (\text{can-merge-by-intersection } x1) \text{ } xs;$
 $\quad x1\text{Union} = \text{foldl } (|\cup|) \text{ } x1 \text{ } x2s$
 $\text{in } (x2s \neq [], x1\text{Union}, \text{others}))$

lemma *simple-cg-closure-phase-2-helper-length* :
 $\text{length } (\text{snd } (\text{snd } (\text{simple-cg-closure-phase-2-helper } x1 \text{ } xs))) \leq \text{length } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *simple-cg-closure-phase-2-helper-validity-fst* :
assumes $\bigwedge u \ v . u \in | \in | \ x1 \implies v \in | \in | \ x1 \implies u \in L \ M1 \implies u \in L \ M2 \implies$
 $\text{converge } M1 \ u \ v \wedge \text{converge } M2 \ u \ v$
and $\bigwedge x2 \ u \ v . x2 \in \text{list.set } xs \implies u \in | \in | \ x2 \implies v \in | \in | \ x2 \implies u \in L \ M1 \implies$
 $u \in L \ M2 \implies \text{converge } M1 \ u \ v \wedge \text{converge } M2 \ u \ v$
and $u \in | \in | \ \text{fst } (\text{snd } (\text{simple-cg-closure-phase-2-helper } x1 \text{ } xs))$
and $v \in | \in | \ \text{fst } (\text{snd } (\text{simple-cg-closure-phase-2-helper } x1 \text{ } xs))$
and $u \in L \ M1$
and $u \in L \ M2$
shows $\text{converge } M1 \ u \ v \wedge \text{converge } M2 \ u \ v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *simple-cg-closure-phase-2-helper-validity-snd* :
assumes $\bigwedge x2 \ u \ v . x2 \in \text{list.set } xs \implies u \in | \in | \ x2 \implies v \in | \in | \ x2 \implies u \in L \ M1$
 $\implies u \in L \ M2 \implies \text{converge } M1 \ u \ v \wedge \text{converge } M2 \ u \ v$
and $x2 \in \text{list.set } (\text{snd } (\text{snd } (\text{simple-cg-closure-phase-2-helper } x1 \text{ } xs)))$
and $u \in | \in | \ x2$
and $v \in | \in | \ x2$
and $u \in L \ M1$
and $u \in L \ M2$
shows $\text{converge } M1 \ u \ v \wedge \text{converge } M2 \ u \ v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *simple-cg-closure-phase-2-helper-True* :
assumes $\text{fst } (\text{simple-cg-closure-phase-2-helper } x \text{ } xs)$
shows $\text{length } (\text{snd } (\text{snd } (\text{simple-cg-closure-phase-2-helper } x \text{ } xs))) < \text{length } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

function *simple-cg-closure-phase-2'* :: $'a \ \text{simple-cg} \Rightarrow (\text{bool} \times 'a \ \text{simple-cg}) \Rightarrow (\text{bool} \times 'a \ \text{simple-cg})$ **where**
 $\text{simple-cg-closure-phase-2'} \ [] \ (b, \text{done}) = (b, \text{done}) \ |$
 $\text{simple-cg-closure-phase-2'} \ (x \# xs) \ (b, \text{done}) = (\text{let } (\text{hasChanged}, x', xs') = \text{simple-cg-closure-phase-2-helper } x \text{ } xs$
 $\text{in if hasChanged then simple-cg-closure-phase-2'} \ xs' \ (\text{True}, x' \# \text{done})$
 $\text{else simple-cg-closure-phase-2'} \ xs \ (b, x \# \text{done}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
termination
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *simple-cg-closure-phase-2'-validity* :
assumes $\bigwedge x2\ u\ v . x2 \in \text{list.set don} \implies u \mid\in x2 \implies v \mid\in x2 \implies u \in L\ M1$
 $\implies u \in L\ M2 \implies \text{converge } M1\ u\ v \wedge \text{converge } M2\ u\ v$
and $\bigwedge x2\ u\ v . x2 \in \text{list.set xss} \implies u \mid\in x2 \implies v \mid\in x2 \implies u \in L\ M1$
 $\implies u \in L\ M2 \implies \text{converge } M1\ u\ v \wedge \text{converge } M2\ u\ v$
and $x2 \in \text{list.set (snd (simple-cg-closure-phase-2' xss (b,don)))}$
and $u \mid\in x2$
and $v \mid\in x2$
and $u \in L\ M1$
and $u \in L\ M2$
shows $\text{converge } M1\ u\ v \wedge \text{converge } M2\ u\ v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *simple-cg-closure-phase-2'-length* :
 $\text{length (snd (simple-cg-closure-phase-2' xss (b,don)))} \leq \text{length xss} + \text{length don}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *simple-cg-closure-phase-2'-True* :
assumes $\text{fst (simple-cg-closure-phase-2' xss (False,don))}$
and $xss \neq []$
shows $\text{length (snd (simple-cg-closure-phase-2' xss (False,don)))} < \text{length xss} +$
 length don
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun *simple-cg-closure-phase-2* :: $'a\ \text{simple-cg} \implies (\text{bool} \times 'a\ \text{simple-cg})$ **where**
 $\text{simple-cg-closure-phase-2 } xs = \text{simple-cg-closure-phase-2' } xs\ (\text{False}, [])$

lemma *simple-cg-closure-phase-2-validity* :
assumes $\bigwedge x2\ u\ v . x2 \in \text{list.set xss} \implies u \mid\in x2 \implies v \mid\in x2 \implies u \in L\ M1$
 $\implies u \in L\ M2 \implies \text{converge } M1\ u\ v \wedge \text{converge } M2\ u\ v$
and $x2 \in \text{list.set (snd (simple-cg-closure-phase-2 xss))}$
and $u \mid\in x2$
and $v \mid\in x2$
and $u \in L\ M1$
and $u \in L\ M2$
shows $\text{converge } M1\ u\ v \wedge \text{converge } M2\ u\ v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *simple-cg-closure-phase-2-length* :
 $\text{length (snd (simple-cg-closure-phase-2 xss))} \leq \text{length xss}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *simple-cg-closure-phase-2-True* :

assumes *fst (simple-cg-closure-phase-2 xss)*
shows *length (snd (simple-cg-closure-phase-2 xss)) < length xss*
 ⟨proof⟩

function *simple-cg-closure* :: 'a simple-cg ⇒ 'a simple-cg **where**
simple-cg-closure g = (let (hasChanged1,g1) = simple-cg-closure-phase-1 g;
 (hasChanged2,g2) = simple-cg-closure-phase-2 g1
 in if hasChanged1 ∨ hasChanged2
 then simple-cg-closure g2
 else g2)
 ⟨proof⟩
termination
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *simple-cg-closure-validity* :
assumes *observable M1 and observable M2*
and $\bigwedge x2\ u\ v . x2 \in \text{list.set } g \implies u \mid\in x2 \implies v \mid\in x2 \implies u \in L\ M1 \implies$
 $u \in L\ M2 \implies \text{converge } M1\ u\ v \wedge \text{converge } M2\ u\ v$
and $x2 \in \text{list.set (simple-cg-closure } g)$
and $u \mid\in x2$
and $v \mid\in x2$
and $u \in L\ M1$
and $u \in L\ M2$
shows $\text{converge } M1\ u\ v \wedge \text{converge } M2\ u\ v$
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *simple-cg-insert-with-conv* :: ('a::linorder) simple-cg ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a simple-cg
where
simple-cg-insert-with-conv g ys = (let
 insert-for-prefix = (λ g i . let
 pref = take i ys;
 suff = drop i ys;
 pref-conv = simple-cg-lookup g pref
 in foldl (λ g' ys' . simple-cg-insert' g' (ys'@suff)) g
 pref-conv);
 g' = simple-cg-insert g ys;
 *g'' = foldl insert-for-prefix g' [0..*length ys*]*
 in simple-cg-closure g'')

fun *simple-cg-merge* :: 'a simple-cg ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a simple-cg **where**
simple-cg-merge g ys1 ys2 = simple-cg-closure ({|ys1,ys2|}#g)

lemma *simple-cg-merge-validity* :

assumes *observable M1 and observable M2*
and *converge M1 u' v' \wedge converge M2 u' v'*
and $\bigwedge x2\ u\ v.\ x2 \in \text{list.set } g \implies u \mid\in\ x2 \implies v \mid\in\ x2 \implies u \in L\ M1 \implies$
 $u \in L\ M2 \implies \text{converge } M1\ u\ v \wedge \text{converge } M2\ u\ v$
and $x2 \in \text{list.set } (\text{simple-cg-merge } g\ u'\ v')$
and $u \mid\in\ x2$
and $v \mid\in\ x2$
and $u \in L\ M1$
and $u \in L\ M2$
shows *converge M1 u v \wedge converge M2 u v*
<proof>

23.3 Invariants

lemma *simple-cg-lookup-iff :*

$\beta \in \text{list.set } (\text{simple-cg-lookup } G\ \alpha) \iff (\beta = \alpha \vee (\exists x.\ x \in \text{list.set } G \wedge \alpha \mid\in\ x \wedge \beta \mid\in\ x))$
<proof>

lemma *simple-cg-insert'-invar :*

convergence-graph-insert-invar M1 M2 simple-cg-lookup simple-cg-insert'
<proof>

lemma *simple-cg-insert'-foldl-helper:*

assumes $\text{list.set } xss \subseteq L\ M1 \cap L\ M2$
and $(\bigwedge \alpha\ \beta.\ \beta \in \text{list.set } (\text{simple-cg-lookup } G\ \alpha) \implies \alpha \in L\ M1 \implies \alpha \in L\ M2 \implies \text{converge } M1\ \alpha\ \beta \wedge \text{converge } M2\ \alpha\ \beta)$
shows $(\bigwedge \alpha\ \beta.\ \beta \in \text{list.set } (\text{simple-cg-lookup } (\text{foldl } (\lambda\ xs'\ ys' . \text{simple-cg-insert}'\ xs'\ ys')\ G\ xss)\ \alpha) \implies \alpha \in L\ M1 \implies \alpha \in L\ M2 \implies \text{converge } M1\ \alpha\ \beta \wedge \text{converge } M2\ \alpha\ \beta)$
<proof>

lemma *simple-cg-insert-invar :*

convergence-graph-insert-invar M1 M2 simple-cg-lookup simple-cg-insert
<proof>

lemma *simple-cg-closure-invar-helper :*

assumes *observable M1 and observable M2*
and $(\bigwedge \alpha\ \beta.\ \beta \in \text{list.set } (\text{simple-cg-lookup } G\ \alpha) \implies \alpha \in L\ M1 \implies \alpha \in L\ M2 \implies \text{converge } M1\ \alpha\ \beta \wedge \text{converge } M2\ \alpha\ \beta)$
and $\beta \in \text{list.set } (\text{simple-cg-lookup } (\text{simple-cg-closure } G)\ \alpha)$
and $\alpha \in L\ M1 \wedge \alpha \in L\ M2$
shows *converge M1 $\alpha\ \beta$ \wedge converge M2 $\alpha\ \beta$*
<proof>

lemma *simple-cg-merge-invar* :
 assumes *observable M1 and observable M2*
shows *convergence-graph-merge-invar M1 M2 simple-cg-lookup simple-cg-merge*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *simple-cg-empty-invar* :
convergence-graph-lookup-invar M1 M2 simple-cg-lookup simple-cg-empty
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *simple-cg-initial-invar* :
 assumes *observable M1*
shows *convergence-graph-initial-invar M1 M2 simple-cg-lookup simple-cg-initial*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *simple-cg-insert-with-conv-invar* :
 assumes *observable M1*
 assumes *observable M2*
shows *convergence-graph-insert-invar M1 M2 simple-cg-lookup simple-cg-insert-with-conv*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *simple-cg-lookup-with-conv-from-lookup-invar*:
 assumes *observable M1 and observable M2*
 and *convergence-graph-lookup-invar M1 M2 simple-cg-lookup G*
shows *convergence-graph-lookup-invar M1 M2 simple-cg-lookup-with-conv G*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *simple-cg-lookup-from-lookup-invar-with-conv*:
 assumes *convergence-graph-lookup-invar M1 M2 simple-cg-lookup-with-conv G*
shows *convergence-graph-lookup-invar M1 M2 simple-cg-lookup G*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *simple-cg-lookup-invar-with-conv-eq* :
 assumes *observable M1 and observable M2*
shows *convergence-graph-lookup-invar M1 M2 simple-cg-lookup-with-conv G =*
convergence-graph-lookup-invar M1 M2 simple-cg-lookup G
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *simple-cg-insert-invar-with-conv* :
 assumes *observable M1 and observable M2*
shows *convergence-graph-insert-invar M1 M2 simple-cg-lookup-with-conv simple-cg-insert*

<proof>

lemma *simple-cg-merge-invar-with-conv* :
 assumes *observable M1 and observable M2*
shows *convergence-graph-merge-invar M1 M2 simple-cg-lookup-with-conv simple-cg-merge*
 <proof>

lemma *simple-cg-initial-invar-with-conv* :
 assumes *observable M1 and observable M2*
 shows *convergence-graph-initial-invar M1 M2 simple-cg-lookup-with-conv simple-cg-initial*
 <proof>

end

24 Intermediate Frameworks

This theory provides partial applications of the H, SPY, and Pair-Frameworks.

theory *Intermediate-Frameworks*
imports *Intermediate-Implementations Test-Suite-Representations ../OFSM-Tables-Refined Simple-Convergence-Graph Empty-Convergence-Graph*
begin

24.1 Partial Applications of the SPY-Framework

definition *spy-framework-static-with-simple-graph* :: (*'a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder*)
fsm ⇒

(nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('b × 'c) prefix-tree) ⇒
nat ⇒
('b × 'c) prefix-tree

where

spy-framework-static-with-simple-graph M1
 dist-fun
 m
= *spy-framework M1*
 get-state-cover-assignment
 (handle-state-cover-static dist-fun)
 (λ M V ts . ts)
 (establish-convergence-static dist-fun)
 (handle-io-pair False True)
 simple-cg-initial
 simple-cg-insert
 simple-cg-lookup-with-conv
 simple-cg-merge
 m

lemma *spy-framework-static-with-simple-graph-completeness-and-finiteness* :

fixes $M1 :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder) fsm$

fixes $M2 :: ('d, 'b, 'c) fsm$

assumes *observable M1*

and *observable M2*

and *minimal M1*

and *minimal M2*

and $size\text{-}r\ M1 \leq m$

and $size\ M2 \leq m$

and $inputs\ M2 = inputs\ M1$

and $outputs\ M2 = outputs\ M1$

and $\bigwedge q1\ q2 . q1 \in states\ M1 \implies q2 \in states\ M1 \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies \exists io .$

$\forall k1\ k2 . io \in set\ (dist\text{-}fun\ k1\ q1) \cap set\ (dist\text{-}fun\ k2\ q2) \wedge distinguishes\ M1\ q1\ q2$

io

and $\bigwedge q\ k . q \in states\ M1 \implies finite\text{-}tree\ (dist\text{-}fun\ k\ q)$

shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow ((L\ M1 \cap set\ (spy\text{-}framework\text{-}static\text{-}with\text{-}simple\text{-}graph\ M1\ dist\text{-}fun\ m)) = (L\ M2 \cap set\ (spy\text{-}framework\text{-}static\text{-}with\text{-}simple\text{-}graph\ M1\ dist\text{-}fun\ m)))$

and *finite-tree (spy-framework-static-with-simple-graph M1 dist-fun m)*

<proof>

definition *spy-framework-static-with-empty-graph* :: $('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder)$

fsm \Rightarrow

$(nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c)\ prefix\text{-}tree) \Rightarrow$

$nat \Rightarrow$

$('b \times 'c)\ prefix\text{-}tree$

where

spy-framework-static-with-empty-graph M1

dist-fun

m

$= spy\text{-}framework\ M1$

get-state-cover-assignment

(handle-state-cover-static dist-fun)

$(\lambda M\ V\ ts . ts)$

(establish-convergence-static dist-fun)

(handle-io-pair False True)

empty-cg-initial

empty-cg-insert

empty-cg-lookup

empty-cg-merge

m

lemma *spy-framework-static-with-empty-graph-completeness-and-finiteness* :

fixes $M1 :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder) fsm$

fixes $M2 :: ('d, 'b, 'c) fsm$

assumes *observable M1*
and *observable M2*
and *minimal M1*
and *minimal M2*
and *size-r M1 $\leq m$*
and *size M2 $\leq m$*
and *inputs M2 = inputs M1*
and *outputs M2 = outputs M1*
and $\bigwedge q1\ q2 . q1 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q2 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies \exists io .$
 $\forall k1\ k2 . io \in \text{set } (\text{dist-fun } k1\ q1) \cap \text{set } (\text{dist-fun } k2\ q2) \wedge \text{distinguishes } M1\ q1\ q2$
io
and $\bigwedge q\ k . q \in \text{states } M1 \implies \text{finite-tree } (\text{dist-fun } k\ q)$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \iff ((L\ M1 \cap \text{set } (\text{spy-framework-static-with-empty-graph } M1\ \text{dist-fun } m)) = (L\ M2 \cap \text{set } (\text{spy-framework-static-with-empty-graph } M1\ \text{dist-fun } m)))$
and *finite-tree (spy-framework-static-with-empty-graph M1 dist-fun m)*
<proof>

24.2 Partial Applications of the H-Framework

definition *h-framework-static-with-simple-graph* :: $('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder})$
fsm \Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c)\ \text{prefix-tree}) \Rightarrow \\
 &\text{nat} \Rightarrow \\
 &('b \times 'c)\ \text{prefix-tree}
 \end{aligned}$$

where

h-framework-static-with-simple-graph M1 dist-fun m =
h-framework M1
get-state-cover-assignment
(handle-state-cover-static dist-fun)
 $(\lambda M\ V\ ts . ts)$
(handleUT-static dist-fun)
(handle-io-pair False False)
simple-cg-initial
simple-cg-insert
simple-cg-lookup-with-conv
simple-cg-merge
m

lemma *h-framework-static-with-simple-graph-completeness-and-finiteness* :

fixes *M1* :: $('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder})$ *fsm*

fixes *M2* :: $('e, 'b, 'c)$ *fsm*

assumes *observable M1*

and *observable M2*

and *minimal M1*

and *minimal M2*

and *size-r M1 $\leq m$*

and *size M2 $\leq m$*

and *inputs M2 = inputs M1*

and $outputs\ M2 = outputs\ M1$
and $\bigwedge q1\ q2 . q1 \in states\ M1 \implies q2 \in states\ M1 \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies \exists io .$
 $\forall k1\ k2 . io \in set\ (dist-fun\ k1\ q1) \cap set\ (dist-fun\ k2\ q2) \wedge distinguishes\ M1\ q1\ q2$
 io
and $\bigwedge q\ k . q \in states\ M1 \implies finite-tree\ (dist-fun\ k\ q)$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow ((L\ M1 \cap set\ (h-framework-static-with-simple-graph\ M1\ dist-fun\ m)) = (L\ M2 \cap set\ (h-framework-static-with-simple-graph\ M1\ dist-fun\ m)))$
and $finite-tree\ (h-framework-static-with-simple-graph\ M1\ dist-fun\ m)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $h-framework-static-with-simple-graph-lists :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder)$
 $fsm \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c)\ prefix-tree) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow (('b \times 'c) \times bool)\ list\ list$ **where**
 $h-framework-static-with-simple-graph-lists\ M\ dist-fun\ m = sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree$
 $(test-suite-from-io-tree\ M\ (initial\ M)\ (h-framework-static-with-simple-graph\ M\ dist-fun\ m))$

lemma $h-framework-static-with-simple-graph-lists-completeness :$

fixes $M1 :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder)\ fsm$
fixes $M2 :: ('d, 'b, 'c)\ fsm$
assumes $observable\ M1$
and $observable\ M2$
and $minimal\ M1$
and $minimal\ M2$
and $size-r\ M1 \leq m$
and $size\ M2 \leq m$
and $inputs\ M2 = inputs\ M1$
and $outputs\ M2 = outputs\ M1$
and $\bigwedge q1\ q2 . q1 \in states\ M1 \implies q2 \in states\ M1 \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies \exists io .$
 $\forall k1\ k2 . io \in set\ (dist-fun\ k1\ q1) \cap set\ (dist-fun\ k2\ q2) \wedge distinguishes\ M1\ q1\ q2$
 io
and $\bigwedge q\ k . q \in states\ M1 \implies finite-tree\ (dist-fun\ k\ q)$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow list-all\ (passes-test-case\ M2\ (initial\ M2))\ (h-framework-static-with-simple-graph-lists\ M1\ dist-fun\ m)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $h-framework-static-with-empty-graph :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder)$
 $fsm \Rightarrow$

$(nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c)\ prefix-tree) \Rightarrow$
 $nat \Rightarrow$
 $('b \times 'c)\ prefix-tree$

where

$h-framework-static-with-empty-graph\ M1\ dist-fun\ m =$
 $h-framework\ M1$
 $get-state-cover-assignment$
 $(handle-state-cover-static\ dist-fun)$
 $(\lambda\ M\ V\ ts . ts)$
 $(handleUT-static\ dist-fun)$

(handle-io-pair False False)
 empty-cg-initial
 empty-cg-insert
 empty-cg-lookup
 empty-cg-merge
 m

lemma *h-framework-static-with-empty-graph-completeness-and-finiteness* :
fixes $M1 :: ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm}$
fixes $M2 :: ('e, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm}$
assumes *observable* $M1$
and *observable* $M2$
and *minimal* $M1$
and *minimal* $M2$
and *size-r* $M1 \leq m$
and *size* $M2 \leq m$
and *inputs* $M2 = \text{inputs } M1$
and *outputs* $M2 = \text{outputs } M1$
and $\bigwedge q1\ q2 . q1 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q2 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies \exists io .$
 $\forall k1\ k2 . io \in \text{set } (\text{dist-fun } k1\ q1) \cap \text{set } (\text{dist-fun } k2\ q2) \wedge \text{distinguishes } M1\ q1\ q2$
io
and $\bigwedge q\ k . q \in \text{states } M1 \implies \text{finite-tree } (\text{dist-fun } k\ q)$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow ((L\ M1 \cap \text{set } (\text{h-framework-static-with-empty-graph } M1\ \text{dist-fun } m)) = (L\ M2 \cap \text{set } (\text{h-framework-static-with-empty-graph } M1\ \text{dist-fun } m)))$
and *finite-tree* $(\text{h-framework-static-with-empty-graph } M1\ \text{dist-fun } m)$
{proof}

definition *h-framework-static-with-empty-graph-lists* :: $('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder})$
 $\text{ fsm} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree}) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow (('b \times 'c) \times \text{bool}) \text{ list list}$ **where**
h-framework-static-with-empty-graph-lists $M\ \text{dist-fun } m = \text{sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree}$
 $(\text{test-suite-from-io-tree } M\ (\text{initial } M)\ (\text{h-framework-static-with-empty-graph } M\ \text{dist-fun } m))$

lemma *h-framework-static-with-empty-graph-lists-completeness* :
fixes $M1 :: ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm}$
fixes $M2 :: ('d, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm}$
assumes *observable* $M1$
and *observable* $M2$
and *minimal* $M1$
and *minimal* $M2$
and *size-r* $M1 \leq m$
and *size* $M2 \leq m$
and *inputs* $M2 = \text{inputs } M1$
and *outputs* $M2 = \text{outputs } M1$
and $\bigwedge q1\ q2 . q1 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q2 \in \text{states } M1 \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies \exists io .$
 $\forall k1\ k2 . io \in \text{set } (\text{dist-fun } k1\ q1) \cap \text{set } (\text{dist-fun } k2\ q2) \wedge \text{distinguishes } M1\ q1\ q2$
io
and $\bigwedge q\ k . q \in \text{states } M1 \implies \text{finite-tree } (\text{dist-fun } k\ q)$

shows $(L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow \text{list-all } (\text{passes-test-case } M2 \text{ (initial } M2)) \text{ (h-framework-static-with-empty-graph-li-}$
 $M1 \text{ dist-fun } m)$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *h-framework-dynamic* ::
 $((('a,'b,'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) \text{ state-cover-assignment} \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) \text{ transition}$
 $\Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) \text{ transition list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow$
 $('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{nat} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{bool} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{bool} \Rightarrow$
 $('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree}$

where

h-framework-dynamic convergence-decision $M1 \ m \ \text{completeInputTraces} \ \text{useIn-}$
 $\text{putHeuristic} =$
h-framework $M1$
get-state-cover-assignment
(handle-state-cover-dynamic completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic
(get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables M1))
sort-unverified-transitions-by-state-cover-length
(handleUT-dynamic completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic
(get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables M1) convergence-decision)
(handle-io-pair completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic)
simple-cg-initial
simple-cg-insert
simple-cg-lookup-with-conv
simple-cg-merge
 m

lemma *h-framework-dynamic-completeness-and-finiteness* :

fixes $M1 :: ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm}$

fixes $M2 :: ('e,'b,'c) \text{ fsm}$

assumes *observable* $M1$

and *observable* $M2$

and *minimal* $M1$

and *minimal* $M2$

and *size-r* $M1 \leq m$

and *size* $M2 \leq m$

and *inputs* $M2 = \text{inputs } M1$

and *outputs* $M2 = \text{outputs } M1$

shows $(L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow ((L M1 \cap \text{set } (\text{h-framework-dynamic convergenceDeci-}$
 $\text{ision } M1 \ m \ \text{completeInputTraces} \ \text{useInputHeuristic})) = (L M2 \cap \text{set } (\text{h-framework-dynamic}$
 $\text{convergenceDecision } M1 \ m \ \text{completeInputTraces} \ \text{useInputHeuristic})))$

and *finite-tree* $(\text{h-framework-dynamic convergenceDecision } M1 \ m \ \text{completeInput-}$
 $\text{Traces} \ \text{useInputHeuristic})$

⟨proof⟩

definition *h-framework-dynamic-lists* :: (('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) state-cover-assignment \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) transition \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) transition list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow (('b \times 'c) \times bool) list list **where**
h-framework-dynamic-lists convergenceDecision M m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic = sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree (test-suite-from-io-tree M (initial M) (h-framework-dynamic convergenceDecision M m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic))

lemma *h-framework-dynamic-lists-completeness* :
fixes M1 :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm
fixes M2 :: ('d,'b,'c) fsm
assumes observable M1
and observable M2
and minimal M1
and minimal M2
and size-r M1 \leq m
and size M2 \leq m
and inputs M2 = inputs M1
and outputs M2 = outputs M1
shows (L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow list-all (passes-test-case M2 (initial M2)) (h-framework-dynamic-lists convergenceDecision M1 m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic)
 ⟨proof⟩

24.3 Partial Applications of the Pair-Framework

definition *pair-framework-h-components* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow
 $((('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow (('b \times 'c) list \times 'a) \times ('b \times 'c) list \times 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) prefix-tree \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) prefix-tree) \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) prefix-tree)$

where
pair-framework-h-components M m get-separating-traces = (let
 V = get-state-cover-assignment M
 in pair-framework M m (get-initial-test-suite-H V) (get-pairs-H V) get-separating-traces)

lemma *pair-framework-h-components-completeness-and-finiteness* :
fixes M1 :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm
fixes M2 :: ('e,'b,'c) fsm
assumes observable M1
and observable M2
and minimal M1
and size-r M1 \leq m
and size M2 \leq m
and inputs M2 = inputs M1
and outputs M2 = outputs M1
and $\bigwedge \alpha \beta t . \alpha \in L M1 \Rightarrow \beta \in L M1 \Rightarrow \text{after-initial } M1 \alpha \neq \text{after-initial } M1$

$\beta \implies \exists io \in \text{set } (\text{get-separating-traces } M1 \ ((\alpha, \text{after-initial } M1 \ \alpha), (\beta, \text{after-initial } M1 \ \beta)) \ t) \cup (\text{set } (\text{after } t \ \alpha) \cap \text{set } (\text{after } t \ \beta)) \ . \text{distinguishes } M1 \ (\text{after-initial } M1 \ \alpha) \ (\text{after-initial } M1 \ \beta) \ io$
and $\bigwedge \alpha \beta t . \alpha \in L \ M1 \implies \beta \in L \ M1 \implies \text{after-initial } M1 \ \alpha \neq \text{after-initial } M1 \ \beta \implies \text{finite-tree } (\text{get-separating-traces } M1 \ ((\alpha, \text{after-initial } M1 \ \alpha), (\beta, \text{after-initial } M1 \ \beta)) \ t)$
shows $(L \ M1 = L \ M2) \iff ((L \ M1 \cap \text{set } (\text{pair-framework-h-components } M1 \ m \ \text{get-separating-traces})) = (L \ M2 \cap \text{set } (\text{pair-framework-h-components } M1 \ m \ \text{get-separating-traces})))$
and $\text{finite-tree } (\text{pair-framework-h-components } M1 \ m \ \text{get-separating-traces})$
 <proof>

definition $\text{pair-framework-h-components-2} :: ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow$
 $'c) \text{ list} \times 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{bool} \Rightarrow$
 $('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree}$

where

$\text{pair-framework-h-components-2 } M \ m \ \text{get-separating-traces } c = (\text{let}$
 $V = \text{get-state-cover-assignment } M$
 $\text{in pair-framework } M \ m \ (\text{get-initial-test-suite-H-2 } c \ V) \ (\text{get-pairs-H } V) \ \text{get-separating-traces})$

lemma $\text{pair-framework-h-components-2-completeness-and-finiteness} :$

fixes $M1 :: ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm}$
fixes $M2 :: ('e, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm}$
assumes $\text{observable } M1$
and $\text{observable } M2$
and $\text{minimal } M1$
and $\text{size-r } M1 \leq m$
and $\text{size } M2 \leq m$
and $\text{inputs } M2 = \text{inputs } M1$
and $\text{outputs } M2 = \text{outputs } M1$
and $\bigwedge \alpha \beta t . \alpha \in L \ M1 \implies \beta \in L \ M1 \implies \text{after-initial } M1 \ \alpha \neq \text{after-initial } M1 \ \beta \implies \exists io \in \text{set } (\text{get-separating-traces } M1 \ ((\alpha, \text{after-initial } M1 \ \alpha), (\beta, \text{after-initial } M1 \ \beta)) \ t) \cup (\text{set } (\text{after } t \ \alpha) \cap \text{set } (\text{after } t \ \beta)) \ . \text{distinguishes } M1 \ (\text{after-initial } M1 \ \alpha) \ (\text{after-initial } M1 \ \beta) \ io$
and $\bigwedge \alpha \beta t . \alpha \in L \ M1 \implies \beta \in L \ M1 \implies \text{after-initial } M1 \ \alpha \neq \text{after-initial } M1 \ \beta \implies \text{finite-tree } (\text{get-separating-traces } M1 \ ((\alpha, \text{after-initial } M1 \ \alpha), (\beta, \text{after-initial } M1 \ \beta)) \ t)$
shows $(L \ M1 = L \ M2) \iff ((L \ M1 \cap \text{set } (\text{pair-framework-h-components-2 } M1 \ m \ \text{get-separating-traces } c)) = (L \ M2 \cap \text{set } (\text{pair-framework-h-components-2 } M1 \ m \ \text{get-separating-traces } c)))$
and $\text{finite-tree } (\text{pair-framework-h-components-2 } M1 \ m \ \text{get-separating-traces } c)$
 <proof>

24.4 Code Generation

```

lemma h-framework-dynamic-code[code] :
  h-framework-dynamic convergence-decision M1 m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic = (let
    tables = (compute-ofsm-tables M1 (size M1 - 1));
    distMap = mapping-of (map ( $\lambda (q1, q2) . ((q1, q2), \text{get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provid}$ 
tables M1 q1 q2))
      (filter ( $\lambda qq . \text{fst } qq \neq \text{snd } qq$ ) (List.product (states-as-list M1)
(states-as-list M1)))));
    distHelper = ( $\lambda q1 q2 . \text{if } q1 \in \text{states } M1 \wedge q2 \in \text{states } M1 \wedge q1 \neq q2 \text{ then the}$ 
(Mapping.lookup distMap (q1, q2)) else get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables
M1 q1 q2)
  in
    h-framework M1
      get-state-cover-assignment
      (handle-state-cover-dynamic completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic
distHelper)
      sort-unverified-transitions-by-state-cover-length
      (handleUT-dynamic completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic distHelper
convergence-decision)
      (handle-io-pair completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic)
      simple-cg-initial
      simple-cg-insert
      simple-cg-lookup-with-conv
      simple-cg-merge
      m)
    <proof>
  end

```

25 Implementations of the H-Method

```

theory H-Method-Implementations
imports Intermediate-Frameworks Pair-Framework ../Distinguishability Test-Suite-Representations
../OFSM-Tables-Refined HOL-Library.List-Lexorder
begin

```

25.1 Using the H-Framework

```

definition h-method-via-h-framework :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder) fsm
 $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  ('b  $\times$  'c) prefix-tree where
  h-method-via-h-framework = h-framework-dynamic ( $\lambda M V t X l . \text{False}$ )

```

```

definition h-method-via-h-framework-lists :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder)
fsm  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  (('b  $\times$  'c)  $\times$  bool) list list where
  h-method-via-h-framework-lists M m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic =
sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree (test-suite-from-io-tree M (initial M) (h-method-via-h-framework
M m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic))

```

lemma *h-method-via-h-framework-completeness-and-finiteness* :
fixes $M1 :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder)$ fsm
fixes $M2 :: ('e, 'b, 'c)$ fsm
assumes *observable* $M1$
and *observable* $M2$
and *minimal* $M1$
and *minimal* $M2$
and *size-r* $M1 \leq m$
and *size* $M2 \leq m$
and *inputs* $M2 = \text{inputs } M1$
and *outputs* $M2 = \text{outputs } M1$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow ((L\ M1 \cap \text{set } (h\text{-method-via-h-framework } M1\ m\ \text{completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic})) = (L\ M2 \cap \text{set } (h\text{-method-via-h-framework } M1\ m\ \text{completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic})))$
and *finite-tree* $(h\text{-method-via-h-framework } M1\ m\ \text{completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic})$
<proof>

lemma *h-method-via-h-framework-lists-completeness* :
fixes $M1 :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder)$ fsm
fixes $M2 :: ('d, 'b, 'c)$ fsm
assumes *observable* $M1$
and *observable* $M2$
and *minimal* $M1$
and *minimal* $M2$
and *size-r* $M1 \leq m$
and *size* $M2 \leq m$
and *inputs* $M2 = \text{inputs } M1$
and *outputs* $M2 = \text{outputs } M1$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow \text{list-all } (\text{passes-test-case } M2\ (\text{initial } M2))\ (h\text{-method-via-h-framework-lists } M1\ m\ \text{completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic})$
<proof>

25.2 Using the Pair-Framework

25.2.1 Selection of Distinguishing Traces

fun *add-distinguishing-sequence-if-required* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c)\ \text{list}) \Rightarrow ('a, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder)$
fsm $\Rightarrow (('b \times 'c)\ \text{list} \times 'a) \times (('b \times 'c)\ \text{list} \times 'a) \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c)\ \text{prefix-tree} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c)$
prefix-tree **where**
add-distinguishing-sequence-if-required *dist-fun* $M\ ((\alpha, q1), (\beta, q2))\ t = (\text{if } \text{intersection-is-distinguishing } M\ (\text{after } t\ \alpha)\ q1\ (\text{after } t\ \beta)\ q2$
then empty
else insert empty } (\text{dist-fun } q1\ q2))

lemma *add-distinguishing-sequence-if-required-distinguishes* :
assumes *observable* M
and *minimal* M
and $\alpha \in L\ M$

and $\beta \in L M$
and $\text{after-initial } M \alpha \neq \text{after-initial } M \beta$
and $\bigwedge q1 q2 . q1 \in \text{states } M \implies q2 \in \text{states } M \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies \text{distinguishes } M q1 q2 \text{ (dist-fun } q1 q2)$
shows $\exists io \in \text{set } ((\text{add-distinguishing-sequence-if-required dist-fun } M) ((\alpha, \text{after-initial } M \alpha), (\beta, \text{after-initial } M \beta)) t) \cup (\text{set } (\text{after } t \alpha) \cap \text{set } (\text{after } t \beta)) . \text{distinguishes } M (\text{after-initial } M \alpha) (\text{after-initial } M \beta) io$
 <proof>

lemma *add-distinguishing-sequence-if-required-finite* :
 $\text{finite-tree } ((\text{add-distinguishing-sequence-if-required dist-fun } M) ((\alpha, \text{after-initial } M \alpha), (\beta, \text{after-initial } M \beta)) t)$
 <proof>

fun *add-distinguishing-sequence-and-complete-if-required* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list}) \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow (('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \times 'a) \times (('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \times 'a) \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree}$ **where**
 $\text{add-distinguishing-sequence-and-complete-if-required distFun completeInputTraces } M ((\alpha, q1), (\beta, q2)) t =$
 (if *intersection-is-distinguishing* $M (\text{after } t \alpha) q1 (\text{after } t \beta) q2$
 then *empty*
 else let $w = \text{distFun } q1 q2$;
 $T = \text{insert empty } w$
 in if *completeInputTraces*
 then let $T1 = \text{from-list } (\text{language-for-input } M q1 (\text{map fst } w))$;
 $T2 = \text{from-list } (\text{language-for-input } M q2 (\text{map fst } w))$
 in *Prefix-Tree.combine* $T (\text{Prefix-Tree.combine } T1 T2)$
 else T)

lemma *add-distinguishing-sequence-and-complete-if-required-distinguishes* :
assumes *observable* M
and *minimal* M
and $\alpha \in L M$
and $\beta \in L M$
and $\text{after-initial } M \alpha \neq \text{after-initial } M \beta$
and $\bigwedge q1 q2 . q1 \in \text{states } M \implies q2 \in \text{states } M \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies \text{distinguishes } M q1 q2 \text{ (dist-fun } q1 q2)$
shows $\exists io \in \text{set } ((\text{add-distinguishing-sequence-and-complete-if-required dist-fun } c M) ((\alpha, \text{after-initial } M \alpha), (\beta, \text{after-initial } M \beta)) t) \cup (\text{set } (\text{after } t \alpha) \cap \text{set } (\text{after } t \beta)) . \text{distinguishes } M (\text{after-initial } M \alpha) (\text{after-initial } M \beta) io$
 <proof>

lemma *add-distinguishing-sequence-and-complete-if-required-finite* :
 $\text{finite-tree } ((\text{add-distinguishing-sequence-and-complete-if-required dist-fun } c M) ((\alpha, \text{after-initial } M \alpha), (\beta, \text{after-initial } M \beta)) t)$
 <proof>

```

function find-cheapest-distinguishing-trace :: ('a,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm =>
('a => 'a => ('b × 'c) list) => ('b×'c) list => ('b×'c) prefix-tree => 'a => ('b×'c)
prefix-tree => 'a => (('b×'c) list × nat × nat) where
  find-cheapest-distinguishing-trace M distFun ios (PT m1) q1 (PT m2) q2 =
    (let
      f = (λ (ω,l,w) (x,y) . if (x,y) ∉ list.set ios then (ω,l,w) else
        (let
          w1L = if (PT m1) = empty then 0 else 1;
          w1C = if (x,y) ∈ dom m1 then 0 else 1;
          w1 = min w1L w1C;
          w2L = if (PT m2) = empty then 0 else 1;
          w2C = if (x,y) ∈ dom m2 then 0 else 1;
          w2 = min w2L w2C;
          w' = w1 + w2
        in
          case h-obs M q1 x y of
            None => (case h-obs M q2 x y of
              None => (ω,l,w) |
                Some - => if w' = 0 ∨ w' ≤ w then [(x,y)],w1C+w2C,w') else
(ω,l,w)) |
              Some q1' => (case h-obs M q2 x y of
                None => if w' = 0 ∨ w' ≤ w then [(x,y)],w1C+w2C,w') else (ω,l,w)
                |
                  Some q2' => (if q1' = q2'
                    then (ω,l,w)
                    else (case m1 (x,y) of
                      None => (case m2 (x,y) of
                        None => let ω' = distFun q1' q2';
                          l' = 2 + 2 * length ω'
                        in if (w' < w) ∨ (w' = w ∧ l' < l) then ((x,y)#ω',l',w')
                      else (ω,l,w) |
                        Some t2' => let (ω'',l'',w'') = find-cheapest-distinguishing-trace
M distFun ios empty q1' t2' q2'
                          in if (w'' + w1 < w) ∨ (w'' + w1 = w ∧ l''+1 < l)
then ((x,y)#ω'',l''+1,w''+w1) else (ω,l,w)) |
                        Some t1' => (case m2 (x,y) of
                          None => let (ω'',l'',w'') = find-cheapest-distinguishing-trace M
distFun ios t1' q1' empty q2'
                            in if (w'' + w2 < w) ∨ (w'' + w2 = w ∧ l''+1 < l)
then ((x,y)#ω'',l''+1,w''+w2) else (ω,l,w) |
                          Some t2' => let (ω'',l'',w'') = find-cheapest-distinguishing-trace
M distFun ios t1' q1' t2' q2'
                            in if (w'' < w) ∨ (w'' = w ∧ l'' < l) then
((x,y)#ω'',l'',w'') else (ω,l,w))))))
                    in
                      foldl f (distFun q1 q2, 0, 3) ios
                    ⟨proof⟩
termination

```

<proof>

lemma *find-cheapest-distinguishing-trace-alt-def* :

find-cheapest-distinguishing-trace M *distFun ios* (PT $m1$) $q1$ (PT $m2$) $q2 =$
 (let
 $f = (\lambda (\omega, l, w) (x, y).$
 (let
 $w1L = \text{if } (PT\ m1) = \text{empty then } 0 \text{ else } 1;$
 $w1C = \text{if } (x, y) \in \text{dom } m1 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1;$
 $w1 = \min\ w1L\ w1C;$
 $w2L = \text{if } (PT\ m2) = \text{empty then } 0 \text{ else } 1;$
 $w2C = \text{if } (x, y) \in \text{dom } m2 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1;$
 $w2 = \min\ w2L\ w2C;$
 $w' = w1 + w2$
 in
 case *h-obs* $M\ q1\ x\ y$ of
 None \Rightarrow (case *h-obs* $M\ q2\ x\ y$ of
 None $\Rightarrow (\omega, l, w) \mid$
 Some - $\Rightarrow \text{if } w' = 0 \vee w' \leq w \text{ then } [(x, y), w1C + w2C, w'] \text{ else}$
 $(\omega, l, w) \mid$
 Some $q1'$ \Rightarrow (case *h-obs* $M\ q2\ x\ y$ of
 None $\Rightarrow \text{if } w' = 0 \vee w' \leq w \text{ then } [(x, y), w1C + w2C, w'] \text{ else } (\omega, l, w)$
 \mid
 Some $q2'$ \Rightarrow (if $q1' = q2'$
 then (ω, l, w)
 else (case $m1\ (x, y)$ of
 None \Rightarrow (case $m2\ (x, y)$ of
 None $\Rightarrow \text{let } \omega' = \text{distFun } q1'\ q2';$
 $l' = 2 + 2 * \text{length } \omega'$
 in if $(w' < w) \vee (w' = w \wedge l' < l)$ then $((x, y) \# \omega', l', w')$
 else $(\omega, l, w) \mid$
 Some $t2'$ $\Rightarrow \text{let } (\omega'', l'', w'') = \text{find-cheapest-distinguishing-trace}$
 $M\ \text{distFun ios empty } q1'\ t2'\ q2'$
 in if $(w'' + w1 < w) \vee (w'' + w1 = w \wedge l'' + 1 < l)$
 then $((x, y) \# \omega'', l'' + 1, w'' + w1)$ else $(\omega, l, w) \mid$
 Some $t1'$ \Rightarrow (case $m2\ (x, y)$ of
 None $\Rightarrow \text{let } (\omega'', l'', w'') = \text{find-cheapest-distinguishing-trace } M$
 $\text{distFun ios } t1'\ q1'\ \text{empty } q2'$
 in if $(w'' + w2 < w) \vee (w'' + w2 = w \wedge l'' + 1 < l)$
 then $((x, y) \# \omega'', l'' + 1, w'' + w2)$ else $(\omega, l, w) \mid$
 Some $t2'$ $\Rightarrow \text{let } (\omega'', l'', w'') = \text{find-cheapest-distinguishing-trace}$
 $M\ \text{distFun ios } t1'\ q1'\ t2'\ q2'$
 in if $(w'' < w) \vee (w'' = w \wedge l'' < l)$ then
 $((x, y) \# \omega'', l'', w'')$ else $(\omega, l, w))))))$
 in

foldl f (distFun q1 q2, 0, 3) ios
(is find-cheapest-distinguishing-trace M distFun ios (PT m1) q1 (PT m2) q2 =
?find-cheapest-distinguishing-trace)

<proof>

lemma *find-cheapest-distinguishing-trace-code*[code] :

find-cheapest-distinguishing-trace M distFun ios (MPT m1) q1 (MPT m2) q2 =
(let
f = (λ (ω,l,w) (x,y) .
(let
w1L = if is-leaf (MPT m1) then 0 else 1;
w1C = if (x,y) ∈ Mapping.keys m1 then 0 else 1;
w1 = min w1L w1C;
w2L = if is-leaf (MPT m2) then 0 else 1;
w2C = if (x,y) ∈ Mapping.keys m2 then 0 else 1;
w2 = min w2L w2C;
w' = w1 + w2
in
case h-obs M q1 x y of
None ⇒ (case h-obs M q2 x y of
None ⇒ (ω,l,w) |
Some - ⇒ if w' = 0 ∨ w' ≤ w then ((x,y),w1C+w2C,w') else
(ω,l,w) |
Some q1' ⇒ (case h-obs M q2 x y of
None ⇒ if w' = 0 ∨ w' ≤ w then ((x,y),w1C+w2C,w') else (ω,l,w)
Some q2' ⇒ (if q1' = q2'
then (ω,l,w)
else (case Mapping.lookup m1 (x,y) of
None ⇒ (case Mapping.lookup m2 (x,y) of
None ⇒ let ω' = distFun q1' q2';
*l' = 2 + 2 * length ω'*
in if (w' < w) ∨ (w' = w ∧ l' < l) then ((x,y)#ω',l',w')
else (ω,l,w) |
Some t2' ⇒ let (ω'',l'',w'') = find-cheapest-distinguishing-trace
M distFun ios empty q1' t2' q2'
in if (w'' + w1 < w) ∨ (w'' + w1 = w ∧ l''+1 < l)
then ((x,y)#ω'',l''+1,w''+w1) else (ω,l,w) |
Some t1' ⇒ (case Mapping.lookup m2 (x,y) of
None ⇒ let (ω'',l'',w'') = find-cheapest-distinguishing-trace M
distFun ios t1' q1' empty q2'
in if (w'' + w2 < w) ∨ (w'' + w2 = w ∧ l''+1 < l)
then ((x,y)#ω'',l''+1,w''+w2) else (ω,l,w) |
Some t2' ⇒ let (ω'',l'',w'') = find-cheapest-distinguishing-trace
M distFun ios t1' q1' t2' q2'
in if (w'' < w) ∨ (w'' = w ∧ l'' < l) then
((x,y)#ω'',l'',w'') else (ω,l,w))))))

in
 foldl f (distFun q1 q2, 0, 3) ios
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *find-cheapest-distinguishing-trace-is-distinguishing-trace* :

assumes *observable* M
and *minimal* M
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $q1 \neq q2$
and $\bigwedge q1\ q2 . q1 \in \text{states } M \implies q2 \in \text{states } M \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies \text{distinguishes } M\ q1\ q2\ (\text{distFun } q1\ q2)$
shows *distinguishes* M q1 q2 (fst (find-cheapest-distinguishing-trace M distFun ios t1 q1 t2 q2))
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *add-cheapest-distinguishing-trace* :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list) \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm \Rightarrow (('b \times 'c) list \times 'a) \times (('b \times 'c) list \times 'a) \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) prefix-tree \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) prefix-tree **where**
add-cheapest-distinguishing-trace distFun completeInputTraces M ((α ,q1), (β ,q2))
 t =
 (let w = (fst (find-cheapest-distinguishing-trace M distFun (List.product (inputs-as-list M) (outputs-as-list M)) (after t α) q1 (after t β) q2));
 T = insert empty w
 in if completeInputTraces
 then let T1 = complete-inputs-to-tree M q1 (outputs-as-list M) (map fst w);
 T2 = complete-inputs-to-tree M q2 (outputs-as-list M) (map fst w)
 in Prefix-Tree.combine T (Prefix-Tree.combine T1 T2)
 else T)

lemma *add-cheapest-distinguishing-trace-distinguishes* :

assumes *observable* M
and *minimal* M
and $\alpha \in L\ M$
and $\beta \in L\ M$
and *after-initial* M $\alpha \neq$ *after-initial* M β
and $\bigwedge q1\ q2 . q1 \in \text{states } M \implies q2 \in \text{states } M \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies \text{distinguishes } M\ q1\ q2\ (\text{dist-fun } q1\ q2)$
shows $\exists io \in \text{set } ((\text{add-cheapest-distinguishing-trace } \text{dist-fun } c\ M) ((\alpha, \text{after-initial } M\ \alpha), (\beta, \text{after-initial } M\ \beta))\ t) \cup (\text{set } (\text{after } t\ \alpha) \cap \text{set } (\text{after } t\ \beta)) . \text{distinguishes } M\ (\text{after-initial } M\ \alpha)\ (\text{after-initial } M\ \beta)\ io$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *add-cheapest-distinguishing-trace-finite* :

finite-tree ((*add-cheapest-distinguishing-trace* dist-fun c M) ((α ,*after-initial* M

$\alpha),(\beta, \text{after-initial } M \ \beta)) \ t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

25.2.2 Implementation

definition *h-method-via-pair-framework* :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder) fsm
 $\Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree}$ **where**

h-method-via-pair-framework $M \ m = \text{pair-framework-h-components } M \ m$ (*add-distinguishing-sequence-if-required*
(get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables M)

lemma *h-method-via-pair-framework-completeness-and-finiteness* :

assumes *observable* M
and *observable* I
and *minimal* M
and *size* $I \leq m$
and $m \geq \text{size-r } M$
and *inputs* $I = \text{inputs } M$
and *outputs* $I = \text{outputs } M$

shows $(L \ M = L \ I) \longleftrightarrow (L \ M \cap \text{set } (h\text{-method-via-pair-framework } M \ m) = L \ I$
 $\cap \text{set } (h\text{-method-via-pair-framework } M \ m))$

and *finite-tree* (*h-method-via-pair-framework* $M \ m$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *h-method-via-pair-framework-2* :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder)
fsm $\Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree}$ **where**

h-method-via-pair-framework-2 $M \ m \ c = \text{pair-framework-h-components } M \ m$ (*add-distinguishing-sequence-and*
(get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables M) c)

lemma *h-method-via-pair-framework-2-completeness-and-finiteness* :

assumes *observable* M
and *observable* I
and *minimal* M
and *size* $I \leq m$
and $m \geq \text{size-r } M$
and *inputs* $I = \text{inputs } M$
and *outputs* $I = \text{outputs } M$

shows $(L \ M = L \ I) \longleftrightarrow (L \ M \cap \text{set } (h\text{-method-via-pair-framework-2 } M \ m \ c) =$
 $L \ I \cap \text{set } (h\text{-method-via-pair-framework-2 } M \ m \ c))$

and *finite-tree* (*h-method-via-pair-framework-2* $M \ m \ c$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *h-method-via-pair-framework-3* :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder)
fsm $\Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree}$ **where**

h-method-via-pair-framework-3 $M \ m \ c1 \ c2 = \text{pair-framework-h-components-2 } M$
 m (*add-cheapest-distinguishing-trace* (*get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables*
 M) $c2$) $c1$

lemma *h-method-via-pair-framework-3-completeness-and-finiteness* :

assumes *observable* M


```

and    observable I
and    minimal M
and    size I ≤ m
and    m ≥ size-r M
and    inputs I = inputs M
and    outputs I = outputs M
shows (L M = L I) ↔ (L M ∩ set (h-method-via-pair-framework-3 M m c1 c2)
= L I ∩ set (h-method-via-pair-framework-3 M m c1 c2))
and    finite-tree (h-method-via-pair-framework-3 M m c1 c2)
    ⟨proof⟩

```

definition *h-method-via-pair-framework-lists* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder)
 fsm ⇒ nat ⇒ (('b×'c) × bool) list list **where**
 h-method-via-pair-framework-lists M m = sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree
 (test-suite-from-io-tree M (initial M) (h-method-via-pair-framework M m))

lemma *h-method-implementation-lists-completeness* :

```

assumes observable M
and    observable I
and    minimal M
and    size I ≤ m
and    m ≥ size-r M
and    inputs I = inputs M
and    outputs I = outputs M
shows (L M = L I) ↔ list-all (passes-test-case I (initial I)) (h-method-via-pair-framework-lists
M m)
    ⟨proof⟩

```

25.2.3 Code Equations

lemma *h-method-via-pair-framework-code*[code] :

```

 h-method-via-pair-framework M m = (let
     tables = (compute-ofsm-tables M (size M - 1));
     distMap = mapping-of (map (λ (q1,q2) . ((q1,q2), get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provide
 tables M q1 q2))
     (filter (λ qq . fst qq ≠ snd qq) (List.product (states-as-list M)
 (states-as-list M)))));
     distHelper = (λ q1 q2 . if q1 ∈ states M ∧ q2 ∈ states M ∧ q1 ≠ q2 then the
 (Mapping.lookup distMap (q1,q2)) else get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables
 M q1 q2);
     distFun = add-distinguishing-sequence-if-required distHelper
 in pair-framework-h-components M m distFun)
    ⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *h-method-via-pair-framework-2-code*[code] :

```

 h-method-via-pair-framework-2 M m c = (let
     tables = (compute-ofsm-tables M (size M - 1));
     distMap = mapping-of (map (λ (q1,q2) . ((q1,q2), get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provide

```

```

tables M q1 q2))
      (filter (λ qq . fst qq ≠ snd qq) (List.product (states-as-list M)
(states-as-list M))));
  distHelper = (λ q1 q2 . if q1 ∈ states M ∧ q2 ∈ states M ∧ q1 ≠ q2 then the
(Mapping.lookup distMap (q1,q2)) else get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables
M q1 q2);
  distFun = add-distinguishing-sequence-and-complete-if-required distHelper c
in pair-framework-h-components M m distFun)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *h-method-via-pair-framework-3-code*[code] :

```

h-method-via-pair-framework-3 M m c1 c2 = (let
  tables = (compute-ofsm-tables M (size M - 1));
  distMap = mapping-of (map (λ (q1,q2) . ((q1,q2), get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provide
tables M q1 q2))
      (filter (λ qq . fst qq ≠ snd qq) (List.product (states-as-list M)
(states-as-list M))));
  distHelper = (λ q1 q2 . if q1 ∈ states M ∧ q2 ∈ states M ∧ q1 ≠ q2 then the
(Mapping.lookup distMap (q1,q2)) else get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables
M q1 q2);
  distFun = add-cheapest-distinguishing-trace distHelper c2
in pair-framework-h-components-2 M m distFun c1)
⟨proof⟩

```

end

26 Implementations of the HSI-Method

theory *HSI-Method-Implementations*

imports *Intermediate-Frameworks Pair-Framework ../Distinguishability Test-Suite-Representations*
../OFSM-Tables-Refined HOL-Library.List-Lexorder

begin

26.1 Using the H-Framework

definition *hsi-method-via-h-framework* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm
 \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) prefix-tree **where**

hsi-method-via-h-framework M m = *h-framework-static-with-empty-graph* M (λ k
q . *get-HSI* M q) m

definition *hsi-method-via-h-framework-lists* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder)
fsm \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow (('b \times 'c) \times bool) list list **where**

hsi-method-via-h-framework-lists M m = *sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree*
(*test-suite-from-io-tree* M (*initial* M) (*hsi-method-via-h-framework* M m))

lemma *hsi-method-via-h-framework-completeness-and-finiteness* :

fixes M1 :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm

fixes M2 :: ('e,'b,'c) fsm

assumes *observable* M1

and *observable M2*
and *minimal M1*
and *minimal M2*
and *size-r M1 $\leq m$*
and *size M2 $\leq m$*
and *inputs M2 = inputs M1*
and *outputs M2 = outputs M1*
shows $(L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow ((L M1 \cap \text{set } (\text{hsi-method-via-h-framework } M1 m))$
 $= (L M2 \cap \text{set } (\text{hsi-method-via-h-framework } M1 m)))$
and *finite-tree (hsi-method-via-h-framework M1 m)*
<proof>

lemma *hsi-method-via-h-framework-lists-completeness :*
fixes $M1 :: ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm}$
fixes $M2 :: ('d, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm}$
assumes *observable M1*
and *observable M2*
and *minimal M1*
and *minimal M2*
and *size-r M1 $\leq m$*
and *size M2 $\leq m$*
and *inputs M2 = inputs M1*
and *outputs M2 = outputs M1*
shows $(L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow \text{list-all } (\text{passes-test-case } M2 (\text{initial } M2)) (\text{hsi-method-via-h-framework-lists } M1 m)$
<proof>

26.2 Using the SPY-Framework

definition *hsi-method-via-spy-framework* :: $('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm}$
 $\Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ prefix-tree}$ **where**
hsi-method-via-spy-framework M m = spy-framework-static-with-empty-graph M
 $(\lambda k q . \text{get-HSI } M q) m$

lemma *hsi-method-via-spy-framework-completeness-and-finiteness :*
fixes $M1 :: ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm}$
fixes $M2 :: ('d, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm}$
assumes *observable M1*
and *observable M2*
and *minimal M1*
and *minimal M2*
and *size-r M1 $\leq m$*
and *size M2 $\leq m$*
and *inputs M2 = inputs M1*
and *outputs M2 = outputs M1*
shows $(L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow ((L M1 \cap \text{set } (\text{hsi-method-via-spy-framework } M1 m))$
 $= (L M2 \cap \text{set } (\text{hsi-method-via-spy-framework } M1 m)))$
and *finite-tree (hsi-method-via-spy-framework M1 m)*
<proof>

definition *hsi-method-via-spy-framework-lists* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder)
fsm \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow (('b \times 'c) \times *bool*) *list list* **where**
hsi-method-via-spy-framework-lists *M m* = *sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree*
(*test-suite-from-io-tree* *M* (*initial* *M*) (*hsi-method-via-spy-framework* *M m*))

lemma *hsi-method-via-spy-framework-lists-completeness* :

fixes *M1* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) *fsm*

fixes *M2* :: ('d,'b,'c) *fsm*

assumes *observable* *M1*

and *observable* *M2*

and *minimal* *M1*

and *minimal* *M2*

and *size-r* *M1* \leq *m*

and *size* *M2* \leq *m*

and *inputs* *M2* = *inputs* *M1*

and *outputs* *M2* = *outputs* *M1*

shows (*L* *M1* = *L* *M2*) \longleftrightarrow *list-all* (*passes-test-case* *M2* (*initial* *M2*)) (*hsi-method-via-spy-framework-lists*
M1 m)

<proof>

26.3 Using the Pair-Framework

definition *hsi-method-via-pair-framework* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder)

fsm \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) *prefix-tree* **where**

hsi-method-via-pair-framework *M m* = *pair-framework-h-components* *M m* (*add-distinguishing-sequence*)

lemma *hsi-method-via-pair-framework-completeness-and-finiteness* :

assumes *observable* *M*

and *observable* *I*

and *minimal* *M*

and *size* *I* \leq *m*

and *m* \geq *size-r* *M*

and *inputs* *I* = *inputs* *M*

and *outputs* *I* = *outputs* *M*

shows (*L* *M* = *L* *I*) \longleftrightarrow (*L* *M* \cap *set* (*hsi-method-via-pair-framework* *M m*) = *L*
I \cap *set* (*hsi-method-via-pair-framework* *M m*))

and *finite-tree* (*hsi-method-via-pair-framework* *M m*)

<proof>

definition *hsi-method-via-pair-framework-lists* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder)

fsm \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow (('b \times 'c) \times *bool*) *list list* **where**

hsi-method-via-pair-framework-lists *M m* = *sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree*
(*test-suite-from-io-tree* *M* (*initial* *M*) (*hsi-method-via-pair-framework* *M m*))

lemma *hsi-method-implementation-lists-completeness* :

assumes *observable* *M*

and *observable* *I*

and *minimal* M
and *size* $I \leq m$
and *m* $\geq \text{size-r } M$
and *inputs* $I = \text{inputs } M$
and *outputs* $I = \text{outputs } M$
shows $(L M = L I) \leftrightarrow \text{list-all } (\text{passes-test-case } I \text{ (initial } I)) \text{ (hsi-method-via-pair-framework-lists } M m)$
 <proof>

26.4 Code Generation

lemma *hsi-method-via-pair-framework-code*[code] :
hsi-method-via-pair-framework $M m = (\text{let}$
 tables = (*compute-ofsm-tables* $M (\text{size } M - 1)$);
 distMap = *mapping-of* (*map* $(\lambda (q1, q2) . ((q1, q2), \text{get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provide}$
*tables } M q1 q2))
 (*filter* $(\lambda qq . \text{fst } qq \neq \text{snd } qq) (\text{List.product } (\text{states-as-list } M)$
 (*states-as-list } M)))));
 distHelper = $(\lambda q1 q2 . \text{if } q1 \in \text{states } M \wedge q2 \in \text{states } M \wedge q1 \neq q2 \text{ then the}$
 (*Mapping.lookup distMap } (q1, q2)) \text{ else get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables}*
 *M } q1 q2));
 distFun = $(\lambda M ((\text{io1}, q1), (\text{io2}, q2)) t . \text{insert empty } (\text{distHelper } q1 q2))$
 in pair-framework-h-components } M m \text{ distFun})
 <proof>***

lemma *hsi-method-via-spy-framework-code*[code] :
hsi-method-via-spy-framework $M m = (\text{let}$
 tables = (*compute-ofsm-tables* $M (\text{size } M - 1)$);
 distMap = *mapping-of* (*map* $(\lambda (q1, q2) . ((q1, q2), \text{get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provide}$
*tables } M q1 q2))
 (*filter* $(\lambda qq . \text{fst } qq \neq \text{snd } qq) (\text{List.product } (\text{states-as-list } M)$
 (*states-as-list } M)))));
 distHelper = $(\lambda q1 q2 . \text{if } q1 \in \text{states } M \wedge q2 \in \text{states } M \wedge q1 \neq q2 \text{ then the}$
 (*Mapping.lookup distMap } (q1, q2)) \text{ else get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables}*
 *M } q1 q2));

 hsiMap = *mapping-of* (*map* $(\lambda q . (q, \text{from-list } (\text{map } (\lambda q' . \text{distHelper } q q') (\text{filter}$
 (\neq) q) (\text{states-as-list } M)))) (\text{states-as-list } M)));
 distFun = $(\lambda k q . \text{if } q \in \text{states } M \text{ then the } (\text{Mapping.lookup hsiMap } q) \text{ else}$
 *get-HSI } M q)
 *in spy-framework-static-with-empty-graph } M \text{ distFun } m)
(is ?f1 = ?f2)
 <proof>*****

lemma *hsi-method-via-h-framework-code*[code] :
hsi-method-via-h-framework $M m = (\text{let}$
 tables = (*compute-ofsm-tables* $M (\text{size } M - 1)$);
 distMap = *mapping-of* (*map* $(\lambda (q1, q2) . ((q1, q2), \text{get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provide}$
tables } M q1 q2))

```

      (filter (λ qq . fst qq ≠ snd qq) (List.product (states-as-list M)
(states-as-list M)))));
    distHelper = (λ q1 q2 . if q1 ∈ states M ∧ q2 ∈ states M ∧ q1 ≠ q2 then the
(Mapping.lookup distMap (q1,q2)) else get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables
M q1 q2);

    hsiMap = mapping-of (map (λ q . (q,from-list (map (λ q' . distHelper q q')
(filter ((≠) q) (states-as-list M)))))) (states-as-list M));
    distFun = (λ k q . if q ∈ states M then the (Mapping.lookup hsiMap q) else
get-HSI M q)
    in h-framework-static-with-empty-graph M distFun m)
(is ?f1 = ?f2)
⟨proof⟩

```

end

27 Implementations of the Partial-S-Method

```

theory Partial-S-Method-Implementations
imports Intermediate-Frameworks
begin

```

27.1 Using the H-Framework

```

fun distance-at-most :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat
⇒ bool where
  distance-at-most M q1 q2 0 = (q1 = q2) |
  distance-at-most M q1 q2 (Suc k) = ((q1 = q2) ∨ (∃ x ∈ inputs M . ∃ (y,q1')
∈ h M (q1,x) . distance-at-most M q1' q2 k))

```

```

definition do-establish-convergence :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm ⇒
('a,'b,'c) state-cover-assignment ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) transition ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) transition list
⇒ nat ⇒ bool where

```

```

  do-establish-convergence M V t X l = (find (λ t' . distance-at-most M (t-target
t) (t-source t') l) X ≠ None)

```

```

definition partial-s-method-via-h-framework :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder)
fsm ⇒ nat ⇒ bool ⇒ bool ⇒ ('b×'c) prefix-tree where
  partial-s-method-via-h-framework = h-framework-dynamic do-establish-convergence

```

```

definition partial-s-method-via-h-framework-lists :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder)
fsm ⇒ nat ⇒ bool ⇒ bool ⇒ (('b×'c) × bool) list list where
  partial-s-method-via-h-framework-lists M m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic =
sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree (test-suite-from-io-tree M (initial M)
(partial-s-method-via-h-framework M m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic))

```

```

lemma partial-s-method-via-h-framework-completeness-and-finiteness :
  fixes M1 :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm
  fixes M2 :: ('e,'b,'c) fsm
  assumes observable M1
  and observable M2
  and minimal M1
  and minimal M2
  and size-r M1 ≤ m
  and size M2 ≤ m
  and inputs M2 = inputs M1
  and outputs M2 = outputs M1
shows (L M1 = L M2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ((L M1  $\cap$  set (partial-s-method-via-h-framework M1 m
completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic)) = (L M2  $\cap$  set (partial-s-method-via-h-framework
M1 m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic)))
and finite-tree (partial-s-method-via-h-framework M1 m completeInputTraces useIn-
putHeuristic)
  <proof>

```

```

lemma partial-s-method-via-h-framework-lists-completeness :
  fixes M1 :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm
  fixes M2 :: ('d,'b,'c) fsm
  assumes observable M1
  and observable M2
  and minimal M1
  and minimal M2
  and size-r M1 ≤ m
  and size M2 ≤ m
  and inputs M2 = inputs M1
  and outputs M2 = outputs M1
shows (L M1 = L M2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  list-all (passes-test-case M2 (initial M2)) (partial-s-method-via-h-framework-lists
M1 m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic)
  <proof>

```

end

28 Implementations of the SPY-Method

```

theory SPY-Method-Implementations
imports Intermediate-Frameworks Pair-Framework ../Distinguishability Test-Suite-Representations
../OFSM-Tables-Refined HOL-Library.List-Lexorder
begin

```

28.1 Using the H-Framework

```

definition spy-method-via-h-framework :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm
 $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('b $\times$ 'c) prefix-tree where
  spy-method-via-h-framework M m = h-framework-static-with-simple-graph M ( $\lambda$ 
k q . get-HSI M q) m

```

definition *spy-method-via-h-framework-lists* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder)
fsm \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow (('b \times 'c) \times *bool*) *list list* **where**
spy-method-via-h-framework-lists *M m* = *sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree*
(*test-suite-from-io-tree* *M* (*initial* *M*) (*spy-method-via-h-framework* *M m*))

lemma *spy-method-via-h-framework-completeness-and-finiteness* :
fixes *M1* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) *fsm*
fixes *M2* :: ('e,'b,'c) *fsm*
assumes *observable* *M1*
and *observable* *M2*
and *minimal* *M1*
and *minimal* *M2*
and *size-r* *M1* \leq *m*
and *size* *M2* \leq *m*
and *inputs* *M2* = *inputs* *M1*
and *outputs* *M2* = *outputs* *M1*
shows (*L* *M1* = *L* *M2*) \longleftrightarrow ((*L* *M1* \cap *set* (*spy-method-via-h-framework* *M1 m*))
= (*L* *M2* \cap *set* (*spy-method-via-h-framework* *M1 m*)))
and *finite-tree* (*spy-method-via-h-framework* *M1 m*)
<proof>

lemma *spy-method-via-h-framework-lists-completeness* :
fixes *M1* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) *fsm*
fixes *M2* :: ('d,'b,'c) *fsm*
assumes *observable* *M1*
and *observable* *M2*
and *minimal* *M1*
and *minimal* *M2*
and *size-r* *M1* \leq *m*
and *size* *M2* \leq *m*
and *inputs* *M2* = *inputs* *M1*
and *outputs* *M2* = *outputs* *M1*
shows (*L* *M1* = *L* *M2*) \longleftrightarrow *list-all* (*passes-test-case* *M2* (*initial* *M2*)) (*spy-method-via-h-framework-lists*
M1 m)
<proof>

28.2 Using the SPY-Framework

definition *spy-method-via-spy-framework* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder)
fsm \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) *prefix-tree* **where**
spy-method-via-spy-framework *M m* = *spy-framework-static-with-simple-graph* *M*
(λ *k q* . *get-HSI* *M q*) *m*

lemma *spy-method-via-spy-framework-completeness-and-finiteness* :
fixes *M1* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) *fsm*
fixes *M2* :: ('d,'b,'c) *fsm*
assumes *observable* *M1*
and *observable* *M2*


```

and    minimal M1
and    minimal M2
and    size-r M1 ≤ m
and    size M2 ≤ m
and    inputs M2 = inputs M1
and    outputs M2 = outputs M1
shows (L M1 = L M2) ↔ ((L M1 ∩ set (spy-method-via-spy-framework M1 m))
= (L M2 ∩ set (spy-method-via-spy-framework M1 m)))
and finite-tree (spy-method-via-spy-framework M1 m)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

definition *spy-method-via-spy-framework-lists* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder)
fsm ⇒ nat ⇒ (('b×'c) × bool) list list **where**
spy-method-via-spy-framework-lists M m = sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree
(test-suite-from-io-tree M (initial M) (spy-method-via-spy-framework M m))

lemma *spy-method-via-spy-framework-lists-completeness* :
fixes M1 :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm
fixes M2 :: ('d,'b,'c) fsm
assumes observable M1
and observable M2
and minimal M1
and minimal M2
and size-r M1 ≤ m
and size M2 ≤ m
and inputs M2 = inputs M1
and outputs M2 = outputs M1
shows (L M1 = L M2) ↔ list-all (passes-test-case M2 (initial M2)) (spy-method-via-spy-framework-lists
M1 m)
 ⟨proof⟩

28.3 Code Generation

lemma *spy-method-via-spy-framework-code*[code] :
spy-method-via-spy-framework M m = (let
 tables = (compute-ofsm-tables M (size M - 1));
 distMap = mapping-of (map (λ (q1,q2) . ((q1,q2), get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provide
tables M q1 q2))
 (filter (λ qq . fst qq ≠ snd qq) (List.product (states-as-list M)
(states-as-list M))));
 distHelper = (λ q1 q2 . if q1 ∈ states M ∧ q2 ∈ states M ∧ q1 ≠ q2 then the
(Mapping.lookup distMap (q1,q2)) else get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables
M q1 q2);
 hsiMap = mapping-of (map (λ q . (q,from-list (map (λ q' . distHelper q q') (filter
(≠) q) (states-as-list M)))) (states-as-list M));
 distFun = (λ k q . if q ∈ states M then the (Mapping.lookup hsiMap q) else
get-HSI M q)
 in spy-framework-static-with-simple-graph M distFun m)

(is ?f1 = ?f2)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *spy-method-via-h-framework-code*[code] :

```

  spy-method-via-h-framework M m = (let
    tables = (compute-ofsm-tables M (size M - 1));
    distMap = mapping-of (map (λ (q1, q2) . ((q1, q2), get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provid
tables M q1 q2))
      (filter (λ qq . fst qq ≠ snd qq) (List.product (states-as-list M)
(states-as-list M))));
    distHelper = (λ q1 q2 . if q1 ∈ states M ∧ q2 ∈ states M ∧ q1 ≠ q2 then the
(Mapping.lookup distMap (q1, q2)) else get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables
M q1 q2);

    hsiMap = mapping-of (map (λ q . (q, from-list (map (λ q' . distHelper q q')
(filter ((≠) q) (states-as-list M)))))) (states-as-list M));
    distFun = (λ k q . if q ∈ states M then the (Mapping.lookup hsiMap q) else
get-HSI M q)
    in h-framework-static-with-simple-graph M distFun m)
  (is ?f1 = ?f2)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

end

29 Implementations of the SPYH-Method

theory *SPYH-Method-Implementations*

imports *Intermediate-Frameworks*

begin

29.1 Using the H-Framework

definition *spyh-method-via-h-framework* :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder) fsm
 \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow ('b × 'c) prefix-tree **where**
spyh-method-via-h-framework = h-framework-dynamic (λ M V t X l . True)

definition *spyh-method-via-h-framework-lists* :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder)
 fsm \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow (('b × 'c) × bool) list list **where**
spyh-method-via-h-framework-lists M m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic =
 sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree (test-suite-from-io-tree M (initial M) (spyh-method-via-h-framework
 M m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic))

lemma *spyh-method-via-h-framework-completeness-and-finiteness* :

fixes M1 :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder) fsm

fixes M2 :: ('e, 'b, 'c) fsm

assumes observable M1

and observable M2

```

and    minimal M1
and    minimal M2
and    size-r M1 ≤ m
and    size M2 ≤ m
and    inputs M2 = inputs M1
and    outputs M2 = outputs M1
shows (L M1 = L M2) ↔ ((L M1 ∩ set (spyh-method-via-h-framework M1 m
completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic)) = (L M2 ∩ set (spyh-method-via-h-framework
M1 m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic)))
and finite-tree (spyh-method-via-h-framework M1 m completeInputTraces useIn-
putHeuristic)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma spyh-method-via-h-framework-lists-completeness :
  fixes M1 :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm
  fixes M2 :: ('d,'b,'c) fsm
  assumes observable M1
  and    observable M2
  and    minimal M1
  and    minimal M2
  and    size-r M1 ≤ m
  and    size M2 ≤ m
  and    inputs M2 = inputs M1
  and    outputs M2 = outputs M1
shows (L M1 = L M2) ↔ list-all (passes-test-case M2 (initial M2)) (spyh-method-via-h-framework-lists
M1 m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

29.2 Using the SPY-Framework

```

definition spyh-method-via-spy-framework :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder)
fsm ⇒ nat ⇒ bool ⇒ bool ⇒ ('b×'c) prefix-tree where
  spyh-method-via-spy-framework M1 m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic =
    spy-framework M1
      get-state-cover-assignment
      (handle-state-cover-dynamic completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic
(get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables M1))
      sort-unverified-transitions-by-state-cover-length
      (establish-convergence-dynamic completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic
(get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables M1))
      (handle-io-pair completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic)
      simple-cg-initial
      simple-cg-insert
      simple-cg-lookup-with-conv
      simple-cg-merge
      m

```

```

lemma spyh-method-via-spy-framework-completeness-and-finiteness :
  fixes M1 :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm

```

```

fixes  $M2 :: ('d, 'b, 'c) fsm$ 
assumes observable M1
and observable M2
and minimal M1
and minimal M2
and size-r M1  $\leq m$ 
and size M2  $\leq m$ 
and inputs M2 = inputs M1
and outputs M2 = outputs M1
shows  $(L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow ((L M1 \cap set (spyh-method-via-spy-framework M1 m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic)) = (L M2 \cap set (spyh-method-via-spy-framework M1 m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic)))$ 
and finite-tree (spyh-method-via-spy-framework M1 m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic)
  <proof>

```

```

definition spyh-method-via-spy-framework-lists ::  $('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder) fsm \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow (('b \times 'c) \times bool) list list$  where
  spyh-method-via-spy-framework-lists M m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic = sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree (test-suite-from-io-tree M (initial M) (spyh-method-via-spy-framework M m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic))

```

lemma *spyh-method-via-spy-framework-lists-completeness* :

```

fixes  $M1 :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder) fsm$ 
fixes  $M2 :: ('d, 'b, 'c) fsm$ 
assumes observable M1
and observable M2
and minimal M1
and minimal M2
and size-r M1  $\leq m$ 
and size M2  $\leq m$ 
and inputs M2 = inputs M1
and outputs M2 = outputs M1
shows  $(L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow list-all (passes-test-case M2 (initial M2)) (spyh-method-via-spy-framework-lists M1 m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic)$ 
  <proof>

```

29.3 Code Generation

lemma *spyh-method-via-spy-framework-code*[code] :

```

  spyh-method-via-spy-framework M1 m completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic =
  (let
    tables = (compute-ofsm-tables M1 (size M1 - 1));
    distMap = mapping-of (map ( $\lambda (q1, q2) . ((q1, q2), get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provid$ 
    tables M1 q1 q2))
    (filter ( $\lambda qq . fst qq \neq snd qq$ ) (List.product (states-as-list M1)
    (states-as-list M1)))));

```

```

    distHelper = (λ q1 q2 . if q1 ∈ states M1 ∧ q2 ∈ states M1 ∧ q1 ≠ q2 then the
(Mapping.lookup distMap (q1,q2)) else get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables
M1 q1 q2)
    in
    spy-framework M1
      get-state-cover-assignment
      (handle-state-cover-dynamic completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic
distHelper)
      sort-unverified-transitions-by-state-cover-length
      (establish-convergence-dynamic completeInputTraces useInputHeuris-
tic distHelper)
      (handle-io-pair completeInputTraces useInputHeuristic)
      simple-cg-initial
      simple-cg-insert
      simple-cg-lookup-with-conv
      simple-cg-merge
      m)
  ⟨proof⟩
end

```

30 Refined Code Generation for Test Suites

This theory provides alternative code equations for selected functions on test suites. Currently only Mapping via RBT is supported.

theory *Test-Suite-Representations-Refined*

imports *Test-Suite-Representations ../Prefix-Tree-Refined ../Util-Refined*

begin

declare [[code drop: *Test-Suite-Representations.test-suite-from-io-tree*]]

lemma *test-suite-from-io-tree-refined*[code] :

fixes $M :: ('a, 'b :: ccompare, 'c :: ccompare) fsm$

and $m :: (('b \times 'c), ('b \times 'c) prefix-tree) mapping-rbt$

shows *test-suite-from-io-tree* $M q (MPT (RBT-Mapping m))$

$= (case ID CCOMPARE(('b \times 'c)) of$

$None \Rightarrow Code.abort (STR "test-suite-from-io-tree RBT-set: ccompare$

$= None')$ $(\lambda . test-suite-from-io-tree M q (MPT (RBT-Mapping m))) |$

$Some - \Rightarrow MPT (Mapping.tabulate (map (\lambda((x,y),t) . ((x,y),h-obs$
 $M q x y \neq None)) (RBT-Mapping2.entries m)) (\lambda ((x,y),b) . case h-obs M q x$
 $y of None \Rightarrow Prefix-Tree.empty | Some q' \Rightarrow test-suite-from-io-tree M q' (case$
 $RBT-Mapping2.lookup m (x,y) of Some t' \Rightarrow t'))))$

⟨proof⟩

end

31 Implementations of the W-Method

```

theory W-Method-Implementations
imports Intermediate-Frameworks Pair-Framework ../Distinguishability Test-Suite-Representations
../OFSM-Tables-Refined HOL-Library.List-Lexorder
begin

```

31.1 Using the H-Framework

```

definition w-method-via-h-framework :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm
⇒ nat ⇒ ('b×'c) prefix-tree where
  w-method-via-h-framework M m = h-framework-static-with-empty-graph M (λ k
q . distinguishing-set M) m

```

```

definition w-method-via-h-framework-lists :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder)
fsm ⇒ nat ⇒ (('b×'c) × bool) list list where
  w-method-via-h-framework-lists M m = sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree
(test-suite-from-io-tree M (initial M) (w-method-via-h-framework M m))

```

lemma *w-method-via-h-framework-completeness-and-finiteness* :

```

fixes M1 :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm
fixes M2 :: ('e,'b,'c) fsm
assumes observable M1
and observable M2
and minimal M1
and minimal M2
and size-r M1 ≤ m
and size M2 ≤ m
and inputs M2 = inputs M1
and outputs M2 = outputs M1
shows (L M1 = L M2) ↔ ((L M1 ∩ set (w-method-via-h-framework M1 m)) =
(L M2 ∩ set (w-method-via-h-framework M1 m)))
and finite-tree (w-method-via-h-framework M1 m)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *w-method-via-h-framework-lists-completeness* :

```

fixes M1 :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm
fixes M2 :: ('d,'b,'c) fsm
assumes observable M1
and observable M2
and minimal M1
and minimal M2
and size-r M1 ≤ m
and size M2 ≤ m
and inputs M2 = inputs M1
and outputs M2 = outputs M1
shows (L M1 = L M2) ↔ list-all (passes-test-case M2 (initial M2)) (w-method-via-h-framework-lists
M1 m)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

definition *w-method-via-h-framework-2* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm
 $\Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c)$ prefix-tree **where**
w-method-via-h-framework-2 M m = h-framework-static-with-empty-graph M (λ
k q . distinguishing-set-reduced M) m

definition *w-method-via-h-framework-2-lists* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder)
fsm $\Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow (('b \times 'c) \times \text{bool})$ list list **where**
w-method-via-h-framework-2-lists M m = sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree
(test-suite-from-io-tree M (initial M) (w-method-via-h-framework-2 M m))

lemma *w-method-via-h-framework-2-completeness-and-finiteness* :

fixes M1 :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm
fixes M2 :: ('e,'b,'c) fsm
assumes observable M1
and observable M2
and minimal M1
and minimal M2
and size-r M1 \leq m
and size M2 \leq m
and inputs M2 = inputs M1
and outputs M2 = outputs M1
shows (L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow ((L M1 \cap set (w-method-via-h-framework-2 M1 m))
= (L M2 \cap set (w-method-via-h-framework-2 M1 m)))
and finite-tree (w-method-via-h-framework-2 M1 m)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *w-method-via-h-framework-lists-2-completeness* :

fixes M1 :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm
fixes M2 :: ('d,'b,'c) fsm
assumes observable M1
and observable M2
and minimal M1
and minimal M2
and size-r M1 \leq m
and size M2 \leq m
and inputs M2 = inputs M1
and outputs M2 = outputs M1
shows (L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow list-all (passes-test-case M2 (initial M2)) (w-method-via-h-framework-2-lists
M1 m)
⟨proof⟩

31.2 Using the SPY-Framework

definition *w-method-via-spy-framework* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c::linorder) fsm
 $\Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c)$ prefix-tree **where**
w-method-via-spy-framework M m = spy-framework-static-with-empty-graph M
(λ k q . distinguishing-set M) m

lemma *w-method-via-spy-framework-completeness-and-finiteness* :
fixes $M1 :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder) fsm$
fixes $M2 :: ('d, 'b, 'c) fsm$
assumes *observable* $M1$
and *observable* $M2$
and *minimal* $M1$
and *minimal* $M2$
and *size-r* $M1 \leq m$
and *size* $M2 \leq m$
and *inputs* $M2 = inputs\ M1$
and *outputs* $M2 = outputs\ M1$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow ((L\ M1 \cap set\ (w-method-via-spy-framework\ M1\ m)) = (L\ M2 \cap set\ (w-method-via-spy-framework\ M1\ m)))$
and *finite-tree* $(w-method-via-spy-framework\ M1\ m)$
<proof>

definition *w-method-via-spy-framework-lists* :: $('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder) fsm \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow (('b \times 'c) \times bool) list list$ **where**
w-method-via-spy-framework-lists $M\ m = sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree\ (test-suite-from-io-tree\ M\ (initial\ M)\ (w-method-via-spy-framework\ M\ m))$

lemma *w-method-via-spy-framework-lists-completeness* :
fixes $M1 :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder) fsm$
fixes $M2 :: ('d, 'b, 'c) fsm$
assumes *observable* $M1$
and *observable* $M2$
and *minimal* $M1$
and *minimal* $M2$
and *size-r* $M1 \leq m$
and *size* $M2 \leq m$
and *inputs* $M2 = inputs\ M1$
and *outputs* $M2 = outputs\ M1$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow list-all\ (passes-test-case\ M2\ (initial\ M2))\ (w-method-via-spy-framework-lists\ M1\ m)$
<proof>

31.3 Using the Pair-Framework

definition *w-method-via-pair-framework* :: $('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder) fsm \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) prefix-tree$ **where**
w-method-via-pair-framework $M\ m = pair-framework-h-components\ M\ m\ add-distinguishing-set$

lemma *w-method-via-pair-framework-completeness-and-finiteness* :
assumes *observable* M
and *observable* I
and *minimal* M
and *size* $I \leq m$

and $m \geq \text{size-r } M$
and $\text{inputs } I = \text{inputs } M$
and $\text{outputs } I = \text{outputs } M$
shows $(L M = L I) \longleftrightarrow (L M \cap \text{set } (w\text{-method-via-pair-framework } M m) = L I \cap \text{set } (w\text{-method-via-pair-framework } M m))$
and $\text{finite-tree } (w\text{-method-via-pair-framework } M m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $w\text{-method-via-pair-framework-lists} :: ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow (('b \times 'c) \times \text{bool}) \text{ list list}$ **where**
 $w\text{-method-via-pair-framework-lists } M m = \text{sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree } (\text{test-suite-from-io-tree } M (\text{initial } M) (w\text{-method-via-pair-framework } M m))$

lemma $w\text{-method-implementation-lists-completeness}$:
assumes $\text{observable } M$
and $\text{observable } I$
and $\text{minimal } M$
and $\text{size } I \leq m$
and $m \geq \text{size-r } M$
and $\text{inputs } I = \text{inputs } M$
and $\text{outputs } I = \text{outputs } M$
shows $(L M = L I) \longleftrightarrow \text{list-all } (\text{passes-test-case } I (\text{initial } I)) (w\text{-method-via-pair-framework-lists } M m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

31.4 Code Generation

lemma $w\text{-method-via-pair-framework-code}[code]$:
 $w\text{-method-via-pair-framework } M m = (\text{let}$
 $\text{tables} = (\text{compute-ofsm-tables } M (\text{size } M - 1));$
 $\text{distMap} = \text{mapping-of } (\text{map } (\lambda (q1, q2) . ((q1, q2), \text{get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provid}$
 $\text{tables } M q1 q2))$
 $(\text{filter } (\lambda qq . \text{fst } qq \neq \text{snd } qq) (\text{List.product } (\text{states-as-list } M)$
 $(\text{states-as-list } M)))));$
 $\text{distHelper} = (\lambda q1 q2 . \text{if } q1 \in \text{states } M \wedge q2 \in \text{states } M \wedge q1 \neq q2 \text{ then the}$
 $(\text{Mapping.lookup } \text{distMap } (q1, q2)) \text{ else } \text{get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables}$
 $M q1 q2);$
 $\text{pairs} = \text{filter } (\lambda (x, y) . x \neq y) (\text{list-ordered-pairs } (\text{states-as-list } M));$
 $\text{distSet} = \text{from-list } (\text{map } (\text{case-prod } \text{distHelper}) \text{pairs});$
 $\text{distFun} = (\lambda M x t . \text{distSet})$
 $\text{in pair-framework-h-components } M m \text{ distFun})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $w\text{-method-via-spy-framework-code}[code]$:
 $w\text{-method-via-spy-framework } M m = (\text{let}$
 $\text{tables} = (\text{compute-ofsm-tables } M (\text{size } M - 1));$
 $\text{distMap} = \text{mapping-of } (\text{map } (\lambda (q1, q2) . ((q1, q2), \text{get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provid}$
 $\text{tables } M q1 q2))$
 $(\text{filter } (\lambda qq . \text{fst } qq \neq \text{snd } qq) (\text{List.product } (\text{states-as-list } M)$

```

(states-as-list M)))));
  distHelper = (λ q1 q2 . if q1 ∈ states M ∧ q2 ∈ states M ∧ q1 ≠ q2 then the
(Mapping.lookup distMap (q1,q2)) else get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables
M q1 q2);
  pairs = filter (λ (x,y) . x ≠ y) (list-ordered-pairs (states-as-list M));
  distSet = from-list (map (case-prod distHelper) pairs);
  distFun = (λ k q . distSet)
  in spy-framework-static-with-empty-graph M distFun m)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *w-method-via-h-framework-code*[code] :

```

w-method-via-h-framework M m = (let
  tables = (compute-ofsm-tables M (size M - 1));
  distMap = mapping-of (map (λ (q1,q2) . ((q1,q2), get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provid
tables M q1 q2))
  (filter (λ qq . fst qq ≠ snd qq) (List.product (states-as-list M)
(states-as-list M)))));
  distHelper = (λ q1 q2 . if q1 ∈ states M ∧ q2 ∈ states M ∧ q1 ≠ q2 then the
(Mapping.lookup distMap (q1,q2)) else get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables
M q1 q2);
  pairs = filter (λ (x,y) . x ≠ y) (list-ordered-pairs (states-as-list M));
  distSet = from-list (map (case-prod distHelper) pairs);
  distFun = (λ k q . distSet)
  in h-framework-static-with-empty-graph M distFun m)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *w-method-via-h-framework-2-code*[code] :

```

w-method-via-h-framework-2 M m = (let
  tables = (compute-ofsm-tables M (size M - 1));
  distMap = mapping-of (map (λ (q1,q2) . ((q1,q2), get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provid
tables M q1 q2))
  (filter (λ qq . fst qq ≠ snd qq) (List.product (states-as-list M)
(states-as-list M)))));
  distHelper = (λ q1 q2 . if q1 ∈ states M ∧ q2 ∈ states M ∧ q1 ≠ q2 then the
(Mapping.lookup distMap (q1,q2)) else get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables
M q1 q2);
  pairs = filter (λ (x,y) . x ≠ y) (list-ordered-pairs (states-as-list M));
  handlePair = (λ W (q,q') . if contains-distinguishing-trace M W q q'
then W
else insert W (distHelper q q'));
  distSet = foldl handlePair empty pairs;
  distFun = (λ k q . distSet)
  in h-framework-static-with-empty-graph M distFun m)
⟨proof⟩

```

end

32 Implementations of the Wp-Method

```

theory Wp-Method-Implementations
imports Intermediate-Frameworks Pair-Framework ../Distinguishability Test-Suite-Representations
  ../OFSM-Tables-Refined HOL-Library.List-Lexorder
begin

```

32.1 Distinguishing Sets

```

fun add-distinguishing-set-or-state-identifier :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('a :: linorder, 'b :: linorder,
  'c :: linorder) fsm  $\Rightarrow$  (('b  $\times$  'c) list  $\times$  'a)  $\times$  ('b  $\times$  'c) list  $\times$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('b  $\times$  'c) prefix-tree
 $\Rightarrow$  ('b  $\times$  'c) prefix-tree where
  add-distinguishing-set-or-state-identifier k M ((io1,q1),(io2,q2)) t = (if length
  io1 = k  $\vee$  length io2 = k
    then insert empty (get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables M q1 q2)
    else distinguishing-set M)

```

lemma add-distinguishing-set-or-state-identifier-distinguishes :

```

assumes observable M
and minimal M
and  $\alpha \in L M$ 
and  $\beta \in L M$ 
and after-initial M  $\alpha \neq$  after-initial M  $\beta$ 
shows  $\exists io \in set (add-distinguishing-set-or-state-identifier k M ((\alpha,after-initial M
  \alpha),(\beta,after-initial M \beta)) t) \cup (set (after t \alpha) \cap set (after t \beta)) .$  distinguishes M
  (after-initial M  $\alpha$ ) (after-initial M  $\beta$ ) io
  <proof>

```

lemma add-distinguishing-set-or-state-identifier-finite :

```

  finite-tree ((add-distinguishing-set-or-state-identifier k) M ((\alpha,after-initial M \alpha),(\beta,after-initial
  M \beta)) t)
  <proof>

```

```

fun distinguishing-set-or-state-identifier :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('a :: linorder, 'b :: linorder, 'c
  :: linorder) fsm  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('b  $\times$  'c) prefix-tree where
  distinguishing-set-or-state-identifier l M k q = (if k = l
    then get-HSI M q
    else distinguishing-set M)

```

lemma get-HSI-subset :

```

assumes observable M
and minimal M
and  $q \in states M$ 
shows set (get-HSI M q)  $\subseteq$  set (distinguishing-set M)
  <proof>

```

lemma distinguishing-set-or-state-identifier-distinguishes :

assumes *observable* M
and *minimal* M
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q2 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q1 \neq q2$
shows $\exists io . \forall k1 k2 . io \in \text{set } (\text{distinguishing-set-or-state-identifier } l M k1 q1)$
 $\cap \text{set } (\text{distinguishing-set-or-state-identifier } l M k2 q2) \wedge \text{distinguishes } M q1 q2 io$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distinguishing-set-or-state-identifier-finite* :
finite-tree (*distinguishing-set-or-state-identifier* $l M k q$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

32.2 Using the H-Framework

definition *wp-method-via-h-framework* :: ($'a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}$) *fsm*
 $\Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c)$ *prefix-tree* **where**
wp-method-via-h-framework $M m = \text{h-framework-static-with-empty-graph } M$ (*distinguishing-set-or-state-identifier*
 $(\text{Suc } (m - \text{size-r } M)) M$) m

definition *wp-method-via-h-framework-lists* :: ($'a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}$)
fsm $\Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow (('b \times 'c) \times \text{bool})$ *list list* **where**
wp-method-via-h-framework-lists $M m = \text{sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree}$
 $(\text{test-suite-from-io-tree } M (\text{initial } M) (\text{wp-method-via-h-framework } M m))$

lemma *wp-method-via-h-framework-completeness-and-finiteness* :
fixes $M1 :: ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm}$
fixes $M2 :: ('e, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm}$
assumes *observable* $M1$
and *observable* $M2$
and *minimal* $M1$
and *minimal* $M2$
and $\text{size-r } M1 \leq m$
and $\text{size } M2 \leq m$
and $\text{inputs } M2 = \text{inputs } M1$
and $\text{outputs } M2 = \text{outputs } M1$
shows $(L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow ((L M1 \cap \text{set } (\text{wp-method-via-h-framework } M1 m))$
 $= (L M2 \cap \text{set } (\text{wp-method-via-h-framework } M1 m)))$
and *finite-tree* (*wp-method-via-h-framework* $M1 m$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wp-method-via-h-framework-lists-completeness* :
fixes $M1 :: ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c::\text{linorder}) \text{ fsm}$
fixes $M2 :: ('d, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm}$
assumes *observable* $M1$
and *observable* $M2$
and *minimal* $M1$
and *minimal* $M2$
and $\text{size-r } M1 \leq m$
and $\text{size } M2 \leq m$
and $\text{inputs } M2 = \text{inputs } M1$

and $outputs\ M2 = outputs\ M1$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow list\text{-}all\ (passes\text{-}test\text{-}case\ M2\ (initial\ M2))\ (wp\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}h\text{-}framework\text{-}lists\ M1\ m)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

32.3 Using the SPY-Framework

definition $wp\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}spy\text{-}framework :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder)\ fsm$
 $\Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c)\ prefix\text{-}tree$ **where**
 $wp\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}spy\text{-}framework\ M\ m = spy\text{-}framework\text{-}static\text{-}with\text{-}empty\text{-}graph\ M$
 $(distinguishing\text{-}set\text{-}or\text{-}state\text{-}identifier\ (Suc\ (m - size\text{-}r\ M))\ M)\ m$

lemma $wp\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}spy\text{-}framework\text{-}completeness\text{-}and\text{-}finiteness :$

fixes $M1 :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder)\ fsm$
fixes $M2 :: ('d, 'b, 'c)\ fsm$
assumes $observable\ M1$
and $observable\ M2$
and $minimal\ M1$
and $minimal\ M2$
and $size\text{-}r\ M1 \leq m$
and $size\ M2 \leq m$
and $inputs\ M2 = inputs\ M1$
and $outputs\ M2 = outputs\ M1$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow ((L\ M1 \cap set\ (wp\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}spy\text{-}framework\ M1\ m))$
 $= (L\ M2 \cap set\ (wp\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}spy\text{-}framework\ M1\ m)))$
and $finite\text{-}tree\ (wp\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}spy\text{-}framework\ M1\ m)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition $wp\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}spy\text{-}framework\text{-}lists :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder)$
 $fsm \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow (('b \times 'c) \times bool)\ list\ list$ **where**
 $wp\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}spy\text{-}framework\text{-}lists\ M\ m = sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}maximal\text{-}sequences\text{-}in\text{-}tree$
 $(test\text{-}suite\text{-}from\text{-}io\text{-}tree\ M\ (initial\ M)\ (wp\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}spy\text{-}framework\ M\ m))$

lemma $wp\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}spy\text{-}framework\text{-}lists\text{-}completeness :$

fixes $M1 :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c::linorder)\ fsm$
fixes $M2 :: ('d, 'b, 'c)\ fsm$
assumes $observable\ M1$
and $observable\ M2$
and $minimal\ M1$
and $minimal\ M2$
and $size\text{-}r\ M1 \leq m$
and $size\ M2 \leq m$
and $inputs\ M2 = inputs\ M1$
and $outputs\ M2 = outputs\ M1$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow list\text{-}all\ (passes\text{-}test\text{-}case\ M2\ (initial\ M2))\ (wp\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}spy\text{-}framework\text{-}lists\ M1\ m)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

32.4 Code Generation

lemma *wp-method-via-spy-framework-code*[code] :
wp-method-via-spy-framework M m = (let
 tables = (*compute-ofsm-tables* M (*size* $M - 1$));
 distMap = *mapping-of* (*map* ($\lambda (q1, q2) . ((q1, q2), \text{get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provid}$
tables M $q1$ $q2$))
 (*filter* ($\lambda qq . \text{fst } qq \neq \text{snd } qq$) (*List.product* (*states-as-list* M)
(*states-as-list* M)))));
 distHelper = ($\lambda q1 q2 . \text{if } q1 \in \text{states } M \wedge q2 \in \text{states } M \wedge q1 \neq q2 \text{ then the}$
(*Mapping.lookup* *distMap* ($q1, q2$)) *else* *get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables*
 M $q1$ $q2$);
 pairs = *filter* ($\lambda (x, y) . x \neq y$) (*list-ordered-pairs* (*states-as-list* M));
 distSet = *from-list* (*map* (*case-prod* *distHelper*) *pairs*);
 hsiMap = *mapping-of* (*map* ($\lambda q . (q, \text{from-list } (\text{map } (\lambda q' . \text{distHelper } q \ q')$
(*filter* (\neq) q) (*states-as-list* M)))) (*states-as-list* M));
 l = (*Suc* ($m - \text{size-r } M$));
 distFun = ($\lambda k q . \text{if } k = l$
 then (*if* $q \in \text{states } M$ *then the* (*Mapping.lookup* *hsiMap* q) *else*
get-HSI M q)
 else *distSet*)
 in *spy-framework-static-with-empty-graph* M *distFun* m)
(is ?f1 = ?f2)
<proof>

lemma *wp-method-via-h-framework-code*[code] :
wp-method-via-h-framework M m = (let
 tables = (*compute-ofsm-tables* M (*size* $M - 1$));
 distMap = *mapping-of* (*map* ($\lambda (q1, q2) . ((q1, q2), \text{get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables-with-provid}$
tables M $q1$ $q2$))
 (*filter* ($\lambda qq . \text{fst } qq \neq \text{snd } qq$) (*List.product* (*states-as-list* M)
(*states-as-list* M)))));
 distHelper = ($\lambda q1 q2 . \text{if } q1 \in \text{states } M \wedge q2 \in \text{states } M \wedge q1 \neq q2 \text{ then the}$
(*Mapping.lookup* *distMap* ($q1, q2$)) *else* *get-distinguishing-sequence-from-ofsm-tables*
 M $q1$ $q2$);
 pairs = *filter* ($\lambda (x, y) . x \neq y$) (*list-ordered-pairs* (*states-as-list* M));
 distSet = *from-list* (*map* (*case-prod* *distHelper*) *pairs*);
 hsiMap = *mapping-of* (*map* ($\lambda q . (q, \text{from-list } (\text{map } (\lambda q' . \text{distHelper } q \ q')$
(*filter* (\neq) q) (*states-as-list* M)))) (*states-as-list* M));
 l = (*Suc* ($m - \text{size-r } M$));
 distFun = ($\lambda k q . \text{if } k = l$
 then (*if* $q \in \text{states } M$ *then the* (*Mapping.lookup* *hsiMap* q) *else*
get-HSI M q)
 else *distSet*)
 in *h-framework-static-with-empty-graph* M *distFun* m)
(is ?f1 = ?f2)
<proof>

end

33 Backwards Reachability Analysis

This theory introduces function *select-inputs* which is used for the calculation of both state preambles and state separators.

```
theory Backwards-Reachability-Analysis
imports ../FSM
begin
```

Function *select-inputs* calculates an associative list that maps states to a single input each such that the FSM induced by this input selection is acyclic, single input and whose only deadlock states (if any) are contained in *stateSet*. The following parameters are used: 1) transition function *f* (typically $(h\ M)$ for some FSM M) 2) a source state *q0* (selection terminates as soon as this states is assigned some input) 3) a list of inputs that may be assigned to states 4) a list of states not yet taken (these are considered when searching for the next possible assignment) 5) a set *stateSet* of all states that already have an input assigned to them by *m* 6) an associative list *m* containing previously chosen assignments

```
function select-inputs :: (('a × 'b) ⇒ ('c × 'a) set) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a
set ⇒ ('a × 'b) list ⇒ ('a × 'b) list where
  select-inputs f q0 inputList [] stateSet m = (case find (λ x . f (q0,x) ≠ {} ∧ (∀
(y,q'') ∈ f (q0,x) . (q'' ∈ stateSet))) inputList of
    Some x ⇒ m@[ (q0,x) ] |
    None   ⇒ m) |
  select-inputs f q0 inputList (n#nL) stateSet m =
  (case find (λ x . f (q0,x) ≠ {} ∧ (∀ (y,q'') ∈ f (q0,x) . (q'' ∈ stateSet)))
inputList of
    Some x ⇒ m@[ (q0,x) ] |
    None   ⇒ (case find-remove-2 (λ q' x . f (q',x) ≠ {} ∧ (∀ (y,q'') ∈ f (q',x) .
(q'' ∈ stateSet))) (n#nL) inputList
      of None           ⇒ m |
        Some (q',x,stateList') ⇒ select-inputs f q0 inputList stateList' (insert q'
stateSet) (m@[ (q',x)])))
  <proof>
termination
  <proof>
```

lemma *select-inputs-length* :

```
length (select-inputs f q0 inputList stateList stateSet m) ≤ (length m) + Suc
(length stateList)
<proof>
```

lemma *select-inputs-length-min* :

```
length (select-inputs f q0 inputList stateList stateSet m) ≥ (length m)
<proof>
```

lemma *select-inputs-helper1* :

find ($\lambda x. f (q0, x) \neq \{\}$ \wedge ($\forall (y, q'') \in f (q0, x). q'' \in nS$)) *iL* = *Some x*
 \implies (*select-inputs* *f* *q0* *iL* *nL* *nS* *m*) = *m@[q0,x]*
 <proof>

lemma *select-inputs-take* :

take (*length* *m*) (*select-inputs* *f* *q0* *inputList* *stateList* *stateSet* *m*) = *m*
 <proof>

lemma *select-inputs-take'* :

take (*length* *m*) (*select-inputs* *f* *q0* *iL* *nL* *nS* (*m@m'*)) = *m*
 <proof>

lemma *select-inputs-distinct* :

assumes *distinct* (*map fst* *m*)
and *set* (*map fst* *m*) \subseteq *nS*
and *q0* \notin *nS*
and *distinct* *nL*
and *q0* \notin *set* *nL*
and *set* *nL* \cap *nS* = $\{\}$
shows *distinct* (*map fst* (*select-inputs* *f* *q0* *iL* *nL* *nS* *m*))
 <proof>

lemma *select-inputs-index-properties* :

assumes *i* < *length* (*select-inputs* (*h* *M*) *q0* *iL* *nL* *nS* *m*)
and *i* \geq *length* *m*
and *distinct* (*map fst* *m*)
and *nS* = *nS0* \cup *set* (*map fst* *m*)
and *q0* \notin *nS*
and *distinct* *nL*
and *q0* \notin *set* *nL*
and *set* *nL* \cap *nS* = $\{\}$
shows *fst* (*select-inputs* (*h* *M*) *q0* *iL* *nL* *nS* *m* ! *i*) \in (*insert* *q0* (*set* *nL*))
fst (*select-inputs* (*h* *M*) *q0* *iL* *nL* *nS* *m* ! *i*) \notin *nS0*
snd (*select-inputs* (*h* *M*) *q0* *iL* *nL* *nS* *m* ! *i*) \in *set* *iL*
 $(\forall qx' \in \text{set } (\text{take } i \text{ } (\text{select-inputs } (\text{h } M) \text{ } q0 \text{ } iL \text{ } nL \text{ } nS \text{ } m))) . \text{fst } (\text{select-inputs } (\text{h } M) \text{ } q0 \text{ } iL \text{ } nL \text{ } nS \text{ } m ! i) \neq \text{fst } qx'$
 $(\exists t \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t = \text{fst } (\text{select-inputs } (\text{h } M) \text{ } q0 \text{ } iL \text{ } nL \text{ } nS \text{ } m ! i) \wedge t\text{-input } t = \text{snd } (\text{select-inputs } (\text{h } M) \text{ } q0 \text{ } iL \text{ } nL \text{ } nS \text{ } m ! i))$
 $(\forall t \in \text{transitions } M . (t\text{-source } t = \text{fst } (\text{select-inputs } (\text{h } M) \text{ } q0 \text{ } iL \text{ } nL \text{ } nS \text{ } m ! i) \wedge t\text{-input } t = \text{snd } (\text{select-inputs } (\text{h } M) \text{ } q0 \text{ } iL \text{ } nL \text{ } nS \text{ } m ! i)) \longrightarrow (t\text{-target } t \in nS0 \vee (\exists qx' \in \text{set } (\text{take } i \text{ } (\text{select-inputs } (\text{h } M) \text{ } q0 \text{ } iL \text{ } nL \text{ } nS \text{ } m))) . \text{fst } qx' = (t\text{-target } t))))$

<proof>

lemma *select-inputs-initial* :

assumes $qx \in \text{set} (\text{select-inputs } f \ q0 \ iL \ nL \ nS \ m) - \text{set } m$

and $\text{fst } qx = q0$

shows $(\text{last} (\text{select-inputs } f \ q0 \ iL \ nL \ nS \ m)) = qx$

<proof>

lemma *select-inputs-max-length* :

assumes *distinct* nL

shows $\text{length} (\text{select-inputs } f \ q0 \ iL \ nL \ nS \ m) \leq \text{length } m + \text{Suc} (\text{length } nL)$

<proof>

lemma *select-inputs-q0-containment* :

assumes $f \ (q0, x) \neq \{\}$

and $(\forall (y, q'') \in f \ (q0, x) . (q'' \in nS))$

and $x \in \text{set } iL$

shows $(\exists qx \in \text{set} (\text{select-inputs } f \ q0 \ iL \ nL \ nS \ m) . \text{fst } qx = q0)$

<proof>

lemma *select-inputs-from-submachine* :

assumes *single-input* S

and *acyclic* S

and *is-submachine* $S \ M$

and $\bigwedge q \ x . q \in \text{reachable-states } S \implies h \ S \ (q, x) \neq \{\} \implies h \ S \ (q, x) = h \ M \ (q, x)$

and $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{reachable-states } S \implies \text{deadlock-state } S \ q \implies q \in nS0 \cup \text{set} (\text{map } \text{fst } m)$

and $\text{states } M = \text{insert} (\text{initial } S) (\text{set } nL \cup nS0 \cup \text{set} (\text{map } \text{fst } m))$

and $(\text{initial } S) \notin (\text{set } nL \cup nS0 \cup \text{set} (\text{map } \text{fst } m))$

shows $\text{fst} (\text{last} (\text{select-inputs} \ (h \ M) \ (\text{initial } S) \ (\text{inputs-as-list } M) \ nL \ (nS0 \cup \text{set} (\text{map } \text{fst } m)) \ m)) = (\text{initial } S)$

and $\text{length} (\text{select-inputs} \ (h \ M) \ (\text{initial } S) \ (\text{inputs-as-list } M) \ nL \ (nS0 \cup \text{set} (\text{map } \text{fst } m)) \ m) > 0$

<proof>

end

34 State Separators

This theory defined state separators. A state separator S of some pair of states $q1, q2$ of some FSM M is an acyclic single-input FSM based on the product machine P of M with initial state $q1$ and M with initial state $q2$

such that every maximal length sequence in the language of S is either in the language of $q1$ or the language of $q2$, but not both. That is, C represents a strategy of distinguishing $q1$ and $q2$ in every complete submachine of P . In testing, separators are used to distinguish states reached in the SUT to establish a lower bound on the number of distinct states in the SUT.

```
theory State-Separator
imports ../Product-FSM Backwards-Reachability-Analysis
begin
```

34.1 Canonical Separators

34.1.1 Construction

```
fun canonical-separator :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  (('a  $\times$  'a) + 'a,'b,'c) fsm
where
```

```
  canonical-separator M q1 q2 = (canonical-separator' M ((product (from-FSM M
q1) (from-FSM M q2))) q1 q2)
```

```
lemma canonical-separator-simps :
```

```
  assumes q1  $\in$  states M and q2  $\in$  states M
```

```
  shows initial (canonical-separator M q1 q2) = Inl (q1,q2)
```

```
  states (canonical-separator M q1 q2)
```

```
    = (image Inl (states (product (from-FSM M q1) (from-FSM M q2))))  $\cup$ 
```

```
{Inr q1, Inr q2}
```

```
  inputs (canonical-separator M q1 q2) = inputs M
```

```
  outputs (canonical-separator M q1 q2) = outputs M
```

```
  transitions (canonical-separator M q1 q2)
```

```
    = shifted-transitions (transitions ((product (from-FSM M q1) (from-FSM
M q2))))
```

```
       $\cup$  distinguishing-transitions (h-out M) q1 q2 (states ((product
(from-FSM M q1) (from-FSM M q2))) (inputs ((product (from-FSM M q1) (from-FSM
M q2))))
```

```
<proof>
```

```
lemma distinguishing-transitions-alt-def :
```

```
  distinguishing-transitions (h-out M) q1 q2 PS (inputs M) =
```

```
  {(Inl (q1',q2'),x,y,Inr q1) | q1' q2' x y . (q1',q2')  $\in$  PS  $\wedge$  ( $\exists$  q' . (q1',x,y,q')
 $\in$  transitions M)  $\wedge$   $\neg$ ( $\exists$  q' . (q2',x,y,q')  $\in$  transitions M)}
```

```
   $\cup$  {(Inl (q1',q2'),x,y,Inr q2) | q1' q2' x y . (q1',q2')  $\in$  PS  $\wedge$   $\neg$ ( $\exists$  q' . (q1',x,y,q')
 $\in$  transitions M)  $\wedge$  ( $\exists$  q' . (q2',x,y,q')  $\in$  transitions M)}
```

```
  (is ?dts = ?dl  $\cup$  ?dr)
```

```
<proof>
```

```
lemma distinguishing-transitions-alt-alt-def :
```

```
  distinguishing-transitions (h-out M) q1 q2 PS (inputs M) =
```

```
  { t .  $\exists$  q1' q2' . t-source t = Inl (q1',q2')  $\wedge$  (q1',q2')  $\in$  PS  $\wedge$  t-target t = Inr
```

$q1 \wedge (\exists t' \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t' = q1' \wedge t\text{-input } t' = t\text{-input } t \wedge t\text{-output } t' = t\text{-output } t) \wedge \neg(\exists t' \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t' = q2' \wedge t\text{-input } t' = t\text{-input } t \wedge t\text{-output } t' = t\text{-output } t)\}$
 $\cup \{t . \exists q1' q2' . t\text{-source } t = \text{Inl } (q1', q2') \wedge (q1', q2') \in PS \wedge t\text{-target } t = \text{Inr } q2 \wedge \neg(\exists t' \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t' = q1' \wedge t\text{-input } t' = t\text{-input } t \wedge t\text{-output } t' = t\text{-output } t) \wedge (\exists t' \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t' = q2' \wedge t\text{-input } t' = t\text{-input } t \wedge t\text{-output } t' = t\text{-output } t)\}$

<proof>

lemma *shifted-transitions-alt-def* :

$\text{shifted-transitions } ts = \{(\text{Inl } (q1', q2'), x, y, (\text{Inl } (q1'', q2'')) \mid q1' q2' x y q1'' q2'' . ((q1', q2'), x, y, (q1'', q2'')) \in ts\}$

<proof>

lemma *canonical-separator-transitions-helper* :

assumes $q1 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q2 \in \text{states } M$

shows $\text{transitions } (\text{canonical-separator } M q1 q2) =$

$(\text{shifted-transitions } (\text{transitions } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M q1) (\text{from-FSM } M q2))))$

$\cup \{(\text{Inl } (q1', q2'), x, y, \text{Inr } q1 \mid q1' q2' x y . (q1', q2') \in \text{states } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M q1) (\text{from-FSM } M q2)) \wedge (\exists q' . (q1', x, y, q') \in \text{transitions } M) \wedge \neg(\exists q' . (q2', x, y, q') \in \text{transitions } M)\}$

$\cup \{(\text{Inl } (q1', q2'), x, y, \text{Inr } q2 \mid q1' q2' x y . (q1', q2') \in \text{states } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M q1) (\text{from-FSM } M q2)) \wedge \neg(\exists q' . (q1', x, y, q') \in \text{transitions } M) \wedge (\exists q' . (q2', x, y, q') \in \text{transitions } M)\}$

<proof>

definition *distinguishing-transitions-left* :: $('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow (('a \times 'a + 'a) \times 'b \times 'c \times ('a \times 'a + 'a)) \text{ set}$ **where**

$\text{distinguishing-transitions-left } M q1 q2 \equiv \{(\text{Inl } (q1', q2'), x, y, \text{Inr } q1 \mid q1' q2' x y . (q1', q2') \in \text{states } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M q1) (\text{from-FSM } M q2)) \wedge (\exists q' . (q1', x, y, q') \in \text{transitions } M) \wedge \neg(\exists q' . (q2', x, y, q') \in \text{transitions } M)\}$

definition *distinguishing-transitions-right* :: $('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow (('a \times 'a + 'a) \times 'b \times 'c \times ('a \times 'a + 'a)) \text{ set}$ **where**

$\text{distinguishing-transitions-right } M q1 q2 \equiv \{(\text{Inl } (q1', q2'), x, y, \text{Inr } q2 \mid q1' q2' x y . (q1', q2') \in \text{states } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M q1) (\text{from-FSM } M q2)) \wedge \neg(\exists q' . (q1', x, y, q') \in \text{transitions } M) \wedge (\exists q' . (q2', x, y, q') \in \text{transitions } M)\}$

definition *distinguishing-transitions-left-alt* :: $('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow (('a \times 'a + 'a) \times 'b \times 'c \times ('a \times 'a + 'a)) \text{ set}$ **where**

$\text{distinguishing-transitions-left-alt } M q1 q2 \equiv \{t . \exists q1' q2' . t\text{-source } t = \text{Inl } (q1', q2') \wedge (q1', q2') \in \text{states } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M q1) (\text{from-FSM } M q2)) \wedge t\text{-target } t = \text{Inr } q1 \wedge (\exists t' \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t' = q1' \wedge t\text{-input } t' = t\text{-input } t \wedge t\text{-output } t' = t\text{-output } t) \wedge \neg(\exists t' \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t' = q2' \wedge t\text{-input } t' = t\text{-input } t \wedge t\text{-output } t' = t\text{-output } t)\}$

definition *distinguishing-transitions-right-alt* :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow (('a \times 'a + 'a) \times 'b \times 'c \times ('a \times 'a + 'a)) set **where**

distinguishing-transitions-right-alt M q1 q2 \equiv { t . \exists q1' q2' . t-source t = Inl (q1',q2') \wedge (q1',q2') \in states (product (from-FSM M q1) (from-FSM M q2)) \wedge t-target t = Inr q2 \wedge \neg (\exists t' \in transitions M . t-source t' = q1' \wedge t-input t' = t-input t \wedge t-output t' = t-output t) \wedge (\exists t' \in transitions M . t-source t' = q2' \wedge t-input t' = t-input t \wedge t-output t' = t-output t)}

definition *shifted-transitions-for* :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow (('a \times 'a + 'a) \times 'b \times 'c \times ('a \times 'a + 'a)) set **where**

shifted-transitions-for M q1 q2 \equiv {(Inl (t-source t), t-input t, t-output t, Inl (t-target t)) | t . t \in transitions (product (from-FSM M q1) (from-FSM M q2))}

lemma *shifted-transitions-for-alt-def* :

shifted-transitions-for M q1 q2 = {(Inl (q1',q2'), x, y, (Inl (q1'',q2''))) | q1' q2' x y q1'' q2'' . ((q1',q2'), x, y, (q1'',q2'')) \in transitions (product (from-FSM M q1) (from-FSM M q2))}

<proof>

lemma *distinguishing-transitions-left-alt-alt-def* :

distinguishing-transitions-left M q1 q2 = *distinguishing-transitions-left-alt* M q1 q2

<proof>

lemma *distinguishing-transitions-right-alt-alt-def* :

distinguishing-transitions-right M q1 q2 = *distinguishing-transitions-right-alt* M q1 q2

<proof>

lemma *canonical-separator-transitions-def* :

assumes q1 \in states M **and** q2 \in states M

shows transitions (canonical-separator M q1 q2) =

{(Inl (q1',q2'), x, y, (Inl (q1'',q2''))) | q1' q2' x y q1'' q2'' . ((q1',q2'), x, y, (q1'',q2'')) \in transitions (product (from-FSM M q1) (from-FSM M q2))}

\cup (*distinguishing-transitions-left* M q1 q2)

\cup (*distinguishing-transitions-right* M q1 q2)

<proof>

lemma *canonical-separator-transitions-alt-def* :

assumes q1 \in states M **and** q2 \in states M

shows transitions (canonical-separator M q1 q2) =

(*shifted-transitions-for* M q1 q2)

\cup (*distinguishing-transitions-left-alt* M q1 q2)

\cup (*distinguishing-transitions-right-alt* M q1 q2)

<proof>

34.1.2 State Separators as Submachines of Canonical Separators

definition *is-state-separator-from-canonical-separator* :: (('a × 'a) + 'a, 'b, 'c) fsm
⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ (('a × 'a) + 'a, 'b, 'c) fsm ⇒ bool **where**
is-state-separator-from-canonical-separator CSep q1 q2 S = (
 is-submachine S CSep
 ∧ *single-input* S
 ∧ *acyclic* S
 ∧ *deadlock-state* S (Inr q1)
 ∧ *deadlock-state* S (Inr q2)
 ∧ ((Inr q1) ∈ *reachable-states* S)
 ∧ ((Inr q2) ∈ *reachable-states* S)
 ∧ (∀ q ∈ *reachable-states* S . (q ≠ Inr q1 ∧ q ≠ Inr q2) → (*isl* q ∧ ¬
deadlock-state S q))
 ∧ (∀ q ∈ *reachable-states* S . ∀ x ∈ (*inputs* CSep) . (∃ t ∈ *transitions* S .
t-source t = q ∧ *t-input* t = x) → (∀ t' ∈ *transitions* CSep . *t-source* t' = q ∧
t-input t' = x → t' ∈ *transitions* S))
)

34.1.3 Canonical Separator Properties

lemma *is-state-separator-from-canonical-separator-simps* :
assumes *is-state-separator-from-canonical-separator* CSep q1 q2 S
shows *is-submachine* S CSep
and *single-input* S
and *acyclic* S
and *deadlock-state* S (Inr q1)
and *deadlock-state* S (Inr q2)
and ((Inr q1) ∈ *reachable-states* S)
and ((Inr q2) ∈ *reachable-states* S)
and ∧ q . q ∈ *reachable-states* S ⇒ q ≠ Inr q1 ⇒ q ≠ Inr q2 ⇒ (*isl* q ∧
¬ *deadlock-state* S q)
and ∧ q x t . q ∈ *reachable-states* S ⇒ x ∈ (*inputs* CSep) ⇒ (∃ t ∈ *transitions*
S . *t-source* t = q ∧ *t-input* t = x) ⇒ t ∈ *transitions* CSep ⇒ *t-source* t = q
⇒ *t-input* t = x ⇒ t ∈ *transitions* S
<proof>

lemma *is-state-separator-from-canonical-separator-initial* :
assumes *is-state-separator-from-canonical-separator* (*canonical-separator* M q1
q2) q1 q2 A
and q1 ∈ *states* M
and q2 ∈ *states* M
shows *initial* A = *Inl* (q1, q2)
<proof>

lemma *path-shift-Inl* :

assumes $(\text{image shift-Inl } (\text{transitions } M)) \subseteq (\text{transitions } C)$
and $\bigwedge t . t \in (\text{transitions } C) \implies \text{isl } (t\text{-target } t) \implies \exists t' \in \text{transitions } M .$
 $t = (\text{Inl } (t\text{-source } t'), t\text{-input } t', t\text{-output } t', \text{Inl } (t\text{-target } t'))$
and $\text{initial } C = \text{Inl } (\text{initial } M)$
and $(\text{inputs } C) = (\text{inputs } M)$
and $(\text{outputs } C) = (\text{outputs } M)$
shows $\text{path } M (\text{initial } M) p = \text{path } C (\text{initial } C) (\text{map shift-Inl } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma canonical-separator-product-transitions-subset :
assumes $q1 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $\text{image shift-Inl } (\text{transitions } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M q1) (\text{from-FSM } M q2))) \subseteq (\text{transitions } (\text{canonical-separator } M q1 q2))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma canonical-separator-transition-targets :
assumes $t \in (\text{transitions } (\text{canonical-separator } M q1 q2))$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $\text{isl } (t\text{-target } t) \implies t \in \{(\text{Inl } (t\text{-source } t), t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t, \text{Inl } (t\text{-target } t)) \mid t . t \in \text{transitions } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M q1) (\text{from-FSM } M q2))\}$
and $t\text{-target } t = \text{Inr } q1 \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies t \in (\text{distinguishing-transitions-left-alt } M q1 q2)$
and $t\text{-target } t = \text{Inr } q2 \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies t \in (\text{distinguishing-transitions-right-alt } M q1 q2)$
and $\text{isl } (t\text{-target } t) \vee t\text{-target } t = \text{Inr } q1 \vee t\text{-target } t = \text{Inr } q2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma canonical-separator-path-shift :
assumes $q1 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $\text{path } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M q1) (\text{from-FSM } M q2)) (\text{initial } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M q1) (\text{from-FSM } M q2)))) p$
 $= \text{path } (\text{canonical-separator } M q1 q2) (\text{initial } (\text{canonical-separator } M q1 q2))$
 $(\text{map shift-Inl } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma canonical-separator-t-source-isl :
assumes $t \in (\text{transitions } (\text{canonical-separator } M q1 q2))$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $\text{isl } (t\text{-source } t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma canonical-separator-path-from-shift :
assumes $\text{path } (\text{canonical-separator } M q1 q2) (\text{initial } (\text{canonical-separator } M q1 q2))$

$q2)) p$
and $isl (target (initial (canonical-separator M q1 q2)) p)$
and $q1 \in states M$ **and** $q2 \in states M$
shows $\exists p' . path (product (from-FSM M q1) (from-FSM M q2)) (initial$
 $(product (from-FSM M q1) (from-FSM M q2))) p'$
 $\wedge p = (map shift-Inl p')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *shifted-transitions-targets* :
assumes $t \in (shifted-transitions ts)$
shows $isl (t-target t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *distinguishing-transitions-left-sources-targets* :
assumes $t \in (distinguishing-transitions-left-alt M q1 q2)$
and $q2 \in states M$
obtains $q1' q2' t'$ **where** $t-source t = Inl (q1', q2')$
 $q1' \in states M$
 $q2' \in states M$
 $t' \in transitions M$
 $t-source t' = q1'$
 $t-input t' = t-input t$
 $t-output t' = t-output t$
 $\neg (\exists t'' \in transitions M. t-source t'' = q2' \wedge t-input t'' =$
 $t-input t \wedge t-output t'' = t-output t)$
 $t-target t = Inr q1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *distinguishing-transitions-right-sources-targets* :
assumes $t \in (distinguishing-transitions-right-alt M q1 q2)$
and $q1 \in states M$
obtains $q1' q2' t'$ **where** $t-source t = Inl (q1', q2')$
 $q1' \in states M$
 $q2' \in states M$
 $t' \in transitions M$
 $t-source t' = q2'$
 $t-input t' = t-input t$
 $t-output t' = t-output t$
 $\neg (\exists t'' \in transitions M. t-source t'' = q1' \wedge t-input t'' =$
 $t-input t \wedge t-output t'' = t-output t)$
 $t-target t = Inr q2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *product-from-transition-split* :
assumes $t \in transitions (product (from-FSM M q1) (from-FSM M q2))$

and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $(\exists t' \in \text{transitions } M. t\text{-source } t' = \text{fst } (t\text{-source } t) \wedge t\text{-input } t' = t\text{-input } t$
 $\wedge t\text{-output } t' = t\text{-output } t)$
and $(\exists t' \in \text{transitions } M. t\text{-source } t' = \text{snd } (t\text{-source } t) \wedge t\text{-input } t' = t\text{-input } t$
 $\wedge t\text{-output } t' = t\text{-output } t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *shifted-transitions-underlying-transition* :
assumes $tS \in \text{shifted-transitions-for } M \ q1 \ q2$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
obtains t **where** $tS = (\text{Inl } (t\text{-source } t), t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t, \text{Inl } (t\text{-target } t))$
and $t \in (\text{transitions } ((\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2))))$
and $(\exists t' \in (\text{transitions } M).$
 $t\text{-source } t' = \text{fst } (t\text{-source } t) \wedge$
 $t\text{-input } t' = t\text{-input } t \wedge t\text{-output } t' = t\text{-output } t)$
and $(\exists t' \in (\text{transitions } M).$
 $t\text{-source } t' = \text{snd } (t\text{-source } t) \wedge$
 $t\text{-input } t' = t\text{-input } t \wedge t\text{-output } t' = t\text{-output } t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *shifted-transitions-observable-against-distinguishing-transitions-left* :
assumes $t1 \in (\text{shifted-transitions-for } M \ q1 \ q2)$
and $t2 \in (\text{distinguishing-transitions-left } M \ q1 \ q2)$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $\neg (t\text{-source } t1 = t\text{-source } t2 \wedge t\text{-input } t1 = t\text{-input } t2 \wedge t\text{-output } t1 =$
 $t\text{-output } t2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *shifted-transitions-observable-against-distinguishing-transitions-right* :
assumes $t1 \in (\text{shifted-transitions-for } M \ q1 \ q2)$
and $t2 \in (\text{distinguishing-transitions-right } M \ q1 \ q2)$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $\neg (t\text{-source } t1 = t\text{-source } t2 \wedge t\text{-input } t1 = t\text{-input } t2 \wedge t\text{-output } t1 =$
 $t\text{-output } t2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distinguishing-transitions-left-observable-against-distinguishing-transitions-right*
 :
assumes $t1 \in (\text{distinguishing-transitions-left } M \ q1 \ q2)$
and $t2 \in (\text{distinguishing-transitions-right } M \ q1 \ q2)$
shows $\neg (t\text{-source } t1 = t\text{-source } t2 \wedge t\text{-input } t1 = t\text{-input } t2 \wedge t\text{-output } t1 =$
 $t\text{-output } t2)$

<proof>

lemma *distinguishing-transitions-left-observable-against-distinguishing-transitions-left*
:

assumes $t1 \in (\text{distinguishing-transitions-left } M \ q1 \ q2)$
and $t2 \in (\text{distinguishing-transitions-left } M \ q1 \ q2)$
and $t\text{-source } t1 = t\text{-source } t2 \wedge t\text{-input } t1 = t\text{-input } t2 \wedge t\text{-output } t1 = t\text{-output } t2$
shows $t1 = t2$
<proof>

lemma *distinguishing-transitions-right-observable-against-distinguishing-transitions-right*
:

assumes $t1 \in (\text{distinguishing-transitions-right } M \ q1 \ q2)$
and $t2 \in (\text{distinguishing-transitions-right } M \ q1 \ q2)$
and $t\text{-source } t1 = t\text{-source } t2 \wedge t\text{-input } t1 = t\text{-input } t2 \wedge t\text{-output } t1 = t\text{-output } t2$
shows $t1 = t2$
<proof>

lemma *shifted-transitions-observable-against-shifted-transitions* :

assumes $t1 \in (\text{shifted-transitions-for } M \ q1 \ q2)$
and $t2 \in (\text{shifted-transitions-for } M \ q1 \ q2)$
and *observable* M
and $t\text{-source } t1 = t\text{-source } t2 \wedge t\text{-input } t1 = t\text{-input } t2 \wedge t\text{-output } t1 = t\text{-output } t2$
shows $t1 = t2$
<proof>

lemma *canonical-separator-observable* :

assumes *observable* M
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows *observable* $(\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$ (**is** *observable* ?*CSep*)
<proof>

lemma *canonical-separator-targets-ineq* :

assumes $t \in \text{transitions } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q2 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q1 \neq q2$
shows $\text{isl } (t\text{-target } t) \implies t \in (\text{shifted-transitions-for } M \ q1 \ q2)$
and $t\text{-target } t = \text{Inr } q1 \implies t \in (\text{distinguishing-transitions-left } M \ q1 \ q2)$
and $t\text{-target } t = \text{Inr } q2 \implies t \in (\text{distinguishing-transitions-right } M \ q1 \ q2)$
<proof>

lemma *canonical-separator-targets-observable* :
assumes $t \in \text{transitions}$ (*canonical-separator* M $q1$ $q2$)
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q2 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q1 \neq q2$
shows $\text{isl } (t\text{-target } t) \implies t \in (\text{shifted-transitions-for } M$ $q1$ $q2)$
and $t\text{-target } t = \text{Inr } q1 \implies t \in (\text{distinguishing-transitions-left } M$ $q1$ $q2)$
and $t\text{-target } t = \text{Inr } q2 \implies t \in (\text{distinguishing-transitions-right } M$ $q1$ $q2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *canonical-separator-maximal-path-distinguishes-left* :
assumes *is-state-separator-from-canonical-separator* (*canonical-separator* M $q1$ $q2$) $q1$ $q2$ S (**is** *is-state-separator-from-canonical-separator* $?C$ $q1$ $q2$ S)
and *path* S (*initial* S) p
and *target* (*initial* S) $p = \text{Inr } q1$
and *observable* M
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q2 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q1 \neq q2$
shows $p\text{-io } p \in \text{LS } M$ $q1 - \text{LS } M$ $q2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *canonical-separator-maximal-path-distinguishes-right* :
assumes *is-state-separator-from-canonical-separator* (*canonical-separator* M $q1$ $q2$) $q1$ $q2$ S
(is *is-state-separator-from-canonical-separator* $?C$ $q1$ $q2$ S)
and *path* S (*initial* S) p
and *target* (*initial* S) $p = \text{Inr } q2$
and *observable* M
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q2 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q1 \neq q2$
shows $p\text{-io } p \in \text{LS } M$ $q2 - \text{LS } M$ $q1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *state-separator-from-canonical-separator-observable* :
assumes *is-state-separator-from-canonical-separator* (*canonical-separator* M $q1$ $q2$) $q1$ $q2$ A
and *observable* M
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows *observable* A
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *canonical-separator-initial* :
assumes $q1 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows *initial* (*canonical-separator* M $q1$ $q2$) = *Inl* ($q1, q2$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *canonical-separator-states* :
assumes $\text{Inl } (s1, s2) \in \text{states } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $(s1, s2) \in \text{states } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) \ (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *canonical-separator-transition* :
assumes $t \in \text{transitions } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$ (**is** $t \in \text{transitions } ?C$)
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $t\text{-source } t = \text{Inl } (s1, s2)$
and *observable* M
and $q1 \neq q2$
shows $\bigwedge s1' \ s2' . t\text{-target } t = \text{Inl } (s1', s2') \implies (s1, t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t, s1') \in \text{transitions } M \wedge (s2, t\text{-input } t, t\text{-output } t, s2') \in \text{transitions } M$
and $t\text{-target } t = \text{Inr } q1 \implies (\exists t' \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t' = s1 \wedge t\text{-input } t' = t\text{-input } t \wedge t\text{-output } t' = t\text{-output } t)$
 $\wedge (\neg(\exists t' \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t' = s2 \wedge t\text{-input } t' = t\text{-input } t \wedge t\text{-output } t' = t\text{-output } t))$
and $t\text{-target } t = \text{Inr } q2 \implies (\exists t' \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t' = s2 \wedge t\text{-input } t' = t\text{-input } t \wedge t\text{-output } t' = t\text{-output } t)$
 $\wedge (\neg(\exists t' \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t' = s1 \wedge t\text{-input } t' = t\text{-input } t \wedge t\text{-output } t' = t\text{-output } t))$
and $(\exists s1' \ s2' . t\text{-target } t = \text{Inl } (s1', s2')) \vee t\text{-target } t = \text{Inr } q1 \vee t\text{-target } t = \text{Inr } q2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *canonical-separator-transition-source* :
assumes $t \in \text{transitions } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$ (**is** $t \in \text{transitions } ?C$)
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
obtains $q1' \ q2'$ **where** $t\text{-source } t = \text{Inl } (q1', q2')$
 $(q1', q2') \in \text{states } (\text{Product-FSM.product } (\text{FSM.from-FSM } M \ q1) \ (\text{FSM.from-FSM } M \ q2))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *canonical-separator-transition-ex* :
assumes $t \in \text{transitions } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$ (**is** $t \in \text{transitions } ?C$)
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $t\text{-source } t = \text{Inl } (s1, s2)$
shows $(\exists t1 \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t1 = s1 \wedge t\text{-input } t1 = t\text{-input } t \wedge t\text{-output } t1 = t\text{-output } t) \vee$
 $(\exists t2 \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t2 = s2 \wedge t\text{-input } t2 = t\text{-input } t \wedge t\text{-output } t2 = t\text{-output } t)$

<proof>

lemma *canonical-separator-path-split-target-isl* :

assumes *path (canonical-separator M q1 q2) (initial (canonical-separator M q1 q2)) (p@[t])*

and $q1 \in \text{states } M$

and $q2 \in \text{states } M$

shows *isl (target (initial (canonical-separator M q1 q2)) p)*

<proof>

lemma *canonical-separator-path-initial* :

assumes *path (canonical-separator M q1 q2) (initial (canonical-separator M q1 q2)) p (is path ?C (initial ?C) p)*

and $q1 \in \text{states } M$

and $q2 \in \text{states } M$

and *observable M*

and $q1 \neq q2$

shows $\bigwedge s1' s2' . \text{target (initial (canonical-separator M q1 q2)) } p = \text{Inl (s1',s2')} \implies (\exists p1 p2 . \text{path } M \text{ } q1 \text{ } p1 \wedge \text{path } M \text{ } q2 \text{ } p2 \wedge p\text{-io } p1 = p\text{-io } p2 \wedge p\text{-io } p1 = p\text{-io } p \wedge \text{target } q1 \text{ } p1 = s1' \wedge \text{target } q2 \text{ } p2 = s2')$

and $\text{target (initial (canonical-separator M q1 q2)) } p = \text{Inr } q1 \implies (\exists p1 p2 t . \text{path } M \text{ } q1 \text{ } (p1@[t]) \wedge \text{path } M \text{ } q2 \text{ } p2 \wedge p\text{-io } (p1@[t]) = p\text{-io } p \wedge p\text{-io } p2 = \text{butlast (p-io } p) \wedge (\neg(\exists p2 . \text{path } M \text{ } q2 \text{ } p2 \wedge p\text{-io } p2 = p\text{-io } p))$

and $\text{target (initial (canonical-separator M q1 q2)) } p = \text{Inr } q2 \implies (\exists p1 p2 t . \text{path } M \text{ } q1 \text{ } p1 \wedge \text{path } M \text{ } q2 \text{ } (p2@[t]) \wedge p\text{-io } p1 = \text{butlast (p-io } p) \wedge p\text{-io } (p2@[t]) = p\text{-io } p \wedge (\neg(\exists p1 . \text{path } M \text{ } q1 \text{ } p1 \wedge p\text{-io } p1 = p\text{-io } p))$

and $(\exists s1' s2' . \text{target (initial (canonical-separator M q1 q2)) } p = \text{Inl (s1',s2')}) \vee \text{target (initial (canonical-separator M q1 q2)) } p = \text{Inr } q1 \vee \text{target (initial (canonical-separator M q1 q2)) } p = \text{Inr } q2$

<proof>

lemma *canonical-separator-path-initial-ex* :

assumes *path (canonical-separator M q1 q2) (initial (canonical-separator M q1 q2)) p (is path ?C (initial ?C) p)*

and $q1 \in \text{states } M$

and $q2 \in \text{states } M$

shows $(\exists p1 . \text{path } M \text{ } q1 \text{ } p1 \wedge p\text{-io } p1 = p\text{-io } p) \vee (\exists p2 . \text{path } M \text{ } q2 \text{ } p2 \wedge p\text{-io } p2 = p\text{-io } p)$

and $(\exists p1 p2 . \text{path } M \text{ } q1 \text{ } p1 \wedge \text{path } M \text{ } q2 \text{ } p2 \wedge p\text{-io } p1 = \text{butlast (p-io } p) \wedge p\text{-io } p2 = \text{butlast (p-io } p))$

<proof>

lemma *canonical-separator-language* :

assumes $q1 \in \text{states } M$

and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $L(\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2) \subseteq L(\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) \cup L(\text{from-FSM } M \ q2)$ (**is** $L \ ?C \subseteq L \ ?M1 \cup L \ ?M2$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma canonical-separator-language-prefix :
assumes $io@[xy] \in L(\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $\text{observable } M$
and $q1 \neq q2$
shows $io \in LS \ M \ q1$
and $io \in LS \ M \ q2$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma canonical-separator-distinguishing-transitions-left-containment :
assumes $t \in (\text{distinguishing-transitions-left } M \ q1 \ q2)$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $t \in \text{transitions } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma canonical-separator-distinguishing-transitions-right-containment :
assumes $t \in (\text{distinguishing-transitions-right } M \ q1 \ q2)$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $t \in \text{transitions } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$ (**is** $t \in \text{transitions } ?C$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma distinguishing-transitions-left-alt-intro :
assumes $(s1, s2) \in \text{states } (\text{Product-FSM.product } (FSM.from-FSM \ M \ q1) \ (FSM.from-FSM \ M \ q2))$
and $(\exists t \in \text{transitions } M. t\text{-source } t = s1 \wedge t\text{-input } t = x \wedge t\text{-output } t = y)$
and $\neg(\exists t \in \text{transitions } M. t\text{-source } t = s2 \wedge t\text{-input } t = x \wedge t\text{-output } t = y)$
shows $(Inl \ (s1, s2), \ x, \ y, \ Inr \ q1) \in \text{distinguishing-transitions-left-alt } M \ q1 \ q2$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma distinguishing-transitions-left-right-intro :
assumes $(s1, s2) \in \text{states } (\text{Product-FSM.product } (FSM.from-FSM \ M \ q1) \ (FSM.from-FSM \ M \ q2))$
and $\neg(\exists t \in \text{transitions } M. t\text{-source } t = s1 \wedge t\text{-input } t = x \wedge t\text{-output } t = y)$
and $(\exists t \in \text{transitions } M. t\text{-source } t = s2 \wedge t\text{-input } t = x \wedge t\text{-output } t = y)$
shows $(Inl \ (s1, s2), \ x, \ y, \ Inr \ q2) \in \text{distinguishing-transitions-right-alt } M \ q1 \ q2$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *canonical-separator-io-from-prefix-left* :
assumes $io \text{ @ } [io1] \in LS \ M \ q1$
and $io \in LS \ M \ q2$
and $q1 \in states \ M$
and $q2 \in states \ M$
and *observable* M
and $q1 \neq q2$
shows $io \text{ @ } [io1] \in L \ (canonical-separator \ M \ q1 \ q2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *canonical-separator-path-targets-language* :
assumes $path \ (canonical-separator \ M \ q1 \ q2) \ (initial \ (canonical-separator \ M \ q1 \ q2)) \ p$
and *observable* M
and $q1 \in states \ M$
and $q2 \in states \ M$
and $q1 \neq q2$
shows $isl \ (target \ (initial \ (canonical-separator \ M \ q1 \ q2)) \ p) \implies p-io \ p \in LS \ M \ q1 \cap LS \ M \ q2$
and $(target \ (initial \ (canonical-separator \ M \ q1 \ q2)) \ p) = Inr \ q1 \implies p-io \ p \in LS \ M \ q1 - LS \ M \ q2 \wedge p-io \ (butlast \ p) \in LS \ M \ q1 \cap LS \ M \ q2$
and $(target \ (initial \ (canonical-separator \ M \ q1 \ q2)) \ p) = Inr \ q2 \implies p-io \ p \in LS \ M \ q2 - LS \ M \ q1 \wedge p-io \ (butlast \ p) \in LS \ M \ q1 \cap LS \ M \ q2$
and $p-io \ p \in LS \ M \ q1 \cap LS \ M \ q2 \implies isl \ (target \ (initial \ (canonical-separator \ M \ q1 \ q2)) \ p)$
and $p-io \ p \in LS \ M \ q1 - LS \ M \ q2 \implies target \ (initial \ (canonical-separator \ M \ q1 \ q2)) \ p = Inr \ q1$
and $p-io \ p \in LS \ M \ q2 - LS \ M \ q1 \implies target \ (initial \ (canonical-separator \ M \ q1 \ q2)) \ p = Inr \ q2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *canonical-separator-language-target* :
assumes $io \in L \ (canonical-separator \ M \ q1 \ q2)$
and *observable* M
and $q1 \in states \ M$
and $q2 \in states \ M$
and $q1 \neq q2$
shows $io \in LS \ M \ q1 - LS \ M \ q2 \implies io-targets \ (canonical-separator \ M \ q1 \ q2) \ io \ (initial \ (canonical-separator \ M \ q1 \ q2)) = \{Inr \ q1\}$
and $io \in LS \ M \ q2 - LS \ M \ q1 \implies io-targets \ (canonical-separator \ M \ q1 \ q2) \ io \ (initial \ (canonical-separator \ M \ q1 \ q2)) = \{Inr \ q2\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *canonical-separator-language-intersection* :
assumes $io \in LS\ M\ q1$
and $io \in LS\ M\ q2$
and $q1 \in states\ M$
and $q2 \in states\ M$
shows $io \in L\ (canonical-separator\ M\ q1\ q2)$ (**is** $io \in L\ ?C$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *canonical-separator-deadlock* :
assumes $q1 \in states\ M$
and $q2 \in states\ M$
shows $deadlock-state\ (canonical-separator\ M\ q1\ q2)$ ($Inr\ q1$)
and $deadlock-state\ (canonical-separator\ M\ q1\ q2)$ ($Inr\ q2$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *canonical-separator-isl-deadlock* :
assumes $Inl\ (q1',q2') \in states\ (canonical-separator\ M\ q1\ q2)$
and $x \in inputs\ M$
and *completely-specified* M
and $\neg(\exists\ t \in transitions\ (canonical-separator\ M\ q1\ q2) . t-source\ t = Inl\ (q1',q2') \wedge t-input\ t = x \wedge isl\ (t-target\ t))$
and $q1 \in states\ M$
and $q2 \in states\ M$
obtains $y1\ y2$ **where** $(Inl\ (q1',q2'),x,y1,Inr\ q1) \in transitions\ (canonical-separator\ M\ q1\ q2)$
 $(Inl\ (q1',q2'),x,y2,Inr\ q2) \in transitions\ (canonical-separator\ M\ q1\ q2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *canonical-separator-deadlocks* :
assumes $q1 \in states\ M$ **and** $q2 \in states\ M$
shows $deadlock-state\ (canonical-separator\ M\ q1\ q2)$ ($Inr\ q1$)
and $deadlock-state\ (canonical-separator\ M\ q1\ q2)$ ($Inr\ q2$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *state-separator-from-canonical-separator-language-target* :
assumes *is-state-separator-from-canonical-separator* $(canonical-separator\ M\ q1\ q2)\ q1\ q2\ A$
and $io \in L\ A$
and *observable* M
and $q1 \in states\ M$
and $q2 \in states\ M$
and $q1 \neq q2$
shows $io \in LS\ M\ q1 - LS\ M\ q2 \implies io-targets\ A\ io\ (initial\ A) = \{Inr\ q1\}$
and $io \in LS\ M\ q2 - LS\ M\ q1 \implies io-targets\ A\ io\ (initial\ A) = \{Inr\ q2\}$

and $io \in LS\ M\ q1 \cap LS\ M\ q2 \implies io\text{-targets}\ A\ io\ (initial\ A) \cap \{Inr\ q1, Inr\ q2\}$
 $= \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *state-separator-language-intersections-nonempty* :

assumes *is-state-separator-from-canonical-separator* (*canonical-separator* $M\ q1\ q2$) $q1\ q2\ A$
and *observable* M
and $q1 \in states\ M$
and $q2 \in states\ M$
and $q1 \neq q2$
shows $\exists io . io \in (L\ A \cap LS\ M\ q1) - LS\ M\ q2$ **and** $\exists io . io \in (L\ A \cap LS\ M\ q2) - LS\ M\ q1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *state-separator-language-inclusion* :

assumes *is-state-separator-from-canonical-separator* (*canonical-separator* $M\ q1\ q2$) $q1\ q2\ A$
and $q1 \in states\ M$
and $q2 \in states\ M$
shows $L\ A \subseteq LS\ M\ q1 \cup LS\ M\ q2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *state-separator-from-canonical-separator-targets-left-inclusion* :

assumes *observable* T
and *observable* M
and $t1 \in states\ T$
and $q1 \in states\ M$
and $q2 \in states\ M$
and *is-state-separator-from-canonical-separator* (*canonical-separator* $M\ q1\ q2$) $q1\ q2\ A$
and $(inputs\ T) = (inputs\ M)$
and *path* $A\ (initial\ A)\ p$
and $p\text{-io}\ p \in LS\ M\ q1$
and $q1 \neq q2$
shows $target\ (initial\ A)\ p \neq Inr\ q2$
and $target\ (initial\ A)\ p = Inr\ q1 \vee isl\ (target\ (initial\ A)\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *state-separator-from-canonical-separator-targets-right-inclusion* :

assumes *observable* T
and *observable* M
and $t1 \in states\ T$
and $q1 \in states\ M$
and $q2 \in states\ M$

and *is-state-separator-from-canonical-separator* (*canonical-separator* M $q1$ $q2$)
 $q1$ $q2$ A
and (*inputs* T) = (*inputs* M)
and *path* A (*initial* A) p
and *p-io* $p \in LS$ M $q2$
and $q1 \neq q2$
shows *target* (*initial* A) $p \neq Inr$ $q1$
and *target* (*initial* A) $p = Inr$ $q2 \vee isl$ (*target* (*initial* A) p)
<proof>

34.2 Calculating State Separators

34.2.1 Sufficient Condition to Induce a State Separator

definition *state-separator-from-input-choices* :: ($'a, 'b, 'c$) *fsm* \Rightarrow ($(('a \times 'a) + 'a, 'b, 'c)$
 $fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ((('a \times 'a) + 'a) \times 'b)$ *list* \Rightarrow ($(('a \times 'a) + 'a, 'b, 'c)$ *fsm* **where**
state-separator-from-input-choices M $CSep$ $q1$ $q2$ $cs =$
(let $css = set$ $cs;$
 $cssQ = (set (map$ fst $cs)) \cup \{Inr$ $q1, Inr$ $q2\};$
 $S0 = filter-states$ $CSep$ $(\lambda q . q \in cssQ);$
 $S1 = filter-transitions$ $S0$ $(\lambda t . (t-source$ $t, t-input$ $t) \in css)$
in $S1)$

lemma *state-separator-from-input-choices-simps* :

assumes $q1 \in states$ M
and $q2 \in states$ M
and $\bigwedge qq\ x . (qq, x) \in set$ $cs \implies qq \in states$ (*canonical-separator* M $q1$ $q2$)
 $\wedge x \in inputs$ M
and Inl ($q1, q2$) $\in set$ (map fst cs)
and $\bigwedge qq . qq \in set$ (map fst cs) $\implies \exists q1' q2' . qq = Inl$ ($q1', q2'$)
shows
initial (*state-separator-from-input-choices* M (*canonical-separator* M $q1$ $q2$) $q1$ $q2$
 $cs) = Inl$ ($q1, q2$)
states (*state-separator-from-input-choices* M (*canonical-separator* M $q1$ $q2$) $q1$ $q2$
 $cs) = (set (map$ fst $cs)) \cup \{Inr$ $q1, Inr$ $q2\}$
inputs (*state-separator-from-input-choices* M (*canonical-separator* M $q1$ $q2$) $q1$ $q2$
 $cs) = inputs$ M
outputs (*state-separator-from-input-choices* M (*canonical-separator* M $q1$ $q2$) $q1$
 $q2$ $cs) = outputs$ M
transitions (*state-separator-from-input-choices* M (*canonical-separator* M $q1$ $q2$)
 $q1$ $q2$ $cs) =$
 $\{t \in (transitions$ (*canonical-separator* M $q1$ $q2$)) . $\exists q1' q2' x . (Inl$ ($q1', q2'$), x)
 $\in set$ $cs \wedge t-source$ $t = Inl$ ($q1', q2'$) $\wedge t-input$ $t = x \wedge t-target$ $t \in (set (map$ fst
 $cs)) \cup \{Inr$ $q1, Inr$ $q2\}\}$
<proof>

lemma *state-separator-from-input-choices-submachine* :
assumes $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $\bigwedge qq \ x . (qq, x) \in \text{set } cs \implies qq \in \text{states } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$
 $\wedge x \in \text{inputs } M$
and $\text{Inl } (q1, q2) \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } cs)$
and $\bigwedge qq . qq \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } cs) \implies \exists q1' \ q2' . qq = \text{Inl } (q1', q2')$
shows *is-submachine* (*state-separator-from-input-choices* M (*canonical-separator* $M \ q1 \ q2$) $q1 \ q2 \ cs$) (*canonical-separator* $M \ q1 \ q2$)
<proof>

lemma *state-separator-from-input-choices-single-input* :
assumes *distinct* (*map* *fst* cs)
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $\bigwedge qq \ x . (qq, x) \in \text{set } cs \implies qq \in \text{states } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$
 $\wedge x \in \text{inputs } M$
and $\text{Inl } (q1, q2) \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } cs)$
and $\bigwedge qq . qq \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } cs) \implies \exists q1' \ q2' . qq = \text{Inl } (q1', q2')$
shows *single-input* (*state-separator-from-input-choices* M (*canonical-separator* $M \ q1 \ q2$) $q1 \ q2 \ cs$)
<proof>

lemma *state-separator-from-input-choices-transition-list* :
assumes $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $\bigwedge qq \ x . (qq, x) \in \text{set } cs \implies qq \in \text{states } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$
 $\wedge x \in \text{inputs } M$
and $\text{Inl } (q1, q2) \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } cs)$
and $\bigwedge qq . qq \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } cs) \implies \exists q1' \ q2' . qq = \text{Inl } (q1', q2')$
and $t \in \text{transitions } (\text{state-separator-from-input-choices } M \ (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2) \ q1 \ q2 \ cs)$
shows (*t-source* t , *t-input* t) $\in \text{set } cs$
<proof>

lemma *state-separator-from-input-choices-transition-target* :
assumes $t \in \text{transitions } (\text{state-separator-from-input-choices } M \ (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2) \ q1 \ q2 \ cs)$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $\bigwedge qq \ x . (qq, x) \in \text{set } cs \implies qq \in \text{states } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$
 $\wedge x \in \text{inputs } M$
and $\text{Inl } (q1, q2) \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } cs)$
and $\bigwedge qq . qq \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } cs) \implies \exists q1' \ q2' . qq = \text{Inl } (q1', q2')$
shows $t \in \text{transitions } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2) \vee \text{t-target } t \in \{\text{Inr } q1, \text{Inr } q2\}$

<proof>

lemma *state-separator-from-input-choices-acyclic-paths'* :

assumes *distinct (map fst cs)*
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $\bigwedge qq \ x . (qq, x) \in \text{set } cs \implies qq \in \text{states } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$
 $\wedge x \in \text{inputs } M$
and $\text{Inl } (q1, q2) \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } cs)$
and $\bigwedge qq . qq \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } cs) \implies \exists q1' \ q2' . qq = \text{Inl } (q1', q2')$
and $\bigwedge i \ t . i < \text{length } cs$
 $\implies t \in \text{transitions } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$
 $\implies t\text{-source } t = (\text{fst } (cs \ ! \ i))$
 $\implies t\text{-input } t = \text{snd } (cs \ ! \ i)$
 $\implies t\text{-target } t \in ((\text{set } (\text{map fst } (\text{take } i \ cs))) \cup \{\text{Inr } q1, \text{Inr } q2\})$
and $\text{path } (\text{state-separator-from-input-choices } M \ (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2) \ q1 \ q2 \ cs) \ q' \ p$
and $\text{target } q' \ p = q'$
and $p \neq []$
shows *False*
<proof>

lemma *state-separator-from-input-choices-acyclic-paths* :

assumes *distinct (map fst cs)*
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $\bigwedge qq \ x . (qq, x) \in \text{set } cs \implies qq \in \text{states } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$
 $\wedge x \in \text{inputs } M$
and $\text{Inl } (q1, q2) \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } cs)$
and $\bigwedge qq . qq \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } cs) \implies \exists q1' \ q2' . qq = \text{Inl } (q1', q2')$
and $\bigwedge i \ t . i < \text{length } cs$
 $\implies t \in \text{transitions } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$
 $\implies t\text{-source } t = (\text{fst } (cs \ ! \ i))$
 $\implies t\text{-input } t = \text{snd } (cs \ ! \ i)$
 $\implies t\text{-target } t \in ((\text{set } (\text{map fst } (\text{take } i \ cs))) \cup \{\text{Inr } q1, \text{Inr } q2\})$
and $\text{path } (\text{state-separator-from-input-choices } M \ (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2) \ q1 \ q2 \ cs) \ q' \ p$
shows *distinct (visited-states q' p)*
<proof>

lemma *state-separator-from-input-choices-acyclic* :

assumes *distinct (map fst cs)*
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $\bigwedge qq \ x . (qq, x) \in \text{set } cs \implies qq \in \text{states } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$
 $\wedge x \in \text{inputs } M$

and $Inl (q1, q2) \in set (map\ fst\ cs)$
and $\bigwedge qq . qq \in set (map\ fst\ cs) \implies \exists q1' q2' . qq = Inl (q1', q2')$
and $\bigwedge i\ t . i < length\ cs$
 $\implies t \in transitions (canonical-separator\ M\ q1\ q2)$
 $\implies t-source\ t = (fst (cs\ !\ i))$
 $\implies t-input\ t = snd (cs\ !\ i)$
 $\implies t-target\ t \in ((set (map\ fst (take\ i\ cs))) \cup \{Inr\ q1, Inr\ q2\})$
shows *acyclic (state-separator-from-input-choices M (canonical-separator M q1 q2) q1 q2 cs)*
<proof>

lemma *state-separator-from-input-choices-target :*

assumes $\bigwedge i\ t . i < length\ cs$
 $\implies t \in transitions (canonical-separator\ M\ q1\ q2)$
 $\implies t-source\ t = (fst (cs\ !\ i))$
 $\implies t-input\ t = snd (cs\ !\ i)$
 $\implies t-target\ t \in ((set (map\ fst (take\ i\ cs))) \cup \{Inr\ q1, Inr\ q2\})$
and $t \in FSM.transitions (canonical-separator\ M\ q1\ q2)$
and $\exists q1' q2' x . (Inl (q1', q2'), x) \in set\ cs \wedge t-source\ t = Inl (q1', q2') \wedge$
 $t-input\ t = x$
shows $t-target\ t \in set (map\ fst\ cs) \cup \{Inr\ q1, Inr\ q2\}$
<proof>

lemma *state-separator-from-input-choices-transitions-alt-def :*

assumes $q1 \in states\ M$
and $q2 \in states\ M$
and $\bigwedge qq\ x . (qq, x) \in set\ cs \implies qq \in states (canonical-separator\ M\ q1\ q2)$
 $\wedge x \in inputs\ M$
and $Inl (q1, q2) \in set (map\ fst\ cs)$
and $\bigwedge qq . qq \in set (map\ fst\ cs) \implies \exists q1' q2' . qq = Inl (q1', q2')$
and $\bigwedge i\ t . i < length\ cs$
 $\implies t \in transitions (canonical-separator\ M\ q1\ q2)$
 $\implies t-source\ t = (fst (cs\ !\ i))$
 $\implies t-input\ t = snd (cs\ !\ i)$
 $\implies t-target\ t \in ((set (map\ fst (take\ i\ cs))) \cup \{Inr\ q1, Inr\ q2\})$
shows *transitions (state-separator-from-input-choices M (canonical-separator M q1 q2) q1 q2 cs) =*
 $\{t \in (transitions (canonical-separator\ M\ q1\ q2)) . \exists q1' q2' x . (Inl (q1', q2'), x)$
 $\in set\ cs \wedge t-source\ t = Inl (q1', q2') \wedge t-input\ t = x\}$
<proof>

lemma *state-separator-from-input-choices-deadlock :*

assumes *distinct (map fst cs)*
and $q1 \in states\ M$
and $q2 \in states\ M$
and $\bigwedge qq\ x . (qq, x) \in set\ cs \implies qq \in states (canonical-separator\ M\ q1\ q2)$

$\wedge x \in \text{inputs } M$
and $\text{Inl } (q1, q2) \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } cs)$
and $\bigwedge qq . qq \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } cs) \implies \exists q1' q2' . qq = \text{Inl } (q1', q2')$
and $\bigwedge i t . i < \text{length } cs$
 $\implies t \in \text{transitions } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$
 $\implies t\text{-source } t = (\text{fst } (cs ! i))$
 $\implies t\text{-input } t = \text{snd } (cs ! i)$
 $\implies t\text{-target } t \in ((\text{set } (\text{map fst } (\text{take } i \ cs))) \cup \{\text{Inr } q1, \text{Inr } q2\})$

shows $\bigwedge qq . qq \in \text{states } (\text{state-separator-from-input-choices } M \ (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2) \ q1 \ q2 \ cs) \implies \text{deadlock-state } (\text{state-separator-from-input-choices } M \ (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2) \ q1 \ q2 \ cs) \ qq \implies qq \in \{\text{Inr } q1, \text{Inr } q2\} \vee (\exists q1' q2' x . qq = \text{Inl } (q1', q2'))$
 $\wedge x \in \text{inputs } M \wedge (\text{h-out } M \ (q1', x) = \{\}) \wedge \text{h-out } M \ (q2', x) = \{\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *state-separator-from-input-choices-retains-io :*

assumes $\text{distinct } (\text{map fst } cs)$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $\bigwedge qq x . (qq, x) \in \text{set } cs \implies qq \in \text{states } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$
 $\wedge x \in \text{inputs } M$
and $\text{Inl } (q1, q2) \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } cs)$
and $\bigwedge qq . qq \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } cs) \implies \exists q1' q2' . qq = \text{Inl } (q1', q2')$
and $\bigwedge i t . i < \text{length } cs$
 $\implies t \in \text{transitions } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$
 $\implies t\text{-source } t = (\text{fst } (cs ! i))$
 $\implies t\text{-input } t = \text{snd } (cs ! i)$
 $\implies t\text{-target } t \in ((\text{set } (\text{map fst } (\text{take } i \ cs))) \cup \{\text{Inr } q1, \text{Inr } q2\})$
shows $\text{retains-outputs-for-states-and-inputs } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2) \ (\text{state-separator-from-input-choices } M \ (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2) \ q1 \ q2 \ cs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *state-separator-from-input-choices-is-state-separator :*

assumes $\text{distinct } (\text{map fst } cs)$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $\bigwedge qq x . (qq, x) \in \text{set } cs \implies qq \in \text{states } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$
 $\wedge x \in \text{inputs } M$
and $\text{Inl } (q1, q2) \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } cs)$
and $\bigwedge qq . qq \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } cs) \implies \exists q1' q2' . qq = \text{Inl } (q1', q2')$
and $\bigwedge i t . i < \text{length } cs$
 $\implies t \in \text{transitions } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$
 $\implies t\text{-source } t = (\text{fst } (cs ! i))$
 $\implies t\text{-input } t = \text{snd } (cs ! i)$
 $\implies t\text{-target } t \in ((\text{set } (\text{map fst } (\text{take } i \ cs))) \cup \{\text{Inr } q1, \text{Inr } q2\})$
and $\text{completely-specified } M$
shows $\text{is-state-separator-from-canonical-separator}$

```

      (canonical-separator M q1 q2)
      q1
      q2
      (state-separator-from-input-choices M (canonical-separator M q1 q2) q1
q2 cs)
⟨proof⟩

```

34.2.2 Calculating a State Separator by Backwards Reachability Analysis

A state separator for states $q1$ and $q2$ can be calculated using backwards reachability analysis starting from the two deadlock states of their canonical separator until $Inl (q1.q2)$ is reached or it is not possible to reach $(q1,q2)$.

definition $s\text{-states} :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ((('a \times 'a) + 'a) \times 'b) list$ **where**

```

s-states M q1 q2 = (let C = canonical-separator M q1 q2
in select-inputs (h C) (initial C) (inputs-as-list C) (remove1 (Inl (q1,q2))
(remove1 (Inr q1) (remove1 (Inr q2) (states-as-list C)))) {Inr q1, Inr q2} [])

```

definition $state\text{-separator-from-s-states} :: ('a::linorder, 'b::linorder, 'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow (('a \times 'a) + 'a, 'b, 'c) fsm\ option$

where

```

state-separator-from-s-states M q1 q2 =
  (let cs = s-states M q1 q2
  in (case length cs of
    0 => None |
    - => if fst (last cs) = Inl (q1,q2)
        then Some (state-separator-from-input-choices M (canonical-separator
M q1 q2) q1 q2 cs)
        else None))

```

lemma $state\text{-separator-from-s-states-code}[code] :$

```

state-separator-from-s-states M q1 q2 =
  (let C = canonical-separator M q1 q2;
  cs = select-inputs (h C) (initial C) (inputs-as-list C) (remove1 (Inl (q1,q2))
(remove1 (Inr q1) (remove1 (Inr q2) (states-as-list C)))) {Inr q1, Inr q2} []
  in (case length cs of
    0 => None |
    - => if fst (last cs) = Inl (q1,q2)
        then Some (state-separator-from-input-choices M C q1 q2 cs)
        else None))

```

⟨proof⟩

lemma $s\text{-states-properties} :$

assumes $q1 \in states\ M$ **and** $q2 \in states\ M$

shows $\text{distinct } (\text{map fst } (s\text{-states } M \ q1 \ q2))$
and $\bigwedge qq \ x . (qq, x) \in \text{set } (s\text{-states } M \ q1 \ q2) \implies qq \in \text{states } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2) \wedge x \in \text{inputs } M$
and $\bigwedge qq . qq \in \text{set } (\text{map fst } (s\text{-states } M \ q1 \ q2)) \implies \exists q1' \ q2' . qq = \text{Inl } (q1', q2')$
and $\bigwedge i \ t . i < \text{length } (s\text{-states } M \ q1 \ q2)$
 $\implies t \in \text{transitions } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2)$
 $\implies t\text{-source } t = (\text{fst } ((s\text{-states } M \ q1 \ q2) ! \ i))$
 $\implies t\text{-input } t = \text{snd } ((s\text{-states } M \ q1 \ q2) ! \ i)$
 $\implies t\text{-target } t \in ((\text{set } (\text{map fst } (\text{take } i \ (s\text{-states } M \ q1 \ q2)))) \cup \{\text{Inr } q1, \text{Inr } q2\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *state-separator-from-s-states-soundness* :
assumes $\text{state-separator-from-s-states } M \ q1 \ q2 = \text{Some } A$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q2 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $\text{completely-specified } M$
shows $\text{is-state-separator-from-canonical-separator } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2) \ q1 \ q2 \ A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *state-separator-from-s-states-exhaustiveness* :
assumes $\exists S . \text{is-state-separator-from-canonical-separator } (\text{canonical-separator } M \ q1 \ q2) \ q1 \ q2 \ S$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q2 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $\text{completely-specified } M$ **and** $\text{observable } M$
shows $\text{state-separator-from-s-states } M \ q1 \ q2 \neq \text{None}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

34.3 Generalizing State Separators

State separators can be defined without reverence to the canonical separator:

definition *is-separator* :: $('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('d, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow 'd \Rightarrow 'd \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

$\text{is-separator } M \ q1 \ q2 \ A \ t1 \ t2 =$
 $(\text{single-input } A$
 $\wedge \text{acyclic } A$
 $\wedge \text{observable } A$
 $\wedge \text{deadlock-state } A \ t1$
 $\wedge \text{deadlock-state } A \ t2$
 $\wedge t1 \in \text{reachable-states } A$
 $\wedge t2 \in \text{reachable-states } A$
 $\wedge (\forall t \in \text{reachable-states } A . (t \neq t1 \wedge t \neq t2) \longrightarrow \neg \text{deadlock-state } A \ t)$
 $\wedge (\forall io \in L \ A . (\forall x \ yq \ yt . (io@[x, yq]) \in LS \ M \ q1 \wedge io@[x, yt]) \in L \ A) \longrightarrow$
 $(io@[x, yq]) \in L \ A))$
 $\wedge (\forall x \ yq2 \ yt . (io@[x, yq2]) \in LS \ M \ q2 \wedge io@[x, yt]) \in L \ A) \longrightarrow$
 $(io@[x, yq2]) \in L \ A))$
 $\wedge (\forall p . (\text{path } A \ (\text{initial } A) \ p \wedge \text{target } (\text{initial } A) \ p = t1) \longrightarrow p\text{-io } p \in LS \ M$

$q1 - LS M q2$
 $\wedge (\forall p . (\text{path } A (\text{initial } A) p \wedge \text{target } (\text{initial } A) p = t2) \longrightarrow p\text{-io } p \in LS M$
 $q2 - LS M q1)$
 $\wedge (\forall p . (\text{path } A (\text{initial } A) p \wedge \text{target } (\text{initial } A) p \neq t1 \wedge \text{target } (\text{initial } A)$
 $p \neq t2) \longrightarrow p\text{-io } p \in LS M q1 \cap LS M q2)$
 $\wedge q1 \neq q2$
 $\wedge t1 \neq t2$
 $\wedge (\text{inputs } A) \subseteq (\text{inputs } M)$

lemma *is-separator-simps* :

assumes *is-separator* $M q1 q2 A t1 t2$
shows *single-input* A
and *acyclic* A
and *observable* A
and *deadlock-state* $A t1$
and *deadlock-state* $A t2$
and $t1 \in \text{reachable-states } A$
and $t2 \in \text{reachable-states } A$
and $\bigwedge t . t \in \text{reachable-states } A \implies t \neq t1 \implies t \neq t2 \implies \neg \text{deadlock-state } A t$
and $\bigwedge \text{io } x yq yt . \text{io}@[(x,yq)] \in LS M q1 \implies \text{io}@[(x,yt)] \in L A \implies (\text{io}@[(x,yq)]$
 $\in L A)$
and $\bigwedge \text{io } x yq yt . \text{io}@[(x,yq)] \in LS M q2 \implies \text{io}@[(x,yt)] \in L A \implies (\text{io}@[(x,yq)]$
 $\in L A)$
and $\bigwedge p . \text{path } A (\text{initial } A) p \implies \text{target } (\text{initial } A) p = t1 \implies p\text{-io } p \in LS M$
 $q1 - LS M q2$
and $\bigwedge p . \text{path } A (\text{initial } A) p \implies \text{target } (\text{initial } A) p = t2 \implies p\text{-io } p \in LS M$
 $q2 - LS M q1$
and $\bigwedge p . \text{path } A (\text{initial } A) p \implies \text{target } (\text{initial } A) p \neq t1 \implies \text{target } (\text{initial}$
 $A) p \neq t2 \implies p\text{-io } p \in LS M q1 \cap LS M q2$
and $q1 \neq q2$
and $t1 \neq t2$
and $(\text{inputs } A) \subseteq (\text{inputs } M)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *separator-initial* :

assumes *is-separator* $M q1 q2 A t1 t2$
shows *initial* $A \neq t1$
and *initial* $A \neq t2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *separator-path-targets* :

assumes *is-separator* $M q1 q2 A t1 t2$
and *path* $A (\text{initial } A) p$
shows $p\text{-io } p \in LS M q1 - LS M q2 \implies \text{target } (\text{initial } A) p = t1$
and $p\text{-io } p \in LS M q2 - LS M q1 \implies \text{target } (\text{initial } A) p = t2$
and $p\text{-io } p \in LS M q1 \cap LS M q2 \implies (\text{target } (\text{initial } A) p \neq t1 \wedge \text{target } (\text{initial}$

A) $p \neq t2$)
and $p\text{-io } p \in LS\ M\ q1 \cup LS\ M\ q2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *separator-language* :

assumes $is\ separator\ M\ q1\ q2\ A\ t1\ t2$
and $io \in L\ A$
shows $io \in LS\ M\ q1 - LS\ M\ q2 \implies io\ targets\ A\ io\ (initial\ A) = \{t1\}$
and $io \in LS\ M\ q2 - LS\ M\ q1 \implies io\ targets\ A\ io\ (initial\ A) = \{t2\}$
and $io \in LS\ M\ q1 \cap LS\ M\ q2 \implies io\ targets\ A\ io\ (initial\ A) \cap \{t1, t2\} = \{\}$
and $io \in LS\ M\ q1 \cup LS\ M\ q2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-separator-sym* :

$is\ separator\ M\ q1\ q2\ A\ t1\ t2 \implies is\ separator\ M\ q2\ q1\ A\ t2\ t1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *state-separator-from-canonical-separator-is-separator* :

assumes $is\ state\ separator\ from\ canonical\ separator\ (canonical\ separator\ M\ q1\ q2)\ q1\ q2\ A$
and $observable\ M$
and $q1 \in states\ M$
and $q2 \in states\ M$
and $q1 \neq q2$
shows $is\ separator\ M\ q1\ q2\ A\ (Inr\ q1)\ (Inr\ q2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-separator-separated-state-is-state* :

assumes $is\ separator\ M\ q1\ q2\ A\ t1\ t2$
shows $q1 \in states\ M$ **and** $q2 \in states\ M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

35 Adaptive Test Cases

An ATC is a single input, acyclic, observable FSM, which is equivalent to a tree whose non-leaf states are labeled with inputs and whose edges are labeled with outputs.

theory *Adaptive-Test-Case*

imports *State-Separator*

begin

definition *is-ATC* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow bool **where**
is-ATC M = (single-input M \wedge acyclic M \wedge observable M)

lemma *is-ATC-from* :
assumes t \in transitions A
and t-source t \in reachable-states A
and *is-ATC* A
shows *is-ATC* (from-FSM A (t-target t))
 <proof>

35.1 Applying Adaptive Test Cases

fun *pass-ATC'* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('d,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'd set \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool **where**
pass-ATC' M A fail-states 0 = (\neg (initial A \in fail-states)) |
pass-ATC' M A fail-states (Suc k) = ((\neg (initial A \in fail-states)) \wedge
 (\forall x \in inputs A . h A (initial A, x) \neq { }) \longrightarrow (\forall (yM, qM) \in h M (initial
 M, x) . \exists (yA, qA) \in h A (initial A, x) . yM = yA \wedge *pass-ATC'* (from-FSM M qM)
 (from-FSM A qA) fail-states k)))

fun *pass-ATC* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('d,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'd set \Rightarrow bool **where**
pass-ATC M A fail-states = *pass-ATC'* M A fail-states (size A)

lemma *pass-ATC'-initial* :
assumes *pass-ATC'* M A FS k
shows initial A \notin FS
 <proof>

lemma *pass-ATC'-io* :
assumes *pass-ATC'* M A FS k
and *is-ATC* A
and observable M
and (inputs A) \subseteq (inputs M)
and io@[ioA] \in L A
and io@[ioM] \in L M
and fst ioA = fst ioM
and length (io@[ioA]) \leq k
shows io@[ioM] \in L A
and io-targets A (io@[ioM]) (initial A) \cap FS = { }
 <proof>

lemma *pass-ATC-io* :
assumes *pass-ATC* M A FS
and *is-ATC* A
and observable M

and $(inputs\ A) \subseteq (inputs\ M)$
and $io@[ioA] \in L\ A$
and $io@[ioM] \in L\ M$
and $fst\ ioA = fst\ ioM$
shows $io@[ioM] \in L\ A$
and $io\text{-targets}\ A\ (io@[ioM])\ (initial\ A) \cap FS = \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pass-ATC-io-explicit-io-tuple* :
assumes *pass-ATC* $M\ A\ FS$
and *is-ATC* A
and *observable* M
and $(inputs\ A) \subseteq (inputs\ M)$
and $io@[(x,y)] \in L\ A$
and $io@[(x,y')] \in L\ M$
shows $io@[(x,y')] \in L\ A$
and $io\text{-targets}\ A\ (io@[(x,y')])\ (initial\ A) \cap FS = \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pass-ATC-io-fail-fixed-io* :
assumes *is-ATC* A
and *observable* M
and $(inputs\ A) \subseteq (inputs\ M)$
and $io@[ioA] \in L\ A$
and $io@[ioM] \in L\ M$
and $fst\ ioA = fst\ ioM$
and $io@[ioM] \notin L\ A \vee io\text{-targets}\ A\ (io@[ioM])\ (initial\ A) \cap FS \neq \{\}$
shows $\neg pass\text{-}ATC\ M\ A\ FS$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pass-ATC'-io-fail* :
assumes $\neg pass\text{-}ATC'\ M\ A\ FS\ k$
and *is-ATC* A
and *observable* M
and $(inputs\ A) \subseteq (inputs\ M)$
shows $initial\ A \in FS \vee (\exists\ io\ ioA\ ioM . io@[ioA] \in L\ A$
 $\wedge io@[ioM] \in L\ M$
 $\wedge fst\ ioA = fst\ ioM$
 $\wedge (io@[ioM] \notin L\ A \vee io\text{-targets}\ A\ (io@[ioM])\ (initial\ A) \cap$
 $FS \neq \{\}))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pass-ATC-io-fail* :
assumes $\neg pass\text{-}ATC\ M\ A\ FS$
and *is-ATC* A

and *observable* M
and $(inputs\ A) \subseteq (inputs\ M)$
shows $initial\ A \in FS \vee (\exists\ io\ ioA\ ioM . io@[ioA] \in L\ A$
 $\wedge io@[ioM] \in L\ M$
 $\wedge fst\ ioA = fst\ ioM$
 $\wedge (io@[ioM] \notin L\ A \vee io-targets\ A\ (io@[ioM])\ (initial\ A) \cap$
 $FS \neq \{\})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pass-ATC-fail* :
assumes *is-ATC* A
and *observable* M
and $(inputs\ A) \subseteq (inputs\ M)$
and $io@[x,y] \in L\ A$
and $io@[x,y'] \in L\ M$
and $io@[x,y'] \notin L\ A$
shows $\neg\ pass-ATC\ M\ A\ FS$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pass-ATC-reduction* :
assumes $L\ M2 \subseteq L\ M1$
and *is-ATC* A
and *observable* $M1$
and *observable* $M2$
and $(inputs\ A) \subseteq (inputs\ M1)$
and $(inputs\ M2) = (inputs\ M1)$
and *pass-ATC* $M1\ A\ FS$
shows *pass-ATC* $M2\ A\ FS$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pass-ATC-fail-no-reduction* :
assumes *is-ATC* A
and *observable* T
and *observable* M
and $(inputs\ A) \subseteq (inputs\ M)$
and $(inputs\ T) = (inputs\ M)$
and *pass-ATC* $M\ A\ FS$
and $\neg\ pass-ATC\ T\ A\ FS$
shows $\neg\ (L\ T \subseteq L\ M)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

35.2 State Separators as Adaptive Test Cases

fun *pass-separator-ATC* :: $('a,'b,'c)\ fsm \Rightarrow ('d,'b,'c)\ fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'd \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $pass-separator-ATC\ M\ S\ q1\ t2 = pass-ATC\ (from-FSM\ M\ q1)\ S\ \{t2\}$

lemma *separator-is-ATC* :
assumes *is-separator* M $q1$ $q2$ A $t1$ $t2$
and *observable* M
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
shows *is-ATC* A
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pass-separator-ATC-from-separator-left* :
assumes *observable* M
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and *is-separator* M $q1$ $q2$ A $t1$ $t2$
shows *pass-separator-ATC* M A $q1$ $t2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pass-separator-ATC-from-separator-right* :
assumes *observable* M
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and *is-separator* M $q1$ $q2$ A $t1$ $t2$
shows *pass-separator-ATC* M A $q2$ $t1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pass-separator-ATC-path-left* :
assumes *pass-separator-ATC* S A $s1$ $t2$
and *observable* S
and *observable* M
and $s1 \in \text{states } S$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and *is-separator* M $q1$ $q2$ A $t1$ $t2$
and $(\text{inputs } S) = (\text{inputs } M)$
and $q1 \neq q2$
and *path* A (*initial* A) pA
and *path* S $s1$ pS
and $p\text{-io } pA = p\text{-io } pS$
shows *target* (*initial* A) $pA \neq t2$
and $\exists pM . \text{path } M$ $q1$ $pM \wedge p\text{-io } pM = p\text{-io } pA$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pass-separator-ATC-path-right* :
assumes *pass-separator-ATC* S A $s2$ $t1$
and *observable* S
and *observable* M

and $s2 \in \text{states } S$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $\text{is-separator } M \ q1 \ q2 \ A \ t1 \ t2$
and $(\text{inputs } S) = (\text{inputs } M)$
and $q1 \neq q2$
and $\text{path } A \ (\text{initial } A) \ pA$
and $\text{path } S \ s2 \ pS$
and $p\text{-io } pA = p\text{-io } pS$
shows $\text{target } (\text{initial } A) \ pA \neq t1$
and $\exists \ pM . \text{path } M \ q2 \ pM \wedge p\text{-io } pM = p\text{-io } pA$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pass-separator-ATC-fail-no-reduction* :

assumes $\text{observable } S$
and $\text{observable } M$
and $s1 \in \text{states } S$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $\text{is-separator } M \ q1 \ q2 \ A \ t1 \ t2$
and $(\text{inputs } S) = (\text{inputs } M)$
and $\neg \text{pass-separator-ATC } S \ A \ s1 \ t2$
shows $\neg (LS \ S \ s1 \subseteq LS \ M \ q1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pass-separator-ATC-pass-left* :

assumes $\text{observable } S$
and $\text{observable } M$
and $s1 \in \text{states } S$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $\text{is-separator } M \ q1 \ q2 \ A \ t1 \ t2$
and $(\text{inputs } S) = (\text{inputs } M)$
and $\text{path } A \ (\text{initial } A) \ p$
and $p\text{-io } p \in LS \ S \ s1$
and $q1 \neq q2$
and $\text{pass-separator-ATC } S \ A \ s1 \ t2$
shows $\text{target } (\text{initial } A) \ p \neq t2$
and $\text{target } (\text{initial } A) \ p = t1 \vee (\text{target } (\text{initial } A) \ p \neq t1 \wedge \text{target } (\text{initial } A) \ p \neq t2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pass-separator-ATC-pass-right* :

assumes $\text{observable } S$
and $\text{observable } M$
and $s2 \in \text{states } S$

and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $\text{is-separator } M \ q1 \ q2 \ A \ t1 \ t2$
and $(\text{inputs } S) = (\text{inputs } M)$
and $\text{path } A \ (\text{initial } A) \ p$
and $p\text{-io } p \in LS \ S \ s2$
and $q1 \neq q2$
and $\text{pass-separator-ATC } S \ A \ s2 \ t1$
shows $\text{target } (\text{initial } A) \ p \neq t1$
and $\text{target } (\text{initial } A) \ p = t2 \vee (\text{target } (\text{initial } A) \ p \neq t2 \wedge \text{target } (\text{initial } A) \ p \neq t2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pass-separator-ATC-completely-specified-left* :

assumes $\text{observable } S$
and $\text{observable } M$
and $s1 \in \text{states } S$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $\text{is-separator } M \ q1 \ q2 \ A \ t1 \ t2$
and $(\text{inputs } S) = (\text{inputs } M)$
and $q1 \neq q2$
and $\text{pass-separator-ATC } S \ A \ s1 \ t2$
and $\text{completely-specified } S$
shows $\exists p . \text{path } A \ (\text{initial } A) \ p \wedge p\text{-io } p \in LS \ S \ s1 \wedge \text{target } (\text{initial } A) \ p = t1$
and $\neg (\exists p . \text{path } A \ (\text{initial } A) \ p \wedge p\text{-io } p \in LS \ S \ s1 \wedge \text{target } (\text{initial } A) \ p = t2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pass-separator-ATC-completely-specified-right* :

assumes $\text{observable } S$
and $\text{observable } M$
and $s2 \in \text{states } S$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and $\text{is-separator } M \ q1 \ q2 \ A \ t1 \ t2$
and $(\text{inputs } S) = (\text{inputs } M)$
and $q1 \neq q2$
and $\text{pass-separator-ATC } S \ A \ s2 \ t1$
and $\text{completely-specified } S$
shows $\exists p . \text{path } A \ (\text{initial } A) \ p \wedge p\text{-io } p \in LS \ S \ s2 \wedge \text{target } (\text{initial } A) \ p = t2$
and $\neg (\exists p . \text{path } A \ (\text{initial } A) \ p \wedge p\text{-io } p \in LS \ S \ s2 \wedge \text{target } (\text{initial } A) \ p = t1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pass-separator-ATC-reduction-distinction* :

```

assumes observable M
and observable S
and  $(inputs\ S) = (inputs\ M)$ 
and pass-separator-ATC S A s1 t2
and pass-separator-ATC S A s2 t1
and  $q1 \in states\ M$ 
and  $q2 \in states\ M$ 
and  $q1 \neq q2$ 
and  $s1 \in states\ S$ 
and  $s2 \in states\ S$ 
and is-separator M q1 q2 A t1 t2
and completely-specified S
shows  $s1 \neq s2$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma pass-separator-ATC-failure-left :
assumes observable M
and observable S
and  $(inputs\ S) = (inputs\ M)$ 
and is-separator M q1 q2 A t1 t2
and  $\neg pass-separator-ATC\ S\ A\ s1\ t2$ 
and  $q1 \in states\ M$ 
and  $q2 \in states\ M$ 
and  $q1 \neq q2$ 
and  $s1 \in states\ S$ 
shows  $LS\ S\ s1 - LS\ M\ q1 \neq \{\}$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma pass-separator-ATC-failure-right :
assumes observable M
and observable S
and  $(inputs\ S) = (inputs\ M)$ 
and is-separator M q1 q2 A t1 t2
and  $\neg pass-separator-ATC\ S\ A\ s2\ t1$ 
and  $q1 \in states\ M$ 
and  $q2 \in states\ M$ 
and  $q1 \neq q2$ 
and  $s2 \in states\ S$ 
shows  $LS\ S\ s2 - LS\ M\ q2 \neq \{\}$ 
<proof>

```

35.3 ATCs Represented as Sets of IO Sequences

fun *atc-to-io-set* :: $('a, 'b, 'c)\ fsm \Rightarrow ('d, 'b, 'c)\ fsm \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c)\ list\ set$ **where**
atc-to-io-set M A = L M \cap L A

lemma *atc-to-io-set-code* :
assumes *acyclic A*
shows *atc-to-io-set M A = acyclic-language-intersection M A*
<proof>

lemma *pass-io-set-from-pass-separator* :
assumes *is-separator M q1 q2 A t1 t2*
and *pass-separator-ATC S A s1 t2*
and *observable M*
and *observable S*
and *q1 ∈ states M*
and *s1 ∈ states S*
and *(inputs S) = (inputs M)*
shows *pass-io-set (from-FSM S s1) (atc-to-io-set (from-FSM M q1) A)*
<proof>

lemma *separator-language-last-left* :
assumes *is-separator M q1 q2 A t1 t2*
and *completely-specified M*
and *q1 ∈ states M*
and *io @ [(x, y)] ∈ L A*
obtains *y'' where io@[x,y''] ∈ L A ∩ LS M q1*
<proof>

lemma *separator-language-last-right* :
assumes *is-separator M q1 q2 A t1 t2*
and *completely-specified M*
and *q2 ∈ states M*
and *io @ [(x, y)] ∈ L A*
obtains *y'' where io@[x,y''] ∈ L A ∩ LS M q2*
<proof>

lemma *pass-separator-from-pass-io-set* :
assumes *is-separator M q1 q2 A t1 t2*
and *pass-io-set (from-FSM S s1) (atc-to-io-set (from-FSM M q1) A)*
and *observable M*
and *observable S*
and *q1 ∈ states M*
and *s1 ∈ states S*
and *(inputs S) = (inputs M)*
and *completely-specified M*
shows *pass-separator-ATC S A s1 t2*
<proof>

```

lemma pass-separator-pass-io-set-iff:
  assumes is-separator  $M$   $q1$   $q2$   $A$   $t1$   $t2$ 
  and    observable  $M$ 
  and    observable  $S$ 
  and     $q1 \in \text{states } M$ 
  and     $s1 \in \text{states } S$ 
  and     $(\text{inputs } S) = (\text{inputs } M)$ 
  and    completely-specified  $M$ 
shows pass-separator-ATC  $S$   $A$   $s1$   $t2$   $\longleftrightarrow$  pass-io-set (from-FSM  $S$   $s1$ ) (atc-to-io-set
(from-FSM  $M$   $q1$ )  $A$ )
  <proof>

```

```

lemma pass-separator-pass-io-set-maximal-iff:
  assumes is-separator  $M$   $q1$   $q2$   $A$   $t1$   $t2$ 
  and    observable  $M$ 
  and    observable  $S$ 
  and     $q1 \in \text{states } M$ 
  and     $s1 \in \text{states } S$ 
  and     $(\text{inputs } S) = (\text{inputs } M)$ 
  and    completely-specified  $M$ 
shows pass-separator-ATC  $S$   $A$   $s1$   $t2$   $\longleftrightarrow$  pass-io-set-maximal (from-FSM  $S$   $s1$ )
(remove-proper-prefixes (atc-to-io-set (from-FSM  $M$   $q1$ )  $A$ ))
  <proof>

```

end

36 State Preambles

This theory defines state preambles. A state preamble P of some state q of some FSM M is an acyclic single-input submachine of M that contains for each of its states and defined inputs in that state all transitions of M and has q as its only deadlock state. That is, P represents a strategy of reaching q in every complete submachine of M . In testing, preambles are used to reach states in the SUT that must conform to a single known state in the specification.

```

theory State-Preamble
imports ../Product-FSM Backwards-Reachability-Analysis
begin

```

```

definition is-preamble ::  $('a, 'b, 'c)$   fsm  $\Rightarrow$   $('a, 'b, 'c)$   fsm  $\Rightarrow$   $'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  where
  is-preamble  $S$   $M$   $q$  =
    ( acyclic  $S$ 
       $\wedge$  single-input  $S$ 

```

\wedge *is-submachine* $S M$
 $\wedge q \in$ *reachable-states* S
 \wedge *deadlock-state* $S q$
 $\wedge (\forall q' \in$ *reachable-states* $S .$
 $(q = q' \vee \neg$ *deadlock-state* $S q') \wedge$
 $(\forall x \in$ *inputs* $M .$
 $(\exists t \in$ *transitions* $S . t$ -*source* $t = q' \wedge t$ -*input* $t = x)$
 $\longrightarrow (\forall t' \in$ *transitions* $M . t$ -*source* $t' = q' \wedge t$ -*input* $t' = x \longrightarrow t' \in$
transitions $S))))$

fun *definitely-reachable* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool **where**
definitely-reachable $M q = (\exists S .$ *is-preamble* $S M q)$

36.1 Basic Properties

lift-definition *initial-preamble* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) fsm **is** *FSM-Impl.initial-singleton*

<proof>

lemma *initial-preamble-simps[simp]* :
initial (*initial-preamble* M) = *initial* M
states (*initial-preamble* M) = {*initial* M }
inputs (*initial-preamble* M) = *inputs* M
outputs (*initial-preamble* M) = *outputs* M
transitions (*initial-preamble* M) = {}
<proof>

lemma *is-preamble-initial* :
is-preamble (*initial-preamble* M) M (*initial* M)
<proof>

lemma *is-preamble-next* :
assumes *is-preamble* $S M q$
and $q \neq$ *initial* M
and $t \in$ *transitions* S
and t -*source* $t =$ *initial* M
shows *is-preamble* (*from-FSM* $S (t$ -*target* $t)$) (*from-FSM* $M (t$ -*target* $t)$) q
(is *is-preamble* ? S ? M $q)$
<proof>

lemma *observable-preamble-paths* :
assumes *is-preamble* $P M q'$
and *observable* M
and *path* $M q p$

and $p\text{-io } p \in LS\ P\ q$
and $q \in \text{reachable-states } P$
shows $\text{path } P\ q\ p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preamble-pass-path* :
assumes $\text{is-preamble } P\ M\ q$
and $\bigwedge io\ x\ y\ y' . io@[x,y] \in L\ P \implies io@[x,y'] \in L\ M' \implies io@[x,y] \in L\ P$
and $\text{completely-specified } M'$
and $\text{inputs } M' = \text{inputs } M$
obtains p **where** $\text{path } P\ (\text{initial } P)\ p$ **and** $\text{target } (\text{initial } P)\ p = q$ **and** $p\text{-io } p \in L\ M'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preamble-maximal-io-paths* :
assumes $\text{is-preamble } P\ M\ q$
and $\text{observable } M$
and $\text{path } P\ (\text{initial } P)\ p$
and $\text{target } (\text{initial } P)\ p = q$
shows $\nexists io' . io' \neq [] \wedge p\text{-io } p @ io' \in L\ P$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preamble-maximal-io-paths-rev* :
assumes $\text{is-preamble } P\ M\ q$
and $\text{observable } M$
and $io \in L\ P$
and $\nexists io' . io' \neq [] \wedge io @ io' \in L\ P$
obtains p **where** $\text{path } P\ (\text{initial } P)\ p$
and $p\text{-io } p = io$
and $\text{target } (\text{initial } P)\ p = q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is-preamble-is-state* :
assumes $\text{is-preamble } P\ M\ q$
shows $q \in \text{states } M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

36.2 Calculating State Preambles via Backwards Reachability Analysis

fun $d\text{-states} :: ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b)$ **list** **where**
 $d\text{-states } M\ q = (\text{if } q = \text{initial } M$
 $\text{then } []$
 $\text{else } \text{select-inputs } (h\ M)\ (\text{initial } M)\ (\text{inputs-as-list } M)\ (\text{removeAll}$

q (removeAll (initial M) (states-as-list M))) { q } [])

lemma *d-states-index-properties* :

assumes $i < \text{length } (d\text{-states } M \ q)$

shows $\text{fst } (d\text{-states } M \ q \ ! \ i) \in (\text{states } M - \{q\})$

$\text{fst } (d\text{-states } M \ q \ ! \ i) \neq q$

$\text{snd } (d\text{-states } M \ q \ ! \ i) \in \text{inputs } M$

$(\forall \ qx' \in \text{set } (\text{take } i \ (d\text{-states } M \ q)) \ . \ \text{fst } (d\text{-states } M \ q \ ! \ i) \neq \text{fst } qx')$

$(\exists \ t \in \text{transitions } M \ . \ t\text{-source } t = \text{fst } (d\text{-states } M \ q \ ! \ i) \wedge t\text{-input } t = \text{snd } (d\text{-states } M \ q \ ! \ i))$

$(\forall \ t \in \text{transitions } M \ . \ (t\text{-source } t = \text{fst } (d\text{-states } M \ q \ ! \ i) \wedge t\text{-input } t = \text{snd } (d\text{-states } M \ q \ ! \ i)) \longrightarrow (t\text{-target } t = q \vee (\exists \ qx' \in \text{set } (\text{take } i \ (d\text{-states } M \ q)) \ . \ \text{fst } qx' = (t\text{-target } t))))$

<proof>

lemma *d-states-distinct* :

$\text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } (d\text{-states } M \ q))$

<proof>

lemma *d-states-states* :

$\text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } (d\text{-states } M \ q)) \subseteq \text{states } M - \{q\}$

<proof>

lemma *d-states-size* :

assumes $q \in \text{states } M$

shows $\text{length } (d\text{-states } M \ q) \leq \text{size } M - 1$

<proof>

lemma *d-states-initial* :

assumes $qx \in \text{set } (d\text{-states } M \ q)$

and $\text{fst } qx = \text{initial } M$

shows $(\text{last } (d\text{-states } M \ q)) = qx$

<proof>

lemma *d-states-q-noncontainment* :

shows $\neg(\exists \ qqx \in \text{set } (d\text{-states } M \ q) \ . \ \text{fst } qqx = q)$

<proof>

lemma *d-states-acyclic-paths'* :

fixes $M :: ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c) \text{ fsm}$

assumes $\text{path } (\text{filter-transitions } M \ (\lambda \ t \ . \ (t\text{-source } t, t\text{-input } t) \in \text{set } (d\text{-states } M$

```

q))) q' p
  and target q' p = q'
  and p ≠ []
shows False
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma d-states-acyclic-paths :
  fixes M :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c) fsm
  assumes path (filter-transitions M (λ t . (t-source t, t-input t) ∈ set (d-states M
q))) q' p
    (is path ?FM q' p)
shows distinct (visited-states q' p)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma d-states-induces-state-preamble-helper-acyclic :
  shows acyclic (filter-transitions M (λ t . (t-source t, t-input t) ∈ set (d-states M
q)))
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma d-states-induces-state-preamble-helper-single-input :
  shows single-input (filter-transitions M (λ t . (t-source t, t-input t) ∈ set (d-states
M q)))
    (is single-input ?FM)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma d-states-induces-state-preamble :
  assumes ∃ qx ∈ set (d-states M q) . fst qx = initial M
  shows is-preamble (filter-transitions M (λ t . (t-source t, t-input t) ∈ set (d-states
M q))) M q
    (is is-preamble ?S M q)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

fun calculate-state-preamble-from-input-choices :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c) fsm
⇒ 'a ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) fsm option
  where
    calculate-state-preamble-from-input-choices M q = (if q = initial M
then Some (initial-preamble M)
else
  (let DS = (d-states M q);
    DSS = set DS
  in (case DS of
    [] ⇒ None |
    - ⇒ if fst (last DS) = initial M
then Some (filter-transitions M (λ t . (t-source t, t-input t) ∈ DSS))
else None)))

```

lemma *calculate-state-preamble-from-input-choices-soundness* :
assumes *calculate-state-preamble-from-input-choices* $M\ q = \text{Some } S$
shows *is-preamble* $S\ M\ q$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *calculate-state-preamble-from-input-choices-exhaustiveness* :
assumes $\exists S . \text{is-preamble } S\ M\ q$
shows *calculate-state-preamble-from-input-choices* $M\ q \neq \text{None}$
⟨*proof*⟩

36.3 Minimal Sequences to Failures extending Preambles

definition *sequence-to-failure-extending-preamble-path* ::
 $('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow ('d, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow ('a \times ('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm}) \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b \times 'c \times 'a) \text{ list}$
 $\Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

sequence-to-failure-extending-preamble-path $M\ M'\ PS\ p\ io = (\exists q\ P . q \in \text{states } M$

$\wedge (q, P) \in PS$
 $\wedge \text{path } P\ (\text{initial } P)\ p$
 $\wedge \text{target } (\text{initial } P)\ p = q$
 $\wedge ((p\text{-io } p) @ \text{butlast } io)$

$\in L\ M$

$\wedge ((p\text{-io } p) @ io) \notin L\ M$
 $\wedge ((p\text{-io } p) @ io) \in L\ M'$

lemma *sequence-to-failure-extending-preamble-ex* :
assumes $(\text{initial } M, (\text{initial-preamble } M)) \in PS$ **(is** $(\text{initial } M, ?P) \in PS$)
and $\neg L\ M' \subseteq L\ M$
obtains $p\ io$ **where** *sequence-to-failure-extending-preamble-path* $M\ M'\ PS\ p\ io$
⟨*proof*⟩

definition *minimal-sequence-to-failure-extending-preamble-path* ::
 $('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow ('d, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow ('a \times ('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm}) \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b \times 'c \times 'a) \text{ list}$
 $\Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

minimal-sequence-to-failure-extending-preamble-path $M\ M'\ PS\ p\ io$
 $= ((\text{sequence-to-failure-extending-preamble-path } M\ M'\ PS\ p\ io)$
 $\wedge (\forall p'\ io' . \text{sequence-to-failure-extending-preamble-path } M\ M'\ PS\ p'\ io'$
 $\longrightarrow \text{length } io \leq \text{length } io'))$

lemma *minimal-sequence-to-failure-extending-preamble-ex* :
assumes $(\text{initial } M, (\text{initial-preamble } M)) \in PS$ **(is** $(\text{initial } M, ?P) \in PS$)
and $\neg L\ M' \subseteq L\ M$

obtains $p \text{ io}$ **where** *minimal-sequence-to-failure-extending-preamble-path* $M M' PS$
 $p \text{ io}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *minimal-sequence-to-failure-extending-preamble-no-repetitions-along-path* :
assumes *minimal-sequence-to-failure-extending-preamble-path* $M M' PS pP \text{ io}$
and *observable* M
and *path* M (*target* (*initial* M) pP) p
and *p-io* $p = \text{butlast } \text{io}$
and $q' \in \text{io-targets } M' (p\text{-io } pP) (\text{initial } M')$
and *path* M' $q' p'$
and *p-io* $p' = \text{io}$
and $i < j$
and $j < \text{length } (\text{butlast } \text{io})$
and $\bigwedge q P. (q, P) \in PS \implies \text{is-preamble } P M q$
shows $t\text{-target } (p ! i) \neq t\text{-target } (p ! j) \vee t\text{-target } (p' ! i) \neq t\text{-target } (p' ! j)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *minimal-sequence-to-failure-extending-preamble-no-repetitions-with-other-preambles*
:

assumes *minimal-sequence-to-failure-extending-preamble-path* $M M' PS pP \text{ io}$
and *observable* M
and *path* M (*target* (*initial* M) pP) p
and *p-io* $p = \text{butlast } \text{io}$
and $q' \in \text{io-targets } M' (p\text{-io } pP) (\text{initial } M')$
and *path* M' $q' p'$
and *p-io* $p' = \text{io}$
and $\bigwedge q P. (q, P) \in PS \implies \text{is-preamble } P M q$
and $i < \text{length } (\text{butlast } \text{io})$
and $(t\text{-target } (p ! i), P') \in PS$
and *path* P' (*initial* P') pP'
and *target* (*initial* P') $pP' = t\text{-target } (p ! i)$
shows $t\text{-target } (p' ! i) \notin \text{io-targets } M' (p\text{-io } pP') (\text{initial } M')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

37 Helper Algorithms

This theory contains several algorithms used to calculate components of a test suite.

theory *Helper-Algorithms*
imports *State-Separator State-Preamble*
begin

37.1 Calculating r-distinguishable State Pairs with Separators

definition *r-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators* ::

$('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow (('a \times 'a) \times (('a \times 'a) + 'a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm}) \text{ set}$

where

r-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators $M =$

$\{((q1, q2), \text{Sep}) \mid q1 \ q2 \ \text{Sep} . q1 \in \text{states } M$

$\wedge q2 \in \text{states } M$

$\wedge ((q1 < q2 \wedge \text{state-separator-from-s-states } M \ q1 \ q2 = \text{Some}$

$\text{Sep})$

$\vee (q2 < q1 \wedge \text{state-separator-from-s-states } M \ q2 \ q1 = \text{Some}$

$\text{Sep})) \}$

lemma *r-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators-alt-def* :

r-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators $M =$

$\bigcup (\text{image } (\lambda ((q1, q2), A) . \{((q1, q2), \text{the } A), ((q2, q1), \text{the } A)\})$

$(\text{Set.filter } (\lambda (qq, A) . A \neq \text{None})$

$(\text{image } (\lambda (q1, q2) . ((q1, q2), \text{state-separator-from-s-states } M$

$q1 \ q2))$

$(\text{Set.filter } (\lambda (q1, q2) . q1 < q2) (\text{states } M \times \text{states}$

$M))))$

(is ?P1 = ?P2)

<proof>

lemma *r-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators-code*[code] :

r-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators $M =$

$\text{set } (\text{concat } (\text{map}$

$(\lambda ((q1, q2), A) . [((q1, q2), \text{the } A), ((q2, q1), \text{the } A)])$

$(\text{filter } (\lambda (qq, A) . A \neq \text{None})$

$(\text{map } (\lambda (q1, q2) . ((q1, q2), \text{state-separator-from-s-states } M \ q1$

$q2))$

$(\text{filter } (\lambda (q1, q2) . q1 < q2)$

$(\text{List.product}(\text{states-as-list } M) (\text{states-as-list } M))))))$

(is r-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators $M = ?C2)$

<proof>

lemma *r-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators-same-pair-same-separator* :

assumes $((q1, q2), A) \in \text{r-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators } M$

and $((q1, q2), A') \in \text{r-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators } M$

shows $A = A'$

<proof>

lemma *r-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators-sym-pair-same-separator* :

assumes $((q1, q2), A) \in \text{r-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators } M$

and $((q2, q1), A') \in \text{r-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators } M$

shows $A = A'$

<proof>

lemma *r-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators-elim-is-separator*:
 assumes $((q1, q2), A) \in r\text{-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators } M$
 and *observable* M
 and *completely-specified* M
shows *is-separator* M $q1$ $q2$ A (*Inr* $q1$) (*Inr* $q2$)
<proof>

37.2 Calculating Pairwise r-distinguishable Sets of States

definition *pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators* :: $('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c)$
fsm $\Rightarrow 'a$ *set set* **where**
 pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators M
 = $\{ S . S \subseteq \text{states } M \wedge (\forall q1 \in S . \forall q2 \in S . q1 \neq q2 \longrightarrow (q1, q2) \in \text{image } \text{fst } (r\text{-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators } M)) \}$

definition *pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators-list* :: $('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c)$
fsm $\Rightarrow 'a$ *set list* **where**
 pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators-list $M =$
 (let $RDS = \text{image } \text{fst } (r\text{-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators } M)$
 in *filter* $(\lambda S . \forall q1 \in S . \forall q2 \in S . q1 \neq q2 \longrightarrow (q1, q2) \in RDS)$
 (*map set* (*pow-list* (*states-as-list* M))))

lemma *pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators-code*[*code*] :
 pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators $M = \text{set } (\text{pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators } M)$
<proof>

lemma *pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators-cover* :
 assumes $q \in \text{states } M$
 shows $\exists S \in (\text{pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators } M) . q \in S$
<proof>

definition *maximal-pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators* :: $('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c)$
fsm $\Rightarrow 'a$ *set set* **where**
 maximal-pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators M
 = $\{ S . S \in (\text{pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators } M)$
 $\wedge (\nexists S' . S' \in (\text{pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators } M)$
 $\wedge S \subset S') \}$

definition *maximal-pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators-list* :: $('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c)$
fsm $\Rightarrow 'a$ *set list* **where**

maximal-pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators-list $M =$
remove-subsets (*pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators-list* M)

lemma *maximal-pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators-code*[code] :
maximal-pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators M
 $=$ *set* (*maximal-pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators-list* M)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *maximal-pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators-cover* :
assumes $q \in \text{states } M$
shows $\exists S \in (\text{maximal-pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators } M)$.
 $q \in S$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

37.3 Calculating d-reachable States with Preambles

definition *d-reachable-states-with-preambles* :: $('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c)$ *fsm* \Rightarrow
 $('a \times ('a, 'b, 'c)$ *fsm*) *set* **where**
d-reachable-states-with-preambles $M =$
image $(\lambda qp . (\text{fst } qp, \text{the } (\text{snd } qp)))$
 (*Set.filter* $(\lambda qp . \text{snd } qp \neq \text{None})$
 (*image* $(\lambda q . (q, \text{calculate-state-preamble-from-input-choices } M$
 $q))$
 (*states* $M)))$

lemma *d-reachable-states-with-preambles-exhaustiveness* :
assumes $\exists P . \text{is-preamble } P M q$
and $q \in \text{states } M$
shows $\exists P . (q, P) \in (\text{d-reachable-states-with-preambles } M)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *d-reachable-states-with-preambles-soundness* :
assumes $(q, P) \in (\text{d-reachable-states-with-preambles } M)$
and *observable* M
shows *is-preamble* $P M q$
and $q \in \text{states } M$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

37.4 Calculating Repetition Sets

Repetition sets are sets of tuples each containing a maximal set of pairwise r-distinguishable states and the subset of those states that have a preamble.

definition *maximal-repetition-sets-from-separators* :: $('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c)$
fsm $\Rightarrow ('a \text{ set} \times 'a \text{ set})$ *set* **where**

maximal-repetition-sets-from-separators M
 $= \{(S, S \cap (\text{image fst } (d\text{-reachable-states-with-preambles } M))) \mid S .$
 $S \in (\text{maximal-pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators } M)\}$

definition *maximal-repetition-sets-from-separators-list-naive* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c)

fsm \Rightarrow ('a set \times 'a set) list **where**

maximal-repetition-sets-from-separators-list-naive M
 $= (\text{let } DR = (\text{image fst } (d\text{-reachable-states-with-preambles } M))$
 $\text{in map } (\lambda S . (S, S \cap DR)) (\text{maximal-pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators-list}$
 $M))$

lemma *maximal-repetition-sets-from-separators-code*[code]:

maximal-repetition-sets-from-separators $M = (\text{let } DR = (\text{image fst } (d\text{-reachable-states-with-preambles}$
 $M))$
 $\text{in image } (\lambda S . (S, S \cap DR)) (\text{maximal-pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators}$
 $M))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *maximal-repetition-sets-from-separators-code-alt*:

maximal-repetition-sets-from-separators $M = \text{set } (\text{maximal-repetition-sets-from-separators-list-naive}$
 $M)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

37.4.1 Calculating Sub-Optimal Repetition Sets

Finding maximal pairwise r-distinguishable subsets of the state set of some FSM is likely too expensive for FSMs containing a large number of r-distinguishable pairs of states. The following functions calculate only subset of all repetition sets while maintaining the property that every state is contained in some repetition set.

fun *extend-until-conflict* :: ('a \times 'a) set \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a list **where**
 $\text{extend-until-conflict non-confl-set candidates } xs \ 0 = xs \mid$
 $\text{extend-until-conflict non-confl-set candidates } xs \ (\text{Suc } k) = (\text{case dropWhile } (\lambda x$
 $. \text{find } (\lambda y . (x,y) \notin \text{non-confl-set}) \ xs \neq \text{None}) \ \text{candidates of}$
 $\square \Rightarrow xs \mid$
 $(c\#cs) \Rightarrow \text{extend-until-conflict non-confl-set } cs \ (c\#xs) \ k)$

lemma *extend-until-conflict-retainment* :

assumes $x \in \text{set } xs$
shows $x \in \text{set } (\text{extend-until-conflict non-confl-set candidates } xs \ k)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *extend-until-conflict-elem* :

assumes $x \in \text{set } (\text{extend-until-conflict non-confl-set candidates } xs \ k)$
shows $x \in \text{set } xs \vee x \in \text{set } \text{candidates}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *extend-until-conflict-no-conflicts* :

assumes $x \in \text{set } (\text{extend-until-conflict non-conflict-set candidates } xs \ k)$

and $y \in \text{set } (\text{extend-until-conflict non-conflict-set candidates } xs \ k)$

and $x \in \text{set } xs \implies y \in \text{set } xs \implies (x,y) \in \text{non-conflict-set} \vee (y,x) \in \text{non-conflict-set}$

and $x \neq y$

shows $(x,y) \in \text{non-conflict-set} \vee (y,x) \in \text{non-conflict-set}$

<proof>

definition *greedy-pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators* :: $('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c)$

fsm \Rightarrow $'a$ set list **where**

greedy-pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators $M =$

$(\text{let } \text{pwrds} = \text{image } \text{fst } (r\text{-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators } M);$

$k = \text{size } M;$

$nL = \text{states-as-list } M$

$\text{in } \text{map } (\lambda q . \text{set } (\text{extend-until-conflict } \text{pwrds } (\text{remove1 } q \ nL) [q] \ k)) \ nL)$

definition *maximal-repetition-sets-from-separators-list-greedy* :: $('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c)$

fsm \Rightarrow $('a$ set $\times 'a$ set) list **where**

maximal-repetition-sets-from-separators-list-greedy $M = (\text{let } DR = (\text{image } \text{fst}$

$(d\text{-reachable-states-with-preambles } M))$

$\text{in } \text{remdups } (\text{map } (\lambda S . (S, S \cap DR)) (\text{greedy-pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators } M)))$

lemma *greedy-pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators-cover* :

assumes $q \in \text{states } M$

shows $\exists S \in \text{set } (\text{greedy-pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators } M).$

$q \in S$

<proof>

lemma *r-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators-sym* :

assumes $(q1, q2) \in \text{fst } 'r\text{-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators } M$

shows $(q2, q1) \in \text{fst } 'r\text{-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators } M$

<proof>

lemma *greedy-pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators-soundness* :

$\text{set } (\text{greedy-pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators } M) \subseteq (\text{pairwise-r-distinguishable-state-sets-from-separators } M)$

<proof>

end

38 Maximal Path Tries

Drastically reduced implementation of tries that consider only maximum length sequences as elements. Inserting a sequence that is prefix of some already contained sequence does not alter the trie. Intended to store IO-sequences to apply in testing, as in this use-case proper prefixes need not be applied separately.

```
theory Maximal-Path-Trie
imports ../Util
begin
```

38.1 Utils for Updating Associative Lists

```
fun update-assoc-list-with-default :: 'a ⇒ ('b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a × 'b) list ⇒ ('a × 'b) list where
  update-assoc-list-with-default k f d [] = [(k,f d)] |
  update-assoc-list-with-default k f d ((x,y)#xys) = (if k = x
    then ((x,f y)#xys)
    else (x,y) # (update-assoc-list-with-default k f d xys))
```

```
lemma update-assoc-list-with-default-key-found :
  assumes distinct (map fst xys)
  and    i < length xys
  and    fst (xys ! i) = k
shows update-assoc-list-with-default k f d xys =
  ((take i xys) @ [(k, f (snd (xys ! i)))] @ (drop (Suc i) xys))
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma update-assoc-list-with-default-key-not-found :
  assumes distinct (map fst xys)
  and    k ∉ set (map fst xys)
shows update-assoc-list-with-default k f d xys = xys @ [(k,f d)]
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma update-assoc-list-with-default-key-distinct :
  assumes distinct (map fst xys)
  shows distinct (map fst (update-assoc-list-with-default k f d xys))
⟨proof⟩
```

38.2 Maximum Path Trie Implementation

```
datatype 'a mp-trie = MP-Trie ('a × 'a mp-trie) list
```

```
fun mp-trie-invar :: 'a mp-trie ⇒ bool where
  mp-trie-invar (MP-Trie ts) = (distinct (map fst ts) ∧ (∀ t ∈ set (map snd ts) .
  mp-trie-invar t))
```

definition *empty* :: 'a mp-trie **where**

empty = MP-Trie []

lemma *empty-invar* : mp-trie-invar *empty* <proof>

fun *height* :: 'a mp-trie \Rightarrow nat **where**

height (MP-Trie []) = 0 |

height (MP-Trie (xt#xts)) = Suc (foldr (λ t m . max (*height* t) m) (map snd (xt#xts)) 0)

lemma *height-0* :

assumes *height* t = 0

shows t = *empty*

<proof>

lemma *height-inc* :

assumes t \in set (map snd ts)

shows *height* t < *height* (MP-Trie ts)

<proof>

fun *insert* :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a mp-trie \Rightarrow 'a mp-trie **where**

insert [] t = t |

insert (x#xs) (MP-Trie ts) = (MP-Trie (update-assoc-list-with-default x (λ t . *insert* xs t) *empty* ts))

lemma *insert-invar* : mp-trie-invar t \implies mp-trie-invar (*insert* xs t)

<proof>

fun *paths* :: 'a mp-trie \Rightarrow 'a list list **where**

paths (MP-Trie []) = [[]] |

paths (MP-Trie (t#ts)) = concat (map (λ (x,t) . map ((#) x) (*paths* t)) (t#ts))

lemma *paths-empty* :

assumes [] \in set (*paths* t)

shows t = *empty*

<proof>

lemma *paths-nonempty* :

assumes $\square \notin \text{set } (\text{paths } t)$
shows $\text{set } (\text{paths } t) \neq \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *paths-maximal*: $\text{mp-trie-invar } t \implies xs' \in \text{set } (\text{paths } t) \implies \neg (\exists xs'' . xs'' \neq \square \wedge xs' @ xs'' \in \text{set } (\text{paths } t))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *paths-insert-empty* :
 $\text{paths } (\text{insert } xs \text{ empty}) = [xs]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *paths-order* :
assumes $\text{set } ts = \text{set } ts'$
and $\text{length } ts = \text{length } ts'$
shows $\text{set } (\text{paths } (\text{MP-Trie } ts)) = \text{set } (\text{paths } (\text{MP-Trie } ts'))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *paths-insert-maximal* :
assumes $\text{mp-trie-invar } t$
shows $\text{set } (\text{paths } (\text{insert } xs \ t)) = (\text{if } (\exists xs' . xs @ xs' \in \text{set } (\text{paths } t))$
 $\text{then } \text{set } (\text{paths } t)$
 $\text{else } \text{Set.insert } xs \ (\text{set } (\text{paths } t) - \{xs' . \exists xs'' .$
 $xs' @ xs'' = xs\}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun *from-list* :: 'a list list \Rightarrow 'a mp-trie **where**
 $\text{from-list } seqs = \text{foldr insert } seqs \text{ empty}$

lemma *from-list-invar* : $\text{mp-trie-invar } (\text{from-list } xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *from-list-paths* :
 $\text{set } (\text{paths } (\text{from-list } (x \# xs))) = \{y. y \in \text{set } (x \# xs) \wedge \neg (\exists y' . y' \neq \square \wedge y @ y' \in \text{set } (x \# xs))\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

38.2.1 New Code Generation for *remove-proper-prefixes*

declare $[[\text{code drop: } \text{remove-proper-prefixes}]]$

lemma *remove-proper-prefixes-code-trie* $[\text{code}]$:

remove-proper-prefixes (set xs) = (case xs of [] ⇒ {} | (x#xs') ⇒ set (paths (from-list (x#xs'))))
 ⟨proof⟩

end

39 R-Distinguishability

This theory defines the notion of r-distinguishability and relates it to state separators.

theory *R-Distinguishability*
imports *State-Separator*
begin

definition *r-compatible* :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool **where**
r-compatible M q1 q2 = ((∃ S . completely-specified S ∧ is-submachine S (product (from-FSM M q1) (from-FSM M q2))))

abbreviation(input) *r-distinguishable* M q1 q2 ≡ ¬ *r-compatible* M q1 q2

fun *r-distinguishable-k* :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ bool **where**
r-distinguishable-k M q1 q2 0 = (∃ x ∈ (inputs M) . ¬ (∃ t1 ∈ transitions M . ∃ t2 ∈ transitions M . t-source t1 = q1 ∧ t-source t2 = q2 ∧ t-input t1 = x ∧ t-input t2 = x ∧ t-output t1 = t-output t2)) |
r-distinguishable-k M q1 q2 (Suc k) = (*r-distinguishable-k* M q1 q2 k
 ∨ (∃ x ∈ (inputs M) . ∀ t1 ∈ transitions M .
 ∀ t2 ∈ transitions M . (t-source t1 = q1 ∧ t-source t2 = q2 ∧ t-input t1 = x ∧ t-input t2 = x ∧ t-output t1 = t-output t2) → *r-distinguishable-k* M (t-target t1) (t-target t2) k))

39.1 R(k)-Distinguishability Properties

lemma *r-distinguishable-k-0-alt-def* :
r-distinguishable-k M q1 q2 0 = (∃ x ∈ (inputs M) . ¬(∃ y q1' q2' . (q1,x,y,q1') ∈ transitions M ∧ (q2,x,y,q2') ∈ transitions M))
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *r-distinguishable-k-Suc-k-alt-def* :
r-distinguishable-k M q1 q2 (Suc k) = (*r-distinguishable-k* M q1 q2 k
 ∨ (∃ x ∈ (inputs M) . ∀ y q1' q2' . ((q1,x,y,q1') ∈ transitions M ∧ (q2,x,y,q2') ∈ transitions M) → *r-distinguishable-k* M q1' q2' k))
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *r-distinguishable-k-by-larger* :
assumes *r-distinguishable-k* M $q1$ $q2$ k
and $k \leq k'$
shows *r-distinguishable-k* M $q1$ $q2$ k'
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *r-distinguishable-k-0-not-completely-specified* :
assumes *r-distinguishable-k* M $q1$ $q2$ 0
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows \neg *completely-specified-state* (*product* (*from-FSM* M $q1$) (*from-FSM* M $q2$))
(*initial* (*product* (*from-FSM* M $q1$) (*from-FSM* M $q2$)))
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *r-0-distinguishable-from-not-completely-specified-initial* :
assumes \neg *completely-specified-state* (*product* (*from-FSM* M $q1$) (*from-FSM* M $q2$)) ($q1, q2$)
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows *r-distinguishable-k* M $q1$ $q2$ 0
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *r-0-distinguishable-from-not-completely-specified* :
assumes \neg *completely-specified-state* (*product* (*from-FSM* M $q1$) (*from-FSM* M $q2$)) ($q1', q2'$)
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
and ($q1', q2'$) $\in \text{states}$ (*product* (*from-FSM* M $q1$) (*from-FSM* M $q2$))
shows *r-distinguishable-k* M $q1'$ $q2'$ 0
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *r-distinguishable-k-intersection-path* :
assumes \neg *r-distinguishable-k* M $q1$ $q2$ k
and *length* $xs \leq \text{Suc } k$
and *set* $xs \subseteq (\text{inputs } M)$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $\exists p . \text{path}$ (*product* (*from-FSM* M $q1$) (*from-FSM* M $q2$)) ($q1, q2$) $p \wedge \text{map}$
fst (*p-io* p) = xs
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *r-distinguishable-k-intersection-paths* :
assumes $\neg(\exists k . \text{r-distinguishable-k } M \text{ } q1 \text{ } q2 \text{ } k)$

and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $\forall xs . \text{set } xs \subseteq (\text{inputs } M) \longrightarrow (\exists p . \text{path } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2)) \ (q1, q2) \ p \wedge \text{map } \text{fst } (p\text{-io } p) = xs)$
 <proof>

39.1.1 Equivalence of R-Distinguishability Definitions

lemma *r-distinguishable-alt-def* :
assumes $q1 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $r\text{-distinguishable } M \ q1 \ q2 \longleftrightarrow (\exists k . r\text{-distinguishable-}k \ M \ q1 \ q2 \ k)$
 <proof>

39.2 Bounds

inductive *is-least-r-d-k-path* :: $('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow (('a \times 'a) \times 'b \times \text{nat}) \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

immediate[intro!] : $x \in (\text{inputs } M) \Longrightarrow \neg (\exists t1 \in \text{transitions } M . \exists t2 \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t1 = q1 \wedge t\text{-source } t2 = q2 \wedge t\text{-input } t1 = x \wedge t\text{-input } t2 = x \wedge t\text{-output } t1 = t\text{-output } t2) \Longrightarrow \text{is-least-r-d-k-path } M \ q1 \ q2 \ [((q1, q2), x, 0)] \ |$

step[intro!] : $\text{Suc } k = (\text{LEAST } k' . r\text{-distinguishable-}k \ M \ q1 \ q2 \ k')$
 $\Longrightarrow x \in (\text{inputs } M)$
 $\Longrightarrow (\forall t1 \in \text{transitions } M . \forall t2 \in \text{transitions } M . (t\text{-source } t1 = q1 \wedge t\text{-source } t2 = q2 \wedge t\text{-input } t1 = x \wedge t\text{-input } t2 = x \wedge t\text{-output } t1 = t\text{-output } t2) \longrightarrow r\text{-distinguishable-}k \ M \ (t\text{-target } t1) \ (t\text{-target } t2) \ k)$
 $\Longrightarrow t1 \in \text{transitions } M$
 $\Longrightarrow t2 \in \text{transitions } M$
 $\Longrightarrow t\text{-source } t1 = q1 \wedge t\text{-source } t2 = q2 \wedge t\text{-input } t1 = x \wedge t\text{-input } t2 = x \wedge t\text{-output } t1 = t\text{-output } t2$
 $\Longrightarrow \text{is-least-r-d-k-path } M \ (t\text{-target } t1) \ (t\text{-target } t2) \ p$
 $\Longrightarrow \text{is-least-r-d-k-path } M \ q1 \ q2 \ (((q1, q2), x, \text{Suc } k)\#p)$

inductive-cases *is-least-r-d-k-path-immediate-elim*[elim!]: $\text{is-least-r-d-k-path } M \ q1 \ q2 \ [((q1, q2), x, 0)]$

inductive-cases *is-least-r-d-k-path-step-elim*[elim!]: $\text{is-least-r-d-k-path } M \ q1 \ q2 \ (((q1, q2), x, \text{Suc } k)\#p)$

lemma *is-least-r-d-k-path-nonempty* :
assumes $\text{is-least-r-d-k-path } M \ q1 \ q2 \ p$
shows $p \neq []$
 <proof>

lemma *is-least-r-d-k-path-0-extract* :
assumes $\text{is-least-r-d-k-path } M \ q1 \ q2 \ [t]$
shows $\exists x . t = ((q1, q2), x, 0)$
 <proof>

lemma *is-least-r-d-k-path-Suc-extract* :
assumes $\text{is-least-r-d-k-path } M \ q1 \ q2 \ (t\#\#t'\#p)$

shows $\exists x k . t = ((q1, q2), x, \text{Suc } k)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-least-r-d-k-path-Suc-transitions* :

assumes *is-least-r-d-k-path* M $q1$ $q2$ $((q1, q2), x, \text{Suc } k) \# p$

shows $(\forall t1 \in \text{transitions } M . \forall t2 \in \text{transitions } M . (t\text{-source } t1 = q1 \wedge t\text{-source } t2 = q2 \wedge t\text{-input } t1 = x \wedge t\text{-input } t2 = x \wedge t\text{-output } t1 = t\text{-output } t2) \longrightarrow r\text{-distinguishable-}k$ M $(t\text{-target } t1)$ $(t\text{-target } t2)$ k)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-least-r-d-k-path-is-least* :

assumes *is-least-r-d-k-path* M $q1$ $q2$ $(t \# p)$

shows $r\text{-distinguishable-}k$ M $q1$ $q2$ $(\text{snd } (\text{snd } t)) \wedge (\text{snd } (\text{snd } t)) = (\text{LEAST } k' . r\text{-distinguishable-}k$ M $q1$ $q2$ $k')$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *r-distinguishable-k-least-next* :

assumes $\exists k . r\text{-distinguishable-}k$ M $q1$ $q2$ k

and $(\text{LEAST } k . r\text{-distinguishable-}k$ M $q1$ $q2$ $k) = \text{Suc } k$

and $x \in (\text{inputs } M)$

and $\forall t1 \in \text{transitions } M . \forall t2 \in \text{transitions } M .$

$t\text{-source } t1 = q1 \wedge$

$t\text{-source } t2 = q2 \wedge t\text{-input } t1 = x \wedge t\text{-input } t2 = x \wedge t\text{-output } t1 =$

$t\text{-output } t2 \longrightarrow$

$r\text{-distinguishable-}k$ M $(t\text{-target } t1)$ $(t\text{-target } t2)$ k

shows $\exists t1 \in \text{transitions } M . \exists t2 \in \text{transitions } M . (t\text{-source } t1 = q1 \wedge t\text{-source } t2 = q2 \wedge t\text{-input } t1 = x \wedge t\text{-input } t2 = x \wedge t\text{-output } t1 = t\text{-output } t2) \wedge (\text{LEAST } k . r\text{-distinguishable-}k$ M $(t\text{-target } t1)$ $(t\text{-target } t2)$ $k) = k$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-least-r-d-k-path-length-from-r-d* :

assumes $\exists k . r\text{-distinguishable-}k$ M $q1$ $q2$ k

shows $\exists t p . \text{is-least-r-d-k-path}$ M $q1$ $q2$ $(t \# p) \wedge \text{length } (t \# p) = \text{Suc } (\text{LEAST } k . r\text{-distinguishable-}k$ M $q1$ $q2$ $k)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-least-r-d-k-path-states* :

assumes *is-least-r-d-k-path* M $q1$ $q2$ p

and $q1 \in \text{states } M$

and $q2 \in \text{states } M$

shows $\text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } p) \subseteq \text{states } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M$ $q1)$ $(\text{from-FSM } M$ $q2))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-least-r-d-k-path-decreasing* :
assumes *is-least-r-d-k-path* M $q1$ $q2$ p
shows $\forall t' \in \text{set } (tl\ p) . \text{snd } (\text{snd } t') < \text{snd } (\text{snd } (hd\ p))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is-least-r-d-k-path-suffix* :
assumes *is-least-r-d-k-path* M $q1$ $q2$ p
and $i < \text{length } p$
shows *is-least-r-d-k-path* M $(fst\ (fst\ (hd\ (drop\ i\ p))))$ $(snd\ (fst\ (hd\ (drop\ i\ p))))$
 $(drop\ i\ p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is-least-r-d-k-path-distinct* :
assumes *is-least-r-d-k-path* M $q1$ $q2$ p
shows *distinct* $(map\ fst\ p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *r-distinguishable-k-least-bound* :
assumes $\exists k . r\text{-distinguishable-}k\ M\ q1\ q2\ k$
and $q1 \in \text{states } M$
and $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $(LEAST\ k . r\text{-distinguishable-}k\ M\ q1\ q2\ k) \leq (\text{size } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M\ q1)\ (\text{from-FSM } M\ q2))))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

39.3 Deciding R-Distinguishability

fun *r-distinguishable-k-least* :: $(\ 'a, \ 'b::\text{linorder}, \ 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \ 'a \Rightarrow \ 'a \Rightarrow \ \text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \times \ 'b) \text{ option}$ **where**
 $r\text{-distinguishable-}k\text{-least } M\ q1\ q2\ 0 = (\text{case find } (\lambda x . \neg (\exists t1 \in \text{transitions } M . \exists t2 \in \text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t1 = q1 \wedge t\text{-source } t2 = q2 \wedge t\text{-input } t1 = x \wedge t\text{-input } t2 = x \wedge t\text{-output } t1 = t\text{-output } t2)) (\text{sort } (\text{inputs-as-list } M))) \text{ of}$
 $\text{Some } x \Rightarrow \text{Some } (0,x) \mid$
 $\text{None} \Rightarrow \text{None} \mid$
 $r\text{-distinguishable-}k\text{-least } M\ q1\ q2\ (\text{Suc } n) = (\text{case } r\text{-distinguishable-}k\text{-least } M\ q1\ q2\ n \text{ of}$
 $\text{Some } k \Rightarrow \text{Some } k \mid$
 $\text{None} \Rightarrow (\text{case find } (\lambda x . \forall t1 \in \text{transitions } M . \forall t2 \in \text{transitions } M . (t\text{-source } t1 = q1 \wedge t\text{-source } t2 = q2 \wedge t\text{-input } t1 = x \wedge t\text{-input } t2 = x \wedge t\text{-output } t1 = t\text{-output } t2) \longrightarrow r\text{-distinguishable-}k\ M\ (t\text{-target } t1)\ (t\text{-target } t2)\ n) (\text{sort } (\text{inputs-as-list } M))) \text{ of}$
 $\text{Some } x \Rightarrow \text{Some } (\text{Suc } n,x) \mid$
 $\text{None} \Rightarrow \text{None}))$

lemma *r-distinguishable-k-least-ex* :

assumes $r\text{-distinguishable-k-least } M \ q1 \ q2 \ k = \text{None}$
shows $\neg r\text{-distinguishable-k } M \ q1 \ q2 \ k$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $r\text{-distinguishable-k-least-0-correctness}$:

assumes $r\text{-distinguishable-k-least } M \ q1 \ q2 \ n = \text{Some } (0, x)$
shows $r\text{-distinguishable-k } M \ q1 \ q2 \ 0 \wedge 0 =$
 $(\text{LEAST } k . r\text{-distinguishable-k } M \ q1 \ q2 \ k)$
 $\wedge (x \in (\text{inputs } M) \wedge \neg (\exists t1 \in \text{transitions } M . \exists t2 \in \text{transitions } M .$
 $t\text{-source } t1 = q1 \wedge t\text{-source } t2 = q2 \wedge t\text{-input } t1 = x \wedge t\text{-input } t2 = x \wedge t\text{-output}$
 $t1 = t\text{-output } t2))$
 $\wedge (\forall x' \in (\text{inputs } M) . x' < x \longrightarrow (\exists t1 \in \text{transitions } M . \exists t2 \in$
 $\text{transitions } M . t\text{-source } t1 = q1 \wedge t\text{-source } t2 = q2 \wedge t\text{-input } t1 = x' \wedge t\text{-input}$
 $t2 = x' \wedge t\text{-output } t1 = t\text{-output } t2))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $r\text{-distinguishable-k-least-Suc-correctness}$:

assumes $r\text{-distinguishable-k-least } M \ q1 \ q2 \ n = \text{Some } (\text{Suc } k, x)$
shows $r\text{-distinguishable-k } M \ q1 \ q2 \ (\text{Suc } k) \wedge (\text{Suc } k) =$
 $(\text{LEAST } k . r\text{-distinguishable-k } M \ q1 \ q2 \ k)$
 $\wedge (x \in (\text{inputs } M) \wedge (\forall t1 \in \text{transitions } M . \forall t2 \in \text{transitions } M .$
 $(t\text{-source } t1 = q1 \wedge t\text{-source } t2 = q2 \wedge t\text{-input } t1 = x \wedge t\text{-input } t2 = x \wedge t\text{-output}$
 $t1 = t\text{-output } t2) \longrightarrow r\text{-distinguishable-k } M \ (t\text{-target } t1) \ (t\text{-target } t2) \ k))$
 $\wedge (\forall x' \in (\text{inputs } M) . x' < x \longrightarrow \neg(\forall t1 \in \text{transitions } M . \forall t2 \in$
 $\text{transitions } M . (t\text{-source } t1 = q1 \wedge t\text{-source } t2 = q2 \wedge t\text{-input } t1 = x' \wedge t\text{-input } t2$
 $= x' \wedge t\text{-output } t1 = t\text{-output } t2) \longrightarrow r\text{-distinguishable-k } M \ (t\text{-target } t1) \ (t\text{-target}$
 $t2) \ k))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $r\text{-distinguishable-k-least-is-least}$:

assumes $r\text{-distinguishable-k-least } M \ q1 \ q2 \ n = \text{Some } (k, x)$
shows $(\exists k . r\text{-distinguishable-k } M \ q1 \ q2 \ k) \wedge (k = (\text{LEAST } k . r\text{-distinguishable-k}$
 $M \ q1 \ q2 \ k))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $r\text{-distinguishable-k-from-r-distinguishable-k-least}$:

assumes $q1 \in \text{states } M$ **and** $q2 \in \text{states } M$
shows $(\exists k . r\text{-distinguishable-k } M \ q1 \ q2 \ k) = (r\text{-distinguishable-k-least } M \ q1 \ q2$
 $(\text{size } (\text{product } (\text{from-FSM } M \ q1) \ (\text{from-FSM } M \ q2)))) \neq \text{None}$
 $(\text{is } ?P1 = ?P2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $is\text{-}r\text{-distinguishable} :: ('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $is\text{-}r\text{-distinguishable } M \ q1 \ q2 = (\exists k . r\text{-distinguishable-k } M \ q1 \ q2 \ k)$

lemma *is-r-distinguishable-contained-code*[code] :
is-r-distinguishable M q1 q2 = (if (q1 ∈ states M ∧ q2 ∈ states M) then
(r-distinguishable-k-least M q1 q2 (size (product (from-FSM M q1) (from-FSM M
q2)))) ≠ None)
else ¬(inputs M = {}))
⟨proof⟩

39.4 State Separators and R-Distinguishability

lemma *state-separator-r-distinguishes-k* :
assumes *is-state-separator-from-canonical-separator* (canonical-separator M q1
q2) q1 q2 S
and q1 ∈ states M **and** q2 ∈ states M
shows ∃ k . r-distinguishable-k M q1 q2 k
⟨proof⟩
end

40 Traversal Set

This theory defines the calculation of m-traversal paths. These are paths extended from some state until they visit pairwise r-distinguishable states a number of times dependent on m.

theory *Traversal-Set*
imports *Helper-Algorithms*
begin

definition *m-traversal-paths-with-witness-up-to-length* ::
('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('a set × 'a set) list ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ (('a×'b×'c×'a) list
× ('a set × 'a set)) set
where
m-traversal-paths-with-witness-up-to-length M q D m k
= *paths-up-to-length-or-condition-with-witness* M (λ p . find (λ d . length (filter
(λ t . t-target t ∈ fst d) p) ≥ Suc (m - (card (snd d)))) D) k q

definition *m-traversal-paths-with-witness* ::
('a,'b,'c) fsm ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('a set × 'a set) list ⇒ nat ⇒ (('a×'b×'c×'a) list × ('a
set × 'a set)) set
where
m-traversal-paths-with-witness M q D m = *m-traversal-paths-with-witness-up-to-length*
M q D m (Suc (size M * m))

lemma *m-traversal-paths-with-witness-finite* : finite (m-traversal-paths-with-witness
M q D m)

<proof>

lemma *m-traversal-paths-with-witness-up-to-length-max-length* :
 assumes $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{states } M \implies \exists d \in \text{set } D . q \in \text{fst } d$
 and $\bigwedge d . d \in \text{set } D \implies \text{snd } d \subseteq \text{fst } d$
 and $q \in \text{states } M$
 and $(p, d) \in (m\text{-traversal-paths-with-witness-up-to-length } M \ q \ D \ m \ k)$
shows $\text{length } p \leq \text{Suc } ((\text{size } M) * m)$
<proof>

lemma *m-traversal-paths-with-witness-set* :
 assumes $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{states } M \implies \exists d \in \text{set } D . q \in \text{fst } d$
 and $\bigwedge d . d \in \text{set } D \implies \text{snd } d \subseteq \text{fst } d$
 and $q \in \text{states } M$
shows $(m\text{-traversal-paths-with-witness } M \ q \ D \ m)$
 $= \{(p, d) \mid p \ d . \text{path } M \ q \ p$
 $\wedge \text{find } (\lambda d . \text{Suc } (m - \text{card } (\text{snd } d)) \leq \text{length } (\text{filter } (\lambda t .$
 t-target $t \in \text{fst } d) \ p)) \ D = \text{Some } d$
 $\wedge (\forall p' \ p'' . p = p' @ p'' \wedge p'' \neq [] \longrightarrow \text{find } (\lambda d . \text{Suc } (m -$
 $\text{card } (\text{snd } d)) \leq \text{length } (\text{filter } (\lambda t . \text{t-target } t \in \text{fst } d) \ p')) \ D = \text{None})\}$
 (is ?MTP = ?P)
<proof>

lemma *maximal-repetition-sets-from-separators-cover* :
 assumes $q \in \text{states } M$
 shows $\exists d \in (\text{maximal-repetition-sets-from-separators } M) . q \in \text{fst } d$
<proof>

lemma *maximal-repetition-sets-from-separators-d-reachable-subset* :
 shows $\bigwedge d . d \in (\text{maximal-repetition-sets-from-separators } M) \implies \text{snd } d \subseteq \text{fst } d$
<proof>

lemma *m-traversal-paths-with-witness-set-containment* :
 assumes $q \in \text{states } M$
 and $\text{path } M \ q \ p$
 and $d \in \text{set } \text{repSets}$
 and $\text{Suc } (m - \text{card } (\text{snd } d)) \leq \text{length } (\text{filter } (\lambda t . \text{t-target } t \in \text{fst } d) \ p)$
 and $\bigwedge p' \ p'' .$
 $p = p' @ p'' \implies p'' \neq [] \implies$
 $\neg (\exists d \in \text{set } \text{repSets} .$
 $\text{Suc } (m - \text{card } (\text{snd } d)) \leq \text{length } (\text{filter } (\lambda t . \text{t-target } t \in \text{fst } d)$
 $p'))$

and $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{states } M \implies \exists d \in \text{set repSets}. q \in \text{fst } d$
and $\bigwedge d . d \in \text{set repSets} \implies \text{snd } d \subseteq \text{fst } d$
shows $\exists d' . (p, d') \in (m\text{-traversal-paths-with-witness } M \text{ } q \text{ repSets } m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *m-traversal-path-exist* :
assumes *completely-specified M*
and $q \in \text{states } M$
and $\text{inputs } M \neq \{\}$
and $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{states } M \implies \exists d \in \text{set } D. q \in \text{fst } d$
and $\bigwedge d . d \in \text{set } D \implies \text{snd } d \subseteq \text{fst } d$
shows $\exists p' d' . (p', d') \in (m\text{-traversal-paths-with-witness } M \text{ } q \text{ } D \text{ } m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *m-traversal-path-extension-exist* :
assumes *completely-specified M*
and $q \in \text{states } M$
and $\text{inputs } M \neq \{\}$
and $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{states } M \implies \exists d \in \text{set } D. q \in \text{fst } d$
and $\bigwedge d . d \in \text{set } D \implies \text{snd } d \subseteq \text{fst } d$
and $\text{path } M \text{ } q \text{ } p1$
and $\text{find } (\lambda d. \text{Suc } (m - \text{card } (\text{snd } d)) \leq \text{length } (\text{filter } (\lambda t. t\text{-target } t \in \text{fst } d)$
 $p1)) \text{ } D = \text{None}$
shows $\exists p2 d' . (p1 @ p2, d') \in (m\text{-traversal-paths-with-witness } M \text{ } q \text{ } D \text{ } m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *m-traversal-path-extension-exist-for-transition* :
assumes *completely-specified M*
and $q \in \text{states } M$
and $\text{inputs } M \neq \{\}$
and $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{states } M \implies \exists d \in \text{set } D. q \in \text{fst } d$
and $\bigwedge d . d \in \text{set } D \implies \text{snd } d \subseteq \text{fst } d$
and $\text{path } M \text{ } q \text{ } p1$
and $\text{find } (\lambda d. \text{Suc } (m - \text{card } (\text{snd } d)) \leq \text{length } (\text{filter } (\lambda t. t\text{-target } t \in \text{fst } d)$
 $p1)) \text{ } D = \text{None}$
and $t \in \text{transitions } M$
and $t\text{-source } t = \text{target } q \text{ } p1$
shows $\exists p2 d' . (p1 @ [t] @ p2, d') \in (m\text{-traversal-paths-with-witness } M \text{ } q \text{ } D \text{ } m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

41 Test Suites

This theory introduces a predicate *implies-completeness* and proves that any test suite satisfying this predicate is sufficient to check the reduction conformance relation between two (possibly nondeterministic FSMs)

```
theory Test-Suite
imports Helper-Algorithms Adaptive-Test-Case Traversal-Set
begin
```

41.1 Preliminary Definitions

```
type-synonym ('a,'b,'c) preamble = ('a,'b,'c) fsm
type-synonym ('a,'b,'c) traversal-path = ('a × 'b × 'c × 'a) list
type-synonym ('a,'b,'c) separator = ('a,'b,'c) fsm
```

A test suite contains of 1) a set of d-reachable states with their associated preambles 2) a map from d-reachable states to their associated m-traversal paths 3) a map from d-reachable states and associated m-traversal paths to the set of states to r-distinguish the targets of those paths from 4) a map from pairs of r-distinguishable states to a separator

```
datatype ('a,'b,'c,'d) test-suite = Test-Suite ('a × ('a,'b,'c) preamble) set
                                         'a ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) traversal-path set
                                         ('a × ('a,'b,'c) traversal-path) ⇒ 'a set
                                         ('a × 'a) ⇒ (('d,'b,'c) separator × 'd × 'd) set
```

41.2 A Sufficiency Criterion for Reduction Testing

```
fun implies-completeness-for-repetition-sets :: ('a,'b,'c,'d) test-suite ⇒ ('a,'b,'c)
fsm ⇒ nat ⇒ ('a set × 'a set) list ⇒ bool where
  implies-completeness-for-repetition-sets (Test-Suite prs tps rd-targets separators)
  M m repetition-sets =
    ( (initial M,initial-preamble M) ∈ prs
      ∧ (∀ q P . (q,P) ∈ prs → (is-preamble P M q) ∧ (tps q) ≠ {})
      ∧ (∀ q1 q2 A d1 d2 . (A,d1,d2) ∈ separators (q1,q2) → (A,d2,d1) ∈ separators
        (q2,q1) ∧ is-separator M q1 q2 A d1 d2)
      ∧ (∀ q . q ∈ states M → (∃ d ∈ set repetition-sets. q ∈ fst d))
      ∧ (∀ d . d ∈ set repetition-sets → ((fst d ⊆ states M) ∧ (snd d = fst d ∩ fst
        ' prs) ∧ (∀ q1 q2 . q1 ∈ fst d → q2 ∈ fst d → q1 ≠ q2 → separators (q1,q2)
        ≠ {})))
      ∧ (∀ q . q ∈ image fst prs → tps q ⊆ {p1 . ∃ p2 d . (p1@p2,d) ∈
        m-traversal-paths-with-witness M q repetition-sets m} ∧ fst '(m-traversal-paths-with-witness
        M q repetition-sets m) ⊆ tps q)
      ∧ (∀ q p d . q ∈ image fst prs → (p,d) ∈ m-traversal-paths-with-witness M q
        repetition-sets m →
        ( (∀ p1 p2 p3 . p=p1@p2@p3 → p2 ≠ [] → target q p1 ∈ fst d →
          target q (p1@p2) ∈ fst d → target q p1 ≠ target q (p1@p2) → (p1 ∈ tps q ∧
          (p1@p2) ∈ tps q ∧ target q p1 ∈ rd-targets (q,(p1@p2)) ∧ target q (p1@p2) ∈
          rd-targets (q,p1)))
```

$$\begin{aligned}
& \wedge (\forall p1 p2 q' . p=p1@p2 \longrightarrow q' \in \text{image fst prs} \longrightarrow \text{target } q \text{ } p1 \in \text{fst } d \\
& \longrightarrow q' \in \text{fst } d \longrightarrow \text{target } q \text{ } p1 \neq q' \longrightarrow (p1 \in \text{tps } q \wedge [] \in \text{tps } q' \wedge \text{target } q \text{ } p1 \in \\
& \text{rd-targets } (q',[]) \wedge q' \in \text{rd-targets } (q,p1))) \\
& \wedge (\forall q1 q2 . q1 \neq q2 \longrightarrow q1 \in \text{snd } d \longrightarrow q2 \in \text{snd } d \longrightarrow ([] \in \text{tps } q1 \wedge \\
& [] \in \text{tps } q2 \wedge q1 \in \text{rd-targets } (q2,[]) \wedge q2 \in \text{rd-targets } (q1,[]))) \\
&)
\end{aligned}$$

definition *implies-completeness* :: ('a,'b,'c,'d) test-suite \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool **where**

implies-completeness T M m = (\exists repetition-sets . *implies-completeness-for-repetition-sets* T M m repetition-sets)

lemma *implies-completeness-for-repetition-sets-simps* :

assumes *implies-completeness-for-repetition-sets* (Test-Suite prs tps rd-targets separators) M m repetition-sets

shows (initial M,initial-preamble M) \in prs

and $\bigwedge q P . (q,P) \in \text{prs} \implies (\text{is-preamble } P \text{ } M \text{ } q) \wedge (\text{tps } q) \neq \{\}$

and $\bigwedge q1 q2 A d1 d2 . (A,d1,d2) \in \text{separators } (q1,q2) \implies (A,d2,d1) \in \text{separators } (q2,q1) \wedge \text{is-separator } M \text{ } q1 \text{ } q2 \text{ } A \text{ } d1 \text{ } d2$

and $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{states } M \implies (\exists d \in \text{set repetition-sets} . q \in \text{fst } d)$

and $\bigwedge d . d \in \text{set repetition-sets} \implies (\text{fst } d \subseteq \text{states } M) \wedge (\text{snd } d = \text{fst } d \cap \text{fst ' prs})$

and $\bigwedge d q1 q2 . d \in \text{set repetition-sets} \implies q1 \in \text{fst } d \implies q2 \in \text{fst } d \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies \text{separators } (q1,q2) \neq \{\}$

and $\bigwedge q . q \in \text{image fst prs} \implies \text{tps } q \subseteq \{p1 . \exists p2 d . (p1@p2,d) \in \text{m-traversal-paths-with-witness } M \text{ } q \text{ repetition-sets } m\} \wedge \text{fst ' (m-traversal-paths-with-witness } M \text{ } q \text{ repetition-sets } m) \subseteq \text{tps } q$

and $\bigwedge q p d p1 p2 p3 . q \in \text{image fst prs} \implies (p,d) \in \text{m-traversal-paths-with-witness } M \text{ } q \text{ repetition-sets } m \implies p=p1@p2@p3 \implies p2 \neq [] \implies \text{target } q \text{ } p1 \in \text{fst } d \implies \text{target } q \text{ } (p1@p2) \in \text{fst } d \implies \text{target } q \text{ } p1 \neq \text{target } q \text{ } (p1@p2) \implies (p1 \in \text{tps } q \wedge (p1@p2) \in \text{tps } q \wedge \text{target } q \text{ } p1 \in \text{rd-targets } (q,(p1@p2)) \wedge \text{target } q \text{ } (p1@p2) \in \text{rd-targets } (q,p1))$

and $\bigwedge q p d p1 p2 q' . q \in \text{image fst prs} \implies (p,d) \in \text{m-traversal-paths-with-witness } M \text{ } q \text{ repetition-sets } m \implies p=p1@p2 \implies q' \in \text{image fst prs} \implies \text{target } q \text{ } p1 \in \text{fst } d \implies q' \in \text{fst } d \implies \text{target } q \text{ } p1 \neq q' \implies (p1 \in \text{tps } q \wedge [] \in \text{tps } q' \wedge \text{target } q \text{ } p1 \in \text{rd-targets } (q',[]) \wedge q' \in \text{rd-targets } (q,p1))$

and $\bigwedge q p d q1 q2 . q \in \text{image fst prs} \implies (p,d) \in \text{m-traversal-paths-with-witness } M \text{ } q \text{ repetition-sets } m \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies q1 \in \text{snd } d \implies q2 \in \text{snd } d \implies ([] \in \text{tps } q1 \wedge [] \in \text{tps } q2 \wedge q1 \in \text{rd-targets } (q2,[]) \wedge q2 \in \text{rd-targets } (q1,[]))$

<proof>

41.3 A Pass Relation for Test Suites and Reduction Testing

fun *passes-test-suite* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c,'d) test-suite \Rightarrow ('e,'b,'c) fsm \Rightarrow bool **where**

passes-test-suite M (Test-Suite prs tps rd-targets separators) M' = (

— Reduction on preambles: as the preambles contain all responses of M to their

chosen inputs, M' must not exhibit any other response

$(\forall q P \text{ io } x y y' . (q,P) \in \text{prs} \longrightarrow \text{io}@[(x,y)] \in L P \longrightarrow \text{io}@[(x,y')] \in L M' \longrightarrow \text{io}@[(x,y')] \in L P)$

— Reduction on traversal-paths applied after preambles (i.e., completed paths in preambles) - note that tps q is not necessarily prefix-complete

$\wedge (\forall q P pP \text{ ioT } pT x y y' . (q,P) \in \text{prs} \longrightarrow \text{path } P \text{ (initial } P) pP \longrightarrow \text{target (initial } P) pP = q \longrightarrow pT \in \text{tps } q \longrightarrow \text{ioT}@[(x,y)] \in \text{set (prefixes (p-io } pT)) \longrightarrow (p\text{-io } pP)\text{@ioT}@[(x,y')] \in L M' \longrightarrow (\exists pT' . pT' \in \text{tps } q \wedge \text{ioT}@[(x,y')] \in \text{set (prefixes (p-io } pT'))))$

— Passing separators: if M' contains an IO-sequence that in the test suite leads through a preamble and an m-traversal path and the target of the latter is to be r-distinguished from some other state, then M' passes the corresponding ATC

$\wedge (\forall q P pP pT . (q,P) \in \text{prs} \longrightarrow \text{path } P \text{ (initial } P) pP \longrightarrow \text{target (initial } P) pP = q \longrightarrow pT \in \text{tps } q \longrightarrow (p\text{-io } pP)\text{@(p-io } pT) \in L M' \longrightarrow (\forall q' A d1 d2 qT . q' \in \text{rd-targets (q,pT)} \longrightarrow (A,d1,d2) \in \text{separators (target } q pT, q') \longrightarrow qT \in \text{io-targets } M' ((p\text{-io } pP)\text{@(p-io } pT)) \text{ (initial } M') \longrightarrow \text{pass-separator-ATC } M' A qT d2))$
)

41.4 Soundness of Sufficient Test Suites

lemma *passes-test-suite-soundness-helper-1* :

assumes *is-preamble* $P M q$
and *observable* M
and $\text{io}@[(x,y)] \in L P$
and $\text{io}@[(x,y')] \in L M$
shows $\text{io}@[(x,y')] \in L P$
<proof>

lemma *passes-test-suite-soundness* :

assumes *implies-completeness (Test-Suite prs tps rd-targets separators)* $M m$
and *observable* M
and *observable* M'
and *inputs* $M' = \text{inputs } M$
and *completely-specified* M
and $L M' \subseteq L M$
shows *passes-test-suite* $M \text{ (Test-Suite prs tps rd-targets separators)}$ M'
<proof>

41.5 Exhaustiveness of Sufficient Test Suites

This subsection shows that test suites satisfying the sufficiency criterion are exhaustive. That is, for a System Under Test with at most m states that contains an error (i.e.: is not a reduction) a test suite sufficient for m will not pass.

41.5.1 R Functions

definition $R :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b \times 'c \times 'a) list \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b \times 'c \times 'a) list \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b \times 'c \times 'a) list set$ **where**

$$R M q q' pP p = \{pP @ p' \mid p' . p' \neq [] \wedge target\ q\ p' = q' \wedge (\exists p'' . p = p' @ p'')\}$$

definition $RP :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b \times 'c \times 'a) list \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b \times 'c \times 'a) list \Rightarrow ('a \times ('a, 'b, 'c) preamble) set \Rightarrow ('d, 'b, 'c) fsm \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b \times 'c \times 'a) list set$ **where**

$RP M q q' pP p PS M' = (if\ \exists P' . (q', P') \in PS\ then\ insert\ (SOME\ pP' . \exists P' . (q', P') \in PS \wedge path\ P'\ (initial\ P')\ pP' \wedge target\ (initial\ P')\ pP' = q' \wedge p-io\ pP' \in L\ M')\ (R\ M\ q\ q'\ pP\ p)\ else\ (R\ M\ q\ q'\ pP\ p))$

lemma $RP-from-R :$

assumes $\bigwedge q P . (q, P) \in PS \implies is-preamble\ P\ M\ q$

and $\bigwedge q P io\ x\ y\ y' . (q, P) \in PS \implies io@[x, y] \in L\ P \implies io@[x, y'] \in L\ M' \implies io@[x, y'] \in L\ P$

and $completely-specified\ M'$

and $inputs\ M' = inputs\ M$

shows $(RP\ M\ q\ q'\ pP\ p\ PS\ M' = R\ M\ q\ q'\ pP\ p)$

$$\begin{aligned} &\vee (\exists P' pP' . (q', P') \in PS \wedge \\ &\quad path\ P'\ (initial\ P')\ pP' \wedge \\ &\quad target\ (initial\ P')\ pP' = q' \wedge \\ &\quad path\ M\ (initial\ M)\ pP' \wedge \\ &\quad target\ (initial\ M)\ pP' = q' \wedge \\ &\quad p-io\ pP' \in L\ M' \wedge \\ &\quad RP\ M\ q\ q'\ pP\ p\ PS\ M' = \\ &\quad insert\ pP'\ (R\ M\ q\ q'\ pP\ p)) \end{aligned}$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $RP-from-R-inserted :$

assumes $\bigwedge q P . (q, P) \in PS \implies is-preamble\ P\ M\ q$

and $\bigwedge q P io\ x\ y\ y' . (q, P) \in PS \implies io@[x, y] \in L\ P \implies io@[x, y'] \in L\ M' \implies io@[x, y'] \in L\ P$

and $completely-specified\ M'$

and $inputs\ M' = inputs\ M$

and $pP' \in RP\ M\ q\ q'\ pP\ p\ PS\ M'$

and $pP' \notin R\ M\ q\ q'\ pP\ p$

obtains P' **where** $(q', P') \in PS$

$$\begin{aligned} &path\ P'\ (initial\ P')\ pP' \\ &target\ (initial\ P')\ pP' = q' \\ &path\ M\ (initial\ M)\ pP' \\ &target\ (initial\ M)\ pP' = q' \\ &p-io\ pP' \in L\ M' \\ &RP\ M\ q\ q'\ pP\ p\ PS\ M' = insert\ pP'\ (R\ M\ q\ q'\ pP\ p) \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *finite-R* :

assumes *path* M q p

shows *finite* $(R$ M q q' pP $p)$

<proof>

lemma *finite-RP* :

assumes *path* M q p

and $\bigwedge q P . (q, P) \in PS \implies is_preamble\ P\ M\ q$

and $\bigwedge q P io\ x\ y\ y' . (q, P) \in PS \implies io@[x, y] \in L\ P \implies io@[x, y'] \in L\ M' \implies io@[x, y'] \in L\ P$

and *completely-specified* M'

and *inputs* $M' = inputs\ M$

shows *finite* $(RP\ M\ q\ q'\ pP\ p\ PS\ M')$

<proof>

lemma *R-component-ob* :

assumes $pR' \in R\ M\ q\ q'\ pP\ p$

obtains pR **where** $pR' = pP@pR$

<proof>

lemma *R-component* :

assumes $(pP@pR) \in R\ M\ q\ q'\ pP\ p$

shows $pR = take\ (length\ pR)\ p$

and $length\ pR \leq length\ p$

and $t_target\ (p\ !\ (length\ pR - 1)) = q'$

and $pR \neq []$

<proof>

lemma *R-component-observable* :

assumes $pP@pR \in R\ M\ (target\ (initial\ M)\ pP)\ q'\ pP\ p$

and *observable* M

and *path* $M\ (initial\ M)\ pP$

and *path* $M\ (target\ (initial\ M)\ pP)\ p$

shows *io-targets* $M\ (p-io\ pP\ @\ p-io\ pR)\ (initial\ M) = \{target\ (target\ (initial\ M)\ pP)\ (take\ (length\ pR)\ p)\}$

<proof>

lemma *R-count* :

assumes *minimal-sequence-to-failure-extending-preamble-path* $M\ M'\ PS\ pP\ io$

and *observable* M

and *observable* M'

and $\bigwedge q P . (q, P) \in PS \implies is_preamble\ P\ M\ q$

and $path\ M\ (target\ (initial\ M)\ pP)\ p$
and $butlast\ io = p-io\ p\ @\ ioX$
shows $card\ (\bigcup\ (image\ (\lambda\ pR.\ io-targets\ M'\ (p-io\ pR)\ (initial\ M'))\ (R\ M\ (target\ (initial\ M)\ pP)\ q'\ pP\ p))) = card\ (R\ M\ (target\ (initial\ M)\ pP)\ q'\ pP\ p)$
(is $card\ ?Tgts = card\ ?R)$
and $\bigwedge\ pR.\ pR \in (R\ M\ (target\ (initial\ M)\ pP)\ q'\ pP\ p) \implies \exists\ q.\ io-targets\ M'\ (p-io\ pR)\ (initial\ M') = \{q\}$
and $\bigwedge\ pR1\ pR2.\ pR1 \in (R\ M\ (target\ (initial\ M)\ pP)\ q'\ pP\ p) \implies$
 $pR2 \in (R\ M\ (target\ (initial\ M)\ pP)\ q'\ pP\ p) \implies$
 $pR1 \neq pR2 \implies$
 $io-targets\ M'\ (p-io\ pR1)\ (initial\ M') \cap io-targets\ M'\ (p-io\ pR2)$
 $(initial\ M') = \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *R-update* :

$R\ M\ q\ q'\ pP\ (p@[t]) = (if\ (target\ q\ (p@[t]) = q')$
 $then\ insert\ (pP@p@[t])\ (R\ M\ q\ q'\ pP\ p)$
 $else\ (R\ M\ q\ q'\ pP\ p))$
(is $?R1 = ?R2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *R-union-card-is-suffix-length* :

assumes $path\ M\ (initial\ M)\ pP$
and $path\ M\ (target\ (initial\ M)\ pP)\ p$
shows $(\sum\ q \in states\ M.\ card\ (R\ M\ (target\ (initial\ M)\ pP)\ q\ pP\ p)) = length\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *RP-count* :

assumes *minimal-sequence-to-failure-extending-preamble-path* $M\ M'\ PS\ pP\ io$
and *observable* M
and *observable* M'
and $\bigwedge\ q\ P.\ (q, P) \in PS \implies is-preamble\ P\ M\ q$
and $path\ M\ (target\ (initial\ M)\ pP)\ p$
and $butlast\ io = p-io\ p\ @\ ioX$
and $\bigwedge\ q\ P\ io\ x\ y\ y' . (q, P) \in PS \implies io@[x, y] \in L\ P \implies io@[x, y'] \in L$
 $M' \implies io@[x, y'] \in L\ P$
and *completely-specified* M'
and $inputs\ M' = inputs\ M$
shows $card\ (\bigcup\ (image\ (\lambda\ pR.\ io-targets\ M'\ (p-io\ pR)\ (initial\ M'))\ (RP\ M\ (target\ (initial\ M)\ pP)\ q'\ pP\ p\ PS\ M'))$
 $= card\ (RP\ M\ (target\ (initial\ M)\ pP)\ q'\ pP\ p\ PS\ M')$
(is $card\ ?Tgts = card\ ?RP)$
and $\bigwedge\ pR.\ pR \in (RP\ M\ (target\ (initial\ M)\ pP)\ q'\ pP\ p\ PS\ M') \implies \exists\ q.\ io-targets\ M'\ (p-io\ pR)\ (initial\ M') = \{q\}$
and $\bigwedge\ pR1\ pR2.\ pR1 \in (RP\ M\ (target\ (initial\ M)\ pP)\ q'\ pP\ p\ PS\ M') \implies pR2$

$\in (RP\ M\ (target\ (initial\ M)\ pP)\ q'\ pP\ p\ PS\ M') \implies pR1 \neq pR2 \implies io\text{-}targets\ M' (p\text{-}io\ pR1)\ (initial\ M') \cap io\text{-}targets\ M' (p\text{-}io\ pR2)\ (initial\ M') = \{\}$
 <proof>

lemma *RP-target:*

assumes $pR \in (RP\ M\ q\ q'\ pP\ p\ PS\ M')$
assumes $\bigwedge q\ P . (q,P) \in PS \implies is\text{-}preamble\ P\ M\ q$
and $\bigwedge q\ P\ io\ x\ y\ y' . (q,P) \in PS \implies io@[x,y] \in L\ P \implies io@[x,y'] \in L\ P$
and *completely-specified* M'
and $inputs\ M' = inputs\ M$
shows $target\ (initial\ M)\ pR = q'$
 <proof>

41.5.2 Proof of Exhaustiveness

lemma *passes-test-suite-exhaustiveness-helper-1 :*

assumes *completely-specified* M'
and $inputs\ M' = inputs\ M$
and *observable* M
and *observable* M'
and $(q,P) \in PS$
and $path\ P\ (initial\ P)\ pP$
and $target\ (initial\ P)\ pP = q$
and $p\text{-}io\ pP @ p\text{-}io\ p \in L\ M'$
and $(p, d) \in m\text{-}traversal\text{-}paths\text{-}with\text{-}witness\ M\ q\ repetition\text{-}sets\ m$
and *implies-completeness-for-repetition-sets* $(Test\text{-}Suite\ PS\ tps\ rd\text{-}targets\ separators)\ M\ m\ repetition\text{-}sets$
and *passes-test-suite* $M\ (Test\text{-}Suite\ PS\ tps\ rd\text{-}targets\ separators)\ M'$
and $q' \neq q''$
and $q' \in fst\ d$
and $q'' \in fst\ d$
and $pR1 \in (RP\ M\ q\ q'\ pP\ p\ PS\ M')$
and $pR2 \in (RP\ M\ q\ q''\ pP\ p\ PS\ M')$
shows $io\text{-}targets\ M' (p\text{-}io\ pR1)\ (initial\ M') \cap io\text{-}targets\ M' (p\text{-}io\ pR2)\ (initial\ M') = \{\}$
 <proof>

lemma *passes-test-suite-exhaustiveness :*

assumes *passes-test-suite* $M\ (Test\text{-}Suite\ prs\ tps\ rd\text{-}targets\ separators)\ M'$
and *implies-completeness* $(Test\text{-}Suite\ prs\ tps\ rd\text{-}targets\ separators)\ M\ m$
and *observable* M
and *observable* M'
and $inputs\ M' = inputs\ M$


```

and    inputs  $M \neq \{\}$ 
and    completely-specified  $M$ 
and    completely-specified  $M'$ 
and    size  $M' \leq m$ 
shows   $L M' \subseteq L M$ 
<proof>

```

41.6 Completeness of Sufficient Test Suites

This subsection combines the soundness and exhaustiveness properties of sufficient test suites to show completeness: for any System Under Test with at most m states a test suite sufficient for m passes if and only if the System Under Test is a reduction of the specification.

```

lemma passes-test-suite-completeness :
  assumes implies-completeness  $T M m$ 
  and    observable  $M$ 
  and    observable  $M'$ 
  and    inputs  $M' = \text{inputs } M$ 
  and    inputs  $M \neq \{\}$ 
  and    completely-specified  $M$ 
  and    completely-specified  $M'$ 
  and    size  $M' \leq m$ 
shows   $(L M' \subseteq L M) \longleftrightarrow \text{passes-test-suite } M T M'$ 
<proof>

```

41.7 Additional Test Suite Properties

```

fun is-finite-test-suite :: ('a,'b,'c,'d) test-suite  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  is-finite-test-suite (Test-Suite prs tps rd-targets separators) =
    ((finite prs)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall$   $q p$  .  $q \in \text{fst } ' \text{prs} \longrightarrow \text{finite } (\text{rd-targets } (q,p))$ )  $\wedge$  ( $\forall$   $q q'$  .
  finite (separators ( $q,q'$ ))))
end

```

42 Representing Test Suites as Sets of Input-Output Sequences

This theory describes the representation of test suites as sets of input-output sequences and defines a pass relation for this representation.

```

theory Test-Suite-IO
imports Test-Suite Maximal-Path-Trie
begin

```

```

fun test-suite-to-io :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b,'c,'d) test-suite  $\Rightarrow$  ('b  $\times$  'c) list set
where

```

$test\text{-suite-to-io } M \text{ (Test-Suite } prs \ tps \ rd\text{-targets } atcs) =$
 $(\bigcup (q,P) \in prs . L P)$
 $\cup (\bigcup \{(\lambda io' . p\text{-io } p @ io') \text{ ' (set (prefixes (p-io pt)))} \mid p \ pt . \exists q P . (q,P) \in$
 $pr s \wedge path P (initial P) p \wedge target (initial P) p = q \wedge pt \in tps \ q\}$)
 $\cup (\bigcup \{(\lambda io\text{-atc} . p\text{-io } p @ p\text{-io } pt @ io\text{-atc}) \text{ ' (atc-to-io-set (from-FSM } M \text{ (target$
 $q \ pt)) A} \mid p \ pt \ q \ A . \exists P \ q' \ t1 \ t2 . (q,P) \in pr s \wedge path P (initial P) p \wedge target$
 $(initial P) p = q \wedge pt \in tps \ q \wedge q' \in rd\text{-targets } (q,pt) \wedge (A,t1,t2) \in atcs \text{ (target$
 $q \ pt,q') \}$)

lemma *test-suite-to-io-language* :
assumes *implies-completeness* $T \ M \ m$
shows $(test\text{-suite-to-io } M \ T) \subseteq L \ M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *minimal-io-seq-to-failure* :
assumes $\neg (L \ M' \subseteq L \ M)$
and *inputs* $M' = inputs \ M$
and *completely-specified* M
obtains $io \ x \ y \ y' \text{ where } io@[x,y] \in L \ M \text{ and } io@[x,y'] \notin L \ M \text{ and } io@[x,y']$
 $\in L \ M'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *observable-minimal-path-to-failure* :
assumes $\neg (L \ M' \subseteq L \ M)$
and *observable* M
and *observable* M'
and *inputs* $M' = inputs \ M$
and *completely-specified* M
and *completely-specified* M'
obtains $p \ p' \ t \ t' \text{ where } path \ M \text{ (initial } M) (p@[t])$
and $path \ M' \text{ (initial } M') (p'@[t'])$
and $p\text{-io } p' = p\text{-io } p$
and $t\text{-input } t' = t\text{-input } t$
and $\neg (\exists t'' . t'' \in transitions \ M \wedge t\text{-source } t'' = target \text{ (initial$
 $M) \ p \wedge t\text{-input } t'' = t\text{-input } t \wedge t\text{-output } t'' = t\text{-output } t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *test-suite-to-io-pass* :
assumes *implies-completeness* $T \ M \ m$
and *observable* M
and *observable* M'
and *inputs* $M' = inputs \ M$
and *inputs* $M \neq \{\}$

and *completely-specified* M
and *completely-specified* M'
shows $\text{pass-io-set } M' (\text{test-suite-to-io } M T) = \text{passes-test-suite } M T M'$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *test-suite-to-io-finite* :
assumes *implies-completeness* $T M m$
and *is-finite-test-suite* T
shows *finite* $(\text{test-suite-to-io } M T)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

42.1 Calculating the Sets of Sequences

abbreviation $L\text{-acyclic } M \equiv LS\text{-acyclic } M$ (*initial* M)

fun *test-suite-to-io'* :: $('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c, 'd) \text{ test-suite} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list set}$
where

$\text{test-suite-to-io}' M (\text{Test-Suite } \text{prs } \text{tps } \text{rd-targets } \text{atcs})$
 $= (\bigcup (q, P) \in \text{prs} .$
 $\quad L\text{-acyclic } P$
 $\quad \cup (\bigcup \text{ioP} \in \text{remove-proper-prefixes } (L\text{-acyclic } P) .$
 $\quad \quad \bigcup \text{pt} \in \text{tps } q .$
 $\quad \quad \quad ((\lambda \text{io}' . \text{ioP} @ \text{io}') ' (\text{set } (\text{prefixes } (p\text{-io } \text{pt}))))$
 $\quad \quad \cup (\bigcup q' \in \text{rd-targets } (q, \text{pt}) .$
 $\quad \quad \quad \bigcup (A, t1, t2) \in \text{atcs } (\text{target } q \text{ pt}, q')$
 $\quad \quad \quad (\lambda \text{io-atc} . \text{ioP} @ p\text{-io } \text{pt} @ \text{io-atc}) ' (\text{acyclic-language-intersection}$
 $\quad \quad \quad (\text{from-FSM } M (\text{target } q \text{ pt}) A))))$

lemma *test-suite-to-io-code* :
assumes *implies-completeness* $T M m$
and *is-finite-test-suite* T
and *observable* M
shows $\text{test-suite-to-io } M T = \text{test-suite-to-io}' M T$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

42.2 Using Maximal Sequences Only

fun *test-suite-to-io-maximal* :: $('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c, 'd::\text{linorder})$
 $\text{test-suite} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list set}$ **where**

$\text{test-suite-to-io-maximal } M (\text{Test-Suite } \text{prs } \text{tps } \text{rd-targets } \text{atcs}) =$
 $\text{remove-proper-prefixes } (\bigcup (q, P) \in \text{prs} . L\text{-acyclic } P \cup (\bigcup \text{ioP} \in \text{remove-proper-prefixes}$
 $(L\text{-acyclic } P) . \bigcup \text{pt} \in \text{tps } q . \text{Set.insert } (\text{ioP} @ p\text{-io } \text{pt}) (\bigcup q' \in \text{rd-targets}$
 $(q, \text{pt}) . \bigcup (A, t1, t2) \in \text{atcs } (\text{target } q \text{ pt}, q') . (\lambda \text{io-atc} . \text{ioP} @ p\text{-io } \text{pt} @ \text{io-atc}) ' (\text{remove-proper-prefixes } (\text{acyclic-language-intersection } (\text{from-FSM } M (\text{target } q \text{ pt})$
 $A))))))$

lemma *test-suite-to-io-maximal-code* :
assumes *implies-completeness* $T M m$
and *is-finite-test-suite* T
and *observable* M
shows $\{io' \in (test\text{-suite-to-io } M T) . \neg (\exists io'' . io'' \neq [] \wedge io'@io'' \in (test\text{-suite-to-io } M T))\} = test\text{-suite-to-io-maximal } M T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *test-suite-to-io-pass-maximal* :
assumes *implies-completeness* $T M m$
and *is-finite-test-suite* T
shows $pass\text{-io-set } M' (test\text{-suite-to-io } M T) = pass\text{-io-set-maximal } M' \{io' \in (test\text{-suite-to-io } M T) . \neg (\exists io'' . io'' \neq [] \wedge io'@io'' \in (test\text{-suite-to-io } M T))\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *passes-test-suite-as-maximal-sequences-completeness* :
assumes *implies-completeness* $T M m$
and *is-finite-test-suite* T
and *observable* M
and *observable* M'
and *inputs* $M' = inputs M$
and *inputs* $M \neq \{\}$
and *completely-specified* M
and *completely-specified* M'
and *size* $M' \leq m$
shows $(L M' \subseteq L M) \longleftrightarrow pass\text{-io-set-maximal } M' (test\text{-suite-to-io-maximal } M T)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *test-suite-to-io-maximal-finite* :
assumes *implies-completeness* $T M m$
and *is-finite-test-suite* T
and *observable* M
shows *finite* $(test\text{-suite-to-io-maximal } M T)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

43 Calculating Sufficient Test Suites

This theory describes algorithms to calculate test suites that satisfy the sufficiency criterion for a given specification FSM and upper bound m on

the number of states in the System Under Test.

```
theory Test-Suite-Calculation
imports Test-Suite-IO
begin
```

43.1 Calculating Path Prefixes that are to be Extended With Adaptive Cest Cases

43.1.1 Calculating Tests along m-Traversal-Paths

```
fun prefix-pair-tests :: 'a ⇒ (('a,'b,'c) traversal-path × ('a set × 'a set)) set ⇒ ('a
× ('a,'b,'c) traversal-path × 'a) set where
  prefix-pair-tests q pds
    = ⋃ { {(q,p1,(target q p2)), (q,p2,(target q p1))} | p1 p2 .
      ∃ (p,(rd,dr)) ∈ pds .
        (p1,p2) ∈ set (prefix-pairs p) ∧
        (target q p1) ∈ rd ∧
        (target q p2) ∈ rd ∧
        (target q p1) ≠ (target q p2)}
```

lemma prefix-pair-tests-code[code] :

```
  prefix-pair-tests q pds = (⋃ (image (λ (p,(rd,dr)) . ⋃ (set (map (λ (p1,p2) .
    {(q,p1,(target q p2)), (q,p2,(target q p1))} (filter (λ (p1,p2) . (target q p1) ∈ rd
    ∧ (target q p2) ∈ rd ∧ (target q p1) ≠ (target q p2)) (prefix-pairs p)))))) pds))
  ⟨proof⟩
```

43.1.2 Calculating Tests between Preambles

```
fun preamble-prefix-tests' :: 'a ⇒ (('a,'b,'c) traversal-path × ('a set × 'a set)) list
⇒ 'a list ⇒ ('a × ('a,'b,'c) traversal-path × 'a) list where
  preamble-prefix-tests' q pds drs =
    concat (map (λ((p,(rd,dr)),q2,p1) . [(q,p1,q2), (q2,[],(target q p1))])
      (filter (λ((p,(rd,dr)),q2,p1) . (target q p1) ∈ rd ∧ q2 ∈ rd ∧ (target
q p1) ≠ q2)
        (concat (map (λ((p,(rd,dr)),q2) . map (λp1 . ((p,(rd,dr)),q2,p1))
          (prefixes p)) (List.product pds drs))))))
```

definition preamble-prefix-tests :: 'a ⇒ (('a,'b,'c) traversal-path × ('a set × 'a set)) set ⇒ 'a set ⇒ ('a × ('a,'b,'c) traversal-path × 'a) set **where**

```
  preamble-prefix-tests q pds drs = ⋃ { {(q,p1,q2), (q2,[],(target q p1))} | p1 q2 . ∃
  (p,(rd,dr)) ∈ pds . q2 ∈ drs ∧ (∃ p2 . p = p1@p2) ∧ (target q p1) ∈ rd ∧ q2 ∈
  rd ∧ (target q p1) ≠ q2}
```

lemma preamble-prefix-tests-code[code] :

```
  preamble-prefix-tests q pds drs = (⋃ (image (λ (p,(rd,dr)) . ⋃ (image (λ (p1,q2)
  . {(q,p1,q2), (q2,[],(target q p1))} (Set.filter (λ (p1,q2) . (target q p1) ∈ rd ∧ q2
  ∈ rd ∧ (target q p1) ≠ q2) ((set (prefixes p)) × drs)))))) pds))
  ⟨proof⟩
```

43.1.3 Calculating Tests between m-Traversal-Paths Prefixes and Preambles

fun *preamble-pair-tests* :: 'a set set \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) set \Rightarrow ('a \times ('a,'b,'c) traversal-path \times 'a) set **where**
preamble-pair-tests drss rds = (\bigcup drs \in drss . (λ (q1,q2) . (q1,[],q2)) ' ((drs \times drs) \cap rds))

43.2 Calculating a Test Suite

definition *calculate-test-paths* ::

('a,'b,'c) fsm
 \Rightarrow nat
 \Rightarrow 'a set
 \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) set
 \Rightarrow ('a set \times 'a set) list
 \Rightarrow (('a \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) traversal-path set) \times (('a \times ('a,'b,'c) traversal-path) \Rightarrow 'a set))

where

calculate-test-paths M m d-reachable-states r-distinguishable-pairs repetition-sets
= (let
paths-with-witnesses
= (*image* (λ q . (q,m-traversal-paths-with-witness M q repetition-sets m)) d-reachable-states);
get-paths
= m2f (*set-as-map* *paths-with-witnesses*);
PrefixPairTests
= \bigcup q \in d-reachable-states . \bigcup mrsps \in *get-paths* q . *prefix-pair-tests* q mrsps;
PreamblePrefixTests
= \bigcup q \in d-reachable-states . \bigcup mrsps \in *get-paths* q . *preamble-prefix-tests* q mrsps d-reachable-states;
PreamblePairTests
= *preamble-pair-tests* (\bigcup (q,pw) \in *paths-with-witnesses* . ((λ (p,(rd,dr)) . dr) ' pw)) r-distinguishable-pairs;
tests
= *PrefixPairTests* \cup *PreamblePrefixTests* \cup *PreamblePairTests*;
tps'
= m2f-by \bigcup (*set-as-map* (*image* (λ (q,p) . (q, *image* fst p)) *paths-with-witnesses*));
tps''
= m2f (*set-as-map* (*image* (λ (q,p,q') . (q,p)) *tests*));
tps
= (λ q . *tps'* q \cup *tps''* q);
rd-targets
= m2f (*set-as-map* (*image* (λ (q,p,q') . ((q,p),q')) *tests*))
in
(*tps*, *rd-targets*))

definition *combine-test-suite* ::
 ('a,'b,'c) fsm
 ⇒ nat
 ⇒ ('a × ('a,'b,'c) preamble) set
 ⇒ (('a × 'a) × (('d,'b,'c) separator × 'd × 'd)) set
 ⇒ ('a set × 'a set) list
 ⇒ ('a,'b,'c,'d) test-suite
where
combine-test-suite M m states-with-preambles pairs-with-separators repetition-sets
 =
 (let drs = image fst states-with-preambles;
 rds = image fst pairs-with-separators;
 tps-and-targets = calculate-test-paths M m drs rds repetition-sets;
 atcs = m2f (set-as-map pairs-with-separators)
 in (Test-Suite states-with-preambles (fst tps-and-targets) (snd tps-and-targets) atcs))

definition *calculate-test-suite-for-repetition-sets* ::
 ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c) fsm ⇒ nat ⇒ ('a set × 'a set) list ⇒ ('a,'b,'c, ('a × 'a) + 'a) test-suite
where
calculate-test-suite-for-repetition-sets M m repetition-sets =
 (let
 states-with-preambles = d-reachable-states-with-preambles M;
 pairs-with-separators = image (λ((q1,q2),A) . ((q1,q2),A,Inr q1,Inr q2))
 (r-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators M)
 in combine-test-suite M m states-with-preambles pairs-with-separators repetition-sets)

43.3 Sufficiency of the Calculated Test Suite

lemma *calculate-test-suite-for-repetition-sets-sufficient-and-finite* :
fixes M :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c) fsm
assumes observable M
and completely-specified M
and inputs M ≠ {}
and $\bigwedge q. q \in \text{FSM.states } M \implies \exists d \in \text{set RepSets. } q \in \text{fst } d$
and $\bigwedge d. d \in \text{set RepSets} \implies \text{fst } d \subseteq \text{states } M \wedge (\text{snd } d = \text{fst } d \cap \text{fst } 'd\text{-reachable-states-with-preambles } M)$
and $\bigwedge q1\ q2\ d. d \in \text{set RepSets} \implies q1 \in \text{fst } d \implies q2 \in \text{fst } d \implies q1 \neq q2 \implies (q1, q2) \in \text{fst } 'r\text{-distinguishable-state-pairs-with-separators } M$
shows *implies-completeness* (calculate-test-suite-for-repetition-sets M m RepSets)
 M m
and *is-finite-test-suite* (calculate-test-suite-for-repetition-sets M m RepSets)
 ⟨proof⟩

43.4 Two Complete Example Implementations

43.4.1 Naive Repetition Set Strategy

definition *calculate-test-suite-naive* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c) fsm \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c, ('a \times 'a) + 'a) test-suite **where**
 calculate-test-suite-naive M m = *calculate-test-suite-for-repetition-sets* M m (*maximal-repetition-sets-from-sep* M)

definition *calculate-test-suite-naive-as-io-sequences* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c) fsm \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) list set **where**
 calculate-test-suite-naive-as-io-sequences M m = *test-suite-to-io-maximal* M (*calculate-test-suite-naive* M m)

lemma *calculate-test-suite-naive-completeness* :

fixes M :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c) fsm
 assumes *observable* M
 and *observable* M'
 and *inputs* M' = *inputs* M
 and *inputs* M \neq {}
 and *completely-specified* M
 and *completely-specified* M'
 and *size* M' \leq m
shows (L M' \subseteq L M) \longleftrightarrow *passes-test-suite* M (*calculate-test-suite-naive* M m) M'
and (L M' \subseteq L M) \longleftrightarrow *pass-io-set-maximal* M' (*calculate-test-suite-naive-as-io-sequences* M m)
<proof>

definition *calculate-test-suite-naive-as-io-sequences-with-assumption-check* :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c) fsm \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow String.literal + (('b \times 'c) list set) **where**
 calculate-test-suite-naive-as-io-sequences-with-assumption-check M m =
 (*if inputs* M \neq {}
 then *if observable* M
 then *if completely-specified* M
 then (Inr (*test-suite-to-io-maximal* M (*calculate-test-suite-naive* M m)))
 else (Inl (STR "specification is not completely specified"))
 else (Inl (STR "specification is not observable"))
 else (Inl (STR "specification has no inputs")))

lemma *calculate-test-suite-naive-as-io-sequences-with-assumption-check-completeness* :

fixes M :: ('a::linorder,'b::linorder,'c) fsm
 assumes *observable* M'
 and *inputs* M' = *inputs* M
 and *completely-specified* M'
 and *size* M' \leq m
 and *calculate-test-suite-naive-as-io-sequences-with-assumption-check* M m =

Inr ts
shows $(L M' \subseteq L M) \longleftrightarrow \text{pass-io-set-maximal } M' \text{ ts}$
 ⟨proof⟩

43.4.2 Greedy Repetition Set Strategy

definition *calculate-test-suite-greedy* :: $('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c, ('a \times 'a) + 'a) \text{ test-suite}$ **where**
calculate-test-suite-greedy $M m = \text{calculate-test-suite-for-repetition-sets } M m$ (*maximal-repetition-sets-from-se*
 M)

definition *calculate-test-suite-greedy-as-io-sequences* :: $('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ list set}$ **where**
calculate-test-suite-greedy-as-io-sequences $M m = \text{test-suite-to-io-maximal } M$ (*calculate-test-suite-greedy*
 $M m$)

lemma *calculate-test-suite-greedy-completeness* :
fixes $M :: ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c) \text{ fsm}$
assumes *observable* M
and *observable* M'
and *inputs* $M' = \text{inputs } M$
and *inputs* $M \neq \{\}$
and *completely-specified* M
and *completely-specified* M'
and *size* $M' \leq m$
shows $(L M' \subseteq L M) \longleftrightarrow \text{passes-test-suite } M$ (*calculate-test-suite-greedy* M
 m) M'
and $(L M' \subseteq L M) \longleftrightarrow \text{pass-io-set-maximal } M'$ (*calculate-test-suite-greedy-as-io-sequences*
 $M m$)
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *calculate-test-suite-greedy-as-io-sequences-with-assumption-check* :: $('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{String.literal} + (('b \times 'c) \text{ list set})$ **where**
calculate-test-suite-greedy-as-io-sequences-with-assumption-check $M m =$
 (if *inputs* $M \neq \{\}$
 then if *observable* M
 then if *completely-specified* M
 then (*Inr* (*test-suite-to-io-maximal* M (*calculate-test-suite-greedy* $M m$)))
 else (*Inl* (*STR* "specification is not completely specified"))
 else (*Inl* (*STR* "specification is not observable"))
 else (*Inl* (*STR* "specification has no inputs")))

lemma *calculate-test-suite-greedy-as-io-sequences-with-assumption-check-completeness*
 :
fixes $M :: ('a::\text{linorder}, 'b::\text{linorder}, 'c) \text{ fsm}$
assumes *observable* M'
and *inputs* $M' = \text{inputs } M$
and *completely-specified* M'

```

and    size  $M' \leq m$ 
and    calculate-test-suite-greedy-as-io-sequences-with-assumption-check  $M m =$ 
Inr ts
shows ( $L M' \subseteq L M$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  pass-io-set-maximal  $M' ts$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

```

44 Refined Test Suite Calculation

This theory refines some of the algorithms defined in *Test-Suite-Calculation* using containers from the Containers framework.

```

theory Test-Suite-Calculation-Refined
imports Test-Suite-Calculation
        ../Util-Refined
        Deriving.Compare
        Containers.Containers

begin

```

44.1 New Instances

44.1.1 Order on FSMs

```

instantiation fsm :: (ord,ord,ord) ord
begin

```

```

fun less-eq-fsm :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b,'c) fsm  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  less-eq-fsm M1 M2 =
    (if initial M1 < initial M2
     then True
     else ((initial M1 = initial M2)  $\wedge$  (if set-less-aux (states M1) (states M2)
      then True
      else ((states M1 = states M2)  $\wedge$  (if set-less-aux (inputs M1) (inputs M2)
        then True
        else ((inputs M1 = inputs M2)  $\wedge$  (if set-less-aux (outputs M1) (outputs
M2)
          then True
          else ((outputs M1 = outputs M2)  $\wedge$  (set-less-aux (transitions M1)
(transitions M2)  $\vee$  (transitions M1) = (transitions M2))))))))))

```

```

fun less-fsm :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b,'c) fsm  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  less-fsm a b = (a  $\leq$  b  $\wedge$  a  $\neq$  b)

```

```

instance ⟨proof⟩
end

```

```

instantiation fsm :: (linorder,linorder,linorder) linorder

```

begin

lemma *less-le-not-le-FSM* :

fixes $x :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm$

and $y :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm$

shows $(x < y) = (x \leq y \wedge \neg y \leq x)$

<proof>

lemma *order-refl-FSM* :

fixes $x :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm$

shows $x \leq x$

<proof>

lemma *order-trans-FSM* :

fixes $x :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm$

fixes $y :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm$

fixes $z :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm$

shows $x \leq y \implies y \leq z \implies x \leq z$

<proof>

lemma *antisym-FSM* :

fixes $x :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm$

fixes $y :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm$

shows $x \leq y \implies y \leq x \implies x = y$

<proof>

lemma *linear-FSM* :

fixes $x :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm$

fixes $y :: ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm$

shows $x \leq y \vee y \leq x$

<proof>

instance

<proof>

end

instantiation *fsm* :: (*linorder, linorder, linorder*) *compare*

begin

fun *compare-fsm* :: (*'a, 'b, 'c*) *fsm* \Rightarrow (*'a, 'b, 'c*) *fsm* \Rightarrow *order* **where**

compare-fsm x y = *comparator-of* x y

instance

<proof>

end

44.1.2 Derived Instances

derive (*eq*) *ceq fsm*

derive (*dlist*) *set-impl fsm*

derive (*assoclist*) *mapping-impl fsm*

derive (*no*) *cenum fsm*

derive (*no*) *ccompare fsm*

44.1.3 Finiteness and Cardinality Instantiations for FSMs

lemma *finiteness-fsm-UNIV* : *finite (UNIV :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm set) =*
(finite (UNIV :: 'a set) ∧ finite (UNIV :: 'b set) ∧ finite
(UNIV :: 'c set))
<proof>

instantiation *fsm* :: (*finite-UNIV,finite-UNIV,finite-UNIV*) *finite-UNIV begin*
definition *finite-UNIV* = *Phantom(('a,'b,'c) fsm)* (*of-phantom (finite-UNIV :: 'a*
finite-UNIV) ∧

of-phantom (finite-UNIV :: 'b finite-UNIV)

∧

of-phantom (finite-UNIV :: 'c finite-UNIV))

instance *<proof>*
end

instantiation *fsm* :: (*card-UNIV,card-UNIV,card-UNIV*) *card-UNIV begin*

definition *card-UNIV* = *Phantom(('a,'b,'c) fsm)*
(if CARD('a) = 0 ∨ CARD('b) = 0 ∨ CARD('c) = 0
then 0
else card ((λ(q::'a, Q, X::'b set, Y::'c set, T). FSM.create-fsm-from-sets q Q X
Y T) ' UNIV))

instance *<proof>*
end

instantiation *fsm* :: (*type,type,type*) *cproper-interval begin*

definition *cproper-interval-fsm* :: (*'a,'b,'c*) *fsm*) *proper-interval where*
cproper-interval-fsm m1 m2 = undefined

instance *<proof>*
end

44.2 Updated Code Equations

44.2.1 New Code Equations for *remove-proper-prefixes*

declare `[[code drop: remove-proper-prefixes]]`

lemma *remove-proper-prefixes-refined*`[code]` :
fixes $t :: ('a :: ccompare) \text{ list set-rbt}$
shows $\text{remove-proper-prefixes (RBT-set } t) = (\text{case ID CCOMPARE}('a \text{ list})) \text{ of}$
 $\text{Some } - \Rightarrow (\text{if (is-empty } t) \text{ then } \{\} \text{ else set (paths (from-list (RBT-Set2.keys } t)))}$
 $|$
 $\text{None} \Rightarrow \text{Code.abort (STR "remove-proper-prefixes RBT-set: ccompare = None")}$
 $(\lambda -. \text{remove-proper-prefixes (RBT-set } t))$
(is ?v1 = ?v2)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

44.2.2 Special Handling for *set-as-map* on *image*

Avoid creating an intermediate set for $(\text{image } f \text{ } xs)$ when evaluating $(\text{set-as-map } (\text{image } f \text{ } xs))$.

definition *set-as-map-image* $:: ('a1 \times 'a2) \text{ set} \Rightarrow (('a1 \times 'a2) \Rightarrow ('b1 \times 'b2)) \Rightarrow ('b1 \Rightarrow 'b2 \text{ set option})$ **where**
 $\text{set-as-map-image } xs \ f = (\text{set-as-map } (\text{image } f \text{ } xs))$

definition *dual-set-as-map-image* $:: ('a1 \times 'a2) \text{ set} \Rightarrow (('a1 \times 'a2) \Rightarrow ('b1 \times 'b2)) \Rightarrow (('a1 \times 'a2) \Rightarrow ('c1 \times 'c2)) \Rightarrow (('b1 \Rightarrow 'b2 \text{ set option}) \times ('c1 \Rightarrow 'c2 \text{ set option}))$ **where**
 $\text{dual-set-as-map-image } xs \ f1 \ f2 = (\text{set-as-map } (\text{image } f1 \text{ } xs), \text{set-as-map } (\text{image } f2 \text{ } xs))$

lemma *set-as-map-image-code*`[code]` :
fixes $t :: ('a1 :: ccompare \times 'a2 :: ccompare) \text{ set-rbt}$
and $f1 :: ('a1 \times 'a2) \Rightarrow ('b1 :: ccompare \times 'b2 :: ccompare)$
shows $\text{set-as-map-image (RBT-set } t) \ f1 = (\text{case ID CCOMPARE}('a1 \times 'a2)) \text{ of}$
 $\text{Some } - \Rightarrow \text{Mapping.lookup}$
 $\quad (\text{RBT-Set2.fold } (\lambda \text{ kv } m1 .$
 $\quad \quad (\text{case } f1 \text{ kv of } (x, z) \Rightarrow (\text{case Mapping.lookup } m1 \ (x) \text{ of None}$
 $\Rightarrow \text{Mapping.update } (x) \ \{z\} \ m1 \ | \ \text{Some } zs \Rightarrow \text{Mapping.update } (x) \ (\text{Set.insert } z \ zs)$
 $m1)))$
 $\quad t$
 $\quad \text{Mapping.empty}) \ |$
 $\text{None} \Rightarrow \text{Code.abort (STR "set-as-map-image RBT-set: ccompare =$
 None")
 $(\lambda -. \text{set-as-map-image (RBT-set } t) \ f1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dual-set-as-map-image-code*[code] :
fixes $t :: ('a1 :: ccompare \times 'a2 :: ccompare) \text{ set-rbt}$
and $f1 :: ('a1 \times 'a2) \Rightarrow ('b1 :: ccompare \times 'b2 :: ccompare)$
and $f2 :: ('a1 \times 'a2) \Rightarrow ('c1 :: ccompare \times 'c2 :: ccompare)$
shows $\text{dual-set-as-map-image (RBT-set } t) f1 f2 = (\text{case ID CCOMPARE} (('a1 \times 'a2)) \text{ of}$
 $\text{Some } - \Rightarrow \text{let } mm = (\text{RBT-Set2.fold } (\lambda kv (m1, m2) .$
 $(\text{case } f1 \text{ kv of } (x, z) \Rightarrow (\text{case Mapping.lookup } m1 (x) \text{ of None}$
 $\Rightarrow \text{Mapping.update } (x) \{z\} m1 \mid \text{Some } zs \Rightarrow \text{Mapping.update } (x) (\text{Set.insert } z \text{ } zs)$
 $m1)$
 $, \text{case } f2 \text{ kv of } (x, z) \Rightarrow (\text{case Mapping.lookup } m2 (x) \text{ of None}$
 $\Rightarrow \text{Mapping.update } (x) \{z\} m2 \mid \text{Some } zs \Rightarrow \text{Mapping.update } (x) (\text{Set.insert } z \text{ } zs)$
 $m2)))$
 $\text{Mapping.empty, Mapping.empty))}$
 $\text{in (Mapping.lookup (fst } mm), \text{Mapping.lookup (snd } mm))} \mid$
 $\text{None} \Rightarrow \text{Code.abort (STR "dual-set-as-map-image RBT-set: ccompare$
 $= \text{None"')}$
 $(\lambda-. (\text{dual-set-as-map-image (RBT-set } t) f1 f2)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

44.2.3 New Code Equations for h

declare [[code drop: h]]
lemma *h-refined*[code] : $h M (q, x)$
 $= (\text{let } m = \text{set-as-map-image (transitions } M) (\lambda(q, x, y, q') . ((q, x), y, q'))$
 $\text{in (case } m (q, x) \text{ of Some } yqs \Rightarrow yqs \mid \text{None} \Rightarrow \{\}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

44.2.4 New Code Equations for *canonical-separator'*

lemma *canonical-separator'-refined*[code] :
fixes $M :: ('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ fsm-impl}$
shows
 $\text{FSM-Impl.canonical-separator' } M P q1 q2 = (\text{if FSM-Impl.fsm-impl.initial } P =$
 $(q1, q2)$
 then
 $(\text{let } f' = \text{set-as-map-image (FSM-Impl.fsm-impl.transitions } M) (\lambda(q, x, y, q') .$
 $((q, x), y));$
 $f = (\lambda qx . (\text{case } f' \text{ qx of Some } yqs \Rightarrow yqs \mid \text{None} \Rightarrow \{\}));$
 $\text{shifted-transitions}' = \text{shifted-transitions (FSM-Impl.fsm-impl.transitions } P);$
 $\text{distinguishing-transitions-lr} = \text{distinguishing-transitions } f q1 q2 (\text{FSM-Impl.fsm-impl.states}$
 $P) (\text{FSM-Impl.fsm-impl.inputs } P);$
 $ts = \text{shifted-transitions}' \cup \text{distinguishing-transitions-lr}$
 in FSMI
 $(\text{Inl } (q1, q2))$
 $((\text{image Inl (FSM-Impl.fsm-impl.states } P)) \cup \{\text{Inr } q1, \text{Inr } q2\})$
 $(\text{FSM-Impl.fsm-impl.inputs } M \cup \text{FSM-Impl.fsm-impl.inputs } P)$
 $(\text{FSM-Impl.fsm-impl.outputs } M \cup \text{FSM-Impl.fsm-impl.outputs } P)$

```

      (ts))
else FSMI
  (Inl (q1,q2)) {Inl (q1,q2)} {} {} {}
⟨proof⟩

```

44.2.5 New Code Equations for *calculate-test-paths*

lemma *calculate-test-paths-refined*[code] :

calculate-test-paths M m d-reachable-states r-distinguishable-pairs repetition-sets
 =

```

  (let
    paths-with-witnesses
      = (image (λ q . (q,m-traversal-paths-with-witness M q repetition-sets
m)) d-reachable-states);
    get-paths
      = m2f (set-as-map paths-with-witnesses);
    PrefixPairTests
      = ⋃ q ∈ d-reachable-states . ⋃ mrsps ∈ get-paths q . prefix-pair-tests
q mrsps;
    PreamblePrefixTests
      = ⋃ q ∈ d-reachable-states . ⋃ mrsps ∈ get-paths q . preamble-prefix-tests
q mrsps d-reachable-states;
    PreamblePairTests
      = preamble-pair-tests (⋃ (q,pw) ∈ paths-with-witnesses . ((λ (p,(rd,dr))
. dr) ‘ pw)) r-distinguishable-pairs;
    tests
      = PrefixPairTests ∪ PreamblePrefixTests ∪ PreamblePairTests;
    tps'
      = m2f-by ⋃ (set-as-map-image paths-with-witnesses (λ (q,p) . (q, image
fst p)));
    dual-maps
      = dual-set-as-map-image tests (λ (q,p,q') . (q,p)) (λ (q,p,q') . ((q,p),q'));
    tps''
      = m2f (fst dual-maps);
    tps
      = (λ q . tps' q ∪ tps'' q);
    rd-targets
      = m2f (snd dual-maps)
in ( tps, rd-targets))

```

⟨proof⟩

44.2.6 New Code Equations for *prefix-pair-tests*

fun *target'* :: 'state ⇒ ('state, 'input, 'output) path ⇒ 'state **where**

```

  target' q [] = q |
  target' q p = t-target (last p)

```

lemma *target-refined*[code] :

target q p = target' q p

<proof>

declare *[[code drop: prefix-pair-tests]]*

lemma *prefix-pair-tests-refined**[code]* :

fixes *t* :: (('a :: ccompare, 'b :: ccompare, 'c :: ccompare) traversal-path × ('a set × 'a set)) set-rbt

shows *prefix-pair-tests q (RBT-set t) = (case ID CCOMPARE(((('a, 'b, 'c) traversal-path × ('a set × 'a set))) of*

Some - ⇒ set

(concat (map (λ (p, (rd, dr)) .

(concat (map (λ (p1, p2) . [(q, p1, (target q p2)), (q, p2, (target q p1))])

(filter (λ (p1, p2) . (target q p1) ≠ (target q p2) ∧ (target q p1) ∈ rd ∧ (target q p2) ∈ rd) (prefix-pairs p))))

(RBT-Set2.keys t)) |

None ⇒ Code.abort (STR "prefix-pair-tests RBT-set: ccompare = None")

(λ-. (prefix-pair-tests q (RBT-set t)))

(is prefix-pair-tests q (RBT-set t) = ?C)

<proof>

44.2.7 New Code Equations for preamble-prefix-tests

declare *[[code drop: preamble-prefix-tests]]*

lemma *preamble-prefix-tests-refined**[code]* :

fixes *t1* :: (('a :: ccompare, 'b :: ccompare, 'c :: ccompare) traversal-path × ('a set × 'a set)) set-rbt

and *t2* :: 'a set-rbt

shows *preamble-prefix-tests q (RBT-set t1) (RBT-set t2) = (case ID CCOMPARE(((('a, 'b, 'c) traversal-path × ('a set × 'a set))) of*

Some - ⇒ (case ID CCOMPARE('a) of

Some - ⇒ set (concat (map (λ (p, (rd, dr)) .

(concat (map (λ (p1, q2) . [(q, p1, q2), (q2, [], (target q p1))])

(filter (λ (p1, q2) . (target q p1) ≠ q2 ∧ (target q p1) ∈ rd

∧ q2 ∈ rd)

(List.product (prefixes p) (RBT-Set2.keys t2))))

(RBT-Set2.keys t1)) |

None ⇒ Code.abort (STR "preamble-prefix-tests RBT-set: ccompare = None") (λ-. (preamble-prefix-tests q (RBT-set t1) (RBT-set t2))) |

None ⇒ Code.abort (STR "prefix-pair-tests RBT-set: ccompare = None") (λ-. (preamble-prefix-tests q (RBT-set t1) (RBT-set t2)))

(is preamble-prefix-tests q (RBT-set t1) (RBT-set t2) = ?C)

<proof>

end

45 Data Refinement on FSM Representations

This section introduces a refinement of the type of finite state machines for code generation, maintaining mappings to access the transition relation to avoid repeated computations.

```
theory FSM-Code-Datatype
imports FSM HOL-Library.Mapping Containers.Containers
begin
```

45.1 Mappings and Function h

```
fun list-as-mapping :: ('a × 'c) list ⇒ ('a, 'c set) mapping where
  list-as-mapping xs = (foldr (λ (x,z) m . case Mapping.lookup m x of
    None ⇒ Mapping.update x {z} m |
    Some zs ⇒ Mapping.update x (insert z zs) m)
    xs
    Mapping.empty)
```

lemma *list-as-mapping-lookup*:

```
fixes xs :: ('a × 'c) list
shows (Mapping.lookup (list-as-mapping xs)) = (λ x . if (∃ z . (x,z) ∈ (set xs))
then Some {z . (x,z) ∈ (set xs)} else None)
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma *list-as-mapping-lookup-transitions* :

```
(case (Mapping.lookup (list-as-mapping (map (λ(q,x,y,q') . ((q,x),y,q')) ts)) (q,x))
of Some ts ⇒ ts | None ⇒ {}) = { (y,q') . (q,x,y,q') ∈ set ts}
(is ?S1 = ?S2)
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma *list-as-mapping-Nil* :

```
list-as-mapping [] = Mapping.empty
⟨proof⟩
```

definition *set-as-mapping* :: ('a × 'c) set ⇒ ('a, 'c set) mapping **where**

```
set-as-mapping s = (THE m . Mapping.lookup m = (set-as-map s))
```

lemma *set-as-mapping-ob* :

```
obtains m where set-as-mapping s = m and Mapping.lookup m = set-as-map s
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma *set-as-mapping-refined*[code] :

```
fixes t :: ('a :: ccompare × 'c :: ccompare) set-rbt
and xs :: ('b :: ceq × 'd :: ceq) set-dlist
shows set-as-mapping (RBT-set t) = (case ID CCOMPARE(('a × 'c)) of
```

```

Some - => (RBT-Set2.fold (λ (x,z) m . case Mapping.lookup m (x) of
  None => Mapping.update (x) {z} m |
  Some zs => Mapping.update (x) (Set.insert z zs) m)
  t
  Mapping.empty) |
None => Code.abort (STR "set-as-map RBT-set: ccompare = None")
  (λ-. set-as-mapping (RBT-set t))
(is set-as-mapping (RBT-set t) = ?C1 (RBT-set t))
and set-as-mapping (DList-set xs) = (case ID CEQ(('b × 'd)) of
  Some - => (DList-Set.fold (λ (x,z) m . case Mapping.lookup m (x) of
    None => Mapping.update (x) {z} m |
    Some zs => Mapping.update (x) (Set.insert z zs) m)
    xs
    Mapping.empty) |
  None => Code.abort (STR "set-as-map RBT-set: ccompare = None")
    (λ-. set-as-mapping (DList-set xs)))
(is set-as-mapping (DList-set xs) = ?C2 (DList-set xs))
⟨proof⟩

```

```

fun h-obs-impl-from-h :: (('state × 'input), ('output × 'state) set) mapping =>
('state × 'input, ('output, 'state) mapping) mapping where
  h-obs-impl-from-h h' = Mapping.map-values
    (λ - yqs . let m' = set-as-mapping yqs;
               m'' = Mapping.filter (λ y qs . card qs = 1) m';
               m''' = Mapping.map-values (λ - qs . the-elem
qs) m''
               in m''')
  h'

```

```

fun h-obs-impl :: (('state × 'input), ('output × 'state) set) mapping => 'state =>
'input => 'output => 'state option where
  h-obs-impl h' q x y = (let
    tgts = snd ' Set.filter (λ(y',q') . y' = y) (case (Mapping.lookup h' (q,x)) of
Some ts => ts | None => { })
    in if card tgts = 1
    then Some (the-elem tgts)
    else None)

```

```

abbreviation(input) h-obs-lookup ≡ (λ h' q x y . (case Mapping.lookup h' (q,x)
of Some m => Mapping.lookup m y | None => None))

```

```

lemma h-obs-impl-from-h-invar : h-obs-impl h' q x y = h-obs-lookup (h-obs-impl-from-h
h') q x y
  (is ?A q x y = ?B q x y)
⟨proof⟩

```

definition *set-as-mapping-image* :: ('a1 × 'a2) set ⇒ (('a1 × 'a2) ⇒ ('b1 × 'b2)) ⇒ ('b1, 'b2 set) mapping **where**
set-as-mapping-image s f = (THE m . Mapping.lookup m = set-as-map (image f s))

lemma *set-as-mapping-image-ob* :

obtains m **where** *set-as-mapping-image* s f = m **and** Mapping.lookup m = set-as-map (image f s)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *set-as-mapping-image-code*[code] :

fixes t :: ('a1 :: ccompare × 'a2 :: ccompare) set-rbt
and f1 :: ('a1 × 'a2) ⇒ ('b1 :: ccompare × 'b2 :: ccompare)
and xs :: ('c1 :: ceq × 'c2 :: ceq) set-dlist
and f2 :: ('c1 × 'c2) ⇒ ('d1 × 'd2)
shows *set-as-mapping-image* (RBT-set t) f1 = (case ID CCOMPARE(('a1 × 'a2)) of
 Some - ⇒ (RBT-Set2.fold (λ kv m1 .
 (case f1 kv of (x,z) ⇒ (case Mapping.lookup m1 (x) of None
 ⇒ Mapping.update (x) {z} m1 | Some zs ⇒ Mapping.update (x) (Set.insert z zs)
 m1)))
 t
 Mapping.empty) |
 None ⇒ Code.abort (STR "set-as-map-image RBT-set: ccompare =
 None")
 (λ-. *set-as-mapping-image* (RBT-set t) f1))
(is *set-as-mapping-image* (RBT-set t) f1 = ?C1 (RBT-set t))
and *set-as-mapping-image* (DList-set xs) f2 = (case ID CEQ(('c1 × 'c2)) of
 Some - ⇒ (DList-Set.fold (λ kv m1 .
 (case f2 kv of (x,z) ⇒ (case Mapping.lookup m1 (x) of None
 ⇒ Mapping.update (x) {z} m1 | Some zs ⇒ Mapping.update (x) (Set.insert z zs)
 m1)))
 xs
 Mapping.empty) |
 None ⇒ Code.abort (STR "set-as-map-image DList-set: ccompare =
 None")
 (λ-. *set-as-mapping-image* (DList-set xs) f2))
(is *set-as-mapping-image* (DList-set xs) f2 = ?C2 (DList-set xs))
 ⟨proof⟩

45.2 Impl Datatype

The following type extends *fsm-impl* with fields for *h* and *h-obs*.

datatype ('state, 'input, 'output) fsm-with-precomputations-impl =
 FSMWPI (initial-wpi : 'state)

```

(states-wpi : 'state set)
(inputs-wpi  : 'input set)
(outputs-wpi : 'output set)
(transitions-wpi : ('state × 'input × 'output × 'state) set)
(h-wpi : (('state × 'input), ('output × 'state) set) mapping)
(h-obs-wpi: ('state × 'input, ('output, 'state) mapping) mapping)

```

```

fun fsm-with-precomputations-impl-from-list :: 'a ⇒ ('a × 'b × 'c × 'a) list ⇒ ('a,
'b, 'c) fsm-with-precomputations-impl where
  fsm-with-precomputations-impl-from-list q [] = FSMWPI q {q} {} {} {} Mapping.empty Mapping.empty |
  fsm-with-precomputations-impl-from-list q (t#ts) = (let ts' = set (t#ts)
    in FSMWPI (t-source t)
      ((image t-source ts') ∪ (image t-target ts'))
      (image t-input ts')
      (image t-output ts')
      (ts')
      (list-as-mapping (map (λ(q,x,y,q') . ((q,x),y,q'))
(t#ts))))
    (h-obs-impl-from-h (list-as-mapping (map (λ(q,x,y,q')
. ((q,x),y,q')) (t#ts))))))

```

```

fun fsm-with-precomputations-impl-from-list' :: 'a ⇒ ('a × 'b × 'c × 'a) list ⇒
('a, 'b, 'c) fsm-with-precomputations-impl where
  fsm-with-precomputations-impl-from-list' q [] = FSMWPI q {q} {} {} {} Mapping.empty Mapping.empty |
  fsm-with-precomputations-impl-from-list' q (t#ts) = (let tsr = (remdups (t#ts));
    h' = (list-as-mapping (map
(λ(q,x,y,q') . ((q,x),y,q')) tsr))
    in FSMWPI (t-source t)
      (set (remdups ((map t-source tsr) @ (map t-target
tsr))))
      (set (remdups (map t-input tsr)))
      (set (remdups (map t-output tsr)))
      (set tsr)
      h'
      (h-obs-impl-from-h h'))

```

```

lemma fsm-impl-from-list-code[code] :
  fsm-with-precomputations-impl-from-list q ts = fsm-with-precomputations-impl-from-list'
q ts
⟨proof⟩

```

45.3 Refined Datatype

Well-formedness now also encompasses the new fields for h and $h\text{-obs}$.

```

fun well-formed-fsm-with-precomputations :: ('state, 'input, 'output) fsm-with-precomputations-impl

```

\Rightarrow *bool where*
well-formed-fsm-with-precomputations $M = (\text{initial-wpi } M \in \text{states-wpi } M$
 $\wedge \text{finite } (\text{states-wpi } M)$
 $\wedge \text{finite } (\text{inputs-wpi } M)$
 $\wedge \text{finite } (\text{outputs-wpi } M)$
 $\wedge \text{finite } (\text{transitions-wpi } M)$
 $\wedge (\forall t \in \text{transitions-wpi } M . t\text{-source } t \in \text{states-wpi } M \wedge$
 $t\text{-input } t \in \text{inputs-wpi } M \wedge$
 $t\text{-target } t \in \text{states-wpi } M \wedge$
 $t\text{-output } t \in \text{outputs-wpi } M)$
 $\wedge (\forall q x . (\text{case } (\text{Mapping.lookup } (h\text{-wpi } M) (q,x)) \text{ of } \text{Some } ts \Rightarrow ts \mid \text{None}$
 $\Rightarrow \{\}) = \{ (y,q') . (q,x,y,q') \in \text{transitions-wpi } M \})$
 $\wedge (\forall q x y . h\text{-obs-impl } (h\text{-wpi } M) q x y = h\text{-obs-lookup } (h\text{-obs-wpi } M) q x y))$

lemma *well-formed-h-set-as-mapping* :

assumes $h\text{-wpi } M = \text{set-as-mapping-image } (\text{transitions-wpi } M) (\lambda(q,x,y,q') .$
 $((q,x),y,q'))$
shows $(\text{case } (\text{Mapping.lookup } (h\text{-wpi } M) (q,x)) \text{ of } \text{Some } ts \Rightarrow ts \mid \text{None} \Rightarrow \{\})$
 $= \{ (y,q') . (q,x,y,q') \in \text{transitions-wpi } M \}$
(is $?A q x = ?B q x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *well-formed-h-obs-impl-from-h* :

assumes $h\text{-obs-wpi } M = h\text{-obs-impl-from-h } (h\text{-wpi } M)$
shows $h\text{-obs-impl } (h\text{-wpi } M) q x y = (h\text{-obs-lookup } (h\text{-obs-wpi } M) q x y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

typedef $(\text{'state}, \text{'input}, \text{'output}) \text{ fsm-with-precomputations} =$

$\{ M :: (\text{'state}, \text{'input}, \text{'output}) \text{ fsm-with-precomputations-impl} . \text{well-formed-fsm-with-precomputations}$
 $M \}$

morphisms $\text{fsm-with-precomputations-impl-of-fsm-with-precomputations Abs-fsm-with-precomputations}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

setup-lifting *type-definition-fsm-with-precomputations*

lift-definition $\text{initial-wp} :: (\text{'state}, \text{'input}, \text{'output}) \text{ fsm-with-precomputations} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{'state is FSM-Code-Datatype.initial-wpi } \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition $\text{states-wp} :: (\text{'state}, \text{'input}, \text{'output}) \text{ fsm-with-precomputations} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{'state set is FSM-Code-Datatype.states-wpi } \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition $\text{inputs-wp} :: (\text{'state}, \text{'input}, \text{'output}) \text{ fsm-with-precomputations} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{'input set is FSM-Code-Datatype.inputs-wpi } \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition $\text{outputs-wp} :: (\text{'state}, \text{'input}, \text{'output}) \text{ fsm-with-precomputations} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{'output set is FSM-Code-Datatype.outputs-wpi } \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition $\text{transitions-wp} ::$

$(\text{'state}, \text{'input}, \text{'output}) \text{ fsm-with-precomputations} \Rightarrow (\text{'state} \times \text{'input} \times \text{'output}$
 $\times \text{'state}) \text{ set}$

is $\text{FSM-Code-Datatype.transitions-wpi } \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition *h-wp* ::
 ('state, 'input, 'output) fsm-with-precomputations \Rightarrow (('state \times 'input), ('output \times 'state) set) mapping
 is FSM-Code-Datatype.h-wpi <proof>

lift-definition *h-obs-wp* ::
 ('state, 'input, 'output) fsm-with-precomputations \Rightarrow (('state \times 'input), ('output, 'state) mapping) mapping
 is FSM-Code-Datatype.h-obs-wpi <proof>

lemma *fsm-with-precomputations-initial*: initial-wp $M \in$ states-wp M
 <proof>

lemma *fsm-with-precomputations-states-finite*: finite (states-wp M)
 <proof>

lemma *fsm-with-precomputations-inputs-finite*: finite (inputs-wp M)
 <proof>

lemma *fsm-with-precomputations-outputs-finite*: finite (outputs-wp M)
 <proof>

lemma *fsm-with-precomputations-transitions-finite*: finite (transitions-wp M)
 <proof>

lemma *fsm-with-precomputations-transition-props*: $t \in$ transitions-wp $M \implies$ t -source $t \in$ states-wp $M \wedge$
 t -input $t \in$ inputs-wp $M \wedge$
 t -target $t \in$ states-wp $M \wedge$
 t -output $t \in$ outputs-wp M
 <proof>

lemma *fsm-with-precomputations-h-prop*: (case (Mapping.lookup (h-wp M) (q,x)) of Some $ts \Rightarrow ts$ | None \Rightarrow {}) = { (y,q') . (q,x,y,q') \in transitions-wp M }
 <proof>

lemma *fsm-with-precomputations-h-obs-prop*: (h-obs-lookup (h-obs-wp M) q x y) = h-obs-impl (h-wp M) q x y
 <proof>

lemma *map-values-empty*: Mapping.map-values f Mapping.empty = Mapping.empty
 <proof>

lift-definition *fsm-with-precomputations-from-list* :: 'a \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b \times 'c \times 'a) list \Rightarrow ('a, 'b, 'c) fsm-with-precomputations
 is fsm-with-precomputations-impl-from-list
 <proof>

lemma *fsm-with-precomputations-from-list-Nil-simps* :
 initial-wp (fsm-with-precomputations-from-list q []) = q
 states-wp (fsm-with-precomputations-from-list q []) = {q}
 inputs-wp (fsm-with-precomputations-from-list q []) = {}
 outputs-wp (fsm-with-precomputations-from-list q []) = {}
 transitions-wp (fsm-with-precomputations-from-list q []) = {}

<proof>

lemma *fsm-with-precomputations-from-list-Cons-simps* :

initial-wp (*fsm-with-precomputations-from-list* *q* (*t#ts*)) = (*t-source* *t*)
states-wp (*fsm-with-precomputations-from-list* *q* (*t#ts*)) = ((*image* *t-source* (*set*
(*t#ts*))) \cup (*image* *t-target* (*set* (*t#ts*))))
inputs-wp (*fsm-with-precomputations-from-list* *q* (*t#ts*)) = (*image* *t-input* (*set*
(*t#ts*)))
outputs-wp (*fsm-with-precomputations-from-list* *q* (*t#ts*)) = (*image* *t-output* (*set*
(*t#ts*)))
transitions-wp (*fsm-with-precomputations-from-list* *q* (*t#ts*)) = (*set* (*t#ts*))
<proof>

definition *Fsm-with-precomputations* :: ('a,'b,'c) *fsm-with-precomputations-impl*
 \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) *fsm-with-precomputations* **where**

Fsm-with-precomputations *M* = *Abs-fsm-with-precomputations* (*if well-formed-fsm-with-precomputations*
M then *M* else *FSMWPI undefined* {*undefined*} {} {} {} *Mapping.empty* *Mapping.empty*)

lemma *fsm-with-precomputations-code-abstype* [*code abstype*] :

Fsm-with-precomputations (*fsm-with-precomputations-impl-of-fsm-with-precomputations*
M) = *M*
<proof>

lemma *fsm-with-precomputations-impl-of-fsm-with-precomputations-code* [*code*] :

fsm-with-precomputations-impl-of-fsm-with-precomputations (*fsm-with-precomputations-from-list*
q ts) = *fsm-with-precomputations-impl-from-list* *q ts*
<proof>

definition *FSMWP* :: ('state, 'input, 'output) *fsm-with-precomputations* \Rightarrow ('state,
'input, 'output) *fsm-impl* **where**

FSMWP *M* = *FSMI* (*initial-wp* *M*)
(*states-wp* *M*)
(*inputs-wp* *M*)
(*outputs-wp* *M*)
(*transitions-wp* *M*)

code-datatype *FSMWP*

45.4 Lifting

declare [[*code drop: fsm-impl-from-list*]]

lemma *fsm-impl-from-list*[*code*] :

fsm-impl-from-list *q ts* = *FSMWP* (*fsm-with-precomputations-from-list* *q ts*)
<proof>

```

declare [[code drop: fsm-impl.initial fsm-impl.states fsm-impl.inputs fsm-impl.outputs
fsm-impl.transitions]]
lemma fsm-impl-FSMWP-initial[code,simp] : fsm-impl.initial (FSMWP M) = ini-
tial-wp M
  <proof>
lemma fsm-impl-FSMWP-states[code,simp] : fsm-impl.states (FSMWP M) = states-wp
M
  <proof>
lemma fsm-impl-FSMWP-inputs[code,simp] : fsm-impl.inputs (FSMWP M) = in-
puts-wp M
  <proof>
lemma fsm-impl-FSMWP-outputs[code,simp] : fsm-impl.outputs (FSMWP M) =
outputs-wp M
  <proof>
lemma fsm-impl-FSMWP-transitions[code,simp] : fsm-impl.transitions (FSMWP
M) = transitions-wp M
  <proof>

lemma well-formed-FSMWP: well-formed-fsm (FSMWP M)
  <proof>

```

```

declare [[code drop: FSM-Impl.h ]]
lemma h-with-precomputations-code [code] : FSM-Impl.h ((FSMWP M)) = (λ
(q,x) . case Mapping.lookup (h-wp M) (q,x) of Some yqs ⇒ yqs | None ⇒ {})
  <proof>

declare [[code drop: FSM-Impl.h-obs ]]
lemma h-obs-with-precomputations-code [code] : FSM-Impl.h-obs ((FSMWP M))
q x y = (h-obs-lookup (h-obs-wp M) q x y)
  <proof>

```

```

fun filter-states-impl :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm-with-precomputations-impl ⇒ ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒
('a,'b,'c) fsm-with-precomputations-impl where
  filter-states-impl M P = (if P (initial-wpi M)
    then (let
      h' = Mapping.filter (λ (q,x) yqs . P q) (h-wpi M);
      h'' = Mapping.map-values (λ - yqs . Set.filter (λ (y,q')
. P q') yqs) h'
    in
      FSMWPI (initial-wpi M)
        (Set.filter P (states-wpi M))
        (inputs-wpi M)
        (outputs-wpi M)

```


(Set.filter (λ t . P (t-source t) ∧ P (t-target t))

(transitions-wp M))

h''

(h-obs-impl-from-h h'')

else M)

lift-definition filter-states :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm-with-precomputations ⇒ ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) fsm-with-precomputations

is filter-states-impl

⟨proof⟩

lemma filter-states-simps:

initial-wp (filter-states M P) = initial-wp M

states-wp (filter-states M P) = (if P (initial-wp M) then Set.filter P (states-wp M) else states-wp M)

inputs-wp (filter-states M P) = inputs-wp M

outputs-wp (filter-states M P) = outputs-wp M

transitions-wp (filter-states M P) = (if P (initial-wp M) then (Set.filter (λ t . P (t-source t) ∧ P (t-target t)) (transitions-wp M)) else transitions-wp M)

⟨proof⟩

declare [[code drop: FSM-Impl.filter-states]]

lemma filter-states-with-precomputations-code [code] : FSM-Impl.filter-states ((FSMW P) P = FSMWP (filter-states M P)

⟨proof⟩

fun create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets-impl :: 'a ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ 'b fset ⇒ 'c fset ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) fsm-with-precomputations-impl **where**

create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets-impl q ns ins outs = FSMWPI q (insert q (fset ns)) (fset ins) (fset outs) {} Mapping.empty Mapping.empty

lift-definition create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets :: 'a ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ 'b fset ⇒ 'c fset ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) fsm-with-precomputations

is create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets-impl

⟨proof⟩

lemma fsm-with-precomputations-impl-of-code [code] :

fsm-with-precomputations-impl-of-fsm-with-precomputations (create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets q ns ins outs) = create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets-impl q ns ins outs

⟨proof⟩

lemma create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets-simps:

initial-wp (create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets q ns ins outs) = q

states-wp (create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets q ns ins outs) = (insert q (fset ns))

inputs-wp (*create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets* *q ns ins outs*) = *fset ins*
outputs-wp (*create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets* *q ns ins outs*) = *fset outs*
transitions-wp (*create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets* *q ns ins outs*) = {}
 ⟨*proof*⟩

declare [[*code drop: FSM-Impl.create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets*]]

lemma *create-unconnected-fsm-with-precomputations-code* [*code*] : *FSM-Impl.create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets*
q ns ins outs = *FSMWPI* (*create-unconnected-fsm-from-fsets* *q ns ins outs*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

fun *add-transitions-impl* :: ('a,'b,'c) *fsm-with-precomputations-impl* ⇒ ('a × 'b ×
 'c × 'a) *set* ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) *fsm-with-precomputations-impl* **where**
add-transitions-impl *M ts* = (if (∀ *t* ∈ *ts* . *t-source* *t* ∈ *states-wpi* *M* ∧ *t-input* *t*
 ∈ *inputs-wpi* *M* ∧ *t-output* *t* ∈ *outputs-wpi* *M* ∧ *t-target* *t* ∈ *states-wpi* *M*)
 then (let *ts'* = ((*transitions-wpi* *M*) ∪ *ts*);
 h' = *set-as-mapping-image* *ts'* (λ(*q,x,y,q'*) . ((*q,x*),*y*,*q'*))
 in *FSMWPI*
 (*initial-wpi* *M*)
 (*states-wpi* *M*)
 (*inputs-wpi* *M*)
 (*outputs-wpi* *M*)
 ts'
 h'
 (*h-obs-impl-from-h* *h'*))
 else *M*)

lift-definition *add-transitions* :: ('a,'b,'c) *fsm-with-precomputations* ⇒ ('a × 'b ×
 'c × 'a) *set* ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) *fsm-with-precomputations*
is *add-transitions-impl*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *add-transitions-simps*:

initial-wp (*add-transitions* *M ts*) = *initial-wp* *M*
states-wp (*add-transitions* *M ts*) = *states-wp* *M*
inputs-wp (*add-transitions* *M ts*) = *inputs-wp* *M*
outputs-wp (*add-transitions* *M ts*) = *outputs-wp* *M*
transitions-wp (*add-transitions* *M ts*) = (if (∀ *t* ∈ *ts* . *t-source* *t* ∈ *states-wp* *M*
 ∧ *t-input* *t* ∈ *inputs-wp* *M* ∧ *t-output* *t* ∈ *outputs-wp* *M* ∧ *t-target* *t* ∈ *states-wp*
M)

then *transitions-wp* *M* ∪ *ts* else *transitions-wp* *M*)

⟨*proof*⟩

declare [[*code drop: FSM-Impl.add-transitions*]]

lemma *add-transitions-with-precomputations-code* [*code*] : *FSM-Impl.add-transitions*

((*FSMWP M*) *ts* = *FSMWP (add-transitions M ts)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

fun *rename-states-impl* :: ('a,'b,'c) *fsm-with-precomputations-impl* ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'd) ⇒
 ('d,'b,'c) *fsm-with-precomputations-impl* **where**
rename-states-impl M f = (let *ts* = ((λ*t* . (f (t-source t), t-input t, t-output t, f
 (t-target t))) ' transitions-wpi M);
 h' = set-as-mapping-image *ts* (λ(*q,x,y,q'*) . ((*q,x*),*y,q'*))
 in
 FSMWPI (f (initial-wpi M))
 (*f* ' *states-wpi M*)
 (*inputs-wpi M*)
 (*outputs-wpi M*)
 ts
 h'
 (*h-obs-impl-from-h h'*))

lift-definition *rename-states* :: ('a,'b,'c) *fsm-with-precomputations* ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'd) ⇒
 ('d,'b,'c) *fsm-with-precomputations*
is *rename-states-impl*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *rename-states-simps*:

initial-wp (rename-states M f) = *f (initial-wp M)*
states-wp (rename-states M f) = *f* ' *states-wp M*
inputs-wp (rename-states M f) = *inputs-wp M*
outputs-wp (rename-states M f) = *outputs-wp M*
transitions-wp (rename-states M f) = ((λ*t* . (f (t-source t), t-input t, t-output t,
 f (t-target t))) ' *transitions-wp M*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

declare [[*code drop: FSM-Impl.rename-states*]]

lemma *rename-states-with-precomputations-code*[*code*] : *FSM-Impl.rename-states*
 ((*FSMWP M*) *f* = *FSMWP (rename-states M f)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

fun *filter-transitions-impl* :: ('a,'b,'c) *fsm-with-precomputations-impl* ⇒ (('a × 'b
 × 'c × 'a) ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a,'b,'c) *fsm-with-precomputations-impl* **where**
filter-transitions-impl M P = (let *ts* = (Set.filter *P (transitions-wpi M)*);
 h' = (set-as-mapping-image *ts* (λ(*q,x,y,q'*) .
 ((*q,x*),*y,q'*)))
 in *FSMWPI (initial-wpi M)*
 (*states-wpi M*)
 (*inputs-wpi M*)
 (*outputs-wpi M*)

ts
 h'
 $(h\text{-obs-impl-from-h } h')$

lift-definition *filter-transitions* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm-with-precomputations \Rightarrow (('a \times 'b \times 'c \times 'a) \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) fsm-with-precomputations
is *filter-transitions-impl*
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *filter-transitions-simps*:
initial-wp (*filter-transitions* M P) = *initial-wp* M
states-wp (*filter-transitions* M P) = *states-wp* M
inputs-wp (*filter-transitions* M P) = *inputs-wp* M
outputs-wp (*filter-transitions* M P) = *outputs-wp* M
transitions-wp (*filter-transitions* M P) = Set.filter P (*transitions-wp* M)
 \langle proof \rangle

declare [[code drop: *FSM-Impl.filter-transitions*]]
lemma *filter-transitions-with-precomputations-code* [code] : *FSM-Impl.filter-transitions* ((*FSMWP* M)) P = *FSMWP* (*filter-transitions* M P)
 \langle proof \rangle

fun *initial-singleton-impl* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm-with-precomputations-impl \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) fsm-with-precomputations-impl **where**
initial-singleton-impl M = *FSMWPI* (*initial-wpi* M)
 {*initial-wpi* M}
 (*inputs-wpi* M)
 (*outputs-wpi* M)
 {}
 Mapping.empty
 Mapping.empty

lemma *set-as-mapping-empty* :
set-as-mapping-image {} f = *Mapping.empty*
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *h-obs-from-impl-h* : *h-obs-impl-from-h* *Mapping.empty* = *Mapping.empty*
 \langle proof \rangle

lift-definition *initial-singleton* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm-with-precomputations \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c) fsm-with-precomputations
is *initial-singleton-impl*
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma *initial-singleton-simps*:
initial-wp (*initial-singleton* M) = *initial-wp* M
states-wp (*initial-singleton* M) = {*initial-wp* M}
inputs-wp (*initial-singleton* M) = *inputs-wp* M

$outputs-wp (initial-singleton M) = outputs-wp M$
 $transitions-wp (initial-singleton M) = \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

declare [[code drop: *FSM-Impl.initial-singleton*]]

lemma *initial-singleton-with-precomputations-code*[code] : *FSM-Impl.initial-singleton*
 ((*FSMWP M*)) = *FSMWP (initial-singleton M)*
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *canonical-separator'-impl* :: ('a,'b,'c) *fsm-with-precomputations-impl* ⇒ (('a
 × 'a), 'b, 'c) *fsm-with-precomputations-impl* ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ (('a × 'a) + 'a, 'b, 'c)
fsm-with-precomputations-impl **where**

canonical-separator'-impl M P q1 q2 = (if *initial-wpi P* = (q1,q2)
 then
 (let f' = set-as-map (image (λ(q,x,y,q') . ((q,x),y)) (*transitions-wpi M*));
 f = (λqx . (case f' qx of Some yqs ⇒ yqs | None ⇒ {}));
 shifted-transitions' = shifted-transitions (*transitions-wpi P*);
 distinguishing-transitions-lr = distinguishing-transitions f q1 q2 (*states-wpi*
P) (*inputs-wpi P*);
 ts = shifted-transitions' ∪ distinguishing-transitions-lr;
 h' = set-as-mapping-image ts (λ(q,x,y,q') . ((q,x),y,q'))
 in

FSMWPI (Inl (q1,q2))
 ((image Inl (*states-wpi P*)) ∪ {Inr q1, Inr q2})
 (*inputs-wpi M* ∪ *inputs-wpi P*)
 (*outputs-wpi M* ∪ *outputs-wpi P*)
 ts
 h'
 (h-obs-impl-from-h h')
 else *FSMWPI (Inl (q1,q2))* {Inl (q1,q2)} {} {} {} Mapping.empty Mapping.empty

lemma *canonical-separator'-impl-refined*[code]:

canonical-separator'-impl M P q1 q2 = (if *initial-wpi P* = (q1,q2)
 then
 (let f' = set-as-mapping-image (*transitions-wpi M*) (λ(q,x,y,q') . ((q,x),y));
 f = (λqx . (case Mapping.lookup f' qx of Some yqs ⇒ yqs | None ⇒ {}));
 shifted-transitions' = shifted-transitions (*transitions-wpi P*);
 distinguishing-transitions-lr = distinguishing-transitions f q1 q2 (*states-wpi*
P) (*inputs-wpi P*);
 ts = shifted-transitions' ∪ distinguishing-transitions-lr;
 h' = set-as-mapping-image ts (λ(q,x,y,q') . ((q,x),y,q'))
 in

FSMWPI (Inl (q1,q2))
 ((image Inl (*states-wpi P*)) ∪ {Inr q1, Inr q2})
 (*inputs-wpi M* ∪ *inputs-wpi P*)
 (*outputs-wpi M* ∪ *outputs-wpi P*)

```

    ts
    h'
    (h-obs-impl-from-h h')
else FSMWPI (Inl (q1,q2)) {Inl (q1,q2)} {} {} {} Mapping.empty Mapping.empty
⟨proof⟩

```

lift-definition *canonical-separator'* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm-with-precomputations ⇒ (('a × 'a), 'b, 'c) fsm-with-precomputations ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ (('a × 'a) + 'a, 'b, 'c) fsm-with-precomputations
is *canonical-separator'-impl*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *canonical-separator'-simps* :

```

    initial-wp (canonical-separator' M P q1 q2) = Inl (q1,q2)
    states-wp (canonical-separator' M P q1 q2) = (if initial-wp P = (q1,q2) then
(image Inl (states-wp P)) ∪ {Inr q1, Inr q2} else {Inl (q1,q2)})
    inputs-wp (canonical-separator' M P q1 q2) = (if initial-wp P = (q1,q2)
then inputs-wp M ∪ inputs-wp P else {})
    outputs-wp (canonical-separator' M P q1 q2) = (if initial-wp P = (q1,q2)
then outputs-wp M ∪ outputs-wp P else {})
    transitions-wp (canonical-separator' M P q1 q2) = (if initial-wp P = (q1,q2)
then shifted-transitions (transitions-wp P) ∪ distinguishing-transitions (λ (q,x) .
{y . ∃ q' . (q,x,y,q') ∈ transitions-wp M}) q1 q2 (states-wp P) (inputs-wp P) else
{}))
⟨proof⟩

```

declare [[code drop: *FSM-Impl.canonical-separator'*]]

lemma *canonical-separator-with-precomputations-code* [code] : *FSM-Impl.canonical-separator'*
((FSMW P M)) ((FSMW P P)) q1 q2 = FSMWP (canonical-separator' M P q1 q2)
⟨proof⟩

fun *product-impl* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm-with-precomputations-impl ⇒ ('d,'b,'c) fsm-with-precomputations-impl
⇒ ('a × 'd, 'b, 'c) fsm-with-precomputations-impl **where**
product-impl A B = (let ts = (image (λ((qA,x,y,qA'), (qB,x',y',qB')) . ((qA,qB),x,y,(qA',qB'))))
(Set.filter (λ((qA,x,y,qA'), (qB,x',y',qB')) . x = x' ∧ y = y') (∪(image (λ tA .
image (λ tB . (tA,tB)) (transitions-wpi B)) (transitions-wpi A)))));
h' = set-as-mapping-image ts (λ(q,x,y,q') . ((q,x),y,q'))
in
FSMWPI ((initial-wpi A, initial-wpi B))
((states-wpi A) × (states-wpi B))
(inputs-wpi A ∪ inputs-wpi B)
(outputs-wpi A ∪ outputs-wpi B)
ts
h'
(h-obs-impl-from-h h'))

lift-definition *product* :: ('a,'b,'c) fsm-with-precomputations ⇒ ('d,'b,'c) fsm-with-precomputations

$\Rightarrow ('a \times 'd, 'b, 'c)$ *fsm-with-precomputations is product-impl*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *product-simps*:

initial-wp (product A B) = (*initial-wp* A, *initial-wp* B)
states-wp (product A B) = (*states-wp* A) × (*states-wp* B)
inputs-wp (product A B) = *inputs-wp* A ∪ *inputs-wp* B
outputs-wp (product A B) = *outputs-wp* A ∪ *outputs-wp* B
transitions-wp (product A B) = (*image* (λ((qA,x,y,qA'), (qB,x',y',qB')) . ((qA,qB),x,y,(qA',qB'))))
 (Set.filter (λ((qA,x,y,qA'), (qB,x',y',qB')) . x = x' ∧ y = y') (∪(*image* (λ tA .
image (λ tB . (tA,tB)) (*transitions-wp* B)) (*transitions-wp* A))))))
 ⟨proof⟩

declare [[code drop: *FSM-Impl.product*]]

lemma *product-with-precomputations-code* [code] : *FSM-Impl.product* ((*FSMWP* A)) ((*FSMWP* B)) = *FSMWP* (product A B)
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *from-FSMI-impl* :: ('a,'b,'c) *fsm-with-precomputations-impl* \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c)
fsm-with-precomputations-impl **where**

from-FSMI-impl M q = (if q ∈ *states-wpi* M then *FSMWPI* q (*states-wpi* M)
 (*inputs-wpi* M) (*outputs-wpi* M) (*transitions-wpi* M) (*h-wpi* M) (*h-obs-wpi* M)
 else M)

lift-definition *from-FSMI* :: ('a,'b,'c) *fsm-with-precomputations* \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a,'b,'c)
fsm-with-precomputations is from-FSMI-impl
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *from-FSMI-simps*:

initial-wp (*from-FSMI* M q) = (if q ∈ *states-wp* M then q else *initial-wp* M)
states-wp (*from-FSMI* M q) = *states-wp* M
inputs-wp (*from-FSMI* M q) = *inputs-wp* M
outputs-wp (*from-FSMI* M q) = *outputs-wp* M
transitions-wp (*from-FSMI* M q) = *transitions-wp* M
 ⟨proof⟩

declare [[code drop: *FSM-Impl.from-FSMI*]]

lemma *from-FSMI-with-precomputations-code* [code] : *FSM-Impl.from-FSMI* ((*FSMWP* M)) q = *FSMWP* (*from-FSMI* M q)
 ⟨proof⟩

end

46 Code Export

This theory exports various functions developed in this library.

theory *Test-Suite-Generator-Code-Export*

```

imports EquivalenceTesting/H-Method-Implementations
         EquivalenceTesting/HSI-Method-Implementations
         EquivalenceTesting/W-Method-Implementations
         EquivalenceTesting/Wp-Method-Implementations
         EquivalenceTesting/SPY-Method-Implementations
         EquivalenceTesting/SPYH-Method-Implementations
         EquivalenceTesting/Partial-S-Method-Implementations
         AdaptiveStateCounting/Test-Suite-Calculation-Refined
         Prime-Transformation
         Prefix-Tree-Refined
         EquivalenceTesting/Test-Suite-Representations-Refined
         HOL-Library.List-Lexorder
         HOL-Library.Code-Target-Nat
         HOL-Library.Code-Target-Int
         Native-Word.Uint64
         FSM-Code-Datatype

```

```
begin
```

46.1 Reduction Testing

definition *generate-reduction-test-suite-naive* :: (uint64, uint64, uint64) fsm ⇒ integer ⇒ String.literal + (uint64 × uint64) list list **where**

```

generate-reduction-test-suite-naive M m = (case (calculate-test-suite-naive-as-io-sequences-with-assumption-ch
M (nat-of-integer m)) of
  Inl err ⇒ Inl err |
  Inr ts ⇒ Inr (sorted-list-of-set ts))

```

definition *generate-reduction-test-suite-greedy* :: (uint64, uint64, uint64) fsm ⇒ integer ⇒ String.literal + (uint64 × uint64) list list **where**

```

generate-reduction-test-suite-greedy M m = (case (calculate-test-suite-greedy-as-io-sequences-with-assumption-ch
M (nat-of-integer m)) of
  Inl err ⇒ Inl err |
  Inr ts ⇒ Inr (sorted-list-of-set ts))

```

46.1.1 Fault Detection Capabilities of the Test Harness

The test harness for reduction testing (see <https://bitbucket.org/RobertSachtleben/an-approach-for-the-verification-and-synthesis-of-complete>) applies a test suite to a system under test (SUT) by repeatedly applying each IO-sequence (test case) in the test suite input by input to the SUT until either the test case has been fully applied or the first output is observed that does not correspond to the outputs in the IO-sequence and then checks whether the observed IO-sequence (consisting of a prefix of the test case possibly followed by an IO-pair consisting of the next input in the test case and an output that is not the next output in the test case) is prefix of some test case in the test suite. If such a prefix exists, then the application passes, else it fails and the overall application is aborted, reporting a failure.

The following lemma shows that the SUT (whose behaviour corresponds

to an FSM M') conforms to the specification (here FSM M) if and only if the above application procedure does not fail. As the following lemma uses quantification over all possible responses of the SUT to each test case, a further testability hypothesis is required to transfer this result to the actual test application process, which by necessity can only perform a finite number of applications: we assume that some value k exists such that by applying each test case k times, all responses of the SUT to it can be observed.

lemma *reduction-test-harness-soundness* :
fixes $M :: (\text{uint64}, \text{uint64}, \text{uint64}) \text{ fsm}$
assumes *observable* M'
and $\text{FSM.inputs } M' = \text{FSM.inputs } M$
and *completely-specified* M'
and $\text{size } M' \leq \text{nat-of-integer } m$
and $\text{generate-reduction-test-suite-greedy } M \ m = \text{Inr } ts$
shows $(L \ M' \subseteq L \ M) \longleftrightarrow (\text{list-all } (\lambda \text{ io } . \neg (\exists \text{ ioPre } x \ y \ y' \ \text{ioSuf } . \text{io} = \text{ioPre}@[(x,y)]@\text{ioSuf} \wedge \text{ioPre}@[(x,y')] \in L \ M' \wedge \neg (\exists \text{ ioSuf}' . \text{ioPre}@[(x,y')]@\text{ioSuf}' \in \text{list.set } ts))) \ ts)$
<proof>

46.2 Equivalence Testing

46.2.1 Test Strategy Application and Transformation

fun *apply-method-to-prime* :: $(\text{uint64}, \text{uint64}, \text{uint64}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{integer} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow ((\text{uint64}, \text{uint64}, \text{uint64}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{uint64} \times \text{uint64}) \text{ prefix-tree}) \Rightarrow (\text{uint64} \times \text{uint64}) \text{ prefix-tree}$ **where**

apply-method-to-prime M *additionalStates* *isAlreadyPrime* $f = (\text{let}$
 $M' = (\text{if } \text{isAlreadyPrime} \text{ then } M \text{ else } \text{to-prime-uint64 } M);$
 $m = \text{size-r } M' + (\text{nat-of-integer } \text{additionalStates})$
 $\text{in } f \ M' \ m)$

lemma *apply-method-to-prime-completeness* :

fixes $M2 :: ('a, \text{uint64}, \text{uint64}) \text{ fsm}$
assumes $\bigwedge M1 \ m \ (M2 :: ('a, \text{uint64}, \text{uint64}) \text{ fsm}) .$
 $\text{observable } M1 \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{observable } M2 \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{minimal } M1 \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{minimal } M2 \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{size-r } M1 \leq m \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{size } M2 \leq m \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{FSM.inputs } M2 = \text{FSM.inputs } M1 \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{FSM.outputs } M2 = \text{FSM.outputs } M1 \Longrightarrow$
 $(L \ M1 = L \ M2) \longleftrightarrow ((L \ M1 \cap \text{set } (f \ M1 \ m)) = (L \ M2 \cap \text{set } (f \ M1 \ m)))$
and *observable* $M2$
and *minimal* $M2$
and $\text{size } M2 \leq \text{size-r } (\text{to-prime } M1) + (\text{nat-of-integer } \text{additionalStates})$
and $\text{FSM.inputs } M2 = \text{FSM.inputs } M1$

```

and FSM.outputs M2 = FSM.outputs M1
and isAlreadyPrime  $\implies$  observable M1  $\wedge$  minimal M1  $\wedge$  reachable-states M1
= states M1
and size (to-prime M1) < 264
shows (L M1 = L M2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ((L M1  $\cap$  set (apply-method-to-prime M1 additionalStates isAlreadyPrime f)) = (L M2  $\cap$  set (apply-method-to-prime M1 additionalStates isAlreadyPrime f)))
(proof)

```

```

fun apply-to-prime-and-return-io-lists :: (uint64, uint64, uint64) fsm  $\implies$  integer  $\implies$  bool  $\implies$  ((uint64, uint64, uint64) fsm  $\implies$  nat  $\implies$  (uint64  $\times$  uint64) prefix-tree)  $\implies$  ((uint64  $\times$  uint64)  $\times$  bool) list list where
apply-to-prime-and-return-io-lists M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime f = (let M' = (if isAlreadyPrime then M else to-prime-uint64 M) in sorted-list-of-maximal-sequences-in-tree (test-suite-from-io-tree M' (FSM.initial M') (apply-method-to-prime M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime f)))

```

lemma *apply-to-prime-and-return-io-lists-completeness :*

```

fixes M2 :: ('a, uint64, uint64) fsm
assumes  $\bigwedge$  M1 m (M2 :: ('a, uint64, uint64) fsm) .
observable M1  $\implies$ 
observable M2  $\implies$ 
minimal M1  $\implies$ 
minimal M2  $\implies$ 
size-r M1  $\leq$  m  $\implies$ 
size M2  $\leq$  m  $\implies$ 
FSM.inputs M2 = FSM.inputs M1  $\implies$ 
FSM.outputs M2 = FSM.outputs M1  $\implies$ 
((L M1 = L M2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ((L M1  $\cap$  set (f M1 m)) = (L M2  $\cap$  set (f M1 m))))
 $\wedge$  finite-tree (f M1 m)
and observable M2
and minimal M2
and size M2  $\leq$  size-r (to-prime M1) + (nat-of-integer additionalStates)
and FSM.inputs M2 = FSM.inputs M1
and FSM.outputs M2 = FSM.outputs M1
and isAlreadyPrime  $\implies$  observable M1  $\wedge$  minimal M1  $\wedge$  reachable-states M1
= states M1
and size (to-prime M1) < 264
shows (L M1 = L M2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  list-all (passes-test-case M2 (FSM.initial M2)) (apply-to-prime-and-return-io-lists M1 additionalStates isAlreadyPrime f)
(proof)

```

```

fun apply-to-prime-and-return-input-lists :: (uint64, uint64, uint64) fsm  $\implies$  integer  $\implies$  bool  $\implies$  ((uint64, uint64, uint64) fsm  $\implies$  nat  $\implies$  (uint64  $\times$  uint64) prefix-tree)  $\implies$  uint64 list list where

```

apply-to-prime-and-return-input-lists M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime f = test-suite-to-input-sequences (apply-method-to-prime M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime f)

lemma *apply-to-prime-and-return-input-lists-completeness :*

fixes $M2 :: ('a, uint64, uint64) fsm$
assumes $\bigwedge M1 m (M2 :: ('a, uint64, uint64) fsm) .$
 $observable\ M1 \implies$
 $observable\ M2 \implies$
 $minimal\ M1 \implies$
 $minimal\ M2 \implies$
 $size-r\ M1 \leq m \implies$
 $size\ M2 \leq m \implies$
 $FSM.inputs\ M2 = FSM.inputs\ M1 \implies$
 $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1 \implies$
 $((L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow ((L\ M1 \cap set\ (f\ M1\ m)) = (L\ M2 \cap set\ (f\ M1\ m))))$
 $\wedge\ finite-tree\ (f\ M1\ m)$
and $observable\ M2$
and $minimal\ M2$
and $size\ M2 \leq size-r\ (to-prime\ M1) + (nat-of-integer\ additionalStates)$
and $FSM.inputs\ M2 = FSM.inputs\ M1$
and $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1$
and $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable-states\ M1 = states\ M1$
and $size\ (to-prime\ M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow (\forall xs \in list.set\ (apply-to-prime-and-return-input-lists\ M1\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime\ f). \forall xs' \in list.set\ (prefixes\ xs). \{io \in L\ M1. map\ fst\ io = xs'\} = \{io \in L\ M2. map\ fst\ io = xs'\})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

46.2.2 W-Method

definition *w-method-via-h-framework-ts :: (uint64, uint64, uint64) fsm \Rightarrow integer \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow ((uint64 \times uint64) \times bool) list list* **where**

w-method-via-h-framework-ts M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime = apply-to-prime-and-return-io-lists M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime w-method-via-h-framework

lemma *w-method-via-h-framework-ts-completeness :*

assumes $observable\ M2$
and $minimal\ M2$
and $size\ M2 \leq size-r\ (to-prime\ M1) + (nat-of-integer\ additionalStates)$
and $FSM.inputs\ M2 = FSM.inputs\ M1$
and $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1$
and $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable-states\ M1 = states\ M1$
and $size\ (to-prime\ M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow list-all\ (passes-test-case\ M2\ (FSM.initial\ M2))\ (w-method-via-h-framework-ts\ M1\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *w-method-via-h-framework-input* :: (uint64, uint64, uint64) fsm ⇒ integer ⇒ bool ⇒ uint64 list list **where**
w-method-via-h-framework-input M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime = apply-to-prime-and-return-input-lists M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime *w-method-via-h-framework*

lemma *w-method-via-h-framework-input-completeness* :
assumes observable M2
and minimal M2
and size M2 ≤ size-r (to-prime M1) + (nat-of-integer additionalStates)
and FSM.inputs M2 = FSM.inputs M1
and FSM.outputs M2 = FSM.outputs M1
and isAlreadyPrime ⇒ observable M1 ∧ minimal M1 ∧ reachable-states M1 = states M1
and size (to-prime M1) < 2⁶⁴
shows (L M1 = L M2) ↔ (∀ xs ∈ list.set (w-method-via-h-framework-input M1 additionalStates isAlreadyPrime). ∀ xs' ∈ list.set (prefixes xs). {io ∈ L M1. map fst io = xs'} = {io ∈ L M2. map fst io = xs'})
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *w-method-via-h-framework-2-ts* :: (uint64, uint64, uint64) fsm ⇒ integer ⇒ bool ⇒ ((uint64 × uint64) × bool) list list **where**
w-method-via-h-framework-2-ts M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime = apply-to-prime-and-return-io-lists M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime *w-method-via-h-framework-2*

lemma *w-method-via-h-framework-2-ts-completeness* :
assumes observable M2
and minimal M2
and size M2 ≤ size-r (to-prime M1) + (nat-of-integer additionalStates)
and FSM.inputs M2 = FSM.inputs M1
and FSM.outputs M2 = FSM.outputs M1
and isAlreadyPrime ⇒ observable M1 ∧ minimal M1 ∧ reachable-states M1 = states M1
and size (to-prime M1) < 2⁶⁴
shows (L M1 = L M2) ↔ list-all (passes-test-case M2 (FSM.initial M2)) (w-method-via-h-framework-2-ts M1 additionalStates isAlreadyPrime)
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *w-method-via-h-framework-2-input* :: (uint64, uint64, uint64) fsm ⇒ integer ⇒ bool ⇒ uint64 list list **where**
w-method-via-h-framework-2-input M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime = apply-to-prime-and-return-input-lists M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime *w-method-via-h-framework-2*

lemma *w-method-via-h-framework-2-input-completeness* :
assumes observable M2
and minimal M2
and size M2 ≤ size-r (to-prime M1) + (nat-of-integer additionalStates)
and FSM.inputs M2 = FSM.inputs M1
and FSM.outputs M2 = FSM.outputs M1

and $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable-states\ M1 = states\ M1$
and $size\ (to-prime\ M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \iff (\forall xs \in list.set\ (w-method-via-h-framework-2-input\ M1\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime). \forall xs' \in list.set\ (prefixes\ xs). \{io \in L\ M1. map\ fst\ io = xs'\} = \{io \in L\ M2. map\ fst\ io = xs'\})$
 (proof)

definition $w-method-via-spy-framework-ts :: (uint64, uint64, uint64)\ fsm \implies integer \implies bool \implies ((uint64 \times uint64) \times bool)\ list\ list$ **where**
 $w-method-via-spy-framework-ts\ M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime = apply-to-prime-and-return-io-lists\ M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime\ w-method-via-spy-framework$

lemma $w-method-via-spy-framework-ts-completeness :$
assumes $observable\ M2$
and $minimal\ M2$
and $size\ M2 \leq size-r\ (to-prime\ M1) + (nat-of-integer\ additionalStates)$
and $FSM.inputs\ M2 = FSM.inputs\ M1$
and $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1$
and $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable-states\ M1 = states\ M1$
and $size\ (to-prime\ M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \iff list-all\ (passes-test-case\ M2\ (FSM.initial\ M2))\ (w-method-via-spy-framework-ts\ M1\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime)$
 (proof)

definition $w-method-via-spy-framework-input :: (uint64, uint64, uint64)\ fsm \implies integer \implies bool \implies uint64\ list\ list$ **where**
 $w-method-via-spy-framework-input\ M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime = apply-to-prime-and-return-input-lists\ M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime\ w-method-via-spy-framework$

lemma $w-method-via-spy-framework-input-completeness :$
assumes $observable\ M2$
and $minimal\ M2$
and $size\ M2 \leq size-r\ (to-prime\ M1) + (nat-of-integer\ additionalStates)$
and $FSM.inputs\ M2 = FSM.inputs\ M1$
and $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1$
and $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable-states\ M1 = states\ M1$
and $size\ (to-prime\ M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \iff (\forall xs \in list.set\ (w-method-via-spy-framework-input\ M1\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime). \forall xs' \in list.set\ (prefixes\ xs). \{io \in L\ M1. map\ fst\ io = xs'\} = \{io \in L\ M2. map\ fst\ io = xs'\})$
 (proof)

definition $w-method-via-pair-framework-ts :: (uint64, uint64, uint64)\ fsm \implies integer \implies bool \implies ((uint64 \times uint64) \times bool)\ list\ list$ **where**
 $w-method-via-pair-framework-ts\ M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime = apply-to-prime-and-return-io-lists\ M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime\ w-method-via-pair-framework$

lemma *w-method-via-pair-framework-ts-completeness* :
assumes *observable M2*
and *minimal M2*
and $size\ M2 \leq size\text{-}r\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) + (nat\text{-}of\text{-}integer\ additionalStates)$
and $FSM.inputs\ M2 = FSM.inputs\ M1$
and $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1$
and $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable\text{-}states\ M1$
 $=\ states\ M1$
and $size\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow list\text{-}all\ (passes\text{-}test\text{-}case\ M2\ (FSM.initial\ M2))\ (w\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}pair\text{-}framework\text{-}ts\ M1\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime)$
{proof}

definition *w-method-via-pair-framework-input* :: $(uint64, uint64, uint64)\ fsm \Rightarrow integer \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow uint64\ list\ list$ **where**
w-method-via-pair-framework-input M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime = apply-to-prime-and-return-input-lists M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime w-method-via-pair-framework

lemma *w-method-via-pair-framework-input-completeness* :
assumes *observable M2*
and *minimal M2*
and $size\ M2 \leq size\text{-}r\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) + (nat\text{-}of\text{-}integer\ additionalStates)$
and $FSM.inputs\ M2 = FSM.inputs\ M1$
and $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1$
and $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable\text{-}states\ M1$
 $=\ states\ M1$
and $size\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow (\forall xs \in list.set\ (w\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}pair\text{-}framework\text{-}input\ M1\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime). \forall xs' \in list.set\ (prefixes\ xs). \{io \in L\ M1. map\ fst\ io = xs'\} = \{io \in L\ M2. map\ fst\ io = xs'\})$
{proof}

46.2.3 Wp-Method

definition *wp-method-via-h-framework-ts* :: $(uint64, uint64, uint64)\ fsm \Rightarrow integer \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow ((uint64 \times uint64) \times bool)\ list\ list$ **where**
wp-method-via-h-framework-ts M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime = apply-to-prime-and-return-io-lists M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime wp-method-via-h-framework

lemma *wp-method-via-h-framework-ts-completeness* :
assumes *observable M2*
and *minimal M2*
and $size\ M2 \leq size\text{-}r\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) + (nat\text{-}of\text{-}integer\ additionalStates)$
and $FSM.inputs\ M2 = FSM.inputs\ M1$
and $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1$
and $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable\text{-}states\ M1$
 $=\ states\ M1$
and $size\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) < 2^{64}$

shows $(L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow \text{list-all } (\text{passes-test-case } M2 \text{ (FSM.initial } M2)) \text{ (wp-method-via-h-framework-ts } M1 \text{ additionalStates isAlreadyPrime)}$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *wp-method-via-h-framework-input* :: $(\text{uint64}, \text{uint64}, \text{uint64}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{integer} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{uint64 list list}$ **where**
wp-method-via-h-framework-input *M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime* = *apply-to-prime-and-return-input-lists* *M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime wp-method-via-h-framework*

lemma *wp-method-via-h-framework-input-completeness* :
assumes *observable* *M2*
and *minimal* *M2*
and $\text{size } M2 \leq \text{size-r } (\text{to-prime } M1) + (\text{nat-of-integer } \text{additionalStates})$
and $\text{FSM.inputs } M2 = \text{FSM.inputs } M1$
and $\text{FSM.outputs } M2 = \text{FSM.outputs } M1$
and $\text{isAlreadyPrime} \implies \text{observable } M1 \wedge \text{minimal } M1 \wedge \text{reachable-states } M1 = \text{states } M1$
and $\text{size } (\text{to-prime } M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow (\forall xs \in \text{list.set } (\text{wp-method-via-h-framework-input } M1 \text{ additionalStates isAlreadyPrime}). \forall xs' \in \text{list.set } (\text{prefixes } xs). \{io \in L M1. \text{map fst } io = xs'\} = \{io \in L M2. \text{map fst } io = xs'\})$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *wp-method-via-spy-framework-ts* :: $(\text{uint64}, \text{uint64}, \text{uint64}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{integer} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow ((\text{uint64} \times \text{uint64}) \times \text{bool}) \text{ list list}$ **where**
wp-method-via-spy-framework-ts *M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime* = *apply-to-prime-and-return-io-lists* *M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime wp-method-via-spy-framework*

lemma *wp-method-via-spy-framework-ts-completeness* :
assumes *observable* *M2*
and *minimal* *M2*
and $\text{size } M2 \leq \text{size-r } (\text{to-prime } M1) + (\text{nat-of-integer } \text{additionalStates})$
and $\text{FSM.inputs } M2 = \text{FSM.inputs } M1$
and $\text{FSM.outputs } M2 = \text{FSM.outputs } M1$
and $\text{isAlreadyPrime} \implies \text{observable } M1 \wedge \text{minimal } M1 \wedge \text{reachable-states } M1 = \text{states } M1$
and $\text{size } (\text{to-prime } M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow \text{list-all } (\text{passes-test-case } M2 \text{ (FSM.initial } M2)) \text{ (wp-method-via-spy-framework-ts } M1 \text{ additionalStates isAlreadyPrime)}$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *wp-method-via-spy-framework-input* :: $(\text{uint64}, \text{uint64}, \text{uint64}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{integer} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{uint64 list list}$ **where**
wp-method-via-spy-framework-input *M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime* = *apply-to-prime-and-return-input-lists* *M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime wp-method-via-spy-framework*

lemma *wp-method-via-spy-framework-input-completeness* :
assumes *observable* *M2*
and *minimal* *M2*

and $size\ M2 \leq size\text{-}r\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) + (nat\text{-}of\text{-}integer\ additionalStates)$
and $FSM.inputs\ M2 = FSM.inputs\ M1$
and $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1$
and $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable\text{-}states\ M1$
 $= states\ M1$
and $size\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \iff (\forall xs \in list.set\ (wp\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}spy\text{-}framework\text{-}input\ M1\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime). \forall xs' \in list.set\ (prefixes\ xs). \{io \in L\ M1.\ map\ fst\ io = xs'\})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

46.2.4 HSI-Method

definition $hsi\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}h\text{-}framework\text{-}ts :: (uint64, uint64, uint64)\ fsm \implies integer$
 $\implies bool \implies ((uint64 \times uint64) \times bool)\ list\ list$ **where**
 $hsi\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}h\text{-}framework\text{-}ts\ M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime = apply\text{-}to\text{-}prime\text{-}and\text{-}return\text{-}io\text{-}lists$
 $M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime\ hsi\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}h\text{-}framework$

lemma $hsi\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}h\text{-}framework\text{-}ts\text{-}completeness :$
assumes $observable\ M2$
and $minimal\ M2$
and $size\ M2 \leq size\text{-}r\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) + (nat\text{-}of\text{-}integer\ additionalStates)$
and $FSM.inputs\ M2 = FSM.inputs\ M1$
and $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1$
and $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable\text{-}states\ M1$
 $= states\ M1$
and $size\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \iff list\text{-}all\ (passes\text{-}test\text{-}case\ M2\ (FSM.initial\ M2))\ (hsi\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}h\text{-}framework\text{-}ts\ M1\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $hsi\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}h\text{-}framework\text{-}input :: (uint64, uint64, uint64)\ fsm \implies integer$
 $\implies bool \implies uint64\ list\ list$ **where**
 $hsi\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}h\text{-}framework\text{-}input\ M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime = apply\text{-}to\text{-}prime\text{-}and\text{-}return\text{-}input\text{-}lists$
 $M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime\ hsi\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}h\text{-}framework$

lemma $hsi\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}h\text{-}framework\text{-}input\text{-}completeness :$
assumes $observable\ M2$
and $minimal\ M2$
and $size\ M2 \leq size\text{-}r\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) + (nat\text{-}of\text{-}integer\ additionalStates)$
and $FSM.inputs\ M2 = FSM.inputs\ M1$
and $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1$
and $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable\text{-}states\ M1$
 $= states\ M1$
and $size\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \iff (\forall xs \in list.set\ (hsi\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}h\text{-}framework\text{-}input\ M1\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime). \forall xs' \in list.set\ (prefixes\ xs). \{io \in L\ M1.\ map\ fst\ io = xs'\})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *hsi-method-via-spy-framework-ts* :: (uint64, uint64, uint64) fsm \Rightarrow integer \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow ((uint64 \times uint64) \times bool) list list **where**
hsi-method-via-spy-framework-ts M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime = apply-to-prime-and-return-io-lists M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime *hsi-method-via-spy-framework*

lemma *hsi-method-via-spy-framework-ts-completeness* :
assumes observable M2
and minimal M2
and size M2 \leq size-r (to-prime M1) + (nat-of-integer additionalStates)
and FSM.inputs M2 = FSM.inputs M1
and FSM.outputs M2 = FSM.outputs M1
and isAlreadyPrime \Rightarrow observable M1 \wedge minimal M1 \wedge reachable-states M1 = states M1
and size (to-prime M1) $<$ 2⁶⁴
shows (L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow list-all (passes-test-case M2 (FSM.initial M2)) (*hsi-method-via-spy-framework-ts* M1 additionalStates isAlreadyPrime)
 {proof}

definition *hsi-method-via-spy-framework-input* :: (uint64, uint64, uint64) fsm \Rightarrow integer \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow uint64 list list **where**
hsi-method-via-spy-framework-input M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime = apply-to-prime-and-return-input-lists M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime *hsi-method-via-spy-framework*

lemma *hsi-method-via-spy-framework-input-completeness* :
assumes observable M2
and minimal M2
and size M2 \leq size-r (to-prime M1) + (nat-of-integer additionalStates)
and FSM.inputs M2 = FSM.inputs M1
and FSM.outputs M2 = FSM.outputs M1
and isAlreadyPrime \Rightarrow observable M1 \wedge minimal M1 \wedge reachable-states M1 = states M1
and size (to-prime M1) $<$ 2⁶⁴
shows (L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow ($\forall xs \in \text{list.set}$ (*hsi-method-via-spy-framework-input* M1 additionalStates isAlreadyPrime). $\forall xs' \in \text{list.set}$ (prefixes xs). {io \in L M1. map fst io = xs'}) = {io \in L M2. map fst io = xs'})
 {proof}

definition *hsi-method-via-pair-framework-ts* :: (uint64, uint64, uint64) fsm \Rightarrow integer \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow ((uint64 \times uint64) \times bool) list list **where**
hsi-method-via-pair-framework-ts M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime = apply-to-prime-and-return-io-lists M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime *hsi-method-via-pair-framework*

lemma *hsi-method-via-pair-framework-ts-completeness* :
assumes observable M2
and minimal M2
and size M2 \leq size-r (to-prime M1) + (nat-of-integer additionalStates)
and FSM.inputs M2 = FSM.inputs M1
and FSM.outputs M2 = FSM.outputs M1

and $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable-states\ M1$
 $=\ states\ M1$
and $size\ (to-prime\ M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow list-all\ (passes-test-case\ M2\ (FSM.initial\ M2))\ (hsi-method-via-pair-framework-ts\ M1\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $hsi-method-via-pair-framework-input :: (uint64, uint64, uint64)\ fsm \Rightarrow integer \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow uint64\ list\ list\ \mathbf{where}$
 $hsi-method-via-pair-framework-input\ M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime = apply-to-prime-and-return-input-lists\ M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime\ hsi-method-via-pair-framework$

lemma $hsi-method-via-pair-framework-input-completeness :$
assumes $observable\ M2$
and $minimal\ M2$
and $size\ M2 \leq size-r\ (to-prime\ M1) + (nat-of-integer\ additionalStates)$
and $FSM.inputs\ M2 = FSM.inputs\ M1$
and $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1$
and $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable-states\ M1$
 $=\ states\ M1$
and $size\ (to-prime\ M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow (\forall\ xs \in list.set\ (hsi-method-via-pair-framework-input\ M1\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime). \forall\ xs' \in list.set\ (prefixes\ xs). \{io \in L\ M1. map\ fst\ io = xs'\} = \{io \in L\ M2. map\ fst\ io = xs'\})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

46.2.5 H-Method

definition $h-method-via-h-framework-ts :: (uint64, uint64, uint64)\ fsm \Rightarrow integer \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow ((uint64 \times uint64) \times bool)\ list\ list\ \mathbf{where}$
 $h-method-via-h-framework-ts\ M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime\ c\ b = apply-to-prime-and-return-io-lists\ M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime\ (\lambda\ M\ m. h-method-via-h-framework\ M\ m\ c\ b)$

lemma $h-method-via-h-framework-ts-completeness :$
assumes $observable\ M2$
and $minimal\ M2$
and $size\ M2 \leq size-r\ (to-prime\ M1) + (nat-of-integer\ additionalStates)$
and $FSM.inputs\ M2 = FSM.inputs\ M1$
and $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1$
and $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable-states\ M1$
 $=\ states\ M1$
and $size\ (to-prime\ M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow list-all\ (passes-test-case\ M2\ (FSM.initial\ M2))\ (h-method-via-h-framework-ts\ M1\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime\ c\ b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $h-method-via-h-framework-input :: (uint64, uint64, uint64)\ fsm \Rightarrow integer \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow uint64\ list\ list\ \mathbf{where}$
 $h-method-via-h-framework-input\ M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime\ c\ b = ap-$

ply-to-prime-and-return-input-lists M *additionalStates* *isAlreadyPrime* $(\lambda M m .$
h-method-via-h-framework $M m c b)$

lemma *h-method-via-h-framework-input-completeness* :

assumes *observable* $M2$
and *minimal* $M2$
and $size\ M2 \leq size\text{-}r\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) + (nat\text{-}of\text{-}integer\ additionalStates)$
and $FSM.inputs\ M2 = FSM.inputs\ M1$
and $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1$
and $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable\text{-}states\ M1$
 $= states\ M1$
and $size\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow (\forall xs \in list.set\ (h\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}h\text{-}framework\text{-}input\ M1$
additionalStates *isAlreadyPrime* $c\ b). \forall xs' \in list.set\ (prefixes\ xs). \{io \in L\ M1. map$
 $fst\ io = xs'\} = \{io \in L\ M2. map\ fst\ io = xs'\})$
<proof>

definition *h-method-via-pair-framework-ts* :: $(uint64, uint64, uint64)\ fsm \Rightarrow integer \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow ((uint64 \times uint64) \times bool)\ list\ list$ **where**

h-method-via-pair-framework-ts $M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime = apply\text{-}to\text{-}prime\text{-}and\text{-}return\text{-}io\text{-}lists$
 $M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime\ h\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}pair\text{-}framework$

lemma *h-method-via-pair-framework-ts-completeness* :

assumes *observable* $M2$
and *minimal* $M2$
and $size\ M2 \leq size\text{-}r\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) + (nat\text{-}of\text{-}integer\ additionalStates)$
and $FSM.inputs\ M2 = FSM.inputs\ M1$
and $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1$
and $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable\text{-}states\ M1$
 $= states\ M1$
and $size\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow list\text{-}all\ (passes\text{-}test\text{-}case\ M2\ (FSM.initial\ M2))\ (h\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}pair\text{-}framework\text{-}ts$
 $M1\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime)$
<proof>

definition *h-method-via-pair-framework-input* :: $(uint64, uint64, uint64)\ fsm \Rightarrow integer \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow uint64\ list\ list$ **where**

h-method-via-pair-framework-input $M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime = apply\text{-}to\text{-}prime\text{-}and\text{-}return\text{-}input\text{-}list$
 $M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime\ h\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}pair\text{-}framework$

lemma *h-method-via-pair-framework-input-completeness* :

assumes *observable* $M2$
and *minimal* $M2$
and $size\ M2 \leq size\text{-}r\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) + (nat\text{-}of\text{-}integer\ additionalStates)$
and $FSM.inputs\ M2 = FSM.inputs\ M1$
and $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1$
and $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable\text{-}states\ M1$
 $= states\ M1$

and $\text{size } (\text{to-prime } M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow (\forall xs \in \text{list.set } (\text{h-method-via-pair-framework-input } M1 \text{ additionalStates isAlreadyPrime}). \forall xs' \in \text{list.set } (\text{prefixes } xs). \{io \in L M1. \text{map fst } io = xs'\} = \{io \in L M2. \text{map fst } io = xs'\})$
 (proof)

definition $\text{h-method-via-pair-framework-2-ts} :: (\text{uint64}, \text{uint64}, \text{uint64}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{integer} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow ((\text{uint64} \times \text{uint64}) \times \text{bool}) \text{ list list}$ **where**
 $\text{h-method-via-pair-framework-2-ts } M \text{ additionalStates isAlreadyPrime } c = \text{apply-to-prime-and-return-io-lists } M \text{ additionalStates isAlreadyPrime } (\lambda M m . \text{h-method-via-pair-framework-2 } M m c)$

lemma $\text{h-method-via-pair-framework-2-ts-completeness}$:

assumes $\text{observable } M2$
and $\text{minimal } M2$
and $\text{size } M2 \leq \text{size-r } (\text{to-prime } M1) + (\text{nat-of-integer } \text{additionalStates})$
and $\text{FSM.inputs } M2 = \text{FSM.inputs } M1$
and $\text{FSM.outputs } M2 = \text{FSM.outputs } M1$
and $\text{isAlreadyPrime} \implies \text{observable } M1 \wedge \text{minimal } M1 \wedge \text{reachable-states } M1 = \text{states } M1$
and $\text{size } (\text{to-prime } M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow \text{list-all } (\text{passes-test-case } M2 (\text{FSM.initial } M2)) (\text{h-method-via-pair-framework-2-ts } M1 \text{ additionalStates isAlreadyPrime } c)$
 (proof)

definition $\text{h-method-via-pair-framework-2-input} :: (\text{uint64}, \text{uint64}, \text{uint64}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{integer} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{uint64 list list}$ **where**
 $\text{h-method-via-pair-framework-2-input } M \text{ additionalStates isAlreadyPrime } c = \text{apply-to-prime-and-return-input-lists } M \text{ additionalStates isAlreadyPrime } (\lambda M m . \text{h-method-via-pair-framework-2 } M m c)$

lemma $\text{h-method-via-pair-framework-2-input-completeness}$:

assumes $\text{observable } M2$
and $\text{minimal } M2$
and $\text{size } M2 \leq \text{size-r } (\text{to-prime } M1) + (\text{nat-of-integer } \text{additionalStates})$
and $\text{FSM.inputs } M2 = \text{FSM.inputs } M1$
and $\text{FSM.outputs } M2 = \text{FSM.outputs } M1$
and $\text{isAlreadyPrime} \implies \text{observable } M1 \wedge \text{minimal } M1 \wedge \text{reachable-states } M1 = \text{states } M1$
and $\text{size } (\text{to-prime } M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow (\forall xs \in \text{list.set } (\text{h-method-via-pair-framework-2-input } M1 \text{ additionalStates isAlreadyPrime } c). \forall xs' \in \text{list.set } (\text{prefixes } xs). \{io \in L M1. \text{map fst } io = xs'\} = \{io \in L M2. \text{map fst } io = xs'\})$
 (proof)

definition $\text{h-method-via-pair-framework-3-ts} :: (\text{uint64}, \text{uint64}, \text{uint64}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{integer} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow ((\text{uint64} \times \text{uint64}) \times \text{bool}) \text{ list list}$ **where**

h-method-via-pair-framework-3-ts M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime c1 c2 = apply-to-prime-and-return-io-lists M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime (λ M m . h-method-via-pair-framework-3 M m c1 c2)

lemma *h-method-via-pair-framework-3-ts-completeness :*

assumes *observable M2*
and *minimal M2*
and *size M2 ≤ size-r (to-prime M1) + (nat-of-integer additionalStates)*
and *FSM.inputs M2 = FSM.inputs M1*
and *FSM.outputs M2 = FSM.outputs M1*
and *isAlreadyPrime ⇒ observable M1 ∧ minimal M1 ∧ reachable-states M1 = states M1*
and *size (to-prime M1) < 2⁶⁴*
shows *(L M1 = L M2) ↔ list-all (passes-test-case M2 (FSM.initial M2)) (h-method-via-pair-framework-3-ts M1 additionalStates isAlreadyPrime c1 c2)*
⟨proof⟩

definition *h-method-via-pair-framework-3-input :: (uint64, uint64, uint64) fsm ⇒ integer ⇒ bool ⇒ bool ⇒ bool ⇒ uint64 list list where*

h-method-via-pair-framework-3-input M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime c1 c2 = apply-to-prime-and-return-input-lists M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime (λ M m . h-method-via-pair-framework-3 M m c1 c2)

lemma *h-method-via-pair-framework-3-input-completeness :*

assumes *observable M2*
and *minimal M2*
and *size M2 ≤ size-r (to-prime M1) + (nat-of-integer additionalStates)*
and *FSM.inputs M2 = FSM.inputs M1*
and *FSM.outputs M2 = FSM.outputs M1*
and *isAlreadyPrime ⇒ observable M1 ∧ minimal M1 ∧ reachable-states M1 = states M1*
and *size (to-prime M1) < 2⁶⁴*
shows *(L M1 = L M2) ↔ (∀ xs ∈ list.set (h-method-via-pair-framework-3-input M1 additionalStates isAlreadyPrime c1 c2). ∀ xs' ∈ list.set (prefixes xs). {io ∈ L M1. map fst io = xs'} = {io ∈ L M2. map fst io = xs'})*
⟨proof⟩

46.2.6 SPY-Method

definition *spy-method-via-h-framework-ts :: (uint64, uint64, uint64) fsm ⇒ integer ⇒ bool ⇒ ((uint64 × uint64) × bool) list list where*

spy-method-via-h-framework-ts M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime = apply-to-prime-and-return-io-lists M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime spy-method-via-h-framework

lemma *spy-method-via-h-framework-ts-completeness :*

assumes *observable M2*
and *minimal M2*
and *size M2 ≤ size-r (to-prime M1) + (nat-of-integer additionalStates)*
and *FSM.inputs M2 = FSM.inputs M1*

and $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1$
and $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable-states\ M1$
 $= states\ M1$
and $size\ (to-prime\ M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow list-all\ (passes-test-case\ M2\ (FSM.initial\ M2))\ (spy-method-via-h-framework-ts\ M1\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $spy-method-via-h-framework-input :: (uint64, uint64, uint64)\ fsm \Rightarrow integer \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow uint64\ list\ list$ **where**

$spy-method-via-h-framework-input\ M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime = apply-to-prime-and-return-input-lists\ M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime\ spy-method-via-h-framework$

lemma $spy-method-via-h-framework-input-completeness :$

assumes $observable\ M2$
and $minimal\ M2$
and $size\ M2 \leq size-r\ (to-prime\ M1) + (nat-of-integer\ additionalStates)$
and $FSM.inputs\ M2 = FSM.inputs\ M1$
and $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1$
and $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable-states\ M1$
 $= states\ M1$
and $size\ (to-prime\ M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow (\forall\ xs \in list.set\ (spy-method-via-h-framework-input\ M1\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime). \forall\ xs' \in list.set\ (prefixes\ xs). \{io \in L\ M1. map\ fst\ io = xs'\} = \{io \in L\ M2. map\ fst\ io = xs'\})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $spy-method-via-spy-framework-ts :: (uint64, uint64, uint64)\ fsm \Rightarrow integer \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow ((uint64 \times uint64) \times bool)\ list\ list$ **where**

$spy-method-via-spy-framework-ts\ M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime = apply-to-prime-and-return-io-lists\ M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime\ spy-method-via-spy-framework$

lemma $spy-method-via-spy-framework-ts-completeness :$

assumes $observable\ M2$
and $minimal\ M2$
and $size\ M2 \leq size-r\ (to-prime\ M1) + (nat-of-integer\ additionalStates)$
and $FSM.inputs\ M2 = FSM.inputs\ M1$
and $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1$
and $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable-states\ M1$
 $= states\ M1$
and $size\ (to-prime\ M1) < 2^{64}$
shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow list-all\ (passes-test-case\ M2\ (FSM.initial\ M2))\ (spy-method-via-spy-framework-ts\ M1\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $spy-method-via-spy-framework-input :: (uint64, uint64, uint64)\ fsm \Rightarrow integer \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow uint64\ list\ list$ **where**

$spy-method-via-spy-framework-input\ M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime = apply-to-prime-and-return-input-lists\ M\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime\ spy-method-via-spy-framework$

lemma *spy-method-via-spy-framework-input-completeness* :

- assumes** *observable M2*
- and** *minimal M2*
- and** $size\ M2 \leq size\text{-}r\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) + (nat\text{-}of\text{-}integer\ additionalStates)$
- and** $FSM.inputs\ M2 = FSM.inputs\ M1$
- and** $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1$
- and** $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable\text{-}states\ M1 = states\ M1$
- and** $size\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) < 2^{64}$

shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow (\forall xs \in list.set\ (spy\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}spy\text{-}framework\text{-}input\ M1\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime). \forall xs' \in list.set\ (prefixes\ xs). \{io \in L\ M1. map\ fst\ io = xs'\} = \{io \in L\ M2. map\ fst\ io = xs'\})$

<proof>

46.2.7 SPYH-Method

definition *spyh-method-via-h-framework-ts* :: $(uint64, uint64, uint64)$ fsm \Rightarrow integer \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool $\Rightarrow ((uint64 \times uint64) \times bool)$ list list **where**

spyh-method-via-h-framework-ts M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime c b = apply-to-prime-and-return-io-lists M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime ($\lambda M\ m.$ spyh-method-via-h-framework M m c b)

lemma *spyh-method-via-h-framework-ts-completeness* :

- assumes** *observable M2*
- and** *minimal M2*
- and** $size\ M2 \leq size\text{-}r\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) + (nat\text{-}of\text{-}integer\ additionalStates)$
- and** $FSM.inputs\ M2 = FSM.inputs\ M1$
- and** $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1$
- and** $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable\text{-}states\ M1 = states\ M1$
- and** $size\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) < 2^{64}$

shows $(L\ M1 = L\ M2) \longleftrightarrow list\text{-}all\ (passes\text{-}test\text{-}case\ M2\ (FSM.initial\ M2))\ (spyh\text{-}method\text{-}via\text{-}h\text{-}framework\text{-}ts\ M1\ additionalStates\ isAlreadyPrime\ c\ b)$

<proof>

definition *spyh-method-via-h-framework-input* :: $(uint64, uint64, uint64)$ fsm \Rightarrow integer \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow uint64 list list **where**

spyh-method-via-h-framework-input M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime c b = apply-to-prime-and-return-input-lists M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime ($\lambda M\ m.$ spyh-method-via-h-framework M m c b)

lemma *spyh-method-via-h-framework-input-completeness* :

- assumes** *observable M2*
- and** *minimal M2*
- and** $size\ M2 \leq size\text{-}r\ (to\text{-}prime\ M1) + (nat\text{-}of\text{-}integer\ additionalStates)$
- and** $FSM.inputs\ M2 = FSM.inputs\ M1$
- and** $FSM.outputs\ M2 = FSM.outputs\ M1$
- and** $isAlreadyPrime \implies observable\ M1 \wedge minimal\ M1 \wedge reachable\text{-}states\ M1$

= *states M1*
and *size (to-prime M1) < 2⁶⁴*
shows $(L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow (\forall xs \in \text{list.set } (\text{spyh-method-via-h-framework-input } M1 \text{ additionalStates isAlreadyPrime } c b). \forall xs' \in \text{list.set } (\text{prefixes } xs). \{io \in L M1. \text{map fst } io = xs'\} = \{io \in L M2. \text{map fst } io = xs'\})$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *spyh-method-via-spy-framework-ts* :: $(\text{uint64}, \text{uint64}, \text{uint64}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{integer} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow ((\text{uint64} \times \text{uint64}) \times \text{bool}) \text{ list list}$ **where**
spyh-method-via-spy-framework-ts M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime c b = apply-to-prime-and-return-io-lists M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime $(\lambda M m . \text{spyh-method-via-spy-framework } M m c b)$

lemma *spyh-method-via-spy-framework-ts-completeness* :

assumes *observable M2*
and *minimal M2*
and *size M2 ≤ size-r (to-prime M1) + (nat-of-integer additionalStates)*
and *FSM.inputs M2 = FSM.inputs M1*
and *FSM.outputs M2 = FSM.outputs M1*
and *isAlreadyPrime ⇒ observable M1 ∧ minimal M1 ∧ reachable-states M1*
 = *states M1*
and *size (to-prime M1) < 2⁶⁴*
shows $(L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow \text{list-all } (\text{passes-test-case } M2 (\text{FSM.initial } M2)) (\text{spyh-method-via-spy-framework-ts } M1 \text{ additionalStates isAlreadyPrime } c b)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *spyh-method-via-spy-framework-input* :: $(\text{uint64}, \text{uint64}, \text{uint64}) \text{ fsm} \Rightarrow \text{integer} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{uint64 list list}$ **where**
spyh-method-via-spy-framework-input M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime c b = apply-to-prime-and-return-input-lists M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime $(\lambda M m . \text{spyh-method-via-spy-framework } M m c b)$

lemma *spyh-method-via-spy-framework-input-completeness* :

assumes *observable M2*
and *minimal M2*
and *size M2 ≤ size-r (to-prime M1) + (nat-of-integer additionalStates)*
and *FSM.inputs M2 = FSM.inputs M1*
and *FSM.outputs M2 = FSM.outputs M1*
and *isAlreadyPrime ⇒ observable M1 ∧ minimal M1 ∧ reachable-states M1*
 = *states M1*
and *size (to-prime M1) < 2⁶⁴*
shows $(L M1 = L M2) \longleftrightarrow (\forall xs \in \text{list.set } (\text{spyh-method-via-spy-framework-input } M1 \text{ additionalStates isAlreadyPrime } c b). \forall xs' \in \text{list.set } (\text{prefixes } xs). \{io \in L M1. \text{map fst } io = xs'\} = \{io \in L M2. \text{map fst } io = xs'\})$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

46.2.8 Partial S-Method

definition *partial-s-method-via-h-framework-ts* :: (uint64, uint64, uint64) fsm ⇒ integer ⇒ bool ⇒ bool ⇒ bool ⇒ ((uint64 × uint64) × bool) list list **where**
partial-s-method-via-h-framework-ts M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime c b = apply-to-prime-and-return-io-lists M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime (λ M m . partial-s-method-via-h-framework M m c b)

lemma *partial-s-method-via-h-framework-ts-completeness* :

assumes observable M2
and minimal M2
and size M2 ≤ size-r (to-prime M1) + (nat-of-integer additionalStates)
and FSM.inputs M2 = FSM.inputs M1
and FSM.outputs M2 = FSM.outputs M1
and isAlreadyPrime ⇒ observable M1 ∧ minimal M1 ∧ reachable-states M1 = states M1
and size (to-prime M1) < 2⁶⁴
shows (L M1 = L M2) ↔ list-all (passes-test-case M2 (FSM.initial M2)) (partial-s-method-via-h-framework M1 additionalStates isAlreadyPrime c b)
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *partial-s-method-via-h-framework-input* :: (uint64, uint64, uint64) fsm ⇒ integer ⇒ bool ⇒ bool ⇒ bool ⇒ uint64 list list **where**
partial-s-method-via-h-framework-input M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime c b = apply-to-prime-and-return-input-lists M additionalStates isAlreadyPrime (λ M m . partial-s-method-via-h-framework M m c b)

lemma *partial-s-method-via-h-framework-input-completeness* :

assumes observable M2
and minimal M2
and size M2 ≤ size-r (to-prime M1) + (nat-of-integer additionalStates)
and FSM.inputs M2 = FSM.inputs M1
and FSM.outputs M2 = FSM.outputs M1
and isAlreadyPrime ⇒ observable M1 ∧ minimal M1 ∧ reachable-states M1 = states M1
and size (to-prime M1) < 2⁶⁴
shows (L M1 = L M2) ↔ (∀ xs ∈ list.set (partial-s-method-via-h-framework-input M1 additionalStates isAlreadyPrime c b). ∀ xs' ∈ list.set (prefixes xs). {io ∈ L M1. map fst io = xs'} = {io ∈ L M2. map fst io = xs'})
 ⟨proof⟩

46.3 New Instances

lemma *finiteness-fset-UNIV* : finite (UNIV :: 'a fset set) = finite (UNIV :: 'a set)
 ⟨proof⟩

instantiation fset :: (finite-UNIV) finite-UNIV **begin**

definition finite-UNIV = Phantom('a fset) (of-phantom (finite-UNIV :: 'a finite-UNIV))

instance ⟨proof⟩

end

derive (eq) ceq fset
derive (no) cenum fset
derive (no) ccompare fset
derive (dlist) set-impl fset

instantiation fset :: (type) cproper-interval **begin**
definition cproper-interval-fset :: (('a) fset) proper-interval
 where cproper-interval-fset - - = undefined
instance ⟨proof⟩
end

lemma card-fPow: card (Pow (fset A)) = 2 ^ card (fset A)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma finite-sets-finite-univ :
 assumes finite (UNIV :: 'a set)
 shows finite (xs :: 'a set)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma card-UNIV-fset: CARD('a fset) = (if CARD('a) = 0 then 0 else 2 ^
 CARD('a))
 ⟨proof⟩

instantiation fset :: (card-UNIV) card-UNIV **begin**
definition card-UNIV = Phantom('a fset)
 (let c = of-phantom (card-UNIV :: 'a card-UNIV) in if c = 0 then 0 else 2 ^ c)
instance ⟨proof⟩
end

derive (choose) mapping-impl fset

lemma uint64-range : range nat-of-uint64 = {.. 2^{64} }
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma card-UNIV-uint64: CARD(uint64) = 2^{64}
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma nat-of-uint64-bij-betw : bij-betw nat-of-uint64 (UNIV :: uint64 set) {.. 2^{64} }
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma uint64-UNIV : (UNIV :: uint64 set) = uint64-of-nat ' {.. 2^{64} }
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *uint64-of-nat-bij-betw* : *bij-betw uint64-of-nat {.. 2^{64} } (UNIV :: uint64 set)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *uint64-finite* : *finite (UNIV :: uint64 set)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

instantiation *uint64* :: *finite-UNIV* **begin**
definition *finite-UNIV* = *Phantom(uint64)* *True*
instance ⟨*proof*⟩
end

instantiation *uint64* :: *card-UNIV* **begin**
definition *card-UNIV* = *Phantom(uint64)* (2^{64})
instance
 ⟨*proof*⟩
end

instantiation *uint64* :: *compare*
begin
definition *compare-uint64* :: *uint64* \Rightarrow *uint64* \Rightarrow *order* **where**
compare-uint64 *x y* = (case (*x* < *y*, *x* = *y*) of (*True*, -) \Rightarrow *Lt* | (*False*, *True*) \Rightarrow *Eq* | (*False*, *False*) \Rightarrow *Gt*)
instance
 ⟨*proof*⟩
end

instantiation *uint64* :: *compare*
begin
definition *compare-uint64* :: (*uint64* \Rightarrow *uint64* \Rightarrow *order*) *option* **where**
compare-uint64 = *Some compare*
instance ⟨*proof*⟩
end

derive (*eq*) *ceq uint64*
derive (*no*) *cenum uint64*
derive (*rbt*) *set-impl uint64*
derive (*rbt*) *mapping-impl uint64*

instantiation *uint64* :: *proper-interval* **begin**
fun *proper-interval-uint64* :: *uint64* *proper-interval*

```

where
  proper-interval-uint64 None None = True |
  proper-interval-uint64 None (Some y) = (y > 0) |
  proper-interval-uint64 (Some x) None = (x ≠ uint64-of-nat (264-1)) |
  proper-interval-uint64 (Some x) (Some y) = (x < y ∧ x+1 < y)

```

```

instance ⟨proof⟩
end

```

```

instantiation uint64 :: cproper-interval begin
definition cproper-interval = (proper-interval :: uint64 proper-interval)
instance
  ⟨proof⟩
end

```

46.4 Exports

```

fun fsm-from-list-uint64 :: uint64 ⇒ (uint64 × uint64 × uint64 × uint64) list ⇒
  (uint64, uint64, uint64) fsm
  where fsm-from-list-uint64 q ts = fsm-from-list q ts

```

```

fun fsm-from-list-integer :: integer ⇒ (integer × integer × integer × integer) list
  ⇒ (integer, integer, integer) fsm
  where fsm-from-list-integer q ts = fsm-from-list q ts

```

```

export-code Inl
  fsm-from-list
  fsm-from-list-uint64
  fsm-from-list-integer
  size
  to-prime
  make-observable
  rename-states
  index-states
  restrict-to-reachable-states
  integer-of-nat
  generate-reduction-test-suite-naive
  generate-reduction-test-suite-greedy
  w-method-via-h-framework-ts
  w-method-via-h-framework-input
  w-method-via-h-framework-2-ts
  w-method-via-h-framework-2-input
  w-method-via-spy-framework-ts

```

w-method-via-spy-framework-input
w-method-via-pair-framework-ts
w-method-via-pair-framework-input
wp-method-via-h-framework-ts
wp-method-via-h-framework-input
wp-method-via-spy-framework-ts
wp-method-via-spy-framework-input
hsi-method-via-h-framework-ts
hsi-method-via-h-framework-input
hsi-method-via-spy-framework-ts
hsi-method-via-spy-framework-input
hsi-method-via-pair-framework-ts
hsi-method-via-pair-framework-input
h-method-via-h-framework-ts
h-method-via-h-framework-input
h-method-via-pair-framework-ts
h-method-via-pair-framework-input
h-method-via-pair-framework-2-ts
h-method-via-pair-framework-2-input
h-method-via-pair-framework-3-ts
h-method-via-pair-framework-3-input
spy-method-via-h-framework-ts
spy-method-via-h-framework-input
spy-method-via-spy-framework-ts
spy-method-via-spy-framework-input
spyh-method-via-h-framework-ts
spyh-method-via-h-framework-input
spyh-method-via-spy-framework-ts
spyh-method-via-spy-framework-input
partial-s-method-via-h-framework-ts
partial-s-method-via-h-framework-input

in Haskell module-name *GeneratedCode* **file-prefix** *haskell-export*

export-code *Inl*

fsm-from-list
fsm-from-list-uint64
fsm-from-list-integer
size
to-prime
make-observable
rename-states
index-states
restrict-to-reachable-states
integer-of-nat
generate-reduction-test-suite-naive
generate-reduction-test-suite-greedy
w-method-via-h-framework-ts
w-method-via-h-framework-input

w-method-via-h-framework-2-ts
w-method-via-h-framework-2-input
w-method-via-spy-framework-ts
w-method-via-spy-framework-input
w-method-via-pair-framework-ts
w-method-via-pair-framework-input
wp-method-via-h-framework-ts
wp-method-via-h-framework-input
wp-method-via-spy-framework-ts
wp-method-via-spy-framework-input
hsi-method-via-h-framework-ts
hsi-method-via-h-framework-input
hsi-method-via-spy-framework-ts
hsi-method-via-spy-framework-input
hsi-method-via-pair-framework-ts
hsi-method-via-pair-framework-input
h-method-via-h-framework-ts
h-method-via-h-framework-input
h-method-via-pair-framework-ts
h-method-via-pair-framework-input
h-method-via-pair-framework-2-ts
h-method-via-pair-framework-2-input
h-method-via-pair-framework-3-ts
h-method-via-pair-framework-3-input
spy-method-via-h-framework-ts
spy-method-via-h-framework-input
spy-method-via-spy-framework-ts
spy-method-via-spy-framework-input
spyh-method-via-h-framework-ts
spyh-method-via-h-framework-input
spyh-method-via-spy-framework-ts
spyh-method-via-spy-framework-input
partial-s-method-via-h-framework-ts
partial-s-method-via-h-framework-input

in *Scala* **module-name** *GeneratedCode* **file-prefix** *scala-export (case-insensitive)*

export-code *Inl*

fsm-from-list
fsm-from-list-uint64
fsm-from-list-integer
size
to-prime
make-observable
rename-states
index-states
restrict-to-reachable-states
integer-of-nat
generate-reduction-test-suite-naive

generate-reduction-test-suite-greedy
w-method-via-h-framework-ts
w-method-via-h-framework-input
w-method-via-h-framework-2-ts
w-method-via-h-framework-2-input
w-method-via-spy-framework-ts
w-method-via-spy-framework-input
w-method-via-pair-framework-ts
w-method-via-pair-framework-input
wp-method-via-h-framework-ts
wp-method-via-h-framework-input
wp-method-via-spy-framework-ts
wp-method-via-spy-framework-input
hsi-method-via-h-framework-ts
hsi-method-via-h-framework-input
hsi-method-via-spy-framework-ts
hsi-method-via-spy-framework-input
hsi-method-via-pair-framework-ts
hsi-method-via-pair-framework-input
h-method-via-h-framework-ts
h-method-via-h-framework-input
h-method-via-pair-framework-ts
h-method-via-pair-framework-input
h-method-via-pair-framework-2-ts
h-method-via-pair-framework-2-input
h-method-via-pair-framework-3-ts
h-method-via-pair-framework-3-input
spy-method-via-h-framework-ts
spy-method-via-h-framework-input
spy-method-via-spy-framework-ts
spy-method-via-spy-framework-input
spyh-method-via-h-framework-ts
spyh-method-via-h-framework-input
spyh-method-via-spy-framework-ts
spyh-method-via-spy-framework-input
partial-s-method-via-h-framework-ts
partial-s-method-via-h-framework-input

in SML module-name *GeneratedCode* **file-prefix** *sml-export*

export-code *Inl*

fsm-from-list
fsm-from-list-uint64
fsm-from-list-integer
size
to-prime
make-observable
rename-states
index-states

```

restrict-to-reachable-states
integer-of-nat
generate-reduction-test-suite-naive
generate-reduction-test-suite-greedy
w-method-via-h-framework-ts
w-method-via-h-framework-input
w-method-via-h-framework-2-ts
w-method-via-h-framework-2-input
w-method-via-spy-framework-ts
w-method-via-spy-framework-input
w-method-via-pair-framework-ts
w-method-via-pair-framework-input
wp-method-via-h-framework-ts
wp-method-via-h-framework-input
wp-method-via-spy-framework-ts
wp-method-via-spy-framework-input
hsi-method-via-h-framework-ts
hsi-method-via-h-framework-input
hsi-method-via-spy-framework-ts
hsi-method-via-spy-framework-input
hsi-method-via-pair-framework-ts
hsi-method-via-pair-framework-input
h-method-via-h-framework-ts
h-method-via-h-framework-input
h-method-via-pair-framework-ts
h-method-via-pair-framework-input
h-method-via-pair-framework-2-ts
h-method-via-pair-framework-2-input
h-method-via-pair-framework-3-ts
h-method-via-pair-framework-3-input
spy-method-via-h-framework-ts
spy-method-via-h-framework-input
spy-method-via-spy-framework-ts
spy-method-via-spy-framework-input
spyh-method-via-h-framework-ts
spyh-method-via-h-framework-input
spyh-method-via-spy-framework-ts
spyh-method-via-spy-framework-input
partial-s-method-via-h-framework-ts
partial-s-method-via-h-framework-input
in OCaml module-name GeneratedCode file-prefix ocaml-export

end

```

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