

Syntax Translation from CSP to CSP-Prover

| CSP | CSP-Prover | Name |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| SKIP | SKIP | successful terminating process |
| STOP | STOP | deadlock process |
| $a \rightarrow P$ | $a \rightarrow P$ | action prefix |
| $? x : X \rightarrow P(x)$ | $? x : X \rightarrow P(x)$ | prefix choice |
| $P \square Q$ | $P [+] Q$ | external choice |
| $P \sqcap Q$ | $P \sim Q$ | internal choice |
| $\prod \{ P(x) \mid x \in X \}$ | $! x : X \dots P(x)$ | replicated internal choice |
| if b then P else Q | IF b THEN P ELSE Q | conditional |
| $P \parallel [X] Q$ | $P [X] Q$ | generalized parallel |
| $P \setminus X$ | $P -- X$ | hiding |
| $P \llbracket R \rrbracket$ | $P \llbracket [R] \rrbracket$ | relational renaming |
| $P ; Q$ | $P ; ; Q$ | sequential composition |

Semantic Clauses for the model \mathcal{F} in CSP-Prover

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|---|
| $traces(SKIP) = \{ \langle \rangle, \langle \checkmark \rangle \}$ |
| $traces(STOP) = \{ \langle \rangle \}$ |
| $traces(a \rightarrow P) = \{ \langle \rangle \} \cup \{ \langle a \rangle \wedge s \mid s \in traces(P) \}$ |
| $traces(? x : X \rightarrow P) = \{ \langle \rangle \} \cup \{ \langle a \rangle \wedge s \mid s \in traces(P[a/x]), a \in X \}$ |
| $traces(P [+] Q) = traces(P) \cup traces(Q)$ |
| $traces(P \sim Q) = traces(P) \cup traces(Q)$ |
| $traces(! x : X \dots P) = \{ \langle \rangle \} \cup \{ s \mid s \in traces(P[a/x]), a \in X \}$ |
| $traces(IF b THEN P ELSE Q) = \text{if } b \text{ then } traces(P) \text{ else } traces(Q)$ |
| $traces(P [X] Q) = \{ s \mid [X] \mid t \mid s \in traces(P), t \in traces(Q) \}$ |
| $traces(P -- X) = \{ s -- X \mid s \in traces(P) \}$ |
| $traces(P \llbracket [R] \rrbracket) = \{ t \mid \exists s \in traces(P). (s, t) \in R^* \}$ |
| $traces(P ; ; Q) = (traces(P) \cap A^*) \cup \{ s \wedge t \mid s \wedge \langle \checkmark \rangle \in traces(P), t \in traces(Q) \}$ |
| $failures(SKIP) = \{ \langle \rangle, X \mid X \subseteq A \} \cup \{ \langle \checkmark \rangle, X \mid X \subseteq A^* \}$ |
| $failures(STOP) = \{ \langle \rangle, X \mid X \subseteq A^* \}$ |
| $failures(a \rightarrow P) = \{ \langle \rangle, X \mid a \notin X \} \cup \{ \langle a \rangle \wedge s, X \mid (s, X) \in failures(P) \}$ |
| $failures(? x : X \rightarrow P) = \{ \langle \rangle, Y \mid X \cap Y = \emptyset \} \cup \{ \langle a \rangle \wedge s, Y \mid (s, Y) \in failures(P[a/x]), a \in X \}$ |
| $failures(P [+] Q) = \{ \langle \rangle, X \mid \langle \rangle, X \in failures(P) \cap failures(Q) \} \cup \{ (s, X) \mid (s, X) \in failures(P) \cup failures(Q), s \neq \langle \rangle \} \cup \{ \langle \rangle, X \mid X \subseteq A, \langle \checkmark \rangle \in traces(P) \cup traces(Q) \}$ |
| $failures(P \sim Q) = failures(P) \cup failures(Q)$ |
| $failures(! x : X \dots P) = \{ (s, Y) \mid (s, Y) \in failures(P[a/x]), a \in X \}$ |
| $failures(IF b THEN P ELSE Q) = \text{if } b \text{ then } failures(P) \text{ else } failures(Q)$ |
| $failures(P [X] Q) = \{ (u, Y \cup Z) \mid Y - (X \cup \{ \checkmark \}) = Z - (X \cup \{ \checkmark \}) \wedge \exists s, t. (s, Y) \in failures(P), (t, Z) \in failures(Q), \wedge u \in s \mid [X] \mid t \}$ |
| $failures(P -- X) = \{ (s -- X, Y) \mid (s, Y \cup X) \in failures(P) \}$ |
| $failures(P \llbracket [R] \rrbracket) = \{ (t, X) \mid \exists s. (s, t) \in R, (s, R^{-1}(X)) \in failures(P) \}$ |
| $failures(P ; ; Q) = \{ (s, X) \mid s \in A^*, (s, X \cup \{ \checkmark \}) \in failures(P) \} \cup \{ (s \wedge t, X) \mid s \wedge \langle \checkmark \rangle \in traces(P), \wedge (t, X) \in failures(Q) \}$ |

where A is a given set of alphabets (communications), $A^\surd := A \cup \{\surd\}$, and A^* is the reflexive transitive closure of A . Furthermore, $(s \mid [X] \mid t)$, $(s \dashv\dashv X)$, R^* , and R^{-1} are defined as follows:

– $(s \mid [X] \mid t)$ is inductively defined by:

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle x \rangle \wedge s \mid [X] \mid \langle x \rangle \wedge t &= \{\langle x \rangle \wedge u \mid u \in s \mid [X] \mid t\} \\
\langle x \rangle \wedge s \mid [X] \mid \langle x' \rangle \wedge t &= \emptyset \\
\langle x \rangle \wedge s \mid [X] \mid \langle \rangle &= \emptyset \\
\langle \rangle \mid [X] \mid \langle x \rangle \wedge t &= \emptyset \\
\langle \rangle \mid [X] \mid \langle \rangle &= \{\langle \rangle\} \\
\langle y \rangle \wedge s \mid [X] \mid \langle x \rangle \wedge t &= \{\langle y \rangle \wedge u \mid u \in s \mid [X] \mid \langle x \rangle \wedge t\} \\
\langle y \rangle \wedge s \mid [X] \mid \langle \rangle &= \{\langle y \rangle \wedge u \mid u \in s \mid [X] \mid \langle \rangle\} \\
\langle x \rangle \wedge s \mid [X] \mid \langle y \rangle \wedge t &= \{\langle y \rangle \wedge u \mid u \in \langle x \rangle \wedge s \mid [X] \mid t\} \\
\langle \rangle \mid [X] \mid \langle y \rangle \wedge t &= \{\langle y \rangle \wedge u \mid u \in \langle \rangle \mid [X] \mid t\} \\
\langle y \rangle \wedge s \mid [X] \mid \langle y' \rangle \wedge t &= \{\langle y \rangle \wedge u \mid u \in s \mid [X] \mid \langle y' \rangle \wedge t\} \\
&\cup \{\langle y' \rangle \wedge u \mid u \in \langle y \rangle \wedge s \mid [X] \mid t\}
\end{aligned}$$

where $x, x' \in X \cup \{\surd\}$, $y, y' \notin X \cup \{\surd\}$, and $x \neq x'$,

– $(s \dashv\dashv X)$ is inductively defined by:

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \rangle \dashv\dashv X &= \langle \rangle \\
\langle \langle x \rangle \wedge s \rangle \dashv\dashv X &= s \dashv\dashv X \\
\langle \langle y \rangle \wedge s \rangle \dashv\dashv X &= \langle y \rangle \wedge (s \dashv\dashv X)
\end{aligned}$$

where $x \in X$ and $y \notin X$.

– R^* is the smallest set satisfying the following inference rules:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{True} &\Rightarrow (\langle \rangle, \langle \rangle) \in R^* \\
\text{True} &\Rightarrow (\langle \surd \rangle, \langle \surd \rangle) \in R^* \\
(a, b) \in R \wedge (s, t) \in R^* &\Rightarrow (a \wedge s, b \wedge t) \in R^*
\end{aligned}$$

– $R^{-1}(X)$ is defined as:

$$R^{-1}(X) = \{a \mid \exists b \in X. (a, b) \in R \vee a = b = \surd\}$$