

# Partitioning the Z Part of $CSP_Z$ Specifications

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Deñition	Explanation
<i>STOP</i>	A basic process which never communicates neither progress. It denotes a deadlock.
$@P$	Denotes the <i>alphabet</i> of a process: the set of all events found in its body.
<i>initials(P)</i>	Gives the set of initial events of process P.



$S_p$  is built (or prede $\bar{f}$ ned in cases such as deadlock-freedom) as abstract as possible exhibiting the desired property  $p$ . This is exactly implemented in the FDR tool [7], where some basic processes (such as the deadlock-free or divergence-free processes) are used for determining properties of arbitrary processes.

This re $\bar{f}$ nement checking is also true for







abstraction. This originates a renaming relation  $R$  | the interface abstraction | that preserves the names of the channels and maps infinite events to finite ones. Provided that  $R$  satisfies the minimum cardinalities required by  $P_{CSP}$ , the image of  $R$  ( $ran R$ )



**Law 3.2 ( $ij$ -commutes)** *Let  $P$  and  $Q$  be CSP processes. Then,*

$$P \underset{x}{ij} Q = Q \underset{x}{ij} P$$

}



Law 3.4 (2-step)

$(\exists x : A \wedge P)$









$$\frac{jj}{\otimes P} ((2_i^2 b_i \& ev_i ! P) \geq b_{n+1} \& ev_{n+1} ! P)$$

(by Lemma 3.5)

$$\frac{jj}{\otimes P} (2_{i+1}^2 a_i \& ev_i ! P)$$

$$\frac{jj}{\otimes P} (2_{i+1}^2 b_i \& ev_i ! P)$$

$$\frac{jj}{\otimes P} (2_{i+1}^2 b_i \& ev_i ! + 1^2 b_i \& ev_i ! P)$$







$\sim P^{di} \ll R$



