

Asynchronous Team Automata

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- 25+ Years of Team Automata
 - Motivation and development
 - Constrained multi-party synchronisations

- Asynchronous Team Automata
 - Inspiration and challenge
 - Syntax and semantics by example
 - Well-formedness and well-behavedness
 - Tool support: A-Team

25+ Years of Team Automata

A formalism for interacting component-based systems, whereby multiple **sending** and **receiving** actions from concurrent automata can **synchronise** on certain executions

First proposed at the 1997 ACM SIGGROUP Conference on Supporting Group Work for modelling components of groupware systems and their interconnections

[GROUP'97]



Inspired by Input/Output (I/O) automata, inheriting the distinction between **internal** and external (**input** and **output**) actions used for communication with the environment

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Formally defined in Computer Supported Cooperative Work (CSCW) — The Journal of Collaborative Computing, as composed by **component automata** that synchronise

[CSCW'03]

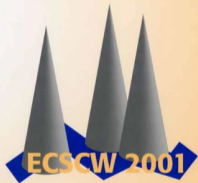
Technically an extension of I/O automata, imposing **hardly any restrictions on the role of actions** in components, while **composition is not limited to the synchronous product**

[IPL'05] 2/20

1997-2003: Team Automata and CSCW

ECSCW 2001

Proceedings of the Seventh European Conference
on Computer Supported Cooperative Work



KLUWER ACADEMIC PUBLISHERS

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Wolfgang Prinz
Matthias Jarke
Yvonne Rogers
Kjeld Schmidt
Volker Wulf

Computer Supported Cooperative Work

The Journal of Collaborative Computing

Volume 12 No. 1 2003

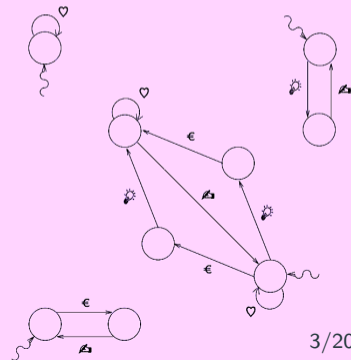


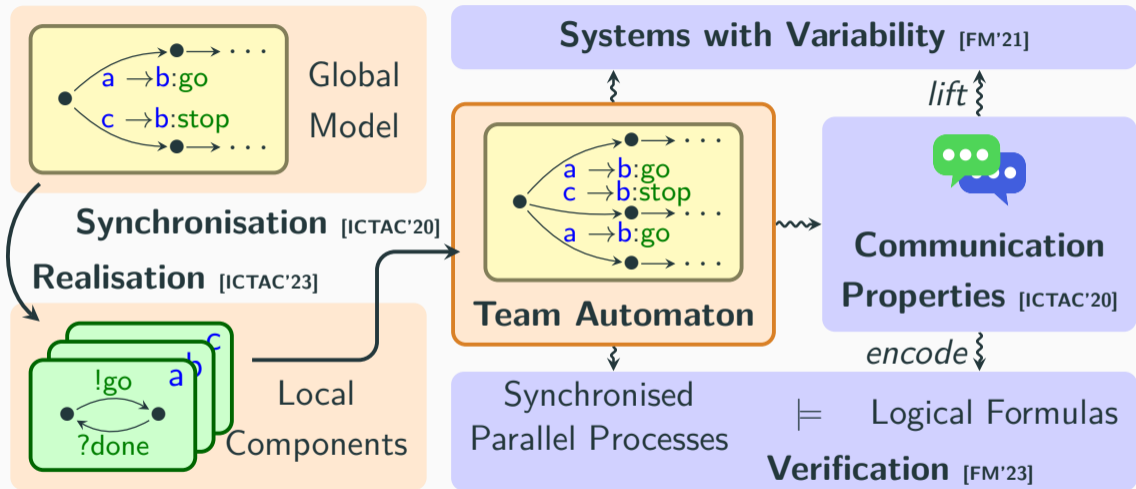
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Team Automata

A Formal Approach to the Modeling of
Collaboration Between System Components

Maurice H. ter Beek



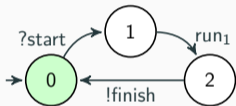


[FACS'23]: Overview on Constrained Multiparty Synchronisation in Team Automata

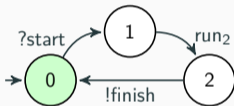
[COORDINATION'24]: Team Automata: Overview and Roadmap.

Constrained Multi-party Synchronisations

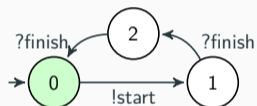
Team Automata: **not all system transitions are meaningful!**



$Runner_1$



$Runner_2$



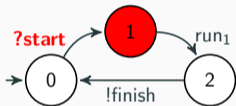
$Controller$

Team Automata

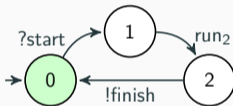
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$Runner_2$



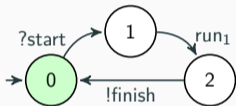
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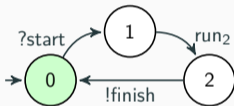
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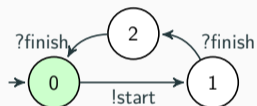
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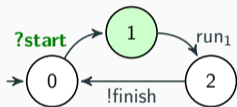
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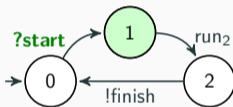
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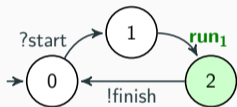
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Team Automata

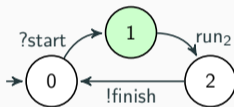
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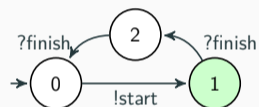
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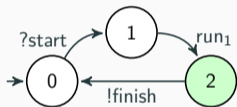
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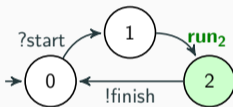
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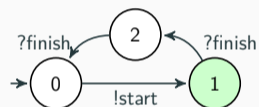
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$Runner_2$



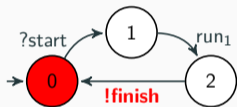
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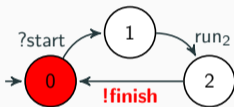
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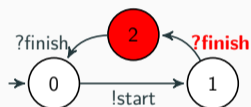
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Runner₁



Runner₂



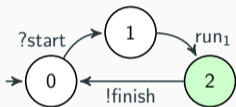
Controller

Team Automata

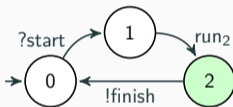
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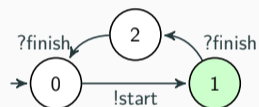
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$Runner_1$



$Runner_2$



$Controller$

Team Automata

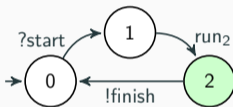
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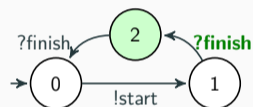
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$Runner_2$



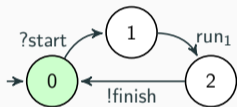
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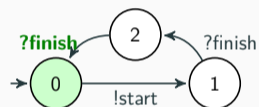
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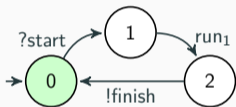
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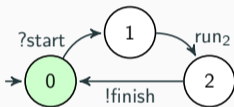
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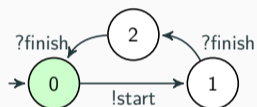
Extended Team Automata: Constrained Multi-party Synchronisations



$Runner_1$



$Runner_2$



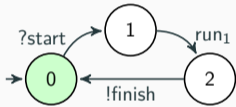
$Controller$

Extended TA synchronisations

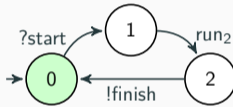
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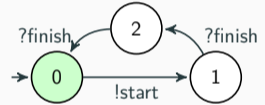
Extended Team Automata: Constrained Multi-party Synchronisations



$Runner_1$



$Runner_2$



$Controller$

Extended TA synchronisations

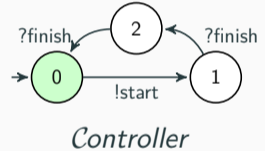
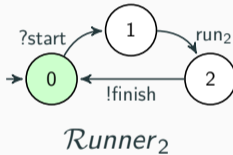
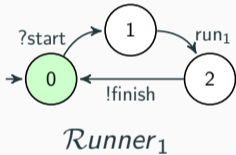
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multi-party

$Ctr \rightarrow \{R1, R2\}: start$

Extended Team Automata: Constrained Multi-party Synchronisations



Extended TA synchronisations

[CSCW'01'03] [FM'03,'21,'23] [TCS'12'13]

[COORDINATION'17,'20,'24] [ICTAC'20,'23]

multi-party

$Ctr \rightarrow \{R1, R2\}: start$

constrained

$start: 1 \rightarrow 2$

$finish: 1 \rightarrow 1$

APM 2025 → FM 2026:
Asynchronous Team Automata



Inspiration from **multi-composition** of asynchronous systems of CFSMs

D. Brand and P. Zafiropulo, On Communicating Finite-State Machines. *Journal of the ACM* 30 (1983)

F. Barbanera and R. Hennicker, Safe Composition of Systems of Communicating Finite State Machines @ ICE'24



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Basically finite-state I/O-automata that communicate by asynchronous exchanges of messages via buffered FIFO channels, but

- CFSM use potentially infinite FIFO buffers as message channels (like MPST)
- CFSM systems use **binary peer-to-peer communication** with rich local actions

Behaviour of CFSM systems formalised as a transition relation on **configurations** (which are pairs of a tuple of component states and a tuple of channel buffers)



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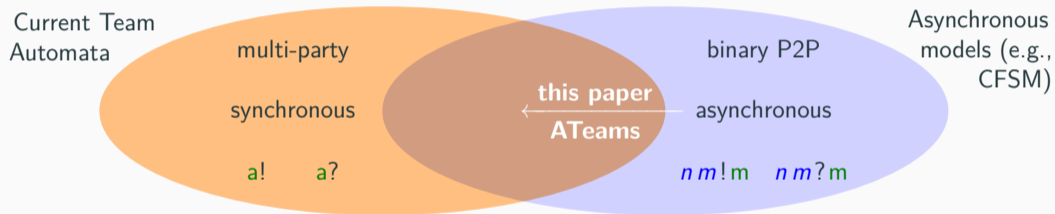
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Behaviour of CFSM systems formalised as a transition relation on **configurations** (which are pairs of a tuple of component states and a tuple of channel buffers)



Generalise to asynchronous **multi-party communication** for team automata (including **receptiveness** and **responsiveness** properties in asynchronous setting)

This paper's challenge:



“Every good talk should include a Venn diagram” – Einar (Lima, Peru, 2023)

Variations of the Race example in ATeams

```
// Synchronous Race
```

```
acts
```

```
start: 1->2, sync;
```

```
finish: 1->1, sync;
```

```
proc
```

```
Ctr = start!.
```

```
    finish?.finish?.
```

```
    Ctr
```

```
R = start?.finish!.R
```

```
init
```

```
Ctr || R || R
```

[Link]

```
// Async. Race (sender)
```

```
acts
```

```
start: 1->2, fifo@snd;
```

```
finish: 2->1, fifo@snd;
```

```
proc
```

```
Ctr = start!.
```

```
    finish?r1,r2.
```

```
    Ctr
```

```
R = start?c.finish!.R
```

```
init
```

```
c:Ctr || r1:R || r2:R
```

[Link]

```
// Async. Race (global)
```

```
acts
```

```
start: 1->2, fifo@global;
```

```
finish:2->1, fifo@global;
```

```
proc
```

```
Ctr = start!.
```

```
    finish?.
```

```
    Ctr
```

```
R = start?.finish!.R
```

```
init
```

```
Ctr || R || R
```

[Link]

$P := K \mid \mathbf{0} \mid \alpha.P \mid P + P$ (process)

$\alpha := a! \mid a? \mid a!\bar{n} \mid a?\bar{n}$ (action)

$st := (\text{sync}, intrv, intrv) \mid (\text{async}, intrv, intrv, buft, loct)$ (synchronisation type)

$intrv := (i, i) \mid (i, \infty)$ (interval)

$buft := \text{fifo} \mid \text{bag} \mid \dots$ (buffer type)

$loct := @\text{snd} \mid @\text{rcv} \mid @\text{global} \mid @\text{snd-rcv}$ (location type)

A **System** consists of

Process' definitions + Action's types + Agents (processes)

```
// Synchronous Race
```

```
acts
```

```
start: 1->2, sync;
```

```
finish: 1->1, sync;
```

```
proc
```

```
  Ctr = start!.
```

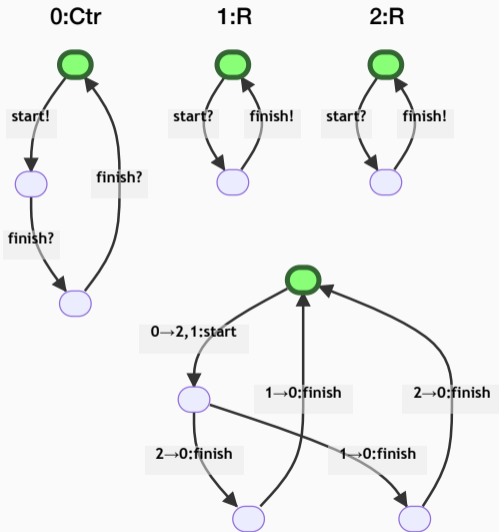
```
    finish?.finish?.
```

```
    Ctr
```

```
  R = start?.finish!.R
```

```
init
```

```
  Ctr || R || R
```



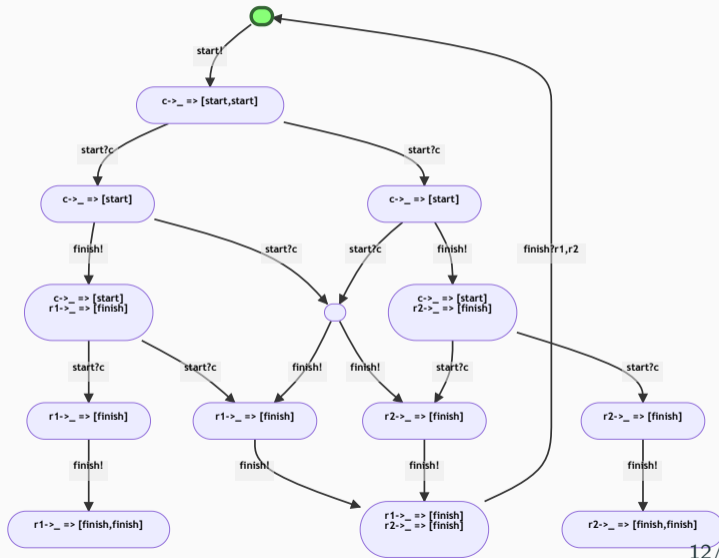
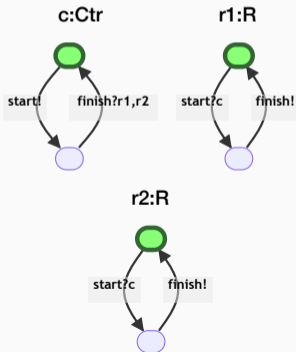
Semantics ATeams: asynchronous communication (sending)

```
// Async. Race (sender)
```

acts

```
start: 1->2, fifo@snd;
```

```
finish: 2->1, fifo@snd;
```



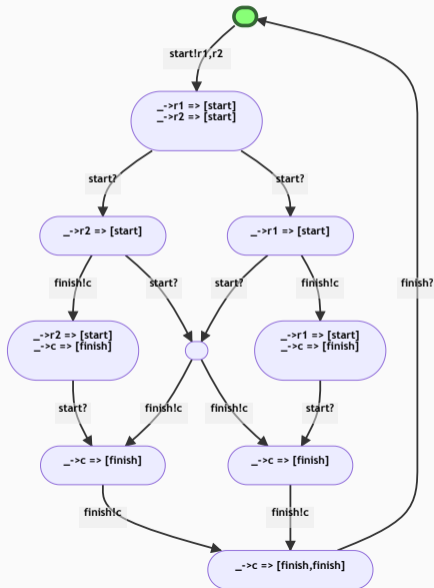
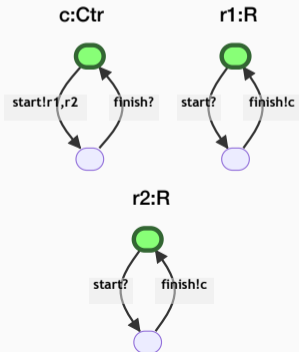
Semantics ATeams: asynchronous communication (receiving)

```
// Async. Race (receiver)
```

acts

```
start: 1->2, fifo@rcv;
```

```
finish: 2->1, fifo@rcv;
```



```
// Async. Race (global)
```

acts

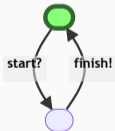
```
start: 1->2, fifo@global;
```

```
finish: 2->1, fifo@global;
```

0:Ctr



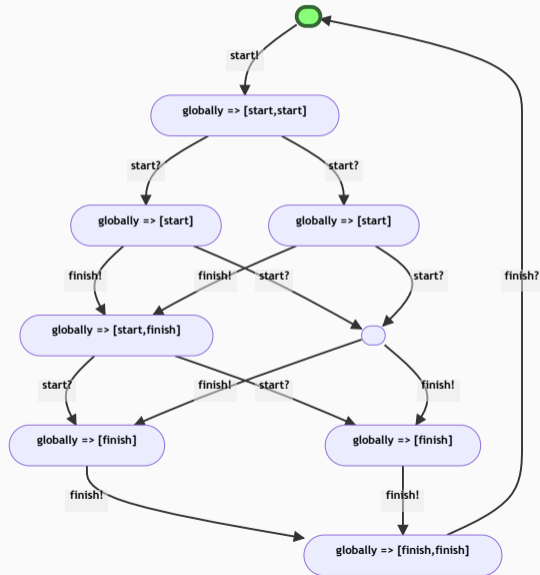
1:R



2:R



1:R can start twice before 2:R



Principle 1: *Asynchronous sending messages should not block.*

Principle 2: *The sender or receiver of an asynchronous action must not be explicitly mentioned when this is disregarded by the buffer location.*

Principle 3: *The number of asynchronous messages sent or received must be deterministic.*

Well-formedness

Syntactic checks: violations to the synchronisation types
(e.g., wrong numbers of targets or sources of an action)

Well-behavedness

Semantic checks: from traversing the full state-space
(e.g., deadlock or orphan messages found)

A-TEAM – Animator of Team Automata with asynchronous communication

Input program

```
1 acts
2   start: 1->2, fifo@snd;
3   finish: 2->1, fifo@snd;
4 proc
5   Ctr = start!.finish?r1,r2.Ctr
6   R = start?c.finish!.R
7 init
8 c:Ctr || r1:R || r2:R
```

Race async - both actions send asynchronously, with a buffer for each sender. This is problematic because a runner can start, finish, and start again, consuming a start message that was meant to the other runner (causing a deadlock).

Examples

coffee-sync coffee-async
coffee-async-leave race-sync
race@rcv race@snd race@global
race@unbounded race@errors
race@bt-error healthcare-sync

View pretty data

Well-behaved?

Run semantics

Trace: start!

undo

Enabled transitions:

start?c
start?c

→
c: Ctr
r1: R
r2: R

start!
→
c: finish?r1,r2.Ctr
r1: R
r2: R
c->_ => [start,start]

Build LTS

Local components



Number of states and edges

Input program



```
1 acts start: 1->2, sync;  
2   finish: 2->1, fifo@snd;  
3 proc Ctr = start!.finish?r1.Ctr  
4   R = start?.finish!c.R  
5 init c:Ctr || r1:R || r2:R
```

Error raised by 'Well-behaved?': Trying to send 'finish!c' to {c} but there is no guarantees that the receivers are the correct ones. You should either remove the explicit set of senders, or change the synchronisation type.

[Ctr] Trying to receive 'finish' from {r1} but expected $\#\{r1\} \in \{2\}$.

[R] Sending finish to c, but no destination should be specified.

Well-behaved?

Try A-Team yourself: <https://fm-dcc.github.io/a-team/>

Feedback in A-Team (ill-behaved)

Input program

```
1 acts
2   default: fifo@rcv, 1->1;
3   coin; coffee;
4
5 proc
6   // User may leave
7   Usr = coin!m.coffee?.(leave+Usr)
8   Mach = coin?.coffee!u.Mach
9   // Add an extra coin
10  Usr2 = coin!m.Usr
11
12 init
13  u:Usr2 || m:Mach
```

Variation of the asynchronous coffee machine with an extra coin and a terminating option, to create orphan messages.

Examples

Hide comm-props

Max buffers' sizes

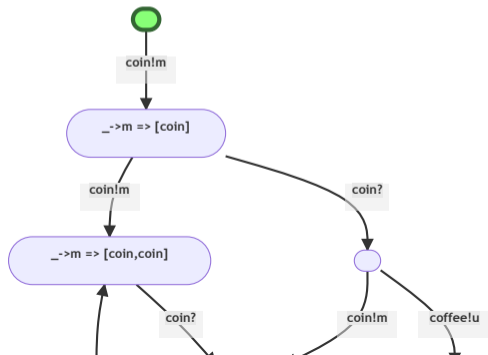
View pretty data

Well-behaved?

Deadlock found: {u: skip, m: Mach, _->u=>[coffee]}
[orphan-messages] Agent u terminated and has incoming messages: {u: skip, m: Mach, _->u=>[coffee]}
[strong-responsiveness] m can receive coin, but the system cannot (yet) send it: {u: skip, m: Mach, _->u=>[coffee]}
[strong-responsiveness] m can receive coin, but the system cannot (yet) send it: {u: coffee?.(leave+Usr)}
[strong-responsiveness] u can receive coffee, but the system cannot (yet) send it: {u: coffee?.(leave+Usr)}

Run semantics

Build LTS



Conclusion and Publicity

It would be great to meet some of you at **FM 2026**:

- Conference: May 18th–22nd
- New at FM: track on Tests and Proofs (**TAP**)
- Co-located: 18th International Conference on Rigorous State Based Methods (**ABZ**)

