Formal Methods in Software Development
Sample Exam

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January 17, 2013

Last Name:

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KV3 (questions 1-4): 85 points total.
KV4 (questions 1-5): 100 points total.

1. (20 points) Write a JML specification for the following method of the Java library (the specification shall be as expressive as possible).

```
public static void fill(int[] a, int fromIndex, int toIndex, int val)

    Assigns the specified int value to each element of the specified range
    of the specified array of ints. The range to be filled extends from index
    fromIndex, inclusive, to index toIndex, exclusive. (If fromIndex==toIndex,
    the range to be filled is empty.)

    Parameters:
        a - the array to be filled
        fromIndex - the index of the first element (inclusive) to be filled
                    with the specified value
        toIndex - the index of the last element (exclusive) to be filled
                  with the specified value
        val - the value to be stored in all elements of the array
    Throws:
        IllegalArgumentException - if fromIndex > toIndex
        ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException - if fromIndex < 0 or toIndex > a.length
```

2. (20 points) Derive the strongest postcondition of the following command c

```
if (i < 10)
{
  a[i] = a[i]+3;
  i = i+1;
}
```

for precondition $a[2] = 5$ (ignoring 'index out ouf bound" violations).

Then derive a judgement of form $c : [F]^{x,\cdots}$ for some state transition F and variable frame $\{x, \ldots\}$.

In both cases, show all derivation steps and finally simplify the derived formulas as far as possible.

3. (20 points) Take the following program which is supposed to compute for given $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the result $s := n^2$:

$\{n = oldn\}$

```
s = 0; i = 1;
while (i <= n)
{
  s = s+2*i-1;
  i = i+1;
}
```

$\{s = n^2 \wedge n = oldn\}$

First, assume you are given a suitable invariant I and termination term T for the loop. Using I and T, state all verification conditions that have to be proved for verifying the total correctness of this loop.

Second, construct for $n = 5$ a table for the values of the variables after each loop iteration.

Finally, using this table as a hint, give suitable definitions for I and T and perform the verification.

4. (25 points) Take the following asynchronous composition of two processes operating on shared variables x, y, i, j:

```
initially x = y = i = 0 and j = 1
loop          ||   loop
  x = x+j;    ||     wait i > 0;
  i = 1-i;    ||     y = y+i;
              ||     j = 1-j;
```

   (a) (10 points) Give a formal model of the system (using the interleaving assumption for asynchronous composition); do not forget to model the program counters of the two processes.

   (b) (5 points) Formalize in LTL the property "if at any time i becomes greater than zero, then eventually also y will become greater than zero".

   (c) (10 points) Is this property true for above system? If yes, explain why. If not, show an execution trace that violates the property.

   In the second case, if there exists a fairness assumption for the system execution, under which the property holds, state this assumption and explain in detail why it makes the property true.

5. (15 Points)

   Given two EL-program Prg1 and Prg2 with variables R and I ranging over natural numbers:

   (a) Construct their semantic terms STR1 and STR2 of EL program algebra;

   (b) Check whether functions represented by STR1 and STR2 are equal.

```
Prg1 :=
  begin I:=I+4; if (I+1)*I>111 then R:=R+I else I:=I-2; I:=I-1 end
Prg2 :=
  begin I:=I+2; if (I-1)*(I+1)>66 then R:=R+2+I else I:=I+1 end
```