# COMP3610/6361 Principles of Programming Languages 

## Assignment 4

ver 1.0

## Submission Guidelines

- Due time: Nov 2, 2023, 11am (Canberra Time)
- Submit a pdf via Wattle.
- Scans of hand-written text are fine, as long as they are readable and neat.
- Please read and sign the declaration on the last page and attach a copy to your submission.
- No late submission, deadline is strict


## Exercise 1 (Hoare Logic)

Question 1 Prove the total correctness for the following Hoare triple

$$
[x \leq n] \text { while }!x<!n \text { do } x:=!x+1[x=n]
$$

To prove total correctness, first prove partial correctness. Then give a (formal) argument why the whileloop terminate. For example, you can provide a function that decreases whenever the while loop is executed. Explain all steps; in particular clearly identify the invariant of the while-loop.

Question 2 Consider the following Hoare triple (partial correctness)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \{n \geq 0\} \\
& i:=0 ; \\
& x:=0 ; \\
& y:=0 ; \\
& z:=1 ; \\
& \text { while }!i<!n \text { do }( \\
& \quad i:=!i+1 ; \\
& \quad x:=!x+!y+!z ; \\
& \quad y:=!y+!z+!z+1 ; \\
& \quad z:=!z+3) \\
& \left\{x=n^{3}\right\}
\end{aligned}
$$

- Give an invariant for the while-loop. Explain why the invariant is derivable from the precondition(s); no formal proof needed.
- Decorate the program with pre- and postconditions, as shown in the lecture. The decorations are enough, no formal derivation needed.

Question 3 Calculate the weakest liberal preconditions for the following programs and postconditions.

- $\operatorname{wlp}(x:=!x+!y, x=y+y)$
- $\operatorname{wlp}($ while $y>0$ do $y:=!y-2$, even $(y))$
(As invariant you can use even(y).)


## Exercise 2 (Guarded Command Language)

(15 Marks)
Consider the following program in GCL over variables $x$ and $y$ whose domains are the integers $\mathbb{Z}$ (int).

```
do
    \(x>y \rightarrow\)
        if
        \(x-y \leq 5 \rightarrow y:=y-1\)
        ]
        \(x \leq 0 \rightarrow x:=x-1\)
    fi
od
```

Is the above program terminating? An informal argument, using e.g. the transition system, is sufficient.

## Exercise 3 ((Pure) CCS)

Consider a vending machine that accept pieces of 20 cents, 50 cents and 1 dollar, and that can dispense chocolate and pretzels, each of which costs 1 dollar.

Question 4 Create a CCS process describing the vending machine. The set of actions should include ' 20 c ', ' 50 c ' and ' $1 \$$ ', indicating the reception by the machine of a coin inserted by a user. The set should also include actions 'chocolate' or 'pretzel', indicating the opening of the glass door of the machine behind which chocolate or pretzels are stored.

We abstract from the closing of the door after extraction of the pretzel, which happens automatically, and the appearance of a new pretzel behind the glass door afterwards. Assume that the machine does not give change, and that it accepts any amount of surplus money. Try to make the CCS expression as short as possible.

Question 5 Give a process graph (labelled transition system) that correspond to your CCS process.

## Exercise 4 ((Pure) CCS \& Semantic Equivalences)

(20 Marks)

Question 6 For which possible choices of $Q$ and $R$ are there transitions of the form

$$
\text { a. }(\bar{c}+b) \|((c+\bar{a}) \| \bar{b}) \xrightarrow{\tau} Q \xrightarrow{\tau} R
$$

in the labelled transition system of CCS? Explain your answer; in particular discuss why there cannot be more $Q$ 's and $R$ 's not listed as part of your answer. Give a proof tree of the formal derivation of one of those transitions from the structural operational rules of CCS.

## Academic Integrity

I declare that this work upholds the principles of academic integrity, as defined in the University Academic Misconduct Rule; is entirely my own work, with only the exceptions listed; is produced for the purposes of this assessment task and has not been submitted for assessment in any other context, except where authorised in writing by the course convener; gives appropriate acknowledgement of the ideas, scholarship and intellectual property of others insofar as these have been used; in no part involves copying, cheating, collusion, fabrication, plagiarism or recycling.

