

Formal Methods (形式化方法)

Lecture 12. Formal Specification Examples (形式规格说明实例)

智能与计算学部 章衡

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1 Example 1: Vending Machine

2 Example 2: Storage Management



Outline

1 Example 1: Vending Machine

2 Example 2: Storage Management



Example 1: Vending machine (自动售货机)

Example (Types)

[Good, Report]

Report := “Okay” | ...

Example (State space schema)

VendingMachine _____

coin : $\mathbb{P} \mathbb{N}$

cost : Good $\rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

stock : bag Good

float : bag \mathbb{N}

dom stock \subseteq dom cost

dom float \subseteq coin

Example 1: Vending machine (自动售货机)

Example (Operational schemas: Initialization)

InitVendingMachine

VendingMachine'

$\text{coin}' = \{\}$

$\text{cost}' = \{\}$

$\text{stock}' = []$

$\text{float}' = []$



Example 1: Vending machine (自动售货机)

Example (Operational schemas: Price)

Price

Δ VendingMachine

item? : Good

price? : \mathbb{N}

coin' = coin

cost' = cost \oplus {item? \mapsto price?}

stock' = stock

float' = float

Success

rep! : Report

rep! = "Okay"

Example 1: Vending machine (自动售货机)

Example (Operational schemas: Price)

$$\text{DoPrice} \triangleq \text{Price} \wedge \text{Success}$$



Example 1: Vending machine (自动售货机)

Example (Operational schemas: Acceptable Coins)

Accept _____

$\Delta \text{VendingMachine}$

$c? : \mathbb{N}$

$c? \notin \text{coin}$

$\text{coin}' = \text{coin} \cup \{c?\}$

$\text{cost}' = \text{cost}$

$\text{stock}' = \text{stock}$

$\text{float}' = \text{float}$



Example 1: Vending machine (自动售货机)

Example (Operational schemas: Acceptable Coins)

AlreadyAcceptable _____

\exists VendingMachine

$c? : \mathbb{N}$

$\text{rep!} : \text{Report}$

$c? \in \text{coin}$

$\text{rep!} = \text{"Coin already acceptable"}$

$\text{DoAccept} \triangleq (\text{Accept} \wedge \text{Success}) \vee \text{AlreadyAcceptable}$



Example 1: Vending machine (自动售货机)

Example (Operational schemas: Restock)

Restock

$\Delta \text{VendingMachine}$

$\text{new?} : \text{bag Good}$

$\text{dom new?} \subseteq \text{dom cost}$

$\text{stock}' = \text{stock} \uplus \text{new?}$

$\text{coin}' = \text{coin}$

$\text{cost}' = \text{cost}$

$\text{float}' = \text{float}$



Example 1: Vending machine (自动售货机)

Example (Operational schemas: Restock)

GoodsNotPriced _____

\exists VendingMachine

new? : bag Good

rep! : Report

$\neg(\text{dom new?} \subseteq \text{dom cost})$

rep! = “Some goods are unpriced”

$\text{DoRestock} \triangleq (\text{Restock} \wedge \text{Success}) \vee \text{GoodsNotPriced}$



Example 1: Vending machine (自动售货机)

$$\text{sum} : \text{bag } \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{sum}[] = 0$$

$$\forall i, j : \mathbb{N}; L : \text{bag } \mathbb{N} \mid (\text{dom } L) \in \mathbb{F} \mathbb{N} \bullet$$

$$\text{sum}(\{i \mapsto j\} \cup L) = i * j + \text{sum } L$$

Example

$$\text{sum}\{2 \mapsto 8, 5 \mapsto 4\} = 2 * 8 + 5 * 4 = 36$$



Example 1: Vending machine (自动售货机)

Example (Operational schemas: Buy)

Buy

$\Delta \text{VendingMachine}$

item? : Good

in?, out! : bag \mathbb{N}

item? $\in \text{dom stock}$

$\text{sum (in?)} \geq \text{cost (item?)}$

out! $\sqsubseteq \text{float}$

$\text{dom (in?)} \subseteq \text{coin}$

$\text{sum (in?)} = \text{sum (out!) + cost (item?)}$

$\text{stock}' \uplus \{\text{item?} \mapsto 1\} = \text{stock}$

$\text{float}' \uplus \text{out!} = \text{float} \uplus \text{in?}$

$\text{coin}' = \text{coin}$

$\text{cost}' = \text{cost}$

Example 1: Vending machine (自动售货机)

Example (Operational schemas: Buy)

Notinstock

\exists VendingMachine

item? : Good

rep! : Report

item? \notin dom stock

rep! = “Item not in stock”



Example 1: Vending machine (自动售货机)

Example (Operational schemas: Buy)

TooLittleMoney _____

\exists VendingMachine

item? : Good

in? : bag \mathbb{N}

rep! : Report

$\text{sum}(\text{in?}) < \text{cost}(\text{item?})$

rep! = “Insert more money”



Example 1: Vending machine (自动售货机)

Example (Operational schemas: Buy)

ExactChangeUnavailable _____

\exists VendingMachine

in? : bag \mathbb{N}

item? : Good

rep! : Report

$\neg \exists L : \text{bag } \mathbb{N} \bullet (L \sqsubseteq \text{float} \wedge \text{sum}(\text{in?}) = \text{sum}(L) + \text{cost}(\text{item?}))$

rep! = “Correct change unavaiable”



Example 1: Vending machine (自动售货机)

Example (Operational schemas: Buy)

ForeignCoin

\exists VendingMachine

in? : bag \mathbb{N}

rep! : Report

$\neg(\text{dom in?} \subseteq \text{coin})$

rep! = “Unacceptable coin”



Example 1: Vending machine (自动售货机)

Example (Operational schemas: Buy)

$$\text{DoBuy} \triangleq (\text{Buy} \wedge \text{Success}) \vee \text{NotInstock} \vee \text{ToolittleMoney} \\ \vee \text{ExactChangeUnavailable} \vee \text{ForeignCoin}$$



Example 1: Vending machine (自动售货机)

Example (Operational schemas: Remove money)

RemoveMoney

Δ VendingMachine

profit? : bag \mathbb{N}

$\text{float}' \uplus \text{profit?} = \text{float}$

$\text{coin}' = \text{coin}$

$\text{cost}' = \text{cost}$

$\text{stock}' = \text{stock}$

Profittering

\exists VendingMachine

profit? : bag \mathbb{N}

rep! : Report

$\neg \text{profit?} \sqsubseteq \text{float}$

rep! = “Such profit non-existent”

Example 1: Vending machine (自动售货机)

Example (Operational schemas: Remove money)

$$\text{DoRemoveMoney} \triangleq (\text{RemoveMoney} \wedge \text{Success}) \vee \text{Profiteering}$$


Outline

1 Example 1: Vending Machine

2 Example 2: Storage Management



Example 2: Storage management (内存管理系统)

Example (Type and axiomatic definition)

- Basic type:

[U]: the set of all possible users

[Report]: the set of all messages

- Axiomatic definition of block:

$$n : \mathbb{N}$$
$$B : \mathbb{P} \mathbb{N}$$
$$B = 1..n$$


Example 2: Storage management

Example (State space schema)

SM

$\text{dir} : B \rightarrow U$

$\text{free} : \mathbb{P} B$

$\text{free} = B \setminus (\text{dom dir})$

$$\Delta \text{SM} \cong \text{SM} \wedge \text{SM}'$$

$$\Xi \text{SM} \cong \Delta \text{SM} \mid \text{dir}' = \text{dir} \wedge \text{free}' = \text{free}$$

ΔSM

$\text{dir}, \text{dir}' : B \rightarrow U$

$\text{free}, \text{free}' : \mathbb{P} B$

$\text{free} = B \setminus (\text{dom dir})$

$\text{free}' = B \setminus (\text{dom dir}')$

Example 2: Storage management

Example (Operational schemas: Initialization)

InitSM

SM'

$\text{dir}' = \{\}$

$\text{free}' = B$



Example 2: Storage management

Example (Operational schemas: Request memory)

$\text{Report} ::= \text{"Okay"} \mid \text{"Fail"} \mid \text{"BlockFree"} \mid \text{"NotOwner"}$

Request_0

ΔSM

$u? : U$

$b! : B$

$r! : \text{Report}$

$\text{free} \neq \{\}$

$b! \in \text{free}$

$\text{free}' = \text{free} \setminus \{b!\}$

$\text{dir}' = \text{dir} \cup \{b! \mapsto u?\}$

$r! = \text{"Okay"}$

Precondition

- **Precondition:** a condition or predicate that must always be true before an operation

Definition (Precondition)

OP

$x_1, x'_1 : T_1; \dots; x_n, x'_n : T_n$

$y_1! : S_1; \dots; y_m! : S_m$

declarations

φ

preOP

$x_1 : T_1; \dots; x_n : T_n$

declarations

$\exists x'_1 : T_1; \dots; x'_n : T_n; y_1! : S_1; \dots; y_m! : S_m \bullet \varphi$

Example 2: Storage management

Example (Precondition of Request₀)

PreRequest₀ _____

SM

u? : U

$\exists SM'; b! : B; r! : \text{Report} \bullet$

$(\text{free} \neq \{\} \wedge$

$b! \in \text{free} \wedge$

$\text{free}' = \text{free} \setminus \{b!\} \wedge$

$\text{dir}' = \text{dir} \cup \{b! \mapsto u?\} \wedge$

$r! = \text{"Okay"} \wedge$

$\text{free}' = B \setminus (\text{dom dir}'))$

PreRequest₀ _____

SM

u? : U

$\text{free} \neq \{\}$

where $\exists SM'$ denotes $\exists \text{dir}' : B \rightarrow U; \text{free}' : \mathbb{P} B$

Example 2: Storage management

Example (Operational schemas: Request memory)

$\text{Request}_0\text{Err}$

$\exists \text{SM}$

$r! : \text{Report}$

$\text{free} = \{\}$

$r! = \text{"Fail"}$

$\text{Request} \triangleq \text{Request}_0 \vee \text{Request}_0\text{Err}$



Example 2: Storage management

Example (Operational schemas: Release memory)

Release₀ —————

ΔSM

$u? : U$

$b? : B$

$r! : \text{Report}$

$(b? \mapsto u?) \in \text{dir}$

$\text{free}' = \text{free} \cup \{b?\}$

$\text{dir}' = \{b?\} \triangleleft \text{dir}$

$r! = \text{"Okay"}$



Example 2: Storage management

Example (Precondition of Release_0)

PreRelease_0 _____

SM

$u? : U$

$b? : B$

$\exists \text{ SM}' ; r! : \text{Report} \bullet$

$((b? \mapsto u?) \in \text{dir} \wedge$
 $\text{free}' = \text{free} \cup \{b?\} \wedge$
 $\text{dir}' = \{b?\} \triangleleft \text{dir} \wedge$
 $r! = \text{"Okay"})$

PreRelease_0 _____

SM

$u? : U$

$b? : B$

$(b? \mapsto u?) \in \text{dir}$



Example 2: Storage management

Example (Operational schemas: Release memory)

RelFreeErr

$\exists \text{ SM}$

$u? : U$

$b? : B$

$r! : \text{Report}$

$b? \in \text{free}$

$r! = \text{"BlockFree"}$

PreRelFreeErr

SM

$u? : U$

$b? : B$

$b? \in \text{free}$

Example 2: Storage management

Example (Operational schemas: Release memory)

RelOwnerErr

Ξ SM

$u? : U$

$b? : B$

$r! : \text{Report}$

$b? \in \text{dom dir}$

$\text{dir } b? \neq u?$

$r! = \text{"NotOwner"}$

PreRelOwnerErr

SM

$u? : U$

$b? : B$

$b? \in \text{dom dir}$

$\text{dir } b? \neq u?$

Example 2: Storage management

Example (Operational schemas: Release memory)

$$\text{Release} \triangleq \text{Release}_0 \vee \text{RelFreeErr} \vee \text{RelOwnerErr}$$



Example 2: Storage management

Example (Request a set of blocks)

ReqStore₀ _____

ΔSM

$u? : U$

$n? : \mathbb{N}$

$b! : \mathbb{P} B$

$r! : \text{Report}$

$n? \in 1..\sharp B$

$\sharp b! = n?$

$\exists a, b : \mathbb{N} \bullet b! = a..b$

$\text{dir}' = \text{dir} \cup (b! \times \{u?\})$

$\text{free}' = \text{free} \setminus b!$

$r! = \text{"Okay"}$

Example 2: Storage management

Example (Operational schemas: First-fit allocation)

FirstFit

SM

$n? : \mathbb{N}$

$b! : \mathbb{P} B$

$\exists S : \mathbb{P} B \bullet$

$(S = \{l, h : B \mid l..h \subseteq \text{free} \wedge l - 1 \notin \text{free} \wedge h - l + 1 \geq n? \bullet l\} \wedge$
 $b! = (\min S) .. (\min S) + n? - 1)$

$\text{ReqStoreFF}_0 \triangleq \text{ReqStore}_0 \wedge \text{FirstFit}$



Exercise

- ① 假设在给用户分配存储块时增加限制：每个用户允许至多使用10个存储块。请修改操作模式request来实现这一需求变更（包括返回错误信息）。
(English) Suppose we have a restriction in memory allocation: Each user can use at most 10 blocks. Please revise the operational schema request_0 to describe the new operation.
- ② 称B中的一个连续空闲存储块S是**极大的**，若无法对S扩展得到一个更大的连续空闲存储块。请设计一个模式来描述存储块分配的**最佳适应法**，也就是说，若用户申请分配一个大小为n的连续存储块，存储管理系统将在B中寻找一个满足要求的最小的极大连续空闲存储块S，并将S中的前面n个连续存储块分配给该用户。

