

Concordia University Department of Computer Science and Software Engineering

SOEN 331 Section S: Formal Methods
for Software Engineering

Assignment 2

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October 17, 2022

Date of Submission: October 31, 2022

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1 System Requirements

Consider a system such as *flightradar24.com*. A flight is associated with a **flight number** (such as UA79), a specific code that an airline assigns to a particular flight in its network, and **route** which is a source-destination city pair such as $(NY, Tokyo)$. For example, the United Airlines flight from New to Tokyo is tracked by the system as $UA79 \mapsto (NY, Tokyo)$. The formal specification of the system introduces the following three types:

FLIGHT_NUMBER,
ROUTE,
CITY

where

$ROUTE : CITY \times CITY$

Flight numbers are unique, and there are possibly several flights that cover the same route. For example, there are possibly several flights from New York to Tokyo. The system must keep track of all active flights. Formally, let us have the following variables:

1. *active*: holds all active flight numbers.
2. *map*: holds a collection of active flight-route pairs.

2 Your Assignment

1. (2 pts) Provide a declaration for variable *active*.

Solution:

The declaration of the of the variable *active* would be: (Assuming all flight numbers that we keep track of are all active flight numbers)

$Active : \mathbb{P} \text{ FLIGHT_NUMBER}$

2. (3 pts) What kind of collection is variable *map*.

Solution:

3. (10 pts) Is variable *map* a function and if so, comment on whether it is a total or partial function, as well as on the properties of injectivity, surjectivity and bijectivity?

Solution:

Since we would say the *map* always has to be linked to an active flight-route pair, it would mean that we would have a total function here. In terms of what type of property this function, this cannot be an injective function since we may have multiple flights going to the same route, hence we do not have a one-to-one function. For bijection, the function needs to be both injective and surjective, and since we have proved that the function is not injective, it means that it is not bijective as well. **Hence, the variable *map* is a total surjective function.**

4. (10 pts) Provide a formal specification of the state of the system in terms of a **Z specification schema**.

Solution:

<i>flightradar24.com</i>	
<i>active</i> : $\mathbb{P} \text{ FLIGHT_NUMBER}$	
<i>map</i> : $\text{FLIGHT_NUMBER} \rightarrow \text{ROUTE}$	--total surjective
<i>active</i> = $\text{dom } \textit{map}$	

5. (15 pts) Provide a schema for operation *RegisterFlightOK* that adds a flight to the tracker. With the aid of success and error schema(s), provide a definition for operation *RegisterFlight* that the system will place in its exposed interface.

Solution:

RegisterFlightOK

Δ *flightradar24.com*

flight_number? : *FLIGHT_NUMBER*

route! : *ROUTE*

flight_number? \notin *active*

route? \notin *ran map*

active' = *active* \cup {*flight_number?*}

map' = *map* \cup {*flight_number?* \mapsto *route?*}

6. (15 pts) Provide a schema for operation *GetRouteOK* that returns the route given its flight. With the aid of success and error schema(s), provide a definition for operation *GetRoute* that the system will place in its exposed interface.

Solution:

GetRouteOK

Ξ *flightradar24.com*

flight_number? : *FLIGHT_NUMBER*

route! : *ROUTE*

flight_number? \in *active*

route! = *map*(*flight_number?*)

7. Provide a schema for operation *GetFlightOK* that returns any and all active flights given a route. With the aid of success and error schema(s), provide a definition for operation *GetFlight* that the system will place in its exposed interface.

Solution: