Stackbasierte Sprachen VU - MODALCHECKER

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January 10, 2014

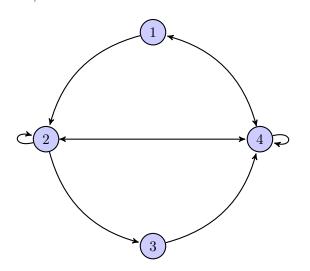
Einführung

▶ Aufgabenstellung: Gegeben eine modallogische Formel φ , eine (endliche) Interpretation $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R, v \rangle$, sowie eine Welt $w \in W$, überprüfe ob $\mathcal{M}, w \models \varphi$.

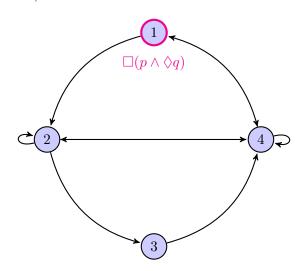
1

1	p, q	2	p
3	\overline{q}	4	\overline{p}

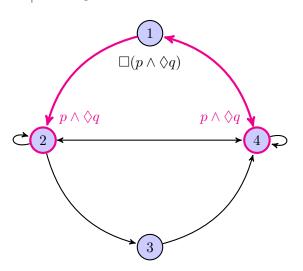
Gilt $\square(p \wedge \lozenge q)$ in Welt 1?



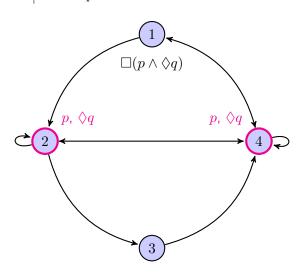
1	p,q	2	p
3	q	4	\overline{p}



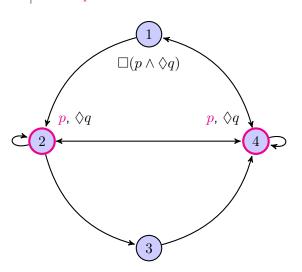
1	p,q	2	p
3	q	4	\overline{p}



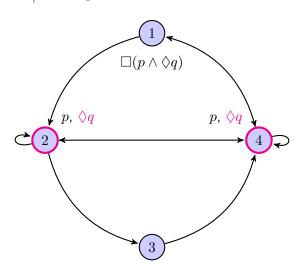
1	p,q	2	p
3	q	4	\overline{p}



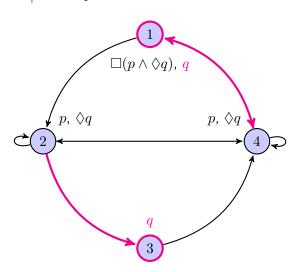
1	p,q	2	p
3	q	4	\overline{p}



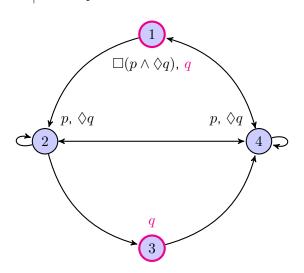
1	p,q	2	p
3	q	$\overline{4}$	\overline{p}



1	p,q	2	p
3	\overline{q}	4	\overline{p}



1	$p, {\color{red} q}$	2	p
3	\overline{q}	4	\overline{p}



Entwicklung

- Implementierung in Factor
- ➤ Colon Definitions in Vocabulary File
- > Zusätzlich Unit-Tests in separatem File
- Ausführung im Factor-Interpreter
- Besondere Aspekte des Factor-Paradigmas:
 - Built-In Datenstrukturen
 - Quotations

Repräsentation von Formeln

- ➤ Mittels *Sequences*
- ➤ Beispiele:

	Darstellung als Sequence
$p \wedge q$	{ land { "p" } { "q" } }
$p\vee q$	{ lor { "p" } { "q" } }
$p \wedge \Diamond q$	{ land { "p" } { "q" } } { lor { "p" } { "q" } } { land { "p" } { dia { "q" } { "" } } }

Repräsentation des Kripke Modells

- Mittels Hash Map
- ➤ Enthält für jede Welt:
 - Adjazenzliste
 - Liste der wahren Atome
- Beispiel:

```
H{
    { 1 { 2      "@" "p" "q" } }
    { 2 { 2 3 4 "@" "p" } }
    { 3 { 4      "@" "q" } }
    { 4 { 4      "@" "p" } }
}
```

Demo & Code