Consultation restricted to the "Alloy quick reference". Duration: 50 minutes.

Student name:_____ **Number**_____

1. [11.2 points] For each question, mark with a cross (X) the correct answer
Each correct answer is graded 1.6 points. Each incorrect answer is graded -0.4 points.

a) Pixels always have three components: red, green and blue. A possible translation to Alloy would be:

- sig Pixel { } sig Red, Green, Blue extends Pixel { }
- enum Component { Red, Green, Blue } sig Pixel { components: Component -> Int }
- sig Pixel { Red: Int, Green: Int, Blue: Int }
- All the previous answers are correct

b) In an University, a School has several Departments, but a Department belongs to just one school. How to translate that in Alloy?

- sig University { schools: some School, deps: Department some -> one schools }
- sig University { schools: some School, deps: schools -> Department }
- sig University { schools: some School, deps: schools some -> one Department }
- sig University { schools: some School, deps: schools 1..* -> 1 Department }

c) What is the converse (~R) of the binary relation R = {(a,b),(b,c),(c,b)} ?

- ~R = { (a,b),(b,a),(b,c),(c,b)}
- ~R = {(a,b),(b,c), (c,b), (a,a),(b,b), (c,c)}
- ~R = {(b,a),(c,b),(b,c)}
- ~R = {(b,c),(c,b) }

d) Given R1={(a,a),(a,b),(b,c)} and R2={(a),(c)} what is the value of the restriction R1 :> R2 ?

- R1 :> R2 = {(a,a)}
- R1 :> R2 = {(a,a,a),(a,a,c)}
- R1 :> R2 = {(a,a),(b,c)}
- R1 :> R2 = {(a,a),(a,b)}

e) Given R1={(a,b),(b,b) } , R2={(a,a)} and R3={(b,a)} what is the value of (R1 ++ R2) + R3 ?

- {(a,b),(b,b),(a,a),(b,a) }
- {(a,a),(b,b),(b,a) }
- {(a,a) ,(b,a) }
- None of the previous answers is correct

f) Consider a graph definition where each node has a set of adjacent nodes: sig Node { adjacent : set Node } . A graph is connected if there is a path from every node to any other node. How to express that constraint in Alloy ?

- fact connected { iden in ^ adjacent }
- fact connected { all disj n1, n2: Node | n2 in n1.^ adjacent }
- fact connected { all n1: Node | n1 in n1.* adjacent }
- All the previous answers are correct

g) Given sig Exam{grades: Student ->lone Int} , how can we obtain the pairs (exam, student) that received a certain grade?

- fun results [g : Int]: Exam ->Student { g <: grades }
- fun results [g : Int]: Exam ->Student { grades <: g }
- fun results[g : Int]: Exam ->Student { grades :> g }
- None of the previous answers are correct