Com consulta restrita ao "Alloy quick reference". Duração: 50 minutos.

Nome do estudante:_____ **Nº**_____

1. [11.2 valores] Para cada uma das perguntas abaixo, assinale com uma cruz a resposta verdadeira. Cada resposta **correta** vale **1.6 valores**. Cada resposta **errada** vale **-0.4 valores**.

a) A cor dos semáforos (`Light`) pode ser verde, amarelo, ou vermelho. Como traduzir em Alloy?

- ☐ `sig Light{}  sig Green, Yellow, Red extends Light{}`
- ☐ `enum Light {Green, Yellow, Red}`
- ☐ `sig Light{}  sig Green, Yellow, Red in Light{}`
- ☐ Todas as anteriores são corretas

b) Num exame, cada professor tem de ser alocado a uma única sala e cada sala tem de ter pelo menos um professor alocado. Como traduzir em Alloy?

- ☐ `sig Exam{rooms: set Room, teachers: set Teacher, alloc: rooms some -> one teachers}`
- ☐ `sig Exam{rooms: set Room, teachers: set Teacher, alloc: teachers one -> some rooms}`
- ☐ `sig Exam{rooms: set Room, teachers: set Teacher, alloc: teachers some -> one rooms}`
- ☐ `sig Exam{rooms: set Room, teachers: set Teacher, alloc: teachers 1..* -> 1 rooms}`

c) Qual é o fecho transitivo (`^R`) da relação binária `R = {(a,b),(b,c),(c,b)}`?

- ☐ `^R = {(a,b),(a,c),(b,c),(c,b)}`
- ☐ `^R = {(a,b),(a,c),(b,b),(b,c),(c,b),(c,c)}`
- ☐ `^R = {(a,a),(a,b),(a,c),(b,a),(b,b),(b,c),(c,a),(c,b),(c,c)}`
- ☐ `^R = {(a,b),(b,c),(c,b)}`

d) Dados `R1={(a,a),(a,b),(b,c)}` e `R2={(a,a),(a,c)}` qual é o valor da junção `R1.R2`?

- ☐ `R1.R2 = {(a,a),(a,b),(a,c),(b,c)}`
- ☐ `R1.R2 = {(a,a,a),(a,a,c)}`
- ☐ `R1.R2 = {(a,a),(a,b)}`
- ☐ `R1.R2 = {(a,a),(a,c)}`

e) Dados `R1={(a,b),(b,b),(c,b)}`, `R2={(a,a)}` e `R3={(b)}` qual é o valor de `(R1 ++ R2) :> R3`?

- ☐ `{(b,b),(c,b)}`
- ☐ `{(a,b),(b,b),(c,b)}`
- ☐ `{(b,b)}`
- ☐ Nenhuma das anteriores está correta

f) Dado `sig Task{precendences: set Task}`, como garantir que não há precedências circulares?

- ☐ `fact acyclic {no t: Task | t in t.^precedences}`
- ☐ `fact acyclic {no t: Task | t->t in ^precedences}`
- ☐ `fact acyclic {no ^precedences & iden}`
- ☐ Todas as anteriores são corretas

g) Dado `sig Exam{grades:Student->lone Int}`, como obter os pares (exame, nota) de um estudante?

- ☐ `fun results[s: Student]: Exam->Int { all e: Exam, g: Int | e->s->g in grades }`
- ☐ `fun results[s: Student]: Exam->Int { {e:Exam, g: e.grades[s]} }`
- ☐ `fun results[s: Student]: Exam->Int { grades[s] }`
- ☐ Todas as anteriores são corretas

2. [**8.8 valores**] Preencher os blocos em branco.

```
sig Medicin {
 incompatibilities: set Medicin-this // other medicins incompatible with this one
}

fact incompatibilities_symmetry {
 -- if m1 is incompatible with m2, then the opposite also holds
 incompatibilities = ~incompatibilities
}
```
0.8

```
sig Doctor { }

sig Patient {
 doctors: some Doctor, -- doctors (1 or more) of this patient (only them can prescribe medicins)
 alergies: set Medicin, -- medicins (0 or more) that this patient is alergic to
 prescriptions: Doctor lone-> set Medicin -- current (active) prescriptions, as a set
  -- of pairs (doctor, medicin prescribed), with each medicin prescribed by at most one doctor
}

fun medicins[p: Patient] : set Medicin {
 p.prescriptions[Doctor]
}
```
0.4 0.4 0.8 0.8

```
pred safety_invariants[p: Patient] {
 -- a patient cannot be prescribed a medicin to which he/she is alergic
 no medicins[p] & p.alergies
```
0.8

```
 -- a patient cannot be prescribed mutually incompatible medicins
 no m1, m2: medicins[p] | m1 in m2.incompatibilities
```
0.8

```
 -- medicins can be prescribed only by the patient's doctors
 p.prescriptions.Medicin in p.doctors
```
0.8

```
}

-- doctor d prescribes medicin m to patient p, resulting in a new patient state p'
pred prescribe[d: Doctor, m: Medicin, p, p': Patient] {
 -- pre-conditions (don't use predicate safety_invariants!)
 d in p.doctors   (can be removed by using +d in post-condition)
 not m in p.alergies + medicins[p].incompatibilities
 not m in medicins[p]   (can be removed using -Doctor->m in post-condition)
```
1.6

```
-- post-conditions (don't use predicate safety_invariants!)
 p'.doctors = p.doctors   (or: + d)
 p'.alergies = p.alergies
 p'.prescriptions = p.prescriptions + d ->m
 (or: p'.prescriptions = (p.prescriptions - Doctor->m) + d->m
```
1.6

```
}
assert prescribe_preserves_safety_invariants {
  all d: Doctor, m: Medicin, p, p': Patient |
    safety_invariants[p] and prescribe[d,m,p,p'] => safety_invariants[p']
}

check prescribe_preserves_safety_invariants
```

Boa sorte!