

## 13 Imperative Specification

1. (a)  $x := 1; x := 2 \equiv x := 2$   
 (b)  $x := x + 1 \equiv x := x + 1$   
 (c) **initialise**;  $x \equiv \text{initialise}; 0$   
 (d)  $((x := 1; x) \equiv (x := 0; x+1)) \equiv \text{false}$   
 (e)  $((x := 1; x) = (x := 0; x+1)) \equiv x := 0; \text{true}$

2. **scheme** I\_STACK1 =

```

class
  type Elem
  variable st : Elem*

  value
    empty : Unit → write st Unit
    empty()  $\equiv$  st :=  $\langle \rangle$ ,

    push : Elem → write st Unit
    push(e)  $\equiv$  st :=  $\langle e \rangle \wedge$  st,

    is_empty : Unit → read st Bool
    is_empty()  $\equiv$  st =  $\langle \rangle$ ,

    top : Unit  $\xrightarrow{\sim}$  read st Elem
    top()  $\equiv$  hd st pre st  $\neq \langle \rangle$ ,

    pop : Unit  $\xrightarrow{\sim}$  write st Unit
    pop()  $\equiv$  st := tl st pre st  $\neq \langle \rangle$ 
end

```

3. **scheme** I\_STACK2 =

```

class
  type Elem
  variable st : Elem*

  value
    empty : Unit → write st Unit
    empty() post st =  $\langle \rangle$ ,

    push : Elem → write st Unit
    push(e) post st =  $\langle e \rangle \wedge$  st,

    is_empty : Unit → read st Bool
    is_empty() as b post b = (st =  $\langle \rangle$ ),

    top : Unit  $\xrightarrow{\sim}$  read st Elem
    top() as e post e = hd st pre st  $\neq \langle \rangle$ ,

    pop : Unit  $\xrightarrow{\sim}$  write st Unit
    pop() post st = tl st pre st  $\neq \langle \rangle$ 
end

```

```

4.  scheme
    LSTACK3 =
    class
      type Elem

    value
      empty : Unit → write any Unit,
      push : Elem → write any Unit,
      is_empty : Unit → read any Bool,
      top : Unit  $\xrightarrow{\sim}$  read any Elem,
      pop : Unit  $\xrightarrow{\sim}$  write any Unit

    axiom
      empty() ; is_empty()  $\equiv$  empty() ; true,

       $\forall e : \text{Elem} \bullet \text{push}(e) ; \text{is\_empty}() \equiv \text{push}(e) ; \text{false}$ ,

       $\forall e : \text{Elem} \bullet \text{push}(e) ; \text{top}() \equiv \text{push}(e) ; e$ ,

       $\forall e : \text{Elem} \bullet \text{push}(e) ; \text{pop}() \equiv \text{skip}$ 
    end

```

One can discuss whether the last axiom should be included or not. It depends on which implementations one would allow. Lists are possible implementations in both cases, but circular buffers only if the axiom is not included.

```

5.  scheme
    DATABASE =
    class
      type Key, Data

    variable database : Key  $\xrightarrow{m}$  Data

    value
      empty : Unit → write database Unit,
      insert : Key  $\times$  Data → write database Unit,
      remove : Key → write database Unit,
      defined : Key → read database Bool,
      lookup : Key  $\xrightarrow{\sim}$  read database Data

    axiom
      empty() post database = [],

       $\forall k : \text{Key}, d : \text{Data} \bullet \text{insert}(k, d) \text{ post database} = \text{database} \uparrow [k \mapsto d]$ ,

       $\forall k : \text{Key} \bullet \text{remove}(k) \text{ post database} = \text{database} \setminus \{k\}$ ,

       $\forall k : \text{Key} \bullet \text{defined}(k) \text{ as } b \text{ post } b = (k \in \text{dom database})$ ,

       $\forall k : \text{Key} \bullet \text{lookup}(k) \text{ as } d \text{ post } d = \text{database}(k) \text{ pre defined}(k)$ 
    end

```