



Graph Algebra and Formally Defined Programs in Z

Using Haskell to Reason and Verify Programs

Leonard Kleinrock

01.jan.2022

Formal Methods International Congress



Graph Algebra and Formally Defined Programs in Z

Using Haskell to Reason and Verify Programs

Leonard Kleinrock

01.jan.2022

Formal Methods International Congress

Lists

- | | | | |
|---|------------|---|---------|
| 1 | Berlin | 1 | Leipzig |
| 2 | Hannover | 2 | Dresden |
| 3 | Freiburg | 3 | Aachen |
| 4 | Heidelberg | 4 | München |

Is Algebraic Graph Knowledge possible?

Research has been conducted in order to evaluate the possibility of reaching meaningful knowledge from Algebraic Graph transformations.

- Model Checking and theorem proving are viable paths.

When the need to make strong assertions becomes inevitable:

- This is the first way: **outstanding assertion!**
- Even greater impact comes from: **hilight text!**

* **Note** : This is a very long footnote line intended to test the layout of two lines.

H1

H2

H3

H4

H5

H6

- This is a fragment o normal text written here in order to exemplify the use of several featrues in CSS.
- This is a fragment o normal text written here in order to exemplify the use of several featrues in CSS.
 - This is one **feature**
 - This is another subjetc.

Lists

1. One
2. Two in italic
3. Three is a bold number;
 - i. abc
 - ii. def
4. End of list.

```
primes = filterPrime [2..]
where filterPrime (p:xs) =
      p : filterPrime [x | x <- xs, x `mod` p /= 0]

seqLength :: Num b ⇒ Sequence a → b
seqAppend :: Sequence a → Sequence a → Sequence a

seqLength Nil = 0
seqLength (Cons _ xs) = 1 + seqLength xs

seqAppend Nil ys = ys
seqAppend (Cons x xs) ys = Cons x (seqAppend xs ys)
```

Tables

Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
A1	B1	C1	D1
A2	B2	C2	D2
A3	B3	C3	D3

Table: Exemple of table use.

LaTeX Equations

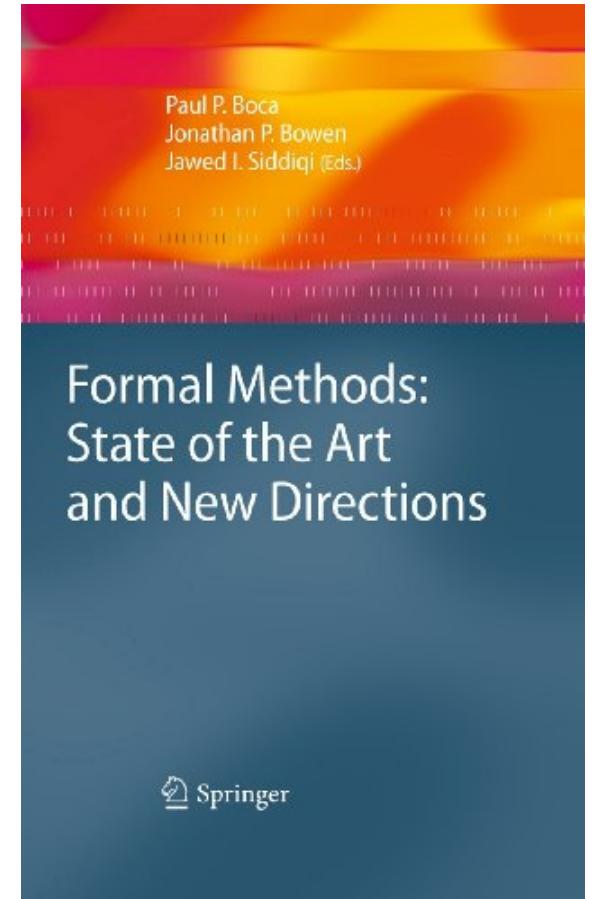
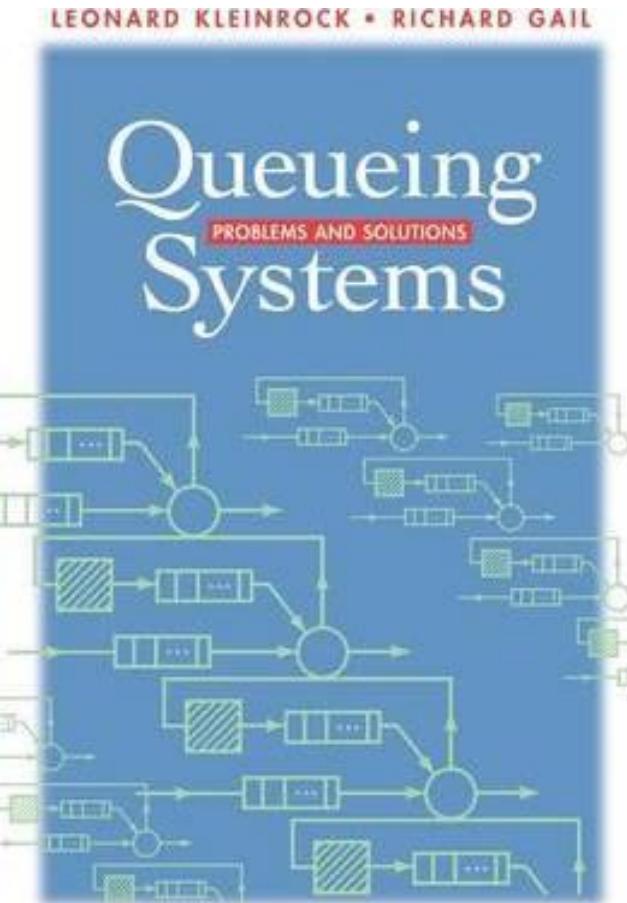
$$\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} = \nabla^2 \circ \psi$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} = \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu\epsilon}}$$

Imagens in Two Columns



"There is an **increasing** demand of current information systems to incorporate the use of a higher degree of formalism in the development process. **Formal Methods** consist of a set of tools and techniques based on mathematical model and formal logic that are used to **specify and verify** requirements and designs for hardware and software systems."

"There is an **increasing** demand of current information systems to incorporate the use of a higher degree of formalism in the development process. **Formal Methods** consist of a set of tools and techniques based on mathematical model and formal logic that are used to **specify and verify** requirements and designs for hardware and software systems."

- Mona Batra -

Transition Slide

References

1. Boehm B. W.: **Software Engineering Economics** . Prentice Hall, 1981.
2. Pressman Roger S: **Software Engineering - A Practitioner's Approach** , McGraw Hill, 5th edition. 2000.
3. Rushby John: **Formal Methods and the Certification of Critical Systems** . Tech. Rep. SRI-CSL-93-7, Computer Science Laboratory, SRI International, Menlo Park, CA, Dec. 1993.



References

1. Boehm B. W.: **Software Engineering Economics**. Prentice Hall, 1981.
2. Pressman Roger S: **Software Engineering - A Practitioner's Approach**, McGraw Hill, 5th edition. 2000.
3. Rushby John: **Formal Methods and the Certification of Critical Systems**. Tech. Rep. SRI-CSL-93-7, Computer Science Laboratory, SRI International, Menlo Park, CA, Dec. 1993.



[Retornar: Página Inicial](#)