

Homework #9: Z Refinement

Dario A Lencina-Talarico

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In a previous homework you developed a Z model of a class register. For the purposes of this homework, consider the following specification for this system: A teacher wants to keep a register of students in the class, and to record which students have completed their homework.

You may assume the given set *Student*:

[*Student*]

The teacher models the state of the register by recording the students who have enrolled in the class and, also, those who have completed the homework. Naturally, only students who are enrolled can have completed the homework.

<i>Register</i>	
<i>enrolled</i> : $\mathbb{P} \textit{Student}$	
<i>completed</i> : $\mathbb{P} \textit{Student}$	
<i>completed</i> \subseteq <i>enrolled</i>	

At the start of each course, no students are enrolled

<i>InitRegister</i>	
<i>Register</i>	
<i>enrolled</i> = \emptyset	

which has a natural consequence of *completed* = \emptyset .

New students enroll in the class one at a time. Further, once students are enrolled in the class they cannot enroll again.

<i>AddStudent</i>	
$\Delta \textit{Register}$	
<i>name?</i> : <i>Student</i>	
<i>name?</i> \notin <i>enrolled</i>	
<i>enrolled'</i> = <i>enrolled</i> \cup { <i>name?</i> }	
<i>completed'</i> = <i>completed</i>	

The existing homework completion status is unchanged with the assumption that new students will complete the homework at a later time.

Now, consider a concrete implementation of the register state space that represents the class register as two sequences: one that contains the enrolled students, and the other that is a sequence of *YES* or *NO*, indicating whether the corresponding student has completed the course. (You may do this either using infinite sequences as modeled in Spivey's example, or using Z's built-in notion of finite sequences.)

1. Write a schema to model the concrete state space. Think carefully about the representation invariant.

Even when in modern programming languages like go, C++ or Haskell we have the data structures required to implement the Register schema without transforming the model, I present a version of Register using array to illustrate the concept of a concrete state space.

Once again I was victim of my inability to read, I adjusted the types to match what is requested in the question, I would argue that my approach is also correct, but I understand that the assignment is asking for a very specific answer.
to fulfill the request we need to declare a new type to contain whether the student has completed the course or not.

$HasCompletedTheCourse ::= Yes \mid No$

<i>Register1</i>
$enrolled1 : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow Student$
$completed1 : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow HasCompletedTheCourse$
$size : \mathbb{N}$
$\forall i, j : 1..size \bullet i \neq j \Rightarrow enrolled1(i) \neq enrolled1(j)$

2. Write a schema representing the initial state for the concrete state space. Argue (informally) that the initial state satisfies the state invariant.

I decided to initialize both the enrolled and completed arrays to emptysets, and both sizes to 0.

This initialization meets the invariant because *completed_size* is equal than *enrolled_size*, also, all elements in the enrolled sequence are different.

<i>InitRegister1</i>
<i>Register1</i>
$enrolled1 : \emptyset$
$completed1 : \emptyset$
$size : 0$

3. Write the abstraction function (as a schema) that relates the concrete state space and the previously defined abstract state space.

<i>Abs</i>
<i>Register</i>
<i>Register1</i>
$enrolled = \{i : 1..size \bullet enrolled1(i)\}$
$completed = \{i : 1..size \mid completed1(i) = Yes \bullet enrolled1(i)\}$

By using the filter operator “—” and \bullet I was able to filter only the students that completed the course.

There is a 1:1 relationship between enrolled and enrolled1.

4. Argue that the initial state is a reasonable concrete representation by showing that it corresponds to the initial state of the abstract state space.

Formally : $InitRegister1 \wedge Abs \vdash InitRegister$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{enrolled} \\
&= \{i : 1..size \bullet enrolled1(i)\} \quad [Abs] \\
&= \{i : 1..0 \bullet enrolled1(i)\} \quad [size = 0] \\
&= \emptyset \\
& \text{completed} \\
&= \{i : 1..size \mid completed1(i) = Yes \bullet enrolled(i)\} \quad [Abs] \\
&= \{i : 1..0 \mid completed1(i) = Yes \bullet enrolled(i)\} \quad [size = 0] \\
&= \emptyset
\end{aligned}$$

5. Produce a concrete version of *AddStudent*.

<i>AddStudent1</i>	
$\Delta Register1$	
<i>student?</i> : <i>Student</i>	
$\forall i : 1..size \bullet student? \neq enrolled1(i)$	
$size' = size + 1$	
$enrolled1' = enrolled1 \oplus \{size' \mapsto student?\}$	
$completed1' = completed1 \oplus \{size' \mapsto No\}$	

6. Argue informally (in the style of Spivey's paper, and the lectures slides) that this concrete operation is correct. (HINT: first show "applicability" — that it is defined over an appropriate set of concrete states; then show "correctness" — that it produces results that are consistent with the abstract operation.)

Huge disclaimer: I tried to follow a very similar format than Spivey's, sometimes it felt like I was just replacing values which is always weird:

The proposed AddStudent1 schema has the same inputs and outputs as AddStudent, but operates on the concrete instead of the abstract state. It is a correct implementation of AddStudent because of the following two facts:

- (a) Whenever AddStudent is legal in some abstract state, the implementation AddStudent1 is legal in any corresponding concrete state.
- (b) The final state which results from AddStudent1 represents an abstract state which AddStudent could produce.

Let us look at the reason why these two facts are true. The operation AddStudent is legal exactly if its pre-condition $student? \notin enrolled$ is satisfied, if this is so, the predicate $enrolled = \{i : 1..size \bullet enrolled1(i)\}$ from Abs tell us that $student?$ is not one of the elements $enrolled1(i)$: $\forall i : 1..size \bullet student? \neq enrolled1(i)$

This is the precondition of AddStudent1.

To prove the second fact we need to think about the concrete states before and after the execution of AddStudent1, and the abstract states they represent according to Abs. The two concrete states are related by AddStudent1, and we must show that the two abstract states are related as prescribed by AddStudent:

$$enrolled' = enrolled \cup \{student?\}$$

The domains of these two functions are the same, because

$$\begin{aligned} completed' &= completed && \text{(invariant after)} \\ &= \{i : 1..size' \mid completed1(i) = True \bullet enrolled(i)\} && \text{(from Abs')} \\ &= completed \end{aligned}$$

NOTE: Question 3 asks you to define the concrete initial state and show that it is a valid instance of your concrete state space, while 4 asks you to show that this initial state is not only possible, but also corresponds to the abstract initial state space.