

Exercise 1 *ggx1-tut3*

We consider the following *Event-B* machine and the machine is parametrized by the assertion $I(x)$ which is the invariant. The questions will consider several cases for the invariant $I(x)$.

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MACHINE QUESTION
VARIABLES
     $x$ 
INVARIANTS
     $I(x)$ 
EVENTS
EVENT INITIALISATION
    BEGIN
         $act1 : x := -12$ 
    END
EVENT evt1
    WHEN
         $grd1 : x \geq -6$ 
    THEN
         $act1 : x := x+1$ 
    END
END
    
```

```

EVENT evt2
    WHEN
         $grd1 : x \leq -1$ 
         $grd2 : x \geq -37$ 
    THEN
         $act1 : x := x-1$ 
    END
EVENT evt3
    WHEN
         $grd1 : x \leq -2$ 
         $grd2 : x \geq -4$ 
    THEN
         $act1 : x := x-1$ 
    END
EVENT evt4
    WHEN
         $grd1 : x \leq -15$ 
    THEN
         $act1 : x := x+1$ 
    END
END
    
```

We consider several cases for defining the invariant and we have to consider the correctness of the proposed invariant. For every question, you should check that the assertion is either an invariant or a theorem or neither an invariant nor a theorem.

You can use the Rodin platform or you can use a formal justification.

Question 1.1

```

 $inv1 : x \in \mathbb{Z}$ 
 $inv3 : x \leq -10$ 
    
```

Question 1.2

```

 $inv1 : x \in \mathbb{Z}$ 
 $inv3 : x \leq -1$ 
    
```

Question 1.3

```

 $inv1 : x \in \mathbb{Z}$ 
 $inv3 : x \leq -12$ 
 $inv3 : x \geq -38$ 
    
```

Question 1.4 Propose an invariant $I(x)$ which is exactly characterizing the set of reachable states of the machine *QUESTION* or equivalently, the strongest invariant for the machine *QUESTION*. Explain why it is the strongest invariant of the machine *QUESTION*. The property to be the strongest invariant means that if $J(x)$ is another invariant, then $I(x) \Rightarrow J(x)$.

Question 1.5 In the last question, you derive an invariant $I(x)$ but now you should prove or disprove that the model *QUESTION* is deadlock-free.

Exercise 2 *ggx2-tut3*

We consider the general problem of access control with the administration of access rights.

- 1. Model the access control problem in the case of the access of persons in buildings. We assume that the rights are given and are not modified.*
- 2. Model the access control problem by adding specific actions for administrating access rights.*