Cours Modélisation et vérification des systèmes informatiques Exercices

Utilisation d'un environnement de vérification Frama-c (III) par Dominique Méry 25 novembre 2024

Exercice 1 Utiliser frama-c pour vérifier ou non les annotations suivantes :

Question 1.1

$$\ell_1 : x = 10 \land y = z + x \land z = 2 \cdot x$$

 $y := z + x$
 $\ell_2 : x = 10 \land y = x + 2 \cdot 10$

Question 1.2

$$\ell_1 : x = 1 \land y = 12$$

 $x := 2 \cdot y$
 $\ell_2 : x = 1 \land y = 24$

Question 1.3

$$\ell_1 : x = 11 \land y = 13$$

 $z := x; x := y; y := z;$
 $\ell_2 : x = 26/2 \land y = 33/3$

Question 1.4

$$\begin{array}{l} \ell_1: x=3 \ \land \ y=z+x \ \land z=2\cdot x \\ y:=z+x \\ \ell_2: x=3 \ \land \ y=x+6 \end{array}$$

Question 1.5

$$\ell_1: x = 2^4 \land y = 2^{345} \land x \cdot y = 2^{350}$$

$$x:= y + x + 2^x$$

$$\ell_2: x = 2^{56} \land y = 2^{345}$$

Question 1.6

$$\ell_1 : x = 1 \land y = 12$$

 $x := 2 \cdot y + x$
 $\ell_2 : x = 1 \land y = 25$

Exercice 2 Traduire ce contrat dans le langage ACSL et vérifier le contrat.

```
\begin{array}{c} \text{variables } x \\ \text{requires} \\ x_0 \in \mathbb{N} \\ \text{ensures} \\ x_f \in \mathbb{N} \\ \text{begin} \\ \ell_0 : \{ \ x = x_0 \wedge x_0 \in \mathbb{N} \} \\ \text{While } (0 < x) \\ \ell_1 : \{ 0 < x \leq x_0 \wedge x_0 \in \mathbb{N} \} \\ x := x - 1; \\ \ell_2 : \{ 0 \leq x \leq x_0 \wedge x_0 \in \mathbb{N} \} \\ \text{od}; \\ \ell_4 : \{ x = 0 \} \\ \text{end} \end{array}
```

Exercice 3 Utiliser frama-c pour vérifier le contrat suivant :

```
 \begin{array}{l} \textbf{Variables}: \textbf{F,N,M,I} \\ \textbf{Requires}: \begin{pmatrix} n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land \\ n_0 \neq 0 \land \\ f_0 \in 0 \dots n_0 - 1 \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \end{pmatrix} \\ \textbf{Ensures}: \begin{pmatrix} m_f \in \mathbb{N} \land \\ m_f \in ran(f_0) \land \\ (\forall j \cdot j \in 0 \dots n_0 - 1 \Rightarrow f_0(j) \leq m_f) \end{pmatrix} \\ M := F(0); \\ I := 1; \\ \textbf{while } I < N \textbf{ do} \\ \textbf{ if } F(i) > M \textbf{ then} \\ \bot M := F(I); \\ \vdots \\ I + +; \\ \vdots \\ \textbf{ b} \end{array}
```

Algorithme 1: Algorithme du maximum d'une liste non annotée

Exercice 4

Utiliser frama-c pour vérifier ke contrat suivant :

Soit l'algorithme annoté suivant se trouvant à la page suivante et les pré et postconditions définies pour cet algorithme comme suit : On suppose que x1 et x2 sont des constantes.

Exercice 5 Soit la fonction suivante utiliée dans un programme

Listing 1 – mainpower.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <limits.h>
int power(int x)
{int r, cz,cv,cu,cw,ct, k;
    cz=0;cv=0;cw=1;ct=3;cu=0;k=0;
    while (k<x)
}</pre>
```

```
Variables: X1,X2,Y1,Y2,Y3,Z
Requires : x1_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x2_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x1_0 \neq 0
Ensures : z_f = x 1_0^{x 2_0}
\ell_0 : \{x1_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x2_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x1_0 \neq 0 \land y1_0, y2_0, y3_0, z_0 \in \mathbb{Z} \land (x1, x2, y1, y2, y3, z) = 0\}
 (x1_0, x2_0, y1_0, y2_0, y3_0, z0)
 (y_1, y_2, y_3) := (x_1, x_2, 1);
\ell_1: \{x1_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x2_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x1_0 \neq 0 \land y1_0, y2_0, y3_0, z_0 \in \mathbb{Z} \land (x1, x2, z) = (x1_0, x2_0, z0) \land (x1_0, x2_0, z0)
y_3 \cdot y_1^{y_2} = x_1^{x_2}
while y_2 \neq 0 do
                             \ell_2: \{x1_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x2_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x1_0 \neq 0 \land y1_0, y2_0, y3_0, z_0 \in \mathbb{Z} \land (x1, x2, z) = (x1_0, x2_0, z0) \land (x1, x2_0, z0) \land (x1, x2_0, z0) \land (x1, x2_0, z0_0, z0_0) \}
                               y_3 \cdot y_1^{y_2} = x_1^{x_2} \wedge 0 < y_2 \leq x_2
                             if impair(y_2) then
                                                              \ell_3: \{x1_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x2_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x1_0 \neq 0 \land y1_0, y2_0, y3_0, z_0 \in \mathbb{Z} \land (x1, x2, z) = (x1_0, x2_0, z0) \land (x1, x2, z) \in \mathbb{N} \land x1_0 \neq 0 \land y1_0, y2_0, y3_0, z_0 \in \mathbb{Z} \land (x1, x2, z) = (x1_0, x2_0, z0) \land (x1_0, x2_0, z0
                                                              y_3 \cdot y_1^{y_2} = x_1^{x_2} \wedge 0 < y_2 \leq x_2 \wedge impair(y_2)
                                                             y_2 := y_2 - 1;
                                                             \ell_4: \{x1_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x2_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x1_0 \neq 0 \land y1_0, y2_0, y3_0, z_0 \in \mathbb{Z} \land (x1, x2, z) = (x1_0, x2_0, z0) \land (x1, x2, z) \in \mathbb{N} \land x1_0 \neq 0 \land y1_0, y2_0, y3_0, z_0 \in \mathbb{Z} \land (x1, x2, z) = (x1_0, x2_0, z0) \land (x1_0, x2_0, z0
                                                           y_3 \cdot y_1 \cdot y_1^{y_2} = x_1^{x_2} \wedge 0 \le y_2 \le x_2 \wedge pair(y_2)
                                                           \ell_5: \{x1_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x2_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x1_0 \neq 0 \land y1_0, y2_0, y3_0, z_0 \in \mathbb{Z} \land (x1, x2, z) = 0\}
                                                             (x1_0, x2_0, z0) \wedge y_3 \cdot y_1^{y_2} = x_1^{x_2} \wedge 0 \le y2 \le x2 \wedge pair(y2))
                               \ell_6: \{x1_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x2_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x1_0 \neq 0 \land y1_0, y2_0, y3_0, z_0 \in \mathbb{Z} \land (x1, x2, z) = 0\}
                               (x1_0, x2_0, z0) \wedge y_3 \cdot y_1^{y_2} = x_1^{x_2} \wedge 0 \le y2 \le x2 \wedge pair(y2)
                             y_1 := y_1 \cdot y_1;
                             \ell_7 \ : \ \{x1_0 \ \in \ \mathbb{N} \ \land \ x2_0 \ \in \ \mathbb{N} \ \land \ x1_0 \ \neq \ 0 \ \land \ y1_0, y2_0, y3_0, z_0 \ \in \ \mathbb{Z} \ \land \ (x1, x2, z) \ = \ (x1_0, x2_0, x3_0, x3_0
                               (x1_0, x2_0, z0) \wedge y_3 \cdot y_1^{y_2 \ div \ 2} = x_1^{x_2} \wedge 0 \le y2 \le x2 \wedge pair(y2)
                             y_2 := y_2 \ div \ 2;
                             \ell_8 : \{x1_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x2_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x1_0 \neq 0 \land y1_0, y2_0, y3_0, z_0 \in \mathbb{Z} \land (x1, x2, z) = 0\}
                               (x1_0, x2_0, z0) \wedge y_3 \cdot y_1^{y_2} = x_1^{x_2} \wedge 0 \le y2 \le x2
\ell_9 : \{x1_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x2_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x1_0 \neq 0 \land y1_0, y2_0, y3_0, z_0 \in \mathbb{Z} \land (x1, x2, z) = 0\}
(x1_0, x2_0, z0) \wedge y_3 \cdot y_1^{y_2} = x_1^{x_2} \wedge y_2 = 0
z := y_3;
\ell_{10}: \{x1_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x2_0 \in \mathbb{N} \land x1_0 \neq 0 \land y1_0, y2_0, y3_0, z_0 \in \mathbb{Z} \land (x1, x2) = (x1_0, x2_0) \land y_3 \cdot y_1^{y_2} = (x1_0, x2_0) \land (
x_1^{x_2} \wedge y_2 = 0 \wedge z = x_1^{x_2}
```

Algorithme 2: Algorithme de l'exponentitaion indienne annoté

```
printf("%d_%d_%d_cz=%d_%d\n",cu,cv,cw,cz,ct);
          cz = cz + cv + cw;
          cv = cv + ct;
          ct = ct + 6;
          cw=cw+3;
          cu=cu+1;
          k=k+1;}
   r=cz;
 return(r);
int p(int x)
{
 int r;
  if (x==0)
          r=0;
        }
  else
          r = p(x-1)+3*(x-1)*(x-1) + 3*(x-1)+1;
 return(r);
int check(int n){
  int r1, r2, r;
 r1 = power(n);
 r2 = p(n);
  if (r1 != r2)
   \{ r = 0;
  else
   \{ r = 1; 
   };
 return r;
int main () {
  int counter;
   for( counter=0; counter<5; counter++ ) {</pre>
      int v, r;
      printf("Enter_a_natural_number:");
      scanf("%d", &v);
      r = power(v);
      };
```

Question 5.1 Compiler ce programme et tester son exécution afin d'en dégager ses fonctionnalités.

Question 5.2 Annoter les fonctions principales.

Question 5.3 Vérifiez sa correction partielle et totale.