6SENG001W Reasoning about Programs

Tutorial 3. Extend & Develop *Abstract Machines* using B Tools

Introduction

In this tutorial you are required to use the two B tools **Atelier B & ProB** to extend & develop *abstract machines*.

Any exercises that are not completed during the tutorial can be done as independent study or in your next tutorial.

Exercise 3.1

This exercise extends the `PaperRound.mch` abstract machine given in the lectures & used in tutorial 1.

Add the following operations to the PaperRound machine:

- *firsthouse*: outputs the number of the first house in the street that currently has a paper delivered.
- *lasthouse*: outputs the number of the last house that currently has a paper delivered.
- *haspaper*: takes a house number as parameter & outputs a message to indicate if the house has a paper delivered or not.
- *stopdelivery*: takes a house number as parameter & removes it form the set of houses that have paper deliveries.

  It outputs a message to indicate that either:
  - the house will no longer have a delivery, i.e. was removed successfully; or
  - the house does not have a paper delivered, i.e not in the set.

  Hint: you need to work out what the *precondition* for this operation is before you define it.

You must **syntax & type check** the extended specification using **Atelier B**.

Exercise 3.2

Animate the extended *PaperRound* machine using **Atelier B**.

Ensure that all of the operations that you have added work correctly.

Do this systematically:

- Produce a **Test Table**, i.e. a list of *"test cases"* to use to test each new operation, in terms of the

parameter (house number) & the paper round machine's state (houseset).

- Then add these *"test cases"* to the `PaperRound.mch` file as a comment at the end of the file.

Exercise 3.3

Add a second state variable to the PaperRound machine to keep track of the households that have *magazines* delivered.

You must decide:

- What type this new variable should be.
- What its initial value should be.

Syntax & type check the extended specification, using **Atelier B**.

Exercise 3.4

Add the following operations to the new *PaperRound* machine with the *magazines* state variable:

- *deliverMagazine*: takes a house number as parameter & adds it to the houses that have a magazine delivered.
- *stopMagazine*: takes a house number as parameter & removes it from the houses that have a magazine delivered.
- *deliveries*: takes a house number as parameter & outputs a message to indicate what is delivered to this house.
- *stopalldeliverys*: takes a house number as parameter & removes it form the set of houses that have both a paper & magazine delivered.

  It outputs a message to indicate that either:

  - the house will no longer have either delivered; or

  - there was a problem as it does not have both delivered.

You must **syntax, type check & animate** the extended specification, using **Atelier B** & ProB.

Exercise 3.5

After a few months the paper round manager realises that it is no longer profitable to deliver to customers that only want a magazine but no paper.

So a new rule is introduced that only customers that have a paper delivered can have a magazine delivered.

So now a house can have:

- just a paper delivered, or
- a paper & a magazine delivered,
- but NOT just a magazine delivered.

So amend the PaperRound machine so that this new rule applies to all of its states.

(**Hint:** think about the relationship between the houses that have papers delivered & those that can have magazine delivered.)

Exercise 3.6

Animate this modified *PaperRound* machine with the new delivery rule using ProB.

You should discover that several of the operations that alter the state now no longer work properly or at all, i.e. are not "offered for selection" in ProB.

Identify these operations by "attempting" to animate them in ProB.

Then using :

- ProB's analysis features &
- by documenting these "bugs" in a **Test Table**, i.e. a list of the *"test cases"* that caused errors.

Identify the errors & modify the operations so that they work correctly, i.e. **do not break the new delivery rule.**

Exercise 3.7

Due to a high profile child exploitation court case, the paper round manager realises that he has been breaking the law, as the child doing the paper round is carrying too many papers & magazines.

So he has to limit the number of houses that can have deliveries to just 10.

Amend the PaperRound machine (invariant & operations) so that it enforces this new requirement on its state.

Further add the following useful operation for the paper round manager:

- *howmanymore*: outputs how many more deliveries can be added to the paper round.

Finally, **syntax & type check** the amended specification, using **Atelier B**, then animate & test the amended operations using ProB.

Exercise 3.8

By referring to & using parts of the *Sets* abstract machine given at the end of lecture 2 & used in tutorial 2, define a **new machine** called *Grid*.

The *Grid* machine is intended to represent a grid & the position of a cursor within the grid.

Grid machine has the following components:

- The limits of a 9x7C grid of squares, i.e. x-axis 1 to 9 & y-axis 1 to 7.
  (Hint: you do not have to represent the actual "grid squares", just the grid dimensions.)
- Two variables to represent the state of the system, i.e. the position of the cursor within the 9x7 grid.
- The cursor keys that can move the cursor around the screen, i.e. Up, Down, Left, Right.
- The following operations:
  - *move*: takes a direction as parameter & moves the cursor in that direction, provided it stays within the grid.

    Alternatively, you can define 4 separate operations, one per direction.
  - *reset*: places the cursor at the starting position within the grid.
  - *position*: outputs the current position of the cursor as two numbers, i.e. its x-axis & y-axis coordinates.

Syntax, type check & animate the Grid specification, using **Atelier B** & ProB, to ensure that **the cursor moves around the grid correctly**.

Exercise 3.9

An abstract machine can be represented by a *Structure Diagram* (see Lecture 3) that presents an overview of its structure.

A *Structure Diagram* includes an abstract machine's state & operations, in particular its:

- Sets
- Constants
- State Variables
- State Invariant
- Operations

Draw the *Structure Diagram* for the following abstract machines:

- PaperRound (Final version.)
- Grid

Last updated: 9/10/17
