

Master in Informatics and Computing Engineering (M.EIC) M.EIC037 | Formal Methods for Critical Systems 2021/22

Design by contract and verification of object-oriented programs in Dafny (Solutions)

1. Stack

```
type T = int // to allow doing new T[capacity], but can be other type
class {:autocontracts} Stack {
   const elems: array<T>; // immutable (pointer)
   var size : nat; // used size
   predicate Valid() {
       size <= elems.Length</pre>
   constructor (capacity: nat)
     requires capacity > 0
     ensures elems.Length == capacity && size == 0
       elems := new T[capacity];
       size := 0;
   predicate method isEmpty() {
       size == 0
   predicate method isFull() {
       size == elems.Length
   method push(x : T)
     requires !isFull()
     ensures elems[..size] == old(elems[..size]) + [x]
       elems[size] := x;
       size := size + 1;
    function method top() : T
     requires !isEmpty()
         elems[size-1]
   method pop()
     requires !isEmpty()
     ensures elems[..size] == old(elems[..size-1])
         size := size-1;
```

```
// A simple test case.
method testStack()
{
    var s := new Stack(3);
    assert s.isEmpty();
    s.push(1);
    s.push(2);
    s.push(3);
    assert s.top() == 3;
    assert s.isFull();
    s.pop();
    assert s.top() == 2;
    print "top = ", s.top(), " \n";
}
```

2. Person

```
datatype Sex = Masculine | Feminine
datatype CivilState = Single | Married | Divorced | Widow | Dead
class Person
   const name: string; // 'const' for immutable fields
    const sex: Sex;
    const mother: Person?; // '?' to allow null
    const father: Person?;
    var spouse: Person?;
    var civilState: CivilState;
    ghost const ancestors : set<Person>;
    // Class invariant
    predicate Valid()
      reads this, mother, father, spouse
       (spouse != null <==> this.civilState == Married)
       && (mother != null ==> mother.sex == Feminine)
       && (father != null ==> father.sex == Masculine)
       && (spouse != null ==> spouse.sex != this.sex && spouse.spouse == this
                               && spouse !in ancestors
                               && (spouse.father != null ==> spouse.father != this.father)
                               && (spouse.mother != null ==> spouse.mother != this.mother))
       && (ancestors == (if mother != null then {mother} + mother.ancestors else {})
                        + (if father != null then {father} + father.ancestors else {}))
    constructor (name: string, sex: Sex, father: Person?, mother: Person?)
       // semantic constraints
       requires (mother != null ==> mother.sex == Feminine)
               && (father != null ==> father.sex == Masculine)
        // effects (equivalent to body)
       ensures this.name == name && this.sex == sex && this.mother == mother && this.father ==
father
            && this.spouse == null && this.civilState == Single
            && (this.ancestors == (if mother != null then {mother} + mother.ancestors else {})
                           + (if father != null then {father} + father.ancestors else {}))
        // validity of final objects' states
       ensures Valid()
       this.name := name;
        this.sex := sex;
        this.mother := mother;
```

```
this.father := father;
       this.spouse := null;
       this.civilState := Single;
       this.ancestors := (if mother != null then {mother} + mother.ancestors else {})
                          + (if father != null then {father} + father.ancestors else {});
   method marry(spouse: Person)
       requires this.Valid() && spouse.Valid()
       // semantic constraints
       requires this.civilState !in {Married, Dead} && spouse.civilState !in {Married, Dead}
               && spouse.sex != this.sex && spouse !in ancestors && this !in spouse.ancestors
                && (spouse.father != null ==> spouse.father != this.father)
               && (spouse.mother != null ==> spouse.mother != this.mother)
       // modified objects
       modifies this, spouse
       ensures spouse.civilState == Married && spouse.spouse == this &&
               this.civilState == Married && this.spouse == spouse
       ensures this.Valid() && spouse.Valid()
       spouse.spouse := this;
       spouse.civilState := Married;
       this.spouse := spouse;
       this.civilState := Married;
   method divorce()
       requires civilState == Married
       requires this.Valid() && spouse.Valid()
       modifies this, spouse
       ensures old(spouse).spouse == null && old(spouse).civilState == Divorced
               && this.spouse == null && this.civilState == Divorced
       ensures this.Valid() && old(spouse).Valid()
       spouse.spouse := null;
       spouse.civilState := Divorced;
       this.spouse := null;
       this.civilState := Divorced;
   method die()
       requires this.Valid() && (spouse != null ==> spouse.Valid())
       requires civilState != Dead
       modifies this, spouse
       ensures (old(spouse) != null ==> old(spouse).civilState == Widow && old(spouse).spouse
== null)
              && this.civilState == Dead && this.spouse == null
        // validity of final objects' states
       ensures this.Valid() && (old(spouse) != null ==> old(spouse).Valid())
       if spouse != null
           spouse.spouse := null;
           spouse.civilState := Widow;
       this.civilState := Dead;
```

```
this.spouse := null;
// Test scenario to cover all valid transitions of civil state (checking post-conditions).
method testCivilStateTransitions()
    var joao := new Person("João", Masculine, null, null);
    assert joao.spouse == null && joao.civilState == Single;
    var jose := new Person("José", Masculine, null, null);
    var maria := new Person("Maria", Feminine, null, null);
    var luisa := new Person("Luisa", Feminine, null, null);
    joao.marry(maria); // Single -> Married
    assert joao.spouse == maria && joao.civilState == Married;
    assert maria.spouse == joao && maria.civilState == Married;
    var ana := new Person("Ana", Feminine, joao, maria);
    joao.divorce();
    assert joao.spouse == null && joao.civilState == Divorced;
    assert maria.spouse == null && maria.civilState == Divorced;
   maria.die();  // Divorced -> Dead
    assert maria.spouse == null && maria.civilState == Dead;
    joao.marry(luisa); // Single, Divorced -> Married
    assert joao.spouse == luisa && joao.civilState == Married;
    assert luisa.spouse == joao && luisa.civilState == Married;
    joao.die();
    assert joao.spouse == null && joao.civilState == Dead;
    assert luisa.spouse == null && luisa.civilState == Widow;
    luisa.marry(jose); // Single, Widow -> Married
    assert jose.spouse == luisa && jose.civilState == Married;
    assert luisa.spouse == jose && luisa.civilState == Married;
    jose.die();
    assert jose.spouse == null && jose.civilState == Dead;
    luisa.die();  // Widow -> Dead
    assert luisa.spouse == null && luisa.civilState == Dead;
                      // Single -> Dead
    ana.die();
    assert ana.spouse == null && ana.civilState == Dead;
// Examples of invalid test scenarios (violating pre-conditions).
method testInvalidParents()
method testInvalidMarriage1()
   maria.marry(ana);
method testInvalidMarriage2()
    joao.marry(ana);
method testInvalidMarriage3()
   var joao := new Person("João", Masculine, null, null);
var maria := new Person("Maria", Feminine, null, null);
              := new Person("Ana", Feminine, null, null);
    joao.marry(maria);
```

```
joao.marry(ana);
}
method testInvalidDivorce1()
{
    var joao := new Person("João", Masculine, null, null);
    joao.divorce();
}
method testInvalidDivorce2()
{
    var joao := new Person("João", Masculine, null, null);
    var maria := new Person("Maria", Feminine, null, null);
    joao.marry(maria);
    joao.die();
    maria.divorce();
}
method testInvalidDeath()
{
    var joao := new Person("João", Masculine, null, null);
    joao.die();
    joao.die();
    joao.die();
}
*/
```