

**AUTOMATED REASONING, 2014/2015 1B:  
EXAM (OPEN BOOK), JAN 23, 2015**

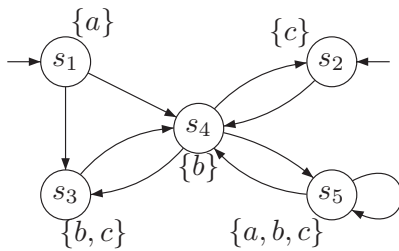
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[(P1) **Types of specifications**] Take the (types of) properties below, where  $p$  and  $q$  are state formulas. Say whether they express **safety** or **liveness**, and explain why this is the case:

- (1) a progress property;
- (2) any invariant;
- (3) the formula  $p\mathbf{U}q$ ;
- (4) a mutual exclusion property;
- (5) a lack of starvation;
- (6) a lack of deadlocks;
- (7) the formula  $\mathbf{X}\mathbf{F}p$ ;
- (8) the formula  $\mathbf{!}(\mathbf{G}p \wedge \mathbf{G}q)$ ;
- (9) the LTL stability (or non-progress) pattern,  $\mathbf{F}\mathbf{G}p$ ;
- (10) a property describing *fair* execution paths.

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[(P2) **LTL checking on transition systems**] Take the following transition system  $M$  over the set of atomic propositions  $\{a, b, c\}$ .



For each LTL formula  $f$  below, decide whether  $\mathbf{A}f$  (“for all computation paths,  $f$ ”) holds for  $M$ . When it does not, provide a path  $\pi$  in  $M$  on which  $\pi \not\models f$ .

- (1)  $\mathbf{G}a$
- (2)  $\mathbf{F}\mathbf{G}c$
- (3)  $\mathbf{G}\mathbf{F}c$
- (4)  $\mathbf{F}a$
- (5)  $(\mathbf{X}\neg c) \rightarrow \mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}c$
- (6)  $a\mathbf{U}\mathbf{G}(b \vee c)$

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[(P3) **New temporal sugar**] Take any LTL formulae  $f, g$  and  $h$ , and these informal descriptions for new temporal operators:

“**Before**”:  $f\mathbf{B}g$ . If  $g$  holds sometime, then  $f$  holds at all times before that.

“**After**”:  $f\mathbf{A}g$ . If  $g$  holds sometime,  $f$  does so at all times after that.

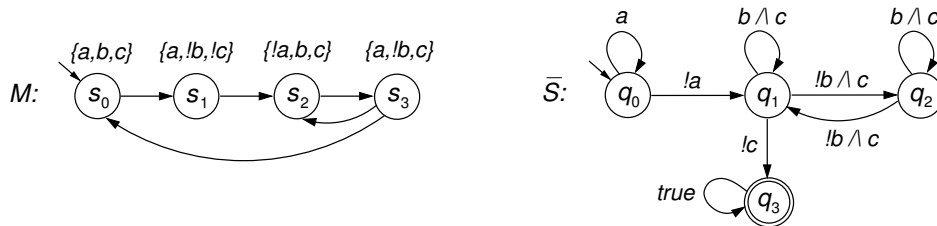
“**From/to**”:  $f\mathbf{F}g\mathbf{T}h$ . From any point when  $g$  holds to some point when  $h$  holds,  $f$  holds all the way.

All other behaviour not described above should be left unspecified; for example, if  $g$  never holds, then the behaviour of  $f$  is irrelevant.

Formalize each operator by providing an equivalent (future-time) LTL formula using classical LTL operators.

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[(P4) Automata-based model checking] Consider the following system model  $M$  and negated property in automaton form  $\bar{S}$ , both over the set of atomic propositions  $\{a, b, c\}$ :



Does the property hold on this system? If not, find the shortest counterexample.

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[(P5) Verifying pseudocode with pointers: an exploitable data race] Have a computer system where all files (say,  $f$  and  $g$ ) are held in small data structures:

```
struct {
    string last_modified_by // which process identifier last modified this file?
    string* pointer // reference to a memory location where contents are stored
} f,g
```

Initially, both files  $f, g$  exist but are empty of content;  $f$  was last modified by process "user0", and  $g$  by "user1". Any process can open a file by calling function *open*, can then *write* into the pointer returned by *open*, can query which process last modified this file by calling *last\_modified\_by*, and can create a "soft" link from one file to another by calling *symlink*. Assume that the file data structures are passed by reference to these functions:

```
string* open(file, process) { atomic {
    file.last_modified_by := process
    return file.pointer
}}
string last_modified_by(file) { atomic {
    return file.last_modified_by
}}
void symlink (file_source, file_destination, process) { atomic {
    file_source.last_modified_by := process
    file_source.pointer := file_destination.pointer
}}
```

Take the two short concurrent processes below in pseudocode:

```
(process "user0")
// initial values: safe := false, p := 0
if (last_modified_by(f) == "user0")
    safe := true
if (safe)
    atomic { p = open(f, "user0")
            write "user0-password" to *p }

(process "user1")
// initial values: q = 0, x := empty string
symlink(f, g, "user1")
atomic { q = open(g, "user1")
        read from *q into x }
```

- (1) Write the Kripke structure for this concurrent system. How many locations of memory should you model?
- (2) Then, verify on it the properties  $\mathbf{F}(x == \text{'user0-password'})$  and  $\mathbf{!F}(x == \text{'user0-password'})$ .

(This is a known system bug: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time\\_of\\_check\\_to\\_time\\_of\\_use](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_of_check_to_time_of_use).)

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