



# **Software Verification**

## **Exercise class:**

# **Real Time Systems**

Carlo A. Furia

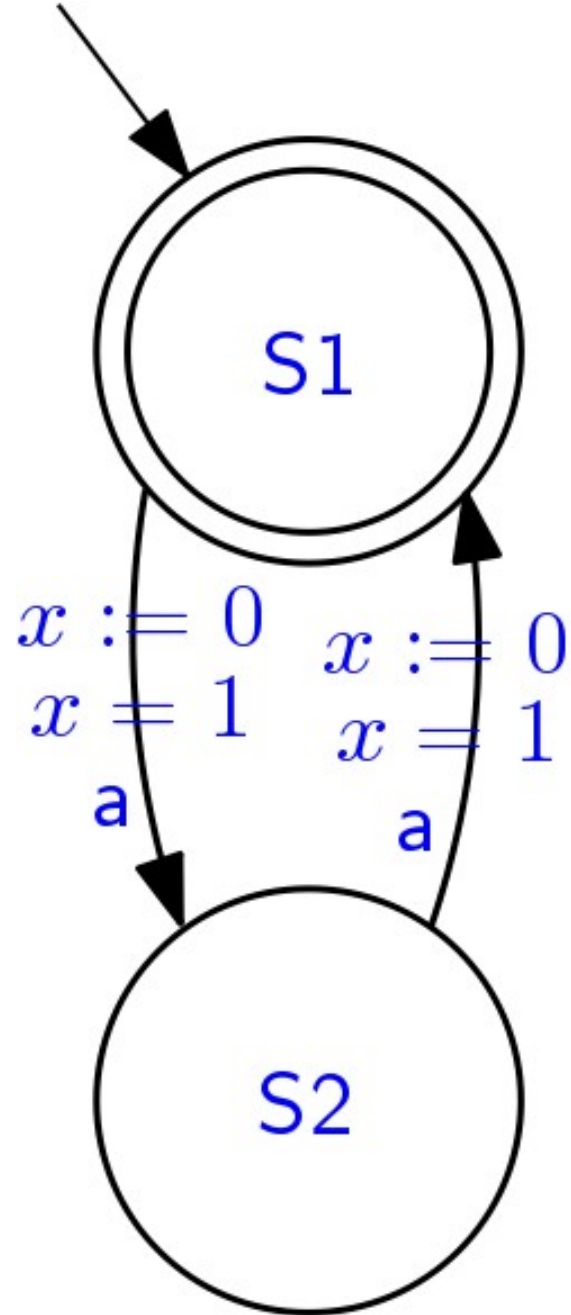


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**Exercises:**

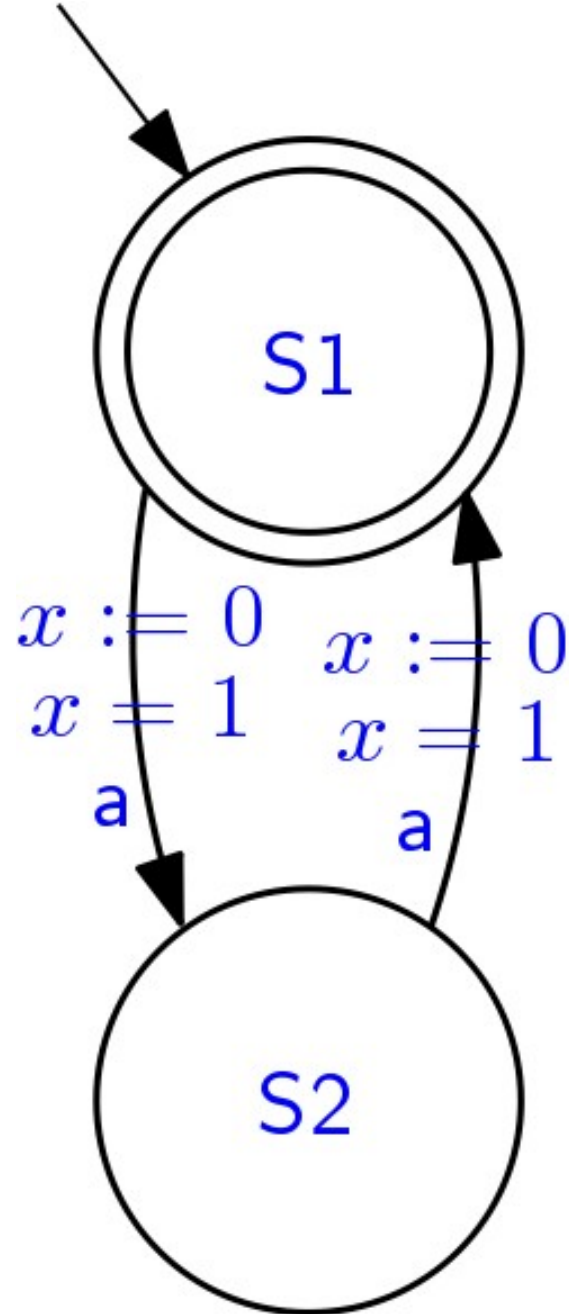
**Does the property hold?**

# Does the property hold?



a

# Does the property hold?

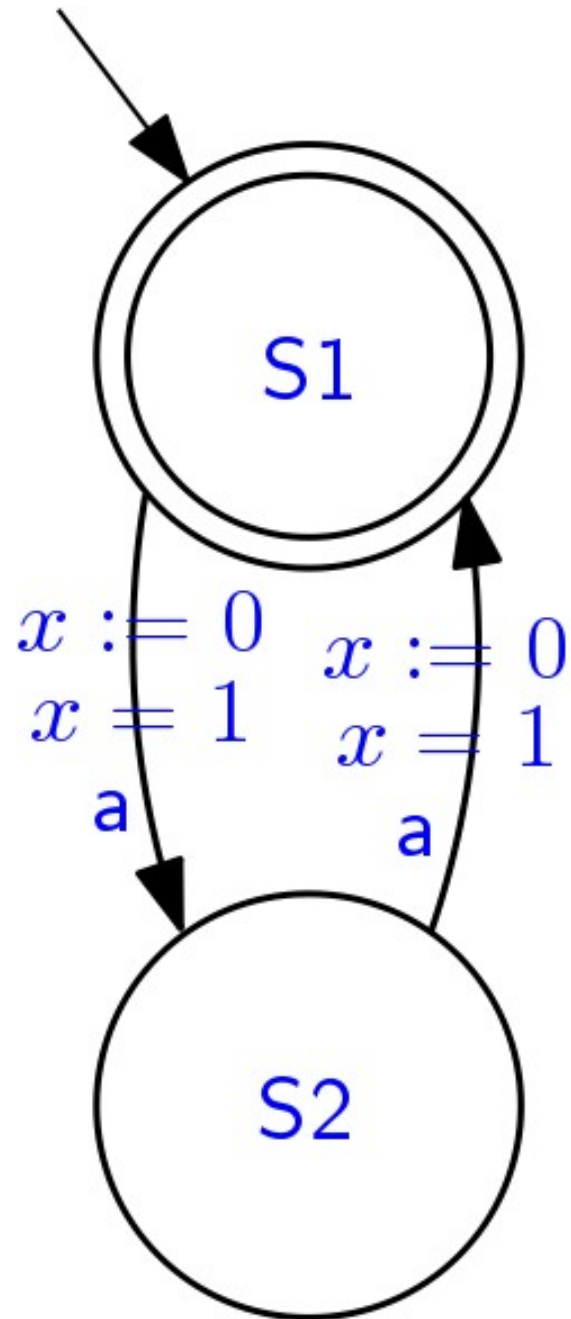


a

Yes:

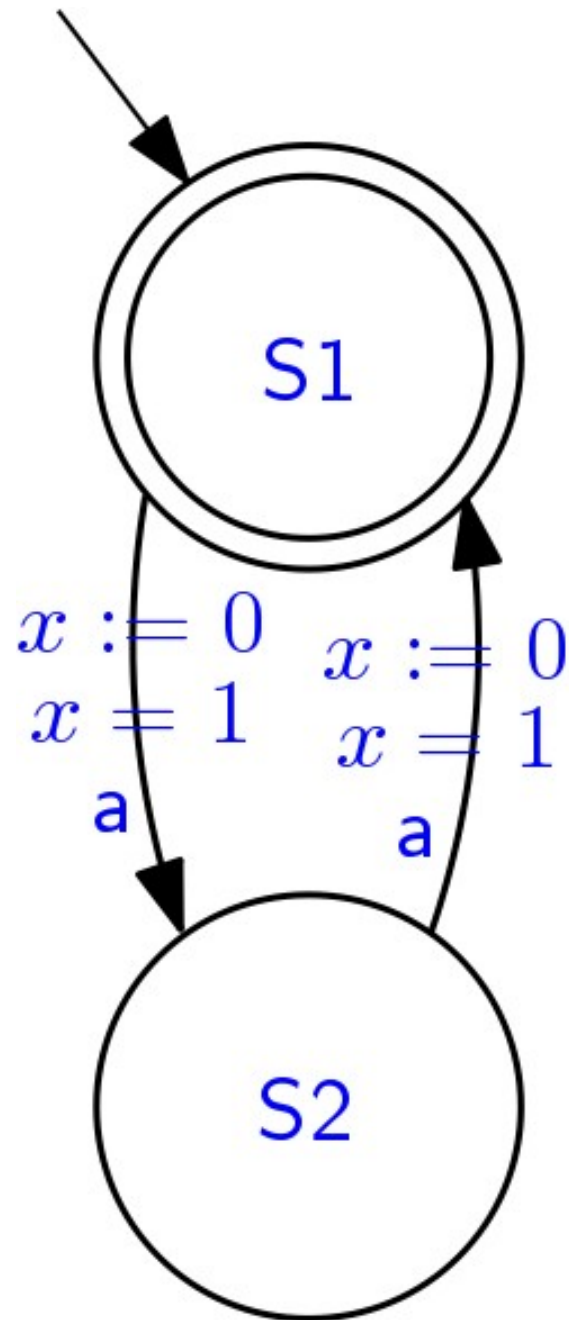
- it simply means that **a** holds at every position in the word (if any)

# Does the property hold?



$\square ( \diamond = 1 a )$

# Does the property hold?

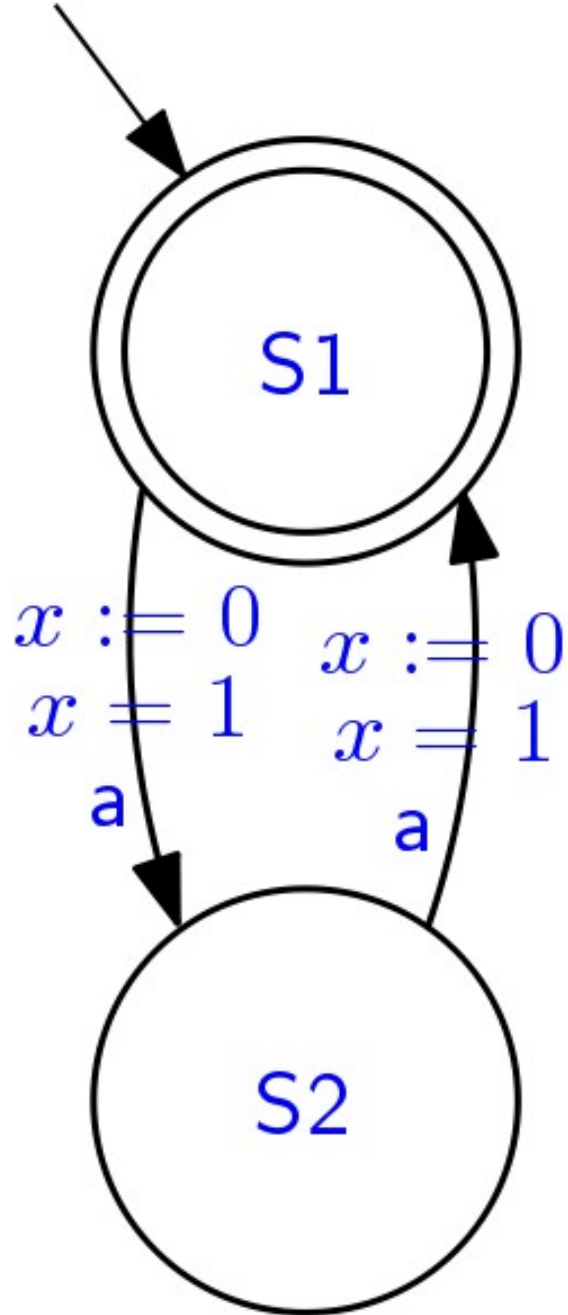


$\square ( \diamond = 1 a )$

No:

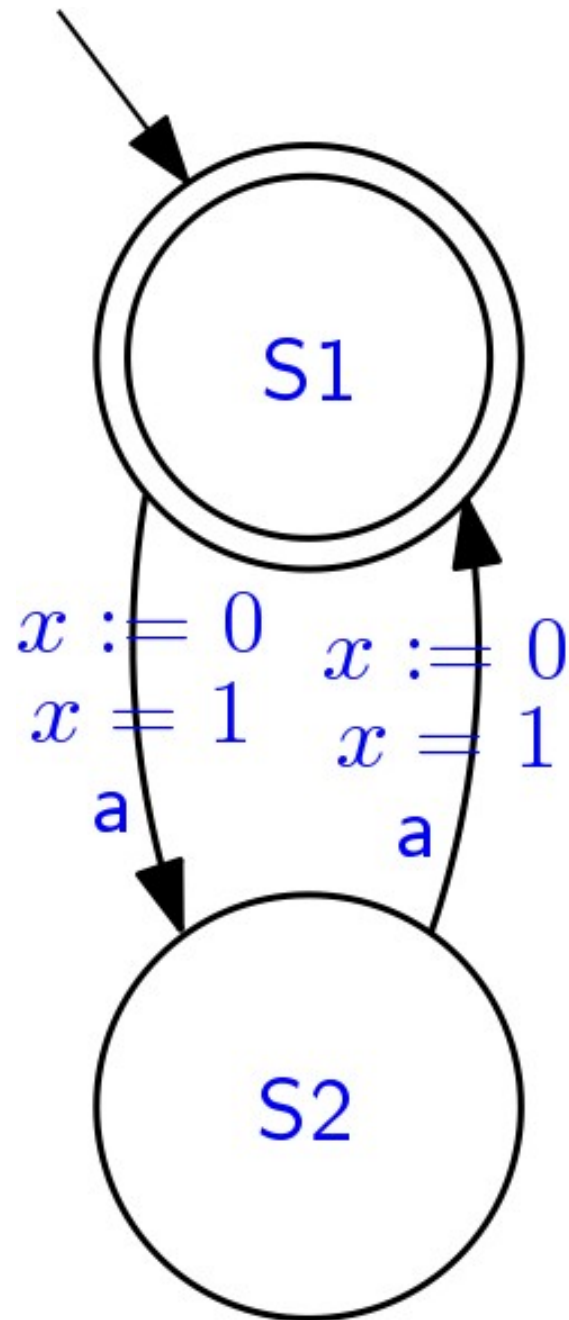
- this requires that there is always a future position, 1 time unit in the future, where a holds
- but this is not the case in the last position of any (non-empty) timed word

# Does the property hold?



$\square ( \square = 1 a )$

# Does the property hold?



$\square ( \square = 1 a )$

Yes:

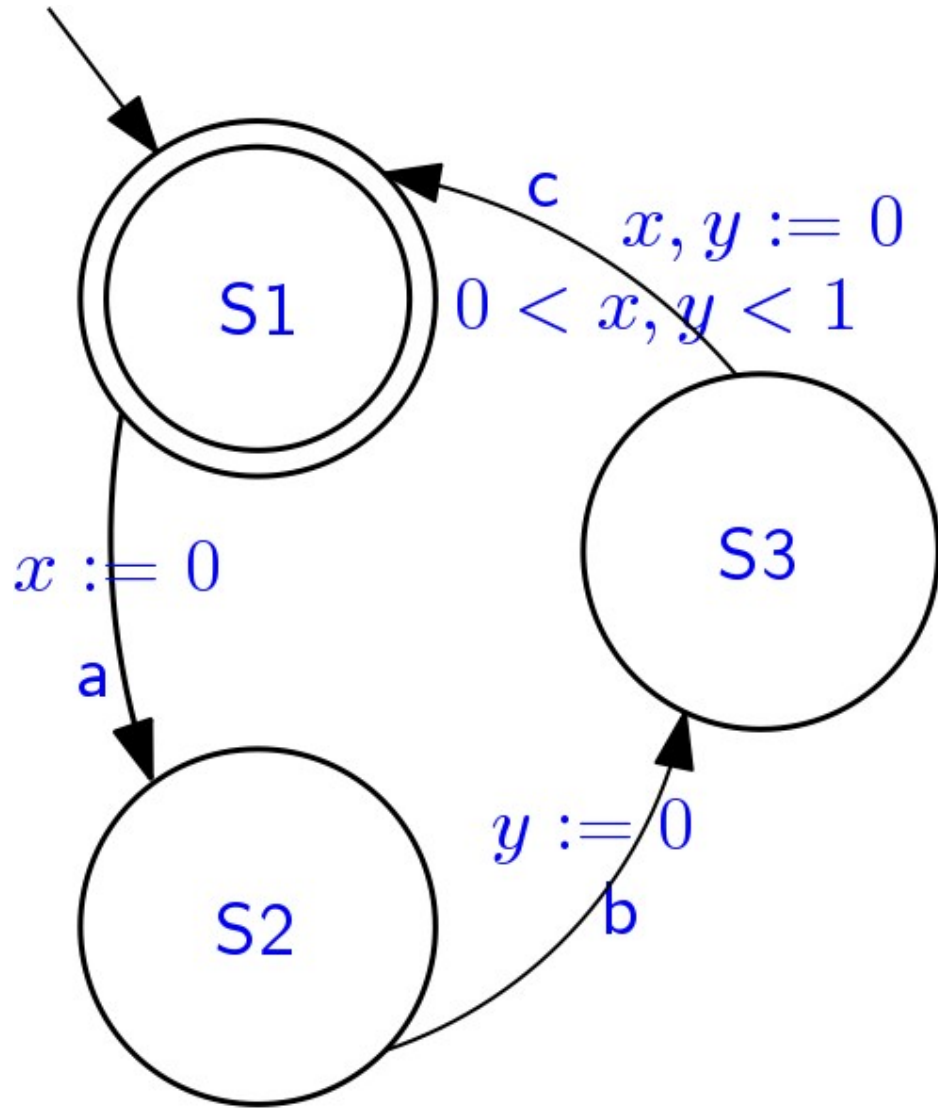
- the formula just requires that there **if** there is a future position 1 time unit in the future, **then** a holds there
- the automaton accepts only a's every time unit, hence the property is satisfied by any word accepted by the automaton



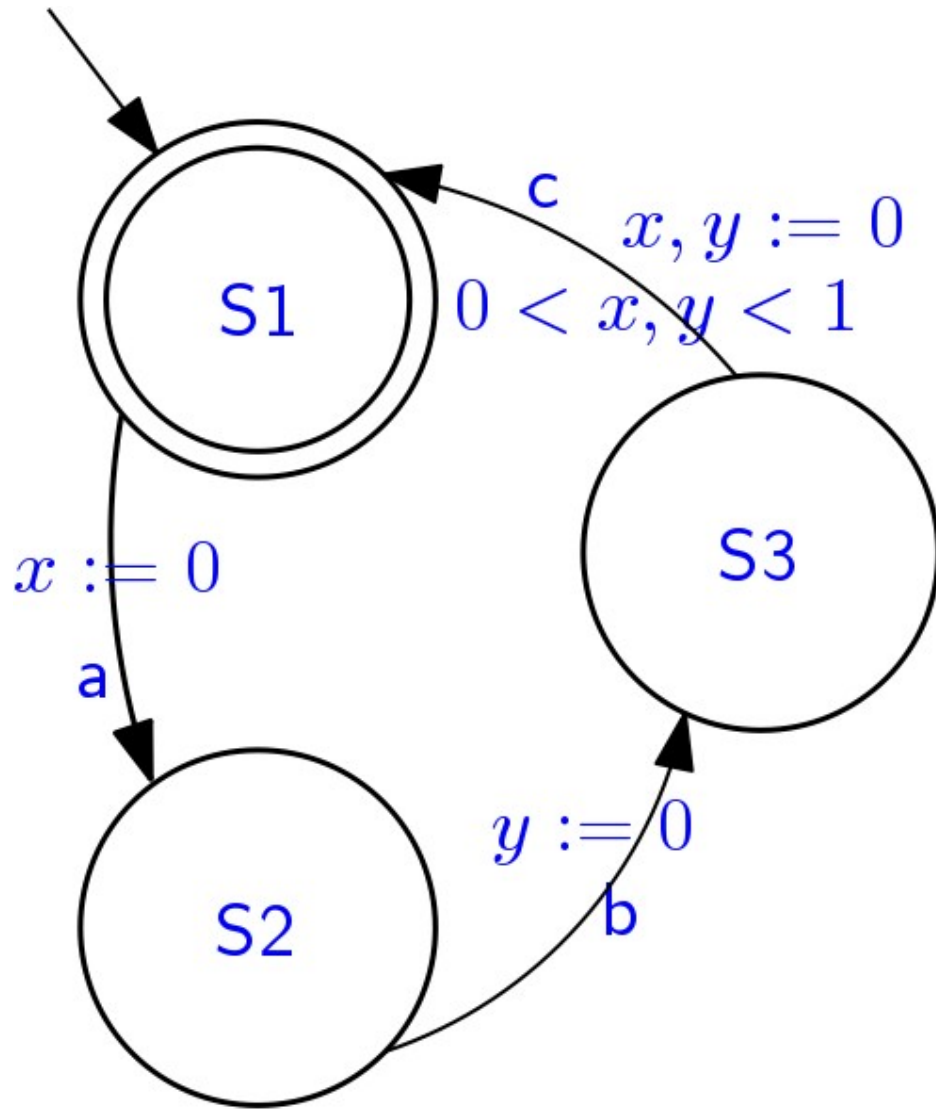
# Does the property hold?



$$\square (a \Rightarrow \diamond(0,1) c)$$



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$$\square (a \Rightarrow \diamond(0,1) c)$$

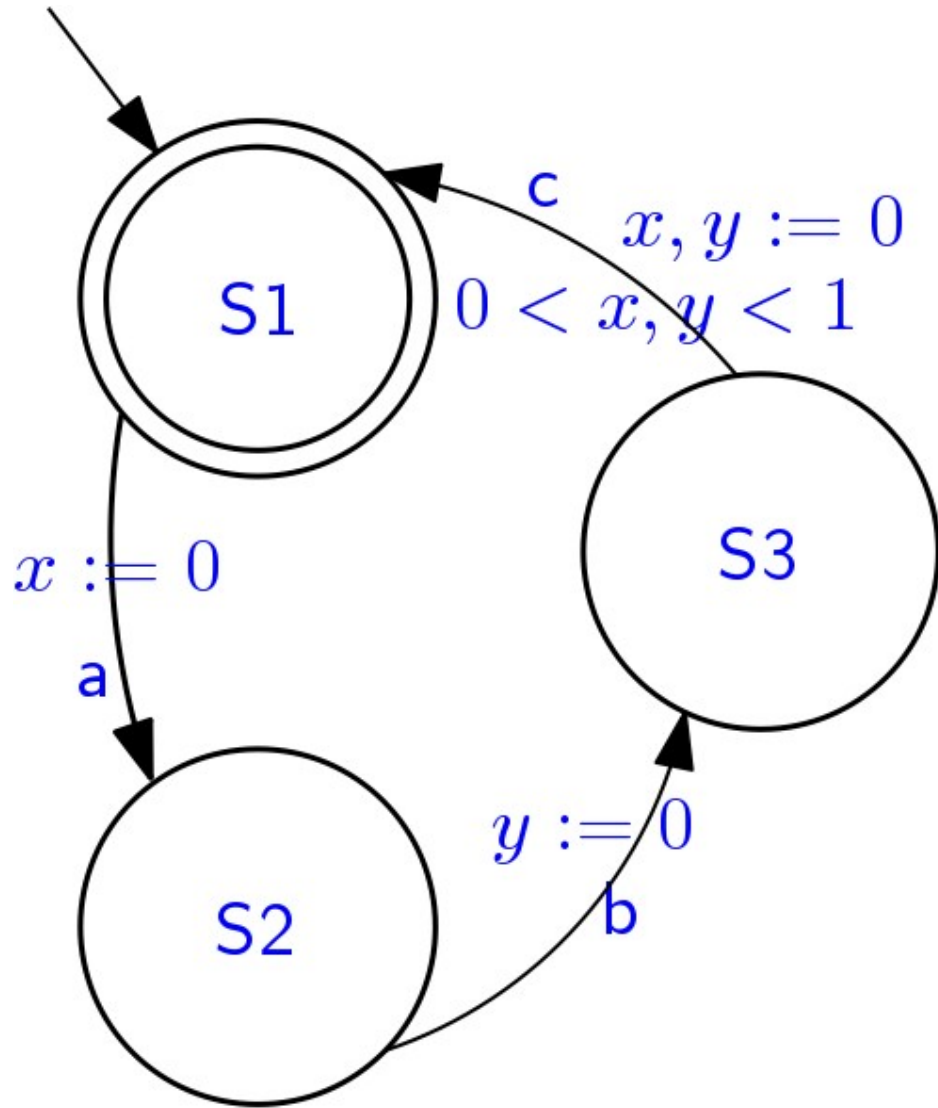
Yes:

- clock  $x$  is reset upon reading  $a$
- after that, it is checked upon reading  $c$
- the constraint requires that  $x$  is in the range  $(0,1)$

# Does the property hold?



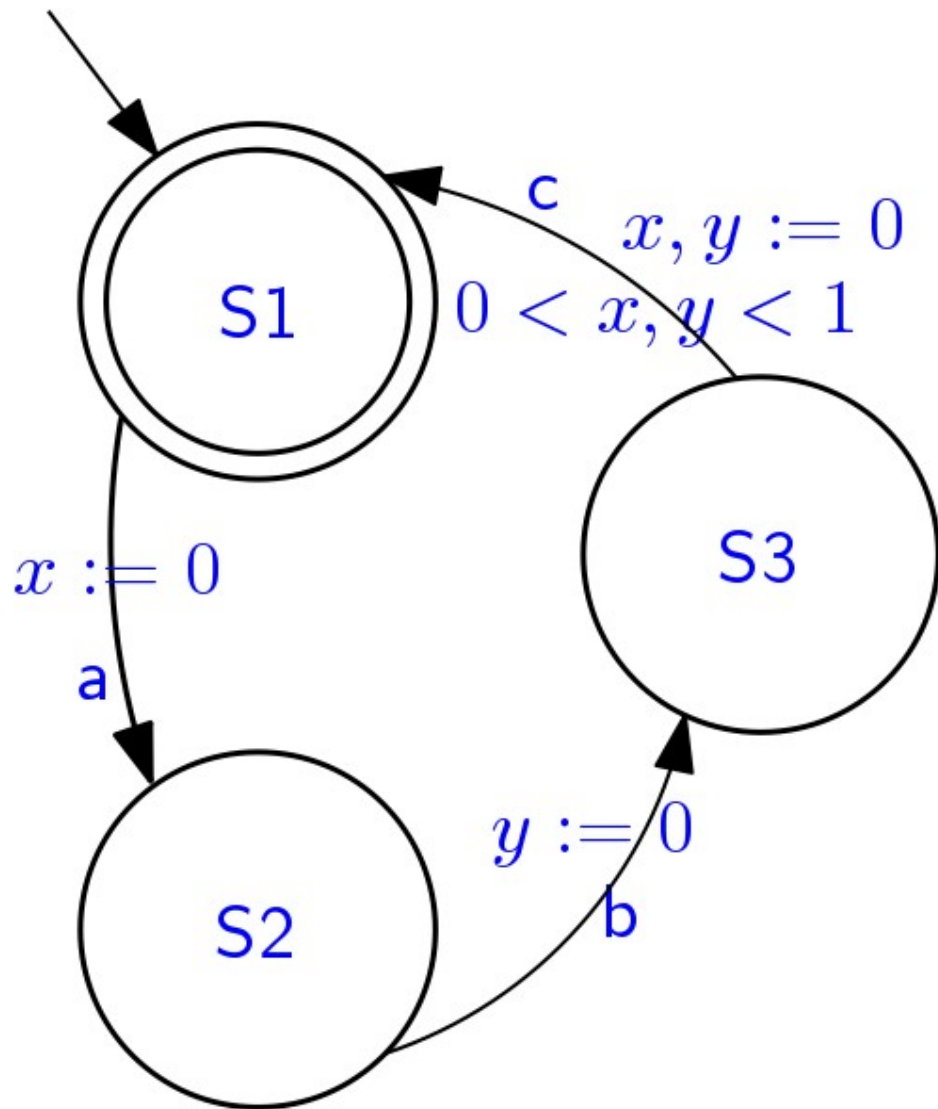
$$\square (a \Rightarrow \diamond(0,1) b)$$



# Does the property hold?



$$\square ( a \Rightarrow \diamond(0,1) b )$$



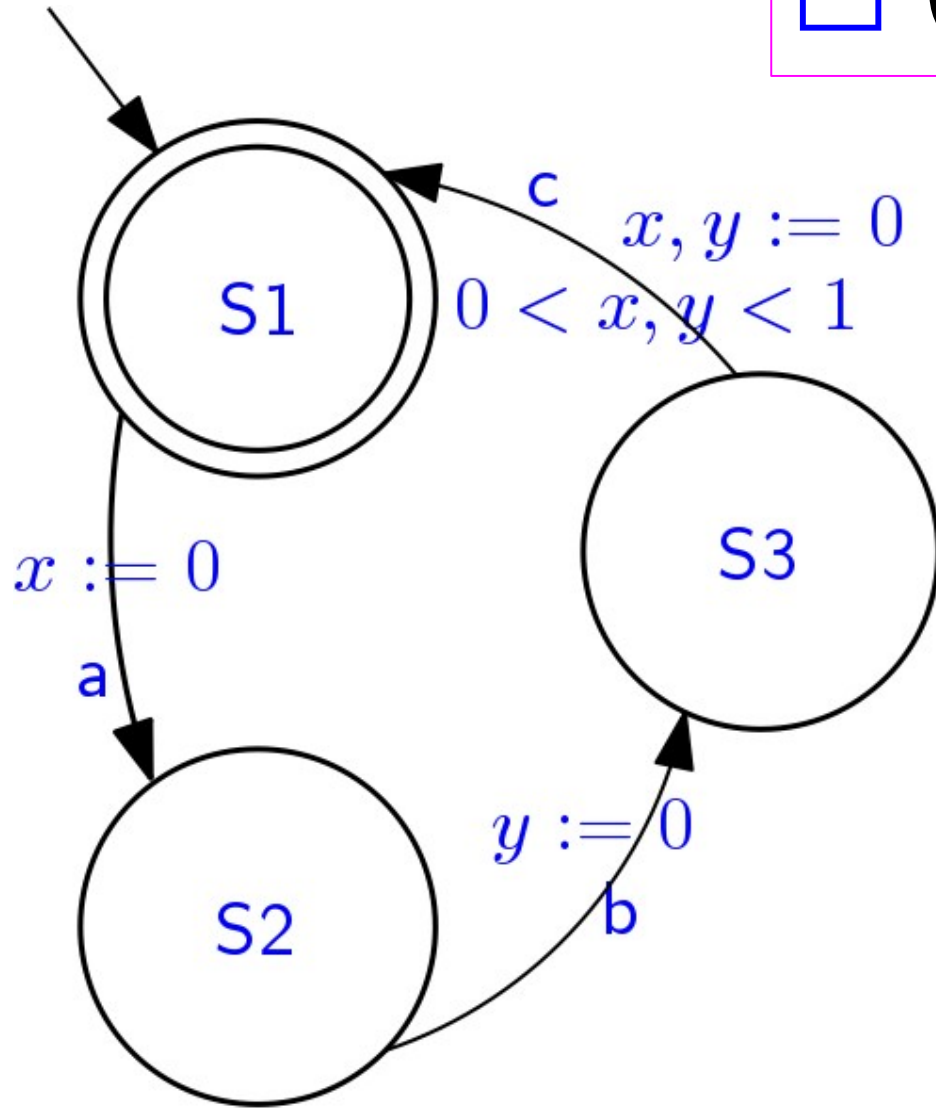
Yes:

- clock x is reset upon reading a; after that, it is checked upon reading c, which is always preceded by a reading of b
- if b occurs later than or exactly after 1 time unit since the reading of b, the same occurs for the reading of c
- in this case the constraint on x would be violated

# Does the property hold?



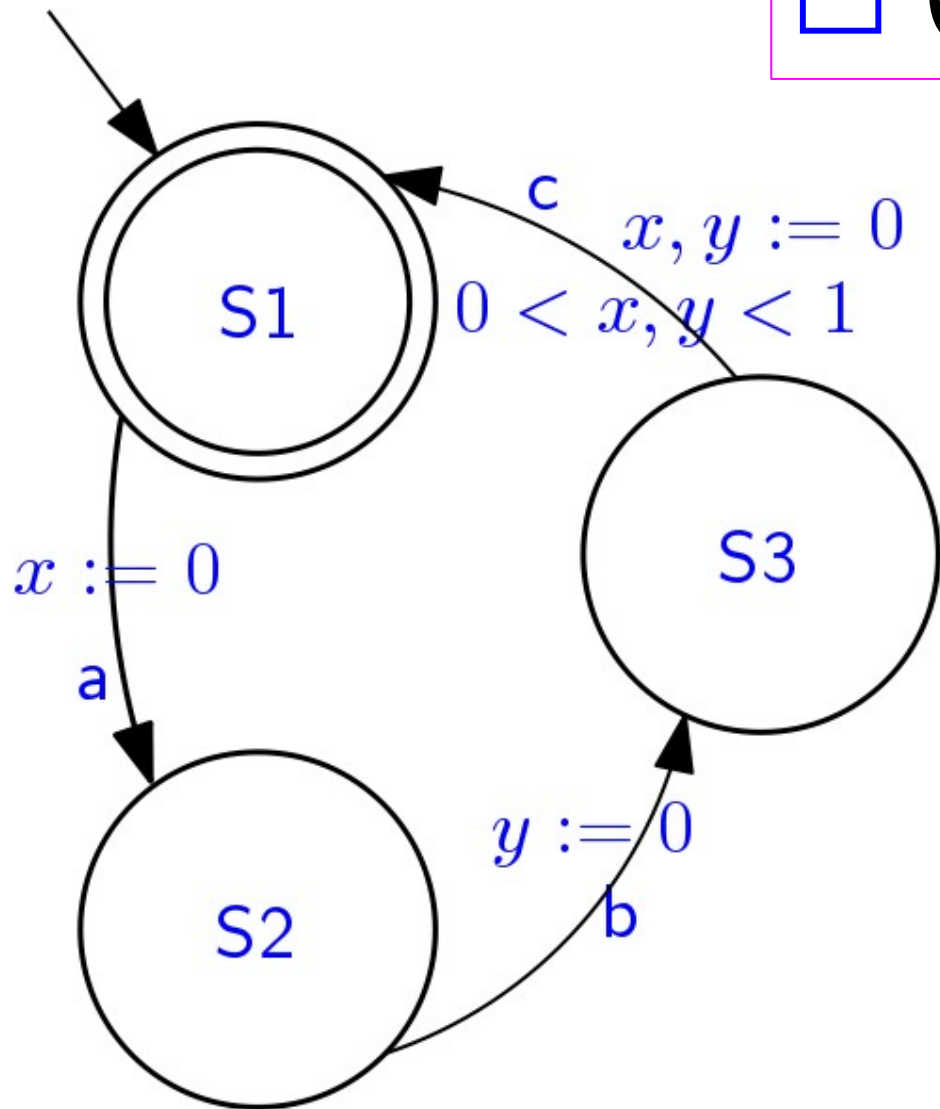
$$\square (a \Rightarrow (a \vee b) \cup (0,1) c)$$



# Does the property hold?



$$\square ( a \Rightarrow (a \vee b) \text{ U}(0,1) c )$$



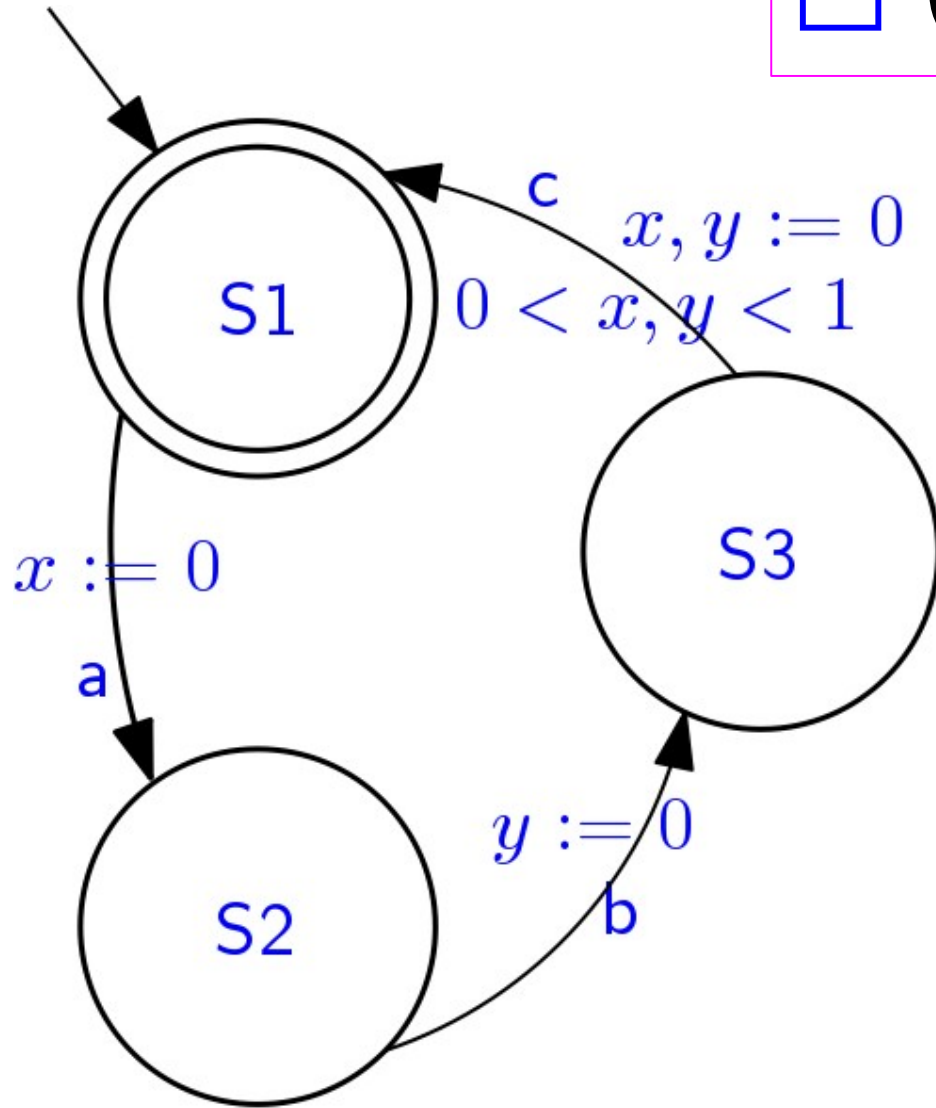
Yes:

- clock x is reset upon reading a
- after that there is one reading of b followed by a reading of c, which satisfies the sequence of events required by the until formula
- as far as timing is concerned, c must occur within interval of time (0,1) since a occurred because of the clock constraint  $0 < x, y < 1$

# Does the property hold?



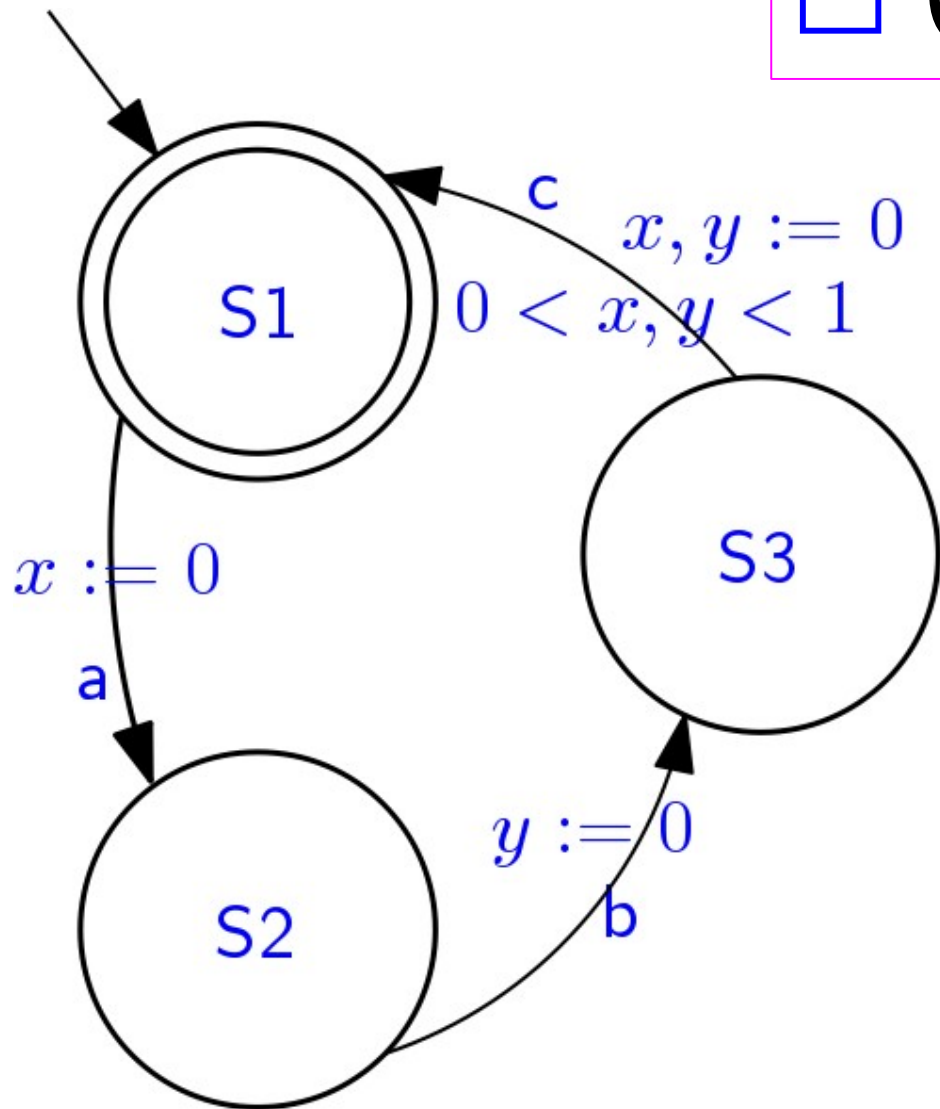
$$\square (a \Rightarrow (a \vee b) U(1,2) c)$$



# Does the property hold?



$$\square ( a \Rightarrow (a \vee b) U(1,2) c )$$



No:

- if the "next" c is considered w.r.t when a occurs, it cannot happen in interval (1,2)
- if a successive occurrence of c is considered, it is preceded by at least another occurrence of c, which is not admitted by  $a \vee b$



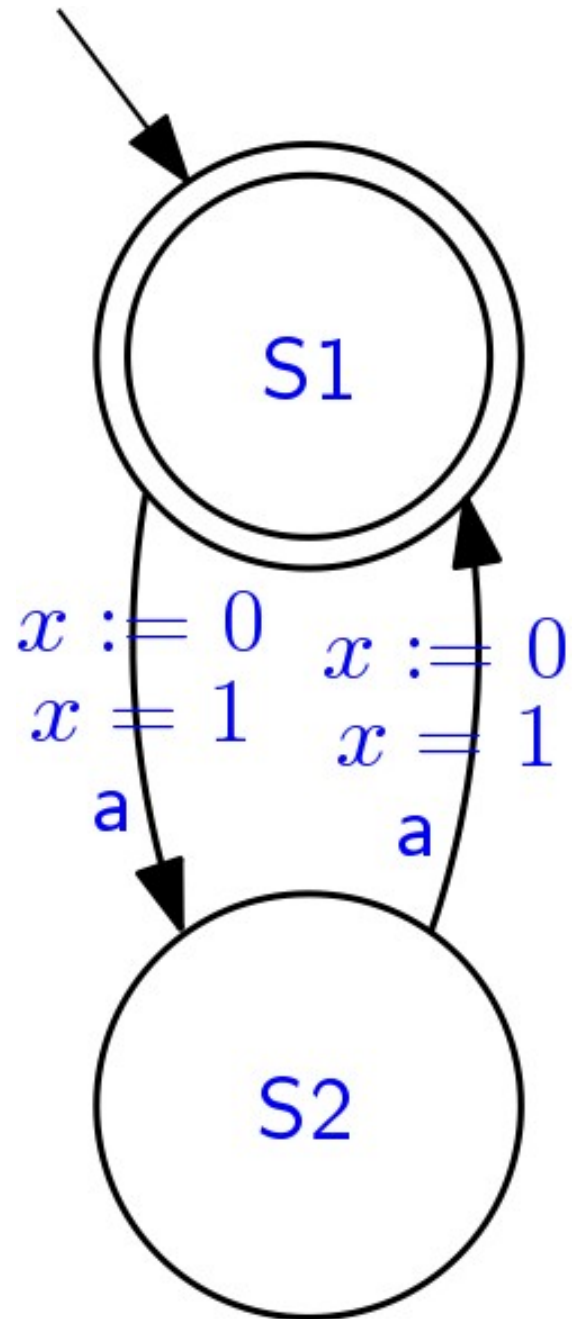


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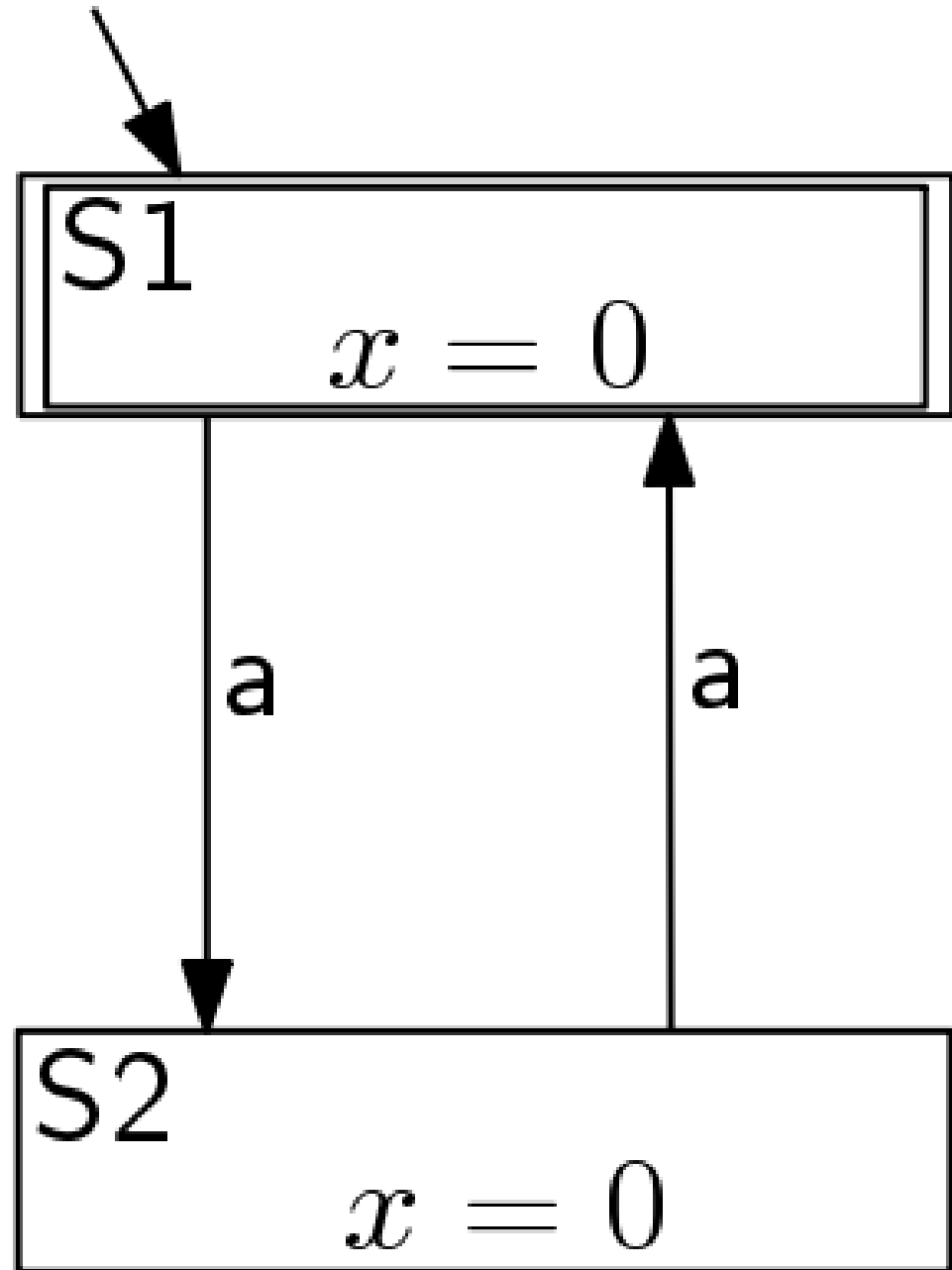
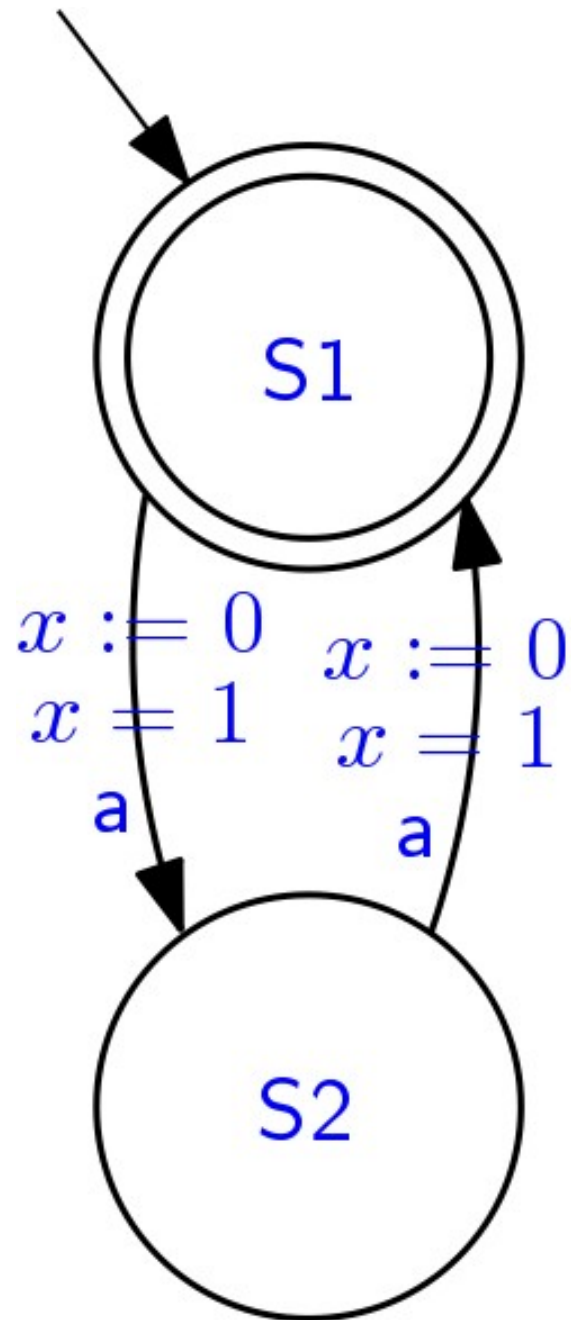
**Exercises:**

**Region automaton construction**

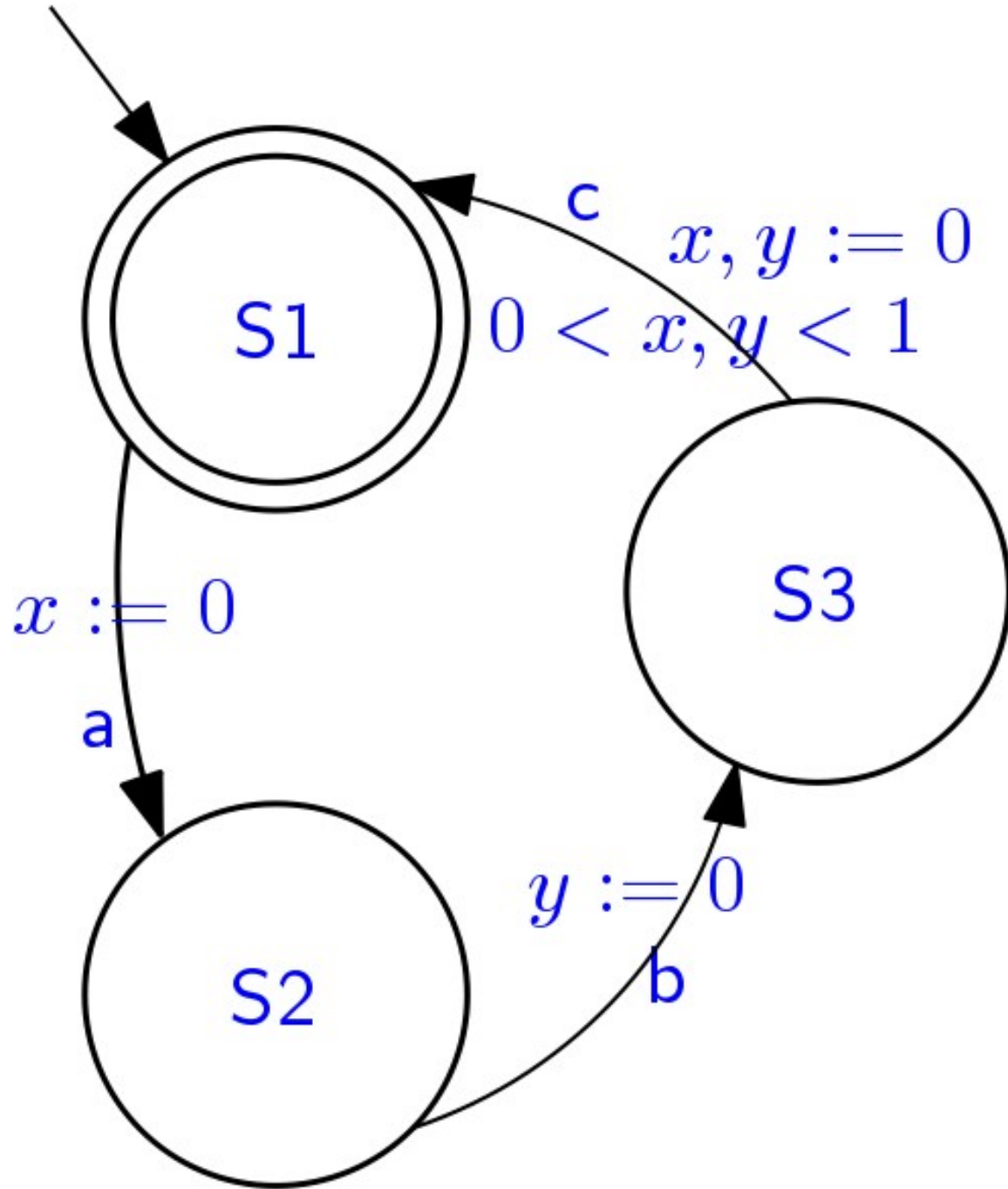
# Build the region automaton for:



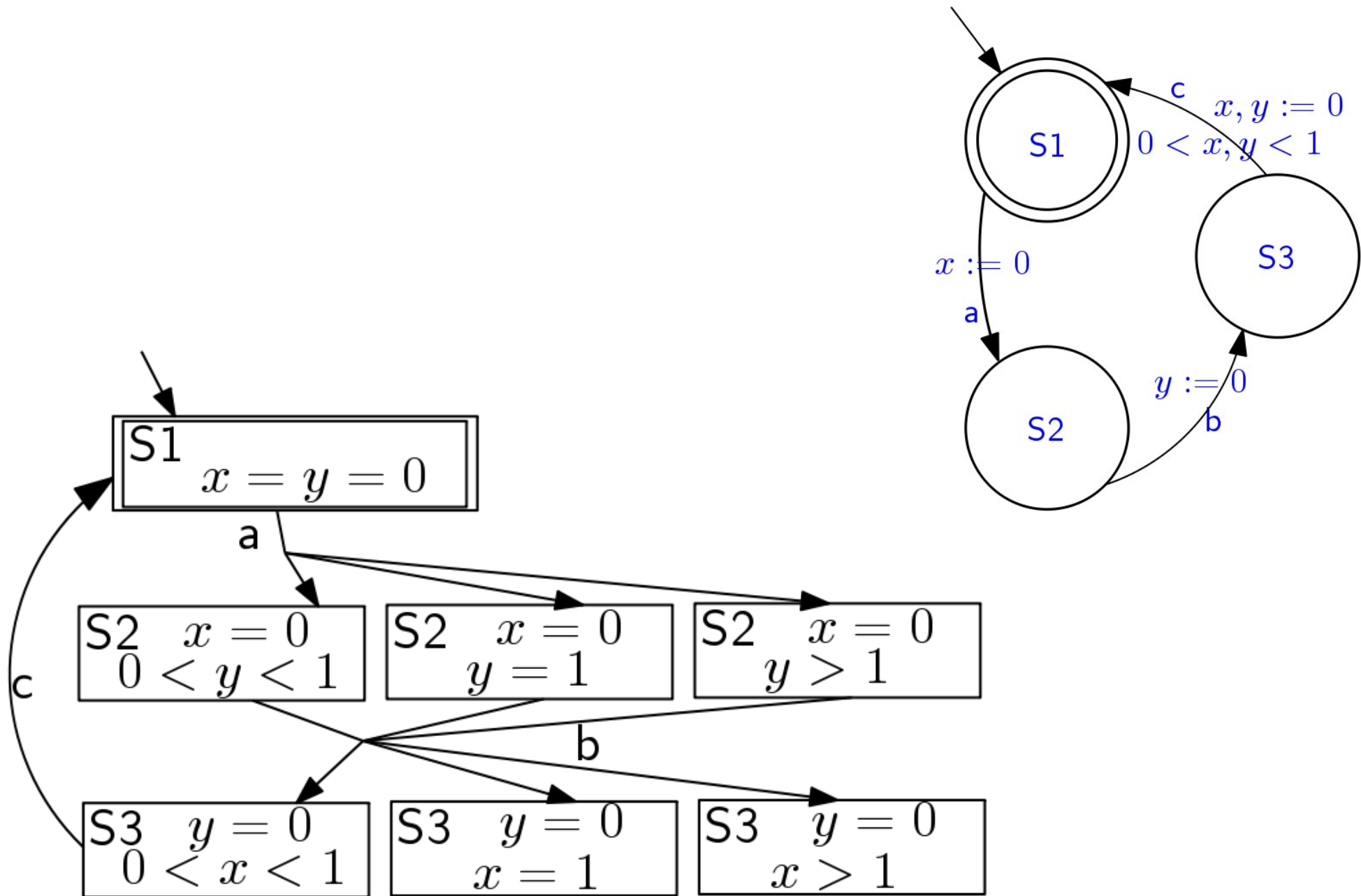
# Build the region automaton for:



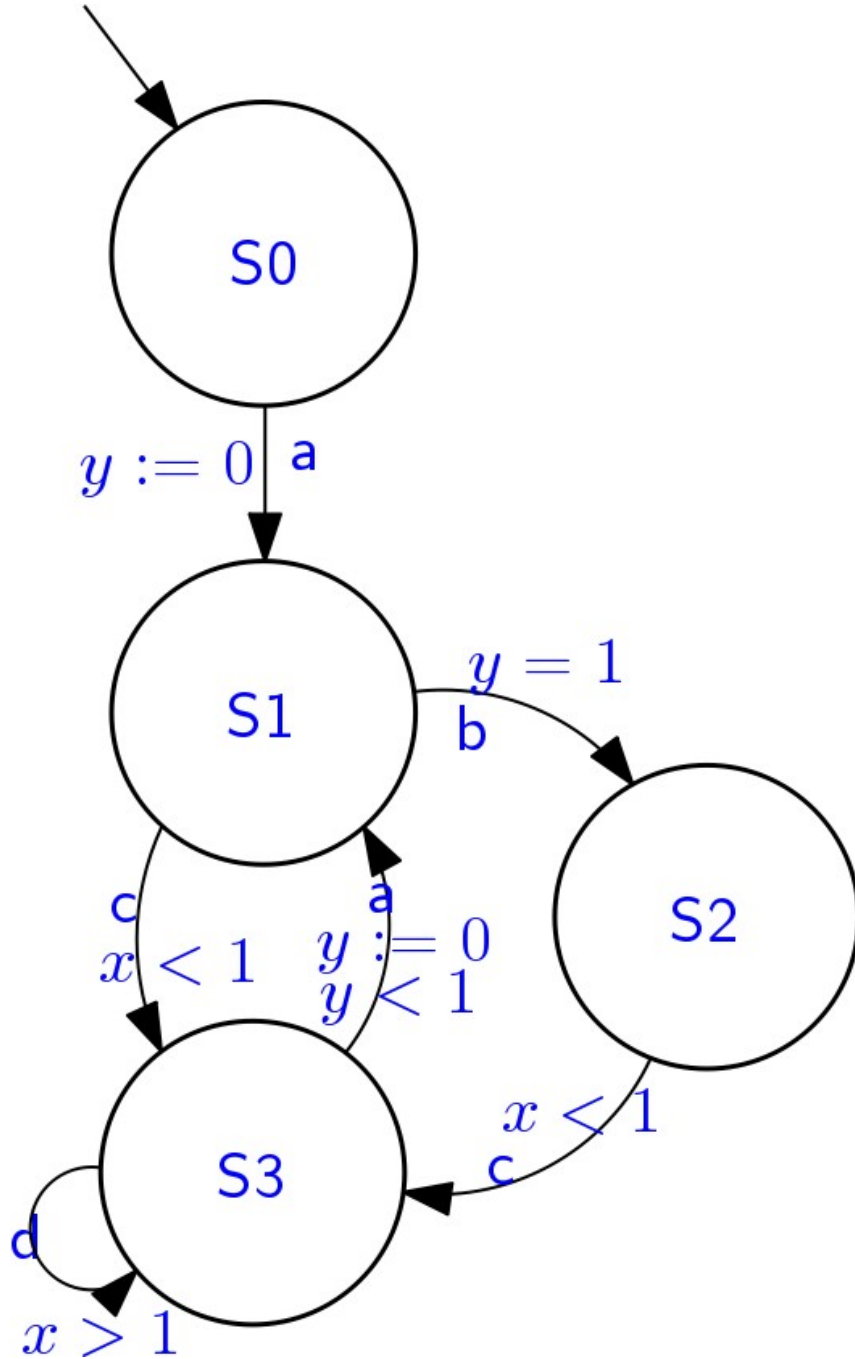
# Build the region automaton for:



# Build the region automaton for:

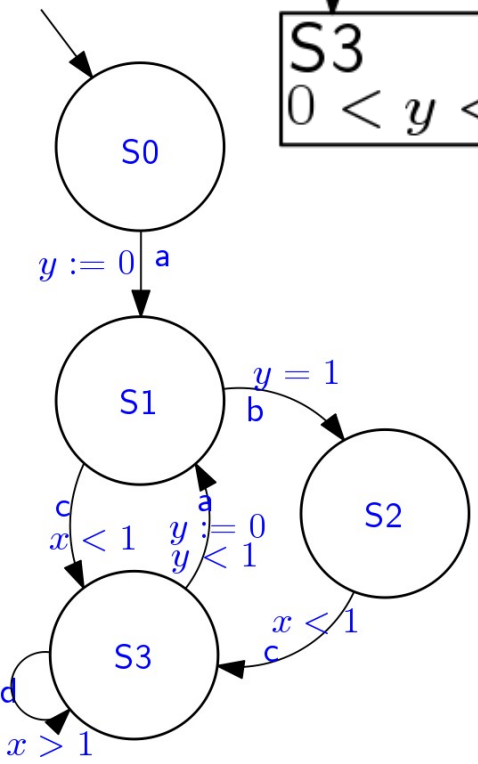
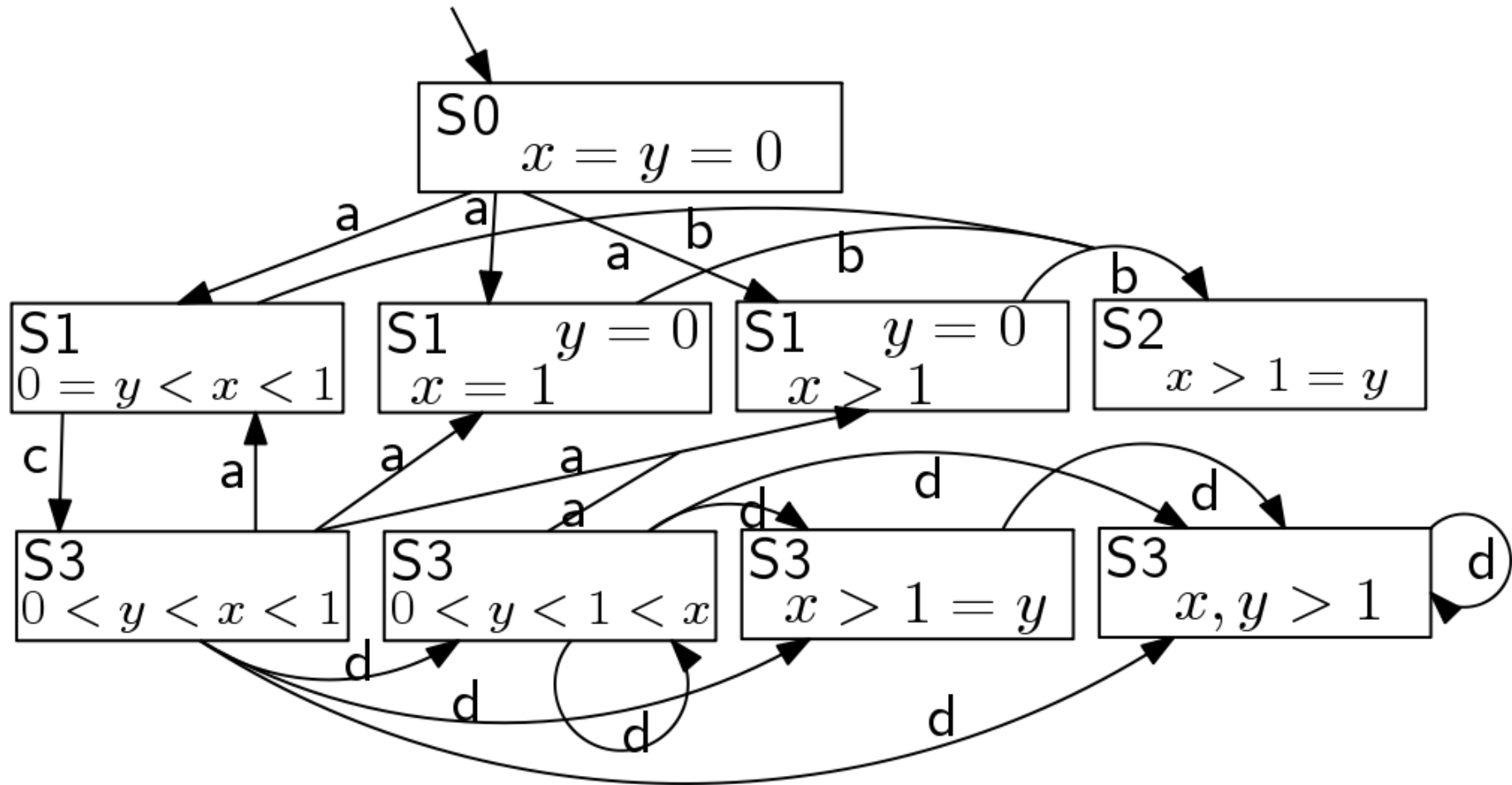


# Build the region automaton for:



Example from: Alur & Dill, 1994

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