

Weakest Pre-condition

Starting with the postcondition and statements, fill in the intermediate assertions and weakest precondition:

```
x = 2*x;  
z = x+1;  
{z != 0 }
```

```
x = y - 2;  
z = x + y;  
{z > 0 }
```

```
w = 2 * w;  
z = v - 2 ;  
y = -w;  
x = min(y,z);  
{x < 0 }
```

```
y = 2 * x;  
y = y + 2;  
z = y/2;  
{z > x }
```

Compute $wp(A, x < y)$ in as simple form as you can, where A is the following code fragment

```
if (x > y)  
  tmp = x ;  
  x = y;  
  y = tmp;
```

Program Abstraction

Check if the following code computes the maximum of two no.s for any given set of input

```
{ true }  
if ( x > y ) : r = x;  
else : r = y;
```

Analyze the program using the domain Parity and then Sign.

```
y = 5;  
x = -2 * y;  
if (x > 0){  
x = x - (y%2 - 1);  
y = x * (y - 1);  
else  
y = -1;
```

Program Verification

```
L1 :   a = b = i = 0;  
L2 :   while (a <= 10) {  
L3 :       a = b + i;  
L4 :       b = a + 1;  
L5 :       i = i + 1;  
L6 :   }  
L7 :   if (b > 20) {  
L8 :       error: exit(-1);  
L9 :   }
```

1. Construct a Boolean program corresponding to this program P, using only the predicates $(a \leq 10)$, $(b \geq 0)$, $(i = 0)$, and $(b \leq 20)$
2. Show that the error location is reachable in the Boolean program you constructed
3. Explain whether the error identified in this Boolean program is a spurious counter-example.

Program Verification

Use abstract interpretation on the following program to determine whether the assertion is true. Use the sign domain as your abstract domain, which has only three elements, $[+, -, 0]$, representing +ve, -ve, and zero respectively. Show the values collected in each location. Also indicate the outcome:

```
L1 :   x = 1;
L2 :   if (y <= 10){
L3 :       y = 10;
        }
L3 :else{
L5 :   while (x < y){
L6 :       x = 2 * x;
L7 :       y = y - 1;
        }
    }
L8 :   x = y + 1;
L9 :   assert (x > 0);
```