

# Principles of software composition 2017/18

Mid-term exam – May 31, 2018

[Ex. 1] Consider the HOFL term

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ f. \ \lambda x. \ \mathbf{if} \ x \ \mathbf{then} \ (x, \mathbf{fst}(f \ x)) \ \mathbf{else} \ (1, 2)$$

1. Find the principal type of  $t$ .
2. Compute the canonical form of the term  $\mathbf{fst}(t \ 0)$ .
3. Compute the (lazy) denotational semantics of  $t$ .

[Ex. 2] Let  $\simeq$  denote strong bisimilarity and  $\approx$  be weak bisimilarity. Given an action  $\alpha$ :

1. Find two CCS processes  $p, q$  such that

$$(p|q)\backslash\alpha \not\approx p\backslash\alpha|(q\backslash\alpha) \quad \text{but} \quad (p|q)\backslash\alpha \approx p\backslash\alpha|(q\backslash\alpha)$$

2. Find two (non inactive) CCS processes  $r, s$  such that

$$(r|s)\backslash\alpha \simeq r\backslash\alpha|(s\backslash\alpha)$$

[Ex. 3] Two elevators  $e_1, e_2$  serve three floors  $f_1, f_2, f_3$ . Consider the atomic propositions (with  $i \in [1, 2]$  and  $j \in [1, 3]$ ):

$at_{i,j}$ : holds when elevator  $e_i$  is at floor  $f_j$ ;

$up_i$ : holds when elevator  $e_i$  is moving upwards;

$down_i$ : holds when elevator  $e_i$  is moving downwards.

1. Write the property “whenever  $e_1$  moves up, it will stop at  $f_2$  or  $f_3$  before it can move down” in LTL.
2. Write the property “it is possible to find both elevators at  $f_2$ ” in CTL.
3. Write the property “it is always the case that if  $e_1$  moves up then  $e_2$  goes down or is at  $f_1$ ” in the  $\mu$ -calculus.

[Ex. 4] A process is *sequential* if it is written without using parallel composition. Consider the  $\pi$ -calculus process (with  $x, y, z$  pairwise different)

$$p \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{x}y.\mathbf{nil} \mid x(z).\mathbf{nil}$$

Write a sequential process  $q$  that is strongly (early and late) bisimilar to  $p$ .

[Ex. 5] Write a GoogleGo function `Split` that takes three channels `c, c1, c2` for passing integers and forwards each message arriving on `c` to either `c1` or `c2` depending on which one is ready to receive. When `c` is closed, `Split` closes `c1` and `c2` and terminates. When writing the function, type the channels according to their usages.