

# Software Specification and Verification

## Course Introduction: Reasoning about Programs

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# The Coffee Can Problem

- 🌍 **Initially:** a coffee can contains some **black** beans and some **white** beans.
- 🌍 **Action:** the following steps are repeated as many times as possible.
  1. Pick **any two** beans from the can.
  2. If they have the **same color**, put another black bean in and throw anything else away. (Assume there is a sufficient supply of additional black beans.)
  3. **Otherwise**, put the white bean back in and throw the black one away.
- 🌍 **Finally:** only one bean remains in the can.
- 🌍 **Question:** what can be said about the **color of the last** remaining bean?

# The Coffee Can Problem as a Program

```
 $B, W := m, n; \quad // \quad m > 0 \wedge n > 0$   
do  $B \geq 0 \wedge W \geq 2 \rightarrow B, W := B + 1, W - 2 \quad // \text{ both white}$   
   $\parallel B \geq 2 \wedge W \geq 0 \rightarrow B, W := B - 1, W \quad // \text{ both black}$   
   $\parallel B \geq 1 \wedge W \geq 1 \rightarrow B, W := B - 1, W \quad // \text{ different colors}$   
od
```

(Note: one of the three alternatives in the **do** loop is arbitrarily chosen and executed until none is “enabled”, at which time the loop terminates.)

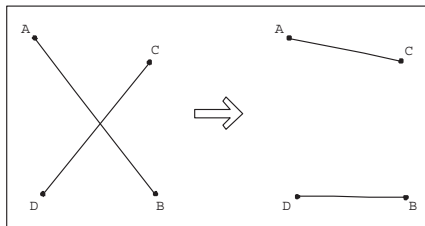
- 🌐 What are the values of  $B$  and  $W$ , when the program terminates?
- 🌐 Will the program actually terminate?

# Invariants and Rank Functions

- 🌐 An *invariant* captures something that is never changed by the program.
- 🌐 A *rank function* (or variant function) measures the progress made by the program.
- 🌐 For the Coffee Can problem,
  - ☀️ (Loop) Invariant: the parity of the number of white beans never changes, i.e.,  $W \equiv n \pmod{2}$ . (in addition,  $B + W \geq 1$ )
  - ☀️ Rank Function: the total number of beans, i.e.,  $B + W$ .
  - ☀️ The do loop decrements the rank function by one in each iteration and eventually terminates when  $B + W = 1$  (i.e.,  $B = 0 \wedge W = 1$  or  $B = 1 \wedge W = 0$ ).
  - ☀️ So, what is the color of the remaining bean?

## Another Example: Untangling Line Segments

- Initially:** there are  $2n$  points on the Euclidean plane. The points are grouped in pairs with a line segment connecting each pair.
- Action:** the following untangling operation is repeatedly applied to the points.



Note that new pairs of crossed line segments may result from this operation.

- Question:** will this process terminate?

# Untangling Line Segments (cont.)

- 🌐 **Rank Function:** the total length of all line segments. (Note: this needs to be refined.)
- 🌐 Each application of the untangling operation **reduces the total length** (thanks to the triangular inequality).
- 🌐 The above reduction in length must be greater than **some positive constant** which is determined in the initial state (by considering all possible groupings of four points).
- 🌐 The total length is finite and an infinite number of reductions by a positive constant is not possible.
- 🌐 Therefore, the untangling process will terminate.