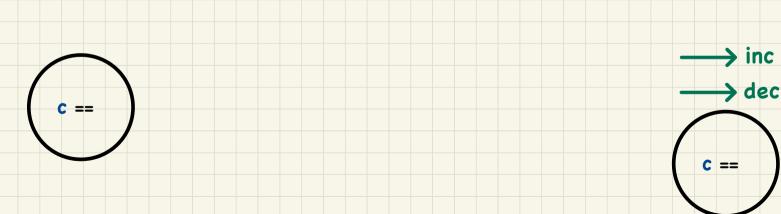
# **Theorem Proving: Deductive** Approach via Inference Rules

## Model Checking: Algorithmic Approach via Exhaustive Search

#### Invariant:

```
MIN_VALUE <= c <= MAX_VALUE
```

<u>Definition</u>: A <u>reachability graph</u> includes <u>all</u> states reachable,
via occurrences of <u>enabled</u> events, from the <u>initial</u> state.
<u>Q</u>: Given <u>variables</u>, the <u>initial state</u>, and the set of possible <u>events</u>,
how can a RG be <u>automatically</u> generated?



### TLA+ Toolbox

TLA + (<u>Temporal Logic of Actions</u>) is a high-level language for modeling programs and systems—especially concurrent and distributed ones. It's based on the idea that the best way to describe things precisely is with simple mathematics.

TLA+ and its tools are useful for eliminating fundamental **design errors**, which are hard to find and expensive to correct in code.

TLA+ is a language for modeling *software* <u>above</u> the code level and *hardware* <u>above</u> the circuit level.

It has an *IDE* (Integrated Development Environment) for writing models and running tools to check them. The tool most commonly used by engineers is the *TLC model checker*, but there is also a proof checker.

TLA+ is based on mathematics and does not resemble any programming language. Most engineers will find *PlusCal*, described below, to be the easiest way to start using TLA+.

# Logical Operator vs. Programming Operator

| р     | q     | $p \land q$ | $p \lor q$ |
|-------|-------|-------------|------------|
| true  | true  | true        | true       |
| true  | false | false       | true       |
| false | true  | false       | true       |
| false | false | false       | false      |

Q. Are the  $\wedge$  and  $\vee$  operators equivalent to, respectively, && and || in Java?