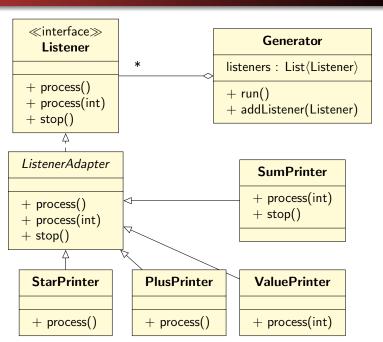
Listen EECS 4315

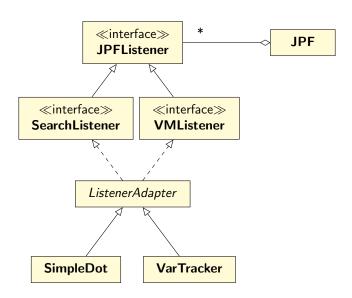
www.eecs.yorku.ca/course/4315/



Generator and listeners



JPF and listeners



JPFListener

The interface JPFListener is empty.

JPFListener

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Question

Why introduce an empty interface?

JPFListener

The interface JPFListener is empty.

Question

Why introduce an empty interface?

Answer

JPF has a collection of JPFListeners, some can be SearchListeners and others can be VMListeners.

SearchListener

```
public interface SearchListener extends JPFListener {
 void stateAdvanced(Search search);
 void stateBacktracked(Search search):
 void stateProcessed(Search search);
 void statePurged(Search search);
 void stateRestored(Search search);
 void stateStored(Search search);
 void searchProbed(Search search):
 void propertyViolated(Search search);
 void searchConstraintHit(Search search);
 void searchStarted(Search search);
 void searchFinished(Search search);
```

Implement a listener which prints the states and transitions visited by the search in the following simple format:

- 0 -> 1
- 1 -> 2
- 0 -> 3
- 3 -> 4
- 4 -> 2

Question

Which methods of the **SearchListener** interface are relevant?

Question

Which methods of the **SearchListener** interface are relevant?

Answer

stateAdvanced, stateBacktracked, and stateRestored.

Question

In order to print a transition, what information do we need?

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In order to print a transition, what information do we need?

Answer

The ID of the source and target state.

Question

In order to print a transition, what information do we need?

Answer

The ID of the source and target state.

Question

How do we store that information?

Question

In order to print a transition, what information do we need?

Answer

The ID of the source and target state.

Question

How do we store that information?

Answer

As attributes.

Question

In order to print a transition, what information do we need?

Answer

The ID of the source and target state.

Question

How do we store that information?

Answer

As attributes.

```
private int previous;
private int current;
```

```
public void stateAdvanced(Search search) {
  this.previous = ???;
  this.current = ???;
}
```

Question

How do we update this.previous?

```
public void stateAdvanced(Search search) {
  this.previous = ???;
  this.current = ???;
}
```

Question

How do we update this.previous?

Answer

```
this.previous = this.current.
```

```
public void stateAdvanced(Search search) {
  this.previous = ???;
  this.current = ???;
}
```

Question

How can we use the Search parameter of the stateAdvanced method to update this.current?

```
public void stateAdvanced(Search search) {
  this.previous = ???;
  this.current = ???;
}
```

Question

How can we use the **Search** parameter of the **stateAdvanced** method to update **this.current**?

Answer

Use a method of the Search class that returns the ID of the current state (getStateId).

Question

Where do we initialize the attributes current and previous?

Question

Where do we initialize the attributes current and previous?

Answer

In the constructor.

Question

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Answer

In the constructor.

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How do we initialize the attributes current and previous?

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Where do we initialize the attributes current and previous?

Answer

In the constructor.

Question

How do we initialize the attributes current and previous?

Answer

Set them to -1, the ID of the initial state.

Question

How do we print the transition in stateAdvanced?

Question

How do we print the transition in stateAdvanced?

Answer

System.out.printf(" $d \rightarrow d\n$ ", this.previous, this.current

Question

How do we implement stateBacktracked?

Question

How do we implement stateBacktracked?

Answer

```
this.current = search.getStateId();
```

Question

How do we implement stateRestored?

Question

How do we implement stateRestored?

Answer

```
this.current = search.getStateId();
```

Compiling a listener

To compile the listener, make sure that jpf.jar is part of the classpath.

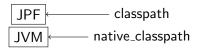
JPF JVM

- JPF is a JVM.
- Since JPF is written in Java, it runs on a JVM.

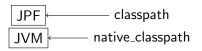


- JPF is a JVM.
- Since JPF is written in Java, it runs on a JVM.
- JPF model checks Java bytecode.
- JVM executes Java bytecode.

Each JVM has a classpath which tells the JVM where to look for classes.



Each JVM has a classpath which tells the JVM where to look for classes.



classpath of JPF: where JPF looks for classes to model check native_classpath of JPF: where the JVM looks for classes to execute (as part of JPF)

Implement a listener which creates a dot file representing the the states and transitions visited by the search.

```
digraph statespace {
0 -> 1
1 -> 2
0 -> 3
3 -> 4
4 -> 2
}
```

Question

Where do we open a file for writing?

Question

Where do we open a file for writing?

Answer

In the constructor.

Question

Where do we print digraph statespace {?

Question

Where do we print digraph statespace {?

Answer

In the method searchStarted.

Question

Where do we print digraph statespace {?

Answer

In the method searchStarted.

Question

Where do we print the final \}?

Question

Where do we print digraph statespace {?

Answer

In the method searchStarted.

Question

Where do we print the final \}?

Answer

In the method searchFinished.

Implement a listener which creates a dot file representing the the states and transitions visited by the search. Colour the initial state green and the final states red.

```
digraph statespace {
0 [fillcolor=green]
0 -> 1
1 -> 2
2 [fillcolor=red]
0 -> 3
3 -> 4
4 -> 2
}
```

Question

The initial state always has ID 0. Where do we print

0 [fillcolor=green]?

Question

The initial state always has ID 0. Where do we print 0 [fillcolor=green]?

Answer

In the method searchStarted.

Question

The class **Search** has a method **isEndState**. How can this method be used?

Question

The class **Search** has a method **isEndState**. How can this method be used?

Answer

To indicate that the final (end) states are red.