

437 (brackets) You are given a text  $t$  of characters drawn from the alphabet “x”, “(”, “)”, “[”, “]”. Write a program to determine if  $t$  has its brackets properly paired and nested.

After trying the question, scroll down to the solution.

§ Introduce variable  $n: nat$ , and a stack. Define predicate  $P: text \rightarrow bin$  so that  $P s$  means that  $s$  has its brackets properly paired and nested. Here are its axioms.

$P ""$   
 $P "x"$   
 $P a = P ("("; a; ")")$   
 $P a = P ("["; a; "]" )$   
 $P a \wedge P z \Rightarrow P (a; z)$

Now we need two specifications.

$R = (isempty' \wedge n' \Leftrightarrow t = P t)$   
 $Q =$  (defined later)

Here are the refinements.

$R \Leftarrow mkempty. n := 0. Q$   
 $Q \Leftarrow$  **if**  $n \Leftrightarrow t$  **then** *ok*  
           **else if**  $t_n = "x"$  **then**  $n := n + 1. Q$   
           **else if**  $t_n = "("$  **then** *push "("*.  $n := n + 1. Q$   
           **else if**  $t_n = "["$  **then** *push "["*.  $n := n + 1. Q$   
           **else if** *isempty* **then** *ok*  
           **else if**  $t_n = top$  **then** *pop*.  $n := n + 1. Q$   
           **else** *ok* **fi fi fi fi fi fi**

I have used a stack, and for the purpose of executing the program, the stack can be implemented any way that is correct. But for the purpose of defining specification  $Q$ , I implement it as follows. Let  $s$  be a text-valued implementer's variable.

$mkempty = s := nil$   
 $isempty = \Leftrightarrow s = 0$   
 $push = \langle c: char \cdot s := c; s \rangle$   
 $top = s_0$   
 $pop = s := s_{1; \dots \Leftrightarrow s}$

Now I can define specification  $Q$ .

$Q = P (t_{0; \dots n}; s) \Rightarrow R$

And finally we can prove the refinements. UNFINISHED