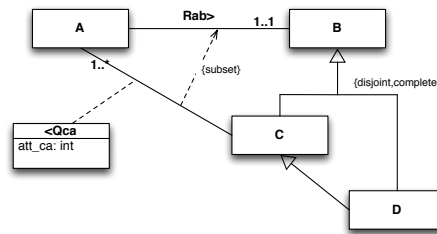
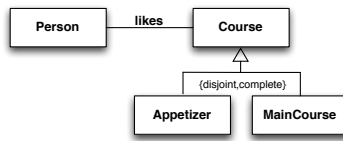


Exercise 1. Express in *FOL* the following UML class diagram.

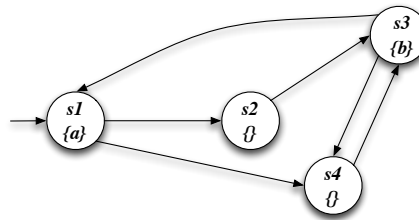


Exercise 2. Consider the following simple UML class diagram, and express in *FOL* the following boolean queries stating which ones are CQs (do not use abbreviations for cardinalities):



1. Return persons who like an appetizer and a main course.
2. Check if there exists a person who likes two appetizers and a main course.
3. Check if there exists a person who likes exactly one appetizer.
4. Return persons who like all appetizers.
5. Return persons who likes only appetizers.
6. Check if there is a pair of persons such that the first likes all appetizers that the second likes.

Exercise 3. Model check the Mu-Calculus formula $\nu X. \mu Y. ((a \wedge \langle next \rangle X) \vee (b \wedge \langle next \rangle Y))$ and the CTL formula $AG(a \supset (EXEXb \wedge EXEFa))$ (showing its translation in Mu-Calculus) against the following transition system:



Exercise 4. Compute the certain answers to the CQ $q(x) \leftarrow Person(x), Person(y), Likes(x, z), Likes(z, y)$ over the following incomplete database (naive tables), and explain formally how you obtained the result:

Person	
name	
Smith	
$null_1$	
Brown	
$null_2$	
Green	

Likes	
ls	ld
Smith	$null_1$
$null_1$	Brown
Brown	$null_2$
Green	White
White	$null_2$
$null_2$	White

Exercise 5. Compute the weakest precondition for getting $\{x = 100\}$ by executing the following program:

```

x := 90 - y;
if (x = 0) then {
  if (y > 10) then
    x := y - x;
  else x := 10 - x;
}
x := x + y;
y := 10 + y;
    
```