| Course code | Course Name ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( $\begin{aligned} & \text { L-T-P } \\ & \text { Credits }\end{aligned}$ |  | ar of duction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CS367 | Logic for Computer Science $\quad \mathbf{3 - 0 - 0 - 3}$ |  | 016 |
| Pre-requisites: CS205 Data Structures |  |  |  |
| Course Objectives <br> - To introduce the concepts of mathematical logic and its importance. <br> - To discuss propositional, predicate, temporal and modal logic and their applications. |  |  |  |
| Syllabus <br> Propositional Logic, Resolution, binary decision diagrams, Predicate logic, resolution, temporal logic, deduction, program verification, modal logic. |  |  |  |
| The students will be able to <br> i. Gain the concept of logic and its importance. <br> ii. Understand fundamental concepts in propositional, predicate and temporal logic and apply resolution techniques. <br> iii. Apply the concept of program verification in real-world scenarios. <br> $i$. Know the fundamental concepts in modal logic. |  |  |  |
| Text Books <br> 1. Arindhama Singh, Logics for Computer Science, Prentice Hall India, 2004. <br> 2. Modechai Ben-Ari, Mathematical Logic for Computer Science, Springer, 3/e, 2012. |  |  |  |
| Reference <br> 1. Michael Huth, Mark Ryan, Logic in Computer Science: Modeling and Reasoning about Systems, Cambridge University Press, 2005. |  |  |  |
| Course Plan |  |  |  |
| Module | Contents | Hours | End Sem. <br> Exam <br> Marks |
| I | Introductory Concepts: Mathematical Logic, Propositional Logic, First Order Logic, Modal and Temporal logic, Program Verification. (Reading: Ben-Ari, Chapter 1) <br> Propositional Logic: Formulae and interpretations, Equivalence, Satisfiability\& Validity, Semantic Tableaux, Soundness and Completeness. (Reading: Ben-Ari, Chapter 2 except 2.4, Additional Reading : Singh, Chapter 1) | 06 | 15\% |
| II | The Hilbert Deductive System, Derived Rules, Theorems and operators, Soundness and Completeness, Consistency. (Reading: Ben-Ari, Chapter 3 except 3.7 and 3.8, Additional Reading : Singh, Chapter 1) <br> Resolution in Propositional Logic: Conjunctive Normal form, Clausal form, resolution rule. (Reading: Ben-Ari, Chapter 4.1, 4,2, 4.3, Additional Reading : Singh, Chapter 1) | 06 | 15\% |
| FIRST INTERNAL EXAM |  |  |  |
| III | Binary Decision Diagrams: Definition, Reduced and ordered BDD, Operators. (Reading: Ben-Ari, Chapter 5.1 - 5.5) <br> Predicate Logic: Relations, predicates, formulae and interpretation, logical equivalence, semantic tableaux, soundness.Reading: BenAri, Chapter 7.1-7.6, Additional Reading : Singh, Chapter 2) | 07 | 15\% |


| IV | The Hilbert deduction system for predicate logic. Functions, PCNF and clausal form, Herbrand model. Resolution in predicate logic: ground resolution, substitution, unification, general resolution. <br> Reading: Ben-Ari, Chapter 8.1-8.4, 9.1, 9.3, 10.1-10.4, Additional Reading : Singh, Chapter 2, Chapter 3) | 08 | 15\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SECOND INTERNAL EXAM |  |  |  |
| V | Temporal logic: Syntax and semantics, models of time, linear time temporal logic, semantic tableaux. <br> Deduction system of temporal logic. <br> (Reading: Ben-Ari, Chapter 13.1-13.5, 14.1-14.2) | 07 | 20\% |
| VI | Program Verification: Need for verification, Framework for verification, Verification of sequential programs, deductive system, verification, synthesis. <br> (Reading: Ben-Ari, Chapter 15.1-15.4, Additional Reading : Singh, Chapter 5) <br> Modal Logic: Need for modal logic, Case Study: Syntax and Semantics of K, Axiomatic System KC, <br> (Reading: Singh, Chapter 6.1-6.3) | 08 | 20\% |
|  | END SEMESTER EXAM |  |  |

Assignments: Some of the assignments can be given on an interactive theorem prover like Isabelle or Coq.

## Question Paper Pattern

1. There will be five parts in the question paper - $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}$
2. Part A
a. Total marks : 12
b. Four questions each having $\underline{3}$ marks, uniformly covering modules I and II; Allfour questions have to be answered.
3. Part B
a. Total marks : 18
b. Three questions each having $\underline{9}$ marks, uniformly covering modules I and II; Two questions have to be answered. Each question can have a maximum of three subparts.
4. Part C
a. Total marks : 12
b. Four questions each having $\underline{3}$ marks, uniformly covering modules III and IV; Allfour questions have to be answered.
5. Part D
a. Total marks : 18
b. Three questionseach having $\underline{9}$ marks, uniformly covering modules III and IV; Two questions have to be answered. Each question can have a maximum of three subparts
6. Part E
a. Total Marks: 40
b. Six questions each carrying 10 marks, uniformly covering modules V and VI; four questions have to be answered.
c. A question can have a maximum of three sub-parts.

There should be at least $60 \%$ analytical/numerical questions.

