



COMP4161
Advanced Topics in Software Verification

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Gerwin Klein, Miki Tanaka, Johannes Åman Pohjola, Rob Sison

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Content

→ Foundations & Principles

- Intro, Lambda calculus, natural deduction [1,2]
- Higher Order Logic, Isar (part 1) [2,3^a]
- Term rewriting [3,4]

→ Proof & Specification Techniques

- Inductively defined sets, rule induction [4,5]
- Datatype induction, primitive recursion [5,7]
- General recursive functions, termination proofs [7^b]
- Proof automation, Isar (part 2) [8]
- Hoare logic, proofs about programs, invariants [8,9]
- C verification [9,10]
- Practice, questions, exam prep [10^c]

^aa1 due; ^ba2 due; ^ca3 due

A Crash Course in Semantics

(For more,
see **Concrete Semantics**)

IMP - a small Imperative Language

Commands:
datatype com

= SKIP
| Assign vname aexp (- := -)
| Semi com com (-; -)
| Cond bexp com com (IF _ THEN _ ELSE _)
| While bexp com (WHILE _ DO _ OD)

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datatype com	=	SKIP	
		Assign vname aexp	{ - := - }
		Semi com com	{ - ; - }
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type_synonym state	=	vname \Rightarrow nat

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type_synonym aexp	=	state \Rightarrow nat
type_synonym bexp	=	state \Rightarrow bool

Example Program

Usual syntax:

```
B := 1;  
WHILE A ≠ 0 DO  
    B := B * A;  
    A := A - 1  
OD
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```
B := 1;  
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OD
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Expressions are functions from state to bool or nat:

```
B := (λσ. 1);  
WHILE (λσ. σ A ≠ 0) DO  
  B := (λσ. σ B * σ A);  
  A := (λσ. σ A - 1)  
OD
```

What does it do?

So far we have defined:

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- A wide field of its own

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- **Syntax** of commands and expressions
- **State** of programs (function from variables to values)

Now we need: the meaning (semantics) of programs

How to define execution of a program?

- A wide field of its own
- Some choices:
 - Operational (inductive relations, big step, small step)
 - Denotational (programs as functions on states, state transformers)
 - Axiomatic (pre-/post conditions, Hoare logic)

Structural Operational Semantics

$$\overline{\langle \text{SKIP}, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma}$$

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$$\frac{b \sigma = \text{True}}{\langle \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma'}$$

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Demo: The Definitions in Isabelle

Proofs about Programs

Now we know:

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- On what they work: State
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Example:

Show that example program from slide 6 implements the factorial.

lemma $\langle \text{factorial}, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma' \implies \sigma' B = \text{fac } (\sigma A)$
(where $\text{fac } 0 = 1$, $\text{fac } (\text{Suc } n) = (\text{Suc } n) * \text{fac } n$)

Demo: Example Proof

Too tedious

Induction needed for each loop

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Is there something easier?

Floyd/Hoare

Idea: describe meaning of program by pre/post conditions

Examples:

Floyd/Hoare

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$\{\text{True}\} \quad x := 2 \quad \{x = 2\}$

Floyd/Hoare

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Examples:

$\{\text{True}\} \quad x := 2 \quad \{x = 2\}$

$\{y = 2\} \quad x := 21 * y \quad \{x = 42\}$

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$\{\text{True}\} \quad x := 2 \quad \{x = 2\}$

$\{y = 2\} \quad x := 21 * y \quad \{x = 42\}$

$\{x = n\} \quad \text{IF } y < 0 \text{ THEN } x := x + y \text{ ELSE } x := x - y \quad \{x = n - |y|\}$

Floyd/Hoare

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Proofs: have rules that directly work on such triples

Meaning of a Hoare-Triple

$$\{P\} \ c \ \{Q\}$$

What are the assertions P and Q ?

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$$\models \{P\} \ c \ \{Q\} \quad \equiv \quad \forall \sigma \ \sigma'. \ P \ \sigma \wedge \langle c, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma' \longrightarrow Q \ \sigma'$$

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Total Correctness:

$$\models \{P\} \ c \ \{Q\} \quad \equiv \quad (\forall \sigma \ \sigma'. \ P \ \sigma \wedge \langle c, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma' \longrightarrow Q \ \sigma') \wedge (\forall \sigma. \ P \ \sigma \longrightarrow \exists \sigma'. \ \langle c, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma')$$

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This lecture: partial correctness only (easier)

Hoare Rules

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$$\frac{\{P\} \ c_1 \ \{R\} \quad \{R\} \ c_2 \ \{Q\}}{\{P\} \ c_1; c_2 \ \{Q\}}$$

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$$\frac{\{P'\} \ c \ \{Q'\}}{\{P\} \ c \ \{Q\}}$$

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$$\frac{P \implies P' \quad \{P'\} \ c \ \{Q'\} \quad Q' \implies Q}{\{P\} \ c \ \{Q\}}$$

Hoare Rules

$$\frac{}{\vdash \{P\} \text{ SKIP } \{P\}} \quad \frac{}{\vdash \{\lambda\sigma. P(\sigma(x := e \sigma))\} x := e \{P\}}$$

$$\frac{\vdash \{P\} c_1 \{R\} \quad \vdash \{R\} c_2 \{Q\}}{\vdash \{P\} c_1; c_2 \{Q\}}$$

$$\frac{\vdash \{\lambda\sigma. P \sigma \wedge b \sigma\} c_1 \{Q\} \quad \vdash \{\lambda\sigma. P \sigma \wedge \neg b \sigma\} c_2 \{Q\}}{\vdash \{P\} \text{ IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2 \{Q\}}$$

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$$\frac{\bigwedge \sigma. P \sigma \implies P' \sigma \quad \vdash \{P'\} c \{Q'\} \quad \bigwedge \sigma. Q' \sigma \implies Q \sigma}{\vdash \{P\} c \{Q\}}$$

Are the Rules Correct?

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Demo: Hoare Logic in Isabelle