COMP 4161
NICTA Advanced Course

Advanced Topics in Software Verification

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Slide 1

Content

- ➜ Intro & motivation, getting started [1]
- ➜ Foundations & Principles
  - Lambda Calculus, natural deduction [1,2]
  - Higher Order Logic [3[a]]
  - Term rewriting [4]
- ➜ Proof & Specification Techniques
  - Isar [5]
  - Inductively defined sets, rule induction [6[b]]
  - Datatypes, recursion, induction [7[c], 8]
  - Calculational reasoning, code generation [9]
  - Hoare logic, proofs about programs [10[d],11,12]

[a] a1 due; [b] a2 due; [c] session break; [d] a3 due

Slide 2

Last Time

- ➜ Equations and Term Rewriting
- ➜ Confluence and Termination of reduction systems
- ➜ Term Rewriting in Isabelle

Slide 3

Applying a Rewrite Rule

- ➜ $l \longrightarrow r$ **applicable** to term $t[s]$
  if there is substitution σ such that $\sigma\ l = s$
- ➜ **Result:** $t[\sigma\ r]$
- ➜ **Equationally:** $t[s] = t[\sigma\ r]$

Example:

Rule: $0 + n \longrightarrow n$

Term: $a + (0 + (b + c))$

Substitution: $\sigma = \{n \mapsto b + c\}$

Result: $a + (b + c)$

Slide 4

Conditional Term Rewriting

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Rewrite rules can be conditional:

$$[\![P_1 \dots P_n]\!] \Longrightarrow l = r$$

is **applicable** to term $t[s]$ with σ if

- ➜ $\sigma\ l = s$ and
- ➜ $\sigma\ P_1, \dots, \sigma\ P_n$ are provable by rewriting.

Slide 5

Rewriting with Assumptions

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Last time: Isabelle uses assumptions in rewriting.

Can lead to non-termination.

Example:

lemma "$f\ x = g\ x \wedge g\ x = f\ x \Longrightarrow f\ x = 2$"

simp	**use and simplify** assumptions
(simp (no_asm))	**ignore** assumptions
(simp (no_asm_use))	**simplify**, but do **not use** assumptions
(simp (no_asm_simp))	**use**, but do **not simplify** assumptions

Slide 6

Preprocessing

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Preprocessing (recursive) for maximal simplification power:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \neg A & \mapsto & A = False \\ A \longrightarrow B & \mapsto & A \Longrightarrow B \\ A \wedge B & \mapsto & A,\ B \\ \forall x.\ A\ x & \mapsto & A\ ?x \\ A & \mapsto & A = True \end{array}$$

Example: $(p \longrightarrow q \wedge \neg r) \wedge s$

$$\mapsto$$

$$p \Longrightarrow q = True \qquad p \Longrightarrow r = False \qquad s = True$$

Slide 7

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Slide 8

Case splitting with simp

$$P\ (\text{if } A \text{ then } s \text{ else } t)$$
$$=$$
$$(A \longrightarrow P\ s) \wedge (\neg A \longrightarrow P\ t)$$

Automatic

$$P\ (\text{case } e \text{ of } 0\ \Rightarrow\ a \mid \text{Suc } n\ \Rightarrow\ b)$$
$$=$$
$$(e = 0 \longrightarrow P\ a) \wedge (\forall n.\ e = \text{Suc } n \longrightarrow P\ b)$$

Manually: apply (simp split: nat.split)

Similar for any data type t: **t.split**

Slide 9

Congruence Rules

congruence rules are about using context

Example: in $P \longrightarrow Q$ we could use P to simplify terms in Q

For $\Longrightarrow$ hardwired (assumptions used in rewriting)

For other operators expressed with conditional rewriting.

Example: $[\![P = P'; P' \Longrightarrow Q = Q']\!] \Longrightarrow (P \longrightarrow Q) = (P' \longrightarrow Q')$

Read: to simplify $P \longrightarrow Q$

- ➜ first simplify P to P'
- ➜ then simplify Q to Q' using P' as assumption
- ➜ the result is $P' \longrightarrow Q'$

Slide 10

More Congruence

Sometimes useful, but not used automatically (slowdown):
conj_cong: $[\![P = P'; P' \Longrightarrow Q = Q']\!] \Longrightarrow (P \wedge Q) = (P' \wedge Q')$

Context for if-then-else:
if_cong: $[\![b = c; c \Longrightarrow x = u; \neg c \Longrightarrow y = v]\!] \Longrightarrow$
$(\text{if } b \text{ then } x \text{ else } y) = (\text{if } c \text{ then } u \text{ else } v)$

Prevent rewriting inside then-else (default):
if_weak_cong: $b = c \Longrightarrow (\text{if } b \text{ then } x \text{ else } y) = (\text{if } c \text{ then } x \text{ else } y)$

- ➜ declare own congruence rules with **[cong]** attribute
- ➜ delete with **[cong del]**

Slide 11

Ordered rewriting

Problem: $x + y \longrightarrow y + x$ does not terminate

Solution: use permutative rules only if term becomes lexicographically smaller.

Example: $b + a \leadsto a + b$ but not $a + b \leadsto b + a$.

For types nat, int etc:

- lemmas **add_ac** sort any sum $(+)$
- lemmas **times_ac** sort any product $(*)$

Example: **apply** (simp add: add_ac) yields
$(b + c) + a \leadsto \cdots \leadsto a + (b + c)$

Slide 12

AC Rules

Example for associative-commutative rules:

Associative: $(x \odot y) \odot z = x \odot (y \odot z)$

Commutative: $x \odot y = y \odot x$

These 2 rules alone get stuck too early (not confluent).

Example: $(z \odot x) \odot (y \odot v)$

We want: $(z \odot x) \odot (y \odot v) = v \odot (x \odot (y \odot z))$

We get: $(z \odot x) \odot (y \odot v) = v \odot (y \odot (x \odot z))$

We need: **AC rule** $x \odot (y \odot z) = y \odot (x \odot z)$

If these 3 rules are present for an AC operator
Isabelle will order terms correctly

Slide 13

DEMO

Slide 14

Back to Confluence

Last time: confluence in general is undecidable.
But: confluence for terminating systems is decidable!
Problem: overlapping lhs of rules.

Definition:

Let $l_1 \longrightarrow r_1$ and $l_2 \longrightarrow r_2$ be two rules with disjoint variables.
They form a **critical pair** if a non-variable subterm of l_1 unifies with l_2.

Example:

Rules: (1) $f\ x \longrightarrow a$ (2) $g\ y \longrightarrow b$ (3) $f\ (g\ z) \longrightarrow b$

Critical pairs:

(1)+(3) $\{x \mapsto g\ z\}$ $a \xleftarrow{(1)} f\ (g\ z) \xrightarrow{(3)} b$

(3)+(2) $\{z \mapsto y\}$ $b \xleftarrow{(3)} f\ (g\ y) \xrightarrow{(2)} f\ b$

Slide 15

Completion

(1) $f\ x \longrightarrow a$ (2) $g\ y \longrightarrow b$ (3) $f\ (g\ z) \longrightarrow b$

is not confluent

But it can be made confluent by adding rules!

How: join all critical pairs

Example:

(1)+(3) $\{x \mapsto g\ z\}$ $a \xleftarrow{(1)} f\ (g\ z) \xrightarrow{(3)} b$

shows that $a = b$ (because $a \overset{*}{\longleftrightarrow} b$), so we add $a \longrightarrow b$ as a rule

This is the main idea of the Knuth-Bendix completion algorithm.

Slide 16

DEMO: WALDMEISTER

Slide 17

Orthogonal Rewriting Systems

Definitions:
A **rule** $l \longrightarrow r$ is **left-linear** if no variable occurs twice in l.
A **rewrite system** is **left-linear** if all rules are.

A system is **orthogonal** if it is left-linear and has no critical pairs.

Orthogonal rewrite systems are confluent

Application: functional programming languages

Slide 18

We have learned today ...

- ➜ Conditional term rewriting
- ➜ Congruence rules
- ➜ AC rules
- ➜ More on confluence

Slide 19