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**COMP 4161**  
NICTA Advanced Course

**Advanced Topics in Software Verification**

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$\{P\} \dots \{Q\}$

## Last Time

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- Calculations: also/finally
- [trans]-rules
- Code generation

# Content

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

<sup>a</sup> a1 due; <sup>b</sup> a2 due; <sup>c</sup> session break; <sup>d</sup> a3 due

# A CRASH COURSE IN SEMANTICS

# IMP - a small Imperative Language

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## Commands:

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

**types** loc = string

**types** state = loc  $\Rightarrow$  nat

**types** aexp = state  $\Rightarrow$  nat

**types** bexp = state  $\Rightarrow$  bool

## Example Program

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### Usual syntax:

```
 $B := 1;$   
WHILE  $A \neq 0$  DO  
   $B := B * A;$   
   $A := A - 1$   
OD
```

### Expressions are functions from state to bool or nat:

```
 $B := (\lambda\sigma. 1);$   
WHILE  $(\lambda\sigma. \sigma A \neq 0)$  DO  
   $B := (\lambda\sigma. \sigma B * \sigma A);$   
   $A := (\lambda\sigma. \sigma A - 1)$   
OD
```

## What does it do?

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### So far we have defined:

- **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

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

$$\frac{e \sigma = v}{\langle x := e, \sigma \rangle \longrightarrow \sigma[x \mapsto v]}$$

$$\frac{\langle c_1, \sigma \rangle \longrightarrow \sigma' \quad \langle c_2, \sigma' \rangle \longrightarrow \sigma''}{\langle c_1; c_2, \sigma \rangle \longrightarrow \sigma''}$$

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

$$\frac{b \sigma = \text{False} \quad \langle c_2, \sigma \rangle \longrightarrow \sigma'}{\langle \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2, \sigma \rangle \longrightarrow \sigma'}$$



# Structural Operational Semantics

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$$\frac{b \sigma = \text{False}}{\langle \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \text{ OD}, \sigma \rangle \longrightarrow \sigma}$$

$$\frac{b \sigma = \text{True} \quad \langle c, \sigma \rangle \longrightarrow \sigma' \quad \langle \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \text{ OD}, \sigma' \rangle \longrightarrow \sigma''}{\langle \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \text{ OD}, \sigma \rangle \longrightarrow \sigma''}$$

# DEMO: THE DEFINITIONS IN ISABELLE

# Proofs about Programs

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## Now we know:

- What programs are: Syntax
- On what they work: State
- How they work: Semantics

## So we can prove properties about programs

### Example:

Show that example program from slide 6 implements the factorial.

**lemma**  $\langle \text{factorial}, \sigma \rangle \longrightarrow \sigma' \implies \sigma' B = \text{fac } (\sigma A)$

(where  $\text{fac } 0 = 1$ ,  $\text{fac } (\text{Suc } n) = (\text{Suc } n) * \text{fac } n$ )

# DEMO: EXAMPLE PROOF

Too tedious

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**Induction needed for each loop**

**Is there something easier?**

## Floyd/Hoare

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**Idea:** describe meaning of program by pre/post conditions

**Examples:**

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

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

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

$\{A = n\} \quad \text{factorial} \quad \{B = \text{fac } n\}$

**Proofs:** have rules that directly work on such triples

## Meaning of a Hoare-Triple

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

### What are the assertions $P$ and $Q$ ?

- Here: again functions from state to bool  
(shallow embedding of assertions)
- Other choice: syntax and semantics for assertions (deep embedding)

### What does $\{P\} \ c \ \{Q\}$ mean?

#### Partial Correctness:

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

#### Total Correctness:

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

This lecture: partial correctness only (easier)

# Hoare Rules

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$$\frac{}{\{P\} \text{ SKIP } \{P\}} \quad \frac{}{\{P[x \mapsto e]\} \ x := e \ \{P\}}$$

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

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

$$\frac{\{P \wedge b\} \ c \ \{P\} \quad P \wedge \neg b \implies Q}{\{P\} \ \text{WHILE } b \ \text{DO } c \ \text{OD} \ \{Q\}}$$

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



# Hoare Rules

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

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

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

$$\frac{\vdash \{\lambda\sigma. P \sigma \wedge b \sigma\} c \{P\} \quad \bigwedge \sigma. P \sigma \wedge \neg b \sigma \implies Q \sigma}{\vdash \{P\} \text{ WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \text{ OD } \{Q\}}$$

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

## Are the Rules Correct?

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**Soundness:**  $\vdash \{P\} c \{Q\} \implies \models \{P\} c \{Q\}$

**Proof:** by rule induction on  $\vdash \{P\} c \{Q\}$

**Demo:** Hoare Logic in Isabelle