



COMP 4161
NICTA Advanced Course

Advanced Topics in Software Verification

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

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A CRASH COURSE IN SEMANTICS

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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
 - Inductively defined sets, rule induction [5]
 - Datatypes, recursion, induction [6, 7]
 - Hoare logic, proofs about programs, C verification [8^b, 9]
 - (mid-semester break)
 - Writing Automated Proof Methods [10]
 - Isar, codegen, typeclasses, locales [11^c, 12]

^aa1 due; ^ba2 due; ^ca3 due

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**(FOR MORE, SEE THE BOOK *Concrete Semantics* BY
TOBIAS NIPKOW AND GERWIN KLEIN)**

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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)

type_synonym vname = string
type_synonym state = vname \Rightarrow nat

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

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Example Program



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
```

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What does it do?



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)

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Structural Operational Semantics



$$\overline{\langle \text{SKIP}, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma}$$
$$\frac{e \sigma = v}{\langle x := e, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma[x \mapsto v]}$$
$$\frac{\langle c_1, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma' \quad \langle c_2, \sigma' \rangle \rightarrow \sigma''}{\langle c_1; c_2, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma''}$$
$$\frac{b \sigma = \text{True} \quad \langle c_1, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma'}{\langle \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma'}$$
$$\frac{b \sigma = \text{False} \quad \langle c_2, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma'}{\langle \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma'}$$

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Structural Operational Semantics

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

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



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DEMO: THE DEFINITIONS IN ISABELLE

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Proofs about Programs

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

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



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DEMO: EXAMPLE PROOF

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Too tedious

Induction needed for each loop

Is there something easier?

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Meaning of a Hoare-Triple

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

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:

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

Total Correctness:

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

This lecture: partial correctness only (easier)

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Floyd/Hoare

Idea: describe meaning of program by pre/post conditions

Examples:

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

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

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

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

Proofs: have rules that directly work on such triples

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Hoare Rules

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

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

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

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

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

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Hoare Rules



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

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

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

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

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

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Are the Rules Correct?



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

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

Demo: Hoare Logic in Isabelle

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