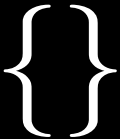




COMP4161: Advanced Topics in Software Verification



Gerwin Klein, June Andronick, Ramana Kumar
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data61.csiro.au



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

Last Time



- Conditional term rewriting
- Case Splitting with the simplifier
- Congruence rules
- AC Rules
- Knuth-Bendix Completion (Waldmeister)
- Orthogonal Rewrite Systems

Specification Techniques

Sets

Sets in Isabelle



Type **'a set**: sets over type 'a

- $\{\}, \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}, \{x. P\ x\}$
- $e \in A, A \subseteq B$
- $A \cup B, A \cap B, A - B, \neg A$
- $\bigcup_{x \in A. B\ x}, \bigcap_{x \in A. B\ x}, \bigcap A, \bigcup A$
- $\{i..j\}$
- $\text{insert} :: \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha\ \text{set} \Rightarrow \alpha\ \text{set}$
- $f'A \equiv \{y. \exists x \in A. y = f\ x\}$
- ...

Proofs about Sets



Natural deduction proofs:

- equality: $\llbracket A \subseteq B; B \subseteq A \rrbracket \implies A = B$
- subset: $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies x \in B) \implies A \subseteq B$
- ... (see Tutorial)

Bounded Quantifiers



- $\forall x \in A. P x \equiv \forall x. x \in A \rightarrow P x$
- $\exists x \in A. P x \equiv \exists x. x \in A \wedge P x$
- ball1: $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies P x) \implies \forall x \in A. P x$
- bspec: $\llbracket \forall x \in A. P x; x \in A \rrbracket \implies P x$
- bex1: $\llbracket P x; x \in A \rrbracket \implies \exists x \in A. P x$
- bexE: $\llbracket \exists x \in A. P x; \bigwedge x. \llbracket x \in A; P x \rrbracket \implies Q \rrbracket \implies Q$

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Sets

The Three Basic Ways of Introducing Theorems



→ Axioms:

Example: **axiomatization** where refl: " $t = t$ "

Do not use. Evil. Can make your logic inconsistent.

→ Definitions:

Example: **definition** inj where " inj
 $f \equiv \forall x y. f x = f y \longrightarrow x = y$ "
Introduces a new lemma called inj_def.

→ Proofs:

Example: **lemma** "inj ($\lambda x. x + 1$)"

The harder, but safe choice.

The Three Basic Ways of Introducing Types



→ **typedecl**: by name only

Example: **typedecl** names

Introduces new type *names* without any further assumptions

→ **type_synonym**: by abbreviation

Example: **type_synonym** α rel = " $\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow bool$ "

Introduces abbreviation *rel* for existing type $\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow bool$

Type abbreviations are immediately expanded internally

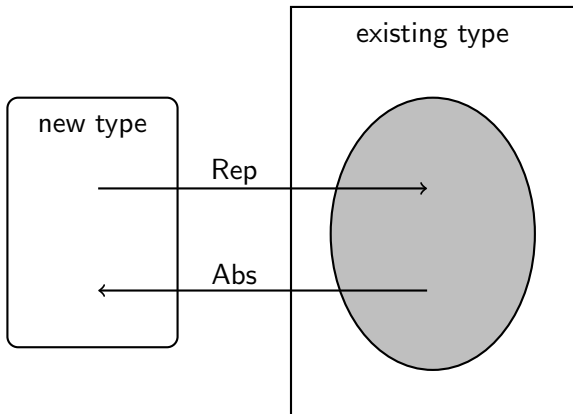
→ **typedef**: by definition as a set

Example: **typedef** new_type = "{some set}" <proof>

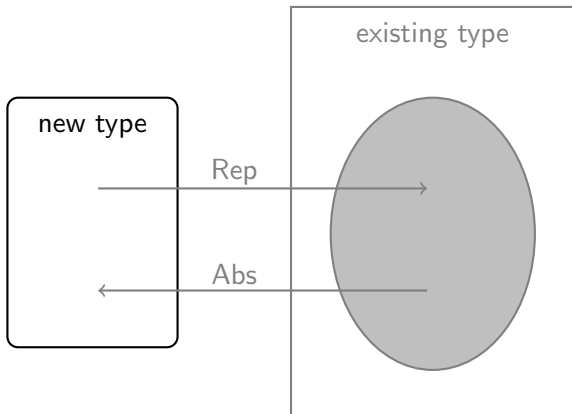
Introduces a new type as a subset of an existing type.

The proof shows that the set on the rhs is non-empty.

How typedef works



How typedef works



Example: Pairs



(α, β) Prod

- ① Pick existing type: $\alpha \Rightarrow \beta \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
- ② Identify subset:
 (α, β) Prod = $\{f. \exists a b. f = \lambda(x :: \alpha) (y :: \beta). x = a \wedge y = b\}$
- ③ We get from Isabelle:
 - functions Abs_Prod, Rep_Prod
 - both injective
 - Abs_Prod (Rep_Prod x) = x
- ④ We now can:
 - define constants Pair, fst, snd in terms of Abs_Prod and Rep_Prod
 - derive all characteristic theorems
 - forget about Rep/Abs, use characteristic theorems instead



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Introducing new Types

Inductive Definitions

Example



$$\frac{}{\langle \text{skip}, \sigma \rangle \longrightarrow \sigma} \quad \frac{\llbracket e \rrbracket \sigma = v}{\langle x := e, \sigma \rangle \longrightarrow \sigma[x \mapsto v]}$$

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

$$\frac{\llbracket b \rrbracket \sigma = \text{False}}{\langle \text{while } b \text{ do } c, \sigma \rangle \longrightarrow \sigma}$$

$$\frac{\llbracket b \rrbracket \sigma = \text{True} \quad \langle c, \sigma \rangle \longrightarrow \sigma' \quad \langle \text{while } b \text{ do } c, \sigma' \rangle \longrightarrow \sigma''}{\langle \text{while } b \text{ do } c, \sigma \rangle \longrightarrow \sigma''}$$

What does this mean?



- $\langle c, \sigma \rangle \longrightarrow \sigma'$ fancy syntax for a relation $(c, \sigma, \sigma') \in E$
- relations are sets: $E :: (\text{com} \times \text{state} \times \text{state}) \text{ set}$
- the rules define a set inductively

But which set?

Simpler Example



$$\overline{0 \in N} \quad \frac{n \in N}{n+1 \in N}$$

- N is the set of natural numbers \mathbb{N}
- But why not the set of real numbers? $0 \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{R} \implies n+1 \in \mathbb{R}$
- \mathbb{N} is the **smallest** set that is **consistent** with the rules.

Why the smallest set?

- Objective: **no junk**. Only what must be in X shall be in X .
- Gives rise to a nice proof principle (rule induction)
- Alternative (greatest set) occasionally also useful: coinduction

Rule Induction



$$\frac{}{0 \in N} \quad \frac{n \in N}{n + 1 \in N}$$

induces induction principle

$$\llbracket P 0; \bigwedge n. P n \implies P (n + 1) \rrbracket \implies \forall x \in N. P x$$



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Inductive Definitions

We have learned today ...



- Sets
- Type Definitions
- Inductive Definitions