

# COMP4161

## Advanced Topics in Software Verification



**{P} ... {Q}**

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# Last Time

- Syntax of a simple imperative language
- Operational semantics
- Program proof on operational semantics
- Hoare logic rules
- Soundness of Hoare logic

# Content

## → Foundations & Principles

- Intro, Lambda calculus, natural deduction [1,2]
- Higher Order Logic, Isar (part 1) [2,3<sup>a</sup>]
- 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]
- Proof automation, Isar (part 2) [8<sup>b</sup>]
- Hoare logic, proofs about programs, invariants [8,9]
- C verification [9,10]
- Practice, questions, exam prep [10<sup>c</sup>]

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

# Automation?

**Last time:** Hoare rule application is nicer than using operational semantics.

**BUT:**

- it's still kind of tedious
- it seems boring & mechanical

**Automation?**

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**Example:**

```
{M = 0 ∧ N = 0}
  WHILE M ≠ a INV {N = M * b} DO
    N := N + b
    M := M + 1
  OD
{N = a * b}
```

# Weakest Preconditions

**pre  $c$   $Q$  = weakest  $P$  such that  $\{P\} c \{Q\}$**

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pre $(x := a)$ $Q$	=	$\lambda\sigma. Q(\sigma(x := a \sigma))$
pre $(c_1; c_2)$ $Q$	=	

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pre ( $x := a$ ) $Q$	=	$\lambda\sigma. Q (\sigma(x := a \sigma))$
pre ( $c_1; c_2$ ) $Q$	=	pre $c_1$ (pre $c_2$ $Q$ )
pre (IF $b$ THEN $c_1$ ELSE $c_2$ ) $Q$	=	

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$$\text{vc } c \ Q \wedge (P \Longrightarrow \text{pre } c \ Q) \Longrightarrow \{P\} \ c \ \{Q\}$$

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- $x := \lambda\sigma. 1$  instead of  $x := 1$  is ugly
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## Choices:

- declare program variables with each Hoare triple
  - nice, usual syntax
  - works well if you state full program and only use vcg
- separate program variables from Hoare triple (use extensible records), indicate usage as function syntactically
  - more syntactic overhead
  - program pieces compose nicely

**DEMO**

# Arrays

## Depending on language, model arrays as functions:

- Array access = function application:

$$a[i] = a \ i$$

- Array update = function update:

$$a[i] := v = a := a(i := v)$$

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## Use lists to express length:

- Array access = nth:

$$a[i] = a \ ! \ i$$

- Array update = list update:

$$a[i] := v = a := a[i := v]$$

- Array length = list length:

$$a.length = length \ a$$



# Pointers

## Choice 1

<b>datatype</b>	ref	= Ref int   Null
<b>types</b>	heap	= int $\Rightarrow$ val
<b>datatype</b>	val	= Int int   Bool bool   Struct_x int int bool   ...

# Pointers

## Choice 1

**datatype** ref = Ref int | Null

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**datatype** val = Int int | Bool bool | Struct\_x int int bool | ...

→ hp :: heap, p :: ref

→ Pointer access: \*p = the\_Int (hp (the\_addr p))

→ Pointer update: \*p := v = hp := hp ((the\_addr p) := v)

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→ Pointer access: \*p = the\_Int (hp (the\_addr p))

→ Pointer update: \*p ::= v = hp ::= hp ((the\_addr p) := v)

→ a bit klunky

→ gets even worse with structs

→ lots of value extraction (the\_Int) in spec and program

# Pointers

## Choice 2 (Burstall '72, Bornat '00)

**Example:** struct with next pointer and element

<b>datatype</b>	ref	= Ref int   Null
<b>types</b>	next_hp	= int $\Rightarrow$ ref
<b>types</b>	elem_hp	= int $\Rightarrow$ int

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**Example:** struct with next pointer and element

**datatype** ref = Ref int | Null  
**types** next\_hp = int  $\Rightarrow$  ref  
**types** elem\_hp = int  $\Rightarrow$  int

- next :: next\_hp, elem :: elem\_hp, p :: ref
- Pointer access:  $p \rightarrow \text{next} = \text{next } (\text{the\_addr } p)$
- Pointer update:  $p \rightarrow \text{next} ::= v = \text{next} ::= \text{next } ((\text{the\_addr } p) := v)$

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### In general:

- a separate heap for each struct field
- buys you  $p \rightarrow \text{next} \neq p \rightarrow \text{elem}$  automatically (aliasing)
- still assumes type safe language

**DEMO**

## We have seen today ...

- Weakest precondition
- Verification conditions
- Example program proofs
- Arrays, pointers