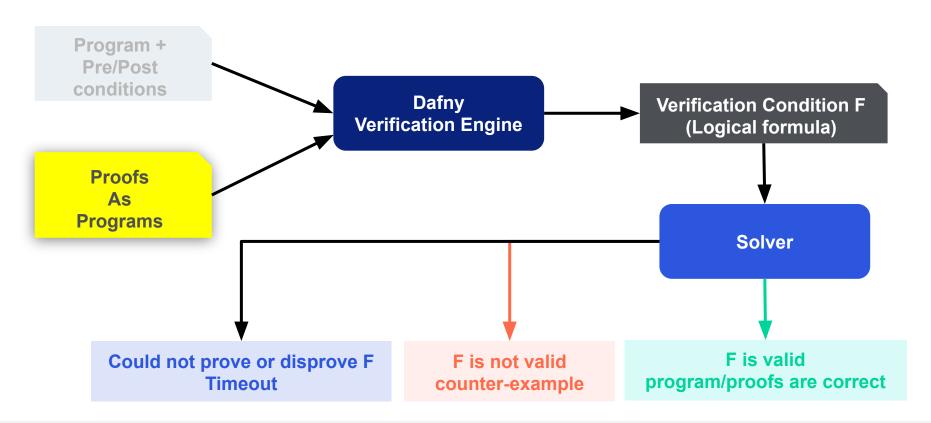


Program Verification with Dafny (Part 2)

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Dafny – A *Verification-Friendly* Programming Language



Objectives of this session

- 1. Write functional/recursive specifications
- 2. Write proofs as programs (lemmas)
 - 2.1. Calculations
 - 2.2. Induction
- 3. Define/Use Abstract Data Types: Trees
 - 3.1. Write type and (functional) algorithm
 - 3.2. Write proofs (induction)
- 4. More induction: Lists
 - 4.1. Define lists, length, append, reverse functions
 - 4.2. Prove idempotence theorem for reverse

Examples in VSCode

Basic CLI commands (Reminder)

#help dafny /help

Compile (in memory) and execute Main: dafny /noVerify /compile:4 training1.dfy

Verify a file, don't compile dafny /dafnyVerify:1 /compile:0 training1.dfy

Further reading for this session:

https://cseweb.ucsd.edu/~npolikarpova/publications/vstte13.pdf

Example 0

```
function powerOf2(n: nat):
nat
    decreases n
{
    if n == 0 then
        1
    else
        2 * powerOf2(n - 1)
}
```

Task 1

1. Prove $2^n + 2^n = 2^(n + 1)$

Use (Verified) Calculations

Task 2

- 1. Monotonicity: n <= m ⇒ 2^n <= 2^m
- 2. Identity1: $2^n * 2^m == 2^n + m$

Use (Verified) Induction

Example 1.a

```
datatype Tree =
    Leaf
    Node(left: Tree, right: Tree)
```

```
Task
```

- 1. Define nodesCount(root)
- 2. Define leavesCount(root)
- 3. Prove
 nodesCount(root) <= 2^(height(root)) 1</pre>
- 4. Prove | leavesCount(root) <= 2^(height(root) 1)

```
function height(root : Tree) : nat
    ensures height(root) >= 1
    decreases root
{
    match root
        case Leaf => 1
        case Node(lc, rc) => 1 + max(height(lc), height(rc))
}
```

Example 1.b (Optional)

```
datatype Tree =
    Leaf
    | Node(left: Tree, right: Tree)
```

Task

- 1. Define complete (or perfect) trees
- 2. Prove
 nodesCount(root) == 2^(height(root)) 1
- 3. Prove
 leavesCount(root) == 2^(height(root) 1)

Example 2 – Inductive/Generic type

```
datatype List<T> =
    Nil
    | Cons(..., ...)
```

Task

- 1. Define lists
- 2. Define length of lists
- 3. Define append/concatenate two lists
- 4. Define reverse list
- 5. Prove reverse(append(I1, I2)) == append(reverse(I2), reverse(I1))
- 6. Prove reverse(reverse(I)) == I