

EECS498-008

Formal Verification

of Systems Software

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Learning Dafny

We will be using Dafny as our verification language

Dafny is a programming language built with verification in mind

- It supports both **imperative** and **declarative** programming styles

Imperative style

(pseudocode, not Dafny)

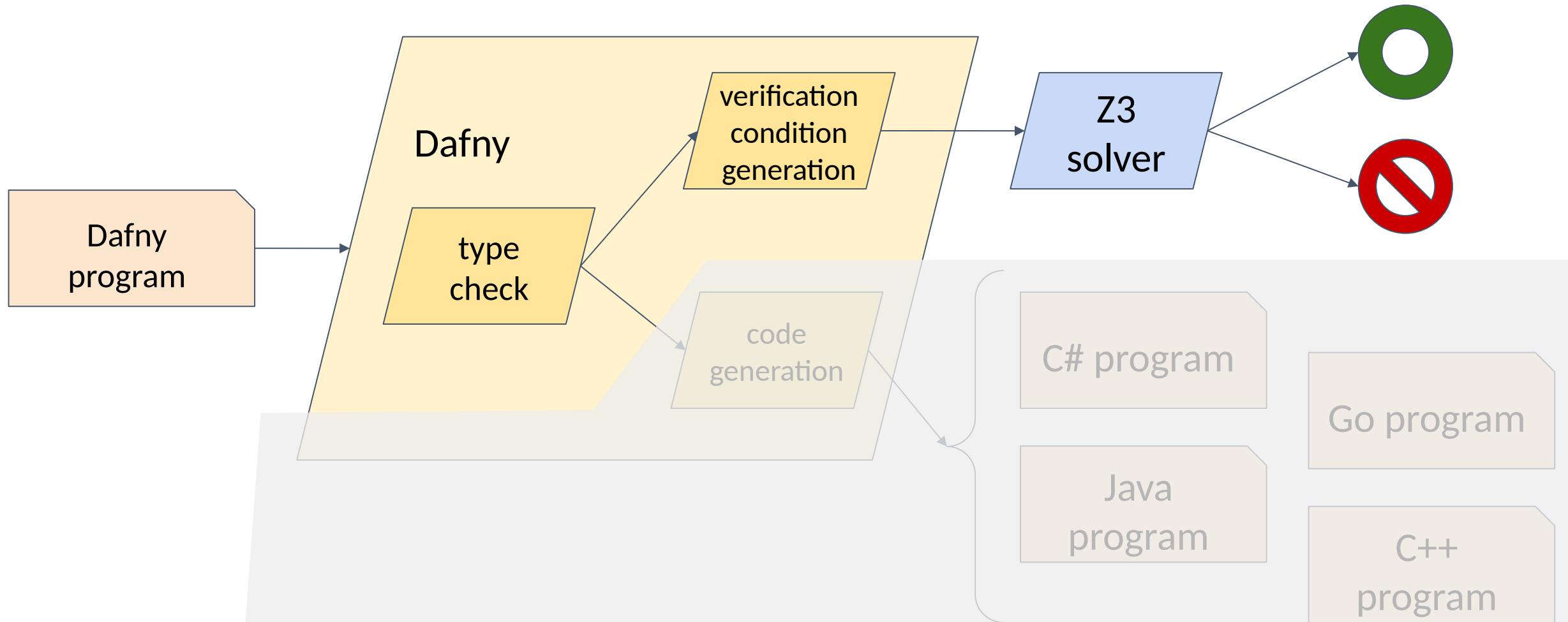
```
upper_bound = 0;  
for item in list:  
    if item > upper_bound:  
        upper_bound = item;  
return upper_bound
```

Declarative style

(pseudocode, not Dafny)

```
return upper_bound such that:  
    forall item in list  
        item <= upper_bound
```

The Dafny pipeline



We will use the declarative parts of Dafny

Ignore the imperative parts (mostly)

- mutable objects
- heap “framing”: reads, modifies, fresh
- !new, ==

The declarative/mathematical/functional subset is most useful in writing high-level protocols and specifications

Dafny in Docker



- We provide you with a Docker container that has Dafny pre-installed
 - Makes it easy to get started
 - Ensures everyone is using the same Dafny version as the autograder
- Download and run it like this:
 - `docker pull ekaprits/eecs498-008`
 - `docker container run --mount src=$PWD,target=/home/autograder/working_dir,type=bind,readonly -t -i ekaprits/eecs498-008`
- We are looking into providing an M1-compatible image
- In the lab on Friday, Armin will go over installing Dafny natively

Data constructs

Basic primitives

int
bool

This is a mathematical integer,
not a machine integer

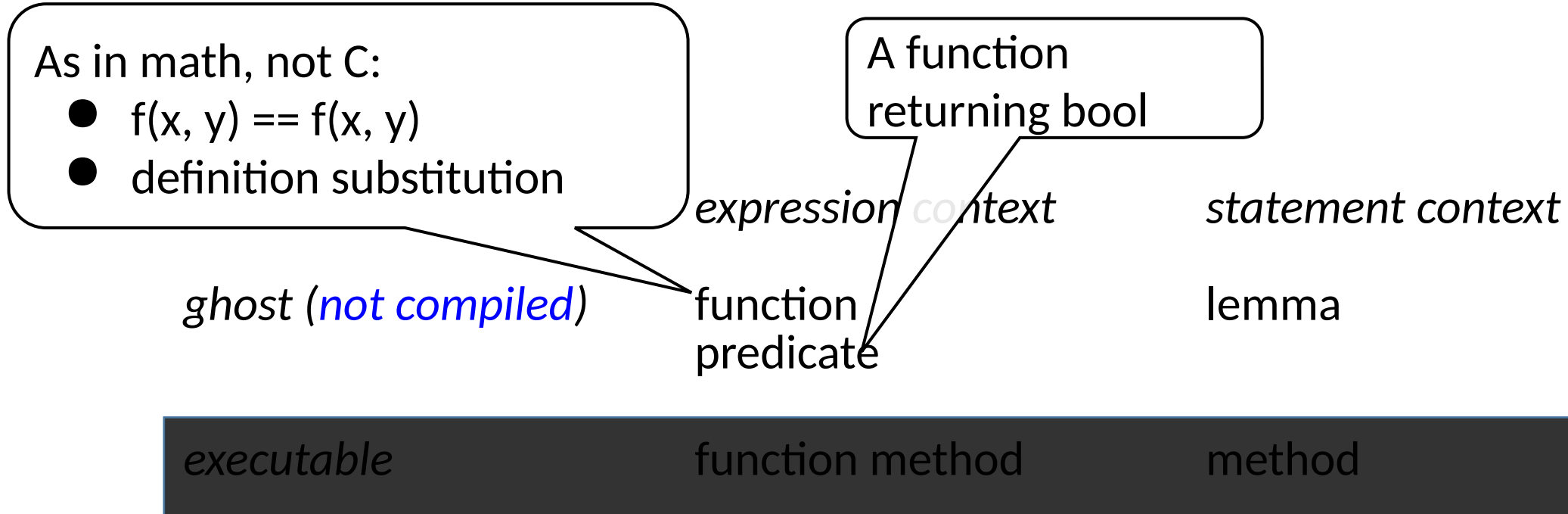
Immutable compounds

set<T>
seq<T>
map<A, B>
datatype

Mutable objects

class

Procedure-like constructs



Important difference: *lemmas are opaque, while functions are not!*

Function syntax

function eval_linear(m: int, b: int, x: int) : int
{
 m * x + b
}

explicitly typed parameters function result type

definition body is an expression whose type matches result declaration

- **predicate** means “function returning bool”.

Lemma syntax

```
lemma MyFirstLemma(x: int)
{
  assert x >= 0;
  assert x >= -1;
}
```

definition body is an
imperative-style
statement context

assert() is a **static** check!

Dafny will attempt to prove the
assertion. Regardless of the
result, **subsequent code will
assume** that $x \geq 0$

Remember that lemmas are **opaque**!

Pre- and postconditions

```
lemma IntegerOrdering(a: int, b: int)
```

```
  requires b == a + 3
```

```
  ensures a < b
```

```
{
```

```
  assert a < b;
```

```
}
```

Precondition: statically checked
anywhere this lemma is called

Postcondition: an exported assertion

Pre- and postconditions

```
lemma IntegerOrdering(a: int, b: int)
    b == a + 3
    ==> a < b
{
    assert a < b;
}
```

Messing with preconditions

```
lemma IntegerOrdering(a: int, b: int)
  requires b == a + 3
  requires a < b + 1
  ensures a < b
{
  // proof goes here
}
```

Administrivia

- Please remember to send me your picture
 - Subject “EECS498-008 picture”
- Lab location changed to DOW 1017 (this room)

Opacity

```
function eval_linear(m: int, b: int, x: int) :  
int  
{  
    m * x + b  
}
```

```
lemma zero_slope(m: int, b: int, x1: int, x2: int)  
{  
    if (m == 0) {  
        assert eval_linear(m, b, x1) == eval_linear(m, b, x2);  
    }  
}
```

- This lemma verifies because it can see inside the definition of function `eval_linear()`
- ...but lemma bodies are opaque! The result of this verification can't be used anywhere else.

Opacity

```
lemma zero_slope(m: int, b: int, x1: int, x2:int)
  ensures m == 0 ==>
    eval_linear(m, b, x1) == eval_linear(m, b, x2)
{
}
```

```
lemma zero_slope(m: int, b: int, x1: int, x2:int)
  requires m == 0
  ensures eval_linear(m, b, x1) == eval_linear(m, b,
x2)
{
}
```

Boolean operators

!
 &&
 ||
 ==
 ==>
 <==>
 forall
 exists

- Shorter operators have higher precedence
 $P(x) \ \&\& \ Q(x) \ ==> \ R(S)$
- Bulleted conjunctions / disjunctions
 $\&\& \ (\ P(x))$
 $\&\& \ (\ Q(y))$
 $\&\& \ (\ R(x)) \ ==> (\ S(y))$
 $\&\& \ (\ T(x, \ y))$
- Parentheses are a good idea around
forall, exists, ==>

Quantifier syntax: forall

The type of **a** is typically inferred

forall a :: P(a)

forall a :: Q(a) ==> R(a)

forall a | Q(a) :: R(a)

forall a | Q(a)
 ensures R(a)

{
}
}

expression forms

statement form

Quantifier syntax: exists

forall's evil twin

exists $a :: P(a)$

E.g. exists $n:\text{nat} :: 2^n == 4$

Dafny cannot prove exists without a witness

```
predicate Human(a: Thing) // Empty body ==> axiom
predicate Mortal(a: Thing)

lemma HumansAreMortal()
  ensures forall a | Human(a) :: Mortal(a) // axiom

lemma MortalPhilosopher(socrates: Thing)
  requires Human(socrates)
  ensures Mortal(socrates)
{
  assert Human(socrates);
  HumansAreMortal();
  assert Mortal(socrates);
}
```

if-then-else expressions

if $a < b$ then $P(a)$ else $P(b)$

\Leftrightarrow

$(a < b \ \&\& \ P(a)) \ || \ (\ ! (a < b) \ \&\& \ P(b))$

If-then-else expressions work with other types:

if $a < b$ then $a + 1$ else $b - 3$

Sets

<code>a: set<int>, b: set<int></code>	set is a templated type
<code>{1, 3, 5} {}</code>	set literals
<code>7 in a</code>	element membership
<code>a <= b</code>	subset
<code>a + b</code>	union
<code>a - b</code>	difference
<code>a * b</code>	intersection
<code>a == b</code>	equality (<i>works with all mathematical objects</i>)
<code> a </code>	set cardinality
<code>set x: nat </code>	set comprehension
<code> x < 100 && x % 2 == 0</code>	

Sequences

<code>a: seq<int></code>	<code>b: seq<int></code>	<code>seq</code> is a templated type
<code>[1, 3, 5]</code>	<code>[]</code>	sequence literal
<code>7 in a</code>		element membership
<code>a + b</code>		concatenation
<code>a == b</code>		equality (<i>works with all mathematical objects</i>)
<code> a </code>		sequence length
<code>a[2..5]</code>	<code>a[3..]</code>	sequence slice
<code>seq(5, i => i * 2)</code>		sequence comprehension
<code>seq(5, i requires 0<=i => sqrt(i))</code>		

Maps

<code>a: map<int, set<int>></code>	map is a templated type
<code>map[2:={2}, 6:={2,3}]</code>	map literal
<code>7 in a</code>	<code>7 in a.Keys</code> key membership
<code>a == b</code>	equality (<i>works with all mathematical objects</i>)
<code>a[5 := {5}]</code>	map update (<i>not a mutation</i>)
<code>map k k in Evens()</code>	map comprehension
<code>:: k/2</code>	

var is mathematical **let**.
It introduces an equivalent
shorthand for another
expression.

```
lemma foo()  
{  
  var set1 := { 1, 3, 5, 3 };  
  var seq1 := [ 1, 3, 5, 3 ];  
  
  assert forall i | i in set1 :: i in seq1;  
  assert forall i | i in seq1 :: i in set1;  
  assert |set1| < |seq1|;  
}
```


Algebraic datatypes (“struct” and “union”)

```
datatype HAlign = Left | Center | Right
```

new name

we're defining

disjoint

constructors

```
datatype VAlign = Top | Middle | Bottom
```

```
datatype TextAlign = TextAlign(hAlign:HAlign, vAlign:VAlign)
```

multiplicative

constructor

```
datatype Order = Pizza(toppings:set<Topping>)  
                | Shake(flavor:Fruit, whip: bool)
```

Hoare logic composition

```
lemma DoggiesAreQuadrupeds(pet: Pet)
  requires IsDog(pet)
  ensures |Legs(pet)| == 4 { ... }

lemma StaticStability(pet: Pet)
  requires |Legs(pet)| >= 3
  ensures IsStaticallyStable(pet) { ... }

lemma DoggiesAreStaticallyStable(pet: Pet)
  requires IsDog(pet)
  ensures IsStaticallyStable(pet)
{
  DoggiesAreQuadrupeds(pet);
  StaticStability(pet);
}
```

Lemmas can return results

```
lemma EulerianWalk(g: Graph) returns (p: Path)
  requires |NodesWithOddDegree(g)| <= 2
  ensures EulerWalk(g, p)
```

Detour to Imperativeland

```
predicate IsMaxIndex(a:seq<int>, x:int) {  
    && 0 <= x < |a|  
    && (forall i :: 0 <= i < |a| ==> a[i] <= a[x])  
}
```

Imperativeland

```

method findMaxIndex(a:seq<int>) returns (x:int)
  requires |a| > 0
  ensures IsMaxIndex(a, x)
{
  var i := 1;
  var ret := 0;
  while(i < |a|)
    invariant 0 <= i <= |a|
    invariant IsMaxIndex(a[..i], ret)
    {
      if(a[i] > a[ret]) {
        ret := i;
      }
      i := i + 1;
    }
  return ret;
}

```

```

predicate IsMaxIndex(a:seq<int>, x:int) {
  && 0 <= x < |a|
  && (forall i :: 0 <= i < |a| ==> a[i] <=
a[x])
}

```