

Hardware & Software Verification

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Lecture 4: Dafny
28 October 2024

The need for Dafny

- We need to be able to **reason about** the programs we write, not merely **test** them. There is a large and growing need for this.
- Dafny is a **verification-oriented** programming language. Its compiler will refuse to produce executable code until it has proven the code to be **correct**.

**But what does
correct mean?**

Demo: max of a pair

- named output parameters
- postconditions
- overly weak/strong specifications

Straight-line code

true

$x := 5;$

$x = 5$

$y := 8;$

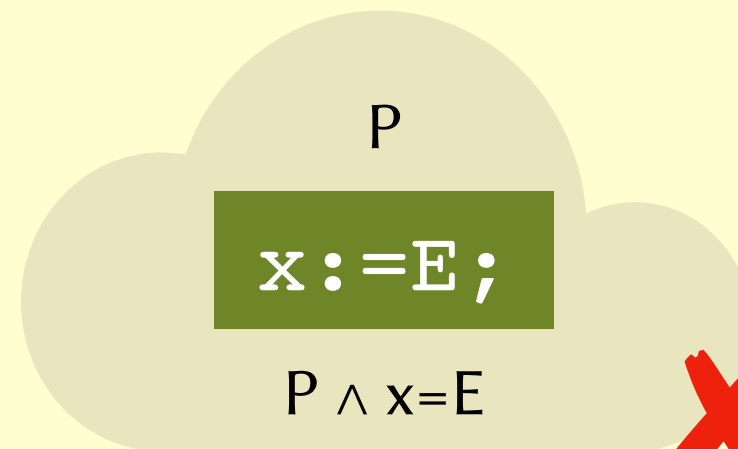
$x = 5 \wedge y = 8$

$z := x + y;$

$x = 5 \wedge y = 8 \wedge z = x + y$

$x := x + 1;$

$x = 6 \wedge y = 8 \wedge z = x - 1 + y$

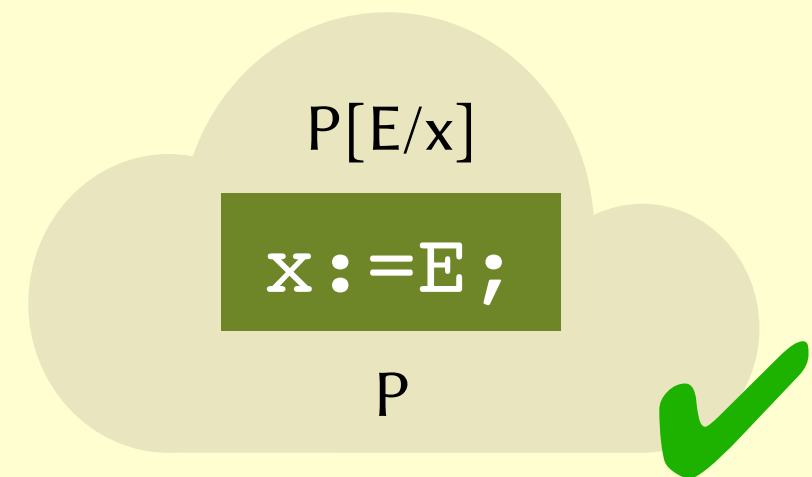


(works if E and P don't mention x)

$(x + 1) = 6 \wedge y = 8 \wedge z = (x + 1) - 1 + y$

$x := x + 1;$

$x = 6 \wedge y = 8 \wedge z = x - 1 + y$



If-statements

$x=5 \wedge y=8 \wedge z=x+y$

```
if (w > 5) {
```

$x=5 \wedge y=8 \wedge z=x+y \wedge w>5$

```
  w:=5;
```

$x=5 \wedge y=8 \wedge z=x+y \wedge w=5$

```
} else {
```

$x=5 \wedge y=8 \wedge z=x+y \wedge w\leq 5$

```
  x:=10;
```

$x=10 \wedge y=8 \wedge z=x-5+y \wedge w\leq 5$

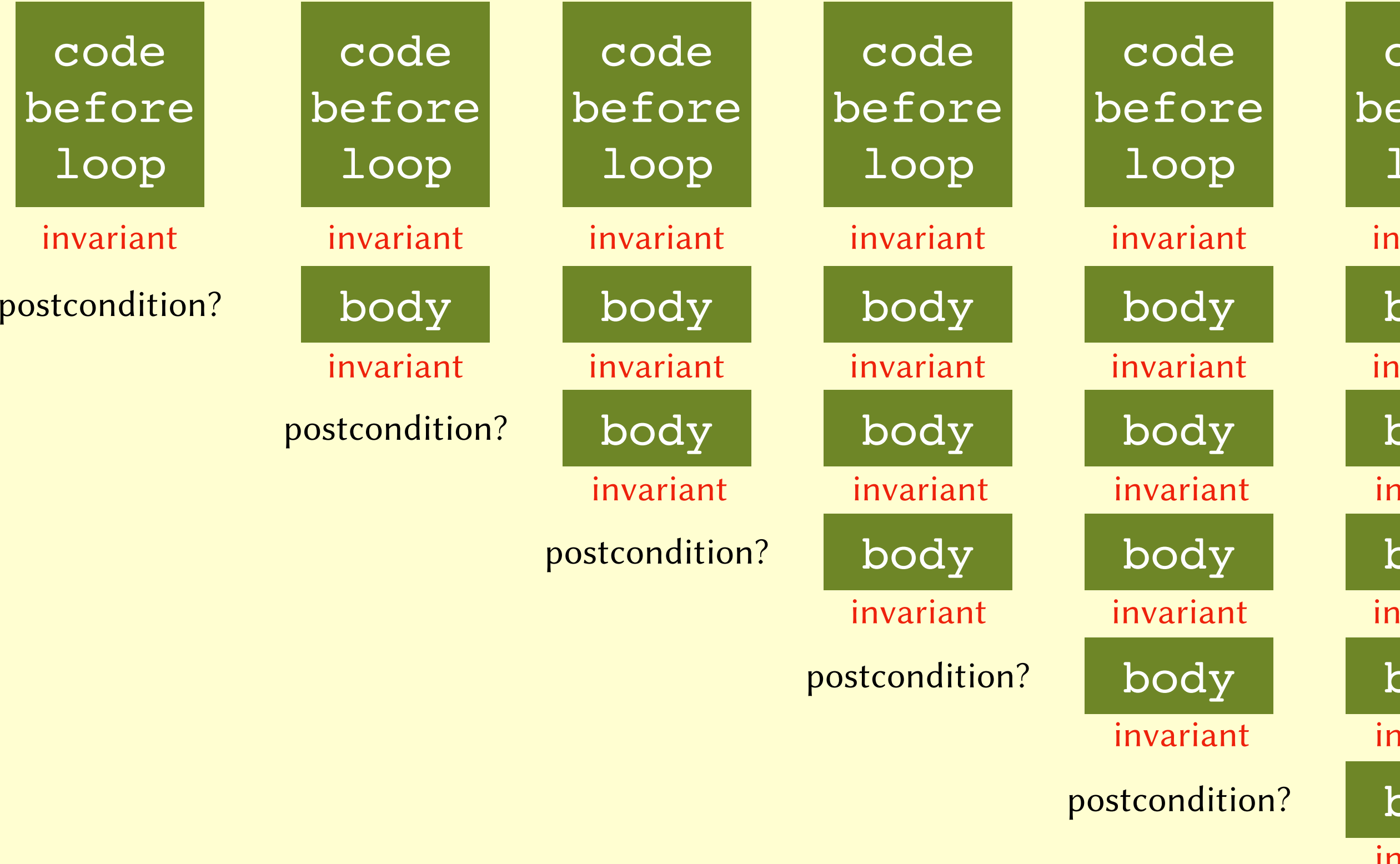
```
}
```

$(x=5 \wedge y=8 \wedge z=x+y \wedge w=5) \vee (x=10 \wedge y=8 \wedge z=x-5+y \wedge w\leq 5)$

$y=8 \wedge ((x=5 \wedge z=x+y \wedge w=5) \vee (x=10 \wedge z=x-5+y \wedge w\leq 5))$

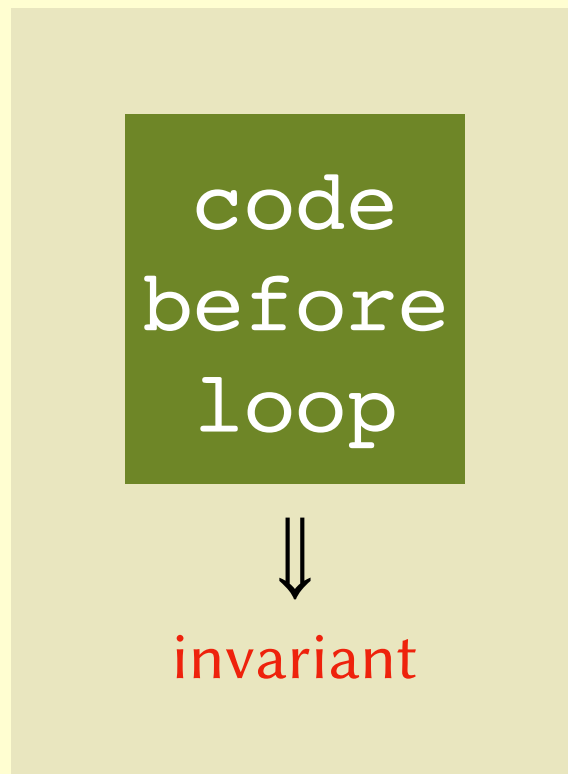
Demo: max of an array

The problem with loops

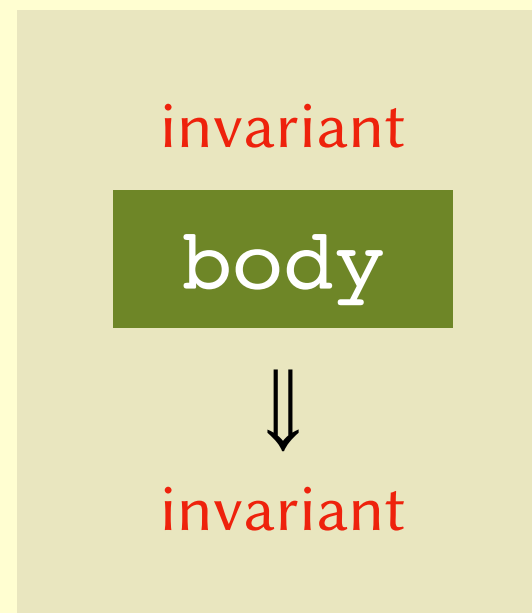


Loop invariants

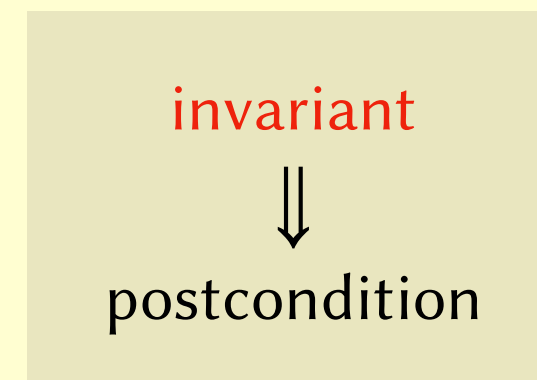
1.



2.



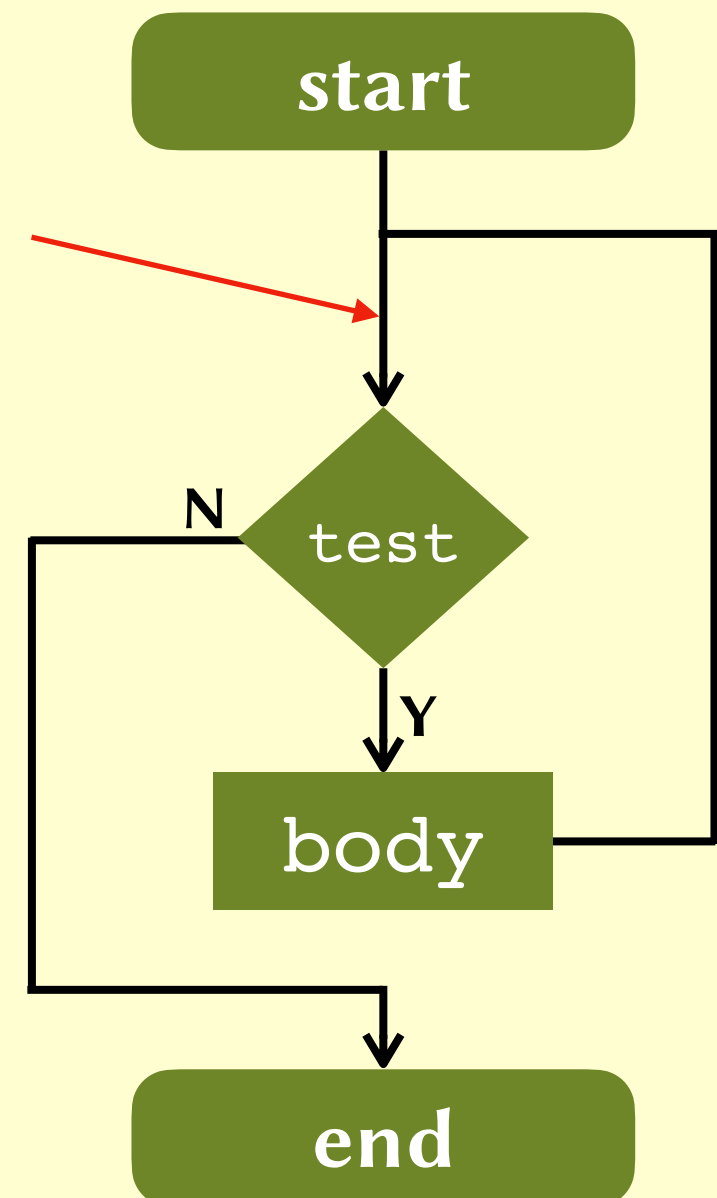
3.



Loop invariants

```
while test  
  invariant foo  
{  
  body  
}
```

foo must
hold here!



Finding invariants

A[0]	A[1]	A[2]	A[3]	A[4]	A[5]	A[6]
4	0	1	9	7	1	2

```
r := A[0];  
var i := 1;  
while i < A.Length {  
  if r < A[i] {  
    r := A[i];  
  }  
  i := i+1;  
}
```

i	r
1	4
2	4
3	4
4	9
5	9
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i	r	$\exists j. 0 \leq j < i$ $\wedge r = A[j]$
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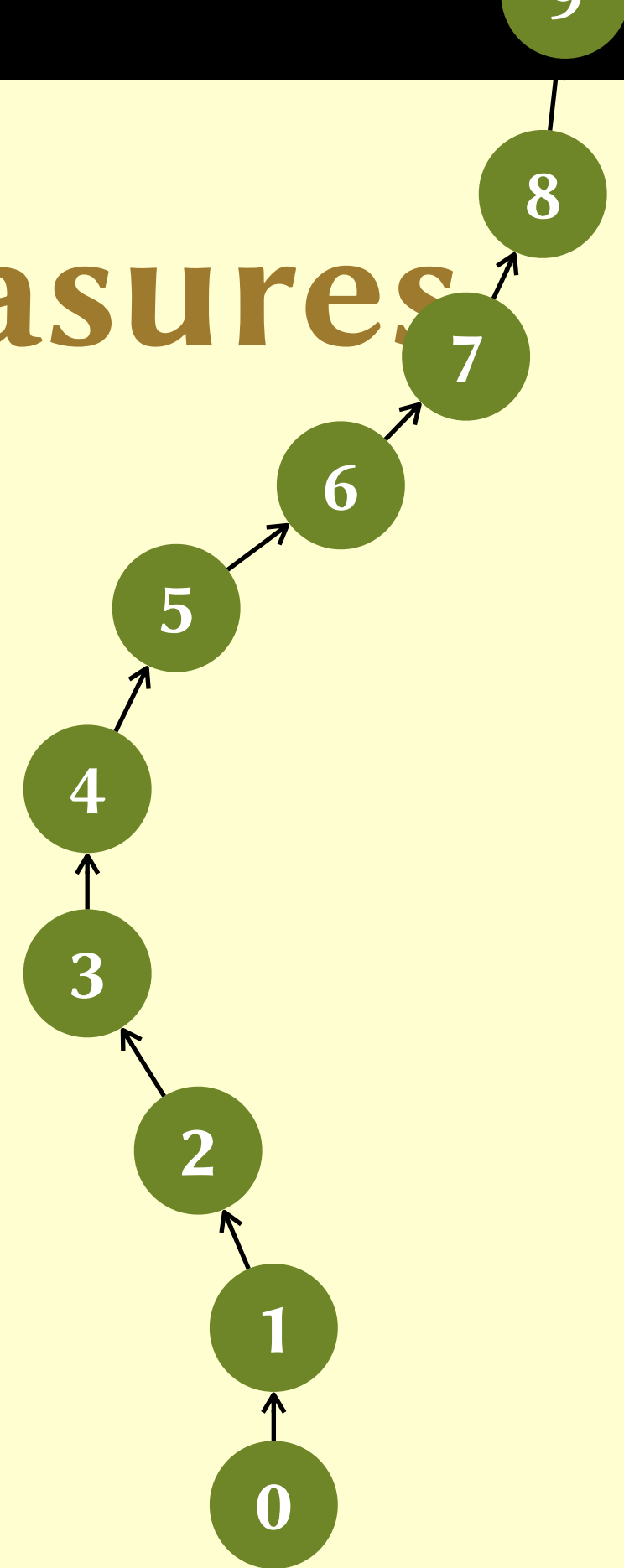
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Demo: max of an array

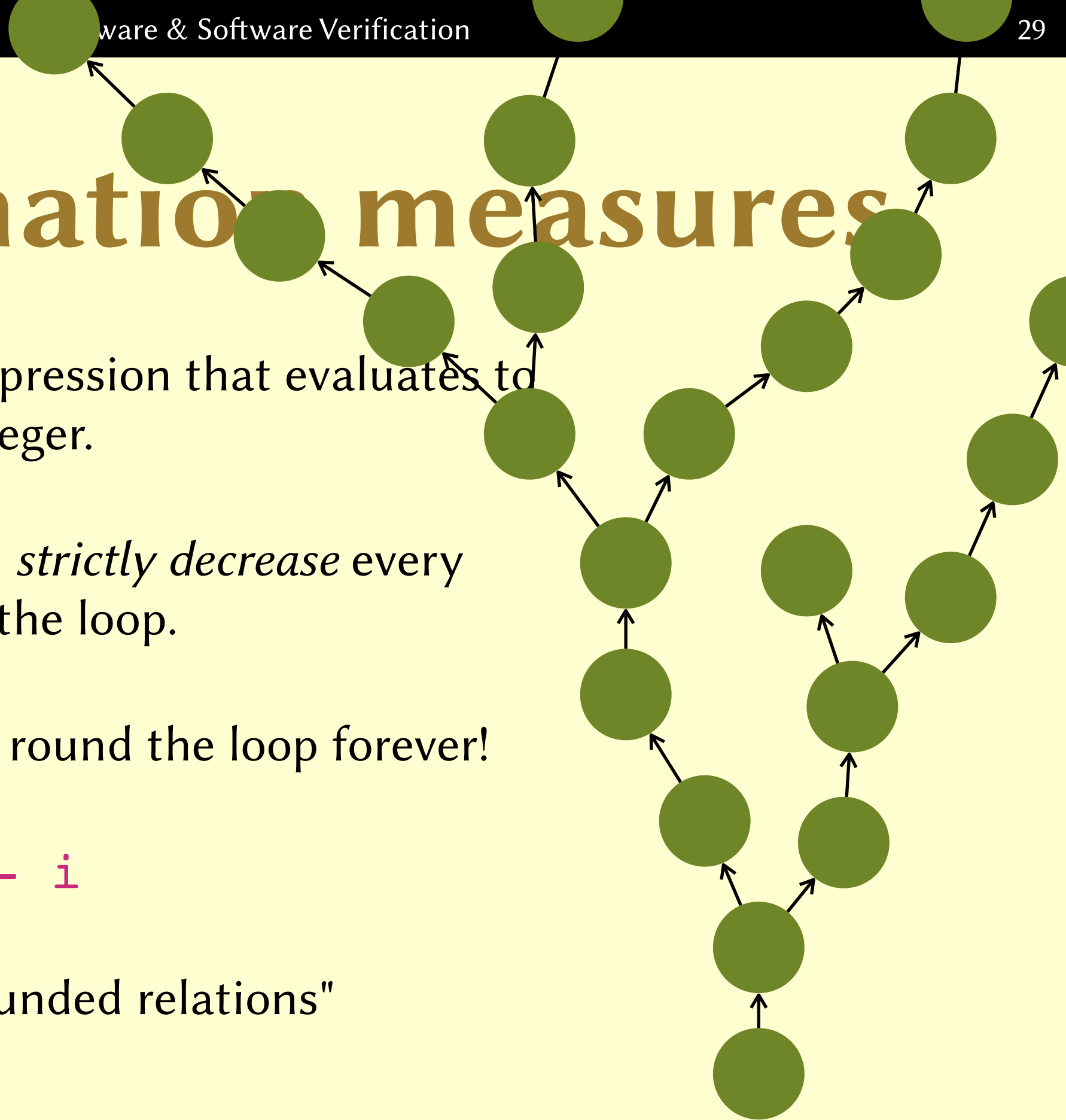
Termination measures

- A *measure* is an expression that evaluates to a non-negative integer.
- The measure must *strictly decrease* every time we go round the loop.
- Hence we can't go round the loop forever!
- E.g.: $A.Length - i$
- "Theory of well-founded relations"



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Demo: max of an array

- syntax for variables (**var**) and arrays (**array<...>**)
- preconditions (**requires**)
- termination measures (**decreases**)
- universal (**forall**) and existential (**exists**) quantification
- loop invariants (**invariant**)
- predicates (**predicate**)