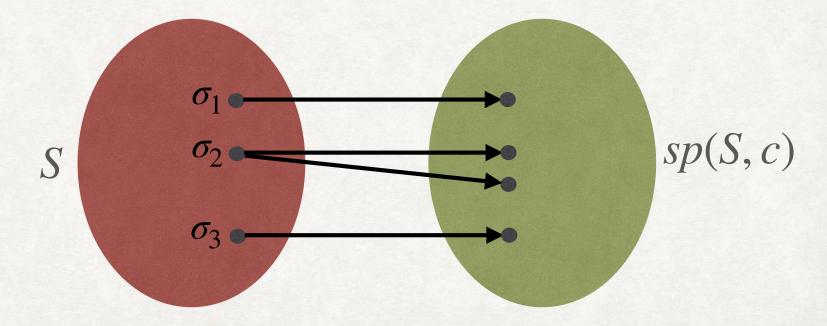
• Given a set of states S and a command c, the strongest post-condition sp(S,c) consists of all states that can be obtained after executing c on any state in S.

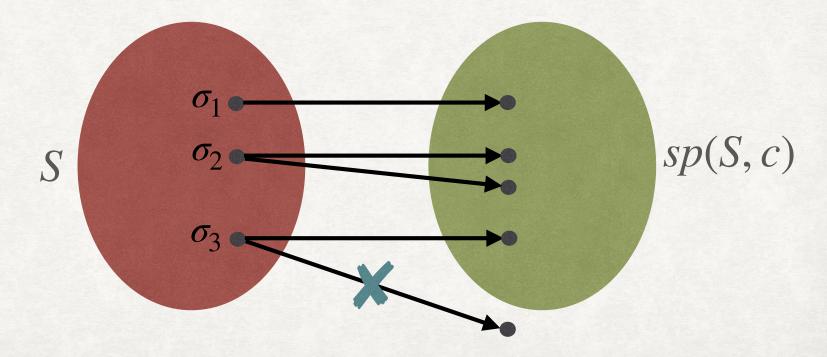
$$sp(S,c) \triangleq \{\sigma' \mid \exists \sigma \in S . (\sigma,c) \hookrightarrow^* (\sigma',skip)\}$$

Equivalently, $\sigma' \in sp(S,c) \leftrightarrow \exists \sigma \in S . (\sigma,c) \hookrightarrow^* (\sigma',skip)$

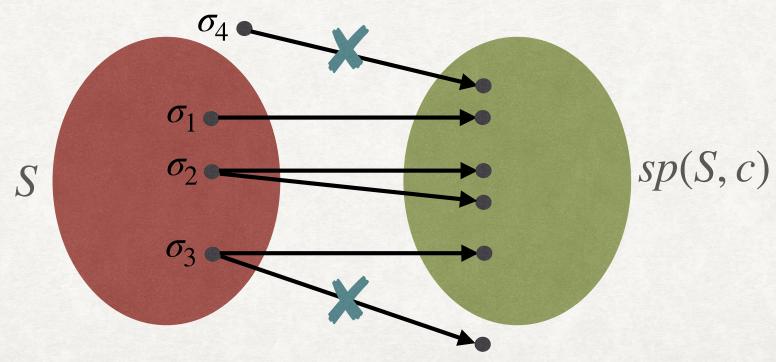
$$sp(S,c) \triangleq \{\sigma' \mid \exists \sigma \in S . (\sigma,c) \hookrightarrow * (\sigma',skip)\}$$



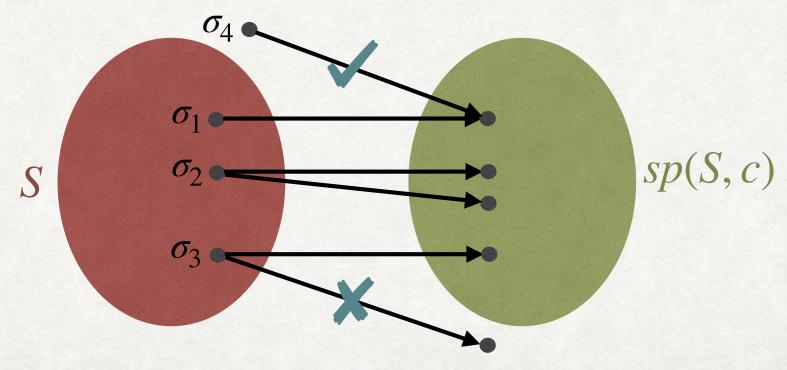
$$sp(S,c) \triangleq \{\sigma' \mid \exists \sigma \in S . (\sigma,c) \hookrightarrow^* (\sigma',skip)\}$$



$$sp(S,c) \triangleq \{\sigma' \mid \exists \sigma \in S . (\sigma,c) \hookrightarrow^* (\sigma',skip)\}$$



$$sp(S,c) \triangleq \{\sigma' \mid \exists \sigma \in S . (\sigma,c) \hookrightarrow * (\sigma',skip)\}$$



• Given a set of states S and a command c, the strongest post-condition sp(S,c) consists of all states that can be obtained after executing c on any state in S.

$$sp(S,c) \triangleq \{\sigma' \mid \exists \sigma \in S . (\sigma,c) \hookrightarrow^* (\sigma', skip)\}$$

- We can use a FOL formula F to represent a set of states.
- The symbolic strongest post-condition operator can be defined as:

$$\sigma' \vDash sp(F, c) \Leftrightarrow \exists \sigma . \ \sigma \vDash F \land (\sigma, c) \hookrightarrow^* (\sigma', skip)$$

• We can now use the semantics in FOL (ρ) to define symbolic sp:

$$sp(F, \mathbf{c}) \triangleq (\exists V. F \land \rho(\mathbf{c}))[V/V']$$

FIRST ELIMINATE EXISTENTIAL QUANTIFICATION ON V, THEN SUBSTITUTE V FOR V'

QUANTIFIER ELIMINATION

- Eliminate quantifiers in a formula F to obtain an equivalent formula G (equivalent modulo $T_{\mathbb{Q}}$).
 - A decidable procedure exists for $T_{\mathbb{Q}}$ -formulae.
 - Ferrante and Rackoff's Method (BM Chapter 7)
- Consider the formula: $\exists y . x = y + 1$.
 - Equivalent formula after eliminating y: T
- Consider the formula: $\exists y . y > 1 \land x = 2y$
 - Equivalent formula after eliminating y: x > 2
- What about $\exists y . x = 2y \land x > y$?
 - Equivalent formula: x > 0

STRONGEST POST-CONDITION EXAMPLE

$$sp(F, \mathbf{c}) \triangleq (\exists V. F \land \rho(\mathbf{c}))[V/V']$$

Lets calculate sp(y > 0,x=y+1)

STRONGEST POST-CONDITION EXAMPLE

$$sp(F, c) \triangleq (\exists V. F \land \rho(c))[V/V']$$

Lets calculate
$$sp(y > 0,x:=y+1)$$

$$sp(y > 0,x:=y+1) \triangleq \exists x . \exists y . y > 0 \land \rho(x:=y+1)$$

$$\equiv \exists x . \exists y . y > 0 \land x' = y+1 \land y' = y$$

$$\equiv y' > 0 \land x' = y'+1 \blacktriangleleft$$

$$\equiv y > 0 \land x = y+1 \blacktriangleleft$$

Eliminate x and y
Substitute x' and y' with x and y

ANNOUNCEMENT

- Assignments: Late Submission Policy
 - 1 Day late: 25% Penalty
 - 2 Days late: 50% Penalty
 - Submissions after 2 days will be ignored.

STRONGEST POST-CONDITION EXAMPLE

$$sp(F, \mathbf{c}) \triangleq (\exists V. F \land \rho(\mathbf{c}))[V/V']$$

Lets calculate sp(y > 0,x=y+1)

$$sp(y > 0,x:=y+1) \triangleq \exists x . \exists y . y > 0 \land \rho(x:=y+1)$$

 $\equiv \exists x . \exists y . y > 0 \land x' = y+1 \land y' = y$
 $\equiv y' > 0 \land x' = y'+1$
 $\equiv y > 0 \land x = y+1$

Alternative Formulation for Assignment Statement:

$$sp(F, \mathbf{x} := \mathbf{e}) \equiv \exists x' . F[x'/x] \land x = e[x'/x]$$

MORE EXAMPLES

 $sp(y > 0,x:=havoc) \triangleq ???$

MORE EXAMPLES

$$sp(y > 0,x:=havoc) \triangleq \exists x . \exists y . y > 0 \land y' = y [\rho(x:=havoc) \triangleq frame(x)]$$

 $\triangleq y > 0$

MORE EXAMPLES

$$sp(y > 0,x:=havoc) \triangleq \exists x . \exists y . y > 0 \land y' = y [\rho(x:=havoc) \triangleq frame(x)]$$

 $\triangleq y > 0$

 $sp(F, x:=havoc) \triangleq \exists x.F$

MORE EXAMPLES

$$sp(y > 0,x:=havoc) \triangleq \exists x . \exists y . y > 0 \land y' = y$$

 $\triangleq y > 0$

 $sp(F, assume(G)) \triangleq ???$

MORE EXAMPLES

$$sp(y > 0,x:=havoc) \triangleq \exists x . \exists y . y > 0 \land y' = y$$

 $\triangleq y > 0$

 $sp(F, assume(G)) \triangleq F \land G$

MORE EXAMPLES

$$sp(y > 0,x:=havoc) \triangleq \exists x . \exists y . y > 0 \land y' = y$$

 $\triangleq y > 0$

$$sp(F, assume(G)) \triangleq F \wedge G$$

$$sp(F, assert(G)) \triangleq ???$$

MORE EXAMPLES

$$sp(y > 0,x:=havoc) \triangleq \exists x . \exists y . y > 0 \land y' = y$$

 $\triangleq y > 0$

 $sp(F, assume(G)) \triangleq F \wedge G$

$$sp(\mathsf{F}, \mathsf{assert}(\mathsf{G})) \triangleq \exists V. F \land (G \to frame(\emptyset))$$

$$\equiv \exists V. F \land (\neg G \lor frame(\emptyset))$$

$$\equiv \exists V. (F \land \neg G) \lor \exists V. (F \land frame(\emptyset))$$

$$\equiv \exists V. (F \land \neg G) \lor F[V'/V]$$

$$\equiv (\exists V. F \land \neg G) \lor F$$

MORE EXAMPLES

$$sp(y > 0,x:=havoc) \triangleq \exists x . \exists y . y > 0 \land y' = y$$

 $\triangleq y > 0$

$$sp(F, assume(G)) \triangleq F \wedge G$$

$$sp(\mathsf{F}, \mathsf{assert}(\mathsf{G})) \triangleq (\exists V. \mathsf{F} \land \neg \mathsf{G}) \lor \mathsf{F}$$

MORE EXAMPLES

$$sp(y > 0,x:=havoc) \triangleq \exists x . \exists y . y > 0 \land y' = y$$

 $\triangleq y > 0$

 $sp(F, assume(G)) \triangleq F \wedge G$

 $sp(\mathsf{F}, \mathsf{assert}(\mathsf{G})) \triangleq (\exists V. \mathsf{F} \land \neg \mathsf{G}) \lor \mathsf{F}$

 $sp(false, \mathbf{c}) \triangleq ???$

EXAMPLES

$$sp(y > 0,x:=havoc) \triangleq \exists x . \exists y . y > 0 \land y' = y$$

 $\triangleq y > 0$

 $sp(F, assume(G)) \triangleq F \wedge G$

 $sp(\mathsf{F}, \mathsf{assert}(\mathsf{G})) \triangleq (\exists V. \mathsf{F} \land \neg \mathsf{G}) \lor \mathsf{F}$

 $sp(false, \mathbf{c}) \triangleq false$

EXAMPLES

- $sp(x > 5, assume(x < 20)) \equiv ???$
- $sp(x > 5, assert(x < 0)) \equiv ???$
- $sp(x > 0, x = x + 1) \equiv ???$

EXAMPLES

- $sp(x > 5, assume(x < 20)) \equiv x > 5 \land x < 20$
- $sp(x > 5, assert(x < 0)) \equiv true$
- $sp(x > 0, x = x + 1) \equiv x > 1$

• $sp(F, c;c') \triangleq ???$

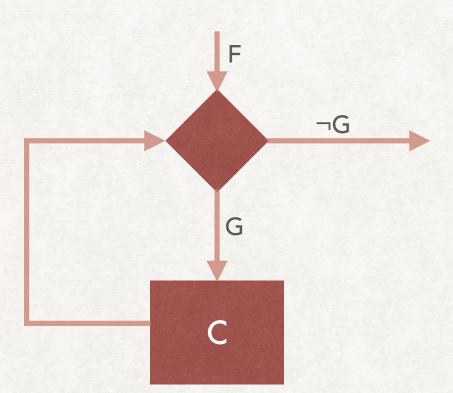
• $sp(F, c;c') \triangleq sp(sp(F, c), c')$ (Homework: Prove this formally.)

- $sp(F, c;c') \triangleq sp(sp(F, c), c')$
- $sp(F, if(G) then c else c') \triangleq ???$

- $sp(F, c;c') \triangleq sp(sp(F, c), c')$
- $sp(F, if(G) \text{ then c else c'}) \triangleq sp(F \land G, c) \lor sp(F \land \neg G, c')$ (Homework: Prove this formally.)

STRONGEST POST-CONDITION WHILE LOOPS

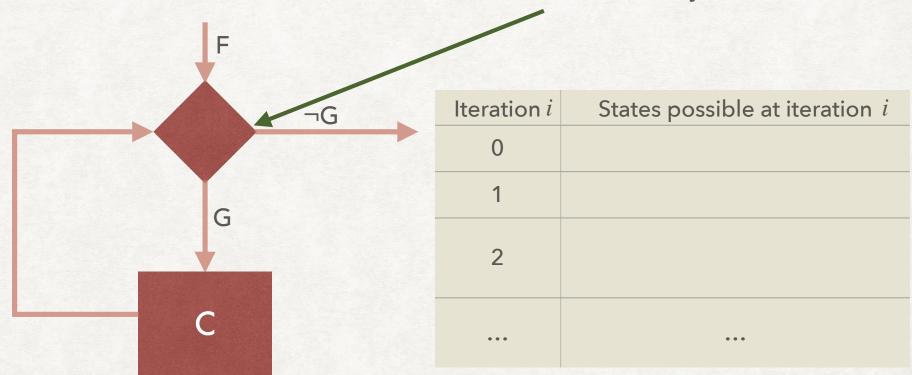
How to find sp(F, while(G) do c)?



WHILE LOOPS

How to find sp(F, while(G) do c)?

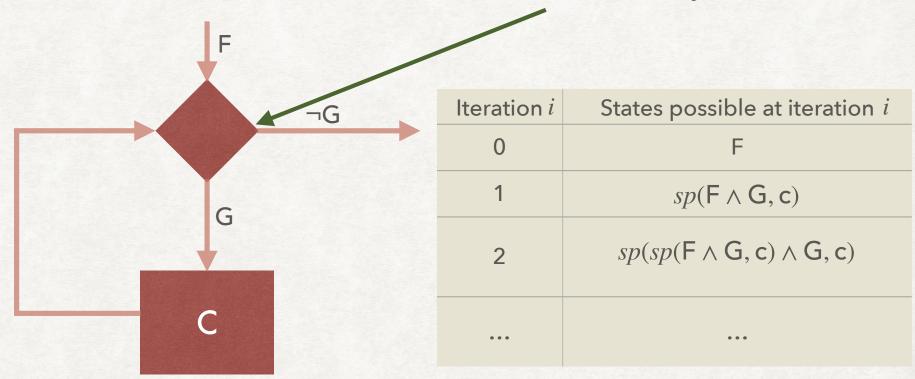
Let us collect all states possible at the end of any iteration



WHILE LOOPS

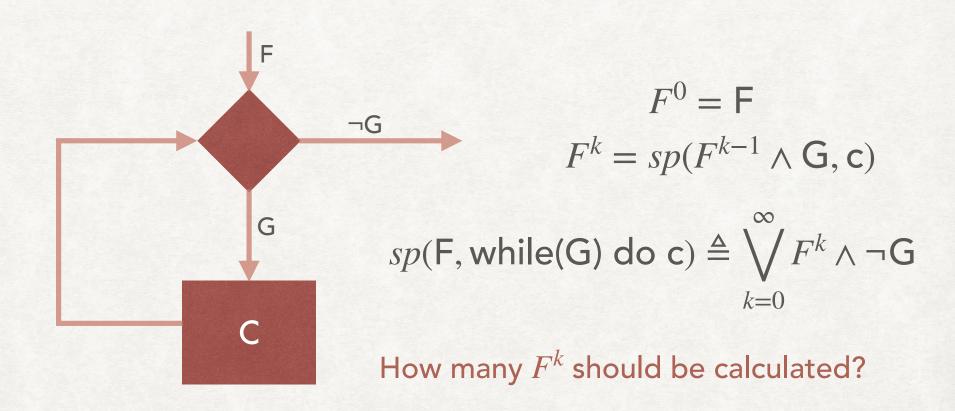
How to find sp(F, while(G) do c)?

Let us collect all states possible at the end of any iteration



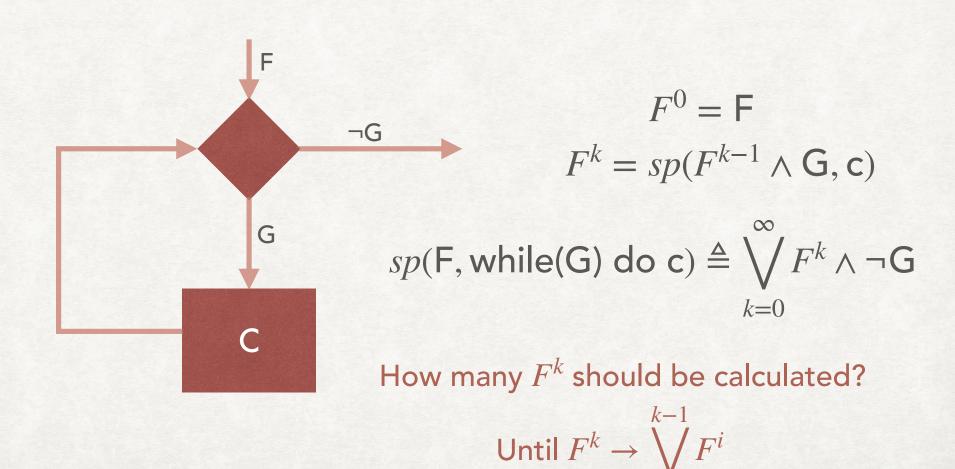
STRONGEST POST-CONDITION WHILE LOOPS

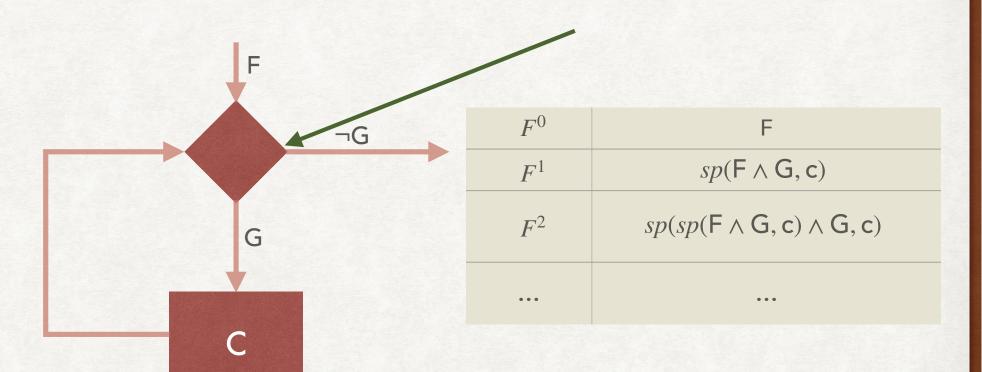
How to find sp(F, while(G) do c)?

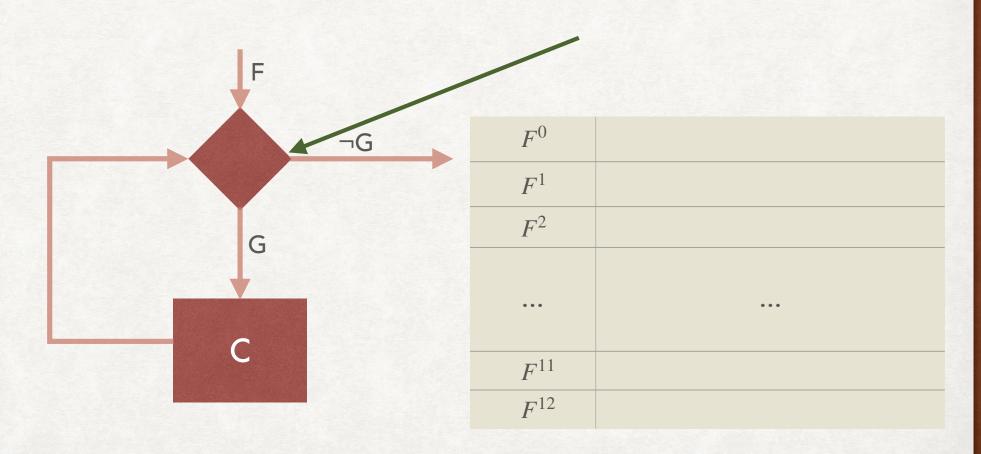


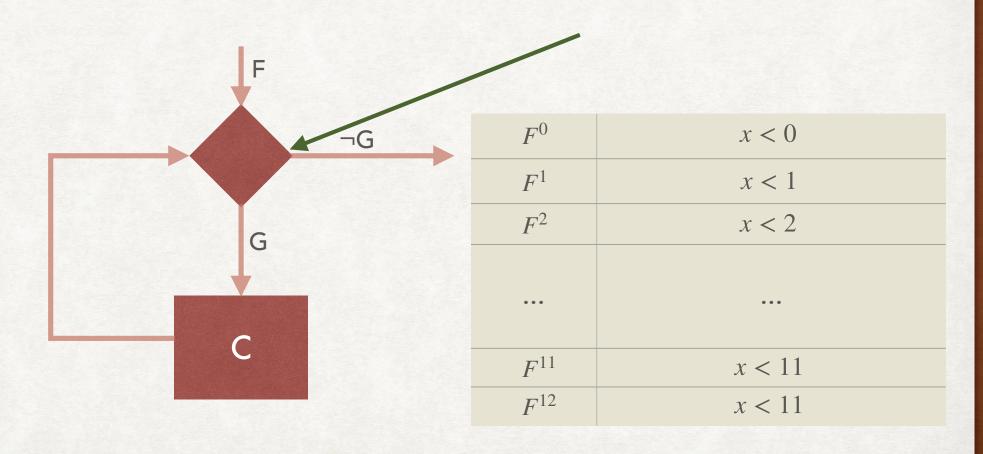
STRONGEST POST-CONDITION WHILE LOOPS

How to find sp(F, while(G) do c)?









• $sp(x < 0, while(x < 10) do x := x + 1;) \triangleq x \ge 10 \land x < 11$

- $sp(x < 0, while(x < 10) do x := x + 1;) \triangleq x \ge 10 \land x < 11$
- $sp(x > 0, while(x < 10) do x := x + 1;) \triangleq ???$

- $sp(x < 0, while(x < 10) do x := x + 1;) \triangleq x \ge 10 \land x < 11$
- $sp(x > 0, while(x<10) do x:=x+1;) \triangleq x \ge 10$

- $sp(x < 0, while(x < 10) do x := x + 1;) \triangleq x \ge 10 \land x < 11$
- $sp(x > 0, while(x<10) do x:=x+1;) \triangleq x \ge 10$
- $sp(x > 0, while(x>0) do x:=x+1;) \triangleq ???$

- $sp(x < 0, while(x < 10) do x := x + 1;) \triangleq x \ge 10 \land x < 11$
- $sp(x > 0, while(x<10) do x:=x+1;) \triangleq x \ge 10$
- $sp(x > 0, while(x>0) do x:=x+1;) \triangleq \bot$

STRONGEST POST-CONDITION AND VERIFICATION

- Given a program c with assertions, then c is safe if $sp(\text{error} = 0, c) \rightarrow \text{error} = 0$ is valid.
- The Hoare Triple $\{P\}c\{Q\}$ is valid if $sp(P, c) \rightarrow Q$ is valid.
- Do we have a decidable procedure for sp?
 - No, due to the (potentially) unbounded computation required for while loops.
 - What is an example of F and c such that sp(F,c) requires unbounded computation?