What should code do?

Basics

- Not crash
- Not cause damage
- Not lose data
- Not ...



"For any X, $|X - sqrt(X)^2| < \varepsilon$ "

"The 'pay' button's background color must be #FF0000"

"When the 'insert in database' method returns, the data must persist, even if power goes out or one disk is corrupted"

"Customers should enjoy using the software"

- Details, formality optional
- Any level: function, module, UI...
- Usually not explicit
- Always exist

Specification

- Evolution of requirements
- Formal
- Unambiguous
- Can be verified

	Requirement	Specification
Detailed?	Maybe	Yes
Formal?	Maybe	Yes
Objective?	Maybe	Yes
Author	User	Developer

Formal verification

- Proof that code is correct
- Hard
- Time-consuming

Formal verification

```
if (bb == 0 | | kh != key hash) {
//@ if (bb != 0) no_hash_no_key(ks, khs, k, index, hsh);
//@ else no bb no key(ks, bbs, index);
if (chn == 0) {
 //@ assert length(chnlist) == capacity;
 //@ buckets keys_chns_same_len(buckets);
 //@ assert length(buckets) == capacity;
 //@ no crossing chains here(buckets, index);
 //@ assert nil == get crossing chains fp(buckets, index);
 //@ key is contained in the bucket(buckets, capacity, hsh, k);
 //@ assert up to(nat of int(i), (byLoopNthProp)(ks, (neg)(some(k)),
 //@ assert up_to(nat_of_int(i), (byLoopNthProp)(ks, (neq)(some(k)),
 //@ assert up to(succ(nat of int(i)), (byLoopNthProp)(ks, (neg)(some
 //@ assert up_to(nat_of_int(i+1), (byLoopNthProp)(ks, (neq)(some(k)
 //@ assert buckets != nil;
 //@ chains_depleted_no_hope(buckets, i, loop_fp(hsh(k), capacity),
 //@ assert !hmap exists key fp(hm, k);
 //@ close hmapping<kt>(kpr, hsh, capacity, busybits, kps, k_hashes, h
 //@ close buckets ks insync(chns, capacity, buckets, hsh, ks);
 return -1;
//@ assert length(ks) == capacity;
```

```
lemma void no hash no key<kt>(list<option<kt>> ks, list<unsigned> hashes,
                kt k, int i, fixpoint (kt,unsigned) hash)
requires hash list(ks, hashes, hash) &*&
     nth(i, hashes) != hash(k) &*& 0 <= i &*& i < length(ks);
ensures nth(i, ks) != some(k);
 switch(ks) {
  case nil:
   assert hashes == nil;
   return;
  case cons(kh,kt):
   assert hashes != nil;
   if (i == 0) {
    assert nth(i, ks) == kh;
     if (kh == some(k)) {
     assert head(hashes) == hash(k);
      nth 0 head(hashes);
      assert nth(i, hashes) == head(hashes);
      assert nth(i, hashes) == hash(k);
   } else {
     nth cons(i, tail(hashes), head(hashes));
     cons_head_tail(hashes);
     assert nth(i, hashes) == nth(i-1,tail(hashes));
     no hash no key(kt, tail(hashes), k, i-1, hash);
```

Testing

- Check behavior in known cases
- Give confidence in code
- Not a proof!

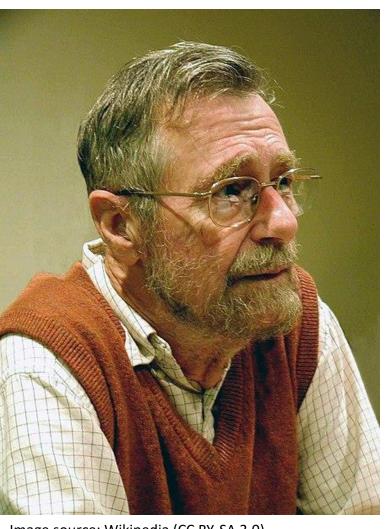


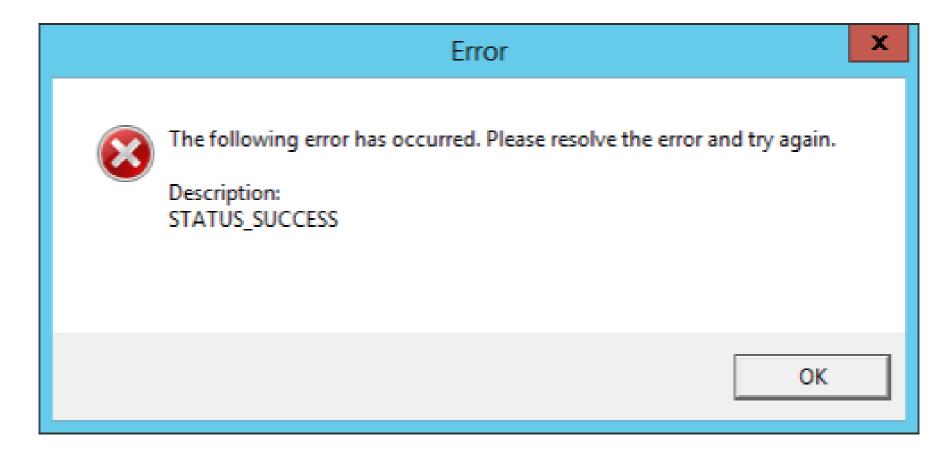
Image source: Wikipedia (CC BY-SA 3.0)

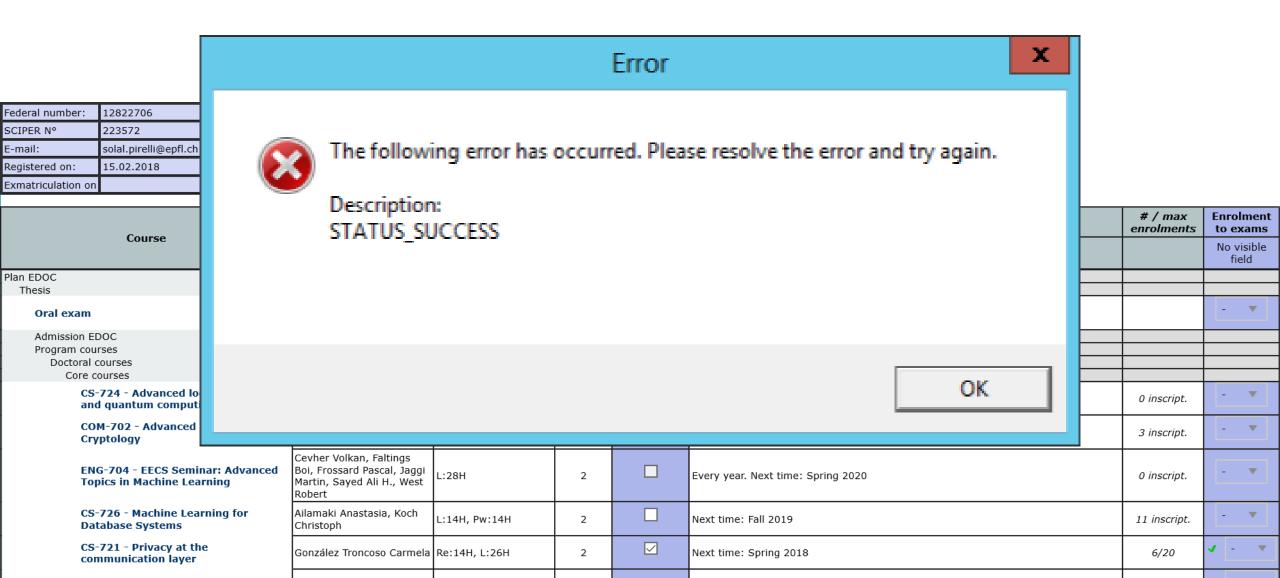
"Program testing can be used to show the presence of bugs, but never to show their absence!"

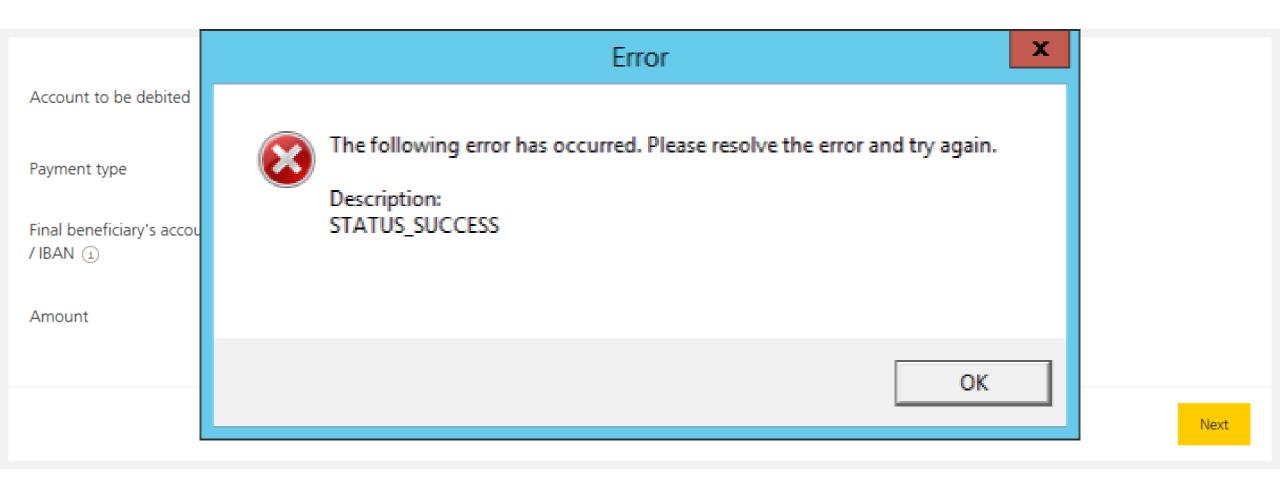
Edsger W. Dijkstra

Testing

- Why?
- How?
- What?
- When?
- Evaluating tests







Therac-25

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Therac-25** was a computer-controlled radiation therapy machine



Because of concurrent programming errors, it sometimes gave its patients radiation doses that were hundreds of times greater than normal, resulting in death or serious injury.^[2]