



## **Project outside course scope**

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## **IFC**

An imperative language with static verification

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## Abstract

## **1 Introduction**

## 2 Background

### 2.1 Language

IFC is a small imperative programming language with a build in assertion language enabling the possibility for statically verifying programs by the use of external provers. In this section we will present the syntax and semantics of the imperative language and the assertion language.

```
 $\langle statement \rangle ::= \langle statement \rangle ';' \langle statement \rangle$   
|  $\langle ghostid \rangle ' := ' \langle aexpr \rangle$   
|  $\langle id \rangle ' := ' \langle aexpr \rangle$   
|  $'if' \langle bexpr \rangle '{' \langle statement \rangle '}'$   
|  $'if' \langle bexpr \rangle '{' \langle statement \rangle '}' 'else' '{' \langle statement \rangle '}'$   
|  $'while' \langle bexpr \rangle \langle invariant \rangle \langle variant \rangle '{' \langle statement \rangle '}'$   
|  $'{' \langle assertion \rangle '}'$   
|  $'skip'$   
|  $'violate'$   
  
 $\langle invariant \rangle ::= ' ? { ' \langle assertion \rangle ' } '$   
|  $\langle invariant \rangle ';' \langle invariant \rangle$   
  
 $\langle variant \rangle ::= ' ! { ' \langle aexpr \rangle ' } '$   
  
 $\langle assertion \rangle ::= 'forall' \langle id \rangle \langle assertion \rangle$   
|  $'exists' \langle id \rangle \langle assertion \rangle$   
|  $'\sim' \langle assertion \rangle$   
|  $\langle assertion \rangle \langle assertionop \rangle \langle assertion \rangle$   
|  $\langle bexpr \rangle$   
  
 $\langle assertionop \rangle ::= ' / \setminus '$   
|  $' \setminus / '$   
|  $' => '$   
  
 $\langle bexpr \rangle ::= true$   
|  $false$   
|  $'!' \langle bexpr \rangle$   
|  $\langle bexpr \rangle \langle bop \rangle \langle bexpr \rangle$   
|  $\langle bexpr \rangle \langle rop \rangle \langle bexpr \rangle$   
  
 $\langle bop \rangle ::= '&\&'$   
|  $'||'$   
  
 $\langle rop \rangle ::= '<'$   
|  $'<='$   
|  $'='$   
|  $'/='$   
|  $'>'$   
|  $'>='$ 
```

$$\begin{aligned} \langle aexpr \rangle & ::= \langle id \rangle \\ & \quad | \langle ghostid \rangle \\ & \quad | \langle integer \rangle \\ & \quad | '-' \langle aexpr \rangle \\ & \quad | \langle aexpr \rangle \langle aop \rangle \langle aexpr \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle aop \rangle & ::= '+' \\ & \quad | '-' \\ & \quad | '*' \\ & \quad | '/' \\ & \quad | '%' \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle ghostid \rangle ::= \text{ghost} \langle string \rangle$$

$$\langle id \rangle ::= \langle string \rangle$$

Vi vil gerne give en kort præsentation. og hvorfor det er interessant. eksempel? mult? skriv noget om det.

## 2.2 Hoare Logic

- Beskriv hvad hoare logik er, og hvorfor det er brugbart?

## 2.3 Verification Condition Generation

- snak om Weakest precondition, i en figur? - Beskrive de vigtige af dem? - gennemgå det i eksemplet - Sound og Complete?

## 2.4 SAT-solvers

- IDK noget klogt.

### **3 Implementation**

- Why have we taken the approach we have. Multistage generation? - Following is interesting: - quantifiers - ghosts - while (invarianter og varianten) - Ideally static and dynamic execution should give equivalent results. - Testing