





Verification in HOL of an algorithm for computing SCCs

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January 14, 2022



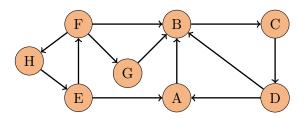
Introduction

Definition
Motivation
Example of the proof process

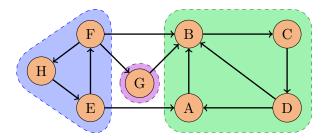
2 Correctness of the SCC algorithm

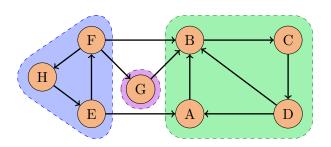
Description of the algorithm

☐ Definition



☐ Definition

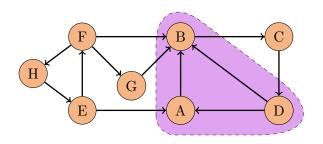




Definition 1

Let $\mathcal{G} := (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E})$ be a directed graph and $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{V}$. \mathcal{C} is a SCC of \mathcal{G} if:

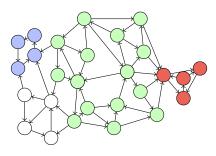
$$\forall x, y \in \mathcal{C}, (x \Rightarrow y) \land (y \Rightarrow x)$$



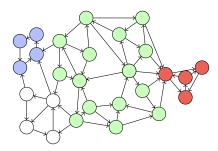
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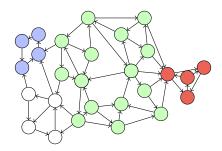
$$\forall x, y \in \mathcal{C}, (x \Rightarrow y) \land (y \Rightarrow x)$$



Motivation



- Networks: connection and data sharing
- Model checking: counter-examples finding



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- Model checking: counter-examples finding

Efficient algorithms (ex: Tarjan)

- Formal verification of correctness is worthwhile
- Parallelization is another challenge

Isabelle / HOL

- Generic proof assistant
- Formalisation of mathematical proofs
- Higher-Order Logic theorem proving environment
- Powerful proof tools and language (Isar)
- Mutual induction, recursion and datatypes, complex pattern matching

Introduction

Example proof

Example

Simple proofs on a basic data structure

Example proof

(Type definition)

```
datatype 'a list = Empty | Cons 'a "'a list"
```

- Generic / polymorphic and static type
- Implicit constructor definition
- Recursive structure giving an induction principle for that type

(Function definition)

```
fun concat :: "'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list" where
  "concat Empty xs = xs"
| "concat (Cons x xs) ys = Cons x (concat xs ys)"
```

```
fun rev :: "'a list ⇒ 'a list" where
  "rev Empty = Empty"
| "rev (Cons x xs) = concat (rev xs) (Cons x Empty)"
```

Introduction

Example proof

(Theorem statement)

```
theorem rev_rev [simp]: "rev (rev x) = x"
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apply (induction x)
apply auto
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apply (induction x)
apply auto
```

(Subgoal)

```
\bigwedge x1 x.

rev (rev x) = x \Longrightarrow

rev (concat (rev x) (Cons x1 Empty) = Cons x1 x
```

(Adding a first lemma)

```
lemma rev_concat [simp]:
"rev (concat xs ys) = concat (rev ys) (rev xs)"
   apply (induction xs)
   apply auto
```

(Adding a first lemma)

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lemma rev_concat [simp]:
"rev (concat xs ys) = concat (rev ys) (rev xs)"
    apply (induction xs)
    apply auto
```

(Subgoals)

- 1. rev ys = concat (rev ys) Empty
- 2. \bigwedge x1 xs.

```
rev (concat xs ys) = concat (rev ys) (rev xs) \Longrightarrow rev (concat (Cons x1 xs) ys) = concat (rev ys) (rev (Cons x1 xs))
```

apply auto

```
Introduction
```

Example proof

```
(Adding a second lemma)
lemma concat_empty [simp]: "concat xs Empty = xs"
apply (induction xs)
```

```
(Adding a third lemma: associative property)
```

```
lemma concat_assoc [simp]: "concat (concat xs ys) zs =
concat xs (concat ys zs)"
   apply (induction xs)
   apply auto
```

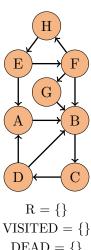
Example proof

```
theorem rev_rev [simp]: "rev (rev x) = x"
  apply (induction x)
  apply auto
```

No subgoals!

A sequential set-based SCC algorithm

```
Data: A graph \mathcal{G} = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}), a starting node v_0;
Initialize an empty set DEAD;
Initialize an empty set VISITED;
Initialize an empty stack R;
 setBased(v_0);
```

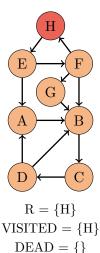


$$R = \{\}$$

$$VISITED = \{$$

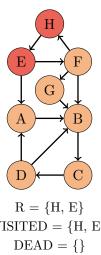
$$DEAD = \{\}$$

```
function setBased: v \in V \rightarrow None
         VISITED := VISITED \cup \{v\};
         R.push(v);
         foreach w \in POST(v) do
                if w \in DEAD then
                       continue;
10
                else if w \notin VISITED then
                       setBased(w);
12
                else
13
                      while S(v) \neq S(w) do
14
                             r := R.pop();
15
                             UNITE(S, r, R.top());
17
         if v = R. top() then
                report SCC S(v);
18
                DEAD := DEAD \cup S(v);
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20
```



$$R = \{H\}$$
$$VISITED = \{H$$
$$DEAD = \{\}$$

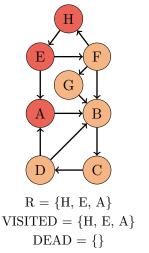
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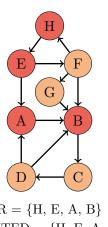
$$VISITED = \{H, E\}$$

$$DEAD = \{\}$$

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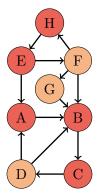


$$R = \{H, E, A, B\}$$

$$VISITED = \{H, E, A, B\}$$

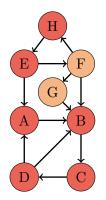
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```



$$R = \{H, E, A, B, C\}$$
 $VISITED = \{H, E, A, B, C\}$
 $DEAD = \{\}$

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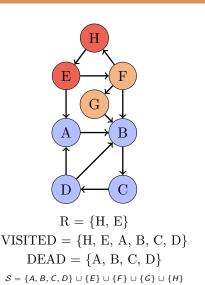
$$R = \{H, E, A, B, C, D\}$$

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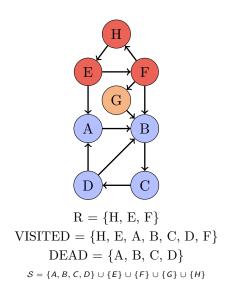
$$DEAD = \{\}$$

$$S = \{A\} \cup \{B\} \cup \{C\} \cup \{D\} \cup \{E\} \cup \{F\} \cup \{G\} \cup \{H\}\}$$

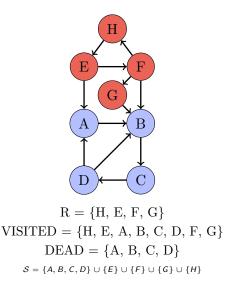
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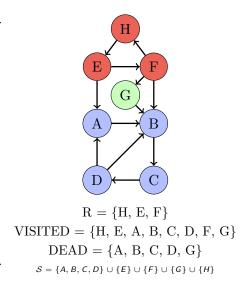
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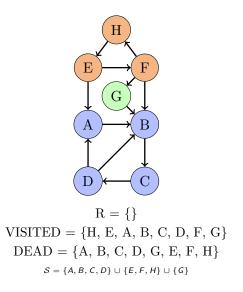
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