

Program Equivalence: An Interactive Relational Separation Logic Prover Implemented in Maude

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- 1 The Problem
- 2 Technologies and theoretical concepts
 - Relational Separation Logic
 - Maude
- 3 Demonstration

Problem Description

- Program Equivalence.
- Absence of an implementation for Relational Separation Logic, theoretical framework supporting formal proofs for program equivalence.

The Problem

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Difficulties

- Representing the theoretical concepts
- Computationally-hard problems
- User experience

Example

Program 1:

```
while (c != nil) do
  x := [y];
  [c] := -x;
  c := [c + 1]
od
```

Program 2:

```
x' := [y'];
while (c' != nil) do
  [c'] := -x';
  c' := [c' + 1]
od
```

Note

If the address y is part of the list starting at c , the two programs are **not** equivalent.

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Relational Separation Logic

- Helps reason about how two programs are related

- Hoare Quadruples : $\{R\} \overset{C}{C'} \{S\}$

- Example proof rule (Consequence) :

$$\frac{R \Rightarrow R_1 \quad \{R_1\} \overset{C}{C'} \{S_1\} \quad S_1 \Rightarrow S}{\{R\} \overset{C}{C'} \{S\}}$$

- Axioms : $\{E \mapsto -\}[E] := F \{E \mapsto F\}$.

Relational Separation Logic - Example

Consider the two programs exemplified earlier to be denoted by C_1 and C_2 .

Example

- $\text{List } x \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (x = \text{nil} \wedge \text{Emp}) \vee \exists na. \left(\begin{smallmatrix} x \mapsto a, n \\ x \mapsto a, n \end{smallmatrix} \right) * \text{List } n$

- $\left\{ \left(\text{Same} * \text{List } c * \left(\begin{smallmatrix} y \mapsto x_0 \\ y' \mapsto x_0 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \right) \wedge y = y' \wedge c = c' \right\}$

C_1

C_2

$$\{\text{Same} \wedge y = y' \wedge c = c'\}$$

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- Based on Rewriting logic
- Natural Representation of logics through sorts and operators
- Powerful meta language applications

Example

```
rl [Consequence] : { R } C1 — C2 { S } => ((R => R1) ◇ ({  
  R1} C1 — C2 {S1}))) ◇ (S1 => S) [nonexec] .
```


- The prover showcases:
 - A promising executable environment for Relational Separation Logic which can be improved upon in the future
 - The features of Maude that make it fit for this purpose
- Personal conclusions:
 - Learning by modelling and applying logics
 - Shortcomings of Maude because of it not being widely adopted