# Software Specifications Specifications

Cain Susko

Queen's University School of Computing

March 7, 2022

## Verifying Specifications

given that the entries A[0]...A[max-1] are known to exist:

```
ASSERT( 0 <= n <= max && A == A0 ) /* pre-condition */
{int i
A[n] = x; i=0;
while (S[i] !+ x) i++;
present = (i<n)

ASSERT( (persent iff x in A[0:n-1]) &&
ForAll (i=0; i<n) A[i] == A0[i] ) /* post-condition */</pre>
```

So now, we want to create a systematic way of verifying if specifications hold. for equalities, we can verify them by using the logic:

$$V == I : \{V = E_i\} \equiv V == [E](V \mapsto I)$$

but this forward logic is very convoluted. A better way may be to reason backwards. Thus, based on the post condition, determine the most general pre-contition that guarantees that the post-condition holds after assignment:

$$[Q](V \mapsto E)\{V = E_j\} \ Q$$

This is known as the Hoirre Axiom for finding pre-conditions. assertion obtained by Q by relacing occurrences of V with E.

Note: we must be careful when substituting quantified variables (will cover later).

## **Examples**

- P  $\{x = 1_j\}$  x == 1P = 1 == 1 pre-condition is true
- P { $x = 1_j$ } x == 0P = 1 == 0 pre-condition is false
- $P \{x = y + z_j\}$  x \* x > yP = (y + z) \* (y + z) > y pre-condition is unknown if true or false

#### Issues With Substitution

there are a few special actions one should take in order to avoid problems with substitution using the Hoirre Axiom:

- i Add parenthesis when necessary
- ii Only free occurrences of a variable are substituted
- iii As a result of a substitution, free occurrences of a variable should not become bound. If neccessary, we should change the name of the bound variable

#### Examples

i 
$$P \{z = x + y_j\} \ z * z > y$$
  
 $P = (x + y) * (x + y) > y$ 

ii 
$$P \{z = x + y_j\} Exists(z = 0, z < 50) z == x + y$$
  
 $P = Exists(z = 0, z < 50) z == x + y$ 

iii  $P \{z = x + y_j\}$  Exists(y = 0, y < 50) x \* y == z Note: we rename the bound variable  $y_j$  to a P = Exists(a = 0, a < 50) x \* a == x + y

note: we cannot rename free variables but we can rename bound variables.

### Recall

please Recall bound and unbound variables (from  ${\rm cisc}204$ ). given:

$$\exists (x = 0, x < w) \exists (z = a, z < b) \ [x * y \ge 2 * z + w]$$

where the variables are:

Free x, z

Bound w, a, b, y