



程序代写代做 CS编程辅导



UNSW  
SYDNEY



MP4161

# Advanced Topics in Software Verification

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{ P } . . . { Q }

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QQ: 749389476

Gerwin Klein, June Andronick, Miki Tanaka, Johannes Åman Pohjola

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## Last Time

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- Syntax of a simple language
- Operational semantics
- Program proof on denotational semantics
- Hoare logic rules
- Soundness of Hoare logic



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# Content

## 程序代写代做 CS编程辅导

### → Foundations & Principles

- Intro, Lambda Calculus, natural deduction [1,2]
- Higher Order Logic (part 1) [2,3<sup>a</sup>]
- Term rewriting [3,4]



### → Proof & Specification Techniques

- Inductively defined sets, rule induction [4,5]
- Datatype induction, primitive recursion [5,7]
- General recursive functions, termination proofs [7<sup>b</sup>]
- Proof automation, Isar (part 2) [8]
- Hoare logic, proofs about programs, invariants [8,9]
- C verification [9,10]
- Practice, questions, exam prep [10<sup>c</sup>]

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<sup>a</sup>a1 due; <sup>b</sup>a2 due; <sup>c</sup>a3 due

# Automation?

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**Last time:** Hoare rule is nicer than using operational semantics.



**BUT:**

- it's still kind of tedious
- it seems boring & mechanical

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**Automation?**

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# Invariant

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# Invariant

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**Problem:** While – need  $P$  to find right (invariant)  $P$



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# Invariant

程序代写代做 CS编程辅导

**Problem:** While – need  $P$  to find right (invariant)  $P$

**Solution:**

→ annotate program with  $P$



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# Invariant

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**Problem:** While – need  $P$  to find right (invariant)  $P$

**Solution:**

- annotate program with invariants
- then, Hoare rules can be applied automatically

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# Invariant

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**Problem:** While – need  $P$  to find right (invariant)  $P$

**Solution:**

- annotate program with invariants
- then, Hoare rules can be applied automatically

**Example:**

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$\{M = 0 \wedge N = 0\}$   
WHILE  $M \neq a$  INV  $\{N = M * b\}$  DO  $N := N + b; M := M + 1$  OD  
 $\{N = a * b\}$

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# Weakest Preconditions

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$\text{pre } c \ Q \quad P \text{ such that } \{P\} c \{Q\}$

With annotated invariants to get:

$\text{pre SKIP } Q \quad =$

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# Weakest Preconditions

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$\text{pre } c \ Q \quad P \text{ such that } \{P\} c \{Q\}$

With annotated invariants to get:

$\text{pre SKIP } Q$	$=$	$Q$
$\text{pre } (x := a) \ Q$	$=$	

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# Weakest Preconditions

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$\text{pre } c \ Q \quad P \text{ such that } \{P\} c \{Q\}$

With annotated invariants to get:

$\text{pre SKIP } Q$

$\text{pre } (x := a) \ Q$

$\text{pre } (c_1; c_2) \ Q$



$= Q$

$= \lambda\sigma. Q(\sigma(x := a\sigma))$

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# Weakest Preconditions

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With annotated invariants to get:

$\text{pre SKIP } Q = Q$   
 $\text{pre } (x := a) \ Q = \lambda\sigma. Q(\sigma(x := a\sigma))$   
 $\text{pre } (c_1; c_2) \ Q = \text{pre } c_1 (\text{pre } c_2 \ Q)$   
 $\text{pre } (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2) \ Q =$

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# Weakest Preconditions

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$\text{pre } c \ Q \quad \text{such that } \{P\} \ c \ \{Q\}$

With annotated invariants, we can get:

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 $\text{pre } (c_1; c_2) \ Q = \text{pre } c_1 \ (\text{pre } c_2 \ Q)$   
 $\text{pre } (\text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c_1 \ \text{ELSE } c_2) \ Q = \lambda\sigma. (b \rightarrow \text{pre } c_1 \ Q \ \sigma) \wedge (b \rightarrow \text{pre } c_2 \ Q \ \sigma)$   
 $\text{pre } (\text{WHILE } b \ \text{INV } I \ \text{DO } c \ \text{OD}) \ Q =$

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With annotated invariants, we can get:

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 $\text{pre } (\text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c_1 \ \text{ELSE } c_2) \ Q = \lambda\sigma. (b \rightarrow \text{pre } c_1 \ Q \ \sigma) \wedge (\neg b \rightarrow \text{pre } c_2 \ Q \ \sigma)$   
 $\text{pre } (\text{WHILE } b \ \text{INV } I \ \text{DO } c \ \text{OD}) \ Q = I$

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# Verification Conditions

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$\{\text{pre } c \ Q\} \ c \ \{Q\}$  only true under certain conditions



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# Verification Conditions

程序代写代做 CS编程辅导

$\{\text{pre} \subset Q\} \subset \{Q\}$  only true under certain conditions

These are called **verification conditions**  $\text{vc} \subset Q$ :

$\text{vc SKIP } Q = \text{True}$

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# Verification Conditions

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$\text{vc SKIP } Q$

$= \text{True}$

$\text{vc } (x := a) Q$

$= \text{True}$

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# Verification Conditions

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$\{\text{pre } c \ Q\} \ c \ \{Q\}$  only true under certain conditions

These are called **verification conditions**  $vc \ c \ Q$ :

$vc \ \text{SKIP} \ Q$

$vc \ (x := a) \ Q$

$vc \ (c_1; c_2) \ Q$



= True

= True

**WeChat: cstutorcs**  $= vc \ c_2 \ Q \wedge (vc \ c_1 \ (\text{pre } c_2 \ Q))$

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$vc \ \text{SKIP} \ Q$

= True

$vc \ (x := a) \ Q$

= True

$vc \ (c_1; c_2) \ Q$

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=  $vc \ c_2 \ Q \wedge (vc \ c_1 \ (\text{pre } c_2 \ Q))$

$vc \ (\text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c_1 \ \text{ELSE } c_2) \ Q$

=  $vc \ c_1 \ Q \wedge vc \ c_2 \ Q$

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$\text{vc } (\text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c_1 \ \text{ELSE } c_2) \ Q = \text{vc } c_1 \ Q \wedge \text{vc } c_2 \ Q$

$\text{vc } (\text{WHILE } b \ \text{INV } I \ \text{DO } c) \ Q = (\forall \sigma. I \sigma \wedge b \sigma \rightarrow \text{pre } c \ I \ \sigma) \wedge$   
 $(\forall \sigma. I \sigma \wedge \neg b \sigma \rightarrow Q \ \sigma) \wedge \text{vc } c \ I$

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$\text{vc } (\text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c_1 \ \text{ELSE } c_2) \ Q = \text{vc } c_1 \ Q \wedge \text{vc } c_2 \ Q$

$\text{vc } (\text{WHILE } b \ \text{INV } I \ \text{DO } c) \ Q = (\forall \sigma. I \sigma \wedge b \sigma \implies \text{pre } c \ I \ \sigma) \wedge$   
 $(\forall \sigma. I \sigma \wedge \neg b \sigma \implies Q \ \sigma) \wedge \text{vc } c \ I$

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$\text{vc } c \ Q \wedge P \implies \text{pre } c \ Q \implies \{P\} \ c \ \{Q\}$

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# Syntax Tricks

程序代写代做 CS编程辅导

- $x := \lambda\sigma. 1$  instead of  $x := 1$  sucks
- $\{\lambda\sigma. \sigma x = n\}$  in  $\{x = n\}$  sucks as well



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**Problem:** program variables, not values



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**Problem:** program variables are functions, not values

**Solution:** distinguish program variables syntactically

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**Problem:** program variables are functions, not values

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**Choices:**

- declare program variables with each Hoare triple

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**Problem:** program variables are functions, not values

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**Choices:**

- declare program variables with each Hoare triple
  - nice, usual syntax
  - works well if you state full program and only use vcg

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- declare program variables with each Hoare triple
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  - works well if you state full program and only use vcg
- separate program variables from Hoare triple (use extensible records), indicate usage as function syntactically

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# Syntax Tricks

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**Problem:** program variables are functions, not values

**Solution:** distinguish program variables syntactically

**Choices:**

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- declare program variables with each Hoare triple
  - nice, usual syntax
  - works well if you state full program and only use vcg
- separate program variables from Hoare triple (use extensible records), indicate usage as function syntactically
  - more syntactic overhead
  - program pieces compose nicely

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程序代写代做 CS编程辅导



Demo

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# Arrays

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Depending on language, model arrays as functions:

- Array access = function:  $a[i] = a(i)$
- Array update = function:  $a[i] := v = a := a(i := v)$

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# Arrays

程序代写代做 CS编程辅导

Depending on language model arrays as functions:

- Array access = function notation:  
 $a[i] = a(i)$
- Array update = function notation:  
 $a[i] := v = a(i := v)$

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Use lists to express length:

- Array access = nth element:  
 $a[i] = a[i]$
- Array update = list update:  
 $a[i] := v = a[i := v]$
- Array length = list length:  
 $a.length = \text{length } a$

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# Pointers

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## Choice 1

**datatype**  
**types**  
**datatype**

ref  
heap  
val



= Null

=

=

= bool bool | Struct\_x int int bool | ...

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# Pointers

程序代写代做 CS编程辅导

## Choice 1

<b>datatype</b>	ref	=	Null
<b>types</b>	heap	=	
<b>datatype</b>	val	=	bool bool   Struct_x int int bool   ...



- `hp :: heap, p :: ref`
- Pointer access: `*p = the_Int (hp (the_addr p))`
- Pointer update: `*p := v, hp := hp ((the_addr p) := v)`

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# Pointers

程序代写代做 CS编程辅导

## Choice 1

<b>datatype</b>	ref	=	Null
<b>types</b>	heap	=	
<b>datatype</b>	val	=	bool bool   Struct_x int int bool   ...



- hp :: heap, p :: ref
- Pointer access: \*p = the\_Int (hp (the\_addr p))
- Pointer update: \*p := v, hp := hp ((the\_addr p) := v)

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- a bit klunky
- gets even worse with structs
- lots of value extraction (the\_Int) in spec and program

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# Pointers

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Choice 2 (Burstall '72, Bornat '00)

Example: struct with pointer and element

<b>datatype</b>	ref		
<b>types</b>	next_hp	= int $\Rightarrow$ ref	Null
<b>types</b>	elem_hp	= int $\Rightarrow$ int	



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# Pointers

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## Choice 2 (Burstall '72, Bornat '00)

**Example:** struct with pointer and element

**datatype** ref = int | Null  
**types** next\_hp = int  $\Rightarrow$  ref  
**types** elem\_hp = int  $\Rightarrow$  int



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- next :: next\_hp, elem :: elem\_hp, p :: ref
- Pointer access:  $p \rightarrow \text{next} = \text{next} (\text{the\_addr } p)$
- Pointer update:  $p \rightarrow \text{next} := v = \text{next} ((\text{the\_addr } p) := v)$

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# Pointers

程序代写代做 CS编程辅导

## Choice 2 (Burstall '72, Bornat '00)

Example: struct with pointer and element



```
datatype ref = int | Null
types next_hp = int  $\Rightarrow$  ref
types elem_hp = int  $\Rightarrow$  int
```

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→ next :: next\_hp, elem :: elem\_hp, p :: ref

→ Pointer access:  $p \rightarrow \text{next} = \text{next } (\text{the\_addr } p)$

→ Pointer update:  $p \rightarrow \text{next} := v = \text{next } ((\text{the\_addr } p) := v)$

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In general:

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→ a separate heap for each struct field

→ buys you  $p \rightarrow \text{next} \neq p \rightarrow \text{elem}$  automatically (aliasing)

→ still assumes type safe language

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程序代写代做 CS编程辅导



Demo

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## We have seen today ...

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- Weakest precondition
- Verification condition
- Example program p
- Arrays, pointers



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