Modelling Software-based Systems

Lecture 5 Checking contracts with Event-B

Master Informatique

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General Summary

Current Summary

Verifying program correctness

A program P *satisfies* a (pre,post) contract :

- P transforms a variable v from initial values v_0 and produces a final value v_f : $v_0 \xrightarrow{P} v_f$
- v_0 satisfies pre : $\text{pre}(v_0)$ and v_f satisfies post : $\text{post}(v_0, v_f)$
- $\text{pre}(v_0) \wedge v_0 \xrightarrow{P} v_f \Rightarrow \text{post}(v_0, v_f)$
- $\mathbb{D}$ est le domaine RTE de V

Verifying program correctness

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- P transforms a variable v from initial values v_0 and produces a final value v_f : $v_0 \xrightarrow{\text{P}} v_f$
- v_0 satisfies pre : pre(v_0) and v_f satisfies post : post(v_0, v_f)
- pre$(v_0) \wedge v_0 \xrightarrow{\text{P}} v_f \Rightarrow$ post(v_0, v_f)
- $\mathbb{D}$ est le domaine RTE de V

```
requires pre(v0)
ensures post(v0, vf)
variables X
    begin
    0 : P0(v0, v)
    instruction0
    ...
    i : Pi(v0, v)
    ...
    instruction_{f-1}
    f : Pf(v0, v)
    end
```

- $pre(v_0) \wedge v = v_0 \Rightarrow P_0(v_0, v)$
- $pre(v_0) \wedge P_f(v_0, v) \Rightarrow post(v_0, v)$
- For any pair of labelsℓ, ℓ' such that $\ell \longrightarrow \ell'$, one verifies that, pour any values $v, v' \in \textsc{Memory}$
$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \left(\begin{array}{l} pre(v_0) \wedge P_\ell(v_0, v)) \\ \wedge cond_{\ell,\ell'}(v) \wedge v' = f_{\ell,\ell'}(v) \end{array} \right) \\ \Rightarrow P_{\ell'}(v_0, v') \end{array} \right),$$

Contracts - Verification Conditions

contract P
variables v
requires $pre(v_0)$
ensures $post(v_0, v_f)$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{begin} \\ 0 : P_0(v_0, v) \\ \mathtt{S}_0 \\ \ldots \\ i : P_i(v_0, v) \\ \ldots \\ \mathtt{S}_{f-1} \\ f : P_f(v_0, v) \\ \text{end} \end{array}\right.$$

```
contract P
variables v
requires pre(v_0)
ensures post(v_0, v_f)
    begin
    0 : P_0(v_0, v)
    S_0
    ...
    i : P_i(v_0, v)
    ...
    S_{f-1}
    f : P_f(v_0, v)
    end
```

Verification conditions are listed as follows :

- (initialisation)
  $pre(v_0) \wedge v = v_0 \Rightarrow P_0(v_0, v)$
- (finalisation)
  $pre(v_0) \wedge P_f(v_0, v) \Rightarrow post(v_0, v)$
- (induction)
  For each labels pair ℓ, ℓ'
  such that $\ell \longrightarrow \ell'$, one checks that,
  for any value $v, v' \in \textsc{Memory}$
  $$\left(\begin{array}{l} \left(\begin{array}{l} pre(v_0) \wedge P_\ell(v_0, v)) \\ \wedge cond_{\ell,\ell'}(v) \wedge v' = f_{\ell,\ell'}(v) \end{array} \right) \\ \Rightarrow P_{\ell'}(v_0, v') \end{array} \right),$$

Three kinds of verification conditions should be checked and we justify the method in the full version..

From PAP to Rodin . . .

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MACHINE M
SEES $C0$
VARIABLES
v, pc
INVARIANTS
typing : $v \in D$
control : $pc \in L$
. . .
atℓ : $pc = \ell \Rightarrow P_{\ell}(v0, v)$
. . .
$th1 : pre(v_0) \wedge v = v_0 \Rightarrow P_0(v_0, v)$
$th2 : pre(v_0) \wedge P_f(v_0, v)$
$\Rightarrow post(v_0, v)$
. . .
END
. . .
END

From PAP to Rodin . . .

MACHINE M
SEES $C0$
VARIABLES
  v, pc
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  $\ldots$
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  $\ldots$
$th1 : pre(v_0) \wedge v = v_0 \Rightarrow P_0(v_0, v)$
$th2 : pre(v_0) \wedge P_f(v_0, v) \Rightarrow post(v_0, v)$
$\ldots$
END
$\ldots$
END

MACHINE M
EVENTS
INITIALISATION
BEGIN
$$(pc, v) : | \left(\begin{array}{l} pc' = l0 \wedge v' = v0 \\ \wedge pre(v0) \end{array} \right)$$
END
$\ldots$
$e(\ell, \ell')$
  WHEN
    $pc = \ell$
    $cond_{\ell,\ell'}(v)$
  THEN
    $pc := \ell'$
    $v := f_{\ell,\ell'}(v)$
  END
$\ldots$
END

Technical problems for students

(Induction Principle (I))

A property $S(z0,z)$ is a safety for an annotated program P if, and only if, there exists a property $I(z0,z)$ satisfying :

1. $\forall z0, z \in \mathsf{L} \times \mathsf{D}.init(z0) \wedge z = z0 \Rightarrow I(z0,z)$
2. $\forall z0, z, z' \in \mathsf{L} \times \mathsf{D}.init(z0) \wedge I(z0,z) \wedge (z \underset{P}{\longrightarrow} z') \Rightarrow I(z0,z')$
3. $\forall z0, z \in \mathsf{L} \times \mathsf{D}.init(z0) \wedge I(z0,z) \Rightarrow S(z0,z)$

(Induction Principle (II))

A property $S(\ell 0, x0, \ell, x)$ is a safety property for an annotated program P if, and only if, there exists a property $I(\ell 0, x0, \ell, x)$ satisfying :

1. $\forall \ell 0, \in \mathsf{L}, x0 \in \mathsf{D}.\ell 0 \in \mathsf{L0} \wedge pre(x0) \wedge x = x0 \wedge pc = \ell 0 \Rightarrow J(\ell 0, x0, \ell, x)$
2. $\forall \ell, \ell' \in \mathsf{L}, x, x0 \in \mathsf{D}.\ell 0 \in \mathsf{L0} \wedge pre(x0) \wedge J(\ell 0, x0, \ell, x) \wedge$ $BA(e(\ell,\ell'),)(\ell,x,\ell',x') \Rightarrow J(\ell 0, x0, \ell', x')$
3. $\forall \ell 0, \ell \in \mathsf{L}, x0, x \in \mathsf{D}.pre(x0) \wedge \ell 0 \in$ $\mathsf{L0} \wedge J(\ell 0, x0, \ell, x) \Rightarrow S(\ell 0, x0, \ell, x)$

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2. $\forall \ell, \ell' \in \mathsf{L}, x, x0 \in \mathsf{D}.\ell 0 \in \mathsf{L0} \wedge pre(x0) \wedge J(\ell 0, x0, \ell, x) \wedge BA(e(\ell, \ell'),)(\ell, x, \ell', x') \Rightarrow J(\ell 0, x0, \ell', x')$
3. $\forall \ell 0, \ell \in \mathsf{L}, x0, x \in \mathsf{D}.pre(x0) \wedge \ell 0 \in \mathsf{L0} \wedge J(\ell 0, x0, \ell, x) \Rightarrow S(\ell 0, x0, \ell, x)$

(Induction Principle (III))

A property $S(x0, \ell, x)$ is a safety for an annotated program P with one entry point if, and only if, there exists a property $I(x0, \ell, x)$ satisfying :

1. $\forall x0 \in \mathsf{D}.pre(x0) \wedge x = x0 \wedge \ell = \ell 0 \Rightarrow J(x0, \ell, x)$
2. $\forall \ell, \ell' \in \mathsf{L}, x, x0 \in \mathsf{D}.pre(x0) \wedge J(x0, \ell, x) \wedge BA(e(\ell, \ell'),)(\ell, x, \ell', x') \Rightarrow J(x0, \ell', x')$
3. $\forall \ell \in \mathsf{L}, x0, x \in \mathsf{D}.pre(x0) \wedge J(x0, \ell, x) \Rightarrow S(x0, \ell, x)$

Soundness of the translation

(Soundness of the method)

If the initialisation init, the generalisation gen and the step induction are proved to be correct by the Rodin platform, the property $S(x0, \ell, x)$ is a correct safety property for the program P. In particular, one can handle the partial correctness and the run time error safety properties.

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If the initialisation init, the generalisation gen and the step induction are proved to be correct by the Rodin platform, the property $S(x0, \ell, x)$ is a correct safety property for the program P. In particular, one can handle the partial correctness and the run time error safety properties.

- Contract and verification conditions are translated into Event-B and are discharged by Rodin and its provers.
- Verification conditions are derived from Floyd's method.
- Annotation as assertion

A short example

s

contract SIMPLE
variables x
requires $x_0 \in \mathbb{N}$
ensures $x_f = 0$
begin
$\ell_0 : \{0 \leq x \leq x_0 \wedge x_0 \in \mathbb{N}\}$
while $0 <$ x **do**
  $\ell_1 : \{0 < x \wedge x \leq x_0 \wedge x_0 \in \mathbb{N}\}$
  x := x $-$ 1;
od
$\ell_2 : \{x = 0\}$end

Event $Init$
THEN
  $act1 : x := x0$
  $act2 : l := l0$

Event $el0l1$
WHEN
  $grd1 : l = l0$
  $grd2 : 0 < x$
THEN
  $act1 : l := l1$

INVARIANTS
  $inv1 : x \in \mathbb{N}$
  $inv2 : l \in L$
  $inv3 : l = l0 \Rightarrow$
  $0 \leq x \wedge x \leq x0 \wedge x0 \in \mathbb{N}$
  $inv4 : l = l1 \Rightarrow$
  $0 < x \wedge x \leq x0 \wedge x0 \in \mathbb{N}$
  $inv5 : l = l2 \Rightarrow x = 0$
  $requires : x0 \in \mathbb{N} \wedge x = x0$
  $\Rightarrow x = x0 \wedge x0 \in \mathbb{N}$
  $ensures : x = 0 \wedge x = x0$
  $\Rightarrow x = 0$

Event $el0l2$
WHEN
  $grd1 : l = l0$
  $grd2 : \neg(0 < x)$
THEN
  $act1 : l := l2$

Event $el1l0$
WHEN
  $grd1 : l = l1$
THEN
  $act1 : l := l0$
  $act2 : x := x - 1$

Current Summary

Summary

Annotation of programs

$\ell : \{P_\ell(v)\}$
$\quad cond_{\ell,\ell'}(v) \longrightarrow v := f_{\ell,\ell'}(v)$
$\ell' : \{P_{\ell'}(v)\}$

$\ell_0^1 : \{x = 0\}$
$\quad x := x + 1;$
$\ell_0^1 : \{x = 1\}$

$e(\ell, \ell')$
$\quad$ WHEN
$\quad\quad c = \ell$
$\quad\quad cond_{\ell,\ell'}(v)$
$\quad$ THEN
$\quad\quad c := \ell'$
$\quad\quad v := f_{\ell,\ell'}(v)$
$\quad$ END

- v is the state meory variable or list of memory variables ; v includes the local variables and the results variables.
- c is a new variable which is modelling the control flow and its type is LOCATIONS.
- $e(\ell, \ell')$ is simulating the computation flow starting from ℓ and moving to ℓ' ; v is updated.

From annotations to invariants

$$
\begin{array}{l}
\textcolor{blue}{\text{INVARIANTS}} \\
\quad inv_i : c \in \textsc{Locations} \\
\quad inv_j : v \in Type \\
\ldots \\
\quad inv_k : c = \ell \Rightarrow P_\ell(v) \\
\quad inv_m : c = \ell' \Rightarrow P_{\ell'}(v) \\
\ldots \\
\quad th_n : A(c,v)
\end{array}
$$

- $Type$ is the type of the variables v and is a set of possible values defined in the context C.
- The annotation is giving us for free the conditions satisfied by v when the control is in ℓ, (resp. in ℓ').
- $A(c,v)$ is a safety property that we are supposed to check and the case of Event-B, it is a theorem.

Partial correctness using Event-B models

For each pair of successive labels ℓ, ℓ', the three statements are equivalent :

- $P_\ell(v) \wedge cond_{\ell,\ell'}(v) \wedge v' = f_{\ell,\ell'}(v) \Rightarrow P_{\ell'}(v')$
- $I(c,v) \wedge c = \ell \wedge cond_{\ell,\ell'}(v) \wedge c' = \ell' \wedge v' = f_{\ell,\ell'}(v) \Rightarrow (c' = \ell' \Rightarrow P_{\ell'}(v'))$
- $I(c,v) \wedge BA(e(\ell,\ell'))(c,v,c',v') \Rightarrow (c' = \ell' \Rightarrow P_{\ell'}(v'))$

L

et AA an annotated algorithm with precondition **pre**(AA)(v) and postcondition **post**(AA)(v_0,v). Let the context C and the machine M generated from AA using the construction given previously. We assume that ℓ_0 is the first label and ℓ_e is the last label. We add the following safety properties in the machine M :

- $c = \ell_0 \wedge \textbf{pre}(\mathrm{AA})(v) \Rightarrow P_{\ell_0}(v)$
- $c = \ell_e \Rightarrow (P_{\ell_e}(v) \Rightarrow \textbf{post}(\mathrm{AA})(v_0, v)$

If proof obligations are discharged, then the annotated algorithm AA is partially correct with respect to ist pre/post specification.

Current Summary

From Floyd to Hoare

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- $\forall x_f, x_0 . \mathsf{pre}(x_0) \wedge x_0 \xrightarrow{\mathsf{P}} x_f \Rightarrow \mathsf{post}(x_0, x_f)$

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- $\forall x_0.\mathsf{pre}(x_0) \Rightarrow \forall x_f.x_0 \xrightarrow{\mathsf{P}} x_f \Rightarrow \mathsf{post}(x_0, x_f)$

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- $\forall x_0.\mathsf{pre}(x_0) \Rightarrow [P]\mathsf{post}(x_0, x_f)$
- wlp calculus is introduced

From Floyd to Hoare

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- $[\mathsf{if}\ b(x)\ \mathsf{then}\ S1\ \mathsf{else}\ S2\ ]P(x) = b(x) \wedge [S1]P(x) \vee$ not $b(x)\ [S2]P(x)$

From Floyd to Hoare

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- Frama-c uses the HOARE logic for defining the verification conditions as R. Leino in DAFNY.

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- Questions of termination require the wp calculus ...