Cours MALG & MOVEX

Vérification mécanisée de contrats (I)
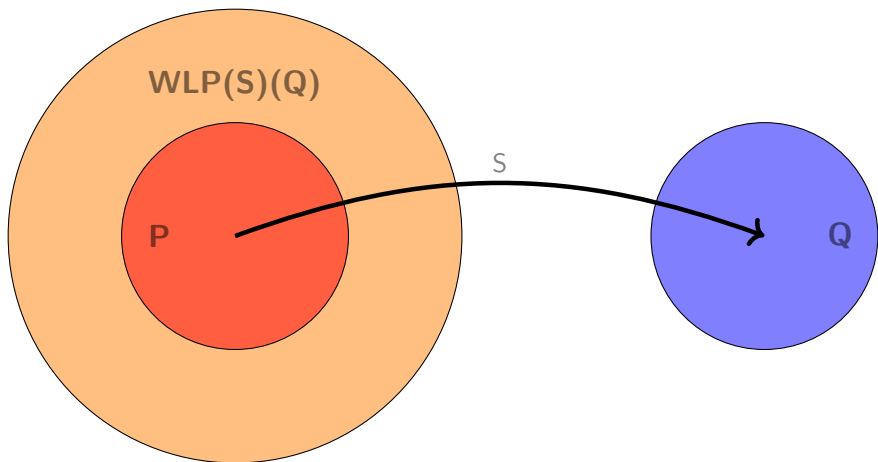
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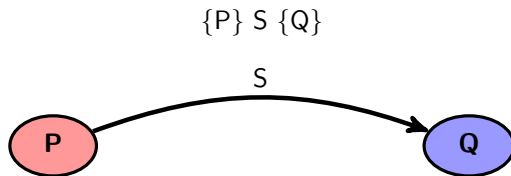
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Current Summary

1 Programs as Predicate Transformers

2 Mechanizing the contract checking

3 Transforming predicates
   Hoare Logic for PC
   Examples in ACSL
   Définition et propriétés du calcul wp

4 Using predicate transformers for checking contracts

$\{P\}$ S $\{Q\}$

S

P Q

{P} S {Q}

S

P → **Q**

$P \Rightarrow WLP(S)(\mathsf{Q})$

{P} S {Q}

S

P → **Q**

$P \Rightarrow WLP(S)(\mathsf{Q})$
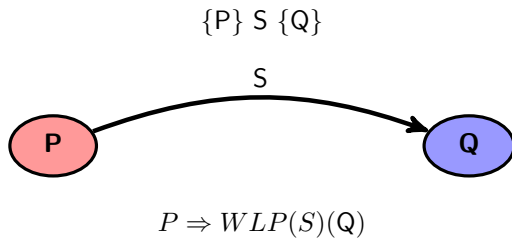
Computing WLP(S)(Q) ?

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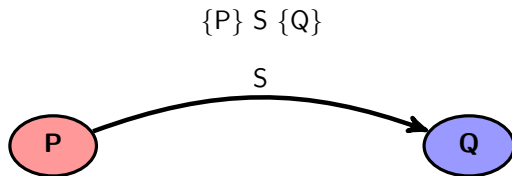
4 Using predicate transformers for checking contracts

Method for verifying partial correctness and RTE

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

- ▶ P transforms a variable x from an iinitial value x_0 and produces a final value $x_f : x_0 \xrightarrow{\text{P}} x_f$
- ▶ x_0 satisfies pre : $\text{pre}(x_0)$ and x_f satisfies post : $\text{post}(x_0, x_f)$
- ▶ $\text{pre}(x_0) \land x_0 \xrightarrow{\text{P}} x_f \Rightarrow \text{post}(x_0, x_f)$
- ▶ $\mathbb{D}$ is the domain of x for RTE (No Run Time Errors) .

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variables x : 𝔻
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ensures post(x₀,xf)
    ⎡ begin
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    ⎢ S
    ⎢ f : Pf(x₀,x)
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- ▶ $pre(x_0) \wedge x = x_0 \Rightarrow P_0(x_0, x)$
- ▶ $pre(x_0) \wedge P_f(x_0, x) \Rightarrow post(x_0, x)$
- ▶ For any pair ℓ, ℓ' such that $\ell \longrightarrow \ell'$, we verify that for any values $x, x' \in \text{MEMORY}$
$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} P_\ell(x_0, x)) \\ \wedge cond_{\ell, \ell'}(x) \wedge x' = f_{\ell, \ell'}(x) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow P_{\ell'}(x_0, x') \right),$$
- ▶ For any pair m, n such that $m \longrightarrow n$, we verify that $\forall x, x' \in \text{MEMORY}$:
$pre(x_0) \wedge P_m(x_0, x) \Rightarrow \textbf{DOM}(m, n)(x)$

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Example $\mathbf{DOM}$(m,n)(x)

$DOM(\ell_0, \ell_1)(u) = u \in minint..maxint \wedge 5 \in minint..maxint \wedge u+5 \in$

$minint..maxint$ where

$$
\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \ell_0 : P_{\ell_0}(u); \\ u := u+5; \\ \ell_1 : P_{\ell_0}(u); \end{array}}
$$

Intuition

▶ A program P *produces* results or outputs from inputs according to a (operational or denotational) semantics

- STATES is the set of states of P : $STATES = \text{x} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ where x designate variables of P.
- s_0 et s_f two states of STATES : $\mathcal{D}(P)(s_0) = s_f$ means that P is executed from the memory state s_0 and produces a final state s_f.
- For any current state s of P, $s(\text{x}) = x$ for expressing the value of x in state s :

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- P transforms a variable x from a value x_0 and produces a value x_f :
$x_0 \xrightarrow{\ \mathsf{P}\ } x_f$

- x_0 satisfies pre : $\mathsf{pre}(x_0)$

- x_f satisfies post : $\mathsf{post}(x_0, x_f)$

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

Checking a contract

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variables x : $\mathbb{D}$
requires $pre(x_0)$
ensures $post(x_0, x_f)$
$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{begin} \\ 0 : P_0(x_0, x) \\ \text{S} \\ f : P_f(x_0, x) \\ \text{end} \end{array} \right.$

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Checking a contract using the solver Z3

requires $x0 \geq 0$;
ensures $x_f = x0+2$;
variables X

 begin
 $int X = x0$;
 $0 : x = x0$
 $X = X+2$;
 $1 : x = x0+2$
 end

- ▶ $x0 \geq 0 \wedge x = x_0 \Rightarrow x = x0$
- ▶ $x = x0+2 \Rightarrow x = x0+2$
- ▶ conditions de vérification $0 \longrightarrow 1$:
  $x = x0 \wedge x' = x+2 \Rightarrow x' = x0+2$
- ▶ $(x0 >= 0, x == x0, x! = x0)$
- ▶ $(x == x0+2, x! = x0+2)$
- ▶ $(x == x0, xp == x+2, xp! = x0+2)$

Listing 1 – z3 en Python

```python
from numbers import Real
from z3 import *
x = Real('x')
xp = Real('xp')
x0 = Real('x0')
s = Solver()
s.add(x0 >= 0, x == x0, x != x0)
print(s.check())
s.add(x == x0+2, x != x0+2)
print(s.check())
s.add(x == x0, xp == x + 2, xp != x0+2)
print(s.check())
```

Transformation of predicates

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

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

Transformation of predicates

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

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

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

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Weakest Liberal Precondition of S for P

$$\{S\}P(x) \stackrel{def}{=} \forall x_f.x \xrightarrow{\mathsf{S}} x_f \Rightarrow \mathsf{P}(x_f)$$

- $\forall x_0, x_f.\mathsf{pre}(x_0) \wedge x_0 \xrightarrow{\mathsf{P}} x_f \Rightarrow \mathsf{post}(x_0, x_f)$
- $\forall x_0, x.\mathsf{pre}(x_0) \Rightarrow (x_0 \xrightarrow{\mathsf{P}} x \Rightarrow \mathsf{post}(x_0, x))$
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Weakest Liberal Precondition of S for P

$$\{S\}P(x) \stackrel{def}{=} \forall x_f.x \xrightarrow{\mathsf{S}} x_f \Rightarrow \mathsf{P}(x_f)$$

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

▶ $WLP(S)(P(x))$ is another notation for $\{S\}P(x)$.

▶ $\{$while $b(x)$ do S end$\}P(x) = \{w\}(P(x))$

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▶ $\{\text{if } b(x) \text{ then } S; w \text{ else } skip \}P(x) =$

- $WLP(S)(P(x))$ is another notation for $\{S\}P(x)$.
- $\{$while $b(x)$ do S end$\}P(x) = \{w\}(P(x))$
- $\{$if $b(x)$ then $S; w$ else $skip$ $\}P(x) =$
- $b(x) \wedge \{S; w\}P(x) \vee$ not $b(x) \wedge \{skip\}P(x) =$

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▶ $b(x) \wedge \{S; w\}P(x) \vee \text{ not } b(x) \ \wedge \ \{skip\}P(x) =$

▶ $b(x) \wedge \{S\}(\{w\}(P(x))) \vee \text{ not } b(x) \wedge P(x) = \{w\}(P(x))$

▶ $F(\{w\})(P(x)) = \{w\}(P(x)$

Examples

▶ $\{\text{while } x > 0 \text{ do } x := x{-}1 \text{ end}\}(x = 0) = x \geq 0$

▶ $\{\text{while } x > 0 \text{ do } x := x{+}1 \text{ end}\}(x = 0) = x \geq 0$

▶ $\{\text{while } x > 0 \text{ do } x := x{+}1 \text{ end}\}(x \leq 0) = x \in \mathbb{Z}$

Computing WLP function

▶ $\forall x_0.\mathsf{pre}(x_0) \Rightarrow \{P\}\mathsf{post}(x_0, x)$

▶ $\forall x_0.x = x_0 \wedge \mathsf{pre}(x_0) \Rightarrow \{P\}\mathsf{post}(x_0, x)$

▶ Hoare Triple : $\{pre(x_0) \wedge x = x_0\}P\{post(x_0, x)\}$

Current Subsection Summary

1 Programs as Predicate Transformers

2 Mechanizing the contract checking

3 Transforming predicates

4 Using predicate transformers for checking contracts

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⊠ Definition(Axiomes et règles d'inférence)

- ▶ Axiome d'affectation : $\{P(e/x)\}$**X :=E(X)**$\{P\}$.
- ▶ Axiome du saut : $\{P\}$**skip**$\{P\}$.
- ▶ Règle de composition : Si $\{P\}$**S**$_1\{R\}$ et $\{R\}$**S**$_2\{Q\}$, alors $\{P\}$**S**$_1$ **;S**$_2\{Q\}$.
- ▶ Si $\{P \wedge B\}$**S**$_1\{Q\}$ et $\{P \wedge \neg B\}$**S**$_2\{Q\}$, alors $\{P\}$**if B then S**$_1$ **then S**$_2$ **fi**$\{Q\}$.
- ▶ Si $\{P \wedge B\}$**S**$\{P\}$, alors $\{P\}$**while B do S od**$\{P \wedge \neg B\}$.
- ▶ Règle de renforcement/affaiblissement : Si $P' \Rightarrow P$, $\{P\}$**S**$\{Q\}$, $Q \Rightarrow Q'$, alors $\{P'\}$**S**$\{Q'\}$.

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Exemple de preuve $\{x = 1\}$**Z :=X ;X :=Y ;Y :=Z**$\{y = 1\}$

- ▶ (1) $x = 1 \Rightarrow (z = 1)[x/z]$ (propriété logique)
- ▶ (2) $\{(z = 1)[x/z]\}$**Z :=X**$\{z = 1\}$ (axiome d'affectation)
- ▶ (3) $\{x = 1\}$**Z :=X**$\{z = 1\}$ (Règle de renforcement/affaiblissement avec (1) et (2))
- ▶ (4) $z = 1 \Rightarrow (z = 1)[y/x]$ (propriété logique)
- ▶ (5) $\{(z = 1)[y/x]\}$**X :=Y**$\{z = 1\}$ (axiome d'affectation)
- ▶ (6) $\{z = 1\}$**X :=Y**$\{z = 1\}$ (Règle de renforcement/affaiblissement avec (4) et (5))
- ▶ (7) $z = 1 \Rightarrow (y = 1)[z/y]$ (propriété logique)
- ▶ (8) $\{(z = 1)[x/z]\}$**Y :=Z**$\{y = 1\}$ (axiome d'affectation)
- ▶ (9) $\{z = 1\}$**Y :=Z**$\{y = 1\}$ (Règle de renforcement/affaiblissement avec (7) et (8))
- ▶ (10) $\{x = 1\}$**Z :=X ;X :=Y ;**$\{z = 1\}$ (Règle de composition avec 3 et 6)
- ▶ (11) $\{x = 1\}$**Z :=X ;X :=Y ;Y :=Z**$\{y = 1\}$ (Règle de composition avec 11 et 9)

Sémantique des triplets de Hoare

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⊠ Definition

$\{P\}\mathbf{S}\{Q\}$ est défini par $\forall s, t \in STATES : P(s) \land \mathcal{D}(S)(s) = t \Rightarrow Q(t)$

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☺ PropertyCorrection du système axiomatique des programmes commentés

- ▶ S'il existe une preuve construite avec les règles précédentes de $\{P\}\mathbf{S}\{Q\}$, alors $\{P\}\mathbf{S}\{Q\}$ est valide.
- ▶ Si $\{P'\}\mathbf{S}\{Q'\}$ est valide et si le langage d'assertions est suffisamment expressif, alors il existe une preuve construite avec les règles précédentes de $\{P\}\mathbf{S}\{Q\}$.

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⊠ Definition

Un langage d'assertions est la donnée d'un ensemble de prédicats et d'opérateurs de composition comme la disjonction et la conjonction ; il est muni d'une relation d'ordre partielle appelée implication. On le notera $(\textsc{Pred}, \Rightarrow, \mathbf{false}, \mathbf{true}, \land, \lor) : (\textsc{Pred}, \Rightarrow, \mathbf{false}, \mathbf{true}, \land, \lor)$ est un treillis complet.

- $\{P\}\mathbf{S}\{Q\}$
- $\forall s, t \in STATES : P(s) \wedge \mathcal{D}(S)(s) = t \Rightarrow Q(t)$
- $\forall s \in STATES : P(s) \Rightarrow (\forall t \in STATES : \mathcal{D}(S)(s) = t \Rightarrow Q(t))$

....

Définition de wlp

$wlp(S)(Q) \stackrel{def}{=} (\forall t \in STATES : \mathcal{D}(S)(s) = t \Rightarrow Q(t))$

....

$wlp(S)(Q) \equiv \overline{(\exists t \in STATES : \mathcal{D}(S)(s) = t \wedge \overline{Q}(t))}$

....

....

Lien entre wp et wlp

- $loop(S) \equiv \overline{(\exists t \in STATES : \mathcal{D}(S)(s) = t}$ (ensemble des états qui ne permettent pas à S de terminer)
- $wp(S)(Q) \equiv wlp(S)(Q) \wedge \overline{loop(S)}$

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⊠ Definition
$$WLP(S)(P) = \nu\lambda X.((B \wedge wlp(BS)(X)) \vee (\neg B \wedge P))$$
. . . .
. . . .
☺ Property
- ▶ Si $P \Rightarrow Q$, then $wlp(S)(P) \Rightarrow wlp(S)(Q)$.

Axiomatisation de la Logique de Hoare

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⊠ Definitiontriplets de Hoare

$$\{P\}\textbf{S}\{Q\} \stackrel{def}{=} P \Rightarrow wlp(S)(Q)$$

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- ▶ Règle de composition : Si $\{P\}\mathbf{S}_1\{R\}$ et $\{R\}\mathbf{S}_2\{Q\}$, alors $\{P\}\mathbf{S}_1 \mathbf{;S}_2\{Q\}$.
- ▶ Si $\{P \wedge B\}\mathbf{S}_1\{Q\}$ et $\{P \wedge \neg B\}\mathbf{S}_2\{Q\}$, alors $\{P\}\mathbf{if\ B\ then\ S}_1\ \mathbf{then\ S}_2\ \mathbf{fi}\{Q\}$.
- ▶ Si $\{P \wedge B\}\mathbf{S}\{P\}$, alors $\{P\}\mathbf{while\ B\ do\ S\ od}\{P \wedge \neg B\}$.
- ▶ Règle de renforcement/affaiblissement : Si $P' \Rightarrow P$, $\{P\}\mathbf{S}\{Q\}$, $Q \Rightarrow Q'$, alors $\{P'\}\mathbf{S}\{Q'\}$.

. . . .

- ▶ $\{P\}\textbf{S}\{Q\}$
- ▶ $\forall s \in STATES.P(s) \Rightarrow wlp(S)(Q)(s)$
- ▶ $\forall s \in STATES.P(s) \Rightarrow (\forall t \in STATES : \mathcal{D}(S)(s) = t \Rightarrow Q(t))$
- ▶ $\forall s, t \in STATES.P(s) \wedge \mathcal{D}(S)(s) = t \Rightarrow Q(t)$
- ▶ Correction : Si on a construit une preuve de $\{P\}\textbf{S}\{Q\}$ avec les règles de la logique de Hoare, alors $P \Rightarrow wlp(S)(Q)$
- ▶ Complétude sémantique : Si $P \Rightarrow wlp(S)(Q)$, alors on peut construire une preuve de $\{P\}\textbf{S}\{Q\}$ avec les règles de la logique de Hoare si on peut exprimer $wlp(S)(P)$ dans le langae d'assertions.

Example 1

Listing 2 – difference of two numbers

```c
#include <limits.h>
/*@ requires a-b >= INT_MIN && a-b <= INT_MAX;
    assigns \nothing;
    ensures \result == (a - b);
*/
static int difference(int a, int b) {
  return a-b;
}
```

▶ INT_MIN (resp. INT_MAX) is the smallest codable integer (resp. greatest codable integer).

▶ $a0-b0 \geq INT\_MIN \wedge a0-b0 \leq INT\_MAX \wedge a = a0 \wedge b = b0 \Rightarrow [\result = a-b](\result = (a-b))$

Example 2

Listing 3 – incrément de nombre

```
/*@ requires x0 >= 0;
    assigns \nothing;
    ensures \result == x0+2;
  @*/

int  exemple(int x0) {
  int x=x0;
  //@ assert x == x0;
  x = x + 2;
//@ assert  x== x0+2;
return x;
}
```

requires $x0 \geq 0$;
ensures $x_f = x0+2$;
variables x

$\quad$ begin
$\quad$ intx $= x0$;
$\quad$ $0 : x = x0$
$\quad$ x := x+2;
$\quad$ $1 : x = x0+2$
$\quad$ end

Conditions de vérification $0 \longrightarrow 1$:

▶ $x = x0 \wedge x' = x+2 \Rightarrow x' = x0+2$

▶ $x = x0 \Rightarrow (x' = x+2 \Rightarrow x' = x0+2)$

▶ $x = x0 \Rightarrow (x+2 = x0+2)$

▶ $wp(x := x+2)(x = x0+2) = (x+2 = x0+2)$

▶ $x = x0 \wedge x0 \geq 0 \Rightarrow wp(x := x+2)(x = x0+2)$

▶ $x = x0 \wedge x0 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x+2 = x0+2$

▶ $x = x0 \wedge x0 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x0+2 = x0+2$

▶ $x0 \geq 0 \wedge x = x_0 \Rightarrow x = x0$

▶ $x = x0+2 \Rightarrow x = x0+2$

▶ $x = x0 \Rightarrow wp(x := x+2)(x = x0+2)$

calcul de $wp(X := X+2)(x = x0+2)$

Listing 4 – incrément de nombre

```
/*@ requires x0 >= 0;
    assigns \nothing;
    ensures \result == x0+1;
  @*/

int exemple(int x0) {
  int x=x0;
  //@ assert x == x0;
  x = x + 2;
//@ assert x== x0+2;
return x;
//@ assert \result== x0+2;
}
```

Listing 5 – incrément de nombre

```
/*@ requires x0 >= 0;
    assigns \nothing;
    ensures \result == x0;
  @*/

int exemple(int x0) {
  int x=x0;
//@ assert x == x0+1;
  x = x + 2;
//@ assert  x== x0+2;
return x;

}
```

Opérateur WP

Soit STATES l'ensemble des états sur l'ensemble X des variables. Soit S une instruction de programme sur X. Soit A une partie de STATES. $s \in WP(S)(A)$, si la condition suivante est vérifiée :

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \forall t \in STATES : \mathcal{D}(S)(s) = t \Rightarrow t \in A \\ \wedge \\ \exists t \in STATES : \mathcal{D}(S)(s) = t \end{array} \right)$$

▶ $WP(X := X+1)(A) = \{s \in STATES | s[X \mapsto s(X) \oplus 1] \in A\}$

▶ $WP(X := Y+1)(A) = \{s \in STATES | s[X \mapsto s(Y) \oplus 1] \in A\}$

▶ $WP(while\ X > 0\ do\ X := X-1\ od)(A) = \{s \in STATES | (s(X) \le 0) \vee (s(X) \in A \wedge s(X) < 0)\}$

▶ $WP(while\ x > 0\ do\ x := x+1\ od)(A) = \{s \in STATES | (s(X) \in A \wedge s(X) \le 0)\}$

▶ $WP(while\ x > 0\ do\ x := x+1\ od)(\varnothing) = \varnothing$

▶ $WP(while\ x > 0\ do\ x := x+1\ od)(STATES) = \{s \in STATES | s(X) < 0\}$

Propriétés

- ▶ WP est une fonction monotone pour l'inclusion d'ensembles de STATES.
- ▶ $WP(S)(\varnothing) = \varnothing$
- ▶ $WP(S)(A \cap B) = WP(S)(A) \cap WP(S)(B)$
- ▶ $WP(S)(A) \cup WP(S)(B) \subseteq WP(S)(A \cup B)$
- ▶ Si S est déterministe, $WP(S)(A \cup B) = WP(S)(A) \cup WP(S)(B)$

- ▶ WP est un opérateur avec le profil suivant

  pour toute instruction S du langage de programmation,
  $$WP(S) \in \mathcal{P}(STATES) \nrightarrow \mathcal{P}(STATES)$$

- ▶ $(\mathcal{P}(STATES), \subseteq)$ est un treillis complet.
- ▶ $(Pred, \Rightarrow)$ est une structure où
  - (1) $Pred$ est une *extension* du langage d'expressions booléennes
  - (2) $Pred$ est une *intension* introduite comme un langage d'assertions
  - $\Rightarrow$ est l'implication
  - $s \in A$ correspond une assertion P vraie en s notée $P(s)$.

Définition structurelle des transformateurs de prédicats

- S est une instruction de STATS.
- T est le type ou les types des variables et D est la constante ou les constantes Définie(s).
- P est un prédicat du langage Pred
- X est une variable de programme
- $E(X, D)$ (resp. $B(X, D)$) est une expression arithmétique (resp. booléenne) dépendant de X et de D.
- x est la valeur de X (X contient la valeur x).
- $e(x, d)$ (resp. $b(x, d)$) est l'expression arithmétique (resp. booléenne) du langage Pred associée à l'expression $E(X, D)$ (resp. $B(X, D)$) du langage des expressions arithmétiques (resp. booléennes) du langage de programmation Prog
- $b(x, d)$ est l'expression arithmétique du langage Pred associée à l'expression $E(X, D)$ du langage des expressions arithmétiques du langage de programmation Prog

S	wp(S)(P)
X :=E(X,D)	$P[e(x,d)/x]$
SKIP	P
$S_1 ; S_2$	$wp(S_1)(wp(S_2)(P))$
IF B S_1 ELSE S_2 FI	$(B \Rightarrow wp(S_1)(P)) \land (\neg B \Rightarrow wp(S_2)(P))$
WHILE B DO S OD	$\mu.(\lambda X.(B \Rightarrow wp(S)(X)) \land (\neg B \Rightarrow P))$

- $wp(X := X+5)(x \geq 8) \overset{def}{=} x+5 \geq 8 \land x \geq 3$
- $wp(\text{WHILE } x > 1 \text{ DO } X := X+1 \text{ OD})(x = 4) = FALSE$
- $wp(\text{WHILE } x > 1 \text{ DO } X := X+1 \text{ OD})(x = 0) = x = 0$

. . . .

⊠ Definitiontriplets de Hoare Correction Totale

$[P]\mathbf{S}[Q] \stackrel{def}{=} P \Rightarrow wp(S)(Q)$

. . . .

. . . .

⊠ Definitiontriplets de Hoare Correction Totale

$[P]\textbf{S}[Q] \stackrel{def}{=} P \Rightarrow wp(S)(Q)$

. . . .

. . . .

⊠ Definition(Axiomes et règles d'inférence)

- ▶ Axiome d'affectation : $[P(e/x)]\textbf{X :=E(X)}[P]$.
- ▶ Axiome du saut : $[P]\textbf{skip}[P]$.
- ▶ Règle de composition : Si $[P]\textbf{S}_1[R]$ et $[R]\textbf{S}_2[Q]$, alors $[P]\textbf{S}_1\textbf{ ;S}_2[Q]$.
- ▶ Si $[P \wedge B]\textbf{S}_1[Q]$ et $[P \wedge \neg B]\textbf{S}_2[Q]$, alors $[P]\textbf{if B then S}_1\textbf{ then S}_2\textbf{ fi}[Q]$.
- ▶ Si $[P(n+1)]\textbf{S}[P(n)]$, $P(n+1) \Rightarrow b$, $P(0) \Rightarrow \neg b$, alors $[\exists n \in \mathbb{N}.P(n)]\textbf{while B do S od}[P(0)]$.
- ▶ Règle de renforcement/affaiblissement : Si $P' \Rightarrow P$, $[P]\textbf{S}[Q]$, $Q \Rightarrow Q'$, alors $[P']\textbf{S}[Q']$.

. . . .

Correction

:
Si $[P]$**S**$[Q]$ est dérivé selon les règles ci-dessus, alors $P\wp(S)5Q$.

▶ $[P(e/x)]$**X :=E(X)**$[P]$ est valide : $wp(X := E)(P)/x = P(e/x)$.

▶ $[\exists n \in \mathbb{N}.P(n)]$**while B do S od**$[P(0)]$: si s est un état de P(n) alors au bout de n boucles on atteint un état s_f tel que P(0) est vrai en s_f.

Complétude

:
Si $P \Rightarrow wp(S)(Q)$, alors il existe une preuve de $[P]\mathbf{S}[Q]$ construites avec les règles ci-dessus,

- ▶ $P \Rightarrow wp(X := E(X))(Q) : P \Rightarrow Q(e/x)$ et $[Q(e/x)]\mathbf{X :=E(X)}[Q]$ constituent une preuve.
- ▶ $P \Rightarrow wp(while)(Q)$:
  - • On construit la suite de $P(n)$ en définissant $P(n) = W_n$.
  - • On vérifie que cela vérifie la règle du while.

Current Summary

1 Programs as Predicate Transformers

2 Mechanizing the contract checking

3 Transforming predicates
   Hoare Logic for PC
   Examples in ACSL
   Définition et propriétés du calcul wp

4 Using predicate transformers for checking contracts

Verification of contract (I)

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

- ▶ P transforms a variable x from an initial value x_0 and produces a final value x_f : $x_0 \xrightarrow{P} x_f$
- ▶ x_0 satisfait pre : $\text{pre}(x_0)$ and x_f satisfait post : $\text{post}(x_0, x_f)$
- ▶ $\text{pre}(x_0) \wedge x_0 \xrightarrow{P} x_f \Rightarrow \text{post}(x_0, x_f)$

requires $pre(x_0)$
ensures $post(x_0, x_f)$
variables X

    begin
    $0 : P_0(x_0, x)$
    instruction$_0$
    ...
    $i : P_i(x_0, x)$
    ...
    instruction$_{f-1}$
    $f : P_f(x_0, x)$
    end

- ▶ $pre(x_0) \wedge x = x_0 \Rightarrow P_0(x_0, x)$
- ▶ $pre(x_0) \wedge P_f(x_0, x) \Rightarrow post(x_0, x)$
- ▶ For each pair ℓ, ℓ' such that $\ell \longrightarrow \ell'$, one checks that foa any value $x, x' \in \text{MEMORY}$

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} pre(x_0) \wedge P_\ell(x_0, x)) \\ \wedge cond_{\ell, \ell'}(x) \wedge x' = f_{\ell, \ell'}(x) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow P_{\ell'}(x_0, x') \right),$$

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

- P transforms a variable x from an initial value x_0 and produces a final value x_f : $x_0 \xrightarrow{\text{P}} x_f$

- x_0 satisfait pre : $\text{pre}(x_0)$ and x_f satisfait post : $\text{post}(x_0, x_f)$

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

requires $pre(x_0)$
ensures $post(x_0, x_f)$
variables X

begin
$0 : P_0(x_0, x)$
$\texttt{instruction}_0$
...
$i : P_i(x_0, x)$
...
$\texttt{instruction}_{f-1}$
$f : P_f(x_0, x)$
end

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

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

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

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

- $\forall x_0.\text{pre}(x_0) \Rightarrow WLP(P)(\text{post}(x_0, x))$

Un programme P *satisfies* a contract (pre,post) :

- ▶ P transforms a variable x from an initial value x_0 and produces a final value x_f : $x_0 \xrightarrow{\ P\ } x_f$
- ▶ x_0 satisfies pre : pre(x_0) and x_f satisfies post : post(x_0, x_f)
- ▶ pre$(x_0) \wedge x_0 \xrightarrow{\ P\ } x_f \Rightarrow$ post(x_0, x_f)
- ▶ $\forall x_0.$pre$(x_0) \Rightarrow WLP(P)($post$(x_0, x))$

Partial Correctness by computing WLPs

Un programme P *satisfies* a contract (pre,post) :

- ▶ P transforms a variable x from an initial value x_0 and produces a final value x_f : $x_0 \xrightarrow{\mathsf{P}} x_f$
- ▶ x_0 satisfies pre : $\mathsf{pre}(x_0)$ and x_f satisfies post : $\mathsf{post}(x_0, x_f)$
- ▶ $\mathsf{pre}(x_0) \wedge x_0 \xrightarrow{\mathsf{P}} x_f \Rightarrow \mathsf{post}(x_0, x_f)$
- ▶ $\forall x_0.\mathsf{pre}(x_0) \Rightarrow WLP(P)(\mathsf{post}(x_0, x))$
- ▶ WLP is not computable . . .
- ▶ Using Hoare logic in the WLP computing as suggested by Rustan Leino. de WLP.

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

▶ P transforms a variable x from an initial value x_0 and produces a final value x_f : $x_0 \xrightarrow{\text{P}} x_f$

▶ x_0 satisfait pre : $\text{pre}(x_0)$ and x_f satisfait post : $\text{post}(x_0, x_f)$

▶ $\text{pre}(x_0) \wedge x_0 \xrightarrow{\text{P}} x_f \Rightarrow \text{post}(x_0, x_f)$

```
requires pre(x_0)
ensures post(x_0, x_f)
variables X
    begin
    /·@assert P_0(x_0, x)·/
    T;
    /·@loop invariant I(x_0, x)·/
    while B(x) do
      S
    od
    /·@assert P_f(x_0, x)·/
    end
```

▶ $x = $
  $x_0 \wedge \text{pre}(x_0) \Rightarrow P_0(x_0, x)$
▶ $\text{pre}(x_0) \wedge P_0(x_0, x) \Rightarrow$
  $WLP(T)(I(x_0, x))$
▶ $I(x_0, x) \wedge B(x) \Rightarrow$
  $WLP(S)(I(x_0, x))$
▶ $I(x_0, x) \wedge \neg B(x) \Rightarrow$
  $P_f(x_0, x)$

requires $pre(x_0)$
ensures $post(x_0, x_f)$
variables X
    begin
    $/\cdot$@assert $P_0(x_0, x)\cdot/$
    $S1;$
    $S2;$
    $/\cdot$@assert $P_f(x_0, x)\cdot/$
    end

▶ $x = x_0 \wedge \mathsf{pre}(x_0) \Rightarrow P_0(x_0, x)$

▶ $P_0(x_0, x) \Rightarrow WLP(S1; S2)(P_f(x_0, x))$

requires $pre(x_0)$
ensures $post(x_0, x_f)$
variables X
> begin
> $/\cdot@$assert $P_0(x_0, x)\cdot/$
> if $B(x)$ do
> $\quad S1$
> else
> $\quad S2$
> elfi
> $/\cdot@$assert $P_f(x_0, x)\cdot/$
> end

$x = x_0 \wedge \mathsf{pre}(x_0) \Rightarrow P_0(x_0, x)$

$P_0(x_0, x) \Rightarrow$
$\quad B(x) \wedge WLP(S1)(P_f(x_0, x))$
$\quad \vee$
$\quad \neg B(x) \wedge WLP(S2)(P_f(x_0, x))$