

Dafny An automatic program verifier for functional correctness

K. Rustan M. Leino

Research in Software Engineering (RiSE) Microsoft Research, Redmond

LPAR-16 Dakar, Senegal 27 April 2010



Program verification

functional correctness

Dafny and others traditional mechanical program verification

limited checking

extended static checking

automatic decision procedures (SMT solvers) interactive proof assistants

User interaction

Program

Specifica

Program oriented: invariants, assertions, ...



Formula oriented: theorem-prover commands, tactics



Binary search



- Object-based language
 - generic classes, no subclassing
 - object references, dynamic allocation
 - sequential control
- Built-in specifications
 - pre- and postconditions
 - framing
 - loop invariants, inline assertions
 - termination
- Specification support
 - Sets, sequences, algebraic datatypes
 - User-defined functions
 - Ghost variables

Top-level grammar

- Program ::= Type*
- Type ::= Class | Datatype
- Class ::= class Name { Member* }
- Member ::= Field | Method | Function
- Datatype ::= datatype Name { Constructor* }

Generic (that is, accepts type parameters)

Types

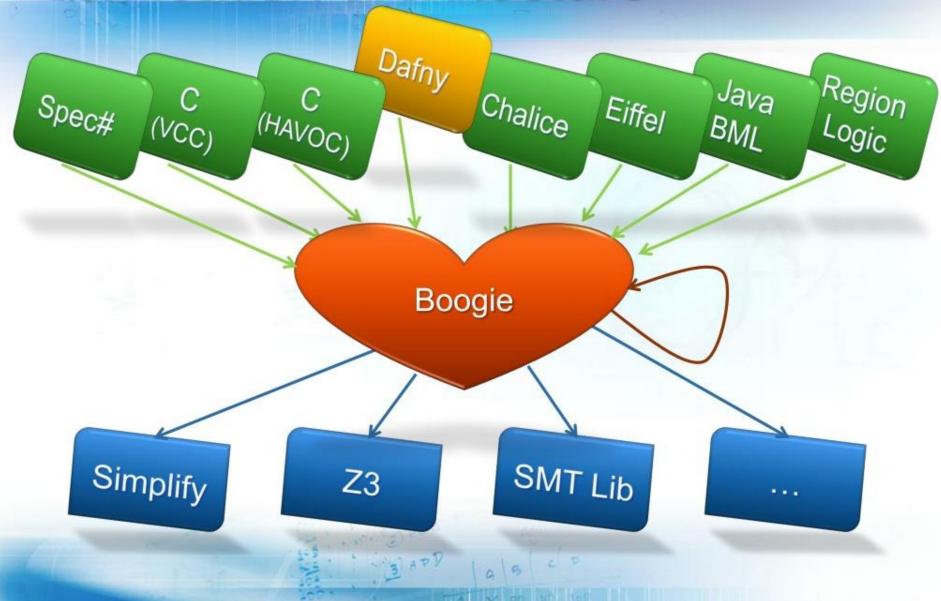
- Booleans
- Mathematical integers
- Finite sets
- Sequences
- Class types
- Algebraic datatypes



Calculator



Verification architecture



Dafny, Boogie, VC

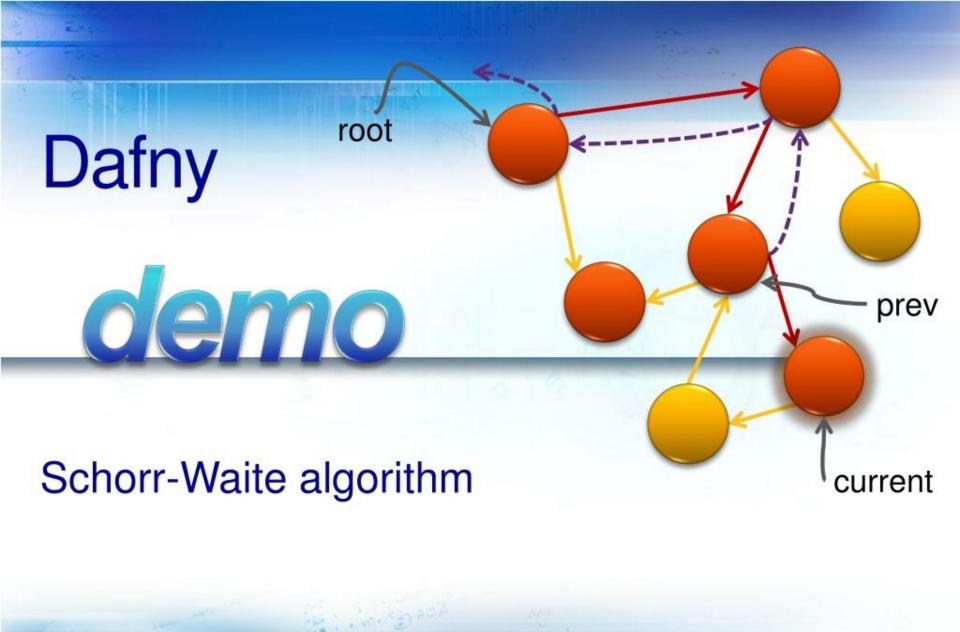


From Dafny to verification-condition formulas



Axiomatizing functions

function F(x: T): U ... { Body } $rightharpoonup (\forall x \bullet F(x) = Body)$ datatype Tree { Leaf(int); Split(Tree, Tree); } function G(x: Tree): U ... { match x case Leaf(n) \Rightarrow n case Split(a,b) \Rightarrow G(a) + G(b) } (∀t • G(t) = if... eise C(left(t)) G(right(t))) \bullet (\forall n \bullet G(Leaf(n)) = n) \bullet (\forall a,b \bullet G(Split(a,b)) = G(a) + G(b))



Verifying termination

- Functions
- Loops
- Methods

- decreases clause
 - lexicographic tuple
 - components of tuple can be of any types
 - to compare, consider longest commonly typed prefix of the lexicographic tuple



Using a program to prover a theorem



Conclusions

- Full functional-correctness verification is becoming more automatic
- Interaction is moving closer to the problem domain
- A well-designed language and verifier, plus a great SMT solver, go a long way

Dafny (and Boogie) open source: boogie.codeplex.com