

Week 9 - README

We extend the synthesis tool created in Week 6 so that it generates boolean combinations of linear invariants. We also test it against benchmark problems that require boolean combinations. This tool only supports `while` loops.

Implementation (for the `auto_verify_new.py`)

This tool locates the correct Dafny `while` loop based on the week 5 parser (refer to the section on Week 5).

Invariant Synthesis Strategy

The tool attempts synthesis in priority order:

```
def load_invariants(src, method_summary, use_boolean=True):
    # 1. Check for pre-synthesized invariants in summary
    if method_summary.get("synthesized_invariants"):
        return those

    # 2. Try Boolean DNF synthesis (if enabled)
    if use_boolean and has_boolean_synthesizer:
        invs = synthesize_boolean_dnfInvariant_for_loop(...)
        if invs: return invs

    # 3. Fall back to linear synthesis
    if has_linear_synthesizer:
        invs = synthesize_linear_invariants_for_loop(...)
        if invs: return invs

    # 4. No invariants found
    return []
```

Invariant Insertion with DNF Handling

Special formatting for disjunctive invariants:

```

def insert_invariants_into_loop(src, method_summary, invariants):
    for inv in invariants:
        # Wrap disjunctions in parentheses if not already wrapped
        if "||" in inv and not (inv.startswith("(") and inv.endswith(")")):
            inv = f"({inv})"
        inv_block += f"\n{inv_indent}invariant {inv}"

```

Example transformation:

- Input: `x < 5 || y > 10`
- Output: `invariant (x < 5 || y > 10)`

Implementation (for bool_linear_invariants.py)

The start is the same as the week 6 tool (Parsing and loop extraction, building the transition relation, Guard Parsing). After guard parsing, we come to invariant generation.

Invariant generation

- **Linear invariants:**

Templates of the form `a1x1 + ... + anxn ≤ c` are generated for small integer ranges.

- **Boolean DNF invariants:**

Disjunctions of conjunctions of linear constraints.

How it generates DNF invariants

- **Choose a small number kkk** of disjuncts (OR-components).
- For each disjunct:
 - Generate a template: $a_1x_1 + \dots + a_nx_n \leq c$ and/or $a_1x_1 + \dots + a_nx_n = c$

$$a_1x_1 + \dots + a_nx_n \leq c \quad \text{or} \quad a_1x_1 + \dots + a_nx_n = c$$

$$a_1x_1 + \dots + a_nx_n \leq c$$

$$a_1x_1 + \dots + a_nx_n = c$$

(multiple such atoms per disjunct)

- Combine them into full DNF templates: $(A_1 \wedge A_2) \vee (B_1 \wedge B_2) \dots$
 $(A_1 \wedge A_2) \vee (B_1 \wedge B_2) \dots (A_{\{1\}} \wedge A_{\{2\}}) \vee \dots \vee (B_{\{1\}} \wedge B_{\{2\}}) \vee \dots$
- Ask Z3 to solve for the coefficients so that the *whole DNF*:
 - holds initially
 - is preserved by the loop body
 - is not trivially false

Example

To illustrate the tool, consider this simple Dafny method

Input

```
method DoubleIncrement(n: int) returns (i: int, j: int)
{
  i := 0;
  j := 0;
  while (i < n && j < 2*n)
    invariant (-i <= 0 && -j <= 0 && -i - j <= 0)
    {
      i := i + 1;
      j := j + 2;
    }
}
```

Result

```
{
  "file": "week3\\linearproblem2.dfy",
  "used_boolean": true,
  "invariants": [
    "(-i <= 0 && -j <= 0 && -i - j <= 0)"
  ],
  "out_file": "week9\\linearproblem2_fixed.dfy",
  "ran_dafny": true,
```

```
"dafny": {  
    "command": [  
        "dafny",  
        "week9\\linearproblem2_fixed.dfy"  
    ],  
    "returncode": 0,  
    "output": "Warning: this way of using the CLI is deprecated. Use 'dafny -  
-help' to see help for the new Dafny CLI format\n\nDafny program verifier fi  
nished with 1 verified, 0 errors\nCompiled assembly into linearproblem2_fix  
ed.dll\n"  
}  
}
```