

CS477 Formal Software Development Methods

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Embedding logics in HOL

- Problem: How to define logic and their meaning in HOL?
- Two approaches: *deep* or *shallow*
- Shallow: use propositions of HOL as propositions of defined logic
- Example of shallow: Propositional Logic in HOL (just restrict the terms)
 - Can't always have such a simple inclusion
 - Reasoning easiest in "defined" logic when possible
 - Can't reason *about* defined logic this way, only in it.

Embedding logics in HOL

- Alternative - Deep:
 - Terms and propositions: elements in data types,
 - Assignment: function from variables (names) to values
 - "Satisfies": function of assignment and proposition to booleans
 - Can always be done
 - More work to define, more work to use than shallow embedding
 - More powerful, can reason about defined logic as well as in it
- Can combine two approaches

What is the Meaning of a Hoare Triple?

- Hoare triple $\{P\} C \{Q\}$ means that
 - if C is run in a state S satisfying P , and C terminates
 - then C will end in a state S' satisfying Q
- Implies states S and S' are (can be viewed as) assignments of variables to values
- States are **abstracted** as functions from variables to values
- States are **modeled** as functions from variables to values

How to Define Hoare Logic in HOL

- Deep embedding always possible, more work
- Is shallow possible?
- Two parts: Code and conditions
- Shallowest possible:
 - Code *is* function from states to states
 - Expression *is* function from states to values
 - Boolean expression *is* function from states to booleans
 - Conditions *are* function from states to booleans, since boolean expressions occur in conditions
- Problem: Can't do case analysis on general type of functions from states to states
- Can't do case analysis or induction on code
- Solution: go a bit deeper

Embedding Hoare Logic in HOL

- Recursive data type for Code (think BNF Grammar)
- Keep expressions, boolean expressions almost as before
- Expressions: functions from states to values
- Boolean expressions: functions from states to booleans
- Conditions: function from states to booleans (i.e. boolean expressions)
- **Note:** Constants, variables are expressions, so are functions from states to values
- What functions are they?

HOL Types for Shallow Part of Embedding

```
type_synonym var_name = "string"
type_synonym 'data state = "var_name =>'data"
type_synonym 'data exp = "'data state =>'data"
```

- We are parametrizing by 'data
- Can instantiate later with `int` or `real`, or role your own

HOL Terms for Shallow Part of Embedding

Need to lift constants, variables, boolean and arithmetic operators to functions over states:

- Constants:

```
definition k :: "'data =>'data exp" where
  "k c ≡λs. c"
```
- Variables:

```
definition rev_app :: "var_name =>'data exp" ("($)")
  where "$ x ≡λs. s x"
```
- We will add more when we specify a specific type of data

Boolean Expressions

- Can be complete about boolean

```
type_synonym 'data bool_exp = "'data state =>bool"
```

```
definition Bool :: "'data bool_exp =>'data bool_exp" where
  "Bool b s = b"
```

```
definition true_b :: "'data bool_exp" where
  "true_b ≡λs. True"
```

```
definition false_b :: "'data bool_exp" where
  "false_b ≡λs. False"
```

Boolean Connectives

- We want the usual logical connectives no matter what type data has:

```
definition and_b
  :: "'data bool_exp =>'data bool_exp =>'data bool_exp"
  (infix "[∧]" 100) where
  "(a [∧] b) ≡ λs. ((a s) ∧(b s))"
```

```
definition and_b
  :: "'data bool_exp =>'data bool_exp =>'data bool_exp"
  (infix "[∨]" 100) where
  "(a [∨] b) ≡ λs. ((a s) ∨(b s))"
```

Meaning of Satisfaction

- Need to be able to ask when a state satisfies, or **models** a proposition:

```
definition models :: "'data state =>'data bool_exp =>bool"
  (infix "⊨" 90)
  where
  "(s⊨b) ≡ b s"
```

```
definition bvalid :: "'data bool_exp =>bool" ("⊨")
  where
  "⊨b ≡(∀s. b s)"
```

Reasoning about Propositions

Show the inference rules for Propositional Logic hold here:

```
lemma bvalid_and_bI:
  "⊨⊨P; ⊨⊨Q] ⇒ ⊨(P [∧] Q)"
```

```
lemma bvalid_and_bE [elim]:
  "⊨⊨(P [∧] Q); ⊨⊨P; ⊨⊨Q] ⇒⊨R] ⇒R"
```

```
lemma bvalid_or_bLI [intro]: "⊨P ⇒ ⊨(P [∨] Q)"
```

```
lemma bvalid_or_bRI [intro]: "⊨Q ⇒ ⊨(P [∨] Q)"
```

How to Handle Substitution

Use the shallowness

```
definition substitute :: ('data state => 'a) => var_name => '
  ("_/_/[_<=>_ /]" [120,120,120]60)
  where
  "p[x<=> e] ≡ λ s. p(λ v. if v = x then e(s) else s(v))"
```

Prove this satisfies all equations for substitution:

```
lemma same_var_subst: "$x[x<=> e] = e"
lemma diff_var_subst: "[[x ≠ y]] => $y[x<=> e] = $y"
lemma plus_e_subst:
  "(a [+] b)[x<=> e] = (a[x<=> e])[+](b[x<=> e])"
lemma less_b_subst:
  "(a [<] b)[x<=> e] = (a[x<=> e])[<](b[x<=> e])"
```

HOL Type for Deep Part of Embedding

```
datatype command =
  AssignCom "var_name" "'data exp" (infix "[:=" 110)
| SeqCom "command" "command" (infixl ";" 109)
| CondCom "'data bool_exp" "command" "command"
  ("IF _/ THEN _/ ELSE _/ FI" [120,120,120]60)
| WhileCom "'data bool_exp" "command"
  ("WHILE _/ DO _/ OD" [120,120]60)
```

Defining Hoare Logic Rules

```
inductive valid :: "'data bool_exp => command => 'data bool_exp
=> 'data bool"
  ("{{_}}_{{_}}" [120,120,120]60) where
  AssignmentAxiom:
    "{{(P[x<=>e])}}(x ::= e) {{P}}" |
  SequenceRule:
    "[[{{P}}]C {{Q}}; {{Q}}C' {{R}}]"
    => "{{P}}(C;C'){{R}}" |
  RuleOfConsequence:
    "[[I|(P [→] P') ; {{P'}}C{{Q'}}; I|(Q' [→] Q) ]]"
    => "{{P}}C{{Q}}" |
  IfThenElseRule:
    "[[{{(P [∧] B)}}C{{Q}}; {{(P[∧]([¬]B))}}C'{{Q'}}]"
    => "{{P}}(IF B THEN C ELSE C' FI){{Q}}" |
  WhileRule:
    "[[{{(P [∧] B)}}C{{P}}]"
    => "{{P}}(WHILE B DO C OD){{(P [∧] ([¬]B))}}"
```

Using Shallow Part of Embedding

- Need to fix a type of `data`.
- Will fix it as `int`:
`type_synonym data = "int"`
- Need to lift constants, variables, arithmetic operators, and predicates to functions over states
- Already have constants (via `k`) and variables (via `$`).
- Arithmetic operations:

```
definition plus_e :: "exp => exp => exp" (infixl "+" 150)
  where "(p [+] q) ≡ λ s. (p s + (q s))"
```

Example: $x \times x + (2 \times x + 1)$ becomes

```
"$'x'' [×] '$'x'' [+] k 2 [×] '$'x'' [+] k 1)"
```

Using Shallow Part of Embedding

- Arithmetic relations:
`definition less_b :: "exp => exp => 'data bool_exp"`
`(infix "<" 140) where "(a [<] b)s ≡ (a s) < (b s)"`
- Boolean operators:

Example: $x < 0 \wedge y \neq z$ becomes

```
"$'x'' [<] k 0 [∧] [¬]($'y'' [=] '$'z'')"
```

DEMO

Annotated Simple Imperative Language

- We will give verification conditions for an annotated version of our simple imperative language
- Add a presumed invariant to each while loop

$\langle \text{command} \rangle ::= \langle \text{variable} \rangle := \langle \text{term} \rangle$
| $\langle \text{command} \rangle; \dots; \langle \text{command} \rangle$
| *if* $\langle \text{datastatement} \rangle$ *then* $\langle \text{command} \rangle$ *else* $\langle \text{command} \rangle$
| *while* $\langle \text{datastatement} \rangle$ *inv* $\langle \text{datastatement} \rangle$ *do* $\langle \text{command} \rangle$

Hoare Logic for Annotated Programs

$$\frac{\text{Assignment Rule}}{\{\{P[e/x]\}\} x := e \{P\}}$$

$$\frac{\text{Rule of Consequence} \quad P \Rightarrow P' \quad \{\{P'\}\} C \{Q'\} \quad Q' \Rightarrow Q}{\{\{P\}\} C \{Q\}}$$

$$\frac{\text{Sequencing Rule} \quad \{\{P\}\} C_1 \{Q\} \quad \{Q\} C_2 \{R\}}{\{\{P\}\} C_1; C_2 \{R\}}$$

$$\frac{\text{If Then Else Rule} \quad \{\{P \wedge B\}\} C_1 \{Q\} \quad \{\{P \wedge \neg B\}\} C_2 \{Q\}}{\{\{P\}\} \text{if } B \text{ then } C_1 \text{ else } C_2 \{Q\}}$$

$$\frac{\text{While Rule} \quad \{\{P \wedge B\}\} C \{P\}}{\{\{P\}\} \text{while } B \text{ inv } P \text{ do } C \{P \wedge \neg B\}}$$