

CS477 Formal Software Development Methods

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DEMO

Algorithm for Proving Hoare Triples?

- Have seen in Isabelle that much of proving a Hoare triple is routine
- Will this always work?
- Why not automate the whole process?
 - Can't (always) calculate needed loop invariants
 - Can't (always) prove implications (side-conditions) in Rule of Consequence application
- Can we automate all but this?
- Yes! But how?
 1. Annotate all `while` loops with needed invariants
 2. Use routine to “roll back” post-condition to `weakest precondition`, gathering side-conditions as we go
- 2 called `verification condition generation`

Annotated Simple Imperative Language

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

```
<command> ::= <variable> := <term>  
| <command>; ...; <command>  
| if <statement> then <command> else <command>  
| while <statement> inv <statement> do <command>
```

Example: `while y < n inv x = y * y`
`do`
`x := (2 * y) + 1;`
`y := y + 1`
`od`

HOL Type for Deep Part of Embedding

```
datatype 'data annotated_command =  
  AnnAssignCom "var_name" "'data exp"  
    (infix " := " 110)  
| AnnSeqCom "'data annotated_command"  
  "'data annotated_command"  
  (infixl ";" 109)  
| AnnCondCom "'data bool_exp"  
  "'data annotated_command"  
  "'data annotated_command"  
  ("If _/ Then _/ Else _/ Fi" [70,70,70]70)  
| AnnWhileCom "'data bool_exp" "'data annotated_command"  
  ("While _/ Inv _/ Do _/ Od" [70,70]70)
```

Hoare Logic for Annotated Programs

Assignment Rule

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

Rule of Consequence

$$\frac{P \Rightarrow P' \quad \{P'\} C \{Q'\} \quad Q' \Rightarrow Q}{\{P\} C \{Q\}}$$

Sequencing Rule

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

If Then Else Rule

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

While Rule

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

Defining Hoare Logic Rules

```
inductive ann_valid :: "'data bool_exp ⇒  
'data annotated_command ⇒'data bool_exp ⇒bool"  
  ("⊢_⊢_⊢" [60,60,60]60)where  
  AnnAssignmentAxiom:"⊢ (P[x←e]) ⊢(x:=e) ⊢P ⊢" |  
  AnnSequenceRule:  
  " [⊢P ⊢C ⊢Q ⊢; ⊢Q ⊢C' ⊢R ⊢] ⇒⊢P ⊢(C;;C')⊢R ⊢" |  
  AnnRuleOfConsequence:  
  " [⊢⊨(P [→] P') ; ⊢P' ⊢C⊢Q' ⊢; ⊢⊨(Q' [→] Q) ]  
  ⇒⊢P ⊢C⊢Q ⊢" |  
  AnnIfThenElseRule:  
  " [⊢(P [∧] B) ⊢C⊢Q ⊢; ⊢(P[∧] ([¬]B)) ⊢C'⊢Q ⊢]  
  ⇒⊢P ⊢(If B Then C Else C' Fi)⊢Q ⊢" |  
  AnnWhileRule:  
  " [⊢(P [∧] B) ⊢C⊢P ⊢]  
  ⇒⊢P ⊢(While B Inv P Do C Od)⊢(P [∧] ([¬]B)) ⊢"
```

Relation Between Two Languages

- Hoare Logic for Simple Imperative Programs and Hoare Logic to Annotated Programs almost the same
- What is precise relationship?
- First need precise relation between the two languages

Definition

$$\text{strip}(v := e) = v := e$$
$$\text{strip}(C_1 ; C_2) = \text{strip}(C_1) ; \text{strip}(C_2)$$
$$\text{strip}(\text{if } B \text{ then } C_1 \text{ else } C_2 \text{ fi}) =$$
$$\text{if } B \text{ then } \text{strip}(C_1) \text{ else } \text{strip}(C_2) \text{ fi}$$
$$\text{strip}(\text{while } B \text{ inv } P \text{ do } C \text{ od}) = \text{while } B \text{ do } \text{strip}(C) \text{ od}$$

- We recursively remove all invariant annotations from all `while` loops

Relation Between Two Hoare Logics

Theorem

For all pre- and post-conditions P and Q , and annotated programs C , if $\{P\} C \{Q\}$, then $\{P\} \text{strip}(C) \{Q\}$.

Proof.

(Sketch) Use rule induction on proof of $\{P\} C \{Q\}$; in case of While Rule, erase invariant □

Relation Between Two Hoare Logics

Theorem

For all pre- and post-conditions P and Q , and unannotated programs C , if $\{P\} C \{Q\}$, then there exists an annotated program S such that $C = \text{strip}(S)$ and $\{P\} S \{Q\}$.

Proof.

(Sketch) Use rule induction on proof of $\{P\} C \{Q\}$; in case of While Rule, add invariant from precondition as invariant to command. \square

Weakest Precondition

Question: Given post-condition Q , and annotated program C , what is the most general pre-condition P such that $\{P\} C \{Q\}$?

Answer: Weakest Precondition

Definition

$$\text{wp } (x := e) Q = Q[x \leftarrow e]$$

$$\text{wp } (C_1; C_2) Q = \text{wp } C_1 (\text{wp } C_2 Q)$$

$$\text{wp } (\text{if } B \text{ then } C_1 \text{ else } C_2 \text{ fi}) Q = \\ (B \wedge (\text{wp } C_1 Q)) \vee ((\neg B) \wedge (\text{wp } C_2 Q))$$

$$\text{wp } (\text{while } B \text{ inv } P \text{ do } C \text{ od}) Q = P$$

Assumes, without verifying, that P is the correct invariant

Weakest Justification

Weakest in weakest precondition means any other valid precondition implies it:

Theorem

For all annotated programs C , and pre- and post-conditions P and Q , if $\{P\} C \{Q\}$ then $P \Rightarrow wp C Q$.

- Proof somewhat complicated
- Uses induction on the structure of C
- In each case, want to assert triple proof must have used rule for that construct (e.g. [Sequence Rule](#) for sequences)
- Can't because of [Rule Of Consequence](#)
- Must induct on proof (rule induction) - in each case
- Uses:

Lemma

$\forall C P Q. (P \Rightarrow Q) \Rightarrow (wp C P \Rightarrow wp C Q)$

What About Precondition?

Question: Do we have $\{\text{wp } C \ Q\} \ C \ \{Q\}$?

Answer: Not always - need to check **while**-loop side-conditions – verification conditions

Question: How to calculate verification conditions?

Definition

$\text{vcg } (x := e) \ Q = \text{true}$

$\text{vcg } (C_1; C_2) \ Q = (\text{vcg } C_1 \ (\text{wp } C_2 \ Q)) \wedge (\text{vcg } C_2 \ Q)$

$\text{vcg } (\text{if } B \ \text{then } C_1 \ \text{else } C_2 \ \text{fi}) \ Q = (\text{vcg } C_1 \ Q) \wedge (\text{vcg } C_2 \ Q)$

$\text{vcg } (\text{while } B \ \text{inv } P \ \text{do } C \ \text{od}) \ Q =$

$((P \wedge B) \Rightarrow (\text{wp } C \ P)) \wedge (\text{vcg } C \ P) \wedge ((P \wedge (\neg B)) \Rightarrow Q)$

Verification Condition Guarantees wp Precondition

Theorem

$$vcg\ C\ Q \Rightarrow \{wp\ C\ Q\} \ C\ \{Q\}$$

Proof.

(Sketch)

- Induct on structure of C
- For each case, wind back as we did in specific examples:
 - Assignment: $wp\ C\ Q$ exactly what is needed for Assignment Axiom
 - Sequence: Follows from inductive hypotheses, all elim, and modus ponens
 - If_Then_Else: Need to use Precondition Strengthening with each branch of conditional; wp and inductive hypotheses give the needed side conditions
 - While: Need to use Postcondition Weakening, While Rule and Precondition Strengthening



Verification Condition Guarantees wp Precondition

Corollary

$$((P \Rightarrow wp\ C\ Q) \wedge (vcg\ C\ Q)) \Rightarrow \{P\}\ C\ \{Q\}$$

This amounts to a method for proving Hoare triple $\{P\}\ C\ \{Q\}$:

- 1 Annotate program with loop invariants (reduces to showing $\{P\}\ C\ \{Q\}$)
- 2 Calculate $wp\ C\ Q$ and $vcg\ C\ Q$ (automated)
- 3 Prove $P \Rightarrow wp\ C\ Q$ and $vcg\ C\ Q$

Basic outline of interaction with Boogie: Human does 1, Boogie does 2, Z3 / Simplify / Isabelle + human / ... does 3

For more information

- <http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/projects/boogie/>
- <http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/um/people/moskal/pdf/hol-boogie.pdf>
- <http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/research/hvg/Isabelle/dist/library/HOL/HOL-Hoare/index.html>