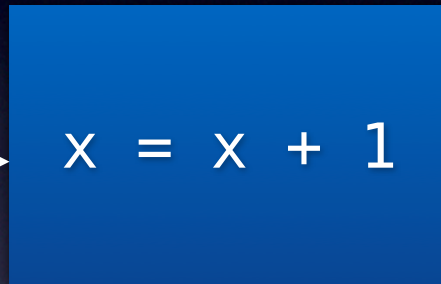


Hoare Logic

CS 81: Computability and Logic
October 5, 2011

State Transformers

State before



State after

$x == 1$

$x == 7$

$\text{even}(x)$

$x > 3$

precondition

$x == 2$

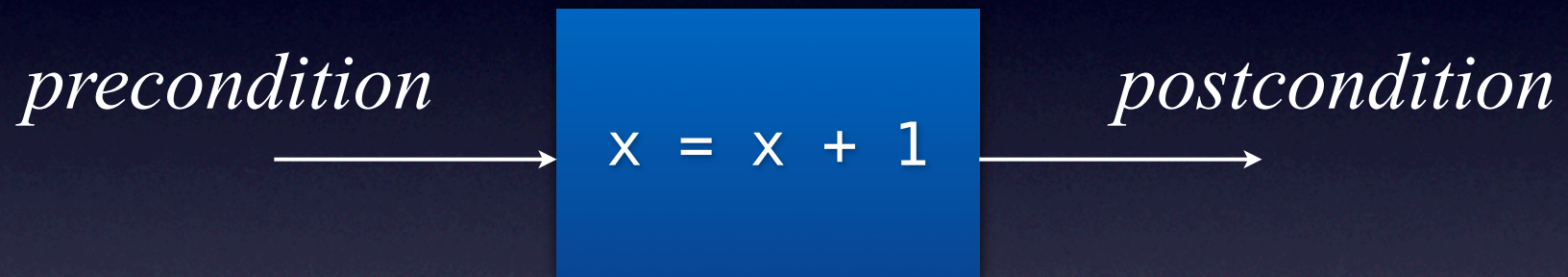
$x == 8$

$\text{odd}(x)$

$x > 4$

postcondition

Preconditions and Postconditions



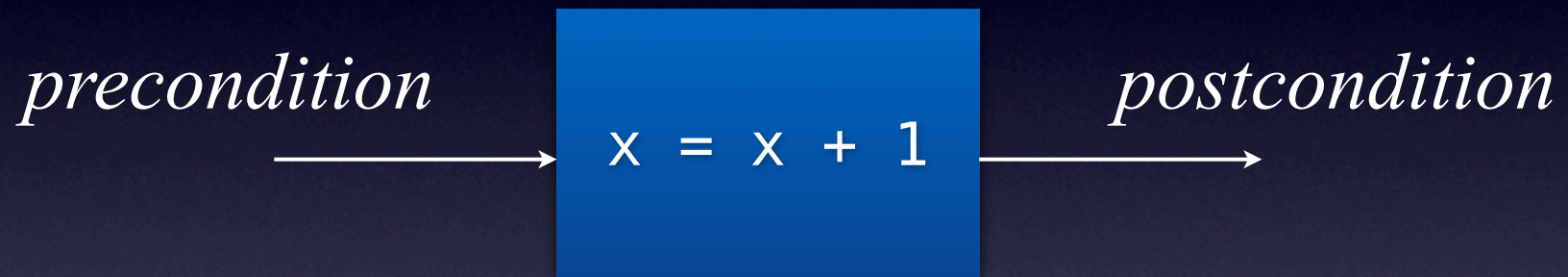
`x == 1`

`x > 10`

`⊤`

`⊥`

Preconditions and Postconditions



$x == 1$

$x > 10$

T

⊥

Design by Contract

precondition

postcondition

implementation



Specification for Sorting?

precondition

```
int a[N];
```

postcondition

$$\forall i. (1 \leq i < N) \rightarrow a[i-1] \leq a[i]$$

implementation

```
for (int i=0; i<n; ++i)  
    a[i] = 0;
```

Hoare Triples



$\{ \textit{precondition} \} \quad \text{code} \quad \{ \textit{postcondition} \}$

Weakest Preconditions?

$$\{ ??? \} \quad x = 2 \quad \{ xy > 7 \}$$

$$\{ ??? \} \quad x = y + z \quad \{ xy > 7 \}$$

$$\{ ??? \} \quad x = e \quad \{ Q(x) \}$$

Assignments

$$\frac{\{ P[e/x] \}}{x = e; \{ P \}} \text{ ASSIGNMENT}$$

But...

Are these derivable? Are they “true”?

$$\{y > 9\} \quad x = 7 \quad \{x^2 > 42\}$$

$$\{9 < y\} \quad x = 7 \quad \{y > x + 2\}$$

$$\{y > 9\} \quad x = 7 \quad \{y > x\}$$

$$\frac{}{\{P[e/x]\} \quad x = e; \quad \{P\}} \text{ ASSIGNMENT}$$

Applying “Normal” Logic

$$\frac{P \rightarrow P' \quad \{ P' \} c \{ Q' \} \quad Q' \rightarrow Q}{\{ P \} c \{ Q \}} \text{ IMPLIED}$$

Weakest Precondition?

$$\{ ??? \} x = 3; y = 4 \{ yz > 7x \}$$

$$\frac{}{\{ P[e/x] \} x = e; \{ P \}} \text{ASSIGNMENT}$$

Sequential Code

$$\frac{\{ P \} c_1 \{ R \} \quad \{ R \} c_2 \{ Q \}}{\{ P \} c_1; c_2 \{ Q \}} \text{ COMPOSITION}$$

What if Our Conditions Don't Match?

$$\{ \top \} C_1 \{ x > 7 \}$$
$$\{ x > 5 \} C_2 \{ y = 2 \}$$
$$\{ ??? \} C_1 ; C_2 \{ ??? \}$$

Huth & Ryan Proof Format (Sequential Code)

$\{ P_1 \}$
 C_1
 $\{ P_2 \}$
 C_2
 $\{ P_3 \}$
...
 $\{ P_n \}$
 C_n
 $\{ P_{n+1} \}$

Hint
Work Bottom Up!

Huth & Ryan Proof Format (Sequential Code + Implies)

$\{ P_{1a} \}$
 $\{ P_{1b} \}$
 C_1
 $\{ P_{2a} \}$
 C_2
 $\{ P_3 \}$
...
 $\{ P_n \}$
 C_n
 $\{ P_{n+1} \}$

Hint
Work Bottom Up!

Example

$$\{ y = 5 \} \quad y = y + 1 \quad \{ y = 6 \}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \{ y = 5 \} & \\ \{ y + 1 = 6 \} & \text{implied} \\ y = y + 1 & \\ \{ y = 6 \} & \text{assignment} \end{array}$$

Sequencing Proof

$$\{ 4z > 21 \} \quad x = 3; y = 4 \quad \{ yz > 7x \}$$

$$\{ 4z > 21 \}$$

$$\{ 4z > 7 \times 3 \}$$

$$x = 3$$

$$\{ 4z > 7x \}$$

$$y = 4$$

$$\{ yz > 7x \}$$

Exercise: Swap

$\{ x = x_0 \wedge y = y_0 \} \quad t = x; \quad x = y; \quad y = t \quad \{ x = y_0 \wedge y = x_0 \}$

If Statements

$$\frac{\{ P \wedge e \} c_1 \{ Q \} \quad \{ P \wedge \neg e \} c_2 \{ Q \}}{\{ P \} \text{ if } (e) : c_1 \text{ else} : c_2 \{ Q \}} \text{ IF}$$

To get from
here to here

```
{ P }  
if (e):  
    { P ∧ e }  
    c1  
    { Q }  
else:  
    { P ∧ ¬e }  
    c2  
    { Q }  
{ Q }
```

Need to complete
two sub-proofs

Exercise: Max

```
{ T }  
  if (x > y):  
    m = x  
  else:  
    m = y  
{ m = max(x,y) }
```

Invariants

- Conditions that are “preserved” by code
 - Both a precondition and a postcondition
- Loop invariant:
True before and after every iteration of a loop.
- Representation Invariant
True before and after every (public) function on some data structure.

While Statement

$$\frac{\{ I \wedge e \} \ c \ \{ I \}}{\{ I \} \ \text{while } (e) : c \ \{ I \wedge \neg e \}} \text{ WHILE}$$

To get from
here to here

$\{ I \}$
while (e):
 $\{ I \wedge e \}$
 c1
 $\{ I \}$
 $\{ I \wedge \neg e \}$

Need to complete
a sub-proof

Invariant?

```
{ x = 0 ∧ y = 1 ∧ z = 1 ∧ n ≥ 1 }
```

```
while ( z < n ):
```

```
    y = x + y
```

```
    x = y - x
```

```
    z = z + 1
```

```
{ y = fib(n) }
```

Invariant?

```
{ m = m0 > 0 ∧ n = n0 > 0 }
```

```
while ( m != n ):  
    if ( m < n ):  
        n = n - m  
    else:  
        m = m - n
```

```
{ m = gcd(m0, n0) }
```

Exercise: While

$\{x \leq n\}$ while $(x < n)$ $x = x+1$ $\{x = n\}$

Note: *Partial* Correctness

{ \top }

```
while (true):  
    x = x+1
```

{ y = 99 }

{ y = 4 }

```
while (y != 42):  
    b = not b
```

{ y = 42 }

Total Correctness

=

Partial Correctness

+

Termination

Proving Termination

One approach: Define a *variant*

(non-negative but decreases on each iteration)

Termination?

```
n = 0  
while ( n < 99 ) :  
    x = x+1  
    n = n+1
```

Termination?

```
{ n = n0 > 0 }  
x = 0;  
while ( n > 0 ):  
    x = x+1;  
    n = n-1;  
{ x = n0 }
```

Partial Correctness?

```
{ n = n0 > 0 }  
x = 0;  
while ( n > 0 ):  
    x = x+1;  
    n = n-1;  
{ x = n0 }
```

```
{ n = n0 > 0 }  
x = 0;  
{ I }  
while ( n > 0 ):  
    { I }  
    x = x+1;  
    { ... }  
    n = n-1;  
    { I }  
{ I ∧ n ≤ 0 }  
{ x = n0 }
```

Total Correctness?

```
{ m = m0 > 0 ∧ n = n0 > 0 }
```

```
while ( m != n ):  
    if ( m < n ):  
        n = n - m  
    else:  
        m = m - n
```

```
{ m = gcd(m0, n0) }
```

```
{ m = m0 > 0 ∧ n = n0 > 0 }
```

```
{ I }
```

```
while ( m != n ):
```

```
    { I }
```

```
    if ( m < n ):
```

```
        { I ∧ m < n }
```

```
        n = n - m
```

```
    { I }
```

```
    else:
```

```
        { I ∧ m ≥ n }
```

```
        m = m - n
```

```
    { I }
```

```
{ I }
```

```
{ I ∧ m = n }
```

```
{ m = gcd(m0, n0) }
```

$$\frac{\{ P \wedge e \} c_1 \{ Q \} \quad \{ P \wedge \neg e \} c_2 \{ Q \}}{\{ P \} \text{ if } (e) c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \{ Q \}} \text{IF}$$

Total Correctness?

```
{ x = 0 ∧ y = 1 ∧ z = 1 ∧ n ≥ 1 }
```

```
while ( z < n ):
```

```
    y = x + y
```

```
    x = y - x
```

```
    z = z + 1
```

```
{ y = fib(n) }
```