#### Hoare Calculus

Andreas Podelski

November 8, 2011

### Loop Invariant, Invariant, Inductive Invariant

given while command  $C \equiv$  while b do  $C_0$ 

•  $\theta$  is loop invariant if:

$$\{\theta \wedge b\}$$
  $C_0$   $\{\theta\}$ 

### Loop Invariant, Invariant, Inductive Invariant

given while command  $C \equiv$  while b do  $C_0$ 

•  $\theta$  is loop invariant if:

$$\{\theta \wedge b\} \ C_0 \ \{\theta\}$$

• given precondition  $\phi$ ,  $\theta$  is *invariant* if:

#### Loop Invariant, Invariant, Inductive Invariant

given while command  $C \equiv$  while b do  $C_0$ 

•  $\theta$  is loop invariant if:

$$\{\theta \wedge b\} \ C_0 \ \{\theta\}$$

• given precondition  $\phi$ ,  $\theta$  is *invariant* if:

• given precondition  $\phi$ ,  $\theta$  is *inductive invariant* if:

$$\{\phi\}$$
 skip  $\{\theta\}$   $\{\theta \land b\}$   $C_0$   $\{\theta\}$ 

expression (where f maps into Val)

$$e ::= x \mid f(e_1, \ldots, e_n)$$

expression (where f maps into Val)

$$e ::= x \mid f(e_1, \ldots, e_n)$$

▶ Boolean expression (where f maps into  $\{T, F\}$ )

$$b ::= x \mid f(e_1,\ldots,e_n)$$

expression (where f maps into Val)

$$e ::= x \mid f(e_1, \ldots, e_n)$$

▶ Boolean expression (where f maps into  $\{T, F\}$ )

$$b ::= x \mid f(e_1, \ldots, e_n)$$

assertion

$$\phi, \psi, \theta ::= b \mid \top \mid \bot \mid \neg \phi \mid \phi \lor \psi \mid \exists x. \phi$$

expression (where f maps into Val)

$$e ::= x \mid f(e_1, \ldots, e_n)$$

▶ Boolean expression (where f maps into  $\{T, F\}$ )

$$b ::= x \mid f(e_1,\ldots,e_n)$$

assertion

$$\phi, \psi, \theta ::= b \mid \top \mid \bot \mid \neg \phi \mid \phi \lor \psi \mid \exists x. \phi$$

command

$$C ::=$$
 skip  $| x := e | C_1; C_2 |$  if  $b$  then  $C_1$  else  $C_2 |$  while  $b$  do  $\{\theta\}$   $C$ 



```
\{n \ge 0\}

f := 1;

i := 1;

while i \le n do \{f = fact(i - 1) \land i \le n + 1\} \{f := f \times i : i := i + 1\}

\{f = fact(n)\}
```

 $\{n \ge 0\}$  f := 1; i := 1;while  $i \le n$  do  $\{f = fact(i - 1) \land i \le n + 1\}$   $\{f := f \times i : i := i + 1\}$  $\{f = fact(n)\}$ 

• function symbol *fact* used in assertions  $\phi, \psi, \theta$  not used in commands C

 $\{n \ge 0\}$  f := 1; i := 1;while  $i \le n$  do  $\{f = fact(i - 1) \land i \le n + 1\}$   $\{f := f \times i : i := i + 1\}$  $\{f = fact(n)\}$ 

- function symbol *fact* used in assertions  $\phi, \psi, \theta$  not used in commands C
- interpretation of function symbol fact in logical model for integers (bounded or unbounded)

 $\{n \ge 0\}$  f := 1; i := 1;while  $i \le n$  do  $\{f = fact(i - 1) \land i \le n + 1\}$   $\{f := f \times i : i := i + 1\}$  $\{f = fact(n)\}$ 

- function symbol *fact* used in assertions  $\phi, \psi, \theta$  not used in commands C
- interpretation of function symbol fact in logical model for integers (bounded or unbounded)
- axioms added in set of assertions Γ

$$fact(0) = 1$$
  
 $\forall n. \ n > 0 \rightarrow fact(n) = n \times fact(n-1)$ 

## Loop Unfolding

equivalence (proved using the semantics of programs)

while b do  $C_0 \equiv \text{if } b \text{ then } \{C_0 \text{ ; while } b \text{ do } C_0\} \text{ else skip }$ 

## Loop Unfolding

• equivalence (proved using the semantics of programs) while b do  $C_0 \equiv$  if b then  $\{C_0 ;$  while b do  $C_0\}$  else skip

number of unfoldings may be huge

## Loop Unfolding

• equivalence (proved using the semantics of programs) while b do  $C_0 \equiv$  if b then  $\{C_0 ;$  while b do  $C_0\}$  else skip

- number of unfoldings may be huge
- number of unfoldings statically not known

▶ Hoare triple  $\{\phi\}$  C  $\{\psi\}$  derivable in  $\mathcal H$  if exists a derivation using the axioms and inference rules of  $\mathcal H$ 

- ▶ Hoare triple  $\{\phi\}$  C  $\{\psi\}$  derivable in  $\mathcal H$  if exists a derivation using the axioms and inference rules of  $\mathcal H$
- skip

$$\overline{\{\phi\} \ \text{skip} \ \{\phi\}}$$

- ▶ Hoare triple  $\{\phi\}$  C  $\{\psi\}$  derivable in  $\mathcal H$  if exists a derivation using the axioms and inference rules of  $\mathcal H$
- skip

$$\overline{\{\phi\} \ \text{skip} \ \{\phi\}}$$

assignment

$$\overline{\{\psi[e/x]\}\ x := e\ \{\psi\}}$$

ightharpoonup sequential command  $C \equiv C_1$ ;  $C_2$ 

$$\frac{\{\phi\}\ C_1\ \{\phi'\}\qquad \{\phi'\}\ C\ \{\psi\}}{\{\phi\}\ C\ \{\psi\}}$$

• sequential command  $C \equiv C_1$ ;  $C_2$ 

$$\frac{\{\phi\} C_1 \{\phi'\} \qquad \{\phi'\} C \{\psi\}}{\{\phi\} C \{\psi\}}$$

• conditional command  $C \equiv \text{if } b \text{ then } C_1 \text{ else } C_2$ 

$$\frac{\{\phi \wedge b\} \ \textit{C}_1 \ \{\psi\} \qquad \{\phi \wedge \neg b\} \ \textit{C} \ \{\psi\}}{\{\phi\} \ \textit{C} \ \{\psi\}}$$

• while command  $C \equiv$  while b do  $\{\theta\}$  C  $\frac{\{\theta \wedge b\} \ C_0 \ \{\theta\}}{\{\theta\} \ C \ \{\theta \wedge \neg b\}}$ 

▶ while command  $C \equiv$  while b do  $\{\theta\}$  C

$$\frac{\{\theta \wedge b\} \ C_0 \ \{\theta\}}{\{\theta\} \ C \ \{\theta \wedge \neg b\}}$$

strengthen precondition, weaken postcondition

$$\frac{\{\phi\} \ C \ \{\psi\}}{\{\phi'\} \ C \ \{\psi'\}} \quad \text{if} \quad \phi' \to \phi \quad \text{and} \quad \psi \to \psi'$$

▶ while command  $C \equiv$  while b do  $\{\theta\}$  C

$$\frac{\{\theta \wedge b\} \ C_0 \ \{\theta\}}{\{\theta\} \ C \ \{\theta \wedge \neg b\}}$$

strengthen precondition, weaken postcondition

$$\frac{\{\phi\} \ C \ \{\psi\}}{\{\phi'\} \ C \ \{\psi'\}} \quad \text{if} \quad \phi' \to \phi \quad \text{and} \quad \psi \to \psi'$$

• while command  $C \equiv$  while b do  $\{\theta\}$  C

$$\frac{\{\theta \wedge b\} \ C_0 \ \{\theta\}}{\{\theta\} \ C \ \{\theta \wedge \neg b\}}$$

strengthen precondition, weaken postcondition

$$\frac{\{\phi\}\ C\ \{\psi\}}{\{\phi'\}\ C\ \{\psi'\}} \quad \text{if} \quad \phi' \to \phi \quad \text{and} \quad \psi \to \psi'$$

 Hoare triple derivable in all logicals models in which implications in side condition are valid

• if  $\{\phi\}$  C  $\{\psi\}$  derivable in given logical model then  $\{\phi\}$  C  $\{\psi\}$  valid in the model

- if  $\{\phi\}$  C  $\{\psi\}$  derivable in given logical model then  $\{\phi\}$  C  $\{\psi\}$  valid in the model
- if  $\{\phi\}$  C  $\{\psi\}$  derivable from given set of assertions  $\Gamma$  then  $\{\phi\}$  C  $\{\psi\}$  valid in all models in which  $\Gamma$  is valid

- if  $\{\phi\}$  C  $\{\psi\}$  derivable in given logical model then  $\{\phi\}$  C  $\{\psi\}$  valid in the model
- if  $\{\phi\}$  C  $\{\psi\}$  derivable from given set of assertions  $\Gamma$  then  $\{\phi\}$  C  $\{\psi\}$  valid in all models in which  $\Gamma$  is valid
- ▶ inverse does not hold in general

- if  $\{\phi\}$  C  $\{\psi\}$  derivable in given logical model then  $\{\phi\}$  C  $\{\psi\}$  valid in the model
- ▶ if  $\{\phi\}$  C  $\{\psi\}$  derivable from given set of assertions  $\Gamma$  then  $\{\phi\}$  C  $\{\psi\}$  valid in all models in which  $\Gamma$  is valid
- inverse does not hold in general
- derivability depends on annotation with loop invariants, validity does not

```
\{n \ge 0\}

f := 1;

i := 1;

while i \le n do \{f = fact(i - 1) \land i \le n + 1\} \{f := f \times i : i := i + 1\}

\{f = fact(n)\}
```

•  ${n = 10}$  Fact  ${f = fact(n)}$  valid

- ${n = 10}$  Fact  ${f = fact(n)}$  valid
- ▶ derivable from  $\{n \ge 0\}$  **Fact**  $\{f = fact(n)\}$

- $\{n = 10\}$  Fact  $\{f = fact(n)\}$  valid
- ▶ derivable from  $\{n \ge 0\}$  **Fact**  $\{f = fact(n)\}$
- not derivable from

$$\{n \geq 0 \land n = n_0\}$$
 Fact  $\{f = fact(n) \land n = n_0\}$ 

- $\{n = 10\}$  Fact  $\{f = fact(n)\}$  valid
- ▶ derivable from  $\{n \ge 0\}$  **Fact**  $\{f = fact(n)\}$
- not derivable from {n ≥ 0 ∧ n = n<sub>0</sub>} Fact {f = fact(n) ∧ n = n<sub>0</sub>} none of the implications in side conditions is valid

- $\{n = 10\}$  Fact  $\{f = fact(n)\}$  valid
- ▶ derivable from  $\{n \ge 0\}$  **Fact**  $\{f = fact(n)\}$
- ▶ not derivable from  $\{n \ge 0 \land n = n_0\}$  Fact  $\{f = fact(n) \land n = n_0\}$  none of the implications in side conditions is valid
- more complicated inference rule for 'instantiating a Hoare triple' with auxiliary variables

- $\{n = 10\}$  **Fact**  $\{f = fact(n)\}$  valid
- ▶ derivable from  $\{n \ge 0\}$  **Fact**  $\{f = fact(n)\}$
- not derivable from {n ≥ 0 ∧ n = n<sub>0</sub>} Fact {f = fact(n) ∧ n = n<sub>0</sub>} none of the implications in side conditions is valid
- more complicated inference rule for 'instantiating a Hoare triple' with auxiliary variables
- in practice, we will need adaptation only for procedure contracts
   which we will introduce later