

# Program Verification

---

Benjamin Schmid

2019-02-12

Swiss Olympiad in Informatics

# Program Verification

What is Program Verification?

SMT Solvers

Weakest Liberal Precondition

Verification Code Generation

Based on Lecture “Program Verification” by Alexander Summers.

<http://www.pm.inf.ethz.ch/education/courses/program-verification.html>

# What is Program Verification?

---

# What is Program Verification?

## **Program Verification**

Given a program, prove that it always behaves correctly.

## **Specification**

Write down mathematically, what the program is supposed to do.

## **Contracts**

Specify what has to hold before a method (precondition) and what will hold after a method (postcondition).

```
method negate_positive(i: Int)  
  returns (res: Int)
```

```
{  
  res := -i  
}
```

```
method negate_positive(i: Int)
  returns (res: Int)
  requires i > 0
  ensures res < 0
{
  res := -i
}
```

```
method sum(a: Int, b: Int)
  returns (res: Int)

{
  res := a + b
}
```

# Contracts

```
method sum(a: Int, b: Int)
  returns (res: Int)
  ensures res == a + b
{
  res := a + b
}
```



# SMT Solvers

---

## SMT Problem

Given a first-order logic formula, with interpreted/uninterpreted symbols from (possibly several) theories, does it have a model?

$$\forall i \in \mathbb{N}. f(i) > 0 \wedge f(i) < f(i + 1)$$

$$\exists i \in \mathbb{N}. \forall j \in \mathbb{N}. j \geq i \implies j = i$$

## **Weakest Liberal Precondition**

---

# Small Imperative Language

- Variables  $x, y, z, \dots$
- Expressions (e.g.  $x + 4$ )
- skip (does nothing)
- $x := e$
- $s1; s2$
- $\text{if}(b) \{ s1 \} \text{ else } \{ s2 \}$
- $\text{while}(b) \text{ invariant } A \{ s \}$

# Weakest Precondition

For some postcondition  $A$  and a statement (or program)  $s$  we define weakest precondition  $wlp(s, A)$ .

We want  $wlp(s, A)$  to be:

- Sound:  $\forall s, A. \models \{wlp(s, A)\}s\{A\}$   
if  $wlp(s, A)$  holds before  $s$ , then  $A$  has to hold after it
- Minimal:  $\forall s, A_1, A_2.$  if  $\models \{A_1\}s\{A_2\}$  then  $A_1 \models wlp(s, A_2)$   
 $wlp(s, A)$  can not be further "simplified"
- Efficiently Computable

## Weakest Precondition

- $wlp(skip, A) = A$
- $wlp(x := e, A) = A[e/x]$
- $wlp(s_1; s_2, A) = wlp(s_1, wlp(s_2, A))$
- $wlp(\text{if}(b)\{s_1\}\text{else}\{s_2\}, A) =$   
 $(b \implies wlp(s_1, A)) \wedge (\neg b \implies wlp(s_2, A))$
- $wlp(\text{while}(b) \text{ invariant } A_I\{s\}, A) =$   
 $A_I \wedge \forall \vec{y}. ((A_I \wedge b \implies wlp(s, A_I)) \wedge (A_I \wedge \neg b \implies A))[\vec{y}/\vec{x}]$

# Verification Code Generation

---

Given an annotated program  $\{pre\}s\{post\}$

Ask the SMT solver

If  $pre \wedge \neg wlp(s, post)$  is satisfiable, program is not correct

If it is not, the program is proven to be correct