

COMP2111 Week 6
Term 1, 2019
Week 5 recap

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Hoare Logic:

- Simple imperative language \mathcal{L}
- Hoare triple $\{\varphi\} P \{\psi\}$ (SYNTAX)
- Derivation rules (PROOFS)
- Semantics for Hoare logic (SEMANTICS)

The language \mathcal{L}

The language \mathcal{L} is a simple imperative programming language made up of four statements:

Assignment: $x := e$

where x is a variable and e is an arithmetic expression.

Sequencing: $P; Q$

Conditional: **if** b **then** P **else** Q **fi**

where b is a boolean expression.

While: **while** b **do** P **od**

Hoare triple (Syntax)

$$\{\varphi\} P \{\psi\}$$

Intuition:

If φ holds in a state of some computational model
then ψ holds in the state reached after a successful execution of P .

$$\vdash \{\varphi\} P \{\psi\}$$

$\{\varphi\} P \{\psi\}$ is **derivable** using the proof rules of Hoare Logic

$$\models \{\varphi\} P \{\psi\}$$

$\{\varphi\} P \{\psi\}$ is **valid** according to the semantic interpretation.

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Hoare logic rules

$$\frac{}{\{\varphi[e/x]\} x := e \{\varphi\}} \quad (\text{ass})$$

$$\frac{\{\varphi\} P \{\psi\} \quad \{\psi\} Q \{\rho\}}{\{\varphi\} P; Q \{\rho\}} \quad (\text{seq})$$

$$\frac{\{\varphi \wedge g\} P \{\psi\} \quad \{\varphi \wedge \neg g\} Q \{\psi\}}{\{\varphi\} \text{if } g \text{ then } P \text{ else } Q \text{ fi } \{\psi\}} \quad (\text{if})$$

Hoare logic rules

$$\frac{}{\{\varphi(e)\} x := e \{\varphi(x)\}} \quad (\text{ass})$$

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Hoare logic rules

$$\frac{\{\varphi \wedge g\} P \{\varphi\}}{\{\varphi\} \mathbf{while\ } g \mathbf{ do\ } P \mathbf{ od\ } \{\varphi \wedge \neg g\}} \quad (\text{loop})$$

$$\frac{\varphi' \rightarrow \varphi \quad \{\varphi\} P \{\psi\} \quad \psi \rightarrow \psi'}{\{\varphi'\} P \{\psi'\}} \quad (\text{cons})$$

Hoare logic semantics

ENV : set of environments (functions that map variables to numeric values)

$\langle \cdot \rangle : \text{PREDICATES} \rightarrow \text{Pow}(\text{ENV})$, given by:

$$\langle \varphi \rangle := \{ \eta \in \text{ENV} : \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket^\eta = \text{true} \}.$$

$\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket : \text{PROGRAMS} \cup \text{PREDICATES} \rightarrow \text{Pow}(\text{ENV} \times \text{ENV})$

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For predicates: $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket = \{(\eta, \eta) : \eta \in \langle \varphi \rangle\}$

For programs: Inductively:

$\llbracket \text{skip} \rrbracket = \{(\eta, \eta) : \eta \in \langle \text{skip} \rangle\}$

$\llbracket \text{skip}; \text{skip} \rrbracket = \{(\eta, \eta) : \eta \in \langle \text{skip}; \text{skip} \rangle\}$

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- $\llbracket P; Q \rrbracket = \llbracket P \rrbracket; \llbracket Q \rrbracket$
- $\llbracket \text{if } b \text{ then } P \text{ else } Q \text{ fi} \rrbracket = \llbracket b; P \rrbracket \cup \llbracket \neg b; Q \rrbracket$
- $\llbracket \text{while } b \text{ do } P \text{ od} \rrbracket = \llbracket b; P \rrbracket^*; \llbracket \neg b \rrbracket$

where $R; S$ is the **relational composition** of R and S , and R^* is the **transitive closure** of R ...

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Transitive closure

Given a binary relation $R \subseteq A \times A$ we define R^n inductively:

- $R^0 = \Delta$ the diagonal relation
- $R^{i+1} = R^i; R$ for $i \geq 0$.

The **transitive closure**, R^* is then defined to be:

$$\begin{aligned} R^* &:= \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} R^i \\ &= \{(x, y) : (x, y) \in R^i \text{ for some } i \in \mathbb{N}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Need to know for this course

- Write programs in \mathcal{L} .
- Give proofs using the Hoare logic rules (full and outline)
- Definition of $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket$
- Definition of composition and transitive closure