

Program Verification using Separation Logic

Lecture I :

Proof Rules in Separation Logic

Hongseok Yang (Queen Mary, Univ. of London)

Automatic Verifier

- Run a program symbolically and approximately.

emp

```
x = create_list();
```

```
y = create_list();
```

```
z = create_sorted_list();
```

```
x = append_list(x,y);
```

```
free_list(x);
```

```
traverse_list(z);
```

Automatic Verifier

- Run a program symbolically and approximately.

emp

x = create_list(); ls(x,0)

y = create_list();

z = create_sorted_list();

x = append_list(x,y);

free_list(x);

traverse_list(z);

Automatic Verifier

- Run a program symbolically and approximately.

```
    emp  
x = create_list(); ls(x,0)  
y = create_list(); ls(x,0) * ls(y,0)  
z = create_sorted_list();  
x = append_list(x,y);  
free_list(x);  
traverse_list(z);
```

Automatic Verifier

- Run a program symbolically and approximately.

emp

x = create_list(); ls(x,0)

y = create_list(); ls(x,0) * ls(y,0)

z = create_sorted_list(); ls(x,0) * ls(y,0) * ls(z,0)

x = append_list(x,y);

free_list(x);

traverse_list(z);

Automatic Verifier

- Run a program symbolically and approximately.

emp

x = create_list(); ls(x,0)

y = create_list(); ls(x,0) * ls(y,0)

z = create_sorted_list(); ls(x,0) * ls(y,0) * ls(z,0)

x = append_list(x,y); ls(x,y) * ls(y,0) * ls(z,0)

free_list(x);

traverse_list(z);

Automatic Verifier

- Run a program symbolically and approximately.

`emp`

`x = create_list();` `ls(x,0)`

`y = create_list();` `ls(x,0) * ls(y,0)`

`z = create_sorted_list();` `ls(x,0) * ls(y,0) * ls(z,0)`

`x = append_list(x,y);` `ls(x,y) * ls(y,0) * ls(z,0)`

`free_list(x);` `ls(z,0)`

`traverse_list(z);`

Automatic Verifier

- Run a program symbolically and approximately.

`emp`

`x = create_list();` `ls(x,0)`

`y = create_list();` `ls(x,0) * ls(y,0)`

`z = create_sorted_list();` `ls(x,0) * ls(y,0) * ls(z,0)`

`x = append_list(x,y);` `ls(x,y) * ls(y,0) * ls(z,0)`

`free_list(x);` `ls(z,0)`

`traverse_list(z);` `ls(z,0)`

Automatic Verifier

- Run a program symbolically and approximately.

emp

x = create_list(); ls(x,0)

y = create_list(); ls(x,0) * ls(y,0)

z = create_sorted_list(); ls(x,0) * ls(y,0) * ls(z,0)

x = a

free_

trave

Three major components of a auto. verifier.

1) Symbolic representation of state sets.

2) Symbolic execution of programs.

3) Technique for losing information sensibly.

Automatic Verifier

- Run a program symbolically and approximately.

Help from sep. logic.

- 1) Assertion lang. with *.
- 2) Proof rules for programs.
- 3) Sound implication between assertions.

Three major components of a auto. verifier.

- 1) Symbolic representation of state sets.
- 2) Symbolic execution of programs.
- 3) Technique for losing information sensibly.

Automatic Verifier

- Run a program symbolically and approximately.

Help from sep. logic.

1) Assertion lang. with *.

2) Proof rules for programs.

3) Sound implication between assertions.

Three major components of a auto. verifier.

1) Symbolic representation of state sets.

2) Symbolic execution of programs.

3) Technique for losing information sensibly.

Today's Goal

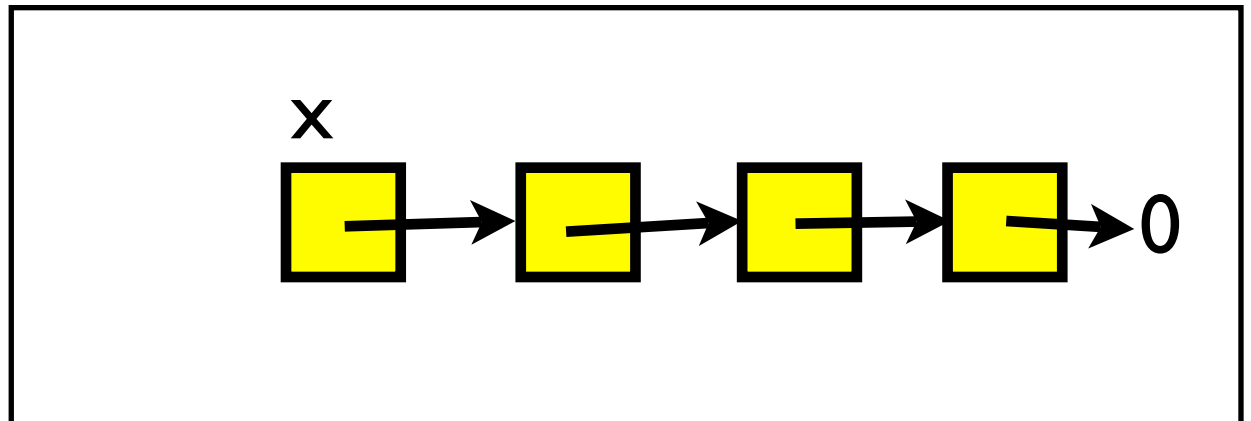
- Study proof rules of sep. logic, which have been used to implement symbolic execution.
- Prove the safety of the list reversal.

Verification of List Reversal

```
y = 0;  
while (x != 0) {  
    t = x;  
    x = *t;  
    *t = y;  
    y = t;  
}
```

Verification of List Reversal

```
y = 0;  
while (x != 0) {  
    t = x;  
    x = *t;  
    *t = y;  
    y = t;  
}
```



Verification of List Reversal

```
y = 0;
```

```
while (x != 0) {
```

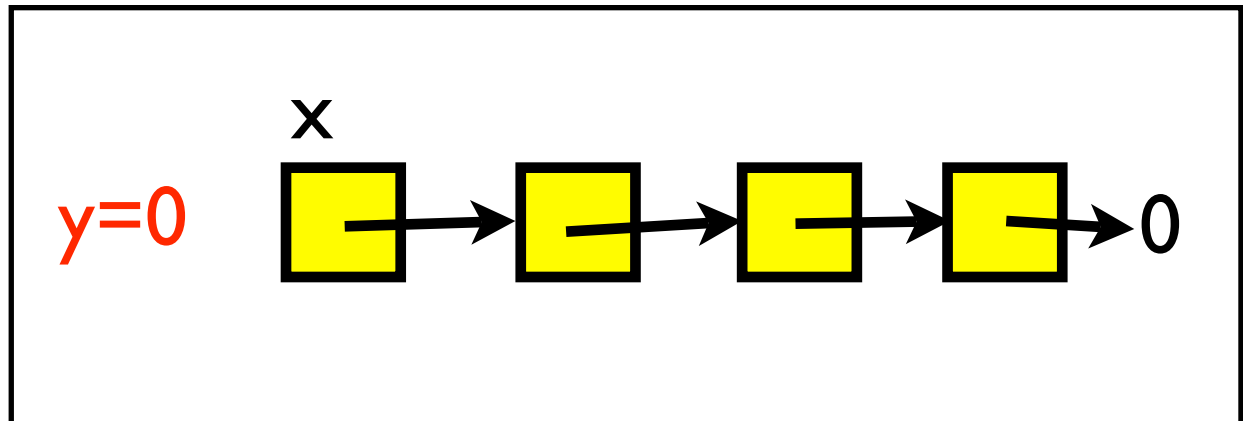
```
    t = x;
```

```
    x = *t;
```

```
    *t = y;
```

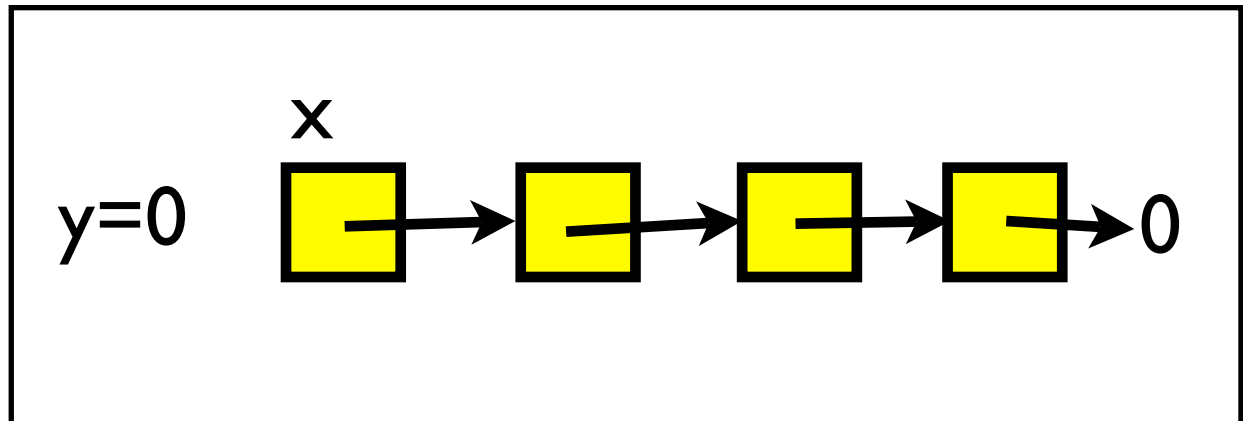
```
    y = t;
```

```
}
```



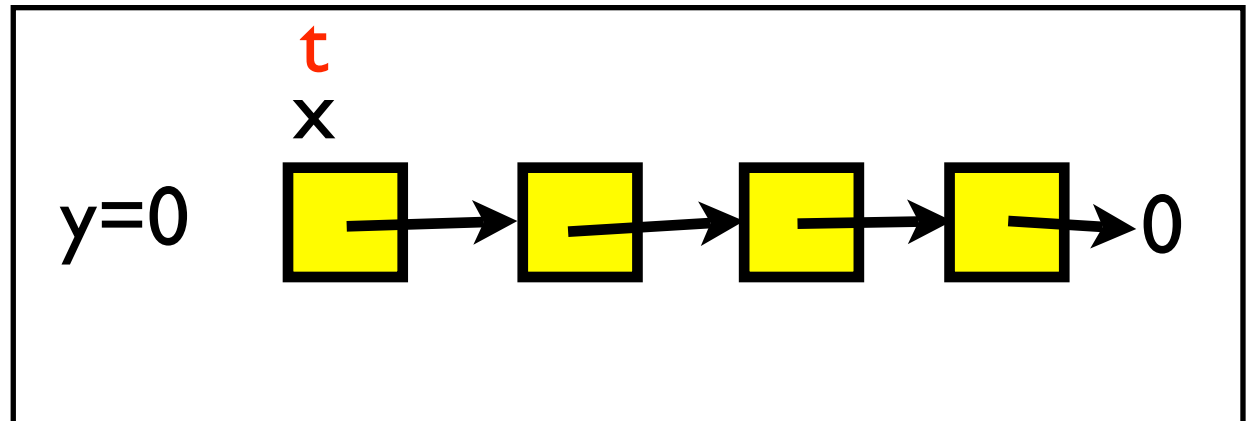
Verification of List Reversal

```
y = 0;  
while (x != 0) {  
    t = x;  
    x = *t;  
    *t = y;  
    y = t;  
}
```



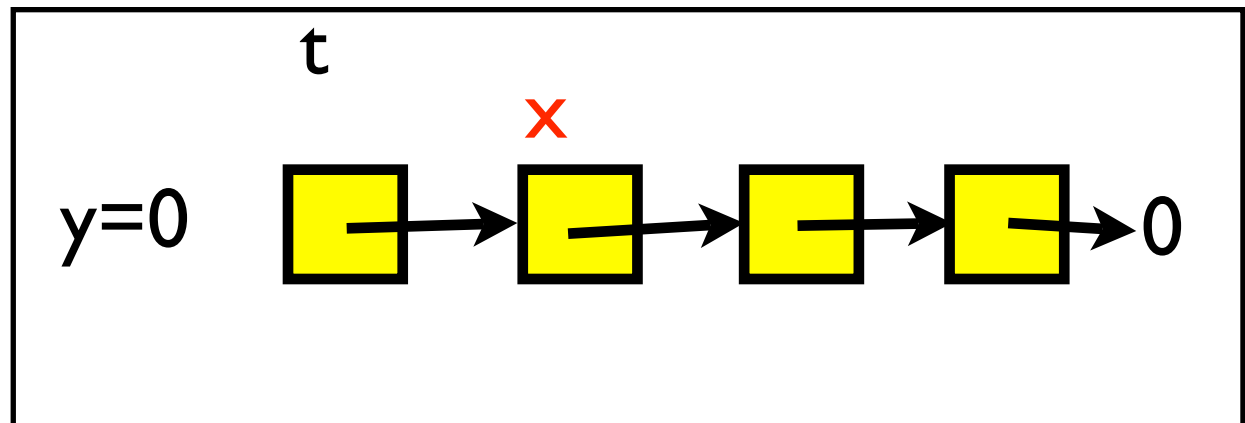
Verification of List Reversal

```
y = 0;  
while (x != 0) {  
    t = x;  
    x = *t;  
    *t = y;  
    y = t;  
}
```



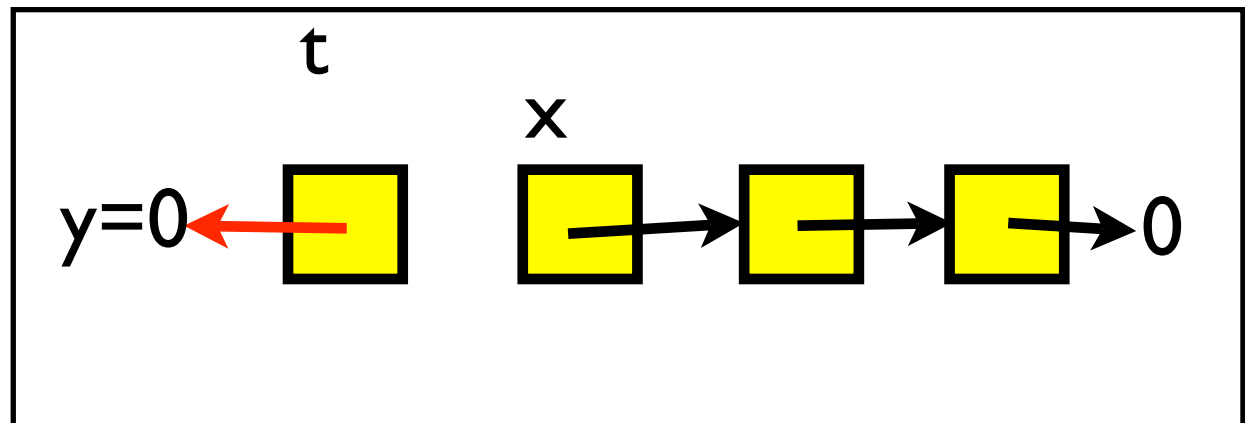
Verification of List Reversal

```
y = 0;  
while (x != 0) {  
    t = x;  
    x = *t;  
    *t = y;  
    y = t;  
}
```



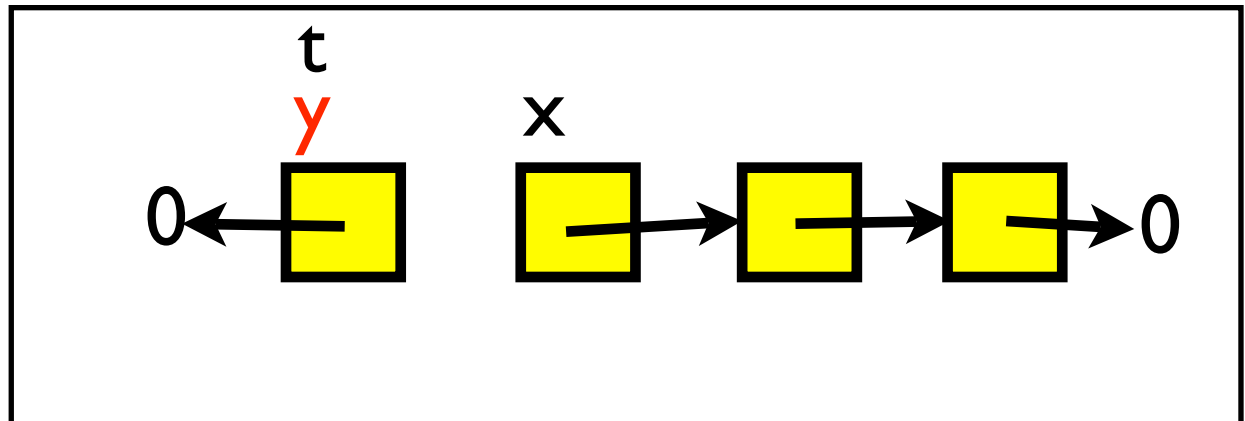
Verification of List Reversal

```
y = 0;  
while (x != 0) {  
    t = x;  
    x = *t;  
    *t = y;  
    y = t;  
}
```



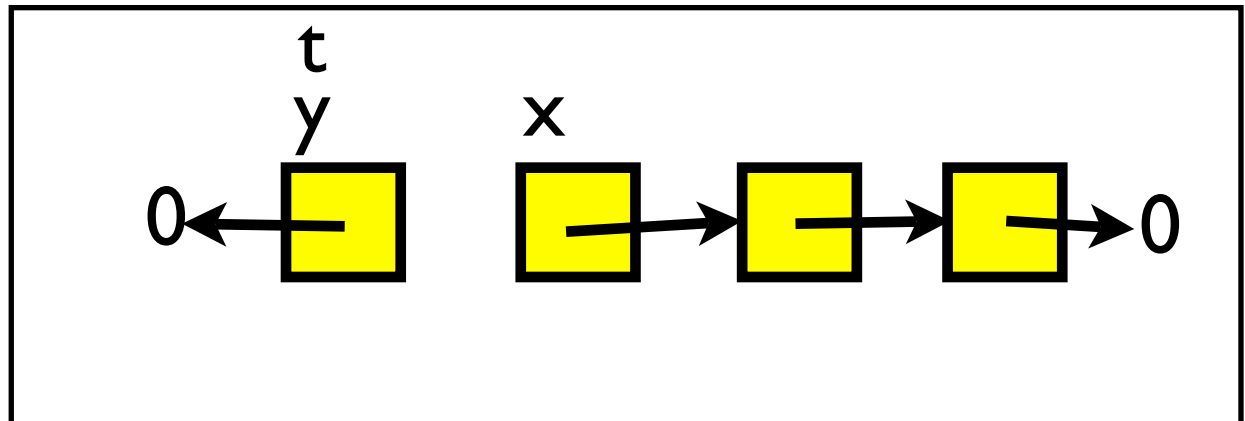
Verification of List Reversal

```
y = 0;  
while (x != 0) {  
    t = x;  
    x = *t;  
    *t = y;  
    y = t;  
}
```



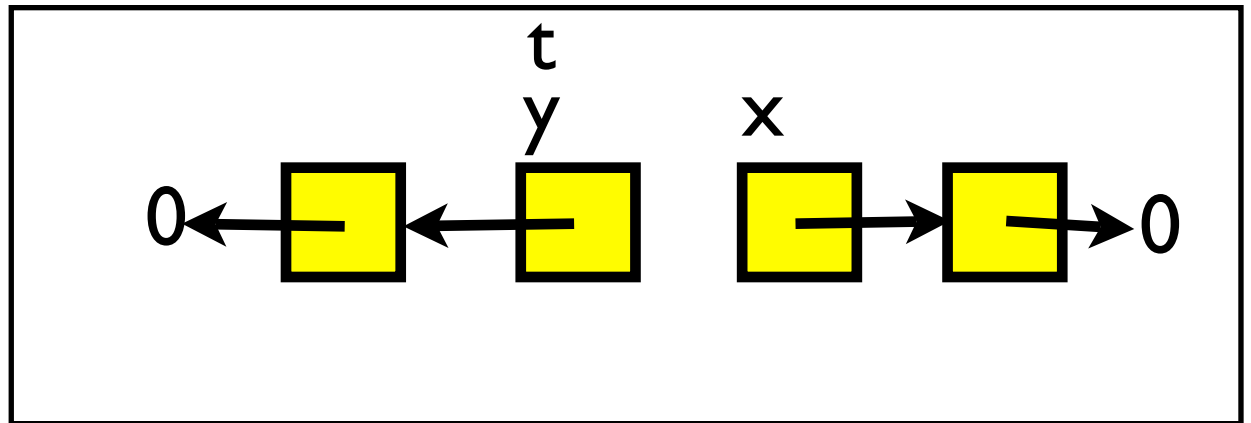
Verification of List Reversal

```
y = 0;  
while (x != 0) {  
    t = x;  
    x = *t;  
    *t = y;  
    y = t;  
}
```



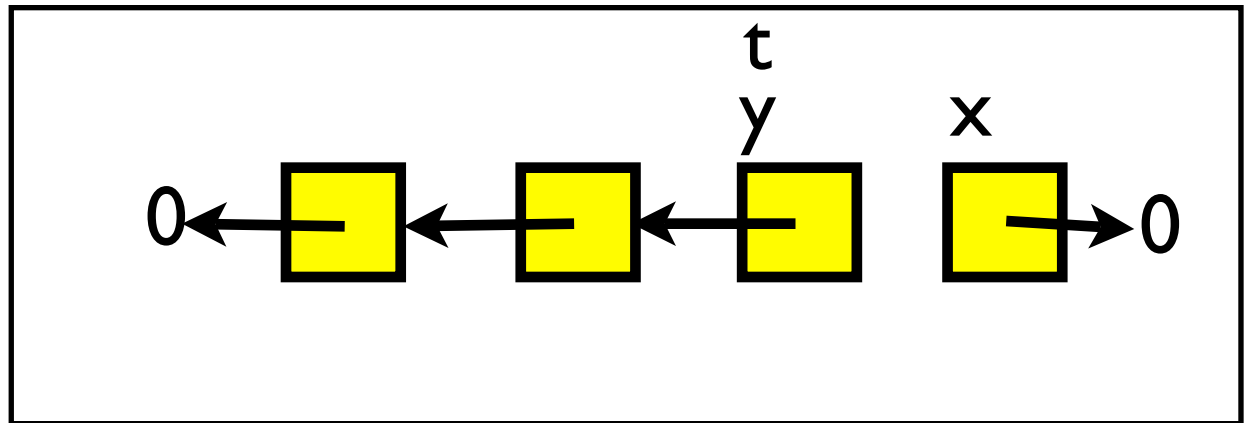
Verification of List Reversal

```
y = 0;  
while (x != 0) {  
    t = x;  
    x = *t;  
    *t = y;  
    y = t;  
}
```



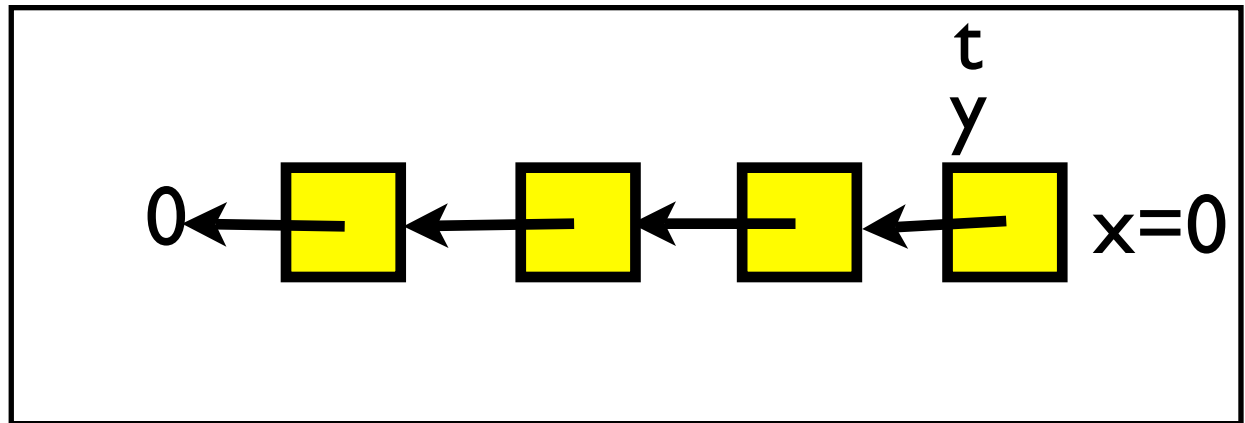
Verification of List Reversal

```
y = 0;  
while (x != 0) {  
    t = x;  
    x = *t;  
    *t = y;  
    y = t;  
}
```



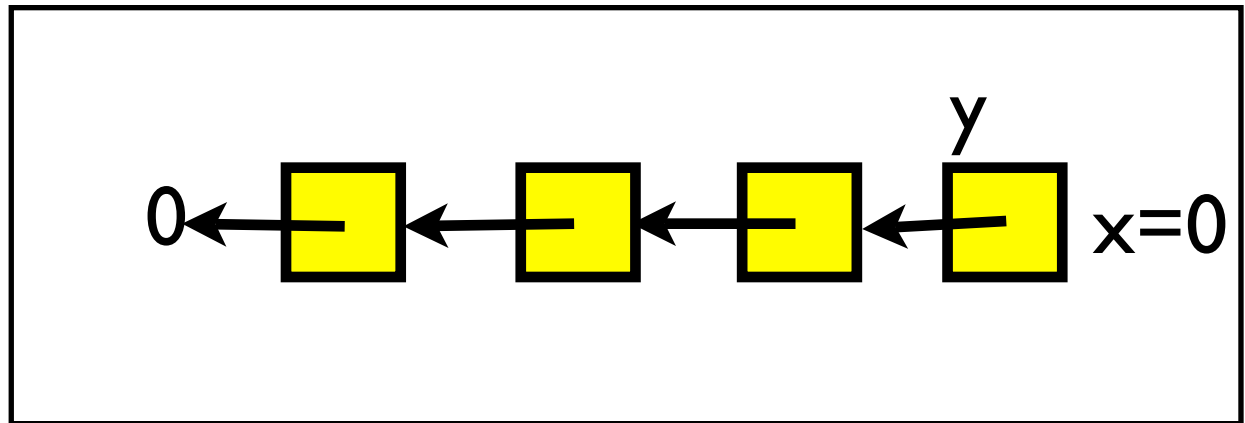
Verification of List Reversal

```
y = 0;  
while (x != 0) {  
    t = x;  
    x = *t;  
    *t = y;  
    y = t;  
}
```



Verification of List Reversal

```
y = 0;  
while (x != 0) {  
    t = x;  
    x = *t;  
    *t = y;  
    y = t;  
}
```



Verification of List Reversal

$\text{Is } \alpha (x, 0)$

$y = 0;$

$\text{while } (x \neq 0) \{$

$\quad t = x;$

$\quad x = *t;$

$\quad *t = y;$

$\quad y = t;$

$\}$

$\text{Is } (\text{rev}(\alpha)) (y, 0)$

Verification of List Reversal

$ls \ \alpha \ (x,0)$

$y = 0;$

$while \ (x \neq 0) \ \{$

$\quad t = x;$

$\quad x = *t;$

$\quad *t = y;$

$\quad y = t;$

$\}$

$ls \ (rev(\alpha)) \ (y,0)$

$ls \ (x,0)$

$ls \ (y,0)$

Will prove this
simpler shape
property.

Simple Imperative Language

$$B ::= E = E \mid E \geq E \mid B \wedge B \mid B \vee B \mid \neg B$$
$$C, D ::= x = \text{new}(E) \mid x = *E \mid *E = E \mid \text{free}(E) \\ \mid x = E \mid C; C \mid \text{if } B \text{ } C \text{ } C \mid \text{while } B \text{ } C$$

- Explicit heap access with $*E$.
- Booleans and expressions do not access heap cells.
- E.g. $x = \text{new}(3); *x = 0; *(x+1) = 0; *(x+2) = 0$
- Q: Write a program that swaps the values of cells x, y .
- Use two temporary vars. What about none?

Sol1) $t1 = *x; t2 = *y; *x = t2; *y = t1$

“Sol2”) $x = \text{XOR}(x,y); y = \text{XOR}(x,y); x = \text{XOR}(x,y)$

$$B ::= E = E \mid E \geq E \mid B \wedge B \mid B \vee B \mid \neg B$$
$$C, D ::= x = \text{new}(E) \mid x = *E \mid *E = E \mid \text{free}(E) \\ \mid x = E \mid C; C \mid \text{if } B \ C \ C \mid \text{while } B \ C$$

- Explicit heap access with $*E$.
- Booleans and expressions do not access heap cells.
- E.g. $x = \text{new}(3); *x = 0; *(x+1) = 0; *(x+2) = 0$
- Q: Write a program that swaps the values of cells x, y .
- Use two temporary vars. What about none?

Semantics of Programs

$$\llbracket B \rrbracket : \text{Stacks} \rightarrow \text{Vals}$$

$$\llbracket C \rrbracket : \text{States} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\text{States} \cup \{\text{err}\})$$

- err occurs when a command accesses an unallocated heap cell.
- So, no err means that the initial heap has enough cells.

$$\llbracket *E=F \rrbracket(s, h) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} \{(s, h[\llbracket E \rrbracket s \mapsto \llbracket F \rrbracket s])\} & \text{if } \llbracket E \rrbracket s \in \text{dom}(h) \\ \{\text{err}\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\llbracket x=\text{new}(2) \rrbracket(s, h) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(s, h * h') \mid h \# h' \wedge \text{dom}(h') = \{l, l+1\} \text{ for some } l\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket C_1; C_2 \rrbracket(s, h) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & \{(s'', h'') \mid (s', h') \in \llbracket C_1 \rrbracket(s, h) \wedge (s'', h'') \in \llbracket C_2 \rrbracket(s', h')\} \\ & \cup \{\text{err} \mid \text{err} \in \llbracket C_1 \rrbracket(s, h)\} \\ & \cup \{\text{err} \mid (s', h') \in \llbracket C_1 \rrbracket(s, h) \wedge \text{err} \in \llbracket C_2 \rrbracket(s', h')\} \end{aligned}$$

Hoare Triple $\{P\}C\{Q\}$

- P is called precondition and Q postcondition.
- $\{P\}C\{Q\}$ holds (or is valid) if and only if

$\forall (s, h). \text{ if } (s, h) \models P, \text{ then } 1) \text{ err} \notin \llbracket C \rrbracket(s, h) \text{ and}$
 $2) \forall (s', h') \in \llbracket C \rrbracket(s, h). (s', h') \models Q.$

- **Let** $E \mapsto _ \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exists x. E \mapsto x.$

$\{x \mapsto _ \} * x = 0 \{x \mapsto 0\}$	Valid
$\{x \mapsto _ \} * x = 0 \{x \mapsto 1\}$	Invalid
$\{\text{true}\} * x = 0 \{x \mapsto 0\}$	Invalid

Structural Rules

- Rules that are independent of language constructs.

Consequence $\frac{P \Rightarrow P' \quad \{P'\}C\{Q'\} \quad Q' \Rightarrow Q}{\{P\}C\{Q\}}$	Existential Elimination $\frac{\{P\}C\{Q\}}{\{\exists x. P\}C\{\exists x. Q\}} \quad x \notin \text{FV}(C)$	Disjunction $\frac{\{P\}C\{Q\} \quad \{P'\}C\{Q'\}}{\{P \vee P'\}C\{Q \vee Q'\}}$
--	--	--

- E.g.

$$\frac{\frac{\{ \alpha \neq \epsilon \wedge \text{ls } \alpha(x, 0) \} C \{ \alpha \neq \epsilon \wedge \text{ls } \alpha^{\text{rev}}(x, 0) \}}{\{ \exists \alpha. \alpha \neq \epsilon \wedge \text{ls } \alpha(x, 0) \} C \{ \exists \alpha. \alpha \neq \epsilon \wedge \text{ls } \alpha^{\text{rev}}(x, 0) \}}}{\{ x \neq 0 \wedge \text{ls } (x, 0) \} C \{ x \neq 0 \wedge \text{ls } (x, 0) \}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Exist.} \\ \text{Conseq.} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\{ x=0 \wedge \text{emp} \} \text{rev} \{ y=0 \wedge \text{emp} \} \quad \{ x \neq 0 \wedge \text{ls } (x, 0) \} \text{rev} \{ y \neq 0 \wedge \text{ls } (y, 0) \}}{\{ (x=0 \wedge \text{emp}) \vee (x \neq 0 \wedge \text{ls } (x, 0)) \} \text{rev} \{ (y=0 \wedge \text{emp}) \vee (y \neq 0 \wedge \text{ls } (y, 0)) \}} \quad \text{Disj.}$$

Principle behind Rules to Come

- Will show many rules.
 - Rule for each language construct.
- But, simple principles:
 - The rules implement symbolic execution.
 - They ensure the absence of null/dangling references.

Proof Rules for $C;C'$, $*E=F$, $\text{free}(E)$

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

$$\overline{\{P * E \mapsto E_0\} * E = F \{P * E \mapsto F\}}$$

$$\overline{\{P * E \mapsto E_0\} \text{free}(E) \{P\}}$$

● E.g.

$$\frac{\overline{\{x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto 3\} * x = 0 \{x \mapsto 0 * y \mapsto 3\}} \quad \overline{\{x \mapsto 0 * y \mapsto 3\} \text{free}(y) \{x \mapsto 0\}}}{\{x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto 3\} * x = 0; \text{free}(y) \{x \mapsto 0\}}$$

Proof Rules for $C;C'$, $*E=F$, $\text{free}(E)$

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

$$\overline{\{P * E \mapsto E_0\} * E = F \{P * E \mapsto F\}}$$

$$\overline{\{P * E \mapsto E_0\} \text{free}(E) \{P\}}$$

● E.g.

$$\frac{\overline{\{x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto 3\} * x = 0 \{x \mapsto 0 * y \mapsto 3\}} \quad \overline{\{x \mapsto 0 * y \mapsto 3\} \text{free}(y) \{x \mapsto 0\}}}{\{x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto 3\} * x = 0; \text{free}(y) \{x \mapsto 0\}}$$

Proof Sketch: $\{x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto 3\}$
 $*x=0;$
 $\{x \mapsto 0 * y \mapsto 3\}$
 $\text{free}(y)$
 $\{x \mapsto 0\}$

Proof Rules for $C;C'$, $*E=F$, $\text{free}(E)$

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

$$\boxed{\{P * E \mapsto E_0\}} * E = F \{P * E \mapsto F\}$$

$$\boxed{\{P * E \mapsto E_0\}} \text{free}(E) \{P\}$$

● **Examples**

- Preconditions of particular forms.
- Ensures the safe execution of command.
- Yet, flexible because of the structural rules.

Proof Sketch:

$$\begin{aligned} &\{x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto 3\} \\ &\quad *x=0; \\ &\{x \mapsto 0 * y \mapsto 3\} \\ &\quad \text{free}(y) \\ &\{x \mapsto 0\} \end{aligned}$$

Proof Rules for $x=...$

- Assume that x does not appear in P, E, F .

$$\frac{}{\{P\}x=E\{x=E \wedge P\}} \quad \frac{}{\{P\}x = \text{new}(1)\{\exists x'_0. P * x \mapsto x'_0\}}$$

$$\frac{}{\{P * E \mapsto F\}x=*E\{x=F \wedge (P * E \mapsto F)\}}$$

- The general rules use x' to denote the old value of x .

$$\frac{}{\{P\}x=E\{\exists x'. x=E[x'/x] \wedge P[x'/x]\}} \quad \frac{}{\{P\}x = \text{new}(1)\{\exists x'x'_0. P[x'/x] * x \mapsto x'_0\}}$$

$$\frac{}{\{P * E \mapsto F\}x=*E\{\exists x'. x=F[x'/x] \wedge (P * E \mapsto F)[x'/x]\}}$$

- Q: Prove the correctness of swap:

$$\{x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\}t_1=*x; t_2=*y; *x=t_2; *y=t_1\{x \mapsto y' * y \mapsto x'\}$$

Proof Rules for

$$\{x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$t_1 = *x;$$

$$t_2 = *y;$$

$$*x = t_2;$$

$$*y = t_1$$

$$\{x \mapsto y' * y \mapsto x'\}$$

- Assume that x does not appear

$$\frac{}{\{P\}x = E\{x = E \wedge P\}} \quad \frac{}{\{P\}x = \text{new}(1)\{\exists$$

$$\frac{}{\{P * E \mapsto F\}x = *E\{x = F \wedge (P * E \mapsto F)\}}$$

- The general rules use x' to denote the old value of x .

$$\frac{}{\{P\}x = E\{\exists x'. x = E[x'/x] \wedge P[x'/x]\}} \quad \frac{}{\{P\}x = \text{new}(1)\{\exists x'x'_0. P[x'/x] * x \mapsto x'_0\}}$$

$$\frac{}{\{P * E \mapsto F\}x = *E\{\exists x'. x = F[x'/x] \wedge (P * E \mapsto F)[x'/x]\}}$$

- Q: Prove the correctness of swap:

$$\{x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\} t_1 = *x; t_2 = *y; *x = t_2; *y = t_1 \{x \mapsto y' * y \mapsto x'\}$$

Proof Rules for

$$\{x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$t_1 = *x;$$

$$\{t_1 = x' \wedge x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$t_2 = *y;$$

$$*x = t_2;$$

$$*y = t_1$$

$$\{x \mapsto y' * y \mapsto x'\}$$

- Assume that x does not appear

$$\frac{}{\{P\}x = E\{x = E \wedge P\}} \quad \frac{}{\{P\}x = \text{new}(1)\{\exists$$

$$\frac{}{\{P * E \mapsto F\}x = *E\{x = F \wedge (P * E \mapsto F)\}}$$

- The general rules use x' to denote the old value of x .

$$\frac{}{\{P\}x = E\{\exists x'. x = E[x'/x] \wedge P[x'/x]\}} \quad \frac{}{\{P\}x = \text{new}(1)\{\exists x'x'_0. P[x'/x] * x \mapsto x'_0\}}$$

$$\frac{}{\{P * E \mapsto F\}x = *E\{\exists x'. x = F[x'/x] \wedge (P * E \mapsto F)[x'/x]\}}$$

- Q: Prove the correctness of swap:

$$\{x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\} t_1 = *x; t_2 = *y; *x = t_2; *y = t_1 \{x \mapsto y' * y \mapsto x'\}$$

Proof Rules for

- Assume that x does not appear

$$\frac{}{\{P\}x=E\{x=E \wedge P\}} \quad \frac{}{\{P\}x = \text{new}(1)\{\exists$$

$$\frac{}{\{P * E \mapsto F\}x=*E\{x=F \wedge (P * E \mapsto F)\}}$$

- The general rules use x' to denote the old value of x .

$$\frac{}{\{P\}x=E\{\exists x'. x=E[x'/x] \wedge P[x'/x]\}} \quad \frac{}{\{P\}x = \text{new}(1)\{\exists x'x'_0. P[x'/x] * x \mapsto x'_0\}}$$

$$\frac{}{\{P * E \mapsto F\}x=*E\{\exists x'. x=F[x'/x] \wedge (P * E \mapsto F)[x'/x]\}}$$

- Q: Prove the correctness of swap:

$$\{x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\} t_1 = *x; t_2 = *y; *x = t_2; *y = t_1 \{x \mapsto y' * y \mapsto x'\}$$

$$\{x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$t_1 = *x;$$

$$\{t_1 = x' \wedge x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$t_2 = *y;$$

$$\{t_2 = y' \wedge t_1 = x' \wedge x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$*x = t_2;$$

$$*y = t_1$$

$$\{x \mapsto y' * y \mapsto x'\}$$

Proof Rules for

- Assume that x does not appear

$$\frac{}{\{P\}x=E\{x=E \wedge P\}} \quad \frac{}{\{P\}x = \text{new}(1)\{\exists$$

$$\frac{}{\{P * E \mapsto F\}x=*E\{x=F \wedge (P * E \mapsto F)\}}$$

- The general rules use x' to denote the old value of x .

$$\frac{}{\{P\}x=E\{\exists x'. x=E[x'/x] \wedge P[x'/x]\}} \quad \frac{}{\{P\}x = \text{new}(1)\{\exists x'x'_0. P[x'/x] * x \mapsto x'_0\}}$$

$$\frac{}{\{P * E \mapsto F\}x=*E\{\exists x'. x=F[x'/x] \wedge (P * E \mapsto F)[x'/x]\}}$$

- Q: Prove the correctness of swap:

$$\{x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\} t_1 = *x; t_2 = *y; *x = t_2; *y = t_1 \{x \mapsto y' * y \mapsto x'\}$$

$$\{x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$t_1 = *x;$$

$$\{t_1 = x' \wedge x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$t_2 = *y;$$

$$\{t_2 = y' \wedge t_1 = x' \wedge x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$*x = t_2;$$

$$\{t_2 = y' \wedge t_1 = x' \wedge x \mapsto t_2 * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$*y = t_1$$

$$\{x \mapsto y' * y \mapsto x'\}$$

Proof Rules for

- Assume that x does not appear

$$\frac{}{\{P\}x=E\{x=E \wedge P\}} \quad \frac{}{\{P\}x = \text{new}(1)\{\exists$$

$$\frac{}{\{P * E \mapsto F\}x=*E\{x=F \wedge (P * E \mapsto F)\}}$$

- The general rules use x' to denote the old value of x .

$$\frac{}{\{P\}x=E\{\exists x'. x=E[x'/x] \wedge P[x'/x]\}} \quad \frac{}{\{P\}x = \text{new}(1)\{\exists x'x'_0. P[x'/x] * x \mapsto x'_0\}}$$

$$\frac{}{\{P * E \mapsto F\}x=*E\{\exists x'. x=F[x'/x] \wedge (P * E \mapsto F)[x'/x]\}}$$

- Q: Prove the correctness of swap:

$$\{x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\} t_1 = *x; t_2 = *y; *x = t_2; *y = t_1 \{x \mapsto y' * y \mapsto x'\}$$

$$\{x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$t_1 = *x;$$

$$\{t_1 = x' \wedge x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$t_2 = *y;$$

$$\{t_2 = y' \wedge t_1 = x' \wedge x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$*x = t_2;$$

$$\{t_2 = y' \wedge t_1 = x' \wedge x \mapsto t_2 * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$\{t_1 = x' \wedge x \mapsto y' * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$*y = t_1$$

$$\{x \mapsto y' * y \mapsto x'\}$$

Proof Rules for

- Assume that x does not appear

$$\frac{}{\{P\}x=E\{x=E \wedge P\}} \quad \frac{}{\{P\}x = \text{new}(1)\{\exists$$

$$\frac{}{\{P * E \mapsto F\}x=*E\{x=F \wedge (P * E \mapsto F)\}}$$

- The general rules use x' to denote the old value of x .

$$\frac{}{\{P\}x=E\{\exists x'. x=E[x'/x] \wedge P[x'/x]\}} \quad \frac{}{\{P\}x = \text{new}(1)\{\exists x'x'_0. P[x'/x] * x \mapsto x'_0\}}$$

$$\frac{}{\{P * E \mapsto F\}x=*E\{\exists x'. x=F[x'/x] \wedge (P * E \mapsto F)[x'/x]\}}$$

- Q: Prove the correctness of swap:

$$\{x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\} t_1 = *x; t_2 = *y; *x = t_2; *y = t_1 \{x \mapsto y' * y \mapsto x'\}$$

$$\{x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$t_1 = *x;$$

$$\{t_1 = x' \wedge x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$t_2 = *y;$$

$$\{t_2 = y' \wedge t_1 = x' \wedge x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$*x = t_2;$$

$$\{t_2 = y' \wedge t_1 = x' \wedge x \mapsto t_2 * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$\{t_1 = x' \wedge x \mapsto y' * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$*y = t_1$$

$$\{t_1 = x' \wedge x \mapsto y' * y \mapsto t_1\}$$

$$\{x \mapsto y' * y \mapsto x'\}$$

Proof Rules for

- Assume that x does not appear

$$\frac{}{\{P\}x=E\{x=E \wedge P\}} \quad \frac{}{\{P\}x = \text{new}(1)\{\exists x. P\}}$$

$$\frac{}{\{P * E \mapsto F\}x=*E\{x=F \wedge (P * E \mapsto F)\}}$$

- The general rules use x' to denote the old value of x .

$$\frac{}{\{P\}x=E\{\exists x'. x\}}$$

$$\frac{}{\{P * E \mapsto F\}}$$

Almost like running the program symbolically.
Except that we use Consequence to massage assertions.

- Q: Prove the correctness of swap:

$$\{x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\} t_1 = *x; t_2 = *y; *x = t_2; *y = t_1 \{x \mapsto y' * y \mapsto x'\}$$

$$\{x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$t_1 = *x;$$

$$\{t_1 = x' \wedge x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$t_2 = *y;$$

$$\{t_2 = y' \wedge t_1 = x' \wedge x \mapsto x' * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$*x = t_2;$$

$$\{t_2 = y' \wedge t_1 = x' \wedge x \mapsto t_2 * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$\{t_1 = x' \wedge x \mapsto y' * y \mapsto y'\}$$

$$*y = t_1$$

$$\{t_1 = x' \wedge x \mapsto y' * y \mapsto t_1\}$$

$$\{x \mapsto y' * y \mapsto x'\}$$

Rules for if and while

$$\frac{\{B \wedge P\}C\{Q\} \quad \{\neg B \wedge P\}C'\{Q\}}{\{P\}\text{if } B \text{ then } C \text{ else } C'\{Q\}} \qquad \frac{\{B \wedge P\}C\{P\}}{\{P\}\text{while } B \text{ } C\{\neg B \wedge P\}}$$

- The rule for if does case-analysis. The rule for while uses invariant-based reasoning.
- E.g.
 - `freeList(x) ::= while(x!=0) (t=x; x=*t; free(t))`

$\{ls(x, 0)\}$

INV : $ls(x, 0)$

while $(x \neq 0)$ {

$t = x;$

$x = *t;$

free(t)

}

{emp}

d while

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

ysis. The rule for while
g.

($t = x; x = *t; \text{free}(t)$)

$\{ls(x, 0)\}$

INV : $ls(x, 0)$

while $(x \neq 0)$ {
 $\{x \neq 0 \wedge ls(x, 0)\}$

$t = x;$

$x = *t;$

free(t)

}

{emp}

d while

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

ysis. The rule for while
g.

($t = x; x = *t; \text{free}(t)$)

$\{ls(x, 0)\}$

INV : $ls(x, 0)$

while $(x \neq 0)$ {

$\{x \neq 0 \wedge ls(x, 0)\}$

$\{\exists x'. (x \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$t = x;$

$x = *t;$

free(t)

}

{emp}

d while

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

ysis. The rule for while
g.

($t = x; x = *t; \text{free}(t)$)

$\{ls(x, 0)\}$

INV : $ls(x, 0)$

while $(x \neq 0)$ {

$\{x \neq 0 \wedge ls(x, 0)\}$

$\{\exists x'. (x \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$t = x;$

$\{\exists x'. t = x \wedge (x \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$x = *t;$

free(t)

}

{emp}

d while

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

ysis. The rule for while
g.

($t = x; x = *t; \text{free}(t)$)

d while

$\{ls(x, 0)\}$

INV : $ls(x, 0)$

while $(x \neq 0)$ {

$\{x \neq 0 \wedge ls(x, 0)\}$

$\{\exists x'. (x \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$t = x;$

$\{\exists x'. t = x \wedge (x \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$x = * t;$

free(t)

}

{emp}

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

Used assignment rule +
existential rule.

$$\overline{\{P\} x = E \{x = E \wedge P\}}$$

$$\frac{\{P\} C \{Q\}}{\{\exists x. P\} C \{\exists x. Q\}} \quad x \notin \text{FV}(C)$$

$\{ls(x, 0)\}$

INV : $ls(x, 0)$

while $(x \neq 0)$ {

$\{x \neq 0 \wedge ls(x, 0)\}$

$\{\exists x'. (x \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$t = x;$

$\{\exists x'. t = x \wedge (x \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$\{\exists x'. (t \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$x = * t;$

free(t)

}

{emp}

d while

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

ysis. The rule for while
g.

($t = x; x = * t; \text{free}(t)$)

$\{ls(x, 0)\}$

INV : $ls(x, 0)$

while $(x \neq 0)$ {

$\{x \neq 0 \wedge ls(x, 0)\}$

$\{\exists x'. (x \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$t = x;$

$\{\exists x'. t = x \wedge (x \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$\{\exists x'. (t \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$x = * t;$

$\{\exists x'. x = x' \wedge (t \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

free (t)

}

{emp}

d while

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

ysis. The rule for while
g.

$(t=x; x=*t; \text{free}(t))$

$\{ls(x, 0)\}$

INV : $ls(x, 0)$

while $(x \neq 0)$ {

$\{x \neq 0 \wedge ls(x, 0)\}$

$\{\exists x'. (x \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$t = x;$

$\{\exists x'. t = x \wedge (x \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$\{\exists x'. (t \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$x = * t;$

$\{\exists x'. x = x' \wedge (t \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$\{(t \mapsto x) * ls(x, 0)\}$

free(t)

}

{emp}

d while

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

ysis. The rule for while
g.

($t = x; x = * t; \text{free}(t)$)

$\{ls(x, 0)\}$

INV : $ls(x, 0)$

while $(x \neq 0)$ {

$\{x \neq 0 \wedge ls(x, 0)\}$

$\{\exists x'. (x \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$t = x;$

$\{\exists x'. t = x \wedge (x \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$\{\exists x'. (t \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$x = * t;$

$\{\exists x'. x = x' \wedge (t \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$\{(t \mapsto x) * ls(x, 0)\}$

free(t)

$\{ls(x, 0)\}$

}

{emp}

d while

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

ysis. The rule for while
g.

($t = x; x = * t; \text{free}(t)$)

$\{ls(x, 0)\}$

INV : $ls(x, 0)$

while $(x \neq 0)$ {

$\{x \neq 0 \wedge ls(x, 0)\}$

$\{\exists x'. (x \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$t = x;$

$\{\exists x'. t = x \wedge (x \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$\{\exists x'. (t \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$x = *t;$

$\{\exists x'. x = x' \wedge (t \mapsto x') * ls(x', 0)\}$

$\{(t \mapsto x) * ls(x, 0)\}$

free(t)

$\{ls(x, 0)\}$

}

$\{x = 0 \wedge ls(x, 0)\}$

{emp}

d while

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

ysis. The rule for while
g.

($t = x; x = *t; \text{free}(t)$)

Summary

- Proof rules are like symbolic execution.
- Structural rules help us to adjust symbolic states.

Prove the list reversal example.

- Use the below rules you learned.

$$\frac{P \Rightarrow P' \quad \{P'\}C\{Q'\} \quad Q' \Rightarrow Q}{\{P\}C\{Q\}} \quad \frac{\{P\}C\{Q\}}{\{\exists x. P\}C\{\exists x. Q\}} \quad x \notin \text{FV}(C)$$

$$\frac{\{P\}C\{Q\} \quad \{P'\}C\{Q'\}}{\{P \vee P'\}C\{Q \vee Q'\}} \quad \frac{\{P\}C\{P'\} \quad \{P'\}C'\{Q\}}{\{P\}C; C'\{Q\}}$$

$$\overline{\{P * E \mapsto E_0\} * E = F \{P * E \mapsto F\}} \quad \overline{\{P * E \mapsto E_0\} \text{free}(E) \{P\}}$$

$$\overline{\{P\}x = E \{ \exists x'. x = E[x'/x] \wedge P[x'/x] \}} \quad \overline{\{P\}x = \text{new}(1) \{ \exists x' x'_0. P[x'/x] * x \mapsto x'_0 \}}$$

$$\overline{\{P * E \mapsto F\}x = *E \{ \exists x'. x = F[x'/x] \wedge (P * E \mapsto F)[x'/x] \}}$$

$$\frac{\{B \wedge P\}C\{Q\} \quad \{\neg B \wedge P\}C'\{Q\}}{\{P\} \text{if } B \text{ then } C \text{ else } C' \{Q\}} \quad \frac{\{B \wedge P\}C\{P\}}{\{P\} \text{while } B \text{ } C \{ \neg B \wedge P \}}$$

Prove

- Use the below

 $\{ \text{Is } (x, 0) \}$
 $y = 0;$
 $\text{INV} : \text{Is } (y, 0) * \text{Is } (x, 0)$
 $\text{while } (x \neq 0) \{$
 $t = x;$
 $x = *t;$
 $*t = y;$
 $y = t$
 $\}$
 $\{ \text{Is } (y, 0) \}$

e.

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

$$\frac{\{P\}}{\{ \}$$

$$\frac{\{P * E \mapsto\}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{P\} x = E \{ \exists x'. x =$$

$$\frac{\{P * \}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{B \wedge P\}}{\{P\} \text{if}}$$

$$\{P\} \text{if}$$

$$\frac{\{P\}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{x \mapsto x'_0}{\quad}$$

Prove

- Use the below

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

$$\frac{\{P\}}{\{ \quad \}}$$

$$\frac{\{P * E \mapsto \quad\}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{P\} x = E \{ \exists x'. x = \quad \}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{P * \quad\}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{B \wedge P\}}{\{P\} \text{if}}$$

{ls (x, 0)}

y = 0;

INV : ls (y, 0) * ls (x, 0)

while (x ≠ 0) {

{x ≠ 0 ∧ ls (y, 0) * ls (x, 0)}

t = x;

x = *t;

*t = y;

y = t

}

{ls (y, 0)}

e.

}

$\frac{\quad}{x \mapsto x'_0}$

Prove

- Use the below

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

$$\frac{\{P\}}{\{ \quad \}}$$

$$\frac{\{P * E \mapsto \quad\}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{P\} x = E \{ \exists x'. x = \quad \}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{P * \quad\}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{B \wedge P\}}{\{P\} \text{if}}$$

$\{\text{Is } (x, 0)\}$

$y = 0;$

INV : $\text{Is } (y, 0) * \text{Is } (x, 0)$

while $(x \neq 0)$ {

$\{x \neq 0 \wedge \text{Is } (y, 0) * \text{Is } (x, 0)\}$

$\{\exists x'. \text{Is } (y, 0) * (x \mapsto x') * \text{Is } (x', 0)\}$

$t = x;$

$x = *t;$

$*t = y;$

$y = t$

}

$\{\text{Is } (y, 0)\}$

e.

$\overline{P\}}$

$$\frac{\quad}{x \mapsto x'_0}$$

Prove

- Use the below

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

$$\frac{\{P\}}{\{ \quad \}}$$

$$\frac{\{P * E \mapsto \quad\}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{P\} x = E \{ \exists x'. x = \quad \}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{P * \quad\}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{B \wedge P\}}{\{P\} \text{if}}$$

$\{\text{ls}(x, 0)\}$

$y = 0;$

INV : $\text{ls}(y, 0) * \text{ls}(x, 0)$

while $(x \neq 0)$ {

$\{x \neq 0 \wedge \text{ls}(y, 0) * \text{ls}(x, 0)\}$

$\{\exists x'. \text{ls}(y, 0) * (x \mapsto x') * \text{ls}(x', 0)\}$

$t = x;$

$\{\exists x'. t = x \wedge \text{ls}(y, 0) * (x \mapsto x') * \text{ls}(x', 0)\}$

$x = *t;$

$*t = y;$

$y = t$

}

$\{\text{ls}(y, 0)\}$

e.

$\{ \quad \}$

$\frac{\quad}{x \mapsto x'_0}$

Prove

- Use the below

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

$$\frac{\{P\}}{\{ \}}$$

$$\frac{\{P * E \mapsto\}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{P\} x = E \{ \exists x'. x =$$

$$\frac{\{P * \}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{B \wedge P\}}{\{P\} \text{if}}$$

$$\{\text{ls } (x, 0)\}$$

$$y = 0;$$

$$\text{INV} : \text{ls } (y, 0) * \text{ls } (x, 0)$$

$$\text{while } (x \neq 0) \{$$

$$\{x \neq 0 \wedge \text{ls } (y, 0) * \text{ls } (x, 0)\}$$

$$\{\exists x'. \text{ls } (y, 0) * (x \mapsto x') * \text{ls } (x', 0)\}$$

$$t = x;$$

$$\{\exists x'. t = x \wedge \text{ls } (y, 0) * (x \mapsto x') * \text{ls } (x', 0)\}$$

$$\{\exists x'. \text{ls } (y, 0) * (t \mapsto x') * \text{ls } (x', 0)\}$$

$$x = *t;$$

$$*t = y;$$

$$y = t$$

$$\}$$

$$\{\text{ls } (y, 0)\}$$

e.

$$\overline{\{P\}}$$

$$\overline{x \mapsto x'_0}$$

Prove

- Use the below

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

$$\frac{\{P\}}{\{ \}}$$

$$\frac{\{P * E \mapsto\}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{P\} x = E \{ \exists x'. x =$$

$$\frac{\{P * \}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{B \wedge P\}}{\{P\} \text{if}}$$

$$\{\text{ls}(x, 0)\}$$

$$y = 0;$$

$$\text{INV} : \text{ls}(y, 0) * \text{ls}(x, 0)$$

$$\text{while } (x \neq 0) \{$$

$$\{x \neq 0 \wedge \text{ls}(y, 0) * \text{ls}(x, 0)\}$$

$$\{\exists x'. \text{ls}(y, 0) * (x \mapsto x') * \text{ls}(x', 0)\}$$

$$t = x;$$

$$\{\exists x'. t = x \wedge \text{ls}(y, 0) * (x \mapsto x') * \text{ls}(x', 0)\}$$

$$\{\exists x'. \text{ls}(y, 0) * (t \mapsto x') * \text{ls}(x', 0)\}$$

$$x = *t;$$

$$\{\exists x'. x = x' \wedge \text{ls}(y, 0) * (t \mapsto x') * \text{ls}(x', 0)\}$$

$$*t = y;$$

$$y = t$$

$$\}$$

$$\{\text{ls}(y, 0)\}$$

e.

$$\overline{\{ \}}$$

$$\overline{x \mapsto x'_0 \}$$

Prove

- Use the below

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

$$\frac{\{P\}}{\{ \}}$$

$$\frac{\{P * E \mapsto\}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{P\}x=E\{\exists x'. x=$$

$$\frac{\{P * \}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{B \wedge P\}}{\{P\}\text{if}}$$

$\{\text{ls}(x, 0)\}$

$y = 0;$

INV : $\text{ls}(y, 0) * \text{ls}(x, 0)$

while $(x \neq 0)$ {

$\{x \neq 0 \wedge \text{ls}(y, 0) * \text{ls}(x, 0)\}$

$\{\exists x'. \text{ls}(y, 0) * (x \mapsto x') * \text{ls}(x', 0)\}$

$t = x;$

$\{\exists x'. t = x \wedge \text{ls}(y, 0) * (x \mapsto x') * \text{ls}(x', 0)\}$

$\{\exists x'. \text{ls}(y, 0) * (t \mapsto x') * \text{ls}(x', 0)\}$

$x = *t;$

$\{\exists x'. x = x' \wedge \text{ls}(y, 0) * (t \mapsto x') * \text{ls}(x', 0)\}$

$\{\text{ls}(y, 0) * (t \mapsto x) * \text{ls}(x, 0)\}$

$*t = y;$

$y = t$

}

$\{\text{ls}(y, 0)\}$

e.

}

$x \mapsto x'_0\}$

Prove

- Use the below

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

$$\frac{\{P\} \quad \{ \quad \}}{\{ \quad \}}$$

$$\frac{\{P * E \mapsto \quad\}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{P\} x = E \{ \exists x'. x = \quad \}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{P * \quad\}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{B \wedge P\}}{\{P\} \text{if}}$$

$\{\text{ls}(x, 0)\}$

$y = 0;$

INV : $\text{ls}(y, 0) * \text{ls}(x, 0)$

while $(x \neq 0)$ {

$\{x \neq 0 \wedge \text{ls}(y, 0) * \text{ls}(x, 0)\}$

$\{\exists x'. \text{ls}(y, 0) * (x \mapsto x') * \text{ls}(x', 0)\}$

$t = x;$

$\{\exists x'. t = x \wedge \text{ls}(y, 0) * (x \mapsto x') * \text{ls}(x', 0)\}$

$\{\exists x'. \text{ls}(y, 0) * (t \mapsto x') * \text{ls}(x', 0)\}$

$x = *t;$

$\{\exists x'. x = x' \wedge \text{ls}(y, 0) * (t \mapsto x') * \text{ls}(x', 0)\}$

$\{\text{ls}(y, 0) * (t \mapsto x) * \text{ls}(x, 0)\}$

$*t = y;$

$\{\text{ls}(y, 0) * (t \mapsto y) * \text{ls}(x, 0)\}$

$y = t$

$\{\text{ls}(y, 0)\}$

e.

$\overline{P\}}$

$\overline{x \mapsto x'_0\}}$

Prove

- Use the below

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

$$\frac{\{P\}}{\{ \}}$$

$$\frac{\{P * E \mapsto\}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{P\}x=E\{\exists x'. x=$$

$$\frac{\{P * \}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{B \wedge P\}}{\{P\}\text{if}}$$

$\{\text{ls } (x, 0)\}$

$y = 0;$

INV : $\text{ls } (y, 0) * \text{ls } (x, 0)$

while $(x \neq 0)$ {

$\{x \neq 0 \wedge \text{ls } (y, 0) * \text{ls } (x, 0)\}$

$\{\exists x'. \text{ls } (y, 0) * (x \mapsto x') * \text{ls } (x', 0)\}$

$t = x;$

$\{\exists x'. t = x \wedge \text{ls } (y, 0) * (x \mapsto x') * \text{ls } (x', 0)\}$

$\{\exists x'. \text{ls } (y, 0) * (t \mapsto x') * \text{ls } (x', 0)\}$

$x = *t;$

$\{\exists x'. x = x' \wedge \text{ls } (y, 0) * (t \mapsto x') * \text{ls } (x', 0)\}$

$\{\text{ls } (y, 0) * (t \mapsto x) * \text{ls } (x, 0)\}$

$*t = y;$

$\{\text{ls } (y, 0) * (t \mapsto y) * \text{ls } (x, 0)\}$

$y = t$

$\{\exists y'. y = t \wedge \text{ls } (y', 0) * (t \mapsto y') * \text{ls } (x, 0)\}$

}

$\{\text{ls } (y, 0)\}$

e.

$\overline{P\}}$

$\overline{x \mapsto x'_0\}}$

Prove

- Use the below

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

$$\frac{\{P\}}{\{ \}}$$

$$\frac{\{P * E \mapsto\}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{P\}x=E\{\exists x'. x=$$

$$\frac{\{P * \}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{B \wedge P\}}{\quad}$$

$$\{P\}\text{if}$$

$$\{\text{ls } (x, 0)\}$$

$$y = 0;$$

$$\text{INV} : \text{ls } (y, 0) * \text{ls } (x, 0)$$

$$\text{while } (x \neq 0) \{$$

$$\{x \neq 0 \wedge \text{ls } (y, 0) * \text{ls } (x, 0)\}$$

$$\{\exists x'. \text{ls } (y, 0) * (x \mapsto x') * \text{ls } (x', 0)\}$$

$$t = x;$$

$$\{\exists x'. t = x \wedge \text{ls } (y, 0) * (x \mapsto x') * \text{ls } (x', 0)\}$$

$$\{\exists x'. \text{ls } (y, 0) * (t \mapsto x') * \text{ls } (x', 0)\}$$

$$x = *t;$$

$$\{\exists x'. x = x' \wedge \text{ls } (y, 0) * (t \mapsto x') * \text{ls } (x', 0)\}$$

$$\{\text{ls } (y, 0) * (t \mapsto x) * \text{ls } (x, 0)\}$$

$$*t = y;$$

$$\{\text{ls } (y, 0) * (t \mapsto y) * \text{ls } (x, 0)\}$$

$$y = t$$

$$\{\exists y'. y = t \wedge \text{ls } (y', 0) * (t \mapsto y') * \text{ls } (x, 0)\}$$

$$\{\text{ls } (y, 0) * \text{ls } (x, 0)\}$$

$$\}$$

$$\{\text{ls } (y, 0)\}$$

e.

$$\overline{\{ \}}$$

$$\overline{x \mapsto x'_0 \}$$

Prove

- Use the below

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

$$\frac{\{P\}}{\{ \}}$$

$$\frac{\{P * E \mapsto\}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{P\}x=E\{\exists x'. x=$$

$$\frac{\{P * \}}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\{B \wedge P\}}{\quad}$$

$$\{P\}\text{if}$$

$$\{\text{ls } (x, 0)\}$$

$$y = 0;$$

$$\text{INV} : \text{ls } (y, 0) * \text{ls } (x, 0)$$

$$\text{while } (x \neq 0) \{$$

$$\{x \neq 0 \wedge \text{ls } (y, 0) * \text{ls } (x, 0)\}$$

$$\{\exists x'. \text{ls } (y, 0) * (x \mapsto x') * \text{ls } (x', 0)\}$$

$$t = x;$$

$$\{\exists x'. t = x \wedge \text{ls } (y, 0) * (x \mapsto x') * \text{ls } (x', 0)\}$$

$$\{\exists x'. \text{ls } (y, 0) * (t \mapsto x') * \text{ls } (x', 0)\}$$

$$x = *t;$$

$$\{\exists x'. x = x' \wedge \text{ls } (y, 0) * (t \mapsto x') * \text{ls } (x', 0)\}$$

$$\{\text{ls } (y, 0) * (t \mapsto x) * \text{ls } (x, 0)\}$$

$$*t = y;$$

$$\{\text{ls } (y, 0) * (t \mapsto y) * \text{ls } (x, 0)\}$$

$$y = t$$

$$\{\exists y'. y = t \wedge \text{ls } (y', 0) * (t \mapsto y') * \text{ls } (x, 0)\}$$

$$\{\text{ls } (y, 0) * \text{ls } (x, 0)\}$$

$$\}$$

$$\{x = 0 \wedge \text{ls } (y, 0) * \text{ls } (x, 0)\}$$

$$\{\text{ls } (y, 0)\}$$

e.

$$\overline{\{P\}}$$

$$\overline{x \mapsto x'_0\}}$$

HWI

- Verify the full correctness of list reversal.

HW2

- Find proof rules for weakest precondition.

$$\{P\}C\{Q\}$$

- The rule for free is already of that form.
- Use separating implication for $x = \text{new}(l)$ and $*E = E'$.
- What about strongest postconditions?

Reference

- Reynolds's LICS 2001 paper.