

# Program Analysis and Verification

0368-4479

<http://www.cs.tau.ac.il/~maon/teaching/2013-2014/paav/paav1314b.html>

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Lecture 8: Axiomatic Semantics – Rely/Guarantee

(Take II\*)

Slides credit: Roman Manevich, Mooly Sagiv, Eran Yahav

# We begin ...

- Mobiles
- Scribe

# Programming Language

- Syntax:  $\dots S_1 \parallel \dots \parallel S_n \mid \langle c \rangle \mid \langle \text{await } b \text{ then } c \rangle$ 
  - In our case:  $\langle c \rangle = \text{case} \mid x := a$

- Operational Semantics:

– States  $s \in \Sigma$

– Commands 
$$\frac{\langle S_1, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle S'_1, s' \rangle}{\langle S_1 \parallel S_2, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle S'_1 \parallel S_2, s \rangle} \quad [\text{Par}_1]$$

– Traces  $\langle S_0, s_0 \rangle \xRightarrow{\langle c_0 \rangle} \langle S_1, s_1 \rangle \xRightarrow{\langle c_1 \rangle} \dots \xRightarrow{\langle c_k \rangle} s_k$

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# Axiomatic Semantics (Hoare Logic)

- Disjoint parallelism
- Global invariant
- Owicky – Gries [PhD. '76]

$$\frac{\dots}{\{P\} S_1 \parallel S_2 \{Q\}} \dots$$

# Rely / Guarantee

- Aka Assume/Guarantee
- Cliff Jones [IFIP '83]
- Main idea: Modular capture of interference
  - Compositional proofs

# Meaning of (atomic) Commands

- A relation between pre-states and post-states

- $[[\langle c \rangle]] \subseteq \Sigma \times \Sigma$

$$s_0 \xRightarrow{\langle c_0 \rangle} s_1 \xRightarrow{\langle c_1 \rangle} \dots \xRightarrow{\langle c_k \rangle} s_{k+1}$$

# Meaning of (atomic) Commands

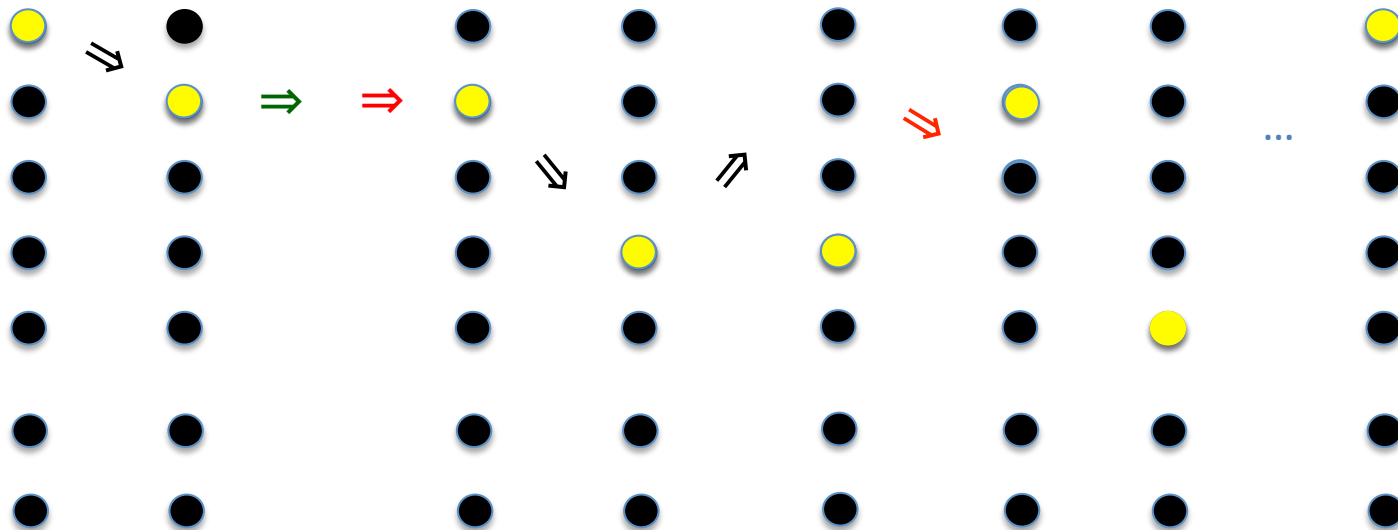
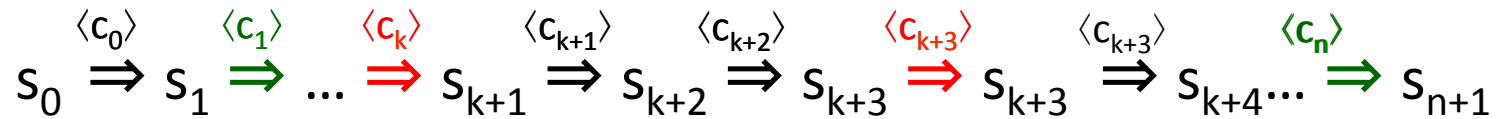
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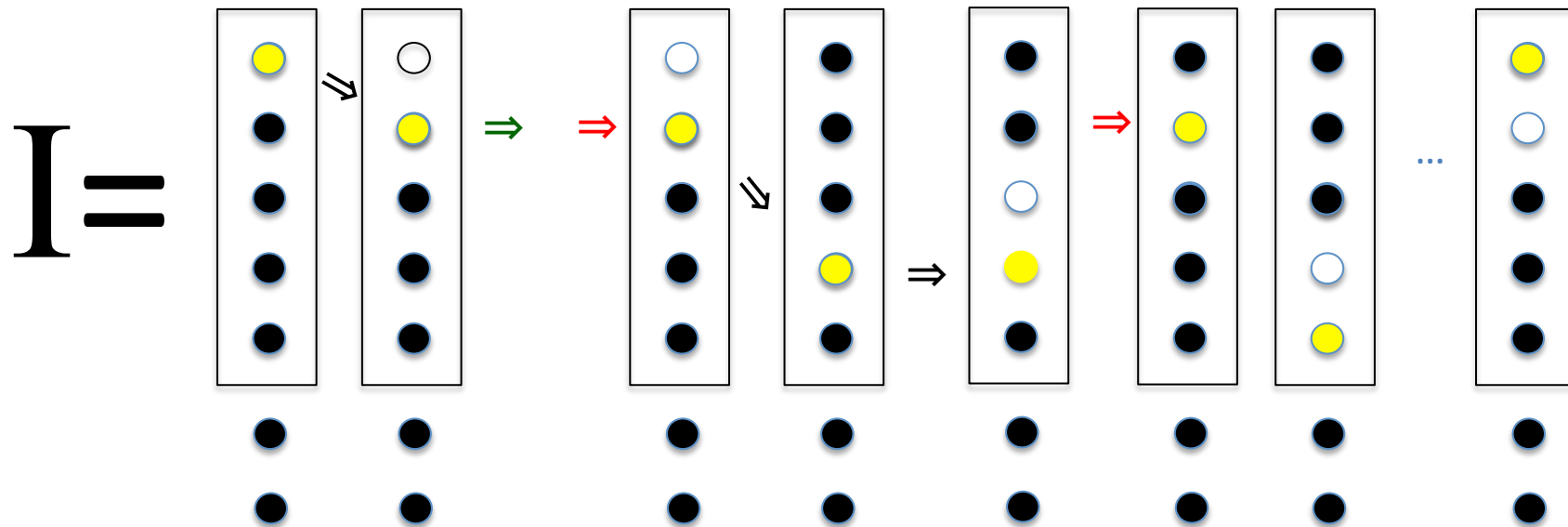
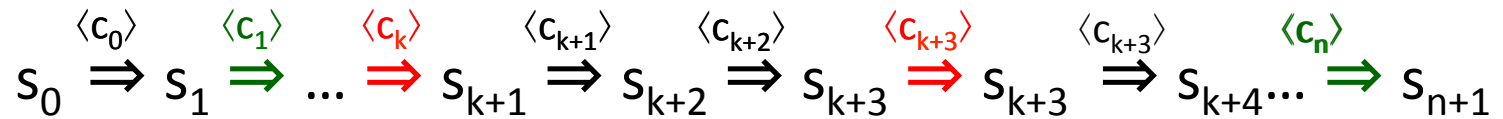
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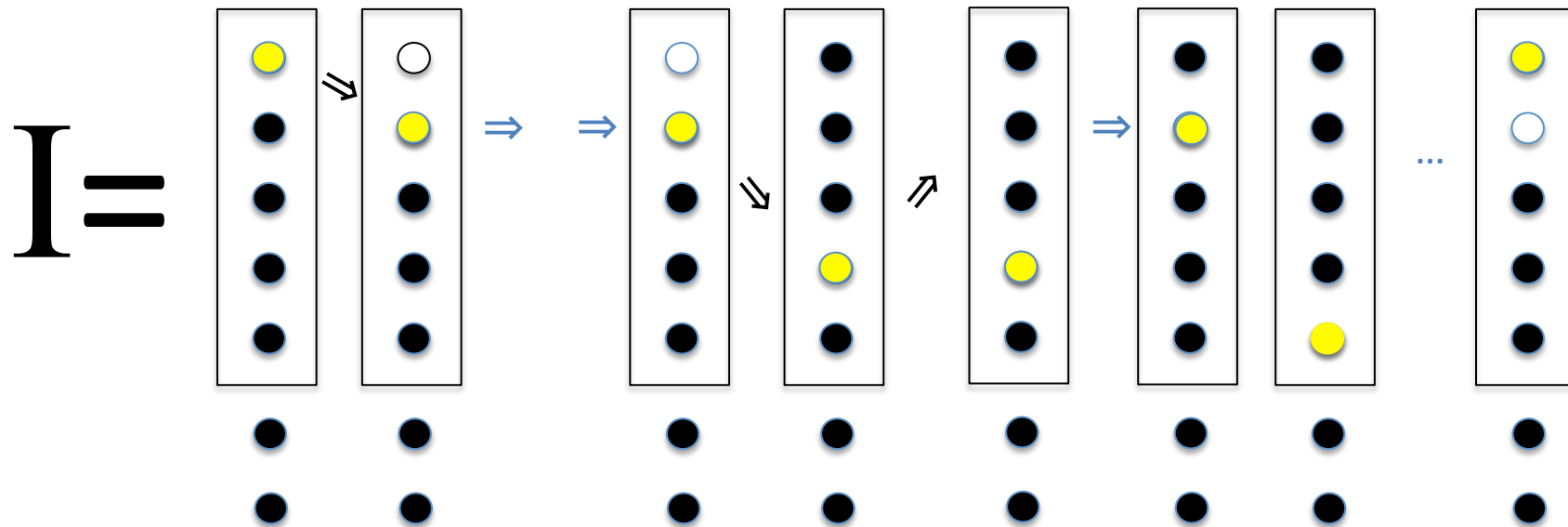
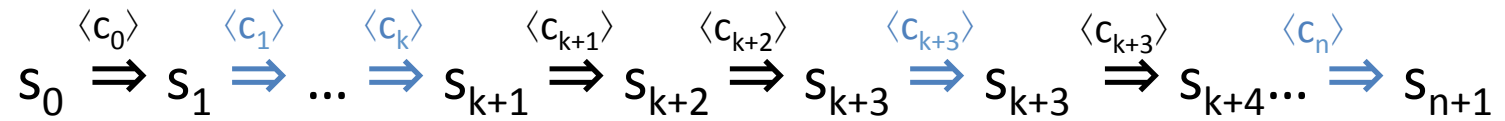
# Intuition: Global Invariant

- Every (intermediate) state satisfies invariant I



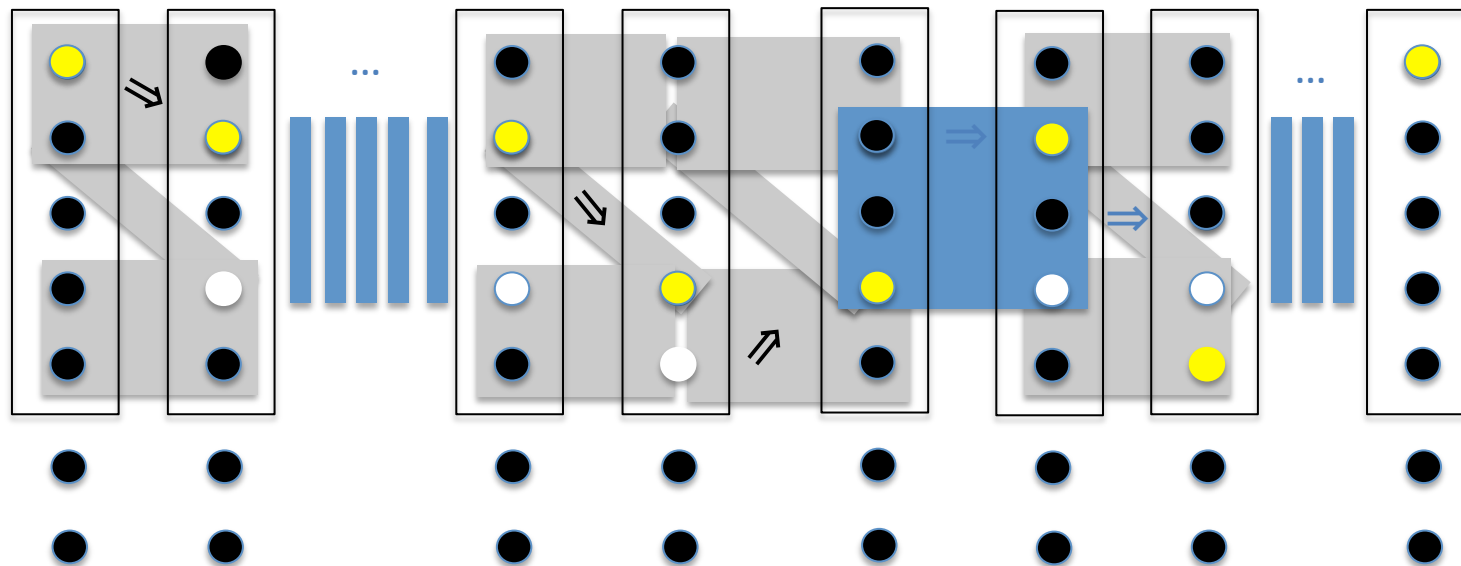
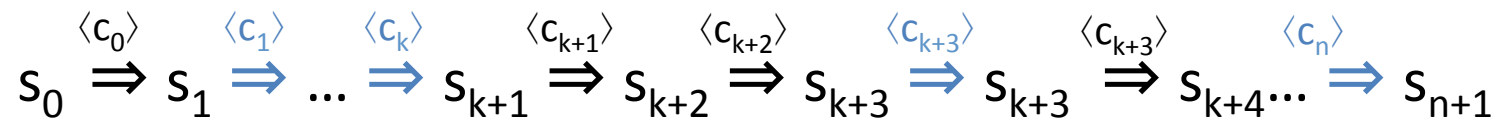
# Intuition: Global Invariant

- Thread-view



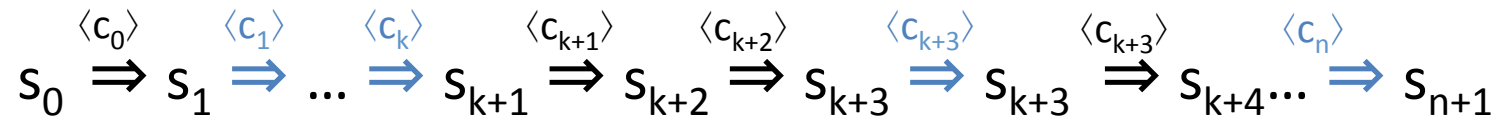
# Intuition: Rely Guarantee

- Thread-view

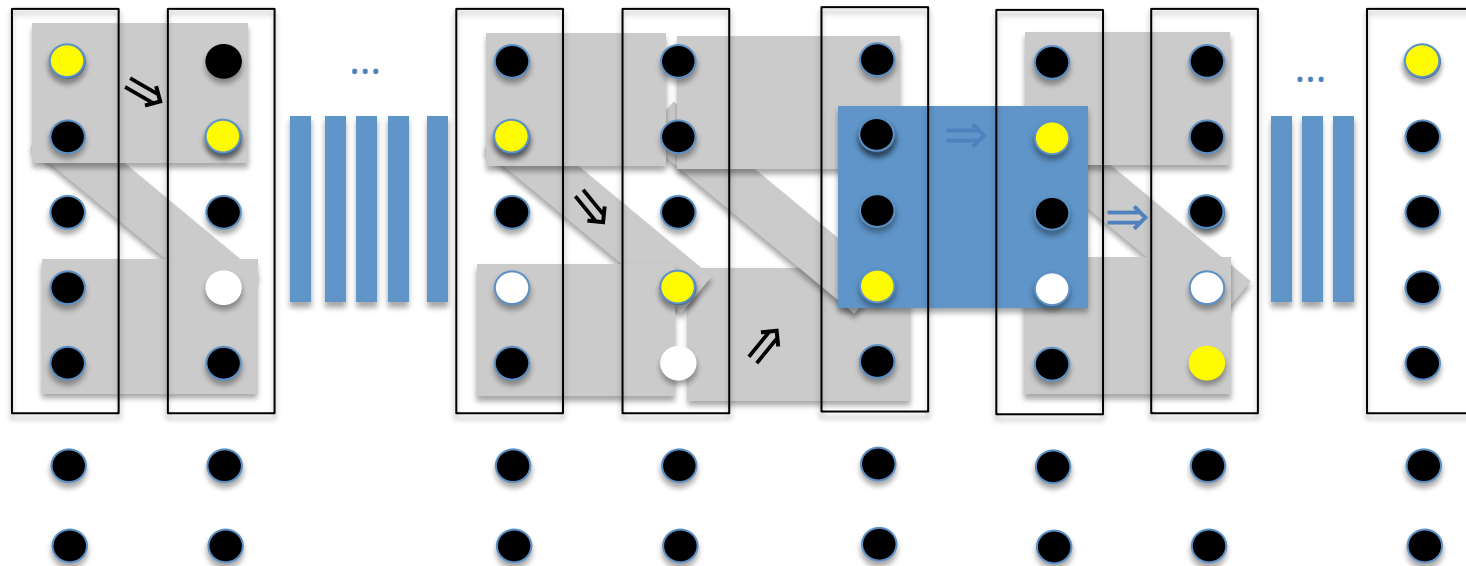


# Intuition: Rely Guarantee

- Thread-view

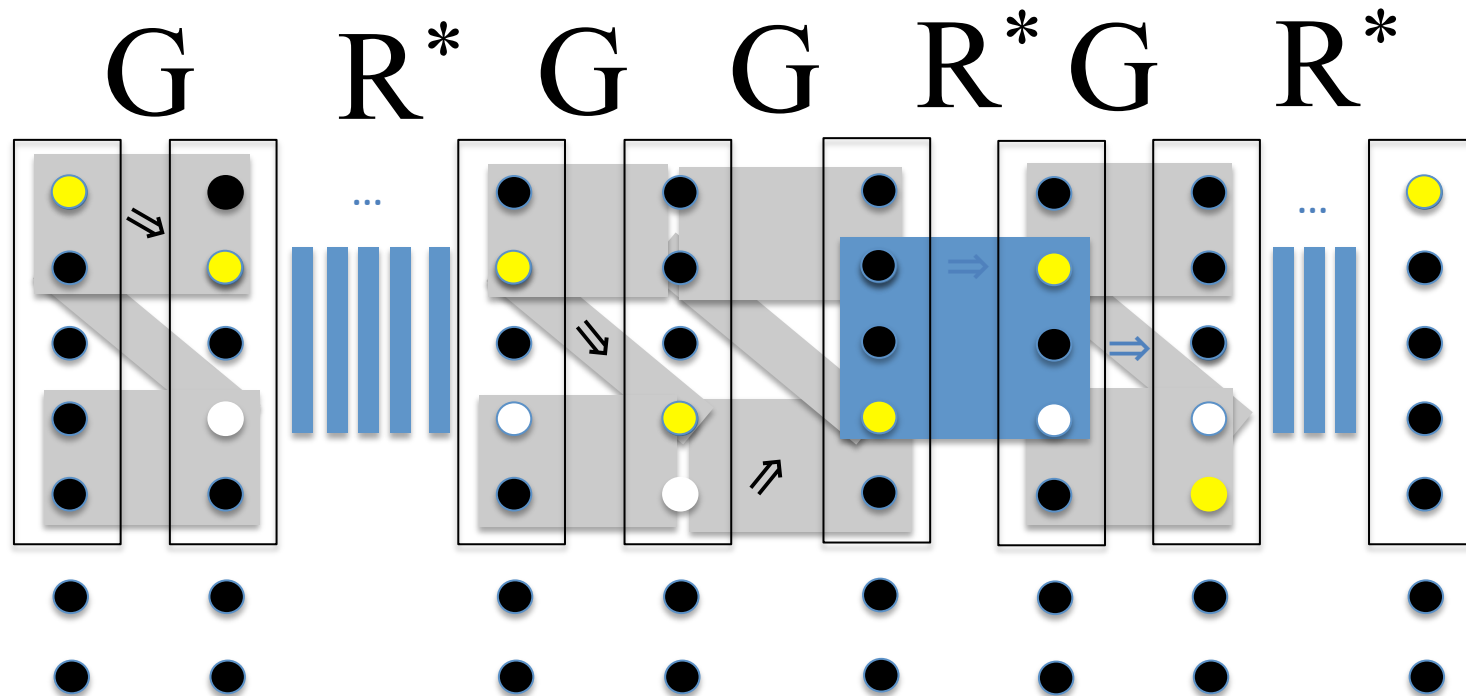
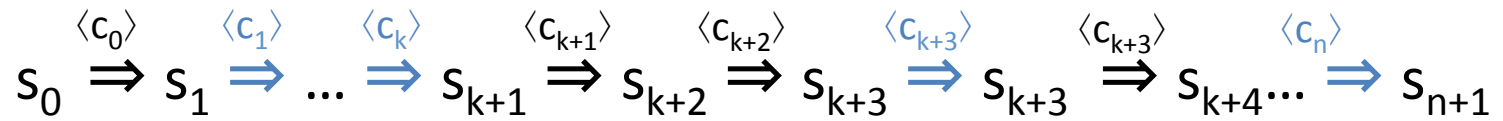


G RRRR G G R G RRRR



# Intuition: Rely Guarantee

- Thread-view



# Relational Post-Conditions

- **meaning of commands** a relations between pre-states and post-states
- Option I:  $\{P\} C \{Q\}$ 
  - P is a one state predicate
  - Q is a two-state predicate
- Example
  - $\{\text{true}\} x := x + 1 \{x = \underline{x} + 1\}$

# Relational Post-Conditions

- **meaning of commands** a relations between pre-states and post-states
- Option II:  $\{P\} C \{Q\}$ 
  - P is a one state predicate
  - P is a one-state predicate
    - Use logical variables to record pre-state
- Example
  - $\{x = \underline{X}\} x := x + 1 \{x = \underline{X} + 1\}$



# Intuition (again)

$$\text{Hoare: } \{P\} S \{Q\} \sim \{P\} \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \{Q\}$$

$$\text{R/G: } R, G \vdash \{P\} S \{Q\} \sim \{P\} \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \{Q\}$$

# Goal: Parallel Composition

$$R \vee G_2, G_1 \vdash \{P\} S_1 \parallel S_2 \{Q\}$$
$$R \vee G_1, G_2 \vdash \{P\} S_1 \parallel S_2 \{Q\}$$

(PAR)

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$$R, G_1 \vee G_2 \vdash \{P\} S_1 \parallel S_2 \{Q\}$$

# Relational Post-Conditions

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# Meaning of (atomic) Commands

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# From one- to two-state relations

- $p(\underline{\sigma}, \sigma) = p(\sigma)$
- $\underline{p}(\underline{\sigma}, \sigma) = p(\underline{\sigma})$
- A single state predicate  $p$  is **preserved** by a two-state relation  $R$  if
  - $\underline{p} \wedge R \Rightarrow p$
  - $\forall \underline{\sigma}, \sigma: p(\underline{\sigma}) \wedge R(\underline{\sigma}, \sigma) \Rightarrow p(\sigma)$
  - $P$  is **stable** under  $R$

# Operations on Relations

- $(P;Q)(\underline{\sigma}, \sigma) = \exists \tau: P(\underline{\sigma}, \tau) \wedge Q(\tau, \sigma)$
- $ID(\underline{\sigma}, \sigma) = (\underline{\sigma} = \sigma)$
- $R^* = ID \vee R \vee (R;R) \vee (R;R;R) \vee \dots \vee$ 
  - Reflexive transitive closure of R

# Formulas

- $ID(x) = (\underline{x} = x)$
- $ID(p) = (\underline{p} \Leftrightarrow p)$
- Preserve  $(p) = \underline{p} \Rightarrow p$



# Judgements

- $c \models (p, R, G, Q)$

# Informal Semantics

- $c \models (p, R, G, Q)$ 
  - For every state  $\underline{\sigma}$  such that  $\underline{\sigma} \models p$ :
    - Every execution of  $c$  on state  $\underline{\sigma}$  with (potential) interventions which satisfy  $R$  results in a state  $\sigma$  such that  $(\underline{\sigma}, \sigma) \models Q$
    - The execution of every atomic sub-command of  $c$  on any possible intermediate state satisfies  $G$

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    - The execution of every atomic sub-command of  $c$  on any possible intermediate state satisfies  $G$
- $c \models [p, R, G, Q]$ 
  - For every state  $\underline{\sigma}$  such that  $\underline{\sigma} \models p$ :
    - Every execution of  $c$  on state  $\underline{\sigma}$  with (potential) interventions which satisfy  $R$  must terminate in a state  $\sigma$  such that  $(\underline{\sigma}, \sigma) \models Q$
    - The execution of every atomic sub-command of  $c$  on any possible intermediate state satisfies  $G$

# A Formal Semantics

- Let  $\llbracket C \rrbracket^R$  denotes the set of quadruples  $\langle \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4 \rangle$  s.t. that when  $c$  executes on  $\sigma_1$  with potential interferences by  $R$  it yields an intermediate state  $\sigma_2$  followed by an intermediate state  $\sigma_3$  and a final state  $\sigma_4$ 
  - $\sigma_4 = \perp$  when  $c$  does not terminate
- $\llbracket C \rrbracket^R = \{ \langle \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4 \rangle :$ 

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists \sigma : \langle \sigma_1, \sigma \rangle \models R \wedge \\ & ( \langle C, \sigma \rangle \Rightarrow^* \sigma_2 \wedge \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = \sigma_4 \vee \\ & \quad \exists \sigma', C' : \langle C, \sigma \rangle \Rightarrow^* \langle C', \sigma' \rangle \\ & \quad \wedge ( (\sigma_2 = \sigma_1 \vee \sigma_2 = \sigma) \wedge (\sigma_3 = \sigma \vee \sigma_3 = \sigma') ) \wedge \sigma_4 = \perp ) \\ & \quad \vee \langle \sigma', \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4 \rangle \in \llbracket C' \rrbracket^R ) \end{aligned}$$
- $c \models (p, R, G, Q)$ 
  - For every  $\langle \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4 \rangle \in \llbracket C \rrbracket^R$  such that  $\sigma_1 \models p$ 
    - $\langle \sigma_2, \sigma_3 \rangle \models G$
    - If  $\sigma_4 \neq \perp$ :  $\langle \sigma_1, \sigma_4 \rangle \models Q$

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  - $\exists \sigma : \langle \sigma_1, \sigma \rangle \models R \wedge$
  - $( \langle C, \sigma \rangle \Rightarrow^* \sigma_2 \wedge \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = \sigma_4 ) \vee$
  - $( \exists \sigma', C' : \langle C, \sigma \rangle \Rightarrow^* \langle C', \sigma' \rangle \wedge$
  - $( (\sigma_2 = \sigma_1 \vee \sigma_2 = \sigma) \wedge (\sigma_3 = \sigma \vee \sigma_3 = \sigma') ) \wedge$
  - $( \sigma_4 = \perp \vee \langle \sigma', \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4 \rangle \in \llbracket C' \rrbracket^R ) )$
- $c \models (p, R, G, Q)$ 
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- $c \models (p, R, G, Q)$ 
  - For every  $\langle \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4 \rangle \in \llbracket C \rrbracket^R$  such that  $\sigma_1 \models p$ 
    - $\langle \sigma_2, \sigma_3 \rangle \models G$
    - If  $\sigma_4 \neq \perp$ :  $\langle \sigma_1, \sigma_4 \rangle \models Q$

# Simple Examples

- $X := X + 1 \models (\text{true}, X = \underline{X}, X = \underline{X} + 1 \vee X = \underline{X}, X = \underline{X} + 1)$
- $X := X + 1 \models (X \geq 0, X \geq \underline{X}, X > 0 \vee X = \underline{X}, X > 0)$
- $X := X + 1 ; Y := Y + 1 \models (X \geq 0 \wedge Y \geq 0, X \geq \underline{X} \wedge Y \geq \underline{Y}, \mathbf{G}, X > 0 \wedge Y > 0)$

# Inference Rules

- Define  $c \vdash (p, R, G, Q)$  by structural induction on  $c$
- Soundness
  - If  $c \vdash (p, R, G, Q)$  then  $c \models (p, R, G, Q)$



# Atomic Command

$$\{p\} c \{Q\}$$

(Atomic)

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$$\langle c \rangle \vdash (p, \text{preserve}(p), Q \vee ID, Q)$$

# Conditional Critical Section

$\{p \wedge b\} c \{Q\}$

(Critical)

---

await b then c  $\vdash$  (p, preserve(p), Q  $\vee$  ID, Q)

# Sequential Composition

$$c_1 \vdash (p_1, R, G, Q_1)$$

$$c_2 \vdash (p_2, R, G, Q_2)$$

$$Q_1 \Rightarrow p_2$$

(SEQ)

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$$c_1 ; c_2 \vdash (p_1, R, G, (Q_1; R^*; Q_2))$$

# Conditionals

$$c_1 \vdash (b_1, R, G, Q) \quad \underline{p} \wedge b \wedge R^* \Rightarrow b_1$$
$$c_2 \vdash (b_2, R, G, Q) \quad \underline{p} \wedge \neg b \wedge R^* \Rightarrow b_2$$

(IF)

---

if atomic  $\{b\}$  then  $c_1$  else  $c_2 \vdash (p, R, G, Q)$

# Loops

$$\begin{array}{l} c \vdash (j \wedge b_1, R, G, j) \quad j \wedge b \wedge R^* \Rightarrow b_1 \\ R \Rightarrow \text{Preserve}(j) \end{array}$$

(WHILE)

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while atomic {b} do  $c \vdash (j, R, G, \neg b \wedge j)$

# Refinement

$$c \vdash (p, R, G, Q)$$
$$p' \Rightarrow p \quad Q \Rightarrow Q'$$
$$R' \Rightarrow R \quad G \Rightarrow G'$$

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(REFINE)

$$c \vdash (p', R', G', Q')$$

# Parallel Composition

$$c_1 \vdash (p_1, R_1, G_1, Q_1)$$

$$c_2 \vdash (p_2, R_2, G_2, Q_2)$$

$$G_1 \Rightarrow R_2$$

$$G_2 \Rightarrow R_1$$

(PAR)

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$$c_1 \parallel c_2 \vdash (p_1 \wedge p_2, (R_1 \wedge R_2), (G_1 \vee G_2), Q)$$

where  $Q = (Q_1 ; (R_1 \wedge R_2)^* ; Q_2) \vee (Q_2 ; (R_1 \wedge R_2)^* ; Q_1)$

# Issues in R/G

- Total correctness is trickier
- Restrict the structure of the proofs
  - Sometimes global proofs are preferable
- Many design choices
  - Transitivity and Reflexivity of Rely/Guarantee
  - No standard set of rules
- Suitable for designs