

6 Hoare Logic and Model Checking (cp526)

Consider a programming language with commands C consisting of the **skip** no-op command, sequential composition $C_1; C_2$, loops **while** B **do** C for Boolean expressions B , conditionals **if** B **then** C_1 **else** C_2 , assignment $X := E$ for program variables X and arithmetic expressions E , heap allocation $X := \text{alloc}(E_1, \dots, E_n)$, heap assignment $[E_1] := E_2$, heap dereference $X := [E]$, and heap location disposal **dispose**(E). Assume $\text{null} = 0$, and predicates for lists and partial lists:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{list}(t, []) &= (t = \text{null}) \wedge \text{emp} \\ \text{list}(t, h :: \alpha) &= \exists y. (t \mapsto h) * ((t + 1) \mapsto y) * \text{list}(y, \alpha) \\ \text{plist}(t_1, [], t_2) &= (t_1 = t_2) \wedge \text{emp} \\ \text{plist}(t_1, h :: \alpha, t_2) &= \exists y. (t_1 \mapsto h) * ((t_1 + 1) \mapsto y) * \text{plist}(y, \alpha, t_2) \end{aligned}$$

In the following, all triples are linear separation logic triples.

- (a) Explain why a command C of your choice satisfies the following triple, or explain why no such C exists: $\{\text{null} \mapsto 5\} C \{\top\}$. [2 marks]
- (b) Explain why a command C of your choice satisfies the following triple (i.e. moves v to a different location): $\{x \mapsto v \wedge X = x\} C \{Y \mapsto v \wedge Y \neq x\}$. [2 marks]
- (c) Give a loop invariant that would serve to prove the following triple, for a command that creates a reversed copy of a list (no proof outline required).
 $\{\text{list}(X, \alpha)\}$
 $Y := \text{null}; C := X;$
while $C \neq \text{null}$ **do** $(V := [C]; Y := \text{alloc}(V, Y); C := [C+1])$
 $\{\text{list}(X, \alpha) * \text{list}(Y, \text{rev } \alpha)\}$ [4 marks]
- (d) Adjust the program in (c) with a new loop body C_L , so it (still) terminates and $\{\text{list}(X, \alpha)\} Y := \text{null}; C := X; \text{while } C \neq \text{null} \text{ do } C_L \{\text{list}(Y, \text{rev } \alpha)\}$ holds (no proof, loop invariant, or termination argument required). [2 marks]
- (e) Consider an *unsound* extension of the separation-logic proof system with the rule $\{E_1 > 0 \wedge \text{emp}\} \text{alloc_here}(E_1, E_2) \{E_1 \mapsto E_2\}$ for a new command **alloc_here**(E_1, E_2). Explain in detail, with reference to the proof rules, how $\{\text{emp}\} C \{\perp\}$ is derivable, for a non-looping C of your choice. [4 marks]
- (f) Give a loop invariant that would serve to prove the following triple, for a command that creates a list of the Fibonacci numbers up to n (no proof outline required). Assume $\text{fibs}(i, j) = [\text{fib } i, \dots, \text{fib } j]$ for $i \leq j$ and $[]$ otherwise.
 $\{\text{emp} \wedge (N = n \wedge n > 2)\}$
 $\text{II} := \text{alloc}(1, \text{null}); \text{I} := \text{alloc}(0, \text{II}); X := \text{I}; C := 2;$
while $C \leq N$ **do** $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{IV} := [\text{I}]; \text{IIV} := [\text{II}]; \text{I} := \text{II}; \\ \text{II} := \text{alloc}(\text{IV} + \text{IIV}, \text{null}); [\text{I}+1] := \text{II}; C := C+1 \end{array} \right)$
 $\{\text{list}(X, \text{fibs}(0, n))\}$ [6 marks]