



# CSCI 740 - Programming Language Theory

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Lecture 20

Hoare Rules

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# Hoare Rules: Summary

$$\frac{}{\vdash \{A[x \mapsto e]\} x := e \{A\}} \quad \frac{\vdash \{A \wedge b\} c_1 \{B\} \quad \vdash \{A \wedge \neg b\} c_2 \{B\}}{\vdash \{A\} \text{ if } b \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \{B\}}$$

$$\frac{\vdash \{A \wedge b\} c \{A\}}{\vdash \{A\} \text{ while } b \text{ do } c \{A \wedge \neg b\}} \quad \frac{\vdash \{A\} c_1 \{C\} \quad \vdash \{C\} c_2 \{B\}}{\vdash \{A\} c_1 ; c_2 \{B\}}$$

$$\frac{\vdash A' \Rightarrow A \quad \vdash \{A\} c \{B\} \quad \vdash B \Rightarrow B'}{\vdash \{A'\} c \{B'\}}$$

## Hoare Rules: Conditional

$$\frac{\vdash \{A \wedge b\} c_1 \{B\} \quad \vdash \{A \wedge \neg b\} c_2 \{B\}}{\vdash \{A\} \text{if } b \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \{B\}}$$

- Suppose we know  $A$  holds before if statement and want to show  $B$  holds afterwards
- At beginning of `then` branch, we know  $A \wedge b$  we prove  $B$  holds after executing the branch
- At beginning of `else` branch, we know  $A \wedge \neg b$  we prove  $B$  holds after executing the branch

## Exercise

$$\frac{}{\vdash \{A[x \mapsto e]\} x := e \{A\}} \quad \frac{\vdash \{A \wedge b\} c_1 \{B\} \quad \vdash \{A \wedge \neg b\} c_2 \{B\}}{\vdash \{A\} \text{if } b \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \{B\}}$$
$$\frac{\vdash \{A\} c_1 \{C\} \quad \vdash \{C\} c_2 \{B\}}{\vdash \{A\} c_1 ; c_2 \{B\}} \quad \frac{\vdash A' \Rightarrow A \quad \vdash \{A\} c \{B\} \quad \vdash B \Rightarrow B'}{\vdash \{A'\} c \{B'\}}$$

- Under what condition  $\{x > 0\}$  holds after the following statement:

$\text{if } (x < 0) \text{ then } x := -x \text{ else } x := x$

## Exercise

$$\frac{}{\vdash \{A[x \mapsto e]\} x := e \{A\}} \quad \frac{\vdash \{A \wedge b\} c_1 \{B\} \quad \vdash \{A \wedge \neg b\} c_2 \{B\}}{\vdash \{A\} \text{ if } b \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \{B\}}$$
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- Under what condition  $\{x > 0\}$  holds after the following statement:

if  $(x < 0)$  then  $x := -x$  else  $x := x$

**Solution:**  $x$  should not be 0 initially

$$\frac{\vdash \{(x < 0)\} x := -x \{x > 0\}}{\vdash \{(x \neq 0) \wedge (x < 0)\} x := -x \{x > 0\}} \quad \frac{\vdash \{(x > 0)\} x := -x \{x > 0\}}{\vdash \{(x \neq 0) \wedge (x \geq 0)\} x := x \{x > 0\}}$$
$$\vdash \{x \neq 0\} \text{ if } (x < 0) \text{ then } x := -x \text{ else } x := x + 1 \{x > 0\}$$

## Hoare Rules: Sequences

$$\frac{\vdash \{A\} c_1 \{C\} \quad \vdash \{C\} c_2 \{B\}}{\vdash \{A\} c_1 ; c_2 \{B\}}$$

- To prove a sequence  $\{A\} c_1 ; c_2 \{B\}$  we must find an intermediate assertion  $C$
- Implied by  $A$  after  $c_1$  and implying  $B$  after  $c_2$ 
  - (often denoted  $\{A\} c_1 \{C\} c_2 \{B\}$  )

$$\frac{\vdash \{A\} c_1 \{C\} \quad \vdash \{C\} c_2 \{B\}}{\vdash \{A\} c_1 ; c_2 \{B\}}$$

- What is the intermediate assertion to prove the following Hoare triple?

$$\{\text{true}\} x := 1; y := x \{x = 1 \wedge y = 1\}$$

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- What is the intermediate assertion to prove the following Hoare triple?

$$\{\text{true}\} x := 1; y := x \{x = 1 \wedge y = 1\}$$

**Solution:**  $(x = 1)$

$$\frac{\vdash \{\text{true}\} x := 1 \{x = 1\} \quad \vdash \{x = 1\} y := x \{x = 1 \wedge y = 1\}}{\vdash \{\text{true}\} x := 1; y := x \{x = 1 \wedge y = 1\}}$$

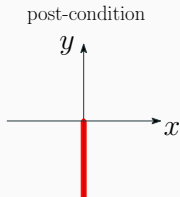
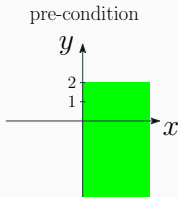


# Hoare Rules: Consequence

Pre-condition strengthening, Post-condition weakening

$$\frac{\vdash A' \Rightarrow A \quad \vdash \{A\} c \{B\} \quad \vdash B \Rightarrow B'}{\vdash \{A'\} c \{B'\}}$$

- Suppose we can prove  $\{x \geq 0 \wedge y < 2\} c \{x = 0 \wedge y \leq 0\}$
- Which of the following Hoare triples can we prove?



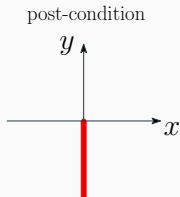
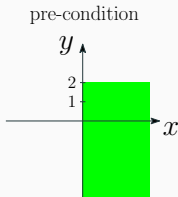
$\{x \geq 0 \wedge y \leq 0\}$	$c$	$\{x = 0 \wedge y \leq 0\}$
$\{x \geq 0 \wedge y \geq 0\}$	$c$	$\{x = 0 \wedge y \leq 0\}$
$\{x = 5\}$	$c$	$\{y \leq 1\}$

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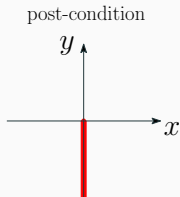
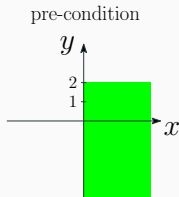
$\{x \geq 0 \wedge y \leq 0\}$	$c$	$\{x = 0 \wedge y \leq 0\}$	✓
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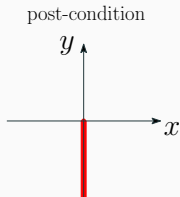
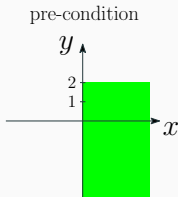
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$\{x = 5\}$	$c$	$\{y \leq 1\}$	

# Hoare Rules: Consequence

Pre-condition strengthening, Post-condition weakening

$$\frac{\vdash A' \Rightarrow A \quad \vdash \{A\} c \{B\} \quad \vdash B \Rightarrow B'}{\vdash \{A'\} c \{B'\}}$$

- Suppose we can prove  $\{x \geq 0 \wedge y < 2\} c \{x = 0 \wedge y \leq 0\}$
- Which of the following Hoare triples can we prove?



$\{x \geq 0 \wedge y \leq 0\}$	$c$	$\{x = 0 \wedge y \leq 0\}$	✓
$\{x \geq 0 \wedge y \geq 0\}$	$c$	$\{x = 0 \wedge y \leq 0\}$	✗
$\{x = 5\}$	$c$	$\{y \leq 1\}$	✗

# Hoare Rules: Loops

$$\frac{\vdash \{A \wedge b\} c \{A\}}{\vdash \{A\} \text{ while } b \text{ do } c \{A \wedge \neg b\}}$$

- Assertion  $A$  is a loop invariant: assertion that remains true before and after every iteration of the loop

$$\vdash \{A \wedge b\} c \{A\}$$

- Both a pre-condition for the loop (holds before the first iteration) and a post-condition for the loop (holds after the last iteration)

$$\frac{\vdash \{A \wedge b\} c \{A\}}{\vdash \{A\} \text{ while } b \text{ do } c \{A \wedge \neg b\}}$$

## Loop Invariant:

- What has been done so far and what remains to be done
- That nothing has been done initially
- That nothing remains to be done when  $b$  is false

## Example

- Consider the statement  $(x, n \in \mathbb{Z})$

$S = \text{while } x < n \text{ do } x := x + 1$

- Prove validity of  $\{x \leq n\} S \{x \geq n\}$
- First Step: What is appropriate loop invariant?

## Example

- Consider the statement  $(x, n \in \mathbb{Z})$

$$S = \text{while } x < n \text{ do } x := x + 1$$

- Prove validity of  $\{x \leq n\} S \{x \geq n\}$
- First Step: What is appropriate loop invariant?  $x \leq n$
- First, we need to prove  $\{x \leq n \wedge x < n\} x := x + 1 \{x \leq n\}$
- Required proof rules: assignment, precondition strengthening

$$\frac{\frac{\vdash \{x \leq n[x \mapsto x + 1]\} x := x + 1 \{x \leq n\}}{\vdash \{x + 1 \leq n\} x := x + 1 \{x \leq n\}} \quad x \leq n \wedge x < n \Rightarrow x + 1 \leq n}{\vdash \{x \leq n \wedge x < n\} x := x + 1 \{x \leq n\}}$$



## Example

- Let's instantiate proof rule for `while` with this loop invariant:

$$\frac{\vdash \{x \leq n \wedge x < n\} \ x := x + 1 \ \{x \leq n\}}{\vdash \{x \leq n\} \ \text{while } x < n \ \text{do } x := x + 1 \ \{x \leq n \wedge \neg(x < n)\}}$$

- Recall: We wanted to prove the Hoare triple

$$\{x \leq n\} \ S \ \{x \geq n\}$$

- In addition to proof rule for `while`, what other rule do we need?

## Example

- Let's instantiate proof rule for `while` with this loop invariant:

$$\frac{\vdash \{x \leq n \wedge x < n\} \ x := x + 1 \ \{x \leq n\}}{\vdash \{x \leq n\} \ \text{while } x < n \ \text{do } x := x + 1 \ \{x \leq n \wedge \neg(x < n)\}}$$

- Recall: We wanted to prove the Hoare triple

$$\{x \leq n\} \ S \ \{x \geq n\}$$

- In addition to proof rule for `while`, what other rule do we need?  
postcondition weakening

# Proving Loops

$$\frac{A \Rightarrow I \quad \vdash \{b \wedge I\} c \{I\} \quad I \wedge \neg b \Rightarrow B}{\vdash \{A\} \text{ while } b \text{ do } c \{B\}}$$

To prove the Hoare triple  $\{A\} \text{ while } b \text{ do } c \{B\}$

- Find  $I$  and prove it is an invariant:  $\vdash \{b \wedge I\} c \{I\}$
- Prove  $I$  is *true* at the start:  $A \Rightarrow I$
- Prove  $B$  is *true* after the loop:  $I \wedge \neg b \Rightarrow B$

- Suppose we add a for loop construct to IMP

`for  $x := e_1$  until  $e_2$  do  $S$`

- Initializes  $x$  to  $e_1$ , increments  $x$  by 1 in each iteration and terminates when  $x > e_2$
- Write a proof rule for this for loop construct