Exercise 5F-2. VCGen Do-While [8 points]. Choose exactly *one* of the two options below. (If you are not certain, pick the first. The answers end up being equivalent, but the first may be easier to grasp for some students and the second easier to grasp for others.)

- Give the (backward) verification condition formula for the command $\mathsf{do}_{Inv}\ c\ \mathsf{while}\ b$ with respect to a post-condition P. The invariant Inv is true before each evaluation of the predicate b. Your answer may not be defined in terms of VC(while...).

- Give the (backward) verification condition formula for the command $\mathsf{do}_{Inv1,Inv2}\ c\ \mathsf{while}\ b$ with respect to a post-condition P. The invariant $Inv1$ is true before c is first executed. The invariant $Inv2$ is true before each evaluation of the loop predicate b. Your answer may not be defined in terms of VC(while...).

Solution:

$$\mathrm{VC}(\mathsf{do}_{Inv}\ c\ \mathsf{while}\ b, B)$$
$$= Inv \wedge \mathrm{VC}(c, Inv) \wedge (\forall x_1...x_n.Inv \Rightarrow (b \Rightarrow \mathrm{VC}(c, Inv) \wedge \neg b \Rightarrow B))$$

Exercise 5F-3. VCGen Mistakes [20 points]. Consider the following three alternate while Hoare rules (named lannister, stark, and targaryen):

$$\frac{\vdash \{X\}\, c\, \{b \implies X\ \land\ \neg b \implies Y\}}{\vdash \{b \implies X\ \land\ \neg b \implies Y\}\ \text{while}\ b\ \text{do}\ c\ \{Y\}}\ \text{lannister} \qquad \frac{\vdash \{X\ \land\ b\}\, c\, \{X\}}{\vdash \{X\}\ \text{while}\ b\ \text{do}\ c\ \{X\}}\ \text{stark}$$

$$\frac{\vdash \{X\}\, c\, \{X\}}{\vdash \{X\}\ \text{while}\ b\ \text{do}\ c\ \{X\ \land\ \neg b\}}\ \text{targaryen}$$

All three rules are sound but incomplete. Choose **two** incomplete rules. For each chosen rule provide the following:

1. the name of the rule and

2. A and

3. B and

4. σ and

5. σ' and

6. c such that

7. $\langle c, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ and

8. $\sigma \models A$ and

9. $\sigma' \models B$ but

10. it is not possible to prove $\vdash \{A\}\, c\, \{B\}$.

Flavor text: Incompleteness in an axiomatic semantics or type system is typically not as dire as unsoundness. An incomplete system cannot prove all possible properties or handle all possible programs. Many research results that claim to work for the C language, for example, are actually incomplete because they do not address `setjmp`/`longjmp` or bitfields. (Many of them are also unsound because they do not correctly model unsafe casts, pointer arithmetic, or integer overflow.)

Solution:
Rule #1:

1. Lannister

2. $X : x \geq 0$

3. $Y : x = 0$

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4. $x = 3$

5. $x = -1$

6. $x := x - 2$

7. Initially, $x = 3$.
   In iteration 1, $x := x - 2 \implies x = 1$.
   In iteration 2, $x = -1$.

8. Since $A = x \geq 0$, and $x = 3$ initially, $3 \geq 0$ is true and σ satisfies A.

9. At the end of the loop, $x = -1$, but the post-condition B is $x = 0$.

10. A is not preserved across iterations, because x can become negative which violates the postcondition.

Rule #2:

1. Targaryen

2. $X : x \geq 0$

3. $X \wedge \neg b : (x \geq 0) \wedge (x = 0)$

4. $x = 2$

5. $x = 2$

6. $x := x - 1$

7. Initially, $x = 2$. After two iterations, $x = 0$ and the loop terminates.

8. $x = 2 \geq 0$

9. Both $(0 \geq 0) \wedge (0 = 0)$

10. Only knowing that $x \geq 0$ does not guarantee that $x = 0$ after the loop terminates.