

15F-1 Bookkeeping

- 0 pts Correct

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 $\text{do}_{Inv} c \text{ while } b$ 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 $\text{VC}(\text{while} \dots)$.
- Give the (backward) verification condition formula for the command $\text{do}_{Inv1, Inv2} c \text{ while } b$ 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 $\text{VC}(\text{while} \dots)$.

Solution $\text{do } c \text{ while } b$ is equivalent to $c; \text{while } b \text{ do } c$, so using the VCGen rules for sequences and **while**, the VCGen rule for the first option $\text{do}_{Inv} c \text{ while } b$ should be:

$$\text{VC}(\text{do}_{Inv} c \text{ while } b, P) = \text{VC}(c, Inv \wedge (\forall x_1 \dots x_n. Inv \implies (b \implies \text{VC}(c, Inv) \wedge \neg b \implies P)))$$

2 5F-2 VCGen Do-While

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

$$\frac{\vdash \{X\} c \{b \implies X \wedge \neg b \implies Y\}}{\vdash \{b \implies X \wedge \neg b \implies Y\} \text{ while } b \text{ do } c \{Y\}} \text{ lannister} \quad \frac{\vdash \{X \wedge b\} c \{X\}}{\vdash \{X\} \text{ while } b \text{ do } c \{X\}} \text{ stark}$$

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

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 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 First rule:

1. *targaryen*
2. $A = x < 2$
3. $B = x < 2 \wedge x \geq 1$
4. $\sigma(x) = 1$
5. $\sigma'(x) = 1$
6. $c = \text{while } x < 1 \text{ do } x := x + 1$

7. $\langle c, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ since the `while` loop is not entered
8. $\sigma \models A$ since $1 < 2$
9. $\sigma' \models B$ since $1 < 2 \wedge 1 \geq 1$
10. $\not\models \{A\} c \{B\}$ because $\not\models \{x < 2\} x := x + 1 \{x < 2\}$

Second rule:

1. `lannister`
2. $A = (\text{false} \implies \text{true}) \wedge (\text{true} \implies x > 0)$
3. $B = x > 0$
4. $\sigma(x) = 1$
5. $\sigma'(x) = 1$
6. `c = while false do skip`
7. $\langle c, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ because the `while` loop is not entered
8. $\sigma \models A$ since $1 > 0$
9. $\sigma' \models B$ since $1 > 0$
10. $\not\models \{A\} c \{B\}$ because $\not\models \{\text{true}\} \text{skip} \{x > 0\}$

3 5F-3 VCGen Mistakes

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