

Concrete Semantics

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October 8, 2017

Abstract

This document presents formalizations of the semantics of a simple imperative programming language together with a number of applications: a compiler, type systems, various program analyses and abstract interpreters. These theories form the basis of the book *Concrete Semantics with Isabelle/HOL* by Nipkow and Klein [2].

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1 Arithmetic and Boolean Expressions

theory *AExp* **imports** *Main* **begin**

1.1 Arithmetic Expressions

type_synonym *vname* = *string*

type_synonym *val* = *int*

type_synonym *state* = *vname* \Rightarrow *val*

datatype *aexp* = *N int* | *V vname* | *Plus aexp aexp*

fun *aval* :: *aexp* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *val* **where**

aval (*N n*) *s* = *n* |

aval (*V x*) *s* = *s x* |

aval (*Plus a₁ a₂*) *s* = *aval a₁ s* + *aval a₂ s*

value *aval* (*Plus* (*V "x"*) (*N 5*)) ($\lambda x.$ *if* *x* = *"x"* *then* 7 *else* 0)

The same state more concisely:

value *aval* (*Plus* (*V "x"*) (*N 5*)) (($\lambda x.$ 0) (*"x" := 7*))

A little syntax magic to write larger states compactly:

definition *null_state* (<>) **where**

null_state \equiv $\lambda x.$ 0

syntax

State :: *updbinds* \Rightarrow 'a (<>)

translations

_State ms == *_Update* <> *ms*

_State (*_updbinds b bs*) <= *_Update* (*_State b*) *bs*

We can now write a series of updates to the function $\lambda x.$ 0 compactly:

lemma <*a := 1, b := 2*> = (<> (*a := 1*)) (*b := (2::int)*)

by (*rule refl*)

value *aval* (*Plus* (*V "x"*) (*N 5*)) <*"x" := 7*>

In the <*a := b*> syntax, variables that are not mentioned are 0 by default:

value *aval* (*Plus* (*V "x"*) (*N 5*)) <*"y" := 7*>

Note that this <...> syntax works for any function space $\tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$ where τ_2 has a 0.

1.2 Constant Folding

Evaluate constant subexpressions:

```
fun asimp_const :: aexp  $\Rightarrow$  aexp where  
asimp_const (N n) = N n |  
asimp_const (V x) = V x |  
asimp_const (Plus a1 a2) =  
  (case (asimp_const a1, asimp_const a2) of  
    (N n1, N n2)  $\Rightarrow$  N(n1+n2) |  
    (b1,b2)  $\Rightarrow$  Plus b1 b2)
```

theorem *aval_asimp_const*:

aval (*asimp_const* *a*) *s* = *aval* *a* *s*

apply(*induction* *a*)

apply (*auto split: aexp.split*)

done

Now we also eliminate all occurrences 0 in additions. The standard method: optimized versions of the constructors:

```
fun plus :: aexp  $\Rightarrow$  aexp  $\Rightarrow$  aexp where  
plus (N i1) (N i2) = N(i1+i2) |  
plus (N i) a = (if i=0 then a else Plus (N i) a) |  
plus a (N i) = (if i=0 then a else Plus a (N i)) |  
plus a1 a2 = Plus a1 a2
```

lemma *aval_plus[simp]*:

aval (*plus* *a*₁ *a*₂) *s* = *aval* *a*₁ *s* + *aval* *a*₂ *s*

apply(*induction* *a*₁ *a*₂ *rule: plus.induct*)

apply *simp_all*

done

fun *asimp* :: *aexp* \Rightarrow *aexp* **where**

asimp (N *n*) = N *n* |

asimp (V *x*) = V *x* |

asimp (Plus *a*₁ *a*₂) = *plus* (*asimp* *a*₁) (*asimp* *a*₂)

Note that in *asimp_const* the optimized constructor was inlined. Making it a separate function *AExp.plus* improves modularity of the code and the proofs.

value *asimp* (Plus (Plus (N 0) (N 0)) (Plus (V "x") (N 0)))

theorem *aval_asimp[simp]*:

aval (*asimp* *a*) *s* = *aval* *a* *s*

apply(*induction* *a*)

```

apply simp_all
done

```

```

end
theory BExp imports AExp begin

```

1.3 Boolean Expressions

```

datatype bexp = Bc bool | Not bexp | And bexp bexp | Less aexp aexp

```

```

fun bval :: bexp  $\Rightarrow$  state  $\Rightarrow$  bool where

```

```

bval (Bc v) s = v |

```

```

bval (Not b) s = ( $\neg$  bval b s) |

```

```

bval (And b1 b2) s = (bval b1 s  $\wedge$  bval b2 s) |

```

```

bval (Less a1 a2) s = (aval a1 s < aval a2 s)

```

```

value bval (Less (V "x") (Plus (N 3) (V "y")))
  <"x" := 3, "y" := 1>

```

1.4 Constant Folding

Optimizing constructors:

```

fun less :: aexp  $\Rightarrow$  aexp  $\Rightarrow$  bexp where

```

```

less (N n1) (N n2) = Bc(n1 < n2) |

```

```

less a1 a2 = Less a1 a2

```

```

lemma [simp]: bval (less a1 a2) s = (aval a1 s < aval a2 s)

```

```

apply(induction a1 a2 rule: less.induct)

```

```

apply simp_all

```

```

done

```

```

fun and :: bexp  $\Rightarrow$  bexp  $\Rightarrow$  bexp where

```

```

and (Bc True) b = b |

```

```

and b (Bc True) = b |

```

```

and (Bc False) b = Bc False |

```

```

and b (Bc False) = Bc False |

```

```

and b1 b2 = And b1 b2

```

```

lemma bval_and[simp]: bval (and b1 b2) s = (bval b1 s  $\wedge$  bval b2 s)

```

```

apply(induction b1 b2 rule: and.induct)

```

```

apply simp_all

```

```

done

```

```

fun not :: bexp  $\Rightarrow$  bexp where

```

```

not (Bc True) = Bc False |

```

```

not (Bc False) = Bc True |
not b = Not b

```

```

lemma bval_not[simp]: bval (not b) s = (¬ bval b s)
apply(induction b rule: not.induct)
apply simp_all
done

```

Now the overall optimizer:

```

fun bsimp :: bexp ⇒ bexp where
bsimp (Bc v) = Bc v |
bsimp (Not b) = not(bsimp b) |
bsimp (And b1 b2) = and (bsimp b1) (bsimp b2) |
bsimp (Less a1 a2) = less (asimp a1) (asimp a2)

```

```

value bsimp (And (Less (N 0) (N 1)) b)

```

```

value bsimp (And (Less (N 1) (N 0)) (Bc True))

```

```

theorem bval (bsimp b) s = bval b s
apply(induction b)
apply simp_all
done

```

```

end

```

2 Stack Machine and Compilation

```

theory ASM imports AExp begin

```

2.1 Stack Machine

```

datatype instr = LOADI val | LOAD vname | ADD

```

```

type_synonym stack = val list

```

```

abbreviation hd2 xs == hd(tl xs)

```

```

abbreviation tl2 xs == tl(tl xs)

```

Abbreviations are transparent: they are unfolded after parsing and folded back again before printing. Internally, they do not exist.

```

fun exec1 :: instr ⇒ state ⇒ stack ⇒ stack where
exec1 (LOADI n) _ stk = n # stk |
exec1 (LOAD x) s stk = s(x) # stk |

```

$exec1 \text{ ADD } _ stk = (hd2 \text{ stk} + hd \text{ stk}) \# tl2 \text{ stk}$

fun $exec :: instr \text{ list} \Rightarrow state \Rightarrow stack \Rightarrow stack$ **where**
 $exec [] _ stk = stk$ |
 $exec (i\#is) s stk = exec \text{ is } s (exec1 \text{ i } s \text{ stk})$

value $exec [LOADI \text{ 5}, LOAD \text{ "y"}, ADD] <"x" := 42, "y" := 43> [50]$

lemma $exec_append[simp]$:

$exec (is1@is2) s stk = exec \text{ is2 } s (exec \text{ is1 } s \text{ stk})$

apply($induction \text{ is1 arbitrary: stk}$)

apply ($auto$)

done

2.2 Compilation

fun $comp :: aexp \Rightarrow instr \text{ list}$ **where**

$comp (N \text{ n}) = [LOADI \text{ n}]$ |

$comp (V \text{ x}) = [LOAD \text{ x}]$ |

$comp (Plus \text{ e}_1 \text{ e}_2) = comp \text{ e}_1 @ comp \text{ e}_2 @ [ADD]$

value $comp (Plus (Plus (V \text{ "x"}) (N \text{ 1})) (V \text{ "z"}))$

theorem $exec_comp: exec (comp \text{ a}) s \text{ stk} = aval \text{ a } s \# \text{ stk}$

apply($induction \text{ a arbitrary: stk}$)

apply ($auto$)

done

end

theory $Star$ **imports** $Main$

begin

inductive

$star :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$

for r **where**

$refl: star \text{ r } x \text{ x}$ |

$step: r \text{ x } y \Longrightarrow star \text{ r } y \text{ z} \Longrightarrow star \text{ r } x \text{ z}$

hide_fact (**open**) $refl \text{ step}$ — names too generic

lemma $star_trans$:

$star \text{ r } x \text{ y} \Longrightarrow star \text{ r } y \text{ z} \Longrightarrow star \text{ r } x \text{ z}$

proof($induction \text{ rule: star.induct}$)

case $refl$ **thus** $?case$.


```

next
  case step thus ?case by (metis star.step)
qed

lemmas star_induct =
  star.induct[of r:: 'a*'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a*'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool, split_format(complete)]

declare star.refl[simp,intro]

lemma star_step1[simp, intro]: r x y  $\Longrightarrow$  star r x y
by(metis star.refl star.step)

code_pred star .

end

```

3 IMP — A Simple Imperative Language

```
theory Com imports BExp begin
```

```
datatype
```

```

  com = SKIP
    | Assign vname aexp      (- ::= - [1000, 61] 61)
    | Seq   com com          (-;;/ - [60, 61] 60)
    | If    bexp com com     ((IF _/ THEN _/ ELSE _) [0, 0, 61] 61)
    | While bexp com         ((WHILE _/ DO _) [0, 61] 61)

```

```
end
```

```
theory Big-Step imports Com begin
```

3.1 Big-Step Semantics of Commands

The big-step semantics is a straight-forward inductive definition with concrete syntax. Note that the first parameter is a tuple, so the syntax becomes $(c,s) \Rightarrow s'$.

```
inductive
```

```
  big_step :: com  $\times$  state  $\Rightarrow$  state  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\Rightarrow$  55)
```

```
where
```

```
Skip: (SKIP,s)  $\Rightarrow$  s |
```

```
Assign: (x ::= a,s)  $\Rightarrow$  s(x := aval a s) |
```

```
Seq:  $\llbracket (c_1,s_1) \Rightarrow s_2; (c_2,s_2) \Rightarrow s_3 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (c_1;;c_2, s_1) \Rightarrow s_3$  |
```

IfTrue: $\llbracket \text{bval } b \text{ } s; (c_1, s) \Rightarrow t \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (IF \text{ } b \text{ } THEN \text{ } c_1 \text{ } ELSE \text{ } c_2, s) \Rightarrow t \mid$
IfFalse: $\llbracket \neg \text{bval } b \text{ } s; (c_2, s) \Rightarrow t \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (IF \text{ } b \text{ } THEN \text{ } c_1 \text{ } ELSE \text{ } c_2, s) \Rightarrow t \mid$
WhileFalse: $\neg \text{bval } b \text{ } s \Longrightarrow (WHILE \text{ } b \text{ } DO \text{ } c, s) \Rightarrow s \mid$
WhileTrue:
 $\llbracket \text{bval } b \text{ } s_1; (c, s_1) \Rightarrow s_2; (WHILE \text{ } b \text{ } DO \text{ } c, s_2) \Rightarrow s_3 \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow (WHILE \text{ } b \text{ } DO \text{ } c, s_1) \Rightarrow s_3$

schematic_goal *ex*: $(\text{"x"} ::= N \ 5;; \text{"y"} ::= V \ \text{"x"}, s) \Rightarrow ?t$
apply(*rule Seq*)
apply(*rule Assign*)
apply *simp*
apply(*rule Assign*)
done

thm *ex[simplified]*

We want to execute the big-step rules:

code_pred *big_step* .

For inductive definitions we need command **values** instead of **value**.

values $\{t. (SKIP, \lambda_. 0) \Rightarrow t\}$

We need to translate the result state into a list to display it.

values $\{\text{map } t \ [\text{"x"}] \mid t. (SKIP, \langle \text{"x"} := 42 \rangle) \Rightarrow t\}$

values $\{\text{map } t \ [\text{"x"}] \mid t. (\text{"x"} ::= N \ 2, \langle \text{"x"} := 42 \rangle) \Rightarrow t\}$

values $\{\text{map } t \ [\text{"x"}, \text{"y"}] \mid t.$
 $(WHILE \text{ } Less \ (V \ \text{"x"}) \ (V \ \text{"y"}) \ DO \ (\text{"x"} ::= Plus \ (V \ \text{"x"}) \ (N \ 5)),$
 $\langle \text{"x"} := 0, \text{"y"} := 13 \rangle) \Rightarrow t\}$

Proof automation:

The introduction rules are good for automatically construction small program executions. The recursive cases may require backtracking, so we declare the set as unsafe intro rules.

declare *big_step.intros* [*intro*]

The standard induction rule

$\llbracket x1 \Rightarrow x2; \bigwedge s. P \ (SKIP, s) \ s; \bigwedge x \ a \ s. P \ (x ::= a, s) \ (s(x := \text{aval } a \ s));$
 $\bigwedge c_1 \ s_1 \ s_2 \ c_2 \ s_3.$
 $\llbracket (c_1, s_1) \Rightarrow s_2; P \ (c_1, s_1) \ s_2; (c_2, s_2) \Rightarrow s_3; P \ (c_2, s_2) \ s_3 \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow P \ (c_1;; c_2, s_1) \ s_3;$
 $\bigwedge b \ s \ c_1 \ t \ c_2.$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \llbracket \text{bval } b \text{ } s; (c_1, s) \Rightarrow t; P (c_1, s) t \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2, s) \\
& t; \\
& \wedge b \text{ } s \text{ } c_2 \text{ } t \text{ } c_1. \\
& \llbracket \neg \text{bval } b \text{ } s; (c_2, s) \Rightarrow t; P (c_2, s) t \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2, \\
& s) t; \\
& \wedge b \text{ } s \text{ } c. \neg \text{bval } b \text{ } s \Longrightarrow P (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c, s) s; \\
& \wedge b \text{ } s_1 \text{ } c \text{ } s_2 \text{ } s_3. \\
& \llbracket \text{bval } b \text{ } s_1; (c, s_1) \Rightarrow s_2; P (c, s_1) s_2; (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c, s_2) \Rightarrow s_3; \\
& P (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c, s_2) s_3 \rrbracket \\
& \Longrightarrow P (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c, s_1) s_3 \rrbracket \\
& \Longrightarrow P \text{ } x1 \text{ } x2
\end{aligned}$$

thm *big_step.induct*

This induction schema is almost perfect for our purposes, but our trick for reusing the tuple syntax means that the induction schema has two parameters instead of the c , s , and s' that we are likely to encounter. Splitting the tuple parameter fixes this:

lemmas *big_step_induct* = *big_step.induct*[*split_format(complete)*]

thm *big_step_induct*

$$\begin{aligned}
& \llbracket (x1a, x1b) \Rightarrow x2a; \wedge s. P \text{ SKIP } s \text{ } s; \wedge x \text{ } a \text{ } s. P (x ::= a) s (s(x := \text{aval } a \\
& s)); \\
& \wedge c_1 \text{ } s_1 \text{ } s_2 \text{ } c_2 \text{ } s_3. \\
& \llbracket (c_1, s_1) \Rightarrow s_2; P c_1 \text{ } s_1 \text{ } s_2; (c_2, s_2) \Rightarrow s_3; P c_2 \text{ } s_2 \text{ } s_3 \rrbracket \\
& \Longrightarrow P (c_1; c_2) s_1 \text{ } s_3; \\
& \wedge b \text{ } s \text{ } c_1 \text{ } t \text{ } c_2. \\
& \llbracket \text{bval } b \text{ } s; (c_1, s) \Rightarrow t; P c_1 \text{ } s \text{ } t \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2) s \text{ } t; \\
& \wedge b \text{ } s \text{ } c_2 \text{ } t \text{ } c_1. \\
& \llbracket \neg \text{bval } b \text{ } s; (c_2, s) \Rightarrow t; P c_2 \text{ } s \text{ } t \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2) s \text{ } t; \\
& \wedge b \text{ } s \text{ } c. \neg \text{bval } b \text{ } s \Longrightarrow P (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c) s \text{ } s; \\
& \wedge b \text{ } s_1 \text{ } c \text{ } s_2 \text{ } s_3. \\
& \llbracket \text{bval } b \text{ } s_1; (c, s_1) \Rightarrow s_2; P c \text{ } s_1 \text{ } s_2; (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c, s_2) \Rightarrow s_3; \\
& P (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c) s_2 \text{ } s_3 \rrbracket \\
& \Longrightarrow P (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c) s_1 \text{ } s_3 \rrbracket \\
& \Longrightarrow P \text{ } x1a \text{ } x1b \text{ } x2a
\end{aligned}$$

3.2 Rule inversion

What can we deduce from $(\text{SKIP}, s) \Rightarrow t$? That $s = t$. This is how we can automatically prove it:

inductive_cases *SkipE*[*elim!*]: $(\text{SKIP}, s) \Rightarrow t$

thm *SkipE*

This is an *elimination rule*. The [elim] attribute tells auto, blast and friends (but not simp!) to use it automatically; [elim!] means that it is applied eagerly.

Similarly for the other commands:

inductive_cases *AssignE*[elim!]: $(x ::= a, s) \Rightarrow t$

thm *AssignE*

inductive_cases *SeqE*[elim!]: $(c1;;c2,s1) \Rightarrow s3$

thm *SeqE*

inductive_cases *IfE*[elim!]: $(IF\ b\ THEN\ c1\ ELSE\ c2,s) \Rightarrow t$

thm *IfE*

inductive_cases *WhileE*[elim]: $(WHILE\ b\ DO\ c,s) \Rightarrow t$

thm *WhileE*

Only [elim]: [elim!] would not terminate.

An automatic example:

lemma $(IF\ b\ THEN\ SKIP\ ELSE\ SKIP, s) \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow t = s$
by *blast*

Rule inversion by hand via the “cases” method:

lemma *assumes* $(IF\ b\ THEN\ SKIP\ ELSE\ SKIP, s) \Rightarrow t$
shows $t = s$

proof—

from *assms* **show** *?thesis*

proof *cases* — inverting *assms*

case *IfTrue* **thm** *IfTrue*

thus *?thesis* **by** *blast*

next

case *IfFalse* **thus** *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

qed

lemma *assign_simp*:

$(x ::= a, s) \Rightarrow s' \longleftrightarrow (s' = s(x := \text{aval } a\ s))$

by *auto*

An example combining rule inversion and derivations

lemma *Seq_assoc*:

$(c1;; c2;; c3, s) \Rightarrow s' \longleftrightarrow (c1;; (c2;; c3), s) \Rightarrow s'$

proof

assume $(c1;; c2;; c3, s) \Rightarrow s'$

then obtain $s1\ s2$ **where**
 $c1: (c1, s) \Rightarrow s1$ **and**
 $c2: (c2, s1) \Rightarrow s2$ **and**
 $c3: (c3, s2) \Rightarrow s'$ **by** *auto*
from $c2\ c3$
have $(c2;; c3, s1) \Rightarrow s'$ **by** (*rule Seq*)
with $c1$
show $(c1;; (c2;; c3), s) \Rightarrow s'$ **by** (*rule Seq*)
next
— The other direction is analogous
assume $(c1;; (c2;; c3), s) \Rightarrow s'$
thus $(c1;; c2;; c3, s) \Rightarrow s'$ **by** *auto*
qed

3.3 Command Equivalence

We call two statements c and c' equivalent wrt. the big-step semantics when c started in s terminates in s' iff c' started in the same s also terminates in the same s' . Formally:

abbreviation

$equiv_c :: com \Rightarrow com \Rightarrow bool$ (**infix** ~ 50) **where**
 $c \sim c' \equiv (\forall s\ t. (c, s) \Rightarrow t = (c', s) \Rightarrow t)$

Warning: \sim is the symbol written $\backslash < \text{sim} >$ (without spaces).

As an example, we show that loop unfolding is an equivalence transformation on programs:

lemma *unfold_while*:

$(WHILE\ b\ DO\ c) \sim (IF\ b\ THEN\ c;;\ WHILE\ b\ DO\ c\ ELSE\ SKIP)$ (**is** $?w$
 $\sim\ ?iw$)

proof —

— to show the equivalence, we look at the derivation tree for
— each side and from that construct a derivation tree for the other side

{ fix $s\ t$ **assume** $(?w, s) \Rightarrow t$

hence $(?iw, s) \Rightarrow t$

proof cases — rule inversion on $(?w, s) \Rightarrow t$

case *WhileFalse*

thus *?thesis* **by** *blast*

next

case *WhileTrue*

from $\langle bval\ b\ s \rangle \langle (?w, s) \Rightarrow t \rangle$ **obtain** s' **where**

$(c, s) \Rightarrow s'$ **and** $(?w, s') \Rightarrow t$ **by** *auto*

— now we can build a derivation tree for the *IF*

— first, the body of the True-branch:

hence $(c;; ?w, s) \Rightarrow t$ **by** (*rule Seq*)
 — then the whole *IF*
with $\langle bval\ b\ s \rangle$ **show** *?thesis* **by** (*rule IfTrue*)
qed
}
moreover
 — now the other direction:
{ fix $s\ t$ **assume** $(?iw, s) \Rightarrow t$
hence $(?w, s) \Rightarrow t$
proof cases — rule inversion on $(?iw, s) \Rightarrow t$
case *IfFalse*
hence $s = t$ **using** $\langle (?iw, s) \Rightarrow t \rangle$ **by** *blast*
thus *?thesis* **using** $\langle \neg bval\ b\ s \rangle$ **by** *blast*
next
case *IfTrue*
with $\langle (?iw, s) \Rightarrow t \rangle$ **have** $(c;; ?w, s) \Rightarrow t$ **by** *auto*
 — and for this, only the Seq-rule is applicable:
then obtain s' **where**
 $(c, s) \Rightarrow s'$ **and** $(?w, s') \Rightarrow t$ **by** *auto*
 — with this information, we can build a derivation tree for the *WHILE*

with $\langle bval\ b\ s \rangle$
show *?thesis* **by** (*rule WhileTrue*)
qed
}
ultimately
show *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

Luckily, such lengthy proofs are seldom necessary. Isabelle can prove many such facts automatically.

lemma *while_unfold*:
 $(WHILE\ b\ DO\ c) \sim (IF\ b\ THEN\ c;;\ WHILE\ b\ DO\ c\ ELSE\ SKIP)$
by *blast*

lemma *triv_if*:
 $(IF\ b\ THEN\ c\ ELSE\ c) \sim c$
by *blast*

lemma *commute_if*:
 $(IF\ b1\ THEN\ (IF\ b2\ THEN\ c11\ ELSE\ c12)\ ELSE\ c2)$
 \sim
 $(IF\ b2\ THEN\ (IF\ b1\ THEN\ c11\ ELSE\ c2)\ ELSE\ (IF\ b1\ THEN\ c12\ ELSE\ c2))$

by *blast*

lemma *sim_while_cong_aux*:

$(WHILE\ b\ DO\ c, s) \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow c \sim c' \Longrightarrow (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c', s) \Rightarrow t$
apply (*induction WHILE b DO c s t arbitrary: b c rule: big_step_induct*)
apply *blast*
apply *blast*
done

lemma *sim_while_cong*: $c \sim c' \Longrightarrow WHILE\ b\ DO\ c \sim WHILE\ b\ DO\ c'$
by (*metis sim_while_cong_aux*)

Command equivalence is an equivalence relation, i.e. it is reflexive, symmetric, and transitive. Because we used an abbreviation above, Isabelle derives this automatically.

lemma *sim_refl*: $c \sim c$ **by** *simp*

lemma *sim_sym*: $(c \sim c') = (c' \sim c)$ **by** *auto*

lemma *sim_trans*: $c \sim c' \Longrightarrow c' \sim c'' \Longrightarrow c \sim c''$ **by** *auto*

3.4 Execution is deterministic

This proof is automatic.

theorem *big_step_determ*: $\llbracket (c, s) \Rightarrow t; (c, s) \Rightarrow u \rrbracket \Longrightarrow u = t$
by (*induction arbitrary: u rule: big_step_induct*) *blast+*

This is the proof as you might present it in a lecture. The remaining cases are simple enough to be proved automatically:

theorem

$(c, s) \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow (c, s) \Rightarrow t' \Longrightarrow t' = t$

proof (*induction arbitrary: t' rule: big_step_induct*)

— the only interesting case, *WhileTrue*:

fix $b\ c\ s\ s_1\ t\ t'$

— The assumptions of the rule:

assume $bval\ b\ s$ **and** $(c, s) \Rightarrow s_1$ **and** $(WHILE\ b\ DO\ c, s_1) \Rightarrow t$

— Ind.Hyp; note the \wedge because of arbitrary:

assume $IHc: \wedge t'. (c, s) \Rightarrow t' \Longrightarrow t' = s_1$

assume $IHw: \wedge t'. (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c, s_1) \Rightarrow t' \Longrightarrow t' = t$

— Premise of implication:

assume $(WHILE\ b\ DO\ c, s) \Rightarrow t'$

with $(bval\ b\ s)$ **obtain** s_1' **where**

$c: (c, s) \Rightarrow s_1'$ **and**

$w: (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c, s_1') \Rightarrow t'$

by *auto*

from $c\ IHc$ **have** $s_1' = s_1$ **by** *blast*

with w IHw show $t' = t$ by *blast*
qed *blast+* — prove the rest automatically

end

4 Small-Step Semantics of Commands

theory *Small_Step* imports *Star Big_Step* begin

4.1 The transition relation

inductive

small_step :: $com * state \Rightarrow com * state \Rightarrow bool$ (**infix** \rightarrow 55)

where

Assign: $(x ::= a, s) \rightarrow (SKIP, s(x := aval a s))$ |

Seq1: $(SKIP;;c_2,s) \rightarrow (c_2,s)$ |

Seq2: $(c_1,s) \rightarrow (c_1',s') \Longrightarrow (c_1;;c_2,s) \rightarrow (c_1';;c_2,s')$ |

IfTrue: $bval b s \Longrightarrow (IF b THEN c_1 ELSE c_2,s) \rightarrow (c_1,s)$ |

IfFalse: $\neg bval b s \Longrightarrow (IF b THEN c_1 ELSE c_2,s) \rightarrow (c_2,s)$ |

While: $(WHILE b DO c,s) \rightarrow$
 $(IF b THEN c;; WHILE b DO c ELSE SKIP,s)$

abbreviation

small_steps :: $com * state \Rightarrow com * state \Rightarrow bool$ (**infix** \rightarrow^* 55)

where $x \rightarrow^* y == star\ small_step\ x\ y$

4.2 Executability

code_pred *small_step* .

values $\{(c', map\ t\ [\"x\", \"y\", \"z\"])\ | c'\ t.$
 $(\"x\" ::= V\ \"z\";; \"y\" ::= V\ \"x\",$
 $\langle \"x\" := 3, \"y\" := 7, \"z\" := 5 \rangle) \rightarrow^* (c', t)\}$

4.3 Proof infrastructure

4.3.1 Induction rules

The default induction rule *small_step.induct* only works for lemmas of the form $a \rightarrow b \Longrightarrow \dots$ where a and b are not already pairs (*DUMMY, DUMMY*).

We can generate a suitable variant of *small_step.induct* for pairs by “splitting” the arguments \rightarrow into pairs:

```
lemmas small_step_induct = small_step.induct[split_format(complete)]
```

4.3.2 Proof automation

```
declare small_step.intros[simp,intro]
```

Rule inversion:

```
inductive_cases SkipE[elim!]: (SKIP,s)  $\rightarrow$  ct
thm SkipE
inductive_cases AssignE[elim!]: (x::=a,s)  $\rightarrow$  ct
thm AssignE
inductive_cases SeqE[elim!]: (c1;;c2,s)  $\rightarrow$  ct
thm SeqE
inductive_cases IfE[elim!]: (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2,s)  $\rightarrow$  ct
inductive_cases WhileE[elim!]: (WHILE b DO c, s)  $\rightarrow$  ct
```

A simple property:

```
lemma deterministic:
  cs  $\rightarrow$  cs'  $\implies$  cs  $\rightarrow$  cs''  $\implies$  cs'' = cs'
apply(induction arbitrary: cs'' rule: small_step.induct)
apply blast+
done
```

4.4 Equivalence with big-step semantics

```
lemma star_seq2: (c1,s)  $\rightarrow^*$  (c1',s')  $\implies$  (c1;;c2,s)  $\rightarrow^*$  (c1';;c2,s')
```

```
proof(induction rule: star_induct)
  case refl thus ?case by simp
next
  case step
  thus ?case by (metis Seq2 star.step)
qed
```

```
lemma seq_comp:
  [ (c1,s1)  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP,s2); (c2,s2)  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP,s3) ]
   $\implies$  (c1;;c2, s1)  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP,s3)
by(blast intro: star.step star_seq2 star_trans)
```

The following proof corresponds to one on the board where one would show chains of \rightarrow and \rightarrow^* steps.

```
lemma big_to_small:
  cs  $\Rightarrow$  t  $\implies$  cs  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP,t)
```

```

proof (induction rule: big-step.induct)
  fix s show (SKIP, s)  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP, s) by simp
next
  fix x a s show (x ::= a, s)  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP, s(x ::= aval a s)) by auto
next
  fix c1 c2 s1 s2 s3
  assume (c1, s1)  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP, s2) and (c2, s2)  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP, s3)
  thus (c1;;c2, s1)  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP, s3) by (rule seq_comp)
next
  fix s::state and b c0 c1 t
  assume bval b s
  hence (IF b THEN c0 ELSE c1, s)  $\rightarrow$  (c0, s) by simp
  moreover assume (c0, s)  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP, t)
  ultimately
  show (IF b THEN c0 ELSE c1, s)  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP, t) by (metis star.simps)
next
  fix s::state and b c0 c1 t
  assume  $\neg$ bval b s
  hence (IF b THEN c0 ELSE c1, s)  $\rightarrow$  (c1, s) by simp
  moreover assume (c1, s)  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP, t)
  ultimately
  show (IF b THEN c0 ELSE c1, s)  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP, t) by (metis star.simps)
next
  fix b c and s::state
  assume b:  $\neg$ bval b s
  let ?if = IF b THEN c;; WHILE b DO c ELSE SKIP
  have (WHILE b DO c, s)  $\rightarrow$  (?if, s) by blast
  moreover have (?if, s)  $\rightarrow$  (SKIP, s) by (simp add: b)
  ultimately show (WHILE b DO c, s)  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP, s) by (metis star.refl
star.step)
next
  fix b c s s' t
  let ?w = WHILE b DO c
  let ?if = IF b THEN c;; ?w ELSE SKIP
  assume w: (?w, s')  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP, t)
  assume c: (c, s)  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP, s')
  assume b: bval b s
  have (?w, s)  $\rightarrow$  (?if, s) by blast
  moreover have (?if, s)  $\rightarrow$  (c;; ?w, s) by (simp add: b)
  moreover have (c;; ?w, s)  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP, t) by (rule seq_comp[OF c w])
  ultimately show (WHILE b DO c, s)  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP, t) by (metis star.simps)
qed

```

Each case of the induction can be proved automatically:

```

lemma  $cs \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow cs \rightarrow^* (SKIP, t)$ 
proof (induction rule: big_step.induct)
  case Skip show ?case by blast
next
  case Assign show ?case by blast
next
  case Seq thus ?case by (blast intro: seq_comp)
next
  case IfTrue thus ?case by (blast intro: star.step)
next
  case IfFalse thus ?case by (blast intro: star.step)
next
  case WhileFalse thus ?case
  by (metis star.step star_step1 small_step.IfFalse small_step.While)
next
  case WhileTrue
  thus ?case
  by(metis While seq_comp small_step.IfTrue star.step[of small_step])
qed

```

```

lemma small1_big_continue:
   $cs \rightarrow cs' \Longrightarrow cs' \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow cs \Rightarrow t$ 
apply (induction arbitrary: t rule: small_step.induct)
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma small_to_big:
   $cs \rightarrow^* (SKIP, t) \Longrightarrow cs \Rightarrow t$ 
apply (induction cs (SKIP, t) rule: star.induct)
apply (auto intro: small1_big_continue)
done

```

Finally, the equivalence theorem:

```

theorem big_iff_small:
   $cs \Rightarrow t = cs \rightarrow^* (SKIP, t)$ 
by(metis big_to_small small_to_big)

```

4.5 Final configurations and infinite reductions

```

definition final  $cs \longleftrightarrow \neg(EX cs'. cs \rightarrow cs')$ 

```

```

lemma finalD:  $final (c, s) \Longrightarrow c = SKIP$ 
apply(simp add: final_def)
apply(induction c)

```

apply *blast+*
done

lemma *final_iff_SKIP*: $final\ (c,s) = (c = SKIP)$
by (*metis SkipE finalD final_def*)

Now we can show that \Rightarrow yields a final state iff \rightarrow terminates:

lemma *big_iff_small_termination*:
 $(EX\ t.\ cs \Rightarrow t) \longleftrightarrow (EX\ cs'.\ cs \rightarrow^* cs' \wedge final\ cs')$
by(*simp add: big_iff_small final_iff_SKIP*)

This is the same as saying that the absence of a big step result is equivalent with absence of a terminating small step sequence, i.e. with nontermination. Since \rightarrow is deterministic, there is no difference between may and must terminate.

end
theory *Finite_Reachable*
imports *Small_Step*
begin

4.6 Finite number of reachable commands

This theory shows that in the small-step semantics one can only reach a finite number of commands from any given command. Hence one can see the command component of a small-step configuration as a combination of the program to be executed and a pc.

definition *reachable* :: $com \Rightarrow com\ set$ **where**
 $reachable\ c = \{c'.\ \exists s\ t.\ (c,s) \rightarrow^* (c',t)\}$

Proofs need induction on the length of a small-step reduction sequence.

fun *small_stepsn* :: $com * state \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow com * state \Rightarrow bool$
 $(_ \rightarrow'(_) _ [55,0,55] 55)$ **where**
 $(cs \rightarrow(0) cs') = (cs' = cs) \mid$
 $cs \rightarrow(Suc\ n) cs'' = (\exists cs'.\ cs \rightarrow cs' \wedge cs' \rightarrow(n) cs'')$

lemma *stepsn_if_star*: $cs \rightarrow^* cs' \Longrightarrow \exists n.\ cs \rightarrow(n) cs'$

proof(*induction rule: star.induct*)
case *refl* **show** *?case* **by** (*metis small_stepsn.simps(1)*)
next
case *step* **thus** *?case* **by** (*metis small_stepsn.simps(2)*)
qed

lemma *star_if_stepsn*: $cs \rightarrow(n) cs' \Longrightarrow cs \rightarrow^* cs'$
by(*induction n arbitrary: cs*) (*auto elim: star.step*)

lemma *SKIP_starD*: $(SKIP, s) \rightarrow^* (c, t) \implies c = SKIP$
by(*induction SKIP s c t rule: star_induct*) *auto*

lemma *reachable_SKIP*: $reachable\ SKIP = \{SKIP\}$
by(*auto simp: reachable_def dest: SKIP_starD*)

lemma *Assign_starD*: $(x ::= a, s) \rightarrow^* (c, t) \implies c \in \{x ::= a, SKIP\}$
by (*induction x ::= a s c t rule: star_induct*) (*auto dest: SKIP_starD*)

lemma *reachable_Assign*: $reachable\ (x ::= a) = \{x ::= a, SKIP\}$
by(*auto simp: reachable_def dest: Assign_starD*)

lemma *Seq_stepsnD*: $(c1;; c2, s) \rightarrow^{(n)} (c', t) \implies$
 $(\exists c1' m. c' = c1';; c2 \wedge (c1, s) \rightarrow^{(m)} (c1', t) \wedge m \leq n) \vee$
 $(\exists s2 m1 m2. (c1, s) \rightarrow^{(m1)} (SKIP, s2) \wedge (c2, s2) \rightarrow^{(m2)} (c', t) \wedge$
 $m1 + m2 < n)$

proof(*induction n arbitrary: c1 c2 s*)

case 0 thus ?case by auto

next

case (*Suc n*)

from *Suc.prem1* **obtain** $s' c12'$ **where** $(c1;; c2, s) \rightarrow (c12', s')$

and $n: (c12', s') \rightarrow^{(n)} (c', t)$ **by auto**

from *this(1)* **show** ?case

proof

assume $c1 = SKIP$ $(c12', s') = (c2, s)$

hence $(c1, s) \rightarrow^{(0)} (SKIP, s') \wedge (c2, s') \rightarrow^{(n)} (c', t) \wedge 0 + n < Suc\ n$

using n **by auto**

thus ?case **by blast**

next

fix $c1' s''$ **assume** $1: (c12', s') = (c1';; c2, s'')$ $(c1, s) \rightarrow (c1', s'')$

hence $n': (c1';; c2, s'') \rightarrow^{(n)} (c', t)$ **using** n **by auto**

from *Suc.IH[OF n']* **show** ?case

proof

assume $\exists c1'' m. c' = c1'';; c2 \wedge (c1', s'') \rightarrow^{(m)} (c1'', t) \wedge m \leq n$

(**is** $\exists a b. ?P\ a\ b$)

then obtain $c1'' m$ **where** $2: ?P\ c1''\ m$ **by blast**

hence $c' = c1'';; c2 \wedge (c1, s) \rightarrow^{(Suc\ m)} (c1'', t) \wedge Suc\ m \leq Suc\ n$

using 1 **by auto**

thus ?case **by blast**

next

assume $\exists s2 m1 m2. (c1', s'') \rightarrow^{(m1)} (SKIP, s2) \wedge$

$(c2, s2) \rightarrow(m2) (c', t) \wedge m1 + m2 < n$ **(is $\exists a b c. ?P a b c$)**
then obtain $s2 m1 m2$ **where** $?P s2 m1 m2$ **by** *blast*
hence $(c1, s) \rightarrow(Suc m1) (SKIP, s2) \wedge (c2, s2) \rightarrow(m2) (c', t) \wedge$
 $Suc m1 + m2 < Suc n$ **using** 1 **by** *auto*
thus $?case$ **by** *blast*
qed
qed
qed

corollary *Seq_starD*: $(c1;; c2, s) \rightarrow^* (c', t) \implies$
 $(\exists c1'. c' = c1'; c2 \wedge (c1, s) \rightarrow^* (c1', t)) \vee$
 $(\exists s2. (c1, s) \rightarrow^* (SKIP, s2) \wedge (c2, s2) \rightarrow^* (c', t))$
by(*metis Seq_stepsnD star_if_stepsn stepsn_if_star*)

lemma *reachable_Seq*: $reachable (c1;;c2) \subseteq$
 $(\lambda c1'. c1'; c2) ' reachable c1 \cup reachable c2$
by(*auto simp: reachable_def image_def dest!: Seq_starD*)

lemma *If_starD*: $(IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2, s) \rightarrow^* (c, t) \implies$
 $c = IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2 \vee (c1, s) \rightarrow^* (c, t) \vee (c2, s) \rightarrow^* (c, t)$
by(*induction IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2 s c t rule: star_induct*) *auto*

lemma *reachable_If*: $reachable (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2) \subseteq$
 $\{IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2\} \cup reachable c1 \cup reachable c2$
by(*auto simp: reachable_def dest!: If_starD*)

lemma *While_stepsnD*: $(WHILE b DO c, s) \rightarrow(n) (c2, t) \implies$
 $c2 \in \{WHILE b DO c, IF b THEN c ;; WHILE b DO c ELSE SKIP,$
 $SKIP\}$
 $\vee (\exists c1. c2 = c1 ;; WHILE b DO c \wedge (\exists s1 s2. (c, s1) \rightarrow^* (c1, s2)))$
proof(*induction n arbitrary: s rule: less_induct*)
case (*less n1*)
show $?case$
proof(*cases n1*)
case 0 **thus** $?thesis$ **using** *less.prem*s **by** (*simp*)
next
case (*Suc n2*)
let $?w = WHILE b DO c$
let $?iw = IF b THEN c ;; ?w ELSE SKIP$
from *Suc less.prem*s **have** $n2: (?iw, s) \rightarrow(n2) (c2, t)$ **by**(*auto elim!: WhileE*)
show $?thesis$

```

proof(cases n2)
  case 0 thus ?thesis using n2 by auto
next
  case (Suc n3)
  then obtain iw' s' where (?iw,s) → (iw',s')
    and n3: (iw',s') →(n3) (c2,t) using n2 by auto
  from this(1)
  show ?thesis
  proof
    assume (iw', s') = (c;; WHILE b DO c, s)
    with n3 have (c;; ?w, s) →(n3) (c2,t) by auto
    from Seq_stepsnD[OF this] show ?thesis
    proof
      assume ∃ c1' m. c2 = c1'; ?w ∧ (c,s) →(m) (c1', t) ∧ m ≤ n3
      thus ?thesis by (metis star_if_stepsn)
    next
      assume ∃ s2 m1 m2. (c, s) →(m1) (SKIP, s2) ∧
        (WHILE b DO c, s2) →(m2) (c2, t) ∧ m1 + m2 < n3 (is ∃ x y
z. ?P x y z)
      then obtain s2 m1 m2 where ?P s2 m1 m2 by blast
      with (n2 = Suc n3) (n1 = Suc n2) have m2 < n1 by arith
      from less.IH[OF this] (?P s2 m1 m2) show ?thesis by blast
    qed
  next
    assume (iw', s') = (SKIP, s)
    thus ?thesis using star_if_stepsn[OF n3] by (auto dest!: SKIP_starD)
  qed
qed
qed
qed

```

```

lemma reachable_While: reachable (WHILE b DO c) ⊆
  {WHILE b DO c, IF b THEN c ;; WHILE b DO c ELSE SKIP, SKIP} ∪
  (λc'. c' ;; WHILE b DO c) ' reachable c
apply(auto simp: reachable_def image_def)
by (metis While_stepsnD insertE singletonE stepsn_if_star)

```

```

theorem finite_reachable: finite(reachable c)
apply(induction c)
apply(auto simp: reachable_SKIP reachable_Assign
  finite_subset[OF reachable_Seq] finite_subset[OF reachable_If]
  finite_subset[OF reachable_While])
done

```

end

5 Denotational Semantics of Commands

theory *Denotational* **imports** *Big_Step* **begin**

type_synonym *com_den* = (state × state) set

definition *W* :: (state ⇒ bool) ⇒ *com_den* ⇒ (com_den ⇒ com_den)

where

W db dc = (λdw. {(s,t). if db s then (s,t) ∈ dc O dw else s=t})

fun *D* :: com ⇒ com_den **where**

D SKIP = Id |

D (x ::= a) = {(s,t). t = s(x := aval a s)} |

D (c1;;c2) = *D(c1)* O *D(c2)* |

D (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2)

= {(s,t). if bval b s then (s,t) ∈ *D c1* else (s,t) ∈ *D c2*} |

D (WHILE b DO c) = lfp (*W (bval b) (D c)*)

lemma *W_mono*: mono (*W b r*)

by (unfold *W_def* mono_def) auto

lemma *D_While_If*:

D (WHILE b DO c) = *D (IF b THEN c;;WHILE b DO c ELSE SKIP)*

proof—

let ?w = *WHILE b DO c* let ?f = *W (bval b) (D c)*

have *D ?w* = lfp ?f **by** simp

also have ... = ?f (lfp ?f) **by**(rule lfp_unfold [OF *W_mono*])

also have ... = *D (IF b THEN c;;?w ELSE SKIP)* **by** (simp add: *W_def*)

finally show ?thesis .

qed

Equivalence of denotational and big-step semantics:

lemma *D_if_big_step*: (c,s) ⇒ t ⇒⇒ (s,t) ∈ *D(c)*

proof (induction rule: big_step_induct)

case *WhileFalse*

with *D_While_If* show ?case **by** auto

next

case *WhileTrue*

show ?case **unfolding** *D_While_If* **using** *WhileTrue* **by** auto

qed auto

abbreviation $Big_step :: com \Rightarrow com_den$ **where**
 $Big_step\ c \equiv \{(s,t). (c,s) \Rightarrow t\}$

lemma $Big_step_if_D: (s,t) \in D(c) \Longrightarrow (s,t) : Big_step\ c$

proof (induction c arbitrary: $s\ t$)

case Seq **thus** $?case$ **by** $fastforce$

next

case ($While\ b\ c$)

let $?B = Big_step\ (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c)$ **let** $?f = W\ (bval\ b)\ (D\ c)$

have $?f\ ?B \subseteq ?B$ **using** $While.IH$ **by** ($auto\ simp: W_def$)

from $lfp_lowerbound$ [**where** $?f = ?f$, $OF\ this$] $While.prem$ s

show $?case$ **by** $auto$

qed ($auto\ split: if_splits$)

theorem $denotational_is_big_step:$

$(s,t) \in D(c) = ((c,s) \Rightarrow t)$

by ($metis\ D_if_big_step\ Big_step_if_D$ [$simplified$])

corollary $equiv_c_iff_equal_D: (c1 \sim c2) \longleftrightarrow D\ c1 = D\ c2$

by ($simp\ add: denotational_is_big_step$ [$symmetric$] set_eq_iff)

5.1 Continuity

definition $chain :: (nat \Rightarrow 'a\ set) \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

$chain\ S = (\forall i. S\ i \subseteq S(Suc\ i))$

lemma $chain_total: chain\ S \Longrightarrow S\ i \leq S\ j \vee S\ j \leq S\ i$

by ($metis\ chain_def\ le_cases\ lift_Suc_mono_le$)

definition $cont :: ('a\ set \Rightarrow 'b\ set) \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

$cont\ f = (\forall S. chain\ S \longrightarrow f(UN\ n. S\ n) = (UN\ n. f(S\ n)))$

lemma $mono_if_cont: fixes\ f :: 'a\ set \Rightarrow 'b\ set$

assumes $cont\ f$ **shows** $mono\ f$

proof

fix $a\ b :: 'a\ set$ **assume** $a \subseteq b$

let $?S = \lambda n::nat. if\ n=0\ then\ a\ else\ b$

have $chain\ ?S$ **using** $\langle a \subseteq b \rangle$ **by** ($auto\ simp: chain_def$)

hence $f(UN\ n. ?S\ n) = (UN\ n. f(?S\ n))$

using $assms$ **by** ($simp\ add: cont_def$)

moreover **have** $(UN\ n. ?S\ n) = b$ **using** $\langle a \subseteq b \rangle$ **by** ($auto\ split: if_splits$)

moreover **have** $(UN\ n. f(?S\ n)) = f\ a \cup f\ b$ **by** ($auto\ split: if_splits$)

ultimately **show** $f\ a \subseteq f\ b$ **by** ($metis\ Un_upper1$)

qed

lemma *chain_iterates*: **fixes** $f :: 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$
assumes *mono f* **shows** $\text{chain}(\lambda n. (f^{^n}) \{\})$

proof–

{ **fix** n **have** $(f^{^n}) \{\} \subseteq (f^{^{Suc\ n}}) \{\}$ **using** *assms*
 by(*induction n*) (*auto simp: mono_def*) }
thus *?thesis* **by**(*auto simp: chain_def*)

qed

theorem *lfp_if_cont*:

assumes *cont f* **shows** $\text{lfp } f = (\text{UN } n. (f^{^n}) \{\})$ (**is** $_ = ?U$)

proof

from *assms mono_if_cont*

have $\text{mono}: (f^{^n}) \{\} \subseteq (f^{^{Suc\ n}}) \{\}$ **for** n
 using *funpow_decreasing [of n Suc n]* **by** *auto*

show $\text{lfp } f \subseteq ?U$

proof (*rule lfp_lowerbound*)

have $f\ ?U = (\text{UN } n. (f^{^{Suc\ n}}) \{\})$

using *chain_iterates[OF mono_if_cont[OF assms]] assms*

by(*simp add: cont_def*)

also have $\dots = (f^{^0}) \{\} \cup \dots$ **by** *simp*

also have $\dots = ?U$

using *mono* **by** *auto (metis funpow_simps_right(2) funpow_swap1*

o_apply)

finally show $f\ ?U \subseteq ?U$ **by** *simp*

qed

next

{ **fix** $n\ p$ **assume** $f\ p \subseteq p$

have $(f^{^n}) \{\} \subseteq p$

proof(*induction n*)

case 0 **show** *?case* **by** *simp*

next

case *Suc*

from *monoD[OF mono_if_cont[OF assms] Suc] <f p ⊆ p>*

show *?case* **by** *simp*

qed

}

thus $?U \subseteq \text{lfp } f$ **by**(*auto simp: lfp_def*)

qed

lemma *cont_W*: $\text{cont}(W\ b\ r)$

by(*auto simp: cont_def W_def*)

5.2 The denotational semantics is deterministic

lemma *single_valued_UN_chain*:

```

assumes chain  $S$  ( $\bigwedge n. \text{single\_valued } (S\ n)$ )
shows  $\text{single\_valued } (UN\ n. S\ n)$ 
proof (auto simp: single_valued_def)
  fix  $m\ n\ x\ y\ z$  assume  $(x, y) \in S\ m$   $(x, z) \in S\ n$ 
  with chain_total[OF assms(1), of  $m\ n$ ] assms(2)
  show  $y = z$  by (auto simp: single_valued_def)
qed

```

lemma *single_valued_lfp*: **fixes** $f :: \text{com_den} \Rightarrow \text{com_den}$

assumes $\text{cont } f \wedge r. \text{single_valued } r \Longrightarrow \text{single_valued } (f\ r)$

shows $\text{single_valued } (\text{lfp } f)$

unfolding *lfp_if_cont*[*OF* *assms*(1)]

proof(*rule* *single_valued_UN_chain*[*OF* *chain_iterates*[*OF* *mono_if_cont*[*OF* *assms*(1)]]])

```

  fix  $n$  show  $\text{single\_valued } ((f \wedge^n) \{\})$ 
  by(induction  $n$ )(auto simp: assms(2))
qed

```

lemma *single_valued_D*: $\text{single_valued } (D\ c)$

proof(*induction* c)

case *Seq* **thus** *?case* **by**(*simp* *add*: *single_valued_relcomp*)

next

case (*While* $b\ c$)

let $?f = W\ (bval\ b)\ (D\ c)$

have $\text{single_valued } (\text{lfp } ?f)$

proof(*rule* *single_valued_lfp*[*OF* *cont_W*])

show $\bigwedge r. \text{single_valued } r \Longrightarrow \text{single_valued } (?f\ r)$

using *While.IH* **by**(*force* *simp*: *single_valued_def* *W_def*)

qed

thus *?case* **by** *simp*

qed (auto *simp* *add*: *single_valued_def*)

end

6 Compiler for IMP

theory *Compiler* **imports** *Big-Step* *Star*

begin

6.1 List setup

In the following, we use the length of lists as integers instead of natural numbers. Instead of converting *nat* to *int* explicitly, we tell Isabelle to coerce *nat* automatically when necessary.

```
declare [[coercion_enabled]]  
declare [[coercion int :: nat ⇒ int]]
```

Similarly, we will want to access the *i*th element of a list, where *i* is an *int*.

```
fun inth :: 'a list ⇒ int ⇒ 'a (infixl !! 100) where  
(x # xs) !! i = (if i = 0 then x else xs !! (i - 1))
```

The only additional lemma we need about this function is indexing over append:

```
lemma inth_append [simp]:  
  0 ≤ i ⇒  
  (xs @ ys) !! i = (if i < size xs then xs !! i else ys !! (i - size xs))  
by (induction xs arbitrary: i) (auto simp: algebra_simps)
```

We hide coercion *int* applied to *length*:

```
abbreviation (output)  
  isize xs == int (length xs)
```

```
notation isize (size)
```

6.2 Instructions and Stack Machine

```
datatype instr =  
  LOADI int | LOAD vname | ADD | STORE vname |  
  JMP int | JMPLESS int | JMPGE int  
type_synonym stack = val list  
type_synonym config = int × state × stack
```

```
abbreviation hd2 xs == hd (tl xs)
```

```
abbreviation tl2 xs == tl (tl xs)
```

```
fun iexec :: instr ⇒ config ⇒ config where  
iexec instr (i,s,stk) = (case instr of  
  LOADI n ⇒ (i+1,s, n#stk) |  
  LOAD x ⇒ (i+1,s, s x # stk) |  
  ADD ⇒ (i+1,s, (hd2 stk + hd stk) # tl2 stk) |  
  STORE x ⇒ (i+1,s(x := hd stk),tl stk) |  
  JMP n ⇒ (i+1+n,s,stk) |  
  JMPLESS n ⇒ (if hd2 stk < hd stk then i+1+n else i+1,s,tl2 stk) |
```

$JMPGE\ n \Rightarrow (\text{if } hd2\ stk \geq hd\ stk \text{ then } i+1+n \text{ else } i+1,s,tl2\ stk))$

definition

$exec1 :: instr\ list \Rightarrow config \Rightarrow config \Rightarrow bool$
 $((-/ \vdash (- \rightarrow / -)) [59,0,59] 60)$

where

$P \vdash c \rightarrow c' =$
 $(\exists i\ s\ stk. c = (i,s,stk) \wedge c' = iexec(P!!i)\ (i,s,stk) \wedge 0 \leq i \wedge i < size\ P)$

lemma $exec1I$ [*intro, code_pred_intro*]:

$c' = iexec\ (P!!i)\ (i,s,stk) \Longrightarrow 0 \leq i \Longrightarrow i < size\ P$
 $\Longrightarrow P \vdash (i,s,stk) \rightarrow c'$

by (*simp add: exec1_def*)

abbreviation

$exec :: instr\ list \Rightarrow config \Rightarrow config \Rightarrow bool\ ((-/ \vdash (- \rightarrow*/ -)) 50)$

where

$exec\ P \equiv star\ (exec1\ P)$

lemmas $exec_induct = star.induct$ [*of exec1 P, split_format(complete)*]

code_pred $exec1$ **by** (*metis exec1_def*)

values

$\{(i, map\ t\ [\"x\", \"y\"], stk) \mid i\ t\ stk.$
 $[LOAD\ \"y\", STORE\ \"x\"] \vdash$
 $(0, <\"x\" := 3, \"y\" := 4>, []) \rightarrow* (i, t, stk)\}$

6.3 Verification infrastructure

Below we need to argue about the execution of code that is embedded in larger programs. For this purpose we show that execution is preserved by appending code to the left or right of a program.

lemma $iexec_shift$ [*simp*]:

$((n+i',s',stk') = iexec\ x\ (n+i,s,stk)) = ((i',s',stk') = iexec\ x\ (i,s,stk))$

by (*auto split:instr.split*)

lemma $exec1_appendR$: $P \vdash c \rightarrow c' \Longrightarrow P@P' \vdash c \rightarrow c'$

by (*auto simp: exec1_def*)

lemma $exec_appendR$: $P \vdash c \rightarrow* c' \Longrightarrow P@P' \vdash c \rightarrow* c'$

by (*induction rule: star.induct*) (*fastforce intro: star.step exec1_appendR*)+

lemma $exec1_appendL$:

fixes $i\ i' :: int$
shows
 $P \vdash (i, s, stk) \rightarrow (i', s', stk') \implies$
 $P' @ P \vdash (size(P') + i, s, stk) \rightarrow (size(P') + i', s', stk')$
unfolding $exec1_def$
by ($auto\ simp\ del: iexec.simps$)

lemma $exec_appendL$:

fixes $i\ i' :: int$
shows
 $P \vdash (i, s, stk) \rightarrow^* (i', s', stk') \implies$
 $P' @ P \vdash (size(P') + i, s, stk) \rightarrow^* (size(P') + i', s', stk')$
by ($induction\ rule: exec_induct$) ($blast\ intro: star.step\ exec1_appendL$) $+$

Now we specialise the above lemmas to enable automatic proofs of $P \vdash c \rightarrow^* c'$ where P is a mixture of concrete instructions and pieces of code that we already know how they execute (by induction), combined by $@$ and $\#$. Backward jumps are not supported. The details should be skipped on a first reading.

If we have just executed the first instruction of the program, drop it:

lemma $exec_Cons_1$ [$intro$]:

$P \vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow^* (j, t, stk') \implies$
 $instr \# P \vdash (1, s, stk) \rightarrow^* (1 + j, t, stk')$
by ($drule\ exec_appendL[\mathbf{where}\ P' = [instr]]$) $simp$

lemma $exec_appendL_if$ [$intro$]:

fixes $i\ i'\ j :: int$
shows
 $size\ P' \leq i$
 $\implies P \vdash (i - size\ P', s, stk) \rightarrow^* (j, s', stk')$
 $\implies i' = size\ P' + j$
 $\implies P' @ P \vdash (i, s, stk) \rightarrow^* (i', s', stk')$
by ($drule\ exec_appendL[\mathbf{where}\ P' = P']$) $simp$

Split the execution of a compound program up into the execution of its parts:

lemma $exec_append_trans$ [$intro$]:

fixes $i'\ i''\ j'' :: int$
shows
 $P \vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow^* (i', s', stk') \implies$
 $size\ P \leq i' \implies$
 $P' \vdash (i' - size\ P, s', stk') \rightarrow^* (i'', s'', stk'') \implies$
 $j'' = size\ P + i''$
 \implies

$P @ P' \vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow^* (j'', s'', stk'')$
by(metis star_trans[OF exec_appendR exec_appendL_if])

declare Let_def[simp]

6.4 Compilation

fun acomp :: aexp \Rightarrow instr list **where**
 acomp (N n) = [LOADI n] |
 acomp (V x) = [LOAD x] |
 acomp (Plus a1 a2) = acomp a1 @ acomp a2 @ [ADD]

lemma acomp_correct[intro]:
 acomp a $\vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow^* (size(acompa), s, aval a s \# stk)$
by (induction a arbitrary: stk) fastforce+

fun bcomp :: bexp \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow instr list **where**
 bcomp (Bc v) f n = (if v=f then [JMP n] else []) |
 bcomp (Not b) f n = bcomp b (\neg f) n |
 bcomp (And b1 b2) f n =
 (let cb2 = bcomp b2 f n;
 m = if f then size cb2 else (size cb2::int)+n;
 cb1 = bcomp b1 False m
 in cb1 @ cb2) |
 bcomp (Less a1 a2) f n =
 acomp a1 @ acomp a2 @ (if f then [JMPLESS n] else [JMPGE n])

value
 bcomp (And (Less (V "x") (V "y")) (Not(Less (V "u") (V "v"))))
 False 3

lemma bcomp_correct[intro]:
fixes n :: int
shows
 $0 \leq n \implies$
 bcomp b f n \vdash
 $(0, s, stk) \rightarrow^* (size(bcomp b f n) + (if f = bval b s then n else 0), s, stk)$
proof(induction b arbitrary: f n)

case Not
from Not(1)[**where** f= \sim f] Not(2) **show** ?case **by** fastforce
next
case (And b1 b2)
from And(1)[of if f then size(bcomp b2 f n) else size(bcomp b2 f n) + n

```

      False]
    And(2)[of n f] And(3)
  show ?case by fastforce
qed fastforce+

```

```

fun ccomp :: com  $\Rightarrow$  instr list where
  ccomp SKIP = [] |
  ccomp (x ::= a) = acomp a @ [STORE x] |
  ccomp (c1;;c2) = ccomp c1 @ ccomp c2 |
  ccomp (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2) =
    (let cc1 = ccomp c1; cc2 = ccomp c2; cb = bcomp b False (size cc1 + 1)
     in cb @ cc1 @ JMP (size cc2) # cc2) |
  ccomp (WHILE b DO c) =
    (let cc = ccomp c; cb = bcomp b False (size cc + 1)
     in cb @ cc @ [JMP (-(size cb + size cc + 1))])

```

```

value ccomp
  (IF Less (V "u") (N 1) THEN "u" ::= Plus (V "u") (N 1)
   ELSE "v" ::= V "u")

```

```

value ccomp (WHILE Less (V "u") (N 1) DO ("u" ::= Plus (V "u") (N 1)))

```

6.5 Preservation of semantics

lemma *ccomp_bigstep*:

```
(c,s)  $\Rightarrow$  t  $\implies$  ccomp c  $\vdash$  (0,s,stk)  $\rightarrow^*$  (size(ccomp c),t,stk)
```

proof(*induction arbitrary: stk rule: big_step_induct*)

case (*Assign x a s*)

show ?case by (*fastforce simp:fun_upd_def cong: if_cong*)

next

case (*Seq c1 s1 s2 c2 s3*)

let ?cc1 = ccomp c1 **let** ?cc2 = ccomp c2

have ?cc1 @ ?cc2 \vdash (0,s1,stk) \rightarrow^* (size ?cc1,s2,stk)

using *Seq.IH(1)* **by** fastforce

moreover

have ?cc1 @ ?cc2 \vdash (size ?cc1,s2,stk) \rightarrow^* (size(?cc1 @ ?cc2),s3,stk)

using *Seq.IH(2)* **by** fastforce

ultimately show ?case by *simp (blast intro: star_trans)*

next

case (*WhileTrue b s1 c s2 s3*)

let ?cc = ccomp c

let ?cb = bcomp b False (size ?cc + 1)


```

let ?cw = ccomp(WHILE b DO c)
have ?cw ⊢ (0,s1,stk) →* (size ?cb,s1,stk)
  using ⟨bval b s1⟩ by fastforce
moreover
have ?cw ⊢ (size ?cb,s1,stk) →* (size ?cb + size ?cc,s2,stk)
  using WhileTrue.IH(1) by fastforce
moreover
have ?cw ⊢ (size ?cb + size ?cc,s2,stk) →* (0,s2,stk)
  by fastforce
moreover
have ?cw ⊢ (0,s2,stk) →* (size ?cw,s3,stk) by(rule WhileTrue.IH(2))
ultimately show ?case by(blast intro: star_trans)
qed fastforce+

```

end

```

theory Compiler2
imports Compiler
begin

```

The preservation of the source code semantics is already shown in the parent theory *Compiler*. This here shows the second direction.

7 Compiler Correctness, Reverse Direction

7.1 Definitions

Execution in n steps for simpler induction

primrec

```

exec_n :: instr list ⇒ config ⇒ nat ⇒ config ⇒ bool
(-/ ⊢ (- → ^-/ -) [65,0,1000,55] 55)

```

where

```

P ⊢ c → ^0 c' = (c'=c) |
P ⊢ c → ^ (Suc n) c'' = (∃ c'. (P ⊢ c → c') ∧ P ⊢ c' → ^n c'')

```

The possible successor PCs of an instruction at position n

definition *isuccs* :: *instr* ⇒ *int* ⇒ *int set* **where**

```

isuccs i n = (case i of
  JMP j ⇒ {n + 1 + j} |
  JMPLESS j ⇒ {n + 1 + j, n + 1} |
  JMPGE j ⇒ {n + 1 + j, n + 1} |
  - ⇒ {n + 1})

```

The possible successors PCs of an instruction list

definition $succs :: instr\ list \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow int\ set$ **where**
 $succs\ P\ n = \{s. \exists i::int. 0 \leq i \wedge i < size\ P \wedge s \in isuccs\ (P!!i)\ (n+i)\}$

Possible exit PCs of a program

definition $exits :: instr\ list \Rightarrow int\ set$ **where**
 $exits\ P = succs\ P\ 0 - \{0..< size\ P\}$

7.2 Basic properties of $exec_n$

lemma $exec_n_exec$:

$P \vdash c \rightarrow \hat{n}\ c' \Longrightarrow P \vdash c \rightarrow * c'$
by ($induct\ n\ arbitrary: c$) ($auto\ intro: star.step$)

lemma $exec_0$ [$intro!$]: $P \vdash c \rightarrow \hat{0}\ c$ **by** $simp$

lemma $exec_Suc$:

$\llbracket P \vdash c \rightarrow c'; P \vdash c' \rightarrow \hat{n}\ c'' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P \vdash c \rightarrow \hat{(Suc\ n)}\ c''$
by ($fastforce\ simp\ del: split_paired_Ex$)

lemma $exec_exec_n$:

$P \vdash c \rightarrow * c' \Longrightarrow \exists n. P \vdash c \rightarrow \hat{n}\ c'$
by ($induct\ rule: star.induct$) ($auto\ intro: exec_Suc$)

lemma $exec_eq_exec_n$:

$(P \vdash c \rightarrow * c') = (\exists n. P \vdash c \rightarrow \hat{n}\ c')$
by ($blast\ intro: exec_exec_n\ exec_n_exec$)

lemma $exec_n_Nil$ [$simp$]:

$\llbracket \vdash c \rightarrow \hat{k}\ c' = (c' = c \wedge k = 0) \rrbracket$
by ($induct\ k$) ($auto\ simp: exec1_def$)

lemma $exec1_exec_n$ [$intro!$]:

$P \vdash c \rightarrow c' \Longrightarrow P \vdash c \rightarrow \hat{1}\ c'$
by ($cases\ c'$) $simp$

7.3 Concrete symbolic execution steps

lemma $exec_n_step$:

$n \neq n' \Longrightarrow$
 $P \vdash (n, stk, s) \rightarrow \hat{k}\ (n', stk', s') =$
 $(\exists c. P \vdash (n, stk, s) \rightarrow c \wedge P \vdash c \rightarrow \hat{(k-1)}\ (n', stk', s') \wedge 0 < k)$
by ($cases\ k$) $auto$

lemma *exec1_end*:
 $size\ P \leq fst\ c \implies \neg P \vdash c \rightarrow c'$
by (*auto simp: exec1_def*)

lemma *exec_n_end*:
 $size\ P \leq (n::int) \implies$
 $P \vdash (n,s,stk) \rightarrow^k (n',s',stk') = (n' = n \wedge stk' = stk \wedge s' = s \wedge k = 0)$
by (*cases k*) (*auto simp: exec1_end*)

lemmas *exec_n_simps = exec_n_step exec_n_end*

7.4 Basic properties of *succs*

lemma *succs_simps* [*simp*]:
 $succs\ [ADD]\ n = \{n + 1\}$
 $succs\ [LOADI\ v]\ n = \{n + 1\}$
 $succs\ [LOAD\ x]\ n = \{n + 1\}$
 $succs\ [STORE\ x]\ n = \{n + 1\}$
 $succs\ [JMP\ i]\ n = \{n + 1 + i\}$
 $succs\ [JMPGE\ i]\ n = \{n + 1 + i, n + 1\}$
 $succs\ [JMPLESS\ i]\ n = \{n + 1 + i, n + 1\}$
by (*auto simp: succs_def isuccs_def*)

lemma *succs_empty* [*iff*]: $succs\ []\ n = \{\}$
by (*simp add: succs_def*)

lemma *succs_Cons*:
 $succs\ (x\#\!xs)\ n = isuccs\ x\ n \cup succs\ xs\ (1+n)$ (**is** $_ = ?x \cup ?xs$)

proof

let $?isuccs = \lambda p\ P\ n\ i::int. 0 \leq i \wedge i < size\ P \wedge p \in isuccs\ (P!!i)\ (n+i)$

{ fix p **assume** $p \in succs\ (x\#\!xs)\ n$

then obtain $i::int$ **where** $isuccs: ?isuccs\ p\ (x\#\!xs)\ n\ i$

unfolding *succs_def* **by** *auto*

have $p \in ?x \cup ?xs$

proof *cases*

assume $i = 0$ **with** *isuccs* **show** $?thesis$ **by** *simp*

next

assume $i \neq 0$

with *isuccs*

have $?isuccs\ p\ xs\ (1+n)\ (i - 1)$ **by** *auto*

hence $p \in ?xs$ **unfolding** *succs_def* **by** *blast*

thus $?thesis$ **..**

qed

}

```

thus succs (x#xs) n  $\subseteq$  ?x  $\cup$  ?xs ..

{ fix p assume p  $\in$  ?x  $\vee$  p  $\in$  ?xs
  hence p  $\in$  succs (x#xs) n
  proof
    assume p  $\in$  ?x thus ?thesis by (fastforce simp: succs_def)
  next
    assume p  $\in$  ?xs
    then obtain i where ?isuccs p xs (1+n) i
      unfolding succs_def by auto
    hence ?isuccs p (x#xs) n (1+i)
      by (simp add: algebra_simps)
    thus ?thesis unfolding succs_def by blast
  qed
}
thus ?x  $\cup$  ?xs  $\subseteq$  succs (x#xs) n by blast
qed

lemma succs_iexec1:
  assumes c' = iexec (P!!i) (i,s,stk) 0  $\leq$  i i < size P
  shows fst c'  $\in$  succs P 0
  using assms by (auto simp: succs_def isuccs_def split: instr.split)

lemma succs_shift:
  (p - n  $\in$  succs P 0) = (p  $\in$  succs P n)
  by (fastforce simp: succs_def isuccs_def split: instr.split)

lemma inj_op_plus [simp]:
  inj (op + (i::int))
  by (metis add_minus_cancel inj_on_inverseI)

lemma succs_set_shift [simp]:
  op + i ' succs xs 0 = succs xs i
  by (force simp: succs_shift [where n=i, symmetric] intro: set_eqI)

lemma succs_append [simp]:
  succs (xs @ ys) n = succs xs n  $\cup$  succs ys (n + size xs)
  by (induct xs arbitrary: n) (auto simp: succs_Cons algebra_simps)

lemma exits_append [simp]:
  exits (xs @ ys) = exits xs  $\cup$  (op + (size xs)) ' exits ys -
    {0.. $\leq$ size xs + size ys}
  by (auto simp: exits_def image_set_diff)

```

lemma *exits_single*:

$exits [x] = isuccs x 0 - \{0\}$
by (*auto simp: exits_def succs_def*)

lemma *exits_Cons*:

$exits (x \# xs) = (isuccs x 0 - \{0\}) \cup (op + 1) ` exits xs - \{0..<1 + size xs\}$
using *exits_append* [*of [x] xs*]
by (*simp add: exits_single*)

lemma *exits_empty* [*iff*]: $exits [] = \{\}$ **by** (*simp add: exits_def*)

lemma *exits_simps* [*simp*]:

$exits [ADD] = \{1\}$
 $exits [LOADI v] = \{1\}$
 $exits [LOAD x] = \{1\}$
 $exits [STORE x] = \{1\}$
 $i \neq -1 \implies exits [JMP i] = \{1 + i\}$
 $i \neq -1 \implies exits [JMPGE i] = \{1 + i, 1\}$
 $i \neq -1 \implies exits [JMPLESS i] = \{1 + i, 1\}$
by (*auto simp: exits_def*)

lemma *acomps_succs* [*simp*]:

$succs (acomps a) n = \{n + 1 .. n + size (acomps a)\}$
by (*induct a arbitrary: n*) *auto*

lemma *acomps_size*:

$(1::int) \leq size (acomps a)$
by (*induct a*) *auto*

lemma *acomps_exits* [*simp*]:

$exits (acomps a) = \{size (acomps a)\}$
by (*auto simp: exits_def acomps_size*)

lemma *bcomps_succs*:

$0 \leq i \implies$
 $succs (bcomps b f i) n \subseteq \{n .. n + size (bcomps b f i)\} \cup \{n + i + size (bcomps b f i)\}$

proof (*induction b arbitrary: f i n*)

case (*And b1 b2*)

from *And.prems*

show *?case*

by (*cases f*)

```

      (auto dest: And.IH(1) [THEN subsetD, rotated]
        And.IH(2) [THEN subsetD, rotated])
qed auto

lemmas bcomp_succsD [dest!] = bcomp_succs [THEN subsetD, rotated]

lemma bcomp_exits:
  fixes i :: int
  shows
    0 ≤ i ⇒
    exits (bcomp b f i) ⊆ {size (bcomp b f i), i + size (bcomp b f i)}
  by (auto simp: exits_def)

lemma bcomp_exitsD [dest!]:
  p ∈ exits (bcomp b f i) ⇒ 0 ≤ i ⇒
  p = size (bcomp b f i) ∨ p = i + size (bcomp b f i)
  using bcomp_exits by auto

lemma ccomp_succs:
  succs (ccomp c) n ⊆ {n..n + size (ccomp c)}
proof (induction c arbitrary: n)
  case SKIP thus ?case by simp
next
  case Assign thus ?case by simp
next
  case (Seq c1 c2)
  from Seq.prem
  show ?case
  by (fastforce dest: Seq.IH [THEN subsetD])
next
  case (If b c1 c2)
  from If.prem
  show ?case
  by (auto dest!: If.IH [THEN subsetD] simp: isuccs_def succs_Cons)
next
  case (While b c)
  from While.prem
  show ?case by (auto dest!: While.IH [THEN subsetD])
qed

lemma ccomp_exits:
  exits (ccomp c) ⊆ {size (ccomp c)}
  using ccomp_succs [of c 0] by (auto simp: exits_def)

```

lemma *ccomp_exitsD* [*dest!*]:
 $p \in \text{exits } (\text{ccomp } c) \implies p = \text{size } (\text{ccomp } c)$
using *ccomp_exits* **by** *auto*

7.5 Splitting up machine executions

lemma *exec1_split*:
fixes $i\ j :: \text{int}$
shows
 $P @ c @ P' \vdash (\text{size } P + i, s) \rightarrow (j, s') \implies 0 \leq i \implies i < \text{size } c \implies$
 $c \vdash (i, s) \rightarrow (j - \text{size } P, s')$
by (*auto split: instr.splits simp: exec1_def*)

lemma *exec_n_split*:
fixes $i\ j :: \text{int}$
assumes $P @ c @ P' \vdash (\text{size } P + i, s) \rightarrow \hat{n} (j, s')$
 $0 \leq i \ i < \text{size } c$
 $j \notin \{\text{size } P .. < \text{size } P + \text{size } c\}$
shows $\exists s'' (i' :: \text{int})\ k\ m.$
 $c \vdash (i, s) \rightarrow \hat{k} (i', s'') \wedge$
 $i' \in \text{exits } c \wedge$
 $P @ c @ P' \vdash (\text{size } P + i', s'') \rightarrow \hat{m} (j, s') \wedge$
 $n = k + m$
using *assms* **proof** (*induction n arbitrary: i j s*)
case 0
thus ?*case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*Suc n*)
have $i: 0 \leq i \ i < \text{size } c$ **by** *fact+*
from *Suc.prem*s
have $j: \neg (\text{size } P \leq j \wedge j < \text{size } P + \text{size } c)$ **by** *simp*
from *Suc.prem*s
obtain $i0\ s0$ **where**
 $\text{step: } P @ c @ P' \vdash (\text{size } P + i, s) \rightarrow (i0, s0)$ **and**
 $\text{rest: } P @ c @ P' \vdash (i0, s0) \rightarrow \hat{n} (j, s')$
by *clarsimp*

from *step i*
have $c: c \vdash (i, s) \rightarrow (i0 - \text{size } P, s0)$ **by** (*rule exec1_split*)

have $i0 = \text{size } P + (i0 - \text{size } P)$ **by** *simp*
then obtain $j0 :: \text{int}$ **where** $j0: i0 = \text{size } P + j0$..

note *split_paired_Ex* [*simp del*]

```

{ assume  $j0 \in \{0 \dots size\ c\}$ 
  with  $j0\ j\ rest\ c$ 
  have ?case
    by (fastforce dest!: Suc.IH intro!: exec_Suc)
} moreover {
  assume  $j0 \notin \{0 \dots size\ c\}$ 
  moreover
  from  $c\ j0$  have  $j0 \in succs\ c\ 0$ 
    by (auto dest: succs_iexec1 simp: exec1_def simp del: iexec.simps)
  ultimately
  have  $j0 \in exits\ c$  by (simp add: exits_def)
  with  $c\ j0\ rest$ 
  have ?case by fastforce
}
ultimately
show ?case by cases
qed

```

lemma *exec_n_drop_right*:

```

fixes  $j :: int$ 
assumes  $c @ P' \vdash (0, s) \rightarrow \hat{n}\ (j, s')\ j \notin \{0 \dots size\ c\}$ 
shows  $\exists s''\ i'\ k\ m.$ 
  (if  $c = []$  then  $s'' = s \wedge i' = 0 \wedge k = 0$ 
  else  $c \vdash (0, s) \rightarrow \hat{k}\ (i', s') \wedge$ 
   $i' \in exits\ c) \wedge$ 
   $c @ P' \vdash (i', s'') \rightarrow \hat{m}\ (j, s') \wedge$ 
   $n = k + m$ 
using assms
by (cases  $c = []$ )
  (auto dest: exec_n_split [where P=[], simplified])

```

Dropping the left context of a potentially incomplete execution of c .

lemma *exec1_drop_left*:

```

fixes  $i\ n :: int$ 
assumes  $P1 @ P2 \vdash (i, s, stk) \rightarrow (n, s', stk')$  and  $size\ P1 \leq i$ 
shows  $P2 \vdash (i - size\ P1, s, stk) \rightarrow (n - size\ P1, s', stk')$ 
proof –
  have  $i = size\ P1 + (i - size\ P1)$  by simp
  then obtain  $i' :: int$  where  $i = size\ P1 + i' ..$ 
  moreover
  have  $n = size\ P1 + (n - size\ P1)$  by simp
  then obtain  $n' :: int$  where  $n = size\ P1 + n' ..$ 
  ultimately

```


show *?thesis* **using** *assms*
by (*clarsimp simp: exec1_def simp del: iexec.simps*)
qed

lemma *exec_n_drop_left*:

fixes $i\ n :: \text{int}$
assumes $P @ P' \vdash (i, s, stk) \rightarrow \hat{k} (n, s', stk')$
 $\text{size } P \leq i$ *exits* $P' \subseteq \{0..\}$
shows $P' \vdash (i - \text{size } P, s, stk) \rightarrow \hat{k} (n - \text{size } P, s', stk')$
using *assms* **proof** (*induction k arbitrary: i s stk*)
case 0 thus *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*Suc k*)
from *Suc.prem*s
obtain $i' s'' stk''$ **where**
 $\text{step: } P @ P' \vdash (i, s, stk) \rightarrow (i', s'', stk'')$ **and**
 $\text{rest: } P @ P' \vdash (i', s'', stk'') \rightarrow \hat{k} (n, s', stk')$
by *auto*
from *step* ($\text{size } P \leq i$)
have $*$: $P' \vdash (i - \text{size } P, s, stk) \rightarrow (i' - \text{size } P, s'', stk'')$
by (*rule exec1_drop_left*)
then have $i' - \text{size } P \in \text{succs } P' 0$
by (*fastforce dest!: succs_iexec1 simp: exec1_def simp del: iexec.simps*)
with (*exits* $P' \subseteq \{0..\}$)
have $\text{size } P \leq i'$ **by** (*auto simp: exits_def*)
from *rest this* (*exits* $P' \subseteq \{0..\}$)
have $P' \vdash (i' - \text{size } P, s'', stk'') \rightarrow \hat{k} (n - \text{size } P, s', stk')$
by (*rule Suc.IH*)
with $*$ **show** *?case* **by** *auto*
qed

lemmas *exec_n_drop_Cons* =

exec_n_drop_left [**where** $P=[instr]$, *simplified*] **for** *instr*

definition

$\text{closed } P \longleftrightarrow \text{exits } P \subseteq \{\text{size } P\}$

lemma *ccomp_closed* [*simp, intro!*]: *closed* (*ccomp c*)

using *ccomp_exits* **by** (*auto simp: closed_def*)

lemma *acompe_closed* [*simp, intro!*]: *closed* (*acompe c*)

by (*simp add: closed_def*)

lemma *exec_n_split_full*:

fixes $j :: int$
assumes $exec: P @ P' \vdash (0,s,stk) \rightarrow \hat{k} (j, s', stk')$
assumes $P: size P \leq j$
assumes $closed: closed P$
assumes $exits: exits P' \subseteq \{0..\}$
shows $\exists k1 k2 s'' stk''. P \vdash (0,s,stk) \rightarrow \hat{k1} (size P, s'', stk'') \wedge$
 $P' \vdash (0,s'',stk'') \rightarrow \hat{k2} (j - size P, s', stk')$
proof (*cases P*)
case Nil with $exec$
show $?thesis$ **by** $fastforce$
next
case Cons
hence $0 < size P$ **by** $simp$
with $exec P$ $closed$
obtain $k1 k2 s'' stk''$ **where**
 $1: P \vdash (0,s,stk) \rightarrow \hat{k1} (size P, s'', stk'')$ **and**
 $2: P @ P' \vdash (size P, s'', stk'') \rightarrow \hat{k2} (j, s', stk')$
by ($auto$ $dest!:$ $exec_n_split$ [**where** $P=[]$ **and** $i=0$, $simplified$])
 $simp: closed_def$)
moreover
have $j = size P + (j - size P)$ **by** $simp$
then obtain $j0 :: int$ **where** $j = size P + j0 ..$
ultimately
show $?thesis$ **using** $exits$
by ($fastforce$ $dest: exec_n_drop_left$)
qed

7.6 Correctness theorem

lemma $acom_neq_Nil$ [$simp$]:

$acom a \neq []$
by ($induct a$) $auto$

lemma $acom_exec_n$ [$dest!$]:

$acom a \vdash (0,s,stk) \rightarrow \hat{n} (size (acom a), s', stk') \implies$
 $s' = s \wedge stk' = aval a s \# stk$

proof (*induction a arbitrary: n s' stk stk'*)

case ($Plus a1 a2$)

let $?sz = size (acom a1) + (size (acom a2) + 1)$

from $Plus.prem$ s

have $acom a1 @ acom a2 @ [ADD] \vdash (0,s,stk) \rightarrow \hat{n} (?sz, s', stk')$

by ($simp$ $add: algebra_sims$)

then obtain $n1 s1 stk1 n2 s2 stk2 n3$ **where**

$acomp\ a1 \vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow \hat{n}1\ (size\ (acomp\ a1),\ s1,\ stk1)$
 $acomp\ a2 \vdash (0, s1, stk1) \rightarrow \hat{n}2\ (size\ (acomp\ a2),\ s2,\ stk2)$
 $[ADD] \vdash (0, s2, stk2) \rightarrow \hat{n}3\ (1,\ s',\ stk')$
by (*auto dest!:* *exec_n_split_full*)

thus *?case* **by** (*fastforce dest:* *Plus.IH simp:* *exec_n_simps exec1_def*)
qed (*auto simp:* *exec_n_simps exec1_def*)

lemma *bcomp_split:*

fixes $i\ j :: int$

assumes $bcomp\ b\ f\ i\ @\ P' \vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow \hat{n}\ (j, s', stk')$

$j \notin \{0..<size\ (bcomp\ b\ f\ i)\}\ 0 \leq i$

shows $\exists s''\ stk''\ (i'::int)\ k\ m.$

$bcomp\ b\ f\ i \vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow \hat{k}\ (i', s'', stk'') \wedge$

$(i' = size\ (bcomp\ b\ f\ i) \vee i' = i + size\ (bcomp\ b\ f\ i)) \wedge$

$bcomp\ b\ f\ i\ @\ P' \vdash (i', s'', stk'') \rightarrow \hat{m}\ (j, s', stk') \wedge$

$n = k + m$

using *assms* **by** (*cases bcomp b f i = []*) (*fastforce dest!:* *exec_n_drop_right*)**+**

lemma *bcomp_exec_n [dest]:*

fixes $i\ j :: int$

assumes $bcomp\ b\ f\ j \vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow \hat{n}\ (i, s', stk')$

$size\ (bcomp\ b\ f\ j) \leq i\ 0 \leq j$

shows $i = size\ (bcomp\ b\ f\ j) + (if\ f = bval\ b\ s\ then\ j\ else\ 0) \wedge$

$s' = s \wedge stk' = stk$

using *assms* **proof** (*induction b arbitrary: f j i n s' stk'*)

case *Bc* **thus** *?case*

by (*simp split:* *if_split_asm add:* *exec_n_simps exec1_def*)

next

case (*Not b*)

from *Not.prem*s **show** *?case*

by (*fastforce dest!:* *Not.IH*)

next

case (*And b1 b2*)

let $?b2 = bcomp\ b2\ f\ j$

let $?m = if\ f\ then\ size\ ?b2\ else\ size\ ?b2 + j$

let $?b1 = bcomp\ b1\ False\ ?m$

have $j: size\ (bcomp\ (And\ b1\ b2)\ f\ j) \leq i\ 0 \leq j$ **by** *fact***+**

from *And.prem*s

obtain $s''\ stk''$ **and** $i'::int$ **and** $k\ m$ **where**

$b1: ?b1 \vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow \hat{k}\ (i', s'', stk'')$

```

       $i' = \text{size } ?b1 \vee i' = ?m + \text{size } ?b1$  and
       $b2: ?b2 \vdash (i' - \text{size } ?b1, s'', \text{stk}') \rightarrow \hat{m} (i - \text{size } ?b1, s', \text{stk}')$ 
      by (auto dest!: bcomp_split dest: exec_n_drop_left)
    from b1 j
    have  $i' = \text{size } ?b1 + (\text{if } \neg \text{bval } b1 \text{ } s \text{ then } ?m \text{ else } 0) \wedge s'' = s \wedge \text{stk}'' =$ 
    stk
      by (auto dest!: And.IH)
    with b2 j
    show ?case
      by (fastforce dest!: And.IH simp: exec_n_end_split: if_split_asm)
  next
    case Less
    thus ?case by (auto dest!: exec_n_split_full simp: exec_n_simps exec1_def)

qed

lemma ccomp_empty [elim!]:
   $\text{ccomp } c = [] \implies (c, s) \Rightarrow s$ 
  by (induct c) auto

declare assign_simp [simp]

lemma ccomp_exec_n:
   $\text{ccomp } c \vdash (0, s, \text{stk}) \rightarrow \hat{n} (\text{size}(\text{ccomp } c), t, \text{stk}')$ 
   $\implies (c, s) \Rightarrow t \wedge \text{stk}' = \text{stk}$ 
proof (induction c arbitrary: s t stk stk' n)
  case SKIP
  thus ?case by auto
next
  case (Assign x a)
  thus ?case
    by simp (fastforce dest!: exec_n_split_full simp: exec_n_simps exec1_def)
next
  case (Seq c1 c2)
  thus ?case by (fastforce dest!: exec_n_split_full)
next
  case (If b c1 c2)
  note If.IH [dest!]

  let ?if = IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2
  let ?cs = ccomp ?if
  let ?bcomp = bcomp b False (size (ccomp c1) + 1)

  from (?cs  $\vdash (0, s, \text{stk}) \rightarrow \hat{n} (\text{size } ?cs, t, \text{stk}')$ )

```

obtain $i' :: \text{int}$ **and** $k\ m\ s''\ stk''$ **where**
 $cs: ?cs \vdash (i', s'', stk'') \rightarrow \hat{m}\ (size\ ?cs, t, stk')$ **and**
 $?bcomp \vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow \hat{k}\ (i', s'', stk'')$
 $i' = size\ ?bcomp \vee i' = size\ ?bcomp + size\ (ccomp\ c1) + 1$
by (*auto dest!:* *bcomp_split*)

hence i' :
 $s'' = s\ stk'' = stk$
 $i' = (\text{if } bval\ b\ s\ \text{then } size\ ?bcomp\ \text{else } size\ ?bcomp + size\ (ccomp\ c1) + 1)$
by *auto*

with cs **have** cs' :
 $ccomp\ c1@JMP\ (size\ (ccomp\ c2))\ \#ccomp\ c2 \vdash$
 $(\text{if } bval\ b\ s\ \text{then } 0\ \text{else } size\ (ccomp\ c1) + 1, s, stk) \rightarrow \hat{m}$
 $(1 + size\ (ccomp\ c1) + size\ (ccomp\ c2), t, stk')$
by (*fastforce dest:* *exec_n_drop_left simp: exits_Cons isucss_def alge-*
bra_simps)

show $?case$
proof (*cases bval b s*)
case *True* **with** cs'
show $?thesis$
by *simp*
(fastforce dest: exec_n_drop_right
split: if_split_asm
simp: exec_n_simps exec1_def)

next
case *False* **with** cs'
show $?thesis$
by (*auto dest!:* *exec_n_drop_Cons exec_n_drop_left*
simp: exits_Cons isucss_def)

qed

next
case (*While b c*)

from *While.prem*
show $?case$
proof (*induction n arbitrary: s rule: nat_less_induct*)
case ($1\ n$)

{ **assume** $\neg\ bval\ b\ s$
with $1.prem$
have $?case$
by *simp*

```

      (fastforce dest!: bcomp_exec_n bcomp_split simp: exec_n_simps)
} moreover {
  assume b: bval b s
  let ?c0 = WHILE b DO c
  let ?cs = ccomp ?c0
  let ?bs = bcomp b False (size (ccomp c) + 1)
  let ?jmp = [JMP (¬((size ?bs + size (ccomp c) + 1)))]

  from 1.prem_s b
  obtain k where
    cs: ?cs ⊢ (size ?bs, s, stk) →^k (size ?cs, t, stk') and
    k: k ≤ n
  by (fastforce dest!: bcomp_split)

  have ?case
  proof cases
    assume ccomp c = []
    with cs k
    obtain m where
      ?cs ⊢ (0, s, stk) →^m (size (ccomp ?c0), t, stk')
      m < n
    by (auto simp: exec_n_step [where k=k] exec1_def)
  with 1.IH
  show ?case by blast
next
  assume ccomp c ≠ []
  with cs
  obtain m m' s'' stk'' where
    c: ccomp c ⊢ (0, s, stk) →^m' (size (ccomp c), s'', stk'') and
    rest: ?cs ⊢ (size ?bs + size (ccomp c), s'', stk'') →^m
      (size ?cs, t, stk') and
    m: k = m + m'
  by (auto dest: exec_n_split [where i=0, simplified])
  from c
  have (c, s) ⇒ s'' and stk: stk'' = stk
  by (auto dest!: While.IH)
  moreover
  from rest m k stk
  obtain k' where
    ?cs ⊢ (0, s'', stk) →^k' (size ?cs, t, stk')
    k' < n
  by (auto simp: exec_n_step [where k=m] exec1_def)
  with 1.IH
  have (?c0, s'') ⇒ t ∧ stk' = stk by blast

```

```

      ultimately
      show ?case using b by blast
    qed
  }
  ultimately show ?case by cases
qed
qed

```

theorem *ccomp_exec*:

```

  ccomp c ⊢ (0,s,stk) →* (size(ccomp c),t,stk') ⇒ (c,s) ⇒ t
  by (auto dest: exec_exec_n ccomp_exec_n)

```

corollary *ccomp_sound*:

```

  ccomp c ⊢ (0,s,stk) →* (size(ccomp c),t,stk) ⇔ (c,s) ⇒ t
  by (blast intro!: ccomp_exec ccomp_bigstep)

```

end

8 A Typed Language

theory *Types* imports *Star Complex_Main* begin

We build on *Complex_Main* instead of *Main* to access the real numbers.

8.1 Arithmetic Expressions

datatype *val* = *Iv int* | *Rv real*

type_synonym *vname* = *string*

type_synonym *state* = *vname* ⇒ *val*
datatype *aexp* = *Ic int* | *Rc real* |
V vname | *Plus aexp aexp*

inductive *taval* :: *aexp* ⇒ *state* ⇒ *val* ⇒ *bool* **where**

```

  taval (Ic i) s (Iv i) |
  taval (Rc r) s (Rv r) |
  taval (V x) s (s x) |
  taval a1 s (Iv i1) ⇒ taval a2 s (Iv i2)
  ⇒ taval (Plus a1 a2) s (Iv(i1+i2)) |
  taval a1 s (Rv r1) ⇒ taval a2 s (Rv r2)
  ⇒ taval (Plus a1 a2) s (Rv(r1+r2))

```

inductive_cases [*elim!*]:

```

  taval (Ic i) s v taval (Rc i) s v
  taval (V x) s v

```

taval (Plus a1 a2) s v

8.2 Boolean Expressions

datatype *bexp* = *Bc bool* | *Not bexp* | *And bexp bexp* | *Less aexp aexp*

inductive *taval* :: *bexp* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *bool* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

taval (Bc v) s v |

taval b s bv \Longrightarrow *taval (Not b) s* (\neg *bv*) |

taval b1 s bv1 \Longrightarrow *taval b2 s bv2* \Longrightarrow *taval (And b1 b2) s* (*bv1* & *bv2*) |

taval a1 s (Iv i1) \Longrightarrow *taval a2 s (Iv i2)* \Longrightarrow *taval (Less a1 a2) s* (*i1* < *i2*)

|

taval a1 s (Rv r1) \Longrightarrow *taval a2 s (Rv r2)* \Longrightarrow *taval (Less a1 a2) s* (*r1* < *r2*)

8.3 Syntax of Commands

datatype

com = *SKIP*

| *Assign vname aexp* ($_ ::= _$ [1000, 61] 61)

| *Seq com com* ($_ ; _$ [60, 61] 60)

| *If bexp com com* (*IF* $_$ *THEN* $_$ *ELSE* $_$ [0, 0, 61] 61)

| *While bexp com* (*WHILE* $_$ *DO* $_$ [0, 61] 61)

8.4 Small-Step Semantics of Commands

inductive

small_step :: (*com* \times *state*) \Rightarrow (*com* \times *state*) \Rightarrow *bool* (**infix** \rightarrow 55)

where

Assign: *taval a s v* \Longrightarrow ($x ::= a, s$) \rightarrow (*SKIP*, *s*($x := v$)) |

Seq1: (*SKIP*;;*c*,*s*) \rightarrow (*c*,*s*) |

Seq2: (*c1*,*s*) \rightarrow (*c1'*,*s'*) \Longrightarrow (*c1*;;*c2*,*s*) \rightarrow (*c1'*;;*c2*,*s'*) |

IfTrue: *taval b s True* \Longrightarrow (*IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2*,*s*) \rightarrow (*c1*,*s*) |

IfFalse: *taval b s False* \Longrightarrow (*IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2*,*s*) \rightarrow (*c2*,*s*) |

While: (*WHILE b DO c*,*s*) \rightarrow (*IF b THEN c*;; *WHILE b DO c ELSE SKIP*,*s*)

lemmas *small_step_induct* = *small_step.induct*[*split_format*(*complete*)]

8.5 The Type System

datatype *ty* = *Ity* | *Rty*

type_synonym *tyenv* = *vname* \Rightarrow *ty*

inductive *atyping* :: *tyenv* \Rightarrow *aexp* \Rightarrow *ty* \Rightarrow *bool*
((1-/ \vdash / (- :/ -)) [50,0,50] 50)

where

Ic_ty: $\Gamma \vdash Ic\ i : Ity \mid$

Rc_ty: $\Gamma \vdash Rc\ r : Rty \mid$

V_ty: $\Gamma \vdash V\ x : \Gamma\ x \mid$

Plus_ty: $\Gamma \vdash a1 : \tau \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash a2 : \tau \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash Plus\ a1\ a2 : \tau$

declare *atyping.intros* [intro!]

inductive_cases [elim!]:

$\Gamma \vdash V\ x : \tau \Gamma \vdash Ic\ i : \tau \Gamma \vdash Rc\ r : \tau \Gamma \vdash Plus\ a1\ a2 : \tau$

Warning: the “.” notation leads to syntactic ambiguities, i.e. multiple parse trees, because “.” also stands for set membership. In most situations Isabelle’s type system will reject all but one parse tree, but will still inform you of the potential ambiguity.

inductive *btyping* :: *tyenv* \Rightarrow *bexp* \Rightarrow *bool* (**infix** \vdash 50)

where

B_ty: $\Gamma \vdash Bc\ v \mid$

Not_ty: $\Gamma \vdash b \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash Not\ b \mid$

And_ty: $\Gamma \vdash b1 \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash b2 \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash And\ b1\ b2 \mid$

Less_ty: $\Gamma \vdash a1 : \tau \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash a2 : \tau \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash Less\ a1\ a2$

declare *btyping.intros* [intro!]

inductive_cases [elim!]: $\Gamma \vdash Not\ b \Gamma \vdash And\ b1\ b2 \Gamma \vdash Less\ a1\ a2$

inductive *ctyping* :: *tyenv* \Rightarrow *com* \Rightarrow *bool* (**infix** \vdash 50) **where**

Skip_ty: $\Gamma \vdash SKIP \mid$

Assign_ty: $\Gamma \vdash a : \Gamma(x) \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash x ::= a \mid$

Seq_ty: $\Gamma \vdash c1 \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash c2 \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash c1;;c2 \mid$

If_ty: $\Gamma \vdash b \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash c1 \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash c2 \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash IF\ b\ THEN\ c1\ ELSE\ c2 \mid$

While_ty: $\Gamma \vdash b \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash c \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash WHILE\ b\ DO\ c$

declare *ctyping.intros* [intro!]

inductive_cases [elim!]:

$\Gamma \vdash x ::= a \Gamma \vdash c1;;c2$

$\Gamma \vdash IF\ b\ THEN\ c1\ ELSE\ c2$

$\Gamma \vdash WHILE\ b\ DO\ c$

8.6 Well-typed Programs Do Not Get Stuck

```

fun type :: val  $\Rightarrow$  ty where
  type (Iv i) = Ity |
  type (Rv r) = Rty

```

```

lemma type_eq_Ity[simp]: type v = Ity  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists i. v = Iv i$ )
by (cases v) simp_all

```

```

lemma type_eq_Rty[simp]: type v = Rty  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists r. v = Rv r$ )
by (cases v) simp_all

```

```

definition styping :: tyenv  $\Rightarrow$  state  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\vdash$  50)
where  $\Gamma \vdash s \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. \text{type } (s x) = \Gamma x)$ 

```

lemma apreservation:

```

 $\Gamma \vdash a : \tau \Longrightarrow \text{taval } a s v \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash s \Longrightarrow \text{type } v = \tau$ 
apply(induction arbitrary: v rule: atyping.induct)
apply (fastforce simp: styping_def)+
done

```

lemma aprogress: $\Gamma \vdash a : \tau \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash s \Longrightarrow \exists v. \text{taval } a s v$

```

proof(induction rule: atyping.induct)
  case (Plus_ty  $\Gamma a1 t a2$ )
  then obtain v1 v2 where v: taval a1 s v1 taval a2 s v2 by blast
  show ?case
  proof (cases v1)
    case Iv
    with Plus_ty v show ?thesis
    by(fastforce intro: taval.intros(4) dest!: apreservation)
  next
    case Rv
    with Plus_ty v show ?thesis
    by(fastforce intro: taval.intros(5) dest!: apreservation)
  qed
qed (auto intro: taval.intros)

```

lemma bprogress: $\Gamma \vdash b \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash s \Longrightarrow \exists v. \text{tval } b s v$

```

proof(induction rule: btyping.induct)
  case (Less_ty  $\Gamma a1 t a2$ )
  then obtain v1 v2 where v: taval a1 s v1 taval a2 s v2
  by (metis aprogress)
  show ?case
  proof (cases v1)

```

```

    case Iv
    with Less_ty v show ?thesis
      by (fastforce intro!: tval.intros(4) dest!: apreservation)
  next
  case Rv
  with Less_ty v show ?thesis
    by (fastforce intro!: tval.intros(5) dest!: apreservation)
qed
qed (auto intro: tval.intros)

```

theorem *progress*:

$\Gamma \vdash c \implies \Gamma \vdash s \implies c \neq \text{SKIP} \implies \exists cs'. (c,s) \rightarrow cs'$

proof(*induction rule: ctyping.induct*)

case *Skip_ty* thus ?case by *simp*

next

case *Assign_ty*

thus ?case by (*metis Assign aprogress*)

next

case *Seq_ty* thus ?case by *simp* (*metis Seq1 Seq2*)

next

case (*If_ty* Γ *b* *c1* *c2*)

then obtain *bv* where *tval b s bv* by (*metis bprogress*)

show ?case

proof(*cases bv*)

assume *bv*

with $\langle \textit{tval b s bv} \rangle$ show ?case by *simp* (*metis IfTrue*)

next

assume $\neg bv$

with $\langle \textit{tval b s bv} \rangle$ show ?case by *simp* (*metis IfFalse*)

qed

next

case *While_ty* show ?case by (*metis While*)

qed

theorem *styping_preservation*:

$(c,s) \rightarrow (c',s') \implies \Gamma \vdash c \implies \Gamma \vdash s \implies \Gamma \vdash s'$

proof(*induction rule: small_step_induct*)

case *Assign* thus ?case

by (*auto simp: styping_def*) (*metis Assign*(1,3) *apreservation*)

qed *auto*

theorem *ctyping_preservation*:

$(c,s) \rightarrow (c',s') \implies \Gamma \vdash c \implies \Gamma \vdash c'$

by (*induct rule: small_step_induct*) (*auto simp: ctyping.intros*)

abbreviation *small_steps* :: *com * state* \Rightarrow *com * state* \Rightarrow *bool* (**infix** \rightarrow^* 55)

where $x \rightarrow^* y == star\ small_step\ x\ y$

theorem *type_sound*:

$(c,s) \rightarrow^* (c',s') \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash c \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash s \Longrightarrow c' \neq SKIP$
 $\Longrightarrow \exists cs''. (c',s') \rightarrow cs''$

apply(*induction rule:star_induct*)

apply (*metis progress*)

by (*metis typing_preservation ctyping_preservation*)

end

theory *Poly_Types* **imports** *Types* **begin**

8.7 Type Variables

datatype *ty* = *Ity* | *Rty* | *TV nat*

Everything else remains the same.

type_synonym *tyenv* = *vname* \Rightarrow *ty*

inductive *atyping* :: *tyenv* \Rightarrow *aexp* \Rightarrow *ty* \Rightarrow *bool*

((*1_*/ *tp*/ (*-* :/ *-*)) [*50,0,50*] *50*)

where

$\Gamma \vdash_p Ic\ i : Ity$ |

$\Gamma \vdash_p Rc\ r : Rty$ |

$\Gamma \vdash_p V\ x : \Gamma\ x$ |

$\Gamma \vdash_p a1 : \tau \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash_p a2 : \tau \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash_p Plus\ a1\ a2 : \tau$

inductive *btyping* :: *tyenv* \Rightarrow *bexp* \Rightarrow *bool* (**infix** *tp* 50)

where

$\Gamma \vdash_p Bc\ v$ |

$\Gamma \vdash_p b \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash_p Not\ b$ |

$\Gamma \vdash_p b1 \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash_p b2 \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash_p And\ b1\ b2$ |

$\Gamma \vdash_p a1 : \tau \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash_p a2 : \tau \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash_p Less\ a1\ a2$

inductive *ctyping* :: *tyenv* \Rightarrow *com* \Rightarrow *bool* (**infix** *tp* 50) **where**

$\Gamma \vdash_p SKIP$ |

$\Gamma \vdash_p a : \Gamma(x) \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash_p x ::= a$ |

$\Gamma \vdash_p c1 \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash_p c2 \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash_p c1;;c2$ |

$\Gamma \vdash_p b \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash_p c1 \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash_p c2 \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash_p IF\ b\ THEN\ c1\ ELSE\ c2$ |

$\Gamma \vdash_p b \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash_p c \Longrightarrow \Gamma \vdash_p WHILE\ b\ DO\ c$

```

fun type :: val  $\Rightarrow$  ty where
  type (Iv i) = Ity |
  type (Rv r) = Rty

```

```

definition styping :: tyenv  $\Rightarrow$  state  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\vdash_p$  50)
where  $\Gamma \vdash_p s \iff (\forall x. \text{type } (s\ x) = \Gamma\ x)$ 

```

```

fun tsubst :: (nat  $\Rightarrow$  ty)  $\Rightarrow$  ty  $\Rightarrow$  ty where
  tsubst S (TV n) = S n |
  tsubst S t = t

```

8.8 Typing is Preserved by Substitution

```

lemma subst_atyping: E  $\vdash_p a : t \implies$  tsubst S  $\circ$  E  $\vdash_p a : \text{tsubst } S\ t$ 
apply(induction rule: atyping.induct)
apply(auto intro: atyping.intros)
done

```

```

lemma subst_btyping: E  $\vdash_p (b::bexp) \implies$  tsubst S  $\circ$  E  $\vdash_p b$ 
apply(induction rule: btyping.induct)
apply(auto intro: btyping.intros)
apply(drule subst_atyping[where S=S])
apply(drule subst_atyping[where S=S])
apply(simp add: o_def btyping.intros)
done

```

```

lemma subst_ctyping: E  $\vdash_p (c::com) \implies$  tsubst S  $\circ$  E  $\vdash_p c$ 
apply(induction rule: ctyping.induct)
apply(auto intro: ctyping.intros)
apply(drule subst_atyping[where S=S])
apply(simp add: o_def ctyping.intros)
apply(drule subst_btyping[where S=S])
apply(simp add: o_def ctyping.intros)
apply(drule subst_btyping[where S=S])
apply(simp add: o_def ctyping.intros)
done

```

end

9 Security Type Systems

```

theory Sec_Type_Expr imports Big_Step
begin

```

9.1 Security Levels and Expressions

```
type_synonym level = nat
```

```
class sec =  
fixes sec :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat
```

The security/confidentiality level of each variable is globally fixed for simplicity. For the sake of examples — the general theory does not rely on it! — a variable of length n has security level n :

```
instantiation list :: (type)sec  
begin
```

```
definition sec( $x :: 'a$  list) = length  $x$ 
```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
instantiation aexp :: sec  
begin
```

```
fun sec_aexp :: aexp  $\Rightarrow$  level where  
sec ( $N\ n$ ) = 0 |  
sec ( $V\ x$ ) = sec  $x$  |  
sec ( $Plus\ a_1\ a_2$ ) = max (sec  $a_1$ ) (sec  $a_2$ )
```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
instantiation bexp :: sec  
begin
```

```
fun sec_bexp :: bexp  $\Rightarrow$  level where  
sec ( $Bc\ v$ ) = 0 |  
sec ( $Not\ b$ ) = sec  $b$  |  
sec ( $And\ b_1\ b_2$ ) = max (sec  $b_1$ ) (sec  $b_2$ ) |  
sec ( $Less\ a_1\ a_2$ ) = max (sec  $a_1$ ) (sec  $a_2$ )
```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

abbreviation *eq_le* :: *state* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *level* \Rightarrow *bool*
 ((*_* = *_*'(\leq *_*')) [51,51,0] 50) **where**
s = *s'* (\leq *l*) == (\forall *x*. *sec* *x* \leq *l* \longrightarrow *s* *x* = *s'* *x*)

abbreviation *eq_less* :: *state* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *level* \Rightarrow *bool*
 ((*_* = *_*'($<$ *_*')) [51,51,0] 50) **where**
s = *s'* ($<$ *l*) == (\forall *x*. *sec* *x* $<$ *l* \longrightarrow *s* *x* = *s'* *x*)

lemma *aval_eq_if_eq_le*:
 $\llbracket s_1 = s_2 (\leq l); \text{sec } a \leq l \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{aval } a \ s_1 = \text{aval } a \ s_2$
by (*induct a*) *auto*

lemma *bval_eq_if_eq_le*:
 $\llbracket s_1 = s_2 (\leq l); \text{sec } b \leq l \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{bval } b \ s_1 = \text{bval } b \ s_2$
by (*induct b*) (*auto simp add: aval_eq_if_eq_le*)

end

theory *Sec_Typing* **imports** *Sec_Type_Expr*
begin

9.2 Syntax Directed Typing

inductive *sec_type* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *com* \Rightarrow *bool* ((*_* \vdash *_*) [0,0] 50) **where**

Skip:

$l \vdash \text{SKIP} \mid$

Assign:

$\llbracket \text{sec } x \geq \text{sec } a; \text{sec } x \geq l \rrbracket \Longrightarrow l \vdash x ::= a \mid$

Seq:

$\llbracket l \vdash c_1; l \vdash c_2 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow l \vdash c_1;;c_2 \mid$

If:

$\llbracket \text{max } (\text{sec } b) \ l \vdash c_1; \text{max } (\text{sec } b) \ l \vdash c_2 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow l \vdash \text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c_1 \ \text{ELSE } c_2 \mid$

While:

$\text{max } (\text{sec } b) \ l \vdash c \Longrightarrow l \vdash \text{WHILE } b \ \text{DO } c$

code_pred (*expected_modes*: *i* \Rightarrow *i* \Rightarrow *bool*) *sec_type* .

value $0 \vdash \text{IF } \text{Less } (V \ \text{"x1"}) (V \ \text{"x'}) \ \text{THEN } \text{"x1"} ::= N \ 0 \ \text{ELSE } \text{SKIP}$

value $1 \vdash \text{IF } \text{Less } (V \ \text{"x1'}) (V \ \text{"x'}) \ \text{THEN } \text{"x"} ::= N \ 0 \ \text{ELSE } \text{SKIP}$

value $2 \vdash \text{IF } \text{Less } (V \ \text{"x1'}) (V \ \text{"x'}) \ \text{THEN } \text{"x1"} ::= N \ 0 \ \text{ELSE } \text{SKIP}$

inductive_cases [elim!]:
 $l \vdash x ::= a \quad l \vdash c_1;;c_2 \quad l \vdash \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2 \quad l \vdash \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c$

An important property: anti-monotonicity.

lemma *anti_mono*: $\llbracket l \vdash c; l' \leq l \rrbracket \implies l' \vdash c$
apply(*induction arbitrary: l' rule: sec_type.induct*)
apply (*metis sec_type.intros(1)*)
apply (*metis le_trans sec_type.intros(2)*)
apply (*metis sec_type.intros(3)*)
apply (*metis If le_refl sup_mono sup_nat_def*)
apply (*metis While le_refl sup_mono sup_nat_def*)
done

lemma *confinement*: $\llbracket (c,s) \Rightarrow t; l \vdash c \rrbracket \implies s = t (< l)$

proof(*induction rule: big_step_induct*)
case *Skip* **thus** ?*case* **by** *simp*
next
case *Assign* **thus** ?*case* **by** *auto*
next
case *Seq* **thus** ?*case* **by** *auto*
next
case (*IfTrue b s c1*)
hence *max (sec b) l* $\vdash c1$ **by** *auto*
hence $l \vdash c1$ **by** (*metis max.cobounded2 anti_mono*)
thus ?*case* **using** *IfTrue.IH* **by** *metis*
next
case (*IfFalse b s c2*)
hence *max (sec b) l* $\vdash c2$ **by** *auto*
hence $l \vdash c2$ **by** (*metis max.cobounded2 anti_mono*)
thus ?*case* **using** *IfFalse.IH* **by** *metis*
next
case *WhileFalse* **thus** ?*case* **by** *auto*
next
case (*WhileTrue b s1 c*)
hence *max (sec b) l* $\vdash c$ **by** *auto*
hence $l \vdash c$ **by** (*metis max.cobounded2 anti_mono*)
thus ?*case* **using** *WhileTrue* **by** *metis*
qed

theorem *noninterference*:

$\llbracket (c,s) \Rightarrow s'; (c,t) \Rightarrow t'; 0 \vdash c; s = t (\leq l) \rrbracket$
 $\implies s' = t' (\leq l)$

proof(*induction arbitrary: t t' rule: big_step_induct*)


```

  case Skip thus ?case by auto
next
  case (Assign  $x$   $a$   $s$ )
  have [simp]:  $t' = t(x := \text{aval } a \ t)$  using Assign by auto
  have  $\text{sec } x \geq \text{sec } a$  using  $\langle 0 \vdash x ::= a \rangle$  by auto
  show ?case
  proof auto
    assume  $\text{sec } x \leq l$ 
    with  $\langle \text{sec } x \geq \text{sec } a \rangle$  have  $\text{sec } a \leq l$  by arith
    thus  $\text{aval } a \ s = \text{aval } a \ t$ 
    by (rule aval_eq_if_eq_le[OF  $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$ ])
  next
    fix  $y$  assume  $y \neq x$   $\text{sec } y \leq l$ 
    thus  $s \ y = t \ y$  using  $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$  by simp
  qed
next
  case Seq thus ?case by blast
next
  case (IfTrue  $b$   $s$   $c1$   $s'$   $c2$ )
  have  $\text{sec } b \vdash c1$   $\text{sec } b \vdash c2$  using  $\langle 0 \vdash \text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c1 \ \text{ELSE } c2 \rangle$  by auto
  show ?case
  proof cases
    assume  $\text{sec } b \leq l$ 
    hence  $s = t (\leq \text{sec } b)$  using  $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$  by auto
    hence  $\text{bval } b \ t$  using  $\langle \text{bval } b \ s \rangle$  by (simp add: bval_eq_if_eq_le)
    with IfTrue.IH IfTrue.prem1  $\langle \text{sec } b \vdash c1 \rangle$  anti_mono
    show ?thesis by auto
  next
    assume  $\neg \text{sec } b \leq l$ 
    have 1:  $\text{sec } b \vdash \text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c1 \ \text{ELSE } c2$ 
    by (rule sec_type.intros)(simp_all add:  $\langle \text{sec } b \vdash c1 \rangle \langle \text{sec } b \vdash c2 \rangle$ )
    from confinement[OF  $\langle (c1, s) \Rightarrow s' \rangle \langle \text{sec } b \vdash c1 \rangle \langle \neg \text{sec } b \leq l \rangle$ ]
    have  $s = s' (\leq l)$  by auto
    moreover
    from confinement[OF  $\langle (\text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c1 \ \text{ELSE } c2, t) \Rightarrow t' \rangle 1] \langle \neg \text{sec } b \leq l \rangle$ 
    have  $t = t' (\leq l)$  by auto
    ultimately show  $s' = t' (\leq l)$  using  $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$  by auto
  qed
next
  case (IfFalse  $b$   $s$   $c2$   $s'$   $c1$ )
  have  $\text{sec } b \vdash c1$   $\text{sec } b \vdash c2$  using  $\langle 0 \vdash \text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c1 \ \text{ELSE } c2 \rangle$  by auto
  show ?case
  proof cases

```

```

assume  $sec\ b \leq l$ 
hence  $s = t (\leq sec\ b)$  using  $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$  by auto
hence  $\neg\ bval\ b\ t$  using  $\langle \neg\ bval\ b\ s \rangle$  by(simp add: bval_eq_if_eq_le)
with IfFalse.IH IfFalse.prems(1,3)  $\langle sec\ b \vdash c2 \rangle$  anti_mono
show ?thesis by auto
next
assume  $\neg\ sec\ b \leq l$ 
have  $1: sec\ b \vdash IF\ b\ THEN\ c1\ ELSE\ c2$ 
  by(rule sec.type.intros)(simp_all add:  $\langle sec\ b \vdash c1 \rangle \langle sec\ b \vdash c2 \rangle$ )
from confinement[OF big_step.IfFalse[OF IfFalse(1,2)] 1]  $\langle \neg\ sec\ b \leq l \rangle$ 
have  $s = s' (\leq l)$  by auto
moreover
from confinement[OF  $\langle (IF\ b\ THEN\ c1\ ELSE\ c2, t) \Rightarrow t' \rangle 1$ ]  $\langle \neg\ sec\ b \leq l \rangle$ 
have  $t = t' (\leq l)$  by auto
ultimately show  $s' = t' (\leq l)$  using  $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$  by auto
qed
next
case (WhileFalse  $b\ s\ c$ )
have  $sec\ b \vdash c$  using WhileFalse.prems(2) by auto
show ?case
proof cases
  assume  $sec\ b \leq l$ 
  hence  $s = t (\leq sec\ b)$  using  $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$  by auto
  hence  $\neg\ bval\ b\ t$  using  $\langle \neg\ bval\ b\ s \rangle$  by(simp add: bval_eq_if_eq_le)
  with WhileFalse.prems(1,3) show ?thesis by auto
next
assume  $\neg\ sec\ b \leq l$ 
have  $1: sec\ b \vdash WHILE\ b\ DO\ c$ 
  by(rule sec.type.intros)(simp_all add:  $\langle sec\ b \vdash c \rangle$ )
from confinement[OF  $\langle (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c, t) \Rightarrow t' \rangle 1$ ]  $\langle \neg\ sec\ b \leq l \rangle$ 
have  $t = t' (\leq l)$  by auto
thus  $s = t' (\leq l)$  using  $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$  by auto
qed
next
case (WhileTrue  $b\ s1\ c\ s2\ s3\ t1\ t3$ )
let  $?w = WHILE\ b\ DO\ c$ 
have  $sec\ b \vdash c$  using  $\langle 0 \vdash WHILE\ b\ DO\ c \rangle$  by auto
show ?case
proof cases
  assume  $sec\ b \leq l$ 
  hence  $s1 = t1 (\leq sec\ b)$  using  $\langle s1 = t1 (\leq l) \rangle$  by auto
  hence  $bval\ b\ t1$ 
  using  $\langle bval\ b\ s1 \rangle$  by(simp add: bval_eq_if_eq_le)

```

```

then obtain  $t2$  where  $(c, t1) \Rightarrow t2$   $(?w, t2) \Rightarrow t3$ 
  using  $\langle (?w, t1) \Rightarrow t3 \rangle$  by auto
from WhileTrue.IH(2)[OF  $\langle (?w, t2) \Rightarrow t3 \rangle$   $\langle 0 \vdash ?w \rangle$ ]
  WhileTrue.IH(1)[OF  $\langle (c, t1) \Rightarrow t2 \rangle$  anti_mono[OF  $\langle sec\ b \vdash c \rangle$ ]
     $\langle s1 = t1 (\leq l) \rangle$ ]]
show ?thesis by simp
next
  assume  $\neg sec\ b \leq l$ 
  have  $1: sec\ b \vdash ?w$  by (rule sec_type.intros)(simp_all add:  $\langle sec\ b \vdash c \rangle$ )
  from confinement[OF big_step.WhileTrue[OF WhileTrue.hyps]  $1$ ]  $\langle \neg sec\ b \leq l \rangle$ 
  have  $s1 = s3 (\leq l)$  by auto
  moreover
  from confinement[OF  $\langle (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c,\ t1) \Rightarrow t3 \rangle$   $1$ ]  $\langle \neg sec\ b \leq l \rangle$ 
  have  $t1 = t3 (\leq l)$  by auto
  ultimately show  $s3 = t3 (\leq l)$  using  $\langle s1 = t1 (\leq l) \rangle$  by auto
qed
qed

```

9.3 The Standard Typing System

The predicate $l \vdash c$ is nicely intuitive and executable. The standard formulation, however, is slightly different, replacing the maximum computation by an antimonotonicity rule. We introduce the standard system now and show the equivalence with our formulation.

inductive *sec_type'* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *com* \Rightarrow *bool* ($(_ / \vdash'' _)$ [$0, 0$] 50) **where**

Skip':

$l \vdash' SKIP \mid$

Assign':

$\llbracket sec\ x \geq sec\ a; sec\ x \geq l \rrbracket \Longrightarrow l \vdash' x ::= a \mid$

Seq':

$\llbracket l \vdash' c_1; l \vdash' c_2 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow l \vdash' c_1;;c_2 \mid$

If':

$\llbracket sec\ b \leq l; l \vdash' c_1; l \vdash' c_2 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow l \vdash' IF\ b\ THEN\ c_1\ ELSE\ c_2 \mid$

While':

$\llbracket sec\ b \leq l; l \vdash' c \rrbracket \Longrightarrow l \vdash' WHILE\ b\ DO\ c \mid$

anti_mono':

$\llbracket l \vdash' c; l' \leq l \rrbracket \Longrightarrow l' \vdash' c$

lemma *sec_type.sec_type'*: $l \vdash c \Longrightarrow l \vdash' c$

apply (*induction* *rule*: *sec_type.induct*)

apply (*metis* *Skip'*)

apply (*metis* *Assign'*)

apply (*metis* *Seq'*)

apply (*metis max.commute max.absorb_iff2 nat.le.linear If' anti_mono'*)
by (*metis less_or_eq_imp_le max.absorb1 max.absorb2 nat.le.linear While' anti_mono'*)

lemma *sec_type'_sec_type*: $l \vdash' c \implies l \vdash c$
apply(*induction rule: sec_type'.induct*)
apply (*metis Skip*)
apply (*metis Assign*)
apply (*metis Seq*)
apply (*metis max.absorb2 If*)
apply (*metis max.absorb2 While*)
by (*metis anti_mono*)

9.4 A Bottom-Up Typing System

inductive *sec_type2* :: *com* \Rightarrow *level* \Rightarrow *bool* ((\vdash $_$: $_$) $[0,0]$ 50) **where**

Skip2:

$\vdash \text{SKIP} : l \mid$

Assign2:

$\text{sec } x \geq \text{sec } a \implies \vdash x ::= a : \text{sec } x \mid$

Seq2:

$\llbracket \vdash c_1 : l_1; \vdash c_2 : l_2 \rrbracket \implies \vdash c_1;;c_2 : \min l_1 l_2 \mid$

If2:

$\llbracket \text{sec } b \leq \min l_1 l_2; \vdash c_1 : l_1; \vdash c_2 : l_2 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \vdash \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2 : \min l_1 l_2 \mid$

While2:

$\llbracket \text{sec } b \leq l; \vdash c : l \rrbracket \implies \vdash \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c : l$

lemma *sec_type2_sec_type'*: $\vdash c : l \implies l \vdash' c$

apply(*induction rule: sec_type2.induct*)

apply (*metis Skip'*)

apply (*metis Assign' eq_imp_le*)

apply (*metis Seq' anti_mono' min.cobounded1 min.cobounded2*)

apply (*metis If' anti_mono' min.absorb2 min.absorb_iff1 nat.le.linear*)

by (*metis While'*)

lemma *sec_type'_sec_type2*: $l \vdash' c \implies \exists l' \geq l. \vdash c : l'$

apply(*induction rule: sec_type'.induct*)

apply (*metis Skip2 le_refl*)

apply (*metis Assign2*)

apply (*metis Seq2 min.boundedI*)

apply (*metis If2 inf_greatest inf_nat_def le_trans*)

apply (*metis While2 le_trans*)
by (*metis le_trans*)

end
theory *Sec_TypingT* **imports** *Sec_Type_Expr*
begin

9.5 A Termination-Sensitive Syntax Directed System

inductive *sec_type* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *com* \Rightarrow *bool* ((*_* / \vdash *_*) [0,0] 50) **where**

Skip:

$l \vdash \text{SKIP} \mid$

Assign:

$\llbracket \text{sec } x \geq \text{sec } a; \text{sec } x \geq l \rrbracket \Longrightarrow l \vdash x ::= a \mid$

Seq:

$l \vdash c_1 \Longrightarrow l \vdash c_2 \Longrightarrow l \vdash c_1;;c_2 \mid$

If:

$\llbracket \text{max } (\text{sec } b) \text{ } l \vdash c_1; \text{max } (\text{sec } b) \text{ } l \vdash c_2 \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow l \vdash \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2 \mid$

While:

$\text{sec } b = 0 \Longrightarrow 0 \vdash c \Longrightarrow 0 \vdash \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c$

code_pred (*expected_modes: i => i => bool*) *sec_type* .

inductive_cases [*elim!*]:

$l \vdash x ::= a \mid l \vdash c_1;;c_2 \mid l \vdash \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2 \mid l \vdash \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c$

lemma *anti_mono*: $l \vdash c \Longrightarrow l' \leq l \Longrightarrow l' \vdash c$

apply(*induction arbitrary: l' rule: sec_type.induct*)

apply (*metis sec_type.intros(1)*)

apply (*metis le_trans sec_type.intros(2)*)

apply (*metis sec_type.intros(3)*)

apply (*metis If le_refl sup_mono sup_nat_def*)

by (*metis While le_0_eq*)

lemma *confinement*: $(c,s) \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow l \vdash c \Longrightarrow s = t (< l)$

proof(*induction rule: big_step_induct*)

case *Skip* **thus** ?*case* **by** *simp*

next

case *Assign* **thus** ?*case* **by** *auto*

next

case *Seq* **thus** ?*case* **by** *auto*

```

next
  case (IfTrue b s c1)
  hence  $\max (sec\ b) \vdash c1$  by auto
  hence  $l \vdash c1$  by (metis  $\max.cobounded2$  anti_mono)
  thus ?case using IfTrue.IH by metis
next
  case (IfFalse b s c2)
  hence  $\max (sec\ b) \vdash c2$  by auto
  hence  $l \vdash c2$  by (metis  $\max.cobounded2$  anti_mono)
  thus ?case using IfFalse.IH by metis
next
  case WhileFalse thus ?case by auto
next
  case (WhileTrue b s1 c)
  hence  $l \vdash c$  by auto
  thus ?case using WhileTrue by metis
qed

lemma termi_if_non0:  $l \vdash c \implies l \neq 0 \implies \exists t. (c,s) \Rightarrow t$ 
apply(induction arbitrary: s rule: sec_type.induct)
apply (metis big_step.Skip)
apply (metis big_step.Assign)
apply (metis big_step.Seq)
apply (metis IfFalse IfTrue le0 le_antisym  $\max.cobounded2$ )
apply simp
done

theorem noninterference:  $(c,s) \Rightarrow s' \implies 0 \vdash c \implies s = t (\leq l)$ 
 $\implies \exists t'. (c,t) \Rightarrow t' \wedge s' = t' (\leq l)$ 
proof(induction arbitrary: t rule: big_step.induct)
  case Skip thus ?case by auto
next
  case (Assign x a s)
  have  $sec\ x \geq sec\ a$  using  $\langle 0 \vdash x ::= a \rangle$  by auto
  have  $(x ::= a, t) \Rightarrow t(x := aval\ a\ t)$  by auto
  moreover
  have  $s(x := aval\ a\ s) = t(x := aval\ a\ t) (\leq l)$ 
  proof auto
    assume  $sec\ x \leq l$ 
    with  $\langle sec\ x \geq sec\ a \rangle$  have  $sec\ a \leq l$  by arith
    thus  $aval\ a\ s = aval\ a\ t$ 
    by (rule aval_eq_if_eq_le[OF  $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$ ])
  next
  fix y assume  $y \neq x$   $sec\ y \leq l$ 

```

```

    thus  $s y = t y$  using  $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$  by simp
  qed
  ultimately show ?case by blast
next
  case Seq thus ?case by blast
next
  case (IfTrue  $b s c1 s' c2$ )
  have  $sec\ b \vdash c1$   $sec\ b \vdash c2$  using  $\langle 0 \vdash IF\ b\ THEN\ c1\ ELSE\ c2 \rangle$  by auto
  obtain  $t'$  where  $t': (c1, t) \Rightarrow t' s' = t' (\leq l)$ 
    using IfTrue.IH[OF anti_mono[OF  $\langle sec\ b \vdash c1 \rangle$   $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$ ]] by blast
  show ?case
  proof cases
    assume  $sec\ b \leq l$ 
    hence  $s = t (\leq sec\ b)$  using  $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$  by auto
    hence  $bval\ b\ t$  using  $\langle bval\ b\ s \rangle$  by(simp add: bval_eq_if_eq_le)
    thus ?thesis by (metis t' big_step.IfTrue)
  next
    assume  $\neg sec\ b \leq l$ 
    hence  $0: sec\ b \neq 0$  by arith
    have  $1: sec\ b \vdash IF\ b\ THEN\ c1\ ELSE\ c2$ 
      by(rule sec.type.intros)(simp_all add:  $\langle sec\ b \vdash c1 \rangle$   $\langle sec\ b \vdash c2 \rangle$ )
    from confinement[OF big_step.IfTrue[OF IfTrue( $1,2$ )]  $1$ ]  $\langle \neg sec\ b \leq l \rangle$ 
    have  $s = s' (\leq l)$  by auto
    moreover
    from termi_if_non0[OF 1 0, of t] obtain  $t'$  where
       $t': (IF\ b\ THEN\ c1\ ELSE\ c2, t) \Rightarrow t' ..$ 
    moreover
    from confinement[OF t' 1]  $\langle \neg sec\ b \leq l \rangle$ 
    have  $t = t' (\leq l)$  by auto
    ultimately
    show ?case using  $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$  by auto
  qed
next
  case (IfFalse  $b s c2 s' c1$ )
  have  $sec\ b \vdash c1$   $sec\ b \vdash c2$  using  $\langle 0 \vdash IF\ b\ THEN\ c1\ ELSE\ c2 \rangle$  by auto
  obtain  $t'$  where  $t': (c2, t) \Rightarrow t' s' = t' (\leq l)$ 
    using IfFalse.IH[OF anti_mono[OF  $\langle sec\ b \vdash c2 \rangle$   $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$ ]] by blast
  show ?case
  proof cases
    assume  $sec\ b \leq l$ 
    hence  $s = t (\leq sec\ b)$  using  $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$  by auto
    hence  $\neg bval\ b\ t$  using  $\langle \neg bval\ b\ s \rangle$  by(simp add: bval_eq_if_eq_le)
    thus ?thesis by (metis t' big_step.IfFalse)
  next

```

```

assume  $\neg \text{sec } b \leq l$ 
hence  $0: \text{sec } b \neq 0$  by arith
have  $1: \text{sec } b \vdash \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c1 \text{ ELSE } c2$ 
  by (rule sec.type.intros)(simp_all add:  $\langle \text{sec } b \vdash c1 \rangle \langle \text{sec } b \vdash c2 \rangle$ )
from confinement[OF big_step.IfFalse[OF IfFalse(1,2)] 1]  $\langle \neg \text{sec } b \leq l \rangle$ 
have  $s = s' (\leq l)$  by auto
moreover
from termi-if-non0[OF 1 0, of t] obtain  $t'$  where
   $t': (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c1 \text{ ELSE } c2, t) \Rightarrow t' ..$ 
moreover
from confinement[OF t' 1]  $\langle \neg \text{sec } b \leq l \rangle$ 
have  $t = t' (\leq l)$  by auto
ultimately
show ?case using  $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$  by auto
qed
next
case (WhileFalse  $b \ s \ c$ )
hence [simp]:  $\text{sec } b = 0$  by auto
have  $s = t (\leq \text{sec } b)$  using  $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$  by auto
hence  $\neg \text{bval } b \ t$  using  $\langle \neg \text{bval } b \ s \rangle$  by (metis bval_eq_if_eq_le le_refl)
with WhileFalse.prems(2) show ?case by auto
next
case (WhileTrue  $b \ s \ c \ s'' \ s'$ )
let  $?w = \text{WHILE } b \ \text{DO } c$ 
from  $\langle 0 \vdash ?w \rangle$  have [simp]:  $\text{sec } b = 0$  by auto
have  $0 \vdash c$  using  $\langle 0 \vdash \text{WHILE } b \ \text{DO } c \rangle$  by auto
from WhileTrue.IH(1)[OF this  $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$ ]
obtain  $t''$  where  $(c, t) \Rightarrow t''$  and  $s'' = t'' (\leq l)$  by blast
from WhileTrue.IH(2)[OF  $\langle 0 \vdash ?w \rangle$  this(2)]
obtain  $t'$  where  $(?w, t'') \Rightarrow t'$  and  $s' = t' (\leq l)$  by blast
from  $\langle \text{bval } b \ s \rangle$  have  $\text{bval } b \ t$ 
  using bval_eq_if_eq_le[OF  $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$ ] by auto
show ?case
  using big_step.WhileTrue[OF  $\langle \text{bval } b \ t \rangle \langle (c, t) \Rightarrow t'' \rangle \langle (?w, t'') \Rightarrow t' \rangle$ ]
  by (metis  $\langle s' = t' (\leq l) \rangle$ )
qed

```

9.6 The Standard Termination-Sensitive System

The predicate $l \vdash c$ is nicely intuitive and executable. The standard formulation, however, is slightly different, replacing the maximum computation by an antimonotonicity rule. We introduce the standard system now and show the equivalence with our formulation.

inductive *sec_type'* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{com} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ($(_ / \vdash'' _)$ [0,0] 50) **where**

Skip':
 $l \vdash' \text{SKIP} \mid$
Assign':
 $\llbracket \text{sec } x \geq \text{sec } a; \text{sec } x \geq l \rrbracket \Longrightarrow l \vdash' x ::= a \mid$
Seq':
 $l \vdash' c_1 \Longrightarrow l \vdash' c_2 \Longrightarrow l \vdash' c_1; c_2 \mid$
If':
 $\llbracket \text{sec } b \leq l; l \vdash' c_1; l \vdash' c_2 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow l \vdash' \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2 \mid$
While':
 $\llbracket \text{sec } b = 0; 0 \vdash' c \rrbracket \Longrightarrow 0 \vdash' \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \mid$
anti_mono':
 $\llbracket l \vdash' c; l' \leq l \rrbracket \Longrightarrow l' \vdash' c$

lemma *sec_type_sec_type'*:
 $l \vdash c \Longrightarrow l \vdash' c$
apply(*induction rule: sec_type.induct*)
apply (*metis Skip'*)
apply (*metis Assign'*)
apply (*metis Seq'*)
apply (*metis max.commute max.absorb_iff2 nat.le_linear If' anti_mono'*)
by (*metis While'*)

lemma *sec_type'_sec_type*:
 $l \vdash' c \Longrightarrow l \vdash c$
apply(*induction rule: sec_type'.induct*)
apply (*metis Skip*)
apply (*metis Assign*)
apply (*metis Seq*)
apply (*metis max.absorb2 If*)
apply (*metis While*)
by (*metis anti_mono*)

corollary *sec_type_eq*: $l \vdash c \longleftrightarrow l \vdash' c$
by (*metis sec_type'_sec_type sec_type_sec_type'*)

end

10 Definite Initialization Analysis

theory *Vars* **imports** *Com*
begin

10.1 The Variables in an Expression

We need to collect the variables in both arithmetic and boolean expressions. For a change we do not introduce two functions, e.g. *avars* and *bvars*, but we overload the name *vars* via a *type class*, a device that originated with Haskell:

```
class vars =  
fixes vars :: 'a ⇒ vname set
```

This defines a type class “vars” with a single function of (coincidentally) the same name. Then we define two separated instances of the class, one for *aexp* and one for *bexp*:

```
instantiation aexp :: vars  
begin
```

```
fun vars_aexp :: aexp ⇒ vname set where  
vars (N n) = {} |  
vars (V x) = {x} |  
vars (Plus a1 a2) = vars a1 ∪ vars a2
```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
value vars (Plus (V "x") (V "y"))
```

```
instantiation bexp :: vars  
begin
```

```
fun vars_bexp :: bexp ⇒ vname set where  
vars (Bc v) = {} |  
vars (Not b) = vars b |  
vars (And b1 b2) = vars b1 ∪ vars b2 |  
vars (Less a1 a2) = vars a1 ∪ vars a2
```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
value vars (Less (Plus (V "z") (V "y")) (V "x"))
```

```
abbreviation
```

```
eq_on :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a set ⇒ bool  
((- =/ -/ on -) [50,0,50] 50) where
```

$f = g \text{ on } X \iff \forall x \in X. f x = g x$

lemma *aval_eq_if_eq_on_vars*[simp]:

$s_1 = s_2 \text{ on vars } a \implies \text{aval } a \ s_1 = \text{aval } a \ s_2$

apply (*induction a*)

apply *simp_all*

done

lemma *bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars*:

$s_1 = s_2 \text{ on vars } b \implies \text{bval } b \ s_1 = \text{bval } b \ s_2$

proof (*induction b*)

case (*Less a1 a2*)

hence $\text{aval } a1 \ s_1 = \text{aval } a1 \ s_2$ **and** $\text{aval } a2 \ s_1 = \text{aval } a2 \ s_2$ **by** *simp_all*

thus *?case* **by** *simp*

qed *simp_all*

fun *lvars* :: *com* \Rightarrow *vname set* **where**

lvars *SKIP* = {} |

lvars ($x ::= e$) = {*x*} |

lvars ($c1 ;; c2$) = *lvars* *c1* \cup *lvars* *c2* |

lvars (*IF* *b* *THEN* *c1* *ELSE* *c2*) = *lvars* *c1* \cup *lvars* *c2* |

lvars (*WHILE* *b* *DO* *c*) = *lvars* *c*

fun *rvars* :: *com* \Rightarrow *vname set* **where**

rvars *SKIP* = {} |

rvars ($x ::= e$) = *vars* *e* |

rvars ($c1 ;; c2$) = *rvars* *c1* \cup *rvars* *c2* |

rvars (*IF* *b* *THEN* *c1* *ELSE* *c2*) = *vars* *b* \cup *rvars* *c1* \cup *rvars* *c2* |

rvars (*WHILE* *b* *DO* *c*) = *vars* *b* \cup *rvars* *c*

instantiation *com* :: *vars*

begin

definition *vars_com* *c* = *lvars* *c* \cup *rvars* *c*

instance ..

end

lemma *vars_com_simps*[simp]:

vars *SKIP* = {}

vars ($x ::= e$) = {*x*} \cup *vars* *e*

vars ($c1 ;; c2$) = *vars* *c1* \cup *vars* *c2*

vars (*IF* *b* *THEN* *c1* *ELSE* *c2*) = *vars* *b* \cup *vars* *c1* \cup *vars* *c2*

$vars (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c) = vars\ b \cup vars\ c$
by(*auto simp: vars_com_def*)

lemma *finite_aval*[*simp*]: *finite(vars(a::aexp))*
by(*induction a simp_all*)

lemma *finite_bvars*[*simp*]: *finite(vars(b::bexp))*
by(*induction b simp_all*)

lemma *finite_lvars*[*simp*]: *finite(lvars(c))*
by(*induction c simp_all*)

lemma *finite_rvars*[*simp*]: *finite(rvars(c))*
by(*induction c simp_all*)

lemma *finite_cvars*[*simp*]: *finite(vars(c::com))*
by(*simp add: vars_com_def*)

end

theory *Def_Init_Exp*
imports *Vars*
begin

10.2 Initialization-Sensitive Expressions Evaluation

type_synonym *state* = *vname* \Rightarrow *val option*

fun *aval* :: *aexp* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *val option* **where**
aval (*N i*) *s* = *Some i* |
aval (*V x*) *s* = *s x* |
aval (*Plus a1 a2*) *s* =
 (case (*aval a1 s*, *aval a2 s*) of
 (*Some i1*, *Some i2*) \Rightarrow *Some(i1+i2)* | _ \Rightarrow *None*)

fun *bval* :: *bexp* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *bool option* **where**
bval (*Bc v*) *s* = *Some v* |
bval (*Not b*) *s* = (case *bval b s* of *None* \Rightarrow *None* | *Some bv* \Rightarrow *Some(¬ bv)*)
 |
bval (*And b1 b2*) *s* = (case (*bval b1 s*, *bval b2 s*) of
 (*Some bv1*, *Some bv2*) \Rightarrow *Some(bv1 & bv2)* | _ \Rightarrow *None*) |

*bval (Less a₁ a₂) s = (case (aval a₁ s, aval a₂ s) of
 (Some i₁, Some i₂) ⇒ Some(i₁ < i₂) | _ ⇒ None)*

lemma *aval.Some: vars a ⊆ dom s ⇒ ∃ i. aval a s = Some i*
by (*induct a*) *auto*

lemma *bval.Some: vars b ⊆ dom s ⇒ ∃ bv. bval b s = Some bv*
by (*induct b*) (*auto dest!: aval.Some*)

end

theory *Def_Init*

imports *Vars Com*

begin

10.3 Definite Initialization Analysis

inductive *D :: vname set ⇒ com ⇒ vname set ⇒ bool* **where**

Skip: D A SKIP A |

Assign: vars a ⊆ A ⇒ D A (x ::= a) (insert x A) |

Seq: [D A₁ c₁ A₂; D A₂ c₂ A₃] ⇒ D A₁ (c₁;; c₂) A₃ |

If: [vars b ⊆ A; D A c₁ A₁; D A c₂ A₂] ⇒

D A (IF b THEN c₁ ELSE c₂) (A₁ Int A₂) |

While: [vars b ⊆ A; D A c A'] ⇒ D A (WHILE b DO c) A

inductive_cases [*elim!*]:

D A SKIP A'

D A (x ::= a) A'

D A (c₁;;c₂) A'

D A (IF b THEN c₁ ELSE c₂) A'

D A (WHILE b DO c) A'

lemma *D.incr:*

D A c A' ⇒ A ⊆ A'

by (*induct rule: D.induct*) *auto*

end

theory *Def_Init_Big*

imports *Def_Init_Exp Def_Init*

begin

10.4 Initialization-Sensitive Big Step Semantics

inductive

$big_step :: (com \times state\ option) \Rightarrow state\ option \Rightarrow bool$ (**infix** \Rightarrow 55)

where

$None: (c, None) \Rightarrow None$ |

$Skip: (SKIP, s) \Rightarrow s$ |

$AssignNone: aval\ a\ s = None \Longrightarrow (x ::= a, Some\ s) \Rightarrow None$ |

$Assign: aval\ a\ s = Some\ i \Longrightarrow (x ::= a, Some\ s) \Rightarrow Some(s(x := Some\ i))$

|

$Seq: (c_1, s_1) \Rightarrow s_2 \Longrightarrow (c_2, s_2) \Rightarrow s_3 \Longrightarrow (c_1;;c_2, s_1) \Rightarrow s_3$ |

$IfNone: bval\ b\ s = None \Longrightarrow (IF\ b\ THEN\ c_1\ ELSE\ c_2, Some\ s) \Rightarrow None$ |

$IfTrue: \llbracket bval\ b\ s = Some\ True; (c_1, Some\ s) \Rightarrow s' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$

$(IF\ b\ THEN\ c_1\ ELSE\ c_2, Some\ s) \Rightarrow s'$ |

$IfFalse: \llbracket bval\ b\ s = Some\ False; (c_2, Some\ s) \Rightarrow s' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$

$(IF\ b\ THEN\ c_1\ ELSE\ c_2, Some\ s) \Rightarrow s'$ |

$WhileNone: bval\ b\ s = None \Longrightarrow (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c, Some\ s) \Rightarrow None$ |

$WhileFalse: bval\ b\ s = Some\ False \Longrightarrow (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c, Some\ s) \Rightarrow Some\ s$ |

$WhileTrue:$

$\llbracket bval\ b\ s = Some\ True; (c, Some\ s) \Rightarrow s'; (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c, s') \Rightarrow s'' \rrbracket$

\Longrightarrow

$(WHILE\ b\ DO\ c, Some\ s) \Rightarrow s''$

lemmas $big_step_induct = big_step.induct[split_format(complete)]$

10.5 Soundness wrt Big Steps

Note the special form of the induction because one of the arguments of the inductive predicate is not a variable but the term $Some\ s$:

theorem *Sound*:

$\llbracket (c, Some\ s) \Rightarrow s'; D\ A\ c\ A'; A \subseteq dom\ s \rrbracket$

$\Longrightarrow \exists t. s' = Some\ t \wedge A' \subseteq dom\ t$

proof (*induction* $c\ Some\ s\ s'$ *arbitrary*: $s\ A\ A'$ *rule*: big_step_induct)

case *AssignNone* **thus** *?case*

by *auto* (*metis* $aval_Some\ option.simps(3)$ *subset_trans*)

next

case *Seq* **thus** *?case* **by** *auto* *metis*

next

case *IfTrue* **thus** *?case* **by** *auto* *blast*

next

case *IfFalse* **thus** *?case* **by** *auto* *blast*

```

next
  case IfNone thus ?case
    by auto (metis bval_Some_option.simps(3) order_trans)
next
  case WhileNone thus ?case
    by auto (metis bval_Some_option.simps(3) order_trans)
next
  case (WhileTrue b s c s' s'')
  from  $\langle D A (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c) A' \rangle$  obtain  $A'$  where  $D A c A'$  by blast
  then obtain  $t'$  where  $s' = Some\ t' A \subseteq dom\ t'$ 
  by (metis D_incr WhileTrue(3,7) subset_trans)
  from WhileTrue(5)[OF this(1) WhileTrue(6) this(2)] show ?case .
qed auto

corollary sound:  $\llbracket D (dom\ s) c A'; (c, Some\ s) \Rightarrow s' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow s' \neq None$ 
by (metis Sound_not_Some_eq_subset_refl)

end

```

```

theory Def_Init_Small
imports Star Def_Init_Exp Def_Init
begin

```

10.6 Initialization-Sensitive Small Step Semantics

```

inductive
  small_step :: (com  $\times$  state)  $\Rightarrow$  (com  $\times$  state)  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\rightarrow$  55)
where
  Assign:  $aval\ a\ s = Some\ i \Longrightarrow (x ::= a, s) \rightarrow (SKIP, s(x := Some\ i))$  |
  Seq1:  $(SKIP;;c,s) \rightarrow (c,s)$  |
  Seq2:  $(c_1,s) \rightarrow (c_1',s') \Longrightarrow (c_1;;c_2,s) \rightarrow (c_1';;c_2,s')$  |
  IfTrue:  $bval\ b\ s = Some\ True \Longrightarrow (IF\ b\ THEN\ c_1\ ELSE\ c_2,s) \rightarrow (c_1,s)$  |
  IfFalse:  $bval\ b\ s = Some\ False \Longrightarrow (IF\ b\ THEN\ c_1\ ELSE\ c_2,s) \rightarrow (c_2,s)$  |
  While:  $(WHILE\ b\ DO\ c,s) \rightarrow (IF\ b\ THEN\ c;;\ WHILE\ b\ DO\ c\ ELSE\ SKIP,s)$ 

lemmas small_step_induct = small_step.induct[split_format(complete)]

abbreviation small_steps :: com * state  $\Rightarrow$  com * state  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\rightarrow$ *
55)

```

where $x \rightarrow^* y == \text{star small_step } x \ y$

10.7 Soundness wrt Small Steps

theorem *progress*:

$D (\text{dom } s) \ c \ A' \implies c \neq \text{SKIP} \implies \text{EX } cs'. (c,s) \rightarrow cs'$

proof (*induction c arbitrary: s A'*)

case *Assign* **thus** *?case* **by** *auto* (*metis aval_Some small_step.Assign*)

next

case (*If b c1 c2*)

then obtain *bv* **where** $\text{bval } b \ s = \text{Some } bv$ **by** (*auto dest!:bval_Some*)

then show *?case*

by(*cases bv*)(*auto intro: small_step.IfTrue small_step.IfFalse*)

qed (*fastforce intro: small_step.intros*)+

lemma *D_mono*: $D \ A \ c \ M \implies A \subseteq A' \implies \text{EX } M'. D \ A' \ c \ M' \ \& \ M \leq M'$

proof (*induction c arbitrary: A A' M*)

case *Seq* **thus** *?case* **by** *auto* (*metis D.intros(3)*)

next

case (*If b c1 c2*)

then obtain *M1 M2* **where** $\text{vars } b \subseteq A \ D \ A \ c1 \ M1 \ D \ A \ c2 \ M2 \ M = M1 \cap M2$

by *auto*

with *If.IH* $\langle A \subseteq A' \rangle$ **obtain** *M1' M2'*

where $D \ A' \ c1 \ M1' \ D \ A' \ c2 \ M2'$ **and** $M1 \subseteq M1' \ M2 \subseteq M2'$ **by** *metis*
hence $D \ A' \ (\text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c1 \ \text{ELSE } c2) \ (M1' \cap M2')$ **and** $M \subseteq M1' \cap M2'$

using $\langle \text{vars } b \subseteq A \rangle \langle A \subseteq A' \rangle \langle M = M1 \cap M2 \rangle$ **by**(*fastforce intro: D.intros*)+

thus *?case* **by** *metis*

next

case *While* **thus** *?case* **by** *auto* (*metis D.intros(5) subset_trans*)

qed (*auto intro: D.intros*)

theorem *D_preservation*:

$(c,s) \rightarrow (c',s') \implies D (\text{dom } s) \ c \ A \implies \text{EX } A'. D (\text{dom } s') \ c' \ A' \ \& \ A \leq A'$

proof (*induction arbitrary: A rule: small_step_induct*)

case (*While b c s*)

then obtain *A'* **where** $\text{vars } b \subseteq \text{dom } s \ A = \text{dom } s \ D (\text{dom } s) \ c \ A'$
by *blast*

then obtain *A''* **where** $D \ A' \ c \ A''$ **by** (*metis D_incr D_mono*)

with *A'* **have** $D (\text{dom } s) \ (\text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c;; \ \text{WHILE } b \ \text{DO } c \ \text{ELSE } \text{SKIP})$


```

(dom s)
  by (metis D.If[OF ‹vars b ⊆ dom s› D.Seq[OF ‹D (dom s) c A'›
D.While[OF ‹_ ‹D A' c A'››] D.Skip] D.incr Int.absorb1 subset.trans)
  thus ?case by (metis D.incr ‹A = dom s›)
next
  case Seq2 thus ?case by auto (metis D.mono D.intros(3))
qed (auto intro: D.intros)

```

theorem *D_sound*:

```

(c,s) →* (c',s') ⇒ D (dom s) c A'
⇒ (∃ cs''. (c',s') → cs'') ∨ c' = SKIP
apply(induction arbitrary: A' rule:star_induct)
apply (metis progress)
by (metis D.preservation)

```

end

11 Constant Folding

```

theory Sem_Equiv
imports Big_Step
begin

```

11.1 Semantic Equivalence up to a Condition

```

type_synonym assn = state ⇒ bool

```

definition

```

equiv_up_to :: assn ⇒ com ⇒ com ⇒ bool (- ‖ - ~ - [50,0,10] 50)
where
  (P ‖ c ~ c') = (∀ s s'. P s → (c,s) ⇒ s' ↔ (c',s) ⇒ s')

```

definition

```

bequiv_up_to :: assn ⇒ bexp ⇒ bexp ⇒ bool (- ‖ - <~> - [50,0,10] 50)
where
  (P ‖ b <~> b') = (∀ s. P s → bval b s = bval b' s)

```

lemma *equiv_up_to_True*:

```

((λ_. True) ‖ c ~ c') = (c ~ c')
by (simp add: equiv_def equiv_up_to_def)

```

lemma *equiv_up_to_weaken*:

```

P ‖ c ~ c' ⇒ (∧ s. P' s ⇒ P s) ⇒ P' ‖ c ~ c'
by (simp add: equiv_up_to_def)

```

lemma *equiv_up_toI*:

$(\bigwedge s s'. P s \implies (c, s) \Rightarrow s' = (c', s) \Rightarrow s') \implies P \models c \sim c'$
by (*unfold equiv_up_to_def*) *blast*

lemma *equiv_up_toD1*:

$P \models c \sim c' \implies (c, s) \Rightarrow s' \implies P s \implies (c', s) \Rightarrow s'$
by (*unfold equiv_up_to_def*) *blast*

lemma *equiv_up_toD2*:

$P \models c \sim c' \implies (c', s) \Rightarrow s' \implies P s \implies (c, s) \Rightarrow s'$
by (*unfold equiv_up_to_def*) *blast*

lemma *equiv_up_to_refl* [*simp, intro!*]:

$P \models c \sim c$
by (*auto simp: equiv_up_to_def*)

lemma *equiv_up_to_sym*:

$(P \models c \sim c') = (P \models c' \sim c)$
by (*auto simp: equiv_up_to_def*)

lemma *equiv_up_to_trans*:

$P \models c \sim c' \implies P \models c' \sim c'' \implies P \models c \sim c''$
by (*auto simp: equiv_up_to_def*)

lemma *bequiv_up_to_refl* [*simp, intro!*]:

$P \models b <\sim> b$
by (*auto simp: bequiv_up_to_def*)

lemma *bequiv_up_to_sym*:

$(P \models b <\sim> b') = (P \models b' <\sim> b)$
by (*auto simp: bequiv_up_to_def*)

lemma *bequiv_up_to_trans*:

$P \models b <\sim> b' \implies P \models b' <\sim> b'' \implies P \models b <\sim> b''$
by (*auto simp: bequiv_up_to_def*)

lemma *bequiv_up_to_subst*:

$P \models b <\sim> b' \implies P s \implies \text{bval } b s = \text{bval } b' s$
by (*simp add: bequiv_up_to_def*)

lemma *equiv_up_to_seq*:

$P \models c \sim c' \implies Q \models d \sim d' \implies$
 $(\bigwedge s s'. (c, s) \Rightarrow s' \implies P s \implies Q s') \implies$
 $P \models (c;; d) \sim (c';; d')$
by (*clarsimp simp: equiv_up_to_def*) *blast*

lemma *equiv_up_to_while_lemma_weak*:

shows $(d, s) \Rightarrow s' \implies$
 $P \models b <\sim> b' \implies$
 $P \models c \sim c' \implies$
 $(\bigwedge s s'. (c, s) \Rightarrow s' \implies P s \implies \text{bval } b \ s \implies P s') \implies$
 $P s \implies$
 $d = \text{WHILE } b \ \text{DO } c \implies$
 $(\text{WHILE } b' \ \text{DO } c', s) \Rightarrow s'$

proof (*induction rule: big_step_induct*)

case (*WhileTrue* $b \ s1 \ c \ s2 \ s3$)

hence *IH*: $P \ s2 \implies (\text{WHILE } b' \ \text{DO } c', s2) \Rightarrow s3$ **by** *auto*

from *WhileTrue.prem*s

have $P \models b <\sim> b'$ **by** *simp*

with $\langle \text{bval } b \ s1 \rangle \langle P \ s1 \rangle$

have $\text{bval } b' \ s1$ **by** (*simp add: bequiv_up_to_def*)

moreover

from *WhileTrue.prem*s

have $P \models c \sim c'$ **by** *simp*

with $\langle \text{bval } b \ s1 \rangle \langle P \ s1 \rangle \langle (c, s1) \Rightarrow s2 \rangle$

have $(c', s1) \Rightarrow s2$ **by** (*simp add: equiv_up_to_def*)

moreover

from *WhileTrue.prem*s

have $\bigwedge s s'. (c, s) \Rightarrow s' \implies P s \implies \text{bval } b \ s \implies P s'$ **by** *simp*

with $\langle P \ s1 \rangle \langle \text{bval } b \ s1 \rangle \langle (c, s1) \Rightarrow s2 \rangle$

have $P \ s2$ **by** *simp*

hence $(\text{WHILE } b' \ \text{DO } c', s2) \Rightarrow s3$ **by** (*rule IH*)

ultimately

show *?case* **by** *blast*

next

case *WhileFalse*

thus *?case* **by** (*auto simp: bequiv_up_to_def*)

qed (*fastforce simp: equiv_up_to_def bequiv_up_to_def*)**+**

lemma *equiv_up_to_while_weak*:

assumes $b: P \models b <\sim> b'$

assumes $c: P \models c \sim c'$

assumes $I: \bigwedge s s'. (c, s) \Rightarrow s' \implies P s \implies \text{bval } b \ s \implies P s'$

shows $P \models \text{WHILE } b \ \text{DO } c \sim \text{WHILE } b' \ \text{DO } c'$

proof –

from b **have** b' : $P \models b' <\sim> b$ **by** (*simp add: bequiv_up_to_sym*)

from c b **have** c' : $P \models c' \sim c$ **by** (*simp add: equiv_up_to_sym*)

from I

have I' : $\bigwedge s s'. (c', s) \Rightarrow s' \Longrightarrow P s \Longrightarrow \text{bval } b' s \Longrightarrow P s'$

by (*auto dest!: equiv_up_toD1 [OF c'] simp: bequiv_up_to_subst [OF b']*)

note *equiv_up_to_while_lemma_weak [OF _ b c]*

equiv_up_to_while_lemma_weak [OF _ b' c']

thus *?thesis* **using** $I I'$ **by** (*auto intro!: equiv_up_toI*)

qed

lemma *equiv_up_to_if_weak*:

$P \models b <\sim> b' \Longrightarrow P \models c \sim c' \Longrightarrow P \models d \sim d' \Longrightarrow$

$P \models \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c \text{ ELSE } d \sim \text{IF } b' \text{ THEN } c' \text{ ELSE } d'$

by (*auto simp: bequiv_up_to_def equiv_up_to_def*)

lemma *equiv_up_to_if_True [intro!]*:

$(\bigwedge s. P s \Longrightarrow \text{bval } b s) \Longrightarrow P \models \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c1 \text{ ELSE } c2 \sim c1$

by (*auto simp: equiv_up_to_def*)

lemma *equiv_up_to_if_False [intro!]*:

$(\bigwedge s. P s \Longrightarrow \neg \text{bval } b s) \Longrightarrow P \models \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c1 \text{ ELSE } c2 \sim c2$

by (*auto simp: equiv_up_to_def*)

lemma *equiv_up_to_while_False [intro!]*:

$(\bigwedge s. P s \Longrightarrow \neg \text{bval } b s) \Longrightarrow P \models \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \sim \text{SKIP}$

by (*auto simp: equiv_up_to_def*)

lemma *while_never*: $(c, s) \Rightarrow u \Longrightarrow c \neq \text{WHILE } (Bc \text{ True}) \text{ DO } c'$

by (*induct rule: big_step_induct*) *auto*

lemma *equiv_up_to_while_True [intro!,simp]*:

$P \models \text{WHILE } Bc \text{ True DO } c \sim \text{WHILE } Bc \text{ True DO SKIP}$

unfolding *equiv_up_to_def*

by (*blast dest: while_never*)

end

theory *Fold* **imports** *Sem_Equiv Vars* **begin**

11.2 Simple folding of arithmetic expressions

type_synonym

tab = vname \Rightarrow val option

fun *afold* :: *aexp \Rightarrow tab \Rightarrow aexp **where***

afold (N n) _ = N n |

afold (V x) t = (case t x of None \Rightarrow V x | Some k \Rightarrow N k) |

afold (Plus e1 e2) t = (case (afold e1 t, afold e2 t) of

(N n1, N n2) \Rightarrow N(n1+n2) | (e1',e2') \Rightarrow Plus e1' e2')

definition *approx t s* \longleftrightarrow (ALL x k. t x = Some k \longrightarrow s x = k)

theorem *aval_afold[simp]*:

assumes *approx t s*

shows *aval (afold a t) s = aval a s*

using *assms*

by (*induct a*) (*auto simp: approx_def split: aexp.split option.split*)

theorem *aval_afold_N*:

assumes *approx t s*

shows *afold a t = N n \Longrightarrow aval a s = n*

by (*metis assms aval.simps(1) aval_afold*)

definition

merge t1 t2 = (λm . if t1 m = t2 m then t1 m else None)

primrec *defs* :: *com \Rightarrow tab \Rightarrow tab **where***

defs SKIP t = t |

defs (x ::= a) t =

(case afold a t of N k \Rightarrow t(x \mapsto k) | _ \Rightarrow t(x:=None)) |

defs (c1;;c2) t = (defs c2 o defs c1) t |

defs (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2) t = merge (defs c1 t) (defs c2 t) |

defs (WHILE b DO c) t = t |' (-lvars c)

primrec *fold* **where**

fold SKIP _ = SKIP |

fold (x ::= a) t = (x ::= (afold a t)) |

fold (c1;;c2) t = (fold c1 t;; fold c2 (defs c1 t)) |

fold (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2) t = IF b THEN fold c1 t ELSE fold c2 t |

fold (WHILE b DO c) t = WHILE b DO fold c (t |' (-lvars c))

lemma *approx_merge*:

approx t1 s \vee approx t2 s \Longrightarrow approx (merge t1 t2) s

by (fastforce simp: merge_def approx_def)

lemma *approx_map_le*:

$approx\ t2\ s \implies t1 \subseteq_m t2 \implies approx\ t1\ s$

by (clarsimp simp: approx_def map_le_def dom_def)

lemma *restrict_map_le* [intro!, simp]: $t \mid' S \subseteq_m t$

by (clarsimp simp: restrict_map_def map_le_def)

lemma *merge_restrict*:

assumes $t1 \mid' S = t \mid' S$

assumes $t2 \mid' S = t \mid' S$

shows $merge\ t1\ t2 \mid' S = t \mid' S$

proof –

from *assms*

have $\forall x. (t1 \mid' S)\ x = (t \mid' S)\ x$

and $\forall x. (t2 \mid' S)\ x = (t \mid' S)\ x$ by *auto*

thus ?thesis

by (auto simp: merge_def restrict_map_def
split: if_splits)

qed

lemma *defs_restrict*:

$defs\ c\ t \mid' (-\ lvars\ c) = t \mid' (-\ lvars\ c)$

proof (*induction c arbitrary: t*)

case (*Seq c1 c2*)

hence $defs\ c1\ t \mid' (-\ lvars\ c1) = t \mid' (-\ lvars\ c1)$

by *simp*

hence $defs\ c1\ t \mid' (-\ lvars\ c1) \mid' (-\ lvars\ c2) =$
 $t \mid' (-\ lvars\ c1) \mid' (-\ lvars\ c2)$ by *simp*

moreover

from *Seq*

have $defs\ c2\ (defs\ c1\ t) \mid' (-\ lvars\ c2) =$
 $defs\ c1\ t \mid' (-\ lvars\ c2)$

by *simp*

hence $defs\ c2\ (defs\ c1\ t) \mid' (-\ lvars\ c2) \mid' (-\ lvars\ c1) =$
 $defs\ c1\ t \mid' (-\ lvars\ c2) \mid' (-\ lvars\ c1)$

by *simp*

ultimately

show ?case by (clarsimp simp: *Int_commute*)

next

case (*If b c1 c2*)

hence $defs\ c1\ t \mid' (-\ lvars\ c1) = t \mid' (-\ lvars\ c1)$ by *simp*

hence $\text{defs } c1 \ t \ |' \ (- \ \text{lvars } c1) \ |' \ (- \ \text{lvars } c2) =$
 $t \ |' \ (- \ \text{lvars } c1) \ |' \ (- \ \text{lvars } c2)$ **by** *simp*
moreover
from *If*
have $\text{defs } c2 \ t \ |' \ (- \ \text{lvars } c2) = t \ |' \ (- \ \text{lvars } c2)$ **by** *simp*
hence $\text{defs } c2 \ t \ |' \ (- \ \text{lvars } c2) \ |' \ (- \ \text{lvars } c1) =$
 $t \ |' \ (- \ \text{lvars } c2) \ |' \ (- \ \text{lvars } c1)$ **by** *simp*
ultimately
show *?case* **by** (*auto simp: Int_commute intro: merge_restrict*)
qed (*auto split: aexp.split*)

lemma *big_step_pres_approx*:
 $(c,s) \Rightarrow s' \Longrightarrow \text{approx } t \ s \Longrightarrow \text{approx } (\text{defs } c \ t) \ s'$
proof (*induction arbitrary: t rule: big_step_induct*)
case *Skip* **thus** *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case *Assign*
thus *?case*
by (*clarsimp simp: aval_afold_N approx_def split: aexp.split*)
next
case (*Seq c1 s1 s2 c2 s3*)
have $\text{approx } (\text{defs } c1 \ t) \ s2$ **by** (*rule Seq.IH(1)[OF Seq.premis]*)
hence $\text{approx } (\text{defs } c2 \ (\text{defs } c1 \ t)) \ s3$ **by** (*rule Seq.IH(2)*)
thus *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*IfTrue b s c1 s'*)
hence $\text{approx } (\text{defs } c1 \ t) \ s'$ **by** *simp*
thus *?case* **by** (*simp add: approx_merge*)
next
case (*IfFalse b s c2 s'*)
hence $\text{approx } (\text{defs } c2 \ t) \ s'$ **by** *simp*
thus *?case* **by** (*simp add: approx_merge*)
next
case *WhileFalse*
thus *?case* **by** (*simp add: approx_def restrict_map_def*)
next
case (*WhileTrue b s1 c s2 s3*)
hence $\text{approx } (\text{defs } c \ t) \ s2$ **by** *simp*
with *WhileTrue*
have $\text{approx } (\text{defs } c \ t \ |' \ (- \ \text{lvars } c)) \ s3$ **by** *simp*
thus *?case* **by** (*simp add: defs_restrict*)
qed

lemma *big_step_pres_approx_restrict*:
 $(c, s) \Rightarrow s' \Longrightarrow \text{approx } (t \mid' (-\text{lvars } c)) s \Longrightarrow \text{approx } (t \mid' (-\text{lvars } c)) s'$

proof (*induction arbitrary: t rule: big_step_induct*)
case *Assign*
thus *?case by (clarsimp simp: approx_def)*

next
case (*Seq c1 s1 s2 c2 s3*)
hence $\text{approx } (t \mid' (-\text{lvars } c2) \mid' (-\text{lvars } c1)) s1$
by (*simp add: Int_commute*)
hence $\text{approx } (t \mid' (-\text{lvars } c2) \mid' (-\text{lvars } c1)) s2$
by (*rule Seq*)
hence $\text{approx } (t \mid' (-\text{lvars } c1) \mid' (-\text{lvars } c2)) s2$
by (*simp add: Int_commute*)
hence $\text{approx } (t \mid' (-\text{lvars } c1) \mid' (-\text{lvars } c2)) s3$
by (*rule Seq*)
thus *?case by simp*

next
case (*IfTrue b s c1 s' c2*)
hence $\text{approx } (t \mid' (-\text{lvars } c2) \mid' (-\text{lvars } c1)) s$
by (*simp add: Int_commute*)
hence $\text{approx } (t \mid' (-\text{lvars } c2) \mid' (-\text{lvars } c1)) s'$
by (*rule IfTrue*)
thus *?case by (simp add: Int_commute)*

next
case (*IfFalse b s c2 s' c1*)
hence $\text{approx } (t \mid' (-\text{lvars } c1) \mid' (-\text{lvars } c2)) s$
by *simp*
hence $\text{approx } (t \mid' (-\text{lvars } c1) \mid' (-\text{lvars } c2)) s'$
by (*rule IfFalse*)
thus *?case by simp*

qed *auto*

declare *assign_simp [simp]*

lemma *approx_eq*:

$\text{approx } t \models c \sim \text{fold } c t$

proof (*induction c arbitrary: t*)

case *SKIP* **show** *?case by simp*

next

case *Assign*

show *?case by (simp add: equiv_up_to_def)*

next


```

case Seq
thus ?case by (auto intro!: equiv_up_to_seq big_step_pres_approx)
next
case If
thus ?case by (auto intro!: equiv_up_to_if_weak)
next
case (While b c)
hence approx (t |' (- lvars c))  $\models$ 
  WHILE b DO c  $\sim$  WHILE b DO fold c (t |' (- lvars c))
by (auto intro: equiv_up_to_while_weak big_step_pres_approx_restrict)
thus ?case
by (auto intro: equiv_up_to_weaken approx_map_le)
qed

```

```

lemma approx_empty [simp]:
  approx empty = ( $\lambda$ _. True)
by (auto simp: approx_def)

```

```

theorem constant_folding_equiv:
  fold c empty  $\sim$  c
using approx_eq [of empty c]
by (simp add: equiv_up_to_True sim_sym)

```

end

12 Live Variable Analysis

```

theory Live imports Vars Big_Step
begin

```

12.1 Liveness Analysis

```

fun L :: com  $\Rightarrow$  vname set  $\Rightarrow$  vname set where
  L SKIP X = X |
  L (x ::= a) X = vars a  $\cup$  (X - {x}) |
  L (c1;; c2) X = L c1 (L c2 X) |
  L (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2) X = vars b  $\cup$  L c1 X  $\cup$  L c2 X |
  L (WHILE b DO c) X = vars b  $\cup$  X  $\cup$  L c X

value show (L ("y" ::= V "z";; "x" ::= Plus (V "y") (V "z"))) {"x"}

```

value *show* ($L (WHILE\ Less\ (V\ "x")\ (V\ "x")\ DO\ "y" ::= V\ "z")\ \{"x"\})$)

fun *kill* :: *com* \Rightarrow *vname set* **where**

kill *SKIP* = {} |

kill ($x ::= a$) = { x } |

kill ($c_1;; c_2$) = *kill* $c_1 \cup$ *kill* c_2 |

kill (*IF* b *THEN* c_1 *ELSE* c_2) = *kill* $c_1 \cap$ *kill* c_2 |

kill (*WHILE* b *DO* c) = {}

fun *gen* :: *com* \Rightarrow *vname set* **where**

gen *SKIP* = {} |

gen ($x ::= a$) = *vars* a |

gen ($c_1;; c_2$) = *gen* $c_1 \cup$ (*gen* $c_2 -$ *kill* c_1) |

gen (*IF* b *THEN* c_1 *ELSE* c_2) = *vars* $b \cup$ *gen* $c_1 \cup$ *gen* c_2 |

gen (*WHILE* b *DO* c) = *vars* $b \cup$ *gen* c

lemma *L_gen_kill*: $L\ c\ X =$ *gen* $c \cup (X -$ *kill* $c)$

by(*induct* c *arbitrary*: X) *auto*

lemma *L_While_pfp*: $L\ c\ (L\ (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c)\ X) \subseteq L\ (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c)\ X$

by(*auto simp add*:*L_gen_kill*)

lemma *L_While_lfp*:

$vars\ b \cup X \cup L\ c\ P \subseteq P \Longrightarrow L\ (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c)\ X \subseteq P$

by(*simp add*: *L_gen_kill*)

lemma *L_While_vars*: $vars\ b \subseteq L\ (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c)\ X$

by *auto*

lemma *L_While_X*: $X \subseteq L\ (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c)\ X$

by *auto*

Disable L WHILE equation and reason only with L WHILE constraints

declare *L_simps*(5)[*simp del*]

12.2 Correctness

theorem *L_correct*:

$(c,s) \Rightarrow s' \Longrightarrow s = t$ on $L\ c\ X \Longrightarrow$

$\exists t'. (c,t) \Rightarrow t' \ \& \ s' = t'$ on X

proof (*induction arbitrary*: $X\ t$ *rule*: *big_step_induct*)

case *Skip* **then show** ?*case* **by** *auto*

next

```

case Assign then show ?case
  by (auto simp: ball_Un)
next
case (Seq c1 s1 s2 c2 s3 X t1)
from Seq.IH(1) Seq.prems obtain t2 where
  t12: (c1, t1) ⇒ t2 and s2t2: s2 = t2 on L c2 X
  by simp blast
from Seq.IH(2)[OF s2t2] obtain t3 where
  t23: (c2, t2) ⇒ t3 and s3t3: s3 = t3 on X
  by auto
show ?case using t12 t23 s3t3 by auto
next
case (IfTrue b s c1 s' c2)
hence s = t on vars b s = t on L c1 X by auto
from bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars[OF this(1)] IfTrue(1) have bval b t by simp
from IfTrue.IH[OF ⟨s = t on L c1 X⟩] obtain t' where
  (c1, t) ⇒ t' s' = t' on X by auto
thus ?case using ⟨bval b t⟩ by auto
next
case (IfFalse b s c2 s' c1)
hence s = t on vars b s = t on L c2 X by auto
from bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars[OF this(1)] IfFalse(1) have  $\sim$ bval b t by simp
from IfFalse.IH[OF ⟨s = t on L c2 X⟩] obtain t' where
  (c2, t) ⇒ t' s' = t' on X by auto
thus ?case using ⟨ $\sim$ bval b t⟩ by auto
next
case (WhileFalse b s c)
hence  $\sim$  bval b t
  by (metis L_While_vars bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars set_mp)
thus ?case by (metis WhileFalse.prems L_While_X big_step.WhileFalse
set_mp)
next
case (WhileTrue b s1 c s2 s3 X t1)
let ?w = WHILE b DO c
from ⟨bval b s1⟩ WhileTrue.prems have bval b t1
  by (metis L_While_vars bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars set_mp)
have s1 = t1 on L c (L ?w X) using L_While_pfp WhileTrue.prems
  by (blast)
from WhileTrue.IH(1)[OF this] obtain t2 where
  (c, t1) ⇒ t2 s2 = t2 on L ?w X by auto
from WhileTrue.IH(2)[OF this(2)] obtain t3 where (?w, t2) ⇒ t3 s3
= t3 on X
  by auto
with ⟨bval b t1⟩ ⟨(c, t1) ⇒ t2⟩ show ?case by auto

```

qed

12.3 Program Optimization

Burying assignments to dead variables:

```
fun bury :: com  $\Rightarrow$  vname set  $\Rightarrow$  com where  
bury SKIP X = SKIP |  
bury (x ::= a) X = (if x  $\in$  X then x ::= a else SKIP) |  
bury (c1;; c2) X = (bury c1 (L c2 X));; bury c2 X) |  
bury (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2) X = IF b THEN bury c1 X ELSE bury c2 X |  
bury (WHILE b DO c) X = WHILE b DO bury c (L (WHILE b DO c) X)
```

We could prove the analogous lemma to *L_correct*, and the proof would be very similar. However, we phrase it as a semantics preservation property:

theorem *bury_correct*:

```
(c,s)  $\Rightarrow$  s'  $\Longrightarrow$  s = t on L c X  $\Longrightarrow$   
 $\exists$  t'. (bury c X,t)  $\Rightarrow$  t' & s' = t' on X
```

proof (induction arbitrary: X t rule: big_step_induct)

case *Skip* **then show** ?case **by** auto

next

case *Assign* **then show** ?case

by (auto simp: ball_Un)

next

case (Seq c1 s1 s2 c2 s3 X t1)

from Seq.IH(1) Seq.premis **obtain** t2 **where**

t12: (bury c1 (L c2 X), t1) \Rightarrow t2 **and** s2t2: s2 = t2 on L c2 X

by simp blast

from Seq.IH(2)[OF s2t2] **obtain** t3 **where**

t23: (bury c2 X, t2) \Rightarrow t3 **and** s3t3: s3 = t3 on X

by auto

show ?case **using** t12 t23 s3t3 **by** auto

next

case (IfTrue b s c1 s' c2)

hence s = t on vars b s = t on L c1 X **by** auto

from bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars[OF this(1)] IfTrue(1) **have** bval b t **by** simp

from IfTrue.IH[OF \langle s = t on L c1 X \rangle] **obtain** t' **where**

(bury c1 X, t) \Rightarrow t' s' = t' on X **by** auto

thus ?case **using** \langle bval b t \rangle **by** auto

next

case (IfFalse b s c2 s' c1)

hence s = t on vars b s = t on L c2 X **by** auto

from bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars[OF this(1)] IfFalse(1) **have** \sim bval b t **by** simp

from IfFalse.IH[OF \langle s = t on L c2 X \rangle] **obtain** t' **where**

```

    (bury c2 X, t) ⇒ t' s' = t' on X by auto
  thus ?case using (∼ bval b t) by auto
next
  case (WhileFalse b s c)
  hence ∼ bval b t by (metis L-While_vars bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars set_mp)
  thus ?case
  by simp (metis L-While_X WhileFalse.prem1 big_step.WhileFalse set_mp)
next
  case (WhileTrue b s1 c s2 s3 X t1)
  let ?w = WHILE b DO c
  from (bval b s1) WhileTrue.prem1 have bval b t1
  by (metis L-While_vars bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars set_mp)
  have s1 = t1 on L c (L ?w X)
  using L-While_pfp WhileTrue.prem1 by blast
  from WhileTrue.IH(1)[OF this] obtain t2 where
    (bury c (L ?w X), t1) ⇒ t2 s2 = t2 on L ?w X by auto
  from WhileTrue.IH(2)[OF this(2)] obtain t3
  where (bury ?w X, t2) ⇒ t3 s3 = t3 on X
  by auto
  with (bval b t1) ((bury c (L ?w X), t1) ⇒ t2) show ?case by auto
qed

```

corollary *final_bury_correct*: $(c, s) ⇒ s' ⇒ (bury\ c\ UNIV, s) ⇒ s'$
using *bury_correct*[of $c\ s\ s'\ UNIV$]
by (*auto simp: fun_eq_iff*[*symmetric*])

Now the opposite direction.

lemma *SKIP_bury*[*simp*]:
 $SKIP = bury\ c\ X \longleftrightarrow c = SKIP \mid (EX\ x\ a.\ c = x ::= a \ \&\ x \notin X)$
by (*cases c*) *auto*

lemma *Assign_bury*[*simp*]: $x ::= a = bury\ c\ X \longleftrightarrow c = x ::= a \ \&\ x : X$
by (*cases c*) *auto*

lemma *Seq_bury*[*simp*]: $bc_1 ;; bc_2 = bury\ c\ X \longleftrightarrow$
 $(EX\ c_1\ c_2.\ c = c_1 ;; c_2 \ \&\ bc_2 = bury\ c_2\ X \ \&\ bc_1 = bury\ c_1\ (L\ c_2\ X))$
by (*cases c*) *auto*

lemma *If_bury*[*simp*]: $IF\ b\ THEN\ bc_1\ ELSE\ bc_2 = bury\ c\ X \longleftrightarrow$
 $(EX\ c_1\ c_2.\ c = IF\ b\ THEN\ c_1\ ELSE\ c_2 \ \&$
 $bc_1 = bury\ c_1\ X \ \&\ bc_2 = bury\ c_2\ X)$
by (*cases c*) *auto*

lemma *While_bury*[*simp*]: $WHILE\ b\ DO\ bc' = bury\ c\ X \longleftrightarrow$

($EX c'. c = \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c' \ \& \ bc' = \text{bury } c' (L (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c')) X$)
by (*cases c*) *auto*

theorem *bury_correct2*:

($\text{bury } c \ X, s \Rightarrow s' \implies s = t \text{ on } L \ c \ X \implies$
 $\exists t'. (c, t) \Rightarrow t' \ \& \ s' = t' \text{ on } X$)

proof (*induction bury c X s s' arbitrary: c X t rule: big_step_induct*)

case *Skip* **then show** *?case* **by** *auto*

next

case *Assign* **then show** *?case*

by (*auto simp: ball_Un*)

next

case (*Seq bc1 s1 s2 bc2 s3 c X t1*)

then obtain *c1 c2* **where** $c: c = c1;;c2$

and *bc2*: $bc2 = \text{bury } c2 \ X$ **and** *bc1*: $bc1 = \text{bury } c1 (L \ c2 \ X)$ **by** *auto*

note $IH = \text{Seq.hyps}(2,4)$

from $IH(1)[OF \ bc1, \ of \ t1]$ *Seq.prem*s *c* **obtain** *t2* **where**

$t12: (c1, t1) \Rightarrow t2$ **and** $s2t2: s2 = t2 \text{ on } L \ c2 \ X$ **by** *auto*

from $IH(2)[OF \ bc2 \ s2t2]$ **obtain** *t3* **where**

$t23: (c2, t2) \Rightarrow t3$ **and** $s3t3: s3 = t3 \text{ on } X$

by *auto*

show *?case* **using** *c t12 t23 s3t3* **by** *auto*

next

case (*IfTrue b s bc1 s' bc2*)

then obtain *c1 c2* **where** $c: c = \text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c1 \ \text{ELSE } c2$

and *bc1*: $bc1 = \text{bury } c1 \ X$ **and** *bc2*: $bc2 = \text{bury } c2 \ X$ **by** *auto*

have $s = t \text{ on vars } b \ s = t \text{ on } L \ c1 \ X$ **using** *IfTrue.prem*s *c* **by** *auto*

from *bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars*[*OF this(1)*] *IfTrue(1)* **have** $\text{bval } b \ t$ **by** *simp*

note $IH = \text{IfTrue.hyps}(3)$

from $IH[OF \ bc1 \ \langle s = t \text{ on } L \ c1 \ X \rangle]$ **obtain** *t'* **where**

$(c1, t) \Rightarrow t' \ s' = t' \text{ on } X$ **by** *auto*

thus *?case* **using** *c* ($\text{bval } b \ t$) **by** *auto*

next

case (*IfFalse b s bc2 s' bc1*)

then obtain *c1 c2* **where** $c: c = \text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c1 \ \text{ELSE } c2$

and *bc1*: $bc1 = \text{bury } c1 \ X$ **and** *bc2*: $bc2 = \text{bury } c2 \ X$ **by** *auto*

have $s = t \text{ on vars } b \ s = t \text{ on } L \ c2 \ X$ **using** *IfFalse.prem*s *c* **by** *auto*

from *bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars*[*OF this(1)*] *IfFalse(1)* **have** $\sim \text{bval } b \ t$ **by** *simp*

note $IH = \text{IfFalse.hyps}(3)$

from $IH[OF \ bc2 \ \langle s = t \text{ on } L \ c2 \ X \rangle]$ **obtain** *t'* **where**

$(c2, t) \Rightarrow t' \ s' = t' \text{ on } X$ **by** *auto*

thus *?case* **using** *c* ($\sim \text{bval } b \ t$) **by** *auto*

next

case (*WhileFalse b s c*)

```

hence  $\sim$  bval b t
  by auto (metis L_While_vars bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars set_rev_mp)
thus ?case using WhileFalse
  by auto (metis L_While_X big_step.WhileFalse set_mp)
next
  case (WhileTrue b s1 bc' s2 s3 w X t1)
  then obtain c' where w: w = WHILE b DO c'
    and bc': bc' = bury c' (L (WHILE b DO c') X) by auto
  from  $\langle$ bval b s1 $\rangle$  WhileTrue.premis w have bval b t1
    by auto (metis L_While_vars bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars set_mp)
  note IH = WhileTrue.hyps(3,5)
  have s1 = t1 on L c' (L w X)
    using L_While_pfp WhileTrue.premis w by blast
  with IH(1)[OF bc', of t1] w obtain t2 where
     $\langle$ c', t1 $\rangle \Rightarrow$  t2 s2 = t2 on L w X by auto
  from IH(2)[OF WhileTrue.hyps(6), of t2] w this(2) obtain t3
    where  $\langle$ w, t2 $\rangle \Rightarrow$  t3 s3 = t3 on X
    by auto
  with  $\langle$ bval b t1 $\rangle$   $\langle$ c', t1 $\rangle \Rightarrow$  t2 $\rangle$  w show ?case by auto
qed

corollary final_bury_correct2: (bury c UNIV, s)  $\Rightarrow$  s'  $\implies$  (c, s)  $\Rightarrow$  s'
using bury_correct2[of c UNIV]
by (auto simp: fun_eq_iff[symmetric])

corollary bury_sim: bury c UNIV  $\sim$  c
by(metis final_bury_correct final_bury_correct2)

end

```

```

theory Live_True
imports HOL-Library.While_Combinator Vars Big_Step
begin

```

12.4 True Liveness Analysis

```

fun L :: com  $\Rightarrow$  vname set  $\Rightarrow$  vname set where
  L SKIP X = X |
  L (x ::= a) X = (if x  $\in$  X then vars a  $\cup$  (X - {x}) else X) |
  L (c1;; c2) X = L c1 (L c2 X) |
  L (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2) X = vars b  $\cup$  L c1 X  $\cup$  L c2 X |
  L (WHILE b DO c) X = lfp( $\lambda$ Y. vars b  $\cup$  X  $\cup$  L c Y)

```

```

lemma L_mono: mono (L c)
proof–
  { fix X Y have  $X \subseteq Y \implies L\ c\ X \subseteq L\ c\ Y$ 
    proof(induction c arbitrary: X Y)
      case (While b c)
        show ?case
          proof(simp, rule lfp_mono)
            fix Z show  $\text{vars } b \cup X \cup L\ c\ Z \subseteq \text{vars } b \cup Y \cup L\ c\ Z$ 
              using While by auto
            qed
          next
            case If thus ?case by(auto simp: subset_iff)
          qed auto
        } thus ?thesis by(rule monoI)
  qed

```

```

lemma mono_union_L:
  mono ( $\lambda Y. X \cup L\ c\ Y$ )
by (metis (no_types) L_mono mono_def order_eq_iff set_eq_subset sup_mono)

```

```

lemma L_While_unfold:
   $L\ (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c)\ X = \text{vars } b \cup X \cup L\ c\ (L\ (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c)\ X)$ 
by(metis lfp_unfold[OF mono_union_L] L.simps(5))

```

```

lemma L_While_pfp:  $L\ c\ (L\ (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c)\ X) \subseteq L\ (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c)\ X$ 
using L_While_unfold by blast

```

```

lemma L_While_vars:  $\text{vars } b \subseteq L\ (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c)\ X$ 
using L_While_unfold by blast

```

```

lemma L_While_X:  $X \subseteq L\ (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c)\ X$ 
using L_While_unfold by blast

```

Disable *L WHILE* equation and reason only with *L WHILE* constraints:

```

declare L.simps(5)[simp del]

```

12.5 Correctness

```

theorem L_correct:
   $(c,s) \Rightarrow s' \implies s = t\ \text{on } L\ c\ X \implies$ 
   $\exists t'. (c,t) \Rightarrow t' \ \& \ s' = t'\ \text{on } X$ 
proof (induction arbitrary: X t rule: big_step_induct)
  case Skip then show ?case by auto

```



```

next
  case Assign then show ?case
    by (auto simp: ball_Un)
next
  case (Seq c1 s1 s2 c2 s3 X t1)
  from Seq.IH(1) Seq.premis obtain t2 where
    t12: (c1, t1)  $\Rightarrow$  t2 and s2t2: s2 = t2 on L c2 X
    by simp blast
  from Seq.IH(2)[OF s2t2] obtain t3 where
    t23: (c2, t2)  $\Rightarrow$  t3 and s3t3: s3 = t3 on X
    by auto
  show ?case using t12 t23 s3t3 by auto
next
  case (IfTrue b s c1 s' c2)
  hence s = t on vars b and s = t on L c1 X by auto
  from bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars[OF this(1)] IfTrue(1) have bval b t by simp
  from IfTrue.IH[OF  $\langle$ s = t on L c1 X $\rangle$ ] obtain t' where
    (c1, t)  $\Rightarrow$  t' s' = t' on X by auto
  thus ?case using  $\langle$ bval b t $\rangle$  by auto
next
  case (IfFalse b s c2 s' c1)
  hence s = t on vars b s = t on L c2 X by auto
  from bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars[OF this(1)] IfFalse(1) have  $\sim$ bval b t by simp
  from IfFalse.IH[OF  $\langle$ s = t on L c2 X $\rangle$ ] obtain t' where
    (c2, t)  $\Rightarrow$  t' s' = t' on X by auto
  thus ?case using  $\langle$  $\sim$ bval b t $\rangle$  by auto
next
  case (WhileFalse b s c)
  hence  $\sim$  bval b t
    by (metis L-While_vars bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars set_mp)
  thus ?case using WhileFalse.premis L-While_X[of X b c] by auto
next
  case (WhileTrue b s1 c s2 s3 X t1)
  let ?w = WHILE b DO c
  from  $\langle$ bval b s1 $\rangle$  WhileTrue.premis have bval b t1
    by (metis L-While_vars bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars set_mp)
  have s1 = t1 on L c (L ?w X) using L-While_pfp WhileTrue.premis
    by (blast)
  from WhileTrue.IH(1)[OF this] obtain t2 where
    (c, t1)  $\Rightarrow$  t2 s2 = t2 on L ?w X by auto
  from WhileTrue.IH(2)[OF this(2)] obtain t3 where (?w, t2)  $\Rightarrow$  t3 s3
  = t3 on X
    by auto
  with  $\langle$ bval b t1 $\rangle$   $\langle$ (c, t1)  $\Rightarrow$  t2 $\rangle$  show ?case by auto

```

qed

12.6 Executability

lemma L_subset_vars : $L\ c\ X \subseteq rvars\ c \cup X$

proof(*induction c arbitrary: X*)

case (*While b c*)

have $lfp(\lambda Y. vars\ b \cup X \cup L\ c\ Y) \subseteq vars\ b \cup rvars\ c \cup X$

using *While.IH*[*of vars b ∪ rvars c ∪ X*]

by (*auto intro!: lfp_lowerbound*)

thus *?case* **by** (*simp add: L.simps(5)*)

qed *auto*

Make L executable by replacing lfp with the *while* combinator from theory *While_Combinator*. The *while* combinator obeys the recursion equation

$while\ b\ c\ s = (if\ b\ s\ then\ while\ b\ c\ (c\ s)\ else\ s)$

and is thus executable.

lemma L_While : **fixes** $b\ c\ X$

assumes *finite X* **defines** $f == \lambda Y. vars\ b \cup X \cup L\ c\ Y$

shows $L\ (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c)\ X = while\ (\lambda Y. f\ Y \neq Y)\ f\ \{\}\ (is_ =\ ?r)$

proof –

let $?V = vars\ b \cup rvars\ c \cup X$

have $lfp\ f = ?r$

proof(*rule lfp_while*[**where** $C = ?V$])

show *mono f* **by**(*simp add: f-def mono-union-L*)

next

fix Y **show** $Y \subseteq ?V \implies f\ Y \subseteq ?V$

unfolding *f-def* **using** L_subset_vars [*of c*] **by** *blast*

next

show *finite ?V* **using** $\langle finite\ X \rangle$ **by** *simp*

qed

thus *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: f-def L.simps(5)*)

qed

lemma L_While_let : $finite\ X \implies L\ (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c)\ X =$

(*let* $f = (\lambda Y. vars\ b \cup X \cup L\ c\ Y)$

in $while\ (\lambda Y. f\ Y \neq Y)\ f\ \{\}$)

by(*simp add: L_While*)

lemma L_While_set : $L\ (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c)\ (set\ xs) =$

(*let* $f = (\lambda Y. vars\ b \cup set\ xs \cup L\ c\ Y)$

in $while\ (\lambda Y. f\ Y \neq Y)\ f\ \{\}$)

by(*rule L_While_let, simp*)

Replace the equation for L ($WHILE \dots$) by the executable L_While_set :

lemmas $[code] = L.simps(1-4) L_While_set$

Sorry, this syntax is odd.

A test:

lemma $(let\ b = Less\ (N\ 0)\ (V\ "y");\ c = "y" ::= V\ "x";\ "x" ::= V\ "z"$
 $in\ L\ (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c)\ \{"y"\} = \{"x",\ "y",\ "z"\}$
by $eval$

12.7 Limiting the number of iterations

The final parameter is the default value:

fun $iter :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $iter\ f\ 0\ p\ d = d \mid$
 $iter\ f\ (Suc\ n)\ p\ d = (if\ f\ p = p\ then\ p\ else\ iter\ f\ n\ (f\ p)\ d)$

A version of L with a bounded number of iterations (here: 2) in the $WHILE$ case:

fun $Lb :: com \Rightarrow vname\ set \Rightarrow vname\ set$ **where**
 $Lb\ SKIP\ X = X \mid$
 $Lb\ (x ::= a)\ X = (if\ x \in X\ then\ X - \{x\} \cup\ vars\ a\ else\ X) \mid$
 $Lb\ (c_1;;\ c_2)\ X = (Lb\ c_1 \circ Lb\ c_2)\ X \mid$
 $Lb\ (IF\ b\ THEN\ c_1\ ELSE\ c_2)\ X = vars\ b \cup Lb\ c_1\ X \cup Lb\ c_2\ X \mid$
 $Lb\ (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c)\ X = iter\ (\lambda A.\ vars\ b \cup X \cup Lb\ c\ A)\ 2\ \{\}\ (vars\ b \cup rvars\ c \cup X)$

Lb (and $iter$) is not monotone!

lemma $let\ w = WHILE\ Bc\ False\ DO\ ("x" ::= V\ "y";\ "z" ::= V\ "x")$
 $in\ \neg (Lb\ w\ \{"z"\} \subseteq Lb\ w\ \{"y",\ "z"\})$
by $eval$

lemma lfp_subset_iter :

$\llbracket mono\ f;\ !!X.\ f\ X \subseteq f'\ X;\ lfp\ f \subseteq D \rrbracket \implies lfp\ f \subseteq iter\ f'\ n\ A\ D$

proof($induction\ n\ arbitrary:\ A$)

case 0 **thus** $?case$ **by** $simp$

next

case Suc **thus** $?case$ **by** $simp$ ($metis\ lfp_lowerbound$)

qed

lemma $L\ c\ X \subseteq Lb\ c\ X$

proof($induction\ c\ arbitrary:\ X$)

case ($While\ b\ c$)

let $?f = \lambda A.\ vars\ b \cup X \cup L\ c\ A$

```

let ?fb = λA. vars b ∪ X ∪ Lb c A
show ?case
proof (simp add: L.simps(5), rule lfp_subset_iter[OF mono_union_L])
  show !!X. ?f X ⊆ ?fb X using While.IH by blast
  show lfp ?f ⊆ vars b ∪ rvars c ∪ X
  by (metis (full_types) L.simps(5) L_subset_vars rvars.simps(5))
qed
next
case Seq thus ?case by simp (metis (full_types) L_mono monoD subset_trans)
qed auto
end

```

13 Hoare Logic

theory *Hoare* imports *Big-Step* begin

13.1 Hoare Logic for Partial Correctness

type_synonym *assn* = *state* ⇒ *bool*

definition

hoare_valid :: *assn* ⇒ *com* ⇒ *assn* ⇒ *bool* ($\models \{(1_)\} / (-) / \{(1_)\}$ 50) **where**
 $\models \{P\}c\{Q\} = (\forall s t. P s \wedge (c,s) \Rightarrow t \longrightarrow Q t)$

abbreviation *state_subst* :: *state* ⇒ *aexp* ⇒ *vname* ⇒ *state*

($[-'/-]$ [1000,0,0] 999)

where $s[a/x] == s(x := \text{aval } a \text{ } s)$

inductive

hoare :: *assn* ⇒ *com* ⇒ *assn* ⇒ *bool* ($\vdash \{(1_)\} / (-) / \{(1_)\}$ 50)

where

Skip: $\vdash \{P\} \text{SKIP } \{P\} \quad |$

Assign: $\vdash \{\lambda s. P(s[a/x])\} x ::= a \{P\} \quad |$

Seq: $\llbracket \vdash \{P\} c_1 \{Q\}; \vdash \{Q\} c_2 \{R\} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \vdash \{P\} c_1;;c_2 \{R\} \quad |$

If: $\llbracket \vdash \{\lambda s. P s \wedge \text{bval } b \text{ } s\} c_1 \{Q\}; \vdash \{\lambda s. P s \wedge \neg \text{bval } b \text{ } s\} c_2 \{Q\} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \vdash \{P\} \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2 \{Q\} \quad |$

While: $\vdash \{\lambda s. P s \wedge \text{bval } b \text{ } s\} c \{P\} \implies$

$\vdash \{P\} \text{ WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \{ \lambda s. P s \wedge \neg \text{bval } b s \} \mid$

conseq: $\llbracket \forall s. P' s \longrightarrow P s; \vdash \{P\} c \{Q\}; \forall s. Q s \longrightarrow Q' s \rrbracket$
 $\implies \vdash \{P'\} c \{Q'\}$

lemmas [*simp*] = *hoare.Skip hoare.Assign hoare.Seq If*

lemmas [*intro!*] = *hoare.Skip hoare.Assign hoare.Seq hoare.If*

lemma *strengthen_pre*:

$\llbracket \forall s. P' s \longrightarrow P s; \vdash \{P\} c \{Q\} \rrbracket \implies \vdash \{P'\} c \{Q\}$
by (*blast intro: conseq*)

lemma *weaken_post*:

$\llbracket \vdash \{P\} c \{Q\}; \forall s. Q s \longrightarrow Q' s \rrbracket \implies \vdash \{P\} c \{Q'\}$
by (*blast intro: conseq*)

The assignment and While rule are awkward to use in actual proofs because their pre and postcondition are of a very special form and the actual goal would have to match this form exactly. Therefore we derive two variants with arbitrary pre and postconditions.

lemma *Assign'*: $\forall s. P s \longrightarrow Q(s[a/x]) \implies \vdash \{P\} x ::= a \{Q\}$
by (*simp add: strengthen_pre[OF - Assign]*)

lemma *While'*:

assumes $\vdash \{ \lambda s. P s \wedge \text{bval } b s \} c \{P\}$ **and** $\forall s. P s \wedge \neg \text{bval } b s \longrightarrow Q s$
shows $\vdash \{P\} \text{ WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \{Q\}$
by(*rule weaken_post[OF While[OF assms(1)] assms(2)]*)

end

theory *Hoare_Examples* **imports** *Hoare* **begin**

hide_const (*open*) *sum*

Summing up the first x natural numbers in variable y .

fun *sum* :: *int* \Rightarrow *int* **where**
sum $i = (\text{if } i \leq 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{sum } (i - 1) + i)$

lemma *sum_simps*[*simp*]:

$0 < i \implies \text{sum } i = \text{sum } (i - 1) + i$
 $i \leq 0 \implies \text{sum } i = 0$
by(*simp_all*)

declare *sum.simps*[*simp del*]

abbreviation *wsum* ==
 WHILE Less (N 0) (V "x")
 DO ("y" ::= Plus (V "y") (V "x"));
 "x" ::= Plus (V "x") (N (- 1)))

13.1.1 Proof by Operational Semantics

The behaviour of the loop is proved by induction:

lemma *while_sum*:
 (*wsum*, *s*) \Rightarrow *t* \Longrightarrow *t* "y" = *s* "y" + *sum*(*s* "x")
apply(*induction wsum s t rule: big_step_induct*)
apply(*auto*)
done

We were lucky that the proof was automatic, except for the induction. In general, such proofs will not be so easy. The automation is partly due to the right inversion rules that we set up as automatic elimination rules that decompose big-step premises.

Now we prefix the loop with the necessary initialization:

lemma *sum_via_bigstep*:
assumes ("y" ::= N 0;; *wsum*, *s*) \Rightarrow *t*
shows *t* "y" = *sum* (*s* "x")
proof –
from *assms* **have** (*wsum*, *s*("y":=0)) \Rightarrow *t* **by** *auto*
from *while_sum*[*OF this*] **show** ?*thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

13.1.2 Proof by Hoare Logic

Note that we deal with sequences of commands from right to left, pulling back the postcondition towards the precondition.

lemma $\vdash \{ \lambda s. s \text{ "x"} = n \} \text{ "y"} ::= N 0;; \text{ wsum } \{ \lambda s. s \text{ "y"} = \text{sum } n \}$
apply(*rule Seq*)
prefer 2
apply(*rule While'* [**where** *P* = $\lambda s. (s \text{ "y"} = \text{sum } n - \text{sum}(s \text{ "x"}))$])
apply(*rule Seq*)
prefer 2
apply(*rule Assign*)
apply(*rule Assign'*)
apply *simp*
apply *simp*

```

apply(rule Assign)
apply simp
done

```

The proof is intentionally an apply script because it merely composes the rules of Hoare logic. Of course, in a few places side conditions have to be proved. But since those proofs are 1-liners, a structured proof is overkill. In fact, we shall learn later that the application of the Hoare rules can be automated completely and all that is left for the user is to provide the loop invariants and prove the side-conditions.

```

end

```

13.2 Soundness and Completeness

```

theory Hoare_Sound_Complete
imports Hoare
begin

```

13.2.1 Soundness

```

lemma hoare_sound:  $\vdash \{P\}c\{Q\} \implies \models \{P\}c\{Q\}$ 
proof(induction rule: hoare.induct)
  case (While P b c)
  { fix s t
    have (WHILE b DO c,s)  $\Rightarrow t \implies P s \implies P t \wedge \neg bval b t$ 
    proof(induction WHILE b DO c s t rule: big_step_induct)
      case WhileFalse thus ?case by blast
    next
      case WhileTrue thus ?case
        using While.IH unfolding hoare_valid_def by blast
    qed
  }
  thus ?case unfolding hoare_valid_def by blast
qed (auto simp: hoare_valid_def)

```

13.2.2 Weakest Precondition

```

definition wp :: com  $\Rightarrow$  assn  $\Rightarrow$  assn where
wp c Q = ( $\lambda s. \forall t. (c,s) \Rightarrow t \longrightarrow Q t$ )

```

```

lemma wp_SKIP[simp]: wp SKIP Q = Q
by (rule ext) (auto simp: wp_def)

```

```

lemma wp_Ass[simp]: wp (x ::= a) Q = ( $\lambda s. Q(s[a/x])$ )
by (rule ext) (auto simp: wp_def)

```

lemma *wp_Seq[simp]*: $wp (c_1;;c_2) Q = wp c_1 (wp c_2 Q)$
by (*rule ext*) (*auto simp: wp_def*)

lemma *wp_If[simp]*:
 $wp (IF b THEN c_1 ELSE c_2) Q =$
 $(\lambda s. \text{if } bval\ b\ s \text{ then } wp\ c_1\ Q\ s \text{ else } wp\ c_2\ Q\ s)$
by (*rule ext*) (*auto simp: wp_def*)

lemma *wp_While_If*:
 $wp (WHILE b DO c) Q\ s =$
 $wp (IF b THEN c;;WHILE b DO c ELSE SKIP) Q\ s$
unfolding *wp_def* **by** (*metis unfold_while*)

lemma *wp_While_True[simp]*: $bval\ b\ s \implies$
 $wp (WHILE b DO c) Q\ s = wp (c;; WHILE b DO c) Q\ s$
by(*simp add: wp_While_If*)

lemma *wp_While_False[simp]*: $\neg bval\ b\ s \implies wp (WHILE b DO c) Q\ s =$
 $Q\ s$
by(*simp add: wp_While_If*)

13.2.3 Completeness

lemma *wp_is_pre*: $\vdash \{wp\ c\ Q\} c \{Q\}$
proof(*induction c arbitrary: Q*)
case *If* **thus** *?case* **by**(*auto intro: conseq*)
next
case (*While b c*)
let *?w = WHILE b DO c*
show $\vdash \{wp\ ?w\ Q\} ?w \{Q\}$
proof(*rule While'*)
show $\vdash \{\lambda s. wp\ ?w\ Q\ s \wedge bval\ b\ s\} c \{wp\ ?w\ Q\}$
proof(*rule strengthen_pre[OF - While.IH]*)
show $\forall s. wp\ ?w\ Q\ s \wedge bval\ b\ s \longrightarrow wp\ c (wp\ ?w\ Q) s$ **by** *auto*
qed
show $\forall s. wp\ ?w\ Q\ s \wedge \neg bval\ b\ s \longrightarrow Q\ s$ **by** *auto*
qed
qed *auto*

lemma *hoare_complete*: $assumes \models \{P\}c\{Q\}$ **shows** $\vdash \{P\}c\{Q\}$
proof(*rule strengthen_pre*)
show $\forall s. P\ s \longrightarrow wp\ c\ Q\ s$ **using** *assms*
by (*auto simp: hoare_valid_def wp_def*)


```

  show  $\vdash \{wp\ c\ Q\} \ c\ \{Q\}$  by(rule wp_is_pre)
qed

```

```

corollary hoare_sound_complete:  $\vdash \{P\}c\{Q\} \longleftrightarrow \models \{P\}c\{Q\}$ 
by (metis hoare_complete hoare_sound)

```

```

end

```

```

theory VCG imports Hoare begin

```

13.3 Verification Conditions

Annotated commands: commands where loops are annotated with invariants.

```

datatype acom =
  Askip                (SKIP) |
  Aassign vname aexp   ((- ::= -) [1000, 61] 61) |
  Aseq  acom acom     (-;;/ - [60, 61] 60) |
  Aif  bexp acom acom ((IF -/ THEN -/ ELSE -) [0, 0, 61] 61) |
  Awhile assn bexp acom (({-}/ WHILE -/ DO -) [0, 0, 61] 61)

```

```

notation com.SKIP (SKIP)

```

Strip annotations:

```

fun strip :: acom  $\Rightarrow$  com where
strip SKIP = SKIP |
strip (x ::= a) = (x ::= a) |
strip (C1;; C2) = (strip C1;; strip C2) |
strip (IF b THEN C1 ELSE C2) = (IF b THEN strip C1 ELSE strip C2) |
strip ({-} WHILE b DO C) = (WHILE b DO strip C)

```

Weakest precondition from annotated commands:

```

fun pre :: acom  $\Rightarrow$  assn  $\Rightarrow$  assn where
pre SKIP Q = Q |
pre (x ::= a) Q = ( $\lambda s.$  Q(s(x := aval a s))) |
pre (C1;; C2) Q = pre C1 (pre C2 Q) |
pre (IF b THEN C1 ELSE C2) Q =
  ( $\lambda s.$  if bval b s then pre C1 Q s else pre C2 Q s) |
pre ({I} WHILE b DO C) Q = I

```

Verification condition:

```

fun vc :: acom  $\Rightarrow$  assn  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
vc SKIP Q = True |

```

$vc (x ::= a) Q = True \mid$
 $vc (C_1;; C_2) Q = (vc C_1 (pre C_2 Q) \wedge vc C_2 Q) \mid$
 $vc (IF b THEN C_1 ELSE C_2) Q = (vc C_1 Q \wedge vc C_2 Q) \mid$
 $vc (\{I\} WHILE b DO C) Q =$
 $((\forall s. (I s \wedge bval b s \longrightarrow pre C I s) \wedge$
 $(I s \wedge \neg bval b s \longrightarrow Q s)) \wedge$
 $vc C I)$

Soundness:

lemma *vc_sound*: $vc C Q \Longrightarrow \vdash \{pre C Q\} strip C \{Q\}$

proof(*induction C arbitrary: Q*)

case (*Awhile I b C*)

show *?case*

proof(*simp, rule While'*)

from $\langle vc (Awhile I b C) Q \rangle$

have *vc*: $vc C I$ **and** *IQ*: $\forall s. I s \wedge \neg bval b s \longrightarrow Q s$ **and**
 pre : $\forall s. I s \wedge bval b s \longrightarrow pre C I s$ **by** *simp_all*

have $\vdash \{pre C I\} strip C \{I\}$ **by**(*rule Awhile.IH[OF vc]*)

with *pre* **show** $\vdash \{\lambda s. I s \wedge bval b s\} strip C \{I\}$

by(*rule strengthen_pre*)

show $\forall s. I s \wedge \neg bval b s \longrightarrow Q s$ **by**(*rule IQ*)

qed

qed (*auto intro: hoare.conseq*)

corollary *vc_sound'*:

$\llbracket vc C Q; \forall s. P s \longrightarrow pre C Q s \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \vdash \{P\} strip C \{Q\}$
by (*metis strengthen_pre vc_sound*)

Completeness:

lemma *pre_mono*:

$\forall s. P s \longrightarrow P' s \Longrightarrow pre C P s \Longrightarrow pre C P' s$

proof (*induction C arbitrary: P P'*)

case *Aseq thus ?case* **by** *simp metis*

qed *simp_all*

lemma *vc_mono*:

$\forall s. P s \longrightarrow P' s \Longrightarrow vc C P \Longrightarrow vc C P'$

proof(*induction C arbitrary: P P'*)

case *Aseq thus ?case* **by** *simp (metis pre_mono)*

qed *simp_all*

lemma *vc_complete*:

$\vdash \{P\}c\{Q\} \Longrightarrow \exists C. strip C = c \wedge vc C Q \wedge (\forall s. P s \longrightarrow pre C Q s)$
(is $_ \Longrightarrow \exists C. ?G P c Q C$ *)*

```

proof (induction rule: hoare.induct)
  case Skip
  show ?case (is  $\exists C. ?C C$ )
  proof show ?C Askip by simp qed
next
  case (Assign P a x)
  show ?case (is  $\exists C. ?C C$ )
  proof show ?C(Aassign x a) by simp qed
next
  case (Seq P c1 Q c2 R)
  from Seq.IH obtain C1 where ih1: ?G P c1 Q C1 by blast
  from Seq.IH obtain C2 where ih2: ?G Q c2 R C2 by blast
  show ?case (is  $\exists C. ?C C$ )
  proof
    show ?C(Aseq C1 C2)
    using ih1 ih2 by (fastforce elim!: pre_mono vc_mono)
  qed
next
  case (If P b c1 Q c2)
  from If.IH obtain C1 where ih1: ?G ( $\lambda s. P s \wedge bval b s$ ) c1 Q C1
    by blast
  from If.IH obtain C2 where ih2: ?G ( $\lambda s. P s \wedge \neg bval b s$ ) c2 Q C2
    by blast
  show ?case (is  $\exists C. ?C C$ )
  proof
    show ?C(Aif b C1 C2) using ih1 ih2 by simp
  qed
next
  case (While P b c)
  from While.IH obtain C where ih: ?G ( $\lambda s. P s \wedge bval b s$ ) c P C by
blast
  show ?case (is  $\exists C. ?C C$ )
  proof show ?C(Awhile P b C) using ih by simp qed
next
  case conseq thus ?case by(fast elim!: pre_mono vc_mono)
qed

end

```

13.4 Hoare Logic for Total Correctness

```

theory Hoare_Total
imports Hoare_Examples
begin

```

13.4.1 Hoare Logic for Total Correctness — Separate Termination Relation

Note that this definition of total validity \models_t only works if execution is deterministic (which it is in our case).

definition *hoare_tvalid* :: *assn* \Rightarrow *com* \Rightarrow *assn* \Rightarrow *bool*

($\models_t \{(1_)\} / (-) / \{(1_)\}$ 50) **where**
 $\models_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \iff (\forall s. P\ s \longrightarrow (\exists t. (c,s) \Rightarrow t \wedge Q\ t))$

Provability of Hoare triples in the proof system for total correctness is written $\vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\}$ and defined inductively. The rules for \vdash_t differ from those for \vdash only in the one place where nontermination can arise: the *While*-rule.

inductive

hoaret :: *assn* \Rightarrow *com* \Rightarrow *assn* \Rightarrow *bool* ($\vdash_t \{(1_)\} / (-) / \{(1_)\}$ 50)

where

Skip: $\vdash_t \{P\} \text{SKIP} \{P\} \quad |$

Assign: $\vdash_t \{\lambda s. P(s[a/x])\} x ::= a \{P\} \quad |$

Seq: $\llbracket \vdash_t \{P_1\} c_1 \{P_2\}; \vdash_t \{P_2\} c_2 \{P_3\} \rrbracket \implies \vdash_t \{P_1\} c_1;;c_2 \{P_3\} \quad |$

If: $\llbracket \vdash_t \{\lambda s. P\ s \wedge \text{bval } b\ s\} c_1 \{Q\}; \vdash_t \{\lambda s. P\ s \wedge \neg \text{bval } b\ s\} c_2 \{Q\} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \vdash_t \{P\} \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2 \{Q\} \quad |$

While:

($\wedge n::\text{nat}$.

$\vdash_t \{\lambda s. P\ s \wedge \text{bval } b\ s \wedge T\ s\ n\} c \{\lambda s. P\ s \wedge (\exists n' < n. T\ s\ n')\}$

$\implies \vdash_t \{\lambda s. P\ s \wedge (\exists n. T\ s\ n)\} \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \{\lambda s. P\ s \wedge \neg \text{bval } b\ s\} \quad |$

conseq: $\llbracket \forall s. P'\ s \longrightarrow P\ s; \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\}; \forall s. Q\ s \longrightarrow Q'\ s \rrbracket \implies$
 $\vdash_t \{P'\}c\{Q'\}$

The *While*-rule is like the one for partial correctness but it requires additionally that with every execution of the loop body some measure relation $T :: \text{state} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ decreases. The following functional version is more intuitive:

lemma *While_fun*:

$\llbracket \wedge n::\text{nat}. \vdash_t \{\lambda s. P\ s \wedge \text{bval } b\ s \wedge n = f\ s\} c \{\lambda s. P\ s \wedge f\ s < n\} \rrbracket$

$\implies \vdash_t \{P\} \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \{\lambda s. P\ s \wedge \neg \text{bval } b\ s\}$

by (rule *While* [**where** $T = \lambda s\ n. n = f\ s$, *simplified*])

Building in the consequence rule:

lemma *strengthen_pre*:

$\llbracket \forall s. P' s \longrightarrow P s; \vdash_t \{P\} c \{Q\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \vdash_t \{P'\} c \{Q\}$
by (*metis conseq*)

lemma *weaken_post*:

$\llbracket \vdash_t \{P\} c \{Q\}; \forall s. Q s \longrightarrow Q' s \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \vdash_t \{P\} c \{Q'\}$
by (*metis conseq*)

lemma *Assign'*: $\forall s. P s \longrightarrow Q(s[a/x]) \Longrightarrow \vdash_t \{P\} x ::= a \{Q\}$

by (*simp add: strengthen_pre[OF - Assign]*)

lemma *While_fun'*:

assumes $\bigwedge n::nat. \vdash_t \{\lambda s. P s \wedge bval b s \wedge n = f s\} c \{\lambda s. P s \wedge f s < n\}$

and $\forall s. P s \wedge \neg bval b s \longrightarrow Q s$

shows $\vdash_t \{P\} WHILE b DO c \{Q\}$

by(*blast intro: assms(1) weaken_post[OF While_fun assms(2)]*)

Our standard example:

lemma $\vdash_t \{\lambda s. s \text{ "x" } = i\} \text{ "y" } ::= N 0;; wsum \{\lambda s. s \text{ "y" } = sum i\}$

apply(*rule Seq*)

prefer 2

apply(*rule While_fun'* [**where** $P = \lambda s. (s \text{ "y" } = sum i - sum(s \text{ "x" }))$])

and $f = \lambda s. nat(s \text{ "x" })$)

apply(*rule Seq*)

prefer 2

apply(*rule Assign*)

apply(*rule Assign'*)

apply *simp*

apply(*simp*)

apply(*rule Assign'*)

apply *simp*

done

The soundness theorem:

theorem *hoaret_sound*: $\vdash_t \{P\} c \{Q\} \Longrightarrow \models_t \{P\} c \{Q\}$

proof(*unfold hoare_tvalid_def, induction rule: hoaret.induct*)

case (*While P b T c*)

{

fix $s n$

have $\llbracket P s; T s n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \exists t. (WHILE b DO c, s) \Rightarrow t \wedge P t \wedge \neg bval b t$

proof(*induction n arbitrary: s rule: less_induct*)

case (*less n*)

thus ?*case* **by** (*metis While.IH WhileFalse WhileTrue*)

qed

}

```

thus ?case by auto
next
  case If thus ?case by auto blast
qed fastforce+

```

The completeness proof proceeds along the same lines as the one for partial correctness. First we have to strengthen our notion of weakest precondition to take termination into account:

```

definition wpt :: com ⇒ assn ⇒ assn (wpt) where
wpt c Q = (λs. ∃ t. (c,s) ⇒ t ∧ Q t)

```

```

lemma [simp]: wpt SKIP Q = Q
by(auto intro!: ext simp: wpt_def)

```

```

lemma [simp]: wpt (x ::= e) Q = (λs. Q(s(x := aval e s)))
by(auto intro!: ext simp: wpt_def)

```

```

lemma [simp]: wpt (c1;;c2) Q = wpt c1 (wpt c2 Q)
unfolding wpt_def
apply(rule ext)
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma [simp]:
wpt (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2) Q = (λs. wpt (if bval b s then c1 else c2) Q
s)
apply(unfold wpt_def)
apply(rule ext)
apply auto
done

```

Now we define the number of iterations *WHILE b DO c* needs to terminate when started in state *s*. Because this is a truly partial function, we define it as an (inductive) relation first:

```

inductive Its :: bexp ⇒ com ⇒ state ⇒ nat ⇒ bool where
Its_0: ¬ bval b s ⇒ Its b c s 0 |
Its_Suc: [ [ bval b s; (c,s) ⇒ s'; Its b c s' n ] ⇒ Its b c s (Suc n)

```

The relation is in fact a function:

```

lemma Its_fun: Its b c s n ⇒ Its b c s n' ⇒ n=n'
proof(induction arbitrary: n' rule:Its.induct)
  case Its_0 thus ?case by(metis Its.cases)
next
  case Its_Suc thus ?case by(metis Its.cases big_step_determ)

```

qed

For all terminating loops, *Its* yields a result:

```
lemma WHILE_Its: (WHILE b DO c,s)  $\Rightarrow$  t  $\implies$   $\exists$  n. Its b c s n
proof(induction WHILE b DO c s t rule: big_step_induct)
  case WhileFalse thus ?case by (metis Its_0)
next
  case WhileTrue thus ?case by (metis Its_Suc)
qed
```

```
lemma wpt_is_pre:  $\vdash_t$  {wpt c Q} c {Q}
proof(induction c arbitrary: Q)
  case SKIP show ?case by (auto intro:hoaret.Skip)
next
  case Assign show ?case by (auto intro:hoaret.Assign)
next
  case Seq thus ?case by (auto intro:hoaret.Seq)
next
  case If thus ?case by (auto intro:hoaret.If hoaret.conseq)
next
  case (While b c)
  let ?w = WHILE b DO c
  let ?T = Its b c
  have  $\forall$  s. wpt ?w Q s  $\longrightarrow$  wpt ?w Q s  $\wedge$  ( $\exists$  n. Its b c s n)
  unfolding wpt_def by (metis WHILE_Its)
  moreover
  { fix n
  let ?R =  $\lambda$ s'. wpt ?w Q s'  $\wedge$  ( $\exists$  n' < n. ?T s' n')
  { fix s t assume bval b s and ?T s n and (?w, s)  $\Rightarrow$  t and Q t
  from  $\langle$ bval b s  $\rangle$  and  $\langle$ (?w, s)  $\Rightarrow$  t  $\rangle$  obtain s' where
    (c,s)  $\Rightarrow$  s' (?w,s')  $\Rightarrow$  t by auto
  from  $\langle$ (?w, s')  $\Rightarrow$  t  $\rangle$  obtain n' where ?T s' n'
  by (blast dest: WHILE_Its)
  with  $\langle$ bval b s  $\rangle$  and  $\langle$ (c, s)  $\Rightarrow$  s'  $\rangle$  have ?T s (Suc n') by (rule Its_Suc)
  with  $\langle$ ?T s n  $\rangle$  have n = Suc n' by (rule Its_fun)
  with  $\langle$ (c,s)  $\Rightarrow$  s'  $\rangle$  and  $\langle$ (?w,s')  $\Rightarrow$  t  $\rangle$  and  $\langle$ Q t  $\rangle$  and  $\langle$ ?T s' n'  $\rangle$ 
  have wpt c ?R s by (auto simp: wpt_def)
  }
  }
  hence  $\forall$  s. wpt ?w Q s  $\wedge$  bval b s  $\wedge$  ?T s n  $\longrightarrow$  wpt c ?R s
  unfolding wpt_def by auto

  note strengthen_pre[OF this While.IH]
} note hoaret.While[OF this]
moreover have  $\forall$  s. wpt ?w Q s  $\wedge$   $\neg$  bval b s  $\longrightarrow$  Q s
```

```

    by (auto simp add:wpt_def)
    ultimately show ?case by (rule conseq)
qed

```

In the *While*-case, *Its* provides the obvious termination argument.

The actual completeness theorem follows directly, in the same manner as for partial correctness:

```

theorem hoaret_complete:  $\models_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \implies \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\}$ 
apply(rule strengthen_pre[OF _ wpt_is_pre])
apply(auto simp: hoare_tvalid_def wpt_def)
done

```

```

corollary hoaret_sound_complete:  $\vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \longleftrightarrow \models_t \{P\}c\{Q\}$ 
by (metis hoare_sound hoaret_complete)

```

end

```

theory Hoare_Total_EX
imports Hoare
begin

```

13.4.2 Hoare Logic for Total Correctness — *nat*-Indexed Invariant

This is the standard set of rules that you find in many publications. The *While*-rule is different from the one in *Concrete Semantics* in that the invariant is indexed by natural numbers and goes down by 1 with every iteration. The completeness proof is easier but the rule is harder to apply in program proofs.

```

definition hoare_tvalid :: assn  $\Rightarrow$  com  $\Rightarrow$  assn  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  ( $\models_t \{(1-)\} / (-) / \{(1-)\}$  50) where
 $\models_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall s. P\ s \longrightarrow (\exists t. (c, s) \Rightarrow t \wedge Q\ t))$ 

```

inductive

```

  hoaret :: assn  $\Rightarrow$  com  $\Rightarrow$  assn  $\Rightarrow$  bool ( $\vdash_t (\{(1-)\} / (-) / \{(1-)\})$  50)
where

```

```

  Skip:  $\vdash_t \{P\} SKIP \{P\} \quad |$ 

```

```

  Assign:  $\vdash_t \{\lambda s. P(s[a/x])\} x ::= a \{P\} \quad |$ 

```

```

  Seq:  $\llbracket \vdash_t \{P_1\} c_1 \{P_2\}; \vdash_t \{P_2\} c_2 \{P_3\} \rrbracket \implies \vdash_t \{P_1\} c_1;;c_2 \{P_3\} \quad |$ 

```


If: $\llbracket \vdash_t \{\lambda s. P\ s \wedge \text{bval } b\ s\} c_1 \{Q\}; \vdash_t \{\lambda s. P\ s \wedge \neg \text{bval } b\ s\} c_2 \{Q\} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \vdash_t \{P\} \text{ IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2 \{Q\} \quad |$

While:

$\llbracket \wedge n::\text{nat}. \vdash_t \{P\ (Suc\ n)\} c \{P\ n\};$
 $\quad \forall n\ s. P\ (Suc\ n)\ s \longrightarrow \text{bval } b\ s; \forall s. P\ 0\ s \longrightarrow \neg \text{bval } b\ s \rrbracket$
 $\implies \vdash_t \{\lambda s. \exists n. P\ n\ s\} \text{ WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \{P\ 0\} \quad |$

conseq: $\llbracket \forall s. P'\ s \longrightarrow P\ s; \vdash_t \{P\} c \{Q\}; \forall s. Q\ s \longrightarrow Q'\ s \rrbracket \implies$
 $\quad \vdash_t \{P'\} c \{Q'\}$

Building in the consequence rule:

lemma *strengthen_pre*:

$\llbracket \forall s. P'\ s \longrightarrow P\ s; \vdash_t \{P\} c \{Q\} \rrbracket \implies \vdash_t \{P'\} c \{Q\}$
by (*metis conseq*)

lemma *weaken_post*:

$\llbracket \vdash_t \{P\} c \{Q\}; \forall s. Q\ s \longrightarrow Q'\ s \rrbracket \implies \vdash_t \{P\} c \{Q'\}$
by (*metis conseq*)

lemma *Assign'*: $\forall s. P\ s \longrightarrow Q\ (s[a/x]) \implies \vdash_t \{P\} x ::= a \{Q\}$

by (*simp add: strengthen_pre[OF - Assign]*)

The soundness theorem:

theorem *hoaret_sound*: $\vdash_t \{P\} c \{Q\} \implies \models_t \{P\} c \{Q\}$

proof(*unfold hoare_tvalid_def, induction rule: hoaret.induct*)

case (*While P c b*)

{

fix *n s*

have $\llbracket P\ n\ s \rrbracket \implies \exists t. (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c, s) \Rightarrow t \wedge P\ 0\ t$

proof(*induction n arbitrary: s*)

case *0* **thus** *?case* **using** *While.hyps(3) WhileFalse* **by** *blast*

next

case (*Suc n*)

thus *?case* **by** (*meson While.IH While.hyps(2) WhileTrue*)

qed

}

thus *?case* **by** *auto*

next

case *If* **thus** *?case* **by** *auto blast*

qed *fastforce+*

definition *wpt* :: *com* \Rightarrow *assn* \Rightarrow *assn* (*wpt*) **where**

$wp_t c Q = (\lambda s. \exists t. (c, s) \Rightarrow t \wedge Q t)$

lemma [simp]: $wp_t \text{ SKIP } Q = Q$
by(auto intro!: ext simp: wpt_def)

lemma [simp]: $wp_t (x ::= e) Q = (\lambda s. Q(s(x := \text{aval } e \ s)))$
by(auto intro!: ext simp: wpt_def)

lemma [simp]: $wp_t (c_1;;c_2) Q = wp_t c_1 (wp_t c_2 Q)$
unfolding wpt_def
apply(rule ext)
apply auto
done

lemma [simp]:
 $wp_t (\text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c_1 \ \text{ELSE } c_2) Q = (\lambda s. wp_t (\text{if } \text{bval } b \ s \ \text{then } c_1 \ \text{else } c_2) Q \ s)$
apply(unfold wpt_def)
apply(rule ext)
apply auto
done

Function *wpw* computes the weakest precondition of a While-loop that is unfolded a fixed number of times.

fun *wpw* :: $\text{bexp} \Rightarrow \text{com} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{assn} \Rightarrow \text{assn} \ \mathbf{where}$
 $wpw \ b \ c \ 0 \ Q \ s = (\neg \ \text{bval } b \ s \wedge Q \ s) \ |$
 $wpw \ b \ c \ (\text{Suc } n) \ Q \ s = (\text{bval } b \ s \wedge (\exists s'. (c, s) \Rightarrow s' \wedge \text{wpw } b \ c \ n \ Q \ s'))$

lemma *WHILE_Its*: $(\text{WHILE } b \ \text{DO } c, s) \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow Q \ t \Longrightarrow \exists n. \text{wpw } b \ c \ n \ Q \ s$

proof(induction *WHILE* *b DO c s t* rule: big_step_induct)
case *WhileFalse* **thus** ?case **using** *wpw.simps(1)* **by** blast
next
case *WhileTrue* **thus** ?case **using** *wpw.simps(2)* **by** blast
qed

lemma *wpt-is-pre*: $\vdash_t \{wp_t \ c \ Q\} \ c \ \{Q\}$

proof (induction *c* arbitrary: *Q*)
case *SKIP* **show** ?case **by** (auto intro:hoaret.Skip)
next
case *Assign* **show** ?case **by** (auto intro:hoaret.Assign)
next
case *Seq* **thus** ?case **by** (auto intro:hoaret.Seq)
next

```

  case If thus ?case by (auto intro:hoaret.If hoaret.conseq)
next
case (While b c)
let ?w = WHILE b DO c
have c1:  $\forall s. wp_t ?w Q s \longrightarrow (\exists n. wpw\ b\ c\ n\ Q\ s)$ 
  unfolding wpt_def by (metis WHILE_Its)
have c3:  $\forall s. wpw\ b\ c\ 0\ Q\ s \longrightarrow Q\ s$  by simp
have w2:  $\forall n\ s. wpw\ b\ c\ (Suc\ n)\ Q\ s \longrightarrow bval\ b\ s$  by simp
have w3:  $\forall s. wpw\ b\ c\ 0\ Q\ s \longrightarrow \neg\ bval\ b\ s$  by simp
{ fix n
  have 1:  $\forall s. wpw\ b\ c\ (Suc\ n)\ Q\ s \longrightarrow (\exists t. (c, s) \Rightarrow t \wedge wpw\ b\ c\ n\ Q\ t)$ 
    by simp
  note strengthen_pre[OF 1 While.IH[of wpw b c n Q, unfolded wpt_def]]
}
from conseq[OF c1 hoaret.While[OF this w2 w3] c3]
show ?case .
qed

```

```

theorem hoaret_complete:  $\models_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \Longrightarrow \vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\}$ 
apply (rule strengthen_pre[OF _ wpt_is_pre])
apply (auto simp: hoare_tvalid_def wpt_def)
done

```

```

corollary hoaret_sound_complete:  $\vdash_t \{P\}c\{Q\} \longleftrightarrow \models_t \{P\}c\{Q\}$ 
by (metis hoaret_sound hoaret_complete)

```

end

```

theory VCG_Total_EX
imports  $\sim\sim$ /src/HOL/IMP/Hoare_Total_EX
begin

```

13.5 Verification Conditions for Total Correctness

Annotated commands: commands where loops are annotated with invariants.

```

datatype acom =
  Askip (SKIP) |
  Aassign vname aexp ((- ::= -) [1000, 61] 61) |
  Aseq acom acom ((-;/ - [60, 61] 60) |
  Aif bexp acom acom ((IF -/ THEN -/ ELSE -) [0, 0, 61] 61) |
  Awhile nat  $\Rightarrow$  assn bexp acom
  (({-}/ WHILE -/ DO -) [0, 0, 61] 61)

```

notation *com.SKIP* (*SKIP*)

Strip annotations:

```
fun strip :: acom ⇒ com where
strip SKIP = SKIP |
strip (x ::= a) = (x ::= a) |
strip (C1;; C2) = (strip C1;; strip C2) |
strip (IF b THEN C1 ELSE C2) = (IF b THEN strip C1 ELSE strip C2) |
strip ({_} WHILE b DO C) = (WHILE b DO strip C)
```

Weakest precondition from annotated commands:

```
fun pre :: acom ⇒ assn ⇒ assn where
pre SKIP Q = Q |
pre (x ::= a) Q = (λs. Q(s(x := aval a s))) |
pre (C1;; C2) Q = pre C1 (pre C2 Q) |
pre (IF b THEN C1 ELSE C2) Q =
  (λs. if bval b s then pre C1 Q s else pre C2 Q s) |
pre ({I} WHILE b DO C) Q = (λs. EX n. I n s)
```

Verification condition:

```
fun vc :: acom ⇒ assn ⇒ bool where
vc SKIP Q = True |
vc (x ::= a) Q = True |
vc (C1;; C2) Q = (vc C1 (pre C2 Q) ∧ vc C2 Q) |
vc (IF b THEN C1 ELSE C2) Q = (vc C1 Q ∧ vc C2 Q) |
vc ({I} WHILE b DO C) Q =
  (∀ s n. (I (Suc n) s → pre C (I n) s) ∧
    (I (Suc n) s → bval b s) ∧
    (I 0 s → ¬ bval b s ∧ Q s) ∧
    vc C (I n))
```

lemma *vc_sound*: $vc\ C\ Q \implies \vdash_t \{pre\ C\ Q\}\ strip\ C\ \{Q\}$

proof(*induction C arbitrary: Q*)

case (*Awhile I b C*)

show *?case*

proof(*simp, rule conseq[OF _ While[of I]], goal_cases*)

case (*2 n*) **show** *?case*

using *Awhile.IH[of I n] Awhile.prem*s

by (*auto intro: strengthen_pre*)

qed (*insert Awhile.prem*s, *auto*)

qed (*auto intro: conseq Seq If simp: Skip Assign*)

When trying to extend the completeness proof of the VCG for partial correctness to total correctness one runs into the following problem. In

the case of the while-rule, the universally quantified n in the first premise means that for that premise the induction hypothesis does not yield a single annotated command C but merely that for every n such a C exists.

end

14 Abstract Interpretation

theory *Complete_Lattice*

imports *Main*

begin

locale *Complete_Lattice* =

fixes $L :: 'a::order\ set$ **and** $Glb :: 'a\ set \Rightarrow 'a$

assumes $Glb_lower: A \subseteq L \Longrightarrow a \in A \Longrightarrow Glb\ A \leq a$

and $Glb_greatest: b : L \Longrightarrow \forall a \in A. b \leq a \Longrightarrow b \leq Glb\ A$

and $Glb_in_L: A \subseteq L \Longrightarrow Glb\ A : L$

begin

definition $lfp :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**

$lfp\ f = Glb\ \{a : L. f\ a \leq a\}$

lemma *index_lfp*: $lfp\ f : L$

by (*auto simp: lfp_def intro: Glb_in_L*)

lemma *lfp_lowerbound*:

$\llbracket a : L; f\ a \leq a \rrbracket \Longrightarrow lfp\ f \leq a$

by (*auto simp add: lfp_def intro: Glb_lower*)

lemma *lfp_greatest*:

$\llbracket a : L; \bigwedge u. \llbracket u : L; f\ u \leq u \rrbracket \Longrightarrow a \leq u \rrbracket \Longrightarrow a \leq lfp\ f$

by (*auto simp add: lfp_def intro: Glb_greatest*)

lemma *lfp_unfold*: **assumes** $\bigwedge x. f\ x : L \longleftrightarrow x : L$

and *mono*: *mono* f **shows** $lfp\ f = f\ (lfp\ f)$

proof–

note *assms*(1)[*simp*] *index_lfp*[*simp*]

have $1: f\ (lfp\ f) \leq lfp\ f$

apply (*rule* *lfp_greatest*)

apply *simp*

by (*blast* *intro: lfp_lowerbound monoD[OF mono] order_trans*)

have $lfp\ f \leq f\ (lfp\ f)$

by (*fastforce* *intro: 1 monoD[OF mono] lfp_lowerbound*)

with 1 **show** *?thesis* **by** (*blast* *intro: order_antisym*)

qed

end

end

theory *ACom*
imports *Com*
begin

14.1 Annotated Commands

datatype *'a acom* =
 SKIP *'a* (*SKIP* {*-*} 61) |
 Assign vname aexp 'a ((*-* ::= *-* {*-*}) [1000, 61, 0] 61) |
 Seq ('a acom) ('a acom) (*-*;;*-* [60, 61] 60) |
 If bexp 'a ('a acom) 'a ('a acom) 'a
 ((*IF* *-* *THEN* {*-*}/ *-*) / *ELSE* {*-*}/ *-*) // {*-*} [0, 0, 0, 61, 0, 0] 61) |
 While 'a bexp 'a ('a acom) 'a
 (({*-* } // *WHILE* *-* // *DO* {*-* } // *-*) // {*-*} [0, 0, 0, 61, 0] 61)

notation *com.SKIP* (*SKIP*)

fun *strip* :: *'a acom* \Rightarrow *com* **where**

strip (*SKIP* {*P*}) = *SKIP* |
strip (*x* ::= *e* {*P*}) = *x* ::= *e* |
strip (*C*₁;;*C*₂) = *strip* *C*₁;; *strip* *C*₂ |
strip (*IF* *b* *THEN* {*P*₁} *C*₁ *ELSE* {*P*₂} *C*₂ {*P*}) =
 IF *b* *THEN* *strip* *C*₁ *ELSE* *strip* *C*₂ |
strip ({*I*} *WHILE* *b* *DO* {*P*} *C* {*Q*}) = *WHILE* *b* *DO* *strip* *C*

fun *asize* :: *com* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**

asize *SKIP* = 1 |
asize (*x* ::= *e*) = 1 |
asize (*C*₁;;*C*₂) = *asize* *C*₁ + *asize* *C*₂ |
asize (*IF* *b* *THEN* *C*₁ *ELSE* *C*₂) = *asize* *C*₁ + *asize* *C*₂ + 3 |
asize (*WHILE* *b* *DO* *C*) = *asize* *C* + 3

definition *shift* :: (*nat* \Rightarrow *'a*) \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *'a* **where**

shift *f* *n* = ($\lambda p. f(p+n)$)

fun *annotate* :: (*nat* \Rightarrow *'a*) \Rightarrow *com* \Rightarrow *'a acom* **where**

annotate *f* *SKIP* = *SKIP* {*f* 0} |
annotate *f* (*x* ::= *e*) = *x* ::= *e* {*f* 0} |

$annotate\ f\ (c_1;;c_2) = annotate\ f\ c_1;;\ annotate\ (shift\ f\ (asize\ c_1))\ c_2 \mid$
 $annotate\ f\ (IF\ b\ THEN\ c_1\ ELSE\ c_2) =$
 $\quad IF\ b\ THEN\ \{f\ 0\}\ annotate\ (shift\ f\ 1)\ c_1$
 $\quad ELSE\ \{f(asize\ c_1 + 1)\}\ annotate\ (shift\ f\ (asize\ c_1 + 2))\ c_2$
 $\quad \{f(asize\ c_1 + asize\ c_2 + 2)\} \mid$
 $annotate\ f\ (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c) =$
 $\quad \{f\ 0\}\ WHILE\ b\ DO\ \{f\ 1\}\ annotate\ (shift\ f\ 2)\ c\ \{f(asize\ c + 2)\}$

fun *annos* :: 'a acom \Rightarrow 'a list **where**
 $annos\ (SKIP\ \{P\}) = [P] \mid$
 $annos\ (x ::= e\ \{P\}) = [P] \mid$
 $annos\ (C_1;;C_2) = annos\ C_1\ @\ annos\ C_2 \mid$
 $annos\ (IF\ b\ THEN\ \{P_1\}\ C_1\ ELSE\ \{P_2\}\ C_2\ \{Q\}) =$
 $\quad P_1\ \#\ annos\ C_1\ @\ P_2\ \#\ annos\ C_2\ @\ [Q] \mid$
 $annos\ (\{I\}\ WHILE\ b\ DO\ \{P\}\ C\ \{Q\}) = I\ \#\ P\ \#\ annos\ C\ @\ [Q]$
definition *anno* :: 'a acom \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a **where**
 $anno\ C\ p = annos\ C\ !\ p$

definition *post* :: 'a acom \Rightarrow 'a **where**
 $post\ C = last(annos\ C)$
fun *map_acom* :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a acom \Rightarrow 'b acom **where**
 $map_acom\ f\ (SKIP\ \{P\}) = SKIP\ \{f\ P\} \mid$
 $map_acom\ f\ (x ::= e\ \{P\}) = x ::= e\ \{f\ P\} \mid$
 $map_acom\ f\ (C_1;;C_2) = map_acom\ f\ C_1;;\ map_acom\ f\ C_2 \mid$
 $map_acom\ f\ (IF\ b\ THEN\ \{P_1\}\ C_1\ ELSE\ \{P_2\}\ C_2\ \{Q\}) =$
 $\quad IF\ b\ THEN\ \{f\ P_1\}\ map_acom\ f\ C_1\ ELSE\ \{f\ P_2\}\ map_acom\ f\ C_2$
 $\quad \{f\ Q\} \mid$
 $map_acom\ f\ (\{I\}\ WHILE\ b\ DO\ \{P\}\ C\ \{Q\}) =$
 $\quad \{f\ I\}\ WHILE\ b\ DO\ \{f\ P\}\ map_acom\ f\ C\ \{f\ Q\}$

lemma *annos_ne*: $annos\ C \neq []$
by(*induction C*) *auto*

lemma *strip_annotate[simp]*: $strip(annotate\ f\ c) = c$
by(*induction c arbitrary: f*) *auto*

lemma *length_annos_annotate[simp]*: $length\ (annos\ (annotate\ f\ c)) = asize\ c$
by(*induction c arbitrary: f*) *auto*

lemma *size_annos*: $size(annos\ C) = asize(strip\ C)$
by(*induction C*)(*auto*)

lemma *size_annos_same*: $strip\ C1 = strip\ C2 \implies size(annos\ C1) = size(annos\ C2)$

$C2$)
apply(*induct* $C2$ *arbitrary*: $C1$)
apply(*case_tac* $C1$, *simp_all*)
done

lemmas *size_annos_same2* = *eqTrueI*[*OF size_annos_same*]

lemma *anno_annotate*[*simp*]: $p < \text{asize } c \implies \text{anno } (\text{annotate } f \ c) \ p = f \ p$
apply(*induction* c *arbitrary*: $f \ p$)
apply (*auto simp*: *anno_def nth_append nth_Cons numeral_eq_Suc shift_def*
split: *nat.split*)
apply (*metis add_Suc_right add_diff_inverse add commute*)
apply(*rule_tac* $f=f$ **in** *arg_cong*)
apply *arith*
apply (*metis less_Suc_eq*)
done

lemma *eq_acom_iff_strip_annos*:
 $C1 = C2 \iff \text{strip } C1 = \text{strip } C2 \wedge \text{annos } C1 = \text{annos } C2$
apply(*induction* $C1$ *arbitrary*: $C2$)
apply(*case_tac* $C2$, *auto simp*: *size_annos_same2*)
done

lemma *eq_acom_iff_strip_anno*:
 $C1=C2 \iff \text{strip } C1 = \text{strip } C2 \wedge (\forall p < \text{size}(\text{annos } C1). \text{anno } C1 \ p = \text{anno } C2 \ p)$
by(*auto simp add*: *eq_acom_iff_strip_annos anno_def*
list_eq_iff_nth_eq size_annos_same2)

lemma *post_map_acom*[*simp*]: $\text{post}(\text{map_acom } f \ C) = f(\text{post } C)$
by (*induction* C) (*auto simp*: *post_def last_append annos_ne*)

lemma *strip_map_acom*[*simp*]: $\text{strip}(\text{map_acom } f \ C) = \text{strip } C$
by (*induction* C) *auto*

lemma *anno_map_acom*: $p < \text{size}(\text{annos } C) \implies \text{anno } (\text{map_acom } f \ C) \ p = f(\text{anno } C \ p)$
apply(*induction* C *arbitrary*: p)
apply(*auto simp*: *anno_def nth_append nth_Cons' size_annos*)
done

lemma *strip_eq_SKIP*:
 $\text{strip } C = \text{SKIP} \iff (\exists X \ P. C = \text{SKIP } \{P\})$
by (*cases* C) *simp_all*

lemma *strip_eq_Assign*:

strip $C = x ::= e \longleftrightarrow (EX P. C = x ::= e \{P\})$

by (*cases* C) *simp_all*

lemma *strip_eq_Seq*:

strip $C = c1 ;; c2 \longleftrightarrow (EX C1 C2. C = C1 ;; C2 \ \& \ \textit{strip} \ C1 = c1 \ \& \ \textit{strip} \ C2 = c2)$

by (*cases* C) *simp_all*

lemma *strip_eq_If*:

strip $C = IF \ b \ THEN \ c1 \ ELSE \ c2 \longleftrightarrow$

$(EX \ P1 \ P2 \ C1 \ C2 \ Q. \ C = IF \ b \ THEN \ \{P1\} \ C1 \ ELSE \ \{P2\} \ C2 \ \{Q\} \ \& \ \textit{strip} \ C1 = c1 \ \& \ \textit{strip} \ C2 = c2)$

by (*cases* C) *simp_all*

lemma *strip_eq_While*:

strip $C = WHILE \ b \ DO \ c1 \longleftrightarrow$

$(EX \ I \ P \ C1 \ Q. \ C = \{I\} \ WHILE \ b \ DO \ \{P\} \ C1 \ \{Q\} \ \& \ \textit{strip} \ C1 = c1)$

by (*cases* C) *simp_all*

lemma [*simp*]: *shift* $(\lambda p. a) \ n = (\lambda p. a)$

by(*simp* *add:shift_def*)

lemma *set_annos_anno*[*simp*]: *set* (*annos* (*annotate* $(\lambda p. a) \ c$)) = $\{a\}$

by(*induction* c) *simp_all*

lemma *post_in_annos*: *post* $C \in \textit{set}(\textit{annos} \ C)$

by(*auto* *simp: post_def annos_ne*)

lemma *post_anno_asize*: *post* $C = \textit{anno} \ C \ (\textit{size}(\textit{annos} \ C) - 1)$

by(*simp* *add: post_def last_conv_nth[OF annos_ne] anno_def*)

end

theory *Collecting*

imports *Complete_Lattice Big_Step ACom*

begin

14.2 The generic Step function

notation

sup (**infixl** \sqcup 65) **and**

inf (**infixl** \sqcap 70) **and**

bot (\perp) **and**

top (\top)

context

fixes $f :: vname \Rightarrow aexp \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a::sup$

fixes $g :: bexp \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$

begin

fun *Step* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a\ acom \Rightarrow 'a\ acom$ **where**

Step S (SKIP {Q}) = (SKIP {S}) |

Step S (x ::= e {Q}) =

x ::= e {f x e S} |

Step S (C1;; C2) = Step S C1;; Step (post C1) C2 |

Step S (IF b THEN {P1} C1 ELSE {P2} C2 {Q}) =

IF b THEN {g b S} Step P1 C1 ELSE {g (Not b) S} Step P2 C2

{post C1 \sqcup post C2} |

Step S ({I} WHILE b DO {P} C {Q}) =

{S \sqcup post C} WHILE b DO {g b I} Step P C {g (Not b) I}

end

lemma *strip_Step[simp]: strip(Step f g S C) = strip C*

by(*induct C arbitrary: S*) *auto*

14.3 Collecting Semantics of Commands

14.3.1 Annotated commands as a complete lattice

instantiation *acom* :: (*order*) *order*

begin

definition *less_eq_acom* :: ($'a::order$)*acom* $\Rightarrow 'a\ acom \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

$C1 \leq C2 \iff strip\ C1 = strip\ C2 \wedge (\forall p < size(annos\ C1).\ anno\ C1\ p \leq anno\ C2\ p)$

definition *less_acom* :: $'a\ acom \Rightarrow 'a\ acom \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

$less_acom\ x\ y = (x \leq y \wedge \neg y \leq x)$

instance

proof (*standard, goal_cases*)

case 1 **show** ?*case* **by**(*simp add: less_acom_def*)

next

case 2 **thus** ?*case* **by**(*auto simp: less_eq_acom_def*)

next

case 3 **thus** ?*case* **by**(*fastforce simp: less_eq_acom_def size_annos*)

next

case 4 **thus** ?*case*

```

    by(fastforce simp: le_antisym less_eq_acom_def size_annos
       eq_acom_iff_strip_anno)
qed

end

lemma less_eq_acom_annos:
  C1 ≤ C2 ⟷ strip C1 = strip C2 ∧ list_all2 (op ≤) (annos C1) (annos
  C2)
by(auto simp add: less_eq_acom_def anno_def list_all2_conv_all_nth size_annos_same2)

lemma SKIP_le[simp]: SKIP {S} ≤ c ⟷ (∃ S'. c = SKIP {S'} ∧ S ≤
  S')
by (cases c) (auto simp:less_eq_acom_def anno_def)

lemma Assign_le[simp]: x ::= e {S} ≤ c ⟷ (∃ S'. c = x ::= e {S'} ∧ S
  ≤ S')
by (cases c) (auto simp:less_eq_acom_def anno_def)

lemma Seq_le[simp]: C1;;C2 ≤ C ⟷ (∃ C1' C2'. C = C1';;C2' ∧ C1 ≤
  C1' ∧ C2 ≤ C2')
apply (cases C)
apply(auto simp: less_eq_acom_annos list_all2_append size_annos_same2)
done

lemma If_le[simp]: IF b THEN {p1} C1 ELSE {p2} C2 {S} ≤ C ⟷
  (∃ p1' p2' C1' C2' S'. C = IF b THEN {p1'} C1' ELSE {p2'} C2' {S'}
  ∧
  p1 ≤ p1' ∧ p2 ≤ p2' ∧ C1 ≤ C1' ∧ C2 ≤ C2' ∧ S ≤ S')
apply (cases C)
apply(auto simp: less_eq_acom_annos list_all2_append size_annos_same2)
done

lemma While_le[simp]: {I} WHILE b DO {p} C {P} ≤ W ⟷
  (∃ I' p' C' P'. W = {I'} WHILE b DO {p'} C' {P'} ∧ C ≤ C' ∧ p ≤
  p' ∧ I ≤ I' ∧ P ≤ P')
apply (cases W)
apply(auto simp: less_eq_acom_annos list_all2_append size_annos_same2)
done

lemma mono_post: C ≤ C' ⟹ post C ≤ post C'
using annos_ne[of C']
by(auto simp: post_def less_eq_acom_def last_conv_nth[OF annos_ne] anno_def
  dest: size_annos_same)

```

definition $Inf_acom :: com \Rightarrow 'a::complete_lattice\ acom\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ acom$
where
 $Inf_acom\ c\ M = annotate\ (\lambda p.\ INF\ C:M.\ anno\ C\ p)\ c$

global_interpretation

$Complete_Lattice\ \{C.\ strip\ C = c\}\ Inf_acom\ c$ **for** c
proof ($standard, goal_cases$)
case 1 thus $?case$
by($auto\ simp: Inf_acom_def\ less_eq_acom_def\ size_annos\ intro:INF_lower$)
next
case 2 thus $?case$
by($auto\ simp: Inf_acom_def\ less_eq_acom_def\ size_annos\ intro:INF_greatest$)
next
case 3 thus $?case$ **by**($auto\ simp: Inf_acom_def$)
qed

14.3.2 Collecting semantics

definition $step = Step\ (\lambda x\ e\ S.\ \{s(x := aval\ e\ s) \mid s.\ s : S\})\ (\lambda b\ S.\ \{s:S.\ bval\ b\ s\})$

definition $CS :: com \Rightarrow state\ set\ acom$ **where**
 $CS\ c = lfp\ c\ (step\ UNIV)$

lemma $mono2_Step: fixes\ C1\ C2 :: 'a::semilattice_sup\ acom$
assumes $!!x\ e\ S1\ S2.\ S1 \leq S2 \implies f\ x\ e\ S1 \leq f\ x\ e\ S2$
 $!!b\ S1\ S2.\ S1 \leq S2 \implies g\ b\ S1 \leq g\ b\ S2$
shows $C1 \leq C2 \implies S1 \leq S2 \implies Step\ f\ g\ S1\ C1 \leq Step\ f\ g\ S2\ C2$
proof($induction\ S1\ C1\ arbitrary: C2\ S2\ rule: Step.induct$)
case 1 thus $?case$ **by**($auto$)
next
case 2 thus $?case$ **by** ($auto\ simp: assms(1)$)
next
case 3 thus $?case$ **by**($auto\ simp: mono_post$)
next
case 4 thus $?case$
by($auto\ simp: subset_iff\ assms(2)$)
 $(metis\ mono_post\ le_supI1\ le_supI2)+$
next
case 5 thus $?case$
by($auto\ simp: subset_iff\ assms(2)$)
 $(metis\ mono_post\ le_supI1\ le_supI2)+$
qed

lemma *mono2_step*: $C1 \leq C2 \implies S1 \subseteq S2 \implies \text{step } S1 \ C1 \leq \text{step } S2 \ C2$
unfolding *step_def* **by**(*rule mono2_Step*) *auto*

lemma *mono_step*: *mono (step S)*
by(*blast intro: monoI mono2_step*)

lemma *strip_step*: $\text{strip}(\text{step } S \ C) = \text{strip } C$
by (*induction C arbitrary: S*) (*auto simp: step_def*)

lemma *lfp_cs_unfold*: $\text{lfp } c \ (\text{step } S) = \text{step } S \ (\text{lfp } c \ (\text{step } S))$
apply(*rule lfp_unfold[OF - mono_step]*)
apply(*simp add: strip_step*)
done

lemma *CS_unfold*: $CS \ c = \text{step } UNIV \ (CS \ c)$
by (*metis CS_def lfp_cs_unfold*)

lemma *strip_CS[simp]*: $\text{strip}(CS \ c) = c$
by(*simp add: CS_def index_lfp[simplified]*)

14.3.3 Relation to big-step semantics

lemma *asize_nz*: $\text{asize}(c::\text{com}) \neq 0$
by (*metis length_0_conv length_annos_annotate annos_ne*)

lemma *post_Inf_acom*:
 $\forall C \in M. \text{strip } C = c \implies \text{post} \ (\text{Inf_acom } c \ M) = \bigcap (\text{post } ` \ M)$
apply(*subgoal_tac $\forall C \in M. \text{size}(\text{annos } C) = \text{asize } c$*)
apply(*simp add: post_anno_asize Inf_acom_def asize_nz neq0_conv[symmetric]*)
apply(*simp add: size_annos*)
done

lemma *post_lfp*: $\text{post}(\text{lfp } c \ f) = (\bigcap \{\text{post } C \mid C. \text{strip } C = c \wedge f \ C \leq C\})$
by(*auto simp add: lfp_def post_Inf_acom*)

lemma *big_step_post_step*:
 $\llbracket (c, s) \Rightarrow t; \text{strip } C = c; s \in S; \text{step } S \ C \leq C \rrbracket \implies t \in \text{post } C$
proof(*induction arbitrary: C S rule: big_step_induct*)
case *Skip* **thus** *?case* **by**(*auto simp: strip_eq_SKIP step_def post_def*)
next
case *Assign* **thus** *?case*
by(*fastforce simp: strip_eq_Assign step_def post_def*)
next

```

case Seq thus ?case
  by(fastforce simp: strip_eq_Seq step_def post_def last_append annos_ne)
next
case IfTrue thus ?case apply(auto simp: strip_eq>If step_def post_def)
  by (metis (lifting,full_types) mem_Collect_eq set_mp)
next
case IfFalse thus ?case apply(auto simp: strip_eq>If step_def post_def)
  by (metis (lifting,full_types) mem_Collect_eq set_mp)
next
case (WhileTrue b s1 c' s2 s3)
  from WhileTrue.prems(1) obtain I P C' Q where  $C = \{I\}$  WHILE b
  DO  $\{P\}$   $C' \{Q\}$  strip  $C' = c'$ 
  by(auto simp: strip_eq_While)
  from WhileTrue.prems(3)  $\langle C = \_ \rangle$ 
  have step  $P C' \leq C' \{s \in I. \text{bval } b \ s\} \leq P \ S \leq I \ \text{step} \ (\text{post } C') \ C \leq$ 
   $C$ 
  by (auto simp: step_def post_def)
  have step  $\{s \in I. \text{bval } b \ s\} \ C' \leq C'$ 
  by (rule order_trans[OF mono2_step[OF order_refl \{s \in I. bval b s\} \leq
  P\}] \langle step P C' \leq C' \rangle)
  have  $s1: \{s:I. \text{bval } b \ s\}$  using  $\langle s1 \in S \rangle \langle S \subseteq I \rangle \langle \text{bval } b \ s1 \rangle$  by auto
  note  $s2.in\_post\_C' = \text{WhileTrue.IH}(1)[\text{OF} \langle \text{strip } C' = c' \rangle \text{this} \langle \text{step } \{s$ 
   $\in I. \text{bval } b \ s\} \ C' \leq C' \rangle]$ 
  from WhileTrue.IH(2)[OF WhileTrue.prems(1)  $s2.in\_post\_C'$   $\langle \text{step} \ (\text{post}$ 
   $C') \ C \leq C' \rangle$ ]
  show ?case .
next
case (WhileFalse b s1 c') thus ?case
  by (force simp: strip_eq_While step_def post_def)
qed

```

```

lemma big_step_lfp:  $\llbracket (c,s) \Rightarrow t; \ s \in S \rrbracket \Longrightarrow t \in \text{post}(\text{lfp } c \ (\text{step } S))$ 
by(auto simp add: post_lfp intro: big_step_post_step)

```

```

lemma big_step_CS:  $(c,s) \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow t : \text{post}(CS \ c)$ 
by(simp add: CS_def big_step_lfp)

```

```

end
theory Collecting1
imports Collecting
begin

```

14.4 A small step semantics on annotated commands

The idea: the state is propagated through the annotated command as an annotation $\{s\}$, all other annotations are $\{\}$. It is easy to show that this semantics approximates the collecting semantics.

lemma *step_preserves_le*:

$\llbracket \text{step } S \text{ cs} = \text{cs}; S' \subseteq S; \text{cs}' \leq \text{cs} \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{step } S' \text{ cs}' \leq \text{cs}$

by (*metis mono2_step*)

lemma *steps_empty_preserves_le*: **assumes** $\text{step } S \text{ cs} = \text{cs}$

shows $\text{cs}' \leq \text{cs} \implies (\text{step } \{\} \ \wedge\wedge\ n) \text{cs}' \leq \text{cs}$

proof(*induction n arbitrary: cs'*)

case 0 thus ?case by simp

next

case (Suc n) thus ?case

using *Suc.IH*[*OF step_preserves_le*[*OF assms empty_subsetI Suc.prem*]]

by(*simp add: funpow_swap1*)

qed

definition *steps* :: $\text{state} \Rightarrow \text{com} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{state set acom}$ **where**

$\text{steps } s \ c \ n = ((\text{step } \{\}) \ \wedge\wedge\ n) (\text{step } \{s\} (\text{annotate } (\lambda p. \{\}) \ c))$

lemma *steps_approx_fix_step*: **assumes** $\text{step } S \text{ cs} = \text{cs}$ **and** $s:S$

shows $\text{steps } s \ (\text{strip } \text{cs}) \ n \leq \text{cs}$

proof–

let $?bot = \text{annotate } (\lambda p. \{\}) (\text{strip } \text{cs})$

have $?bot \leq \text{cs}$ **by**(*induction cs*) *auto*

from *step_preserves_le*[*OF assms(1)*–*this*, *of* $\{s\}$] $\langle s:S \rangle$

have $1: \text{step } \{s\} \ ?bot \leq \text{cs}$ **by** *simp*

from *steps_empty_preserves_le*[*OF assms(1)* *1*]

show *?thesis* **by**(*simp add: steps_def*)

qed

theorem *steps_approx_CS*: $\text{steps } s \ c \ n \leq \text{CS } c$

by (*metis CS_unfold UNIV_I steps_approx_fix_step strip_CS*)

end

theory *Collecting_Examples*

imports *Collecting_Vars*

begin

14.5 Pretty printing state sets

Tweak code generation to work with sets of non-equality types:

```
declare insert_code[code del] union_coset_filter[code del]
lemma insert_code [code]: insert x (set xs) = set (x#xs)
by simp
```

Compensate for the fact that sets may now have duplicates:

```
definition compact :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set where
compact X = X
```

```
lemma [code]: compact(set xs) = set(remdups xs)
by(simp add: compact_def)
```

```
definition vars_acom = compact o vars o strip
```

In order to display commands annotated with state sets, states must be translated into a printable format as sets of variable-state pairs, for the variables in the command:

```
definition show_acom :: state set acom ⇒ (vname*val)set set acom where
show_acom C =
  annotate (λp. (λs. (λx. (x, s x)) ' (vars_acom C)) ' anno C p) (strip C)
```

14.6 Examples

```
definition c0 = WHILE Less (V "x") (N 3)
              DO "x" ::= Plus (V "x") (N 2)
```

```
definition C0 :: state set acom where C0 = annotate (%p. {}) c0
```

Collecting semantics:

```
value show_acom (((step {<>}) ^^ 1) C0)
value show_acom (((step {<>}) ^^ 2) C0)
value show_acom (((step {<>}) ^^ 3) C0)
value show_acom (((step {<>}) ^^ 4) C0)
value show_acom (((step {<>}) ^^ 5) C0)
value show_acom (((step {<>}) ^^ 6) C0)
value show_acom (((step {<>}) ^^ 7) C0)
value show_acom (((step {<>}) ^^ 8) C0)
```

Small-step semantics:

```
value show_acom (((step {}) ^^ 0) (step {<>} C0))
value show_acom (((step {}) ^^ 1) (step {<>} C0))
value show_acom (((step {}) ^^ 2) (step {<>} C0))
value show_acom (((step {}) ^^ 3) (step {<>} C0))
value show_acom (((step {}) ^^ 4) (step {<>} C0))
```



```

value show_acom (((step {}) ^^ 5) (step {<>} C0))
value show_acom (((step {}) ^^ 6) (step {<>} C0))
value show_acom (((step {}) ^^ 7) (step {<>} C0))
value show_acom (((step {}) ^^ 8) (step {<>} C0))

```

```

end
theory Abs_Int_Tests
imports Com
begin

```

14.7 Test Programs

For constant propagation:

Straight line code:

```

definition test1_const =
  "y" ::= N 7;;
  "z" ::= Plus (V "y") (N 2);;
  "y" ::= Plus (V "x") (N 0)

```

Conditional:

```

definition test2_const =
  IF Less (N 41) (V "x") THEN "x" ::= N 5 ELSE "x" ::= N 5

```

Conditional, test is relevant:

```

definition test3_const =
  "x" ::= N 42;;
  IF Less (N 41) (V "x") THEN "x" ::= N 5 ELSE "x" ::= N 6

```

While:

```

definition test4_const =
  "x" ::= N 0;; WHILE Bc True DO "x" ::= N 0

```

While, test is relevant:

```

definition test5_const =
  "x" ::= N 0;; WHILE Less (V "x") (N 1) DO "x" ::= N 1

```

Iteration is needed:

```

definition test6_const =
  "x" ::= N 0;; "y" ::= N 0;; "z" ::= N 2;;
  WHILE Less (V "x") (N 1) DO ("x" ::= V "y";; "y" ::= V "z")

```

For intervals:

```

definition test1_ivl =
  "y" ::= N 7;;

```

```

IF Less (V "x") (V "y")
THEN "y" ::= Plus (V "y") (V "x")
ELSE "x" ::= Plus (V "x") (V "y")

```

```

definition test2_ivl =
  WHILE Less (V "x") (N 100)
  DO "x" ::= Plus (V "x") (N 1)

```

```

definition test3_ivl =
  "x" ::= N 0;;
  WHILE Less (V "x") (N 100)
  DO "x" ::= Plus (V "x") (N 1)

```

```

definition test4_ivl =
  "x" ::= N 0;; "y" ::= N 0;;
  WHILE Less (V "x") (N 11)
  DO ("x" ::= Plus (V "x") (N 1));; "y" ::= Plus (V "y") (N 1)

```

```

definition test5_ivl =
  "x" ::= N 0;; "y" ::= N 0;;
  WHILE Less (V "x") (N 100)
  DO ("y" ::= V "x";; "x" ::= Plus (V "x") (N 1))

```

```

definition test6_ivl =
  "x" ::= N 0;;
  WHILE Less (N (- 1)) (V "x") DO "x" ::= Plus (V "x") (N 1)

```

end

theory Abs_Int_init

imports HOL-Library.While_Combinator

HOL-Library.Extended

Vars Collecting Abs_Int_Tests

begin

hide_const (**open**) top bot dom — to avoid qualified names

end

theory Abs_Int0

imports Abs_Int_init

begin

14.8 Orderings

The basic type classes *order*, *semilattice_sup* and *order_top* are defined in *Main*, more precisely in theories *Orderings* and *Lattices*. If you view this theory with *jedit*, just click on the names to get there.

```
class semilattice_sup_top = semilattice_sup + order_top
```

```
instance fun :: (type, semilattice_sup_top) semilattice_sup_top ..
```

```
instantiation option :: (order)order
begin
```

```
fun less_eq_option where
  Some x ≤ Some y = (x ≤ y) |
  None ≤ y = True |
  Some _ ≤ None = False
```

```
definition less_option where x < (y::'a option) = (x ≤ y ∧ ¬ y ≤ x)
```

```
lemma le_None[simp]: (x ≤ None) = (x = None)
by (cases x) simp_all
```

```
lemma Some_le[simp]: (Some x ≤ u) = (∃ y. u = Some y ∧ x ≤ y)
by (cases u) auto
```

```
instance
proof (standard, goal_cases)
  case 1 show ?case by(rule less_option_def)
next
  case (2 x) show ?case by(cases x, simp_all)
next
  case (3 x y z) thus ?case by(cases z, simp, cases y, simp, cases x, auto)
next
  case (4 x y) thus ?case by(cases y, simp, cases x, auto)
qed

end
```

```
instantiation option :: (sup)sup
begin
```

```
fun sup_option where
  Some x ⊔ Some y = Some(x ⊔ y) |
```

$None \sqcup y = y \mid$
 $x \sqcup None = x$

lemma *sup_None2*[simp]: $x \sqcup None = x$
by (*cases x*) *simp_all*

instance ..

end

instantiation *option* :: (*semilattice_sup_top*)*semilattice_sup_top*
begin

definition *top_option* **where** $\top = \text{Some } \top$

instance

proof (*standard, goal_cases*)

case (4 *a*) **show** ?*case* **by**(*cases a, simp_all add: top_option_def*)

next

case (1 *x y*) **thus** ?*case* **by**(*cases x, simp, cases y, simp_all*)

next

case (2 *x y*) **thus** ?*case* **by**(*cases y, simp, cases x, simp_all*)

next

case (3 *x y z*) **thus** ?*case* **by**(*cases z, simp, cases y, simp, cases x, simp_all*)

qed

end

lemma [simp]: (*Some x* < *Some y*) = (*x* < *y*)
by(*auto simp: less_le*)

instantiation *option* :: (*order*)*order_bot*
begin

definition *bot_option* :: '*a option* **where**
 $\perp = \text{None}$

instance

proof (*standard, goal_cases*)

case 1 **thus** ?*case* **by**(*auto simp: bot_option_def*)

qed

end

simp

14.9 Abstract Interpretation

definition $\gamma_fun :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b\ set) \Rightarrow ('c \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('c \Rightarrow 'b)\ set$ **where**
 $\gamma_fun\ \gamma\ F = \{f. \forall x. f\ x \in \gamma(F\ x)\}$

fun $\gamma_option :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b\ set) \Rightarrow 'a\ option \Rightarrow 'b\ set$ **where**
 $\gamma_option\ \gamma\ None = \{\}$ |
 $\gamma_option\ \gamma\ (Some\ a) = \gamma\ a$

The interface for abstract values:

locale *Val_semilattice* =
fixes $\gamma :: 'av :: semilattice_sup_top \Rightarrow val\ set$
 assumes *mono_gamma*: $a \leq b \Longrightarrow \gamma\ a \leq \gamma\ b$
 and *gamma_Top*[*simp*]: $\gamma\ \top = UNIV$
fixes $num' :: val \Rightarrow 'av$
and $plus' :: 'av \Rightarrow 'av \Rightarrow 'av$
 assumes *gamma_num'*: $i \in \gamma(num'\ i)$
 and *gamma_plus'*: $i1 \in \gamma\ a1 \Longrightarrow i2 \in \gamma\ a2 \Longrightarrow i1+i2 \in \gamma(plus'\ a1\ a2)$

type_synonym $'av\ st = (vname \Rightarrow 'av)$

The for-clause (here and elsewhere) only serves the purpose of fixing the name of the type parameter $'av$ which would otherwise be renamed to $'a$.

locale *Abs_Int_fun* = *Val_semilattice* **where** $\gamma = \gamma$
 for $\gamma :: 'av :: semilattice_sup_top \Rightarrow val\ set$
begin

fun $aval' :: aexp \Rightarrow 'av\ st \Rightarrow 'av$ **where**
 $aval'\ (N\ i)\ S = num'\ i$ |
 $aval'\ (V\ x)\ S = S\ x$ |
 $aval'\ (Plus\ a1\ a2)\ S = plus'\ (aval'\ a1\ S)\ (aval'\ a2\ S)$

definition $asem\ x\ e\ S = (case\ S\ of\ None \Rightarrow None\ |\ Some\ S \Rightarrow Some(S(x := aval'\ e\ S)))$

definition $step' = Step\ asem\ (\lambda b\ S. S)$

lemma *strip_step'*[*simp*]: $strip(step'\ S\ C) = strip\ C$
by(*simp add: step'_def*)

definition *AI* :: $com \Rightarrow 'av\ st\ option\ acom\ option$ **where**
 $AI\ c = pfp\ (step'\ \top)\ (bot\ c)$

abbreviation $\gamma_s :: 'av\ st \Rightarrow state\ set$
where $\gamma_s == \gamma_fun\ \gamma$

abbreviation $\gamma_o :: 'av\ st\ option \Rightarrow state\ set$
where $\gamma_o == \gamma_option\ \gamma_s$

abbreviation $\gamma_c :: 'av\ st\ option\ acom \Rightarrow state\ set\ acom$
where $\gamma_c == map_acom\ \gamma_o$

lemma $gamma_s_Top[simp]: \gamma_s\ \top = UNIV$
by ($simp\ add: top_fun_def\ \gamma_fun_def$)

lemma $gamma_o_Top[simp]: \gamma_o\ \top = UNIV$
by ($simp\ add: top_option_def$)

lemma $mono_gamma_s: f1 \leq f2 \Longrightarrow \gamma_s\ f1 \subseteq \gamma_s\ f2$
by ($auto\ simp: le_fun_def\ \gamma_fun_def\ dest: mono_gamma$)

lemma $mono_gamma_o:$
 $S1 \leq S2 \Longrightarrow \gamma_o\ S1 \subseteq \gamma_o\ S2$
by ($induction\ S1\ S2\ rule: less_eq_option.induct$) ($simp_all\ add: mono_gamma_s$)

lemma $mono_gamma_c: C1 \leq C2 \Longrightarrow \gamma_c\ C1 \leq \gamma_c\ C2$
by ($simp\ add: less_eq_acom_def\ mono_gamma_o\ size_annos\ anno_map_acom\ size_annos_same[of\ C1\ C2]$)

Correctness:

lemma $aval'_correct: s : \gamma_s\ S \Longrightarrow aval\ a\ s : \gamma(aval'\ a\ S)$
by ($induct\ a$) ($auto\ simp: gamma_num'\ gamma_plus'\ \gamma_fun_def$)

lemma $in_gamma_update: \llbracket s : \gamma_s\ S; i : \gamma\ a \rrbracket \Longrightarrow s(x := i) : \gamma_s(S(x := a))$
by ($simp\ add: \gamma_fun_def$)

lemma $gamma_Step_subcomm:$
assumes $!!x\ e\ S. f1\ x\ e\ (\gamma_o\ S) \subseteq \gamma_o\ (f2\ x\ e\ S)\ !!b\ S. g1\ b\ (\gamma_o\ S) \subseteq \gamma_o\ (g2\ b\ S)$
shows $Step\ f1\ g1\ (\gamma_o\ S)\ (\gamma_c\ C) \leq \gamma_c\ (Step\ f2\ g2\ S\ C)$
by ($induction\ C\ arbitrary: S$) ($auto\ simp: mono_gamma_o\ assms$)

lemma $step_step': step\ (\gamma_o\ S)\ (\gamma_c\ C) \leq \gamma_c\ (step'\ S\ C)$
unfolding $step_def\ step'_def$

by(*rule gamma_Step_subcomm*)
(auto simp: aval'_correct in_gamma_update asem_def split: option.splits)

lemma *AI_correct*: $AI\ c = Some\ C \implies CS\ c \leq \gamma_c\ C$

proof(*simp add: CS_def AI_def*)

assume *1*: $fpf\ (step'\ \top)\ (bot\ c) = Some\ C$

have *pfpr*: $step'\ \top\ C \leq C$ **by**(*rule pfpr_pfp[OF 1]*)

have *2*: $step\ (\gamma_o\ \top)\ (\gamma_c\ C) \leq \gamma_c\ C$ — transfer the pfp'

proof(*rule order_trans*)

show $step\ (\gamma_o\ \top)\ (\gamma_c\ C) \leq \gamma_c\ (step'\ \top\ C)$ **by**(*rule step_step'*)

show $\dots \leq \gamma_c\ C$ **by** (*metis mono_gamma_c[OF pfpr']*)

qed

have *3*: $strip\ (\gamma_c\ C) = c$ **by**(*simp add: strip_pfp[OF _ 1] step'_def*)

have *lfp* $c\ (step\ (\gamma_o\ \top)) \leq \gamma_c\ C$

by(*rule lfp_lowerbound[simplified, where f=step (\gamma_o \top), OF 3 2]*)

thus $lfp\ c\ (step\ UNIV) \leq \gamma_c\ C$ **by** *simp*

qed

end

14.9.1 Monotonicity

locale *Abs_Int_fun_mono* = *Abs_Int_fun* +

assumes *mono_plus'*: $a1 \leq b1 \implies a2 \leq b2 \implies plus'\ a1\ a2 \leq plus'\ b1\ b2$

begin

lemma *mono_aval'*: $S \leq S' \implies aval'\ e\ S \leq aval'\ e\ S'$

by(*induction e*)(*auto simp: le_fun_def mono_plus'*)

lemma *mono_update*: $a \leq a' \implies S \leq S' \implies S(x := a) \leq S'(x := a')$

by(*simp add: le_fun_def*)

lemma *mono_step'*: $S1 \leq S2 \implies C1 \leq C2 \implies step'\ S1\ C1 \leq step'\ S2\ C2$

unfolding *step'_def*

by(*rule mono2_Step*)

(auto simp: mono_update mono_aval' asem_def split: option.split)

lemma *mono_step'_top*: $C \leq C' \implies step'\ \top\ C \leq step'\ \top\ C'$

by (*metis mono_step' order_refl*)

lemma *AI_least_pfp*: **assumes** $AI\ c = Some\ C\ step'\ \top\ C' \leq C'\ strip\ C' = c$

shows $C \leq C'$


```

by(rule pfp_bot_least[OF - - assms(2,3) assms(1)[unfolded AI_def]])
  (simp_all add: mono_step'_top)

```

end

```

instantiation acom :: (type) vars
begin

```

```

definition vars_acom = vars o strip

```

```

instance ..

```

end

```

lemma finite_Cvars: finite(vars(C::'a acom))
by(simp add: vars_acom_def)

```

14.9.2 Termination

```

lemma pfp_termination:
fixes x0 :: 'a::order and m :: 'a ⇒ nat
assumes mono:  $\bigwedge x y. I x \implies I y \implies x \leq y \implies f x \leq f y$ 
and m:  $\bigwedge x y. I x \implies I y \implies x < y \implies m x > m y$ 
and I:  $\bigwedge x y. I x \implies I(f x)$  and I x0 and x0 ≤ f x0
shows  $\exists x. \text{pfp } f x0 = \text{Some } x$ 
proof(simp add: pfp_def, rule wf_while_option_Some[where P =  $\%x. I x$ 
& x ≤ f x])
  show wf {(y,x). ((I x ∧ x ≤ f x) ∧ ¬ f x ≤ x) ∧ y = f x}
    by(rule wf_subset[OF wf_measure[of m]]) (auto simp: m I)
next
  show I x0 ∧ x0 ≤ f x0 using ⟨I x0⟩ ⟨x0 ≤ f x0⟩ by blast
next
  fix x assume I x ∧ x ≤ f x thus I(f x) ∧ f x ≤ f(f x)
    by (blast intro: I mono)
qed

```

```

lemma le_iff_le_annos: C1 ≤ C2 ⟷
  strip C1 = strip C2 ∧ (∀ i < size(annos C1). annos C1 ! i ≤ annos C2 !
i)
by(simp add: less_eq_acom_def anno_def)

```

```

locale Measure1_fun =
fixes m :: 'av::top ⇒ nat

```

```

fixes  $h :: \text{nat}$ 
assumes  $h: m\ x \leq h$ 
begin

definition  $m\_s :: 'av\ st \Rightarrow vname\ set \Rightarrow nat\ (m_s)$  where
 $m\_s\ S\ X = (\sum\ x \in X. m(S\ x))$ 

lemma  $m\_s.h: finite\ X \Longrightarrow m\_s\ S\ X \leq h * card\ X$ 
by(simp add: m_s_def) (metis mult.commute of_nat_id sum_bounded_above[OF h])

fun  $m\_o :: 'av\ st\ option \Rightarrow vname\ set \Rightarrow nat\ (m_o)$  where
 $m\_o\ (Some\ S)\ X = m\_s\ S\ X \mid$ 
 $m\_o\ None\ X = h * card\ X + 1$ 

lemma  $m\_o.h: finite\ X \Longrightarrow m\_o\ opt\ X \leq (h * card\ X + 1)$ 
by(cases opt)(auto simp add: m_s.h le_SucI dest: m_s.h)

definition  $m\_c :: 'av\ st\ option\ acom \Rightarrow nat\ (m_c)$  where
 $m\_c\ C = sum\_list\ (map\ (\lambda a. m\_o\ a\ (vars\ C))\ (annos\ C))$ 

  Upper complexity bound:

lemma  $m\_c.h: m\_c\ C \leq size(annos\ C) * (h * card(vars\ C) + 1)$ 
proof–
  let  $?X = vars\ C$  let  $?n = card\ ?X$  let  $?a = size(annos\ C)$ 
  have  $m\_c\ C = (\sum\ i < ?a. m\_o\ (annos\ C\ !\ i)\ ?X)$ 
  by(simp add: m_c_def sum_list_sum_nth atLeast0LessThan)
  also have  $\dots \leq (\sum\ i < ?a. h * ?n + 1)$ 
  apply(rule sum_mono) using  $m\_o.h[OF\ finite_Cvars]$  by simp
  also have  $\dots = ?a * (h * ?n + 1)$  by simp
  finally show  $?thesis$  .
qed

end

locale  $Measure\_fun = Measure1\_fun$  where  $m = m$ 
  for  $m :: 'av :: semilattice\_sup\_top \Rightarrow nat +$ 
assumes  $m2: x < y \Longrightarrow m\ x > m\ y$ 
begin

```

The predicates *top_on_ty* $a\ X$ that follow describe that any abstract state in a maps all variables in X to \top . This is an important invariant for the termination proof where we argue that only the finitely many variables in the program change. That the others do not change follows because they

remain \top .

fun *top_on_st* :: 'av st \Rightarrow vname set \Rightarrow bool (*top'_on_s*) **where**
top_on_st S X = ($\forall x \in X. S x = \top$)

fun *top_on_opt* :: 'av st option \Rightarrow vname set \Rightarrow bool (*top'_on_o*) **where**
top_on_opt (Some S) X = *top_on_st* S X |
top_on_opt None X = True

definition *top_on_acom* :: 'av st option acom \Rightarrow vname set \Rightarrow bool (*top'_on_c*)
where
top_on_acom C X = ($\forall a \in \text{set}(\text{annos } C). \text{top_on_opt } a X$)

lemma *top_on_top*: *top_on_opt* \top X
by(*auto simp: top_option_def*)

lemma *top_on_bot*: *top_on_acom* (bot c) X
by(*auto simp add: top_on_acom_def bot_def*)

lemma *top_on_post*: *top_on_acom* C X \Longrightarrow *top_on_opt* (post C) X
by(*simp add: top_on_acom_def post_in_annos*)

lemma *top_on_acom_simps*:
top_on_acom (SKIP {Q}) X = *top_on_opt* Q X
top_on_acom (x ::= e {Q}) X = *top_on_opt* Q X
top_on_acom (C1;;C2) X = (*top_on_acom* C1 X \wedge *top_on_acom* C2 X)
top_on_acom (IF b THEN {P1} C1 ELSE {P2} C2 {Q}) X =
(*top_on_opt* P1 X \wedge *top_on_acom* C1 X \wedge *top_on_opt* P2 X \wedge *top_on_acom*
C2 X \wedge *top_on_opt* Q X)
top_on_acom ({I} WHILE b DO {P} C {Q}) X =
(*top_on_opt* I X \wedge *top_on_acom* C X \wedge *top_on_opt* P X \wedge *top_on_opt* Q
X)
by(*auto simp add: top_on_acom_def*)

lemma *top_on_sup*:
top_on_opt o1 X \Longrightarrow *top_on_opt* o2 X \Longrightarrow *top_on_opt* (o1 \sqcup o2) X
apply(*induction o1 o2 rule: sup_option_induct*)
apply(*auto*)
done

lemma *top_on_Step*: **fixes** C :: 'av st option acom
assumes !!x e S. [*top_on_opt* S X; x \notin X; vars e \subseteq -X] \Longrightarrow *top_on_opt*
(f x e S) X
!!b S. *top_on_opt* S X \Longrightarrow vars b \subseteq -X \Longrightarrow *top_on_opt* (g b S) X

shows $\llbracket \text{vars } C \subseteq -X; \text{top_on_opt } S X; \text{top_on_acom } C X \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{top_on_acom}$
(Step f g S C) X
proof(*induction C arbitrary: S*)
qed (*auto simp: top_on_acom_simps vars_acom_def top_on_post top_on_sup*
assms)

lemma *m1: $x \leq y \Longrightarrow m\ x \geq m\ y$*
by(*auto simp: le_less m2*)

lemma *m_s2_rep: assumes finite(X) and S1 = S2 on -X and $\forall x. S1\ x \leq S2\ x$ and S1 \neq S2*
shows $(\sum x \in X. m\ (S2\ x)) < (\sum x \in X. m\ (S1\ x))$
proof-
from *assms(3) have 1: $\forall x \in X. m(S1\ x) \geq m(S2\ x)$ by (simp add: m1)*
from *assms(2,3,4) have EX x:X. S1 x < S2 x*
by(*simp add: fun_eq_iff*) (*metis Compl_iff le_neq_trans*)
hence *2: $\exists x \in X. m(S1\ x) > m(S2\ x)$ by (metis m2)*
from *sum_strict_mono_ex1[OF (finite X) 1 2]*
show $(\sum x \in X. m\ (S2\ x)) < (\sum x \in X. m\ (S1\ x))$.
qed

lemma *m_s2: finite(X) \Longrightarrow S1 = S2 on -X \Longrightarrow S1 < S2 \Longrightarrow m_s S1 X > m_s S2 X*
apply(*auto simp add: less_fun_def m_s_def*)
apply(*simp add: m_s2_rep le_fun_def*)
done

lemma *m_o2: finite X \Longrightarrow top_on_opt o1 (-X) \Longrightarrow top_on_opt o2 (-X) \Longrightarrow*
 $o1 < o2 \Longrightarrow m_o\ o1\ X > m_o\ o2\ X$
proof(*induction o1 o2 rule: less_eq_option.induct*)
case 1 thus ?*case* **by** (*auto simp: m_s2 less_option_def*)
next
case 2 thus ?*case* **by**(*auto simp: less_option_def le_imp_less_Suc m_s_h*)
next
case 3 thus ?*case* **by** (*auto simp: less_option_def*)
qed

lemma *m_o1: finite X \Longrightarrow top_on_opt o1 (-X) \Longrightarrow top_on_opt o2 (-X) \Longrightarrow*
 $o1 \leq o2 \Longrightarrow m_o\ o1\ X \geq m_o\ o2\ X$
by(*auto simp: le_less m_o2*)

```

lemma m_c2: top_on_acom C1 (-vars C1)  $\implies$  top_on_acom C2 (-vars
C2)  $\implies$ 
  C1 < C2  $\implies$  m_c C1 > m_c C2
proof(auto simp add: le_iff_le_annos size_annos_same[of C1 C2] vars_acom_def
less_acom_def)
  let ?X = vars(strip C2)
  assume top: top_on_acom C1 (- vars(strip C2)) top_on_acom C2 (-
vars(strip C2))
  and strip_eq: strip C1 = strip C2
  and 0:  $\forall i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2). \text{annos } C1 ! i \leq \text{annos } C2 ! i$ 
  hence 1:  $\forall i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2). m_o (\text{annos } C1 ! i) ?X \geq m_o (\text{annos } C2$ 
! i) ?X
  apply (auto simp: all_set_conv_all_nth vars_acom_def top_on_acom_def)
  by (metis (lifting, no_types) finite_cvars m_o1 size_annos_same2)
  fix i assume i: i < size(annos C2)  $\neg$  annos C2 ! i  $\leq$  annos C1 ! i
  have topo1: top_on_opt (annos C1 ! i) (- ?X)
    using i(1) top(1) by(simp add: top_on_acom_def size_annos_same[OF
strip_eq])
  have topo2: top_on_opt (annos C2 ! i) (- ?X)
    using i(1) top(2) by(simp add: top_on_acom_def size_annos_same[OF
strip_eq])
  from i have m_o (annos C1 ! i) ?X > m_o (annos C2 ! i) ?X (is ?P i)
    by (metis 0 less_option_def m_o2[OF finite_cvars topo1] topo2)
  hence 2:  $\exists i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2). ?P i$  using (i < size(annos C2)) by blast
  have ( $\sum i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2). m_o (\text{annos } C2 ! i) ?X$ )
    < ( $\sum i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2). m_o (\text{annos } C1 ! i) ?X$ )
    apply(rule sum_strict_mono_ex1) using 1 2 by (auto)
  thus ?thesis
  by(simp add: m_c_def vars_acom_def strip_eq sum_list_sum_nth atLeast0LessThan
size_annos_same[OF strip_eq])
qed

end

```

```

locale Abs_Int_fun_measure =
  Abs_Int_fun_mono where  $\gamma = \gamma + \text{Measure\_fun}$  where  $m = m$ 
  for  $\gamma :: 'av :: \text{semilattice\_sup\_top} \Rightarrow \text{val set}$  and  $m :: 'av \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ 
begin

```

```

lemma top_on_step': top_on_acom C (-vars C)  $\implies$  top_on_acom (step'  $\top$ 
C) (-vars C)
unfolding step'_def
by(rule top_on_Step)

```

(*auto simp add: top_option_def asem_def split: option.splits*)

```
lemma AI.Some_measure:  $\exists C. AI\ c = Some\ C$   
unfolding AI_def  
apply(rule pfp_termination[where  $I = \lambda C. top\_on\_acom\ C\ (-\ vars\ C)$   
and  $m=m\_c$ ])  
apply(simp_all add: m_c2 mono_step'_top bot_least top_on_bot)  
using top_on_step' apply(auto simp add: vars_acom_def)  
done  
  
end
```

Problem: not executable because of the comparison of abstract states, i.e. functions, in the pre-fixpoint computation.

end

```
theory Abs_State  
imports Abs_Int0  
begin
```

```
type_synonym 'a st_rep = (vname * 'a) list
```

```
fun fun_rep :: ('a::top) st_rep  $\Rightarrow$  vname  $\Rightarrow$  'a where  
fun_rep [] = ( $\lambda x. \top$ ) |  
fun_rep ((x,a)#ps) = (fun_rep ps) ( $x := a$ )
```

```
lemma fun_rep_map_of[code]: — original def is too slow  
fun_rep ps = ( $\%x. case\ map\_of\ ps\ x\ of\ None\ \Rightarrow\ \top\ |\ Some\ a\ \Rightarrow\ a$ )  
by(induction ps rule: fun_rep.induct) auto
```

```
definition eq_st :: ('a::top) st_rep  $\Rightarrow$  'a st_rep  $\Rightarrow$  bool where  
eq_st S1 S2 = (fun_rep S1 = fun_rep S2)
```

```
hide_type st — hide previous def to avoid long names
```

```
declare [[typedef_overloaded]] — allow quotient types to depend on classes
```

```
quotient_type 'a st = ('a::top) st_rep / eq_st  
morphisms rep_st St  
by (metis eq_st_def equivpI reflpI sympI transpI)
```

```
lift_definition update :: ('a::top) st  $\Rightarrow$  vname  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a st  
is  $\lambda ps\ x\ a. (x,a)\#ps$   
by(auto simp: eq_st_def)
```

lift_definition $fun :: ('a::top) st \Rightarrow vname \Rightarrow 'a$ **is** fun_rep
by($simp$ $add: eq_st_def$)

definition $show_st :: vname\ set \Rightarrow ('a::top) st \Rightarrow (vname * 'a) set$ **where**
 $show_st\ X\ S = (\lambda x. (x, fun\ S\ x)) \text{ ` } X$

definition $show_acom\ C = map_acom\ (map_option\ (show_st\ (vars(strip\ C))))\ C$

definition $show_acom_opt = map_option\ show_acom$

lemma $fun_update[simp]: fun\ (update\ S\ x\ y) = (fun\ S)(x:=y)$
by $transfer\ auto$

definition $\gamma_st :: (('a::top) \Rightarrow 'b\ set) \Rightarrow 'a\ st \Rightarrow (vname \Rightarrow 'b) set$ **where**
 $\gamma_st\ \gamma\ F = \{f. \forall x. f\ x \in \gamma(fun\ F\ x)\}$

instantiation $st :: (order_top) order$
begin

definition $less_eq_st_rep :: 'a\ st_rep \Rightarrow 'a\ st_rep \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $less_eq_st_rep\ ps1\ ps2 =$
 $((\forall x \in set(map\ fst\ ps1) \cup set(map\ fst\ ps2). fun_rep\ ps1\ x \leq fun_rep\ ps2\ x))$

lemma $less_eq_st_rep_iff:$

$less_eq_st_rep\ r1\ r2 = (\forall x. fun_rep\ r1\ x \leq fun_rep\ r2\ x)$

apply($auto\ simp: less_eq_st_rep_def\ fun_rep_map_of\ split: option.split$)

apply ($metis\ Un_iff\ map_of_eq_None_iff\ option.distinct(1)$)

apply ($metis\ Un_iff\ map_of_eq_None_iff\ option.distinct(1)$)

done

corollary $less_eq_st_rep_iff_fun:$

$less_eq_st_rep\ r1\ r2 = (fun_rep\ r1 \leq fun_rep\ r2)$

by ($metis\ less_eq_st_rep_iff\ le_fun_def$)

lift_definition $less_eq_st :: 'a\ st \Rightarrow 'a\ st \Rightarrow bool$ **is** $less_eq_st_rep$
by($auto\ simp\ add: eq_st_def\ less_eq_st_rep_iff$)

definition $less_st$ **where** $F < (G::'a\ st) = (F \leq G \wedge \neg G \leq F)$

instance

proof ($standard, goal_cases$)

case 1 **show** $?case$ **by**($rule\ less_st_def$)

```

next
  case 2 show ?case by transfer (auto simp: less_eq_st_rep_def)
next
  case 3 thus ?case by transfer (metis less_eq_st_rep_iff order_trans)
next
  case 4 thus ?case
    by transfer (metis less_eq_st_rep_iff eq_st_def fun_eq_iff antisym)
qed

end

lemma le_st_iff: (F ≤ G) = (∀ x. fun F x ≤ fun G x)
by transfer (rule less_eq_st_rep_iff)

fun map2_st_rep :: ('a::top ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a st_rep ⇒ 'a st_rep ⇒ 'a st_rep
where
  map2_st_rep f [] ps2 = map (%(x,y). (x, f ⊔ y)) ps2 |
  map2_st_rep f ((x,y)#ps1) ps2 =
    (let y2 = fun_rep ps2 x
     in (x,f y y2) # map2_st_rep f ps1 ps2)

lemma fun_rep_map2_rep[simp]: f ⊔ ⊔ = ⊔ ⇒
  fun_rep (map2_st_rep f ps1 ps2) = (λx. f (fun_rep ps1 x) (fun_rep ps2 x))
apply(induction f ps1 ps2 rule: map2_st_rep.induct)
apply(simp add: fun_rep_map_of map_of_map fun_eq_iff split: option.split)
apply(fastforce simp: fun_rep_map_of fun_eq_iff split: option.splits)
done

instantiation st :: (semilattice_sup_top) semilattice_sup_top
begin

lift_definition sup_st :: 'a st ⇒ 'a st ⇒ 'a st is map2_st_rep (op ⊔)
by (simp add: eq_st_def)

lift_definition top_st :: 'a st is [] .

instance
proof (standard, goal_cases)
  case 1 show ?case by transfer (simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff)
next
  case 2 show ?case by transfer (simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff)
next
  case 3 thus ?case by transfer (simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff)
next

```


case $\not\leq$ **show** $?case$ **by** *transfer (simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff fun_rep_map_of)*
qed

end

lemma *fun_top*: $fun \top = (\lambda x. \top)$
by *transfer simp*

lemma *mono_update*[*simp*]:
 $a1 \leq a2 \implies S1 \leq S2 \implies update\ S1\ x\ a1 \leq update\ S2\ x\ a2$
by *transfer (auto simp add: less_eq_st_rep_def)*

lemma *mono_fun*: $S1 \leq S2 \implies fun\ S1\ x \leq fun\ S2\ x$
by *transfer (simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff)*

locale *Gamma_semilattice* = *Val_semilattice* **where** $\gamma = \gamma$
for $\gamma :: 'av :: semilattice_sup_top \Rightarrow val\ set$
begin

abbreviation $\gamma_s :: 'av\ st \Rightarrow state\ set$
where $\gamma_s == \gamma_st\ \gamma$

abbreviation $\gamma_o :: 'av\ st\ option \Rightarrow state\ set$
where $\gamma_o == \gamma_option\ \gamma_s$

abbreviation $\gamma_c :: 'av\ st\ option\ acom \Rightarrow state\ set\ acom$
where $\gamma_c == map_acom\ \gamma_o$

lemma *gamma_s_top*[*simp*]: $\gamma_s \top = UNIV$
by (*auto simp: \gamma_st_def fun_top*)

lemma *gamma_o_Top*[*simp*]: $\gamma_o \top = UNIV$
by (*simp add: top_option_def*)

lemma *mono_gamma_s*: $f \leq g \implies \gamma_s\ f \subseteq \gamma_s\ g$
by (*simp add: \gamma_st_def le_st_iff subset_iff*) (*metis mono_gamma subsetD*)

lemma *mono_gamma_o*:
 $S1 \leq S2 \implies \gamma_o\ S1 \subseteq \gamma_o\ S2$
by (*induction S1 S2 rule: less_eq_option.induct*)(*simp_all add: mono_gamma_s*)

lemma *mono_gamma_c*: $C1 \leq C2 \implies \gamma_c\ C1 \leq \gamma_c\ C2$
by (*simp add: less_eq_acom_def mono_gamma_o size_annos anno_map_acom size_annos_same*[*of C1 C2*])

lemma *in_gamma_option_iff*:
 $x : \gamma_option\ r\ u \longleftrightarrow (\exists u'. u = Some\ u' \wedge x : r\ u')$
by (*cases u*) *auto*

end

end

theory *Abs_Int1*
imports *Abs_State*
begin

14.10 Computable Abstract Interpretation

Abstract interpretation over type *st* instead of functions.

context *Gamma_semilattice*
begin

fun *aval'* :: *aexp* \Rightarrow '*av st* \Rightarrow '*av* **where**
aval' (*N i*) *S* = *num'* *i* |
aval' (*V x*) *S* = *fun S x* |
aval' (*Plus a1 a2*) *S* = *plus'* (*aval'* *a1 S*) (*aval'* *a2 S*)

lemma *aval'_correct*: $s : \gamma_s\ S \Longrightarrow aval\ a\ s : \gamma(aval'\ a\ S)$
by (*induction a*) (*auto simp: gamma_num' gamma_plus' \gamma_st_def*)

lemma *gamma_Step_subcomm*: **fixes** *C1 C2* :: '*a::semilattice_sup* *acom*
assumes $!!x\ e\ S. f1\ x\ e\ (\gamma_o\ S) \subseteq \gamma_o\ (f2\ x\ e\ S)$
 $!!b\ S. g1\ b\ (\gamma_o\ S) \subseteq \gamma_o\ (g2\ b\ S)$
shows $Step\ f1\ g1\ (\gamma_o\ S)\ (\gamma_c\ C) \leq \gamma_c\ (Step\ f2\ g2\ S\ C)$
proof(*induction C arbitrary: S*)
qed (*auto simp: assms intro!: mono_gamma_o sup_ge1 sup_ge2*)

lemma *in_gamma_update*: $\llbracket s : \gamma_s\ S; i : \gamma\ a \rrbracket \Longrightarrow s(x := i) : \gamma_s(update\ S\ x\ a)$
by(*simp add: \gamma_st_def*)

end

locale *Abs_Int* = *Gamma_semilattice* **where** $\gamma = \gamma$
for $\gamma :: 'av::semilattice_sup_top \Rightarrow val\ set$

begin

definition $step' = Step$

$(\lambda x e S. case\ S\ of\ None\ \Rightarrow\ None\ |\ Some\ S\ \Rightarrow\ Some(update\ S\ x\ (aval'\ e\ S)))$

$(\lambda b S. S)$

definition $AI :: com \Rightarrow 'av\ st\ option\ acom\ option\ \mathbf{where}$

$AI\ c = pfp\ (step'\ \top)\ (bot\ c)$

lemma $strip_step'[simp]: strip(step'\ S\ C) = strip\ C$

by($simp\ add: step_def$)

Correctness:

lemma $step_step': step\ (\gamma_o\ S)\ (\gamma_c\ C) \leq \gamma_c\ (step'\ S\ C)$

unfolding $step_def\ step_def$

by($rule\ gamma_Step_subcomm$)

$(auto\ simp: intro!: aval_correct\ in_gamma_update\ split: option.splits)$

lemma $AI_correct: AI\ c = Some\ C \implies CS\ c \leq \gamma_c\ C$

proof($simp\ add: CS_def\ AI_def$)

assume $1: pfp\ (step'\ \top)\ (bot\ c) = Some\ C$

have $1: pfp': step'\ \top\ C \leq C$ **by**($rule\ pfp_pfp[OF\ 1]$)

have $2: step\ (\gamma_o\ \top)\ (\gamma_c\ C) \leq \gamma_c\ C$ — transfer the pfp'

proof($rule\ order_trans$)

show $step\ (\gamma_o\ \top)\ (\gamma_c\ C) \leq \gamma_c\ (step'\ \top\ C)$ **by**($rule\ step_step'$)

show $\dots \leq \gamma_c\ C$ **by** ($metis\ mono_gamma_c[OF\ pfp']$)

qed

have $3: strip\ (\gamma_c\ C) = c$ **by**($simp\ add: strip_pfp[OF\ -\ 1]\ step_def$)

have $lfp\ c\ (step\ (\gamma_o\ \top)) \leq \gamma_c\ C$

by($rule\ lfp_lowerbound[simplified,where\ f=step\ (\gamma_o\ \top),\ OF\ 3\ 2]$)

thus $lfp\ c\ (step\ UNIV) \leq \gamma_c\ C$ **by** $simp$

qed

end

14.10.1 Monotonicity

locale $Abs_Int_mono = Abs_Int\ +$

assumes $mono_plus': a1 \leq b1 \implies a2 \leq b2 \implies plus'\ a1\ a2 \leq plus'\ b1\ b2$

begin

lemma $mono_aval': S1 \leq S2 \implies aval'\ e\ S1 \leq aval'\ e\ S2$

by(*induction e*) (*auto simp: mono_plus' mono_fun*)

theorem *mono_step'*: $S1 \leq S2 \implies C1 \leq C2 \implies \text{step}' S1 C1 \leq \text{step}' S2 C2$

unfolding *step'_def*

by(*rule mono2_Step*) (*auto simp: mono_aval' split: option.split*)

lemma *mono_step'_top*: $C \leq C' \implies \text{step}' \top C \leq \text{step}' \top C'$

by (*metis mono_step' order_refl*)

lemma *AI_least_pfp*: **assumes** $AI\ c = \text{Some } C\ \text{step}' \top C' \leq C'\ \text{strip } C' = c$

shows $C \leq C'$

by(*rule pfp_bot_least[OF _ _ assms(2,3) assms(1)[unfolded AI_def]]*)
(*simp_all add: mono_step'_top*)

end

14.10.2 Termination

locale *Measure1* =

fixes $m :: 'av::\text{order_top} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

fixes $h :: \text{nat}$

assumes $h: m\ x \leq h$

begin

definition $m_s :: 'av\ st \Rightarrow \text{vname set} \Rightarrow \text{nat } (m_s)$ **where**

$m_s\ S\ X = (\sum x \in X. m(\text{fun } S\ x))$

lemma $m_s.h$: $\text{finite } X \implies m_s\ S\ X \leq h * \text{card } X$

by(*simp add: m_s_def*) (*metis mult.commute of_nat_id sum_bounded_above[OF h]*)

definition $m_o :: 'av\ st\ \text{option} \Rightarrow \text{vname set} \Rightarrow \text{nat } (m_o)$ **where**

$m_o\ \text{opt } X = (\text{case opt of None} \Rightarrow h * \text{card } X + 1 \mid \text{Some } S \Rightarrow m_s\ S\ X)$

lemma $m_o.h$: $\text{finite } X \implies m_o\ \text{opt } X \leq (h * \text{card } X + 1)$

by(*auto simp add: m_o_def m_s_h le_SucI split: option.split dest:m_s.h*)

definition $m_c :: 'av\ st\ \text{option acom} \Rightarrow \text{nat } (m_c)$ **where**

$m_c\ C = \text{sum_list } (\text{map } (\lambda a. m_o\ a\ (\text{vars } C))\ (\text{annos } C))$

Upper complexity bound:

lemma $m_c.h$: $m_c\ C \leq \text{size}(\text{annos } C) * (h * \text{card}(\text{vars } C) + 1)$

proof–

```
let ?X = vars C let ?n = card ?X let ?a = size(annos C)
have m_c C = ( $\sum i < ?a. m_o$  (annos C ! i) ?X)
  by(simp add: m_c_def sum_list_sum_nth atLeast0LessThan)
also have ...  $\leq$  ( $\sum i < ?a. h * ?n + 1$ )
  apply(rule sum_mono) using m_o_h[OF finite_Cvars] by simp
also have ... = ?a * (h * ?n + 1) by simp
finally show ?thesis .
```

qed

end

```
fun top_on_st :: 'a::order_top st  $\Rightarrow$  vname set  $\Rightarrow$  bool (top'_on_s) where
top_on_st S X = ( $\forall x \in X. \text{fun } S \ x = \top$ )
```

```
fun top_on_opt :: 'a::order_top st option  $\Rightarrow$  vname set  $\Rightarrow$  bool (top'_on_o)
where
top_on_opt (Some S) X = top_on_st S X |
top_on_opt None X = True
```

```
definition top_on_acom :: 'a::order_top st option acom  $\Rightarrow$  vname set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
(top'_on_c) where
top_on_acom C X = ( $\forall a \in \text{set}(annos C). \text{top\_on\_opt } a \ X$ )
```

```
lemma top_on_top: top_on_opt ( $\top :: \_ \text{ st option}$ ) X
by(auto simp: top_option_def fun_top)
```

```
lemma top_on_bot: top_on_acom (bot c) X
by(auto simp add: top_on_acom_def bot_def)
```

```
lemma top_on_post: top_on_acom C X  $\Longrightarrow$  top_on_opt (post C) X
by(simp add: top_on_acom_def post_in_annos)
```

lemma top_on_acom_simps:

```
top_on_acom (SKIP {Q}) X = top_on_opt Q X
top_on_acom (x ::= e {Q}) X = top_on_opt Q X
top_on_acom (C1;;C2) X = (top_on_acom C1 X  $\wedge$  top_on_acom C2 X)
top_on_acom (IF b THEN {P1} C1 ELSE {P2} C2 {Q}) X =
(top_on_opt P1 X  $\wedge$  top_on_acom C1 X  $\wedge$  top_on_opt P2 X  $\wedge$  top_on_acom
C2 X  $\wedge$  top_on_opt Q X)
top_on_acom ({I} WHILE b DO {P} C {Q}) X =
(top_on_opt I X  $\wedge$  top_on_acom C X  $\wedge$  top_on_opt P X  $\wedge$  top_on_opt Q
X)
by(auto simp add: top_on_acom_def)
```

lemma *top_on_sup*:
 $top_on_opt\ o1\ X \implies top_on_opt\ o2\ X \implies top_on_opt\ (o1 \sqcup o2 :: _ st\ option)\ X$
apply(*induction o1 o2 rule: sup_option.induct*)
apply(*auto*)
by *transfer simp*

lemma *top_on_Step*: **fixes** $C :: ('a::semilattice_sup_top)st\ option\ acom$
assumes $!!x\ e\ S. \llbracket top_on_opt\ S\ X; x \notin X; vars\ e \subseteq -X \rrbracket \implies top_on_opt\ (f\ x\ e\ S)\ X$
 $!!b\ S. top_on_opt\ S\ X \implies vars\ b \subseteq -X \implies top_on_opt\ (g\ b\ S)\ X$
shows $\llbracket vars\ C \subseteq -X; top_on_opt\ S\ X; top_on_acom\ C\ X \rrbracket \implies top_on_acom\ (Step\ f\ g\ S\ C)\ X$
proof(*induction C arbitrary: S*)
qed (*auto simp: top_on_acom_simps vars_acom_def top_on_post top_on_sup assms*)

locale *Measure = Measure1 +*
assumes $m2: x < y \implies m\ x > m\ y$
begin

lemma $m1: x \leq y \implies m\ x \geq m\ y$
by(*auto simp: le_less m2*)

lemma m_s2_rep : **assumes** $finite(X)$ **and** $S1 = S2\ on\ -X$ **and** $\forall x. S1\ x \leq S2\ x$ **and** $S1 \neq S2$
shows $(\sum x \in X. m\ (S2\ x)) < (\sum x \in X. m\ (S1\ x))$
proof–
from *assms(3)* **have** $1: \forall x \in X. m(S1\ x) \geq m(S2\ x)$ **by** (*simp add: m1*)
from *assms(2,3,4)* **have** $EX\ x:X. S1\ x < S2\ x$
by(*simp add: fun_eq_iff*) (*metis Compl_iff le_neq_trans*)
hence $2: \exists x \in X. m(S1\ x) > m(S2\ x)$ **by** (*metis m2*)
from *sum_strict_mono_ex1[OF finite X 1 2]*
show $(\sum x \in X. m\ (S2\ x)) < (\sum x \in X. m\ (S1\ x))$.
qed

lemma m_s2 : $finite(X) \implies fun\ S1 = fun\ S2\ on\ -X$
 $\implies S1 < S2 \implies m_s\ S1\ X > m_s\ S2\ X$
apply(*auto simp add: less_st_def m_s_def*)
apply (*transfer fixing: m*)
apply(*simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff eq_st_def m_s2_rep*)
done

```

lemma m_o2: finite X  $\implies$  top_on_opt o1 (-X)  $\implies$  top_on_opt o2 (-X)
 $\implies$ 
  o1 < o2  $\implies$  m_o o1 X > m_o o2 X
proof(induction o1 o2 rule: less_eq_option.induct)
  case 1 thus ?case by (auto simp: m_o_def m_s2 less_option_def)
next
  case 2 thus ?case by(auto simp: m_o_def less_option_def le_imp_less_Suc m_s.h)
next
  case 3 thus ?case by (auto simp: less_option_def)
qed

```

```

lemma m_o1: finite X  $\implies$  top_on_opt o1 (-X)  $\implies$  top_on_opt o2 (-X)
 $\implies$ 
  o1 ≤ o2  $\implies$  m_o o1 X ≥ m_o o2 X
by(auto simp: le_less m_o2)

```

```

lemma m_c2: top_on_acom C1 (-vars C1)  $\implies$  top_on_acom C2 (-vars C2)  $\implies$ 
  C1 < C2  $\implies$  m_c C1 > m_c C2
proof(auto simp add: le_iff_le_annos size_annos_same[of C1 C2] vars_acom_def less_acom_def)
  let ?X = vars(strip C2)
  assume top: top_on_acom C1 (- vars(strip C2)) top_on_acom C2 (- vars(strip C2))
  and strip_eq: strip C1 = strip C2
  and 0:  $\forall i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2). \text{annos } C1 ! i \leq \text{annos } C2 ! i$ 
  hence 1:  $\forall i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2). m_o (\text{annos } C1 ! i) ?X \geq m_o (\text{annos } C2 ! i) ?X$ 
  apply (auto simp: all_set_conv_all_nth vars_acom_def top_on_acom_def)
  by (metis finite_cvars m_o1 size_annos_same2)
  fix i assume i:  $i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2) \neg \text{annos } C2 ! i \leq \text{annos } C1 ! i$ 
  have topo1: top_on_opt (annos C1 ! i) (- ?X)
  using i(1) top(1) by(simp add: top_on_acom_def size_annos_same[OF strip_eq])
  have topo2: top_on_opt (annos C2 ! i) (- ?X)
  using i(1) top(2) by(simp add: top_on_acom_def size_annos_same[OF strip_eq])
  from i have m_o (annos C1 ! i) ?X > m_o (annos C2 ! i) ?X (is ?P i)
  by (metis 0 less_option_def m_o2[OF finite_cvars topo1] topo2)
  hence 2:  $\exists i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2). ?P i$  using  $\langle i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2) \rangle$  by blast
  have  $(\sum i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2). m_o (\text{annos } C2 ! i) ?X)$ 

```

```

    < ( $\sum i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2). m\_o (\text{annos } C1 ! i) ?X$ )
    apply(rule sum_strict_mono_ex1) using 1 2 by (auto)
    thus ?thesis
    by(simp add: m_c_def vars_acom_def strip_eq sum_list_sum_nth atLeast0LessThan
size_annos_same[OF strip_eq])
qed

end

```

```

locale Abs_Int_measure =
  Abs_Int_mono where  $\gamma = \gamma + \text{Measure}$  where  $m = m$ 
  for  $\gamma :: 'av :: \text{semilattice\_sup\_top} \Rightarrow \text{val set}$  and  $m :: 'av \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ 
begin

```

```

lemma top_on_step':  $\llbracket \text{top\_on\_acom } C (-\text{vars } C) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{top\_on\_acom } (\text{step}'$ 
 $\top C) (-\text{vars } C)$ 
unfolding step'_def
by(rule top_on_Step)
  (auto simp add: top_option_def fun_top split: option.splits)

```

```

lemma AI_Some_measure:  $\exists C. AI\ c = \text{Some } C$ 
unfolding AI_def
apply(rule fpf_termination[where  $I = \lambda C. \text{top\_on\_acom } C (-\text{vars } C)$ 
and  $m = m\_c$ ])
apply(simp_all add: m_c2 mono_step'_top bot_least top_on_bot)
using top_on_step' apply(auto simp add: vars_acom_def)
done

```

end

end

```

theory Abs_Int1_parity
imports Abs_Int1
begin

```

14.11 Parity Analysis

```

datatype parity = Even | Odd | Either

```

Instantiation of class *order* with type *parity*:

```

instantiation parity :: order

```


begin

First the definition of the interface function \leq . Note that the header of the definition must refer to the ascii name $op \leq$ of the constants as *less_eq_parity* and the definition is named *less_eq_parity_def*. Inside the definition the symbolic names can be used.

definition *less_eq_parity* **where**

$x \leq y = (y = \text{Either} \vee x=y)$

We also need $<$, which is defined canonically:

definition *less_parity* **where**

$x < y = (x \leq y \wedge \neg y \leq (x::\text{parity}))$

(The type annotation is necessary to fix the type of the polymorphic predicates.)

Now the instance proof, i.e. the proof that the definition fulfills the axioms (assumptions) of the class. The initial proof-step generates the necessary proof obligations.

instance

proof

fix $x::\text{parity}$ **show** $x \leq x$ **by**(*auto simp: less_eq_parity_def*)

next

fix $x y z :: \text{parity}$ **assume** $x \leq y \ y \leq z$ **thus** $x \leq z$
by(*auto simp: less_eq_parity_def*)

next

fix $x y :: \text{parity}$ **assume** $x \leq y \ y \leq x$ **thus** $x = y$
by(*auto simp: less_eq_parity_def*)

next

fix $x y :: \text{parity}$ **show** $(x < y) = (x \leq y \wedge \neg y \leq x)$ **by**(*rule less_parity_def*)

qed

end

Instantiation of class *semilattice_sup_top* with type *parity*:

instantiation *parity* **::** *semilattice_sup_top*

begin

definition *sup_parity* **where**

$x \sqcup y = (\text{if } x = y \text{ then } x \text{ else } \text{Either})$

definition *top_parity* **where**

$\top = \text{Either}$

Now the instance proof. This time we take a shortcut with the help of proof method *goal_cases*: it creates cases 1 ... n for the subgoals 1 ... n; in

case i , i is also the name of the assumptions of subgoal i and $case?$ refers to the conclusion of subgoal i . The class axioms are presented in the same order as in the class definition.

```

instance
proof (standard, goal_cases)
  case 1 show ?case by(auto simp: less_eq_parity_def sup_parity_def)
next
  case 2 show ?case by(auto simp: less_eq_parity_def sup_parity_def)
next
  case 3 thus ?case by(auto simp: less_eq_parity_def sup_parity_def)
next
  case 4 show ?case by(auto simp: less_eq_parity_def top_parity_def)
qed

end

```

Now we define the functions used for instantiating the abstract interpretation locales. Note that the Isabelle terminology is *interpretation*, not *instantiation* of locales, but we use instantiation to avoid confusion with abstract interpretation.

```

fun  $\gamma$ _parity :: parity  $\Rightarrow$  val set where
 $\gamma$ _parity Even = { $i$ .  $i \bmod 2 = 0$ } |
 $\gamma$ _parity Odd = { $i$ .  $i \bmod 2 = 1$ } |
 $\gamma$ _parity Either = UNIV

fun num_parity :: val  $\Rightarrow$  parity where
num_parity  $i$  = (if  $i \bmod 2 = 0$  then Even else Odd)

fun plus_parity :: parity  $\Rightarrow$  parity  $\Rightarrow$  parity where
plus_parity Even Even = Even |
plus_parity Odd Odd = Even |
plus_parity Even Odd = Odd |
plus_parity Odd Even = Odd |
plus_parity Either  $y$  = Either |
plus_parity  $x$  Either = Either

```

First we instantiate the abstract value interface and prove that the functions on type *parity* have all the necessary properties:

```

global_interpretation Val_semilattice
where  $\gamma$  =  $\gamma$ _parity and  $num'$  = num_parity and  $plus'$  = plus_parity
proof (standard, goal_cases)

```

subgoals are the locale axioms

```

case 1 thus ?case by(auto simp: less_eq_parity_def)

```

```

next
  case 2 show ?case by(auto simp: top_parity_def)
next
  case 3 show ?case by auto
next
  case (4 - a1 - a2) thus ?case
    by (induction a1 a2 rule: plus_parity.induct)
      (auto simp add: mod_add_eq [symmetric])
qed

```

In case 4 we needed to refer to particular variables. Writing (i x y z) fixes the names of the variables in case i to be x, y and z in the left-to-right order in which the variables occur in the subgoal. Underscores are anonymous placeholders for variable names we don't care to fix.

Instantiating the abstract interpretation locale requires no more proofs (they happened in the instantiation above) but delivers the instantiated abstract interpreter which we call *AI_parity*:

```

global_interpretation Abs_Int
where  $\gamma = \gamma\_parity$  and  $num' = num\_parity$  and  $plus' = plus\_parity$ 
defines  $aval\_parity = aval'$  and  $step\_parity = step'$  and  $AI\_parity = AI$ 
..

```

14.11.1 Tests

```

definition test1_parity =
  "x'' ::= N 1;;
  WHILE Less (V ''x'') (N 100) DO ''x'' ::= Plus (V ''x'') (N 2)
value show_acom (the(AI_parity test1_parity))

```

```

definition test2_parity =
  "x'' ::= N 1;;
  WHILE Less (V ''x'') (N 100) DO ''x'' ::= Plus (V ''x'') (N 3)

```

```

definition steps c i = ((step_parity  $\top$ ) ^^ i) (bot c)

```

```

value show_acom (steps test2_parity 0)
value show_acom (steps test2_parity 1)
value show_acom (steps test2_parity 2)
value show_acom (steps test2_parity 3)
value show_acom (steps test2_parity 4)
value show_acom (steps test2_parity 5)
value show_acom (steps test2_parity 6)
value show_acom (the(AI_parity test2_parity))

```

14.11.2 Termination

```
global_interpretation Abs_Int_mono
where  $\gamma = \gamma\_parity$  and  $num' = num\_parity$  and  $plus' = plus\_parity$ 
proof (standard, goal_cases)
  case (1 - a1 - a2) thus ?case
    by(induction a1 a2 rule: plus_parity.induct)
      (auto simp add:less_eq_parity_def)
qed
```

```
definition m_parity :: parity  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
m_parity x = (if x = Either then 0 else 1)
```

```
global_interpretation Abs_Int_measure
where  $\gamma = \gamma\_parity$  and  $num' = num\_parity$  and  $plus' = plus\_parity$ 
and  $m = m\_parity$  and  $h = 1$ 
proof (standard, goal_cases)
  case 1 thus ?case by(auto simp add: m_parity_def less_eq_parity_def)
next
  case 2 thus ?case by(auto simp add: m_parity_def less_eq_parity_def less_parity_def)
qed
```

```
thm AI_Some_measure
```

```
end
```

```
theory Abs_Int1_const
imports Abs_Int1
begin
```

14.12 Constant Propagation

```
datatype const = Const val | Any
```

```
fun  $\gamma\_const$  where
 $\gamma\_const$  (Const i) = {i} |
 $\gamma\_const$  (Any) = UNIV
```

```
fun plus_const where
plus_const (Const i) (Const j) = Const(i+j) |
plus_const _ _ = Any
```

```
lemma plus_const_cases: plus_const a1 a2 =
```

(*case (a1,a2) of (Const i, Const j) ⇒ Const(i+j) | - ⇒ Any*)
by(*auto split: prod.split const.split*)

instantiation *const :: semilattice_sup_top*
begin

fun *less_eq_const* **where** $x \leq y = (y = Any \mid x=y)$

definition $x < (y::const) = (x \leq y \ \& \ \neg y \leq x)$

fun *sup_const* **where** $x \sqcup y = (\text{if } x=y \text{ then } x \text{ else } Any)$

definition $\top = Any$

instance

proof (*standard, goal_cases*)

case 1 **thus** ?*case* **by** (*rule less_const_def*)

next

case (2 *x*) **show** ?*case* **by** (*cases x simp_all*)

next

case (3 *x y z*) **thus** ?*case* **by**(*cases z, cases y, cases x, simp_all*)

next

case (4 *x y*) **thus** ?*case* **by**(*cases x, cases y, simp_all, cases y, simp_all*)

next

case (6 *x y*) **thus** ?*case* **by**(*cases x, cases y, simp_all*)

next

case (5 *x y*) **thus** ?*case* **by**(*cases y, cases x, simp_all*)

next

case (7 *x y z*) **thus** ?*case* **by**(*cases z, cases y, cases x, simp_all*)

next

case 8 **thus** ?*case* **by**(*simp add: top_const_def*)

qed

end

global_interpretation *Val_semilattice*

where $\gamma = \gamma_const$ **and** $num' = Const$ **and** $plus' = plus_const$

proof (*standard, goal_cases*)

case (1 *a b*) **thus** ?*case*

by(*cases a, cases b, simp, simp, cases b, simp, simp*)

next

case 2 **show** ?*case* **by**(*simp add: top_const_def*)

next

```

  case 3 show ?case by simp
next
  case 4 thus ?case by(auto simp: plus_const_cases split: const.split)
qed

global_interpretation Abs_Int
where  $\gamma = \gamma\_const$  and  $num' = Const$  and  $plus' = plus\_const$ 
defines  $AI\_const = AI$  and  $step\_const = step'$  and  $aval'\_const = aval'$ 
..

```

14.12.1 Tests

definition $steps\ c\ i = (step_const \top \wedge i)$ (bot c)

```

value show_acom (steps test1_const 0)
value show_acom (steps test1_const 1)
value show_acom (steps test1_const 2)
value show_acom (steps test1_const 3)
value show_acom (the(AI_const test1_const))

```

```

value show_acom (the(AI_const test2_const))
value show_acom (the(AI_const test3_const))

```

```

value show_acom (steps test4_const 0)
value show_acom (steps test4_const 1)
value show_acom (steps test4_const 2)
value show_acom (steps test4_const 3)
value show_acom (steps test4_const 4)
value show_acom (the(AI_const test4_const))

```

```

value show_acom (steps test5_const 0)
value show_acom (steps test5_const 1)
value show_acom (steps test5_const 2)
value show_acom (steps test5_const 3)
value show_acom (steps test5_const 4)
value show_acom (steps test5_const 5)
value show_acom (steps test5_const 6)
value show_acom (the(AI_const test5_const))

```

```

value show_acom (steps test6_const 0)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 1)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 2)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 3)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 4)

```

```

value show_acom (steps test6_const 5)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 6)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 7)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 8)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 9)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 10)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 11)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 12)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 13)
value show_acom (the(AI_const test6_const))

```

Monotonicity:

```

global_interpretation Abs_Int_mono
where  $\gamma = \gamma\_const$  and  $num' = Const$  and  $plus' = plus\_const$ 
proof (standard, goal_cases)
  case 1 thus ?case by(auto simp: plus_const_cases split: const.split)
qed

```

Termination:

```

definition m_const ::  $const \Rightarrow nat$  where
m_const x = (if x = Any then 0 else 1)

```

```

global_interpretation Abs_Int_measure
where  $\gamma = \gamma\_const$  and  $num' = Const$  and  $plus' = plus\_const$ 
and  $m = m\_const$  and  $h = 1$ 
proof (standard, goal_cases)
  case 1 thus ?case by(auto simp: m_const_def split: const.splits)
next
  case 2 thus ?case by(auto simp: m_const_def less_const_def split: const.splits)
qed

```

```

thm AI_Some_measure

```

end

```

theory Abs_Int2
imports Abs_Int1
begin

```

```

instantiation prod :: (order,order) order
begin

```

```

definition less_eq_prod p1 p2 = (fst p1  $\leq$  fst p2  $\wedge$  snd p1  $\leq$  snd p2)

```

```

definition less_prod p1 p2 = (p1 ≤ p2 ∧ ¬ p2 ≤ (p1::'a*'b))

instance
proof (standard, goal_cases)
  case 1 show ?case by(rule less_prod_def)
next
  case 2 show ?case by(simp add: less_eq_prod_def)
next
  case 3 thus ?case unfolding less_eq_prod_def by(metis order_trans)
next
  case 4 thus ?case by(simp add: less_eq_prod_def)(metis eq_iff surjective_pairing)
qed

end

```

14.13 Backward Analysis of Expressions

```

subclass (in bounded_lattice) semilattice_sup_top ..

```

```

locale Val_lattice_gamma = Gamma_semilattice where γ = γ
  for γ :: 'av::bounded_lattice ⇒ val set +
assumes inter_gamma_subset_gamma_inf:
  γ a1 ∩ γ a2 ⊆ γ(a1 ∩ a2)
and gamma_bot[simp]: γ ⊥ = {}
begin

```

```

lemma in_gamma_inf: x : γ a1 ⇒ x : γ a2 ⇒ x : γ(a1 ∩ a2)
by (metis IntI inter_gamma_subset_gamma_inf set_mp)

```

```

lemma gamma_inf: γ(a1 ∩ a2) = γ a1 ∩ γ a2
by(rule equalityI[OF inter_gamma_subset_gamma_inf])
  (metis inf_le1 inf_le2 le_inf_iff mono_gamma)

```

```

end

```

```

locale Val_inv = Val_lattice_gamma where γ = γ
  for γ :: 'av::bounded_lattice ⇒ val set +
fixes test_num' :: val ⇒ 'av ⇒ bool
and inv_plus' :: 'av ⇒ 'av ⇒ 'av ⇒ 'av * 'av
and inv_less' :: bool ⇒ 'av ⇒ 'av ⇒ 'av * 'av
assumes test_num': test_num' i a = (i : γ a)
and inv_plus': inv_plus' a a1 a2 = (a1',a2') ⇒

```


$i1 : \gamma a1 \implies i2 : \gamma a2 \implies i1+i2 : \gamma a \implies i1 : \gamma a1' \wedge i2 : \gamma a2'$
and inv_less' : $inv_less' (i1 < i2) a1 a2 = (a1', a2') \implies$
 $i1 : \gamma a1 \implies i2 : \gamma a2 \implies i1 : \gamma a1' \wedge i2 : \gamma a2'$

locale $Abs_Int_inv = Val_inv$ **where** $\gamma = \gamma$
for $\gamma :: 'av :: bounded_lattice \Rightarrow val\ set$
begin

lemma $in_gamma_sup_UpI$:

$s : \gamma_o S1 \vee s : \gamma_o S2 \implies s : \gamma_o (S1 \sqcup S2)$

by ($metis$ ($hide_lams$, no_types) sup_ge1 sup_ge2 $mono_gamma_o$ $subsetD$)

fun $aval'' :: aexp \Rightarrow 'av\ st\ option \Rightarrow 'av$ **where**

$aval''\ e\ None = \perp \mid$

$aval''\ e\ (Some\ S) = aval'\ e\ S$

lemma $aval''_correct$: $s : \gamma_o S \implies aval\ a\ s : \gamma(aval''\ a\ S)$

by($cases\ S$)($auto\ simp\ add$: $aval'_correct\ split$: $option.splits$)

14.13.1 Backward analysis

fun $inv_aval' :: aexp \Rightarrow 'av \Rightarrow 'av\ st\ option \Rightarrow 'av\ st\ option$ **where**

$inv_aval'\ (N\ n)\ a\ S = (if\ test_num'\ n\ a\ then\ S\ else\ None) \mid$

$inv_aval'\ (V\ x)\ a\ S = (case\ S\ of\ None \Rightarrow None \mid Some\ S \Rightarrow$

$let\ a' = fun\ S\ x\ \sqcap\ a\ in$

$if\ a' = \perp\ then\ None\ else\ Some(update\ S\ x\ a')) \mid$

$inv_aval'\ (Plus\ e1\ e2)\ a\ S =$

$(let\ (a1, a2) = inv_plus'\ a\ (aval''\ e1\ S)\ (aval''\ e2\ S)$

$in\ inv_aval'\ e1\ a1\ (inv_aval'\ e2\ a2\ S))$

The test for *bot* in the *V*-case is important: *bot* indicates that a variable has no possible values, i.e. that the current program point is unreachable. But then the abstract state should collapse to *None*. Put differently, we maintain the invariant that in an abstract state of the form *Some* *s*, all variables are mapped to non-*bot* values. Otherwise the (pointwise) sup of two abstract states, one of which contains *bot* values, may produce too large a result, thus making the analysis less precise.

fun $inv_bval' :: bexp \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow 'av\ st\ option \Rightarrow 'av\ st\ option$ **where**

$inv_bval'\ (Bc\ v)\ res\ S = (if\ v=res\ then\ S\ else\ None) \mid$

$inv_bval'\ (Not\ b)\ res\ S = inv_bval'\ b\ (\neg\ res)\ S \mid$

$inv_bval'\ (And\ b1\ b2)\ res\ S =$

$(if\ res\ then\ inv_bval'\ b1\ True\ (inv_bval'\ b2\ True\ S)$

$else\ inv_bval'\ b1\ False\ S\ \sqcup\ inv_bval'\ b2\ False\ S) \mid$

inv_bval' (Less e1 e2) res S =
 (let (a1,a2) = *inv_less'* res (aval'' e1 S) (aval'' e2 S)
 in *inv_aval'* e1 a1 (*inv_aval'* e2 a2 S))

lemma *inv_aval'_correct*: $s : \gamma_o S \implies \text{aval } e \ s : \gamma \ a \implies s : \gamma_o (\text{inv_aval}' e \ a \ S)$

proof(*induction e arbitrary: a S*)

case N **thus** ?*case* **by** *simp* (*metis test_num'*)

next

case (V x)

obtain S' **where** S = *Some* S' **and** $s : \gamma_s S'$ **using** $\langle s : \gamma_o S \rangle$

by(*auto simp: in_gamma_option_iff*)

moreover **hence** $s \ x : \gamma$ (*fun* S' x)

by(*simp add: \gamma_st_def*)

moreover **have** $s \ x : \gamma \ a$ **using** V(2) **by** *simp*

ultimately **show** ?*case*

by(*simp add: Let_def \gamma_st_def*)

(*metis mono_gamma emptyE in_gamma_inf gamma_bot subset_empty*)

next

case (Plus e1 e2) **thus** ?*case*

using *inv_plus'[OF _ aval''_correct aval''_correct]*

by (*auto split: prod.split*)

qed

lemma *inv_bval'_correct*: $s : \gamma_o S \implies \text{bv} = \text{bval } b \ s \implies s : \gamma_o (\text{inv_bval}' b \ \text{bv} \ S)$

proof(*induction b arbitrary: S bv*)

case Bc **thus** ?*case* **by** *simp*

next

case (Not b) **thus** ?*case* **by** *simp*

next

case (And b1 b2) **thus** ?*case*

by *simp* (*metis And(1) And(2) in_gamma_sup_UpI*)

next

case (Less e1 e2) **thus** ?*case*

apply *hypsubst_thin*

apply (*auto split: prod.split*)

apply (*metis (lifting) inv_aval'_correct aval''_correct inv_less'*)

done

qed

definition *step'* = *Step*

($\lambda x \ e \ S. \ \text{case } S \ \text{of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{None} \mid \text{Some } S \Rightarrow \text{Some}(\text{update } S \ x \ (\text{aval}' e \ S))$)

$(\lambda b S. \text{inv_bval}' b \text{ True } S)$

definition $AI :: \text{com} \Rightarrow 'av \text{ st option acom option}$ **where**

$AI c = \text{pfp} (\text{step}' \top) (\text{bot } c)$

lemma $\text{strip_step}'[\text{simp}]$: $\text{strip}(\text{step}' S c) = \text{strip } c$
by($\text{simp add: step}'_def$)

lemma $\text{top_on_inv_aval}'$: $\llbracket \text{top_on_opt } S X; \text{vars } e \subseteq -X \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{top_on_opt}$
 $(\text{inv_aval}' e a S) X$
by($\text{induction } e \text{ arbitrary: } a S$) ($\text{auto simp: Let_def split: option.splits prod.split}$)

lemma $\text{top_on_inv_bval}'$: $\llbracket \text{top_on_opt } S X; \text{vars } b \subseteq -X \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{top_on_opt}$
 $(\text{inv_bval}' b r S) X$
by($\text{induction } b \text{ arbitrary: } r S$) ($\text{auto simp: top_on_inv_aval}' \text{ top_on_sup split: prod.split}$)

lemma $\text{top_on_step}'$: $\text{top_on_acom } C (- \text{vars } C) \Longrightarrow \text{top_on_acom} (\text{step}' \top C) (- \text{vars } C)$

unfolding step'_def

by(rule top_on_Step)

($\text{auto simp add: top_on_top top_on_inv_bval}' \text{ split: option.split}$)

14.13.2 Correctness

lemma $\text{step_step}'$: $\text{step} (\gamma_o S) (\gamma_c C) \leq \gamma_c (\text{step}' S C)$

unfolding $\text{step_def step}'_def$

by($\text{rule gamma_Step_subcomm}$)

($\text{auto simp: intro! : aval}'_correct \text{ inv_bval}'_correct \text{ in_gamma_update split: option.splits}$)

lemma $AI_correct$: $AI c = \text{Some } C \Longrightarrow CS c \leq \gamma_c C$

proof($\text{simp add: CS_def AI_def}$)

assume 1 : $\text{pfp} (\text{step}' \top) (\text{bot } c) = \text{Some } C$

have pfp' : $\text{step}' \top C \leq C$ **by**($\text{rule pfp_pfp}[OF 1]$)

have 2 : $\text{step} (\gamma_o \top) (\gamma_c C) \leq \gamma_c C$ — transfer the pfp'

proof(rule order_trans)

show $\text{step} (\gamma_o \top) (\gamma_c C) \leq \gamma_c (\text{step}' \top C)$ **by**($\text{rule step_step}'$)

show $\dots \leq \gamma_c C$ **by** ($\text{metis mono_gamma_c}[OF \text{pfp}']$)

qed

have 3 : $\text{strip} (\gamma_c C) = c$ **by**($\text{simp add: strip_pfp}[OF - 1] \text{ step}'_def$)

have $\text{lfp } c (\text{step} (\gamma_o \top)) \leq \gamma_c C$

by($\text{rule lfp_lowerbound}[simplified, \text{where } f = \text{step} (\gamma_o \top), OF 3 2]$)

thus $\text{lfp } c (\text{step } UNIV) \leq \gamma_c C$ **by** simp

qed

end

14.13.3 Monotonicity

locale *Abs_Int_inv_mono* = *Abs_Int_inv* +
assumes *mono_plus'*: $a1 \leq b1 \implies a2 \leq b2 \implies plus' a1 a2 \leq plus' b1 b2$
and *mono_inv_plus'*: $a1 \leq b1 \implies a2 \leq b2 \implies r \leq r' \implies$
 $inv_plus' r a1 a2 \leq inv_plus' r' b1 b2$
and *mono_inv_less'*: $a1 \leq b1 \implies a2 \leq b2 \implies$
 $inv_less' bv a1 a2 \leq inv_less' bv b1 b2$
begin

lemma *mono_aval'*:

$S1 \leq S2 \implies aval' e S1 \leq aval' e S2$

by(*induction e*) (*auto simp: mono_plus' mono_fun*)

lemma *mono_aval''*:

$S1 \leq S2 \implies aval'' e S1 \leq aval'' e S2$

apply(*cases S1*)

apply *simp*

apply(*cases S2*)

apply *simp*

by (*simp add: mono_aval'*)

lemma *mono_inv_aval'*: $r1 \leq r2 \implies S1 \leq S2 \implies inv_aval' e r1 S1 \leq$
 $inv_aval' e r2 S2$

apply(*induction e arbitrary: r1 r2 S1 S2*)

apply(*auto simp: test_num' Let_def inf_mono split: option.splits prod.splits*)

apply (*metis mono_gamma subsetD*)

apply (*metis le_bot inf_mono le_st_iff*)

apply (*metis inf_mono mono_update le_st_iff*)

apply(*metis mono_aval'' mono_inv_plus'[simplified less_eq_prod_def] fst_conv snd_conv*)

done

lemma *mono_inv_bval'*: $S1 \leq S2 \implies inv_bval' b bv S1 \leq inv_bval' b bv S2$

apply(*induction b arbitrary: bv S1 S2*)

apply(*simp*)

apply(*simp*)

apply *simp*

apply(*metis order_trans[OF - sup_ge1] order_trans[OF - sup_ge2]*)

apply (*simp split: prod.splits*)

apply(metis mono_aval'' mono_inv_aval' mono_inv_less'[simplified less_eq_prod_def]
fst_conv snd_conv)

done

theorem mono_step': $S1 \leq S2 \implies C1 \leq C2 \implies \text{step}' S1 C1 \leq \text{step}' S2 C2$

unfolding step'_def

by(rule mono2_Step) (auto simp: mono_aval' mono_inv_bval' split: option.split)

lemma mono_step'_top: $C1 \leq C2 \implies \text{step}' \top C1 \leq \text{step}' \top C2$

by (metis mono_step' order_refl)

end

end

theory Abs_Int2_ivl

imports Abs_Int2

begin

14.14 Interval Analysis

type_synonym eint = int extended

type_synonym eint2 = eint * eint

definition $\gamma_rep :: eint2 \Rightarrow int \text{ set}$ **where**

$\gamma_rep p = (\text{let } (l,h) = p \text{ in } \{i. l \leq \text{Fin } i \wedge \text{Fin } i \leq h\})$

definition $eq_ivl :: eint2 \Rightarrow eint2 \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

$eq_ivl p1 p2 = (\gamma_rep p1 = \gamma_rep p2)$

lemma refl_eq_ivl[simp]: $eq_ivl p p$

by(auto simp: eq_ivl_def)

quotient_type ivl = eint2 / eq_ivl

by(rule equivI)(auto simp: reflp_def symp_def transp_def eq_ivl_def)

abbreviation $ivl_abbr :: eint \Rightarrow eint \Rightarrow ivl$ ($[-, -]$) **where**

$[l,h] == \text{abs_ivl}(l,h)$

lift_definition $\gamma_ivl :: ivl \Rightarrow int \text{ set}$ **is** γ_rep

by(simp add: eq_ivl_def)

lemma γ_ivl_nice : $\gamma_ivl[l,h] = \{i. l \leq Fin\ i \wedge Fin\ i \leq h\}$
by *transfer (simp add: γ_rep_def)*

lift_definition $num_ivl :: int \Rightarrow ivl$ **is** $\lambda i. (Fin\ i, Fin\ i)$.

lift_definition $in_ivl :: int \Rightarrow ivl \Rightarrow bool$
is $\lambda i (l,h). l \leq Fin\ i \wedge Fin\ i \leq h$
by(*auto simp: eq_ivl_def γ_rep_def*)

lemma in_ivl_nice : $in_ivl\ i\ [l,h] = (l \leq Fin\ i \wedge Fin\ i \leq h)$
by *transfer simp*

definition $is_empty_rep :: eint2 \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $is_empty_rep\ p = (let\ (l,h) = p\ in\ l > h \mid l = Pinf \ \&\ h = Pinf \mid l = Minf \ \&\ h = Minf)$

lemma γ_rep_cases : $\gamma_rep\ p = (case\ p\ of\ (Fin\ i, Fin\ j) \Rightarrow \{i..j\} \mid (Fin\ i, Pinf) \Rightarrow \{i..\} \mid (Minf, Fin\ i) \Rightarrow \{..i\} \mid (Minf, Pinf) \Rightarrow UNIV \mid _ \Rightarrow \{\})$
by(*auto simp add: γ_rep_def split: prod.splits extended.splits*)

lift_definition $is_empty_ivl :: ivl \Rightarrow bool$ **is** is_empty_rep
apply(*auto simp: eq_ivl_def γ_rep_cases is_empty_rep_def*)
apply(*auto simp: not_less less_eq_extended_case split: extended.splits*)
done

lemma eq_ivl_iff : $eq_ivl\ p1\ p2 = (is_empty_rep\ p1 \ \&\ is_empty_rep\ p2 \mid p1 = p2)$
by(*auto simp: eq_ivl_def is_empty_rep_def γ_rep_cases Icc_eq_Icc split: prod.splits extended.splits*)

definition $empty_rep :: eint2$ **where** $empty_rep = (Pinf, Minf)$

lift_definition $empty_ivl :: ivl$ **is** $empty_rep$.

lemma $is_empty_empty_rep[simp]$: $is_empty_rep\ empty_rep$
by(*auto simp add: is_empty_rep_def empty_rep_def*)

lemma $is_empty_rep_iff$: $is_empty_rep\ p = (\gamma_rep\ p = \{\})$
by(*auto simp add: γ_rep_cases is_empty_rep_def split: prod.splits extended.splits*)

declare $is_empty_rep_iff[THEN\ iffD1, simp]$

```

instantiation ivl :: semilattice_sup_top
begin

definition le_rep :: eint2  $\Rightarrow$  eint2  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
le_rep p1 p2 = (let (l1,h1) = p1; (l2,h2) = p2 in
  if is_empty_rep(l1,h1) then True else
  if is_empty_rep(l2,h2) then False else l1  $\geq$  l2 & h1  $\leq$  h2)

lemma le_iff_subset: le_rep p1 p2  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\gamma\_rep$  p1  $\subseteq$   $\gamma\_rep$  p2
apply rule
apply(auto simp: is_empty_rep_def le_rep_def  $\gamma\_rep\_def$  split: if_splits prod.splits)[1]
apply(auto simp: is_empty_rep_def  $\gamma\_rep\_cases$  le_rep_def)
apply(auto simp: not_less split: extended.splits)
done

lift_definition less_eq_ivl :: ivl  $\Rightarrow$  ivl  $\Rightarrow$  bool is le_rep
by(auto simp: eq_ivl_def le_iff_subset)

definition less_ivl where i1 < i2 = (i1  $\leq$  i2  $\wedge$   $\neg$  i2  $\leq$  (i1::ivl))

lemma le_ivl_iff_subset: iv1  $\leq$  iv2  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\gamma\_ivl$  iv1  $\subseteq$   $\gamma\_ivl$  iv2
by transfer (rule le_iff_subset)

definition sup_rep :: eint2  $\Rightarrow$  eint2  $\Rightarrow$  eint2 where
sup_rep p1 p2 = (if is_empty_rep p1 then p2 else if is_empty_rep p2 then p1
  else let (l1,h1) = p1; (l2,h2) = p2 in (min l1 l2, max h1 h2))

lift_definition sup_ivl :: ivl  $\Rightarrow$  ivl  $\Rightarrow$  ivl is sup_rep
by(auto simp: eq_ivl_iff sup_rep_def)

lift_definition top_ivl :: ivl is (Minf,Pinf) .

lemma is_empty_min_max:
   $\neg$  is_empty_rep (l1,h1)  $\implies$   $\neg$  is_empty_rep (l2, h2)  $\implies$   $\neg$  is_empty_rep
  (min l1 l2, max h1 h2)
by(auto simp add: is_empty_rep_def max_def min_def split: if_splits)

instance
proof (standard, goal_cases)
  case 1 show ?case by (rule less_ivl_def)
next
  case 2 show ?case by transfer (simp add: le_rep_def split: prod.splits)
next
  case 3 thus ?case by transfer (auto simp: le_rep_def split: if_splits)

```

```

next
  case 4 thus ?case by transfer (auto simp: le_rep_def eq_ivl_iff split:
if_splits)
next
  case 5 thus ?case by transfer (auto simp add: le_rep_def sup_rep_def
is_empty_min_max)
next
  case 6 thus ?case by transfer (auto simp add: le_rep_def sup_rep_def
is_empty_min_max)
next
  case 7 thus ?case by transfer (auto simp add: le_rep_def sup_rep_def)
next
  case 8 show ?case by transfer (simp add: le_rep_def is_empty_rep_def)
qed

```

end

Implement (naive) executable equality:

```

instantiation ivl :: equal
begin

```

```

definition equal_ivl where
equal_ivl i1 (i2::ivl) = (i1 ≤ i2 ∧ i2 ≤ i1)

```

instance

```

proof (standard, goal_cases)
  case 1 show ?case by (simp add: equal_ivl_def eq_iff)
qed

```

end

```

lemma [simp]: fixes x :: 'a::linorder extended shows (¬ x < Pinf) = (x
= Pinf)

```

```

by (simp add: not_less)

```

```

lemma [simp]: fixes x :: 'a::linorder extended shows (¬ Minf < x) = (x
= Minf)

```

```

by (simp add: not_less)

```

instantiation ivl :: bounded_lattice

begin

```

definition inf_rep :: eint2 ⇒ eint2 ⇒ eint2 where

```

```

inf_rep p1 p2 = (let (l1,h1) = p1; (l2,h2) = p2 in (max l1 l2, min h1 h2))

```


lemma γ_inf_rep : $\gamma_rep(inf_rep\ p1\ p2) = \gamma_rep\ p1 \cap \gamma_rep\ p2$
by(*auto simp: inf_rep_def γ_rep_cases split: prod.splits extended.splits*)

lift_definition inf_ivl :: $ivl \Rightarrow ivl \Rightarrow ivl$ **is** inf_rep
by(*auto simp: γ_inf_rep eq_ivl_def*)

lemma γ_inf : $\gamma_ivl(iv1 \sqcap iv2) = \gamma_ivl\ iv1 \cap \gamma_ivl\ iv2$
by transfer (*rule γ_inf_rep*)

definition $\perp = empty_ivl$

instance

proof (*standard, goal_cases*)

case 1 thus ?case by (*simp add: γ_inf le_ivl_iff_subset*)

next

case 2 thus ?case by (*simp add: γ_inf le_ivl_iff_subset*)

next

case 3 thus ?case by (*simp add: γ_inf le_ivl_iff_subset*)

next

case 4 show ?case

unfolding bot_ivl_def **by transfer** (*auto simp: le_iff_subset*)

qed

end

lemma eq_ivl_empty : $eq_ivl\ p\ empty_rep = is_empty_rep\ p$
by (*metis eq_ivl_iff is_empty_empty_rep*)

lemma le_ivl_nice : $[l1, h1] \leq [l2, h2] \longleftrightarrow$

 (*if $[l1, h1] = \perp$ then True else*

if $[l2, h2] = \perp$ then False else $l1 \geq l2 \ \& \ h1 \leq h2$))

unfolding bot_ivl_def **by transfer** (*simp add: le_rep_def eq_ivl_empty*)

lemma sup_ivl_nice : $[l1, h1] \sqcup [l2, h2] =$

 (*if $[l1, h1] = \perp$ then $[l2, h2]$ else*

if $[l2, h2] = \perp$ then $[l1, h1]$ else $[\min\ l1\ l2, \max\ h1\ h2]$))

unfolding bot_ivl_def **by transfer** (*simp add: sup_rep_def eq_ivl_empty*)

lemma inf_ivl_nice : $[l1, h1] \sqcap [l2, h2] = [\max\ l1\ l2, \min\ h1\ h2]$

by transfer (*simp add: inf_rep_def*)

lemma top_ivl_nice : $\top = [-\infty, \infty]$

by (*simp add: top_ivl_def*)

instantiation *ivl* :: *plus*
begin

definition *plus_rep* :: *eint2* \Rightarrow *eint2* \Rightarrow *eint2* **where**
plus_rep *p1* *p2* =
 (if *is_empty_rep* *p1* \vee *is_empty_rep* *p2* then *empty_rep* else
 let (*l1*,*h1*) = *p1*; (*l2*,*h2*) = *p2* in (*l1*+*l2*, *h1*+*h2*))

lift_definition *plus_ivl* :: *ivl* \Rightarrow *ivl* \Rightarrow *ivl* **is** *plus_rep*
by(*auto simp: plus_rep_def eq_ivl_iff*)

instance ..
end

lemma *plus_ivl_nice*: [*l1*,*h1*] + [*l2*,*h2*] =
 (if [*l1*,*h1*] = \perp \vee [*l2*,*h2*] = \perp then \perp else [*l1*+*l2*, *h1*+*h2*])
unfolding *bot_ivl_def* **by** *transfer (auto simp: plus_rep_def eq_ivl_empty)*

lemma *uminus_eq_Min*[*simp*]: $-x = \text{Minf} \longleftrightarrow x = \text{Pinf}$
by(*cases x*) *auto*

lemma *uminus_eq_Pinf*[*simp*]: $-x = \text{Pinf} \longleftrightarrow x = \text{Minf}$
by(*cases x*) *auto*

lemma *uminus_le_Fin_iff*: $-x \leq \text{Fin}(-y) \longleftrightarrow \text{Fin } y \leq (x::'a::\text{ordered_ab_group_add_extended})$
by(*cases x*) *auto*

lemma *Fin_uminus_le_iff*: $\text{Fin}(-y) \leq -x \longleftrightarrow x \leq ((\text{Fin } y)::'a::\text{ordered_ab_group_add_extended})$
by(*cases x*) *auto*

instantiation *ivl* :: *uminus*
begin

definition *uminus_rep* :: *eint2* \Rightarrow *eint2* **where**
uminus_rep *p* = (let (*l*,*h*) = *p* in ($-h$, $-l$))

lemma γ -*uminus_rep*: $i : \gamma\text{-rep } p \implies -i \in \gamma\text{-rep}(uminus_rep\ p)$
by(*auto simp: uminus_rep_def γ -rep_def image_def uminus_le_Fin_iff Fin_uminus_le_iff split: prod.split*)

lift_definition *uminus_ivl* :: *ivl* \Rightarrow *ivl* **is** *uminus_rep*
by (*auto simp: uminus_rep_def eq_ivl_def γ -rep_cases*)

(*auto simp: Icc_eq_Icc split: extended.splits*)

instance ..
end

lemma $\gamma_uminus: i : \gamma_ivl\ iv \implies -i \in \gamma_ivl(-\ iv)$
by transfer (*rule* γ_uminus_rep)

lemma *uminus_nice*: $-[l,h] = [-h,-l]$
by transfer (*simp add: uminus_rep_def*)

instantiation *ivl* :: *minus*
begin

definition *minus_ivl* :: *ivl* \Rightarrow *ivl* \Rightarrow *ivl* **where**
 $(iv1::ivl) - iv2 = iv1 + -iv2$

instance ..
end

definition *inv_plus_ivl* :: *ivl* \Rightarrow *ivl* \Rightarrow *ivl* \Rightarrow *ivl***ivl* **where**
 $inv_plus_ivl\ iv\ iv1\ iv2 = (iv1 \sqcap (iv - iv2), iv2 \sqcap (iv - iv1))$

definition *above_rep* :: *eint2* \Rightarrow *eint2* **where**
 $above_rep\ p = (if\ is_empty_rep\ p\ then\ empty_rep\ else\ let\ (l,h) = p\ in\ (l,\infty))$

definition *below_rep* :: *eint2* \Rightarrow *eint2* **where**
 $below_rep\ p = (if\ is_empty_rep\ p\ then\ empty_rep\ else\ let\ (l,h) = p\ in\ (-\infty,h))$

lift_definition *above* :: *ivl* \Rightarrow *ivl* **is** *above_rep*
by (*auto simp: above_rep_def eq_ivl_iff*)

lift_definition *below* :: *ivl* \Rightarrow *ivl* **is** *below_rep*
by (*auto simp: below_rep_def eq_ivl_iff*)

lemma $\gamma_aboveI: i \in \gamma_ivl\ iv \implies i \leq j \implies j \in \gamma_ivl(above\ iv)$
by transfer
(*auto simp add: above_rep_def* γ_rep_cases *is_empty_rep_def*
split: extended.splits)

lemma $\gamma_belowI: i : \gamma_ivl\ iv \implies j \leq i \implies j : \gamma_ivl(below\ iv)$
by transfer
(*auto simp add: below_rep_def* γ_rep_cases *is_empty_rep_def*)

split: extended.splits)

definition *inv_less_ivl* :: *bool* \Rightarrow *ivl* \Rightarrow *ivl* \Rightarrow *ivl* * *ivl* **where**
inv_less_ivl *res* *iv1* *iv2* =
 (*if* *res*
 then (*iv1* \sqcap (*below* *iv2* - [1,1]),
 iv2 \sqcap (*above* *iv1* + [1,1]))
 else (*iv1* \sqcap *above* *iv2*, *iv2* \sqcap *below* *iv1*))

lemma *above_nice*: *above*[*l*,*h*] = (*if* [*l*,*h*] = \perp *then* \perp *else* [*l*, ∞])
unfolding *bot_ivl_def* **by** *transfer* (*simp* *add*: *above_rep_def* *eq_ivl_empty*)

lemma *below_nice*: *below*[*l*,*h*] = (*if* [*l*,*h*] = \perp *then* \perp *else* [$-\infty$,*h*])
unfolding *bot_ivl_def* **by** *transfer* (*simp* *add*: *below_rep_def* *eq_ivl_empty*)

lemma *add_mono_le_Fin*:
 $\llbracket x1 \leq \text{Fin } y1; x2 \leq \text{Fin } y2 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x1 + x2 \leq \text{Fin } (y1 + (y2::'a::\text{ordered_ab_group_add}))$
by(*drule* (1) *add_mono*) *simp*

lemma *add_mono_Fin_le*:
 $\llbracket \text{Fin } y1 \leq x1; \text{Fin } y2 \leq x2 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{Fin}(y1 + y2::'a::\text{ordered_ab_group_add})$
 $\leq x1 + x2$
by(*drule* (1) *add_mono*) *simp*

global interpretation *Val_semilattice*
where $\gamma = \gamma_{ivl}$ **and** *num'* = *num_ivl* **and** *plus'* = *op* +
proof (*standard*, *goal_cases*)
 case 1 **thus** ?*case* **by** *transfer* (*simp* *add*: *le_iff_subset*)
next
 case 2 **show** ?*case* **by** *transfer* (*simp* *add*: γ_{rep_def})
next
 case 3 **show** ?*case* **by** *transfer* (*simp* *add*: γ_{rep_def})
next
 case 4 **thus** ?*case*
 apply *transfer*
 apply(*auto* *simp*: γ_{rep_def} *plus_rep_def* *add_mono_le_Fin* *add_mono_Fin_le*)
 by(*auto* *simp*: *empty_rep_def* *is_empty_rep_def*)
qed

global interpretation *Val_lattice_gamma*
where $\gamma = \gamma_{ivl}$ **and** *num'* = *num_ivl* **and** *plus'* = *op* +
defines *aval_ivl* = *aval'*
proof (*standard*, *goal_cases*)

```

  case 1 show ?case by(simp add:  $\gamma$ -inf)
next
  case 2 show ?case unfolding bot_ivl_def by transfer simp
qed

global_interpretation Val_inv
where  $\gamma = \gamma_{ivl}$  and  $num' = num_{ivl}$  and  $plus' = op +$ 
and  $test\_num' = in_{ivl}$ 
and  $inv\_plus' = inv\_plus_{ivl}$  and  $inv\_less' = inv\_less_{ivl}$ 
proof (standard, goal_cases)
  case 1 thus ?case by transfer (auto simp:  $\gamma$ -rep_def)
next
  case (2 i1 i2) thus ?case
    unfolding inv_plus_ivl_def minus_ivl_def
    apply (clarsimp simp add:  $\gamma$ -inf)
    using gamma_plus'[of i1+i2 - i1] gamma_plus'[of i1+i2 - i2]
    by (simp add:  $\gamma$ -uminus)
next
  case (3 i1 i2) thus ?case
    unfolding inv_less_ivl_def minus_ivl_def one_extended_def
    apply (clarsimp simp add:  $\gamma$ -inf split: if_splits)
    using gamma_plus'[of i1+1 - 1] gamma_plus'[of i2 - 1 - 1]
    apply (simp add:  $\gamma$ -belowI[of i2]  $\gamma$ -aboveI[of i1]
      uminus_ivl.abs_eq uminus_rep_def  $\gamma$ -ivl_nice)
    apply (simp add:  $\gamma$ -aboveI[of i2]  $\gamma$ -belowI[of i1])
    done
qed

```

```

global_interpretation Abs_Int_inv
where  $\gamma = \gamma_{ivl}$  and  $num' = num_{ivl}$  and  $plus' = op +$ 
and  $test\_num' = in_{ivl}$ 
and  $inv\_plus' = inv\_plus_{ivl}$  and  $inv\_less' = inv\_less_{ivl}$ 
defines  $inv\_aval_{ivl} = inv\_aval'$ 
and  $inv\_bval_{ivl} = inv\_bval'$ 
and  $step_{ivl} = step'$ 
and  $AI_{ivl} = AI$ 
and  $aval_{ivl}' = aval''$ 
..

```

Monotonicity:

```

lemma mono_plus_ivl:  $iv1 \leq iv2 \implies iv3 \leq iv4 \implies iv1 + iv3 \leq iv2 + (iv4 :: ivl)$ 
apply transfer
apply (auto simp: plus_rep_def le_iff_subset split: if_splits)
by (auto simp: is_empty_rep_iff  $\gamma$ -rep_cases split: extended_splits)

```

```

lemma mono_minus_ivl:  $iv1 \leq iv2 \implies -iv1 \leq -(iv2::ivl)$ 
apply transfer
apply(auto simp: uminus_rep_def le_iff_subset split: if_splits prod.split)
by(auto simp:  $\gamma$ _rep_cases split: extended.splits)

lemma mono_above:  $iv1 \leq iv2 \implies \text{above } iv1 \leq \text{above } iv2$ 
apply transfer
apply(auto simp: above_rep_def le_iff_subset split: if_splits prod.split)
by(auto simp: is_empty_rep_iff  $\gamma$ _rep_cases split: extended.splits)

lemma mono_below:  $iv1 \leq iv2 \implies \text{below } iv1 \leq \text{below } iv2$ 
apply transfer
apply(auto simp: below_rep_def le_iff_subset split: if_splits prod.split)
by(auto simp: is_empty_rep_iff  $\gamma$ _rep_cases split: extended.splits)

global interpretation Abs_Int_inv_mono
where  $\gamma = \gamma_{ivl}$  and  $num' = num_{ivl}$  and  $plus' = op +$ 
and  $test\_num' = in_{ivl}$ 
and  $inv\_plus' = inv\_plus_{ivl}$  and  $inv\_less' = inv\_less_{ivl}$ 
proof (standard, goal_cases)
  case 1 thus ?case by (rule mono_plus_ivl)
next
  case 2 thus ?case
    unfolding inv_plus_ivl_def minus_ivl_def less_eq_prod_def
    by (auto simp: le_infI1 le_infI2 mono_plus_ivl mono_minus_ivl)
next
  case 3 thus ?case
    unfolding less_eq_prod_def inv_less_ivl_def minus_ivl_def
    by (auto simp: le_infI1 le_infI2 mono_plus_ivl mono_above mono_below)
qed

```

14.14.1 Tests

```
value show_acom_opt (AI_ivl test1_ivl)
```

Better than *AI.const*:

```
value show_acom_opt (AI_ivl test3_const)
```

```
value show_acom_opt (AI_ivl test4_const)
```

```
value show_acom_opt (AI_ivl test6_const)
```

```
definition steps c i = (step_ivl  $\top$   $\hat{\hat{}}$  i) (bot c)
```

```
value show_acom_opt (AI_ivl test2_ivl)
```

```

value show_acom (steps test2_ivl 0)
value show_acom (steps test2_ivl 1)
value show_acom (steps test2_ivl 2)
value show_acom (steps test2_ivl 3)

```

Fixed point reached in 2 steps. Not so if the start value of x is known:

```

value show_acom_opt (AI_ivl test3_ivl)
value show_acom (steps test3_ivl 0)
value show_acom (steps test3_ivl 1)
value show_acom (steps test3_ivl 2)
value show_acom (steps test3_ivl 3)
value show_acom (steps test3_ivl 4)
value show_acom (steps test3_ivl 5)

```

Takes as many iterations as the actual execution. Would diverge if loop did not terminate. Worse still, as the following example shows: even if the actual execution terminates, the analysis may not. The value of y keeps decreasing as the analysis is iterated, no matter how long:

```

value show_acom (steps test4_ivl 50)

```

Relationships between variables are NOT captured:

```

value show_acom_opt (AI_ivl test5_ivl)

```

Again, the analysis would not terminate:

```

value show_acom (steps test6_ivl 50)

```

end

```

theory Abs_Int3
imports Abs_Int2_ivl
begin

```

14.15 Widening and Narrowing

```

class widen =
fixes widen :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a (infix ∇ 65)

```

```

class narrow =
fixes narrow :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a (infix △ 65)

```

```

class wn = widen + narrow + order +
assumes widen1: x ≤ x ∇ y
assumes widen2: y ≤ x ∇ y
assumes narrow1: y ≤ x ⇒ y ≤ x △ y

```

```

assumes narrow2:  $y \leq x \implies x \triangle y \leq x$ 
begin

lemma narrowid[simp]:  $x \triangle x = x$ 
by (metis eq_iff narrow1 narrow2)

end

lemma top_widen_top[simp]:  $\top \nabla \top = (\top :: \dots \{wn, order\_top\})$ 
by (metis eq_iff top_greatest widen2)

instantiation ivl :: wn
begin

definition widen_rep p1 p2 =
  (if is_empty_rep p1 then p2 else if is_empty_rep p2 then p1 else
   let (l1,h1) = p1; (l2,h2) = p2
   in (if l2 < l1 then Minf else l1, if h1 < h2 then Pinf else h1))

lift_definition widen_ivl :: ivl  $\Rightarrow$  ivl  $\Rightarrow$  ivl is widen_rep
by(auto simp: widen_rep_def eq_ivl_iff)

definition narrow_rep p1 p2 =
  (if is_empty_rep p1  $\vee$  is_empty_rep p2 then empty_rep else
   let (l1,h1) = p1; (l2,h2) = p2
   in (if l1 = Minf then l2 else l1, if h1 = Pinf then h2 else h1))

lift_definition narrow_ivl :: ivl  $\Rightarrow$  ivl  $\Rightarrow$  ivl is narrow_rep
by(auto simp: narrow_rep_def eq_ivl_iff)

instance
proof
qed (transfer, auto simp: widen_rep_def narrow_rep_def le_iff_subset  $\gamma$ _rep_def
subset_eq is_empty_rep_def empty_rep_def eq_ivl_def split: if_splits extended.splits)+

end

instantiation st :: ( $\{order\_top, wn\}$ )wn
begin

lift_definition widen_st :: 'a st  $\Rightarrow$  'a st  $\Rightarrow$  'a st is map2_st_rep (op  $\nabla$ )
by(auto simp: eq_st_def)

lift_definition narrow_st :: 'a st  $\Rightarrow$  'a st  $\Rightarrow$  'a st is map2_st_rep (op  $\triangle$ )

```



```

by(auto simp: eq_st_def)

instance
proof (standard, goal_cases)
  case 1 thus ?case by transfer (simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff widen1)
next
  case 2 thus ?case by transfer (simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff widen2)
next
  case 3 thus ?case by transfer (simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff narrow1)
next
  case 4 thus ?case by transfer (simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff narrow2)
qed

end

instantiation option :: (wn)wn
begin

fun widen_option where
  None  $\nabla$  x = x |
  x  $\nabla$  None = x |
  (Some x)  $\nabla$  (Some y) = Some(x  $\nabla$  y)

fun narrow_option where
  None  $\Delta$  x = None |
  x  $\Delta$  None = None |
  (Some x)  $\Delta$  (Some y) = Some(x  $\Delta$  y)

instance
proof (standard, goal_cases)
  case (1 x y) thus ?case
    by(induct x y rule: widen_option.induct)(simp_all add: widen1)
next
  case (2 x y) thus ?case
    by(induct x y rule: widen_option.induct)(simp_all add: widen2)
next
  case (3 x y) thus ?case
    by(induct x y rule: narrow_option.induct) (simp_all add: narrow1)
next
  case (4 y x) thus ?case
    by(induct x y rule: narrow_option.induct) (simp_all add: narrow2)
qed

```

end

definition $map2_acom :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a\ acom \Rightarrow 'a\ acom \Rightarrow 'a\ acom$
where
 $map2_acom\ f\ C1\ C2 = annotate\ (\lambda p. f\ (anno\ C1\ p)\ (anno\ C2\ p))\ (strip\ C1)$

instantiation $acom :: (widen)widen$
begin
definition $widen_acom = map2_acom\ (op\ \nabla)$
instance ..
end

instantiation $acom :: (narrow)narrow$
begin
definition $narrow_acom = map2_acom\ (op\ \Delta)$
instance ..
end

lemma $strip_map2_acom[simp]$:
 $strip\ C1 = strip\ C2 \implies strip\ (map2_acom\ f\ C1\ C2) = strip\ C1$
by($simp\ add:\ map2_acom_def$)

lemma $strip_widen_acom[simp]$:
 $strip\ C1 = strip\ C2 \implies strip\ (C1\ \nabla\ C2) = strip\ C1$
by($simp\ add:\ widen_acom_def$)

lemma $strip_narrow_acom[simp]$:
 $strip\ C1 = strip\ C2 \implies strip\ (C1\ \Delta\ C2) = strip\ C1$
by($simp\ add:\ narrow_acom_def$)

lemma $narrow1_acom: C2 \leq C1 \implies C2 \leq C1\ \Delta\ (C2::'a::wn\ acom)$
by($simp\ add:\ narrow_acom_def\ narrow1\ map2_acom_def\ less_eq_acom_def\ size_annos$)

lemma $narrow2_acom: C2 \leq C1 \implies C1\ \Delta\ (C2::'a::wn\ acom) \leq C1$
by($simp\ add:\ narrow_acom_def\ narrow2\ map2_acom_def\ less_eq_acom_def\ size_annos$)

14.15.1 Pre-fixpoint computation

definition $iter_widen :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a::\{order,widen\})option$
where $iter_widen\ f = while_option\ (\lambda x. \neg f\ x \leq x)\ (\lambda x. x\ \nabla\ f\ x)$

definition *iter_narrow* :: ('a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('a::{order,narrow})option
where *iter_narrow* f = *while_option* (λx. x Δ f x < x) (λx. x Δ f x)

definition *pfpr_wn* :: ('a::{order,widen,narrow} ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a option
where *pfpr_wn* f x =
 (case *iter_widen* f x of None ⇒ None | Some p ⇒ *iter_narrow* f p)

lemma *iter_widen_pfp*: *iter_widen* f x = Some p ⇒ f p ≤ p
by(*auto simp add: iter_widen_def dest: while_option_stop*)

lemma *iter_widen_inv*:
assumes !!x. P x ⇒ P(f x) !!x1 x2. P x1 ⇒ P x2 ⇒ P(x1 ∇ x2) **and**
 P x
and *iter_widen* f x = Some y **shows** P y
using *while_option_rule*[**where** P = P, OF_ *assms*(4)[*unfolded iter_widen_def*]]
by (*blast intro: assms*(1-3))

lemma *strip_while*: **fixes** f :: 'a acom ⇒ 'a acom
assumes ∀ C. *strip* (f C) = *strip* C **and** *while_option* P f C = Some C'
shows *strip* C' = *strip* C
using *while_option_rule*[**where** P = λC'. *strip* C' = *strip* C, OF_ *assms*(2)]
by (*metis assms*(1))

lemma *strip_iter_widen*: **fixes** f :: 'a::{order,widen} acom ⇒ 'a acom
assumes ∀ C. *strip* (f C) = *strip* C **and** *iter_widen* f C = Some C'
shows *strip* C' = *strip* C
proof–
have ∀ C. *strip*(C ∇ f C) = *strip* C
by (*metis assms*(1) *strip_map2_acom_widen_acom_def*)
from *strip_while*[OF *this*] *assms*(2) **show** ?thesis **by**(*simp add: iter_widen_def*)
qed

lemma *iter_narrow_pfp*:
assumes *mono*: !!x1 x2:::wn acom. P x1 ⇒ P x2 ⇒ x1 ≤ x2 ⇒ f x1
 ≤ f x2
and *Pinv*: !!x. P x ⇒ P(f x) !!x1 x2. P x1 ⇒ P x2 ⇒ P(x1 Δ x2)
and P p0 **and** f p0 ≤ p0 **and** *iter_narrow* f p0 = Some p
shows P p ∧ f p ≤ p
proof–
let ?Q = %p. P p ∧ f p ≤ p ∧ p ≤ p0
 { **fix** p **assume** ?Q p
note P = *conjunct1*[OF *this*] **and** 12 = *conjunct2*[OF *this*]
note 1 = *conjunct1*[OF 12] **and** 2 = *conjunct2*[OF 12]

```

let ?p' = p  $\Delta$  f p
have ?Q ?p'
proof auto
  show P ?p' by (blast intro: P Pinv)
  have f ?p'  $\leq$  f p by (rule mono[OF  $\langle P (p \Delta f p) \rangle$  P narrow2_acom[OF
1]])
  also have ...  $\leq$  ?p' by (rule narrow1_acom[OF 1])
  finally show f ?p'  $\leq$  ?p' .
  have ?p'  $\leq$  p by (rule narrow2_acom[OF 1])
  also have p  $\leq$  p0 by (rule 2)
  finally show ?p'  $\leq$  p0 .
qed
}
thus ?thesis
using while_option_rule[where P = ?Q, OF _ assms(6)[simplified_iter_narrow_def]]
by (blast intro: assms(4,5) le_refl)
qed

```

```

lemma pfp_wn_pfp:
assumes mono: !!x1 x2:::wn acom. P x1  $\implies$  P x2  $\implies$  x1  $\leq$  x2  $\implies$  f x1
 $\leq$  f x2
and Pinv: P x !!x. P x  $\implies$  P(f x)
!!x1 x2. P x1  $\implies$  P x2  $\implies$  P(x1  $\nabla$  x2)
!!x1 x2. P x1  $\implies$  P x2  $\implies$  P(x1  $\Delta$  x2)
and pfp_wn: pfp_wn f x = Some p shows P p  $\wedge$  f p  $\leq$  p
proof-
  from pfp_wn obtain p0
  where its: iter_widen f x = Some p0 iter_narrow f p0 = Some p
  by (auto simp: pfp_wn_def split: option.splits)
  have P p0 by (blast intro: iter_widen_inv[where P=P] its(1) Pinv(1-3))
  thus ?thesis
  by - (assumption |
rule iter_narrow_pfp[where P=P] mono Pinv(2,4) iter_widen_pfp
its)+
qed

```

```

lemma strip_pfp_wn:
[[  $\forall C. strip(f C) = strip C; pfp_wn f C = Some C' ] ]  $\implies$  strip C' = strip
C
by (auto simp add: pfp_wn_def iter_narrow_def split: option.splits)
(metis (mono_tags) strip_iter_widen strip_narrow_acom strip_while)$ 
```

```

locale Abs_Int_wn = Abs_Int_inv_mono where  $\gamma = \gamma$ 

```

for $\gamma :: 'av::\{wn, bounded_lattice\} \Rightarrow val\ set$
begin

definition $AI_wn :: com \Rightarrow 'av\ st\ option\ acom\ option$ **where**
 $AI_wn\ c = pfp_wn\ (step' \top)\ (bot\ c)$

lemma $AI_wn_correct: AI_wn\ c = Some\ C \Longrightarrow CS\ c \leq \gamma_c\ C$

proof(*simp add: CS_def AI_wn_def*)

assume $1: pfp_wn\ (step' \top)\ (bot\ c) = Some\ C$

have $2: strip\ C = c \wedge step' \top\ C \leq C$

by(*rule pfp_wn_pfp[where x=bot c] (simp_all add: 1 mono_step'_top)*)

have $pfp: step\ (\gamma_o \top)\ (\gamma_c\ C) \leq \gamma_c\ C$

proof(*rule order_trans*)

show $step\ (\gamma_o \top)\ (\gamma_c\ C) \leq \gamma_c\ (step' \top\ C)$

by(*rule step_step'*)

show $\dots \leq \gamma_c\ C$

by(*rule mono_gamma_c[OF conjunct2[OF 2]]*)

qed

have $3: strip\ (\gamma_c\ C) = c$ **by**(*simp add: strip_pfp_wn[OF _ 1]*)

have $lfp\ c\ (step\ (\gamma_o \top)) \leq \gamma_c\ C$

by(*rule lfp_lowerbound[simplified, where f=step (\gamma_o \top), OF 3 pfp]*)

thus $lfp\ c\ (step\ UNIV) \leq \gamma_c\ C$ **by** *simp*

qed

end

global interpretation Abs_Int_wn

where $\gamma = \gamma_{ivl}$ **and** $num' = num_{ivl}$ **and** $plus' = op +$

and $test_num' = in_{ivl}$

and $inv_plus' = inv_plus_{ivl}$ **and** $inv_less' = inv_less_{ivl}$

defines $AI_wn_{ivl} = AI_wn$

..

14.15.2 Tests

definition $step_up_{ivl}\ n = ((\lambda C. C \nabla step_{ivl} \top C) \wedge \wedge n)$

definition $step_down_{ivl}\ n = ((\lambda C. C \Delta step_{ivl} \top C) \wedge \wedge n)$

For $test3_{ivl}$, AI_{ivl} needed as many iterations as the loop took to execute. In contrast, AI_wn_{ivl} converges in a constant number of steps:

value $show_acom\ (step_up_{ivl}\ 1\ (bot\ test3_{ivl}))$

value $show_acom\ (step_up_{ivl}\ 2\ (bot\ test3_{ivl}))$

value $show_acom\ (step_up_{ivl}\ 3\ (bot\ test3_{ivl}))$

value $show_acom\ (step_up_{ivl}\ 4\ (bot\ test3_{ivl}))$

```

value show_acom (step_up_ivl 5 (bot test3_ivl))
value show_acom (step_up_ivl 6 (bot test3_ivl))
value show_acom (step_up_ivl 7 (bot test3_ivl))
value show_acom (step_up_ivl 8 (bot test3_ivl))
value show_acom (step_down_ivl 1 (step_up_ivl 8 (bot test3_ivl)))
value show_acom (step_down_ivl 2 (step_up_ivl 8 (bot test3_ivl)))
value show_acom (step_down_ivl 3 (step_up_ivl 8 (bot test3_ivl)))
value show_acom (step_down_ivl 4 (step_up_ivl 8 (bot test3_ivl)))
value show_acom_opt (AI_wn_ivl test3_ivl)

```

Now all the analyses terminate:

```

value show_acom_opt (AI_wn_ivl test4_ivl)
value show_acom_opt (AI_wn_ivl test5_ivl)
value show_acom_opt (AI_wn_ivl test6_ivl)

```

14.15.3 Generic Termination Proof

lemma *top_on_opt_widen*:

```

  top_on_opt o1 X  $\implies$  top_on_opt o2 X  $\implies$  top_on_opt (o1  $\nabla$  o2 :: _ st
option) X

```

apply(*induct o1 o2 rule: widen_option.induct*)

apply (*auto*)

by *transfer simp*

lemma *top_on_opt_narrow*:

```

  top_on_opt o1 X  $\implies$  top_on_opt o2 X  $\implies$  top_on_opt (o1  $\Delta$  o2 :: _ st
option) X

```

apply(*induct o1 o2 rule: narrow_option.induct*)

apply (*auto*)

by *transfer simp*

lemma *annos_map2_acom[simp]*: *strip C2 = strip C1 \implies*

```

  annos(map2_acom f C1 C2) = map (%(x,y).f x y) (zip (annos C1) (annos
C2))

```

by(*simp add: map2_acom_def list_eq_iff_nth_eq size_annos anno_def[symmetric] size_annos_same[of C1 C2]*)

lemma *top_on_acom_widen*:

```

  [[top_on_acom C1 X; strip C1 = strip C2; top_on_acom C2 X]]

```

```

 $\implies$  top_on_acom (C1  $\nabla$  C2 :: _ st option acom) X

```

by(*auto simp add: widen_acom_def top_on_acom_def*)(*metis top_on_opt_widen in_set_zipE*)

lemma *top_on_acom_narrow*:

$\llbracket \text{top_on_acom } C1 \ X; \text{ strip } C1 = \text{ strip } C2; \text{ top_on_acom } C2 \ X \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{top_on_acom } (C1 \ \Delta \ C2 \ :: \ _ \text{ st option acom}) \ X$

by(*auto simp add: narrow_acom_def top_on_acom_def*)(*metis top_on_opt_narrow in_set_zipE*)

The assumptions for widening and narrowing differ because during narrowing we have the invariant $y \leq x$ (where y is the next iterate), but during widening there is no such invariant, there we only have that not yet $y \leq x$. This complicates the termination proof for widening.

locale *Measure_wn = Measure1* **where** $m=m$

for $m \ :: \ 'av::\{\text{order_top,wn}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \ +$

fixes $n \ :: \ 'av \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

assumes *m_anti_mono*: $x \leq y \implies m \ x \geq m \ y$

assumes *m_widen*: $\sim y \leq x \implies m(x \ \nabla \ y) < m \ x$

assumes *n_narrow*: $y \leq x \implies x \ \Delta \ y < x \implies n(x \ \Delta \ y) < n \ x$

begin

lemma *m_s_anti_mono_rep*: **assumes** $\forall x. S1 \ x \leq S2 \ x$

shows $(\sum x \in X. m \ (S2 \ x)) \leq (\sum x \in X. m \ (S1 \ x))$

proof–

from *assms* **have** $\forall x. m(S1 \ x) \geq m(S2 \ x)$ **by** (*metis m_anti_mono*)

thus $(\sum x \in X. m \ (S2 \ x)) \leq (\sum x \in X. m \ (S1 \ x))$ **by** (*metis sum_mono*)

qed

lemma *m_s_anti_mono*: $S1 \leq S2 \implies m_s \ S1 \ X \geq m_s \ S2 \ X$

unfolding *m_s_def*

apply (*transfer fixing: m*)

apply(*simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff eq_st_def m_s_anti_mono_rep*)

done

lemma *m_s_widen_rep*: **assumes** *finite X S1 = S2 on* $\neg X \neg S2 \ x \leq S1 \ x$

shows $(\sum x \in X. m \ (S1 \ x \ \nabla \ S2 \ x)) < (\sum x \in X. m \ (S1 \ x))$

proof–

have $1: \forall x \in X. m(S1 \ x) \geq m(S1 \ x \ \nabla \ S2 \ x)$

by (*metis m_anti_mono wn_class.widen1*)

have $x \in X$ **using** *assms*(2,3)

by(*auto simp add: Ball_def*)

hence $2: \exists x \in X. m(S1 \ x) > m(S1 \ x \ \nabla \ S2 \ x)$

using *assms*(3) *m_widen* **by** *blast*

from *sum_strict_mono_ex1*[*OF* (*finite X*) 1 2]

show *?thesis* .

qed

```

lemma m_s_widen: finite X  $\implies$  fun S1 = fun S2 on -X  $\implies$ 
   $\sim S2 \leq S1 \implies m\_s (S1 \nabla S2) X < m\_s S1 X$ 
apply(auto simp add: less_st_def m_s_def)
apply (transfer fixing: m)
apply(auto simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff m_s_widen_rep)
done

```

```

lemma m_o_anti_mono: finite X  $\implies$  top_on_opt o1 (-X)  $\implies$  top_on_opt
o2 (-X)  $\implies$ 
   $o1 \leq o2 \implies m\_o o1 X \geq m\_o o2 X$ 
proof(induction o1 o2 rule: less_eq_option.induct)
  case 1 thus ?case by (simp add: m_o_def)(metis m_s_anti_mono)
next
  case 2 thus ?case
    by(simp add: m_o_def le_SucI m_s_h split: option.splits)
next
  case 3 thus ?case by simp
qed

```

```

lemma m_o_widen:  $\llbracket$  finite X; top_on_opt S1 (-X); top_on_opt S2 (-X);
 $\neg S2 \leq S1$   $\rrbracket \implies$ 
   $m\_o (S1 \nabla S2) X < m\_o S1 X$ 
by(auto simp: m_o_def m_s_h less_Suc_eq_le m_s_widen split: option.split)

```

```

lemma m_c_widen:
  strip C1 = strip C2  $\implies$  top_on_acom C1 (-vars C1)  $\implies$  top_on_acom
C2 (-vars C2)
   $\implies \neg C2 \leq C1 \implies m\_c (C1 \nabla C2) < m\_c C1$ 
apply(auto simp: m_c_def widen_acom_def map2_acom_def size_annos[symmetric])
anno_def[symmetric]sum_list_sum_nth)
apply(subgoal_tac length(annos C2) = length(annos C1))
  prefer 2 apply (simp add: size_annos_same2)
apply (auto)
apply(rule sum_strict_mono_ex1)
  apply(auto simp add: m_o_anti_mono vars_acom_def anno_def top_on_acom_def)
top_on_opt_widen widen1 less_eq_acom_def listrel_iff_nth)
apply(rule_tac x=p in bexI)
  apply (auto simp: vars_acom_def m_o_widen top_on_acom_def)
done

```

```

definition n_s :: 'av st  $\Rightarrow$  vname set  $\Rightarrow$  nat (n_s) where
n_s S X = ( $\sum x \in X. n(\text{fun } S x)$ )

```


lemma *n_s_narrow_rep*:
assumes *finite X S1 = S2 on -X $\forall x. S2 x \leq S1 x \forall x. S1 x \triangle S2 x \leq S1 x$*
 $S1 x \neq S1 x \triangle S2 x$
shows $(\sum x \in X. n (S1 x \triangle S2 x)) < (\sum x \in X. n (S1 x))$
proof–
have *1*: $\forall x. n(S1 x \triangle S2 x) \leq n(S1 x)$
by (*metis* *assms*(3) *assms*(4) *eq_iff_less_le_not_le* *n_narrow*)
have $x \in X$ **by** (*metis* *Compl_iff* *assms*(2) *assms*(5) *narrowid*)
hence *2*: $\exists x \in X. n(S1 x \triangle S2 x) < n(S1 x)$
by (*metis* *assms*(3–5) *eq_iff_less_le_not_le* *n_narrow*)
show *?thesis*
apply(*rule* *sum_strict_mono_ex1*[*OF* \langle *finite X* \rangle]) **using** *1 2* **by** *blast+*
qed

lemma *n_s_narrow*: *finite X \implies fun S1 = fun S2 on -X \implies S2 \leq S1 \implies S1 \triangle S2 < S1*
 $\implies n_s (S1 \triangle S2) X < n_s S1 X$
apply(*auto simp add: less_st_def n_s_def*)
apply (*transfer fixing: n*)
apply(*auto simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff eq_st_def fun_eq_iff n_s_narrow_rep*)
done

definition *n_o* :: '*av st option \Rightarrow vname set \Rightarrow nat (n_o) where*
n_o opt X = (case opt of None \Rightarrow 0 | Some S \Rightarrow n_s S X + 1)

lemma *n_o_narrow*:
 $top_on_opt S1 (-X) \implies top_on_opt S2 (-X) \implies finite X$
 $\implies S2 \leq S1 \implies S1 \triangle S2 < S1 \implies n_o (S1 \triangle S2) X < n_o S1 X$
apply(*induction* *S1 S2 rule: narrow_option.induct*)
apply(*auto simp: n_o_def n_s_narrow*)
done

definition *n_c* :: '*av st option acom \Rightarrow nat (n_c) where*
n_c C = sum_list (map ($\lambda a. n_o a (vars C)$) (annos C))

lemma *less_annos_iff*: $(C1 < C2) = (C1 \leq C2 \wedge$
 $(\exists i < length (annos C1). annos C1 ! i < annos C2 ! i))$
by(*metis* (*hide_lams, no_types*) *less_le_not_le le_iff_le_annos size_annos_same2*)

lemma *n_c_narrow*: *strip C1 = strip C2*
 $\implies top_on_acom C1 (- vars C1) \implies top_on_acom C2 (- vars C2)$

```

   $\implies C2 \leq C1 \implies C1 \triangle C2 < C1 \implies n_c (C1 \triangle C2) < n_c C1$ 
apply(auto simp: n_c_def narrow_acom_def sum_list_sum_nth)
apply(subgoal_tac length(annos C2) = length(annos C1))
prefer 2 apply (simp add: size_annos_same2)
apply (auto)
apply(simp add: less_annos_iff le_iff_le_annos)
apply(rule sum_strict_mono_ex1)
apply (auto simp: vars_acom_def top_on_acom_def)
apply (metis n_o_narrow nth_mem finite_cvars less_imp_le le_less order_refl)
apply(rule_tac x=i in bexI)
prefer 2 apply simp
apply(rule n_o_narrow[where X = vars(strip C2)])
apply (simp_all)
done

```

end

lemma *iter_widen_termination:*

```

fixes m :: 'a::wn acom  $\Rightarrow$  nat
assumes P_f:  $\bigwedge C. P C \implies P(f C)$ 
and P_widen:  $\bigwedge C1 C2. P C1 \implies P C2 \implies P(C1 \nabla C2)$ 
and m_widen:  $\bigwedge C1 C2. P C1 \implies P C2 \implies \sim C2 \leq C1 \implies m(C1 \nabla C2) < m C1$ 
and P C shows EX C'. iter_widen f C = Some C'
proof(simp add: iter_widen_def,
  rule measure_while_option_Some[where P = P and f=m])
  show P C by(rule (P C))
next
  fix C assume P C  $\neg$  f C  $\leq$  C thus P (C  $\nabla$  f C)  $\wedge$  m (C  $\nabla$  f C) < m C
  by(simp add: P_f P_widen m_widen)
qed

```

lemma *iter_narrow_termination:*

```

fixes n :: 'a::wn acom  $\Rightarrow$  nat
assumes P_f:  $\bigwedge C. P C \implies P(f C)$ 
and P_narrow:  $\bigwedge C1 C2. P C1 \implies P C2 \implies P(C1 \triangle C2)$ 
and mono:  $\bigwedge C1 C2. P C1 \implies P C2 \implies C1 \leq C2 \implies f C1 \leq f C2$ 
and n_narrow:  $\bigwedge C1 C2. P C1 \implies P C2 \implies C2 \leq C1 \implies C1 \triangle C2 < C1 \implies n(C1 \triangle C2) < n C1$ 
and init: P C f C  $\leq$  C shows EX C'. iter_narrow f C = Some C'
proof(simp add: iter_narrow_def,
  rule measure_while_option_Some[where f=n and P = %C. P C  $\wedge$  f

```

$C \leq C]$
show $P C \wedge f C \leq C$ **using** *init* **by** *blast*
next
fix C **assume** $1: P C \wedge f C \leq C$ **and** $2: C \Delta f C < C$
hence $P (C \Delta f C)$ **by**(*simp add: P-f P-narrow*)
moreover then have $f (C \Delta f C) \leq C \Delta f C$
by (*metis narrow1_acom narrow2_acom 1 mono order_trans*)
moreover have $n (C \Delta f C) < n C$ **using** $1\ 2$ **by**(*simp add: n-narrow P-f*)
ultimately show $(P (C \Delta f C) \wedge f (C \Delta f C) \leq C \Delta f C) \wedge n(C \Delta f C) < n C$
by *blast*
qed

locale *Abs_Int_wn_measure* = *Abs_Int_wn* **where** $\gamma = \gamma + \text{Measure_wn}$ **where**
 $m = m$
for $\gamma :: 'av :: \{\text{wn, bounded_lattice}\} \Rightarrow \text{val set}$ **and** $m :: 'av \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

14.15.4 Termination: Intervals

definition $m_rep :: \text{eint2} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
 $m_rep\ p = (\text{if } \text{is_empty_rep } p \text{ then } 3 \text{ else}$
 $\text{let } (l, h) = p \text{ in } (\text{case } l \text{ of } \text{Minf} \Rightarrow 0 \mid _ \Rightarrow 1) + (\text{case } h \text{ of } \text{Pinf} \Rightarrow 0 \mid _ \Rightarrow 1))$

lift_definition $m_ivl :: \text{ivl} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **is** m_rep
by(*auto simp: m_rep_def eq_ivl_iff*)

lemma $m_ivl_nice: m_ivl[l, h] = (\text{if } [l, h] = \perp \text{ then } 3 \text{ else}$
 $(\text{if } l = \text{Minf} \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1) + (\text{if } h = \text{Pinf} \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1))$

unfolding *bot_ivl_def*
by *transfer (auto simp: m_rep_def eq_ivl_empty split: extended.split)*

lemma $m_ivl_height: m_ivl\ iv \leq 3$
by *transfer (simp add: m_rep_def split: prod.split extended.split)*

lemma $m_ivl_anti_mono: y \leq x \Longrightarrow m_ivl\ x \leq m_ivl\ y$
by *transfer*
 $(\text{auto simp: m_rep_def is_empty_rep_def } \gamma_rep_cases \text{ le_iff_subset}$
 $\text{split: prod.split extended.splits if_splits})$

lemma $m_ivl_widen:$
 $\sim y \leq x \Longrightarrow m_ivl(x \nabla y) < m_ivl\ x$
by *transfer*

(*auto simp: m_rep_def widen_rep_def is_empty_rep_def γ _rep_cases le_iff_subset*
split: prod.split extended.splits if_splits)

definition *n_ivl* :: *ivl* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**
n_ivl *iv* = 3 - *m_ivl* *iv*

lemma *n_ivl_narrow*:

$x \triangle y < x \implies n_ivl(x \triangle y) < n_ivl\ x$

unfolding *n_ivl_def*

apply(*subst (asm) less_le_not_le*)

apply *transfer*

by(*auto simp add: m_rep_def narrow_rep_def is_empty_rep_def empty_rep_def*
 γ _rep_cases le_iff_subset

split: prod.splits if_splits extended.split)

global interpretation *Abs_Int_wn_measure*

where $\gamma = \gamma_ivl$ **and** $num' = num_ivl$ **and** $plus' = op +$

and $test_num' = in_ivl$

and $inv_plus' = inv_plus_ivl$ **and** $inv_less' = inv_less_ivl$

and $m = m_ivl$ **and** $n = n_ivl$ **and** $h = 3$

proof (*standard, goal_cases*)

case 2 **thus** ?*case* **by**(*rule m_ivl_anti_mono*)

next

case 1 **thus** ?*case* **by**(*rule m_ivl_height*)

next

case 3 **thus** ?*case* **by**(*rule m_ivl_widen*)

next

case 4 **from** 4(2) **show** ?*case* **by**(*rule n_ivl_narrow*)

— note that the first assms is unnecessary for intervals

qed

lemma *iter_widen_step_ivl_termination*:

$\exists C. iter_widen (step_ivl \top) (bot\ c) = Some\ C$

apply(*rule iter_widen_termination*[**where** $m = m_c$ **and** $P = \%C. strip\ C$
 $= c \wedge top_on_acom\ C (-\ vars\ C)$])

apply (*auto simp add: m_c_widen top_on_bot top_on_step*'[*simplified comp_def*
vars_acom_def]

vars_acom_def top_on_acom_widen)

done

lemma *iter_narrow_step_ivl_termination*:

$top_on_acom\ C (-\ vars\ C) \implies step_ivl \top C \leq C \implies$

$\exists C'. iter_narrow (step_ivl \top) C = Some\ C'$

```

apply(rule iter_narrow_termination[where  $n = n_c$  and  $P = \%C'. strip$ 
 $C = strip\ C' \wedge top\_on\_acom\ C' (-vars\ C')$ ])
apply(auto simp: top_on_step'[simplified comp_def vars_acom_def]
      mono_step'_top n_c_narrow vars_acom_def top_on_acom_narrow)
done

```

theorem *AI_wn_ivl_termination*:

```

 $\exists C. AI\_wn\_ivl\ c = Some\ C$ 
apply(auto simp: AI_wn_def pfp_wn_def iter_widen_step_ivl_termination
      split: option.split)
apply(rule iter_narrow_step_ivl_termination)
apply(rule conjunct2)
apply(rule iter_widen_inv[where  $f = step' \top$  and  $P = \%C. c = strip\ C$ 
 $\&\ top\_on\_acom\ C (-vars\ C)$ ])
apply(auto simp: top_on_acom_widen top_on_step'[simplified comp_def vars_acom_def]
      iter_widen_pfp top_on_bot vars_acom_def)
done

```

14.15.5 Counterexamples

Widening is increasing by assumption, but $x \leq f x$ is not an invariant of widening. It can already be lost after the first step:

```

lemma assumes  $!!x\ y::'a::wn. x \leq y \implies f\ x \leq f\ y$ 
and  $x \leq f\ x$  and  $\neg f\ x \leq x$  shows  $x \nabla f\ x \leq f(x \nabla f\ x)$ 
nitpick[card = 3, expect = genuine, show_consts, timeout = 120]

```

oops

Widening terminates but may converge more slowly than Kleene iteration. In the following model, Kleene iteration goes from 0 to the least pfp in one step but widening takes 2 steps to reach a strictly larger pfp:

```

lemma assumes  $!!x\ y::'a::wn. x \leq y \implies f\ x \leq f\ y$ 
and  $x \leq f\ x$  and  $\neg f\ x \leq x$  and  $f(f\ x) \leq f\ x$ 
shows  $f(x \nabla f\ x) \leq x \nabla f\ x$ 
nitpick[card = 4, expect = genuine, show_consts, timeout = 120]

```

oops

end

15 Extensions and Variations of IMP

```

theory Procs imports BExp begin

```

15.1 Procedures and Local Variables

type_synonym *pname* = *string*

datatype

```

com = SKIP
  | Assign vname aexp      (_ ::= _ [1000, 61] 61)
  | Seq   com com         (_;;/_ [60, 61] 60)
  | If    bexp com com    (((IF _/ THEN _/ ELSE _) [0, 0, 61] 61))
  | While bexp com       (((WHILE _/ DO _) [0, 61] 61))
  | Var   vname com      (((1{VAR _;/ _})))
  | Proc  pname com com  (((1{PROC _ = _;/ _})))
  | CALL  pname

```

definition *test_com* =

```

{VAR "x";
 {PROC "p" = "x" ::= N 1;
  {PROC "q" = CALL "p";
   {VAR "x";
    "x" ::= N 2;;
    {PROC "p" = "x" ::= N 3;
     CALL "q"; "y" ::= V "x"}}}}}

```

end

theory *Procs_Dyn_Vars_Dyn* **imports** *Procs*

begin

15.1.1 Dynamic Scoping of Procedures and Variables

type_synonym *penv* = *pname* \Rightarrow *com*

inductive

big_step :: *penv* \Rightarrow *com* \times *state* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *bool* (*_* \vdash *_* \Rightarrow *_* [60,0,60] 55)

where

```

Skip:   pe  $\vdash$  (SKIP, s)  $\Rightarrow$  s |
Assign: pe  $\vdash$  (x ::= a, s)  $\Rightarrow$  s(x := aval a s) |
Seq:     $\llbracket$  pe  $\vdash$  (c1, s1)  $\Rightarrow$  s2; pe  $\vdash$  (c2, s2)  $\Rightarrow$  s3  $\rrbracket \Longrightarrow$ 
        pe  $\vdash$  (c1;;c2, s1)  $\Rightarrow$  s3 |

IfTrue:  $\llbracket$  bval b s; pe  $\vdash$  (c1, s)  $\Rightarrow$  t  $\rrbracket \Longrightarrow$ 
        pe  $\vdash$  (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2, s)  $\Rightarrow$  t |
IfFalse:  $\llbracket$   $\neg$ bval b s; pe  $\vdash$  (c2, s)  $\Rightarrow$  t  $\rrbracket \Longrightarrow$ 
        pe  $\vdash$  (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2, s)  $\Rightarrow$  t |

```

WhileFalse: $\neg \text{bval } b \ s \implies pe \vdash (\text{WHILE } b \ \text{DO } c, s) \Rightarrow s \mid$
WhileTrue:
 $\llbracket \text{bval } b \ s_1; \ pe \vdash (c, s_1) \Rightarrow s_2; \ pe \vdash (\text{WHILE } b \ \text{DO } c, s_2) \Rightarrow s_3 \rrbracket \implies$
 $pe \vdash (\text{WHILE } b \ \text{DO } c, s_1) \Rightarrow s_3 \mid$

Var: $pe \vdash (c, s) \Rightarrow t \implies pe \vdash (\{\text{VAR } x; c\}, s) \Rightarrow t(x := s \ x) \mid$

Call: $pe \vdash (pe \ p, s) \Rightarrow t \implies pe \vdash (\text{CALL } p, s) \Rightarrow t \mid$

Proc: $pe(p := cp) \vdash (c, s) \Rightarrow t \implies pe \vdash (\{\text{PROC } p = cp; c\}, s) \Rightarrow t$

code_pred *big_step* .

values $\{\text{map } t \ [\"x\", \"y\"] \mid t. (\lambda p. \text{SKIP}) \vdash (\text{test_com}, \langle \rangle) \Rightarrow t\}$

end

theory *Procs_Stat_Vars_Dyn* **imports** *Procs*

begin

15.1.2 Static Scoping of Procedures, Dynamic of Variables

type_synonym *penv* = (*pname* \times *com*) *list*

inductive

big_step :: *penv* \Rightarrow *com* \times *state* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *bool* ($_ \vdash _ \Rightarrow _$ [60,0,60] 55)

where

Skip: $pe \vdash (\text{SKIP}, s) \Rightarrow s \mid$

Assign: $pe \vdash (x ::= a, s) \Rightarrow s(x := \text{aval } a \ s) \mid$

Seq: $\llbracket pe \vdash (c_1, s_1) \Rightarrow s_2; \ pe \vdash (c_2, s_2) \Rightarrow s_3 \rrbracket \implies$
 $pe \vdash (c_1;;c_2, s_1) \Rightarrow s_3 \mid$

IfTrue: $\llbracket \text{bval } b \ s; \ pe \vdash (c_1, s) \Rightarrow t \rrbracket \implies$
 $pe \vdash (\text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c_1 \ \text{ELSE } c_2, s) \Rightarrow t \mid$

IfFalse: $\llbracket \neg \text{bval } b \ s; \ pe \vdash (c_2, s) \Rightarrow t \rrbracket \implies$
 $pe \vdash (\text{IF } b \ \text{THEN } c_1 \ \text{ELSE } c_2, s) \Rightarrow t \mid$

WhileFalse: $\neg \text{bval } b \ s \implies pe \vdash (\text{WHILE } b \ \text{DO } c, s) \Rightarrow s \mid$

WhileTrue:

$\llbracket \text{bval } b \ s_1; \ pe \vdash (c, s_1) \Rightarrow s_2; \ pe \vdash (\text{WHILE } b \ \text{DO } c, s_2) \Rightarrow s_3 \rrbracket \implies$
 $pe \vdash (\text{WHILE } b \ \text{DO } c, s_1) \Rightarrow s_3 \mid$

Var: $pe \vdash (c, s) \Rightarrow t \implies pe \vdash (\{\text{VAR } x; c\}, s) \Rightarrow t(x := s \ x) \mid$

Call: $(p, c) \# pe \vdash (c, s) \Rightarrow t \implies (p, c) \# pe \vdash (\text{CALL } p, s) \Rightarrow t \mid$

Call2: $\llbracket p' \neq p; pe \vdash (CALL\ p, s) \Rightarrow t \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $(p',c)\#pe \vdash (CALL\ p, s) \Rightarrow t \mid$

Proc: $(p,cp)\#pe \vdash (c,s) \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow pe \vdash (\{PROC\ p = cp; c\}, s) \Rightarrow t$

code_pred *big_step* .

values $\{map\ t\ [\"x\", \"y\"] \mid t. \llbracket \vdash (test.com, \langle \rangle) \Rightarrow t \rrbracket\}$

end

theory *Procs_Stat_Vars_Stat* **imports** *Procs*

begin

15.1.3 Static Scoping of Procedures and Variables

type_synonym *addr* = *nat*

type_synonym *venv* = *vname* \Rightarrow *addr*

type_synonym *store* = *addr* \Rightarrow *val*

type_synonym *penv* = (*pname* \times *com* \times *venv*) *list*

fun *venv* :: *penv* \times *venv* \times *nat* \Rightarrow *venv* **where**

venv($_,ve,_$) = *ve*

inductive

big_step :: *penv* \times *venv* \times *nat* \Rightarrow *com* \times *store* \Rightarrow *store* \Rightarrow *bool*
 $(_ \vdash _ \Rightarrow _ [60,0,60] 55)$

where

Skip: $e \vdash (SKIP, s) \Rightarrow s \mid$

Assign: $(pe,ve,f) \vdash (x ::= a, s) \Rightarrow s(ve\ x := aval\ a\ (s\ o\ ve)) \mid$

Seq: $\llbracket e \vdash (c_1, s_1) \Rightarrow s_2; e \vdash (c_2, s_2) \Rightarrow s_3 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $e \vdash (c_1;;c_2, s_1) \Rightarrow s_3 \mid$

IfTrue: $\llbracket bval\ b\ (s\ o\ venv\ e); e \vdash (c_1, s) \Rightarrow t \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $e \vdash (IF\ b\ THEN\ c_1\ ELSE\ c_2, s) \Rightarrow t \mid$

IfFalse: $\llbracket \neg bval\ b\ (s\ o\ venv\ e); e \vdash (c_2, s) \Rightarrow t \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $e \vdash (IF\ b\ THEN\ c_1\ ELSE\ c_2, s) \Rightarrow t \mid$

WhileFalse: $\neg bval\ b\ (s\ o\ venv\ e) \Longrightarrow e \vdash (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c, s) \Rightarrow s \mid$

WhileTrue:

$\llbracket bval\ b\ (s_1\ o\ venv\ e); e \vdash (c, s_1) \Rightarrow s_2;$
 $e \vdash (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c, s_2) \Rightarrow s_3 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $e \vdash (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c, s_1) \Rightarrow s_3 \mid$

Var: $(pe,ve(x:=f),f+1) \vdash (c,s) \Rightarrow t \Longrightarrow$

$(pe, ve, f) \vdash (\{VAR\ x; c\}, s) \Rightarrow t \mid$

Call1: $((p, c, ve) \# pe, ve, f) \vdash (c, s) \Rightarrow t \implies$
 $((p, c, ve) \# pe, ve', f) \vdash (CALL\ p, s) \Rightarrow t \mid$
Call2: $\llbracket p' \neq p; (pe, ve, f) \vdash (CALL\ p, s) \Rightarrow t \rrbracket \implies$
 $((p', c, ve') \# pe, ve, f) \vdash (CALL\ p, s) \Rightarrow t \mid$

Proc: $((p, cp, ve) \# pe, ve, f) \vdash (c, s) \Rightarrow t$
 $\implies (pe, ve, f) \vdash (\{PROC\ p = cp; c\}, s) \Rightarrow t$

code_pred *big_step* .

values $\{map\ t\ [10, 11] \mid t.$
 $([], <"x" := 10, "y" := 11>, 12)$
 $\vdash (test_com, <>) \Rightarrow t\}$

end

theory *C_like* **imports** *Main* **begin**

15.2 A C-like Language

type_synonym *state* = *nat* \Rightarrow *nat*

datatype *aexp* = *N nat* \mid *Deref aexp (!)* \mid *Plus aexp aexp*

fun *aval* :: *aexp* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**
aval (*N n*) *s* = *n* \mid
aval (*!a*) *s* = *s*(*aval a s*) \mid
aval (*Plus a1 a2*) *s* = *aval a1 s* + *aval a2 s*

datatype *bexp* = *Bc bool* \mid *Not bexp* \mid *And bexp bexp* \mid *Less aexp aexp*

primrec *bval* :: *bexp* \Rightarrow *state* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
bval (*Bc v*) *s* = *v* \mid
bval (*Not b*) *s* = (\neg *bval b s*) \mid
bval (*And b1 b2*) *s* = (*if bval b1 s then bval b2 s else False*) \mid
bval (*Less a1 a2*) *s* = (*aval a1 s* < *aval a2 s*)

datatype

com = *SKIP*
 \mid *Assign aexp aexp* ($_ ::= _ [61, 61] 61$)
 \mid *New aexp aexp*

| *Seq* *com com* (*;/ - [60, 61] 60*)
| *If* *bexp com com* (*((IF -/ THEN -/ ELSE -) [0, 0, 61] 61)*)
| *While* *bexp com* (*((WHILE -/ DO -) [0, 61] 61)*)

inductive

big_step :: *com* × *state* × *nat* ⇒ *state* × *nat* ⇒ *bool* (**infix** ⇒ 55)

where

Skip: (*SKIP,sn*) ⇒ *sn* |
Assign: (*lhs ::= a,s,n*) ⇒ (*s(aval lhs s := aval a s),n*) |
New: (*New lhs a,s,n*) ⇒ (*s(aval lhs s := n), n+aval a s*) |
Seq: [(*c1,sn1*) ⇒ *sn2*; (*c2,sn2*) ⇒ *sn3*] ⇒⇒
(*c1;c2, sn1*) ⇒ *sn3* |

IfTrue: [*bval b s*; (*c1,s,n*) ⇒ *tn*] ⇒⇒
(*IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2, s,n*) ⇒ *tn* |
IfFalse: [*¬bval b s*; (*c2,s,n*) ⇒ *tn*] ⇒⇒
(*IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2, s,n*) ⇒ *tn* |

WhileFalse: *¬bval b s* ⇒⇒ (*WHILE b DO c,s,n*) ⇒ (*s,n*) |

WhileTrue:

[*bval b s1*; (*c,s1,n*) ⇒ *sn2*; (*WHILE b DO c, sn2*) ⇒ *sn3*] ⇒⇒
(*WHILE b DO c, s1,n*) ⇒ *sn3*

code_pred *big_step* .

declare [[*values_timeout* = 3600]]

Examples:

definition

array_sum =
WHILE Less (!(*N 0*)) (*Plus* (!(*N 1*)) (*N 1*))
DO (*N 2 ::= Plus* (!(*N 2*)) (!(!(*N 0*)));
N 0 ::= Plus (!(*N 0*)) (*N 1*))

To show the first n variables in a *nat* ⇒ *nat* state:

definition

list t n = *map t [0 ..< n]*

values {*list t n* | *t n. (array_sum, nth[3,4,0,3,7],5) ⇒ (t,n)*}

definition

linked_list_sum =
WHILE Less (*N 0*) (!(*N 0*))
DO (*N 1 ::= Plus* (!(*N 1*)) (!(!(*N 0*)));

$N\ 0 ::= !(Plus(! (N\ 0))(N\ 1))$)

values {*list t n* | *t n*. (*linked_list_sum*, *nth*[4,0,3,0,7,2],6) \Rightarrow (*t,n*)}

definition

array_init =
New (*N 0*) (!(*N 1*)); *N 2* ::= !(*N 0*);
WHILE Less (!(*N 2*)) (Plus (!(*N 0*)) (!(*N 1*)))
DO (!(*N 2*) ::= !(*N 2*);
 N 2 ::= Plus (!(*N 2*)) (*N 1*))

values {*list t n* | *t n*. (*array_init*, *nth*[5,2,7],3) \Rightarrow (*t,n*)}

definition

linked_list_init =
WHILE Less (!(*N 1*)) (!(*N 0*))
DO (New (*N 3*) (*N 2*);
 N 1 ::= Plus (!(*N 1*)) (*N 1*);
 !*N 3* ::= !(*N 1*);
 Plus (!(*N 3*)) (*N 1*) ::= !(*N 2*);
 N 2 ::= !(*N 3*))

values {*list t n* | *t n*. (*linked_list_init*, *nth*[2,0,0,0],4) \Rightarrow (*t,n*)}

end

theory *OO* imports *Main* begin

15.3 Towards an OO Language: A Language of Records

abbreviation *fun_upd2* :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c
(_/'(2,- :=/ -)') [1000,0,0,0] 900)

where $f(x,y := z) == f(x := (f\ x)(y := z))$

type_synonym *addr* = *nat*

datatype *ref* = *null* | *Ref addr*

type_synonym *obj* = *string* \Rightarrow *ref*

type_synonym *venv* = *string* \Rightarrow *ref*

type_synonym *store* = *addr* \Rightarrow *obj*

datatype *exp* =

Null |
New |
V string |

$Faccess\ exp\ string \quad (./_ [63,1000] 63) \mid$
 $Vassign\ string\ exp \quad ((_ ::= / _) [1000,61] 62) \mid$
 $Fassign\ exp\ string\ exp \quad ((./_ ::= / _) [63,0,62] 62) \mid$
 $Mcall\ exp\ string\ exp \quad ((./_ <->) [63,0,0] 63) \mid$
 $Seq\ exp\ exp \quad (./_ [61,60] 60) \mid$
 $If\ bexp\ exp\ exp \quad (IF _ / THEN (2_)/ ELSE (2_)) [0,0,61] 61$
and $bexp = B\ bool \mid Not\ bexp \mid And\ bexp\ bexp \mid Eq\ exp\ exp$

type_synonym $menu = string \Rightarrow exp$
type_synonym $config = venv \times store \times addr$

inductive

$big_step :: menu \Rightarrow exp \times config \Rightarrow ref \times config \Rightarrow bool$
 $((_ \vdash / (_ \Rightarrow _)) [60,0,60] 55)$ **and**
 $bval :: menu \Rightarrow bexp \times config \Rightarrow bool \times config \Rightarrow bool$
 $((_ \vdash _ \rightarrow _) [60,0,60] 55)$

where

Null:

$me \vdash (Null, c) \Rightarrow (null, c) \mid$

New:

$me \vdash (New, ve, s, n) \Rightarrow (Ref\ n, ve, s(n := (\lambda f. null)), n+1) \mid$

Vaccess:

$me \vdash (V\ x, ve, sn) \Rightarrow (ve\ x, ve, sn) \mid$

Faccess:

$me \vdash (e, c) \Rightarrow (Ref\ a, ve', s', n') \Longrightarrow$

$me \vdash (e \cdot f, c) \Rightarrow (s'\ a\ f, ve', s', n') \mid$

Vassign:

$me \vdash (e, c) \Rightarrow (r, ve', sn') \Longrightarrow$

$me \vdash (x ::= e, c) \Rightarrow (r, ve'(x:=r), sn') \mid$

Fassign:

$\llbracket me \vdash (oe, c_1) \Rightarrow (Ref\ a, c_2); me \vdash (e, c_2) \Rightarrow (r, ve_3, s_3, n_3) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$

$me \vdash (oe \cdot f ::= e, c_1) \Rightarrow (r, ve_3, s_3(a, f := r), n_3) \mid$

Mcall:

$\llbracket me \vdash (oe, c_1) \Rightarrow (or, c_2); me \vdash (pe, c_2) \Rightarrow (pr, ve_3, sn_3);$

$ve = (\lambda x. null)("this" := or, "param" := pr);$

$me \vdash (me\ m, ve, sn_3) \Rightarrow (r, ve', sn_4) \rrbracket$

\Longrightarrow

$me \vdash (oe \cdot m <pe>, c_1) \Rightarrow (r, ve_3, sn_4) \mid$

Seq:

$\llbracket me \vdash (e_1, c_1) \Rightarrow (r, c_2); me \vdash (e_2, c_2) \Rightarrow c_3 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$

$me \vdash (e_1; e_2, c_1) \Rightarrow c_3 \mid$

IfTrue:

$\llbracket me \vdash (b, c_1) \rightarrow (True, c_2); me \vdash (e_1, c_2) \Rightarrow c_3 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$

$me \vdash (IF\ b\ THEN\ e_1\ ELSE\ e_2, c_1) \Rightarrow c_3 \mid$

IfFalse:

$$\llbracket me \vdash (b, c_1) \rightarrow (False, c_2); me \vdash (e_2, c_2) \Rightarrow c_3 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow me \vdash (IF\ b\ THEN\ e_1\ ELSE\ e_2, c_1) \Rightarrow c_3 \mid$$

$$me \vdash (B\ bv, c) \rightarrow (bv, c) \mid$$

$$me \vdash (b, c_1) \rightarrow (bv, c_2) \Longrightarrow me \vdash (Not\ b, c_1) \rightarrow (\neg bv, c_2) \mid$$

$$\llbracket me \vdash (b_1, c_1) \rightarrow (bv_1, c_2); me \vdash (b_2, c_2) \rightarrow (bv_2, c_3) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow me \vdash (And\ b_1\ b_2, c_1) \rightarrow (bv_1 \wedge bv_2, c_3) \mid$$

$$\llbracket me \vdash (e_1, c_1) \Rightarrow (r_1, c_2); me \vdash (e_2, c_2) \Rightarrow (r_2, c_3) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow me \vdash (Eq\ e_1\ e_2, c_1) \rightarrow (r_1 = r_2, c_3)$$

code_pred (*modes: i => i => o => bool*) *big_step* .

Example: natural numbers encoded as objects with a predecessor field. Null is zero. Method succ adds an object in front, method add adds as many objects in front as the parameter specifies.

First, the method bodies:

definition

$$m_succ = ("s" ::= New) \cdot "pred" ::= V\ "this"; V\ "s"$$

definition *m_add* =

IF Eq (V "param") Null

THEN V "this"

ELSE V "this" \cdot "succ" < Null > \cdot "add" < V "param" \cdot "pred" >

The method environment:

definition

$$menv = (\lambda m. Null)("succ" := m_succ, "add" := m_add)$$

The main code, adding 1 and 2:

definition *main* =

"1" ::= Null \cdot "succ" < Null >;

"2" ::= V "1" \cdot "succ" < Null >;

V "2" \cdot "add" < V "1" >

Execution of semantics. The final variable environment and store are converted into lists of references based on given lists of variable and field names to extract.

values

$$\{(r, \text{map } ve' ["1", "2"], \text{map } (\lambda n. \text{map } (s' n) ["pred"]) [0..<n])\}$$

$r\ ve'\ s'\ n.\ menu \vdash (main, \lambda x. null, nth[], 0) \Rightarrow (r, ve', s', n)\}$

end

References

- [1] T. Nipkow. Winskel is (almost) right: Towards a mechanized semantics textbook. In V. Chandru and V. Vinay, editors, *Foundations of Software Technology and Theoretical Computer Science*, volume 1180 of *Lect. Notes in Comp. Sci.*, pages 180–192. Springer-Verlag, 1996.
- [2] T. Nipkow and G. Klein. *Concrete Semantics with Isabelle/HOL*. Springer, 2014. <http://concrete-semantics.org>.