

PCC

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Contents

theory *EX-Sum* = *VCExec*:

0.0.1 Example - Sum

0.0.2 Name Declarations

constdefs

Adder :: *cname*

Adder \equiv "Adder"

sum :: *mname*

sum \equiv "sum"

n::*vname*

n \equiv "n"

this::*nat*

this \equiv 0

k::*nat*

k \equiv 1

res::*nat*

res \equiv 2

—

0.0.3 Program Code

consts *comment* :: *instr* ⇒ *string* ⇒ *instr* ((- -- -) [61,60] 60)

defs *comment-def* [*simp*]:

comment i s ≡ *i*

constdefs *arg*::*int*

arg ≡ 65535

constdefs

StartC :: *jvm-method cdecl*

StartC ≡ (*Start*, (*Object*, [], [(*main*, [], *Integer*, (2, 2, [

New Adder,

Store 1,

Load 1,

Push (Intg arg),

Putfield n Adder,

Load 1,

Invoke sum 0 -- "*main-call*",

Return -- "*main-ret*",

Push (Intg -1), *Return* -- "*handler for NullPointerException Ex.*",

Push (Intg -1), *Return* -- "*handler for ClassCast Ex.*",

Push (Intg -1), *Return* -- "*handler for OutOfMemory Ex.*".)],

[(0,7,*NullPointerException*,8,0),

(0,7,*ClassCast*,10,0),

(0,7,*OutOfMemory*,12,0)])))]))

constdefs

AdderC :: *jvm-method cdecl*

AdderC ≡ (*Adder*, (*Object*, [(*n*, *Integer*)], [*sum*, [], *Integer*, (2, 2, [

Push (Intg 0) -- "*sum-pre*" ,

Store k,

Push (Intg 0),

Store res,

Load k -- "*sum-inv*",

Load this,

Getfield n Adder,

IfIntLeq 10,

Load k,

Push (Intg 1),

IAdd,

Store k,

Load res,

Load k,

IAdd,

6

Store res,
Goto -12 -- "jumps to sum-inv",
Load res,
Return -- "sum-post",[[]]))))

—

0.0.4 Annotations

constdefs

main-call::expr

main-call \equiv *And* [*Gf n Adder (St 0)* \doteq *Cn (Intg arg)*]

main-ret::expr

main-ret \equiv *St 0* \doteq *Cn (Intg ((arg * (arg+1)) div 2))*

sum-pre::expr

sum-pre \equiv *And* [*Ty (Gf n Adder (Rg 0)) Integer, Rg 0* \doteq *Call (St 0)*,

Gf n Adder (Rg 0) \doteq *Call (Gf n Adder (St 0))*,

(Gf n Adder (Rg 0)) \preceq *(Cn (Intg 65535))*,

(Cn (Intg 0)) \preceq *(Gf n Adder (Rg 0))*]

sum-inv::expr

sum-inv \equiv *And* [*Ty (Gf n Adder (Rg 0)) Integer*,

((Cn (Intg 2)) \otimes *(Rg res))* \doteq *(Rg k* \otimes *(Rg k* \oplus *(Cn (Intg 1))))*,

Gf n Adder (Rg 0) \doteq *Call (Gf n Adder (St 0))*,

(Gf n Adder (Rg 0)) \preceq *(Cn (Intg 65535))*,

(Cn (Intg 0)) \preceq *(Gf n Adder (Rg 0))*, *Rg k* \preceq *(Gf n Adder (Rg 0))*,

(Cn (Intg 0)) \preceq *Rg k*]

sum-post::expr

sum-post \equiv *And* [*Ty (Gf n Adder (Rg 0)) Integer, St 0* \doteq *Rg res*,

Gf n Adder (Rg 0) \doteq *Call (Gf n Adder (St 0))*,

((Cn (Intg 2)) \otimes *(Rg res))* \doteq

((Call (Gf n Adder (St 0))) \otimes *((Call (Gf n Adder (St 0)))* \oplus *(Cn (Intg 1))))*]

0.0.5 Packing code and annotations

constdefs

prog::jbc-prog

prog \equiv *(SystemClasses* @ [*AdderC, StartC*],

[*((Start, main, 6), main-call)*,

((Start, main, 7), main-ret),

((Start, main, 8), TT),

((Start, main, 10), TT),

((Start, main, 12), TT),

((Adder, sum, 0), sum-pre),

((Adder, sum, 4), sum-inv),

((Adder, sum, 18), sum-post)])

—

0.0.6 Generate ML code for the VCG

```

generate-code (EX-Sum.ML) [term-of]
  wf-jvm-prog-phi = λ Φ (P::jvm-prog). wf-jvm-prog-phi Φ P
  wf = wf
  opt = opt
  vcg = vcgTy
  prog = prog

```

— If a program is not wellformed, the following functions help to find out why.

```

phi-prog = map-of2 (convert-pt (prog-kil (fst prog)))
wfS = wfS
wf-jvm-prog-phiS = λ Φ (P::jvm-prog). wf-jvm-prog-phiS Φ P
initjob = initjob (fst prog) Start "main"
nextjob = nextjob (fst prog) Start "main"
printjob = λ job. printjob (fst prog) Start "main" job
parsejob = parsejob

```

0.0.7 Verification Condition

```

ML {* use EX-Sum.ML *}
ML {* wf prog; *}
ML {* val vc = opt (vcg prog); *}
ML {* val pvc = (Pretty.str-of (Sign.pretty-term (sign-of (the-context ())) (term-of-expr vc))); *}

```

— now we transfer the ML result back to Isabelle

```

ML-setup {*
  val t = term-of-expr vc;
  val T = fastype-of t;
  Context.>> (fn thy => thy |>
    Theory.add-consts-i [(vc, T, NoSyn)] |>
    (fst o PureThy.add-defs-i false [((vc-def, Logic.mk-equals (Const (EX-Sum.vc, T), t)), [])]);
  *)

```

— the verification condition is now defined as constant vc::expr

0.0.8 Proving the Verification Condition

Here we prove the vc (via the semantics of formulae). The evaluation simpset from VCGexec.thy is tuned for this purpose. Some of the evaluation rules (evalEevalEs.simps) are omitted, because this keeps the expansion overhead small.

The following lemma is used for the verification of the example. Alternatively one could use a tactic for bounded arithmetics. **lemma special-bounded-mult:** $\llbracket 2 * (a::int) = b * (b+1); 0 \leq (b::int); b \leq c \rrbracket \implies b + a \leq c + ((c * (c + 1)) \text{ div } 2)$

```

declare evalE-evalEs.simps [simp del]

```


declare *sem-simps* [*simp add*]

lemma *vcg-prog-holds*:

prog \vdash *vc*

apply (*simp only: provable-def vc-def*)

apply (*safe intro!:: And0 AndI'*)

1. *prog*, [] \vdash *And* [*Ty* (*Gf* "n" "Adder" (*Rg* 0)) *Integer*,
 (*Cn* (*Intg* 2) \otimes *Rg* (*Suc* (*Suc* 0))) \doteq
 (*Rg* (*Suc* 0) \otimes *Num* (*Rg* (*Suc* 0)) *num-op.Plus* (*Cn* (*Intg* 1))),
Gf "n" "Adder" (*Rg* 0) \doteq *Call* (*Gf* "n" "Adder" (*St* 0)),
Gf "n" "Adder" (*Rg* 0) \preceq *Cn* (*Intg* 65535),
Cn (*Intg* 0) \preceq *Gf* "n" "Adder" (*Rg* 0),
Rg (*Suc* 0) \preceq *Gf* "n" "Adder" (*Rg* 0), *Cn* (*Intg* 0) \preceq *Rg* (*Suc* 0),
Pos ("Adder", "sum", *Suc* (*Suc* (*Suc* (*Suc* 0))))), *Cn* (*Intg* 1) \prec *FrNr*,
Neg (*And* [*Neg* (*Ty* (*Rg* 0) *NT*), *Neg* (*Ty* (*Rg* 0) (*Class* "Adder"))]),
Ty (*Rg* (*Suc* 0)) *Integer*, *Ty* (*Rg* (*Suc* (*Suc* 0))) *Integer*] \supset
 (*And* [*Neg* (*Rg* 0 \doteq *Cn* *Null*)] \supset
And [*And* [*Gf* "n" "Adder" (*Rg* 0) \preceq *Rg* (*Suc* 0)] \supset
And [(*Cn* (*Intg* 2) \otimes *Rg* (*Suc* (*Suc* 0))) \doteq
 (*Call* (*Gf* "n" "Adder" (*St* 0)) \otimes
Num (*Call* (*Gf* "n" "Adder" (*St* 0)) *num-op.Plus*
 (*Cn* (*Intg* 1)))]),
And [*Neg* (*Gf* "n" "Adder" (*Rg* 0) \preceq *Rg* (*Suc* 0))] \supset
And [*Num* (*Cn* (*Intg* 1)) *num-op.Plus* (*Rg* (*Suc* 0)) \preceq
Cn (*Intg* 2147483647),
And [*Ty* (*Num* (*Cn* (*Intg* 1)) *num-op.Plus* (*Rg* (*Suc* 0))) *Integer*] \supset
And [*Num* (*Num* (*Cn* (*Intg* 1)) *num-op.Plus* (*Rg* (*Suc* 0))) *num-op.Plus*
 (*Rg* (*Suc* (*Suc* 0))) \preceq
Cn (*Intg* 2147483647),
And [*Ty* (*Num* (*Num* (*Cn* (*Intg* 1)) *num-op.Plus* (*Rg* (*Suc* 0)))
num-op.Plus (*Rg* (*Suc* (*Suc* 0))))
Integer] \supset
And [(*Cn* (*Intg* 2) \otimes
Num (*Num* (*Cn* (*Intg* 1)) *num-op.Plus* (*Rg* (*Suc* 0)))
num-op.Plus (*Rg* (*Suc* (*Suc* 0))))] \doteq
 (*Num* (*Cn* (*Intg* 1)) *num-op.Plus* (*Rg* (*Suc* 0)) \otimes
Num (*Num* (*Cn* (*Intg* 1)) *num-op.Plus* (*Rg* (*Suc* 0)))
num-op.Plus (*Cn* (*Intg* 1))),
Num (*Cn* (*Intg* 1)) *num-op.Plus* (*Rg* (*Suc* 0)) \preceq
Gf "n" "Adder" (*Rg* 0),
Cn (*Intg* 0) \preceq
Num (*Cn* (*Intg* 1)) *num-op.Plus* (*Rg* (*Suc* 0))]]]]])
2. *prog*, [] \vdash *And* [*Ty* (*Gf* "n" "Adder" (*Rg* 0)) *Integer*, *St* 0 \doteq *Rg* (*Suc* (*Suc* 0)),
Gf "n" "Adder" (*Rg* 0) \doteq *Call* (*Gf* "n" "Adder" (*St* 0)),
 (*Cn* (*Intg* 2) \otimes *Rg* (*Suc* (*Suc* 0))) \doteq

```

      (Call (Gf "n" "Adder" (St 0)) ⊗
        Num (Call (Gf "n" "Adder" (St 0)) num-op.Plus (Cn (Intg 1))),
      Pos ("Adder", "sum",
        Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc
(Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc 0))))))))))))))))),
      Call (And [And [TT, And [Gf "n" "Adder" (St 0) ≐ Cn (Intg 65535)]],
        Pos ("Start", "main",
          Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc (Suc 0)))))]),
      Cn (Intg 1) < FrNr, Ty (St 0) Integer,
      Neg (And [Neg (Ty (Rg 0) NT), Neg (Ty (Rg 0) (Class "Adder"))]),
      Ty (Rg (Suc 0)) Integer, Ty (Rg (Suc (Suc 0))) Integer] ⊃
      (St 0 ≐ Cn (Intg 2147450880))

apply (simp only: deriv-def, rule ballI, clarsimp |
  drule-tac c=65534 in special-bounded-mult |
  simp add: zadd-zmult-distrib zadd-zmult-distrib2 )+
— nprfsize = 101768
done

end

```