

Semantics and Verification of Software

Lecture 1: Introduction

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Lehrstuhl für Informatik 2
(Software Modeling and Verification)

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<http://www-i2.informatik.rwth-aachen.de/i2/svsw10/>

Summer Semester 2010

- 1 Preliminaries
- 2 Introduction
- 3 The Imperative Model Language WHILE

- Lectures: **Thomas Noll**
 - Lehrstuhl für Informatik 2, Room 4211
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 - Phone (0241)80-21213
- Exercise classes:
 - **Christina Jansen** (christina.jansen@cs.rwth-aachen.de)

- Master/Diplom programme **Informatik**
 - Theoretische Informatik
 - Vertiefungsfach *Formale Methoden, Programmiersprachen und Softwarevalidierung* (Diplom)
- Master programme **Software Systems Engineering**
 - Theoretical CS
 - Specialization in *Formal Methods, Programming Languages and Software Validation*
- In general:
 - interest in **formal models** for programming languages
 - application of **mathematical reasoning methods**
- Expected: basic knowledge in
 - essential concepts of **imperative programming languages**
 - **formal languages** and **automata theory**
 - **mathematical logic**

- Schedule:
 - **Lecture** Wed 10:00–11:30 AH 6 (starting April 21)
 - **Lecture** Thu 15:00–16:30 AH 5 (starting April 15)
 - **Exercise class** Mon 10:00–11:30 AH 2 (starting April 26)
- 1st assignment sheet: next Monday (April 19)
- Work on assignments in **groups of three**
- **Examination** (8 [6?] ECTS credit points):
 - oral
 - date by agreement
- Admission requires **at least 50%** of the points in the exercises
- Solutions to exercises and exam in **English or German**

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Syntax: “How does a program look like?”

(hierarchical composition of programs from structural components)

⇒ Compiler Construction

Semantics: “What does this program mean?”

(execution evokes state transformations of an [abstract] machine)

⇒ This course

Pragmatics:

- length and understandability of programs
- learnability of programming language
- appropriateness for specific applications, ...

⇒ Software Engineering

Historic development:

- Formal syntax since 1960s (LL/LR parsing);
semantics defined by compiler/interpreter
- Formal semantics since 1970s
(operational/denotational/axiomatic)

Example 1.1

① How often will the following loop be traversed?

```
for i := 2 to 1 do ...
```

FORTAN IV: once

PASCAL: never

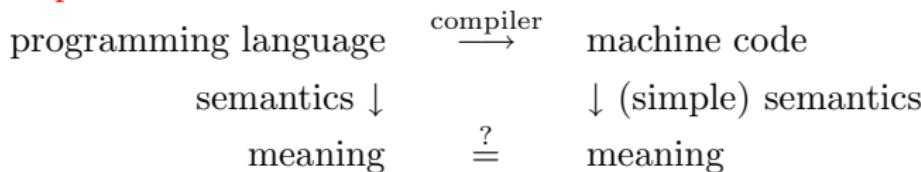
② What if $p = \text{nil}$ in the following program?

```
while p <> nil and p^.key < val do ...
```

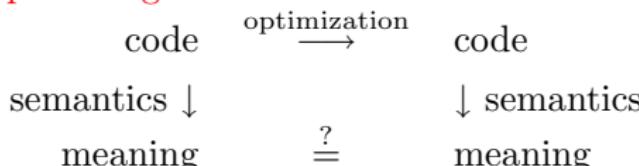
Pascal: strict boolean operations \neq

Modula: non-strict boolean operations \neq

- Support for **development** of
 - new **programming languages**: missing details, ambiguities and inconsistencies can be recognized
 - **compilers**: automatic compiler generation from appropriately defined semantics
 - **programs**: exact understanding of semantics avoids uncertainties in the implementation of algorithms
- Support for **correctness proofs** of
 - **programs**: comparison of program semantics with desired behaviour (e.g., termination properties)
 - **compilers**:



- **optimizing transformations**:



Operational semantics: describes **computation** of the program on some (very) abstract machine (G. Plotkin)

Denotational semantics: mathematical definition of **input/output relation** of the program by induction on its syntactic structure (D. Scott, C. Strachey)

Axiomatic semantics: formalization of special properties of the program by **logical formulae** (assertions and proof rules; R. Floyd, T. Hoare)

- ② The imperative model language WHILE
- ③ Operational semantics of WHILE
- ④ Denotational semantics of WHILE
- ⑤ Equivalence of operational and denotational semantics
- ⑥ Axiomatic semantics of WHILE
- ⑦ Extensions: procedures and dynamic data structures
- ⑧ Applications:
 - Dataflow analysis
 - Compiler correctness

(also see the collection [“Handapparat”] at the CS Library)

- Formal semantics:
 - G. Winskel: *The Formal Semantics of Programming Languages*, The MIT Press, 1996
- Dataflow analysis:
 - F. Nielson, H.R. Nielson, C. Hankin: *Principles of Program Analysis*, 2nd ed., Springer, 2005
- Compiler correctness
 - H.R. Nielson, F. Nielson: *Semantics with Applications: A Formal Introduction*, Wiley, 1992

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WHILE: simple imperative programming language without procedures or advanced data structures

Syntactic categories:

Category	Domain	Meta variable
Numbers	$\mathbb{Z} = \{0, 1, -1, \dots\}$	z
Truth values	$\mathbb{B} = \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$	t
Variables	$Var = \{x, y, \dots\}$	x
Arithmetic expressions	$AExp$ (next slide)	a
Boolean expressions	$BExp$ (next slide)	b
Commands (statements)	Cmd (next slide)	c

Definition 1.2 (Syntax of WHILE)

The **syntax of WHILE Programs** is defined by the following context-free grammar:

$$a ::= z \mid x \mid a_1 + a_2 \mid a_1 - a_2 \mid a_1 * a_2 \in AExp$$
$$b ::= t \mid a_1 = a_2 \mid a_1 > a_2 \mid \neg b \mid b_1 \wedge b_2 \mid b_1 \vee b_2 \in BExp$$
$$c ::= \text{skip} \mid x := a \mid c_1 ; c_2 \mid \text{if } b \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \mid \text{while } b \text{ do } c \in Cmd$$

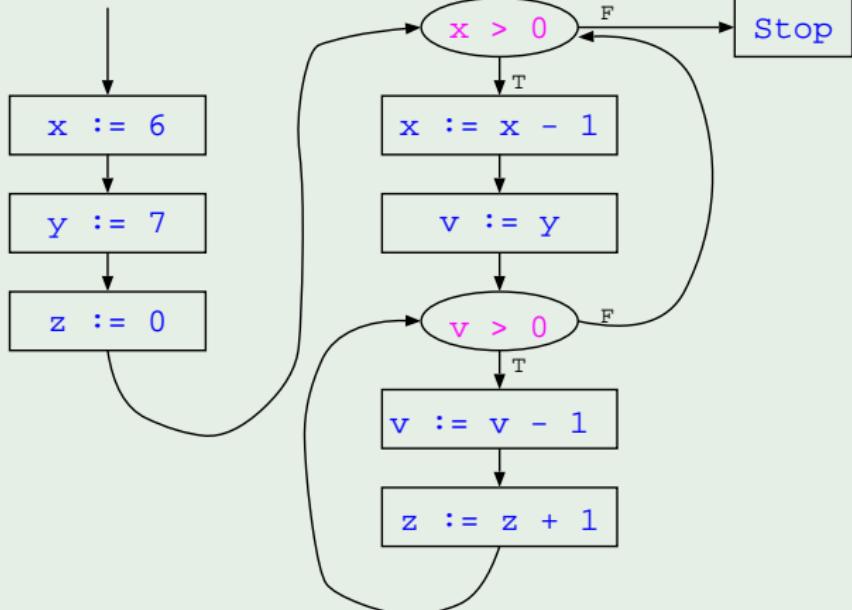
Remarks: we assume that

- the syntax of numbers, truth values and variables is predefined (i.e., no “lexical analysis”)
- the syntax of ambiguous constructs is uniquely determined (by brackets, priorities, or indentation)

A WHILE Program and its Flow Diagram

Example 1.3

```
x := 6;  
y := 7;  
z := 0;  
while x > 0 do  
    x := x - 1;  
    v := y;  
    while v > 0 do  
        v := v - 1;  
        z := z + 1
```



Effect: $z := x * y = 42$