

Korrekte Software: Grundlagen und Methoden
Vorlesung 9 vom 23.05.16: Weitere Datentypen: Strukturen und
Felder

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Fahrplan

- ▶ Einführung
- ▶ Die Floyd-Hoare-Logik
- ▶ Operationale Semantik
- ▶ Denotationale Semantik
- ▶ Äquivalenz der Semantiken
- ▶ Verifikation: Vorwärts oder Rückwärts?
- ▶ Korrektheit des Hoare-Kalküls
- ▶ Einführung in Isabelle/HOL
- ▶ Weitere Datentypen: Strukturen und Felder
- ▶ Funktionen und Prozeduren
- ▶ Referenzen und Zeiger
- ▶ Frame Conditions & Modification Clauses
- ▶ Ausblick und Rückblick

Motivation

- ▶ Weitere Basisdatentypen von C (arrays, strings und structs)
- ▶ Noch rein funktional, keine Pointer

Arrays

```
int a[1][2];
```

```
bool b[][] = { {1, 0},  
               {1, 1},  
               {0, 0} }; /* Ergibt Array [3][2] */
```

```
printf(b[2][1]); /* liefert '0' */
```

```
int six[6] = {1,2,3,4,5,6};
```

// Allgemeine Form

```
typ name[groesse1][groesse2]...[groesseN] =  
    { ... }  
    x;
```

Strings

```
char hallo [5] = { 'h', 'a', 'l', 'l', 'o', \0 }
```

```
char hallo [] = "hallo";
```

```
printf(hallo [4]); /* liefert 'o' */
```

Struct

```
struct Vorlesung {  
    char dozenten[2][30];  
    char titel[30];  
    int cp;  
} ksgm;
```

```
struct Vorlesung ksgm;
```

```
int i = 0;  
char name1[] = "Serge Autexier";  
while (i < strlen(name1)) {  
    ksgm.dozenten[0][i] = name1[i];  
    i = i + 1;  
}  
char name2[] = "Christoph Lueth";  
i = 0;  
while (i < strlen(name2)) {  
    ksgm.dozenten[1][i] = name2[i];  
    i = i + 1;  
}
```

Rekursive Struct

```
struct Liste {  
    int kopf;  
    Liste *rest;  
} start;
```

```
start.kopf = 10; /* start.rest bleibt undefiniert */
```

```
int i = 9;  
while (i>0) {  
    struct Liste next;  
    next.kopf = i;  
    next.rest = start;  
    i = i - 1;  
    start = next;  
}
```

Ausdrücke

Location Expressions **Lexp** ::= **Loc** | **Lexp** [a] | **Lexp** . name

Aexp $a ::= \mathbf{N} \mid \mathbf{Lexp} \mid a_1 + a_2 \mid a_1 - a_2 \mid a_1 * a_2 \mid a_1 / a_2 \mid \text{strlen}(\text{Exp})$

Bexp $b ::= \mathbf{0} \mid \mathbf{1} \mid a_1 == a_2 \mid a_1 != a_2$
 $\mid a_1 <= a_2 \mid !b \mid b_1 \&\& b_2 \mid b_1 || b_2$

Exp $e ::= \mathbf{Aexp} \mid \mathbf{Bexp} \mid \mathbf{C}$

ExpList $el ::= e (, el)?$

Statements

Type $type ::= int \mid char \mid struct \text{ name } \{puredecl^*\}$

Decl $decl ::= puredecl$
 $\mid type \mathbf{Loc}[] = \{el\};$

$puredecl ::= type \mathbf{Loc};$
 $\mid type \mathbf{Loc}[N];$

Stmt $c ::= decl$
 $\mid \mathbf{Lexp} = \mathbf{Exp};$
 $\mid \mathbf{if} (b) c_1 \mathbf{else} c_2$
 $\mid \mathbf{while} (b) c$
 $\mid \{c^*\}$

Werte und Zustände

Container **Cont** ::= **Loc** | **Cont** [**N**] | **Cont** . **name**

Werte sind die kleinste Menge **V** für die gilt

- ▶ **N**, **B**, **C** sind Teilmengen von **V** (V_B)

Zustände sind partielle Funktionen $\sigma : \mathbf{Cont} \rightarrow \mathbf{V}$ so dass gilt

- ▶ $\forall c, c' \in \text{Dom}(\sigma). c$ ist kein Präfix von c' und umgekehrt.
- ▶ if $c[i]c' \in \text{Dom}(\sigma)$ then $\forall 0 \leq j \leq i. \exists c_j. c[j]c_j \in \text{Dom}(\sigma)$

Zustandsprojektion Sei $u \in \mathbf{Cont}$ und σ ein Zustand: Wir definieren die Projektion von σ auf u durch

$$\sigma|_u := \{(v, n) \mid (uv, n) \in \sigma\}$$

Beispiel

Programm

```
struct A {  
    int c[2];  
    struct B {  
        char name[20];  
    } b;  
};  
  
struct A x[] = {  
    {{1,2},  
     {'n', 'a', 'm', 'e', '1', '\0'}},  
    {{3,4},  
     {'n', 'a', 'm', 'e', '2', '\0'}}  
};
```

Zustand

$x.[0].c[0] \rightarrow 1$	$x.[1].c[0] \rightarrow 3$
$x.[0].c[1] \rightarrow 2$	$x.[1].c[1] \rightarrow 4$
$x.[0].b.name[0] \rightarrow 'n'$	$x.[1].b.name[0] \rightarrow 'n'$
$x.[0].b.name[1] \rightarrow 'a'$	$x.[1].b.name[1] \rightarrow 'a'$
$x.[0].b.name[2] \rightarrow 'm'$	$x.[1].b.name[2] \rightarrow 'm'$
$x.[0].b.name[3] \rightarrow 'e'$	$x.[1].b.name[3] \rightarrow 'e'$
$x.[0].b.name[4] \rightarrow '1'$	$x.[1].b.name[4] \rightarrow '2'$
$x.[0].b.name[5] \rightarrow '\0'$	$x.[1].b.name[5] \rightarrow '\0'$

Auswertung von Lexp zu Cont

$$\frac{x \in \mathbf{Loc}}{\langle x, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow_{Lexp} x}$$

$$\frac{\langle lexp, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow_{Lexp} c \quad \langle a, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow_{Aexp} i}{\langle lexp[a], \sigma \rangle \rightarrow_{Lexp} c[i]}$$

$$\frac{\langle lexp, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow_{Lexp} c}{\langle lexp.name, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow_{Lexp} c.name}$$

Aexp: Operationale Semantik

$$\frac{\langle lexp, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow_{Lexp} c \quad c \in Dom(\sigma)}{\langle lexp, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow_{Aexp} \sigma(c)}$$

$$\frac{\langle lexp, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow_{Lexp} c \quad c \notin Dom(\sigma)}{\langle lexp, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow_{Aexp} \perp}$$

$$\frac{\langle str, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow_{Lexp} s :: char[n], \quad l = \min(\{n + 1\} \cup \{m \mid m < n, s[m] = ' \backslash 0', s[0..m - 1] \neq ' \backslash 0'\})}{\langle strlen(str), \sigma \rangle \rightarrow_{Aexp} l}$$

Operationale Semantic: Zuweisungen

$$\frac{\langle lexp, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow_{Lexp} c \quad \sigma(c) :: \tau \quad \langle exp, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow e :: \tau}{\langle lexp = exp, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow_{Stmt} \sigma[e/c]}$$

Stmt $c ::=$

- | decl
- | **Lexp** = **Exp**;
- | **if** (b) c_1 **else** c_2
- | **while** (b) c
- | { c^* }

Denotationale Semantik

► Denotation für **Lexp**

$$\mathcal{L}[\![x]\!] = \{(\sigma, x) \mid \sigma \in \Sigma\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\![lexp[a]\!] = \{(\sigma, l[i]) \mid (\sigma, l) \in \mathcal{L}[\![lexp]\!], (\sigma, i) \in \mathcal{E}[\![a]\!]\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\![lexp.name]\!] = \{(\sigma, l.name) \mid (\sigma, l) \in \mathcal{L}[\![lexp]\!]\}$$

► Denotation für **Zuweisungen**

$$\mathcal{D}[\![lexp = exp]\!] = \{(\sigma, \sigma[e/c]) \mid (\sigma, c) \in \mathcal{L}[\![lexp]\!], (\sigma, e) \in \mathcal{E}[\![exp]\!]\}$$

Hoare-Regel

- ▶ Vor- Nachbedingungen von Hoare-Regeln müssen auch Gleichungen über Container Werte haben

- ▶ Nicht unbedingt alle, aber alle die gebraucht werden

Beispiel

```
int a[3];
/** { 1 } */
/** { 3 = 3 and 3 = 3 } */
a[2] = 3;
/** { a[2] = 3 and a[2] = 3 } */
/** { 4 = 4 and a[2] = 3 and 4 * a[2] = 12 } */
a[1] = 4;
/** { a[1] = 4 and a[2] = 3 and a[1] * a[2] = 12 } */
/** { 5 = 5 and a[1] = 4 and a[2] = 3 and
    5 * a[1] * a[2] = 60 } */
a[0] = 5;
/** { a[0] = 5 and a[1] = 4 and a[2] = 3 and
    a[0] * a[1] * a[2] = 60 } */
```

Beispiel

```
int a[3];
/** { true } */
/** { 2 = 2 and 3 = 3 and 3 = 3 } */
int i = 2;
/** { i = 2 and 3 = 3 and 3 = 3 } */
a[i] = 3;
/** { i = 2 and a[i] = 3 and a[i] = 3 } */
/** { 1 = 1 and 4 = 4 and a[2] = 3 and 4 * a[2] = 12 } */
i = 1;
/** { i = 1 and 4 = 4 and a[2] = 3 and 4 * a[2] = 12 } */
a[i] = 4;
/** { i = 1 and a[i] = 4 and a[2] = 3 and
      a[i] * a[2] = 12 } */
/** { 0 = 0 and a[1] = 4 and a[2] = 3 and
      a[1] * a[2] = 12 } */
i = 0;
/** { i = 0 and a[1] = 4 and a[2] = 3 and
      a[1] * a[2] = 12 } */
/** { i = 0 and 5 = 5 and a[1] = 4 and a[2] = 3 and
      5 * a[1] * a[2] = 60 } */
a[i] = 5;
/** { i = 0 and a[i] = 5 and a[1] = 4 and a[2] = 3 and
      a[i] * a[1] * a[2] = 60 } */
/** { i = 0 and a[i] = 5 and a[1] = 4 and a[2] = 3 and
      a[0] * a[1] * a[2] = 60 } */
```