Strongest Postcondition

Andreas Podelski and Matthias Heizmann

May 31, 2017

(ロ)、(型)、(E)、(E)、 E) の(の)

• given a Hoare triple $\{\phi\} \in \{\psi\}$,

• given a Hoare triple $\{\phi\} \in \{\psi\}$,

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへで

construct a forwards derivation

- given a Hoare triple $\{\phi\} \in \{\psi\}$,
- construct a forwards derivation
- derivation = sequence of Hoare triples, each Hoare triple is an axiom (skip, update) or it is inferred by one of the inference rules (seq, cond, while)

- given a Hoare triple $\{\phi\} \in \{\psi\}$,
- construct a forwards derivation
- derivation = sequence of Hoare triples, each Hoare triple is an axiom (skip, update) or it is inferred by one of the inference rules (seq, cond, while)

► Hoare triples with ψ and strongest postcondition for larger and larger program fragments

- given a Hoare triple $\{\phi\} \in \{\psi\}$,
- construct a *forwards* derivation
- derivation = sequence of Hoare triples, each Hoare triple is an axiom (skip, update) or it is inferred by one of the inference rules (seq, cond, while)

- ► Hoare triples with ψ and strongest postcondition for larger and larger program fragments
- ▶ verification condition: strongest postcondition of φ under C entails ψ (+ special treatment of while)

• post(skip,
$$\phi$$
) \equiv

• post(skip,
$$\phi$$
) $\equiv \phi$

•
$$\mathsf{post}(x := e, \phi) \equiv$$

•
$$post(skip, \phi) \equiv \phi$$

$$\blacktriangleright \text{ post}(x := e, \phi) \equiv \phi[x_{old}/x] \land x = e[x_{old}/x]$$

•
$$\mathsf{post}(C_1; C_2, \phi) \equiv$$

• post(skip,
$$\phi$$
) $\equiv \phi$

▶ post(
$$x := e, \phi$$
) $\equiv \phi[x_{old}/x] \land x = e[x_{old}/x]$

$$\blacktriangleright \operatorname{post}(C_1; C_2, \phi) \equiv \operatorname{post}(C_2, \operatorname{post}(C_1, \phi))$$

• post(if *b* then
$$C_1$$
 else C_2, ϕ) \equiv

• post(skip,
$$\phi$$
) $\equiv \phi$

▶ post(
$$x := e, \phi$$
) $\equiv \phi[x_{old}/x] \land x = e[x_{old}/x]$

$$\blacktriangleright \mathsf{post}(C_1; C_2, \phi) \equiv \mathsf{post}(C_2, \mathsf{post}(C_1, \phi))$$

▶ post(if *b* then
$$C_1$$
 else C_2, ϕ) =
post $(C_1, b \land \phi) \lor post(C_2, \neg b \land \phi)$

• post(while *b* do {
$$\theta$$
} C_0, ϕ) \equiv

• post(skip,
$$\phi$$
) $\equiv \phi$

▶ post(
$$x := e, \phi$$
) $\equiv \phi[x_{old}/x] \land x = e[x_{old}/x]$

$$\blacktriangleright \mathsf{post}(C_1; C_2, \phi) \equiv \mathsf{post}(C_2, \mathsf{post}(C_1, \phi))$$

▶ post(if *b* then
$$C_1$$
 else C_2, ϕ) =
post $(C_1, b \land \phi) \lor post(C_2, \neg b \land \phi)$

▶ post(while *b* do {
$$\theta$$
} C_0, ϕ) $\equiv \theta \land \neg b$

next:

static analysis constructs candidate for θ via forward analysis "reachability analysis"