

Dynamic Logic with Non-rigid Functions

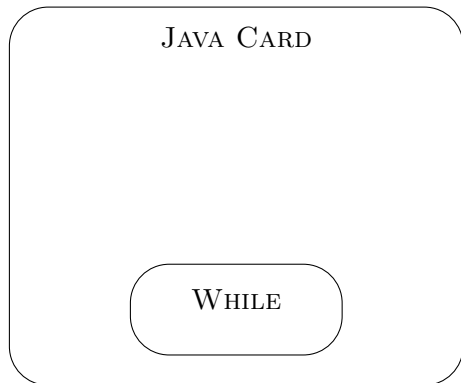
A Basis for Object-oriented Program Verification

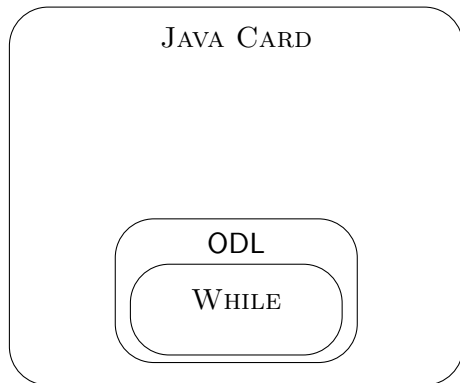
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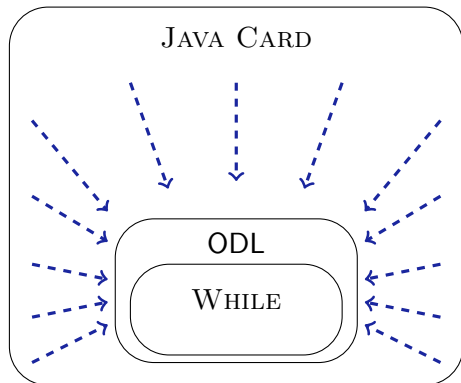
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- ODL only contains essentials of object-orientation.

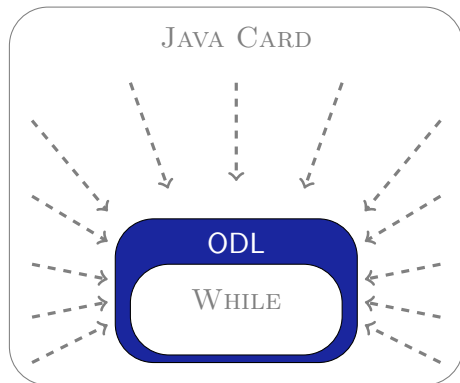
Object-oriented Dynamic Logic



- ✓ Theoretical investigations
- ✓ Program verification

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- “Natural” representation of object-orientation.

Object-oriented Dynamic Logic



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- ✓ Program verification

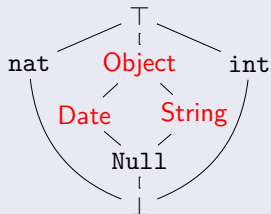
- ODL only contains essentials of object-orientation.
- “Natural” representation of object-orientation.

- 1 Motivation
- 2 The Logic ODL
- 3 JAVA \rightsquigarrow ODL
 - Object Creation
- 4 Calculus
 - State Updates
 - Inference Rules
 - Verification Example
 - Completeness
- 5 Conclusions & Future Work

Outline

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Definition (Type system)



The Logic ODL

Definition (Object enumerator symbols)

$\text{obj}_C : \text{nat} \rightarrow C$ (disjoint bijections for object-types C)

Example

$\text{obj}_C(3)$

Definition (Non-rigid function symbols)

... change value during program execution & represent object attributes.

Example

$x.a \rightsquigarrow a(x)$

The Logic ODL

Definition (Formulas ϕ)

$\neg, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \leftrightarrow, \forall, \exists, \doteq$

$[\alpha]\phi, \langle \alpha \rangle \phi$

(first-order part)

(dynamic part)

Definition (Programs α)

$\alpha; \gamma, \text{ if}(\phi) \alpha \text{ else } \gamma, \text{ while}(\phi) \alpha$

$f(t) := t'$

(control-structure)

(state update)

► Details

The Logic ODL

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$f(t) := t', g(r) := r'$

(control-structure)

(state update)

► Details

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Simple & natural translation of

- Object creation
- Dynamic dispatch
- Side-effects
- Exception handling
- Inner classes



Example (Transformation)

$x := \text{new } C()$

\rightsquigarrow

$x := \text{obj}_C(\text{next}_C),$
 $\text{next}_C := \text{next}_C + 1$

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- Object identity “new \neq new”

Example

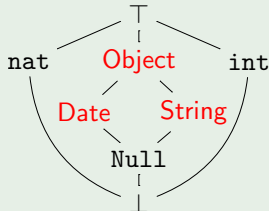
$x := \text{new } C();$	\rightsquigarrow	$x := \text{obj}_C(\text{next}_C);$
$y := \text{new } C();$	\rightsquigarrow	$// \text{next}_C := \text{next}_C + 1$
		$y := \text{obj}_C(\text{next}_C + 1)$
		$// x \neq y$

Example (Transformation)

 $x := \text{new } C()$ \rightsquigarrow $x := \text{obj}_C(\text{next}_C),$
 $\text{next}_C := \text{next}_C + 1$

- Object identity “new \neq new”
- Dynamic type checks

Example

 $t \text{ instanceof String}$ \Downarrow $\exists n : \text{nat } t \doteq \text{obj}_{\text{String}}(n)$

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Calculus: State Updates (merge & promote)

- Merge updates

$$\langle \mathcal{U} \rangle \langle f(t) := t' \rangle \phi \rightsquigarrow \langle \mathcal{U}, f(\langle \mathcal{U} \rangle t) := \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle t' \rangle \phi$$

“Last change is most recent”

Example

$$\langle g(a) := t \rangle \langle f(g(a)) := h(g(a)) \rangle \phi \rightsquigarrow \langle g(a) := t, f(t) := h(t) \rangle \phi$$

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“Last change is most recent”

- Promote updates

$$\langle f(t) := t', g(t) := c, f(s) := s' \rangle f(a)$$


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$$\frac{\langle f(t) := t', g(t) := c, f(s) := s' \rangle f(a)}{\langle f(t) := t', f(s) := s' \rangle f(a)}$$

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“Last change is most recent”

- Promote updates

$$\frac{\langle f(t) := t', g(t) := c, f(s) := s' \rangle f(a)}{f}$$
$$\frac{\langle f(t) := t', f(s) := s' \rangle f(a)}{}$$

if $s \doteq a$ then s' else ... fi

Calculus: State Updates (merge & promote)

- Merge updates

$$\langle \mathcal{U} \rangle \langle f(t) := t' \rangle \phi \rightsquigarrow \langle \mathcal{U}, f(\langle \mathcal{U} \rangle t) := \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle t' \rangle \phi$$

“Last change is most recent”

- Promote updates

$$\begin{array}{c} \langle f(t) := t', g(t) := c, f(s) := s' \rangle f(a) \\ \hline f \\ \hline \langle f(t) := t', f(s) := s' \rangle f(a) \\ \hline \end{array}$$

if $s \doteq a$ then s' else if $t \doteq a$ then t' else $f(a)$ fi fi

Calculus: State Updates (merge & promote)

- Merge updates

$$\langle \mathcal{U} \rangle \langle f(t) := t' \rangle \phi \rightsquigarrow \langle \mathcal{U}, f(\langle \mathcal{U} \rangle t) := \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle t' \rangle \phi$$

“Last change is most recent”

- Promote updates

$$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{\langle f(t) := t', g(t) := c, f(s) := s' \rangle}^{\mathcal{U}} f(a) \\ \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_f \\ \langle f(t) := t', f(s) := s' \rangle f(a) \\ \underbrace{\hspace{10em}} \end{array}$$

if $s \doteq \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle a$ then s' else if $t \doteq \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle a$ then t' else $f(\langle \mathcal{U} \rangle a)$ fi fi

18 rules

$$\frac{\vdash A}{\neg A \vdash}$$

$$\frac{A, B \vdash}{A \wedge B \vdash}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash \quad B \vdash}{A \vee B \vdash}$$

$$\frac{\vdash A \quad B \vdash}{A \rightarrow B \vdash}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash}{\vdash \neg A}$$

$$\frac{\vdash A \quad \vdash B}{\vdash A \wedge B}$$

$$\frac{\vdash A, B}{\vdash A \vee B}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash B}{\vdash A \rightarrow B}$$

$$\frac{\vdash A_x^X}{\vdash \forall x A}$$

$$\frac{A_x^t, \forall x A \vdash}{\forall x A \vdash}$$

$$\frac{A_x^X \vdash}{\exists x A \vdash}$$

$$\frac{\vdash A_x^t, \exists x A}{\vdash \exists x A}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma_t^{t'}, t \doteq t' \vdash \Delta_t^{t'}}{\Gamma, t \doteq t' \vdash \Delta}$$

$$\overline{\vdash t \doteq t}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash \quad \vdash A}{\vdash}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma_t^{t'}, t' \doteq t \vdash \Delta_t^{t'}}{\Gamma, t' \doteq t \vdash \Delta}$$

$$\frac{\vdash \phi(0) \quad \phi(X) \vdash \phi(X+1)}{\vdash \forall n \phi(n)}$$

12 rules

$$\frac{\langle \alpha \rangle \langle \gamma \rangle \phi}{\langle \alpha; \gamma \rangle \phi}$$

$$\frac{(e \rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle \phi) \wedge (\neg e \rightarrow \langle \gamma \rangle \phi)}{\langle \text{if}(e) \alpha \text{ else } \gamma \rangle \phi}$$

$$\frac{(e \rightarrow \phi(t)) \wedge (\neg e \rightarrow \phi(t'))}{\phi(\text{if } e \text{ then } t \text{ else } t')}$$

$$\frac{\langle \text{if}(e) \{ \alpha; \text{while}(e) \alpha \} \rangle \phi}{\langle \text{while}(e) \alpha \rangle \phi}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash B}{\exists x A \vdash \exists x B}$$

$$\langle \mathcal{U} \rangle f(u) \rightsquigarrow \text{if } s_i \doteq \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle u \text{ then } t_i \text{ else } \dots \text{if } s_{i_1} \doteq \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle u \text{ then } t_{i_1} \text{ else } f(\langle \mathcal{U} \rangle u) \text{ fi } \dots \text{fi}$$

$$\langle \tilde{\mathcal{U}} \rangle \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle \phi \rightsquigarrow \langle \tilde{\mathcal{U}}, f_1(\langle \tilde{\mathcal{U}} \rangle s_1) := \langle \tilde{\mathcal{U}} \rangle t_1, \dots, f_n(\langle \tilde{\mathcal{U}} \rangle s_n) := \langle \tilde{\mathcal{U}} \rangle t_n \rangle \phi$$

$$\frac{}{\vdash \text{obj}_C(i) \doteq \text{obj}_C(j) \rightarrow i \doteq j}$$

$$\frac{}{\vdash \neg(\text{obj}_C(i) \doteq \text{obj}_D(j))}$$

$$\frac{}{\vdash \forall o : C (o \text{ instanceof } C \vee o \doteq \text{null})}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle p, \Delta \quad p, e \vdash [\alpha] p \quad p, \neg e \vdash \phi}{\Gamma \vdash \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle [\text{while}(e) \alpha] \phi, \Delta}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash B}{\langle \alpha \rangle A \vdash \langle \alpha \rangle B}$$

Verification Example

```
class E { static int g; int id;  
  E generate() {E r=new E(); r.id=g;g=g+5; return r;}}
```

$$\forall x:E (x.id < g \rightarrow [\text{generate}] (x.id < r.id))$$

Theorem (Relative completeness)

ODL calculus is complete w.r.t. first-order arithmetic:

$$\models \phi \text{ implies } \text{Taut}_{\text{Arith}} \vdash \phi$$

▶ Proof Outline

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- Verification components as add-on rules
- Parametric genericity

- ODL is essentials-only object-oriented dynamic logic:
 - ① object type system
 - ② object enumerators
 - ③ **non-rigid functions**
- Natural translation $JAVA \rightsquigarrow ODL$.
- Calculus proven sound & relatively complete w.r.t. arithmetic.

6 The Logic ODL (Details)

- Syntax
- Semantics

7 Transformation (Details)

- Object Creation
- Side-effects
- Exception Handling
- Dynamic Dispatch

8 Calculus (Details)

- Calculus of Object Creation - Details
- Calculus of State Updates - Details
- Completeness Proof
- Misc

Definition (Type system)

Type lattice with natural numbers \mathbf{N} and finite subtypes

Definition (Semantics of programs)

- ① $(s, s') \in \rho_{I,\beta}(f_1(t_1^1, \dots, t_1^{k_1}) := t_1, \dots, f_n(t_n^1, \dots, t_n^{k_n}) := t_n) : \iff$
 - $s = s_0, s' = s_n$, and
 - $s_i = s_{i-1}[f_i(\text{val}_{I,\beta}(s, t_i^1), \dots, \text{val}_{I,\beta}(s, t_i^{k_i})) \mapsto \text{val}_{I,\beta}(s, t_i)]$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$).
- ② $(s, s') \in \rho_{I,\beta}(\alpha; \gamma) : \iff (s, u) \in \rho_{I,\beta}(\alpha)$ and $(u, s') \in \rho_{I,\beta}(\gamma)$ for some state u .
- ③ $(s, s') \in \rho_{I,\beta}(\text{if}(\phi) \alpha \text{ else } \gamma) : \iff$
 - $\text{val}_{I,\beta}(s, \phi) = \text{true}$ and $(s, s') \in \rho_{I,\beta}(\alpha)$, or
 - $\text{val}_{I,\beta}(s, \phi) = \text{false}$ and $(s, s') \in \rho_{I,\beta}(\gamma)$.
- ④ $(s, s') \in \rho_{I,\beta}(\text{while}(\phi) \alpha)$ iff there are $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $s = s_0, \dots, s_n = s'$
 - for $0 \leq i < n$, $\text{val}_{I,\beta}(s_i, \phi) = \text{true}$ and $(s_i, s_{i+1}) \in \rho_{I,\beta}(\alpha)$, and
 - $\text{val}_{I,\beta}(s_n, \phi) = \text{false}$.

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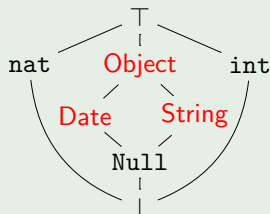
- Calculus of Object Creation - Details
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Example (Transformation)

 $x := \text{new } C()$
 \rightsquigarrow
 $x := \text{obj}_C(\text{next}_C),$
 $\text{next}_C := \text{next}_C + 1$

- Object identity “new \neq new”
- Dynamic type checks

Example


 $t \text{ instanceof Object}$
 \Downarrow

$$\exists n : \text{nat} \left(\begin{array}{l} t \doteq \text{obj}_{\text{Date}}(n) \\ \vee t \doteq \text{obj}_{\text{String}}(n) \\ \vee t \doteq \text{obj}_{\text{Object}}(n) \end{array} \right)$$

Example (Transformation)

$x := \text{new } C()$

\rightsquigarrow

$x := \text{obj}_C(\text{next}_C),$
 $\text{next}_C := \text{next}_C + 1$

- Object identity “new \neq new”
- Dynamic type checks



$$a[i++] = b - 1 + b$$

$$vi := i; i := i + 1; vb := b; b := b - 1; a(vi) := vb + b$$

$$i := i + 1, b := b - 1, a(i) := b + (b - 1)$$

Return

JAVA \rightsquigarrow ODL: Exception Handling

```
try { while (d != 0)
    { if (d < 0) {throw new RangeEx(d);} else {d=d-1;}}
  /* do something */
} catch (RangeEx r) {/* handle range */}
```

}

```
Exception r = null;
while (r == null && d != 0)
  { if (d < 0) {r = new RangeEx(d);} else {d=d-1;}}
if (r == null) {/* do something */}
else if (r instanceof RangeEx) {/* handle range */}
else {return r; /* pass up the call trace */}
```

← Return

JAVA \rightsquigarrow ODL: Dynamic Dispatch

```
class Car { int follow(Car d) {...} }  
class Van extends Car { int follow(Car d) {...} }  
... return b.follow(d);
```

}

```
class Car { int Car_follow(Car d) {...} }  
class Van extends Car { int Van_follow(Car d) {...} }  
... if(b instanceof Van) {return ((Van)b).Van_follow(d);}  
else if(b instanceof Car) {return ((Car)b).Car_follow(d);}  
else {/* cannot happen when all types are known */}
```

Type-casts expressible as

$$\exists v: \text{Van } v \doteq b$$

Return

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8 Calculus (Details)

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- Calculus of State Updates - Details
- Completeness Proof
- Misc

$$t \text{ instance of } C := \exists n:\text{nat} \bigvee_{\text{Null} < \tau \leq C} t \doteq \text{obj}_\tau(n)$$

$$(R31) \frac{}{\vdash \forall o:C (o \text{ instance of } C \vee o \doteq \text{null})}$$

$$(R32) \frac{}{\vdash \text{obj}_C(i) \doteq \text{obj}_C(j) \rightarrow i \doteq j}$$

Calculus: State Updates (merge & promote)

- Merge updates

$$\langle \mathcal{U} \rangle \langle f(t) := t' \rangle \phi \rightsquigarrow \langle \mathcal{U}, f(\langle \mathcal{U} \rangle t) := \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle t' \rangle \phi$$

“Last change is most recent”

- Promote updates

$$\frac{\overbrace{\langle f(t) := t', g(t) := c, f(s) := s' \rangle}^{\mathcal{U}} \quad f(a)}{\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_f} \quad f(a)$$

$$\langle f(t) := t', f(s) := s' \rangle \quad f(a)$$

if $s \doteq \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle a$ then s' else if $t \doteq \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle a$ then t' else $f(\langle \mathcal{U} \rangle a)$ fi fi

Calculus: State Updates (merge & promote)

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“Last change is most recent”

- Promote updates

$$\begin{array}{c} \phi \left(\overbrace{\langle f(t) := t', g(t) := c, f(s) := s' \rangle}^{\mathcal{U}} f(a) \right) \\ \phi \left(\underbrace{\langle f(t) := t', f(s) := s' \rangle}_f f(a) \right) \\ \phi \left(\text{if } s \doteq \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle a \text{ then } s' \text{ else if } t \doteq \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle a \text{ then } t' \text{ else } f(\langle \mathcal{U} \rangle a) \text{ fi fi} \right) \end{array}$$

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Calculus: State Updates

$\langle \mathcal{U} \rangle f(u) \rightsquigarrow$
if $s_{i_r} \doteq \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle u$ *then* t_{i_r} *else* ... *if* $s_{i_1} \doteq \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle u$ *then* t_{i_1} *else* $f(\langle \mathcal{U} \rangle u)$ *fi* ... *fi*
where $i_1 < \dots < i_r$ are all those indices with $f_{i_j} = f$, for some $r \geq 0$

Example (State updates with aliasing)

$\langle f(s) := t \rangle g(f(r))$
 $\rightsquigarrow g(\langle f(s) := t \rangle f(r))$
 $\rightsquigarrow g(\text{if } s \doteq r \text{ then } t \text{ else } f(r) \text{ fi})$
“ \rightsquigarrow ” $(s \doteq r \rightarrow g(t)) \wedge$
 $(s \neq r \rightarrow g(f(r)))$

(R33) $\langle \tilde{u} \rangle \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle \phi \rightsquigarrow \langle \tilde{u}, f_1(\langle \tilde{u} \rangle s_1) := \langle \tilde{u} \rangle t_1, \dots, f_n(\langle \tilde{u} \rangle s_n) := \langle \tilde{u} \rangle t_n \rangle \phi$

Relative Completeness Proof

$\models \phi$ implies $\text{Taut}_{\mathbf{N}} \vdash \phi$

Proof.

- 1 propositionally complete
- 2 first-order complete
- 3 first-order expressible: $\forall \phi \exists F \in \text{FOL} \models \phi \leftrightarrow F$
- 4 term rewrites are Noetherian
- 5 (rel.) complete for first-order $F \rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle G$
- 6 (rel.) complete for first-order dynamic typing



Return

Use Cases in JAVA CARD DL

- Use ODL object enumerators for object creation.
- Use quicker and rel. complete ODL within KeY in **automatic** verification scenarios. (Trafo combined with compiler construction technology)
- Import simpler ODL calculus into JAVA CARD DL, for formulas that are “sufficiently” ODL.