

Deductive Program Verification with Why3

Why3 team:

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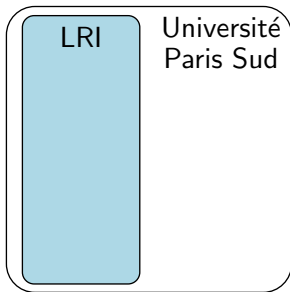
CNRS, Université Paris Sud, Inria

Inria Junior Seminar
April 19, 2016

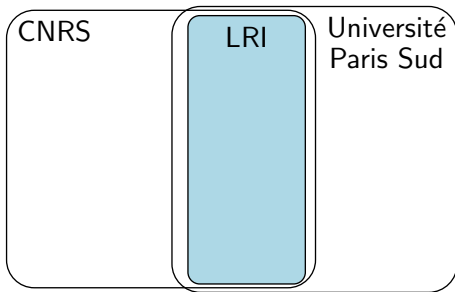
the VALS team — <http://vals.lri.fr/>

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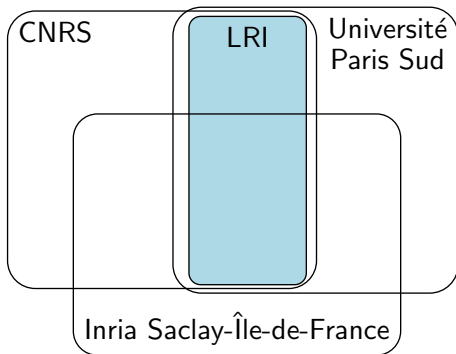
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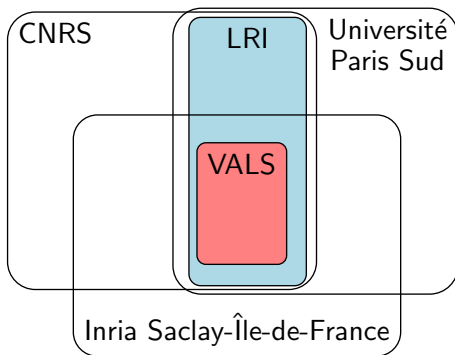
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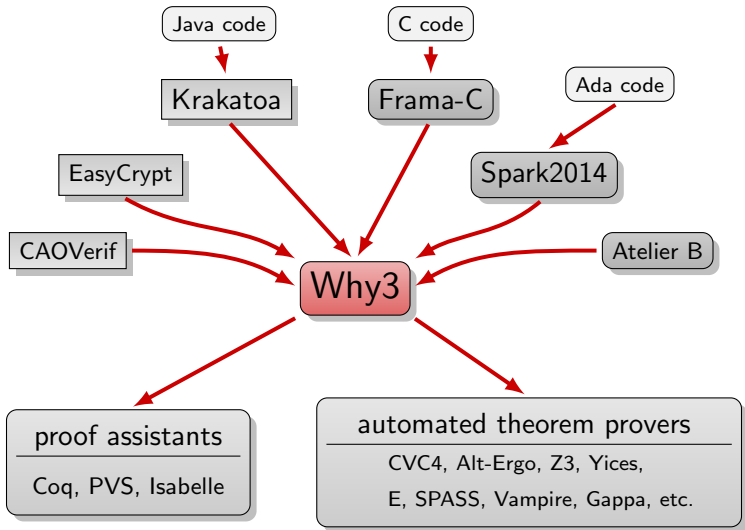
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Deductive program verification is the art of turning the correctness of a program into a mathematical statement and then proving it.

an intermediate language



a taste of program verification

given a multiset of N votes

A	A	A	C	C	B	B	C	C	C	B	C	C
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determine the majority, if any

due to Boyer & Moore (1980)
linear time
constant extra space

MJRTY—A Fast Majority Vote Algorithm¹

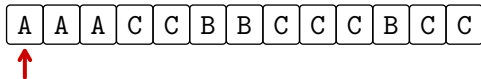
Robert S. Boyer and J Strother Moore

Computer Sciences Department
University of Texas at Austin
and
Computational Logic, Inc.
1717 West Sixth Street, Suite 290
Austin, Texas

Abstract

A new algorithm is presented for determining which, if any, of an arbitrary number of candidates has received a majority of the votes cast in an election.

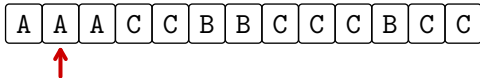
Mjrty (Boyer & Moore)



cand = A

k = 1

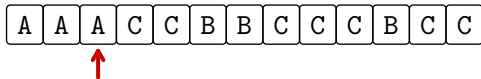
Mjrty (Boyer & Moore)



cand = A

k = 2

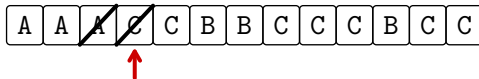
Mjrty (Boyer & Moore)



cand = A

k = 3

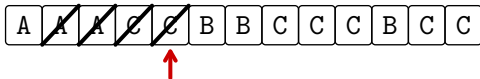
Mjrty (Boyer & Moore)



cand = A

k = 2

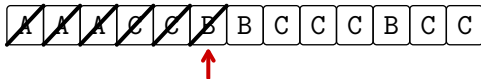
Mjrty (Boyer & Moore)



cand = A

k = 1

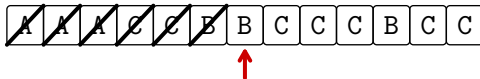
Mjrty (Boyer & Moore)



cand = A

k = 0

Mjrty (Boyer & Moore)



cand = B

k = 1

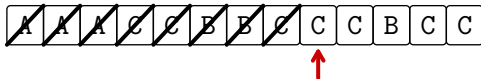
Mjrty (Boyer & Moore)



cand = B

k = 0

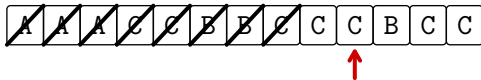
Mjrty (Boyer & Moore)



cand = C

k = 1

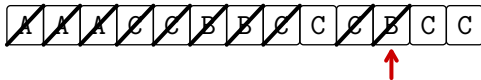
Mjrty (Boyer & Moore)



cand = C

k = 2

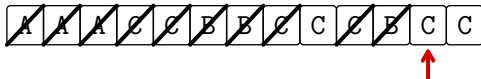
Mjrty (Boyer & Moore)



cand = C

k = 1

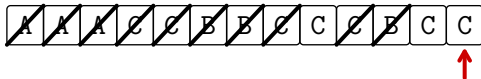
Mjrty (Boyer & Moore)



cand = C

k = 2

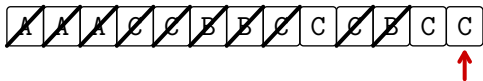
Mjrty (Boyer & Moore)



cand = C

k = 3

Mjrty (Boyer & Moore)



cand = C

k = 3

then we check if C indeed has majority, with a second pass
(in that case, it has: $7 > 13/2$)

```

SUBROUTINE MJRTY(A, N, BOOLE, CAND)
  INTEGER N
  INTEGER A
  LOGICAL BOOLE
  INTEGER CAND
  INTEGER I
  INTEGER K
  DIMENSION A(N)
  K = 0
C   THE FOLLOWING DO IMPLEMENTS THE PAIRING PHASE. CAND IS
C   THE CURRENTLY LEADING CANDIDATE AND K IS THE NUMBER OF
C   UNPAIRED VOTES FOR CAND.
  DO 100 I = 1, N
    IF ((K .EQ. 0)) GOTO 50
    IF ((CAND .EQ. A(I))) GOTO 75
    K = (K - 1)
    GOTO 100
50   CAND = A(I)
    K = 1
    GOTO 100
75   K = (K + 1)
100  CONTINUE
    IF ((K .EQ. 0)) GOTO 300
    BOOLE = .TRUE.
    IF ((K .GT. (N / 2))) RETURN
C   WE NOW ENTER THE COUNTING PHASE. BOOLE IS SET TO TRUE
C   IN ANTICIPATION OF FINDING CAND IN THE MAJORITY. K IS
C   USED AS THE RUNNING TALLY FOR CAND. WE EXIT AS SOON
C   AS K EXCEEDS N/2.
    K = 0
    DO 200 I = 1, N
      IF ((CAND .NE. A(I))) GOTO 200
      K = (K + 1)
      IF ((K .GT. (N / 2))) RETURN
200  CONTINUE
300  BOOLE = .FALSE.
    RETURN
  END

```

```

exception Not_found
exception Found

let mjrty (a: array candidate) : candidate =
  requires { 1 ≤ length a }
  ensures { 2 * numeq a result 0 (length a) > length a }
  raises   { Not_found → forall c: candidate.
            2 * numeq a c 0 (length a) ≤ length a }
  ...
  for i = 0 to n-1 do
    invariant { 0 ≤ !k ≤ numeq a !cand 0 i }
    invariant { 2 * (numeq a !cand 0 i - !k) ≤ i - !k }
    invariant { forall c: candidate. c ≠ !cand →
              2 * numeq a c 0 i ≤ i - !k }
    ...

```

demo

what is going on in the Why3 world?

type system formalization (Léon Gondelman)

- ghost code
- regions
- refinement

proving transformations are sound (Martin Clochard)

bit vectors for all (Clément Fumex and Claude Marché)

effectful higher-order programming (it's me!)

big dream:

- verify an OCaml library
- higher-order code with effects

first steps: higher-order iterators to first-order counterparts

A Modular Way to Reason About Iteration

J.-C. Filliâtre and M. Pereira, NFM'16

<https://hal.inria.fr/hal-01281759>

what next: CPS-programs

questions ?

<http://why3.lri.fr>

<http://toccata.lri.fr/gallery/why3.en.html>