

Concrete Semantics

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1 Arithmetic and Boolean Expressions

```
theory AExp imports Main begin
```

1.1 Arithmetic Expressions

```
type_synonym vname = string
type_synonym val = int
type_synonym state = vname ⇒ val

datatype aexp = N int | V vname | Plus aexp aexp

fun aval :: aexp ⇒ state ⇒ val where
  aval (N n) s = n |
  aval (V x) s = s x |
  aval (Plus a1 a2) s = aval a1 s + aval a2 s

value aval (Plus (V "x") (N 5)) (λx. if x = "x" then 7 else 0)
```

The same state more concisely:

```
value aval (Plus (V "x") (N 5)) ((λx. 0) ("x" := 7))
```

A little syntax magic to write larger states compactly:

```
definition null_state (<>) where
  null_state ≡ λx. 0
syntax
  _State :: updbinds => 'a (<_>)
translations
  _State ms == _Update <> ms
  _State (_updbinds b bs) <= _Update (_State b) bs
```

We can now write a series of updates to the function $\lambda x. 0$ compactly:

```
lemma <a := 1, b := 2> = (<> (a := 1)) (b := (2::int))
  by (rule refl)
```

```
value aval (Plus (V "x") (N 5)) <"x" := 7>
```

In the $\langle a := b \rangle$ syntax, variables that are not mentioned are 0 by default:

```
value aval (Plus (V "x") (N 5)) <"y" := 7>
```

Note that this $\langle \dots \rangle$ syntax works for any function space $\tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$ where τ_2 has a 0.

1.2 Constant Folding

Evaluate constant subexpressions:

```
fun asimp_const :: aexp ⇒ aexp where
  asimp_const (N n) = N n |
  asimp_const (V x) = V x |
  asimp_const (Plus a1 a2) =
    (case (asimp_const a1, asimp_const a2) of
      (N n1, N n2) ⇒ N(n1+n2) |
      (b1,b2) ⇒ Plus b1 b2)
```

theorem aval_asimp_const:

```
aval (asimp_const a) s = aval a s
apply(induction a)
apply (auto split: aexp.split)
done
```

Now we also eliminate all occurrences 0 in additions. The standard method: optimized versions of the constructors:

```
fun plus :: aexp ⇒ aexp ⇒ aexp where
  plus (N i1) (N i2) = N(i1+i2) |
  plus (N i) a = (if i=0 then a else Plus (N i) a) |
  plus a (N i) = (if i=0 then a else Plus a (N i)) |
  plus a1 a2 = Plus a1 a2
```

lemma aval_plus[simp]:

```
aval (plus a1 a2) s = aval a1 s + aval a2 s
apply(induction a1 a2 rule: plus.induct)
apply simp_all
done
```

```
fun asimp :: aexp ⇒ aexp where
  asimp (N n) = N n |
  asimp (V x) = V x |
  asimp (Plus a1 a2) = plus (asimp a1) (asimp a2)
```

Note that in *asimp_const* the optimized constructor was inlined. Making it a separate function *AExp.plus* improves modularity of the code and the proofs.

```
value asimp (Plus (Plus (N 0) (N 0)) (Plus (V "x") (N 0)))
```

theorem aval_asimp[simp]:

```
aval (asimp a) s = aval a s
apply(induction a)
```

```

apply simp_all
done

end

theory BExp imports AExp begin

```

1.3 Boolean Expressions

```

datatype bexp = Bc bool | Not bexp | And bexp bexp | Less aexp aexp
fun bval :: bexp ⇒ state ⇒ bool where
  bval (Bc v) s = v |
  bval (Not b) s = (¬ bval b s) |
  bval (And b1 b2) s = (bval b1 s ∧ bval b2 s) |
  bval (Less a1 a2) s = (aval a1 s < aval a2 s)

value bval (Less (V "x") (Plus (N 3) (V "y")))
<"x":= 3, "y":= 1>

```

To improve automation:

```

lemma bval_And_if[simp]:
  bval (And b1 b2) s = (if bval b1 s then bval b2 s else False)
by(simp)

```

```

declare bval.simps(3)[simp del] — remove the original eqn

```

1.4 Constant Folding

Optimizing constructors:

```

fun less :: aexp ⇒ aexp ⇒ bexp where
  less (N n1) (N n2) = Bc(n1 < n2) |
  less a1 a2 = Less a1 a2

lemma [simp]: bval (less a1 a2) s = (aval a1 s < aval a2 s)
apply(induction a1 a2 rule: less.induct)
apply simp_all
done

fun and :: bexp ⇒ bexp ⇒ bexp where
  and (Bc True) b = b |
  and b (Bc True) = b |
  and (Bc False) b = Bc False |
  and b (Bc False) = Bc False |
  and b1 b2 = And b1 b2

```

```

lemma bval_and[simp]: bval (and b1 b2) s = (bval b1 s ∧ bval b2 s)
apply(induction b1 b2 rule: and.induct)
apply simp_all
done

fun not :: bexp ⇒ bexp where
not (Bc True) = Bc False |
not (Bc False) = Bc True |
not b = Not b

lemma bval_not[simp]: bval (not b) s = (¬ bval b s)
apply(induction b rule: not.induct)
apply simp_all
done

```

Now the overall optimizer:

```

fun bsimp :: bexp ⇒ bexp where
bsimp (Bc v) = Bc v |
bsimp (Not b) = not(bsimp b) |
bsimp (And b1 b2) = and (bsimp b1) (bsimp b2) |
bsimp (Less a1 a2) = less (asimp a1) (asimp a2)

value bsimp (And (Less (N 0) (N 1)) b)

value bsimp (And (Less (N 1) (N 0)) (Bc True))

theorem bval (bsimp b) s = bval b s
apply(induction b)
apply simp_all
done

end

```

2 Stack Machine and Compilation

```

theory ASM imports AExp begin

2.1 Stack Machine

datatype instr = LOADI val | LOAD vname | ADD

type_synonym stack = val list

```

```
abbreviation hd2 xs == hd(tl xs)
abbreviation tl2 xs == tl(tl xs)
```

Abbreviations are transparent: they are unfolded after parsing and folded back again before printing. Internally, they do not exist.

```
fun exec1 :: instr ⇒ state ⇒ stack ⇒ stack where
  exec1 (LOADI n) _ stk = n # stk |
  exec1 (LOAD x) s stk = s(x) # stk |
  exec1 ADD _ stk = (hd2 stk + hd stk) # tl2 stk

fun exec :: instr list ⇒ state ⇒ stack ⇒ stack where
  exec [] _ stk = stk |
  exec (i#is) s stk = exec is s (exec1 i s stk)
```

```
value exec [LOADI 5, LOAD "y", ADD] <"x":= 42, "y":= 43> [50]
```

```
lemma exec_append[simp]:
  exec (is1@is2) s stk = exec is2 s (exec is1 s stk)
apply(induction is1 arbitrary: stk)
apply (auto)
done
```

2.2 Compilation

```
fun comp :: aexp ⇒ instr list where
  comp (N n) = [LOADI n] |
  comp (V x) = [LOAD x] |
  comp (Plus e1 e2) = comp e1 @ comp e2 @ [ADD]

value comp (Plus (Plus (V "x") (N 1)) (V "z"))
```

```
theorem exec_comp: exec (comp a) s stk = aval a s # stk
apply(induction a arbitrary: stk)
apply (auto)
done

end
```

```
theory Star imports Main
begin
```

```
inductive
  star :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
```

```

for r where
refl: star r x x |
step: r x y ==> star r y z ==> star r x z

hide_fact (open) refl step — names too generic

lemma star_trans:
star r x y ==> star r y z ==> star r x z
proof(induction rule: star.induct)
  case refl thus ?case .
next
  case step thus ?case by (metis star.step)
qed

lemmas star_induct =
star.induct[of r:: 'a*'b => 'a*'b => bool, split_format(complete)]

declare star.refl[simp,intro]

lemma star_step1 [simp, intro]: r x y ==> star r x y
by(metis star.refl star.step)

code_pred star .

end

```

3 IMP — A Simple Imperative Language

```

theory Com imports BExp begin

datatype
com = SKIP
| Assign vname aexp      (_ ::= _ [1000, 61] 61)
| Seq com com           (_;;/_ [60, 61] 60)
| If bexp com com       ((IF _/ THEN _/ ELSE _) [0, 0, 61] 61)
| While bexp com         ((WHILE _/ DO _) [0, 61] 61)

end

```

```

theory Big-Step imports Com begin

```

3.1 Big-Step Semantics of Commands

The big-step semantics is a straight-forward inductive definition with concrete syntax. Note that the first parameterer is a tuple, so the syntax becomes $(c,s) \Rightarrow s'$.

inductive

big_step :: *com* × *state* ⇒ *state* ⇒ *bool* (infix ⇒ 55)

where

Skip: $(\text{SKIP}, s) \Rightarrow s$ |
Assign: $(x ::= a, s) \Rightarrow s(x := \text{aval } a \ s)$ |
Seq: $\llbracket (c_1, s_1) \Rightarrow s_2; (c_2, s_2) \Rightarrow s_3 \rrbracket \implies (c_1; c_2, s_1) \Rightarrow s_3$ |
IfTrue: $\llbracket b \text{val } b \ s; (c_1, s) \Rightarrow t \rrbracket \implies (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2, s) \Rightarrow t$ |
IfFalse: $\llbracket \neg b \text{val } b \ s; (c_2, s) \Rightarrow t \rrbracket \implies (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2, s) \Rightarrow t$ |
WhileFalse: $\neg b \text{val } b \ s \implies (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c, s) \Rightarrow s$ |
WhileTrue:
 $\llbracket b \text{val } b \ s_1; (c, s_1) \Rightarrow s_2; (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c, s_2) \Rightarrow s_3 \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c, s_1) \Rightarrow s_3$

schematic_lemma *ex*: ("*x*" ::= *N* 5;; "*y*" ::= *V* "*x*", *s*) ⇒ ?*t*
apply(rule Seq)
apply(rule Assign)
apply simp
apply(rule Assign)
done

thm *ex*[simplified]

We want to execute the big-step rules:

code_pred *big_step* .

For inductive definitions we need command **values** instead of **value**.

values {*t*. (*SKIP*, λ_{..}. 0) ⇒ *t*}

We need to translate the result state into a list to display it.

values {*map t* ["*x*"] |*t*. (*SKIP*, <"*x*" := 42>) ⇒ *t*}

values {*map t* ["*x*"] |*t*. ("*x*" ::= *N* 2, <"*x*" := 42>) ⇒ *t*}

values {*map t* ["*x*", "*y*"] |*t*.
 $(\text{WHILE } \text{Less } (V "x") (V "y") \text{ DO } ("x" ::= \text{Plus } (V "x") (N 5)),$
 $<"x" := 0, "y" := 13>) \Rightarrow t$ }

Proof automation:

The introduction rules are good for automatically construction small program executions. The recursive cases may require backtracking, so we

declare the set as unsafe intro rules.

declare *big-step.intros* [*intro*]

The standard induction rule

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [x1 \Rightarrow x2; \wedge s. P (\text{SKIP}, s) s; \wedge x a s. P (x ::= a, s) (s(x := \text{aval } a s)); \\
 & \quad \wedge c_1 s_1 s_2 c_2 s_3. \\
 & \quad \quad [(c_1, s_1) \Rightarrow s_2; P (c_1, s_1) s_2; (c_2, s_2) \Rightarrow s_3; P (c_2, s_2) s_3] \\
 & \quad \quad \implies P (c_1;; c_2, s_1) s_3; \\
 & \quad \wedge b s c_1 t c_2. \\
 & \quad \quad [bval b s; (c_1, s) \Rightarrow t; P (c_1, s) t] \implies P (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2, s) \\
 & \quad t; \\
 & \quad \wedge b s c_2 t c_1. \\
 & \quad \quad [\neg bval b s; (c_2, s) \Rightarrow t; P (c_2, s) t] \implies P (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2, \\
 & \quad s) t; \\
 & \quad \wedge b s c. \neg bval b s \implies P (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c, s) s; \\
 & \quad \wedge b s_1 c s_2 s_3. \\
 & \quad \quad [bval b s_1; (c, s_1) \Rightarrow s_2; P (c, s_1) s_2; (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c, s_2) \Rightarrow s_3; \\
 & \quad \quad \quad P (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c, s_2) s_3] \\
 & \quad \quad \implies P (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c, s_1) s_3] \\
 & \implies P x1 x2
 \end{aligned}$$

thm *big-step.induct*

This induction schema is almost perfect for our purposes, but our trick for reusing the tuple syntax means that the induction schema has two parameters instead of the *c*, *s*, and *s'* that we are likely to encounter. Splitting the tuple parameter fixes this:

lemmas *big-step.induct* = *big-step.induct*[*split_format(complete)*]
thm *big-step.induct*

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [(x1a, x1b) \Rightarrow x2a; \wedge s. P \text{ SKIP } s s; \wedge x a s. P (x ::= a, s) (s(x := \text{aval } a s)); \\
 & \quad \wedge c_1 s_1 s_2 c_2 s_3. \\
 & \quad \quad [(c_1, s_1) \Rightarrow s_2; P (c_1, s_1) s_2; (c_2, s_2) \Rightarrow s_3; P (c_2, s_2) s_3] \\
 & \quad \quad \implies P (c_1;; c_2) s_1 s_3; \\
 & \quad \wedge b s c_1 t c_2. \\
 & \quad \quad [bval b s; (c_1, s) \Rightarrow t; P (c_1, s) t] \implies P (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2) s t; \\
 & \quad \wedge b s c_2 t c_1. \\
 & \quad \quad [\neg bval b s; (c_2, s) \Rightarrow t; P (c_2, s) t] \implies P (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2) s t; \\
 & \quad \wedge b s c. \neg bval b s \implies P (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c) s s; \\
 & \quad \wedge b s_1 c s_2 s_3. \\
 & \quad \quad [bval b s_1; (c, s_1) \Rightarrow s_2; P (c, s_1) s_2; (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c, s_2) \Rightarrow s_3; \\
 & \quad \quad \quad P (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c, s_2) s_3]
 \end{aligned}$$

```

 $\implies P (\text{ WHILE } b \text{ DO } c) s_1 s_3 ]$ 
 $\implies P x1a x1b x2a$ 

```

3.2 Rule inversion

What can we deduce from $(\text{SKIP}, s) \Rightarrow t$? That $s = t$. This is how we can automatically prove it:

```

inductive_cases SkipE[elim!]:  $(\text{SKIP}, s) \Rightarrow t$ 
thm SkipE

```

This is an *elimination rule*. The [elim] attribute tells auto, blast and friends (but not simp!) to use it automatically; [elim!] means that it is applied eagerly.

Similarly for the other commands:

```

inductive_cases AssignE[elim!]:  $(x ::= a, s) \Rightarrow t$ 
thm AssignE
inductive_cases SeqE[elim!]:  $(c_1;; c_2, s_1) \Rightarrow s_3$ 
thm SeqE
inductive_cases IfE[elim!]:  $(\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2, s) \Rightarrow t$ 
thm IfE

```

```

inductive_cases WhileE[elim]:  $(\text{ WHILE } b \text{ DO } c, s) \Rightarrow t$ 
thm WhileE

```

Only [elim]: [elim!] would not terminate.

An automatic example:

```

lemma  $(\text{IF } b \text{ THEN SKIP ELSE SKIP}, s) \Rightarrow t \implies t = s$ 
by blast

```

Rule inversion by hand via the “cases” method:

```

lemma assumes  $(\text{IF } b \text{ THEN SKIP ELSE SKIP}, s) \Rightarrow t$ 
shows  $t = s$ 
proof-
  from assms show ?thesis
  proof cases — inverting assms
    case IfTrue thm IfTrue
    thus ?thesis by blast
  next
    case IfFalse thus ?thesis by blast
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma assign_simps:
   $(x ::= a, s) \Rightarrow s' \longleftrightarrow (s' = s(x := \text{aval } a \ s))$ 
  by auto

```

An example combining rule inversion and derivations

```

lemma Seq_assoc:
   $(c1;; c2;; c3, s) \Rightarrow s' \longleftrightarrow (c1;; (c2;; c3), s) \Rightarrow s'$ 
proof
  assume  $(c1;; c2;; c3, s) \Rightarrow s'$ 
  then obtain  $s1 \ s2$  where
     $c1: (c1, s) \Rightarrow s1$  and
     $c2: (c2, s1) \Rightarrow s2$  and
     $c3: (c3, s2) \Rightarrow s'$  by auto
  from  $c2 \ c3$ 
  have  $(c2;; c3, s1) \Rightarrow s'$  by (rule Seq)
  with  $c1$ 
  show  $(c1;; (c2;; c3), s) \Rightarrow s'$  by (rule Seq)
next
  — The other direction is analogous
  assume  $(c1;; (c2;; c3), s) \Rightarrow s'$ 
  thus  $(c1;; c2;; c3, s) \Rightarrow s'$  by auto
qed

```

3.3 Command Equivalence

We call two statements c and c' equivalent wrt. the big-step semantics when c started in s terminates in s' iff c' started in the same s also terminates in the same s' . Formally:

abbreviation

```

equiv_c :: com  $\Rightarrow$  com  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\sim$  50) where
 $c \sim c' \equiv (\forall s t. (c, s) \Rightarrow t = (c', s) \Rightarrow t)$ 

```

Warning: \sim is the symbol written `\ < s i m >` (without spaces).

As an example, we show that loop unfolding is an equivalence transformation on programs:

```

lemma unfold_while:
   $(\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c) \sim (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c;; \text{ WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \text{ ELSE SKIP})$  (is  $?w$ 
 $\sim ?iw$ )
proof —
  — to show the equivalence, we look at the derivation tree for
  — each side and from that construct a derivation tree for the other side
  { fix  $s \ t$  assume  $(?w, s) \Rightarrow t$ 

```

— as a first thing we note that, if b is *False* in state s ,
 — then both statements do nothing:

```
{ assume  $\neg bval b s$ 
  hence  $t = s$  using  $\langle (?w, s) \Rightarrow t \rangle$  by blast
  hence  $(?iw, s) \Rightarrow t$  using  $\langle \neg bval b s \rangle$  by blast
}
```

moreover

— on the other hand, if b is *True* in state s ,
 — then only the *WhileTrue* rule can have been used to derive $(?w, s)$

```
 $\Rightarrow t$ 
{ assume  $bval b s$ 
  with  $\langle (?w, s) \Rightarrow t \rangle$  obtain  $s'$  where
     $(c, s) \Rightarrow s'$  and  $(?w, s') \Rightarrow t$  by auto
  — now we can build a derivation tree for the IF
  — first, the body of the True-branch:
  hence  $(c;; ?w, s) \Rightarrow t$  by (rule Seq)
  — then the whole IF
  with  $\langle bval b s \rangle$  have  $(?iw, s) \Rightarrow t$  by (rule IfTrue)
}
```

ultimately

— both cases together give us what we want:

```
have  $(?iw, s) \Rightarrow t$  by blast
}
```

moreover

— now the other direction:

```
{ fix  $s t$  assume  $(?iw, s) \Rightarrow t$ 
  — again, if  $b$  is False in state  $s$ , then the False-branch
  — of the IF is executed, and both statements do nothing:
  { assume  $\neg bval b s$ 
    hence  $s = t$  using  $\langle (?iw, s) \Rightarrow t \rangle$  by blast
    hence  $(?w, s) \Rightarrow t$  using  $\langle \neg bval b s \rangle$  by blast
  }
```

moreover

— on the other hand, if b is *True* in state s ,
 — then this time only the *IfTrue* rule can have be used

```
{ assume  $bval b s$ 
  with  $\langle (?iw, s) \Rightarrow t \rangle$  have  $(c;; ?w, s) \Rightarrow t$  by auto
  — and for this, only the Seq-rule is applicable:
```

then obtain s' where

$(c, s) \Rightarrow s'$ and $(?w, s') \Rightarrow t$ by auto

— with this information, we can build a derivation tree for the *WHILE*

```
with  $\langle bval b s \rangle$ 
have  $(?w, s) \Rightarrow t$  by (rule WhileTrue)
```

```

}
ultimately
— both cases together again give us what we want:
have (?w, s) ⇒ t by blast
}
ultimately
show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

Luckily, such lengthy proofs are seldom necessary. Isabelle can prove many such facts automatically.

lemma while_unfold:

```
( WHILE b DO c ) ~ ( IF b THEN c;; WHILE b DO c ELSE SKIP )
by blast
```

lemma triv_if:

```
( IF b THEN c ELSE c ) ~ c
by blast
```

lemma commute_if:

```
( IF b1 THEN ( IF b2 THEN c11 ELSE c12 ) ELSE c2 )
~ 
( IF b2 THEN ( IF b1 THEN c11 ELSE c2 ) ELSE ( IF b1 THEN c12
ELSE c2 ) )
by blast
```

lemma sim_while_cong_aux:

```
( WHILE b DO c,s ) ⇒ t ⇒ c ~ c' ⇒ ( WHILE b DO c',s ) ⇒ t
apply(induction WHILE b DO c s t arbitrary: b c rule: big_step_induct)
apply blast
apply blast
done
```

lemma sim_while_cong: $c \sim c' \Rightarrow \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \sim \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c'$
by (metis sim_while_cong_aux)

Command equivalence is an equivalence relation, i.e. it is reflexive, symmetric, and transitive. Because we used an abbreviation above, Isabelle derives this automatically.

lemma sim_refl: $c \sim c$ **by** simp

lemma sim_sym: $(c \sim c') = (c' \sim c)$ **by** auto

lemma sim_trans: $c \sim c' \Rightarrow c' \sim c'' \Rightarrow c \sim c''$ **by** auto

3.4 Execution is deterministic

This proof is automatic.

```
theorem big_step_determ:  $\llbracket (c,s) \Rightarrow t; (c,s) \Rightarrow u \rrbracket \implies u = t$ 
by (induction arbitrary:  $u$  rule: big_step.induct) blast+
```

This is the proof as you might present it in a lecture. The remaining cases are simple enough to be proved automatically:

theorem

```
 $(c,s) \Rightarrow t \implies (c,s) \Rightarrow t' \implies t' = t$ 
```

proof (induction arbitrary: t' rule: big_step.induct)

— the only interesting case, *WhileTrue*:

```
fix b c s s1 t t'
```

— The assumptions of the rule:

```
assume bval b s and  $(c,s) \Rightarrow s_1$  and  $(\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c,s_1) \Rightarrow t$ 
```

— Ind.Hyp; note the \wedge because of arbitrary:

```
assume IHc:  $\bigwedge t'. (c,s) \Rightarrow t' \implies t' = s_1$ 
```

```
assume IHw:  $\bigwedge t'. (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c,s_1) \Rightarrow t' \implies t' = t$ 
```

— Premise of implication:

```
assume  $(\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c,s) \Rightarrow t'$ 
```

with $\langle bval b s \rangle$ obtain s_1' where

```
c:  $(c,s) \Rightarrow s_1'$  and
```

```
w:  $(\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c,s_1') \Rightarrow t'$ 
```

by auto

```
from c IHc have  $s_1' = s_1$  by blast
```

with w IHw show $t' = t$ by blast

qed blast+ — prove the rest automatically

end

4 Small-Step Semantics of Commands

theory Small_Step imports Star Big_Step begin

4.1 The transition relation

inductive

```
small_step :: com * state  $\Rightarrow$  com * state  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\rightarrow$  55)
```

where

```
Assign:  $(x ::= a, s) \rightarrow (\text{SKIP}, s(x := aval a s))$  |
```

```
Seq1:  $(\text{SKIP}; c_2, s) \rightarrow (c_2, s)$  |
```

```
Seq2:  $(c_1, s) \rightarrow (c_1', s') \implies (c_1; c_2, s) \rightarrow (c_1'; c_2, s')$  |
```

IfTrue: $bval b s \implies (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2, s) \rightarrow (c_1, s)$ |
IfFalse: $\neg bval b s \implies (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2, s) \rightarrow (c_2, s)$ |

While: $(\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c, s) \rightarrow$
 $(\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c; \text{ WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \text{ ELSE SKIP}, s)$

abbreviation

`small_steps :: com * state \Rightarrow com * state \Rightarrow bool` (**infix** $\rightarrow*$ 55)
where $x \rightarrow* y == star small_step x y$

4.2 Executability

code_pred `small_step` .

```
values {(c', map t ["x", "y", "z"]) | c' t.  

("x" ::= V "z"; "y" ::= V "x",  

<"x" := 3, "y" := 7, "z" := 5>)  $\rightarrow*$  (c', t)}
```

4.3 Proof infrastructure

4.3.1 Induction rules

The default induction rule `small_step.induct` only works for lemmas of the form $a \rightarrow b \implies \dots$ where a and b are not already pairs (*DUMMY*, *DUMMY*). We can generate a suitable variant of `small_step.induct` for pairs by “splitting” the arguments \rightarrow into pairs:

lemmas `small_step.induct = small_step.induct[split_format(complete)]`

4.3.2 Proof automation

declare `small_step.intros[simp,intro]`

Rule inversion:

```
inductive_cases SkipE[elim!]: (SKIP, s)  $\rightarrow$  ct
thm SkipE
inductive_cases AssignE[elim!]: (x ::= a, s)  $\rightarrow$  ct
thm AssignE
inductive_cases SeqE[elim]: (c1;;c2, s)  $\rightarrow$  ct
thm SeqE
inductive_cases IfE[elim!]: (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2, s)  $\rightarrow$  ct
inductive_cases WhileE[elim]: (WHILE b DO c, s)  $\rightarrow$  ct
```

A simple property:

```

lemma deterministic:
   $cs \rightarrow cs' \implies cs \rightarrow cs'' \implies cs'' = cs'$ 
apply(induction arbitrary:  $cs''$  rule: small_step.induct)
apply blast+
done

```

4.4 Equivalence with big-step semantics

```

lemma star_seq2:  $(c1,s) \rightarrow^* (c1',s') \implies (c1;;c2,s) \rightarrow^* (c1';;c2,s')$ 
proof(induction rule: star.induct)
  case refl thus ?case by simp
next
  case step
    thus ?case by (metis Seq2 star.step)
qed

```

```

lemma seq_comp:
   $\llbracket (c1,s1) \rightarrow^* (\text{SKIP},s2); (c2,s2) \rightarrow^* (\text{SKIP},s3) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies (c1;;c2, s1) \rightarrow^* (\text{SKIP},s3)$ 
by(blast intro: star.step star_seq2 star_trans)

```

The following proof corresponds to one on the board where one would show chains of \rightarrow and \rightarrow^* steps.

```

lemma big_to_small:
   $cs \Rightarrow t \implies cs \rightarrow^* (\text{SKIP},t)$ 
proof (induction rule: big_step.induct)
  fix s show  $(\text{SKIP},s) \rightarrow^* (\text{SKIP},s)$  by simp
next
  fix x a s show  $(x ::= a,s) \rightarrow^* (\text{SKIP}, s(x := \text{aval } a \text{ } s))$  by auto
next
  fix c1 c2 s1 s2 s3
  assume  $(c1,s1) \rightarrow^* (\text{SKIP},s2)$  and  $(c2,s2) \rightarrow^* (\text{SKIP},s3)$ 
  thus  $(c1;;c2, s1) \rightarrow^* (\text{SKIP},s3)$  by (rule seq_comp)
next
  fix s::state and b c0 c1 t
  assume bval b s
  hence  $(\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c0 \text{ ELSE } c1,s) \rightarrow (c0,s)$  by simp
  moreover assume  $(c0,s) \rightarrow^* (\text{SKIP},t)$ 
  ultimately
  show  $(\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c0 \text{ ELSE } c1,s) \rightarrow^* (\text{SKIP},t)$  by (metis star.simps)
next
  fix s::state and b c0 c1 t
  assume  $\neg b \text{val } b \text{ } s$ 
  hence  $(\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c0 \text{ ELSE } c1,s) \rightarrow (c1,s)$  by simp

```

```

moreover assume  $(c_1, s) \rightarrow^* (SKIP, t)$ 
ultimately
show (IF b THEN c0 ELSE c1, s)  $\rightarrow^* (SKIP, t)$  by (metis star.simps)
next
fix b c and s::state
assume b:  $\neg bval\ b\ s$ 
let ?if = IF b THEN c;; WHILE b DO c ELSE SKIP
have (WHILE b DO c, s)  $\rightarrow$  (?if, s) by blast
moreover have (?if, s)  $\rightarrow$  (SKIP, s) by (simp add: b)
ultimately show (WHILE b DO c, s)  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP, s) by (metis star.refl
star.step)
next
fix b c s s' t
let ?w = WHILE b DO c
let ?if = IF b THEN c;; ?w ELSE SKIP
assume w: (?w, s')  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP, t)
assume c: (c, s)  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP, s')
assume b: bval b s
have (?w, s)  $\rightarrow$  (?if, s) by blast
moreover have (?if, s)  $\rightarrow$  (c;; ?w, s) by (simp add: b)
moreover have (c;; ?w, s)  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP, t) by (rule seq_comp[OF c w])
ultimately show (WHILE b DO c, s)  $\rightarrow^*$  (SKIP, t) by (metis star.simps)
qed

```

Each case of the induction can be proved automatically:

```

lemma cs  $\Rightarrow$  t  $\implies$  cs  $\rightarrow^* (SKIP, t)$ 
proof (induction rule: big_step.induct)
  case Skip show ?case by blast
next
  case Assign show ?case by blast
next
  case Seq thus ?case by (blast intro: seq_comp)
next
  case IfTrue thus ?case by (blast intro: star.step)
next
  case IfFalse thus ?case by (blast intro: star.step)
next
  case WhileFalse thus ?case
    by (metis star.step star_step1 small_step.IfFalse small_step.While)
next
  case WhileTrue
    thus ?case
      by (metis While seq_comp small_step.IfTrue star.step[of small_step])
qed

```

```

lemma small1_big_continue:
   $cs \rightarrow cs' \implies cs' \Rightarrow t \implies cs \Rightarrow t$ 
  apply (induction arbitrary: t rule: small_step.induct)
  apply auto
  done

```

```

lemma small_big_continue:
   $cs \rightarrow* cs' \implies cs' \Rightarrow t \implies cs \Rightarrow t$ 
  apply (induction rule: star.induct)
  apply (auto intro: small1_big_continue)
  done

```

```

lemma small_to_big:  $cs \rightarrow* (SKIP, t) \implies cs \Rightarrow t$ 
by (metis small_big_continue Skip)

```

Finally, the equivalence theorem:

```

theorem big_iff_small:
   $cs \Rightarrow t = cs \rightarrow* (SKIP, t)$ 
by (metis big_to_small small_to_big)

```

4.5 Final configurations and infinite reductions

```

definition final  $cs \longleftrightarrow \neg(\exists X cs'. cs \rightarrow cs')$ 

```

```

lemma finalD: final (c,s)  $\implies c = SKIP$ 
apply(simp add: final_def)
apply(induction c)
apply blast+
done

```

```

lemma final_iff_SKIP: final (c,s) = (c = SKIP)
by (metis SkipE finalD final_def)

```

Now we can show that \Rightarrow yields a final state iff \rightarrow terminates:

```

lemma big_iff_small_termination:
   $(\exists X t. cs \Rightarrow t) \longleftrightarrow (\exists X cs'. cs \rightarrow* cs' \wedge \text{final } cs')$ 
by(simp add: big_iff_small final_iff_SKIP)

```

This is the same as saying that the absence of a big step result is equivalent with absence of a terminating small step sequence, i.e. with nontermination. Since \rightarrow is deterministic, there is no difference between may and must terminate.

```

end

```

5 Compiler for IMP

```
theory Compiler imports Big_Step Star
begin
```

5.1 List setup

In the following, we use the length of lists as integers instead of natural numbers. Instead of converting *nat* to *int* explicitly, we tell Isabelle to coerce *nat* automatically when necessary.

```
declare [[coercion_enabled]]
declare [[coercion int :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  int]]
```

Similarly, we will want to access the *i*th element of a list, where *i* is an *int*.

```
fun inth :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  'ia (infixl !! 100) where
  (x # xs) !! i = (if i = 0 then x else xs !! (i - 1))
```

The only additional lemma we need about this function is indexing over append:

```
lemma inth_append [simp]:
  0  $\leq$  i  $\Rightarrow$ 
  (xs @ ys) !! i = (if i < size xs then xs !! i else ys !! (i - size xs))
by (induction xs arbitrary: i) (auto simp: algebra_simps)
```

We hide coercion *int* applied to *length*:

```
abbreviation (output)
  isize xs == int (length xs)
```

```
notation isize (size)
```

5.2 Instructions and Stack Machine

```
datatype instr =
  LOADI int | LOAD vname | ADD | STORE vname |
  JMP int | JMPELESS int | JMPGE int
type_synonym stack = val list
type_synonym config = int  $\times$  state  $\times$  stack
```

```
abbreviation hd2 xs == hd(tl xs)
abbreviation tl2 xs == tl(tl xs)
```

```
fun iexec :: instr  $\Rightarrow$  config  $\Rightarrow$  config where
  iexec instr (i,s,stk) = (case instr of
    LOADI n  $\Rightarrow$  (i+1,s, n#stk) |
```

$$\begin{aligned}
LOAD\ x \Rightarrow & (i+1,s, s\ x \# stk) \mid \\
ADD \Rightarrow & (i+1,s, (hd2\ stk + hd\ stk) \# tl2\ stk) \mid \\
STORE\ x \Rightarrow & (i+1,s(x := hd\ stk),tl\ stk) \mid \\
JMP\ n \Rightarrow & (i+1+n,s,stk) \mid \\
JMPLESS\ n \Rightarrow & (\text{if } hd2\ stk < hd\ stk \text{ then } i+1+n \text{ else } i+1,s,tl2\ stk) \mid \\
JMPGE\ n \Rightarrow & (\text{if } hd2\ stk >= hd\ stk \text{ then } i+1+n \text{ else } i+1,s,tl2\ stk)
\end{aligned}$$

definition

$$\begin{aligned}
exec1 :: instr\ list \Rightarrow config \Rightarrow config \Rightarrow bool \\
((_/\vdash(_ \rightarrow / _)) [59,0,59] 60)
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
P \vdash c \rightarrow c' = \\
(\exists i\ s\ stk.\ c = (i,s,stk) \wedge c' = iexec(P!!i)\ (i,s,stk) \wedge 0 \leq i \wedge i < \text{size } P)
\end{aligned}$$

lemma *exec1I* [*intro, code-pred-intro*]:

$$\begin{aligned}
c' = iexec\ (P!!i)\ (i,s,stk) \implies 0 \leq i \implies i < \text{size } P \\
\implies P \vdash (i,s,stk) \rightarrow c'
\end{aligned}$$

by (*simp add: exec1_def*)

abbreviation

$$exec :: instr\ list \Rightarrow config \Rightarrow config \Rightarrow bool ((_/\vdash(_ \rightarrow */ _)) 50)$$

where

$$exec\ P \equiv star\ (exec1\ P)$$

declare *star.step*[*intro*]

lemmas *exec_induct* = *star.induct* [*of exec1 P, split-format(complete)*]

code_pred *exec1* **by** (*metis exec1_def*)

values

$$\begin{aligned}
& \{(i,\text{map } t["x","y"],stk) \mid i\ t\ stk. \\
& [LOAD\ "y",\ STORE\ "x"] \vdash \\
& (0,<"x":=3,\ "y":=4,>,\ []) \rightarrow* (i,t,stk)\}
\end{aligned}$$

5.3 Verification infrastructure

Below we need to argue about the execution of code that is embedded in larger programs. For this purpose we show that execution is preserved by appending code to the left or right of a program.

lemma *iexec_shift* [*simp*]:

$$((n+i',s',stk') = iexec\ x\ (n+i,s,stk)) = ((i',s',stk') = iexec\ x\ (i,s,stk))$$

by (*auto split:instr.split*)

```

lemma exec1_appendR:  $P \vdash c \rightarrow c' \implies P @ P' \vdash c \rightarrow c'$ 
by (auto simp: exec1_def)

lemma exec_appendR:  $P \vdash c \rightarrow* c' \implies P @ P' \vdash c \rightarrow* c'$ 
by (induction rule: star.induct) (fastforce intro: exec1_appendR)+

lemma exec1_appendL:
  fixes i i' :: int
  shows
     $P \vdash (i, s, stk) \rightarrow (i', s', stk') \implies$ 
     $P' @ P \vdash (\text{size}(P') + i, s, stk) \rightarrow (\text{size}(P') + i', s', stk')$ 
  unfolding exec1_def
  by (auto simp del: iexec.simps)

lemma exec_appendL:
  fixes i i' :: int
  shows
     $P \vdash (i, s, stk) \rightarrow* (i', s', stk') \implies$ 
     $P' @ P \vdash (\text{size}(P') + i, s, stk) \rightarrow* (\text{size}(P') + i', s', stk')$ 
  by (induction rule: exec.induct) (blast intro!: exec1_appendL)+
```

Now we specialise the above lemmas to enable automatic proofs of $P \vdash c \rightarrow* c'$ where P is a mixture of concrete instructions and pieces of code that we already know how they execute (by induction), combined by @ and #. Backward jumps are not supported. The details should be skipped on a first reading.

If we have just executed the first instruction of the program, drop it:

```

lemma exec_Cons_1 [intro]:
   $P \vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow* (j, t, stk') \implies$ 
  instr#P  $\vdash (1, s, stk) \rightarrow* (1+j, t, stk')$ 
by (drule exec_appendL[where  $P'=[instr]$ ]) simp
```

```

lemma exec_appendL_if[intro]:
  fixes i i' j :: int
  shows
     $\text{size } P' \leq i$ 
     $\implies P \vdash (i - \text{size } P', s, stk) \rightarrow* (j, s', stk')$ 
     $\implies i' = \text{size } P' + j$ 
     $\implies P' @ P \vdash (i, s, stk) \rightarrow* (i', s', stk')$ 
by (drule exec_appendL[where  $P'=P'$ ]) simp
```

Split the execution of a compound program up into the execution of its parts:

```
lemma exec_append_trans[intro]:
```

```

fixes i' i'' j'' :: int
shows
 $P \vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow^* (i', s', stk') \implies$ 
 $\text{size } P \leq i' \implies$ 
 $P' \vdash (i' - \text{size } P, s', stk') \rightarrow^* (i'', s'', stk'') \implies$ 
 $j'' = \text{size } P + i''$ 
 $\implies$ 
 $P @ P' \vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow^* (j'', s'', stk'')$ 
by(metis star_trans[OF exec_appendR exec_appendL_if])

```

```
declare Let_def[simp]
```

5.4 Compilation

```

fun acomp :: aexp  $\Rightarrow$  instr list where
  acomp (N n) = [LOADI n] |
  acomp (V x) = [LOAD x] |
  acomp (Plus a1 a2) = acomp a1 @ acomp a2 @ [ADD]

lemma acomp_correct[intro]:
  acomp a  $\vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow^* (\text{size}(acomp a), s, \text{aval } a \ s \# stk)$ 
  by (induction a arbitrary: stk) fastforce+

fun bcomp :: bexp  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  instr list where
  bcomp (Bc v) f n = (if v=f then [JMP n] else [])
  bcomp (Not b) f n = bcomp b ( $\neg$ f) n |
  bcomp (And b1 b2) f n =
    (let cb2 = bcomp b2 f n;
     m = (if f then size cb2 else (size cb2::int)+n);
     cb1 = bcomp b1 False m
     in cb1 @ cb2) |
  bcomp (Less a1 a2) f n =
    acomp a1 @ acomp a2 @ (if f then [JMPESS n] else [JMPGE n])

value
  bcomp (And (Less (V "x") (V "y")) (Not(Less (V "u") (V "v")))) 
        False 3

lemma bcomp_correct[intro]:
  fixes n :: int
  shows
  0  $\leq$  n  $\implies$ 
  bcomp b f n  $\vdash$ 

```

```

 $(0,s,stk) \rightarrow* (size(bcomp b f n) + (if f = bval b s then n else 0),s,stk)$ 
proof(induction b arbitrary: f n)
  case Not
    from Not(1)[where f= $\sim$ f] Not(2) show ?case by fastforce
  next
    case (And b1 b2)
      from And(1)[of if f then size(bcomp b2 f n) else size(bcomp b2 f n) + n
                  False]
        And(2)[of n f] And(3)
        show ?case by fastforce
  qed fastforce+

fun ccomp :: com  $\Rightarrow$  instr list where
  ccomp SKIP = [] |
  ccomp (x ::= a) = acomp a @ [STORE x] |
  ccomp (c1;;c2) = ccomp c1 @ ccomp c2 |
  ccomp (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2) =
    (let cc1 = ccomp c1; cc2 = ccomp c2; cb = bcomp b False (size cc1 + 1)
     in cb @ cc1 @ JMP (size cc2) # cc2) |
  ccomp (WHILE b DO c) =
    (let cc = ccomp c; cb = bcomp b False (size cc + 1)
     in cb @ cc @ [JMP (-(size cb + size cc + 1))])

value ccomp
  (IF Less (V "u") (N 1) THEN "u" ::= Plus (V "u") (N 1)
   ELSE "v" ::= V "u")

value ccomp (WHILE Less (V "u") (N 1) DO ("u" ::= Plus (V "u") (N 1)))

```

5.5 Preservation of semantics

```

lemma ccomp_bigstep:
  (c,s)  $\Rightarrow$  t  $\Longrightarrow$  ccomp c  $\vdash$  (0,s,stk)  $\rightarrow*$  (size(ccomp c),t,stk)
proof(induction arbitrary: stk rule: big_step_induct)
  case (Assign x a s)
    show ?case by (fastforce simp:fun_upd_def cong: if_cong)
  next
    case (Seq c1 s1 s2 c2 s3)
      let ?cc1 = ccomp c1 let ?cc2 = ccomp c2
      have ?cc1 @ ?cc2  $\vdash$  (0,s1,stk)  $\rightarrow*$  (size ?cc1,s2,stk)
        using Seq.IH(1) by fastforce
    moreover

```

```

have ?cc1 @ ?cc2 ⊢ (size ?cc1,s2,stk) →* (size(?cc1 @ ?cc2),s3,stk)
  using Seq.IH(2) by fastforce
ultimately show ?case by simp (blast intro: star_trans)
next
  case (WhileTrue b s1 c s2 s3)
  let ?cc = ccomp c
  let ?cb = bcomp b False (size ?cc + 1)
  let ?cw = ccomp(WHILE b DO c)
  have ?cw ⊢ (0,s1,stk) →* (size ?cb,s1,stk)
    using ⟨bval b s1⟩ by fastforce
  moreover
  have ?cw ⊢ (size ?cb,s1,stk) →* (size ?cb + size ?cc,s2,stk)
    using WhileTrue.IH(1) by fastforce
  moreover
  have ?cw ⊢ (size ?cb + size ?cc,s2,stk) →* (0,s2,stk)
    by fastforce
  moreover
  have ?cw ⊢ (0,s2,stk) →* (size ?cw,s3,stk) by(rule WhileTrue.IH(2))
  ultimately show ?case by(blast intro: star_trans)
qed fastforce+

```

end

```

theory Compiler2
imports Compiler
begin

```

6 Compiler Correctness, Reverse Direction

6.1 Definitions

Execution in n steps for simpler induction

```

primrec
  exec_n :: instr list ⇒ config ⇒ nat ⇒ config ⇒ bool
  (_/ ⊢ (_ → ^/_) [65,0,1000,55] 55)
where
  P ⊢ c → ^0 c' = (c' = c) |
  P ⊢ c → ^n(Suc n) c'' = (Ǝ c'. (P ⊢ c → c') ∧ P ⊢ c' → ^n c'')

```

The possible successor PCs of an instruction at position n

```

definition isuccs :: instr ⇒ int ⇒ int set where
  isuccs i n = (case i of

```

$$\begin{aligned}
JMP\ j &\Rightarrow \{n + 1 + j\} \mid \\
JMPLESS\ j &\Rightarrow \{n + 1 + j, n + 1\} \mid \\
JMPGE\ j &\Rightarrow \{n + 1 + j, n + 1\} \mid \\
_ &\Rightarrow \{n + 1\}
\end{aligned}$$

The possible successors PCs of an instruction list

definition *succs* :: *instr list* \Rightarrow *int* \Rightarrow *int set* **where**
succs P n = {*s*. $\exists i::int. 0 \leq i \wedge i < size P \wedge s \in isuccs (P!!i) (n+i)$ }

Possible exit PCs of a program

definition *exits* :: *instr list* \Rightarrow *int set* **where**
exits P = *succs P 0* - {*i*. $i < size P$ }

6.2 Basic properties of *exec_n*

lemma *exec_n_exec*:
 $P \vdash c \rightarrow^{\hat{n}} c' \implies P \vdash c \rightarrow^* c'$
by (*induct n arbitrary: c*) *auto*

lemma *exec_0* [*intro!*]: $P \vdash c \rightarrow^0 c$ **by** *simp*

lemma *exec_Suc*:
 $\llbracket P \vdash c \rightarrow c'; P \vdash c' \rightarrow^{\hat{n}} c'' \rrbracket \implies P \vdash c \rightarrow^{\hat{}}(Suc n) c''$
by (*fastforce simp del: split_paired_Ex*)

lemma *exec_exec_n*:
 $P \vdash c \rightarrow^* c' \implies \exists n. P \vdash c \rightarrow^{\hat{n}} c'$
by (*induct rule: star.induct*) (*auto intro: exec_Suc*)

lemma *exec_eq_exec_n*:
 $(P \vdash c \rightarrow^* c') = (\exists n. P \vdash c \rightarrow^{\hat{n}} c')$
by (*blast intro: exec_exec_n exec_n_exec*)

lemma *exec_n_Nil* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket \vdash c \rightarrow^k c' = (c' = c \wedge k = 0) \rrbracket$
by (*induct k*) (*auto simp: exec1_def*)

lemma *exec1_exec_n* [*intro!*]:
 $P \vdash c \rightarrow c' \implies P \vdash c \rightarrow^1 c'$
by (*cases c'*) *simp*

6.3 Concrete symbolic execution steps

lemma *exec_n_step*:

```

 $n \neq n' \implies$ 
 $P \vdash (n, stk, s) \rightarrow^k (n', stk', s') =$ 
 $(\exists c. P \vdash (n, stk, s) \rightarrow c \wedge P \vdash c \rightarrow^k (n', stk', s') \wedge 0 < k)$ 
by (cases k) auto

```

```

lemma exec1_end:
size P <= fst c  $\implies \neg P \vdash c \rightarrow c'$ 
by (auto simp: exec1_def)

```

```

lemma exec_n_end:
size P <= (n::int)  $\implies$ 
P  $\vdash (n, s, stk) \rightarrow^k (n', s', stk') = (n' = n \wedge stk' = stk \wedge s' = s \wedge k = 0)$ 
by (cases k) (auto simp: exec1_end)

```

```
lemmas exec_n_simps = exec_n_step exec_n_end
```

6.4 Basic properties of succs

```

lemma succs_simps [simp]:
succs [ADD] n = {n + 1}
succs [LOADI v] n = {n + 1}
succs [LOAD x] n = {n + 1}
succs [STORE x] n = {n + 1}
succs [JMP i] n = {n + 1 + i}
succs [JMPGE i] n = {n + 1 + i, n + 1}
succs [JMPESS i] n = {n + 1 + i, n + 1}
by (auto simp: succs_def isuccs_def)

```

```

lemma succs_empty [iff]: succs [] n = {}
by (simp add: succs_def)

```

```

lemma succs_Cons:
succs (x#xs) n = isuccs x n  $\cup$  succs xs (1+n) (is _ = ?x  $\cup$  ?xs)
proof
let ?isuccs =  $\lambda p P n i::int. 0 \leq i \wedge i < size P \wedge p \in isuccs (P!!i) (n+i)$ 
{ fix p assume p  $\in$  succs (x#xs) n
  then obtain i::int where isuccs: ?isuccs p (x#xs) n i
    unfolding succs_def by auto
  have p  $\in$  ?x  $\cup$  ?xs
  proof cases
    assume i = 0 with isuccs show ?thesis by simp
  next
    assume i  $\neq$  0
    with isuccs

```

```

have ?isuccs p xs (1+n) (i - 1) by auto
hence p ∈ ?xs unfolding succs_def by blast
thus ?thesis ..
qed
}
thus succs (x#xs) n ⊆ ?x ∪ ?xs ..

{ fix p assume p ∈ ?x ∨ p ∈ ?xs
  hence p ∈ succs (x#xs) n
  proof
    assume p ∈ ?x thus ?thesis by (fastforce simp: succs_def)
  next
    assume p ∈ ?xs
    then obtain i where ?isuccs p xs (1+n) i
      unfolding succs_def by auto
    hence ?isuccs p (x#xs) n (1+i)
      by (simp add: algebra_simps)
    thus ?thesis unfolding succs_def by blast
  qed
}
thus ?x ∪ ?xs ⊆ succs (x#xs) n by blast
qed

lemma succs_iexec1:
  assumes c' = iexec (P!!i) (i,s,stk) 0 ≤ i i < size P
  shows fst c' ∈ succs P 0
  using assms by (auto simp: succs_def isuccs_def split: instr.split)

lemma succs_shift:
  (p - n ∈ succs P 0) = (p ∈ succs P n)
  by (fastforce simp: succs_def isuccs_def split: instr.split)

lemma inj_op_plus [simp]:
  inj (op + (i::int))
  by (metis add_minus_cancel inj_on_inverseI)

lemma succs_set_shift [simp]:
  op + i ` succs xs 0 = succs xs i
  by (force simp: succs_shift [where n=i, symmetric] intro: set_eqI)

lemma succs_append [simp]:
  succs (xs @ ys) n = succs xs n ∪ succs ys (n + size xs)
  by (induct xs arbitrary: n) (auto simp: succs_Cons algebra_simps)

```

```

lemma exits_append [simp]:
  exits (xs @ ys) = exits xs ∪ (op + (size xs)) ` exits ys -
    {0..<size xs + size ys}
  by (auto simp: exits_def image_set_diff)

lemma exits_single:
  exits [x] = isuccs x 0 - {0}
  by (auto simp: exits_def succs_def)

lemma exits_Cons:
  exits (x # xs) = (isuccs x 0 - {0}) ∪ (op + 1) ` exits xs -
    {0..<1 + size xs}
  using exits_append [of [x] xs]
  by (simp add: exits_single)

lemma exits_empty [iff]: exits [] = {} by (simp add: exits_def)

lemma exits_simps [simp]:
  exits [ADD] = {1}
  exits [LOADI v] = {1}
  exits [LOAD x] = {1}
  exits [STORE x] = {1}
  i ≠ -1 ⇒ exits [JMP i] = {1 + i}
  i ≠ -1 ⇒ exits [JMPGE i] = {1 + i, 1}
  i ≠ -1 ⇒ exits [JMPESS i] = {1 + i, 1}
  by (auto simp: exits_def)

lemma acomp_succs [simp]:
  succs (acomp a) n = {n + 1 .. n + size (acomp a)}
  by (induct a arbitrary: n) auto

lemma acomp_size:
  (1::int) ≤ size (acomp a)
  by (induct a) auto

lemma acomp_exits [simp]:
  exits (acomp a) = {size (acomp a)}
  by (auto simp: exits_def acomp_size)

lemma bcomp_succs:
  0 ≤ i ⇒
  succs (bcomp b f i) n ⊆ {n .. n + size (bcomp b f i)}
    ∪ {n + i + size (bcomp b f i)}

```

```

proof (induction b arbitrary: f i n)
  case (And b1 b2)
  from And.prems
  show ?case
    by (cases f)
      (auto dest: And.IH(1) [THEN subsetD, rotated]
       And.IH(2) [THEN subsetD, rotated])
  qed auto

lemmas bcomp_succsD [dest!] = bcomp_succs [THEN subsetD, rotated]

lemma bcomp_exits:
  fixes i :: int
  shows
     $0 \leq i \implies$ 
    exits (bcomp b f i)  $\subseteq \{size(bcomp b f i), i + size(bcomp b f i)\}$ 
  by (auto simp: exits_def)

lemma bcomp_exitsD [dest!]:
  p  $\in$  exits (bcomp b f i)  $\implies 0 \leq i \implies$ 
  p = size (bcomp b f i)  $\vee p = i + size(bcomp b f i)$ 
  using bcomp_exits by auto

lemma ccomp_succs:
  succs (ccomp c) n  $\subseteq \{n..n + size(ccomp c)\}$ 
proof (induction c arbitrary: n)
  case SKIP thus ?case by simp
next
  case Assign thus ?case by simp
next
  case (Seq c1 c2)
  from Seq.prems
  show ?case
    by (fastforce dest: Seq.IH [THEN subsetD])
next
  case (If b c1 c2)
  from If.prems
  show ?case
    by (auto dest!: If.IH [THEN subsetD] simp: isuccs_def succs_Cons)
next
  case (While b c)
  from While.prems
  show ?case by (auto dest!: While.IH [THEN subsetD])
qed

```

```

lemma ccomp_exits:
  exits (ccomp c) ⊆ {size (ccomp c)}
  using ccomp_succs [of c 0] by (auto simp: exits_def)

```

```

lemma ccomp_exitsD [dest!]:
  p ∈ exits (ccomp c) ⟹ p = size (ccomp c)
  using ccomp_exits by auto

```

6.5 Splitting up machine executions

```

lemma exec1_split:
  fixes i j :: int
  shows
    P @ c @ P' ⊢ (size P + i, s) → (j, s') ⟹ 0 ≤ i ⟹ i < size c ⟹
    c ⊢ (i, s) → (j - size P, s')
  by (auto split: instr.splits simp: exec1_def)

```

```

lemma exec_n_split:
  fixes i j :: int
  assumes P @ c @ P' ⊢ (size P + i, s) → ^n (j, s')
  0 ≤ i i < size c
  j ∉ {size P .. < size P + size c}
  shows ∃ s'' (i':int) k m.
    c ⊢ (i, s) → ^k (i', s'') ∧
    i' ∈ exits c ∧
    P @ c @ P' ⊢ (size P + i', s'') → ^m (j, s') ∧
    n = k + m
  using assms proof (induction n arbitrary: i j s)
  case 0
  thus ?case by simp
  next
    case (Suc n)
    have i: 0 ≤ i i < size c by fact+
    from Suc.preds
    have j: ¬ (size P ≤ j ∧ j < size P + size c) by simp
    from Suc.preds
    obtain i0 s0 where
      step: P @ c @ P' ⊢ (size P + i, s) → (i0, s0) and
      rest: P @ c @ P' ⊢ (i0, s0) → ^n (j, s')
    by clarsimp
    from step i
    have c: c ⊢ (i, s) → (i0 - size P, s0) by (rule exec1_split)

```

```

have  $i0 = \text{size } P + (i0 - \text{size } P)$  by simp
then obtain  $j0::int$  where  $j0: i0 = \text{size } P + j0 ..$ 

note split_paired_Ex [simp del]

{ assume  $j0 \in \{0 .. < \text{size } c\}$ 
  with  $j0 j \text{ rest } c$ 
  have ?case
    by (fastforce dest!: Suc.IH intro!: exec_Suc)
} moreover {
  assume  $j0 \notin \{0 .. < \text{size } c\}$ 
  moreover
  from  $c j0$  have  $j0 \in \text{succs } c 0$ 
    by (auto dest: succs_iexec1 simp: exec1_def simp del: iexec.simps)
  ultimately
  have  $j0 \in \text{exists } c$  by (simp add: exists_def)
  with  $c j0 \text{ rest}$ 
  have ?case by fastforce
}
ultimately
show ?case by cases
qed

lemma exec_n_drop_right:
fixes  $j :: int$ 
assumes  $c @ P' \vdash (0, s) \rightarrow^n (j, s') j \notin \{0..<\text{size } c\}$ 
shows  $\exists s'' i' k m.$ 
  (if  $c = []$  then  $s'' = s \wedge i' = 0 \wedge k = 0$ 
  else  $c \vdash (0, s) \rightarrow^k (i', s'') \wedge$ 
   $i' \in \text{exists } c \wedge$ 
 $c @ P' \vdash (i', s'') \rightarrow^m (j, s') \wedge$ 
 $n = k + m$ 
using assms
by (cases  $c = []$ )
  (auto dest: exec_n_split [where  $P=[]$ , simplified])

Dropping the left context of a potentially incomplete execution of  $c$ .

lemma exec1_drop_left:
fixes  $i n :: int$ 
assumes  $P1 @ P2 \vdash (i, s, stk) \rightarrow (n, s', stk')$  and  $\text{size } P1 \leq i$ 
shows  $P2 \vdash (i - \text{size } P1, s, stk) \rightarrow (n - \text{size } P1, s', stk')$ 
proof -
  have  $i = \text{size } P1 + (i - \text{size } P1)$  by simp

```

```

then obtain i' :: int where i = size P1 + i' ..
moreover
have n = size P1 + (n - size P1) by simp
then obtain n' :: int where n = size P1 + n' ..
ultimately
show ?thesis using assms
  by (clarsimp simp: exec1_def simp del: iexec.simps)
qed

lemma exec_n_drop_left:
  fixes i n :: int
  assumes P @ P' ⊢ (i, s, stk) → ^k (n, s', stk')
    size P ≤ i exits P' ⊆ {0..}
  shows P' ⊢ (i - size P, s, stk) → ^k (n - size P, s', stk')
  using assms proof (induction k arbitrary: i s stk)
    case 0 thus ?case by simp
  next
    case (Suc k)
    from Suc.preds
    obtain i' s'' stk'' where
      step: P @ P' ⊢ (i, s, stk) → (i', s'', stk'') and
      rest: P @ P' ⊢ (i', s'', stk'') → ^k (n, s', stk')
      by auto
    from step (size P ≤ i)
    have P' ⊢ (i - size P, s, stk) → (i' - size P, s'', stk'')
      by (rule exec1_drop_left)
    moreover
    then have i' - size P ∈ succs P' 0
      by (fastforce dest!: succs_iexec1 simp: exec1_def simp del: iexec.simps)
    with (exits P' ⊆ {0..})
    have size P ≤ i' by (auto simp: exits_def)
    from rest this (exits P' ⊆ {0..})
    have P' ⊢ (i' - size P, s'', stk'') → ^k (n - size P, s', stk')
      by (rule Suc.IH)
    ultimately
    show ?case by auto
  qed

lemmas exec_n_drop_Cons =
  exec_n_drop_left [where P=[instr], simplified] for instr

definition
  closed P ↔ exits P ⊆ {size P}

```

```

lemma ccomp_closed [simp, intro!]: closed (ccomp c)
using ccomp_exits by (auto simp: closed_def)

lemma acomp_closed [simp, intro!]: closed (acomp c)
by (simp add: closed_def)

lemma exec_n_split_full:
  fixes j :: int
  assumes exec:  $P @ P' \vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow^k (j, s', stk')$ 
  assumes P: size P  $\leq j$ 
  assumes closed: closed P
  assumes exits: exits  $P' \subseteq \{0..\}$ 
  shows  $\exists k1 k2 s'' stk''. P \vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow^k1 (size P, s'', stk'') \wedge$ 
         $P' \vdash (0, s'', stk'') \rightarrow^k2 (j - size P, s', stk')$ 
proof (cases P)
  case Nil with exec
  show ?thesis by fastforce
next
  case Cons
  hence 0 < size P by simp
  with exec P closed
  obtain k1 k2 s'' stk'' where
    1:  $P \vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow^k1 (size P, s'', stk'')$  and
    2:  $P @ P' \vdash (size P, s'', stk'') \rightarrow^k2 (j, s', stk')$ 
    by (auto dest!: exec_n_split [where P=[] and i=0, simplified]
          simp: closed_def)
  moreover
  have j = size P + (j - size P) by simp
  then obtain j0 :: int where j = size P + j0 ..
  ultimately
  show ?thesis using exits
    by (fastforce dest: exec_n_drop_left)
qed

```

6.6 Correctness theorem

```

lemma acomp_neq_Nil [simp]:
  acomp a  $\neq []$ 
  by (induct a) auto

lemma acomp_exec_n [dest!]:
  acomp a  $\vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow^n (size (acomp a), s', stk') \implies$ 
   $s' = s \wedge stk' = aval a s \# stk$ 
proof (induction a arbitrary: n s' stk stk')

```

```

case (Plus a1 a2)
let ?sz = size (acomp a1) + (size (acomp a2) + 1)
from Plus.prems
have acomp a1 @ acomp a2 @ [ADD]  $\vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow^{\hat{n}} (\text{?sz}, s', stk')$ 
  by (simp add: algebra_simps)

then obtain n1 s1 stk1 n2 s2 stk2 n3 where
  acomp a1  $\vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow^{\hat{n}1} (\text{size (acomp a1)}, s1, stk1)$ 
  acomp a2  $\vdash (0, s1, stk1) \rightarrow^{\hat{n}2} (\text{size (acomp a2)}, s2, stk2)$ 
    [ADD]  $\vdash (0, s2, stk2) \rightarrow^{\hat{n}3} (1, s', stk')$ 
  by (auto dest!: exec_n_split_full)

thus ?case by (fastforce dest: Plus.IH simp: exec_n_simps exec1_def)
qed (auto simp: exec_n_simps exec1_def)

lemma bcomp_split:
  fixes i j :: int
  assumes bcomp b f i @ P'  $\vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow^{\hat{n}} (j, s', stk')$ 
    j  $\notin \{0..<\text{size (bcomp b f i)}\}$   $0 \leq i$ 
  shows  $\exists s'' \text{stk''} (i'':\text{int}) k m.$ 
    bcomp b f i  $\vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow^{\hat{k}} (i', s'', stk'') \wedge$ 
     $(i' = \text{size (bcomp b f i)} \vee i' = i + \text{size (bcomp b f i)}) \wedge$ 
    bcomp b f i @ P'  $\vdash (i', s'', stk'') \rightarrow^{\hat{m}} (j, s', stk')$   $\wedge$ 
    n = k + m
  using assms by (cases bcomp b f i = []) (fastforce dest!: exec_n_drop_right)+

lemma bcomp_exec_n [dest]:
  fixes i j :: int
  assumes bcomp b f j  $\vdash (0, s, stk) \rightarrow^{\hat{n}} (i, s', stk')$ 
     $\text{size (bcomp b f j)} \leq i$   $0 \leq j$ 
  shows i = size(bcomp b f j) + (if f = bval b s then j else 0)  $\wedge$ 
    s' = s  $\wedge$  stk' = stk
  using assms proof (induction b arbitrary: f j i n s' stk')
  case Bc thus ?case
    by (simp split: split_if_asm add: exec_n_simps exec1_def)
  next
    case (Not b)
      from Not.prems show ?case
        by (fastforce dest!: Not.IH)
  next
    case (And b1 b2)
      let ?b2 = bcomp b2 f j
      let ?m = if f then size ?b2 else size ?b2 + j

```

```

let ?b1 = bcomp b1 False ?m

have j: size (bcomp (And b1 b2) f j) ≤ i 0 ≤ j by fact+

from And.prems
obtain s'' stk'' and i'::int and k m where
  b1: ?b1 ⊢ (0, s, stk) → ^k (i', s'', stk'')
  i' = size ?b1 ∨ i' = ?m + size ?b1 and
  b2: ?b2 ⊢ (i' - size ?b1, s'', stk'') → ^m (i - size ?b1, s', stk')
    by (auto dest!: bcomp_split dest: exec_n_drop_left)
from b1 j
have i' = size ?b1 + (if ¬bval b1 s then ?m else 0) ∧ s'' = s ∧ stk'' = stk
  by (auto dest!: And.IH)
with b2 j
show ?case
  by (fastforce dest!: And.IH simp: exec_n_end split: split_if_asm)
next
case Less
thus ?case by (auto dest!: exec_n_split_full simp: exec_n_simps exec1_def)

qed

lemma ccomp_empty [elim!]:
  ccomp c = [] ⇒ (c,s) ⇒ s
  by (induct c) auto

declare assign_simp [simp]

lemma ccomp_exec_n:
  ccomp c ⊢ (0,s,stk) → ^n (size(ccomp c),t,stk')
  ⇒ (c,s) ⇒ t ∧ stk' = stk
proof (induction c arbitrary: s t stk stk' n)
  case SKIP
  thus ?case by auto
next
  case (Assign x a)
  thus ?case
    by simp (fastforce dest!: exec_n_split_full simp: exec_n_simps exec1_def)
next
  case (Seq c1 c2)
  thus ?case by (fastforce dest!: exec_n_split_full)
next
  case (If b c1 c2)

```

```

note If.IH [dest!]

let ?if = IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2
let ?cs = ccomp ?if
let ?bcomp = bcomp b False (size (ccomp c1) + 1)

from <?cs ⊢ (0,s,stk) → ^n (size ?cs,t,stk')>
obtain i' :: int and k m s'' stk'' where
  cs: ?cs ⊢ (i',s'',stk'') → ^m (size ?cs,t,stk') and
    ?bcomp ⊢ (0,s,stk) → ^k (i', s'', stk'')
    i' = size ?bcomp ∨ i' = size ?bcomp + size (ccomp c1) + 1
  by (auto dest!: bcomp_split)

hence i':
  s''=s stk'' = stk
  i' = (if bval b s then size ?bcomp else size ?bcomp+size(ccomp c1)+1)
  by auto

with cs have cs':
  ccomp c1@JMP (size (ccomp c2))#ccomp c2 ⊢
    (if bval b s then 0 else size (ccomp c1)+1, s, stk) → ^m
    (1 + size (ccomp c1) + size (ccomp c2), t, stk')
  by (fastforce dest: exec_n_drop_left simp: exits_Cons isuccs_def algebra_simps)

show ?case
proof (cases bval b s)
  case True with cs'
  show ?thesis
  by simp
    (fastforce dest: exec_n_drop_right
      split: split_if_asm
      simp: exec_n.simps exec1_def)

next
  case False with cs'
  show ?thesis
  by (auto dest!: exec_n_drop_Cons exec_n_drop_left
    simp: exits_Cons isuccs_def)

qed
next
  case (While b c)

from While.preds
show ?case

```

```

proof (induction n arbitrary: s rule: nat_less_induct)
  case (1 n)
    { assume  $\neg bval b s$ 
      with 1.prems
      have ?case
        by simp
          (fastforce dest!: bcomp_exec_n bcomp_split simp: exec_n_simps)
    } moreover {
      assume b: bval b s
      let ?c0 = WHILE b DO c
      let ?cs = ccomp ?c0
      let ?bs = bcomp b False (size (ccomp c) + 1)
      let ?jmp = [JMP (−((size ?bs + size (ccomp c) + 1)))]
    }

    from 1.prems b
    obtain k where
      cs: ?cs  $\vdash$  (size ?bs, s, stk)  $\rightarrow$   ${}^k$  (size ?cs, t, stk') and
      k: k  $\leq$  n
      by (fastforce dest!: bcomp_split)

    have ?case
    proof cases
      assume ccomp c = []
      with cs k
      obtain m where
        ?cs  $\vdash$  (0, s, stk)  $\rightarrow$   ${}^m$  (size (ccomp ?c0), t, stk')
        m < n
        by (auto simp: exec_n_step [where k=k] exec1_def)
      with 1.IH
      show ?case by blast
    next
      assume ccomp c  $\neq$  []
      with cs
      obtain m m' s'' stk'' where
        c: ccomp c  $\vdash$  (0, s, stk)  $\rightarrow$   ${}^{m'}$  (size (ccomp c), s'', stk'') and
        rest: ?cs  $\vdash$  (size ?bs + size (ccomp c), s'', stk'')  $\rightarrow$   ${}^m$ 
          (size ?cs, t, stk') and
        m: k = m + m'
        by (auto dest: exec_n_split [where i=0, simplified])
      from c
      have (c,s)  $\Rightarrow$  s'' and stk: stk'' = stk
        by (auto dest!: While.IH)
    moreover

```

```

from rest m k stk
obtain k' where
  ?cs ⊢ (0, s'', stk) → ^k' (size ?cs, t, stk')
  k' < n
  by (auto simp: exec_n_step [where k=m] exec1_def)
with 1.IH
  have (?c0, s'') ⇒ t ∧ stk' = stk by blast
  ultimately
    show ?case using b by blast
  qed
}
ultimately show ?case by cases
qed
qed

theorem ccomp_exec:
  ccomp c ⊢ (0,s,stk) →* (size(ccomp c),t,stk') ⇒ (c,s) ⇒ t
  by (auto dest: exec_exec_n ccomp_exec_n)

corollary ccomp_sound:
  ccomp c ⊢ (0,s,stk) →* (size(ccomp c),t,stk) ←→ (c,s) ⇒ t
  by (blast intro!: ccomp_exec ccomp_bigstep)

end

```

7 A Typed Language

theory Types imports Star Complex_Main begin

We build on *Complex_Main* instead of *Main* to access the real numbers.

7.1 Arithmetic Expressions

datatype val = Iv int | Rv real

type_synonym vname = string
type_synonym state = vname ⇒ val
datatype aexp = Ic int | Rc real |
 V vname | Plus aexp aexp

inductive taval :: aexp ⇒ state ⇒ val ⇒ bool **where**
 taval (Ic i) s (Iv i) |
 taval (Rc r) s (Rv r) |
 taval (V x) s (s x) |

```

 $taval a1 s (Iv i1) \Rightarrow taval a2 s (Iv i2)$ 
 $\Rightarrow taval (Plus a1 a2) s (Iv(i1+i2)) |$ 
 $taval a1 s (Rv r1) \Rightarrow taval a2 s (Rv r2)$ 
 $\Rightarrow taval (Plus a1 a2) s (Rv(r1+r2))$ 

```

```

inductive_cases [elim!]:
   $taval (Ic i) s v \Rightarrow taval (Rc i) s v$ 
   $taval (V x) s v$ 
   $taval (Plus a1 a2) s v$ 

```

7.2 Boolean Expressions

```
datatype bexp = Bc bool | Not bexp | And bexp bexp | Less aexp aexp
```

```

inductive tbval :: bexp  $\Rightarrow$  state  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  tbval (Bc v) s v |
  tbval b s bv  $\Rightarrow$  tbval (Not b) s ( $\neg$  bv) |
  tbval b1 s bv1  $\Rightarrow$  tbval b2 s bv2  $\Rightarrow$  tbval (And b1 b2) s (bv1 & bv2) |
  taval a1 s (Iv i1)  $\Rightarrow$  taval a2 s (Iv i2)  $\Rightarrow$  tbval (Less a1 a2) s (i1 < i2) |
  taval a1 s (Rv r1)  $\Rightarrow$  taval a2 s (Rv r2)  $\Rightarrow$  tbval (Less a1 a2) s (r1 < r2)

```

7.3 Syntax of Commands

datatype

```

com = SKIP
  | Assign vname aexp      ( $_ ::= _ [1000, 61] 61$ )
  | Seq    com  com        ( $_;; _ [60, 61] 60$ )
  | If     bexp com com   (IF  $_$  THEN  $_$  ELSE  $_$  [0, 0, 61] 61)
  | While   bexp com      (WHILE  $_$  DO  $_$  [0, 61] 61)

```

7.4 Small-Step Semantics of Commands

inductive

```
small_step :: (com  $\times$  state)  $\Rightarrow$  (com  $\times$  state)  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\rightarrow$  55)
```

where

```
Assign: taval a s v  $\Rightarrow$  ( $x ::= a, s$ )  $\rightarrow$  (SKIP,  $s(x := v)$ ) |
```

```
Seq1: (SKIP;;c,s)  $\rightarrow$  (c,s) |
```

```
Seq2: (c1,s)  $\rightarrow$  (c1',s')  $\Rightarrow$  (c1;;c2,s)  $\rightarrow$  (c1';c2,s') |
```

```
IfTrue: tbval b s True  $\Rightarrow$  (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2,s)  $\rightarrow$  (c1,s) |
```

```
IfFalse: tbval b s False  $\Rightarrow$  (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2,s)  $\rightarrow$  (c2,s) |
```

While: $(\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c, s) \rightarrow (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c; ; \text{ WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \text{ ELSE } \text{SKIP}, s)$

```
lemmas small_step_induct = small_step.induct[split_format(complete)]
```

7.5 The Type System

```
datatype ty = Ity | Rty
```

```
type_synonym tyenv = vname ⇒ ty
```

```
inductive atyping :: tyenv ⇒ aexp ⇒ ty ⇒ bool
  ((/_/ ⊢ / (_ : / _)) [50,0,50] 50)
```

where

```
Ic_ty: Γ ⊢ Ic i : Ity |
```

```
Rc_ty: Γ ⊢ Rc r : Rty |
```

```
V_ty: Γ ⊢ V x : Γ x |
```

```
Plus_ty: Γ ⊢ a1 : τ ⇒ Γ ⊢ a2 : τ ⇒ Γ ⊢ Plus a1 a2 : τ
```

Warning: the “`:`” notation leads to syntactic ambiguities, i.e. multiple parse trees, because “`:`” also stands for set membership. In most situations Isabelle’s type system will reject all but one parse tree, but will still inform you of the potential ambiguity.

```
inductive btyping :: tyenv ⇒ bexp ⇒ bool (infix ⊢ 50)
```

where

```
B_ty: Γ ⊢ Bc v |
```

```
Not_ty: Γ ⊢ b ⇒ Γ ⊢ Not b |
```

```
And_ty: Γ ⊢ b1 ⇒ Γ ⊢ b2 ⇒ Γ ⊢ And b1 b2 |
```

```
Less_ty: Γ ⊢ a1 : τ ⇒ Γ ⊢ a2 : τ ⇒ Γ ⊢ Less a1 a2
```

```
inductive ctyping :: tyenv ⇒ com ⇒ bool (infix ⊢ 50) where
```

```
Skip_ty: Γ ⊢ SKIP |
```

```
Assign_ty: Γ ⊢ a : Γ(x) ⇒ Γ ⊢ x ::= a |
```

```
Seq_ty: Γ ⊢ c1 ⇒ Γ ⊢ c2 ⇒ Γ ⊢ c1;;c2 |
```

```
If_ty: Γ ⊢ b ⇒ Γ ⊢ c1 ⇒ Γ ⊢ c2 ⇒ Γ ⊢ IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2 |
```

```
While_ty: Γ ⊢ b ⇒ Γ ⊢ c ⇒ Γ ⊢ WHILE b DO c
```

inductive_cases [*elim!*]:

```
Γ ⊢ x ::= a Γ ⊢ c1;;c2
```

```
Γ ⊢ IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2
```

```
Γ ⊢ WHILE b DO c
```

7.6 Well-typed Programs Do Not Get Stuck

```
fun type :: val ⇒ ty where
```

```

type (Iv i) = Ity |
type (Rv r) = Rty

lemma type_eq_Ity[simp]: type v = Ity  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists i. v = Iv i$ )
by (cases v) simp_all

lemma type_eq_Rty[simp]: type v = Rty  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists r. v = Rv r$ )
by (cases v) simp_all

definition styping :: tyenv  $\Rightarrow$  state  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\vdash$  50)
where  $\Gamma \vdash s \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. type(s x) = \Gamma x)$ 

lemma apreservation:
 $\Gamma \vdash a : \tau \implies taval a s v \implies \Gamma \vdash s \implies type v = \tau$ 
apply (induction arbitrary: v rule: atyping.induct)
apply (fastforce simp: styping_def)+
done

lemma aprogress:  $\Gamma \vdash a : \tau \implies \Gamma \vdash s \implies \exists v. taval a s v$ 
proof (induction rule: atyping.induct)
  case (Plus_ty  $\Gamma a1 t a2$ )
    then obtain v1 v2 where  $v: taval a1 s v1 taval a2 s v2$  by blast
    show ?case
    proof (cases v1)
      case Iv
      with Plus_ty v show ?thesis
        by (fastforce intro: taval.intros(4) dest!: apreservation)
    next
      case Rv
      with Plus_ty v show ?thesis
        by (fastforce intro: taval.intros(5) dest!: apreservation)
    qed
    qed (auto intro: taval.intros)

lemma bprogress:  $\Gamma \vdash b \implies \Gamma \vdash s \implies \exists v. tbval b s v$ 
proof (induction rule: btyping.induct)
  case (Less_ty  $\Gamma a1 t a2$ )
    then obtain v1 v2 where  $v: taval a1 s v1 taval a2 s v2$ 
    by (metis aprogress)
    show ?case
    proof (cases v1)
      case Iv
      with Less_ty v show ?thesis
        by (fastforce intro!: tbval.intros(4) dest!: apreservation)

```

```

next
  case Rv
    with Less_ty v show ?thesis
      by (fastforce intro!: tbval.intros(5) dest!:apreservation)
  qed
qed (auto intro: tbval.intros)

theorem progress:
   $\Gamma \vdash c \implies \Gamma \vdash s \implies c \neq \text{SKIP} \implies \exists cs'. (c,s) \rightarrow cs'$ 
proof(induction rule: ctyping.induct)
  case Skip_ty thus ?case by simp
next
  case Assign_ty
    thus ?case by (metis Assign aprogress)
next
  case Seq_ty thus ?case by simp (metis Seq1 Seq2)
next
  case (If_ty  $\Gamma$  b c1 c2)
    then obtain bv where tbval b s bv by (metis bprogress)
    show ?case
    proof(cases bv)
      assume bv
      with (tbval b s bv) show ?case by simp (metis IfTrue)
    next
      assume  $\neg bv$ 
      with (tbval b s bv) show ?case by simp (metis IfFalse)
    qed
next
  case While_ty show ?case by (metis While)
qed

theorem styping-preservation:
   $(c,s) \rightarrow (c',s') \implies \Gamma \vdash c \implies \Gamma \vdash s \implies \Gamma \vdash s'$ 
proof(induction rule: small_step_induct)
  case Assign thus ?case
    by (auto simp: styping_def) (metis Assign(1,3) apreservation)
  qed auto

theorem ctyping-preservation:
   $(c,s) \rightarrow (c',s') \implies \Gamma \vdash c \implies \Gamma \vdash c'$ 
by (induct rule: small_step_induct) (auto simp: ctyping.intros)

abbreviation small_steps :: com * state  $\Rightarrow$  com * state  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\rightarrow*$  55)

```

```

where  $x \rightarrow^* y == star\ small\_step\ x\ y$ 

theorem type_sound:
   $(c,s) \rightarrow^* (c',s') \implies \Gamma \vdash c \implies \Gamma \vdash s \implies c' \neq SKIP$ 
   $\implies \exists cs''. (c',s') \rightarrow cs''$ 
apply(induction rule:star_induct)
apply (metis progress)
by (metis styping_preservation ctyping_preservation)

end

```

8 Security Type Systems

```

theory Sec_Type_Expr imports Big_Step
begin

```

8.1 Security Levels and Expressions

```
type_synonym level = nat
```

```
class sec =
fixes sec ::  $'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ 
```

The security/confidentiality level of each variable is globally fixed for simplicity. For the sake of examples — the general theory does not rely on it! — a variable of length n has security level n :

```
instantiation list :: (type)sec
begin
```

```
definition sec(x :: 'a list) = length x
```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
instantiation aexp :: sec
begin
```

```
fun sec_aexp :: aexp ⇒ level where
   $\text{sec} (N n) = 0 \mid$ 
   $\text{sec} (V x) = \text{sec} x \mid$ 
   $\text{sec} (\text{Plus } a_1\ a_2) = \max (\text{sec } a_1) (\text{sec } a_2)$ 
```

```

instance ..

end

instantiation bexp :: sec
begin

fun sec_bexp :: bexp  $\Rightarrow$  level where
sec (Bc v) = 0 |
sec (Not b) = sec b |
sec (And b1 b2) = max (sec b1) (sec b2) |
sec (Less a1 a2) = max (sec a1) (sec a2)

instance ..

end

abbreviation eq_le :: state  $\Rightarrow$  state  $\Rightarrow$  level  $\Rightarrow$  bool
(( $_ = _$  ' $(\leq)$ ') [51,51,0] 50) where
s = s' ( $\leq l$ ) == ( $\forall x. \text{sec } x \leq l \longrightarrow s x = s' x$ )

abbreviation eq_less :: state  $\Rightarrow$  state  $\Rightarrow$  level  $\Rightarrow$  bool
(( $_ = _$  ' $(<)$ ') [51,51,0] 50) where
s = s' ( $< l$ ) == ( $\forall x. \text{sec } x < l \longrightarrow s x = s' x$ )

lemma aval_eq_if_eq_le:
[ $s_1 = s_2 (\leq l); \text{sec } a \leq l \Rightarrow \text{aval } a s_1 = \text{aval } a s_2$ 
by (induct a) auto

lemma bval_eq_if_eq_le:
[ $s_1 = s_2 (\leq l); \text{sec } b \leq l \Rightarrow \text{bval } b s_1 = \text{bval } b s_2$ 
by (induct b) (auto simp add: aval_eq_if_eq_le)

end

```

```

theory Sec_Typing imports Sec_Type_Expr
begin

```

8.2 Syntax Directed Typing

```

inductive sec_type :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  com  $\Rightarrow$  bool (( $_ / \vdash _$ ) [0,0] 50) where

```

Skip:
 $l \vdash SKIP$ |

Assign:
 $\llbracket sec\ x \geq sec\ a; sec\ x \geq l \rrbracket \implies l \vdash x ::= a$ |

Seq:
 $\llbracket l \vdash c_1; l \vdash c_2 \rrbracket \implies l \vdash c_1;;c_2$ |

If:
 $\llbracket max\ (sec\ b)\ l \vdash c_1; max\ (sec\ b)\ l \vdash c_2 \rrbracket \implies l \vdash IF\ b\ THEN\ c_1\ ELSE\ c_2$ |

While:
 $max\ (sec\ b)\ l \vdash c \implies l \vdash WHILE\ b\ DO\ c$

```
code_pred (expected_modes: i => i => bool) sec_type .
```

```
value 0 ⊢ IF Less (V "x1") (V "x") THEN "x1" ::= N 0 ELSE SKIP
value 1 ⊢ IF Less (V "x1") (V "x") THEN "x" ::= N 0 ELSE SKIP
value 2 ⊢ IF Less (V "x1") (V "x") THEN "x1" ::= N 0 ELSE SKIP
```

inductive_cases [elim]:

```
l ⊢ x ::= a l ⊢ c1;;c2 l ⊢ IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2 l ⊢ WHILE b DO c
```

An important property: anti-monotonicity.

```
lemma anti_mono:  $\llbracket l \vdash c; l' \leq l \rrbracket \implies l' \vdash c$ 
apply(induction arbitrary: l' rule: sec_type.induct)
apply (metis sec_type.intros(1))
apply (metis le_trans sec_type.intros(2))
apply (metis sec_type.intros(3))
apply (metis If_le_refl sup_mono sup_nat_def)
apply (metis While_le_refl sup_mono sup_nat_def)
done
```

```
lemma confinement:  $\llbracket (c,s) \Rightarrow t; l \vdash c \rrbracket \implies s = t (< l)$ 
```

```
proof(induction rule: big_step_induct)
```

```
case Skip thus ?case by simp
```

```
next
```

```
case Assign thus ?case by auto
```

```
next
```

```
case Seq thus ?case by auto
```

```
next
```

```
case (IfTrue b s c1)
```

```
hence max (sec b) l ⊢ c1 by auto
```

```
hence l ⊢ c1 by (metis max.cobounded2 anti_mono)
```

```
thus ?case using IfTrue.IH by metis
```

```
next
```

```

case (IfFalse b s c2)
hence max (sec b) l ⊢ c2 by auto
hence l ⊢ c2 by (metis max.cobounded2 anti_mono)
thus ?case using IfFalse.IH by metis
next
case WhileFalse thus ?case by auto
next
case (WhileTrue b s1 c)
hence max (sec b) l ⊢ c by auto
hence l ⊢ c by (metis max.cobounded2 anti_mono)
thus ?case using WhileTrue by metis
qed

```

theorem noninterference:

$$\llbracket (c,s) \Rightarrow s'; (c,t) \Rightarrow t'; \ 0 \vdash c; \ s = t (\leq l) \rrbracket \\ \implies s' = t' (\leq l)$$

```

proof(induction arbitrary: t t' rule: big_step_induct)
case Skip thus ?case by auto
next
case (Assign x a s)
have [simp]: t' = t(x := aval a t) using Assign by auto
have sec x >= sec a using ⟨0 ⊢ x ::= a⟩ by auto
show ?case
proof auto
assume sec x ≤ l
with ⟨sec x >= sec a⟩ have sec a ≤ l by arith
thus aval a s = aval a t
by (rule aval_eq_if_eq_le[OF ⟨s = t (≤ l)⟩])
next
fix y assume y ≠ x sec y ≤ l
thus s y = t y using ⟨s = t (≤ l)⟩ by simp
qed
next
case Seq thus ?case by blast
next
case (IfTrue b s c1 s' c2)
have sec b ⊢ c1 sec b ⊢ c2 using ⟨0 ⊢ IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2⟩ by auto
show ?case
proof cases
assume sec b ≤ l
hence s = t (≤ sec b) using ⟨s = t (≤ l)⟩ by auto
hence bval b t using ⟨bval b s⟩ by (simp add: bval_eq_if_eq_le)
with IfTrue.IH IfTrue.preds(1,3) ⟨sec b ⊢ c1⟩ anti_mono

```

```

show ?thesis by auto
next
  assume  $\neg \text{sec } b \leq l$ 
  have 1:  $\text{sec } b \vdash \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c1 \text{ ELSE } c2$ 
    by(rule sec_type.intros)(simp_all add: ⟨sec b ⊢ c1⟩ ⟨sec b ⊢ c2⟩)
  from confinement[OF ⟨(c1, s) ⇒ s'⟩ ⟨sec b ⊢ c1⟩] ⊢ sec b ≤ l
  have s = s' ( $\leq l$ ) by auto
  moreover
    from confinement[OF ⟨(IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2, t) ⇒ t'⟩ 1] ⊢ sec b
    ≤ l
    have t = t' ( $\leq l$ ) by auto
    ultimately show s' = t' ( $\leq l$ ) using ⟨s = t ( $\leq l$ )⟩ by auto
  qed
next
  case (IfFalse b s c2 s' c1)
  have sec b ⊢ c1 sec b ⊢ c2 using ⟨0 ⊢ IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2⟩ by auto
  show ?case
  proof cases
    assume sec b ≤ l
    hence s = t ( $\leq \text{sec } b$ ) using ⟨s = t ( $\leq l$ )⟩ by auto
    hence  $\neg \text{bval } b \ t$  using ⟨ $\neg \text{bval } b \ s$ ⟩ by(simp add: bval_eq_if_eq_le)
    with IfFalse.IH IfFalse.preds(1,3) ⟨sec b ⊢ c2⟩ anti_mono
    show ?thesis by auto
  next
    assume  $\neg \text{sec } b \leq l$ 
    have 1:  $\text{sec } b \vdash \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c1 \text{ ELSE } c2$ 
      by(rule sec_type.intros)(simp_all add: ⟨sec b ⊢ c1⟩ ⟨sec b ⊢ c2⟩)
    from confinement[OF big_step.IfFalse[OF IfFalse(1,2)] 1] ⊢ sec b ≤ l
    have s = s' ( $\leq l$ ) by auto
    moreover
      from confinement[OF ⟨(IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2, t) ⇒ t'⟩ 1] ⊢ sec b
      ≤ l
      have t = t' ( $\leq l$ ) by auto
      ultimately show s' = t' ( $\leq l$ ) using ⟨s = t ( $\leq l$ )⟩ by auto
    qed
  next
    case (WhileFalse b s c)
    have sec b ⊢ c using WhileFalse.preds(2) by auto
    show ?case
    proof cases
      assume sec b ≤ l
      hence s = t ( $\leq \text{sec } b$ ) using ⟨s = t ( $\leq l$ )⟩ by auto
      hence  $\neg \text{bval } b \ t$  using ⟨ $\neg \text{bval } b \ s$ ⟩ by(simp add: bval_eq_if_eq_le)
      with WhileFalse.preds(1,3) show ?thesis by auto
    qed
  qed
qed

```

```

next
  assume  $\neg \text{sec } b \leq l$ 
  have 1:  $\text{sec } b \vdash \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c$ 
    by(rule sec_type.intros)(simp_all add: ⟨sec b ⊢ c⟩)
  from confinement[OF ⟨( WHILE b DO c, t) ⇒ t' 1] ⊢ sec b ≤ l
  have  $t = t' (\leq l)$  by auto
  thus  $s = t' (\leq l)$  using ⟨ $s = t (\leq l)$ ⟩ by auto
qed
next
  case (WhileTrue b s1 c s2 s3 t1 t3)
  let ?w = WHILE b DO c
  have  $\text{sec } b \vdash c$  using ⟨0 ⊢ WHILE b DO c⟩ by auto
  show ?case
  proof cases
    assume  $\text{sec } b \leq l$ 
    hence  $s1 = t1 (\leq \text{sec } b)$  using ⟨ $s1 = t1 (\leq l)$ ⟩ by auto
    hence  $bval b t1$ 
      using ⟨ $bval b s1$ ⟩ by(simp add: bval_eq_if_eq_le)
    then obtain t2 where  $(c,t1) \Rightarrow t2 (\langle ?w, t2 \rangle \Rightarrow t3)$ 
      using ⟨⟨?w, t1⟩ ⇒ t3⟩ by auto
    from WhileTrue.IH(2)[OF ⟨⟨?w, t2⟩ ⇒ t3⟩ ⟨0 ⊢ ?w⟩]
      WhileTrue.IH(1)[OF ⟨(c, t1) ⇒ t2⟩ anti_mono[OF ⟨sec b ⊢ c⟩
        ⟨ $s1 = t1 (\leq l)$ ⟩]]
    show ?thesis by simp
next
  assume  $\neg \text{sec } b \leq l$ 
  have 1:  $\text{sec } b \vdash ?w$  by(rule sec_type.intros)(simp_all add: ⟨sec b ⊢ c⟩)
  from confinement[OF big_step.WhileTrue[OF WhileTrue.hyps] 1] ⊢ sec
   $b \leq l$ 
  have  $s1 = s3 (\leq l)$  by auto
  moreover
  from confinement[OF ⟨( WHILE b DO c, t1) ⇒ t3⟩ 1] ⊢ sec b ≤ l
  have  $t1 = t3 (\leq l)$  by auto
  ultimately show  $s3 = t3 (\leq l)$  using ⟨ $s1 = t1 (\leq l)$ ⟩ by auto
qed
qed

```

8.3 The Standard Typing System

The predicate $l \vdash c$ is nicely intuitive and executable. The standard formulation, however, is slightly different, replacing the maximum computation by an antimonotonicity rule. We introduce the standard system now and show the equivalence with our formulation.

```
inductive sec_type' :: nat ⇒ com ⇒ bool ((_ ⊢'' _) [0,0] 50) where
```

Skip' :
 $l \vdash' \text{SKIP} \mid$
 Assign' :
 $\llbracket \sec x \geq \sec a; \sec x \geq l \rrbracket \implies l \vdash' x ::= a \mid$
 Seq' :
 $\llbracket l \vdash' c_1; l \vdash' c_2 \rrbracket \implies l \vdash' c_1;;c_2 \mid$
 If' :
 $\llbracket \sec b \leq l; l \vdash' c_1; l \vdash' c_2 \rrbracket \implies l \vdash' \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2 \mid$
 While' :
 $\llbracket \sec b \leq l; l \vdash' c \rrbracket \implies l \vdash' \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \mid$
 $\text{anti-mono}'$:
 $\llbracket l \vdash' c; l' \leq l \rrbracket \implies l' \vdash' c$

```

lemma sec_type_sec_type':  $l \vdash c \implies l \vdash' c$ 
apply(induction rule: sec_type.induct)
apply (metis Skip')
apply (metis Assign')
apply (metis Seq')
apply (metis max.commute max.absorb_iff2 nat_le_linear If' anti_mono')
by (metis less_or_eq_imp_le max.absorb1 max.absorb2 nat_le_linear While'
anti_mono')

```

```

lemma sec_type'_sec_type:  $l \vdash' c \implies l \vdash c$ 
apply(induction rule: sec_type'.induct)
apply (metis Skip)
apply (metis Assign)
apply (metis Seq)
apply (metis max.absorb2 If)
apply (metis max.absorb2 While)
by (metis anti_mono)

```

8.4 A Bottom-Up Typing System

```

inductive sec_type2 :: com  $\Rightarrow$  level  $\Rightarrow$  bool (( $\vdash \_ : \_$ ) [0,0] 50) where
  Skip2:
     $\vdash \text{SKIP} : l \mid$ 
  Assign2:
     $\sec x \geq \sec a \implies \vdash x ::= a : \sec x \mid$ 
  Seq2:
     $\llbracket \vdash c_1 : l_1; \vdash c_2 : l_2 \rrbracket \implies \vdash c_1;;c_2 : \min l_1 l_2 \mid$ 
  If2:
     $\llbracket \sec b \leq \min l_1 l_2; \vdash c_1 : l_1; \vdash c_2 : l_2 \rrbracket$ 
     $\implies \vdash \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2 : \min l_1 l_2 \mid$ 

```

While2:

$$[\![\sec b \leq l; \vdash c : l]\!] \implies \vdash WHILE b DO c : l$$

```

lemma sec_type2_sec_type':  $\vdash c : l \implies l \vdash' c$ 
apply(induction rule: sec_type2.induct)
apply (metis Skip')
apply (metis Assign' eq_imp_le)
apply (metis Seq' anti_mono' min.cobounded1 min.cobounded2)
apply (metis If' anti_mono' min.absorb2 min.absorb_iff1 nat_le_linear)
by (metis While')

lemma sec_type'_sec_type2:  $l \vdash' c \implies \exists l' \geq l. \vdash c : l'$ 
apply(induction rule: sec_type'.induct)
apply (metis Skip2 le_refl)
apply (metis Assign2)
apply (metis Seq2 min.boundedI)
apply (metis If2 inf_greatest inf_nat_def le_trans)
apply (metis While2 le_trans)
by (metis le_trans)

end

```

```

theory Sec_TypingT imports Sec_Type_Expr
begin

```

8.5 A Termination-Sensitive Syntax Directed System

```

inductive sec_type :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  com  $\Rightarrow$  bool ((-/  $\vdash$  -) [0,0] 50) where
Skip:

```

$$l \vdash SKIP \mid$$

Assign:

$$[\![\sec x \geq \sec a; \sec x \geq l]\!] \implies l \vdash x ::= a \mid$$

Seq:

$$l \vdash c_1 \implies l \vdash c_2 \implies l \vdash c_1;;c_2 \mid$$

If:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\![\max(\sec b) l \vdash c_1; \max(\sec b) l \vdash c_2]\!] \\ & \implies l \vdash IF b THEN c_1 ELSE c_2 \mid \end{aligned}$$

While:

$$\sec b = 0 \implies 0 \vdash c \implies 0 \vdash WHILE b DO c$$

```

code_pred (expected_modes: i => i => bool) sec_type .

```

```

inductive_cases [elim!]:

```

$l \vdash x ::= a \quad l \vdash c_1;;c_2 \quad l \vdash \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2 \quad l \vdash \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c$

```

lemma anti_mono:  $l \vdash c \Rightarrow l' \leq l \Rightarrow l' \vdash c$ 
apply(induction arbitrary:  $l'$  rule: sec_type.induct)
apply (metis sec_type.intros(1))
apply (metis le_trans sec_type.intros(2))
apply (metis sec_type.intros(3))
apply (metis If_le_refl sup_mono sup_nat_def)
by (metis While_le_0_eq)

lemma confinement:  $(c,s) \Rightarrow t \Rightarrow l \vdash c \Rightarrow s = t \ (< l)$ 
proof(induction rule: big_step_induct)
  case Skip thus ?case by simp
  next
    case Assign thus ?case by auto
  next
    case Seq thus ?case by auto
  next
    case (IfTrue b s c1)
      hence max (sec b)  $l \vdash c_1$  by auto
      hence  $l \vdash c_1$  by (metis max.cobounded2 anti_mono)
      thus ?case using IfTrue.IH by metis
  next
    case (IfFalse b s c2)
      hence max (sec b)  $l \vdash c_2$  by auto
      hence  $l \vdash c_2$  by (metis max.cobounded2 anti_mono)
      thus ?case using IfFalse.IH by metis
  next
    case WhileFalse thus ?case by auto
  next
    case (WhileTrue b s1 c)
      hence  $l \vdash c$  by auto
      thus ?case using WhileTrue by metis
  qed

lemma termi_if_non0:  $l \vdash c \Rightarrow l \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists t. (c,s) \Rightarrow t$ 
apply(induction arbitrary: s rule: sec_type.induct)
apply (metis big_step.Skip)
apply (metis big_step.Assign)
apply (metis big_step.Seq)
apply (metis IfFalse IfTrue le0 le_antisym max.cobounded2)
apply simp

```

done

theorem *noninterference*: $(c,s) \Rightarrow s' \Rightarrow 0 \vdash c \Rightarrow s = t (\leq l)$
 $\Rightarrow \exists t'. (c,t) \Rightarrow t' \wedge s' = t' (\leq l)$

proof (*induction arbitrary*: t *rule*: *big_step_induct*)

case *Skip* **thus** ?*case* **by** *auto*

next

case (*Assign* $x a s$)

have $\sec x \geq \sec a$ **using** $\langle 0 \vdash x ::= a \rangle$ **by** *auto*

have $(x ::= a, t) \Rightarrow t(x := \text{aval } a t)$ **by** *auto*

moreover

have $s(x := \text{aval } a s) = t(x := \text{aval } a t) (\leq l)$

proof *auto*

assume $\sec x \leq l$

with $\langle \sec x \geq \sec a \rangle$ **have** $\sec a \leq l$ **by** *arith*

thus $\text{aval } a s = \text{aval } a t$

by (*rule* *aval_eq_if_eq_le*[*OF* $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$])

next

fix y **assume** $y \neq x$ $\sec y \leq l$

thus $s y = t y$ **using** $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$ **by** *simp*

qed

ultimately show ?*case* **by** *blast*

next

case *Seq* **thus** ?*case* **by** *blast*

next

case (*IfTrue* $b s c1 s' c2$)

have $\sec b \vdash c1 \sec b \vdash c2$ **using** $\langle 0 \vdash \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c1 \text{ ELSE } c2 \rangle$ **by** *auto*

obtain t' **where** $t': (c1, t) \Rightarrow t' s' = t' (\leq l)$

using *IfTrue.IH*[*OF* *anti_mono*[*OF* $\langle \sec b \vdash c1 \rangle$ $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$] **by** *blast*

show ?*case*

proof *cases*

assume $\sec b \leq l$

hence $s = t (\leq \sec b)$ **using** $\langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle$ **by** *auto*

hence $\text{bval } b t$ **using** $\langle \text{bval } b s \rangle$ **by** (*simp add*: *bval_eq_if_eq_le*)

thus ?*thesis* **by** (*metis* t' *big_step.IfTrue*)

next

assume $\neg \sec b \leq l$

hence $0: \sec b \neq 0$ **by** *arith*

have $1: \sec b \vdash \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c1 \text{ ELSE } c2$

by (*rule* *sec_type.intros*)(*simp_all add*: $\langle \sec b \vdash c1 \rangle$ $\langle \sec b \vdash c2 \rangle$)

from *confinement*[*OF* *big_step.IfTrue*[*OF* *IfTrue(1,2)*] 1] $\neg \sec b \leq l$

have $s = s' (\leq l)$ **by** *auto*

moreover

from *termi_if_non0*[*OF* 1 0, *of t*] **obtain** t' **where**

```

(IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2,t) ⇒ t' ..
moreover
from confinement[OF this 1] ⊢ sec b ≤ l
have t = t' (≤ l) by auto
ultimately
show ?case using ⟨s = t (≤ l)⟩ by auto
qed
next
case (IfFalse b s c2 s' c1)
have sec b ⊢ c1 sec b ⊢ c2 using ⟨0 ⊢ IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2⟩ by auto
obtain t' where t': (c2, t) ⇒ t' s' = t' (≤ l)
using IfFalse.IH[OF anti_mono[OF ⟨sec b ⊢ c2⟩] ⟨s = t (≤ l)⟩] by blast
show ?case
proof cases
assume sec b ≤ l
hence s = t (≤ sec b) using ⟨s = t (≤ l)⟩ by auto
hence ⊢ bval b t using ⟨⊢ bval b s⟩ by(simp add: bval_eq_if_eq_le)
thus ?thesis by (metis t' big_step.IfFalse)
next
assume ⊢ sec b ≤ l
hence 0: sec b ≠ 0 by arith
have 1: sec b ⊢ IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2
by(rule sec_type.intros)(simp_all add: ⟨sec b ⊢ c1⟩ ⟨sec b ⊢ c2⟩)
from confinement[OF big_step.IfFalse[OF IfFalse(1,2)] 1] ⊢ sec b ≤ l
have s = s' (≤ l) by auto
moreover
from termi_if_non0[OF 1 0, of t] obtain t' where
(IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2,t) ⇒ t' ..
moreover
from confinement[OF this 1] ⊢ sec b ≤ l
have t = t' (≤ l) by auto
ultimately
show ?case using ⟨s = t (≤ l)⟩ by auto
qed
next
case (WhileFalse b s c)
hence [simp]: sec b = 0 by auto
have s = t (≤ sec b) using ⟨s = t (≤ l)⟩ by auto
hence ⊢ bval b t using ⟨⊢ bval b s⟩ by (metis bval_eq_if_eq_le le_refl)
with WhileFalse.preds(2) show ?case by auto
next
case (WhileTrue b s c s'' s')
let ?w = WHILE b DO c
from ⟨0 ⊢ ?w⟩ have [simp]: sec b = 0 by auto

```

```

have  $\theta \vdash c$  using  $\langle \theta \vdash \text{ WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \rangle$  by auto
from WhileTrue.IH(1)[OF this ⟨ $s = t (\leq l)$ ⟩]
obtain  $t''$  where  $(c,t) \Rightarrow t''$  and  $s'' = t'' (\leq l)$  by blast
from WhileTrue.IH(2)[OF ⟨ $\theta \vdash ?w$ ⟩ this(2)]
obtain  $t'$  where  $(?w,t'') \Rightarrow t'$  and  $s' = t' (\leq l)$  by blast
from ⟨ $bval b s$ ⟩ have  $bval b t$ 
  using  $bval\_eq\_if\_eq\_le[OF \langle s = t (\leq l) \rangle]$  by auto
show ?case
  using big_step.WhileTrue[OF ⟨ $bval b t \langle (c,t) \Rightarrow t'' \rangle \langle (?w,t'') \Rightarrow t' \rangle$ ⟩]
    by (metis ⟨ $s' = t' (\leq l)$ ⟩)
qed

```

8.6 The Standard Termination-Sensitive System

The predicate $l \vdash c$ is nicely intuitive and executable. The standard formulation, however, is slightly different, replacing the maximum computation by an antimonotonicity rule. We introduce the standard system now and show the equivalence with our formulation.

```

inductive sec_type' :: nat ⇒ com ⇒ bool ((-/ ⊢'' -) [0,0] 50) where
Skip':
   $l \vdash' \text{SKIP}$  |
Assign':
   $\llbracket \text{sec } x \geq \text{sec } a; \text{ sec } x \geq l \rrbracket \implies l \vdash' x ::= a$  |
Seq':
   $l \vdash' c_1 \implies l \vdash' c_2 \implies l \vdash' c_1;;c_2$  |
If':
   $\llbracket \text{sec } b \leq l; \text{ } l \vdash' c_1; \text{ } l \vdash' c_2 \rrbracket \implies l \vdash' \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2$  |
While':
   $\llbracket \text{sec } b = 0; \text{ } \theta \vdash' c \rrbracket \implies \theta \vdash' \text{ WHILE } b \text{ DO } c$  |
anti_mono':
   $\llbracket l \vdash' c; \text{ } l' \leq l \rrbracket \implies l' \vdash' c$ 

lemma sec_type'_sec_type':
   $l \vdash c \implies l \vdash' c$ 
apply(induction rule: sec_type.induct)
apply (metis Skip')
apply (metis Assign')
apply (metis Seq')
apply (metis max.commute max.absorb_iff2 nat_le_linear If' anti_mono')
by (metis While')

lemma sec_type'_sec_type:
   $l \vdash' c \implies l \vdash c$ 

```

```

apply(induction rule: sec-type'.induct)
apply (metis Skip)
apply (metis Assign)
apply (metis Seq)
apply (metis max.absorb2 If)
apply (metis While)
by (metis anti-mono)

corollary sec-type_eq:  $l \vdash c \longleftrightarrow l \vdash' c$ 
by (metis sec-type'_sec-type sec-type_sec-type')

end

```

9 Definite Initialization Analysis

```

theory Vars imports Com
begin

```

9.1 The Variables in an Expression

We need to collect the variables in both arithmetic and boolean expressions. For a change we do not introduce two functions, e.g. *avars* and *bvars*, but we overload the name *vars* via a *type class*, a device that originated with Haskell:

```

class vars =
fixes vars :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  vname set

```

This defines a type class “*vars*” with a single function of (coincidentally) the same name. Then we define two separated instances of the class, one for *aexp* and one for *bexp*:

```

instantiation aexp :: vars
begin

fun vars_aexp :: aexp  $\Rightarrow$  vname set where
  vars (N n) = {} |
  vars (V x) = {x} |
  vars (Plus a1 a2) = vars a1  $\cup$  vars a2

instance ..

end

```

```

value vars (Plus (V "x") (V "y"))

instantiation bexp :: vars
begin

fun vars_bexp :: bexp  $\Rightarrow$  vname set where
  vars (Bc v) = {} |
  vars (Not b) = vars b |
  vars (And b1 b2) = vars b1  $\cup$  vars b2 |
  vars (Less a1 a2) = vars a1  $\cup$  vars a2

instance ..

end

value vars (Less (Plus (V "z") (V "y")) (V "x"))

abbreviation
  eq_on :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  ((_=/_ on_) [50,0,50] 50) where
    f = g on X == $\forall$  x  $\in$  X. f x = g x

lemma aval_eq_if_eq_on_vars[simp]:
  s1 = s2 on vars a == $\Rightarrow$  aval a s1 = aval a s2
  apply(induction a)
  apply simp_all
  done

lemma bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars:
  s1 = s2 on vars b == $\Rightarrow$  bval b s1 = bval b s2
  proof(induction b)
  case (Less a1 a2)
  hence aval a1 s1 = aval a1 s2 and aval a2 s1 = aval a2 s2 by simp_all
  thus ?case by simp
  qed simp_all

fun lvars :: com  $\Rightarrow$  vname set where
  lvars SKIP = {} |
  lvars (x ::= e) = {x} |
  lvars (c1;;c2) = lvars c1  $\cup$  lvars c2 |
  lvars (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2) = lvars c1  $\cup$  lvars c2 |
  lvars (WHILE b DO c) = lvars c

fun rvars :: com  $\Rightarrow$  vname set where

```

```

 $rvars \text{ SKIP} = \{\} \mid$ 
 $rvars (x ::= e) = vars e \mid$ 
 $rvars (c1;c2) = rvars c1 \cup rvars c2 \mid$ 
 $rvars (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c1 \text{ ELSE } c2) = vars b \cup rvars c1 \cup rvars c2 \mid$ 
 $rvars (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c) = vars b \cup rvars c$ 

instantiation com :: vars
begin

definition vars_com c = lvars c  $\cup$  rvars c

instance ..

end

lemma vars_com.simps[simp]:
 $vars \text{ SKIP} = \{\}$ 
 $vars (x ::= e) = \{x\} \cup vars e$ 
 $vars (c1;c2) = vars c1 \cup vars c2$ 
 $vars (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c1 \text{ ELSE } c2) = vars b \cup vars c1 \cup vars c2$ 
 $vars (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c) = vars b \cup vars c$ 
by(auto simp: vars_com_def)

lemma finite_avars[simp]: finite(vars(a::aexp))
by(induction a) simp_all

lemma finite_bvars[simp]: finite(vars(b::bexp))
by(induction b) simp_all

lemma finite_lvars[simp]: finite(lvars(c))
by(induction c) simp_all

lemma finite_rvars[simp]: finite(rvars(c))
by(induction c) simp_all

lemma finite_cvars[simp]: finite(vars(c::com))
by(simp add: vars_com_def)

end

```

```

theory Def_Init_Exp
imports Vars

```

```
begin
```

9.2 Initialization-Sensitive Expressions Evaluation

```
type_synonym state = vname ⇒ val option
```

```
fun aval :: aexp ⇒ state ⇒ val option where
aval (N i) s = Some i |
aval (V x) s = s x |
aval (Plus a1 a2) s =
(case (aval a1 s, aval a2 s) of
(Some i1, Some i2) ⇒ Some(i1+i2) | _ ⇒ None)

fun bval :: bexp ⇒ state ⇒ bool option where
bval (Bc v) s = Some v |
bval (Not b) s = (case bval b s of None ⇒ None | Some bv ⇒ Some(¬ bv)) |
bval (And b1 b2) s = (case (bval b1 s, bval b2 s) of
(Some bv1, Some bv2) ⇒ Some(bv1 & bv2) | _ ⇒ None) |
bval (Less a1 a2) s = (case (aval a1 s, aval a2 s) of
(Some i1, Some i2) ⇒ Some(i1 < i2) | _ ⇒ None)
```

```
lemma aval_Some: vars a ⊆ dom s ⇒ ∃ i. aval a s = Some i
by (induct a) auto
```

```
lemma bval_Some: vars b ⊆ dom s ⇒ ∃ bv. bval b s = Some bv
by (induct b) (auto dest!: aval_Some)
```

```
end
```

```
theory Def_Init
imports Vars Com
begin
```

9.3 Definite Initialization Analysis

```
inductive D :: vname set ⇒ com ⇒ vname set ⇒ bool where
Skip: D A SKIP A |
Assign: vars a ⊆ A ⇒ D A (x ::= a) (insert x A) |
Seq: [D A1 c1 A2; D A2 c2 A3] ⇒ D A1 (c1;; c2) A3 |
If: [vars b ⊆ A; D A c1 A1; D A c2 A2] ⇒
```

$D A (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2) (A_1 \text{ Int } A_2) |$
 $\text{While: } [\![\text{vars } b \subseteq A; D A c A']\!] \implies D A (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c) A$

```

inductive_cases [elim!]:
D A SKIP A'
D A (x ::= a) A'
D A (c1;;c2) A'
D A (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2) A'
D A (WHILE b DO c) A'

```

```

lemma D_incr:
D A c A'  $\implies A \subseteq A'$ 
by (induct rule: D.induct) auto

```

end

```

theory Def_Init_Big
imports Def_Init_Exp Def_Init
begin

```

9.4 Initialization-Sensitive Big Step Semantics

inductive

big_step :: $(com \times state option) \Rightarrow state option \Rightarrow bool$ (**infix** $\Rightarrow 55$)

where

None: $(c, None) \Rightarrow None$ |

Skip: $(SKIP, s) \Rightarrow s$ |

AssignNone: $aval a s = None \implies (x ::= a, Some s) \Rightarrow None$ |

Assign: $aval a s = Some i \implies (x ::= a, Some s) \Rightarrow Some(s(x := Some i))$

|

Seq: $(c_1, s_1) \Rightarrow s_2 \implies (c_2, s_2) \Rightarrow s_3 \implies (c_1;;c_2, s_1) \Rightarrow s_3$ |

IfNone: $bval b s = None \implies (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2, Some s) \Rightarrow None$ |

IfTrue: $[\![bval b s = Some True; (c_1, Some s) \Rightarrow s']\!] \implies$

$(\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2, Some s) \Rightarrow s'$ |

IfFalse: $[\![bval b s = Some False; (c_2, Some s) \Rightarrow s']\!] \implies$

$(\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2, Some s) \Rightarrow s'$ |

WhileNone: $bval b s = None \implies (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c, Some s) \Rightarrow None$ |

WhileFalse: $bval b s = Some False \implies (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c, Some s) \Rightarrow Some$

s |

WhileTrue:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket bval\ b\ s = Some\ True; (c, Some\ s) \Rightarrow s'; (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c, s') \Rightarrow s'' \rrbracket \\ \implies & (WHILE\ b\ DO\ c, Some\ s) \Rightarrow s'' \end{aligned}$$

lemmas *big_step.induct* = *big_step.induct*[*split_format(complete)*]

9.5 Soundness wrt Big Steps

Note the special form of the induction because one of the arguments of the inductive predicate is not a variable but the term *Some s*:

theorem *Sound*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket (c, Some\ s) \Rightarrow s'; D\ A\ c\ A'; A \subseteq dom\ s \rrbracket \\ \implies & \exists t. s' = Some\ t \wedge A' \subseteq dom\ t \end{aligned}$$

proof (*induction c Some s s' arbitrary: s A A' rule:big_step.induct*)

case *AssignNone* **thus** ?*case*

by auto (metis *aval_Some option.simps(3)* *subset_trans*)

next

case *Seq* **thus** ?*case* **by** auto *metis*

next

case *IfTrue* **thus** ?*case* **by** auto *blast*

next

case *IfFalse* **thus** ?*case* **by** auto *blast*

next

case *IfNone* **thus** ?*case*

by auto (metis *bval_Some option.simps(3)* *order_trans*)

next

case *WhileNone* **thus** ?*case*

by auto (metis *bval_Some option.simps(3)* *order_trans*)

next

case (*WhileTrue* *b* *s* *c* *s'* *s''*)

from *D A (WHILE b DO c) A' obtain A' where D A c A' by blast*
then obtain t' where s' = Some t' A ⊆ dom t'

by (metis *D_incr WhileTrue(3,7)* *subset_trans*)

from *WhileTrue(5)[OF this(1) WhileTrue(6) this(2)] show ?case .*

qed auto

corollary *sound*: $\llbracket D\ (dom\ s)\ c\ A'; (c, Some\ s) \Rightarrow s' \rrbracket \implies s' \neq None$
by (metis *Sound not_Some_eq subset_refl*)

end

```

theory Def_Init_Small
imports Star Def_Init_Exp Def_Init
begin

9.6 Initialization-Sensitive Small Step Semantics
```

inductive

small_step :: $(com \times state) \Rightarrow (com \times state) \Rightarrow bool$ (**infix** \rightarrow 55)

where

Assign: $aval\ a\ s = Some\ i \implies (x ::= a, s) \rightarrow (SKIP, s(x := Some\ i))$ |

Seq1: $(SKIP;;c,s) \rightarrow (c,s)$ |

Seq2: $(c_1,s) \rightarrow (c_1',s') \implies (c_1;;c_2,s) \rightarrow (c_1';c_2,s')$ |

IfTrue: $bval\ b\ s = Some\ True \implies (IF\ b\ THEN\ c_1\ ELSE\ c_2,s) \rightarrow (c_1,s)$ |

IfFalse: $bval\ b\ s = Some\ False \implies (IF\ b\ THEN\ c_1\ ELSE\ c_2,s) \rightarrow (c_2,s)$ |

While: $(WHILE\ b\ DO\ c,s) \rightarrow (IF\ b\ THEN\ c;; WHILE\ b\ DO\ c\ ELSE\ SKIP,s)$

lemmas *small_step_induct* = *small_step.induct*[*split_format*(*complete*)]

abbreviation *small_steps* :: $com * state \Rightarrow com * state \Rightarrow bool$ (**infix** $\rightarrow*$ 55)

where $x \rightarrow* y == star\ small_step\ x\ y$

9.7 Soundness wrt Small Steps

theorem *progress*:

$D\ (dom\ s)\ c\ A' \implies c \neq SKIP \implies EX\ cs'. (c,s) \rightarrow cs'$

proof (*induction* *c arbitrary*: $s\ A'$)

case *Assign* **thus** *?case* **by** *auto* (*metis* *aval_Some small_step.Assign*)

next

case (*If b c1 c2*)

then obtain *bv* **where** $bval\ b\ s = Some\ bv$ **by** (*auto dest! bval_Some*)

then show *?case*

by (*cases bv*) (*auto intro*: *small_step.IfTrue small_step.IfFalse*)

qed (*fastforce intro*: *small_step.intros*) +

lemma *D_mono*: $D\ A\ c\ M \implies A \subseteq A' \implies EX\ M'. D\ A'\ c\ M' \& M <= M'$

proof (*induction* *c arbitrary*: $A\ A'\ M$)

case *Seq* **thus** *?case* **by** *auto* (*metis* *D.intros(3)*)

next

```

case (If b c1 c2)
then obtain  $M1 M2$  where  $\text{vars } b \subseteq A D A c1 M1 D A c2 M2 M = M1 \cap M2$ 
by auto
with If.IH  $\langle A \subseteq A' \rangle$  obtain  $M1' M2'$ 
where  $D A' c1 M1' D A' c2 M2'$  and  $M1 \subseteq M1' M2 \subseteq M2'$  by metis
hence  $D A' (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c1 \text{ ELSE } c2) (M1' \cap M2')$  and  $M \subseteq M1' \cap M2'$ 
using  $\langle \text{vars } b \subseteq A \rangle \langle A \subseteq A' \rangle \langle M = M1 \cap M2 \rangle$  by(fastforce intro: D.intros)+
thus ?case by metis
next
case While thus ?case by auto (metis D.intros(5) subset_trans)
qed (auto intro: D.intros)

theorem D_preservation:
 $(c,s) \rightarrow (c',s') \implies D(\text{dom } s) c A \implies \exists A'. D(\text{dom } s') c' A' \& A \subseteq A'$ 
proof (induction arbitrary: A rule: small_step_induct)
case (While b c s)
then obtain  $A'$  where  $\text{vars } b \subseteq \text{dom } s A = \text{dom } s D(\text{dom } s) c A'$  by blast
moreover
then obtain  $A''$  where  $D A' c A''$  by (metis D_incr D_mono)
ultimately have  $D(\text{dom } s) (\text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c; \text{ WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \text{ ELSE } \text{SKIP}) (\text{dom } s)$ 
by (metis D.If[OF ⟨vars b ⊆ dom s⟩ D.Seq[OF ⟨D(dom s) c A'⟩ D.While[OF _ ⟨D A' c A''⟩] D.Skip] D_incr Int_absorb1 subset_trans])
thus ?case by (metis D_incr ⟨A = dom s⟩)
next
case Seq2 thus ?case by auto (metis D_mono D.intros(3))
qed (auto intro: D.intros)

theorem D_sound:
 $(c,s) \rightarrow^* (c',s') \implies D(\text{dom } s) c A'$ 
 $\implies (\exists cs''. (c',s') \rightarrow cs'') \vee c' = \text{SKIP}$ 
apply (induction arbitrary: A' rule:star_induct)
apply (metis progress)
by (metis D_preservation)

end

```

10 Constant Folding

```
theory Sem_Equiv
imports Big_Step
begin

10.1 Semantic Equivalence up to a Condition

type_synonym assn = state ⇒ bool

definition
equiv_up_to :: assn ⇒ com ⇒ com ⇒ bool ( _ ⊨ _ ∼ _ [50,0,10] 50)
where
(P ⊨ c ∼ c') = ( ∀ s s'. P s → (c,s) ⇒ s' ↔ (c',s) ⇒ s')

definition
bequiv_up_to :: assn ⇒ bexp ⇒ bexp ⇒ bool ( _ ⊨ _ <~> _ [50,0,10] 50)
where
(P ⊨ b <~> b') = ( ∀ s. P s → bval b s = bval b' s)

lemma equiv_up_to_True:
((λ_. True) ⊨ c ∼ c') = (c ∼ c')
by (simp add: equiv_def equiv_up_to_def)

lemma equiv_up_to_weaken:
P ⊨ c ∼ c' ⇒ ( ∀ s. P' s ⇒ P s) ⇒ P' ⊨ c ∼ c'
by (simp add: equiv_up_to_def)

lemma equiv_up_toI:
( ∀ s s'. P s ⇒ (c, s) ⇒ s' = (c', s) ⇒ s') ⇒ P ⊨ c ∼ c'
by (unfold equiv_up_to_def) blast

lemma equiv_up_toD1:
P ⊨ c ∼ c' ⇒ (c, s) ⇒ s' ⇒ P s ⇒ (c', s) ⇒ s'
by (unfold equiv_up_to_def) blast

lemma equiv_up_toD2:
P ⊨ c ∼ c' ⇒ (c', s) ⇒ s' ⇒ P s ⇒ (c, s) ⇒ s'
by (unfold equiv_up_to_def) blast

lemma equiv_up_to_refl [simp, intro!]:
P ⊨ c ∼ c
by (auto simp: equiv_up_to_def)
```

```

lemma equiv_up_to_sym:
   $(P \models c \sim c') = (P \models c' \sim c)$ 
  by (auto simp: equiv_up_to_def)

lemma equiv_up_to_trans:
   $P \models c \sim c' \implies P \models c' \sim c'' \implies P \models c \sim c''$ 
  by (auto simp: equiv_up_to_def)

lemma bequiv_up_to_refl [simp, intro!]:
   $P \models b \sim b$ 
  by (auto simp: bequiv_up_to_def)

lemma bequiv_up_to_sym:
   $(P \models b \sim b') = (P \models b' \sim b)$ 
  by (auto simp: bequiv_up_to_def)

lemma bequiv_up_to_trans:
   $P \models b \sim b' \implies P \models b' \sim b'' \implies P \models b \sim b''$ 
  by (auto simp: bequiv_up_to_def)

lemma bequiv_up_to_subst:
   $P \models b \sim b' \implies P s \implies bval b s = bval b' s$ 
  by (simp add: bequiv_up_to_def)

lemma equiv_up_to_seq:
   $P \models c \sim c' \implies Q \models d \sim d' \implies$ 
   $(\bigwedge s s'. (c,s) \Rightarrow s' \implies P s \implies Q s') \implies$ 
   $P \models (c;; d) \sim (c';; d')$ 
  by (clar simp simp: equiv_up_to_def) blast

lemma equiv_up_to_while_lemma:
  shows  $(d,s) \Rightarrow s' \implies$ 
     $P \models b \sim b' \implies$ 
     $(\lambda s. P s \wedge bval b s) \models c \sim c' \implies$ 
     $(\bigwedge s s'. (c, s) \Rightarrow s' \implies P s \implies bval b s \implies P s') \implies$ 
     $P s \implies$ 
     $d = WHILE b DO c \implies$ 
     $( WHILE b' DO c', s ) \Rightarrow s'$ 
  proof (induction rule: big_step_induct)
  case (WhileTrue b s1 c s2 s3)
  hence IH:  $P s2 \implies ( WHILE b' DO c', s2 ) \Rightarrow s3$  by auto

```

```

from WhileTrue.prem
have  $P \models b \sim b'$  by simp
with ⟨bval b s1⟩ ⟨P s1⟩
have bval b' s1 by (simp add: bequiv_up_to_def)
moreover
from WhileTrue.prem
have  $(\lambda s. P s \wedge bval b s) \models c \sim c'$  by simp
with ⟨bval b s1⟩ ⟨P s1⟩ ⟨(c, s1) ⇒ s2⟩
have (c', s1) ⇒ s2 by (simp add: equiv_up_to_def)
moreover
from WhileTrue.prem
have  $\bigwedge s s'. (c, s) \Rightarrow s' \implies P s \implies bval b s \implies P s'$  by simp
with ⟨P s1⟩ ⟨bval b s1⟩ ⟨(c, s1) ⇒ s2⟩
have P s2 by simp
hence (WHILE b' DO c', s2) ⇒ s3 by (rule IH)
ultimately
show ?case by blast
next
case WhileFalse
thus ?case by (auto simp: bequiv_up_to_def)
qed (fastforce simp: equiv_up_to_def bequiv_up_to_def)+

lemma bequiv_context_subst:
 $P \models b \sim b' \implies (P s \wedge bval b s) = (P s \wedge bval b' s)$ 
by (auto simp: bequiv_up_to_def)

lemma equiv_up_to_while:
assumes b:  $P \models b \sim b'$ 
assumes c:  $(\lambda s. P s \wedge bval b s) \models c \sim c'$ 
assumes I:  $\bigwedge s s'. (c, s) \Rightarrow s' \implies P s \implies bval b s \implies P s'$ 
shows P ⊨ WHILE b DO c ~ WHILE b' DO c'
proof –
from b have b':  $P \models b' \sim b$  by (simp add: bequiv_up_to_sym)
from c b have c':  $(\lambda s. P s \wedge bval b' s) \models c' \sim c$ 
by (simp add: equiv_up_to_sym bequiv_context_subst)

from I
have I':  $\bigwedge s s'. (c', s) \Rightarrow s' \implies P s \implies bval b' s \implies P s'$ 
by (auto dest!: equiv_up_toD1 [OF c'] simp: bequiv_up_to_subst [OF b'])

note equiv_up_to_while_lemma [OF _ b c]
      equiv_up_to_while_lemma [OF _ b' c']
thus ?thesis using I I' by (auto intro!: equiv_up_toI)

```

qed

lemma *equiv_up_to_while_weak*:

$$\begin{aligned} P \models b \sim b' \implies & P \models c \sim c' \implies \\ (\bigwedge s s'. (c, s) \Rightarrow s') \implies & P s \implies bval b s \implies P s' \implies \\ P \models \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \sim & \text{WHILE } b' \text{ DO } c' \\ \text{by (fastforce elim!: equiv_up_to_while equiv_up_to_weaken)} \end{aligned}$$

lemma *equiv_up_to_if*:

$$\begin{aligned} P \models b \sim b' \implies & (\lambda s. P s \wedge bval b s) \models c \sim c' \implies (\lambda s. P s \wedge \neg bval \\ b s) \models d \sim d' \implies & \\ P \models \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c \text{ ELSE } d \sim & \text{IF } b' \text{ THEN } c' \text{ ELSE } d' \\ \text{by (auto simp: bequiv_up_to_def equiv_up_to_def)} \end{aligned}$$

lemma *equiv_up_to_if_weak*:

$$\begin{aligned} P \models b \sim b' \implies & P \models c \sim c' \implies P \models d \sim d' \implies \\ P \models \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c \text{ ELSE } d \sim & \text{IF } b' \text{ THEN } c' \text{ ELSE } d' \\ \text{by (fastforce elim!: equiv_up_to_if equiv_up_to_weaken)} \end{aligned}$$

lemma *equiv_up_to_if_True* [*intro!*]:

$$\begin{aligned} (\bigwedge s. P s \implies bval b s) \implies & P \models \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c1 \text{ ELSE } c2 \sim c1 \\ \text{by (auto simp: equiv_up_to_def)} \end{aligned}$$

lemma *equiv_up_to_if_False* [*intro!*]:

$$\begin{aligned} (\bigwedge s. P s \implies \neg bval b s) \implies & P \models \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c1 \text{ ELSE } c2 \sim c2 \\ \text{by (auto simp: equiv_up_to_def)} \end{aligned}$$

lemma *equiv_up_to_while_False* [*intro!*]:

$$\begin{aligned} (\bigwedge s. P s \implies \neg bval b s) \implies & P \models \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \sim \text{SKIP} \\ \text{by (auto simp: equiv_up_to_def)} \end{aligned}$$

lemma *while_never*: $(c, s) \Rightarrow u \Rightarrow c \neq \text{WHILE } (Bc \text{ True}) \text{ DO } c'$

by (*induct rule: big_step_induct*) *auto*

lemma *equiv_up_to_while_True* [*intro!,simp*]:

$$\begin{aligned} P \models \text{WHILE } Bc \text{ True DO } c \sim & \text{WHILE } Bc \text{ True DO SKIP} \\ \text{unfolding } \text{equiv_up_to_def} \quad & \\ \text{by (blast dest: while_never)} \end{aligned}$$

end

theory *Fold imports Sem_Equiv Vars begin*

10.2 Simple folding of arithmetic expressions

type_synonym

tab = *vname* \Rightarrow *val option*

```
fun afold :: aexp  $\Rightarrow$  tab  $\Rightarrow$  aexp where
afold (N n) _ = N n |
afold (V x) t = (case t x of None  $\Rightarrow$  V x | Some k  $\Rightarrow$  N k) |
afold (Plus e1 e2) t = (case (afold e1 t, afold e2 t) of
(N n1, N n2)  $\Rightarrow$  N(n1+n2) | (e1',e2')  $\Rightarrow$  Plus e1' e2')
```

definition approx *t s* \longleftrightarrow (ALL *x k*. *t x* = Some *k* \longrightarrow *s x* = *k*)

theorem aval_afold[simp]:

assumes approx *t s*
shows aval (afold *a t*) *s* = aval *a s*
using assms
by (induct *a*) (auto simp: approx_def split: aexp.split option.split)

theorem aval_afold_N:

assumes approx *t s*
shows afold *a t* = N *n* \Longrightarrow aval *a s* = *n*
by (metis assms aval.simps(1) aval_afold)

definition

merge *t1 t2* = ($\lambda m.$ if *t1 m* = *t2 m* then *t1 m* else None)

primrec defs :: com \Rightarrow tab \Rightarrow tab **where**

defs SKIP *t* = *t* |
defs (*x ::= a*) *t* =
(case afold *a t* of N *k* \Rightarrow *t(x := k)* | _ \Rightarrow *t(x := None)*) |
defs (*c1;;c2*) *t* = (defs *c2* o defs *c1*) *t* |
defs (IF *b THEN c1 ELSE c2*) *t* = merge (defs *c1 t*) (defs *c2 t*) |
defs (WHILE *b DO c*) *t* = *t* |' (-lvars *c*)

primrec fold **where**

fold SKIP _ = SKIP |
fold (*x ::= a*) *t* = (*x ::= (afold a t)*) |
fold (*c1;;c2*) *t* = (fold *c1 t*; fold *c2 (defs c1 t)*) |
fold (IF *b THEN c1 ELSE c2*) *t* = IF *b THEN fold c1 t ELSE fold c2 t* |
fold (WHILE *b DO c*) *t* = WHILE *b DO fold c (t |' (-lvars c))*

lemma approx_merge:

approx *t1 s* \vee approx *t2 s* \Longrightarrow approx (merge *t1 t2*) *s*

```

by (fastforce simp: merge_def approx_def)

lemma approx_map_le:
approx t2 s ==> t1 ⊆_m t2 ==> approx t1 s
by (clarsimp simp: approx_def map_le_def dom_def)

lemma restrict_map_le [intro!, simp]: t |` S ⊆_m t
by (clarsimp simp: restrict_map_def map_le_def)

lemma merge_restrict:
assumes t1 |` S = t |` S
assumes t2 |` S = t |` S
shows merge t1 t2 |` S = t |` S
proof -
from assms
have ∀ x. (t1 |` S) x = (t |` S) x
and ∀ x. (t2 |` S) x = (t |` S) x by auto
thus ?thesis
by (auto simp: merge_def restrict_map_def
split: if_splits)
qed

lemma defs_restrict:
defs c t |` (¬ lvars c) = t |` (¬ lvars c)
proof (induction c arbitrary: t)
case (Seq c1 c2)
hence defs c1 t |` (¬ lvars c1) = t |` (¬ lvars c1)
by simp
hence defs c1 t |` (¬ lvars c1) |` (¬ lvars c2) =
t |` (¬ lvars c1) |` (¬ lvars c2) by simp
moreover
from Seq
have defs c2 (defs c1 t) |` (¬ lvars c2) =
defs c1 t |` (¬ lvars c2)
by simp
hence defs c2 (defs c1 t) |` (¬ lvars c2) |` (¬ lvars c1) =
defs c1 t |` (¬ lvars c2) |` (¬ lvars c1)
by simp
ultimately
show ?case by (clarsimp simp: Int_commute)
next
case (If b c1 c2)
hence defs c1 t |` (¬ lvars c1) = t |` (¬ lvars c1) by simp

```

```

hence  $\text{defs } c1 \ t \mid' (-\text{lvars } c1) \mid' (-\text{lvars } c2) =$ 
 $t \mid' (-\text{lvars } c1) \mid' (-\text{lvars } c2)$  by simp
moreover
from If
have  $\text{defs } c2 \ t \mid' (-\text{lvars } c2) = t \mid' (-\text{lvars } c2)$  by simp
hence  $\text{defs } c2 \ t \mid' (-\text{lvars } c2) \mid' (-\text{lvars } c1) =$ 
 $t \mid' (-\text{lvars } c2) \mid' (-\text{lvars } c1)$  by simp
ultimately
show ?case by (auto simp: Int_commute intro: merge_restrict)
qed (auto split: aexp.split)

```

```

lemma big_step_pres_approx:
 $(c,s) \Rightarrow s' \implies \text{approx } t \ s \implies \text{approx } (\text{defs } c \ t) \ s'$ 
proof (induction arbitrary:  $t$  rule: big_step_induct)
case Skip thus ?case by simp
next
case Assign
thus ?case
by (clar simp simp: aval_afold_N approx_def split: aexp.split)
next
case (Seq  $c1 \ s1 \ s2 \ c2 \ s3$ )
have  $\text{approx } (\text{defs } c1 \ t) \ s2$  by (rule Seq.IH(1)[OF Seq.prem])
hence  $\text{approx } (\text{defs } c2 \ (\text{defs } c1 \ t)) \ s3$  by (rule Seq.IH(2))
thus ?case by simp
next
case (IfTrue  $b \ s \ c1 \ s'$ )
hence  $\text{approx } (\text{defs } c1 \ t) \ s'$  by simp
thus ?case by (simp add: approx_merge)
next
case (IfFalse  $b \ s \ c2 \ s'$ )
hence  $\text{approx } (\text{defs } c2 \ t) \ s'$  by simp
thus ?case by (simp add: approx_merge)
next
case WhileFalse
thus ?case by (simp add: approx_def restrict_map_def)
next
case (WhileTrue  $b \ s1 \ c \ s2 \ s3$ )
hence  $\text{approx } (\text{defs } c \ t) \ s2$  by simp
with WhileTrue
have  $\text{approx } (\text{defs } c \ t \mid' (-\text{lvars } c)) \ s3$  by simp
thus ?case by (simp add: defs_restrict)
qed

```

```

lemma big_step_pres_approx_restrict:
  ( $c, s \Rightarrow s' \implies \text{approx} (t |` (-\text{lvrs } c)) s \implies \text{approx} (t |` (-\text{lvrs } c)) s'$ )
proof (induction arbitrary:  $t$  rule: big_step_induct)
  case Assign
    thus ?case by (clar simp simp: approx_def)
  next
    case (Seq  $c1 s1 s2 c2 s3$ )
      hence  $\text{approx} (t |` (-\text{lvrs } c2) |` (-\text{lvrs } c1)) s1$ 
        by (simp add: Int_commute)
      hence  $\text{approx} (t |` (-\text{lvrs } c2) |` (-\text{lvrs } c1)) s2$ 
        by (rule Seq)
      hence  $\text{approx} (t |` (-\text{lvrs } c1) |` (-\text{lvrs } c2)) s2$ 
        by (simp add: Int_commute)
      hence  $\text{approx} (t |` (-\text{lvrs } c1) |` (-\text{lvrs } c2)) s3$ 
        by (rule Seq)
      thus ?case by simp
    next
      case (IfTrue  $b s c1 s' c2$ )
        hence  $\text{approx} (t |` (-\text{lvrs } c2) |` (-\text{lvrs } c1)) s$ 
          by (simp add: Int_commute)
        hence  $\text{approx} (t |` (-\text{lvrs } c2) |` (-\text{lvrs } c1)) s'$ 
          by (rule IfTrue)
        thus ?case by (simp add: Int_commute)
    next
      case (IfFalse  $b s c2 s' c1$ )
        hence  $\text{approx} (t |` (-\text{lvrs } c1) |` (-\text{lvrs } c2)) s$ 
          by simp
        hence  $\text{approx} (t |` (-\text{lvrs } c1) |` (-\text{lvrs } c2)) s'$ 
          by (rule IfFalse)
        thus ?case by simp
    qed auto

```

```

declare assign_simp [simp]

lemma approx_eq:
   $\text{approx } t \models c \sim \text{fold } c t$ 
proof (induction c arbitrary:  $t$ )
  case SKIP show ?case by simp
  next
    case Assign
      show ?case by (simp add: equiv_up_to_def)
  next

```

```

case Seq
  thus ?case by (auto intro!: equiv_up_to_seq big_step_pres_approx)
next
  case If
    thus ?case by (auto intro!: equiv_up_to_if_weak)
next
  case (While b c)
    hence approx (t |` (– lvars c)) ≡
      WHILE b DO c ~ WHILE b DO fold c (t |` (– lvars c))
    by (auto intro: equiv_up_to_while_weak big_step_pres_approx_restrict)
  thus ?case
    by (auto intro: equiv_up_to_weaken approx_map_le)
qed

```

```

lemma approx_empty [simp]:
  approx empty = (λ_. True)
  by (auto simp: approx_def)

```

```

theorem constant_folding_equiv:
  fold c empty ~ c
  using approx_eq [of empty c]
  by (simp add: equiv_up_to_True sim_sym)

```

10.3 More ambitious folding including boolean expressions

```

fun bfold :: bexp ⇒ tab ⇒ bexp where
  bfold (Less a1 a2) t = less (afold a1 t) (afold a2 t) |
  bfold (And b1 b2) t = and (bfold b1 t) (bfold b2 t) |
  bfold (Not b) t = not(bfold b t) |
  bfold (Bc bc) _ = Bc bc

```

```

theorem bval_bfold [simp]:
  assumes approx t s
  shows bval (bfold b t) s = bval b s
  using assms by (induct b) auto

```

```

lemma not_Bc [simp]: not (Bc v) = Bc (¬v)
  by (cases v) auto

```

```

lemma not_Bc_eq [simp]: (not b = Bc v) = (b = Bc (¬v))
  by (cases b) auto

```

```

lemma and_Bc_eq:
  (and a b = Bc v) =
    (a = Bc False ∧ ¬v ∨ b = Bc False ∧ ¬v ∨
     (∃v1 v2. a = Bc v1 ∧ b = Bc v2 ∧ v = v1 ∧ v2))
  by (rule and.induct) auto

lemma less_Bc_eq [simp]:
  (less a b = Bc v) = (∃n1 n2. a = N n1 ∧ b = N n2 ∧ v = (n1 < n2))
  by (rule less.induct) auto

theorem bval_bfold_Bc:
  assumes approx t s
  shows bfold b t = Bc v ==> bval b s = v
  using assms
  by (induct b arbitrary: v)
    (auto simp: approx_def and_Bc_eq aval_afold_N
      split: bexp.splits bool.splits)

primrec bdefs :: com => tab => tab where
  bdefs SKIP t = t |
  bdefs (x ::= a) t =
    (case afold a t of N k => t(x ↦ k) | _ => t(x:=None)) |
  bdefs (c1;;c2) t = (bdefs c2 o bdefs c1) t |
  bdefs (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2) t = (case bfold b t of
    Bc True => bdefs c1 t
    | Bc False => bdefs c2 t
    | _ => merge (bdefs c1 t) (bdefs c2 t)) |
  bdefs (WHILE b DO c) t = t |` (-lvars c)

primrec fold' where
  fold' SKIP _ = SKIP |
  fold' (x ::= a) t = (x ::= (afold a t)) |
  fold' (c1;;c2) t = (fold' c1 t;; fold' c2 (bdefs c1 t)) |
  fold' (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2) t = (case bfold b t of
    Bc True => fold' c1 t
    | Bc False => fold' c2 t
    | _ => IF bfold b t THEN fold' c1 t ELSE fold' c2 t) |
  fold' (WHILE b DO c) t = (case bfold b t of
    Bc False => SKIP
    | _ => WHILE bfold b (t |` (-lvars c)) DO fold' c (t |` (-lvars c)))

```

```

lemma bdefs_restrict:
  bdefs c t |` (- lvars c) = t |` (- lvars c)
proof (induction c arbitrary: t)
  case (Seq c1 c2)
    hence bdefs c1 t |` (- lvars c1) = t |` (- lvars c1)
      by simp
    hence bdefs c1 t |` (- lvars c1) |` (-lvars c2) =
      t |` (- lvars c1) |` (-lvars c2) by simp
  moreover
  from Seq
  have bdefs c2 (bdefs c1 t) |` (- lvars c2) =
    bdefs c1 t |` (- lvars c2)
    by simp
  hence bdefs c2 (bdefs c1 t) |` (- lvars c2) |` (- lvars c1) =
    bdefs c1 t |` (- lvars c2) |` (- lvars c1)
    by simp
  ultimately
  show ?case by (clarsimp simp: Int_commute)
next
  case (If b c1 c2)
    hence bdefs c1 t |` (- lvars c1) = t |` (- lvars c1) by simp
    hence bdefs c1 t |` (- lvars c1) |` (-lvars c2) =
      t |` (- lvars c1) |` (-lvars c2) by simp
  moreover
  from If
  have bdefs c2 t |` (- lvars c2) = t |` (- lvars c2) by simp
  hence bdefs c2 t |` (- lvars c2) |` (-lvars c1) =
    t |` (- lvars c2) |` (-lvars c1) by simp
  ultimately
  show ?case
    by (auto simp: Int_commute intro: merge_restrict
          split: bexp.splits bool.splits)
qed (auto split: aexp.split bexp.split bool.split)

```

```

lemma big_step_pres_approx_b:
  (c,s) ⇒ s' ⇒ approx t s ⇒ approx (bdefs c t) s'
proof (induction arbitrary: t rule: big_step_induct)
  case Skip thus ?case by simp
next
  case Assign
  thus ?case
    by (clarsimp simp: aval_afold_N approx_def split: aexp.split)
next

```

```

case (Seq c1 s1 s2 c2 s3)
have approx (bdefs c1 t) s2 by (rule Seq.IH(1)[OF Seq.prem])
hence approx (bdefs c2 (bdefs c1 t)) s3 by (rule Seq.IH(2))
thus ?case by simp
next
  case (IfTrue b s c1 s')
  hence approx (bdefs c1 t) s' by simp
  thus ?case using ⟨bval b sapprox t sby (clarsimp simp: approx_merge bval_bfold_Bc
          split: bexp.splits bool.splits)
next
  case (IfFalse b s c2 s')
  hence approx (bdefs c2 t) s' by simp
  thus ?case using ⟨¬bval b sapprox t sby (clarsimp simp: approx_merge bval_bfold_Bc
          split: bexp.splits bool.splits)
next
  case WhileFalse
  thus ?case
    by (clarsimp simp: bval_bfold_Bc approx_def restrict_map_def
          split: bexp.splits bool.splits)
next
  case (WhileTrue b s1 c s2 s3)
  hence approx (bdefs c t) s2 by simp
  with WhileTrue
  have approx (bdefs c t |` (– lvars c)) s3
    by simp
  thus ?case
    by (simp add: bdefs_restrict)
qed

lemma fold'_equiv:
approx t  $\models$  c  $\sim$  fold' c t
proof (induction c arbitrary: t)
  case SKIP show ?case by simp
next
  case Assign
  thus ?case by (simp add: equiv_up_to_def)
next
  case Seq
  thus ?case by (auto intro!: equiv_up_to_seq big_step_pres_approx_b)
next
  case (If b c1 c2)
  hence approx t  $\models$  IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2  $\sim$ 

```

```

    IF bfold b t THEN fold' c1 t ELSE fold' c2 t
  by (auto intro: equiv_up_to_if_weak simp: bequiv_up_to_def)
thus ?case using If
  by (fastforce simp: bval_bfold_Bc split: bexp.splits bool.splits
      intro: equiv_up_to_trans)

next
case (While b c)
hence approx (t |` (- lvars c)) ⊢
  WHILE b DO c ~
  WHILE bfold b (t |` (- lvars c))
  DO fold' c (t |` (- lvars c)) (is _ ⊢ ?W ~ ?W')
by (auto intro: equiv_up_to_while_weak big_step_pres_approx_restrict
      simp: bequiv_up_to_def)
hence approx t ⊢ ?W ~ ?W'
  by (auto intro: equiv_up_to_weaken approx_map_le)
thus ?case
  by (auto split: bexp.splits bool.splits
      intro: equiv_up_to_while_False
      simp: bval_bfold_Bc)

qed

```

```

theorem constant_folding_equiv':
fold' c empty ~ c
using fold'_equiv [of empty c]
by (simp add: equiv_up_to_True sim_sym)

```

```
end
```

11 Live Variable Analysis

```
theory Live imports Vars Big_Step
begin
```

11.1 Liveness Analysis

```

fun L :: com ⇒ vname set ⇒ vname set where
L SKIP X = X |
L (x ::= a) X = vars a ∪ (X - {x}) |
L (c1;; c2) X = L c1 (L c2 X) |
L (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2) X = vars b ∪ L c1 X ∪ L c2 X |
L (WHILE b DO c) X = vars b ∪ X ∪ L c X

```

```

value show (L ("y" ::= V "z"; "x" ::= Plus (V "y") (V "z")) {"x"})
value show (L (WHILE Less (V "x") (V "x") DO "y" ::= V "z") {"x"})

fun kill :: com ⇒ vname set where
  kill SKIP = {} |
  kill (x ::= a) = {x} |
  kill (c1;; c2) = kill c1 ∪ kill c2 |
  kill (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2) = kill c1 ∩ kill c2 |
  kill (WHILE b DO c) = {}

fun gen :: com ⇒ vname set where
  gen SKIP = {} |
  gen (x ::= a) = vars a |
  gen (c1;; c2) = gen c1 ∪ (gen c2 - kill c1) |
  gen (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2) = vars b ∪ gen c1 ∪ gen c2 |
  gen (WHILE b DO c) = vars b ∪ gen c

lemma L_gen_kill: L c X = gen c ∪ (X - kill c)
by(induct c arbitrary:X) auto

lemma L_While_pfp: L c (L (WHILE b DO c) X) ⊆ L (WHILE b DO c)
X
by(auto simp add:L_gen_kill)

lemma L_While_lfp:
  vars b ∪ X ∪ L c P ⊆ P ⇒ L (WHILE b DO c) X ⊆ P
by(simp add: L_gen_kill)

lemma L_While_vars: vars b ⊆ L (WHILE b DO c) X
by auto

lemma L_While_X: X ⊆ L (WHILE b DO c) X
by auto

Disable L WHILE equation and reason only with L WHILE constraints
declare L.simps(5)[simp del]

```

11.2 Correctness

theorem L_correct:

$$(c, s) \Rightarrow s' \implies s = t \text{ on } L c X \implies \\ \exists t'. (c, t) \Rightarrow t' \& s' = t' \text{ on } X$$

```

proof (induction arbitrary: X t rule: big_step_induct)
  case Skip then show ?case by auto
next
  case Assign then show ?case
    by (auto simp: ball_Un)
next
  case (Seq c1 s1 s2 c2 s3 X t1)
  from Seq.IH(1) Seq.preds obtain t2 where
    t12: (c1, t1) ⇒ t2 and s2t2: s2 = t2 on L c2 X
    by simp blast
  from Seq.IH(2)[OF s2t2] obtain t3 where
    t23: (c2, t2) ⇒ t3 and s3t3: s3 = t3 on X
    by auto
  show ?case using t12 t23 s3t3 by auto
next
  case (IfTrue b s c1 s' c2)
  hence s = t on vars b s = t on L c1 X by auto
  from bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars[OF this(1)] IfTrue(1) have bval b t by simp
  from IfTrue.IH[OF ⟨s = t on L c1 X⟩] obtain t' where
    (c1, t) ⇒ t' s' = t' on X by auto
  thus ?case using ⟨bval b t⟩ by auto
next
  case (IfFalse b s c2 s' c1)
  hence s = t on vars b s = t on L c2 X by auto
  from bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars[OF this(1)] IfFalse(1) have ~bval b t by simp
  from IfFalse.IH[OF ⟨s = t on L c2 X⟩] obtain t' where
    (c2, t) ⇒ t' s' = t' on X by auto
  thus ?case using ⟨~bval b t⟩ by auto
next
  case (WhileFalse b s c)
  hence ~ bval b t
    by (metis L_While_vars bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars set_mp)
  thus ?case by (metis WhileFalse.preds L_While_X big_step.WhileFalse
set_mp)
next
  case (WhileTrue b s1 c s2 s3 X t1)
  let ?w = WHILE b DO c
  from ⟨bval b s1⟩ WhileTrue.preds have bval b t1
    by (metis L_While_vars bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars set_mp)
  have s1 = t1 on L c (L ?w X) using L_While_pfp WhileTrue.preds
    by (blast)
  from WhileTrue.IH(1)[OF this] obtain t2 where
    (c, t1) ⇒ t2 s2 = t2 on L ?w X by auto
  from WhileTrue.IH(2)[OF this(2)] obtain t3 where (?w,t2) ⇒ t3 s3

```

```

= t3 on X
  by auto
with ⟨bval b t1⟩ ⟨(c, t1) ⇒ t2⟩ show ?case by auto
qed

```

11.3 Program Optimization

Burying assignments to dead variables:

```

fun bury :: com ⇒ vname set ⇒ com where
bury SKIP X = SKIP |
bury (x ::= a) X = (if x ∈ X then x ::= a else SKIP) |
bury (c1;; c2) X = (bury c1 (L c2 X);; bury c2 X) |
bury (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2) X = IF b THEN bury c1 X ELSE bury c2
X |
bury (WHILE b DO c) X = WHILE b DO bury c (L (WHILE b DO c) X)

```

We could prove the analogous lemma to *L_correct*, and the proof would be very similar. However, we phrase it as a semantics preservation property:

```

theorem bury_correct:
(c,s) ⇒ s' ⇒ s = t on L c X ⇒
  ∃ t'. (bury c X,t) ⇒ t' & s' = t' on X
proof (induction arbitrary: X t rule: big_step_induct)
  case Skip then show ?case by auto
  next
    case Assign then show ?case
      by (auto simp: ball_Un)
  next
    case (Seq c1 s1 s2 c2 s3 X t1)
      from Seq.IH(1) Seq.premis obtain t2 where
        t12: (bury c1 (L c2 X), t1) ⇒ t2 and s2t2: s2 = t2 on L c2 X
        by simp blast
      from Seq.IH(2)[OF s2t2] obtain t3 where
        t23: (bury c2 X, t2) ⇒ t3 and s3t3: s3 = t3 on X
        by auto
      show ?case using t12 t23 s3t3 by auto
  next
    case (IfTrue b s c1 s' c2)
      hence s = t on vars b s = t on L c1 X by auto
      from bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars[OF this(1)] IfTrue(1) have bval b t by simp
      from IfTrue.IH[OF ⟨s = t on L c1 X⟩] obtain t' where
        (bury c1 X, t) ⇒ t' s' = t' on X by auto
        thus ?case using ⟨bval b t⟩ by auto
  next
    case (IfFalse b s c2 s' c1)

```

```

hence  $s = t$  on vars  $b$   $s = t$  on L c2 X by auto
from  $bval\_eq\_if\_eq\_on\_vars[OF this(1)]$   $IfFalse(1)$  have  $\sim bval b t$  by simp
from  $IfFalse.IH[OF \langle s = t \text{ on } L \text{ c2 } X \rangle]$  obtain  $t'$  where
     $(bury \text{ c2 } X, t) \Rightarrow t' s' = t' \text{ on } X$  by auto
thus ?case using  $\sim bval b t$  by auto
next
case ( $WhileFalse b s c$ )
hence  $\sim bval b t$  by (metis L_While_vars bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars set_mp)
thus ?case
    by simp (metis L_While_X WhileFalse.prems big_step.WhileFalse set_mp)
next
case ( $WhileTrue b s1 c s2 s3 X t1$ )
let ?w = WHILE b DO c
from  $\langle bval b s1 \rangle$  WhileTrue.prems have  $bval b t1$ 
    by (metis L_While_vars bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars set_mp)
have  $s1 = t1$  on L c (L ?w X)
    using L_While_pfp WhileTrue.prems by blast
from WhileTrue.IH(1)[OF this] obtain  $t2$  where
     $(bury c (L ?w X), t1) \Rightarrow t2 s2 = t2 \text{ on } L ?w X$  by auto
from WhileTrue.IH(2)[OF this(2)] obtain  $t3$ 
    where  $(bury ?w X, t2) \Rightarrow t3 s3 = t3 \text{ on } X$ 
    by auto
with  $\langle bval b t1 \rangle \langle (bury c (L ?w X), t1) \Rightarrow t2 \rangle$  show ?case by auto
qed

```

corollary *final_bury_correct*: $(c, s) \Rightarrow s' \implies (bury c UNIV, s) \Rightarrow s'$
using *bury_correct[of c s s' UNIV]*
by (*auto simp: fun_eq_iff[symmetric]*)

Now the opposite direction.

lemma *SKIP_bury*[simp]:
 $SKIP = bury c X \longleftrightarrow c = SKIP \mid (\exists x. a. c = x ::= a \ \& \ x \notin X)$
by (*cases c*) *auto*

lemma *Assign_bury*[simp]: $x ::= a = bury c X \longleftrightarrow c = x ::= a \ \& \ x : X$
by (*cases c*) *auto*

lemma *Seq_bury*[simp]: $bc1;;bc2 = bury c X \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists c1 c2. c = c1;;c2 \ \& \ bc2 = bury c2 X \ \& \ bc1 = bury c1 (L c2 X))$
by (*cases c*) *auto*

lemma *If_bury*[simp]: $IF b THEN bc1 ELSE bc2 = bury c X \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists c1 c2. c = IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2 \ \&$
 $bc1 = bury c1 X \ \& \ bc2 = bury c2 X)$

```

by (cases c) auto

lemma While_bury[simp]: WHILE b DO bc' = bury c X  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\exists X c'. c = \text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c' \& bc' = \text{bury } c' (L (\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c') X)$ )
by (cases c) auto

theorem bury_correct2:
  ( $\text{bury } c X, s \Rightarrow s' \Rightarrow s = t \text{ on } L c X \Rightarrow$ 
    $\exists t'. (c, t) \Rightarrow t' \& s' = t' \text{ on } X$ 
proof (induction bury c X s s' arbitrary: c X t rule: big_step_induct)
  case Skip then show ?case by auto
next
  case Assign then show ?case
    by (auto simp: ball_Un)
next
  case (Seq bc1 s1 s2 bc2 s3 c X t1)
  then obtain c1 c2 where c:  $c = c1 ; c2$ 
    and bc2:  $bc2 = \text{bury } c2 X$  and bc1:  $bc1 = \text{bury } c1 (L c2 X)$  by auto
    note IH = Seq.hyps(2,4)
  from IH(1)[OF bc1, of t1] Seq.prem c obtain t2 where
    t12:  $(c1, t1) \Rightarrow t2$  and s2t2:  $s2 = t2 \text{ on } L c2 X$  by auto
  from IH(2)[OF bc2 s2t2] obtain t3 where
    t23:  $(c2, t2) \Rightarrow t3$  and s3t3:  $s3 = t3 \text{ on } X$ 
    by auto
  show ?case using c t12 t23 s3t3 by auto
next
  case (IfTrue b s bc1 s' bc2)
  then obtain c1 c2 where c:  $c = \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c1 \text{ ELSE } c2$ 
    and bc1:  $bc1 = \text{bury } c1 X$  and bc2:  $bc2 = \text{bury } c2 X$  by auto
    have s = t on vars b s = t on L c1 X using IfTrue.prem c by auto
    from bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars[OF this(1)] IfTrue(1) have bval b t by simp
    note IH = IfTrue.hyps(3)
  from IH[OF bc1 <s = t on L c1 X>] obtain t' where
    (c1, t)  $\Rightarrow t' s' = t' \text{ on } X$  by auto
    thus ?case using c (bval b t) by auto
next
  case (IfFalse b s bc2 s' bc1)
  then obtain c1 c2 where c:  $c = \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } c1 \text{ ELSE } c2$ 
    and bc1:  $bc1 = \text{bury } c1 X$  and bc2:  $bc2 = \text{bury } c2 X$  by auto
    have s = t on vars b s = t on L c2 X using IfFalse.prem c by auto
    from bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars[OF this(1)] IfFalse(1) have ~bval b t by simp
    note IH = IfFalse.hyps(3)
  from IH[OF bc2 <s = t on L c2 X>] obtain t' where
    (c2, t)  $\Rightarrow t' s' = t' \text{ on } X$  by auto

```

```

thus ?case using c ∼ bval b t by auto
next
  case (WhileFalse b s c)
  hence ∼ bval b t
    by auto (metis L_While_vars bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars set_rev_mp)
  thus ?case using WhileFalse
    by auto (metis L_While_X big_step.WhileFalse set_mp)
next
  case (WhileTrue b s1 bc' s2 s3 w X t1)
  then obtain c' where w: w = WHILE b DO c'
    and bc': bc' = bury c' (L (WHILE b DO c') X) by auto
  from ⟨bval b s1⟩ WhileTrue.preds w have bval b t1
    by auto (metis L_While_vars bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars set_mp)
  note IH = WhileTrue.hyps(3,5)
  have s1 = t1 on L c' (L w X)
    using L_While_pfp WhileTrue.preds w by blast
  with IH(1)[OF bc', of t1] w obtain t2 where
    (c', t1) ⇒ t2 s2 = t2 on L w X by auto
  from IH(2)[OF WhileTrue.hyps(6), of t2] w this(2) obtain t3
    where (w,t2) ⇒ t3 s3 = t3 on X
      by auto
  with ⟨bval b t1⟩ ((c', t1) ⇒ t2) w show ?case by auto
qed

```

```

corollary final_bury_correct2: (bury c UNIV, s) ⇒ s' ⇒ (c, s) ⇒ s'
using bury_correct2[of c UNIV]
by (auto simp: fun_eq_iff[symmetric])

```

```

corollary bury_sim: bury c UNIV ∼ c
by (metis final_bury_correct final_bury_correct2)

```

```
end
```

```

theory Live_True
imports ∽/src/HOL/Library/While_Combinator Vars Big_Step
begin

```

11.4 True Liveness Analysis

```

fun L :: com ⇒ vname set ⇒ vname set where
L SKIP X = X |
L (x ::= a) X = (if x ∈ X then vars a ∪ (X − {x}) else X) |

```

```


$$L(c_1;; c_2) X = L c_1 (L c_2 X) \mid$$


$$L(IF b THEN c_1 ELSE c_2) X = vars b \cup L c_1 X \cup L c_2 X \mid$$


$$L(WHILE b DO c) X = lfp(\lambda Y. vars b \cup X \cup L c Y)$$


lemma L_mono: mono (L c)
proof-
{ fix X Y have X ⊆ Y  $\implies$  L c X ⊆ L c Y
  proof(induction c arbitrary: X Y)
    case (While b c)
    show ?case
    proof(simp, rule lfp_mono)
      fix Z show vars b ∪ X ∪ L c Z ⊆ vars b ∪ Y ∪ L c Z
        using While by auto
      qed
    next
      case If thus ?case by(auto simp: subset_iff)
      qed auto
    } thus ?thesis by(rule monoI)
  qed

lemma mono_union_L:
  mono ( $\lambda Y. X \cup L c Y$ )
  by (metis (no_types) L_mono mono_def order_eq_iff set_eq_subset sup_mono)

lemma L_While_unfold:
  L (WHILE b DO c) X = vars b ∪ X ∪ L c (L (WHILE b DO c) X)
  by(metis lfp_unfold[OF mono_union_L] L.simps(5))

lemma L_While_pfp: L c (L (WHILE b DO c) X) ⊆ L (WHILE b DO c) X
  using L_While_unfold by blast

lemma L_While_vars: vars b ⊆ L (WHILE b DO c) X
  using L_While_unfold by blast

lemma L_While_X: X ⊆ L (WHILE b DO c) X
  using L_While_unfold by blast

```

Disable *L WHILE* equation and reason only with *L WHILE* constraints:

```
declare L.simps(5)[simp del]
```

11.5 Correctness

```
theorem L_correct:
```

```

 $(c,s) \Rightarrow s' \implies s = t \text{ on } L c X \implies$ 
 $\exists t'. (c,t) \Rightarrow t' \& s' = t' \text{ on } X$ 
proof (induction arbitrary: X t rule: big_step_induct)
  case Skip then show ?case by auto
next
  case Assign then show ?case
    by (auto simp: ball_Un)
next
  case (Seq c1 s1 s2 c2 s3 X t1)
  from Seq.IH(1) Seq.preds obtain t2 where
    t12:  $(c1, t1) \Rightarrow t2 \text{ and } s2t2: s2 = t2 \text{ on } L c2 X$ 
    by simp blast
  from Seq.IH(2)[OF s2t2] obtain t3 where
    t23:  $(c2, t2) \Rightarrow t3 \text{ and } s3t3: s3 = t3 \text{ on } X$ 
    by auto
  show ?case using t12 t23 s3t3 by auto
next
  case (IfTrue b s c1 s' c2)
  hence  $s = t \text{ on vars } b \text{ and } s = t \text{ on } L c1 X$  by auto
  from bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars[OF this(1)] IfTrue(1) have bval b t by simp
  from IfTrue.IH[OF ⟨s = t on L c1 X⟩] obtain t' where
     $(c1, t) \Rightarrow t' s' = t' \text{ on } X$  by auto
  thus ?case using ⟨bval b t⟩ by auto
next
  case (IfFalse b s c2 s' c1)
  hence  $s = t \text{ on vars } b s = t \text{ on } L c2 X$  by auto
  from bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars[OF this(1)] IfFalse(1) have ~bval b t by simp
  from IfFalse.IH[OF ⟨s = t on L c2 X⟩] obtain t' where
     $(c2, t) \Rightarrow t' s' = t' \text{ on } X$  by auto
  thus ?case using ⟨~bval b t⟩ by auto
next
  case (WhileFalse b s c)
  hence ~bval b t
  by (metis L_While_vars bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars set_mp)
  thus ?case using WhileFalse.preds L_While_X[of X b c] by auto
next
  case (WhileTrue b s1 c s2 s3 X t1)
  let ?w = WHILE b DO c
  from ⟨bval b s1⟩ WhileTrue.preds have bval b t1
  by (metis L_While_vars bval_eq_if_eq_on_vars set_mp)
  have s1 = t1 on L c (L ?w X) using L_While_pfp WhileTrue.preds
  by (blast)
  from WhileTrue.IH(1)[OF this] obtain t2 where
     $(c, t1) \Rightarrow t2 s2 = t2 \text{ on } L ?w X$  by auto

```

```

from WhileTrue.IH(2)[OF this(2)] obtain t3 where (?w,t2)  $\Rightarrow$  t3 s3
= t3 on X
  by auto
with ⟨bval b t1⟩ ⟨c, t1)  $\Rightarrow$  t2 show ?case by auto
qed

```

11.6 Executability

```

lemma L_subset_vars:  $L c X \subseteq rvars c \cup X$ 
proof(induction c arbitrary: X)
  case (While b c)
    have lfp( $\lambda Y. vars b \cup X \cup L c Y$ )  $\subseteq vars b \cup rvars c \cup X$ 
      using While.IH[of vars b  $\cup rvars c \cup X$ ]
      by (auto intro!: lfp_lowerbound)
    thus ?case by (simp add: L.simps(5))
qed auto

```

Make L executable by replacing lfp with the $while$ combinator from theory *While_Combinator*. The $while$ combinator obeys the recursion equation

$$while b c s = (if b s then while b c (c s) else s)$$

and is thus executable.

```

lemma L_While: fixes b c X
assumes finite X defines f ==  $\lambda Y. vars b \cup X \cup L c Y$ 
shows L (WHILE b DO c) X = while (λY. f Y ≠ Y) f {}
proof −
  let ?V = vars b  $\cup rvars c \cup X$ 
  have lfp f = ?r
  proof(rule lfp_while[where C = ?V])
    show mono f by (simp add: f_def mono_union_L)
  next
    fix Y show Y  $\subseteq$  ?V  $\Longrightarrow$  f Y  $\subseteq$  ?V
      unfolding f_def using L_subset_vars[of c] by blast
  next
    show finite ?V using ⟨finite X⟩ by simp
  qed
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: f_def L.simps(5))
qed

```

```

lemma L_While Let: finite X  $\Longrightarrow$  L (WHILE b DO c) X =
  (let f = ( $\lambda Y. vars b \cup X \cup L c Y$ )
   in while (λY. f Y ≠ Y) f {})
by(simp add: L_While)

```

```

lemma L_While_set:  $L(\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c) (\text{set } xs) =$   

 $(\text{let } f = (\lambda Y. \text{vars } b \cup \text{set } xs \cup L c Y)$   

 $\quad \text{in } \text{while } (\lambda Y. f Y \neq Y) f \{\})$   

by (rule L_While_let, simp)

```

Replace the equation for $L(\text{WHILE } \dots)$ by the executable $L_{\text{While_set}}$:

```
lemmas [code] = L.simps(1–4) L_While_set
```

Sorry, this syntax is odd.

A test:

```

lemma (let  $b = \text{Less } (N 0) (V "y")$ ;  $c = "y" ::= V "x"; "x" ::= V "z"$   

 $\quad \text{in } L(\text{WHILE } b \text{ DO } c) \{"y"\} = \{"x", "y", "z"\}$   

by eval

```

11.7 Limiting the number of iterations

The final parameter is the default value:

```

fun iter :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a where  

iter  $f 0 p d = d$  |  

iter  $f (Suc n) p d = (\text{if } p = p \text{ then } p \text{ else } iter f n (f p) d)$ 

```

A version of L with a bounded number of iterations (here: 2) in the WHILE case:

```

fun Lb :: com  $\Rightarrow$  vname set  $\Rightarrow$  vname set where  

Lb SKIP X = X |  

Lb (x ::= a) X = (if  $x \in X$  then  $X - \{x\} \cup \text{vars } a$  else  $X$ ) |  

Lb (c1; c2) X = (Lb c1  $\circ$  Lb c2) X |  

Lb (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2) X = vars b  $\cup$  Lb c1 X  $\cup$  Lb c2 X |  

Lb (WHILE b DO c) X = iter ( $\lambda A. \text{vars } b \cup X \cup Lb c A$ ) 2 {} (vars b  $\cup$   

rvars c  $\cup$  X)

```

Lb (and $iter$) is not monotone!

```

lemma let w = WHILE Bc False DO ("x" ::= V "y"; "z" ::= V "x")  

 $\quad \text{in } \neg(Lb w \{"z"\} \subseteq Lb w \{"y", "z"\})$   

by eval

```

```

lemma lfp_subset_iter:  

 $\llbracket \text{mono } f; \text{!!}X. f X \subseteq f' X; \text{lfp } f \subseteq D \rrbracket \implies \text{lfp } f \subseteq \text{iter } f' n A D$   

proof (induction n arbitrary: A)  

case 0 thus ?case by simp  

next  

case Suc thus ?case by simp (metis lfp_lowerbound)  

qed

```

```

lemma  $L c X \subseteq Lb c X$ 
proof(induction c arbitrary: X)
  case (While b c)
    let  $?f = \lambda A. vars b \cup X \cup L c A$ 
    let  $?fb = \lambda A. vars b \cup X \cup Lb c A$ 
    show  $?case$ 
      proof (simp add: L.simps(5), rule lfp_subset_iter[OF mono_union_L])
        show  $\exists X. ?f X \subseteq ?fb X$  using While.IH by blast
        show  $lfp ?f \subseteq vars b \cup rvars c \cup X$ 
          by (metis (full_types) L.simps(5) L_subset_vars rvars.simps(5))
      qed
    next
      case Seq thus  $?case$  by simp (metis (full_types) L_mono monoD subset_trans)
    qed auto
  end

```

12 Denotational Semantics of Commands

```

theory Denotational imports Big_Step begin

type_synonym com_den = (state × state) set

definition W :: (state ⇒ bool) ⇒ com_den ⇒ (com_den ⇒ com_den)
where
W db dc = ( $\lambda dw. \{(s,t). if db s then (s,t) \in dc \ O \ dw else s=t\}$ )

fun D :: com ⇒ com_den where
D SKIP = Id |
D (x ::= a) =  $\{(s,t). t = s(x := aval a s)\}$  |
D (c1;;c2) = D(c1) O D(c2) |
D (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2)
  =  $\{(s,t). if bval b s then (s,t) \in D c1 else (s,t) \in D c2\}$  |
D (WHILE b DO c) = lfp (W (bval b) (D c))

lemma W_mono: mono (W b r)
by (unfold W_def mono_def) auto

lemma D_While_If:
D(WHILE b DO c) = D(IF b THEN c;; WHILE b DO c ELSE SKIP)
proof-

```

```

let ?w = WHILE b DO c let ?f = W (bval b) (D c)
have D ?w = lfp ?f by simp
also have ... = ?f (lfp ?f) by(rule lfp_unfold [OF W_mono])
also have ... = D(IF b THEN c;;?w ELSE SKIP) by (simp add: W_def)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

Equivalence of denotational and big-step semantics:

```

lemma D_if_big_step: (c,s) ⇒ t ⟹ (s,t) ∈ D(c)
proof (induction rule: big_step_induct)
  case WhileFalse
  with D_While_If show ?case by auto
next
  case WhileTrue
  show ?case unfolding D_While_If using WhileTrue by auto
qed auto

```

```

abbreviation Big_step :: com ⇒ com_den where
Big_step c ≡ {(s,t). (c,s) ⇒ t}

```

```

lemma Big_step_if_D: (s,t) ∈ D(c) ⟹ (s,t) : Big_step c
proof (induction c arbitrary: s t)
  case Seq thus ?case by fastforce
next
  case (While b c)
  let ?B = Big_step (WHILE b DO c) let ?f = W (bval b) (D c)
  have ?f ?B ⊆ ?B using While.IH by (auto simp: W_def)
  from lfp_lowerbound[where ?f = ?f, OF this] While.prem
  show ?case by auto
qed (auto split: if_splits)

```

```

theorem denotational_is_big_step:
  (s,t) ∈ D(c) = ((c,s) ⇒ t)
by (metis D_if_big_step Big_step_if_D[simplified])

```

```

corollary equiv_c_iff_equal_D: (c1 ~ c2) ⟷ D c1 = D c2
by(simp add: denotational_is_big_step[symmetric] set_eq_iff)

```

12.1 Continuity

```

definition chain :: (nat ⇒ 'a set) ⇒ bool where
chain S = (∀ i. S i ⊆ S(Suc i))

```

```

lemma chain_total: chain S ⟹ S i ≤ S j ∨ S j ≤ S i

```

```

by (metis chain_def le_cases lift_Suc_mono_le)

definition cont :: ('a set ⇒ 'b set) ⇒ bool where
cont f = ( ∀ S. chain S → f(UN n. S n) = (UN n. f(S n)))

lemma mono_if_cont: fixes f :: 'a set ⇒ 'b set
assumes cont f shows mono f
proof
fix a b :: 'a set assume a ⊆ b
let ?S = λn::nat. if n=0 then a else b
have chain ?S using ⟨a ⊆ b⟩ by (auto simp: chain_def)
hence f(UN n. ?S n) = (UN n. f(?S n))
using assms by (simp add: cont_def)
moreover have (UN n. ?S n) = b using ⟨a ⊆ b⟩ by (auto split: if_splits)
moreover have (UN n. f(?S n)) = f a ∪ f b by (auto split: if_splits)
ultimately show f a ⊆ f b by (metis Un_upper1)
qed

lemma chain_iterates: fixes f :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set
assumes mono f shows chain(λn. (f ^ n) {})
proof-
{ fix n have (f ^ n) {} ⊆ (f ^ Suc n) {} using assms
  by(induction n) (auto simp: mono_def) }
thus ?thesis by (auto simp: chain_def)
qed

theorem lfp_if_cont:
assumes cont f shows lfp f = (UN n. (f ^ n) {}) (is _ = ?U)
proof
show lfp f ⊆ ?U
proof (rule lfp_lowerbound)
have f ?U = (UN n. (f ^ Suc n) {})
using chain_iterates[OF mono_if_cont[OF assms]] assms
by (simp add: cont_def)
also have ... = (f ^ 0) {} ∪ ... by simp
also have ... = ?U
by (auto simp del: funpow.simps) (metis not0_implies_Suc)
finally show f ?U ⊆ ?U by simp
qed
next
{ fix n p assume f p ⊆ p
have (f ^ n) {} ⊆ p
proof(induction n)
case 0 show ?case by simp

```

```

next
  case Suc
  from monoD[OF mono_if_cont[OF assms] Suc] f p ⊆ p
  show ?case by simp
  qed
}
thus ?U ⊆ lfp f by(auto simp: lfp_def)
qed

lemma cont_W: cont(W b r)
by(auto simp: cont_def W_def)

```

12.2 The denotational semantics is deterministic

```

lemma single_valued_UN_chain:
  assumes chain S ( $\bigwedge n. \text{single\_valued} (S n)$ )
  shows single_valued(UN n. S n)
proof(auto simp: single_valued_def)
  fix m n x y z assume  $(x, y) \in S m$   $(x, z) \in S n$ 
  with chain_total[OF assms(1), of m n] assms(2)
  show y = z by (auto simp: single_valued_def)
qed

lemma single_valued_lfp: fixes f :: com_den  $\Rightarrow$  com_den
  assumes cont f  $\wedge$ r. single_valued r  $\implies$  single_valued(f r)
  shows single_valued(lfp f)
  unfolding lfp_if_cont[OF assms(1)]
  proof(rule single_valued_UN_chain[OF chain_iterates[OF mono_if_cont[OF assms(1)]]])
    fix n show single_valued ((f ^ n) {})
    by(induction n)(auto simp: assms(2))
qed

lemma single_valued_D: single_valued (D c)
proof(induction c)
  case Seq thus ?case by(simp add: single_valued_relcomp)
next
  case (While b c)
  let ?f = W (bval b) (D c)
  have single_valued (lfp ?f)
  proof(rule single_valued_lfp[OF cont_W])
    show  $\wedge r. \text{single\_valued } r \implies \text{single\_valued } (?f r)$ 
    using While.IH by(force simp: single_valued_def W_def)
qed

```

```

thus ?case by simp
qed (auto simp add: single_valued_def)

end

```

13 Hoare Logic

theory Hoare **imports** Big_Step **begin**

13.1 Hoare Logic for Partial Correctness

type_synonym assn = state \Rightarrow bool

definition

hoare_valid :: assn \Rightarrow com \Rightarrow assn \Rightarrow bool ($\models \{(1_{-})\} / (.) / \{(1_{-})\}$) 50) **where**
 $\models \{P\} c \{Q\} = (\forall s t. P s \wedge (c,s) \Rightarrow t \longrightarrow Q t)$

abbreviation state_subst :: state \Rightarrow aexp \Rightarrow vname \Rightarrow state

($[-]/[-]$ [1000,0,0] 999)

where $s[a/x] == s(x := \text{aval } a \ s)$

inductive

hoare :: assn \Rightarrow com \Rightarrow assn \Rightarrow bool ($\vdash (\{(1_{-})\} / (.) / \{(1_{-})\})$) 50)

where

Skip: $\vdash \{P\} \text{ SKIP } \{P\}$ |

Assign: $\vdash \{\lambda s. P(s[a/x])\} \ x ::= a \ \{P\}$ |

Seq: $\llbracket \vdash \{P\} c_1 \{Q\}; \vdash \{Q\} c_2 \{R\} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \vdash \{P\} c_1; c_2 \{R\}$ |

If: $\llbracket \vdash \{\lambda s. P s \wedge bval b s\} c_1 \{Q\}; \vdash \{\lambda s. P s \wedge \neg bval b s\} c_2 \{Q\} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \vdash \{P\} \text{ IF } b \text{ THEN } c_1 \text{ ELSE } c_2 \{Q\}$ |

While: $\vdash \{\lambda s. P s \wedge bval b s\} c \{P\} \implies$
 $\vdash \{P\} \text{ WHILE } b \text{ DO } c \{\lambda s. P s \wedge \neg bval b s\}$ |

conseq: $\llbracket \forall s. P' s \longrightarrow P s; \vdash \{P\} c \{Q\}; \forall s. Q s \longrightarrow Q' s \rrbracket$
 $\implies \vdash \{P'\} c \{Q'\}$

lemmas [simp] = hoare.Skip hoare.Assign hoare.Seq If

lemmas [intro!] = hoare.Skip hoare.Assign hoare.Seq hoare.If

```

lemma strengthen_pre:
   $\llbracket \forall s. P' s \longrightarrow P s; \vdash \{P\} c \{Q\} \rrbracket \implies \vdash \{P'\} c \{Q\}$ 
by (blast intro: conseq)

```

```

lemma weaken_post:
   $\llbracket \vdash \{P\} c \{Q\}; \forall s. Q s \longrightarrow Q' s \rrbracket \implies \vdash \{P\} c \{Q'\}$ 
by (blast intro: conseq)

```

The assignment and While rule are awkward to use in actual proofs because their pre and postcondition are of a very special form and the actual goal would have to match this form exactly. Therefore we derive two variants with arbitrary pre and postconditions.

```

lemma Assign':  $\forall s. P s \longrightarrow Q(s[a/x]) \implies \vdash \{P\} x ::= a \{Q\}$ 
by (simp add: strengthen_pre[OF _ Assign])

```

```

lemma While':
assumes  $\vdash \{\lambda s. P s \wedge bval b s\} c \{P\}$  and  $\forall s. P s \wedge \neg bval b s \longrightarrow Q s$ 
shows  $\vdash \{P\} WHILE b DO c \{Q\}$ 
by (rule weaken_post[OF While[OF assms(1)] assms(2)])

```

```
end
```

```
theory Hoare_Examples imports Hoare begin
```

Summing up the first x natural numbers in variable y .

```

fun sum :: int  $\Rightarrow$  int where
  sum  $i = (\text{if } i \leq 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{sum } (i - 1) + i)$ 

```

```

lemma sum_simps[simp]:
   $0 < i \implies \text{sum } i = \text{sum } (i - 1) + i$ 
   $i \leq 0 \implies \text{sum } i = 0$ 
by(simp_all)

```

```
declare sum.simps[simp del]
```

```

abbreviation wsum ==
  WHILE Less (N 0) (V "x")
    DO ("y" ::= Plus (V "y") (V "x"));;
    "x" ::= Plus (V "x") (N -1))

```

13.1.1 Proof by Operational Semantics

The behaviour of the loop is proved by induction:

```
lemma while_sum:
  (wsum, s)  $\Rightarrow$  t  $\implies$  t "y" = s "y" + sum(s "x")
apply(induction wsum s t rule: big_step_induct)
apply(auto)
done
```

We were lucky that the proof was automatic, except for the induction. In general, such proofs will not be so easy. The automation is partly due to the right inversion rules that we set up as automatic elimination rules that decompose big-step premises.

Now we prefix the loop with the necessary initialization:

```
lemma sum_via_bigstep:
  assumes ("y" ::= N 0;; wsum, s)  $\Rightarrow$  t
  shows t "y" = sum (s "x")
proof -
  from assms have (wsum,s("y":=0))  $\Rightarrow$  t by auto
  from while_sum[OF this] show ?thesis by simp
qed
```

13.1.2 Proof by Hoare Logic

Note that we deal with sequences of commands from right to left, pulling back the postcondition towards the precondition.

```
lemma  $\vdash \{\lambda s. s\ "x" = n\} "y" ::= N 0;; wsum \{\lambda s. s\ "y" = sum\ n\}$ 
apply(rule Seq)
prefer 2
apply(rule While' [where P =  $\lambda s. (s\ "y" = sum\ n - sum(s\ "x"))$ ])
apply(rule Seq)
prefer 2
apply(rule Assign)
apply(rule Assign')
apply simp
apply(simp)
apply(rule Assign')
apply simp
done
```

The proof is intentionally an apply skript because it merely composes the rules of Hoare logic. Of course, in a few places side conditions have to be proved. But since those proofs are 1-liners, a structured proof is overkill. In fact, we shall learn later that the application of the Hoare rules can be

automated completely and all that is left for the user is to provide the loop invariants and prove the side-conditions.

end

```
theory Hoare_Sound_Complete imports Hoare begin
```

13.2 Soundness

```
lemma hoare_sound: ⊢ {P}c{Q} ==> ⊨ {P}c{Q}
proof(induction rule: hoare.induct)
  case (While P b c)
    { fix s t
      have (WHILE b DO c,s) ⇒ t ==> P s ==> P t ∧ ¬ bval b t
      proof(induction WHILE b DO c s t rule: big_step.induct)
        case WhileFalse thus ?case by blast
      next
        case WhileTrue thus ?case
          using While.IH unfolding hoare_valid_def by blast
      qed
    }
    thus ?case unfolding hoare_valid_def by blast
  qed (auto simp: hoare_valid_def)
```

13.3 Weakest Precondition

```
definition wp :: com ⇒ assn ⇒ assn where
wp c Q = (λs. ∀t. (c,s) ⇒ t → Q t)
```

```
lemma wp_SKIP[simp]: wp SKIP Q = Q
by (rule ext) (auto simp: wp_def)
```

```
lemma wp_Ass[simp]: wp (x ::= a) Q = (λs. Q(s[a/x]))
by (rule ext) (auto simp: wp_def)
```

```
lemma wp_Seq[simp]: wp (c1;;c2) Q = wp c1 (wp c2 Q)
by (rule ext) (auto simp: wp_def)
```

```
lemma wp_If[simp]:
wp (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2) Q =
(λs. if bval b s then wp c1 Q s else wp c2 Q s)
by (rule ext) (auto simp: wp_def)
```

```

lemma wp_While_If:
  wp ( WHILE b DO c ) Q s =
  wp ( IF b THEN c;; WHILE b DO c ELSE SKIP ) Q s
unfolding wp_def by (metis unfold_while)

lemma wp_While_True[simp]: bval b s ==>
  wp ( WHILE b DO c ) Q s = wp ( c;; WHILE b DO c ) Q s
by(simp add: wp_While_If)

lemma wp_While_False[simp]: ~ bval b s ==> wp ( WHILE b DO c ) Q s =
  Q s
by(simp add: wp_While_If)

```

13.4 Completeness

```

lemma wp_is_pre: ⊢ {wp c Q} c {Q}
proof(induction c arbitrary: Q)
  case If thus ?case by(auto intro: conseq)
  next
    case (While b c)
    let ?w = WHILE b DO c
    show ⊢ {wp ?w Q} ?w {Q}
    proof(rule While')
      show ⊢ {λs. wp ?w Q s ∧ bval b s} c {wp ?w Q}
      proof(rule strengthen_pre[OF _ While.IH])
        show ∀s. wp ?w Q s ∧ bval b s —> wp c (wp ?w Q) s by auto
      qed
      show ∀s. wp ?w Q s ∧ ~ bval b s —> Q s by auto
    qed
  qed auto

lemma hoare_complete: assumes ⊨ {P}c{Q} shows ⊢ {P}c{Q}
proof(rule strengthen_pre)
  show ∀s. P s —> wp c Q s using assms
    by (auto simp: hoare_valid_def wp_def)
  show ⊢ {wp c Q} c {Q} by(rule wp_is_pre)
  qed

corollary hoare_sound_complete: ⊢ {P}c{Q} ↔ ⊨ {P}c{Q}
by (metis hoare_complete hoare_sound)

end

```

```
theory VCG imports Hoare begin
```

13.5 Verification Conditions

Annotated commands: commands where loops are annotated with invariants.

```
datatype acom =
  Askip           (SKIP) |
  Aassign vname aexp (( $_ ::= _$ ) [1000, 61] 61) |
  Aseq acom acom  ( $_ ;/_$  [60, 61] 60) |
  Aif bexp acom acom ((IF  $_$  / THEN  $_$  / ELSE  $_$ ) [0, 0, 61] 61) |
  Awhile assn bexp acom ((( $_$ )/ WHILE  $_$  / DO  $_$ ) [0, 0, 61] 61)
```

Strip annotations:

```
fun strip :: acom  $\Rightarrow$  com where
  strip SKIP = com.SKIP |
  strip ( $x ::= a$ ) = ( $x ::= a$ ) |
  strip ( $C_1;; C_2$ ) = (strip  $C_1;;$  strip  $C_2$ ) |
  strip (IF  $b$  THEN  $C_1$  ELSE  $C_2$ ) = (IF  $b$  THEN strip  $C_1$  ELSE strip  $C_2$ ) |
  strip ({ $_$ } WHILE  $b$  DO  $C$ ) = (WHILE  $b$  DO strip  $C$ )
```

Weakest precondition from annotated commands:

```
fun pre :: acom  $\Rightarrow$  assn  $\Rightarrow$  assn where
  pre SKIP  $Q$  =  $Q$  |
  pre ( $x ::= a$ )  $Q$  = ( $\lambda s. Q(s(x := aval a s))$ ) |
  pre ( $C_1;; C_2$ )  $Q$  = pre  $C_1$  (pre  $C_2$   $Q$ ) |
  pre (IF  $b$  THEN  $C_1$  ELSE  $C_2$ )  $Q$  =
    ( $\lambda s. if\ bval\ b\ s\ then\ pre\ C_1\ Q\ s\ else\ pre\ C_2\ Q\ s$ ) |
  pre ({ $I$ } WHILE  $b$  DO  $C$ )  $Q$  =  $I$ 
```

Verification condition:

```
fun vc :: acom  $\Rightarrow$  assn  $\Rightarrow$  assn where
  vc SKIP  $Q$  = ( $\lambda s. True$ ) |
  vc ( $x ::= a$ )  $Q$  = ( $\lambda s. True$ ) |
  vc ( $C_1;; C_2$ )  $Q$  = ( $\lambda s. vc\ C_1\ (pre\ C_2\ Q)\ s \wedge vc\ C_2\ Q\ s$ ) |
  vc (IF  $b$  THEN  $C_1$  ELSE  $C_2$ )  $Q$  = ( $\lambda s. vc\ C_1\ Q\ s \wedge vc\ C_2\ Q\ s$ ) |
  vc ({ $I$ } WHILE  $b$  DO  $C$ )  $Q$  =
    ( $\lambda s. (I\ s \wedge bval\ b\ s \longrightarrow pre\ C\ I\ s) \wedge$ 
     ( $I\ s \wedge \neg bval\ b\ s \longrightarrow Q\ s$ )  $\wedge$ 
     vc  $C\ I\ s$ )
```

Soundness:

```
lemma vc_sound:  $\forall s. vc\ C\ Q\ s \implies \vdash \{pre\ C\ Q\} strip\ C\ \{Q\}$ 
```

```

proof(induction C arbitrary: Q)
  case (Awhile I b C)
    show ?case
    proof(simp, rule While')
      from  $\forall s. vc(Awhile I b C) Q s$ 
      have vc:  $\forall s. vc C I s \text{ and } IQ: \forall s. I s \wedge \neg bval b s \rightarrow Q s \text{ and }$ 
        pre:  $\forall s. I s \wedge bval b s \rightarrow pre C I s$  by simp_all
      have  $\vdash \{pre C I\} strip C \{I\}$  by(rule Awhile.IH[OF vc])
      with pre show  $\vdash \{\lambda s. I s \wedge bval b s\} strip C \{I\}$ 
        by(rule strengthen_pre)
      show  $\forall s. I s \wedge \neg bval b s \rightarrow Q s$  by(rule IQ)
    qed
  qed (auto intro: hoare.conseq)

```

corollary vc_sound':
 $\llbracket \forall s. vc C Q s; \forall s. P s \rightarrow pre C Q s \rrbracket \implies \vdash \{P\} strip C \{Q\}$
by (metis strengthen_pre vc_sound)

Completeness:

```

lemma pre_mono:
   $\forall s. P s \rightarrow P' s \implies pre C P s \implies pre C P' s$ 
  proof (induction C arbitrary: P P' s)
    case Aseq thus ?case by simp metis
  qed simp_all

```

```

lemma vc_mono:
   $\forall s. P s \rightarrow P' s \implies vc C P s \implies vc C P' s$ 
  proof(induction C arbitrary: P P')
    case Aseq thus ?case by simp (metis pre_mono)
  qed simp_all

```

```

lemma vc_complete:
   $\vdash \{P\} c \{Q\} \implies \exists C. strip C = c \wedge (\forall s. vc C Q s) \wedge (\forall s. P s \rightarrow pre C Q s)$ 
  (is _  $\implies \exists C. ?G P c Q C$ )
  proof (induction rule: hoare.induct)
    case Skip
      show ?case (is  $\exists C. ?C C$ )
      proof show ?C Askip by simp qed
    next
      case (Assign P a x)
      show ?case (is  $\exists C. ?C C$ )
      proof show ?C(Aassign x a) by simp qed
    next

```

```

case (Seq P c1 Q c2 R)
  from Seq.IH obtain C1 where ih1: ?G P c1 Q C1 by blast
  from Seq.IH obtain C2 where ih2: ?G Q c2 R C2 by blast
  show ?case (is  $\exists C$ . ?C C)
  proof
    show ?C(Aseq C1 C2)
      using ih1 ih2 by (fastforce elim!: pre_mono vc_mono)
  qed
next
  case (If P b c1 Q c2)
    from If.IH obtain C1 where ih1: ?G ( $\lambda s. P s \wedge bval b s$ ) c1 Q C1
      by blast
    from If.IH obtain C2 where ih2: ?G ( $\lambda s. P s \wedge \neg bval b s$ ) c2 Q C2
      by blast
    show ?case (is  $\exists C$ . ?C C)
    proof
      show ?C(Aif b C1 C2) using ih1 ih2 by simp
    qed
next
  case (While P b c)
    from While.IH obtain C where ih: ?G ( $\lambda s. P s \wedge bval b s$ ) c P C by
      blast
    show ?case (is  $\exists C$ . ?C C)
    proof show ?C(Awhile P b C) using ih by simp qed
next
  case conseq thus ?case by (fast elim!: pre_mono vc_mono)
qed

end

```

theory *Hoare_Total imports Hoare_Sound_Complete Hoare_Examples* **begin**

13.6 Hoare Logic for Total Correctness

Note that this definition of total validity \models_t only works if execution is deterministic (which it is in our case).

```

definition hoare_tvalid :: assn  $\Rightarrow$  com  $\Rightarrow$  assn  $\Rightarrow$  bool
   $(\models_t \{(1_{-})\} / \{(\_) / \{(1_{-})\}\} 50)$  where
   $\models_t \{P\} c \{Q\} \iff (\forall s. P s \longrightarrow (\exists t. (c,s) \Rightarrow t \wedge Q t))$ 

```

Provability of Hoare triples in the proof system for total correctness is

written $\vdash_t \{P\} c \{Q\}$ and defined inductively. The rules for \vdash_t differ from those for \vdash only in the one place where nontermination can arise: the *While*-rule.

inductive

hoaret :: $assn \Rightarrow com \Rightarrow assn \Rightarrow bool (\vdash_t (\{(1_)\}/ (_) / \{(1_)\}) 50)$

where

Skip: $\vdash_t \{P\} SKIP \{P\} |$

Assign: $\vdash_t \{\lambda s. P(s[a/x])\} x ::= a \{P\} |$

Seq: $\llbracket \vdash_t \{P_1\} c_1 \{P_2\}; \vdash_t \{P_2\} c_2 \{P_3\} \rrbracket \implies \vdash_t \{P_1\} c_1;; c_2 \{P_3\} |$

If: $\llbracket \vdash_t \{\lambda s. P s \wedge bval b s\} c_1 \{Q\}; \vdash_t \{\lambda s. P s \wedge \neg bval b s\} c_2 \{Q\} \rrbracket \implies \vdash_t \{P\} IF b THEN c_1 ELSE c_2 \{Q\} |$

While:

$(\wedge n :: nat.$

$\vdash_t \{\lambda s. P s \wedge bval b s \wedge T s n\} c \{\lambda s. P s \wedge (\exists n' < n. T s n')\})$

$\implies \vdash_t \{\lambda s. P s \wedge (\exists n. T s n)\} WHILE b DO c \{\lambda s. P s \wedge \neg bval b s\} |$

conseq: $\llbracket \forall s. P' s \longrightarrow P s; \vdash_t \{P\} c \{Q\}; \forall s. Q s \longrightarrow Q' s \rrbracket \implies \vdash_t \{P'\} c \{Q'\}$

The *While*-rule is like the one for partial correctness but it requires additionally that with every execution of the loop body some measure relation $T :: state \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool$ decreases. The following functional version is more intuitive:

lemma *While_fun*:

$\llbracket \wedge n :: nat. \vdash_t \{\lambda s. P s \wedge bval b s \wedge n = f s\} c \{\lambda s. P s \wedge f s < n\} \rrbracket$

$\implies \vdash_t \{P\} WHILE b DO c \{\lambda s. P s \wedge \neg bval b s\}$

by (*rule While [where T=λs n. n = f s, simplified]*)

Building in the consequence rule:

lemma *strengthen_pre*:

$\llbracket \forall s. P' s \longrightarrow P s; \vdash_t \{P\} c \{Q\} \rrbracket \implies \vdash_t \{P'\} c \{Q\}$

by (*metis conseq*)

lemma *weaken_post*:

$\llbracket \vdash_t \{P\} c \{Q\}; \forall s. Q s \longrightarrow Q' s \rrbracket \implies \vdash_t \{P\} c \{Q'\}$

by (*metis conseq*)

lemma *Assign'*: $\forall s. P s \longrightarrow Q(s[a/x]) \implies \vdash_t \{P\} x ::= a \{Q\}$

by (*simp add: strengthen_pre[OF - Assign]*)

```

lemma While_fun':
assumes  $\bigwedge n::nat. \vdash_t \{\lambda s. P s \wedge bval b s \wedge n = fs\} c \{\lambda s. P s \wedge fs < n\}$ 
and  $\forall s. P s \wedge \neg bval b s \longrightarrow Q s$ 
shows  $\vdash_t \{P\} WHILE b DO c \{Q\}$ 
by(blast intro: assms(1) weaken_post[OF While_fun assms(2)])

```

Our standard example:

```

lemma  $\vdash_t \{\lambda s. s "x" = i\} "y" ::= N 0;; wsum \{\lambda s. s "y" = sum i\}$ 
apply(rule Seq)
prefer 2
apply(rule While_fun' [where  $P = \lambda s. (s "y" = sum i - sum(s "x"))$ 
and  $f = \lambda s. nat(s "x")$ ])
apply(rule Seq)
prefer 2
apply(rule Assign)
apply(rule Assign')
apply simp
apply(simp)
apply(rule Assign')
apply simp
done

```

The soundness theorem:

```

theorem hoaret_sound:  $\vdash_t \{P\} c \{Q\} \implies \models_t \{P\} c \{Q\}$ 
proof(unfold hoare_tvalid_def, induction rule: hoaret.induct)
case (While P b T c)
{
  fix s n
  have  $\llbracket P s; T s n \rrbracket \implies \exists t. (WHILE b DO c, s) \Rightarrow t \wedge P t \wedge \neg bval b t$ 
  proof(induction n arbitrary: s rule: less_induct)
    case (less n)
    thus ?case by (metis While.IH WhileFalse WhileTrue)
  qed
}
thus ?case by auto
next
case If thus ?case by auto blast
qed fastforce+

```

The completeness proof proceeds along the same lines as the one for partial correctness. First we have to strengthen our notion of weakest precondition to take termination into account:

definition $wpt :: com \Rightarrow assn \Rightarrow assn (wp_t)$ **where**

```

 $wp_t c Q = (\lambda s. \exists t. (c,s) \Rightarrow t \wedge Q t)$ 

lemma [simp]:  $wp_t SKIP Q = Q$ 
by(auto intro!: ext simp: wpt_def)

lemma [simp]:  $wp_t (x ::= e) Q = (\lambda s. Q(s(x := aval e s)))$ 
by(auto intro!: ext simp: wpt_def)

lemma [simp]:  $wp_t (c_1;;c_2) Q = wp_t c_1 (wp_t c_2 Q)$ 
unfolding wpt_def
apply(rule ext)
apply auto
done

lemma [simp]:
 $wp_t (IF b THEN c_1 ELSE c_2) Q = (\lambda s. wp_t (if bval b s then c_1 else c_2) Q$ 
 $s)$ 
apply(unfold wpt_def)
apply(rule ext)
apply auto
done

```

Now we define the number of iterations *WHILE* b *DO* c needs to terminate when started in state s . Because this is a truly partial function, we define it as an (inductive) relation first:

```

inductive Its :: bexp  $\Rightarrow$  com  $\Rightarrow$  state  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
Its_0:  $\neg bval b s \implies$  Its  $b c s 0$  |
Its_Suc:  $\llbracket bval b s; (c,s) \Rightarrow s'; Its b c s' n \rrbracket \implies Its b c s (Suc n)$ 

```

The relation is in fact a function:

```

lemma Its_fun: Its  $b c s n \implies Its b c s n' \implies n=n'$ 
proof(induction arbitrary:  $n'$  rule:Its.induct)
case Its_0 thus ?case by(metis Its.cases)
next
case Its_Suc thus ?case by(metis Its.cases big_step_determ)
qed

```

For all terminating loops, *Its* yields a result:

```

lemma WHILE_Its: (WHILE  $b$  DO  $c,s$ )  $\Rightarrow t \implies \exists n. Its b c s n$ 
proof(induction WHILE  $b$  DO  $c s t$  rule: big_step_induct)
case WhileFalse thus ?case by (metis Its_0)
next
case WhileTrue thus ?case by (metis Its_Suc)
qed

```

```

lemma wpt_is_pre:  $\vdash_t \{wpt\ c\ Q\} c\ \{Q\}$ 
proof (induction c arbitrary: Q)
  case SKIP show ?case by (auto intro:hoaret.Skip)
  next
    case Assign show ?case by (auto intro:hoaret.Assign)
  next
    case Seq thus ?case by (auto intro:hoaret.Seq)
  next
    case If thus ?case by (auto intro:hoaret.If hoaret.conseq)
  next
    case (While b c)
    let ?w = WHILE b DO c
    let ?T = Its b c
    have  $\forall s. wpt\ ?w\ Q\ s \longrightarrow wpt\ ?w\ Q\ s \wedge (\exists n. Its\ b\ c\ s\ n)$ 
      unfolding wpt_def by (metis WHILE_Its)
    moreover
    { fix n
      let ?R =  $\lambda s'. wpt\ ?w\ Q\ s' \wedge (\exists n' < n. ?T\ s'\ n')$ 
      { fix s t assume bval b s and ?T s n and (?w, s)  $\Rightarrow$  t and Q t
        from ⟨bval b s⟩ and ⟨(?w, s)  $\Rightarrow$  t⟩ obtain s' where
          (c,s)  $\Rightarrow$  s' (?w,s')  $\Rightarrow$  t by auto
        from ⟨(?w, s')  $\Rightarrow$  t⟩ obtain n' where ?T s' n'
          by (blast dest: WHILE_Its)
        with ⟨bval b s⟩ and ⟨(c, s)  $\Rightarrow$  s'⟩ have ?T s (Suc n') by (rule Its_Suc)
        with ⟨?T s n⟩ have n = Suc n' by (rule Its_fun)
        with ⟨(c,s)  $\Rightarrow$  s'⟩ and ⟨(?w,s')  $\Rightarrow$  t⟩ and ⟨Q t⟩ and ⟨?T s' n'⟩
          have wpt c ?R s by (auto simp: wpt_def)
      }
    hence  $\forall s. wpt\ ?w\ Q\ s \wedge bval\ b\ s \wedge ?T\ s\ n \longrightarrow wpt\ c\ ?R\ s$ 
      unfolding wpt_def by auto
      note strengthen_pre[OF this While.IH]
    } note hoaret.While[OF this]
    moreover have  $\forall s. wpt\ ?w\ Q\ s \wedge \neg bval\ b\ s \longrightarrow Q\ s$ 
      by (auto simp add:wpt_def)
    ultimately show ?case by (rule consequ)
  qed

```

In the *While*-case, *Its* provides the obvious termination argument.

The actual completeness theorem follows directly, in the same manner as for partial correctness:

```

theorem hoaret_complete:  $\models_t \{P\} c\{Q\} \implies \vdash_t \{P\} c\{Q\}$ 
apply(rule strengthen_pre[OF _ wpt_is_pre])

```

```

apply(auto simp: hoare_tvalid_def wpt_def)
done

end

```

14 Abstract Interpretation

```

theory Complete_Lattice
imports Main
begin

locale Complete_Lattice =
fixes L :: 'a::order set and Glb :: 'a set ⇒ 'a
assumes Glb_lower: A ⊆ L ⇒ a ∈ A ⇒ Glb A ≤ a
and Glb_greatest: b : L ⇒ ∀ a∈A. b ≤ a ⇒ b ≤ Glb A
and Glb_in_L: A ⊆ L ⇒ Glb A : L
begin

definition lfp :: ('a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a where
lfp f = Glb {a : L. f a ≤ a}

lemma index_lfp: lfp f : L
by(auto simp: lfp_def intro: Glb_in_L)

lemma lfp_lowerbound:
  [| a : L; f a ≤ a |] ⇒ lfp f ≤ a
by (auto simp add: lfp_def intro: Glb_lower)

lemma lfp_greatest:
  [| a : L; ∀ u. [| u : L; f u ≤ u |] ⇒ a ≤ u |] ⇒ a ≤ lfp f
by (auto simp add: lfp_def intro: Glb_greatest)

lemma lfp_unfold: assumes ∀x. f x : L ↔ x : L
and mono: mono f shows lfp f = f (lfp f)
proof-
  note assms(1)[simp] index_lfp[simp]
  have 1: f (lfp f) ≤ lfp f
    apply(rule lfp_greatest)
    apply simp
    by (blast intro: lfp_lowerbound monoD[OF mono] order_trans)
  have lfp f ≤ f (lfp f)
    by (fastforce intro: 1 monoD[OF mono] lfp_lowerbound)

```

```

with 1 show ?thesis by(blast intro: order_antisym)
qed

end

end

```

```

theory ACom
imports Com
begin

```

14.1 Annotated Commands

```

datatype 'a acom =
  SKIP 'a           (SKIP {-} 61) |
  Assign vname aexp 'a ((_- ::= _/ {-}) [1000, 61, 0] 61) |
  Seq ('a acom) ('a acom) (_-;/_- [60, 61] 60) |
  If bexp 'a ('a acom) 'a ('IF _/ THEN ({-}/_-)/ ELSE ({-}/_-)//{-}) [0, 0, 0, 61, 0, 0] 61) |
  While 'a bexp 'a ('a acom) 'a (({-}// WHILE _// DO ({-}//_-)//{-}) [0, 0, 0, 61, 0] 61)
fun strip :: 'a acom ⇒ com where
  strip (SKIP {P}) = com.SKIP |
  strip (x ::= e {P}) = x ::= e |
  strip (C1;; C2) = strip C1;; strip C2 |
  strip (IF b THEN {P1} C1 ELSE {P2} C2 {P}) =
    IF b THEN strip C1 ELSE strip C2 |
  strip ({I} WHILE b DO {P} C {Q}) = WHILE b DO strip C

fun asize :: com ⇒ nat where
  asize com.SKIP = 1 |
  asize (x ::= e) = 1 |
  asize (C1;; C2) = asize C1 + asize C2 |
  asize (IF b THEN C1 ELSE C2) = asize C1 + asize C2 + 3 |
  asize (WHILE b DO C) = asize C + 3

definition shift :: (nat ⇒ 'a) ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a where
  shift f n = (λp. f(p+n))

fun annotate :: (nat ⇒ 'a) ⇒ com ⇒ 'a acom where
  annotate f com.com.SKIP = SKIP {f 0} |

```

```

annotate f (x ::= e) = x ::= e {f 0} |
annotate f (c1;c2) = annotate f c1;; annotate (shift f (asize c1)) c2 |
annotate f (IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2) =
  IF b THEN {f 0} annotate (shift f 1) c1
  ELSE {f(asize c1 + 1)} annotate (shift f (asize c1 + 2)) c2
  {f(asize c1 + asize c2 + 2)} |
annotate f (WHILE b DO c) =
  {f 0} WHILE b DO {f 1} annotate (shift f 2) c {f(asize c + 2)}
```

fun annos :: 'a acom \Rightarrow 'a list **where**

```

annos (SKIP {P}) = [P] |
annos (x ::= e {P}) = [P] |
annos (C1;;C2) = annos C1 @ annos C2 |
annos (IF b THEN {P1} C1 ELSE {P2} C2 {Q}) =
  P1 # annos C1 @ P2 # annos C2 @ [Q] |
annos ({I} WHILE b DO {P} C {Q}) = I # P # annos C @ [Q]
```

definition anno :: 'a acom \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a **where**

```

anno C p = annos C ! p
```

definition post :: 'a acom \Rightarrow 'a **where**

```

post C = last(annos C)
```

fun map_acom :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a acom \Rightarrow 'b acom **where**

```

map_acom f (SKIP {P}) = SKIP {f P} |
map_acom f (x ::= e {P}) = x ::= e {f P} |
map_acom f (C1;;C2) = map_acom f C1;; map_acom f C2 |
map_acom f (IF b THEN {P1} C1 ELSE {P2} C2 {Q}) =
  IF b THEN {f P1} map_acom f C1 ELSE {f P2} map_acom f C2
  {f Q} |
map_acom f ({I} WHILE b DO {P} C {Q}) =
  {f I} WHILE b DO {f P} map_acom f C {f Q}
```

lemma annos_ne: annos C \neq []
by(induction C) auto

lemma strip_annotate[simp]: strip(annotate f c) = c
by(induction c arbitrary: f) auto

lemma length_annos_annotate[simp]: length (annos (annotate f c)) = asize c
by(induction c arbitrary: f) auto

lemma size_annos: size(annos C) = asize(strip C)
by(induction C)(auto)

```

lemma size_anno_same: strip C1 = strip C2  $\implies$  size(anno C1) = size(anno C2)
apply(induct C2 arbitrary: C1)
apply(case_tac C1, simp_all)+
done

lemmas size_anno_same2 = eqTrueI[OF size_anno_same]

lemma anno_annotate[simp]: p < asize c  $\implies$  anno (annotate f c) p = f p
apply(induction c arbitrary: f p)
apply (auto simp: anno_def nth_append nth_Cons numeral_eq_Suc shift_def
          split: nat.split)
apply (metis add_Suc_right add_diff_inverse nat_add_commute)
apply(rule_tac f=f in arg_cong)
apply arith
apply (metis less_Suc_eq)
done

lemma eq_acom_iff_strip_anno:
  C1 = C2  $\longleftrightarrow$  strip C1 = strip C2  $\wedge$  anno C1 = anno C2
apply(induction C1 arbitrary: C2)
apply(case_tac C2, auto simp: size_anno_same2)+
done

lemma eq_acom_iff_strip_anno:
  C1=C2  $\longleftrightarrow$  strip C1 = strip C2  $\wedge$  ( $\forall$  p < size(anno C1). anno C1 p = anno C2 p)
by(auto simp add: eq_acom_iff_strip_anno anno_def
      list_eq_iff_nth_eq size_anno_same2)

lemma post_map_acom[simp]: post(map_acom f C) = f(post C)
by (induction C) (auto simp: post_def last_append anno_ne)

lemma strip_map_acom[simp]: strip (map_acom f C) = strip C
by (induction C) auto

lemma anno_map_acom: p < size(anno C)  $\implies$  anno (map_acom f C) p = f(anno C p)
apply(induction C arbitrary: p)
apply(auto simp: anno_def nth_append nth_Cons' size_anno)
done

lemma strip_eq_SKIP:
  strip C = com.SKIP  $\longleftrightarrow$  (EX P. C = SKIP {P})

```

```

by (cases C) simp_all

lemma strip_eq_Assign:
  strip C = x ::= e  $\longleftrightarrow$  (EX P. C = x ::= e {P})
by (cases C) simp_all

lemma strip_eq_Seq:
  strip C = c1;;c2  $\longleftrightarrow$  (EX C1 C2. C = C1;;C2 & strip C1 = c1 & strip
C2 = c2)
by (cases C) simp_all

lemma strip_eq_If:
  strip C = IF b THEN c1 ELSE c2  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  (EX P1 P2 C1 C2 Q. C = IF b THEN {P1} C1 ELSE {P2} C2 {Q} &
strip C1 = c1 & strip C2 = c2)
by (cases C) simp_all

lemma strip_eq_While:
  strip C = WHILE b DO c1  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  (EX I P C1 Q. C = {I} WHILE b DO {P} C1 {Q} & strip C1 = c1)
by (cases C) simp_all

lemma [simp]: shift ( $\lambda p.$  a) n = ( $\lambda p.$  a)
by(simp add:shift_def)

lemma set_anno[simp]: set (annos (annotate ( $\lambda p.$  a) c)) = {a}
by(induction c) simp_all

lemma post_in_anno: post C  $\in$  set(annos C)
by(auto simp: post_def annos_ne)

lemma post_anno_asize: post C = anno C (size(annos C) - 1)
by(simp add: post_def last_conv_nth[OF annos_ne] anno_def)

end

theory Collecting
imports Complete_Lattice Big_Step ACom
~~/src/HOL/ex/Interpretation_with_Defs
begin

```

14.2 The generic Step function

notation

```

sup (infixl  $\sqcup$  65) and
inf (infixl  $\sqcap$  70) and
bot ( $\perp$ ) and
top ( $\top$ )

context
  fixes  $f :: vname \Rightarrow aexp \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a::sup$ 
  fixes  $g :: bexp \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ 
begin
  fun  $Step :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a acom \Rightarrow 'a acom$  where
     $Step\ S\ (SKIP\ \{Q\}) = (SKIP\ \{S\})$  |
     $Step\ S\ (x ::= e\ \{Q\}) =$ 
       $x ::= e\ \{f\ x\ e\ S\}$  |
     $Step\ S\ (C1;;\ C2) = Step\ S\ C1;;\ Step\ (post\ C1)\ C2$  |
     $Step\ S\ (IF\ b\ THEN\ \{P1\}\ C1\ ELSE\ \{P2\}\ C2\ \{Q\}) =$ 
       $IF\ b\ THEN\ \{g\ b\ S\}\ Step\ P1\ C1\ ELSE\ \{g\ (Not\ b)\ S\}\ Step\ P2\ C2$ 
       $\{post\ C1\ \sqcup\ post\ C2\}$  |
     $Step\ S\ (\{I\}\ WHILE\ b\ DO\ \{P\}\ C\ \{Q\}) =$ 
       $\{S\ \sqcup\ post\ C\}\ WHILE\ b\ DO\ \{g\ b\ I\}\ Step\ P\ C\ \{g\ (Not\ b)\ I\}$ 
end

lemma  $strip\_Step[simp]: strip(Step\ f\ g\ S\ C) = strip\ C$ 
by(induct  $C$  arbitrary:  $S$ ) auto

```

14.3 Collecting Semantics of Commands

14.3.1 Annotated commands as a complete lattice

```

instantiation  $acom :: (order)$   $order$ 
begin

```

```

definition  $less\_eq\_acom :: ('a::order) acom \Rightarrow 'a acom \Rightarrow bool$  where
 $C1 \leq C2 \longleftrightarrow strip\ C1 = strip\ C2 \wedge (\forall p < size(annos\ C1). anno\ C1\ p \leq$ 
 $anno\ C2\ p)$ 

```

```

definition  $less\_acom :: 'a acom \Rightarrow 'a acom \Rightarrow bool$  where
 $less\_acom\ x\ y = (x \leq y \wedge \neg y \leq x)$ 

```

```

instance

```

```

proof

```

```

  case  $goal1$  show ?case by(simp add:  $less\_acom\_def$ )

```

```

next

```

```

  case  $goal2$  thus ?case by(auto simp:  $less\_eq\_acom\_def$ )

```

```

next

```

```

case goal3 thus ?case by(fastforce simp: less_eq_acom_def size_anno)
next
  case goal4 thus ?case
    by(fastforce simp: le_antisym less_eq_acom_def size_anno
      eq_acom_iff_strip_anno)
qed

end

lemma less_eq_acom_anno:
   $C1 \leq C2 \longleftrightarrow \text{strip } C1 = \text{strip } C2 \wedge \text{list\_all2 } (\text{op } \leq) (\text{anno } C1) (\text{anno } C2)$ 
by(auto simp add: less_eq_acom_def anno_def list_all2_conv_all_nth size_anno_same2)

lemma SKIP_le[simp]: SKIP {S}  $\leq c \longleftrightarrow (\exists S'. c = \text{SKIP } \{S'\} \wedge S \leq S')$ 
by(cases c)(auto simp:less_eq_acom_def anno_def)

lemma Assign_le[simp]:  $x ::= e \{S\} \leq c \longleftrightarrow (\exists S'. c = x ::= e \{S'\} \wedge S \leq S')$ 
by(cases c)(auto simp:less_eq_acom_def anno_def)

lemma Seq_le[simp]:  $C1;;C2 \leq C \longleftrightarrow (\exists C1' C2'. C = C1';;C2' \wedge C1 \leq C1' \wedge C2 \leq C2')$ 
apply(cases C)
apply(auto simp: less_eq_acom_anno list_all2_append size_anno_same2)
done

lemma If_le[simp]: IF b THEN {p1} C1 ELSE {p2} C2 {S}  $\leq C \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $(\exists p1' p2' C1' C2' S'. C = \text{IF } b \text{ THEN } \{p1'\} C1' \text{ ELSE } \{p2'\} C2' \{S'\})$ 
 $\wedge$ 
   $p1 \leq p1' \wedge p2 \leq p2' \wedge C1 \leq C1' \wedge C2 \leq C2' \wedge S \leq S')$ 
apply(cases C)
apply(auto simp: less_eq_acom_anno list_all2_append size_anno_same2)
done

lemma While_le[simp]: {I} WHILE b DO {p} C {P}  $\leq W \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $(\exists I' p' C' P'. W = \{I'\} \text{ WHILE } b \text{ DO } \{p'\} C' \{P'\} \wedge C \leq C' \wedge p \leq p' \wedge I \leq I' \wedge P \leq P')$ 
apply(cases W)
apply(auto simp: less_eq_acom_anno list_all2_append size_anno_same2)
done

lemma mono_post:  $C \leq C' \implies \text{post } C \leq \text{post } C'$ 

```

```

using annos_ne[of C]
by(auto simp: post_def less_eq_acom_def last_conv_nth[OF annos_ne] anno_def
     dest: size_annos_same)

definition Inf_acom :: com  $\Rightarrow$  'a::complete_lattice acom set  $\Rightarrow$  'a acom
where
  Inf_acom c M = annotate ( $\lambda p.$  INF C:M. anno C p) c

interpretation
  Complete_Lattice {C. strip C = c} Inf_acom c for c
proof
  case goal1 thus ?case
    by(auto simp: Inf_acom_def less_eq_acom_def size_annos_intro:INF_lower)
  next
  case goal2 thus ?case
    by(auto simp: Inf_acom_def less_eq_acom_def size_annos_intro:INF_greatest)
  next
  case goal3 thus ?case by(auto simp: Inf_acom_def)
qed

```

14.3.2 Collecting semantics

```

definition step = Step ( $\lambda x e S.$  {s(x := aval e s) | s. s : S}) ( $\lambda b S.$  {s:S. bval b s})

```

```

definition CS :: com  $\Rightarrow$  state set acom where
  CS c = lfp c (step UNIV)

```

```

lemma mono2_Step: fixes C1 C2 :: 'a::semilattice_sup acom
  assumes !!x e S1 S2. S1  $\leq$  S2  $\Rightarrow$  f x e S1  $\leq$  f x e S2
           !!b S1 S2. S1  $\leq$  S2  $\Rightarrow$  g b S1  $\leq$  g b S2
  shows C1  $\leq$  C2  $\Rightarrow$  S1  $\leq$  S2  $\Rightarrow$  Step f g S1 C1  $\leq$  Step f g S2 C2
proof(induction S1 C1 arbitrary: C2 S2 rule: Step.induct)
  case 1 thus ?case by(auto)
  next
  case 2 thus ?case by (auto simp: assms(1))
  next
  case 3 thus ?case by(auto simp: mono_post)
  next
  case 4 thus ?case
    by(auto simp: subset_iff assms(2))
    (metis mono_post le_supI1 le_supI2)+
  next
  case 5 thus ?case

```

```

by(auto simp: subset_iff assms(2))
      (metis mono_post le_supI1 le_supI2) +
qed

lemma mono2_step:  $C1 \leq C2 \implies S1 \subseteq S2 \implies \text{step } S1\ C1 \leq \text{step } S2\ C2$ 
unfolding step_def by(rule mono2_Step) auto

lemma mono_step: mono (step S)
by(blast intro: monoI mono2_step)

lemma strip_step: strip(step S C) = strip C
by (induction C arbitrary: S) (auto simp: step_def)

lemma lfp_cs_unfold: lfp c (step S) = step S (lfp c (step S))
apply(rule lfp_unfold[OF _ mono_step])
apply(simp add: strip_step)
done

lemma CS_unfold: CS c = step UNIV (CS c)
by (metis CS_def lfp_cs_unfold)

lemma strip_CS[simp]: strip(CS c) = c
by(simp add: CS_def index_lfp[simplified])

```

14.3.3 Relation to big-step semantics

```

lemma asize_nz: asize(c::com) ≠ 0
by (metis length_0_conv length_annotes_annotate annos_ne)

lemma post_Inf_acom:
   $\forall C \in M. \text{strip } C = c \implies \text{post } (\text{Inf\_acom } c\ M) = \bigcap (\text{post } ` M)$ 
apply(subgoal_tac  $\forall C \in M. \text{size}(\text{annos } C) = \text{asize } c$ )
apply(simp add: post_anno_asize Inf_acom_def asize_nz neq0_conv[symmetric])
apply(simp add: size_annotes)
done

lemma post_lfp: post(lfp c f) = ( $\bigcap \{\text{post } C | C. \text{strip } C = c \wedge f\ C \leq C\}$ )
by(auto simp add: lfp_def post_Inf_acom)

lemma big_step_post_step:
   $\llbracket (c, s) \Rightarrow t; \text{strip } C = c; s \in S; \text{step } S\ C \leq C \rrbracket \implies t \in \text{post } C$ 
proof(induction arbitrary: C S rule: big_step_induct)
  case Skip thus ?case by(auto simp: strip_eq_SKIP step_def post_def)
  next

```

```

case Assign thus ?case
  by(fastforce simp: strip_eq_Assign step_def post_def)
next
  case Seq thus ?case
    by(fastforce simp: strip_eq_Seq step_def post_def last_append annos_ne)
next
  case IfTrue thus ?case apply(auto simp: strip_eq_If step_def post_def)
    by (metis (lifting,full_types) mem_Collect_eq set_mp)
next
  case IfFalse thus ?case apply(auto simp: strip_eq_If step_def post_def)
    by (metis (lifting,full_types) mem_Collect_eq set_mp)
next
  case (WhileTrue b s1 c' s2 s3)
    from WhileTrue.preds(1) obtain I P C' Q where C = {I} WHILE b
      DO {P} C' {Q} strip C' = c'
        by(auto simp: strip_eq_While)
      from WhileTrue.preds(3) ⟨C = ⊥
      have step P C' ≤ C' {s ∈ I. bval b s} ≤ P S ≤ I step (post C') C ≤
        C
        by (auto simp: step_def post_def)
      have step {s ∈ I. bval b s} C' ≤ C'
        by (rule order_trans[OF mono2_step[OF order_refl ⟨{s ∈ I. bval b s} ≤
          P⟩] ⟨step P C' ≤ C'⟩])
      have s1: {s:I. bval b s} using ⟨s1 ∈ S⟩ ⟨S ⊆ I⟩ ⟨bval b s1⟩ by auto
      note s2_in_post_C' = WhileTrue.IH(1)[OF ⟨strip C' = c'⟩ this ⟨step {s ∈ I. bval b s} C' ≤ C'⟩]
      from WhileTrue.IH(2)[OF WhileTrue.preds(1) s2_in_post_C' ⟨step (post
        C') C ≤ C⟩]
      show ?case .
next
  case (WhileFalse b s1 c') thus ?case
    by (force simp: strip_eq_While step_def post_def)
qed

lemma big_step_lfp: ⟦ (c,s) ⇒ t; s ∈ S ⟧ ⇒ t ∈ post(lfp c (step S))
by(auto simp add: post_lfp intro: big_step_post_step)

lemma big_step_CS: (c,s) ⇒ t ⇒ t : post(CS c)
by(simp add: CS_def big_step_lfp)

end

theory Collecting_Examples
imports Collecting Vars

```

```
begin
```

14.4 Pretty printing state sets

Tweak code generation to work with sets of non-equality types:

```
declare insert_code[code del] union_coset_filter[code del]
lemma insert_code [code]: insert x (set xs) = set (x#xs)
by simp
```

Compensate for the fact that sets may now have duplicates:

```
definition compact :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set where
compact X = X
```

```
lemma [code]: compact(set xs) = set(remdups xs)
by(simp add: compact_def)
```

```
definition vars_acom = compact o vars o strip
```

In order to display commands annotated with state sets, states must be translated into a printable format as sets of variable-state pairs, for the variables in the command:

```
definition show_acom :: state set acom ⇒ (vname*val)set set acom where
show_acom C =
  annotate (λp. (λs. (λx. (x, s x)) ` (vars_acom C)) ` anno C p) (strip C)
```

14.5 Examples

```
definition c0 = WHILE Less (V "x") (N 3)
  DO "x" ::= Plus (V "x") (N 2)
definition C0 :: state set acom where C0 = annotate (%p. {}) c0
```

Collecting semantics:

```
value show_acom (((step {<>}) ^ 1) C0)
value show_acom (((step {<>}) ^ 2) C0)
value show_acom (((step {<>}) ^ 3) C0)
value show_acom (((step {<>}) ^ 4) C0)
value show_acom (((step {<>}) ^ 5) C0)
value show_acom (((step {<>}) ^ 6) C0)
value show_acom (((step {<>}) ^ 7) C0)
value show_acom (((step {<>}) ^ 8) C0)
```

Small-step semantics:

```
value show_acom (((step {}) ^ 0) (step {<>} C0))
value show_acom (((step {}) ^ 1) (step {<>} C0))
value show_acom (((step {}) ^ 2) (step {<>} C0))
```

```

value show_acom (((step {}) ^^ 3) (step {<>} C0))
value show_acom (((step {}) ^^ 4) (step {<>} C0))
value show_acom (((step {}) ^^ 5) (step {<>} C0))
value show_acom (((step {}) ^^ 6) (step {<>} C0))
value show_acom (((step {}) ^^ 7) (step {<>} C0))
value show_acom (((step {}) ^^ 8) (step {<>} C0))

end

theory Abs_Int_Tests
imports Com
begin

```

14.6 Test Programs

For constant propagation:

Straight line code:

```

definition test1_const =
  "y" ::= N 7;;
  "z" ::= Plus (V "y") (N 2);;
  "y" ::= Plus (V "x") (N 0)

```

Conditional:

```

definition test2_const =
  IF Less (N 41) (V "x") THEN "x" ::= N 5 ELSE "x" ::= N 5

```

Conditional, test is relevant:

```

definition test3_const =
  "x" ::= N 42;;
  IF Less (N 41) (V "x") THEN "x" ::= N 5 ELSE "x" ::= N 6

```

While:

```

definition test4_const =
  "x" ::= N 0;; WHILE Bc True DO "x" ::= N 0

```

While, test is relevant:

```

definition test5_const =
  "x" ::= N 0;; WHILE Less (V "x") (N 1) DO "x" ::= N 1

```

Iteration is needed:

```

definition test6_const =
  "x" ::= N 0;; "y" ::= N 0;; "z" ::= N 2;;
  WHILE Less (V "x") (N 1) DO ("x" ::= V "y";; "y" ::= V "z")

```

For intervals:

```

definition test1_ivl =
  "y" ::= N 7;;
  IF Less (V "x") (V "y")
  THEN "y" ::= Plus (V "y") (V "x")
  ELSE "x" ::= Plus (V "x") (V "y")

definition test2_ivl =
  WHILE Less (V "x") (N 100)
  DO "x" ::= Plus (V "x") (N 1)

definition test3_ivl =
  "x" ::= N 0;;
  WHILE Less (V "x") (N 100)
  DO "x" ::= Plus (V "x") (N 1)

definition test4_ivl =
  "x" ::= N 0;; "y" ::= N 0;;
  WHILE Less (V "x") (N 11)
  DO ("x" ::= Plus (V "x") (N 1));; "y" ::= Plus (V "y") (N 1))

definition test5_ivl =
  "x" ::= N 0;; "y" ::= N 0;;
  WHILE Less (V "x") (N 100)
  DO ("y" ::= V "x";; "x" ::= Plus (V "x") (N 1))

definition test6_ivl =
  "x" ::= N 0;;
  WHILE Less (N -1) (V "x") DO "x" ::= Plus (V "x") (N 1)

end

theory Abs_Int_init
imports ~~/src/HOL/Library/While_Combinator
  ~~/src/HOL/Library/Extended
  Vars Collecting Abs_Int_Tests
begin

hide_const (open) top bot dom — to avoid qualified names

end

theory Abs_Int0

```

```
imports Abs_Int_init
begin
```

14.7 Orderings

The basic type classes *order*, *semilattice_sup* and *order_top* are defined in *Main*, more precisely in theories *Orderings* and *Lattices*. If you view this theory with jedit, just click on the names to get there.

```
class semilattice_sup_top = semilattice_sup + order_top
```

```
instance fun :: (type, semilattice_sup_top) semilattice_sup_top ..
```

```
instantiation option :: (order)order
begin
```

```
fun less_eq_option where
  Some x ≤ Some y = (x ≤ y) |
  None ≤ y = True |
  Some _ ≤ None = False
```

```
definition less_option where x < (y::'a option) = (x ≤ y ∧ ¬ y ≤ x)
```

```
lemma le_None[simp]: (x ≤ None) = (x = None)
by (cases x) simp_all
```

```
lemma Some_le[simp]: (Some x ≤ u) = (∃ y. u = Some y ∧ x ≤ y)
by (cases u) auto
```

```
instance proof
```

```
  case goal1 show ?case by(rule less_option_def)
  next
    case goal2 show ?case by(cases x, simp_all)
  next
    case goal3 thus ?case by(cases z, simp, cases y, simp, cases x, auto)
  next
    case goal4 thus ?case by(cases y, simp, cases x, auto)
  qed
```

```
end
```

```
instantiation option :: (sup)sup
begin
```

```

fun sup_option where
  Some x  $\sqcup$  Some y = Some(x  $\sqcup$  y) |
  None  $\sqcup$  y = y |
  x  $\sqcup$  None = x

lemma sup_None2[simp]: x  $\sqcup$  None = x
  by (cases x) simp_all

instance ..

end

instantiation option :: (semilattice_sup_top)semilattice_sup_top
begin

definition top_option where  $\top = \text{Some } \top$ 

instance proof
  case goal4 show ?case by(cases a, simp_all add: top_option_def)
  next
    case goal1 thus ?case by(cases x, simp, cases y, simp_all)
  next
    case goal2 thus ?case by(cases y, simp, cases x, simp_all)
  next
    case goal3 thus ?case by(cases z, simp, cases y, simp, cases x, simp_all)
  qed

end

lemma [simp]: (Some x < Some y) = (x < y)
  by(auto simp: less_le)

instantiation option :: (order)order_bot
begin

definition bot_option :: 'a option where
   $\perp = \text{None}$ 

instance
proof
  case goal1 thus ?case by(auto simp: bot_option_def)
  qed

end

```

```
definition bot :: com  $\Rightarrow$  'a option acom where
bot c = annotate ( $\lambda p.$  None) c
```

```
lemma bot_least: strip C = c  $\Longrightarrow$  bot c  $\leq$  C
by(auto simp: bot_def less_eq_acom_def)
```

```
lemma strip_bot[simp]: strip(bot c) = c
by(simp add: bot_def)
```

14.7.1 Pre-fixpoint iteration

```
definition pfp :: (('a::order)  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'a option where
pfp f = while_option ( $\lambda x.$   $\neg f x \leq x$ ) f
```

```
lemma pfp_pfp: assumes pfp f x0 = Some x shows f x  $\leq$  x
using while_option_stop[OF assms[simplified pfp_def]] by simp
```

```
lemma while_least:
fixes q :: 'a::order
assumes  $\forall x \in L. \forall y \in L. x \leq y \longrightarrow f x \leq f y$  and  $\forall x. x \in L \longrightarrow f x \in L$ 
and  $\forall x \in L. b \leq x$  and  $b \in L$  and  $f q \leq q$  and  $q \in L$ 
and while_option P b = Some p
shows p  $\leq$  q
using while_option_rule[OF _ assms(7)[unfolded pfp_def]],
where P =  $\%x. x \in L \wedge x \leq q$ 
by (metis assms(1–6) order_trans)
```

```
lemma pfp_bot_least:
assumes  $\forall x \in \{C. strip C = c\}. \forall y \in \{C. strip C = c\}. x \leq y \longrightarrow f x \leq f y$ 
and  $\forall C. C \in \{C. strip C = c\} \longrightarrow f C \in \{C. strip C = c\}$ 
and  $f C' \leq C' \text{ strip } C' = c$  pfp f (bot c) = Some C
shows C  $\leq$  C'
by(rule while_least[OF assms(1,2) – assms(3) – assms(5)[unfolded pfp_def]])
(simp_all add: assms(4) bot_least)
```

```
lemma pfp_inv:
pfp f x = Some y  $\Longrightarrow$  ( $\wedge x. P x \Longrightarrow P(f x)) \Longrightarrow P x \Longrightarrow P y$ 
unfolding pfp_def by (metis (lifting) while_option_rule)
```

```
lemma strip_pfp:
assumes  $\wedge x. g(f x) = g x$  and pfp f x0 = Some x shows g x = g x0
using pfp_inv[OF assms(2), where P = %x. g x = g x0] assms(1) by
```

simp

14.8 Abstract Interpretation

```
definition γ_fun :: ('a ⇒ 'b set) ⇒ ('c ⇒ 'a) ⇒ ('c ⇒ 'b) set where
γ_fun γ F = {f. ∀ x. f x ∈ γ(F x)}
```

```
fun γ_option :: ('a ⇒ 'b set) ⇒ 'a option ⇒ 'b set where
γ_option γ None = {} |
γ_option γ (Some a) = γ a
```

The interface for abstract values:

```
locale Val_semilattice =
fixes γ :: 'av::semilattice_sup_top ⇒ val set
assumes mono_gamma: a ≤ b ⇒ γ a ≤ γ b
and gamma_Top[simp]: γ ⊤ = UNIV
fixes num' :: val ⇒ 'av
and plus' :: 'av ⇒ 'av ⇒ 'av
assumes gamma_num': i ∈ γ(num' i)
and gamma_plus': i1 ∈ γ a1 ⇒ i2 ∈ γ a2 ⇒ i1+i2 ∈ γ(plus' a1 a2)
```

```
type_synonym 'av st = (vname ⇒ 'av)
```

The for-clause (here and elsewhere) only serves the purpose of fixing the name of the type parameter '*av*' which would otherwise be renamed to '*a*'.

```
locale Abs_Int_fun = Val_semilattice where γ=γ
for γ :: 'av::semilattice_sup_top ⇒ val set
begin

fun aval' :: aexp ⇒ 'av st ⇒ 'av where
aval' (N i) S = num' i |
aval' (V x) S = S x |
aval' (Plus a1 a2) S = plus' (aval' a1 S) (aval' a2 S)

definition asem x e S = (case S of None ⇒ None | Some S ⇒ Some(S(x := aval' e S)))

definition step' = Step asem (λb S. S)

lemma strip_step'[simp]: strip(step' S C) = strip C
by(simp add: step'_def)

definition AI :: com ⇒ 'av st option acom option where
AI c = pfp (step' ⊤) (bot c)
```

```

abbreviation  $\gamma_s :: 'av st \Rightarrow state\ set$ 
where  $\gamma_s == \gamma\_fun\ \gamma$ 

abbreviation  $\gamma_o :: 'av st\ option \Rightarrow state\ set$ 
where  $\gamma_o == \gamma\_option\ \gamma_s$ 

abbreviation  $\gamma_c :: 'av st\ option\ acom \Rightarrow state\ set\ acom$ 
where  $\gamma_c == map\_acom\ \gamma_o$ 

lemma  $gamma\_s\_Top[simp]: \gamma_s \top = UNIV$ 
by (simp add: top_fun_def gamma_fun_def)

lemma  $gamma\_o\_Top[simp]: \gamma_o \top = UNIV$ 
by (simp add: top_option_def)

lemma  $mono\_gamma\_s: f1 \leq f2 \implies \gamma_s f1 \subseteq \gamma_s f2$ 
by (auto simp: le_fun_def gamma_fun_def dest: mono_gamma)

lemma  $mono\_gamma\_o:$ 
 $S1 \leq S2 \implies \gamma_o S1 \subseteq \gamma_o S2$ 
by (induction S1 S2 rule: less_eq_option.induct) (simp_all add: mono_gamma_s)

lemma  $mono\_gamma\_c: C1 \leq C2 \implies \gamma_c C1 \leq \gamma_c C2$ 
by (simp add: less_eq_acom_def mono_gamma_o size_annot anno_map_acom
size_annot_same[of C1 C2])

Correctness:

lemma  $aval'\_correct: s : \gamma_s S \implies aval\ a\ s : \gamma(aval'\ a\ S)$ 
by (induct a) (auto simp: gamma_num' gamma_plus' gamma_fun_def)

lemma  $in\_gamma\_update: [s : \gamma_s S; i : \gamma a] \implies s(x := i) : \gamma_s(S(x := a))$ 
by (simp add: gamma_fun_def)

lemma  $gamma\_Step\_subcomm:$ 
assumes  $\forall x e S. f1\ x\ e\ (\gamma_o\ S) \subseteq \gamma_o\ (f2\ x\ e\ S) \quad \forall b\ S. g1\ b\ (\gamma_o\ S) \subseteq \gamma_o\ (g2\ b\ S)$ 
shows  $Step\ f1\ g1\ (\gamma_o\ S)\ (\gamma_c\ C) \leq \gamma_c\ (Step\ f2\ g2\ S\ C)$ 
proof (induction C arbitrary: S)
qed (auto simp: mono_gamma_o assms)

lemma  $step\_step': step\ (\gamma_o\ S)\ (\gamma_c\ C) \leq \gamma_c\ (step'\ S\ C)$ 

```

```

unfolding step'_def
by(rule gamma_Step_subcomm)
  (auto simp: aval'_correct in_gamma_update asem_def split: option.splits)

lemma AI_correct: AI c = Some C  $\implies$  CS c  $\leq \gamma_c$  C
proof(simp add: CS_def AI_def)
  assume 1: pfp (step'  $\top$ ) (bot c) = Some C
  have pfp': step'  $\top$  C  $\leq$  C by(rule pfp_pfp[OF 1])
  have 2: step ( $\gamma_o$   $\top$ ) ( $\gamma_c$  C)  $\leq \gamma_c$  C — transfer the pfp'
  proof(rule order_trans)
    show step ( $\gamma_o$   $\top$ ) ( $\gamma_c$  C)  $\leq \gamma_c$  (step'  $\top$  C) by(rule step_step')
    show ...  $\leq \gamma_c$  C by (metis mono_gamma_c[OF pfp'])
  qed
  have 3: strip ( $\gamma_c$  C) = c by(simp add: strip_pfp[OF _ 1] step'_def)
  have lfp c (step ( $\gamma_o$   $\top$ ))  $\leq \gamma_c$  C
    by(rule lfp_lowerbound[simplified,where f=step ( $\gamma_o$   $\top$ ), OF 3 2])
  thus lfp c (step UNIV)  $\leq \gamma_c$  C by simp
  qed

end

```

14.8.1 Monotonicity

```

locale Abs_Int_fun_mono = Abs_Int_fun +
assumes mono_plus': a1  $\leq$  b1  $\implies$  a2  $\leq$  b2  $\implies$  plus' a1 a2  $\leq$  plus' b1 b2
begin

lemma mono_aval': S  $\leq$  S'  $\implies$  aval' e S  $\leq$  aval' e S'
by(induction e)(auto simp: le_fun_def mono_plus')

lemma mono_update: a  $\leq$  a'  $\implies$  S  $\leq$  S'  $\implies$  S(x := a)  $\leq$  S'(x := a')
by(simp add: le_fun_def)

lemma mono_step': S1  $\leq$  S2  $\implies$  C1  $\leq$  C2  $\implies$  step' S1 C1  $\leq$  step' S2
C2
unfolding step'_def
by(rule mono2_Step)
  (auto simp: mono_update mono_aval' asem_def split: option.split)

lemma mono_step'_top: C  $\leq$  C'  $\implies$  step'  $\top$  C  $\leq$  step'  $\top$  C'
by (metis mono_step' order_refl)

lemma AI_least_pfp: assumes AI c = Some C step'  $\top$  C'  $\leq$  C' strip C' =
c

```

```

shows  $C \leq C'$ 
by(rule pfp_bot_least[ $OF \dots assms(2,3) assms(1)[unfolded AI\_def]$ ])
  ( $simp\_all add: mono\_step'\_top$ )

```

end

```

instantiation acom :: (type) vars
begin

```

```

definition vars_acom = vars o strip

```

```

instance ..

```

end

```

lemma finite_Cvars: finite(vars( $C::'a acom$ ))
by( $simp add: vars\_acom\_def$ )

```

14.8.2 Termination

```

lemma pfp_termination:
fixes  $x0 :: 'a::order$  and  $m :: 'a \Rightarrow nat$ 
assumes mono:  $\bigwedge x y. I x \Rightarrow I y \Rightarrow x \leq y \Rightarrow f x \leq f y$ 
and m:  $\bigwedge x y. I x \Rightarrow I y \Rightarrow x < y \Rightarrow m x > m y$ 
and I:  $\bigwedge x y. I x \Rightarrow I(f x)$  and I x0 and x0  $\leq f x0$ 
shows  $\exists x. pfp f x0 = Some x$ 
proof( $simp add: pfp\_def, rule wf\_while\_option\_Some[where P = \%x. I x \& x \leq f x]$ )
  show wf  $\{(y,x). ((I x \wedge x \leq f x) \wedge \neg f x \leq x) \wedge y = f x\}$ 
    by(rule wf_subset[ $OF wf\_measure[of m]$ ]) ( $auto simp: m I$ )
next
  show  $I x0 \wedge x0 \leq f x0$  using  $\langle I x0 \rangle \langle x0 \leq f x0 \rangle$  by blast
next
  fix x assume  $I x \wedge x \leq f x$  thus  $I(f x) \wedge f x \leq f(f x)$ 
    by (blast intro: I mono)
qed

```

```

lemma le_iff_le_anno:  $C1 \leq C2 \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $strip C1 = strip C2 \wedge (\forall i < size(annos C1). annos C1 ! i \leq annos C2 ! i)$ 
by( $simp add: less\_eq\_acom\_def anno\_def$ )

```

```

locale Measure1_fun =

```

```

fixes m :: 'av::top ⇒ nat
fixes h :: nat
assumes h: m x ≤ h
begin

definition m_s :: 'av st ⇒ vname set ⇒ nat (m_s) where
m_s S X = (∑ x ∈ X. m(S x))

lemma m_s_h: finite X ==> m_s S X ≤ h * card X
by(simp add: m_s_def) (metis nat_mult_commute of_nat_id setsum_bounded[OF h])

fun m_o :: 'av st option ⇒ vname set ⇒ nat (m_o) where
m_o (Some S) X = m_s S X |
m_o None X = h * card X + 1

lemma m_o_h: finite X ==> m_o opt X ≤ (h*card X + 1)
by(cases opt)(auto simp add: m_s_h le_SucI dest: m_s_h)

definition m_c :: 'av st option acom ⇒ nat (m_c) where
m_c C = listsum (map (λa. m_o a (vars C)) (annos C))

Upper complexity bound:

lemma m_c_h: m_c C ≤ size(annos C) * (h * card(vars C) + 1)
proof-
let ?X = vars C let ?n = card ?X let ?a = size(annos C)
have m_c C = (∑ i < ?a. m_o (annos C ! i) ?X)
  by(simp add: m_c_def listsum_setsum_nth atLeast0LessThan)
also have ... ≤ (∑ i < ?a. h * ?n + 1)
  apply(rule setsum_mono) using m_o_h[OF finite_Cvars] by simp
also have ... = ?a * (h * ?n + 1) by simp
finally show ?thesis .
qed

end

```

```

locale Measure_fun = Measure1_fun where m=m
  for m :: 'av::semilattice_sup_top ⇒ nat +
assumes m2: x < y ==> m x > m y
begin

```

The predicates $\text{top_on_ty } a \text{ } X$ that follow describe that any abstract state in a maps all variables in X to \top . This is an important invariant for the termination proof where we argue that only the finitely many variables in

the program change. That the others do not change follows because they remain \top .

```

fun top_on_st :: 'av st  $\Rightarrow$  vname set  $\Rightarrow$  bool (top'_ons) where
  top_on_st S X = ( $\forall x \in X$ . S x =  $\top$ )

fun top_on_opt :: 'av st option  $\Rightarrow$  vname set  $\Rightarrow$  bool (top'_ono) where
  top_on_opt (Some S) X = top_on_st S X |
  top_on_opt None X = True

definition top_on_acom :: 'av st option acom  $\Rightarrow$  vname set  $\Rightarrow$  bool (top'_onc)
where
  top_on_acom C X = ( $\forall a \in \text{set}(\text{annos } C)$ . top_on_opt a X)

lemma top_on_top: top_on_opt  $\top$  X
by(auto simp: top_option_def)

lemma top_on_bot: top_on_acom (bot c) X
by(auto simp add: top_on_acom_def bot_def)

lemma top_on_post: top_on_acom C X  $\implies$  top_on_opt (post C) X
by(simp add: top_on_acom_def post_in_annos)

lemma top_on_acom.simps:
  top_on_acom (SKIP {Q}) X = top_on_opt Q X
  top_on_acom (x ::= e {Q}) X = top_on_opt Q X
  top_on_acom (C1;;C2) X = (top_on_acom C1 X  $\wedge$  top_on_acom C2 X)
  top_on_acom (IF b THEN {P1} C1 ELSE {P2} C2 {Q}) X =
    (top_on_opt P1 X  $\wedge$  top_on_acom C1 X  $\wedge$  top_on_opt P2 X  $\wedge$  top_on_acom C2 X  $\wedge$  top_on_opt Q X)
  top_on_acom ({I} WHILE b DO {P} C {Q}) X =
    (top_on_opt I X  $\wedge$  top_on_acom C X  $\wedge$  top_on_opt P X  $\wedge$  top_on_opt Q X)
by(auto simp add: top_on_acom_def)

lemma top_on_sup:
  top_on_opt o1 X  $\implies$  top_on_opt o2 X  $\implies$  top_on_opt (o1  $\sqcup$  o2) X
apply(induction o1 o2 rule: sup_option.induct)
apply(auto)
done

lemma top_on_Step: fixes C :: 'av st option acom
assumes !!x e S. [top_on_opt S X; x  $\notin$  X; vars e  $\subseteq$   $\neg X$ ]  $\implies$  top_on_opt (f x e S) X

```

```

!!b S. top_on_opt S X ==> vars b ⊆ -X ==> top_on_opt (g b S) X
shows [| vars C ⊆ -X; top_on_opt S X; top_on_acom C X |] ==> top_on_acom
(Step f g S C) X
proof(induction C arbitrary: S)
qed (auto simp: top_on_acom.simps vars_acom_def top_on_post top_on_sup
assms)

```

lemma m1: $x \leq y \Rightarrow m x \geq m y$

by(auto simp: le_less m2)

```

lemma m_s2_rep: assumes finite(X) and S1 = S2 on -X and  $\forall x. S1 x \leq S2 x$  and  $S1 \neq S2$ 
shows ( $\sum_{x \in X} m(S2 x)$ ) < ( $\sum_{x \in X} m(S1 x)$ )
proof-
  from assms(3) have 1:  $\forall x \in X. m(S1 x) \geq m(S2 x)$  by (simp add: m1)
  from assms(2,3,4) have EX x:X.  $S1 x < S2 x$ 
    by(simp add: fun_eq_iff) (metis Compl_iff le_neq_trans)
  hence 2:  $\exists x \in X. m(S1 x) > m(S2 x)$  by (metis m2)
  from setsum_strict_mono_ex1[OF finite X 1 2]
  show ( $\sum_{x \in X} m(S2 x)$ ) < ( $\sum_{x \in X} m(S1 x)$ ) .
qed

```

```

lemma m_s2: finite(X) ==> S1 = S2 on -X ==> S1 < S2 ==> m_s S1 X
> m_s S2 X
apply(auto simp add: less_fun_def m_s_def)
apply(simp add: m_s2_rep le_fun_def)
done

```

```

lemma m_o2: finite X ==> top_on_opt o1 (-X) ==> top_on_opt o2 (-X)
==>
o1 < o2 ==> m_o o1 X > m_o o2 X
proof(induction o1 o2 rule: less_eq_option.induct)
  case 1 thus ?case by (auto simp: m_s2 less_option_def)
next
  case 2 thus ?case by(auto simp: less_option_def le_imp_less_Suc m_s_h)
next
  case 3 thus ?case by (auto simp: less_option_def)
qed

```

```

lemma m_o1: finite X ==> top_on_opt o1 (-X) ==> top_on_opt o2 (-X)
==>
o1 ≤ o2 ==> m_o o1 X ≥ m_o o2 X
by(auto simp: le_less m_o2)

```

```

lemma m_c2: top_on_acom C1 (‐vars C1)  $\Rightarrow$  top_on_acom C2 (‐vars C2)
proof(auto simp add: le_iff_le_annos size_annos_same[of C1 C2] vars_acom_def less_acom_def)
  let ?X = vars(strip C2)
  assume top: top_on_acom C1 (‐ vars(strip C2)) top_on_acom C2 (‐ vars(strip C2))
  and strip_eq: strip C1 = strip C2
  and 0:  $\forall i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2)$ . annos C1 ! i  $\leq$  annos C2 ! i
  hence 1:  $\forall i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2)$ . m_o (annos C1 ! i) ?X  $\geq$  m_o (annos C2 ! i) ?X
    apply (auto simp: all_set_conv_all_nth vars_acom_def top_on_acom_def)
    by (metis (lifting, no_types) finite_cvars m_o1 size_annos_same2)
  fix i assume i: i < size(annos C2)  $\neg$  annos C2 ! i  $\leq$  annos C1 ! i
  have topo1: top_on_opt (annos C1 ! i) (‐ ?X)
    using i(1) top(1) by(simp add: top_on_acom_def size_annos_same[OF strip_eq])
  have topo2: top_on_opt (annos C2 ! i) (‐ ?X)
    using i(1) top(2) by(simp add: top_on_acom_def size_annos_same[OF strip_eq])
  from i have m_o (annos C1 ! i) ?X  $>$  m_o (annos C2 ! i) ?X (is ?P i)
    by (metis 0 less_option_def m_o2[OF finite_cvars topo1] topo2)
  hence 2:  $\exists i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2)$ . ?P i using i < size(annos C2) by blast
  have ( $\sum i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2)$ . m_o (annos C2 ! i) ?X)
     $<$  ( $\sum i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2)$ . m_o (annos C1 ! i) ?X)
    apply(rule setsum_strict_mono_ex1) using 1 2 by (auto)
  thus ?thesis
    by(simp add: m_c_def vars_acom_def strip_eq listsum_setsum_nth atLeast0LessThan size_annos_same[OF strip_eq])
  qed

end

```

```

locale Abs_Int_fun_measure =
  Abs_Int_fun_mono where  $\gamma = \gamma + \text{Measure\_fun}$  where m=m
  for  $\gamma :: 'av :: \text{semilattice\_sup\_top} \Rightarrow \text{val set}$  and m :: 'av  $\Rightarrow$  nat
begin

lemma top_on_step': top_on_acom C (‐vars C)  $\Rightarrow$  top_on_acom (step'  $\top$  C) (‐vars C)
  unfolding step'_def

```

```

by(rule top_on_Step)
  (auto simp add: top_option_def asem_def split: option.splits)

lemma AI_Some_measure:  $\exists C. AI c = Some C$ 
unfolding AI_def
apply(rule pfp_termination[where I =  $\lambda C. top\_on\_acom\ C\ (-\ vars\ C)$ 
and m=m_c])
apply(simp_all add: m_c2 mono_step'_top bot_least top_on_bot)
using top_on_step' apply(auto simp add: vars_acom_def)
done

end

```

Problem: not executable because of the comparison of abstract states, i.e. functions, in the pre-fixpoint computation.

```

end

```

```

theory Abs_State
imports Abs_Int0
begin

type_synonym 'a st_rep = (vname * 'a) list

fun fun_rep :: ('a::top) st_rep  $\Rightarrow$  vname  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  fun_rep [] = ( $\lambda x. \top$ ) |
  fun_rep ((x,a)#ps) = (fun_rep ps) (x := a)

lemma fun_rep_map_of[code]: — original def is too slow
  fun_rep ps = (%x. case map_of ps x of None  $\Rightarrow$   $\top$  | Some a  $\Rightarrow$  a)
by(induction ps rule: fun_rep.induct) auto

definition eq_st :: ('a::top) st_rep  $\Rightarrow$  'a st_rep  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  eq_st S1 S2 = (fun_rep S1 = fun_rep S2)

hide_type st — hide previous def to avoid long names

quotient_type 'a st = ('a::top) st_rep / eq_st
morphisms rep_st St
by (metis eq_st_def equivpI reflpI sympI transpI)

lift_definition update :: ('a::top) st  $\Rightarrow$  vname  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a st
  is  $\lambda ps\ x\ a. (x,a)\#ps$ 

```

```

by(auto simp: eq_st_def)

lift_definition fun :: ('a::top) st ⇒ vname ⇒ 'a is fun_rep
by(simp add: eq_st_def)

definition show_st :: vname set ⇒ ('a::top) st ⇒ (vname * 'a)set where
show_st X S = (λx. (x, fun S x)) ` X

definition show_acom C = map_acom (Option.map (show_st (vars(strip C)))) C
definition show_acom_opt = Option.map show_acom

lemma fun_update[simp]: fun (update S x y) = (fun S)(x:=y)
by transfer auto

definition γ_st :: (('a::top) ⇒ 'b set) ⇒ 'a st ⇒ (vname ⇒ 'b) set where
γ_st γ F = {f. ∀x. f x ∈ γ(fun F x)}

instantiation st :: (order_top) order
begin

definition less_eq_st_rep :: 'a st_rep ⇒ 'a st_rep ⇒ bool where
less_eq_st_rep ps1 ps2 =
((∀x ∈ set(map fst ps1) ∪ set(map fst ps2). fun_rep ps1 x ≤ fun_rep ps2
x))

lemma less_eq_st_rep_iff:
less_eq_st_rep r1 r2 = (∀x. fun_rep r1 x ≤ fun_rep r2 x)
apply(auto simp: less_eq_st_rep_def fun_rep_map_of split: option.split)
apply (metis Un_iff map_of_eq_None_iff option.distinct(1))
apply (metis Un_iff map_of_eq_None_iff option.distinct(1))
done

corollary less_eq_st_rep_iff_fun:
less_eq_st_rep r1 r2 = (fun_rep r1 ≤ fun_rep r2)
by (metis less_eq_st_rep_iff le_fun_def)

lift_definition less_eq_st :: 'a st ⇒ 'a st ⇒ bool is less_eq_st_rep
by(auto simp add: eq_st_def less_eq_st_rep_iff)

definition less_st where F < (G::'a st) = (F ≤ G ∧ ¬ G ≤ F)

instance
proof

```

```

case goal1 show ?case by(rule less_st_def)
next
  case goal2 show ?case by transfer (auto simp: less_eq_st_rep_def)
next
  case goal3 thus ?case
    by transfer (metis less_eq_st_rep_iff order_trans)
next
  case goal4 thus ?case
    by transfer (metis less_eq_st_rep_iff eq_st_def fun_eq_iff antisym)
qed

end

lemma le_st_iff: ( $F \leq G$ ) = ( $\forall x. \text{fun } F x \leq \text{fun } G x$ )
by transfer (rule less_eq_st_rep_iff)

fun map2_st_rep :: ('a::top  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'a st_rep  $\Rightarrow$  'a st_rep  $\Rightarrow$  'a st_rep
where
  map2_st_rep f [] ps2 = map (%(x,y). (x, f ⊤ y)) ps2 |
  map2_st_rep f ((x,y)#ps1) ps2 =
    (let y2 = fun_rep ps2 x
     in (x,f y y2) # map2_st_rep f ps1 ps2)

lemma fun_rep_map2_rep[simp]:  $f \top \top = \top \Rightarrow$ 
  fun_rep (map2_st_rep f ps1 ps2) =  $(\lambda x. f (\text{fun\_rep } ps1 x) (\text{fun\_rep } ps2 x))$ 
apply(induction f ps1 ps2 rule: map2_st_rep.induct)
apply(simp add: fun_rep_map_of map_of_map fun_eq_iff split: option.split)
apply(fastforce simp: fun_rep_map_of fun_eq_iff split:option.splits)
done

instantiation st :: (semilattice_sup_top) semilattice_sup_top
begin

lift_definition sup_st :: 'a st  $\Rightarrow$  'a st  $\Rightarrow$  'a st is map2_st_rep (op  $\sqcup$ )
by (simp add: eq_st_def)

lift_definition top_st :: 'a st is [] .

instance
proof
  case goal1 show ?case by transfer (simp add:less_eq_st_rep_iff)
next
  case goal2 show ?case by transfer (simp add:less_eq_st_rep_iff)
next

```

```

case goal3 thus ?case by transfer (simp add:less_eq_st_rep_iff)
next
  case goal4 show ?case
    by transfer (simp add:less_eq_st_rep_iff fun_map_of)
qed

end

lemma fun_top: fun  $\top = (\lambda x. \top)$ 
by transfer simp

lemma mono_update[simp]:
 $a1 \leq a2 \implies S1 \leq S2 \implies update\ S1\ x\ a1 \leq update\ S2\ x\ a2$ 
by transfer (auto simp add: less_eq_st_rep_def)

lemma mono_fun:  $S1 \leq S2 \implies fun\ S1\ x \leq fun\ S2\ x$ 
by transfer (simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff)

locale Gamma_semilattice = Val_semilattice where  $\gamma = \gamma$ 
  for  $\gamma :: 'av :: semilattice\_sup\_top \Rightarrow val\ set$ 
begin

  abbreviation  $\gamma_s :: 'av\ st \Rightarrow state\ set$ 
  where  $\gamma_s == \gamma\_st\ \gamma$ 

  abbreviation  $\gamma_o :: 'av\ st\ option \Rightarrow state\ set$ 
  where  $\gamma_o == \gamma\_option\ \gamma_s$ 

  abbreviation  $\gamma_c :: 'av\ st\ option\ acom \Rightarrow state\ set\ acom$ 
  where  $\gamma_c == map\_acom\ \gamma_o$ 

  lemma gamma_s_top[simp]:  $\gamma_s\ \top = UNIV$ 
  by (auto simp:  $\gamma\_st\_def$  fun_top)

  lemma gamma_o_Top[simp]:  $\gamma_o\ \top = UNIV$ 
  by (simp add: top_option_def)

  lemma mono_gamma_s:  $f \leq g \implies \gamma_s\ f \subseteq \gamma_s\ g$ 
  by (simp add: $\gamma\_st\_def$  le_st_iff subset_iff) (metis mono_gamma_subsetD)

  lemma mono_gamma_o:
 $S1 \leq S2 \implies \gamma_o\ S1 \subseteq \gamma_o\ S2$ 
by (induction S1 S2 rule: less_eq_option.induct) (simp_all add: mono_gamma_s)

```

```

lemma mono_gamma_c:  $C1 \leq C2 \implies \gamma_c C1 \leq \gamma_c C2$ 
by (simp add: less_eq_acom_def mono_gamma_o size_anno anno_map_acom
size_anno_same[of C1 C2])

lemma in_gamma_option_iff:
   $x : \gamma\text{-option } r u \longleftrightarrow (\exists u'. u = \text{Some } u' \wedge x : r u')$ 
by (cases u) auto

end

end

```

```

theory Abs_Int1
imports Abs_State
begin

```

14.9 Computable Abstract Interpretation

Abstract interpretation over type st instead of functions.

```

context Gamma_semilattice
begin

```

```

fun aval' :: aexp  $\Rightarrow$  'av st  $\Rightarrow$  'av where
  aval' (N i) S = num' i |
  aval' (V x) S = fun S x |
  aval' (Plus a1 a2) S = plus' (aval' a1 S) (aval' a2 S)

```

```

lemma aval'_correct:  $s : \gamma_s S \implies \text{aval } a s : \gamma(\text{aval}' a S)$ 
by (induction a) (auto simp: gamma_num' gamma_plus' γ_st_def)

```

```

lemma gamma_Step_subcomm: fixes C1 C2 :: 'a::semilattice_sup acom
assumes !!x e S. f1 x e ( $\gamma_o S$ )  $\subseteq \gamma_o (f2 x e S)$ 
  !!b S. g1 b ( $\gamma_o S$ )  $\subseteq \gamma_o (g2 b S)$ 
shows Step f1 g1 ( $\gamma_o S$ ) ( $\gamma_c C$ )  $\leq \gamma_c (\text{Step } f2 g2 S C)$ 
proof(induction C arbitrary: S)
qed (auto simp: assms intro!: mono_gamma_o sup_ge1 sup_ge2)

```

```

lemma in_gamma_update:  $\llbracket s : \gamma_s S; i : \gamma a \rrbracket \implies s(x := i) : \gamma_s(\text{update } S x a)$ 
by (simp add: γ_st_def)

```

```

end

```

```

locale Abs_Int = Gamma_semilattice where  $\gamma=\gamma$ 
  for  $\gamma :: 'av::semilattice\_sup\_top \Rightarrow val\ set$ 
begin

  definition step' = Step
     $(\lambda x\ e\ S.\ case\ S\ of\ None\ \Rightarrow\ None\ |\ Some\ S\ \Rightarrow\ Some(update\ S\ x\ (aval'\ e\ S)))$ 
     $(\lambda b\ S.\ S)$ 

  definition AI :: com  $\Rightarrow 'av\ st\ option\ acom\ option$  where
    AI c = pfp (step'  $\top$ ) (bot c)

  lemma strip_step'[simp]: strip(step' S C) = strip C
  by(simp add: step'_def)

  Correctness:

  lemma step_step': step ( $\gamma_o\ S$ ) ( $\gamma_c\ C$ )  $\leq \gamma_c$  (step' S C)
  unfolding step_def step'_def
  by(rule gamma_Step_subcomm)
  (auto simp: intro!: aval'_correct in_gamma_update split: option.splits)

  lemma AI_correct: AI c = Some C  $\Longrightarrow$  CS c  $\leq \gamma_c$  C
  proof(simp add: CS_def AI_def)
    assume 1: pfp (step'  $\top$ ) (bot c) = Some C
    have pfp': step'  $\top$  C  $\leq$  C by(rule pfp-pfp[OF 1])
    have 2: step ( $\gamma_o\ \top$ ) ( $\gamma_c\ C$ )  $\leq \gamma_c$  C — transfer the pfp'
    proof(rule order_trans)
      show step ( $\gamma_o\ \top$ ) ( $\gamma_c\ C$ )  $\leq \gamma_c$  (step'  $\top$  C) by(rule step_step')
      show ...  $\leq \gamma_c$  C by (metis mono_gamma_c[OF pfp'])
    qed
    have 3: strip ( $\gamma_c\ C$ ) = c by(simp add: strip_pfp[OF _ 1] step'_def)
    have lfp c (step ( $\gamma_o\ \top$ ))  $\leq \gamma_c$  C
      by(rule lfp_lowerbound[simplified,where f=step ( $\gamma_o\ \top$ ), OF 3 2])
    thus lfp c (step UNIV)  $\leq \gamma_c$  C by simp
  qed

  end

```

14.9.1 Monotonicity

```
locale Abs_Int_mono = Abs_Int +
```

```

assumes mono_plus':  $a1 \leq b1 \Rightarrow a2 \leq b2 \Rightarrow plus' a1 a2 \leq plus' b1 b2$ 
begin

lemma mono_aval':  $S1 \leq S2 \Rightarrow aval' e S1 \leq aval' e S2$ 
by(induction e) (auto simp: mono_plus' mono_fun)

theorem mono_step':  $S1 \leq S2 \Rightarrow C1 \leq C2 \Rightarrow step' S1 C1 \leq step' S2 C2$ 
unfolding step'_def
by(rule mono2_Step) (auto simp: mono_aval' split: option.split)

lemma mono_step'_top:  $C \leq C' \Rightarrow step' \top C \leq step' \top C'$ 
by (metis mono_step' order_refl)

lemma AI_least_pfp: assumes AI c = Some C step' \top C' ≤ C' strip C' = c
shows C ≤ C'
by(rule pfp_bot_least[OF _ _ assms(2,3) assms(1)[unfolded AI_def]])
  (simp_all add: mono_step'_top)

end

```

14.9.2 Termination

```

locale Measure1 =
  fixes m :: 'av::{order,order_top} ⇒ nat
  fixes h :: nat
  assumes h:  $m x \leq h$ 
  begin

    definition m_s :: 'av st ⇒ vname set ⇒ nat (m_s) where
       $m_s S X = (\sum x \in X. m(\text{fun } S x))$ 

    lemma m_s_h: finite X ⇒ m_s S X ≤ h * card X
    by(simp add: m_s_def) (metis nat_mult_commute of_nat_id setsum_bounded[OF h])

    definition m_o :: 'av st option ⇒ vname set ⇒ nat (m_o) where
       $m_o opt X = (\text{case opt of None } \Rightarrow h * \text{card } X + 1 \mid \text{Some } S \Rightarrow m_s S X)$ 

    lemma m_o_h: finite X ⇒ m_o opt X ≤ (h * card X + 1)
    by(auto simp add: m_o_def m_s_h le_SucI split: option.split dest:m_s_h)

    definition m_c :: 'av st option acom ⇒ nat (m_c) where

```

$m_c\ C = listsum\ (map\ (\lambda a.\ m_o\ a\ (vars\ C))\ (annos\ C))$

Upper complexity bound:

lemma $m_c_h: m_c\ C \leq size(annos\ C) * (h * card(vars\ C) + 1)$

proof–

```

let ?X = vars C let ?n = card ?X let ?a = size(annos C)
have m_c C = ( $\sum i < ?a. m\_o\ (annos\ C ! i)$ ) ?X
  by(simp add: m_c_def listsum_setsum_nth atLeast0LessThan)
also have ...  $\leq (\sum i < ?a. h * ?n + 1)$ 
  apply(rule setsigma_mono) using m_o_h[OF finite_Cvars] by simp
also have ... = ?a * (h * ?n + 1) by simp
finally show ?thesis .

```

qed

end

fun $top_on_st :: 'a::order_top st \Rightarrow vname\ set \Rightarrow bool\ (top'_on_s)$ **where**
 $top_on_st\ S\ X = (\forall x \in X. fun\ S\ x = \top)$

fun $top_on_opt :: 'a::order_top st option \Rightarrow vname\ set \Rightarrow bool\ (top'_on_o)$
where
 $top_on_opt\ (Some\ S)\ X = top_on_st\ S\ X \mid$
 $top_on_opt\ None\ X = True$

definition $top_on_acom :: 'a::order_top st option acom \Rightarrow vname\ set \Rightarrow bool\ (top'_on_c)$ **where**
 $top_on_acom\ C\ X = (\forall a \in set(annos\ C). top_on_opt\ a\ X)$

lemma $top_on_top: top_on_opt\ (\top:: st\ option)\ X$
by(auto simp: top_option_def fun_top)

lemma $top_on_bot: top_on_acom\ (bot\ c)\ X$
by(auto simp add: top_on_acom_def bot_def)

lemma $top_on_post: top_on_acom\ C\ X \implies top_on_opt\ (post\ C)\ X$
by(simp add: top_on_acom_def post_in_annos)

lemma $top_on_acom_simp$:

```

top_on_acom (SKIP {Q}) X = top_on_opt Q X
top_on_acom (x ::= e {Q}) X = top_on_opt Q X
top_on_acom (C1;;C2) X = (top_on_acom C1 X  $\wedge$  top_on_acom C2 X)
top_on_acom (IF b THEN {P1} C1 ELSE {P2} C2 {Q}) X =
  (top_on_opt P1 X  $\wedge$  top_on_acom C1 X  $\wedge$  top_on_opt P2 X  $\wedge$  top_on_acom
  C2 X  $\wedge$  top_on_opt Q X)

```

```

top_on_acom ({I} WHILE b DO {P} C {Q}) X =
  (top_on_opt I X ∧ top_on_acom C X ∧ top_on_opt P X ∧ top_on_opt Q
X)
by(auto simp add: top_on_acom_def)

lemma top_on_sup:
  top_on_opt o1 X ⟹ top_on_opt o2 X ⟹ top_on_opt (o1 ⊔ o2 :: _ st
option) X
apply(induction o1 o2 rule: sup_option.induct)
apply(auto)
by transfer simp

lemma top_on_Step: fixes C :: ('a::semilattice_sup_top)st option acom
assumes !!x e S. [|top_on_opt S X; x ∉ X; vars e ⊆ −X|] ⟹ top_on_opt
(f x e S) X
  !!b S. top_on_opt S X ⟹ vars b ⊆ −X ⟹ top_on_opt (g b S) X
shows [| vars C ⊆ −X; top_on_opt S X; top_on_acom C X |] ⟹ top_on_acom
(Step f g S C) X
proof(induction C arbitrary: S)
qed (auto simp: top_on_acom.simps vars_acom_def top_on_post top_on_sup
assms)

locale Measure = Measure1 +
assumes m2: x < y ⟹ m x > m y
begin

lemma m1: x ≤ y ⟹ m x ≥ m y
by(auto simp: le_less m2)

lemma m_s2_rep: assumes finite(X) and S1 = S2 on −X and ∀x. S1 x
≤ S2 x and S1 ≠ S2
shows (∑x∈X. m (S2 x)) < (∑x∈X. m (S1 x))
proof-
  from assms(3) have 1: ∀x∈X. m(S1 x) ≥ m(S2 x) by (simp add: m1)
  from assms(2,3,4) have EX x:X. S1 x < S2 x
    by(simp add: fun_eq_iff) (metis Compl_iff le_neq_trans)
  hence 2: ∃x∈X. m(S1 x) > m(S2 x) by (metis m2)
  from setsum_strict_mono_ex1[OF finite X] 1 2]
  show (∑x∈X. m (S2 x)) < (∑x∈X. m (S1 x)) .
qed

lemma m_s2: finite(X) ⟹ fun S1 = fun S2 on −X
  ⟹ S1 < S2 ⟹ m_s S1 X > m_s S2 X

```

```

apply(auto simp add: less_st_def m_s_def)
apply (transfer fixing: m)
apply(simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff eq_st_def m_s2_rep)
done

lemma m_o2: finite X  $\Rightarrow$  top_on_opt o1 (-X)  $\Rightarrow$  top_on_opt o2 (-X)
 $\Rightarrow$ 
o1 < o2  $\Rightarrow$  m_o o1 X > m_o o2 X
proof(induction o1 o2 rule: less_eq_option.induct)
  case 1 thus ?case by (auto simp: m_o_def m_s2 less_option_def)
  next
  case 2 thus ?case by(auto simp: m_o_def less_option_def le_imp_less_Suc
m_s_h)
  next
  case 3 thus ?case by (auto simp: less_option_def)
qed

lemma m_o1: finite X  $\Rightarrow$  top_on_opt o1 (-X)  $\Rightarrow$  top_on_opt o2 (-X)
 $\Rightarrow$ 
o1  $\leq$  o2  $\Rightarrow$  m_o o1 X  $\geq$  m_o o2 X
by(auto simp: le_less m_o2)

lemma m_c2: top_on_acom C1 (-vars C1)  $\Rightarrow$  top_on_acom C2 (-vars
C2)  $\Rightarrow$ 
C1 < C2  $\Rightarrow$  m_c C1 > m_c C2
proof(auto simp add: le_iff_le_annos size_annos_same[of C1 C2] vars_acom_def
less_acom_def)
  let ?X = vars(strip C2)
  assume top: top_on_acom C1 (- vars(strip C2)) top_on_acom C2 (-
vars(strip C2))
  and strip_eq: strip C1 = strip C2
  and 0:  $\forall i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2)$ . annos C1 ! i  $\leq$  annos C2 ! i
  hence 1:  $\forall i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2)$ . m_o (annos C1 ! i) ?X  $\geq$  m_o (annos C2
! i) ?X
    apply (auto simp: all_set_conv_all_nth vars_acom_def top_on_acom_def)
    by (metis finite_cvars m_o1 size_annos_same2)
  fix i assume i: i < size(annos C2)  $\neg$  annos C2 ! i  $\leq$  annos C1 ! i
  have topo1: top_on_opt (annos C1 ! i) (- ?X)
    using i(1) top(1) by(simp add: top_on_acom_def size_annos_same[OF
strip_eq])
  have topo2: top_on_opt (annos C2 ! i) (- ?X)
    using i(1) top(2) by(simp add: top_on_acom_def size_annos_same[OF
strip_eq])

```

```

from i have m_o (annos C1 ! i) ?X > m_o (annos C2 ! i) ?X (is ?P i)
  by (metis 0 less_option_def m_o2[OF finite_cvars topo1] topo2)
hence 2:  $\exists i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2). ?P i$  using  $\langle i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2) \rangle$  by blast
have  $(\sum i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2). m_o (\text{annos } C2 ! i) ?X)$ 
   $< (\sum i < \text{size}(\text{annos } C2). m_o (\text{annos } C1 ! i) ?X)$ 
  apply(rule setsum_strict_mono_ex1) using 1 2 by (auto)
thus ?thesis
  by(simp add: m_c_def vars_acom_def strip_eq listsum_setsum_nth atLeast0LessThan
size_annos_same[OF strip_eq])
qed

end

locale Abs_Int_measure =
  Abs_Int_mono where  $\gamma = \gamma + \text{Measure}$  where  $m = m$ 
  for  $\gamma :: 'av :: \text{semilattice\_sup\_top} \Rightarrow \text{val set}$  and  $m :: 'av \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ 
begin

lemma top_on_step':  $\llbracket \text{top\_on\_acom } C (- \text{vars } C) \rrbracket \implies \text{top\_on\_acom } (\text{step}'$ 
 $\top C) (- \text{vars } C)$ 
  unfolding step'_def
  by(rule top_on_Step)
    (auto simp add: top_option_def fun_top split: option.splits)

lemma AI_Some_measure:  $\exists C. \text{AI } c = \text{Some } C$ 
  unfolding AI_def
  apply(rule pfp_termination[where  $I = \lambda C. \text{top\_on\_acom } C (- \text{vars } C)$ 
  and  $m = m_c$ ])
  apply(simp_all add: m_c2 mono_step'_top bot_least top_on_bot)
  using top_on_step' apply(auto simp add: vars_acom_def)
  done

end

theory Abs_Int1_const
imports Abs_Int1
begin

```

14.10 Constant Propagation

```

datatype const = Const val | Any

fun γ-const where
  γ-const (Const i) = {i} |
  γ-const (Any) = UNIV

fun plus-const where
  plus-const (Const i) (Const j) = Const(i+j) |
  plus-const _ _ = Any

lemma plus-const-cases: plus-const a1 a2 =
  (case (a1,a2) of (Const i, Const j) ⇒ Const(i+j) | _ ⇒ Any)
by(auto split: prod.split const.split)

instantiation const :: semilattice_sup_top
begin

  fun less_eq_const where x ≤ y = (y = Any | x=y)

  definition x < (y::const) = (x ≤ y & ¬ y ≤ x)

  fun sup-const where x ∪ y = (if x=y then x else Any)

  definition ⊤ = Any

  instance
  proof
    case goal1 thus ?case by (rule less-const-def)
    next
      case goal2 show ?case by (cases x) simp_all
    next
      case goal3 thus ?case by (cases z, cases y, cases x, simp_all)
    next
      case goal4 thus ?case by (cases x, cases y, simp_all, cases y, simp_all)
    next
      case goal6 thus ?case by (cases x, cases y, simp_all)
    next
      case goal5 thus ?case by (cases y, cases x, simp_all)
    next
      case goal7 thus ?case by (cases z, cases y, cases x, simp_all)
    next
      case goal8 thus ?case by (simp add: top-const-def)
  end
end

```

```

qed

end

interpretation Val_semilattice
where  $\gamma = \gamma\text{-const}$  and  $\text{num}' = \text{Const}$  and  $\text{plus}' = \text{plus}\text{-const}$ 
proof
  case goal1 thus ?case
    by(cases a, cases b, simp, simp, cases b, simp, simp)
  next
    case goal2 show ?case by(simp add: top_const_def)
  next
    case goal3 show ?case by simp
  next
    case goal4 thus ?case
      by(auto simp: plus_const_cases split: const.split)
qed

interpretation Abs_Int
where  $\gamma = \gamma\text{-const}$  and  $\text{num}' = \text{Const}$  and  $\text{plus}' = \text{plus}\text{-const}$ 
defines AI_const is AI and step_const is step' and aval'_const is aval'
..

```

14.10.1 Tests

```

definition steps c i = (step_const T ^^ i) (bot c)

value show_acom (steps test1_const 0)
value show_acom (steps test1_const 1)
value show_acom (steps test1_const 2)
value show_acom (steps test1_const 3)
value show_acom (the(AI_const test1_const))

value show_acom (the(AI_const test2_const))
value show_acom (the(AI_const test3_const))

value show_acom (steps test4_const 0)
value show_acom (steps test4_const 1)
value show_acom (steps test4_const 2)
value show_acom (steps test4_const 3)
value show_acom (steps test4_const 4)
value show_acom (the(AI_const test4_const))

```

```

value show_acom (steps test5_const 0)
value show_acom (steps test5_const 1)
value show_acom (steps test5_const 2)
value show_acom (steps test5_const 3)
value show_acom (steps test5_const 4)
value show_acom (steps test5_const 5)
value show_acom (steps test5_const 6)
value show_acom (the(AI_const test5_const))

value show_acom (steps test6_const 0)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 1)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 2)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 3)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 4)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 5)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 6)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 7)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 8)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 9)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 10)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 11)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 12)
value show_acom (steps test6_const 13)
value show_acom (the(AI_const test6_const))

```

Monotonicity:

```

interpretation Abs_Int_mono
where  $\gamma = \gamma\text{-const}$  and  $\text{num}' = \text{Const}$  and  $\text{plus}' = \text{plus}\text{-const}$ 
proof
  case goal1 thus ?case
    by(auto simp: plus_const_cases split: const.split)
qed

```

Termination:

```

definition m_const :: const  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
m_const x = (if x = Any then 0 else 1)

```

```

interpretation Abs_Int_measure
where  $\gamma = \gamma\text{-const}$  and  $\text{num}' = \text{Const}$  and  $\text{plus}' = \text{plus}\text{-const}$ 
and  $m = m\text{-const}$  and  $h = 1$ 
proof
  case goal1 thus ?case by(auto simp: m_const_def split: const.splits)
next
  case goal2 thus ?case by(auto simp: m_const_def less_const_def split:

```

```

const.splits)
qed

thm AI_Some_measure

end

theory Abs_Int2
imports Abs_Int1
begin

instantiation prod :: (order,order) order
begin

definition less_eq_prod p1 p2 = (fst p1 ≤ fst p2 ∧ snd p1 ≤ snd p2)
definition less_prod p1 p2 = (p1 ≤ p2 ∧ ¬ p2 ≤ (p1::'a*'b))

instance
proof
  case goal1 show ?case by(rule less_prod_def)
next
  case goal2 show ?case by(simp add: less_eq_prod_def)
next
  case goal3 thus ?case unfolding less_eq_prod_def by(metis order_trans)
next
  case goal4 thus ?case by(simp add: less_eq_prod_def)(metis eq_iff surjective_pairing)
qed

end

```

14.11 Backward Analysis of Expressions

```
subclass (in bounded_lattice) semilattice_sup_top ..
```

```

locale Val_lattice_gamma = Gamma_semilattice where γ = γ
  for γ :: 'av::bounded_lattice ⇒ val set +
assumes inter_gamma_subset_gamma_inf:
  γ a1 ∩ γ a2 ⊆ γ(a1 ∩ a2)
and gamma_bot[simp]: γ ⊥ = {}
begin

```

```

lemma in_gamma_inf:  $x : \gamma a1 \Rightarrow x : \gamma a2 \Rightarrow x : \gamma(a1 \sqcap a2)$ 
by (metis IntI inter_gamma_subset_gamma_inf set_mp)

lemma gamma_inf:  $\gamma(a1 \sqcap a2) = \gamma a1 \cap \gamma a2$ 
by (rule equalityI[OF _ inter_gamma_subset_gamma_inf])
  (metis inf_le1 inf_le2 le_inf_iff mono_gamma)

end

locale Val_inv = Val_lattice_gamma where  $\gamma = \gamma$ 
  for  $\gamma :: 'av::bounded_lattice \Rightarrow val\ set +$ 
fixes test_num' ::  $val \Rightarrow 'av \Rightarrow bool$ 
and inv_plus' ::  $'av \Rightarrow 'av \Rightarrow 'av * 'av$ 
and inv_less' ::  $bool \Rightarrow 'av \Rightarrow 'av \Rightarrow 'av * 'av$ 
assumes test_num': test_num' i a = (i :  $\gamma a$ )
and inv_plus': inv_plus' a a1 a2 = (a1', a2')  $\Rightarrow$ 
  i1 :  $\gamma a1 \Rightarrow i2 : \gamma a2 \Rightarrow i1 + i2 : \gamma a \Rightarrow i1 : \gamma a1' \wedge i2 : \gamma a2'$ 
and inv_less': inv_less' (i1 < i2) a1 a2 = (a1', a2')  $\Rightarrow$ 
  i1 :  $\gamma a1 \Rightarrow i2 : \gamma a2 \Rightarrow i1 : \gamma a1' \wedge i2 : \gamma a2'$ 

locale Abs_Int_inv = Val_inv where  $\gamma = \gamma$ 
  for  $\gamma :: 'av::bounded_lattice \Rightarrow val\ set$ 
begin

```

```

lemma in_gamma_sup_UpI:
   $s : \gamma_o S1 \vee s : \gamma_o S2 \Rightarrow s : \gamma_o(S1 \sqcup S2)$ 
by (metis (hide_lams, no_types) sup_ge1 sup_ge2 mono_gamma_o subsetD)

fun aval'' :: aexp  $\Rightarrow 'av\ st\ option \Rightarrow 'av$  where
  aval'' e None =  $\perp$  |
  aval'' e (Some S) = aval' e S

lemma aval''_correct:  $s : \gamma_o S \Rightarrow \text{aval } a\ s : \gamma(\text{aval'' } a\ S)$ 
by (cases S)(auto simp add: aval'_correct split: option.splits)

```

14.11.1 Backward analysis

```

fun inv_aval'' :: aexp  $\Rightarrow 'av \Rightarrow 'av\ st\ option \Rightarrow 'av\ st\ option$  where
  inv_aval'' (N n) a S = (if test_num' n a then S else None) |
  inv_aval'' (V x) a S = (case S of None  $\Rightarrow$  None | Some S  $\Rightarrow$ 
    let a' = fun S x  $\sqcap$  a in
      if a' =  $\perp$  then None else Some(update S x a')) |

```

```

inv_aval'' (Plus e1 e2) a S =
(let (a1,a2) = inv_plus' a (aval'' e1 S) (aval'' e2 S)
 in inv_aval'' e1 a1 (inv_aval'' e2 a2 S))

```

The test for *bot* in the *V*-case is important: *bot* indicates that a variable has no possible values, i.e. that the current program point is unreachable. But then the abstract state should collapse to *None*. Put differently, we maintain the invariant that in an abstract state of the form *Some s*, all variables are mapped to non-*bot* values. Otherwise the (pointwise) sup of two abstract states, one of which contains *bot* values, may produce too large a result, thus making the analysis less precise.

```

fun inv_bval'' :: bexp  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  'av st option  $\Rightarrow$  'av st option where
inv_bval'' (Bc v) res S = (if v=res then S else None) |
inv_bval'' (Not b) res S = inv_bval'' b ( $\neg$  res) S |
inv_bval'' (And b1 b2) res S =
(if res then inv_bval'' b1 True (inv_bval'' b2 True S)
 else inv_bval'' b1 False S  $\sqcup$  inv_bval'' b2 False S) |
inv_bval'' (Less e1 e2) res S =
(let (a1,a2) = inv_less' res (aval'' e1 S) (aval'' e2 S)
 in inv_aval'' e1 a1 (inv_aval'' e2 a2 S))

lemma inv_aval''_correct: s :  $\gamma_o$  S  $\implies$  aval e s :  $\gamma$  a  $\implies$  s :  $\gamma_o$  (inv_aval'' e a S)
proof(induction e arbitrary: a S)
  case N thus ?case by simp (metis test_num')
  next
    case (V x)
    obtain S' where S = Some S' and s :  $\gamma_s$  S' using ⟨s :  $\gamma_o$  S⟩
      by(auto simp: in_gamma_option_iff)
    moreover hence s x :  $\gamma$  (fun S' x)
      by(simp add:  $\gamma$ _st_def)
    moreover have s x :  $\gamma$  a using V(2) by simp
    ultimately show ?case
      by(simp add: Let_def  $\gamma$ _st_def)
        (metis mono_gamma_emptyE in_gamma_inf gamma_bot subset_empty)
  next
    case (Plus e1 e2) thus ?case
      using inv_plus'[OF _ aval''_correct aval''_correct]
      by (auto split: prod.split)
  qed

lemma inv_bval''_correct: s :  $\gamma_o$  S  $\implies$  bv = bval b s  $\implies$  s :  $\gamma_o$  (inv_bval'' b bv S)
proof(induction b arbitrary: S bv)

```

```

case  $Bc$  thus ?case by simp
next
  case ( $\text{Not } b$ ) thus ?case by simp
  next
    case ( $\text{And } b1\ b2$ ) thus ?case
      by simp (metis And(1) And(2) in_gamma_sup_UpI)
    next
      case ( $\text{Less } e1\ e2$ ) thus ?case
        by(auto split: prod.split)
          (metis (lifting) inv_aval''_correct aval''_correct inv_less')
    qed

definition  $step' = Step$ 
   $(\lambda x\ e\ S. \text{case } S \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{None} \mid \text{Some } S \Rightarrow \text{Some}(\text{update } S\ x\ (\text{aval}'\ e\ S)))$ 
   $(\lambda b\ S. \text{inv\_bval}''\ b\ \text{True } S)$ 

definition  $AI :: com \Rightarrow 'av\ st\ option\ acom\ option$  where
   $AI\ c = pfp\ (step'\top)\ (\text{bot } c)$ 

lemma strip_step'[simp]:  $\text{strip}(step'\ S\ c) = \text{strip}\ c$ 
  by(simp add: step'_def)

lemma top_on_inv_aval'':  $\llbracket \text{top\_on\_opt } S\ X; \text{ vars } e \subseteq -X \rrbracket \implies \text{top\_on\_opt}$ 
   $(\text{inv\_aval}''\ e\ a\ S)\ X$ 
  by(induction e arbitrary: a S) (auto simp: Let_def split: option.splits prod.split)

lemma top_on_inv_bval'':  $\llbracket \text{top\_on\_opt } S\ X; \text{ vars } b \subseteq -X \rrbracket \implies \text{top\_on\_opt}$ 
   $(\text{inv\_bval}''\ b\ r\ S)\ X$ 
  by(induction b arbitrary: r S) (auto simp: top_on_inv_aval'' top_on_sup split:
  prod.split)

lemma top_on_step':  $\text{top\_on\_acom } C\ (-\text{ vars } C) \implies \text{top\_on\_acom } (step'\top\ C)\ (-\text{ vars } C)$ 
  unfolding step'_def
  by(rule top_on_Step)
    (auto simp add: top_on_top top_on_inv_bval'' split: option.split)

```

14.11.2 Correctness

```

lemma step_step':  $\text{step } (\gamma_o\ S)\ (\gamma_c\ C) \leq \gamma_c\ (\text{step}'\ S\ C)$ 
unfolding step_def step'_def
by(rule gamma_Step_subcomm)
  (auto simp: intro!: aval'_correct inv_bval''_correct in_gamma_update split:

```

```

option.splits)

lemma AI_correct: AI c = Some C ==> CS c ≤ γc C
proof(simp add: CS_def AI_def)
  assume 1: pfp (step' ⊤) (bot c) = Some C
  have pfp': step' ⊤ C ≤ C by(rule pfp-pfp[OF 1])
  have 2: step (γo ⊤) (γc C) ≤ γc C — transfer the pfp'
  proof(rule order_trans)
    show step (γo ⊤) (γc C) ≤ γc (step' ⊤ C) by(rule step-step')
    show ... ≤ γc C by (metis mono_gamma_c[OF pfp'])
  qed
  have 3: strip (γc C) = c by(simp add: strip-pfp[OF _ 1] step'_def)
  have lfp c (step (γo ⊤)) ≤ γc C
    by(rule lfp_lowerbound[simplified,where f=step (γo ⊤), OF 3 2])
  thus lfp c (step UNIV) ≤ γc C by simp
qed

end

```

14.11.3 Monotonicity

```

locale Abs_Int_inv_mono = Abs_Int_inv +
assumes mono_plus': a1 ≤ b1 ==> a2 ≤ b2 ==> plus' a1 a2 ≤ plus' b1 b2
and mono_inv_plus': a1 ≤ b1 ==> a2 ≤ b2 ==> r ≤ r' ==>
  inv_plus' r a1 a2 ≤ inv_plus' r' b1 b2
and mono_inv_less': a1 ≤ b1 ==> a2 ≤ b2 ==>
  inv_less' bv a1 a2 ≤ inv_less' bv b1 b2
begin

lemma mono_aval':
  S1 ≤ S2 ==> aval' e S1 ≤ aval' e S2
  by(induction e) (auto simp: mono_plus' mono_fun)

lemma mono_aval'':
  S1 ≤ S2 ==> aval'' e S1 ≤ aval'' e S2
  apply(cases S1)
  apply simp
  apply(cases S2)
  apply simp
  by (simp add: mono_aval')

lemma mono_inv_aval'': r1 ≤ r2 ==> S1 ≤ S2 ==> inv_aval'' e r1 S1 ≤
  inv_aval'' e r2 S2
  apply(induction e arbitrary: r1 r2 S1 S2)

```

```

apply(auto simp: test_num' Let_def inf_mono split: option.splits prod.splits)
  apply(metis mono_gamma subsetD)
  apply(metis le_bot inf_mono le_st_iff)
  apply(metis inf_mono mono_update le_st_iff)
apply(metis mono_aval'' mono_inv_plus'[simplified less_eq_prod_def] fst_conv
      snd_conv)
done

lemma mono_inv_bval'': S1 ≤ S2 ==> inv_bval'' b bv S1 ≤ inv_bval'' b bv
S2
apply(induction b arbitrary: bv S1 S2)
  apply(simp)
  apply(simp)
  apply simp
  apply(metis order_trans[OF _ sup_ge1] order_trans[OF _ sup_ge2])
apply(simp split: prod.splits)
apply(metis mono_aval'' mono_inv_aval'' mono_inv_less'[simplified less_eq_prod_def]
      fst_conv snd_conv)
done

theorem mono_step': S1 ≤ S2 ==> C1 ≤ C2 ==> step' S1 C1 ≤ step' S2
C2
unfolding step'_def
by(rule mono2_Step) (auto simp: mono_aval' mono_inv_bval'' split: option.split)

lemma mono_step'_top: C1 ≤ C2 ==> step' ⊤ C1 ≤ step' ⊤ C2
by(metis mono_step' order_refl)

end

end

```

```

theory Abs_Int2_ivl
imports Abs_Int2
begin

```

14.12 Interval Analysis

Drop *Fin* around numerals on output:

translations

```

_Numerical i <= CONST Fin(_Numerical i)
0 <= CONST Fin 0

```

```

1 <= CONST Fin 1

type_synonym eint = int extended
type_synonym eint2 = eint * eint

definition γ_rep :: eint2 ⇒ int set where
γ_rep p = (let (l,h) = p in {i. l ≤ Fin i ∧ Fin i ≤ h})

definition eq_ivl :: eint2 ⇒ eint2 ⇒ bool where
eq_ivl p1 p2 = (γ_rep p1 = γ_rep p2)

lemma refl_eq_ivl[simp]: eq_ivl p p
by(auto simp: eq_ivl_def)

quotient_type ivl = eint2 / eq_ivl
by(rule equivpI)(auto simp: reflp_def symp_def transp_def eq_ivl_def)

abbreviation ivl_abbr :: eint ⇒ eint ⇒ ivl ([-, -]) where
[l,h] == abs_ivl(l,h)

lift_definition γ_ivl :: ivl ⇒ int set is γ_rep
by(simp add: eq_ivl_def)

lemma γ_ivl_nice: γ_ivl[l,h] = {i. l ≤ Fin i ∧ Fin i ≤ h}
by transfer (simp add: γ_rep_def)

lift_definition num_ivl :: int ⇒ ivl is λi. (Fin i, Fin i)
by(auto simp: eq_ivl_def)

lift_definition in_ivl :: int ⇒ ivl ⇒ bool
is λi (l,h). l ≤ Fin i ∧ Fin i ≤ h
by(auto simp: eq_ivl_def γ_rep_def)

lemma in_ivl_nice: in_ivl i [l,h] = (l ≤ Fin i ∧ Fin i ≤ h)
by transfer simp

definition is_empty_rep :: eint2 ⇒ bool where
is_empty_rep p = (let (l,h) = p in l>h | l=Pinf & h=Pinf | l=Minf & h=Minf)

lemma γ_rep_cases: γ_rep p = (case p of (Fin i,Fin j) => {i..j} | (Fin i,Pinf) => {i..} |
(Minf,Fin i) => {..i} | (Mfin,Pinf) => UNIV | _ => {})
by(auto simp add: γ_rep_def split: prod.splits extended.splits)

```

```

lift_definition is_empty_ivl :: ivl ⇒ bool is is_empty_rep
apply(auto simp: eq_ivl_def γ_rep_cases is_empty_rep_def)
apply(auto simp: not_less less_eq_extended_case split: extended.splits)
done

lemma eq_ivl_iff: eq_ivl p1 p2 = (is_empty_rep p1 & is_empty_rep p2 | p1
= p2)
by(auto simp: eq_ivl_def is_empty_rep_def γ_rep_cases Icc_eq_Icc split: prod.splits
extended.splits)

definition empty_rep :: eint2 where empty_rep = (Pinf,Minf)

lift_definition empty_ivl :: ivl is empty_rep .

lemma is_empty_empty_rep[simp]: is_empty_rep empty_rep
by(auto simp add: is_empty_rep_def empty_rep_def)

lemma is_empty_rep_iff: is_empty_rep p = (γ_rep p = {})
by(auto simp add: γ_rep_cases is_empty_rep_def split: prod.splits extended.splits)

declare is_empty_rep_iff[THEN iffD1, simp]

instantiation ivl :: semilattice_sup_top
begin

definition le_rep :: eint2 ⇒ eint2 ⇒ bool where
le_rep p1 p2 = (let (l1,h1) = p1; (l2,h2) = p2 in
if is_empty_rep(l1,h1) then True else
if is_empty_rep(l2,h2) then False else l1 ≥ l2 & h1 ≤ h2)

lemma le_iff_subset: le_rep p1 p2 ↔ γ_rep p1 ⊆ γ_rep p2
apply rule
apply(auto simp: is_empty_rep_def le_rep_def γ_rep_def split: if_splits prod.splits)[1]
apply(auto simp: is_empty_rep_def γ_rep_cases le_rep_def)
apply(auto simp: not_less split: extended.splits)
done

lift_definition less_eq_ivl :: ivl ⇒ ivl ⇒ bool is le_rep
by(auto simp: eq_ivl_def le_iff_subset)

definition less_ivl where i1 < i2 = (i1 ≤ i2 ∧ ¬ i2 ≤ (i1::ivl))

```

```

lemma le_ivl_iff_subset: iv1 ≤ iv2  $\longleftrightarrow$  γ_ivl iv1 ⊆ γ_ivl iv2
by transfer (rule le_iff_subset)

definition sup_rep :: eint2 ⇒ eint2 ⇒ eint2 where
sup_rep p1 p2 = (if is_empty_rep p1 then p2 else if is_empty_rep p2 then p1
else let (l1,h1) = p1; (l2,h2) = p2 in (min l1 l2, max h1 h2))

lift_definition sup_ivl :: ivl ⇒ ivl ⇒ ivl is sup_rep
by(auto simp: eq_ivl_iff sup_rep_def)

lift_definition top_ivl :: ivl is (Minf,Pinf) .

lemma is_empty_min_max:
¬ is_empty_rep (l1,h1)  $\Longrightarrow$  ¬ is_empty_rep (l2, h2)  $\Longrightarrow$  ¬ is_empty_rep
(min l1 l2, max h1 h2)
by(auto simp add: is_empty_rep_def max_def min_def split: if_splits)

instance
proof
case goal1 show ?case by (rule less_ivl_def)
next
case goal2 show ?case by transfer (simp add: le_rep_def split: prod.splits)
next
case goal3 thus ?case by transfer (auto simp: le_rep_def split: if_splits)
next
case goal4 thus ?case by transfer (auto simp: le_rep_def eq_ivl_iff split:
if_splits)
next
case goal5 thus ?case by transfer (auto simp add: le_rep_def sup_rep_def
is_empty_min_max)
next
case goal6 thus ?case by transfer (auto simp add: le_rep_def sup_rep_def
is_empty_min_max)
next
case goal7 thus ?case by transfer (auto simp add: le_rep_def sup_rep_def)
next
case goal8 show ?case by transfer (simp add: le_rep_def is_empty_rep_def)
qed

end

Implement (naive) executable equality:

instantiation ivl :: equal
begin

```

```

definition equal_ivl where
  equal_ivl i1 (i2::ivl) = (i1 ≤ i2 ∧ i2 ≤ i1)

instance
proof
  case goal1 show ?case by(simp add: equal_ivl_def eq_if)
  qed

end

lemma [simp]: fixes x :: 'a::linorder extended shows (¬ x < Pinf) = (x
= Pinf)
by(simp add: not_less)
lemma [simp]: fixes x :: 'a::linorder extended shows (¬ Minf < x) = (x
= Minf)
by(simp add: not_less)

instantiation ivl :: bounded_lattice
begin

definition inf_rep :: eint2 ⇒ eint2 ⇒ eint2 where
  inf_rep p1 p2 = (let (l1,h1) = p1; (l2,h2) = p2 in (max l1 l2, min h1 h2))

lemma γ_inf_rep: γ_rep(inf_rep p1 p2) = γ_rep p1 ∩ γ_rep p2
by(auto simp:inf_rep_def γ_rep_cases split: prod.splits extended.splits)

lift_definition inf_ivl :: ivl ⇒ ivl ⇒ ivl is inf_rep
by(auto simp: γ_inf_rep eq_ivl_def)

lemma γ_inf: γ_ivl (iv1 ∩ iv2) = γ_ivl iv1 ∩ γ_ivl iv2
by transfer (rule γ_inf_rep)

definition ⊥ = empty_ivl

instance
proof
  case goal1 thus ?case by (simp add: γ_inf_le_ivl_iff_subset)
  next
    case goal2 thus ?case by (simp add: γ_inf_le_ivl_iff_subset)
  next
    case goal3 thus ?case by (simp add: γ_inf_le_ivl_iff_subset)
  next
    case goal4 show ?case

```

```

unfolding bot_ivl_def by transfer (auto simp: le_iff_subset)
qed

end

lemma eq_ivl_empty: eq_ivl p empty_rep = is_empty_rep p
by (metis eq_ivl_iff is_empty_empty_rep)

lemma le_ivl_nice:  $[l_1, h_1] \leq [l_2, h_2] \longleftrightarrow$ 
  (if  $[l_1, h_1] = \perp$  then True else
   if  $[l_2, h_2] = \perp$  then False else  $l_1 \geq l_2 \wedge h_1 \leq h_2$ )
unfolding bot_ivl_def by transfer (simp add: le_rep_def eq_ivl_empty)

lemma sup_ivl_nice:  $[l_1, h_1] \sqcup [l_2, h_2] =$ 
  (if  $[l_1, h_1] = \perp$  then  $[l_2, h_2]$  else
   if  $[l_2, h_2] = \perp$  then  $[l_1, h_1]$  else  $[\min l_1 l_2, \max h_1 h_2]$ )
unfolding bot_ivl_def by transfer (simp add: sup_rep_def eq_ivl_empty)

lemma inf_ivl_nice:  $[l_1, h_1] \sqcap [l_2, h_2] = [\max l_1 l_2, \min h_1 h_2]$ 
by transfer (simp add: inf_rep_def)

lemma top_ivl_nice:  $\top = [-\infty, \infty]$ 
by (simp add: top_ivl_def)

instantiation ivl :: plus
begin

definition plus_rep :: eint2  $\Rightarrow$  eint2  $\Rightarrow$  eint2 where
plus_rep p1 p2 =
  (if is_empty_rep p1  $\vee$  is_empty_rep p2 then empty_rep else
   let  $(l_1, h_1) = p_1; (l_2, h_2) = p_2$  in  $(l_1 + l_2, h_1 + h_2)$ )

lift_definition plus_ivl :: ivl  $\Rightarrow$  ivl  $\Rightarrow$  ivl is plus_rep
by (auto simp: plus_rep_def eq_ivl_iff)

instance ..
end

lemma plus_ivl_nice:  $[l_1, h_1] + [l_2, h_2] =$ 
  (if  $[l_1, h_1] = \perp \vee [l_2, h_2] = \perp$  then  $\perp$  else  $[l_1 + l_2, h_1 + h_2]$ )
unfolding bot_ivl_def by transfer (auto simp: plus_rep_def eq_ivl_empty)

```

```

lemma uminus_eq_Minf[simp]:  $-x = \text{Minf} \longleftrightarrow x = \text{Pinf}$ 
by(cases x) auto
lemma uminus_eq_Pinf[simp]:  $-x = \text{Pinf} \longleftrightarrow x = \text{Minf}$ 
by(cases x) auto

lemma uminus_le_Fin_iff:  $-x \leq \text{Fin}(-y) \longleftrightarrow \text{Fin } y \leq (x :: 'a :: \text{ordered\_ab\_group\_add extended})$ 
by(cases x) auto
lemma Fin_uminus_le_iff:  $\text{Fin}(-y) \leq -x \longleftrightarrow x \leq ((\text{Fin } y) :: 'a :: \text{ordered\_ab\_group\_add extended})$ 
by(cases x) auto

instantiation ivl :: uminus
begin

definition uminus_rep :: eint2  $\Rightarrow$  eint2 where
uminus_rep p = (let (l,h) = p in (-h, -l))

lemma γ_uminus_rep:  $i : \gamma\text{-rep } p \implies -i \in \gamma\text{-rep}(uminus\_rep p)$ 
by(auto simp: uminus_rep_def γ_rep_def image_def uminus_le_Fin_iff Fin_uminus_le_iff
split: prod.split)

lift_definition uminus_ivl :: ivl  $\Rightarrow$  ivl is uminus_rep
by (auto simp: uminus_rep_def eq_ivl_def γ_rep_cases)
(auto simp: Icc_eq_Icc split: extended.splits)

instance ..
end

lemma γ_uminus:  $i : \gamma\text{-ivl } iv \implies -i \in \gamma\text{-ivl}(- iv)$ 
by transfer (rule γ_uminus_rep)

lemma uminus_nice:  $[-l, h] = [-h, -l]$ 
by transfer (simp add: uminus_rep_def)

instantiation ivl :: minus
begin

definition minus_ivl :: ivl  $\Rightarrow$  ivl  $\Rightarrow$  ivl where
(iv1 :: ivl) - iv2 = iv1 + -iv2

instance ..
end

```

```

definition inv_plus_ivl :: ivl  $\Rightarrow$  ivl  $\Rightarrow$  ivl  $\Rightarrow$  ivl*ivl where
inv_plus_ivl iv iv1 iv2 = (iv1  $\sqcap$  (iv - iv2), iv2  $\sqcap$  (iv - iv1))

definition above_rep :: eint2  $\Rightarrow$  eint2 where
above_rep p = (if is_empty_rep p then empty_rep else let (l,h) = p in (l, $\infty$ ))

definition below_rep :: eint2  $\Rightarrow$  eint2 where
below_rep p = (if is_empty_rep p then empty_rep else let (l,h) = p in (- $\infty$ ,h))

lift_definition above :: ivl  $\Rightarrow$  ivl is above_rep
by(auto simp: above_rep_def eq_ivl_iff)

lift_definition below :: ivl  $\Rightarrow$  ivl is below_rep
by(auto simp: below_rep_def eq_ivl_iff)

lemma  $\gamma\text{-}aboveI$ :  $i \in \gamma\text{-}ivl iv \implies i \leq j \implies j \in \gamma\text{-}ivl(above iv)$ 
by transfer
(auto simp add: above_rep_def  $\gamma\text{-}rep\text{-}cases$  is_empty_rep_def
split: extended.splits)

lemma  $\gamma\text{-}belowI$ :  $i : \gamma\text{-}ivl iv \implies j \leq i \implies j : \gamma\text{-}ivl(below iv)$ 
by transfer
(auto simp add: below_rep_def  $\gamma\text{-}rep\text{-}cases$  is_empty_rep_def
split: extended.splits)

definition inv_less_ivl :: bool  $\Rightarrow$  ivl  $\Rightarrow$  ivl  $\Rightarrow$  ivl * ivl where
inv_less_ivl res iv1 iv2 =
(if res
then (iv1  $\sqcap$  (below iv2 - [Fin 1,Fin 1]),
iv2  $\sqcap$  (above iv1 + [Fin 1,Fin 1]))
else (iv1  $\sqcap$  above iv2, iv2  $\sqcap$  below iv1))

lemma above_nice:  $above[l,h] = (\text{if } [l,h] = \perp \text{ then } \perp \text{ else } [l,\infty])$ 
unfolding bot_ivl_def by transfer (simp add: above_rep_def eq_ivl_empty)

lemma below_nice:  $below[l,h] = (\text{if } [l,h] = \perp \text{ then } \perp \text{ else } [-\infty,h])$ 
unfolding bot_ivl_def by transfer (simp add: below_rep_def eq_ivl_empty)

lemma add_mono_le_Fin:
 $[x1 \leq Fin y1; x2 \leq Fin y2] \implies x1 + x2 \leq Fin (y1 + (y2::'a::ordered_ab_group_add))$ 
by(drule (1) add_mono) simp

lemma add_mono_Fin_le:

```

```

 $\llbracket \text{Fin } y1 \leq x1; \text{Fin } y2 \leq x2 \rrbracket \implies \text{Fin}(y1 + y2 :: 'a :: \text{ordered\_ab\_group\_add})$ 
 $\leq x1 + x2$ 
by(drule (1) add_mono) simp

interpretation Val_semilattice
where  $\gamma = \gamma_{\text{ivl}}$  and num' = num_ivl and plus' = op +
proof
  case goal1 thus ?case by transfer (simp add: le_iff_subset)
  next
    case goal2 show ?case by transfer (simp add:  $\gamma_{\text{rep\_def}}$ )
    next
      case goal3 show ?case by transfer (simp add:  $\gamma_{\text{rep\_def}}$ )
      next
        case goal4 thus ?case
          apply transfer
          apply(auto simp:  $\gamma_{\text{rep\_def}}$  plus_rep_def add_mono_le_Fin add_mono_Fin_le)
          by(auto simp: empty_rep_def is_empty_rep_def)
  qed

```

```

interpretation Val_lattice_gamma
where  $\gamma = \gamma_{\text{ivl}}$  and num' = num_ivl and plus' = op +
defines aval_ivl is aval'
proof
  case goal1 show ?case by(simp add:  $\gamma_{\text{inf}}$ )
  next
    case goal2 show ?case unfolding bot_ivl_def by transfer simp
  qed

```

```

interpretation Val_inv
where  $\gamma = \gamma_{\text{ivl}}$  and num' = num_ivl and plus' = op +
and test_num' = in_ivl
and inv_plus' = inv_plus_ivl and inv_less' = inv_less_ivl
proof
  case goal1 thus ?case by transfer (auto simp:  $\gamma_{\text{rep\_def}}$ )
  next
    case goal2 thus ?case
      unfolding inv_plus_ivl_def minus_ivl_def
      apply(clarify simp add:  $\gamma_{\text{inf}}$ )
      using gamma_plus'[of i1+i2 - i1] gamma_plus'[of i1+i2 - i2]
      by(simp add:  $\gamma_{\text{uminus}}$ )
  next
    case goal3 thus ?case
      unfolding inv_less_ivl_def minus_ivl_def

```

```

apply(clar simp simp add:  $\gamma\_inf$  split: if_splits)
using gamma_plus'[of i1+1 .. -1] gamma_plus'[of i2 .. -1 .. 1]
apply(simp add:  $\gamma\_belowI$ [of i2]  $\gamma\_aboveI$ [of i1]
      uminus_ivl.abs_eq uminus_rep_def  $\gamma\_ivl\_nice$ )
apply(simp add:  $\gamma\_aboveI$ [of i2]  $\gamma\_belowI$ [of i1])
done
qed

```

```

interpretation Abs_Int_inv
where  $\gamma = \gamma_{ivl}$  and num' = num_ivl and plus' = op +
and test_num' = in_ivl
and inv_plus' = inv_plus_ivl and inv_less' = inv_less_ivl
defines inv_aval_ivl is inv_aval"
and inv_bval_ivl is inv_bval"
and step_ivl is step'
and AI_ivl is AI
and aval_ivl' is aval"
..

```

Monotonicity:

```

lemma mono_plus_ivl: iv1  $\leq$  iv2  $\implies$  iv3  $\leq$  iv4  $\implies$  iv1 + iv3  $\leq$  iv2 + (iv4::ivl)
apply transfer
apply(auto simp: plus_rep_def le_iff_subset split: if_splits)
by(auto simp: is_empty_rep_iff  $\gamma\_rep\_cases$  split: extended.splits)

```

```

lemma mono_minus_ivl: iv1  $\leq$  iv2  $\implies$  -iv1  $\leq$  -(iv2::ivl)
apply transfer
apply(auto simp: uminus_rep_def le_iff_subset split: if_splits prod.split)
by(auto simp:  $\gamma\_rep\_cases$  split: extended.splits)

```

```

lemma mono_above: iv1  $\leq$  iv2  $\implies$  above iv1  $\leq$  above iv2
apply transfer
apply(auto simp: above_rep_def le_iff_subset split: if_splits prod.split)
by(auto simp: is_empty_rep_iff  $\gamma\_rep\_cases$  split: extended.splits)

```

```

lemma mono_below: iv1  $\leq$  iv2  $\implies$  below iv1  $\leq$  below iv2
apply transfer
apply(auto simp: below_rep_def le_iff_subset split: if_splits prod.split)
by(auto simp: is_empty_rep_iff  $\gamma\_rep\_cases$  split: extended.splits)

```

```

interpretation Abs_Int_inv_mono
where  $\gamma = \gamma_{ivl}$  and num' = num_ivl and plus' = op +
and test_num' = in_ivl
and inv_plus' = inv_plus_ivl and inv_less' = inv_less_ivl

```

```

proof
  case goal1 thus ?case by (rule mono_plus_ivl)
next
  case goal2 thus ?case
    unfolding inv_plus_ivl_def minus_ivl_def less_eq_prod_def
    by (auto simp: le_infi1 le_infi2 mono_plus_ivl mono_minus_ivl)
next
  case goal3 thus ?case
    unfolding less_eq_prod_def inv_less_ivl_def minus_ivl_def
    by (auto simp: le_infi1 le_infi2 mono_plus_ivl mono_above mono_below)
qed

```

14.12.1 Tests

value show_acom_opt (AI_ivl test1_ivl)

Better than AI_const:

```

value show_acom_opt (AI_ivl test3_const)
value show_acom_opt (AI_ivl test4_const)
value show_acom_opt (AI_ivl test6_const)

```

definition steps c i = (step_ivl T ^^ i) (bot c)

```

value show_acom_opt (AI_ivl test2_ivl)
value show_acom (steps test2_ivl 0)
value show_acom (steps test2_ivl 1)
value show_acom (steps test2_ivl 2)
value show_acom (steps test2_ivl 3)

```

Fixed point reached in 2 steps. Not so if the start value of x is known:

```

value show_acom_opt (AI_ivl test3_ivl)
value show_acom (steps test3_ivl 0)
value show_acom (steps test3_ivl 1)
value show_acom (steps test3_ivl 2)
value show_acom (steps test3_ivl 3)
value show_acom (steps test3_ivl 4)
value show_acom (steps test3_ivl 5)

```

Takes as many iterations as the actual execution. Would diverge if loop did not terminate. Worse still, as the following example shows: even if the actual execution terminates, the analysis may not. The value of y keeps decreasing as the analysis is iterated, no matter how long:

value show_acom (steps test4_ivl 50)

Relationships between variables are NOT captured:

```
value show_acom_opt (AI_ivl test5_ivl)
```

Again, the analysis would not terminate:

```
value show_acom (steps test6_ivl 50)
```

```
end
```

```
theory Abs_Int3
imports Abs_Int2_ivl
begin
```

14.13 Widening and Narrowing

```
class widen =
fixes widen :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a (infix ∇ 65)
```

```
class narrow =
fixes narrow :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a (infix △ 65)
```

```
class wn = widen + narrow + order +
assumes widen1:  $x \leq x \nabla y$ 
assumes widen2:  $y \leq x \nabla y$ 
assumes narrow1:  $y \leq x \Rightarrow y \leq x \Delta y$ 
assumes narrow2:  $y \leq x \Rightarrow x \Delta y \leq x$ 
begin
```

```
lemma narrowid[simp]:  $x \Delta x = x$ 
by (metis eq_iff narrow1 narrow2)
```

```
end
```

```
lemma top_widen_top[simp]:  $\top \nabla \top = (\top :: \{wn, order\_top\})$ 
by (metis eq_iff top_greatest widen2)
```

```
instantiation ivl :: wn
begin
```

```
definition widen_rep p1 p2 =
(if is_empty_rep p1 then p2 else if is_empty_rep p2 then p1 else
 let (l1,h1) = p1; (l2,h2) = p2
 in (if l2 < l1 then Minf else l1, if h1 < h2 then Pinf else h1))
```

```

lift_definition widen_ivl :: ivl ⇒ ivl ⇒ ivl is widen_rep
by(auto simp: widen_rep_def eq_ivl_iff)

definition narrow_rep p1 p2 =
(if is_empty_rep p1 ∨ is_empty_rep p2 then empty_rep else
let (l1,h1) = p1; (l2,h2) = p2
in (if l1 = Minf then l2 else l1, if h1 = Pinf then h2 else h1))

lift_definition narrow_ivl :: ivl ⇒ ivl ⇒ ivl is narrow_rep
by(auto simp: narrow_rep_def eq_ivl_iff)

instance
proof
qed (transfer, auto simp: widen_rep_def narrow_rep_def le_iff_subset γ_rep_def
subset_eq is_empty_rep_def empty_rep_def eq_ivl_def split: if_splits extended.splits)+

end

instantiation st :: ({order_top,wn})wn
begin

lift_definition widen_st :: 'a st ⇒ 'a st ⇒ 'a st is map2_st_rep (op ∇)
by(auto simp: eq_st_def)

lift_definition narrow_st :: 'a st ⇒ 'a st ⇒ 'a st is map2_st_rep (op △)
by(auto simp: eq_st_def)

instance
proof
case goal1 thus ?case
by transfer (simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff widen1)
next
case goal2 thus ?case
by transfer (simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff widen2)
next
case goal3 thus ?case
by transfer (simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff narrow1)
next
case goal4 thus ?case
by transfer (simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff narrow2)
qed

end

```

```

instantiation option :: (wn)wn
begin

fun widen_option where
None  $\nabla$  x = x |
x  $\nabla$  None = x |
(Some x)  $\nabla$  (Some y) = Some(x  $\nabla$  y)

fun narrow_option where
None  $\Delta$  x = None |
x  $\Delta$  None = None |
(Some x)  $\Delta$  (Some y) = Some(x  $\Delta$  y)

instance
proof
  case goal1 thus ?case
    by(induct x y rule: widen_option.induct)(simp_all add: widen1)
  next
  case goal2 thus ?case
    by(induct x y rule: widen_option.induct)(simp_all add: widen2)
  next
  case goal3 thus ?case
    by(induct x y rule: narrow_option.induct) (simp_all add: narrow1)
  next
  case goal4 thus ?case
    by(induct x y rule: narrow_option.induct) (simp_all add: narrow2)
qed

end

definition map2_acom :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'a acom  $\Rightarrow$  'a acom
where
map2_acom f C1 C2 = annotate (λp. f (anno C1 p) (anno C2 p)) (strip C1)

instantiation acom :: (widen)widen
begin
definition widen_acom = map2_acom (op  $\nabla$ )
instance ..
end

instantiation acom :: (narrow)narrow

```

```

begin
definition narrow_acom = map2_acom (op △)
instance ..
end

lemma strip_map2_acom[simp]:
  strip C1 = strip C2  $\implies$  strip(map2_acom f C1 C2) = strip C1
by(simp add: map2_acom_def)

lemma strip_widen_acom[simp]:
  strip C1 = strip C2  $\implies$  strip(C1 ∇ C2) = strip C1
by(simp add: widen_acom_def)

lemma strip_narrow_acom[simp]:
  strip C1 = strip C2  $\implies$  strip(C1 △ C2) = strip C1
by(simp add: narrow_acom_def)

lemma narrow1_acom: C2  $\leq$  C1  $\implies$  C2  $\leq$  C1 △ (C2::'a::wn acm)
by(simp add: narrow_acom_def narrow1 map2_acom_def less_eq_acom_def size_annos)

lemma narrow2_acom: C2  $\leq$  C1  $\implies$  C1 △ (C2::'a::wn acm)  $\leq$  C1
by(simp add: narrow_acom_def narrow2 map2_acom_def less_eq_acom_def size_annos)

14.13.1 Pre-fixpoint computation

definition iter_widen :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::{order,widen})option
where iter_widen f = while_option (λx. ¬ f x  $\leq$  x) (λx. x ∇ f x)

definition iter_narrow :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::{order,narrow})option
where iter_narrow f = while_option (λx. x △ f x < x) (λx. x △ f x)

definition pfp_wn :: ('a::{order,widen,narrow}  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a option
where pfp_wn f x =
  (case iter_widen f x of None  $\Rightarrow$  None | Some p  $\Rightarrow$  iter_narrow f p)

lemma iter_widen_pfp: iter_widen f x = Some p  $\implies$  f p  $\leq$  p
by(auto simp add: iter_widen_def dest: while_option_stop)

lemma iter_widen_inv:
assumes !!x. P x  $\implies$  P(f x) !!x1 x2. P x1  $\implies$  P x2  $\implies$  P(x1 ∇ x2) and
P x
and iter_widen f x = Some y shows P y

```

```

using while_option_rule[where P = P, OF_assms(4)[unfolded iter_widen_def]]
by (blast intro: assms(1-3))

lemma strip_while: fixes f :: 'a acom ⇒ 'a acom
assumes ∀ C. strip (f C) = strip C and while_option P f C = Some C'
shows strip C' = strip C
using while_option_rule[where P = λC'. strip C' = strip C, OF_assms(2)]
by (metis assms(1))

lemma strip_iter_widen: fixes f :: 'a::{order,widen} acom ⇒ 'a acom
assumes ∀ C. strip (f C) = strip C and iter_widen f C = Some C'
shows strip C' = strip C
proof-
  have ∀ C. strip(C ∇ f C) = strip C
    by (metis assms(1) strip_map2_acom widen_acom_def)
  from strip_while[OF this] assms(2) show ?thesis by (simp add: iter_widen_def)
qed

lemma iter_narrow_pfp:
assumes mono: !!x1 x2::_::wn acom. P x1 ⇒ P x2 ⇒ x1 ≤ x2 ⇒ f x1
≤ f x2
and Pinv: !!x. P x ⇒ P(f x) !!x1 x2. P x1 ⇒ P x2 ⇒ P(x1 △ x2)
and P p0 and f p0 ≤ p0 and iter_narrow f p0 = Some p
shows P p ∧ f p ≤ p
proof-
  let ?Q = %p. P p ∧ f p ≤ p ∧ p ≤ p0
  { fix p assume ?Q p
    note P = conjunct1[OF this] and 12 = conjunct2[OF this]
    note 1 = conjunct1[OF 12] and 2 = conjunct2[OF 12]
    let ?p' = p △ f p
    have ?Q ?p'
    proof auto
      show P ?p' by (blast intro: P Pinv)
      have f ?p' ≤ f p by (rule mono[OF ⟨P (p △ f p), P narrow2_acom[OF 1]⟩])
      also have ... ≤ ?p' by (rule narrow1_acom[OF 1])
      finally show f ?p' ≤ ?p'.
      have ?p' ≤ p by (rule narrow2_acom[OF 1])
      also have p ≤ p0 by (rule 2)
      finally show ?p' ≤ p0 .
    qed
  }
  thus ?thesis
  using while_option_rule[where P = ?Q, OF_assms(6)[simplified iter_narrow_def]]

```

```

  by (blast intro: assms(4,5) le_refl)
qed

lemma pfp_wn_pfp:
assumes mono: !!x1 x2::_::wn acom. P x1 ==> P x2 ==> x1 ≤ x2 ==> f x1
≤ f x2
and Pinv: P x !!x. P x ==> P(f x)
!!x1 x2. P x1 ==> P x2 ==> P(x1 ∇ x2)
!!x1 x2. P x1 ==> P x2 ==> P(x1 △ x2)
and pfp_wn: pfp_wn f x = Some p shows P p ∧ f p ≤ p
proof-
  from pfp_wn obtain p0
  where its: iter_widen f x = Some p0 iter_narrow f p0 = Some p
  by(auto simp: pfp_wn_def split: option.splits)
  have P p0 by (blast intro: iter_widen_inv[where P=P] its(1) Pinv(1-3))
  thus ?thesis
  by - (assumption |
    rule iter_narrow_pfp[where P=P] mono Pinv(2,4) iter_widen_pfp
  its)+
qed

lemma strip_pfp_wn:
  [| ∀ C. strip(f C) = strip C; pfp_wn f C = Some C' |] ==> strip C' = strip
C
by(auto simp add: pfp_wn_def iter_narrow_def split: option.splits)
(metis (mono_tags) strip_iter_widen strip_narrow_acom strip_while)

locale Abs_Int_wn = Abs_Int_inv_mono where γ=γ
  for γ :: 'av::{'wn,bounded_lattice} ⇒ val set
begin

definition AI_wn :: com ⇒ 'av st option acom option where
AI_wn c = pfp_wn (step' ⊤) (bot c)

lemma AI_wn_correct: AI_wn c = Some C ==> CS c ≤ γc C
proof(simp add: CS_def AI_wn_def)
assume 1: pfp_wn (step' ⊤) (bot c) = Some C
have 2: strip C = c ∧ step' ⊤ C ≤ C
  by(rule pfp_wn_pfp[where x=bot c]) (simp_all add: 1 mono_step'_top)
have pfp: step (γo ⊤) (γc C) ≤ γc C
proof(rule order_trans)
  show step (γo ⊤) (γc C) ≤ γc (step' ⊤ C)
  by(rule step_step')
qed

```

```

show ...  $\leq \gamma_c C$ 
  by(rule mono_gamma_c[OF conjunct2[OF 2]])
qed
have  $\beta$ : strip ( $\gamma_c C$ ) =  $c$  by(simp add: strip_pfp_wn[OF - 1])
have lfp  $c$  (step ( $\gamma_o \top$ ))  $\leq \gamma_c C$ 
  by(rule lfp_lowerbound[simplified,where  $f = \text{step } (\gamma_o \top)$ , OF 3 pfp])
thus lfp  $c$  (step UNIV)  $\leq \gamma_c C$  by simp
qed

end

interpretation Abs_Int_wn
where  $\gamma = \gamma_{\text{ivl}}$  and  $\text{num}' = \text{num_ivl}$  and  $\text{plus}' = \text{op} +$ 
and  $\text{test\_num}' = \text{in_ivl}$ 
and  $\text{inv\_plus}' = \text{inv\_plus\_ivl}$  and  $\text{inv\_less}' = \text{inv\_less\_ivl}$ 
defines AI_wn_ivl is AI_wn
..

```

14.13.2 Tests

```

definition step_up_ivl  $n = ((\lambda C. C \nabla \text{step\_ivl } \top C) \wedge^n)$ 
definition step_down_ivl  $n = ((\lambda C. C \Delta \text{step\_ivl } \top C) \wedge^n)$ 

```

For *test3_ivl*, *AI_ivl* needed as many iterations as the loop took to execute. In contrast, *AI_wn_ivl* converges in a constant number of steps:

```

value show_acom (step_up_ivl 1 (bot test3_ivl))
value show_acom (step_up_ivl 2 (bot test3_ivl))
value show_acom (step_up_ivl 3 (bot test3_ivl))
value show_acom (step_up_ivl 4 (bot test3_ivl))
value show_acom (step_up_ivl 5 (bot test3_ivl))
value show_acom (step_up_ivl 6 (bot test3_ivl))
value show_acom (step_up_ivl 7 (bot test3_ivl))
value show_acom (step_up_ivl 8 (bot test3_ivl))
value show_acom (step_down_ivl 1 (step_up_ivl 8 (bot test3_ivl)))
value show_acom (step_down_ivl 2 (step_up_ivl 8 (bot test3_ivl)))
value show_acom (step_down_ivl 3 (step_up_ivl 8 (bot test3_ivl)))
value show_acom (step_down_ivl 4 (step_up_ivl 8 (bot test3_ivl)))
value show_acom_opt (AI_wn_ivl test3_ivl)

```

Now all the analyses terminate:

```

value show_acom_opt (AI_wn_ivl test4_ivl)
value show_acom_opt (AI_wn_ivl test5_ivl)
value show_acom_opt (AI_wn_ivl test6_ivl)

```

14.13.3 Generic Termination Proof

```

lemma top_on_opt_widen:
  top_on_opt o1 X  $\implies$  top_on_opt o2 X  $\implies$  top_on_opt (o1  $\nabla$  o2 :: _ st option) X
apply(induct o1 o2 rule: widen_option.induct)
apply (auto)
by transfer simp

lemma top_on_opt_narrow:
  top_on_opt o1 X  $\implies$  top_on_opt o2 X  $\implies$  top_on_opt (o1  $\triangle$  o2 :: _ st option) X
apply(induct o1 o2 rule: narrow_option.induct)
apply (auto)
by transfer simp

lemma annos_map2_acom[simp]: strip C2 = strip C1  $\implies$ 
  annos(map2_acom f C1 C2) = map (%(x,y).fx y) (zip (annos C1) (annos C2))
by(simp add: map2_acom_def list_eq_iff_nth_eq size_annos anno_def[symmetric]
size_annos_same[of C1 C2])

lemma top_on_acom_widen:
   $\llbracket \text{top\_on\_acom } C1 \text{ X; strip } C1 = \text{strip } C2; \text{top\_on\_acom } C2 \text{ X} \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies$  top_on_acom (C1  $\nabla$  C2 :: _ st option acom) X
by(auto simp add: widen_acom_def top_on_acom_def)(metis top_on_opt_widen
in_set_zipE)

lemma top_on_acom_narrow:
   $\llbracket \text{top\_on\_acom } C1 \text{ X; strip } C1 = \text{strip } C2; \text{top\_on\_acom } C2 \text{ X} \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies$  top_on_acom (C1  $\triangle$  C2 :: _ st option acom) X
by(auto simp add: narrow_acom_def top_on_acom_def)(metis top_on_opt_narrow
in_set_zipE)

```

The assumptions for widening and narrowing differ because during narrowing we have the invariant $y \leq x$ (where y is the next iterate), but during widening there is no such invariant, there we only have that not yet $y \leq x$. This complicates the termination proof for widening.

```

locale Measure_wn = Measure1 where m=m
  for m :: 'av::{order_top,wn}  $\Rightarrow$  nat +
  fixes n :: 'av  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  assumes m_anti_mono:  $x \leq y \implies m\ x \geq m\ y$ 
  assumes m_widen:  $\sim y \leq x \implies m(x \nabla y) < m\ x$ 

```

```

assumes n-narrow:  $y \leq x \implies x \Delta y < x \implies n(x \Delta y) < n x$ 

begin

lemma m-s-anti-mono-rep: assumes  $\forall x. S1 x \leq S2 x$ 
shows  $(\sum x \in X. m(S2 x)) \leq (\sum x \in X. m(S1 x))$ 
proof-
  from assms have  $\forall x. m(S1 x) \geq m(S2 x)$  by (metis m-anti-mono)
  thus  $(\sum x \in X. m(S2 x)) \leq (\sum x \in X. m(S1 x))$  by (metis setsum-mono)
qed

lemma m-s-anti-mono:  $S1 \leq S2 \implies m_s S1 X \geq m_s S2 X$ 
unfolding m-s-def
apply (transfer fixing: m)
apply(simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff eq_st_def m-s-anti-mono-rep)
done

lemma m-s-widen-rep: assumes finite X  $S1 = S2$  on  $-X \setminus S2$   $x \leq S1 x$ 
shows  $(\sum x \in X. m(S1 x \nabla S2 x)) < (\sum x \in X. m(S1 x))$ 
proof-
  have 1:  $\forall x \in X. m(S1 x) \geq m(S1 x \nabla S2 x)$ 
    by (metis m-anti-mono wn_class.widen1)
  have  $x \in X$  using assms(2,3)
    by(auto simp add: Ball_def)
  hence 2:  $\exists x \in X. m(S1 x) > m(S1 x \nabla S2 x)$ 
    using assms(3) m-widen by blast
  from setsum_strict_mono_ex1[OF finite X 1 2]
  show ?thesis .
qed

lemma m-s-widen: finite X  $\implies$  fun S1 = fun S2 on  $-X \implies$ 
 $\sim S2 \leq S1 \implies m_s(S1 \nabla S2) X < m_s S1 X$ 
apply(auto simp add: less_st_def m-s-def)
apply (transfer fixing: m)
apply(auto simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff m-s-widen-rep)
done

lemma m-o-anti-mono: finite X  $\implies$  top_on_opt o1  $(-X) \implies$  top_on_opt
o2  $(-X) \implies$ 
 $o1 \leq o2 \implies m_o o1 X \geq m_o o2 X$ 
proof(induction o1 o2 rule: less_eq_option.induct)
  case 1 thus ?case by (simp add: m-o-def)(metis m-s-anti-mono)
next
  case 2 thus ?case

```

```

by(simp add: m_o_def le_SucI m_s_h split: option.splits)
next
  case 3 thus ?case by simp
qed

lemma m_o_widen:  $\llbracket \text{finite } X; \text{top\_on\_opt } S1 (-X); \text{top\_on\_opt } S2 (-X);$   

 $\neg S2 \leq S1 \rrbracket \implies$   

 $m_o (S1 \nabla S2) X < m_o S1 X$ 
by(auto simp: m_o_def m_s_h less_Suc_eq_le m_s_widen split: option.split)

lemma m_c_widen:
  strip C1 = strip C2  $\implies$  top_on_acom C1 (-vars C1)  $\implies$  top_on_acom  

C2 (-vars C2)  

 $\implies \neg C2 \leq C1 \implies m_c (C1 \nabla C2) < m_c C1$ 
apply(auto simp: m_c_def widen_acom_def map2_acom_def size_annos[symmetric]  

anno_def[symmetric] listsum_setsum_nth)
apply(subgoal_tac length(annos C2) = length(annos C1))
prefer 2 apply (simp add: size_annos_same2)
apply (auto)
apply(rule setsum_strict_mono_ex1)
apply(auto simp add: m_o_anti_mono vars_acom_def anno_def top_on_acom_def  

top_on_opt_widen widen1 less_eq_acom_def listrel_iff_nth)
apply(rule_tac x=p in bexI)
apply (auto simp: vars_acom_def m_o_widen top_on_acom_def)
done

definition n_s :: 'av st  $\Rightarrow$  vname set  $\Rightarrow$  nat (n_s) where  

n_s S X = ( $\sum x \in X. n(\text{fun } S x)$ )

lemma n_s_narrow_rep:
assumes finite X S1 = S2 on -X  $\forall x. S2 x \leq S1 x \quad \forall x. S1 x \triangle S2 x \leq$   

S1 x
 $S1 x \neq S1 x \triangle S2 x$ 
shows ( $\sum x \in X. n(S1 x \triangle S2 x)$ ) < ( $\sum x \in X. n(S1 x)$ )
proof-
  have 1:  $\forall x. n(S1 x \triangle S2 x) \leq n(S1 x)$ 
    by (metis assms(3) assms(4) eq_if less_le_not_le n_narrow)
  have x ∈ X by (metis Compl_if assms(2) assms(5) narrowid)
  hence 2:  $\exists x \in X. n(S1 x \triangle S2 x) < n(S1 x)$ 
    by (metis assms(3–5) eq_if less_le_not_le n_narrow)
  show ?thesis
    apply(rule setsum_strict_mono_ex1[OF finite X]) using 1 2 by blast+
qed

```

```

lemma n_s_narrow: finite X  $\implies$  fun S1 = fun S2 on  $-X \implies S2 \leq S1$ 
 $\implies S1 \triangle S2 < S1$ 
 $\implies n_s (S1 \triangle S2) X < n_s S1 X$ 
apply(auto simp add: less_st_def n_s_def)
apply (transfer fixing: n)
apply(auto simp add: less_eq_st_rep_iff eq_st_def fun_eq_iff n_s_narrow_rep)
done

definition n_o :: 'av st option  $\Rightarrow$  vname set  $\Rightarrow$  nat (n_o) where
n_o opt X = (case opt of None  $\Rightarrow$  0 | Some S  $\Rightarrow$  n_s S X + 1)

lemma n_o_narrow:
top_on_opt S1 ( $-X$ )  $\implies$  top_on_opt S2 ( $-X$ )  $\implies$  finite X
 $\implies S2 \leq S1 \implies S1 \triangle S2 < S1 \implies n_o (S1 \triangle S2) X < n_o S1 X$ 
apply(induction S1 S2 rule: narrow_option.induct)
apply(auto simp: n_o_def n_s_narrow)
done

definition n_c :: 'av st option acom  $\Rightarrow$  nat (n_c) where
n_c C = listsum (map (λa. n_o a (vars C)) (annos C))

lemma less_annos_iff:  $(C1 < C2) = (C1 \leq C2 \wedge (\exists i < \text{length } (\text{annos } C1). \text{annos } C1 ! i < \text{annos } C2 ! i))$ 
by(metis (hide_lams, no_types) less_le_not_le le_iff_le_annos size_annos_same2)

lemma n_c_narrow: strip C1 = strip C2
 $\implies$  top_on_acom C1 ( $- \text{vars } C1$ )  $\implies$  top_on_acom C2 ( $- \text{vars } C2$ )
 $\implies C2 \leq C1 \implies C1 \triangle C2 < C1 \implies n_c (C1 \triangle C2) < n_c C1$ 
apply(auto simp: n_c_def narrow_acom_def listsum_setsum_nth)
apply(subgoal_tac length(annos C2) = length(annos C1))
prefer 2 apply (simp add: size_annos_same2)
apply (auto)
apply(simp add: less_annos_iff le_iff_le_annos)
apply(rule setsum_strict_mono_ex1)
apply (auto simp: vars_acom_def top_on_acom_def)
apply (metis n_o_narrow nth_mem finite_cvars less_imp_le le_less order_refl)
apply(rule_tac x=i in bexI)
prefer 2 apply simp
apply(rule n_o_narrow[where X = vars(strip C2)])
apply (simp_all)
done

```

end

```

lemma iter_widen_termination:
fixes m :: 'a::wn acom ⇒ nat
assumes P_f:  $\bigwedge C. P C \Rightarrow P(f C)$ 
and P_widen:  $\bigwedge C1 C2. P C1 \Rightarrow P C2 \Rightarrow P(C1 \nabla C2)$ 
and m_widen:  $\bigwedge C1 C2. P C1 \Rightarrow P C2 \Rightarrow \sim C2 \leq C1 \Rightarrow m(C1 \nabla C2) < m C1$ 
and P_C shows EX C'. iter_widen f C = Some C'
proof(simp add: iter_widen_def,
      rule measure_while_option_Some[where P = P and f=m])
  show P C by(rule ⟨P C⟩)
next
  fix C assume P C  $\neg f C \leq C$  thus P (C  $\nabla f C) \wedge m (C \nabla f C) < m C$ 
    by(simp add: P_f P_widen m_widen)
qed

lemma iter_narrow_termination:
fixes n :: 'a::wn acom ⇒ nat
assumes P_f:  $\bigwedge C. P C \Rightarrow P(f C)$ 
and P_narrow:  $\bigwedge C1 C2. P C1 \Rightarrow P C2 \Rightarrow P(C1 \triangle C2)$ 
and mono:  $\bigwedge C1 C2. P C1 \Rightarrow P C2 \Rightarrow C1 \leq C2 \Rightarrow f C1 \leq f C2$ 
and n_narrow:  $\bigwedge C1 C2. P C1 \Rightarrow P C2 \Rightarrow C2 \leq C1 \Rightarrow C1 \triangle C2 < C1 \Rightarrow n(C1 \triangle C2) < n C1$ 
and init:  $P C f C \leq C$  shows EX C'. iter_narrow f C = Some C'
proof(simp add: iter_narrow_def,
      rule measure_while_option_Some[where f=n and P = %C. P C  $\wedge f C \leq C$ ])
  show P C  $\wedge f C \leq C$  using init by blast
next
  fix C assume 1: P C  $\wedge f C \leq C$  and 2:  $C \triangle f C < C$ 
  hence P (C  $\triangle f C)$  by(simp add: P_f P_narrow)
  moreover have f (C  $\triangle f C) \leq C \triangle f C$ 
    by (metis narrow1_acom narrow2_acom 1 mono order_trans)
  moreover have n (C  $\triangle f C) < n C$  using 1 2 by(simp add: n_narrow P_f)
  ultimately show (P (C  $\triangle f C) \wedge f (C \triangle f C) \leq C \triangle f C)  $\wedge n(C \triangle f C) < n C$ 
    by blast
qed

locale Abs_Int_wn_measure = Abs_Int_wn where  $\gamma = \gamma + \text{Measure}_\text{wn}$  where$ 
```

```

 $m=m$ 
for  $\gamma :: 'av :: \{wn, bounded\_lattice\} \Rightarrow val\ set$  and  $m :: 'av \Rightarrow nat$ 

```

14.13.4 Termination: Intervals

```

definition m_rep :: eint2  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  m_rep p = (if is_empty_rep p then 3 else
    let (l,h) = p in (case l of Minf  $\Rightarrow$  0 | _  $\Rightarrow$  1) + (case h of Pinf  $\Rightarrow$  0 | _  $\Rightarrow$  1))

lift_definition m_ivl :: ivl  $\Rightarrow$  nat is m_rep
by (auto simp: m_rep_def eq_ivl_iff)

lemma m_ivl_nice:  $m\_ivl[l,h] = (\text{if } [l,h] = \perp \text{ then } 3 \text{ else}$ 
   $(\text{if } l = Minf \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1) + (\text{if } h = Pinf \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1))$ 
unfolding bot_ivl_def
by transfer (auto simp: m_rep_def eq_ivl_empty split: extended.split)

lemma m_ivl_height:  $m\_ivl\ iv \leq 3$ 
by transfer (simp add: m_rep_def split: prod.split extended.split)

lemma m_ivl_anti_mono:  $y \leq x \implies m\_ivl\ x \leq m\_ivl\ y$ 
by transfer
  (auto simp: m_rep_def is_empty_rep_def gamma_rep_cases le_iff_subset
    split: prod.split extended.splits if_splits)

lemma m_ivl_widen:
   $\sim y \leq x \implies m\_ivl(x \nabla y) < m\_ivl\ x$ 
by transfer
  (auto simp: m_rep_def widen_rep_def is_empty_rep_def gamma_rep_cases le_iff_subset
    split: prod.split extended.splits if_splits)

definition n_ivl :: ivl  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  n_ivl iv = 3 - m_ivl iv

lemma n_ivl_narrow:
   $x \triangle y < x \implies n\_ivl(x \triangle y) < n\_ivl\ x$ 
unfolding n_ivl_def
apply(subst (asm) less_le_not_le)
apply transfer
by (auto simp add: m_rep_def narrow_rep_def is_empty_rep_def empty_rep_def
  gamma_rep_cases le_iff_subset
  split: prod.splits if_splits extended.split)

```

```

interpretation Abs_Int_wn_measure
  where  $\gamma = \gamma_{\text{ivl}}$  and  $\text{num}' = \text{num}_{\text{ivl}}$  and  $\text{plus}' = \text{op} +$ 
  and  $\text{test\_num}' = \text{in}_{\text{ivl}}$ 
  and  $\text{inv\_plus}' = \text{inv\_plus}_{\text{ivl}}$  and  $\text{inv\_less}' = \text{inv\_less}_{\text{ivl}}$ 
  and  $m = m_{\text{ivl}}$  and  $n = n_{\text{ivl}}$  and  $h = 3$ 
proof
  case goal2 thus ?case by(rule m_ivl_anti_mono)
next
  case goal1 thus ?case by(rule m_ivl_height)
next
  case goal3 thus ?case by(rule m_ivl_widen)
next
  case goal4 from goal4(2) show ?case by(rule n_ivl_narrow)
    — note that the first assms is unnecessary for intervals
qed

lemma iter_winden_step_ivl_termination:
   $\exists C. \text{iter\_widen}(\text{step}_{\text{ivl}} \top)(\text{bot } c) = \text{Some } C$ 
apply(rule iter_widen_termination[where  $m = m_c$  and  $P = \%C. \text{strip } C$ 
   $= c \wedge \text{top\_on\_acom } C (- \text{vars } C)$ ])
apply (auto simp add: m_c_widen top_on_bot top_on_step'[simplified comp_def
  vars_acom_def]
  vars_acom_def top_on_acom_widen)
done

lemma iter_narrow_step_ivl_termination:
   $\text{top\_on\_acom } C (- \text{vars } C) \implies \text{step}_{\text{ivl}} \top C \leq C \implies$ 
   $\exists C'. \text{iter\_narrow}(\text{step}_{\text{ivl}} \top) C = \text{Some } C'$ 
apply(rule iter_narrow_termination[where  $n = n_c$  and  $P = \%C'. \text{strip } C$ 
   $= \text{strip } C' \wedge \text{top\_on\_acom } C' (- \text{vars } C')$ ])
apply(auto simp: top_on_step'[simplified comp_def vars_acom_def]
  mono_step'_top n_c_narrow vars_acom_def top_on_acom_narrow)
done

theorem AI_wn_ivl_termination:
   $\exists C. \text{AI\_wn\_ivl } c = \text{Some } C$ 
apply(auto simp: AI_wn_def pfp_wn_def iter_winden_step_ivl_termination
  split: option.split)
apply(rule iter_narrow_step_ivl_termination)
apply(rule conjunct2)
apply(rule iter_widen_inv[where  $f = \text{step}' \top$  and  $P = \%C. c = \text{strip } C$ 
  &  $\text{top\_on\_acom } C (- \text{vars } C)$ ])
apply(auto simp: top_on_acom_widen top_on_step'[simplified comp_def vars_acom_def])

```

```
iter_widen_pfp top_on_bot vars_acom_def)
done
```

14.13.5 Counterexamples

Widening is increasing by assumption, but $x \leq f x$ is not an invariant of widening. It can already be lost after the first step:

```
lemma assumes !!x y:'a::wn. x ≤ y ==> f x ≤ f y
and x ≤ f x and ¬ f x ≤ x shows x ∇ f x ≤ f(x ∇ f x)
nitpick[card = 3, expect = genuine, show_consts]
```

oops

Widening terminates but may converge more slowly than Kleene iteration. In the following model, Kleene iteration goes from 0 to the least pfp in one step but widening takes 2 steps to reach a strictly larger pfp:

```
lemma assumes !!x y:'a::wn. x ≤ y ==> f x ≤ f y
and x ≤ f x and ¬ f x ≤ x and f(f x) ≤ f x
shows f(x ∇ f x) ≤ x ∇ f x
nitpick[card = 4, expect = genuine, show_consts]
```

oops

end

References

- [1] T. Nipkow. Winskel is (almost) right: Towards a mechanized semantics textbook. In V. Chandru and V. Vinay, editors, *Foundations of Software Technology and Theoretical Computer Science*, volume 1180 of *Lect. Notes in Comp. Sci.*, pages 180–192. Springer-Verlag, 1996.
- [2] T. Nipkow and G. Klein. *Concrete Semantics. A Proof Assistant Approach*. Springer-Verlag. To appear.