Introduction

Semantics and applications to verification

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February 11, 2016

Program of this first lecture

Introduction to the course:

1. a study of some **examples** of **software errors**
   - what are the causes ? what kind of properties do we want to verify ?
2. a panel of the main **verification methods**
   with a fundamental limitation: **indecidability**
   - many techniques allow to **compute semantic properties**
   - each comes with **advantages** and **drawbacks**
3. an introduction to the **theory of ordered sets**
   - **order relations** are pervasive in **semantics** and **verification**
   - **fixpoints** of operators are also very common

Outline

Ariane 5 – Flight 501

- **Ariane 5:**
  - **a satellite launcher**
  - replacement of **Ariane 4**, a lot more powerful
  - **first flight**, June, 4th, 1996: **failure!**
- **Flight story:**
  - nominal take-off, normal flight for 36 seconds
  - **T + 36.7 s** : **angle of attack change**, trajectory lost
  - **T + 39 s** : **disintegration** of the launcher
- **Consequences:**
  - **loss of satellites** : more than $ 370 000 000...
  - **launcher** unusable for more than a year (delay !)
  - impact on reputation (Ariane 4 was very reliable)
- **Full report available online**:
  `http://esamultimedia.esa.int/docs/esa-x-1819eng.pdf`
  Jacques-Louis Lions, Gilles Kahn

Trajectory control system design overview

- **Sensors:** gyroscopes, inertial reference systems...
- **Calculators** (hardware + software) :
  - **"Inertial Reference System" (SRI) :**
    integrates data about the trajectory (read on sensors)
  - **"On Board Computer" (OBC) :**
    computes the engine actuations that are required to follow the pre-determined theoretical trajectory
- **Actuators:** engines of the launcher follow orders from the OBC
- **Redundant systems** (failure tolerant system):
  - **keep running** even in the presence of one or several system failures
  - **traditional solution in embedded systems**: **duplication** of systems
    aircraft flight system: 2 or 3 hydraulic circuits
    launcher like Ariane 5 : 2 SRI units (SRI 1 and SRI 2)
  - there is also a **control monitor**

The root cause: an unhandled arithmetic error

Processor registers

Each **register** has a size of 16, 32, 64 bits:

- **64-bits floating point**: values in range $[-3.6 \cdot 10^{308}, 3.6 \cdot 10^{308}]$
- **16-bits signed integers**: values in range $[-32768, 32767]$
- upon **copy of data**: conversions are performed such as **rounding**
- when the values are **too large**:
  - **interruption**: run error handling code if any, otherwise crash
  - or **unexpected behavior**: modulo arithmetic or other

Ariane 5:

- the **SRI** hardware runs in **interruption mode**
- it has **no error handling code** for arithmetic interruptions
- the **root cause is an unhandled arithmetic conversion overflow**

From the root cause to the failure

A **not so trivial** sequence of events:

1. a **conversion from 64-bits float to 16-bits signed int overflows**
2. an **interruption** is raised
3. due to the lack of error handling code, the SRI **crashes**
4. the crash causes an **error return** (negative integer value) value be **sent to the OBC** (On-Board Computer)
5. the OBC interprets this illegal value as **flight data**
6. this causes the computation of an **absurd trajectory**
7. hence the **loss of control** of the launcher

Addressing the software error

Several solutions would have prevented this misshappening:

1. **Deactivate interruptions on overflows**:
   - then, an overflow may happen, and cause wrong values be manipulated in the SRI
   - but, these wrong values will not cause the computation to stop! and most likely, the flight will not be impacted too much
2. **Fix the SRI code**, so that **no overflow can happen**:
   - all conversions must be **guarded against overflows**:

$$
\begin{array}{l}
\textbf{double}\ \mathtt{x} = \ldots;\\
\textbf{short}\ \mathtt{i} = \ldots;\\
\textbf{if}(-32768. \leq \mathtt{x}\ \&\&\ \mathtt{x} \leq 32767.)\quad \mathtt{i} = (\textbf{short})\mathtt{x};\\
\textbf{else}\quad \mathtt{i} = \ldots;
\end{array}
$$

   - this may be costly (many tests), but redundant tests can be removed
3. **Handle** conversion errors (not trivial):
   - the handling code should **identify the problem** and **fix it** at run-time
   - the OBC should **identify illegal input values**

A crash due to a useless task

Piece of code that generated the error:

- part of a gyroscope re-calibration process
- very useful to quickly restart the launch process after a short delay
- can only be done **before lift-off**...
- ... **but not after!**

Re-calibration task shut down:

- normally planned **50 seconds** after lift-off...
- no chance of a need for such a re-calibration after $T_0 + 3$ seconds
- the crash occurred at **36 seconds**

A crash due to legacy software

Software history:

- already used in **Ariane 4** (previous launcher, before Ariane 5)
- the software was tested and ran in real conditions many times yet never failed...
- but Ariane 4 was a **much less powerful** launcher

Software optimization:

- many conversions were **initially protected by a safety guard**
- but these tests were considered **expensive**
  (a test and a branching take processor cycles, interact with the pipeline...)
- thus, conversions were ultimately **removed** for the sake of performance

Yet, Ariane 5 violates the assumptions that were valid with Ariane 4

- higher values of *horizontal bias* were generated
- those **were never seen** in Ariane 4, hence the failure

A crash not prevented by redundant systems

Principle of redundant systems: survive the failure of a component by the use of redundant systems

System redundancy in Ariane 5:

- one OBC unit
- **two SRI units**... yet **running the same software**

Obviously, physical redundancy does not address software issues

System redundancy in Airbus FBW software:

- two independent set of controls
- three computing units per set of controls
- each computing unit comprises **two computers**
  - **distinct softwares**
  - design and implementation is also performed in **distinct teams**

Ariane 501, a summary of the issues

A long series of design errors, all related to a lack of understanding of what the software does:

1. **Non-guarded** conversion raising an **interruption** due to **overflow**
2. **Removal of pre-existing guards**, too high confidence in the software
3. **Non revised assumptions** on the inputs when moving from Ariane 4 to Ariane 5
4. Redundant systems **running the same software**
5. Useless task **not shutdown** at the right time

Current status: such issues can be found by static analysis tools

Outline

High-speed runway overshoot at landing

Landing at Warsaw airport, Lufthansa A320:

- **bad weather conditions:** rain, high side wind
- **wet runway**
- landing (300 km/h) followed by **aqua-planing**, and **delayed braking**
- **runway overrun** at 132 km/h
- **impact** against a hillside at about 100 km/h

Consequences:

- **2 fatalities**, **56 injured** (among 70 passengers + crew)
- **aircraft completely destroyed** (impact + fire)

Full report available online:

`http://www.rvs.uni-bielefeld.de/publications/Incidents/DOCS/ComAndRep/Warsaw/warsaw-report.html`

Causes of the accident

1. **Root cause:**
   - **bad weather conditions** not well assessed by the crew
   - side wind **exceeding** aircraft certification specification
   - **wrong action from the crew:**
     a "Go Around" (missed landing, acceleration + climb) should have been done
2. **Contributing factor: delayed action of the brake system**

time (seconds)	distance (meters) from runway threshold	events
T_0	770 m	main landing gear landed
$T_0 + 3$ s	1030 m	nose landing gear landed **brake command activated**
$T_0 +$ **12 s**	1680 m	spoilers activated
$T_0 + 14$ s	1800 m	thrust reversers activated
$T_0 + 31$ s	2700 m	end of runway

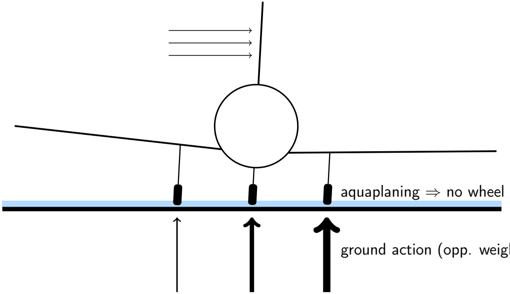
Protection of aircraft brake systems

- **Braking systems inhibition**: **Prevent in-flight activation !**
  - **spoilers:** increase in aerodynamic load (drag)
  - **thrust reversers:** could destroy the plane if activated in-flight !
    (ex : crash of a B 767-300 ER Lauda Air, 1991, 223 fatalities; thrust reversers in-flight activation, electronic circuit issue)
- **Braking software specification:**
  DO NOT activate spoilers and thrust reverse **unless the following condition is met:**
  - thrust lever should be set to **minimum** by the flight crew
  - **AND** either of the following conditions:
    - ⋆ **weight** on the main gear should be at least **12 T**
      i.e., **6 T** for each side
    - ⋆ OR **wheels should be spinning**, with a speed of at least 130 km/h

  [Minimum Thrust] **AND** ([Weight] **OR** [Wheels spinning])

Understanding the braking delay

- **Landing configuration:**



- **Braking systems: inhibited**
  - **thrust command** properly set to minimum
  - **no weight** on the left landing gear due to **the wind**
  - **no speed on wheels** due to **aquaplanning**

[Minimum Thrust] **AND** ([Weight] **OR** [Wheels spinning])

Flight 2904, a summary of the issues

Main factor is human (landing in weather conditions the airplane is not certified for), but the specification of the software is a contributing factor:

- **Old condition** that failed to be satisfied:

$$(P_{\mathrm{left}} > 6T)\ \mathbf{AND}\ (P_{\mathrm{right}} > 6T)$$

- **Fixed condition** (used in the new version of the software):

$$(P_{\mathrm{left}} + P_{\mathrm{right}}) > 12T$$

- The fix can be understood **only with knowledge of the environment**
  - conditions which the airplane will be used in
  - behavior of the sensors

Outline

1. Introduction
2. Case studies
   - Ariane 5, Flight 501 (1996)
   - Lufthansa Flight 2904, Warsaw (1993)
   - Patriot missile (anti-missile system), Dahran (1991)
   - General remarks
3. Approaches to verification
4. Orderings, lattices, fixpoints

The anti-missile “Patriot” system

- **Purpose**: destroy foe missiles before they reach their target
- **Use in wars**:
  - **first Gulf war** (1991)
    protection of towns and military facilities in Israël and Saudi Arabia (against “Scud” missiles launched by Irak)
  - **success rate:**
    - around 50 % of the “Scud” missiles are successfully destroyed
    - almost all launched Patriot missiles destroy their target
    - **failures** are due to **failure to launch a Patriot missile**
- **Constraints on the system:**
  - **hit very quickly moving targets:**
    “Scud” missiles fly at around 1700 m/s ; travel about 1000 km in 10 minutes
  - **not to destroy a friendly target** (it happened at least twice!)
  - very high cost: about **$1 000 000** per launch

System components

Detection / trajectory identification:

- **detection** using radar systems
- **trajectory confirmation** (to make sure a foe missile is tracked):
  1. **trajectory identification** using a sequence of points at various instants
  2. **trajectory confirmation**
     computation of a predictive window (from position and speed vector)
     + confirmation of the predicted trajectory
  3. **identification of the target** (friend / foe)

Guidance system:

- **interception trajectory** computation
- **launch** of a Missile, and control until it hits its target
  high precision required (both missiles travel at more than 1500 m/s)

Very short process: about ten minutes

Dahran failure (1991)

1. **Launch of a "Scud" missile**
2. **Detection** by the radars of the Patriot system
   but failure to confirm the trajectory:
   - **imprecision** in the computation of the **clock** of the detection system
   - computation of **a wrong confirmation window**
   - the "Scud" cannot be found **in the predicted window**
     failure to confirm the trajectory
   - the detection computer concludes it is a **false alert**
3. **The "Scud" missile hits its target:**
   28 fatalities and around 100 people injured

Fixed precision arithmetic

- **Fixed precision numbers** are of the form $\epsilon\, N\, 2^{-p}$ where:
  - p is fixed
  - $\epsilon \in \{-1, 1\}$ is the **sign**
  - $N \in [-2^n, 2^n - 1]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ is an **integer** $(n > p)$
- **In 32 bits fixed precision**, with one sign bit, $n = 31$; thus we may let $p = 20$
- **A few examples:**

decimal value	sign	truncated value	fractional portion
2	0	00000000010	00000000000000000000
-5	1	00000000101	00000000000000000000
0.5	0	00000000000	10000000000000000000
-9.125	1	00000001001	00100000000000000000

- **Range of values that can be represented:**

$$\pm 2^{12}(1 - 2^{-32})$$

Rounding errors in fixed precision computations

- **Not all real numbers in the right range can be represented**
  rounding is unavoidable
  may happen both for **basic operations** and for **program constants**...
- **Example:** fraction $1/10$
  - $1/10$ **cannot be represented exactly** in fixed precision arithmetic
  - let us decompose $1/10$ as a sum of terms of the form $\frac{1}{2^i}$) :

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
\frac{1}{10} & = & \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \\
\frac{1}{5} & = & \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \cdot (\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5}) = \ldots
\end{array}$$

  - **infinite binary representation:** 0.000110011001100110011001100...
  - if $p = 24$:
    representation: "0.000110011001100110011001"
    rounding error is $9.5 \cdot 10^{-8}$
- **Floating precision numbers** (more commonly used today) have the same limitation

The root cause: a clock drift

Trajectory confirmation algorithm (summary):

- **hardware clock** T_d ticks every **tenth of a second**
- time T_c is computed **in seconds**: $T_c = \frac{1}{10} \times T_d$
- in **binary:** $T_c = 0.00011001100110011001100110 01b \times_b T_d$!
- **relative error is** 10^{-6}
- after the computer has been running for **100 h** :
  - the absolute error is **0.34 s**
  - as a "Scud" travels at 1700 m/s : the predicted window is about **580 m** from where it should be
    this explains **the trajectory confirmation failure!**

Remarks:

- the issue was **discovered** by israeli users, who noticed the clock drift
  their solution: **frequently restart the control computer...** (daily)
- this was not done in Dahran... the system had been running for 4 days

Patriot missile failure, a summary of the issues

Precision issues in the fixed precision arithmetic:

- A scalar **constant** used in the code was **invalid**
  i.e., bound to be rounded to an approximate value, incurring a significant approximation the designers were unaware of
- There was **no adequate study of the precision** achieved by the system, although precision is clearly critical here !

Current status: such issues can be found by static analysis tools

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3 Approaches to verification

4 Orderings, lattices, fixpoints

Common issues causing software problems

The examples given so far **are not isolated cases**
See for instance:

`www.cs.tau.ac.il/~nachumd/horror.html`

(not up-to-date)

Typical reasons:

- **Improper specification** or understanding of the environment, conditions of execution...
- **Incorrect implementation of a specification**
  e.g., the code should be free of runtime errors
  e.g., the software should produce a result that meets some property
- **Incorrect understanding of the execution model**
  e.g., generation of too imprecise results

New challenges to ensure embedded systems do not fail

Complex software architecture: e.g. **parallel softwares**

- single processor **multi-threaded**, **distributed** (several computers)
- more and more common: multi-core architectures
- **very hard to reason about**
  - other kinds of issues: **dead-locks**, **races**...
  - very complex execution model: **interleavings**, **memory models**

Complex properties to ensure: e.g., **security**

- the system should resist even in the presence of an **attacker** (agent with malicious intentions)
- attackers may try to **access sensitive data**, to **corrupt** critical data...
- security properties are often even **hard to express**

Techniques to ensure software safety

Software development techniques:

- **software engineering**, with a focus on specification, and software quality (may be more or less formal...)
- **programming rules** for specific areas (e.g., DO 178 c in avionics)
- usually do not guarantee any strong property, but make softwares "cleaner"

Formal methods:

- should have **sound mathematical foundations**
- should allow to **guarantee** softwares meet some complex properties
- should be **trustable** (is a paper proof ok ???)
- **increasingly used in real life applications**, but still a lot of open problems

What is to be verified ?

What do the C programs below do ?

P_0

```
int x = 0;

int f0(int y){
  return y * x;
}

int f1(int y){
  x = y;
  return 0;
}

void main(){
  z = f0(10) + f1(100);
}
```

P_1

```
void main(){
  int i;
  int t[100] = {0, 1, 2, ..., 99};
  while(i < 100){
    t[i] ++;
    i ++;
  }
}
```

P_2

```
void main(){
  float f = 0.;
  for(int i = 0; i < 1 000 000; i ++){
    f = f + 0.1;
  }
}
```

Semantic subtleties...

P_0

```
int x = 0;

int f0(int y){
  return y ⋆ x;
}

int f1(int y){
  x = y;
  return 0;
}

void main(){
  z = f0(10) + f1(100);
}
```

Execution order:

- not specified in C
- specified in Java
- if left to right, $z = 0$
- if right to left, $z = 1000$

Semantic subtleties...

P_1

$$
\begin{array}{l}
\textbf{void } \mathit{main}()\{\\
\quad \textbf{int } \mathtt{i};\\
\quad \textbf{int } \mathtt{t}[100] = \{0, 1, 2, \ldots, 99\};\\
\quad \textbf{while}(\mathtt{i} < 100)\{\\
\qquad \mathtt{t}[\mathtt{i}] + +;\\
\qquad \mathtt{i} + +;\\
\quad \}\\
\}
\end{array}
$$

P_2

$$
\begin{array}{l}
\textbf{void } \mathit{main}()\{\\
\quad \textbf{float } \mathtt{f} = 0.;\\
\quad \textbf{for}(\textbf{int } i = 0; \mathtt{i} < 1\ 000\ 000; i + +)\{\\
\qquad \mathtt{f} = \mathtt{f} + 0.1;\\
\quad \}\\
\}
\end{array}
$$

Initialization:

- runtime error in Java
- read of a random value in C
  (the value that was stored before)

Floating point semantics:

- 0.1 is not representable exactly
  what is it rounded to by the compiler ?
- rounding errors
  what is the rounding mode at runtime ?

The two main parts of this course

1. **Semantics**
   - allow to **describe precisely the behavior of programs**
     should account for execution order, initialization, scope...
   - allow to **express the properties to verify**
     several important families of properties: safety, liveness, security...
   - also important to **transform** and **compile** programs

2. **Verification**
   - aim at **proving** semantic properties of programs
   - a very strong limitation: **indecidability**
   - **several approaches**, that make various compromises around indecidability

Outline

The termination problem

Termination

Program P terminates on input X if and only if
any execution of P, with input X eventually reaches a final state

- **Final state:** final point in the program (i.e., not error)
- **We may want to ensure termination:**
  - processing of a task, such as, e.g., printing a document
  - computation of a mathematical function
- **We may want to ensure *non*-termination:**
  - operating system
  - device drivers

The termination problem

Can we find a program P_t that **takes as argument a program P and data X and that returns "`TRUE`" if P terminates on X and "`FALSE`" otherwise ?**

The termination problem is not computable

- **Proof by reductio ad absurdum**, using a *diagonal argument*
  We assume **there exists a program P_a such that:**
  - P_a always terminates
  - $P_a(P, X) = 1$ **if** P **terminates** on input X
  - $P_a(P, X) = 0$ **if** P **does not terminate** on input X
- We consider the following program:

```
void P0(P){
  if(Pa(P, P) == 1){
    while(TRUE){}       //loop forever
  }else{
    return;             //do nothing...
  }}
```

- **What is the return value of $P_a(P_0, P_0)$?**
  i.e., **P_0 does it terminate on input P_0 ?**

The termination problem is not computable

- **What is the return value of $P_a(P_0, P_0)$?**
  We know P_a always terminates and returns either 0 or 1 (assumption).
  Therefore, we need to consider only two cases:
  - if $P_a(P_0, P_0)$ returns 1, then $P_0(P_0)$ **loops forever**,
    thus $P_a(P_0, P_0)$ should return 0, so we have reached a **contradiction**
  - if $P_a(P_0, P_0)$ returns 0, then $P_0(P_0)$ **terminates**,
    thus $P_a(P_0, P_0)$ should 1, so we have reached a **contradiction**

- In both cases, we **reach a contradiction**

- Therefore we conclude **no such a P_a exists**

The termination problem is not decidable

There exists no program P_t that always terminates and always recognizes whether a program P terminates on input X

Absence of runtime errors

- Can we find a program P_c that takes a program P and input X as arguments, always terminates and returns
  - 1 if and only if P runs safely on input X, i.e., without a runtime error
  - 0 if P crashes on input X
- Answer: **No**, the same diagonal argument applies
  if $P_c(P, X)$ decides whether P will run safely on X, consider

```
void P1(P){
  if(Pc(P, P)){
    crash();      //fail (unsafe)
  }else{
    return;       //do nothing (safe)...
  }}
```

Non-computability result

The absence of runtime errors is not computable

Rice theorem

- **Semantic specification**: set of *correct* program executions
- **"Trivial" semantic specifications:**
  - empty set
  - set of all possible executions

$\Rightarrow$ intuitively, the non interesting verification problems...

Rice theorem (1953)

Considering a Turing complete language,
any non trivial semantic specification is not computable

- **Intuition:** there is no algorithm to decide non trivial specifications, starting with only the program code
- Therefore **all interesting properties are not computable** :
  - **termination**,
  - **absence of runtime errors**,
  - **absence of arithmetic errors**, etc...

Outline

Towards partial solutions

- The initial verification problem is **not computable**
- **Solution:** solve a weaker problem
- **Several compromises can be made**:
  - **simulation / testing:** observe only **finitely many finite executions** infinite system, but only finite exploration (no proof beyond that)
  - **assisted theorem proving:** we **give up on automation** (no proof inference algorithm in general)
  - **model checking:** we consider only **finite systems** (with finitely many states)
  - **bug-finding:** search for "patterns" indicating "likely errors" (may miss real program errors, and report non existing issues)
  - **static analysis with abstraction: attempt at automatic correctness proofs** (yet, may fail to verify some correct programs)

Safety verification method characteristics

Safety verification problem

- **Semantics** $[\![P]\!]$ of program P: set of behaviors of P (e.g., states)
- **Property to verify** $\mathcal{S}$: set of admissible behaviors (e.g., safe states)

- **Automation**: **existence of an algorithm**
- **Scalability**: should allow to **handle large softwares**
- **Soundness**: identify **any wrong program**
- **Completeness**: accept **all correct programs**
- **Apply to program source code**, i.e., not require a **modelling phase**

1. Testing by simulation

Principle

Run the program on **finitely many finite inputs**

- maximize **coverage**
- **inspect erroneous traces** to fix bugs

- Very **widely used**:
  - **unit testing**: each function is tested separately
  - **integration testing**: with all surrounding systems, hardware e.g., **iron bird** in avionics
- **Automated**
- **Complete**: will never raise a false alarm
- **Unsound** unless exhaustive: **may miss program defects**
- **Costly**: needs to be re-done when software gets updated

2. Machine assisted proof

Principle

Have a **machine checked** proof, that is partly **human written**

- **tactics** / **solvers** may help in the inference
- the **hardest invariants** have to be user-supplied

- **Applications**
  - software industry (rare): Line 14 in Paris Subway
  - hardware: ACL 2
  - academia: CompCert compiler, SEL4 verified micro-kernel
- **Not fully automated**
  often turns out **costly** as complex proof arguments have to be found
- **Sound** and **complete**

3. Model-Checking

Principle

Consider **finite systems** only, using algorithms for

- **exhaustive exploration**,
- **symmetry reduction**...

- **Applications**:
  - **hardware** verification
  - **driver protocols** verification (Microsoft)
- Applies on **a model**: a model extraction phase is needed
  - for infinite systems, this is **necessarily approximate**
  - not always automated
- **Automated**, **sound**, **complete** with respect to the model

4. "Bug finding"

Principle

Identify **"likely" issues**, i.e., patterns known to often indicate an error

- use **bounded symbolic execution**, **model exploration**...
- **rank "defect" reports** using heuristics

- **Example**: Coverity
- **Automated**
- **Not complete**: may report false alarms
- **Not sound**: may accept false programs
  thus **inadequate** for safety-critical systems

5. Static analysis with abstraction (1/4)

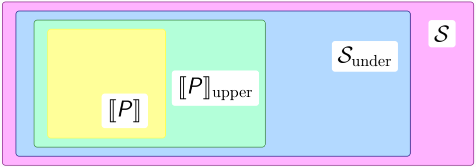
Principle

Use some approximation, but **always in a conservative manner**

- **Under-approximation** of the property to verify: $\mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{under}} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$
- **Over-approximation** of the semantics: $[\![P]\!] \subseteq [\![P]\!]_{\mathrm{upper}}$
- We let an automatic static analyzer attempt to prove that:

$$[\![P]\!]_{\mathrm{upper}} \subseteq \mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{under}}$$

  If it succeeds, $[\![P]\!] \subseteq \mathcal{S}$
- In practice, the static analyzer **computes** $[\![P]\!]_{\mathrm{upper}}, \mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{under}}$



 Approaches to verification

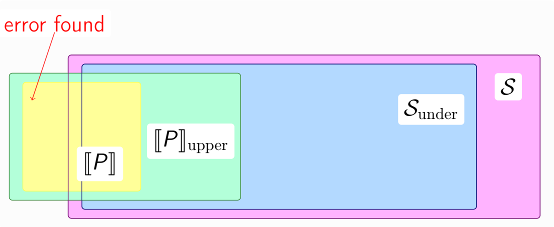
5. Static analysis with abstraction (2/4)

Soundness

The abstraction will catch **any incorrect program**

- If $[\![P]\!] \not\subseteq \mathcal{S}$, then $[\![P]\!]_{\mathrm{upper}} \not\subseteq \mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{under}}$

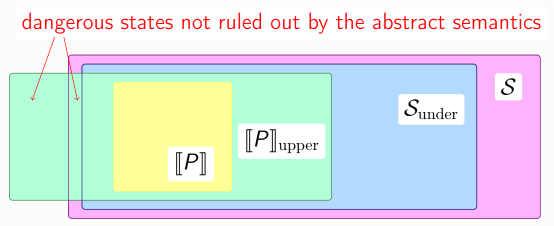
  since $\left\{ \begin{array}{rcl} \mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{under}} & \subseteq & \mathcal{S} \\ [\![P]\!] & \subseteq & [\![P]\!]_{\mathrm{upper}} \end{array} \right.$



5. Static analysis with abstraction (3/4)

Incompleteness

The abstraction may fail to certify **some correct programs**



Case of a false alarm:

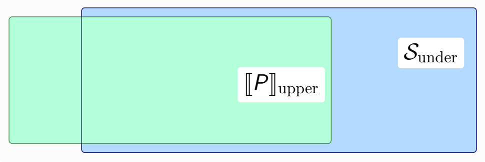
- program P is **correct**
- but the static analysis **fails**

5. Static analysis with abstraction (4/4)

Incompleteness

The abstraction may fail to certify **some correct programs**

- In the following case, the analysis cannot conclude anything



- One goal of the static analyzer designer is to avoid such cases

Static analysis using abstraction

- **Automatic**: $[\![P]\!]_{\mathrm{upper}}$, $\mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{under}}$ computed automatically
- **Sound**: reports any incorrect program
- **Incomplete**: may reject correct programs

A summary of common verification techniques

	Automatic	Sound	Complete	Source level	Scalable
Simulation	Yes	No [1]	Yes	Yes	sometimes [2]
Assisted proving	No	Yes	Almost	Partially [3]	sometimes [4]
Model-checking	Yes	Yes	Partially	No	sometimes
Bug-finding	Yes	No	No	Yes	sometimes
Static analysis	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	sometimes

- Obviously, no approach checks all characteristics
- Scalability is a challenge for all

[1] unless full testing is doable
[2] full testing usually not possible except for small programs with finite state space
[3] only with respect to the finite models... but not with respect to infinite semantics
[4] quickly requires huge manpower

Outline

1. Introduction
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   - Basic definitions on orderings
   - Operators over a poset and fixpoints

Order relations

Very useful in semantics and verification:

- **logical ordering**, expresses **implication** of logical facts
- **computational ordering**, useful to establish well-foundedness of fixpoint definitions, and for termination

Definition: partially ordered set (poset)

Let a set $\mathcal{S}$ and a binary relation $\sqsubseteq \subseteq \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{S}$ over $\mathcal{S}$. Then, $\sqsubseteq$ is an **order relation** (and $(\mathcal{S}, \sqsubseteq)$ is called a **poset**) if and only if it is

- **reflexive:** $\forall x \in \mathcal{S},\ x \sqsubseteq x$
- **transitive:** $\forall x, y, z \in \mathcal{S},\ x \sqsubseteq y \wedge y \sqsubseteq z \implies x \sqsubseteq z$
- **antisymmetric:** $\forall x, y \in \mathcal{S},\ x \sqsubseteq y \wedge y \sqsubseteq x \implies x = y$

- notation: $x \sqsubset y ::= (x \sqsubseteq y \wedge x \neq y)$

Graphical representation

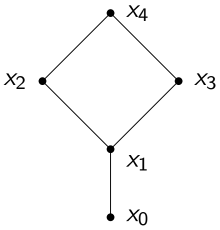
We often use **Hasse diagrams** to represent posets:

Extensive definition:

- $\mathcal{S} = \{x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\}$
- $\sqsubseteq$ defined by:

$$\begin{array}{l} x_0 \sqsubseteq x_1 \\ x_1 \sqsubseteq x_2 \\ x_1 \sqsubseteq x_3 \\ x_2 \sqsubseteq x_4 \\ x_3 \sqsubseteq x_4 \end{array}$$

Diagram:



Example: semantics of automata

We consider the classical notion of **finite automata** and let

- L be a finite set of **letters**
- Q be a finite set of **states**
- $q_{\mathrm{i}}, q_{\mathrm{f}} \in Q$ denote the **initial** state and **final** state
- $\rightarrow \subseteq Q \times L \times Q$ be a **transition relation**

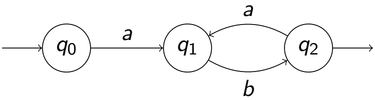
Then, the set of words recognized by $\mathcal{A} = (Q, q_{\mathrm{i}}, q_{\mathrm{f}}, \rightarrow)$ is defined by:

$$\mathcal{L}[\mathcal{A}] = \{a_0 a_1 \ldots a_n \mid \exists q_0 \ldots q_{n-1} \in Q,\ q_i \xrightarrow{a_0} q_0 \xrightarrow{a_1} q_1 \ldots q_{n-1} \xrightarrow{a_n} q_f\}$$

Example: automata and semantic properties

A simple automaton:

$$L = \{a, b\} \qquad Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$$
$$q_{\mathrm{i}} = q_0 \qquad q_{\mathrm{f}} = q_2$$
$$q_0 \xrightarrow{a} q_1 \qquad q_1 \xrightarrow{b} q_2 \qquad q_2 \xrightarrow{a} q_1$$



A few semantic properties:

- $\mathcal{P}_1$: no recognized word contains two consecutive b

$$\mathcal{L}[\mathcal{A}] \cap L^\star bbL^\star = \emptyset$$

- $\mathcal{P}_0$: all recognized words contain at least one occurrence of a

$$\mathcal{L}[\mathcal{A}] \subseteq L^\star aL^\star$$

Total ordering

Definition: total order relation

Order relation $\sqsubseteq$ over $\mathcal{S}$ is a **total** order if and only if

$$\forall x, y \in \mathcal{S},\ x \sqsubseteq y \vee y \sqsubseteq x$$

Examples:

- $(\mathbb{R}, \leq)$ is a total ordering
- if set $\mathcal{S}$ has at least two distinct elements x, y then its powerset $(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S}), \subseteq)$ is **not** a total order
  indeed $\{x\}, \{y\}$ cannot be compared
- most of the order relations we will use are *not* be total

Minimum and maximum elements

Definition: extremal elements

Let $(\mathcal{S}, \sqsubseteq)$ be a poset and $\mathcal{S}' \subseteq \mathcal{S}$. Then x is

- **minimum element** of $\mathcal{S}'$ if and only if $x \in \mathcal{S}' \wedge \forall y \in \mathcal{S}',\ x \sqsubseteq y$
- **maximum element** of $\mathcal{S}'$ if and only if $x \in \mathcal{S}' \wedge \forall y \in \mathcal{S}',\ y \sqsubseteq x$

- maximum and minimum elements **may not exist**
  example: $\{\{x\}, \{y\}\}$ in the powerset, where $x \neq y$
- **infimum $\perp$ ("bottom"):** minimum element of $\mathcal{S}$
- **supremum $\top$ ("top"):** maximum element of $\mathcal{S}$

Upper bounds and least upper bound

Definition: bounds

Given poset $(\mathcal{S}, \sqsubseteq)$ and $\mathcal{S}' \subseteq \mathcal{S}$, then $x \in \mathcal{S}$ is

- an **upper bound** of $\mathcal{S}'$ if
$$\forall y \in \mathcal{S}',\ y \sqsubseteq x$$
- the **least upper bound** (lub) of $\mathcal{S}'$ (noted $\sqcup \mathcal{S}'$) if
$$\forall y \in \mathcal{S}',\ y \sqsubseteq x \wedge \forall z \in \mathcal{S}, (\forall y \in \mathcal{S}',\ y \sqsubseteq z) \implies x \sqsubseteq z$$

- if it exists, the least upper bound is **unique**:
  if x, y are least upper bounds of $\mathcal{S}$, then $x \sqsubseteq y$ and $y \sqsubseteq x$, thus $x = y$ by antisymmetry
- notation: $x \sqcup y ::= \sqcup\{x, y\}$
- upper bounds and least upper bounds **may not exist**
- **dual notions:** lower bound, greatest lower bound (glb, noted $\sqcap \mathcal{S}'$)

Duality principle

So far all definitions admit a symmetric counterpart

- given an order relation $\sqsubseteq$, $\mathcal{R}$ defined by $x\mathcal{R}y \iff y \sqsubseteq x$ is also an order relation
- thus all properties that can be proved about $\sqsubseteq$ also have a symmetric property that also holds

This is the **duality principle**:

minimum element	maximum element
infimum	supremum
lower bound	upper bound
greatest lower bound	least upper bound

... more to follow

Complete lattice

Definition: complete lattice

A **complete lattice** is a tuple $(\mathcal{S}, \sqsubseteq, \bot, \top, \sqcup, \sqcap)$ where:

- $(\mathcal{S}, \sqsubseteq)$ is a poset
- $\bot$ is the infimum of $\mathcal{S}$
- $\top$ is the supremum of $\mathcal{S}$
- any subset $\mathcal{S}'$ of $\mathcal{S}$ has a lub $\sqcup \mathcal{S}'$ and a glb $\sqcap \mathcal{S}'$

Properties:

- $\bot = \sqcup \emptyset = \sqcap \mathcal{S}$
- $\top = \sqcap \emptyset = \sqcup \mathcal{S}$

Example: the **powerset** $(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S}), \subseteq, \emptyset, \mathcal{S}, \cup, \cap)$ of set $\mathcal{S}$ is a complete lattice

Lattice

The existence of lubs and glbs for all subsets is often a very strong property, that may not be met:

Definition: lattice

A **lattice** is a tuple $(\mathcal{S}, \sqsubseteq, \bot, \top, \sqcup, \sqcap)$ where:

- $(\mathcal{S}, \sqsubseteq)$ is a poset
- $\bot$ is the infimum of $\mathcal{S}$
- $\top$ is the supremum of $\mathcal{S}$
- any **pair** $\{x, y\}$ of $\mathcal{S}$ has a lub $x \sqcup y$ and a glb $x \sqcap y$

- let $\mathcal{Q} = \{q \in \mathbb{Q} \mid 0 \leq q \leq 1\}$;
  then $(\mathcal{Q}, \leq)$ is a **lattice** but **not a complete lattice**
  indeed, $\{q \in \mathcal{Q} \mid q \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\}$ has no lub in $\mathcal{Q}$
- property: a **finite** lattice is also a complete lattice

Chains

Definition: increasing chain

Let $(\mathcal{S}, \sqsubseteq)$ be a poset and $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$.
It is an **increasing chain** if and only if

- it has an infimum
- poset $(\mathcal{C}, \sqsubseteq)$ is total (i.e., any two elements can be compared)

Example, in the powerset $(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}), \subseteq)$:

$$\mathcal{C} = \{c_i \mid i \in \mathbb{N}\} \quad \text{where} \quad c_i = \{2^0, 2^2, \ldots, 2^i\}$$

Definition: increasing chain condition

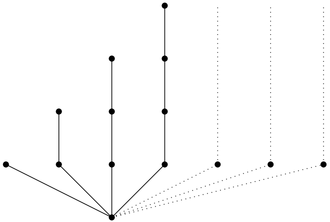
Poset $(\mathcal{S}, \sqsubseteq)$ **satisfies the increasing chain condition** if and only if any increasing chain $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$ is finite.

Complete partial orders

Definition: complete partial order

A **complete partial order** (cpo) is a poset $(\mathcal{S}, \sqsubseteq)$ such that any increasing chain $\mathcal{C}$ of $\mathcal{S}$ has a least upper bound. A **pointed cpo** is a cpo with an infimum $\perp$.

- clearly, any complete lattice is a cpo
- the opposite is not true:



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Towards a constructive definition of the automata semantics

We now look for a **constructive version of the automaton semantics** as hinted by the following observations

Observation 1: $\mathcal{L}[\mathcal{A}] = [\![\mathcal{A}]\!](q_f)$ where

$$\begin{array}{rrcl} [\![\mathcal{A}]\!]: & Q & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}(L^\star) \\ & q & \longmapsto & \{w \in L^\star \mid \exists n,\ w = a_0 a_1 \ldots a_n \\ & & & \qquad \exists q_0 \ldots q_{n-1} \in Q,\ q_i \xrightarrow{a_0} q_0 \xrightarrow{a_1} q_1 \ldots q_{n-1} \xrightarrow{a_n} q\} \end{array}$$

Observation 2: $[\![\mathcal{A}]\!] = \dot{\bigcup} [\![\mathcal{A}]\!]_n$ where

$$\begin{array}{rrcl} [\![\mathcal{A}]\!]: & Q & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}(L^\star) \\ & q & \longmapsto & \{a_0 a_1 \ldots a_n \mid \exists q_0 \ldots q_{n-1} \in Q,\ q_i \xrightarrow{a_0} q_0 \xrightarrow{a_1} q_1 \ldots q_{n-1} \xrightarrow{a_n} q\} \end{array}$$

Observation 3: **$[\![\mathcal{A}]\!]_{n+1}$ can be computed directly from $[\![\mathcal{A}]\!]_n$**

$$[\![\mathcal{A}]\!]_{n+1}(q) \quad = \quad \bigcup_{q' \in Q} \{wa \mid w \in [\![\mathcal{A}]\!]_n(q') \wedge q' \xrightarrow{a} q\}$$

Operators over a poset

Definition: operators and orderings

Let $(\mathcal{S}, \sqsubseteq)$ be a poset and $\phi : \mathcal{S} \to \mathcal{S}$ be an operator over $\mathcal{S}$. Then, ϕ is:

- **monotone** if and only if $\forall x, y \in \mathcal{S},\ x \sqsubseteq y \Longrightarrow \phi(x) \sqsubseteq \phi(y)$
- **continuous** if and only if, for any chain $\mathcal{S}' \subseteq \mathcal{S}$ then:
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if } \sqcup \mathcal{S}' \text{ exists, so does } \sqcup\{\phi(x) \mid x \in \mathcal{S}'\} \\ \text{and } \phi(\sqcup \mathcal{S}') = \sqcup\{\phi(x) \mid x \in \mathcal{S}'\} \end{array} \right.$$
- **$\sqcup$-preserving** if and only if:
$$\forall \mathcal{S}' \subseteq \mathcal{S}, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if } \sqcup \mathcal{S}' \text{ exists, then } \sqcup\{\phi(x) \mid x \in \mathcal{S}'\} \text{ exists} \\ \text{and } \phi(\sqcup \mathcal{S}') = \sqcup\{\phi(x) \mid x \in \mathcal{S}'\} \end{array} \right.$$

Notes:

- "monotone" in English means "*croissante*" in French ; "*décroissante*" translates into "anti-monotone" and "monotone" into "*isotone*"
- the dual of "monotone" is "monotone"

Operators over a poset

A few interesting properties:

- **continuous $\Rightarrow$ monotone:**
  if ϕ is monotone, and $x, y \in \mathcal{S}$ are such that $x \sqsubseteq y$, then $\{x, y\}$ is a chain with lub y, thus $\phi(x) \sqcup \phi(y)$ exists and is equal to $\phi(\sqcup\{x, y\}) = \phi(y)$; therefore $\phi(x) \sqsubseteq \phi(y)$.
- **$\sqcup$-preserving $\Rightarrow$ monotone:**
  same argument.

Fixpoints

Definition: fixpoints

Let $(\mathcal{S}, \sqsubseteq)$ be a poset and $f : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ be an operator over $\mathcal{S}$.

- a **fixpoint** of ϕ is an element x such that $\phi(x) = x$
- a **pre-fixpoint** of ϕ is an element x such that $x \sqsubseteq \phi(x)$
- a **post-fixpoint** of ϕ is an element x such that $\phi(x) \sqsubseteq x$
- the **least fixpoint** $\mathbf{lfp}\,\phi$ of ϕ (if it exists, it is unique) is the smallest fixpoint of ϕ
- the **greatest fixpoint** $\mathbf{gfp}\,\phi$ of ϕ (if it exists, it is unique) is the greatest fixpoint of ϕ

Note: the existence of a least fixpoint, a greatest fixpoint or even a fixpoint is *not guaranteed*; we will see several theorems that establish their existence under specific assumptions...

Tarski's Theorem

Theorem

Let $(\mathcal{S}, \sqsubseteq, \bot, \top, \sqcup, \sqcap)$ be a complete lattice and $\phi : \mathcal{S} \to \mathcal{S}$ be a monotone operator over $\mathcal{S}$. Then:

1. ϕ has a least fixpoint $\mathbf{lfp}\,\phi$ and $\mathbf{lfp}\,\phi = \sqcap\{x \in \mathcal{S} \mid \phi(x) \sqsubseteq x\}$.
2. ϕ has a greatest fixpoint $\mathbf{gfp}\,\phi$ and $\mathbf{gfp}\,\phi = \sqcup\{x \in \mathcal{S} \mid x \sqsubseteq \phi(x)\}$.
3. the set of fixpoints of ϕ is a complete lattice.

Proof of point 1:

We let $X = \{x \in \mathcal{S} \mid \phi(x) \sqsubseteq x\}$ and $x_0 = \sqcap X$.

Let $y \in X$:

- $x_0 \sqsubseteq y$ by definition of the glb;
- thus, since ϕ is monotone, $\phi(x_0) \sqsubseteq \phi(y)$;
- thus, $\phi(x_0) \sqsubseteq y$ since $\phi(y) \sqsubseteq y$, by definition of X.

Therefore $\phi(x_0) \sqsubseteq x_0$, since $x_0 = \sqcap X$.

Tarski's Theorem

We proved that $\phi(x_0) \sqsubseteq x_0$. We derive from this that:

- $\phi(\phi(x_0)) \sqsubseteq \phi(x_0)$ since ϕ is monotone;
- $\phi(x_0)$ is a post-fixpoint of ϕ, thus $\phi(x_0) \in X$;
- $x_0 \sqsubseteq \phi(x_0)$ by definition of the greatest lower bound

We have established both inclusions so $\phi(x_0) = x_0$.

Proof of point 2: similar, by duality.

Proof of point 3:

- if X is a set of fixpoints of ϕ, we need to consider ϕ over $\{y \in \mathcal{S} \mid y \sqsubseteq_{\mathcal{S}} \sqcap X\}$ to establish the existence of a **glb of X in the poset of fixpoints**
- the existence of **least upper bounds in the poset of fixpoints** follows by duality

Tarski's theorem: example (1)

A function over the powerset:

We consider a set $\mathcal{E}$, and a subset $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{E}$
We let:

$$\begin{array}{rccc} f: & \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{E}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{E}) \\ & X & \longmapsto & X \cup \mathcal{A} \end{array}$$

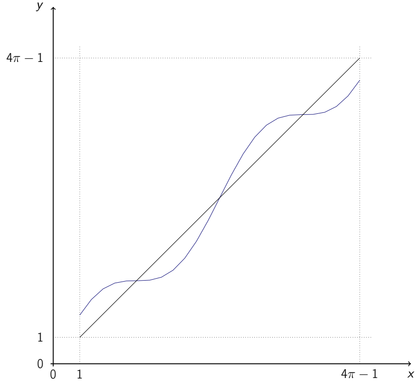
Exercise:

- apply Tarski's theorem, characterize the least and greatest fixpoints

Tarski's theorem: example (2)

Function:

$$f : \begin{array}{ccc} [1, 4\pi - 1] & \longrightarrow & [1, 4\pi - 1] \\ x & \longmapsto & x + \sin x \end{array}$$



Exercise:

- apply Tarski's theorem, and derive the fixpoints of the function

Automata example, fixpoint definition

Lattice:

- $\mathcal{S} = Q \to \mathcal{P}(L^\star)$
- the ordering is the pointwise extension $\dot{\sqsubseteq}$ of $\sqsubseteq$

Operator:

- we let $\phi_0 : \mathcal{S} \to \mathcal{S}$ be defined by
  $\phi_0(f) = \lambda(q \in Q) \cdot \bigcup_{q' \in Q} \{wa \mid w \in f(q') \wedge q' \xrightarrow{a} q\}$
- we let $\phi : \mathcal{S} \to \mathcal{S}$ by defined by

$$\phi(f) = \lambda(q \in Q) \cdot \begin{cases} f(q) \cup \phi_0(f)(q_{\mathrm{i}}) \cup \{\epsilon\} & \textbf{if } q = q_{\mathrm{i}} \\ f(q) \cup \phi_0(f)(q) & \textbf{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Proof steps to complete:

- **the existence of lfp** ϕ follows from Tarski's theorem
- **the equality lfp** $\phi = [\![\mathcal{A}]\!]$ can be established by induction and double inclusion... but there is a simpler way

Kleene's Theorem

Tarski's theorem guarantees existence of an lfp, but is not constructive.

Theorem

Let $(\mathcal{S}, \sqsubseteq, \perp)$ be a pointed cpo and $\phi : \mathcal{S} \to \mathcal{S}$ be a continuous operator over $\mathcal{S}$. Then ϕ has a least fixpoint, and

$$\mathbf{lfp}\,\phi = \bigsqcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \phi^n(\perp)$$

First, we prove **the existence of the lub**:

Since ϕ is continuous, it is also monotone. We can prove by induction over n that $\{\phi^n(\perp) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is a chain:

- $\phi^0(\perp) = \perp \sqsubseteq \phi(\perp)$ by definition of the infimum;
- if $\phi^n(\perp) \sqsubseteq \phi^{n+1}(\perp)$, then $\phi^{n+1}(\perp) = \phi(\phi^n(\perp)) \sqsubseteq \phi(\phi^{n+1}(\perp)) = \phi^{n+2}(\perp)$

By definition of the cpo structure, the lub exists. We let x_0 denote it.

Kleene's Theorem

Secondly, we prove that **it is a fixpoint of ϕ**:

Since ϕ is continuous, $\{\phi^{n+1}(\bot) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ has a lub, and

$$\begin{array}{rcll} \phi(x_0) & = & \phi(\sqcup\{\phi^n(\bot) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}) & \\ & = & \sqcup\{\phi^{n+1}(\bot) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\} & \text{by continuity of } \phi \\ & = & \bot \sqcup (\sqcup\{\phi^{n+1}(\bot) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}) & \text{by definition of } \bot \\ & = & x_0 & \text{by simple rewrite} \end{array}$$

Last, we show that it is the **least** fixpoint:

Let x_1 denote another fixpoint of ϕ. We show by induction over n that $\phi^n(\bot) \sqsubseteq x_1$:

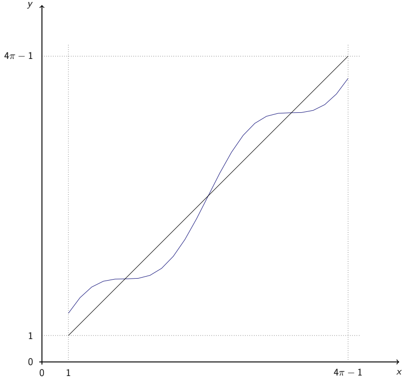
- $\phi^0(\bot) = \bot \sqsubseteq x_1$ by definition of $\bot$;
- if $\phi^n(\bot) \sqsubseteq x_1$, then $\phi^{n+1}(\bot) \sqsubseteq \phi(x_1) = x_1$ by monotony, and since x_1 is a fixpoint.

By definition of the lub, $x_0 \sqsubseteq x_1$

Kleene's theorem: example

Function:

$$f : \begin{array}{ccc} [1, 4\pi - 1] & \longrightarrow & [1, 4\pi - 1] \\ x & \longmapsto & x + \sin x \end{array}$$



Exercise:

- apply Kleene's theorem and sketch the iterations

Automata: constructive semantics

We can now state a **constructive definition** of the automaton semantics.
Operator ϕ is defined by

$$\phi(f) = \lambda(q \in Q) \cdot \begin{cases} f(x) \cup \phi_0(f)(q_{\mathrm{i}}) \cup \{\epsilon\} & \text{if } q = q_{\mathrm{i}} \\ f(x) \cup \phi_0(f)(q) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Proof steps:

- ϕ is continuous
- thus, Kleene's theorem applies so $\mathbf{lfp}\,\phi$ exists and $\mathbf{lfp}\,\phi = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \phi^n(\perp)$...
  ... this actually saves the double inclusion proof to establish that $[\![\mathcal{A}]\!] = \mathbf{lfp}\,\phi$

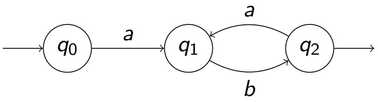
Furthermore, $[\![\mathcal{A}]\!] = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \phi^n(\perp)$.

This fixpoint definition will be very useful to infer or verify semantic properties.

Automata: constructive semantics iterates

A simple automaton:

$$L = \{a, b\} \qquad Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$$
$$q_{\mathrm{i}} = q_0 \qquad q_{\mathrm{f}} = q_2$$
$$q_0 \xrightarrow{a} q_1 \qquad q_1 \xrightarrow{b} q_2 \qquad q_2 \xrightarrow{a} q_1$$



Iterates of function ϕ from $\perp$:

Iterate	0	1	2	3	4	5
q_0	$\emptyset$	$\{\epsilon\}$	$\{\epsilon\}$	$\{\epsilon\}$	$\{\epsilon\}$	$\{\epsilon\}$
q_1	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\{a\}$	$\{a\}$	$\{a, aba\}$	$\{a, aba\}$
q_2	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\{ab\}$	$\{ab\}$	$\{ab, abab\}$

Duality principle

We can extend the duality notion:

monotone	monotone
anti-monotone	anti-monotone
post-fixpoint	pre-fixpoint
least fixpoint	greatest fixpoint
increasing chain	decreasing chain

Furthermore both Tarski's theorem and Kleene's theorem have a dual version (Tarski's theorem mostly encloses its own dual, except for the definition of the gfp).

On inductive reasoning

Formalizing inductive definitions:

Definition based on inference rules:

$$\frac{}{x_0 \in X} \qquad \frac{x \in X}{f(x) \in X}$$

Same property based on a least-fixpoint:

$$\mathbf{lfp}(X \longmapsto \{x_0\} \cup X \cup \{f(x) \mid x \in X\})$$

Proving the inclusion of a fixpoint in a given set:

- Let $\phi : \mathcal{S} \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}$ be a continuous operator
- Let $\mathcal{I} \in \mathcal{S}$ such that:

$$\forall x \in \mathcal{S},\ x \sqsubseteq \mathcal{I} \Longrightarrow \phi(x) \sqsubseteq \mathcal{I}$$

- We obviously have $\perp \sqsubseteq \mathcal{I}$
- We can prove that $\mathbf{lfp}\,\phi \sqsubseteq \mathcal{I}$

In the next lectures...

- Families of **semantics**, for a general model of programs
- Families of **semantic properties of programs**
- **Verification techniques:**
  - abstract interpretation based static analysis
  - machine assisted theorem proving
  - model checking

Next week: transition systems and operational semantics

Practical information about the course

The course will be taught by:

- **Sylvain Conchon** (LRI, Paris-Orsay)
- **Antoine Miné** (LIP 6)
- **Marie Peleau** (LIP 6)
- **Xavier Rival** (DIENS)

Practical organization:

- 1h30 Cours + 1h30 TD or TP depending on week

Evaluation: $n = \frac{p+e}{2}$

- **project** p: several projects will be proposed in a few weeks
- **exam** e: 3rd of June, 2016