Program analysis: from proving correctness to proving incorrectness

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HL Exam 1 Prove that rule {conj} is sound $\frac{\{P_1\} r \{Q_1\} \{P_2\} r \{Q_2\}}{\{P_1 \land P_2\} r \{Q_1 \land Q_2\}} {conj}$

Exam 2

Show that the following rule for assignment is not sound

 $\{P\} x := a \{P[a|x]\}$







Exam 3 Prove that rule [conj] is unsound $[P_{1}] r [\epsilon : Q_{1}] [P_{2}] r [\epsilon : Q_{2}]$ $[P_{1} \land P_{2}] r [\epsilon : Q_{1} \land Q_{2}]$ [conj] Exam 4 Is this "mixed" HL+IL inference rule valid?

$[P \land b] c [ok : P]$ $\{P\}$ while b do c $\{P \land \neg b\}$





Consider the abstract domain Sign' in the figure

- 1. Define the corresponding α and γ .
- 2. Does it admit a complete abstract multiplication?
- 3. If not, can you add some abstract elements to Sign' so that a complete abstract multiplication can be designed?

Exam 5







Is the bca of $f: \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{Z}$ below complete on the Interval domain?



Exam 6







Let $C \triangleq \wp(\Sigma^*)$ be the domain of sets of strings over a (finite) alphabet Σ . Let the abstract domain be $A \triangleq \wp(\Sigma)$. Assuming $|\Sigma| \ge 2$:

- 1. Define suitable α and γ and prove that they form a Galois Insertion.
- 2. Lift the concrete operation \cdot of string concatenation to sets of string.
- 3. Define its best correct approximation.
- 4. Prove whether the previously defined abstract operation is complete.

Exam 7





Exam 8 LCL Prove that [conj] is unsound for LCL $\vdash_{A}[P_{1}] r [Q_{1}] \vdash_{A}[P_{2}] r [Q_{2}]$ [conj]

 $\vdash_A [P_1 \land P_2] r [Q_1 \land Q_2]$

Show that the following rule is not sound

Exam 9

$\vdash_A [P] x := \text{nondet}() [P[v/x]]$





Can you find a derivation for the LCL triple

repairing the domain if necessary?

Exam 10

$\vdash_{\mathsf{Sign}^+} [x > 0] \ x := x + 1 \ ; \ x := x - 1 \ [x > 0]$



Exam 11 Find a derivation for the SIL triple $\langle \text{true} \rangle$ if $x \ge y$ then z := x else $z := y \langle \langle z = \max(x, y) \rangle$ Exam 12

Prove or disprove the validity of the following axiom in SIL

 $\langle\!\langle P \rangle\!\rangle (b)? \langle\!\langle P \wedge b \rangle\!\rangle$

Exam 13

Consider the imprecise list segment definition below $\mathsf{ils}(a_1, a_2) \triangleq (a_1 = a_2 \land \mathsf{emp}) \lor (\exists v . a_1 \mapsto v * \mathsf{ls}(v, a_2))$

Prove that $ils(a_1, a_2) \neq ls(a_1, a_2)$ by finding a state that distinguishes ls(11,11) from ls(11,11)

Exam 14

Complete the following derivations, if possible

 $\{P^*x \mapsto _\} [x] := 11 \{P^*??\}$ $\{true\} [x] := 11 \{??\}$

 $\{P^* x \mapsto _\}$ free(x) $\{??\}$ {true} free(x) {??}





ISL Exam 15 Can we derive the following ISL triple ? $[x \mapsto 1]$ free $(x); x := alloc() [ok : x \mapsto 2]$



Exam 16 Prove the SepSIL triple $\langle p \mapsto nil * true \rangle \rangle c \langle i = 0 \rangle$ where $c \triangleq i := 0; q := *p;$ while $(q \neq nil)$ do $\{q := *q; i := i + 1\}$