

Problem

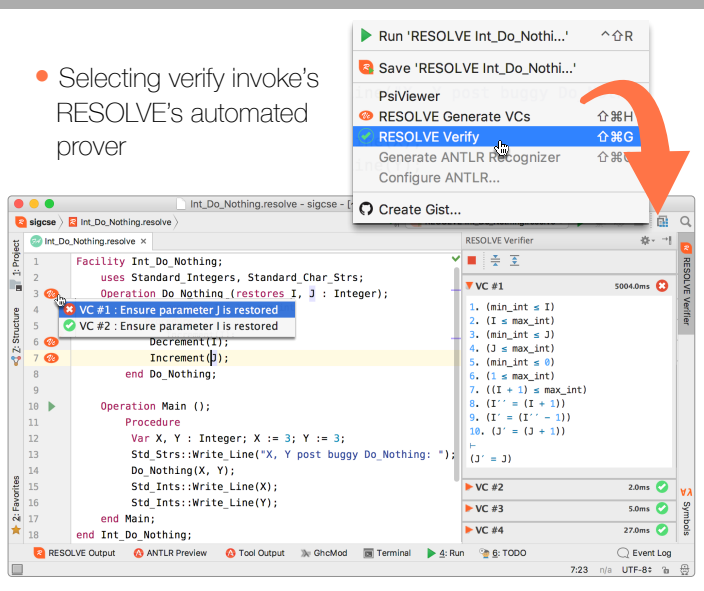
- Goal:** Automated and scalable verification of component-based software
- Language must support formal contracts
 - Not possible in existing popular programming languages without additions: Dafny, Eiffel, KeY
 - **Research Contribution #1:**
An IDE that lets you specify and verify components
 - **Research Contribution #2:**
A case study involving components using a variety of mathematical theories to show scalability

A Formalization IDE

An IDE built on the JetBrains [4] platform that is integrated with the RESOLVE verifying compiler

Automated Verification

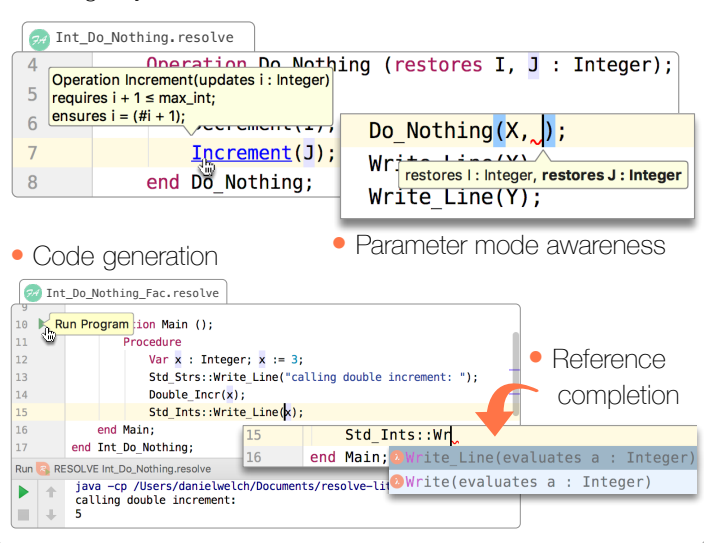
- Selecting verify invoke's RESOLVE's automated prover



The screenshot shows the IDE interface with the 'RESOLVE Verify' menu item highlighted. On the right, a list of verification conditions (VCs) is displayed, including 'VC #1: Ensure parameter I is restored' and 'VC #2: Ensure parameter J is restored'. The main editor shows a code snippet for 'Int_Do_Nothing' with a 'Do_Nothing' operation.

Software Engineering Education

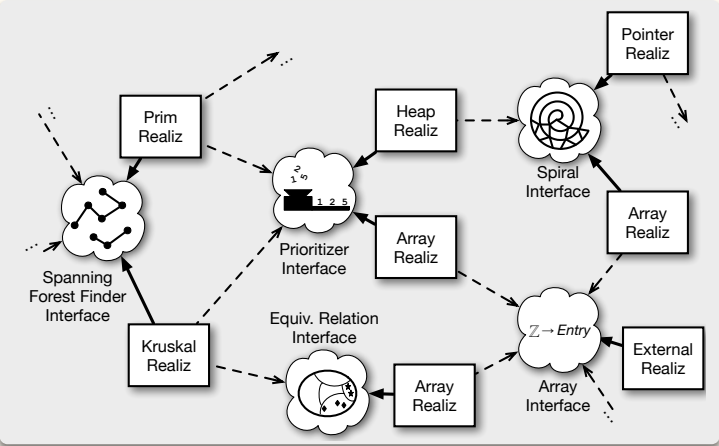
- Design by contract assistance
- Code generation
- Parameter mode awareness
- Reference completion



The screenshot shows the IDE interface with a code snippet for 'Int_Do_Nothing'. The 'Do_Nothing' operation is highlighted, and a tooltip shows its signature: 'Do_Nothing(X, Y); restores I: Integer, restores J: Integer; Write_Line(Y);'. The main editor shows a code snippet for 'Int_Do_Nothing' with a 'Do_Nothing' operation.

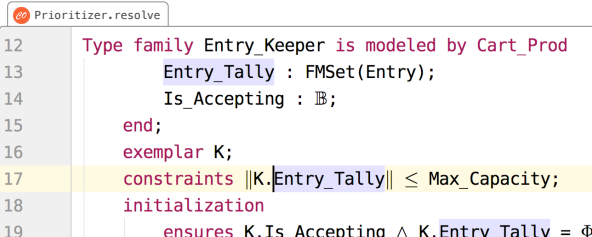
A Case Study: Spanning Forests

Component-based implementation using formally specified and verified components in RESOLVE



Mathematical Modeling

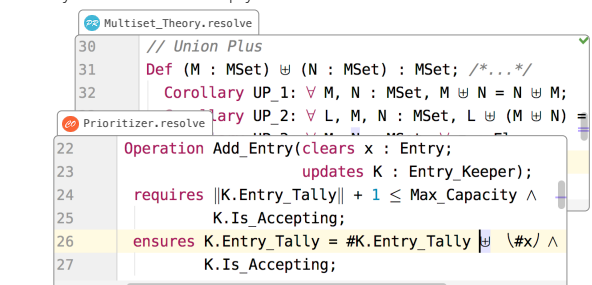
- Each component is equipped with a mathematical, conceptual specification:



```
12 Type family Entry_Keeper is modeled by Cart_Prod
13   Entry_Tally : FMSet(Entry);
14   Is_Accepting : B;
15 end;
16 exemplar K;
17 constraints ||K.Entry_Tally|| ≤ Max_Capacity;
18 initialization
19   ensures K.Is_Accepting ∧ K.Entry_Tally = Φ;
```

Formal, Extensible Contracts

- Specifications are made extensible via user-defined mathematical theory modules that simply contracts:



```
30 // Union Plus
31 Def (M : MSet) ⊔ (N : MSet) : MSet; /*...*/
32 Corollary UP_1: ∀ M, N : MSet, M ⊔ N = N ⊔ M;
33 Corollary UP_2: ∀ L, M, N : MSet, L ⊔ (M ⊔ N) =
22 Operation Add_Entry(clears x : Entry;
23   updates K : Entry_Keeper);
24 requires ||K.Entry_Tally|| + 1 ≤ Max_Capacity ∧
25   K.Is_Accepting;
26 ensures K.Entry_Tally = #K.Entry_Tally ⊔ {x} ∧
27   K.Is_Accepting;
```

Future and Ongoing Work

- Analysis and verification of proof obligations arising from case-study component realizations
- Evaluation of the IDE and its features in the SE curriculum at Clemson University

References

- [1] D. Welch and C. T. Cook, Y. Sun and M. Sitaraman. A web integrated verifying compiler for RESOLVE: a research perspective. In: D. Janakiram, K. Sen, and V. Kulkarni (eds). ISEC 2014. ACM.
- [2] M. Kabbani, D. Welch et al. Formal Reasoning Using an Iterative Approach with an Integrated Web IDE. F-IDE 2015: 56-71.
- [3] D. Welch and M. Sitaraman. Engineering and Employing Reusable Software Components for Modular Verification. In: Werner C., Botterweck G. (eds) ICSR 2017. LNCS. (to appear)
- [4] JetBrains: IDEs. Software product line, available on <https://www.jetbrains.com/>

