

## Dafny Cheatsheet

### Imperative and OO

Keyword(s)	What it does	Snippet
<b>var</b>	declares variables	<pre>var nish: int; var m := 5;           /* inferred type */ var i: int, j: nat; var x, y, z: bool := 1, 2, true;</pre>
<b>:=</b>	assignment	<pre>z := false; x, y := x+y, x-y;    /* parallel assignment */</pre>
<b>if..else</b>	conditional statement	<pre>if z { x := x + 1; } /* braces are */ else { y := y - 1; } /* mandatory */</pre>
<b>if..then ..else</b>	conditional expression	<pre>m := if x &lt; y then x else y;</pre>
<b>while forall</b>	loops	<pre>while x &gt; y { x := x - y; } forall i   0 &lt;= i &lt; m { Foo(i); }</pre>
<b>method returns</b>	subroutines	<pre>/* Without a return value */ method Hello() { print "Hello Dafny"; } /* With a return value */ method Norm2(x: real, y: real)   returns (z: real)           /* return values */ {                             /* must be named */   z := x * x + y * y; } /* Multiple return values */ method Prod(x: int) returns (dbl: int, trpl: int) { dbl, trpl := x * 2, x * 3; }</pre>
<b>class</b>	object classes	<pre>class Point                 /* classes contain */ {                             /* variables and methods */   var x: real, y: real   method Dist2(that: Point) returns (z: real)     requires that != null     { z := Norm2(x - that.x, y - that.y); } }</pre>
<b>array</b>	typed arrays	<pre>var a := new bool[2]; a[0], a[1] := true, false; method Find(a: array&lt;int&gt;, v: int)   returns (index: int)</pre>

## Specification

Keyword(s)	What it does	Snippet
<b>requires</b>	precondition	<pre>method Rot90(p: Point) returns (q: Point)   requires p != null { q := new Point; q.x, q.y := -p.y, p.x; }</pre>
<b>ensures</b>	postcondition	<pre>method max(a: nat, b: nat) returns (m: nat)   ensures m &gt;= a           /* can have as many */   ensures m &gt;= b           /* as you like */ { if a &gt; b { m := a; } else { m := b; } }</pre>
<b>assert</b> <b>assume</b>	inline propositions	<pre>assume x &gt; 1; assert 2 * x + x / x &gt; 3;</pre>
<b>! &amp;&amp;   </b> <b>==&gt; &lt;==</b> <b>&lt;==&gt;</b>	logical connectives	<pre>assume (z    !z) &amp;&amp; x &gt; y; assert j &lt; a.Length ==&gt; a[j]*a[j] &gt;= 0; assert !(a &amp;&amp; b) &lt;==&gt; !a    !b;</pre>
<b>forall</b> <b>exists</b>	logical quantifiers	<pre>assume forall n: nat :: n &gt;= 0; assert forall k :: k + 1 &gt; k;   /* inferred k:int */</pre>
<b>function</b> <b>predicate</b>	pure definitions	<pre>function min(a: nat, b: nat): nat {   /* body must be an expression */   if a &lt; b then a else b } predicate win(a: array&lt;int&gt;, j: int)   requires a != null {   /* just like function(...): bool */   0 &lt;= j &lt; a.Length }</pre>
<b>modifies</b>	framing (for methods)	<pre>method Reverse(a: array&lt;int&gt;)   /* not allowed to */   modifies a                     /* assign to "a" otherwise */</pre>
<b>reads</b>	framing (for functions)	<pre>predicate Sorted(a: array&lt;int&gt;) /* not allowed to */   reads a                        /* refer to "a[]" otherwise */</pre>
<b>invariant</b>	loop invariants	<pre>i := 0; while i &lt; a.Length   invariant 0 &lt;= i &lt;= a.Length   invariant forall k :: 0 &lt;= k &lt; i ==&gt; a[k] == 0 { a[i], i := 0, i + 1; } assert forall k :: 0 &lt;= k &lt; a.Length ==&gt; a[k] == 0;</pre>
<b>set</b> <b>seq</b> <b>multiset</b>	standard data types	<pre>var s: set&lt;int&gt; := {4, 2}; assert 2 in s &amp;&amp; 3 !in s; var q: seq&lt;int&gt; := [1, 4, 9, 16, 25]; assert q[2] + q[3] == q[4]; assert forall k :: k in s ==&gt; k*k in q[1..]; var t: multiset&lt;bool&gt; := multiset{true, true}; assert t - multiset{true} != multiset{}; /* more at: */ /* <a href="http://rise4fun.com/Dafny/tutorial/Collections">http://rise4fun.com/Dafny/tutorial/Collections</a> */</pre>