

## Dafny Cheatsheet

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1kz5\\_yqzhrEyXII96eCF1YoHZhnb\\_6dzv-K3u79bMMis](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1kz5_yqzhrEyXII96eCF1YoHZhnb_6dzv-K3u79bMMis)

### Imperative and OO

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

## Specification

Keyword(s)	What it does	Snippet
<b>requires</b>	precondition	<code>method Rot90(p: Point) returns (q: Point)   requires p != null   { q := new Point; q.x, q.y := -p.y, p.x; }</code>
<b>ensures</b>	postcondition	<code>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; } }</code>
<b>assert</b> <b>assume</b>	inline propositions	<code>assume x &gt; 1; assert 2 * x + x / x &gt; 3;</code>
<b>! &amp;&amp;   </b> <b>==&gt; &lt;==</b> <b>&lt;==&gt;</b>	logical connectives	<code>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;</code>
<b>forall</b> <b>exists</b>	logical quantifiers	<code>assume forall n: nat :: n &gt;= 0; assert forall k :: k + 1 &gt; k; /* inferred k:int */</code>
<b>function</b> <b>predicate</b>	pure definitions	<code>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   }</code>
<b>modifies</b>	framing (for methods)	<code>method Reverse(a: array&lt;int&gt;) /* not allowed to */   modifies a /* assign to "a" otherwise */</code>
<b>reads</b>	framing (for functions)	<code>predicate Sorted(a: array&lt;int&gt;) /* not allowed to */   reads a /* refer to "a[_]" otherwise */</code>
<b>invariant</b>	loop invariants	<code>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;</code>
<b>set</b> <b>seq</b> <b>multiset</b>	standard data types	<code>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> */</code>