Verification beyond programs

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Source: "An Early Program Proof by Alan Turing" by F.L. Morris and C.B. Jones, Annals of the History of Computing, 1984

Source: "Proof of a program: FIND" by C.A.R. Hoare, CACM, 1971

begin

comment This program operates on an array A[1:N], and a value of $f(1 \le f \le N)$. Its effect is to rearrange the elements of A in such a way that: $\forall p,q(1 \le p \le f \le q \le N \supset A[p] \le A[f] \le A[q]);$ integer m, n; comment $m \leq f \& \forall p, q (1 \leq p \leq m \leq q \leq N \supset A[p] \leq A[q]),$ $f \leq n \& \forall p,q (1 \leq p \leq n < q \leq N \supset A[p] \leq A[q]);$ m := 1; n := N;while m < n do **begin integer** r, i, j, w; comment $m \leq i \& \forall p (1 \leq p < i \supset A[p] \leq r),$ $j \leq n \& \forall q (j \leq q \leq N \supset r \leq A[q]);$ r := A[f]; i := m; j := n;while $i \leq j$ do begin while A[i] < r do i := i + 1; while r < A[j] do j := j - 1comment $A[j] \leq r \leq A[i]$: if $i \leq j$ then **begin** w := A[i]; A[i] := A[j]; A[j] := w;comment A[i] < r < A[i];i := i + 1; j := j - 1;end end increase i and decrease j; if $f \leq j$ then n := jelse if $i \leq f$ then m := ielse go to Lend reduce middle part; L: end Find



Source: Invited talk "ESC/Java" by K.R.M. Leino at Larch User's Group Meeting, FM'99, Toulouse, France, Sep 1999



Source: Talk and first (pre-tool) ESC/Java demo by K.R.M. Leino to Hopper et al. at DEC WRL, "Extended Static Checking for Java", March 1998



Source: Paper presentation on Dafny by K.R.M. Leino at LPAR-16, Dakar, Senegal, April 2010

Interactive proof assistants: Applications in program verification

Automated program verifiers:

Growth into meta mathematics

Uses as more general proof assistants



Correctness of systems

CompCert seL4 Verified Ironclad, IronFleet

. . .

Demo

Iteration, induction, lemmas



Language illustration: INC

Cmd ::= Inc | Cmd^{*}_bCmd | Repeat(Cmd)

Semantics given by the "big step" relation

(Cmd, State) \rightarrow State

where

$$(C, s) \rightarrow t$$

says that

there is an execution of command C from state s that terminates in state t

Semantics of INC

Cmd ::= Inc | Cmd^{*}_bCmd | Repeat(Cmd)

t = s + 1 $(Inc, s) \rightarrow t$ $(c0, s) \to s' \quad (c1, s') \to t$ $(c0_{p}^{\circ}c1, s) \rightarrow t$ t = s $(\text{Repeat}(body), s) \rightarrow t$

$$body, s) \rightarrow s' \quad (\operatorname{Repeat}(body), s') \rightarrow t$$

 $(\operatorname{Repeat}(body), s) \rightarrow t$

Semantics of INC

Cmd ::= Inc | Cmd^{*}_bCmd | Repeat(Cmd)

t = s + 1

 $(Inc, s) \rightarrow t$

 $\exists s'. (c0, s) \rightarrow s' \quad (c1, s') \rightarrow t$ $(c0_{p}^{n}c1, s) \rightarrow t$

t = s

 $\exists s'. (body, s) \rightarrow s' (\text{Repeat}(body), s') \rightarrow t$ $(\text{Repeat}(body), s) \rightarrow t$ $(\text{Repeat}(body), s) \rightarrow t$

Demo

INC

The recurrence equation

$BigStep = \mathcal{F}(BigStep)$

has many solutions in *BigStep*

We want the *least* solution

Verification tool architecture



Show and tell

Source, IVL, SMT















Picture credit: red figures from tihidi.wordpress.com







phat

1. cool

2. Pretty Hot And Tempting







The problem with "phat" is that it is no longer in really. It has kind of phased out and is mostly used by wannabes, lowerclassmen in high school, or middle schoolers. It is now considered a slang faux pas. I wouldn't use it if I was you.

14 year old: "That's phat man." 22 year old: "Um, dude, that word got old in the late '90s"



2 idioms

Idiom 0: Check what I say, not what I assume

assert Y

assert Y

Check what I say, not what I assume

assert Y

assert X assume Y

Check what I say, not what I assume

assert Y

assert X0 assert X1 assume Y

assert
$$\forall$$
 n • $(\forall k • k < n \Rightarrow P(k)) \Rightarrow P(n)$
assume \forall n • $P(n)$
induction hypothesis

Idiom 1: Check it, then forget about it

assert Y

assert X assume Y if * then
 assert X
 assume false
else
 assume Y
end

assert Y

assert X0 assert X1 assume Y if * then
 assert X0
 assert X1
 assume false
else
 assume Y

Certified IVL: Goal



Quick-turnaround verification of source program Soundness of encoding

Fast path:

- Erase the meta correctness constructs
- This verification is on the user's clock



if * then a := assert X0 *b* := assert X1 assume false else assume Y since $a \land b \Rightarrow Y$ end

Slow path:

Verification includes soundness of assumptions

This verification can be done overnight







Conclusions

Program verification is accessible to interested non-experts

- Teaching reasoning does not require understanding complex logics or tactics
- High automation of verification is not just for programs

github.com/microsoft/dafny
Try Dafny in your browser: rise4fun.com/dafny