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Outline

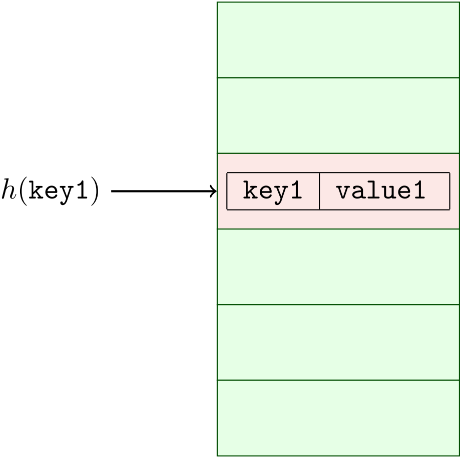
Introduction

Implementation
- Modifications
- Performance evaluation
- Performance results

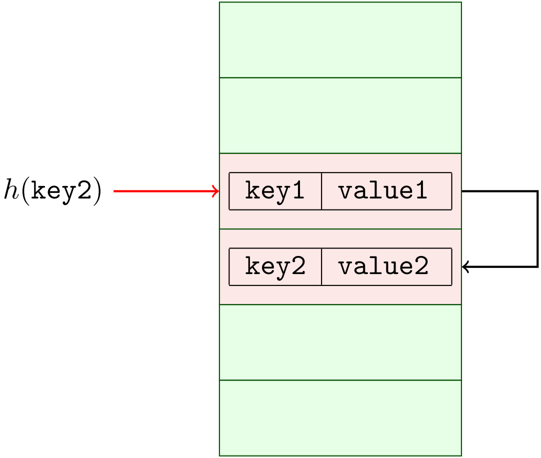
Verification
- What to prove ?
- Proof steps

Conclusion
- Hash Table software
- Side effects

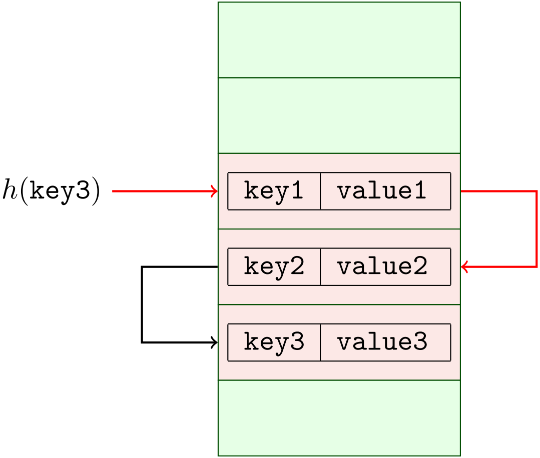
Naive hash table



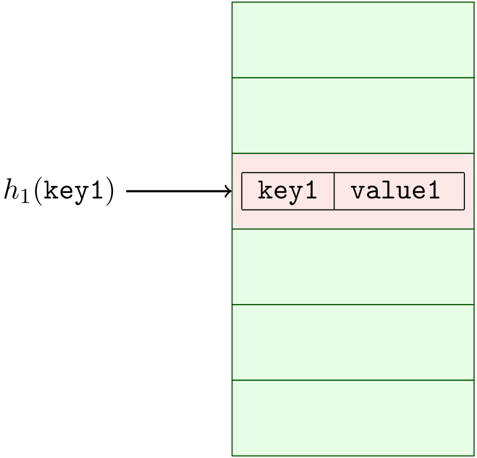
Naive hash table



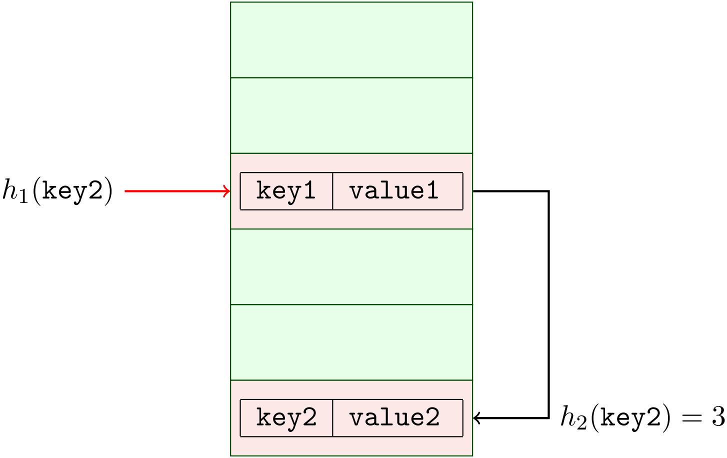
Naive hash table



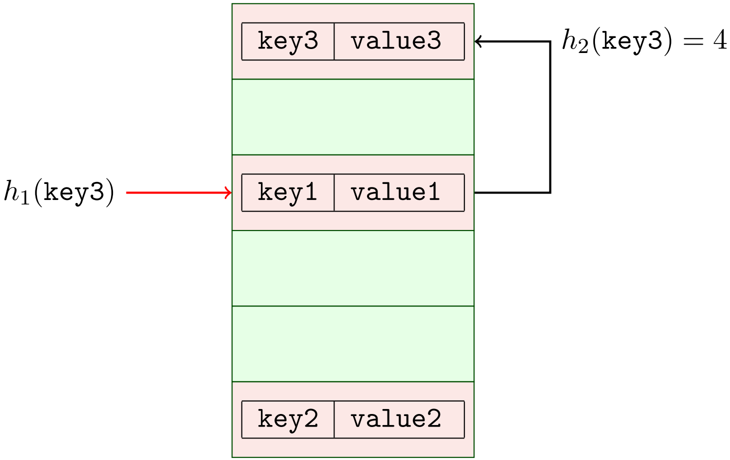
Double hashing



Double hashing



Double hashing



key3 value3

$h_2(\texttt{key3}) = 4$

$h_1(\texttt{key3})$

key1 value1

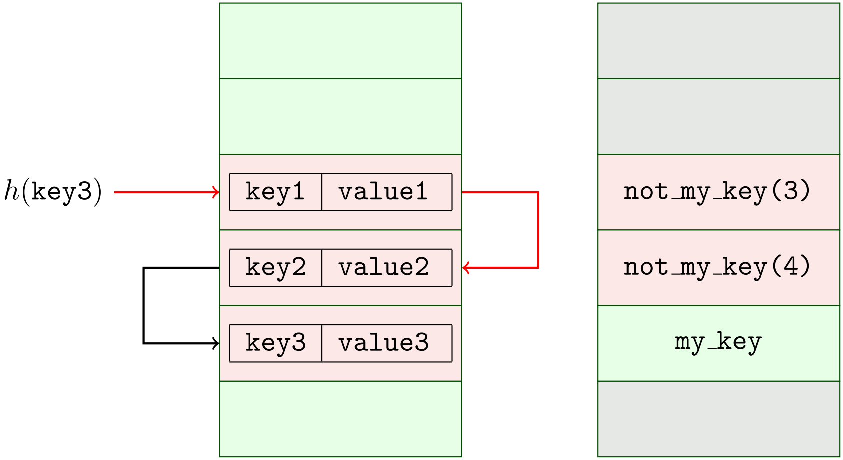
key2 value2

Provided implementation

findEmpty, findKey

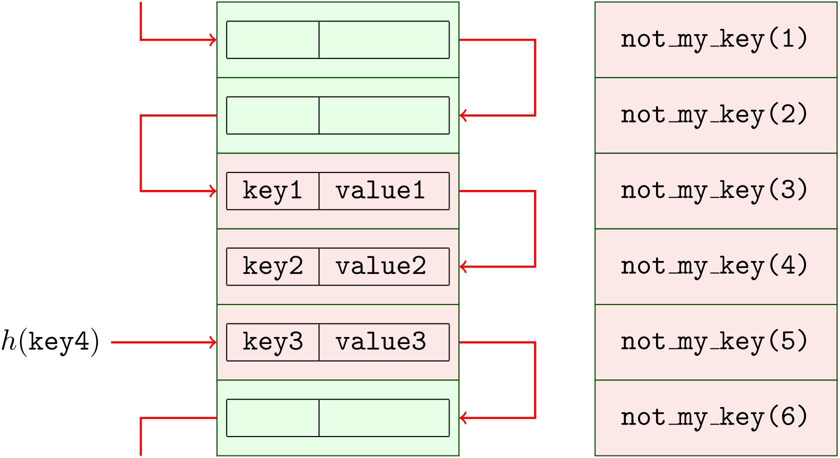
Provided verification

Example: successful search of `key3`



Provided verification

Example: unsuccessful search of `key4`



Provided verification

Part before and after “$\forall i.$`not_my_key`$($`i`$) = \mathit{true}$” provided.

For insertion:

- Same idea
- Property: `findEmpty`

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Modifications

- 64 bits hashes.

offset	entry

Except type changes, only `for` loops modified.

Performance evaluation

- Build a benchmark tool.
- Size, number of accesses, load, read/write ratio, etc…
- Converter to C file.
- First warms-up, then measures when target load is reached.

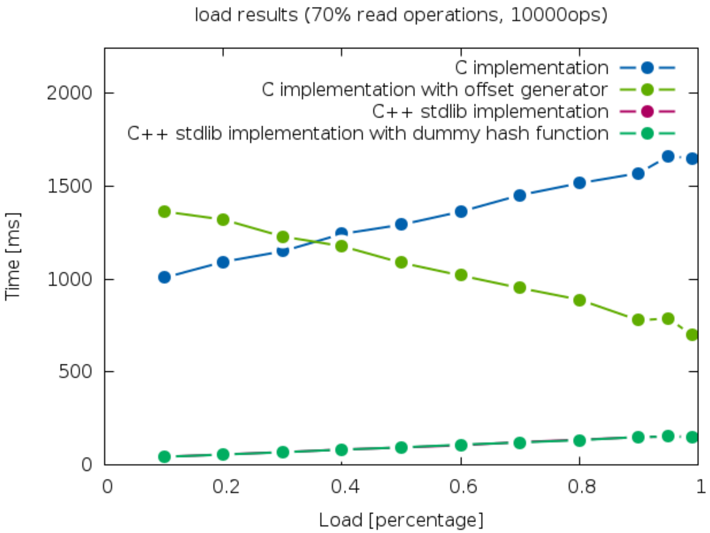
```
test_load.sh length read_ratio load1 [load2...]
```

Evaluation cases

- Worst case: searching a non existing element.

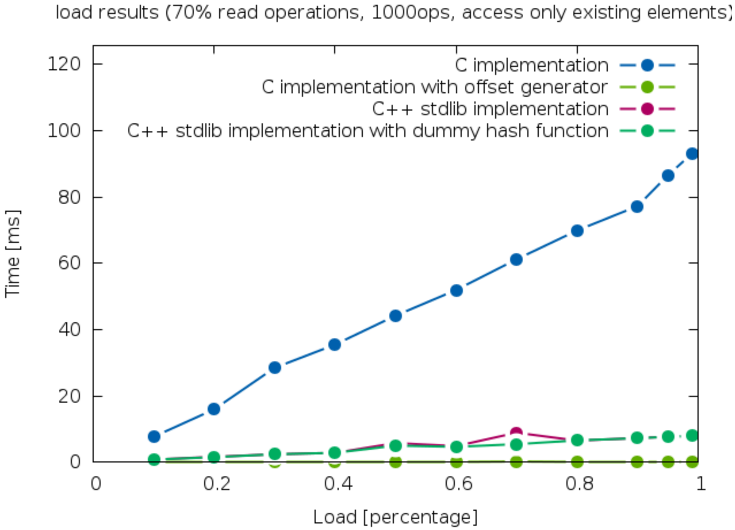
1. Allow searching non existing element.
2. Search only existing element.

Result



load results (70% read operations, 10000ops)
C implementation
C implementation with offset generator
C++ stdlib implementation
C++ stdlib implementation with dummy hash function
Time [ms]
0
500
1000
1500
2000
Load [percentage]
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1

Result – only existing



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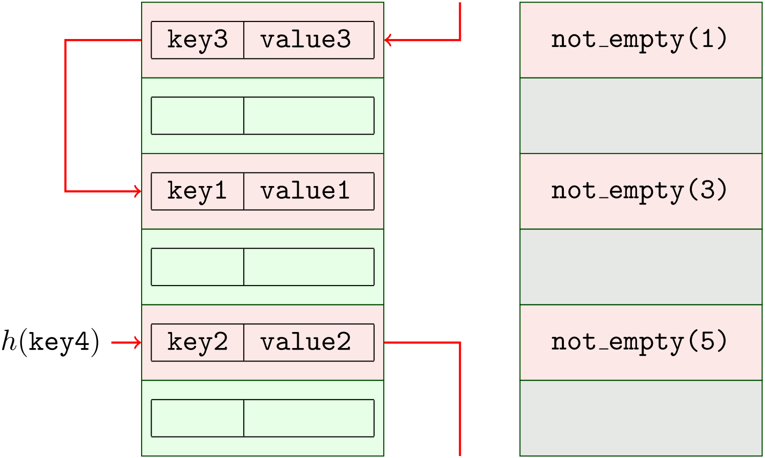
What to prove ?

Goal: show that increment by offset covers all the map.

- Not always true (chinese remainder theorem).
- Requires: `offset` and `capacity` coprime ($gcd = 1$) (necessary and sufficient).

What to prove ?

Insert `key4`: $h_1(\texttt{key4}) = 5$, $h_2(\texttt{key4}) = 2$: search empty ?

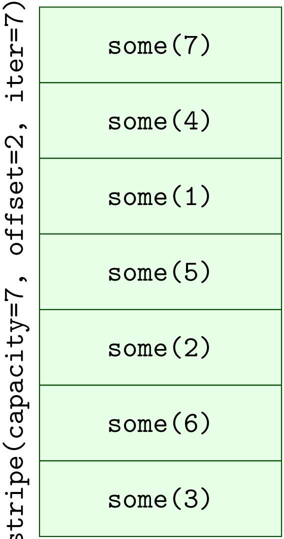


Proof steps

If the number of iteration is less than the capacity:

- Build and updated a `list<option<nat>>` with the same pattern.
- Each cell is:
  - `some(n)` if accessed after n iterations.
  - `none` if not accessed.
- Apply Chinese Remainder Theorem.
- Deduce that only `none` are updated to `some`.
- Hence, the number of `some` is the number of iteration.
- For `capacity` iteration, all cells are some.

Proof steps


stripe(capacity=7, offset=2, iter=7)

some(7)

some(4)

some(1)

some(5)

some(2)

some(6)

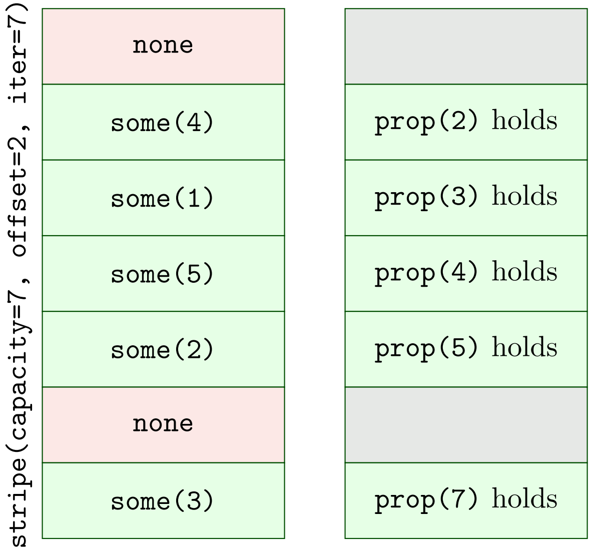
some(3)

⇒ count_some = iter = 7

⇒ All cells are some.

Proof steps

If `some(n)`, then `prop(start+offset*n % capa)`.



`stripe(capacity=7, offset=2, iter=7)`

`none`	
`some(4)`	`prop(2)` holds
`some(1)`	`prop(3)` holds
`some(5)`	`prop(4)` holds
`some(2)`	`prop(5)` holds
`none`	
`some(3)`	`prop(7)` holds

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Hash-Table software

- Efficient (when key is present).
- Formally verified.
- Requires `capacity` and `offset` coprime.

Side effects

- 6 commits in Verifast tree (`long long` support).
- 9 issues on Verifast.
- A random access sequence generator & benchmark.

Q&A