

# ECS 189C

## Lecture 6 Intro

Introduction to the second half of the course

# Announcements

- HW3 due today!
- Last chance to fill out mid-quarter feedback:

<https://forms.gle/x4z5mtJCU51X2qBb6>

# Plan

Introduction to formal verification!

(And the second half of the course)

(Slides today; back to live coding next time on Wednesday!)

Questions about HW3?

# We know about

- Writing code
- Writing specifications (Hypothesis and Z3)
- Proving specifications correct (Z3)



**Z3**

# Poll

<https://forms.gle/MashpCJkwJc64teNA>

<https://tinyurl.com/49vatd6f>

# We know about

- Writing code
- Writing specifications (Hypothesis and Z3)
- Proving specifications correct (Z3)



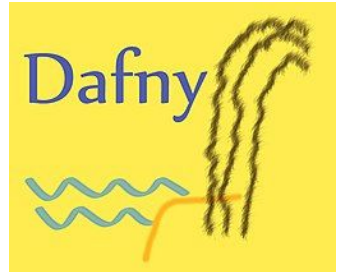
Z3

# What is formal verification?

Combination of all of the above!

Writing code and proving that the code is correct...

...using mathematically rigorous techniques





# Why use formal verification?

So, you've written your code. You've tested it, and it seems to be working the way you expect.

It's a lot of work to write specifications!

It's a lot of work to prove specifications!

So when might you want to go the extra mile and do all this extra work?

# Answer

Formal verification is especially useful in cases where:

1. **Correctness is critical to your application**
2. **Security**
3. **A bug is very expensive or catastrophic**

# 1. Correctness is critical

If the software fails, some very serious consequence will occur

# Pentium bug

Intel, 1994: Bug in floating point

$$\frac{4,195,835}{3,145,727} = 1.333739068902037589$$



# Pentium bug

Intel, 1994: Bug in floating point

- December 1994: Intel **recalls** all Pentium processors
- \$475 million in losses

Incident led to renewed interest in formal verification:  
today, chip design at companies like Intel and IBM is  
validated by formal methods prior to deployment



# 1. Correctness is critical

If the software fails, some very serious consequence will occur

# Therac-25

one of the most (in)famous software bugs in history



Radiation therapy machine (1985-1987)

- Under seemingly random conditions it would give 100+x the intended radiation dose to patients
- manufacturers repeatedly denied any fault and the machine's use continued even after the first overdoses
- **At least 6 serious incidents, 3 deaths**

# Therac-25

```
PATIENT NAME: John
TREATMENT MODE: FIX          BEAM TYPE: E          ENERGY (KeV):      10

                                ACTUAL          PRESCRIBED
UNIT RATE/MINUTE              0.000000          0.000000
MONITOR UNITS                  200.000000        200.000000
TIME (MIN)                     0.270000          0.270000

GANTRY ROTATION (DEG)          0.000000          0.000000          VERIFIED
COLLIMATOR ROTATION (DEG)      359.200000        359.200000        VERIFIED
COLLIMATOR X (CM)              14.200000        14.200000        VERIFIED
COLLIMATOR Y (CM)              27.200000        27.200000        VERIFIED
WEDGE NUMBER                    1.000000          1.000000        VERIFIED
ACCESSORY NUMBER                0.000000          0.000000        VERIFIED

DATE: 2012-04-16      SYSTEM: BEAM READY      OP.MODE: TREAT      AUTO
TIME: 11:48:58        TREAT: TREAT PAUSE      X-RAY            173777
OPR ID: 033-tfs3p    REASON: OPERATOR        COMMAND: █
```



# Therac-25

```
PATIENT NAME: John
TREATMENT MODE: FIX          BEAM TYPE: E          ENERGY (KeV):      10

                                ACTUAL          PRESCRIBED
UNIT RATE/MINUTE              0.000000         0.000000
MONITOR UNITS                  200.000000        200.000000
TIME (MIN)                     0.270000         0.270000

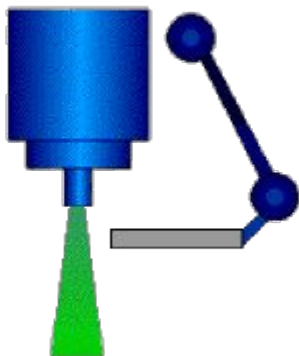
GANTRY ROTATION (DEG)         0.000000         0.000000        VERIFIED
COLLIMATOR ROTATION (DEG)     359.200000        359.200000        VERIFIED
COLLIMATOR X (CM)             14.200000        14.200000        VERIFIED
COLLIMATOR Y (CM)             27.200000        27.200000        VERIFIED
WEDGE NUMBER                   1.000000         1.000000        VERIFIED
ACCESSORY NUMBER               0.000000         0.000000        VERIFIED
```

“Malfunction 54”

```
DATE: 2012-04-16      SYSTEM: BEAM READY      OP.MODE: TREAT      AUTO
TIME: 11:48:58        TREAT: TREAT PAUSE      X-RAY      173777
OPR ID: 033-tfs3p     REASON: OPERATOR      COMMAND: █
```

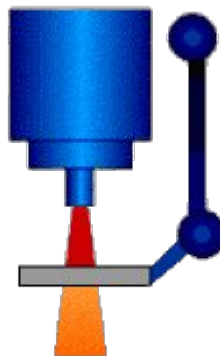
# Therac-25

low current  
electron beam  
was scanned  
across the field



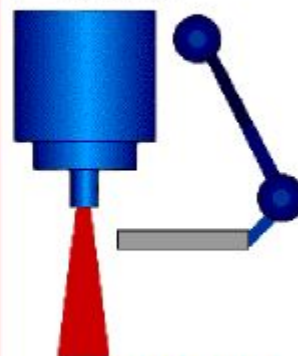
Electron Mode

high current  
electron beam  
was tracked  
at the target



X-Ray Mode

high current  
electron beam  
with no target  
> 'lightning'



THE PROBLEM

# Therac-25

The bug was **detectable in software!**

Malfunctions/errors were common when operating the terminal; operators learned to ignore them

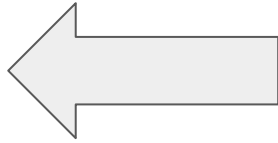
**Would verification help?**

Yes: by making a **known bad state** unreachable



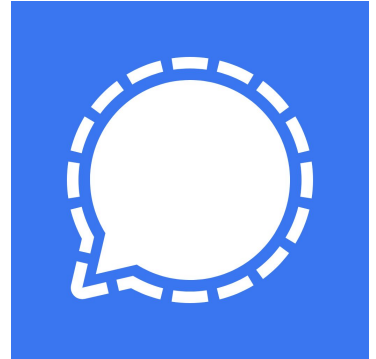
## 2. Security

If the software is vulnerable to attack, you may not have considered all the ways it could be exploited



# Low-level cryptographic libraries

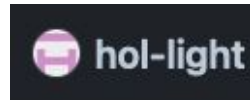
- if these are incorrect, it can take down the whole security foundation of the internet!
- Signal messaging app: verification effort for core messaging protocol going back to 2017



# Low-level cryptographic libraries

AWS-LibCrypto:

- open source SSL/OpenSSL implementation that is proved using Coq, HOLLight, and other tools.
- [Report](#)



## Other misc examples

Galois, inc. has several projects in this area including the

[SAW](#) verification tools and the

[Cryptol](#) domain-specific language



# Access control bugs

Expose critical customer or user data to malicious actors!



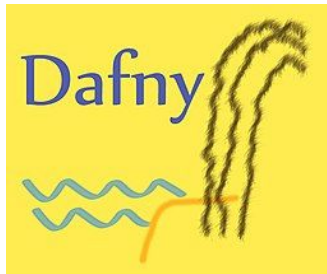


# Access control bugs

## Cloud providers

- One serious bug would be enough to destroy trust in a provider

AWS is investing millions in verification tools (including using Z3 and Dafny) for AWS S3 and IAM, AWS Encryption SDK, and other projects)



### 3. Cost

A bug is very expensive or catastrophic for your company/organization

## Other examples: blockchain technology

<https://immunefi.com/immunefi-top-10/>

Top vulnerabilities in smart contracts

“The Beanstalk Logic Error Bugfix Review showcases an example of a missing input validation vulnerability. The Beanstalk Token Facet contract had a vulnerability in the `transferTokenFrom()` function, where the `msg.sender`’s allowance was not properly validated during an EXTERNAL mode transfer. This flaw allowed an attacker to transfer funds from a victim’s account who had previously granted approval to the Beanstalk contract.”

Lots of startups, e.g.

- Cubist

<https://cubist.dev/about>



- Veridise

<https://veridise.com/>

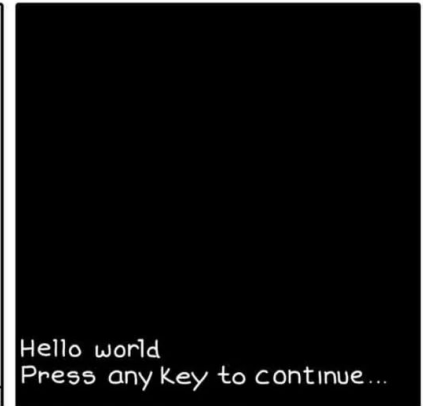
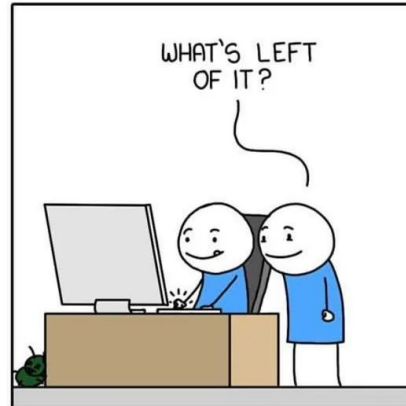


# Still not convinced?

- The financial investment – companies are willing to invest millions and millions of dollars into tools which **might** prevent a **future critical bug** from happening
- Hope for a brighter future?

# Still not convinced?

BUG FREE



MONKEYUSER.COM

- Hope for a brighter future?

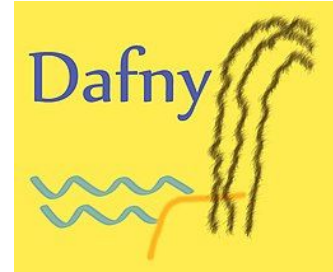
# Verification tools

In this course, we will be using Dafny, a verification-aware programming language from Microsoft Research\*

\* now developed, funded, and widely used internally at Amazon

# Why Dafny?

- It's modern (actively developed)
- It's used in real industry applications
- It can \*cross-compile\* to other languages: such as C#, Go, Python, Java, and JavaScript.
- It has a good IDE (VSCode extension)

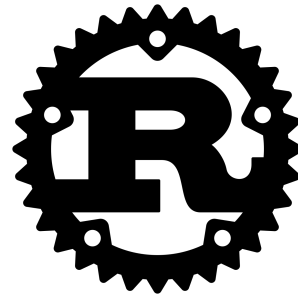
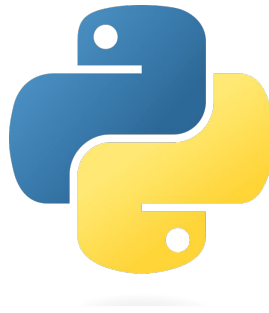




# Verification tools in other popular languages?

Yes!

SEE: Detailed list in lecture 6 README file)



# Let's get started!

First step: installing Dafny

