Recalling a Witness

Foundations and Applications of Monotonic State

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Outline

- Monotonic state by example
- Key ideas behind our general framework
- Accommodating monotonic state in F*
- Some examples of monotonic state at work
- More examples of monotonic state at work (see the paper)
- Monadic reification and reflection (see the paper)
- Meta-theory and correctness results (see the paper)

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insert v; complex_procedure(); assert (v \in get())
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To prove the assertion (say, in a Floyd-Hoare style logic),
 we could prove that the code maintains a stateful invarian

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```

- \bullet likely that we have to $\textbf{carry } \lambda \, \textbf{s} \, . \, \textbf{v} \in \textbf{s} \, \, \textbf{through}$ the proof of <code>c_p</code>
 - does not guarantee that $\lambda s \cdot v \in s$ holds at every point in cap
 - sensitive to proving that c_p maintains $\lambda s.w \in s$ for some other w

 However, if c_p does not remove, then λs. v ∈ s is stable, and we would like the program logic to give us v ∈ get() "for free"

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```

- likely that we have to carry $\lambda s. v \in s$ through the proof of c_p
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- Programs also rely on monotonicity, even if you don't realise it!
- Consider ML-style typed references r:ref a
 - r is a proof of existence of an a-typed value in the heap
- Correctness relies on monotonicity!
 - 1) Allocation stores an a-typed value in the heap
 - 2) Writes don't change type and there is no deallocation
 - 3) So, given a ref. r, it is guaranteed to point to an a-typed value
- Baked into the memory models of most languages
- We derive them from global state + general monotonicity

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Monotonicity is really useful!

- In this talk
 - our motivating example and monotonic counters
 - typed references (ref t) and untyped references (uref)
 - more flexibility with monotonic references (mref t rel)
- More in the paper
 - temporarily violating monotonicity via snapshots
 - two substantial case studies
 - a secure file-transfer application
 - Ariadne state continuity protocol [Strackx, Piessens 2016]
 - pointers to other works in F* relying on monotonicity for
 - sophisticated region-based memory models [fstar-lang.org]
 - crypto and TLS verification [project-everest.github.io]

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- We focus on monotonic programs and stable predicates
 - per verification task, we choose a preorder rel on states
 - set inclusion, heap inclusion, increasing counter values, ...
 - a stateful program e is **monotonic** (wrt. rel) when

$$\forall\,\mathtt{s}\,\mathtt{e}'\,\mathtt{s}'.\;(\mathtt{e},\mathtt{s})\leadsto^*(\mathtt{e}',\mathtt{s}')\implies\mathtt{rel}\,\,\mathtt{s}\,\,\mathtt{s}'$$

$$\forall\,\mathtt{s}\,\mathtt{s}'.\,\mathtt{p}\,\mathtt{s}\,\wedge\,\mathtt{rel}\,\mathtt{s}\,\mathtt{s}'\Longrightarrow\mathtt{p}\,\mathtt{s}'$$

- Our solution: extend Hoare-style program logics (e.g., F*) with
 - a means for turning a p into a state-independent proposition
 - a means to witness the validity of p s in some state s
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- F* is an ML-like dependently typed language, aimed at verification
- F* supports Hoare-style reasoning about state via the comp. type
 ST_{state} t (requires pre) (ensures post)
 - where

```
\texttt{pre}: \texttt{state} \to \texttt{Type} \qquad \quad \texttt{post}: \texttt{state} \to \texttt{t} \to \texttt{state} \to \texttt{Type}
```

• ST is an **abstract** pre-postcondition refinement of

```
st t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} state \rightarrow t * state
```

The global state actions have types

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get: unit \rightarrow ST state (requires (\lambda_-, \top)) (ensures (\lambda s_0 s s_1, s_0 = s = s_1))
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We capture monotonic state with a new computation type

$$exttt{MST}_{ exttt{state}, exttt{rel}}$$
 t (requires pre) (ensures post)

where pre and post are typed as in SI

The get action is typed as in ST

```
\label{eq:get:unit} \texttt{get:unit} \rightarrow \texttt{MST state} \ (\texttt{requires} \ (\lambda \_. \top)) \\ (\texttt{ensures} \ (\lambda \, \texttt{s}_0 \, \texttt{s} \, \texttt{s}_1 \, . \, \texttt{s}_0 = \texttt{s} = \texttt{s}_1))
```

To ensure monotonicity, the put action gets a precondition

```
put: s:state \rightarrow MST unit (requires (\lambda s_0.rel s_0s)) (ensures (\lambda = s_1 . s_1 = s))
```

```
\mathtt{nst} \ \mathsf{t} \ \stackrel{\mathsf{def}}{=} \ \mathbf{s}_0 \text{:state} \to \mathsf{t} * \mathbf{s}_1 \text{:state} \{ \mathtt{rel} \ \mathbf{s}_0 \ \mathbf{s}_1 \}
```

We capture monotonic state with a new computation type

```
MST<sub>state,rel</sub> t (requires pre) (ensures post)
```

where pre and post are typed as in ST

• The **get** action is typed as in ST get: unit \rightarrow MST state (requires $(\lambda _. \top)$) $(\text{ensures } (\lambda s_0 s s_1 . s_0 = s = s_1)$

• To ensure monotonicity, the put action gets a precondition put: s:state \rightarrow MST unit (requires $(\lambda s_0.rel s_0.s)$) (ensures $(\lambda _-s_1.s_1=s)$)

We capture monotonic state with a new computation type

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{\tt MST_{state,rel}} t (requires pre) (ensures post)
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The get action is typed as in ST

```
\begin{aligned} \texttt{get}: \texttt{unit} & \to \texttt{MST} \; \texttt{state} \; \big( \texttt{requires} \; \big( \lambda_-.\top \big) \big) \\ & \big( \texttt{ensures} \; \big( \lambda \, \texttt{s}_0 \, \texttt{s} \, \texttt{s}_1 \, . \, \texttt{s}_0 = \texttt{s} = \texttt{s}_1 \big) \big) \end{aligned}
```

 To ensure monotonicity, the put action gets a precondition put: s:state → MST unit (requires (λ s₀.rel s₀ s))

```
(\texttt{ensures}\;(\lambda_{--} \mathtt{s}_1 \,.\, \mathtt{s}_1 = \mathtt{s}))
```

```
\texttt{mst} \ \mathsf{t} \ \stackrel{\scriptscriptstyle\mathsf{def}}{=} \ \mathbf{s}_0 \text{:} \mathtt{state} \to \mathsf{t} * \mathbf{s}_1 \text{:} \mathtt{state} \big\{ \mathtt{rel} \ \mathbf{s}_0 \ \mathbf{s}_1 \big\}
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```
\label{eq:get:mit} \begin{split} \text{get:unit} & \to \text{MST state (requires } (\lambda_-.\top)) \\ & \qquad \qquad \text{(ensures } (\lambda \, \mathbf{s}_0 \, \mathbf{s} \, \mathbf{s}_1 \, . \, \mathbf{s}_0 = \mathbf{s} = \mathbf{s}_1)) \end{split}
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• To ensure **monotonicity**, the **put** action gets a precondition

```
put: s:state \rightarrow MST unit (requires (\lambda s_0.rel s_0 s))
(ensures (\lambda_{--}s_1.s_1 = s))
```

```
\texttt{mst t} \ \stackrel{\mathsf{\scriptscriptstyle def}}{=} \ \mathbf{s_0} \text{:state} \rightarrow \mathtt{t} * \mathbf{s_1} \text{:state} \big\{ \mathtt{rel} \ \mathbf{s_0} \ \mathbf{s_1} \big\}
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\texttt{mst t} \ \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ \textbf{s_0} : \texttt{state} \rightarrow \texttt{t} * \textbf{s_1} : \texttt{state} \big\{ \texttt{rel } \textbf{s_0} \ \textbf{s_1} \big\}
```

• We introduce a logical capability (a modality in ongoing work)

```
witnessed : (state \rightarrow Type) \rightarrow Type
```

together with a weakening principle (functoriality)

```
\label{eq:wk:pq:state} \begin{split} \text{wk:p,q:(state} \to \text{Type)} &\to \text{Lemma (requires ($\forall \, \text{s.p s} \implies \text{q s}$))} \\ & \qquad \qquad \text{(ensures (witnessed p \implies \text{witnessed q}$))} \end{split}
```

• We add a **stateful introduction rule** for witnessed witness: p:(state \rightarrow Type) \rightarrow MST unit (requires (λ s₀.p s₀ \wedge stable p)) (ensures (λ s₀ $_{-}$ s₁.s₀ $_{-}$ s₁ \wedge witnessed p))

• We add a stateful elimination rule for witnessed recall: p:(state \rightarrow Type) \rightarrow MST unit (requires (λ _.witnessed p)) (ensures (λ s_0_s_1.s_0 = s_1 \wedge p s_1))

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\mathtt{witnessed} : (\mathtt{state} \to \mathtt{Type}) \to \mathtt{Type}
```

together with a weakening principle (functoriality)

```
\begin{tabular}{ll} wk:p,q:(state \to Type) \to Lemma (requires (\forall \, s.\, p \, s \implies q \, s)) \\ & (ensures \, (witnessed \, p \implies witnessed \, q)) \end{tabular}
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\label{eq:wk:pq:(state of Type) of Lemma (requires ($\forall s.p s \Longrightarrow q s$))} \\ \qquad \qquad \text{(ensures (witnessed $p \Longrightarrow witnessed $q$))}
```

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```
\label{eq:state} \begin{split} \text{witness}: p:&(\text{state} \rightarrow \text{Type}) \rightarrow \text{MST unit (requires ($\lambda$ $s_0$ . $p$ $s_0$ $\land$ stable p))} \\ & (\text{ensures ($\lambda$ $s_0$ _ - $s_1$ . $s_0$ = $s_1$ $\land$ \\ & \text{witnessed p))} \end{split}
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We add a stateful elimination rule for witnessed

```
\begin{split} \text{recall}: p:&(\text{state} \rightarrow \text{Type}) \rightarrow \text{MST unit (requires ($\lambda$_-.witnessed p))} \\ & (\text{ensures ($\lambda$_{0}$_-$_{1}.$_{0}$_-$_{1})}) \end{split}
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Recall the program operating on the set-valued state

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insert v; complex_procedure(); assert (v \in get())
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- We pick **set inclusion** ⊆ as our preorder **rel** on states
- We prove the assertion by inserting a witness and recall

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\texttt{insert v; witness } (\lambda \, \texttt{s.v} \in \texttt{s}); \ \texttt{c\_p()}; \ \texttt{recall } (\lambda \, \texttt{s.v} \in \texttt{s}); \ \texttt{assert } (\texttt{v} \in \texttt{get()})
```

For any other w, wrapping

```
insert w; []; assert (w \in get())
```

around the program is handled similarly easily

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\texttt{insert w; witness } (\lambda \, \texttt{s.w} \in \texttt{s}); \ [ \ ]; \ \texttt{recall } (\lambda \, \texttt{s.w} \in \texttt{s}); \ \texttt{assert } (\texttt{w} \in \texttt{get}())
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• Monotonic counters are analogous, by picking $\mathbb N$ and \leq , e.g., create 0; incr(); witness $(\lambda \, \text{c.c} > 0)$; c-p(); recall $(\lambda \, \text{c.c} > 0)$

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- We pick set inclusion ⊆ as our preorder rel on states
- We prove the assertion by inserting a witness and recall

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\texttt{insert } \texttt{v}; \texttt{ witness } (\texttt{\lambda} \texttt{s}. \texttt{v} \in \texttt{s}); \texttt{ c\_p()}; \texttt{ recall } (\texttt{\lambda} \texttt{s}. \texttt{v} \in \texttt{s}); \texttt{ assert } (\texttt{v} \in \texttt{get()})
```

• For any other w, wrapping

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insert w; [ ]; assert (w \in get())
```

around the program is handled similarly easily

```
\texttt{insert w; witness } (\lambda \, \texttt{s.w} \in \texttt{s}); \; [ \; ]; \; \texttt{recall } (\lambda \, \texttt{s.w} \in \texttt{s}); \; \texttt{assert } (\texttt{w} \in \texttt{get}())
```

• Monotonic counters are analogous, by picking \mathbb{N} and \leq , e.g., create 0; incr(); witness $(\lambda c.c > 0)$; c-p(); recall $(\lambda c.c > 0)$

• Recall the program operating on the set-valued state

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insert w; []; assert (w \in get())
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insert w; witness (\lambda s.w \in s); [ ]; recall (\lambda s.w \in s); assert (w \in get())
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• Monotonic counters are analogous, by picking $\mathbb N$ and \leq , e.g., create 0; incr(); witness $(\lambda \, \text{c.c} > 0)$; c.p(); recall $(\lambda \, \text{c.c} > 0)$

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- insert v; witness $(\lambda s. v \in s)$; $c_p()$; recall $(\lambda s. v \in s)$; assert $(v \in get())$

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Monotonic counters are analogous, by picking N and ≤, e.g.,
 create 0; incr(); witness (λc.c > 0); c_p(); recall (λc.c > 0)

First, we define a type of heaps

```
\label{eq:type-heap} \begin{split} &|\; H:h:\!(\mathbb{N}\to cell)\to ctr:\!\mathbb{N}\{\forall\, n\,.\, ctr\leq n\implies h\;n=Unused\}\to heap\\ &\text{where}\\ \\ &type\;cell=\\ &|\; Unused:cell\\ \\ &|\; Used:a:Type\to v:a\to cell \end{split}
```

Next, we define the heap inclusion preorder

```
let heap_inclusion (H h_0 _) (H h_1 _) = \forall id.match h_0 id, h_1 
 | Used a _, Used b _ \rightarrow a = b 
 | Unused, Used _ _ \rightarrow T 
 | Unused, Unused \rightarrow T
```

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\label{eq:type-heap} \begin{split} & \text{type heap} = \\ & | \; \text{H} : \textbf{h} \text{:} (\mathbb{N} \to \texttt{cell}) \to \texttt{ctr} \text{:} \mathbb{N} \{ \forall \, \texttt{n} \, . \, \texttt{ctr} \leq \texttt{n} \implies \texttt{h} \, \, \texttt{n} = \texttt{Unused} \} \to \texttt{heap} \end{split} where \label{eq:type-cell} \text{type cell} = \\ & | \; \texttt{Unused} : \texttt{cell} \\ & | \; \texttt{Used} : \, \textbf{a} \text{:} \texttt{Type} \to \textbf{v} \text{:} \textbf{a} \to \texttt{cell} \end{split}
```

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let heap_inclusion (H h<sub>0</sub> _) (H h<sub>1</sub> | Used a _,Used b _ \rightarrow a = b | Unused, Used _ \rightarrow T | Unused, Unused \rightarrow T | Used _ _ , Unused \rightarrow \perp
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let heap_inclusion (H h_0 _) (H h_1 _) = \forall id.match h_0 id, h_1 id with 

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| Unused, Used _ \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow | Unused, Unused \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow | Used _ _, Unused \rightarrow \rightarrow
```

• As a result, we can define new local state effect

```
\texttt{LST t pre post} \overset{\text{def}}{=} \texttt{MST}_{\texttt{heap},\texttt{heap}\_\texttt{inclusion}} \texttt{t pre post}
```

Next, we define the type of references using monotonicity

```
abstract type ref a = id: \mathbb{N}\{\text{witnessed } (\lambda \, h \, . \, \text{contains } h \, \, id \, a)
```

where

```
let contains (H h \_) id a = match h id with | Used b \_ \rightarrow a = b | Unused \rightarrow
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Finally, we define LST's actions using MST's actions

```
let alloc (a:Type) (v:a): LST (ref a) ... = ...
get the current heap
create a fresh ref., and add it to the heap
put the updated heap back
witness that the created ref. is in the heap
let read (r:ref a): LST t ... = ...
recall that the given ref. is in the heap
get the current heap
select the given reference from the heap
```

- let write (r:ref a)(v:a):LST unit ... = ...
 - recall that the given ref. is in the hear
 - get the current heap
 - update the heap with the given value at the given ref.
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 - let write (r:ref a) (v:a): LST unit ... = ...
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Adding untyped and monotonic references

- Untyped references (uref) with strong updates
 - Used heap cells are extended with tags

```
| \mbox{ Used : a:Type} \to v:a \to t:tag \to cell where type \mbox{ tag } = \mbox{ Typed : tag } | \mbox{ Untyped : tag}
```

- urefs can be extended to also support deallocation
- Monotonic references (mref a rel)
 - Used heap cells are extended with typed tags

```
where

type tag a = Typed: rel:preorder a → tag a | Untyped: tag a
```

mrefs provide **more flexibility** with ref.-wise monotonicity

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```

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```
| \  \, \text{Used} : a\text{:Type} \rightarrow v\text{:}a \rightarrow \text{t:tag} \,\, \frac{a}{a} \rightarrow \text{cell} where
```

```
\texttt{type tag a} \ = \ \texttt{Typed} : \\ \texttt{rel:preorder a} \rightarrow \texttt{tag a} \ \mid \ \texttt{Untyped} : \texttt{tag a}
```

mrefs provide more flexibility with ref.-wise monotonicity

Conclusion

- In conclusion
 - making use of monotonicity is very useful in verification
 - using monotonicity can be distilled into a simple interface
 - useful for programming (refs.) and verification (Prj. Everest)
- See the paper for
 - further examples and case studies
 - meta-theory and correctness results for MST
 - based on an instrumented operational semantics

```
(witness x.\varphi, s, W) \leadsto (return (), s, W \cup \{x.\varphi\})
```

- and cut elimination for the witnessed-logic
- first steps towards monadic reification for MST
 - useful for extrinsic reasoning, e.g., for relational properties
 - but have to be careful when breaking abstraction

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 - making use of monotonicity is very useful in verification
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Thank you!

Questions?

Appendix: witnessed as a modality

- Ongoing work
- Instead of taking witnessed as primitive,
 could extend F*'s logic with hybrid modal operators

```
\downarrow : (\mathtt{state} \to \mathtt{Type}) \to \mathtt{Type} \qquad \texttt{0} : \mathtt{Type} \to \mathtt{state} \to \mathtt{Type}
```

And then define

```
witnessed p \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \downarrow (\text{fun } s \rightarrow \forall s'. \text{rel } s \ s' \implies p \ s')
```

which internalises the state-indexed Kripke-semantics

$$\llbracket \texttt{witnessed p} \rrbracket (\texttt{s}) \stackrel{\mathsf{def}}{=} \forall \, \texttt{s}'.\, \texttt{rel s s}' \implies \llbracket \texttt{p s}' \rrbracket (\texttt{s})$$

• Validates additional properties of witnessed, e.g.,

```
\texttt{witnessed} \ \texttt{p} \land \texttt{witnessed} \ \texttt{q} \implies \texttt{witnessed} \ (\texttt{fun} \ \texttt{s} \rightarrow \texttt{p} \ \texttt{s} \land \texttt{q} \ \texttt{s})
```