Recalling a Witness

Foundations and Applications of Monotonic State

Danel Ahman

Prosecco Team, INRIA Paris

Cătălin Hrițcu and Kenji Maillard @ INRIA Paris Cédric Fournet, Aseem Rastogi, and Nikhil Swamy @ MSR

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Outline

- Monotonic state by example
- Key ideas behind our approach
- Accommodating monotonic state in F*
- Some examples of monotonic state at work
- More examples of monotonic state at work (see the paper)
- Meta-theory and correctness results (see the paper)
- First steps towards monadic reification (see the paper)

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• Consider a program operating on set-valued state

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```

```
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```

- likely that we have to carry $\lambda s. v \in s$ through the proof of c_p • does not guarantee that $\lambda s. v \in s$ holds at every point in c_p
 - sensitive to proving that c_p maintains $\lambda s.w \in s$ for some other
- However, if c_p does not remove, then λ s . v ∈ s is stable, and we would like the program logic to give us v ∈ get() "for free"

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Monotonicity is really useful!

- To come later in this talk
 - motivating example and monotonic counters
 - both typed (ref t) and untyped references (uref)
 - more flexibility with monotonic references (mref t rel)
- For more examples, see the paper
 - temporarily performing non-stable updates via snapshots
 - two substantial case studies
 - a secure file-transfer case study
 - 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
 - a stateful program e is monotonic (wrt. rel) when

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

$$orall$$
ss $'$.ps \wedge relss $'\Longrightarrow$ ps $'$

- Our solution: extend Hoare-style program logics (e.g., F*) with
 - a means for turning a p into a **state-independent proposition**
 - an operation to witness the validity of p s in some state s
 - an operation to **recall** the validity of p s' in a future state s'
- Provides a unifying account of the existing ad hoc uses in F*

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 - a stateful predicate p is **stable** (wrt. **rel**) when $\forall \texttt{s} \, \texttt{s}'. \, \texttt{p} \, \texttt{s} \, \wedge \, \, \texttt{rel} \, \texttt{s} \, \texttt{s}' \implies \texttt{p} \, \texttt{s}'$
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- ullet 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

```
t: Type pre: state \rightarrow Type post: state \rightarrow t \rightarrow state \rightarrow Type (formally, this type is derived from a WP calculus for state)
```

- The global state actions **get** and **put** have the following types get: unit \rightarrow ST state (requires (λ_-, \top)) (ensures $(\lambda_s, s_1, s_0 = s = s_1)$) put: s:state \rightarrow ST unit (requires (λ_-, \top)) (ensures $(\lambda_-, s_1, s_1 = s)$)
- Local state will be defined in F* using monotonicity

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\label{eq:total_total_total} \texttt{t}: \texttt{Type} \quad \texttt{pre}: \texttt{state} \to \texttt{Type} \quad \texttt{post}: \texttt{state} \to \texttt{t} \to \texttt{state} \to \texttt{Type} (formally, this type is derived from a WP calculus for state)
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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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Local state will be defined in F* using monotonicity

We capture monotonic state with a new computation type

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

where t, pre, and post are typed as in ST

The get action is typed as in ST

```
	ext{get}: 	ext{unit} 	o 	ext{MST state (requires } (\lambda_-.	op)) \ 	ext{(ensures } (\lambda 	ext{ $f s}_0 	ext{ $f s}_1 	ext{ } . 	ext{ $f s}_0 = 	ext{ $f s}_1) \ 	ext{]}
```

To ensure monotonicity, the put action now gets the type

```
	ext{put}: 	ext{s:state} 	o 	ext{MST unit (requires } (\lambda \, 	ext{s}_0 \, . \, 	ext{rel s}_0 \, 	ext{s})) \ (	ext{ensures } (\lambda \, 	ext{c}_- \, 	ext{s}_1 \, . \, 	ext{s}_1 \, = 	ext{s}))
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```

To ensure monotonicity, the put action now gets the type

```
\begin{array}{c} \text{put}: \text{s:state} \rightarrow \text{MST unit (requires } (\lambda \, \mathbf{s_0 \, . rel \, s_0 \, s})) \\ \\ & (\text{ensures } (\lambda \, \underline{\ \ } \, \mathbf{s_1 \, . s_1 \, = s})) \end{array}
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We capture monotonic state with a new computation type

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```

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```
\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}
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```

• To ensure monotonicity, the put action now gets the type

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

We introduce a logical capability (modality)

```
witnessed: pred state \rightarrow Type (pred state \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} state \rightarrow Type)

together with a weakening (functoriality) principle

wk: p,q:pred state \rightarrow Lemma (requires (\forall s.p s \Longrightarrow q s))

(ensures (witnessed p \Longrightarrow witnessed q))
```

We add a stateful introduction rule for witnessed

```
\label{eq:state} \begin{split} \text{witness}: p:& \text{pred state} \to \text{MST unit (requires } (\lambda \, s_0 \, . \, p \, s_0 \ \land \ \text{stable p))} \\ & \big(\text{ensures } (\lambda \, s_0 \, . \, s_1 \, . \, s_0 = s_1 \ \land \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{witnessed p))} \end{split}
```

We add a stateful elimination rule for witnessed

```
recall: p:pred state \rightarrow MST unit (requires (\lambda_-.witnessed p)) (ensures (\lambda s_0 - s_1 \cdot s_0 = s_1 \wedge p s_1))
```

• We introduce a **logical capability** (modality)

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witnessed: pred state \rightarrow Type (pred state \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} state \rightarrow Type)

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wk: p,q:pred state \rightarrow Lemma (requires (\forall s.p s \Longrightarrow q s))

(ensures (witnessed p \Longrightarrow witnessed q))
```

• We add a **stateful introduction rule** for witnessed witness: p:pred state \rightarrow MST unit (requires ($\lambda s_0 . p s_0 \land stable p$)) (ensures ($\lambda s_0 . s_1 . s_0 = s_1 \land witnessed p$))

We add a stateful elimination rule for witnessed
 recall: p:pred state → MST unit (requires (λ _ . witnessed p))
 (ensures (λ s₀ _ s₁ . s₀ = s₁ ∧ p s₁))

We introduce a logical capability (modality)

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```
(\text{ensures } (\lambda \, \mathbf{s_0} \, \bot \mathbf{s_1} \, . \, \mathbf{s_0} \, = \mathbf{s_1} \, \land \, \mathbf{p} \, \mathbf{s_1})
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\begin{tabular}{ll} wk:p,q:pred state $\rightarrow$ Lemma (requires ($\forall s.p s \implies q s$)) \\ & (ensures (witnessed p \implies witnessed q)) \end{tabular}
```

We add a stateful introduction rule for witnessed

We add a stateful elimination rule for witnessed

```
\label{eq:continuous_problem} \begin{split} \text{recall: p:pred state} & \to \texttt{MST unit (requires ($\lambda_-$.witnessed p))} \\ & \qquad \qquad \left(\texttt{ensures ($\lambda_{s_0-s_1}$.s_0 = s_1 \land p s_1)}\right) \end{split}
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Recall the program operating on the set-valued state

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

```
{	t insert \ w; \ [ \ ]; \ assert \ (\mathtt{w} \in \mathtt{get}())}
```

around the program is handled similarly easily

Monotonic counters are analogous, by using N and ≤

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insert v; complex_procedure(); assert (v \in get())
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\texttt{insert } v; \texttt{ witness } (\lambda \texttt{ s} . \texttt{ v} \in \texttt{ s}); \texttt{ c\_p()}; \texttt{ recall } (\lambda \texttt{ s} . \texttt{ v} \in \texttt{ s}); \texttt{ assert } (\texttt{ v} \in \texttt{get()})
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For any other w, wrapping

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\verb"insert w; [ \ ]; \ \verb"assert" (\verb"w \in \verb"get"())
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• Monotonic counters are analogous, by using \mathbb{N} and \leq create 0: incr(): witness (λ c.c.>0): c.p(): recall (λ c

Recall the program operating on the set-valued state

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\verb"insert v; complex_procedure(); \verb"assert" (v \in get())
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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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insert w; [ ]; assert (w \in get())
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around the program is handled similarly easily

• Monotonic counters are analogous, by using $\mathbb N$ and \leq

```
create 0; incr(); witness (\lambda c.c > 0); c_p(); recall (\lambda c.c > 0
```

The motivating example revisited

• 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** \subseteq as our preorder rel on states
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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()})
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 \bullet Monotonic counters are analogous, by using $\mathbb N$ and \le

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```

First, we define a type of heaps

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

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

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```

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

First, we define a type of heaps

```
\label{eq:type-heap} \begin{split} & | \; \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} \\ & \text{where} \\ & \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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```

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

```
LST 	exttt{t} pre post \overset{	ext{def}}{=} MST_{	ext{heap,heap\_inclusion}} 	exttt{t} pre post
```

Also, we can define the type of typed references

```
abstract type ref a = id:N{witnessed (\lambdah.contains h id a)}
```

where

```
let contains (H h \_) id a = match h id with  | \text{Used b} \_ \rightarrow \text{a} = \text{b}
```

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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 heap
 - get the current heap
 - update the heap with the given value at the given ref.
 - put the updated heap back

Adding untyped and monotonic references

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

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

- uref actions have correspondingly weaker types
- Monotonic references (mref a rel)
 - Used heap cells are extended with typed tags

```
| \mbox{ Used} : a : Type \rightarrow v : a \rightarrow t : tag \ a \rightarrow cell \label{eq:second} where
```

Provides more flexibility with ref.-wise witness and recall

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```

type tag a = Typed:rel:preorder a \rightarrow tag a | Untyped:tag a

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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

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

- and cut elimination for the logic with witnessed
- first steps towards monadic reification for MST, based on

```
m t = s_0:state \rightarrow t * s_1:state \{rel s_0 s_1\}
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Thank you!

Questions?