Recalling a Witness

Foundations and Applications of Monotonic State

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Its essence can be captured very neatly!

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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Consider a program operating on set-valued state

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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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```

- 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 never removes, then λs. v ∈ s is stable, and we would like the program logic to give us v ∈ get() "for free"

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- Programming also relies 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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- 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 in F*
 - 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]
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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

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

$$orall$$
 s s $'$. p s \wedge rel s s $'$ \Longrightarrow p s $'$

- Our solution: extend Hoare-style program logics (e.g., F*) with
 - a means to witness the validity of p s in some state s
 - a means for turning a p into a state-independent proposition
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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)
 - WHICH

```
	ext{pre}: 	ext{state} 	o 	ext{Type} \qquad 	ext{post}: 	ext{state} 	o 	ext{t} 	o 	ext{state} 	o 	ext{Type}
```

ST is an abstract pre-postcondition refinement of

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

The global state actions have types

```
get: unit \rightarrow ST state (requires (\lambda_-.\top)) (ensures (\lambda s_0 s s_1. s_0 = s = s_1)
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Refs. and local state will be defined in F* using monotonicity

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\begin{picture}(20,20) \put(0,0){\line(1,0){100}} \put(0,0){\line(1,0){10
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put: s:state \rightarrow ST unit (requires (\lambda_-.\top)) (ensures (\lambda_-.s_1.s_1 = s))
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{\tt pre}: {\tt state} \to {\tt Type} \qquad \qquad {\tt post}: {\tt state} \to {\tt t} \to {\tt state} \to {\tt Type}
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Refs. and local state will be defined in F* using monotonicity

We capture monotonic state with a new computational type

$$ext{MST}_{ ext{state}, ext{rel}}$$
 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)) \\ \quad \quad (\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_0 s)) (ensures (\lambda = s_1 . s_1 = s)
```

```
\mathtt{st} \ \mathsf{t} \ \stackrel{\mathsf{def}}{=} \ \mathtt{s}_0 \mathrm{:state} \to \mathtt{t} \ast \mathtt{s}_1 \mathrm{:state} \{ \mathtt{rel} \ \mathtt{s}_0 \ \mathtt{s}_1 \}
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MST<sub>state,rel</sub> t (requires pre) (ensures post)
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where pre and post are typed as in ST

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

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

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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 : $s:state \rightarrow MST$ unit (requires $(\lambda s_0 . rel s_0 s)$)

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

```
	exttt{mst t} \stackrel{	ext{def}}{=} 	exttt{s}_0 : 	exttt{state} 
ightarrow 	exttt{t} * 	exttt{s}_1 : 	exttt{state} \{	exttt{rel s}_0 	exttt{s}_1 \}
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```
put: s:state \rightarrow MST unit (requires (\lambda s_0.rel s_0 s))
(ensures (\lambda_-s_1.s_1=s))
```

```
\texttt{mst} \ \texttt{t} \ \stackrel{\texttt{def}}{=} \ \texttt{s}_0 \text{:state} \rightarrow \texttt{t} * \texttt{s}_1 \text{:state} \{ \texttt{rel} \ \texttt{s}_0 \ \texttt{s}_1 \}
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• We capture monotonic state with a new computational type

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\texttt{mst t} \ \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ \textbf{s}_0 \text{:state} \to \textbf{t} * \textbf{s}_{\color{red} 1} \text{:state} \big\{ \texttt{rel s}_{\color{blue} 0} \ \textbf{s}_{\color{blue} 1} \big\}
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New: Recalling a Witness

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

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

together with a weakening principle (functoriality)

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

• 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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```
\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 \, \wedge \, \, \text{stable p)}) \\ & (\text{ensures } (\lambda \, s_0 \, . \, s_1 \, . \, s_0 \, = \, s_1 \, \wedge \, \\ & \text{witnessed p)}) \end{split}
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```
\begin{split} \text{recall}: & p: (\texttt{state} \rightarrow \texttt{Type}) \rightarrow \texttt{MST} \text{ unit } (\texttt{requires } (\lambda_{-}. \texttt{witnessed p})) \\ & (\texttt{ensures } (\lambda \texttt{s}_0 - \texttt{s}_1 . \texttt{s}_0 = \texttt{s}_1 \ \land \ \texttt{p} \ \texttt{s}_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 by

```
\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 $(\lambda \, \text{c.c} > 0)$; c_p(); recall $(\lambda \, \text{c.c} > 0)$

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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 $(\lambda \, \text{c.c} > 0)$

Recall the program operating on the set-valued state

```
insert v; complex_procedure(); assert (v \in get())
```

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

```
\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())
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around the program is handled similarly easily by

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insert v; complex_procedure(); assert (v ∈ 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
- insert v; witness $(\lambda s. v \in s)$; $c_p()$; recall $(\lambda s. v \in s)$; assert $(v \in get())$
 - insert w; $[\]$; assert $(w \in get())$

For any other w, wrapping

around the program is handled **similarly easily** by

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

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 as a finite map

```
\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}
```

Next, we define a preorder on heaps (heap inclusion)

```
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 \top 
 | Unused,Unused \rightarrow \top
```

• First, we define a type of **heaps** as a finite map

```
type heap =
      | \text{H} : \mathbf{h}: (\mathbb{N} \to \text{cell}) \to \mathbf{ctr}: \mathbb{N} \{ \forall \, \text{n.ctr} \leq \text{n} \implies \text{h n} = \text{Unused} \} \to \text{heap}
where
  type cell =
      Unused: cell
      | Used : a:Type \rightarrow v:a \rightarrow cell
```

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```

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

```
MLST t pre post \stackrel{\mathsf{def}}{=} \mathsf{MST}_{\mathtt{heap},\mathtt{heap}\_\mathtt{inclusion}} 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  | \text{Used b } \_ \rightarrow \text{ a} = \text{b}
```

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

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\texttt{MLST} \texttt{ t pre post} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \texttt{MST}_{\texttt{heap},\texttt{heap\_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

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```

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```
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where

```
let contains (H h \_) id a =  match h id with | Used b \_ \rightarrow a = b | Unused \rightarrow \bot
```

- Finally, we define MLST's actions using MST's actions
 - let alloc (a:Type) (v:a): MLST (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): MLST 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):MLST 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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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 \ tag \ = \ 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

Adding untyped and monotonic references

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| \  \, \text{Used} : a\text{:} Type \to v\text{:} a \to t\text{:} tag \to cell where type \ tag \ = \  \, Typed : tag \ | \  \, \text{Untyped} : tag
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mrefs provide more flexibility with ref.-wise monotonicity

Conclusion

- Monotonicity
 - can be distilled into a simple and general framework
 - is **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

$$\left(\texttt{witness}\;x.\varphi\,,\,s\,,\,W\right)\;\leadsto\;\left(\texttt{return}\;\left(\right),\,s\,,\,W\cup\{x.\varphi\}\right)$$

- 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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(witness x.\varphi, s, W) \rightsquigarrow (return (), s, W \cup \{x.\varphi\})
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- and cut elimination for the witnessed-logic
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 - useful for extrinsic reasoning, e.g., for relational properties
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Thank you!

Interested in doing an F* internship?

Get in touch with the F* team!

www.fstar-lang.org

Appendix: witnessed as a modality

- Part of ongoing work into improving mon. reification for MST
- state-indexed Kripke-semantics

```
[\![\mathtt{witnessed}\ \mathtt{p}]\!](\mathbf{s}) \stackrel{\mathsf{def}}{=} \forall\, \mathbf{s'}.\mathtt{rel}\ \mathbf{s}\ \mathbf{s'} \implies [\![\mathtt{p}\ \mathbf{s'}]\!](\mathbf{s})
```

• Allows us to validate additional properties, such as

```
p\iff \mathtt{witnessed}\;(\mathtt{fun}\;\_\to p) \mathtt{witnessed}\;p\iff \mathtt{witnessed}\;(\mathtt{fun}\;\_\to\mathtt{witnessed}\;p) \mathtt{witnessed}\;p\land\mathtt{witnessed}\;q\iff \mathtt{witnessed}\;(\mathtt{fun}\;s\to p\;s\land q\;s)
```

. . .