Programs and Proofs

KC Sivaramakrishnan Spring 2021



Suppose you run a software company

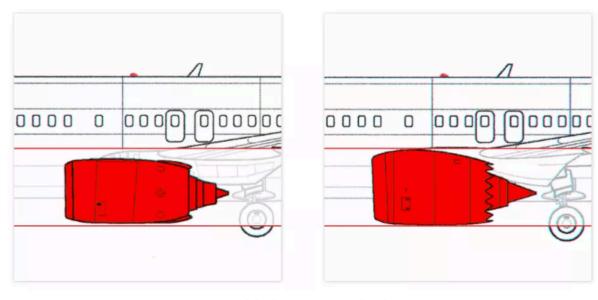
- Suppose you run a software company
- Support you've sunk 30+ person-years into developing the "next big thing":
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- How do you avoid disasters?
 - ★ Turns out software endangers lives

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Engine placement on the third-generation 737 NG (left) versus the MAX (right).

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- MCAS completely ignored that pilots were desperately pulling back on the yoke
 - ◆ Incorrect spec not considering environment

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- The Equifax social security hack
 - → 143 million of their consumer records (names, SSN, credit card numbers) were stolen by attackers.

Approaches to Validation

- Social
 - ◆ Code reviews
 - ◆ Extreme/pair programming
- Methodological
 - ◆ Design patterns
 - ◆ Test-driven development
 - ♦ Version control
 - ◆ Bug Tracking
- Technological
 - ◆ Static analysis
 - **♦** Fuzzers
- Mathematical
 - ◆ Sound Type Systems
 - **♦** Formal verification

Less formal: Techniques may miss problems in programs

All of these methods should be used!

Even the most formal can still have holes:

- · did you prove the right thing?
- · do your assumptions match reality?

More formal: eliminate with certainty as many problems as possible.

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- In another 40 years?

Proof Assistants

- You give assistant a theorem
- You and assistant cooperate to find the proof
 - → Human guides the construction
 - ◆ Machine does the low-level details
- Example: Coq, NuPRL, Isabelle HOL

Coq

- 1984: Coquand and Huet implement Coq based on calculus of inductive constructions Thierry Coquand
- 1992: Coq ported to Caml
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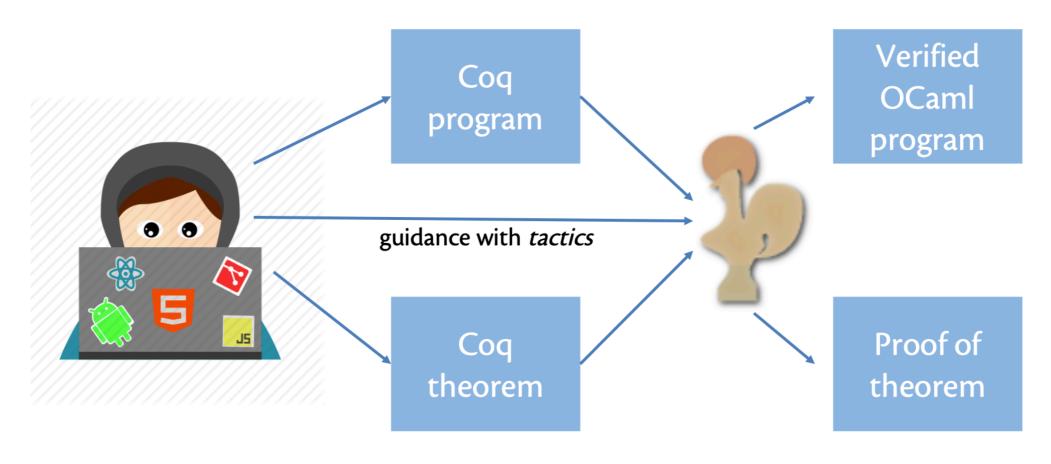


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- Eg,
 - ★ Z3: Microsoft has started shipping with device driver developer kit since Windows 7
 - ◆ ACL2: used to verify AMD chip compliance with IEEE floating point specification, as well as parts of the Java virtual machine

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- Main use case is Project Everest at Microsoft a drop in replacement for HTTPS stack
 - ◆ Verified implementations of TLS 1.2 and 1.3, and underlying cryptographic primitives.

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- We will look at
 - ◆ Formal logical reasoning about program correctness through
 - Coq proof assistant, a tool for machine checked mathematical theorem proving and
 - ★ F*, a general-purpose programming language aimed at program verification

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- Homework
 - ♦ Watch "Lambda: the Ultimate TA" by Benjamin Pierce
 - https://vimeo.com/6615365

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- PL theory
 - transition systems, operational semantics, lambda calculus, Hoare logic, separation logic, weakest precondition, dependent types, monadic effects, etc.

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- Collaboration encouraged but not plagiarism.
 - ◆ For example, OK to discuss intermediate lemma, but no copying of proof is allowed.
 - Will follow the institute policy on plagiarism

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- Finally, offering this course for the first time
 - ♦ Would like to get continual and honest feedback
 - ◆ This is not an easy course, but hopefully should be quite fun!

Textbooks

- For Coq, we will be following
 - Adam Chlipala, Formal Reasoning about Programs
 - ◆ Freely available here: http://adam.chlipala.net/frap/
- For F*, there is no recommended text
 - ♦ We will be basing our lectures on the F* talks and tutorials available on the F* website: https://www.fstar-lang.org/

Fin!