Applying the EPR verification methodology to Casper

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Contents

This is an experiment dating from 2017 in which I shortened an Isabelle/HOL proof by Yoichi Hirai from about 1000 lines to less than 100 by encoding things in EPR as much as possible.

It seems that this proof was later re-used by Yoichi Hirai and then translated to Coq by Runtime Verification:

https://github.com/runtimeverification/casper-proofs/blob/master/Core/AccountableSafety.v.

```
theory Casper
imports Main
begin
```

Here we prove that the slashing conditions in Casper, as described at the url below by Vitalik Buterin, are such that if there is a fork, then one third of the validators are "slashed". https://medium.com/@VitalikButerin/minimal-slashing-conditions-20f0b50

We use first-order modeling as much as possible. This allows to reduce the size of the model, and also the size of the proofs from more than 1000 lines in Yoichi's proof to less than a 100.

```
locale byz-quorums =
  — "Here we fix two types 'q1 and 'q2 for quorums of cardinality greater than 2/3
of the validators and quorum of cardinality greater than 1/3 of the validators.
  fixes member-1 :: 'n \Rightarrow 'q1 \Rightarrow bool (infix \in_1 50)
    — Membership in 2/3 set
    and member-2 :: 'n \Rightarrow 'q2 \Rightarrow bool (infix \in_2 50)
     - Membership in 1/3 set
  assumes \bigwedge q1 \ q2. \exists q3. \forall n. n \in_2 q3 \longrightarrow n \in_1 q1 \land n \in_1 q2
     — This is the only property of types 'q1 and 'q2 that we need: 2/3 quorums
have 1/3 intersection
record ('n,'h)state =
  — "'n is the type of validators (nodes), 'h hashes, and views are nat
  commit-msg :: 'n \Rightarrow 'h \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool
  prepare-msg :: 'n \Rightarrow 'h \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool
locale \ casper = byz-quorums +
   — Here we make assumptions about hashes. In reality any message containing a
hash not satisfying those should be dropped.
fixes
  hash-parent :: 'h \Rightarrow 'h \Rightarrow bool (infix \leftarrow 50)
assumes
   — "a hash has at most one parent which is not itself
 \bigwedge h1 \ h2 \cdot h1 \leftarrow h2 \Longrightarrow h1 \neq h2
  and \bigwedge h1 h2 h3 . [[h2 \leftarrow h1; h3 \leftarrow h1]] \Longrightarrow h2 = h3
lemmas \ casper-assms-def = casper-def \ casper-axioms-def \ byz-quorums-def
inductive hash-ancestor (infix \leftarrow^* 50) where
  h1 \leftarrow h2 \Longrightarrow h1 \leftarrow^* h2
| \llbracket h1 \leftarrow h2; h2 \leftarrow^* h3 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow h1 \leftarrow^* h3
declare hash-ancestor.intros[simp,intro]
lemma hash-ancestor-intro': assumes h1 \leftarrow^* h2 and h2 \leftarrow h3 shows h1 \leftarrow^* h3
  \langle proof \rangle
inductive nth-ancestor :: nat \Rightarrow 'h \Rightarrow 'h \Rightarrow bool where
  nth-ancestor 0 h1 h1
```

```
| [nth-ancestor \ n \ h1 \ h2; \ h2 \leftarrow h3] \implies nth-ancestor \ (n+1) \ h1 \ h3
declare nth-ancestor.intros[simp,intro]
inductive-cases nth-ancestor-succ:nth-ancestor (n+1) h1 h3
inductive-cases zeroth-ancestor:nth-ancestor 0 h1 h3
lemma parent-ancestor:h1 \leftarrow h2 = nth-ancestor 1 h1 h2
  \langle proof \rangle
All messages in epoch \theta are ignored; \theta is used as a special value (was -1
in the original model).
definition prepared' where
  prepared's q h v1 v2 \equiv v1 \neq 0 \wedge (\forall n . n \in<sub>1</sub> q \longrightarrow prepare-msg s n h v1 v2)
definition prepared where
  prepared s \ q \ h \ v1 \ v2 \equiv v1 \neq 0 \land v2 < v1 \land (\forall n . n \in q \longrightarrow prepare-msq \ s \ n \ h)
v1 \ v2)
definition committed where
  committed s \ q \ h \ v \equiv v \neq 0 \land (\forall n . n \in q \longrightarrow commit-msg \ s \ n \ h \ v)
definition fork where
  fork s \equiv \exists \ h1 \ h2 \ q1 \ q2 \ v1 \ v2 . committed s \ q1 \ h1 \ v1 \land committed \ s \ q2 \ h2 \ v2
    \wedge \neg (h2 \leftarrow^* h1 \lor h1 \leftarrow^* h2 \lor h1 = h2)
definition slashed-1 where slashed-1 s n \equiv
  \exists \ h \ v \ . \ commit-msg \ s \ n \ h \ v \land (\forall \ q \ v2 \ . \ v2 < v \longrightarrow \neg prepared \ s \ q \ h \ v \ v2)
definition slashed-2 where
  slashed-2 \ s \ n \equiv
  \exists h v1 v2 . prepare-msg s n h v1 v2 \land v2 \neq 0 \land 
    (\forall v3 \ q \ h2 \ . \ v3 < v2 \longrightarrow \neg (nth\text{-}ancestor \ (v1 - v2) \ h2 \ h \land prepared \ s \ q \ h2 \ v2
v3))
definition slashed-3 where
  slashed-3 \ s \ n \equiv
  \exists \ h\textit{1} \ h\textit{2} \ v\textit{1} \ v\textit{2} \ v\textit{3} . v\textit{1} < v\textit{2} \ \land \ v\textit{3} < v\textit{1} \ \land
    commit-msg s n h1 v1 \land prepare-msg s n h2 v2 v3
definition slashed-4 where
  slashed-4 s n \equiv \exists h1 h2 v v1 v2 . (h1 \neq h2 \lor v1 \neq v2) \land
    prepare-msg\ s\ n\ h1\ v\ v1\ \land\ prepare-msg\ s\ n\ h2\ v\ v2
definition slashed where slashed s n \equiv
  slashed-1 s n \lor slashed-2 s n \lor slashed-4 s n
definition one-third-slashed where one-third-slashed s \equiv \exists q . \forall n . n \in_2 q \longrightarrow
slashed s n
\textbf{lemmas} \ slashed - defs = slashed - def \ slashed - 1 - def \ slashed - 2 - def \ slashed - 4 - def \ slashed - 3 - def
one-third-slashed-def
lemmas order-defs = class.linorder-axioms-def class.linorder-def class.order-def
class.preorder-def
 class.order-axioms-def class.order-bot-def class.order-bot-axioms-def linorder-axioms [ \mathbf{where} ]
```

 ${\bf lemmas}\ casper-defs = slashed-defs\ prepared-def\ for k-def\ committed-def\ casper-assms-def$

```
shows v1 > v2 \land v2 \ge v3 \ \langle proof \rangle

lemma l2: assumes nth-ancestor n h1 h2 and nth-ancestor m h2 h3 shows nth-ancestor (n+m) h1 h3 \langle proof \rangle

lemma l3: assumes prepared\ s\ q1\ h1\ v1\ v2 and committed\ s\ q2\ h2\ v3 and v1 > v3 and \neg one-third-slashed s shows nth-ancestor (v1-v3) h2 h1 \langle proof \rangle

lemma l4:assumes nth-ancestor n h1 h2 shows h1 \leftarrow^* h2 \lor h1 = h2 \ \langle proof \rangle

lemma safety: assumes fork\ s shows one-third-slashed s \langle proof \rangle

end

end
```