

# CIS400/401 Project Proposal Specification [Verification of System FC in Coq]

Dept. of CIS - Senior Design 2014-2015\*

Tiernan Garsys  
tgarsys@seas.upenn.edu  
Univ. of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, PA

Lucas Peña  
lpena@seas.upenn.edu  
Univ. of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, PA

Tayler Mandel  
tmandel@seas.upenn.edu  
Univ. of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, PA

Noam Zilberstein  
noamz@seas.upenn.edu  
Univ. of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, PA

## ABSTRACT

*We plan to verify a formalized version of System FC, the core language of the Glasgow Haskell Compiler (GHC), using the Coq proof assistant. We will then prove a translation from our formal language to the actual implementation of System FC that is used in GHC. The goals of verification are to prove that the evaluation semantics of System FC are type safe.*

*There are two main benefits to this project. First, the verification would provide assurance regarding the safety and accuracy of GHC. Second, and perhaps more importantly, it will provide foundation to verify other properties of GHC such as compiler optimization.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Haskell has one of the strongest type systems of any mainstream programming language, with features such as Type Families, Typeclasses, and Generalized Algebraic Datatypes. When writing Haskell, there are a lot of guarantees of correctness encoded in the type system. We wish to ensure that this type safety of features like these is preserved in System FC, the GHC core language. We will do this by proving the progress and preservation theorems using our formalized definition of System FC.

Progress and preservation are the most basic indications of safety for any type system. More specifically, progress states that a well-typed term is either a value or can take a step of evaluation. Preservation indicates that if a well-typed term takes a step, the resulting term will still be well-typed (TODO: Cite TAPL). When formalizing System FC, we will prove both progress and preservation for each feature added.

System FC is built on top of the simpler language System F. System F, also known as the polymorphic lambda calculus, is an extension of the simply-typed lambda calculus to include the abstraction and application of type terms. This feature essentially allows for functions to take types as parameters, granting the ability to define functions whose actual types vary based on these input types. We will first formally verify System F in Coq and then we will add the

additional features needed to transform System F into a full formalization of System FC. These features include type coercion, type families, and type constructors. Once we have added these features to System F, we will have a formalized language that is equivalent to System FC. We will then be able to prove a translation to System FC which will show that we have indeed verified the core language of GHC.

The formally verified version of System FC will pave the way for future work in the formal verification of GHC. Once the core language is verified, it becomes possible to verify that transformations of this core language preserve the typing and progression semantics of the original language. One particularly relevant class of transformations on the core language is the set of compiler optimizations performed by GHC. While these transformations can improve the runtime of one's code, they can also introduce bugs due to the semantics of the original code not being preserved under the optimization. With the semantics of the source language formalized and verified, it becomes easy to extend the formalizations to verify the

Such translations include compiler optimizations performed by GHC. Compiler optimizations can introduce compiler bugs, so the ability to verify optimizations could make several important in verifying the entirety on the compiler.

## 2. RELATED WORK

Perhaps the most important section of your proposal is *related work*. Here you demonstrate that you have read and understand what others in the field have done. This ensures you (1) know the state-of-the-art, (2) are not re-doing others work, and (3) you know the performance levels you must achieve to make a contribution. As you discuss each related work, make note of how each has advanced the field. Keep in mind that this section should not read like a regular research paper you write for other classes. In other words, you should not just discuss related work for the sake of having a related work section; rather, tell a story about the state-of-the-art of the field and where your work fits in.

This section should have in-line citations to your bibliography (really all sections should have citations, but we expect them to be most dense in this section). We are go-

\*Advisors: Stephanie Weirich (sweirich@cis.upenn.edu), Richard Eisenberg (eir@cis.upenn.edu).

ing to require that your proposal has at least 6 references. Fortunately,  $\text{\LaTeX}$  makes citations easy. Your TA has had no difficulty, as the work of Ivanov *et al.* [2] demonstrates. Need help with  $\text{\LaTeX}$ ? Be sure to check out [3] and [1], two helpful on-line resources.

What defines a good resource? Wikipedia is **NOT** a good resource. We would like to see references from academic journals/conferences (ACM, IEEE, etc.). We realize not everyone is doing pure research and for students with ‘implementation’ projects such sources may be rare. No matter the case, your sources need to be reputable.

Let us return to your factorization proposal. You should put out the earliest related work; naïve methods like trial division and the Sieve of Eratosthenes, but state they are of no modern relevance. Then discuss modern methods like the Quadratic Sieve and General Number Field Sieve. Note the humongous time and memory bounds of these algorithms. But wait! You are going to propose a better way ...

### 3. PROJECT PROPOSAL

Now is the time to introduce your proposed project in all of its glory. Admittedly, this is not the easiest since you probably have not done much actual research yet. Even so, setting and realizing realistic research goals is an important skill. Begin by summarizing what you are going to do and the expected benefit it will bring.

#### 3.1 Anticipated Approach

Having summarized *what* you are going to do, its time to describe *how* you plan to do it. Our factorization example does not work so well here (it is likely impossible to realize) – so let us suppose you are going to create a service that takes a cell-phone picture of a building and returns via text-message, the name of that building<sup>1</sup>.

In this case you might want to talk about establishing a server to receive pictures via MMS. Once the picture is received, you will run an edge extraction algorithm over it. Then, similarity between the submitted picture and those stored (and tagged) in a MySQL database will be computing using algorithm *XYZ*. Finally, the tag of the most similar image will be returned to the user. Do not bore the reader with trivial details, but give them an overview; a block-flow diagram would prove helpful (and is required).

#### 3.2 Technical Challenges

In this subsection note where you anticipate having novel difficulty. Maybe you have never setup a MySQL database or even used SQL before at all – yes, that is a challenge – but not one readers care about. More novel would be the fact that many buildings on Penn’s campus look similar and your classifier may be inaccurate in such instances. The purpose of this section is two-fold: 1) you will think about which parts of your project would require the most time and effort and 2) you will convince the reader that this is a project worth undertaking.

#### 3.3 Evaluation Criteria

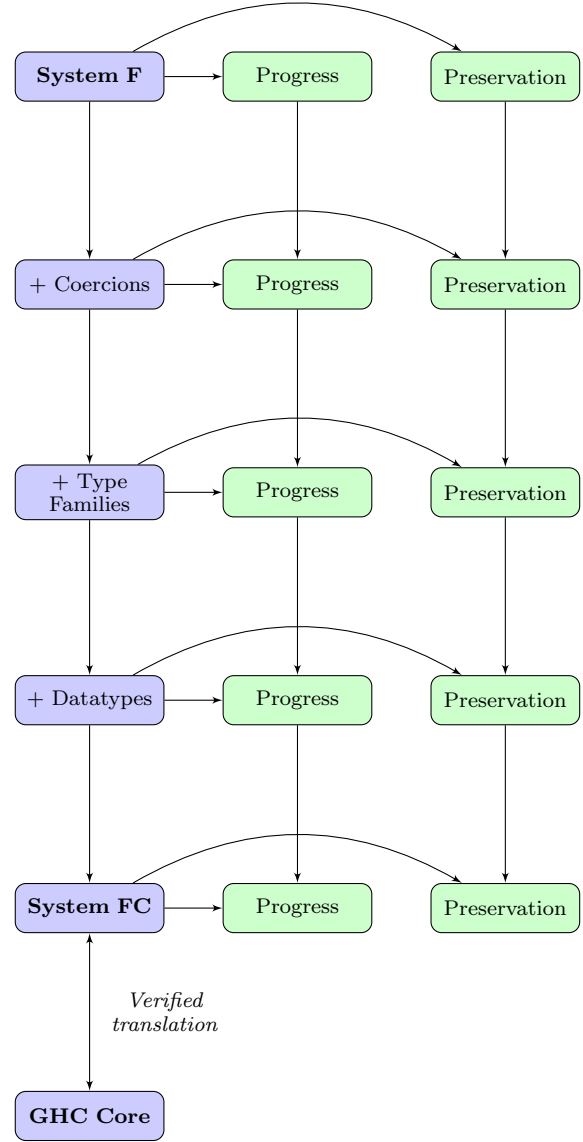
Suppose you have implemented your approach and it is functioning. Now how are you going to convince readers your approach is better than what exists? In the factorization example, you could just compare run-times between

<sup>1</sup>Do not use this idea – someone did it in a previous year.

algorithms run on the same input. The image recognition example might use a percentage of accurate classifications. Other fields may have established testing benchmarks.

No matter the case, you need to prove you have contributed to the field. This will be easier for some than others. In particular, those with ‘sensory’ projects involving visual or sonic elements need to think this point through – objective measures are always better than subjective ones.

### 4. BLOCK DIAGRAM



### 5. RESEARCH TIMELINE

Finally, we would like you to speculate about the pace of your research progress. This section need not be lengthy, we would just like you to specify some milestones so we can gauge your progress during our intermediate interviews. Let us follow through with our image recognition example:

- **ALREADY COMPLETED:** Preliminary reading. Began implementation of image-recognition algorithm.

- PRIOR-TO THANKSGIVING : Photograph buildings for DB. Make algorithm more efficient, tune parameters.
- PRIOR-TO CHRISTMAS : Create server-MMS interface. Expand tagged DB collection.
- COMPLETION TASKS : Verify implementation is bug-free. Conduct accuracy testing. Complete write-up.
- IF THERE'S TIME : Investigate image pre-processing techniques to improve accuracy.

## 6. REFERENCES

- [1] The Comprehensive TeX Archive Network (CTAN). A (not so) short introduction to LaTeX2e. <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/info/lshort/english/>.
- [2] Radoslav Ivanov, Miroslav Pajic, and Insup Lee. Attack-resilient sensor fusion. In *DATE'14: Design, Automation and Test in Europe*, 2014.
- [3] Wikibooks. LaTeX. <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX>. Note: Students should not cite Wikis!

| User Type           | Cleanup% | Honesty%   |
|---------------------|----------|------------|
| Good                | 90-100%  | 100%       |
| Purely Malicious    | 0-10%    | 0%         |
| Malicious Provider  | 0-10%    | 100%       |
| Feedback Malicious  | 90-100%  | 0%         |
| Disguised Malicious | 50-100%  | 50-100%    |
| Sybil Attacker      | 0-10%    | Irrelevant |

Table 1: Example Table

## APPENDIX

### A. OTHER SPECIFICS

Your proposal need not have appendices like this section and the next but we still have info to share:

1. PROPOSAL LENGTH: We require that your proposal be 4–5 pages in length, bibliography included. Be careful, L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X and our style-file in particular are *extremely* space efficient. An 9-page MS-Word document could easily become a 5-page L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X one.
2. PLAGARISM: **DO NOT** plagiarize. If you are caught, you will fail the class (*i.e.*, not graduate), or worse.

### B. L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X EXAMPLES

At this point, the proposal specification is complete. From here on out, we are just going to show off some commonly used L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X technique. Be sure to look at the ‘code behind’ and see Tab. 1, Eqn. 1 and Fig. 1 for the output! Keep in mind that the appendix is usually not a good place for your figures. Place them where you need them and remember to refer to them in the body of your text; otherwise, the reader will keep reading and will miss them!

$$M(p) = \int_0^\infty (1 + \alpha x)^{-\gamma} x^{p-1} dx \quad (1)$$

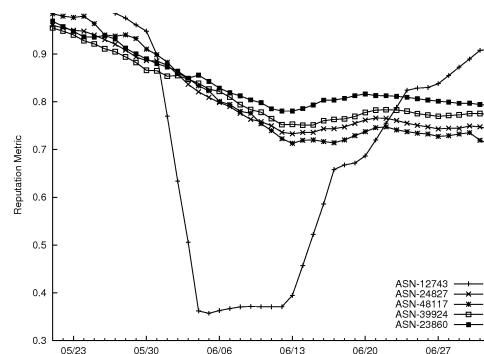


Figure 1: Example Figure/Graph