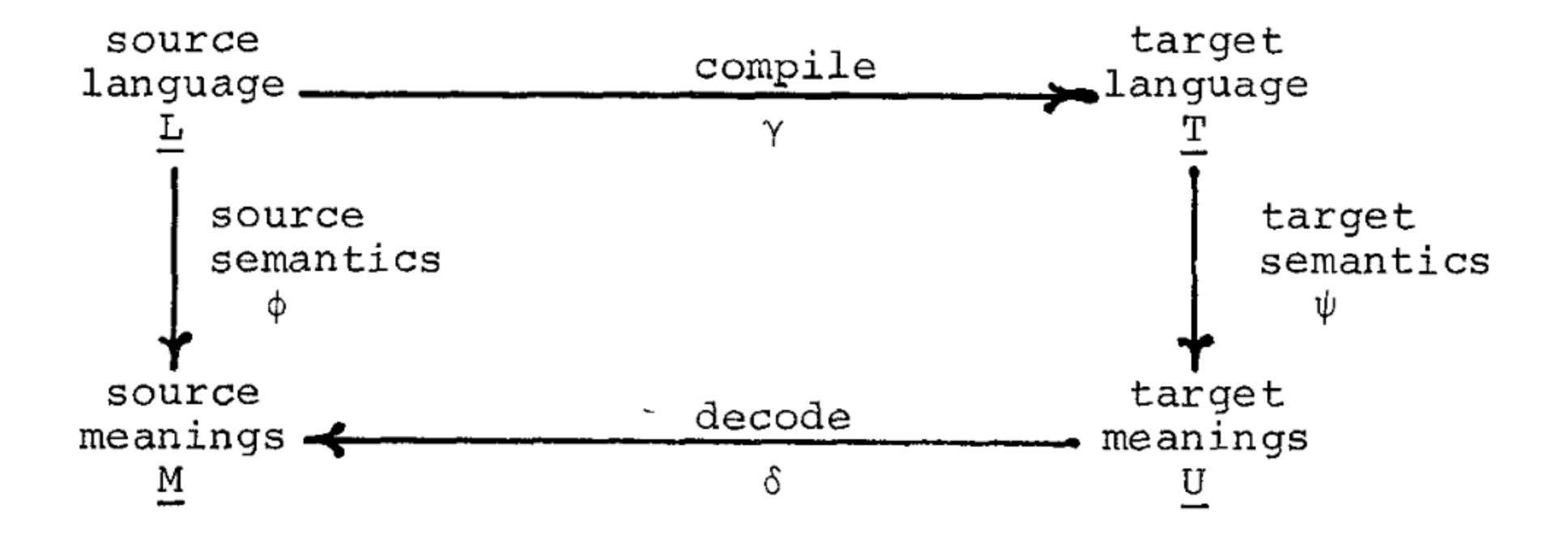
# DimSum: A Decentralized Approach to Multi-language Semantics and Verification

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## Program verification needs compiler correctness!



F. Lockwood Morris. 1973. Advice on structuring compilers and proving them correct. In Proceedings of the 1st annual ACM SIGACT-SIGPLAN symposium on Principles of programming languages (POPL '73). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 144–152. https://doi.org/10.1145/512927.512941

# ...but compiling whole programs isn't realistic

```
int src = 1;
int dst;
asm ("mov %1, %0\n\t"
    "add $1, %0"
    : "=r" (dst)
    : "r" (src));
printf("%d\n", dst);
```

# Verifying multi-language programs is hard (!)

- Languages have different interfaces/data representations
- Prior work limits the structure of multi-language programs
  - Fixed source language
  - Fixed set of languages
  - Fixed memory model
  - Fixed interoperation mechanisms

# DimSum employs a decentralized approach

- Framework to specify/verify multi-language programs
- Notion of compiler correctness via module refinement
- Language-agnostic combinators to link/translate modules
- Users define labeled transition systems over language events
- Users define embeddings between each pair of languages

# Case study: Asm and Rec

#### Trace events

- Jump and Syscall
- Call and (function) Return
- •! for an outgoing event
  - Syscall! (...) is an outgoing syscall
- ? for an incoming event
  - Return? (...) is an incoming function return

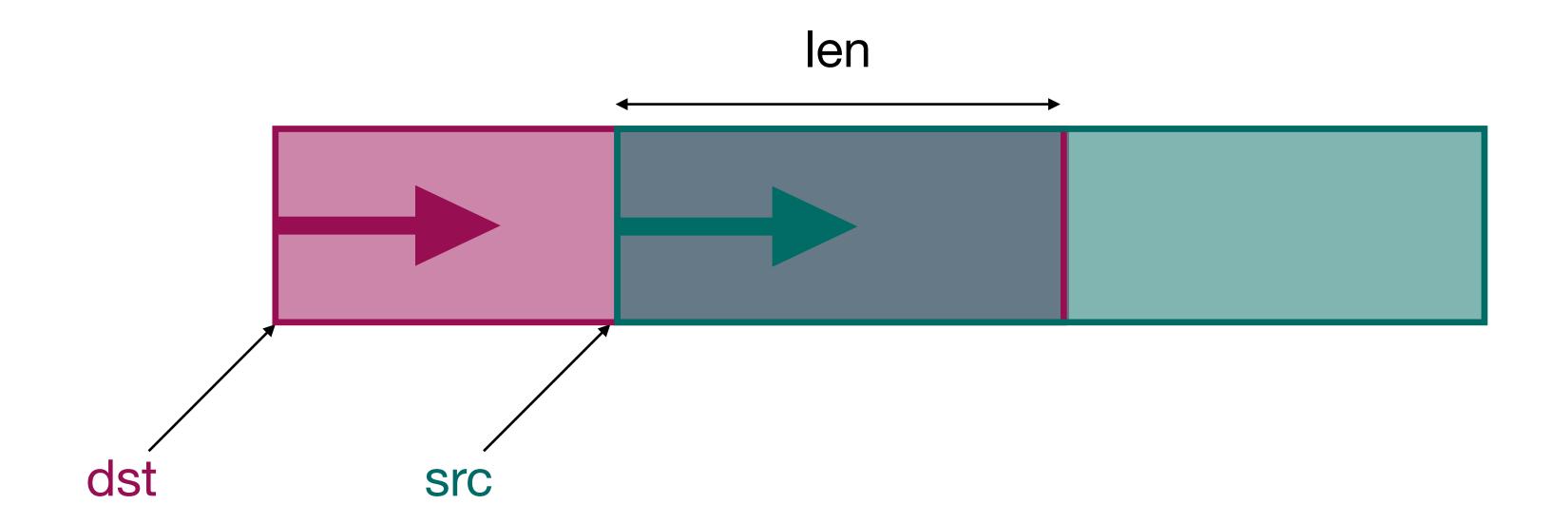
# main

```
fn main() {
  local x[3];
  x[0] \leftarrow 1;
  x[1] \leftarrow 2;
  // x \mapsto [1, 2, 0]
  memmove(x + 1, x + 0, 2);
  // x \mapsto [1, 1, 2]
  print(x[1]); print(x[2])
  // print 1, then 2
```

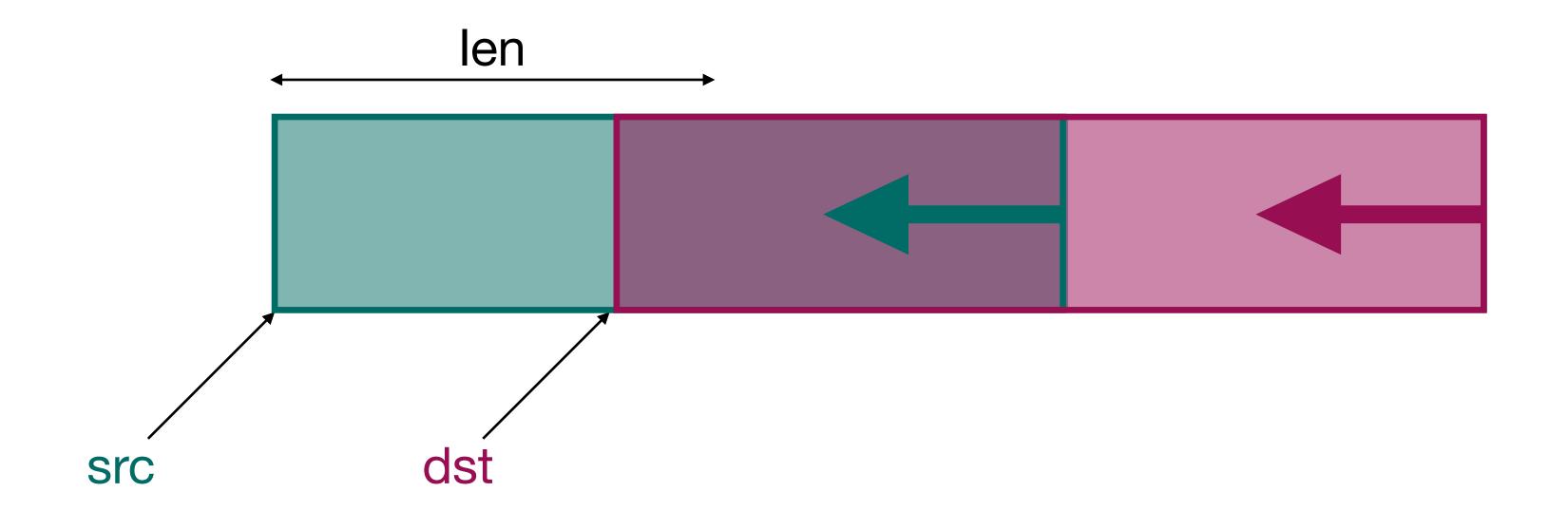
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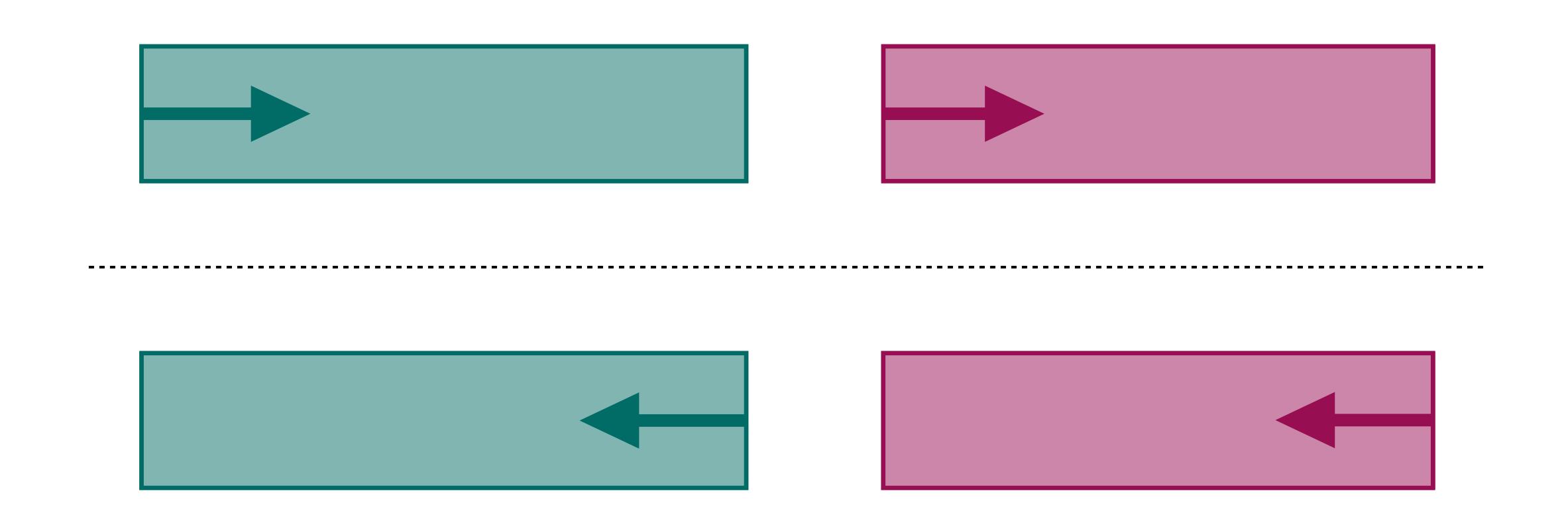
# Correctness of memmove (dst, src, len)



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# Correctness of memmove (dst, src, len)



#### memmove

```
fn memmove(d, s, n) {
if locle(d, s)
then
 memcpy(d, s, n, 1)
else
 memcpy(d + n - 1, s + n - 1, n, -1)
```

#### memmove

```
fn memmove(d, s, n) {
if locle(d, s)
 then
 memcpy(d, s, n, 1)
else
 memcpy(d + n - 1, s + n - 1, n, -1)
```

#### locle

```
locle : sle x0, x0, x1; ret
```

#### locle

```
locle : sle x0, x0, x1; ret
```

# Can't be implemented in Rec!

# Asm and Rec Memory Model

Addresses Values



# main

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fn main() {
  local x[3];
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  // x \mapsto [1, 2, 0]
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  print(x[1]); print(x[2])
  // print 1, then 2
```

# print

```
print: mov x8, PRINT;
syscall; ret
```

# print

```
print: mov x8, PRINT;
syscall; ret
```

## Can't be implemented in Rec!

# main

```
fn main() {
  local x[3];
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  // x \mapsto [1, 2, 0]
  memmove(x + 1, x + 0, 2);
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  print(x[1]); print(x[2])
  // print 1, then 2
```

# Our compiled program!

```
onetwo \triangleq \downarrow main U_a \downarrow memmove U_a locle U_a print
```

\$\lambda prog := compilation from Rec to Asm

prog1 Ua prog2 := syntactic linking operator for Asm

# Our proof goal

#### onetwo a≤s onetwospec

- 1. Each step of the Asm program onetwo corresponds to zero or more steps of the Asm-level specification onetwo<sub>spec</sub>.
- 2. onetwo and onetwospec yield the same external behavior.

#### From Libraries to Modules

[AsmLib] is a semantic module for the syntactic library AsmLib.

A module  $M \in Module(E)$  is a labeled transition system emitting events from a language-specific set of events E.

# An excerpt of module semantics

ASM-INCOMING
$$r(pc) = a \qquad a \in |A|$$

$$(Wait, A) \xrightarrow{Jump?(r,m)} a \{(Run(r, m), A)\}$$

# Defining our proof goal

 $M_1 \leq M_2$  is the *simulation* between modules.

# Decomposing our program

```
[onetwo]_a \leq [\downarrow main \cup_a \downarrow memmove \cup_a locle \cup_a print]_a
```

By definition of one two.

# Decomposing into linked Asm modules

 $M_1 \oplus_a M_2$  is a semantic linking operator for Asm.

It synchronizes the Jump events of  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ .

# Semantically linking Asm modules

$$M_1 \oplus_{a} M_2$$

```
ASM-LINK-JUMP
\frac{(d' = L \land r(pc) \in d_1) \lor (d' = R \land r(pc) \in d_2) \lor (d' = E \land r(pc) \notin d_1 \cup d_2) \qquad d \neq d'}{(d, \mathsf{None}, \mathsf{Jump}(r, m)) \leadsto_{d_1, d_2} (d', \mathsf{None}, \mathsf{Jump}(r, m))}
```

# Decomposing into linked Asm modules

 $M_1 \oplus_a M_2$  is a semantic linking operator for Asm.

It synchronizes the Jump events of  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ .

# Translating Asm modules back into Rec modules

```
[\main]_a \( \phi_a \) [\main]_r \( \phi_a \) [[memmove]_a \( \phi_a \) [locle]_a \( \phi_a \) [print]_a
[[main]_r]_{r=a} \( \phi_a \) [[memmove]_r]_{r=a} \( \phi_a \) [locle]_a \( \phi_a \) [print]_a
```

 $\lceil \cdot \rceil_{r \rightleftharpoons a}$  is a semantic wrapper.

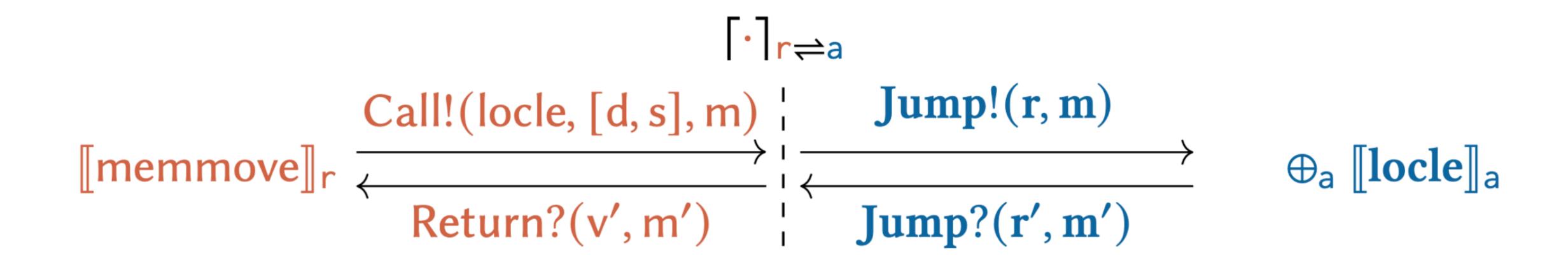
It embeds Rec modules into Asm and translates between Rec and Asm events.

# Translating Asm modules back into Rec modules

 $\lceil \cdot \rceil_{r \rightleftharpoons a}$  is a semantic wrapper.

It embeds Rec modules into Asm and translates between Rec and Asm events.

# The semantic wrapper [·]<sub>r⇒a</sub> in use



# Translating Asm modules back into Rec modules

 $\lceil \cdot \rceil_{r \rightleftharpoons a}$  is a semantic wrapper.

It embeds Rec modules into Asm and translates between Rec and Asm events.

# Abstracting Asm implementations

locle can have a Rec-level specification because it has the same interaction behavior as a Rec program (i.e., no syscalls).

# Abstracting Asm implementations

print makes a syscall, so it must have an Asm-level specification.

# Moving away from Asm

Semantic linking distributes over semantic wrappers.

# Semantic linking over semantic wrappers

REC-TO-ASM-LINK
$$[M_1]_{r\rightleftharpoons a} \oplus_a [M_2]_{r\rightleftharpoons a} \preceq [M_1 \oplus_r M_2]_{r\rightleftharpoons a}$$

# Moving away from Asm

Semantic linking distributes over semantic wrappers.

# Shifting from semantic to syntactic linking

Syntactic linking and semantic linking are equivalent in Rec, so we can link main and memmove semantically with  $\bigcup_{r}$ .

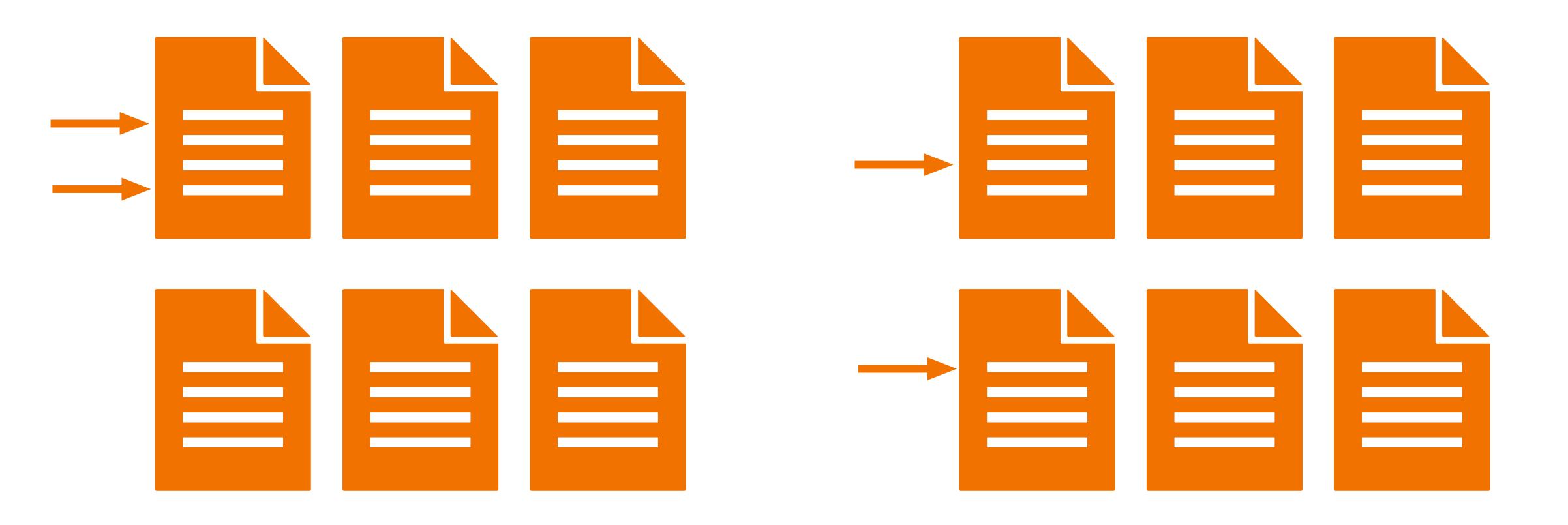
# Rec-level reasoning

 $[main \cup_r memmove]_r \bigoplus_r [locle_{spec}]_s \leq [main_{spec}]_s$ , so we can use  $[main_{spec}]_s$  instead.

# loclespec

Pointers within the same block

Pointers in different blocks



# Rec-level reasoning

 $[main \cup_r memmove]_r \bigoplus_r [locle_{spec}]_s \leq [main_{spec}]_s$ , so we can use  $[main_{spec}]_s$  instead.

# Asm-level reasoning

We only need to make sure that the calls in main and the jumps in print line up to prove the simulation relation.

# Finished proof!

$$[[onetwo]]_a \leq [[onetwospec]]_s$$

The program's module refines its specification's module.

# Compiler correctness in DimSum

COMPILER-CORRECT
$$\downarrow R \ defined$$

$$\downarrow R \parallel_a \leq \lceil \lceil R \rceil \rceil_{r \rightleftharpoons a}$$

Syntactic translation via the compiler refines semantic translation via the wrapper.