

# Efficient and Verified Non-Terminating Programs with Isabelle-LLVM

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# Introduction



- Distributed Systems
  - Stream processing frameworks
    - Dataflow models
    - Time-Aware Computations

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  - Stream processing frameworks
    - Dataflow models
    - Time-Aware Computations
- Formal Methods
  - Verification using proof assistants
    - Isabelle proofs
    - Verified + executable + efficient code
- Formalization of Time-Aware Stream Processing

# Stream Processing

- Stream Processing: Abstraction for processing data when the input is not completely presented in the beginning of the computation

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- Stream Processing: Abstraction for processing data when the input is not completely presented in the beginning of the computation
- Dataflow Model:
  - Directed graph of interconnected operators that perform event-wise transformations
  - E.g.: Apache Flink, Apache Samza, Apache Spark, Google Cloud Dataflow, and Timely Dataflow



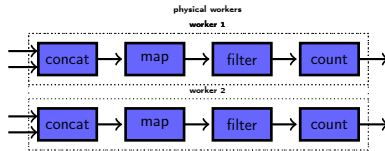
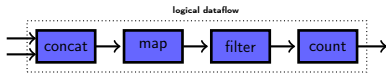
Cloud  
DataFlow



Flink



- Highly Parallel



# Time-Aware Stream Processing (part 1)

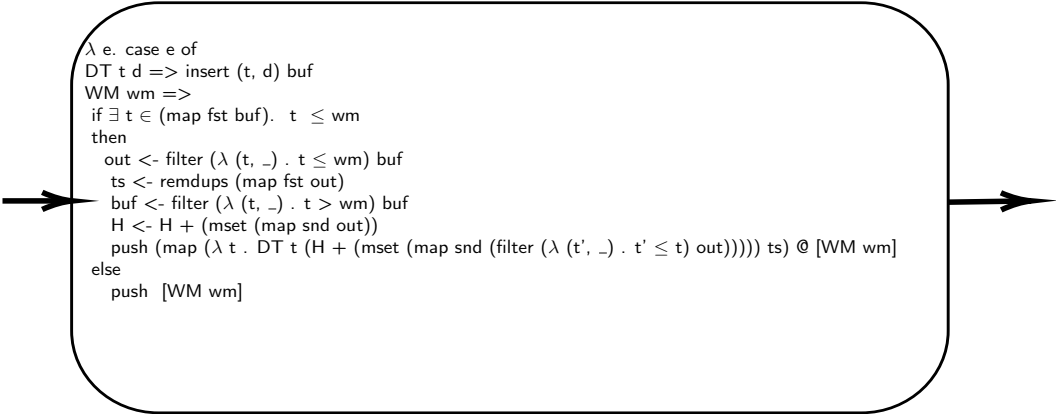
- Time-Aware Computations:
  - Timestamps: Metadata associating the data with some data collection
    - An unix timestamp
    - Version of the data
    - Logical grouping
  - Watermarks: Metadata indicating the completion of a data collection
    - e.g.: A watermark 5 says that there is no data associated with timestamp 5 or below arriving
    - Are increasingly monotonic (they don't go backwards in time)



# Example of Time-Aware Stream Processing

DT 2 b	DT 1 a	WM 1	DT 2 c	DT 3 a	WM 4
--------	--------	------	--------	--------	------

buf = []  
H = {}

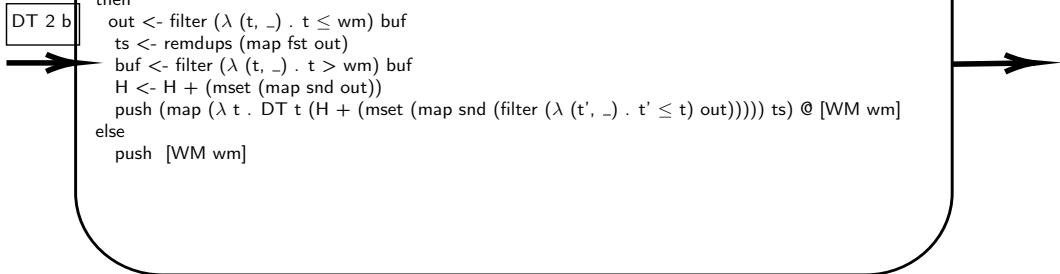


```
λ e. case e of
  DT t d => insert (t, d) buf
  WM wm =>
    if ∃ t ∈ (map fst buf). t ≤ wm
    then
      out <- filter (λ (t, _) . t ≤ wm) buf
      ts <- remdups (map fst out)
      buf <- filter (λ (t, _) . t > wm) buf
      H <- H + (mset (map snd out))
      push (map (λ t . DT t (H + (mset (map snd (filter (λ (t', _) . t' ≤ t) out))))) ts) @ [WM wm]
    else
      push [WM wm]
```

# Example of Time-Aware Stream Processing

DT 1 a	WM 1	DT 2 c	DT 3 a	WM 4
--------	------	--------	--------	------

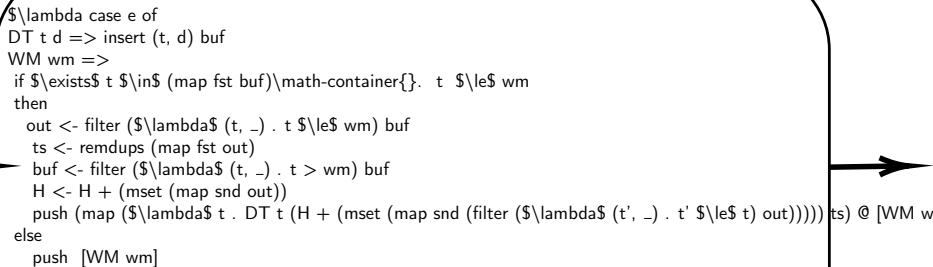
buf = []  
H = {}



# Example Time-Aware Stream Processing

DT 1 a	WM 1	DT 2 c	DT 3 a	WM 4
--------	------	--------	--------	------

buf = [(2,b)]  
H = {}

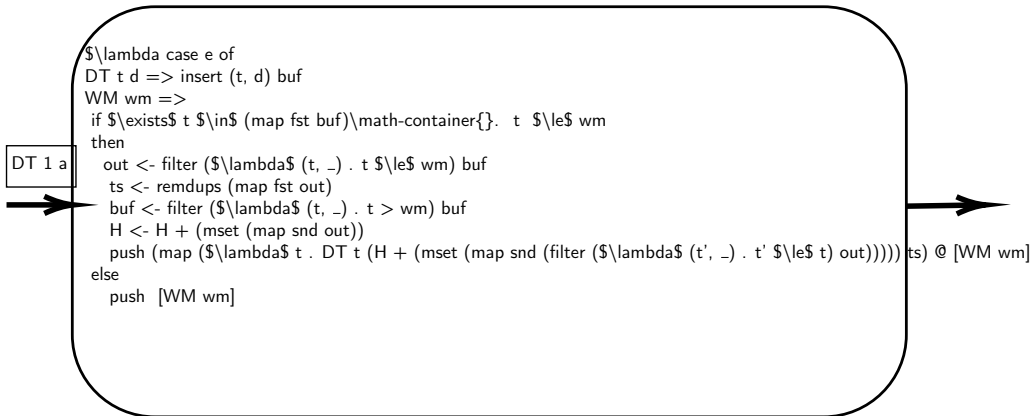


```
$\lambda$ case e of
DT t d => insert (t, d) buf
WM wm =>
  if $\exists$ t $\in$ (map fst buf) $\mathbb{N}$. t $\le$ wm
  then
    out <- filter ($\lambda$ (t, _) . t $\le$ wm) buf
    ts <- remdups (map fst out)
    buf <- filter ($\lambda$ (t, _) . t > wm) buf
    H <- H + (mset (map snd out))
    push (map ($\lambda$ t . DT t (H + (mset (map snd (filter ($\lambda$ (t', _) . t' $\le$ t) out))))) ts) @ [WM wm]
  else
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```

# Example Time-Aware Stream Processing

WM 1	DT 2 c	DT 3 a	WM 4
------	--------	--------	------

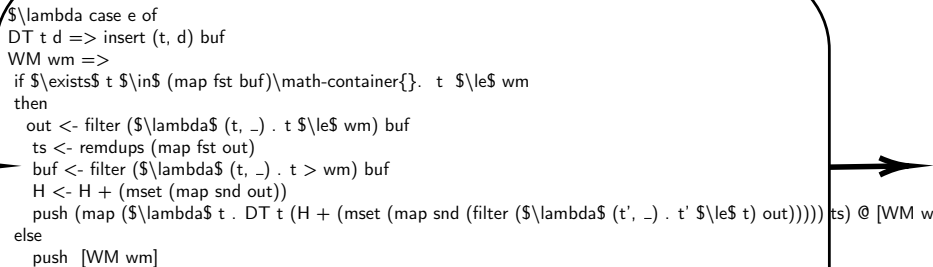
buf = [(2,b)]  
H = {}



# Example Time-Aware Stream Processing

WM 1	DT 2 c	DT 3 a	WM 4
------	--------	--------	------

buf = [(2,b), (1,a)]  
H = {}

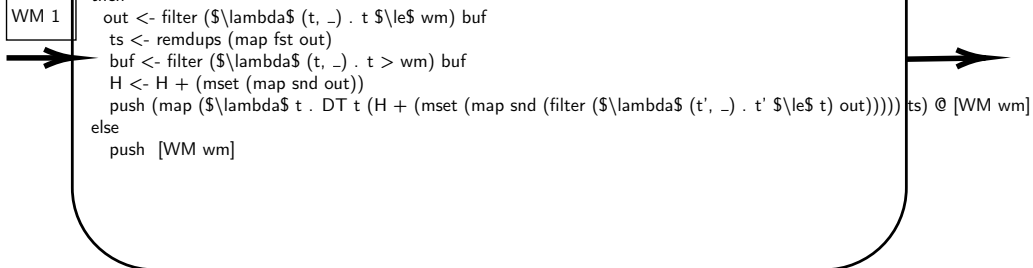


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# Example Time-Aware Stream Processing

DT 2 c	DT 3 a	WM 4
--------	--------	------

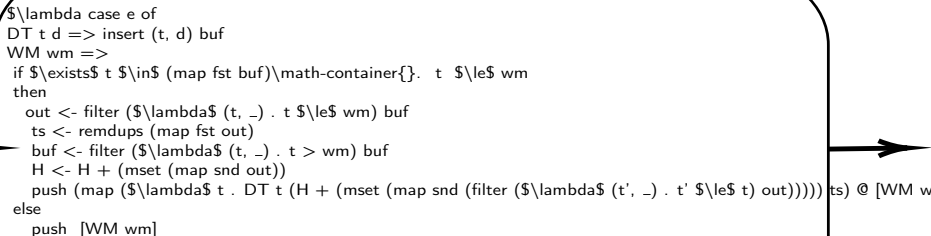
buf = [(2,b), (1,a)]  
H = {}



# Example Time-Aware Stream Processing

DT 2 c	DT 3 a	WM 4
--------	--------	------

buf = [(2,b)]  
H = {a}



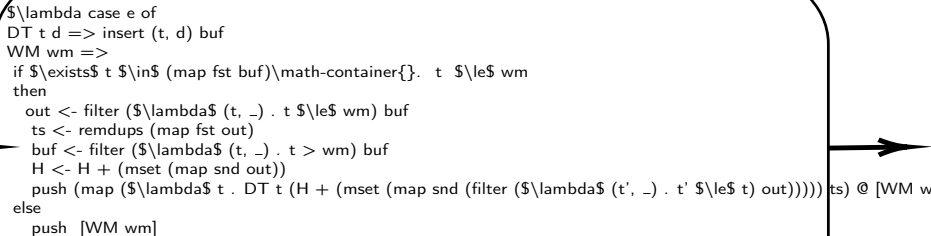
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$\lambda$ case e of
DT t d => insert (t, d) buf
WM wm =>
  if $\exists$ t $\in$ (map fst buf) then
    then
      out <- filter ($\lambda$ (t, _) . t $\le$ wm) buf
      ts <- remdups (map fst out)
      buf <- filter ($\lambda$ (t, _) . t > wm) buf
      H <- H + (mset (map snd out))
      push (map ($\lambda$ t . DT t (H + (mset (map snd (filter ($\lambda$ (t', _) . t' $\le$ t) out))))) ts) @ [WM wm]
    else
      push [WM wm]
```

DT 1 {a}	WM 1
----------	------

# Example Time-Aware Stream Processing

WM 4

buf = [(2,b), (2,c), (3,a)]  
H = {a}



```
$\lambda$ case e of
DT t d => insert (t, d) buf
WM wm =>
  if $\exists$ t $\in$ (map fst buf) $\mathbf{\{ \}}$. t $\le$ wm
  then
    out <- filter ($\lambda$ (t, _) . t $\le$ wm) buf
    ts <- remdups (map fst out)
    buf <- filter ($\lambda$ (t, _) . t > wm) buf
    H <- H + (mset (map snd out))
    push (map ($\lambda$ t . DT t (H + (mset (map snd (filter ($\lambda$ (t', _) . t' $\le$ t) out))))) ts) @ [WM wm]
  else
    push [WM wm]
```

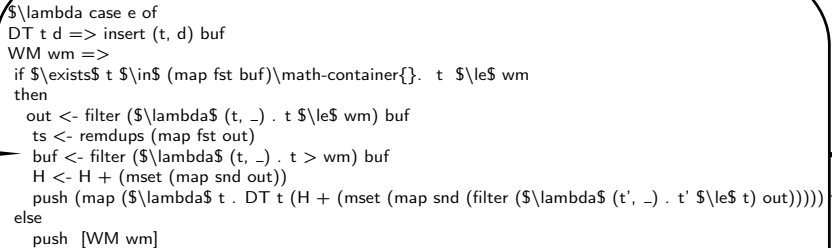
DT 1 {a}

WM 1



# Example Time-Aware Stream Processing

buf = []  
H = {a,a,b,c}



```
$\lambda$ case e of
DT t d => insert (t, d) buf
WM wm =>
  if $\exists$ t $\in$ (map fst buf) $\mathbf{set}$ . t $\le$ wm
  then
    out <- filter ($\lambda$ (t, _) . t $\le$ wm) buf
    ts <- remdups (map fst out)
    buf <- filter ($\lambda$ (t, _) . t > wm) buf
    H <- H + (mset (map snd out))
    push (map ($\lambda$ t . DT t (H + (mset (map snd (filter ($\lambda$ (t', _) . t' $\le$ t) out))))) ts) @ [WM wm]
  else
    push [WM wm]
```

DT 1 {a}	WM 1	DT 2 {a,b,c}	DT 3 {a,a,b,c}	WM 4
----------	------	--------------	----------------	------

# Preliminaries

- Classical higher-order logic (HOL): Simple Typed Lambda Calculus + (Hilbert) axiom of choice + axiom of infinity + rank-1 polymorphism

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- Isabelle: A generic proof assistant



- Isabelle/HOL: Isabelle's flavor of HOL

- Datatypes and Codatatypes

```
codatatype (lset: 'a) llist = lnull: LNil | LCons (lhd: 'a) (ltl: 'a llist)  
  for map: lmap where ltl LNil = LNil
```

- Examples:

- LNil
- LCons 1 (LCons 2 (LCons 3 LNil))
- LCons 0 (LCons 0 (LCons 0 (...)))

- Proofs by induction
- Proofs by coinduction

## State of this work

# What have I formalized so far? (part 1)

- Formalization stream processing (model)
  - Using Isabelle/HOL: (co)datatypes, (co)recursion, and (co)induction
  - Streams are lazy lists, and operators as a codatatype
  - Semantics: a `produce :: 'i llist  $\Rightarrow$  ('i, 'o) op  $\Rightarrow$  'o llist` function that runs an operator throughout a lazy lists
    - Mix of recursion and corecursion: inductive and coinductive principles
  - Sequential composition
    - Correctness!

# What have I formalized so far? (part 2)

- Time-Aware computations
  - Coinductive properties of streams: monotonicity and productivity
  - Building blocks operators:
    - Convenience operators: batching and incremental computations
      - Incremental computing: only update results that are affected by the new input
      - With verified properties: Soundness, Completeness, preservation of monotonicity, and preservation of productivity
    - Compositional reasoning
- Case studies with the building blocks:
  - Incremental histogram operator
  - Relational join



## Next Steps

- It is executable! But slow!
  - Code generator: functional languages (OCaml, Haskell, SML...)
  - Functional data-structures (often not ideal)

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  - Code generator: functional languages (OCaml, Haskell, SML...)
  - Functional data-structures (often not ideal)
- How do we make efficient and verified programs in Isabelle/HOL?
- Isabelle-LLVM!
- Let's port this formalization to Isabelle-LLVM then!
- This is a non-terminating program

# Isabelle-LLVM

- Isabelle Refinement Framework
  - Framework for step-wise refinement verification (refinement calculus): Specification  $\rightarrow$  Abstract Algorithm  $\rightarrow$  Less Abstract Algorithm  $\rightarrow$  Executable Code
  - Imperative HOL as backend (lowest layer in the refinement)
    - Shallow Embedding of Monadic programs in HOL
  - Separation Logic (heap memory reasoning)
- Isabelle-LLVM is a new backend for the Isabelle Refinement Framework
  - Generates LLVM code (efficient imperative code)

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- Can we write and verify non-terminating programs in this framework?
  - Yes and No!



- Knaster–Tarski theorem
  - Standard way to define the semantics of recursive definitions
    - Isabelle/HOL: Partial Function Package
  - Every monotonic function on Complete Chain Partial Order (CCPO) has a fixed point
  - Induction principle
- No need for well-foundness

# What the Heck is a CCPO?

- Chain: A set in which all elements are comparable
- Complete Chain Partial Order:
  1. A partial order: `'a::order`
  2. A function that returns the supremum (least upper bound) from a chain `'a::order set  $\Rightarrow$  'a`

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- Isabelle-LLVM's monad:

```
datatype 'a neM = SPEC (the_spec: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool) | FAIL
```

- Order: flat (every `SPEC` is greater than `FAIL`, `SPEC`s are only comparable when they are equal)
- Supremum from a chain: The `SPEC`, or the only `FAIL`
- Bottom: `FAIL`
  - Non-termination

# The First Steps

# Our CCPO Attempt

- Let's look in Isabelle!

## The Other Steps

# More Changes to Isabelle-LLVM?

- Separation Logic?
  - Express properties about the trace of the program
- Refinement Calculus?
- LLVM code generator?

Questions, comments and suggestions