

Formal Methods Review

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Abstract

This is a review of current formal methods theory, tools, projects and people.

Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Formal Methods Research Groups	3
2.1. DeepSpec Project	3
2.2. Galois Inc	3
2.3. Yale FLINT Group	3
2.4. Everest Expedition	4
2.5. University of Washington Programming Languages and Software Engineering . .	4
3. Formal Methods Proof Systems	4
3.1. Coq	4
3.2. KeYmaeraX	5
3.3. Isabelle	5
3.4. HOL4	5
3.5. HOL-Light	6
3.6. Dafny	6
3.7. Boogie	6
3.8. Why3	7
3.9. Frama-C	7
3.10. F*	7
3.11. LEAN	7
4. Formal Methods Projects	7

4.1. DeepSpec Projects	7
4.1.1. CompCert	7
4.1.2. Verified Software Toolchain	8
4.1.3. CertiKOS - Certified Kit Operating System	9
4.1.4. VeriML	9
4.1.5. Certifying Low-Level Programs with Hardware Interrupts and Preemptive Threads	10
4.1.6. Kami	10
4.1.7. Haskell Core Spec	10
4.1.8. Deep Spec Server	11
4.1.8.1. GNU Libmicrohttpd	11
4.1.9. Verdi	11
4.1.10. Vellvm	12
4.1.10.1. Latest Results	12
4.1.11. Deep Spec Crypto	12
4.1.12. DeepSpecDb	13
4.1.13. Fiat	13
4.1.14. Narcissus	14
4.1.15. Bedrock2	14
4.1.16. CertiCoq	14
4.1.17. Template-Coq	15
4.1.18. QuickChick	15
4.1.19. Galois Voting System	16
4.2. Everest Projects	16
4.3. Other Projects	16
4.3.1. CakeML	16
4.3.2. VCC - A verifier for Concurrent C	16
4.3.3. Compositional CompCert	17
4.3.4. GaloisInc Projects	17
4.3.5. Bedrock	17
4.3.6. FSCQ	17
4.3.7. Ur/Web	17
5. Formal Methods Researchers	18
5.1. Andrew W Appel	18
5.2. Adam Chlipala	18
5.3. Robert Harper	18
5.4. Benjamin Pierce	18
5.5. Zhong Shao	18

1. Introduction

This document briefly summarizes current formal method groups, proof systems, projects and researchers. For each it gives pointers for further information. It is a work-in-progress and is necessarily incomplete.

2. Formal Methods Research Groups

2.1. DeepSpec Project

Home Page

<https://deepspec.org>

2.2. Galois Inc

Home Page

<https://galois.com/>

Sources

<https://github.com/GaloisInc>

2.3. Yale FLINT Group

Home Page

<http://flint.cs.yale.edu/flint/>

Publications

<http://flint.cs.yale.edu/flint/publications>

"The FLINT group at Yale aims to develop a novel and practical programming infrastructure for constructing large-scale certified systems software. By combining recent new advances in programming languages, formal semantics, certified operating systems, program verification, proof assistants and automation, language-based security, and certifying compilers, we hope to attack the following research questions:

- what system software structures can offer the best support for extensibility, security, and resilience?
- what program logics and semantic models can best capture these abstractions?
- what are the right programming languages and environments for developing such certified system software?
- how to build new automation facilities to make certified software really scale?"

2.4. Everest Expedition

Home Page

<https://project-everest.github.io/>

Source

<https://github.com/project-everest>

"We are a team of researchers and engineers from several organizations, including Microsoft Research, Carnegie Mellon University, INRIA, and the MSR-INRIA joint center.

Everest is a recursive acronym: It stands for the "Everest VERified End-to-end Secure Transport"."

2.5. University of Washington Programming Languages and Software Engineering

Home Page

<http://uwplse.org/>

Source

<https://github.com/uwplse>

3. Formal Methods Proof Systems

3.1. Coq

Home Page

<https://coq.inria.fr/>

Source

<https://github.com/coq/coq.git>

Coq is a formal proof management system. It provides a formal language to write mathematical definitions, executable algorithms and theorems together with an environment for semi-

interactive development of machine-checked proofs. Typical applications include the certification of properties of programming languages (e.g. the CompCert compiler certification project, or the Bedrock verified low-level programming library), the formalization of mathematics (e.g. the full formalization of the Feit-Thompson theorem or homotopy type theory) and teaching.

3.2. KeYmaeraX

Home Page

<http://www.ls.cs.cmu.edu/KeYmaeraX/>

Source

<https://github.com/LS-Lab/KeYmaeraX-release>

KeYmaeraX is a system for specifying and verifying Hybrid Cyber-Physical Systems.

3.3. Isabelle

Home Page

<https://isabelle.in.tum.de/>

Source

hg clone <https://isabelle.in.tum.de/repos/isabelle>

“Isabelle is a generic proof assistant. It allows mathematical formulas to be expressed in a formal language and provides tools for proving those formulas in a logical calculus. The main application is the formalization of mathematical proofs and in particular formal verification, which includes proving the correctness of computer hardware or software and proving properties of computer languages and protocols.”

3.4. HOL4

Home Page

<https://hol-theorem-prover.org/>

Source

<https://github.com/HOL-Theorem-Prover>

“The HOL interactive theorem prover is a proof assistant for higher-order logic: a programming environment in which theorems can be proved and proof tools implemented. Built-in decision procedures and theorem provers can automatically establish many simple theorems (users may have to prove the hard theorems themselves!) An oracle mechanism gives access to external

programs such as SMT and BDD engines. HOL is particularly suitable as a platform for implementing combinations of deduction, execution and property checking.”

3.5. HOL-Light

Home Page

<https://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~jrh13/hol-light/>

Source

<https://github.com/jrh13/hol-light/>

“HOL Light is a computer program to help users prove interesting mathematical theorems completely formally in higher order logic. It sets a very exacting standard of correctness, but provides a number of automated tools and pre-proved mathematical theorems (e.g. about arithmetic, basic set theory and real analysis) to save the user work. It is also fully programmable, so users can extend it with new theorems and inference rules without compromising its soundness.”

3.6. Dafny

Home Page

[Dafny](#)

Source

<https://github.com/Microsoft/dafny>

Tutorial

<https://rise4fun.com/dafny>

3.7. Boogie

Home Page

[Boogie](#)

Source

<https://github.com/boogie-org/boogie>

Documentation

<https://boogie-docs.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

Online trial

<https://rise4fun.com/Boogie>

3.8. Why3

Home Page

<http://why3.lri.fr/>

3.9. Frama-C

Home Page

<https://frama-c.com/>

3.10. F*

Home Page

<https://www.fstar-lang.org/>

Source

<http://github.com/FStarLang/FStar>

Papers:

[F* Tutorial](#)

3.11. LEAN

Papers

[A Metaprogramming Framework for Formal Verification](#)

4. Formal Methods Projects

4.1. DeepSpec Projects

4.1.1. CompCert

Home Page

<http://compcert.inria.fr>

Source

<https://github.com/AbsInt/CompCert.git>

The CompCert C verified compiler is a compiler for a large subset of the C programming language that generates code for the PowerPC, ARM, x86 and RISC-V processors.

The distinguishing feature of CompCert is that it has been formally verified using the Coq proof assistant: the generated assembly code is formally guaranteed to behave as prescribed by the semantics of the source C code.

4.1.2. Verified Software Toolchain

Home Page

<http://vst.cs.princeton.edu/>

Source

<https://github.com/PrincetonUniversity/VST.git>

The software toolchain includes static analyzers to check assertions about your program; optimizing compilers to translate your program to machine language; operating systems and libraries to supply context for your program. The Verified Software Toolchain project assures with machine-checked proofs that the assertions claimed at the top of the toolchain really hold in the machine-language program, running in the operating-system context.

In some application domains it is not enough to build reliable software systems, one wants proved-correct software. This is the case for safety-critical systems (where software bugs can cause injury or death) and for security-critical applications (where an attacker is deliberately searching for, and exploiting, software bugs). Since proofs are large and complex, the proof-checking must be mechanized. Machine-checked proofs of real software systems are difficult, but now should be possible, given the recent advances in the theory and engineering of mechanized proof systems applied to software verification. But there are several challenges:

- Real software systems are usually built from components in different programming languages.
- Some parts of the program need full correctness proofs, which must be constructed with great effort; other parts need only safety proofs, which can be constructed automatically.
- One reasons about correctness at the source-code level, but one runs a machine-code program translated by a compiler; the compiler must be proved correct.
- These proofs about different properties, with respect to different programming languages, must be integrated together end-to-end in a way that is also proved correct and machine-checked.

We address these challenges by defining Verifiable C, a program logic for the C programming language. Verifiable C is proved sound with respect to the operational semantics of CompCert C; in turn, the CompCert verified optimizing C compiler is proved correct with respect to the assembly-language semantics of the PowerPC, ARM, and x86 processors.

4.1.3. CertiKOS - Certified Kit Operating System

Home Page

<http://flint.cs.yale.edu/certikos/>

Source

<https://github.com/npe9/certikos.git>

Developed by the FLINT group.

4.1.4. VeriML

Home Page

<http://flint.cs.yale.edu/shao/papers/veriml.html>

Source

<http://flint.cs.yale.edu/flint/publications/veriml-0.1.tar.gz>

Paper

<http://flint.cs.yale.edu/flint/publications/verimltr.pdf>

Developed by the FLINT group.

Modern proof assistants such as Coq and Isabelle provide high degrees of expressiveness and assurance because they support formal reasoning in higher-order logic and supply explicit machine-checkable proof objects. Unfortunately, large scale proof development in these proof assistants is still an extremely difficult and time-consuming task. One major weakness of these proof assistants is the lack of a single language where users can develop complex tactics and decision procedures using a rich programming model and in a typeful manner. This limits the scalability of the proof development process, as users avoid developing domain-specific tactics and decision procedures. In this paper, we present VeriML—a novel language design that couples a type-safe effectful computational language with first-class support for manipulating logical terms such as propositions and proofs. The main idea behind our design is to integrate a rich logical framework—similar to the one supported by Coq—inside a computational language inspired by ML. The language design is such that the added features are orthogonal to the rest of the computational language, and also do not require significant additions to the logic language, so soundness is guaranteed. We have built a prototype implementation of VeriML including both its type-checker and an interpreter. We demonstrate the effectiveness of our design by showing a number of type-safe tactics and decision procedures written in VeriML.

4.1.5. Certifying Low-Level Programs with Hardware Interrupts and Preemptive Threads

Home Page

<http://flint.cs.yale.edu/shao/papers/aimjar.html>

Source

<http://flint.cs.yale.edu/flint/publications/aim.coq.tar.gz>

Local repo

e/certhwint

Developed by the FLINT group.

4.1.6. Kami

Home Page

<http://plv.csail.mit.edu/kami/>

Source

<https://github.com/mit-plv/kami>

Kami is a library that turns Coq into an IDE for digital hardware development, based on a clean-slate reimplementation of a core of the [Bluespec](#) language. We span the gap from mathematical specifications to hardware circuit descriptions (RTL netlists). We support specifying, implementing, verifying, and compiling hardware, reasoning at a high level about particular hardware components but in the end deriving first-principles Coq theorems about circuits. No part of Kami need be trusted beside the formalization of low-level (Verilog-style) circuit descriptions; all other aspects have end-to-end correctness proofs checked by Coq. Hardware designs are broken into separately verified modules, reasoned about with a novel take on labeled transition systems. Furthermore, Coq provides a natural and expressive platform for metaprogramming, or building verified circuit generators, as for a memory caching system autogenerated for a particular shape of cache hierarchy, or a CPU generated given a number of concurrent cores as input.

4.1.7. Haskell Core Spec

Home Page

<https://deepspec.org/entry/Project/Haskell+CoreSpec>

Source

<https://github.com/sweirich/corespec.git>

The Haskell CoreSpec Project aims to develop formal specifications for a high-level, industrially-relevant functional programming language. In particular, this project targets the core language of the Glasgow Haskell Compiler, the primary compiler for the Haskell programming language. GHC has long been used as both an industrial strength compiler and a platform for language research. The compiler itself is open source, and has primarily been developed and is currently maintained by researchers at Microsoft Research, Cambridge. The CoreSpec project will develop a formal Coq specification of the GHC Core language, including the syntax, type system, and semantics, and connect that specification to other components of the DeepSpec project.

4.1.8. Deep Spec Server

Home Page

<https://deepspec.org/entry/Project/DeepSpec+Web+Server>

Source

Not available but see Libmicrohttpd below.

“For a final demo, unifying many of the Expedition threads, we aim to build a verified web server.”

Status: “A team at Penn has begun exploring the design space and building a first-draft prototype (for now, running on Linux) of a web server library loosely based on the popular libmicrohttpd. The goal of this short-term effort is to understand the integration issues that will be involved in putting together a fully functional server from components under development within DeepSpec. In particular, we want to understand what demands it will place on CertiKOS in terms of OS features (IPC, network support, shared-memory processes, interoperation between native clients and Linux VMs), what verification challenges it raises for VST, what integration challenges it poses for using VST and CertiKOS together.”

4.1.8.1. GNU Libmicrohttpd

Home Page

<https://www.gnu.org/software/libmicrohttpd/>

Source

<https://gnunet.org/git/libmicrohttpd.git>

4.1.9. Verdi

Home Page

<http://verdi.uwplse.org/>

Source

<https://github.com/uwplse/verdi>

Example

<https://github.com/uwplse/verdi-raft>

Verification of distributed systems.

4.1.10. Vellvm

Home Page

<http://www.cis.upenn.edu/~stevez/vellvm/>

Source

<https://github.com/vellvm/vellvm>

Old Source

<https://github.com/vellvm/vellvm-legacy>

”The Vellvm project is building a (verified LLVM), a framework for reasoning about programs expressed in LLVM’s intermediate representation and transformations that operate on it. Vellvm provides a mechanized formal semantics of LLVM’s intermediate representation, its type system, and properties of its SSA form. The framework is built using the Coq interactive theorem prover. It includes multiple operational semantics and proves relations among them to facilitate different reasoning styles and proof techniques.

4.1.10.1. Latest Results During the first year of DeepSpec we

1. worked on developing a new modular semantics for Vellvm, factoring out the memory model
2. made progress on connecting LLVM-IR like SSA semantics with higher-level structural operational semantics
3. applied low-level language verification techniques to the problem of race detection instrumentation”

4.1.11. Deep Spec Crypto

Home Page

<https://deepspec.org/entry/Project/Cryptography>

Source

<https://github.com/mit-plv/fiat-crypto>

Papers

<http://adam.chlipala.net/papers/FiatCryptoSP19/FiatCryptoSP19.pdf>

<<http://www.cs.princeton.edu/~appel/papers/verified-hmac-drbg.pdf>>

“We are pursuing end-to-end proofs of cryptographic functionality, via verification of C code at Princeton and synthesis of assembly code at MIT. We are considering both cryptographic primitives (e.g. pseudorandom number generation with VST at Princeton and elliptic curve operations with fiat-crypto at MIT) and protocols (verified with the Foundational Cryptography Framework and connected to results about C and assembly programs).”

Latest Results: Fiat Cryptography is now used in Google’s BoringSSL library for elliptic-curve arithmetic. As a result, Chrome HTTPS connections now run our Coq-generated code. Our upcoming S&P 2019 paper goes into more detail.

VST verification has recently focused on the primitives HMAC-DGBG and HKDF – both clients of HMAC/SHA256, AES, and parts of the TweetNaCl library. In addition to verifying (families of) primitives, we hope to soon turn to integration in larger contexts like verified TLS libraries.

4.1.12. DeepSpecDb

Source

<https://github.com/PrincetonUniversity/DeepSpecDB>

Papers

[VST Verification of B+Trees with Cursors](#)

[Implementing a high-performance key-value store using a trie of B+-Trees with cursors](#)

[Project Report on DeepSpecDB](#)

[The Theory and Verification of B+Tree Cursor Relations](#)

4.1.13. Fiat

Home Page

<http://plv.csail.mit.edu/fiat/>

Source

<https://github.com/mit-plv/fiat.git>

Papers

[The End of History? Using a Proof Assistant to Replace Language Design with Library Design](#)

“Fiat is a library for the Coq proof assistant for synthesizing efficient correct-by-construction programs from declarative specifications. Programming by Fiat starts with a high-level descrip-

tion of a program, which can be written using libraries of specification languages for describing common programming tasks like querying a relational database. These specifications are then iteratively refined into efficient implementations via automated tactics. Each derivation in Fiat produces a formal proof trail certifying that the synthesized program meets the original specification. Code synthesized by Fiat can be extracted to an equivalent OCaml program that can be compiled and run as normal.”

4.1.14. Narcissus

Home Page

<https://www.cs.purdue.edu/homes/bendy/Narcissus/>

Source

<https://github.com/mit-plv/fiat/tree/master/src/Narcissus>

<https://github.com/bendy/fiat-asn.1>

Papers

NARCISSUS: Deriving Correct-By-Construction Decoders and Encoders from Binary Formats

<https://www.cs.purdue.edu/homes/bendy/Narcissus/narcissus.pdf>

Video

Narcissus is part of the fiat project to derive Correct-By-Construction Decoders and Encoders from Binary Formats.

4.1.15. Bedrock2

Source

<https://github.com/mit-plv/bedrock2>

“The Bedrock2 repository contains ongoing work on a low-level systems programming language. One piece of the puzzle is a verified compiler targeting RISC-V. The source language itself is also equipped with a simple program logic for proving correctness of the source programs. It is not ready yet, at least for most uses. This project has similar goals as bedrock, but uses a different design. No code is shared between bedrock and bedrock2. The source language is a “C-like” language called ExprImp.”

4.1.16. CertiCoq

Home Page

<https://www.cs.princeton.edu/~appel/certicoq/>

Source

<https://github.com/PrincetonUniversity/certicoq>

Paper

<http://www.cs.princeton.edu/~appel/papers/certicoq-coqpl.pdf>

“The CertiCoq project aims to build a proven-correct compiler for dependently-typed, functional languages, such as Gallina the core language of the Coq proof assistant. A proved-correct compiler consists of a high-level functional specification, machine-verified proofs of important properties, such as safety and correctness, and a mechanism to transport those proofs to the generated machine code. The project exposes both engineering challenges and foundational questions about compilers for dependently-typed languages.”

4.1.17. Template-Coq

Home Page

<https://template-coq.github.io/template-coq/>

Source

<https://github.com/Template-Coq/template-coq>

Papers

<https://popl18.sigplan.org/event/coqpl-2018-typed-template-coq>

Template Coq is a quoting library for [Coq](#). It takes Coq terms and constructs a representation of their syntax tree as a Coq inductive data type. The representation is based on the kernel’s term representation.

This is used as the first stage of CertiCoq.

4.1.18. QuickChick

Home Page

<https://deepspec.org/entry/Project/QuickChick>

Source

<https://github.com/QuickChick>

Book

[QuickChick: Property-Based Testing in Coq](#)

- Randomized property-based testing plugin for Coq; a clone of Haskell QuickCheck
- Includes a foundational verification framework for testing code
- Includes a mechanism for automatically deriving generators for inductive relations

4.1.19. Galois Voting System

Home Page

<https://galois.com/blog/2009/03/trustworthy-voting-systems/>

4.2. Everest Projects

[Project Everest](#) is the combination of the following projects.

- [F*](#), a verification language for effectful programs
- [miTLS](#), reference implementation of the TLS protocol in F*
- [KreMLin](#), a compiler from a subset of F* to C
- [HACL*](#), a verified library of cryptographic primitives written in F*
- [Vale](#), a domain-specific language for verified cryptographic primitives in assembly
- [EverCrypt](#), a verified crypto provider that combines HACL* and Vale via an agile, multi-platform, self-configuring cryptographic API.
- [EverParse](#), a library and tool to automatically generate verified parsers and serializers for binary data formats
- [Quackyducky](#), a small tool to translate informal specification of message formats found in RFC (in particular for TLS 1.3) into formal F# specifications, which are in turn transformed into efficient and verified parser implementations.

4.3. Other Projects

4.3.1. CakeML

Home page

<https://cakeml.org/>

Source

<https://github.com/CakeML/cakeml>

“CakeML is a functional programming language and an ecosystem of proofs and tools built around the language. The ecosystem includes a proven-correct compiler that can bootstrap itself.”

4.3.2. VCC - A verifier for Concurrent C

Home Page

<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/project/vcc-a-verifier-for-concurrent-c/>

Source

<https://github.com/Microsoft/vcc.git>

4.3.3. Compositional CompCert

Source

<https://github.com/PrincetonUniversity/compcomp>

CompCert supporting separate compilation. Last modified in 2015.

4.3.4. GaloisInc Projects

Home Page

<https://galois.com/>

Source

<https://github.com/GaloisInc>

"Galois develops technology to guarantee the trustworthiness of systems where failure is unacceptable.

We apply cutting edge computer science and mathematics to advance the state of the art in software and hardware trustworthiness."

4.3.5. Bedrock

Home Page

<http://plv.csail.mit.edu/bedrock/>

4.3.6. FSCQ

Home Page

<http://css.csail.mit.edu/fscq/>

A file system verified in Coq using a separation logic for reasoning about crash safety

4.3.7. Ur/Web

Home Page

<http://plv.csail.mit.edu/ur/>

5. Formal Methods Researchers

Alphabetically by last name, then first.

5.1. Andrew W Appel

Home Page

<http://www.cs.princeton.edu/~appel/index.html>

5.2. Adam Chlipala

Home Page

<http://adam.chlipala.net/>

5.3. Robert Harper

Home Page

<http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~rwh/>

5.4. Benjamin Pierce

Home Page

<http://www.cis.upenn.edu/~bcpierce/>

LinkedIn

<https://github.com/bcpierce00>

Professor Department of Computer and Information Science University of Pennsylvania. Author of [Software Foundations](#).

5.5. Zhong Shao

Home Page

<http://cs-www.cs.yale.edu/homes/shao/>

6. Statistics

Here are some statistics for projects using Coq. The “Types” column is the number of inductive types defined. The “Defs” column is the number of “Definitions”. Some projects are broken up by component.

Project	#Coq Files	SLOC	Proofs	Types	Defs	Notes
certikos						Kit Operating System
- compcert	205	206270	5359	465	2945	Modified compcert
- compcertx	50	8645	326	25	60	Compcert for sep compilation
- liblayers	55	22122	725	43	189	
- mcertikos	449	207281	5591	324	1757	
cfml	177	65587	2769	131	892	Tool for proving OCaml programs in Separation Logic
ch2o	116	49351	4472	153	424	A formalization of the C11 standard in Coq
compcert 3.3	231	215450	6728	593	4601	Formally Verified C Compiler
compcert 3.4	225	177117	6729	525	3031	Formally Verified C Compiler
coq	1984	247663	12131	1097	5666	Coq Proof Assistant Library
Coq-dL	84	83871	2849	50	894	Formalization of KeYmaeraX in Coq
coquelicot	28	41615	1751	6	324	User friendly Calculus in Coq
corespec	41	35694	1351	33	215	Formalization of Haskell Core in Coq
Corn	348	156363	6895	33	2118	Coq Constructive Repository at Nijmegen (Reals)
DeepSpecDB	55	32788	531	30	1151	DeepSpec Data Base

Project	#Coq Files	SLOC	Proofs	Types	Defs	Notes
certikos						Kit Operating System
- compcert	205	206270	5359	465	2945	Modified compcert
- compcertx	50	8645	326	25	60	Compcert for sep compilation
- liblayers	55	22122	725	43	189	
- mcertikos	449	207281	5591	324	1757	
dsss17 -total	490	302318	10580	1061	5162	DeepSpec Summer School 2017
- auto	6	3495	148	16	23	Proof Automation - Chlipala
- CAL	378	245501	8762	834	4321	Certifying software with crashes (Cert Abstr layers)
- compiler	6	3813	116	22	48	Compiler for Imp (Xaxier)
- Metalib	18	7015	307	7	97	Support for Stlc
- qc	9	5073	26	24	84	QuickChick
- SF	34	20875	656	107	316	Software Foundations
- Stlc	12	8942	392	27	62	Lang Spec and Variable binding
- vminus	27	7604	173	24	211	Vellvm: Verifying the LLVM
dsss18 - total	743	258178	8617	614	4399	DeepSpec Summer School 2018
- charIO	18	3704	84	23	167	
- dw	88	17300	199	45	572	
- kami	75	47358	1996	97	624	
- lf	38	17147	480	78	194	SF - Logical Foundations
- plf	48	33305	589	140	249	SF - Programming Languages Foundations
- qc	10	6767	21	28	80	Quick Chick
- vc	15	9172	4915	174	1685	Verifiable C (Proofs using VST)
- vfa	30	8680	205	28	168	SF - Verified Functional Algorithms
fiat	647	197824	5623	76	4075	Deductive Synthesis of Abstract Data Types in a Proof Assistant
- Narcissus	72	32310	847	12	605	Subset of Fiat for interface generation

Project	#Coq Files	SLOC	Proofs	Types	Defs	Notes
certikos						Kit Operating System
- compcert	205	206270	5359	465	2945	Modified compcert
- compcertx	50	8645	326	25	60	Compcert for sep compilation
- liblayers	55	22122	725	43	189	
- mcertikos	449	207281	5591	324	1757	
flocq	40	67543	1225	21	317	Formalization of floating point
kami	101	53910	1937	87	976	Framework to Support Implementing and Verifying Bluespec-style Hardware Components
math-comp	92	111079	11379	38	3509	Mathematical Components Library
qc	9	6239	21	28	79	SF - Quick Chick 1.0
template-coq	72	11541	180	64	472	Quoting library for Coq (frontend for CertiCoq)
tlc	58	40300	2496	89	552	General purpose alternate to Coq's Standard Library
vellvm	55	24006	1085	122	635	Verifying LLVM
verified-ifc	58	31527	849	123	395	A Verified Information-Flow Architecture
vst	508	314515	11812	481	7882	Verified Software Toolchain
why2	98	40045	260	67	1787	Why2 verification tool
why3 1.0	189	44304	968	365	1030	Why3 verification tool

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