

Summary from James' visit

A: how to reason about external calls and how to reason about protection in the open world,

Here the call of an external function. Note that I changed the notation for “ y is protected from x by module M ” to be

$$\frac{}{M \vdash \{ A \wedge \text{Ext } x \wedge y \dot{x} \} x.m() \{ \text{Ret}(A \wedge \text{Inside}(y), HS_M) \}} \quad [\text{ext-call}]$$

In the above, HS_M is the holistic specification of M . And we define “ y is protected from x by module M ” as below

$$M, \sigma \models y \dot{x} \triangleq \forall n, f_1, \dots, f_n. [\sigma(x.f_1 \dots f_n) = y \Rightarrow \exists k < n. \sigma(x.f_1 \dots f_k) \in M]$$

Note that the above definition does not preclude tat the path once it went through M , can go outside again. Here it is possible that $j > k \wedge \sigma(x.f_1 \dots f_j) \notin M$.

And we need some HL rules for the preservation of $y \dot{x}$. For example, something like

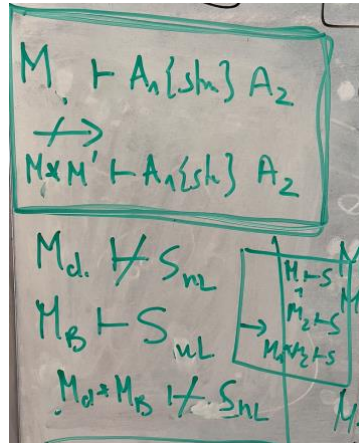
$$\frac{}{M \vdash \{ x \neq u \wedge y \dot{x} \} u = v \{ y \dot{x} \}} \quad [\text{prot-1}]$$

$$\frac{}{M \vdash \{ u \dot{x} \wedge y \dot{x} \} u = v.f \{ y \dot{x} \}} \quad [\text{prot-2}]$$

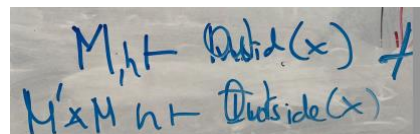
B: Obtaining holistic specs of more than one module

Lack of monotonicity

Here some implications which do not hold in general (btw, check in how far they would hold in the closed world)



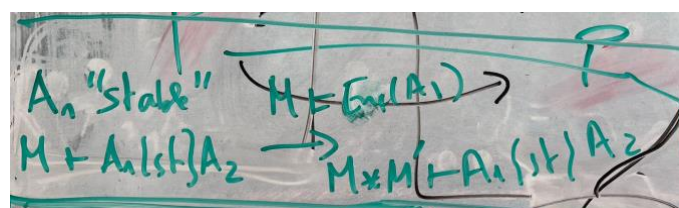
For example:



And similarly, the following implication does not hold, eg "Accountant" gives a counter-example

<p>Question no: accountant. 😞</p> <p>$M \vdash \{A_1, A_2\} \{A_3\}$</p> <p>$? M' \vdash \{A_2\} \{A_2\}$?</p> <p>$\rightarrow M \times M' \vdash \{A_1, A_2\} \{A_3\}$</p>	<p>Here the code of accountant</p> <pre> Module Accountant class Accountant method deposit(to, amt, from) end class table (account → pin) Bla </pre>
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However, some assertions are "stable", and then, more implications hold

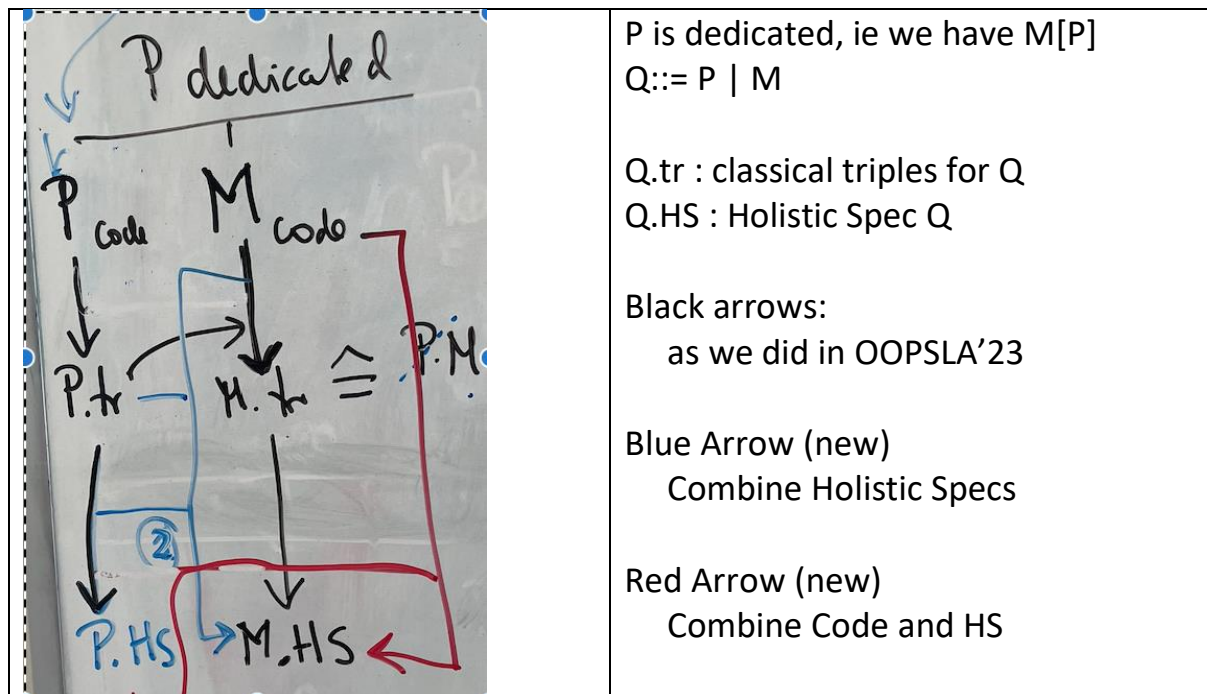


How do we combine modules into larger ones?

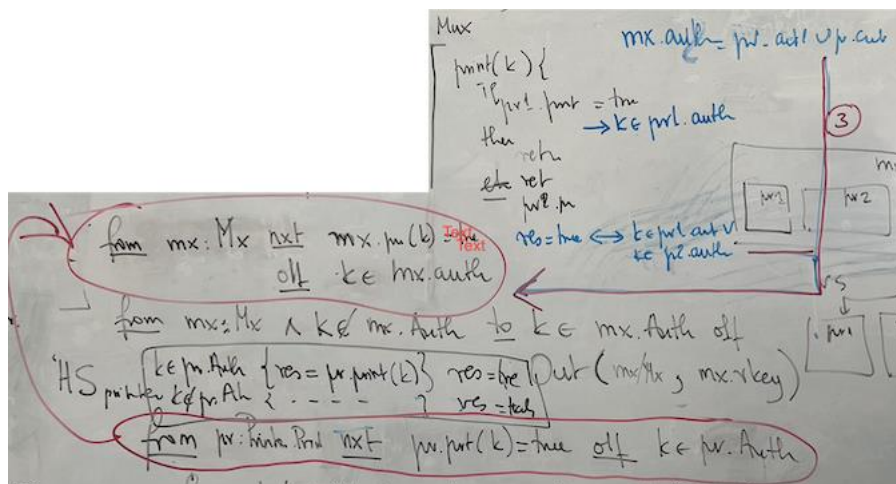
When we combine modules, we should distinguish between

- 1) $M1[M2]$ $M1$ encapsulates $M2$, and $M2$ is not visible outside $M1$
- 2) $M1 \parallel M2$ $M1$ and $M2$ are not aware of each other,
and are both visible to outside
- 3) $M1[M2] \parallel M2$
 $M1$ uses $M2$, and they are both visible to outside
- 4) $M1[M2] \parallel M2[M1]$
 $M1$ and $M2$ use each other, and are both visible to outside

Three avenues to obtain holistic specs from several modules



An Example of the “red avenue” from above. Here, printers keep authorization tokens, and only print if the call $print(k)$ passes a k which is one of the authorization tokens. In that case the call $print(k)$ returns true.



An Example of the "Blue Avenue" from above

Here the general rule

$$\begin{array}{l}
 M_1 + \text{from } A_1 \text{ to } A_2 \text{ iff } A_3 \\
 M_2 + \text{from } A_1' \text{ to } A_2 \text{ iff } A_3' \\
 \hline
 M_1 \parallel M_2 \vdash \text{from } A_1 \vee A_1' \text{ to } A_2 \text{ iff } (A_3 \wedge ?) \vee (A_3' \wedge ?)
 \end{array}$$

? is something about the "outside"

Here its application

$$\begin{array}{l}
 AS_{P_v} \hat{=} \text{from } pr: Print \text{ next } \text{printEffect} \\
 \text{iff } \exists k \in pr.auth \wedge Out(k, pr) \\
 AS_{M[P_r]} \hat{=} \text{from } mx: Mx \text{ next } \text{printEffect} \\
 \text{iff } \exists k \in m.Auth \wedge Out(k, mx)
 \end{array}$$

The combined holistic spec should be

$$\begin{aligned}
 HS_{P_v \times M} &= \text{from } pr_1, \dots, pr_n: \text{Printer} \wedge mx: MX \text{ to } prEffect(pr_i) \text{ is} \\
 P_v &\hat{=} \text{from } pr: \text{Printer} \text{ next } \text{prEffect} \\
 &\quad \text{only If } \exists k \in pr.out \wedge Out(k, pr) \\
 M[P] &\hat{=} \text{from } mx: MX \text{ next } \text{prEffect} \\
 &\quad \text{only If } \exists j \in 1..n. \exists key. [\forall j \in 1..n. out(key, pr_j) \wedge \\
 &\quad \quad k \in pr_i.out \wedge Out(k, mx)] \\
 &\quad \vee \exists k. [k \in mx.out \wedge \forall j \in 1..n. out(k, pr_j) \wedge \\
 &\quad \quad Out(k, mx)]
 \end{aligned}$$

Or perhaps should be

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{from } pr_1, \dots, pr_n: \text{Printer} \wedge mx: \text{Multi} \text{ next } \text{prEffect} \\
 &\text{only If } \exists j \in 1..n. \exists key. [\forall j \in 1..n. out(key, pr_j) \wedge \\
 &\quad \quad k \in pr_i.out \wedge Out(k, mx)] \\
 &\quad \vee \exists k. [k \in mx.out \wedge \forall j \in 1..n. out(k, pr_j) \wedge \\
 &\quad \quad Out(k, mx)]
 \end{aligned}$$

Example: Printer, Printer Multiplexer and Bank

