

Hyper Hoare Logic

(Dis-)Proving Program Hyperproperties

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Hyperproperties

Hyperproperty \triangleq property of a **set** of executions

	Type	Type of negation
Non-interference	$\forall\forall$	$\exists\exists$
Determinism	$\forall\forall$	$\exists\exists$
Monotonicity	$\forall\forall$	$\exists\exists$
Transitivity	$\forall\forall\forall$	$\exists\exists\exists$
Functional correctness	\forall	\exists
Reachability	\exists	\forall
Generalized non-interference	$\forall\forall\forall$	$\exists\exists\exists$
Existence of a minimum	$\forall\exists$	$\exists\forall$

Hyperproperties

Hyperproperty \triangleq property of a **set** of executions

For any two executions, if they have the same public inputs, they must have the same public outputs

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Existence of a minimum	$\exists\forall$	$\forall\exists$

Hyperproperties

Hyperproperty \triangleq property of a **set** of executions

	Type	2-safety hyperproperty
Non-interference	$\forall\forall$	$\exists\exists$
Determinism	$\forall\forall$	$\exists\exists$
Monotonicity	$\forall\forall$	$\exists\exists$
Transitivity	$\forall\forall\forall$	$\exists\exists\exists$
Functional correctness	\forall	\exists
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Transitivity	$\forall\forall\forall$	$\exists\exists\exists$
Functional correctness	Intuitively, " $\forall x. \forall y. x \geq y \Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(y)$ "	
Reachability	\exists	\forall
Generalized non-interference	$\exists\forall\forall$	$\forall\exists\exists$
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Intuitively, “ $\forall x. \forall y. \forall z. f(x, y) \wedge f(y, z) \Rightarrow f(x, z)$ ”

Hyperproperties

Hyperproperty \triangleq property of a **set** of executions

	Type	Intuitively, " $\exists x. \exists y. x \geq y \wedge f(x) < f(y)$ "
Non-interference	$\forall\forall$	$\exists\exists$
Determinism	$\forall\forall$	$\exists\exists$
Monotonicity	$\forall\forall$	$\exists\exists$
Transitivity	$\forall\forall\forall$	$\exists\exists\exists$
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Hyperproperties

Hyperproperty \triangleq property of a set of executions

Goal

Develop the first program logic that can handle all these different types of hyperproperties.

Reachability	E	A
Generalized non-interference	EAA	AEE
Existence of a minimum	AE	EA

Main contribution

Hyper Hoare Logic, a program logic
that allows to (dis-)prove arbitrary program hyperproperties,
including $\forall^*\exists^*$ - and $\exists^*\forall^*$ -hyperproperties.

Contributions

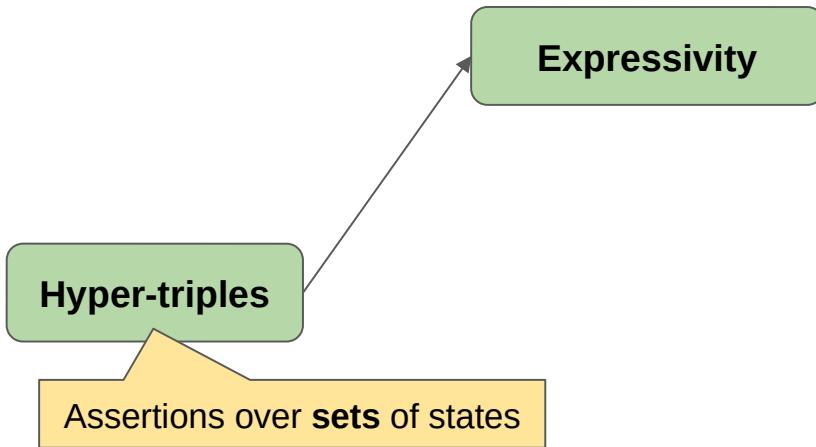
Hyper-triples

Contributions

Hyper-triples

Assertions over **sets** of states

Contributions



Contributions

Properties over sets of **terminating** executions
(restricted to initial and final states)

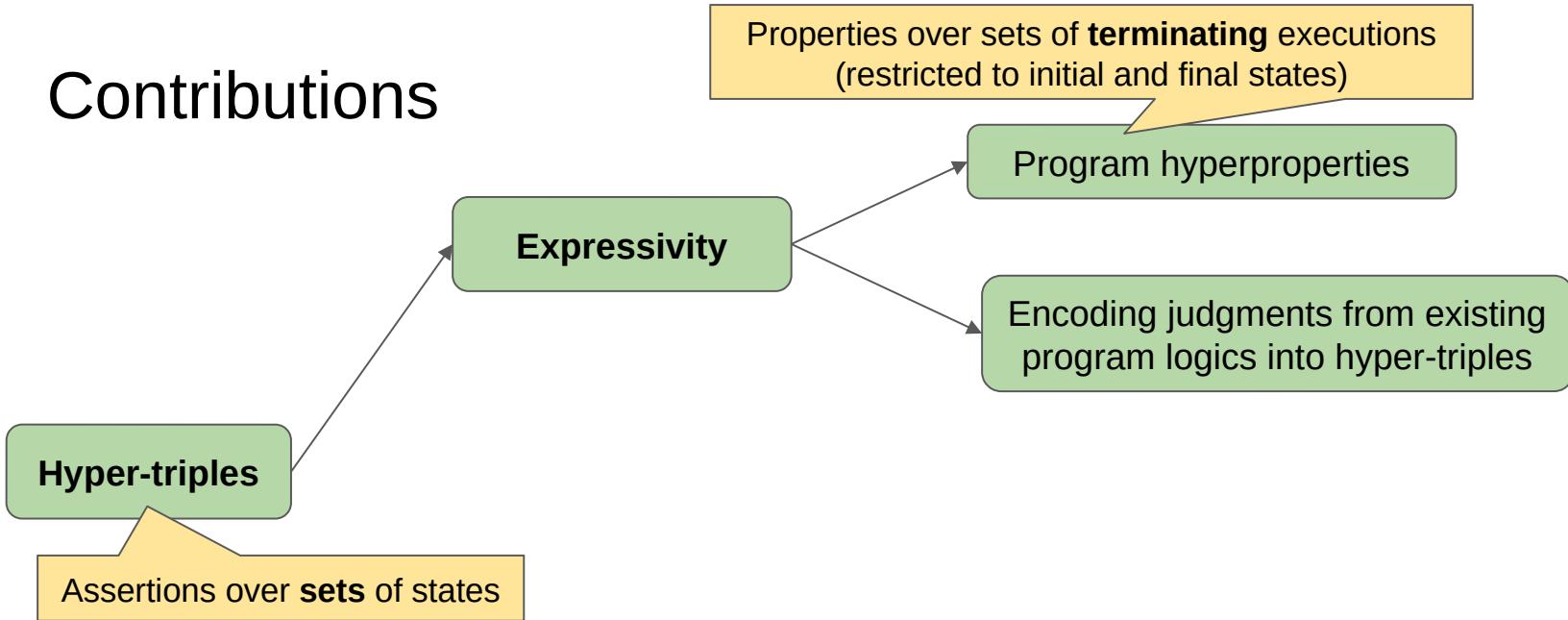
Program hyperproperties

Expressivity

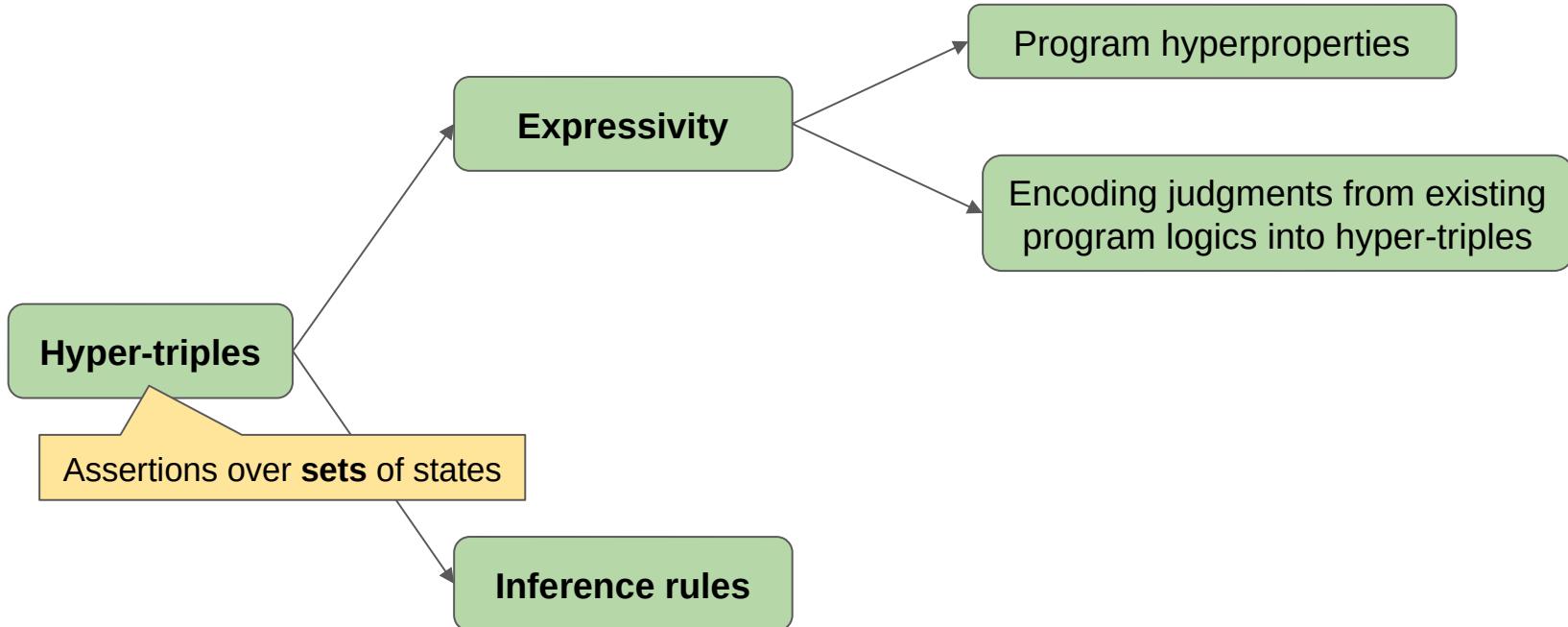
Hyper-triples

Assertions over **sets** of states

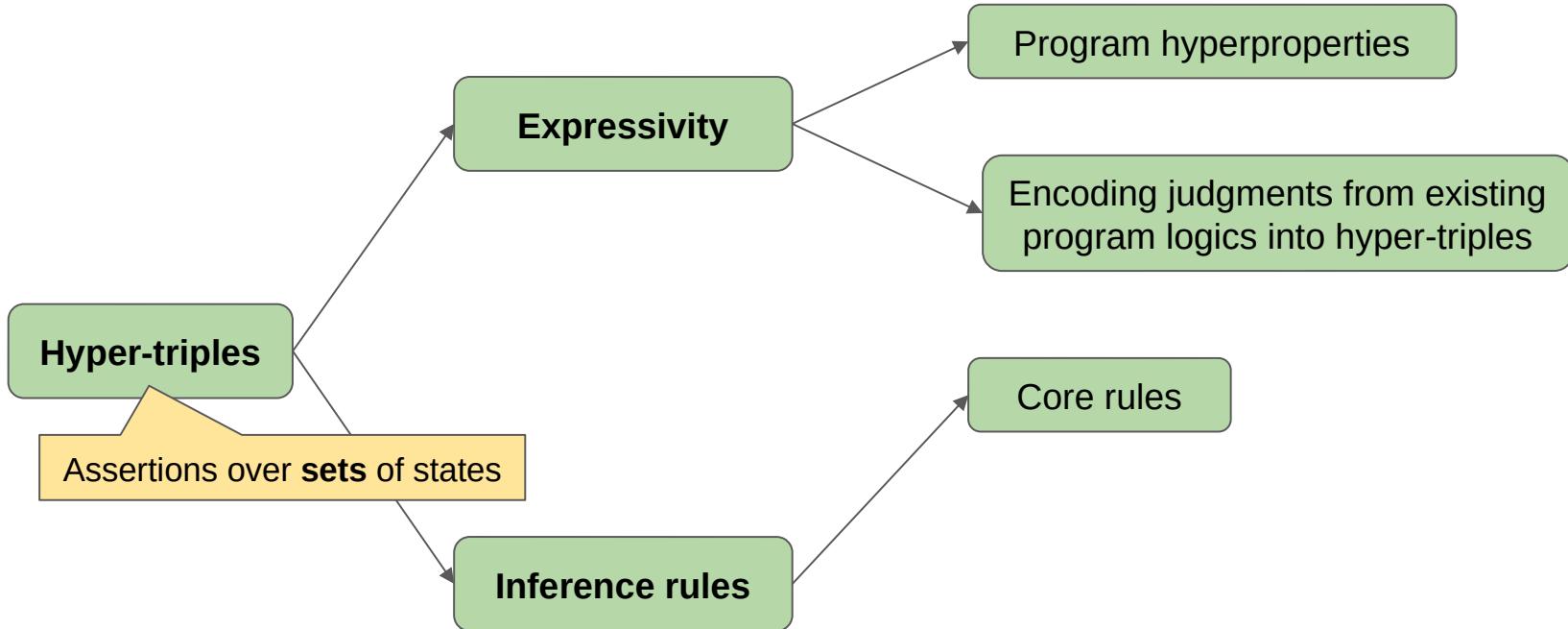
Contributions



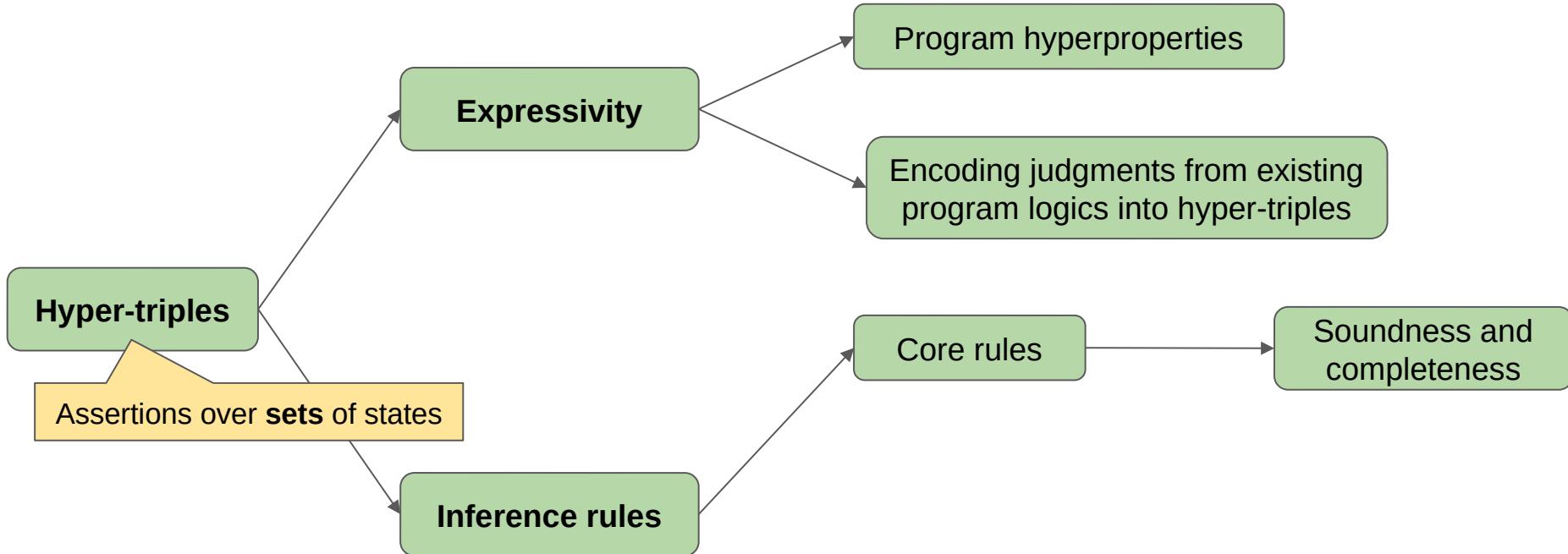
Contributions



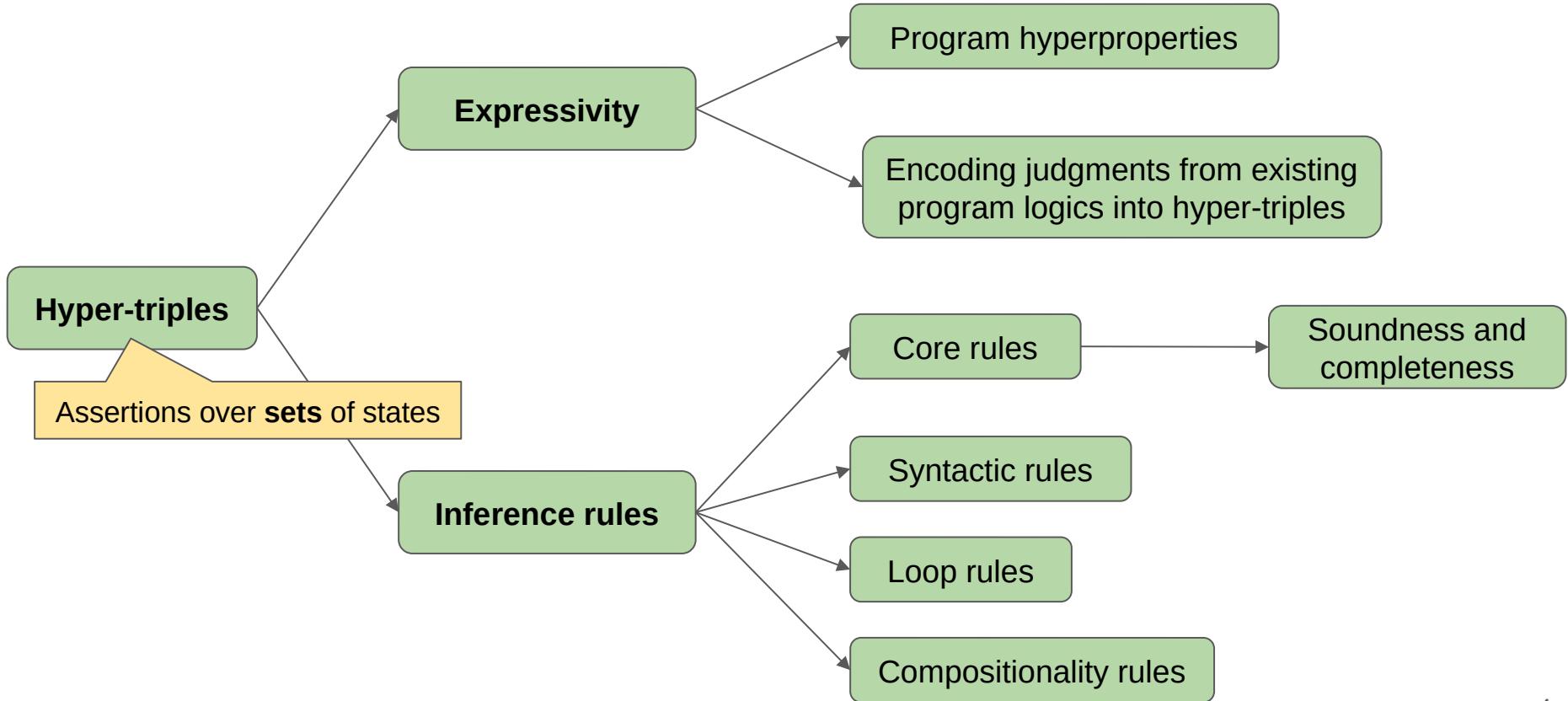
Contributions



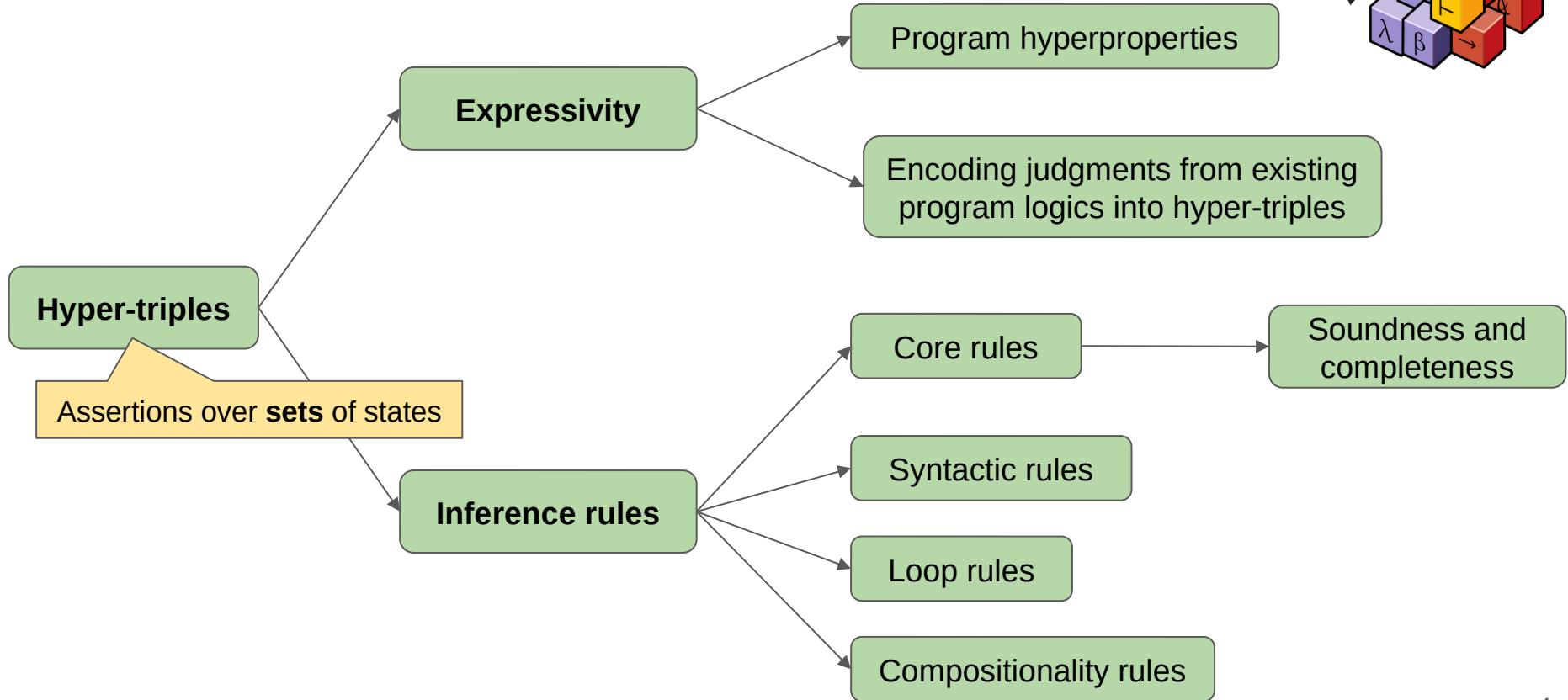
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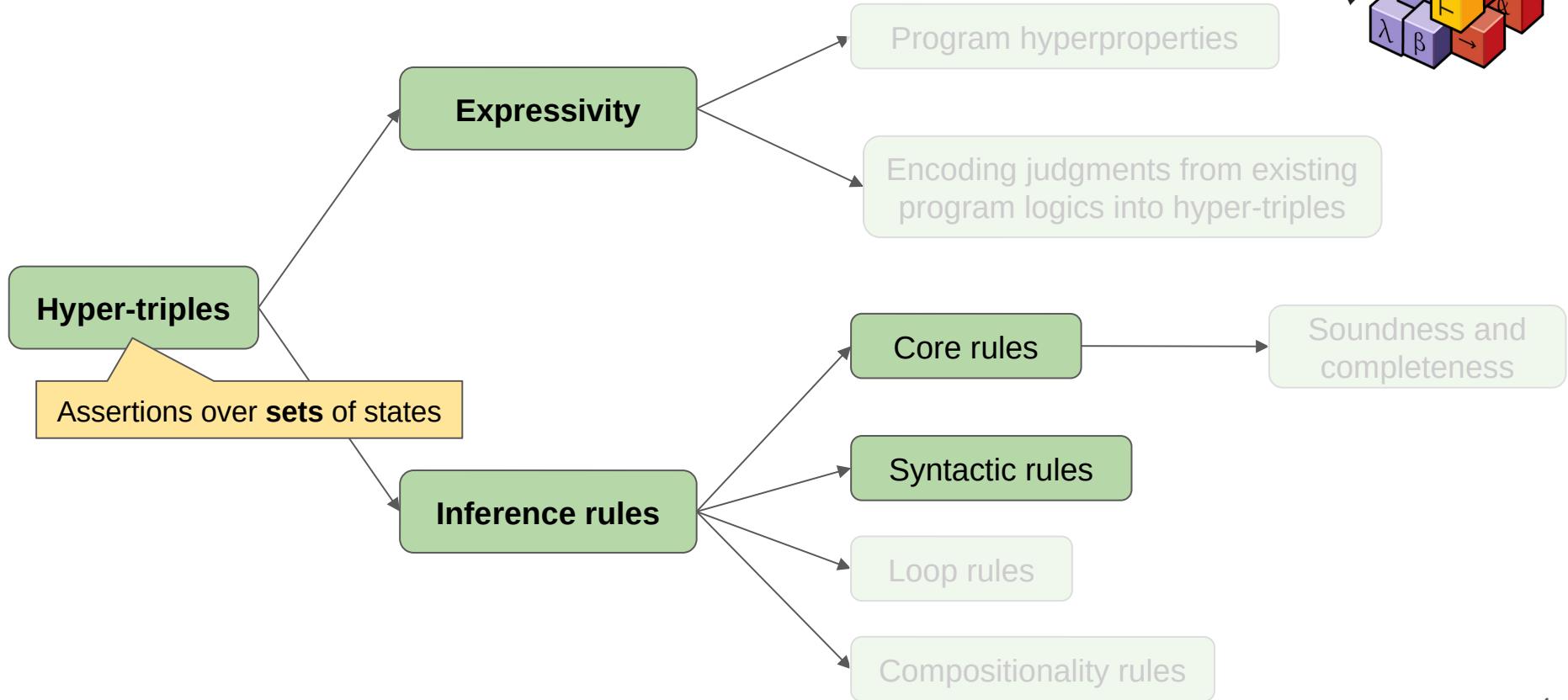
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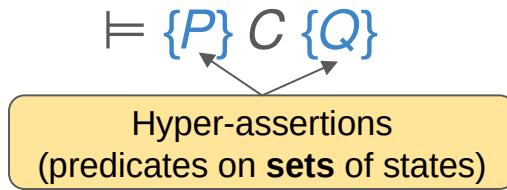
Contributions



Hyper-Triples: Tracking **Sets** of States

$\models \{P\} C \{Q\}$

Hyper-Triples: Tracking **Sets** of States

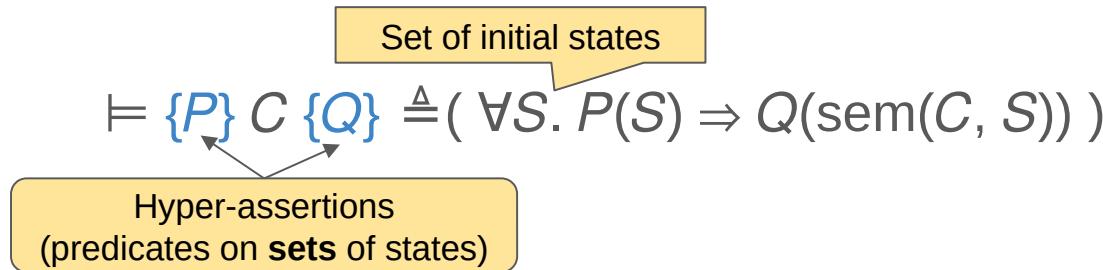


Hyper-Triples: Tracking **Sets** of States

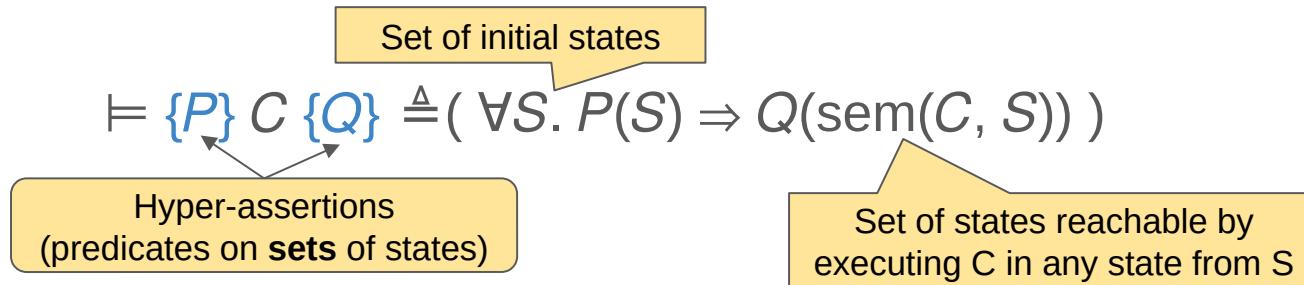
$$\models \{P\} C \{Q\} \triangleq (\forall S. P(S) \Rightarrow Q(\text{sem}(C, S)))$$

Hyper-assertions
(predicates on **sets** of states)

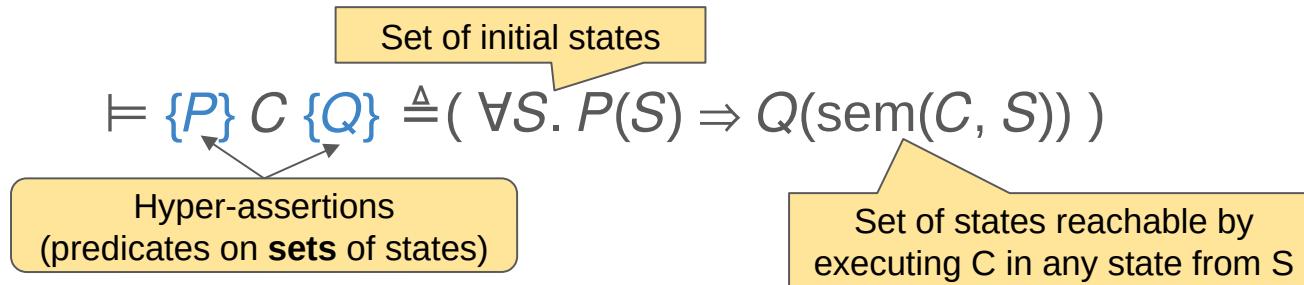
Hyper-Triples: Tracking **Sets** of States



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Hyper-Triples: Tracking **Sets** of States



$$\text{sem}(C, S) \triangleq \{ \sigma' \mid \exists \sigma \in S. \langle C, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma' \}$$

Hyper-Triples: Tracking **Sets** of States

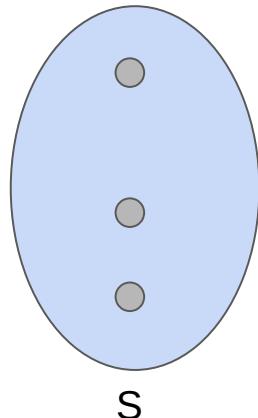
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Set of initial states

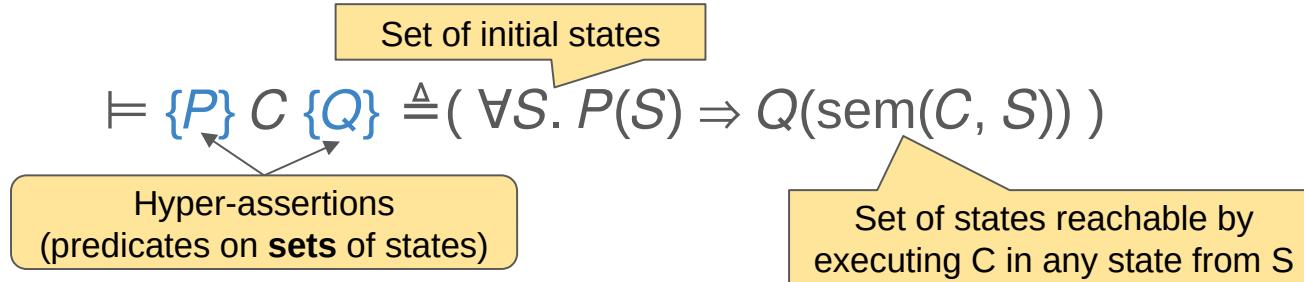
Hyper-assertions
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Set of states reachable by
executing C in any state from S

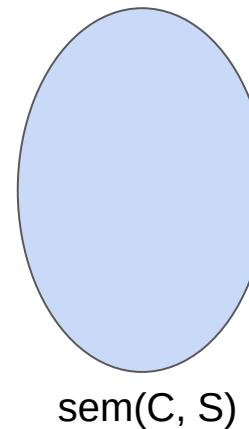
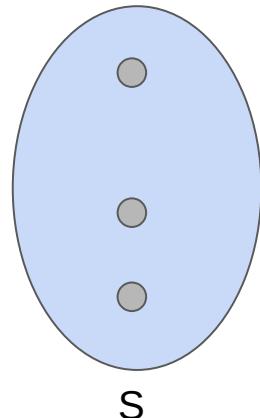
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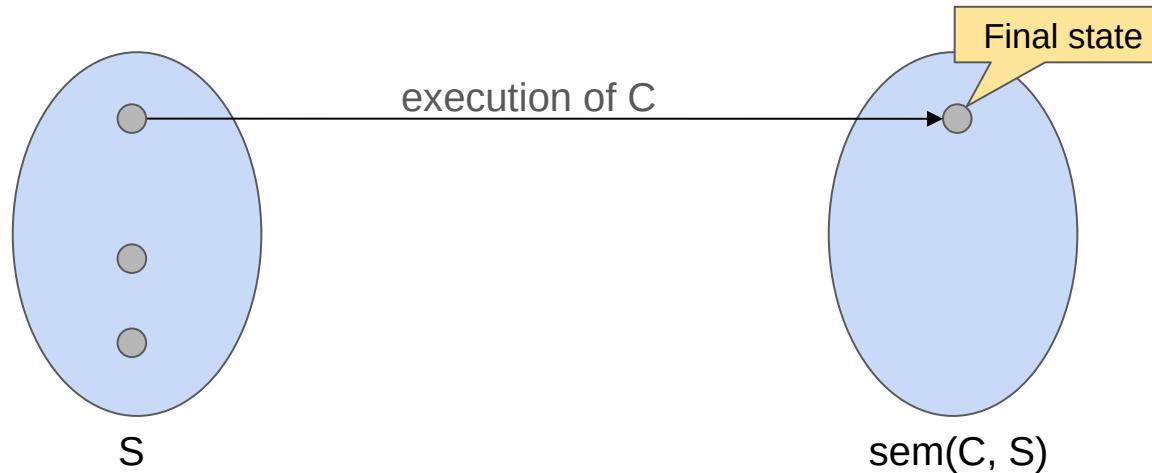


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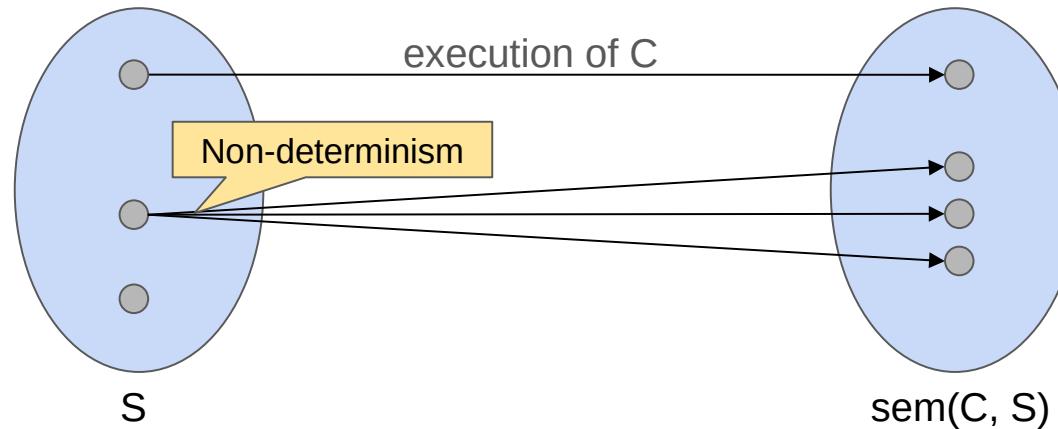
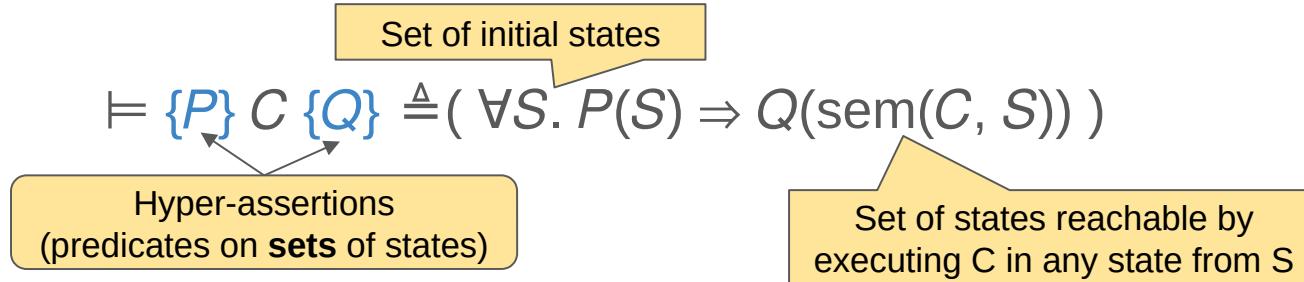
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Set of initial states
Hyper-assertions (predicates on **sets** of states)
Set of states reachable by executing C in any state from S

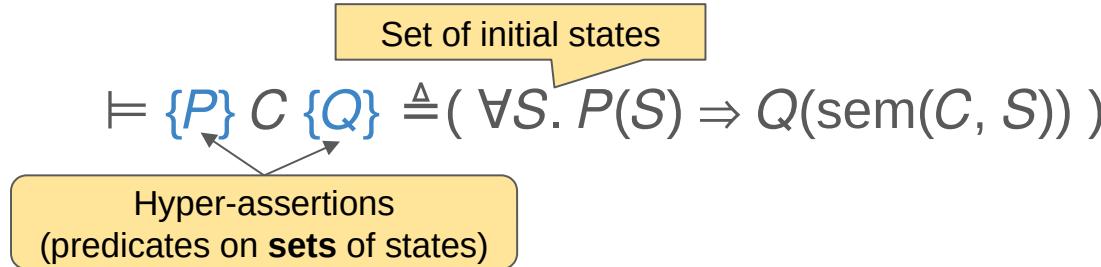
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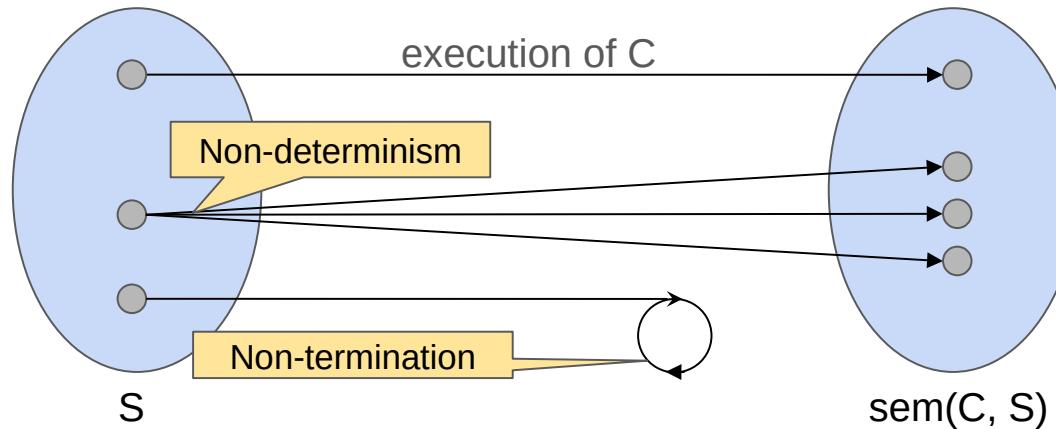
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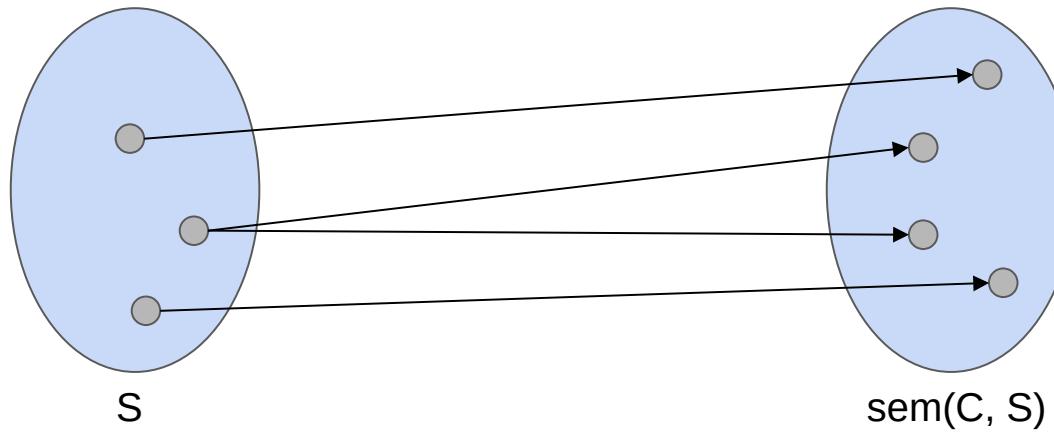
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Non-interference (public input x, public output y)

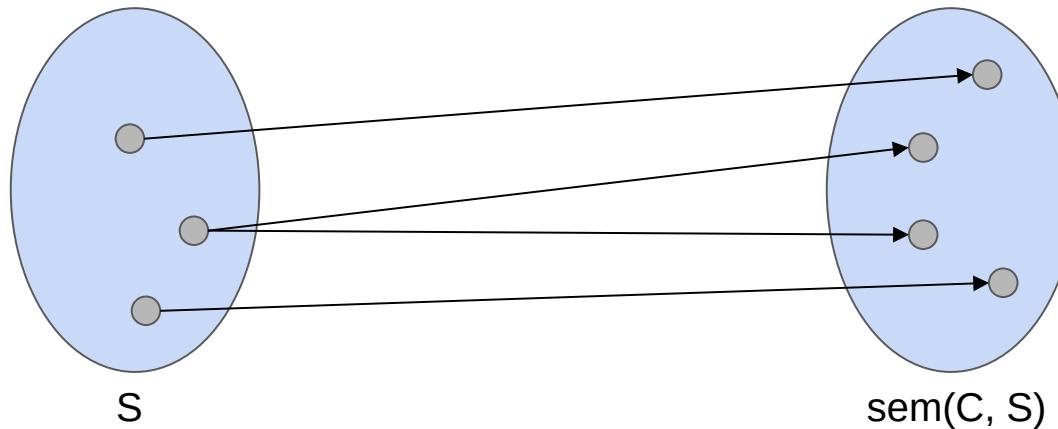


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$$\{\forall \langle \sigma_1 \rangle. \forall \langle \sigma_2 \rangle. \sigma_1(x) = \sigma_2(x)\} C \{\forall \langle \sigma_1 \rangle. \forall \langle \sigma_2 \rangle. \sigma_1(y) = \sigma_2(y)\}$$



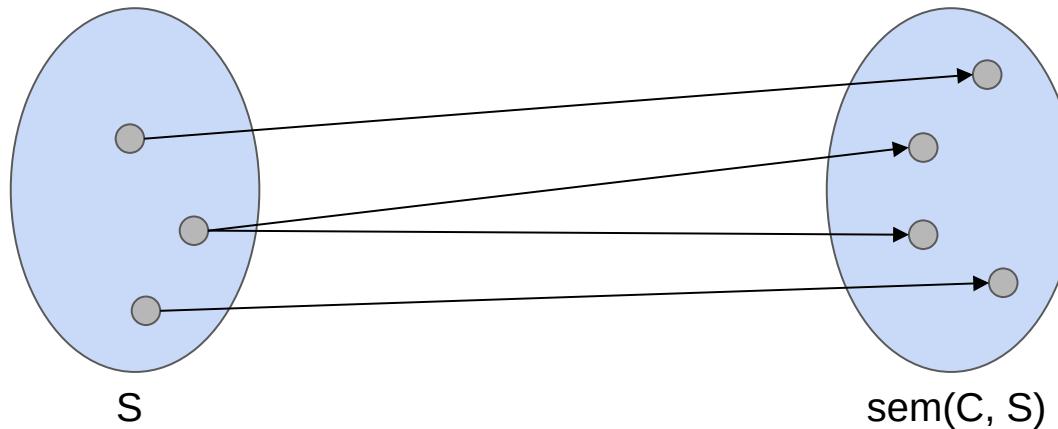
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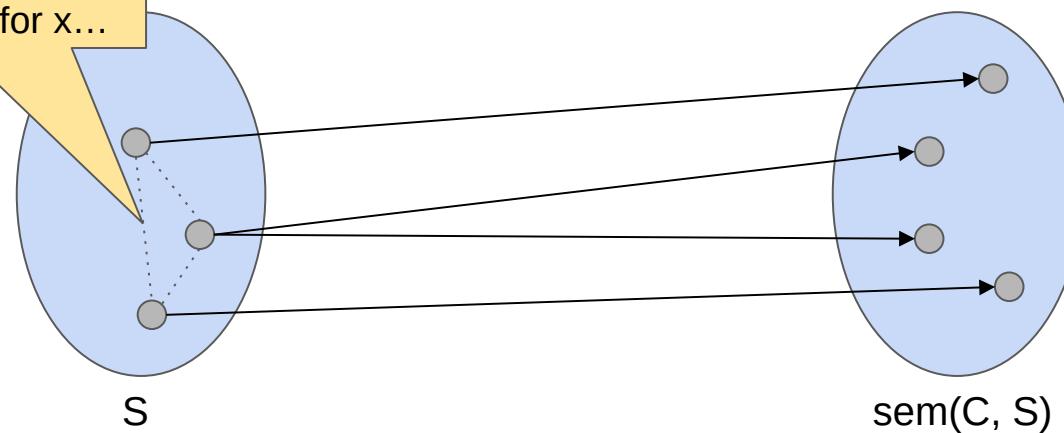
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If all initial states have
the same value for x ...



Examples

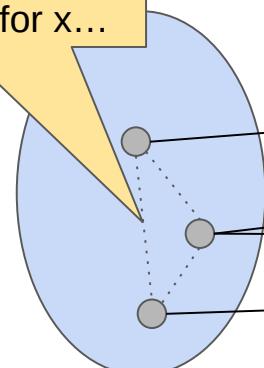
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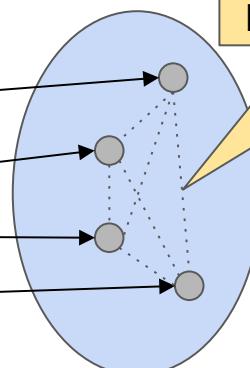
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If all initial states have
the same value for x...



S

... then all final states
have the same value for y

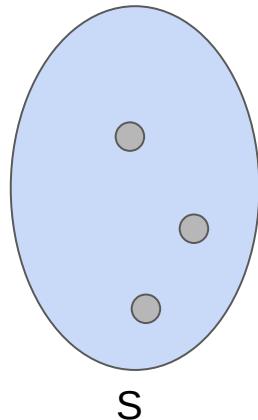


$\text{sem}(C, S)$

Examples

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Monotonicity (input x, output y)

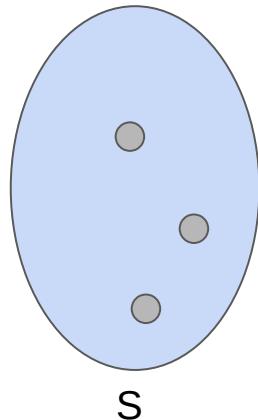


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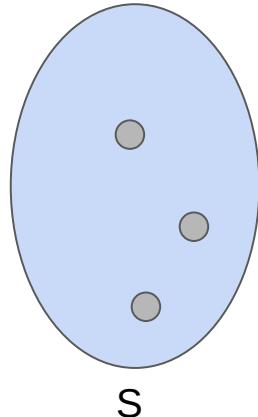
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Only satisfiable by the empty set

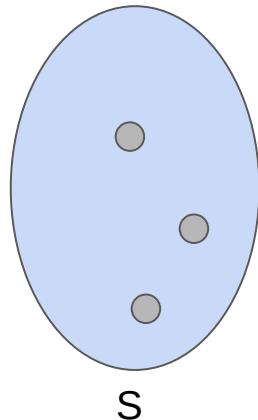


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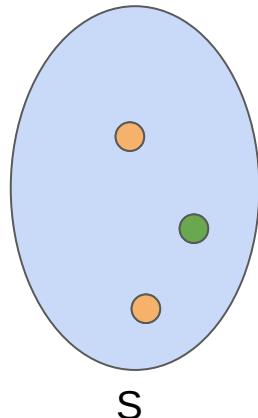
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Monotonicity (input x, output y)

$$\cancel{\{ \forall \langle \sigma_1 \rangle. \forall \langle \sigma_2 \rangle. \sigma_1(x) > \sigma_2(x) \} \subset \{ \forall \langle \sigma_1 \rangle. \forall \langle \sigma_2 \rangle. \sigma_1(y) > \sigma_2(y) \}}$$

$$\{ \forall \langle \sigma_1 \rangle. \forall \langle \sigma_2 \rangle. \sigma_1(t)=1 \wedge \sigma_2(t)=2 \Rightarrow \sigma_1(x) > \sigma_2(x) \} \subset \{ \forall \langle \sigma_1 \rangle. \forall \langle \sigma_2 \rangle. \sigma_1(t)=1 \wedge \sigma_2(t)=2 \Rightarrow \sigma_1(y) > \sigma_2(y) \}$$



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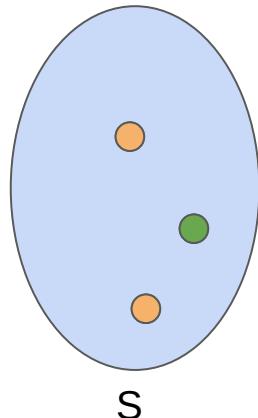
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Monotonicity (input x, output y)

logical tag to identify executions

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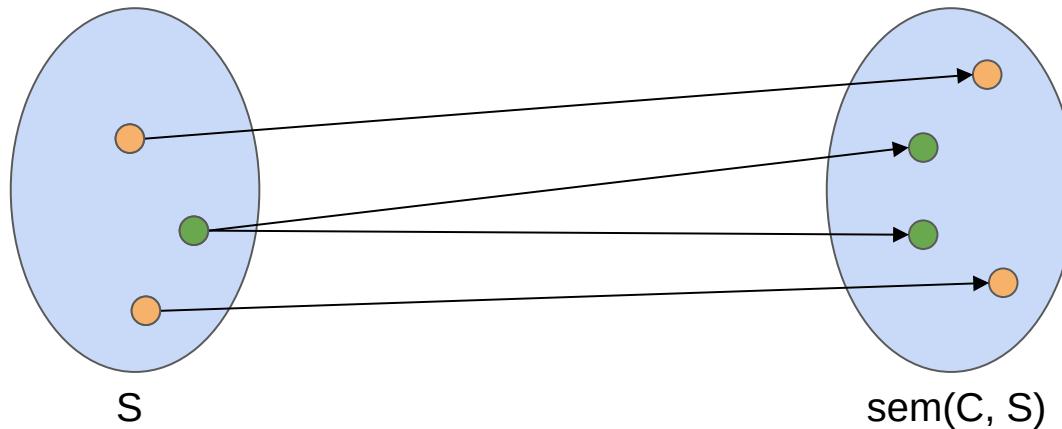
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Monotonicity (input x , output y)

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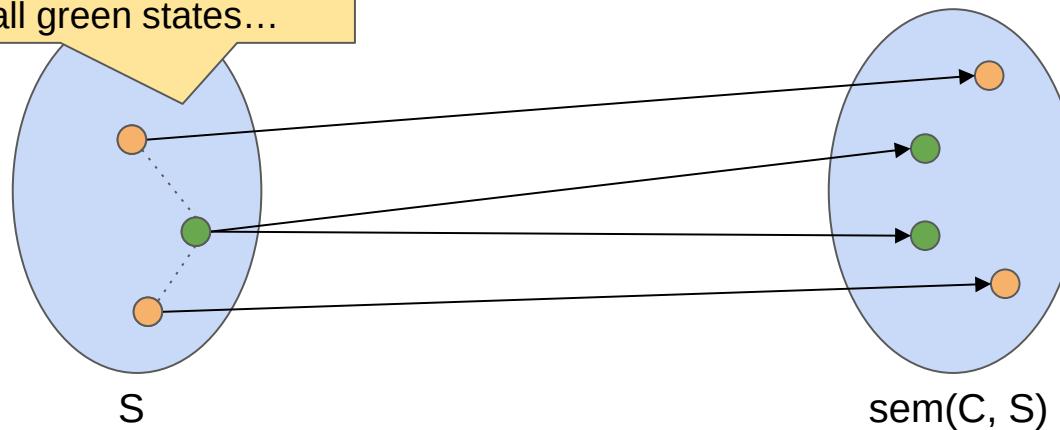
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If all initial orange states have a larger value for x than all green states...



Examples

$$\models \{P\} C \{Q\} \triangleq (\forall S. P(S) \Rightarrow Q(\text{sem}(C, S)))$$

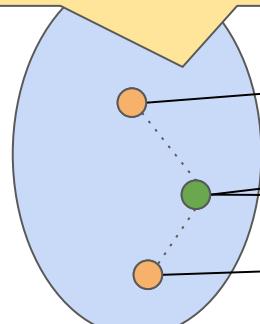
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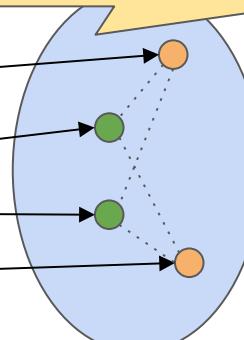
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If all initial orange states have a larger value for x than all green states...



S

... then all final orange states have a larger value for y than all green states

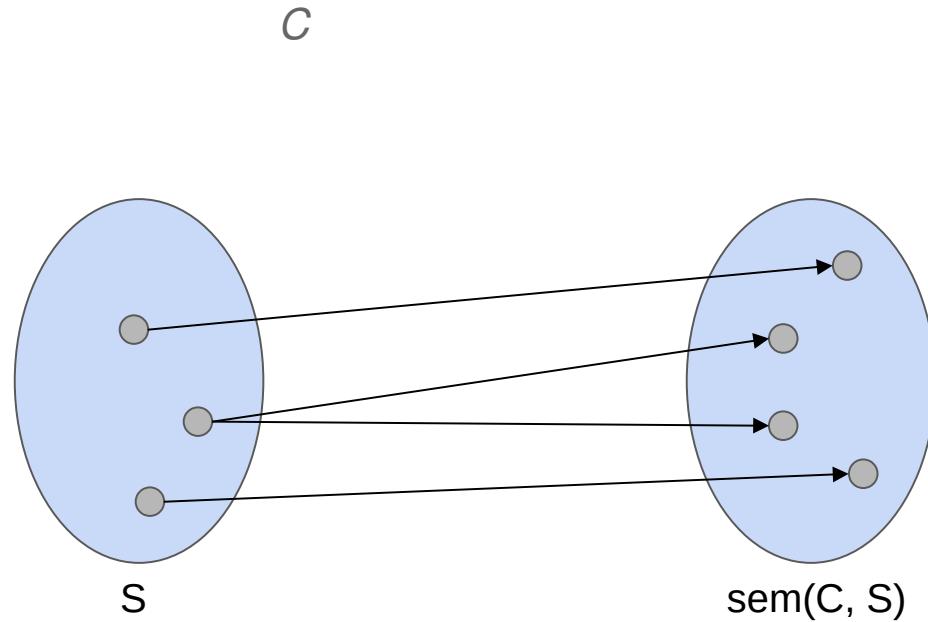


$\text{sem}(C, S)$

Examples

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Existence of a state with minimal values (for x and y)

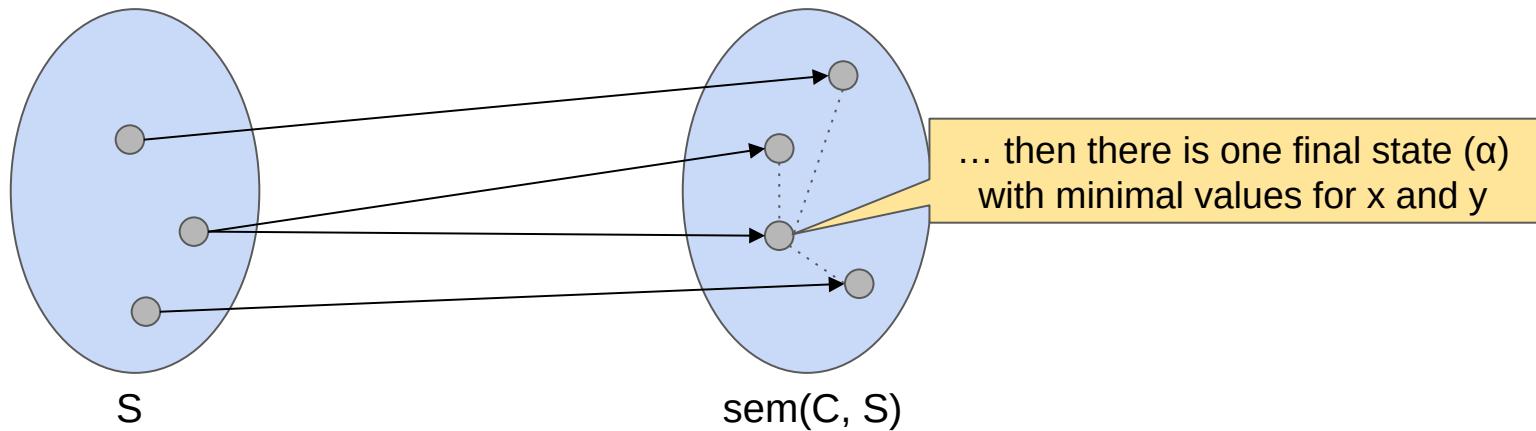


Examples

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Existence of a state with minimal values (for x and y)

$$C \quad \{ \exists \langle \alpha \rangle. \forall \langle \sigma \rangle. \alpha(x) \leq \sigma(x) \wedge \alpha(y) \leq \sigma(y) \}$$



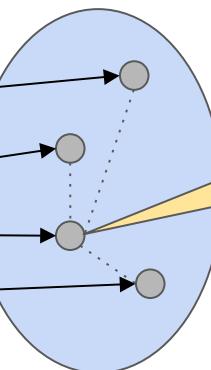
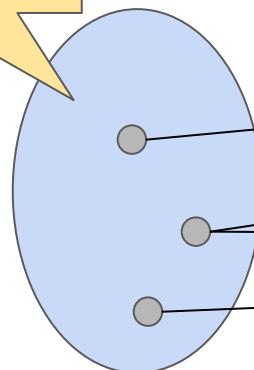
Examples

$$\models \{P\} C \{Q\} \triangleq (\forall S. P(S) \Rightarrow Q(\text{sem}(C, S)))$$

Existence of a state with minimal values (for x and y)

$$\{ \exists \langle \alpha \rangle \} C \{ \exists \langle \alpha \rangle. \forall \langle \sigma \rangle. \alpha(x) \leq \sigma(x) \wedge \alpha(y) \leq \sigma(y) \}$$

If there is at least one initial state...



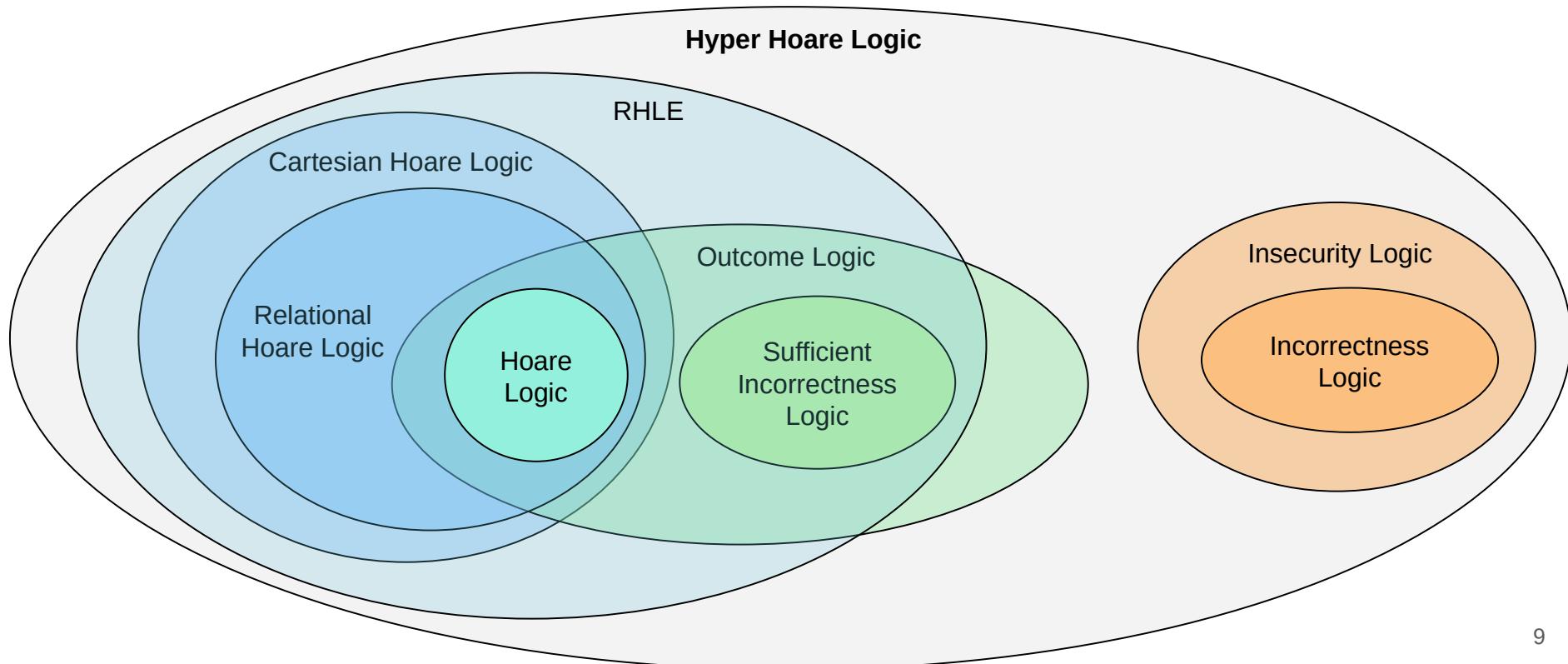
... then there is one final state (α) with minimal values for x and y

Expressivity: Judgments from Existing Logics

expressivity of judgments restricted to a **single non-deterministic IMP** program (no heap or probabilities)

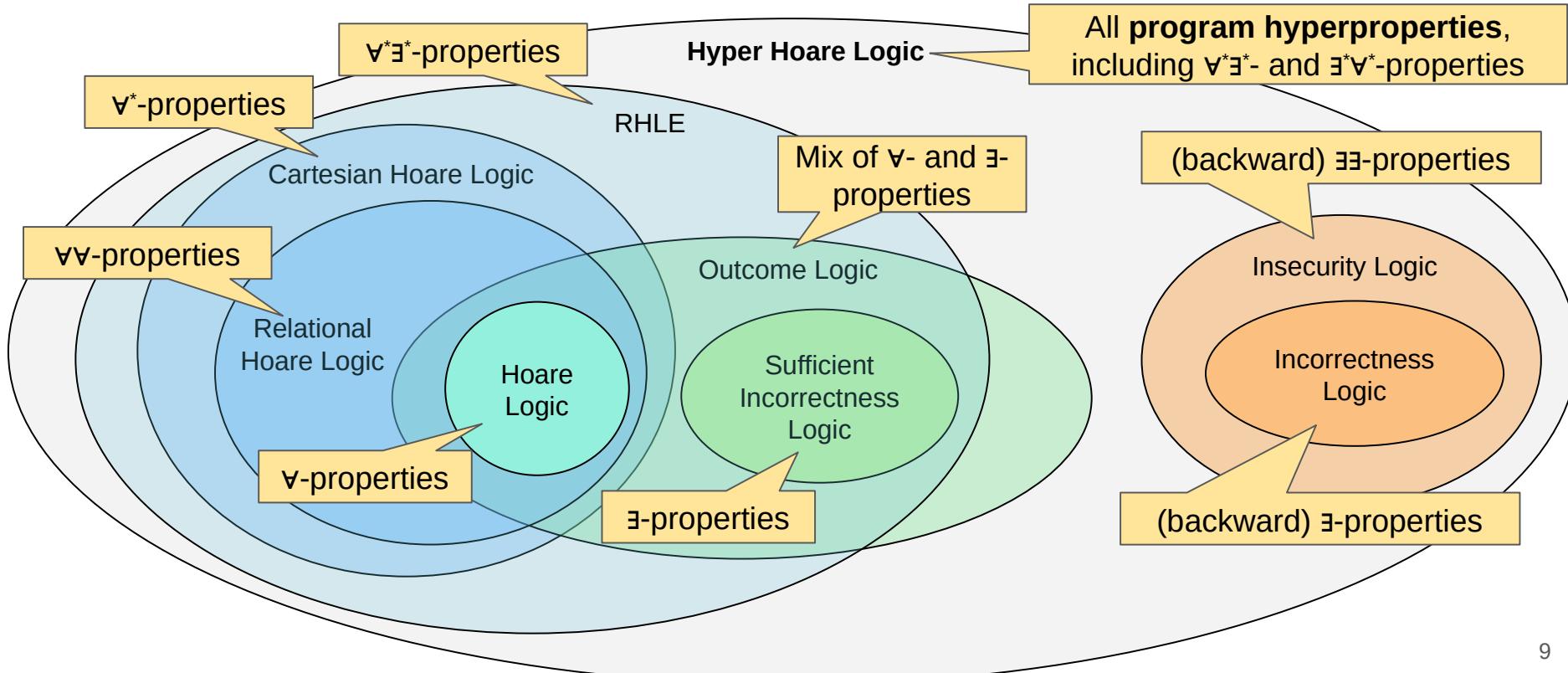
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Core Rules (Sound and Complete)

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Non-deterministic assignment

Stops the execution if b does not hold

Core Rules (Sound and Complete)

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Non-deterministic choice

Non-deterministic iteration

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$C ::= \text{skip} \mid x := e \mid x := \text{nonDet()} \mid \text{assume } b \mid C; C \mid C + C \mid C^*$

Non-deterministic choice

Non-deterministic iteration

$\text{if } (b) \{ C \} \text{ else } \{ C' \} \triangleq (\text{assume } b; C) + (\text{assume } \neg b; C')$

$\text{while } (b) \{ C \} \triangleq (\text{assume } b; C)^* ; \text{assume } \neg b$

Core Rules (Sound and Complete)

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4 standard rules

seq, skip, consequence, exist

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2 branching rules

choice, iteration

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choice, iteration

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$\exists S_1, S_2. S = S_1 \cup S_2 \wedge Q_1(S_1) \wedge Q_2(S_2)$

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Can be seen as **a syntactic substitution**
(for syntactic hyper-assertions)

$\exists S_1, S_2. S = S_1 \cup S_2 \wedge Q_1(S_1) \wedge Q_2(S_2)$

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Syntactic (Backward) Rules

$$A ::= b \mid e \geq e \mid A \vee A \mid A \wedge A \mid \forall y. A \mid \exists y. A \mid \forall \langle \varphi \rangle. A \mid \exists \langle \varphi \rangle. A$$

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Restricted interaction
with the set of states

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Restricted interaction
with the set of states

$$\{ \exists \langle \alpha \rangle. \alpha(r) = 0 \wedge (\forall \langle \sigma \rangle. \alpha(x) \leq \sigma(x)) \}$$

assume $r \geq 0$

$$y := x + r$$
$$\{ \exists \langle \alpha \rangle. \forall \langle \sigma \rangle. \alpha(x) \leq \sigma(x) \wedge \alpha(y) \leq \sigma(y) \}$$

Syntactic (Backward) Rules

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If there exists an initial state α with $r = 0$ and minimal value for x

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Then there exists a final state α with minimal values for x and y

$$\{ \exists \langle \alpha \rangle. \forall \langle \sigma \rangle. \alpha(x) \leq \sigma(x) \wedge \alpha(y) \leq \sigma(y) \}$$

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Syntactic (Backward) Rules

Precondition for **assignment** $y := e$

$\sigma(y) \rightsquigarrow e(\sigma)$ (for all quantified σ)

Syntactic substitution

$$\{ \exists \langle \alpha \rangle. \alpha(r) = 0 \wedge (\forall \langle \sigma \rangle. \alpha(x) \leq \sigma(x)) \}$$

assume $r \geq 0$

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→ $y := x + r$

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→ **assume** $r \geq 0$

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Syntactic (Backward) Rules

Precondition for **assignment** $y := e$

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Proof obligation

{ $\exists \langle \alpha \rangle. \alpha(r) \geq 0 \wedge (\forall \langle \sigma \rangle. \alpha(x) \leq \sigma(x))$ }

{ $\exists \langle \alpha \rangle. \alpha(r) \geq 0 \wedge$

→ **assume** $r \geq 0$

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$y := x + r$

{ $\exists \langle \alpha \rangle. \forall \langle \sigma \rangle. \alpha(x) \leq \sigma(x) \wedge \alpha(y) \leq \sigma(y)$ }

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{ $\exists \langle \alpha \rangle. \alpha(r) \geq 0 \wedge (\forall \langle \sigma \rangle. \sigma(r) \geq 0 \Rightarrow$

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 $\{ \exists \langle \alpha \rangle. \alpha(r) \geq 0 \wedge (\forall \langle \sigma \rangle. \alpha(x) \leq \sigma(x)) \}$

Assumption
 $\{ \exists \langle \alpha \rangle. \alpha(r) \geq 0 \wedge (\forall \langle \sigma \rangle. \sigma(r) \geq 0 \Rightarrow$

→ **assume** $r \geq 0$

$\{ \exists \langle \alpha \rangle \forall \langle \sigma \rangle. \alpha(x) \leq \sigma(x) \wedge \alpha(x) + \alpha(r) \leq \sigma(x) + \sigma(r) \}$

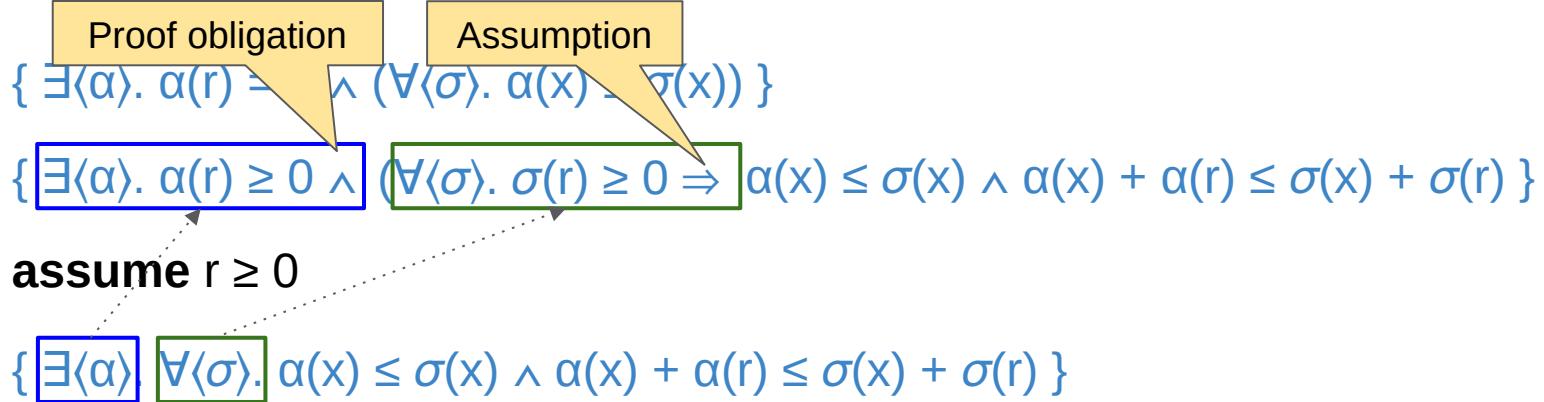
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Syntactic (Backward) Rules

Precondition for **assignment** $y := e$

- $\sigma(y) \rightsquigarrow e(\sigma)$ (for all quantified σ)

Precondition for **assume** b

- $\forall\langle\sigma\rangle. P \rightsquigarrow \forall\langle\sigma\rangle. b(\sigma) \Rightarrow P$
- $\exists\langle\sigma\rangle. P \rightsquigarrow \exists\langle\sigma\rangle. b(\sigma) \wedge P$

Proof obligation

$$\{ \exists\langle\alpha\rangle. \alpha(r) \geq 0 \wedge (\forall\langle\sigma\rangle. \alpha(x) \leq \sigma(x)) \}$$

Assumption

$$\{ \exists\langle\alpha\rangle. \alpha(r) \geq 0 \wedge (\forall\langle\sigma\rangle. \sigma(r) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \alpha(x) \leq \sigma(x) \wedge \alpha(x) + \alpha(r) \leq \sigma(x) + \sigma(r)) \}$$

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$$\{ \exists\langle\alpha\rangle. \forall\langle\sigma\rangle. \alpha(x) \leq \sigma(x) \wedge \alpha(y) \leq \sigma(y) \}$$

Syntactic (Backward) Rules

Precondition for **assignment** $y := e$

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Precondition for **assume** b

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{ $\exists\langle\alpha\rangle. \alpha(r) = 0 \wedge (\forall\langle\sigma\rangle. \alpha(x) \leq \sigma(x))$ }

Consequence rule



{ $\exists\langle\alpha\rangle. \alpha(r) \geq 0 \wedge (\forall\langle\sigma\rangle. \sigma(r) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \alpha(x) \leq \sigma(x) \wedge \alpha(x) + \alpha(r) \leq \sigma(x) + \sigma(r))$ }

assume $r \geq 0$

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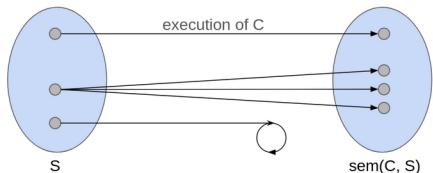


Hyper-Triples: Tracking Sets of States

$$\models \{P\} C \{Q\} \triangleq (\forall S. P(S) \Rightarrow Q(\text{sem}(C, S)))$$

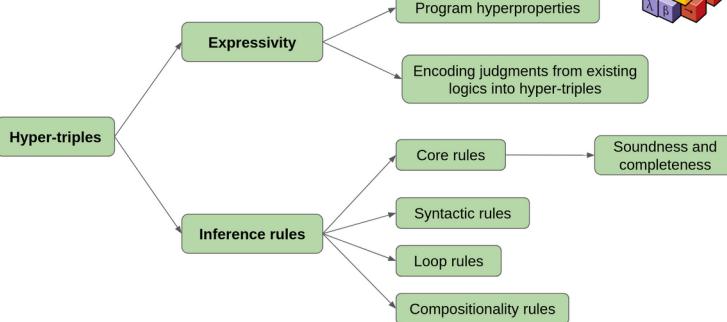
Hyper-assertions
(predicates on sets of states)

$$\text{sem}(C, S) \triangleq \{ \sigma' \mid \exists \sigma \in S. (C, \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma' \}$$



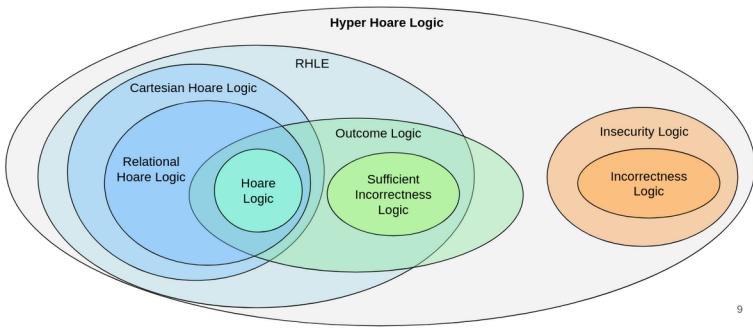
5

Contributions



Expressivity: Judgments from Existing Logics

expressivity of judgments for a single non-deterministic IMP program (no heap, no probabilities)



9

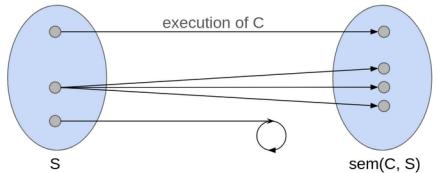


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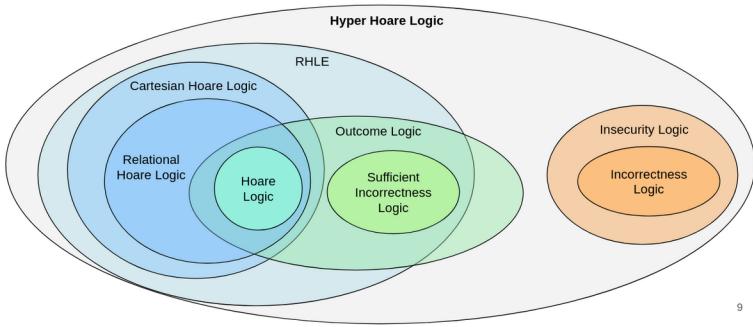
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5

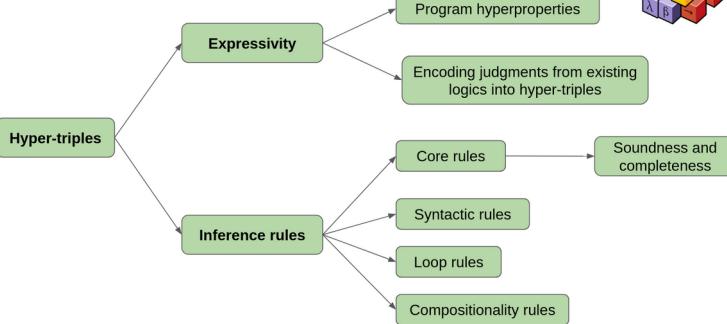
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expressivity of judgments for a single non-deterministic IMP program (no heap, no probabilities)



9

Contributions



Future work

- Automation
- Extension to relational properties (more than one program)
- Extension to heap-manipulating programs

Thank you for your attention!

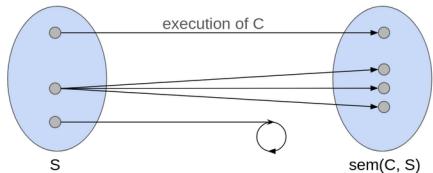


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Hyper-assertions
(predicates on sets of states)

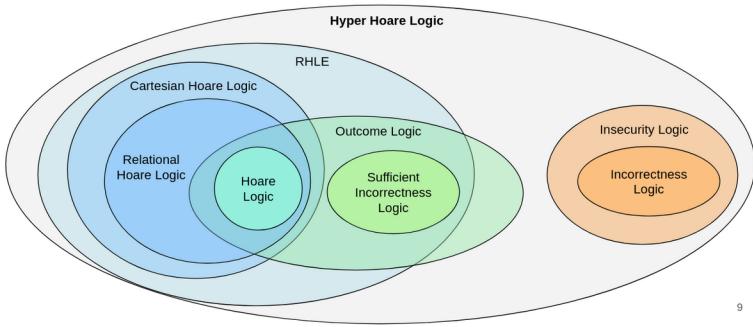
$$\text{sem}(C, S) \triangleq \{ \sigma' \mid \exists \sigma \in S. (C, \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma' \}$$



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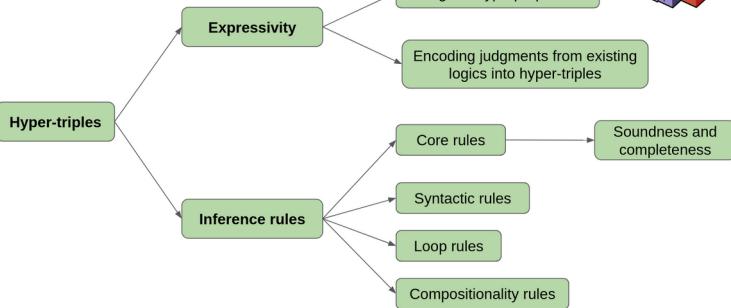
Expressivity: Judgments from Existing Logics

expressivity of judgments for a single non-deterministic IMP program (no heap, no probabilities)



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Contributions



Future work

- Automation
- Extension to relational properties (more than one program)
- Extension to heap-manipulating programs