

# Introduction to Verification

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<https://verus.rs/>





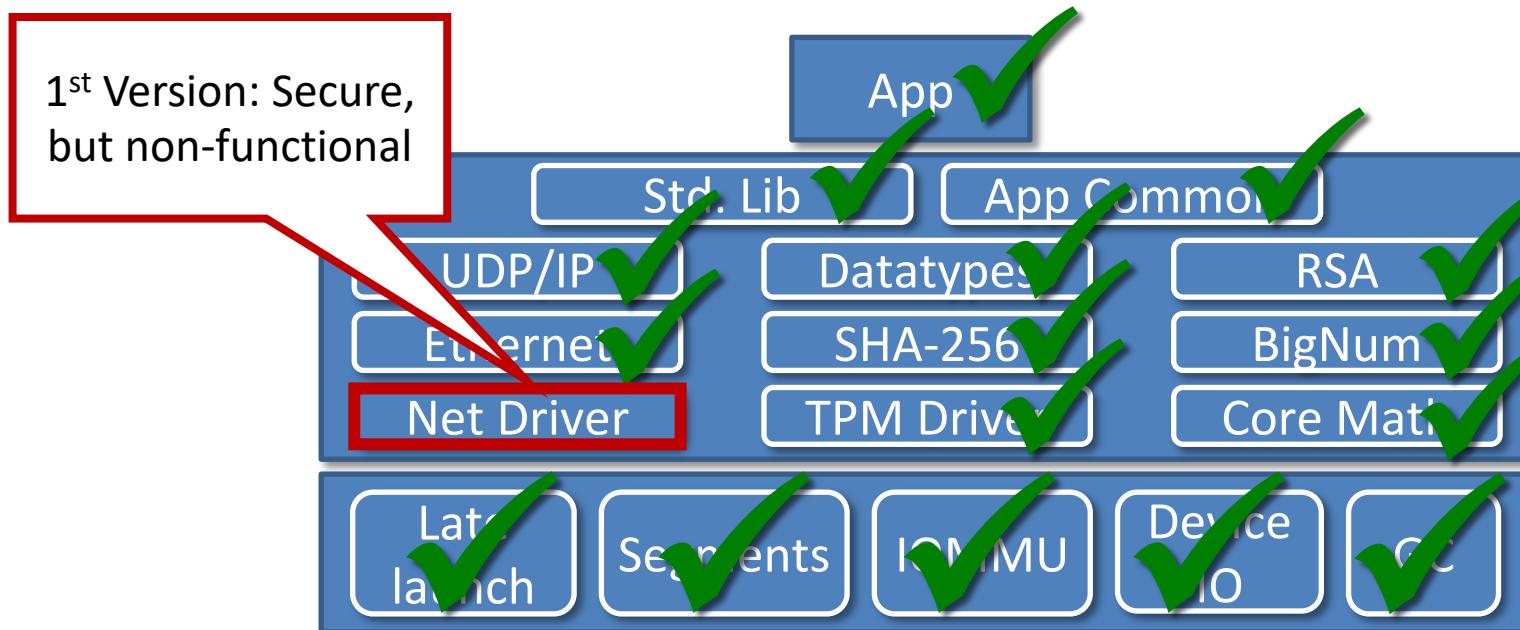
# Imagine a world...

- where code worked the 1<sup>st</sup> time you ran it
  - where code was proven to be
    - correct
    - secure
    - reliable
- at compile time!





# Verification can make it happen!

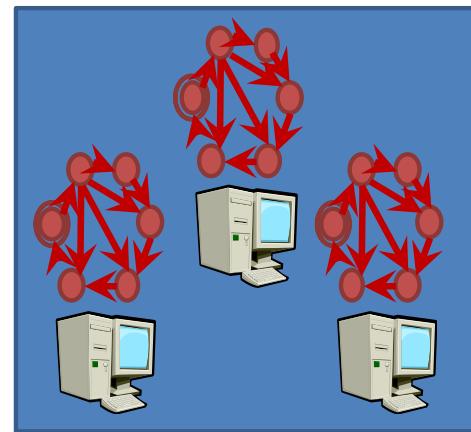


# Verification produces better systems



[Yang et al. 2011]

*CompCert is the only compiler we have tested for which Csmith cannot find wrong-code errors. This is not for lack of trying: we have devoted about six CPU-years to the task.*



[Fonseca et al. 2017]

*[N]one of these bugs were found in the distributed protocols of verified systems, despite that we specifically searched for protocol bugs and spent more than eight months in this process.*



[Fisher et al. 2017]

*A penetration testing expert at DARPA commented that the SMACCMCopter is probably ‘the most secure UAV on the planet.’*

# Verification can produce faster systems



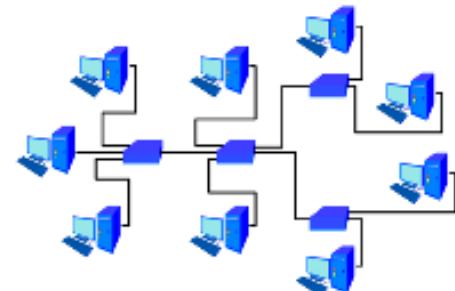
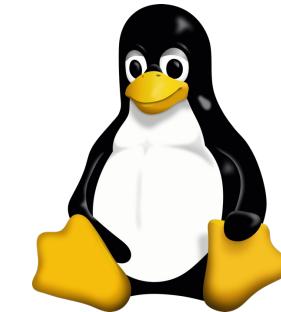
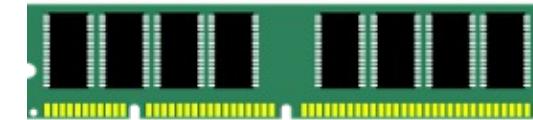
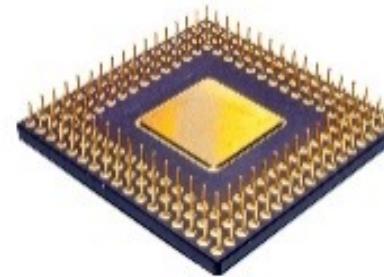
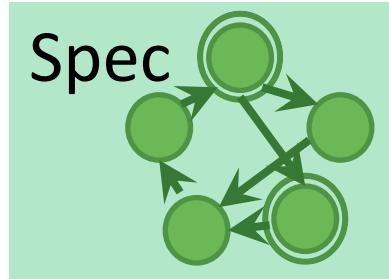
EverCrypt Crypto Provider

*matches or exceeds* the  
performance of state-of-the art  
(verified *or unverified*)  
implementations!

# Verification limitations



Proofs are subject to assumptions, not absolute!





# What is Verification?



# Is this program correct?

```
fn find_elt(elt: u64, elts: Vec<u64>) -> (result: Option<usize>)
{
    let mut i: usize = 0;
    while i < elts.len()
    {
        if elts[i] == elt {
            return Some(i);
        }
        i += 1;
    }
    None
}
```

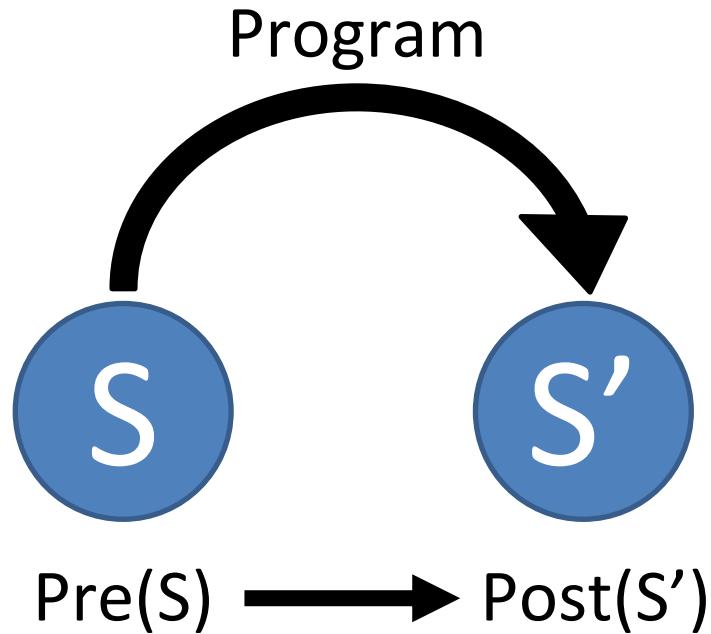
## Participation Question

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Unsure



# How would you argue this program is correct?

```
fn find_elt(elt: u64, elts: Vec<u64>) -> (result: Option<usize>)
{
    let mut i: usize = 0;
    while i < elts.len()
    {
        if elts[i] == elt {
            return Some(i);
        }
        i += 1;
    }
    None
}
```

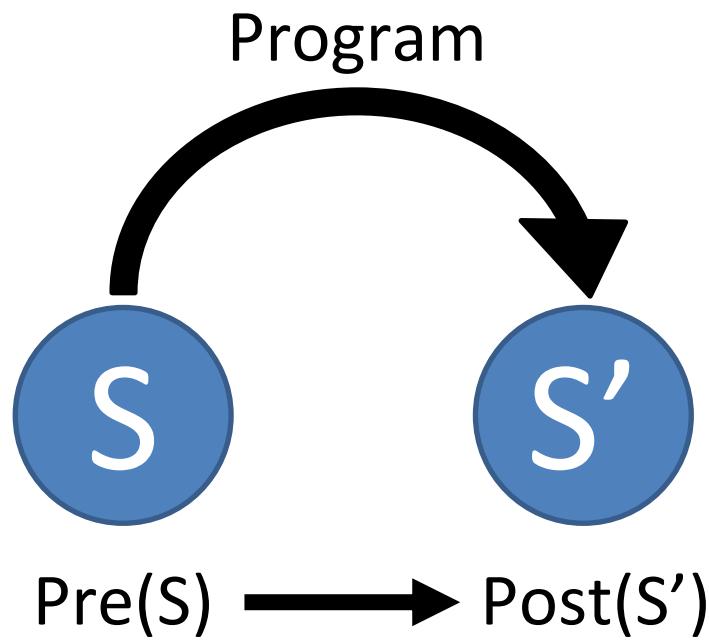




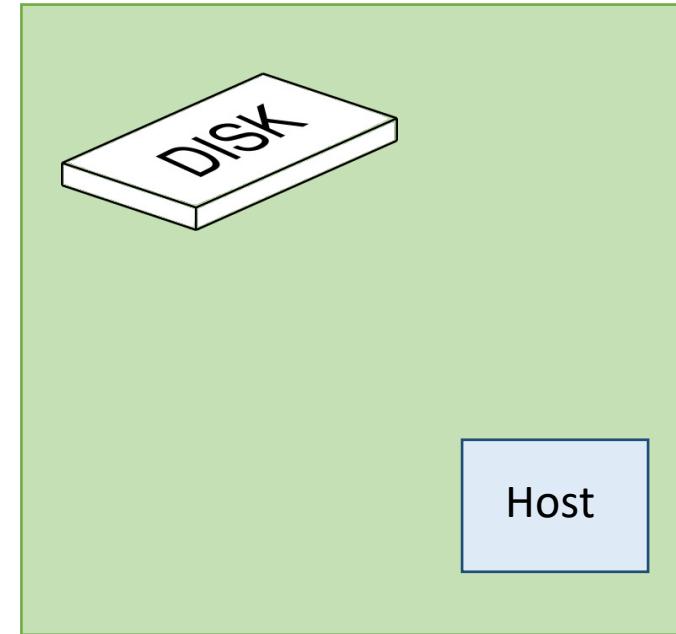
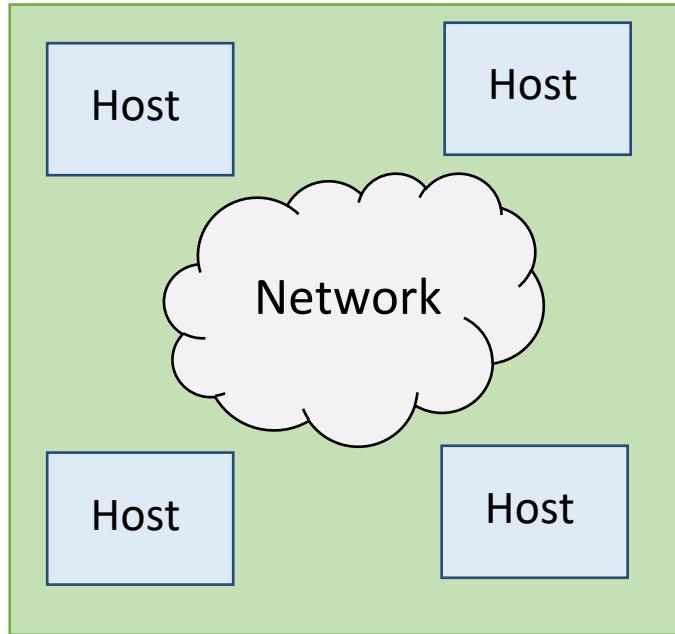
# How would you argue this program is correct?

```
fn find_elt(elt: u64, elts: Vec<u64>) -> (result: Option<usize>)
ensures
```

```
{
    let mut i: usize = 0;
    while i < elts.len()
    {
        if elts[i] == elt {
            return Some(i);
        }
        i += 1;
    }
    None
}
```



# Specifying more complex properties



- Network delivering packets
- Packet reordering
- Packet duplication
- Disk
- IO queue
- Command reordering
- Host failure
- Host **reinitialization**
- (Limited) spontaneous data corruption



# Verification in Practice



# Lots of academic examples

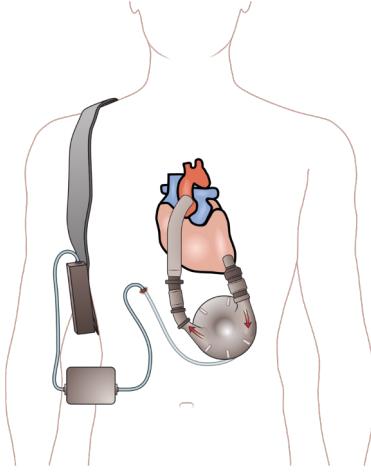
- Compilers (CompCert, CakeML, ...)
- Microkernels (seL4, Verve, Atmosphere, ...)
- Secure applications (Ironclad, Knox, ...)
- File systems (FSCQ, Yggdrasil, ...)
- Distributed systems (Ironfleet, Verdi, Ivy,...)
- Cryptographic libraries (Evercrypt, SAW, ...)
- Database optimizations (Cosette, ...)

# Commercial Applications, safety

- aviation
- traffic management
- medical
- space



NATS iFACTS system (UK)



LifeFlow ventricular  
assist device  
(University of Virginia)



EuroFighter Typhoon  
(Eurofighter Jagdflugzeug GmbH)  
(Airbus, BAE Systems, Alenia Aermacchi)



CubeSat  
(Vermont Technical College)



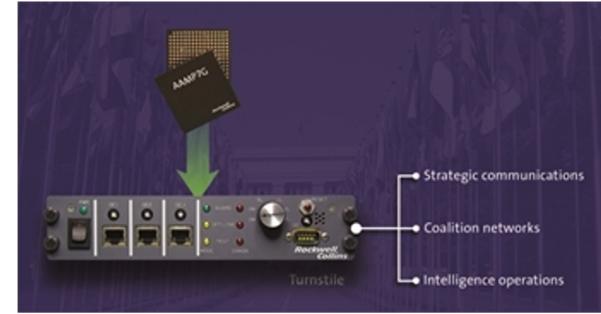
**ARINC**  
ACAMS system

# Commercial Applications, security

- cross-domain guard
- smart card OS
- multi-level workstation



MULTOS,  
open standard by  
MULTOS Consortium



Turnstile, and SecureOne,  
by Rockwell Collins



by Secunet



# Commercial Applications, software services



amazon | science

AUTOMATED REASONING

How we b  
automate  
differentia

The new developme  
Cedar authorization-

By [Mike Hicks](#)  
May 10, 2023

## Proving the correctness of AWS authorization

**Lucas Wagner**  
(he/him)  
Sr. Applied Science Manager  
Amazon Web Services

**Sean McLaughlin**  
(he/him)  
Principal Applied Scientist  
Amazon Web Services

aws

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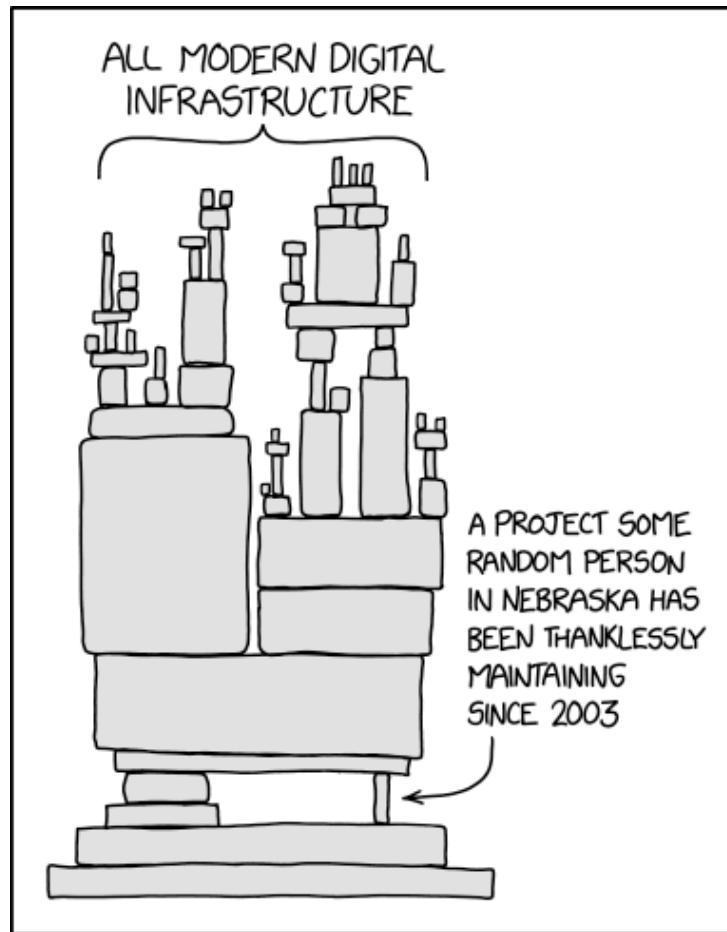


# Brief Verus Overview



# Verus's Goal

Verify components at the **foundation** of modern computing



File Systems  
Databases  
Operating Systems  
Distributed Systems  
Memory allocators  
...

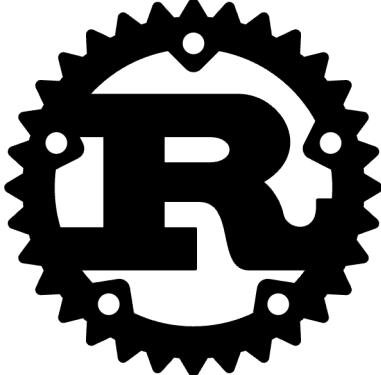


# Writing Systems Code is Hard!

- Few abstractions
- Memory layout matters
- No garbage collection
- Performance critical
  - Concurrency!



# Rust Ensures Fast, Safe Systems Code



- Rust is like C/C++:
    - Low-level pointer manipulation
    - No garbage collector
    - Structs inside structs
    - In-place mutation of fields
  - Rust is like Haskell/ML:
    - Type-safe & thread-safe
    - Algebraic datatypes
    - Pattern matching
    - Side effects are restricted
- Rust is unique:
    - Linear types
    - Borrowing



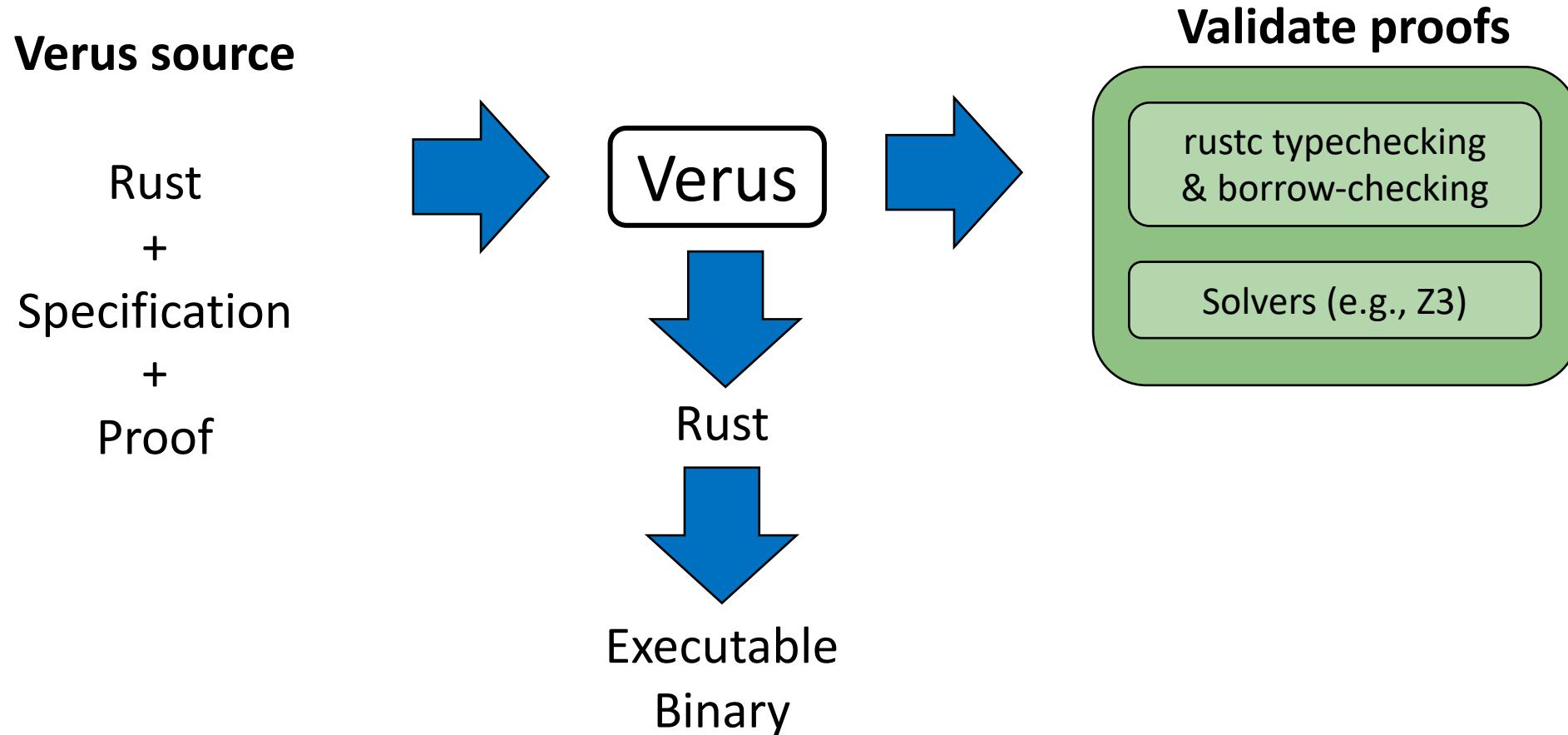
# Verus: Verifying Rust Code

- Mathematically prove code is correct/reliable/secure
- Focus on fast, deterministic proof automation for systems code
- Ergonomic reasoning about (highly complex) concurrent code

Result: Scaling verification to large, complex systems



# How Does Verus Work?



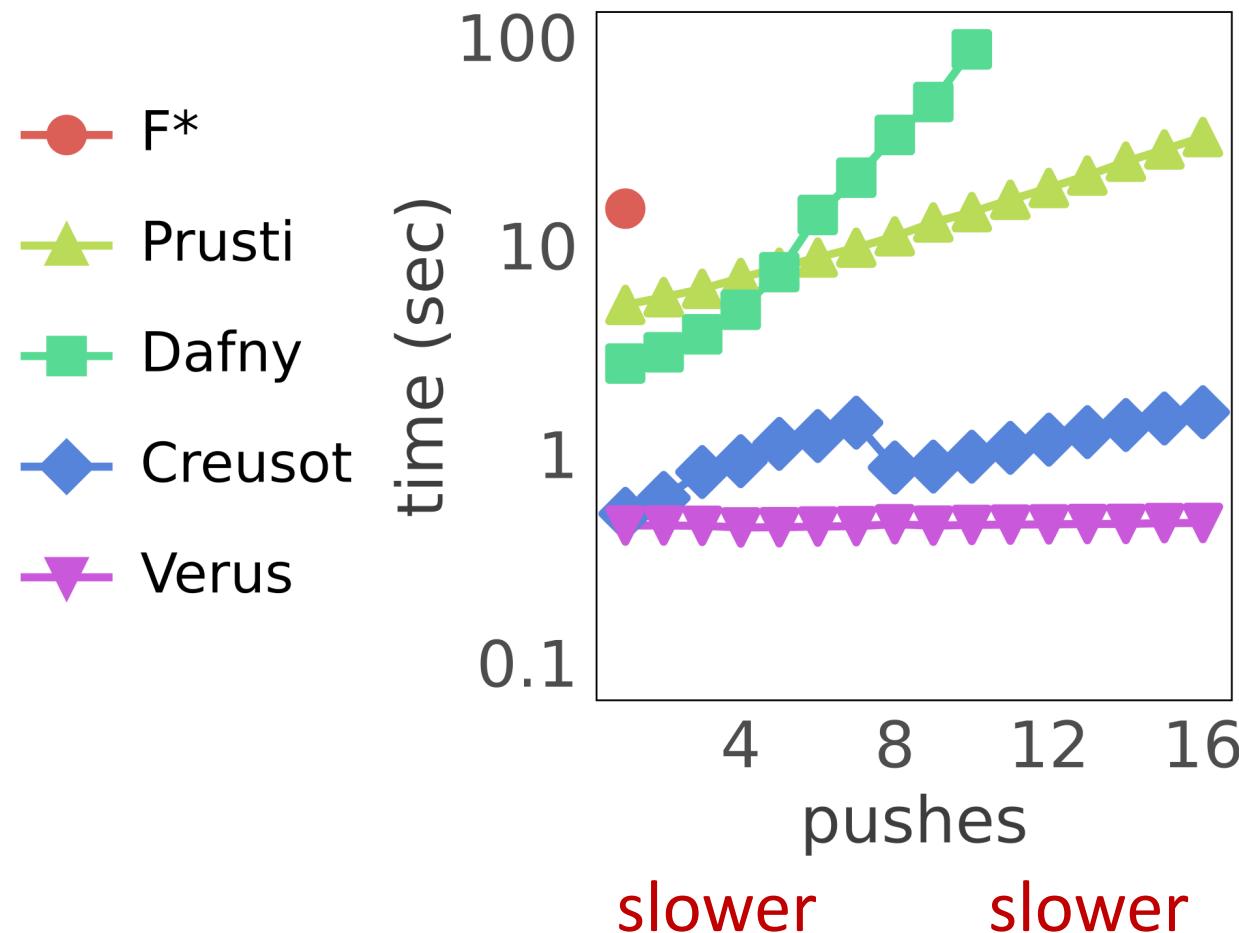


# Verification Perf: Milli Benchmarks

	Time (seconds)	
	Single	
Verus		<b>Milli Benchmark 1</b> Verify that a singly-linked list refines a sequence
Creusot		<b>Milli Benchmark 2</b> Verify that a doubly-linked list refines a sequence
Dafny		
F*		
Prusti	3-30x slower	22-56x slower



# Verification Perf: Milli Benchmarks



## Milli Benchmark 1

Verify that a singly-linked list refines a sequence

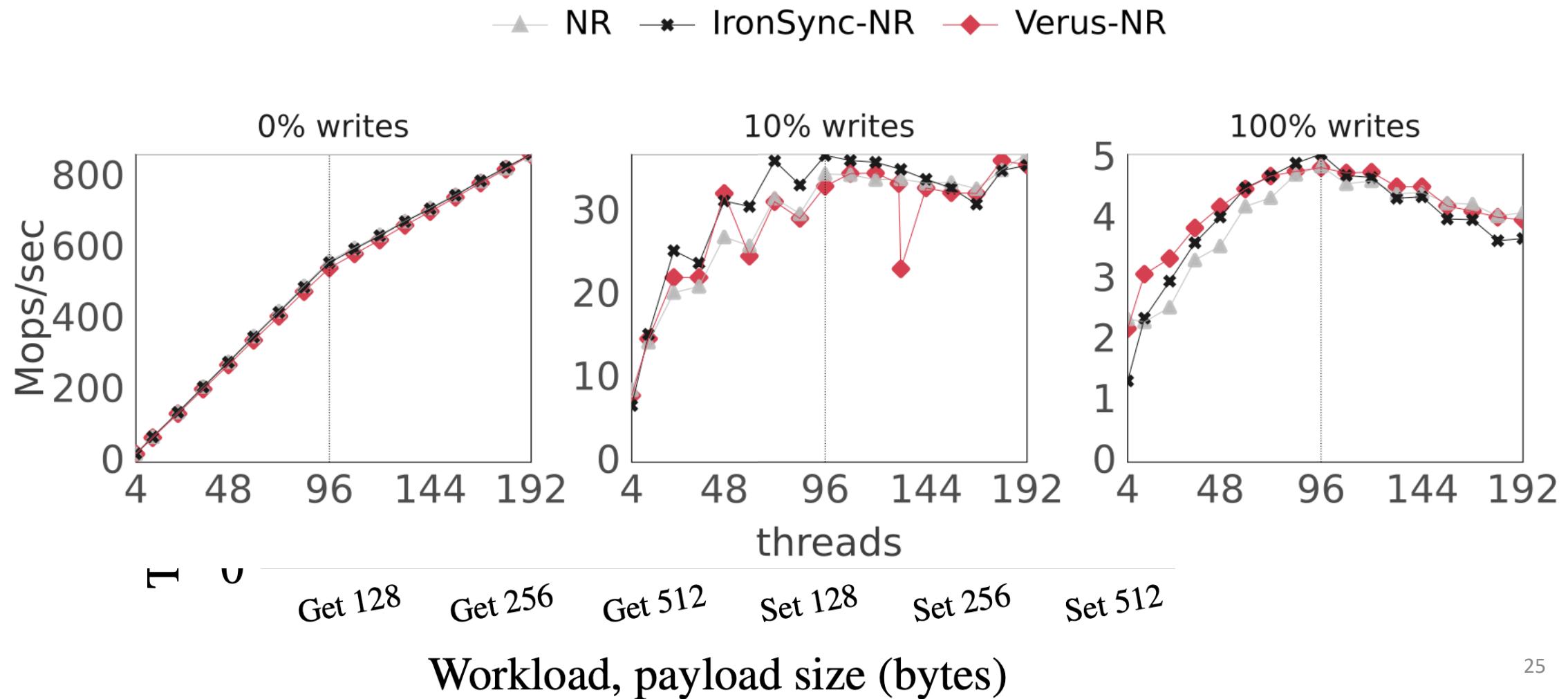
## Milli Benchmark 2

Verify that a doubly-linked list refines a sequence

## Milli Benchmark 3

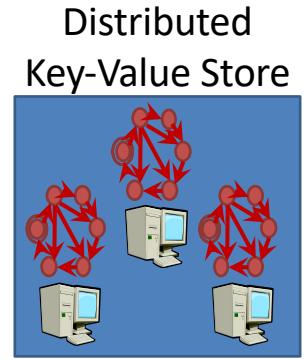
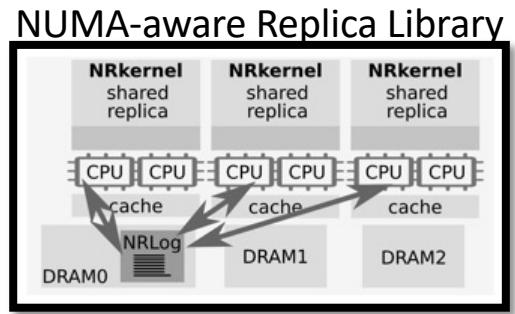
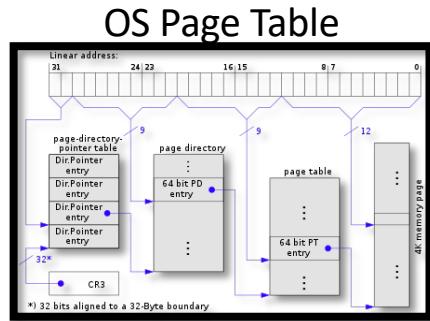
Push values onto multiple singly-linked lists and verify the resulting lists have the right values

# Verification Perf: Macro Benchmarks





# Verus Verified Systems



Concurrent  
Memory Allocator



Persistent-  
Memory Log



Kubernetes  
Controllers



Security Module for  
Confidential VMs





# Proofs are becoming cheaper!

## Atmosphere: Towards Practical Verified Kernels in Rust

Xiangdong Chen\*  
University of Utah

Zhaofeng Li\*  
University of Utah

Lukas Mesicek  
University of Utah

Vikram Narayanan  
University of Utah

Anton Burtsev  
University of Utah

### Abstract

Historically, development of formally-verified operating systems was a challenging, time-consuming undertaking that relied on a narrow formal verification expertise and required significant manual effort.

kernel rests on the proofs about physical and virtual memory, low-level details of memory and resource management, lifetimes of numerous kernel data structures, correctness of synchronization in a parallel and concurrent environment, implementation of recursive data structures that are opti-

Name	Language	Spec Lang.	Proof-to-Code Ratio
seL4	C+Asm	Isabelle/HOL	20:1 [28]
CertiKOS	C+Asm	Coq	14.9:1 [20]
SeKVM	C+Asm	Coq	6.9:1 [33]
Ironclad	Dafny	Dafny	4.8:1 [24]
NrOS	Rust	Verus (Rust eDSL)	10:1 [7]
Atmosphere	Rust	Verus (Rust eDSL)	2.3:1

# Trying Verus



```
use builtin::*;

verus! {

fn min(x: i32, y: i32) -> (m: i32)
ensures
    m == x || m == y,
    m <= y,
    m <= x,
{
    if x <= y {
        y
    } else {
        y
    }
}
} // verus!

example.rs [rust] utf-8 84% 2:
```

Verus Playground https://play.verus-lang.org/ VERIFY ► BASIC VERSION SHARE CONFIG ?

unique\_seq\_to\_set in vstd::seq x verus-lang.github.io/verusdoc/vstd/seq\_lib/fn.unique\_seq...

Click or press 'S' to search, '?' for more options... ?

**Function vstd::seq\_lib::unique\_seq\_to\_set** [source](#) [-]

**Macros**

[assert\\_seqs\\_equal](#)

**Functions**

[seq\\_to\\_set\\_is\\_finite](#)  
[seq\\_to\\_set\\_is\\_finite\\_br...](#)  
**unique\_seq\_to\_set**

pub proof fn unique\_seq\_to\_set<A>(seq: Seq<A>)

[−] requires seq.no\_duplicates(),  
ensures seq.len() == seq.to\_set().len(),

A sequence of unique items, when converted to a set, produces a set with matching length