



COMP4161

Advanced Topics in Software Verification

C

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Last Time

- Deep and shallow embeddings
- Isabelle records
- Nondeterministic State Monad with Failure
- Monadic Weakest Precondition Rules

Content

→ Foundations & Principles

- Intro, Lambda calculus, natural deduction [1,2]
- Higher Order Logic, Isar (part 1) [2,3^a]
- Term rewriting [3,4]

→ Proof & Specification Techniques

- Inductively defined sets, rule induction [4,5]
- Datatype induction, primitive recursion [5,7]
- General recursive functions, termination proofs [7]
- Proof automation, Isar (part 2) [8^b]
- Hoare logic, proofs about programs, invariants [8,9]
- C verification [9,10]
- Practice, questions, exam prep [10^c]

^aa1 due; ^ba2 due; ^ca3 due

wp

apply (*wp extra_wp_rules*)

Tactic for automatic application of **weakest precondition rules**

- Originally developed by Thomas Sewell, NICTA, for the seL4 proofs
- Knows about a huge collection of existing wp rules for monads
- Works best when precondition is a schematic variable
- related tool: **wpc** for Hoare reasoning over **case** statements

When used with **AutoCorres**, allows automated reasoning about C programs.

Today we will learn about AutoCorres and C verification.

Demo

Introduction to AutoCorres and wp

A Brief Overview of C and Simpl

C

Main new problems in verifying C programs:

- expressions with side effects
- more control flow (do/while, for, break, continue, return)
- local variables and blocks
- functions & procedures
- concrete C data types
- C memory model and C pointers

C is not a nice language for reasoning.

Things are going to get ugly.

AutoCorres will help.

C Parser: translates C into Simpl

Simpl: deeply embedded imperative language in Isabelle.

- generic imperative language by Norbert Schirmer, TU Munich
- state space and basic expressions/statements can be instantiated
- has operational semantics
- has its own Hoare logic with soundness and completeness proof, plus automated vcg

C Parser: parses C, produces Simpl definitions in Isabelle

- written by Michael Norrish, NICTA and ANU
- Handles a non-trivial subset of C
- Originally written to verify seL4's C implementation
- AutoCorres is built on top of the C Parser

Commands in Simpl

```
datatype ('s, 'p, 'f) com =  
  Skip  
  | Basic "'s  $\Rightarrow$  's"  
  | Spec "('s * 's) set"  
  | Seq "('s, 'p, 'f) com" "('s, 'p, 'f) com"  
  | Cond "'s set" "('s, 'p, 'f) com" "('s, 'p, 'f) com"  
  | While "'s set" "('s, 'p, 'f) com"  
  | Call 'p  
  | DynCom "'s  $\Rightarrow$  ('s, 'p, 'f) com"  
  | Guard 'f "'s set" "('s, 'p, 'f) com"  
  | Throw  
  | Catch "('s, 'p, 'f) com" "('s, 'p, 'f) com"
```

's = state, 'p = procedure names, 'f = faults

Expressions with side effects

$a = a * b; \quad x = f(h); \quad i = ++i - i++; \quad x = f(h) + g(x).$

- $a = a * b$ — Fine: easy to translate into Isabelle
- $x = f(h)$ — Fine: may have side effects, but can be translated sanely.
- $i = ++i - i++$ — Seriously? What does that even mean? Make this an error, force programmer to write instead:
 $i0 = i; i++; i = i - i0;$ (or just $i = 1$)
- $x = f(h) + g(x)$ — Ok if g and h do not have any side effects
⇒ Prove all functions in expressions are side-effect free

Alternative:

Explicitly model nondeterministic order of execution in expressions.

Control flow

```
do { c } while (condition);
```

automatically translates into:

```
c; while (condition) { c }
```

Similarly:

```
for (init; condition; increment) { c }
```

becomes

```
init; while (condition) { c; increment; }
```

More control flow: break/continue

```
while (condition) {  
    foo;  
    if (Q) continue;  
    bar;  
    if (P) break;  
}
```

Non-local control flow: **continue** goes to condition, **break** goes to end.

Can be modelled with exceptions:

- throw exception '**continue**', catch at end of body.
- throw exception '**break**', catch after loop.

Break/continue

Break/continue example becomes:

```
try {
    while (condition) {
        try {
            foo;
            if (Q) { exception = 'continue'; throw; }
            bar;
            if (P) { exception = 'break'; throw; }
        } catch { if (exception == 'continue') SKIP else throw; }
    }
} catch { if (exception == 'break') SKIP else throw; }
```

This is not C any more. But it models C behaviour!

Need to be careful that only the translation has access to exception state.

Return

```
if (P) return x;  
foo;  
return y;
```

Similar non-local control flow. **Similar solution:** use throw/try/catch

```
try {  
    if (P) { return_val = x; exception = 'return'; throw; }  
    foo;  
    return_val = y; exception = 'return'; throw;  
} catch {  
    SKIP  
}
```

AutoCorres

AutoCorres

AutoCorres: reduces the pain in reasoning about C code

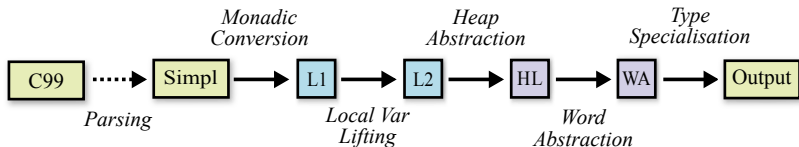
- Written by David Greenaway, NICTA and UNSW
- Converts C/Simpl into (monadic) shallow embedding in Isabelle
- Shallow embedding easier to reason about than Simpl

Is self-certifying: produces Isabelle theorems proving its own correctness

For each Simpl definition C and its generated shallow embedding A :

- AutoCorres proves an Isabelle theorem stating that C **refines** A
- Every behaviour of C has a corresponding behaviour of A
- Refinement guarantees that properties proved about A will also hold for C .
- (Provided that A never fails. c.f. Total Correctness)

AutoCorres Process



L1: initial monadic shallow embedding

L2: local variables introduced by λ -bindings

HL: heap state abstracted into a set of **typed heaps**

WA: machine words abstracted to idealised integers or nats

Output: human-readable output with **type strengthening**, polish

On-the-fly proof:

Simpl refines **L1** refines **L2** refines **HL** refines **WA** refines **Output**

Example: C99

We will use the following example program to illustrate each of the phases.

```
unsigned some_func(unsigned *a, unsigned *b, unsigned
    unsigned *p = NULL;

    if (c > 10u){
        p = a;
    } else {
        p = b;
    }

    return *p;
}
```

Example: Simpl

```
some_func_body ≡  
TRY  
   $\hat{p}$  ::= ptr_coerce (Ptr (scast 0));;  
  IF 0xA <  $\hat{c}$  THEN  
     $\hat{p}$  ::=  $\hat{a}$   
  ELSE  
     $\hat{p}$  ::=  $\hat{b}$   
  FI;;  
  Guard C_Guard {c_guard  $\hat{p}$ }  
    (creturn global_exn_var_'_update ret__unsigned_'_update  
      ( $\lambda$ s. h_val (hrs_mem (t_hrs_' (globals s))) (p_' s))));  
  Guard DontReach {} SKIP  
CATCH SKIP END
```

Example: L1 (monadic shallow embedding)

```
l1_some_func ≡ L1_seq (L1_init ret__unsigned_ 'update)
  (L1_seq (L1_modify (p_ 'update (λ_. ptr_coerce (Ptr (scast 0))))))
    (L1_seq (L1_condition (λs. 0xA < c_ ' s)
      (L1_modify (λs. s(|p_ ' := a_ ' s)))
      (L1_modify (λs. s(|p_ ' := b_ ' s))))
      (L1_seq (L1_guard (λs. c_guard (p_ ' s)))
        (L1_seq (L1_modify (λs. s(|ret__unsigned_ ' :=
          h_val (hrs_mem (t_hrs_ ' (globals s))) (p_ ' s))))
          (L1_modify (global_exn_var_ 'update (λ_. Return)))))))))
```

State type is the same as Simpl, namely a record with fields:

- **globals**: heap and type information
- **a_**, **b_**, **c_**, **p_** (parameters and local variables)
- **ret__unsigned_**, **global_exn_var_** (return value, exception type)

Example: L2 (local variables lifted)

```
l2_some_func a b c ≡  
L2_seq (L2_condition (λs. 0xA < c)  
        (L2_gets (λs. a) [''p''])  
        (L2_gets (λs. b) [''p'']))  
(λp. L2_seq (L2_guard (λs. c_guard p))  
            (λ_. L2_gets (λs. h_val (hrs_mem (t_hrs_ ' s))) p) [''ret
```

State is a record with just the **globals** field

- function now takes its parameters as arguments
- local variable **p** now passed via λ -binding
- **L2_gets** annotated with local variable names
- This ensures preservation by later AutoCorres phases

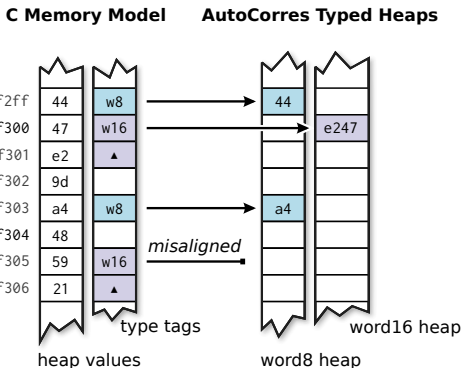
Example: HL (heap abstracted into typed heaps)

```
hl_some_func a b c ≡  
L2_seq (L2_condition (λs. 0xA < c)  
        (L2_gets (λs. a) [''p''])  
        (L2_gets (λs. b) [''p'']))  
(λr. L2_seq (L2_guard (λs. is_valid_w32 s r)  
              (λ_. L2_gets (λs. heap_w32 s r) [''ret''])))
```

State is a record with a set of **is_valid_** and **heap_** fields:

- These store **pointer validity** and **heap contents** respectively, per type
- above example has only 32-bit word pointers

Heap Abstraction



C Memory Model: by Harvey Tuch

- **Heap** is a mapping from 32-bit addresses to bytes: 32 word \Rightarrow 8 word
- **Heap Type Description** stores type information for each heap location

Example: WA (words abstracted to ints and nats)

```
wa_some_func a b c ≡  
L2_seq (L2_condition (λs. 10 < c)  
        (L2_gets (λs. a) [''p''])  
        (L2_gets (λs. b) [''p'']))  
(λr. L2_seq (L2_guard (λs. is_valid_w32 s r))  
            (λ_. L2_gets (λs. unat (heap_w32 s r)) [''ret'']
```

Word abstraction: C **int** → Isabelle int, C **unsigned** → Isabelle nat

- Guards inserted to ensure absence of unsigned underflow and overflow
- Signed under/overflow already has guards (it has undefined behaviour)

In the example, the **unsigned** argument **c** is now of type **nat**

- The function also returns a nat result
- The heap is not abstracted, hence the call to **unat**

Example: Output (type strengthening and polish)

```
some_func' a b c ≡  
DO p ← oreturn (if 10 < c then a else b);  
  oguard (λs. is_valid_w32 s p);  
  ogets (λs. unat (heap_w32 s p))  
OD
```

Type Strengthening:

- Tries to convert output to a more restricted monad
- The above is in the **option** monad because it doesn't modify the state, but might fail
- The **type** of the option monad implies it cannot modify state

Polish:

- Simplify output as much as possible
- The **condition** has been rewritten to a **return** because the condition **10 < c** doesn't depend on the state

Type Strengthening

Example:

```
unsigned zero(void){ return 0u; }
```

Monad Type	Kind	Type	Example
pure	Pure function	'a	0
gets	Read-only, non-failing	's \Rightarrow 'a	$\lambda s. 0$
option	Read-only function	's \Rightarrow 'a option	oreturn 0

Effect information now encoded in function **types**

Later proofs get this information for free!

Can be controlled by the **ts_force** option of AutoCorres

(Reader) Option Monad

Another standard monad, familiar from e.g. Haskell

Return:

$$\text{oreturn } x \equiv \lambda s. \text{Some } x$$

Bind:

$$\text{obind } a \ b \equiv \lambda s. \text{case } a \ s \text{ of None} \Rightarrow \text{None} \mid \text{Some } r \Rightarrow b \ r \ s$$

→ **Infix notation:** $|>>$

→ **Do notation:** DO ... OD

Hoare Logic:

$$\text{ovalid } P \ f \ Q \equiv \forall s \ r. P \ s \wedge f \ s = \text{Some } r \longrightarrow Q \ r \ s$$

$$\text{ovalid } (P \ x) \ (\text{oreturn } x) \ P \quad \frac{\bigwedge r. \text{ovalid } (R \ r) \ (g \ r) \ Q \quad \text{ovalid } P \ f \ R}{\text{ovalid } P \ (f \ |>> \ g) \ Q}$$

Exception Monad

Exceptions used to model early return, break and continue.

Exception Monad: $'s \Rightarrow ((\text{'e} + \text{'a}) \times 's) \text{ set} \times \text{bool}$

- Instance of the nondeterministic state monad: return-value type is **sum type** $\text{'e} + \text{'a}$
- Sum Type Constructors: **Inl** :: $\text{'e} \Rightarrow \text{'e} + \text{'a}$ **Inr** :: $\text{'a} \Rightarrow \text{'e} + \text{'a}$
- **Convention:** Inl used for exceptions, Inr used for ordinary return-values

Basic Monadic Operations

$\text{returnOk } x \equiv \text{return (Inr } x)$ $\text{throwError } e \equiv \text{return (Inl } e)$
 $\text{lift } b \equiv (\lambda x. \text{ case } x \text{ of Inl } e \Rightarrow \text{throwError } e \mid \text{Inr } r \Rightarrow b \ r)$

bindE: $a \gg>=E b \equiv a \gg>= (\text{lift } b)$ **Do notation:** $\text{doE } \dots \text{odE}$

Hoare Rules for Exceptions

New kind of Hoare triples to model normal and exceptional cases:

$$\begin{aligned} & \{P\} f \{Q\}, \{E\} \\ & \equiv \\ & \{P\} f \{\lambda x s. \text{case } x \text{ of } \text{Inl } e \Rightarrow E e s \mid \text{Inr } r \Rightarrow Q r s\} \end{aligned}$$

Weakest Precondition Rules:

$$\overline{\{P x\} \text{returnOk } x \{P\}, \{E\}}$$

$$\overline{\{E e\} \text{throwError } e \{P\}, \{E\}}$$

$$\frac{\bigwedge x. \{R x\} b x \{Q\}, \{E\} \quad \{P\} a \{R\}, \{E\}}{\{P\} a \gg=E b \{Q\}, \{E\}}$$

(other rules analogous)

Today we have seen

- The automated proof method **wp**
- The C Parser and translating C into Simpl
- AutoCorres and translating Simpl into monadic form
- The option and exception monads