

Raising the Level of Abstraction in Systems Programming with Fiat and Extensible, Correct-by-Construction Compilers

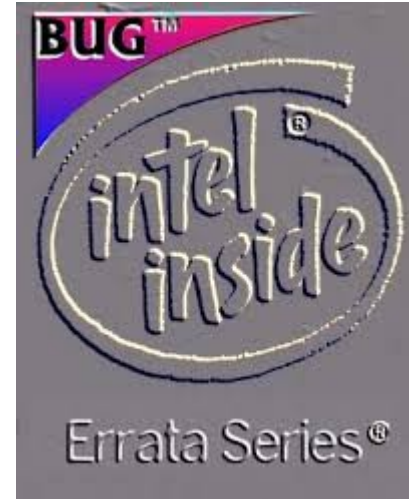
Adam Chlipala
MIT CSAIL
ENTROPY workshop
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Joint work with: Thomas Braibant, Santiago Cuellar, Benjamin Delaware, Samuel Duchovni, Jason Gross, Gregory Malecha, Clément Pit—Claudel, Sorawit Suriyakarn, Peng Wang, and Katherine Ye

How We're Doing



Software bug causes launch failure



Hardware bug causes massive recall

Software bug leaks secret information



Software bug causes loss of life

The time has come to settle for nothing less than high-assurance computer systems!

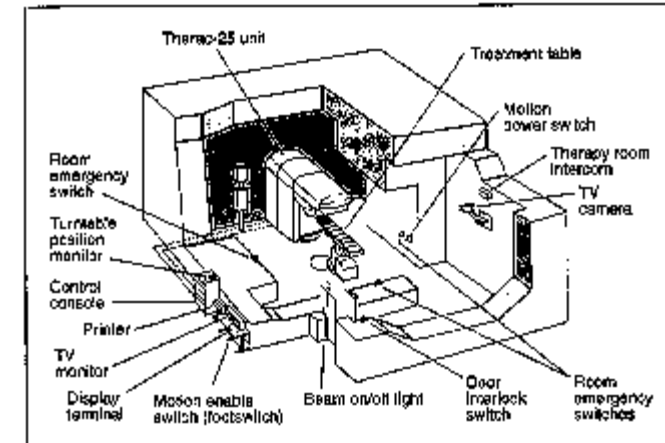


Figure 1. Typical Therac-25 facility.



It is time for you to take your medicine.

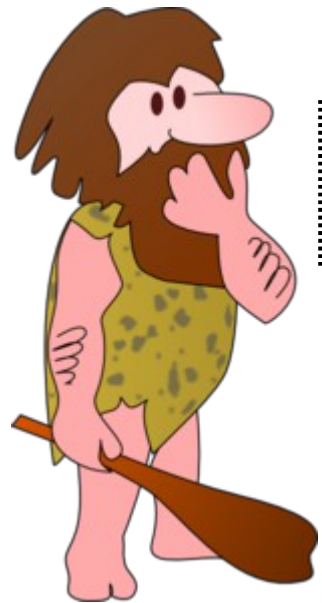
Us

Oh, sure. Sure, sure, sure.

Developers



Better get back to work....



Analog computers

Stored-program computers

Assembly language

Structured programming

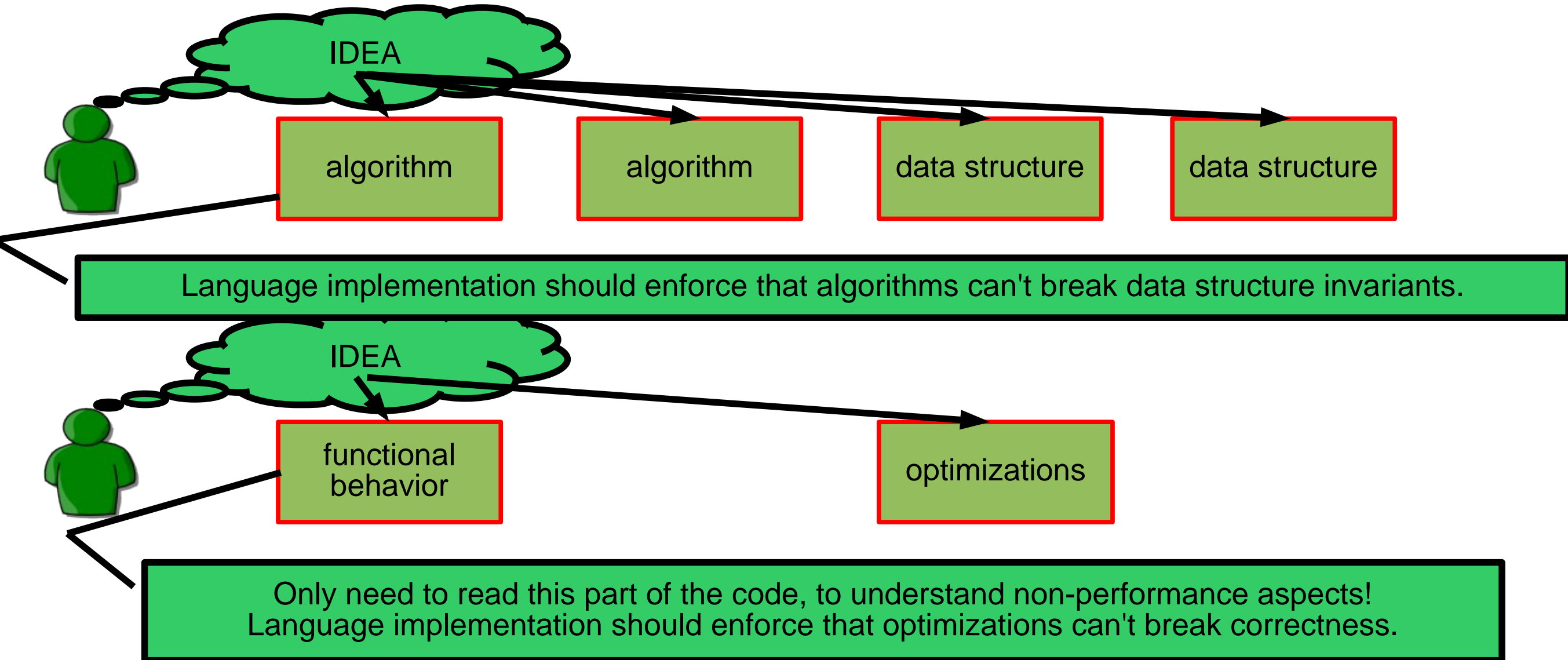
Data abstraction

Formal methods

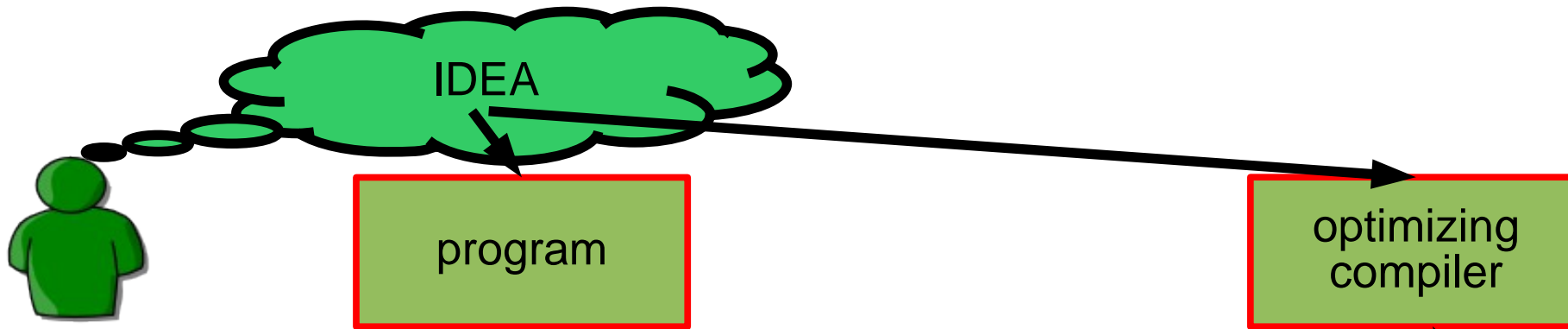
Formal specifications and proofs deserve to be *the new glue* holding together complex systems and helping us understand them and their parts.

The design of systems should *change* to take advantage of formal methods to *raise the level of abstraction*.

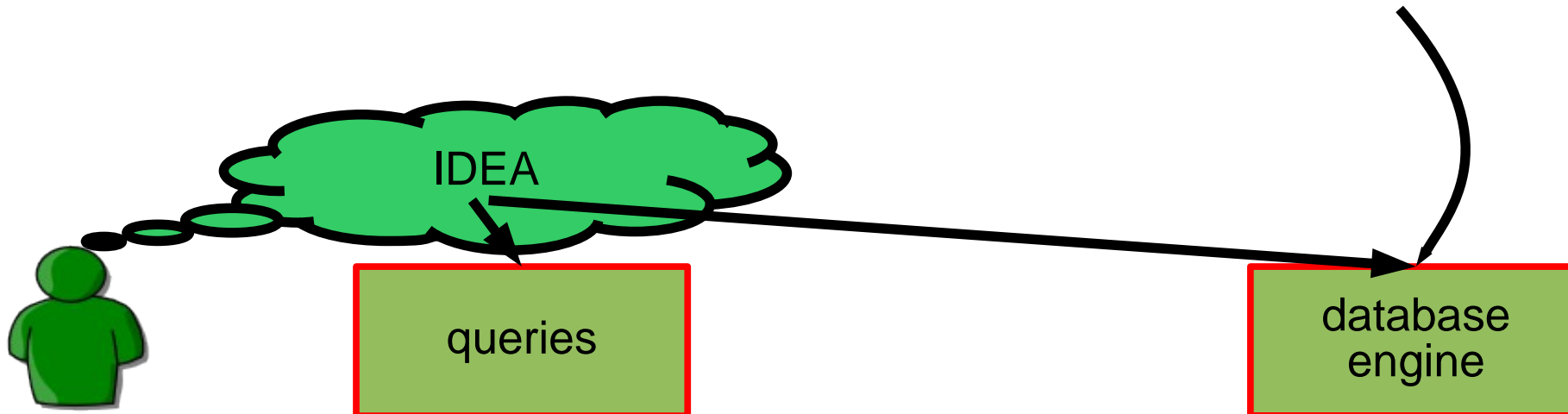
The Big Idea



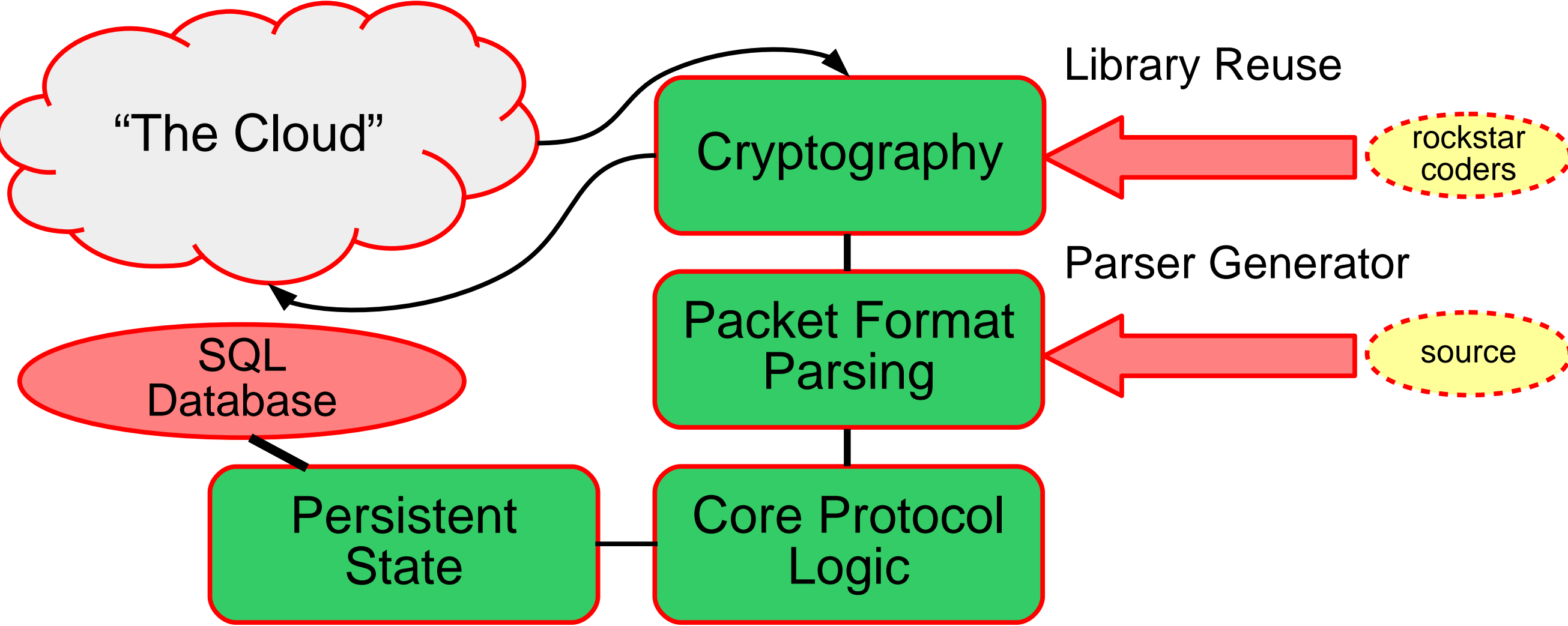
That Looks Familiar




What do these pictures have in common?
Mere mortals fear to tread here:



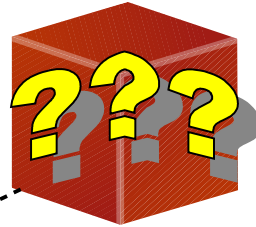
State of the Art: Building an Internet Server



Complaints About: Talking to a Standard Server

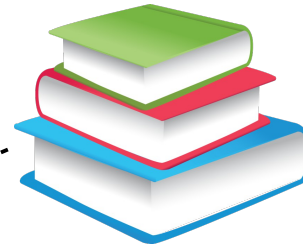


And by the way, sometimes there are serious bugs.



Database is a black box, maintained by an elite cadre, often not doing quite what you need

SQL
Database



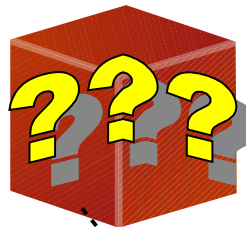
Yet another language, only understandable after reading a pile of documentation



Awkward API, often based on string manipulation, allowing code-injection vulnerabilities

Persistent
State

Complaints About: Using a Domain-Specific Language



Compiler is a black box, maintained by an elite cadre, often not doing quite what you need

Parser Generator



Packet Format Parsing

Yet another language, only understandable after reading a pile of documentation



Core Protocol Logic

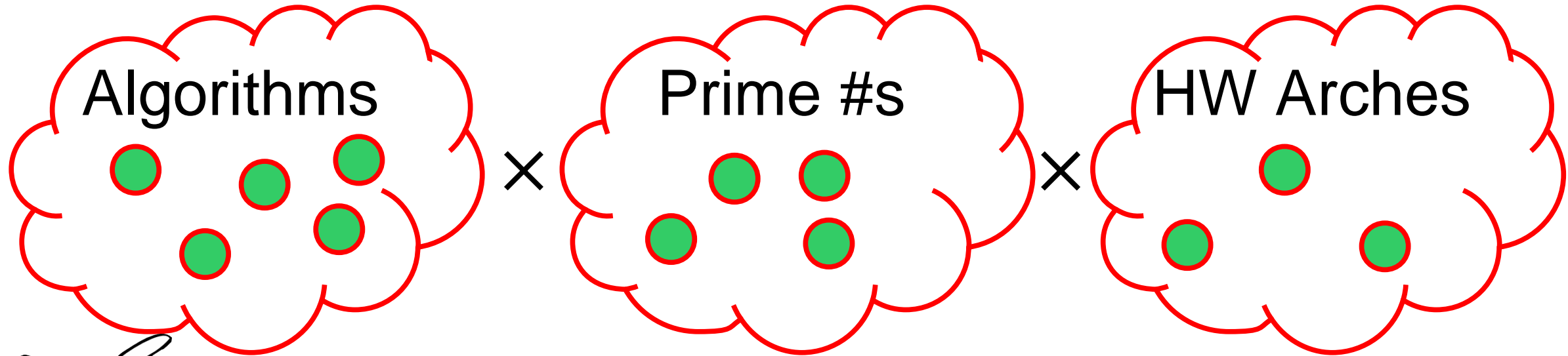


Awkward integration, with build processes instead of clean intra-language abstractions

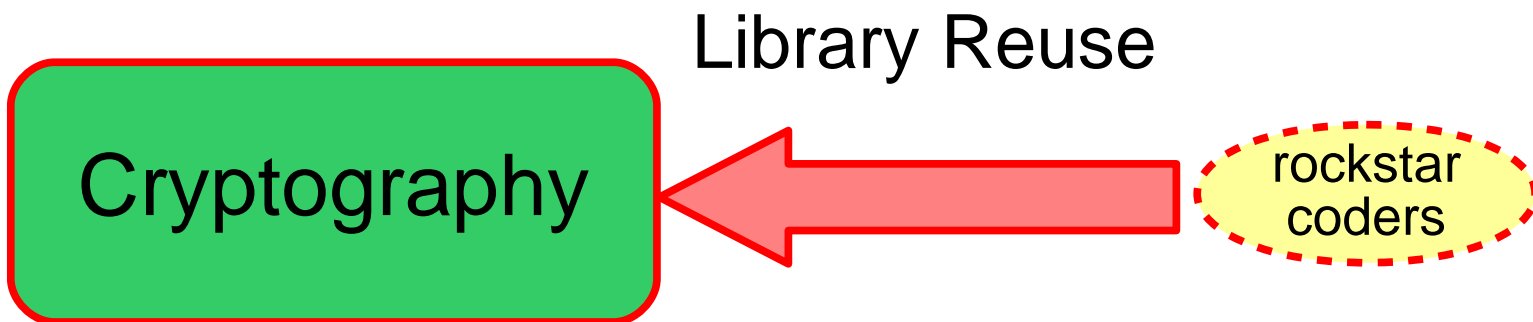
What About *Embedded* DSLs?

<u>Complaint</u>	<u>Addressed?</u>
Yet another language	<i>Partly yes</i> , but still need to learn the semantics of the DSL, even if syntax may be standardized
Compiler is a black box	No!
Awkward integration	Yes!
Sometimes serious bugs	<i>Partly yes</i> , as we usually avoid type-safety bugs but not deeper semantic bugs

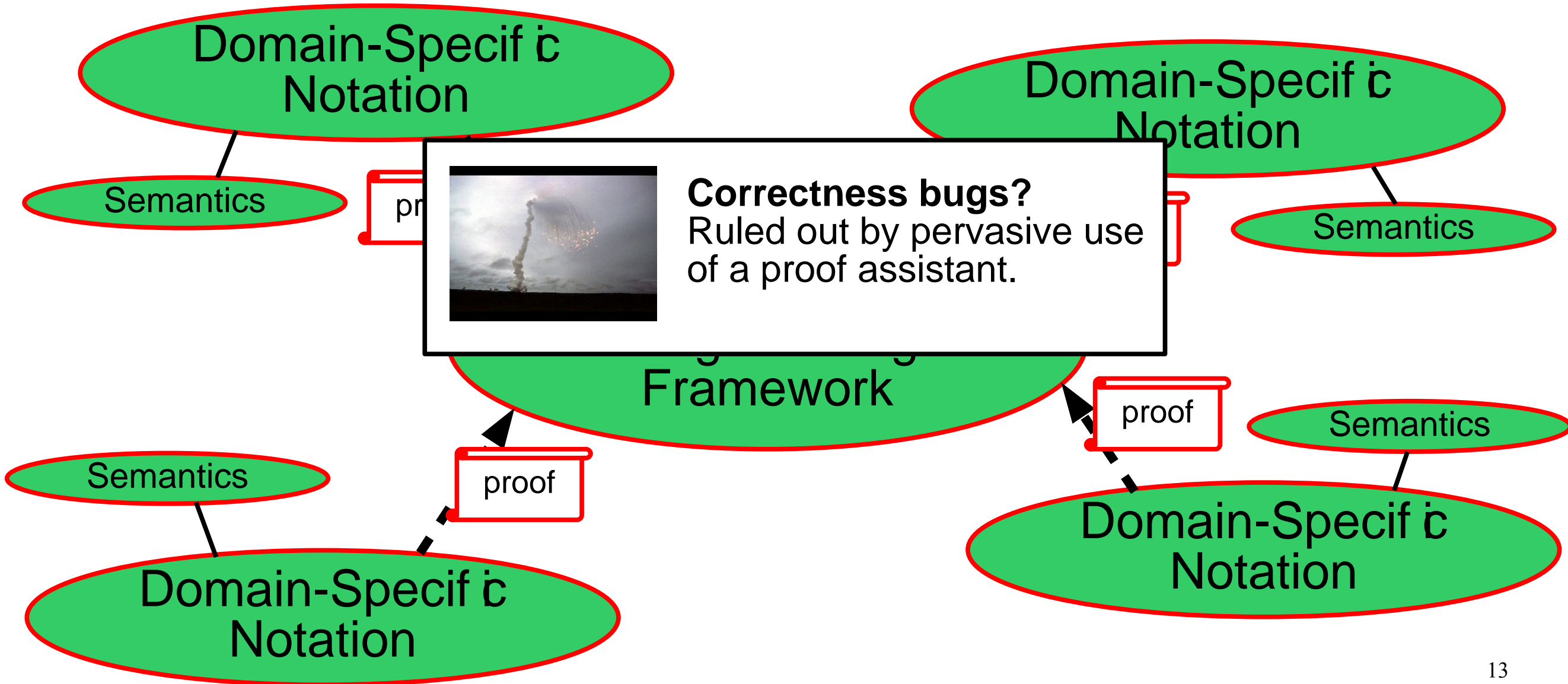
Complaints About: Using Libraries Coded by Wizards



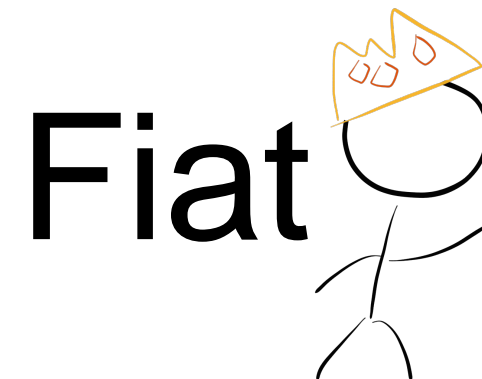
Labor-intensive adaptation, with each combination taking *at least* several days for an expert.



Rethinking the Programming Framework



Program Surface Syntax



Macros desugar into the common language of **higher-order logic**. Often the most concise code isn't obviously executable!

Desugared by macro #1

Desugared by macro #2

Functionality

Performance



Compiled by **optimization script #1**

Compiled by **optimization script #2**

Optimization scripts use Coq's tactic language and are **correct by construction**.



Fiat's Layers

1. **Coq**: logic and tactic language
2. **Computations**: nondeterministic functional programs
3. **Abstract data types**: encapsulated state
4. **Domains**: libraries for particular spec styles
5. **Applications**

```
Definition SchedulerSchema :=
  Query Structure Schema [
    relation "Processes" has schema
    <"pid" :: W, "state" :: State, "cpu" :: W>
    where (UniqueAttribute ``"pid")
  ] enforcing [].

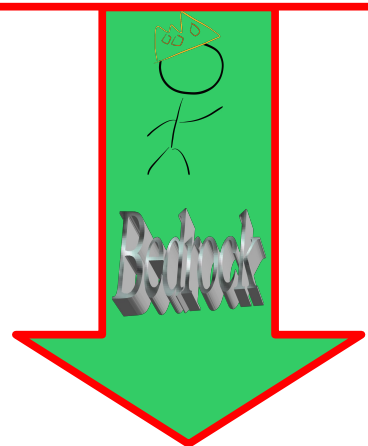
Definition SchedulerSpec : ADT _ :=
  QueryADTRep SchedulerSchema {
    (* ... *)

    Def Method1 "Enumerate" (r : rep) (state : State) : rep * list W :=
      For (p in r!"Processes")
      Where (p!"state" = state)
      Return (p!"pid"),

    (* ... *)
  }.

```

Automatic, proof-generating derivation of assembly code from relational specifications



Foundational proofs: connect operational semantics of assembly to original spec, trusting little beyond standard Coq proof checker

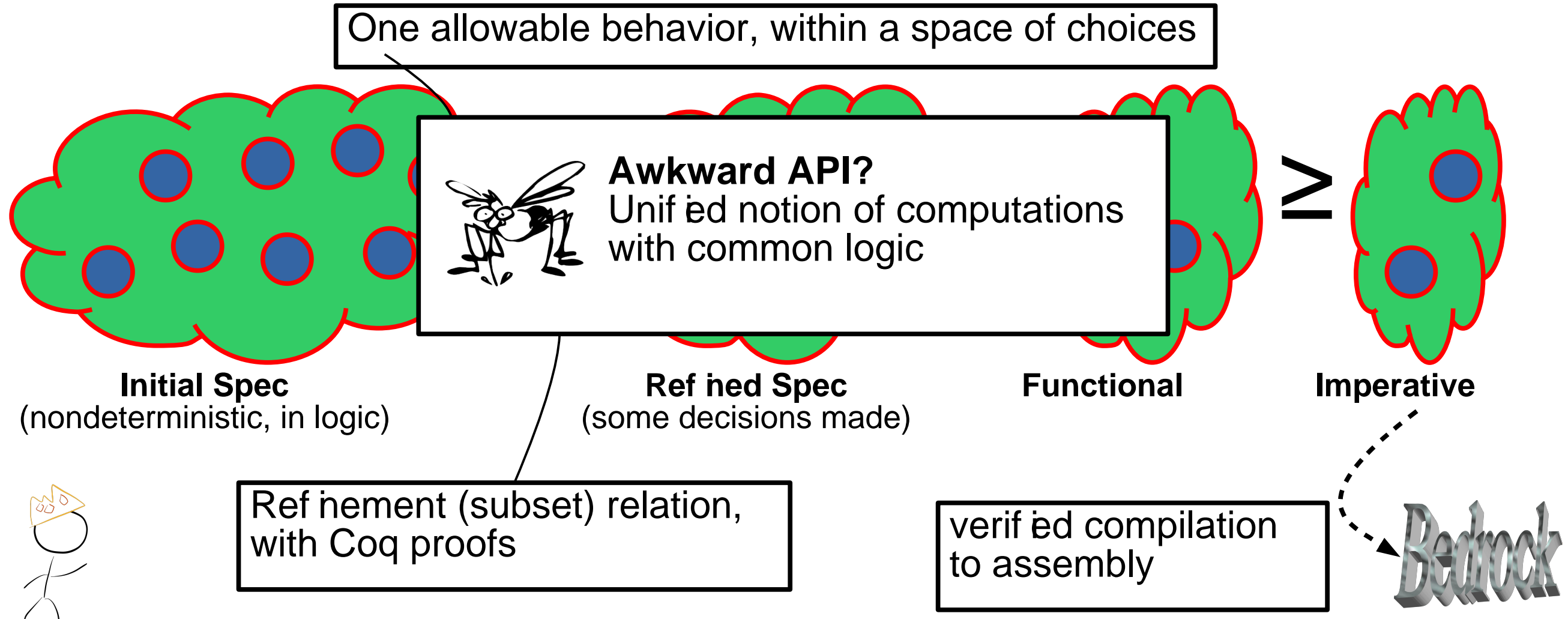


Assembly language



Demo: Query Structures & the Bookstore example

Core Fiat: Computations as Sets of Results



Computations naturally form a **monad**.

$\text{ret } v \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{v\}$

$x \quad c_1; c_2(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{v \in c_2(x) \mid x \in c_1\}$

Example:

$x \quad \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid \exists m. n = 2 \times m\};$

$y \quad \mathbb{N};$

$\text{ret } (x + 2 \times y)$

In other words, choose an even number, by some very indirect means!

Refinement of computations is just **subset.**

In other words,
resolving *nondeterminism*
is the same as
moving to a *smaller set*.

Example:

$x \quad \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid \exists m. n = 2 \times m\};$ \supseteq $\text{ret } 42$

$y \quad \mathbb{N};$ $\subseteq \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid \text{even}(n)\}$

$\text{ret } (x + 2 \times y)$

Refinement is compatible with rewriting.

Proved lemma:
 $\forall v. f(v) \supseteq g(v)$

a $C_a;$
b $C_b;$
...
y $C_y;$
z $C_z;$
ret e

For $v = e_1$,
specializes to
 $C_y \supseteq C_z$

a $C_a;$
b $C_b;$
...
y $D_y;$
z $C_z;$
ret e



Demo:
find an element not in a list

Fiat Principle #2: Abstract Data Types with computations for methods

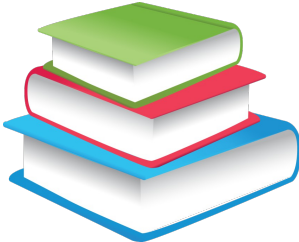
Type of private state

```
ADT {  
  rep = T  
  method  $m_1(x : D_1) : R_1 = c_1$   
  method  $m_2(x : D_2) : R_2 = c_2$   
  ...  
  method  $m_n(x : D_n) : R_n = c_n$   
}
```

Method has computation
as body, allowing
nondeterminism.

Macros as Documentation

```
Def Method1 "NumOrders" (r : rep) (author : string) : rep * nat :=  
  count <- Count (For (o in r!sORDERS) (b in r!sBOOKS)  
    Where (author = b!sAUTHOR)
```



Yet another language?
Readable macros
desugaring into a common
language

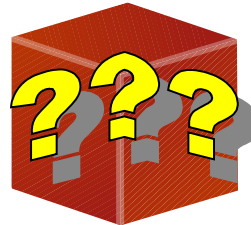
```
Count b ≡  
results ← b;  
return length(results)
```

```
return [a]
```

```
Where P b ≡  
{ l | P → l B b } ∪ { l | ¬P → l = [] }
```


Ingredients for Optimization Scripts

```
filter (\(x, y) -> f(x)) (join l1 l2)  
= join
```



Compiler a black box?

Easy to add new
optimization rules w/ proofs

```
filter (\(k, v) -> k = k0) (BST.enumerate t)  
= BST.lookup t k0
```

Example Derivation: SQL-style database

```
table island : {Name : string, Size : int, Temp : int}
```

```
sizeOf(db, name) =  
  for i ∈ db.island  
  where i.Name = name  
  return i.Size
```


STEP 2: for+fmap

dictionary island : string {Size : int, Temp : int}

sizeof(fmap, name) =

for k, v ∈ fmap

let i = {Name = k, Size = v.Size, Temp = v.Temp}

where i.Name = name

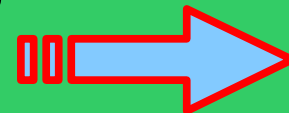
return

RULE: *use dictionary*

$x \quad \{x \mid \forall r. r \in x \quad y(k(r)) = v(r)\}$

for $r \in x$

$q(r)$



for $k, v \in y$

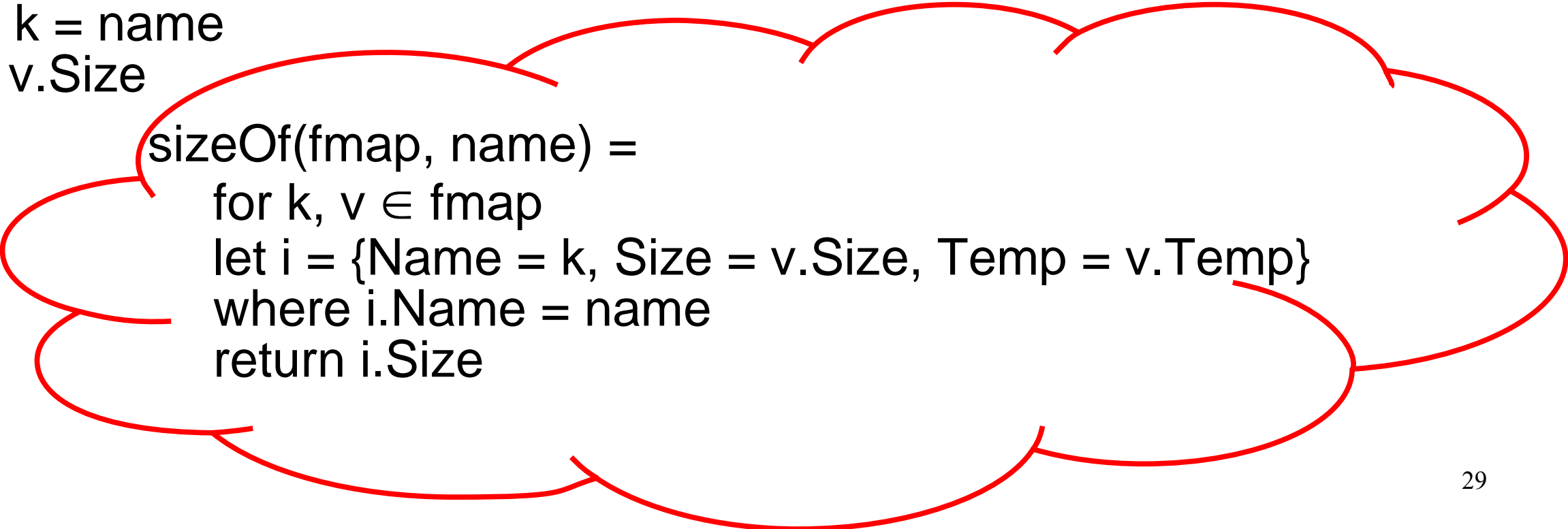
let $r = kv^{-1}(k, v)$

$q(r)$

STEP 3: simplify

dictionary island : string {Size : int, Temp : int}

```
sizeOf(fmap, name) =  
  for k, v ∈ fmap  
  where k = name  
  return v.Size
```



```
sizeOf(fmap, name) =  
  for k, v ∈ fmap  
  let i = {Name = k, Size = v.Size, Temp = v.Temp}  
  where i.Name = name  
  return i.Size
```

STEP 4: for-where-key-eq

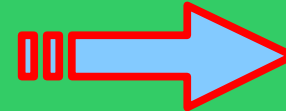
dictionary island : string {Size : int, Temp : int}

```
sizeOf(fmap, name) =  
  for v ∈ fmap.lookup(name)  
  return v.Size
```

sizeOf(fmap, name)
 for k, v ∈ fmap
 where k = name
 return v.Size

RULE: *equality test to lookup*

for k, v ∈ fmap
where k = x
q(k, v)



for v ∈ fmap.lookup(x)
q(x, v)

Example Derivation: binary decoder

$T = \{A : \text{int}, B : \text{string}, C : \text{list int}\}$

$\text{encode}(t : T) = \text{encodeInt}(t.A)$
 $++ \text{encodeInt}(\text{len}(t.C))$
 $++ \text{encodeString}(t.B)$
 $++ \text{encodeList}(\text{encodeInt}, t.C)$

$\text{decode}(s : \text{bitstring}) =$
 $\{t \mid s = \text{encode}(t)\}$

Example Derivation: binary decoder

$T = \{A : \text{int}, B : \text{string}, C : \text{list int}\}$

$\text{encode}(t : T) = \text{encodeInt}(t.A)$
 $++ \text{encodeInt}(\text{len}(t.C))$
 $++ \text{encodeString}(t.B)$
 $++ \text{encodeList}(\text{encodeInt}, t.C)$

$\text{decode}(s : \text{bitstring}) =$
 $\{t \mid s = \text{el}(t.A) ++ \text{el}(\text{len}(t.C)) ++ \text{eS}(t.B) ++ \text{eL}(\text{el}, t.C)\}$

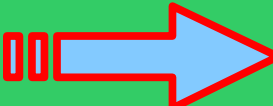
Example Derivation: binary decoder

```
decode(s : bitstring) =  
  {t | s = el(t.A) ++ el(len(t.C)) ++ eS(t.B) ++ eL(el, t.C)}
```

STEP 1: decode A

decode(s : bitstring) =
 let a, s = dl(s)
 {t | t.A = a \wedge s = el(len(t.C)) ++ eS(t.B) ++ eL(el, t.C)}

RULE: *decode integer*

{x | P(x) \wedge s = el(f(x)) ++ s'}  let v, s = dl(s)
{x | f(x) = v \wedge P(x) \wedge s = s'}

STEP 2: decode length

```
decode(s : bitstring) =  
  let a, s = dl(s)  
  let n, s = dl(s)  
  {t | len(t.C) = n  $\wedge$  t.A = a  $\wedge$  s = eS(t.B) ++ eL(eI, t.C)}
```

```
let a, s = dl(s)  
{t | t.A = a  $\wedge$  s = eI(len(t.C)) ++ eS(t.B) ++ eL(eI, t.C)}
```

STEP 3: decode B

```
decode(s : bitstring) =  
  let a, s = dl(s)  
  let n, s = dl(s)  
  let b, s = dS(s)  
  {t | t.B = b  $\wedge$  len(t.C) = n  $\wedge$  t.A = a  $\wedge$  s = eL(eI, t.C)}
```

RULE: *decode string*

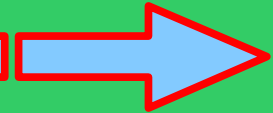
$\{x \mid P(x) \wedge s = eS(f(x))\} ++ s' \rightarrow \{x \mid f(x) = v \wedge P(x) \wedge s = s'\}$

let v, s = dS(s)
 $\{x \mid f(x) = v \wedge P(x) \wedge s = s'\}$

STEP 4: decode C

```
decode(s : bitstring) =  
  let a, s = dl(s)  
  let n, s = dl(s)  
  let b, s = dS(s)  
  let c, s = dL(dl, s, n)  
  {t | t.C = c ∧ t.B = b ∧ len(t.C) = n ∧ t.A = a ∧ s = []}
```

RULE: *decode list*

$\{x \mid P(x) \wedge s = \text{eL}(\text{el}, f(x)) ++ s'\}$  $\text{let } v, s = \text{dL}(\text{el}, s, n)$
 $\{x \mid f(x) = v \wedge P(x) \wedge s = s'\}$

when $\forall x. P(x) \quad \text{len}(f(x)) = n$

A Relational Abstract Data Type

```
ADT FiniteSet( $\alpha$ ) {  
  private set :  $\wp(\alpha)$ ;  
  
  constructor init() {  
    set := {};  
  }  
  
  method add(x :  $\alpha$ ) {  
    set := {x}  $\cup$  set;  
  }  
  
  method member(x :  $\alpha$ ) {  
    return {b : bool | b = true  $\leftrightarrow$  x  $\in$  set};  
  }  
  
  method toList() {  
    return {l : list( $\alpha$ ) | NoDup(l)  $\wedge$   $\forall$ x. x  $\in$  set  $\leftrightarrow$  In(x, l)};  
  }  
}
```

A nondeterministic abstract data type formalizes expectations of a data structure, without committing to optimization details.

ADT Delegation

```
ADT MyBookCollection(FS : FiniteSet(nat × string)) {  
  private books : FS;  
  
  constructor init() {  
    books := new FS();  
  }  
  
  method newBook(isbn : nat, title : string) {  
    books.add((isbn, title));  
  }  
  
  method allTitles() {  
    return map (fn (_, title) => title) (books.toList());  
  }  
}
```

Delegation allows one ADT to assume an implementation of another.

Translating to Lower-Level Imperative Code

```
ADT MyBookCollection(FS : FiniteSet(nat × string)) {  
  private books : FS;
```

Tactic-based derivation produces imperative code from functional, using **extensible hint databases.**

```
method newBook(isbn : nat, title : string) {  
  tup := new Tuple();  
  tup.set(0, isbn);  
  tup.set(1, title);  
  books.add(tup); } books.add((isbn, title));
```

```
method allTitles() {  
  ls := books.toList();  
  out := new List();  
  while (!ls.isEmpty()) {  
    x := ls.pop();  
    title := tup.get(x, 1);  
    out.push(title);  
  }  
  delete ls;  
  out.reverse();  
  return out; } }  
map (fn (_, title) => title)  
  (books.toList())
```

Verified Compilation with ADTs

```
method allTitles() {  
  ls := books.toList();  
  out := new List();  
  while (!ls.isEmpty()) {  
    x := ls.pop();  
    title := tup.get  
    out.push(title)  
  }  
  delete ls;  
  out.reverse();  
  return out;  
}
```

```
{List(ls, hd::tl)}  
  x := ls.pop();  
{Tuple(x, hd) * List(ls, tl)}
```

- Two key parameters to *operational semantics* of imperative language:
1. Domain of **abstract models** for foreign data types
 2. Hoare-style **precondition and postcondition for every foreign function**, using abstract predicates for foreign data types

Verified compiler justifies linking with arbitrary implementations of those types and operations in other Bedrock languages.

Ongoing Related Work

Relational Spec

Functional Code

Imperative Code

Assembly Code

Processor Impl.



Implementations of **RISC-V**
open instruction set, proving against
official formal semantics



Fiat
Cryptography



Generates low-level ECC code
automatically, with proof.
Adopted by Google's **BoringSSL**
library, thus transitively for TLS in
Chrome and **Android**.

Separate **functionality** and **performance**

Functionality as macros desugaring to a common logic

Performance via proved optimization rules

`http://plv.csail.mit.edu/flat/`

Work supported by:

