

# Programs and Proofs

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IIT  
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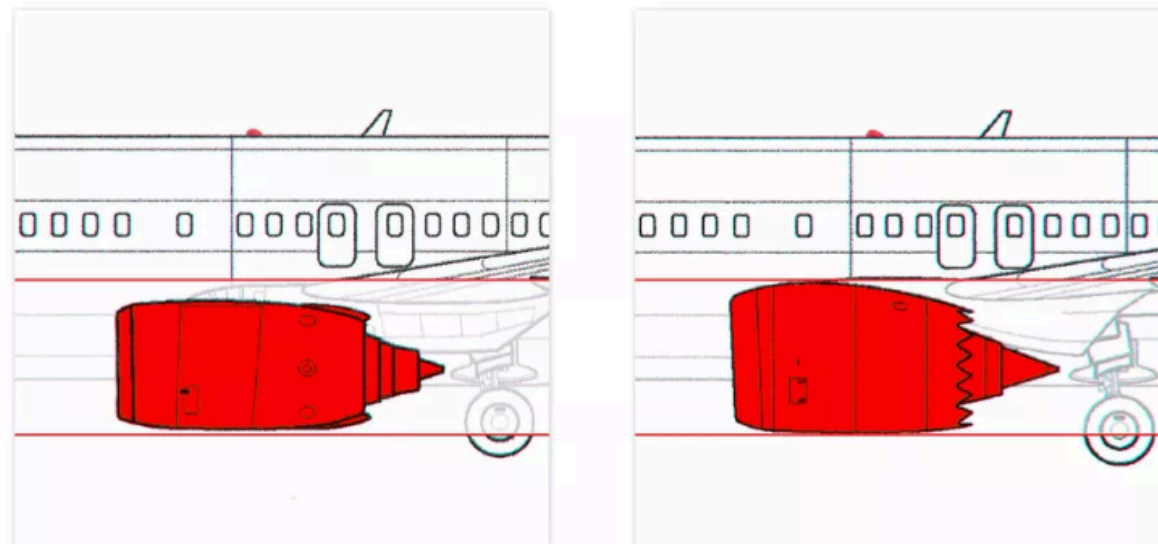


# Building Reliable Software

- Suppose you run a software company
- Support you've sunk 30+ person-years into developing the “next big thing”:
  - ★ Boeing Dreamliner2 flight controller
  - ★ Autonomous vehicle control software for Tesla
  - ★ Gene therapy DNA tailoring algorithms
  - ★ Super-efficient green-energy power grid controller
- How do you avoid disasters?
  - ★ Turns out software endangers lives

# Boeing 737 Max Crashes

- Involved in two crashes
  - ✦ Lion Air Flight 610 on October 29, 2018 — 189 dead
  - ✦ Ethiopian Airlines Flight 302 on March 10, 2019 — 157 dead
- The crash is attributed to design errors including flight control software
  - ✦ The position of larger engines on 737 Max generated additional lift



*Engine placement on the third-generation 737 NG (left) versus the MAX (right).*

# Boeing 737 Max Crashes

- Manoeuvring Characteristics Augmentation System (MCAS)
  - ✦ Software to sense angle of attack (AoA) from a sensor and automatically compensate
- Crashes due to AoA sensor data but also due to MCAS software
- Every time MCAS was switched on and off again, it acted like first time pitching nose lower
  - ✦ incorrect spec not including history
- Max 0.8 degrees pitch during testing, which was changed to 2.4 after
  - ✦ Executing conditions not reflective of testing
- MCAS completely ignored that pilots were desperately pulling back on the yoke
  - ✦ Incorrect spec not considering environment

# Not an isolated incident

- NASA's Mars Climate Orbiter
  - ◆ A sub contractor on the engineering team failed to make a simple conversion from English units to metric
  - ◆ \$125 million
- Ariane 5 Flight 501
  - ◆ The software had tried to cram a 64-bit number into a 16-bit space.
  - ◆ Crashed both the primary and the backup computer
  - ◆ \$500 million payload lost + \$XXX to fix the flaw.
- Hawaii Sends Out a State-Wide False Alarm About a Missile Strike
  - ◆ there were “troubling” design flaws in the Hawaii Emergency Management Agency's alert origination software.
- The Equifax social security hack
  - ◆ 143 million of their consumer records (names, SSN, credit card numbers) were stolen by attackers.

# Approaches to Validation

- Social
  - ✦ Code reviews
  - ✦ Extreme/pair programming
- Methodological
  - ✦ Design patterns
  - ✦ Test-driven development
  - ✦ Version control
  - ✦ Bug Tracking
- Technological
  - ✦ Static analysis
  - ✦ Fuzzers
- Mathematical
  - ✦ Sound Type Systems
  - ✦ Formal verification



Less formal: Techniques may miss problems in programs

All of these methods should be used!

Even the most formal can still have holes:

- did you prove the right thing?
- do your assumptions match reality?

More formal: eliminate *with certainty* as many problems as possible.

# Verification

- Scaled to 10s of lines of code in 1970s
- Now, research projects scale to real software:
  - ✦ CompCert: A verified C compiler
  - ✦ seL4: verified microkernel OS
  - ✦ Ynot: verified DBMS, web services
- In another 40 years?

# Proof Assistants

- You give assistant a theorem
- You and assistant cooperate to find the proof
  - ◆ Human guides the construction
  - ◆ Machine does the low-level details
- Example: Coq, NuPRL, Isabelle HOL



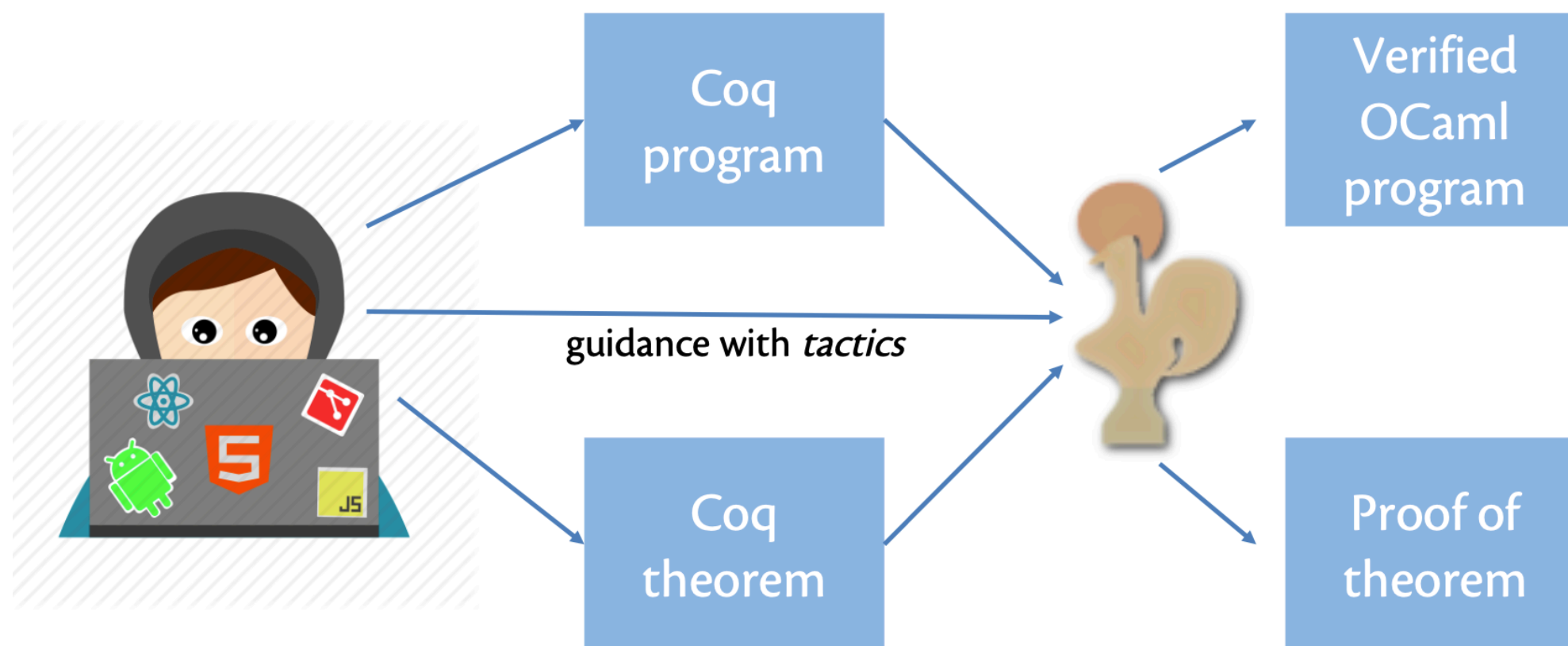
# Coq

- 1984: **Coquand** and **Huet** implement Coq based on *calculus of inductive constructions*
- 1992: Coq ported to Caml
- Now implemented in OCaml

Thierry Coquand



Gérard Huet



# Automated Theorem Proving

- You give the prover a theorem
- The prover either:
  - ◆ Finds a proof
  - ◆ Finds a counter example
  - ◆ Times out
- Eg,
  - ◆ Z3: Microsoft has started shipping with device driver developer kit since Windows 7
  - ◆ ACL2: used to verify AMD chip compliance with IEEE floating point specification, as well as parts of the Java virtual machine

# F\*

- A solver-aided (Z3) general purpose programming language
- Write programs and write theorems about the programs
  - ◆ F\* will discharge the proof obligations to the Z3 solver, but proofs can also be interactive
- Programs can be extracted to OCaml, F#, C, WASM and ASM.
- Main use case is Project Everest at Microsoft — a drop in replacement for HTTPS stack
  - ◆ Verified implementations of TLS 1.2 and 1.3, and underlying cryptographic primitives.

# This course

- *Providing a mathematical foundation for rigorous analysis of realistic software systems*
  - ◆ Increasingly on demand as almost everything humans interact with is increasingly mediated by software
- We will look at
  - ◆ Formal logical reasoning about **program correctness** through
  - ◆ **Coq proof assistant**, a tool for machine checked mathematical theorem proving and
  - ◆ **F\***, a general-purpose programming language aimed at program verification

# Why Proof Assistants / Solver-aided PLs?

- Reasoning about program correctness presupposes the ability to read and write mathematical proofs
  - ◆ Humans are bad at writing proofs with pen-and-paper — terribly buggy!
- Proof assistants allow humans to carefully construct machine checked proofs
  - ◆ “obvious to see that it holds” is no longer possible
- Proof assistants = 1 TA per student!
- Homework
  - ◆ Watch “Lambda: the Ultimate TA” by Benjamin Pierce
    - ❖ <https://vimeo.com/6615365>

# Course Contents

- Basics of mathematical logic
  - ✦ Logic::CS = Calculus::EE,Civil,Mech
- Functional Programming
  - ✦ Programs as data, polymorphism, recursion
  - ✦ Specification and verification
- PL theory
  - ✦ transition systems, operational semantics, lambda calculus, Hoare logic, separation logic, weakest precondition, dependent types, monadic effects, etc.

# Course Details

- Lectures will be mostly developing programs and proofs interactively
  - ✦ In Coq and F-star
  - ✦ Students are encouraged to bring their laptops and follow along.
- CS3100 OCaml portions are a pre-requisite
  - ✦ Please go through the lecture materials (available on my website) if you aren't comfortable with functional programming.
- **Weekly assignments**
  - ✦ Expect them to consume 8-10 hours (but may take significantly longer/shorter).
- Collaboration encouraged but not plagiarism.
  - ✦ For example, OK to discuss intermediate lemma, but no copying of proof is allowed.
  - ✦ Will follow the institute policy on plagiarism

# Course Details

- Grading: 60% assignments, 20% mid term, 20% final exam
- Office hours
  - ✦ You will need significant assistance with Coq / F\*
  - ✦ My calendar is at <http://kcsr.k.info/calendar>
  - ✦ Please drop by my office / fix up a time by sending email to [kcsr.k@iitm.ac.in](mailto:kcsr.k@iitm.ac.in)
- Exams will also be lab based
  - ✦ Details to be worked out later.
- See the course website [http://kcsr.k.info/cs6225\\_s20\\_iitm](http://kcsr.k.info/cs6225_s20_iitm) for topics and announcements
- Finally, offering this course for the first time
  - ✦ Would like to get continual and honest feedback
  - ✦ This is not an easy course, but hopefully should be quite fun!



# Textbooks

- For Coq, we will be following
  - ◆ Adam Chlipala, **Formal Reasoning about Programs**
  - ◆ Freely available here: <http://adam.chlipala.net/frap/>
- For F\*, there is no recommended text
  - ◆ We will be basing our lectures on the F\* talks and tutorials available on the F\* website: <https://www.fstar-lang.org/>

**Fin!**