

Verified Symbolic Execution with Kripke Specification Monads

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Flavours of program verifiers

Trusting

Hope

Dafny, Boogie, Why3, Viper,
VCC, ESC/Java, ..

Skeptical

Witness producing

External:
HOL-Boogie

Meta-programming:
Bedrock1, Bedrock2,
VST, CFML, F*, Iris, ...

Autarkic

Comput. reflection

MFVF, VeriSmall

Mixed flavours: skeptical first, autarkic steps

Challenges

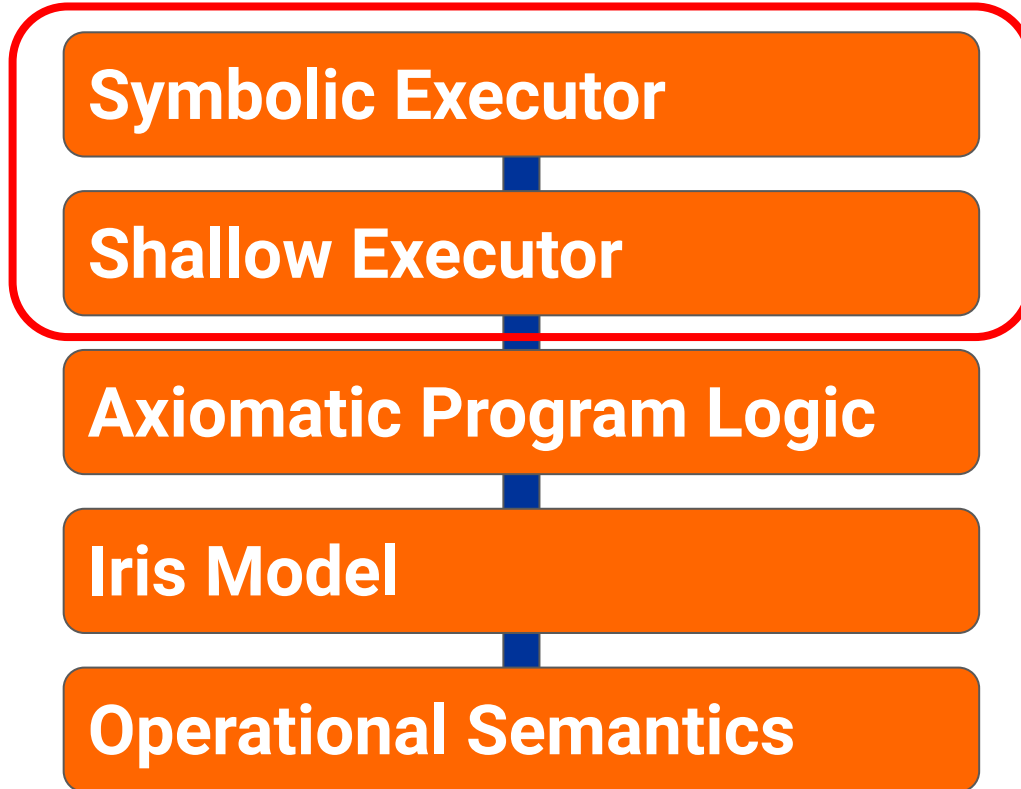
- **Complicated proofs**
 - Deep-embedding of program logic assertions
 - Bookkeeping of logic variables
 - Soundness preserving transformations
- **Practicality**
 - Combinatorial explosion
 - Incompleteness
 - Undecidable (user) theory
 - Lack of verified solvers
 - Modularity

Contributions

- **Systematic reusable approach for**
Semi-automatic symbolic execution-based program verifier with
a machine-checked soundness proof.
- **Implementation**
Katamaran Separation logic verifier for Sail



Katamaran



Shallow Executor

Predicate Transformer Monads

Consider a weakest precondition

$$\text{wp}(S) : \text{Pred } O \rightarrow \text{Pred } I$$

taking $\text{Pred} := \lambda x. x \rightarrow \text{Prop}$ (or $\text{iProp } \Sigma$) and shuffling

$$\text{wp}(S) : I \rightarrow \underbrace{(O \rightarrow \text{Prop}) \rightarrow \text{Prop}}_{\text{Cont Prop } O}$$

also backwards predicate transformer monads.

Specification Monads

- Can write specifications in the monad (F*-like)
 - Indexing (Dijkstra monads) or monad morphisms
 - Verification condition generator for monadic code
- Can write a monadic interpreter
 - Predicate transformer semantics for an object language
 - Verification condition generator for an object language
- (Add side effects with monad transformers)

Using meta-language eliminators

$W := \text{Cont } P$

$wp : \text{exp} \rightarrow W \ v$

...

$wp \ (\text{IF } e \ \text{THEN } e_1 \ \text{ELSE } e_2) :=$

$v \leftarrow wp \ e; \text{ if } v \ \text{then } wp \ e_1 \ \text{else } wp \ e_2$

...

Propositional Features

$W := \text{Cont } \mathbb{P}$

- **Angelic and demonic non-determinism**

$\text{angelic} : W \ v \quad := \lambda \text{POST}. \exists v. \text{POST } v$

$\text{demonic} : W \ v \quad := \lambda \text{POST}. \forall v. \text{POST } v$

$_ \oplus _ : W \ A \rightarrow W \ A \rightarrow W \ A \quad := \lambda m_1 \ m_2 \ \text{POST}. m_1 \ \text{POST} \vee m_2 \ \text{POST}$

$_ \otimes _ : W \ A \rightarrow W \ A \rightarrow W \ A \quad := \lambda m_1 \ m_2 \ \text{POST}. m_1 \ \text{POST} \wedge m_2 \ \text{POST}$

- **Guards**

$\text{assert} : \mathbb{P} \rightarrow W \ () \quad := \lambda Q \ \text{POST}. Q \wedge \text{POST } ()$

$\text{assume} : \mathbb{P} \rightarrow W \ () \quad := \lambda Q \ \text{POST}. Q \rightarrow \text{POST } ()$

$\text{consume} : \mathbb{P} \rightarrow W \ () \quad := \lambda Q \ \text{POST}. Q * \text{POST } ()$

$\text{produce} : \mathbb{P} \rightarrow W \ () \quad := \lambda Q \ \text{POST}. Q -* \text{POST } ()$

Avoid meta-language eliminators

W := Cont P

wp : exp -> W v

...

wp (IF e THEN e₁ ELSE e₂) :=

v <- wp e;

(assume (v = true); wp e₁)

⊗(assume (v = false); wp e₂)

...

Symbolic Executor

Symbolic execution

- Define symbolic propositions

$\ell ::= \text{logic variable} \quad V ::= v \mid \ell$

$F ::= V = V \mid \dots$

$S ::= \top \mid \perp \mid F \rightarrow S \mid F \wedge S \mid S \wedge S$
 $\quad \mid S \vee S \mid \exists \ell.S \mid \forall \ell.S$

- Figure out fresh name generation (ℓ) and done?
 - Possible world semantics for dynamic logic variable allocation.
- Other concerns
 - Combinatorial explosion?

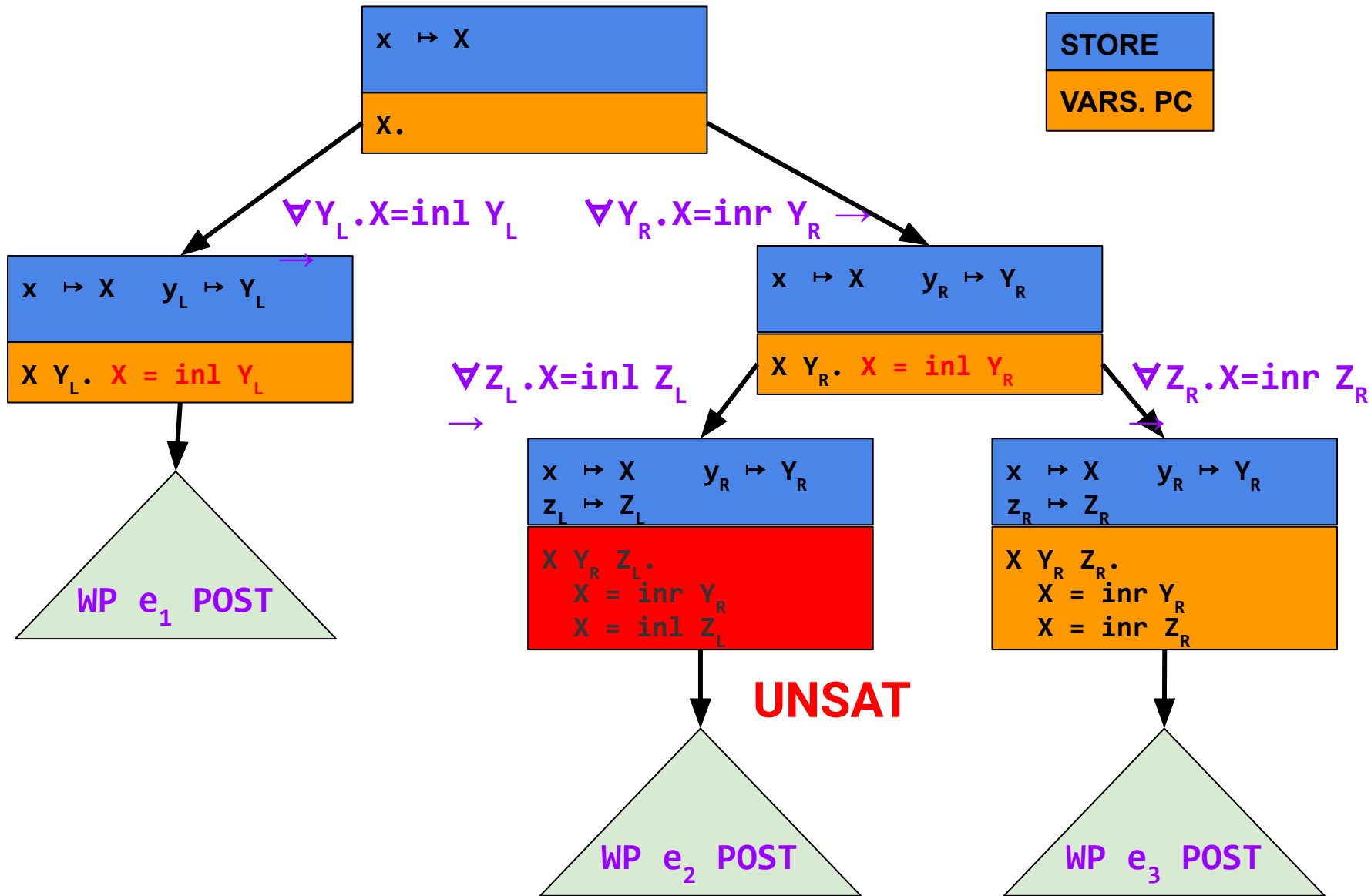
Avoiding path explosion

Symbolic executors

- explicitly represent past control-flow constraints (path constraints),
- algebraically simplify symbolic states,
- and eagerly prune unreachable cases (unsatisfiable constraints).

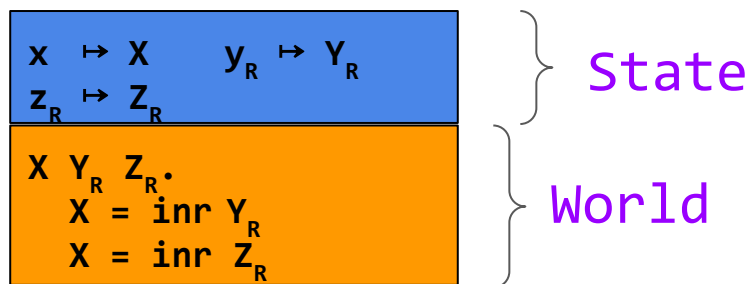
Example execution

```
WP (case x of
  | inl y1 => e1
  | inr yr => case x of
    | inl z1 => e2
    | inr zr => e3) POST
```



Symbolic execution reloaded

- Define worlds (contextual information)



- Work in ($\text{World} \rightarrow \text{Type}$), i.e. current world is always available in computations.
- View V, F, S as belonging to this category.

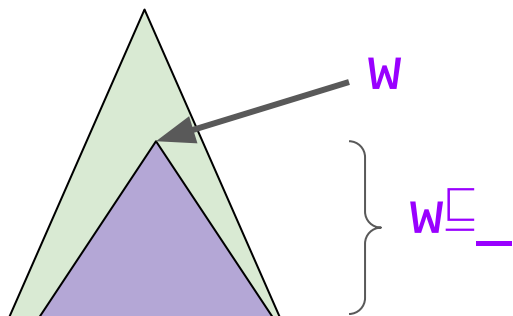
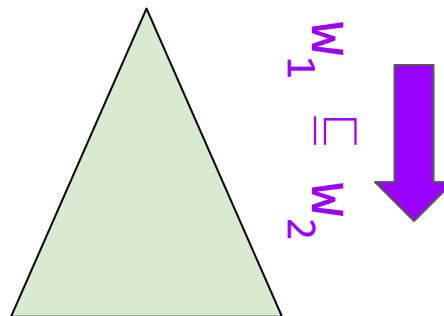
Symbolic propositions reloaded

- Define accessibility $w_1 \sqsubseteq w_2$

- Define box

$(\Box A) w :=$

$\forall w'. w \sqsubseteq w' \rightarrow A w'$



- Symbolic execution monad

$M A := \Box (A \rightarrow S) \rightarrow S$

Symbolic execution

$$M A := \square(A \rightarrow S) \rightarrow S$$

WP : $exp \rightarrow \vdash M V$

...

WP (IF e THEN e_1 ELSE e_2) :=

$[\omega] V \leftarrow wp\ e;$

(assume ($V = \text{true}$) ; $[\omega_1]$ WP e_1)

\otimes (assume ($V = \text{false}$) ; $[\omega_2]$ WP e_2)

...

Pruning

$M A := \Box(A \rightarrow S) \rightarrow S$

ASSUME : $\vdash F \rightarrow M () :=$

$\lambda w f \text{ (POST : } \Box(() \rightarrow S) w).$

match solver w f with

| Some f' \Rightarrow let w' := ... in

let $\omega := \dots$ in

f' \rightarrow POST w' $\omega ()$

| None $\Rightarrow \top$

...

Symbolic execution soundness

Refinement logical relation

$$\mathcal{R}_{\lesssim}[[A, a]] \subseteq \{(w, l_w, A, a)\}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{\lesssim}[[V, v]] = \{(w, l_w, V, v) \mid v = V[l_w]\}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{\lesssim}[[S, P]] = \{(w, l, S, P) \mid (l \models S) \Rightarrow P\}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{\lesssim}[[\Box A, a]] = \{(w, l, A, a) \mid \forall w', \omega : w \sqsubseteq w', l' . l = l' \circ \omega \rightarrow (w', l', A, a) \in \mathcal{R}_{\lesssim}[[A, a]]\}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{\lesssim}[[A \rightarrow B, a \rightarrow b]] = \{(w, l, f_s, f_c) \mid \forall (w, l, v_s, v_c) \in \mathcal{R}_{\lesssim}[[A, a]]. (w, l, f_s v_s, f_c v_c) \in \mathcal{R}_{\lesssim}[[B, b]]\}$$

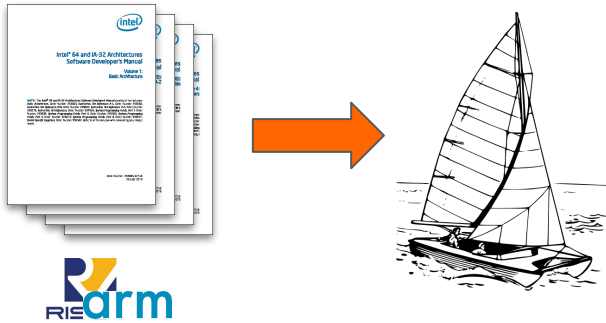
Soundness

$$(w, l_w, \text{WP } e, \text{wp } e) \in \mathcal{R}_{\lesssim}[[M V, W v]]$$

Katamaran

Katamaran

- Separation logic verifier for Sail (μ Sail), a domain specific language for specifying ISAs.



Semi-automatic

- Incomplete generic solver
- User-defined solver (pure)
- Ghost statements (spatial)
- Residual verification conditions
- Compose with proofs in IPM

ISA security

- Prove universal contract for arbitrary (adversarial) code
 { SECPRE } fetch-decode-execute-loop { SECPOST }
- Few interesting cases
 - Low-level memory access
 - Permissions checks, ...
- Aggressive over-approximation, e.g.
 { GPRS } func { GPRS }
- Lots of boilerplate
 - Most functions are not security critical
 - 10k - 100k of code

Case study - MinimalCaps

	μ Sail functions (Katamaran)	Foreign functions (IPM)
Source	441 LoC	12 LoC
Verification	0.415s	12.1s
Proof	1 LoC	220 LoC

Case study - RISC-V PMP

	μ Sail functions (Katamaran)	μ Sail functions (IPM)	Foreign functions (IPM)
Source	567 LoC	1 LoC	8 LoC
Verification	< 2min	??	??
Proof	40 LoC	??	??

Comparison - Singly-linked lists

	KATAMARAN				Bedr.	VST	SLF
	Symbolic VC			Solver			
	Branches	Pruned	Time	Time			
append	2	0	0.0075	–	31.5	2.61	–
append_{loop}	3	1	0.033	–	–	–	0.99
copy	3	1	0.018	–	–	–	0.95
length	3	1	0.022	0.15	16.8	–	0.78
reverse	1	0	0.0037	–	20.0	2.34	–
reverse_{loop}	3	1	0.026	0.25	–	–	–
summaxlen	3	0	3.28	–	–	–	–
Lemmas			0.22		1.05	–	0.33

Future Work

- VCs in separation logic
- Known assembly code verification
- Pure automation
 - Linear bitvector theory
- Spatial automation
 - User provided solvers
 - Custom tactic language
- Reusability

Thanks for your
Attention!



<https://katamaran-project.github.io/>

<https://github.com/katamaran-project/katamaran>