### (star) (no star) Chalice to Boogie

Program Verification for Object-Oriented Programs

Chinmay Kakatkar

```
class Car
{
  int fuel;
  void refuel ( int amount )
   ł
     this.fuel := amount;
  void main()
     ...
```

Int )

```
class Car
  int fuel;
  void refuel ( int amount )
     this.fuel := amount;
  void main()
                                  Car c1 := new Car ();
                                  Car c2 := new Car ();
                                  c1.refuel (3);
                                  c2.refuel (5);
                                  assert ( c1.fuel == 3 );
```





Car c1 := **new** Car (); Car c2 := new Car (); c1.refuel (3); c2.refuel (5); *assert* ( c1.fuel == 3 ); The Problem is **Framing** 

MICKEY MOUSE / run cycle 2 3



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"We wish to **logically represent how** the execution of **a command changes the state** without having to explicitly say how the command does not change the state."

### One Solution is Implicit Dynamic Frames (IDF)

Theory: Kassios (2006), Smans (2008)

Implementation: ETH, Microsoft Research, Leuven



#### Car program in Chalice

```
class Car
  var fuel : int;
  void refuel (amount : int)
  requires acc (this.fuel );
  ensures acc (this.fuel ) &*& this.fuel == amount;
     this.fuel := amount;
  void main()
                                                          var c1 := new Car;
                                                          var c2 := new Car;
                                                          call c1.refuel (3);
                                                          call c2.refuel (5);
                                                          assert c1.fuel == 3;
```



#### **Verification Pipeline**



#### **Verification Pipeline**



### Contributions

- 1. Formalization of a Chalice subset
- 2. Formalization of a Boogie subset
- 3. Formalization of a subset translation from Chalice to Boogie
- 4. Proof of Soundness of Translation

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### Chalice (has star)

#### **Our subset ignores concurrency features**

We give:

- Operational semantics
- Hoare logic { Pre } C { Post }
- Soundness proof of Hoare logic w.r.t. operational semantics

"A Sip of the Chalice" (Drossopoulou & Raad, 2011)

## Self-framing

#### Badly framed Car program in Chalice (1)

```
class Car
  var fuel : int;
  void refuel ( amount : int )
  requires true;
  ensures this fuel == amount;
     this.fuel := amount; //ERROR: update is not framed
  void main()
  {
     •••
```

#### Badly framed Car program in Chalice (2)

```
class Car
  var fuel : int;
  void refuel ( amount : int )
  requires this.fuel == 0; //ERROR: assertion not self-framing
  ensures acc (this.fuel) &*& this.fuel == amount;
     this.fuel := amount;
  void main()
  {
     ...
```

### Our approach to self-framing

An assertion A is **self-framing** 

if and only if

All heap references in *A* are sufficiently framed by the access predicate.

## $A = \text{acc} (x.f) \&^*\& \dots \&^*\& x.f == 100$ **Rights** Access

A is self-framing

if and only if

Access (A)  $\subseteq$  Rights (A)

### To be or not to be self-framing

A	Access (A)	Rights (A)	
acc(x.f) &*& x.f == 100	{ x.f }	{ x.f }	$\checkmark$
acc(x.f) &*& y.f == 90	{ y.f }	{ x.f }	X
acc(x.f) &*& x.g == 101	{ x.g }	{ x.f }	X
acc(x.f)	{ }	{ x.f }	$\checkmark$

### Our approach to self-framing

is intuitive,

provides an operational angle,

and simplifies proof of soundness.



## Challenges

- Scoping & Simplification
- Design choices
- Formalization of method calls

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#### **Our Boogie subset mirrors our Chalice subset**

#### We give an operational semantics for our Boogie subset Motivated in Rustan Leino's talk at Imperial College London (2012)

$$\varphi(mask)(r, C.f) = v$$

#### $[\![\texttt{CanAccess}\,(mask\,,r\,,f)\,]\!]_{\varphi}=v$

 $\begin{aligned} \forall r : ObjectReference, f : FieldId.(CanAccess(mask,r,f)) \\ \Rightarrow \varphi(h_i)(r,C.f) &= \varphi(h)(r,C.f)) \\ \hline & [ \texttt{IsGoodInhaleState}(h_i,h,mask) ] _{\varphi} = 1 \end{aligned}$ 

 $\llbracket mask[r, C.f] \rrbracket_{\varphi} = \varphi(mask)(r, C.f)$ 

$$\llbracket h[r, C.f] \rrbracket_{\varphi} = \varphi(h)(r, C.f)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \varphi \models B \\ \hline assume \ B, \varphi \rightsquigarrow \varphi \end{array} \qquad \qquad \begin{array}{c} \varphi \models B \\ \hline assert \ B, \varphi \rightsquigarrow \varphi \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \varphi \models B \\ \hline assert \ B, \varphi \rightsquigarrow \varphi \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \varphi \nvDash B \\ \hline assert \ B, \varphi \rightsquigarrow \varphi \end{array}$$

$$\varphi(mask)(r, C.f) = v$$

#### $[\![\texttt{CanAccess}\,(mask\,,r\,,f)\,]\!]_{\varphi}=v$

 $\begin{aligned} \forall r: ObjectReference, f: FieldId.(CanAccess(mask,r,f)) \\ \Rightarrow \varphi(h_i)(r,C.f) = \varphi(h)(r,C.f)) \\ \hline & [ \texttt{IsGoodInhaleState}(h_i,h,mask) ] ]_{\varphi} = 1 \end{aligned}$ 

 $\llbracket mask[r, C.f] \rrbracket_{\varphi} = \varphi(mask)(r, C.f) \qquad \qquad \boxed{\llbracket h[r, C.f]} = \varphi(mask)(r, C.f)$ 

$$h[r, C.f]]_{\varphi} = \varphi(h)(r, C.f)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \varphi \models B \\ \hline assume \ B, \varphi \rightsquigarrow \varphi \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \varphi \models B \\ \hline assert \ B, \varphi \rightsquigarrow \varphi \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \varphi \models B \\ \hline assert \ B, \varphi \rightsquigarrow \varphi \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \varphi \nvDash B \\ \hline assert \ B, \varphi \rightsquigarrow \varphi \end{array}$$

## Challenges

- Scoping, Simplification, Design
- Formalization of Boogie-specific commands

Without the benefit of existing literature!

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# Boogie

Has special commands and predicates

< frame<sub>B</sub> >



Translation needs to be meaning-preserving

### Method Call












exhale( acc( x.f ) , mask ) = assert 0 < mask[ x , C.f ]; mask[x , C.f] := mask[ x , C.f ] – 1; assume IsGoodMask ( mask );

exhale( a1 &\*& a2 , mask ) = exhale( a1 , mask ); exhale( a2 , mask );

exhale( b , mask ) = assert translate ( b );

inhale( b , mask , heap\_i ) = assume translate ( b );

```
inhale( a1 &*& a2 , mask , heap_i ) = inhale( a1 , mask , heap_i );
inhale( a2 , mask , heap_i );
```

inhale( acc(x.f) , mask , heap\_i ) = heap[ x , C.f ] := heap\_i[ x , C.f ]; mask[ x , C.f ] := mask[ x , C.f ] + 1; assume IsGoodMask ( mask );



#### Checking self-framedness of assertions in Boogie (1)

Not self-framing: A = x.f == 3 & & y.f == 3;



#### Checking self-framedness of assertions in Boogie (2)

Self-framing:

A = acc(x.f) & & acc(y.f) & & x.f == 3 & & y.f == 3;

where x and y not aliases of each other!



#### Car program still running ...

```
class Car
  var fuel : int;
  void refuel ( amount : int )
  requires acc (this.fuel);
  ensures acc ( this fuel ) &*& this fuel == amount;
     this.fuel := amount;
  void main ()
     var c1 := new Car;
     var c2 := new Car;
     call c1.refuel (3);
     call c2.refuel (5);
     assert ( c1.fuel == 3 );
```



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# Soundness Argument

The translation of a Chalice program **P** is sound

if and only if

given that *P* verifies in the Boogie environment, it also verifies in the Chalice environment.

**Verification Pipeline Revisited** 



If program verifies in Chalice environment ...



If program verifies in Boogie environment ...



#### **Lemma 6.4.4.** $\forall C : ClassId, m : MethId :$

#### If:

- 1.  $Prog_C(C,m) = requires A; ensures A'; \{C_C\} \land$
- 2.  $(inhale(A, mask, h_i); translate(C_C); exhale(A, mask_e)), \varphi_{\varepsilon} \not \rightarrow ABORT \land$
- 3.  $\Pi, \varphi_C, h_C \models A \land$
- 4.  $C_C, \Pi, \varphi_C, h_C \rightsquigarrow \Pi', \varphi'_C, h'_C$

Then  $\Pi', \varphi'_C, h'_C \models A'$ 

### Other Machinery

Auxiliary Definitions, Lemmas ...

## Challenges

- **Design** of translation function
- Formulating & justifying soundness argument
- Lemmas and proofs

# Highlights

- 1. Formalization of a Chalice subset
  - Approach to self-framing
- 2. Formalization of a Boogie subset
  - Operational semantics
- 3. Formalization of a sound translation from Chalice to Boogie
  - Translation function, soundness argument & proofs

## Applications

- 1. Boogie-based verification
- 2. Pedagogic uses

## Applications

- 1. Boogie-based verification
- 2. Pedagogic uses

http://rise4fun.com/

# A Challenging Project

- Lots of background reading
- An open-ended project
- Balancing breadth and depth of investigation
- Experimenting with tools
- Formalizing approaches and arguments
- Making original contributions
- I am not JMC or MEng (but I am passionate about research!)







Time

#### Future Work

- 1. Formalize translation of while loop, and proof of method call
- 2. Extend language subsets to include concurrency
- 3. Consider translation from VeriFast to Chalice





# Extra Slides

#### Usual approach to self-framing

An assertion A is **self-framing** 

if and only if

The validity of *A* is preserved in all heaps which agree in the locations mentioned in the permissions. (*Parkinson & Summers, 2011*)

### While loop

while ( condition )

// check invariant holds upon loop entry (assert ...)

loop body ...

}

// check invariant holds after arbitrary loop iteration (havoc...)

### Method call

lf:

- *x.m(y)*
- translation of x.m(y) gives a Boogie encoding  $C_B$
- $C_B$  verifies in Boogie
- Chalice and Boogie starting configurations are congruent
- and given preconditions of operational semantics for *x.m(y)*...

Then:

(esp. using Lemmas for Inhale / Exhale ...)

Show that there exists a terminal Boogie configuration  $\varphi_B$  s. t.

- $C_B$  execution in Boogie leads to  $\varphi_B$
- Terminal configurations in Chalice and Boogie match

**Lemma 6.4.1.** Given C: Command<sub>C</sub>,  $\forall \Pi$ : Mask<sub>C</sub>,  $\varphi_C$ : Store<sub>C</sub>,  $h_C$ : Heap<sub>C</sub>,  $\varphi_B$ : Store<sub>B</sub>, If:

- 1.  $translate(C), \varphi_B \not\rightsquigarrow ABORT$
- 2.  $\Pi, \varphi_C, h_C \cong \varphi_B$
- 3.  $C, \Pi, \varphi_C, h_C \rightsquigarrow \Pi', \varphi'_C, h'_C$

Then there exists a  $\varphi'_B$ : Store<sub>B</sub> such that:

- 4.  $translate(C), \varphi_B \rightsquigarrow \varphi'_B$
- 5.  $\Pi', \varphi'_C, h'_C \cong \varphi'_B$

**Lemma 6.4.2.** Given A: Assertion<sub>C</sub>, mask : Mask<sub>B</sub>, h<sub>B</sub> : Heap (where A is self-framing, mask is the current mask, and h<sub>B</sub> is the current heap),

#### If:

- 1.  $inhale(A, mask, h_B) = C_i where C_i : Command_B$
- 2.  $C_i, \varphi_B \rightsquigarrow \varphi'_B$  where  $\varphi'_B : Store_B$  such that  $\varphi'_B \neq ABORT$
- 3.  $\Pi', \varphi'_c, h'_c \cong \varphi'_B$ , where  $\Pi' : Mask_C, \varphi'_C : Store_C, h'_c : Heap_C$

#### Then:

- 4.  $\Pi', \varphi'_c, h'_c \models A$
- 5. There exists a mask':  $Mask_B$  such that  $\varphi'_B \equiv \varphi_B[mask \mapsto mask']$ , and  $mask \leq_{\Pi} mask'$ .

**Lemma 6.4.3.** Given A: Assertion<sub>C</sub>, mask : Mask<sub>B</sub>, (where A is self-framing, and mask is the current mask)

#### If:

- 1.  $exhale(A, mask) = C_e where C_e : Command_B$
- 2.  $C_e, \varphi_B \rightsquigarrow \varphi'_B$  where  $\varphi'_B : Store_B$  such that  $\varphi'_B \neq ABORT$
- 3.  $\Pi, \varphi_c, h_c \cong \varphi_B$

#### Then:

- 4.  $\Pi, \varphi_c, h_c \models A$ , where  $\Pi : Mask_C, \varphi_C : Store_C, h_c : Heap_C$
- 5. There exists a mask':  $Mask_B$  such that  $\varphi'_B \equiv \varphi_B[mask \mapsto mask']$ , and  $mask' \leq_{\Pi} mask$ .

**Definition 6.3.1.** combine :  $Mask_C \times Store_C \times Heap_C \rightarrow Store_B$  such that, for  $\Pi$  :  $Mask_C, \varphi_C$  :  $Store_C, h_C$  :  $Heap_C$  we:

- 1. Create a fresh Boogie variable  $mask_B : Mask_B$  and populate it with the access permissions found in  $\Pi$ , such that  $\forall v : \{0,1\}, r : ObjectReference, f : FieldId.(\Pi[r, f] = v \Rightarrow mask[(r, C, f) \mapsto v])$  where f is a field of class C.
- 2. Create a fresh Boogie variable  $h_B$ : Heap<sub>B</sub> and populate it with the values found in  $h_C$ , such that  $\forall r$ : ObjectReference, f: FieldId. $(h_B[(r, C.f) \mapsto [\![r.f]\!]_{\varphi,h_C}])$  where f is a field of class C.
- 3. Now take an empty store  $\varphi_{\varepsilon}$ : Store<sub>B</sub>, such that  $\varphi_{\varepsilon} = \{mask \mapsto \emptyset, heap \mapsto \emptyset\}$ .
- 4. Construct a  $\varphi_B$ : Store<sub>B</sub>, such that  $\varphi_B = \varphi_{\varepsilon}[mask \mapsto mask_B, h \mapsto h_B] \cup \varphi_C$

**Definition 6.3.2.**  $\cong$  :  $Mask_C \times Store_C \times Heap_C \times Store_B$  such that, for  $\Pi$  :  $Mask_C, \varphi_C$  :  $Store_C, h_C$  :  $Heap_C, \varphi_B$  :  $Store_B$ , we have

 $\Pi, \varphi_C, h_C \cong \varphi_B \iff combine(\Pi, \varphi_C, h_C) = \varphi_B$ 

 $Program : ClassId \rightarrow FieldId \times (MethId \times MethDef)$ 

$$\begin{split} B \in Boolean ::= \operatorname{true} \mid \operatorname{false} \mid \neg B \mid E == E \\ E \in Expression ::= n \mid x \mid x.f \mid E + E \mid x.m_{pure}(E) \\ C \in Command ::= x := y.f \mid x.f := y \mid \operatorname{if} B \text{ then } C \text{ else } C \mid \\ & \text{while } B \text{ do } C \mid C; C \mid \operatorname{skip} \mid x := y.m(E) \mid \\ & x := \operatorname{new } C \mid \operatorname{assert } A \\ A \in Assertion ::= B \mid \operatorname{acc} (x.f) \mid A * A \\ ClassID, FieldID ::= (a - zA - Z) + \end{split}$$

Term ::= Boolean | Expression | Command | Assertion

Figure 3.1: Our Subset of the full Chalice Syntax
$$\begin{split} \llbracket \cdot \rrbracket : (Assertion \cup Expression) \times Mask \times Store \times Heap \rightharpoonup \mathbb{Z} \\ & \rightsquigarrow : Command \times Mask \times Store \times Heap \rightarrow Mask \times Store \times Heap \\ \Pi \in Mask : ObjectReference \times (ClassId \times (FieldId \rightarrow \{0,1\})) \\ \varphi \in Store : Variable \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \\ h \in Heap : ObjectReference \rightarrow (ClassId \times (FieldId \rightarrow \mathbb{Z})) \\ ObjectReference ::= \mathbb{Z}^+ \\ Variable, ClassID, FieldID ::= (a - zA - Z) + \end{split}$$

Figure 3.2: Runtime Configuration for Our Chalice Subset

$$\begin{split} B \in Boolean ::= \texttt{true} \mid \texttt{false} \mid \neg B \mid E == E \mid \\ & \texttt{CanAccess}(mask, r, f) \mid \\ & \texttt{IsGoodInhaleState}(h, h, mask) \mid \\ & \texttt{IsGoodMask}(mask) \end{split}$$

 $E \in Expression ::= n \mid x \mid h[r, C.f] \mid mask[r, C.f] \mid E + E$ 

$$\begin{split} C \in Command ::= var \; x \; : \; t \mid x := E \mid h[r, C.f] := E \mid mask[r, C.f] := E \mid \\ & \text{havoc} \; (x) \mid \text{if} \; B \; \text{then} \; C \; \text{else} \; C \mid C; C \mid \\ & \text{assume} \; B \mid \text{assert} \; B \end{split}$$

Term ::= Boolean | Expression | Command

Figure 4.1: Our Subset of the full Boogie Syntax

$$\begin{split} \llbracket \cdot \rrbracket : (Boolean \cup Expression) \times Store \rightharpoonup \mathbb{Z} \\ & \sim : Command \times Store \rightarrow Store \\ \varphi \in Store : Variable \rightarrow Value \\ & mask \in Mask : ObjectReference \times (ClassId \times (FieldId \rightarrow \{0,1\})) \\ & h \in Heap : ObjectReference \times (ClassId \times (FieldId \rightarrow Value)) \end{split}$$

 $Variable, ClassId, FieldId ::= (a - zA - Z) + ObjectReference ::= \mathbb{Z}^+$  $Value ::= \mathbb{Z}|Heap|Mask$ 

Figure 4.2: Runtime Configuration for Our Boogie Subset