

The Isabelle Refinement Framework

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- This talk: towards faster verified algorithms at manageable effort

Introduction

- What does it need to formally verify an algorithm?

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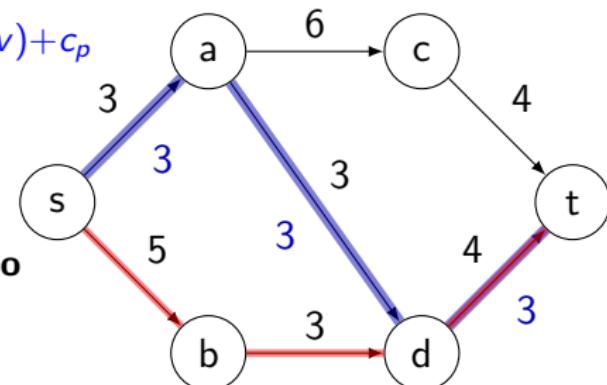
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 - E.g. maxflow algorithms

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```
procedure AUGMENT( $g, f, p$ )
   $c_p \leftarrow \min\{g_f(u, v) \mid (u, v) \in p\}$ 
  for all  $(u, v) \in p$  do
    if  $(u, v) \in g$  then  $f(u, v) \leftarrow f(u, v) + c_p$ 
    else  $f(v, u) \leftarrow f(v, u) - c_p$ 
  return  $f$ 
```

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procedure EDMONDS-KARP( $g, s, t$ )
   $f \leftarrow \lambda(u, v). 0$ 
  while exists augmenting path in  $g_f$  do
     $p \leftarrow$  shortest augmenting path
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```



g : flow network

s, t : source, target

g_f : residual network

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Theorem (Ford-Fulkerson)

For a flow network g and flow f , the following 3 statements are equivalent

- ① f is a maximum flow
- ② the residual network g_f contains no augmenting path
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using basic concepts such as numbers, sets, and graphs. □

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Let δ_f be the length of a shortest s, t - path in g_f .

When augmenting with a shortest path,

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using lemmas about graphs and shortest paths.



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- Implementations used for different parts must fit together!

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shortest-path-spec

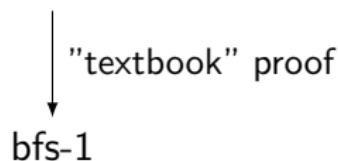
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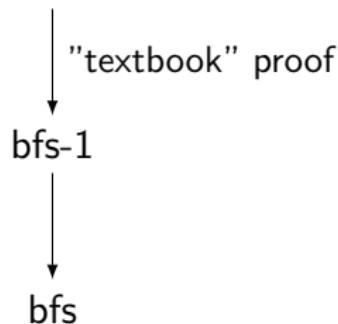
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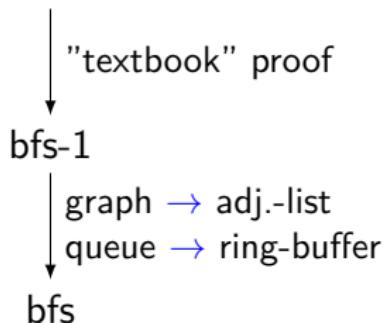
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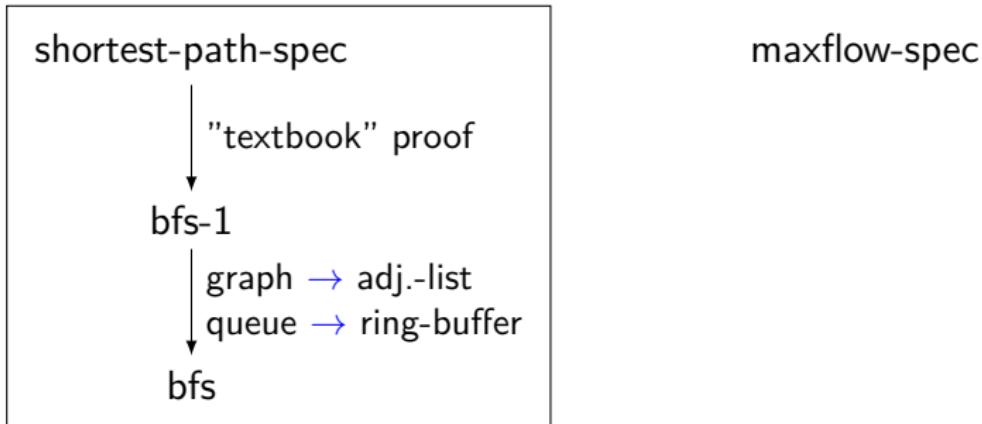
↓
"textbook" proof

bfs-1

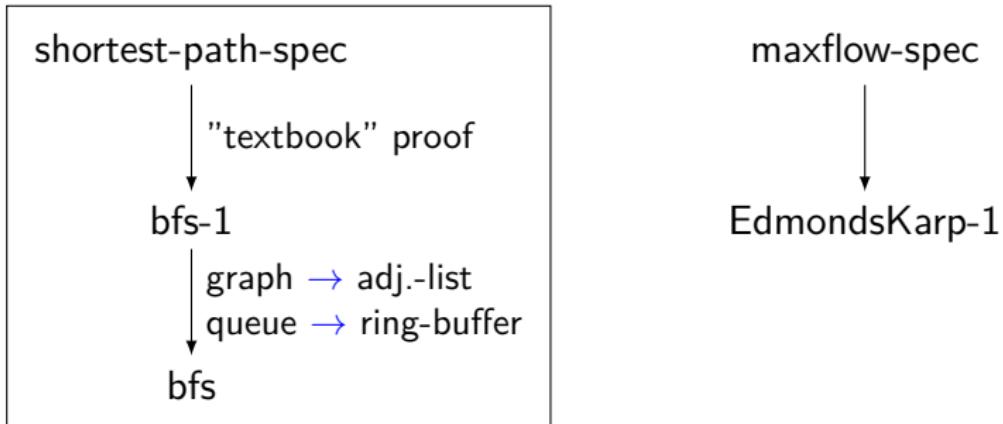
graph → adj.-list
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bfs

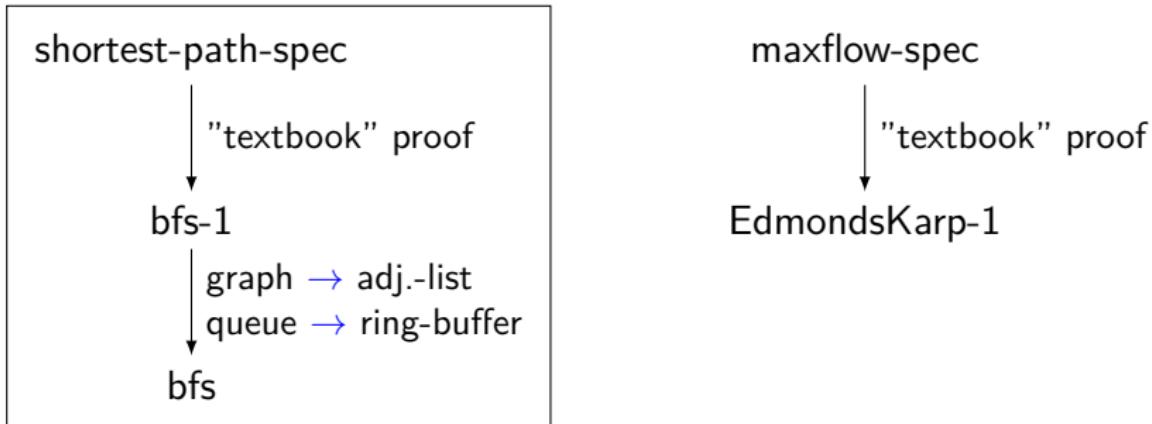
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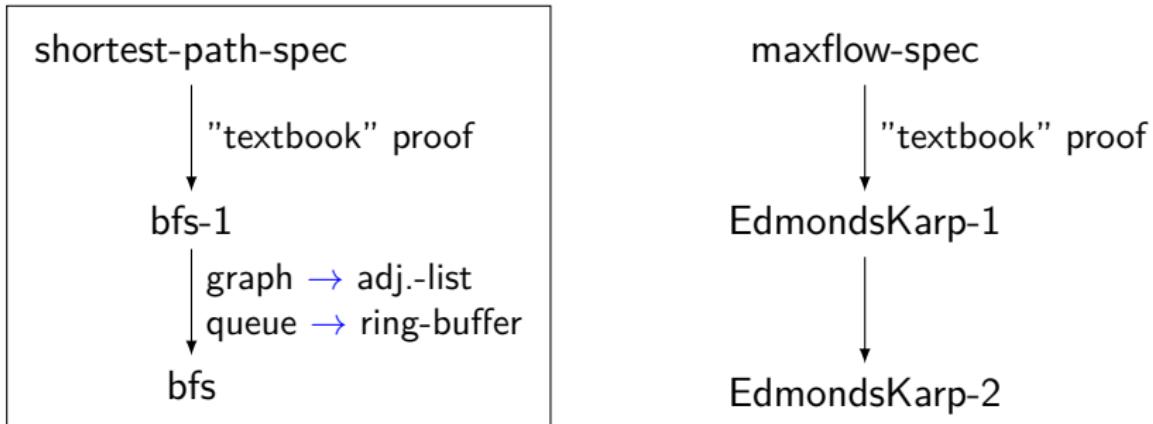
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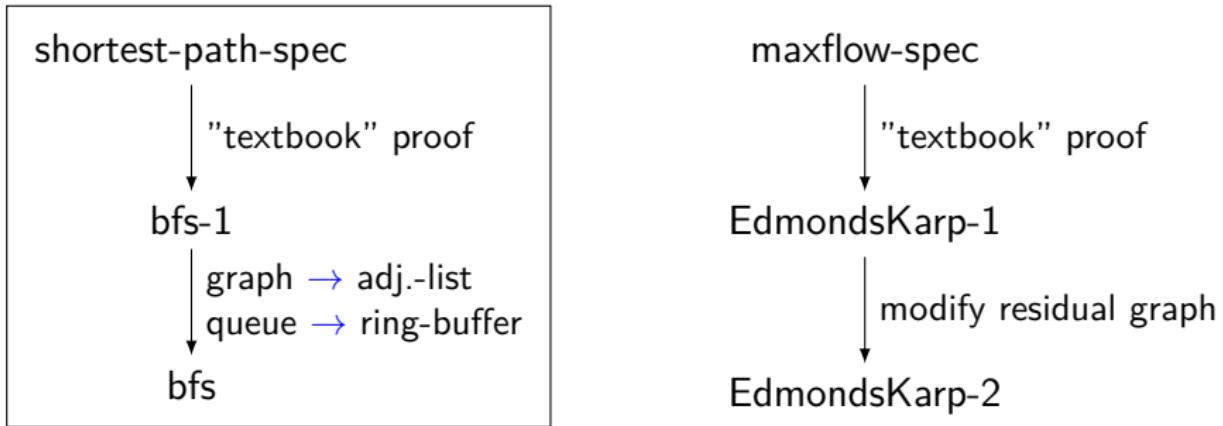
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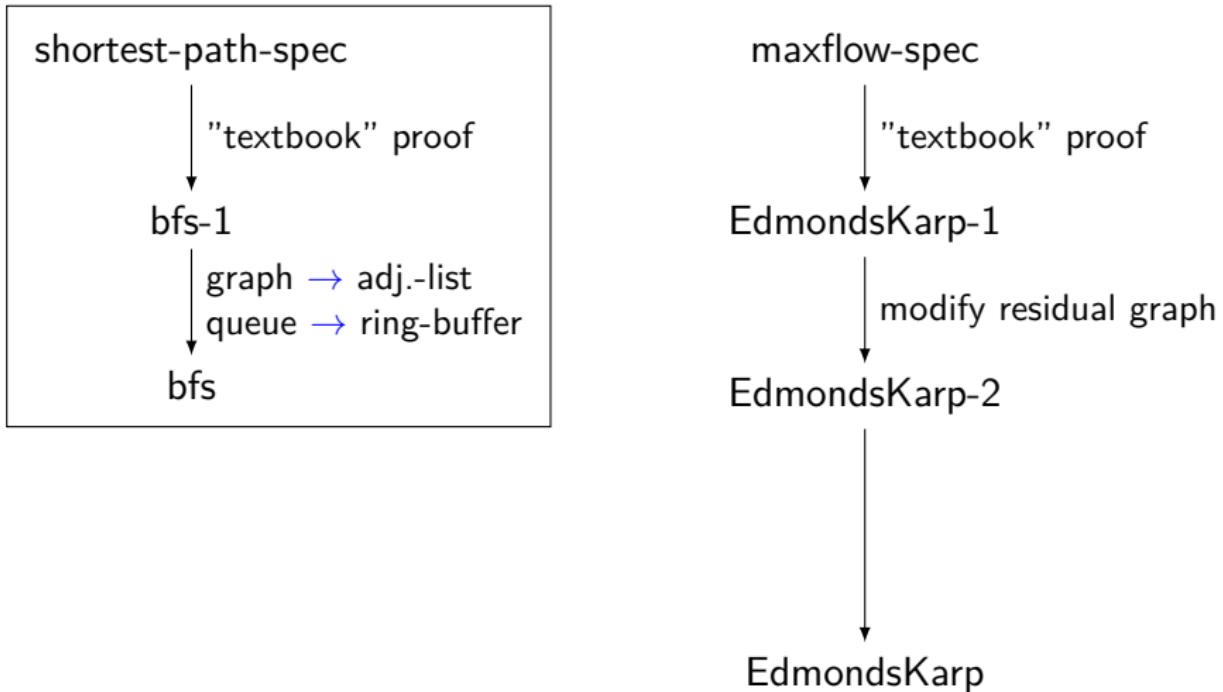
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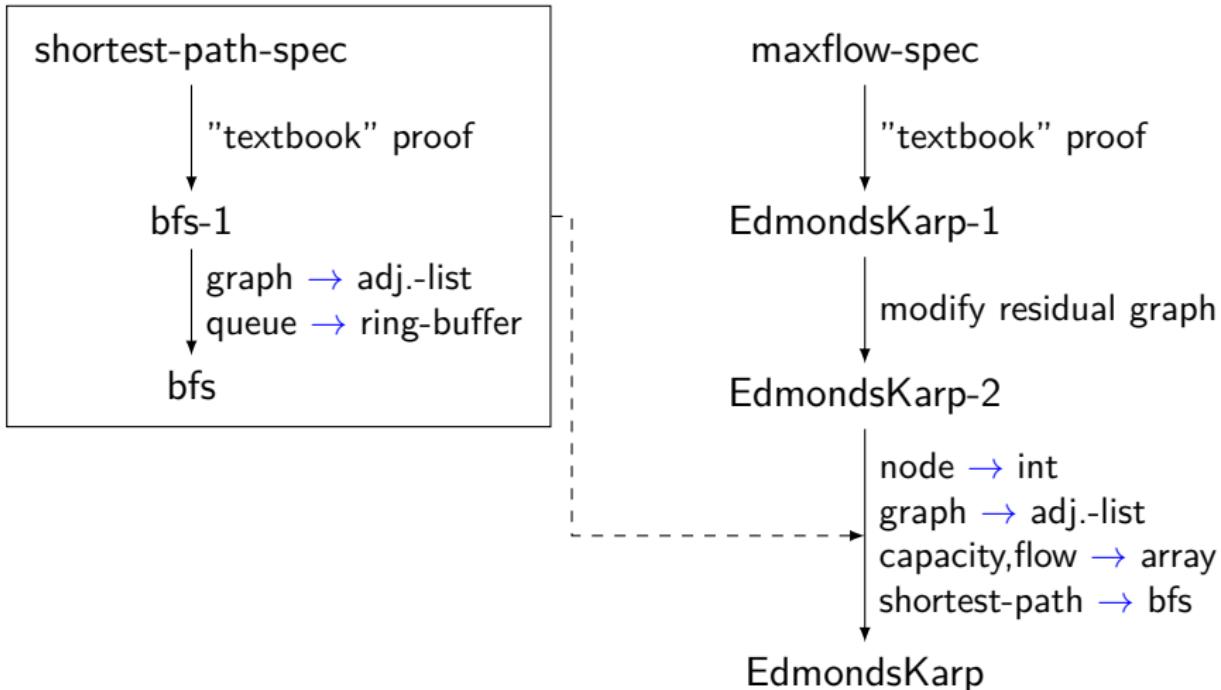
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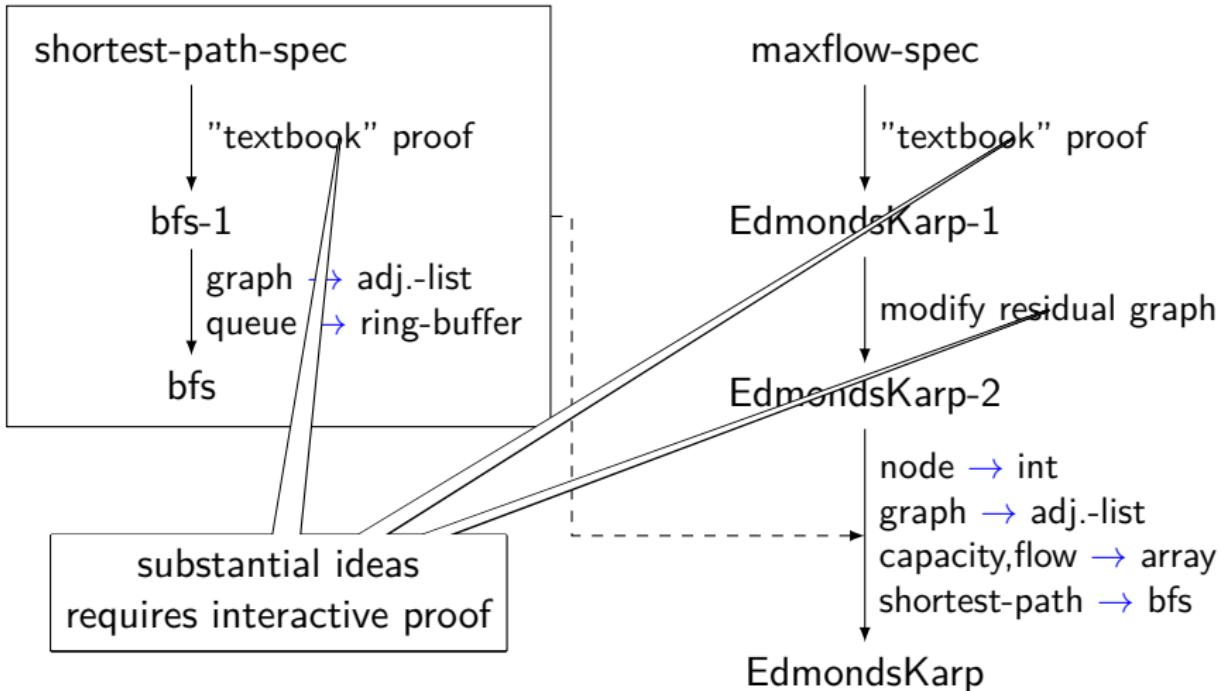
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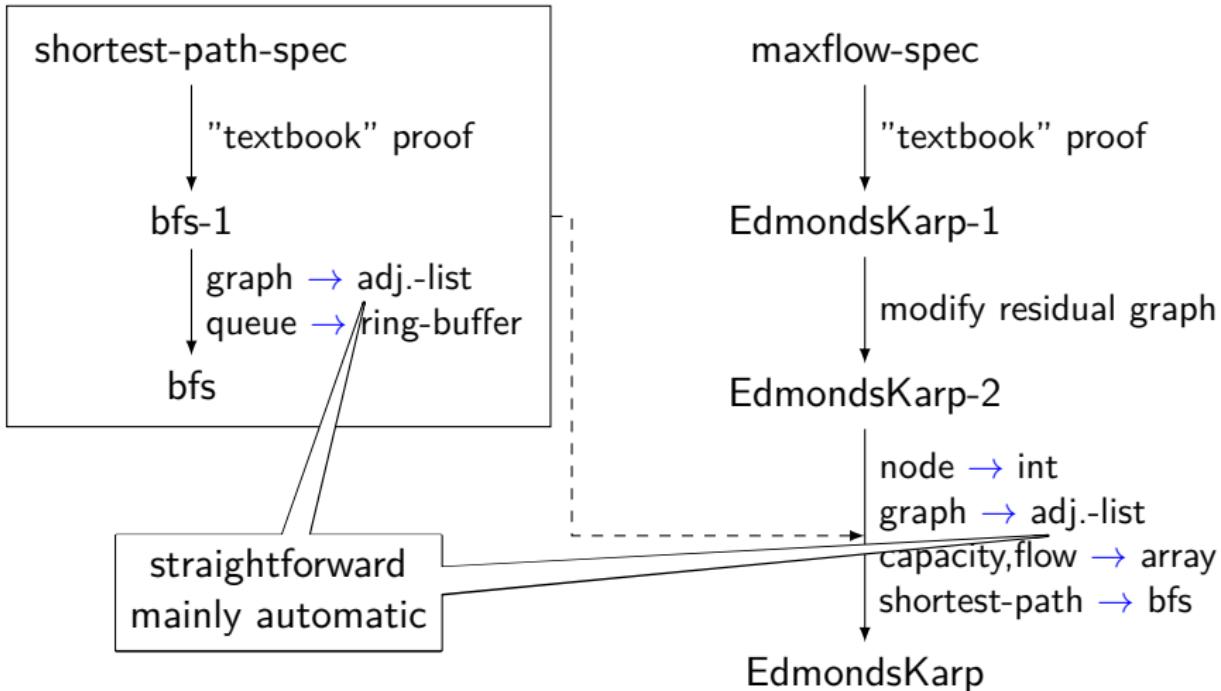
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 - Network flow (Push-Relabel and Edmonds Karp)

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- Formal model for algorithms
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 - separation logic based VCG
- Automated transition from NRES to HEAP
 - automatic data refinement (e.g. integer by int64)
 - automatic placement on heap (e.g. list by array)
 - some in-bound proof obligations left to user

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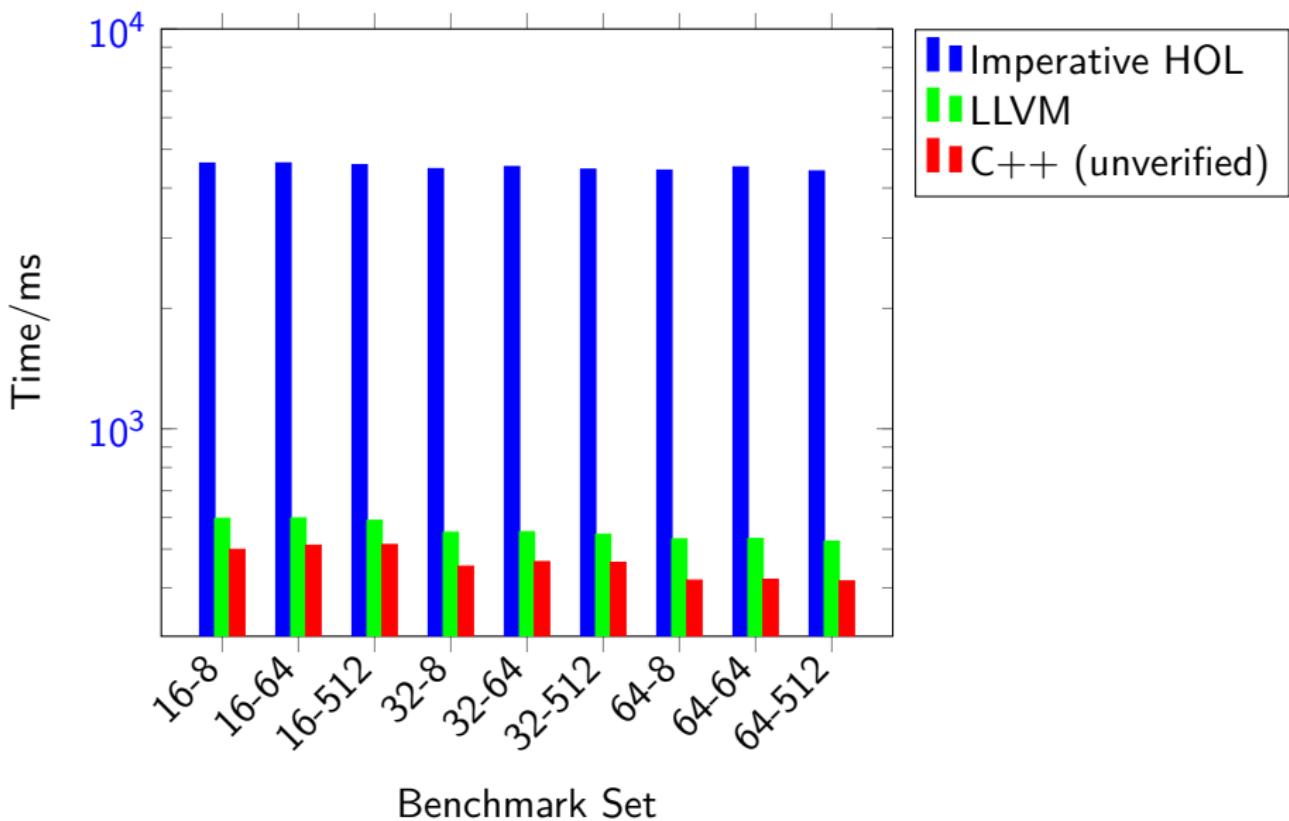
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② NEW!: Isabelle-LLVM

- shallow embedding of fragment of LLVM-IR
- pretty-print to actual LLVM IR text
- then use LLVM optimizer and compiler
- faster programs
- thinner (unverified) compilation layer

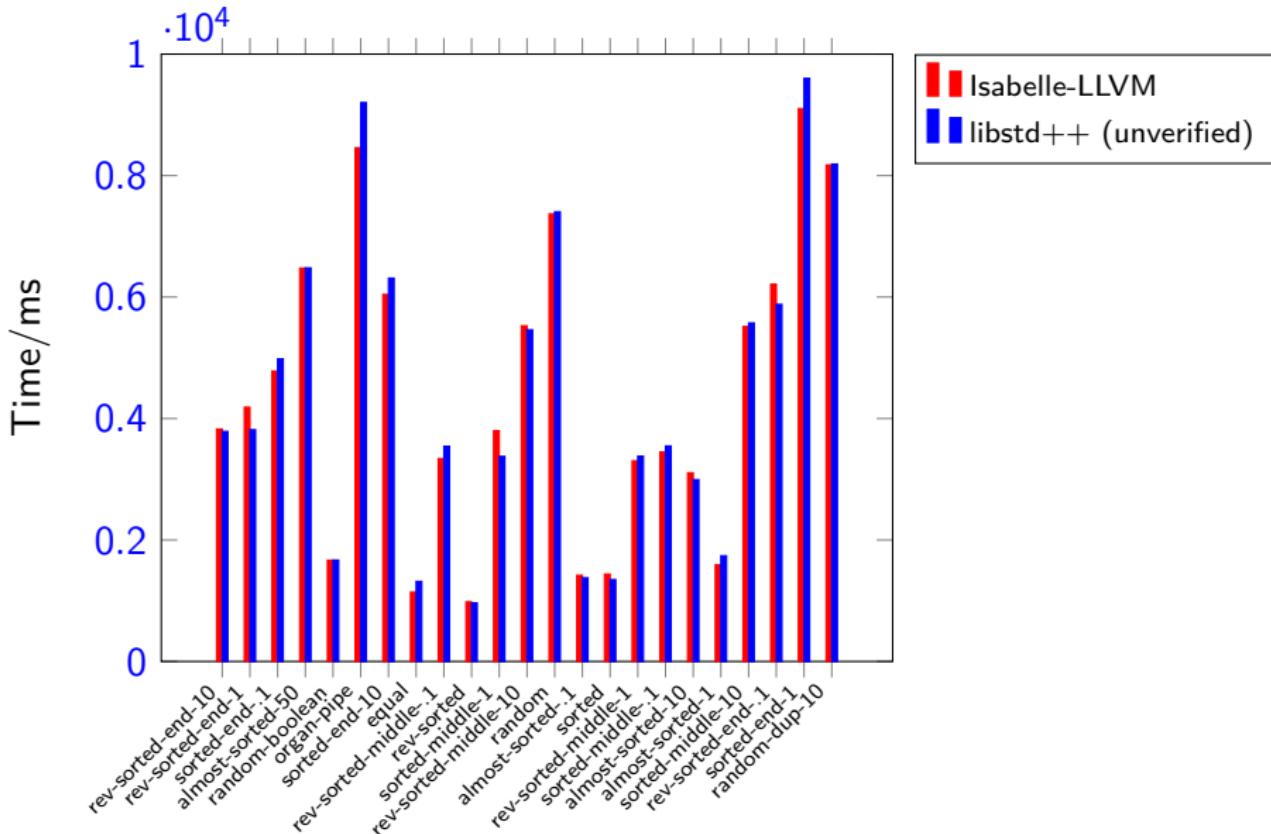


Knuth Morris Pratt



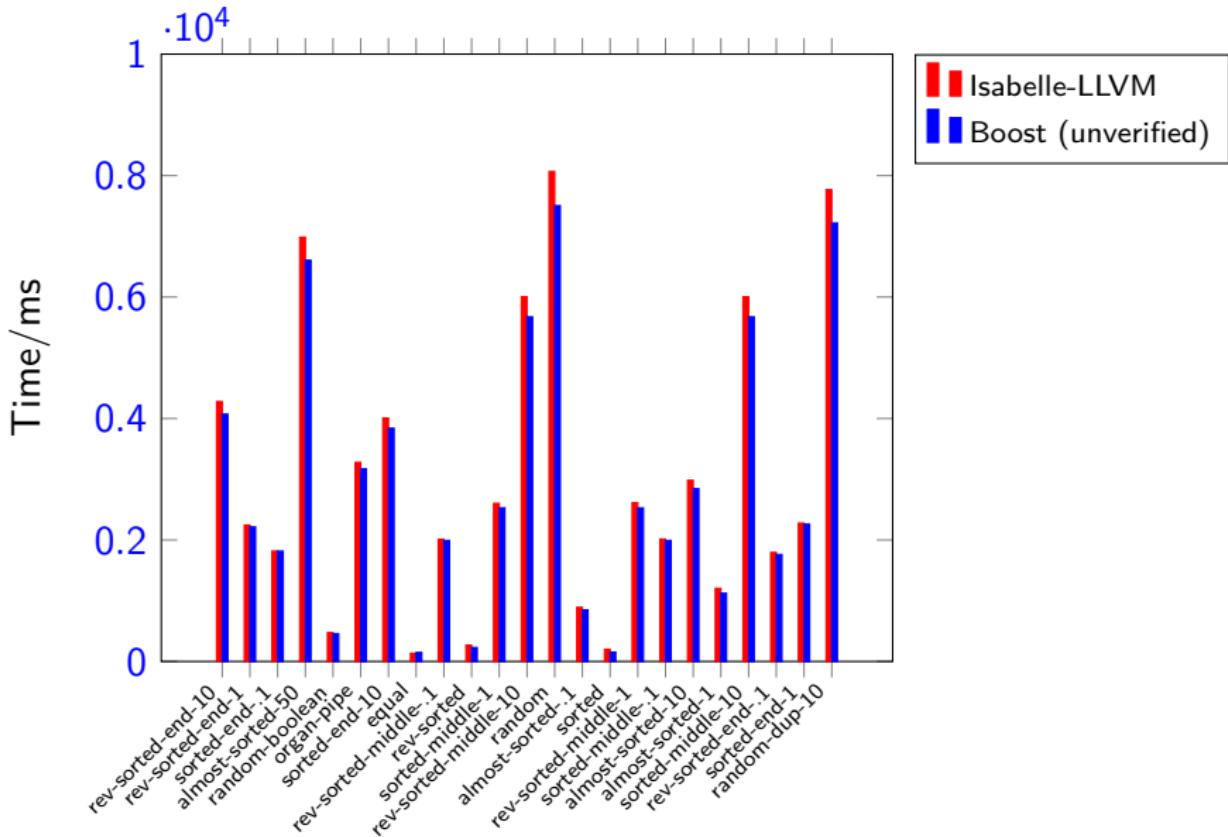
Execute [a-1](#) benchmark set from StringBench. Stop at first match.

Verified Sorting Algorithms: Introsort



Sorting $100 \cdot 10^6$ uint64s on Intel Core i7-8665U CPU, 32GiB RAM

Verified Sorting Algorithms: Pdqsort



Sorting $100 \cdot 10^6$ uint64s on Intel Core i7-8665U CPU, 32GiB RAM

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Sepref Tool

- Synthesize imperative program from functional
 - sep-logic assertion relating concrete with abstract variables

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 - sep-logic assertion relating concrete with abstract variables

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f (l :: int list) {  
    (int)set S = {}  
    int c=0  
    for (int i=0; i<|l|; ++i) {  
        t1 = l[i]  
        if (t1 ∉ S) {  
            *: assert (c<|l|)  
            ++c  
            S={t1} ∪ S  
        } } }
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```
f (l' :: int64 array) {  
    hashmap S' = hm_empty()  
    int64 c'=0  
    for (int64 i'=0; i'<|l'|; ++i') {  
        t1' = l'[i']  
        if (¬hm_member t1' S') {  
            *:  
            ++c'  
            S'=hm_insert t1' S'  
        } } free S' }
```

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At *: *array i64 l l' * hm i64 S S' * ...*

Nested Containers

Hoare-Rule for array-index:

{array A | I' * i64 i i' * i < |I|} r = I[i] { array A | I' * i64 i i' * A (I[i]) r' }

where

array A | p = $\exists I'. p+0 \mapsto I'[0] * \dots * p+n \mapsto I'[n]$
 $* A | I[0] I'[0] * \dots * A | I[n] I'[n]$

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Problem: Does not work for `array (array i64)`! (result is shared)

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Problem: Does not work for `array (array i64)`! (result is shared)

- current approach: abstract data type: α option list
 - None: element not in array
 - Manual ownership management
- future:
 - read-only sharing (fractional sep-logic?)
 - automation (as far as possible)
 - maybe inspiration from Rust.

Conclusions

Isabelle Refinement Framework

powerful interactive theorem prover

- + stepwise refinement
- + libraries for standard DS and algorithms
- + lot's of automation
- + efficient backend (LLVM)
- = verified and efficient algorithms, at manageable effort

https://github.com/lammich/isabelle_llvm