

Generating Verified LLVM from Isabelle/HOL

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Motivation

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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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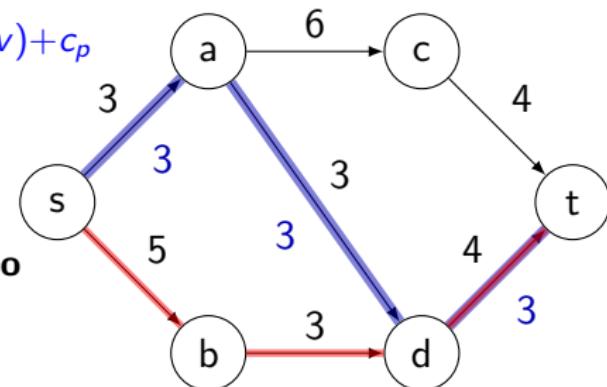
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 - E.g. maxflow algorithms

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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
     $f \leftarrow$  AUGMENT( $g, f, p$ )
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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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        flow += new_flow;
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- Implementations used for different parts must fit together!

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shortest-path-spec

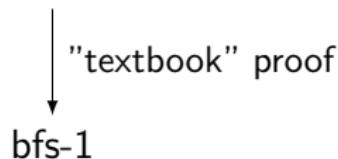
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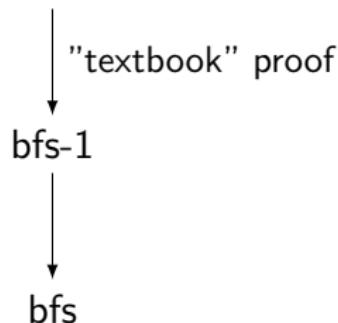
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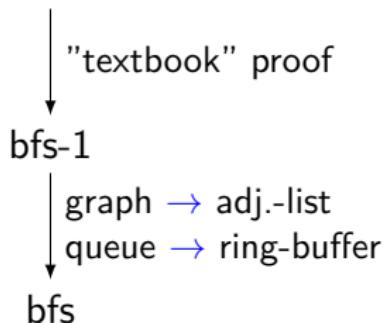
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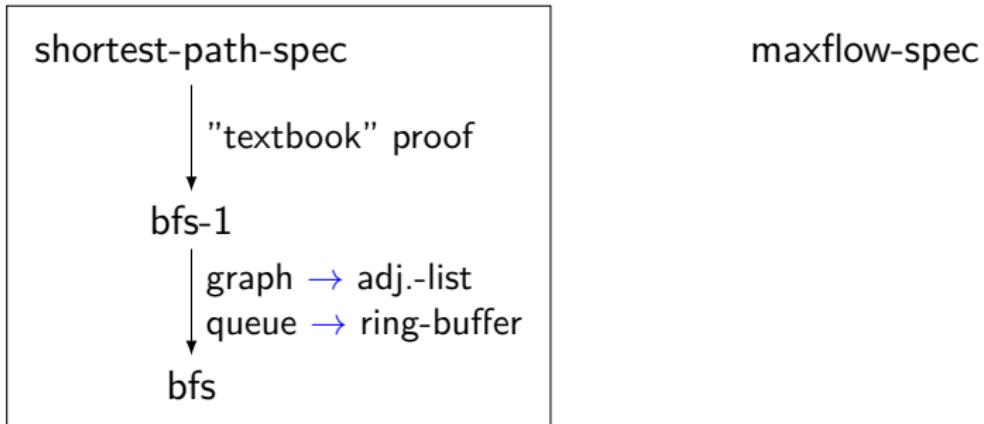
↓
"textbook" proof

bfs-1

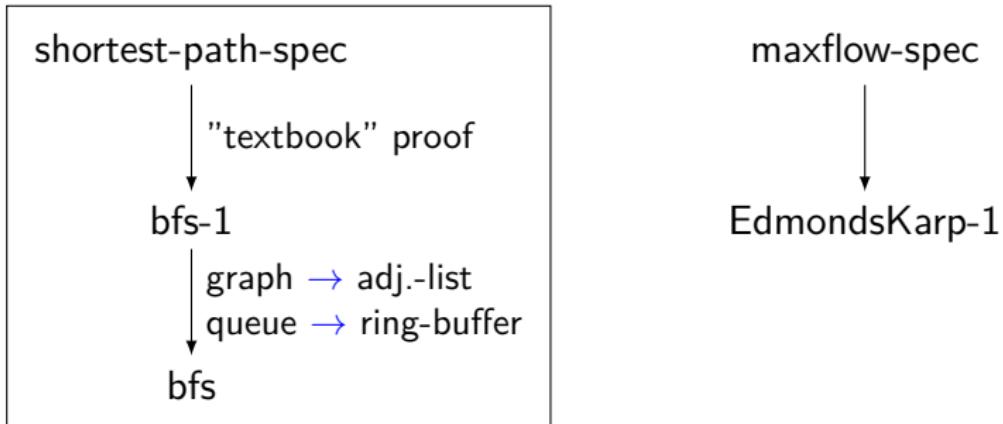
graph → adj.-list
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bfs

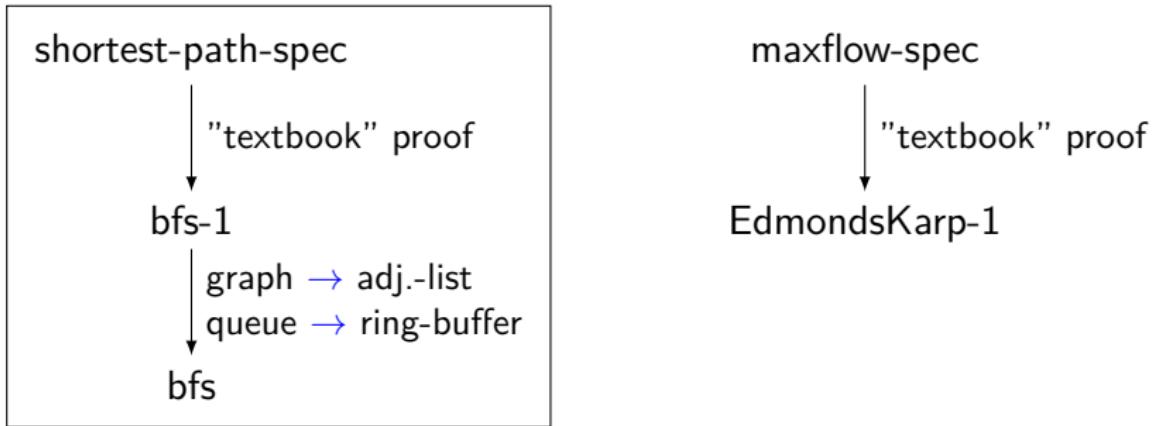
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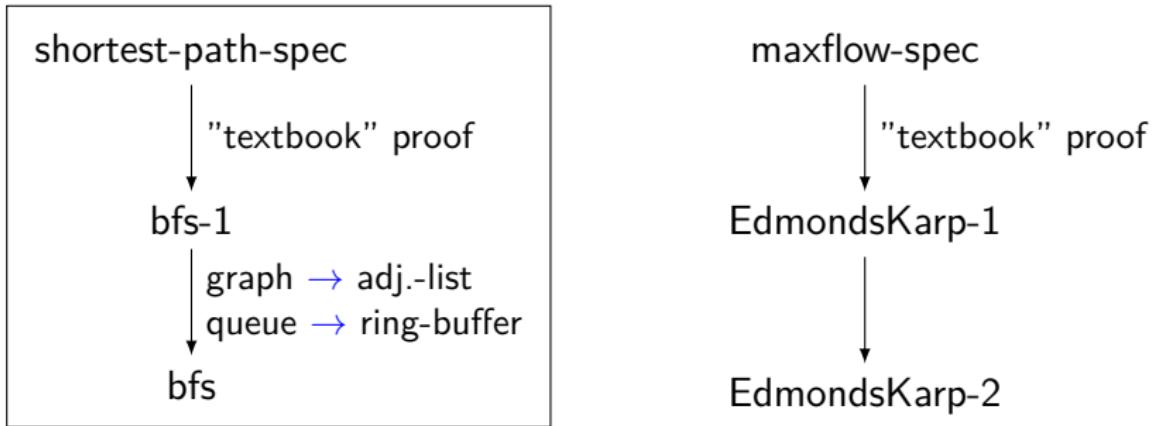
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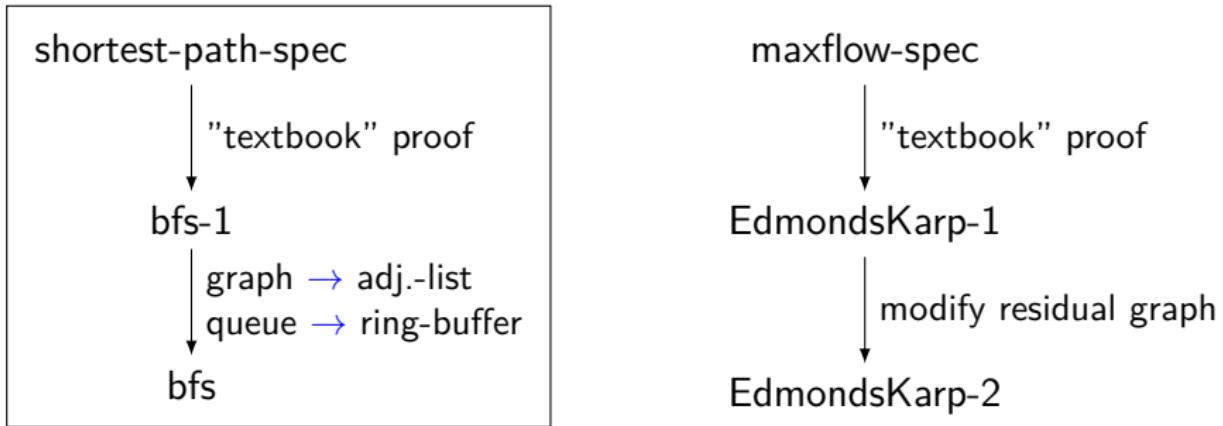
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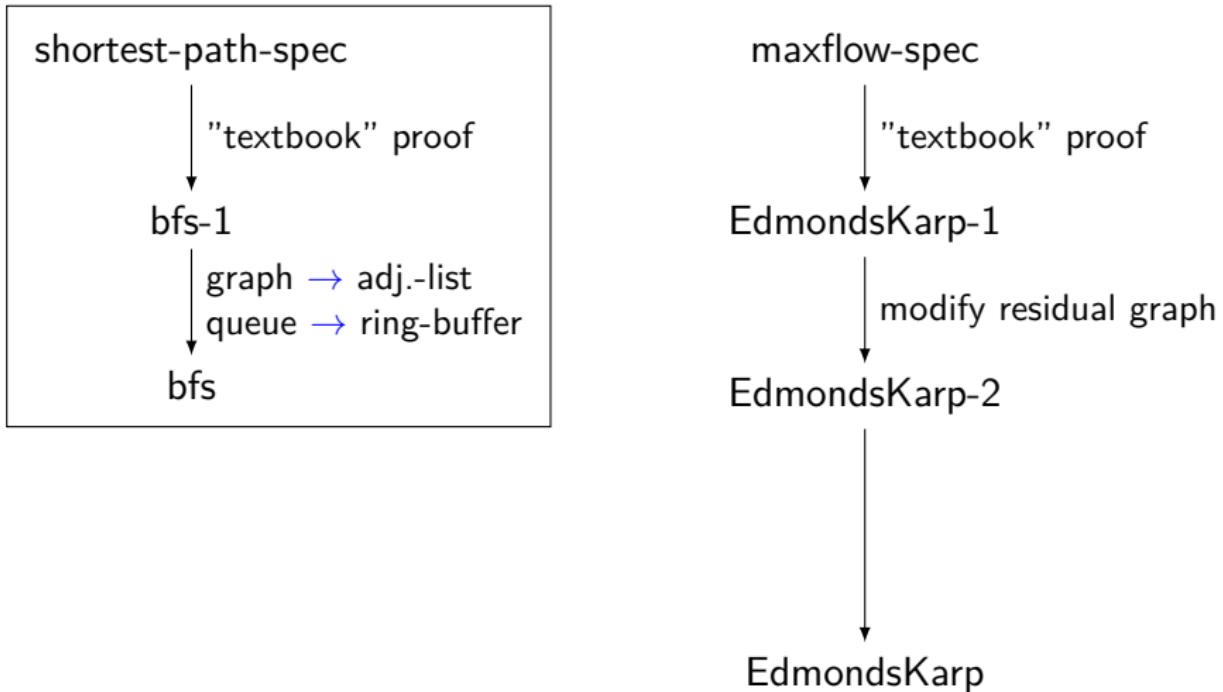
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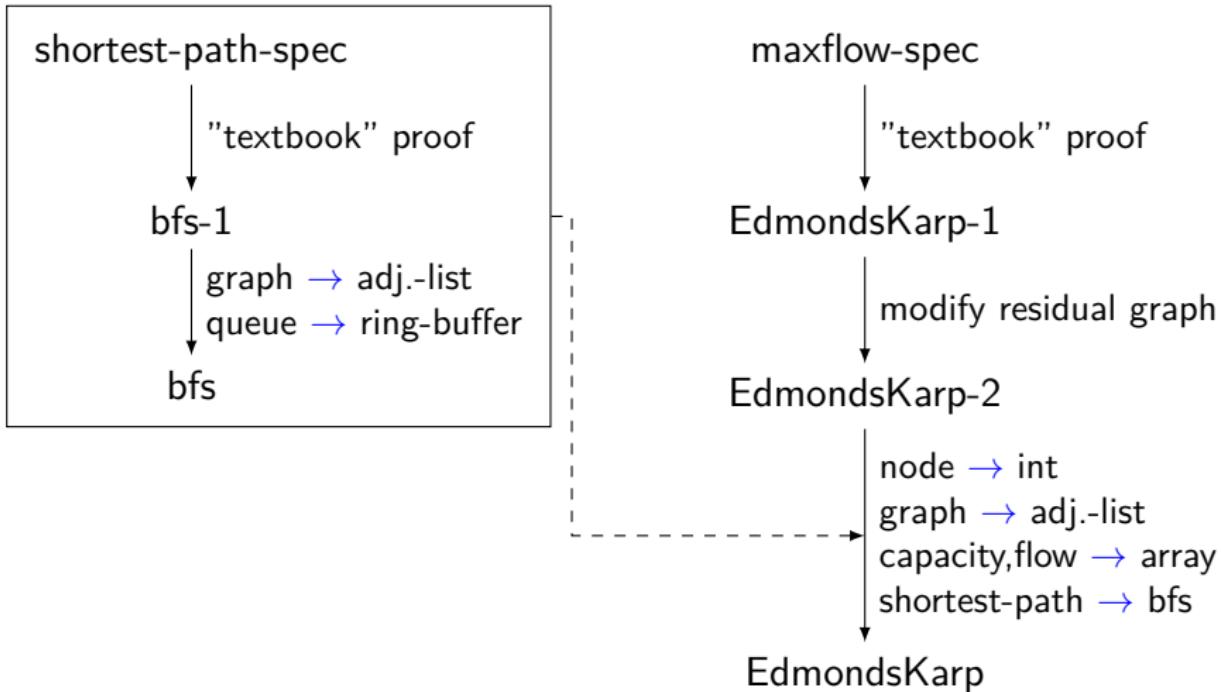
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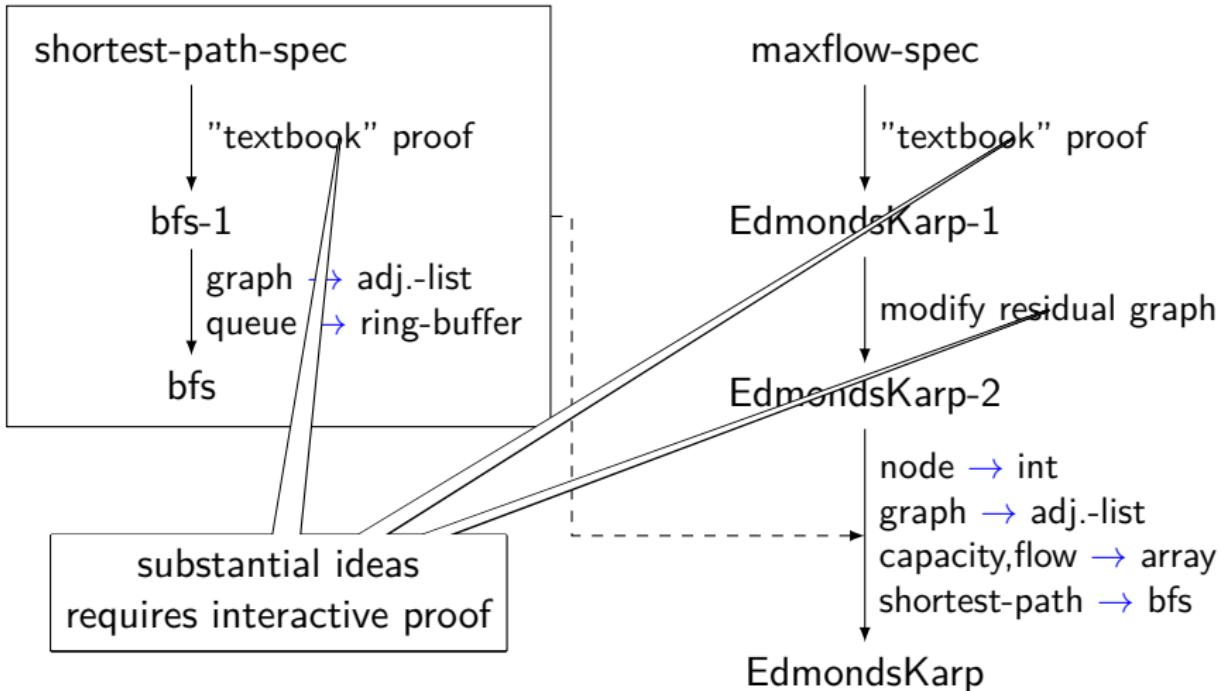
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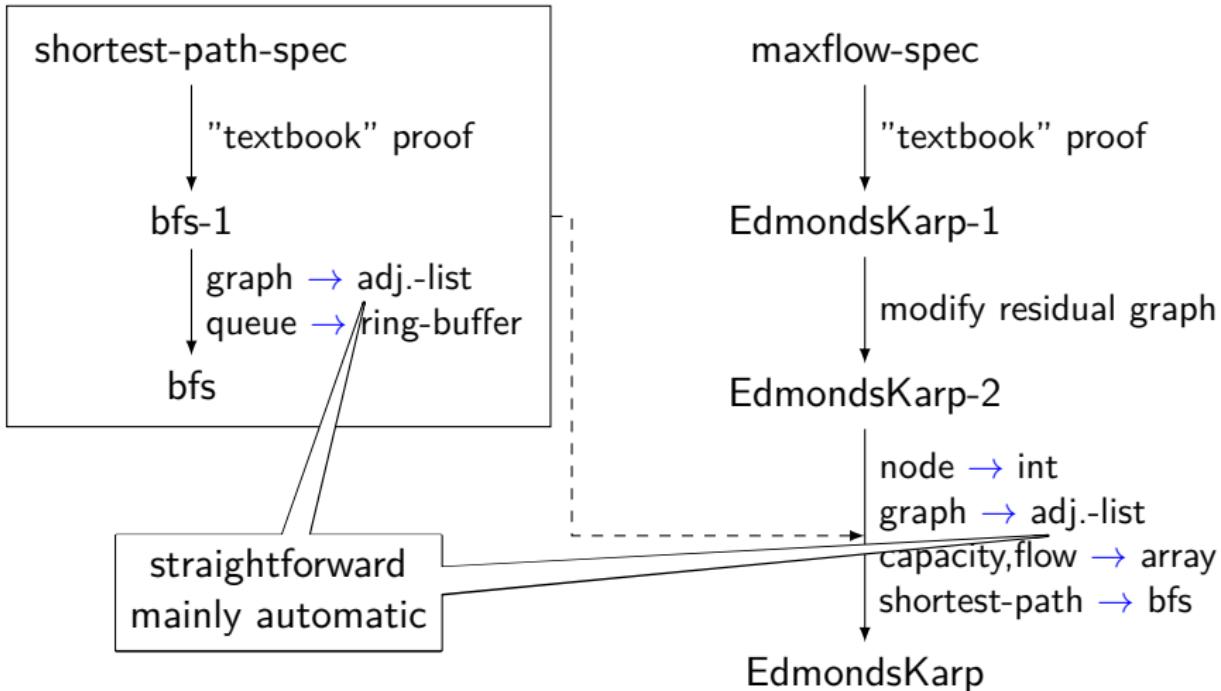
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 - Network flow (Push-Relabel and Edmonds Karp)

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- 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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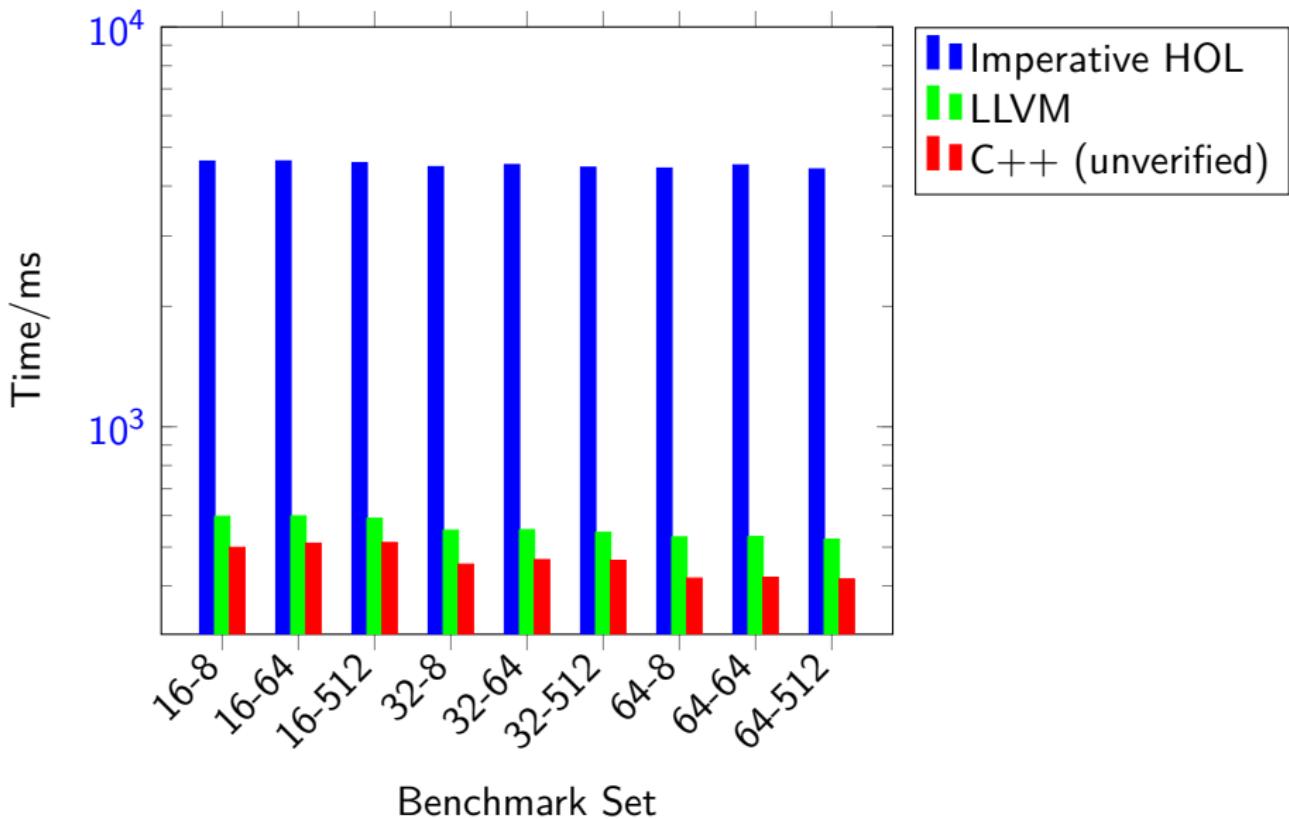
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② NEW!: Isabelle-LLVM

- 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

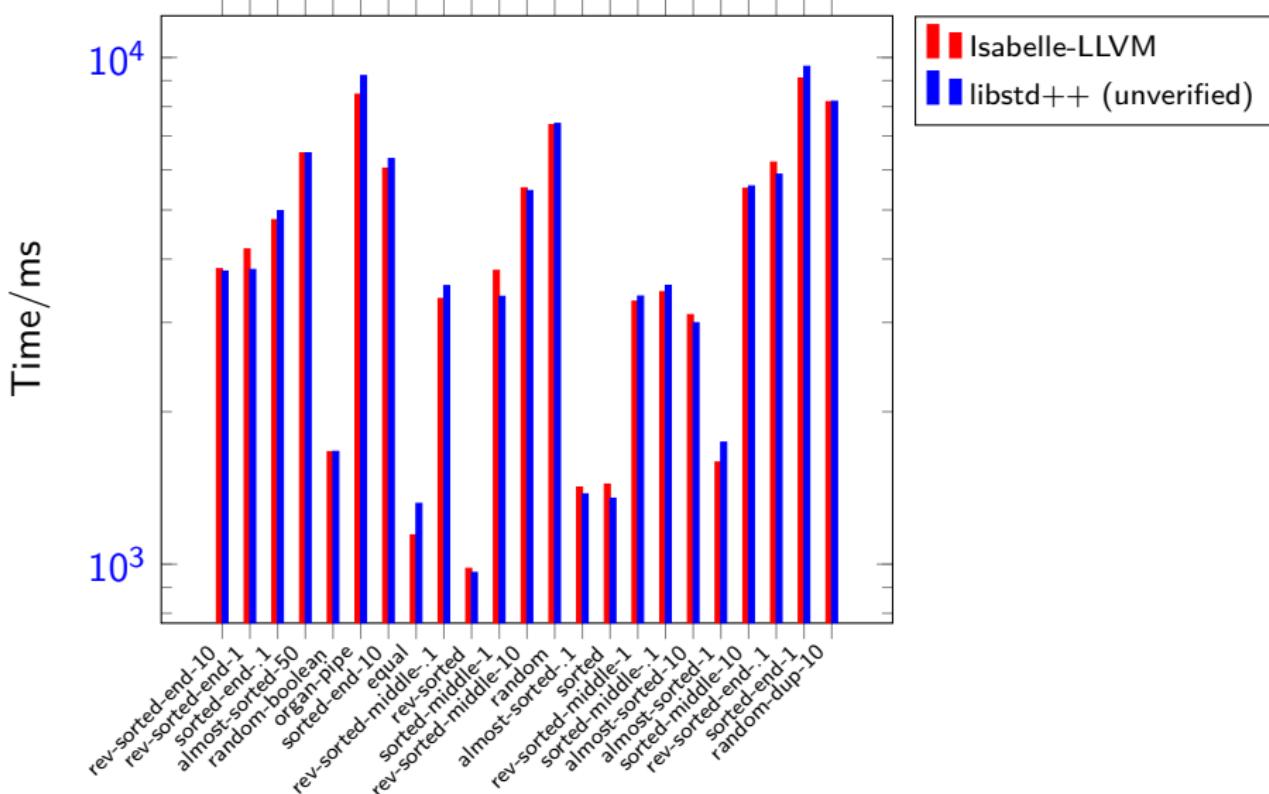


Knuth Morris Pratt



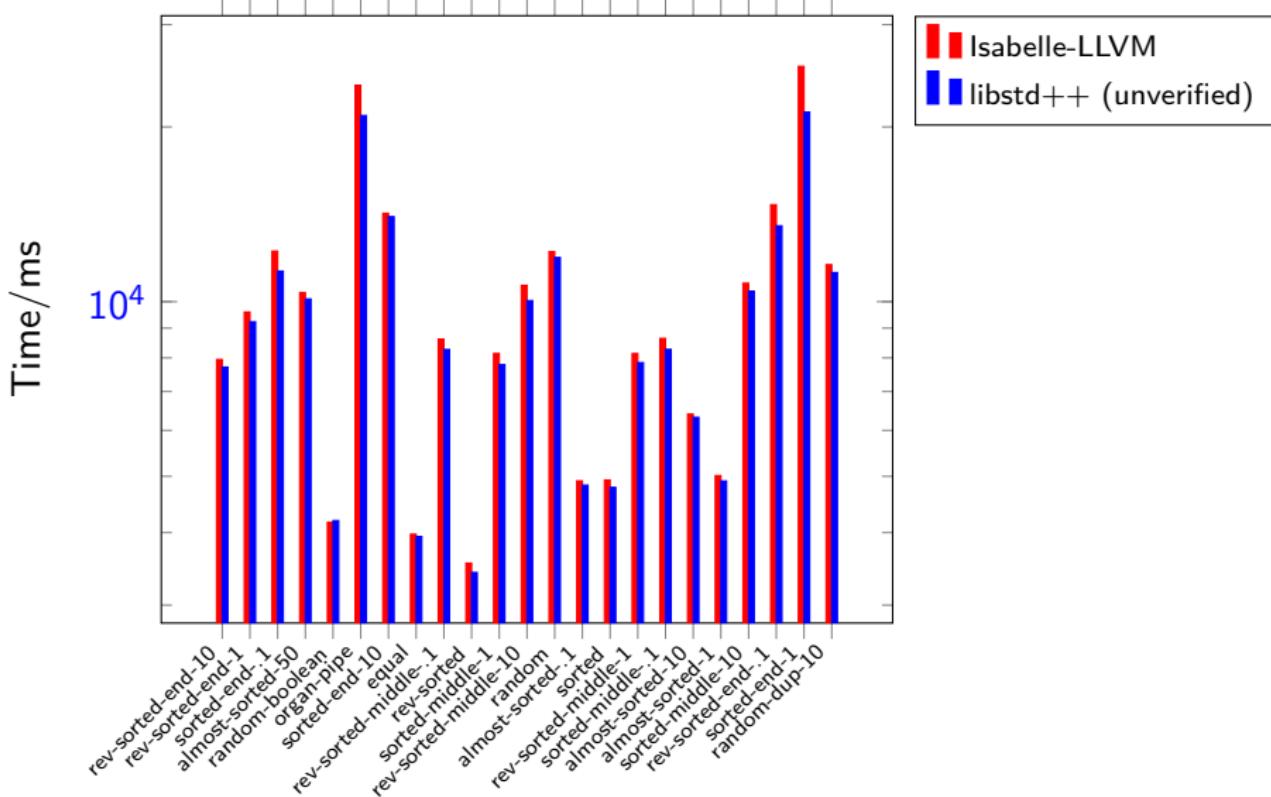
Execute [a-1](#) benchmark set from StringBench. Stop at first match.

Verified Introsort Algorithm



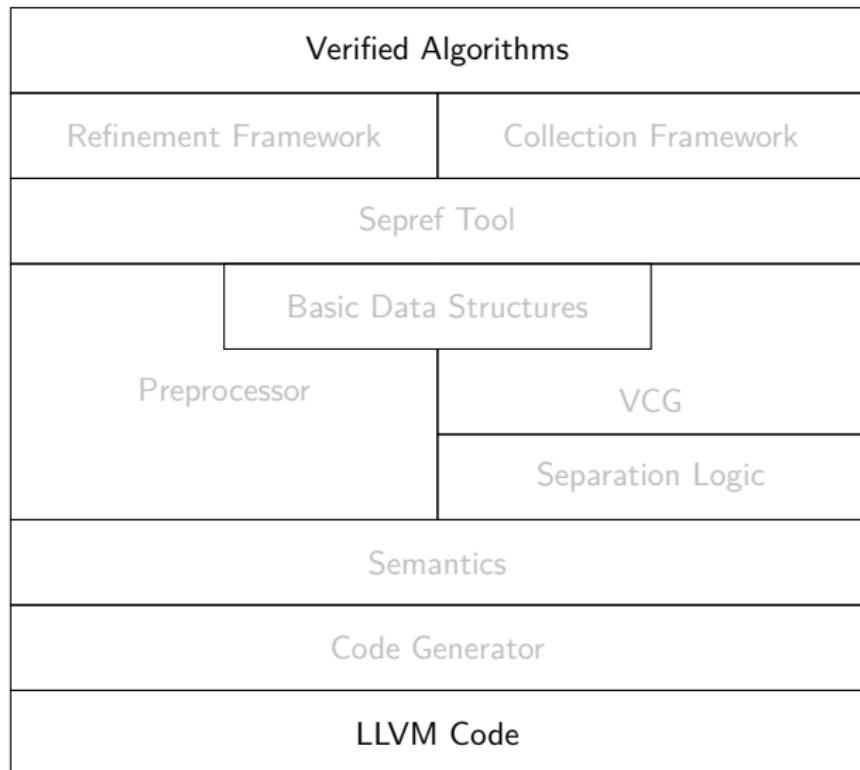
Sorting $100 \cdot 10^6$ uint64s on Intel Core i7-8665U CPU, 32GiB RAM.

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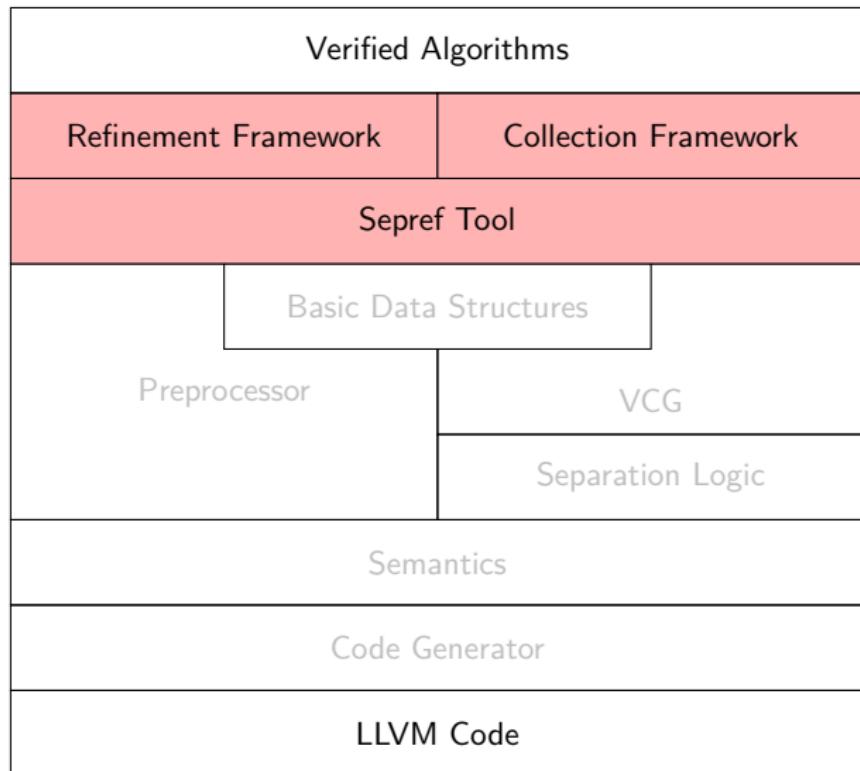
Sorting $100 \cdot 10^6$ uint64s on AMD Opteron 6176 24 core, 128GiB RAM.

Isabelle-LLVM: Overview

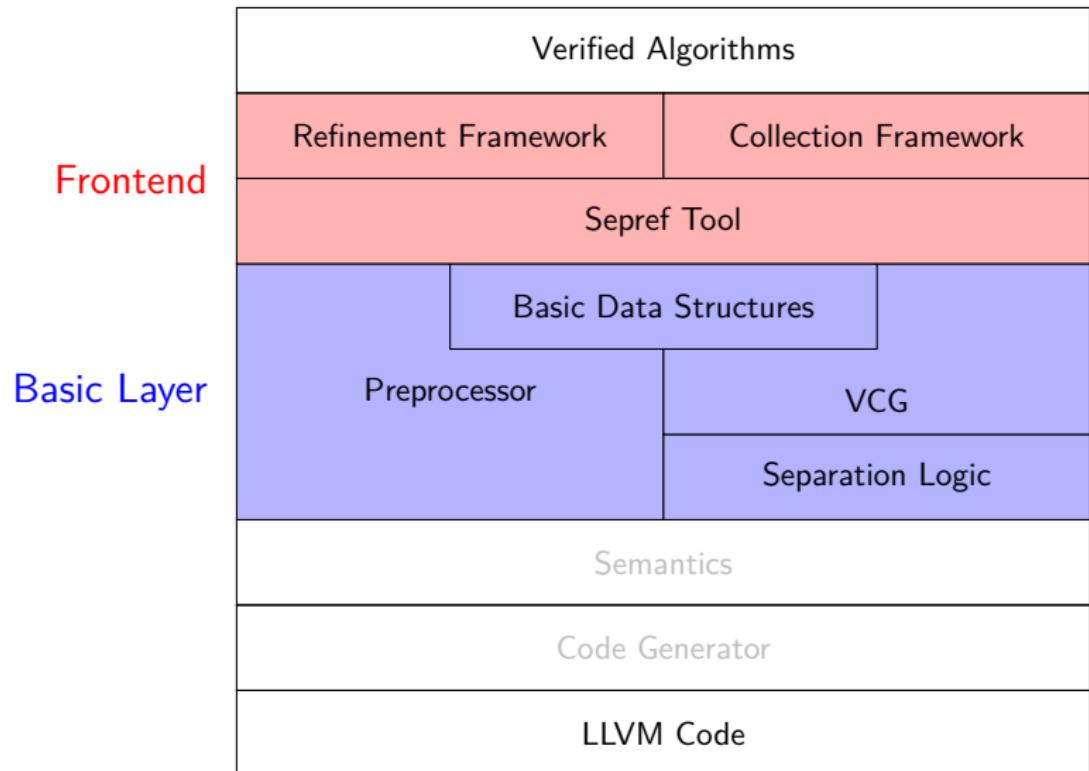


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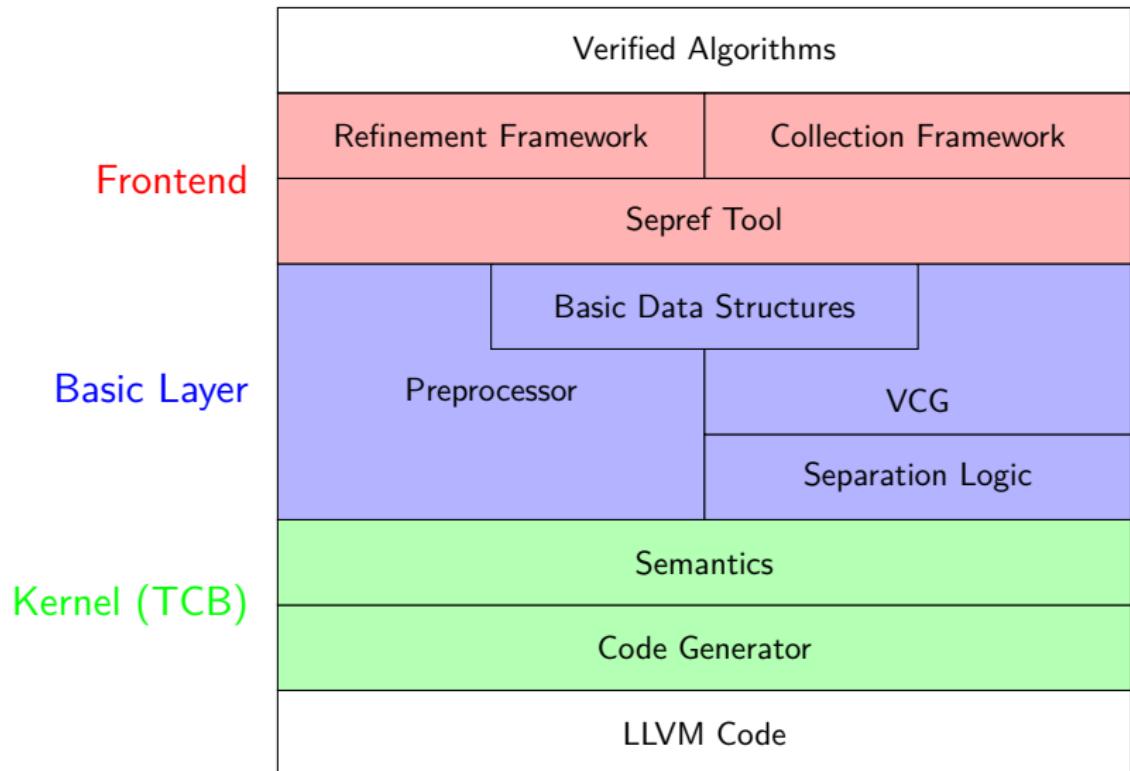
Frontend



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- Trade-off
 - complexity of semantics vs. trusted steps in code generator
- Our choice:
 - rather simple semantics
 - code generator does some translations

Basics

- LLVM operations described in state/error monad

$\alpha \text{ IIM} = \text{IIM} (\text{run: memory} \Rightarrow \alpha \text{ mres})$

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- Recursion via fixed-point

$\text{llc_while } b \ f \ s_0 = \text{fixp } (\lambda W \ s.$

```

    do {
        ctd ← b s;
        if ctd ≠ 0 then do {s ← f s; W s} else return s
    }
) s0

```

Shallow Embedding

fib:: 64 word \Rightarrow 64 word IIM

```
fib n = do {
    t ← ll_icmp_ule n 1;
    llc_if t
        (return n)
        (do {
            n1 ← ll_sub n 1;
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Code Generation

compiling control flow + pretty printing

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```

```

define i64 @fib(i64 %x) {
    start:
        %t = icmp ule i64 %x, 1
        br i1 %t, label %then, label %else
    then:
        br label %ctd_if
    else:
        %n_1 = sub i64 %x, 1
        %a = call i64 @fib (i64 %n_1)
        %n_2 = sub i64 %x, 2
        %b = call i64 @fib (i64 %n_2)
        %c = add i64 %a, %b
        br label %ctd_if
    ctd_if:
        %x1a = phi i64 [%x,%then], [%c,%else]
    ret i64 %x1a }

```

Memory Model

- Inspired by CompCert v1. But with structured values.

$\text{memory} = \text{block list}$ $\text{block} = \text{val list option}$

$\text{val} = \text{n word} \mid \text{ptr} \mid \text{val} \times \text{val}$

$\text{rptr} = \text{NULL} \mid \text{ADDR nat nat (dir list)}$ $\text{dir} = \text{FST} \mid \text{SND}$

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- `ADDR i j p` block index, value index, path to value
- Typeclass `llvm_rep`: shallow to deep embedding

`to_val :: 'a ⇒ val`

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`init :: 'a` – Zero initializer

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- Shallow pointers carry phantom type

$'a \text{ ptr} = \text{PTR rptr}$

Example: malloc

```
allocn (v::val) (s::nat) = do {
    bs ← get;
    set (bs@[Some (replicate s v)]);
    return (ADDR |bs| 0 [])
}
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ll_malloc (s::n word) :: 'a ptr = do {
    assert (unat n > 0); – Disallow empty malloc
    r ← allocn (to_val (init:'a)) (unat n);
    return (PTR r)
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- Code generator maps `ll_malloc` to libc's `calloc`.
 - out-of-memory: terminate in defined way `exit(1)`

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- Define recursive functions for fixed points

Example: Preprocessing Euclid's Algorithm

euclid :: 64 word \Rightarrow 64 word \Rightarrow 64 word

euclid a b = do {

 (a,b) \leftarrow llc_while

$(\lambda(a,b) \Rightarrow \text{ll_cmp } (a \neq b))$

$(\lambda(a,b) \Rightarrow \text{if } (a \leq b) \text{ then return } (a, b-a) \text{ else return } (a-b, b))$

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preprocessor defines function `euclid0` and proves

```
euclid a b = do {
    ab ← ll_insert1 init a; ab ← ll_insert2 ab b;
    ab ← euclid0 ab;
    ll_extract1 ab }
euclid0 s = do {
    a ← ll_extract1 s;
    b ← ll_extract2 s;
    ctd ← ll_icmp_ne a b;
    llc_if ctd do {...; euclid0 ...} }
```

Reasoning about LLVM Programs

- Separation Logic
 - Hoare-triples

$\alpha :: \text{memory} \rightarrow \text{amemory} :: \text{sep_algebra}$

$\text{wp } c \ Q \ s = \exists r \ s'. \text{run } c \ s = \text{SUCC } r \ s' \wedge Q \ r \ (\alpha \ s')$

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- Automation: VCG, frame inference, heuristics to discharge VCs
- Basic Data Structures: signed/unsigned integers, Booleans, arrays

Example: Proving Euclid's Algorithm

lemma

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Subgoals:

1. $\bigwedge x \ y. [\![\text{gcd } x \ y = \text{gcd } a \ b; x \neq y; x \leq y; \dots]\!] \implies \text{gcd } x \ (y - x) = \text{gcd } a \ b$
2. $\bigwedge x \ y. [\![\text{gcd } x \ y = \text{gcd } a \ b; \neg x \leq y; \dots]\!] \implies \text{gcd } (x - y) \ y = \text{gcd } a \ b$

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`apply (vcg; clarsimp?)`

Subgoals:

1. $\bigwedge x \ y. [\![\text{gcd } x \ y = \text{gcd } a \ b; x \neq y; x \leq y; \dots]\!] \implies \text{gcd } x \ (y - x) = \text{gcd } a \ b$
2. $\bigwedge x \ y. [\![\text{gcd } x \ y = \text{gcd } a \ b; \neg x \leq y; \dots]\!] \implies \text{gcd } (x - y) \ y = \text{gcd } a \ b$

`by (simp_all add: gcd_diff1 gcd_diff1')`

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- Isabelle Refinement Framework
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 - existing proofs can be re-used
 - need to be amended if they use arbitrary-precision integers
- Collections Framework
 - provides data structures
 - we ported some to LLVM (work in progress)
 - dense sets/maps of integers (by array)
 - heaps, indexed heaps
 - two-watched-literals for BCP
 - graphs (by adjacency lists)
 - ...

Example: Binary Search

```
definition bin_search xs x = do {
  (l,h) ← WHILEIT (bin_search_invar xs x)
  (λ(l,h). l<h)
  (λ(l,h). do {
    ASSERT (l < length xs ∧ h ≤ length xs ∧ l ≤ h);
    let m = l + (h-l) div 2;
    if xs!m < x then RETURN (m+1,h) else RETURN (l,m)
  })
  (0,length xs);
  RETURN l
}
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lemma bin_search_correct:
sorted xs ==> bin_search xs x ≤ SPEC (λi. i=find_index (λy. x≤y) xs)
```

Example: Binary Search — Refinement

```
sepref_def bin_search_impl is uncurry bin_search
:: (larray_assn' TYPE(size_t) (sint_assn' TYPE(elem_t)))k
  * (sint_assn' TYPE(elem_t))k
  → snat_assn' TYPE(size_t)
unfolding bin_search_def
apply (rule href_with_rdoml, annot_snat_const TYPE(size_t))
by sepref
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unfolding bin_search_def

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apply (rule href_with_rdomI, annot_snat_const TYPE(size_t))
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sint_assn' sz — (mathematical) integers by *sz* bit integers

snat_assn' sz — natural numbers by *sz* bit integers

larray_assn' sz e — lists by arrays + *sz*-bit length, elements refined by *e*

Example: Binary Search — Refinement

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  → snat_assn' TYPE(size_t)
unfolding bin_search_def
apply (rule href_with_rdoml, annot_snat_const TYPE(size_t))
by seoref
```

```
export_llvm bin_search_impl is int64_t bin_search(larray_t, elem_t)
defines
  typedef uint64_t elem_t;
  typedef struct { int64_t len; elem_t *data; } larray_t;
file code/bin_search.ll
```

Example: Binary Search — Generated Code

Produces LLVM code and header file:

```
typedef uint64_t elem_t;
typedef struct {
    int64_t len;
    elem_t*data;
} larray_t;

int64_t bin_search(larray_t,elem_t);
```

Conclusions

- Fast and verified algorithms
 - LLVM code generator
 - using Refinement Framework
 - manageable proof overhead
- Case studies
 - generate really fast, verified code
 - re-use existing proofs
- Current/future work
 - more complex algorithms
 - promising (preliminary) results for SAT-solver, Prim's algorithm
 - deeply embedded semantics
 - unify NRES and HEAP monads
 - generic Sepref (Imp-HOL, LLVM) \times (nres, nres+time)

https://github.com/lammich/isabelle_llvm