Proof-Carrying Code with Dependent Session Types

Bernardo Toninho [with Luís Caires and Frank Pfenning]

Center for Informatics and Information Technology (CITI) Computer Science Department FCT-UNL & Carnegie Mellon University

Betty Meeting 2013

Challenges

Reasoning about distributed software systems in the presence of complex requirements is necessary but hard:

- Functionality
- Integrity
- Deadlock/Livelock Freedom

Challenges

Reasoning about distributed software systems in the presence of complex requirements is necessary but hard:

- Functionality
- Integrity
- Deadlock/Livelock Freedom

Key Issues

- How can we express the properties of interest?
- How can we enforce them using static (compile-time) and dynamic (run-time) methods?

Session Types

- Types are behavioral specifications of communication protocols.
- Statically checkable (simple) protocols.
- Safety "for free".

Session Types

- Types are behavioral specifications of communication protocols.
- Statically checkable (simple) protocols.
- Safety "for free".

Logic

- Propositions (types) talk about (complex) properties.
- In intuitionistic logic, propositions (types) talk about proofs.

- A logical interpretation of dependent session types:
 - Types can talk about communicated data.
 - Types can talk about rich properties and proofs.
 - Programs communicate data and proofs about the data!

- A logical interpretation of dependent session types:
 - Types can talk about communicated data.
 - Types can talk about rich properties and proofs.
 - Programs communicate data and proofs about the data!
- Two extensions, based on logic:
 - Omit proofs at runtime Proof Irrelevance
 - Digital certificates Affirmation

- A logical interpretation of dependent session types:
 - Types can talk about communicated data.
 - Types can talk about rich properties and proofs.
 - Programs communicate data and proofs about the data!
- Two extensions, based on logic:
 - Omit proofs at runtime Proof Irrelevance
 - Digital certificates Affirmation
- Applications:
 - Statically certified distributed computing
 - Runtime system for proof-carrying/certified distributed software.

S, *T* ::= **1** Stop



$egin{array}{cccc} \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T} & ::= & \mathbf{1} & & ext{Stop} \ & & & & ext{I} & & ext{Stop} \ & & & & ext{I} & & ext{Stop} \end{array}$



S, T ::= 1 Stop $| T \otimes S$ Output $| T \multimap S$ Input



S, T	::=	1	Stop
		$T\otimes S$	Output
		$T \multimap S$	Input
		! <i>S</i>	Replication
		au	Base Types

<i>S</i> , <i>T</i>	::=	1	Stop
		$T\otimes S$	Output
		$T \multimap S$	Input
		! <i>S</i>	Replication
		au	Base Types

Typing Judgment

$$x_1: S_1, \ldots, x_k: S_k \vdash P :: m:S$$

Process *P*, when composed with systems providing behavior S_j at x_j , yields a deadlock-free system providing behavior *S* at *m*.

A persistent PDF indexing service:

```
index \triangleq !(file \multimap (file \otimes 1))
```

A persistent service that receives a file (a pdf) and outputs a file (an indexed version of the pdf).

A persistent PDF indexing service:

```
index \triangleq !(file \multimap (file \otimes 1))
```

A persistent service that receives a file (a pdf) and outputs a file (an indexed version of the pdf).

Remark

• Type doesn't specify the functional behavior, just communication!

- "Persistent service that inputs a file and outputs a file"
- "Just trust me on it" Not reasonable in a distributed setting.

Types Revisited

Basic types τ are now a dependent type theory:

- Types as arbitrary properties (predicates, relations)
- Terms as proofs of the properties

Basic types τ are now a dependent type theory:

- Types as arbitrary properties (predicates, relations)
- Terms as proofs of the properties

Dependent Session Types

 $T, S ::= \forall x:\tau.A$ Input $M:\tau$ continue as $A\{M/x\}$

$$\exists x:\tau.A$$
 Output $M:\tau$ continue as $A\{M/x\}$

Basic types τ are now a dependent type theory:

- Types as arbitrary properties (predicates, relations)
- Terms as proofs of the properties

Dependent Session Types

- $T, S ::= \forall x:\tau.A$ Input $M:\tau$ continue as $A\{M/x\}$
 - $\exists x:\tau.A$ Output $M:\tau$ continue as $A\{M/x\}$
- τ ::= $[\tau]$ Erasable proof of τ
 - $| \diamond_{\kappa \tau}$ Principal *K* produces a certificate for a proof of τ

Certificates assume a public key infrastructure.

• A persistent PDF indexer:

$$index \triangleq !(file \multimap (file \otimes 1))$$

• A persistent PDF indexer:

index
$$\triangleq !(\mathsf{file} \multimap (\mathsf{file} \otimes \mathbf{1}))$$

• A certifying indexer:

 $index_1 \triangleq !(\forall f : file.pdf(f) \multimap \exists g : file.pdf(g) \otimes agree(f, g) \otimes 1)$

• A persistent PDF indexer:

index
$$\triangleq !(\mathsf{file} \multimap (\mathsf{file} \otimes \mathbf{1}))$$

• A certifying indexer:

index₁ \triangleq !($\forall f$: file.pdf(f) $\multimap \exists g$: file.pdf(g) \otimes agree(f, g) \otimes **1**)

• A trusted indexer – No proofs at runtime:

 $index_2 \triangleq !(\forall f : file.[pdf(f)] \multimap \exists g : file.[pdf(g)] \otimes [agree(f,g)] \otimes \mathbf{1})$

• A persistent PDF indexer:

index
$$\triangleq !(\mathsf{file} \multimap (\mathsf{file} \otimes \mathbf{1}))$$

A certifying indexer:

index₁ \triangleq !($\forall f$: file.pdf(f) $\multimap \exists g$: file.pdf(g) \otimes agree(f, g) \otimes **1**)

• A trusted indexer – No proofs at runtime:

 $index_2 \triangleq !(\forall f : file.[pdf(f)] \multimap \exists g : file.[pdf(g)] \otimes [agree(f, g)] \otimes \mathbf{1})$

• A liable indexer – Signed certificate transmitted:

 $index_2 \triangleq !(\forall f : file.[pdf(f)] \multimap \exists g : file.[pdf(g)] \otimes \Diamond_I[agree(f,g)] \otimes \mathbf{1})$

We obtain the following soundness results for our system:

- Type Preservation "Internal actions don't alter types".
- Progress "Systems can always take actions".

We obtain the following soundness results for our system:

- Type Preservation "Internal actions don't alter types".
- Progress "Systems can always take actions".

In practice, this means:

- Protocol Fidelity "Protocols are guaranteed to be played out".
- Deadlock and Livelock Absence "Systems don't get stuck".
- Logical assertions in protocols always hold.

Contributions

- A logically motivated system of proof-carrying communication.
- Exploit the logical foundation:
 - Communicating proofs (explicit or implicit through proof irrelevance)
 - Digital signatures (implicit or explicit via affirmation)
- Clean integration of reasoning and computation.

Contributions

- A logically motivated system of proof-carrying communication.
- Exploit the logical foundation:
 - Communicating proofs (explicit or implicit through proof irrelevance)
 - Digital signatures (implicit or explicit via affirmation)
- Clean integration of reasoning and computation.

Future Work

- Practical language design considerations.
- Reasoning about processes, not just communicated data.