

CDSL

A Restricted Functional Language for File System Verification

Liam O'Connor

FP-Syd, October 2013



ΝΙCTA

Australian Government

Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy

Australian Research Council



UNSW

Queensland

Australian

National

SYDNEY

University



(W) Griffith









Abstract Spec

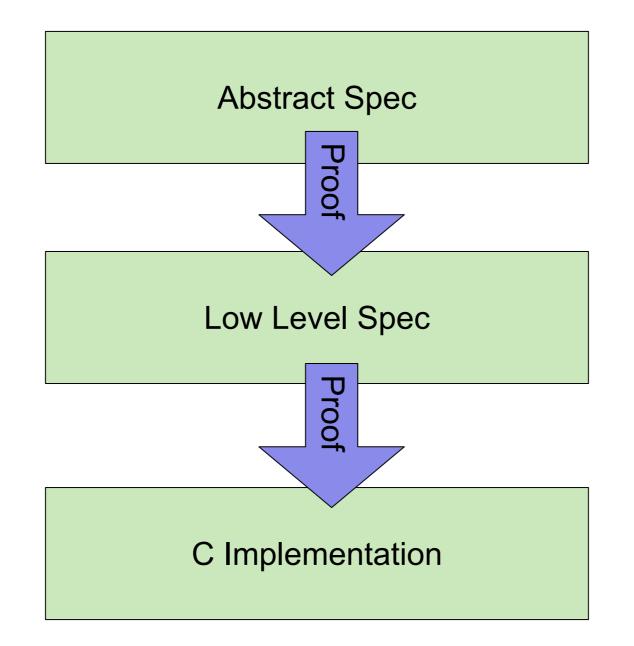
Low Level Spec

C Implementation

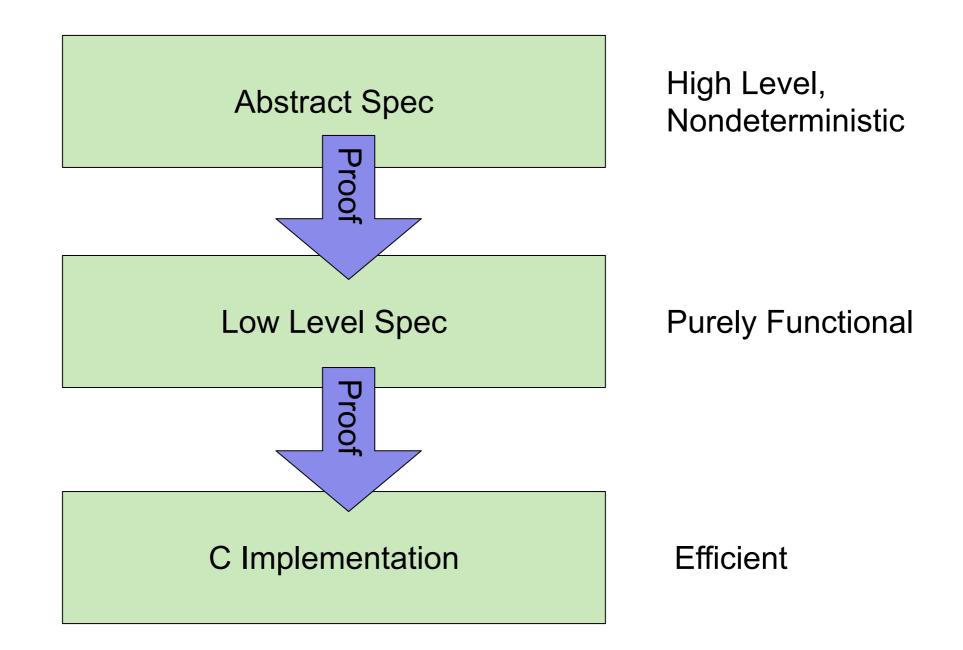
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From imagination to impact

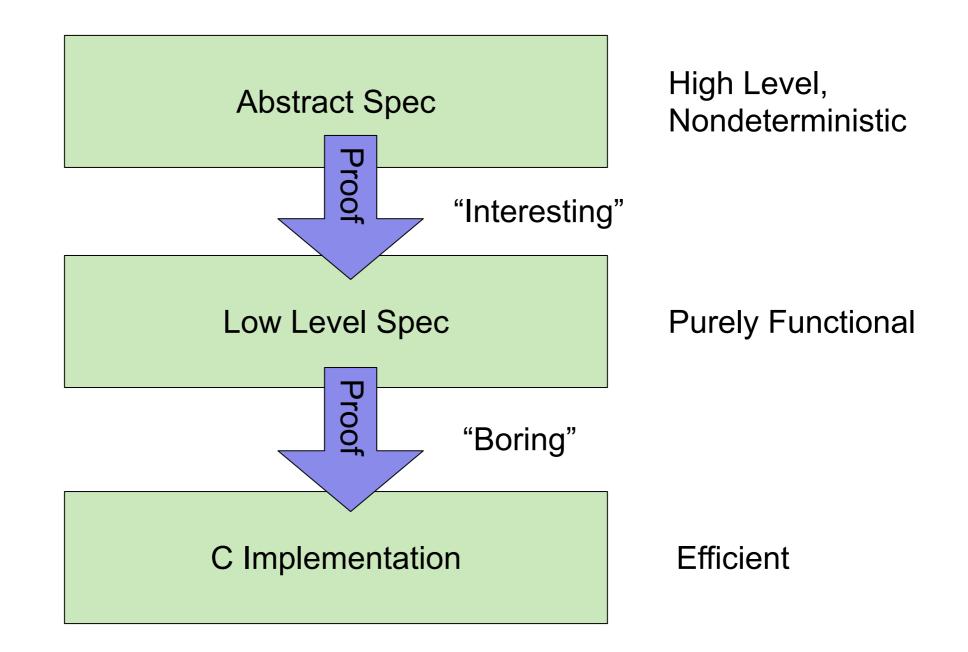




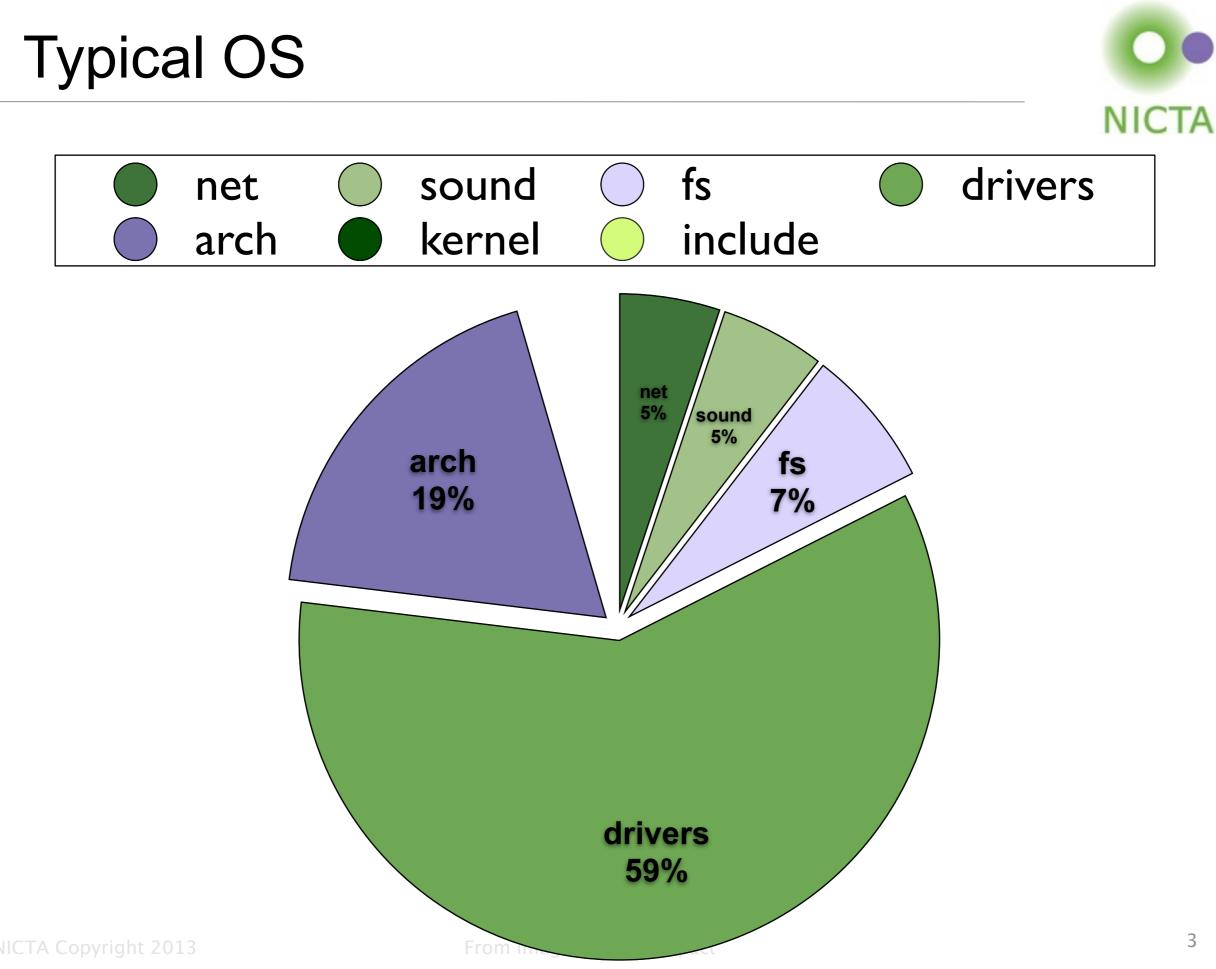


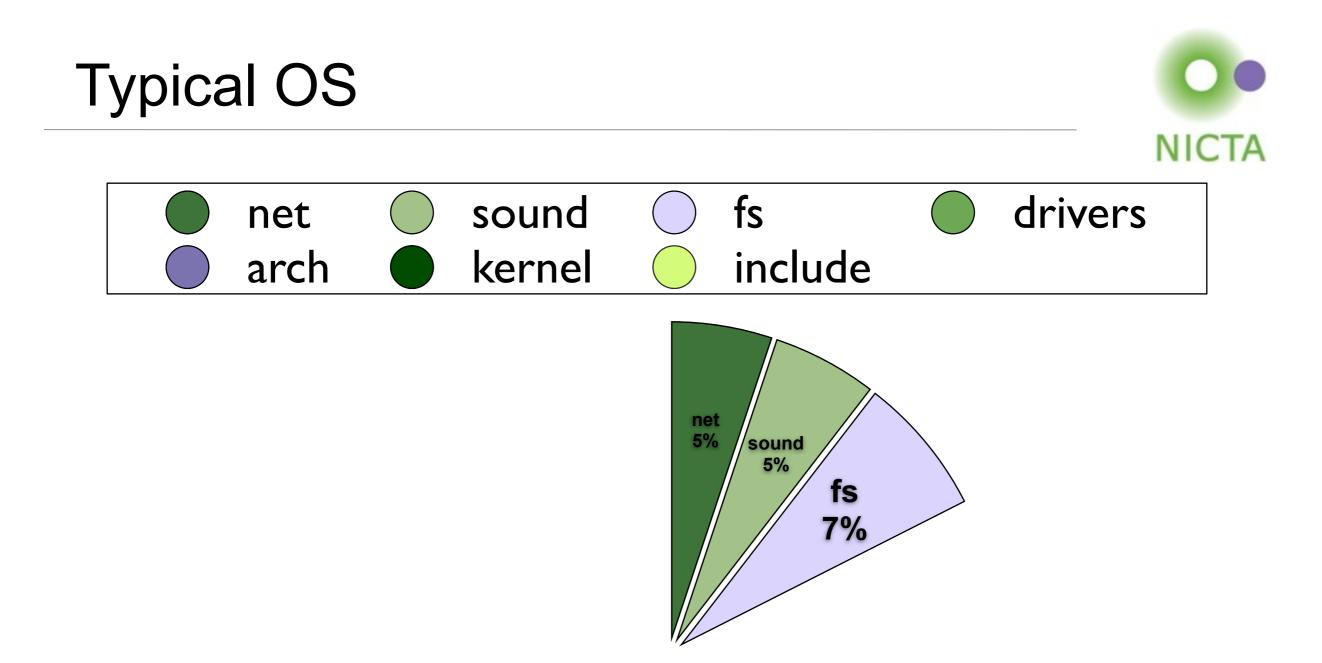






Typical OS NICTA drivers sound fs net include arch kernel net 5% sound 5% arch fs 19% 7% drivers **59%** 3 From





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liamoc@duvel:~\$ cat /proc/filesystems | wc -l 31

liamoc@tstvm:~\$ cat /proc/filesystems | wc -l 49

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liamoc@duvel:~\$ cat /proc/filesystems | wc -l 31

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We don't want a cathedral, we want a factory!

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liamoc@duvel:~\$ cat /proc/filesystems | wc -l 31

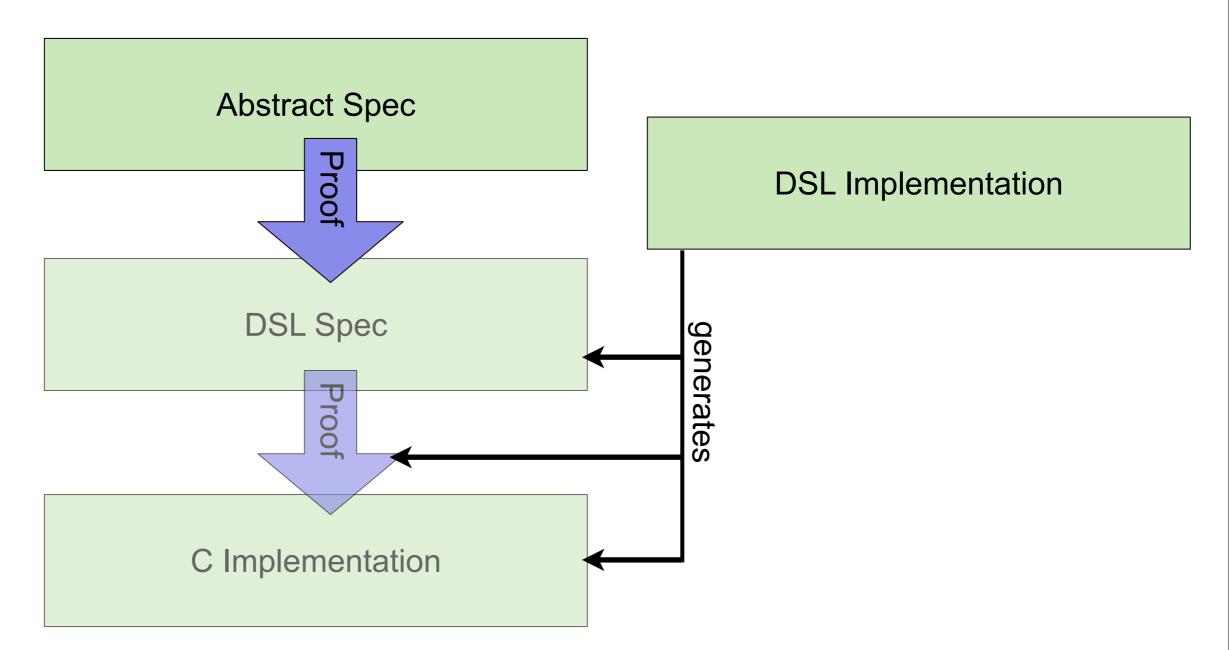
liamoc@tstvm:~\$ cat /proc/filesystems | wc -1 49

We don't want a cathedral, we want a factory! DSL!

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Wishlist



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Wishlist



• Our DSL needs to:

- -Establish key verification properties:
 - Type/Memory Safety, Termination, Totality
- -Compile to efficient C code
 - Destructive updates, resource disposal, no excessive copying, etc.
- -Be capable of expressing code for FS operations
 - Create file, rename file, etc.

Wishlist



- Our DSL needs to:
 - -Establish key verification properties:
 - Type/Memory Safety, Termination, Totality
 - -Compile to efficient C code
 - Destructive updates, resource disposal, no excessive copying, etc.
 - -Be capable of expressing code for FS operations
 - Create file, rename file, etc.
- We do NOT need to express everything in DSL
 - -Can use abstraction
 - -Define once, verify once (manually)
 - -These components should be used in every file system



$$\frac{x:\tau\in\Gamma}{\Gamma\vdash x:\tau} \qquad \qquad \frac{\Gamma,x:\tau\vdash t:\rho}{\Gamma\vdash\lambda(x::\tau).\ t:\tau\to\rho}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash a: \tau \to \rho \quad \Gamma \vdash b: \tau}{\Gamma \vdash a \; b: \rho}$$

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash a: \tau \rightarrow \rho \quad \Gamma \vdash b: \tau}{\Gamma \vdash a \; b: \rho}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma_1\Gamma_2 \vdash P}{\Gamma_2\Gamma_1 \vdash P} \quad \frac{x:\tau, x:\tau, \Gamma \vdash P}{x:\tau, \Gamma \vdash P} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash P}{x:\tau, \Gamma \vdash P}$$

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First Order Language



$$\frac{x:\tau\in\Gamma}{\Gamma\vdash x:\tau} \qquad \qquad \frac{\Gamma\vdash t:\tau\quad \Gamma,x:\tau\vdash t':\rho}{\Gamma\vdash {\tt let}\;x::\tau=t\;{\tt in}\;t':\rho}$$

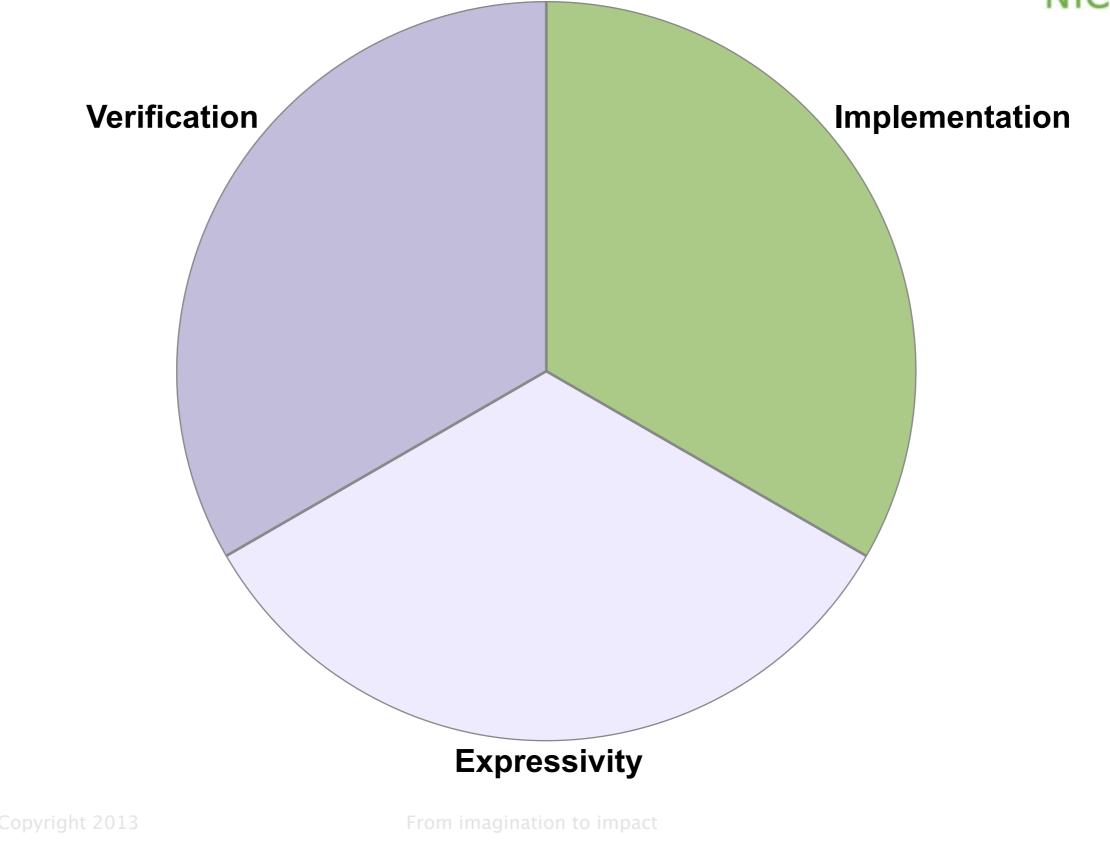
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash f : \tau \to \rho \quad \Gamma \vdash x : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash f(x) : \rho}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma_1\Gamma_2 \vdash P}{\Gamma_2\Gamma_1 \vdash P} \quad \frac{x:\tau, x:\tau, \Gamma \vdash P}{x:\tau, \Gamma \vdash P} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash P}{x:\tau, \Gamma \vdash P}$$

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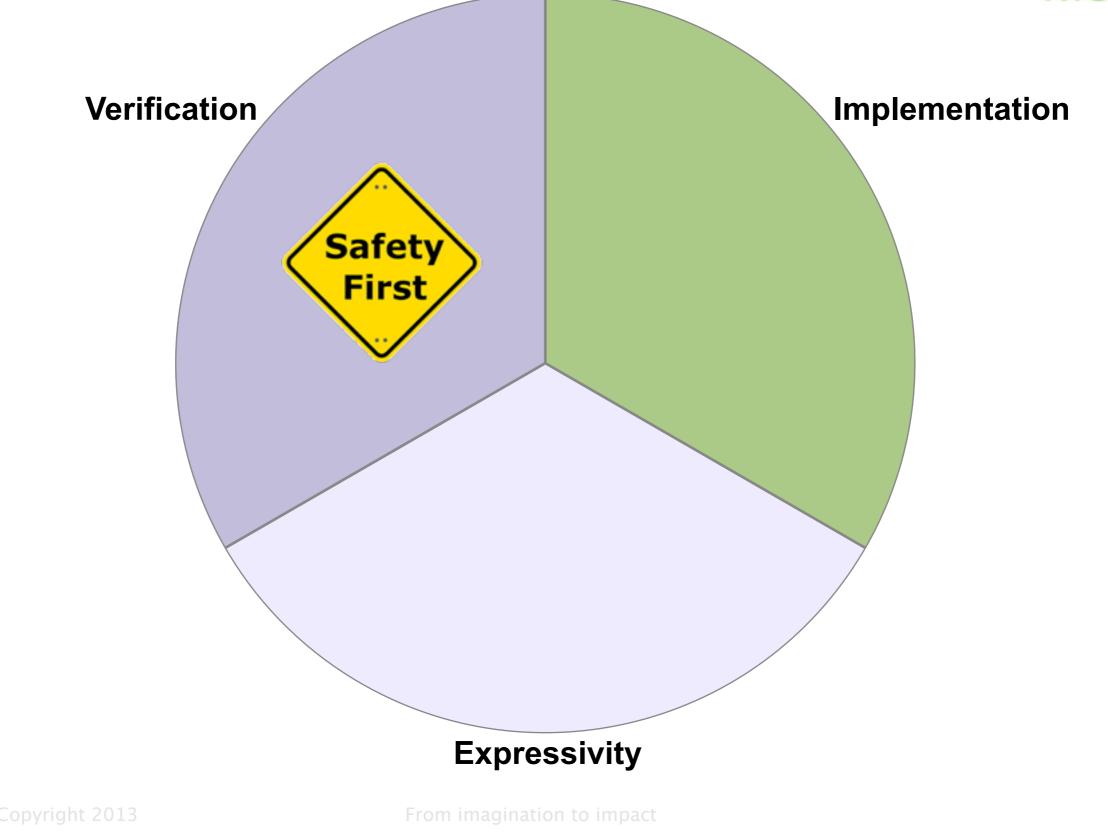
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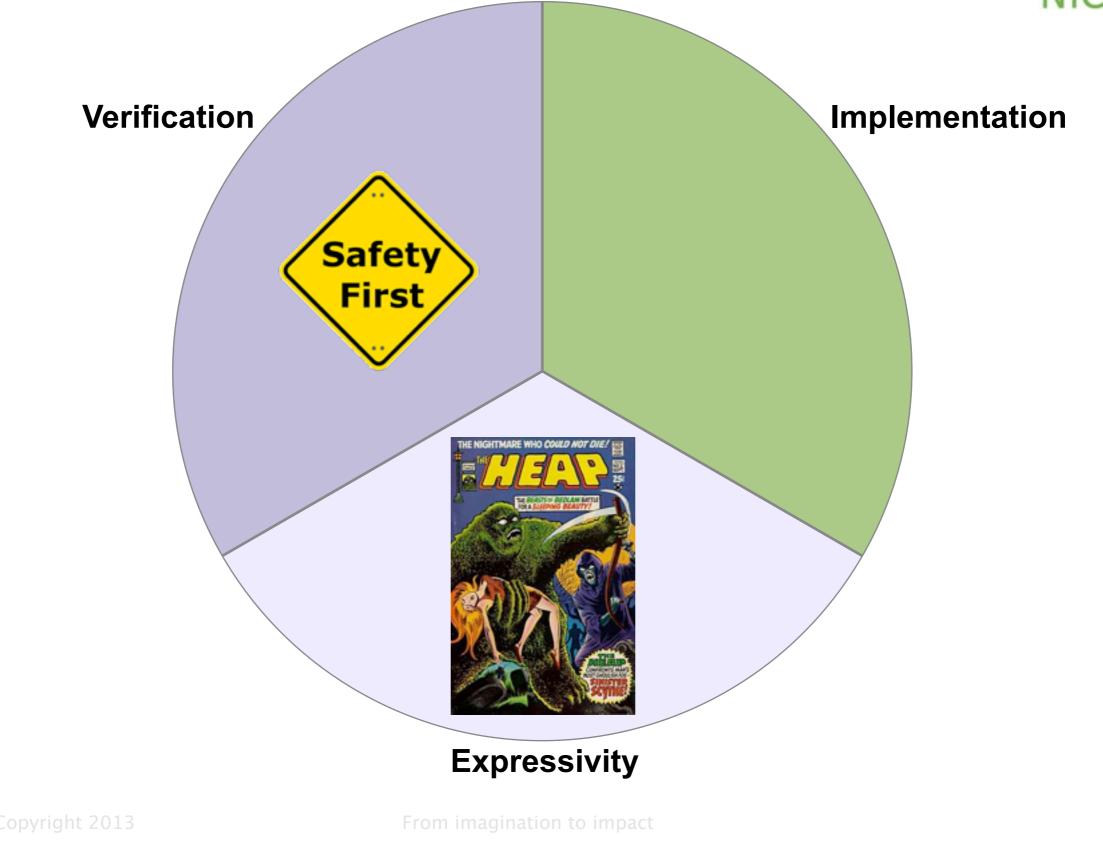


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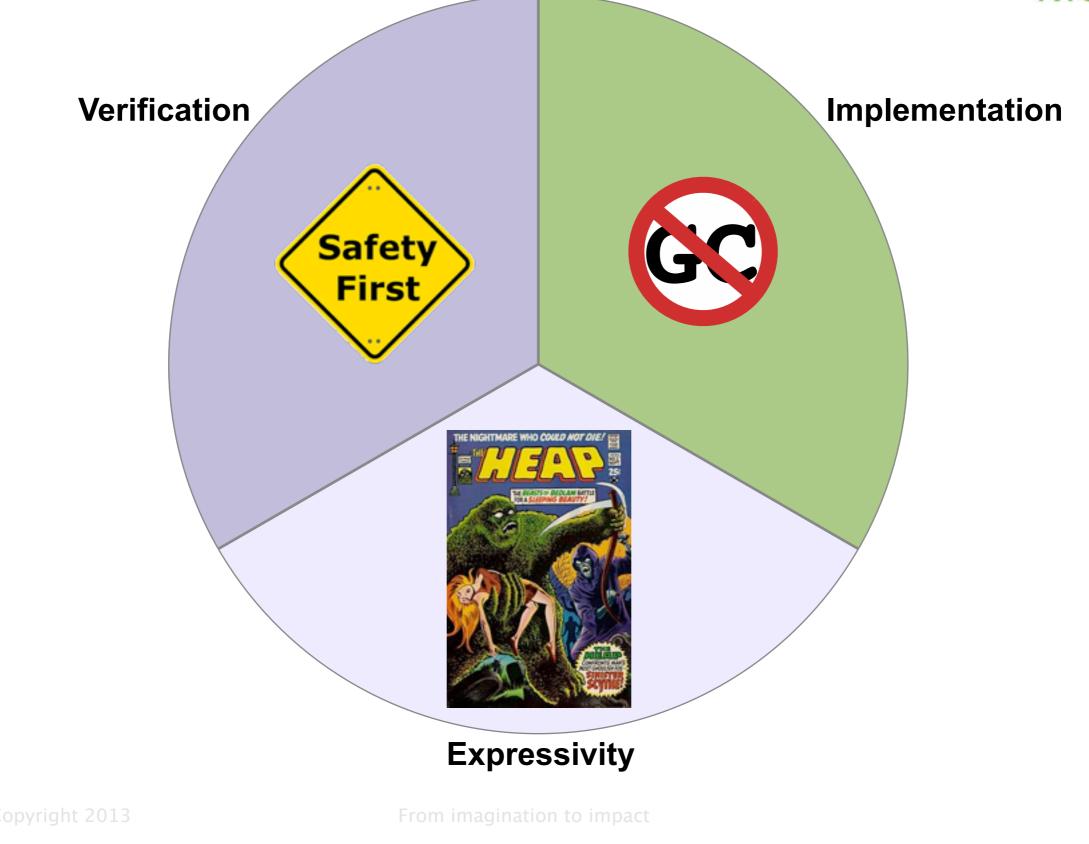


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- Automatic memory management (GC) is too big a burden
 - Many static auto-MM techniques are also either inefficient or unsafe

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- Automatic memory management (GC) is too big a burden
 - Many static auto-MM techniques are also either inefficient or unsafe
- But what about manual memory management?



- Automatic memory management (GC) is too big a burden
 - Many static auto-MM techniques are also either inefficient or unsafe
- But what about manual memory management?

But that's unsafe/inefficient/terrible!
 Types to the rescue!

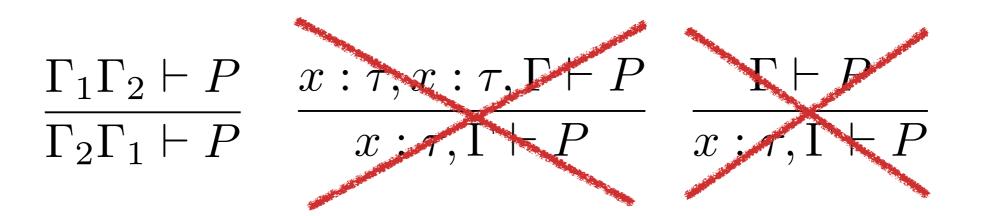


Linear, First Order Language



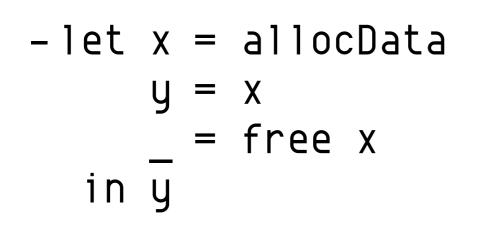
$$\frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash t : \tau \quad \Gamma_2, x : \tau \vdash t' : \rho}{\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \vdash \mathsf{let} \ x :: \tau = t \ \mathsf{in} \ t' : \rho}$$

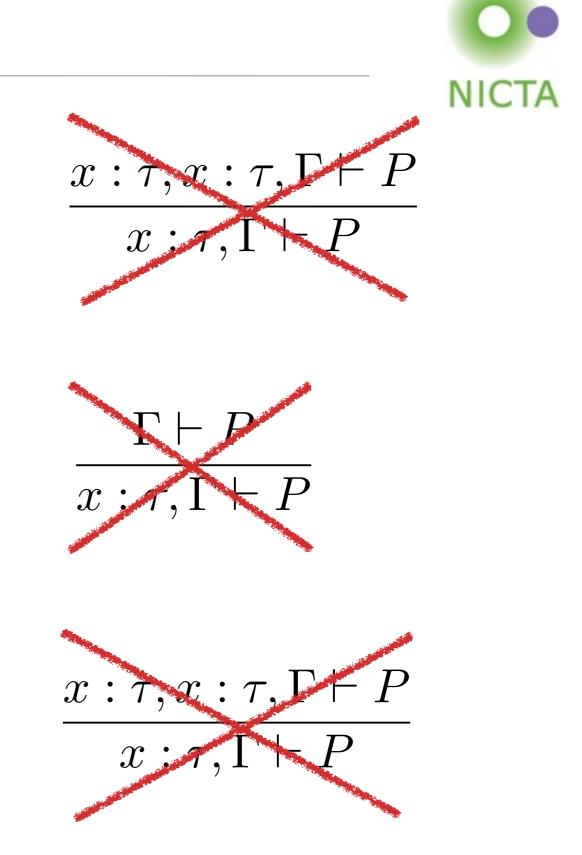
$$\frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash f : \tau \to \rho \quad \Gamma_2 \vdash x : \tau}{\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \vdash f(x) : \rho}$$



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Note: CDSL core syntax, not surface syntax.

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• This example seems safe, but rejected by linear types:

```
-let x = allocData ()
    x' = updateData x
        = free x
    in x'
```



• This example seems safe, but rejected by linear types:

- But, updateData is not expressible!
 - -It has to free x or it would be using dereliction
 - -It could destructively update it...



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- But, updateData is not expressible!
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-It could destructively update it...

```
-let x = allocData ()
    x' = updateData! x
    in x'
```



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Value Semantics

- -Imagine everything is passed by value
- -There is no heap (free is a no-op)
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Value Semantics

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 - -Free actually deallocates memory
 - -Great for implementation

Linear Types allow for both views!





Unboxed types



- Some things we do want passed by value
 - -Unboxed types, integers, small structs, etc.
 - -They shouldn't be linear!
 - Functions shouldn't be linear either, or we could only call them once.

-Simple solution:

• allow dereliction and contraction for certain types.

 T_{\bullet}

 T_{t}

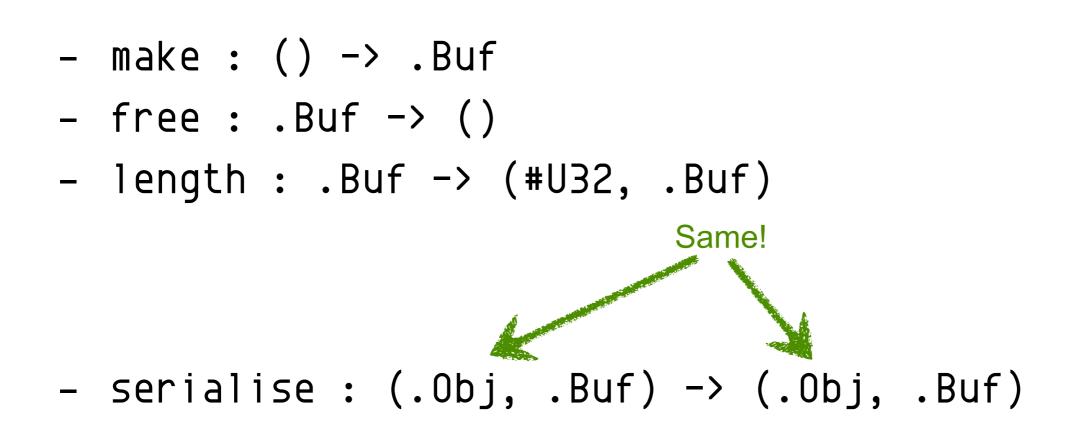
Case study: Buffer interface

- make : () -> .Buf
- free : .Buf -> ()
- length : .Buf -> (#U32, .Buf)

- serialise : (.0bj, .Buf) -> (.0bj, .Buf)
- deserialise : .Buf -> (.Obj, .Buf)



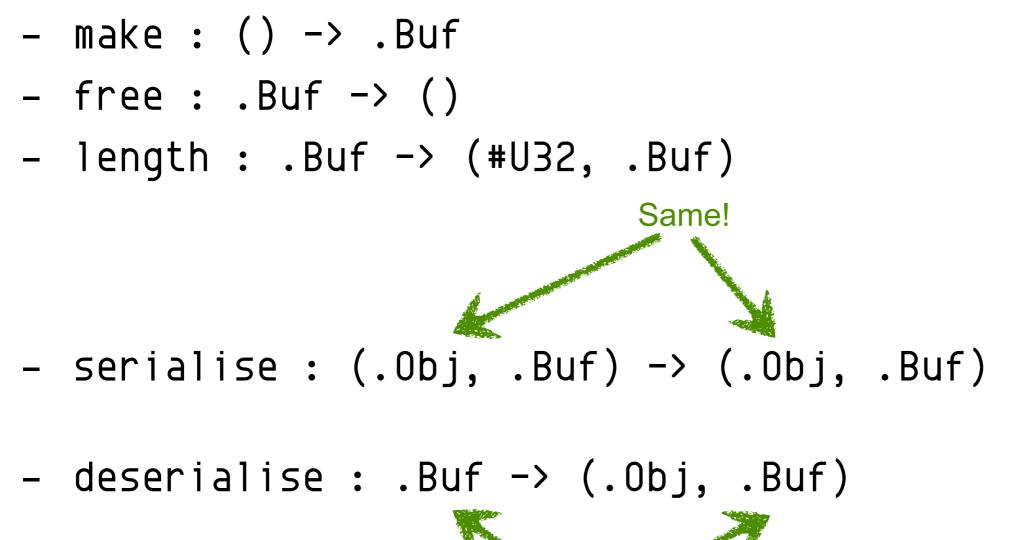
Case study: Buffer interface



- deserialise : .Buf -> (.Obj, .Buf)



Case study: Buffer interface







- We need (nonlinear) "look, don't touch" references.
 - make : () -> .Buf
 - free : .Buf -> ()
 - length : *Buf -> #U32
 - serialise : (*Obj, .Buf) -> .Buf
 - deserialise : *Buf -> .Obj

$$\frac{\Gamma_1, y: T_{\times} \vdash e: \tau \quad \Gamma_2, x: \tau, y: T_{\bullet} \vdash e': \rho}{\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2, y: T_{\bullet} \vdash \mathsf{let}! \ (y) \ x:: \tau = e \ \mathsf{in} \ e': \rho}$$



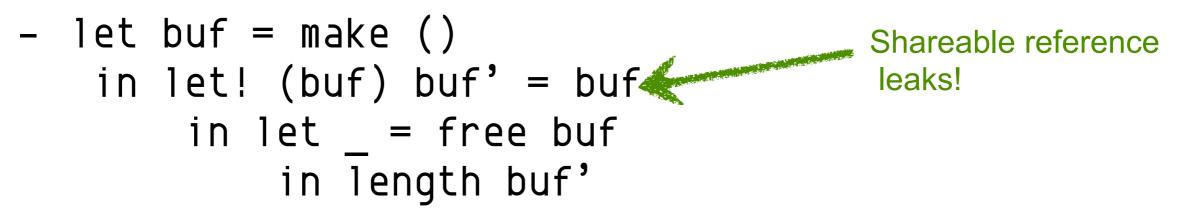
• Unsafe again

$$\frac{\Gamma_1, y: T_{\times} \vdash e: \tau \quad \Gamma_2, x: \tau, y: T_{\bullet} \vdash e': \rho}{\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2, y: T_{\bullet} \vdash \mathsf{let}! \ (y) \ x:: \tau = e \ \mathsf{in} \ e': \rho}$$

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• Unsafe again

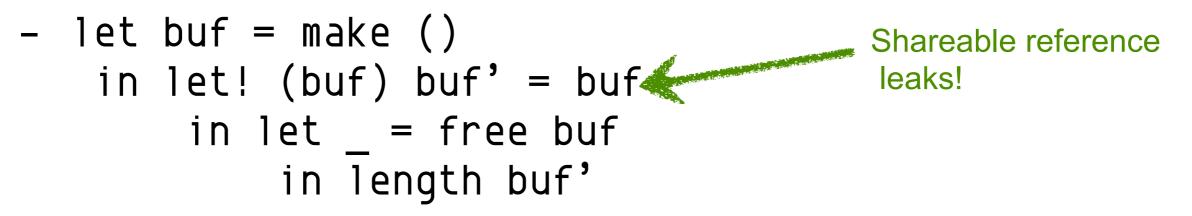


$\frac{\Gamma_1, y: T_{\times} \vdash e: \tau \quad \Gamma_2, x: \tau, y: T_{\bullet} \vdash e': \rho}{\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2, y: T_{\bullet} \vdash \mathsf{let}! \ (y) \ x:: \tau = e \ \mathsf{in} \ e': \rho}$

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• Unsafe again



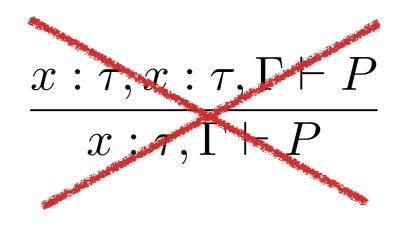
$$\begin{array}{l}\rho \text{ safe for }T\\ \Gamma_1, y: T_{\times} \vdash e: \tau \quad \Gamma_2, x: \tau, y: T_{\bullet} \vdash e': \rho\\ \overline{\Gamma_1\Gamma_2}, y: T_{\bullet} \vdash \texttt{let!} \ (y) \ x:: \tau = e \ \texttt{in} \ e': \rho\end{array}$$

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Control Flow

• This should be allowed, but it isn't.

- -let x = alloc ()
 in if condition
 then update(x)
 else x
- This is unsafe





 $\Gamma_1 \vdash c: \operatorname{Bool}_{\sharp} \quad \Gamma_2 \vdash t: \tau \quad \Gamma_2 \vdash e: \tau$

 $\Gamma_1\Gamma_2 \vdash \text{if } c \text{ then } t \text{ else } e : \tau$

else ()

-let x = alloc ()

-let x = alloc ()

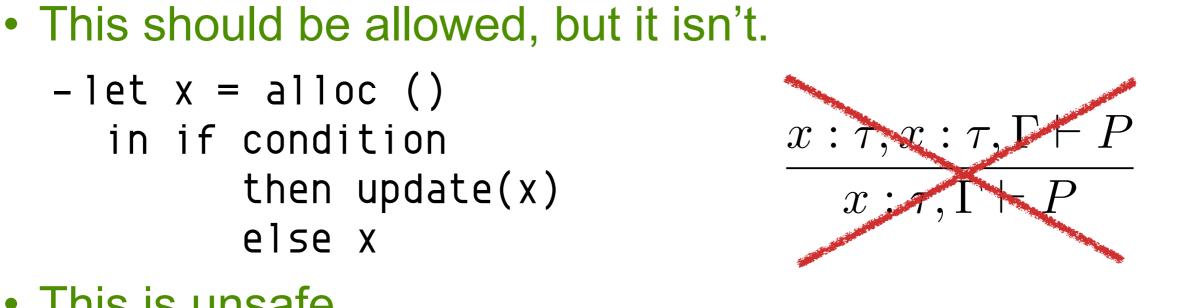
This is unsafe

in if condition

else x

then update(x)

in if condition then free(x)











• Our one higher order conceit

- iteration schema are (external) higher order functions

 $\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash e : (\operatorname{Arr} T)_{\bullet} & \Gamma \vdash e : (\operatorname{Arr} T)_{\times} \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash \operatorname{map} e : (T \to T) \to (\operatorname{Arr} T)_{\bullet} & \overline{\Gamma \vdash \operatorname{fold} e : (T \to \epsilon) \to \epsilon} \\ & \frac{\Gamma \vdash i : (\tau \to \rho) \to \sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash e : \gamma}{\Gamma \vdash i \text{ with } e : ((\tau, \gamma) \to (\rho, \gamma)) \to (\sigma, \gamma)} \end{array}$

- for loops are higher order function application (plus a lambda) $\frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash i : (\tau \to \rho) \to \sigma \quad \Gamma_2, x : \tau \vdash s : \rho}{\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \vdash \texttt{for } x \texttt{ in } i \texttt{ do } s : \sigma}$



• Multiply all array elements by 2 (destructively)

-let arr' = for x in map(arr) do x * 2

• Sum up an array of integers:

Both at the same time

- let arr', sum = for
$$(x,y)$$
 in map(arr) with 0
do $(x*2,x + y)$

Loops



• Unsafe again..

```
-let y = alloc ()
in for x in map(arr)
do let _ = free(y)
in x
```

$\frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash i : (\tau \to \rho) \to \sigma \quad \Gamma_2, x : \tau \vdash s : \rho}{\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \vdash \text{for } x \text{ in } i \text{ do } s : \sigma}$

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Loops



• Unsafe again..

```
-let y = alloc ()
in for x in map(arr)
do let _ = free(y)
in x
```

$$\begin{array}{l} \Gamma_2 \text{ does not contain any linear types} \\ \Gamma_1 \vdash i : (\tau \to \rho) \to \sigma \quad \Gamma_2, x : \tau \vdash s : \rho \\ \hline \Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \vdash \texttt{for } x \texttt{ in } i \texttt{ do } s : \sigma \end{array}$$

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From imagination to impact

Wednesday, 16 October 13



• C has error-handling via a return-code convention

-We can do better!



- C has error-handling via a return-code convention
 - -We can do better!
- Solution
 - Add a separate syntactic layer, statements, above the expression layer.
 - Move let!, for, let, and if on to the statement level.
 - (and anonymous products)
 - -Statements are different from expressions in that they can evaluate to multiple values and they can fail.



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 - -Statements are different from expressions in that they can evaluate to multiple values and they can fail.

$$\begin{array}{l} s:\overline{\tau_s}\\ s:\texttt{fails}\ \overline{\tau_f}\\ s:\overline{\tau_s}\ \texttt{fails}\ \overline{\tau_f} \end{array}$$



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for each
$$i: \Gamma_i \vdash e_i : \tau_i$$

 $\overline{\Gamma_i} \vdash \texttt{return} \ \overline{e_i} : \overline{\tau_i}$



$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} & \begin{array}{l} \text{for each } i \colon \Gamma_i \vdash e_i : \tau_i \\ \hline \overline{\Gamma_i} \vdash \texttt{return } \overline{e_i} : \overline{\tau_i} \end{array} \end{array} \\ \\ \begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \hline \Gamma_c : e_c : \texttt{err}_{\sharp} & \texttt{for each } i \colon \Gamma_i \vdash e_i : \tau_i \\ \hline \Gamma_c \overline{\Gamma_i} \vdash \texttt{fail} \ e_c \ \overline{e_i} : \texttt{fails } \overline{\tau_i} \end{array} \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{c} \mbox{for each } i \colon \Gamma_i \vdash e_i : \tau_i \\ \hline \overline{\Gamma_i} \vdash {\tt return } \overline{e_i} : \overline{\tau_i} \end{array} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \Gamma_c : e_c : {\tt err}_{\sharp} & \mbox{for each } i \colon \Gamma_i \vdash e_i : \tau_i \\ \hline \Gamma_c \overline{\Gamma_i} \vdash {\tt fail } e_c \ \overline{e_i} : {\tt fails } \overline{\tau_i} \end{array} \end{array} \\ \end{array}$$

 $\Gamma_1\Gamma_2 \vdash \texttt{if} \ e \ \texttt{then} \ s_t \ \texttt{else} \ s_e : T_t \sqcup T_e$

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$$\begin{array}{c} \underbrace{ \text{for each } i: \ \Gamma_i \vdash e_i : \tau_i } \\ \overline{\Gamma_i} \vdash \text{return } \overline{e_i} : \overline{\tau_i} \end{array} \\ \\ \underline{\Gamma_c : e_c : \text{err}_{\sharp} \quad \text{for each } i: \ \Gamma_i \vdash e_i : \tau_i } \\ \overline{\Gamma_c \overline{\Gamma_i}} \vdash \text{fail } e_c \ \overline{e_i} : \text{fails } \overline{\tau_i} \end{array} \\ \\ \hline{\Gamma_1 : e : \text{Bool}_{\sharp} \quad \Gamma_2 : s_t : T_t \quad \Gamma_2 : s_e : T_e } \\ \overline{\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2} \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } s_t \text{ else } s_e : T_t \sqcup T_e \end{array} \\ \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \hline{\text{Subtyping!}} \\ \overline{\tau_t} \text{ fails } \overline{\tau_u} \\ \hline{\tau_t} \end{array} \\ \end{array}$$



Let (and Let!) only deal with the success case!

let x = fail(EINVAL, 3) ???

- -We add binding (and let!) forms for failure cases too.
- The most interesting form is for the possible-failure case, which is also a branching construct:

handle
$$s$$
 $(\overline{x}. s_s)$ $(c \ \overline{x}. s_f)$



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 $(\overline{x}. s_s)$ $(c \ \overline{x}. s_f)$

We force you to handle your error cases!





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 CDSL supports product (record) and sum (tagged union) types

- .< tag1 : T, tag2 : U >



- CDSL supports product (record) and sum (tagged union) types
 - .{ field1 : .T, field2 : .U}
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- Product types are complicated:



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let sum = operation(x.field1, x.field2)



- CDSL supports product (record) and sum (tagged union) types
 - .{ field1 : .T, field2 : .U}
 - .< tag1 : T, tag2 : U >
- Product types are complicated:

```
let sum = operation(x.field1, x.field2) X
```

Record Types



Need to smash open a record into its constituent fields

let token { f1, f2 } = open rec f1', f2' = update(f1, f2) in close token {f1 = f1', f2 = f2' }

Record Types

Need to smash open a record into its constituent fields

let token { f1, f2 } = open rec f1', f2' = update(f1, f2) in close token {f1 = f1', f2 = f2' } for destructive update





```
SimpleObj = { a : #U8 , b : #U8, c : .Foo }
simpleobj example (so : .SimpleObj) : .SimpleObj fails .SimpleObj
```

```
= { buf <- buf_create(42)
handle code { fail (code, so) }
; buf,i <- let! (so) simpleobj_serialise(buf,so,0)
handle (code, buf) { free(buf); fail (code, so) }
; so2 <- simpleobj_new('_',0)
handle code { free(buf); fail (code, so) }
; so2 <- let! (buf) simpleobj_unserialise(buf, so2, 0)
handle (code, so2) { free(buf,so2); fail (code, so) }
; ok <- let!(so, so2) return (so.a == so2.a && so.b == so2.b)
; free(buf)
; if not(ok) then { free (so2); fail (32,so) }
else { free (so); return (so2) }
```

}



```
SimpleObj = { a : U8 , b : U8, c : Foo }
```

```
simpleobj example (so : SimpleObj) : SimpleObj fails SimpleObj
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              handle code { fail (code, so) }
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              handle (code, buf) { free(buf); fail (code, so) }
  ; so2 <- simpleobj new(' ',0)
              handle code { free(buf); fail (code, so) }
  ; so2 <- let! (buf) simpleobj unserialise(buf, so2, 0)
              handle (code, so2) { free(buf, so2); fail (code, so) }
  ; ok <- let!(so, so2) return (so.a == so2.a && so.b == so2.b)
  ; free(buf)
  ; if not(ok) then { free (so2); fail (32,so) }
              else { free (so); return (so2) }
  }
```



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               handle code { fail (code, so) }
  ; buf,i <- simpleobj_serialise(buf,so,0)</pre>
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            <- simpleobj unserialise(buf, so2, 0)</pre>
  ; 502
               handle (code, so2) { free(buf, so2); fail (code, so) }
  ; ok <- return (so.a == so2.a && so.b == so2.b)
  ; free(buf)
  ; if not(ok) then { free (so2); fail (32,so) }
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              handle code { fail (code, so) }
  ; so2 <- simpleobj unserialise(buf, so2, 0)
              handle (code, so2) { fail (code, so) }
  ; ok <- return (so.a == so2.a && so.b == so2.b)
  ; if not(ok) then { fail (32, so) }
              else { return (so2) }
  }
```



```
SimpleObj = { a : U8 , b : U8, c : Foo }
simpleobj_example (so : SimpleObj) : (Err, SimpleObj) + SimpleObj
= case buf_create(42) of
In1 code -> In1 (code,so)
Inr buf -> case simpleObj_serialise(buf,so,0) of
In1 (code,buf) -> In1 (code,so)
Inr (buf,i) -> case simpleObj_new('_',0) of
In1 code -> In1 (code,so)
Inr so2 -> case simpleObj_unserialise(buf, so2, 0) of
In1 (code,so2) -> In1 (code,so)
Inr so2 -> let ok = (so.a == so2.a && so.b == so2.b)
in if not(ok) then In1 (32,so)
else Inr (so2)
```



• We have

- A paper about our overall project (not just CDSL) in PLOS this year.
- -A working (but unverified) compiler to C
- -Formalised type system + dynamics on paper
- -Formalised dynamic semantics in Isabelle
- -Some outdated safety proofs in Agda
- -A good feeling about proof work remaining to be done
- A prototype of another DSL for disk (de-)serialisation that generates CDSL

-A syntax headache

File Systems Deserve Verification Too! Gabriele Keller^{1 2} Toby Murray^{1 2} Sidney Amani^{1 2} Liam O'Connor^{1 2} Zilin Chen^{1 2} Leonid Ryzhyk^{1 2 3} Gerwin Klein^{1 2} Gernot Heiser^{1 2} ¹NICTA*, Sydney, Australia ² University of New South Wales, Australia ³University of Toronto, Canada