Whiley: a Platform for Research in Verifying Compilers

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 http://whiley.org
http://github.com/Whiley

Who Am I?



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Organizations



Contributions	Repositories a Public activity		🖋 Edit profile	
Popular repositories			Repositories contributed to	
↓ jkit Java Compiler Kit (JKit) 2 ★		Whiley/WhileyCompiler The Whiley Compiler (WyC)	48 ★	
Wyscript A derivative of th	e Whiley language whic	2 ★	Whiley/WhileyDocs Various documents relating to the While.	2 ★
A Simple Web Framework used for Hobb		1 ★	Whiley/Wyclipse Eclipse Plugin for the Whiley Programmi.	з ★
TuttePoly Tutte Polynomial Computation		1 🖈	Whiley/WyBench Benchmark Suite for Whiley	4 🚖
A theorem prover generator		Whiley/WhileyCompilerCollection A compiler framework for managing the .	0 ★	



Year of contributions

1,982 total Jun 10 2013 - Jun 10 2014 Longest streak

October 29 - December 12

Current streak

3 days

Background

Verification: A Challenge for Computer Science

"A verifying compiler uses automated mathematical and logical reasoning methods to check the correctness of the programs that it compiles"

-Hoare'03

Verification: Who Cares?





Whiley

Overview: What is Whiley?

function max(int x, int y) \rightarrow (int z) // result must be one of the arguments ensures x == z || y == z // result must be greater-or-equal than arguments ensures x <= z && y <= z: ...

- A language designed specifically to simplify verifying software
- Several trade offs e.g. performance for verifiability
 - Unbounded Arithmetic, value semantics, etc
- Goal: to statically verify functions meet their specifications

Welcome to the Future...

Example: max(int[])

// Returns index of largest item in array
function max(int[] items) → (int r)

Diagram!



Minesweeper!



Minesweeper (in Whiley)



(use shift-click to flag squares)

Images







How does it work?

Verification: How does it work?

```
function abs(int x) => (int r)
// return value cannot be negative
ensures r >= 0:
    //
    if x >= 0:
        return x
    else:
        return -x
```

- To verify above function, compiler generates **verification conditions**
- Verification conditions are (roughly) first-order logic formulas

Verification: Verification Condition Generation



Verification: Assertion Language

 Whiley compiler emits verification conditions in assertion language

```
assert:
    forall (int x):
        x >= 0 ==> x >= 0
assert:
    forall (int x):
        x < 0 ==> -x >= 0
```

• Verification conditions from abs() example shown above

• In principle, can hook up different automatic theorem provers

People (so far)



Art (built C backend, 2012)



Melby (built GPGPU backend, 2013)



Daniel (helping with WhileyWeb)



Matt (compiling for a QuadCopter, 2014)



Henry

(improving verification, 2014)



Sam (started PhD on Parallelisation, 2014)



Lindsay

(A/Prof, Victoria University)



Mark

(A/Prof, University of

Waikato)

Documents (so far)



Whiley Language Specification



Getting Started with Whiley (Tutorial)

http://whiley.org

@WhileyDave
http://github.com/Whiley

Verification: Constrained Types

type N is (T x) where e

- Above defines constrained type
- Invariant: for any variable of type \mathbb{N} , follows that \mathbb{P} always holds
- Constrained types can **simplify** specifications / invariants
- Example: natural numbers

```
type nat is (int n) where n >= 0
```

Verification: Structural Typing

```
type nat is (int n) where n >= 0
function cut(int x) → (nat y):
    if x >= 0:
        return x
    else:
        return 0
```

• Variable types in Whiley are **ephemeral** ...

... and determined by what is **known** (not what was declared)

Verification: Flow Typing

```
function indexOf(int[] items, int item) → (int|null r)
// If integer value returned, must be index of item
ensures r is int ==> items[r] == item
// No element before integer r matches item
ensures r is int ==> all { k in 0..r | items[k] != item }
// If null returned, no matching item
ensures r is null ==> all { k in 0.. | items | | items [k] != item }:
    //
    int i = 0
    //
    while i < |items|</pre>
    where i >= 0 && i <= |items|
    where all { j in 0..i | items[j] != item }:
         if items[i] == item:
             return i
         i = i + 1
    return null
```