

Soundness, Evidence and Discipline in High-Assurance Software

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- Formal? Sound?
- Why bother with Formal?
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Formal? Sound?

- DO-333 (para FM.1.6.1) says

“...to be formal, a model should have an *unambiguous, mathematically defined* syntax and *semantics.*”

Formal? Sound?

- And goes on (para FM.1.6.2) to say
“...an analysis method can only be regarded as formal analysis if its determination of property is sound. Sound analysis means that the method *never asserts a property to be true when it is not true.*”

Formal? Sound?

- In English... This means...
 1. Languages where you (and a tool) know *exactly* what it means..
 2. Tools that you can trust (with justification)...
 - Sound tool says: “There are *definitely no* defects...”
 - Unsound tool says: “I’ve tried my hardest and I can’t find *any more* defects...”

Quiz time...

“The machine interprets whatever it is told in a quite definite manner without any sense of humour or sense of proportion...”

Unless in communicating with it one says exactly what one means, trouble is bound to result.”

Alan Turing

Lecture to the London Mathematical Society, 1947

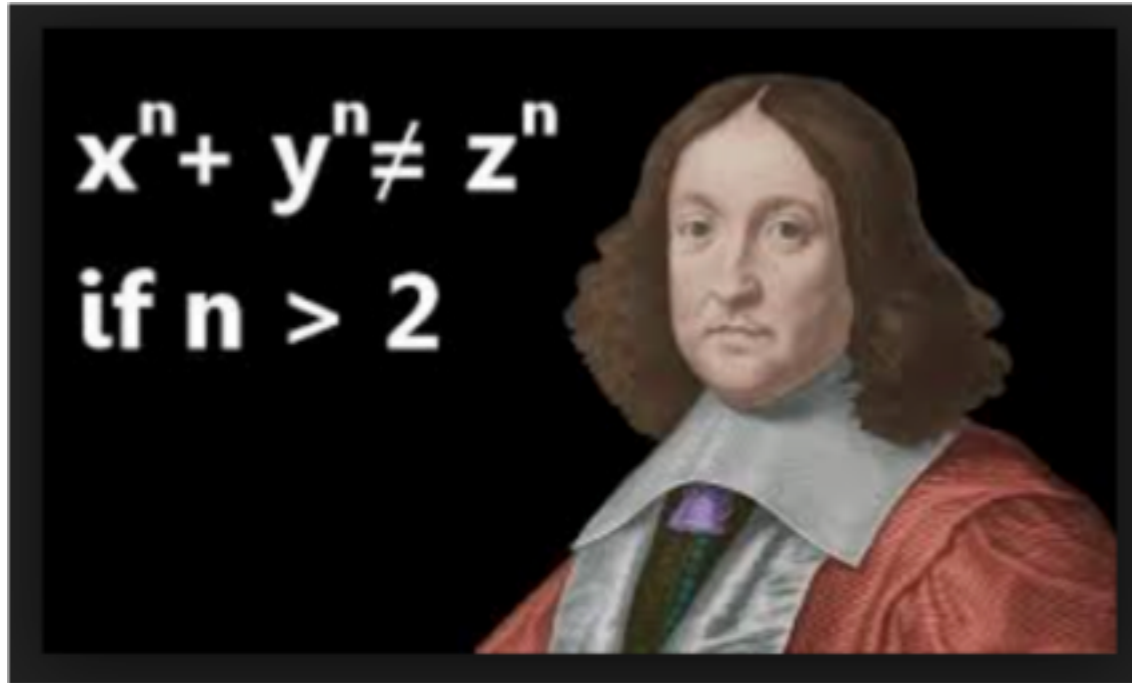
“Proof?”

- If a supplier says

“Our code has been proven to be OK”

- Should you believe them?
- What has been “proven” anyway?
- What assumptions have they made?
 - (What assumptions did the tool vendor make for them?)

“Proof” is a social thing...



- Is this True? Who says?



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The dreaded “F Word...”

- At Altran UK, my colleagues have used Formal languages and analyses for many years:
 - In specification: e.g. Z, CSP, SCADE etc.
 - In “code”: e.g. SPARK Ada subset + tools.
- What happens when you “Go Formal”? Is it worth it?

Why bother with Formal?

$\Delta IDStation; \Delta RealWorld \mid$
 $TISOpThenUpdate$
 $latch = locked \wedge latch' = unlocked$
 \top
 $(\exists ValidToken \bullet goodT(\theta ValidToken) \wedge currentUserTok$
 $\wedge UserTokenOKNoCurrencyCheck$
 $\wedge FingerOn$
 \vee
 $(\exists TokenWithValidAuth \bullet \exists TokenWithValidAuth$
 $\wedge UserTokenWithOKAuthNoCurrencyCheck)$
 \vee
 $(\exists ValidToken \bullet goodT(\theta ValidToken) \wedge AdminTok$
 $\wedge authCert \neq \emptyset \wedge (the authCert).role = \dots)$

> See: *TISOpThenUpdate* (p. 5), *UserTokenOKNoCurrencyCheck*,
UserTokenWithOKAuthCertNoCurrencyCheck (p. 5)



Why bother with Formal?



Thinking and Tooling exposes...



Ambiguity...

Thinking and Tooling exposes...



Contradiction...

Thinking and Tooling exposes...



Incompleteness...

Thinking and Tooling exposes...

```
#include <customer_conversation.h>
```


Formal notations...

- ...exhibit *semantic consistency*.
- In short, my “code” *means exactly the same thing* to:
 - All compilers
 - All “target” machines
 - All verification tools
 - The person that wrote it...
 - The person that reviews it...
 - The person that has to maintain it in N years time...

Semantic consistency...

A side-benefit

- If my “Code” has exactly one meaning, then *all* verification tools should give the same results, right?
 - Well... nearly... False-positives will be different...
 - Some tools will be “better” than others at detecting certain defects.
 - Enables a rational market for *diverse* verification tools.
- Counter-example: try to get consistent results from 2 or more MISRA C tools... See what happens!

And finally...

Formal notations have *longevity*...

- If my “Code” has the same meaning in twenty years time as it does now.
- I can change compiler and target machine and *it should just work...*
- This happens with long-lived systems, for example... “mid life upgrade” etc.

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Does Soundness matter?

- “Soundness doesn’t matter”
 - Who says...
 - Err...Tools vendors with unsound tools...
- The market has spoken...
- The market is *broken*?

Using sound verification tools...



Theorem prover
says “no”

SAT solver says
“counter-example”

Using sound verification tools...

- The first few months can be pretty depressing...
- Everything I do is wrong! 😞
- But you get used to it...Soundness makes me Humble...
- Eventually...You learn to beat the tools...
- You learn *trust* the tools...

Do you trust a tool?

- Trust in verification tools is hard-won and easily-lost.
- Problem: almost all the “big name” static verification tools are blatantly (and some...honestly) *unsound* for verification of non-trivial properties...
 - Why?
 - See Coverity’s “Billion lines of code later...” article in CACM 2010. In short: the market decided...

Do you trust a tool?

- Time for “soundness cases”?
- Tool vendor presents “Soundness case” (i.e. “Why you should trust us...”) including
 - Assumptions
 - Defect history and corrective actions...
 - Reference to underlying maths
 - Lack of counter-evidence.

A social proof for Soundness?

- If “Formal Proof” of tool soundness is too hard, can we find a “Social Proof”???
- Possibly...
- Question: if tools says “No defects of class X”, do you still look for X in any later verification activity (like review and testing)? Do you ever find a class X defect?
- No? Congratulations... You are treating the tool “as-if sound.”
- Problem: convince your customer and regulator that the tool’s evidence is trustworthy...

Observation

- We need to advocate and teach

“Verification Driven Design”

- Including consideration of *all* the forms (both static and dynamic) of verification that are needed for a particular project.
- The current fad for “Test Driven Design” places too much emphasis on dynamic verification criteria to establish fitness-for-purpose. (e.g. “We tested it lots...”)

Observation

- Google for “Formal Verification” – what do you notice?
- “Formal” is now regarded as *standard practice* in the design of hardware, especially in the design of silicon SoCs, VLSI, FPGAs etc...
- How come?

A Fumble Future?

- What about software?
- Turing's advice was ignored... ☹️
 - Languages became *more* complex and *more* ambiguous.
 - Even Rust repeats design errors from C... ☹️ ☹️
- Signs of hope: SCADE, SPARK Ada, Frama-C, Eiffel, CakeML, Cryptol, Formal ARM ISA etc. etc.

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Golden Rules

- An old one, but a good one...

Garbage In, Garbage Out

Or...

“You can’t polish dirt”

Golden Rules

No Verification without Specification

But...

It's OK if the “specification” is a universal and implicit rule such as “No buffer overflows”.

In Conclusion...

- Formal + Sound + Humble can be done... And it works...
- Formality in verification makes you Humble...

“It’s like Jazz – hard at first, but worth it in the long run...”
Peter Amey, SPARK Team.
- Formality makes you better.

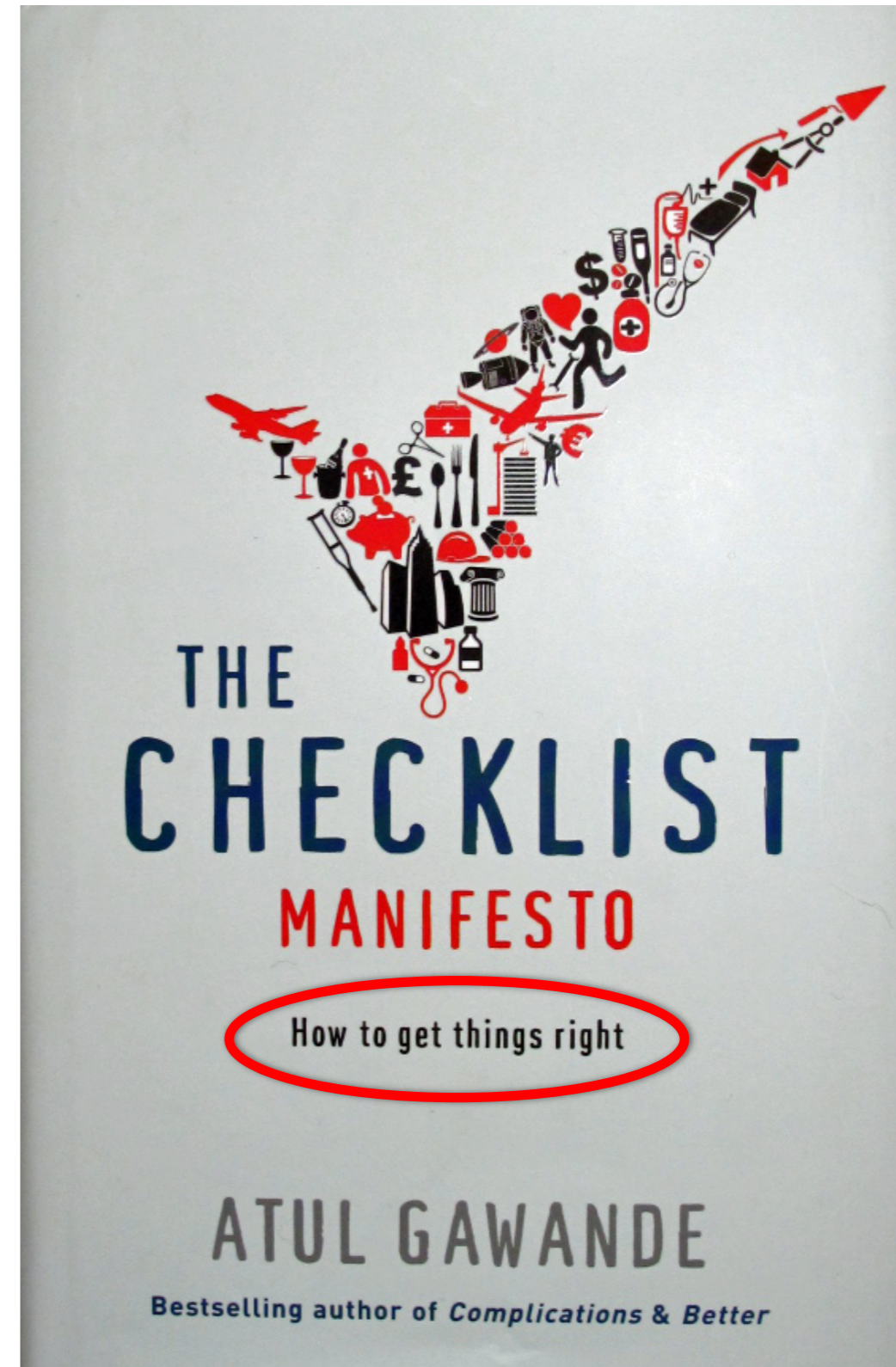
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Homework (1)

- If you're a "Programmer"
- Read Alan Turing's 1947 Lecture to the London Mathematical Society...
- See just how far ahead Turing was!

Homework (2)



Questions...



