

Automating Total Correctness Verification of Higher-Order Functional Programs with Algebraic Data Types

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Overview

We propose a refinement type based total correctness (i.e., **partial correctness** and **termination**) verification method of ML-like higher-order functional programs with ADTs.

```
let rec sum x = if x <= 0 then 0 else x + sum(x - 1)
let main n = assert (sum n >= n)
```

Witness of partial correctness

Our method

Witness of termination

a refinement type:

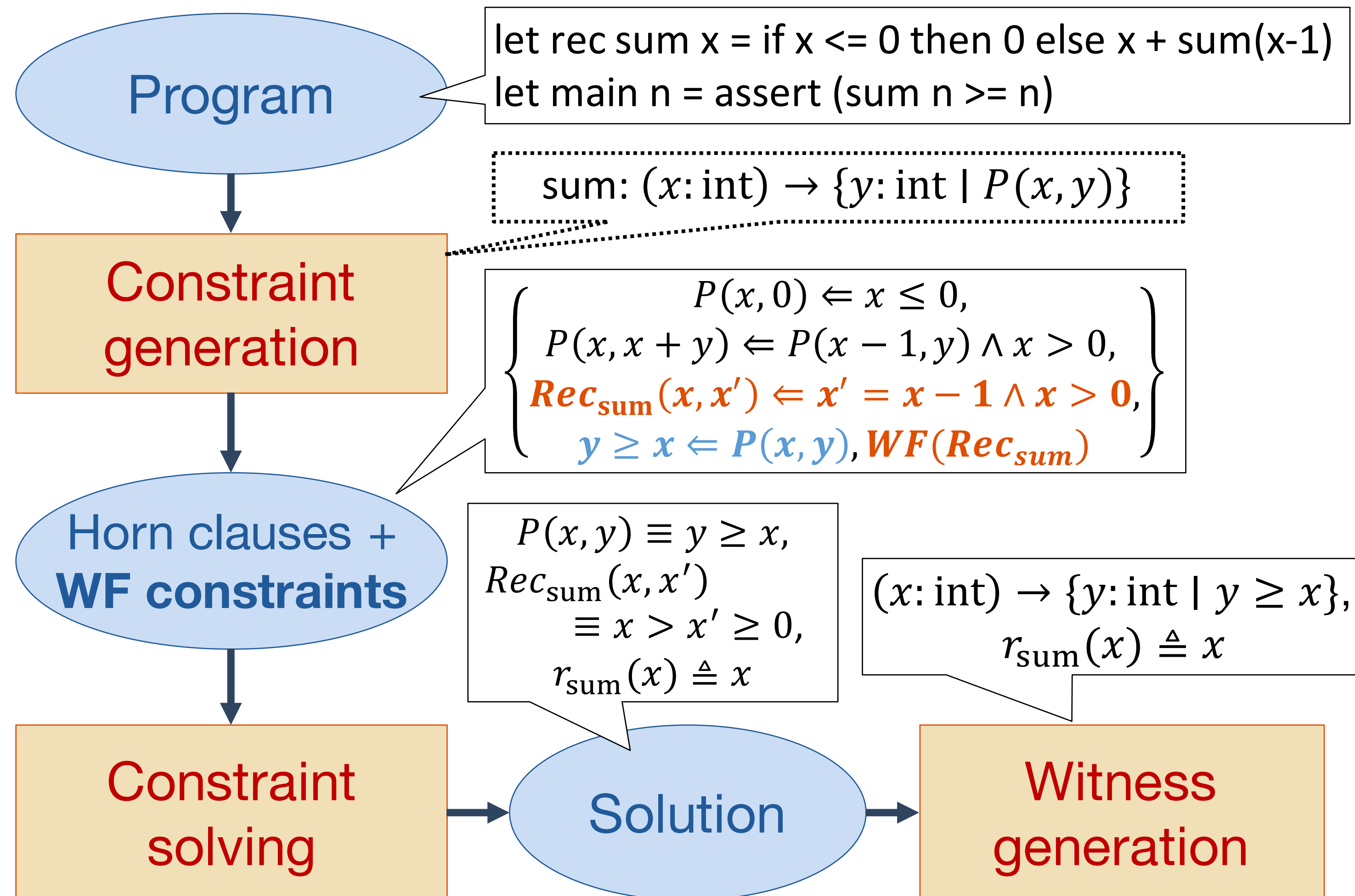
$$(x: \text{int}) \rightarrow \{y: \text{int} \mid y \geq x\}$$

a ranking function:

$$r_{\text{sum}}(x) \triangleq x$$

r_{sum} witnesses the well-foundedness of sum's **recursion relation** $\text{Rec}_{\text{sum}} \triangleq \{(x, x-1) \mid x > 0\}$, which represents relational invariant between the arguments x and $x-1$ of sum, because $\text{Rec}_{\text{sum}} \subseteq \{(x, x') \mid r_{\text{sum}}(x) > r_{\text{sum}}(x') \geq 0\}$, and consequently the termination of sum is concluded (\because there is no infinite descending chain in Rec_{sum})

Overall structure



Implementation and Experiments

We have implemented a **fully-automated type checking and inference tool** called *Refinement Caml*.

Successfully verified OCaml's List and Map modules:

| Mod | LOC | Fun | Size | Inv | Rank | Time |
|------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|------|
| List | 395 | 44 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 22.5 |
| Map | 305 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39.4 |

Successfully verified tricky recursive functions:

- Ackermann
- McCarty 91
- quicksort
- Examples from
 - higher-order binary reachability analysis [Kuwahara et al. '14]
 - higher-order size-change analysis [Sereni '06, '07] [Jones et al. '08]

How to handle functions on ADTs

Abstract ADTs into integers by using size functions.

Example

```
let rec merge cmp l1 l2 =
  match l1, l2 with
  | [], l2 -> l2
  | l1, [] -> l1
  | h1 :: t1, h2 :: t2 ->
    if cmp h1 h2 <= 0 then h1 :: merge cmp t1 l2
    else h2 :: merge cmp l1 t2
```

Our tool basically uses **syntactic sizes** of the data structures as size functions, but our tool can automatically synthesize other size functions if necessary.

Our method

a size function:

$$\text{size}([\])=1$$

$$\text{size}(h :: t) = 1 + \text{size}(t)$$

a ranking function:

$$r_{\text{merge}}(\text{cmp}, l1, l2) \triangleq \text{size}(l1) + \text{size}(l2)$$

How to handle higher-order functions

Introduce an ADT that encodes the closures possibly passed as function arguments, and insert a ghost parameter of the ADT just before each function argument.

Example

```
let app f x = f x
let rec g x = if x > 0 then app g (x-1) else ()
```

type cls = Grec of int | G | App of cls

let app **cls** f x = f x

let rec g x = if x > 0 then app (**Grec x**) g (x-1) else ()

Our method

a size function:

$$\text{size}(G_{\text{rec}}(x)) = x$$

$$\text{size}(G) = \text{size}(\text{App}(\text{cls})) = 0$$

a ranking function:

$$r_g(x) \triangleq x$$

Refinement Caml offers many other features for solving a wide variety of verification problems that cannot be described here due to space constraints.

Refinement Caml supports:

- size function inference
- lexicographic linear ranking functions synthesis
- (maximally-)weak precondition inference
- conditional termination verification
- program games solving
- etc...

Try Refinement Caml