

# Proof-Carrying Code in a Session-Typed Process Calculus

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  - Formal proof (state-of-the-art)
- Can we combine digital signatures and proofs?
  - Digital signatures are here to stay
  - Proofs are here to stay

# System Modeling and Security Properties



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- Reason about values and proofs
  - Types
  - Correctness of proofs
  - Validity of signatures

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  - Curry-Howard isomorphism between
    - Intuitionistic linear propositions and session types
    - Sequent proofs and  $\pi$ -calculus processes
    - Proof reduction and process reduction

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    - Sequent proofs and  $\pi$ -calculus processes
    - Proof reduction and process reduction
- Reason about values and proofs
  - Dependent session types [PPDP'11]
  - Terms and proofs from dependent type theory
  - Add proof irrelevance (to avoid sending proofs)
  - Add affirmation (to capture digital signatures)

- 1 Session types for  $\pi$ -calculus
- 2 Dependent session types
- 3 Proof irrelevance
- 4 Affirmation and digital signatures
- 5 Conclusion

# Session types: judgment forms

- Judgment  $P :: x : A$ 
  - Process  $P$  offers service  $A$  along channel  $x$
- Linear sequent

$$\underbrace{x_1:A_1, \dots, x_n:A_n}_{\Delta} \Rightarrow P :: x : A$$

$P$  uses  $x_i:A_i$  and offers  $x:A$ .

- Cut as composition

$$\frac{\Delta \Rightarrow \quad A \quad \Delta', \quad A \Rightarrow \quad C}{\Delta, \Delta' \Rightarrow \quad C} \text{ cut}$$

- Identity as forwarding

$$\frac{}{A \Rightarrow \quad A} \text{ id}$$

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$$\frac{}{x:A \Rightarrow [x \leftrightarrow z] :: z : A} \text{ id}$$

# Session types: input ( $A \multimap B$ )

- $P :: x : A \multimap B$ 
  - $P$  inputs an  $A$  along  $x$  and then behaves as  $B$
- Right rule: offer of service

$$\frac{\Delta, A \Rightarrow \quad B}{\Delta \Rightarrow \quad A \multimap B} \multimap R$$

- Can reuse  $x$ , due to linearity
- Left rule: matching use of service

$$\frac{\Delta \Rightarrow \quad A \quad \Delta', B \Rightarrow \quad C}{\Delta, \Delta', A \multimap B \Rightarrow \quad C} \multimap L$$

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$$\frac{\Delta \Rightarrow P :: y : A \quad \Delta', x:B \Rightarrow Q :: z : C}{\Delta, \Delta', x:A \multimap B \Rightarrow (\nu y)x\langle y \rangle.(P \mid Q) :: z : C} \multimap L$$

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# Session types: reduction

## ■ Proof reduction

$$\frac{\frac{\Delta, A \Rightarrow B}{\Delta \Rightarrow A \multimap B} \multimap R \quad \frac{\Delta_1 \Rightarrow A \quad \Delta_2, B \Rightarrow C}{\Delta_1, \Delta_2, A \multimap B \Rightarrow C} \multimap L}{\Delta, \Delta_1, \Delta_2 \Rightarrow C} \text{cut}$$
$$\longrightarrow$$
$$\frac{\frac{\Delta_1 \Rightarrow A \quad \Delta, A \Rightarrow B}{\Delta, \Delta_1 \Rightarrow B} \text{cut} \quad \Delta_2, B \Rightarrow C}{\Delta, \Delta_1, \Delta_2 \Rightarrow C} \text{cut}$$

## ■ Corresponding process reduction

$$\Delta, \Delta_1, \Delta_2 \Rightarrow (\nu x)(x(y).P_1 \mid (\nu w)(x\langle w \rangle.(P_2 \mid Q))) :: z : C$$

$\longrightarrow$

$$\Delta, \Delta_1, \Delta_2 \Rightarrow (\nu x)((\nu w)(P_2 \mid P_1\{w/y\}) \mid Q) :: z : C$$

# Session types: other connectives

- Linear propositions as session types

$P :: x : A \multimap B$	Input a $y:A$ along $x$ and behave as $B$
$P :: x : A \otimes B$	Output a new $y:A$ along $x$ and behave as $B$
$P :: x : \mathbf{1}$	Terminate session on $x$
$P :: x : A \& B$	Offer choice between $A$ and $B$ along $x$
$P :: x : A \oplus B$	Offer either $A$ or $B$ along $x$
$P :: x : !A$	Offer $A$ persistently along $x$

- Sequent proofs as process expressions

- Proof reduction as process reduction

# Two small examples

- PDF indexing service, version 1

$$\text{index}_1 : !(file \multimap file \otimes \mathbf{1})$$

Persistently offer to input a file, then output a file and terminate session. Intent: input PDF, output indexed PDF for keyword search.

- Persistent file storage

$$\text{store}_1 : !(file \multimap !(file \otimes \mathbf{1}))$$

Persistently offer to input a file, then output a persistent handle for retrieving this file. Intent: output file is the same as input file.

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# Term passing

- Types  $\tau$  from a (dependent) type theory
- Hypothetical judgment  $\underbrace{x_1:\tau_1, \dots, x_k:\tau_k}_{\Psi} \vdash M : \tau$
- Some example type constructors

$\Pi x:\tau. \sigma, \tau \rightarrow \sigma$  Functions from  $\tau$  to  $\sigma$   
 $\Sigma x:\tau. \sigma, \tau \times \sigma$  Pairs of a  $\tau$  and a  $\sigma$   
nat Natural numbers

- Integrate into sequent calculus

$\underbrace{\Psi}_{\text{term variables}} ; \underbrace{\Gamma}_{\text{persistent channels}} ; \underbrace{\Delta}_{\text{linear channels}} \Rightarrow P :: \underbrace{x : A}_{\text{linear}}$

# Term passing: input ( $\forall y:\tau.A$ )

- $P :: x : \forall y:\tau.A$ 
  - $P$  inputs an  $M : \tau$  along  $x$  and then behaves as  $A\{M/x\}$
- Right rule: offer of service

$$\frac{\Psi, y:\tau ; \Gamma ; \Delta \Rightarrow \quad A}{\Psi ; \Gamma ; \Delta \Rightarrow \quad \forall y:\tau.A} \forall R$$

- Left rule: matching use of service

$$\frac{\Psi \vdash M : \tau \quad \Psi ; \Gamma ; \Delta', A\{M/y\} \Rightarrow \quad C}{\Psi ; \Gamma ; \Delta', \forall y:\tau.A \Rightarrow \quad C} \forall L$$

- Proof reduction yields

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- Proof reduction yields

$$(\nu x)(x(y).P \mid x\langle M \rangle.Q) \longrightarrow$$

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- Proof reduction yields

$$(\nu x)(x(y).P \mid x\langle M \rangle.Q) \longrightarrow (\nu x)(P\{M/y\} \mid Q)$$

# Term passing: other connectives

- Quantified proposition as dependent session types

$x : \forall y:\tau.A$     Input an  $M : A$  along  $x$  and behave as  $A\{M/y\}$

$x : \$\tau \multimap A$     Input an  $M : A$  along  $x$  and behave as  $A$

$x : \exists y:\tau.A$     Output an  $M : A$  along  $x$  and behave as  $A\{M/y\}$

$x : \$\tau \otimes A$     Output an  $M : A$  along  $x$  and behave as  $A$

- $\$\tau \multimap A$  as shorthand for  $\forall y:\tau.A$  if  $y$  not free in  $A$
- $\$\tau \otimes A$  as shorthand for  $\exists y:\tau.A$  if  $y$  not free in  $A$
- We will omit the '\$' for readability

# Examples, carrying proofs

- PDF indexing service

$$\text{index}_1 : !(file \multimap file \otimes \mathbf{1})$$

$$\text{index}_2 : !(\forall f:\text{file}. \text{pdf}(f) \multimap \exists g:\text{file}. \text{pdf}(g) \otimes \mathbf{1})$$

Persistently offer to input a file  $f$ , a proof that  $f$  is in PDF format, then output a PDF file  $g$ , and a proof that  $g$  is in PDF format and terminate the session.

- Persistent file storage

$$\text{store}_1 : !(file \multimap !(file \otimes \mathbf{1}))$$

$$\text{store}_2 : !(\forall f:\text{file}. !\exists g:\text{file}. g \doteq f \otimes \mathbf{1})$$

Persistently offer to input a file, then output a persistent channel for retrieving this file and a proof that the two are equal.

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# Proof irrelevance

- In many examples, we want to know that proofs exist, but we do not want to transmit them
  - We can easily check  $\text{pdf}(g)$  when using the indexing service
  - The proof of  $g \doteq f$  (by reflexivity) would not be informative
- Use **proof irrelevance** in type theory
- $M : [\tau]$  —  $M$  is a term of type  $\tau$  that is computationally irrelevant



# Proof irrelevance: rules

- Introduction and elimination

$$\frac{\Psi^\oplus \vdash M : \tau}{\Psi \vdash [M] : [\tau]} \quad \boxed{I} \qquad \frac{\Psi \vdash M : [\tau] \quad \Psi, x \div \tau \vdash N : \sigma}{\Psi \vdash \mathbf{let} [x] = M \mathbf{ in} N : \sigma} \quad \boxed{E}$$

- $\Psi^\oplus$  promotes hypotheses  $x \div \tau$  to  $x : \tau$
- In examples, may use pattern matching instead of **let**
- By agreement, terms  $[M]$  **will be erased before transmission**
- Typing guarantees this can be done consistently

# Examples with proof irrelevance

- Mark proofs as computationally irrelevant
- PDF indexing service

$$\text{index}_2 : !(\forall f:\text{file}. \text{pdf}(f) \multimap \exists g:\text{file}. \text{pdf}(g) \otimes \mathbf{1})$$

$$\text{index}_3 : !(\forall f:\text{file}. [\text{pdf}(f)] \multimap \exists g:\text{file}. [\text{pdf}(g)] \otimes \mathbf{1})$$

- Persistent file storage

$$\text{store}_2 : !(\forall f:\text{file}. !\exists g:\text{file}. g \doteq f \otimes \mathbf{1})$$

$$\text{store}_3 : !(\forall f:\text{file}. !\exists g:\text{file}. [g \doteq f] \otimes \mathbf{1})$$

- After erasure, communication can be optimized further

# Examples: affirming the existence of proofs

- In the PDF indexing example, we may want to have some evidence that  $g$  and  $f$  agree.

$$\text{index}_4 : !(\forall f:\text{file}. [\text{pdf}(f)]) \\ \multimap \exists g:\text{file}. [\text{pdf}(g)] \otimes [\text{agree}(g, f)] \otimes \mathbf{1}$$

$\text{agree}(g, f)$  if  $g$  and  $f$  differ at most in the index

- Since no proof is transmitted, client may require indexer  $X$ 's explicit affirmation (= digital signature)!
- Similarly, in the persistent file storage example

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# Affirmation

- Judgment  $M :_K \tau$ 
  - Principal  $K$  affirms property  $\tau$  due to evidence  $M$ .

$$\frac{\Psi \vdash M : \tau}{\Psi \vdash \langle M:\tau \rangle_K :_K \tau} \text{ (affirms)}$$

- Internalize judgment as proposition  $\diamond_K \tau$

$$\frac{\Psi \vdash M :_K \tau}{\Psi \vdash M : \diamond_K \tau} \diamond I \quad \frac{\Psi \vdash M : \diamond_K \tau \quad \Psi, x:\tau \vdash N :_K \sigma}{\Psi \vdash \mathbf{let} \langle x:\tau \rangle_K = M \mathbf{ in} N :_K \sigma} \diamond E$$

- Note same principal  $K$  in premises and conclusion of  $\diamond E$
- $\langle M:\tau \rangle_K$  can be realized by  $K$ 's signature on  $M:\tau$
- Assume some public key infrastructure
- $\diamond_K$  is a  $K$ -indexed family of strong monads

# Examples: affirmations

- PDF indexing service, with indexer  $X$

$$\text{index}_5 : !(\forall f:\text{file}. [\text{pdf}(f)] \\ \multimap \exists g:\text{file}. [\text{pdf}(g)] \otimes \diamond_X[\text{agree}(g, f)] \otimes \mathbf{1})$$

- Persistent file storage, with file system  $Y$

$$\text{store}_4 : !(\forall f:\text{file}. !\exists g:\text{file}. \diamond_Y[g \doteq f] \otimes \mathbf{1})$$

- Idiom  $\diamond_K[\tau]$  may transmit
  - $\langle [ ] : \tau \rangle_K$ , a certificate, digitally signed by  $K$  affirming  $\tau$
  - Some proof that  $[\tau]$  follows from affirmations by  $K$ , according to the laws of  $\diamond_K$

# Example: a PDF compression service

- A PDF compression service, with compressor  $C$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{compress} : & !(\forall f:\text{file}. [\text{pdf}(f)]) \\ & \multimap \exists g:\text{file}. [\text{pdf}(g)] \otimes \diamond_c [\text{approx}(g, f)] \otimes \mathbf{1} \end{aligned}$$

- A consolidator service: indexing and compression

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ixc} : & !(\forall f:\text{file}. [\text{pdf}(f)]) \\ & \multimap \exists g:\text{file}. [\text{pdf}(g)] \otimes \diamond_x \diamond_c [\text{approx}(g, f)] \otimes \mathbf{1} \end{aligned}$$

- Have to trust both  $X$  and  $C$ !

# Example: consolidator implementation

## ■ Specification

$$\text{ixc} : !(\forall f:\text{file}. [\text{pdf}(f)]) \\ \multimap \exists g:\text{file}. [\text{pdf}(g)] \otimes \diamond_X \diamond_C [\text{approx}(g, f)] \otimes \mathbf{1}$$

## ■ Implementation

consolidator =

$$\text{!ixc}(a).a(f_1).a([p_1]). \\ (\nu b)\text{index}\langle b \rangle.b\langle f_1 \rangle.b\langle [p_1] \rangle.b(f_2).b([p_2]).b(q_2). \\ (\nu c)\text{compress}\langle c \rangle.c\langle f_2 \rangle.c\langle [p_2] \rangle.c(f_3).c([p_3]).c(q_3). \\ a\langle f_3 \rangle.a\langle [p_3] \rangle.a\langle \text{comb } q_2 \ q_3 \rangle.\mathbf{0}$$

## ■ Certificate types

$$q_2 : \diamond_X [\text{agree}(f_2, f_1)] \\ q_3 : \diamond_C [\text{approx}(f_3, f_2)] \\ \text{comb } q_2 \ q_3 : \diamond_C \diamond_X [\text{approx}(f_3, f_1)]$$



# Certificate combination

- Certificate types

$$\begin{aligned}q_2 & : \diamond_X[\text{agree}(f_2, f_1)] \\q_3 & : \diamond_C[\text{approx}(f_3, f_2)] \\ \text{comb } q_2 \ q_3 & : \diamond_C \diamond_X[\text{approx}(f_3, f_1)]\end{aligned}$$

- Proof

$\text{ida} : \text{agree}(f_2, f_1) \rightarrow \text{approx}(f_2, f_1)$

$\text{tra} : \text{approx}(f_3, f_2) \rightarrow \text{approx}(f_2, f_1) \rightarrow \text{approx}(f_3, f_1)$

$\text{comb } q_2 \ q_3 =$

**let**  $\langle [q'_3]:[\text{approx}(f_3, f_2)] \rangle_C = q_3$  **in**

**let**  $\langle [q'_2]:[\text{agree}(f_2, f_1)] \rangle_X = q_2$  **in**

$\langle [\text{tra } q'_3 \ (\text{ida } q'_2)]:-\rangle_X:-\rangle_C$

# Trust axioms

- Affirmations track aspects of provenance and info. flow
  - “Diamonds are forever”
  - In general,  $\nVdash \diamond_K \tau \rightarrow \tau$
  - Need declassification
- Trust axioms
  - For specific types  $\tau$  and principals  $K$ :

$$\text{trust}_{K,\tau} : \diamond_K \tau \rightarrow \tau$$

- Implementable, in general, by stripping signature
- Omitted proofs  $[\tau]$  cannot be recovered, in general

$$\begin{array}{ll} \nVdash [\tau] \rightarrow \tau & \text{not implementable, in general} \\ \nVdash \diamond_K [\tau] \rightarrow \tau & \text{not implementable, in general} \end{array}$$

# Example: mobile code

- For sensitive documents we want to run indexing locally
- Specification

$$\text{index}_6 : !(\diamond_x(\prod f:\text{file}. [\text{pdf}(f)] \\ \rightarrow \Sigma g:\text{file}. [\text{pdf}(g)] \times [\text{agree}(g, f)])) \otimes \mathbf{1})$$

- Service persistently offers a function for indexing
- Cannot leak information since only process layer can communicate

# Example: electronic commerce

- Signed certificates may have external meaning
- Signed certificates may flow in both directions

$$\begin{aligned} \text{index}_7^u : & !(\diamond_u[\text{pay}(u, X, 1)] \\ & \multimap (\forall f:\text{file}. [\text{pdf}(f)] \\ & \multimap \exists g:\text{file}. [\text{pdf}(g)] \otimes \diamond_x[\text{agree}(g, f)] \otimes \mathbf{1})) \end{aligned}$$

- Need to make principals more explicit?
- Some experience in proof-carrying authorization

- 1 Session types for  $\pi$ -calculus
- 2 Dependent session types
- 3 Proof irrelevance
- 4 Affirmation and digital signatures
- 5 **Conclusion**

- A Curry-Howard isomorphism
  - Linear propositions as session types  
 $A \multimap B$  (input),  $A \otimes B$  (output),  $A \& B$  (external choice)  
 $A \oplus B$  (internal choice),  $!A$  (replication)
  - Sequent proofs as  $\pi$ -calculus processes  
with a binary guarded choice and channel forwarding
  - Cut reduction as  $\pi$ -calculus reduction
- Term-passing extension with a type theory
  - $\forall x:\tau.A$  (term input),  $\exists x:\tau.A$  (term output)
- Additional type theory constructs
  - $[\tau]$  for proof irrelevance (not transmitted)
  - $\diamond_K \tau$  for affirmations (evidenced by digital signatures)

- Strong basis in logic and type theory
  - Modular construction and extensibility
  - Integrated computation and reasoning
- Uniform logical integration
  - Proofs (implicit or explicit)
  - Affirmations (implicit or explicit signatures)
- Enable gradual integration of formal proofs in current practice based on digital signatures?

# Current and Future Work

- Practical language design and implementation
- Explicit spatial distribution, principals, and authorization  
(with Jamie Morgenstern)
- Interaction with databases  
(with João Seco and OutSystems)
- Reasoning about processes  
(with Jorge Pérez and Henry DeYoung)
  - Observational equivalence via proof theory
  - Towards concurrent type theory



- A Curry-Howard isomorphism
  - Linear propositions as session types
    - $A \multimap B$  (input),  $A \otimes B$  (output),  $A \& B$  (external choice)
    - $A \oplus B$  (internal choice),  $!A$  (replication)
  - Sequent proofs as  $\pi$ -calculus processes
    - with a binary guarded choice and channel forwarding
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