Position: Lightweight static resources
Sexy types for embedded and systems programming

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TFP 2007
Types provide static assurances

“Well-typed programs don’t go wrong.”
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"A really bad week." That’s what the @RISK editor and Tippingpoint vulnerability researcher, Rohit Dhamankar wrote to us this morning. And the director of the Internet Storm Center, Johannes Ullrich readily agreed. Why?

Two zero-day vulnerabilities. Active exploits. No effective defenses. Windows had a zero-day that affects Vista as well as older versions. So important that Microsoft is issuing a special patch tomorrow and leaked it to a few folks today. The other zero-day hit CA’s BrightStor. Holes in backup software may be more damaging than holes in operating systems because the vendors of backup software don’t have the same level of automating patching that the operating system vendors have, and many users have *never* patched their backup software. And Lotus Domino users also had multiple vulnerabilities, some critical.

Alan
Types provide static assurances

“Well-typed programs don’t go wrong.”

- Express more safety properties in a general-purpose language (Haskell “sexy types”)
- Showcase: embedded and systems programming
  - A safer and faster interface to raw hardware
  - Code generation
- Resource-aware programming
- Types are static capabilities
Video RAM example (Diatchki & Jones)
Video RAM example (Diatchki & Jones)

type Screen = Array 25 (Array 80 ScreenChar)
type ScreenChar = Pair (Stored Byte) (Stored Byte)

25 :: Nat
type ScreenT = Array \text{N25} \text{(Array \text{N80}\ ScreenCharT)}

\text{type ScreenCharT} = \text{Pair AWord8 AWord8}

\text{N25} :: \ast \text{ }

\text{instance Nat Nat N25}
Video RAM example (Diatchki & Jones)

```haskell
type ScreenT = Array N25 (Array N80 ScreenCharT)
type ScreenCharT = Pair AWord8 AWord8

area videoRAM = 0xb8000 :: Ref Screen

Screen :: Area
Ref :: Area -> *
```
Video RAM example (Diatchki & Jones)

type ScreenT = Array N25 (Array N80 ScreenCharT)
type ScreenCharT = Pair AWord8 AWord8

data ScreenAbs = ScreenAbs
instance Property ScreenAbs APIInHeap HFalse
instance Property ScreenAbs APARef (ARef N8 ScreenT)
instance Property ScreenAbs APReadOnly HFalse
instance Property ScreenAbs APOverlayOK HTrue
instance Property ScreenAbs APFixedAddr HTrue
videoRAM = area_at ScreenAbs
  (nullPtr ‘plusPtr‘ 0xb8000)
Video RAM example (Diatchki & Jones)

```haskell

module VideoRAM where

import Data.Errors
import Data.Word
import Data.Array

-- Video RAM example (Diatchki & Jones)

type ScreenT = Array N25 (Array N80 ScreenCharT)
type ScreenCharT = Pair AWord8 AWord8

data ScreenAbs = ScreenAbs

instance Property ScreenAbs APInHeap HFalse
instance Property ScreenAbs APARef (ARef N8 ScreenT)
instance Property ScreenAbs APReadOnly HFalse
instance Property ScreenAbs APOverlayOK HTrue
instance Property ScreenAbs APFixedAddr HTrue

videoRAM = area_at ScreenAbs
            (nullPtr 'plusPtr' 0xb8000)

▶:type videoRAM
ARef N8 (AtArea ScreenAbs ScreenT)
```

---

8
Video RAM example (Diatchki & Jones)

type ScreenT = Array N25 (Array N80 ScreenCharT)
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data ScreenAbs = ScreenAbs

instance Property ScreenAbs APIInHeap HFalse
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instance Property ScreenAbs APReadOnly HFalse
instance Property ScreenAbs APOverlayOK HTrue
instance Property ScreenAbs APFixedAddr HTrue

videoRAM = area_at ScreenAbs
          (nullPtr ‘plusPtr‘ 0xb8000)

:type size_of (aref_area videoRAM) -- undefined
U (U (U (U (U (U (U (U B1 B1) B1) B1) B0) B1) B0) B0) B0) B0) B0) B0
type ScreenT = Array N25 (Array N80 ScreenCharT)

instance Property ScreenAbs APInHeap HFalse
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instance Property ScreenAbs APOverlayOK HTrue
instance Property ScreenAbs APFixedAddr HTrue

videoRAM = area_at ScreenAbs
          (nullPtr 'plusPtr' 0xb8000)

(size_of :: SizeOf area n => area -> n)
size_of = undefined
Video RAM example (Diatchki & Jones)

\[
\text{attrAt } i \ j = \text{afst } (\text{videoRAM } @@ i \ @@ j) \\
\text{charAt } i \ j = \text{asnd } (\text{videoRAM } @@ i \ @@ j)
\]
Video RAM example (Diatchki & Jones)

\[ \text{attrAt } i \ j = \text{afst (videoRAM } @i \ @j) \]
\[ \text{charAt } i \ j = \text{asnd (videoRAM } @i \ @j) \]

▶ :type attrAt
\[ \text{Ix N25 } \rightarrow \text{Ix N80 } \rightarrow \]
\[ \text{ARef (U B1 B0) (AtArea ScreenAbs AWord8)} \]

▶ :type charAt
\[ \text{Ix N25 } \rightarrow \text{Ix N80 } \rightarrow \]
\[ \text{ARef B1 (AtArea ScreenAbs AWord8)} \]
Video RAM example (Diatchki & Jones)

\[
\text{attrAt } i \ j = \text{afst}(\text{videoRAM } @@ i \ @@ j)
\]

\[
\text{charAt } i \ j = \text{asnd}(\text{videoRAM } @@ i \ @@ j)
\]

\[
\text{\textbf{\textbf{:type attrAt}}}
\]
\[
\text{Ix N25} \rightarrow \text{Ix N80} \rightarrow \text{ARef (U B1 B0) (AtArea ScreenAbs AWord8)}
\]

\[
\text{\textbf{\textbf{:type charAt}}}
\]
\[
\text{Ix N25} \rightarrow \text{Ix N80} \rightarrow \text{ARef B1 (AtArea ScreenAbs AWord8)}
\]

\[
\text{\textbf{\textbf{:type (@@)}}}
\]
\[
\text{(INDEXABLE arr count base totalsize, GCD al n z, SizeOf base n) \rightarrow ARef al arr \rightarrow Ix count \rightarrow ARef z base}
\]
Types provide static assurances

“Well-typed programs don’t go wrong.”

- Express more safety properties in a general-purpose language (Haskell “sexy types”)
- Showcase: embedded and systems programming
  - A safer and faster interface to raw hardware
  - Code generation
- Resource-aware programming
  - Custom kinds and predicates as type classes
  - Type computation using functional dependencies
  - Low notation overhead; “pay as you go”
- Types are static capabilities
  - Assure safety properties, not full correctness
  - Extend trust from small kernel to large sandbox
Custom kinds and predicates as type classes

▶ :type (@@)
(INDEXABLE arr count base totalsize, 
GCD al n z, SizeOf base n) =>
ARef al arr -> Ix count -> ARef z base
Custom kinds and predicates as type classes

▶ :type ( @@ )
(INDEXABLE arr count base totalsize, GCD al n z, SizeOf base n) =>
ARef al arr -> Ix count -> ARef z base

class Nat0 a where toInt :: a -> Int
class (Nat0 x, Nat0 y, Nat0 z) => GCD x y z
Type computation using functional dependencies

▶ :type (@@)
(INDEXABLE arr count base totalsize, GCD al n z, SizeOf base n) =>
ARef al arr -> Ix count -> ARef z base

class Nat0 a where toInt :: a -> Int
class (Nat0 x, Nat0 y, Nat0 z) => GCD x y z
    | x y -> z

▶ :type gcd (pred (pred nat8)) nat8 -- undefined
U B1 B0

Term notation for static computations: less scary?
Types are static capabilities: kernel

:type attrAt
Ix N25 -> Ix N80 ->
ARef (U B1 B0) (AtArea ScreenAbs AWord8)

Capabilities guard access to resources.
Types are static capabilities: kernel

:type attrAt
Ix N25 -> Ix N80 ->
ARef (U B1 B0) (AtArea ScreenAbs AWord8)

Capabilities guard access to resources.

▶ minBound :: Ix N8
Ix 0
Types are static capabilities: kernel

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Capabilities guard access to resources.

minBound :: Ix N8
Ix 0

maxBound :: Ix N8
Ix 7
Types are static capabilities: kernel

:type attrAt
Ix N25 -> Ix N80 ->
ARef (U B1 B0) (AtArea ScreenAbs AWord8)

Capabilities guard access to resources.

▶ minBound :: Ix N8
  Ix 0
▶ maxBound :: Ix N8
  Ix 7
▶ ixSucc (maxBound :: Ix N8)
  IxPlus 8 :: IxPlus
Types are static capabilities: kernel

:type attrAt
Ix N25 -> Ix N80 ->
ARef (U B1 B0) (AtArea ScreenAbs AWord8)

Capabilities guard access to resources.

▶\text{minBound} :: \text{Ix N8}
Ix 0
▶\text{maxBound} :: \text{Ix N8}
Ix 7
▶\text{ixSucc} (\text{maxBound} :: \text{Ix N8})
IxPlus 8 :: IxPlus
▶\text{ixPred} (\text{maxBound} :: \text{Ix N8})
IxMinus 6 :: IxMinus N8
Types are static capabilities: kernel

:type attrAt
Ix N25 -> Ix N80 ->
ARef (U B1 B0) (AtArea ScreenAbs AWord8)

Capabilities guard access to resources.

►minBound :: Ix N8
  Ix 0
►maxBound :: Ix N8
  Ix 7
►ixSucc (maxBound :: Ix N8)
  IxPlus 8 :: IxPlus
►ixPred (maxBound :: Ix N8)
  IxMinus 6 :: IxMinus N8
►(minBound :: Ix N8) <<= ixPred (maxBound :: Ix N8)
  Just (Ix 6) :: Maybe (Ix N8)
Types are static capabilities: kernel

:type attrAt
Ix N25 -> Ix N80 ->
ARef (U B1 B0) (AtArea ScreenAbs AWord8)

Capabilities guard access to resources.

▶ minBound :: Ix N8
  Ix 0
▶ maxBound :: Ix N8
  Ix 7
▶ ixSucc (maxBound :: Ix N8)
  IxPlus 8 :: IxPlus
▶ ixPred (maxBound :: Ix N8)
  IxMinus 6 :: IxMinus N8
▶ (minBound :: Ix N8) <<= ixPred (maxBound :: Ix N8)
  Just (Ix 6) :: Maybe (Ix N8)
▶ (minBound :: Ix N8) <<= ixPred (minBound :: Ix N8)
  Nothing :: Maybe (Ix N8)
Indices are capabilities. Looping is not part of the trusted kernel!

```
forEachIx proc = loop minBound
where
  loop ix = do
    proc ix
    maybe (return ())
    loop
      (ixSucc ix <<= maxBound ‘asType0f‘ ix)
```

The bound test often doubles as the loop termination criterion.
Types are static capabilities: sandbox

Indices are capabilities. Looping is not part of the trusted kernel!

```
forEachIx proc = loop minBound
where
  loop ix = do
  proc ix
  maybe (return ())
  loop
    (ixSucc ix <<= maxBound 'asTypeOf' ix)
```

The bound test often doubles as the loop termination criterion. General recursion and nontermination are allowed.
Types are static capabilities: sandbox

Clear screen by writing words into video memory.

\[ \text{cls} = \text{forEachIx} (\lambda i \rightarrow \text{write\_area} (\text{vr} @@ i) \text{ blank}) \]
where
\[ \text{vr} = \text{as\_area} \text{ videoRAM} \]
\[ \quad (\text{mk\_array\_t} \text{ undefined} \]
\[ \quad \quad (\text{undefined::BEA\_Int16}) \]
\[ \text{nat0} \]
\[ _ = \text{size\_of} (\text{aref\_area} \text{ videoRAM}) \text{‘asType0f’} \]
\[ \text{size\_of} (\text{aref\_area} \text{ vr}) \]
Clear screen by writing words into video memory.

```plaintext
cls = forEachIx (\i -> write_area (vr @@ i) blank)
where
  vr = as_area videoRAM
      (mk_array_t undefined
       (undefined::BEA_Int16))
  nat0
  _ = size_of (aref_area videoRAM) ‘asType0f‘
  size_of (aref_area vr)
```

ScreenAbs area declared with APReadOnly property HFalse.
Types are static capabilities: sandbox

Clear screen by writing words into video memory.

```plaintext
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  _ = size_of (aref_area videoRAM) 'asType0f'
       size_of (aref_area vr)
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ScreenAbs area declared with APReadOnly property HFalse.
ScreenAbs area declared with APOverlayOK property HTrue.
Types are static capabilities: sandbox

Clear screen by writing words into video memory.

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\]
\[
\text{(undefined::BEA_INT16))}
\]
\[
\text{nat0}
\]
\[
_ = \text{size of} (\text{aref_area} \text{ videoRAM}) \text{ 'asTypeOf'}
\]
\[
\text{size of} (\text{aref_area} \text{ vr})
\]

ScreenAbs area declared with APReadOnly property HFalse. ScreenAbs area declared with APOverlayOK property HTrue. Term notation triggers static relational computation of loop bounds.
Types are static capabilities: sandbox

Clear screen by writing words into video memory.

\[
\text{cls} = \text{forEachIx } (i -> \text{write_area } (vr @@ i) \text{ blank})
\]

where

\[
vr = \text{as_area videoRAM}
\]

\[
= (\text{mk_array_t undefined}
\]

\[
(\text{undefined::BEA_Int16})
\]

\[
\text{nat0}
\]

\[
_ = \text{size_of } (\text{aref_area videoRAM}) \text{ ‘asType0f’}
\]

\[
\text{size_of } (\text{aref_area vr})
\]

ScreenAbs area declared with APReadOnly property HFalse.
ScreenAbs area declared with APOverlayOK property HTrue.
Term notation triggers static relational computation of loop bounds.
Replacing nat0 by nat1 reports misalignment.
Constraints over time

Types can express time and protocol constraints as a state machine.

- Same number of ticks consumed along every execution path
- Maximum number of ticks consumed in any execution path
- Protocol constraints
  - file open and close
  - lock acquire and release
  - interrupt disable and enable

A parameterized monad is a stateful notion of computation.
(Infer types like $\text{VST IO N0 (U (U B1 B0) B1) Int}$)
Constraints over time

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A parameterized monad is a stateful notion of computation.
(Infer types like VST IO N0 (U (U B1 B0) B1) Int)

Particularly useful with staging (program extraction).
Conclusion

Types provide static assurances
  ▶ Improve performance and reliability across all program runs
  ▶ Integrated assertion language with explicit stage separation
Lightweight approach: use a general-purpose language
  ▶ Practical experience for high-assurance low-level programming
  ▶ Our library statically assures control and data constraints

Long live low-level assurances in high-level languages!

Programming Languages Meet Program Verification