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UC Berkeley Programming Systems Seminar 24 October 2022







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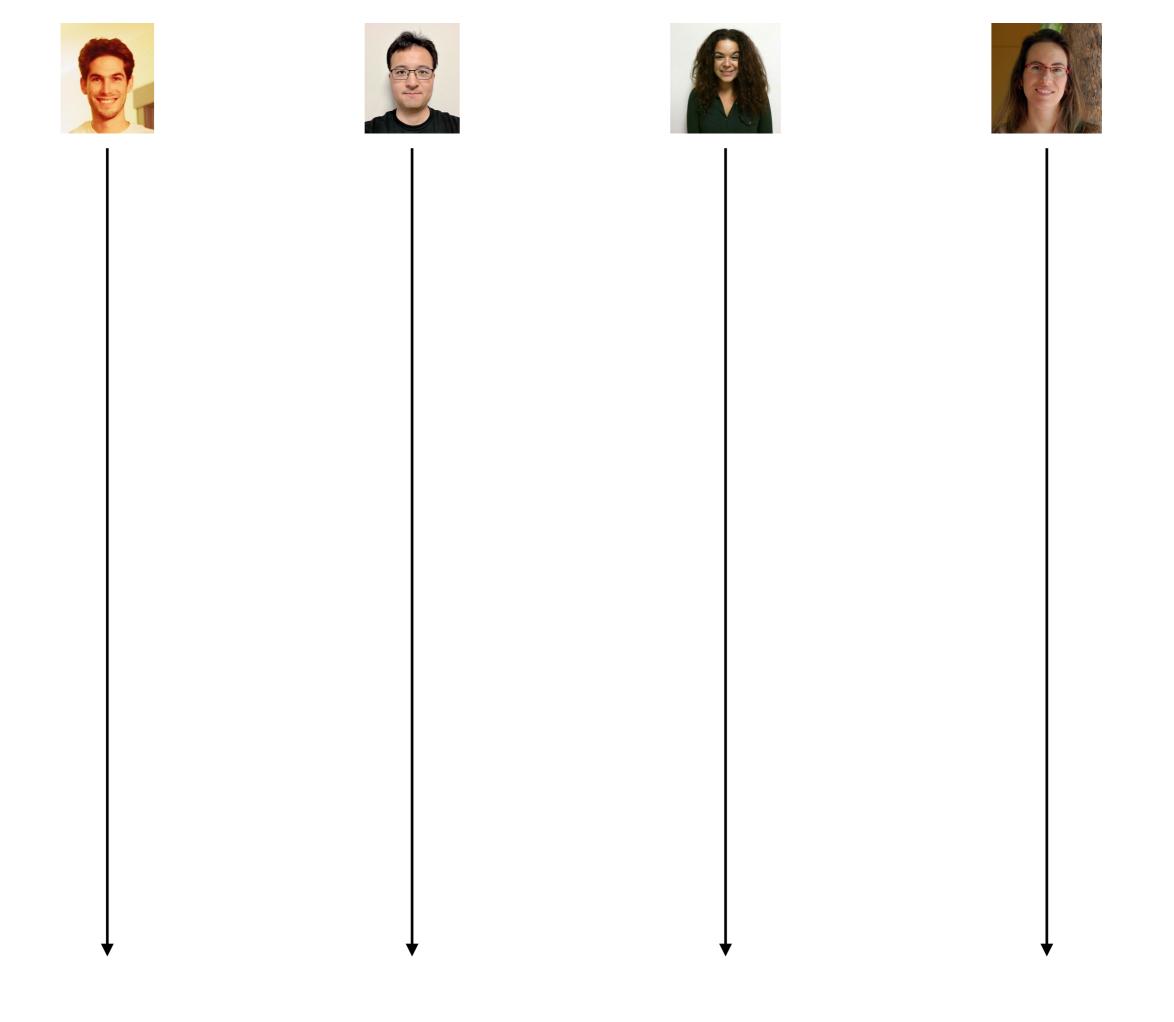


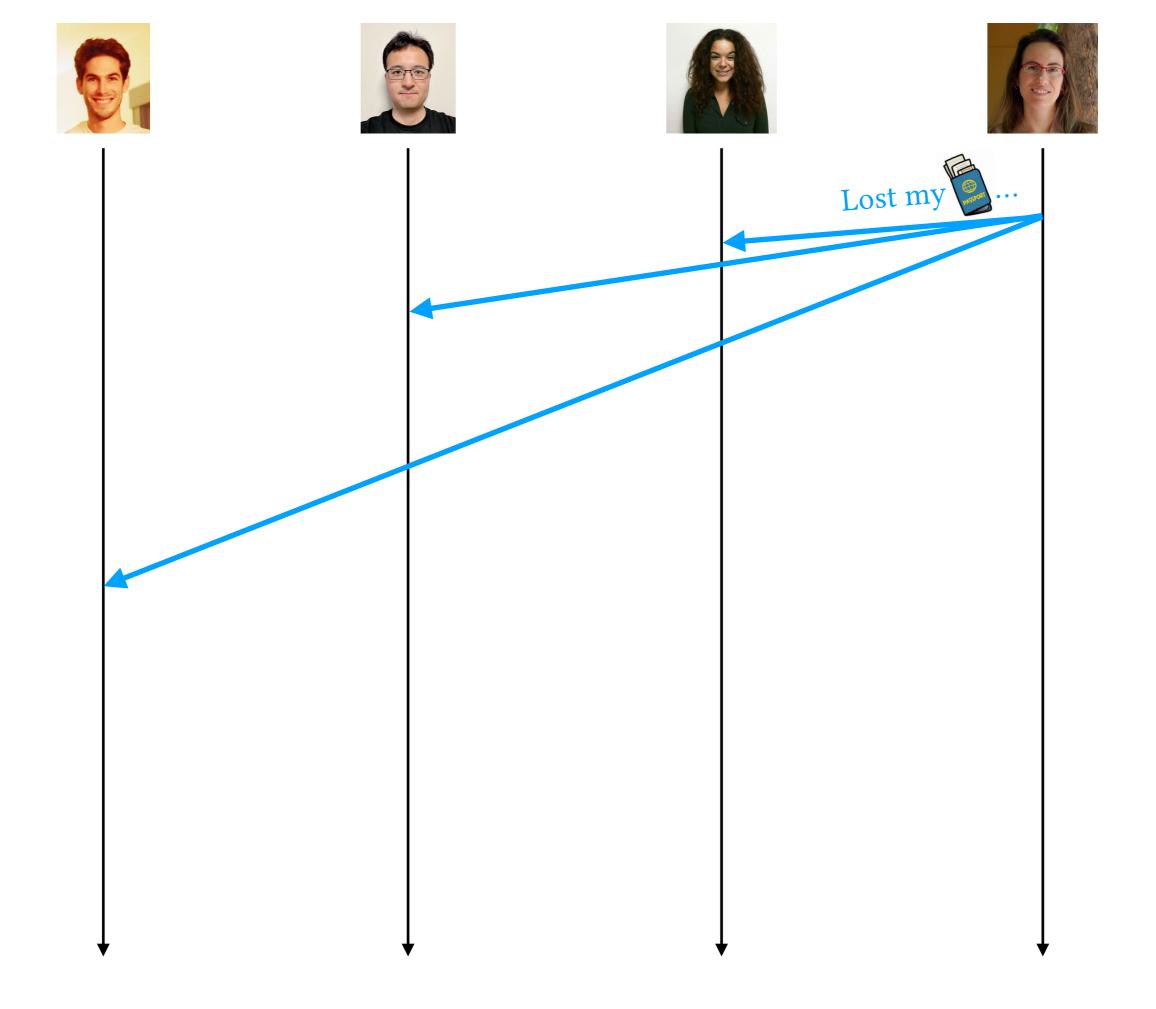
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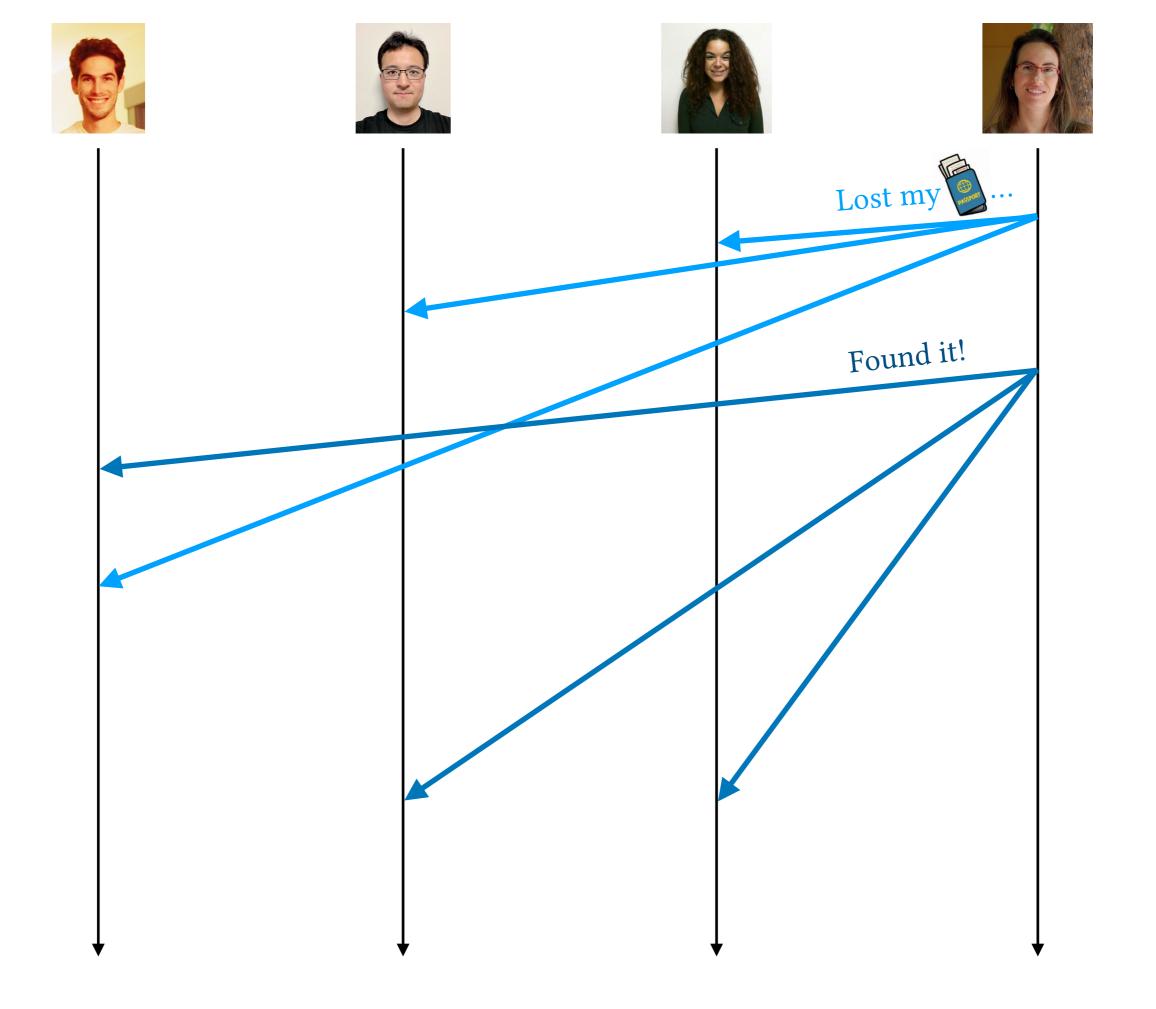


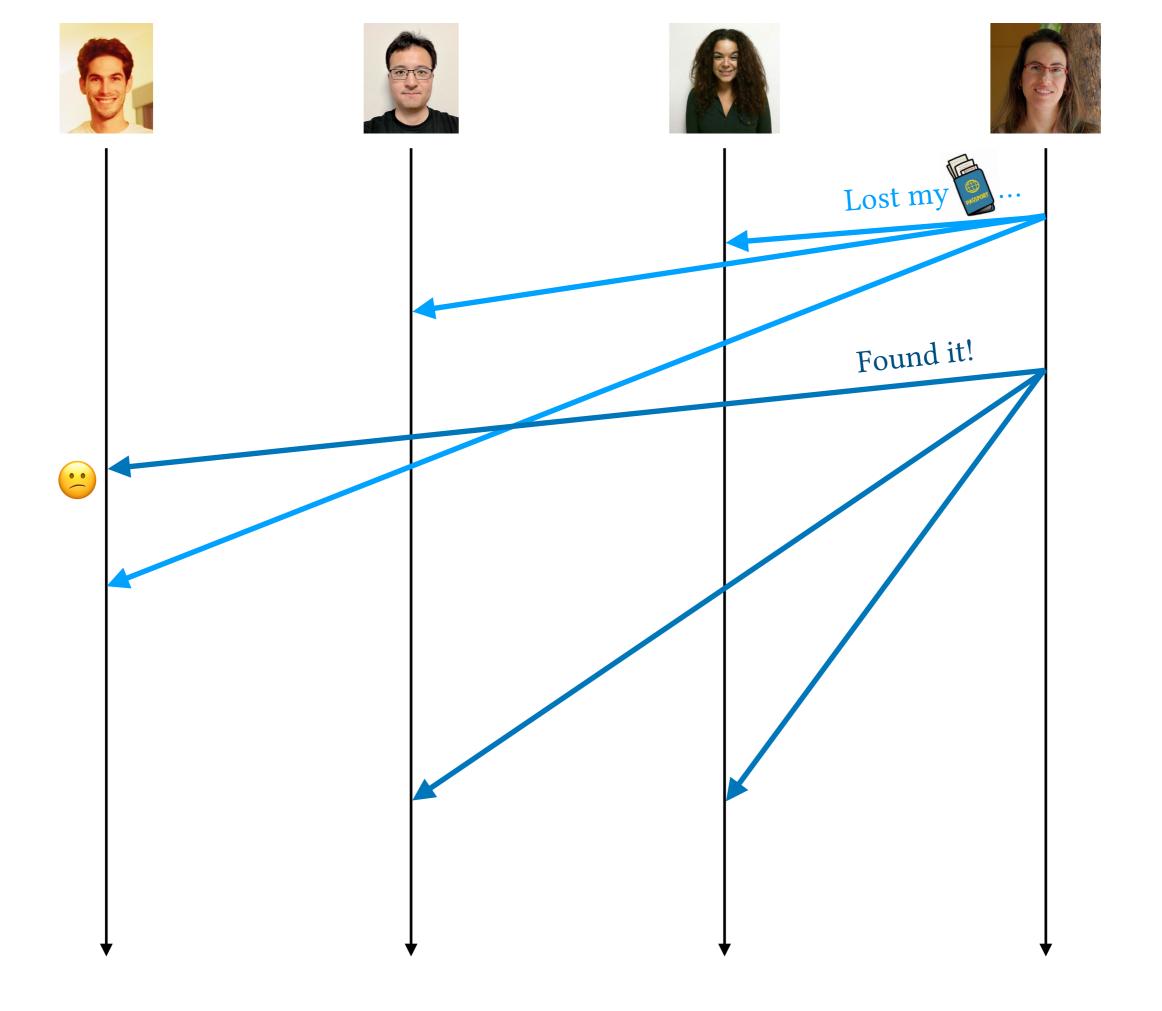


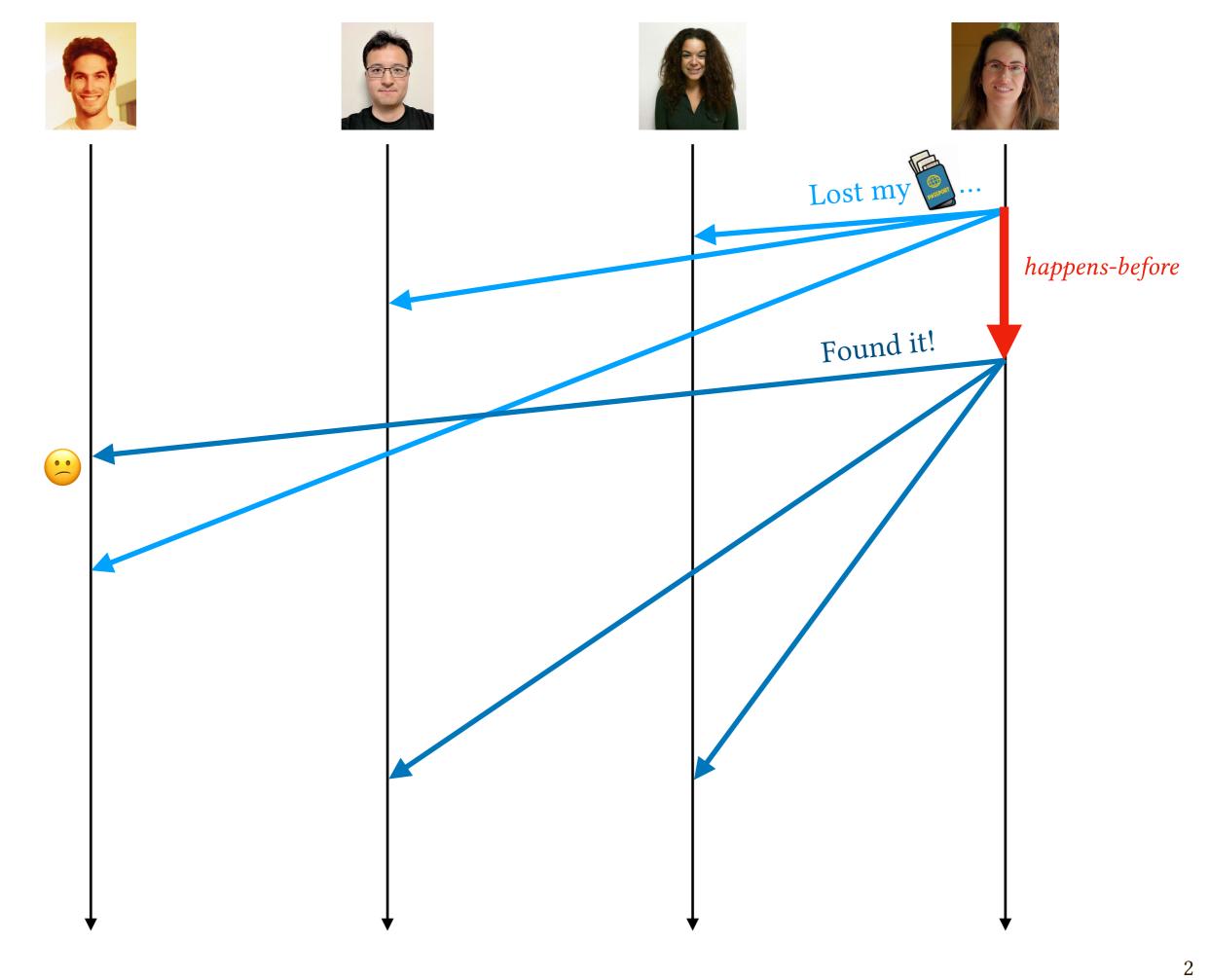


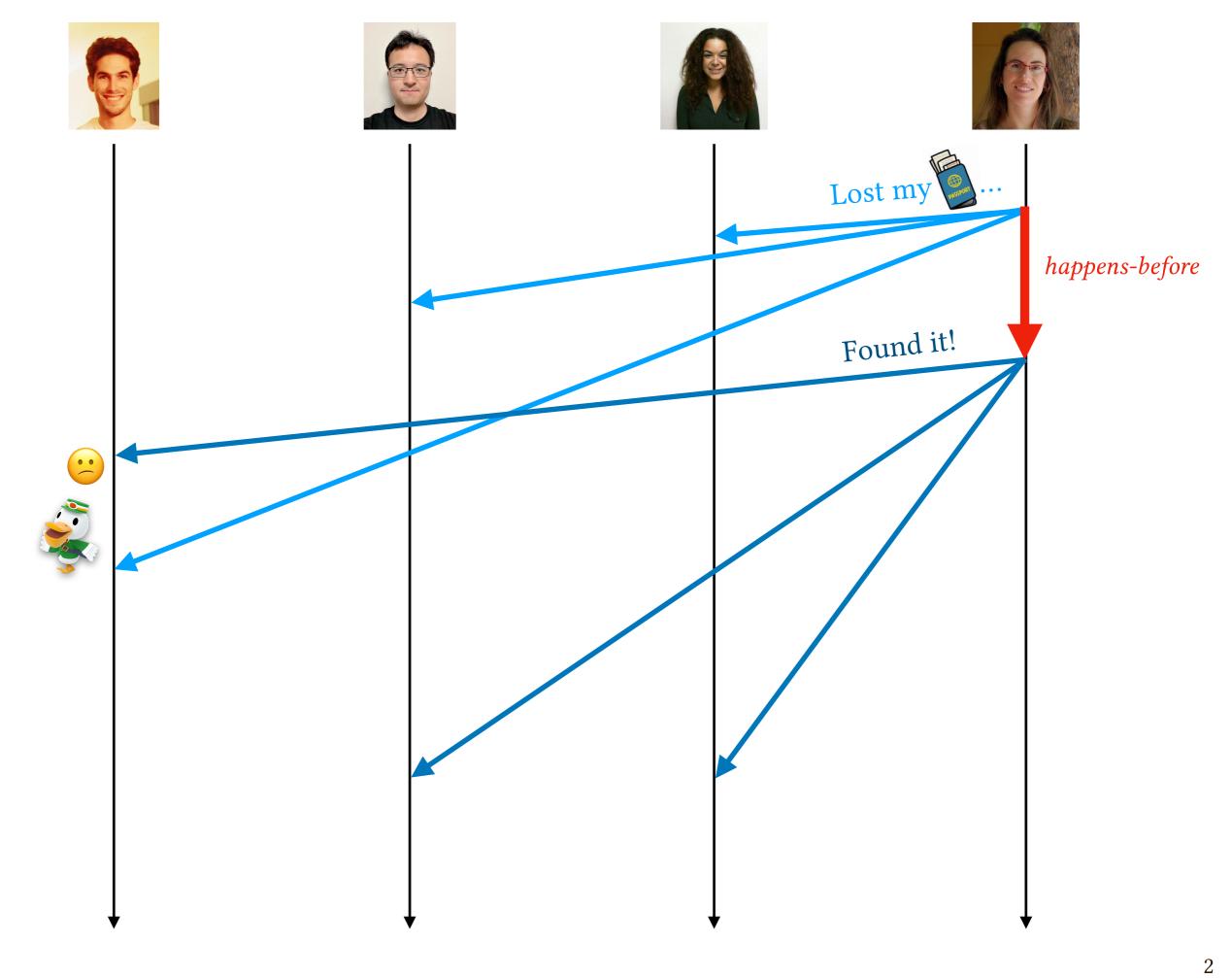


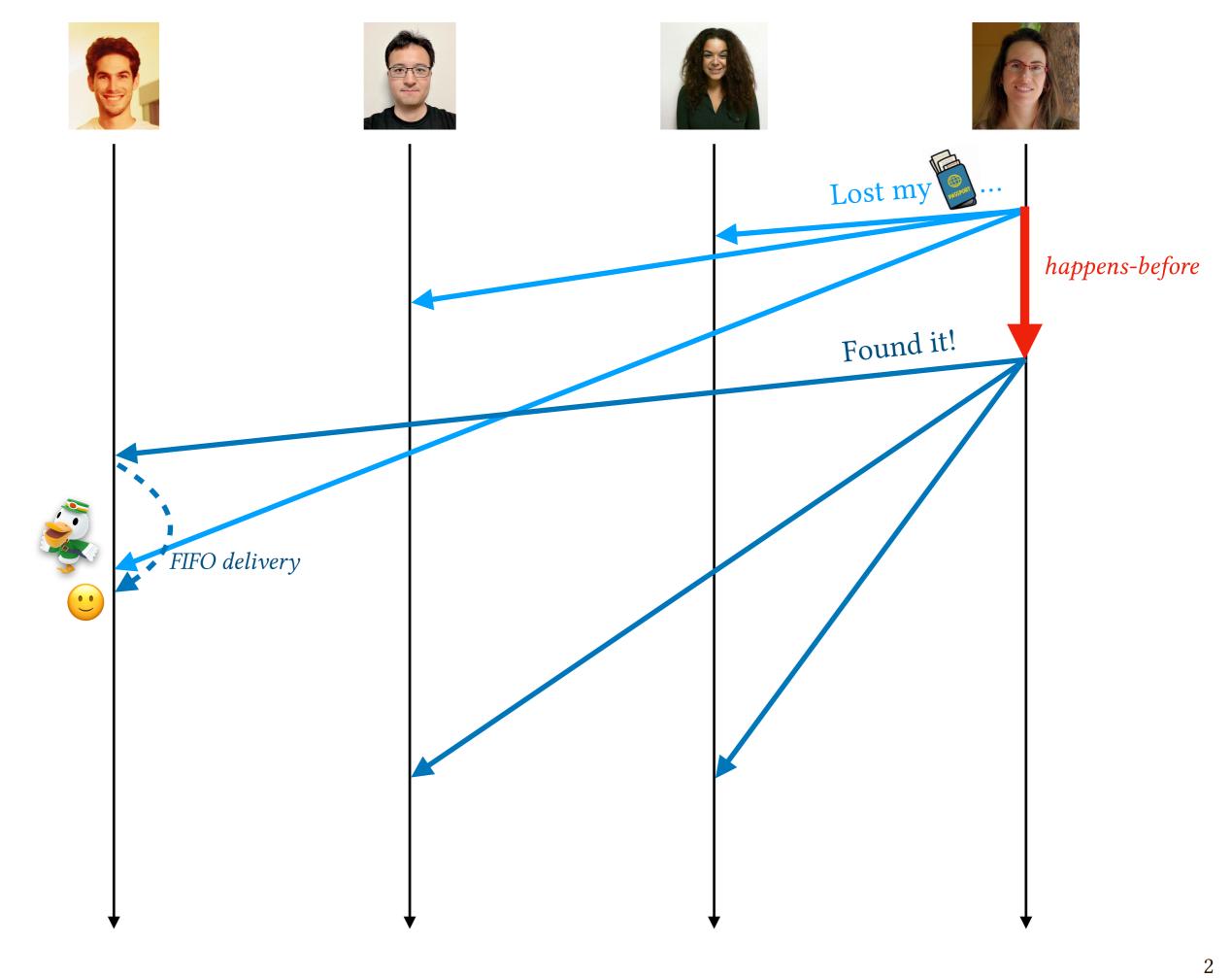


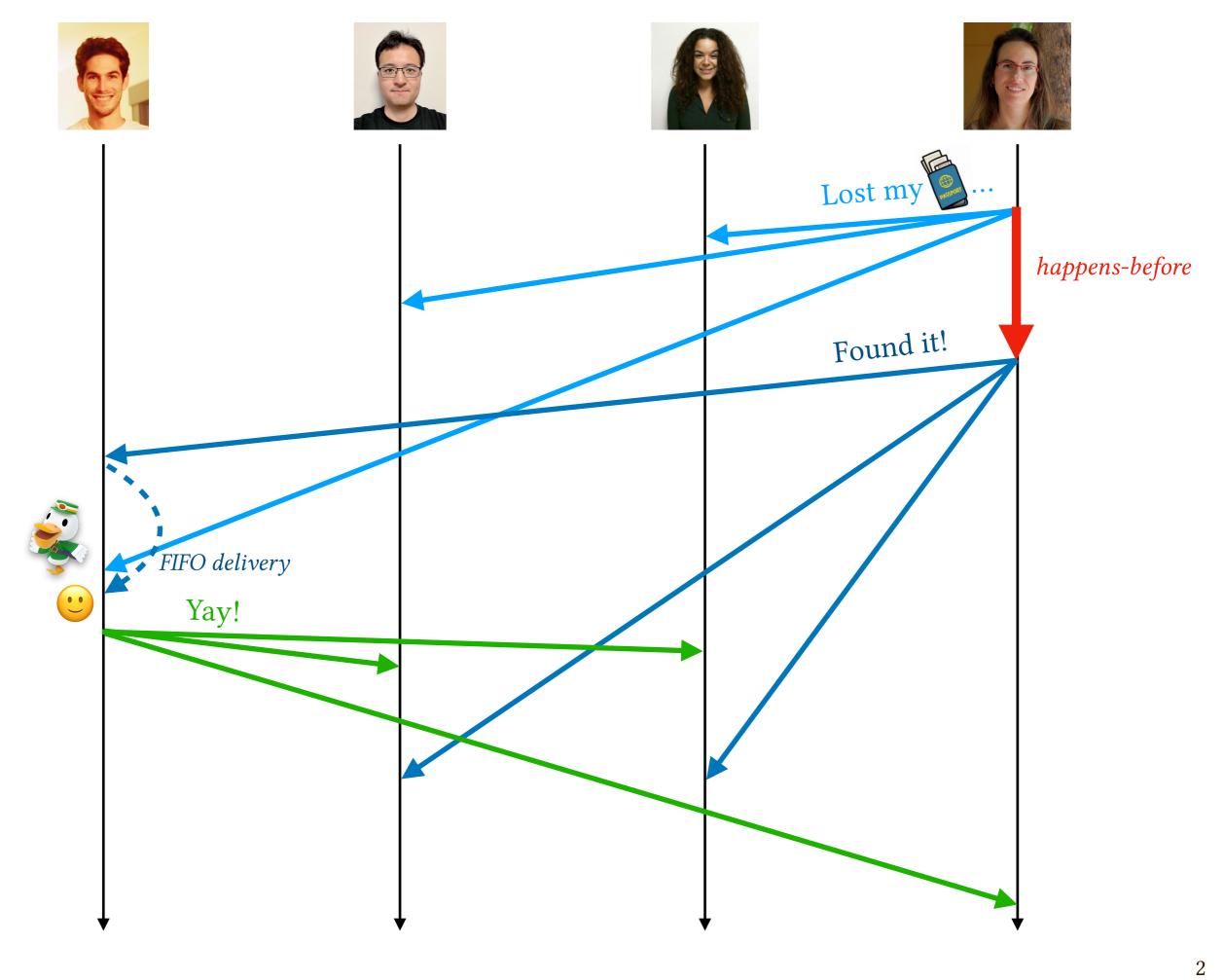


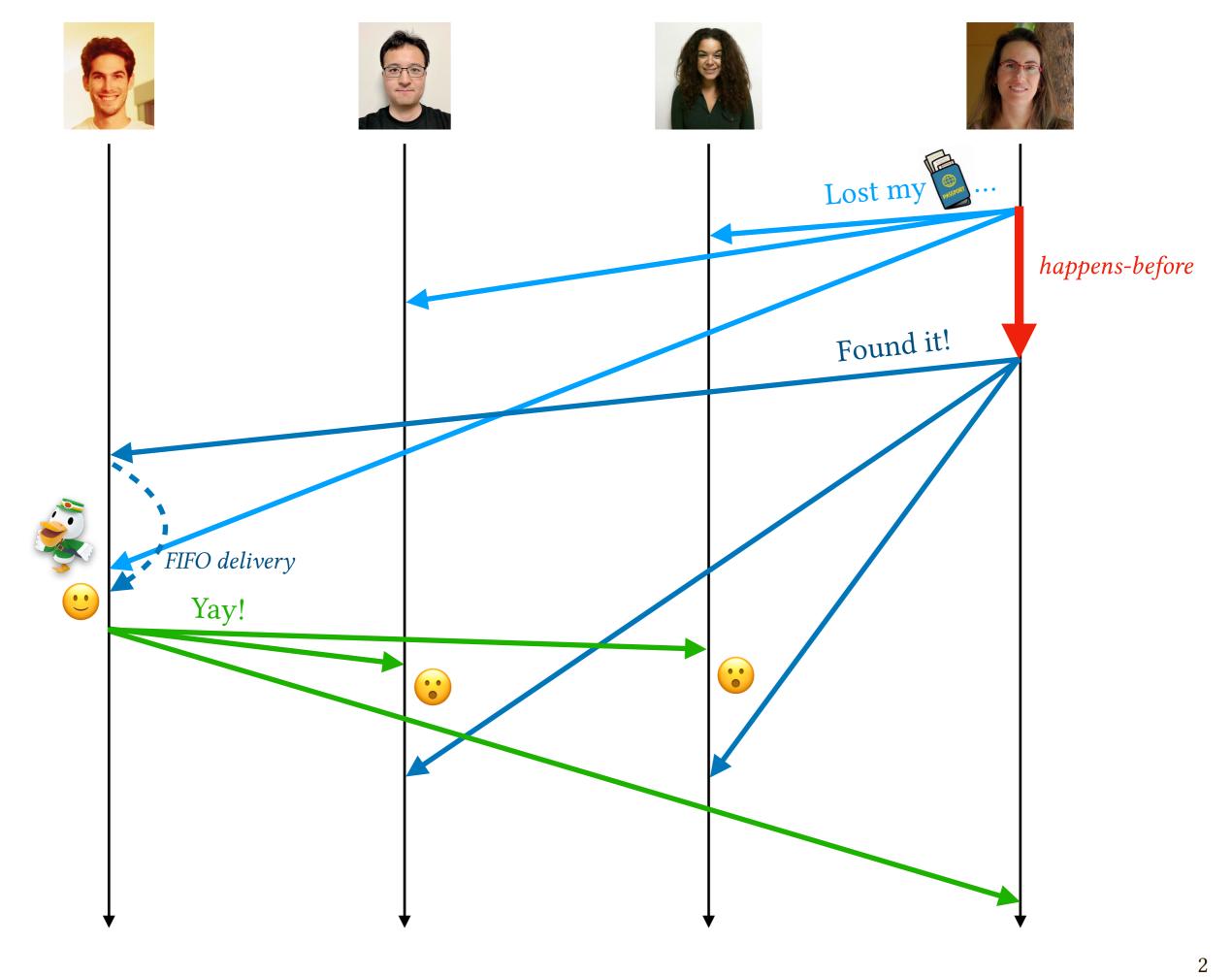


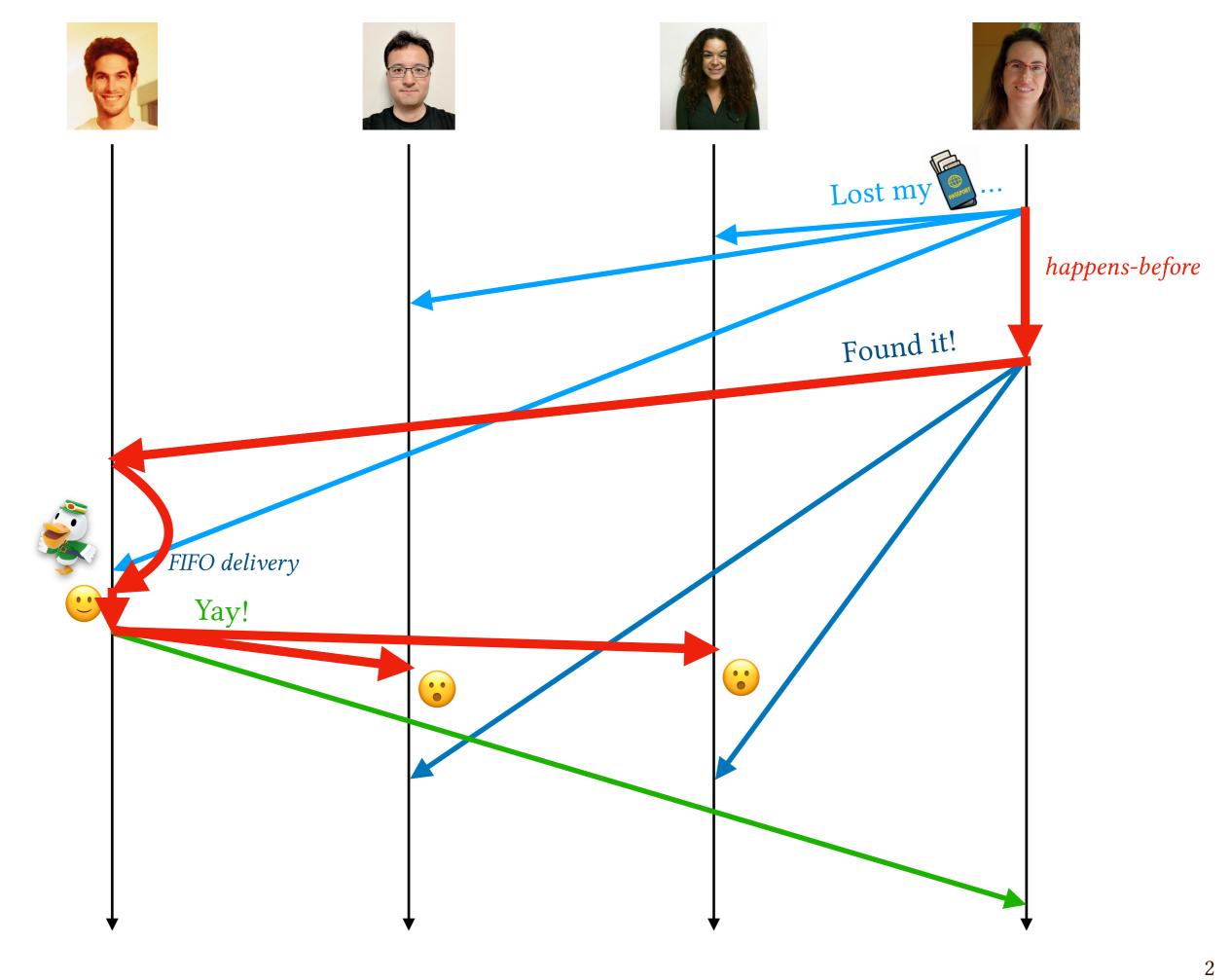


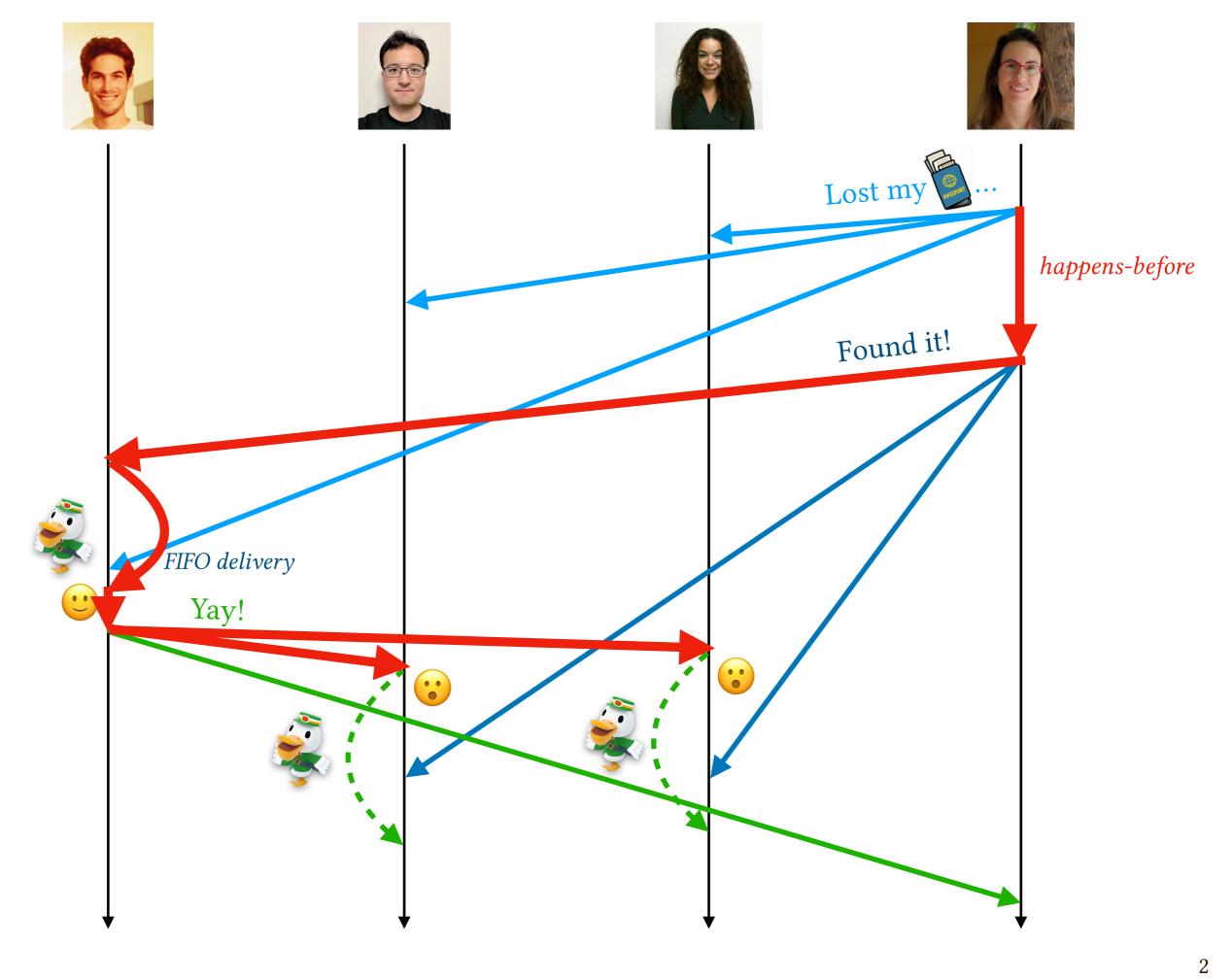


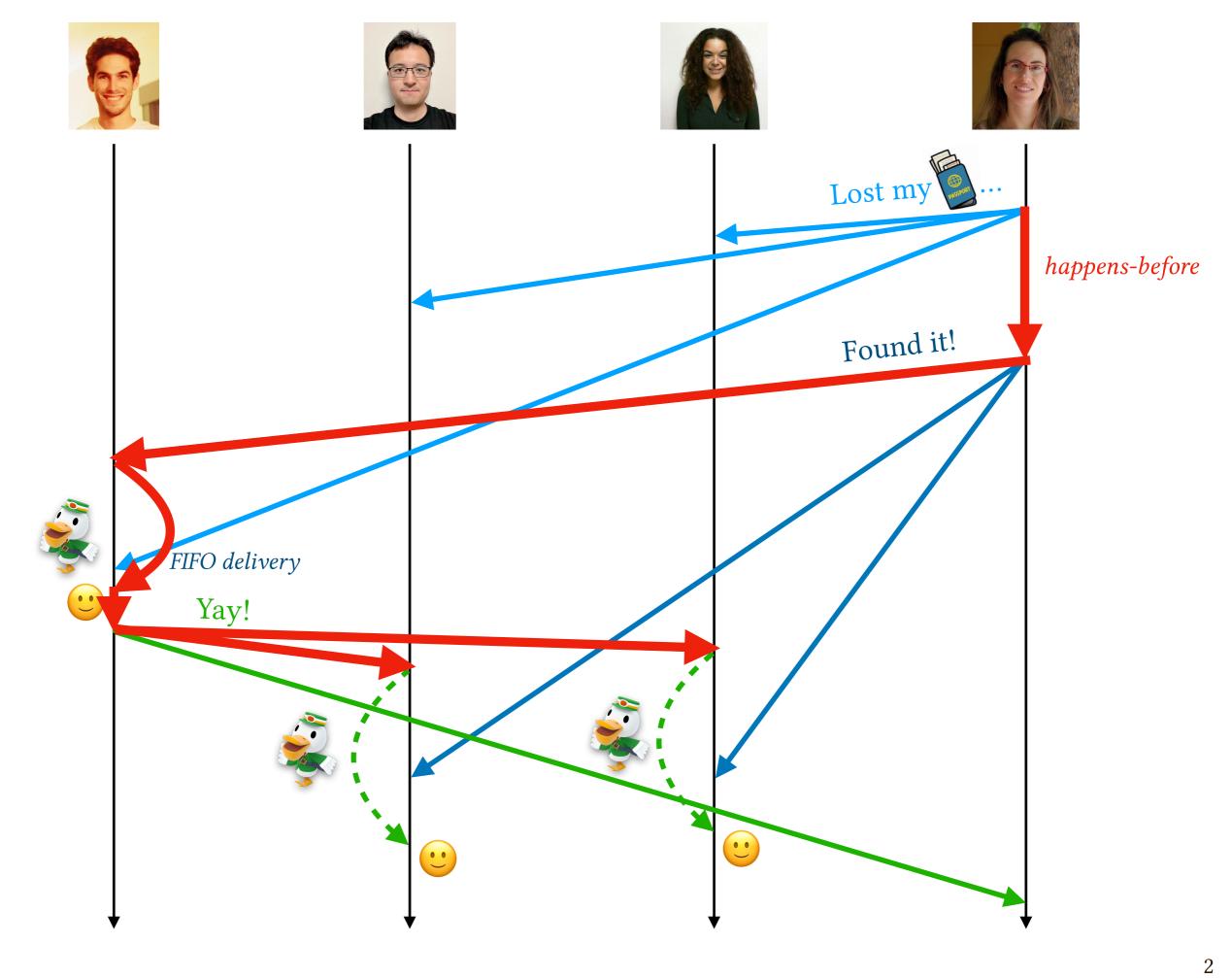


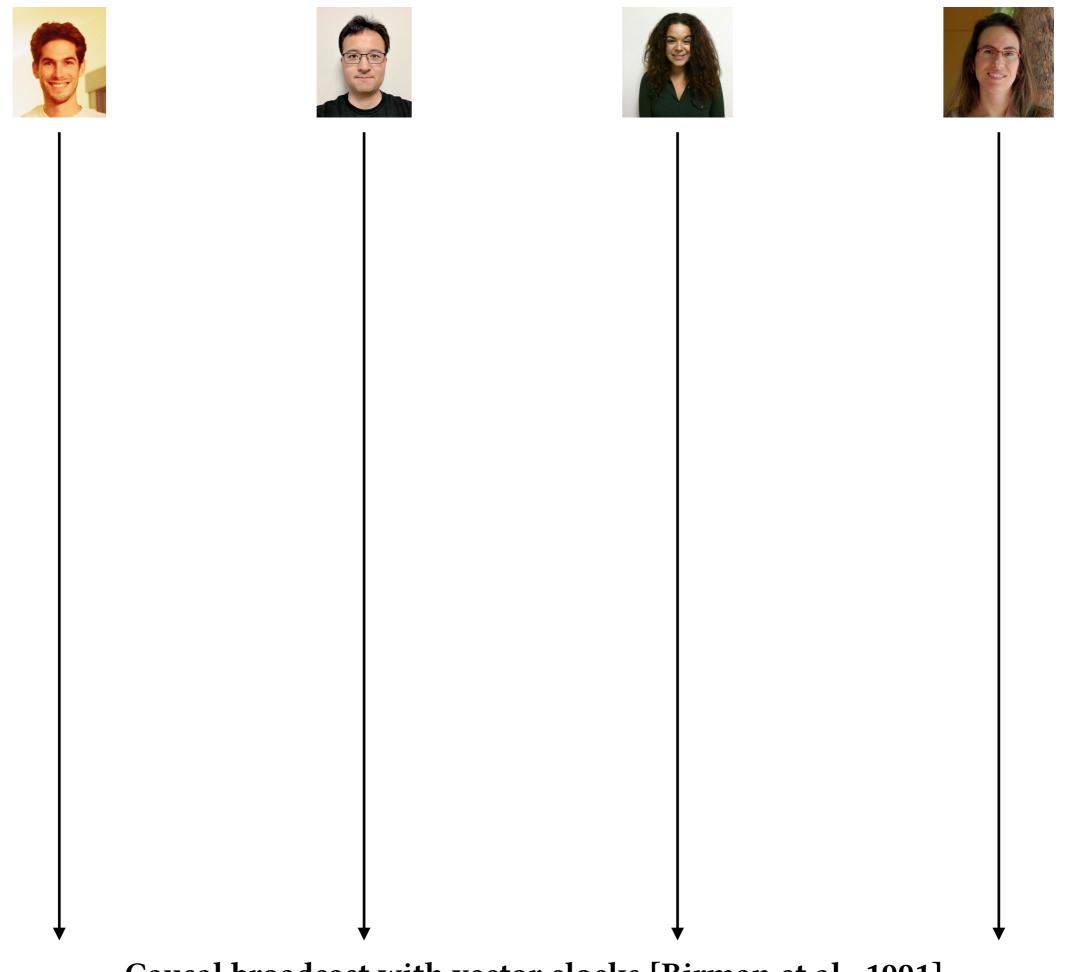




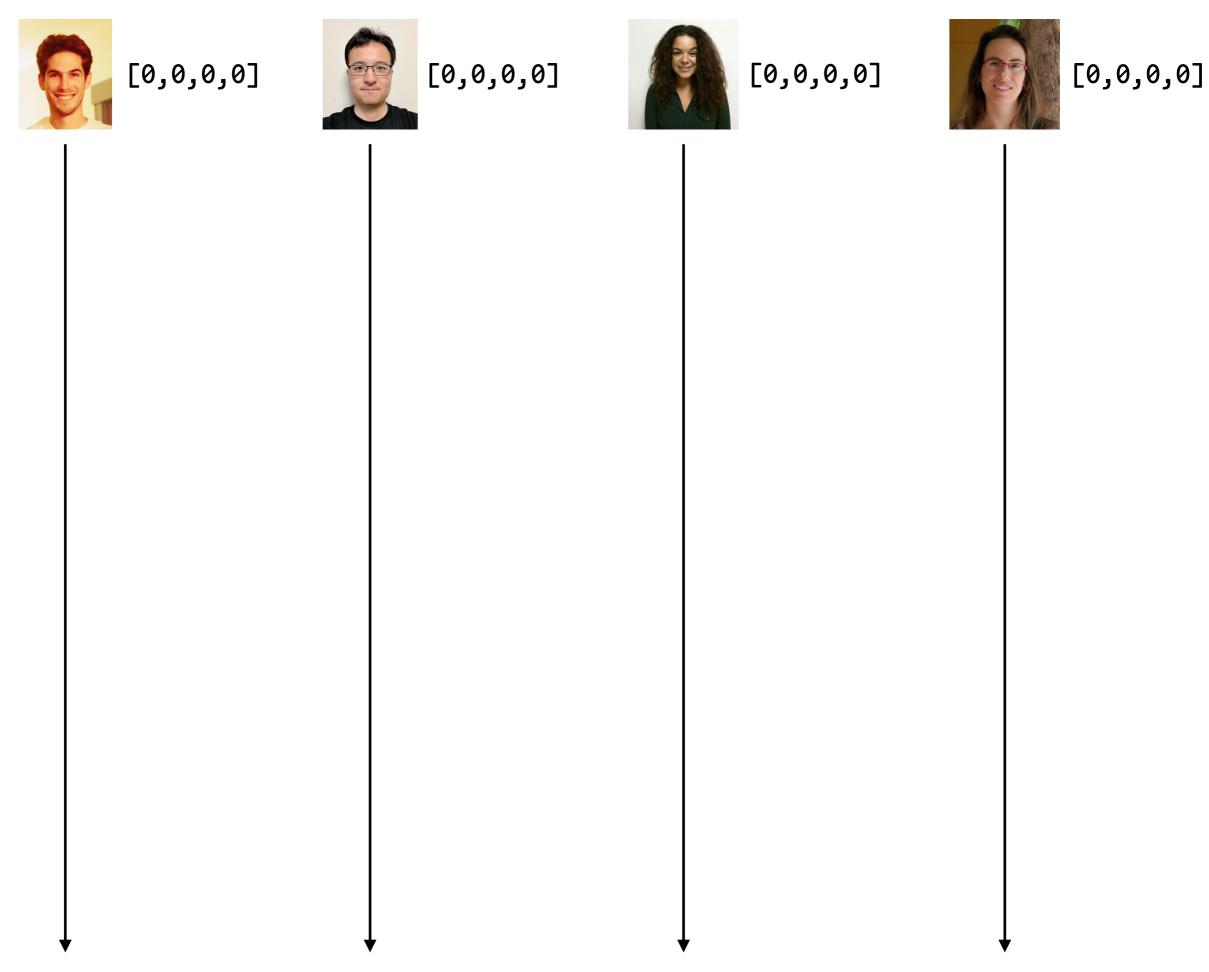




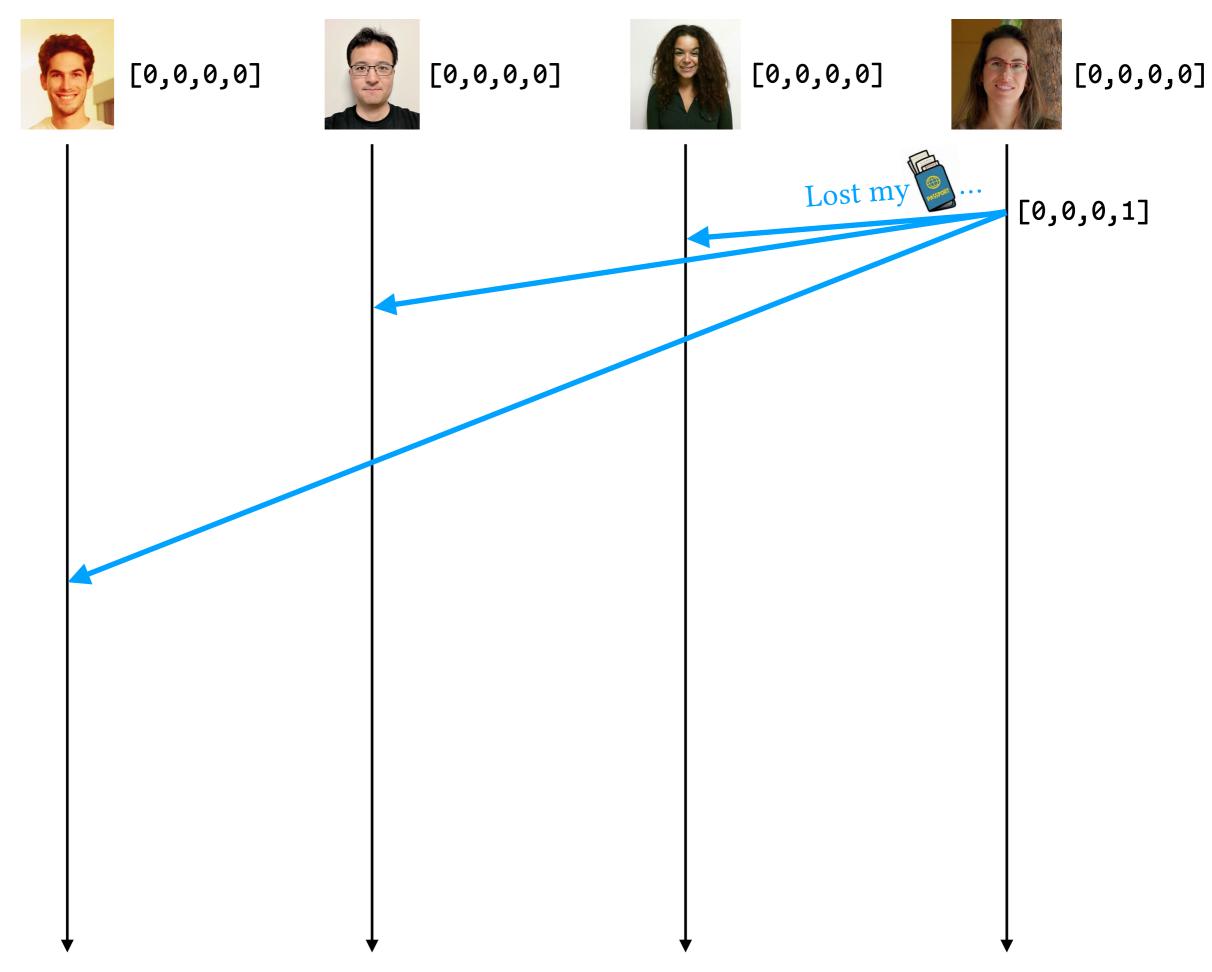




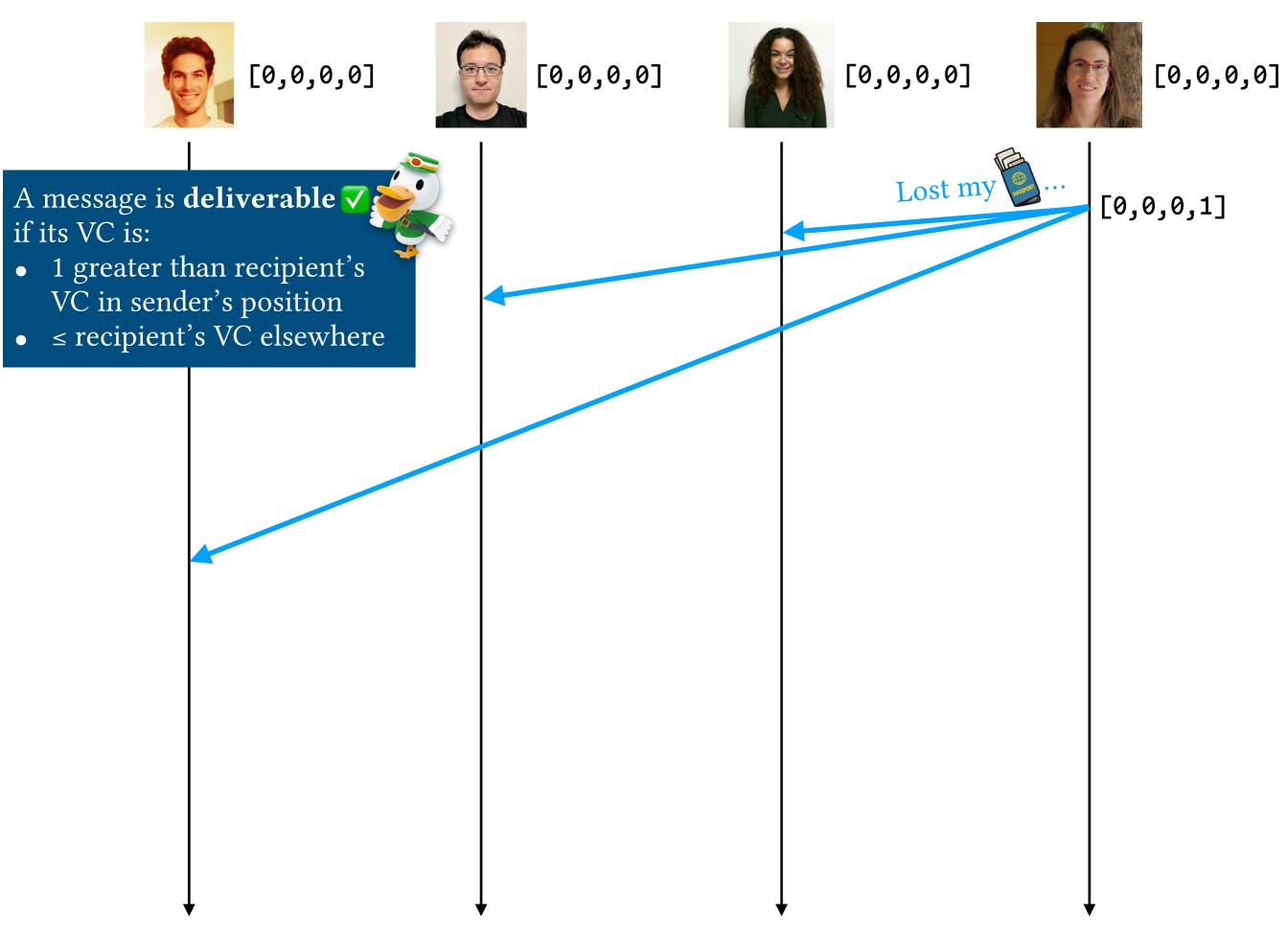
Causal broadcast with vector clocks [Birman et al., 1991]



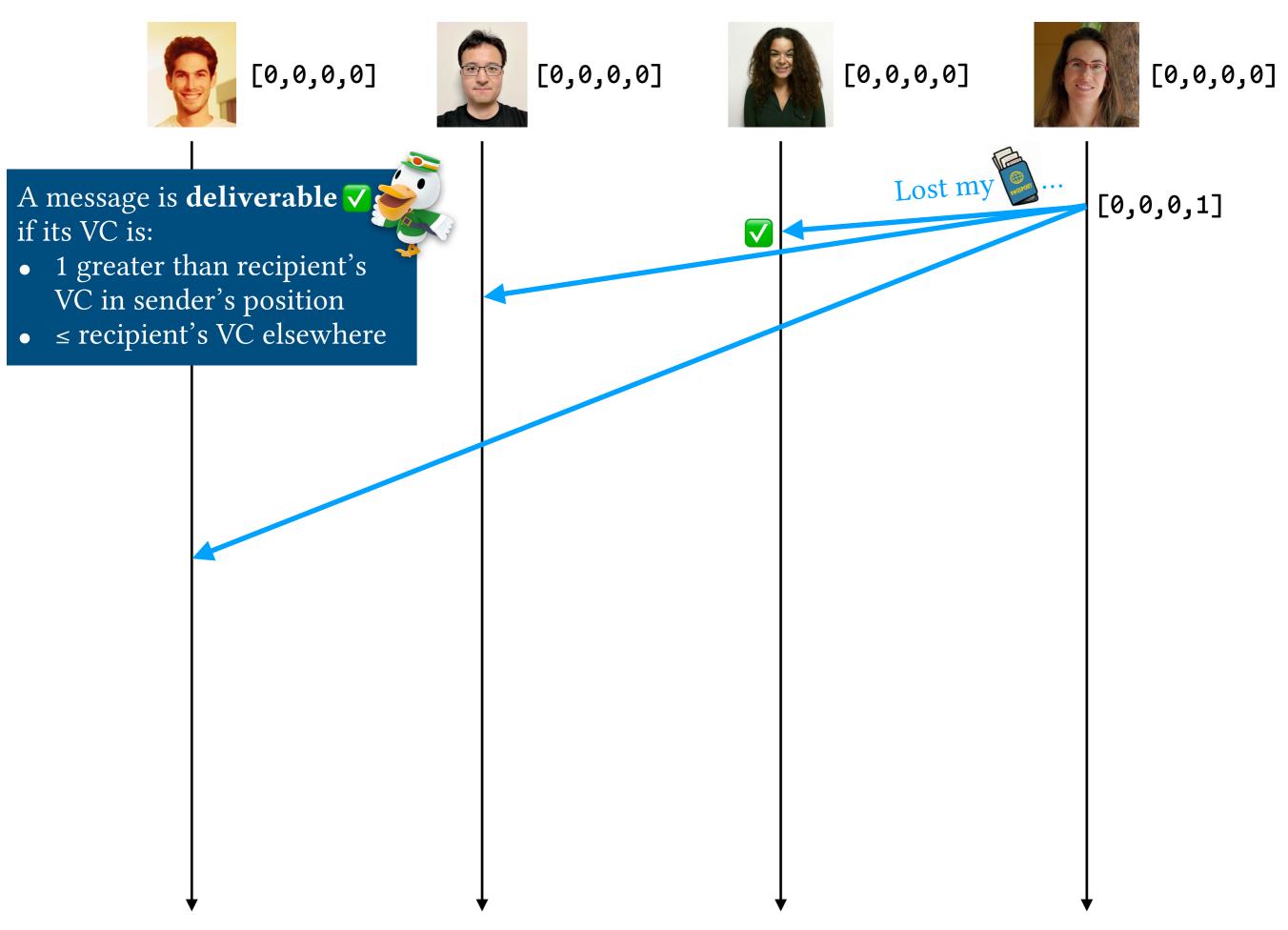
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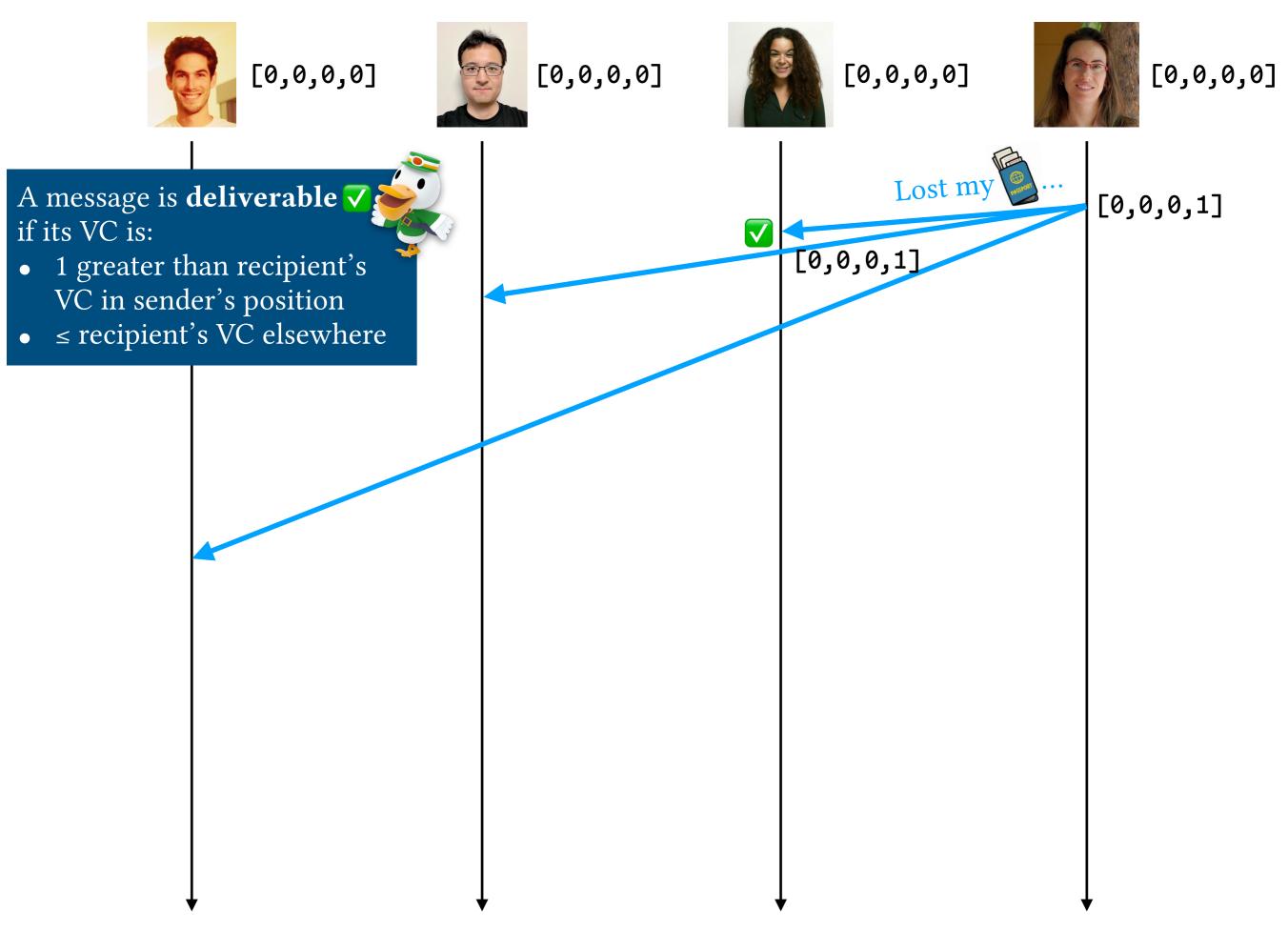
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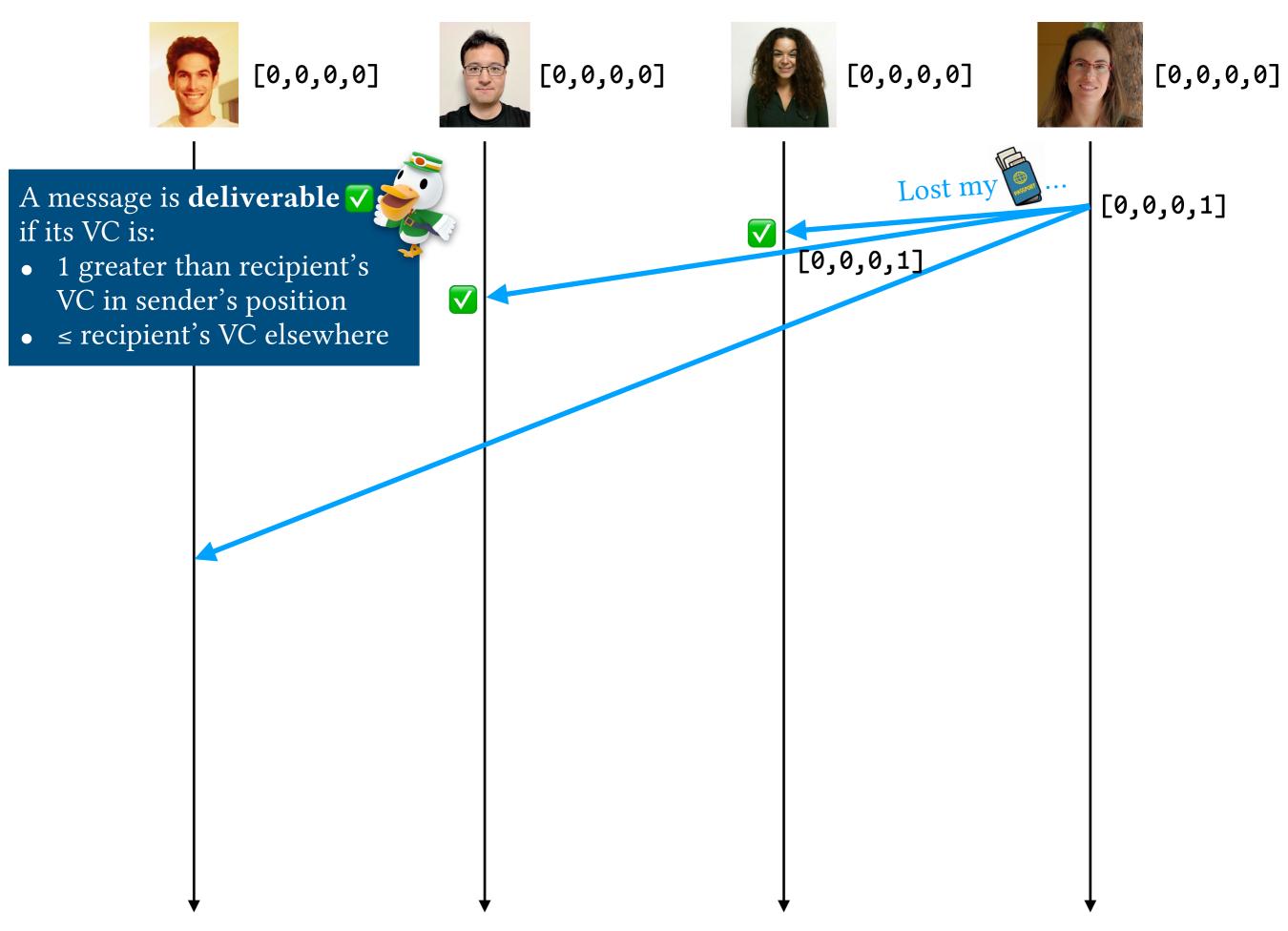
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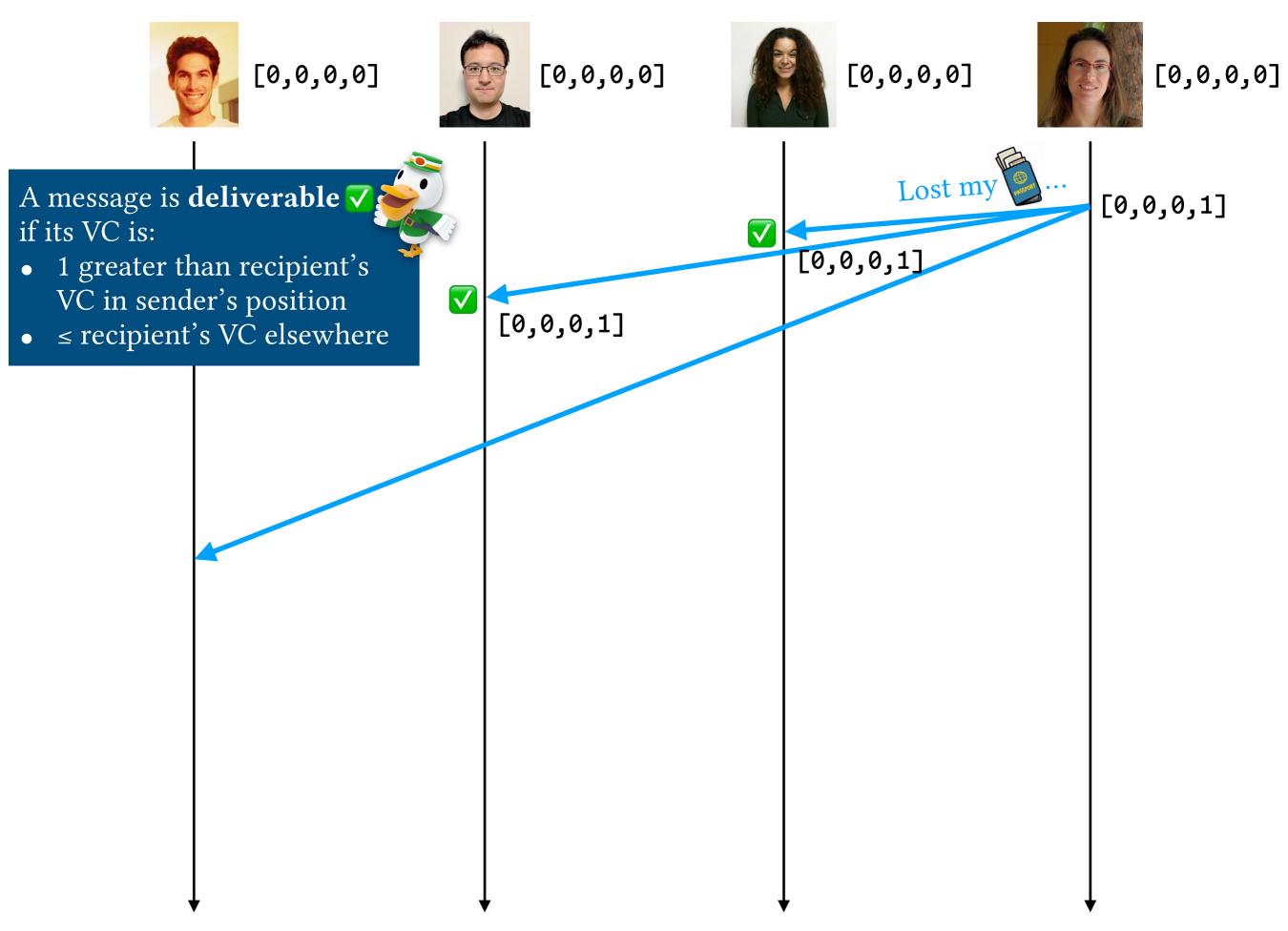
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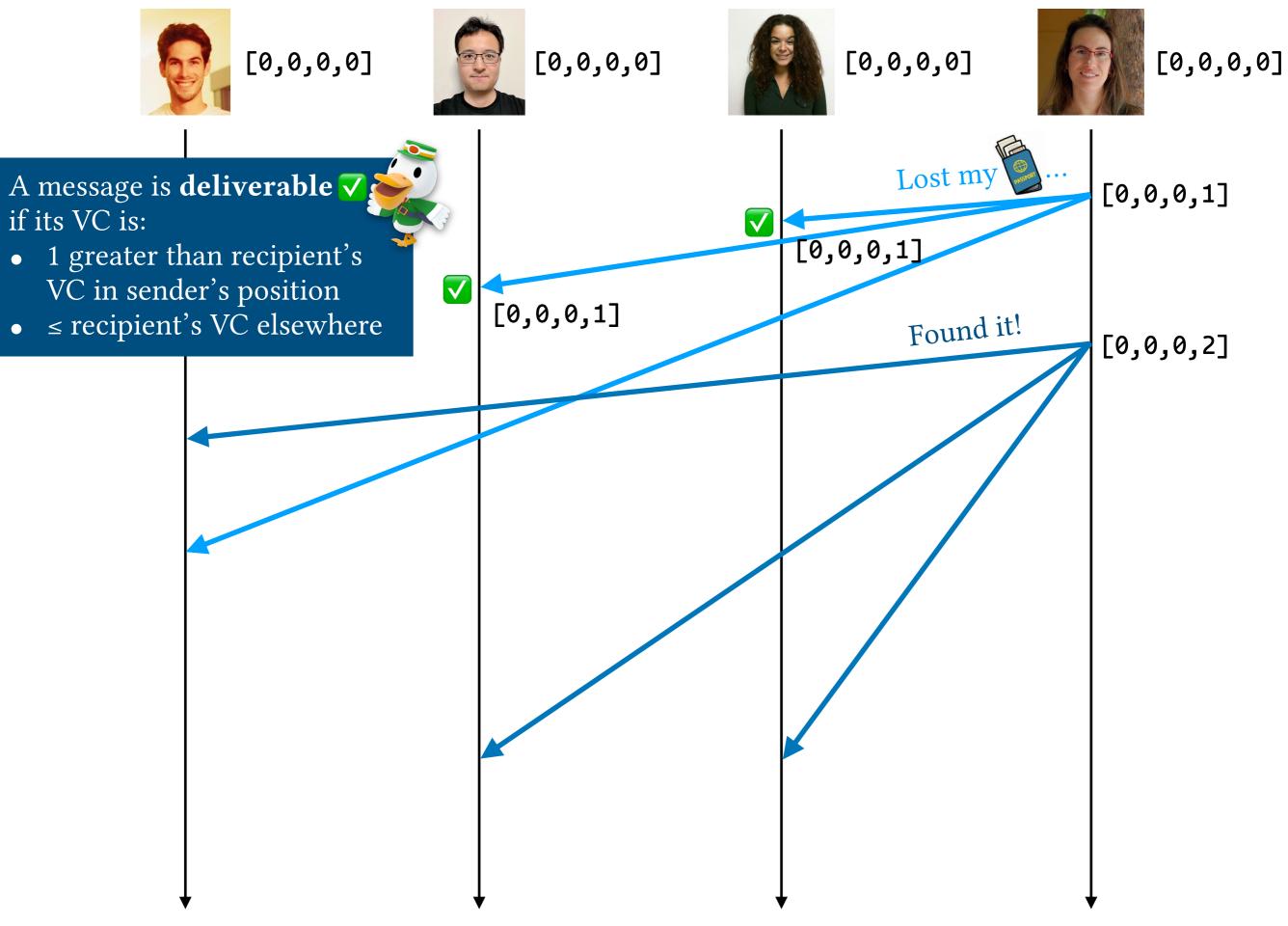
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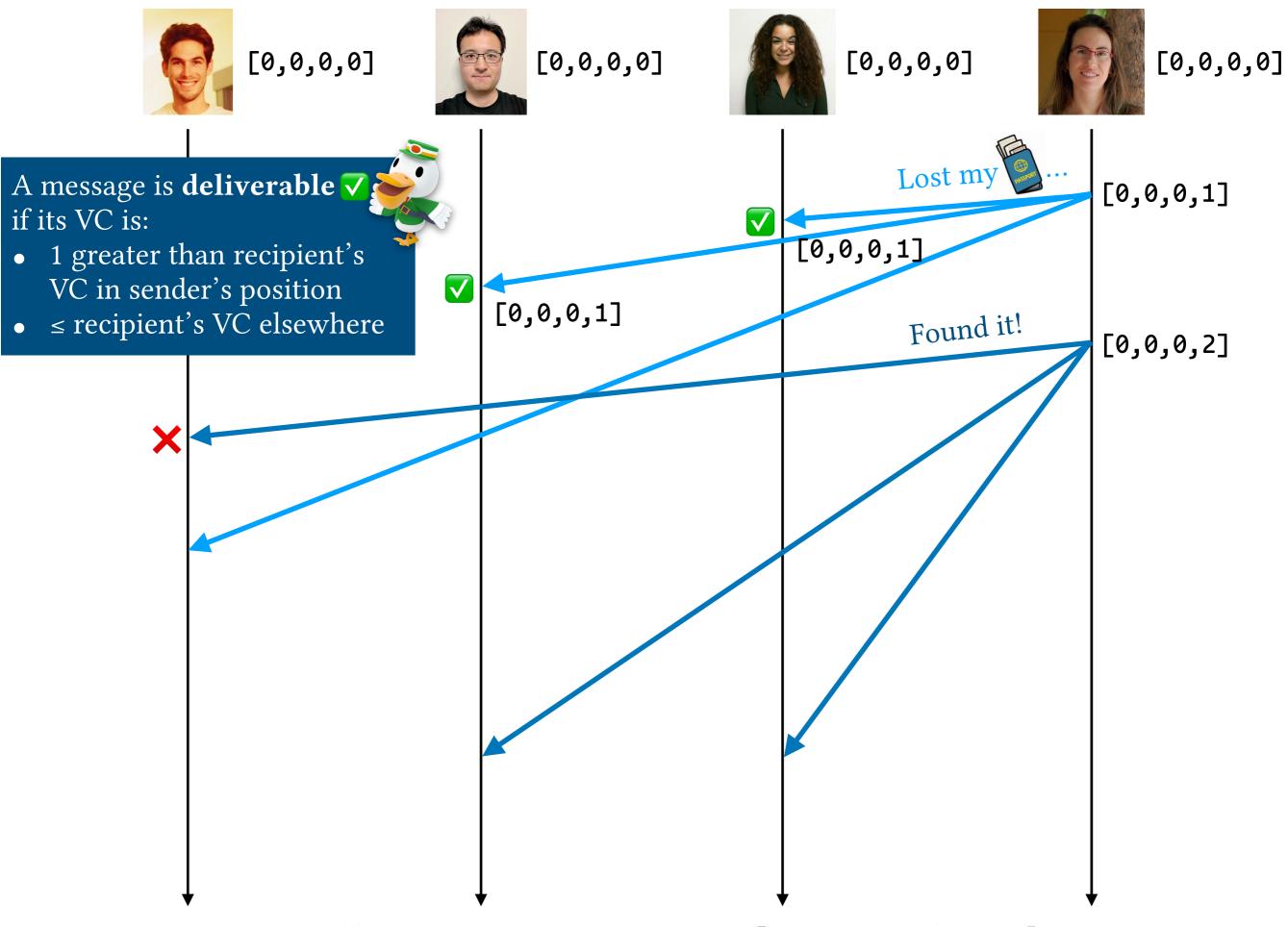
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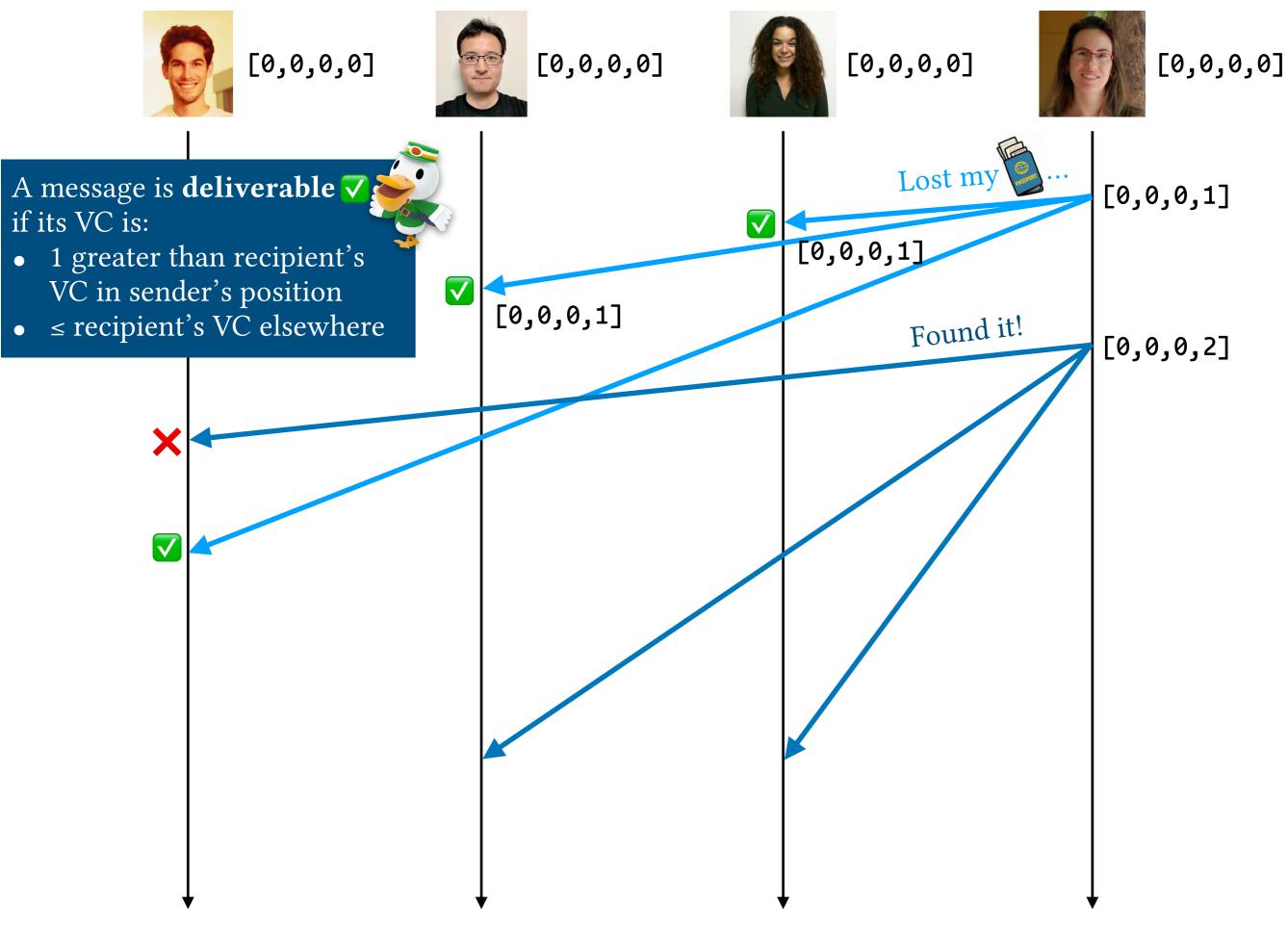
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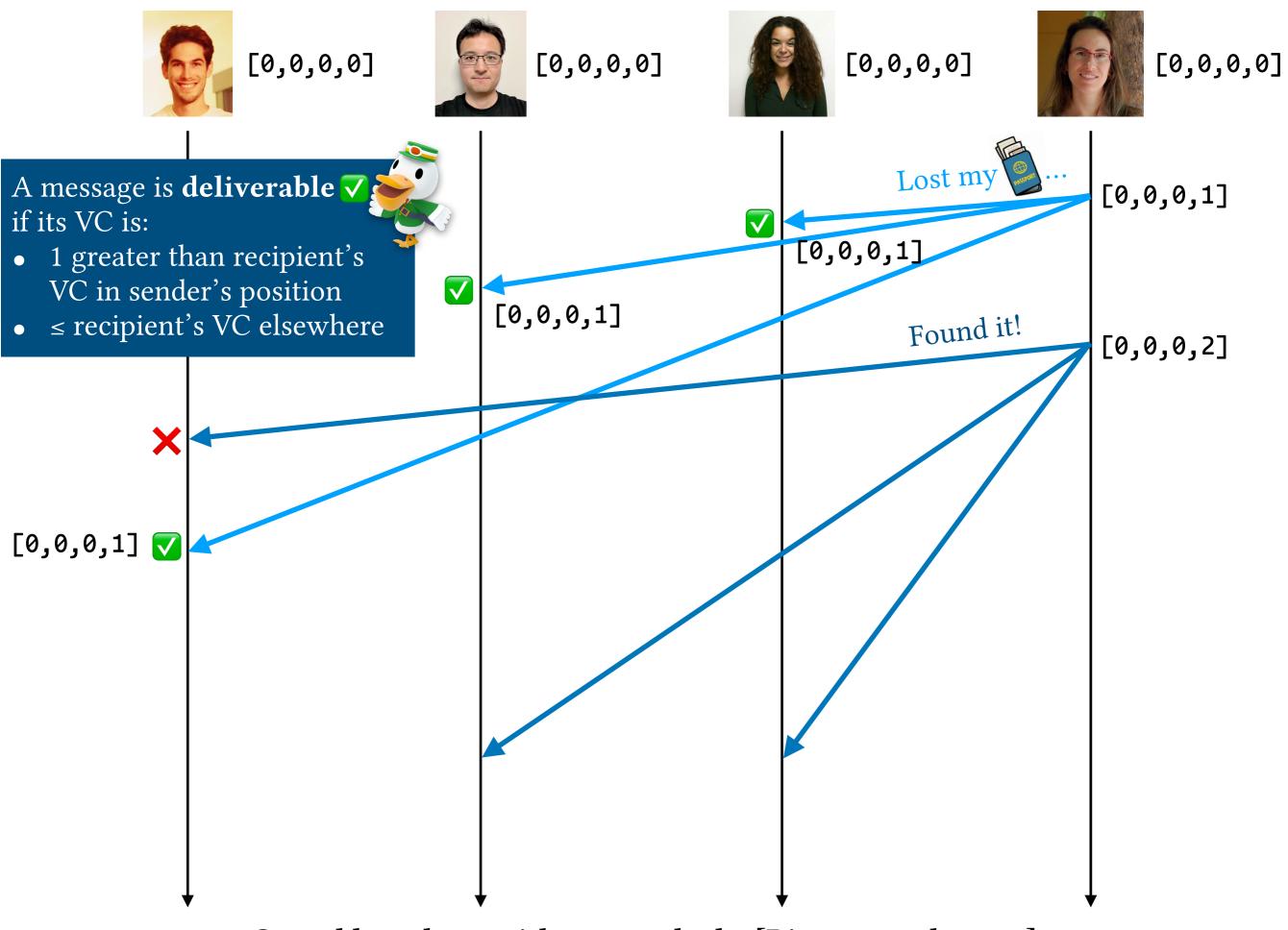
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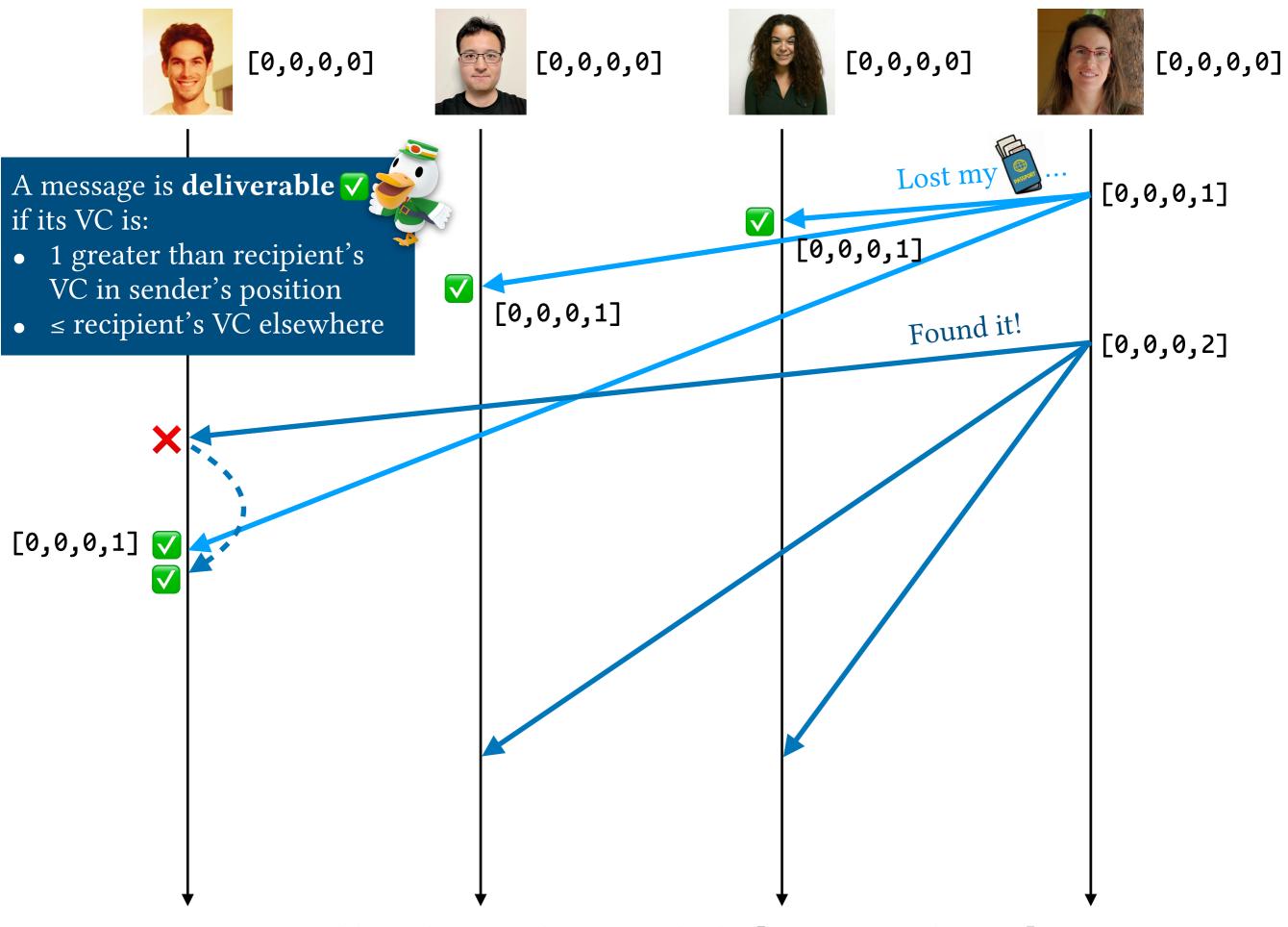
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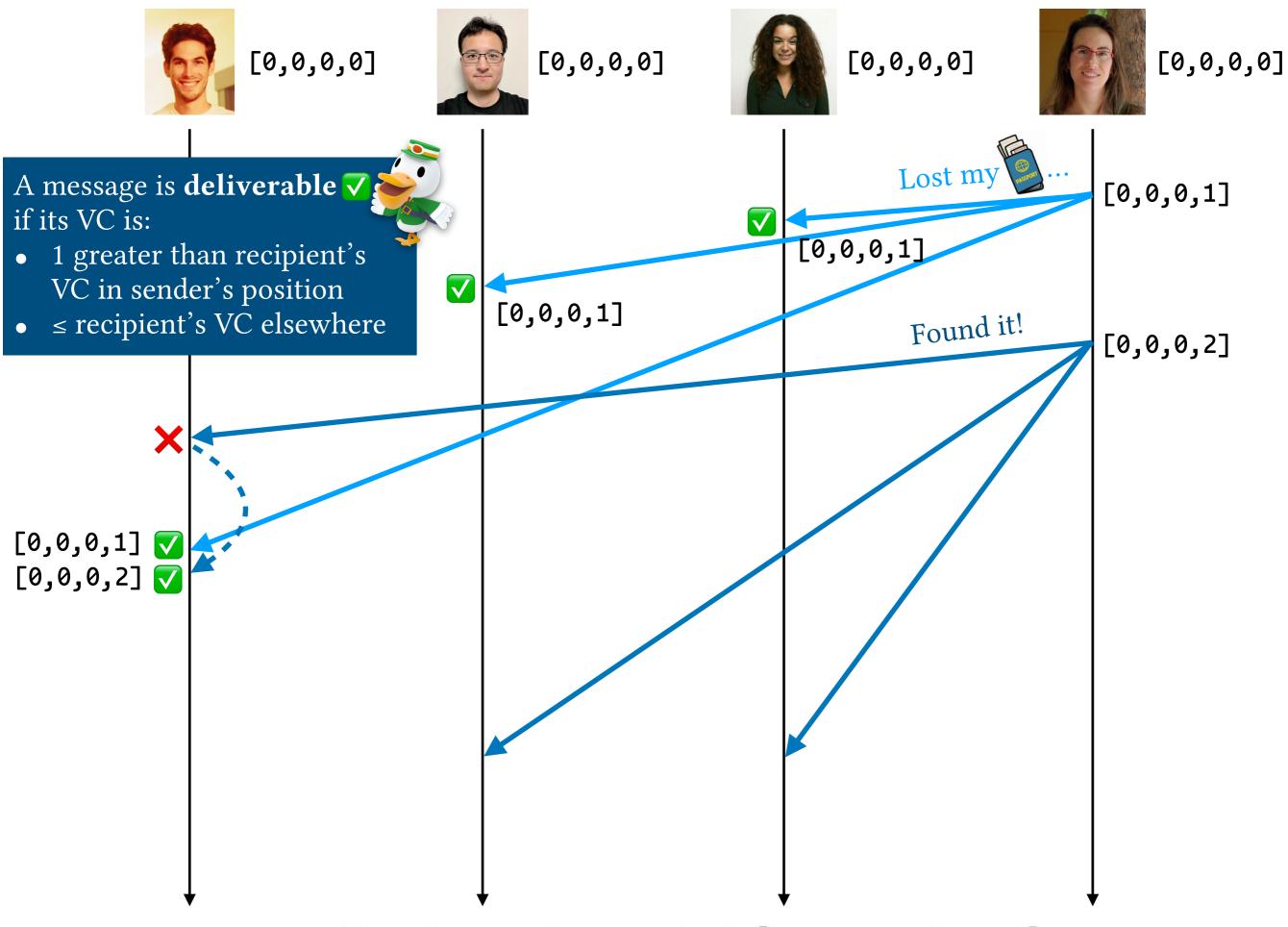
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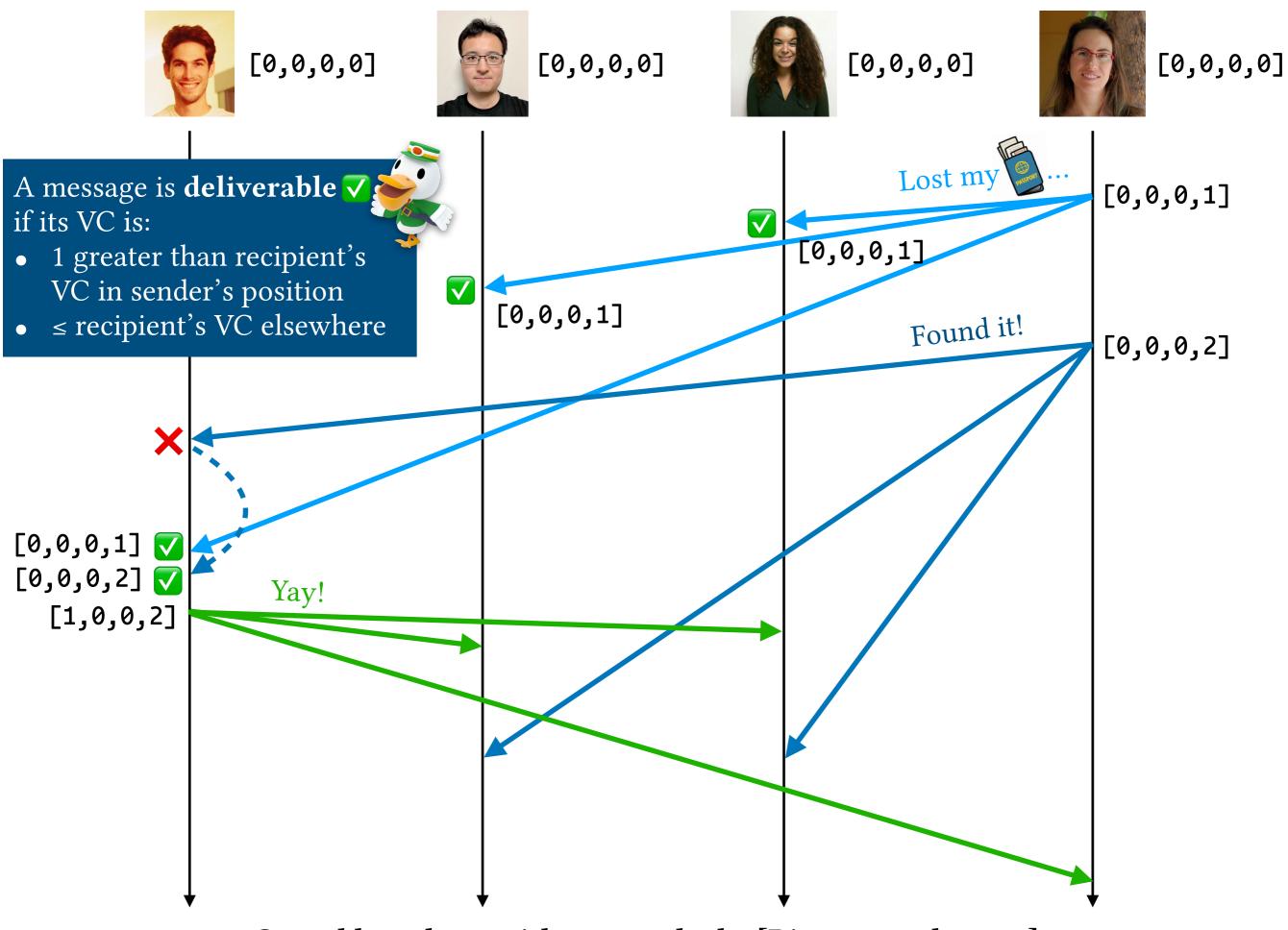
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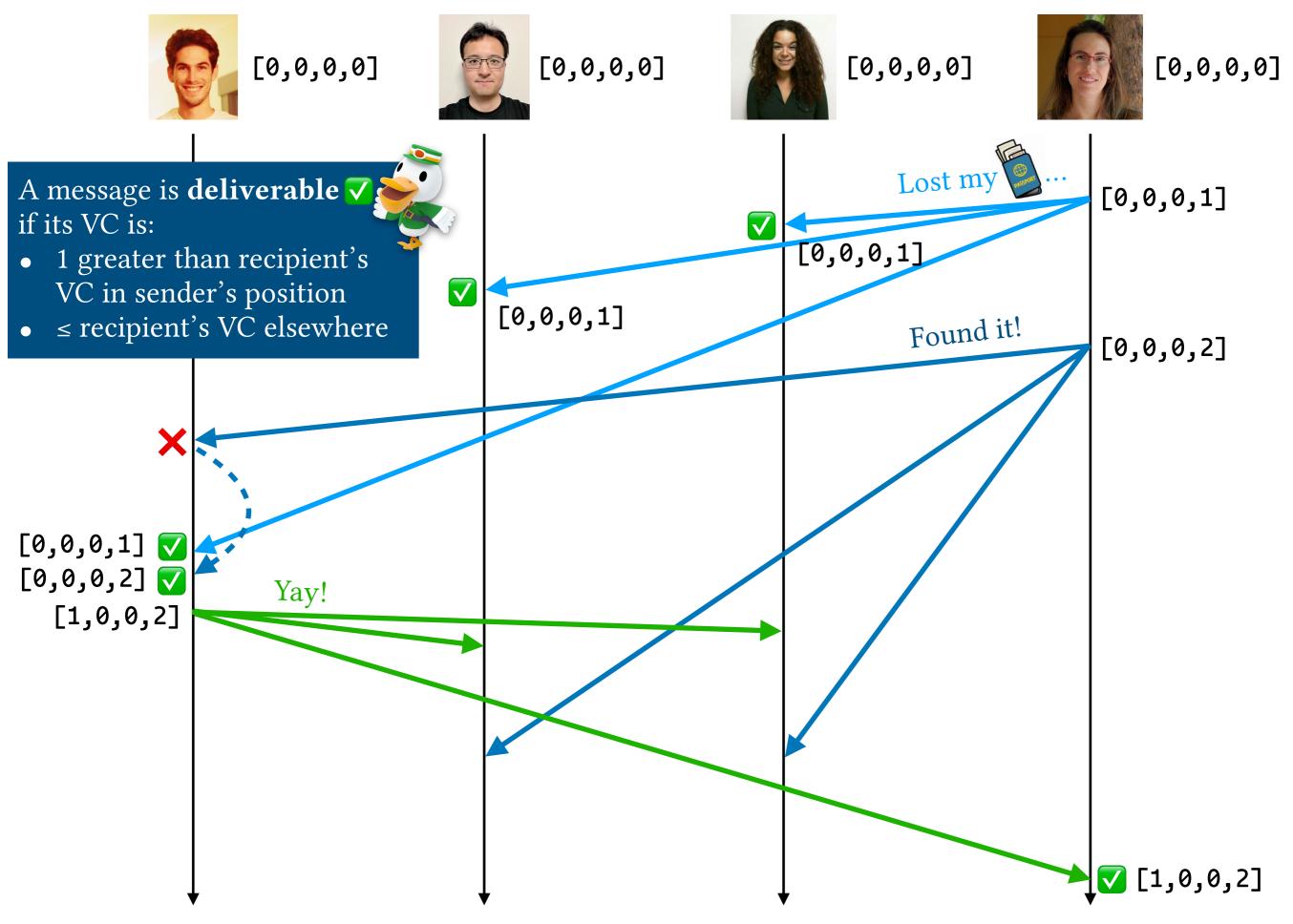
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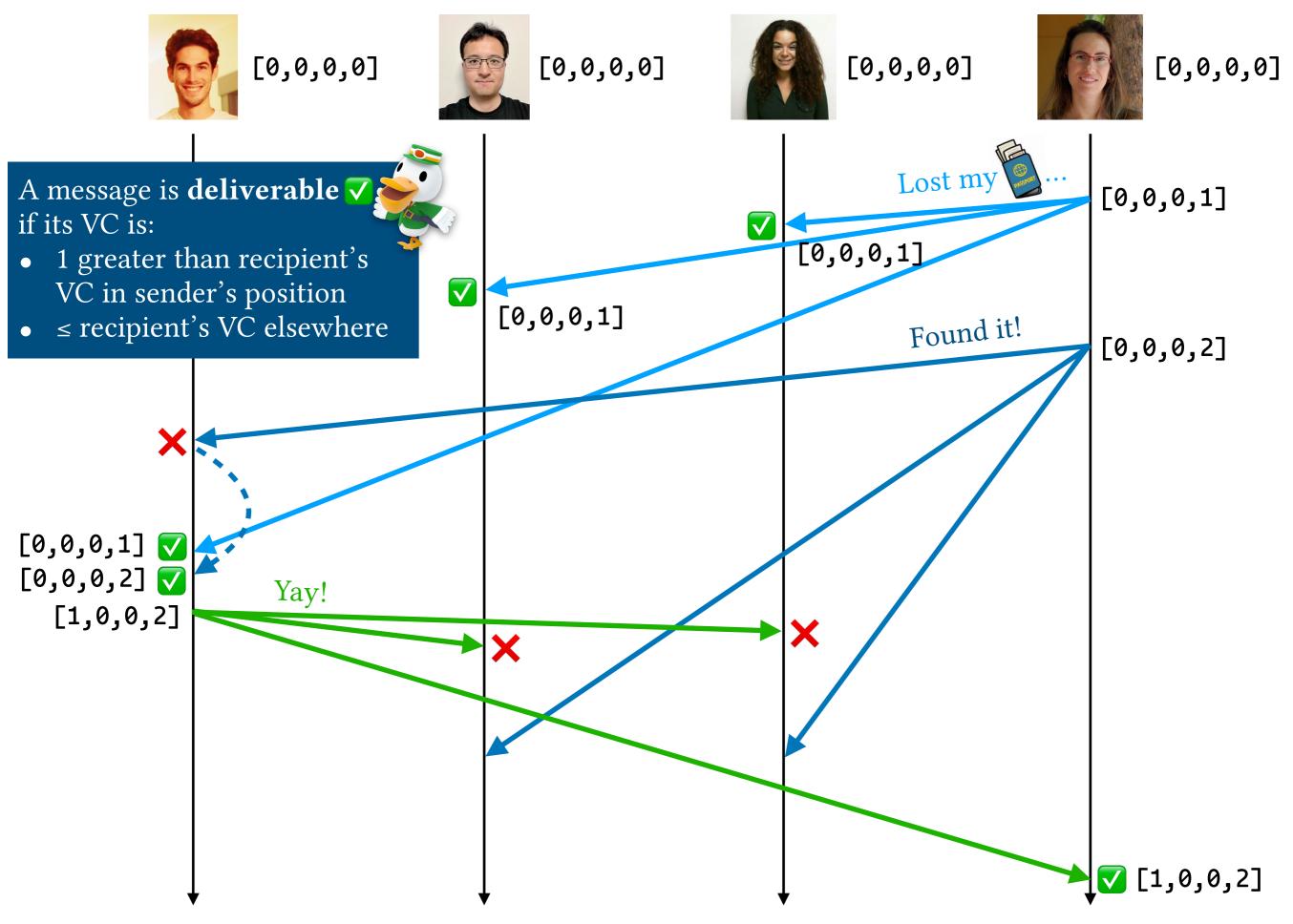
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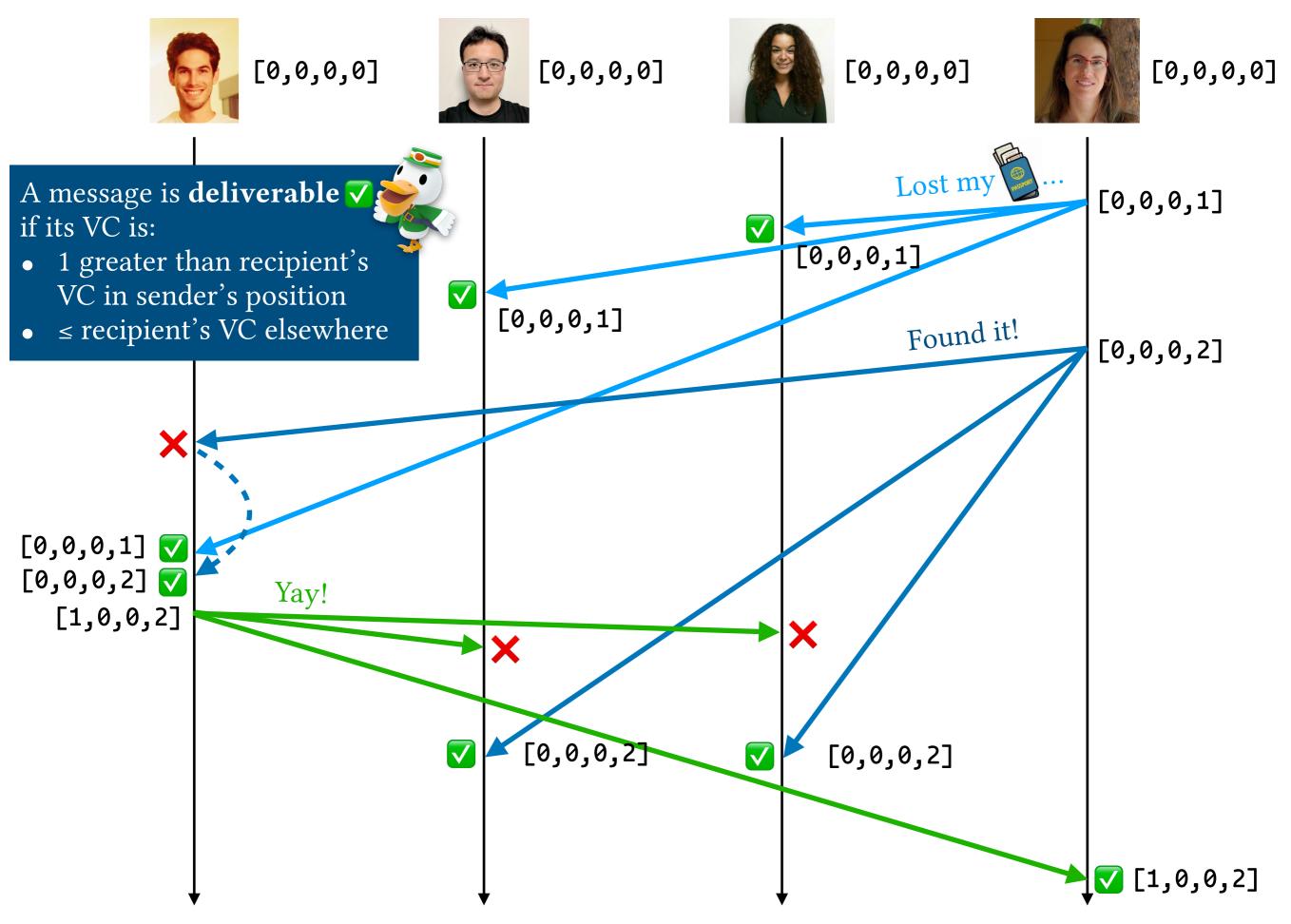
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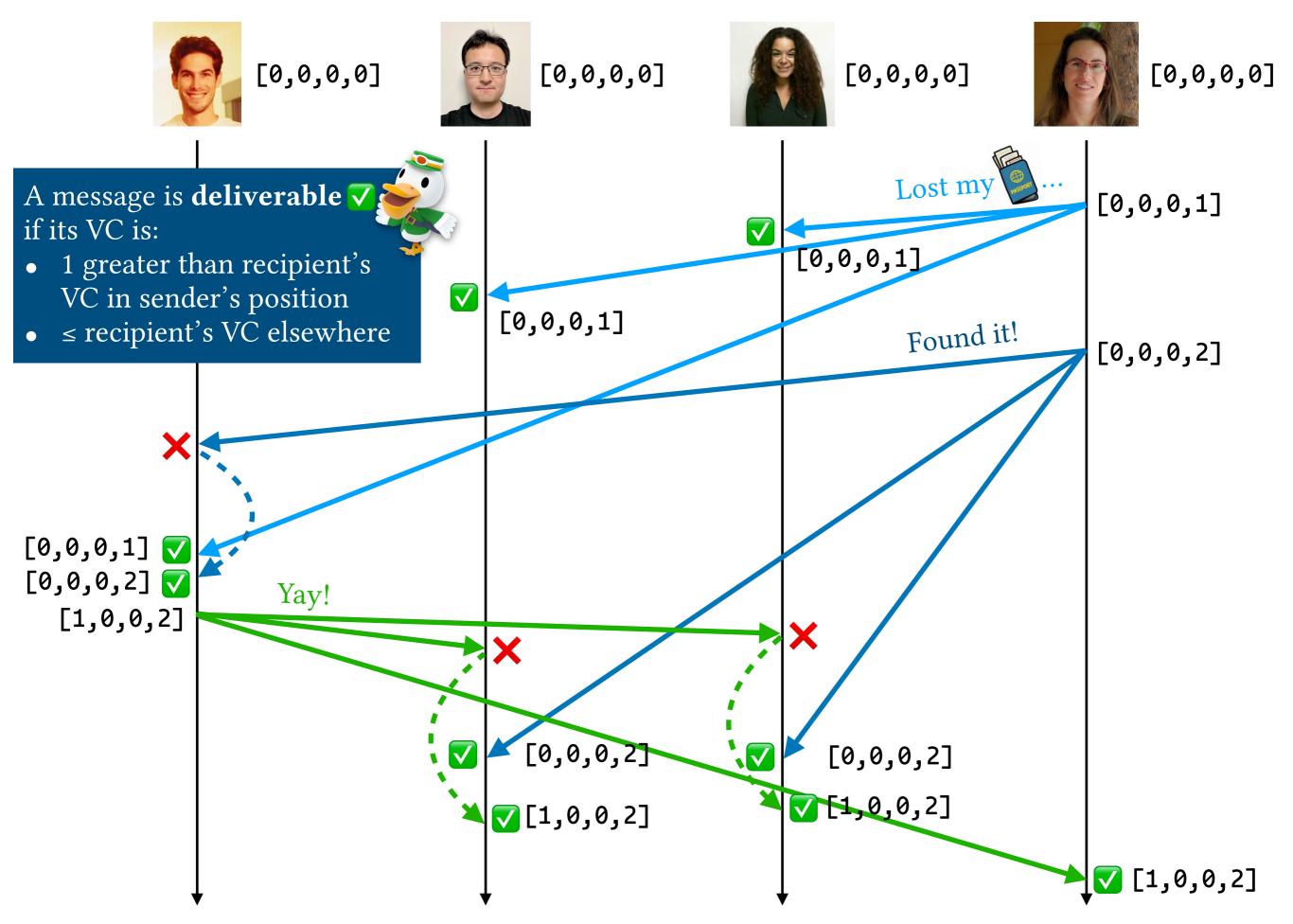
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...using language-integrated verification tools

express and prove interesting correctness properties
...of deployable implementations of distributed systems
...using language-integrated verification tools (i.e., types!)

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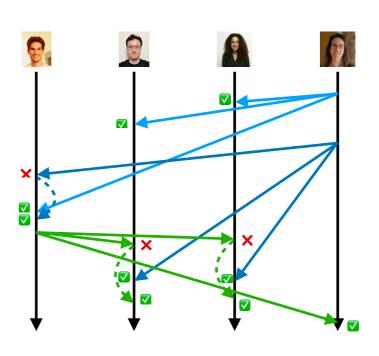
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verification code

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"s process history (pHist):
[(Deliver □ "Lost my □"),
  (Deliver □ "Found it!"),
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...]
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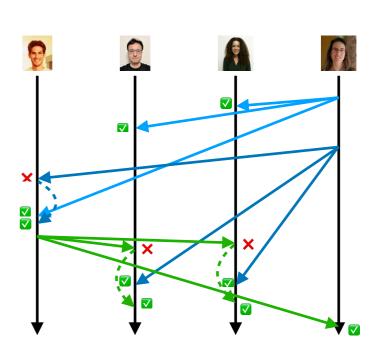

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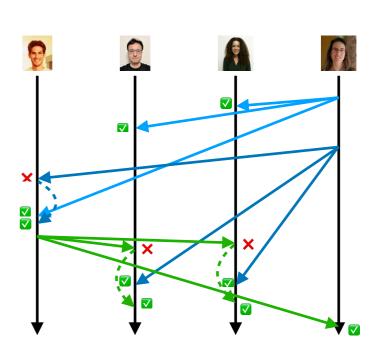
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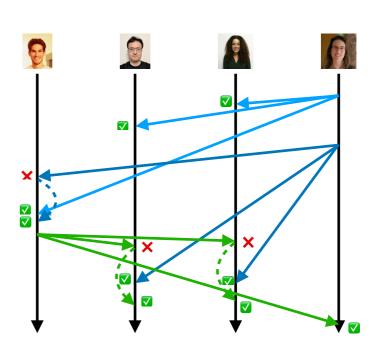
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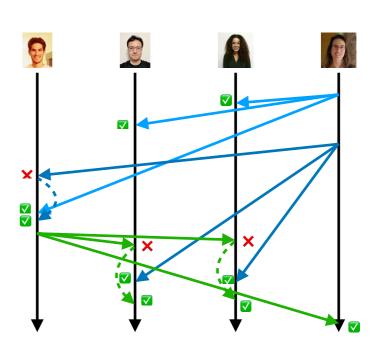
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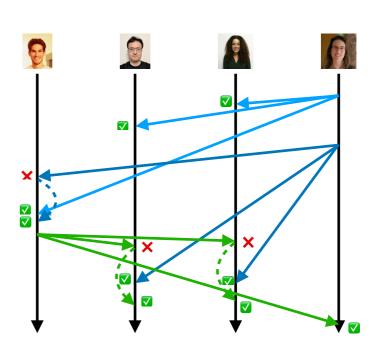
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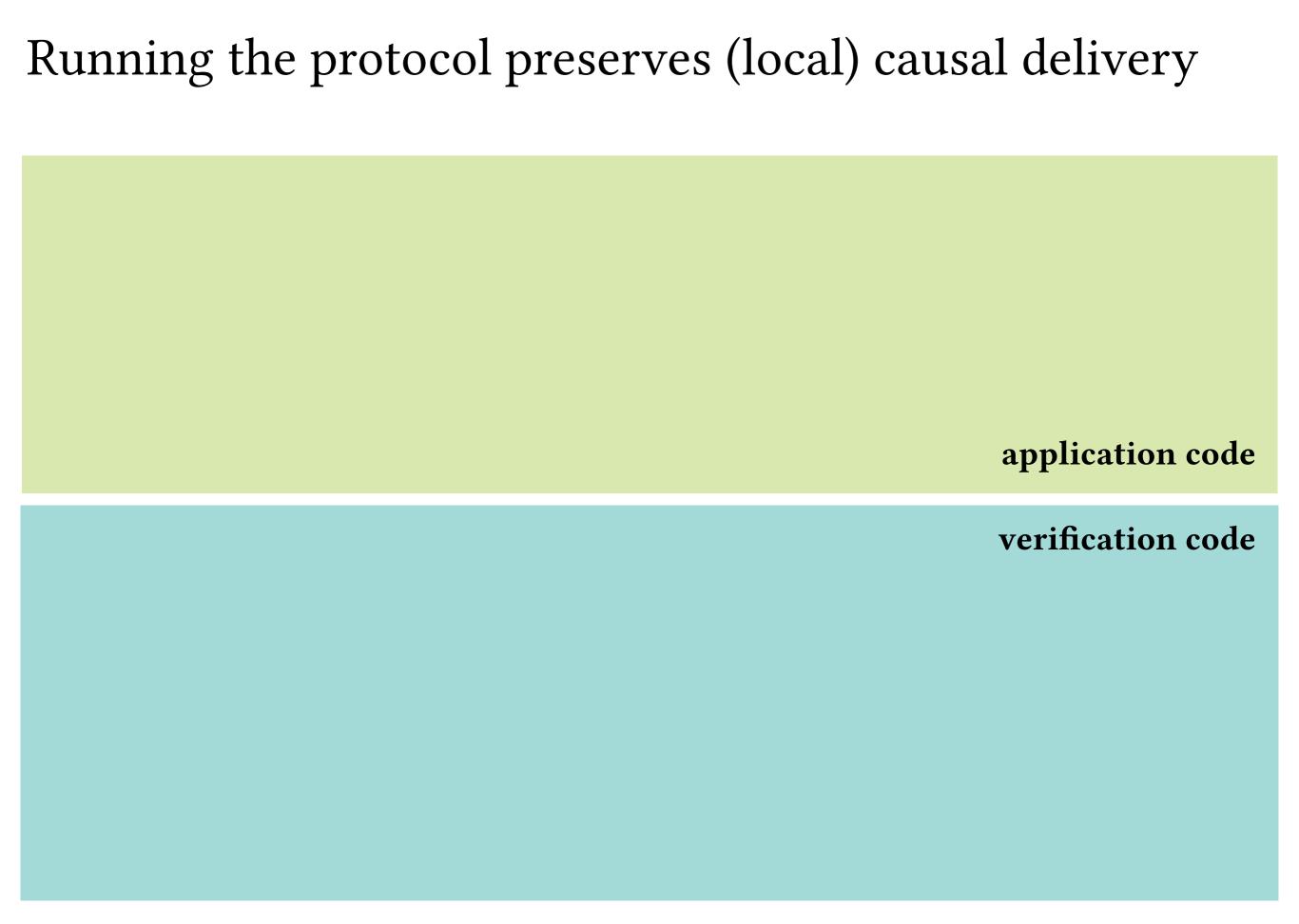
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Running the protocol preserves (local) causal delivery

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data Op r = OpBroadcast \ r \mid OpReceive \ (Message \ r) \mid OpDeliver

step :: Op r \rightarrow Process \rightarrow Process

step (OpBroadcast r) p = ...

step (OpReceive m) p = ...

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application code
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verification code

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lcdStep :: op : Op r
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lcdStep op p lcdp =
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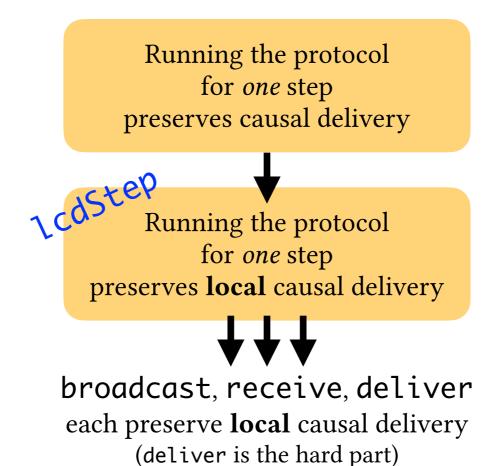
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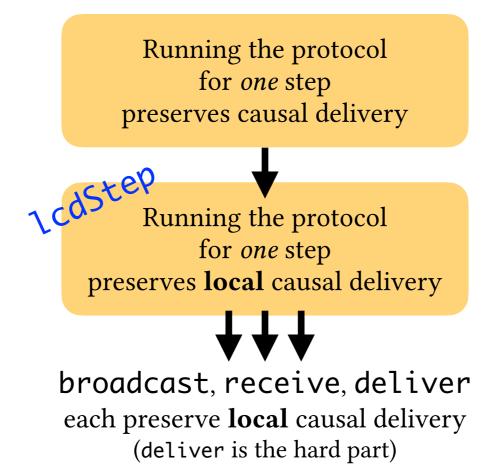
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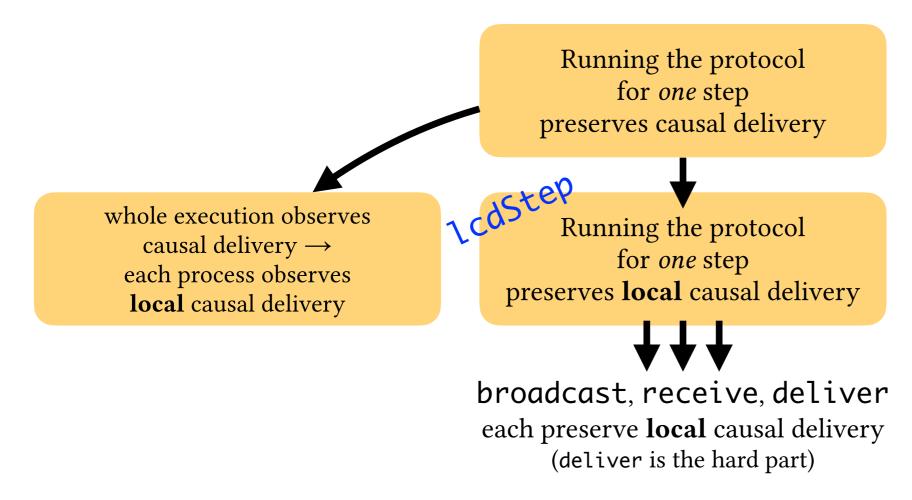
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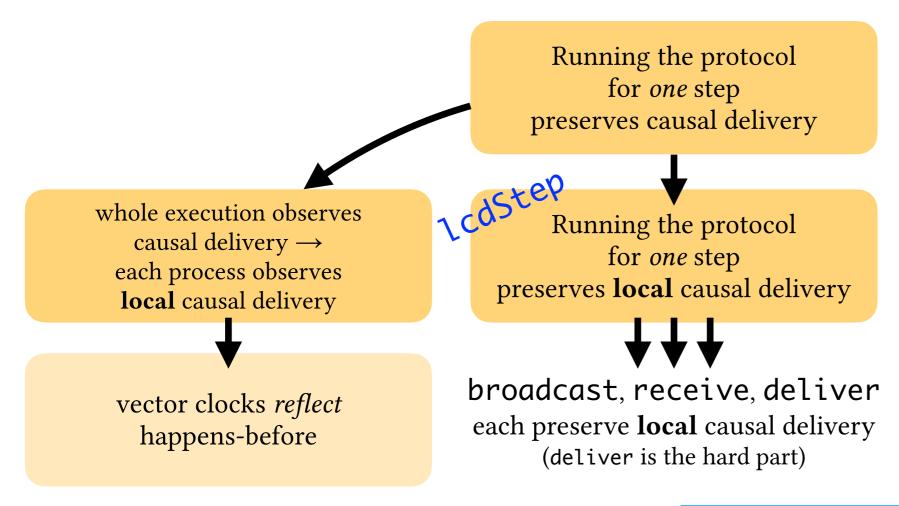
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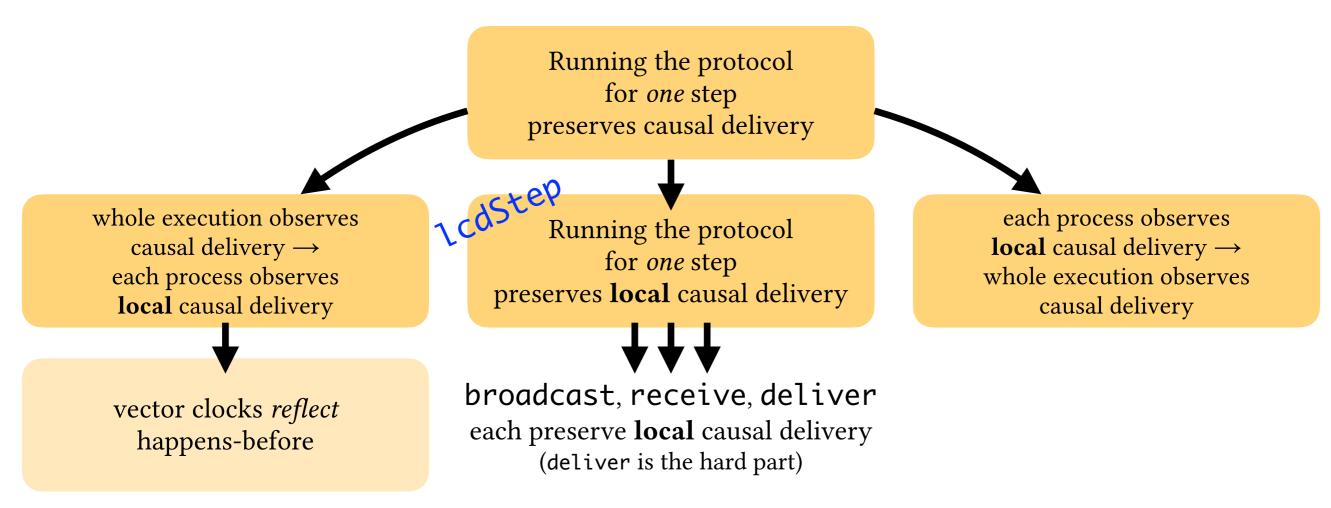
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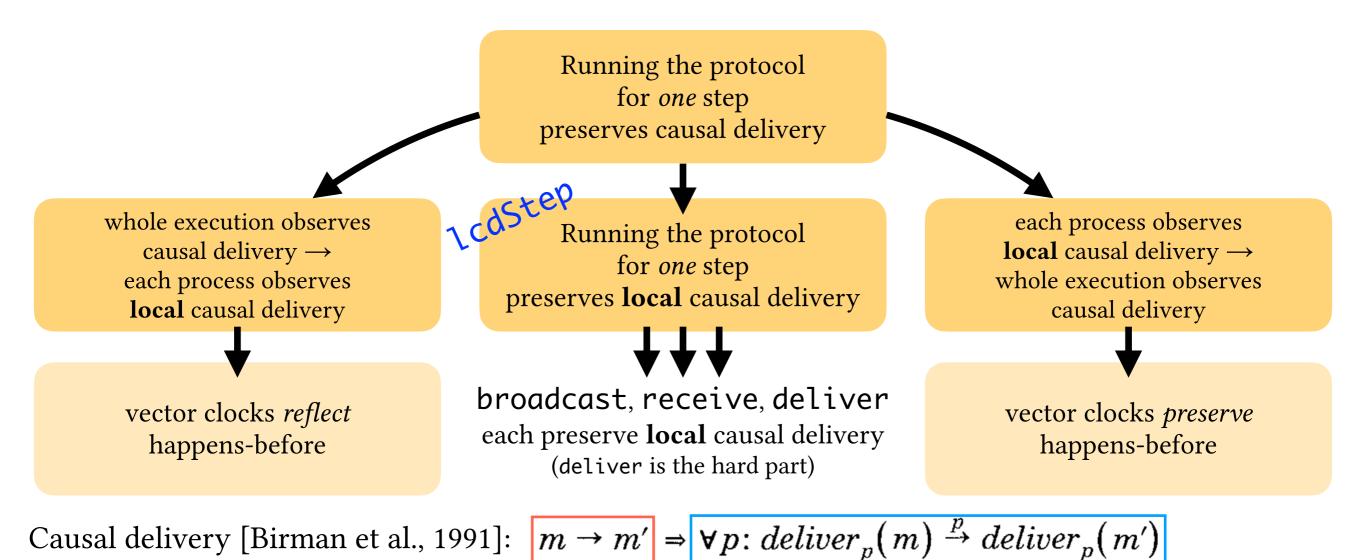


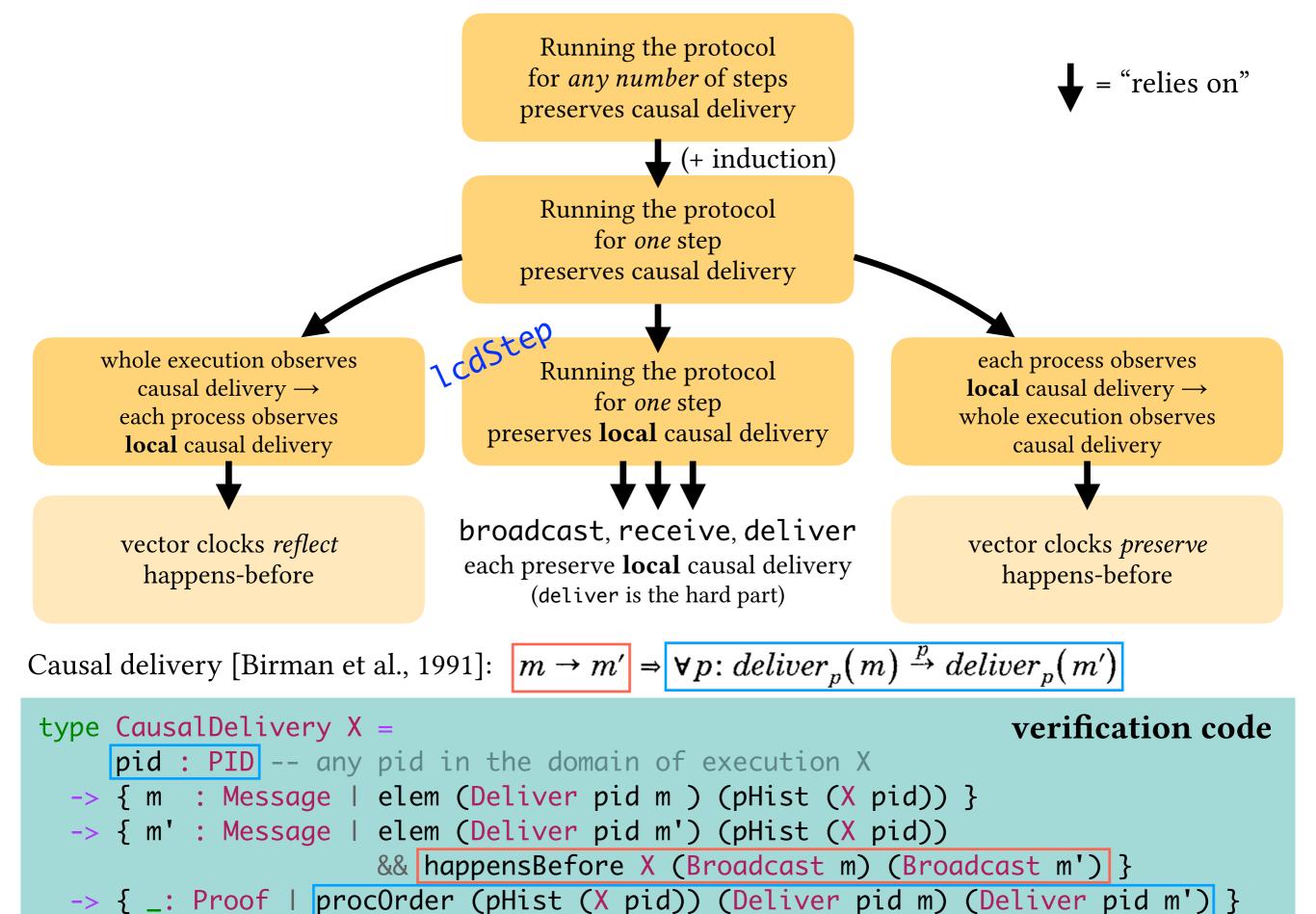
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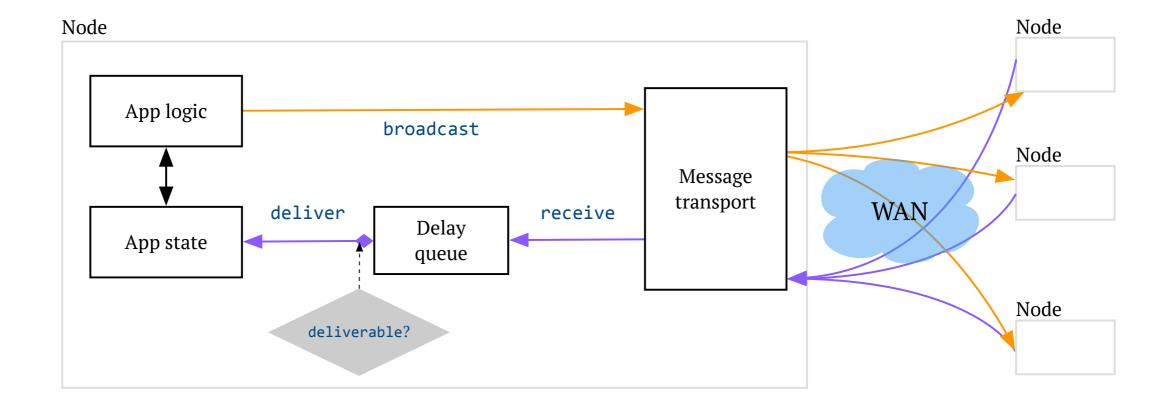


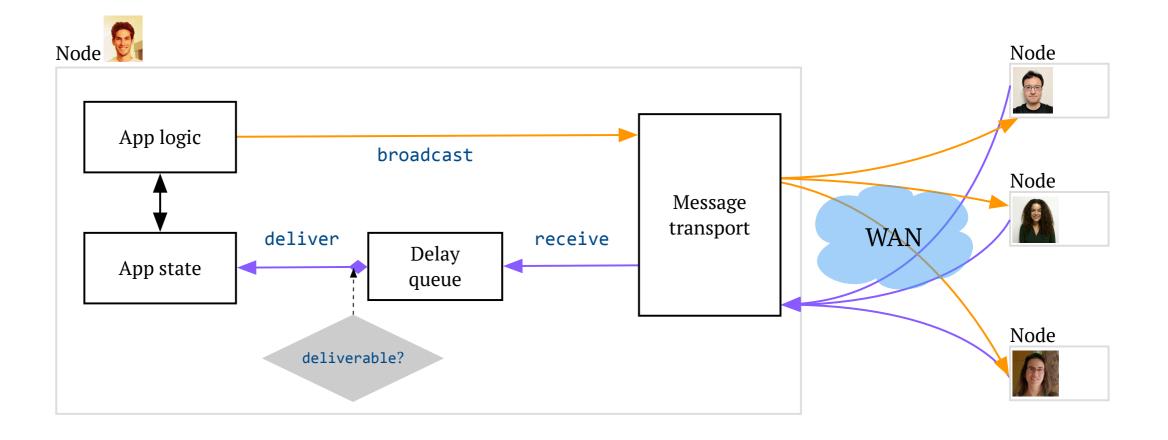
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Causal delivery [Birman et al., 1991]: m \to m' \Rightarrow \forall p : deliver_p(m) \xrightarrow{p} deliver_p(m')
```

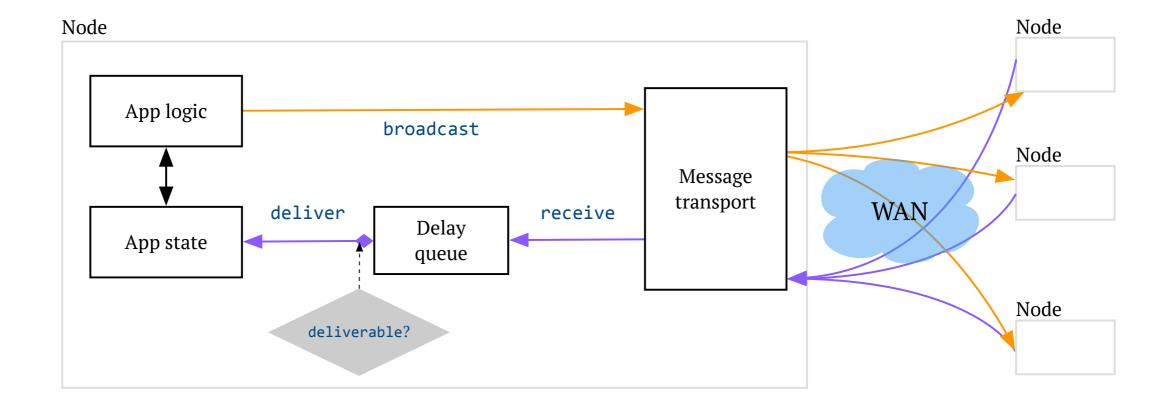
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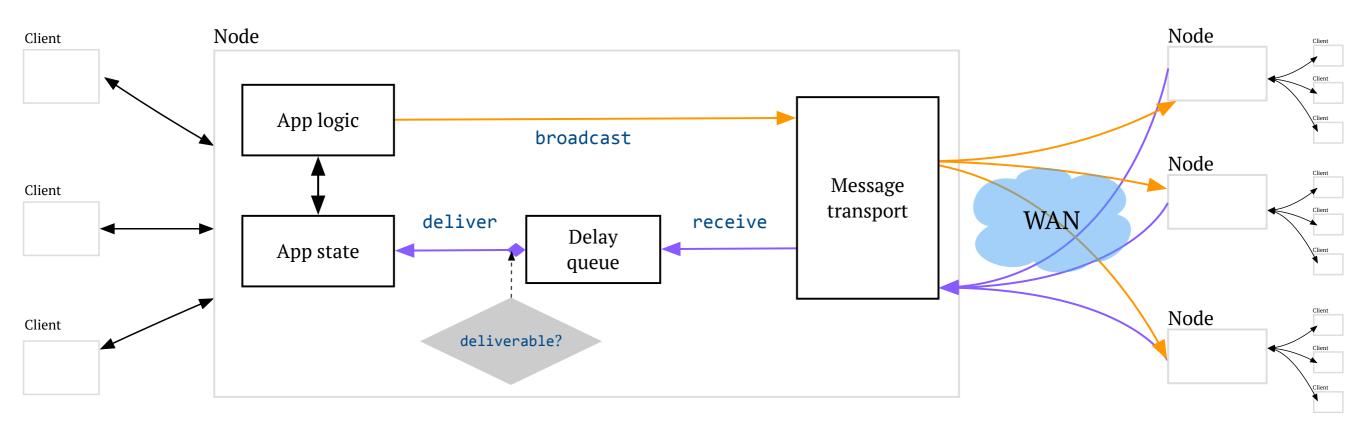


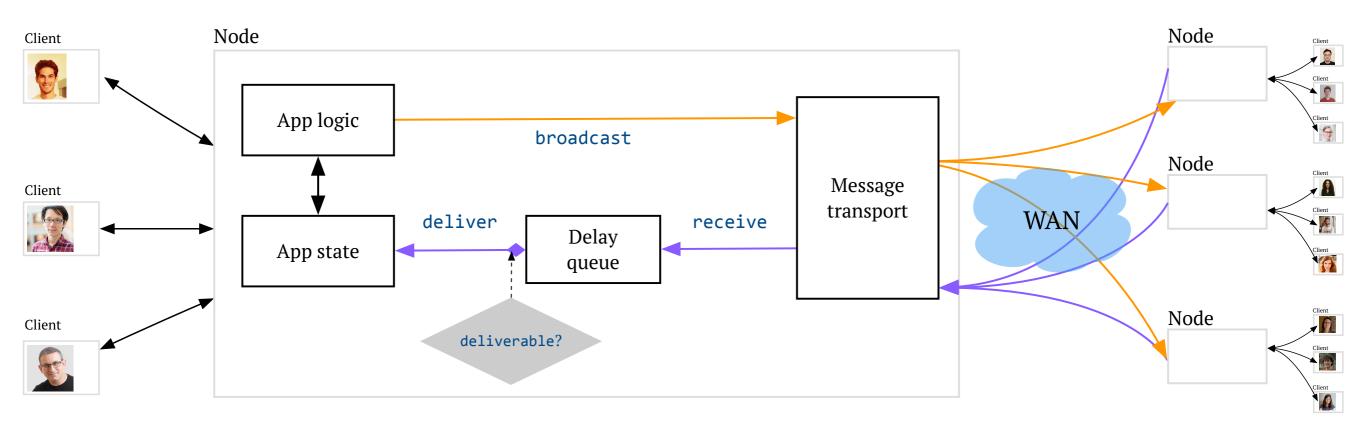


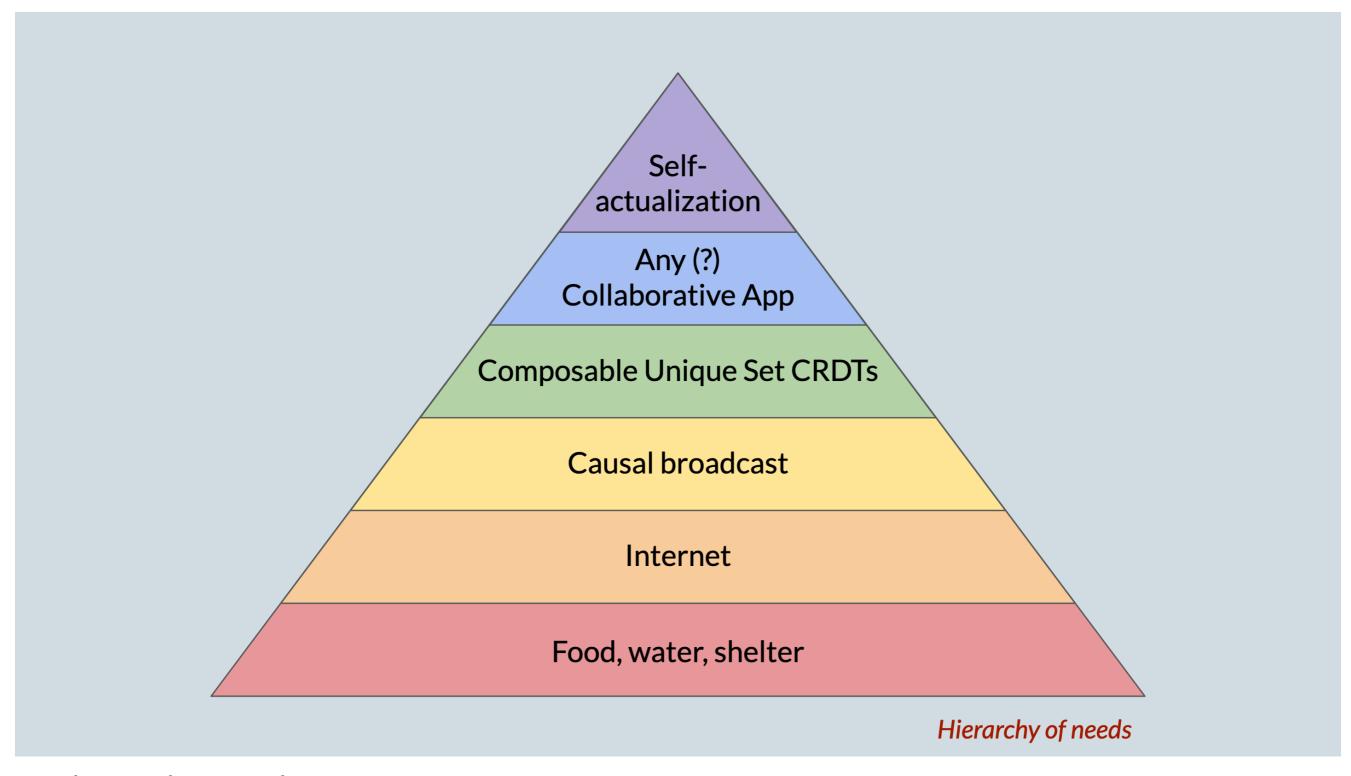












Credit: Matthew Weidner

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...using language-integrated verification tools (i.e., types!)

Toward Hole-Driven Development in Liquid Haskell

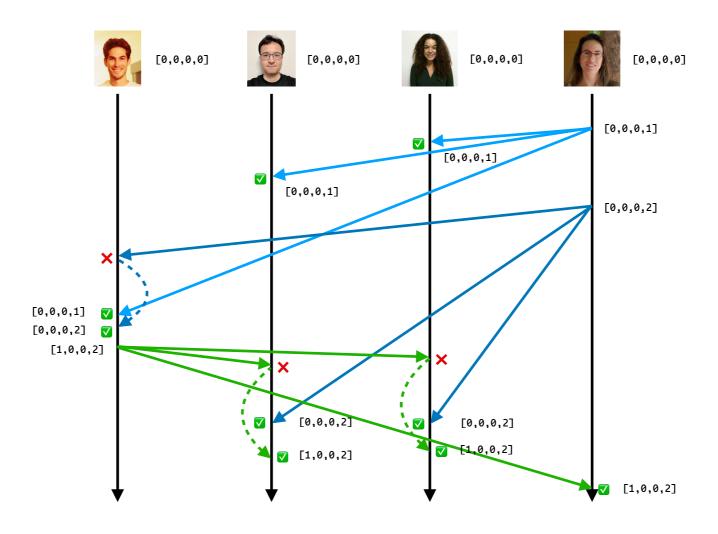
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Liquid Haskell is an extension to the Haskell programming language that adds support for refinement types: data types augmented with SMT-decidable logical predicates that refine the set of values that can inhabit a type. Furthermore, Liquid Haskell's support for refinement reflection enables the use of Haskell for general-purpose mechanized theorem proving. A growing list of large-scale mechanized proof developments in Liquid Haskell take advantage of this capability. Adding theorem-proving capabilities to a "legacy" language like Haskell lets programmers directly verify properties of real-world Haskell programs (taking advantage of the existing highly tuned compiler, run-time system, and libraries), just by writing Haskell. However, more established proof assistants like Agda and Coq offer far better support for interactive proof development and insight into the proof state (for instance, what subgoals still need to be proved to finish a partially-complete proof). In contrast, Liquid Haskell provides only coarse-grained feedback to the user — either it reports a type error, or not — unfortunately hindering its usability as a theorem prover.

In this paper, we propose improving the usability of Liquid Haskell by extending it with support for Agdastyle typed holes and interactive editing commands that take advantage of them. In Agda, typed holes allow programmers to indicate unfinished parts of a proof, and incrementally complete the proof in a dialogue with the compiler. While GHC Haskell already has its own Agda-inspired support for typed holes, we posit [HATRA 2021]

Thank you!

Languages, Systems, and Data Lab: lsd.ucsc.edu Lindsey's research blog: decomposition.al

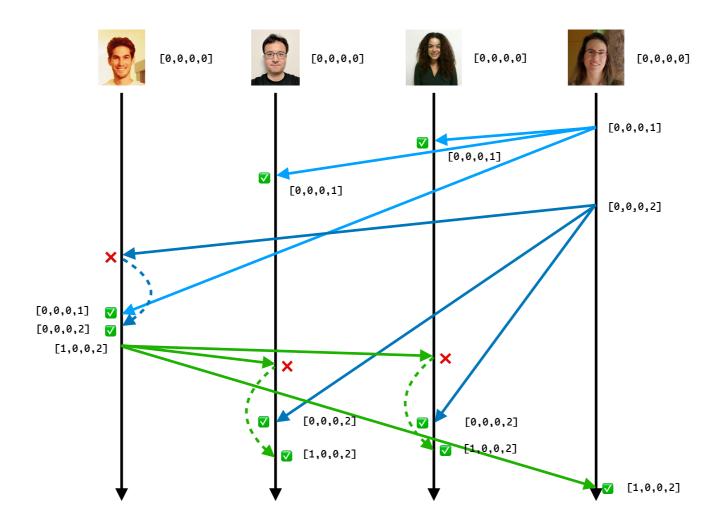




github.com/lsd-ucsc/cbcast-lh

Thank you!

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