

# Process Calculi for WSNs and more

Types and tools

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**ProFUN** meeting

2014 October 22

Uppsala University

In 2010, Toyota **recalled** 400,000 vehicles to correct a **software “glitch”** in ABS



Formal Verification

Show the absence of bugs!

Toyota Prius

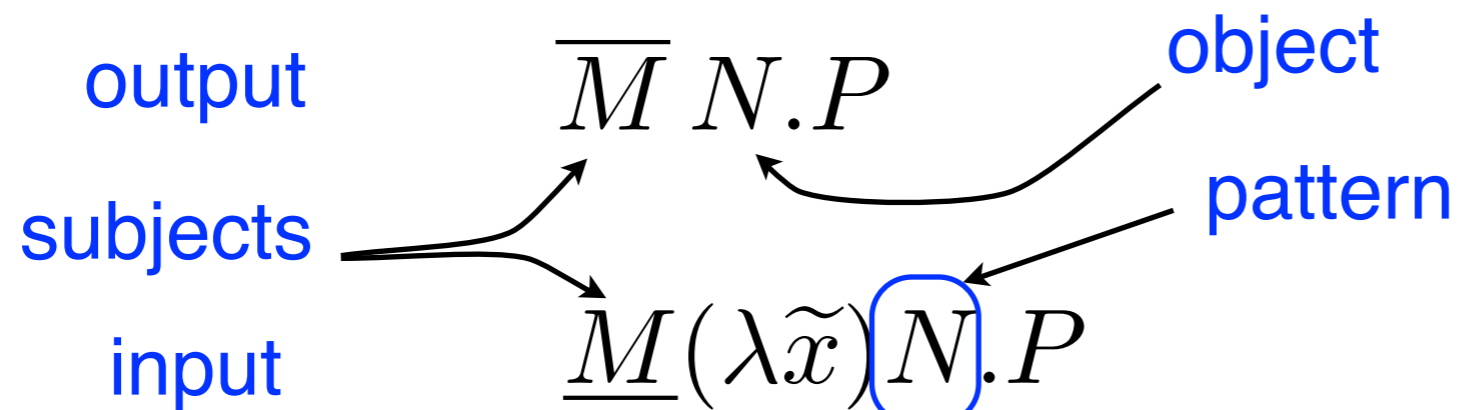
Testing shows the presence, not the absence of bugs!  
- E. W. Dijkstra

# Psi



- A framework for mobile process calculi (“pi-calculus extensions”) for **applications**
- Straightforward semantics, **reusable** theory (holds in all psi-calculi)
- **Correct**: machine-checked proofs! (Isabelle with Nominal Package)

# Syntax



**Parameters:**  
 $M, N: \mathbf{T}$  (terms)  
 $\varphi: \mathbf{C}$  (conditions)  
 $\Psi: \mathbf{A}$  (assertions)

assertion  $(|\Psi|)$  "facts" condition

**case**  $\varphi_1 : P_1 \square \cdots \square \varphi_n : P_n$  like guarded commands, if-then-else

the usual:  $\mathbf{0}$   $(\nu a)P$   $P \mid Q$   $!P$

# Cook a psi-calculus

Define terms <b>T</b> (e.g. data terms, channels)	$M, N$
conditions <b>C</b> (e.g. for if-then-else)	$\varphi$
assertions <b>A</b> (statements about e.g. terms)	$\Psi$

can be practically anything

# Cook a psi-calculus

Define terms  $\mathbf{T}$ , conditions  $\mathbf{C}$ , assertions  $\mathbf{A}$

$M, N$   
 $\varphi \quad \Psi$

Define substitution on these (satisfy axioms)

$[\tilde{a} := \tilde{M}]$

Define operators:

$\leftrightarrow: \mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$

Channel equivalence

$\otimes: \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$

Composition

$\mathbf{1}: \mathbf{A}$

Unit assertion

$\vdash \subseteq \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{C}$

Entailment

*(practically anything)*

$\dot{\lambda}: \mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$

Broadcast Output Connectivity

$\dot{\gamma}: \mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$

Broadcast Input Connectivity

# Example

$M \in \mathbf{T}$

$\varphi \in \mathbf{C}$

$\Psi \in \mathbf{A}$

$M ::= \text{init}(M) \mid a \mid i \in \mathbb{N}$

$\varphi ::= M = M' \mid M \prec M'$

$\Psi ::= M \prec M', \Psi \mid \epsilon$

$\text{init}(1)123.0 \mid$

$\text{init}(2)(\lambda x)x.0 \mid$

$\text{init}(3)(\lambda y)y.\text{case } y = 3 : P \mid$

$(1 \prec 2, 1 \prec 3)$

# Example

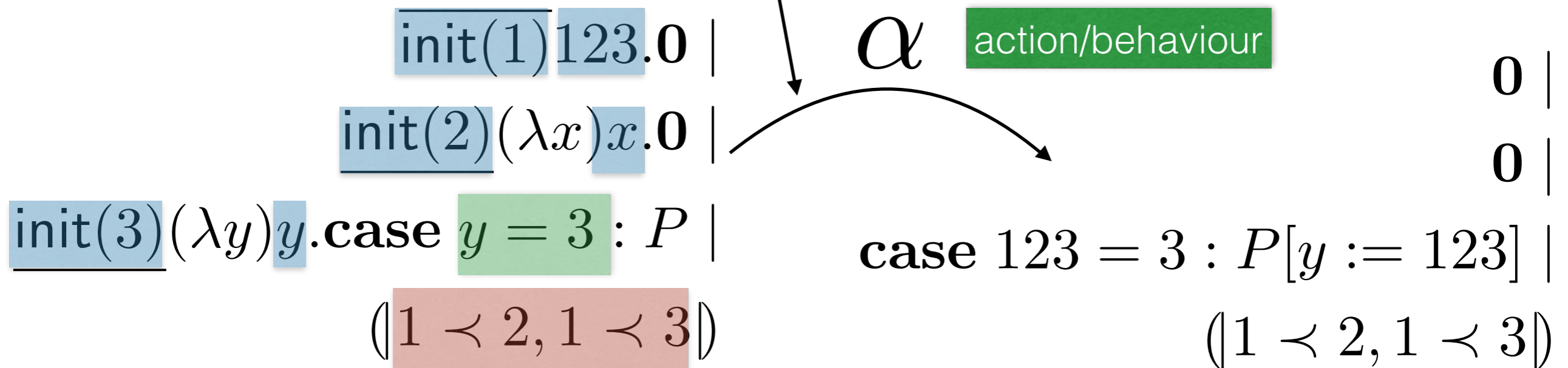
$M \in \mathbf{T}$
$\varphi \in \mathbf{C}$
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$M ::= \text{init}(M) \mid a \mid i \in \mathbb{N}$

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$\Psi ::= M \prec M', \Psi \mid \epsilon$

Transition relation ~ semantics





# Example

$M \in \mathbf{T}$
$\varphi \in \mathbf{C}$
$\Psi \in \mathbf{A}$

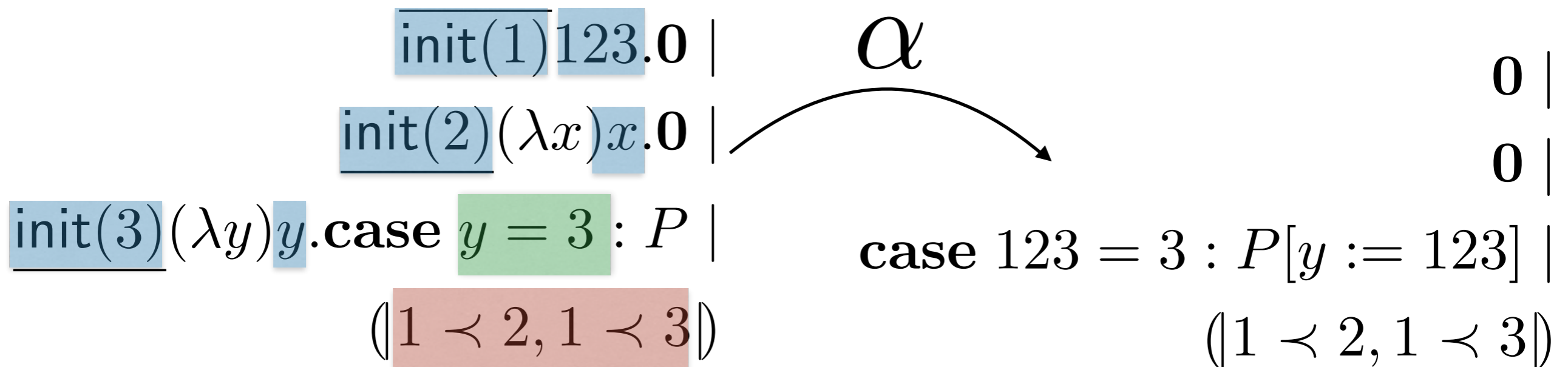
$M ::= \text{init}(M) \mid a \mid i \in \mathbb{N}$

$\varphi ::= M = M' \mid M \prec M'$

$\Psi ::= M \prec M', \Psi \mid \epsilon$

User defined logic

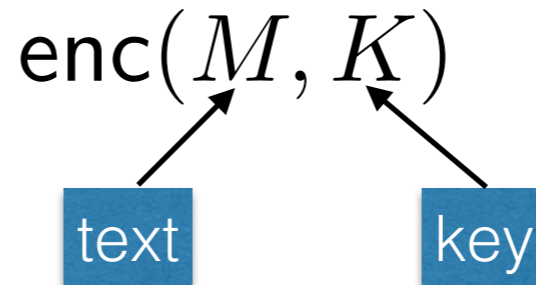
$\Psi, M \prec M' \vdash \text{init}(M) \prec \text{init}(M')$ $\Psi \vdash M = M' \text{ if } M = M'$
---



# Recent Advancements to Psi

# Crypto Example

Term for encryption



$$(\nu k)(\overline{M}\text{enc}(a, k).P) \mid M(\lambda x, y)\text{enc}(x, y).Q$$
$$\rightarrow (\nu k)(P \mid Q[x := a, y := k])$$

$$(\nu k)(\overline{M}\text{enc}(a, k).P \mid M(\lambda x)\text{enc}(x, k).Q)$$

We need a way to control what are pattern variables

$$\rightarrow (\nu k)(P \mid Q[x := a])$$

Knowledge of the key

# Computation

All names of  $\tilde{L}$

must be in  $M[\tilde{x} := \tilde{L}]$  if  $\tilde{x} \subseteq n(M)$

Useful computation to have as part of substitution

$$\text{dec}(\text{enc}(M, K), K) \rightarrow M$$

However, the substitutions are **not** allowed to **lose names**

$$\text{dec}(\text{enc}(a, b), b)[b := k] \rightarrow a$$

$k$  does not appear in the result

in [TGC'13]

# Generalised Pattern Matching

User defined pattern matching.  
Relaxes requirement on the substitution.

$\mathbf{X}$  patterns, ranged over by  $X, Y$

$\underline{M}(\lambda\tilde{x})X.P$   
well-formed if  
 $\tilde{x} \in \text{VARS}(X)$

MATCH :  $\mathbf{T} \times \mathcal{N}^* \times \mathbf{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{T}^*)$

*Pattern matching*

VARs :  $\mathbf{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{N}))$

*Pattern variables*

Signifies which names are patterns

Ex:

$$\text{VARS}(\text{enc}(m, k)) = \{\{m\}\}$$

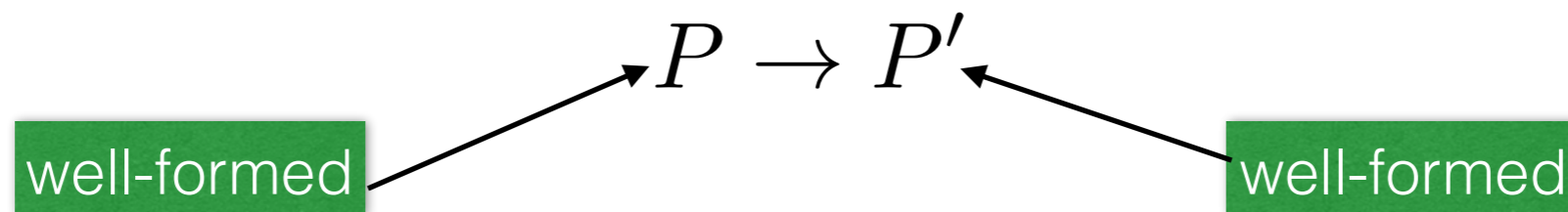
$\underline{M}(\lambda m)\text{enc}(m, k).P$

$\underline{M}(\lambda m, k)\text{enc}(m, k).P$

# Results

did not break psi

- Previous Psi results hold: compositional semantics, behavioural equivalence is a congruence
- well-formedness of processes is preserved by transitions



# Polyadic communication

Polyadic pi-calculus

$$\begin{array}{l} a(x_1, \dots, x_n).P \\ | \\ \bar{a}b_1, \dots, b_n.Q \end{array} \longrightarrow P\{b_1, \dots, b_n/x_1, \dots, x_n\} \mid Q$$

Should be easy to express in Psi

Let's take  $\mathbf{T} = \mathcal{N}^*$  ← sequences of names

Substitution needs to be a **total** function

$$(a, b, c)[a := (c, d)] = ((c, d), b, c) \notin \mathcal{N}^*$$

Junk

in [TGC'14]

# Sorts a.k.a. Types

Goal: flexible definition of “well-formed”

$\text{SORT} : \mathcal{N} \cup \mathbf{T} \cup \mathbf{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$       name, term, and pattern sorting

is well-sorted iff

substitution       $[\tilde{a} := \tilde{N}]$        $\text{SORT}(a_i) \prec \text{SORT}(N_i)$

restriction       $(\nu a)P$        $\text{SORT}(a) \in \mathcal{S}_\nu$

output       $\overline{M} N.P$        $\text{SORT}(M) \overline{\infty} \text{SORT}(N)$

input       $\underline{M}(\lambda \tilde{x})X.P$        $\text{SORT}(M) \underline{\infty} \text{SORT}(X)$



# Polyadic Pi-calculus

$$\text{SORT}(a) = \text{chan}$$

$$\text{SORT}(\tilde{a}) = \text{tup}$$

$$\overline{\alpha} = \underline{\alpha} = \{(\text{chan}, \text{tup})\}$$

a channel can send/  
receive a tuple

$$\text{VARS}(\langle \tilde{a} \rangle) = \{\tilde{a}\}$$

all names in input  
pattern must be bound

$$\underline{a}(\lambda \tilde{x}) \langle \tilde{x} \rangle . P$$

$$\text{MATCH}(\langle \tilde{a} \rangle, \tilde{x}, \langle \tilde{x} \rangle) = \{\tilde{a}\} \text{ if } |\tilde{a}| = |\tilde{x}|$$

$\langle \tilde{a} \rangle$  matches the pattern  $\langle \tilde{x} \rangle$  binding  $\tilde{x}$ , then substituting  $\tilde{a}$  for  $\tilde{x}$

$$\underline{c}(\lambda \tilde{x}) \langle \tilde{x} \rangle . P \xrightarrow{\underline{c} \tilde{a}} P[\tilde{x} := \tilde{a}]$$

Formal correspondence of transitions  
and equivalence

# Session types Broadcast

in [PLACES'14]

# Session Types

Specification of process that checks equality over a channel of type

$\text{CheqEqSrv} = ?[\text{int}].?[\text{int}].![\text{bool}].\text{end}$

Possible implementation

$\text{SrvImp}(c) = c(x).c(y).\mathbf{case} \ x = y : \bar{c}\text{true}.\mathbf{0} \ \parallel \ x \neq y : \bar{c}\text{false}.\mathbf{0}$

# Session Types

Specification of process that checks equality over a channel of type

CheqEqSrv = ?[int].?[int].![bool].end

Clc = ![int].![int].?[bool].end

Duals!

Possible implementation

SrvImp( $c$ ) =  $c(x).c(y).\mathbf{case} \ x = y : \bar{c}\ \mathbf{true}.0 \ \parallel \ x \neq y : \bar{c}\ \mathbf{false}.0$

ClcImp( $k$ ) =  $\bar{k}1.\bar{k}2.k(b).0$

# Session Types

Specification of process that checks equality over a channel of type

```
CheqEqSrv =?[int].?[int].![bool].end  
Clt =![int].![int].?[bool].end
```

Possible implementation

```
SrvImp(c) = c(x).c(y).case x = y :  $\bar{c}$ true.0 || x ≠ y :  $\bar{c}$ false.0
```

```
CltImp(k) =  $\bar{k}1.\bar{k}2.k(b).0$ 
```

```
 $c^+$  : CheqEqSrv  
 $c^-$  : Clt =  $\overline{\text{CheqEqSrv}}$ 
```

System

```
( $\nu c$ )(SrvImp( $c^+$ ) | CltImp( $c^-$ ))
```

# Session Types

- Structured Description of a protocol
- Specifies direction and data carried over channel
- Abstract specification
- Safety: progress, session fidelity

# Broadcast Session Types

- First Application of session types to **Unreliable** and **Broadcast** communication systems
- Types for **scatter** & **gather** communication pattern

# Scatter & Gather

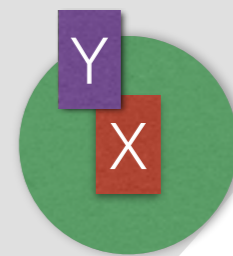
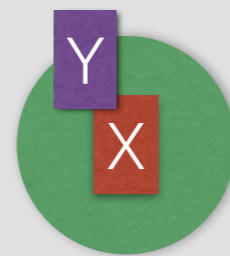
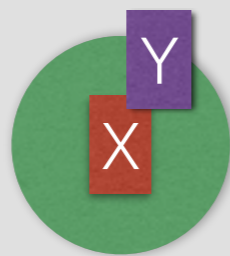
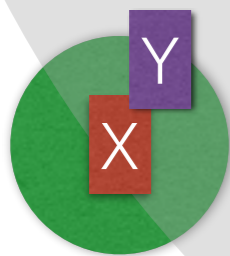
Type

$c^+ : ![int].?[int].T$



$\overline{c^+}x.c^+(y).P$

- Runtime tracking of session state
- Extended notion of duality



$c^-(x).\overline{c^-}y.Q_i$



# Unreliability

Let process recover

$(\nu c)$   $P \bowtie R$

$(\nu c) (c^+(x).c^+(y).0 \mid \bar{c}^{-2}.0)$

Process no longer consistent with the type!

# Psi-calculi Workbench

to appear in ACM transactions on embedded systems

# Tools

Tool is essential for verifying non-trivial systems!

Many tools

mCRL2

ABC

SBC

PiET

ProVerif

Concurrency Workbench

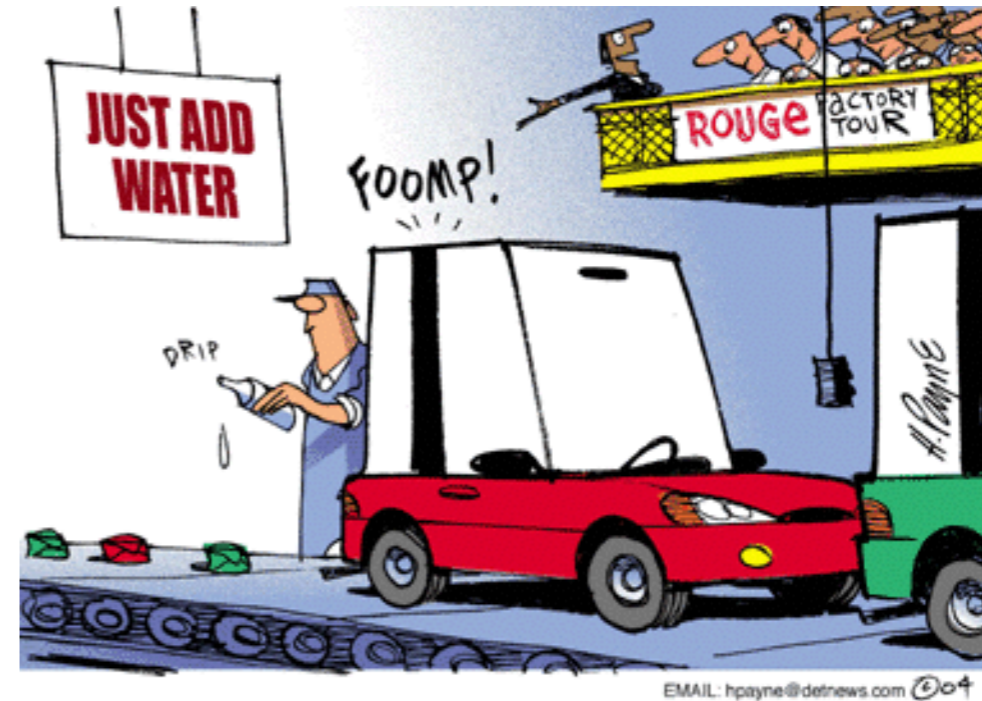
But specialised!

Mobility Workbench

Petruchio

PAT3

# Psi-Calculi Workbench

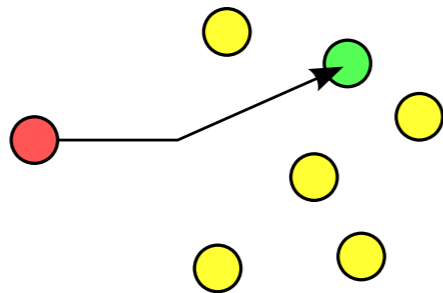


- Tool factory: define your own tool!
- Based on the parametric psi-calculi framework

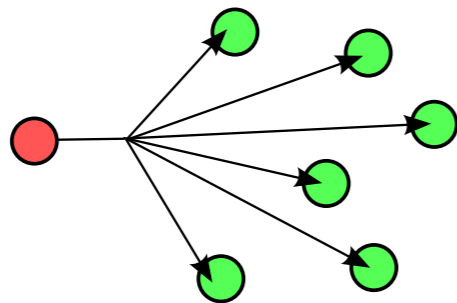
# Features

## Communication Primitives

Unicast



Wireless Broadcast



## Parametric On

Data Structures

e.g., Names, Bits, Vectors, ADTs, Trees, ...

Logics

e.g., EUF, FOL, Equational Theory, ...

Logical Assertions

e.g., Knows a secret, Connectivity, Constraints...

# Pwb Functionality

Symbolic Execution

$$\Psi \triangleright P \xrightarrow[\substack{C}]{\alpha} P'$$

Symbolic Constraints

Symbolic Behavioral Equivalence Checking

$$P \sim Q$$

# Parametric Architecture

Pwb

Command Interpreter

Symbolic Equivalence Checker

Symbolic Execution

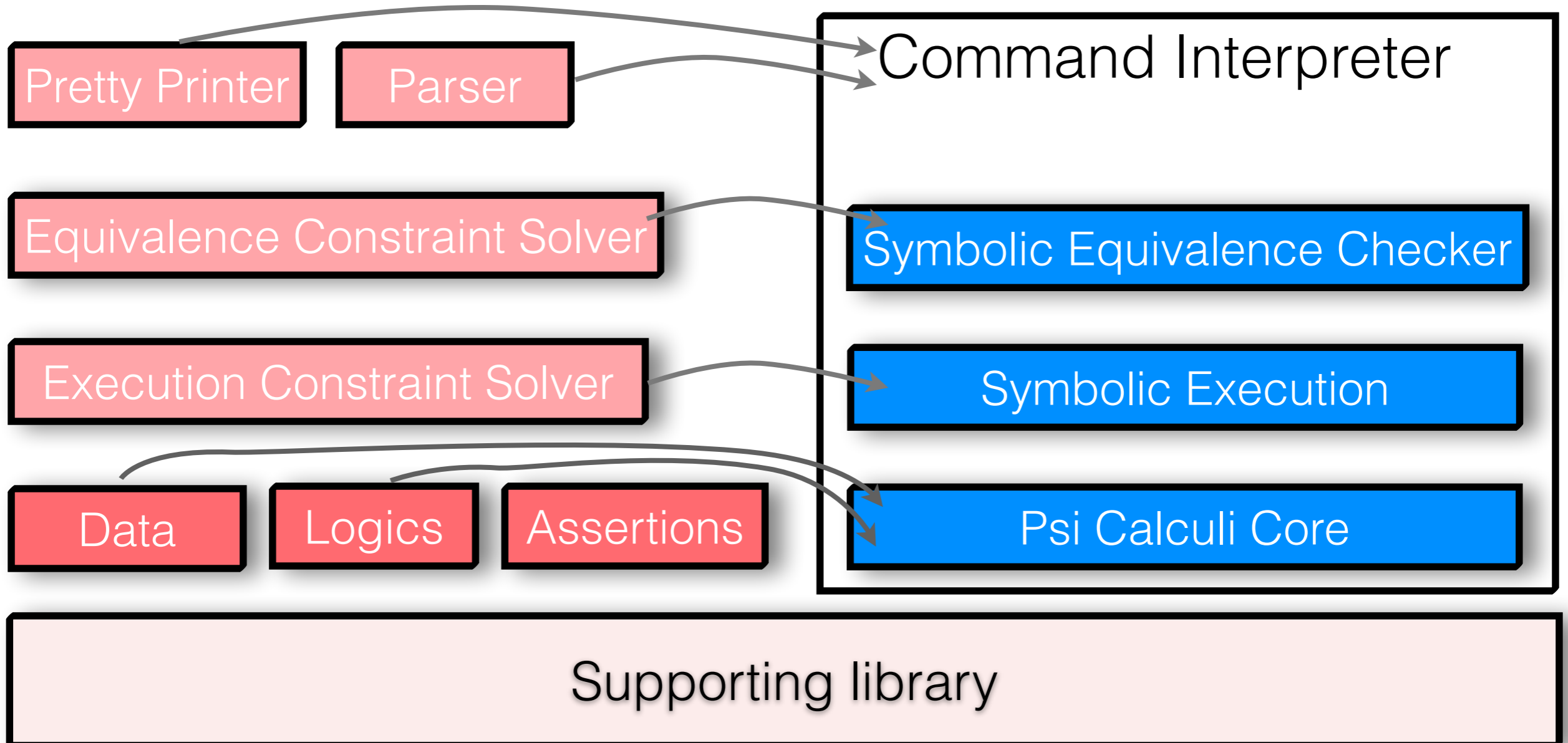
Psi Calculi Core

Supporting library

# Parametric Architecture

User Supplied

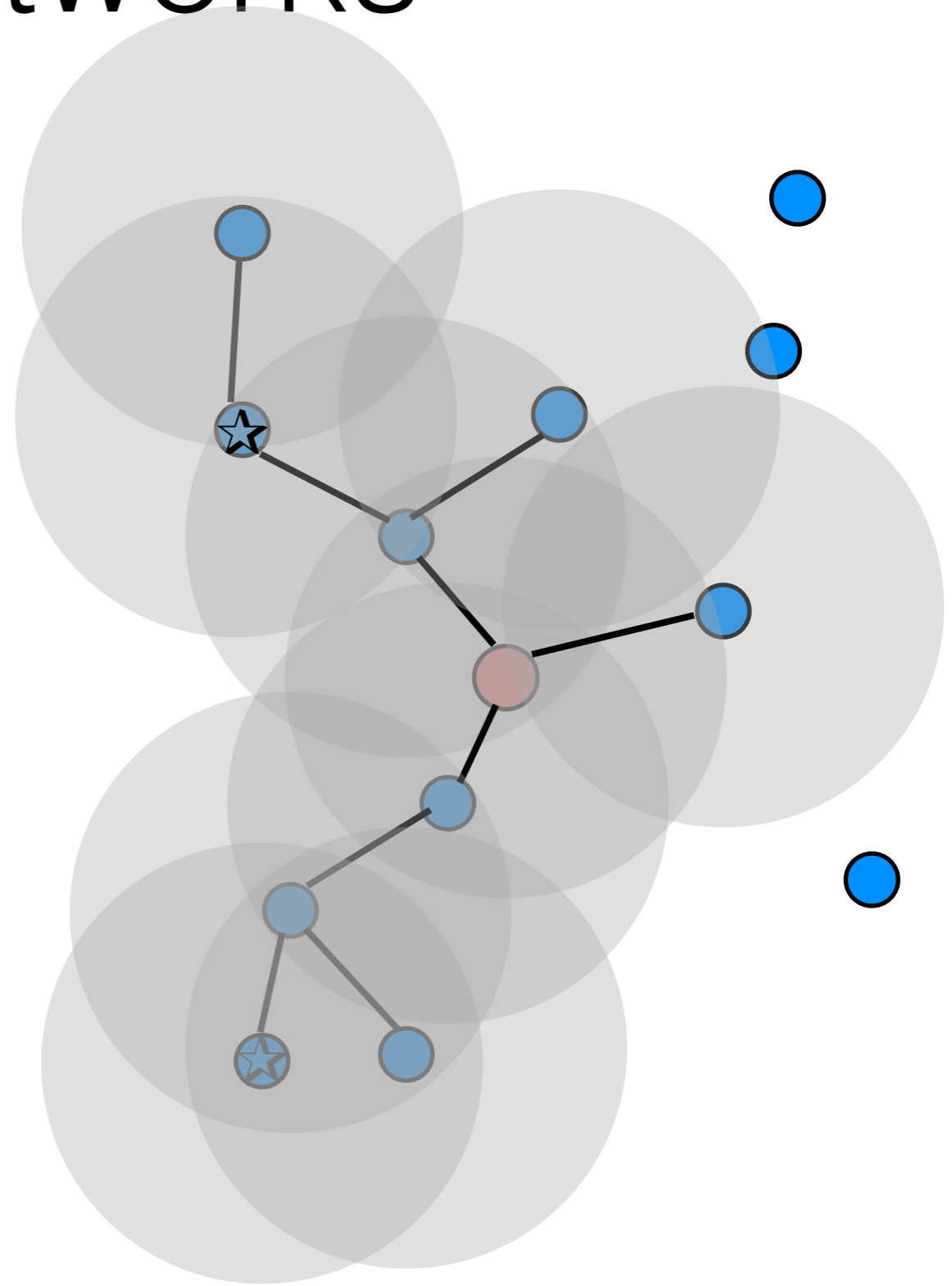
Pwb





# Data Collection in Wireless Sensor Networks

1. Routing tree
2. Data collection



# Specification in Pwb

## Node Behavior

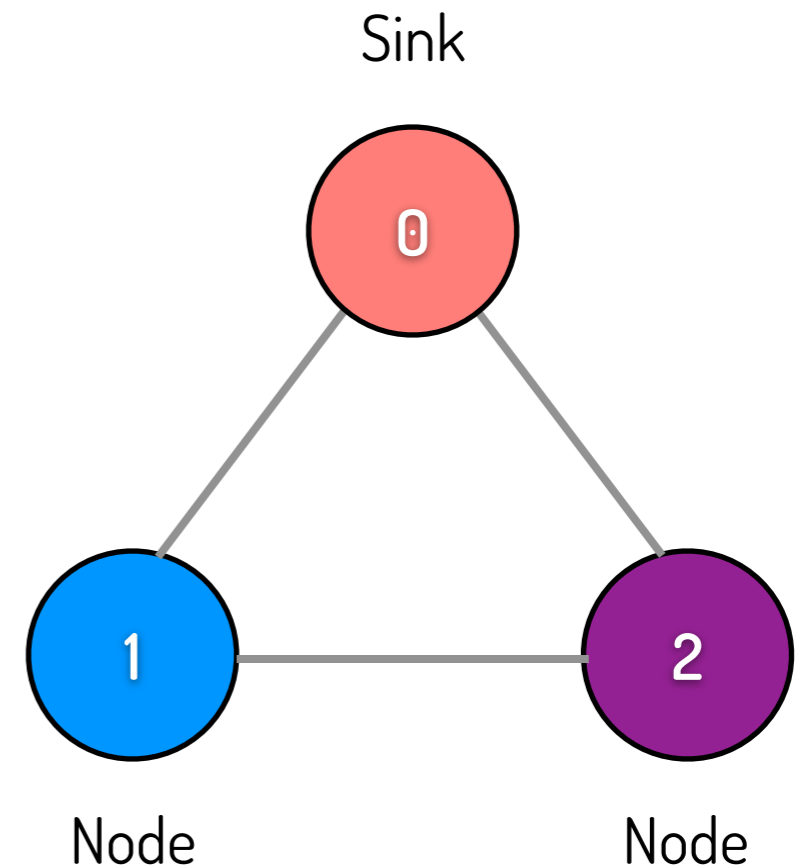
```
Sink(nodeId, sinkChan) <=  
  "init(nodeId)"! <sinkChan> .  
  ! "data(sinkChan)"(x). ProcData<x> ;
```

```
Node(nodeId, nodeChan, datum) <=  
  "init(nodeId)"? (chan) .  
  "init(nodeId)"! <nodeChan> .  
  "data(chan)"<datum> .  
  ! "data(nodeChan)"(x).  
  "data(chan)"<x> ;
```

## System

```
(new sinkChan) Sink<0, sinkChan> |  
(new chan1) Node<1, chan1, datum1> |  
(new chan2) Node<2, chan2, datum2>
```

## Node Connectivity for Broadcasting



graph represented as edge list

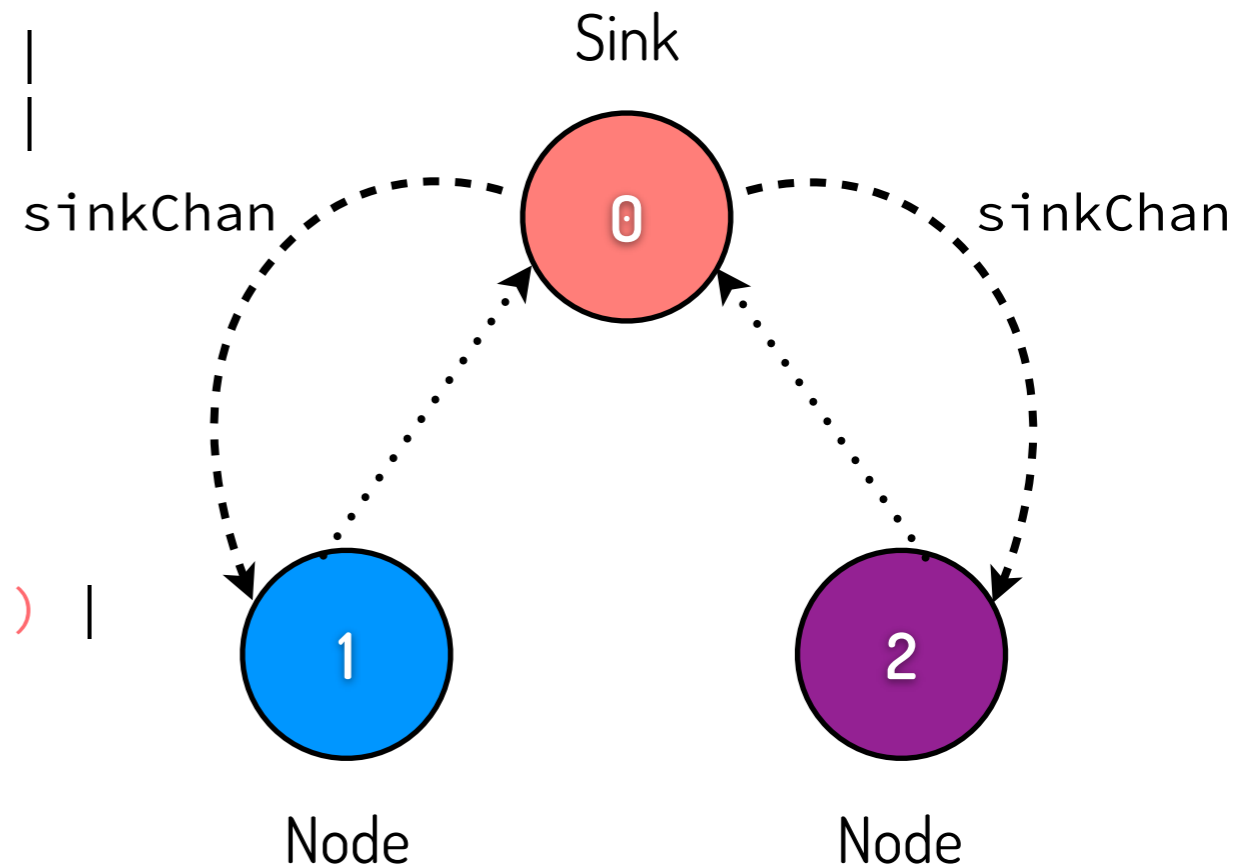
(0,1), (0,2), (1,2)

# Example Transition

```
(new sinkChan) Sink<0, sinkChan>  
(new chan1) Node<1, chan1, datum1>  
(new chan2) Node<2, chan2, datum2>
```

```
"init(0)"!(new sinkChan)sinkChan  
true
```

```
(!("data(sinkChan)"(gnb). ProcData<gnb>))  
((new chan1)(  
  "init(1)"!<chan1>.  
  "data(sinkChan)"<datum1>.  
  !("data(chan1)"(gnb).  
    "data(sinkChan)"<gnb>))) |  
(new chan2)(  
  "init(2)"!<chan2>.  
  "data(sinkChan)"<datum2>.  
  !("data(chan2)"(gnb).  
    "data(sinkChan)"<gnb>))))
```



←--- broadcasts  
←..... can unicast

# Example Summary

- Executable model of an aggregation-tree building protocol
- Connectivity graph expressed as an assertion (possible to add and remove edges at runtime)
- Mix of wireless broadcast and reliable unicast communication

# Getting the tool

[http://www.it.uu.se/research/group/mobility/applied/  
psiworkbench](http://www.it.uu.se/research/group/mobility/applied/psiworkbench)

Dependency: polyml

# Current Work: SHIA<sup>[CCS'06]</sup>

- Case study in Pwb
- Large system
- Cryptography, Arithmetic, Equations
- Infrastructure: better framework for constraint solvers, term algebras, verification
- Goal to check safety properties (deadlock freedom) and security property “optimal security” [ccs06]

# Conclusion

- A parametric verification tool the Psi-Calculi Workbench
- Session types for broadcast communication and unreliable systems
- More expressivity: generalised pattern-matching and sorts

Thank you for listening