

Caesar: A Deductive Verifier for Probabilistic Programs

Dafny 2024

Philipp Schröder¹, Kevin Batz¹, Benjamin Kaminski², Joost-Pieter Katoen¹, Christoph Matheja³

RWTH Aachen University¹, Saarland University and University College London², Technical University of Denmark³

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c := 0; run := true;
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probabilistic choice

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$$0.5 \cdot 0 + 0.25 \cdot 1 + 0.125 \cdot 2 + \dots = 1.0$$

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1.0 (“almost-surely terminating”)

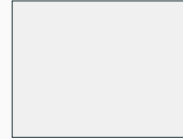
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1.0 (“almost-surely terminating”)
4. Expected runtime?
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Our Verification Infrastructure for Probabilistic Programs

lower and upper bounds on expected values
(amortized) expected run-times almost-sure termination
positive almost-sure termination



Our Verification Infrastructure for Probabilistic Programs

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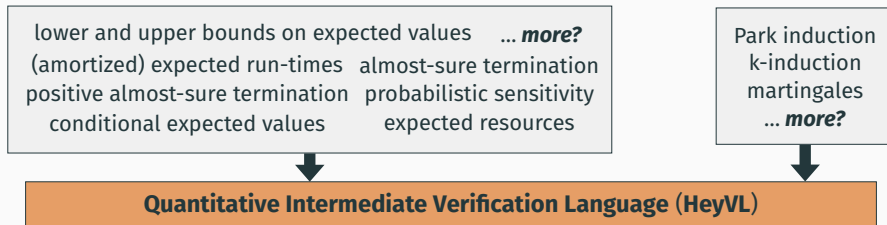
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⇒ An **intermediate language** for the verification of probabilistic programs.
“Build the probabilistic version of *Boogie/Viper*”

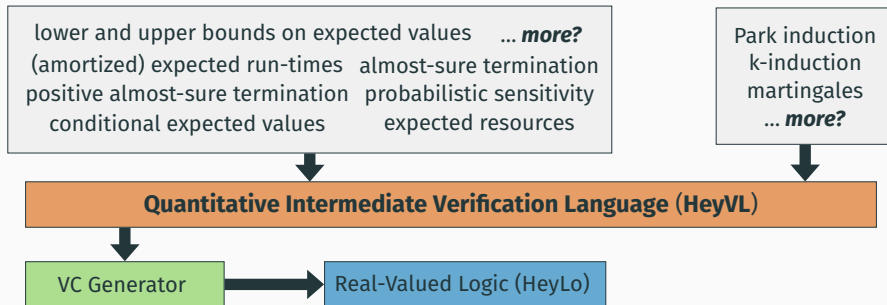
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We present:

- A novel *intermediate language* to verify probabilistic programs (*HeyVL*),

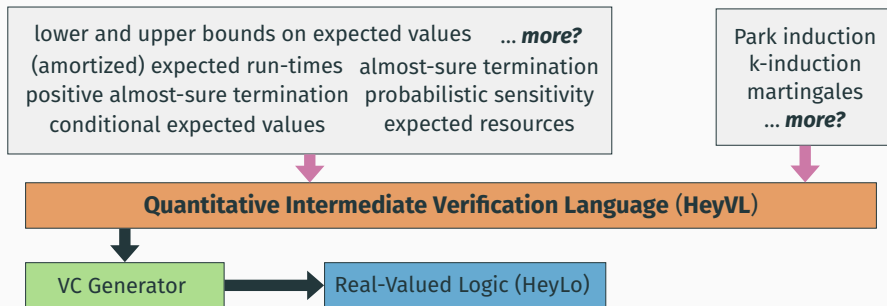
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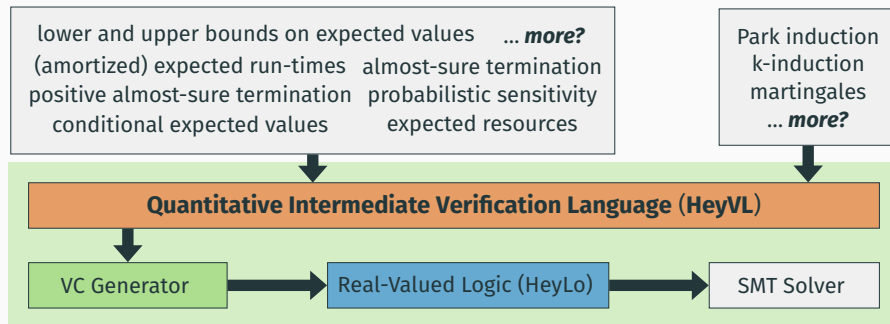
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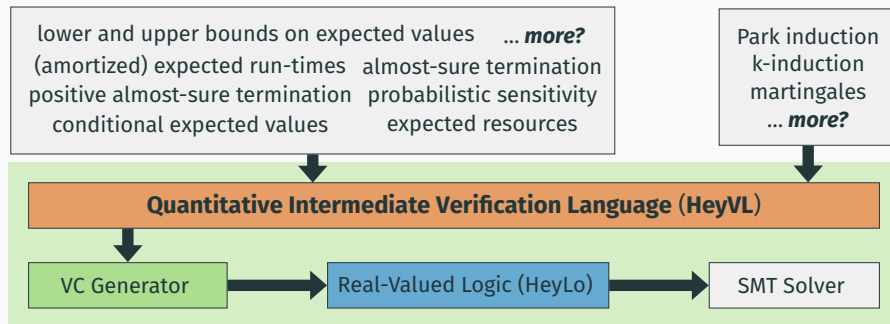
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Specification:

$\{P\} S \{\downarrow Q\}$

$P, Q: \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$

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Expectations

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f is a lower bound to
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HeyVL

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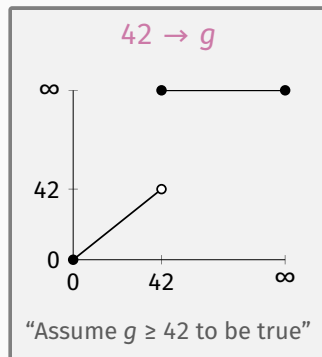
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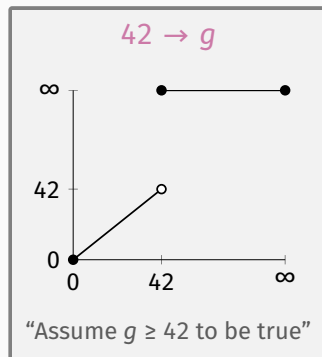
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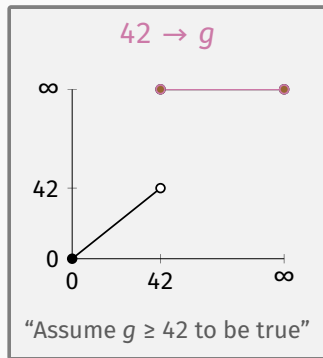
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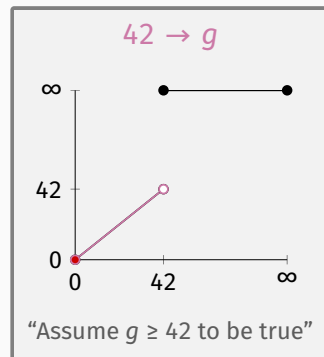
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assume c + 0.5  
{ run := false } [0.5] { c := c + 1 }  
assert c
```

A HeyVL program S verifies iff $\llbracket S \rrbracket(\infty) \equiv \infty$.

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assume c + 0.5
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{ run := false } [0.5] { c := c + 1 }
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```
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assume c + 0.5
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{ run := false } [0.5] { c := c + 1 }
// c
// c ⊓ ∞
assert c
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The HeyVL program verifies, therefore

$$\{c + 0.5\}_{\leq} S' \{c\}$$

where $S' = \{ \text{run} := \text{false} \} [0.5] \{ c := c + 1 \}$.

HeyVL

Expectations

lower bounds

$S \quad \llbracket S \rrbracket(g)$

assert $f \quad f \sqcap g$

assume $f \quad f \rightarrow g$

havoc $x \quad \text{inf } x: g$

Omitted: `validate`, `reward`, `branching`

HeyVL: Verification Statements

Classical IVL

Predicates

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$S \quad \llbracket S \rrbracket(Q)$

assert $P \quad P \wedge Q$

assume $P \quad P \Rightarrow Q$

havoc $x \quad \forall x: Q$

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- **HeyVL** generalizes classical IVLs.

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upper bounds

$S \quad \llbracket S \rrbracket(g)$

coassert $f \quad f \sqcup g$

coassume $f \quad f \leftarrow g$

cohavoc $x \quad \text{sup } x: g$

Omitted: validate, reward, branching

- **HeyVL** generalizes classical IVLs.
- **HeyVL** has dual verification statements for *upper bounds reasoning*.

More than 40 examples:

- with 12 proof rules for loops,
- lower and upper bounds,
- procedures with recursion,
- user-defined data structures.

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Problem	Verification Technique	Source
LPROB	wlp + Park induction wlp + latticed k -induction	McIver and Morgan [2005] (new?)
UPROB	wlp + ω -invariants	Kaminski [2019]
LEXP	wp + ω -invariants wp + Optional Stopping Theorem	Kaminski [2019] Hark et al. [2019]
UEXP	wp + Park induction wp + latticed k -induction	McIver and Morgan [2005] Batz et al. [2021]
CEXP	conditional wp	Olmedo et al. [2018]
LERT	ert calculus + ω -invariants	Kaminski et al. [2016]
UERT	ert calculus + UEXP rules	Kaminski et al. [2016]
AST	parametric super-martingale rule	McIver et al. [2018]
PAST	program analysis with martingales	Chakarov and Sankaranarayanan [2013]
???	more proof rules	you?

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Classical IVL

Predicates

Let $I \in \mathbb{P}$ be an invariant candidate.

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assert I
havoc  $\vec{x}$ 
assume I
if (b) {
  encode[[S]]
  assert I; assume false
}
```


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HeyVL

Expectations

Let $I \in \mathbb{E}$ be an invariant candidate.

```

assert I
havoc  $\vec{x}$ 
validate; assume I
if (b) {
  encode[[S]]
  assert I; assume 0
}

```

In our OOPSLA '23 paper:

- *HeyVL*: An *intermediate language* to verify probabilistic programs,
- *HeyLo*: An *assertion language* to reason about quantities,
- Case studies of HeyVL encodings.

Online:

- The verifier **Caesar**
 - written in Rust, open source
- [Language documentation](#)
- [Extended version of the paper](#)



The screenshot shows the Caesar website homepage. At the top, there are navigation links for 'Caesar', 'Getting Started', 'Docs', and 'News'. On the right, there are links for 'GitHub' and 'Publications'. The main content area features the Caesar logo and the tagline 'A Deductive Verification Infrastructure for Probabilistic Programs'. Below this are two buttons: 'Get Started' and 'Docs'. A diagram illustrates the verification pipeline: 'Quantitative Intermediate Verification Language (HeyVL)' is processed by a 'VC Generator' to produce 'Real-valued Logic', which is then solved by an 'SMT Solver'. A list of supported features includes: expected run-times, partial correctness, k-induction, positive almost-sure termination, expected resource consumption, martingales, amortized analysis, almost-sure termination, conditional expected values, total correctness, optional stopping theorem, Park induction, and probabilistic sensitivity. The footer contains three sections: 'Expectation-Based Reasoning' (E(X)) with a brief description of the approach; 'HeyVL' as a 'Quantitative Intermediate Verification Language' built on the HeyVL language; and 'A Collaborative Effort' listing the project's origin at RWTH Aachen University, the MOVES group at Saarland University, and the QUAVIS group at DTU.

www.caesarverifier.org