On Separation Logic, Computational Independence, and Pseudorandomness

#### Ugo Dal Lago Davide Davoli Bruce Kapron

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**Separating conjunction:**

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\boxed{\text{z}: 1}
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\begin{array}{c}\nh_1 \qquad h_2 \qquad \qquad \text{z: 3} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 1} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 4} \qquad \text{z: 5} \qquad \text{z: 6} \quad \text{z: 7} \quad \text{z: 8} \qquad \text{z: 9} \qquad \text{z: 1} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 1} \qquad \text{z: 1} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 1} \qquad \text{z: 1} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 1} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 2} \qquad \text{z: 3} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 4} \qquad \text{z: 5} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 6} \qquad \text{z: 7} \qquad \text{z: 8} \qquad \text{z: 9} \qquad \text{z: 1} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 1} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 1} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 1} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 2} \qquad \text{z: 3} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 4} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 5} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 6} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 7} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 7} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 8} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 9} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 1} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 1} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 1} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 1} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 2} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 2} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 3} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 4} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 5} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 6} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 7} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 8} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 9} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 1} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 1} \qquad \qquad \text{z: 1} \qquad \qquad \text{z:
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**This work (for polytime programs)**



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#### Theorem (Main Result)

The semantics of the separating conjunction  $(*)$  in CSL is equivalent to Fay's computational independence.

#### Polytime Programs

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Programs are polytime in the security parameter by construction.

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 means  $d \in [\![\Delta]\!]$  and  $d \models \phi$ .

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Rules  

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The standard Hoare rule for for-loops is unsound in CSL:

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\frac{\forall i. \vdash \{\phi(i)\} \; \mathrm{P} \; \{\phi(i+1)\}}{\vdash \{\phi(0)\} \; \text{for} \; i = 0 \; \text{to} \; n \; \text{do} \; \mathrm{P} \; \{\phi(n)\}}
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Example

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After *n* iterations, the bound on the advantage is:  $n^n/2^n$ .

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Conclusion and Future Work

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## **Future work**

▶ Extend the language supported by CSL with for-loops.