

# Cryptography with Formal Guarantees

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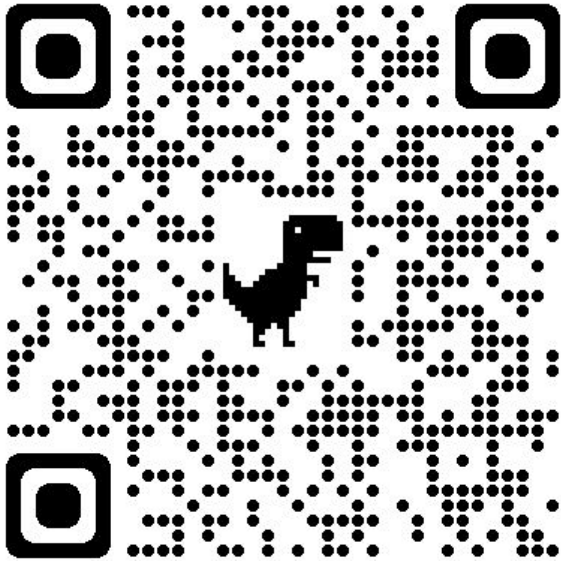
Using HAX

**CRYSPEN**

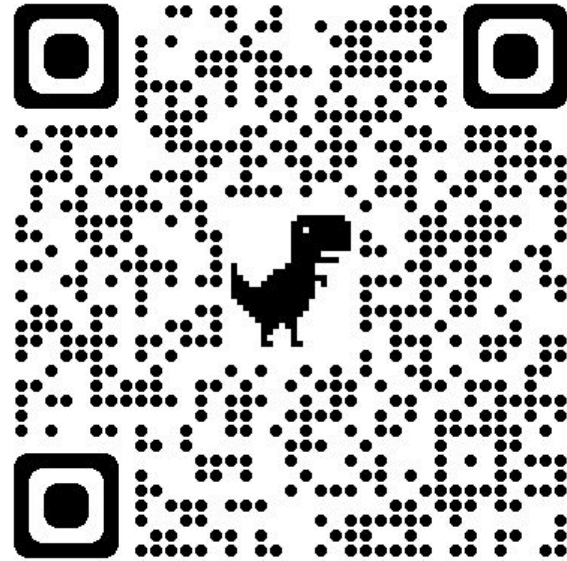
# Outline

- Formal what and why?
- How?
- The hax toolchain
- Hands-on

hax demo



tutorial



<https://github.com/hacspec/hax/blob/franziskus/toronto-2024/examples/README.md>

# Why Formal Verification?

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**[...] testing is a necessary but insufficient step in  
the development process to fully reduce  
vulnerabilities at scale [...]**

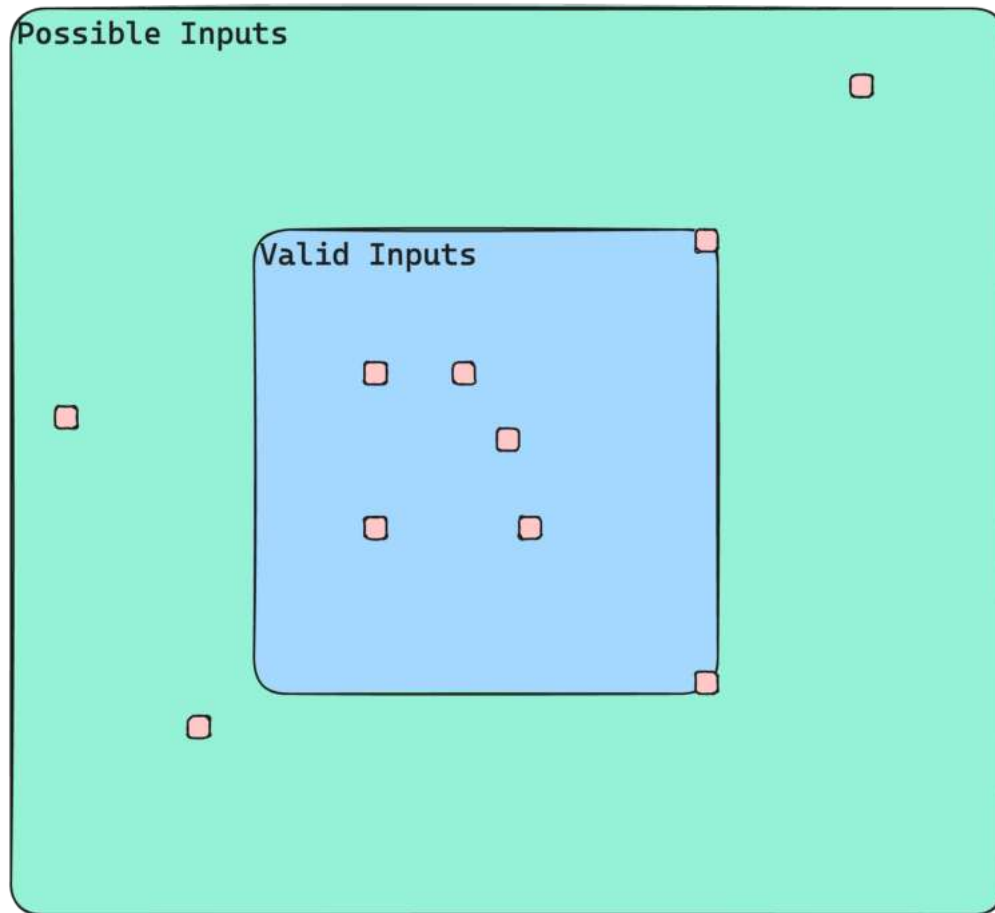


THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Possible Inputs

Valid Inputs

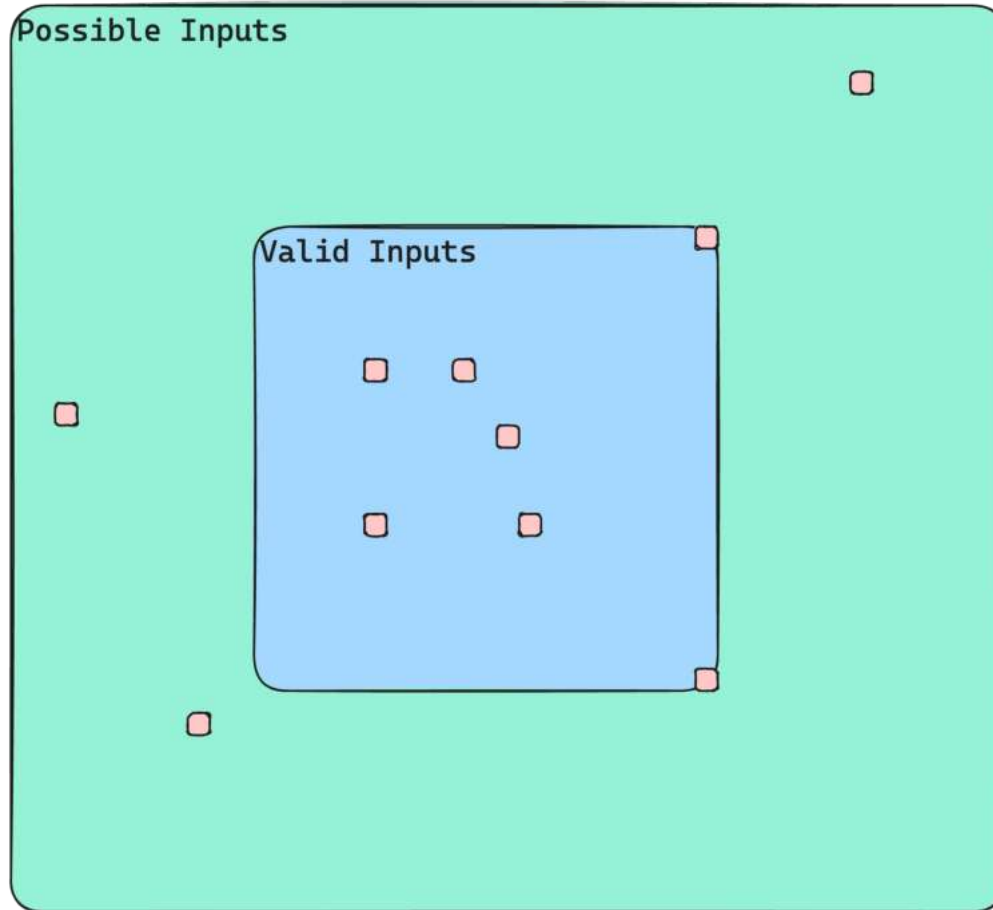
# Testing



# Testing

Wycheproof  
ECDSA P256

**471** Tests



Possible  
Inputs

**64** bytes  
Signature

**64** bytes  
public key



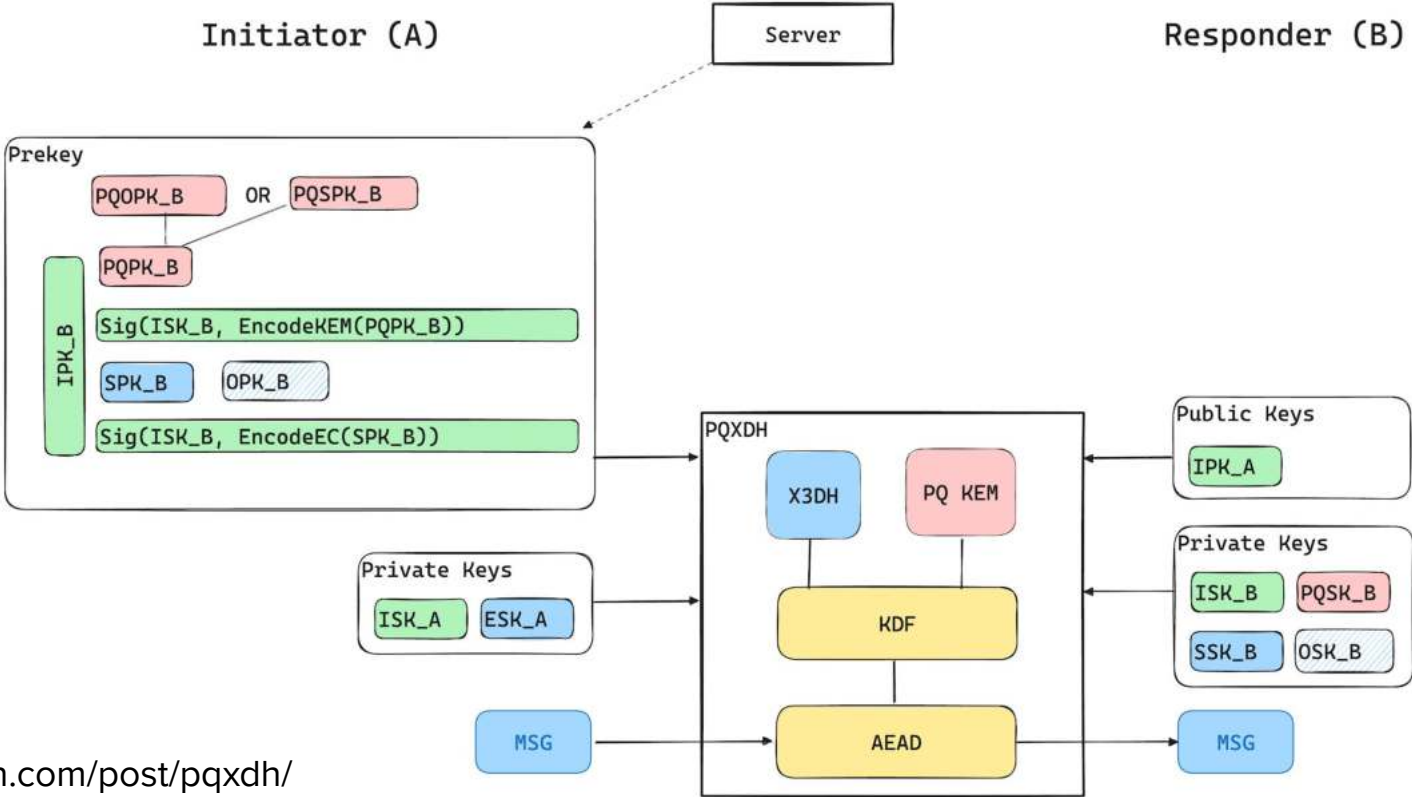
# Verification

Possible Inputs



Valid Inputs

# PQXDH



## TLS 1.3



```
let CompromiseServer() =  
  in(c, server_name: bertie_tls13utils_t_Bytes);  
  get server_dbs(=server_name, db) in  
  event CompromisedServer(server_name);  
  out(c, db).
```

```
process
```

```
  !CreateServer() | !Client() | !Server() | !CompromiseServer()
```

# Formal Methods for Performance



```
// Due to the small coefficient bound, we can skip the first round of
// Montgomery reductions.
let mut zeta_i = 1;

for j in 0..128 {
    // Multiply by the appropriate zeta in the normal domain.
    let t = re.coefficients[j + 128] * -1600;

    re.coefficients[j + 128] = re.coefficients[j] - t;
    re.coefficients[j] = re.coefficients[j] + t;
}

re = ntt_at_layer_3(&mut zeta_i, re, 6);
re = ntt_at_layer_3(&mut zeta_i, re, 5);
re = ntt_at_layer_3(&mut zeta_i, re, 4);
re = ntt_at_layer_3(&mut zeta_i, re, 3);
re = ntt_at_layer_3(&mut zeta_i, re, 2);
re = ntt_at_layer_3(&mut zeta_i, re, 1);
```

# Formal Methods for Performance



```
...  
re = invert_ntt_at_layer(&mut zeta_i, re, 4);  
re = invert_ntt_at_layer(&mut zeta_i, re, 5);  
re = invert_ntt_at_layer(&mut zeta_i, re, 6);  
re = invert_ntt_at_layer(&mut zeta_i, re, 7);  
  
// Only reduce the first two entries  
for i in 0..2 {  
    re.coefficients[i] = barrett_reduce(re.coefficients[i]);  
}
```

Verify when Review  
& Exhaustive Testing  
is impossible

Verify to optimize  
with confidence

How? 🤔

---



**“[...] correctness is defined as the ability  
of a piece of software to meet a specific  
[...] requirement”**



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---

**Algorithm 8** NTT( $f$ )

---

Computes the NTT representation  $\hat{f}$  of the given polynomial  $f \in R_q$ .

**Input:** array  $f \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{256}$ . ▷ the coefficients of the input polynomial

**Output:** array  $\hat{f} \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{256}$ . ▷ the coefficients of the NTT of the input polynomial

1:  $\hat{f} \leftarrow f$  ▷ will compute NTT in-place on a copy of input array

2:  $k \leftarrow 1$

3: **for** ( $len \leftarrow 128$ ;  $len \geq 2$ ;  $len \leftarrow len/2$ )

4:     **for** ( $start \leftarrow 0$ ;  $start < 256$ ;  $start \leftarrow start + 2 \cdot len$ )

5:          $zeta \leftarrow \zeta^{\text{BitRev}_7(k)} \bmod q$

6:          $k \leftarrow k + 1$

7:         **for** ( $j \leftarrow start$ ;  $j < start + len$ ;  $j++$ )

8:              $t \leftarrow zeta \cdot \hat{f}[j + len]$  ▷ steps 8-10 done modulo  $q$

9:              $\hat{f}[j + len] \leftarrow \hat{f}[j] - t$

10:              $\hat{f}[j] \leftarrow \hat{f}[j] + t$

11:         **end for**

12:     **end for**

13: **end for**

14: **return**  $\hat{f}$ 

---

## Algorithm 8 NTT( $f$ )

Computes the NTT representation  $\hat{f}$  of the given polynomial  $f \in R_q$ .

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10:              $\hat{f}[j] \leftarrow \hat{f}[j] + t$

11:         **end for**

12:     **end for**

13: **end for**

14: **return**  $\hat{f}$



```
for round in 0..(128 >> layer) {
  *zeta_i += 1;

  let offset = round * step * 2;

  for j in offset..offset + step {
    let t = montgomery_multiply_fe_by_fer(
      re.coefficients[j + step],
      ZETAS_TIMES_MONTGOMERY_R[*zeta_i],
    );
    re.coefficients[j + step] = re.coefficients[j] - t;
    re.coefficients[j] = re.coefficients[j] + t;
  }
}
```

# hax

High Assurance Translations

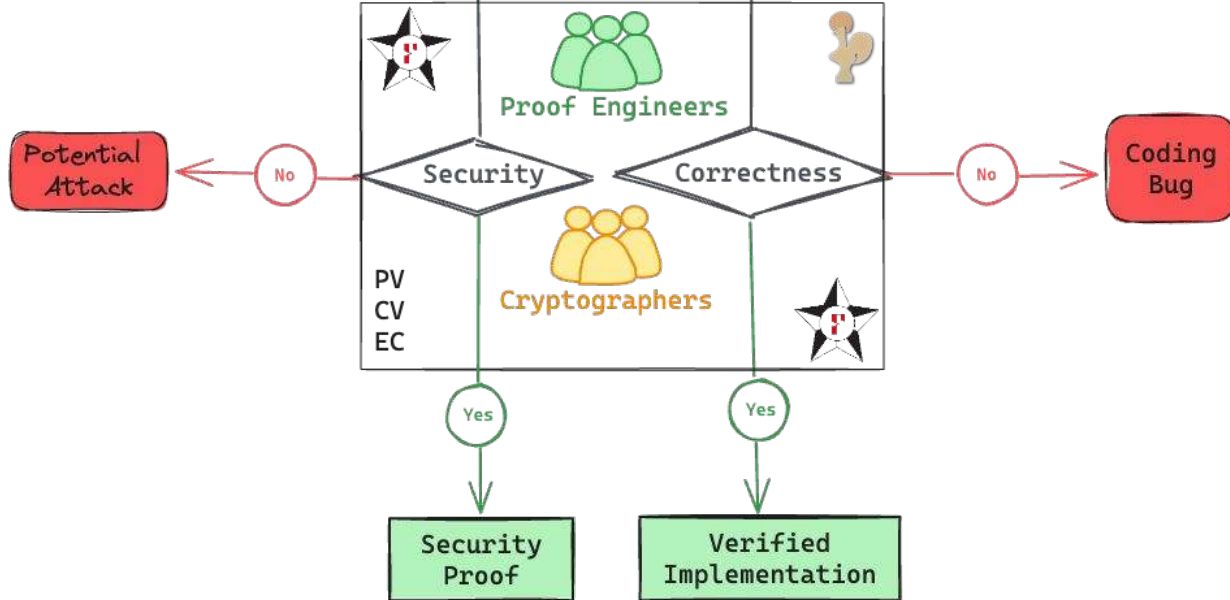
~~CRYSPEN~~

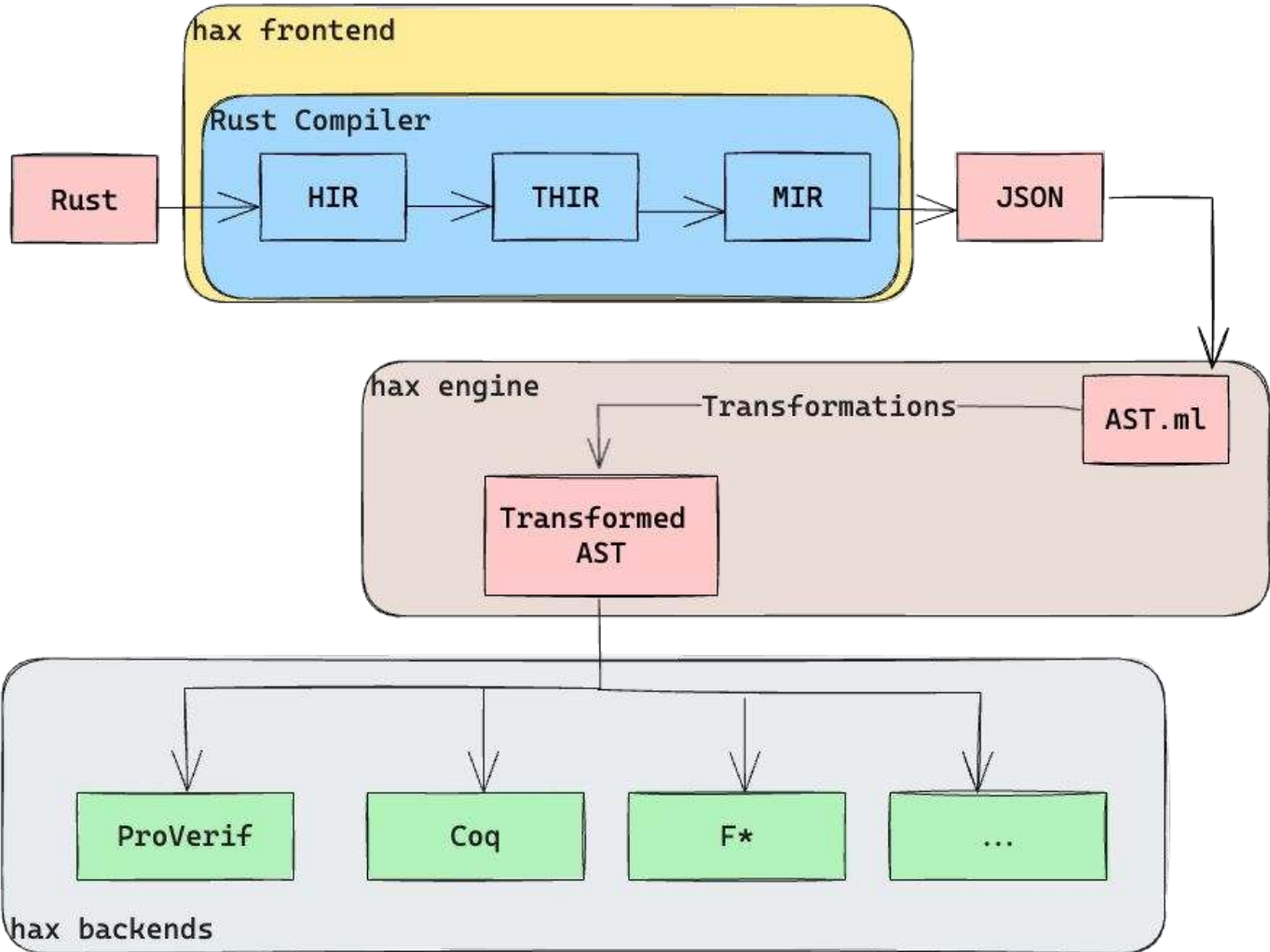


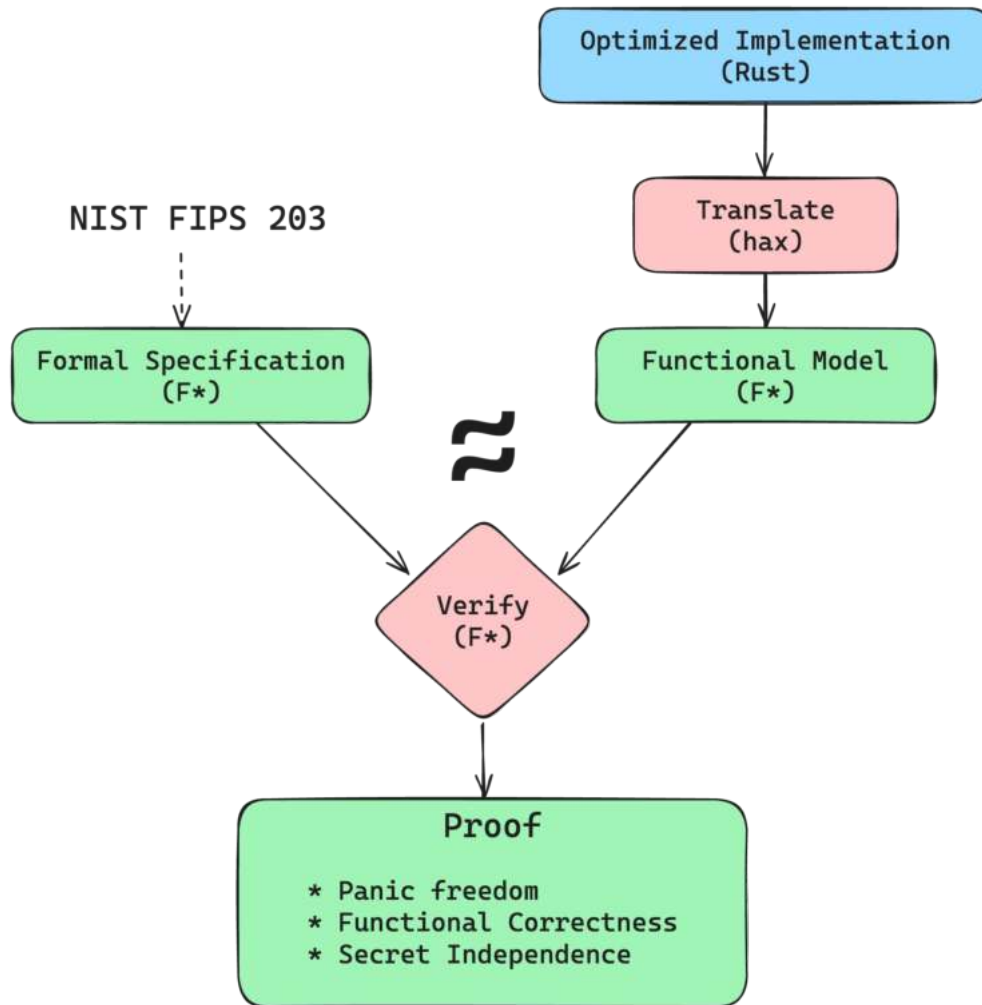
Software Engineers



HAX







# hax: A Tool Framework for Rust Verification

- Accepts a largish (and expanding) subset of safe Rust
  - Including hacspec, a purely functional spec language in Rust
- Translates it to formal models in F\* or Coq
  - Upcoming backends for EasyCrypt, ProVerif, Lean, ...
- Usable and pragmatic design choices, not dogmatic
- Verify **panic-freedom**, **correctness**, **security**,...  
for the Rust code *you* care about,  
using the tool of *your choice*.



## hax: ongoing projects

- **Rust Core:** an annotated version of the Rust Core library
- **Backends:** new backends for Lean, EasyCrypt, ProVerif
- **Verified**
  - **PQ Crypto:** verified Rust code for Kyber/ML-KEM, ...
  - **OS Modules:** verified kernel code for RIOT-OS
  - **Protocols:** verified code for EDHOC, MLS, TLS 1.3, ...
  - **Contracts:** verified canisters for Internet Computer

## hax: Ongoing Challenges & Future Work

- Handle all the Rust code we want to handle
- Improve push-button verification
- Annotations in the proof assistant
- Proof assistant error messages
- IDE integration
- Correctness arguments of translations (research)

Can I use `hax`?

---

YES

Will there be bugs ?

---

YES



**core**

1.77.0

(aedd173a2 2024-03-17)

[All Items](#)

Click or press 'S' to search, '?' for

**Crate** **core** 

 **The Rust Core Library**

## hax: Ongoing Challenges & Future Work

- Handle all the Rust code we want to handle
- Improve push-button verification
- Annotations in the proof assistant
- Proof assistant error messages
- IDE integration
- Correctness arguments of translations (research)

## hax: Process

```
// reduce_once reduces  $0 \leq x < 2 * kPrime$ , mod kPrime.
static uint16_t reduce_once(uint16_t x) {
    assert(x < 2 * kPrime);
    const uint16_t subtracted = x - kPrime;
    uint16_t mask = 0u - (subtracted >> 15);
    // On Aarch64, omitting a |value_barrier_u16| results in a 2x speedup of Kyber
    // overall and Clang still produces constant-time code using `csel`. On other
    // platforms & compilers on godbolt that we care about, this code also
    // produces constant-time output.
    return (mask & x) | (~mask & subtracted);
}
```

```
// constant time reduce x mod kPrime using Barrett reduction. x must be less
// than kPrime + 2*kPrime2.
```

```
static uint16_t reduce(uint32_t x) {
    assert(x < kPrime + 2u * kPrime * kPrime);
    uint64_t product = (uint64_t)x * kBarrettMultiplier;
    uint32_t quotient = (uint32_t)(product >> kBarrettShift);
    uint32_t remainder = x - quotient * kPrime;
    return reduce_once(remainder);
}
```

## hax: Process

```
// reduce_once reduces  $0 \leq x < 2 * kPrime$ , mod kPrime.
```

```
static uint16_t reduce_once(uint16_t x) {
```

```
    assert(x < 2 * kPrime);
```

```
    const uint16_t subtracted = x - kPrime;
```

```
    uint16_t mask = 0u - (subtracted >> 15);
```

```
    // On Aarch64, omitting a |value_barrier_u16| results in a 2x speedup of Kyber
```

```
    // overall and Clang still produces constant-time code using `csel`. On other
```

```
    // platforms & compilers on godbolt that we care about, this code also
```

```
    // produces constant-time output.
```

```
    return (mask & x) | (~mask & subtracted);
```

```
}
```

```
// constant time reduce x mod kPrime using Barrett reduction. x must be less
```

```
// than kPrime + 2*kPrime2.
```

```
static uint16_t reduce(uint32_t x) {
```

```
    assert(x < kPrime + 2u * kPrime * kPrime);
```

```
    uint64_t product = (uint64_t)x * kBarrettMultiplier;
```

```
    uint32_t quotient = (uint32_t)(product >> kBarrettShift);
```

```
    uint32_t remainder = x - quotient * kPrime;
```

```
    return reduce_once(remainder);
```

```
}
```



## hax: Process

1. Asserts
2. Make the requirements formal
3. hax attributes for “design by contract”
4. F\* statically checks that the properties hold

## hax: Process

```
#[requires(coefficient_bits ≤ 11 && i32::from(fe) ≤ FIELD_MODULUS)]
#[ensures(|result| result ≥ 0 && result ≤ (1 << coefficient_bits) - 1)]
pub(super) fn compress_q(coefficient_bits: usize, fe: u16) → KyberFieldElement {
    let mut compressed: u32 = (fe as u32) << (coefficient_bits + 1);
    compressed += FIELD_MODULUS as u32;
    compressed ≐ (FIELD_MODULUS << 1) as u32;

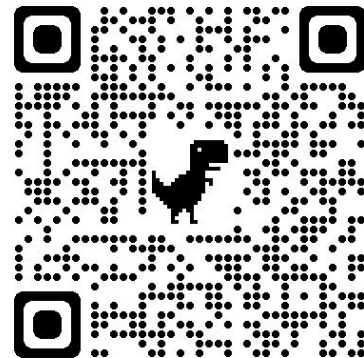
    (compressed & ((1u32 << coefficient_bits) - 1)) as KyberFieldElement
}
```

1. Asserts
2. Make the requirements formal
3. hax attributes for “design by contract”
4. F\* statically checks that the properties hold

# Verifying Libcrux's ML-KEM

Karthikeyan Bhargavan, Lucas Franceschino, Franziskus Kiefer, Goutam Tamvada

January 30, 2024



<https://cryspen.com/post/ml-kem-verification/>

# Ensure specification is correct

- Specification is ground truth
- Manual inspection
  - Spec must be succinct & easy to read
- Tests
  - Test vectors
  - Test against other implementations

# What do we prove?

- Panic freedom
- Secret independence
- Correctness (spec equivalence)
- Other properties when desirable
  - Examples

`deserialize(serialize(x)) == x`

`decrypt(encrypt(y)) == y`

# Demo & Hands-on

---

## Tasks

- Extract  $F^*$
- Lax typecheck  $F^*$
- Typecheck  $F^*$  (panic freedom)
- Modify pre-conditions in Rust  
(and try to typecheck again)

# Examples

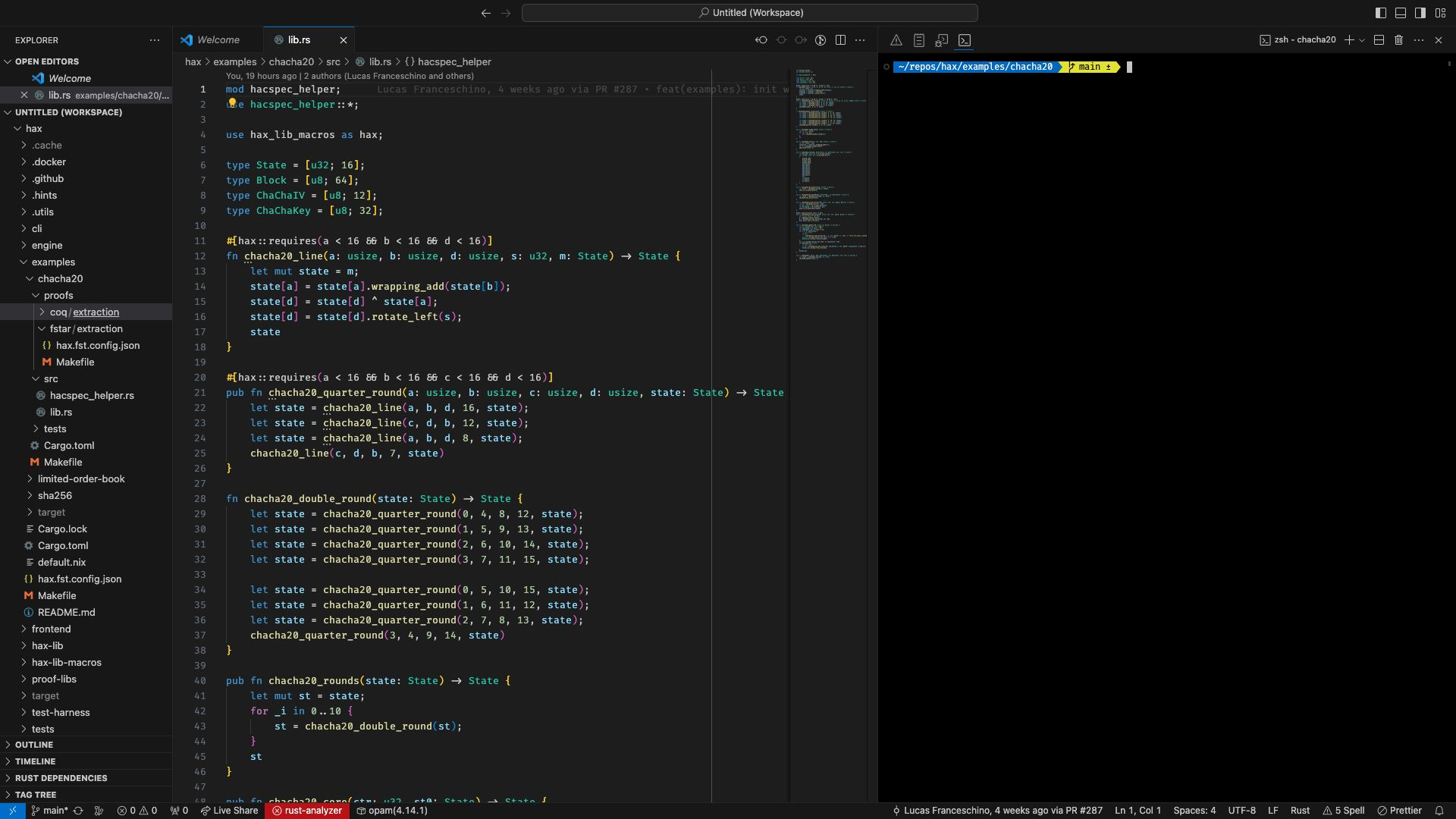
- Chacha20
- Barrett reduction
- Compression in ML-KEM
- Write your own code!

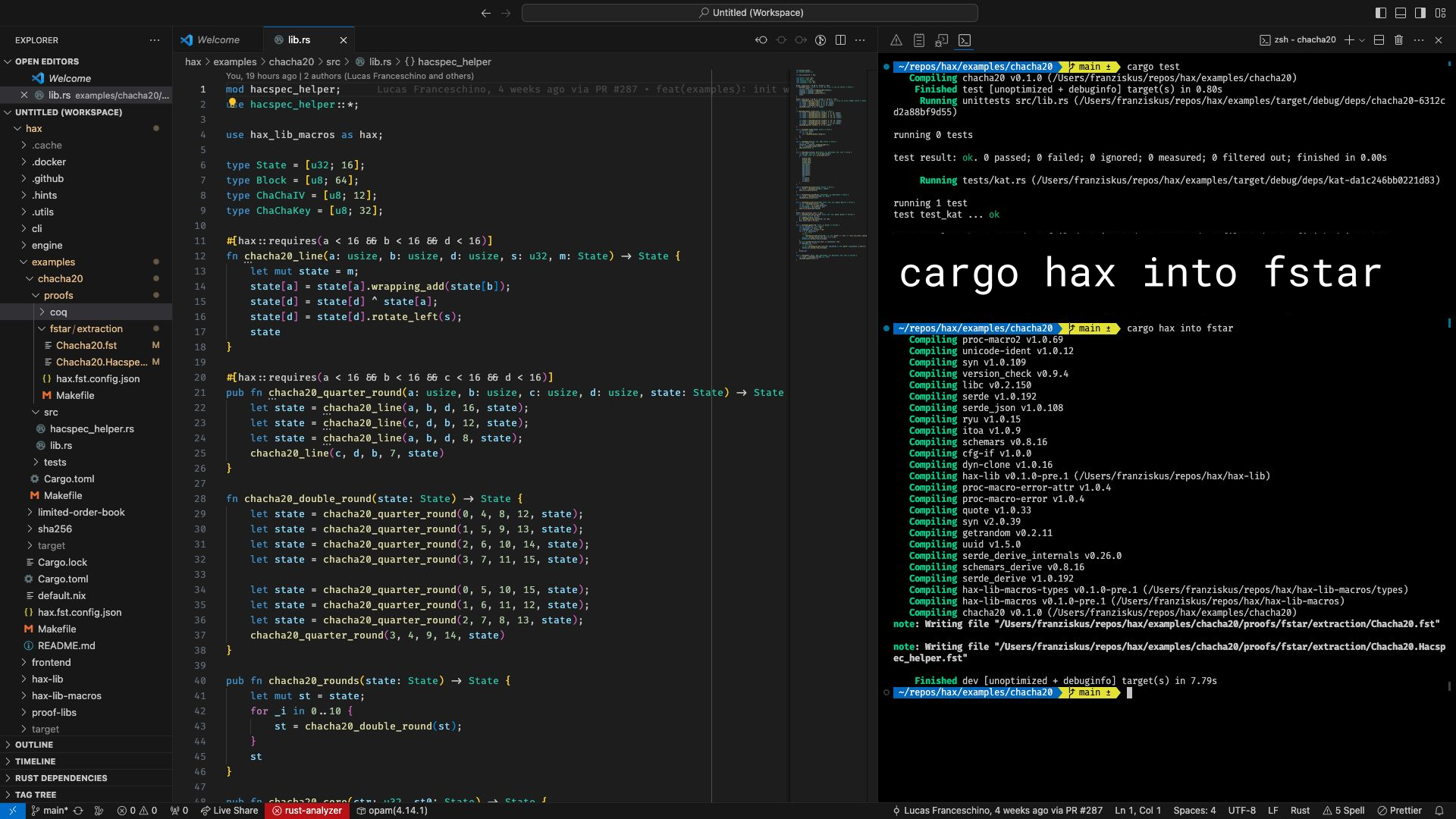
Get together in small groups

Start docker and play with the examples

`~/hax/examples`







```
hax > examples > chacha20 > src > @ lib.rs > {} hacspech_helper
You, 19 hours ago | 2 authors (Lucas Franceschino and others)
1 mod hacspech_helper;
2 use hacspech_helper::*;
3
4 use hax_lib_macros as hax;
5
6 type State = [u32; 16];
7 type Block = [u8; 64];
8 type ChaChaIV = [u8; 12];
9 type ChaChaKey = [u8; 32];
10
11 #[hax::requires(a < 16 66 b < 16 66 d < 16)]
12 fn chacha20_line(a: usize, b: usize, d: usize, s: u32, m: State) -> State {
13     let mut state = m;
14     state[a] = state[a].wrapping_add(state[b]);
15     state[d] = state[d] ^ state[a];
16     state[d] = state[d].rotate_left(s);
17     state
18 }
19
20 #[hax::requires(a < 16 66 b < 16 66 c < 16 66 d < 16)]
21 pub fn chacha20_quarter_round(a: usize, b: usize, c: usize, d: usize, state: State) -> State {
22     let state = chacha20_line(a, b, d, 16, state);
23     let state = chacha20_line(c, d, b, 12, state);
24     let state = chacha20_line(a, b, d, 8, state);
25     chacha20_line(c, d, b, 7, state)
26 }
27
28 fn chacha20_double_round(state: State) -> State {
29     let state = chacha20_quarter_round(0, 4, 8, 12, state);
30     let state = chacha20_quarter_round(1, 5, 9, 13, state);
31     let state = chacha20_quarter_round(2, 6, 10, 14, state);
32     let state = chacha20_quarter_round(3, 7, 11, 15, state);
33
34     let state = chacha20_quarter_round(0, 5, 10, 15, state);
35     let state = chacha20_quarter_round(1, 6, 11, 12, state);
36     let state = chacha20_quarter_round(2, 7, 8, 13, state);
37     chacha20_quarter_round(3, 4, 9, 14, state)
38 }
39
40 pub fn chacha20_rounds(state: State) -> State {
41     let mut st = state;
42     for _i in 0..10 {
43         st = chacha20_double_round(st);
44     }
45     st
46 }
47
48 pub fn chacha20_comp(ctm: u32, ct0: State) -> State {
```

```
~/repos/hax/examples/chacha20 > main ± cargo test
Compiling chacha20 v0.1.0 (/Users/franziskus/repos/hax/examples/chacha20)
Finished test [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 0.80s
Running unittests src/lib.rs (/Users/franziskus/repos/hax/examples/target/debug/deps/chacha20-6312cd2a88bf9d55)

running 0 tests

test result: ok. 0 passed; 0 failed; 0 ignored; 0 measured; 0 filtered out; finished in 0.00s

Running tests/kat.rs (/Users/franziskus/repos/hax/examples/target/debug/deps/kat-da1c246bb0221d83)

running 1 test
test test_kat ... ok

~/repos/hax/examples/chacha20 > main ± cargo hax into fstar
Compiling proc-macro2 v1.0.69
Compiling unicode-ident v1.0.12
Compiling syn v1.0.109
Compiling version-check v0.9.4
Compiling libc v0.2.150
Compiling serde v1.0.192
Compiling serde_json v1.0.108
Compiling ryu v1.0.15
Compiling itoa v1.0.9
Compiling schemars v0.8.16
Compiling cfg-if v1.0.0
Compiling dyn-clone v1.0.16
Compiling hax-lib v0.1.0-pre.1 (/Users/franziskus/repos/hax/hax-lib)
Compiling proc-macro-error-attr v1.0.4
Compiling proc-macro-error v1.0.4
Compiling quote v1.0.33
Compiling syn v2.0.39
Compiling getrandom v0.2.11
Compiling uuid v1.5.0
Compiling serde_derive_internals v0.26.0
Compiling schemars_derive v0.8.16
Compiling serde_derive v1.0.192
Compiling hax-lib-macros-types v0.1.0-pre.1 (/Users/franziskus/repos/hax/hax-lib-macros/types)
Compiling hax-lib-macros v0.1.0-pre.1 (/Users/franziskus/repos/hax/hax-lib-macros)
Compiling chacha20 v0.1.0 (/Users/franziskus/repos/hax/examples/chacha20)
note: Writing file "/Users/franziskus/repos/hax/examples/chacha20/proofs/fstar/extraction/Chacha20.fst"

note: Writing file "/Users/franziskus/repos/hax/examples/chacha20/proofs/fstar/extraction/Chacha20.Hacspech_helper.fst"

Finished dev [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 7.79s
~/repos/hax/examples/chacha20 > main ±
```

# cargo hax into fstar

lib.rs

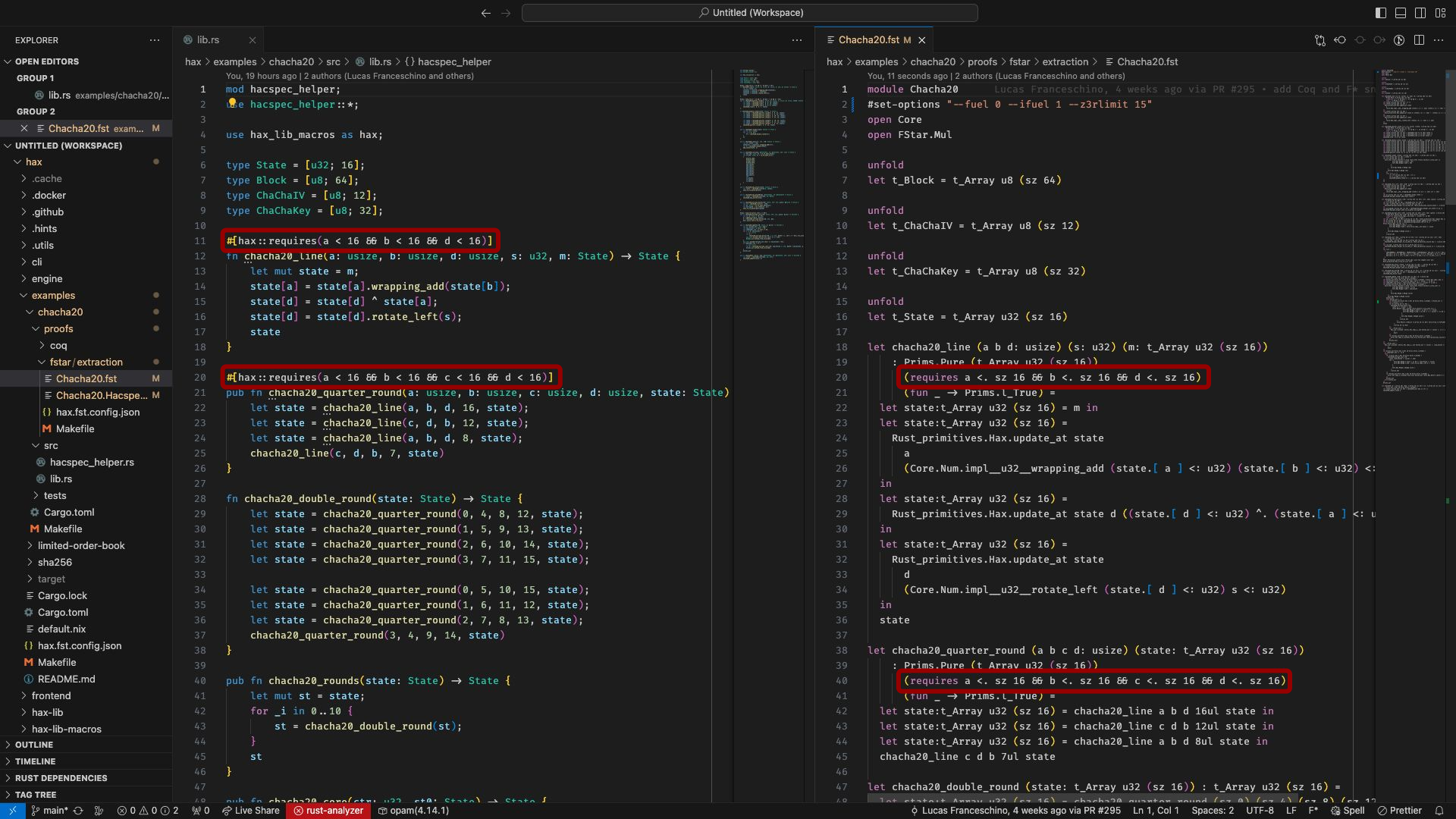
hax > examples > chacha20 > src > lib.rs > {} hacspeg\_helper

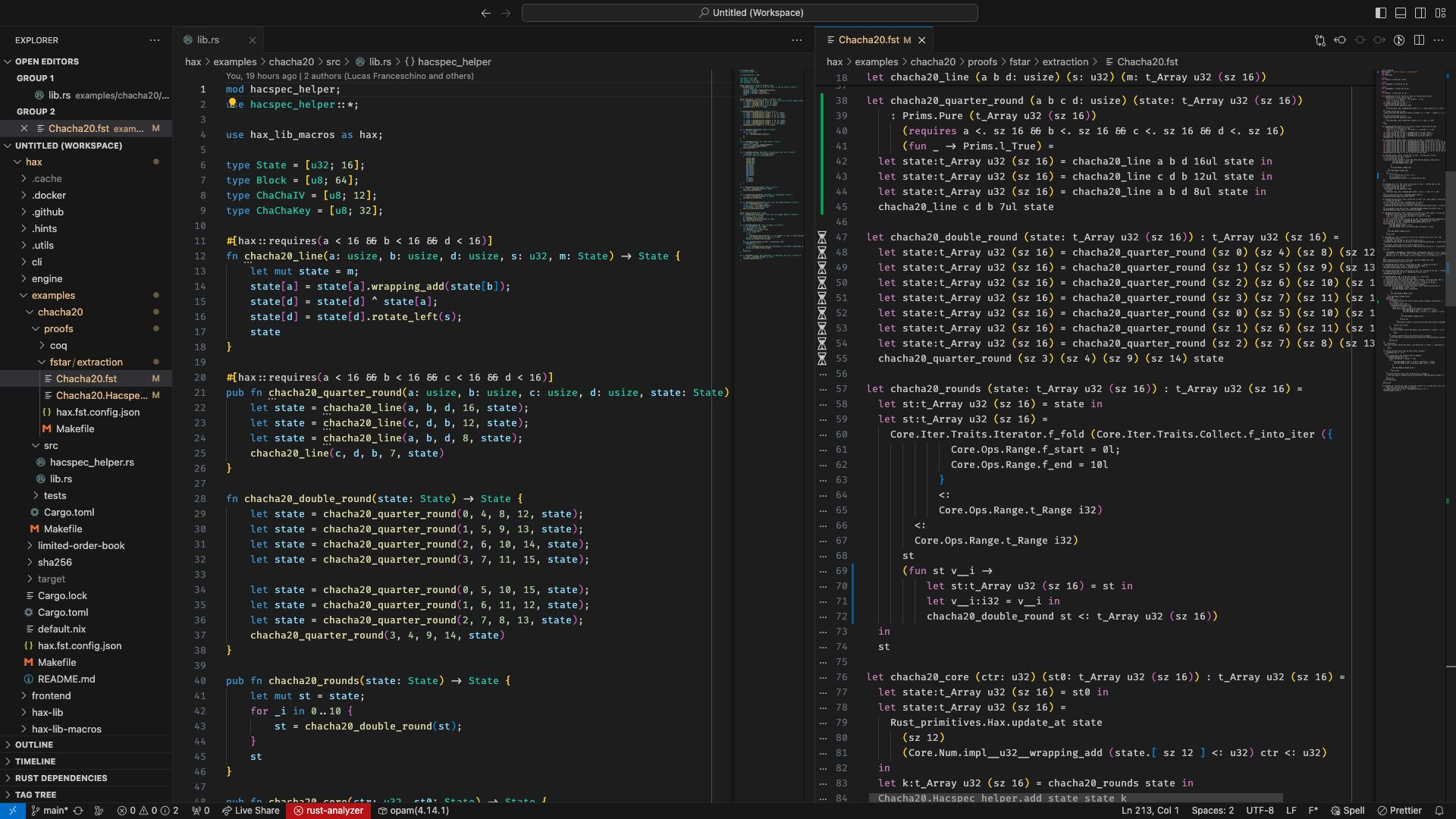
```
1 mod hacspeg_helper;
2 hacspeg_helper::*;
3
4 use hax_lib_macros as hax;
5
6
7 type State = [u32; 16];
8 type Block = [u8; 64];
9 type ChaChaIV = [u8; 12];
10 type ChaChaKey = [u8; 32];
11
12 #[hax::requires(a < 16 66 b < 16 66 d < 16)]
13 fn chacha20_line(a: usize, b: usize, d: usize, s: u32, m: State) -> State {
14     let mut state = m;
15     state[a] = state[a].wrapping_add(state[b]);
16     state[d] = state[d] ^ state[a];
17     state[d] = state[d].rotate_left(s);
18     state
19 }
20
21 #[hax::requires(a < 16 66 b < 16 66 c < 16 66 d < 16)]
22 pub fn chacha20_quarter_round(a: usize, b: usize, c: usize, d: usize, state: State) {
23     let state = chacha20_line(a, b, d, 16, state);
24     let state = chacha20_line(c, d, b, 12, state);
25     let state = chacha20_line(a, b, d, 8, state);
26     chacha20_line(c, d, b, 7, state)
27 }
28
29 fn chacha20_double_round(state: State) -> State {
30     let state = chacha20_quarter_round(0, 4, 8, 12, state);
31     let state = chacha20_quarter_round(1, 5, 9, 13, state);
32     let state = chacha20_quarter_round(2, 6, 10, 14, state);
33     let state = chacha20_quarter_round(3, 7, 11, 15, state);
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35     let state = chacha20_quarter_round(0, 5, 10, 15, state);
36     let state = chacha20_quarter_round(1, 6, 11, 12, state);
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38     chacha20_quarter_round(3, 4, 9, 14, state)
39 }
40
41 pub fn chacha20_rounds(state: State) -> State {
42     let mut st = state;
43     for _i in 0..10 {
44         st = chacha20_double_round(st);
45     }
46     st
47 }
48
49 pub fn chacha20_core(st: t_Array u32 (sz 16) (state: State) -> State {
50     let mut state = st;
51     for _i in 0..10 {
52         state = chacha20_double_round(state);
53     }
54     state
55 }
```

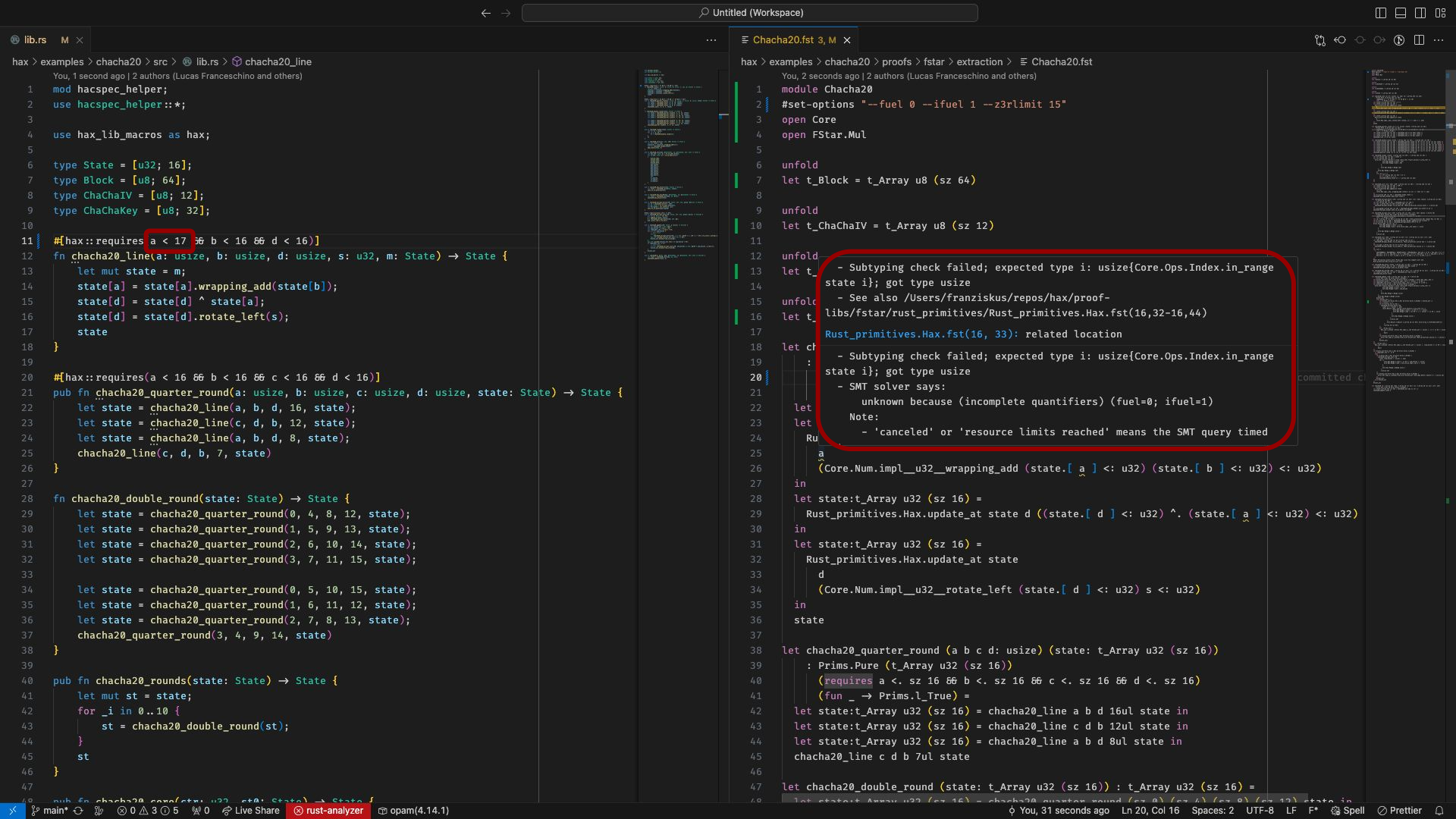
Chacha20.fst

```
1 module Chacha20
2 #set-options "-fuel 0 -ifuel 1 -z3rlimit 15"
3 open Core
4 open FStar.Mul
5
6 unfold
7 let t_Block = t_Array u8 (sz 64)
8
9 unfold
10 let t_ChaChaIV = t_Array u8 (sz 12)
11
12 unfold
13 let t_ChaChaKey = t_Array u8 (sz 32)
14
15 unfold
16 let t_State = t_Array u32 (sz 16)
17
18 let chacha20_line (a b d: usize) (s: u32) (m: t_Array u32 (sz 16))
19 : Prims.Pure (t_Array u32 (sz 16))
20 (requires a <. sz 16 66 b <. sz 16 66 d <. sz 16) =
21 (fun _ -> Prims.l_True) =
22 let state: t_Array u32 (sz 16) = m in
23 let state: t_Array u32 (sz 16) =
24   Rust_primitives.Hax.update_at state
25   a
26   (Core.Num.impl_u32_wrapping_add (state.[ a ] <: u32) (state.[ b ] <: u32) <:
27   in
28   let state: t_Array u32 (sz 16) =
29     Rust_primitives.Hax.update_at state d ((state.[ d ] <: u32) ^ (state.[ a ] <: u32)
30   in
31   let state: t_Array u32 (sz 16) =
32     Rust_primitives.Hax.update_at state
33     d
34     (Core.Num.impl_u32_rotate_left (state.[ d ] <: u32) s <: u32)
35   in
36   state
37
38 let chacha20_quarter_round (a b c d: usize) (state: t_Array u32 (sz 16))
39 : Prims.Pure (t_Array u32 (sz 16))
40 (requires a <. sz 16 66 b <. sz 16 66 c <. sz 16 66 d <. sz 16) =
41 (fun _ -> Prims.l_True) =
42 let state: t_Array u32 (sz 16) = chacha20_line a b d 16ul state in
43 let state: t_Array u32 (sz 16) = chacha20_line c d b 12ul state in
44 let state: t_Array u32 (sz 16) = chacha20_line a b d 8ul state in
45 chacha20_line c d b 7ul state
46
47 let chacha20_double_round (state: t_Array u32 (sz 16)) : t_Array u32 (sz 16) =
48 let state: t_Array u32 (sz 16) = chacha20_quarter_round (sz 0) (sz 4) (sz 8) (sz 12)
49 state in
50 chacha20_double_round state
```

Lucas Franceschino, 4 weeks ago via PR #295 Ln 1, Col 1 Spaces: 2 UTF-8 LF P\* Spell Prettier

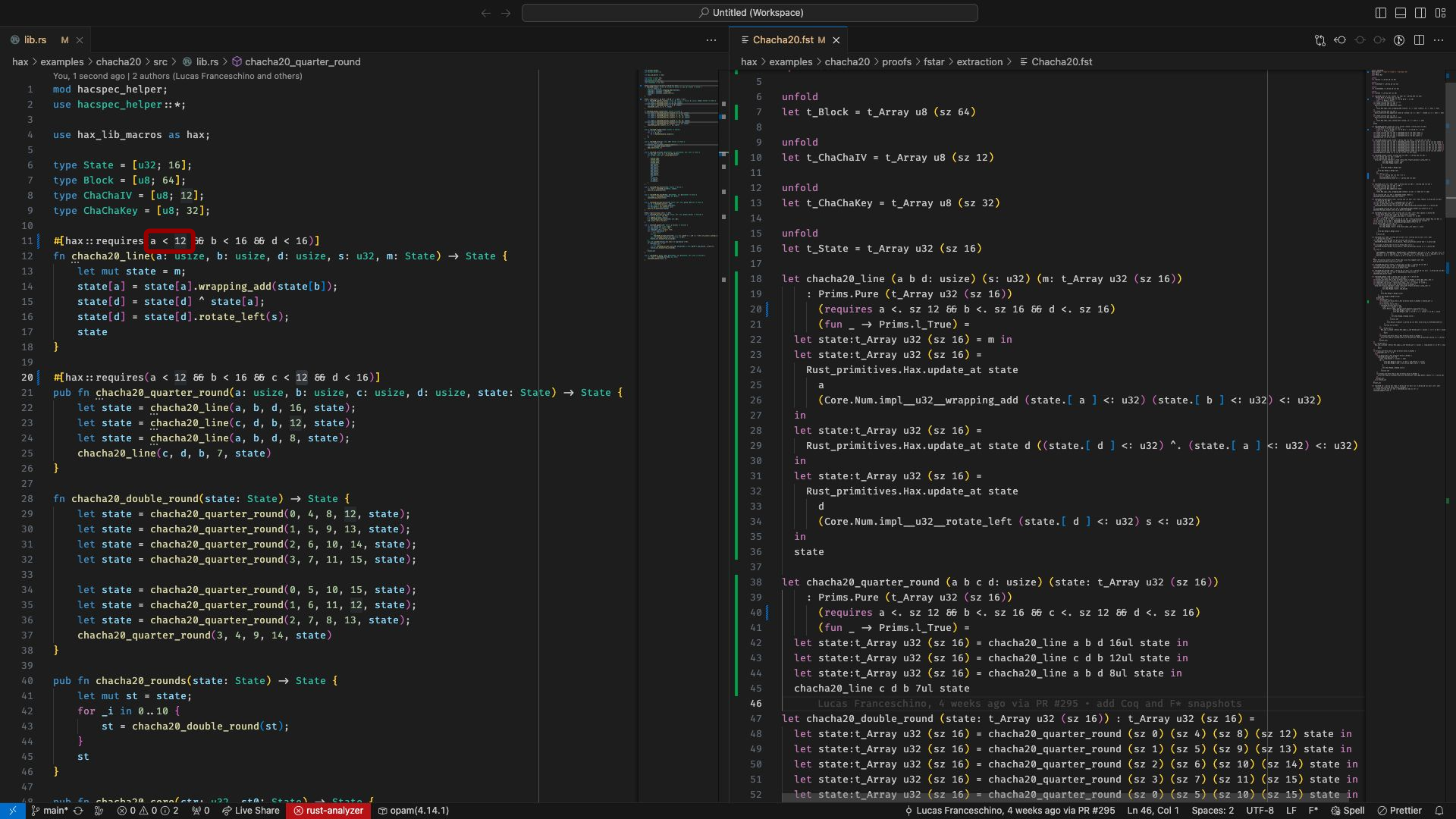


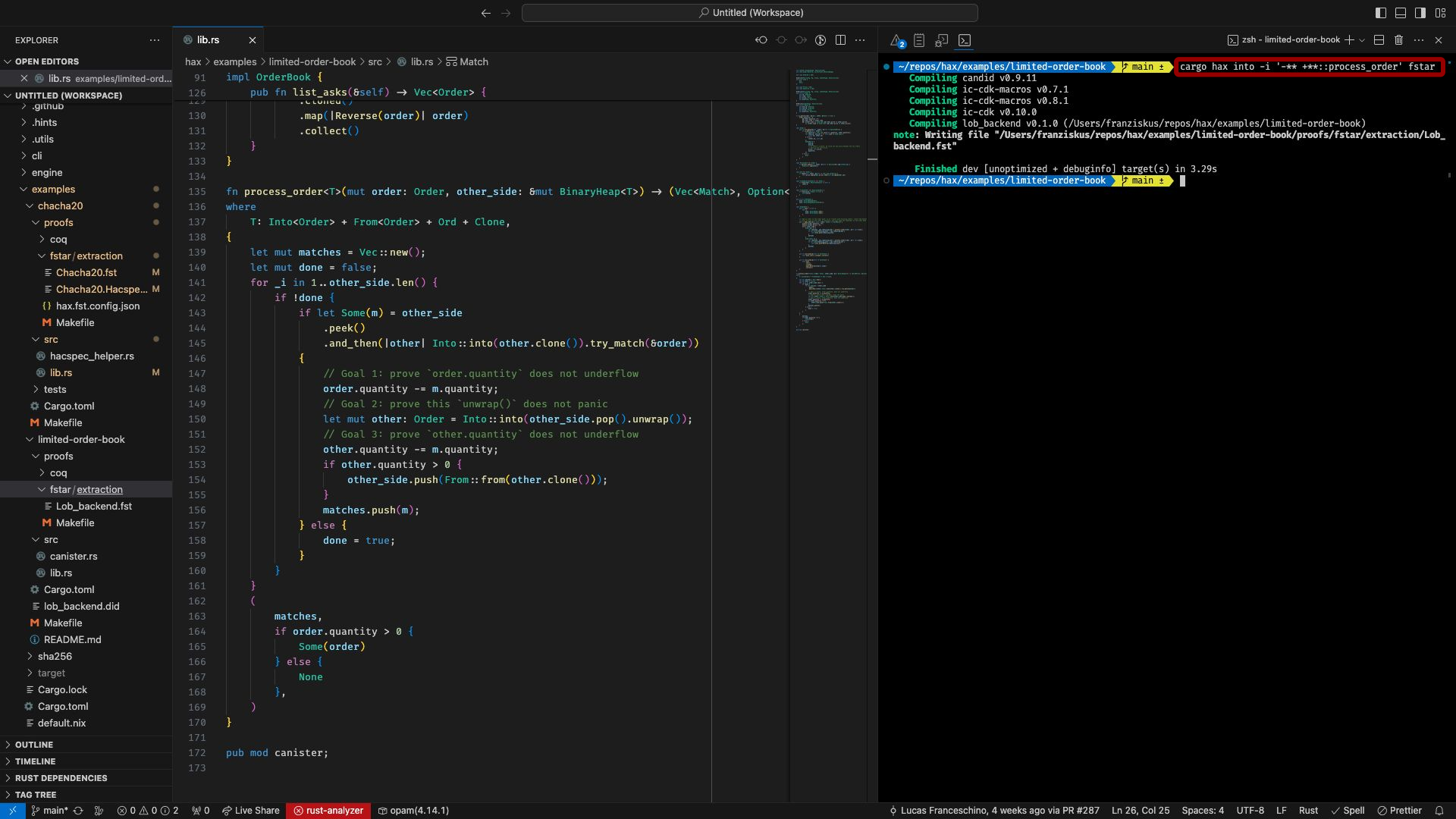




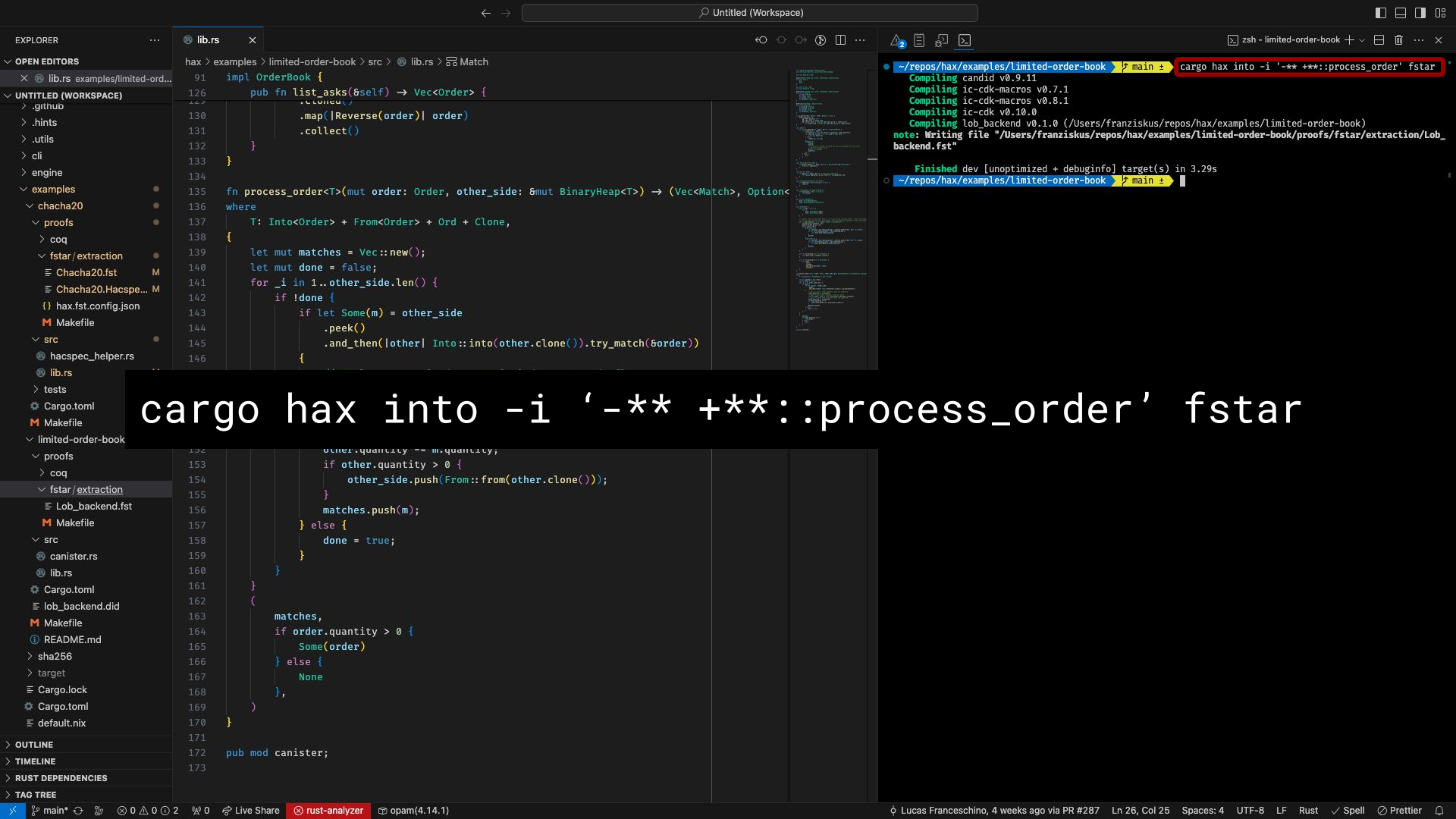
```
hax > examples > chacha20 > src > lib.rs > chacha20_line
You, 1 second ago | 2 authors (Lucas Franceschino and others)
1 mod hacspec_helper;
2 use hacspec_helper::*;
3
4 use hax_lib_macros as hax;
5
6 type State = [u32; 16];
7 type Block = [u8; 64];
8 type ChaChaIV = [u8; 12];
9 type ChaChaKey = [u8; 32];
10
11 #[hax::requires a < 17 & b < 16 & d < 16]]
12 fn chacha20_line(a: usize, b: usize, d: usize, s: u32, m: State) -> State {
13     let mut state = m;
14     state[a] = state[a].wrapping_add(state[b]);
15     state[d] = state[d] ^ state[a];
16     state[d] = state[d].rotate_left(s);
17     state
18 }
19
20 #[hax::requires(a < 16 && b < 16 && c < 16 && d < 16)]
21 pub fn chacha20_quarter_round(a: usize, b: usize, c: usize, d: usize, state: State) -> State {
22     let state = chacha20_line(a, b, d, 16, state);
23     let state = chacha20_line(c, d, b, 12, state);
24     let state = chacha20_line(a, b, d, 8, state);
25     chacha20_line(c, d, b, 7, state)
26 }
27
28 fn chacha20_double_round(state: State) -> State {
29     let state = chacha20_quarter_round(0, 4, 8, 12, state);
30     let state = chacha20_quarter_round(1, 5, 9, 13, state);
31     let state = chacha20_quarter_round(2, 6, 10, 14, state);
32     let state = chacha20_quarter_round(3, 7, 11, 15, state);
33
34     let state = chacha20_quarter_round(0, 5, 10, 15, state);
35     let state = chacha20_quarter_round(1, 6, 11, 12, state);
36     let state = chacha20_quarter_round(2, 7, 8, 13, state);
37     chacha20_quarter_round(3, 4, 9, 14, state)
38 }
39
40 pub fn chacha20_rounds(state: State) -> State {
41     let mut st = state;
42     for i in 0..10 {
43         st = chacha20_double_round(st);
44     }
45     st
46 }
47
48 pub fn chacha20_core(st: u32, state: State) -> State {
49     let mut st = state;
50     for i in 0..10 {
51         st = chacha20_double_round(st);
52     }
53     st
54 }
```

```
hax > examples > chacha20 > proofs > fstar > extraction > Chacha20.fst
You, 2 seconds ago | 2 authors (Lucas Franceschino and others)
1 module Chacha20
2 #set-options "--fuel 0 --ifuel 1 --z3rlimit 15"
3 open Core
4 open FStar.Mul
5
6 unfold
7 let t_Block = t_Array u8 (sz 64)
8
9 unfold
10 let t_ChaChaIV = t_Array u8 (sz 12)
11
12 unfold
13 let t_
14     - Subtyping check failed; expected type i: usize{Core.Ops.Index.in_range
15     state i}; got type usize
16     - See also /Users/franziskus/repos/hax/proof-
17     libs/fstar/rust_primitives/Rust_primitives.Hax.fst(16,32-16,44)
18     Rust_primitives.Hax.fst(16, 33): related location
19
20 let ch
21     - Subtyping check failed; expected type i: usize{Core.Ops.Index.in_range
22     state i}; got type usize
23     - SMT solver says:
24     unknown because (incomplete quantifiers) (fuel=0; ifuel=1)
25     Note:
26     - 'canceled' or 'resource limits reached' means the SMT query timed
27
28 a
29 (Core.Num.impl_u32_wrapping_add (state.[ a ] <; u32) (state.[ b ] <; u32) <; u32)
30
31 in
32 let state:t_Array u32 (sz 16) =
33     Rust_primitives.Hax.update_at state d ((state.[ d ] <; u32) ^ (state.[ a ] <; u32) <; u32)
34
35 in
36 let state:t_Array u32 (sz 16) =
37     Rust_primitives.Hax.update_at state
38     d
39     (Core.Num.impl_u32_rotate_left (state.[ d ] <; u32) s <; u32)
40
41 in
42 state
43
44 let chacha20_quarter_round (a b c d: usize) (state: t_Array u32 (sz 16))
45     : Prims.Pure (t_Array u32 (sz 16))
46     (requires a <. sz 16 && b <. sz 16 && c <. sz 16 && d <. sz 16)
47     (fun _ -> Prims.l_True) =
48     let state:t_Array u32 (sz 16) = chacha20_line a b d 16ul state in
49     let state:t_Array u32 (sz 16) = chacha20_line c d b 12ul state in
50     let state:t_Array u32 (sz 16) = chacha20_line a b d 8ul state in
51     chacha20_line c d b 7ul state
52
53 let chacha20_double_round (state: t_Array u32 (sz 16)) : t_Array u32 (sz 16) =
54     let state:t_Array u32 (sz 16) =
55         chacha20_quarter_round (0 4 8 12) state in
56     let state:t_Array u32 (sz 16) =
57         chacha20_quarter_round (1 5 9 13) state in
58     let state:t_Array u32 (sz 16) =
59         chacha20_quarter_round (2 6 10 14) state in
60     let state:t_Array u32 (sz 16) =
61         chacha20_quarter_round (3 7 11 15) state in
62     state
63 }
```

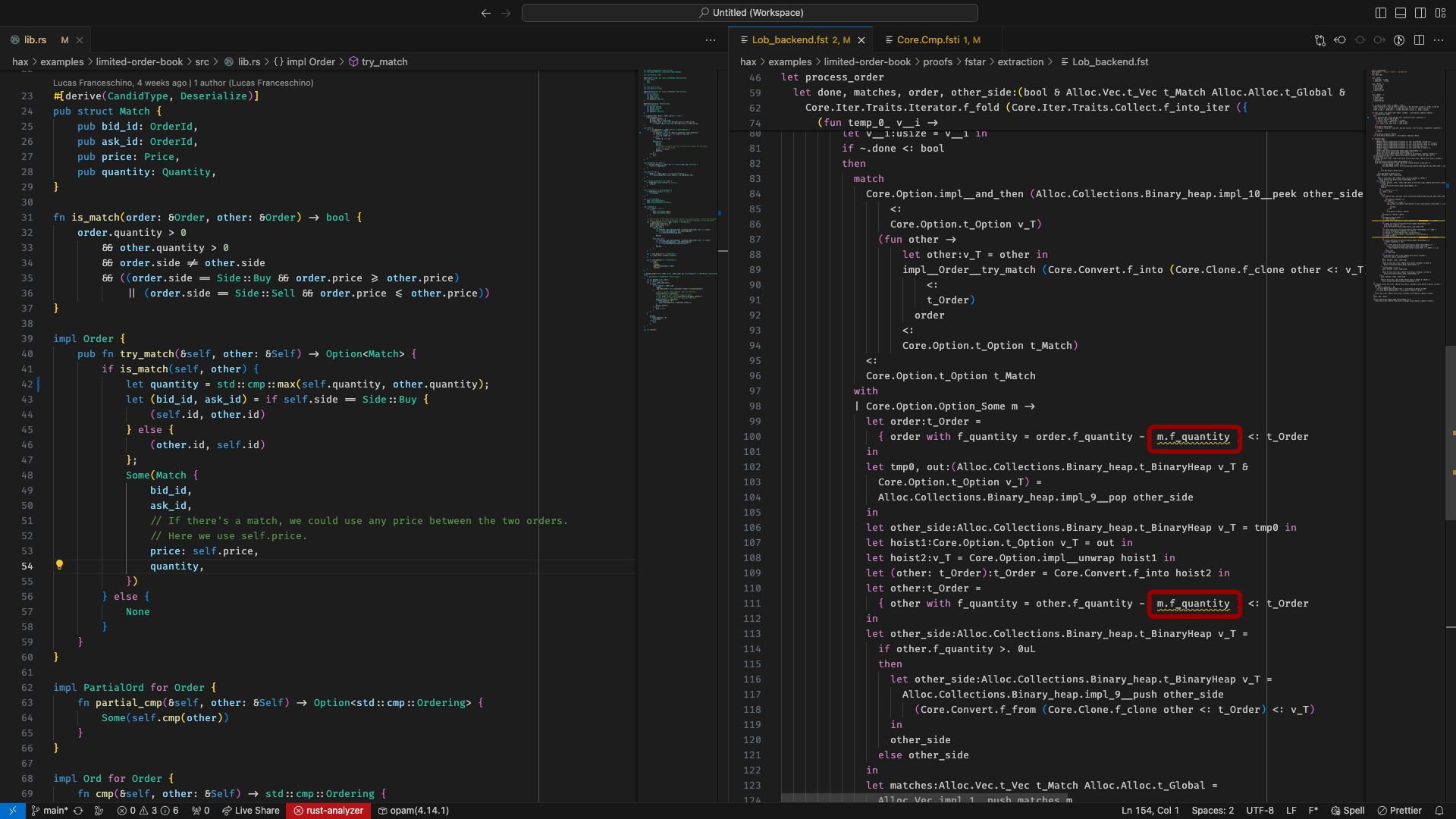








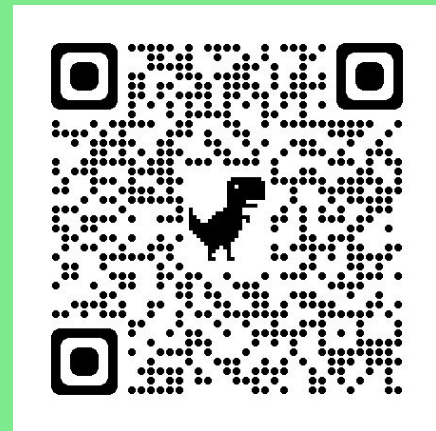
cargo hax into -i '-\*\* +\*\*::process\_order' fstar



# Thanks



<https://github.com/hacspec/hax>



~~CRYS PEN~~