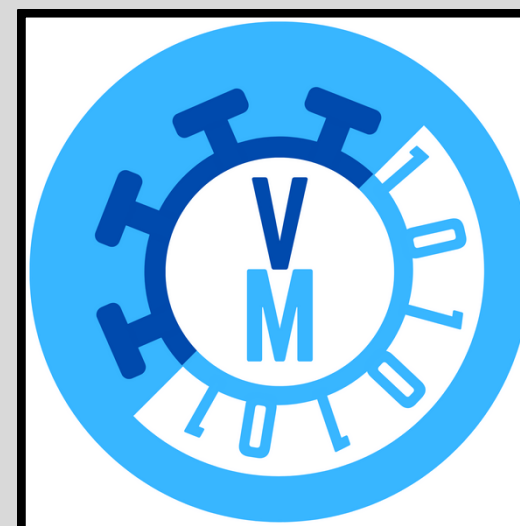


# Virus Machines: Tutorial on the Formal Framework

Antonio Ramírez de Arellano Marrero

20th BWMC &  
1st Int. Workshop on Virus Machines



**1. Introduction**

**2. Virus Machines (VM)**

**3. Formal Verification**

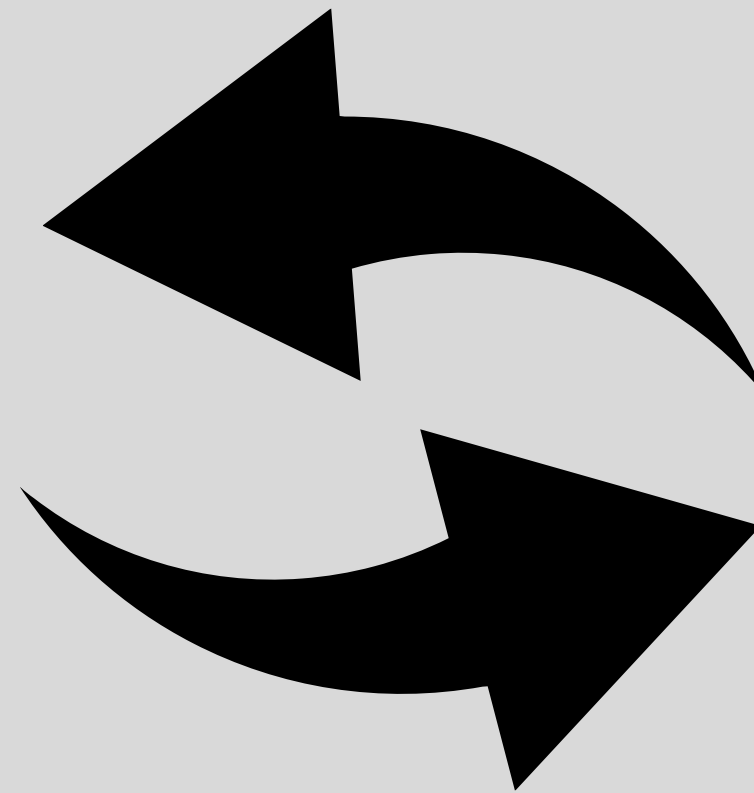
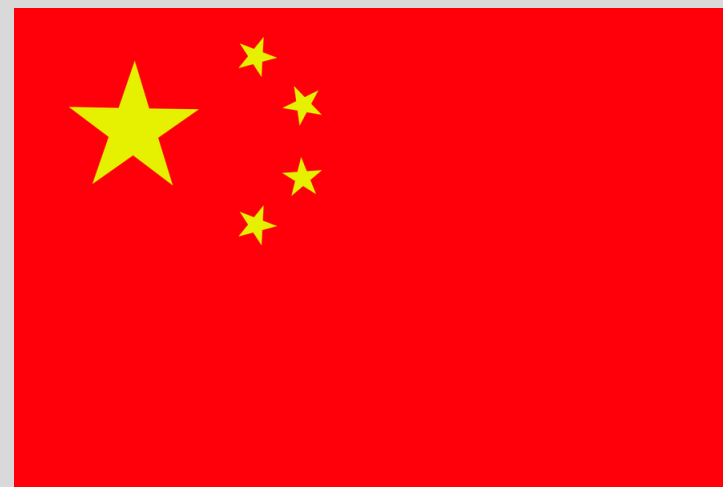
**4. Conclusion/Open Prob.**

**Project**

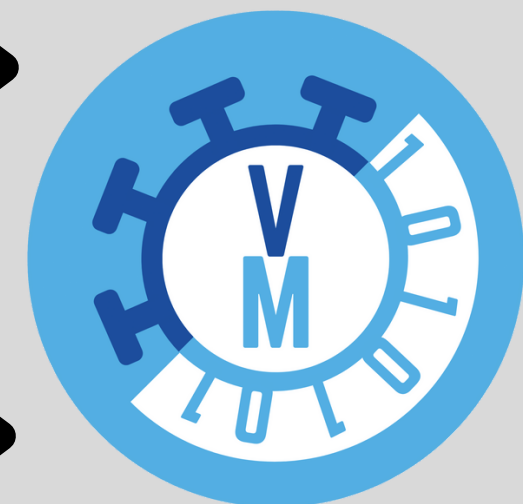
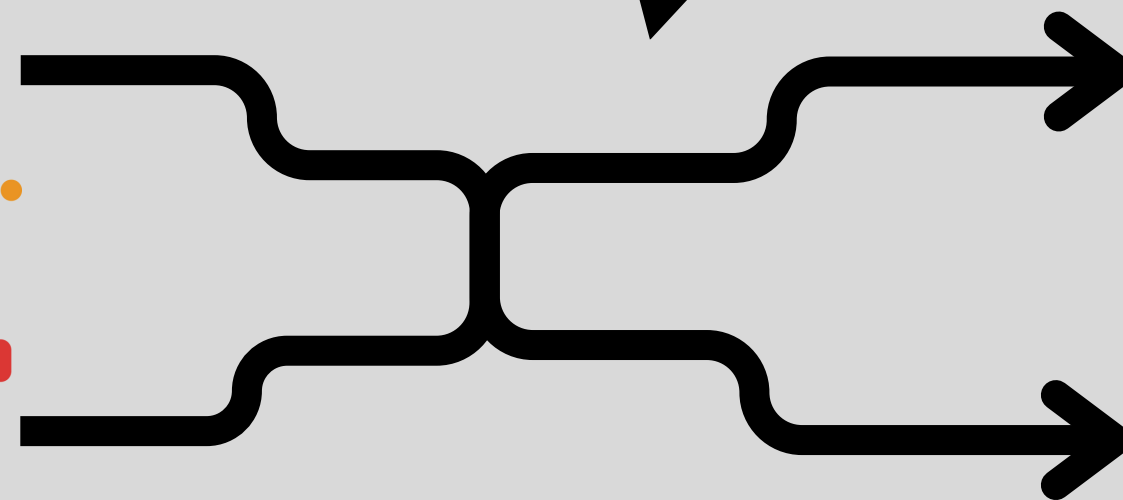
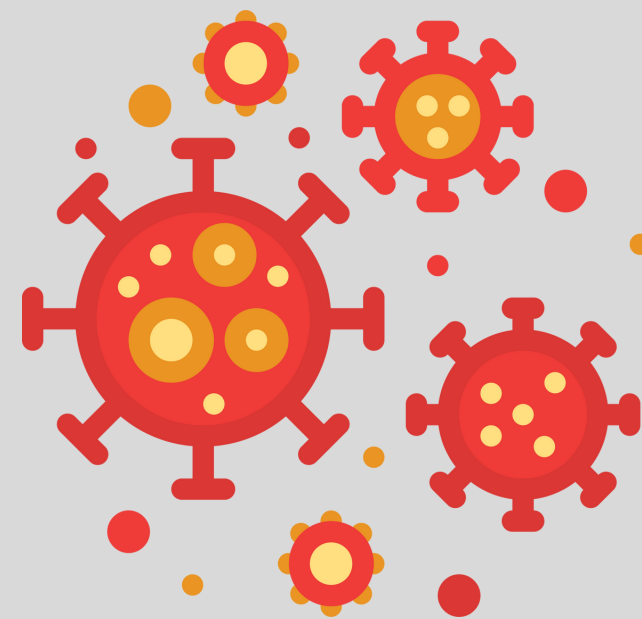
**Virus Machines: Theory and Applications**  
**Zhejiang Lab BioBit Program**  
**(Grant No. 2022BCF05)**



**Collab.**

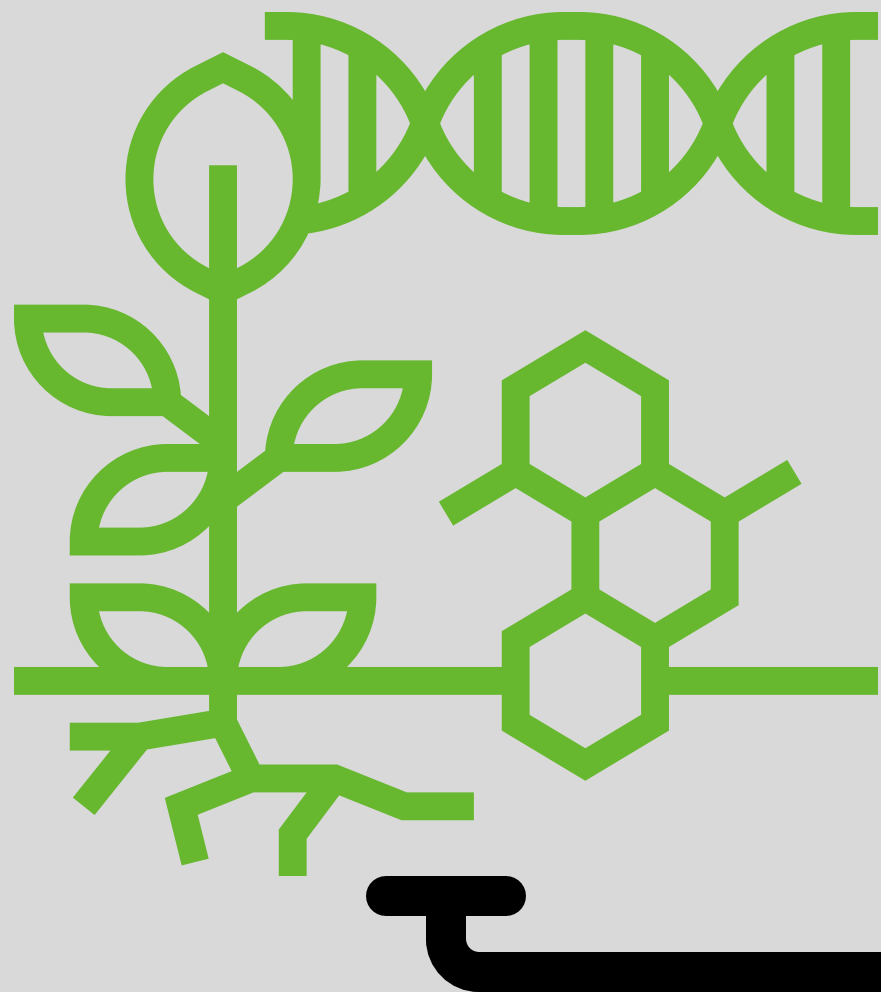


**Science**



# Natural Computing

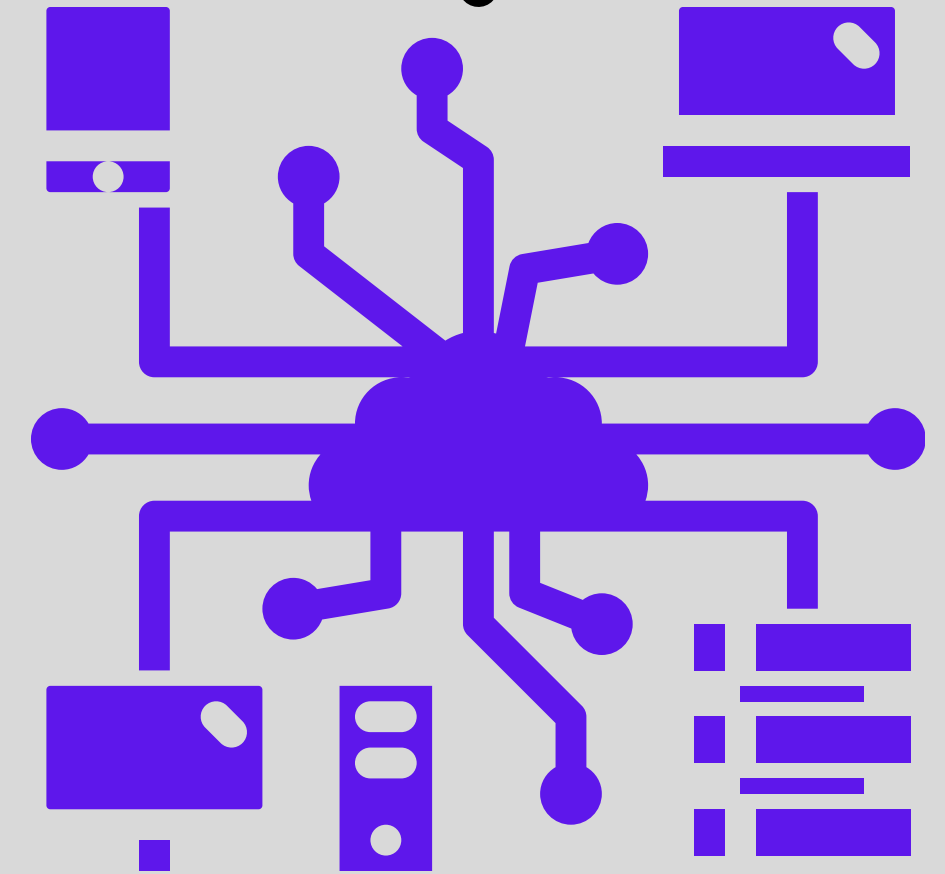
**Biological  
Inspiration**



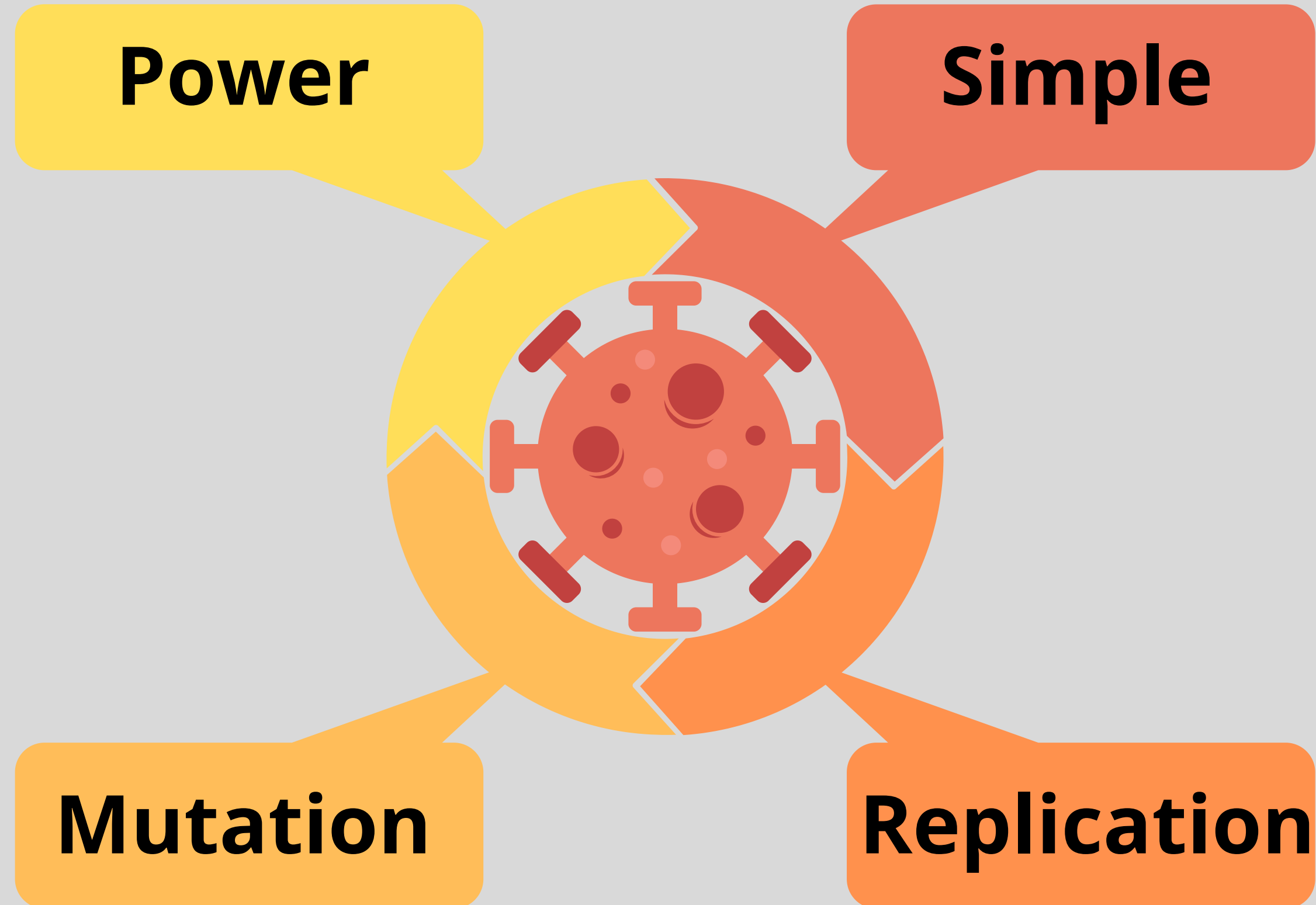
**Computing  
Paradigms**



**Computing models  
implementations**



# Bio-inspiration: Viruses



## **2. Virus Machines**

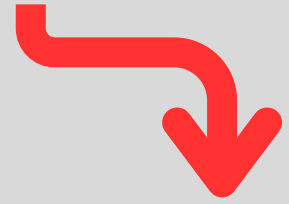
# Virus Machine of degree p,q

$$\Pi = (\Gamma, H, I, D_H, D_I, G_C, n_1, \dots, n_p, i_1, h_{\text{out}})$$

# Virus Machine of degree p,q

Singleton

Alphabet

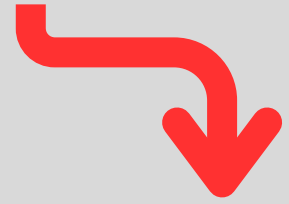


$$\Pi = (\Gamma, H, I, D_H, D_I, G_C, n_1, \dots, n_p, i_1, h_{\text{out}})$$

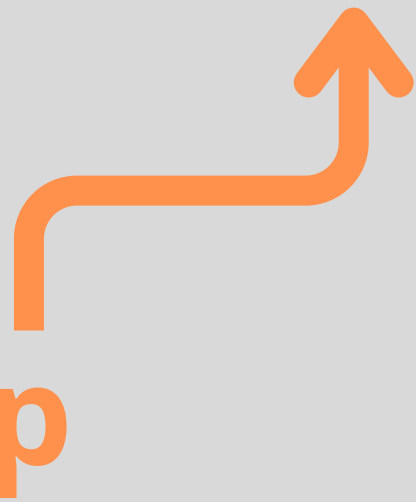


# Virus Machine of degree p,q

Singleton  
Alphabet



$$\Pi = (\Gamma, H, I, D_H, D_I, G_C, n_1, \dots, n_p, i_1, h_{\text{out}})$$



p

Hosts

# Virus Machine of degree p,q

Singleton

q

Alphabet

Instructions

$$\Pi = (\Gamma, H, I, D_H, D_I, G_C, n_1, \dots, n_p, i_1, h_{\text{out}})$$

p

Hosts

# Virus Machine of degree p,q

Singleton

q

Alphabet

Instructions

$$\Pi = (\Gamma, H, I, D_H, D_I, G_C, n_1, \dots, n_p, i_1, h_{\text{out}})$$

p

Hosts

# Virus Machine of degree p,q

Singleton

q

Alphabet

Instructions

$$\Pi = (\Gamma, H, I, D, D_I, G_C, n_1, \dots, n_p, i_1, h_{\text{out}})$$

p

Hosts

Host

Graph

# Virus Machine of degree p,q

Singleton

q

Instruction

Alphabet

Instructions

Graph

$$\Pi = (\Gamma, H, I, D, D_I, G, n_1, \dots, n_p, i_1, h_{\text{out}})$$

p

Hosts

Host

Graph

Channel

Instruction

Graph

# Virus Machine of degree p,q

Singleton                      q                      Instruction                      Initial  
 Alphabet                      Instructions                      Graph                      viruses

$$\Pi = (\Gamma, H, I, D, D_I, G, n_1, \dots, n_p, i_1, h_{out})$$

p  
Hosts

Host  
Graph

Channel  
Instruction  
Graph

# Virus Machine of degree p,q

Singleton

q

Instruction

Initial

Alphabet

Instructions

Graph

viruses

$$\Pi = (\Gamma, H, I, D, D_i, G, n_1, \dots, n_p, i_1, h_{out})$$

p

Host

Channel

Initial

Hosts

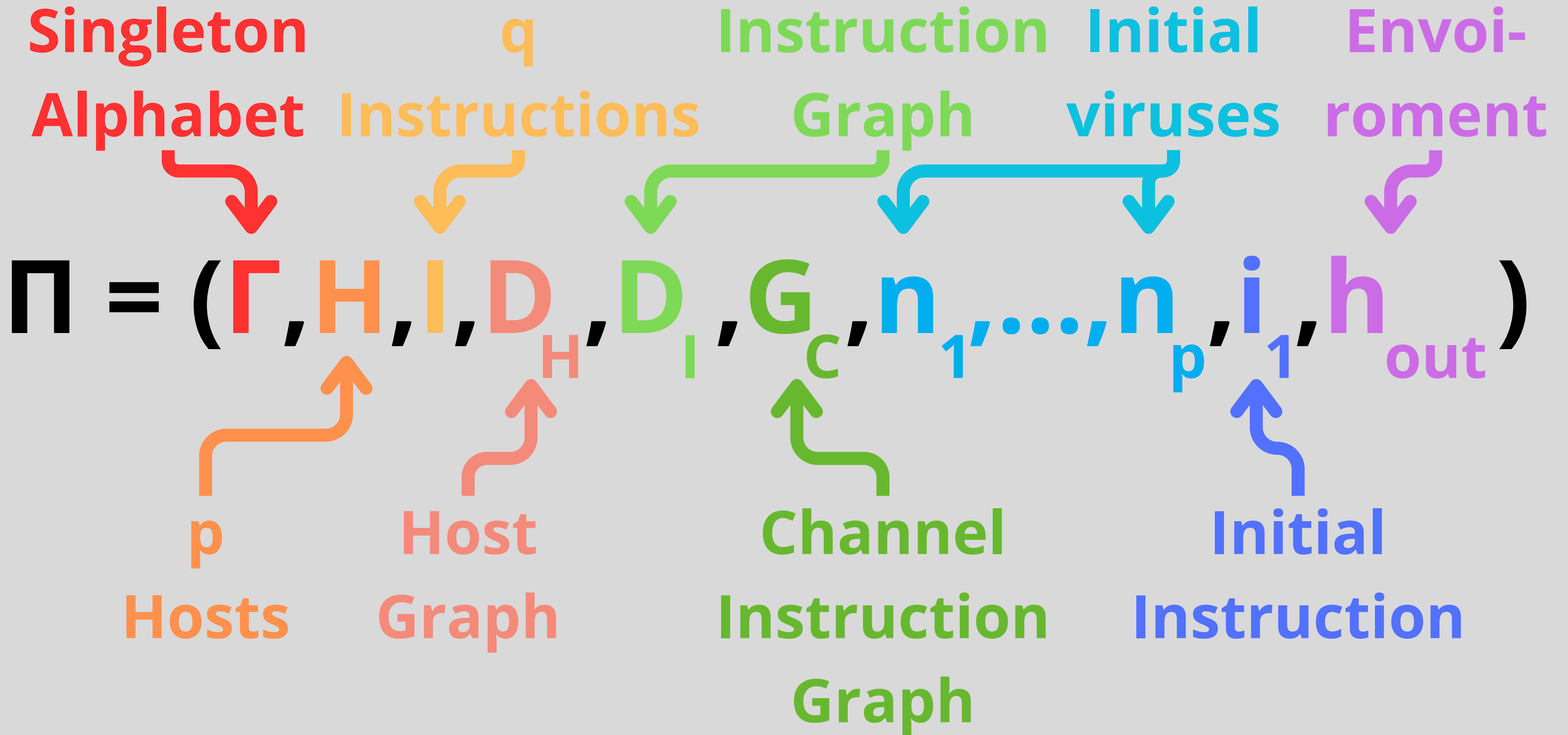
Graph

Instruction

Instruction

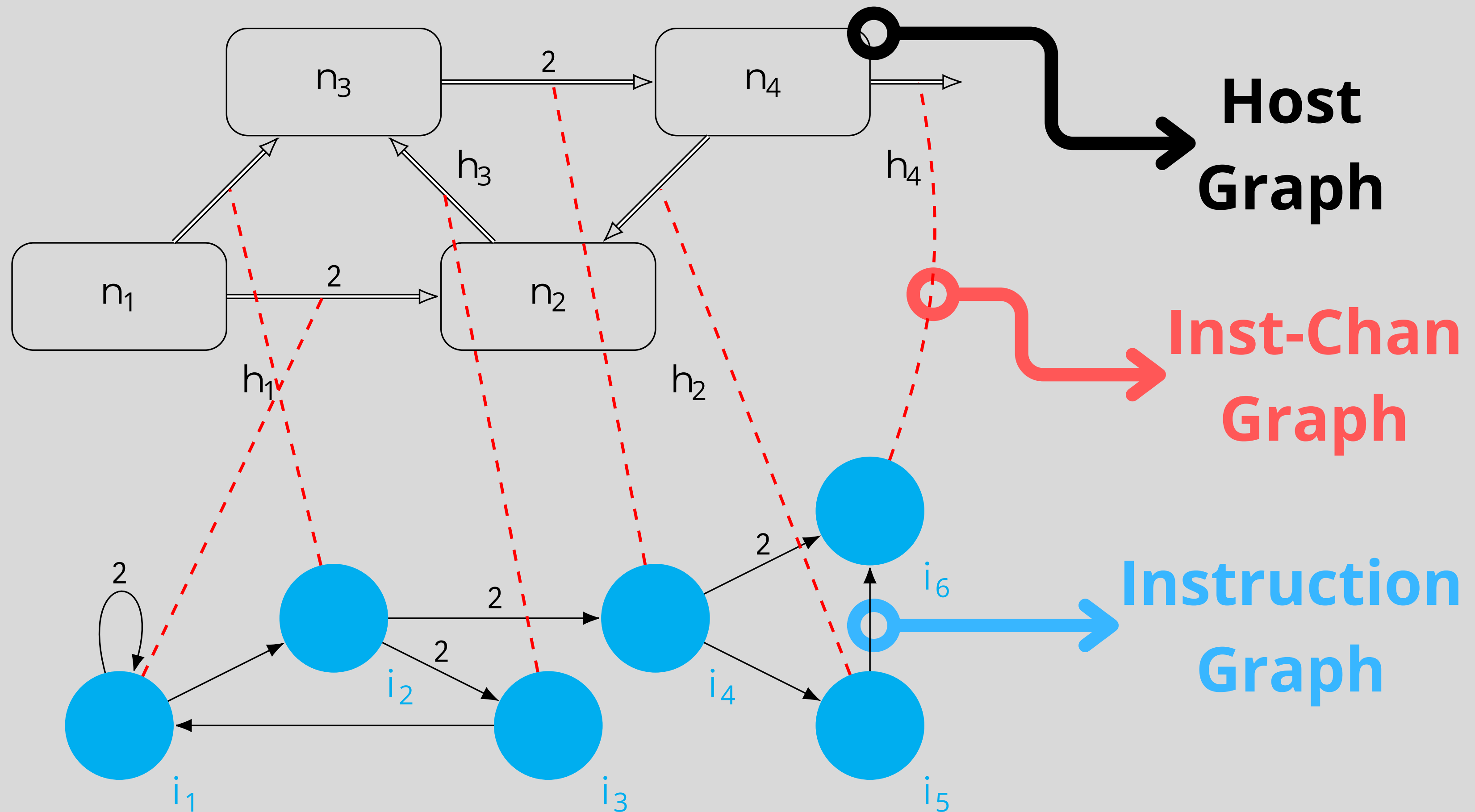
Graph

# Virus Machine of degree p,q

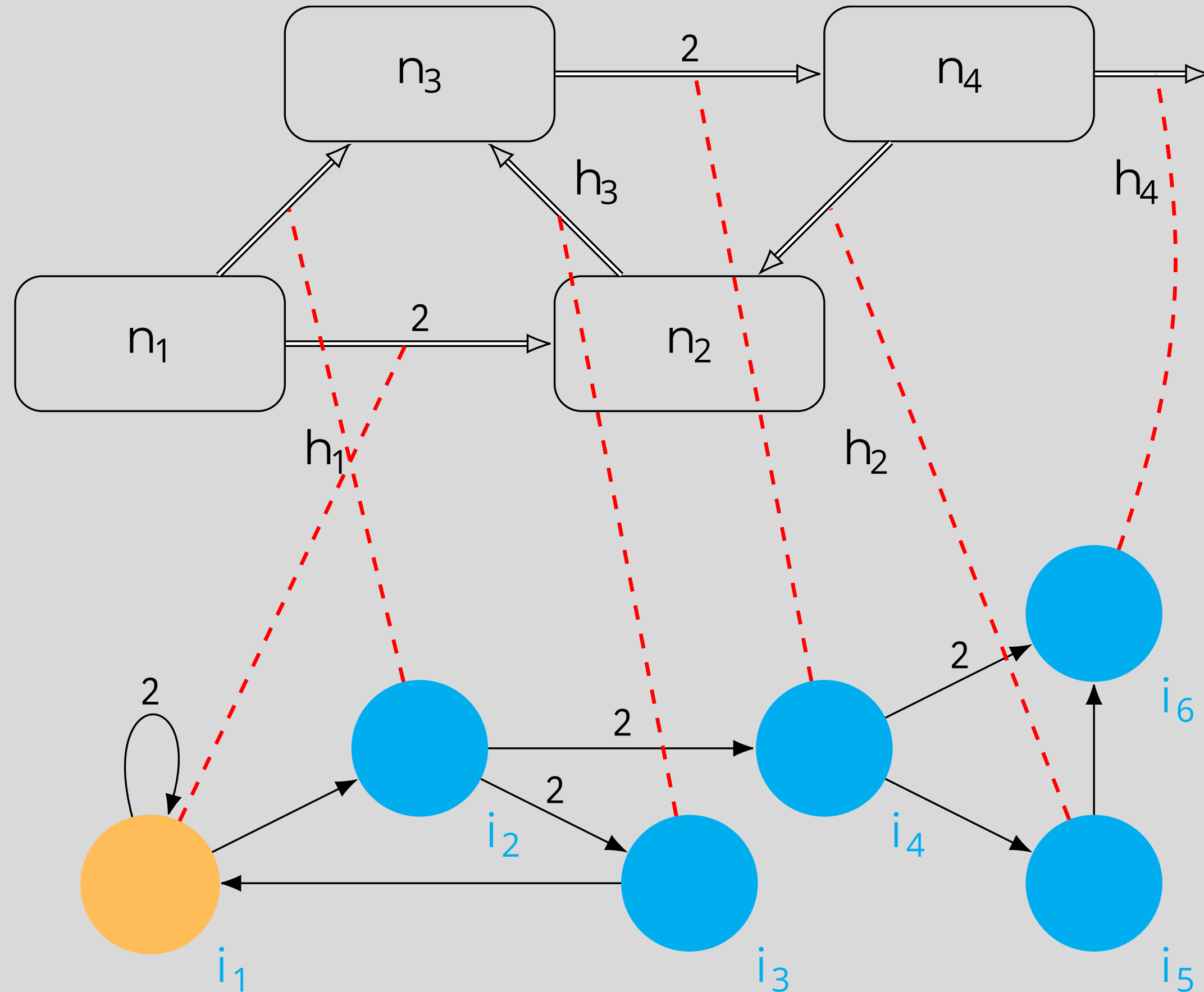




# Example of a VM of degree (p,q)



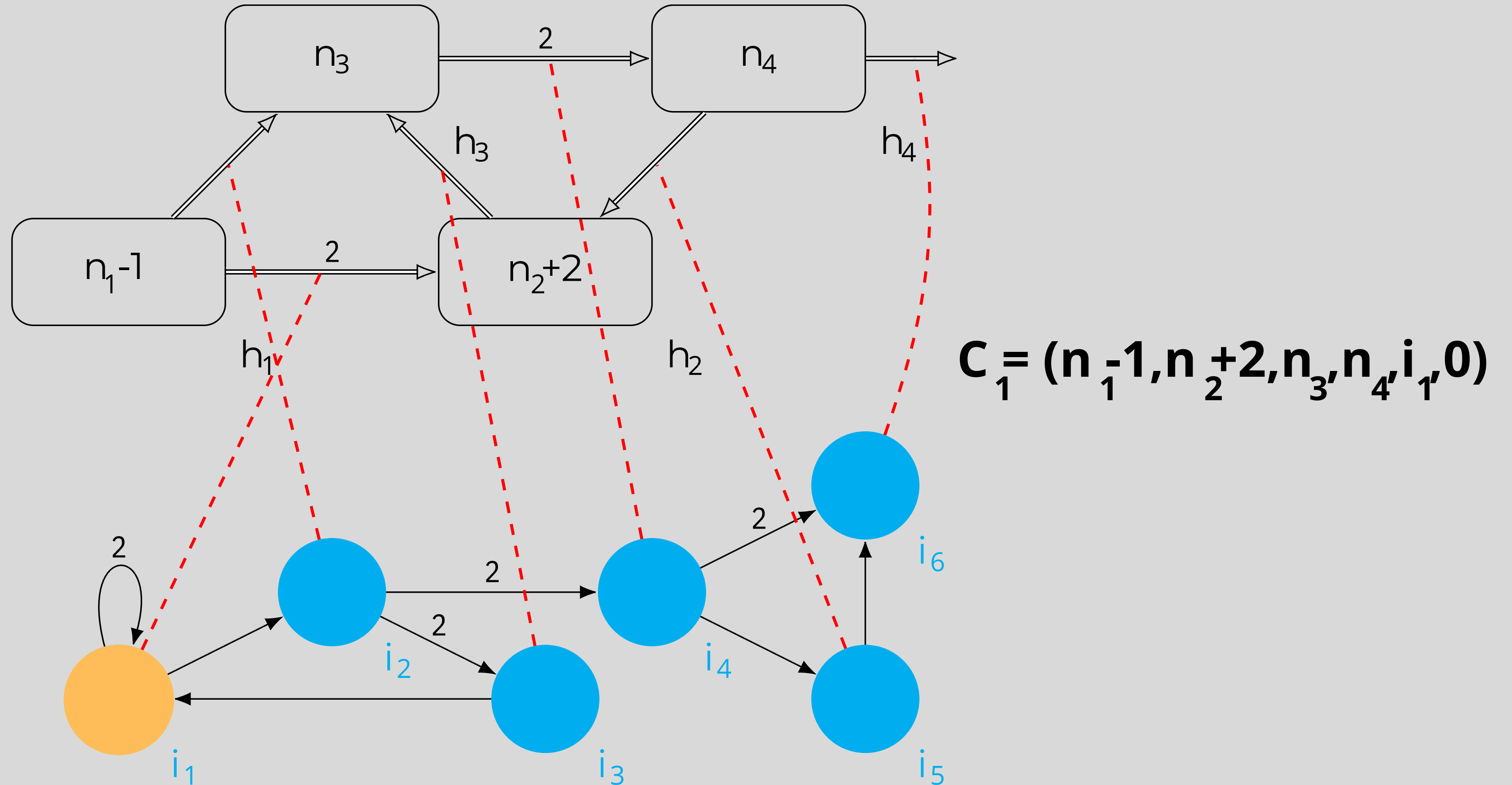
# Example of a VM of degree (4,6)



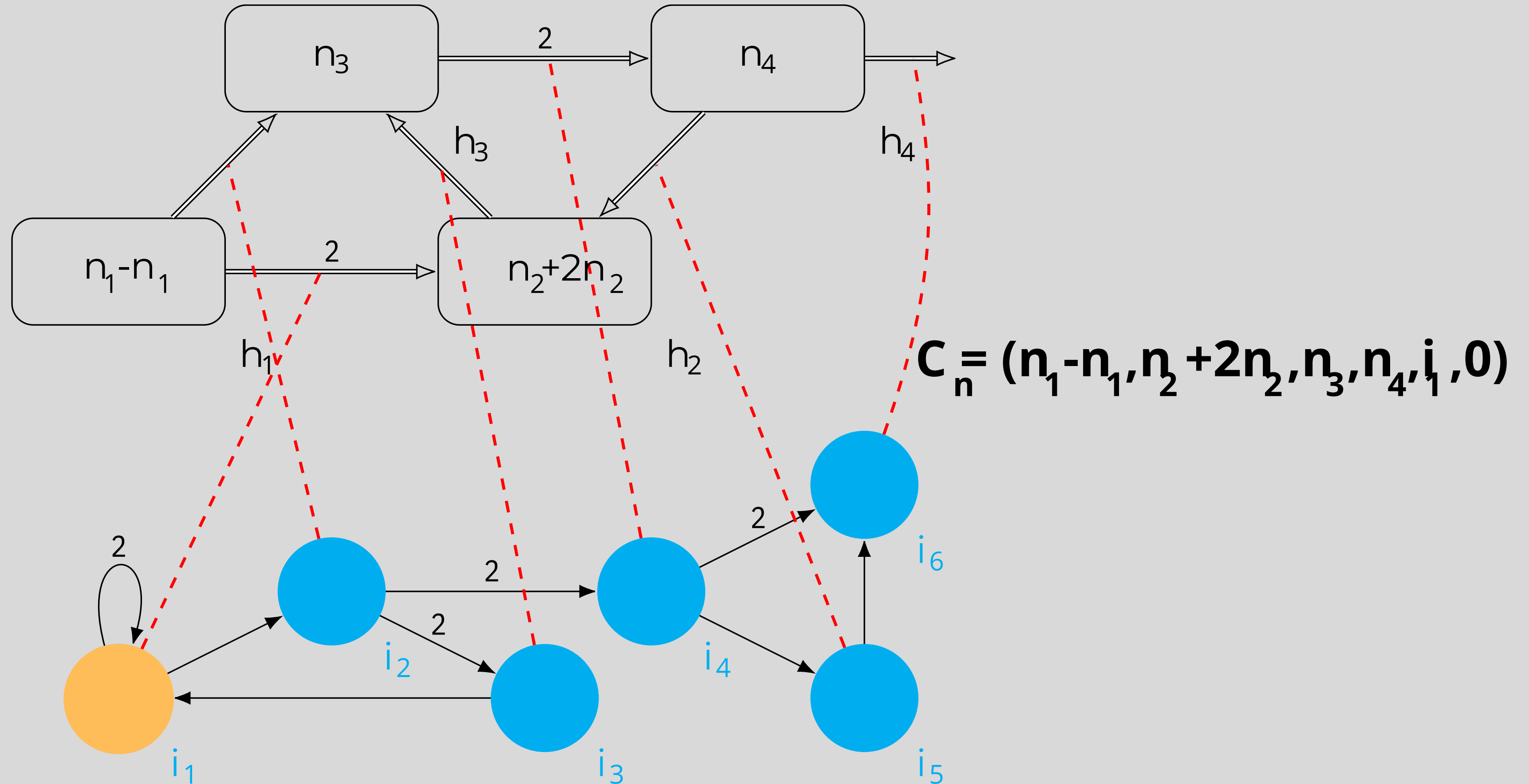
**Initial  
Configuration**

$$\mathbf{C}_0 = (n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4, i_1, 0)$$

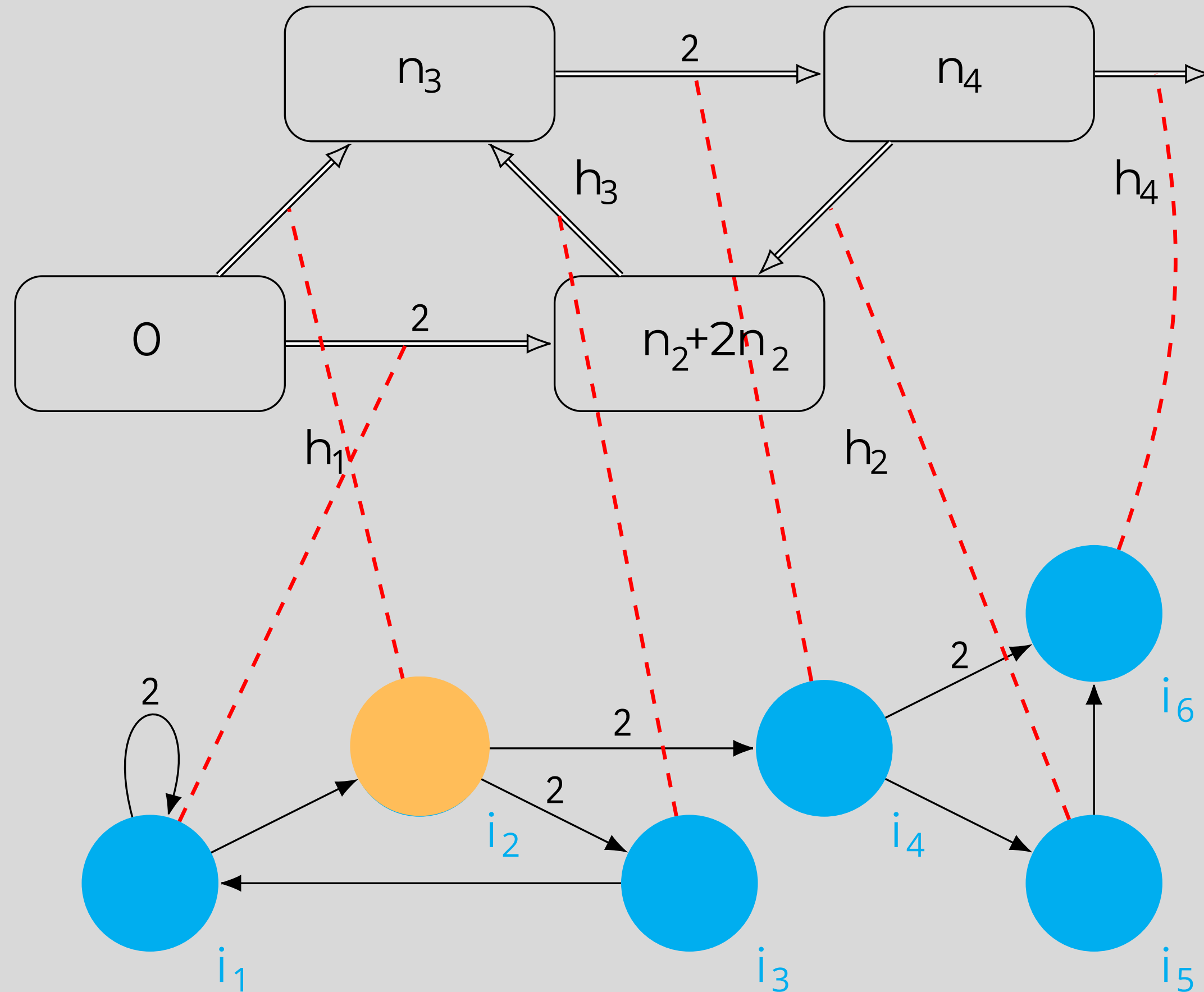
# Example of a VM of degree (4,6)



# Example of a VM of degree (4,6)

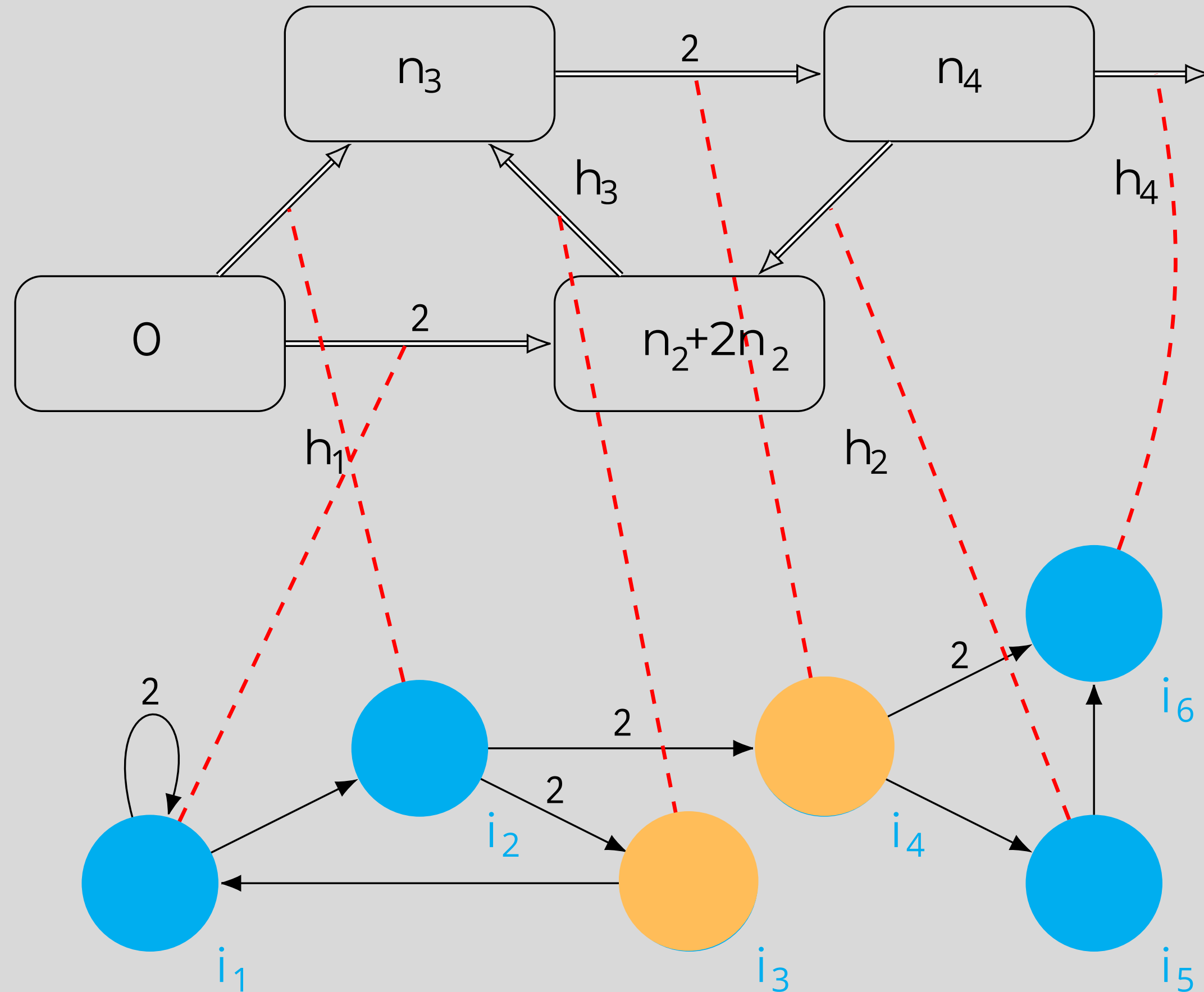


# Example of a VM of degree (4,6)



$$C =_{n_1+1} (0, n_2+2n_1, n_3, n_4, i_2, 0)$$

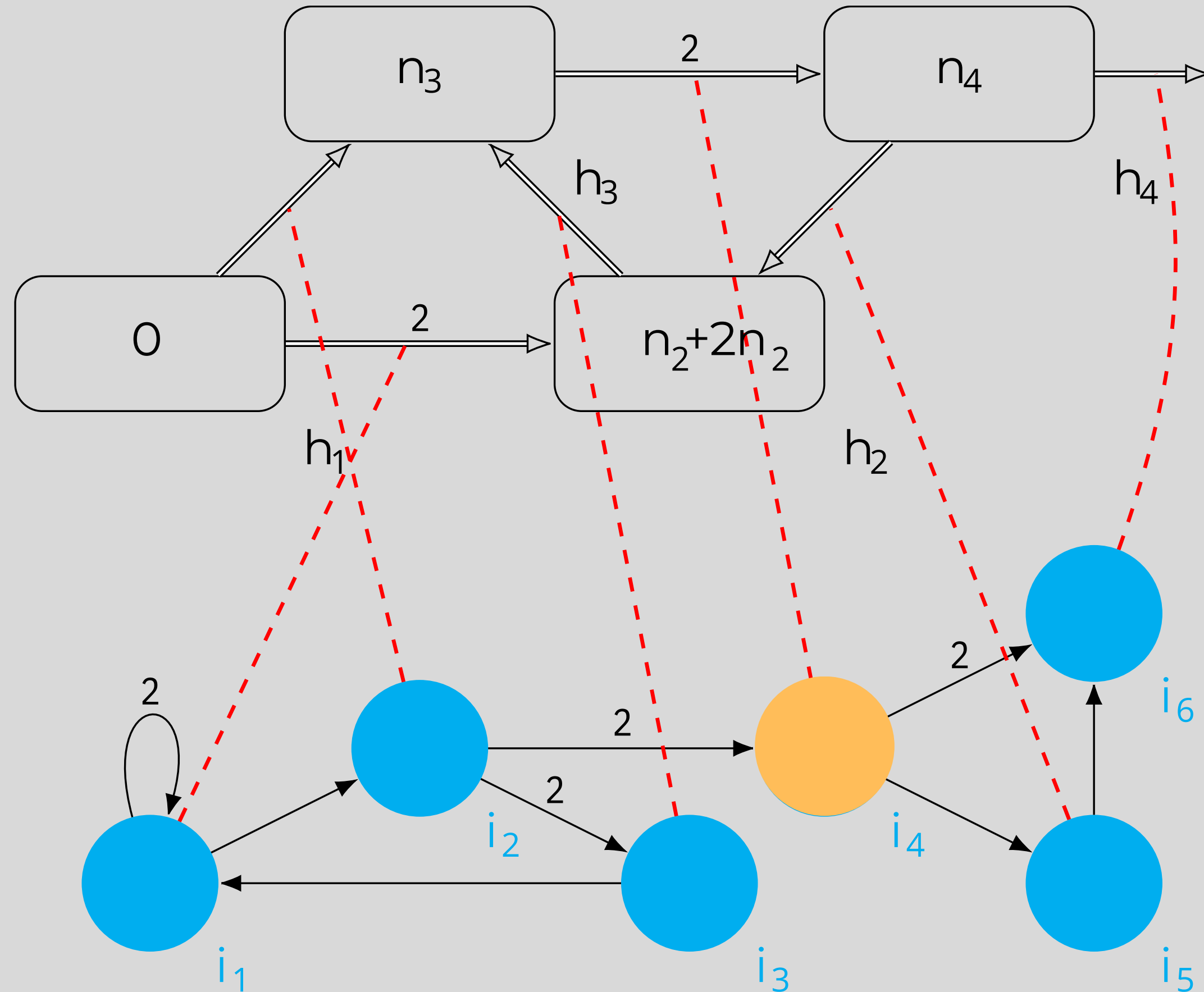
# Example of a VM of degree (4,6)



$$C_{n_1+2} = (0, n_2+2n_1, n_3, n_4, i_3, 0)$$

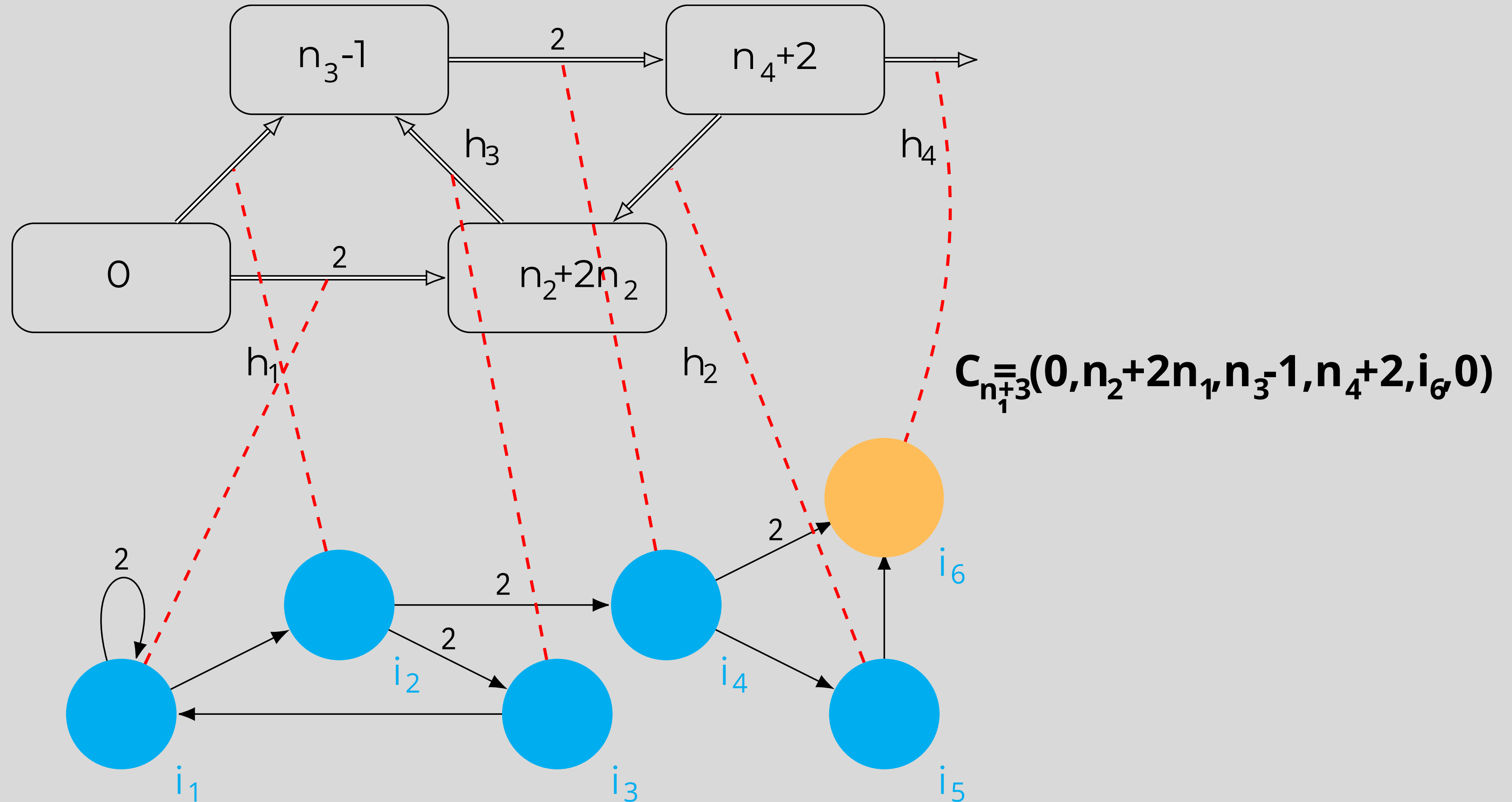
$$C_{n_1+2} = (0, n_2+2n_1, n_3, n_4, i_4, 0)$$

# Example of a VM of degree (4,6)



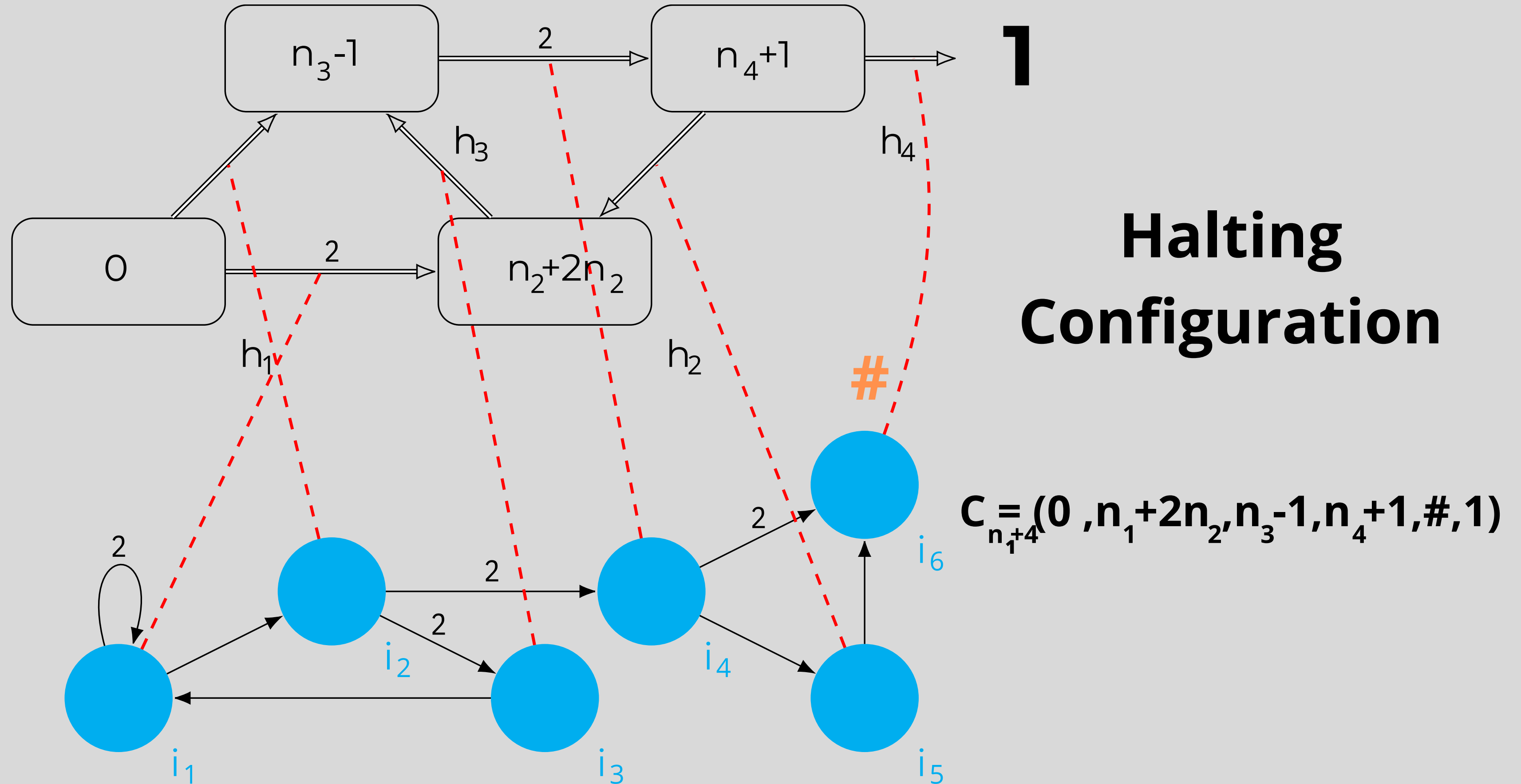
$$C_{n_1+2} = (0, n_2+2n_1, n_3, n_4, i_4, 0)$$

# Example of a VM of degree (4,6)





# Example of a VM of degree (4,6)



# Past

## Universality

- Diophantine sets<sup>1</sup>
- Partial recursive functions<sup>2</sup>
- Register machines<sup>3</sup>

1. Á. Romero-Jiménez et al. Generating diop. sets by VM, **Com. Comp. & Inf. Sc.** 2015

2. Á. Romero-Jiménez et al. Comp. partial rec. func. by VM. **LNCS** 2015

3. L. Valencia et al. Comuting with viruses, **TCS** 2016

# Present

## Problem solving

- Pairing functions<sup>4</sup>
- Decision problems<sup>5</sup>
- Cryptosystems<sup>6</sup>

4. A. Ramírez-de-Arellano et al. Using virus machines to compute pairing functions, **IJNS** 2023

5. A. Ramírez-de-Arellano et al. Generating, computing and recognizing with VM, **TCS** 2023

6. M. J. Pérez-Jiménez et al. Attacking cryptosystems by means of VM, **SR** 2023

# **3. Formal Verification**

# Virus Machine of degree $p, q, r$

$$\Pi = (\Gamma, H, H_r, I, D_H, D_I, G_C, n_1, \dots, n_p, i_1, h_{\text{out}})$$


$$H_r = \{h_1, \dots, h_r\} \subseteq H$$

**Input**

**Initial config. of  $\Pi + (a_1, \dots, a_r)$**

$$(a_1, \dots, a_r) \in \mathbb{N}^r$$

$$C_0 = (n_1 + a_1, \dots, n_r + a_r, n_{r+1}, \dots, n_p, i_1, 0)$$

# Definition

A Virus Machine  $\Pi$  of degree  $p, q, r$  computes the **partial function**  $f : \mathbb{N}^r \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  if for each  $x \in \mathbb{N}^r$  all computations of  $\Pi+x$  verify:

- Do not halt if  $f(x)$  is not defined;
- Halt and the output is  $z = f(x)$

# Example. Addition

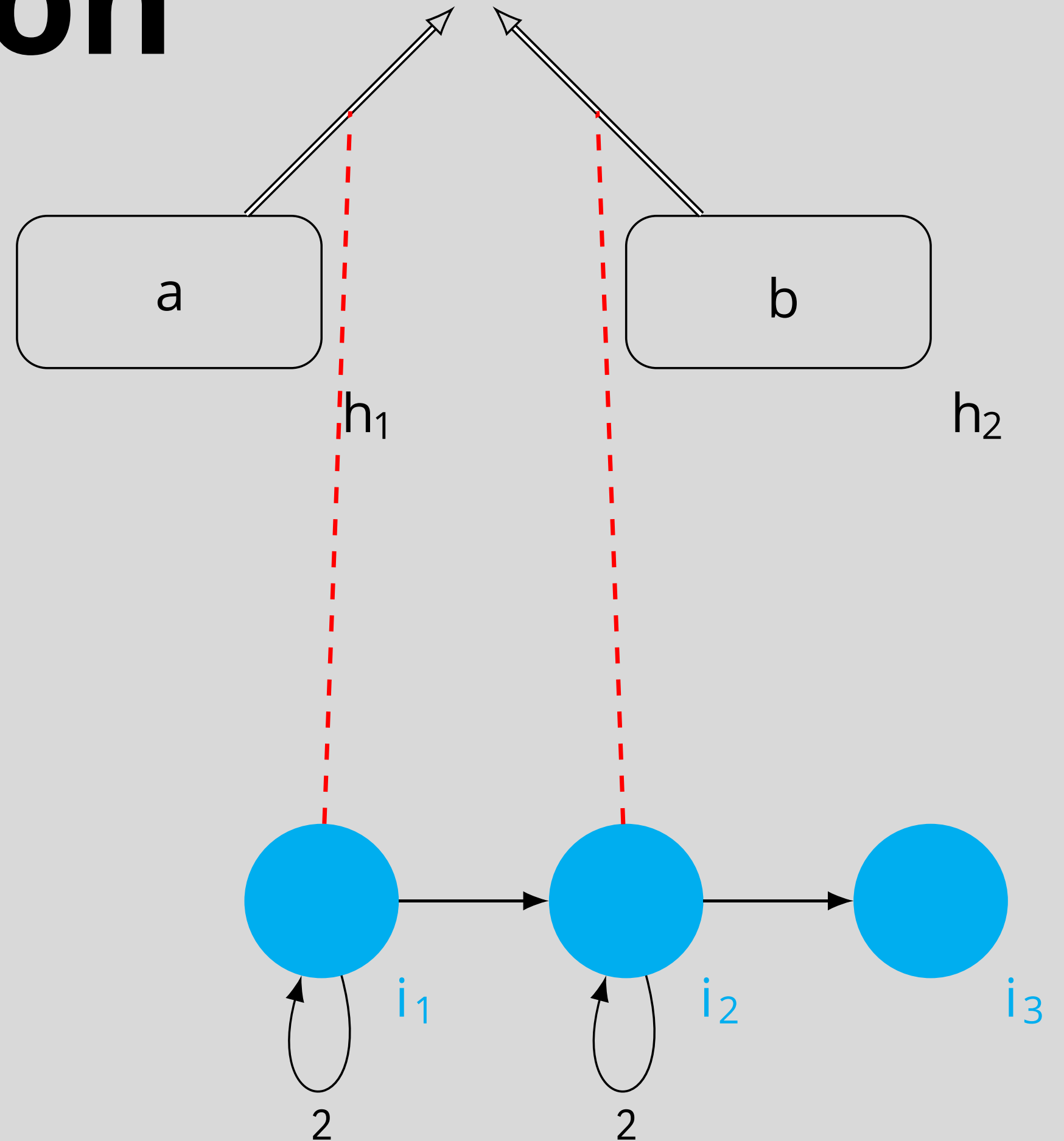
$\Pi_{\text{ADD}}^+(a,b)$

**Initial Conf.**

$C_0 = (0+a, 0+b, i_1, 0)$

**Halting Conf.**

$C_{a+b+2} = (0, 0, \#, a+b)$



# Example. Subtraction

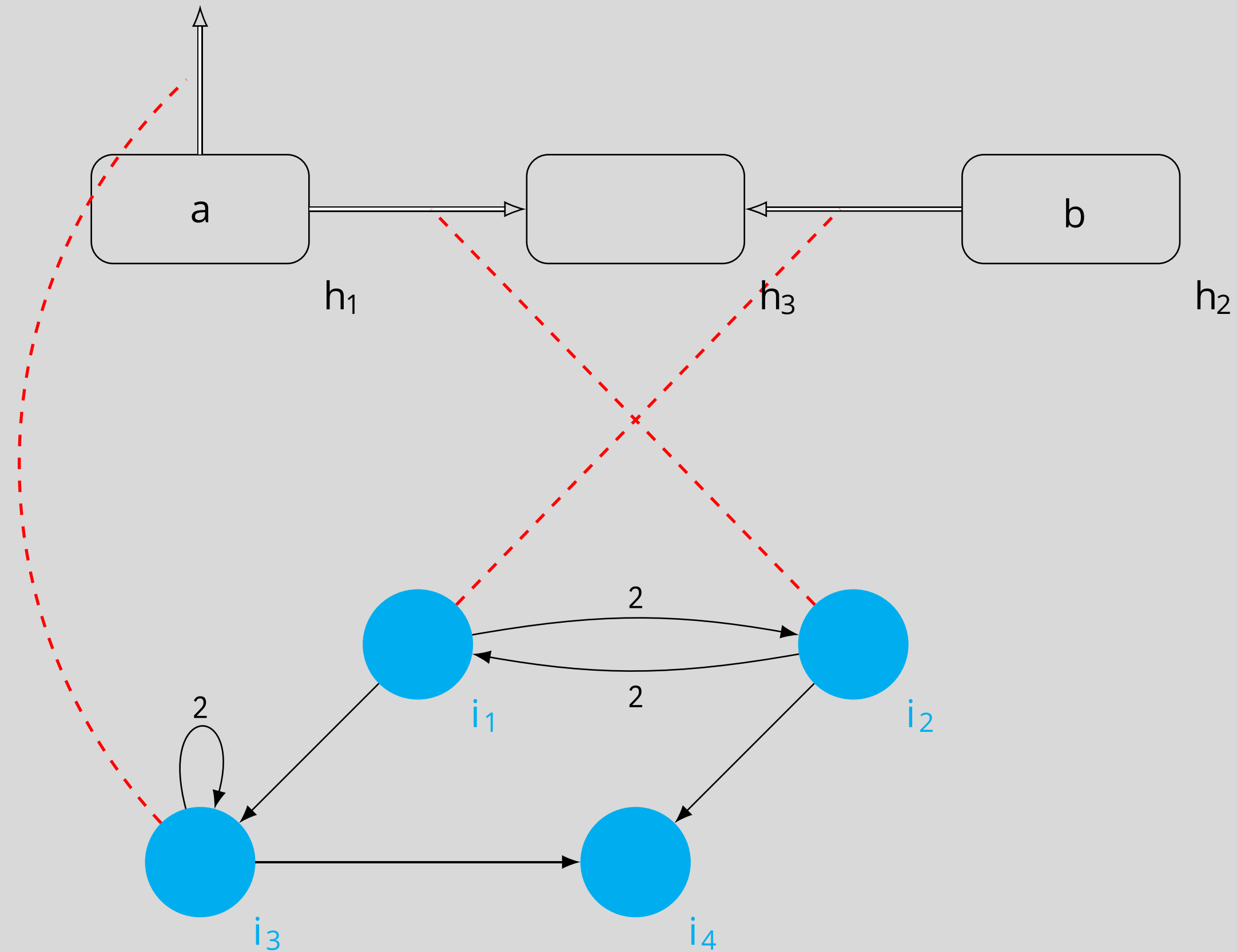
$\Pi_{\text{SUB}}^+(a,b)$

**Initial Conf.**

$$C_0 = (0+a, 0+b, 0, i_1, 0)$$

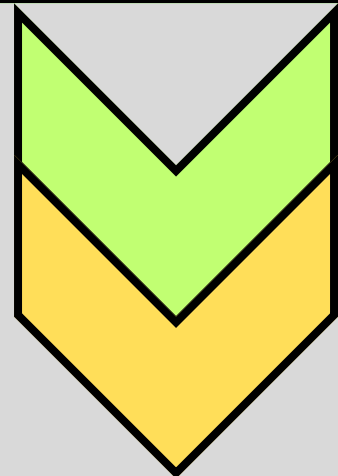
**Halting Conf.**

$$C_{a+b+2} = (0, 0, 2b, \#, a-b)$$



# Formal verification

Technique  
Invariants



Relevant  
Loops

$\Pi_{\text{ADD}}^+(a, b)$

$$\varphi(k) \equiv C_k = (a - k, b, i_1, k), \text{ for } 0 \leq k \leq a$$

$$\varphi'(k) \equiv C_{a+1+k} = (0, b - k, i_2, a + k), \text{ for } 0 \leq k \leq b$$

$\Pi_{\text{SUB}}^+(a, b)$

$$\varphi(k) \equiv C_k = (a - \lfloor k/2 \rfloor, b - \lceil k/2 \rceil, k, i_{1+\text{mod}(k,2)}, 0), \\ \text{for } 0 \leq k \leq \min\{2(a+1)-1, 2b\}$$

$$\varphi'(k) \equiv C_{2b+k} = (a - b - k, 0, k, i_3, k), \text{ for } 0 \leq k \leq a - b$$



# Example. Remainder

$$\Pi_{\text{Rem}}^+(a,b)$$

**Initial Conf.**

$$C_0 = (0+a, 0+b, 0, 0, 0, i_1, 0)$$

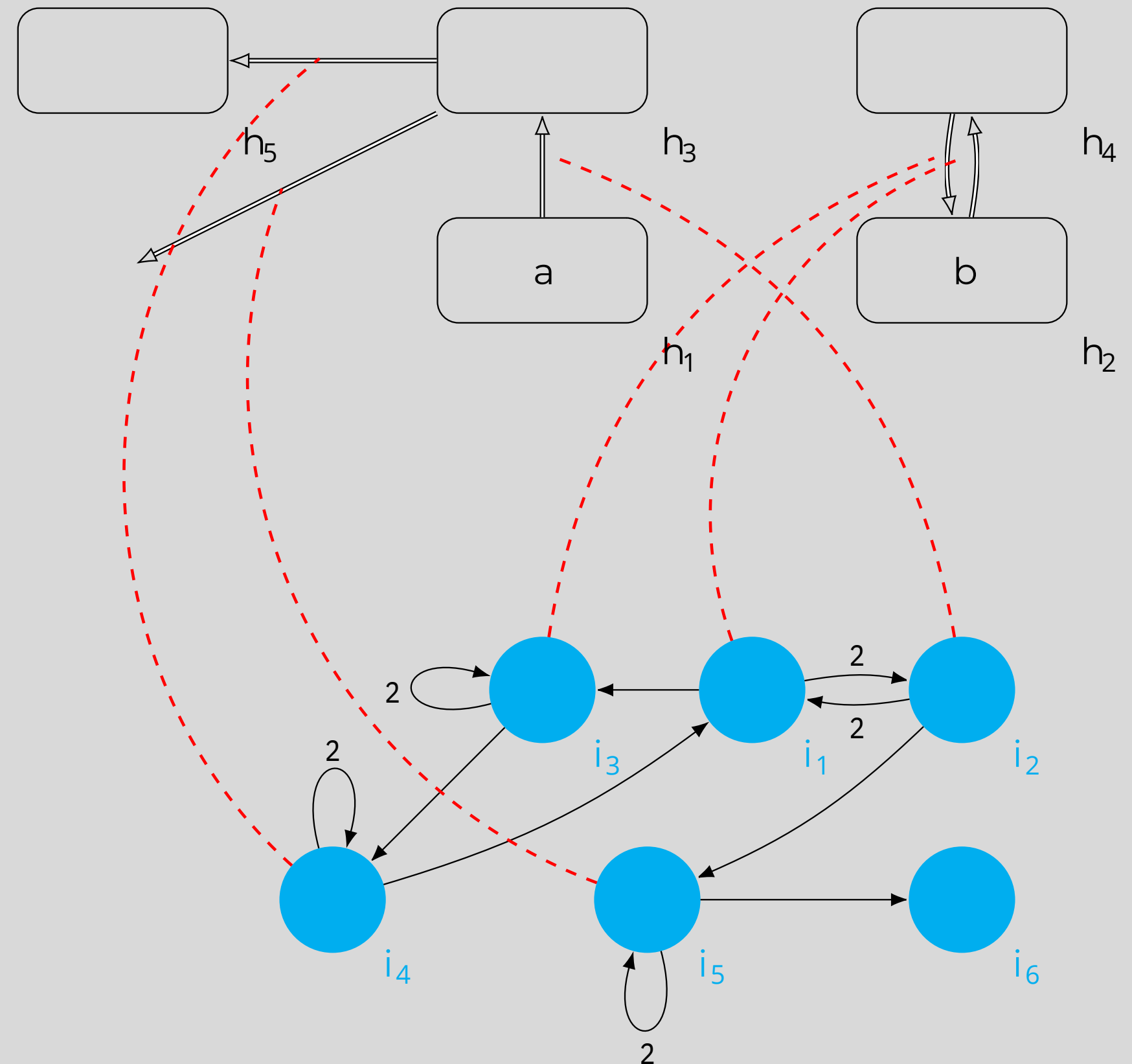
**Invariant**

$$\varphi(k) \equiv C_{k(4b+3)} = (a-b \cdot k, b, 0, 0, b \cdot k, i_1, 0),$$

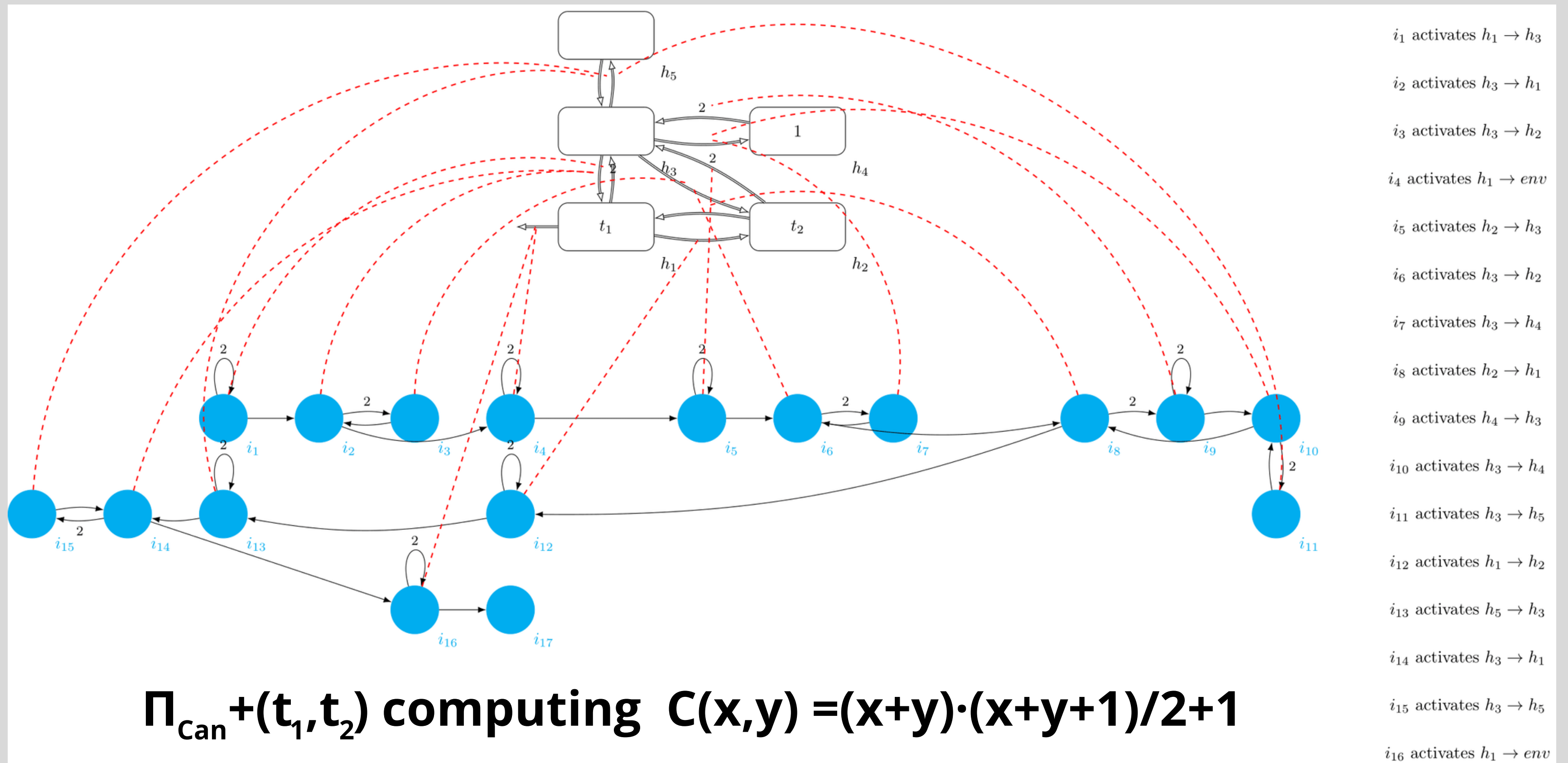
for  $0 \leq k \leq \lfloor a/b \rfloor$

**Halting Conf.**

$$C_{a+b+2} = (0, 0, 2b, \#, a-b)$$



# Example. Cantor Pairing Func.



$\Pi_{Can}^{+(t_1, t_2)}$  computing  $C(x, y) = (x+y) \cdot (x+y+1) / 2 + 1$

# Example. Cantor Pairing Func.

## Initial Conf.

$$C_0 = (0+t_1, 0+t_2, 0, 1, 0, i_1, 0)$$

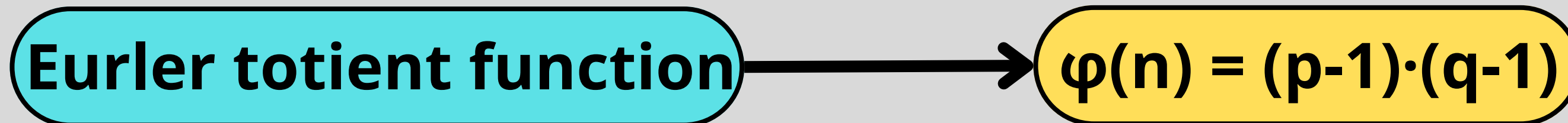
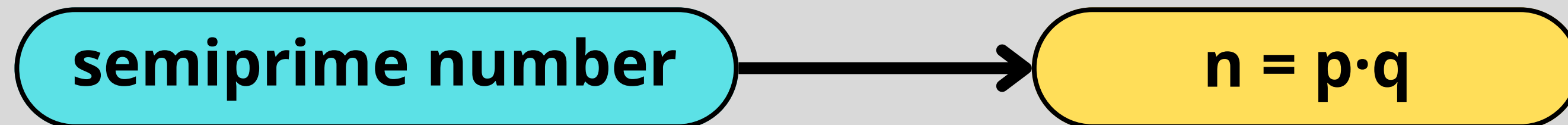
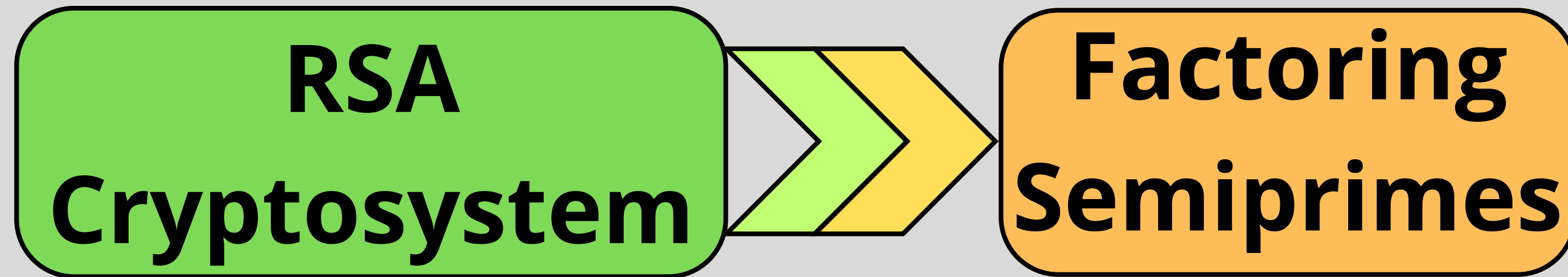
## Invariant

$$\varphi(k) \equiv C_{y(k,t_1,t_2)} = (k, t_1+t_2-k, 0, t_1+t_2+1, k \cdot (t_1+t_2+1), i_{t_1}, t_1), \text{ for } 0 \leq k \leq t_1+t_2$$

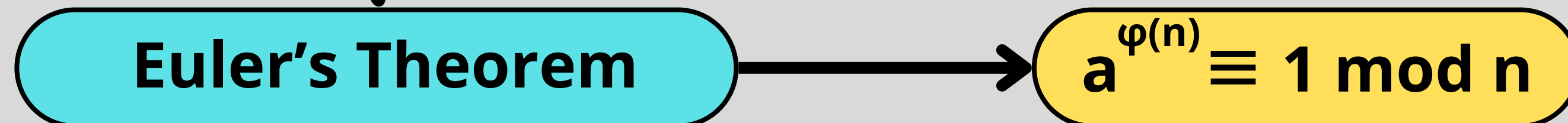
## Halting Conf.

$$C_{y(t_1+t_2,t_1,t_2)+N} = (0, t_1+t_2, 0, t_1+t_2+1, \#, C(t_1, t_2))$$

# Attacking Cryptosystems



+



# Attacking Cryptosystems

## Least Divisor Problem (LPD)

"Given a semiprime  $n > 0$ ,  
find its least prime divisor"

## Decision version (LPD)

"given two natural numbers  $x, y$ ,  
determine whether or not  
 $x$  has a factor less than  $y$ "

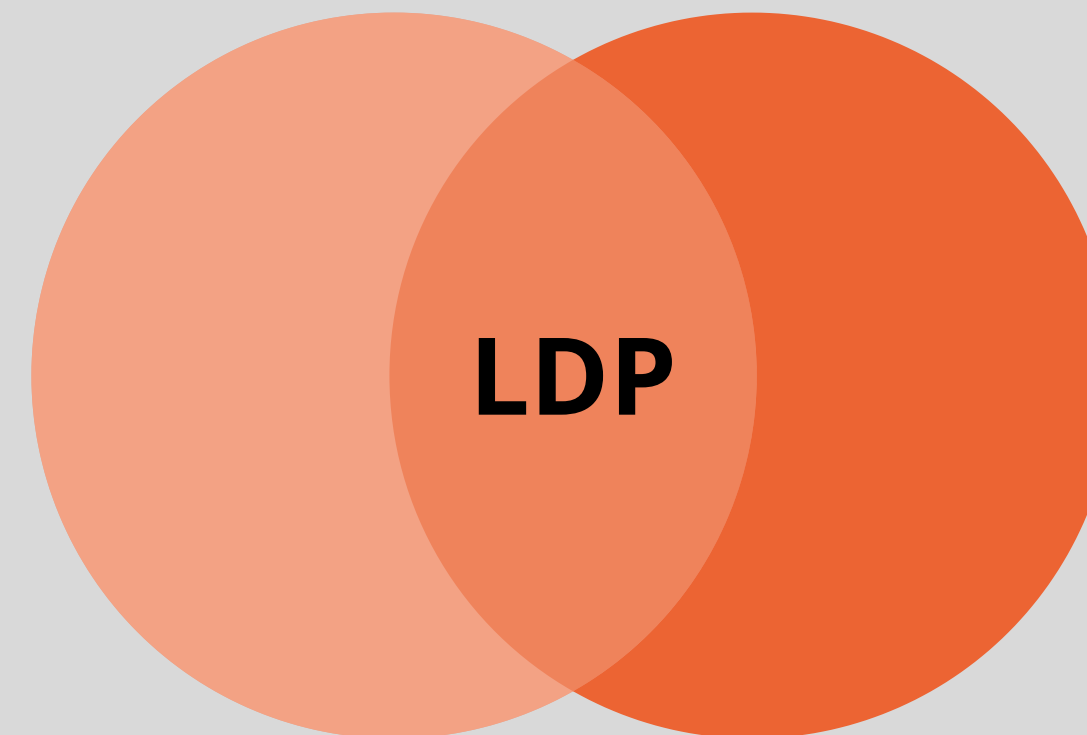
## Generalization (LDP)

$$\text{Fact}(n) = p$$

where  $p$  is the least  
prime divisor of  $n$

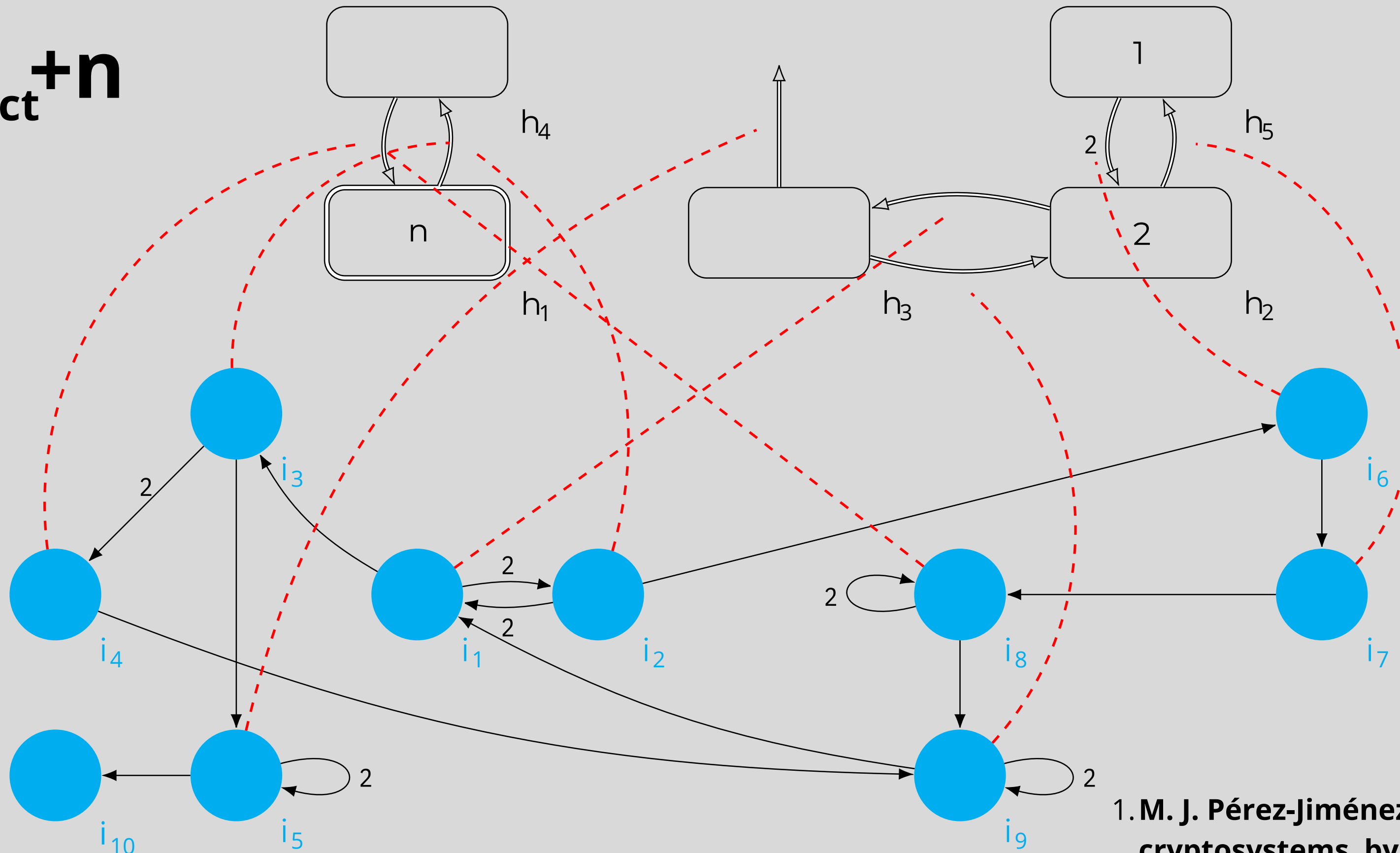
NP

co-NP



# VM Computing Fact<sup>1</sup>

$\Pi_{\text{Fact}+n}$



# VM Computing Fact

## Initial Conf.

$$C_0 = (0+n, 2, 0, 0, 1, i_1, 0)$$

## Invariant

$$\varphi(k) \equiv C_{y(k)} = (n, k+1, 0, 0, 1, i_1, 0), \text{ for } 0 \leq k \leq p-1, \text{ where } n = p \cdot q$$

## Halting Conf.

$$C_{y(p-1)+N} = (0, 0, 0, n, 1, \#, p)$$

# 4. Conclusion



# Conclusion

# Open Problems

## Virus Machines

- Universality
- Formal verification
- Practical examples
  - Pairing functions
  - Cryptosystems
  - Decision Problems

Efficiency

Parallelism

NP-Hard Problems

Parallel VM<sup>1</sup>  
extensions/variants

Real-World Appl.

Nonlinear Behavior  
Dynamic Threshold

1. A. Ramírez-de-Arellano et al. Parallel VM, (A)CMC2023 Chengdu, China

**Thank you!**

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**[cs.us.es/perfiles/antonio-ramirez-de-arellano-marrero](https://cs.us.es/perfiles/antonio-ramirez-de-arellano-marrero)**