

Separation Logic for Higher-order Programs

Day 1 :

Higher-order Frame Rules

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List Creation

{emp}

$x=0; n=0;$

while (NONDET) {

$t=\text{malloc}(2);$

$*t=x; *t=n; n=n+1;$

$x=t;$

}

{ls ($x, 0$)}

List Creation

{emp}

$x=0; n=0;$

INV : ls($x, 0$)

while (NONDET) {

$t=\text{malloc}(2);$

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List Creation

{emp}

$x=0; n=0;$

INV : ls($x, 0$)

while (NONDET) {

{ls($x, 0$)}

$t=\text{malloc}(2);$

{($t \mapsto _, _$) * ls($x, 0$)}

$*(t + 1)=x; *t=n; n=n+1;$

$x=t;$

}

{ls($x, 0$)}

List Creation

{emp}

$x=0; n=0;$

INV : $\text{ls}(x, 0)$

while (NONDET) {

$\{\text{ls}(x, 0)\}$

$t=\text{malloc}(2);$

$\{(t \mapsto _, _) * \text{ls}(x, 0)\}$

$*t=x; *t=n; n=n+1;$

$\{(t \mapsto _, x) * \text{ls}(x, 0)\}$

$x=t;$

}

$\{\text{ls}(x, 0)\}$

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$*t=x; *t=n; n=n+1;$

$\{(t \mapsto _, x) * \text{ls}(x, 0)\}$

$x=t;$

$\{\text{ls}(x, 0)\}$

}

$\{\text{ls}(x, 0)\}$

List Creation

{emp}

$\{P\} t = \text{malloc}(2) \{(t \mapsto _, _) * P\}$
(when $t \notin \text{FV}(P)$)

{ls ($x, 0$)}

$t = \text{malloc}(2);$

$\{(t \mapsto _, _) * \text{ls}(x, 0)\}$

$*(t + 1) = x; *t = n; n = n + 1;$

$\{(t \mapsto _, x) * \text{ls}(x, 0)\}$

$x = t;$

{ls ($x, 0$)}

}

{ls ($x, 0$)}

I. Can we ignore internal data structures of malloc?

List Creation

{emp}

{P} **t=malloc(2){(t \mapsto _, _) * P}**
(when $t \notin \text{FV}(P)$)

{ls(x, 0)}

t=malloc(2);

{(t \mapsto _, _) * ls(x, 0)}

***(t + 1)=x; *t=n; n=n+1;**

{(t \mapsto _, x) * ls(x, 0)}

x=t;

{ls(x, 0)}

}

{ls(x, 0)}

I. Can we ignore internal data structures of malloc?

```
struct kmem_cache {  
    void (*ctor)(void *); .... and about 19 fields ....  
};  
  
extern struct kmem_cache kcalloc_caches[PAGE_SHIFT + 1];
```

List Creation

{emp}

$x=0; n=0;$

INV : ls($x, 0$)

while (NONDET) {

{ls($x, 0$)}

$t=\text{malloc}(2);$

{($t \mapsto _, _$) * ls($x, 0$)}

$*t=x; *t=n; n=n+1;$

{($t \mapsto _, x$) * ls($x, 0$)}

$x=t;$

{ls($x, 0$)}

}

{ls($x, 0$)}

1. Can we ignore internal data structures of malloc?

2. What about code pointers?

```
struct kmem_cache {  
    void (* ctor)(void *); .... and about 19 fields ....  
};  
  
extern struct kmem_cache kmalloc_caches[PAGE_SHIFT + 1];
```

List Creation

{emp}

x=0; n=0;

INV : ls(x, 0)

while (NONDET) {

{ls(x, 0)}

t=malloc(2);

{(t \mapsto _, _) * ls(x, 0)}

**t=x; *t=n; n=n+1;*

{(t \mapsto _, x) * ls(x, 0)}

x=t;

{ls(x, 0)}

}

{ls(x, 0)}

1. Can we ignore internal data structures of malloc?
2. What about code pointers?
3. What if malloc is updated?

```
struct kmem_cache
void (*ctor)(void *);
```

Doug Lee's Malloc

....

```
extern struct kmem_cache kmalloc_caches[PAGE_SHIFT + 1];
```

Topics of the Course

1. Can we ignore internal data structures of malloc?
2. What about code pointers?
3. What if malloc is updated?

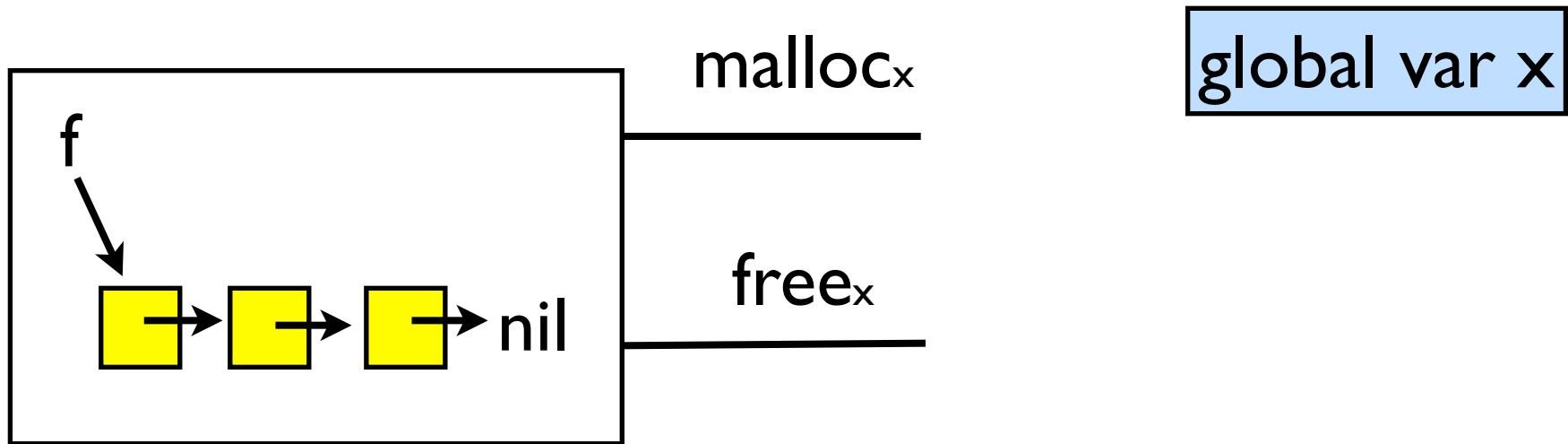
Topics of the Course

- I. Higher-order Frame Rule.
 - 2. General References.
 - 3. Relational Reading of Sep. Logic.
 - 4. Higher-order Sep. Logic.
- I. Can we ignore internal data structures of malloc?
 - 2. What about code pointers?
 - 3. What if malloc is updated?

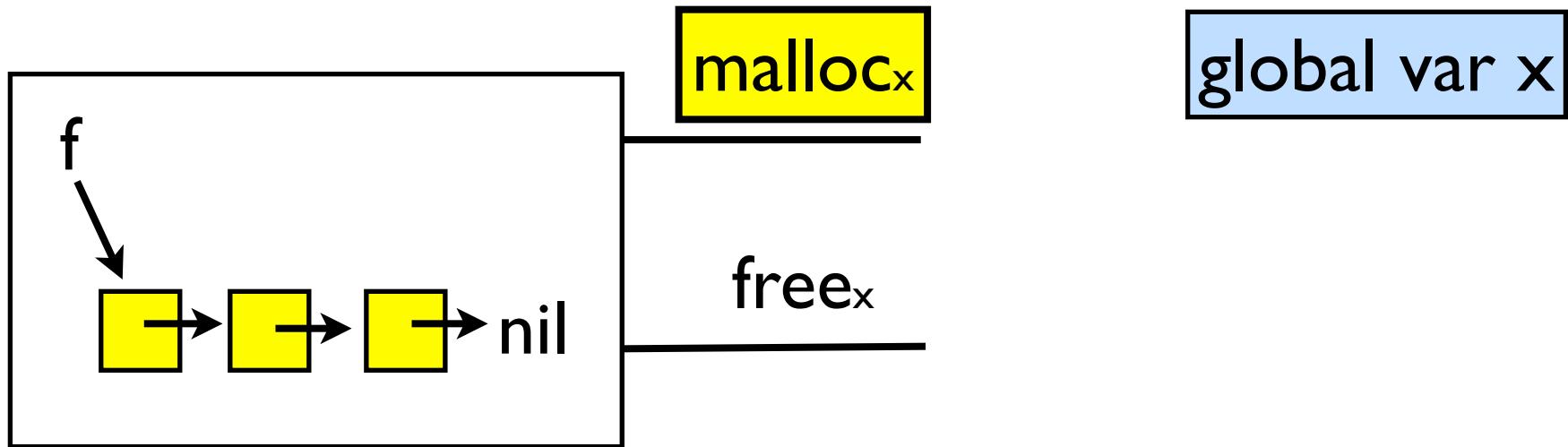
Outcome of Today's Lectures

- Be able to use HO frame rules and describe how it is related to information hiding.
- Learn one semantic technique: resource Kripke semantics.

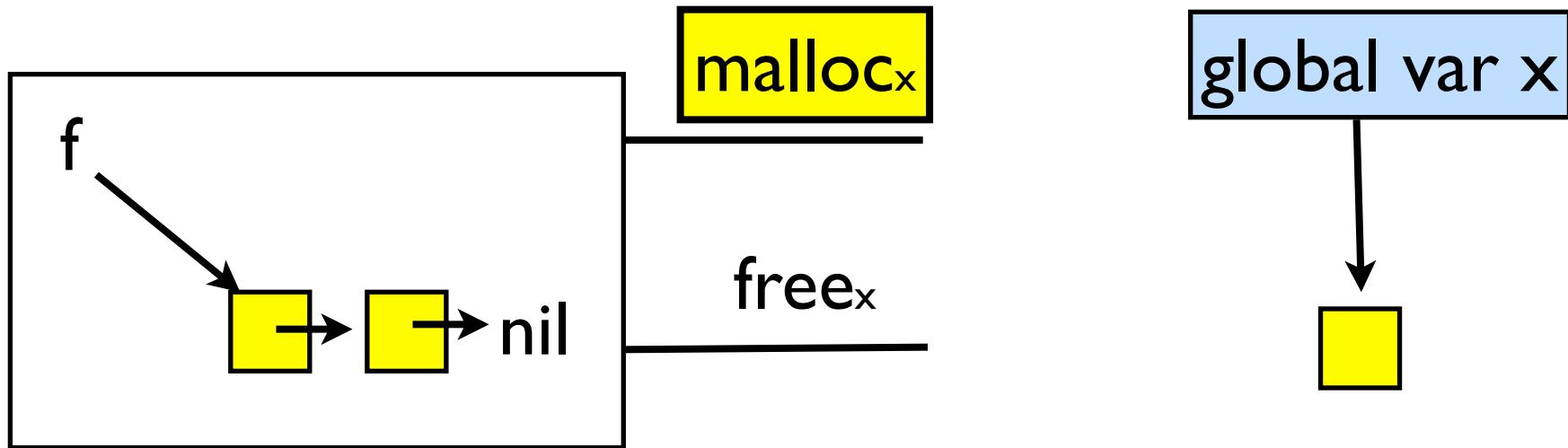
Toy Memory Manager



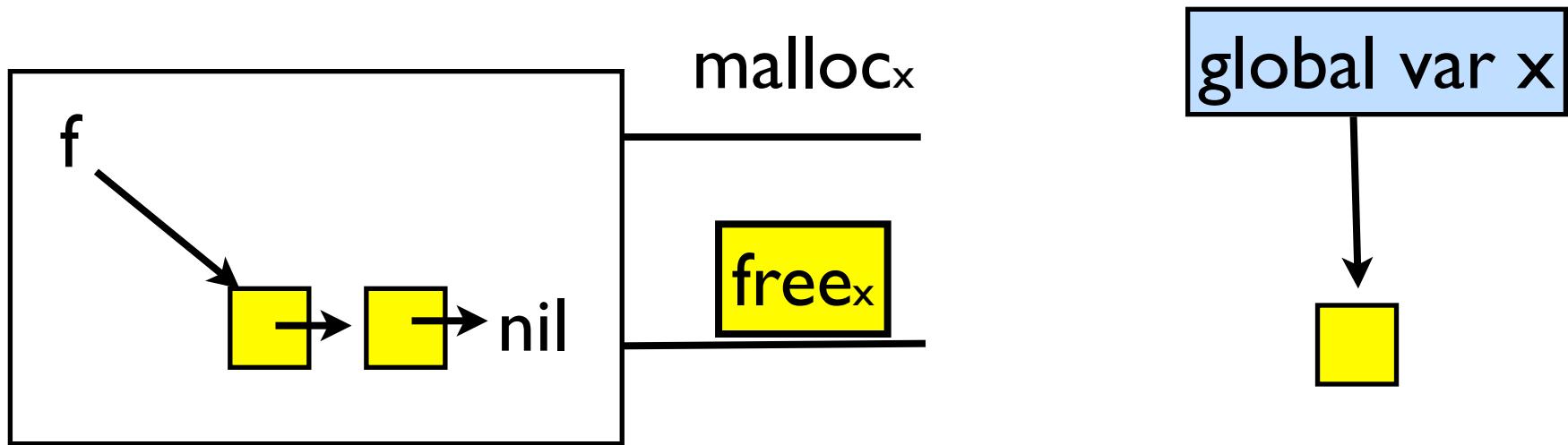
Toy Memory Manager



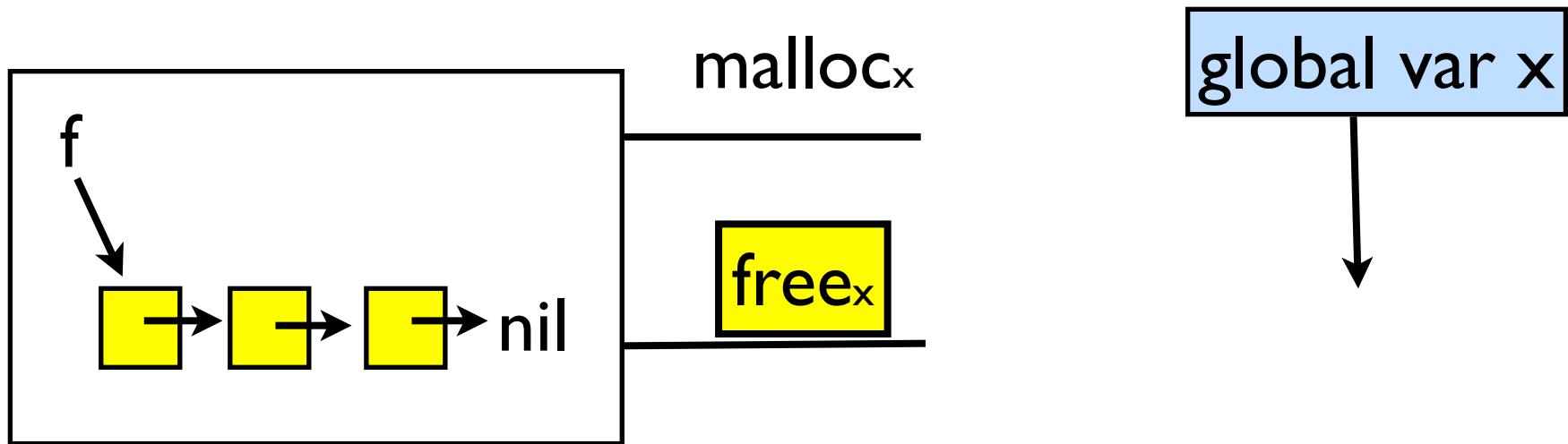
Toy Memory Manager



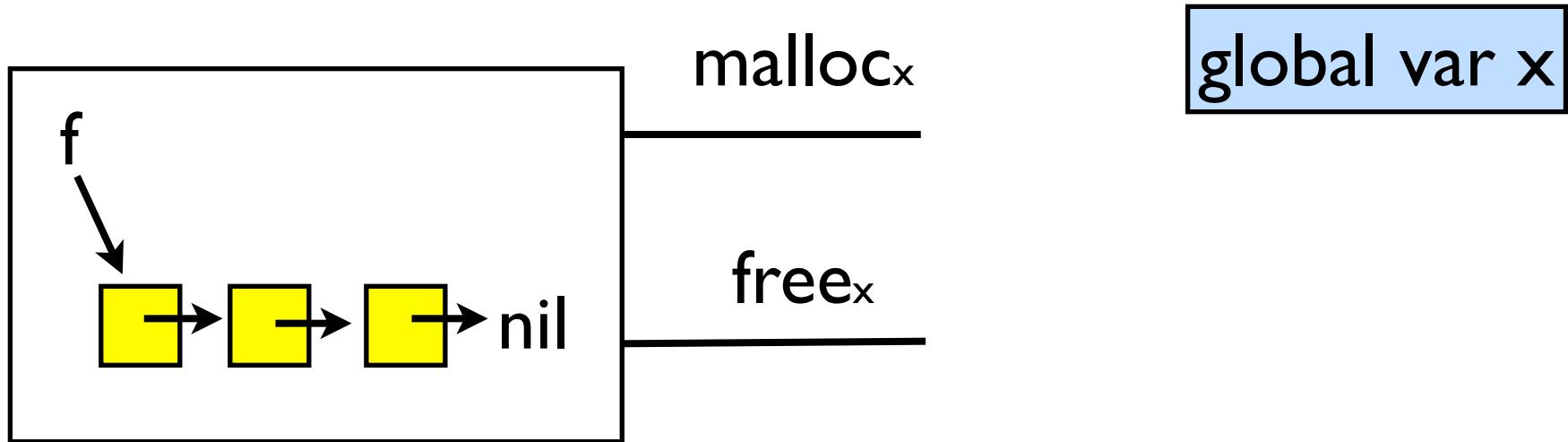
Toy Memory Manager



Toy Memory Manager



Toy Memory Manager



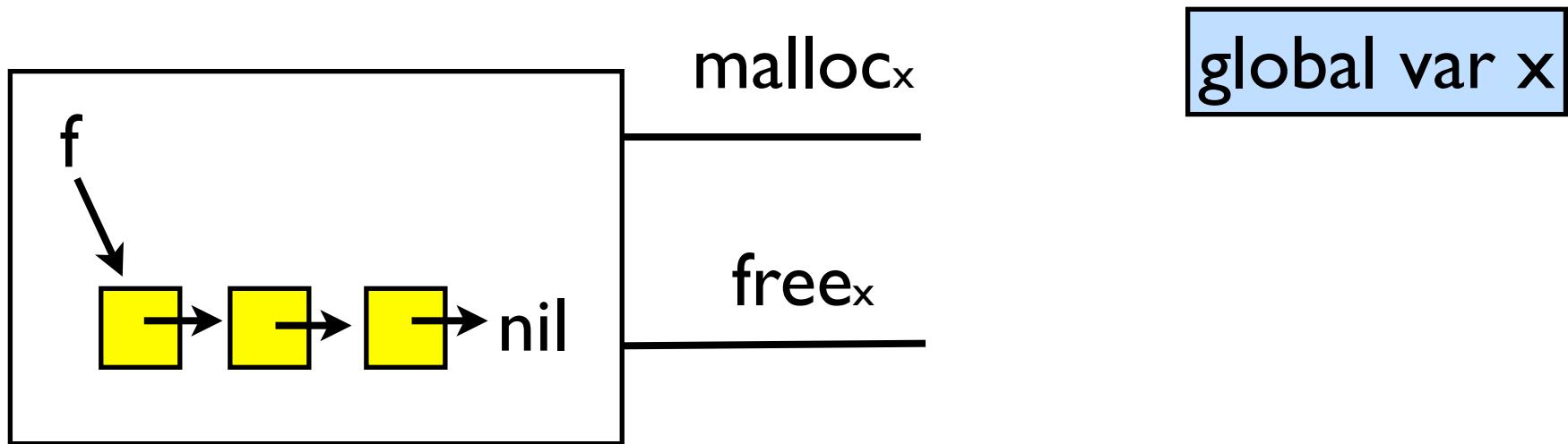
- Implementation

```
mallocx ::= if (f==nil) { x=new(); } else { x=f; f=f→nxt; }
freex ::= x→nxt=f; f=x;
```

- Specification

$$\{ \text{emp} * \text{list}(f) \} \text{malloc}_x \{ (x \mapsto _, _) * \text{list}(f) \} \quad \{ (x \mapsto _, _) * \text{list}(f) \} \text{free}_x \{ \text{emp} * \text{list}(f) \}$$

Toy Memory Manager



- Implementation

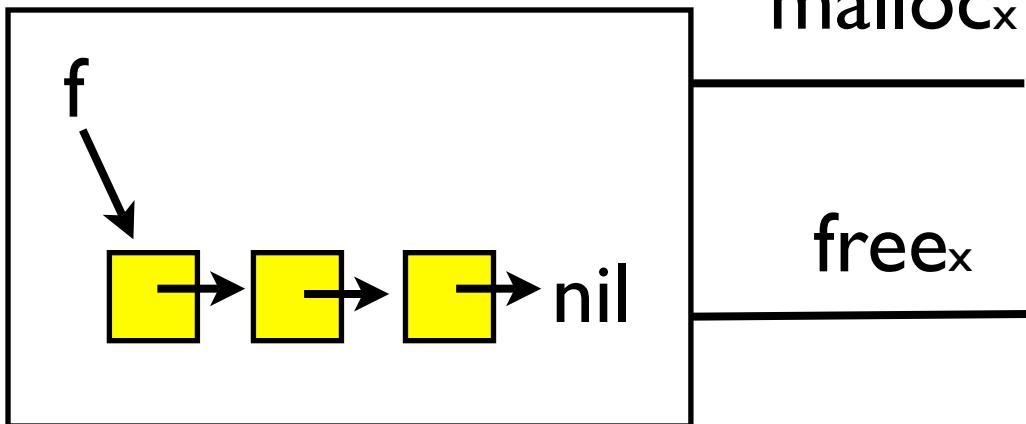
```
mallocx ::= if (f==nil) { x=new(); } else { x=f; f=f→nxt; }
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```

- Specification

- Resource Inv: $list(f)$

```
{emp }mallocx{(x→-, -)} } {(x→-, -)} }freex{emp }
```

Client Side Reasoning



global var x

```
{emp * list(f)}
```

malloc_x;

```
{(x ↦ _, _) * list(f)}
```

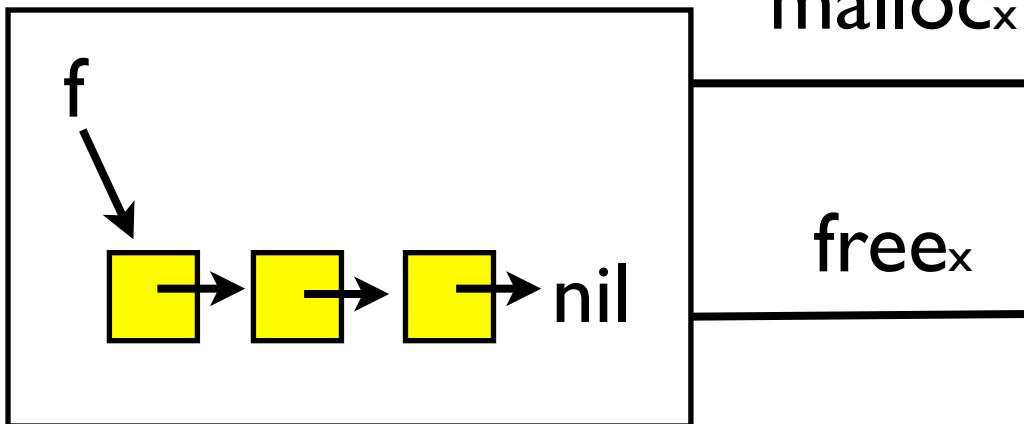
*x=nil;

```
{(x ↦ nil, _) * list(f)}
```

free_x;

```
{emp * list(f)}
```

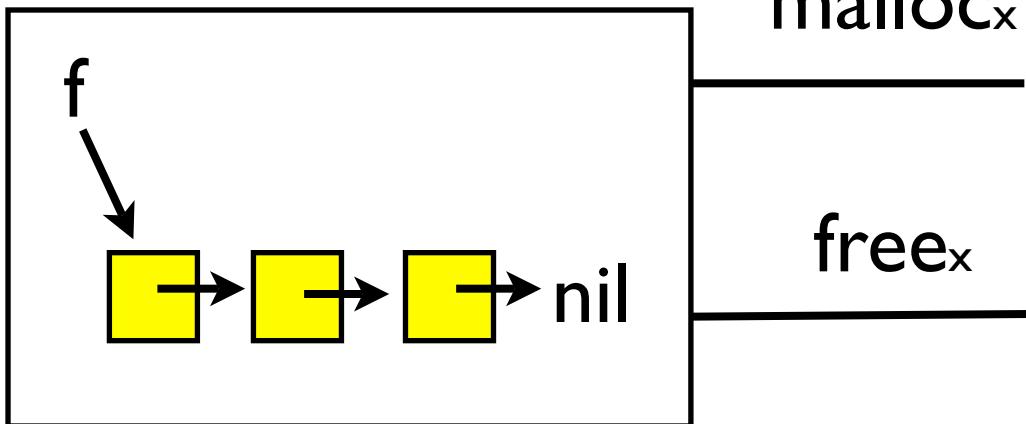
Client Side Reasoning



global var x

```
{emp }  
mallocx;  
{(x ↦ _, _) }  
*x=nil;  
{(x ↦ nil, _) }  
freex;  
{emp }
```

Client Side Reasoning



global var x

```
{emp }  
mallocx;  
{(x ↦ _, _) }  
*x=nil;  
{(x ↦ nil, _) }  
freex;  
{emp }  
*x=x;
```

Invariant list(`f`) broken

Our Solution

$$\{\text{emp} * \text{list}(f)\} M_1 \{x \mapsto _, _ * \text{list}(f)\}$$

$$\{x \mapsto _, _ * \text{list}(f)\} M_2 \{\text{emp} * \text{list}(f)\}$$

$$\frac{\{\text{emp}\} \text{malloc}_x \{x \mapsto _, _\} \wedge \{x \mapsto _, _\} \text{free}_x \{\text{emp}\} \Rightarrow \{A\} C \{B\}}{\{A * \text{list}(f)\} \text{let } (\text{malloc}_x = M_1) \text{ and } (\text{free}_x = M_2) \text{ in } C \{B * \text{list}(f)\}}$$

Cond. on Vars

Our Solution

$$\{\text{emp} * \text{list}(f)\}M_1\{x \mapsto _, _ * \text{list}(f)\}$$
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Cond. on Vars

The internal list is absent in reasoning.

Protection from Outside Interference

- Tie a cycle in the free list f.

`mallocx; freex; *x=x`

- Cannot fill in ???:

{emp}

`mallocx;`

{ $x \mapsto _, _$ }

`freex;`

{emp}

`*x=x`

{???

Second-order Frame Rule

$$\frac{\{P\}k\{Q\} \Rightarrow \{A\}C\{B\}}{\{P * R\}k\{Q * R\} \Rightarrow \{A * R\}C\{B * R\}} \text{ Cond. on Vars}$$

Second-order Frame Rule

$$\frac{\{P\}k\{Q\} \Rightarrow \{A\}C\{B\}}{\{P * R\}k\{Q * R\} \Rightarrow \{A * R\}C\{B * R\}} \text{ Cond. on Vars}$$

- Can derive the modular proc. call rule.

$$\frac{\{A * R\}M\{B * R\} \quad \{A\}k\{B\} \Rightarrow \{P\}C\{Q\}}{\{P * R\}\text{let } k=M \text{ in } C\{Q * R\}} \text{ Cond. on Vars}$$

Exercise: Derive it.

Issues

$$\frac{\{P\}k\{Q\} \Rightarrow \{A\}C\{B\}}{\{P * R\}k\{Q * R\} \Rightarrow \{A * R\}C\{B * R\}} \text{ Cond. on Vars}$$

1. The rule leads to inconsistency. (Reynolds's example.)
2. The side condition is annoying.
3. What about higher-order k?

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I. The rule leads to inconsistency. (Reynolds's example.)

Drop the conjunction rule. Use only precise R.

2. The side condition is annoying.

Put vars into the heap. Or, use read-only vars.

3. What about higher-order k?

Resource Kripke models.

Issues

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Resource Kripke models.

Storage Model

$$\text{Val} = \text{Locs} \cup \{\text{nil}\}$$

$$\text{Heaps} = \text{Locs} \rightarrow_{fin} \text{Vals} \times \text{Vals}$$

$$\text{States} = \text{Heaps}$$

Storage Model

No ints. Location values only.

$$\text{Val} = \text{Locs} \cup \{\text{nil}\}$$

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Storage Model

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$$\begin{aligned}\text{Heaps} &= \text{Locs} \rightarrow_{fin} \boxed{\text{Vals} \times \text{Vals}} \\ \text{States} &= \text{Heaps} \quad \text{Binary cells.}\end{aligned}$$

Storage Model

$$\text{Val} = \text{Locs} \cup \{\text{nil}\}$$

$$\text{Heaps} = \text{Locs} \rightarrow_{fin} \text{Vals} \times \text{Vals}$$

$$\boxed{\text{States} = \text{Heaps}}$$

No stack. Heap only.

Storage Model

$$\text{Val} = \text{Locs} \cup \{\text{nil}\}$$

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$$\text{States} = \text{Heaps}$$

Higher-order Programs with Read-only Vars

$\tau ::= \text{com} \mid \tau \rightarrow \tau$

$E ::= x \mid \text{nil}$

$M ::= \text{let } x=\text{new} \text{ in } M \mid \text{free}(E) \mid \text{let } x=E.f \text{ in } M \mid E.f:=E \quad (f \in \{0, 1\})$
| $M; M$ | $\text{if } (E=E) M M$
| k | $\lambda k:\tau. M$ | $M M$ | $\text{fix } M$

Higher-order Programs with Read-only Vars

$$\tau ::= \text{com} \mid \tau \rightarrow \tau$$
$$E ::= x \mid \text{nil}$$
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| $M; M \mid \text{if } (E=E) M M$
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1. Binary cell access.
2. let-binding, instead of variable update.

Higher-order Programs with Read-only Vars

$$\tau ::= \text{com} \mid \tau \rightarrow \tau$$
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Higher-order functions with recursions.

Higher-order Programs with Read-only Vars

$\tau ::= \text{com} \mid \tau \rightarrow \tau$

$E ::= x \mid \text{nil}$

$M ::= \text{let } x=\text{new} \text{ in } M \mid \text{free}(E) \mid \text{let } x=E.f \text{ in } M \mid E.f:=E \quad (f \in \{0, 1\})$
| $M; M$ | $\text{if } (E=E) M M$
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Assertions and Specifications

$$\begin{aligned} P, Q & ::= E \mapsto F \mid \text{emp} \mid P \Rightarrow Q \mid P \wedge Q \mid \forall x. P \mid P * Q \mid \dots \\ \varphi, \psi & ::= \{P\}M\{Q\} \mid \varphi \Rightarrow \psi \mid \varphi \wedge \psi \mid \forall x. \varphi \mid \forall k. \varphi \mid \varphi \otimes P \mid \dots \end{aligned}$$

Assertions and Specifications

Assertions:

1. Properties of states.
2. Contains x only.
3. Classical logic and separating connectives.

$$P, Q ::= E \mapsto F \mid \text{emp} \mid P \Rightarrow Q \mid P \wedge Q \mid \forall x. P \mid P * Q \mid \dots$$
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Specifications:

1. Properties of programs.
2. Contains x and k .
3. Intuitionistic logic and invariant extension.

Invariant Extension

$$\varphi \otimes P$$

- *-conjoin P to the pre/posts of all the triples in φ .
- Distribution axioms for invariant extensions:

$$\{A\}M\{B\} \otimes P \Leftrightarrow \{A * P\}M\{B * P\}$$

$$(\varphi \oplus \psi) \otimes P \Leftrightarrow (\varphi \otimes P \oplus \psi \otimes P) \quad (\text{where } \oplus \in \{\wedge, \vee, \Rightarrow\})$$

$$(\delta i. \varphi) \otimes P \Leftrightarrow (\delta i. \varphi \otimes P) \quad (\text{where } \delta \in \{\forall, \exists\}, i \in \{x, k\}, i \notin \text{FV}(P))$$

$$\left(\forall k. \{P\}k\{Q\} \Rightarrow \{A\}C\{B\} \right) \otimes R$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
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\Leftrightarrow & \left(\forall k. \{P\}k\{Q\} \otimes R \Rightarrow \{A\}C\{B\} \otimes R \right) \\
\Leftrightarrow & \left(\forall k. \{P * R\}k\{Q * R\} \Rightarrow \{A * R\}C\{B * R\} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

sion

- ***-conjoin P to the pre/posts of all the triples in φ .**
- **Distribution axioms for invariant extensions:**

$$\{A\}M\{B\} \otimes P \Leftrightarrow \{A * P\}M\{B * P\}$$

$$(\varphi \oplus \psi) \otimes P \Leftrightarrow (\varphi \otimes P \oplus \psi \otimes P) \quad (\text{where } \oplus \in \{\wedge, \vee, \Rightarrow\})$$

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\end{aligned}$$

sion

- Question: Guess what the HO frame rule is.
- Distribution axioms for invariant extensions:

$$\{A\}M\{B\} \otimes P \Leftrightarrow \{A * P\}M\{B * P\}$$

$$(\varphi \oplus \psi) \otimes P \Leftrightarrow (\varphi \otimes P \oplus \psi \otimes P) \quad (\text{where } \oplus \in \{\wedge, \vee, \Rightarrow\})$$

$$(\delta i. \varphi) \otimes P \Leftrightarrow (\delta i. \varphi \otimes P) \quad (\text{where } \delta \in \{\forall, \exists\}, i \in \{x, k\}, i \notin \text{FV}(P))$$

HO Frame Rule

$$\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi \otimes P$$

HO Frame Rule

$$\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi \otimes P$$

First-order Frame Rule

$$\{P\}M\{Q\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \{P\}M\{Q\} \otimes R$$

$$\Rightarrow \{P * R\}M\{Q * R\}$$

HO Frame Rule

$$\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi \otimes P$$

Second-order Frame Rule

Fir

$$(\{P\}k\{Q\} \Rightarrow \{A\}C\{B\})$$

{I}

$$\Rightarrow (\{P\}k\{Q\} \Rightarrow \{A\}C\{B\}) \otimes R$$

=

$$\Rightarrow (\{P\}k\{Q\} \otimes R \Rightarrow \{A\}C\{B\} \otimes R)$$

=

$$\Rightarrow (\{P * R\}k\{Q * R\} \Rightarrow \{A * R\}C\{B * R\})$$

HO Frame Rule

$$\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi \otimes P$$

Fir

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Third-order Frame Rule

$$\left(\left(\forall k'. \{P\}k'\{Q\} \Rightarrow \{P'\}k(k')\{Q'\} \right) \Rightarrow \{A\}M\{B\} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\left(\forall k'. \{P\}k'\{Q\} \Rightarrow \{P'\}k(k')\{Q'\} \right) \Rightarrow \{A\}M\{B\} \right) \otimes R$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\left(\forall k'. \{P * R\}k'\{Q * R\} \Rightarrow \{P' * R\}k(k')\{Q' * R\} \right) \Rightarrow \{A * R\}M\{B * R\} \right)$$

HO Frame Rule

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Fir

Third-order Frame Rule

$$\begin{aligned} & \{I\} \vdash S \quad \Gamma \vdash P \\ & \{I\} \vdash S \quad \Gamma \vdash P \\ & \{I\} \vdash S \quad \Gamma \vdash P \\ & \{I\} \vdash S \quad \Gamma \vdash P \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\left(\forall k'. \{P\} k' \{Q\} \Rightarrow \{P'\} k(k') \{Q'\} \right) \Rightarrow \{A\} M \{B\} \right) \\ & \Rightarrow \left(\left(\forall k'. \{P\} k' \{Q\} \Rightarrow \{P'\} k(k') \{Q'\} \right) \Rightarrow \{A\} M \{B\} \right) \otimes R \\ & \Rightarrow \left(\left(\forall k'. \{P * R\} k' \{Q * R\} \Rightarrow \{P' * R\} k(k') \{Q' * R\} \right) \Rightarrow \{A * R\} M \{B * R\} \right) \\ & \Rightarrow \left(\left(\forall k'. \{P * R\} k' \{Q * R\} \Rightarrow \{P'\} k(k') \{Q'\} \right) \Rightarrow \{A * R\} M \{B * R\} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Soundness

- Not trivial. Reynolds's counter-example.
- Two positions for the soundness proof.
 - Standard semantics. Hard work.
 - Non-standard semantics. Less work.

Trick : Resource Kripke Semantics

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- η gives the meaning of k and μ the meaning of x .

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World keeps all
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Exercise I: Prove the HO frame rule.

T [Hint: Use the Kripke monotonicity.]

Exercise 2: Prove the distribution rule for \Rightarrow .

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HW

- Define the semantics of triples.
- Prove the distribution rule holds for the triples.
- Prove basic rules, such as the rule for $\text{free}(E)$.

Recipe for Adding HO Frame Rules

- I. Pick resource Kripke worlds.
 - I) Select a monoid $(W, 0, +)$
 - 2) Resource order on W : $w \sqsubseteq w'$ iff $\exists w''. w' = w + w''$.
2. Externalize $+$ by introducing a connective to your logic.
3. Use the standard intuitionistic semantics.
4. Hack the meaning of basic constructs, such as triples.

Tomorrow

- ✓ 1. Higher-order Frame Rule.
- ✓ 1. Can we ignore internal data structures of malloc?
- 2. General References. 2. What about code pointers?
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Reference:

POPL04/Journal (O'Hearn, Yang, Reynolds)
FOSSACS07/Journal (Birkedal, Yang)