

# Decision procedures for Separation Logic

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## Hoare Logic for program analysis

In the 1960s, Floyd and Hoare introduced a fundamental technique for deductive verification: a proof system where **judgements** are of the form

$\{ \varphi \} P \{ \psi \}$ ; read as:

“Every model  $\mathfrak{M}$  that satisfies  $\varphi$ , will satisfy  $\psi$  after being modified by the program  $P$ ”.

The system is made of **deduction schemas**, e.g.

$$\frac{\varphi \models \varphi' \quad \{ \varphi' \} P \{ \psi' \} \quad \psi' \models \psi}{\{ \varphi \} P \{ \psi \}} \text{ (ENT)}$$

The rule **ENT** states that judgements retain validity when considering stronger preconditions ( $\varphi$ ) or weaker postconditions ( $\psi$ ).  $\varphi \models \varphi'$  is the logical **entailment**.

## Why Separation Logic?

To analyse large programs we would like a rule to reason locally on the memory model, e.g.

$$\frac{\{ \varphi \} P \{ \psi \}}{\{ \varphi \wedge \chi \} P \{ \psi \wedge \chi \}}$$

This rule is not valid when considering the standard heap/RAM memory, containing pointers:

$$\frac{\{ \mathbf{x} \hookrightarrow 1 \} \quad * \mathbf{x} \leftarrow 0 \quad \{ \mathbf{x} \hookrightarrow 0 \}}{\{ \mathbf{x} \hookrightarrow 1 \wedge \mathbf{y} \hookrightarrow 1 \} \quad * \mathbf{x} \leftarrow 0 \quad \{ \mathbf{x} \hookrightarrow 0 \wedge \mathbf{y} \hookrightarrow 1 \}}$$

does not hold whenever  $\mathbf{x}$  and  $\mathbf{y}$  are in aliasing.

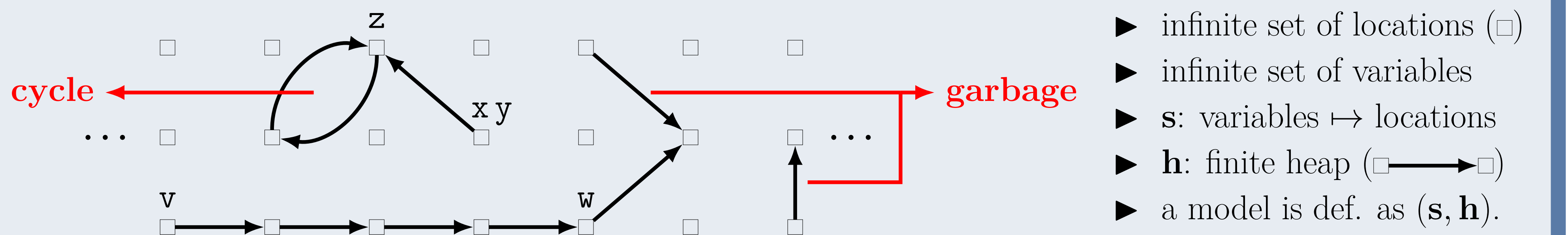
Here,  $\mathbf{x} \hookrightarrow 1$  holds in memory models such that:



Separation Logic solves this problem elegantly, by using the separating connectives introduced in Bunched Implication Logic (P. O’Hearn, D. Pym).

## Separation Logic

(Propositional) Separation Logic (**SL**) – by J. Reynolds, P. O’Hearn et al. – reasons about programs with dynamic data structures. **Models** of **SL** are abstractions of the heap/RAM model:



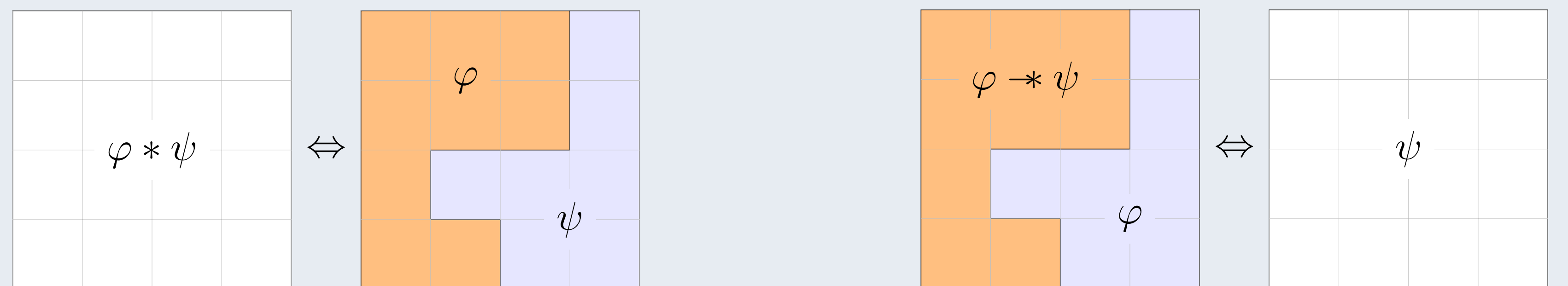
Separation Logic adds two new spatial connectives to reason **modularly** about the memory

$*$

$\multimap$

$(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{h}) \models \varphi * \psi$  iff the heap  $\mathbf{h}$  can be partitioned into  $\mathbf{h}_1$  and  $\mathbf{h}_2$  so that  $(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{h}_1) \models \varphi$  and  $(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{h}_2) \models \psi$

$(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{h}) \models \varphi \multimap \psi$  iff for every  $\mathbf{h}_1$  disjoint from  $\mathbf{h}$ , if  $(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{h}_1) \models \varphi$  then  $(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{h}_1) \models \psi$



## We focus on...

(1) **Satisfiability** and **entailment** of **SL** and its extensions, as they are used in the Hoare system (see **ENT**).

(2) Deriving procedures to decide various **robustness properties**, such as the **acyclicity** property

“Is every model satisfying  $\varphi$  acyclic?”

and the **garbage freedom** property

“In every model satisfying  $\varphi$ , are all allocated cells reachable from variables in  $\varphi$ ?”

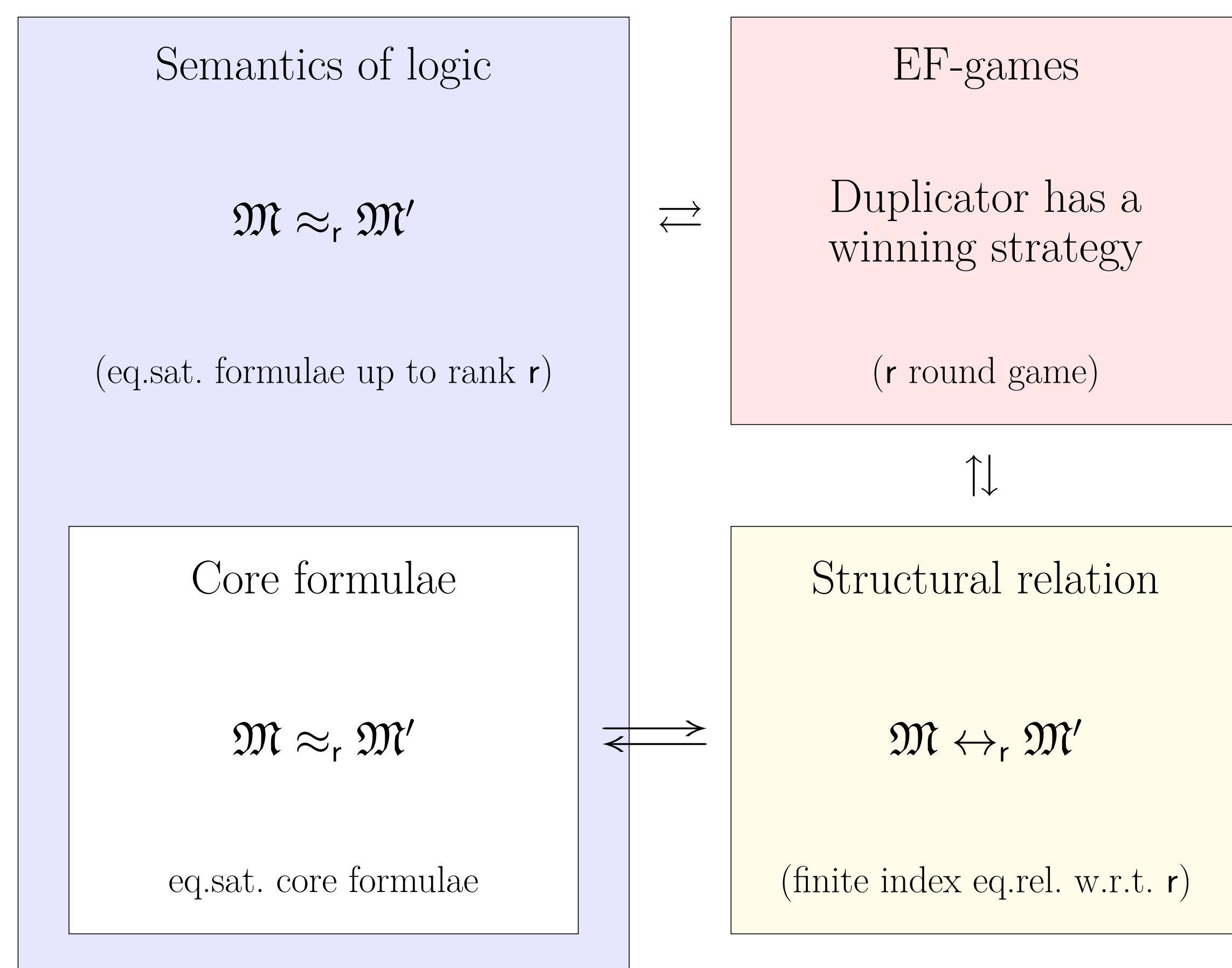
These properties are crucial in program analysis.

(3) **Internal calculi** for **SL**, as this logic is also interesting from a proof-theoretical point of view. For example, because of the  $\multimap$  operator, the satisfiability problem can be reduced to both validity and model checking.

## General approach: Core formulae

We tame the  $*$  and  $\multimap$  operators by defining **core formulae**:

- A set of formulae of **SL** where  $*$  and  $\multimap$  appear with specific patterns.
- We show that Boolean combinations of core formulae are as expressive as **SL**.
- Similar to Gaifman’s Theorem for FO logic.



## Axiomatisation

By relying on the core formulae, we define Hilbert-style axiomatisations for:

- Propositional **SL** and a guarded fragment of First-Order **SL** [4]
- **SL** with modalities [3]

## Complexity results

We add to Propositional **SL** reachability predicates

$$(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{h}) \models \mathbf{reach}^+(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \text{ iff } \mathbf{x} \longrightarrow \square \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \mathbf{y}$$

and only one quantified variable name ( $\mathbf{u}$ )

$$(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{h}) \models \exists \mathbf{u}. \varphi \text{ iff } \exists \ell \text{ s.t. } (\mathbf{s}[\mathbf{u} \leftarrow \ell], \mathbf{h}) \models \varphi$$

In [2] (with the core formulae) we show that, under syntactical restrictions, this logic

- admits a **PSPACE**-complete satisfiability/entailment problem
- is more expressive than all known **PSPACE**-complete extensions of **SLs**
- can encode acyclicity and garbage freedom as queries of entailment:
  - $\varphi \models \forall \mathbf{u} \neg \mathbf{reach}^+(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u})$
  - $\varphi \models \forall \mathbf{u} (\mathbf{u} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{u} * \perp) \Rightarrow \forall_{\mathbf{x} \in \text{fv}(\varphi)} \mathbf{reach}^+(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}) \vee \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{u}$ .
- Weakening even slightly these restrictions leads to **TOWER**-hard logics [5].
- Without restrictions, the satisfiability problem of this logic is undecidable [1].

## What’s next?

We are currently implementing our decision procedures in QBF/SMT solvers.

## References

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