

Iris: A Modular Foundation for Higher-Order Concurrent Separation Logic¹

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¹Iris is joint work with: Ralf Jung, Aleš Bizjak, Hoang-Hai Dang, Jan-Oliver Kaiser, David Swasey, Filip Sieczkowski, Kasper Svendsen, Aaron Turon, Amin Timany, Derek Dreyer and Lars Birkedal

This tutorial

- ▶ First part (45 min): “theoretical” overview of Iris, by me
- ▶ Second part (45 min): Coq demo by Robbert Krebbers
- ▶ Third part (after break): hands-on session

Get ready:

- ▶ Download the tutorial lecture material
<http://iris-project.org/tutorial>
- ▶ Follow README to install Iris **3.1**

What is Iris?

Language-independent higher-order separation logic with simple foundations for verifying fine-grained concurrent programs in Coq.



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Language-independent higher-order separation logic with simple foundations for verifying **fine-grained concurrent programs** in Coq.



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- ▶ **Fine-grained concurrent programs:** Programs that use low-level synchronization primitives for more parallelism

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- ▶ **Higher-order separation logic:** Supports modular reasoning about higher-order stateful programs
- ▶ **Fine-grained concurrent programs:** Programs that use low-level synchronization primitives for more parallelism
- ▶ **Language-independent:** Parameterized by the language
- ▶ **Simple foundations:** Small, “canonical” set of primitive rules
- ▶ **Coq:** Provides practical support for machine-checked proof

The versatility of Iris

The scope of Iris goes beyond proving traditional program correctness using Hoare triples:

- ▶ The Rust type system (Jung, Jourdan, Krebbers, Dreyer)
- ▶ Logical relations (Krogh-Jespersen, Svendsen, Timany, Birkedal, Krebbers)
- ▶ Termination-preserving refinement (Tassarotti, Jung, Harper)
- ▶ Weak memory concurrency (Kaiser, Dang, Dreyer, Lahav, Vafeiadis)
- ▶ Object capability patterns (Swasey, Garg, Dreyer)
- ▶ Logical atomicity (Jung, Swasey, Krogh-Jespersen, Zhang, Dreyer, Birkedal)
- ▶ Defining Iris (Krebbers, Jung, Jourdan, Bizjak, Dreyer, Birkedal)

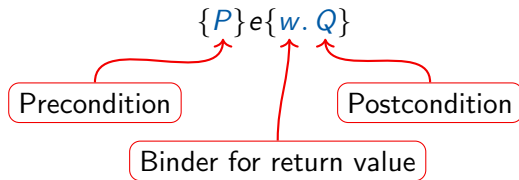
Most of these projects are formalized in Iris in  Coq

The Iris story, Part 1:

Working with ghost state and invariants

Hoare triples

Hoare triples for partial program correctness:



If the initial state satisfies P , then:

- ▶ e does not get stuck/crash
- ▶ if e terminates with value v , the final state satisfies $Q[v/w]$

Separation logic [O'Hearn, Reynolds, Yang]

The points-to connective $x \mapsto v$

- ▶ provides the knowledge that location x has value v , and
- ▶ provides **exclusive ownership** of x

Separating conjunction $P * Q$: the state consists of *disjoint parts* satisfying P and Q

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Separating conjunction $P * Q$: the state consists of *disjoint parts* satisfying P and Q

Example:

$\{x \mapsto v_1 * y \mapsto v_2\} \text{swap}(x, y) \{w. w = () \wedge x \mapsto v_2 * y \mapsto v_1\}$

the $*$ ensures that x and y are different

Concurrent separation logic [O'Hearn, Brookes]

The *par* rule:

$$\frac{\{P_1\} e_1 \{Q_1\} \quad \{P_2\} e_2 \{Q_2\}}{\{P_1 * P_2\} e_1 || e_2 \{Q_1 * Q_2\}}$$

Concurrent separation logic [O'Hearn, Brookes]

The *par* rule:

$$\frac{\{P_1\} e_1 \{Q_1\} \quad \{P_2\} e_2 \{Q_2\}}{\{P_1 * P_2\} e_1 || e_2 \{Q_1 * Q_2\}}$$

For example:

$$\frac{\{x \mapsto 4 * y \mapsto 6\}}{x := !x + 2 \quad || \quad y := !y + 2} \{x \mapsto 6 * y \mapsto 8\}$$

Concurrent separation logic [O'Hearn, Brookes]

The *par* rule:

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For example:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \{x \mapsto 4 * y \mapsto 6\} \\ \{x \mapsto 4\} \quad \parallel \quad \{y \mapsto 6\} \\ x := !x + 2 \quad \parallel \quad y := !y + 2 \end{array}}{\{x \mapsto 6 * y \mapsto 8\}}$$

Concurrent separation logic [O'Hearn, Brookes]

The *par* rule:

$$\frac{\{P_1\} e_1 \{Q_1\} \quad \{P_2\} e_2 \{Q_2\}}{\{P_1 * P_2\} e_1 || e_2 \{Q_1 * Q_2\}}$$

For example:

$$\begin{array}{c} \{x \mapsto 4 * y \mapsto 6\} \\ \{x \mapsto 4\} \quad || \quad \{y \mapsto 6\} \\ x := !x + 2 \quad || \quad y := !y + 2 \\ \{x \mapsto 6\} \quad || \quad \{y \mapsto 8\} \\ \{x \mapsto 6 * y \mapsto 8\} \end{array}$$

Concurrent separation logic [O'Hearn, Brookes]

The *par* rule:

$$\frac{\{P_1\} e_1 \{Q_1\} \quad \{P_2\} e_2 \{Q_2\}}{\{P_1 * P_2\} e_1 || e_2 \{Q_1 * Q_2\}}$$

For example:

$$\begin{array}{c} \{x \mapsto 4 * y \mapsto 6\} \\ \{x \mapsto 4\} \quad || \quad \{y \mapsto 6\} \\ x := !x + 2 \quad || \quad y := !y + 2 \\ \{x \mapsto 6\} \quad || \quad \{y \mapsto 8\} \\ \{x \mapsto 6 * y \mapsto 8\} \end{array}$$

Works great for concurrent programs without shared memory:
concurrent quick sort, concurrent merge sort, ...

What about shared state/racy programs?

A classic problem:

```
let x = ref(0) in
```

```
  fetchandadd(x, 2) || fetchandadd(x, 2)
```

```
! x
```

Where `fetchandadd`(x, y) is the atomic version of $x := !x + y$.

What about shared state/racy programs?

A classic problem:

```
{True}
let x = ref(0) in

  fetchandadd(x, 2) || fetchandadd(x, 2)

!x
{w. w = 4}
```

Where `fetchandadd(x, y)` is the atomic version of $x := !x + y$.

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let x = ref(0) in
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fetchandadd(x, 2) || fetchandadd(x, 2)

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What about shared state/racy programs?

A classic problem:

```
{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{??}
fetchandadd(x, 2) || {??}
{??}               || {??}
!x
{w. w = 4}
```

Where `fetchandadd(x, y)` is the atomic version of $x := !x + y$.

Problem: can only give ownership of x to one thread

Invariants

The invariant assertion \boxed{R} expresses that R is maintained as an invariant on the state

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Invariant opening:

$$\frac{\{R * P\} e \{R * Q\} \quad e \text{ atomic}}{\boxed{R} \vdash \{P\} e \{Q\}}$$

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Invariant allocation:

$$\frac{\boxed{R} \vdash \{P\} e \{Q\}}{\{R * P\} e \{Q\}}$$

Invariants

The invariant assertion $\boxed{R}^{\mathcal{N}}$ expresses that R is maintained as an invariant on the state

Invariant opening:

$$\frac{\{R * P\} e \{R * Q\}_{\mathcal{E}} \quad e \text{ atomic}}{\boxed{R}^{\mathcal{N}} \vdash \{P\} e \{Q\}_{\mathcal{E} \uplus \mathcal{N}}}$$

Invariant allocation:

$$\frac{\boxed{R}^{\mathcal{N}} \vdash \{P\} e \{Q\}_{\mathcal{E}}}{\{R * P\} e \{Q\}_{\mathcal{E}}}$$

Technical detail: **names** are needed to avoid *reentrancy*, i.e., opening the same invariant twice

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The invariant assertion $\boxed{R}^{\mathcal{N}}$ expresses that R is maintained as an invariant on the state

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Invariant allocation:

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Technical detail: **names** are needed to avoid *reentrancy*, i.e., opening the same invariant twice

Other technical detail: the **later** \triangleright is needed to support

impredicative invariants, i.e., $\dots \boxed{R}^{\mathcal{N}_2} \dots^{\mathcal{N}_1}$

Invariants in action

Let us consider a simpler problem first:

```
{True}  
let x = ref(0) in
```

```
fetchandadd(x, 2)
```

```
fetchandadd(x, 2)
```

```
! x
```

```
{n.even(n)}
```

Invariants in action

Let us consider a simpler problem first:

```
{True}  
let x = ref(0) in  
{x ↦ 0}
```

```
fetchandadd(x, 2)
```

```
fetchandadd(x, 2)
```

```
! x
```

```
{n. even(n)}
```

Invariants in action

Let us consider a simpler problem first:

$\{\text{True}\}$

`let $x = \text{ref}(0)$ in`

$\{x \mapsto 0\}$

allocate $\boxed{\exists n. x \mapsto n \wedge \text{even}(n)}$

`fetchandadd(x , 2)`

`fetchandadd(x , 2)`

$!x$

$\{n. \text{even}(n)\}$

Invariants in action

Let us consider a simpler problem first:

{True}

let $x = \text{ref}(0)$ in

{ $x \mapsto 0$ }

allocate $\boxed{\exists n. x \mapsto n \wedge \text{even}(n)}$

{True}

fetchandadd($x, 2$)

{True}

! x

{ $n. \text{even}(n)$ }

{True}

fetchandadd($x, 2$)

{True}

Invariants in action

Let us consider a simpler problem first:

{True}

let $x = \text{ref}(0)$ in

{ $x \mapsto 0$ }

allocate $\boxed{\exists n. x \mapsto n \wedge \text{even}(n)}$

{True}

{ $x \mapsto n \wedge \text{even}(n)$ }

fetchandadd($x, 2$)

{ $x \mapsto n + 2 \wedge \text{even}(n + 2)$ }

{True}

{True}

fetchandadd($x, 2$)

{True}

! x

{ $n. \text{even}(n)$ }

Invariants in action

Let us consider a simpler problem first:

{True}

let $x = \text{ref}(0)$ in

{ $x \mapsto 0$ }

allocate $\boxed{\exists n. x \mapsto n \wedge \text{even}(n)}$

{True}

{ $x \mapsto n \wedge \text{even}(n)$ }

fetchandadd($x, 2$)

{ $x \mapsto n + 2 \wedge \text{even}(n + 2)$ }

{True}

{True}

{ $x \mapsto n \wedge \text{even}(n)$ }

fetchandadd($x, 2$)

{ $x \mapsto n + 2 \wedge \text{even}(n + 2)$ }

{True}

! x

{ $n. \text{even}(n)$ }

Invariants in action

Let us consider a simpler problem first:

```
{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
allocate  $\exists n. x \mapsto n \wedge \text{even}(n)$ 

    {True}
    | {x ↦ n ∧ even(n)}
    | fetchandadd(x, 2)
    | {x ↦ n + 2 ∧ even(n + 2)}
    {True}
    | {x ↦ n ∧ even(n)}
    | !x
    | {n. x ↦ n ∧ even(n)}
    {n. even(n)}


    {True}
    | {x ↦ n ∧ even(n)}
    | fetchandadd(x, 2)
    | {x ↦ n + 2 ∧ even(n + 2)}
    {True}

```

Invariants in action

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{True}
| {x ↦ n ∧ even(n)}
| !x
| {n. x ↦ n ∧ even(n)}
{n. even(n)}


{True}
| {x ↦ n ∧ even(n)}
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
| {x ↦ n + 2 ∧ even(n + 2)}
{True}

```

Problem: still cannot prove it returns 4

Ghost variables

Consider the invariant:

$$\boxed{\exists n. x \mapsto n * \dots}$$

How to relate the quantified value to the state of the threads?

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Solution: ghost variables



Ghost variables are allocated in pairs:

$$\text{True} \quad \equiv * \quad \exists \gamma. \underbrace{\gamma \hookrightarrow \bullet n}_{\text{in the invariant}} * \underbrace{\gamma \hookrightarrow \circ n}_{\text{in the Hoare triple}}$$

Ghost variables

Consider the invariant:

$$\boxed{\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto (n_1 + n_2) * \gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n_2}$$

How to relate the quantified value to the state of the threads?



Solution: ghost variables



Ghost variables are allocated in pairs:

$$\text{True} \quad \equiv * \quad \underbrace{\exists \gamma. \quad \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n}_{\text{in the invariant}} \quad * \quad \underbrace{\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\circ} n}_{\text{in the Hoare triple}}$$

Ghost variables

Consider the invariant:

$$\boxed{\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto (n_1 + n_2) * \gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n_2}$$

How to relate the quantified value to the state of the threads?



Solution: ghost variables



Ghost variables are allocated in pairs:

$$\text{True} \quad \equiv * \quad \underbrace{\exists \gamma. \quad \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n}_{\text{in the invariant}} \quad * \quad \underbrace{\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\circ} n}_{\text{in the Hoare triple}}$$

When you own both parts you obtain that the values are equal and can update both parts:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\circ} m &\Rightarrow n = m \\ \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\circ} m &\equiv * \quad \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n' * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\circ} n' \end{aligned}$$

Ghost variables in action

```
{True}  
let x = ref(0) in
```

```
fetchandadd(x, 2)
```

```
!x
```

```
{n. n = 4}
```

```
fetchandadd(x, 2)
```

Ghost variables in action

```
{True}  
let x = ref(0) in  
{x ↦ 0}
```

```
fetchandadd(x, 2)
```

```
!x
```

```
{n. n = 4}
```

```
fetchandadd(x, 2)
```

Ghost variables in action

```
{True}  
let x = ref(0) in  
{x ↦ 0}  
{x ↦ 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
```

fetchandadd(x, 2)

fetchandadd(x, 2)

!x

{n. n = 4}

Ghost variables in action

$\{\text{True}\}$

let $x = \text{ref}(0)$ in

$\{x \mapsto 0\}$

$\{x \mapsto 0 * \gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_\bullet 0 * \gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_\circ 0 * \gamma_2 \hookrightarrow_\bullet 0 * \gamma_2 \hookrightarrow_\circ 0\}$

allocate $\boxed{\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_\bullet n_1 * \gamma_2 \hookrightarrow_\bullet n_2}$

fetchandadd($x, 2$)

fetchandadd($x, 2$)

! x

$\{n. n = 4\}$

Ghost variables in action

```
{True}  
let x = ref(0) in  
{x ↦ 0}  
{x ↦ 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}  
allocate  $\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_2$   
{γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
```

fetchandadd(x, 2)

fetchandadd(x, 2)

!x

{n. n = 4}

Ghost variables in action

$\{\text{True}\}$

`let $x = \text{ref}(0)$ in`

$\{x \mapsto 0\}$

$\{x \mapsto 0 * \gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_\bullet 0 * \gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_\circ 0 * \gamma_2 \hookrightarrow_\bullet 0 * \gamma_2 \hookrightarrow_\circ 0\}$

`allocate` $\boxed{\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_\bullet n_1 * \gamma_2 \hookrightarrow_\bullet n_2}$

$\{\gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_\circ 0 * \gamma_2 \hookrightarrow_\circ 0\}$

$\{\gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_\circ 0\}$

`fetchandadd`($x, 2$)

$!x$

$\{n. n = 4\}$

$\{\gamma_2 \hookrightarrow_\circ 0\}$

`fetchandadd`($x, 2$)

Ghost variables in action

```
{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
allocate  $\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_2$ 
{γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
{γ1 ↦◦ 0}

    fetchandadd(x, 2)

{γ1 ↦◦ 2}
{γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2}

    !x

{n. n = 4}
```

```
{γ2 ↦◦ 0}

    fetchandadd(x, 2)

{γ2 ↦◦ 2}
```

Ghost variables in action

<pre> {True} let x = ref(0) in {x ↦ 0} {x ↦ 0 * γ₁ ↦_• 0 * γ₁ ↦_◦ 0 * γ₂ ↦_• 0 * γ₂ ↦_◦ 0} allocate ∃ n₁, n₂. x ↦ n₁ + n₂ * γ₁ ↦_• n₁ * γ₂ ↦_• n₂ {γ₁ ↦_◦ 0 * γ₂ ↦_◦ 0} {γ₁ ↦_◦ 0} {γ₁ ↦_◦ 0 * x ↦ (n₁ + n₂) * γ₁ ↦_• n₁ * γ₂ ↦_• n₂} fetchandadd(x, 2) {γ₁ ↦_◦ 2} {γ₁ ↦_◦ 2 * γ₂ ↦_◦ 2} </pre>	<pre> {γ₂ ↦_◦ 0} fetchandadd(x, 2) {γ₂ ↦_◦ 2} </pre>
--	--

!x

{n. n = 4}

Ghost variables in action

```

{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
allocate  $\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_2$ 
{γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
{γ1 ↦◦ 0}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
|
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
|
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2}
|
| {γ2 ↦◦ 0}
|
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
|
| {γ2 ↦◦ 2}

!x

{n. n = 4}

```

Ghost variables in action

```

{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
allocate  $\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_2$ 
{γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
{γ1 ↦◦ 0}
|
{γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
{γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ n2 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
fetchandadd(x, 2)
|
{γ2 ↦◦ 0}

|
{γ1 ↦◦ 2}
{γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2}
|
{γ2 ↦◦ 2}

!x

{n. n = 4}

```

Ghost variables in action

```

{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
allocate  $\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_2$ 
{γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
{γ1 ↦◦ 0}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ n2 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
| {γ2 ↦◦ 0}
|
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ2 ↦◦ 2}

!x

{n. n = 4}

```

Ghost variables in action

```

{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
allocate  $\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_2$ 
{γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
{γ1 ↦◦ 0}
|
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ n2 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
|
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2}
|
| {γ2 ↦◦ 0}
|
|
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
|
| {γ2 ↦◦ 2}
|

!x

{n. n = 4}

```

Ghost variables in action

$\{\text{True}\}$

```
let x = ref(0) in
```

$$\{x \mapsto 0\}$$
$$\{x \mapsto 0 * \gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} 0 * \gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_{\circ} 0 * \gamma_2 \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} 0 * \gamma_2 \hookrightarrow_{\circ} 0\}$$
$$\text{allocate} \quad \exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n_2$$
$$\{\gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_0 0 * \gamma_2 \hookrightarrow_0 0\}$$
$$\{\gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_0 0\}$$
$$\{\gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_0 0 * x \mapsto (n_1 + n_2) * \gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_\bullet n_1 * \gamma_2 \hookrightarrow_\bullet n_2\}$$
$$\{\gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_0 0 * x \mapsto n_2 * \gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_\bullet 0 * \gamma_2 \hookrightarrow_\bullet n_2\}$$

```
fetchandadd(x, 2)
```

$$\{\gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_0 0 * x \mapsto (2+n_2) * \gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_\bullet 0 * \gamma_2 \hookrightarrow_\bullet n_2\}$$
$$\{\gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_\circ 2\}$$
$$\{\gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_{\circ} 2 * \gamma_2 \hookrightarrow_{\circ} 2\}$$
$$\{\gamma_2 \hookrightarrow_0 0\}$$

```
fetchandadd(x, 2)
```

$$\{\gamma_2 \hookrightarrow_\circ 2\}$$

!x

$$\{n. n = 4\}$$

Ghost variables in action

```
{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
allocate  $\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_2$ 
{γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
{γ1 ↦◦ 0}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ n2 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ2 ↦◦ 0}
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
| {γ2 ↦◦ 2}

!x

{n. n = 4}
```

Ghost variables in action

```

{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
allocate  $\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_2$ 
{γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
{γ1 ↦◦ 0}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ n2 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ2 ↦◦ 0}
| {...}
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
| {...}
| {γ2 ↦◦ 2}

!x

{n. n = 4}

```

Ghost variables in action

```

{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
allocate  $\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_2$ 
{γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
{γ1 ↦◦ 0}
|
| {γ2 ↦◦ 0}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ n2 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ2 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
|
| !x
|
| {n. n = 4}

```


Ghost variables in action

```

{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ1 ↦0 0 * γ2 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦0 0}
allocate  $\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_2$ 
{γ1 ↦0 0 * γ2 ↦0 0}
{γ1 ↦0 0}
| {γ2 ↦0 0}
| {γ1 ↦0 0 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦0 0 * x ↦ n2 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {...}
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
| {...}
| {γ1 ↦0 0 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦0 2 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ2 ↦0 2}
| {γ1 ↦0 2 * γ2 ↦0 2}
| {γ1 ↦0 2 * γ2 ↦0 2 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
|
| !x
|
| {n. n = 4}

```

Ghost variables in action

```
{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• 0}
allocate [∃n1, n2. x ↦ n1 + n2 * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2]
{γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• 0}
{γ1 ↦• 0}
| {γ2 ↦• 0}
| {γ1 ↦• 0 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦• 0 * x ↦ n2 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {...}
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
| {γ1 ↦• 0 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦• 2 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {...}
{γ1 ↦• 2}
| {γ2 ↦• 2}
{γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• 2}
| {γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• 2 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• 2 * x ↦ 4 * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• 2}
| !x
|
{n. n = 4}
```

Ghost variables in action

```

{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
allocate  $\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_2$ 
{γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
{γ1 ↦◦ 0}
|
| {γ2 ↦◦ 0}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ n2 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ2 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ 4 * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• 2}
| !x
|
| {n. n = 4}

```

Ghost variables in action

```

{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• 0}
allocate [∃ n1, n2. x ↦ n1 + n2 * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2]
{γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• 0}
{γ1 ↦• 0}
| {γ2 ↦• 0}
| {...}
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
| {...}
| {γ2 ↦• 2}
{γ1 ↦• 0 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
{γ1 ↦• 0 * x ↦ n2 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
fetchandadd(x, 2)
{γ1 ↦• 0 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
{γ1 ↦• 2 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• n2}
{γ1 ↦• 2}
{γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• 2}
| {γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• 2 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• 2 * x ↦ 4 * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• 2}
!x
| {n. n = 4 ∧ γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• 2 * x ↦ 4 * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• 2}
{n. n = 4}

```

Ghost variables in action

```

{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
allocate  $\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_2$ 
{γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
{γ1 ↦◦ 0}
|
| {γ2 ↦◦ 0}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ n2 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ2 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ 4 * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• 2}
| !x
| {n. n = 4 ∧ γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ 4 * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• 2}
{n. n = 4}

```

Ghost variables with fractional permissions [Boyland]

What if we have n threads? Using n different ghost variables, results in different proofs for each thread. *That is not modular.*

Better way: ghost variables with a *fractional permission* $(0, 1]_{\mathbb{Q}}$:

$$\gamma \xrightarrow{\pi_1 + \pi_2}_{\circ} (n_1 + n_2) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \gamma \xrightarrow{\pi_1}_{\circ} n_1 * \gamma \xrightarrow{\pi_2}_{\circ} n_2$$

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You only get the equality when you have *full ownership* ($\pi = 1$):

$$\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n * \gamma \xrightarrow{1}_{\circ} m \quad \Rightarrow \quad n = m$$

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Updating is possible with *partial ownership* ($0 < \pi \leq 1$):

$$\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n * \gamma \xrightarrow[\circ]{\pi} m \quad \equiv * \quad \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} (n + i) * \gamma \xrightarrow[\circ]{\pi} (m + i)$$

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Updating is possible with *partial ownership* ($0 < \pi \leq 1$):

$$\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n * \gamma \xrightarrow{\pi}_{\circ} m \quad \equiv * \quad \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} (n + i) * \gamma \xrightarrow{\pi}_{\circ} (m + i)$$

Keeps the invariant that all $\gamma \xrightarrow{\pi_i}_{\circ} n_i$ sum up to $\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} \sum n_i$

Fractional ghost variables in action

```
{True}  
let x = ref(0) in
```

```
fetchandadd(x, 2)
```

```
fetchandadd(x, 2) ...
```

$!x$

```
{n. n = 2k}
```

Fractional ghost variables in action

```
{True}  
let x = ref(0) in  
{x ↦ 0}
```

`fetchandadd(x, 2)`

`fetchandadd(x, 2)` ...

$!x$

$\{n. n = 2k\}$

Fractional ghost variables in action

```
{True}  
let x = ref(0) in  
{x ↦ 0}  
{x ↦ 0 * γ ↦• 0 * γ ↦o1 0}
```

fetchandadd(x, 2)

fetchandadd(x, 2) ...

!x

{n. n = 2k}

Fractional ghost variables in action

```
{True}  
let x = ref(0) in  
{x ↦ 0}  
{x ↦ 0 * γ ↦• 0 * γ ↦o1 0}  
allocate  $\exists n. x \mapsto n * \gamma \mapsto_{\bullet} n$ 
```

fetchandadd(x, 2)

fetchandadd(x, 2) ...

!x

{n. n = 2k}

Fractional ghost variables in action

```

{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ ↦• 0 * γ ↦01 0}
allocate  $\exists n. x \mapsto n * \gamma \mapsto_{\bullet} n$ 
{γ ↦01/k 0}

```

fetchandadd(x, 2)

{γ ↦₀^{1/k} 2}

!x

{n. n = 2k}

$$\left\| \begin{array}{c} \{ \gamma \mapsto_0^{1/k} 0 \} \\ \\ \text{fetchandadd}(x, 2) \\ \\ \{ \gamma \mapsto_0^{1/k} 2 \} \end{array} \right\| \dots$$

Fractional ghost variables in action

```

{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ ↦• 0 * γ ↦o1 0}
allocate  $\exists n. x \mapsto n * \gamma \mapsto_{\bullet} n$ 
{
  γ ↦o1/k 0
  {
    γ ↦o1/k 0 * x ↦ n * γ ↦•1/k n
    fetchandadd(x, 2)
  }
  γ ↦o1/k 2
}

```

!x

{n. n = 2k}

$$\left\| \begin{array}{c} \left\{ \gamma \mapsto_o^{1/k} 0 \right\} \\ \\ \text{fetchandadd}(x, 2) \\ \\ \left\{ \gamma \mapsto_o^{1/k} 2 \right\} \end{array} \right\| \dots$$

Fractional ghost variables in action

{True}

```
let x = ref(0) in
```

$$\{x \mapsto 0\}$$
$$\left\{ x \mapsto 0 * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} 0 * \gamma \xrightarrow{1}_{\circ} 0 \right\}$$
$$\text{allocate } \boxed{\exists n. x \mapsto n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n}$$
$$\left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow[0]{1/k} 0 \right\}$$
$$\left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k} 0 \right\} \mid \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k} 0 * x \mapsto n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n \right\}$$

```
fetchandadd(x, 2)
```

$$\text{fetchchadd}(x, 2) \\ \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 2 * x \mapsto (2+n) * \gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} (2+n) \right\}$$
$$\left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k} 2 \right\}$$
$$\left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow[\circ]{1/k} 0 \right\}$$

```
fetchandadd(x, 2)
```

• • •

$$\left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k} 2 \right\}$$

!x

$$\{n. n = 2k\}$$

Fractional ghost variables in action

$\{\text{True}\}$ $\text{let } x = \text{ref}(0) \text{ in}$ $\{x \mapsto 0\}$ $\{x \mapsto 0 * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} 0 * \gamma \xrightarrow{1}_{\circ} 0\}$ $\text{allocate } \boxed{\exists n. x \mapsto n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 0 \\ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 0 * x \mapsto n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n \\ \text{fetchandadd}(x, 2) \\ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 2 * x \mapsto (2+n) * \gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} (2+n) \end{array} \right\}$ $\{\gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 2\}$	$\left\ \begin{array}{l} \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 0 \\ \{ \dots \} \\ \text{fetchandadd}(x, 2) \\ \{ \dots \} \\ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 2 \end{array} \right\ \dots$
---	--

$!x$

$\{n. n = 2k\}$

Fractional ghost variables in action

$\{\text{True}\}$ $\text{let } x = \text{ref}(0) \text{ in}$ $\{x \mapsto 0\}$ $\{x \mapsto 0 * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} 0 * \gamma \xrightarrow{1}_{\circ} 0\}$ $\text{allocate } \boxed{\exists n. x \mapsto n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 0 \\ \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 0 * x \mapsto n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n \right\} \\ \text{fetchandadd}(x, 2) \\ \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 2 * x \mapsto (2+n) * \gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} (2+n) \right\} \\ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 2 \\ \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1}_{\circ} 2k * x \mapsto n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n \right\} \\ !x \end{array} \right.$ $\{n. n = 2k\}$	$\left\ \begin{array}{l} \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 0 \right\} \\ \left \begin{array}{l} \{\dots\} \\ \text{fetchandadd}(x, 2) \\ \{\dots\} \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 2 \right\} \end{array} \right\ \dots$
--	--

Fractional ghost variables in action

$\{\text{True}\}$ $\text{let } x = \text{ref}(0) \text{ in}$ $\{x \mapsto 0\}$ $\{x \mapsto 0 * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} 0 * \gamma \xrightarrow{1}_{\circ} 0\}$ $\text{allocate } \boxed{\exists n. x \mapsto n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 0 \\ \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 0 * x \mapsto n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n \right\} \\ \text{fetchandadd}(x, 2) \\ \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 2 * x \mapsto (2+n) * \gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} (2+n) \right\} \\ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 2 \\ \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1}_{\circ} 2k * x \mapsto n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n \right\} \\ !x \\ \left\{ n. n = 2k \wedge \gamma \xrightarrow{1}_{\circ} 2k * x \mapsto 2k * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} 2k \right\} \\ n. n = 2k \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\ \begin{array}{l} \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 0 \right\} \\ \left \begin{array}{l} \{\dots\} \\ \text{fetchandadd}(x, 2) \\ \{\dots\} \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 2 \right\} \end{array} \right\ \dots$
---	--

The Iris story, Part 2:
Modeling ghost state via “PCMs”

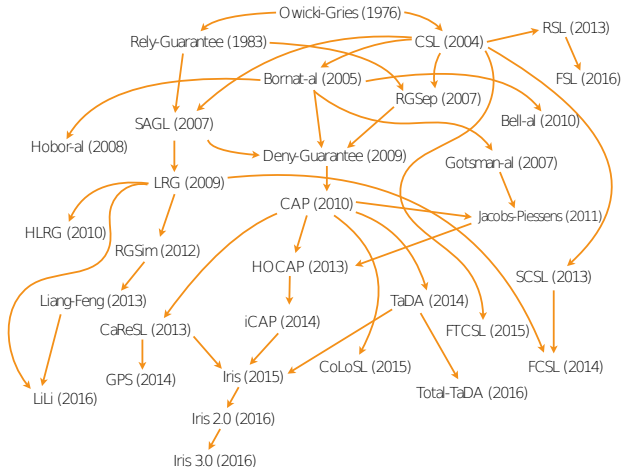
Mechanisms for concurrent reasoning

We have seen so far:

- ▶ Invariants $\boxed{R}^{\mathcal{N}}$
- ▶ Ghost variables $\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n$ and $\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\circ} n$
- ▶ Fractional ghost variables $\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n$ and $\gamma \xhookrightarrow{\pi}_{\circ} n$

Where do these mechanisms come from?

There are many CSLs with more powerful mechanisms...



Picture by Ilya Sergey

... and very complicated **primitive rules**

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \Gamma, \Delta \mid \Phi \vdash \text{stable}(P) \quad \Gamma, \Delta \mid \Phi \vdash \forall y. \text{stable}(Q(y)) \\
 \Gamma, \Delta \mid \Phi \vdash n \in C \quad \Gamma, \Delta \mid \Phi \vdash \forall x \in X. (x, f(x)) \in \overline{T(A)} \vee f(x) = x \\
 \Gamma \mid \Phi \vdash \forall x \in X. (\Delta). \langle P * \oplus_{\alpha \in A} [\alpha]_{g(\alpha)}^n * \triangleright I(x) \rangle^c \langle Q(x) * \triangleright I(f(x)) \rangle^{C \setminus \{x\}} \\
 \hline
 \Gamma \mid \Phi \vdash (\Delta). \langle P * \oplus_{\alpha \in A} [\alpha]_{g(\alpha)}^n * \text{region}(X, T, I, n) \rangle^c \\
 \hline
 \langle \exists x. Q(x) * \text{region}(\{f(x)\}, T, I, n) \rangle^C
 \end{array} \text{ ATOMIC}$$

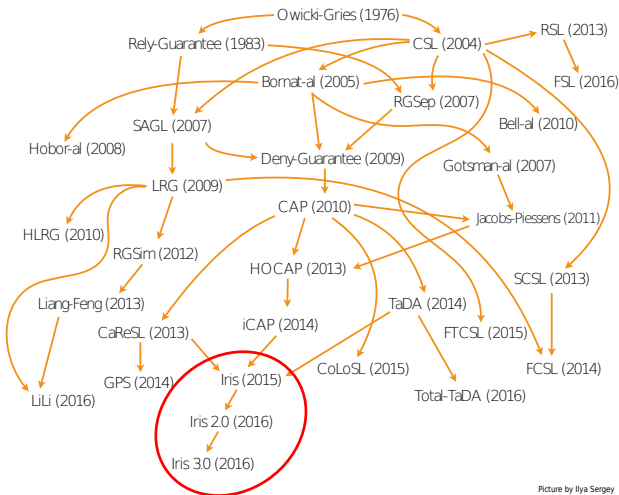
$$\begin{array}{c}
 C \vdash \forall b \sqsupseteq_{\pi} b_0. \langle \pi[b] * P \rangle^i i \mapsto_1 a \langle x. \exists b' \sqsupseteq_{\pi} b. \pi[b'] * Q \rangle \\
 \hline
 C \vdash \left\{ \boxed{b_0}_{\pi}^n * \triangleright P \right\}^i i \mapsto a \left\{ x. \exists b'. \boxed{b'}_{\pi}^n * Q \right\}
 \end{array} \text{ UPDISL}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Use atomic rule} \\
 a \notin \mathcal{A} \quad \forall x \in X. (x, f(x)) \in \mathcal{T}_i(G)^* \\
 \lambda; \mathcal{A} \vdash \mathbb{W}x \in X. \langle p_p \mid I(\mathbf{t}_a^\lambda(x)) * p(x) * [G]_a \rangle^C \exists y \in Y. \langle q_p(x, y) \mid I(\mathbf{t}_a^\lambda(f(x))) * q(x, y) \rangle \\
 \hline
 \lambda + 1; \mathcal{A} \vdash \mathbb{W}x \in X. \langle p_p \mid \mathbf{t}_a^\lambda(x) * p(x) * [G]_a \rangle^C \exists y \in Y. \langle q_p(x, y) \mid \mathbf{t}_a^\lambda(f(x)) * q(x, y) \rangle
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \Gamma \mid \Phi \vdash x \in X \quad \Gamma \mid \Phi \vdash \forall \alpha \in \text{Action}. \forall x \in \text{Sld} \times \text{Sld}. \text{up}(T(\alpha)(x)) \\
 \Gamma \mid \Phi \vdash A \text{ and } B \text{ are finite} \quad \Gamma \mid \Phi \vdash C \text{ is infinite} \\
 \Gamma \mid \Phi \vdash \forall n \in C. P * \oplus_{\alpha \in A} [\alpha]_1^n \Rightarrow \triangleright I(n)(x) \\
 \Gamma \mid \Phi \vdash \forall n \in C. \forall s. \text{stable}(I(n)(s)) \quad \Gamma \mid \Phi \vdash A \cap B = \emptyset \\
 \hline
 \Gamma \mid \Phi \vdash P \sqsubseteq^C \exists n \in C. \text{region}(X, T, I(n), n) * \oplus_{\alpha \in B} [\alpha]_1^n
 \end{array} \text{ VALLOC}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Update region rule} \\
 \lambda; \mathcal{A} \vdash \mathbb{W}x \in X. \left\langle p_p \mid I(\mathbf{t}_a^\lambda(x)) * p(x) \right\rangle^C \exists y \in Y. \left\langle q_p(x, y) \mid \begin{array}{l} I(\mathbf{t}_a^\lambda(Q(x))) * q_1(x, y) \\ \vee I(\mathbf{t}_a^\lambda(x)) * q_2(x, y) \end{array} \right\rangle \\
 \hline
 \mathbb{W}x \in X. \langle p_p \mid \mathbf{t}_a^\lambda(x) * p(x) * a \mapsto \blacklozenge \rangle^C \\
 \hline
 \lambda + 1; a : x \in X \rightsquigarrow Q(x), \mathcal{A} \vdash \\
 \exists y \in Y. \left\langle q_p(x, y) \mid \begin{array}{l} \exists z \in Q(x). \mathbf{t}_a^\lambda(z) * q_1(x, y) * a \mapsto (x, z) \\ \vee \mathbf{t}_a^\lambda(x) * q_2(x, y) * a \mapsto \blacklozenge \end{array} \right\rangle
 \end{array}$$

The Iris story



Picture by Ilya Sergey

The Iris story: many of these mechanisms can be **encoded** using a simple mechanism of *resource ownership*

Generalizing ownership

All forms of ownership have common properties:

- Ownership of different threads can be composed

For example:

$$\gamma \xrightarrow{\pi_1 + \pi_2}_{\circ} (n_1 + n_2) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \gamma \xrightarrow{\pi_1}_{\circ} n_1 * \gamma \xrightarrow{\pi_2}_{\circ} n_2$$

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- Composition of ownership is associative and commutative
Mirroring that parallel composition and separating conjunction is associative and commutative
- Combinations of ownership that do not make sense are ruled out

For example:

$$\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} 5 * \gamma \xrightarrow{1/2}_{\circ} 3 * \gamma \xrightarrow{1/2}_{\circ} 4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{False}$$

(because $5 \neq 3 + 4$)

Resource algebras (RAs): A generalization of PCMs

Resource algebra (RA) with carrier M :

- ▶ Composition $(\cdot) : M \rightarrow M \rightarrow M$
- ▶ Validity predicate $\mathcal{V} \subseteq M$

Satisfying:

$$a \cdot b = b \cdot a \quad a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c \quad (a \cdot b) \in \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow a \in \mathcal{V}$$

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Iris has ghost variables $\boxed{a : M}^\gamma$ for each resource algebra M

$$a \in \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow \exists \gamma. \boxed{a}^\gamma \quad \boxed{a}^\gamma * \boxed{b}^\gamma \Leftrightarrow \boxed{a \cdot b}^\gamma \quad \boxed{a}^\gamma \Rightarrow \mathcal{V}(a)$$

$$\frac{\forall a_f. a \cdot a_f \in \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow b \cdot a_f \in \mathcal{V}}{\boxed{a}^\gamma \Rightarrow \boxed{b}^\gamma}$$

Ghost variables revisited

Resource algebra for ghost variables:

$$M \triangleq \bullet n \mid \circ n \mid \perp \mid \bullet \circ n$$

$$\mathcal{V} \triangleq \{a \neq \perp \mid a \in M\}$$

$$\bullet n \cdot \circ n' = \circ n' \cdot \bullet n \triangleq \begin{cases} \bullet \circ n & \text{if } n = n' \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{other combinations} \triangleq \perp$$

And define:

$$\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n \triangleq \boxed{\boxed{\bullet n}}^{\gamma}$$

$$\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\circ} n \triangleq \boxed{\boxed{\circ n}}^{\gamma}$$

Ghost variables revisited

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And define:

$$\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n \triangleq \boxed{\boxed{\bullet n}}^{\gamma} \qquad \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\circ} n \triangleq \boxed{\boxed{\circ n}}^{\gamma}$$

The ghost variable rules follow directly from the general rules:

$$\text{True} \equiv * \exists \gamma. \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\circ} n$$

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And define:

$$\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n \triangleq [\![\bullet n]\!]^{\gamma} \qquad \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\circ} n \triangleq [\![\circ n]\!]^{\gamma}$$

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 \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\circ} m &\Rightarrow n = m
 \end{aligned}$$

Ghost variables revisited

Resource algebra for ghost variables:

$$\begin{aligned} M &\triangleq \bullet n \mid \circ n \mid \perp \mid \bullet \circ n \\ \mathcal{V} &\triangleq \{a \neq \perp \mid a \in M\} \\ \bullet n \cdot \circ n' = \circ n' \cdot \bullet n &\triangleq \begin{cases} \bullet \circ n & \text{if } n = n' \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ \text{other combinations} &\triangleq \perp \end{aligned}$$

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The ghost variable rules follow directly from the general rules:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{True} &\equiv \exists \gamma. [\![\bullet n]\!]^{\gamma} \equiv \exists \gamma. \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\circ} n \\ \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\circ} m &\Rightarrow (\bullet n \cdot \circ m) \in \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow n = m \end{aligned}$$

Updating resources

Resources can be *updated* using *frame-preserving updates*:

$$\frac{\forall a_f. a \cdot a_f \in \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow b \cdot a_f \in \mathcal{V}}{[a]^\gamma \equiv_* [b]^\gamma}$$

Key idea: a resource can be updated if the update does not invalidate the resources of concurrently-running threads

Thread 1		Thread 2		...		Thread n	
a_1	·	a_2	·	...	·	a_n	$\in \mathcal{V}$
\Downarrow							
b_1	·	a_2	·	...	·	a_n	$\in \mathcal{V}$

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a_1	·	a_2	·	...	·	a_n	$\in \mathcal{V}$
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The rule $\gamma \hookrightarrow_\bullet n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_\circ m \equiv_* \gamma \hookrightarrow_\bullet n' * \gamma \hookrightarrow_\circ n'$ follows directly

Generalizing to a library of RA combinators

Iris comes with a library of useful RA combinators

- ▶ $\text{AUTH}(M)$: Generalizes the \bullet , \circ , $\bullet\circ$ construction over an arbitrary RA M – we call it the “authoritative” RA.
- ▶ FRAC : The RA for fractions in $(0, 1]$ with addition.
- ▶ $\text{EXCL}(X)$: The “exclusive” RA, whose valid elements are the elements of X , and where composition is always undefined.
- ▶ The expected RA liftings of products, sums, etc.

Using these combinators, we can easily construct the necessary models of many desired forms of ghost state:

- ▶ Ghost variables from this talk: $\text{AUTH}(\text{EXCL NAT})$
- ▶ Fractional ghost variables: $\text{AUTH}(\text{FRAC} \times \text{NAT}_+)$

Many things I haven't covered

Modal basis of Iris: \Box , \triangleright , \boxRightarrow

- ▶ **Persistent** modality $\Box P$: Says P holds forever, i.e., only relying on duplicable resources, such as invariants
- ▶ **Later** modality $\triangleright P$: Says P holds one step-index later (lower); needed to model impredicative invariants
- ▶ **Update** modality $\boxRightarrow P$: Says P holds after some frame-preserving update to ghost state

Higher-order ghost state, e.g., named propositions $\gamma \mapsto P$

- ▶ $\gamma \mapsto P * \gamma \mapsto Q \Rightarrow \triangleright(P = Q)$
- ▶ Sounds arcane, but turns out to be surprisingly useful!
- ▶ Achieved by equipping RAs with a step-indexing structure

Encoding of Iris program logic (including invariants)
within the modal base logic (with higher-order ghost state)

Conclusion

The Iris methodology for concurrent reasoning:

- ▶ Divide up logical ownership of shared physical state using appropriately chosen **ghost state predicates and axioms**
- ▶ Tie ghost state assertions to physical state using **invariants**
- ▶ Build model of ghost state predicates by choosing an appropriate (step-indexed) **“PCM”**
- ▶ Verify ghost state axioms as instances of a few basic laws like **frame-preserving update**