Using Iris for Program Verification

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1 Monotone Counter

▷ **Coq code:** https://github.com/abeln/iris-practice/blob/master/counter.v ◁

This is the counter example from Section 7.7 of the notes. The module exports three methods:

- `newCounter` creates a new counter. Counters are represented simply with an int reference.

  ```
  Definition newCounter : val := \lambda: <>, ref #0.
  ```

- `read` returns the value currently stored in a counter.

  ```
  Definition read : val := \lambda: "c", !"c".
  ```

- `incr` takes a counter, increments it, and returns unit.

  ```
  Definition incr : val :=
    rec: "incr" "c" :=
      let: "n" := !"c" in
      let: "m" := #1 + "n" in
      if: CAS "c" "n" "m" then #() else "incr" "c".
  ```

The client for the counter is a program that instantiates a counter, spawns two threads each incrementing the counter, and then reads the value off the counter:

```
Definition client : val :=
 \lambda: <>,
   let: "c" := newCounter #() in
   ((incr "c") ||| (incr "c")) ;;
   read "c".
```

1.1 Specs

We can prove two different specs for the code above:

- Authoritative RA

  In the first spec, our resource algebra is $\textsc{Auth}(\mathbb{N})$. Elements of this RA are of the form either $\bullet n$ (authoritative) or $\circ n$ (non-authoritative), where $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

  The important properties of this RA (for the counter example) are:

  - $\bullet 0 \cdot \circ 0 \in \mathcal{V}$
  - $\bullet m \cdot \circ n \in \mathcal{V}$ implies $m \geq n$
  - $\bullet m \cdot \circ n \rightsquigarrow \bullet (m+1) \cdot \circ (n+1)$

  Then we can define our predicate for the counter:

  $$\text{isCounter}(l, n, \gamma) = \ulcorner \circ n \urcorner^{\gamma} * \exists s. \boxed{\exists m. l \hookrightarrow m \land \ulcorner \bullet m \urcorner^{\gamma}}^{s}$$

- Authoritative RA + Fractions