

#### Danel Ahman @ INRIA Paris

based on a joint POPL 2018 paper with

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Software Science Departmental Seminar, TUT February 12, 2018

#### **Outline**

- \* F\* overview
- Monotonic state by example
- Key ideas behind our general extension to Hoare-style logics
- Accommodating monotonic state in F\*
- Some examples of monotonic state at work
- Glimpse of meta-theory and correctness results
- More examples of monotonic state at work (see our paper)
- Monadic reification and reflection (see our paper)

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#### F\*

## [fstar-lang.org]

- F\* is
  - a functional programming language
    - ML, OCaml, F#, Haskell, ...
    - extracted to OCaml or F#; subset compiled to efficient C code
  - an interactive proof assistant
    - Agda, Coq, Lean, Isabelle/HOL, ...
    - interactive modes for Emacs and Atom
  - a semi-automated verifier of imperative programs
    - Dafny, Why3, FramaC, . . .
    - Z3-based SMT-automation; tactics and metaprogramming (WIP)
- Application-driven development
  - Project Everest [project-everest.github.ioo
  - miTLS, HACL\*, Vale, . . .
  - Microsoft Research (US, UK, India), INRIA (Paris), . . .

```
F*
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```
module Talk
// Dependent (inductive) types
type vector 'a : nat -> Type =
 I Nil : vector 'a 0
  | Cons : #n:nat -> 'a -> vector 'a n -> vector 'a (n + 1)
// Dependently typed (recursive, total) functions
val append : #a:Type -> #n:nat -> wector a n -> vector a m -> Tot (vector a (n + m))
let rec append #a #n #m xs vs =
  match xs with
  | Nil -> ys
  I Cons #n x xs' -> Cons x (append xs' vs)
// Refinement types
let in_range_index (min:nat) (max:nat) = i:nat{min <= i \land i <= max}
val lkp : #a:Type -> #n:nat -> vector a n -> in_range_index 1 n -> Tot a
let rec lkp #a #n xs i =
  match xs with
  I Cons x \times s' \rightarrow if i = 1 then x else lkp \times s' (i - 1)
// First-class predicates (for which Type0 behaves like (classical) Prop)
type is_prefix_of (#a:Type) (#n:nat) (#m:nat) (xs:vector a n) (zs:vector a m n < m n): Type =
  forall (i:nat). (1 \leftarrow i \wedge i \leftarrow n) \Longrightarrow lkp xs i \Longrightarrow lkp zs i
// Extrinsic reasoning (using separate lemmas)
val lemma : #a:Type -> #n:nat -> #m:nat -> xs:vector a n -> ys:vector a m -> Lemma (requires (True))
                                                                                      (ensures (xs `is prefix of` (append xs vs)))
let rec lemma #a #n #m xs ys =
  match xs with
  I Nil -> ()
  I Cons x xs' -> lemma xs' vs
// Intrinsic reasoning (making lemmas part of definitions, e.g., using Hoare-style pre- and postconditions)
val take : #a:Type -> #n:nat -> zs:vector a n -> m:nat -> Pure (vector a m) (requires (m <= n))
                                                                               (ensures (fun xs -> xs `is_prefix_of` zs))
let rec take #a #n zs m =
  if m > 0 then match zs with
                 | Cons z zs' -> let m':nat = m - 1 in Cons z (take zs' m')
```

else Nil

## F\* – not just a pure programming language

- Tot, Lemma, Pure, ... are just some effects amongst many
  - Tot t
  - Lemma (requires preLemma) (ensures postLemma)
  - Pure t (requires prepure) (ensures postpure)
  - Div t (requires preDiv) (ensures postDiv)
  - Exc t (requires  $pre_{Exc}$ ) (ensures  $post_{Exc}$ )
  - ST t (requires  $pre_{ST}$ ) (ensures  $post_{ST}$ )
  - ...
- Monad morphs. Pure → {Div, Exc, ST}; Exc → STExc; ...
- Systematically derived from **WP-calculi** (see POPL'17 paper)

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• Consider a program operating on set-valued state

```
insert v; complex_procedure(); assert (v \in get())
```

- likely that we have to carry  $\lambda s.v \in s$  through the proof of c\_x
- does not guarantee that  $\lambda s. v \in s$  holds at every point in c\_p
- sensitive to proving that c\_p maintains  $\lambda s.w \in s$  for some w
- However, if c\_p never removes, then λs. v ∈ s is stable, and we would like the program logic to give us v ∈ get() "for free"

Consider a program operating on set-valued state

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insert v; complex_procedure(); assert (v \in get())
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```
\{\lambda s. v \in s\} complex_procedure() \{\lambda s. v \in s\}
```

- likely that we have to carry  $\lambda \mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{s}$  through the proof of  $c_{-1}$
- does not guarantee that  $\lambda s \cdot v \in s$  holds at every point in c<sub>-1</sub>
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- Programming also relies on monotonicity, even if you don't realise it!
- Consider ML-style typed references r:ref a
  - r is a proof of existence of an a-typed value in the heap
- Correctness relies on monotonicity!
  - 1) Allocation stores an a-typed value in the heap
  - 2) Writes don't change type and there is no deallocation
  - 3) So, given a ref. r, it is guaranteed to point to an a-typed value
- Baked into the memory models of most languages
- We derive them from global state + general monotonicity

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## Monotonicity is really useful!

- In this talk, we will see how monotonicity gives us
  - our motivating example and monotonic counters
  - typed references (ref t) and untyped references (uref)
  - more flexibility with monotonic references (mref t rel)
- See our POPL 2018 paper for more
  - temporarily violating monotonicity via snapshots
  - two substantial case studies in F\*
    - a secure file-transfer application
    - Ariadne state continuity protocol [Strackx, Piessens 2016]
  - pointers to other works in F\* relying on monotonicity for
    - sophisticated region-based memory models [fstar-lang.org]
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- Based on monotonic programs and stable predicates
  - per verification task, we choose a preorder rel on states
  - a stateful program e is monotonic (wrt. rel) when

$$orall$$
 s e' s'. (e,s)  $\leadsto^*$  (e',s')  $\implies$  rel s s'

a stateful predicate p is stable (wrt. rel) when

$$\forall$$
 s s'. p s  $\land$  rel s s'  $\Longrightarrow$  p s'

- Our solution: extend Hoare-style program logics (e.g., F\*) with
  - a means to witness the validity of p s in some state s
  - a means for turning a p into a state-independent proposition
  - ullet a means to **recall** the validity of p s' in any future state s'
- Provides a unifying account of the existing ad hoc uses in F\*

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$$\forall \, \mathsf{s} \, \mathsf{e}' \, \mathsf{s}'. \, (\mathsf{e}, \mathsf{s}) \leadsto^* (\mathsf{e}', \mathsf{s}') \implies \mathsf{rel} \, \mathsf{s} \, \mathsf{s}'$$

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F\* supports Hoare-style reasoning about state via the comp. type

```
\mathrm{ST}_{\mathrm{state}} t (requires pre) (ensures post)
```

where

```
	ext{pre}: 	ext{state} 	o 	ext{Type} \qquad 	ext{post}: 	ext{state} 	o 	ext{t} 	o 	ext{state} 	o 	ext{Type}
```

ST is an abstract pre-postcondition refinement of

```
st t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} state \rightarrow t * state
```

The global state actions have types

```
 \begin{split} & \texttt{get}: \texttt{unit} \to \texttt{ST} \ \texttt{state} \ \big( \texttt{requires} \ \big( \lambda_-.\top \big) \big) \ \big( \texttt{ensures} \ \big( \lambda_{\, \textbf{s} \, \textbf{0}} \, \textbf{s} \, \textbf{s}_1 \, . \, \textbf{s}_0 = \textbf{s} = \textbf{s}_1 \big) \big) \\ & \texttt{put}: \texttt{s:state} \to \texttt{ST} \ \texttt{unit} \ \big( \texttt{requires} \ \big( \lambda_-.\top \big) \big) \ \big( \texttt{ensures} \ \big( \lambda_-.\textbf{s}_1 \, . \, \textbf{s}_1 = \textbf{s} \big) \big) \\ \end{aligned}
```

Refs. and local state are defined in F\* using monotonicity

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```
ST<sub>state</sub> t (requires pre) (ensures post)
```

where

```
{\tt pre}: {\tt state} \to {\tt Type} \qquad \qquad {\tt post}: {\tt state} \to {\tt t} \to {\tt state} \to {\tt Type}
```

• ST is an abstract pre-postcondition refinement of

$$\mathtt{st} \ \mathtt{t} \overset{\mathtt{def}}{=} \ \mathtt{state} \to \mathtt{t} * \mathtt{state}$$

The global state actions have types

```
get: unit \rightarrow ST state (requires (\lambda_-, \top)) (ensures (\lambda_s_0 s s_1, s_0 = s = s_1))
put: s:state \rightarrow ST unit (requires (\lambda_-, \top)) (ensures (\lambda_-, s_1, s_1 = s))
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where

```
\begin{tabular}{ll} pre: state \rightarrow Type & post: state \rightarrow t \rightarrow state \rightarrow Type \\ \hline \end{tabular}
```

ST is an abstract pre-postcondition refinement of

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put: s:state \rightarrow ST unit (requires (\lambda_-.\top)) (ensures (\lambda_-s_1.s_1 = s))
```

• Refs. and local state are defined in F\* using monotonicity

We capture monotonic state with a new computational type

```
	ext{MST}_{	ext{state},	ext{rel}} t (requires pre) (ensures post)
```

• The get action is typed as in ST

```
\label{eq:get:mit} \texttt{get}: \texttt{unit} \to \texttt{MST} \; \texttt{state} \; \big( \texttt{requires} \; \big( \lambda \; \_. \top \big) \big) \\ \big( \texttt{ensures} \; \big( \lambda \; \texttt{s}_0 \; \texttt{s} \; \texttt{s}_1 \, . \; \texttt{s}_0 = \texttt{s} \; \texttt{s}_1 \big) \big)
```

To ensure monotonicity, the put action gets a precondition

```
put : s:state \rightarrow MST unit (requires (\lambda s_0 . rel s_0 s))
(ensures (\lambda_{--}s_1 . s_1 = s))
```

So intuitively, MST is an abstract pre-postcondition refinement of

```
\texttt{mst} \ \mathsf{t} \ \stackrel{\mathsf{def}}{=} \ \mathbf{s}_0 \text{:state} \to \mathsf{t} * \mathbf{s}_1 \text{:state} \{ \texttt{rel} \ \mathbf{s}_0 \ \mathbf{s}_1 \}
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• We capture monotonic state with a new computational type

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MST<sub>state,rel</sub> t (requires pre) (ensures post)
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• The **get** action is typed as in ST

```
\label{eq:get:mit} \begin{split} \text{get}: \text{unit} & \to \text{MST state (requires } (\lambda_-.\top)) \\ & \quad \quad \left(\text{ensures } (\lambda \, s_0 \, s \, s_1 \, . \, s_0 = s = s_1)\right) \end{split}
```

To ensure monotonicity, the put action gets a precondition put: s:state → MST unit (requires (λ s<sub>0</sub> · rel s<sub>0</sub> s))
 (ensures (λ \_ s<sub>1</sub> · s<sub>1</sub> = s))

So intuitively, MST is an abstract pre-postcondition refinement of

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MST<sub>state,rel</sub> t (requires pre) (ensures post)
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\begin{aligned} \texttt{get}: \texttt{unit} & \to \texttt{MST} \; \texttt{state} \; \big( \texttt{requires} \; \big( \lambda_-.\top \big) \big) \\ & \big( \texttt{ensures} \; \big( \lambda \, \texttt{s}_0 \, \texttt{s} \, \texttt{s}_1 \, . \, \texttt{s}_0 = \texttt{s} = \texttt{s}_1 \big) \big) \end{aligned}
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```
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```

# New: Monotonic global state in F\*

• We capture monotonic state with a new computational type

```
MST<sub>state,rel</sub> t (requires pre) (ensures post)
```

• The **get** action is typed as in ST

```
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```

• To ensure monotonicity, the put action gets a precondition

```
put: s:state \rightarrow MST unit (requires (\lambda s_0.rel s_0 s))
(ensures (\lambda_{--}s_1.s_1= s))
```

So intuitively, MST is an abstract pre-postcondition refinement of

```
\texttt{mst} \ \texttt{t} \ \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ \textbf{s_0} \texttt{:state} \to \texttt{t} * \textbf{s_1} \texttt{:state} \{ \texttt{rel} \ \textbf{s_0} \ \textbf{s_1} \}
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We extend F\* with a logical capability

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witnessed: (state \rightarrow Type) \rightarrow Type
```

together with a weakening principle (functoriality)

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\begin{tabular}{ll} wk:p,q:(state \to Type) \to Lemma (requires (\forall \, s.\, p.\, s \implies q.\, s)) \\ & (ensures (witnessed \, p \implies witnessed \, q)) \end{tabular}
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and a stateful elimination rule for witnessed

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Recall the program operating on the set-valued state

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insert v; complex_procedure(); assert (v \in get())
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- We pick **set inclusion** ⊆ as our preorder rel on states
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\textbf{insert } \textbf{v}; \textbf{ witness } (\lambda \, \textbf{s} \, . \, \textbf{v} \in \textbf{s}); \textbf{ c\_p()}; \textbf{ recall } (\lambda \, \textbf{s} \, . \, \textbf{v} \in \textbf{s}); \textbf{ assert } (\textbf{v} \in \textbf{get()})
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For any other w, wrapping

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insert w; []; assert (w \in get())
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around the program is handled similarly easily by

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• Monotonic counters are analogous, by picking  $\mathbb N$  and  $\leq$ , e.g., create 0; incr(); witness  $(\lambda \, \text{c.c} > 0)$ ; c-p(); recall  $(\lambda \, \text{c.c} > 0)$ 

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First, we define a type of heaps as a finite map

```
\label{eq:type-heap} \begin{split} & | \ H: h: (\mathbb{N} \to \text{cell}) \to \text{ctr}: \mathbb{N} \{ \forall \, n \, . \, \text{ctr} \leq n \implies h \, \, n = \text{Unused} \} \to \text{heap} \\ & \text{where} \\ & \text{type cell} = \\ & | \ \text{Unused}: \text{cell} \\ & | \ \text{Used}: \ a: Type \to v: a \to \text{cell} \end{split}
```

Next, we define a preorder on heaps (heap inclusion)

```
let heap_inclusion (H h_0 _) (H h_1 _) = \forall id.match h_0 id,h_1 id with lused a _,Used b _ \rightarrow a = b  
| Unused,Used _ _ \rightarrow \top  
| Unused,Unused \rightarrow \top
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type heap =
        \mid \texttt{H} : \textcolor{red}{\textbf{h} : \textbf{h} : (\mathbb{N} \to \texttt{cell}) \to \texttt{ctr} : \mathbb{N} \{ \forall \, \texttt{n} \, . \, \texttt{ctr} \leq \texttt{n} \implies \texttt{h} \, \texttt{n} = \texttt{Unused} \} \to \texttt{heap}}
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| Unused, Used _ \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow | Unused, Unused \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow | Used _ \rightarrow , Unused \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow
```

• As a result, we can define new local state effect

```
MLST t pre post \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} MST<sub>heap,heap_inclusion</sub> t pre post
```

• Next, we define the type of references using monotonicity abstract type ref  $a = id: \mathbb{N}\{witnessed (\lambda h. contains h id a)\}$  where

```
let contains (H h \_) id a = match h id with  | \text{Used b} \_ \to \text{ a} = \text{b}
```

Important: contains is stable wrt. heap\_inclusion

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\texttt{abstract type ref a} = \texttt{id} : \mathbb{N} \{ \texttt{witnessed ($\lambda$ h. contains h id a)} \}
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#### where

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Finally, we define MLST's actions using MST's actions

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  - let alloc (a:Type) (v:a): MLST (ref a) ... = ...
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    - create a fresh ref., and add it to the heap
    - put the updated heap back
    - witness that the created ref. is in the heap
  - let read (r:ref a): MLST a (req.  $(\top)$ ) (ens. (...)) = ...
    - recall that the given ref. is in the heap
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    - **select** the given reference from the heap
  - let write (r:ref a)(v:a):MLST unit ... = ...
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- Untyped references (uref) with strong updates
  - Used heap cells are extended with tags

```
| \mbox{ Used : a:Type} \rightarrow v:a \rightarrow t:tag \rightarrow cell where type \mbox{ tag } = \mbox{ Typed : tag } | \mbox{ Untyped : tag}
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- actions corresponding to urefs have weaker types than for refs
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(witness p, s, W) \leadsto (return (), s, W \cup \{p\})
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#### **Conclusion**

- Monotonicity
  - can be distilled into a simple and general framework
  - is useful for programming (refs.) and verification (Prj. Everest)
- See our POPL 2018 paper for
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# Thank you for your attention!

# Questions?

D. Ahman, C. Fournet, C. Hriţcu, K. Maillard, A. Rastogi, N. Swamy.

Recalling a Witness: Foundations and Applications of Monotonic State

Proc. ACM Program. Lang., volume 2, issue POPL, article 65, 2018.

• In F\* every abstract ST computation

```
e:ST t (requires pre) (ensures post) can be reified into its underlying Pure representation  \text{reify e:} s_0\text{:state} \rightarrow \text{Pure } (\texttt{t*state}) \text{ (requires } (\texttt{pre } s_0)) \\ \text{ (ensures } (\lambda \ (\texttt{x}, s_1) . \texttt{post } s_0 \ \texttt{x} \ s_1))
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and vice versa using reflection (see our POPL 2017 paper)

- Useful for extrinsic reasoning, e.g., for relational properties
- We also need it for MST!

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```
e:ST t (requires pre) (ensures post)

can be reified into its underlying Pure representation

reify e:s_0:state \rightarrow Pure (t*state) (requires (pre s_0))

(ensures (\lambda (x,s_1).post s_0 x s_1))
```

- and vice versa using reflection (see our POPL 2017 paper)
- Useful for **extrinsic reasoning**, e.g., for relational properties
- We also need it for MST!

• In F\* every abstract ST computation

```
e:ST t (requires pre) (ensures post)
```

can be reified into its underlying Pure representation

```
\label{eq:s0} \begin{split} \text{reify e: } s_0\text{:state} &\to \text{Pure } \left( \texttt{t} * \texttt{state} \right) \left( \text{requires } \left( \text{pre } s_0 \right) \right) \\ & \left( \text{ensures } \left( \lambda \left( \texttt{x}, s_1 \right) . \, \text{post } s_0 \, \texttt{x} \, s_1 \right) \right) \end{split}
```

and vice versa using reflection (see our POPL 2017 paper)

- Useful for **extrinsic reasoning**, e.g., for relational properties
- We also need it for MST!

We cannot simply turn an abstract MST computation

```
e: MST t (requires pre) (ensures post) into a state-passing function s_0 : \mathtt{state} \to \mathtt{Pure} \ (\mathtt{t} * s_1 : \mathtt{state} \{\mathtt{rel} \ s_0 \ s_1\}) \ (\mathtt{req.} \ (\mathtt{pre} \ s_0)) \\ (\mathtt{ens.} \ (\lambda \ (\mathtt{x}, s_1) . \mathtt{post} \ s_0 \ \mathtt{x} : \mathtt{state}) = (\mathtt{pre} \ s_0)
```

• For example, consider the recalling action

```
\begin{split} \text{recall}: p: &(\text{state} \rightarrow \text{Type}) \rightarrow \text{MST unit (requires } (\lambda_-. \, \text{witnessed p})) \\ & \qquad \qquad \left(\text{ensures } (\lambda \, \mathbf{s}_0 \, - \, \mathbf{s}_1 \, . \, \mathbf{s}_0 \, = \, \mathbf{s}_1 \, \wedge \, \mathbf{p} \, \, \mathbf{s}_1)\right) \end{split}
```

which we would like to reduce as

```
reify (recall p) \rightsquigarrow \lambda s_0.return ((), s_0)
```

but we cannot prove  $p s_0$  from witnessed p in the pure logic

• We cannot simply turn an abstract MST computation

```
e: MST t (requires pre) (ensures post)
```

#### into a state-passing function

```
\begin{split} \mathbf{s_0} : & \mathtt{state} \to \mathtt{Pure} \ \big( \mathtt{t} * \mathbf{s_1} : \mathtt{state} \{ \mathtt{rel} \ \mathbf{s_0} \ \mathbf{s_1} \} \big) \ \big( \mathtt{req.} \ \big( \mathtt{pre} \ \mathbf{s_0} \big) \big) \\ & \big( \mathtt{ens.} \ \big( \lambda \ \big( \mathtt{x}, \mathbf{s_1} \big) . \, \mathtt{post} \ \mathbf{s_0} \ \mathtt{x} \ \mathbf{s_1} \big) \big) \end{split}
```

For example, consider the recalling action

```
\begin{aligned} \text{recall}: p: & (\text{state} \rightarrow \text{Type}) \rightarrow \text{MST unit } \left( \text{requires } (\lambda_-. \text{witnessed p}) \right) \\ & \left( \text{ensures } (\lambda \, \mathbf{s_0} \, \_ \, \mathbf{s_1} \, . \, \mathbf{s_0} = \mathbf{s_1} \, \land \, \mathbf{p} \, \, \mathbf{s_1} \right) \end{aligned}
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```

For example, consider the recalling action

```
\begin{split} \text{recall}: & p\text{:}(\text{state} \rightarrow \text{Type}) \rightarrow \text{MST unit (requires ($\lambda_-$.witnessed p$))} \\ & \left(\text{ensures ($\lambda_{s_0-s_1}$.s_0 = s_1 \land p s_1$)}\right) \end{split}
```

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- In our POPL 2018 paper, we support reification and reflection by
  - indexing MST<sub>state,rel,b</sub> with a **boolean flag** b (reifiable?), and
  - guarding the pre-postconditions of witness and recall with b
     so if b = true then witness and recall are logically no-ops.
- This works but leads to duplication of pre- and postconditions!
- Instead, ongoing work is taking (hybrid) modal logic seriously

```
\mathbf{s}_0 : \mathtt{state} \to \mathtt{Pure} \; \big( \mathtt{t} * \mathbf{s}_1 : \mathtt{state} \{ \mathtt{rel} \; \mathbf{s}_0 \; \mathbf{s}_1 \} \big) \; \big( \mathtt{req.} \; \big( \mathtt{pre} \; \mathbf{s}_0 \; \mathbf{@} \; \mathbf{s}_0 \big) \big) \\ \qquad \qquad \big( \mathtt{ens.} \; \big( \lambda \; \big( \mathtt{x}, \mathbf{s}_1 \big) . \, \mathtt{post} \; \mathbf{s}_0 \; \mathtt{x} \; \mathbf{s}_1 \; \mathbf{@} \; \mathbf{s}_1 \big) \\
```

where **@** is the **standard translation** of modal logic

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```

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