

#### Danel Ahman @ INRIA Paris

(based on a joint POPL 2018 paper with)

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#### **Outline**

- \* F\* overview
- Monotonic state by example
- Key ideas behind our general framework
- Accommodating monotonic state in F\*
- Some examples of monotonic state at work
- More examples of monotonic state at work (see the paper)
- Monadic reification and reflection (see the paper)
- Meta-theory and correctness results (see the 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.io]

- Microsoft Research (US, UK, India), INRIA (Paris), . . .
- miTLS, HACL\*, Vale, . . .

```
F*
```

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#### Application-driven development

Project Everest

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## F\* – a prog. lang./proof assistant/verifier

```
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 -> #m:nat -> vector a n -> vector a m -> Tot (vector a (n + m))
let rec append #a #n #m xs vs =
  match xs with
  I Nil -> ys
  I Cons #n x xs -> Cons x (append xs ys)
// 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 xs -> if i = 1 then x else lkp xs (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 \leftarrow m) : 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 ys)))
let rec lemma #a #n #m xs ys =
  match xs with
  I Nil → O
  I Cons x xs -> lemma xs vs
// Intrinsic reasoning (making lemmas part of definitions)
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 I 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

```
\verb"insert v; complex_procedure(); \verb"assert" (v \in \texttt{get}())
```

To prove the assertion (say, in a Floyd-Hoare style logic),
 we could prove that the code maintains a stateful invariant
 {λ s. y ∈ s} complex procedure() {λ s. y ∈ s}

- likely that we have to carry  $\lambda s.v \in s$  through the proof of c\_x
- does not guarantee that λs. v ∈ 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"

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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>
- sensitive to proving that c\_p maintains  $\lambda s.w \in s$  for some w
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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
  - 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]
      - crypto and TLS verification [project-everest.github.io]

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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
     ∀s e's'. (e.s) →\* (e'.s') ⇒ rel s s'
  - a stateful predicate p is **stable** (wrt. rel) when  $\forall \, \mathbf{s} \, \mathbf{s}'. \, \mathbf{p} \, \mathbf{s} \, \wedge \, \, \mathbf{rel} \, \mathbf{s} \, \mathbf{s}' \Longrightarrow \, \mathbf{p} \, \mathbf{s}'$
- 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\*

- Based on monotonic programs and stable predicates
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     set inclusion, heap inclusion, increasing counter values, . . .
  - a stateful program e is **monotonic** (wrt. rel) when

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

$$orall$$
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$$\forall \, s \, s'. \, p \, s \, \wedge \, rel \, s \, s' \implies p \, s'$$

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

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

where

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

ST is an abstract pre-postcondition refinement of

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

The global state actions have types

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

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

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```
\begin{picture}(0,0) \put(0,0){\line(0,0){100}} \put(0,0){\line(0,0){100}
```

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get: unit \rightarrow ST state (requires (\lambda_-.\top)) (ensures (\lambda s_0 s s_1 . s_0 = s = s_1))
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• F\* supports Hoare-style reasoning about state via the comp. type

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

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

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

We capture monotonic state with a new computational type

```
{
m MST}_{
m state,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_0s))
(ensures (\lambda_- s_1.s_1=s))
```

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

```
\texttt{mst} \ \texttt{t} \ \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ \texttt{s}_0 \texttt{:state} \to \texttt{t} * \texttt{s}_1 \texttt{:state} \{ \texttt{rel} \ \texttt{s}_0 \ \texttt{s}_1 \}
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```

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

• We capture monotonic state with a new computational type

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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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```

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

```
\texttt{mst t} \ \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ \textbf{s_0} \text{:state} \rightarrow \textbf{t} * \textbf{s_1} \text{:state} \big\{ \texttt{rel } \textbf{s_0} \ \textbf{s_1} \big\}
```

We extend F\* with a logical capability

```
witnessed : (\mathtt{state} 	o \mathtt{Type}) 	o \mathtt{Type}
```

together with a weakening principle (functoriality)

```
\label{eq:wk:pq:(state of Type) of Lemma (requires ($\forall \, s. \, p. \, s \implies q. \, s)$)}  (ensures (witnessed $p \implies witnessed $q$)
```

```
\llbracket 	ext{witnessed p} 
Vert(	ext{s}) \overset{	ext{def}}{=} orall 	ext{s}'. 	ext{rel s s}' \implies \llbracket 	ext{p s}' 
Vert(	ext{s}) 
Vert
```

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```

```
\llbracket \mathtt{witnessed} \ \mathtt{p} \rrbracket (\mathtt{s}) \stackrel{\mathtt{def}}{=} \ \forall \ \mathtt{s'} \, . \, \mathtt{rel} \ \mathtt{s} \ \mathtt{s'} \implies \llbracket \mathtt{p} \ \mathtt{s'} \rrbracket (\mathtt{s})
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\begin{split} \text{recall} &: \text{ p:}(\text{state} \rightarrow \text{Type}_0) \\ &\rightarrow \text{ MST unit (requires } (\lambda_-. \text{witnessed p})) \\ & \qquad \qquad \left(\text{ensures } (\lambda \, \text{s}_0 \, \_ \, \text{s}_1 \, . \, \text{s}_0 = \text{s}_1 \, \land \, \text{p 'stable\_from' s}_1)\right) \end{split}
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#### **Outline**

- \* F\* overview
- Monotonic state by example
- Key ideas behind our general framework
- Accommodating monotonic state in F\*
- Some examples of monotonic state at work
- More examples of monotonic state at work (see the paper)
- Monadic reification and reflection (see the paper)
- Meta-theory and correctness results (see the paper)

Recall the program operating on the set-valued state

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

- We pick **set inclusion** ⊆ as our preorder **rel** on states
- We prove the assertion by inserting a witness and recall

```
\texttt{insert } v; \texttt{ witness } (\lambda \texttt{ s} . \texttt{ v} \in \texttt{s}); \texttt{ c\_p()}; \texttt{ recall } (\lambda \texttt{ s} . \texttt{ v} \in \texttt{s}); \texttt{ assert } (\texttt{ v} \in \texttt{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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\texttt{insert w; witness } (\lambda \, \texttt{s.w} \in \texttt{s}); \; [ \; ]; \; \texttt{recall } (\lambda \, \texttt{s.w} \in \texttt{s}); \; \texttt{assert } (\texttt{w} \in \texttt{get}())
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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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 create 0; incr(); witness (λc.c > 0); c\_p(); recall (λc.c > 0)

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

```
\label{eq:type-heap} \begin{split} &|\; H:h:(\mathbb{N}\to cell)\to ctr:\mathbb{N}\{\forall\, n\,.\, ctr\leq n \implies h\,\, n=Unused\}\to heap \\ &\text{where} \\ &\text{type cell}=\\ &|\; Unused:cell \\ &|\; Used:a:Type\to v:a\to 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 
 | Used 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}}
where
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        Unused: cell
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• As a result, we can define new local state effect

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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:N{witnessed (λh.contains h id a)}
 where

```
let contains (H h \_) id a = match h id with  | \text{Used b } \_ \rightarrow \text{ a} = \text{b}
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Important: contains is stable wrt. heap\_inclusion

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- **get** the current heap
- update the heap with the given value at the given ref.
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    - get the current heap
    - 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 \to v:a \to t:tag \to cell where type \mbox{ tag } = \mbox{ Typed}:tag \ | \mbox{ Untyped}:tag
```

- actions corresponding to urefs have weaker types than for refs
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type tag a = Typed: rel:preorder a → tag a | Untyped: tag a
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- mrefs provide more flexibility with ref.-wise monotonicity
- Further, all three can be extended with manually managed refs.

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```
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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
  - further examples and case studies
  - meta-theory and total correctness for MST
    - based on an instrumented operational semantics

$$\left(\texttt{witness}\;x.\varphi\,,\,s\,,\,W\right)\;\leadsto\;\left(\texttt{return}\;\left(\right),\,s\,,\,W\cup\{x.\varphi\}\right)$$

- and cut elimination for the witnessed-logic
- first steps towards monadic reification for MST
  - useful for extrinsic reasoning, e.g., for relational properties
  - but have to be careful when breaking abstraction

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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

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)
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- We also need it for MST!

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\label{eq:s0} \begin{split} \text{reify e: } s_0\text{:state} & \to \text{Pure (t*state) (requires (pre } s_0))} \\ & \qquad \qquad \left(\text{ensures } \left(\lambda \left(\textbf{x}, \textbf{s}_1\right).\, \text{post } \textbf{s}_0 \; \textbf{x} \; \textbf{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 : \texttt{state} \to \texttt{Pure} \ (\texttt{t} * \texttt{s}_1 : \texttt{state} \{ \texttt{rel} \ \texttt{s}_0 \ \texttt{s}_1 \}) \ (\texttt{req}. \ (\texttt{pre} \ \texttt{s}_0)) \\ (\texttt{ens.} \ (\lambda \ (\texttt{x}, \texttt{s}_1) . \, \texttt{post} \ \texttt{s}_0 \ \texttt{x}_1) )
```

• For example, consider the recalling action

```
\begin{aligned} \texttt{recall}: \texttt{p:}(\texttt{state} \rightarrow \texttt{Type}) \rightarrow \texttt{MST unit (requires ($\lambda$\_.witnessed p))} \\ & (\texttt{ensures ($\lambda$ $\texttt{s}_0$\_$\texttt{s}_1$.$\texttt{s}_0 = \texttt{s}_1$ $\land$ p $\texttt{s}_1$))} \end{aligned}
```

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

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```
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}
```

which we would like to reduce as

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

but we cannot prove p so 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

```
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```

• For example, consider the recalling action

```
\begin{split} \text{recall}: p:&(\text{state} \rightarrow \text{Type}) \rightarrow \text{MST unit (requires ($\lambda$_-.witnessed p))} \\ & \left(\text{ensures ($\lambda$_{0}$_-$_{1}.$_{0}=$_{1} $\land$ p$_{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 so from witnessed p in the pure logic

- 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} \rightarrow \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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```
\mathbf{s}_0:state 	o Pure (t * \mathbf{s}_1:state{rel \mathbf{s}_0 \mathbf{s}_1}) (req. (pre \mathbf{s}_0 \mathbf{0} \mathbf{s}_0))

(ens. (\lambda (x, \mathbf{s}_1).post \mathbf{s}_0 x \mathbf{s}_1 \mathbf{0} \mathbf{s}_1)
```

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```
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```

where  ${\bf 0}$  is the **standard translation** of modal logic