Embracing monotonicity in

Danel Ahman @ INRIA Paris

joint work with

Cătălin Hrițcu and Kenji Maillard @ INRIA Paris Cédric Fournet, Aseem Rastogi, and Nikhil Swamy @ MSR

(based on our POPL 2018 paper)

ICE-TCS Seminar January 29, 2018

Outline

- F*
- 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, . . .

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F* - a prog. lang./proof assistant/verifier

```
module Talk
// 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 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 (nat is defined as z:int\{z >= \emptyset\})
val lkp : \#a:Tvpe \rightarrow \#n:nat \rightarrow vector a n \rightarrow i:nat {0 < i \land i <= n} \rightarrow a
let rec lkp #a #n xs i =
  match xs with
  I Cons x xs -> if i = n then x else lkn xs i
.// First-class predicates (for which Type0 behaves like (classical) Prop)
type is prefix of (#a:Type) (#n:nat) (#m:nat\{n \le m\}) (xs:vector a n) (zs:vector a m) : Type<sub>0</sub> =
  forall (i:nat) . (0 < i \land i \Leftarrow n) \Longrightarrow lkp xs i \Longrightarrow lkp zs i
type is_suffix_of (#a:Type) (#n:nat) (#m:nat\{n \leftarrow m\}) (ys:vector a n) (zs:vector a m) : Type\{n \in m\}
  forall (i:nat) . (0 < i \land i <= n) \Longrightarrow lkp vs i == lkp zs (m - n + i)
// Extrinsic reasoning (using separate lemmas)
val lemma: #a:Type -> #n:nat -> #m:nat -> xs:vector a n -> vs:vector a m -> Lemma (requires (True))
                                                                                           (ensures (xs `is prefix of` (append xs vs)))
let lemma #a #n #m xs vs =
  match xs with
  I Nil -> ()
  I Cons x xs -> admit () // need to call an appropriate sub-lemma here
// Intrinsic reasoning (making lemmas part of definitions)
val append': #a:Type -> #n:nat -> #m:nat -> xs:vector a n -> vs:vector a m -> Pure (vector a (n + m)) (requires (True))
```

(ensures (fun zs -> xs `is prefix of` zs

// vs `is_suffix_of` zs))

F* – not just a pure programming language

- Tot, Lemma, Pure, ... are just some effects amongst many
 - Tot t
 - Lemma (requires pre_{Lemma}) (ensures post_{Lemma})
 - 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; ...
- Most derived from **WP-calculi** (see our POPL'17 paper)

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Consider a program operating on set-valued state

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

To prove the assertion (say, in a Floyd-Hoare style logic),
 we could prove that the code maintains a stateful invariant

```
\{\lambda\, 	extsf{s}\,.\, 	extsf{v} \in 	extsf{s}\} complex_procedureig(ig)\, \{\lambda\, 	extsf{s}\,.\, 	extsf{v} \in 	extsf{s}\}
```

- likely that we have to carry $\lambda s. v \in s$ through the proof of c_p
 - ullet does not guarantee that $\lambda \, {f s} \, . \, {f v} \in {f s}$ holds at every point in c_F
 - sensitive to proving that c_p maintains $\lambda s \cdot w \in s$ for some other

 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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- 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"

- 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
 - 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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- We make use of monotonic programs and stable predicates
 - per verification task, we **choose a preorder rel** on states
 - set inclusion, heap inclusion, increasing counter values, . . .
 - a stateful program e is monotonic (wrt. rel) when

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

$$orall$$
 s s' . p s \wedge 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
 - a means to **recall** the validity of p s' in any future state s'
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F* supports Hoare-style reasoning about state via the comp. type

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

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

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{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

```
MST_{\text{state}, \text{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))
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So intuitively, MST is an abstract pre-postcondition refinement of

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

To ensure monotonicity, the put action gets a precondition put: s:state → MST unit (requires (λ s₀.rel s₀ s))
 (ensures (λ _ _ s₁.s₁ = s))

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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

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MST<sub>state,rel</sub> t (requires pre) (ensures post)
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\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 : (state 	o Type) 	o 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 $q$)
```

```
[\mathtt{witnessed} \; \mathtt{p}](\mathtt{s}) \stackrel{\mathsf{def}}{=} \; orall \; \mathtt{s}' . \mathtt{rel} \; \mathtt{s} \; \mathtt{s}' \implies [\![\mathtt{p} \; \mathtt{s}']\!](\mathtt{s})
```

- As usual, for natural deduction, need world-indexed sequents
- Oh, wait a minute . . .

• We extend F* with a logical capability

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\mathtt{witnessed} : (\mathtt{state} \to \mathtt{Type}) \to \mathtt{Type}
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together with a weakening principle (functoriality)

```
\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}
```

```
\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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- ... Hoare-style logics are essentially world/state-indexed, so
- we include a stateful introduction rule for witnessed

and a stateful elimination rule for witnessed

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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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\label{eq:state} \begin{split} \text{witness} \; : \; \; & p{:}\big(\text{state} \to \text{Type}_0\big) \\ & \to \; \text{MST unit (requires } \big(\lambda \, s_0 \, . \, p \; \text{`stable\_from'} \; s_0\big)\big) \\ & \qquad \qquad \big(\text{ensures } \big(\lambda \, s_0 \, . \, s_1 \, . \, s_0 = s_1 \; \land \; \text{witnessed p}\big)\big) \end{split}
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Outline

- F*
- 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

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\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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Monotonic counters are analogous, by picking N and ≤, e.g.,
 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
  type cell =
        Unused: cell
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• 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: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}
```

Important: contains is stable wrt. heap_inclusion

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- Finally, we define MLST's actions using MST's actions
 - let alloc (a:Type) (v:a): MLST (ref a) ... = ...
 - 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 t ... = ...
 - recall that the given ref. is in the heap
 - get the current heap
 - **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
- Monotonic references (mref a rel)
 - Used heap cells are extended with typed tags

```
where

type tag a = Typed: rel:preorder a → tag a | Untyped: tag a
```

- mrefs provide more flexibility with ref.-wise monotonicity
- Further, all three can be extended with manually managed refs.

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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

Conclusion

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Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

• 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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- 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\text{:state} \to \text{Pure } (\texttt{t} * s_1\text{:state}\{\texttt{rel } s_0 \ s_1\}) \ (\texttt{req. } (\texttt{pre } s_0)) \\ (\texttt{ens. } (\lambda \ (\texttt{x}, s_1) \, . \, \texttt{post } s_0 \ \texttt{x})
```

• For example, consider the recalling action

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\begin{split} \text{recall}: p:&(\text{state} \rightarrow \text{Type}) \rightarrow \text{MST unit (requires } (\lambda_-.\text{witnessed p})) \\ & \qquad \qquad (\text{ensures } (\lambda \, \text{s}_0 \, \_ \, \text{s}_1 \, . \, \text{s}_0 = \text{s}_1 \, \land \, \text{p s}_1)) \end{split}
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which we would like to reduce as

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reify (recall p) \rightsquigarrow \lambda s_0. return ((), s_0)
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but we cannot prove p so from witnessed p in the pure logic

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```
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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_{state,rel,b} 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 : \mathtt{state} 	o \mathtt{Pure} \; ig( \mathtt{t} * \mathbf{s}_1 : \mathtt{state} \{ \mathtt{rel} \; \mathbf{s}_0 \; \mathbf{s}_1 \} ig) \; ig( \mathtt{req.} \; ig( \mathtt{pre} \; \mathbf{s}_0 \; \mathbf{0} \; \mathbf{s}_0 ig) ig) \ \ ig( \mathtt{ens.} \; ig( \lambda \; ig( \mathtt{x}, \mathbf{s}_1 ig) . \; \mathtt{post} \; \mathbf{s}_0 \; \mathtt{x} \; \mathbf{s}_1 \; \mathbf{0} \; \mathbf{s}_1 ig) ig)
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```
\begin{split} \mathbf{s_0} : & \mathsf{state} \to \mathsf{Pure} \ \big( \mathsf{t} * \mathbf{s_1} : \mathsf{state} \{ \mathsf{rel} \ \mathbf{s_0} \ \mathbf{s_1} \} \big) \ \big( \mathsf{req.} \ \big( \mathsf{pre} \ \mathbf{s_0} \ \mathbf{0} \ \mathbf{s_0} \big) \big) \\ & \big( \mathsf{ens.} \ \big( \lambda \ \big( \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{s_1} \big) . \ \mathsf{post} \ \mathbf{s_0} \ \mathbf{x} \ \mathbf{s_1} \ \mathbf{0} \ \mathbf{s_1} \big) \big) \end{split}
```

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