

#### Danel Ahman @ INRIA Paris

based on a joint POPL 2018 paper with

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

Software Science Departmental Seminar, TUT February 12, 2018



#### Danel Ahman @ INRIA Paris

based on a joint POPL 2018 paper with

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

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)

### **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)

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

```
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]

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

```
module Talk
```

// Dependent (inductive) types
type vector 'a : nat -> Type =
 I Nil : vector 'a 0
 I Cons : #n:nat -> 'a -> vector 'a n -> vector 'a (n + 1)

I Cons #n x xs' -> Cons x (append xs' ys)

val lkp: #a:Type -> #n:nat -> vector a n -> in\_range\_index 1 n -> Tot a

I Cons x xs' -> if i = 1 then x else lkp xs' (i - 1)

let rec lkp #a #n xs i =

```
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
  | Nil -> vs
  | Cons #n x xs' -> Cons x (append xs' vs)
// Refinement types
let in range index (min:ngt) (max:ngt) = i:ngt\{min \le i \land i \le 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  $m\{n \le m\}$ ) : Type  $m \le m$ 

forall (i:nat) . (1  $\leftarrow$  i  $\wedge$  i  $\leftarrow$  n)  $\Longrightarrow$  lkp xs i  $\Longrightarrow$  lkp zs i

```
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
  | Nil -> vs
  I Cons #n x xs' -> Cons x (append xs' vs)
// Refinement types
let in range index (min:ngt) (max:ngt) = i:ngt\{min \le i \land i \le 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 \le m\}) : Type m \le m
  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' ys

```
// 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
  | Nil -> ys
  I Cons #n x xs' -> Cons x (append xs' vs)
// Refinement types
let in range index (min:ngt) (max:ngt) = i:ngt\{min \le i \land i \le 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 \le 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 vs)))
let rec lemma #a #n #m xs ys =
  match xs with
  I Nil -> ()
  I Cons x xs' -> lemma xs' ys
// Intrinsic reasoning (making lemmas part of definitions, e.g., using Hogre-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
```

module Talk

```
// Heaps, ML-style typed references, and Hoare logic
open FStar.Heap
open FStar.ST
```

```
let rec program n =
    let r = alloc 0 in
    sum_loop 1 n r;
    r

and sum_loop i n r =
    if i < n then (r := !r + i; sum_loop (i + 1) n r)
        else (r := !r + n)</pre>
```

```
// Heaps, ML-style typed references, and Hoare logic
open FStar, Heap
open FStar.ST
val sum : i:nat -> n:nat\{i \ll n\} -> Tot nat (decreases (n - i))
let rec sum i n =
  if i < n then i + sum (i + 1) n
           else n
val program : n:nat -> ST (ref nat) (requires (fun h_0 -> 1 <= n))
                                     (ensures (fun h_0 r h_1 -> fresh r h_0 h_1 \wedge modifies (Set.empty) h_0 h_1 \wedge
                                                                sel h_1 r = sum 1 n)
let rec program n =
  let r = alloc 0 in
  sum_loop 1 n r;
and sum_{loop} i n r =
  if i < n then (r := !r + i; sum_loop (i + 1) n r)
           else (r := !r + n)
```

```
// Heaps, ML-style typed references, and Hoare logic
open FStar, Heap
open FStar.ST
val sum : i:nat -> n:nat\{i \ll n\} -> Tot nat (decreases (n - i))
let rec sum i n =
  if i < n then i + sum (i + 1) n
           else n
val program : n:nat -> ST (ref nat) (requires (fun h_0 -> 1 <= n))
                                     (ensures (fun h_0 r h_1 -> fresh r h_0 h_1 \wedge modifies (Set.empty) h_0 h_1 \wedge
                                                                 sel h_1 r = sum 1 n)
val sum_loop : i:nat -> n:nat -> r:ref nat -> ST unit (requires (fun h_0 -> 1 <= i \wedge i <= n \wedge
                                                                              sel h_0 r = sum 0 (i - 1))
                                                        (ensures (fun h_0 - h_1 -> modifies (Set.singleton (addr_of r)) h_0 h_1 \land
                                                                                    sel h_1 r = sum 0 n)
let rec program n =
  let r = alloc 0 in
  sum_loop 1 n r;
and sum_{loop} i n r =
  if i < n then (r := !r + i : sum_loop (i + 1) n r)
           else (r := !r + n)
```

```
// Heaps, ML-style typed references, and Hoare logic
open FStar, Heap
open FStar.ST
val sum : i:nat -> n:nat\{i \le n\} -> Tot nat (decreases (n - i))
let rec sum i n =
  if i < n then i + sum (i + 1) n
           else n
val sum_plus_lemma : i:nat -> n:nat -> Lemma (requires (i <= n))</pre>
                                               (ensures (sum i (n + 1) = sum i n + (n + 1)))
                                               (decreases (n - i))
                                               [SMTPat (sum i n)]
let rec sum_plus_lemma i n =
  if i < n then sum_plus_lemma (i + 1) n
           else ()
val program : n:nat -> ST (ref nat) (requires (fun h_0 -> 1 <= n))
                                     (ensures (fun h_0 r h_1 -> fresh r h_0 h_1 \wedge modifies (Set.empty) h_0 h_1 \wedge
                                                                 sel h_1 r = sum 1 n)
val sum_loop : i:nat -> n:nat -> r:ref nat -> ST unit (requires (fun h_0 -> 1 <= i \wedge i <= n \wedge
                                                                              sel h_0 r = sum 0 (i - 1)))
                                                        (ensures (fun h_0 - h_1 -> modifies (Set.singleton (addr_of r)) h_0 h_1 \wedge
                                                                                   sel h_1 r = sum 0 n)
let rec program n =
  let r = alloc 0 in
  sum_loop 1 n r;
and sum_loop i n r =
  if i < n then (r := !r + i : sum_loop (i + 1) n r)
           else (r := !r + n)
```

# F\* – not just a pure programming language

- Tot, Lemma, Pure, ... are just some effects amongst many
  - Tot t
  - Lemma (requires pre<sub>Lemma</sub>) (ensures post<sub>Lemma</sub>)
  - 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

### **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)

• 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

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

```
\{\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  $c_{-1}$
- sensitive to proving that c\_p maintains  $\lambda s.w \in s$  for some w
- However, if c\_p never removes, then λ s . 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

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

```
\{\lambda s. v \in s\} complex_procedure() \{\lambda s. v \in s\}
```

- likely that we have to carry  $\lambda s.v \in s$  through the proof of c\_p
- does not guarantee that  $\lambda s \cdot v \in s$  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

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

```
\{\lambda s. v \in s\} complex_procedure() \{\lambda s. v \in s\}
```

- likely that we have to carry  $\lambda s.v \in s$  through the proof of c\_p
- 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 λ s . 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

- 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
  - f 3) So, given a ref. f r, it is f guaranteed f to f point to an f a-typed value
- Baked into the memory models of most languages
- We derive them from global state + general monotonicity

- 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

- 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**

## 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
    - $\bullet \ \ \text{sophisticated} \ \textbf{region-based} \ \ \textbf{memory} \ \ \textbf{models} \ [\texttt{fstar-lang.org}]$ 
      - crypto and TLS verification [project-everest.github.io]

## 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]

## 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]

### **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)

- Based on 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

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

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

$$orall$$
 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
  - 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
  - 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

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

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

$$orall$$
 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
  - 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
  - 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

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

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

$$\forall$$
ss'.ps  $\land$  relss'  $\Longrightarrow$  ps'

- 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'
- Provides a unifying account of the existing ad hoc uses in F\*

- Based on 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

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

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\*

- Based on 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

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

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

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

- 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\*

- Based on 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

$$\forall \, s \, e' \, s'. \, (e, s) \rightsquigarrow^* (e', s') \implies rel \, s \, s'$$

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

$$\forall \, s \, s'. \, p \, s \, \wedge \, \underset{\mathsf{rel}}{\mathsf{rel}} \, s \, s' \implies p \, s'$$

- 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'
- Provides a unifying account of the existing ad hoc uses in F\*

# Key ideas behind our general framework

- Based on 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

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

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

```
\forall\,\mathtt{s}\,\mathtt{s}'.\,\,\mathtt{p}\,\mathtt{s}\,\,\wedge\,\, \textcolor{red}{\mathtt{rel}}\,\,\mathtt{s}\,\,\mathtt{s}'\,\Longrightarrow\,\,\mathtt{p}\,\,\mathtt{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'
- Provides a unifying account of the existing ad hoc uses in F\*

#### **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)

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

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

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

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

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

```
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 \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))
```

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

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

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

where

```
\begin{picture}(100,0) \put(0,0){\line(1,0){100}} \put(0,0){\line(1,0){10
```

• 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 \to ST state (requires (\lambda_-.\top)) (ensures (\lambda s_0 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

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

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

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

```
\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))
```

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

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

```
\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))
```

```
\texttt{mst t} \ \stackrel{\mathsf{def}}{=} \ \mathbf{s_0} \text{:state} \to \mathtt{t} * \mathbf{s_1} \text{:state} \{ \mathtt{rel} \ \mathbf{s_0} \ \mathbf{s_1} \}
```

• 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

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

• 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

```
\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}
```

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))

• 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

```
\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}
```

• To ensure monotonicity, the put action gets a precondition

```
	exttt{mst} \; 	exttt{t} \; \stackrel{	exttt{der}}{=} \; 	exttt{s}_0 	exttt{:state} \{ 	ext{rel } 	exttt{s}_0 \; 	exttt{s}_1 \}
```

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

```
\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}
```

• 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))
```

```
\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} \}
```

We extend F\* with a logical capability

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

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}
```

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

• We extend F\* with a logical capability

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

together with a weakening principle (functoriality)

```
\begin{tabular}{ll} wk:p,q:(state \to Type) \to Lemma (requires (\forall \verb"s.p" s $\Longrightarrow $q$ s)) \\ & (ensures (witnessed $p $\Longrightarrow $witnessed $q$)) \\ \end{tabular}
```

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

We extend F\* with a logical capability

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

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}
```

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

We extend F\* with a logical capability

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

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}
```

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

We extend F\* with a logical capability

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

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}
```

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

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

and a stateful elimination rule for witnessed

```
\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}
```

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

```
\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}
```

and a stateful elimination rule for witnessed

```
\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}
```

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

```
\label{eq:witness} \begin{array}{ll} \text{witness} &:& p\text{:}(\texttt{state} \to \texttt{Type_0}) \\ & \to & \texttt{MST unit (requires ($\lambda \, \texttt{s_0 . p'stable\_from' s_0}))} \\ & & (\texttt{ensures ($\lambda \, \texttt{s_0 - s_1 . s_0} = \texttt{s_1} \, \wedge \texttt{witnessed p}))} \end{array}
```

and a stateful elimination rule for witnessed

```
\begin{split} \text{recall} &: \ p\text{:}(\texttt{state} \to \texttt{Type}_0) \\ &\to \texttt{MST} \ \text{unit} \ (\texttt{requires} \ (\lambda_-. \texttt{witnessed} \ p)) \\ &\quad \left(\texttt{ensures} \ (\lambda \, \texttt{s}_0 \, \_\, \texttt{s}_1 \, . \, \texttt{s}_0 \, = \, \texttt{s}_1 \ \land \ p \ \text{`stable\_from'} \ \texttt{s}_1)) \end{split}
```

#### **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)

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; witness } (\lambda \, \texttt{s.v} \in \texttt{s}); \ \texttt{c.p()}; \ \texttt{recall } (\lambda \, \texttt{s.v} \in \texttt{s}); \ \texttt{assert } (\texttt{v} \in \texttt{get()})
```

For any other w, wrapping

```
insert w; []; assert (w \in get())
```

around the program is handled similarly easily by

```
insert w; witness (\lambda s.w \in s); [ ]; recall (\lambda s.w \in s); assert (w \in get())
```

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

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

```
insert\ v;\ witness\ (\lambda\,s\,.\,v\in s);\ c\_p();\ recall\ (\lambda\,s\,.\,v\in s);\ assert\ (v\in get())
```

For any other w, wrapping

```
insert w; [\ ]; assert (w \in get())
```

around the program is handled **similarly easily** by

```
\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}())
```

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

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 } \texttt{v}; \texttt{ witness } (\texttt{\lambda} \texttt{s.v} \in \texttt{s}); \texttt{ c\_p()}; \texttt{ recall } (\texttt{\lambda} \texttt{s.v} \in \texttt{s}); \texttt{ assert } (\texttt{v} \in \texttt{get()})
```

For any other w, wrapping

```
insert w; [ ]; assert (w \in get())
```

around the program is handled similarly easily by

```
\texttt{insert w}; \ \texttt{witness} \ (\lambda \, \texttt{s.w} \in \texttt{s}); \ [ \ ]; \ \texttt{recall} \ (\lambda \, \texttt{s.w} \in \texttt{s}); \ \texttt{assert} \ (\texttt{w} \in \texttt{get}())
```

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

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 } \texttt{v}; \texttt{ witness } (\texttt{\lambda} \texttt{ s}. \texttt{v} \in \texttt{s}); \texttt{ c\_p()}; \texttt{ recall } (\texttt{\lambda} \texttt{ s}. \texttt{v} \in \texttt{s}); \texttt{ assert } (\texttt{v} \in \texttt{get()})
```

• For any other w, wrapping

```
insert w; [ ]; assert (w \in get())
```

around the program is handled similarly easily by

```
insert w; witness (\lambda s.w \in s); [ ]; recall (\lambda s.w \in s); assert (w \in get())
```

Monotonic counters are analogous, by picking N and ≤, e.g.,
 create 0; incr(); witness (λ c. c > 0); c.p(); recall (λ c. c > 0)

• 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 } \texttt{v}; \texttt{ witness } (\texttt{\lambda} \texttt{s}. \texttt{v} \in \texttt{s}); \texttt{ c\_p()}; \texttt{ recall } (\texttt{\lambda} \texttt{s}. \texttt{v} \in \texttt{s}); \texttt{ assert } (\texttt{v} \in \texttt{get()})
```

For any other w, wrapping

```
insert w; []; assert (w \in get())
```

around the program is handled **similarly easily** by

```
insert w; witness (\lambda s.w \in s); [ ]; recall (\lambda s.w \in s); assert (w \in get())
```

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 \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 
 | Used a _,Used b _ \rightarrow a = b 
 | Unused,Used _ _ \rightarrow \top 
 | Unused,Unused \rightarrow \top
```

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

```
type heap =
      | \text{H} : \mathbf{h}: (\mathbb{N} \to \text{cell}) \to \mathbf{ctr}: \mathbb{N} \{ \forall \, \text{n.ctr} \leq \text{n} \implies \text{h n} = \text{Unused} \} \to \text{heap}
where
  type cell =
      Unused: cell
      | Used : a:Type \rightarrow v:a \rightarrow cell
```

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

```
\label{eq:type-heap} \begin{split} & | \; \text{H} : h\text{:}(\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} : \, \textbf{a}\text{:} \text{Type} \to \textbf{v}\text{:}\textbf{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 

| Used a _, Used b _ \rightarrow a = b 

| Unused, Used _ \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow | Unused, Unused \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

Important: contains is stable wrt. heap\_inclusion

• 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

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

#### where

```
let contains (H h \_) id a =  match h id with | Used b \_ \rightarrow a = b | Unused \rightarrow \bot
```

Important: contains is stable wrt. heap\_inclusion

• 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

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

#### where

```
let contains (H h \_) id a =  match h id with | Used b \_ \rightarrow a = b | Unused \rightarrow \bot
```

Important: contains is stable wrt. heap\_inclusion

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

- 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 ! (r:ref a) : MLST a (req.  $(\top)$ ) (ens. (...)) = ...
    - recall that the given ref. is in the heap
    - get the current heap
    - **select** the given reference from the heap
  - let := (r:ref a) (v:a) : MLST unit ... = ...
    - recall that the given ref. is in the hear
    - get the current heap
    - update the heap with the given value at the given ref.
    - put the updated heap back

- 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 ! (r:ref a): MLST a (req.  $(\top)$ ) (ens. (...)) = ...
    - recall that the given ref. is in the heap
    - get the current heap
    - select the given reference from the heap
  - let := (r:ref a) (v:a) : MLST unit ... = ...
    - recall that the given ref. is in the hear
    - get the current heap
    - update the heap with the given value at the given ref.
    - put the updated heap back

- 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 ! (r:ref a): MLST a (req.  $(\top)$ ) (ens. (...)) = ...
    - recall that the given ref. is in the heap
    - get the current heap
    - select the given reference from the heap
  - let := (r:ref a) (v:a) : MLST unit ... = ...
    - recall that the given ref. is in the heap
    - get the current heap
    - update the heap with the given value at the given ref.
    - put the updated heap back

# Adding untyped and monotonic references

- 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}
```

- 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.

#### Adding untyped and monotonic references

- Untyped references (uref) with strong updates
  - Used heap cells are extended with tags

```
| \mbox{ Used: a:Type} \rightarrow \mbox{v:a} \rightarrow \mbox{t:tag} \rightarrow \mbox{cell} where  \mbox{type 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

```
| \  \, \text{Used} : a: Type \rightarrow v: a \rightarrow t: tag \ a \rightarrow \text{cell} \\ \text{where} \\
```

- type tag a = Typed:rel:preorder a  $\rightarrow$  tag a | Untyped:tag a
- mrefs provide more flexibility with ref.-wise monotonicity
- Further, all three can be extended with manually managed refs.

#### Adding untyped and monotonic references

- Untyped references (uref) with strong updates
  - Used heap cells are extended with tags

```
| \mbox{ Used: a:Type} \rightarrow \mbox{v:a} \rightarrow \mbox{t:tag} \rightarrow \mbox{cell} where  \mbox{type 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

```
| \mbox{ Used : a:Type} \rightarrow \mbox{ v:a} \rightarrow \mbox{ t:tag } \mbox{ a} \rightarrow \mbox{ cell} \\ \mbox{ where} \\ \mbox{ type tag a} = \mbox{ Typed : rel:preorder a} \rightarrow \mbox{ tag a} \mbox{ | Untyped : tag a} \\
```

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

### Adding untyped and monotonic references

- Untyped references (uref) with strong updates
  - Used heap cells are extended with tags

```
| \mbox{ Used : a:Type} \rightarrow v:a \rightarrow \mbox{t:tag} \rightarrow \mbox{cell} where  \mbox{type 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**

```
| \  \, \text{Used} : a\text{:Type} \rightarrow \text{v:a} \rightarrow \text{t:tag} \; \underset{\textbf{a}}{\textbf{a}} \rightarrow \text{cell} \\ \text{where} \\
```

```
\texttt{type tag a} \ = \ \texttt{Typed} : \\ \texttt{rel:preorder a} \rightarrow \texttt{tag a} \ | \ \texttt{Untyped} : \texttt{tag a}
```

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

#### **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)

- A small **dependently typed**  $\lambda$ -calculus with Tot and MST effects
- Logical consistency shown via cut elimination
- Using an instrumented operational semantics, where

- Strong normalisation shown via type-erasure and TT-lifting
- Hoare-style total correctness via SN, progress, and preservation

```
if \vdash e : MST \ t \ pre \ post and \vdash (s,W) \ wf and witnessed W \vdash pre \ s then (e,s,W) \leadsto^* (\text{return } v,s',W') and \vdash v : t and witnessed W' \vdash \text{rel } s \ s' and W \subseteq W' and witnessed W' \vdash post \ s \ v \ s'
```

- A small **dependently typed**  $\lambda$ -calculus with Tot and MST effects
- Logical consistency shown via cut elimination
- Using an instrumented operational semantics, where

```
(witness p, s, W) \leadsto (return (), s, W \cup \{p\})
(recall p, s, W) \leadsto (return (), s, W)
```

- Strong normalisation shown via type-erasure and TT-lifting
- Hoare-style total correctness via SN, progress, and preservation

```
if \vdash e : \texttt{MST}\ t\ \textit{pre}\ \textit{post} and \vdash (s,W)\ \text{wf} and witnessed W \vdash \textit{pre}\ s then (e,s,W) \leadsto^* (\texttt{return}\ v,s',W') and \vdash v : t and witnessed W' \vdash \texttt{rel}\ s\ s' and W \subseteq W' and witnessed W' \vdash \textit{post}\ s\ v\ s'
```

- A small **dependently typed**  $\lambda$ -calculus with Tot and MST effects
- Logical consistency shown via cut elimination
- Using an instrumented operational semantics, where

```
(witness p, s, W) \leadsto (return (), s, W \cup \{p\})
(recall p, s, W) \leadsto (return (), s, W)
```

- Strong normalisation shown via type-erasure and TT-lifting
- Hoare-style total correctness via SN, progress, and preservation

```
if \vdash e : MST \ t \ pre \ post and \vdash (s,W) wf and witnessed W \vdash pre \ s then (e,s,W) \leadsto^* (\text{return } v,s',W') and \vdash v : t and witnessed W' \vdash \text{rel } s \ s' and W \subseteq W' and witnessed W' \vdash post \ s \ v \ s'
```

- A small **dependently typed**  $\lambda$ -calculus with Tot and MST effects
- Logical consistency shown via cut elimination
- Using an instrumented operational semantics, where

```
(witness p, s, W) \rightsquigarrow (return (), s, W \cup \{p\})
(recall p, s, W) \rightsquigarrow (return (), s, W)
```

- Strong normalisation shown via type-erasure and T⊤-lifting
- Hoare-style total correctness via SN, progress, and preservation

```
if \vdash e : \texttt{MST} \ t \ \textit{pre post} and \vdash (s,W) \ \text{wf} and witnessed W \vdash \textit{pre s} then (e,s,W) \leadsto^* (\texttt{return} \ v,s',W') and \vdash v : t and witnessed W' \vdash \texttt{rel} \ s \ s' and W \subseteq W' and witnessed W' \vdash \textit{post} \ s \ v \ s'
```

- A small **dependently typed**  $\lambda$ -calculus with Tot and MST effects
- Logical consistency shown via cut elimination
- Using an instrumented operational semantics, where

```
(witness p, s, W) \rightsquigarrow (return (), s, W \cup \{p\})
(recall p, s, W) \rightsquigarrow (return (), s, W)
```

- **Strong normalisation** shown via type-erasure and ⊤⊤-lifting
- Hoare-style total correctness via SN, progress, and preservation

```
if \vdash e : \texttt{MST}\ t\ \textit{pre}\ \textit{post} and \vdash (s,W)\ \text{wf} and witnessed W \vdash \textit{pre}\ s then (e,s,W) \leadsto^* (\texttt{return}\ v,s',W') and \vdash v : t and witnessed W' \vdash \texttt{rel}\ s\ s' and W \subseteq W' and witnessed W' \vdash \textit{post}\ s\ v\ s'
```

#### **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
  - details of meta-theory for MST
  - first steps towards monadic reification for MST (rel. reasoning)
- Ongoing: taking the modality aspect of witnessed seriously
  - to remove instrumentation from op. sem., and
  - to improve support for monadic reification

# 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) \cdot \texttt{post } s_0 \ \texttt{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

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 (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 : \mathtt{state} \to \mathtt{Pure} \ (\mathtt{t} * \mathtt{s}_1 : \mathtt{state} \{\mathtt{rel} \ \mathtt{s}_0 \ \mathtt{s}_1\}) \ (\mathtt{req}. \ (\mathtt{pre} \ \mathtt{s}_0)) \\ (\mathtt{ens.} \ (\lambda \ (\mathtt{x}, \mathtt{s}_1) . \mathtt{post} \ \mathtt{s}_0 \ \mathtt{x} \ \mathtt{s}_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 ($\lambda$ $s_0$\_$s_1.s_0 = $s_1$ $\land$ p $s_1$))} \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

• 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} \texttt{recall}: \texttt{p:}(\texttt{state} \rightarrow \texttt{Type}) \rightarrow \texttt{MST} \texttt{ unit } \big( \texttt{requires } \big( \lambda_-. \texttt{witnessed p} \big) \big) \\ \big( \texttt{ensures } \big( \lambda_{\mathbf{S_0}} - \mathbf{s_1} . \, \mathbf{s_0} = \mathbf{s_1} \, \land \, \mathbf{p} \, \mathbf{s_1} \big) \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

```
\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{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: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)
```

where **@** is the **standard translation** of modal 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: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)
```

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

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