#### **Recalling a Witness**

**Foundations and Applications of Monotonic State** 

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Its essence can be captured very neatly!

#### **Outline**

- 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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Consider a program operating on set-valued state

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insert v; complex_procedure(); assert (v \in get())
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To prove the assertion (say, in a Floyd-Hoare style logic),
 we could prove that the code maintains a stateful invarian

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```

- 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 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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- Programming also relies on monotonicity, even if you don't realise it!
- Consider ML-style typed references r:ref a
  - r is a proof of existence of an a-typed value in the heap
- Correctness relies on monotonicity!
  - 1) Allocation stores an a-typed value in the heap
  - 2) Writes don't change type and there is no deallocation
  - 3) So, given a ref. r, it is guaranteed to point to an a-typed value
- Baked into the memory models of most languages
- We derive them from global state + general monotonicity

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- 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)
- More in the paper
  - temporarily violating monotonicity via snapshots
  - two substantial case studies
    - 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 focus 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

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

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

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- F\* is an ML-like dependently typed language, aimed at verification
- F\* supports Hoare-style reasoning about state via the comp. type
   ST<sub>state</sub> t (requires pre) (ensures post)
  - WHICH

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

ST is an abstract pre-postcondition refinement of

```
st t \stackrel{\text{\tiny in}}{=} state \rightarrow t * 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)
```

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

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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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{\tt pre}: {\tt state} \to {\tt Type} \qquad \qquad {\tt post}: {\tt state} \to {\tt t} \to {\tt state} \to {\tt Type}
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Refs. and local state will be defined in F\* using monotonicity

We capture monotonic state with a new computational type

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

where pre and post are typed as in SI

The get action is typed as in ST

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

• 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)
```

```
\mathtt{st} \ \mathsf{t} \ \stackrel{\mathsf{def}}{=} \ \mathtt{s}_0 \mathrm{:state} \to \mathtt{t} \ast \mathtt{s}_1 \mathrm{:state} \{ \mathtt{rel} \ \mathtt{s}_0 \ \mathtt{s}_1 \}
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MST<sub>state,rel</sub> t (requires pre) (ensures post)
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• The **get** action is typed as in ST get: unit  $\to$  MST state (requires  $(\lambda \_. \top)$ ) (ensures  $(\lambda \mathbf{s_0} \mathbf{s_1} . \mathbf{s_0} = \mathbf{s} = \mathbf{s_1})$ 

• To ensure monotonicity, the put action gets a precondition put: s:state  $\rightarrow$  MST unit (requires  $(\lambda s_0.rel s_0.s)$ ) (ensures  $(\lambda _- s_1.s_1 = s)$ )

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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  $(\lambda s_0 . rel s_0 s)$ )

```
(\texttt{ensures}\;(\lambda_{--} \mathbf{s}_1\,.\,\mathbf{s}_1 = \mathbf{s}))
```

```
	exttt{mst t} \stackrel{	ext{def}}{=} 	exttt{s}_0 : 	exttt{state} 
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• To ensure **monotonicity**, the **put** action gets a precondition

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

```
\texttt{mst} \ \texttt{t} \ \stackrel{\texttt{def}}{=} \ \texttt{s}_0 \text{:state} \rightarrow \texttt{t} * \texttt{s}_1 \text{:state} \{ \texttt{rel} \ \texttt{s}_0 \ \texttt{s}_1 \}
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(ensures (\lambda_{--}s_1.s_1 = s))
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```
\texttt{mst t} \ \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ \textbf{s}_0 \text{:state} \to \textbf{t} * \textbf{s}_{\color{red} 1} \text{:state} \big\{ \texttt{rel s}_{\color{blue} 0} \ \textbf{s}_{\color{blue} 1} \big\}
```

#### **New: Recalling a Witness**

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• We introduce a logical capability (a modality in ongoing work)

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

together with a weakening principle (functoriality)

• We add a stateful introduction rule for witnessed witness:  $p:(state \rightarrow Type) \rightarrow MST$  unit  $(requires (\lambda s_0.p s_0 \land stable p))$   $(ensures (\lambda s_0.p.s.s.s. s_0 = s.s. \land witnessed p))$ 

• We add a stateful elimination rule for witnessed recall: p:(state  $\rightarrow$  Type)  $\rightarrow$  MST unit (requires ( $\lambda$ \_.witnessed p)) (ensures ( $\lambda$ s\_0\_s\_1.s\_0 = s\_1  $\wedge$  p s\_1))

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```
\begin{tabular}{ll} wk:p,q:(state \to Type) \to Lemma (requires (\forall \, s.\, p.\, s \implies q.\, s)) \\ & (ensures \, (witnessed \, p \implies witnessed \, q)) \end{tabular}
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```
\label{eq:wk:pq:(state of Type) of Lemma (requires ($\forall s.p s \Longrightarrow q s$))} \\ \qquad \qquad \text{(ensures (witnessed $p \Longrightarrow witnessed $q$))}
```

We add a stateful introduction rule for witnessed

```
\label{eq:state} \begin{split} \text{witness}: p: & (\text{state} \rightarrow \text{Type}) \rightarrow \text{MST unit (requires } (\lambda \, s_0 \, . \, p \, \, s_0 \, \wedge \, \, \text{stable p)}) \\ & (\text{ensures } (\lambda \, s_0 \, . \, s_1 \, . \, s_0 \, = \, s_1 \, \wedge \, \\ & \text{witnessed p)}) \end{split}
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```
\begin{split} \text{recall}: & p: (\texttt{state} \rightarrow \texttt{Type}) \rightarrow \texttt{MST} \text{ unit } (\texttt{requires } (\lambda_{-}. \texttt{witnessed p})) \\ & (\texttt{ensures } (\lambda \texttt{s}_0 - \texttt{s}_1 . \texttt{s}_0 = \texttt{s}_1 \ \land \ \texttt{p} \ \texttt{s}_1)) \end{split}
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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

```
\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

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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 \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
```

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where
  type cell =
      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{\mathsf{def}}{=} \mathsf{MST}_{\mathtt{heap},\mathtt{heap}\_\mathtt{inclusion}} t pre post
```

Next, we define the type of references using monotonicity

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

#### where

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let contains (H h \_) id a = match h id with  | \text{Used b } \_ \rightarrow \text{ a} = \text{b}
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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 ... = ...
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  - let write (r:ref a) (v:a) : MLST unit ... = ...
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## Adding untyped and monotonic references

- 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 \ tag \ = \ Typed:tag \ |\mbox{ Untyped : tag}
```

- urefs can be extended to also support deallocation
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where

type tag a = Typed: rel:preorder a → tag a | Untyped: tag a
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mrefs provide more flexibility with ref.-wise monotonicity

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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 the paper for
  - further examples and case studies
  - meta-theory and correctness results 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!

Interested in doing an F\* internship?

Get in touch with the F\* team!

www.fstar-lang.org

### Appendix: witnessed as a modality

- Part of ongoing work into improving mon. reification for MST
- state-indexed Kripke-semantics

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

Allows us to validate additional properties, such as

```
p\iff \mathtt{witnessed}\;(\mathtt{fun}\;\_\to p) \mathtt{witnessed}\;p\iff \mathtt{witnessed}\;(\mathtt{fun}\;\_\to\mathtt{witnessed}\;p) \mathtt{witnessed}\;p\land\mathtt{witnessed}\;q\iff \mathtt{witnessed}\;(\mathtt{fun}\;s\to p\;s\land q\;s)
```

. . .

# Appendix: monotonicity and sep. logic

 E.g., in PCM-based sep. logics, one can reason about monotonic counters using freely duplicable (stable) predicates

describing that counter c is at least i [Jensen, Birkedal'12]

- To also reason about precise counter values, we need a more sophisticated encoding also involving exclusively owned preds.
- Instead, we stayed within (non-sep.) Hoare logics because
  - we wanted to focus on the essence of monotonicity
  - it scales well due to lending itself to SMT-based automation