

# Concurrent Separation Logic

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<sup>1</sup>Based on slides by Robbert Krebbers (for the Type Theory Based Tools workshop, 2017, Paris, France), which were improved by Derek Dreyer (for MFPS, 2017, Ljubljana, Slovenia); Jacques-Henri Jourdan and Robbert Krebbers (for the POPL'18 tutorial, Los Angeles, USA); Joseph Tassarotti, Ralf Jung and Tej Chajed (for the POPL'21 tutorial, Online); and Robbert Krebbers (for the Program Verification course @ RU, 2021–2025)

# Outline

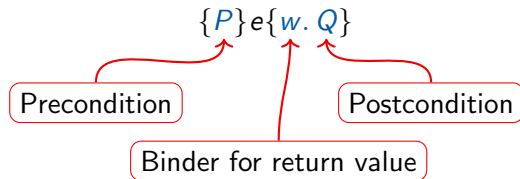
- ▶ **Part 1:** Working with invariants and ghost state
- ▶ **Part 2:** Modeling ghost state via “PCMs”
- ▶ **Hands-on Iris:** Work on the exercises at  
<https://gitlab.mpi-sws.org/iris/tutorial-pop121>

## **Part 1:**

Working with invariants and ghost state

# Hoare triples

**Hoare triples** for partial program correctness:



If the initial state satisfies  $P$ , then:

- ▶  $e$  does not get stuck/crash
- ▶ if  $e$  terminates with value  $v$ , the final state satisfies  $Q[v/w]$

## Separation logic [O'Hearn, Reynolds, Yang 2001]

**The points-to connective**  $x \mapsto v$

- ▶ provides the knowledge that location  $x$  has value  $v$ , and
- ▶ provides **exclusive ownership** of  $x$

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Example:

$\{x \mapsto v_1 * y \mapsto v_2\} \text{swap}(x, y) \{w. w = () \wedge x \mapsto v_2 * y \mapsto v_1\}$

the  $*$  ensures that  $x$  and  $y$  are different

## Concurrent separation logic [O'Hearn, Brookes 2004]

The *par* rule:

$$\frac{\{P_1\} e_1 \{Q_1\} \quad \{P_2\} e_2 \{Q_2\}}{\{P_1 * P_2\} e_1 || e_2 \{Q_1 * Q_2\}}$$

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For example:

$$\frac{\{x \mapsto 4 * y \mapsto 6\}}{x := !x + 2 \parallel y := !y + 2} \{x \mapsto 6 * y \mapsto 8\}$$



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For example:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \{x \mapsto 4 * y \mapsto 6\} \\ \{x \mapsto 4\} \quad || \quad \{y \mapsto 6\} \\ x := !x + 2 \quad || \quad y := !y + 2 \end{array}}{\{x \mapsto 6 * y \mapsto 8\}}$$

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Works great for concurrent programs without shared memory: concurrent quick sort, etc.

## What about shared state/racy programs?

A classic problem:

```
let x = ref(0) in
```

```
  fetchandadd(x, 2)
```

```
!x
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Where `fetchandadd(x, y)` is the atomic version of  $x := !x + y$ .

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{x ↦ 0}
{??}
fetchandadd(x, 2) || {??}
{??} fetchandadd(x, 2)
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Where `fetchandadd(x, y)` is the atomic version of `x := !x + y`.

Problem: can only give ownership of `x` to one thread

## Invariants

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Invariant opening:

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Invariant duplication:  $\boxed{R}^{\mathcal{N}} \vdash \boxed{R}^{\mathcal{N}} * \boxed{R}^{\mathcal{N}}$

Invariant opening:

$$\frac{\{R * P\} e \{R * Q\}_{\mathcal{E}} \quad e \text{ atomic}}{\{\boxed{R}^{\mathcal{N}} * P\} e \{\boxed{R}^{\mathcal{N}} * Q\}_{\mathcal{E} \uplus \mathcal{N}}}$$

Technicalities: **names** prevent opening the same invariant twice

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Technicalities: **names** prevent opening the same invariant twice and the **later**  $\triangleright$  is needed for impredicativity, i.e.,  $\boxed{\dots \boxed{R}^{\mathcal{N}_2} \dots}^{\mathcal{N}_1}$

## Invariants in action

Let us consider a simpler problem first:

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{True}  
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$\{\boxed{\exists n. x \mapsto n * \text{even}(n)}\}$	$\{\boxed{\exists n. x \mapsto n * \text{even}(n)}\}$
 $!x$	
 $\{n. \text{even}(n)\}$	

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<code>fetchandadd</code> ( $x, 2$ )	<code>fetchandadd</code> ( $x, 2$ )
$\{x \mapsto n + 2 * \text{even}(n + 2)\}$	
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Problem: still cannot prove it returns 4

## Ghost variables

Consider the invariant:

$$\exists n. x \mapsto n * \dots$$

How to avoid **information loss** due to existential quantification?

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Consider the invariant:

$$\boxed{\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto (n_1 + n_2) * \gamma_1 \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n_2}$$

How to avoid **information loss** due to existential quantification?



**Solution: ghost variables**



**Ghost variables** come in “entangled” pairs:

$$\underbrace{\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n}_{\text{in the invariant ("authoritative")}} * \underbrace{\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\circ} n}_{\text{in the Hoare triple ("fragment")}}$$



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When you own both parts you obtain that the values are equal and can update both parts:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma \hookrightarrow_\bullet n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_\circ m &\Rightarrow n = m \\ \gamma \hookrightarrow_\bullet n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_\circ m &\equiv * \quad \gamma \hookrightarrow_\bullet n' * \gamma \hookrightarrow_\circ n' \end{aligned}$$

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We introduced invariants and now ghost variables, with rules for using them

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We will get to that in **Part 2** of this lecture

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`fetchandadd`( $x, 2$ )

$!x$

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```
{True}  
let x = ref(0) in  
{x ↦ 0}  
{x ↦ 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ1 ↦o 0 * γ2 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦o 0}
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{γ1 ↦o 0}

```

fetchandadd(x, 2)

{γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>o</sub> 0}

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# Ghost variables in action

<pre> {True} let x = ref(0) in {x ↦ 0} {x ↦ 0 * γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> 0 * γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0 * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> 0 * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0} allocate <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><math>\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_2</math></span> {γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0 * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0} {γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0}      fetchandadd(x, 2)  {γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 2} {γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 2 * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 2}      !x  {n. n = 4} </pre>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border-left: 3px double black; padding-left: 10px; margin-right: 10px;"></div> <div> <pre> {γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0}      fetchandadd(x, 2)  {γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 2} </pre> </div> </div>
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# Ghost variables in action

<pre> {True} let x = ref(0) in {x ↦ 0} {x ↦ 0 * γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> 0 * γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0 * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> 0 * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0} allocate [∃ n<sub>1</sub>, n<sub>2</sub>. x ↦ n<sub>1</sub> + n<sub>2</sub> * γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> n<sub>1</sub> * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> n<sub>2</sub>] {γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0 * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0} {γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0}   {γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0 * x ↦ (n<sub>1</sub> + n<sub>2</sub>) * γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> n<sub>1</sub> * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> n<sub>2</sub>}   {γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0 * x ↦ n<sub>2</sub> * γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> 0 * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> n<sub>2</sub>}   fetchandadd(x, 2) {γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 2} {γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 2 * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 2} </pre>	<pre>    {γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0}      fetchandadd(x, 2)     {γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 2} </pre>
--	--

!x

{n. n = 4}

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---	--

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{n. n = 4}

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--	--

!x

{n. n = 4}



# Ghost variables in action

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--	-------------	--

!x

{n. n = 4}

# Ghost variables in action

```

{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
allocate  $\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_2$ 
{γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
{γ1 ↦◦ 0}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ n2 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• n2}
{γ1 ↦◦ 2}
{γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2}

```

!x

{n. n = 4}

# Ghost variables in action

```

{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
allocate  $\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_2$ 
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ n2 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| !x
| {n. n = 4}
|| {γ2 ↦◦ 0}
|| | {...}
|| | fetchandadd(x, 2)
|| | {...}
|| {γ2 ↦◦ 2}

```

# Ghost variables in action

```

{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ₁ ↦• 0 * γ₁ ↦₀ 0 * γ₂ ↦• 0 * γ₂ ↦₀ 0}
allocate  $\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_2$ 
| {γ₁ ↦₀ 0 * γ₂ ↦₀ 0}
| {γ₁ ↦₀ 0}
| {γ₁ ↦₀ 0 * x ↦ (n₁ + n₂) * γ₁ ↦• n₁ * γ₂ ↦• n₂}
| {γ₁ ↦₀ 0 * x ↦ n₂ * γ₁ ↦• 0 * γ₂ ↦• n₂}
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
| {γ₁ ↦₀ 0 * x ↦ (2 + n₂) * γ₁ ↦• 0 * γ₂ ↦• n₂}
| {γ₁ ↦₀ 2 * x ↦ (2 + n₂) * γ₁ ↦• 2 * γ₂ ↦• n₂}
| {γ₁ ↦₀ 2}
| {γ₁ ↦₀ 2 * γ₂ ↦₀ 2}
| {γ₁ ↦₀ 2 * γ₂ ↦₀ 2 * x ↦ (n₁ + n₂) * γ₁ ↦• n₁ * γ₂ ↦• n₂}
| !x
| {n. n = 4}

```

```

|| {γ₂ ↦₀ 0}
|| {...}
|| fetchandadd(x, 2)
|| {...}
|| {γ₂ ↦₀ 2}

```

# Ghost variables in action

```

{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
allocate  $\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_2$ 
{γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
{γ1 ↦◦ 0}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ n2 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• n2}
{γ1 ↦◦ 2}
{γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ 4 * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• 2}
|x
|
{n. n = 4}

```

```

{γ2 ↦◦ 0}
| {...}
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
| {...}
{γ2 ↦◦ 2}

```

# Ghost variables in action

```

{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
allocate  $\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_2$ 
{γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
{γ1 ↦◦ 0}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ n2 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• n2}
{γ1 ↦◦ 2}
{γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ 4 * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• 2}
|x
|
{n. n = 4}

```

{γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0}

{...}

fetchandadd(x, 2)

{...}

{γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 2}

# Ghost variables in action

```

{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
allocate  $\exists n_1, n_2. x \mapsto n_1 + n_2 * \gamma_1 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_1 * \gamma_2 \mapsto_{\bullet} n_2$ 
{γ1 ↦◦ 0 * γ2 ↦◦ 0}
{γ1 ↦◦ 0}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ n2 * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| fetchandadd(x, 2)
| {γ1 ↦◦ 0 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 0 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ (2 + n2) * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• n2}
{γ1 ↦◦ 2}
{γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ (n1 + n2) * γ1 ↦• n1 * γ2 ↦• n2}
| {γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ 4 * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• 2}
!x
| {n. n = 4 * γ1 ↦◦ 2 * γ2 ↦◦ 2 * x ↦ 4 * γ1 ↦• 2 * γ2 ↦• 2}
{n. n = 4}

```

{γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0}  
{...}  
fetchandadd(x, 2)  
{...}  
{γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 2}

# Ghost variables in action

<pre> {True} let x = ref(0) in {x ↦ 0} {x ↦ 0 * γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> 0 * γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0 * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> 0 * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0} allocate <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">     ∃ n<sub>1</sub>, n<sub>2</sub>. x ↦ n<sub>1</sub> + n<sub>2</sub> * γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> n<sub>1</sub> * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> n<sub>2</sub> </span> {γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0 * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0} {γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0}     {γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0 * x ↦ (n<sub>1</sub> + n<sub>2</sub>) * γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> n<sub>1</sub> * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> n<sub>2</sub>}     {γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0 * x ↦ n<sub>2</sub> * γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> 0 * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> n<sub>2</sub>}     fetchandadd(x, 2)     {γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0 * x ↦ (2 + n<sub>2</sub>) * γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> 0 * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> n<sub>2</sub>}     {γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 2 * x ↦ (2 + n<sub>2</sub>) * γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> 2 * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> n<sub>2</sub>} {γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 2} {γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 2 * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 2}     {γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 2 * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 2 * x ↦ (n<sub>1</sub> + n<sub>2</sub>) * γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> n<sub>1</sub> * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> n<sub>2</sub>}     {γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 2 * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 2 * x ↦ 4 * γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> 2 * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> 2}     !x     {n.n = 4 * γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 2 * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 2 * x ↦ 4 * γ<sub>1</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> 2 * γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>•</sub> 2} {n.n = 4} </pre>	<pre> {γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 0}     {...}   fetchandadd(x, 2)   {...}   {γ<sub>2</sub> ↦<sub>◦</sub> 2} </pre>
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## Ghost variables with fractional permissions [Boyland 2003]

What if we have  $n$  threads? Using  $n$  different ghost variables, results in different proofs for each thread. *That is not modular.*

Better way: ghost variables with a *fractional permission*  $(0, 1]_{\mathbb{Q}}$ :

$$\gamma \xrightarrow[\circ]{\pi_1 + \pi_2} (n_1 + n_2) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \gamma \xrightarrow[\circ]{\pi_1} n_1 * \gamma \xrightarrow[\circ]{\pi_2} n_2$$

When allocating you get full ownership ( $\pi = 1$ ):

$$\text{True} \equiv * \quad \exists \gamma. \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n * \gamma \xrightarrow[\circ]{1} n$$

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Updating is possible with *partial ownership* ( $0 < \pi \leq 1$ ):

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Keeps the invariant that all  $\gamma \xrightarrow{\pi_i}_{\circ} n_i$  sum up to  $\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} \sum n_i$

# Fractional ghost variables in action

```
{True}  
let x = ref(0) in
```

```
fetchandadd(x, 2)
```

```
!x
```

```
{n. n = 2k}
```

```
||  
||  
|| fetchandadd(x, 2) || ...  
||  
||
```

# Fractional ghost variables in action

```
{True}  
let x = ref(0) in  
{x ↦ 0}
```

fetchandadd(x, 2)

!x

{n. n = 2k}

||  
fetchandadd(x, 2)  
|| ...

# Fractional ghost variables in action

```
{True}  
let x = ref(0) in  
{x ↦ 0}  
{x ↦ 0 * γ ↦• 0 * γ ↦o1 0}
```

fetchandadd(x, 2)

!x

{n. n = 2k}

fetchandadd(x, 2) ...

# Fractional ghost variables in action

```

{True}
let x = ref(0) in
{x ↦ 0}
{x ↦ 0 * γ ↦• 0 * γ ↦01 0}
allocate  $\exists n. x \mapsto n * \gamma \mapsto_{\bullet} n$ 

```

fetchandadd(x, 2)

!x

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fetchandadd(x, 2) ...



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{γ ↦01/k 0}

```

fetchandadd(x, 2)

{γ ↦<sub>0</sub><sup>1/k</sup> 2}

!x

{n. n = 2k}

$$\left\| \begin{array}{c} \left\{ \gamma \mapsto_0^{1/k} 0 \right\} \\ \\ \text{fetchandadd}(x, 2) \\ \\ \left\{ \gamma \mapsto_0^{1/k} 2 \right\} \end{array} \right\| \dots$$

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{
  γ ↦o1/k 0
  {
    γ ↦o1/k 0 * x ↦ n * γ ↦• n
    fetchandadd(x, 2)
  }
  γ ↦o1/k 2
}

```

!x

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$$\left\| \begin{array}{c} \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{o}^{1/k} 0 \right\} \\ \text{fetchandadd}(x, 2) \\ \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{o}^{1/k} 2 \right\} \end{array} \right\| \dots$$

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$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{\text{True}\} \\
 \text{let } x = \text{ref}(0) \text{ in} \\
 \{x \mapsto 0\} \\
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 \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 0 \right\} \\
 \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 0 * x \mapsto n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n \right\} \\
 \text{fetchandadd}(x, 2) \\
 \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 2 * x \mapsto (2 + n) * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} (2 + n) \right\} \\
 \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 2 \right\}
 \end{array}
 \parallel \parallel
 \begin{array}{l}
 \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 0 \right\} \\
 \text{fetchandadd}(x, 2) \\
 \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 2 \right\}
 \end{array}
 \parallel \parallel \dots$$

!x

$\{n. n = 2k\}$

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 \end{array} \right. \\
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 \end{array}
 \quad \left\| \begin{array}{l}
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!x

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# Fractional ghost variables in action

$\{\text{True}\}$ <code>let</code> $x = \text{ref}(0)$ <code>in</code> $\{x \mapsto 0\}$ $\{x \mapsto 0 * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} 0 * \gamma \xrightarrow{1}_{\circ} 0\}$ <code>allocate</code> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><math>\exists n. x \mapsto n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n</math></span> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 0 \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 0 * x \mapsto n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n \\ \text{fetchandadd}(x, 2) \\ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 2 * x \mapsto (2 + n) * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} (2 + n) \end{array} \right\} \\ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 2 \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma \xrightarrow{1}_{\circ} 2k * x \mapsto n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n \\ !x \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$ $\{n. n = 2k\}$	$\left\  \begin{array}{l} \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 0 \right\} \\ \left  \begin{array}{l} \{ \dots \} \\ \text{fetchandadd}(x, 2) \\ \{ \dots \} \end{array} \right  \\ \left\{ \gamma \xrightarrow{1/k}_{\circ} 2 \right\} \end{array} \right\  \dots$
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**Part 2:**  
Modeling ghost state via “PCMs”

# Mechanisms for concurrent reasoning

We have seen so far:

- ▶ Invariants  $\boxed{R}^{\mathcal{N}}$
- ▶ Ghost variables  $\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n$  and  $\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\circ} n$
- ▶ Fractional ghost variables  $\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n$  and  $\gamma \xrightarrow{\pi}_{\circ} n$

How can we make sure we have all the mechanisms we will need?



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How can we make sure we have all the mechanisms we will need?

**The Iris approach:** these mechanisms can be **encoded** using a simple mechanism of *ghost resource ownership*

## Resource algebras (RAs): A generalization of PCMs

*Resource algebra* (RA) with carrier  $M$ :

- ▶ Composition  $(\cdot) : M \rightarrow M \rightarrow M$
- ▶ Validity predicate  $\mathcal{V} \subseteq M$

Satisfying:

$$a \cdot b = b \cdot a \quad a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c \quad (a \cdot b) \in \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow a \in \mathcal{V}$$

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Iris provides  $\boxed{a : M}^\gamma$  expressing ownership of an element  $a$  of resource algebra  $M$  (with name  $\gamma$ )

## Ghost variables revisited

Resource algebra for ghost variables:

$$M \triangleq \bullet n \mid \circ n \mid \bullet \circ n \mid \perp$$

$$\mathcal{V} \triangleq \{a \neq \perp \mid a \in M\}$$

$$\bullet n \cdot \circ n' = \circ n' \cdot \bullet n \triangleq \begin{cases} \bullet \circ n & \text{if } n = n' \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{other combinations} \triangleq \perp$$

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And define:

$$\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\bullet} n \triangleq [\bullet n]^{\gamma}$$

$$\gamma \hookrightarrow_{\circ} n \triangleq [\circ n]^{\gamma}$$

## Ghost resource laws

Iris provides general laws for ghost resources:

$$a \in \mathcal{V} \equiv * \exists \gamma. [a]^\gamma \quad [a \cdot b]^\gamma \Leftrightarrow [a]^\gamma * [b]^\gamma \quad [a]^\gamma \Rightarrow a \in \mathcal{V}$$

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Remember:

$$\bullet n \cdot \circ n' = \circ n' \cdot \bullet n \triangleq \begin{cases} \bullet \circ n & \text{if } n = n' \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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$$\bullet n \cdot \circ n' = \circ n' \cdot \bullet n \triangleq \begin{cases} \bullet \circ n & \text{if } n = n' \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
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## Updating resources

Resources can be *updated* using **frame-preserving updates**:

$$\frac{a \rightsquigarrow b}{\boxed{a}^\gamma \equiv * \boxed{b}^\gamma} \quad a \rightsquigarrow b \triangleq \forall a_f. a \cdot a_f \in \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow b \cdot a_f \in \mathcal{V}$$

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Key idea: a resource can be updated if the update does not invalidate the resources of concurrently-running threads

Thread 1		Thread 2		...		Thread n	
$a$	·	$a_2$	·	...	·	$a_n$	$\in \mathcal{V}$
$\Downarrow$							
$b$	·	$a_2$	·	...	·	$a_n$	$\in \mathcal{V}$

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Resources can be *updated* using **frame-preserving updates**:

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For ghost variables:

$$\frac{\bullet \circ n \rightsquigarrow \bullet \circ n'}{\gamma \hookrightarrow_\bullet n * \gamma \hookrightarrow_\circ n \equiv_* \gamma \hookrightarrow_\bullet n' * \gamma \hookrightarrow_\circ n'}$$

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$$\bullet n \rightsquigarrow \bullet n' = \forall a_f. \bullet n \cdot a_f \in \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow \bullet n' \cdot a_f \in \mathcal{V}$$

$\bullet n \cdot a_f = \perp$ , so the premise holds vacuously.

## Generalizing to a library of RA combinators

Iris comes with a library of useful RA combinators

- ▶  $\text{AUTH}(M)$ : Generalizes the  $\bullet$ ,  $\circ$ ,  $\bullet\circ$  construction over an arbitrary RA  $M$  – we call it the “authoritative” RA.
- ▶  $\text{EXCL}(X)$ : The “exclusive” RA, whose valid elements are the elements of  $X$ , and where composition is always undefined.
- ▶  $\text{FRAC}$ : The RA for fractions in  $(0, 1]$  with addition.
- ▶ The expected RA liftings of products, sums, etc.

Using these combinators, we can easily construct the necessary models of many desired forms of ghost state:

- ▶ Ghost variables:  $\text{AUTH}(\text{EXCL NAT})$
- ▶ Fractional ghost variables:  $\text{AUTH}(\text{FRAC} \times \text{NAT}_+)$

# Many things I have not covered

Modal basis of Iris:  $\Box, \triangleright, \Vdash$

- ▶ **Persistent** modality  $\Box P$ : Says  $P$  holds forever, i.e., only relying on duplicable resources, such as invariants
- ▶ **Later** modality  $\triangleright P$ : Says  $P$  holds one step-index later (lower); needed to model impredicative invariants
- ▶ **Update** modality  $\Vdash P$ : Says  $P$  holds after some frame-preserving update to ghost state

Higher-order ghost state, e.g., named propositions  $\gamma \mapsto P$

- ▶  $\gamma \mapsto P$  means  $\gamma$  is a name for proposition  $P$
- ▶  $\gamma \mapsto P * \gamma \mapsto Q \Rightarrow \triangleright(P = Q)$
- ▶ Sounds arcane, but turns out to be surprisingly useful!
- ▶ Achieved by equipping RAs with a step-indexing structure

Encoding of Iris program logic (including invariants)  
within the modal base logic (with higher-order ghost state)

# Homework

- ▶ Clone the tutorial lecture material  
`https://gitlab.mpi-sws.org/iris/tutorial-pop121`
- ▶ Read the README.md and install `coq-iris-heap-lang`
- ▶ Exercise 1 and 2 are about sequential programs (so you can get used to the `wp_` tactics and style of Hoare triples in Iris)
- ▶ Exercise 3, 4 and 5 are about concurrency