

Iris: Monoids and Invariants as an Orthogonal Basis for Concurrent Reasoning

Ralf Jung, David Swasey, Filip Sieczkowski,
Kasper Svendsen, Aaron Turon, Lars Birkedal,
Derek Dreyer

Max Planck Institute for Software Systems (MPI-SWS),
Saarland University, Aarhus University, Mozilla Research

Jan 17th
POPL 2015, Mumbai

Iris

A new separation logic that

- ▶ can verify complex, lock-free concurrent datastructures
- ▶ permits modular (thread-local) reasoning

Tons of prior program logics

Tons of prior program logics

- ▶ CSL [O'H07]

Tons of prior program logics

- ▶ CSL [O'H07]
- ▶ RGSep [VP07]

Tons of prior program logics

- ▶ CSL [O'H07]
- ▶ RGSep [VP07]
- ▶ SAGL [FFS07]

Tons of prior program logics

- ▶ CSL [O'H07]
- ▶ RGSep [VP07]
- ▶ SAGL [FFS07]
- ▶ LRG [Fen09]

Tons of prior program logics

- ▶ CSL [O'H07]
- ▶ RGSep [VP07]
- ▶ SAGL [FFS07]
- ▶ LRG [Fen09]
- ▶ CAP [DY+10]

Tons of prior program logics

- ▶ CSL [O'H07]
- ▶ RGSep [VP07]
- ▶ SAGL [FFS07]
- ▶ LRG [Fen09]
- ▶ CAP [DY+10]
- ▶ HLRG [Fu+10]

Tons of prior program logics

- ▶ CSL [O'H07]
- ▶ RGSep [VP07]
- ▶ SAGL [FFS07]
- ▶ LRG [Fen09]
- ▶ CAP [DY+10]
- ▶ HLRG [Fu+10]
- ▶ CaReSL [TDB13]

Tons of prior program logics

- ▶ CSL [O'H07]
- ▶ RGSep [VP07]
- ▶ SAGL [FFS07]
- ▶ LRG [Fen09]
- ▶ CAP [DY+10]
- ▶ HLRG [Fu+10]
- ▶ CaReSL [TDB13]
- ▶ SCSL [LWN13]

Tons of prior program logics

- ▶ CSL [O'H07]
- ▶ RGSep [VP07]
- ▶ SAGL [FFS07]
- ▶ LRG [Fen09]
- ▶ CAP [DY+10]
- ▶ HLRG [Fu+10]
- ▶ CaReSL [TDB13]
- ▶ SCSL [LWN13]
- ▶ HoCAP [SBP13]

Tons of prior program logics

- ▶ CSL [O'H07]
- ▶ RGSep [VP07]
- ▶ SAGL [FFS07]
- ▶ LRG [Fen09]
- ▶ CAP [DY+10]
- ▶ HLRG [Fu+10]
- ▶ CaReSL [TDB13]
- ▶ SCSL [LWN13]
- ▶ HoCAP [SBP13]
- ▶ iCAP [SB14]

Tons of prior program logics

- ▶ CSL [O'H07]
- ▶ RGSep [VP07]
- ▶ SAGL [FFS07]
- ▶ LRG [Fen09]
- ▶ CAP [DY+10]
- ▶ HLRG [Fu+10]
- ▶ CaReSL [TDB13]
- ▶ SCSL [LWN13]
- ▶ HoCAP [SBP13]
- ▶ iCAP [SB14]
- ▶ FCSL [Nan+14]

Tons of prior program logics

- ▶ CSL [O'H07]
- ▶ RGSep [VP07]
- ▶ SAGL [FFS07]
- ▶ LRG [Fen09]
- ▶ CAP [DY+10]
- ▶ HLRG [Fu+10]
- ▶ CaReSL [TDB13]
- ▶ SCSL [LWN13]
- ▶ HoCAP [SBP13]
- ▶ iCAP [SB14]
- ▶ FCSL [Nan+14]
- ▶ TaDA [dDYG14]

Tons of prior program logics

- ▶ CSL [O'H07]
- ▶ CaReSL [TDB13]
- ▶ RGSep [VP07]
- ▶ SCSL [LWN13]

Do we really need yet another concurrency logic?

- ▶ CAP [DY+10]
- ▶ FC SL [Nan+14]
- ▶ HLRG [Fu+10]
- ▶ TaDA [dDYG14]

Yet another concurrency logic

Iris addresses two problems

- ▶ Simplifying the foundations of concurrent reasoning
- ▶ Supporting a notion of *logical atomicity*

Problem 1: Protocols

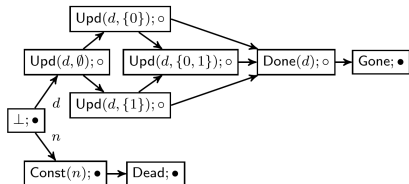
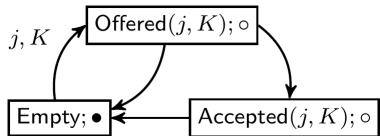
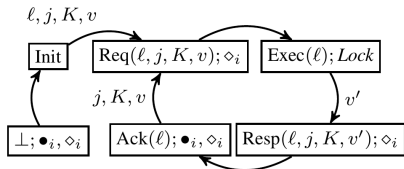
- ▶ CSL [O'H07]
- ▶ RGSep [VP07]
- ▶ SAGL [FFS07]
- ▶ LRG [Fen09]
- ▶ CAP [DY+10]
- ▶ HLRG [Fu+10]
- ▶ CaReSL [TDB13]
- ▶ SCSL [LWN13]
- ▶ HoCAP [SBP13]
- ▶ iCAP [SB14]
- ▶ FCSL [Nan+14]
- ▶ TaDA [dDYG14]

Problem 1: Protocols

- ▶ CSL [O'H07]
- ▶ RGSep [VP07]
- ▶ SAGL [FFS07]
- ▶ LRG [Fen09]
- ▶ CAP [DY+10]
- ▶ HLRG [Fu+10]
- ▶ CaReSL [TDB13]
- ▶ SCSL [LWN13]
- ▶ HoCAP [SBP13]
- ▶ iCAP [SB14]
- ▶ FCSL [Nan+14]
- ▶ TaDA [dDYG14]

Common approach: “protocol” to deal with interference

STs in CaReSL



Complex rules built-in as primitives

$$\text{CaReSL: } \frac{\mathcal{C} \vdash \forall b \overset{\text{rely}}{\exists}_{\pi} b_0. (\pi[b] * P) \quad i \mapsto_1 a \quad (\exists x. \exists b' \overset{\text{guar}}{\exists}_{\pi} b. \pi[b'] * Q)}{\mathcal{C} \vdash \{ \boxed{b_0}_{\pi}^n * \triangleright P \} \quad i \mapsto a \quad \{ x. \exists b'. \boxed{b'}_{\pi}^n * Q \}} \text{UPDISL}$$

Complex rules built-in as primitives

$$\text{CaReSL: } \frac{\mathcal{C} \vdash \forall b \overset{\text{rely}}{\exists}_{\pi} b_0. (\pi \llbracket b \rrbracket * P) \ i \mapsto_1 a \ (\langle x. \exists b'. \overset{\text{guar}}{\exists}_{\pi} b. \pi \llbracket b' \rrbracket * Q \rangle)}{\mathcal{C} \vdash \left\{ \boxed{b_0}^n_{\pi} * \triangleright P \right\} \ i \mapsto a \ \left\{ x. \exists b'. \boxed{b'}^n_{\pi} * Q \right\}} \text{UPDISL}$$

$$\text{iCAP: } \frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma, \Delta \mid \Phi \vdash \text{stable}(P) \quad \Gamma, \Delta \mid \Phi \vdash \forall y. \text{stable}(Q(y)) \\ \Gamma, \Delta \mid \Phi \vdash n \in C \quad \Gamma, \Delta \mid \Phi \vdash \forall x \in X. (x, f(x)) \in \overline{T(A)} \vee f(x) = x \\ \Gamma \mid \Phi \vdash \forall x \in X. (\Delta). \langle P * \otimes_{\alpha \in A} [\alpha]_{g(\alpha)}^n * \triangleright I(x) \rangle \ c \ \langle Q(x) * \triangleright I(f(x)) \rangle^{C \setminus \{n\}} \end{array}}{\Gamma \mid \Phi \vdash (\Delta). \langle P * \otimes_{\alpha \in A} [\alpha]_{g(\alpha)}^n * \text{region}(X, T, I, n) \rangle} \text{ATOMIC}$$

$$c$$

$$\langle \exists x. Q(x) * \text{region}(\{f(x)\}, T, I, n) \rangle^C$$

$$\text{TaDA: } \frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{Use atomic rule} \\ a \notin \mathcal{A} \quad \forall x \in X. (x, f(x)) \in \mathcal{T}_t(\mathcal{G})^* \\ \lambda; \mathcal{A} \vdash \forall x \in X. \langle p_p \mid I(\mathbf{t}_a^\lambda(x)) * p(x) * [\mathcal{G}]_a \rangle \ \mathbb{C} \ \exists y \in Y. \langle q_p(x, y) \mid I(\mathbf{t}_a^\lambda(f(x))) * q(x, y) \rangle \end{array}}{\lambda + 1; \mathcal{A} \vdash \forall x \in X. \langle p_p \mid \mathbf{t}_a^\lambda(x) * p(x) * [\mathcal{G}]_a \rangle \ \mathbb{C} \ \exists y \in Y. \langle q_p(x, y) \mid \mathbf{t}_a^\lambda(f(x)) * q(x, y) \rangle}$$

Complex rules built-in as primitives

$$\text{CaReSL: } \frac{\mathcal{C} \vdash \forall b \overset{\text{rely}}{\exists}_{\pi} b_0. (\pi[b] * P) \ i \mapsto_1 a \ (x. \exists b' \overset{\text{guar}}{\exists}_{\pi} b. \pi[b'] * Q)}{\mathcal{C} \vdash \left\{ \boxed{b_0}^n_{\pi} * \triangleright P \right\} \ i \mapsto a \ \left\{ x. \exists b'. \boxed{b'}^n_{\pi} * Q \right\}} \text{UPDISL}$$

All you need are two simple primitives:

- ▶ *Monoids* to express protocols.
- ▶ *Invariants* to enforce protocols.

$$\text{TaDA: } \frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Use atomic rule} \\ a \notin \mathcal{A} \quad \forall x \in X. (x, f(x)) \in \mathcal{T}_i(\mathbb{G})^* \end{array}}{\lambda; \mathcal{A} \vdash \forall x \in X. \langle p_p \mid I(\mathfrak{t}_a^\lambda(x)) * p(x) * [G]_a \rangle \ \mathcal{C} \ \exists y \in Y. \langle q_p(x, y) \mid I(\mathfrak{t}_a^\lambda(f(x))) * q(x, y) \rangle} \frac{\lambda + 1; \mathcal{A} \vdash \forall x \in X. \langle p_p \mid \mathfrak{t}_a^\lambda(x) * p(x) * [G]_a \rangle \ \mathcal{C} \ \exists y \in Y. \langle q_p(x, y) \mid \mathfrak{t}_a^\lambda(f(x)) * q(x, y) \rangle}$$

Problem 2: Specifying Atomicity

Complex implementation

```
fn push_fancy(s, x) {  
  let  $h_n$  = ref (next  $\mapsto$  null, value  $\mapsto$  x) in  
  let  $h_o$  = !s.head in  
   $h_n$ .next :=  $h_o$ ;  
  let  $b$  = cas(s.head,  $h_o$ ,  $h_n$ ) in  
  if  $b$  then () else  
  let  $o$  = ref (state  $\mapsto$  0, value  $\mapsto$  x) in  
  s.offer :=  $o$ ;  
  s.offer := null;  
  let  $b$  = cas(o.state, 0, 2) in  
  if  $b$  then push_fancy(s, x) else skip  
}
```


Problem 2: Specifying Atomicity

Complex
implementation

```
fn push_fancy(s, x) {  
  let hn = ref (next ↦ null, value ↦ x) in  
  let ho = !s.head in  
  hn.next := ho;  
  let b = cas(s.head, ho, hn) in  
  if b then () else  
  let o = ref (state ↦ 0, value ↦ x) in  
  s.offer := o;  
  s.offer := null;  
  let b = cas(o.state, 0, 2) in  
  if b then push_fancy(s, x) else skip  
}
```

simple
implementation

```
fn push_spec(s, x) {  
  atomic {  
    s := (!s) :: x  
  }  
}
```

Problem 2: Specifying Atomicity

Complex
implementation

refines

simple
implementation

```
fn push_fancy(s, x) {  
  let hn = ref (next ↦ null, value ↦ x) in  
  let ho = !s.head in  
  hn.next := ho;  
  let b = cas(s.head, ho, hn) in  
  if b then () else  
  let o = ref (state ↦ 0, value ↦ x) in  
  s.offer := o;  
  s.offer := null;  
  let b = cas(o.state, 0, 2) in  
  if b then push_fancy(s, x) else skip  
}
```

```
fn push_spec(s, x) {  
  atomic {  
    s := (!s) :: x  
  }  
}
```



Contextual refinement / Linearizability

Problem 2: Specifying Atomicity

Complex
implementation

refines

simple
implementation

```
fn push_fancy(s, x) {  
  let hn = ref (next ↦ null, value ↦ x) in  
  let ho = !s.head in  
  hn.next := ho;  
  let b = cas(s.head, ho, hn) in  
  if b then () else  
  let o = ref (state ↦ 0, value ↦ x) in  
  s.offer := o;  
  s.offer := null;  
  let b = cas(o.state, 0, 2) in  
  if b then push_fancy(s, x) else skip  
}
```

\leq

```
fn push_spec(s, x) {  
  atomic {  
    s := (!s) :: x  
  }  
}
```

↑
Client C[]

Problem 2: Specifying Atomicity

Complex
implementation

refines

simple
implementation

$$push_fancy \leq push_spec$$
$$\text{Behaviors}(C[push_fancy]) \subseteq \text{Behaviors}(C[push_spec])$$

```
if b then push_fancy(s, x) else skip
```

```
}
```

↑
Client $C[]$

Problem 2: Specifying Atomicity

Complex
implementation

refines

simple
implementation

$$\frac{\text{push_fancy} \leq \text{push_spec} \quad \{P\} C[\text{push_spec}] \{Q\}}{\{P\} C[\text{push_fancy}] \{Q\}}$$

```
if b then push_fancy(s, x) else skip
```

```
}
```

↑
Client C[]

Problem 2: Specifying Atomicity

Complex
implementation

refines

simple
implementation

~~$$\frac{\text{push_fancy} \leq \text{push_spec} \quad \{P\} C[\text{push_spec}] \{Q\}}{\{P\} C[\text{push_fancy}] \{Q\}}$$~~

if b then $\text{push_fancy}(s, x)$ else skip

}

↑
Client $C[]$

Problem 2: Specifying Atomicity

Complex
implementation

refines

simple
implementation

```
fn push_fancy(s, x) {  
  let hn = ref (next ↦ null, value ↦ x) in  
  let ho = !s.head in  
  hn.next := ho;  
  let b = cas(s.head, ho, hn) in  
  if b then () else  
  let o = ref (state ↦ 0, value ↦ x) in  
  s.offer := o;  
  s.offer := null;  
  let b = cas(o.state, 0, 2) in  
  if b then push_fancy(s, x) else skip  
}
```

\leq

```
fn push_spec(s, x) {  
  atomic {  
    s := (!s) :: x  
  }  
}
```

↑
Client C[]

Problem 2: Specifying Atomicity

Complex
implementation

satisfies

logically atomic
specification

```
fn push_fancy(s, x) {  
  let  $h_n$  = ref (next ↦ null, value ↦ x) in  
  let  $h_o$  = !s.head in  
   $h_n$ .next :=  $h_o$ ;  
  let  $b$  = cas(s.head,  $h_o$ ,  $h_n$ ) in  
  if  $b$  then () else  
  let  $o$  = ref (state ↦ 0, value ↦ x) in  
  s.offer :=  $o$ ;  
  s.offer := null;  
  let  $b$  = cas(o.state, 0, 2) in  
  if  $b$  then push_fancy(s, x) else skip  
}
```

\models

$\langle \text{Stack}(s, l) \rangle$
push_fancy(s, x)
 $\langle \text{Stack}(s, x :: l) \rangle$

↑
Client $C[]$

Problem 2: Specifying Atomicity

Complex
implementation

satisfies

logically atomic
specification

$$\frac{\langle \text{Stack}(s, l) \rangle \text{push_fancy}(s, x) \langle \text{Stack}(s, x :: l) \rangle \quad \dots \vdash \{P\} C[\text{push_fancy}] \{Q\}}{\{P\} C[\text{push_fancy}] \{Q\}}$$

Client $C[]$

Iris Contributions

1. Encoding protocols with invariants and PCMs

Iris Contributions

1. Encoding protocols with invariants and PCMs
2. Supporting logically atomic specifications
 - ▶ Defined as derived notion

Iris Contributions

1. Encoding the built-in rules of LDCM

Do a lot with little:
Derive rules that were built-in for previous logics

Protocols =
Monoids + Invariants

A simple example

```
fn inc2(x) {  
  do {  
    v = !x;  
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);  
  } while (not b);  
}
```

A simple example

```
fn inc2(x) {
```

```
  do {
```

```
    v = !x;
```

```
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);
```

```
  } while (not b);
```

```
}
```



Set *x* from *v* to *v* + 2

A simple example

```
fn inc2(x) {
```

```
  do {
```

```
    v = !x;
```

```
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);
```

```
  } while (not b);
```

```
}
```

Repeat until **cas** succeeds



Invariants

“ x points to an even number”

```
fn inc2( $x$ ) {  
  do {  
     $v = !x$ ;  
     $b = \mathbf{cas}(x, v, v + 2)$ ;  
  } while (not  $b$ );  
}
```

Invariants

“ x points to an even number” $R \triangleq \exists i. x \mapsto i * \text{ev}(i)$

```
fn inc2( $x$ ) {  
  do {  
     $v = !x$ ;  
     $b = \text{cas}(x, v, v + 2)$ ;  
  } while (not  $b$ );  
}
```

Invariants

“ x points to an even number” $R \triangleq \exists i. x \mapsto i * \text{ev}(i)$

```
fn inc2(x) {
```

```
  do {
```

```
    v = !x;
```

```
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);
```

```
  } while (not b);
```

```
}
```

Before **cas**:

Obtain invariant

Invariants

“ x points to an even number” $R \triangleq \exists i. x \mapsto i * \text{ev}(i)$

```
fn inc2(x) {
```

```
  do {
```

```
    v = !x;
```

```
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);
```

```
  } while (not b);
```

```
}
```

Before **cas**:

Obtain invariant

After **cas**:

Re-establish invariant

Invariants

“ x points to an even number” $R \triangleq \exists i. x \mapsto i * \text{ev}(i)$

```
fn inc2( $x$ ) {
```

```
  do {
```

```
     $v = !x$ ;
```

```
     $b = \text{cas}(x, v, v + 2)$ ;
```

```
  } while (not  $b$ );
```

```
}
```

$$\{R * P\} e \{R * Q\}$$
$$\frac{e \text{ atomic}}{\boxed{R} \vdash \{P\} e \{Q\}}$$

cf. CSL
[O'H07]

Invariants

“ x points to an even number” $R \triangleq \exists i. x \mapsto i * \text{ev}(i)$

```
fn inc2(x) {
```

```
  do {
```

```
    v = !x;
```

```
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);
```

```
  } while (not b);
```

```
}
```

$$\{R * P\} e \{R * Q\}$$
$$e \text{ atomic}$$
$$\boxed{R} \vdash \{P\} e \{Q\}$$

Invariant

cf. CSL
[O'H07]

Invariants

“ x points to an even number” $R \triangleq \exists i. x \mapsto i * \text{ev}(i)$

```
fn inc2( $x$ ) {
```

```
  do {
```

```
     $v = !x$ ;
```

```
     $b = \text{cas}(x, v, v + 2)$ ;
```

```
  } while (not  $b$ );
```

```
}
```

$$\{R * P\} e \{R * Q\}$$
$$e \text{ atomic}$$
$$\boxed{R} \vdash \{P\} e \{Q\}$$

cf. CSL
[O'H07]

Resources carried in

Invariants

“ x points to an even number” $R \triangleq \exists i. x \mapsto i * \text{ev}(i)$

```
fn inc2( $x$ ) {
```

```
  do {
```

```
     $v = !x$ ;
```

```
     $b = \text{cas}(x, v, v + 2)$ ;
```

```
  } while (not  $b$ );
```

```
}
```

$$\{R * P\} e \{R * Q\}$$
$$e \text{ atomic}$$
$$\boxed{R} \vdash \{P\} e \{Q\}$$

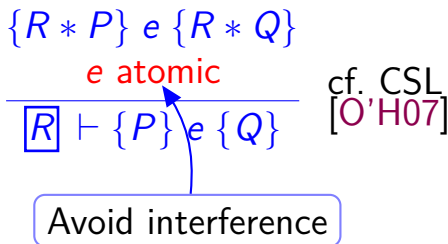
cf. CSL
[O'H07]

Resources carried out

Invariants

“ x points to an even number” $R \triangleq \exists i. x \mapsto i * \text{ev}(i)$

```
fn inc2(x) {  
  do {  
    v = !x;  
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);  
  } while (not b);  
}
```



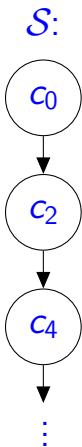
Invariants are not enough

“ x points to a *monotonically increasing* even number”

```
fn inc2( $x$ ) {  
  do {  
     $v = !x$ ;  
     $b = \mathbf{cas}(x, v, v + 2)$ ;  
  } while (not  $b$ );  
}
```

STS Example

```
fn inc2(x) {  
  do {  
    v = !x;  
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);  
  } while (not b);  
}
```

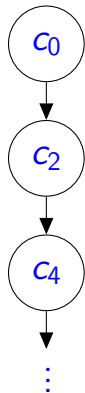


STS Example

```
fn inc2(x) {  
  do {  
    v = !x;  
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);  
  } while (not b);  
}
```

$$\varphi(c_i) \triangleq x \mapsto i$$

\mathcal{S} :



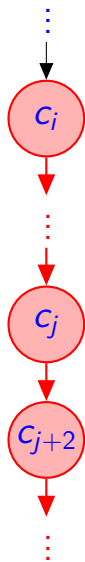
STS Example

$\{\geq c_i\}$

```
fn inc2(x) {  
  do {  
    v = !x;  
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);  
  } while (not b);  
}
```

$\{\leq c_{i+2}\}$

$$\varphi(c_i) \triangleq x \mapsto i$$



STS Example

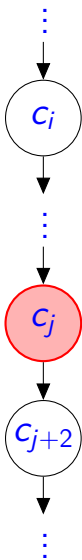
$\{\geq c_i\}$

```
fn inc2(x) {  
  do {  
    v = !x;  
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);  
  } while (not b);  
}
```

$\{\leq c_{i+2}\}$

$\varphi(c_i) \triangleq x \mapsto i$

Current state: c_j



STS Example

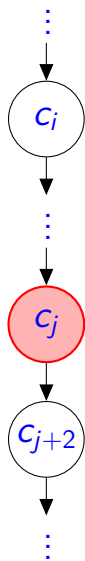
$\{ \geq c_i \}$

```
fn inc2(x) {  
  do {  
    v = !x;  
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);  
  } while (not b);  
}
```

$\{ \leq c_{i+2} \}$

$\varphi(c_i) \triangleq x \mapsto i$

Current state: c_j ,
so $x \mapsto j$



STS Example

$\{ \geq c_i \}$

```
fn inc2(x) {
```

```
  do {
```

```
    v = !x;
```

```
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);
```

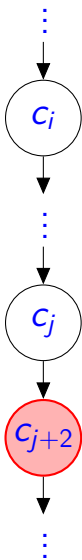
```
  } while (not b);
```

```
}
```

$\{ \geq c_{i+2} \}$

$$\varphi(c_i) \triangleq x \mapsto i$$

Update state to c_{j+2}



STS Example

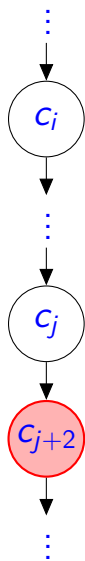
$\{ \geq c_i \}$

```
fn inc2(x) {  
  do {  
    v = !x;  
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);  
  } while (not b);  
}
```

$\{ \geq c_{i+2} \}$

$$\varphi(c_i) \triangleq x \mapsto i$$

Update state to c_{j+2} ,
show: $x \mapsto j + 2$



STS Example

$\{ \geq c_i \}$

```
fn inc2(x) {
```

```
  do {
```

```
    v = !x;
```

```
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);
```

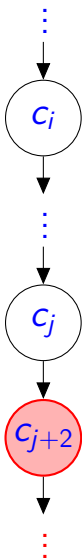
```
  } while (not b);
```

```
}
```

$\{ \geq c_{i+2} \}$

$\varphi(c_i) \triangleq x \mapsto i$

Obtain $\{ \geq c_{j+2} \}$



STS Example

$\{ \geq c_i \}$

$$\varphi(c_i) \triangleq x \mapsto i$$

```
fn inc2(x) {
```

```
  do {
```

```
    v = !x;
```

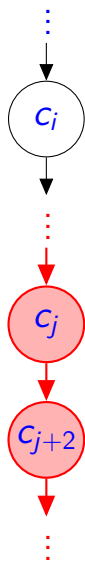
```
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);
```

```
  } while (not b);
```

```
}
```

$\{ \geq c_{i+2} \}$

Obtain $\{ \geq c_{j+2} \}$



STS Example

$$\frac{\forall c. \{\hat{c} \rightarrow^* c * \varphi(c) * P\} e \{v. \exists c'. c \rightarrow^* c' * \varphi(c') * Q\}}{\text{STS}(\mathcal{S}, \varphi) \vdash \{\boxed{\geq \hat{c}} * P\} e \{v. \exists c'. \boxed{\geq c'} * Q\}}$$

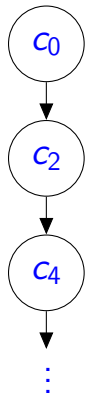
$$\boxed{\geq c_i}$$

$$\varphi(c_i) \triangleq x \mapsto i$$

\mathcal{S} :

```
fn inc2(x) {  
  do {  
    v = !x;  
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);  
  } while (not b);  
}
```

$$\boxed{\geq c_{i+2}}$$



Complex rules built-in as primitives

$$\text{CaReSL: } \frac{\mathcal{C} \vdash \forall b \overset{\text{rely}}{\exists}_{\pi} b_0. (\pi[[b]] * P) \ i \mapsto_1 a \ (\exists x. \exists b' \overset{\text{guar}}{\exists}_{\pi} b. \pi[[b']] * Q)}{\mathcal{C} \vdash \left\{ \boxed{b_0}_{\pi}^n * \triangleright P \right\} \ i \mapsto a \ \left\{ x. \exists b'. \boxed{b'}_{\pi}^n * Q \right\}} \text{UPDISL}$$

All you need are two simple primitives:

- ▶ Invariants
- ▶ Partial commutative monoids

$$\text{TaDA: } \frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Use atomic rule} \\ a \notin \mathcal{A} \quad \forall x \in X. (x, f(x)) \in \mathcal{T}_i(\mathcal{G})^* \\ \lambda; \mathcal{A} \vdash \forall x \in X. \langle p_p \mid I(\mathfrak{t}_a^\lambda(x)) * p(x) * [G]_a \rangle \ \mathcal{C} \ \exists y \in Y. \langle q_p(x, y) \mid I(\mathfrak{t}_a^\lambda(f(x))) * q(x, y) \rangle \end{array}}{\lambda + 1; \mathcal{A} \vdash \forall x \in X. \langle p_p \mid \mathfrak{t}_a^\lambda(x) * p(x) * [G]_a \rangle \ \mathcal{C} \ \exists y \in Y. \langle q_p(x, y) \mid \mathfrak{t}_a^\lambda(f(x)) * q(x, y) \rangle}$$

Logical (“ghost”) resources

Partial commutative monoid (PCM)

- ▶ Set M (carrier)
- ▶ An operation \cdot on M (associative, commutative)
- ▶ A unit ϵ (“empty”)
- ▶ A zero \perp (“bottom”, “undefined”)

Logical (“ghost”) resources

Partial commutative monoid (PCM)

- ▶ Set M (carrier)
- ▶ An operation \cdot on M (associative, commutative)
- ▶ A unit ϵ (“empty”)
- ▶ A zero \perp (“bottom”, “undefined”)

Resource $a \in M$: Logical assertion \boxed{a} (“own a ”)

Logical (“ghost”) resources

Partial commutative monoid (PCM)

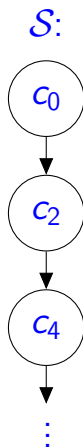
- ▶ Set M (carrier)
- ▶ An operation \cdot on M (associative, commutative)
- ▶ A unit ϵ (“empty”)
- ▶ A zero \perp (“bottom”, “undefined”)

Resource $a \in M$: Logical assertion \boxed{a} (“own a ”)

$$\frac{a \cdot b = c}{\boxed{a} * \boxed{b} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{c}}$$

$$\boxed{\perp} \Rightarrow \text{False}$$

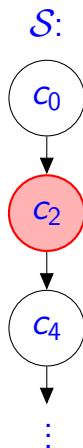
STS monoid: Intuition



STS monoid: Intuition



Curr c_2



STS monoid: Intuition

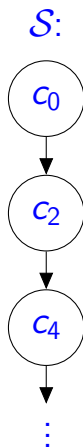


Curr c_2

Poss $\{c_j \in \mathcal{S} \mid j \geq 2\}$



Poss \mathcal{S}



STS monoid: Intuition

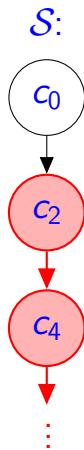
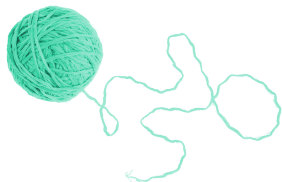


$\text{Curr } c_2$

$\text{Poss } \{c_j \in \mathcal{S} \mid j \geq 2\}$



$\text{Poss } \mathcal{S}$



STS monoid: Intuition

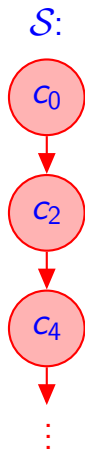
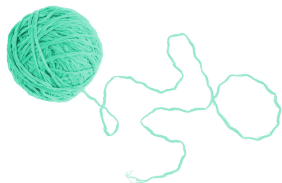


Curr c_2

Poss $\{c_j \in \mathcal{S} \mid j \geq 2\}$



Poss \mathcal{S}



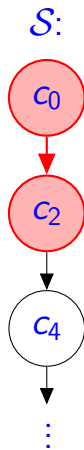
STS monoid: Intuition



$\text{Poss } \{c_j \in \mathcal{S} \mid j \geq 2\}$



$\text{Poss } \{c_0, c_2\}$



STS monoid: Intuition

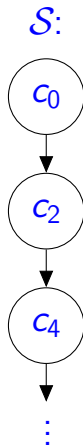
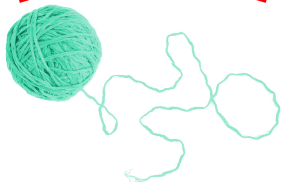


$\text{Curr } c_2$

$\text{Poss } \{c_j \in \mathcal{S} \mid j \geq 2\}$

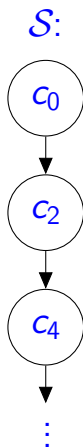


~~$\text{Poss } \{c_0, c_2\}$~~



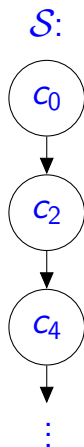
STS monoid: Formal definition

$$M \triangleq \left\{ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \end{array} \right\} \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \end{array} \right\} \right\}$$



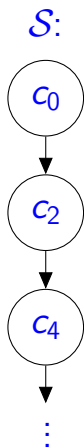
STS monoid: Formal definition

$$M \triangleq \{ \text{Curr } c \mid c \in \mathcal{S} \} \cup \left\{ \right.$$



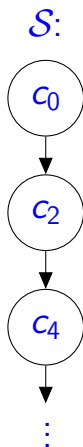
STS monoid: Formal definition

$$M \triangleq \{ \text{Curr } c \mid c \in \mathcal{S} \} \cup \left\{ \text{Poss } B \mid B \subseteq \mathcal{S} \wedge B \neq \emptyset \wedge \right\}$$



STS monoid: Formal definition

$$M \triangleq \{ \text{Curr } c \mid c \in \mathcal{S} \} \cup \left\{ \text{Poss } B \mid \begin{array}{l} B \subseteq \mathcal{S} \wedge B \neq \emptyset \wedge \\ B \text{ closed under } \rightarrow \end{array} \right\}$$

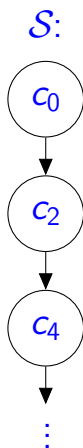


STS monoid: Formal definition

$$M \triangleq \{\text{Curr } c \mid c \in \mathcal{S}\} \cup \left\{ \text{Poss } B \mid \begin{array}{l} B \subseteq \mathcal{S} \wedge B \neq \emptyset \wedge \\ B \text{ closed under } \rightarrow \end{array} \right\}$$



$$\text{Poss } B_1 \cdot \text{Poss } B_2 \triangleq \text{Poss } (B_1 \cap B_2)$$



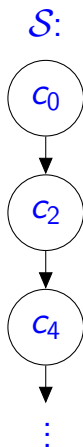
STS monoid: Formal definition

$$M \triangleq \{\text{Curr } c \mid c \in \mathcal{S}\} \cup \left\{ \text{Poss } B \mid \begin{array}{l} B \subseteq \mathcal{S} \wedge B \neq \emptyset \wedge \\ B \text{ closed under } \rightarrow \end{array} \right\}$$



$$\text{Poss } B_1 \cdot \text{Poss } B_2 \triangleq \text{Poss } (B_1 \cap B_2)$$

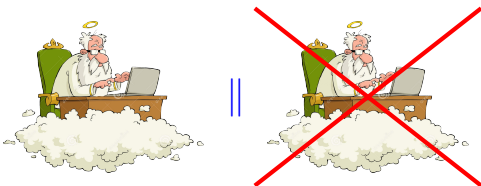
$$\text{Poss } B \cdot \text{Curr } c \triangleq \text{Curr } c \text{ if } c \in B$$



STS monoid: Formal definition

$$M \triangleq \{\text{Curr } c \mid c \in \mathcal{S}\} \cup$$

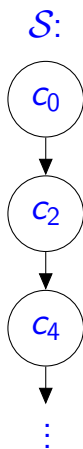
$$\left\{ \text{Poss } B \mid \begin{array}{l} B \subseteq \mathcal{S} \wedge B \neq \emptyset \wedge \\ B \text{ closed under } \rightarrow \end{array} \right\}$$



$$\text{Poss } B_1 \cdot \text{Poss } B_2 \triangleq \text{Poss } (B_1 \cap B_2)$$

$$\text{Poss } B \cdot \text{Curr } c \triangleq \text{Curr } c \text{ if } c \in B$$

$$\text{Curr } c_1 \cdot \text{Curr } c_2 \triangleq \perp$$



STS invariant

STS invariant

Interaction of monoids and invariants

- ▶ Monoids serve to *express* protocols.
- ▶ Invariants serve to *enforce* protocols on shared state.

STS invariant

Invariant $R \triangleq \exists c. \text{Curr } c * \varphi(c)$



Current state of STS

Interaction of monoids and invariants

- ▶ Monoids serve to *express* protocols.
- ▶ Invariants serve to *enforce* protocols on shared state.

STS invariant

Invariant $R \triangleq \exists c. \text{Curr } c * \varphi(c)$

STS interpretation

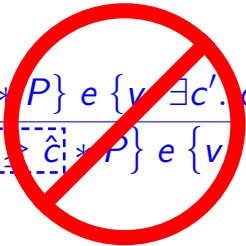
Interaction of monoids and invariants

- ▶ Monoids serve to *express* protocols.
- ▶ Invariants serve to *enforce* protocols on shared state.

Show $\{\sum c_i\} \text{ inc2}(x) \{\sum c_{i+2}\}$

$$\frac{\forall c. \{\hat{c} \rightarrow^* c * \varphi(c) * P\} \text{ e } \{v. \exists c'. c \rightarrow^* c' * \varphi(c') * Q\}}{\text{STS}(\mathcal{S}, \varphi) \vdash \{\sum \hat{c}\} * P \text{ e } \{v. \exists c'. \sum c'\} * Q}$$

Show $\{\sum c_i\} \text{ inc2}(x) \{\sum c_{i+2}\}$

$$\frac{\forall c. \{\hat{c} \rightarrow^* c * \varphi(c) * P\} \text{ e } \{\forall v \exists c'. c \rightarrow^* c' * \varphi(c') * Q\}}{\text{STS}(\mathcal{S}, \varphi) \vdash \{\sum \hat{c} * P\} \text{ e } \{\forall v \exists c'. \sum c' * Q\}}$$


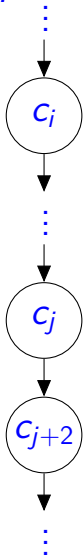
STS reasoning

$$R \triangleq \exists c_j. \boxed{\text{Curr } c_j} * x \mapsto i$$

$$\boxed{\geq c_i}$$

```
fn inc2(x) {  
  do {  
    v = !x;  
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);  
  } while (not b);  
}
```

$$\boxed{\geq c_{i+2}}$$



STS reasoning

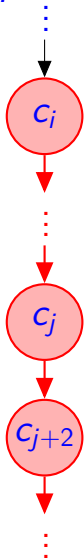
$$B_i \triangleq \{c_j \in \mathcal{S} \mid j \geq i\}$$

$$R \triangleq \exists c_j. \boxed{\text{Curr } c_j} * x \mapsto i$$

$\boxed{\text{Poss } B_i}$

```
fn inc2(x) {  
  do {  
    v = !x;  
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);  
  } while (not b);  
}
```

$\boxed{\text{Poss } B_{i+2}}$



STS reasoning

$$B_i \triangleq \{c_j \in \mathcal{S} \mid j \geq i\}$$

$$R \triangleq \exists c_j. \boxed{\text{Curr } c_j} * x \mapsto i$$

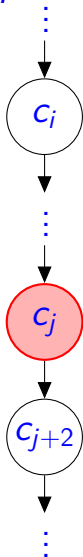
$\boxed{\text{Poss } B_i}$

```
fn inc2(x) {  
  do {  
    v = !x;  
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);  
  } while (not b);  
}
```

$\boxed{\text{Poss } B_{i+2}}$

Obtain R :

$\boxed{\text{Poss } B_j} * \boxed{\text{Curr } c_j} * x \mapsto j$



STS reasoning

$$B_i \triangleq \{c_j \in \mathcal{S} \mid j \geq i\}$$

$$R \triangleq \exists c_j. \boxed{\text{Curr } c_j} * x \mapsto i$$

$\boxed{\text{Poss } B_i}$

```
fn inc2(x) {  
  do {  
    v = !x;  
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);  
  } while (not b);  
}
```

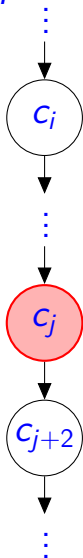
$\boxed{\text{Poss } B_{i+2}}$

Obtain R :

$$\boxed{\text{Poss } B_j} * \boxed{\text{Curr } c_j} * x \mapsto j$$

Remember

$$\text{Poss } B_i \cdot \text{Curr } c_j \triangleq \text{Curr } c_j \\ \text{if } c_j \in B_i$$



STS reasoning

$$B_i \triangleq \{c_j \in \mathcal{S} \mid j \geq i\}$$

$$R \triangleq \exists c_j. \boxed{\text{Curr } c_j} * x \mapsto i$$

$\boxed{\text{Poss } B_i}$

```
fn inc2(x) {  
  do {  
    v = !x;  
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);  
  } while (not b);  
}
```

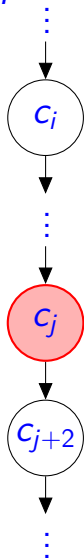
$\boxed{\text{Poss } B_{i+2}}$

So we have:

$$c_j \in B_i * \boxed{\text{Curr } c_j} * x \mapsto j$$

Remember

$$\text{Poss } B_i \cdot \text{Curr } c_j \triangleq \text{Curr } c_j \\ \text{if } c_j \in B_i$$



STS reasoning

$$B_i \triangleq \{c_j \in \mathcal{S} \mid j \geq i\}$$

$$R \triangleq \exists c_j. \boxed{\text{Curr } c_j} * x \mapsto i$$

$\boxed{\text{Poss } B_i}$

```
fn inc2(x) {  
  do {  
    v = !x;  
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);  
  } while (not b);  
}
```

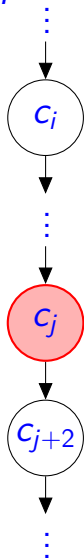
$\boxed{\text{Poss } B_{i+2}}$

So we have:

$$j \geq i * \boxed{\text{Curr } c_j} * x \mapsto j$$

Remember

$$\text{Poss } B_i \cdot \text{Curr } c_j \triangleq \text{Curr } c_j \\ \text{if } c_j \in B_i$$



STS reasoning

$$B_i \triangleq \{c_j \in \mathcal{S} \mid j \geq i\}$$

$$R \triangleq \exists c_j. \boxed{\text{Curr } c_j} * x \mapsto i$$

$\boxed{\text{Poss } B_i}$

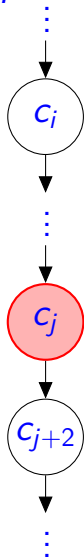
```
fn inc2(x) {  
  do {  
    v = !x;  
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);  
  } while (not b);  
}
```

$\boxed{\text{Poss } B_{i+2}}$

We have:

$\boxed{\text{Curr } c_j} * x \mapsto j + 2,$

We want: R



STS reasoning

$$B_i \triangleq \{c_j \in \mathcal{S} \mid j \geq i\}$$

$$R \triangleq \exists c_j. \text{Curr } c_j * x \mapsto i$$

$\{\{\text{Poss } B_i\}\}$

```
fn inc2(x) {
```

We need a way to update $\text{Curr } c_j$ to $\text{Curr } c_{j+2}$

```
  b = cas(x, v, v + 2);
```

```
  } while (not b);
```

```
}
```

$\{\{\text{Poss } B_{i+2}\}\}$



STS reasoning

$$B_i \triangleq \{c_j \in \mathcal{S} \mid j \geq i\}$$

$$R \triangleq \exists c_j. \boxed{\text{Curr } c_j} * x \mapsto i$$

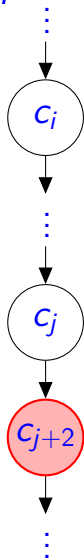
$\boxed{\text{Poss } B_i}$

```
fn inc2(x) {  
  do {  
    v = !x;  
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);  
  } while (not b);  
}
```

$\boxed{\text{Poss } B_{i+2}}$

We have R :

$$\boxed{\text{Curr } c_{j+2}} * x \mapsto j + 2$$



STS reasoning

$$B_i \triangleq \{c_j \in \mathcal{S} \mid j \geq i\}$$

$$R \triangleq \exists c_j. \boxed{\text{Curr } c_j} * x \mapsto i$$

$\boxed{\text{Poss } B_i}$

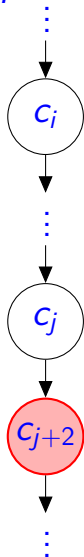
```
fn inc2(x) {  
  do {  
    v = !x;  
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);  
  } while (not b);  
}
```

We have R :

$\boxed{\text{Curr } c_{j+2}} * x \mapsto j + 2,$

We want: $\boxed{\text{Poss } B_{i+2}}$

$\boxed{\text{Poss } B_{i+2}}$



STS reasoning

$$B_i \triangleq \{c_j \in \mathcal{S} \mid j \geq i\}$$

$$R \triangleq \exists c_j. \boxed{\text{Curr } c_j} * x \mapsto i$$

$\boxed{\text{Poss } B_i}$

```
fn inc2(x) {  
  do {  
    v = !x;  
    b = cas(x, v, v + 2);  
  } while (not b);  
}
```

$\boxed{\text{Poss } B_{i+2}}$

We have R :

$\boxed{\text{Curr } c_{j+2}} * x \mapsto j + 2,$

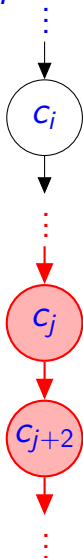
We want: $\boxed{\text{Poss } B_{i+2}}$

Remember

$\text{Poss } B_{i+2} \cdot \text{Curr } c_{j+2}$

$\triangleq \text{Curr } c_{j+2}$

if $c_{j+2} \in B_{i+2}$



Frame-preserving ghost update

$$\boxed{\text{Curr } c_j} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Curr } c_{j+2}}$$

Frame-preserving ghost update

$$[a] \Rightarrow [b]$$

Frame-preserving ghost update

$$[a] \Rightarrow [b]$$

Us vs. the world

We always have $a \# a_f$ (for some *frame*)

where $a \# a_f \triangleq a \cdot a_f \neq \perp$

Frame-preserving ghost update

$$\boxed{a} \Rightarrow \boxed{b}$$

	Us	vs.	the world
We always have	a	$\#$	a_f (for some <i>frame</i>)
So if we can show	b	$\#$	a_f

where $a \# a_f \triangleq a \cdot a_f \neq \perp$

Frame-preserving ghost update

$$\boxed{a} \Rightarrow \boxed{b}$$

	Us	vs.	the world
We always have	a	$\#$	a_f (for some <i>frame</i>)
So if we can show	b	$\#$	a_f
We obtain	\boxed{a}	\Rightarrow	\boxed{b}

where $a \# a_f \triangleq a \cdot a_f \neq \perp$

Frame-preserving ghost update

$$\frac{\forall a_f. a \# a_f \Rightarrow b \# a_f}{[a] \Rightarrow [b]}$$

cf. Views [DY+13]

	Us	vs.	the world
We always have	a	$\#$	a_f (for some <i>frame</i>)
So if we can show	b	$\#$	a_f
We obtain	$[a]$	\Rightarrow	$[b]$

where $a \# a_f \triangleq a \cdot a_f \neq \perp$

Frame-preserving ghost update

$$\boxed{\text{Curr } c_j} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Curr } c_{j+2}}$$

Frame-preserving ghost update

$$\frac{c \rightarrow^* c'}{\boxed{\text{Curr } c} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Curr } c'}}$$

Frame-preserving ghost update

$$c \rightarrow^* c'$$
$$\boxed{\text{Curr } c} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Curr } c'}$$

Us vs. the world

We have $\text{Curr } c \neq a_f$

Frame-preserving ghost update

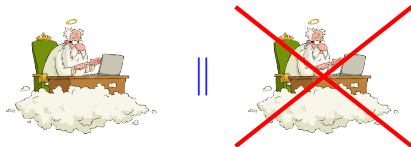
$$c \rightarrow^* c'$$
$$\boxed{\text{Curr } c} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Curr } c'}$$

Us vs. the world

We have $\text{Curr } c \neq ?$

Remember

$$\text{Curr } c_1 \cdot \text{Curr } c_2 \triangleq \perp$$



Frame-preserving ghost update

$$c \rightarrow^* c'$$
$$\boxed{\text{Curr } c} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Curr } c'}$$

Us vs. the world

We have $\text{Curr } c \neq \text{Poss } B$

Remember

$\text{Poss } B \cdot \text{Curr } c \triangleq \text{Curr } c$ if $c \in B$



Frame-preserving ghost update

$$c \rightarrow^* c'$$
$$\boxed{\text{Curr } c} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Curr } c'}$$

Us vs. the world

We have $\text{Curr } c \neq \text{Poss } B, c \in B$

Remember

$\text{Poss } B \cdot \text{Curr } c \triangleq \text{Curr } c$ if $c \in B$



Frame-preserving ghost update

$$c \rightarrow^* c'$$
$$\boxed{\text{Curr } c} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Curr } c'}$$

Us vs. the world

We have $\text{Curr } c \neq \text{Poss } B, c \in B$

Show $\text{Curr } c' \neq \text{Poss } B: c' \in B$

Remember

$\text{Poss } B \cdot \text{Curr } c \triangleq \text{Curr } c$ if $c \in B$



Frame-preserving ghost update

$$c \rightarrow^* c'$$
$$\boxed{\text{Curr } c} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Curr } c'}$$

Us vs. the world

We have $\text{Curr } c \# \text{Poss } B, c \in B$

Show $\text{Curr } c' \# \text{Poss } B: c' \in B$

Remember

$$M \triangleq \{ \text{Curr } c \mid c \in \mathcal{S} \} \cup \left\{ \text{Poss } B \mid \begin{array}{l} B \subseteq \mathcal{S} \wedge B \neq \emptyset \wedge \\ B \text{ closed under } \rightarrow \end{array} \right\}$$

Frame-preserving ghost update

$$\frac{c \rightarrow^* c'}{\boxed{\text{Curr } c} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Curr } c'}}$$

Us vs. the world

We have $\text{Curr } c \# \text{Poss } B, c \in B$

Show $\text{Curr } c' \# \text{Poss } B: c' \in B$

$$\boxed{\text{Curr } c} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Curr } c'}$$

Summary: Rules for PCMs and invariants

$$\frac{\{R * P\} e \{R * Q\} \quad e \text{ atomic}}{\boxed{R} \vdash \{P\} e \{Q\}}$$

$$\frac{a \cdot b = c}{\boxed{a} * \boxed{b} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{c}}$$

$$\frac{\forall a_f. a \# a_f \Rightarrow b \# a_f}{\boxed{a} \Rightarrow \boxed{b}}$$

$$\boxed{\perp} \Rightarrow \text{False}$$

Summary: Rules for PCMs and invariants

We can derive the STS update rule

$$\frac{\forall c. \{\hat{c} \rightarrow^* c * \varphi(c) * P\} e \{v. \exists c'. c \rightarrow^* c' * \varphi(c') * Q\}}{\text{STS}(\mathcal{S}, \varphi) \vdash \{\boxed{\geq \hat{c}} * P\} e \{v. \exists c'. \boxed{\geq c'} * Q\}}$$

using just monoids and invariants.

What else is in the paper?

What else is in the paper?

- ▶ Contribution 2: Logically atomic specifications
 - ▶ à la TaDA by da Rocha Pinto, Dinsdale-Young, and Gardner [dDYG14]
 - ▶ Defined as derived form
 - ▶ Can handle helping

What else is in the paper?

- ▶ Contribution 2: Logically atomic specifications
 - ▶ à la TaDA by da Rocha Pinto, Dinsdale-Young, and Gardner [dDYG14]
 - ▶ Defined as derived form
 - ▶ Can handle helping
- ▶ More constructions based on monoids and invariants

What else is in the paper?

- ▶ Contribution 2: Logically atomic specifications
 - ▶ à la TaDA by da Rocha Pinto, Dinsdale-Young, and Gardner [dDYG14]
 - ▶ Defined as derived form
 - ▶ Can handle helping
- ▶ More constructions based on monoids and invariants
- ▶ Coq mechanization



Case study: Stack of abstractions

Elimination stack

Shared memory

Message-passing machine

Case study: Stack of abstractions

Elimination stack

You can do a lot with very little.

Message-passing machine

References I

- [dDYG14] Pedro da Rocha Pinto, Thomas Dinsdale-Young, and Philippa Gardner. “TaDA: A Logic for Time and Data Abstraction”. In: *ECOOP*. 2014.
- [DY+10] T. Dinsdale-Young et al. “Concurrent abstract predicates”. In: *ECOOP*. 2010.
- [DY+13] Thomas Dinsdale-Young et al. “Views: Compositional reasoning for concurrent programs”. In: *POPL*. 2013.
- [Fen09] Xinyu Feng. “Local rely-guarantee reasoning”. In: *POPL*. 2009.
- [FFS07] Xinyu Feng, Rodrigo Ferreira, and Zhong Shao. “On the relationship between concurrent separation logic and assume-guarantee reasoning”. In: *ESOP*. 2007.
- [Fu+10] Ming Fu et al. “Reasoning about optimistic concurrency using a program logic for history”. In: *CONCUR*. 2010.
- [LWN13] Ruy Ley-Wild and Aleksandar Nanevski. “Subjective Auxiliary State for Coarse-Grained Concurrency”. In: *POPL*. 2013.
- [Nan+14] Aleksandar Nanevski et al. “Communicating State Transition Systems for Fine-Grained Concurrent Resources”. In: *ESOP*. 2014.
- [O’H07] P.W. O’Hearn. “Resources, concurrency, and local reasoning”. In: *TCS* 375.1 (2007), pp. 271–307.

References II

- [SB14] Kasper Svendsen and Lars Birkedal. “Impredicative Concurrent Abstract Predicates”. In: *ESOP*. 2014.
- [SBP13] Kasper Svendsen, Lars Birkedal, and Matthew J. Parkinson. “Modular Reasoning about Separation of Concurrent Data Structures”. In: *ESOP*. 2013, pp. 169–188.
- [TDB13] Aaron Turon, Derek Dreyer, and Lars Birkedal. “Unifying refinement and Hoare-style reasoning in a logic for higher-order concurrency”. In: *ICFP*. 2013.
- [VP07] V. Vafeiadis and M. Parkinson. “A marriage of rely/guarantee and separation logic”. In: *CONCUR*. 2007.

Refinement and Hoare specs

$e_1 \triangleq \mathbf{let} \ x := \mathbf{ref} \ 7 \ \mathbf{in} \ 42$

$e_2 \triangleq 42$

Clearly, $e_2 \leq e_1$ and

$\{\mathbf{True}\} \ e_1 \ \{\exists x. x \mapsto 7\}$

But this does not hold:

$\{\mathbf{True}\} \ e_2 \ \{\exists x. x \mapsto 7\}$