

# Impredicative Concurrent Abstract Predicates

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# Introduction

## Goal

- ▶ A logic for modular reasoning about partial correctness of concurrent, higher-order, reentrant, imperative code.

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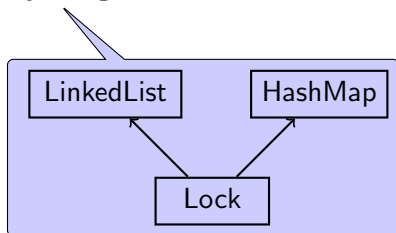
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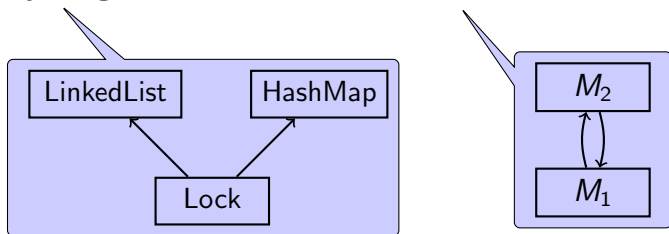
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# A Modular Lock Specification

$\exists \text{isLock, locked} : \text{Val} \times \text{Prop} \rightarrow \text{Prop}. \forall R : \text{Prop}. \text{stable}(R) \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{array}{l} \{R\} \quad \text{new Lock}() \quad \{\text{isLock}(\text{ret}, R)\} \\ \{\text{isLock}(x, R)\} \quad x.\text{Acquire}() \quad \{\text{locked}(x, R) * R\} \\ \{\text{locked}(x, R) * R\} \quad x.\text{Release}() \quad \{\text{isLock}(x, R)\} \end{array}$$

$\forall x : \text{Val}. \text{isLock}(x, R) \Leftrightarrow \text{isLock}(x, R) * \text{isLock}(x, R)$

$\forall x : \text{Val}. \text{stable}(\text{isLock}(x, R)) \wedge \text{stable}(\text{locked}(x, R))$

# A Modular Lock Specification

## Standard sep. logic lock specification

The resource invariant  $R$  describes the resources protected by the lock.

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**Third-order** quantification.

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Second-order quantification.

$\forall R : \text{Prop. } \exists \text{isLock, locked} : \text{Val} \rightarrow \text{Prop. } \text{stable}(R) \Rightarrow$

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# A Modular Lock Specification

This specification might suffice for layering of abstractions, but **not** for all **recursive** abstractions.

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# Recursive Abstractions

## Reentrant Event Loop Library

```
delegate void handler();
```

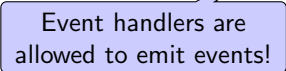
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interface IEventLoop {  
    void loop();  
    void signal();  
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Event handlers are  
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Event handlers are allowed to emit events!

**Realistic examples of this form:**  
libevent, Node.js, Twisted, ...  
C5, GUI libraries, Joins library, ...



# Recursive Abstractions

## Event Loop Memory Safety Specification

$\exists \text{eloop} : \text{Val} \rightarrow \text{Prop}.$

$\{\text{emp}\}$	<code>new EventLoop()</code>	$\{\text{eloop}(\text{ret})\}$
$\{\text{eloop}(x)\}$	<code>x.loop()</code>	$\{\text{eloop}(x)\}$
$\{\text{eloop}(x)\}$	<code>x.signal()</code>	$\{\text{eloop}(x)\}$
$\{\text{eloop}(x) * P\}$	<code>x.when(f)</code>	$\{\text{eloop}(x)\}$

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Event handler must run without any resources and emitting an event requires an `eloop(x)` resource!

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- ▶ Since handlers can signal events, the footprint of handlers include the footprint of their event loop.
- ▶ The footprint of an event loop is thus recursively defined.

# Recursive Abstractions

## Verifying a lock-based event loop implementation

- ▶ Imagine an implementation that maintains a set of signal handlers and a set of pending signals, protected by a lock:

```
class EventLoop : IEventLoop {  
    private Lock lock;  
    private Set<handler> handlers;  
    private Set<signal> signals;  
  
    ...  
}
```

- ▶ Tying Landin's Knot using a reference protected by a lock.

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- ▶ We define `eloop` using **guarded recursion** and the **third-order** `isLock` representation predicate:

`eloop = fix(λeloop : Val → Prop. λx : Val.`

`∃! l. x.lock ↦ l *`

`isLock(l, ∃y, z, A, B. set(y, A) * set(z, B)`

`* x.handlers ↦ y * x.signals ↦ z`

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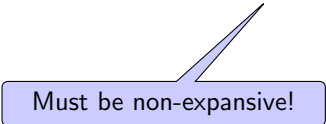
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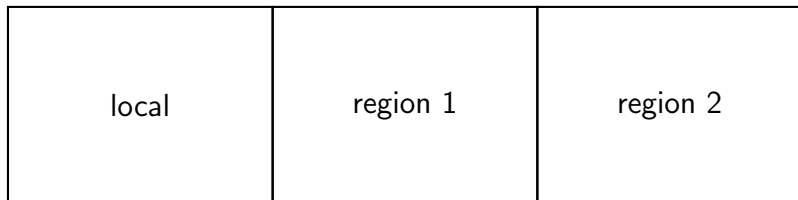


Must be non-expansive!

# iCAP

## Reasoning about shared state

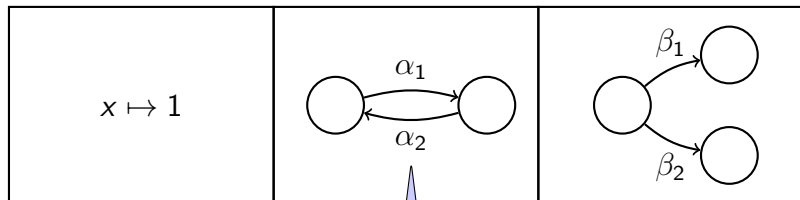
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- ▶ The state is split into a local part and shared regions.



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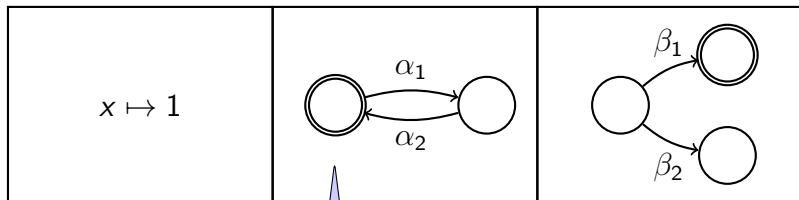
A labelled transition system specifies the possible **abstract states** of the shared region.



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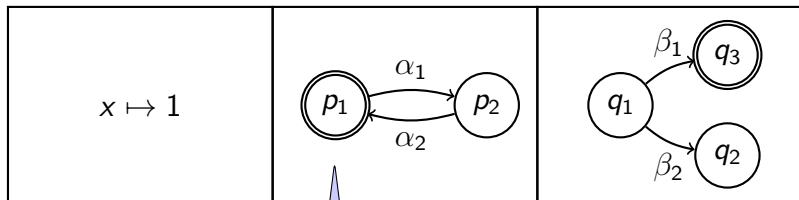


Each region is in exactly one abstract state at any given point in time.

# iCAP

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A predicate that defines the resources owned by the shared region in the given abstract state.

# A Modular Lock Specification

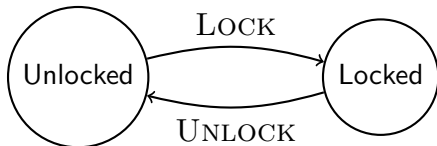
## Verifying a spinlock implementation

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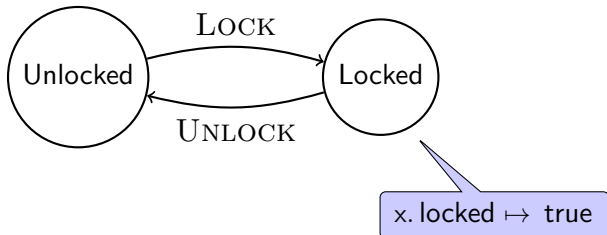
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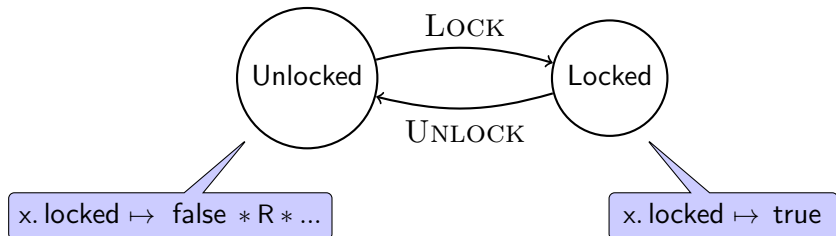
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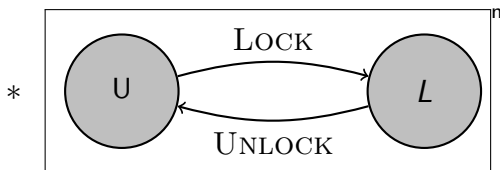


# A Modular Lock Specification

## Verifying a spinlock implementation

Formally

$$\text{isLock}(x, R) = \exists n : \text{RId}. [\text{LOCK}]_n^* * \text{rintr}(I(x, R, n), n)$$



where

$$I(x, R, n)(s) = \begin{cases} x.\text{locked} \mapsto \text{true} & \text{if } s = L \\ x.\text{locked} \mapsto \text{false} * R * [\text{UNLOCK}]_1^n & \text{if } s = U \end{cases}$$

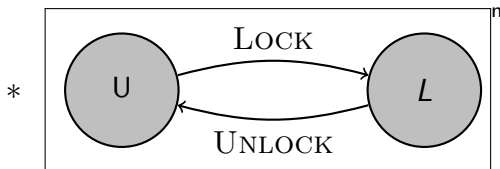
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# Model

## Impredicative protocols introduce a circularity

- ▶  $\text{rintr}(I, n) : \text{Prop}$ , asserts that the interpretation of the abstract states of region  $n$  are given by  $I : \text{Sld} \rightarrow \text{Prop}$

$$\text{Prop} \cong \mathcal{P}^\uparrow(\dots \times (\text{Rld} \times \text{Sld} \rightarrow_{\text{fin}} \text{Prop}))$$

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- ▶ We (implicitly) use step-indexing to solve the circularity. We define the model using the internal lang. of the topos of trees.
- ▶ iCAP function space is the topos of trees function space:

$$\llbracket \tau \rightarrow \sigma \rrbracket = \llbracket \tau \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \sigma \rrbracket$$

iCAP function space

Topos of trees function space

# Related work

## CAP

- ▶ [Dodds et al., POPL 2011] was unsound, because the authors broke the circularity introduced by impredicative protocols, but reasoned as if they had solved it.
- ▶ In HOCAP [ESOP 2013] we broke the circularity and introduced a predicative stratification to ensure soundness.

## CaReSL [Turon et al., ICFP 2013]

- ▶ Model related to iCAP model, but logic is only second-order, so types of CaReSL can be interpreted as constant sets (in iCAP they are variable sets, objects in topos of trees).

# Conclusion

## Recursive abstractions

- ▶ Recursive abstractions are **useful** and ubiquitous in higher-order code with effects!
- ▶ We can reason about recursive abstractions using higher-order specifications and guarded recursion.

## iCAP

- ▶ A logic for modular reasoning about partial correctness of concurrent, higher-order, reentrant, imperative code.