Interactive Proofs in Higher-Order Concurrent Separation Logic

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Many POPL papers about complicated program logics come with mechanized soundness proofs, but how to reason in these logics?

Goal: reasoning in an object logic in the same style as reasoning in Coq

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How?

- Extend Coq with (spatial and non-spatial) named proof contexts for an object logic
- Tactics for introduction and elimination of all connectives of the object logic
- Entirely implemented using reflection, type classes and Ltac (no OCaml plugin needed)



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Goal: reasoning in Iris in the same style as reasoning in Coq

How?

- Extend Coq with (spatial and non-spatial) named proof contexts for Iris
- Tactics for introduction and elimination of all connectives of Iris
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Iris: language independent higher-order separation logic for modular reasoning about fine-grained concurrency in Coq

∃a: A, ¥a * P

Ψェ * Ρ

**

Ρ

Ψx

Ψx

```
Lemma and_exist_sep {A} P R (\Psi: A \rightarrow iProp) :

P * (\exists a, \Psi a) * R \rightarrow \exists a, \Psi a * P.

Proof.

iIntros "[HP [H\Psi HR]]".

iDestruct "H\Psi" as (x) "H\Psi".

iExists x.

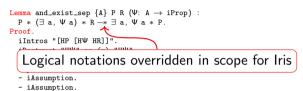
iSplitL "H\Psi".

- iAssumption.
```

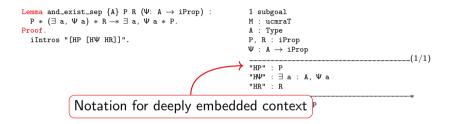
This subproof is complete, but there are some unfocused goals:

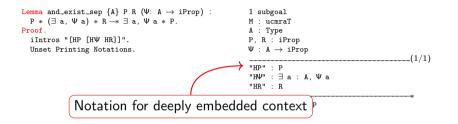
		P
'HR"	:	R

Lemma and_exist_sep {A} P R (Ψ : A \rightarrow iProp) : P * (\exists a, Ψ a) * R \rightarrow \exists a, Ψ a * P. Proof. iIntros "[HP [H Ψ HR]]". iDestruct "H Ψ " as (x) "H Ψ ". iExists x. iSplitL "H Ψ ". - iAssumption. -



Qed.





Lemma and_exist_sep {A} P R (Ψ : A \rightarrow iProp) : P * (\exists a, Ψ a) * R \rightarrow \exists a, Ψ a * P. Proof. iIntros "[HP [H Ψ HR]]". Unset Printing Notations.

```
1 subgoal
    M ' ucmraT
     A : Type@{Top.105}
     P. R : uPred M
     \Psi : forall _ : A. uPred M
     _____(1/1)
     QuPred_entails M
      (Oof envs M
        (@Envs M (@Enil (uPred M))
         (@Esnoc (uPred M)
           (@Esnoc (uPred M)
            (@Esnoc (uPred M) (@Enil (uPred M))
              (String
               (Ascii false false false true false false true
                 false)
               (String
                 (Ascii false false false false true false true
                 false) EmptyString)) P)
            (String
              (Ascii false false false true false false true false)
              (String
               (Ascii false true true true false false true true)
               (String
                 (Ascii false false false true false true false
                 true) EmptyString)))
            (QuPred_exist M A (fun a : A \Rightarrow \Psi a)))
           (String
            (Ascii false false false true false false true false)
```

Motivation

Why should we care about interactive proofs? Why not automate everything?

Infeasible to automate everything, for example:

- Concurrent algorithms in Iris (Jung, Krebbers, Swasey, Timany)
- The Rust type system in Iris (Jung, Jourdan, Dreyer, Krebbers)
- Logical relations in Iris (Krogh-Jespersen, Svendsen, Timany, Birkedal, Tassarotti, Jung, Krebbers)
- Weak memory concurrency in Iris (Kaiser, Dang, Dreyer, Lahav, Vafeiadis)
- Object calculi in Iris (Swasey, Dreyer, Garg)
- Logical atomicity in Iris (Krogh-Jespersen, Zhang, Jung)
- Defining Iris in Iris (Krebbers, Jung, Jourdan, Bizjak, Dreyer, Birkedal)

Most of these projects are formalized in IPM

How to do such proofs in a proof assistant?

Current proof assistant support is limited to basic separation logic:

- Macros for manipulating Hoare triples: Appel, Wright, Charge!, ...
- Heavy automation: Bedrock, Rtac, ...

Iris has many complicated connectives that are beyond basic separation logic

Deep embedding	Shallow embedding
Inductive form : Type := iAnd: form \rightarrow form \rightarrow form iForall: string \rightarrow form \rightarrow form \rightarrow form	<pre>Definition iProp : Type := (* predicates over states *). Definition iAnd : iProp → iProp → iProp := (* semantic interpretation *). Definition iForall : ∀ A, (A → iProp) → iProp := (* semantic interpretation *).</pre>

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Traverse formulas using Coq functions (fast)	Traverse formulas on the meta level (slow)
Reflective tactics (fast)	Tactics on the meta level (slow)

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Need to explicitly encode binders	Reuse binders of Coq
Need to embed features like lists	Piggy-back on features like lists from Coq

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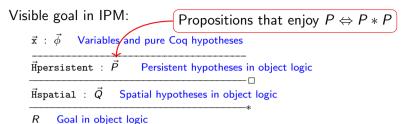
Context manipulation is the prime task of tactics: **Deeply embed contexts, shallowly embed the logic**

Visible goal in IPM:

 $ec{\mathbf{x}}$: $ec{\phi}$ Variables and pure Coq hypotheses

 \vec{H} persistent : \vec{P} Persistent hypotheses in object logic \vec{H} spatial : \vec{Q} Spatial hypotheses in object logic*

R Goal in object logic



Visible goal in IPM: $\vec{x} : \vec{\phi}$ Variables and pure Coq hypotheses \vec{H} persistent : \vec{P} Persistent hypotheses in object logic \vec{H} spatial : \vec{Q} Spatial hypotheses in object logic \vec{R} Goal in object logic

Actual Coq goal (without pretty printing):

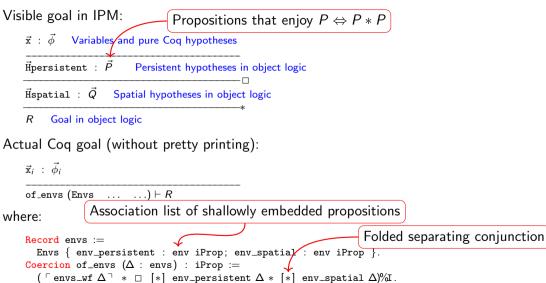
 $\vec{\mathbf{x}}_i$: $\vec{\phi}_i$

of_envs (Envs $\ldots \ldots$) $\vdash R$

where:

Visible goal in IPM: Propositions that enjoy $P \Leftrightarrow P * P$ $\vec{\mathbf{x}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{b}}$ Variables and pure Cog hypotheses \vec{H} persistent : \vec{P} Persistent hypotheses in object logic \vec{H} spatial : \vec{Q} Spatial hypotheses in object logic R Goal in object logic Actual Coq goal (without pretty printing): $\vec{\mathbf{x}}_i : \vec{\phi}_i$ of_envs (Envs ...) $\vdash R$ where:

Deeply embedded contexts in IPM



The iSplit tactic

1 subgoal	
M : ucmraT	
А : Туре	
P, R : iProp	
Ψ : A \rightarrow iProp	
x : A	
"HP" : P	(/ ·
"HΨ" : Ψ x	

The iSplit tactic

8

The iSplit tactic

2 subgoals
M : ucmraT
А : Туре
P, R : iProp
Ψ : A \rightarrow iProp
x : A
(1/2)
"HΨ" : Ψ x
Ψ x
(2/2)
"HP" : P
"HR" : R

Ρ

Tactics implemented by reflection as mere lemmas:

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Ltac wrappers around the reflective tactic:

```
Tactic Notation "iSplitL" constr(Hs) :=
  let Hs := words Hs in
  eapply tac_sep_split with _ _ false Hs _ _;
  [env_cbv; reflexivity ||
    fail "iSplitL: hypotheses" Hs "not found in the context"
    | (* goal 1 *)
    | (* goal 2 *) ].
```

Tactics implemented by reflection as mere lemmas:

Ltac wrappers around the reflective tactic:

The iFrame tactic

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M : ucmraT
А : Туре
P, R : iProp
Ψ : A \rightarrow iProp
x : A
(1/1)
"HP" : P
"HΨ" : Ψ x
"HR" : R
*
∃a:A, Ψa* P

The iFrame tactic

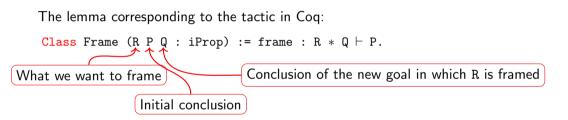
Implementation of the iFrame tactic

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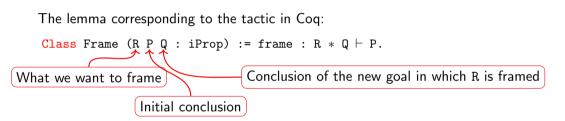


```
Lemma tac_frame \Delta \Delta' i p R P Q :
envs_lookup_delete i \Delta = Some (p, R, \Delta') \rightarrow
Frame R P Q \rightarrow
((if p then \Delta else \Delta') \vdash Q) \rightarrow \Delta \vdash P.
```

Implementation of the iFrame tactic

Problem: the goal is not deeply embedded, how to manipulate it?

Solution: logic programming using type classes

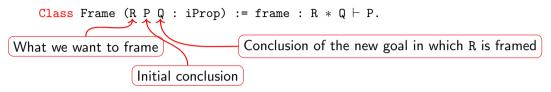


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```

Note: we support framing under binders $(\exists, \forall, ...)$ and user defined connectives

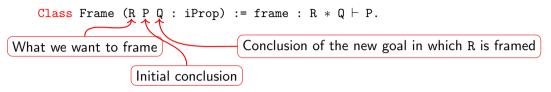
Implementation of the iFrame tactic (2)

Consider the type class:



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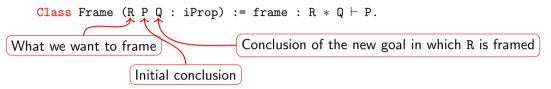
Consider the type class:



Instances (rules of the logic program):

Implementation of the iFrame tactic (2)

Consider the type class:



Instances (rules of the logic program):

```
Instance make_sep_true_l P: MakeSep True P P | 1.
Instance make_sep_true_r P: MakeSep P True P | 1.
Instance make_sep_default PQ: MakeSep P Q (P * Q) | 2.
```

Proving Hoare triples

Consider:

$${x \mapsto v_1 * y \mapsto v_2}swap(x, y){x \mapsto v_2 * y \mapsto v_1}$$

How to use IPM to manipulate the precondition?

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$${x \mapsto v_1 * y \mapsto v_2}swap(x, y){x \mapsto v_2 * y \mapsto v_1}$$

How to use IPM to manipulate the precondition?

Solution: define Hoare triple in terms of weakest preconditions

We let:

$$\{P\} e \{Q\} \triangleq \Box (P \twoheadrightarrow wp e \{Q\})$$

where wp $e \{Q\}$ gives the *weakest precondition* under which:

- all executions of e are safe
- the final state of e satisfies the postcondition Q

```
 \begin{array}{l} 1 \ subgoal \\ \Sigma \ : gFunctors \\ H \ : heapG \ \Sigma \\ 11, \ 12 \ : loc \\ v1, \ v2 \ : val \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \left\{ 11 \mapsto v1 \ * \ 12 \mapsto v2 \ \} \right\} \ (swap \ \#11) \ \#12 \ \left\{ \left\{ \ -, \ 11 \mapsto v2 \ * \ 12 \mapsto v1 \ \right\} \right\} \\ \end{array}
```

```
Definition swap : val := λ: "x" "y",
    let: "tmp" := !"x" in
    "x" ← !"y";;
    "y" ← "tmp".
Lemma swap_spec l1 l2 v1 v2 :
    {{ 11 → v1 * 12 → v2 }} swap #l1 #l2
    {{ _, 11 → v2 * 12 → v1 }}.
Proof.
    iIntros "!# [H11 H12]".
```

1 subgoal
Σ : gFunctors
H : heapG Σ
11, 12 : loc
v1, v2 : val
"Hl1" : l1 → v1
"H12" : $12 \mapsto v2$
*
WP (swap #11) #12 {{ _, 11 \mapsto v2 * 12 \mapsto v1 }}

```
1 subgoal

Σ : gFunctors

H : heapG Σ

11, 12 : loc

v1, v2 : val

"H11" : l1 → v1

"H12" : l2 → v2

WP

let: "tmp" := ! #l1 in
```

 $\begin{array}{c} \#11 \leftarrow ! \ \#12 \ ;; \\ \#12 \leftarrow "tmp" \left\{ \left\{ \ _, \ 11 \mapsto v2 \ * \ 12 \mapsto v1 \ \right\} \right\} \end{array}$

1 subgoal
Σ : gFunctors
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(1/1)
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    "x" ← l"y";
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    {{ _, 11 → v2 * 12 → v1 }}.
Proof.
    iIntros "!# [H11 Hl2]".
    do 2 vp_let.
    wp_load; vp_let.
    wp_store.
    wp.store.
```

1 subgoal
Σ : gFunctors
H : heapG Σ
11, 12 : loc
v1, v2 : val
(1/1)
"Hl1" : $l1 \mapsto v2$
"H12" : $12 \mapsto v1$
*
$11 \mapsto v2 * 12 \mapsto v1$

No more subgoals.

Making IPM tactics modular using type classes

We want iDestruct "H" as "[H1 H2]" to:

- turn H : P * Q into H1 : P and H2 : Q
- ▶ turn $H : \triangleright (P * Q)$ into $H2 : \triangleright P$ and $H2 : \triangleright Q$

▶ turn H : 1 \mapsto v into H1 : 1 $\stackrel{1/2}{\mapsto}$ v and H2 : 1 $\stackrel{1/2}{\mapsto}$ v

Making IPM tactics modular using type classes

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- turn H : P * Q into H1 : P and H2 : Q
- ▶ turn $H : \triangleright (P * Q)$ into $H2 : \triangleright P$ and $H2 : \triangleright Q$
- ▶ turn H : 1 \mapsto v into H1 : 1 $\stackrel{1/2}{\mapsto}$ v and H2 : 1 $\stackrel{1/2}{\mapsto}$ v

We use type classes to achieve that:

```
Class IntoAnd (p : bool) (P Q1 Q2 : uPred M) :=

into_and : P \vdash if p then Q1 \land Q2 else Q1 * Q2.

Instance into_and_sep p P Q : IntoAnd p (P * Q) P Q.

Instance into_and_and P Q : IntoAnd true (P \land Q) P Q.

Instance into_and_later p P Q1 Q2 : IntoAnd p P Q1 Q2 \rightarrow IntoAnd p (\triangleright P) (\triangleright Q1) (\triangleright Q2).

Instance into_and_mapsto l q v : IntoAnd false (1 \mapsto \{q\} v) (1 \mapsto \{q/2\} v).
```

IPM in summary

- Contexts are deeply embedded
- Context manipulation is done via computational reflection
- IPM tactics are just Coq lemmas
- Type classes are used to make the tactics more general
- Ltac is used to provide an end-user syntax and error reporting



IPM in summary

- Contexts are deeply embedded
- Context manipulation is done via computational reflection
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- Type classes are used to make the tactics more general
- Ltac is used to provide an end-user syntax and error reporting

These ideas are hopefully applicable to other object logics



In the paper and Coq formalization

- Detailed description of the implementation
- Verification of concurrent algorithms using IPM
 Formalization of unary and binary logical relations
 Shows that IPM scales
- Proving logical refinements

Thank you!

Want a 'proof mode' for another logic, talk to us!

Download Iris at http://iris-project.org/

Talks about Iris this week:

- Wed 15:35 @ POPL: Krogh-Jespersen, Svendsen and Birkedal A Relational Model of Types-and-Effects in Higher-Order Concurrent Separation Logic
- Sat 9:00 @ CoqPL: Krebbers Demonstration of the Iris separation logic in Coq
- Sat 10:30 @ CoqPL: *Timany*, Krebbers and Birkedal Logical Relations in Iris

Coq wish list

- Data types in Ltac
- Side-effecting tactics that can return a value
- More expressive parsing mechanism of tactic notations
- Exception handling in Ltac to enable better error message generation
- Opt-out from backtracking Ltac semantics

