

ER04: Separation logics and applications

Frame Rule, Local Reasoning and Information Hiding

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Two programming disciplines

- **Locality**: One function accesses only a few data structures.
- **Information hiding**: The internal resource of a module is hidden from its client programs.
- Exploited by the **frame rule** and the **hypothetical frame rule** in separation logic.

Part I: Frame rule and local reasoning

Proving about procedure calls

$$\{P\}f()\{Q\} \vdash \{P\}y=f()\{Q[y/ret]\}$$

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Assumed spec for $f()$.

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Proving about procedure calls

$$\{P\}f()\{Q\} \vdash \{P\}y=f()\{Q[y/ret]\}$$

Assumed spec for $f()$.

Instantiation of the spec
for the caller.

Prove a triple under an
assumption on functions.

Proving about procedure calls

$$\{P\}f()\{Q\} \vdash \{P\}y=f()\{Q[y/ret]\}$$

- Spec for create_list:

{emp}

create_list()

{ls(ret,0)}

- Verification of the caller program:

{emp}

w=create_list();

x=create_list();

y=create_list();

z=create_list()

{ls(w,0) * ls(x,0) * ls(y,0) * ls(z,0)}

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**Preconditions
do not match.**

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$$\{P\}f()\{Q\} \vdash \{P\}y=f()\{Q[y/ret]\}$$

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{!s(w,0)}

x=create_list();

{!s(w,0) * !s(x,0)}

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Preconditions do not match again!

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`{emp}`

`w=create_list();`

`{!s(w,0)}`

`x=create_list();`

`{!s(w,0) * !s(x,0)}`

`y=create_list();`

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{ls (w,0) * ls (x,0) * ls(y,0)}

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{ls (w,0) * ls (x,0) * ls(y,0) * ls(z,0)}

Proving about procedure calls

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**Yes, the same
problem. Third times!**

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Yes, the same
problem Third times!

- 1) Need 4 Hoare triples for create_list.
- 2) However, one triple should be enough.
- 3) Additional overhead in formal verification.

`{!s(w,0) * !s(x,0) * !s(y,0) * !s(z,0)}`

Expected outcome of part I

- Understand the frame rule and local reasoning.
- Should be able to use them to remove the overhead seen in the previous slide.

Language with simple procedures

ret \in Vars

$C ::= \dots \mid \text{local } x.C \mid x=f(\vec{E}) \mid \text{let } f(\vec{x})=C \text{ in } C$

- Call-by-value procedures as in Java.
- Returning a value is done by the assignment to ret.
- No global variables are modified by functions.

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let alloc2() =  
  local t1, t2.  
    t1=new(1); *t1=0;  
    t2=new(1); *t2=t1;  
    ret=t2  
in  
  x=alloc2();  
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```

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```
let alloc2() =
```

```
  local  $t_1, t_2$ .
```

```
     $t_1 = \text{new}(1); *t_1 = 0;$ 
```

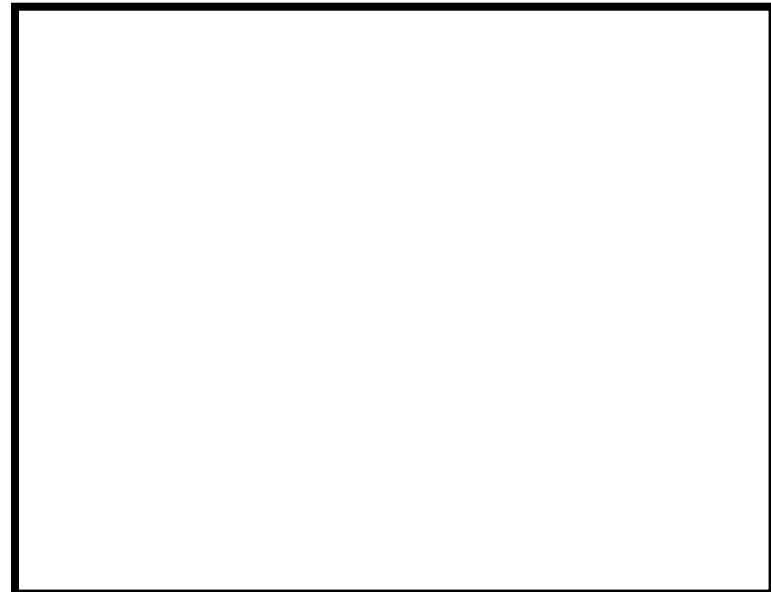
```
     $t_2 = \text{new}(1); *t_2 = t_1;$ 
```

```
    ret =  $t_2$ 
```

```
in
```

```
   $x = \text{alloc2}();$ 
```

```
   $y = \text{alloc2}();$ 
```



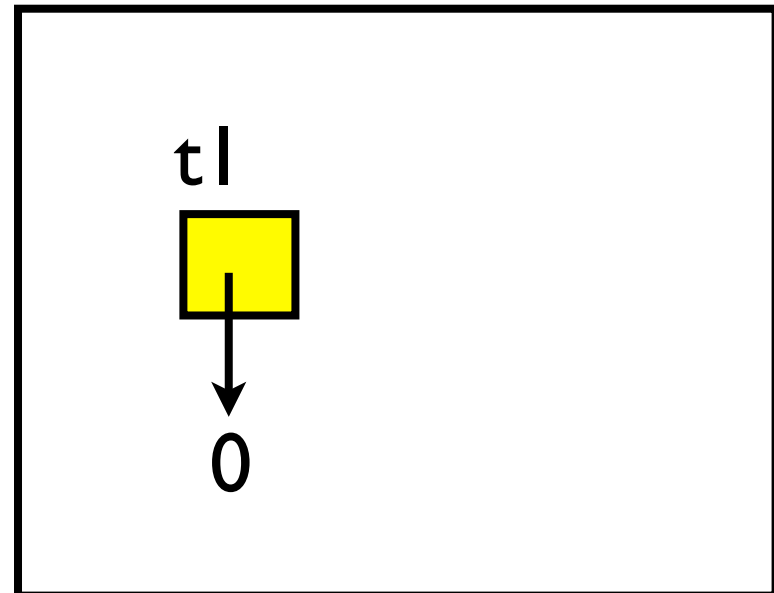
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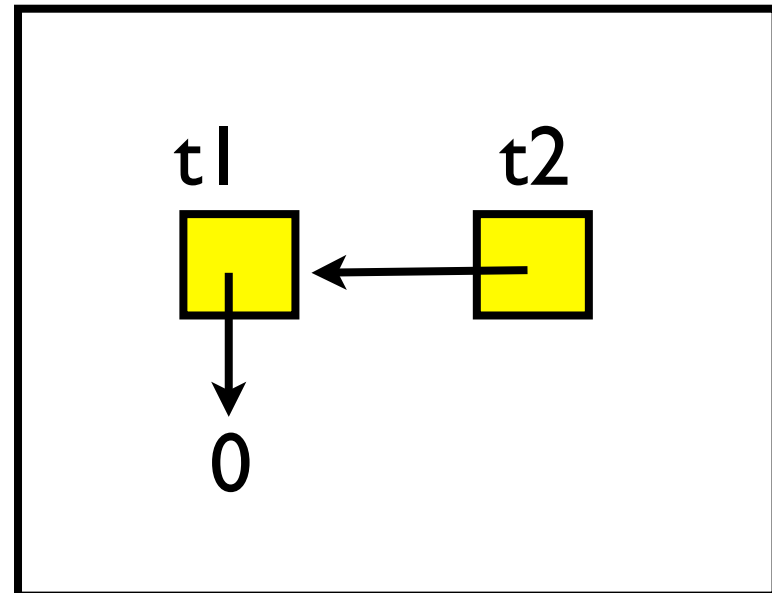
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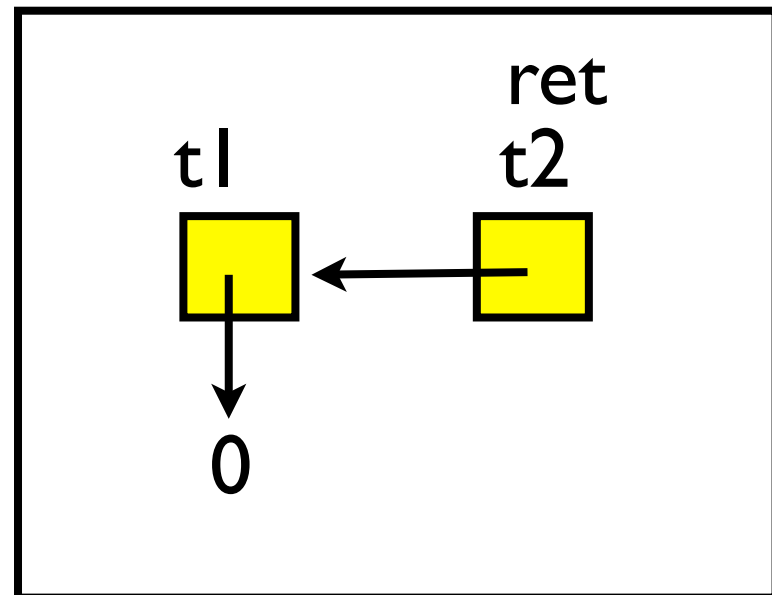
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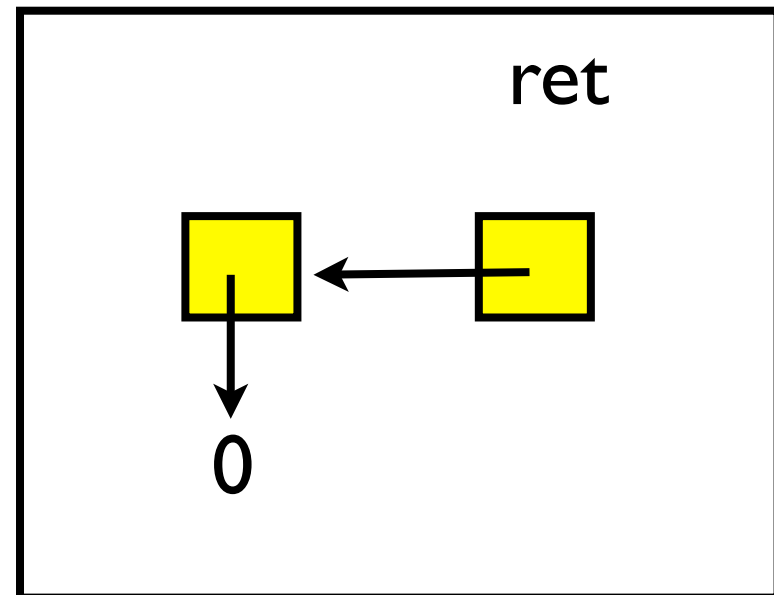
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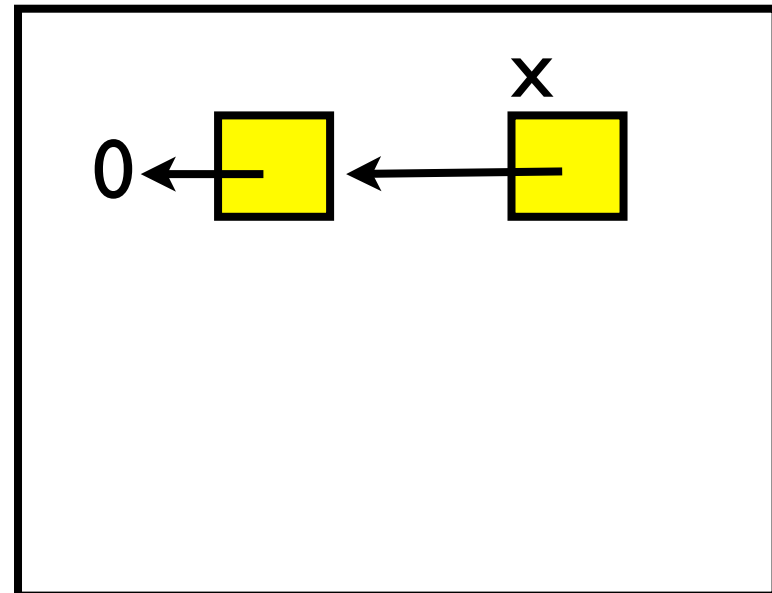
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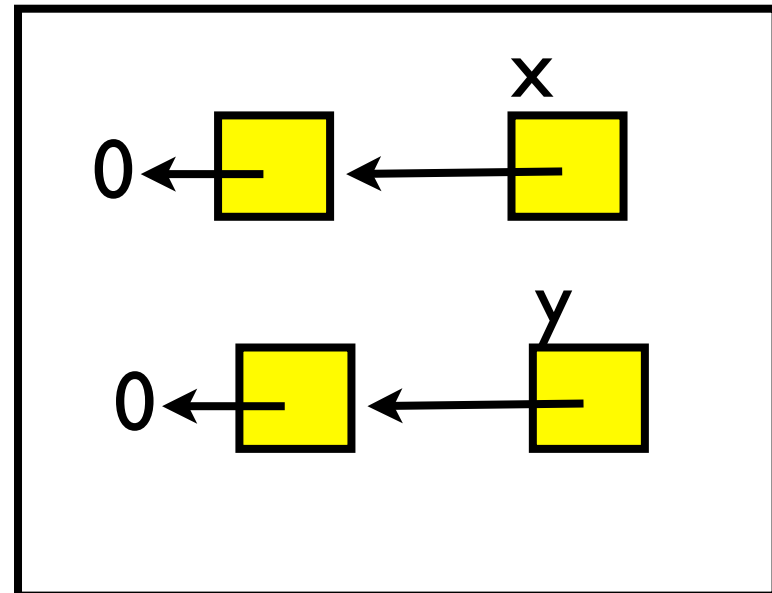
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Proof rules for local vars. and proc.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \{P\}C\{Q\}}{\Gamma \vdash \{P\}\text{local } x.C\{Q\}} \quad x \notin \text{FV}(P, Q) \qquad \frac{}{\Gamma, \{P\}f(x)\{Q\} \vdash \{P[E/x]\}y=f(E)\{Q[y/\text{ret}, E/x]\}}$$

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  ret=t2

in

  x=alloc2();

  y=alloc2()
{\exists x'y'. x \mapsto x' * x' \mapsto 0 * y \mapsto y' * y' \mapsto 0}
```

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  x=alloc2();

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  {∃t1. ret↦t1 * t1↦0}
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  ret=t2
  {ret=t2 ∧ t2↦t1 * t1↦0}

  {∃t1. ret↦t1 * t1↦0}
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x=alloc2();

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{∃x'y'. x↦x' * x'↦0 * y↦y' * y'↦0}
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  {ret=t2 ∧ t2↦t1 * t1↦0}
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  {t2↦t1 * t1↦0}
  ret=t2
  {ret=t2 ∧ t2↦t1 * t1↦0}
  {ret=t2 ∧ ret↦t1 * t1↦0}
  {∃t1. ret↦t1 * t1↦0}
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x=alloc2();

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  ret=t2
  {ret=t2 ∧ t2↦t1 * t1↦0}
  {ret=t2 ∧ ret↦t1 * t1↦0}
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- E.g.

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{emp}
let alloc2() =
  {emp}
  local t1, t2.
  {emp}
  t1=new(1); *t1=0;
  {t1↦0}
  t2=new(1); *t2=t1;
  {t2↦t1 * t1↦0}
  ret=t2
  {ret=t2 ∧ t2↦t1 * t1↦0}
  {ret=t2 ∧ ret↦t1 * t1↦0}
  {∃t1. ret↦t1 * t1↦0}
in
{emp}
  x=alloc2();

  y=alloc2()
  {∃x'y'. x↦x' * x'↦0 * y↦y' * y'↦0}
    
```

Proof rules for local vars. and proc.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \{P\}C\{Q\}}{\Gamma \vdash \{P\}\text{local } x.C\{Q\}} \quad x \notin \text{FV}(P, Q)$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma, \{P\}f(x)\{Q\} \vdash \{P[E/x]\}y=f(E)\{Q[y/\text{ret}, E/x]\}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \{P_i\}C\{Q_i\} \quad \Gamma, \{P_0\}f(x)\{Q_0\}, \dots, \{P_n\}f(x)\{Q_n\} \vdash \{P\}D\{Q\}}{\Gamma \vdash \{P\}\text{let } f(x)=C \text{ in } D\{Q\}} \quad x \notin \text{FV}(Q_i)$$

- E.g.

```

{emp}
let alloc2() =
  {emp}
  local t1, t2.
  {emp}
  t1=new(1); *t1=0;
  {t1↦0}
  t2=new(1); *t2=t1;
  {t2↦t1 * t1↦0}
  ret=t2
  {ret=t2 ∧ t2↦t1 * t1↦0}
  {ret=t2 ∧ ret↦t1 * t1↦0}
  {∃t1. ret↦t1 * t1↦0}
in
{emp}
  x=alloc2();
  {∃x'. x↦x' * x'↦0}
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  {∃x'y'. x↦x' * x'↦0 * y↦y' * y'↦0}
  
```

Proof rules for local vars. and proc.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \{P\}C\{Q\}}{\Gamma \vdash \{P\}\text{local } x.C\{Q\}} \quad x \notin \text{FV}(P, Q)$$

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- E.g.

```

{emp}
let alloc2() =
  {emp}
  local t1, t2.
  {emp}
  t1=new(1); *t1=0;
  {t1↦0}
  t2=new(1); *t2=t1;
  {t2↦t1 * t1↦0}
  ret=t2
  {ret=t2 ∧ t2↦t1 * t1↦0}
  {ret=t2 ∧ ret↦t1 * t1↦0}
  {∃t1. ret↦t1 * t1↦0}
in
{emp}
  x=alloc2();
  {∃x'. x↦x' * x'↦0}
  y=alloc2()
  {∃x'y'. x↦x' * x'↦0 * y↦y' * y'↦0}
  
```

Cannot
apply the
rule!

Proof rules for local vars. and proc.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \{P\}C\{Q\}}{\Gamma \vdash \{P\}\text{local } x.C\{Q\}} \quad x \notin \text{FV}(P, Q) \qquad \frac{}{\Gamma, \{P\}f(x)\{Q\} \vdash \{P[E/x]\}y=f(E)\{Q[y/\text{ret}, E/x]\}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \{P_i\}C\{Q_i\} \quad \Gamma, \{P_0\}f(x)\{Q_0\}, \dots, \{P_n\}f(x)\{Q_n\} \vdash \{P\}D\{Q\}}{\Gamma \vdash \{P\}\text{let } f(x)=C \text{ in } D\{Q\}} \quad x \notin \text{FV}(Q_i)$$

- E.g.

```

{emp}
let alloc2() =
  {emp}
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  {emp}
  t1=new(1); *t1=0;
  {t1↦0}
  t2=new(1); *t2=t1;
  {t2↦t1 * t1↦0}
  ret=t2
  {ret=t2 ∧ t2↦t1 * t1↦0}
  {ret=t2 ∧ ret↦t1 * t1↦0}
  {∃t1. ret↦t1 * t1↦0}
in
{emp}
  x=alloc2();
  {∃x'. x↦x' * x'↦0}
  y=alloc2();
  {∃x'y'. x↦x' * x'↦0 * y↦y' * y'↦0}
  
```

$$\{\exists x'. x \mapsto x' * x' \mapsto 0\}$$

$$\{\exists x't_1. x \mapsto x' * x' \mapsto 0 * \text{ret} \mapsto t_1 * t_1 \mapsto 0\}$$

Proof rules for local vars. and proc.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \{P\}C\{Q\}}{\Gamma \vdash \{P\}\text{local } x.C\{Q\}} \quad x \notin \text{FV}(P, Q) \qquad \frac{}{\Gamma, \{P\}f(x)\{Q\} \vdash \{P[E/x]\}y=f(E)\{Q[y/\text{ret}, E/x]\}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \{P_i\}C\{Q_i\} \quad \Gamma, \{P_0\}f(x)\{Q_0\}, \dots, \{P_n\}f(x)\{Q_n\} \vdash \{P\}D\{Q\}}{\Gamma \vdash \{P\}\text{let } f(x)=C \text{ in } D\{Q\}} \quad x \notin \text{FV}(Q_i)$$

- E.g.

```

{emp}
let alloc2() =
  {emp}                                {∃x'. x ↦ x' * x' ↦ 0}
  local t1, t2.
  {emp}
  t1=new(1); *t1=0;
  {t1 ↦ 0}
  t2=new(1); *t2=t1;
  {t2 ↦ t1 * t1 ↦ 0}
  ret=t2
  {ret=t2 ∧ t2 ↦ t1 * t1 ↦ 0}
  {ret=t2 ∧ ret ↦ t1 * t1 ↦ 0}
  {∃t1. ret ↦ t1 * t1 ↦ 0}              {∃x't1. x ↦ x' * x' ↦ 0 * ret ↦ t1 * t1 ↦ 0}
in
{emp}
x=alloc2();
{∃x'. x ↦ x' * x' ↦ 0}
y=alloc2()
{∃x'y'. x ↦ x' * x' ↦ 0 * y ↦ y' * y' ↦ 0}
  
```


Frame rule

$$\frac{\{P\}C\{Q\}}{\{P * R\}C\{Q * R\}} \text{Modifies}(C) \cap \text{FV}(R) = \emptyset$$

- Means that R can be added as an invariant.
- * and \top -avoiding triple take care of the heap access of C, and the side cond. takes care of the stack access.

Frame rule

$$\frac{\{P\}C\{Q\}}{\{P * R\}C\{Q * R\}} \text{Modifies}(C) \cap \text{FV}(R) = \emptyset$$

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- $*$ and \top -a
- C , and th

ess of
ss.

```

{emp}
let alloc2() =
  {emp}
  local t1, t2.
  {emp}
  t1=new(1); *t1=0;
  {t1↦0}
  t2=new(1); *t2=t1;
  {t2↦t1 * t1↦0}
  ret=t2
  {ret=t2 ∧ t2↦t1 * t1↦0}
  {ret=t2 ∧ ret↦t1 * t1↦0}
  {∃t1. ret↦t1 * t1↦0}
in
{emp}
x=alloc2();
{∃x'. x↦x' * x'↦0}
y=alloc2()
{∃x'y'. x↦x' * x'↦0 * y↦y' * y'↦0}
  
```

Frame rule

$$\frac{\{P\}C\{Q\}}{\{P * R\}C\{Q * R\}} \text{Modifies}(C) \cap \text{FV}(R) = \emptyset$$

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```

{emp}
let alloc2() =
  {emp}
  local t1, t2.
  {emp}
  t1=new(1); *t1=0;
  {t1↦0}
  t2=new(1); *t2=t1;
  {t2↦t1 * t1↦0}
  ret=t2
  {ret=t2 ∧ t2↦t1 * t1↦0}
  {ret=t2 ∧ ret↦t1 * t1↦0}
  {∃t1. ret↦t1 * t1↦0}
in
{emp}
x=alloc2();
{∃x'. x↦x' * x'↦0}
y=alloc2()
{∃x'y'. x↦x' * x'↦0 * y↦y' * y'↦0}
  
```

```

{emp}
y=alloc2()
{∃y'. y↦y' * y'↦0}
  
```

ess of
SS.

Frame rule

$$\frac{\{P\}C\{Q\}}{\{P * R\}C\{Q * R\}} \quad \text{Modifies}(C) \cap \text{FV}(R) = \emptyset$$

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```

{emp}
let alloc2() =
  {emp}
  local t1, t2.
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  t1=new(1); *t1=0;
  {t1↦0}
  t2=new(1); *t2=t1;
  {t2↦t1 * t1↦0}
  ret=t2
  {ret=t2 ∧ t2↦t1 * t1↦0}
  {ret=t2 ∧ ret↦t1 * t1↦0}
  {∃t1. ret↦t1 * t1↦0}
in
{emp}
x=alloc2();
{∃x'. x↦x' * x'↦0}
y=alloc2()
{∃x'y'. x↦x' * x'↦0 * y↦y' * y'↦0}
  
```

```

{emp * (∃x'. x↦x' * x'↦0)}
{emp}
y=alloc2()
{∃y'. y↦y' * y'↦0}
{(∃y'. y↦y' * y'↦0) * (∃x'. x↦x' * x'↦0)}
  
```

ess of
SS.

Frame rule

$$\frac{\{P\}C\{Q\}}{\{P * R\}C\{Q * R\}} \quad \text{Modifies}(C) \cap \text{FV}(R) = \emptyset$$

- Means that R can be added as an invariant

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```

{emp}
let alloc2() =
  {emp}
  local t1, t2.
  {emp}
  t1=new(1); *t1=0;
  {t1↦0}
  t2=new(1); *t2=t1;
  {t2↦t1 * t1↦0}
  ret=t2
  {ret=t2 ∧ t2↦t1 * t1↦0}
  {ret=t2 ∧ ret↦t1 * t1↦0}
  {∃t1. ret↦t1 * t1↦0}
in
{emp}
  x=alloc2();
  {∃x'. x↦x' * x'↦0}
  y=alloc2()
  {∃x'y'. x↦x' * x'↦0 * y↦y' * y'↦0}
  
```

```

{∃x'. x↦x' * x'↦0}
{emp * (∃x'. x↦x' * x'↦0)}
{emp}
  y=alloc2()
  {∃y'. y↦y' * y'↦0}
  {(∃y'. y↦y' * y'↦0) * (∃x'. x↦x' * x'↦0)}
  {∃x'y'. x↦x' * x'↦0 * y↦y' * y'↦0}
  
```

ess of
SS.

Frame rule and local reasoning

$$\frac{\{P\}C\{Q\}}{\{P * R\}C\{Q * R\}} \quad \text{Modifies}(C) \cap \text{FV}(R) = \emptyset$$

- Local reasoning means that the verification of a prog. fragment should focus on what's accessed by the frag.
- The frame rule supports local reasoning.
- This support of local reasoning is the reason that sep. logic has been successful.

Example again

- Spec for create_list:

{emp}

create_list()

{!s(ret,0)}

- Verification of the caller program:

{emp}

w=create_list();

{!s(w,0)}

x=create_list();

y=create_list();

z=create_list();

Example again

- Spec for create_list:

{emp}

create_list()

{ls(ret,0)}

- Verification of the caller program:

{emp}

w=create_list();

{ls(w,0)}

x=create_list();

{ls (w,0) * ls (x,0)}

y=create_list();

z=create_list()

Example again

- Spec for create_list:

{emp}

create_list()

{ls(ret,0)}

- Verification of the caller program:

{emp}

w=create_list();

{ls(w,0)}

x=create_list();

{ls (w,0) * ls (x,0)}

y=create_list();

{ls (w,0) * ls (x,0) * ls(y,0)}

z=create_list()

Example again

- Spec for create_list:

{emp}

create_list()

{ls(ret,0)}

- Verification of the caller program:

{emp}

w=create_list();

{ls(w,0)}

x=create_list();

{ls (w,0) * ls (x,0)}

y=create_list();

{ls (w,0) * ls (x,0) * ls(y,0)}

z=create_list()

{ls (w,0) * ls (x,0) * ls(y,0) * ls(z,0)}

Exercise 1

Use the frame rule and the following rule

$$\frac{}{\Gamma, \{P\}f(a)\{Q\} \vdash \{P[E/a]\}f(E)\{\exists \text{ret}. Q[E/a]\}}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma, \{P\}f(a)\{Q\} \vdash \{P[E/a]\}y=f(E)\{Q[y/\text{ret}, E/a]\}}$$

and prove the judgement below:

$$\{ls(a,0)\} \text{rev}(a) \{ls(\text{ret},0)\}, \quad \{ls(a,0)\} \text{freeL}(a) \{\text{emp}\}$$

\vdash

$$\{ls(x,0) * ls(y,0)\} \text{z=rev}(x); \text{freeL}(y); \text{freeL}(z) \{\text{emp}\}$$

Exercise 2

The following rules are called small axioms.

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \{E \mapsto E_0\} * E = F \{E \mapsto F\}} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \{E \mapsto E_0\} \text{free}(E) \{\text{emp}\}}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \{\text{emp}\} x = \text{new}(1) \{\exists x'. x \mapsto x'\}} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \{\text{emp}\} x = E \{x = E \wedge \text{emp}\}} \quad x \notin \text{FV}(E)$$

From these rules, derive the rules below:

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \{P * E \mapsto E_0\} * E = F \{P * E \mapsto F\}} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \{P * E \mapsto E_0\} \text{free}(E) \{P * \text{emp}\}}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \{P\} x = \text{new}(1) \{\exists x'. P * x \mapsto x'\}} \quad x, x' \notin \text{FV}(P) \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \{P\} x = E \{x = E \wedge P\}} \quad x \notin \text{FV}(P, E)$$

Recall: Locality properties

$$\text{LocalAction} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{States} \rightarrow_{\text{local}} \mathcal{P}(\text{States})^{\top}$$

- Safety monotonicity: when $h_0 \# h_1$,
$$\text{safe}(c, (s, h_0)) \implies \text{safe}(c, (s, h_0 * h_1)).$$
- Frame property: when $\text{safe}(c, (s, h_0))$ and $h_0 \# h_1$,
$$(s', m) \in c(s, h_0 * h_1) \implies (\exists m_0. (s', m_0) \in c(s, h_0) \wedge m = m_0 * h_1)$$

[Exercise 3] Prove the soundness of the frame rule using these two properties.

Part 2: Hypothetical frame rule and information hiding

Hypothetical frame rule

- Frame rule:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \{A\}C\{B\}}{\Gamma \vdash \{A * R\}C\{B * R\}} \quad \text{FV}(R) \cap \text{Mod}(C) = \emptyset$$

- Hypothetical frame rule:

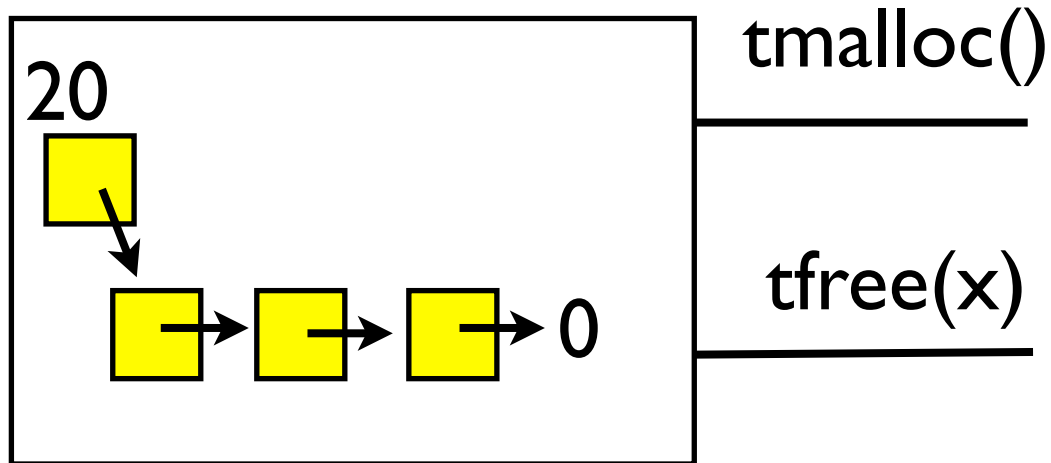
$$\frac{\Gamma, \{P\}f()\{Q\} \vdash \{A\}C\{B\}}{\Gamma, \{P * R\}f()\{Q * R\} \vdash \{A * R\}C\{B * R\}} \quad \text{FV}(R) \cap \text{Mod}(C) = \emptyset$$

- The hypo. frame rule allows us to exploit information hiding.

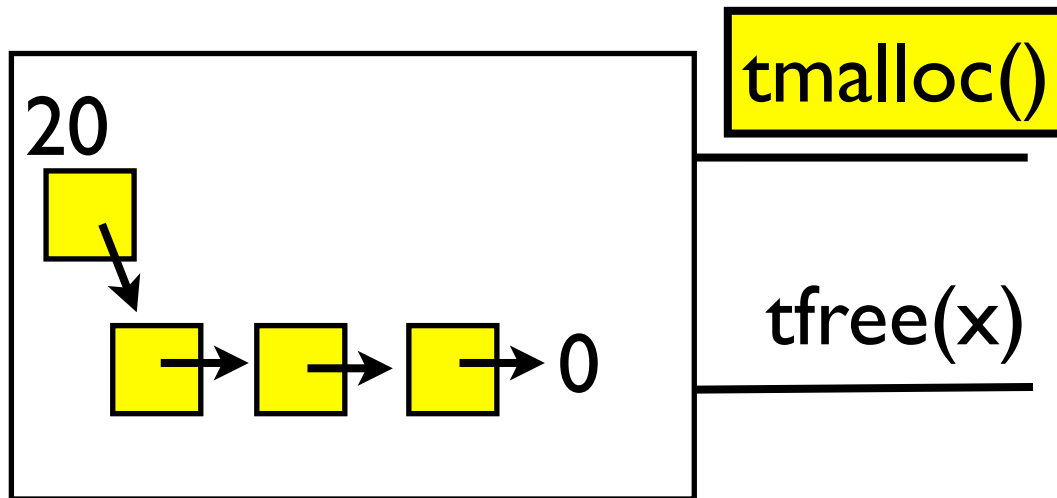
Expected outcome of part 2

- Understand the hypothetical frame rule and the modular procedure-call rule.
- Can use those rules to exploit information hiding in formal verification.

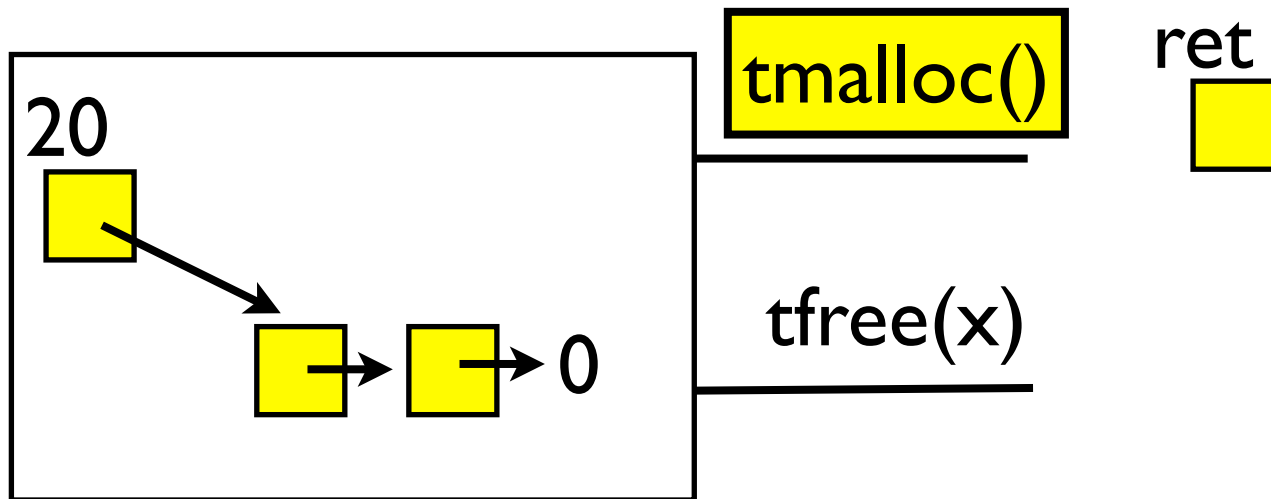
Toy memory manager



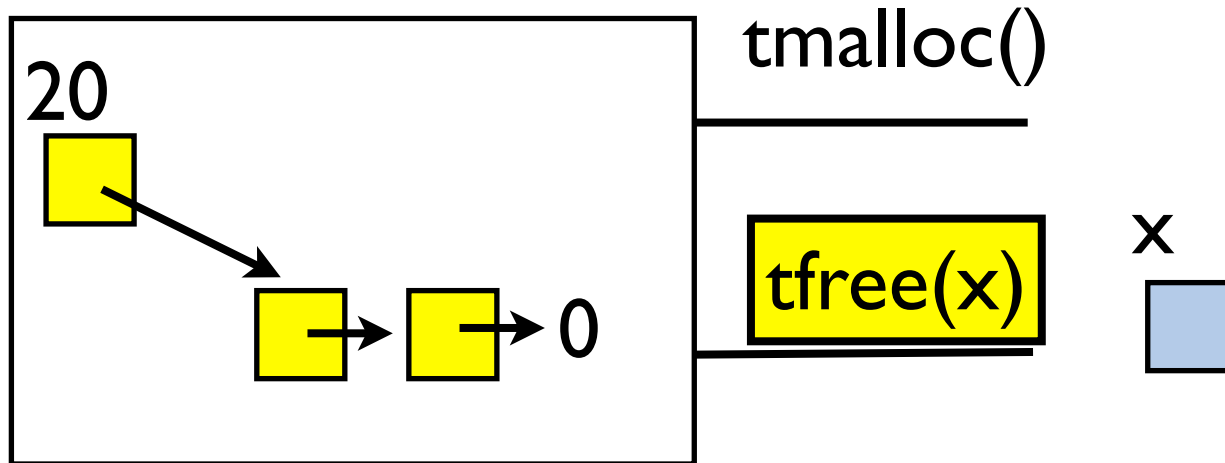
Toy memory manager



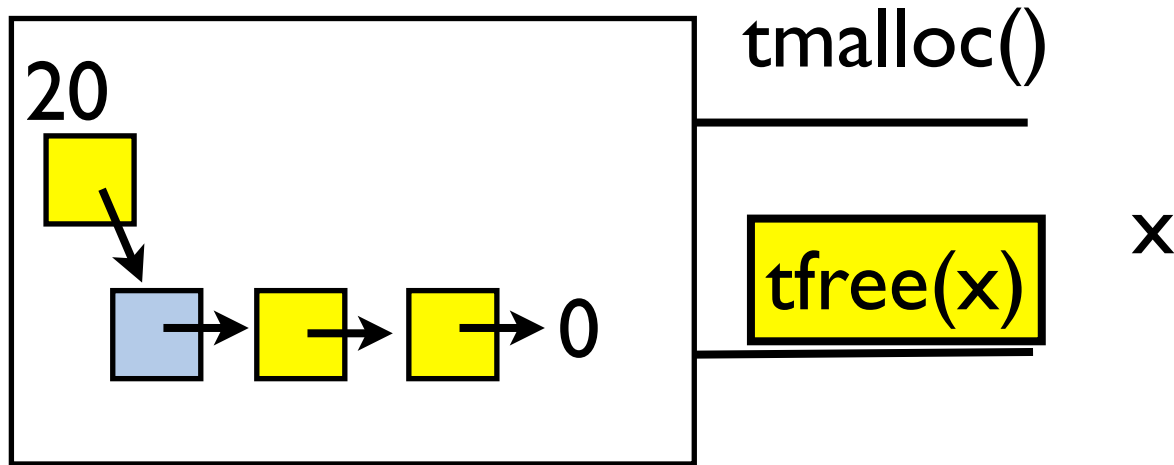
Toy memory manager



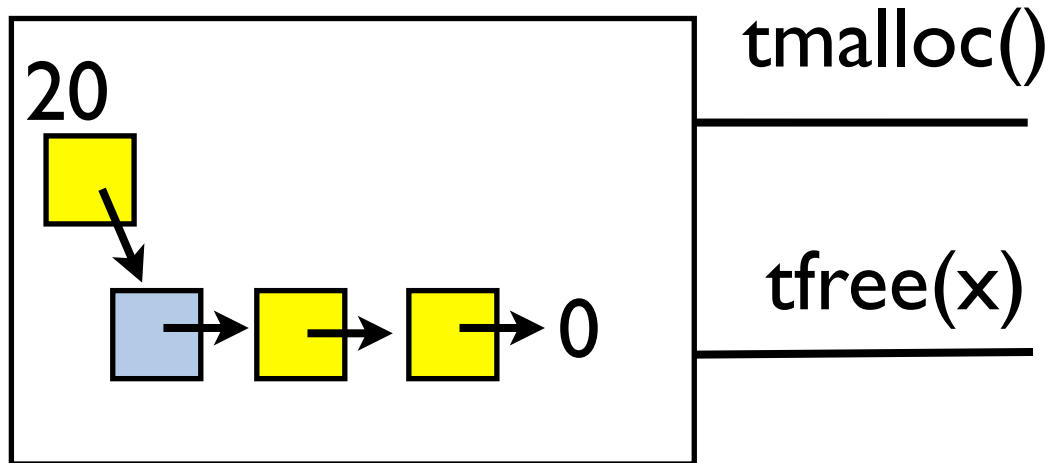
Toy memory manager



Toy memory manager



Toy memory manager



- Implementation

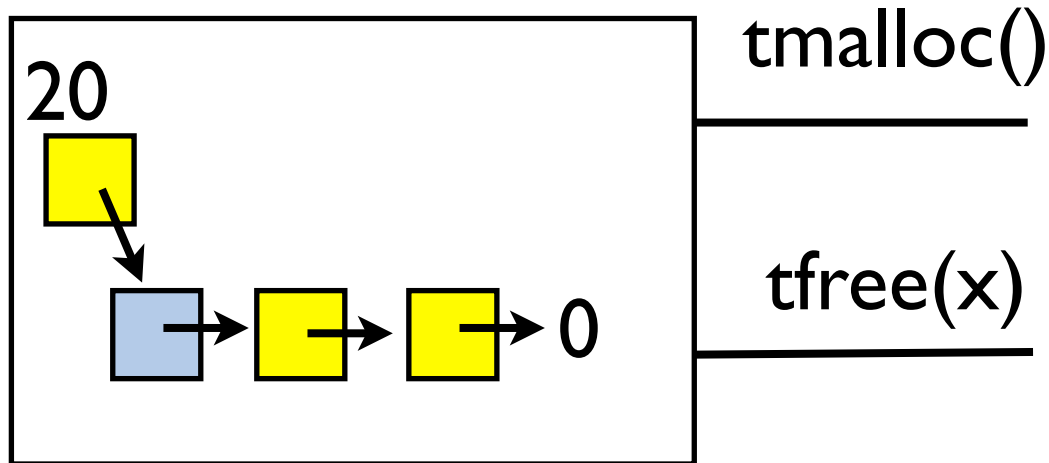
`tmalloc()` = `local t. t=*20; if (t=0) { ret=new(1) } else { ret=t; t=*ret; *20=t }`

`tfree(x)` = `local t. t=*20; *x=t; *20=x`

- Specification

$$\{ \text{emp} * \exists a. 20 \mapsto a * \text{ls}(a, 0) \} \text{tmalloc}() \{ \text{ret} \mapsto _ * \exists a. 20 \mapsto a * \text{ls}(a, 0) \}$$
$$\{ x \mapsto _ * \exists a. 20 \mapsto a * \text{ls}(a, 0) \} \text{tfree}(x) \{ \text{emp} * \exists a. 20 \mapsto a * \text{ls}(a, 0) \}$$

Toy memory manager



- Implementation

`tmalloc()` = `local t. t=*20; if (t=0) { ret=new(1) } else { ret=t; t=*ret; *20=t }`

`tfree(x)` = `local t. t=*20; *x=t; *20=x`

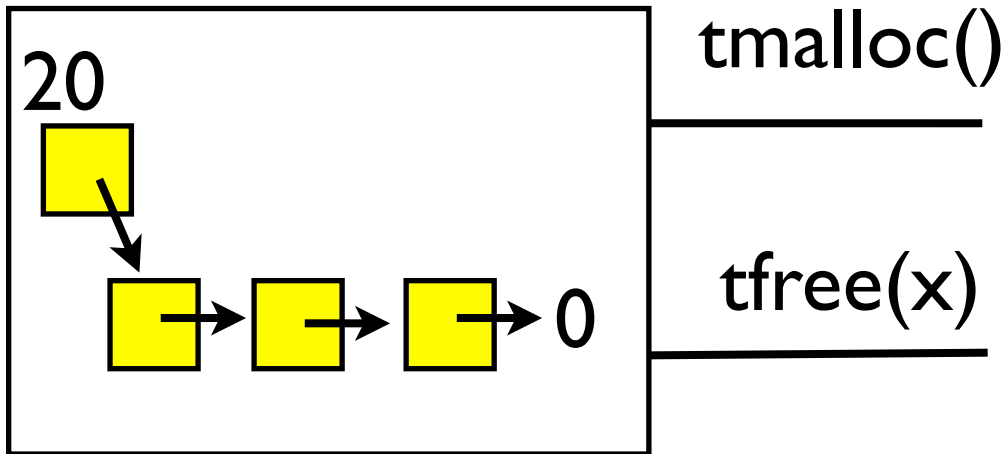
- Specification

$\{ \text{emp} \}$
 $\{ x \mapsto _ \}$

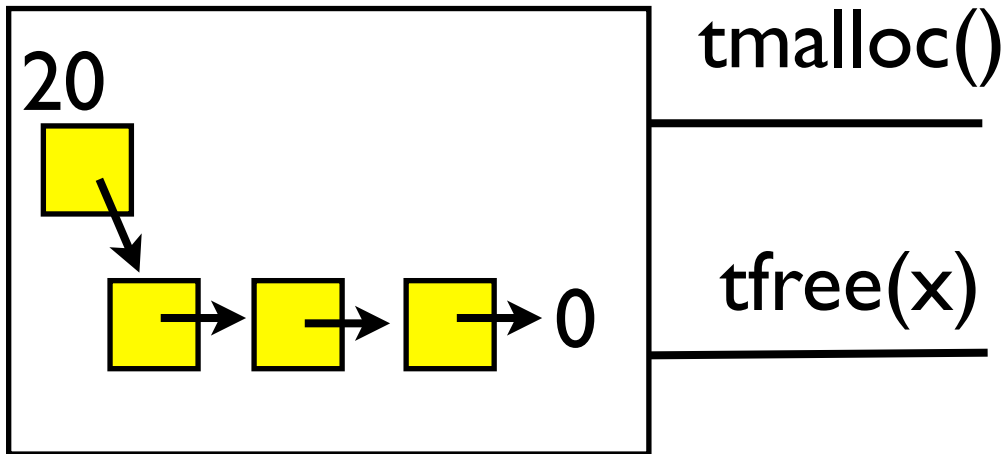
● Resource inv: $\exists a. 20 \mapsto a * \text{Is}(a, 0)$.

$\} \text{tmalloc}() \{ \text{ret} \mapsto _ \}$
 $\} \text{tfree}(x) \{ \text{emp} \}$

Client side reasoning

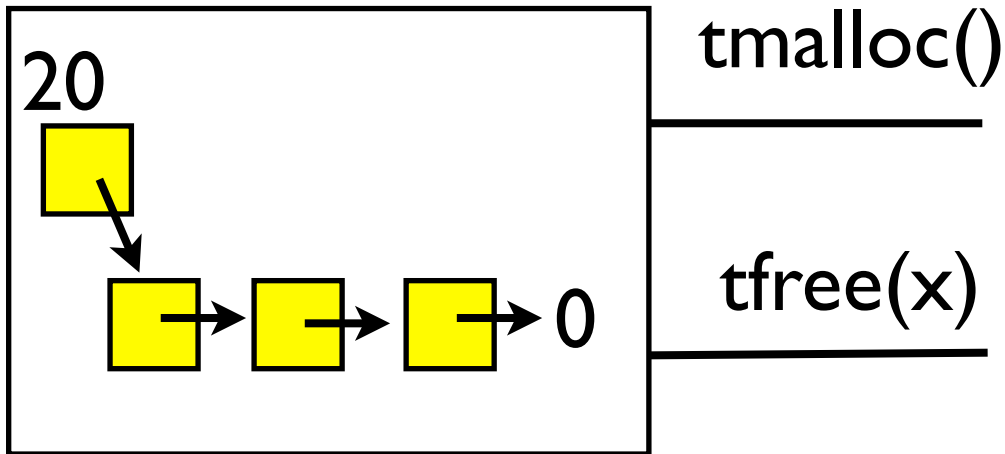

$$\{\text{emp} * \exists a. 20 \mapsto a * \text{ls}(a, 0)\}$$
$$x = \text{tmalloc}();$$
$$\{x \mapsto _ * \exists a. 20 \mapsto a * \text{ls}(a, 0)\}$$
$$*x = 0;$$
$$\{x \mapsto 0 * \exists a. 20 \mapsto a * \text{ls}(a, 0)\}$$
$$\text{tfree}(x);$$
$$\{\text{emp} * \exists a. 20 \mapsto a * \text{ls}(a, 0)\}$$

Client side reasoning



```
{emp }  
x=tmalloc();  
{x ↦ _ }  
*x=0;  
{x ↦ 0 }  
tfree(x);  
{emp }
```

Client side reasoning



```
{emp }  
x=tmalloc();  
{x ↦ _ }  
*x=0;  
{x ↦ 0 }  
tfree(x);  
{emp }  
*x=x;
```

The invariant gets broken.

Our solution

$$\text{ResInv} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exists a. (20 \mapsto a) * \text{ls}(a, 0)$$

$$\{\text{emp} * \text{ResInv}\} M_1 \{\text{ret} \mapsto _ * \text{ResInv}\}$$

$$\{x \mapsto _ * \text{ResInv}\} M_2 \{\text{emp} * \text{ResInv}\}$$

$$\{\text{emp}\} \text{tmalloc}() \{\text{ret} \mapsto _ \}, \{x \mapsto _ \} \text{tfree}(x) \{\text{emp}\} \vdash \{A\} C \{B\}$$

$$\{A * \text{ResInv}\} \text{let } (\text{tmalloc}() = M_1) \text{ and } (\text{tfree}(x) = M_2) \text{ in } C \{B * \text{ResInv}\}$$

Our solution

$$\text{ResInv} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exists a. (20 \mapsto a) * \text{ls}(a, 0)$$

$\{\text{emp} * \text{ResInv}\} M_1 \{\text{ret} \mapsto _ * \text{ResInv}\}$

$\{x \mapsto _ * \text{ResInv}\} M_2 \{\text{emp} * \text{ResInv}\}$

$\{\text{emp}\} \text{tmalloc}() \{\text{ret} \mapsto _ \}, \{x \mapsto _ \} \text{tfree}(x) \{\text{emp}\} \vdash \{A\} C \{B\}$

$\{A * \text{ResInv}\} \text{let } (\text{tmalloc}() = M_1) \text{ and } (\text{tfree}(x) = M_2) \text{ in } C \{B * \text{ResInv}\}$

- Reasoning about module implementation show the preservation of ResInv.

Our solution

$$\text{ResInv} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exists a. (20 \mapsto a) * \text{ls}(a, 0)$$

$\{\text{emp} * \text{ResInv}\} M_1 \{\text{ret} \mapsto _ * \text{ResInv}\}$

$\{x \mapsto _ * \text{ResInv}\} M_2 \{\text{emp} * \text{ResInv}\}$

$\{\text{emp}\} \text{tmalloc}() \{\text{ret} \mapsto _ \}, \{x \mapsto _ \} \text{tfree}(x) \{\text{emp}\} \vdash \{A\} C \{B\}$

$\{A * \text{ResInv}\} \text{let } (\text{tmalloc}() = M_1) \text{ and } (\text{tfree}(x) = M_2) \text{ in } C \{B * \text{ResInv}\}$

- Reasoning about module implementation show the preservation of ResInv.
- **But, ResInv is hidden in the proof about the client C.**

Our solution

$$\text{ResInv} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exists a. (20 \mapsto a) * \text{ls}(a, 0)$$

$$\{\text{emp} * \text{ResInv}\} M_1 \{\text{ret} \mapsto _ * \text{ResInv}\}$$

$$\{x \mapsto _ * \text{ResInv}\} M_2 \{\text{emp} * \text{ResInv}\}$$

$$\{\text{emp}\} \text{tmalloc}() \{\text{ret} \mapsto _ \}, \{x \mapsto _ \} \text{tfree}(x) \{\text{emp}\} \vdash \{A\} C \{B\}$$

$$\{A * \text{ResInv}\} \text{let } (\text{tmalloc}() = M_1) \text{ and } (\text{tfree}(x) = M_2) \text{ in } C \{B * \text{ResInv}\}$$

- Reasoning about module implementation show the preservation of ResInv.
- But, ResInv is hidden in the proof about the client C.
- There is a side condition on modified variables by C.

Protection from outside interference

- Tie a cycle in the free list f :

$x = \text{tmalloc}(); \text{tfree}(x); *x = x$

- Cannot fill in ???:

{emp}

$x = \text{tmalloc}();$

{ $x \mapsto -$ }

$\text{tfree}(x);$

{emp}

$*x = x$

{???

Modular proc. call rule

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Exercise 4: derive one from the other.

Homework

1. The hypo. frame rule is not always sound.

$$\frac{\Gamma, \{P\}f()\{Q\} \vdash \{A\}C\{B\}}{\Gamma, \{P * R\}f()\{Q * R\} \vdash \{A * R\}C\{B * R\}} \text{FV}(R) \cap \text{Mod}(C) = \emptyset$$

Look at the “Separation and information hiding” paper, and understand the counterexample there.

2. Write a stack module that allocates a cell using our toy memory manage. Prove the correctness of this module using the hypo. frame rule.

References

- Local reasoning about programs that alter data structures [CSL01].
- Separation and information hiding [POPL04, TOPLAS09].