

Substructural Weakest Preconditions in Fibrations

John Li, Ryan Doenges, Pedro Azevedo de Amorim

Weakest preconditions

- A modal alternative to Hoare logic that makes Hoare triples “first class” (cf. dynamic logic).

$$\{ P \} \text{ } e \text{ } \{ x. Q \}$$

$$P \subseteq \text{wp}(e, x. Q)$$

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$$\text{wp}(e, x. Q) = \{ s \mid e(s) = (s', x) \text{ and } s' \in Q(x) \}$$

$$\{ P \} e \{ x. Q \} \qquad \forall x. \{ Q \} k x \{ y. R \}$$

$$\{ P \} e \Rightarrow = k \{ y. R \}$$

$$\text{wp}(e, x. \text{wp}(k \ x, y. R)) \subseteq \text{wp}(e \gg= k, y. R)$$

Substructural weakest preconditions

- Modern wps are defined in separation logic, to support reasoning about resources (e.g., Iris).
- Defining these substructural wps is the primary challenge of building new program logics.

Iris

$$\begin{aligned} \text{wp } e \{ \Phi \} &\triangleq (e \in \text{Val} \wedge \dot{\models} \Phi(e)) \\ &\vee \left(e \notin \text{Val} \wedge \forall \sigma. [\bullet \sigma]^{\mathcal{V}_{\text{HEAP}}} \multimap \dot{\models} (\text{red}(e, \sigma) \right. \\ &\quad \wedge \triangleright \forall e_2, \sigma_2, \vec{e}_f. ((e, \sigma) \rightarrow_{\text{t}} (e_2, \sigma_2, \vec{e}_f)) \multimap \dot{\models} \\ &\quad \left. \left([\bullet \sigma_2]^{\mathcal{V}_{\text{HEAP}}} * \text{wp } e_2 \{ \Phi \} * \bigstar_{e' \in \vec{e}_f} \text{wp } e' \{ v.\text{True} \} \right) \right) \Big) \\ \ell \mapsto v &\triangleq [\circ [\ell \leftarrow v]]^{\mathcal{V}_{\text{HEAP}}} \end{aligned}$$

Lilac (probabilistic separation logic)

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma, D, \mathcal{P} \models \text{wp}(M, X:A.Q) \quad \text{iff} \quad & \text{for all } \mathcal{P}_{\text{frame}} \text{ and } \mu \text{ with } \mathcal{P}_{\text{frame}} \bullet \mathcal{P} \sqsubseteq (\Sigma_{\Omega}, \mu) \\ & \text{and all } D_{\text{ext}} : \text{RV } \llbracket \Delta_{\text{ext}} \rrbracket \\ & \text{there exists } X : \text{RV } A \text{ and } \mathcal{P}' \text{ and } \mu' \text{ with } \mathcal{P}_{\text{frame}} \bullet \mathcal{P}' \sqsubseteq (\Sigma_{\Omega}, \mu') \\ & \text{such that } \left(\begin{array}{l} \omega \leftarrow \mu; \\ v \leftarrow M(\gamma)(D(\omega)); \\ \text{ret } (D_{\text{ext}}(\omega), D(\omega), v) \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{l} \omega \leftarrow \mu'; \\ \text{ret } (D_{\text{ext}}(\omega), D(\omega), X(\omega)) \end{array} \right) \\ & \text{and } \gamma, (D, X), \mathcal{P}' \models Q \end{aligned}$$

Borrowing

$$\text{wp}(e) \{ \hat{Q} \} \triangleq \forall \rho_f \# \rho. \exists \rho' \# \rho_f, \rho^+ \# (\rho_f \bullet \rho'), v. \\ (\llbracket \rho_f \bullet \rho \rrbracket, e) \rightarrow^* (\llbracket \rho_f \bullet \rho' \bullet \rho^+ \rrbracket, v) \wedge \rho \lessapprox \rho' \bullet \rho^+ \wedge \rho^+|_{\text{own}} = \emptyset \wedge \hat{Q}(v)(\rho')$$

$$\rho_1 \lessapprox \rho_2 \triangleq \begin{cases} \forall \ell, \alpha, \bar{\beta}, v, \rho, \hat{P}. \\ ((\llbracket \rho_1 \rrbracket)(\ell) = \text{mut}(\alpha, _, _, \hat{P}) \Leftrightarrow (\llbracket \rho_2 \rrbracket)(\ell) = \text{mut}(\alpha, _, _, \hat{P})) \\ \wedge ((\llbracket \rho_1 \rrbracket)(\ell) = \text{imm}(\bar{\beta}, v, \rho) \Leftrightarrow (\llbracket \rho_2 \rrbracket)(\ell) = \text{mut}(\bar{\beta}, v, \rho)), \end{cases} \quad \checkmark \rho_1 \wedge \checkmark \rho_2$$

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To learn more about this one, stick around for:

Sat 18 Oct

16:45 15m ☆ **From Linearity to Borrowing**

Talk

Andrew Wagner Northeastern University, Olek Gierczak Northeastern University, Brianna Marshall Northeastern University, John Li Northeastern University, Amal Ahmed Northeastern University, USA

The dream

- wps for free: reliable methods for going from a description of a computational effect to a good substructural w_p for it.
- Reuse: constructions for getting fancier wps from simpler ones (e.g., relational from unary, step-indexed from non).

The reality

- Good wps are found through trial and error.
- Expected properties are (re)checked by hand each time (e.g., the frame rule, the “bind lemma”, desired proof rules).
- No agreed-upon definition for “good substructural wp”.

Towards a categorical definition of substructural wp

Substructural weakest preconditions in fibrations

Weakest preconditions in fibrations

Alejandro Aguirre¹, Shin-ya Katsumata^{2,*}  and Satoshi Kura³

- Our substructural take on
- We define “good substructural wp” to mean a *strong lifting* of a computational monad along a *bunched fibration*.
- Through this, we hope to make general facts about monad and liftings useful to the design of good substructural wps.

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Weakest preconditions in fibrations

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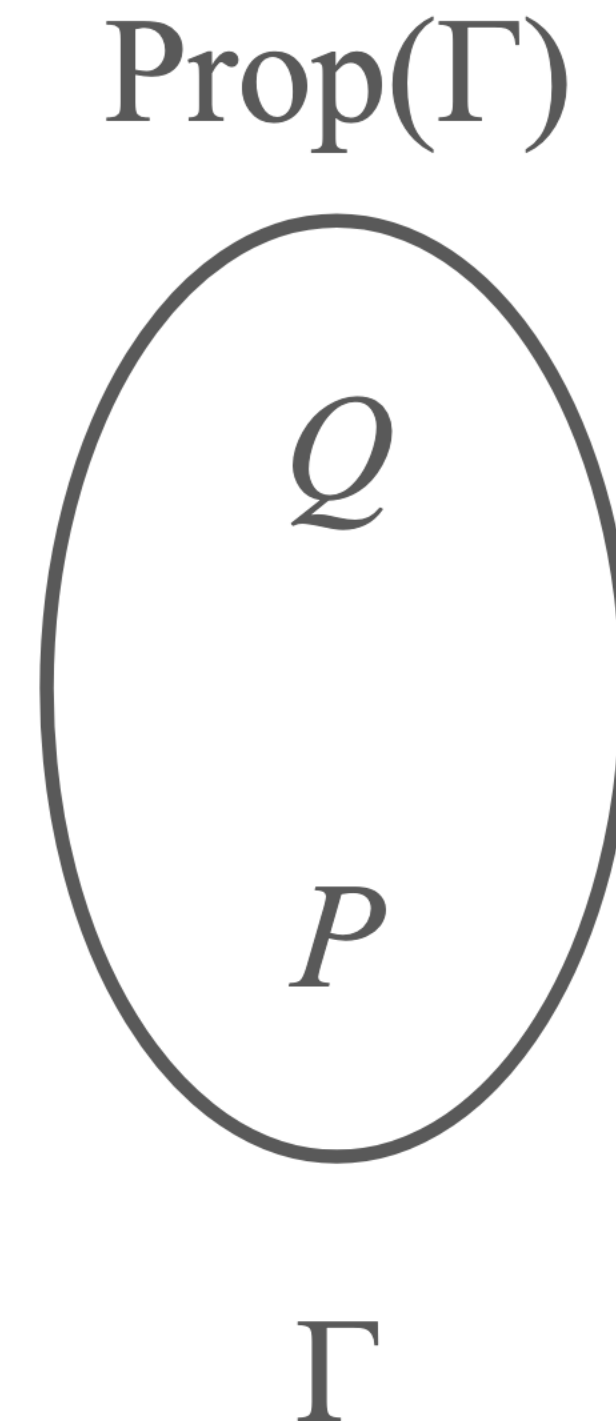
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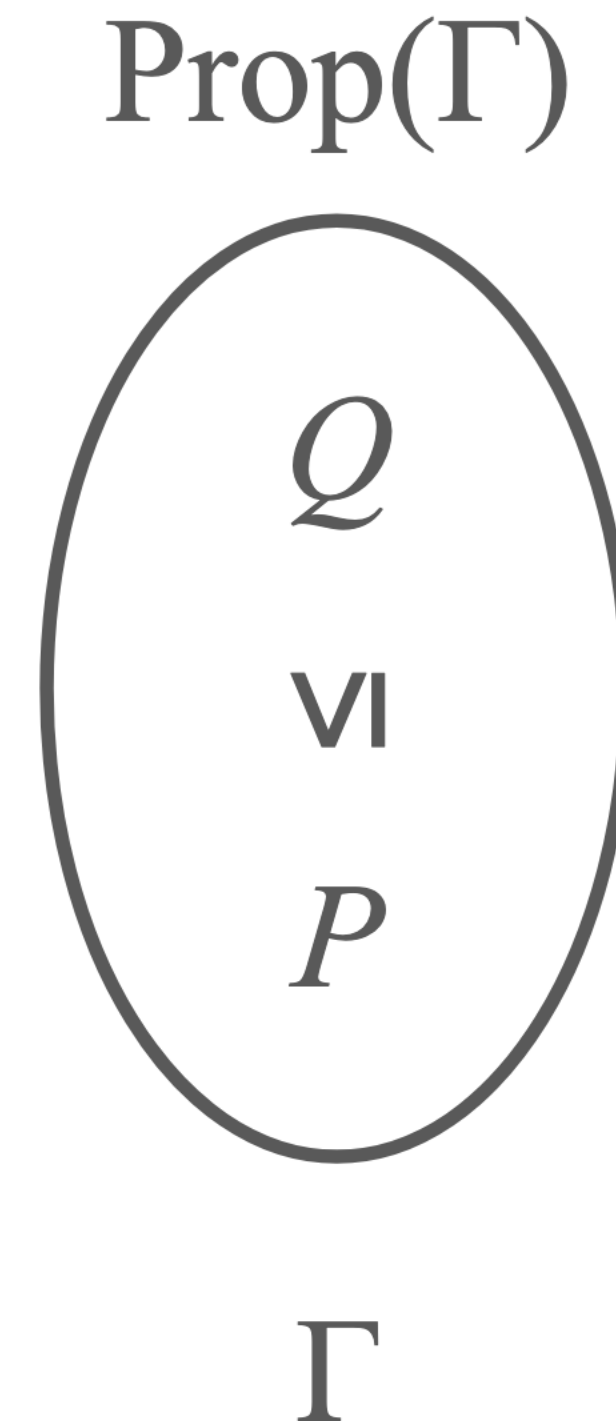


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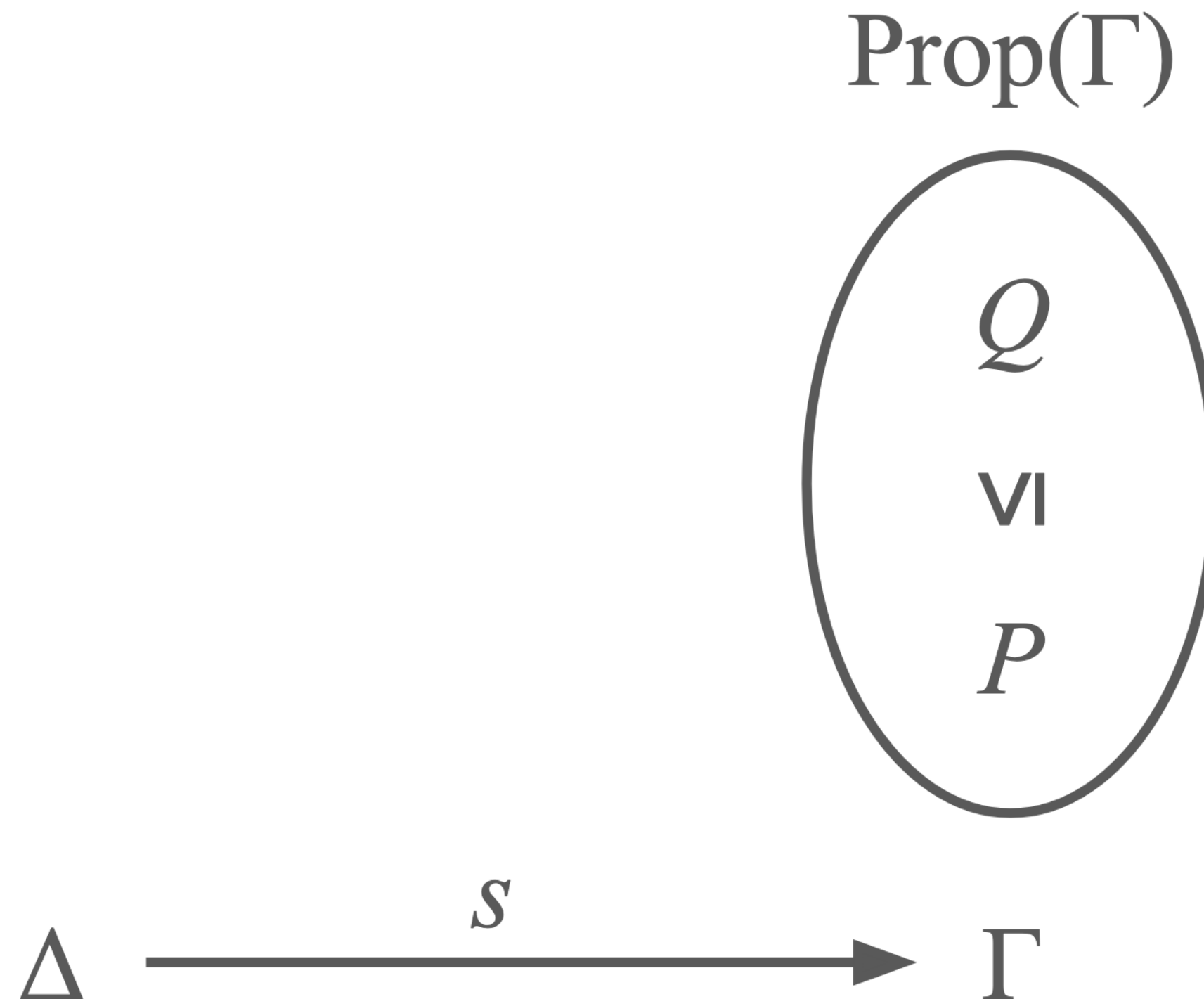


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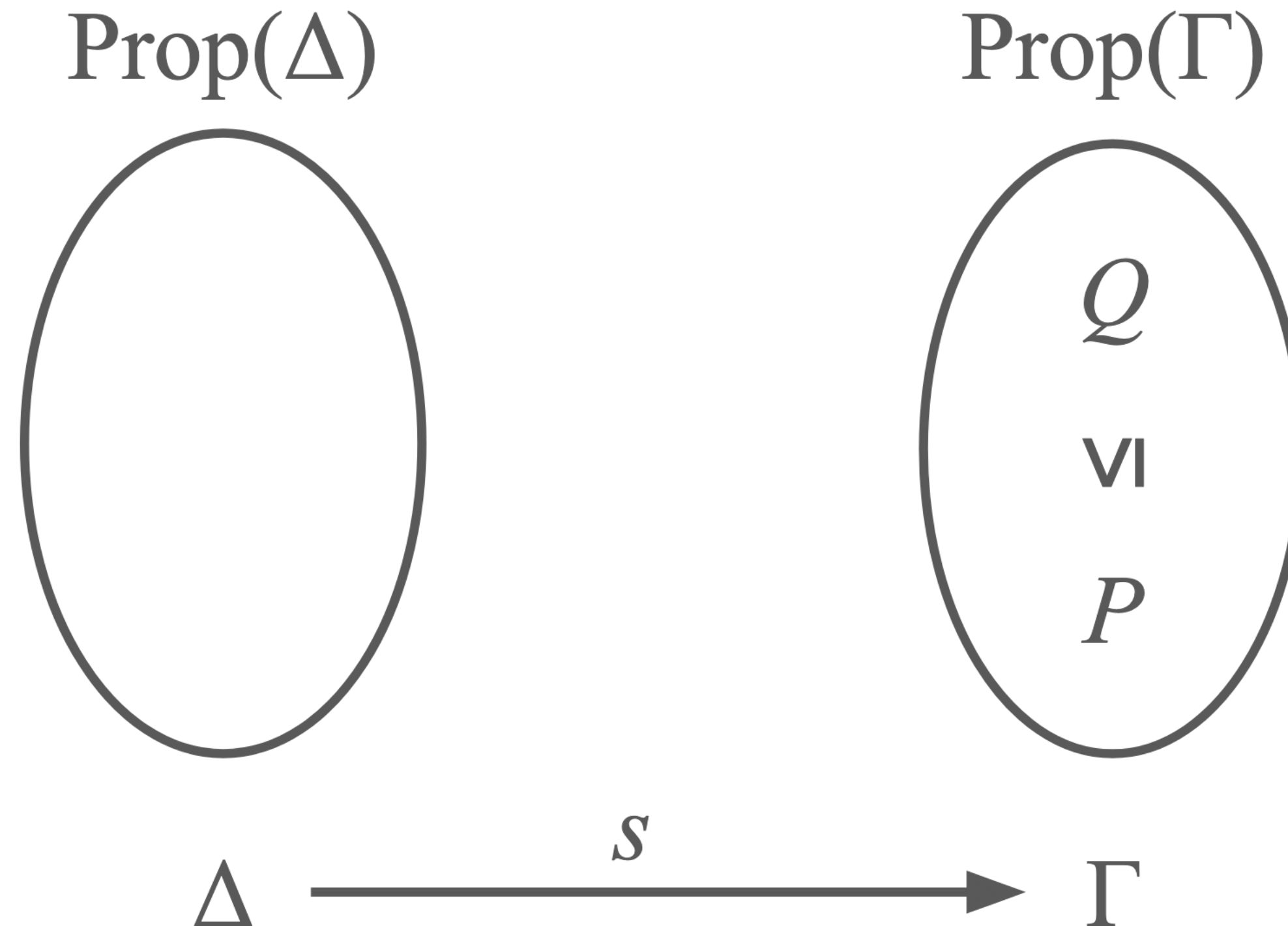


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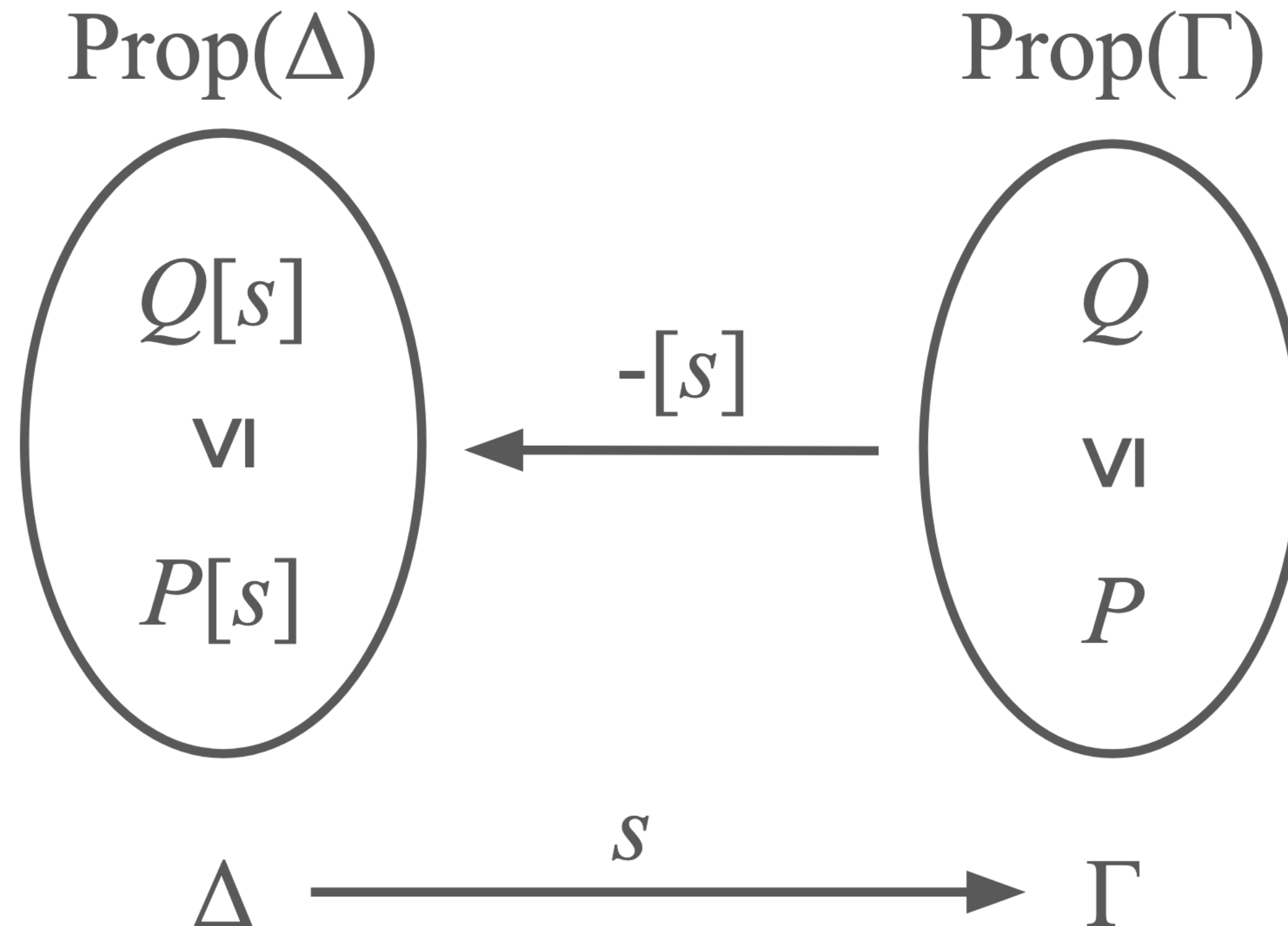


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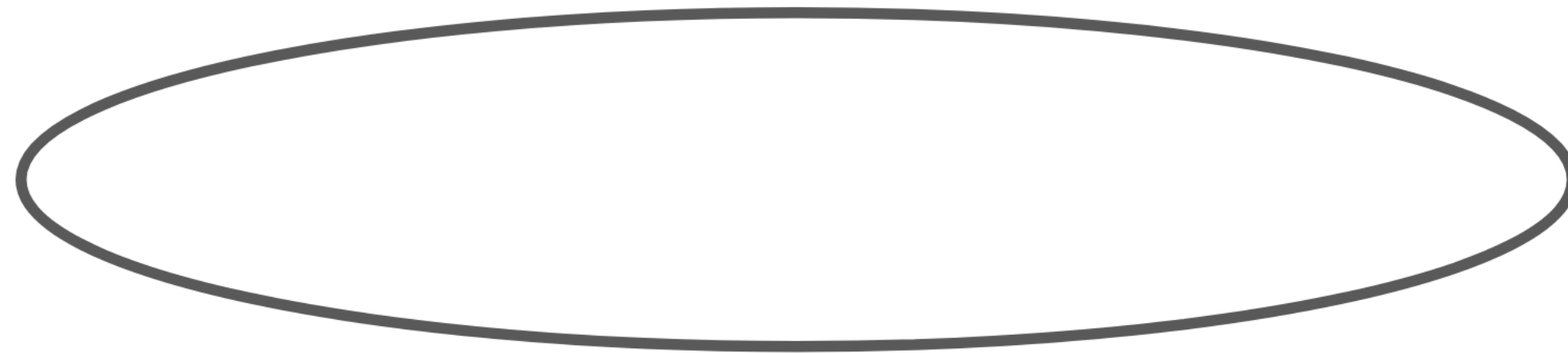
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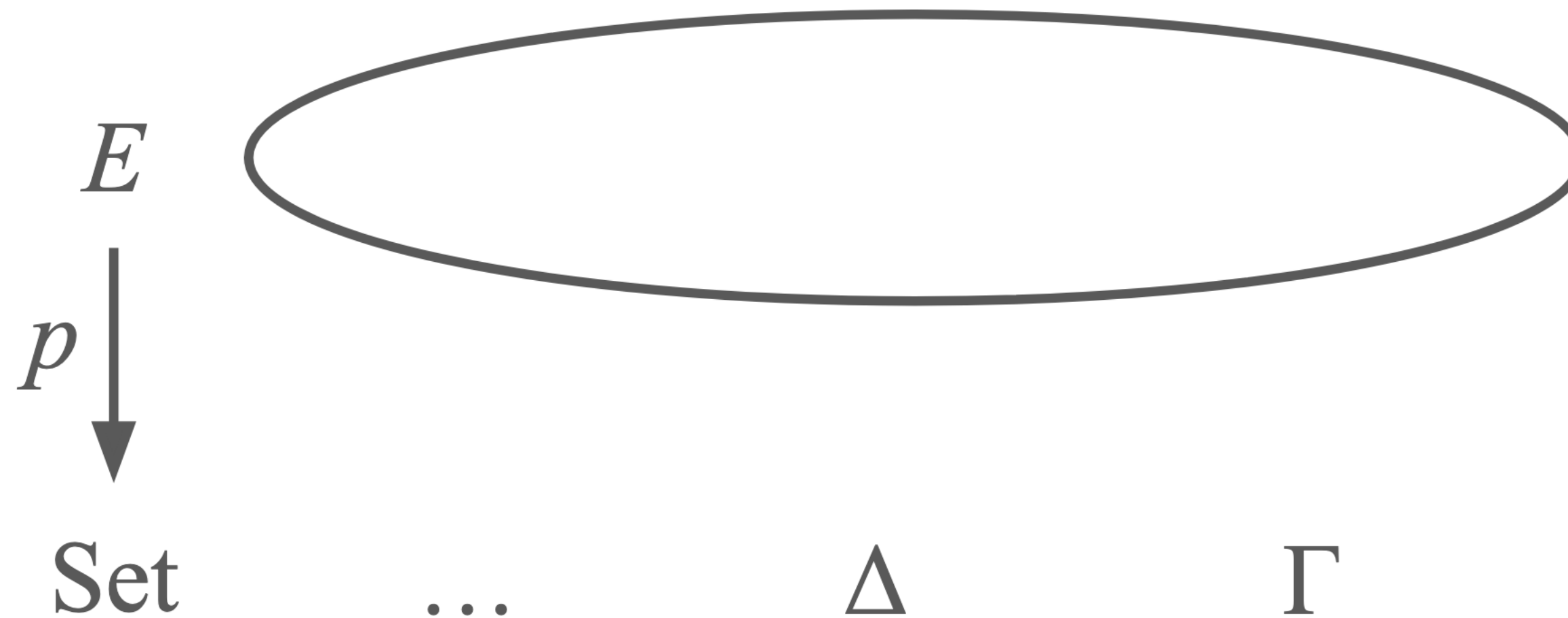


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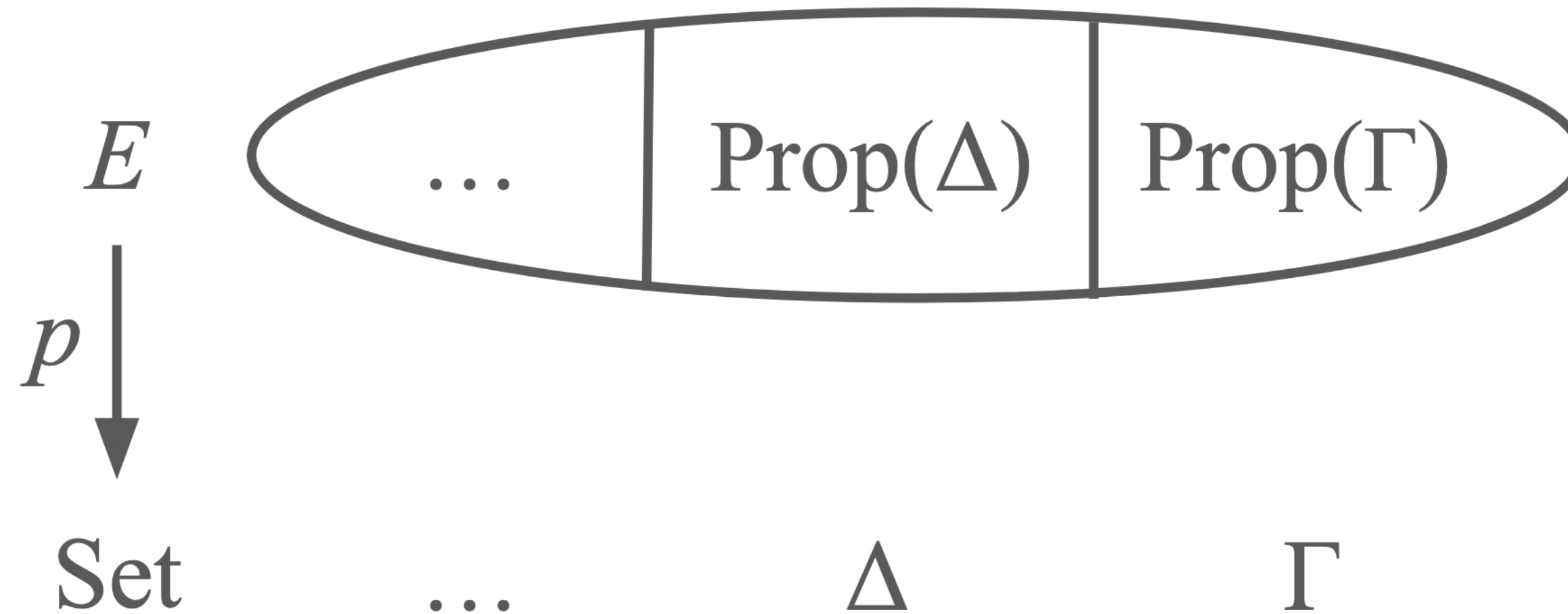


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- Such a functor $p \downarrow$ is called a *fibration* with *total category* E .

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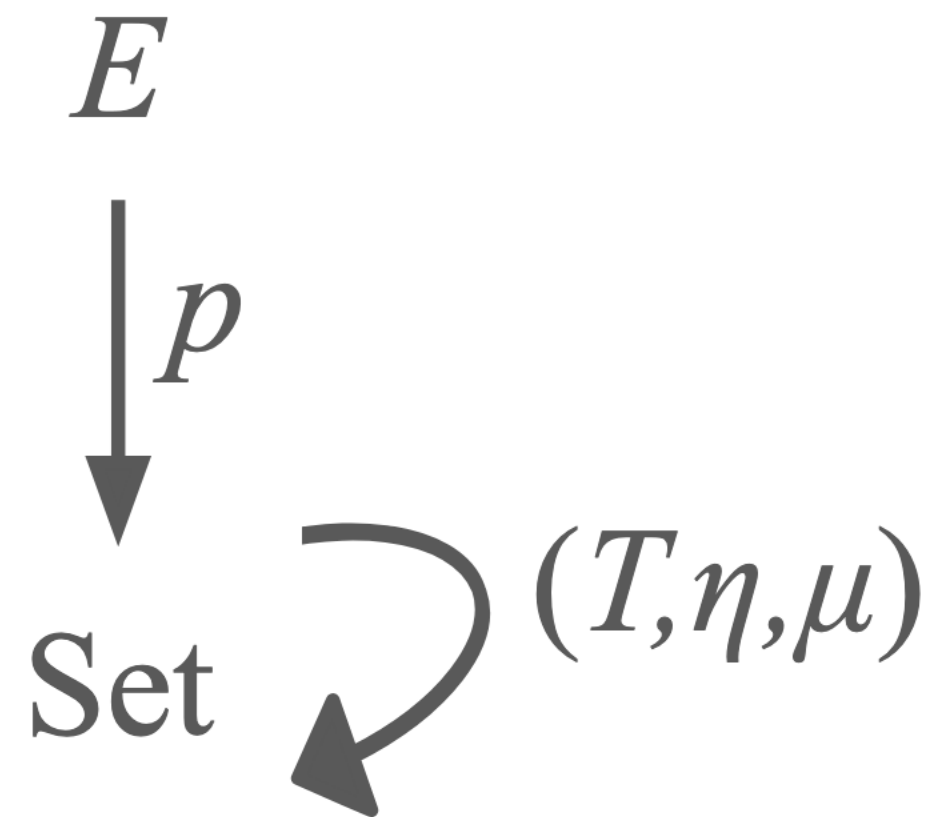
$$\begin{array}{c} E \\ \downarrow p \\ \text{Set} \end{array}$$

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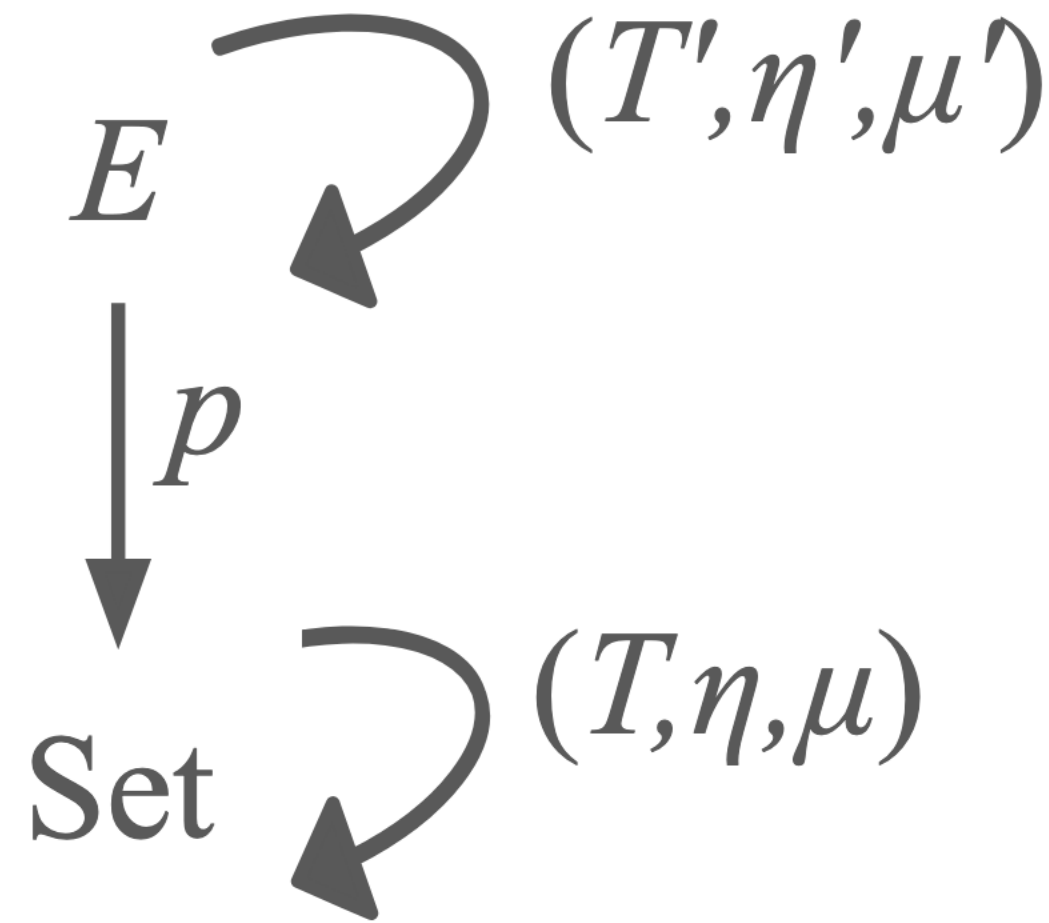


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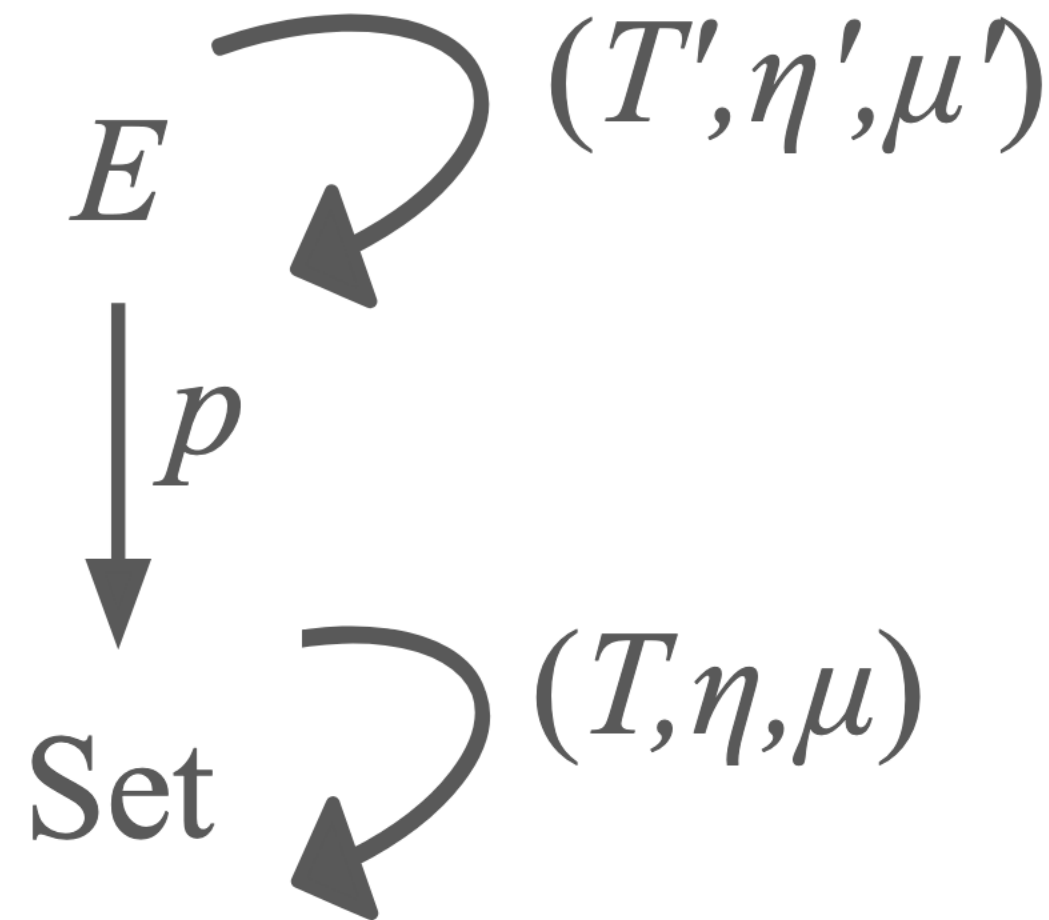


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- Liftings give wps with the usual proof rules for ret , $>>=$.

Generalizing to substructural wp

What to do about the frame rule?

$$\frac{\{ P \} e \{ x. Q \}}{\{ P \star F \} e \{ x. Q \star F \}}$$

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- Observation: the frame rule is equivalent to

$$F \star \text{wp}(e, x. Q) \vdash \text{wp}(e, x. F \star Q)$$

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- Observation: the frame rule is equivalent to

$$F \star \text{wp}(e, x. Q) \vdash \text{wp}(e, x. F \star Q)$$

- This has the form of a *monad strength*:

$$X \otimes T(Y) \longrightarrow T(X \otimes Y)$$

The role of strength

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : A \qquad \Delta, x : A \vdash N : B}{\Delta, \Gamma \vdash (\text{let } x = M \text{ in } N) : B}$$

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$$\frac{\Gamma \xrightarrow{f} T(A) \qquad \Delta, x : A \vdash N : B}{\Delta, \Gamma \vdash (\text{let } x = M \text{ in } N) : B}$$

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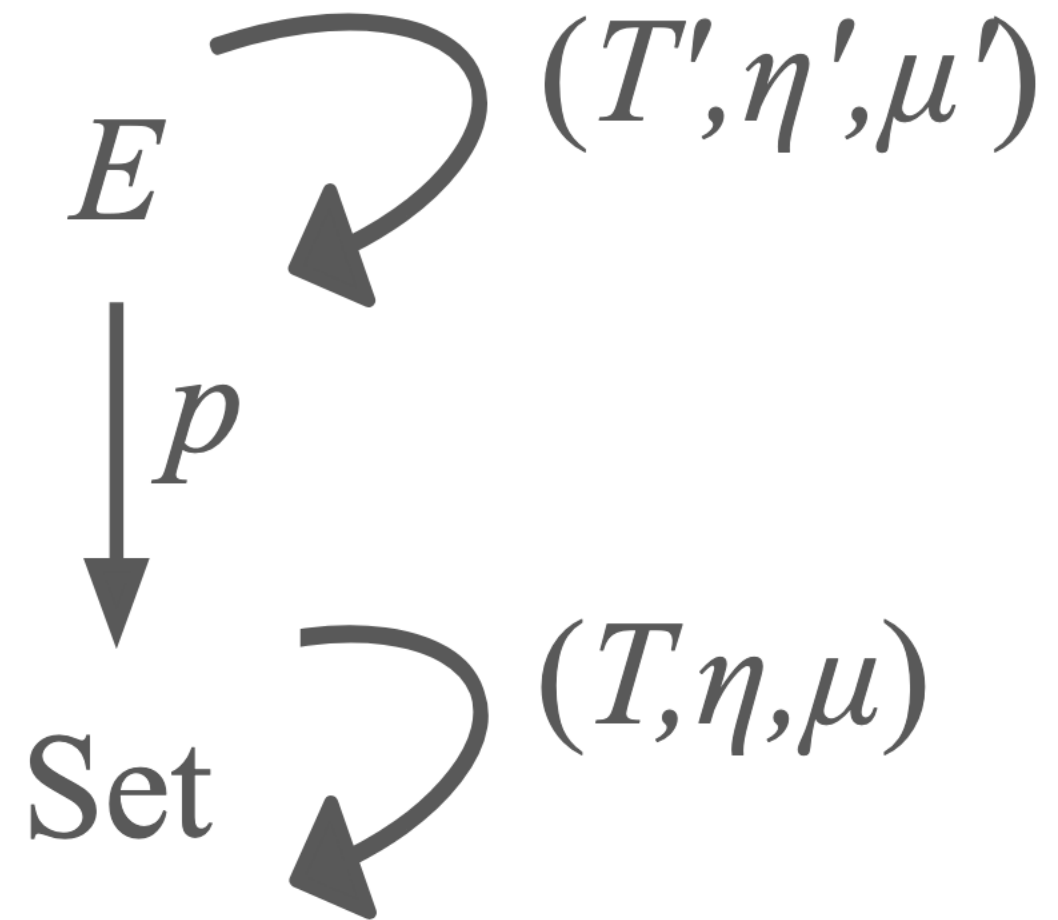
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$$\frac{\Gamma \xrightarrow{f} T(A) \quad \Delta \otimes A \xrightarrow{g} T(B)}{\Delta \otimes \Gamma \quad T(B)}$$
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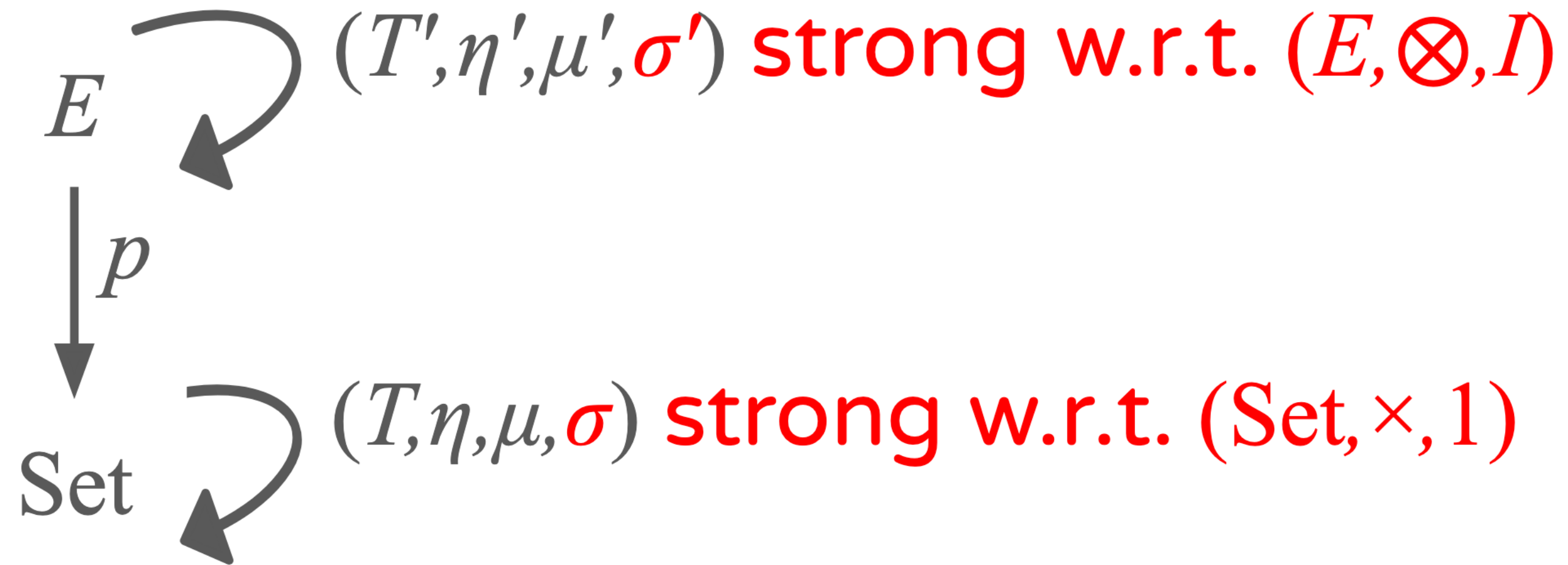
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$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \Gamma \xrightarrow{f} T(A) & \Delta \otimes A \xrightarrow{g} T(B) & \\
 \hline
 \Delta \otimes \Gamma & & T(B) \\
 \Delta \otimes f \downarrow & & \uparrow g^\dagger \\
 \Delta \otimes T(B) & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & T(\Delta \otimes B)
 \end{array}$$

Substructural wp as a **strong** monad lifting



Substructural wp as a strong monad lifting



Putting it all together

- A bunched monad lifting consists of:
 - A strong monad (T, η, μ, σ) on a category B with $\times, 1$
 - A strong monad $(T', \eta', \mu', \sigma')$ on a SMC $(E, \otimes, I)$ with $\times, 1$
 - A monoidal fibration $\begin{array}{c} E \\ \downarrow p \\ B \end{array}$ that sends $(T', \eta', \mu', \sigma')$ to (T, η, μ, σ)

Proposition

- Every bunched monad lifting T' of T models
 - conjunctive predicate BI, plus
 - a wp modality with the usual rules for ret , $\gg=$, frame , and wp commutes with subst . if T' is a fibered functor.

Example: vanilla separation logic

- Let $T : \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ be the state monad $T(X) = \text{Heap} \Rightarrow X \times \text{Heap}$.
- Let E be the category of separation logic predicates:
 - Objects are pairs (X, P) where $P : X \rightarrow \text{Heap} \rightarrow \text{Prop}$
 - Morphisms $(X, P) \rightarrow (Y, Q)$ are functions $f : X \rightarrow Y$ such that $P(x) \subseteq Q(f(x))$
- Let $p : E \rightarrow \text{Set}$ be the fibration $p(X, P) = X$.

Example: vanilla separation logic

- The monad T lifts along p to the monad

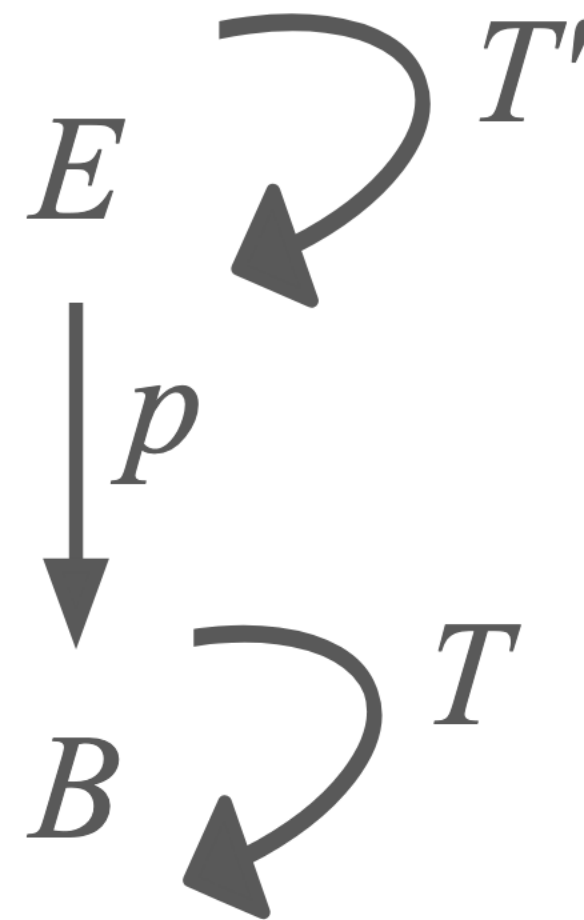
$$T' : E \rightarrow E$$

$$T'(X, P) = (T(X), Q)$$

where $Q(c) = \{ h \mid \forall f. f \uplus h \text{ defined} \implies$
 $\exists h'. c(f \uplus h) = (f \uplus h', x) \text{ and}$
 $P(x)(h') \}$

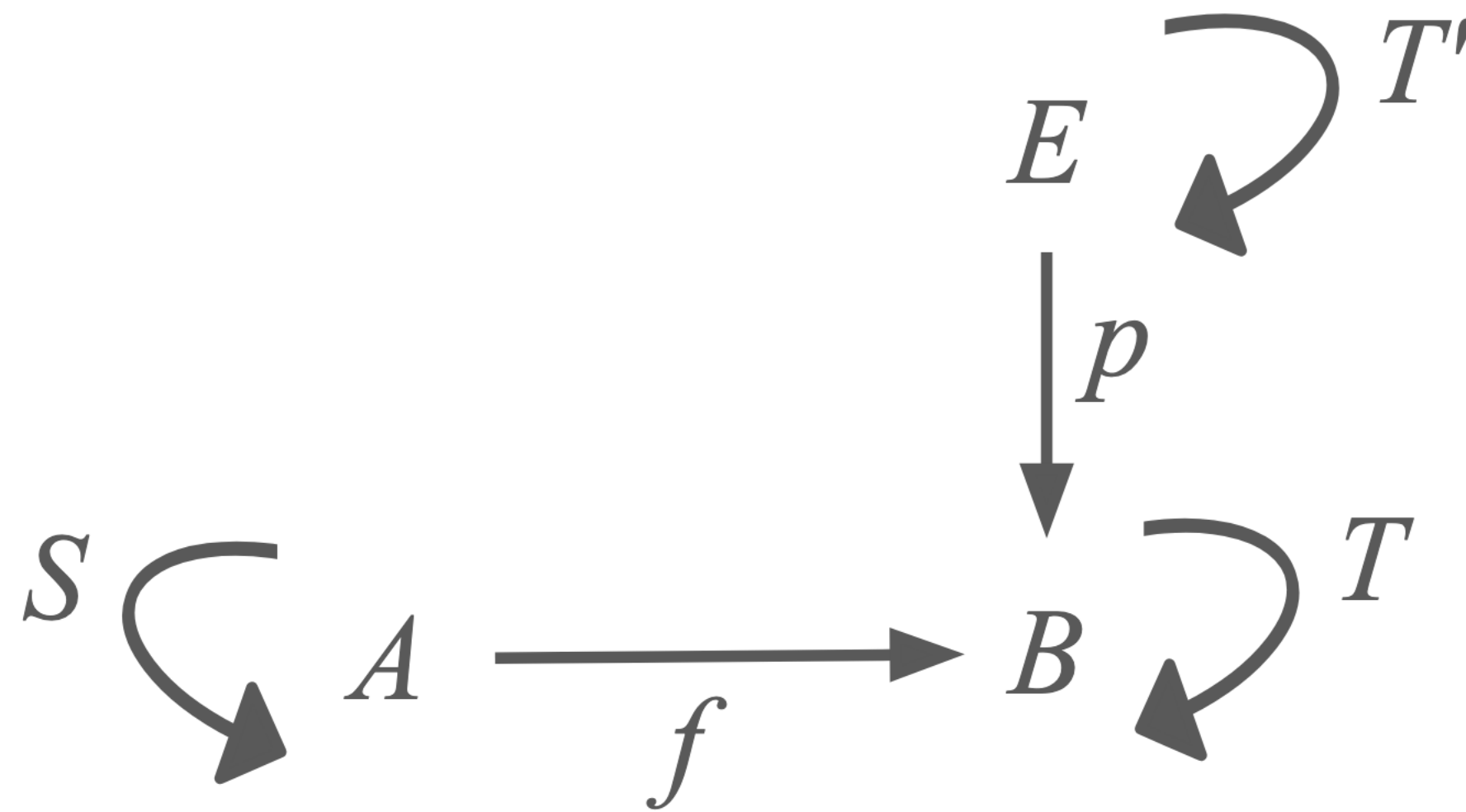
A general construction

- Bunched monad liftings are stable under pullback:



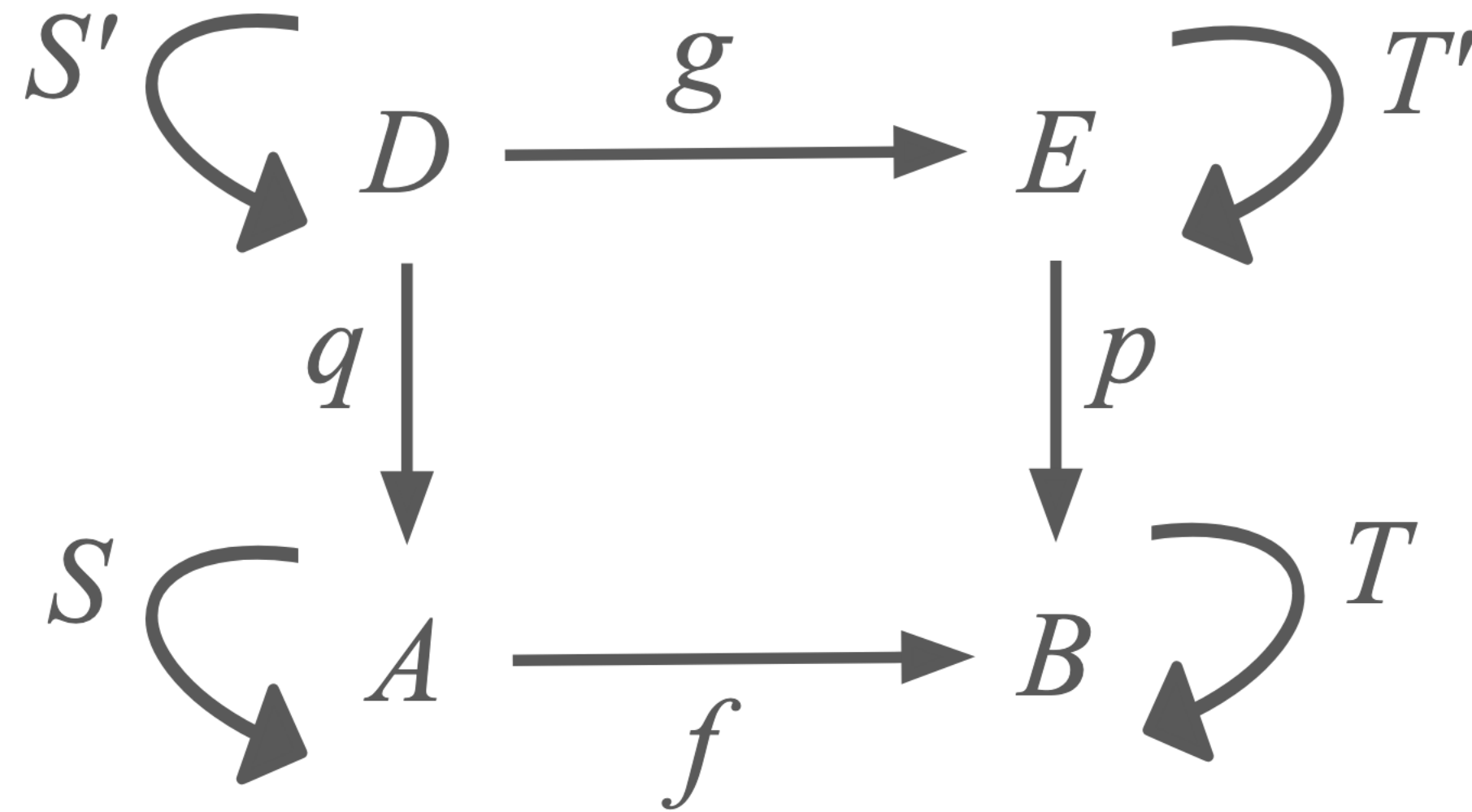
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Future and ongoing work

- Algebraic presentations of wp

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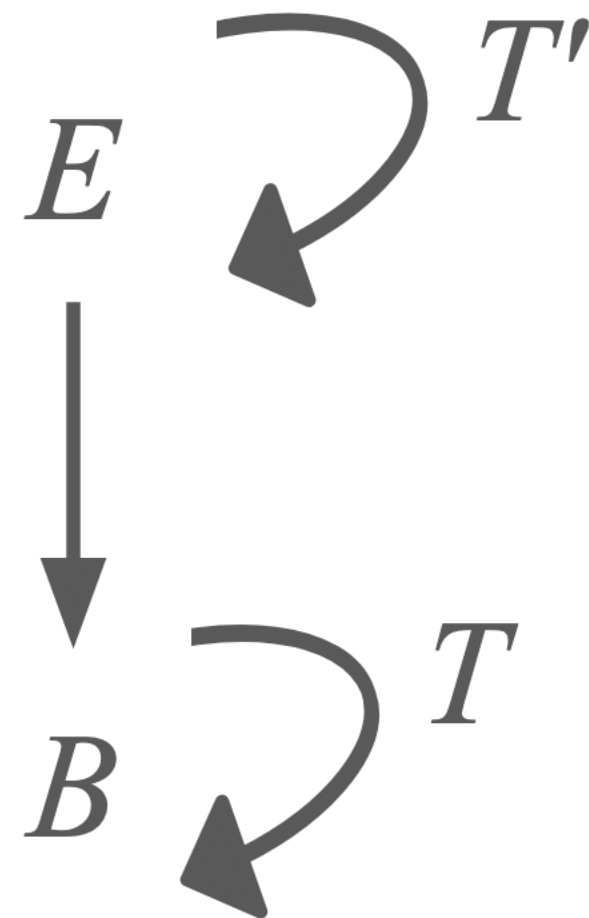
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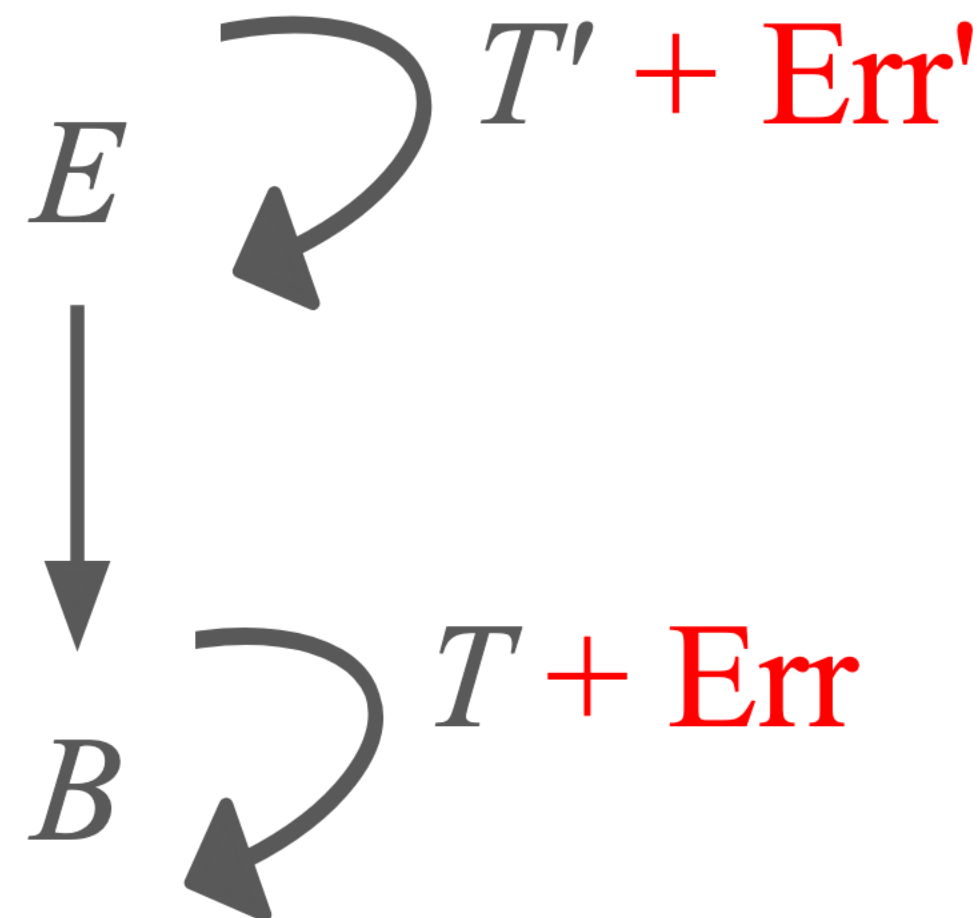
wp for T



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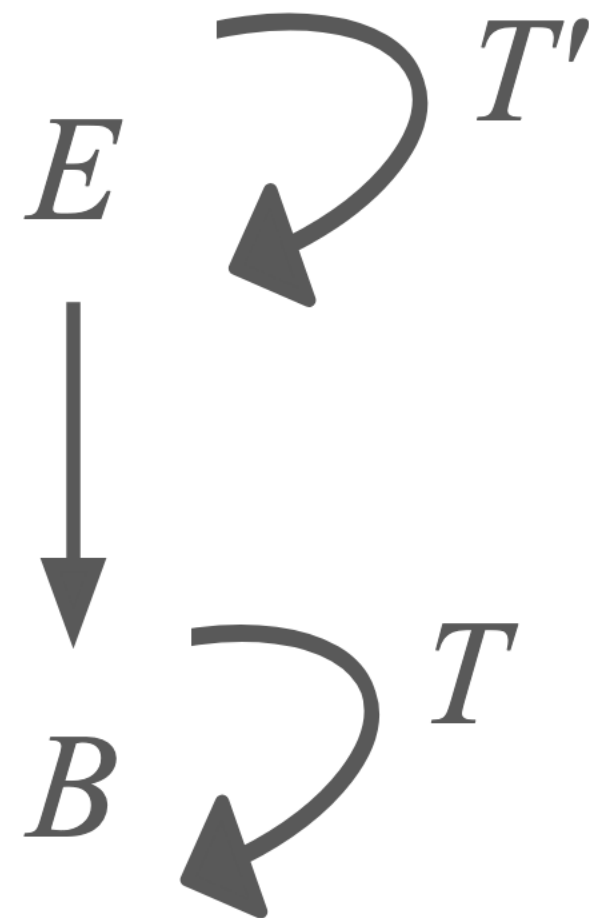
wp for $T + \text{Err}$



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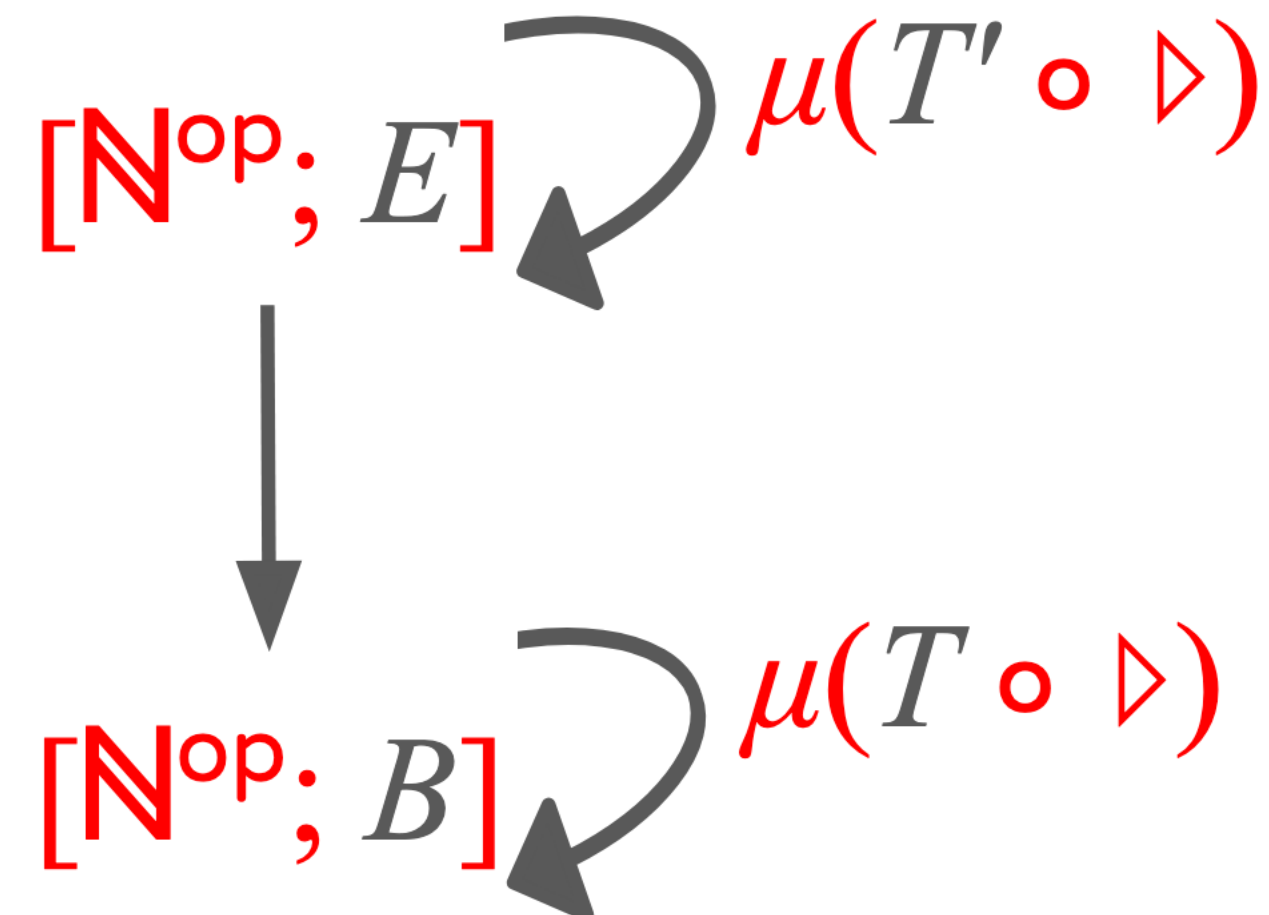
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Step-indexed wp for $\mu(T \circ \triangleright)$



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- Algebraic presentations of $\mathbf{wp}$
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BI-Hyperdoctrines, Higher-Order Separation Logic, and Abstraction

BODIL BIERING, LARS BIRKEDAL, and NOAH TORP-SMITH
IT University of Copenhagen

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- Adequacy via gluing