

# Dependent Session Protocols in Separation Logic from First Principles

## A Separation Logic Proof Pearl

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# Message Passing Concurrency

## **Message passing:**

- ▶ Well-structured approach to writing concurrent programs
- ▶ Threads as services and clients
- ▶ Used in Go, Scala, C#, and more

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## Bi-directional session channels:

<b>new_chan ()</b>	Create channel and return two endpoints <i>c1</i> and <i>c2</i>
<b><i>c</i>.send(<i>v</i>)</b>	Send value <i>v</i> over endpoint <i>c</i>
<b><i>c</i>.recv()</b>	Receive and return next inbound value on endpoint <i>c</i>

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let (c1, c2) = new_chan () in
fork {let x = c2.recv() in c2.send(x + 2)};
c1.send(40); let y = c1.recv() in assert(y = 42)
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<b>!Z. ?Z. end</b>	<b>!⟨40⟩. ?⟨42⟩. end</b>
Minimalist versions exists (Dhardha et al., Kobayashi et al.)	Actris employs heavy machinery <i>Minimalist version is the <b>goal</b> of this work</i>

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## Actris dependent session protocols:

$$c_1 \multimap !\langle 40 \rangle . ?\langle 42 \rangle . \mathbf{end}$$
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## Actris dependent session protocols:

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c1  $\rightsquigarrow$  !(ℓ : Loc, x : ℤ) ⟨ℓ⟩{ℓ ↦ x}. ?⟨()⟩{ℓ ↦ (x + 2)}. end  
c2  $\rightsquigarrow$  ?(ℓ : Loc, x : ℤ) ⟨ℓ⟩{ℓ ↦ x}. !⟨()⟩{ℓ ↦ (x + 2)}. end
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## Actris dependent session protocols:

$$c_1 \rightsquigarrow !(\ell : \text{Loc}, x : \mathbb{Z}) \langle \ell \rangle \{ \ell \mapsto x \}. ? \langle () \rangle \{ \ell \mapsto (x + 2) \}. \text{end}$$
$$c_2 \rightsquigarrow ?(\ell : \text{Loc}, x : \mathbb{Z}) \langle \ell \rangle \{ \ell \mapsto x \}. ! \langle () \rangle \{ \ell \mapsto (x + 2) \}. \text{end}$$

## Actris has many more features:

- ▶ Built on top of the Iris higher-order concurrent separation logic framework
  - ▶ Allows reasoning about mutable references, locks, and more
- ▶ Advanced message passing features
  - ▶ Channels over channels, recursive protocols, subprotocols (cf. subtyping)
- ▶ Fully mechanised on top of Iris in Coq

**Observation:** Actris is founded upon heavy machinery

- ▶ Custom bi-directional buffer implementation of session channels
- ▶ Custom step-indexed recursive domain equation to obtain protocols
- ▶ Custom higher-order ghost state



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**Question:** How far can we get with a simpler approach?

**Start from first principles:**

- ▶ Mutable references *instead of* bi-directional buffers
- ▶ Higher-order invariants *instead of* custom recursive domain equation
- ▶ First-order ghost state *instead of* higher-order ghost state

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*All of these features are support in Iris!*

# MiniActris: a Proof Pearl Version of Actris

## Key ideas:

1. Build one-shot channels on mutable references,  
and higher-order one-shot protocols on Iris's higher-order invariants
2. Build session channels on one-shot channels (Kobayashi et al., Dharda et al.),  
and session protocols on nested one-shot protocols
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## Contributions:

1. A three layered approach to the implementation and specification of channels
  - ▶ One-shot channels → functional session channels → imperative session channels
2. Recovering Actris-style specifications for imperative session channels
  - ▶ Without custom recursive domain equations or higher-order ghost state
3. A minimalistic mechanisation in **less than 1000 lines** of Coq & Iris code

# Outline of Presentation

## **In the rest of this talk we will cover:**

- ▶ Layer 1: One-shot channels
- ▶ Layer 2: Functional session channels
- ▶ Layer 3: Imperative session channels
- ▶ Additional features
- ▶ Concluding remarks

# Layer 1: One-Shot Channels

# Layer 1: One-Shot Channels (Implementation)

Channel primitives:

```
new1 ()  $\triangleq$  ref None  
send1 c v  $\triangleq$  c  $\leftarrow$  Some v  
recv1 c  $\triangleq$  match !c with  
    | None     $\Rightarrow$  recv1 c  
    | Some v  $\Rightarrow$  free c; v  
end
```

Example program:

```
let c = new1 () in  
fork {let  $\ell$  = ref 42 in send1 c  $\ell$ };  
assert(!(recv1 c) = 42)
```



## Layer 1: One-Shot Channels (Specifications)

**Protocols:**  $p ::= (\text{Send}, \Phi) \mid (\text{Recv}, \Phi)$  where  $\Phi : \text{Val} \rightarrow \text{iProp}$

**Duality:**  $\overline{(\text{Send}, \Phi)} \triangleq (\text{Recv}, \Phi) \quad \overline{(\text{Recv}, \Phi)} \triangleq (\text{Send}, \Phi)$

**Points-to:**  $c \multimap p$

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**Specifications:**

$$\begin{aligned} & \{\text{True}\} \mathbf{new1} () \{c. c \multimap p * c \multimap \bar{p}\} \\ & \{c \multimap (\text{Send}, \Phi) * \Phi v\} \mathbf{send1} c v \{\text{True}\} \\ & \{c \multimap (\text{Recv}, \Phi)\} \mathbf{recv1} c \{v. \Phi v\} \end{aligned}$$

## Layer 1: One-Shot Channels (Proof of Example)

Example program:

```
let  $c$  = new1 () in  
fork {let  $\ell$  = ref 42 in send1  $c$   $\ell$ } ;  
assert (!(recv1  $c$ ) = 42)
```

Protocol:

$$\Phi \ v \triangleq v \mapsto 42$$
$$c \multimap (\text{Send}, \Phi)$$
$$c \multimap (\text{Recv}, \Phi)$$

Specifications:

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**One-shot specifications proven sound with standard Iris methodology.**

$$c \multimap (tag, \Phi) \triangleq \dots$$

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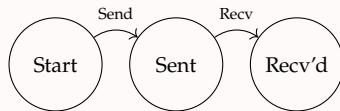
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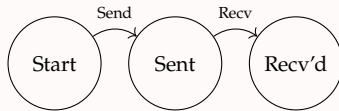


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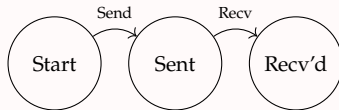


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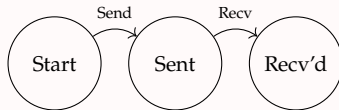
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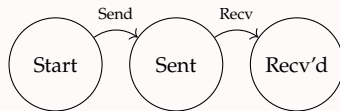
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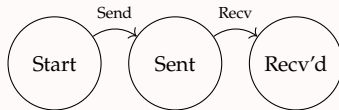
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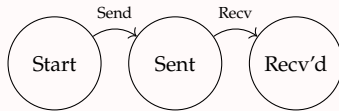
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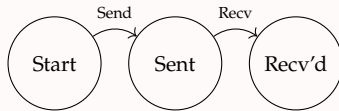
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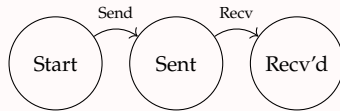
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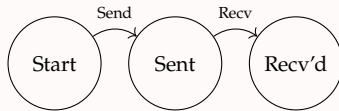
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## Layer 2: Functional Session Channels



## Layer 2: Functional Session Channels (Implementation)

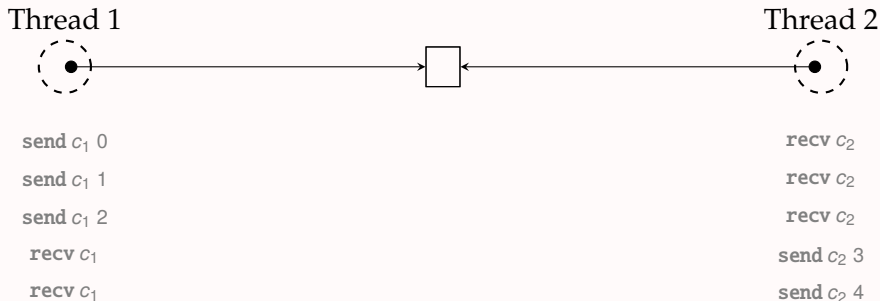
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Emerging polarised bi-directional linked list:



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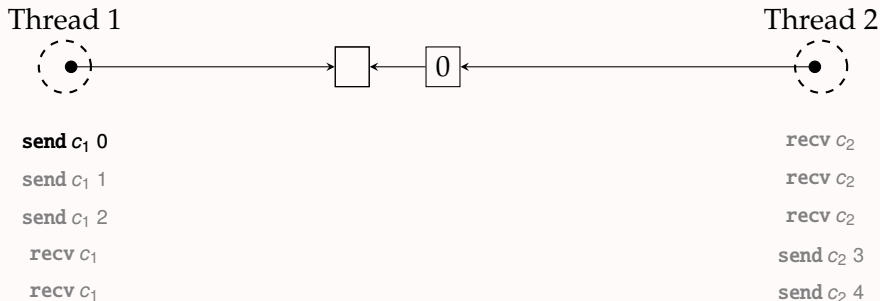
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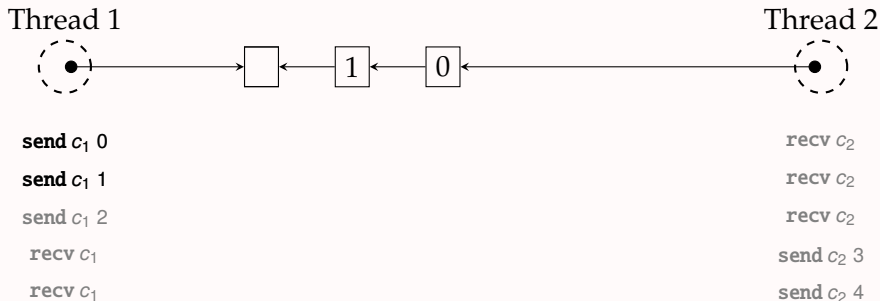
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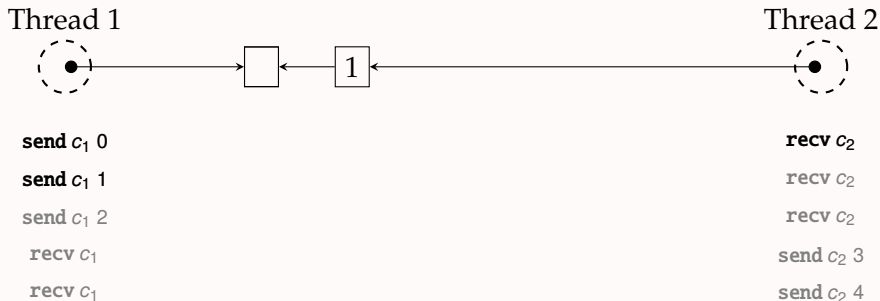


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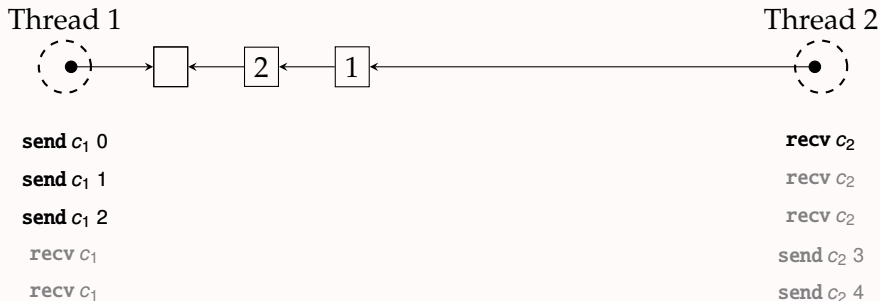
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$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{new} () &\triangleq \mathbf{new1} () \\ \mathbf{send} \ c \ v &\triangleq \mathbf{let} \ c' = \mathbf{new1} () \mathbf{in} \mathbf{send1} \ c \ (v, c'); \ c' \\ \mathbf{recv} \ c &\triangleq \mathbf{recv1} \ c\end{aligned}$$

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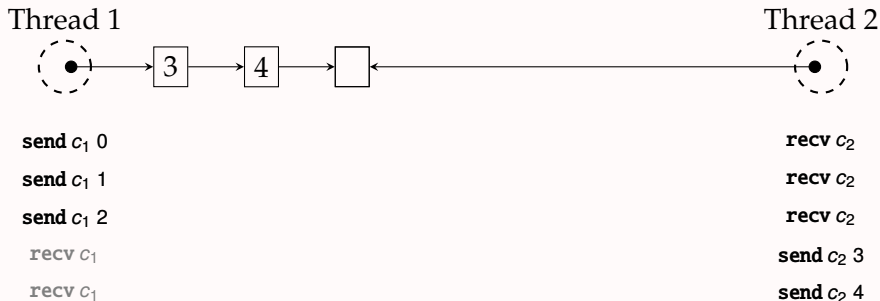


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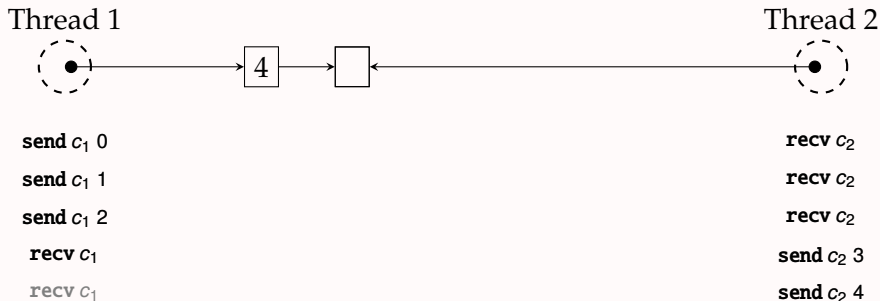


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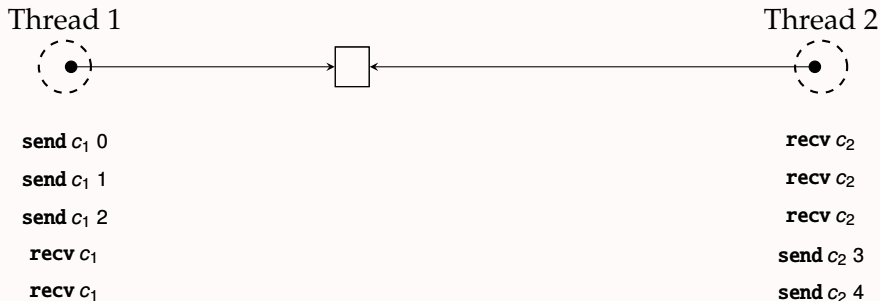


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## Layer 2: Functional Session Channels (Protocols and Specifications)

**Functional session channel primitives:**

**new ()  $\triangleq$  new1 ()**

**send c v  $\triangleq$  let c' = new1 () in send1 c (v, c'); c'**

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$$! \langle w \rangle . p \triangleq (\mathbf{Send}, \lambda(v, c'). v = w * c' \rightarrow \bar{p})$$

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Dependent session protocols:

$$!(x : \tau) \langle w \rangle \{P\}. p \triangleq (\mathbf{Send}, \lambda(v, c'). \exists(x : \tau). v = (w \ x) * P \ x * c' \rightarrow \overline{p \ x})$$

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**Observation:** *Dependent session protocol definitions rely on higher-order invariants*

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$$\begin{aligned} c \multimap p &\triangleq \exists \gamma_s, \gamma_r. \boxed{\text{chan\_inv } \gamma_s \gamma_r c p.2} \dots \\ !(x : \tau) \langle w \rangle \{P\}.p &\triangleq (\text{Send}, \lambda(v, c'). \exists(x : \tau). c' \multimap \overline{p}x \dots) \end{aligned}$$

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**Nested invariants** are supported by Iris

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## Layer 3: Imperative Channels (Motivation and Implementation)

**Functional channels are inconvenient:**

```
... let  $c$  = send  $c$   $\ell$  in recv  $c$ ; ...
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**We instead want:**

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...  $c$ .send( $\ell$ );  $c$ .recv(); ...
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`...  $c$ .send( $\ell$ );  $c$ .recv(); ...`

**Solution:** Imperative channels

`new_chan ()  $\triangleq$  let  $c$  = new () in (ref  $c$ , ref  $c$ )`

`$c$ .send( $v$ )  $\triangleq$   $c \leftarrow$  send (!  $c$ )  $v$`

`$c$ .recv()  $\triangleq$  let ( $v$ ,  $c'$ ) = recv !  $c$  in  $c \leftarrow c'$ ;  $v$`

## Layer 3: Imperative Channels (Motivation and Implementation)

**Functional channels are inconvenient:**

**`... let c = send c  $\ell$  in recv c; ...`**

**We instead want:**

**`... c.send( $\ell$ ); c.recv(); ...`**

**Solution:** Imperative channels

**`new_chan ()  $\triangleq$  let c = new () in (ref c, ref c)`**

**`c.send( $v$ )  $\triangleq$  c  $\leftarrow$  send (! c)  $v$`**

**`c.recv()  $\triangleq$  let ( $v, c'$ ) = recv ! c in c  $\leftarrow$   $c'$ ;  $v$`**

**With this we can write the program from the introduction:**

**`let (c1, c2) = new_chan () in  
fork {let  $\ell$  = c2.recv() in  $\ell$   $\leftarrow$  (!  $\ell$  + 2); c2.send(());} ;  
let  $\ell$  = ref 40 in c1.send( $\ell$ ); c1.recv(); assert(!  $\ell$  = 42)`**

## Layer 3: Imperative Channels (Specifications and Proof)

**Points-to:**

$$c \xrightarrow{\text{imp}} p \triangleq \exists (c' : \text{Val}). c \mapsto c' * c' \xrightarrow{\quad} p$$

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Actris Specifications:

$$\begin{aligned} & \{\text{True}\} \text{ new\_chan } () \{(c_1, c_2). c_1 \xrightarrow{\text{imp}} p * c_2 \xrightarrow{\text{imp}} \bar{p}\} \\ & \{c \xrightarrow{\text{imp}} (! (x : \tau) \langle w \rangle \{P\}.p) * P \ t\} \ c.\text{send}(w \ t) \ \{c \xrightarrow{\text{imp}} p \ t\} \\ & \{c \xrightarrow{\text{imp}} (? (x : \tau) \langle w \rangle \{P\}.p)\} \ c.\text{recv}() \ \{v. \exists (x : \tau). v = (w \ x) * P \ x * c \xrightarrow{\text{imp}} p \ x\} \end{aligned}$$

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Proof of specifications is trivial reasoning about references



## Layer 3: Imperative Channels (Example and Proof)

Program from introduction:

```
let (c1, c2) = new_chan () in  
  fork {let ℓ = c2.recv() in ℓ ← (! / + 2); c2.send()} ;  
  let ℓ = ref 40 in c1.send(ℓ); c1.recv(); assert(! ℓ = 42)
```

Protocol:

$$c_1 \rightsquigarrow !(\ell : \text{Loc}, x : \mathbb{Z}) \langle \ell \rangle \{ \ell \mapsto x \}. ? \langle () \rangle \{ \ell \mapsto (x + 2) \}. \mathbf{end}^?$$
$$c_2 \rightsquigarrow ?(\ell : \text{Loc}, x : \mathbb{Z}) \langle \ell \rangle \{ \ell \mapsto x \}. ! \langle () \rangle \{ \ell \mapsto (x + 2) \}. \mathbf{end}^!$$

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```

Protocol:

$$c_1 \rightsquigarrow !(\ell : \text{Loc}, x : \mathbb{Z}) \langle \ell \rangle \{ \ell \mapsto x \}. ? \langle () \rangle \{ \ell \mapsto (x + 2) \}. \mathbf{end}^?$$
$$c_2 \rightsquigarrow ?(\ell : \text{Loc}, x : \mathbb{Z}) \langle \ell \rangle \{ \ell \mapsto x \}. ! \langle () \rangle \{ \ell \mapsto (x + 2) \}. \mathbf{end}^!$$

*We can now prove this via specifications fully derived during this talk!*

# Additional Features of MiniActris

## Other Features of MiniActris

**Recursive protocols:**  $\mu p. !\langle 40 \rangle. ?\langle 42 \rangle. p$

**Variance subprotocols:**  $?(n : \mathbb{N}) \langle n \rangle. !\langle n + 2 \rangle. p \sqsubseteq ?(x : \mathbb{Z}) \langle x \rangle. !\langle x + 2 \rangle. p$

**Channel deallocation:** traditional & new (**send\_close**)

**Sending channels as messages, integration with Iris, ...**

# Other Features of MiniActris

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**Channel deallocation:** traditional & new (**send\_close**)

**Sending channels as messages, integration with Iris, ...**

*Everything mechanized in less than 1000 lines of Coq!*



```
prog_single  $\triangleq$   
  let c = new1 () in  
  fork {let l = ref 42 in send1 c l};  
  assert(!(recv1 c) = 42)
```



Click!




```
Definition prog_single : val :=  
   $\lambda$ : "<>",  
    let: "c" := new1 #() in  
    Fork (let: "l" := ref #42 in send1 "c" "l");;  
    let: "l" := recv1 "c" in assert: (!"l" = #42).
```

# Concluding Remarks

## **MiniActris**

This work  
(ICFP'23)



- Asynchronous channels**
- Dependent session protocols**
- Iris separation logic**
- Channels over channels**
- Recursive protocols**
- Channel deallocation**
- Variance subprotocols**

# Comparison with Actris

## **MiniActris**

This work  
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**Asynchronous channels**  
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## **Actris 1.0**

Hinrichsen, Bengtson, Krebbers  
(POPL'20)



# Comparison with Actris

## MiniActris

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Asynchronous channels  
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Iris separation logic  
Channels over channels  
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Variance subprotocols

Asynchronous subprotocols  
Ghost theory

## Actris 1.0

Hinrichsen, Bengtson, Krebbers  
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## Actris 2.0

Hinrichsen, Bengtson, Krebbers  
(LMCS'22)

# Comparison with Actris

## MiniActris

This work  
(ICFP'23)

Asynchronous channels  
Dependent session protocols  
Iris separation logic  
Channels over channels  
Recursive protocols

**Verifying Reliable Network Components in a Distributed Separation Logic with Dependent Separation Protocols**

LÉON GONDELMAN, Aarhus University, Denmark  
JONAS KASTBERG HINRICHSSEN, Aarhus University, Denmark  
MÁRIO PEREIRA, NOVA LINGS, NOVA School of Science and Technology, Portugal  
AMIN TIMANY, Aarhus University, Denmark  
LARS BIRKEDAL, Aarhus University, Denmark

**Ghost theory**

## Actris 1.0

Hinrichsen, Bengtson, Krebbers  
(POPL'20)

## Actris 2.0

Hinrichsen, Bengtson, Krebbers  
(LMCS'22)

# Conclusion: Sessions ♥ (Iris) Higher-Order Separation Logic

**MiniActris:** *a separation logic proof pearl for verified message passing*

- ▶ Three layers: one-shot  $\rightarrow$  functional  $\rightarrow$  imperative
- ▶ Simple soundness proof with nested invariants
- ▶ Abundance of protocol features
- ▶ Mechanized in 1000 lines of Coq

*Suitable as an exercise in separation logic courses?*

- ▶ One-shot channels: *suitable*
- ▶ Dependent session protocols: *nested one-shot protocols*

$!\langle \text{"Thank you"} \rangle \{\text{MiniActrisKnowledge}\}.$   
 $\mu \text{rec.} ?(q : \text{Question}) \langle q \rangle \{\text{AboutMiniActris } q\}.$   
 $\quad !(a : \text{Answer}) \langle a \rangle \{\text{Insightful } q \ a\}. \text{rec}$