

Verifying concurrent C programs in Coq

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joint work with Santiago Cuellar, Andrew Appel

Princeton University

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Top to bottom verified software development

Verified software development:

- from top: specifications, program logics, static analysers
- to bottom: models of low-level architectures.

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<https://vst.cs.princeton.edu/>

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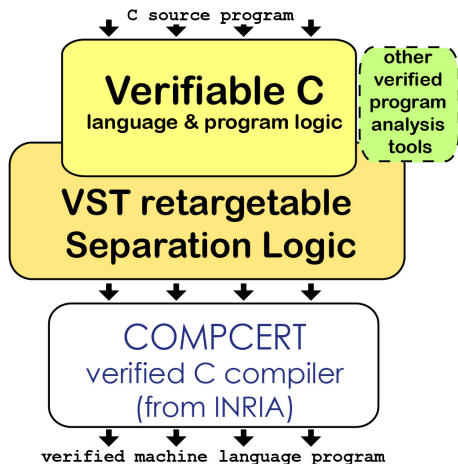
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This talk: we try and extend VST to concurrent C programs.

Architecture of VST



Contributors:

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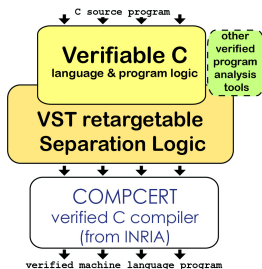
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Architecture of VST



- CompCert : C program \rightarrow Power PC code: preserves the semantics
- VST's separation logic: predicates on this semantics,
- VST's program logic: functional correctness of such programs.

VST's higher-order separation logic

$P ::= \dots$	$v \Downarrow 4$	local variables
	$p \mapsto 4, p \mapsto -$	pointers, shape
	$f : P \rightarrow Q$	function pointers (indirection)
	$!!P$	embedding of Coq propositions
	\wedge, \vee	usual logical operators
	$\mu x.P$	recursion
	$\forall x.P, \exists x.P$	impredicative quantification
	$P * Q, P \text{ -* } Q$	non-aliasing (separation)

Recent work was necessary to handle all those features:

Step indexing (Appel, McAllester, TOPLAS 2001)

Step indexing + indirection (Ahmed, Appel, Virga, LICS 2002)

Step indexing + impredicativity (Ahmed PhD thesis 2004)

Very Modal Model (Appel, Mellès, Richards, Vouillon, POPL 2007)

Indirection Theory (Hobor, Dockins, Appel, POPL 2010)

Example of a proof of a program

Example of a C program

```
struct list {int head; struct list *tail;};

struct list *merge(struct list *a, struct list *b) {
  struct list* ret;
  struct list** x = &ret;
  while (a && b) {
    if (a->head <= b->head) {
      *x = a;
      a = a->tail;
    } else {
      *x = b;
      b = b->tail;
    }
    x = &((*x)->tail);
  }
  *x = (a)?a:b;
  return ret;
}
```

To notice: addressable local variables, pointer to undefined values, loop invariant with partially defined list segments, pointer tricks, no leak.

Same program in **verifiable C**

```
#include <stddef.h>

struct list {int head; struct list *tail;};

struct list *merge(struct list *a, struct list *b) {
  struct list* ret;
  struct list* temp;
  struct list** x;
  int va, vb, cond;
  x = &ret;
  cond = a != NULL && b != NULL;
  while (cond) {
    va = a->head;
    vb = b->head;
    if (va <= vb) {
      *x = a;
      x = &(a->tail);
      a = a->tail;
    } else {
      *x = b;
      x = &(b->tail);
      b = b->tail;
    }
    cond = a != NULL && b != NULL;
  }
  if (a != NULL) {
    *x = a;
  } else {
    *x = b;
  }
  temp = ret;
  return temp;
}
```

Transformation to *verifiable C*:

- **temp**: addressable variables can't be returned
- **va, vb**: tests can be on local expressions only
- **cond**: tests can't be transformed in instructions
- loads and stores must be top-level (which forbids `x = &((*x)->tail);`)

(the transformation could be done automatically, but we still need to reason on this program)

Proof of merge.c

```
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Coq Proof-General Holes Help

extract_exists_pre] for us. *)
rename a into init_a.
rename b into init_b.
clear a_b_.
Intrinsics cond a b merged a_b_c_begin.
forward.

(* The Loop *)
forward_while (merge_invariant_cond sh init_a init_b ret_)
  [#####[cond@ a@] b@] merged@ a_@] b_@] c_@] begin@].
+ (* Loop: precondition => invariant *)
  Exists cond a b merged a_b_c_begin; entailer!.
+ (* Loop: condition has nice format *)
now entailer!.
+ (* Loop body preserves invariant *)
clear - SH HRE H1 H2.
rename cond@ into cond, a@ into a, b@ into b, merged@ into merged,
  a_@ into a_, b_@ into b_, c_@ into c_, begin@ into begin.
assert (a <> nullval) by intuition.
assert (b <> nullval) by intuition.
clear H2.
drop_LOCAL 4%nat; clear cond HRE.
rewrite lseg_unfold.
destruct a as [va a']; simpl.
  (* [a] cannot be empty *)
  normalize. now intuition.
normalize.
intros a'.
normalize.
(* Now the command [va = a->head] can proceed *)
rewrite list_cell_field_at.
forward.

rewrite lseg_unfold with (v1:=b).
destruct b as [vb b']; simpl.
  (* [b] cannot be empty *)
  normalize; now intuition.
normalize.
intros b'.
normalize.
clear H2 H3.

H1 : merge init_a init_b = merged ++ merge a b
H2 : cond = Int.zero <-> a_ = nullval ∨ b_ = nullval
POSTCONDITION := abbreviate : ret_assert
MORE_COMMANDS := abbreviate : statement
H : a_ <> nullval
H0 : b_ <> nullval

semax Delta
(PROP ())
LOCAL (temp_a a_; temp_b b_;
temp_x
  (if merged
   then ret_
   else field_address (Tstruct_list noattr) [StructField_tail] c_);
lvar_ret tlist ret_; temp_cond (Vint cond))
SEP ('(lseg LS sh (map Vint a) a_ nullval);
'(lseg LS sh (map Vint b) b_ nullval);
'(data_at Tsh tlist (if merged then Vundef else begin) ret_);
'(lseg LS sh (map Vint (butlast merged)) begin c_);
'(if merged
 then emp
 else data_at sh t_struct_list (Vint (last merged), Vundef c_)))
(Ssequence
 (Sset_va
  (Efield
   (Ederof (Etempvar_a (tpr (Tstruct_list noattr)))
    (Tstruct_list noattr)) _head tint)) MORE_COMMANDS))
POSTCONDITION

U:%%- *goals* Bot (36,50) (Coq Goals -2 v1

-:--- verif_merge.v 33% (234,36) Git-concurrency ( U:%%- *response* All (1,0) (Coq Response v1
```

Concurrent programs

Simple concurrent program

```
x = 0;  
y = 0;  
x++ || y++;  
assert(x + y == 2);
```

Proof of simple concurrent program

```
{x ↦ - * y ↦ -}  
x = 0;  
{x ↦ 0 * y ↦ -}  
y = 0;  
{x ↦ 0 * y ↦ 0}  
x++ || y++;  
(* {x ↦ 1 * y ↦ 1}  
assert(x + y == 2);  
{x ↦ 1 * y ↦ 1}
```

Proof of simple concurrent program

$$\begin{array}{l} \{x \mapsto - * y \mapsto -\} \\ \mathbf{x} = 0; \\ \{x \mapsto 0 * y \mapsto -\} \\ \mathbf{y} = 0; \\ \{x \mapsto 0 * y \mapsto 0\} \\ \mathbf{x}++ \quad || \quad \mathbf{y}++; \\ (*) \quad \{x \mapsto 1 * y \mapsto 1\} \\ \mathbf{assert}(x + y == 2); \\ \{x \mapsto 1 * y \mapsto 1\} \end{array}$$

$$(*) \quad \frac{\{x \mapsto 0\} \mathbf{x}++ \quad \{x \mapsto 1\} \quad \{y \mapsto 0\} \mathbf{y}++ \quad \{y \mapsto 1\}}{\{x \mapsto 0 * y \mapsto 0\} \mathbf{x}++ \quad || \quad \mathbf{y}++ \quad \{x \mapsto 1 * y \mapsto 1\}}$$

(no “no interference”)

Proof of simple concurrent program

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x = 0; y = 0;  
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assert(x + y == 2);
```

The program above is safe.

Proof of simple concurrent program

```
x = 0; y = 0;  
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The program above is safe.

But we have no shared resources.

Threads sharing memory

```
x = 0;  
x++ || x++;  
assert(x >= 0);
```

Threads sharing memory

```
x = 0;  
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```

...race?

Races in CompCert

There are **no** data races in CompCert/VST:

- most experimental logic with races are not proved sound for weakly consistent caches;

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Concurrent variants of CompCert:

- **either** [CompCert TSO, Sewell] racy programs with little ability for the compiler to optimize
- **or** [Compositional CompCert, Appel/Beringer/Stewart/Cuellar] coarse-grain concurrency and optimizing compilation of memory operations

Permissions in CompCert

CompCert memory model, version 2:

$x \stackrel{\pi}{\mapsto} 4$ rather than $x \mapsto 4$

$\pi ::= \text{Freeable} \mid \text{Writable} \mid \text{Readable} \mid \text{Nonempty}$

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- if a thread has `Freeable`, others have no permissions;
- if a thread has `Writable`, others have at most `Nonempty`;
- if a thread has `Readable`, others have at most `Readable`;
- if a thread has `Nonempty`, others have at most `Writable`.

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- if a thread has `Freeable`, others have no permissions;
- if a thread has `Writable`, others have at most `Nonempty`;
- if a thread has `Readable`, others have at most `Readable`;
- if a thread has `Nonempty`, others have at most `Writable`.

`Nonempty` is “comparable with another non-NULL pointer”: in `a == b`, if one of `a` or `b` is a pointer value, then either one of them must be `NULL`, or both must be pointers to allocated objects (`Nonempty` ensures there are no other `Freeable`).

Permissions in VST

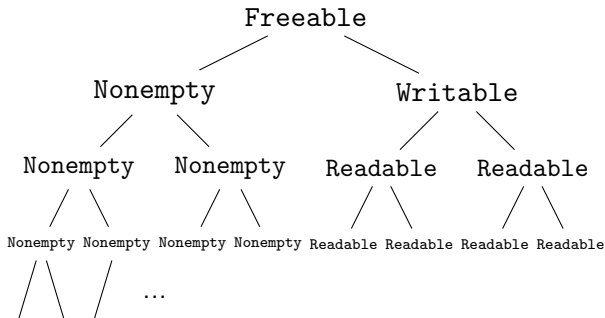
Refinement of CompCert's permissions:

$$\pi ::= \bullet \mid \circ \mid \bigwedge_{\pi_1 \ \pi_2}$$

Joining permissions:

$$\begin{array}{c} \bigwedge_{\bullet \ \circ} \oplus \bigwedge_{\circ \ \bullet} \\ \hline \bigwedge_{\bullet \ \bullet} = \bullet \end{array} \quad \frac{\pi = \pi_1 \oplus \pi_2}{p \overset{\pi}{\mapsto} v = p \overset{\pi_1}{\mapsto} v * p \overset{\pi_2}{\mapsto} v}$$

Embedding, depending on where the \bullet s are:



Threads sharing memory

```
x = 0;  
x++ || x++;  
assert(x >= 0);
```

...race?

Threads sharing memory, using binary semaphores

```
x = 0;  
V(s);  
P(s); || P(s);  
x++;  || x++;  
V(s); || V(s);  
P(s);  
assert(x >= 0);
```

no race!

Threads sharing memory, using semaphores in Pthreads

```
#include <pthread.h>
#include <semaphore.h>

void assert(int i) {i = 1/i;}

sem_t s;
int x;

int main (void) {
    pthread_t th;
    x = 0;
    sem_init(&s, 0, 0);
    sem_post(&s);
    pthread_create(&th, NULL, f, (void*)&x);
    sem_wait(&s);
    x++;
    sem_post(&s);
    pthread_join(th, NULL);
    sem_wait(&s);
    sem_destroy(&s);
    assert(x >= 0);
    return 0;
}

void* f(void *arg) {
    sem_wait(&s);
    x++;
    sem_post(&s);
    pthread_exit(NULL);
}
```

Threads sharing memory, using binary semaphores

Binary semaphores contain permissions, here on x , which can be transferred between threads:

$$\begin{array}{l} P(s); \\ x++; \\ V(s); \end{array} \parallel \begin{array}{l} P(s); \\ x++; \\ V(s); \end{array}$$

Threads sharing memory, using binary semaphores

Binary semaphores contain permissions, here on x , which can be transferred between threads:

$\{s \mapsto \text{lock}[x]\}$	$\{s \mapsto \text{lock}[x]\}$
$\text{P}(s);$	$\text{P}(s);$
$\{s \mapsto \text{lock}[x] * x \overset{\bullet}{\mapsto} -\}$	$\{s \mapsto \text{lock}[x] * x \overset{\bullet}{\mapsto} -\}$
$x++;$	$x++;$
$\{s \mapsto \text{lock}[x] * x \overset{\bullet}{\mapsto} -\}$	$\{s \mapsto \text{lock}[x] * x \overset{\bullet}{\mapsto} -\}$
$\text{V}(s);$	$\text{V}(s);$
$\{s \mapsto \text{lock}[x]\}$	$\{s \mapsto \text{lock}[x]\}$

Threads sharing memory

Permissions can be refined to *lock invariants*:

$\{s \mapsto \text{lock}[\exists n \geq 0 x \mapsto n]\}$	$\{s \mapsto \text{lock}[\exists n \geq 0 x \mapsto n]\}$
$P(s);$	$P(s);$
$\{s \mapsto \text{lock}[\exists n \geq 0 x \mapsto n] * \exists n \geq 0 x \mapsto n\}$	$\{s \mapsto \text{lock}[\exists n \geq 0 x \mapsto n] * \exists n \geq 0 x \mapsto n\}$
$x++;$	$x++;$
$\{s \mapsto \text{lock}[\exists n \geq 0 x \mapsto n] * \exists n \geq 0 x \mapsto n\}$	$\{s \mapsto \text{lock}[\exists n \geq 0 x \mapsto n] * \exists n \geq 0 x \mapsto n\}$
$V(s);$	$V(s);$
$\{s \mapsto \text{lock}[\exists n \geq 0 x \mapsto n]\}$	$\{s \mapsto \text{lock}[\exists n \geq 0 x \mapsto n]\}$

Threads sharing memory

Atomicity is not mandatory:

```
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n]}
P(s);
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n] * ∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n}
a = x;
x = a - 2; // x can be negative here
x = a + 1;
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n] * ∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n}
V(s);
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n]}
```

```
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n]}
P(s);
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n] * ∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n}
a = x;
x = a - 3;
x = a + 1;
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n] * ∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n}
V(s);
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n]}
```

Threads sharing memory

Coming back to $x++$:

```
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n]}  
P(s);  
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n] * ∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n}  
x++;  
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n] * ∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n}  
V(s);  
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n]}
```

```
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n]}  
P(s);  
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n] * ∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n}  
x++;  
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n] * ∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n}  
V(s);  
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n]}
```

Threads sharing memory

```
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n] * x ↦ -}  
x = 0;  
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n] * x ↦ 0}  
V(s);  
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n]}  
(P(s); x++; V(s)) || (P(s); x++; V(s));  
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n]}  
P(s);  
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n] * ∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n}  
assert(x >= 0);  
{s ↦ lock[∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n] * ∃n ≥ 0 x ↦ n}
```

Threads sharing memory

```
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```

The above program is safe.

Threads sharing memory

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P(s);  
assert(x >= 0);
```

The above program is safe.

But we can know more about x

Threads sharing memory

```
x = 0;  
V(s);  
(P(s); x++; V(s)) || (P(s); x++; V(s));  
P(s);  
assert(x == 2);
```

Threads sharing memory

```
x = 0;  
V(s);  
(P(s); x++; V(s)) || (P(s); x++; V(s));  
P(s);  
assert(x == 2);
```

Invariants are not enough.

Threads sharing memory: ghost variables

```
x = 0; x1 = 0; x2 = 0;  
V(s);  
(P(s); x1++; x++; V(s)) || (P(s); x2++; x++; V(s));  
P(s);  
assert(x == 2);
```

Ghost variables

A new invariant relying on ghost variables: $R = \exists n_1, n_2 * x_1 \overset{\bullet}{\mapsto} n_1 + n_2$
 $* x_2 \overset{\bullet}{\mapsto} n_2$

```
{l □o→ R * x2 ↦o 0}
P(1);
{l □o→ R * ∃n1 x2 ↦o 0 * x ↦o n1 + 0 * x1 ↦o n1}
{l □o→ R * x2 ↦o 0 * x ↦o n1 + 0 * x1 ↦o n1}
x2++;
{l □o→ R * x2 ↦o 1 * x ↦o n1 + 0 * x1 ↦o n1}
x++;
{l □o→ R * x2 ↦o 1 * x ↦o n1 + 1 * x1 ↦o n1}
{l □o→ R * x2 ↦o 1 * R}
V(1);
{l □o→ R * x2 ↦o 1}
```

Threads sharing memory

```
{s □→ R * x ↦ -}
x = 0; x1 = 0; x2 = 0;
{s □→ R * x ↦ 0 * x1 ↦ 0 * x2 ↦ 0}
V(s);
{s □→ R * x1 ↦ 0 * x2 ↦ 0}
(P(s); x1++; x++; V(s)) || (P(s); x2++; x++; V(s));
{s □→ R * x1 ↦ 1 * x2 ↦ 1}
P(s);
{s □→ R * x ↦ 2 * x1 ↦ 1 * x2 ↦ 1}
assert(x == 2);
{s □→ R * x ↦ 2 * x1 ↦ 1 * x2 ↦ 1}
```

Threads sharing memory

```
{s □→ R * x ↦ -}  
x = 0; x1 = 0; x2 = 0;  
{s □→ R * x ↦ 0 * x1 ↦ 0 * x2 ↦ 0}  
V(s);  
{s □→ R * x1 ↦ 0 * x2 ↦ 0}  
(P(s); x1++; x++; V(s)) || (P(s); x2++; x++; V(s));  
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P(s);  
{s □→ R * x ↦ 2 * x1 ↦ 1 * x2 ↦ 1}  
assert(x == 2);  
{s □→ R * x ↦ 2 * x1 ↦ 1 * x2 ↦ 1}
```

The above program is safe.

But

Problems:

- unbounded number of ghost variables?

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- ... isn't it a *logical* problem?

Solution:

- we use a *enriched* memory (same as for $f : \{P\} \rightarrow \{Q\}$):

$$\frac{\{\exists g \ g \overset{\bullet}{\mapsto} v * P\} \ c \ \{Q\}}{\{P\} \ c \ \{Q\}} \qquad \frac{\{g \overset{\bullet}{\mapsto} v' * P\} \ c \ \{Q\}}{\{g \overset{\bullet}{\mapsto} v * P\} \ c \ \{Q\}}$$

$$g \overset{\bullet}{\mapsto} v = g \overset{\circ}{\mapsto} v * g \overset{\circ}{\mapsto} v$$

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- Importantly, when we own $g \overset{\circ}{\mapsto} v$ or $\exists v \ g \overset{\circ}{\mapsto} v$ we know that v is not modified by another thread.

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- Importantly, when we own $g \overset{\bullet}{\mapsto} v$ or $\exists v \ g \overset{\bullet}{\mapsto} v$ we know that v is not modified by another thread.
- **semantic** erasure

But

Problems:

- unbounded number of ghost variables, or thread flow unknown?
- erasure theorem on proofs in a shallow embedding?
- ... isn't it a *logical* problem?

Solution:

- we use a *enriched* memory (same as for $f : \{P\} \rightarrow \{Q\}$):

$$\frac{\{\exists g g \dot{\mapsto} v * P\} c \{Q\}}{\{P\} c \{Q\}} \qquad \frac{\{g \dot{\mapsto} v' * P\} c \{Q\}}{\{g \dot{\mapsto} v * P\} c \{Q\}}$$

$$g \dot{\mapsto} v = g \dot{\mapsto} v * g \dot{\mapsto} v$$

- Importantly, when we own $g \dot{\mapsto} v$ or $\exists v g \dot{\mapsto} v$ we know that v is not modified by another thread.
- **semantic** erasure
- infinite number of ghost variables?

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How to organise them? (we must keep an infinite supply!)

Splitting infinite sets

We can split infinite subsets, e.g. for \mathbb{N} :

$$\mathbb{N} = (1 + 2\mathbb{N}) \uplus 2\mathbb{N}$$

and more that once:

$$\mathbb{N} = \bigsqcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} 2^k(1 + 2\mathbb{N}) - 1$$

We have encountered this problem before!

Permissions shares have been implemented by $z, 0 \leq z \leq 1$, intervals of $[0, 1]$, subsets of \mathbb{N} , ... and finally, trees!

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$$t ::= \bullet \mid \circ \mid \begin{array}{c} \wedge \\ t_1 \quad t_2 \end{array} \quad / \quad \begin{array}{c} \wedge \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \end{array} \equiv \bullet, \quad \begin{array}{c} \wedge \\ \circ \quad \circ \end{array} \equiv \circ$$

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Embedding in infinite-or-empty subsets of \mathbb{N} :

$$\mathbb{N}_\bullet = \mathbb{N} \qquad \mathbb{N}_\circ = \emptyset \qquad \mathbb{N} \left(\begin{array}{c} \wedge \\ t_1 \quad t_2 \end{array} \right) = 2\mathbb{N}_{t_1} \uplus (1 + 2\mathbb{N}_{t_2})$$

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Converse (“terminates” on $[[\cdot]]$; $f \circ \mathbb{N}$. is the normalization function for \equiv)

$$f(\emptyset) = \circ \quad f(\mathbb{N}) = \bullet$$

$$f(A) = \begin{array}{c} \wedge \\ t_1 \quad t_2 \end{array} \quad \text{with } t_1 = f \left(\frac{A \cap 2\mathbb{N}}{2} \right) \text{ and } t_2 = f \left(\frac{A \cap (1 + 2\mathbb{N}) - 1}{2} \right)$$

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These \mathbb{N}_t help us embed our ghost state in our memory model.

Representation of ghost state

$$g \xrightarrow[\rho]{\pi} v \triangleq \exists(v_i) \prod_{i \in \mathbb{N}_\rho} g_i \xrightarrow{\pi} v_i \wedge \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}_\rho} v_i = v$$

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Two tree shares:

- π : permission (what can we do...)
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assert(x == 2);

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safe!

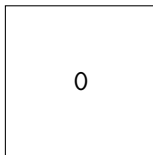
... we catch back on Nanevski's subjective views

Thread 1

```
x = 0;
```

Shared resource

x



Thread 2

... we catch back on Nanevski's subjective views

Thread 1

```
x = 0;  
V(s);
```

Shared resource

x



Thread 2

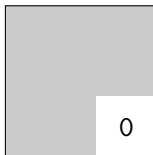
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Shared resource

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Thread 2

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P(s);
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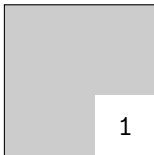
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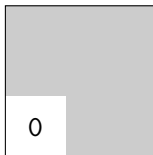
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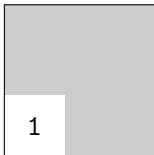
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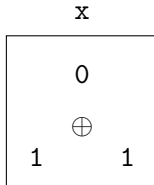
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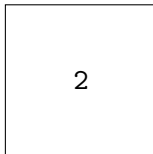
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Shared resource

x



Thread 2

```
P(s);  
x++;  
V(s);
```

... we catch back on Nanevski's subjective views

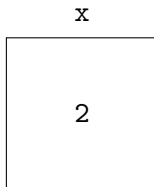
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x = 0;  
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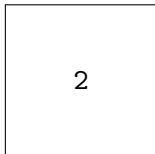
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Safe!

Summary

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#include <pthread.h>
#include <semaphore.h>

void assert(int i) {i = 1/i;}

sem_t s;
int x;

void* f(void *arg) {
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int main (void) {
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    assert(x >= 0);
    return 0;
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 \simeq our ghost state

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We don't do:

- RCU,
- races, low-level barriers,
- lock-free implementations.

Thank you for having me!

$$g \xrightarrow[\rho]{\pi} v$$

<https://github.com/PrincetonUniversity/VST/tree/concurrency>