An Operational and Axiomatic Semantics for Non-determinism and Sequence Points in C

Robbert Krebbers

Radboud University Nijmegen

January 22, 2014 @ POPL, San Diego, USA

```
int main() {
    int x;
    int y = (x = 3) + (x = 4);
    printf("%d %d\n", x, y);
}
```

```
int main() {
    int x;
    int y = (x = 3) + (x = 4);
    printf("%d %d\n", x, y);
}
```

Let us try some compilers

Clang prints 4 7, seems just left-right

```
int main() {
    int x;
    int y = (x = 3) + (x = 4);
    printf("%d %d\n", x, y);
}
```

Let us try some compilers

- Clang prints 4 7, seems just left-right
- ▶ GCC prints 4 8, does not correspond to any evaluation order

```
int main() {
    int x;
    int y = (x = 3) + (x = 4);
    printf("%d %d\n", x, y);
}
```

Let us try some compilers

- Clang prints 4 7, seems just left-right
- ▶ GCC prints 4 8, does not correspond to any evaluation order

This program violates the sequence point restriction

- due to two unsequenced writes to x
- resulting in undefined behavior
- thus both compilers are right

Undefined behavior in C

"Garbage in, garbage out" principle

- Programs with undefined behavior are not statically excluded
- Undefined behavior \Rightarrow all bets are off
- Allows compilers to omit (expensive) dynamic checks

Undefined behavior in C

"Garbage in, garbage out" principle

- Programs with undefined behavior are not statically excluded
- Undefined behavior \Rightarrow all bets are off
- Allows compilers to omit (expensive) dynamic checks

A compiler independent C semantics should account for undefined behavior

Examples

Side-effects are useful in a while, for, return, ...

```
while ((x = getchar()) != EOF)
    /* do something */
```

Examples

Side-effects are useful in a while, for, return, ...

```
while ((x = getchar()) != EOF)
    /* do something */
```

Non-determinism is subtle in innocent looking examples:

*p = g (x, y, z);

Here, g may change p, so the evaluation order matters

Examples

Side-effects are useful in a while, for, return, ...

```
while ((x = getchar()) != EOF)
    /* do something */
```

Non-determinism is subtle in innocent looking examples:

*p = g (x, y, z);

Here, g may change p, so the evaluation order matters

Interleaving of subexpressions is possible, for example

printf("a") + (printf("b") + printf("c"));

may print "bac"

- expressions with function calls, assignments, conditionals
- undefined behavior due to integer overflow
- parametrized by integer types
- dynamically allocated memory (malloc and free)
- non-local control (return and goto)
- local variables (and pointers to those)
- mutual recursion
- separation logic
- soundness proof fully checked by PCoq

- expressions with function calls, assignments, conditionals
- undefined behavior due to integer overflow
- parametrized by integer types
- dynamically allocated memory (malloc and free)
- non-local control (return and goto)
- local variables (and pointers to those)
- mutual recursion
- separation logic
- soundness proof fully checked by PCoq

- expressions with function calls, assignments, conditionals
- undefined behavior due to integer overflow
- parametrized by integer types
- dynamically allocated memory (malloc and free)
- non-local control (return and goto)
- local variables (and pointers to those)
- mutual recursion
- separation logic
- soundness proof fully checked by PCoq

- expressions with function calls, assignments, conditionals
- undefined behavior due to integer overflow
- parametrized by integer types
- dynamically allocated memory (malloc and free)
- non-local control (return and goto)
- local variables (and pointers to those)
- mutual recursion
- separation logic
- soundness proof fully checked by PCoq

Key idea

Observation: non-determinism corresponds to concurrency **Idea**: use the separation logic rule for parallel composition

$${P_1} e_1 \{Q_1\} \qquad {P_2} e_2 \{Q_2\} \{P_1 * P_2\} e_1 \odot e_2 \{Q_1 * Q_2\}$$

Key idea

Observation: non-determinism corresponds to concurrency **Idea**: use the separation logic rule for parallel composition

$${P_1} e_1 \{Q_1\} \qquad {P_2} e_2 \{Q_2\} \{P_1 * P_2\} e_1 \odot e_2 \{Q_1 * Q_2\}$$

What does this mean:

- Split the memory into two disjoint parts
- ▶ Prove that *e*₁ and *e*₂ can be executed safely in their part
- ▶ Now $e_1 \odot e_2$ can be executed safely in the whole memory

Key idea

Observation: non-determinism corresponds to concurrency **Idea**: use the separation logic rule for parallel composition

$${P_1} e_1 \{Q_1\} \qquad {P_2} e_2 \{Q_2\} \{P_1 * P_2\} e_1 \odot e_2 \{Q_1 * Q_2\}$$

What does this mean:

- Split the memory into two disjoint parts
- ▶ Prove that *e*₁ and *e*₂ can be executed safely in their part
- ▶ Now $e_1 \odot e_2$ can be executed safely in the whole memory

 $\mathsf{Disjointness} \Rightarrow \mathsf{no} \ \mathsf{sequence} \ \mathsf{point} \ \mathsf{violation}$

Definition of the memory

Given a set of permissions P, we define:

- Locked flag to catch sequence point violations
 - Assignment: lock memory location
 - Sequence point: unlock memory locations
- A fraction $(0,1]_{\mathbb{Q}}$ to allow sharing
- Block scope variable or allocated with malloc flag

- Locked flag to catch sequence point violations
 - Assignment: lock memory location
 - Sequence point: unlock memory locations
- A fraction $(0,1]_{\mathbb{Q}}$ to allow sharing
- Block scope variable or allocated with malloc flag
- A permission system P abstracts from these details.

$$\blacktriangleright \cup, \backslash : P \to P \to P$$

•
$$\bot, \subseteq : P \to P \to \mathsf{Prop}$$

- kind : $P \rightarrow \{ Free, Write, Read, Locked \}$
- lock, unlock : $P \rightarrow P$
- satisfying certain axioms

- Locked flag to catch sequence point violations
 - Assignment: lock memory location
 - Sequence point: unlock memory locations
- A fraction $(0,1]_{\mathbb{Q}}$ to allow sharing
- Block scope variable or allocated with malloc flag
- A permission system P abstracts from these details.

$$\blacktriangleright \cup, \backslash : P \to P \to P$$

•
$$\bot, \subseteq : P \to P \to \mathsf{Prop}$$

- kind : $P \rightarrow \{$ Free, Write, Read, Locked $\}$
- lock, unlock : $P \rightarrow P$
- satisfying certain axioms

- Locked flag to catch sequence point violations
 - Assignment: lock memory location
 - Sequence point: unlock memory locations
- A fraction $(0,1]_{\mathbb{Q}}$ to allow sharing
- Block scope variable or allocated with malloc flag
- A permission system P abstracts from these details.

$$\blacktriangleright \cup, \backslash : P \to P \to P$$

- $\bot, \subseteq : P \to P \to \mathsf{Prop}$
- kind : $P \rightarrow \{$ Free, Write, Read, Locked $\}$
- lock, unlock : $P \rightarrow P$
- satisfying certain axioms

Actual permissions contains:

- Locked flag to catch sequence point violations
 - Assignment: lock memory location
 - Sequence point: unlock memory locations
- A fraction $(0,1]_{\mathbb{Q}}$ to allow sharing
- Block scope variable or allocated with malloc flag
- A permission system P abstracts from these details.

$$\blacktriangleright \cup, \backslash : P \to P \to P$$

- $\bot, \subseteq : P \to P \to \mathsf{Prop}$
- kind : $P \rightarrow \{$ Free, Write, Read, Locked $\}$
- lock, unlock : $P \rightarrow P$
- satisfying certain axioms

We lift these operations to memories index \rightarrow_{fin} (val \times P)

The language

Our language

$$\begin{split} & \odot \in \mathsf{binop} ::= == | <= | + | - | * | / | \% | \dots \\ & e \in \mathsf{expr} ::= x_i \mid [v]_{\Omega} \mid e_1 := e_2 \mid f(\vec{e}) \mid \mathsf{load} \; e \mid \mathsf{alloc} \\ & \mid \mathsf{free} \; e \mid e_1 \odot e_2 \mid e_1 ? \; e_2 : e_3 \mid (\tau) \; e \\ & s \in \mathsf{stmt} ::= e \mid \mathsf{skip} \mid \mathsf{goto} \; I \mid \mathsf{return} \; e \mid \mathsf{block} \; c \; s \mid s_1 ; s_2 \\ & \mid I : s \mid \mathsf{while}(e) \; s \mid \mathsf{if} \; (e) \; s_1 \; \mathsf{else} \; s_2 \end{split}$$

The language

Our language

$$\begin{split} & () \in \mathsf{binop} ::= == | <= | + | - | * | / | % | ... \\ & e \in \mathsf{expr} ::= x_i \mid [v]_{\Omega} \mid e_1 := e_2 \mid f(\vec{e}) \mid \mathsf{load} \; e \mid \mathsf{alloc} \\ & | \; \mathsf{free} \; e \mid e_1 \odot e_2 \mid e_1 ? \; e_2 : e_3 \mid (\tau) \; e \\ & s \in \mathsf{stmt} ::= e \mid \mathsf{skip} \mid \mathsf{goto} \; I \mid \mathsf{return} \; e \mid \mathsf{block} \; c \; s \mid s_1 ; s_2 \\ & | \; I : s \mid \mathsf{while}(e) \; s \mid \mathsf{if} \; (e) \; s_1 \; \mathsf{else} \; s_2 \end{split}$$

Values $[v]_{\Omega}$ carry a set Ω of indexes (memory locations) to be unlocked at the next sequence point

Head reduction for expressions $(e, m) \rightarrow_h (e', m')$ (9 rules)

Head reduction for expressions $(e, m) \rightarrow_h (e', m')$ (9 rules)

- ► On assignments: locked index *b* added to $\Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2$ ([ptr *b*] $_{\Omega_1} := [v]_{\Omega_2}, m$) \rightarrow_h ([*v*] $_{\{b\}\cup\Omega_1\cup\Omega_2}$, lock *b* (*m*[*b*:=*v*]))
- On sequence points: Ω unlocked in memory $([v]_{\Omega} ? e_2 : e_3, m) \rightarrow_h (e_2, \text{unlock } \Omega m)$ provided ...

Head reduction for expressions $(e, m) \rightarrow_{h} (e', m')$ (9 rules)

- ► On assignments: locked index *b* added to $\Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2$ ([ptr *b*] $_{\Omega_1} := [v]_{\Omega_2}, m$) \rightarrow_h ([*v*] $_{\{b\}\cup\Omega_1\cup\Omega_2}$, lock *b* (*m*[*b*:=*v*]))
- ► On sequence points: Ω unlocked in memory ($[v]_{\Omega}$? $e_2 : e_3, m$) $\rightarrow_h (e_2, \text{unlock } \Omega m$) provided ...

Gives a local treatment of sequence points

Head reduction for expressions $(e, m) \rightarrow_{h} (e', m')$ (9 rules)

- ► On assignments: locked index *b* added to $\Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2$ ([ptr *b*] $_{\Omega_1}$:=[*v*] $_{\Omega_2}$, *m*)→_h([*v*] $_{\{b\}\cup\Omega_1\cup\Omega_2}$, lock *b* (*m*[*b*:=*v*]))
- ► On sequence points: Ω unlocked in memory ($[v]_{\Omega}$? $e_2 : e_3, m$) $\rightarrow_h (e_2, \text{unlock } \Omega m$) provided ...

Gives a local treatment of sequence points

Small step reduction $S(k, \phi, m) \rightarrow S(k', \phi', m')$ (33 rules)

- (k, ϕ) gives the position in the *whole* program
- Uses evaluation contexts to lift head reduction
- Different ϕ s for expressions, statements, function calls

Defined using a shallow embedding:

$$P, Q \in \text{assert} := \text{stack} \to \text{mem} \to \text{Prop}$$

$$\bigcap$$
Maps variables to indexes in memory

Defined using a shallow embedding:

$$P, Q \in \text{assert} := \text{stack} \to \text{mem} \to \text{Prop}$$

$$\textcircled{Maps variables to indexes in memory}$$

Some assertions:

$$(P * Q) \rho m := \exists m_1 m_2.$$

$$m = m_1 \cup m_2 \wedge m_1 \perp m_2 \wedge P \rho m_1 \wedge Q \rho m_2$$

Defined using a shallow embedding:

$$P, Q \in \mathsf{assert} := \mathsf{stack} \to \mathsf{mem} \to \mathsf{Prop}$$

$$\fbox{Maps variables to indexes in memory}$$

Some assertions:

$$(P * Q) \rho m := \exists m_1 m_2.$$

$$m = m_1 \cup m_2 \wedge m_1 \perp m_2 \wedge P \rho m_1 \wedge Q \rho m_2$$

$$(e_1 \stackrel{\gamma}{\mapsto} e_2) \rho m := \exists b v . \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket_{\rho,m} = \text{ptr } b \wedge$$

$$\llbracket e_2 \rrbracket_{\rho,m} = v \wedge m = \{(b, (v, \gamma))\}$$

(with e_1 and e_2 side-effect free)

Defined using a shallow embedding:

$$P, Q \in \text{assert} := \text{stack} \to \text{mem} \to \text{Prop}$$

$$\textcircled{Maps variables to indexes in memory}$$

Some assertions:

$$(P * Q) \rho m := \exists m_1 m_2 .$$

$$m = m_1 \cup m_2 \wedge m_1 \perp m_2 \wedge P \rho m_1 \wedge Q \rho m_2$$

$$(e_1 \stackrel{\gamma}{\mapsto} e_2) \rho m := \exists b v . \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket_{\rho,m} = \text{ptr } b \wedge$$

$$\llbracket e_2 \rrbracket_{\rho,m} = v \wedge m = \{(b, (v, \gamma))\}$$

$$(P \triangleright) \rho m := P \rho \text{ (unlock (locks m)m)}$$

(with e_1 and e_2 side-effect free)

The Hoare "triples"



The Hoare "triples"



Expression judgment $\Delta \vdash \{P\} e \{Q\}$

In the semantics: if P holds beforehand, then

- e does not crash
- Q v holds afterwards when terminating with v
- with framing memories that can change at each step

24 separation logic proof rules, e.g.:

For assignments:

 $\frac{\text{Write} \subseteq \text{kind } \gamma \quad \{P_1\} e_1 \{Q_1\} \quad \{P_2\} e_2 \{Q_2\} \quad \forall av . ((Q_1 a * Q_2 v) \rightarrow ((a \stackrel{\gamma}{\mapsto} -) * R a v))}{\{P_1 * P_2\} e_1 := e_2 \{\lambda v . \exists a . (a \stackrel{\text{lock}}{\mapsto} \gamma v) * R a v\}}$

24 separation logic proof rules, e.g.:

For assignments:

 $\frac{\text{Write} \subseteq \text{kind } \gamma \quad \{P_1\} e_1 \{Q_1\} \quad \{P_2\} e_2 \{Q_2\} \quad \forall av . ((Q_1 a * Q_2 v) \rightarrow ((a \stackrel{\gamma}{\mapsto} -) * R a v))}{\{P_1 * P_2\} e_1 := e_2 \{\lambda v . \exists a . (a \stackrel{\text{lock}}{\mapsto} \gamma v) * R a v\}}$

For dereferencing:

 $\frac{\text{kind } \gamma \neq \text{Locked} \quad \{P\} e \{\lambda a . \exists v . Q a v * (a \stackrel{\gamma}{\mapsto} v)\}}{\{P\} \text{load } e \{\lambda v . \exists a . Q a v * (a \stackrel{\gamma}{\mapsto} v)\}}$

24 separation logic proof rules, e.g.:

For assignments:

 $\frac{\text{Write} \subseteq \text{kind } \gamma \quad \{P_1\} e_1 \{Q_1\} \quad \{P_2\} e_2 \{Q_2\} \quad \forall av . ((Q_1 a * Q_2 v) \rightarrow ((a \stackrel{\gamma}{\mapsto} -) * R a v))}{\{P_1 * P_2\} e_1 := e_2 \{\lambda v . \exists a . (a \stackrel{\text{lock}}{\mapsto} \gamma v) * R a v\}}$

For dereferencing:

$$\frac{\text{kind } \gamma \neq \text{Locked} \quad \{P\} e \{\lambda a . \exists v . Q a v * (a \stackrel{\gamma}{\mapsto} v)\}}{\{P\} \text{load } e \{\lambda v . \exists a . Q a v * (a \stackrel{\gamma}{\mapsto} v)\}}$$

For the conditional:

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash \{P\} e_1 \{\lambda v \cdot v \neq \text{indet} \land P' v \triangleright\}}{\Delta \vdash \{P\} e_1 ? e_2 : e_3 \{Q\}} \quad \dots \quad \Delta \vdash \{P\} e_1 ? e_2 : e_3 \{Q\}$$

24 separation logic proof rules, e.g.:

For assignments:

 $\frac{\text{Write} \subseteq \text{kind } \gamma \quad \{P_1\} e_1 \{Q_1\} \quad \{P_2\} e_2 \{Q_2\} \quad \forall av . ((Q_1 a * Q_2 v) \rightarrow ((a \stackrel{\gamma}{\mapsto} -) * R a v))}{\{P_1 * P_2\} e_1 := e_2 \{\lambda v . \exists a . (a \stackrel{\text{lock}}{\mapsto} \gamma v) * R a v\}}$

For dereferencing:

$$\frac{\text{kind } \gamma \neq \text{Locked} \quad \{P\} e \{\lambda a . \exists v . Q a v * (a \stackrel{\gamma}{\mapsto} v)\}}{\{P\} \text{load } e \{\lambda v . \exists a . Q a v * (a \stackrel{\gamma}{\mapsto} v)\}}$$

For the conditional:

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash \{P\} e_1 \{\lambda v \cdot v \neq \text{indet} \land P' v \triangleright\}}{\Delta \vdash \{P\} e_1 ? e_2 : e_3 \{Q\}} \quad \dots \quad \Delta \vdash \{P\} e_1 ? e_2 : e_3 \{Q\}}$$

Common separation logic and more complex rules can be derived

Formalization in Coq

- Based on [Krebbers/Wiedijk, FoSSaCS'13]
- Extremely useful for debugging
- Notations close to those on paper
- Various extensions of the separation logic
- Uses lots of automation
- 10 000 lines of code

```
Lemma ax_load \Delta \land \gamma \in P \ Q:

perm_kind \gamma \neq \text{Locked} \rightarrow

\Delta \land \land \models_e \{\{P\}\} \in \{\{ \lambda \ a, \exists v, Q \ a \ v * valc \ a \mapsto \{\gamma\} valc \ v \}\} \rightarrow

\Delta \land \land \models_e \{\{P\}\} \text{ load } e \{\{ \lambda v, \exists a, Q \ a \ v * valc \ a \mapsto \{\gamma\} valc \ v \}\}.
```



- Integration with the C type system [Krebbers, CPP'13]
- Integration with non-aliasing restrictions [Krebbers, CPP'13]
- Interpreter in Coq
- Verification condition generator in Coq
- Automation of separation logic

Questions

Sources: http://robbertkrebbers.nl/research/ch2o/