

Building Extensible Program Logics through Effect Handlers

Simon Oddershede Gregersen

joint work with Zichen Zhang and Joseph Tassarotti

Suppose we wanted to verify a program...

Programs logics are powerful! But what if we don't have one?

"Logic developer"

1. Model the new feature with an operational or denotational **semantics**.
2. Define a program logic by a collection of **reasoning rules**.
3. Prove that the rules from (2) are **sound** with respect to the semantics from (1).

... and then we **verify** the program!

"Program verifier"

Distinct skills!

... and difficult to reuse & combine.

Our approach

Effect handlers: a language feature to *program* custom effects in a modular way.

We use effect handlers to “bootstrap” program logics for different effects, e.g.,

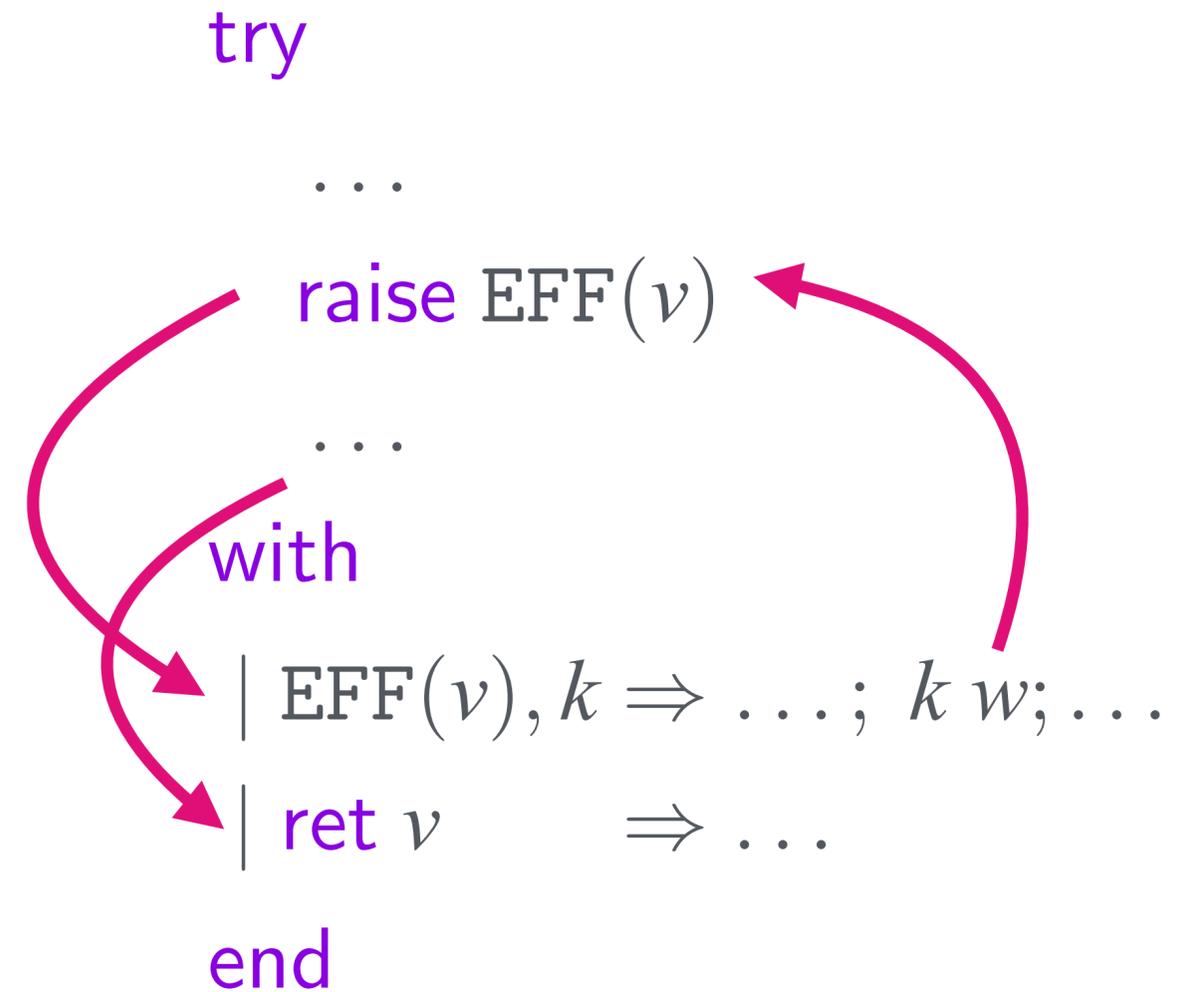
- mutable state,
- shared-memory concurrency,
- distributed execution with unreliable networks, and
- crash-recovery with durable state.

and obtain rules analogous to **or stronger** than rules from specialized logics.

Our approach

1. Define a **core calculus** with effect handlers.
2. Develop a **program logic** for the core calculus.
3. Implement and verify effects/interpreters using effect handlers and the logic.
4. Use the derived “sub-logics” to verify effectful programs.

Effect handlers



Example: global memory cell

“Logic developer”

state \triangleq **rec** go *k r* σ .

try *k r* **with**

| READ(), *k* \Rightarrow go *k* σ σ

| WRITE(*v*), *k* \Rightarrow go *k* () *v*

| *x*, $_$ \Rightarrow go *k* (**raise** *x*) σ

| **ret** *v* \Rightarrow *v*

run_{state} \triangleq λ *main, init. state* *main* () *init*

“Program verifier”

main \triangleq λ $_$.

raise WRITE(41);

let *x* = **raise** READ() **in**

x + 1

Goal: verify programs as if effects were primitive

Core calculus

A **pure, sequential** lambda calculus with effect handlers:

**The only
primitive effect!**

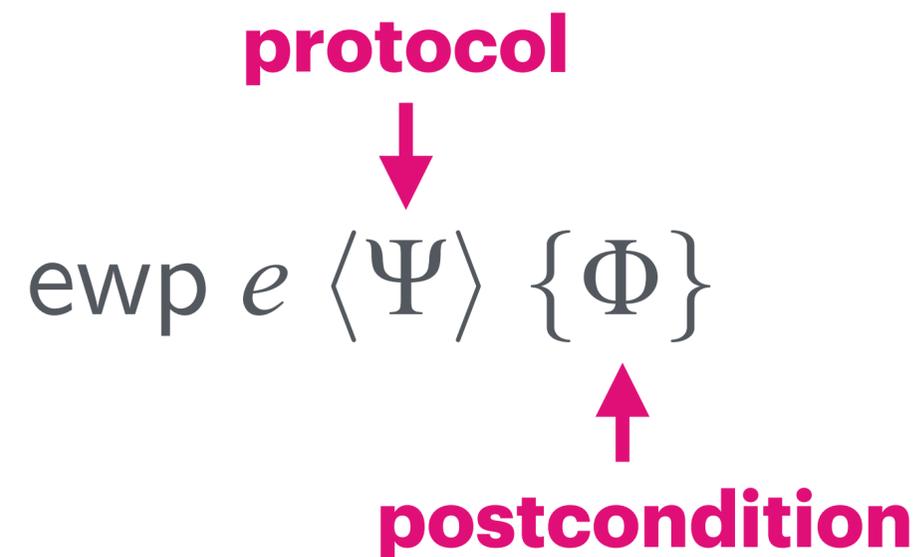

$$\begin{aligned} v &::= \dots \mid \text{cont } N \\ e &::= \dots \mid \text{raise } e \mid (\text{try } e \text{ with } v \ k \Rightarrow e \mid \text{ret } v \Rightarrow e) \mid \text{pick} \\ K &::= \dots \mid \text{raise } K \mid (\text{try } K \text{ with } v \ k \Rightarrow e \mid \text{ret } v \Rightarrow e) \\ N &::= \dots \mid \text{raise } N \end{aligned}$$

Operational semantics accordingly, e.g.,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{try } (N[\text{raise } w]) \text{ with } v \ k \Rightarrow e_1 \mid \text{ret } v \Rightarrow e_2 &\rightarrow e_1[w/v][\text{cont } N/k] \\ \text{pick} &\rightarrow n \in \mathbb{N} \end{aligned}$$

Ficus

A sequential separation logic for the core effect-handler calculus, building on Hazel (de Vilhena & Pottier, 2021)—and Iris, of course.



A “standard” partial correctness program logic, satisfying the rules you’d expect.

Protocols

value raised by the effect

“the continuation”

A protocol is a predicate $\Psi : Val \rightarrow (Val \rightarrow iProp) \rightarrow iProp$

Ficus satisfies

$$\frac{\Psi(v, \Phi)}{\text{ewp raise } v \langle \Psi \rangle \{ \Phi \}}$$

$$\frac{\text{ewp } e \langle \Psi \rangle \{ \Phi \} \quad (\forall v_2. \Phi(v_2) \multimap \text{ewp } e_2 \langle \Psi' \rangle \{ \Phi' \}) \wedge (\forall v_1, k_1. \Psi(v_1, \lambda w. \text{ewp } k_1 w \langle \Psi \rangle \{ \Phi \}) \multimap \text{ewp } e_1 \langle \Psi' \rangle \{ \Phi' \})}{\text{ewp } (\text{try } e \text{ with } v_1 k_1 \Rightarrow e_1 \mid \text{ret } v_2 \Rightarrow e_2) \langle \Psi' \rangle \{ \Phi' \}}$$

Example: global memory cell

$$\text{READ}(v, \Phi) \triangleq \exists x. v = \text{READ}() * S(x) * (S(x) \multimap \Phi(x))$$

$$\text{WRITE}(v, \Phi) \triangleq \exists x, y. v = \text{WRITE}(y) * S(x) * (S(y) \multimap \Phi())$$

$$\text{STATE}(v, \Phi) \triangleq \text{READ}(v, \Phi) \vee \text{WRITE}(v, \Phi)$$

$$\frac{S(x)}{\text{ewp raise READ}() \langle \text{STATE} \rangle \{v. v = x * S(x)\}}$$
$$\frac{S(x)}{\text{ewp raise WRITE}(y) \langle \text{STATE} \rangle \{v. v = () * S(y)\}}$$

$$\frac{S(\text{init}) \multimap \text{ewp main} () \langle \text{STATE} \rangle \{\Phi\}}{\text{ewp run}_{\text{state}} \text{main init} \langle \perp \rangle \{\Phi\}}$$

Protocols cont'd

In practice, we want to nest and compose handlers. To this end, define

$$(\Psi_1 \oplus \Psi_2)(\nu, \Phi) \triangleq \Psi_1(\nu, \Phi) \vee \Psi_2(\nu, \Phi)$$

and thus

$$\Psi_1 \sqsubseteq \Psi_1 \oplus \Psi_2$$

We generalize all rules accordingly, e.g.,

$$\frac{S(x) \quad \text{STATE} \sqsubseteq \Psi}{\text{ewp raise READ() } \langle \Psi \rangle \{ \nu. \nu = x * S(x) \}}$$

Example: heap

heap \triangleq rec go k .

try k () with

| ALLOC(), $k \Rightarrow \dots$

| LOAD(ℓ, v), $k \Rightarrow \dots$ raise READ() \dots

| STORE(ℓ, v), $k \Rightarrow \dots$ raise WRITE($h[\ell \mapsto v]$) \dots

| x , $_ \Rightarrow \dots$ raise x \dots

| ret v $\Rightarrow v$

Concurrency

$\text{conc} \triangleq \text{rec go pool.}$

nondeterministic choice

$\text{let } ((k, r, t), \text{pool}) = \text{choose pool in}$

$\text{try } k \text{ r with}$

| $\text{FORK}(e), k \Rightarrow \text{go } (\text{pool} \uplus (e, ()), \mathcal{C}) \uplus (k, ()), t)$

| $x, \quad _ \Rightarrow \text{go } (\text{pool} \uplus (k, \text{raise } x, t))$

| $\text{ret } v \quad \Rightarrow \text{if } t = \mathcal{M}^\times \text{ then } v$

$\text{else go } (\text{pool} \uplus (\lambda _. v, ()), t^\times)$

$\text{run}_{\text{conc}} \triangleq \lambda \text{main. go } \{(main, ()), \mathcal{M}\}$

Challenges

Iris/CSL invariants rely on **atomicity**. Our handler is not atomic...

$$\frac{\boxed{P}^{\mathcal{N}} \quad \mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{E} \quad \triangleright P \multimap \text{wp}_{\mathcal{E} \setminus \mathcal{N}} e \{v. \triangleright P * \Phi(v)\}}{\text{wp}_{\mathcal{E}} e \{\Phi\}} \quad \boxed{\text{atomic}(e)}$$

While expressive, e.g., Perennial and Nola also consider alternative forms.

Instead, we want to allow handler implementers to define **custom notions** of invariant suitable for the kind of effect they are modeling.

Iris invariants

$$\frac{\boxed{P}^{\mathcal{N}} \quad \mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{E}}{\varepsilon \Vdash_{\varepsilon \setminus \mathcal{N}} \triangleright P * (\triangleright P \multimap \varepsilon \setminus \mathcal{N} \Vdash_{\varepsilon} \text{True})} \quad \frac{\varepsilon_1 \Vdash_{\varepsilon_2} \text{wp}_{\varepsilon_2} e \{v. \varepsilon_2 \Vdash_{\varepsilon_1} \Phi(v)\} \quad \text{atomic}(e)}{\text{wp}_{\varepsilon_1} e \{\Phi\}}$$

The fancy update uses a mechanism called “**world satisfaction**” and tracks the set of all enabled/disabled invariants

$$\varepsilon_1 \Vdash_{\varepsilon_2} P \triangleq \text{wsat} * \text{Tok}(\mathcal{E}_1) \multimap \Vdash (\text{wsat} * \text{Tok}(\mathcal{E}_2) * P)$$

Extensible worlds

To achieve the kind of extensibility we're looking for, Ficus does not bake in a single world.

$$\text{ewp}_{W_1, W_2} e \{ \Phi \}$$

$$W_1 \Vdash_{W_2} P$$

Worlds are just Iris assertions, but helpful to think of them more abstractly:

$$W_1 \oplus W_2 \triangleq W_1 * W_2$$

$$W_1 \sqsubseteq W_2 \triangleq \exists W'. W_2 \dashv\vdash W_1 \oplus W'$$

Extensible worlds cont'd

$$\frac{W_1 \multimap * \Vdash (P * W_2)}{W_1 \Vdash W_2 P}$$

$$\frac{Q \vdash_{W_2} \Vdash_{W_3} P}{(W_1 \Vdash_{W_2} Q) \vdash_{W_1} \Vdash_{W_3} P}$$

$$\frac{W_1 \Vdash_{W_2} P}{W_1 \oplus W \Vdash_{W_2 \oplus W} P}$$

$$\frac{W_1 \Vdash_{W_2} \text{ewp}_{W_2, W_3} e \langle \Psi \rangle \{ \Phi \}}{\text{ewp}_{W_1, W_3} e \langle \Psi \rangle \{ \Phi \}}$$

$$\frac{W_1 \Vdash_{\perp} \Psi(v, (\lambda r. \perp \Vdash_{W_2} \Phi(r)))}{\text{ewp}_{W_1, W_2} \text{raise } v \langle \Psi \rangle \{ \Phi \}}$$



No atomicity requirement!

Recovering Iris invariants

$$\frac{\boxed{P}^{\mathcal{N}} \quad \mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{E}}{\text{Tok}(\mathcal{E}) \stackrel{|}{\Rightarrow} \text{Tok}(\mathcal{E} \setminus \mathcal{N}) \triangleright P * (\triangleright P \multimap \text{Tok}(\mathcal{E} \setminus \mathcal{N}) \stackrel{|}{\Rightarrow} \text{Tok}(\mathcal{E}) \text{ True})}$$

... but by framing we can also include other components in the world.

Concurrent protocols

The concurrency handler is context generic—it simply re-raises effects and potentially control to outer handlers (shared memory, message-passing, ...).

We introduce a **protocol transformer** that lifts a protocol for outer effects into a concurrent protocol.

$$\text{ATOM}_W(\Psi)(\nu, \Phi) \triangleq \Psi(\nu, (\lambda r. \perp \stackrel{\text{!}}{\Rightarrow}_W W \stackrel{\text{!}}{\Rightarrow}_\perp \Phi(r)))$$

If we pick $W \triangleq \text{Tok}(\top)$ we recover Iris invariants.

Concurrency cont'd

$$\text{CONC}_W(\Psi) \triangleq \text{ATOM}_W(\Psi \oplus \text{FORK}_W(\Phi))$$

$$\text{FORK}_W(\Psi)(v, \Phi) \triangleq \exists e. v = \text{FORK}(e) * \triangleright \text{ewp}_W e \langle \text{CONC}_W(\Psi) \rangle \{ _ . \text{True} \} * \Phi \ ()$$

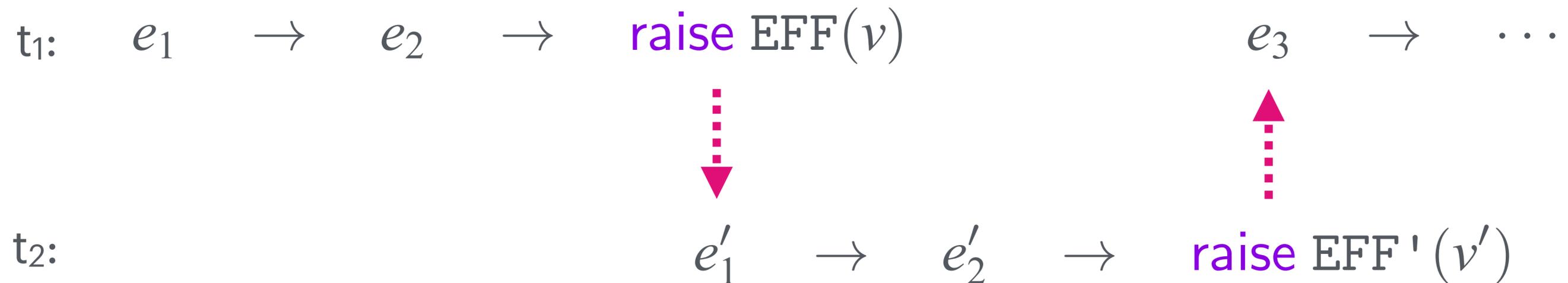
$$\frac{\text{ewp}_W e \langle \text{CONC}_W(\Psi) \rangle \{ \Phi \}}{\text{ewp}_W \text{ raise } \text{FORK}(e) \langle \text{CONC}_W(\Psi) \rangle \{ v. v = () \}}$$

$$\frac{\text{fork} \notin \text{tags}(\Psi) \quad \text{ewp}_W \text{ main } () \langle \text{CONC}_W(\Psi) \rangle \{ \Phi \}}{\text{ewp}_W \text{ run}_{\text{conc}} \text{ main } \langle \Psi \rangle \{ \Phi \}}$$

Is this sound?

You may rightfully object that a standard operational semantics generates more interleavings of thread operations than our handler-based semantics.

Intuitively, **thread-local pure steps are not observable to other threads.**



More precisely...

$e_1 \rightarrow e_2 \rightarrow e_3 \rightarrow \dots$

\mathcal{R}

$e_1 \rightarrow \text{yield} \rightarrow e_2 \rightarrow \text{yield} \rightarrow e_3 \rightarrow \dots$

Which boils down to showing $\text{yield} \simeq_{\text{ctx}} ()$

Banyan: A relational logic

Following the CaReSL/Iris approach, we build a relational logic on top of our unary logic using an **effect specification resource**

$$\text{espec}_w e \langle \Psi \rangle$$

... which can be updated and progressed similarly to the weakest precondition.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{espec}_w K[e] \langle \Psi \rangle * e \rightarrow^* e' \vdash \Rightarrow_w \text{espec}_w K[e'] \langle \Psi \rangle \\ & \text{espec}_w N[\text{raise } v] \langle \Psi \rangle * \Psi(v, \Phi) \vdash \Rightarrow_w \exists w. \text{espec}_w N[w] \langle \Psi \rangle * \Phi(w) \end{aligned}$$

What about concurrency?

Like in the unary case, we need to make use of extensible worlds.

However, we also want to **reason about threads independently**. In Iris, this is achieved by having a per-thread specification resource and context

$$i \multimap e \quad \text{specCtx}$$

In our setting, threads may both share effects and have local effects!

Effect specification resource

Given **any** (abstract) predicate $\text{spec} : \text{Expr} \rightarrow \text{iProp}$ such that

$$\text{spec}(e) \vdash \Rightarrow_W \text{spec}(e') \quad \text{if } e \rightarrow^* e'$$

Define

$$\text{genspec}_W e \langle \Psi \rangle \triangleq \exists K. \text{spec}(K[e]) * \text{handler}_W(\Psi)(K)$$

capturing that e runs in a handler context satisfying Ψ .

Pick, for example, $\text{spec}(e) \triangleq e_0 \rightarrow^* e$.

Effect specification resource

$$\begin{aligned} \text{handler}_w(\Psi) &\triangleq \text{gfp } F, K. && \text{"termination case"} \\ &\forall v. \text{spec}(K[v]) \multimap \text{spec}(v) && \swarrow \\ \wedge \quad &\forall v, N, \Phi. \text{spec}(K[N[\text{raise } v]]) * \Psi(v, \Phi) \multimap \text{spec}(v) && \\ &\exists K', w. \text{spec}(K'[N[w]]) * \Phi(w) * F(K') && \nearrow \\ & && \text{"effect case"} \end{aligned}$$

Per-thread effect spec resource

per-thread spec resource

a "base" spec resource

$$\text{spec}_t(e) \triangleq \exists k, r. [\circ\{(k, r, t)\}] * (\forall K. \text{spec}(K[k\ r]) \multimap * \text{spec}(K[e]))$$

$$\text{CTX}(W, \Psi) \triangleq \exists B, \text{pool}. \text{isBag}(B, \text{pool}) * [\bullet B] * \text{espec}_W \text{ conc pool } \langle \Psi \rangle$$

spec context

Since spec_t satisfies the requirements of being a spec, we obtain for free

$$\text{espec}_W^t e \langle \Psi \rangle$$

which gives a unified mechanism for talking about both local and global effects!

Per-thread effect spec resource

$$\frac{\text{espec}_{\mathcal{W}}^t N[\text{raise FORK}(e)] \langle \Psi \rangle \quad \text{CTX}(\mathcal{W}', \Psi') \sqsubseteq \mathcal{W} \quad \text{FORK}_s \sqsubseteq \Psi}{\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{W}} \text{espec}_{\mathcal{W}}^t N[()] \langle \Psi \rangle * \text{espec}_{\text{CTX}(\mathcal{W}', \Psi')}^t e \langle \text{FORK}_s \oplus \Psi' \rangle}$$

where $\text{FORK}_s(v, \Phi) \triangleq \exists e. v = \text{FORK}(e) * (\text{spec}_c(e) \multimap \Phi ())$

$$\frac{\text{espec}_{\mathcal{W}} \text{run}_{\text{conc}} \text{main} \langle \Psi \rangle \quad \text{fork} \notin \text{tags}(\Psi)}{\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{W}} \exists \gamma. \text{CTX}^\gamma(\mathcal{W}, \Psi) * \text{espec}_{\text{CTX}^\gamma(\mathcal{W}, \Psi)}^{\gamma; \mathcal{M}} \text{main} () \langle \text{FORK}_s \oplus \Psi \rangle}$$

Contextual refinement

Using Banyan, we define a completely **standard binary logical relation** for a classical System-F-like type system to show contextual refinement:

$$e_1 \underset{\text{ctx}}{\sim}^H e_2 : \tau \quad \triangleq \quad \forall b, C. H[C[e_1]] \rightarrow^* b \quad \Rightarrow \quad H[C[e_2]] \rightarrow^* b$$

For example, for

$$H_{\text{HeapLang}} \triangleq \text{run}_{\text{state}} (\lambda_. \text{run}_{\text{heap}} (\lambda_. \text{run}_{\text{atomheap}} (\lambda_. \text{run}_{\text{conc}} [])))$$

we show

$$\text{yield} \underset{\text{ctx}}{\sim}^{H_{\text{HeapLang}}} ()$$

Other case studies

- **Prophecy variables:** local from global variable, implicit prophecies
- **Crash-recovery:** crash invariants & borrows, crash-aware prophecies
- **Distributed execution** with unreliable communication, Ironfleet-style atomicity

That's it, folks !

