

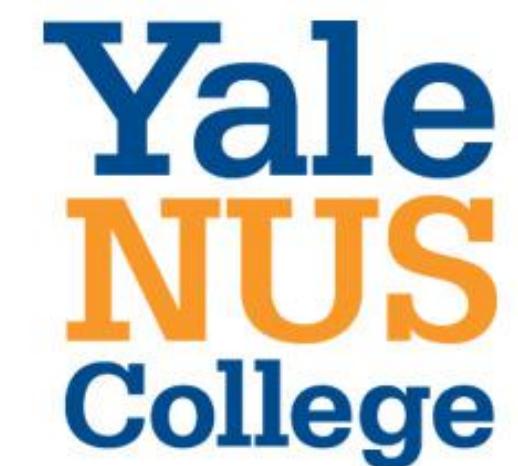
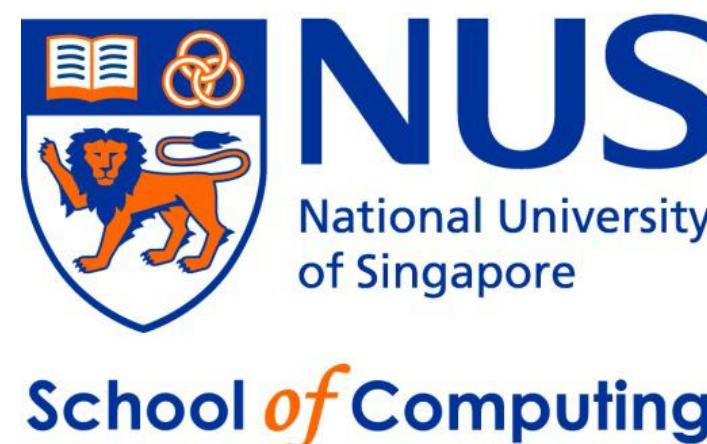
Synthesis of Programs with Pointers via Read-Only Specifications

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Amy Zhu

Nadia Polikarpova

Ilya Sergey



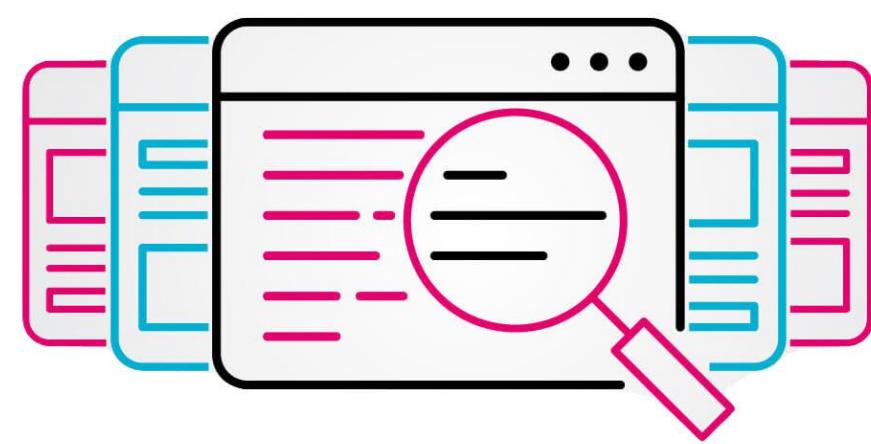
Synthesis of Programs with Pointers

via Read-Only Specifications

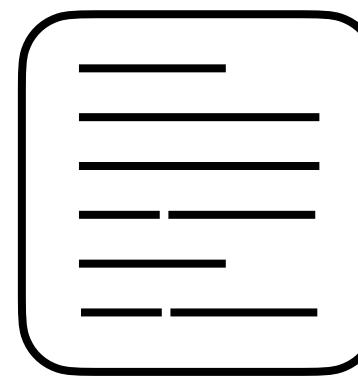
Specification



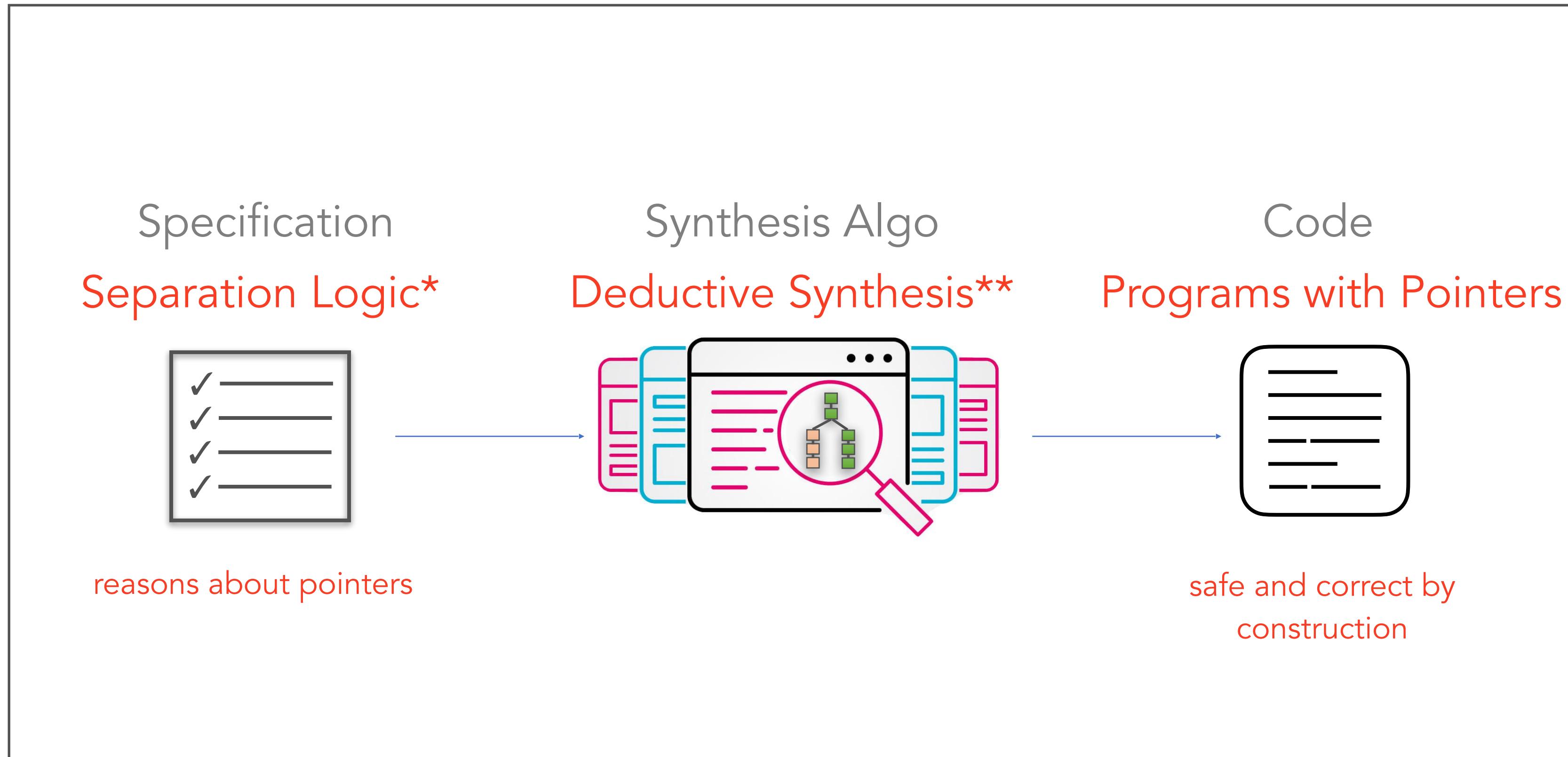
Synthesis Algo



Code



SSL: Synthetic Separation Logic



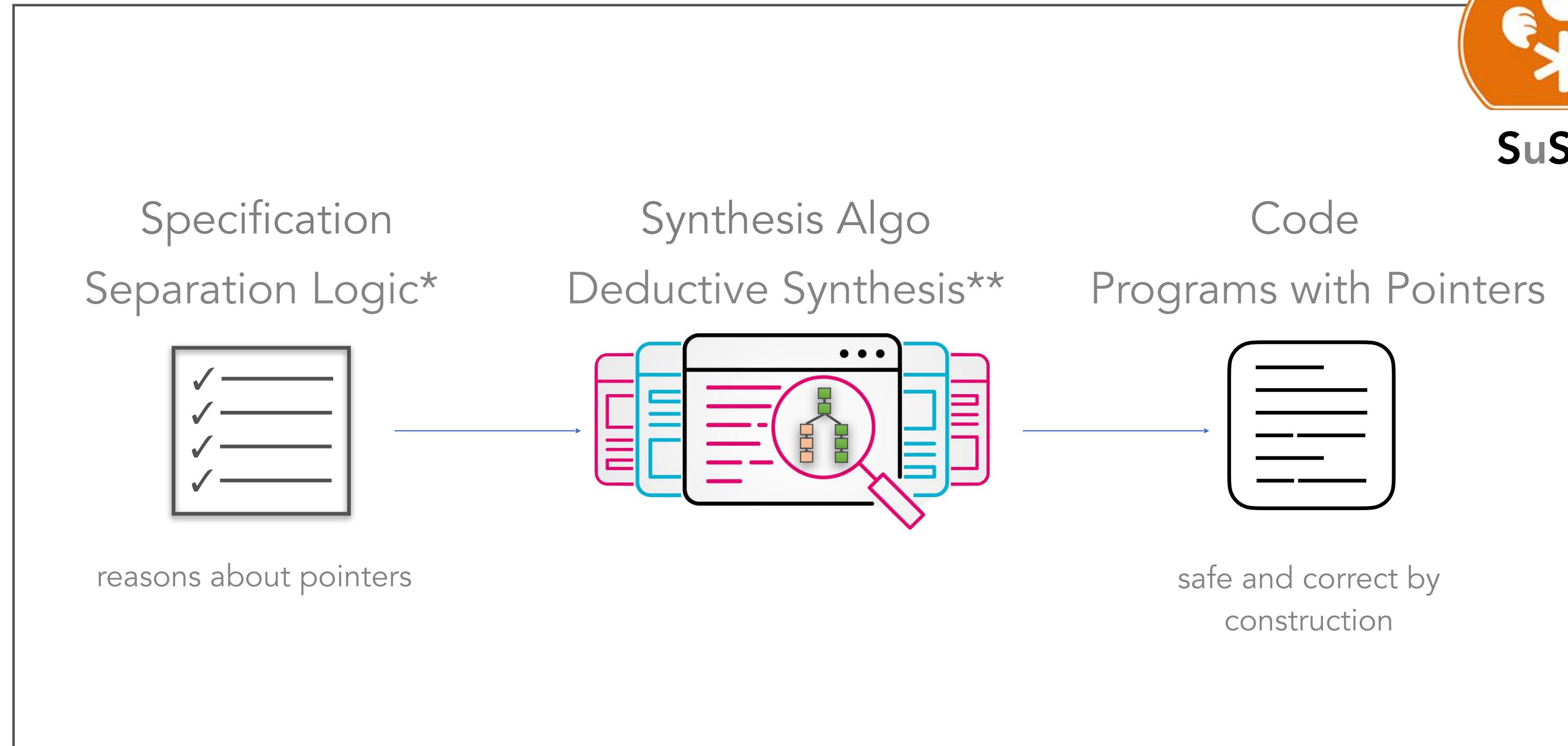
* Local Reasoning about Programs that Alter Data Structures, O'Hearn, Reynolds, Yang:.. CSL 2001

** Structuring the Synthesis of Heap-Manipulating Programs, Polikarpova & Sergey @POPL'19

SSL: Synthetic Separation Logic



SuSLik

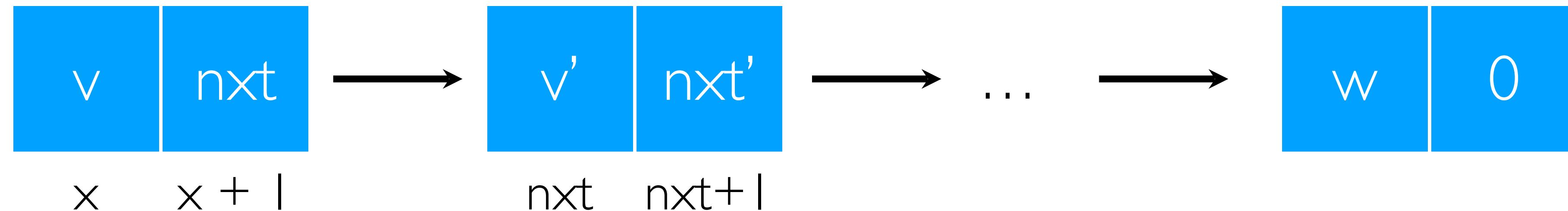


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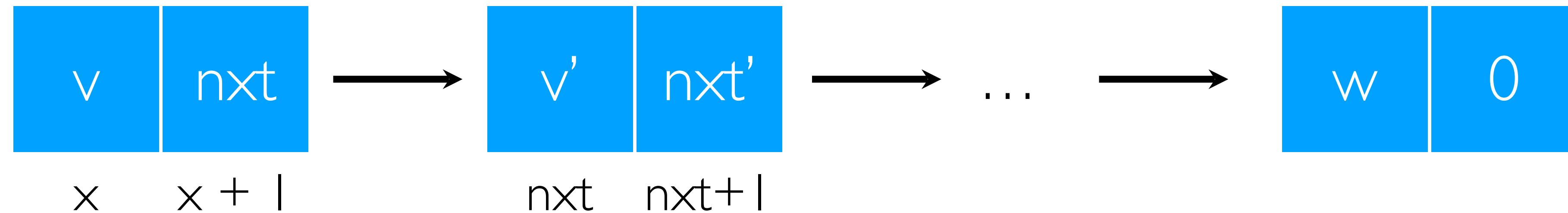
Example: copy a linked list

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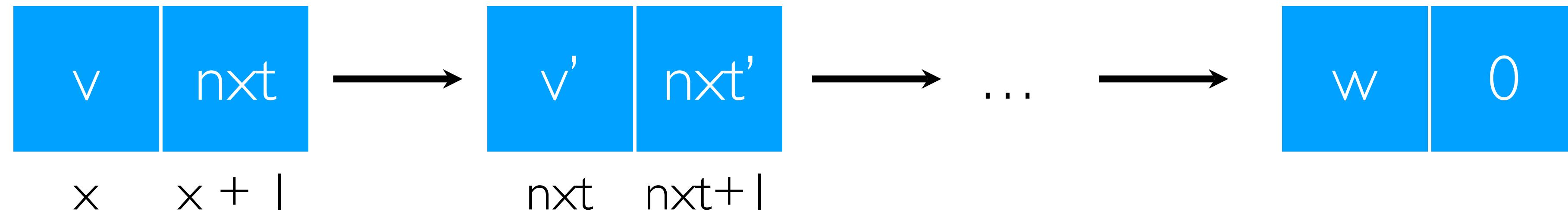
predicate $\text{ls}(\text{loc } x, \text{set } S)$ {
 | $x = 0 \wedge \{S = \emptyset\}$; emp
 | $x \neq 0 \wedge \{S = \{v\} \cup S'\}$; $[x, 2] * x \mapsto v * (x + l) \mapsto nxt * \text{ls}(nxt, S')$
}

Example: copy a linked list



```
predicate ls(loc x, set S) {
    ▶ | x = 0 ∧ {S = ∅ ; emp}
    | x ≠ 0 ∧ {S = {v} ∪ S' ; [x, 2] * x ↦ v * (x + l) ↦ nxt * ls(nxt, S')}
}
```

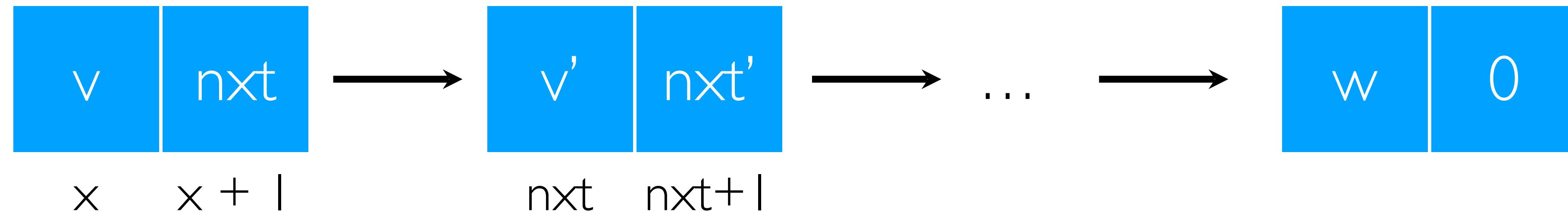
Example: copy a linked list



pure constraints

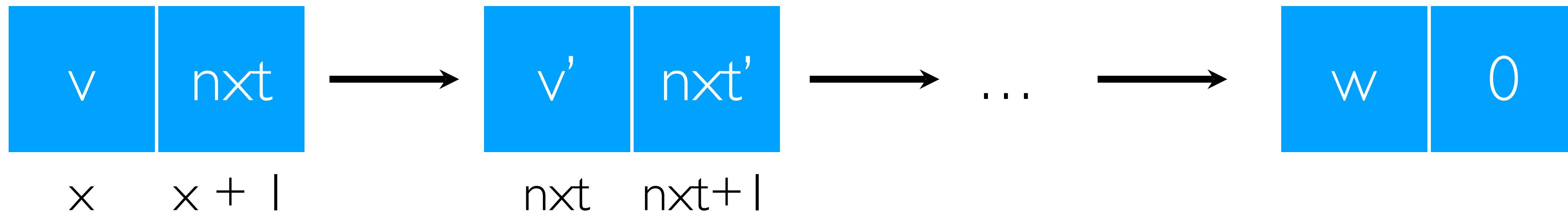
```
predicate ls(loc x, set S) {
    | x = 0 ∧ { S = ∅ ; emp }
    | x ≠ 0 ∧ { S = {v} ∪ S' ; [x, 2] * x ↦ v * (x + l) ↦ nxt * ls(nxt, S') }
}
```

Example: copy a linked list



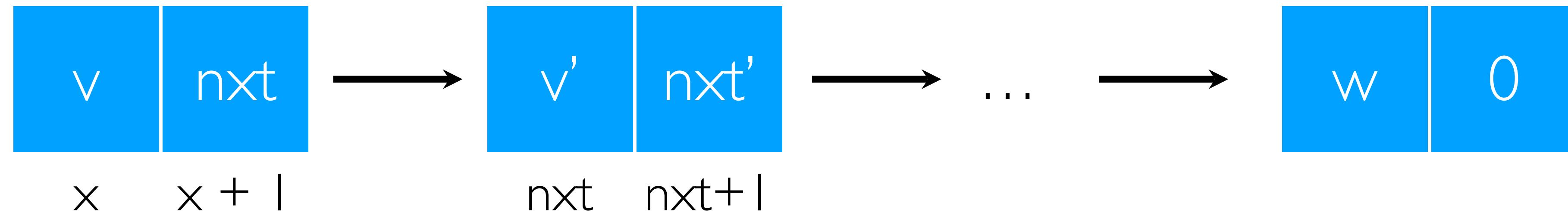
```
predicate ls(loc x, set S) {  
    | x = 0 ∧ {S = ∅ ; emp }  
    | x ≠ 0 ∧ {S = {v} ∪ S' ; [x, 2] * x ↦ v * (x + 1) ↦ nxt * ls(nxt, S') }  
}
```

Example: copy a linked list



```
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    | x = 0 ∧ {S = ∅ ; emp}
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}
```

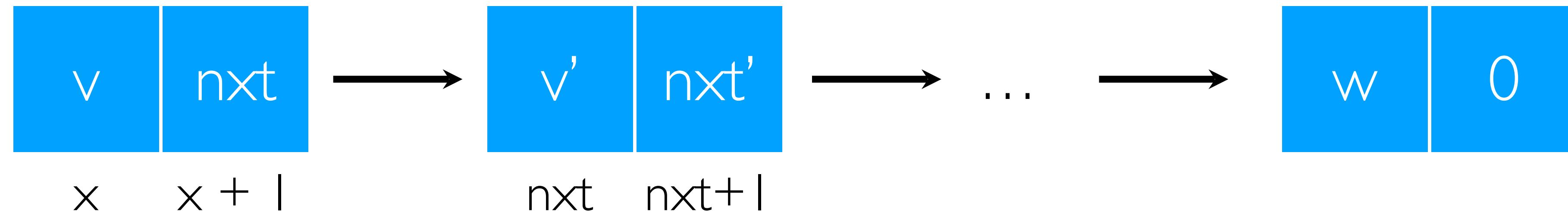
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```
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}
```

▲
memory block

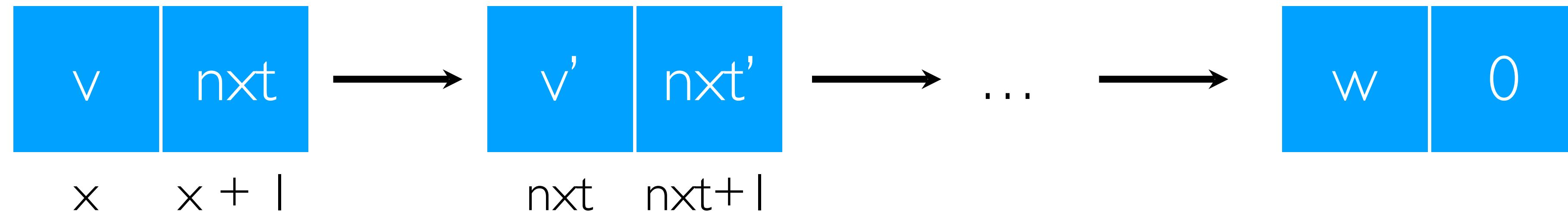
Example: copy a linked list



```
predicate ls(loc x, set S) {
    | x = 0 ∧ {S = ∅ ; emp}
    | x ≠ 0 ∧ {S = {v} ∪ S' ; [x, 2] * x ↣ v * (x + l) ↣ nxt * ls(nxt, S')}
}
```

▲
points-to

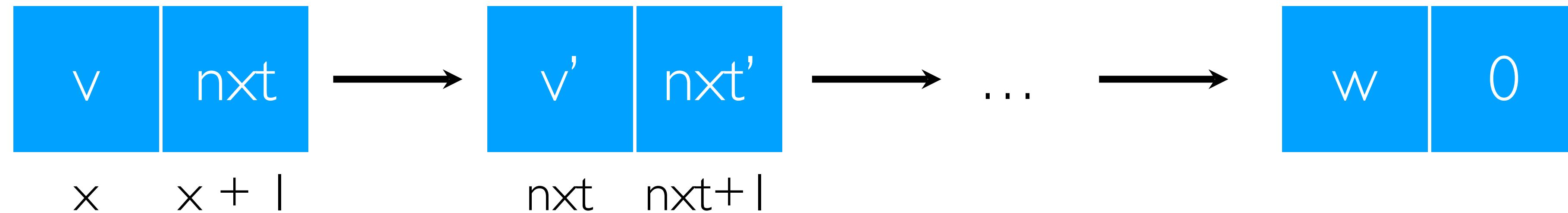
Example: copy a linked list



```
predicate ls(loc x, set S) {
    | x = 0 ∧ {S = ∅ ; emp}
    | x ≠ 0 ∧ {S = {v} ∪ S' ; [x, 2] * x ↦ v * (x + l) ↢ nxt * ls(nxt, S')}
}
```

A pink arrow points from the \rightarrow symbol in the second condition to the \rightarrow symbol in the term $nxt * ls(nxt, S')$, with the label "points-to" written below it.

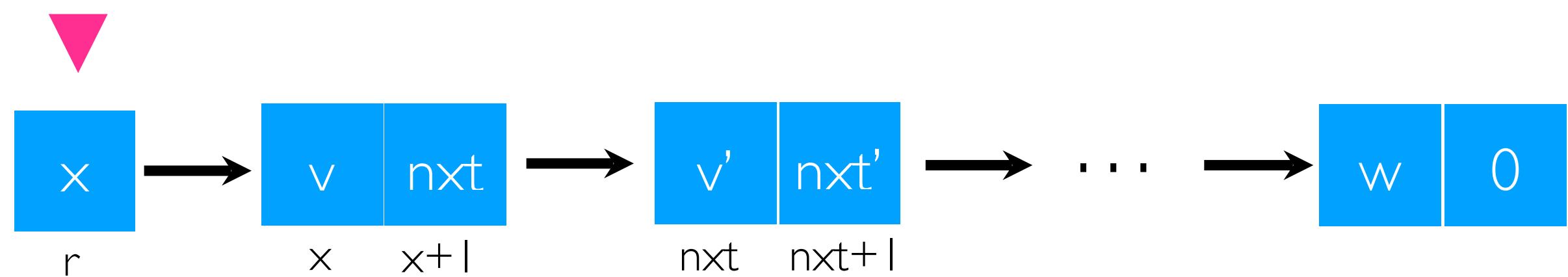
Example: copy a linked list



```
predicate ls(loc x, set S) {
    | x = 0 ∧ {S = ∅ ; emp}
    | x ≠ 0 ∧ {S = {v} ∪ S' ; [x, 2] * x ↦ v * (x + 1) ↦ nxt * ls(nxt, S')}
}
```

separating conjunction

Example: copy a linked list



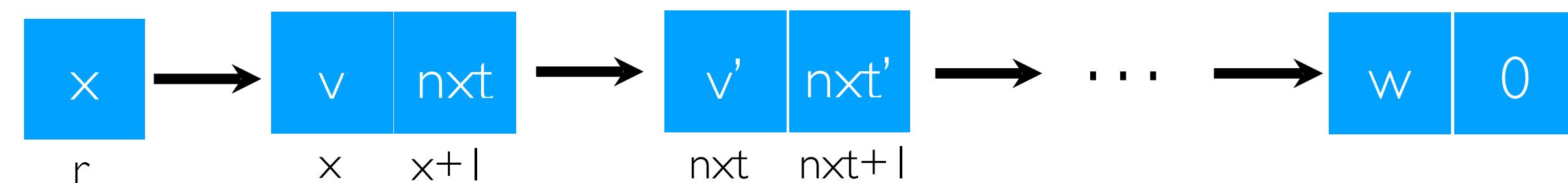
Precondition:

{ $r \mapsto x * \text{lseg}(x, S)$ }



void listcopy (**loc** r)

Example: copy a linked list

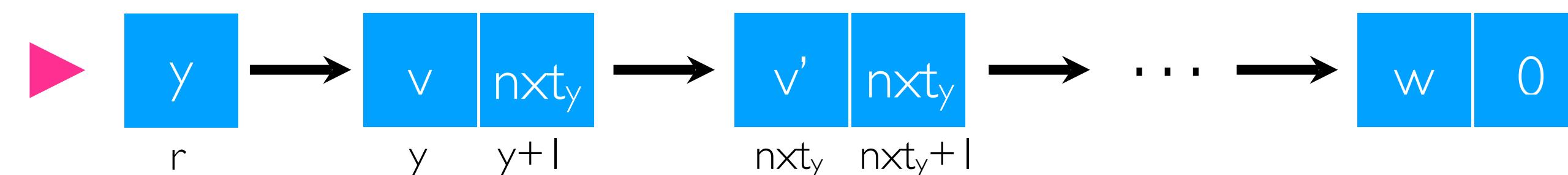
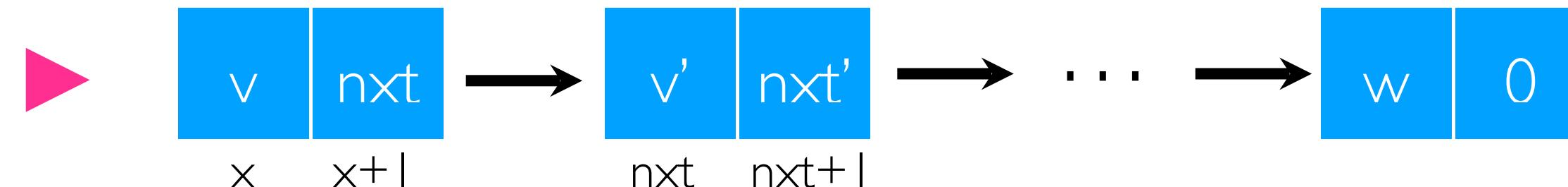


Precondition: $\{r \mapsto x * \text{lseg}(x, S)\}$

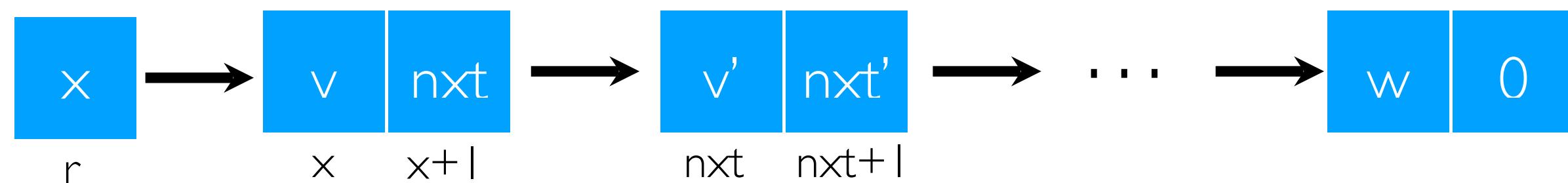
`void listcopy (loc r)`



Postcondition: $\{r \mapsto y * \text{lseg}(x, S) * \text{lseg}(y, S)\}$



Example: copy a linked list

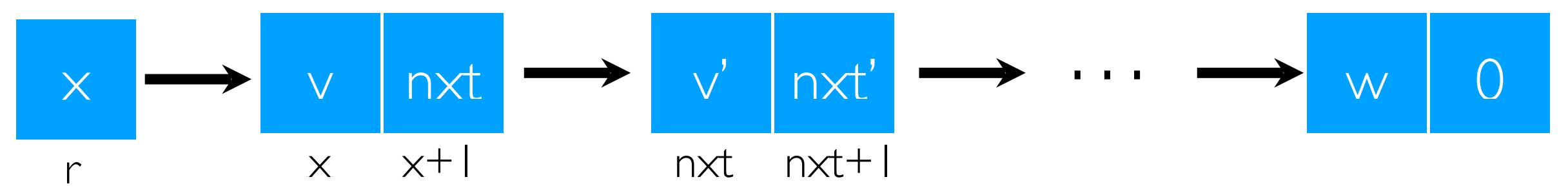


{ $r \mapsto x * \text{lseg}(x, S)$ }

`void listcopy (loc r)`

{ $r \mapsto y * \text{lseg}(x, S) * \text{lseg}(y, S)$ }

Example: copy a linked list

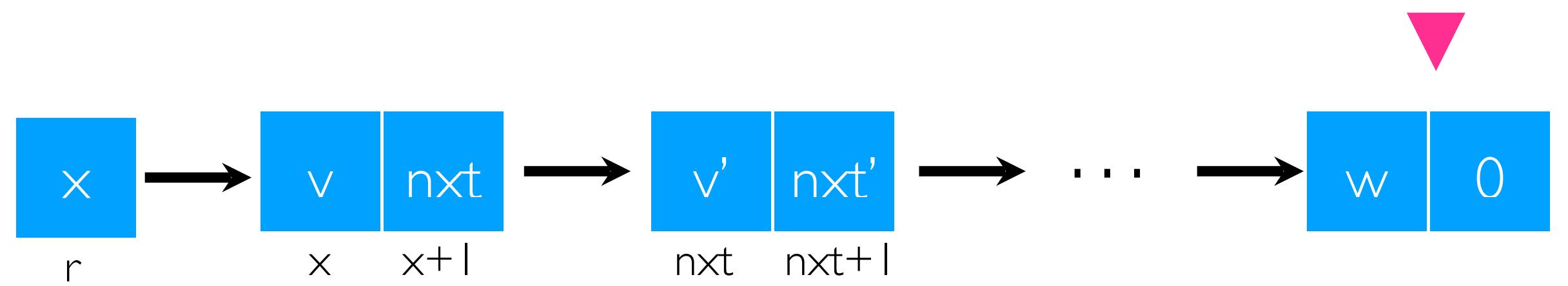


{ $r \mapsto x * \text{lseg}(x, S)$ }

```
1 void listcopy (loc r) {  
2     let x = *r;  
3     if (x == 0) {  
4     } else {  
5         let v = *x;  
6         let nxt = *(x + 1);  
7         *r = nxt;  
8         ▶ listcopy(r);  
9         let y1 = *r;  
10        let y = malloc(2);  
11        *(x + 1) = y1;  
12        *r = y;  
13        *(y + 1) = nxt;  
14        *y = v;  
15    } }
```

{ $r \mapsto y * \text{lseg}(x, S) * \text{lseg}(y, S)$ }

Example: copy a linked list

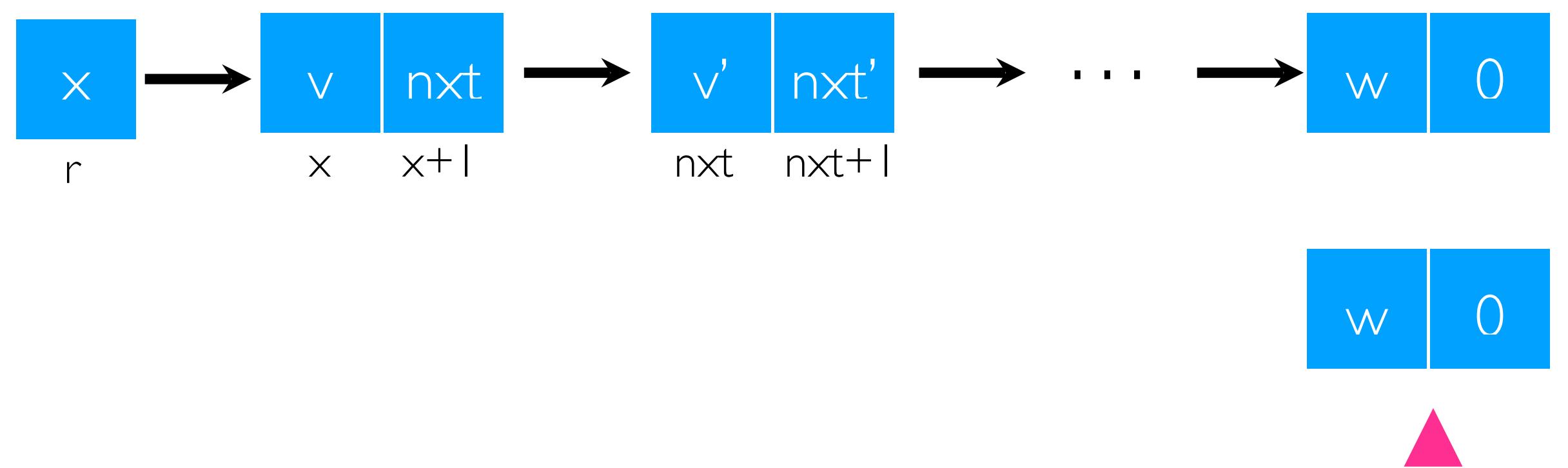


{ $r \mapsto x * lseg(x, S)$ }

```
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15    } }
```

{ $r \mapsto y * lseg(x, S) * lseg(y, S)$ }

Example: copy a linked list

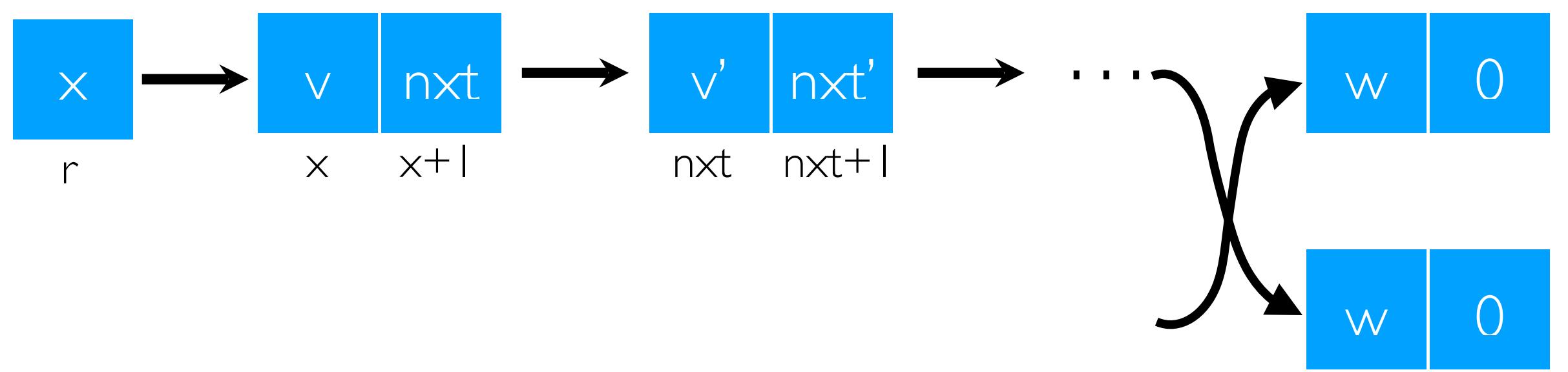


{ $r \mapsto x * \text{lseg}(x, S)$ }

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{ $r \mapsto y * \text{lseg}(x, S) * \text{lseg}(y, S)$ }

Example: copy a linked list

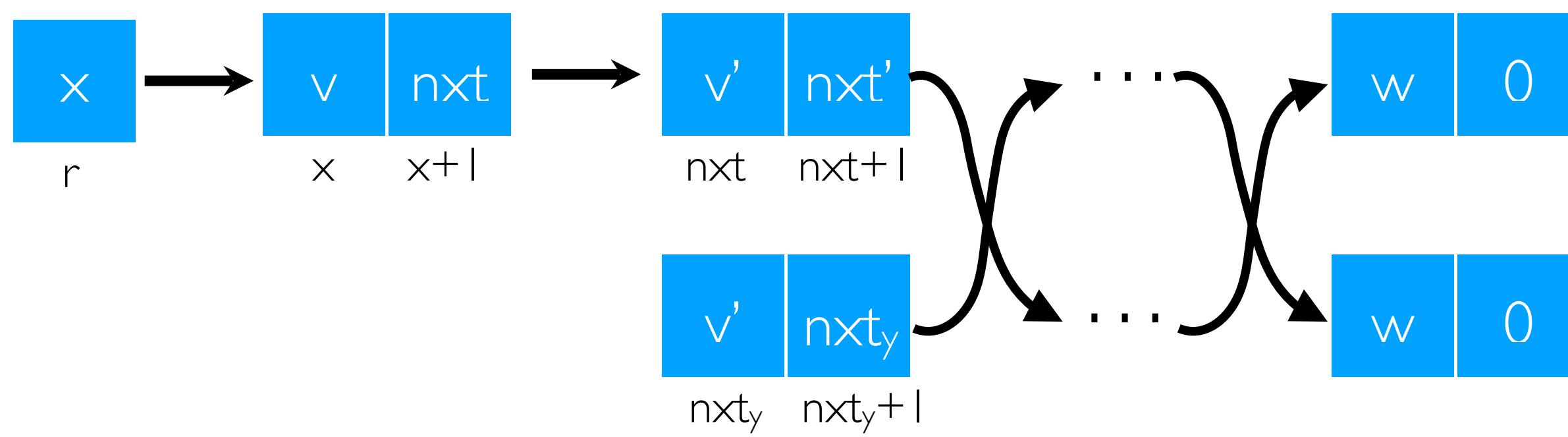


{ $r \mapsto x * lseg(x, S)$ }

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{ $r \mapsto y * lseg(x, S) * lseg(y, S)$ }

Example: copy a linked list

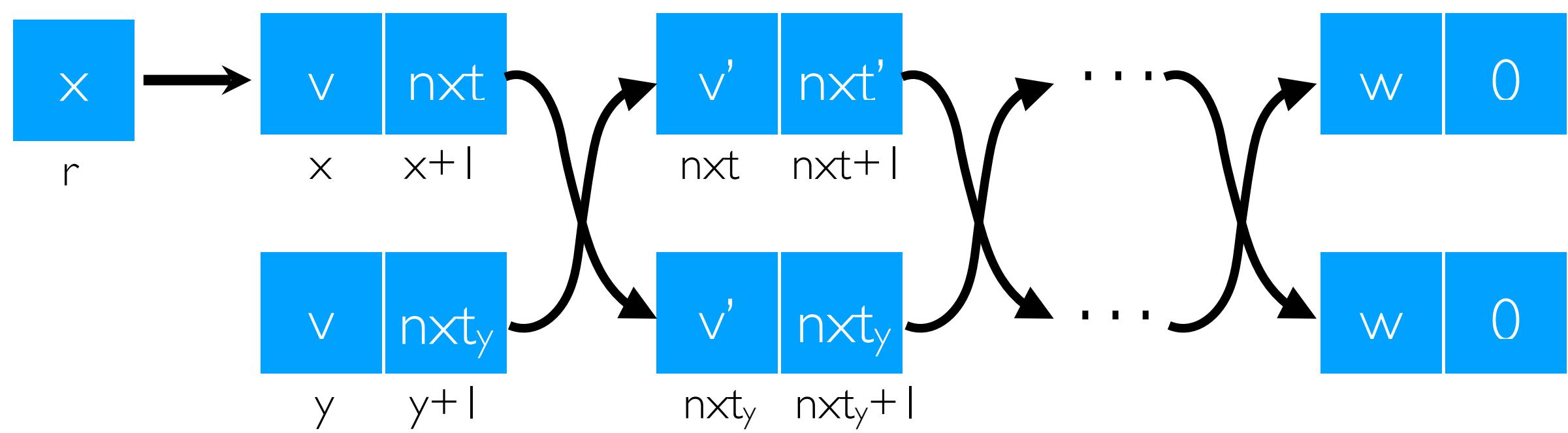


{ $r \mapsto x * lseg(x, S)$ }

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11    *(x + 1) = y1;
12    *r = y;
13    *(y + 1) = nxt;
14    *y = v;
15 }
```

{ $r \mapsto y * lseg(x, S) * lseg(y, S)$ }

Example: copy a linked list

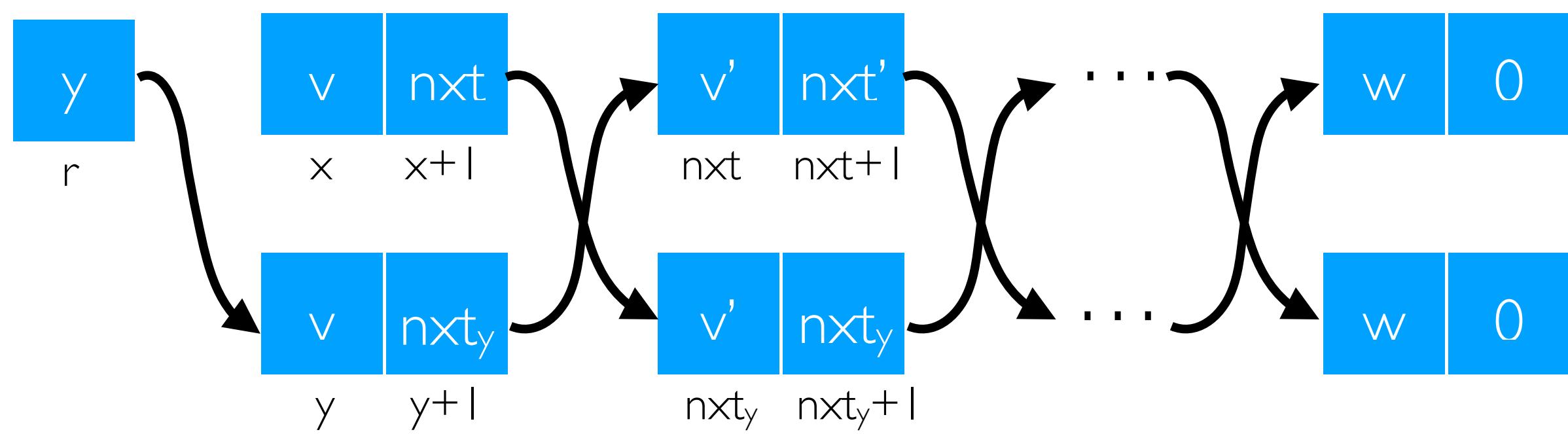


```
{r ↦ x * lseg(x, S)}
```

```
1 void listcopy (loc r) {  
2   let x = *r;  
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```

```
{r ↦ y * lseg(x, S) * lseg(y, S)}
```

Example: copy a linked list

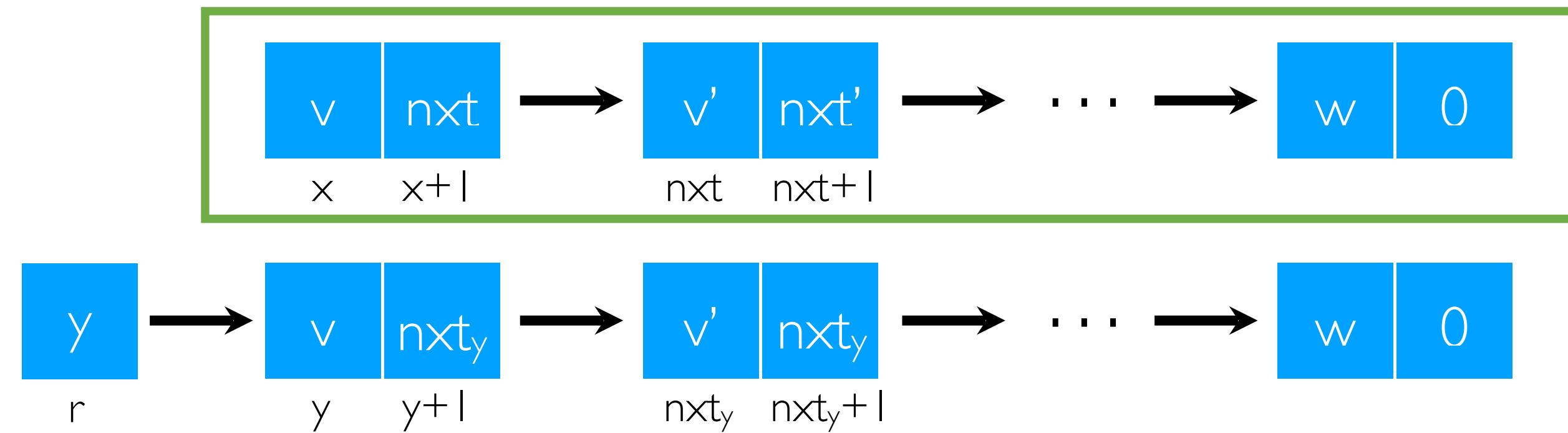


{ $r \mapsto x * lseg(x, S)$ }

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```

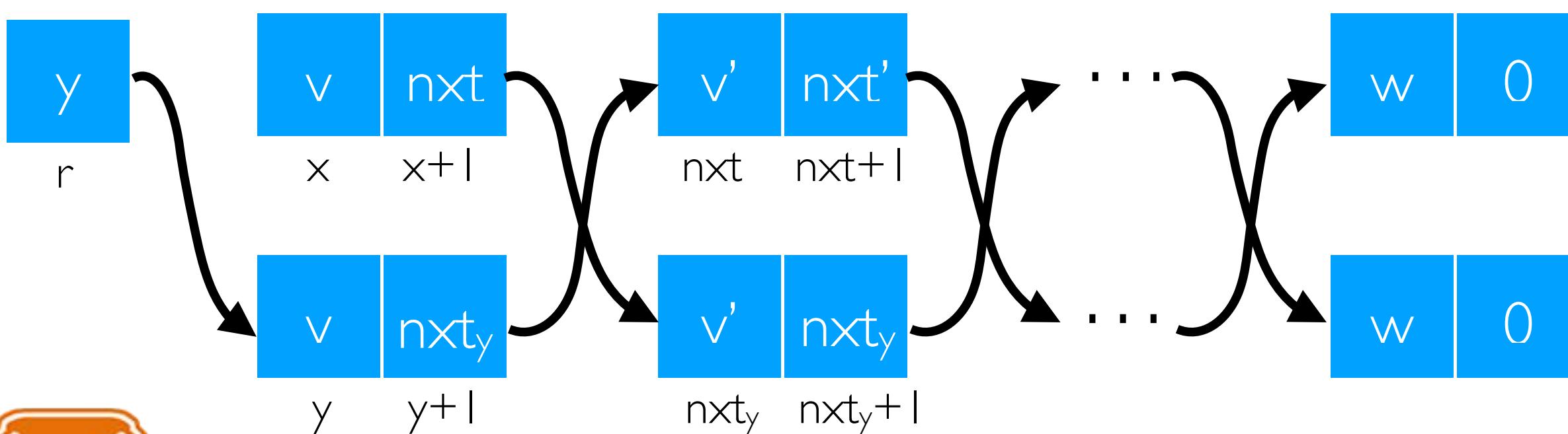
{ $r \mapsto y * lseg(x, S) * lseg(y, S)$ }

Example: copy a linked list



expected

result



Spurious writes.

{ $r \mapsto x * lseg(x, S)$ }

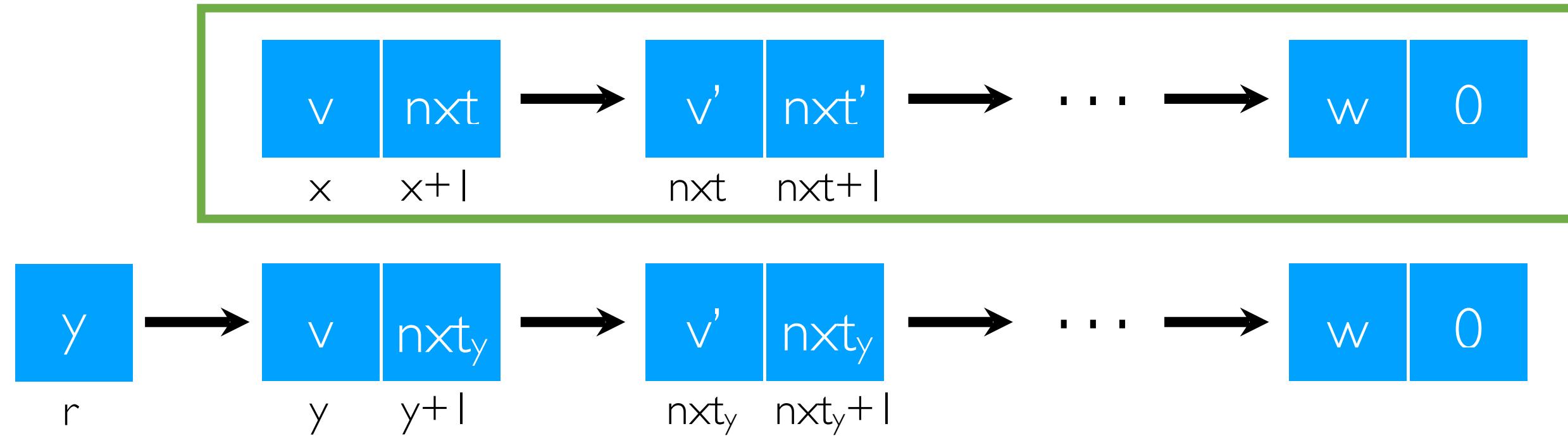
```
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4   } else {  
5     let v = *x;  
6     let nxt = *(x + 1);  
7     *r = nxt;  
8     listcopy(r);  
9     let y1 = *r;  
10    let y = malloc(2);  
11    *(x + 1) = y1;  
12    *r = y;  
13    *(y + 1) = nxt;  
14    *y = v;  
15  } }
```

{ $r \mapsto y * lseg(x, S) * lseg(y, S)$ }

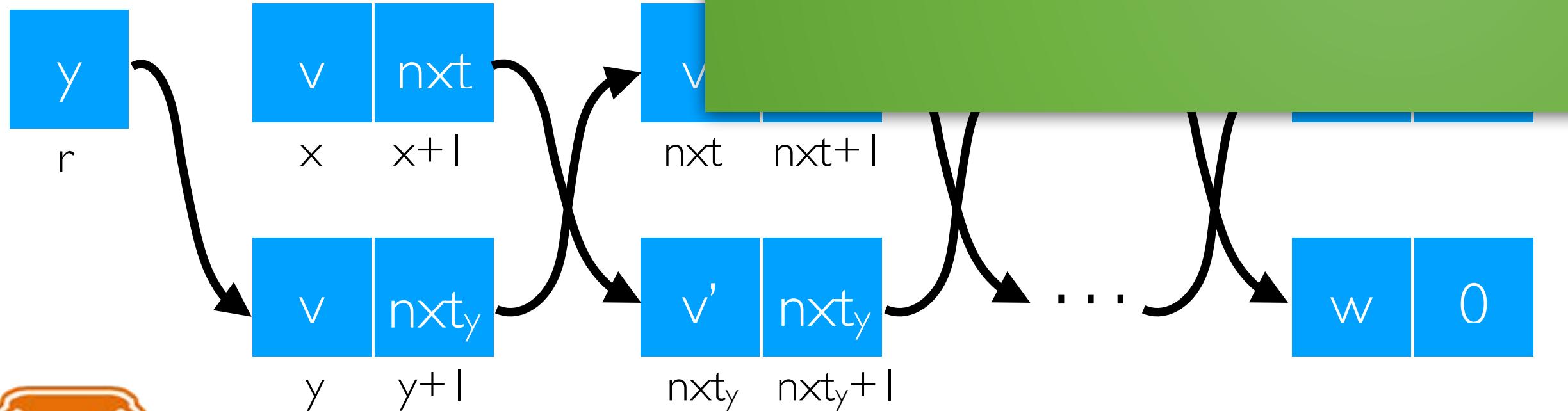
Example: copy a linked list

expected

result



Make the initial list *Read-Only*:
it must not be altered



Spurious writes.

{ $r \mapsto x * \text{lseg}(x, S)$ }

```

1 void listcopy (loc r) {
2   let x = *r;
3   if (x == 0) {
4 } else {
5   let v = *x;
6   let nxt = *(x + 1);
7   *r = nxt;
8   listcopy(r);
9   let y1 = *r;
10  let y = malloc(2);
11  *(x + 1) = y1;
12  *r = y;
13  *(y + 1) = nxt;
14  *y = v;
15 }

```

{ $r \mapsto y * \text{lseg}(x, S) * \text{lseg}(y, S)$ }

Synthesis of Programs with Pointers via Read-Only Specifications

(our contribution)

- Effective: more natural and shorter programs
- Efficient: smaller search space—faster synthesis
- Robust: better performance in “worst case scenarios”

A Primer on Synthetic Separation Logic

Syntactic Separation Logic

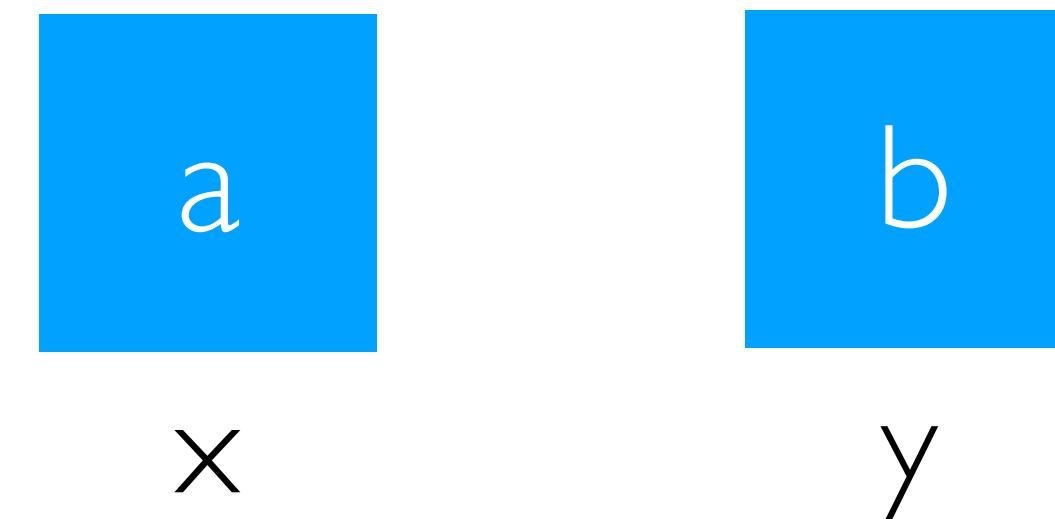
$$\begin{array}{c} \{P\} \; c \; \{Q\} \\ \downarrow \\ P \rightsquigarrow Q \mid c \end{array}$$

Syntactic Separation Logic

$$\begin{array}{c} \{P\} \subset \{Q\} \\ \downarrow \\ P \vdash Q \quad \text{implies} \quad P \rightsquigarrow Q \mid c \end{array}$$

Example: **pick** - equalises the values of two distinct memory locations

Precondition:



$$\{ \ x \mapsto a * y \mapsto b \ }$$

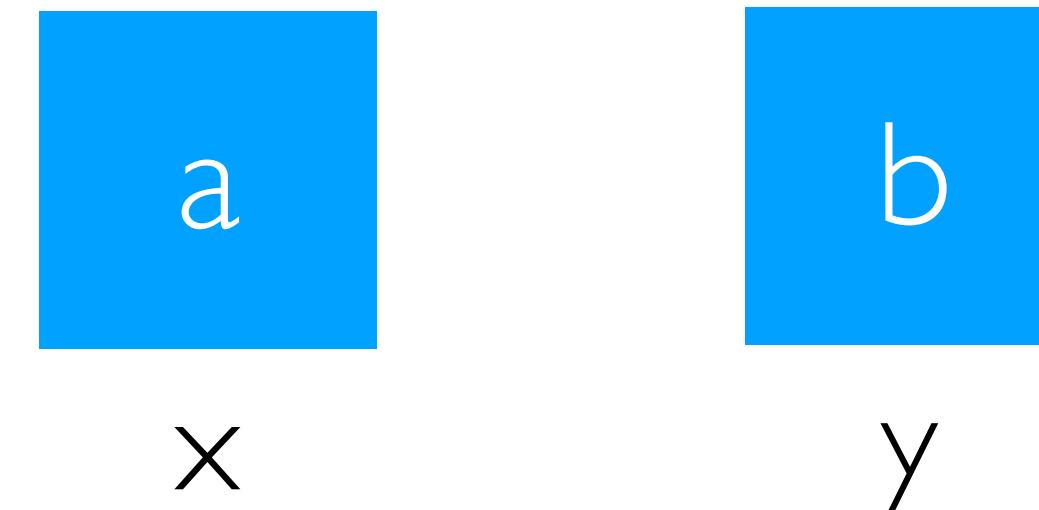
Postcondition:



$$\{ \ x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z \ }$$

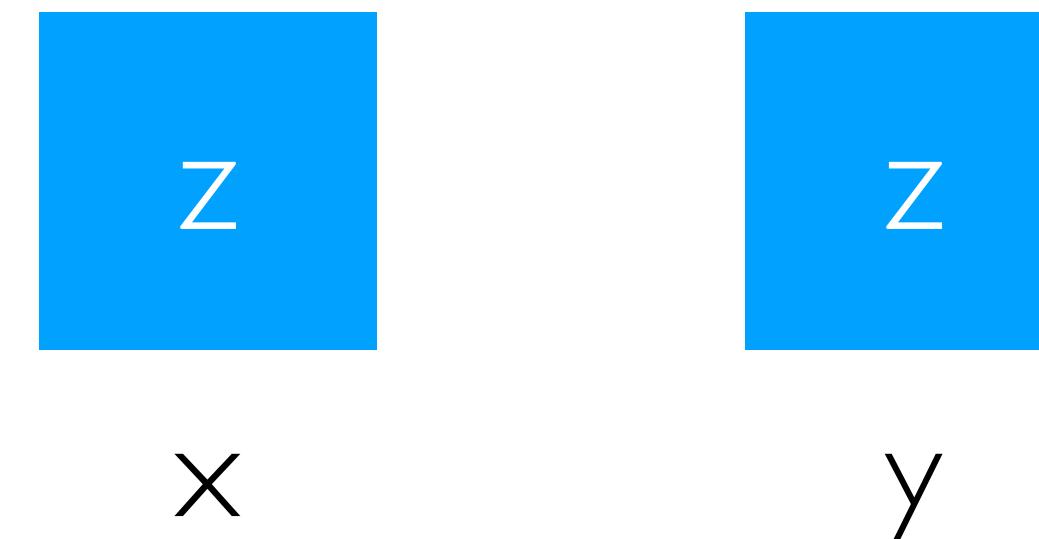
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Postcondition:

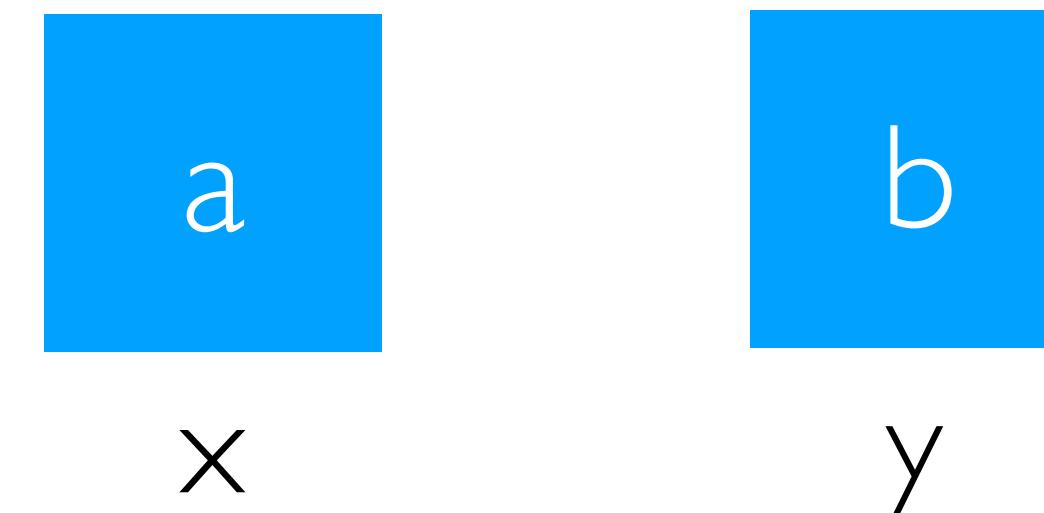


$\{ \ x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z \ }$

```
void pick(loc x, loc y) {  
    let a2 = *x;  
    let b2 = *y;  
    *y = a2;  
}
```

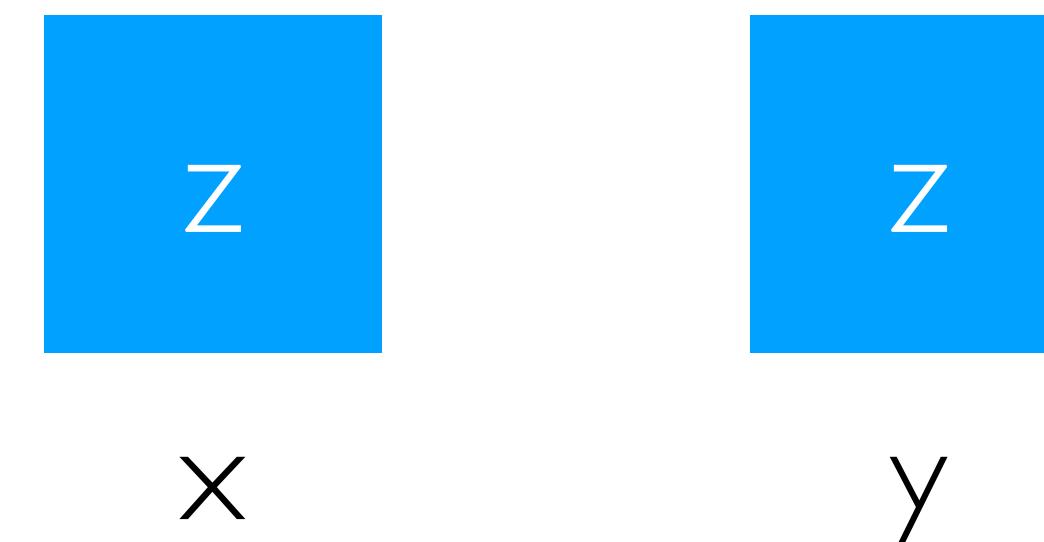
Example: **pick** - equalises the values of two distinct memory locations

Precondition:



{ *x* ↦ *a* * *y* ↦ *b* }

Postcondition:

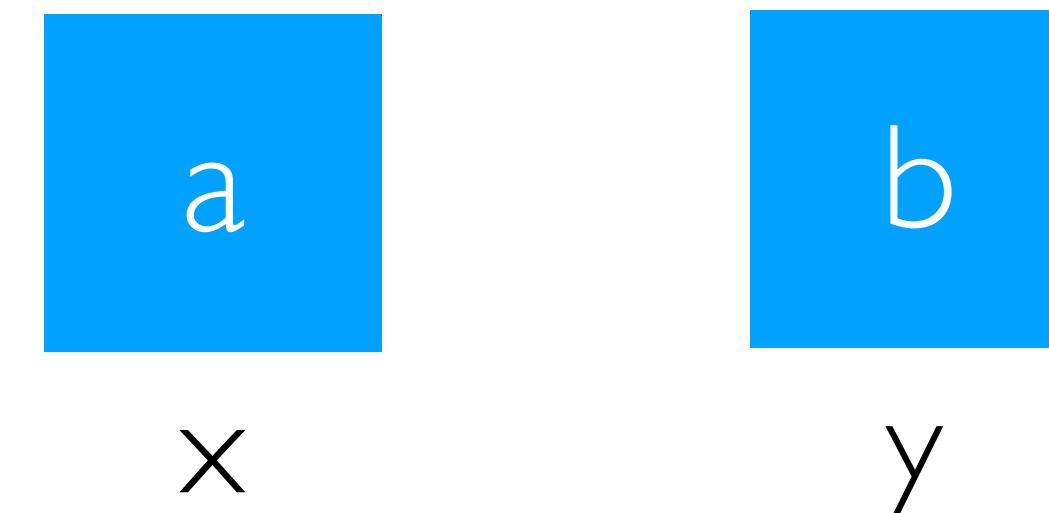


{ *x* ↦ *z* * *y* ↦ *z* }

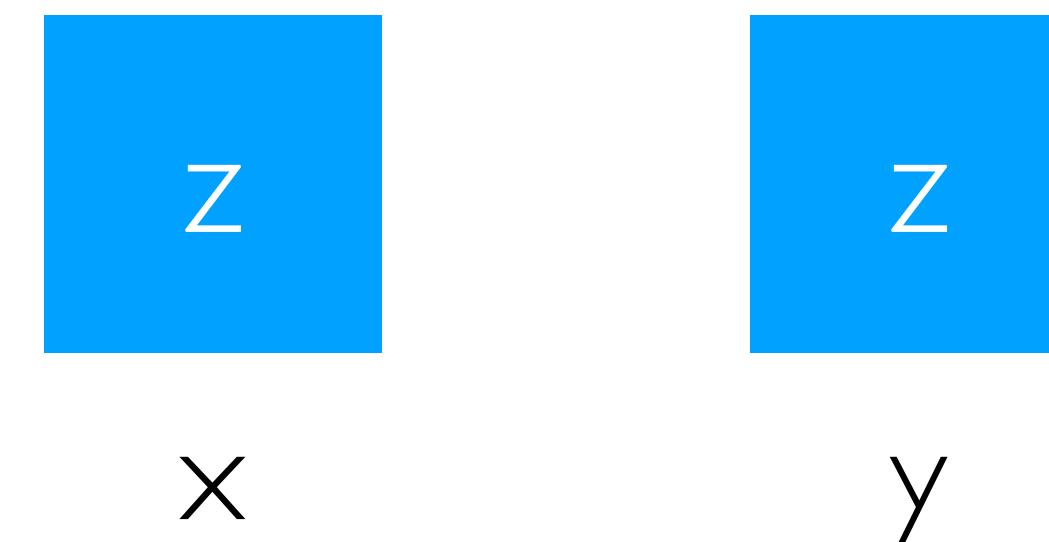
```
void pick(loc x, loc y) {  
    let a2 = *x;  
    let b2 = *y;  
    *y = a2;  
}
```

Example: **pick** - equalises the values of two distinct memory locations

Precondition:



Postcondition:



$\{ \ x \mapsto a * y \mapsto b \ }$

`void pick(loc x, loc y) {`

`let a2 = *x;`

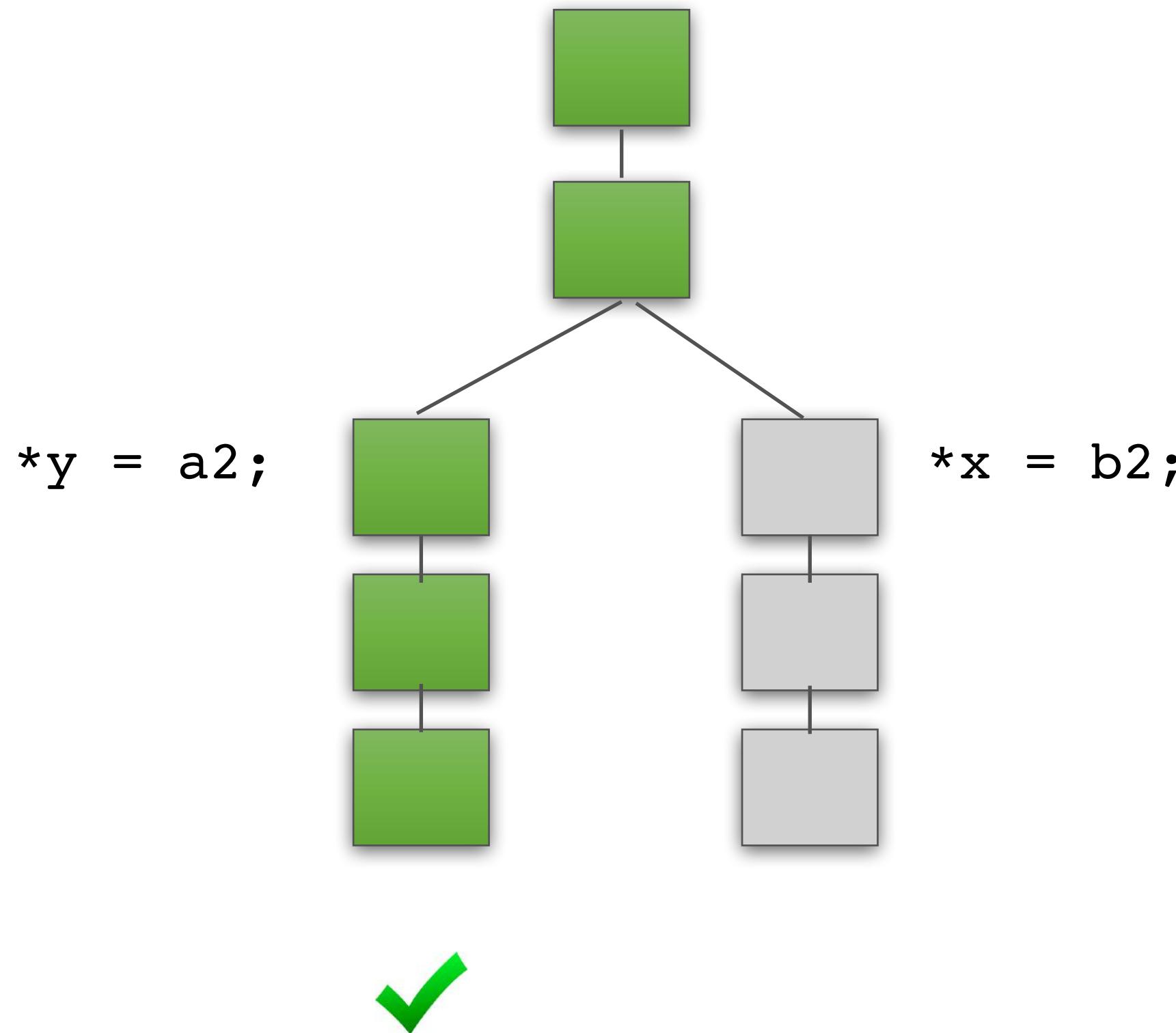
`let b2 = *y;`

`*x = b2;`

}

$\{ \ x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z \ }$

Example: **pick** - equalises the values of two distinct memory locations



```
{ x ↦ a * y ↦ b }
```

```
void pick(loc x, loc y) {
```

```
    let a2 = *x;
```

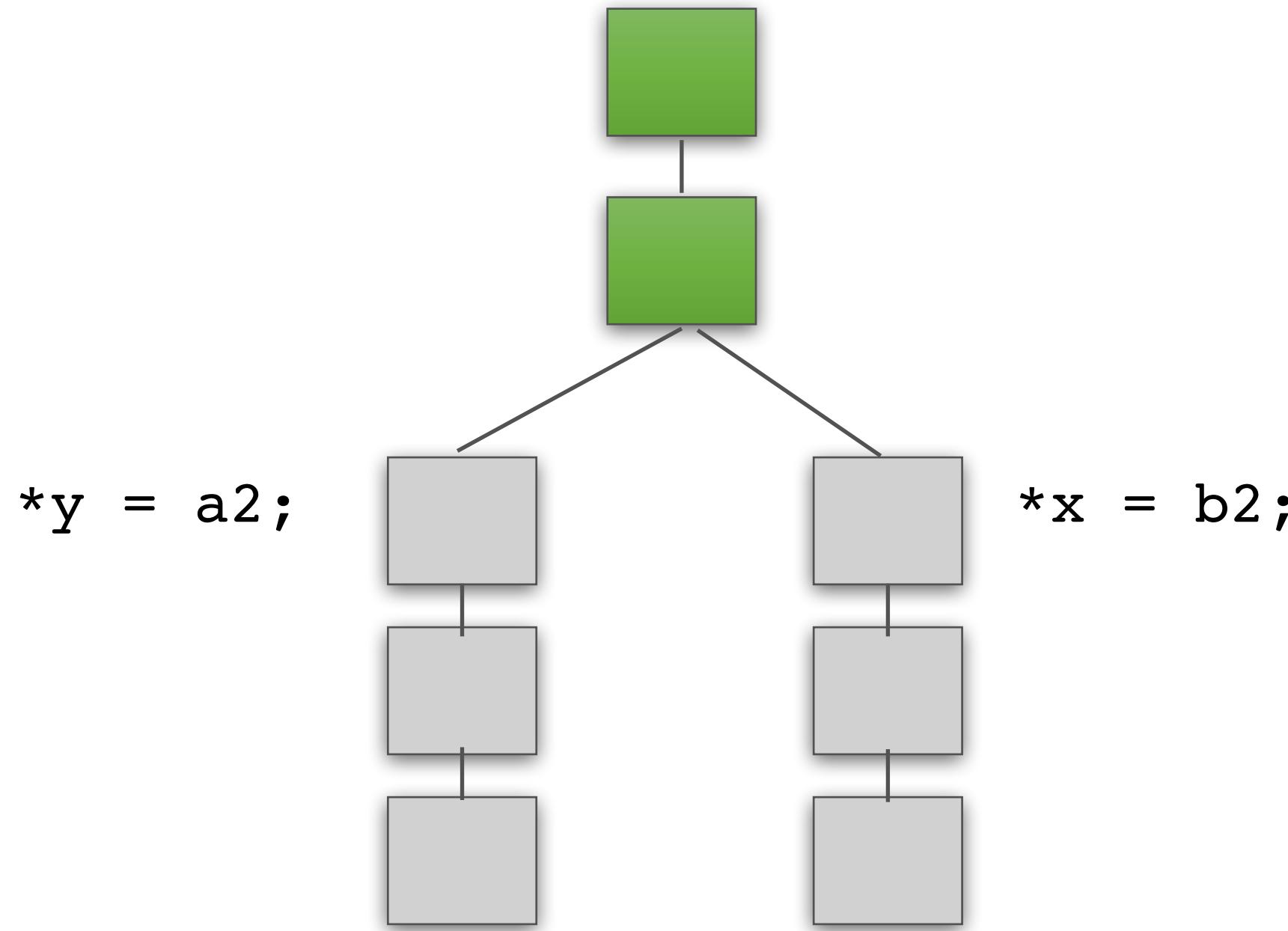
```
    let b2 = *y;
```

```
*y = a2;
```

```
}
```

```
{ x ↦ z * y ↦ z }
```

Example: **pick** - equalises the values of two distinct memory locations

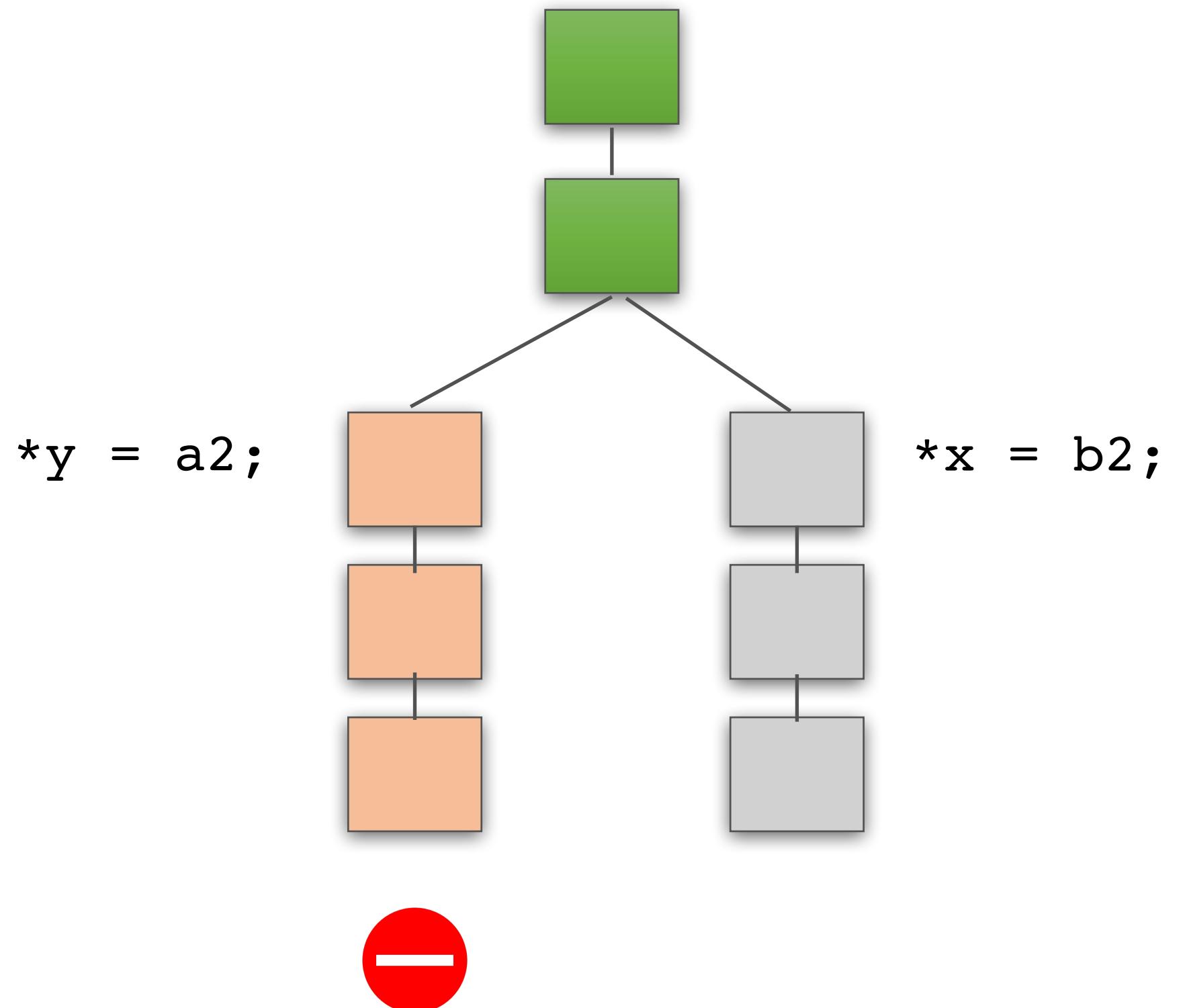


```
{ x ↦ a * y ↦ b }
```

void pick(loc x, loc y) {
 let a2 = *x;
 let b2 = *y;
}

```
{ x ↦ z * y ↦ z }
```

Example: **pick** - equalises the values of two distinct memory locations

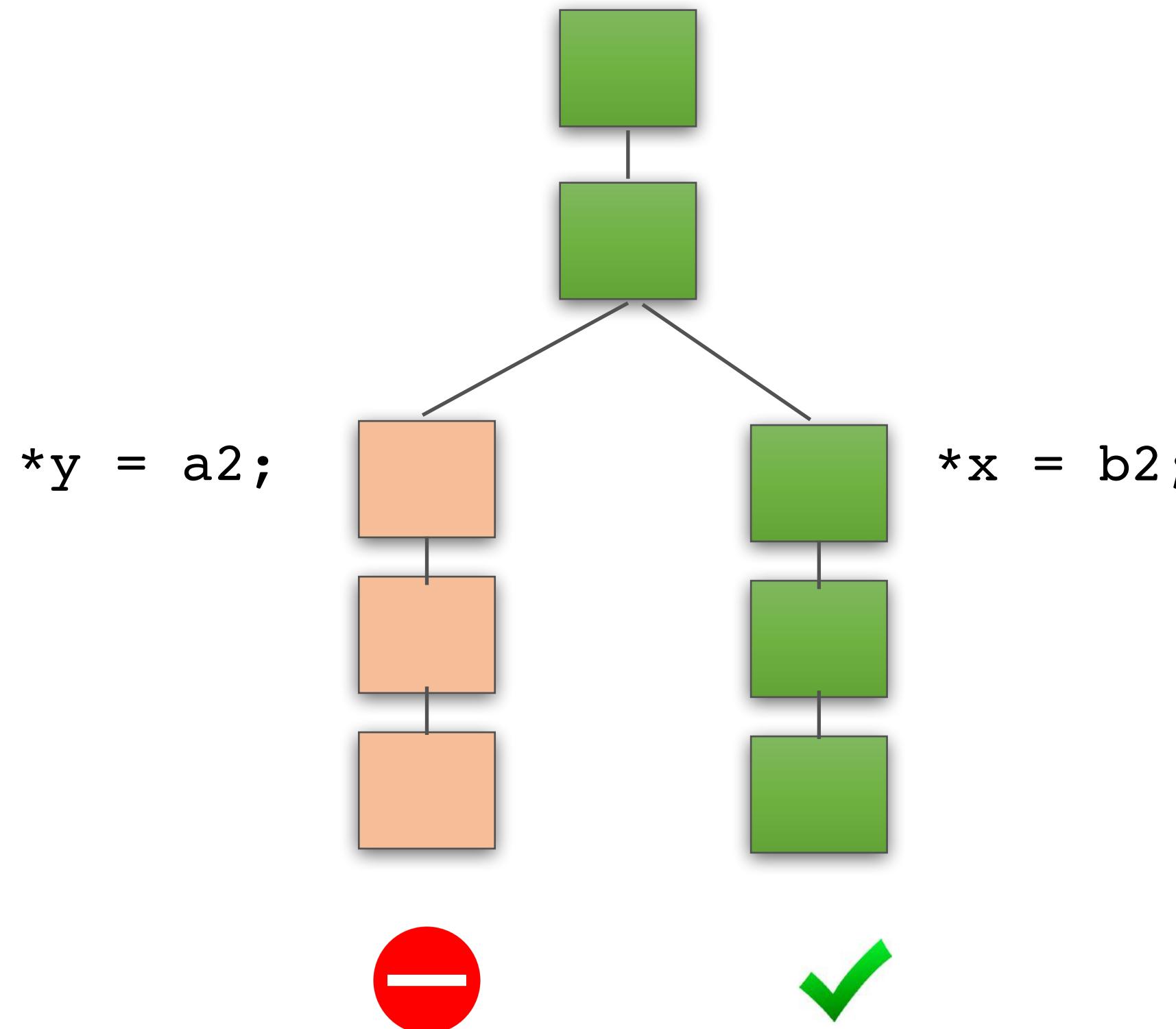


{ `x ↦ a` * `y ↦ b` }

```
void pick(loc x, loc y) {  
    let a2 = *x;  
    let b2 = *y;  
}
```

{ `x ↦ z` * `y ↦ z` }

Example: **pick** - equalises the values of two distinct memory locations



{ `x ↦ a` * `y ↦ b` }

```
void pick(loc x, loc y) {  
    let a2 = *x;  
    let b2 = *y;  
    *x = b2;  
}
```

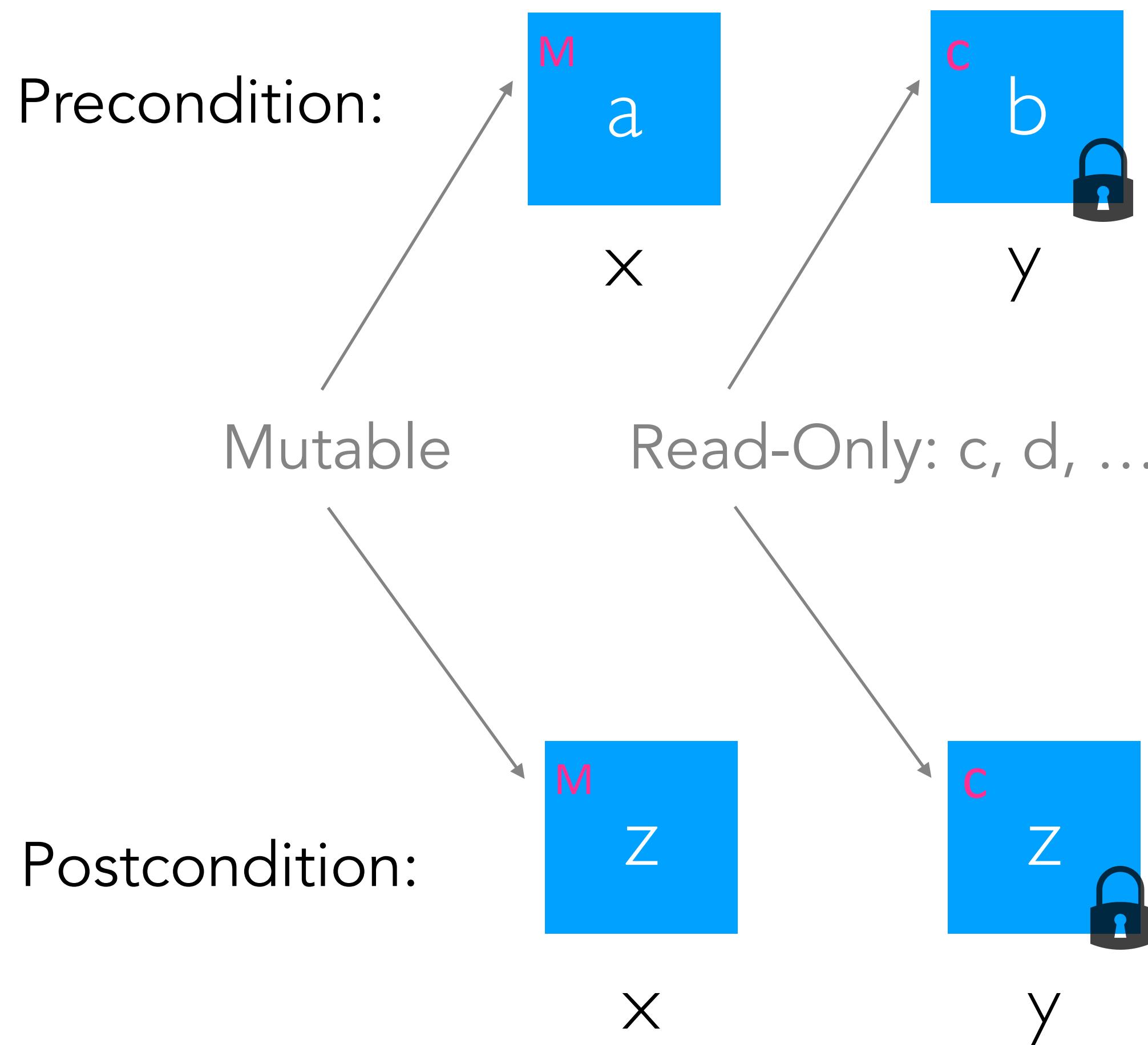
{ `x ↦ z` * `y ↦ z` }

Example: **pick** - equalises the values of two distinct memory locations



Read-Only Specifications

Example: pick with **Read-Only Specifications**



```
{ M x ↦ a * c y ↦ b }
```

```
void pick(loc x, loc y) {
```

```
    let a2 = *x;
```

```
    let b2 = *y;
```

```
    *y = a2;
```

```
}
```

```
{ M x ↦ z * c y ↦ z }
```

Example: pick with **Read-Only Specifications**

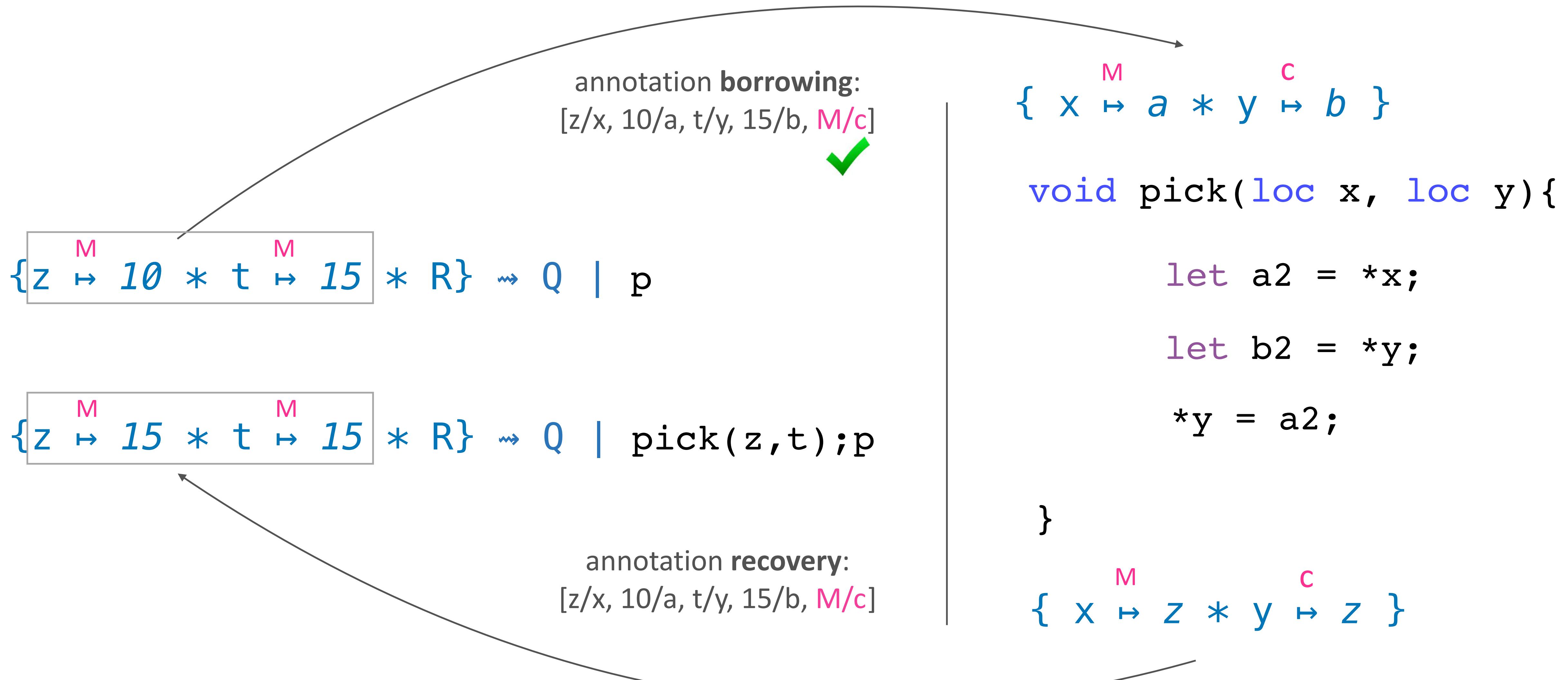
$\{z \xrightarrow{M} 10 * t \xrightarrow{M} 15 * R\} \rightsquigarrow Q \mid p$

```
{ x  $\xrightarrow{M}$  a * y  $\xrightarrow{C}$  b }
```

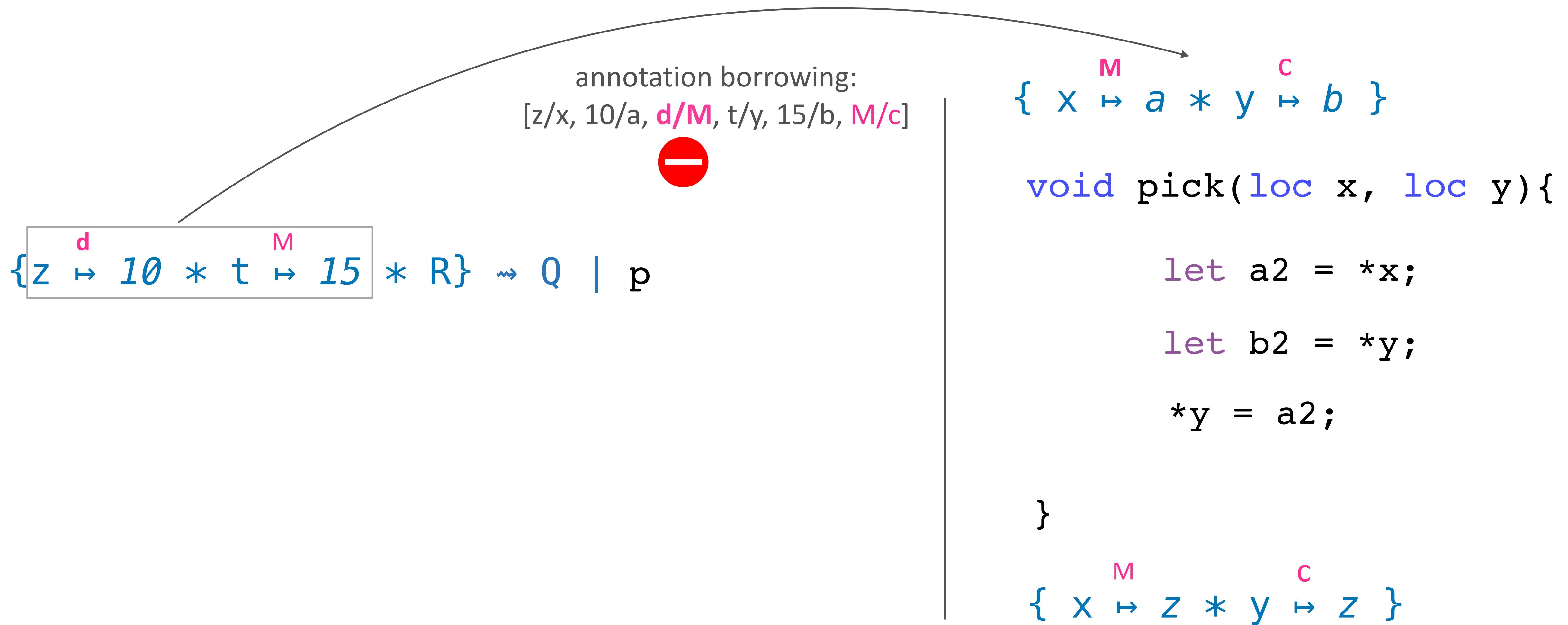
```
void pick(loc x, loc y) {  
    let a2 = *x;  
    let b2 = *y;  
    *y = a2;  
}
```

```
{ x  $\xrightarrow{M}$  z * y  $\xrightarrow{C}$  z }
```

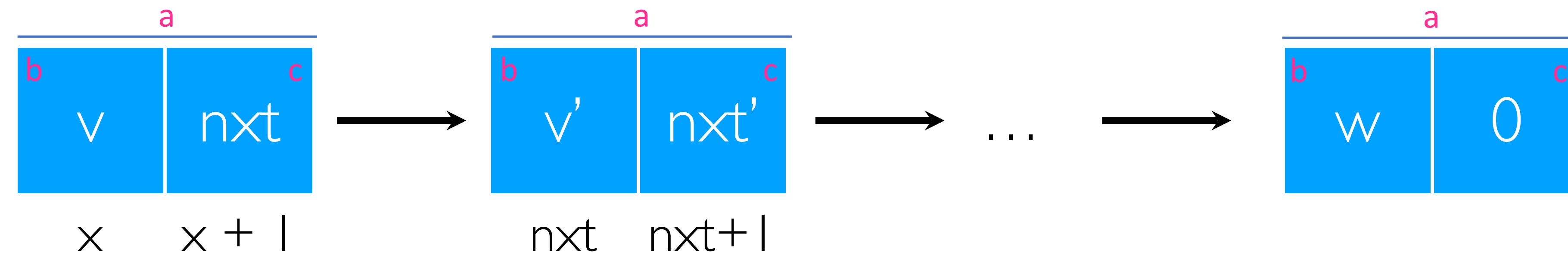
Example: pick with **Read-Only Specifications**



Example: pick with **Read-Only Specifications**



Example: copy of a linked list **Read-Only Specifications**



Example: copy of a linked list

```
{r ↦ x * lseg(x,S,a,b,c) }           read-only  
void listcopy ( loc r )  
{r ↦ y * lseg(x,S,a,b,c) * lseg(y,S,M,M,M)}
```

The diagram illustrates the mutation of pointers during a list copy operation. It shows two states of a linked list. In the first state, a pointer `r` points to the head of a list `x`, which in turn points to a node with fields `S, a, b, c`. This is labeled 'read-only'. In the second state, after the call to `listcopy`, the same pointer `r` now points to the head of a new list `y`. The list `y` has the same structure as `x`, with fields `S, M, M, M`. This is labeled 'mutable', indicating that the original list's structure has been modified.

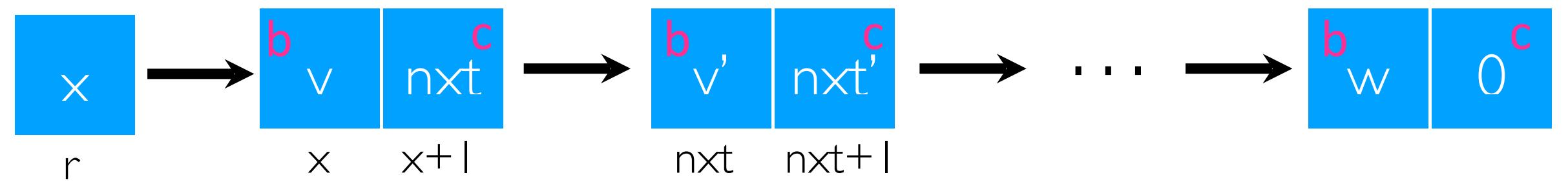
Example: copy of a linked list

```
{r ↣ x * lseg(x,S,a,b,c) }
```

```
void listcopy (loc r)
```

```
{r ↣ y * lseg(x,S,a,b,c) * lseg(y,S,M,M,M)}
```

Example: copy of a linked list

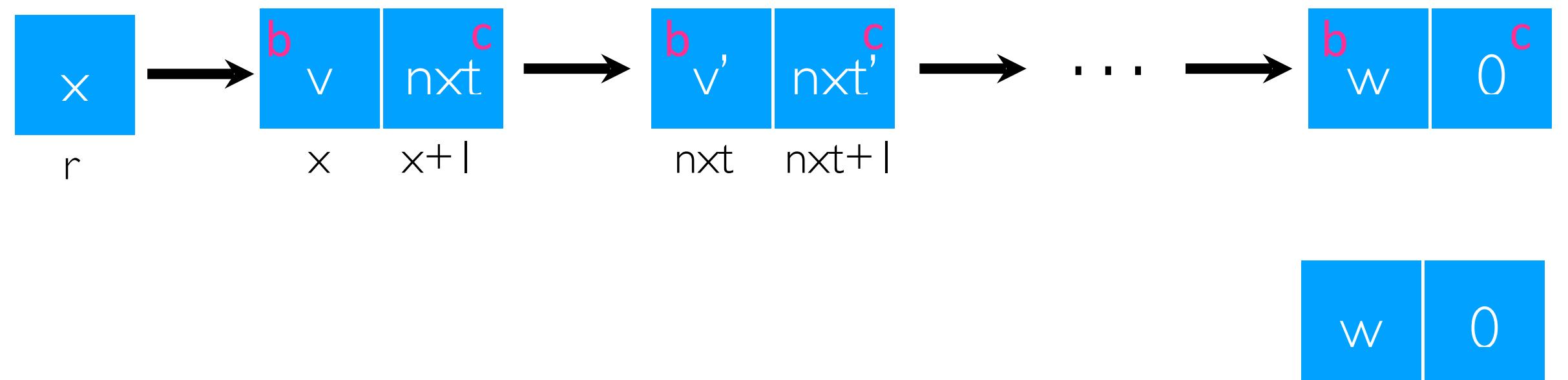


{`r` \mapsto `x` * lseg(`x,S,a,b,c`) }

```
1 void listcopy (loc r) {  
2     let x = *r;  
3     if (x == 0) {  
4     } else {  
5         let v = *x;  
6         let nxt = *(x + 1);  
7         *r = nxt;  
8         listcopy(r);  
9         let y1 = *r;  
10        let y = malloc(2);  
11        *(x + 1) = y1;  
12        *r = y;  
13        *(y + 1) = nxt;  
14        *y = v;  
15    } }
```

{`r` \mapsto `y` * lseg(`x,S,a,b,c`) * lseg(`y,S,M,M,M`) }

Example: copy of a linked list

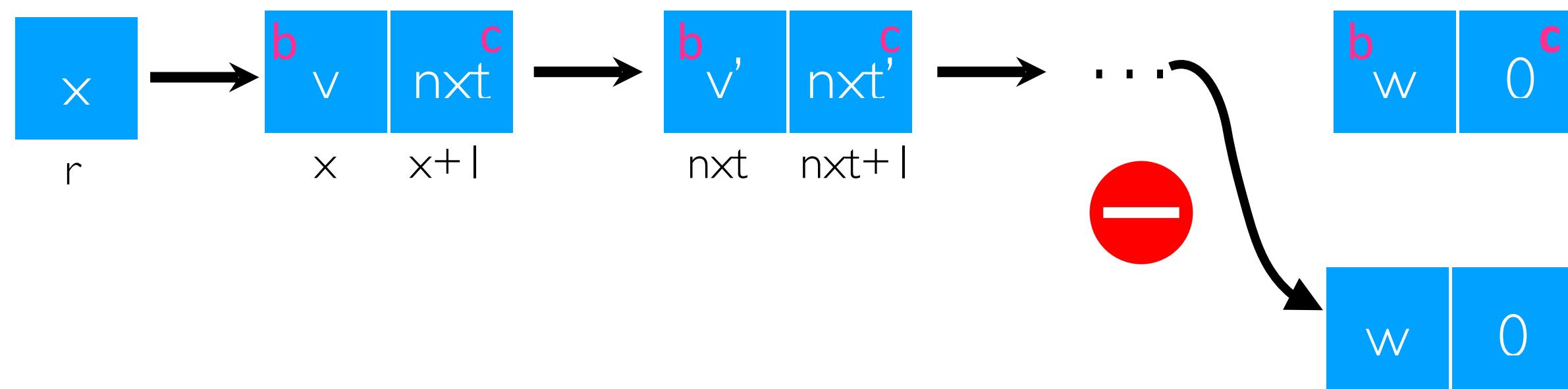


```
{r ↦ x * lseg(x,S,a,b,c) }
```

```
1 void listcopy (loc r) {  
2   let x = *r;  
3   if (x == 0) {  
4     } else {  
5       let v = *x;  
6       let nxt = *(x + 1);  
7       *r = nxt;  
8       listcopy(r);  
9       let y1 = *r;  
10      let y = malloc(2);  
11      *(x + 1) = y1;  
12      *r = y;  
13      *(y + 1) = nxt;  
14      *y = v;  
15    } }
```

```
{r ↦ y * lseg(x,S,a,b,c) * lseg(y,S,M,M,M) }
```

Example: copy of a linked list

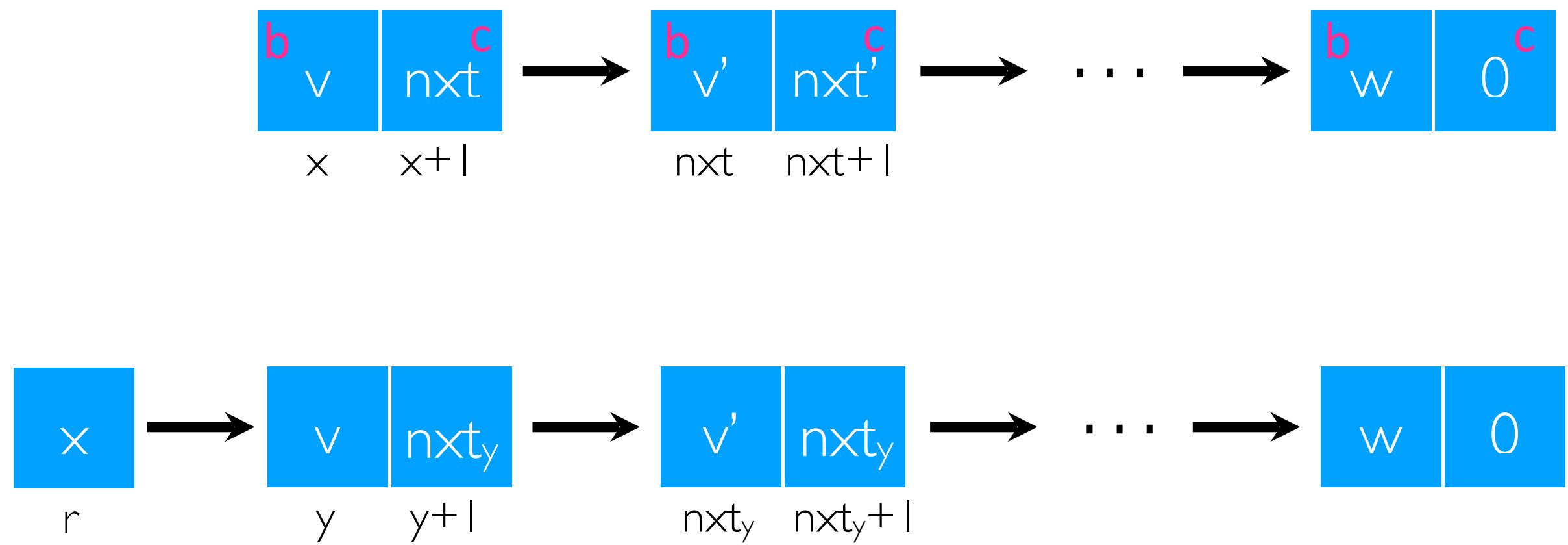


{ $r \mapsto x * \text{lseg}(x, S, a, b, c)$ }

```
1 void listcopy (loc r) {  
2   let x = *r;  
3   if (x == 0) {  
4     } else {  
5     let v = *x;  
6     let nxt = *(x + 1);  
7     *r = nxt;  
8     listcopy(r);  
9     let y1 = *r;  
10    let y = malloc(2);  
11    *(x + 1) = y1; -  
12    *r = y;  
13    *(y + 1) = nxt;  
14    *y = v;  
15  } }
```

{ $r \mapsto y * \text{lseg}(x, S, a, b, c) * \text{lseg}(y, S, M, M, M)$ }

Example: copy of a linked list



```
{r ↦ x * lseg(x,S,a,b,c) }
```

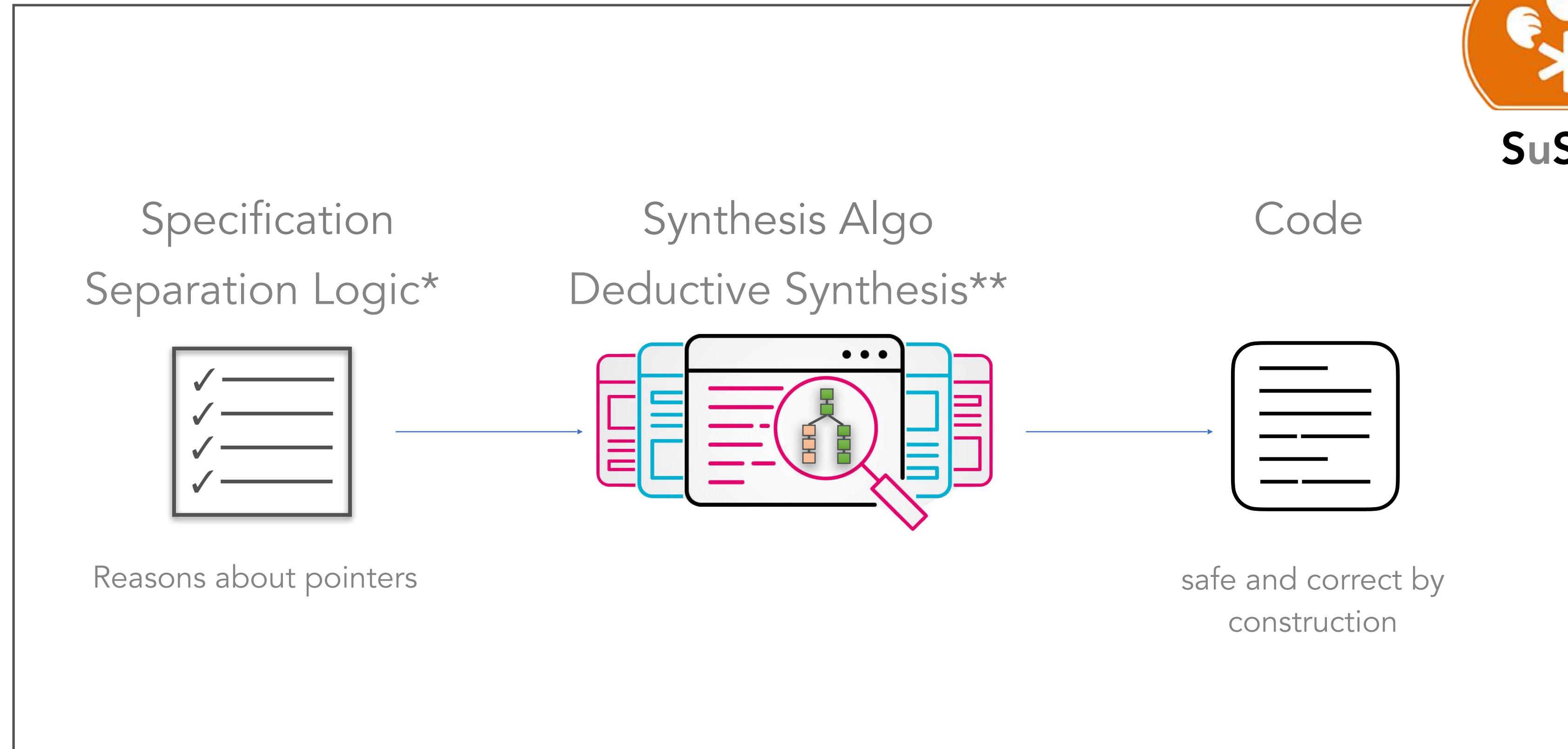
```
1 void listcopy (loc r) {  
2     let x = *r;  
3     if (x == 0) {  
4     } else {  
5         let v = *x;  
6         let nxt = *(x + 1);  
7         *r = nxt;  
8         listcopy(r);  
9         let y1 = *r;  
10        let y = malloc(2);  
11  
12        *r = y;  
13        *(y + 1) = y1 ; ✓  
14        *y = v;  
15    } }
```

```
{r ↦ y * lseg(x,S,a,b,c) * lseg(y,S,M,M,M)}
```

SSL: Synthetic Separation Logic



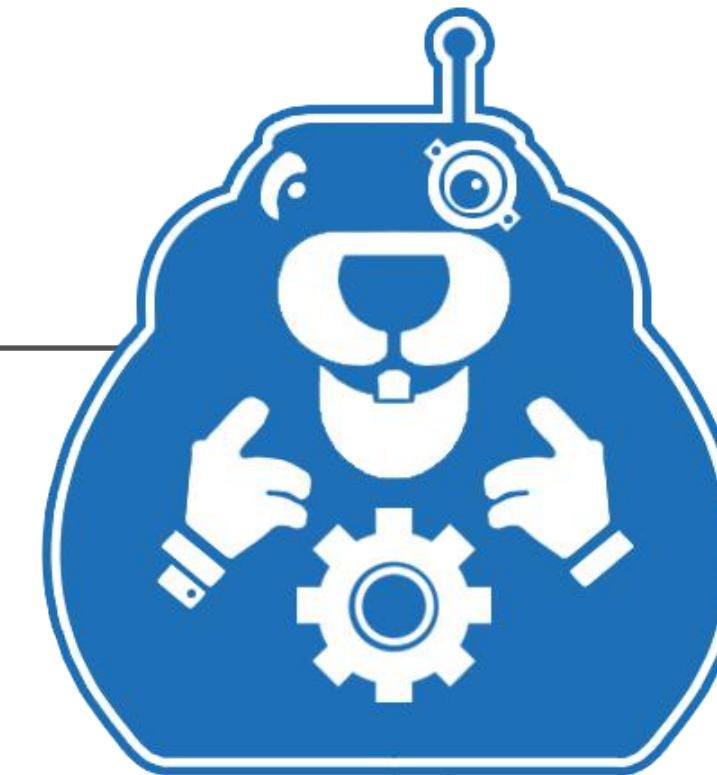
SuSLik



* Local Reasoning about Programs that Alter Data Structures, O'Hearn, Reynolds, Yang:.. CSL 2001

** Structuring the Synthesis of Heap-Manipulating Programs, Polikarpova & Sergey @POPL'19

BoSSL: Borrowing Synthetic Separation Logic

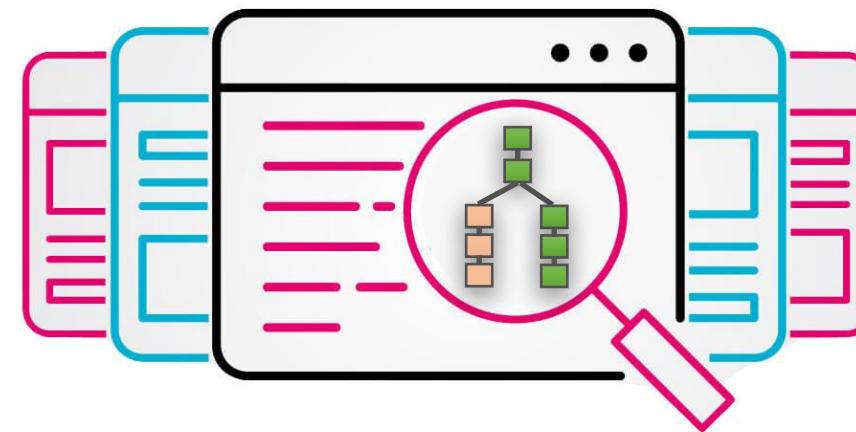


Specification
Separation Logic*

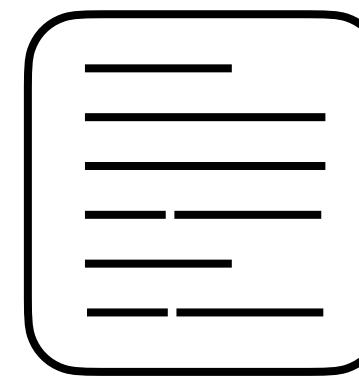


Reasons about pointers

Synthesis Algo
Deductive Synthesis**

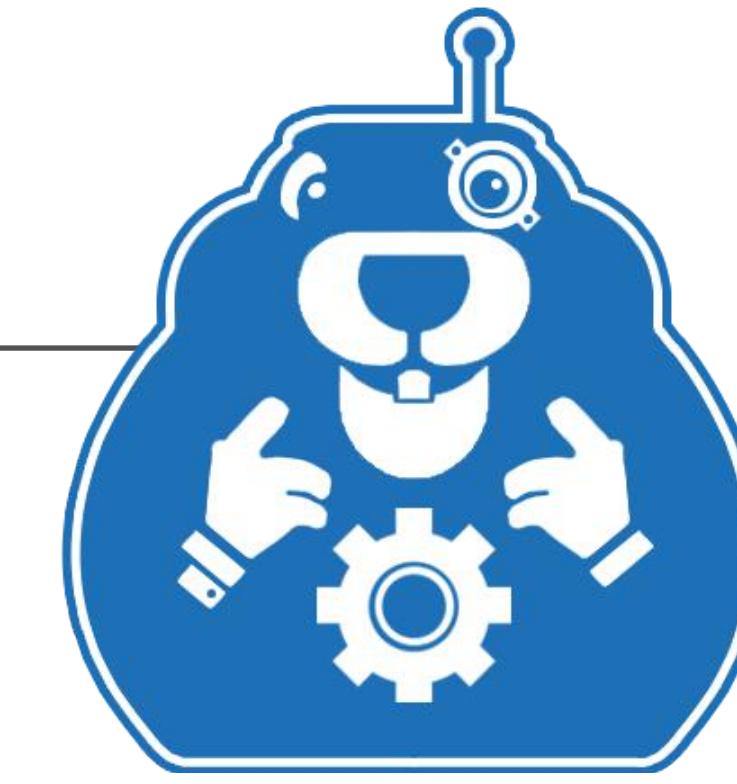


Code

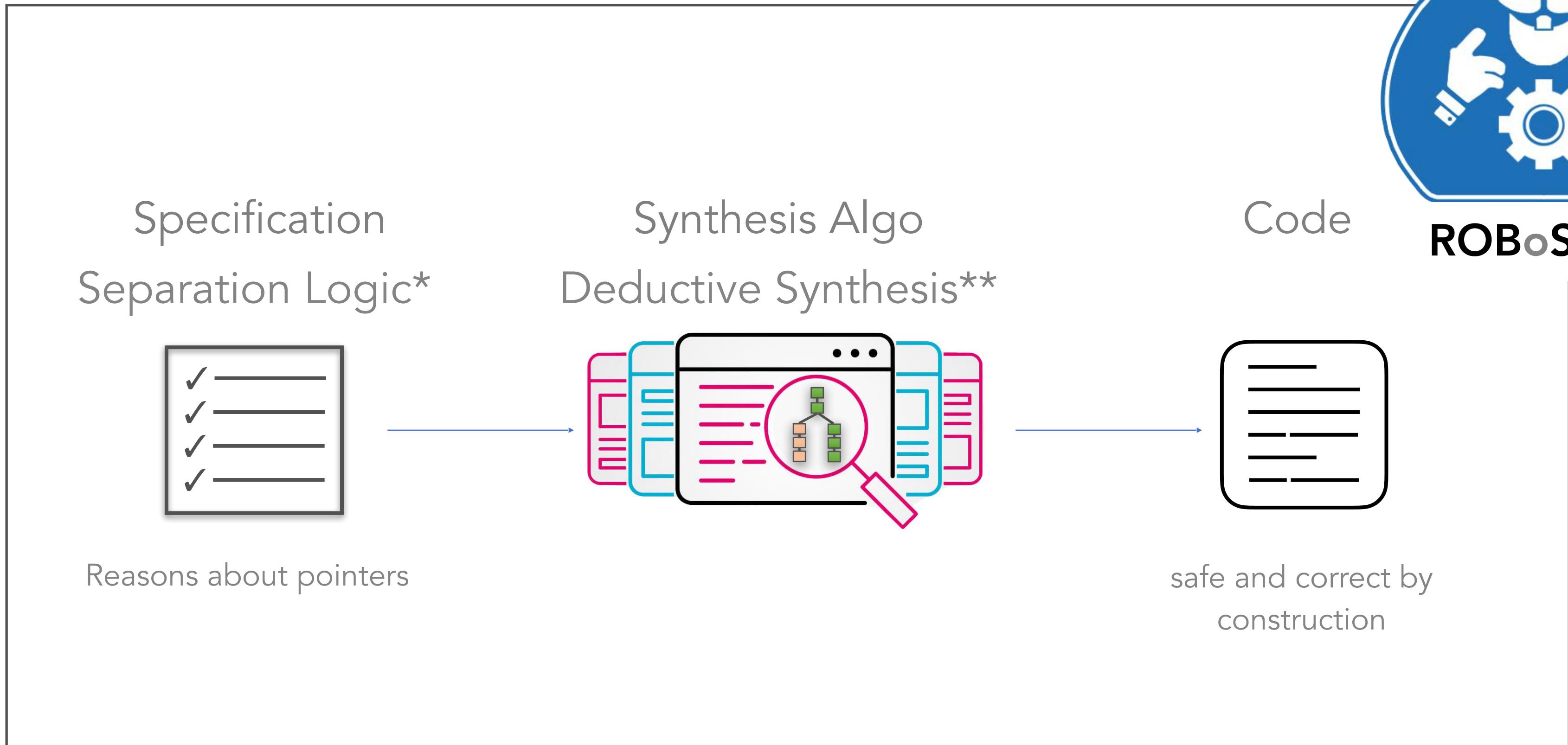


safe and correct by
construction

BoSSL: Borrowing Synthetic Separation Logic



ROBoSuSLik



<https://github.com/TyGuS/robosuslik>

Synthesis of Programs with Pointers via Read-Only Specifications

(our contribution)

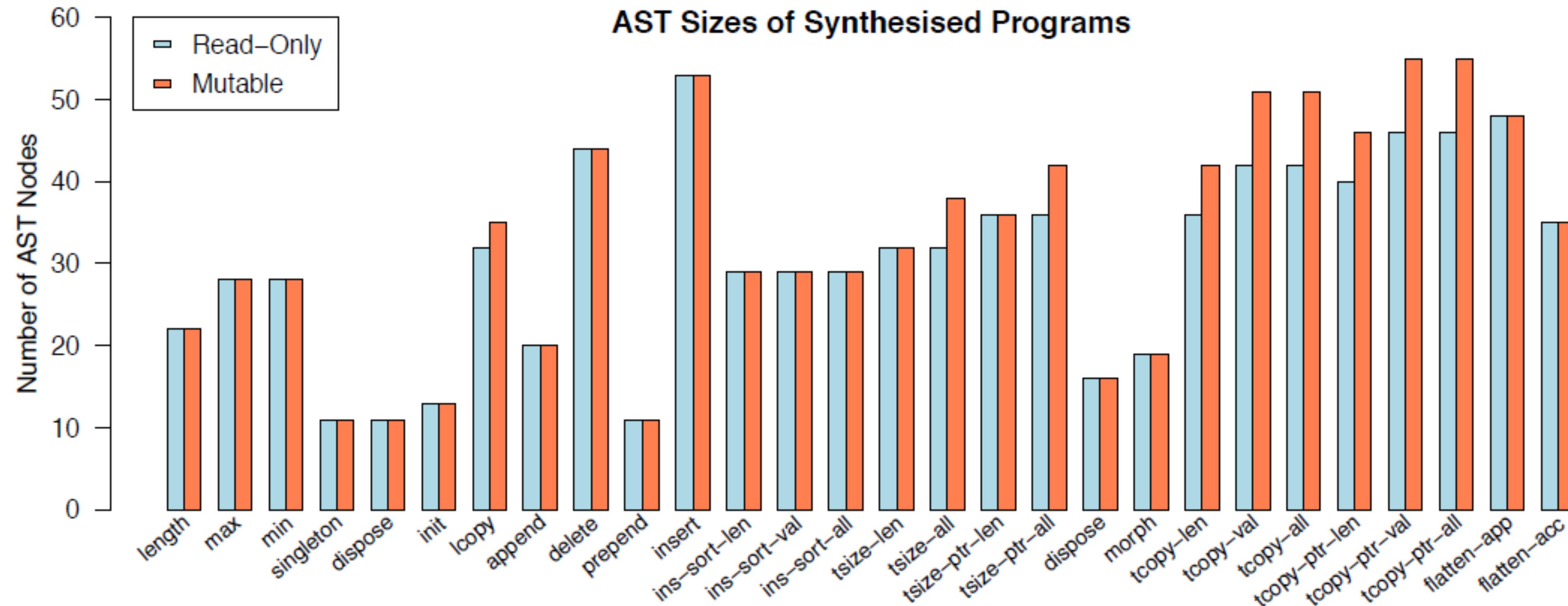
- Effective: more natural and shorter programs
- Efficient: smaller search space—faster synthesis
- Robust: better performance in “worst case scenarios”

Synthesis of Programs with Pointers via Read-Only Specifications

(our contribution)

- Effective: more natural and shorter programs
- Efficient: smaller search space—faster synthesis
- Robust: better performance in “worst case scenarios”

Results 1 – AST size

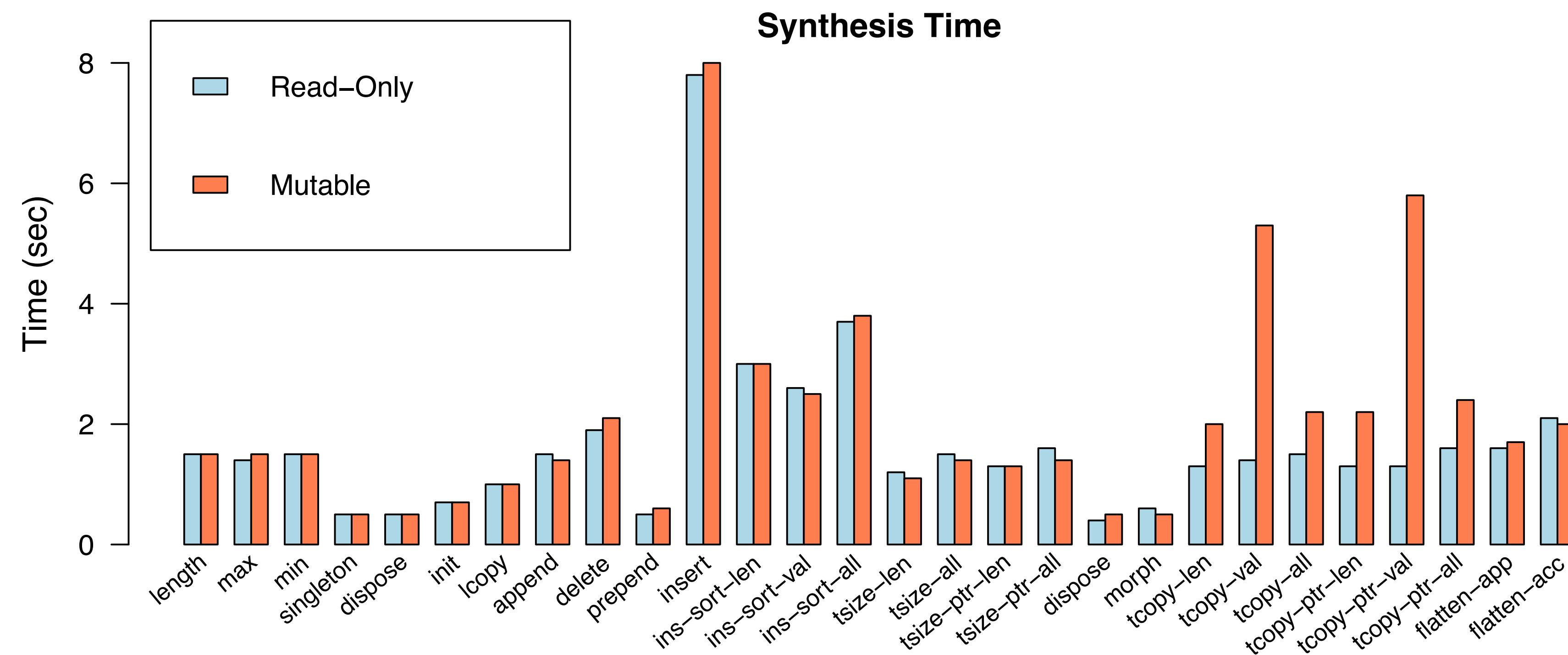


Synthesis of Programs with Pointers via Read-Only Specifications

(our contribution)

- Effective: more natural and shorter programs
- Efficient: smaller search space—faster synthesis
- Robust: better performance in “worst case scenarios”

Results 2 – Synthesis time

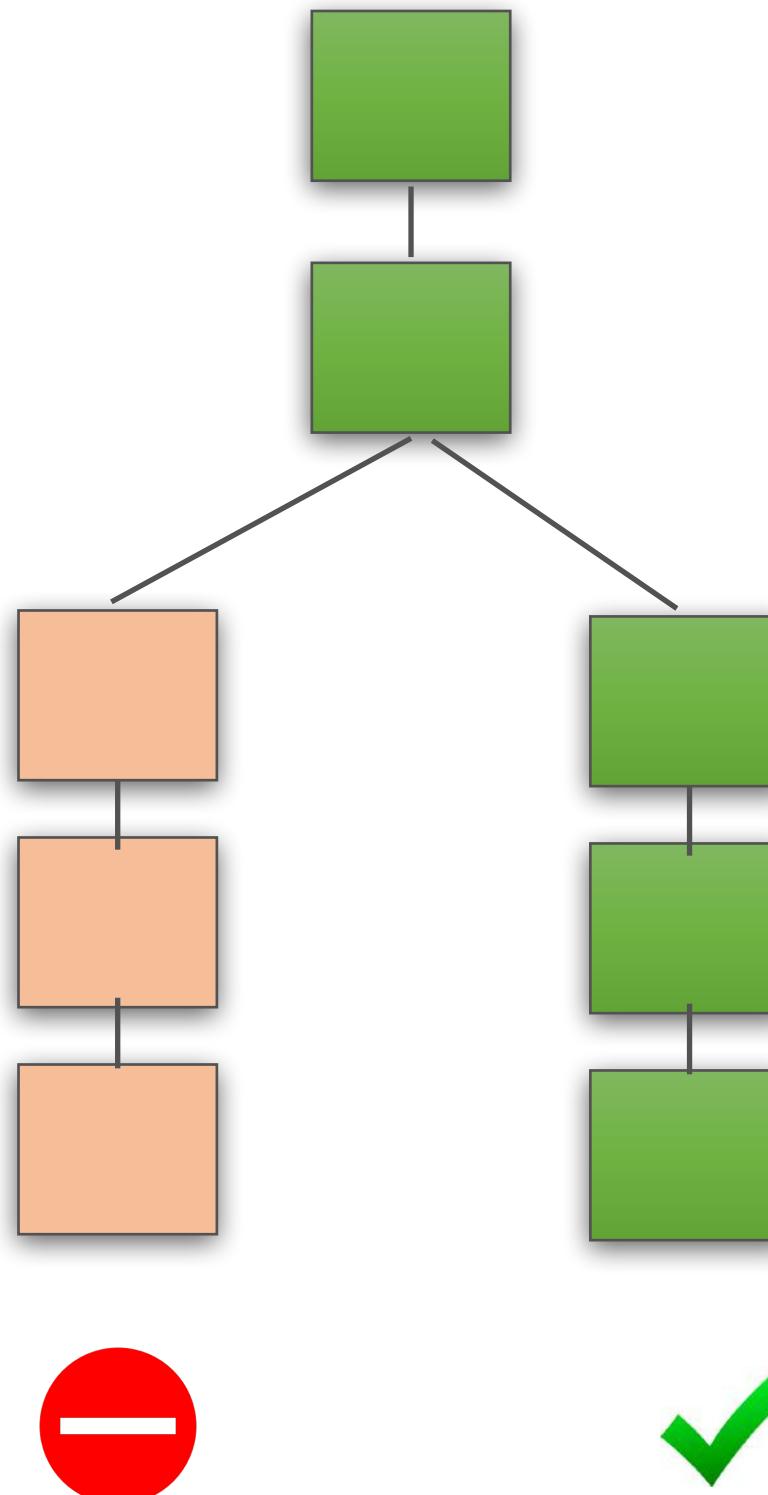


Synthesis of Programs with Pointers via Read-Only Specifications

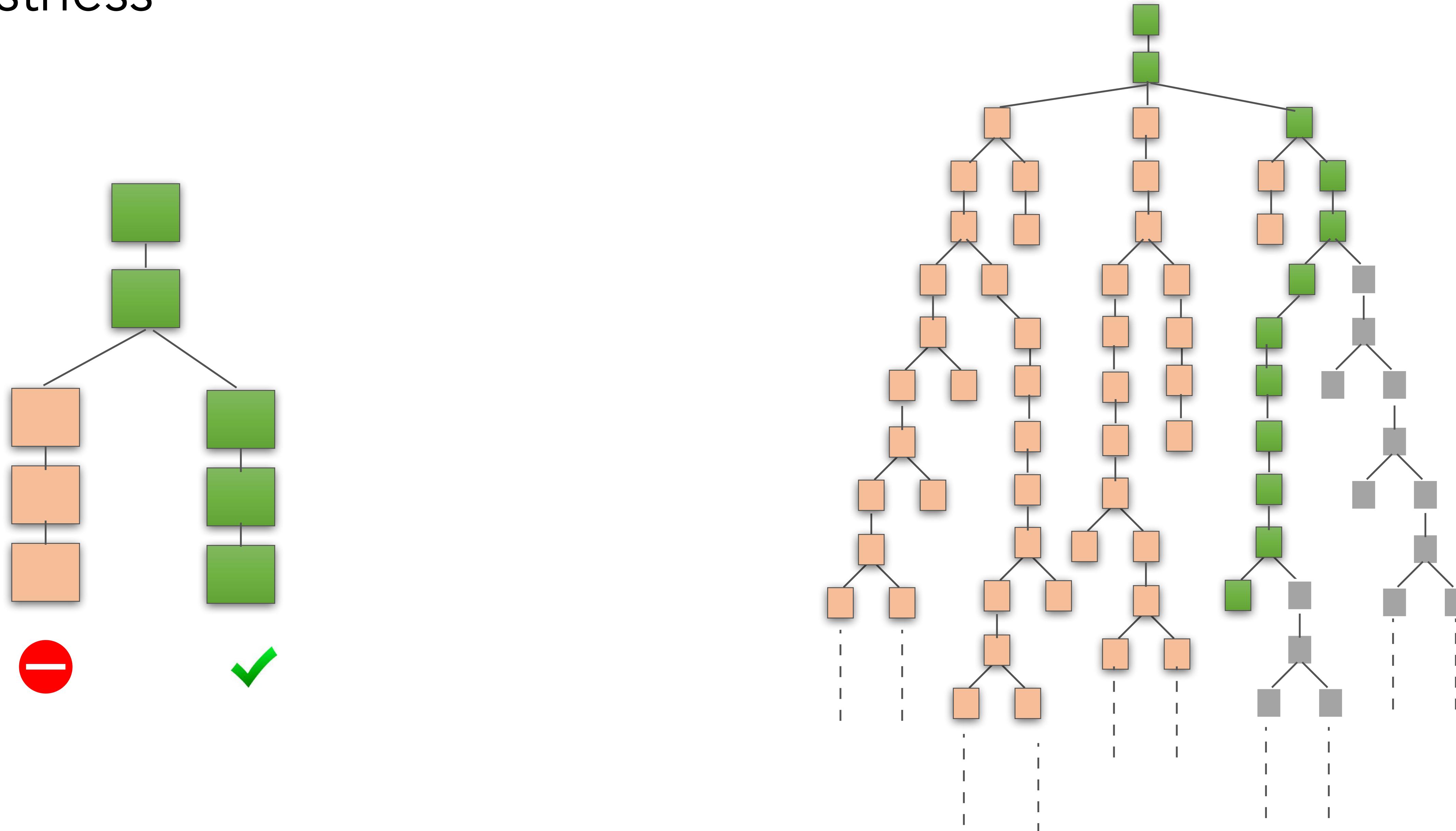
(our contribution)

- Effective: more natural and shorter programs
- Efficient: smaller search space—faster synthesis
- Robust: better performance in “worst case scenarios”

Robustness

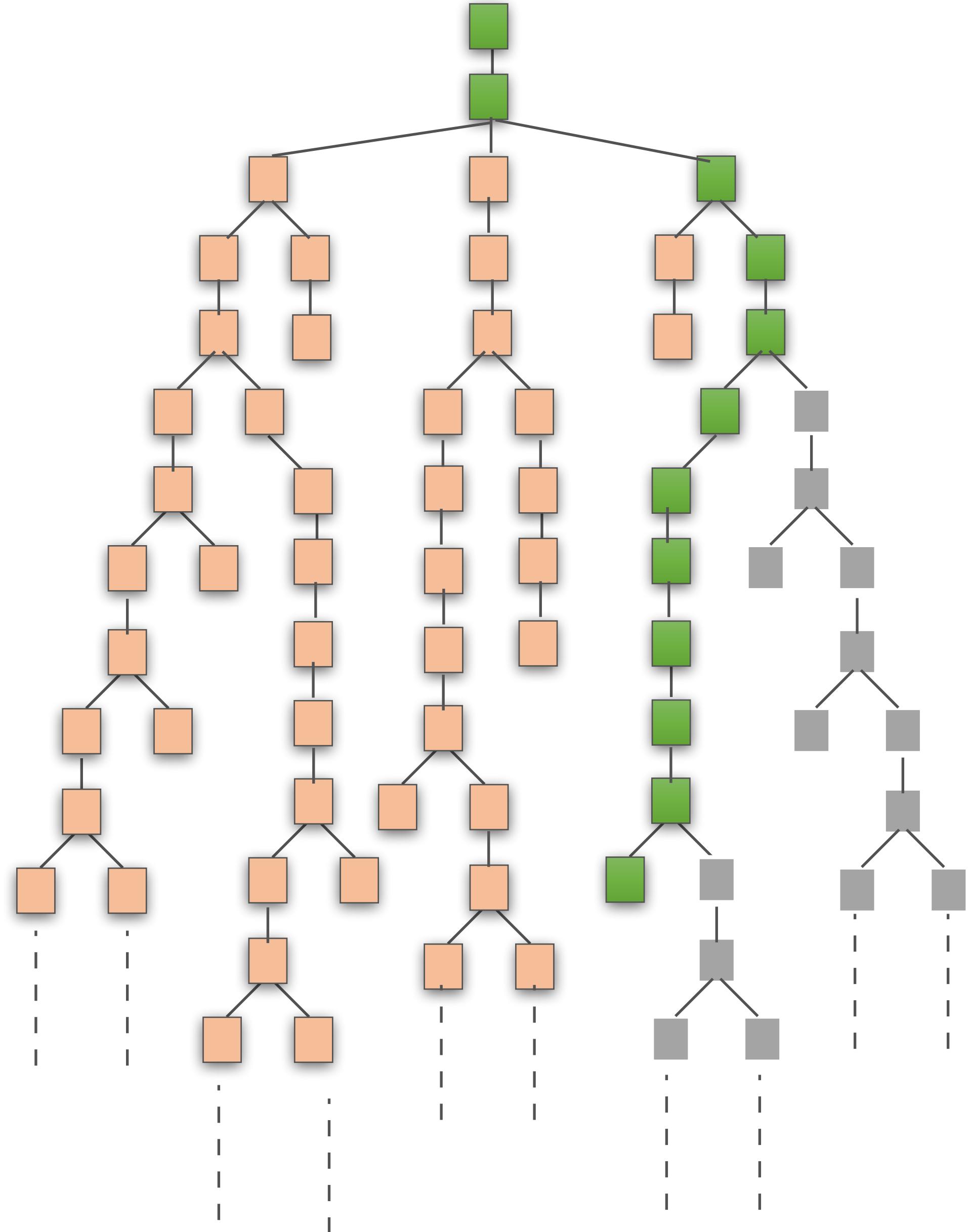


Robustness



Robustness

Is ROBoSuSLik always outperforming
SuSLik irrespective of the
employed search heuristic?

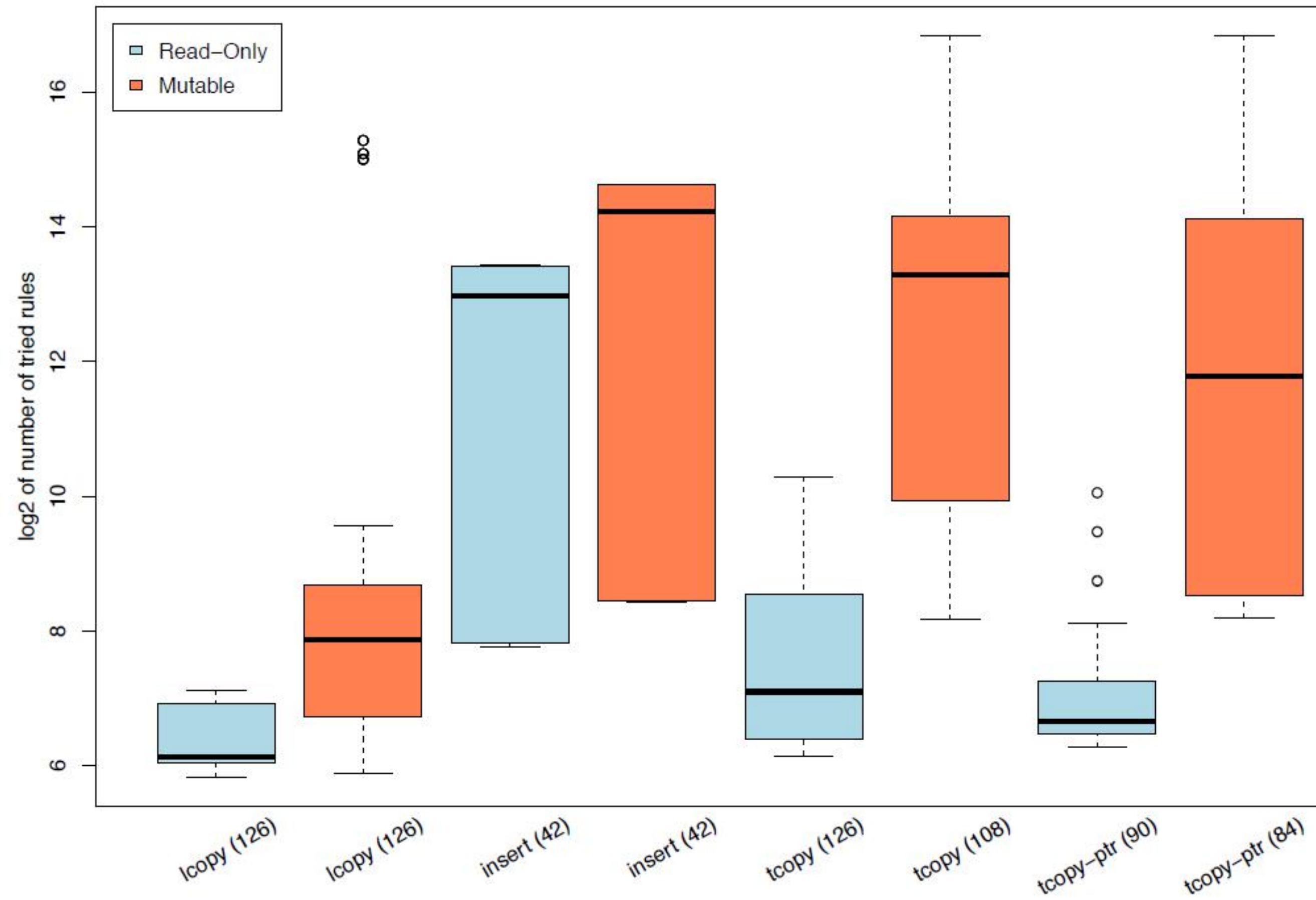


Robustness - search heuristics variations

We explored:

- ▶ 3 variants of specification
- ▶ 6 different unification orders strategies
- ▶ 7 different search strategies

Results 3 – No of fired rules



the shorter the boxplots the better

Synthesis of Programs with Pointers via Read-Only Specifications

(our contribution)

- Effective: more natural and shorter programs
- Efficient: smaller search space—faster synthesis
- Robust: better performance in “worst case scenarios”

Read-Only Specifications: Related Work

Fractional Permissions [Boyland 2003]

Chalice [Leino et al. 2009],

Verifast [Jacobs et al. 2011]

Abstract permissions [Heule et al., 2013]

Viper [Muller et al. 2016]

Immutable Specifications [David et al. 2011]

Read-Only Assertions [Chargueraud et al. 2017]

Disjoint Permissions [Bach et al. 2018]



Tailored for verification,
not for synthesis!

Synthesis of Programs with Pointers via Read-Only Specifications

(our contribution)

- Effective: more natural and shorter programs
- Efficient: smaller search space—faster synthesis
- Robust: better performance in “worst case scenarios”

Thank You!

To Take-Away

Adding borrows to SSL improves the synthesis efficiency:

synthesised programs of better **quality**

improved synthesis **performance**

stronger correctness guarantees

robust synthesis

Thank You!

References

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- John Boyland. Checking Interference with Fractional Permissions. In SAS, volume 2694 of LNCS, pages 55 - 72. Springer, 2003.
- K. Rustan M. Leino and Peter Muller. A Basis for Verifying Multi-threaded Programs. In ESOP, volume 5502 of LNCS, pages 378-393. Springer, 2009.
- K. Rustan M. Leino, Peter Muller, and Jan Smans. Verification of Concurrent Programs with Chalice. In Foundations of Security Analysis and Design V, FOSAD 2007/2008/2009 Tutorial Lectures, volume 5705 of LNCS, pages 195-222. Springer, 2009.
- Bart Jacobs, Jan Smans, Pieter Philippaerts, Frederic Vogels, Willem Penninckx, and Frank Piessens. VeriFast: A Powerful, Sound, Predictable, Fast Verifier for C and Java. In NASA Formal Methods, volume 6617 of LNCS, pages 41-55. Springer, 2011.
- Peter Muller, Malte Schwerhoff, and Alexander J. Summers. Viper: A Verification Infrastructure for Permission-Based Reasoning. In VMCAI, volume 9583 of LNCS, pages 41-62. Springer, 2016.
- Cristina David and Wei-Ngan Chin. Immutable specifications for more concise and precise verification. In OOPSLA, pages 359 - 374. ACM, 2011.
- Arthur Chargueraud and Francois Pottier. Temporary Read-Only Permissions for Separation Logic. In ESOP, volume 10201 of LNCS, pages 260 - 286. Springer, 2017.
- Xuan Bach Le and Aquinas Hobor. Logical reasoning for disjoint permissions. InESOP, volume 10801 of LNCS, pages 385{414. Springer, 2018.

Proof Search Algorithm

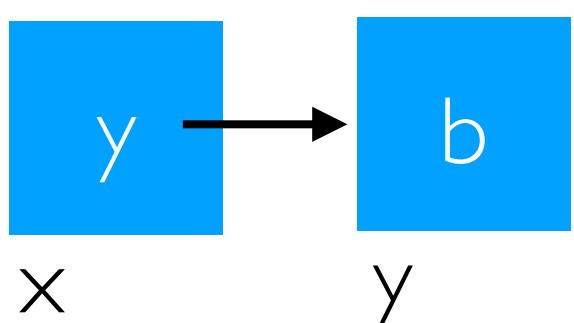
- Goal-driven, with *backtracking* (in CPS), trying a fixed set of rules;
- *Branching*: some rules emit many alternatives;
- Along with the program, emits the *complete proof tree*.
- *Optimisations*: Invertible Rules (*cf. Focusing* in Proof Theory),
- phased search, “Early Failure” rules

Separation Logic

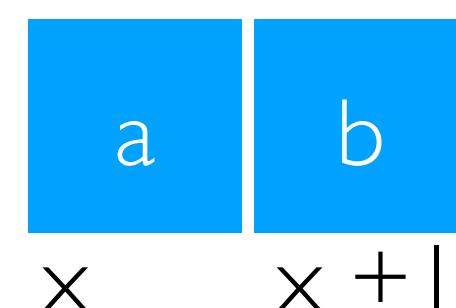
starting in a state that satisfies P ,
program c will execute *without memory errors*, and
upon its termination the state will satisfy Q .

$$\{P\} \; c \; \{Q\}$$

empty heap
singleton heap
separating conjunction
memory block
pure constraints



$\{ \text{emp} \}$
 $\{ x \mapsto a \}$
 $\{ x \mapsto y * y \mapsto b \}$
 $\{ [x, 2] * x \mapsto a * (x+1) \mapsto b \}$
 $\{ a > 0 ; x \mapsto a \}$



do nothing
read from heap
write to heap
allocate block
free block
procedure call
sequential composition
conditional

skip
let $y = *(x + n)$
 $*(x + n) = e$
let $y = \text{malloc}(n)$
free(x)
p(e_1, \dots, e_n)
 $c_1; c_2$
if (e) $\{c_1\}$ **else** $\{c_2\}$

Read-Only Specifications: Related Work

Fractional Permissions [Boyland 2003]

Chalice [Leino et al. 2009],
Verifast [Jacobs et al. 2011]

Abstract permissions [Heule et al., 2013]

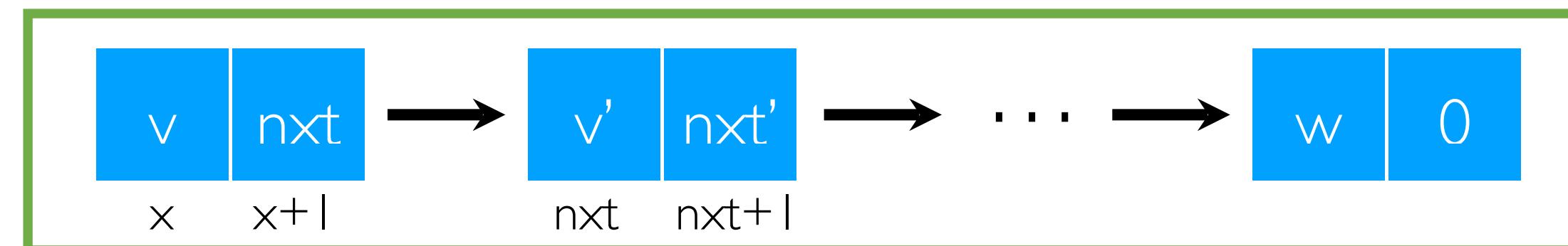
Viper [Muller et al. 2016]

Immutable Specifications [David et al. 2011]

Read-Only Assertions [Chargueraud et al. 2017]



Tailored for verification,
not for synthesis!



Example

$$\{r \mapsto x * \text{ls}(x, S) \}$$

```
void listcopy (loc r)
```

$$\{r \mapsto y * \text{ls}(x, S) * \text{ls}(y, S) \}$$


R: Add RO permissions.

Example

{ $r \mapsto x * ls(x, S)[RO, RO]$ }

void listcopy (loc r)

{ $r \mapsto y * ls(x, S)[RO, RO] * ls(y, S)[M, M]$ }



R: Add RO permissions.

Example

{ $r \mapsto x * ls(x, S)[RO, RO]$ }

void listcopy (loc r)

{ $r \mapsto y * ls(x, S)[RO, RO] * ls(y, S)[M, M]$ }

Example

```
{r ↦ x * ls(x, S)[RO,RO] }

void listcopy (loc r)

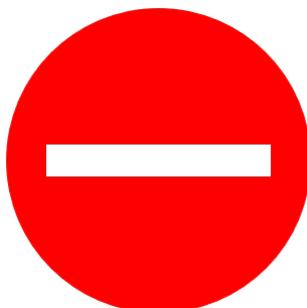
{r ↦ y * ls(x, S)[RO,RO] * ls(y, S)[M,M] }

// ... <caller>...:

// z ↦ x' * ls(x', S')[M,M]

listcopy(z)

// z ↦ y * ls(x', S')[RO,RO] * ls(y, S')[M,M]
```



Example

```
{r ↦ x * |s(x, S)[a,b] }  
void listcopy (loc r)  
{r ↦ y * |s(x, {0})[a,b] * |s(y, S)[M,M] }  
  
// ... <caller>...:  
// r ↦ x * |s(x, S)[M,M]  
listcopy(z)  
// r ↦ x * |s(x, S)[M,M]
```

Setup

Varied the properties captured in the inductive definitions.

Applied 42 kinds of *perturbations* to stress the proof search strategy.

SuSLik -> ROBoSuSLik

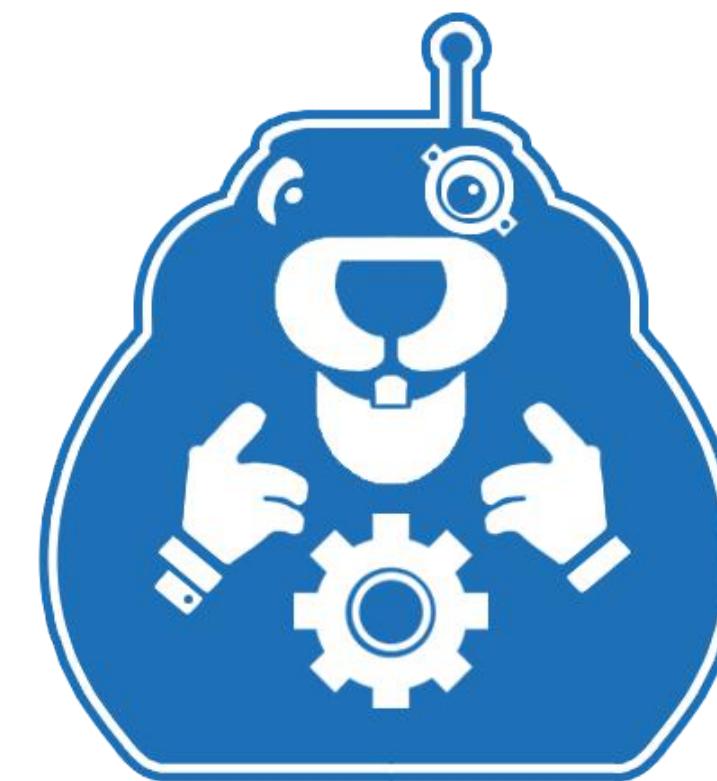
<https://github.com/TyGuS/suslik>

<https://github.com/TyGuS/suslik/tree/borrows>



(Synthesis using
Separation Logik)¹

1. [Polikarpova & Sergey @POPL'19]



(Read-Only Borrows for
Synthesis using
Separation Logik)²

2. [Costea, Zhu, Polikarpova, Sergey @ESOP'20]

SSL: basic rules

(Emp)

{emp} \rightsquigarrow {emp} | ??

SSL: basic rules

(Emp)

{emp} \rightsquigarrow {emp} | skip

SSL: basic rules

(Read)

$$\{ x \mapsto A * P \} \rightsquigarrow \{ Q \} |$$

SSL: basic rules

(Read)

$$\frac{[y/A] \{x \mapsto A * P\} \rightsquigarrow [y/A] \{Q\} \mid c}{\{x \mapsto A * P\} \rightsquigarrow \{Q\} \mid \text{let } y = *x; c}$$

SSL: basic rules

(Read)

$$\frac{[y/A] \{x \mapsto A * P\} \rightsquigarrow [y/A] \{Q\} | c}{\{x \mapsto A * P\} \rightsquigarrow \{Q\} | \text{let } y = *x; c}$$

(Write)

$$\{x \mapsto \underline{} * P\} \rightsquigarrow \{x \mapsto e * Q\} |$$

SSL: basic rules

(Read)

$$\frac{[y/A] \{x \mapsto A * P\} \rightsquigarrow [y/A] \{Q\} | c}{\{x \mapsto A * P\} \rightsquigarrow \{Q\} | \text{let } y = *x; c}$$

(Write)

$$\frac{\{x \mapsto e * P\} \rightsquigarrow \{x \mapsto e * Q\} | c}{\{x \mapsto _ * P\} \rightsquigarrow \{x \mapsto e * Q\} | *x = e; c}$$

SSL: basic rules

(Frame)

$$\frac{\{P\} \rightsquigarrow \{Q\} \mid c}{\{P * R\} \rightsquigarrow \{Q * R\} \mid c}$$

(UnifyHeaps)

$$\frac{[\sigma]R' = R \quad \{P * R\} \rightsquigarrow [\sigma]\{Q * R'\} \mid c}{\{P * R\} \rightsquigarrow \{Q * R'\} \mid c}$$

```
void pick(loc x, loc y)
```

$$\{ x \mapsto a * y \mapsto b \} \rightsquigarrow \{ x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z \} \quad | \quad ??$$

$$\{ x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b2 \} \rightsquigarrow \{ x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z \} \quad | \quad ??$$

(Read)

$$\{ x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b \} \rightsquigarrow \{ x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z \} \quad | \quad \text{let } b2 = *y; ??$$

(Read)

$$\{ x \mapsto a * y \mapsto b \} \rightsquigarrow \{ x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z \} \quad | \quad \text{let } a2 = *x; ??$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \sigma = [a2/z] \quad \{ x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b2 \} \rightsquigarrow \{ x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto a2 \} \quad | \quad ?? \\
 \hline
 \text{(UnifyHeaps)} \\
 \{ x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b2 \} \rightsquigarrow \{ x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z \} \quad | \quad ?? \\
 \hline
 \text{(Read)} \\
 \{ x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b \} \rightsquigarrow \{ x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z \} \quad | \quad \text{let } b2 = *y; ?? \\
 \hline
 \text{(Read)} \\
 \{ x \mapsto a * y \mapsto b \} \rightsquigarrow \{ x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z \} \quad | \quad \text{let } a2 = *x; ??
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\{y \mapsto b2\} \rightsquigarrow \{y \mapsto a2\} \mid ??}{\sigma = [a2/z] \quad \{x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b2\} \rightsquigarrow \{x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto a2\} \mid ??} \text{ (Frame)} \\
 \hline
 \frac{\sigma = [a2/z] \quad \{x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b2\} \rightsquigarrow \{x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z\} \mid ??}{\{x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b2\} \rightsquigarrow \{x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z\} \mid ??} \text{ (UnifyHeaps)} \\
 \hline
 \frac{\{x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b\} \rightsquigarrow \{x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z\} \mid \text{let } b2 = *y; ??}{\{x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b\} \rightsquigarrow \{x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z\} \mid \text{let } a2 = *x; ??} \text{ (Read)} \\
 \hline
 \frac{\{x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b\} \rightsquigarrow \{x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z\} \mid \text{let } a2 = *x; ??}{\{x \mapsto a * y \mapsto b\} \rightsquigarrow \{x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z\} \mid \text{let } a2 = *x; ??} \text{ (Read)}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\{y \mapsto a2\} \rightsquigarrow \{y \mapsto a2\} \mid ??}{\{y \mapsto b2\} \rightsquigarrow \{y \mapsto a2\} \mid *y = a2; ??} \text{ (Write)} \\
 \hline
 \sigma = [a2/z] \quad \{x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b2\} \rightsquigarrow \{x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto a2\} \mid ?? \text{ (Frame)} \\
 \hline
 \frac{\{x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b2\} \rightsquigarrow \{x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z\} \mid ??}{\{x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b\} \rightsquigarrow \{x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z\} \mid \text{let } b2 = *y; ??} \text{ (UnifyHeaps)} \\
 \hline
 \frac{\{x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b\} \rightsquigarrow \{x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z\} \mid \text{let } b2 = *y; ??}{\{x \mapsto a * y \mapsto b\} \rightsquigarrow \{x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z\} \mid \text{let } a2 = *x; ??} \text{ (Read)}
 \end{array}$$

$\{ \text{emp} \} \rightsquigarrow \{ \text{emp} \} \mid \text{skip}$	(Emp)
$\{ y \mapsto a2 \} \rightsquigarrow \{ y \mapsto a2 \} \mid ??$	(Frame)
$\{ y \mapsto b2 \} \rightsquigarrow \{ y \mapsto a2 \} \mid *y = a2; ??$	(Write)
$\sigma = [a2/z] \quad \{ x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b2 \} \rightsquigarrow \{ x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto a2 \} \mid ??$	(Frame)
$\{ x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b2 \} \rightsquigarrow \{ x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z \} \mid ??$	(UnifyHeaps)
$\{ x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b \} \rightsquigarrow \{ x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z \} \mid \text{let } b2 = *y; ??$	(Read)
$\{ x \mapsto a * y \mapsto b \} \rightsquigarrow \{ x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z \} \mid \text{let } a2 = *x; ??$	(Read)

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{\{ \text{emp} \} \rightsquigarrow \{ \text{emp} \} \mid \text{skip}} \text{(Emp)} \\
 \frac{\{ \text{emp} \} \rightsquigarrow \{ \text{emp} \} \mid \text{skip}}{\{ y \mapsto a2 \} \rightsquigarrow \{ y \mapsto a2 \} \mid ??} \text{(Frame)} \\
 \frac{\{ y \mapsto a2 \} \rightsquigarrow \{ y \mapsto a2 \} \mid ??}{\{ y \mapsto b2 \} \rightsquigarrow \{ y \mapsto a2 \} \mid *y = a2; ??} \text{(Write)} \\
 \frac{\{ y \mapsto b2 \} \rightsquigarrow \{ y \mapsto a2 \} \mid *y = a2; ??}{\sigma = [a2/z] \quad \{ x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b2 \} \rightsquigarrow \{ x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto a2 \} \mid ??} \text{(Frame)} \\
 \frac{\sigma = [a2/z] \quad \{ x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b2 \} \rightsquigarrow \{ x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto a2 \} \mid ??}{\{ x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b2 \} \rightsquigarrow \{ x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z \} \mid ??} \text{(UnifyHeaps)} \\
 \frac{\{ x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b2 \} \rightsquigarrow \{ x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z \} \mid ??}{\{ x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b \} \rightsquigarrow \{ x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z \} \mid \text{let } b2 = *y; ??} \text{(Read)} \\
 \frac{\{ x \mapsto a2 * y \mapsto b \} \rightsquigarrow \{ x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z \} \mid \text{let } b2 = *y; ??}{\{ x \mapsto a * y \mapsto b \} \rightsquigarrow \{ x \mapsto z * y \mapsto z \} \mid \text{let } a2 = *x; ??} \text{(Read)}
 \end{array}$$