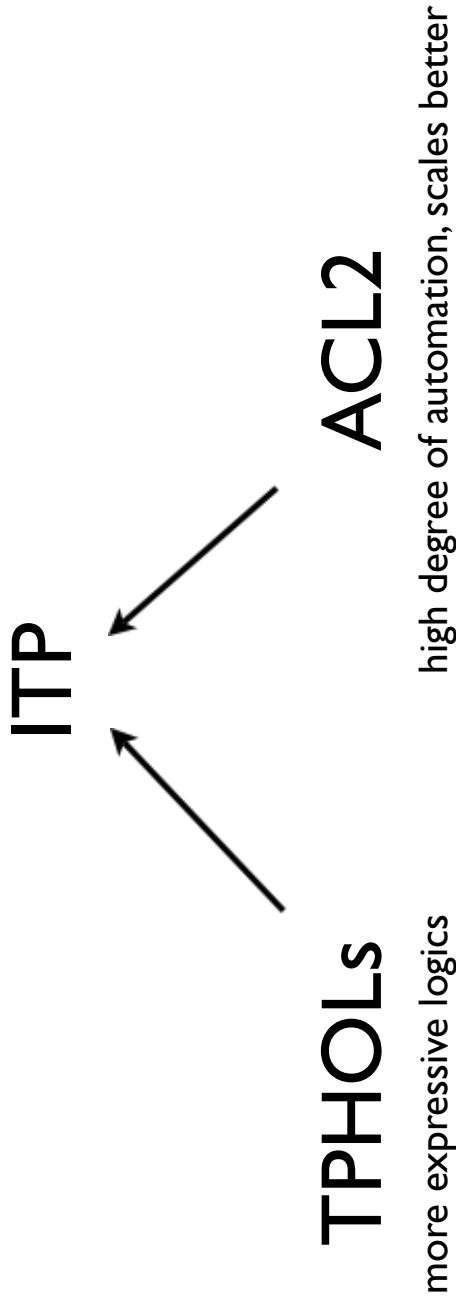


# Separation logic adapted for proofs by rewriting

Magnus O. Myreen  
University of Cambridge

short paper at ITP'10

# Motivation



**In this talk: separation logic adapted to ACL2-like proofs (rewriting)**

# Separation logic in one slide

- An extension to Hoare logic due to Reynolds et al. (~2002)
- Its separating conjunction $*$ ( ) prevents pointer aliasing:

$$(a \mapsto b) * (a+1 \mapsto x) * (b \mapsto 0) * (b+1 \mapsto y)$$



- Its frame rule makes reasoning local:  
 $\{p\} c \{q\} \implies \forall r. \{p * r\} c \{q * r\}$

# Problematic quantifiers


- Definition of **separating conjunction**:

$$(p * q) s = \exists s_1 s_2. (s = s_1 \uplus s_2) \wedge p s_1 \wedge q s_2$$

- Quantifiers also in **frame rule, linked-list predicate, etc.**

# Avoiding quantifiers

- Wrote an interpreter for  $\ast$ -separated predicates

  
 $((a \mapsto x) \ast (b \mapsto y) \ast (c \mapsto z)) \textit{state}$   
 $\textit{separate} [(a, x), (b, y), (c, z)] [] \textit{state}$

$\textit{separate} [] \textit{t state} = \textit{all\_distinct } t$   
 $\textit{separate} ((a, x)::l) \textit{t state} = (\textit{state}(a) = x) \wedge \textit{separate } l \textit{ (a::t) state}$

- The linked-list example and frame:  
 $\textit{separate} ([[(a, b), (a+1, x), (b, 0), (b+1, y)] ++ \textit{frame}) [] \textit{state}$

# Powerful proof automation

- Example: destructive list reversal
  - `separate (l1list 1 (x::xs) ++ l1list 2 ys ++ frame ++ ...) [3] state`
  - `list p1 (x :: xs) * list p2 (ys)`
  - `mem[3] := mem[mem[1]];`  
`mem[mem[1]] := mem[2];`  
`mem[2] := mem[1];`  
`mem[1] := mem[3]`
  - `list p1 (xs) * list p2 (x :: ys)`
  - `separate (l1list 1 xs ++ l1list 2 (x::ys) ++ frame ++ ...) [3] state`
- toy language where pc, code, regs are kept in memory (potential for pointer aliasing)

# Verified example

separate (l1ist 1  $xs \ ++ \ frame \ ++ \ \dots$ ) [2, 3] state

0: mem[2] := 0;  
3: jump to 18;  
6: mem[3] := mem[mem[1]];  
9: mem[mem[1]] := mem[2];  
12: mem[2] := mem[1];  
15: mem[1] := mem[3];  
18: jump to 6, if not (mem[1] = 0)

```
graph TD; 0((0)) --> 3((3)); 3 --> 6((6)); 6 --> 9((9)); 9 --> 12((12)); 12 --> 15((15)); 15 --> 18((18)); 18 --> 6; 0 --> 18;
```

separate (l1ist 2 (reverse  $xs$ )  $\ ++ \ frame \ ++ \ \dots$ ) [1, 3] state

# Summary

- Rewriting = powerful automation for separation logic  
if quantifiers are avoided
- Lesson learnt: HOL4's simplifier expands outermost match,  
ACL2's simplifier expands innermost match.  
 $next(next(next(state)))$

Ack. Matt Kaufmann ported my HOL4 implementation into ACL2.