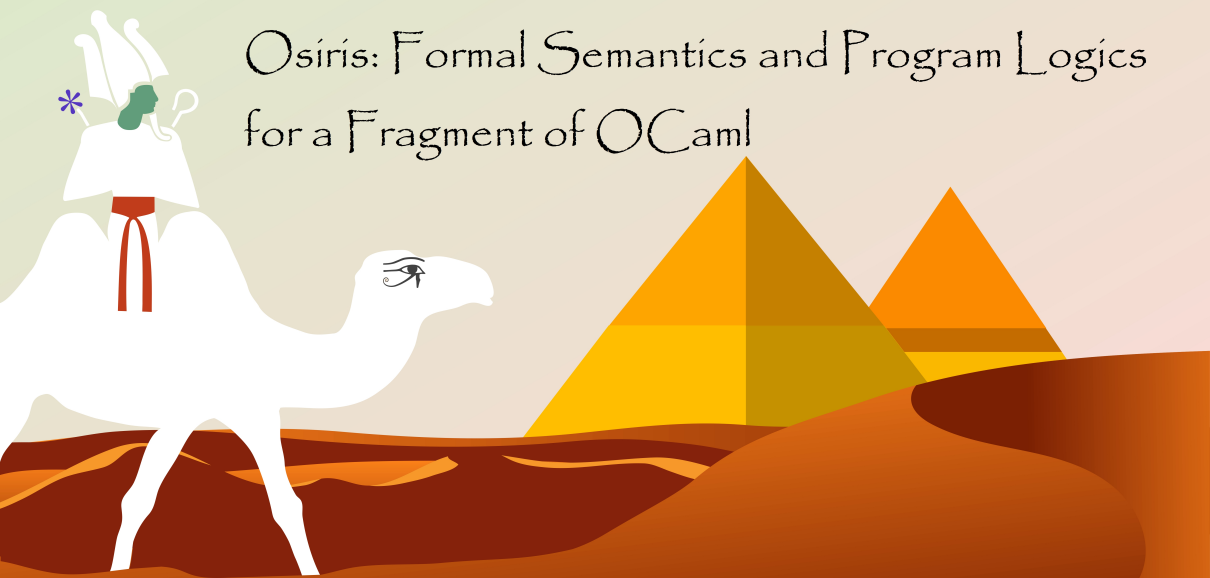


Osiris: Formal Semantics and Program Logics for a Fragment of OCaml



Remy Seassau, Irene Yoon, Jean-Marie Madiot, François Pottier

Inria Paris

The Osiris Project:

- No object system
- No formalisation of the type system

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Everything else is fair game

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Everything else is fair game

This talk:

- Sequential OCaml 5
- Effect Handlers

What is Osiris?



▼ src

- alpha_renaming.ml
- base_tactics.ml
- beta_red.ml
- environment.ml
- inductive.ml
- instructionHandler.ml
- substitution.ml
- typing.ml
- dune

Automatically generate



▼ code

- og_alpha_renaming.v
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▼ proofs

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Prove properties about



OCaml Has No Formal Semantics

“This document is intended as a reference manual for the OCaml language. [...] No attempt has been made at mathematical rigor: words are employed with their intuitive meaning, without further definition.”

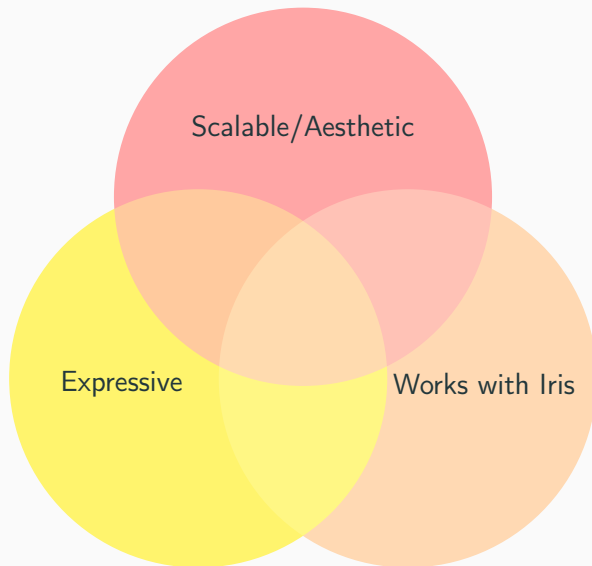
OCaml Has No Formal Semantics (yet!)

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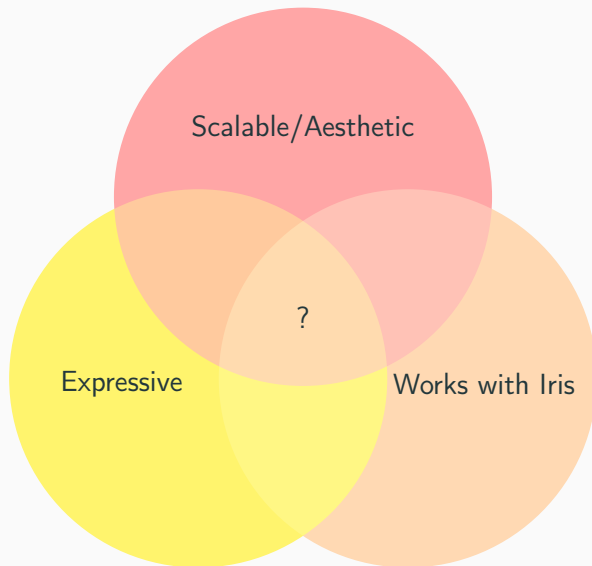
Goals:

- Design and implement formal, mechanized semantics for OCaml
- Build a framework to reason about these semantics

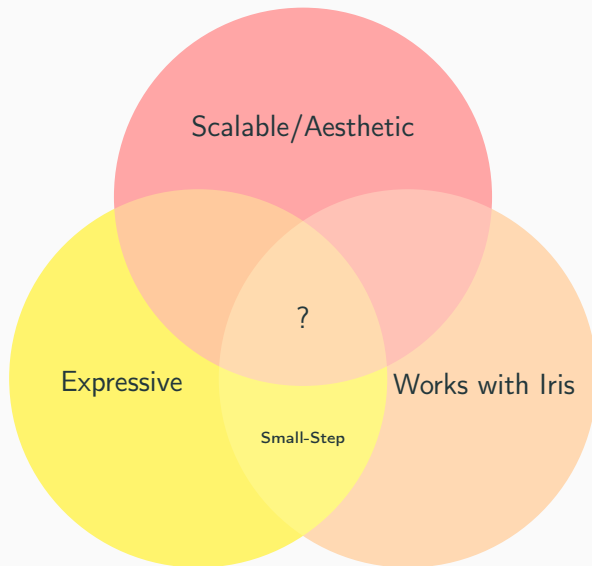
Design Constraints



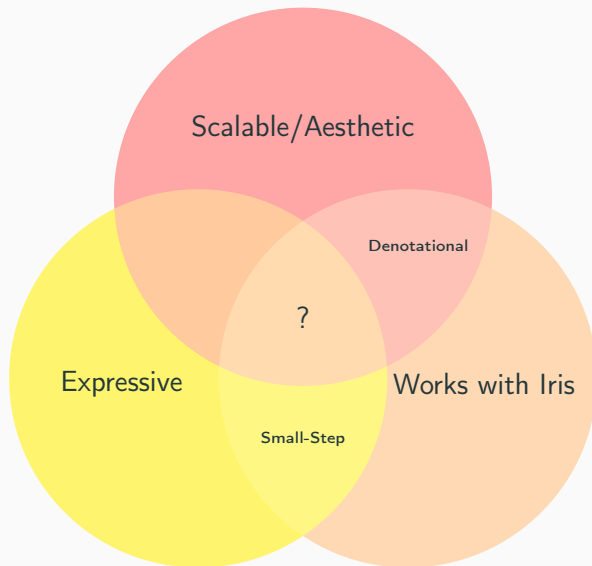
Design Constraints



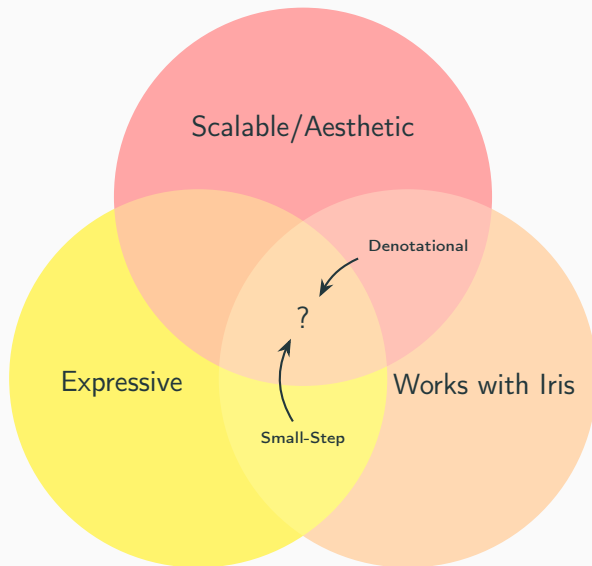
Design Constraints



Design Constraints



Design Constraints





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Automatically generate



▼ code

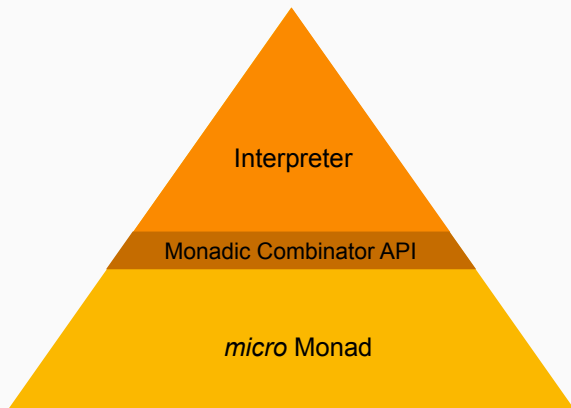
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▼ proofs

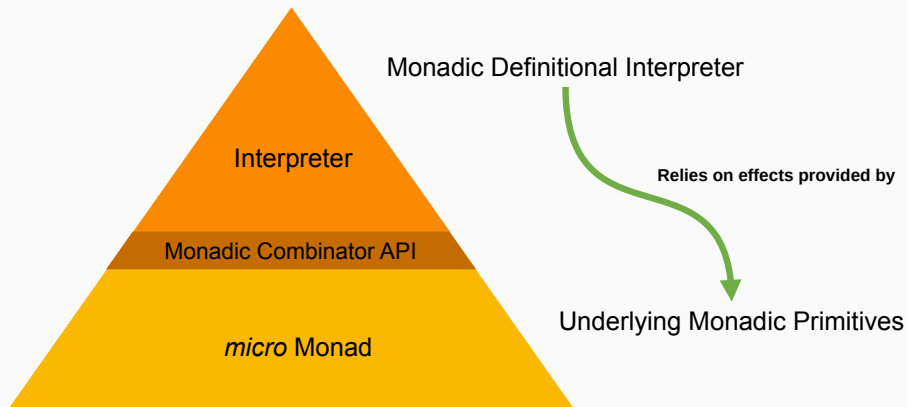
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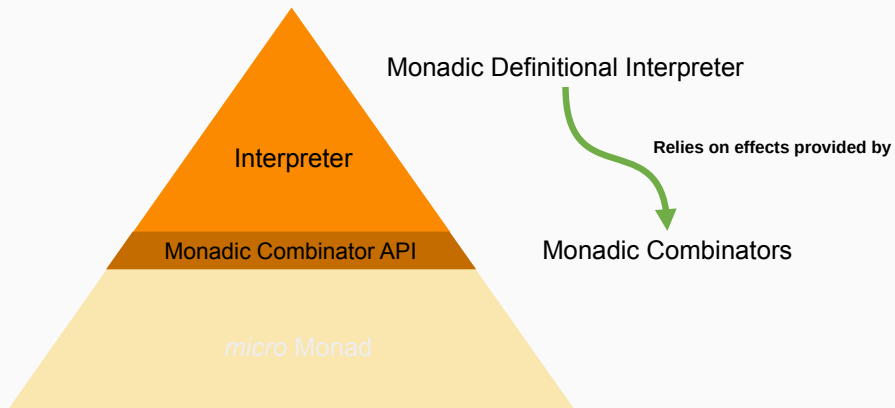
A Layered Monadic Definitional Interpreter



A Layered Monadic Definitional Interpreter



A Layered Monadic Definitional Interpreter





```
Fixpoint eval  $\eta$  e : micro val exn :=  
  match e with  
  | ...
```



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The top-level interpreter has type:

eval : *env* $\rightarrow$ *expr* $\rightarrow$ *micro val exn*



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The top-level interpreter has type:

$$eval : env \rightarrow expr \rightarrow micro\ val\ exn$$

```
Inductive val :=  
  | VInt (i : int) | VString (s: string)  
  | VTuple (vs : list val)  
  | VData (c : data) (v : list val)  
  | VClo ( $\eta$  : env) (x : var) (e : expr)  
  | VCont (l : loc)  
  | ...
```



```
Fixpoint eval  $\eta$  e : micro val exn :=  
  match e with  
  | ...  
  | EApp e1 e2  $\Rightarrow$   
    '(( $\eta$ , x, e), v2)  $\leftarrow$  par (as_clo (eval  $\eta$  e1)) (eval  $\eta$  e2) ;  
    eval ((x, v2) ::  $\eta$ ) e  
  | ...
```



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Fixpoint eval  $\eta$  e : micro val exn :=  
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    please_eval ((x, v2) ::  $\eta$ ) e  
  | ...
```



perform e

match e **with**

| p₁ -> e₁

| **exception** p₂ -> e₂

| **effect** p₃, k -> e₃



perform e

match e **with**

| p₁ -> e₁
| **exception** p₂ -> e₂
| **effect** p₃, k -> e₃

Fixpoint eval η e :=

| ...
| EPerform e =>
 eff <- eval η e ;
 perform eff
| EMatch e bs =>
 handle (eval η e) (fun o => eval_branches η o bs)

O3Ret v | O3Throw exn | O3Perform k v



perform e

match e with

| p₁ -> e₁

| **exception** p₂ -> e₂

| **effect** p₃, k -> e₃

continue k e

discontinue k e

Fixpoint eval η e :=

| ...

| EPerform e =>

eff <- eval η e ;

perform eff

| EMatch e bs =>

handle (eval η e) (fun o => eval_branches η o bs)

| EContinue e1 e2 =>

k <- as_cont (eval η e1) ;

v <- eval η e2 ;

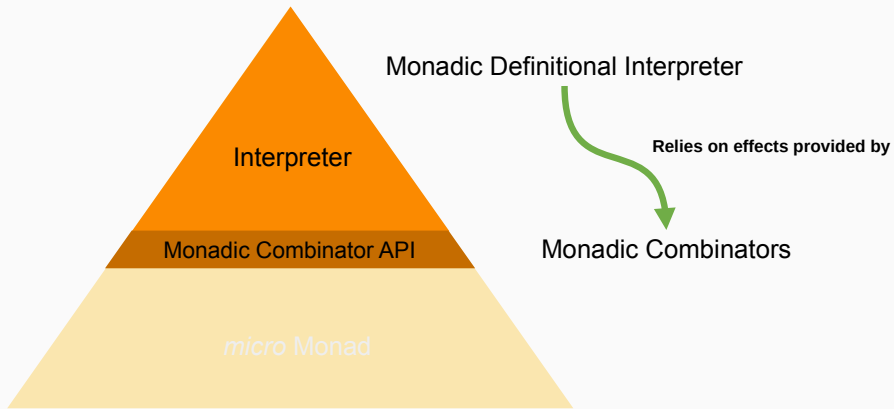
resume k (O2Ret v)

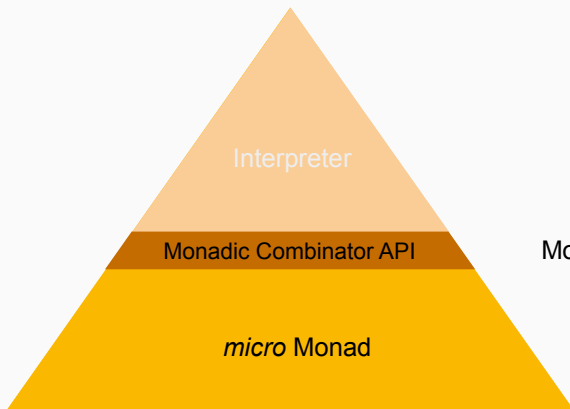
| EDiscontinue e1 e2 =>

k <- as_cont (eval η e1) ;

v <- eval η e2 ;

resume k (O2Throw v)





Monadic Combinators

Provides the implementation of

Underlying monadic primitives



please_eval η $e :=$

perform $v :=$

resume k $v :=$



please_eval η $e := \text{Stop } \text{CEval } (\eta, e) \text{ id}_2$

perform $v := \text{Stop } \text{CPerf } v \text{ id}_2$

resume k $v := \text{Stop } \text{CResume } (k, v) \text{ id}_2$

$please_eval\ \eta\ e := Stop\ CEval\ (\eta, e)\ id_2$
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 $resume\ k\ v := Stop\ CResume\ (k, v)\ id_2$

$id_2: outcome_2 \rightarrow micro\ val\ exn$
 $id_2\ (O2Ret\ v) = Ret\ v$
 $id_2\ (O2Throw\ ex) = Throw\ ex$





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- *Ret* is a leaf;
- A *Stop* node represents a “system call” and carries one child for each possible result;

Ret and *Stop* alone form the freer monad (Kiselyov & Ishii, 2015).



$please_eval\ \eta\ e := Stop\ CEval\ (\eta, e)\ id_2$

$perform\ v := Stop\ CPerf\ v\ id_2$

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$par\ m_1\ m_2 := Par\ m_1\ m_2\ id_2$

$handle\ m\ h := Handle\ m\ h$

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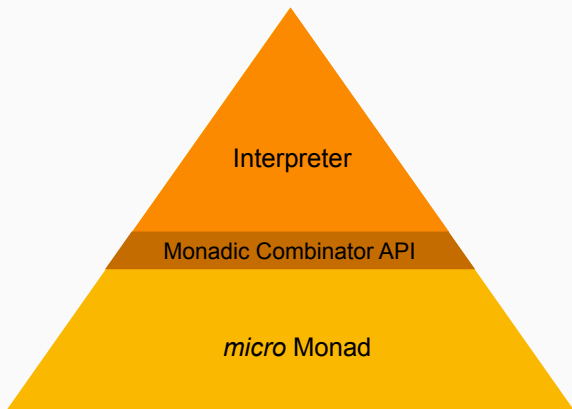
- *Ret*, *Throw*, *Crash* are leaves;
- A *Stop* node represents a “system call” and carries one child for each possible result;
- A *Par* node allows parallel computation;
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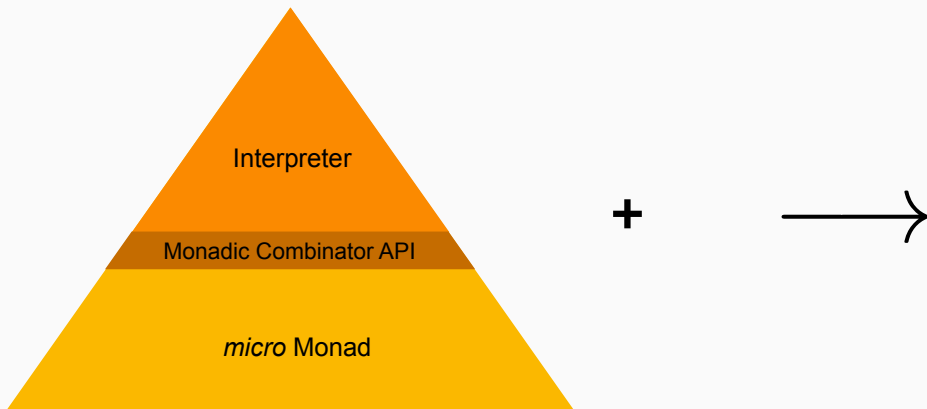
Ret and *Stop* alone form the freer monad (Kiselyov & Ishii, 2015).



Inductive *micro* $A E :=$

- | **Ret** : $A \rightarrow \text{micro } A E$
- | **Throw** : $E \rightarrow \text{micro } A E$
- | **Crash** : $\text{micro } A E$
- | **Stop** : $\text{code } X Y E' \rightarrow X \rightarrow (\text{outcome}_2 Y E' \rightarrow \text{micro } A E) \rightarrow \text{micro } A E$
- | **Par** : $\text{micro } A_1 E' \rightarrow \text{micro } A_2 E' \rightarrow$
 $(\text{outcome}_2 (A_1 \times A_2) E' \rightarrow \text{micro } A E) \rightarrow \text{micro } A E$
- | **Handle** : $\text{micro } \text{val } \text{exn} \rightarrow (\text{outcome}_3 \text{val } \text{exn} \rightarrow \text{micro } A E) \rightarrow \text{micro } A E$





A Small-Step Reduction Semantics

The meaning, or *behaviour*, of an effect is given by a *small-step semantics*.

$$m / \sigma \longrightarrow m' / \sigma'$$

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$$m / \sigma \longrightarrow m' / \sigma'$$

The system call *CEval* reduces to a recursive call to *eval*.

$$\text{Stop } \text{CEval } (\eta, e) k / \sigma \longrightarrow \text{try}_2(\text{eval } \eta e) k / \sigma$$

This technique is inspired by *Turing Completeness Completely Free*, McBride (2015).

A Small-Step Reduction Semantics

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$$\textit{please_eval } \eta \ e / \sigma \longrightarrow \textit{eval } \eta \ e / \sigma$$

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Handle observes a computation's $outcome_3$ and invokes a handler.

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$$\frac{m / \sigma \longrightarrow m' / \sigma'}{\text{handle } m \ h / \sigma \longrightarrow \text{handle } m' \ h / \sigma'}$$

$$\text{handle } (\text{Ret } v) \ h / \sigma \longrightarrow h \ (O3\text{Ret } v) / \sigma$$

$$\text{handle } (\text{Throw } ex) \ h / \sigma \longrightarrow h \ (O3\text{Throw } ex) / \sigma$$

$$\text{handle } (\text{Stop } C\text{Perf } v \ k) \ h / \sigma \longrightarrow h \ (\text{Perform}_3 \ v \ \ell) / \sigma[\ell := k] \text{ with } \ell \text{ fresh}$$

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$$\text{handle } (\text{Ret } v) \ h / \sigma \longrightarrow h \ (\text{O3Ret } v) / \sigma$$

$$\text{handle } (\text{Throw } ex) \ h / \sigma \longrightarrow h \ (\text{O3Throw } ex) / \sigma$$

$$\text{handle } (\text{Stop CPerf } v \ k) \ h / \sigma \longrightarrow h \ (\text{Perform}_3 \ v \ \ell) / \sigma[\ell := k] \text{ with } \ell \text{ fresh}$$

A *heap* σ maps memory locations to values (v) or continuations (k or ℓ).

The system call *CResume* fetches and resumes a stored continuation.

$$\frac{\sigma(\ell) = k}{\text{resume } \ell \text{ } o / \sigma \longrightarrow k \text{ } o / \sigma[\ell := \text{\textit{f}}]}$$

The system call `CResume` fetches and resumes a stored continuation.

$$\frac{\sigma(\ell) = k}{resume\ \ell\ o\ /\ \sigma \longrightarrow k\ o\ /\ \sigma[\ell := \textcolor{blue}{\ell}]}$$

$$\frac{\sigma(\ell) = \text{?}}{\text{resume } \ell \text{ o } / \sigma \longrightarrow \text{Crash} / \sigma}$$



src

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- base_tactics.ml
- beta_red.ml
- environment.ml
- inductive.ml
- instructionHandler.ml
- substitution.ml
- typing.ml

dune

Automatically generate



code

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- og_instructionHandler.v
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- og_typing.v

proofs

- alpha_renaming.v
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+





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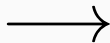
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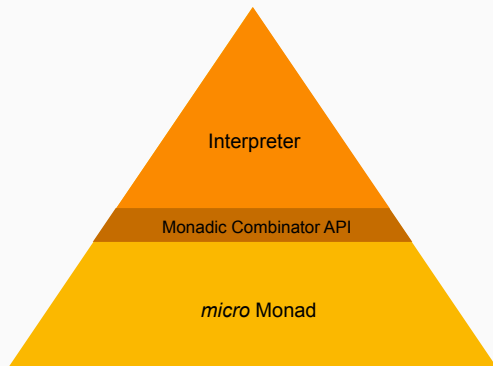
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Building our Program Logics



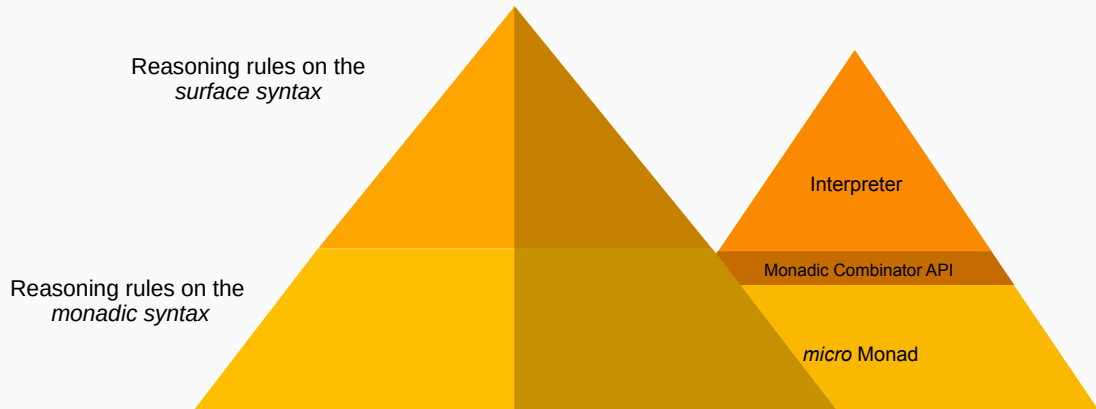
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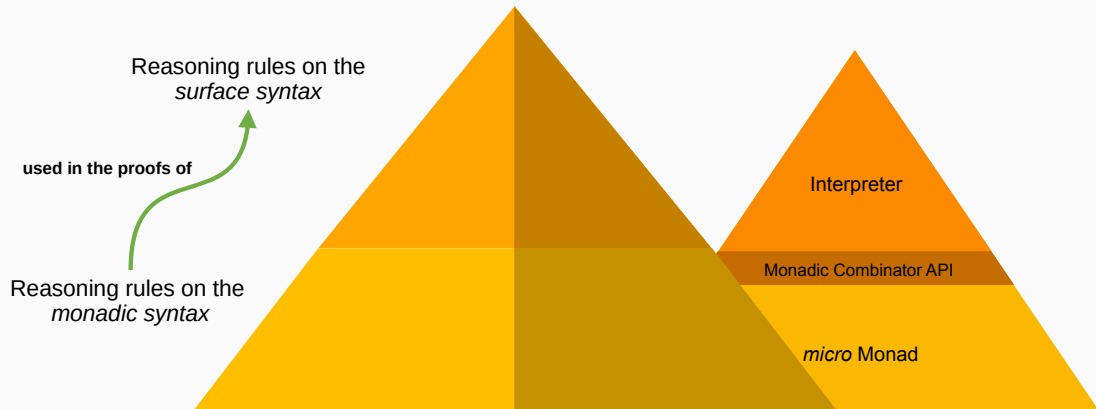
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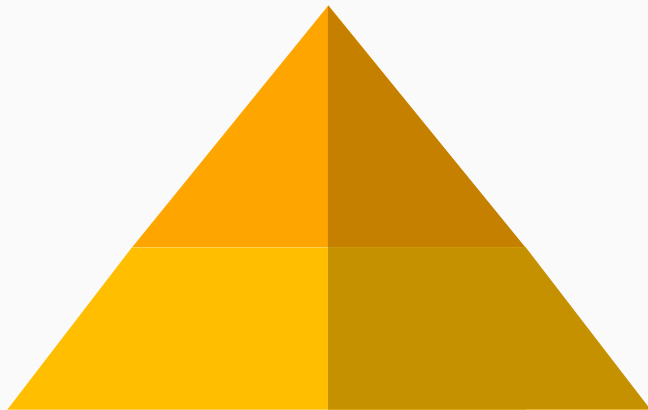


Building our Program Logics



Building our Program Logics





pure m φ ζ



Horus: Hoare-Style Reasoning About Pure Programs

$\varphi : \text{val} \rightarrow \text{Prop}$
 $\zeta : \text{exn} \rightarrow \text{Prop}$

pure m φ ζ



Horus: Hoare-Style Reasoning About Pure Programs

$\varphi : \text{val} \rightarrow \text{Prop}$
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pure m φ ζ

pure (please_eval η e) φ ζ

Horus: Hoare-Style Reasoning About Pure Programs

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$\text{pure } m \ \varphi \ \zeta$

$\text{pure } (\text{eval } \eta \ e) \ \varphi \ \zeta$
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$\text{pure } (\text{please_eval } \eta \ e) \ \varphi \ \zeta$

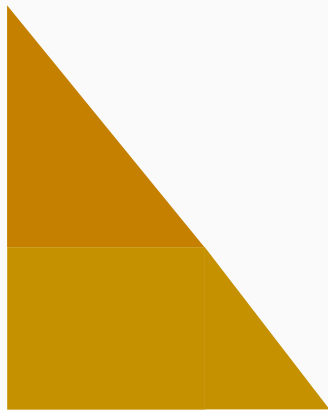
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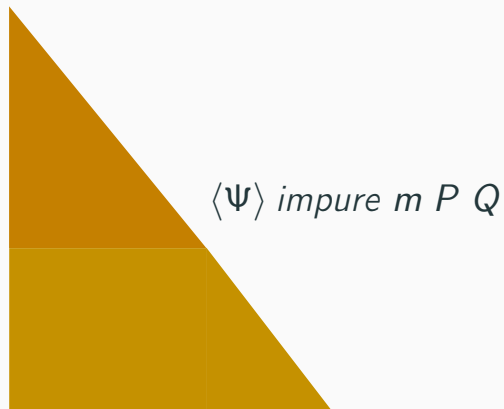
pure m φ ζ



expr η e φ ζ
branches η o bs φ ζ

pure (please_eval η e) φ ζ





A Separation Logic for Effect Handlers,
(de Vilhena & Pottier, 2021)

$\langle \Psi \rangle$ *impure* m P Q

$P : \text{val} \rightarrow \text{iProp}$
$Q : \text{exn} \rightarrow \text{iProp}$

Iris-Style Reasoning About Arbitrary Programs

$\langle \Psi \rangle \text{ impure } (\text{handle } m \ h) \ P \ Q$

A Separation Logic for Effect Handlers,
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Iris-Style Reasoning About Arbitrary Programs

$\langle \Psi \rangle \text{ impure } (\text{eval } \eta \ e) \ P \ Q$
 $\text{deep-handler } \Psi \ P \ Q \ \eta \circ \text{bs} \ P' \ Q'$

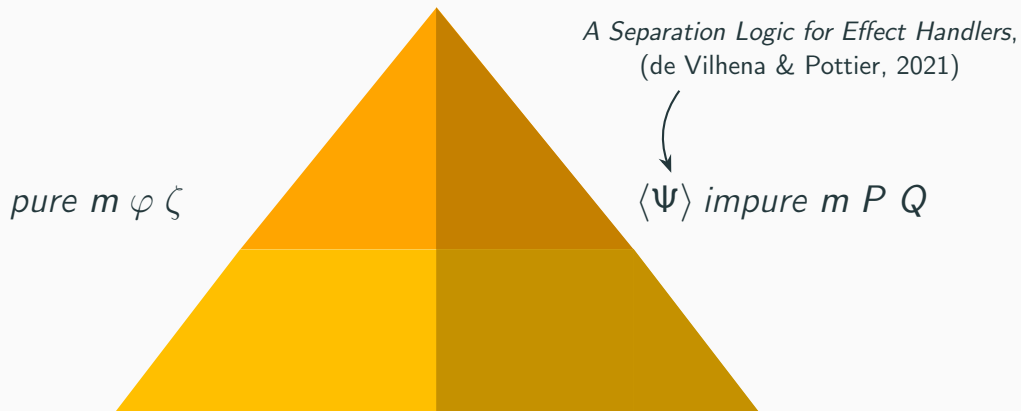
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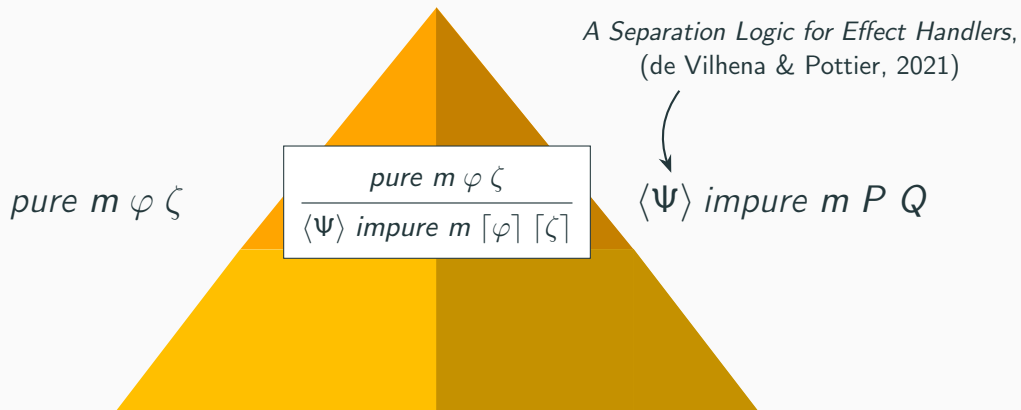
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Iris-Style Reasoning About Arbitrary Programs



Iris-Style Reasoning About Arbitrary Programs



Validating the Semantics



✓ src

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≡ dune

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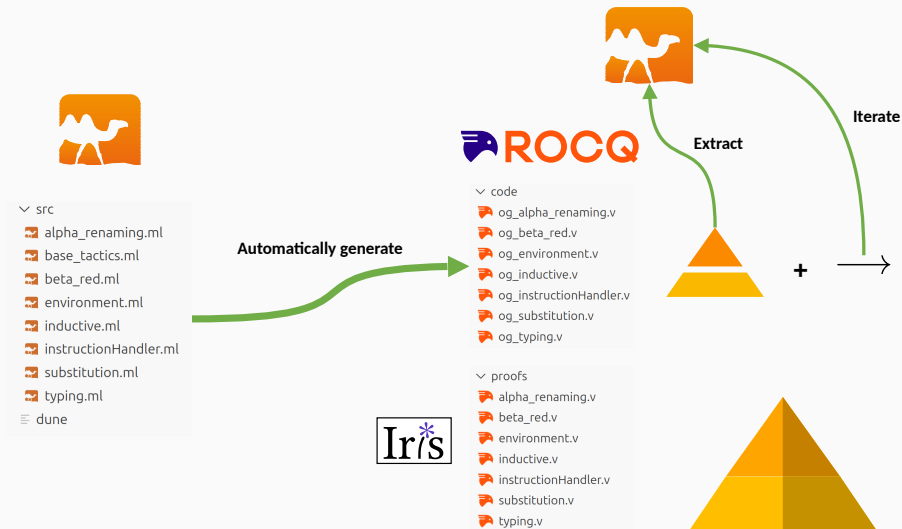
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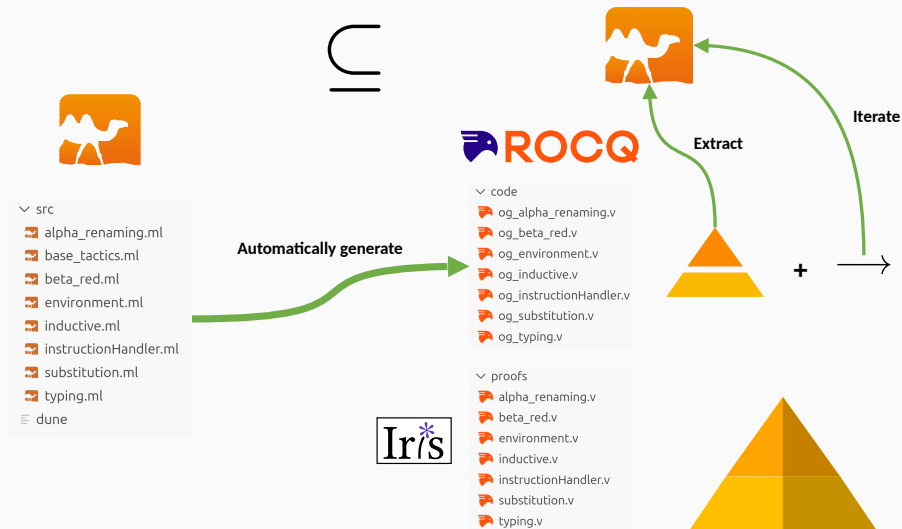
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Validating the Semantics



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+



Iterate

Prove properties about



Extract





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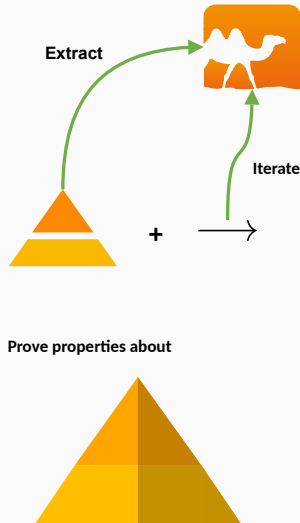
Sequential OCaml
Effect Handlers
Concurrency
Full Module System



Automatically generate



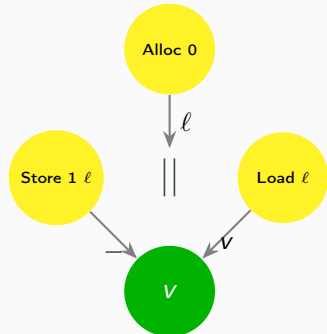
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 - og_environment.v
 - og_inductive.v
 - og_instructionHandler.v
 - og_substitution.v
 - og_typing.v
- proofs
 - alpha_renaming.v
 - beta_red.v
 - environment.v
 - inductive.v
 - instructionHandler.v
 - substitution.v
 - typing.v



Backup Slides

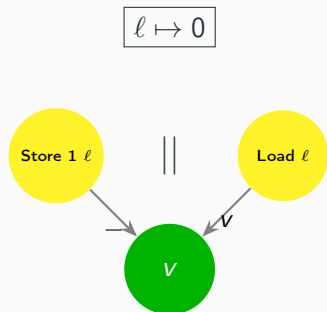
Nondeterminism / Parallelism

```
let x = ref 0 in  
let ((), v) = ((x := 1), !x) in  
v
```



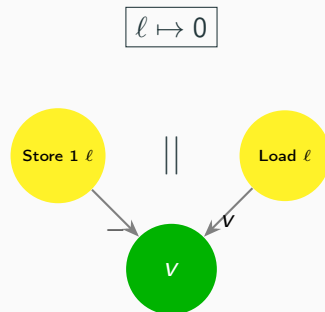
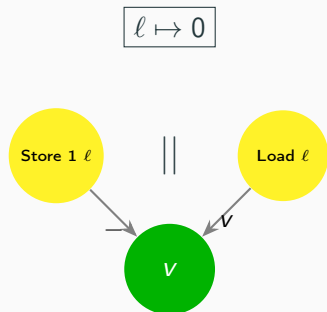
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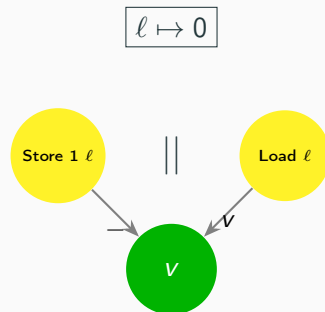
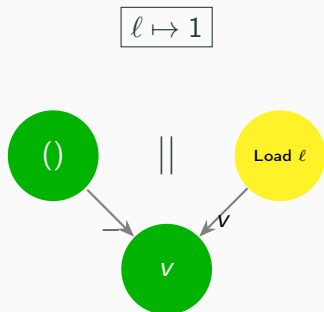
Nondeterminism / Parallelism

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```



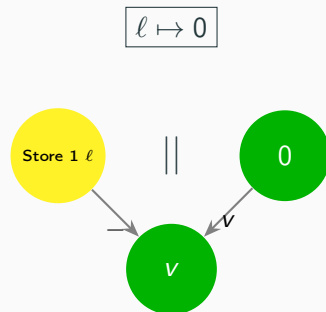
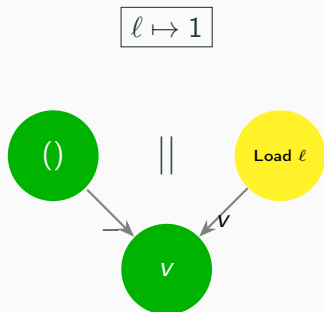
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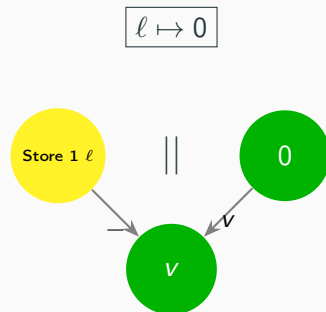
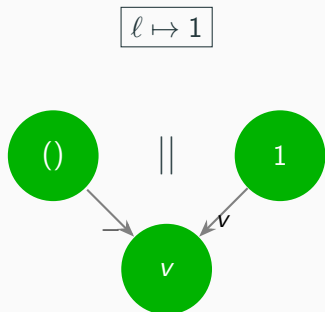
Nondeterminism / Parallelism

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```



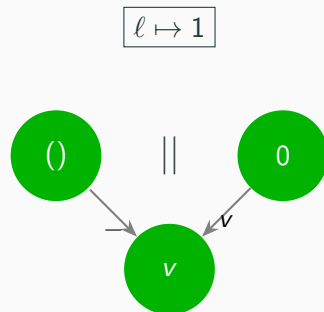
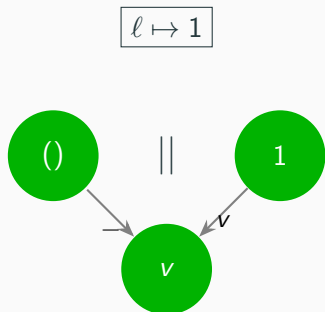
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Nondeterminism / Parallelism

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let ((), v) = ((x := 1), !x) in  
v
```



Nondeterminism / Parallelism

```
let x = ref 0 in  
let ((), v) = ((x := 1), !x) in  
v
```

$\ell \mapsto 1$

1

$\ell \mapsto 1$

0

Nondeterminism / Parallelism

```
let x = ref 0 in  
let ((), v) = ((x := 1), !x) in  
v
```

$\ell \mapsto 1$

1

```
let x = ref 0 in  
let (_, v) = ((x := 1), !x) in  
v
```

$\ell \mapsto 1$

0

Shallow Effect Handlers

Supporting shallow effect handlers only requires removing the instance of *wrap* in *eval_branches*.

```
Fixpoint eval  $\eta$  e :=  
  ...  
  | EShallowMatch e bs  $\Rightarrow$   
    handle (eval  $\eta$  e) ( $\lambda$  o  $\Rightarrow$  shallow_eval_branches  $\eta$  o bs)
```

Shallow matches have a different set of proof rules, but they are built atop of the same *EWP*.

The system call *CWrap* wraps a stored continuation in an effect handler, yielding a new stored continuation.

$$\text{Stop } CWrap(\eta, \ell, bs) / \sigma \longrightarrow O2Ret \ell' / \sigma[\ell' := k'] \\ \text{if } \ell' \notin dom(\sigma)$$

The system call *CWrap* wraps a stored continuation in an effect handler, yielding a new stored continuation.

$$\text{Stop } CWrap(\eta, \ell, bs) / \sigma \longrightarrow O2Ret \ell' / \sigma[\ell' := k'] \\ \text{if } \ell' \notin \text{dom}(\sigma)$$

where $k' = \lambda o. \text{Handle } (\text{resume } \ell \ o) \ (\lambda o. \text{eval_branches } \eta \ o \ bs)$