

Verifying Imperative Abstractions with Dependent and Linear Types

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The GURU Approach

Industrial code

← GURU

Math. functions

General recursion

Unaliased mutable state

Aliased mutable state [new!]

No concurrency

GURU at a High-Level

- Pure functional language + logical theory.
- Terms : Types.
- Proofs : Formulas.
- Declare types, write code:

```
(append [] l') = l'  
(append x::l l') = x::(append l l')
```

- Prove theorems:

```
Forall(A:type) (l l' :<list A>).  
  {(length (append l l')) = (plus (length l) (length l'))}
```

- Define rich types:

- ▶ `<vec A N>` – the type for vectors of `As` of length `N`.
- ▶ So `['a' 'b' 'c'] : <vec char 3>`.

Functional Modeling for Imperative Abstractions

- I/O, mutable arrays, cyclic structures, etc.
- Do not fit well into pure FP.
- Approach: functional modeling.
 - ▶ Define a pure functional model (e.g., vectors for arrays).
 - ▶ Model is faithful, but slow.
 - ▶ Use during reasoning.
 - ▶ Replace with imperative code during compilation.
 - ▶ Use *linear* (aka *unique*) types to keep in synch.

Example: Word-Indexed Mutable Arrays

- **Types:** $\langle \text{warray } A \ N \ L \rangle$.
 - ▶ A is type of elements.
 - ▶ N is length of array.
 - ▶ L is list of initialized locations.
- $(\text{new_array } A \ N)$: $\langle \text{warray } A \ N \ [] \rangle$.
- **Writing to index i :**
 - ▶ requires proof: $i < N$.
 - ▶ functional model: consume old array, produce updated one.
 - ▶ imperative implementation: just do the assignment.
 - ▶ array's type changes: $\langle \text{warray } A \ N \ i :: L \rangle$.
- **Reading from index i :**
 - ▶ does not consume array.
 - ▶ requires proof: $i \in L$.

Example: FIFO Queues

- Mutable singly-linked list, with direct pointer to end.
- **Aliasing!**
- GURU approach: *heaplets*.
 - ▶ functionally model part of heap.
 - ▶ functional model: heaplet is list of aliased values.
 - ▶ implementation: no explicit heaplet.
 - ▶ functional model: aliases are indices into list.
 - ▶ implementation: aliases are reference-counted pointers.
 - ▶ caveat: not suitable for cyclic structures.

Run-times

- Linearity => memory deallocated explicitly.
- Typing ensures memory safety.
- GURU: no garbage collection!
- Leads to good performance (cf. [\[Xian, Srisa-an, Jiang 08\]](#)).

Benchmark: push all words in “War and Peace” through 2 queues.

Language	Wallclock time (s)
HASKELL (DATA.QUEUE)	29.8
HASKELL (DATA.SEQUENCE)	5.6
OCAML	1.3
GURU	1.0

Conclusion

- GURU combines FP, proofs, rich types.
- Linear types + dependent types => verified imperative abstractions.
- Mutable arrays, FIFO queues.
- More examples to come.
- Version 1.0 is close to release:

www.guru-lang.org