

TAMING BIG CATS

APM Workshop, Turin

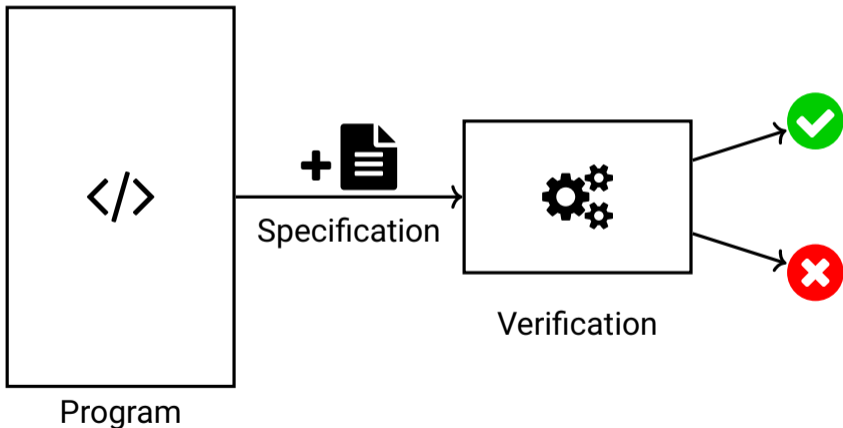
Marco Scaletta

17 April 2026

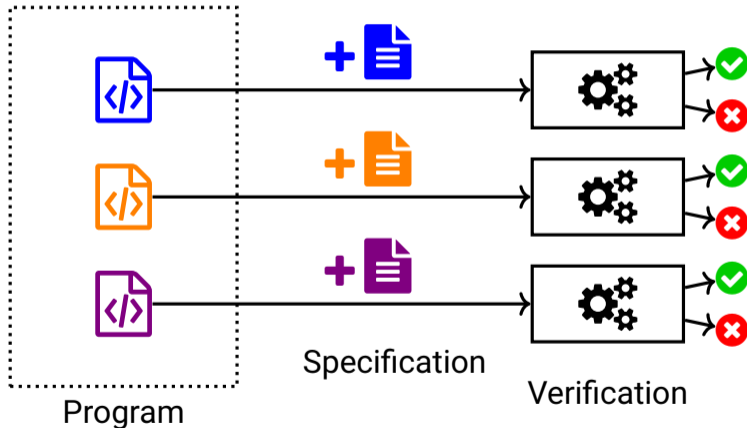
MOTIVATION

Section 1

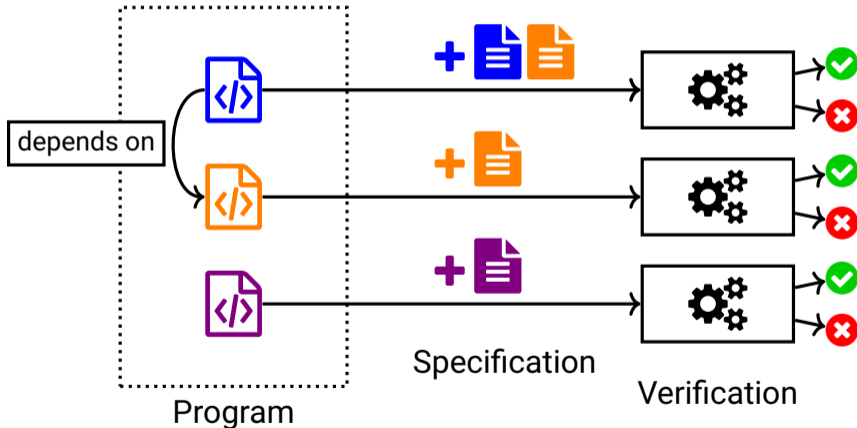
MODULARITY: KEY TO SCALABILITY



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CONTRACTS AS MODULAR SPECIFICATION


Contracts 	Hoare-style Contracts $\{P\}m()\{Q\}$	Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Requirements▪ Obligations	Precondition P	Caller
	Postcondition Q	Callee

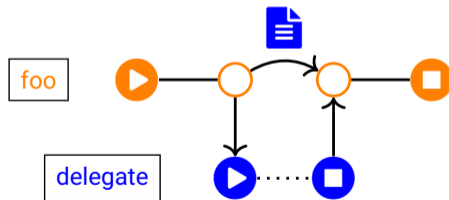
CONTRACTS AS MODULAR SPECIFICATION

Contracts 	Hoare-style Contracts $\{P\} \text{delegate}() \{Q\}$	Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirements Obligations 	Precondition P : $\{true\}$	Caller: foo
	Postcondition Q : $\{x = \text{old}(x) + 1\}$	Callee: delegate

Sequential Program

```
foo() {
  delegate();
  x=x+x;
  return;
}
```

 $\{true\} \text{delegate}() \{x = \text{old}(x) + 1\}$



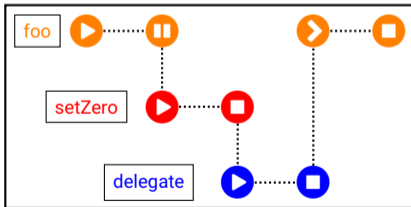
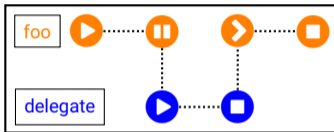
CONCURRENT PROGRAMS: CHALLENGES

Concurrent Program (Cooperative Scheduling)

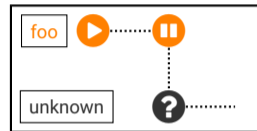
```
foo(){
  f=!delegate();
  →await(f);
  x=x+x;
  return;
}
setZero(){ x=0;return;}
```

Asynchronous call

Suspension



Interference



Schedulability



Deadlock



Error

STATE OF THE ART: OVERVIEW

	Hoare Logic	Rely/Guarantee	Temporal Logic
<u>Environment</u>	✗	✓	✓
Procedure contracts	✓	✓	✗
Modular Verification	✓	✓/✗	✗
High Precision	✓	✗	✓
Internal behaviors	✗	✗	✓
Process-temporal behaviors	✗	✗	✗

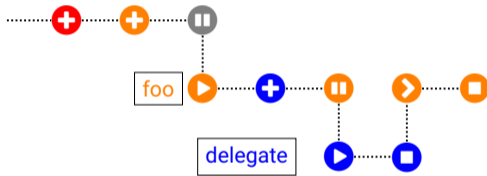
A TRACE SEMANTICS FOR CONCURRENCY

Section 2

TRACE SEMANTICS

Program execution: finite sequence of **states** $[\bar{x} \mapsto \bar{v}]$ and **events** $(\oplus, \triangleright, \ominus, \triangleright, \ominus)$

```
foo(){
  f=!delegate(); //  $\oplus$  process creation
  await(f); //  $\ominus$  suspension
  //  $\triangleright$  scheduling
  //  $\triangleright$  reactivation
  x=x+x; // state update
  return; //  $\ominus$  termination
}
```

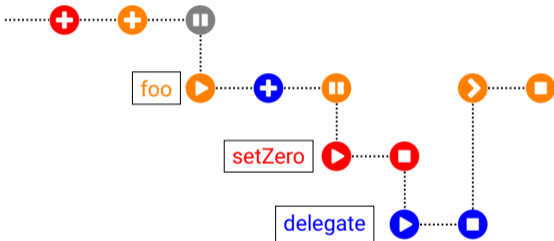


$\dots \curvearrowright \text{invoc}(\text{setZero}) \curvearrowright \dots \curvearrowright \text{invoc}(\text{foo}) \curvearrowright \dots \curvearrowright \text{await}(_)$
 $\curvearrowright \text{start}(\text{foo}) \curvearrowright \dots \curvearrowright \text{invoc}(\text{delegate}) \curvearrowright \dots \curvearrowright \text{await}(\text{foo}, \text{delegate})$
 $\curvearrowright \text{start}(\text{delegate}) \curvearrowright \dots \curvearrowright \text{term}(\text{delegate}) \curvearrowright \text{react}(\text{foo}, \text{delegate}) \curvearrowright [x \mapsto v_x + v_x] \curvearrowright \text{term}(\text{foo})$

TRACE SEMANTICS

Program execution: finite sequence of **states** $[\bar{x} \mapsto \bar{v}]$ and **events** $(\oplus, \triangleright, \ominus, \triangleleft, \square)$

```
foo(){
  f=!delegate(); //  $\oplus$  process creation
  await(f); //  $\ominus$  suspension
  //  $\triangleright$  scheduling
  //  $\triangleleft$  reactivation
  x=x+x; // state update
  return; //  $\square$  termination
}
```



$\dots \curvearrowright \text{invoc}(\text{setZero}) \curvearrowright \dots \curvearrowright \text{invoc}(\text{foo}) \curvearrowright \dots \curvearrowright \text{await}(_)$
 $\curvearrowright \text{start}(\text{foo}) \curvearrowright \dots \curvearrowright \text{invoc}(\text{delegate}) \curvearrowright \dots \curvearrowright \text{await}(\text{foo}, \text{delegate})$
 $\curvearrowright \text{start}(\text{setZero}) \curvearrowright \dots \curvearrowright \text{term}(\text{setZero})$
 $\curvearrowright \text{start}(\text{delegate}) \curvearrowright \dots \curvearrowright \text{term}(\text{delegate}) \curvearrowright \text{react}(\text{foo}, \text{delegate}) \curvearrowright [\bar{x} \mapsto \bar{v}_x + \bar{v}_x] \curvearrowright \text{term}(\text{foo})$

TRACE SEMANTICS

- Program execution: finite sequence of **states** $[\bar{x} \mapsto \bar{v}]$ and **events** ($\oplus, \ominus, \oplus, \ominus, \ominus$)
- Program behavior as **set of traces**
- Characterization of
 - deadlock
 - errors
 - interleaving
- Properties to avoid abnormal behaviors and interleaving

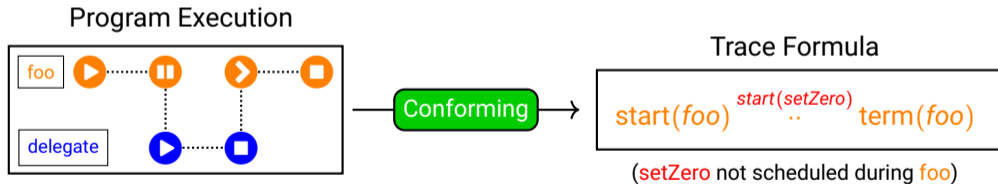
A TRACE LOGIC FOR CONCURRENCY

Section 3

TRACE LOGIC: OVERVIEW

Trace formulas (θ) represent **sets of finite program traces**

- Expressive and code independent (high reusability)
- $\dots^{ev(m)}$ is set of finite traces with **no** event ev over m
- Can specify schedulability properties

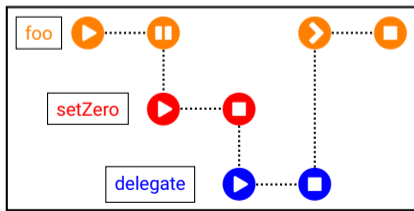


TRACE LOGIC: OVERVIEW

Trace formulas (θ) represent **sets of finite program traces**

- Expressive and code independent (high reusability)
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Program Execution



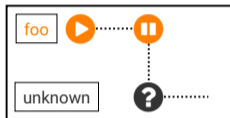
Non
Conforming

Trace Formula

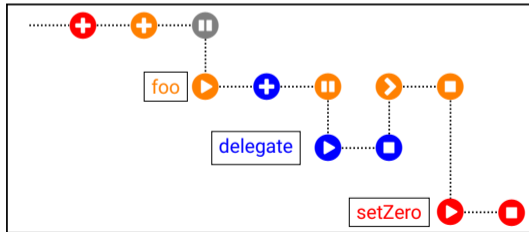
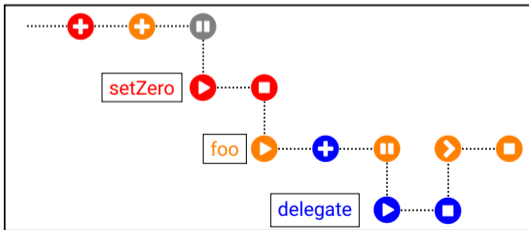
$start(foo)$ $start(setZero)$ $term(foo)$
 \dots

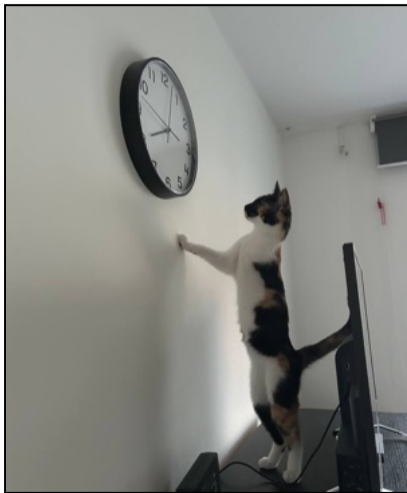
(setZero not scheduled during foo)

NEED FOR CONTEXT-AWARENESS



Schedulability

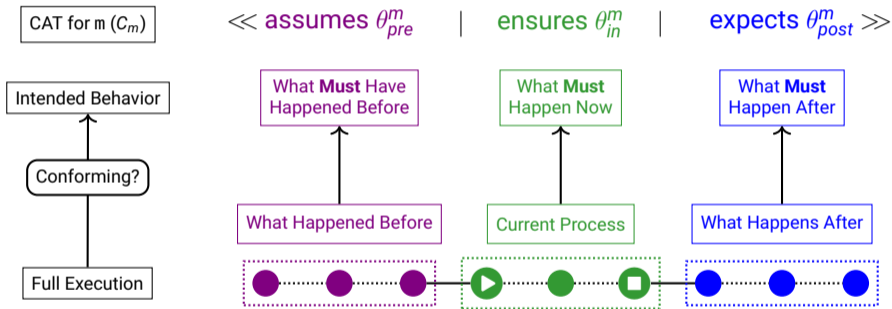




IT'S TIME FOR CATs*!

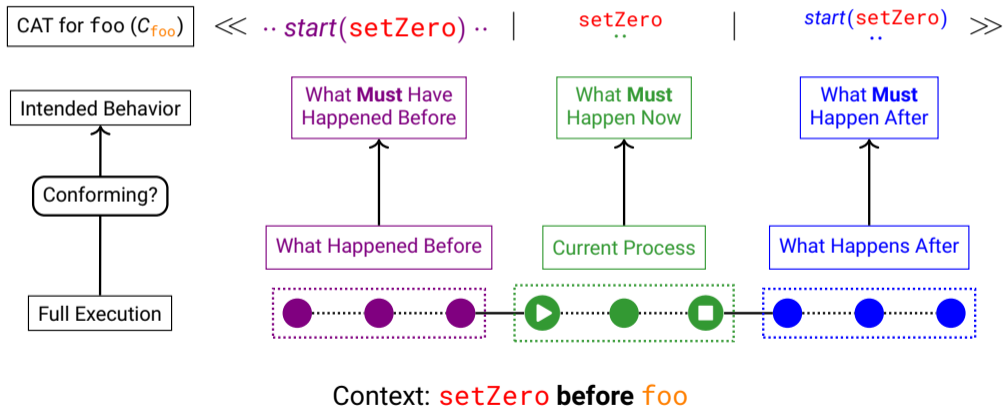
*CONTEXT-AWARE TRACE CONTRACTS

CONTEXT-AWARE TRACE CONTRACTS (CATS)

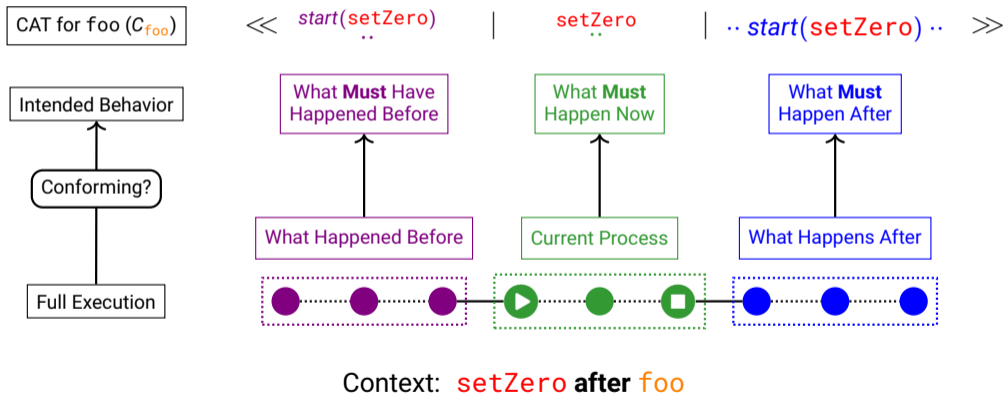


A CAT specifies global behavior with procedure-centric view.

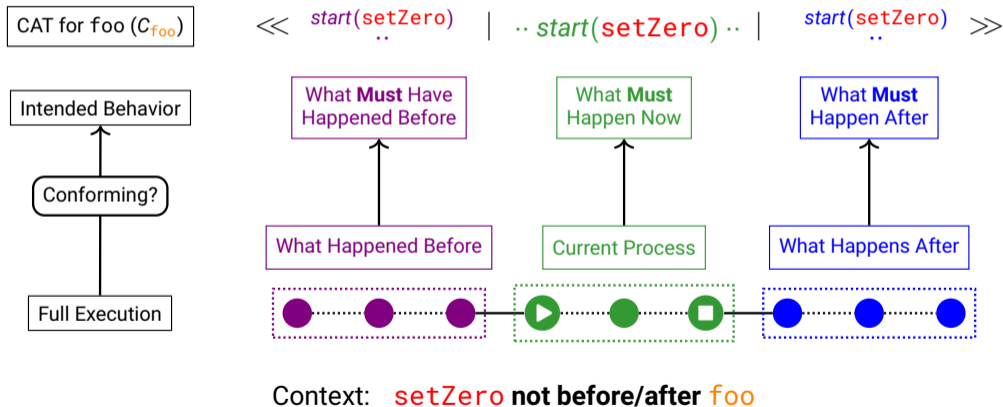
CONTEXT-AWARE TRACE CONTRACTS (CATS)



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CONTEXT-AWARE TRACE CONTRACTS (CATS)



CONTRACT VALIDITY

$$C_m = \llcorner \text{assumes } \theta_{pre}^m \mid \text{ensures } \theta_{in}^m \mid \text{expects } \theta_{post}^m \gg$$

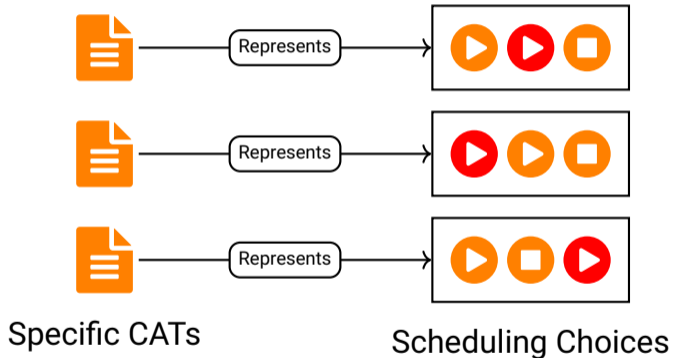
General Validity: $m \models C_m$

(Context fulfills $\theta_{pre}^m, \theta_{post}^m$) **AND** (Internal behavior fulfills θ_{in}^m)

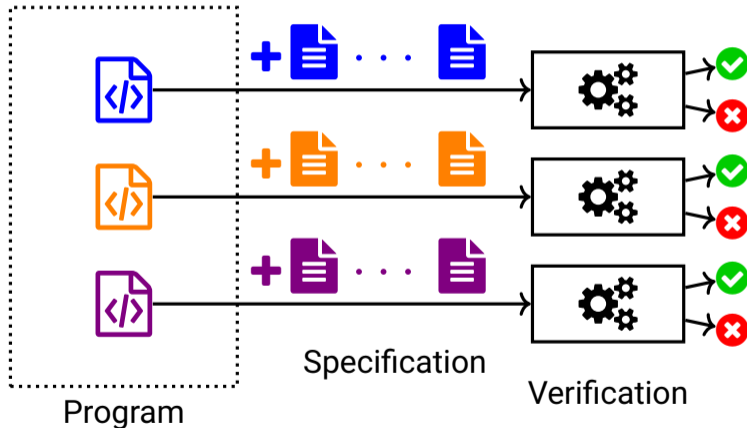
Context-dependent Validity: $m \models^{ctx} C_m$

(Context fulfills $\theta_{pre}^m, \theta_{post}^m$) \implies (Internal behavior fulfills θ_{in}^m)

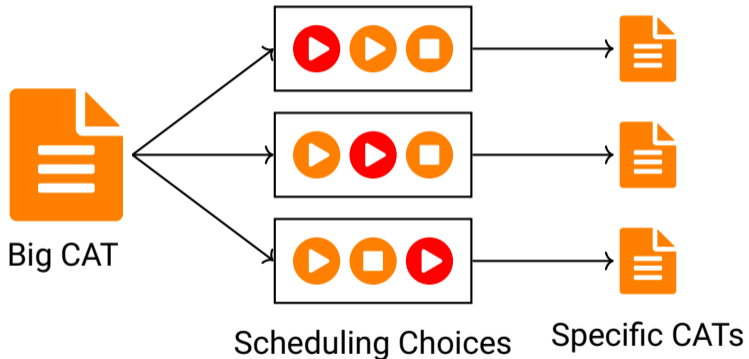
CONTEXT-DEPENDENT CONTRACTS



CONTEXT-DEPENDENT CONTRACTS



BIG CATS: OVERVIEW



BIG CATS: AN EXAMPLE

Same structure as a normal CAT: $C_{foo} = \llcorner \overbrace{\dots invoc(\text{setZero}) \dots}^{\Phi} \mid \dots \gg$

Commitments: scheduling choices (🔴) for **setZero**

- $(\{\text{🔴}\}, \emptyset, \emptyset)$: **setZero before foo**
- $(\emptyset, \{\text{🔴}\}, \emptyset)$: **setZero during foo**
- $(\emptyset, \emptyset, \{\text{🔴}\})$: **setZero after foo**

Generating **specific CATs**:

- $C_{foo} + (\{\text{🔴}\}, \emptyset, \emptyset) = \llcorner \Phi \wedge \dots \text{start}(\text{setZero}) \dots \mid \begin{array}{c} \text{start}(\text{setZero}) \\ \dots \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{c} \text{start}(\text{setZero}) \\ \dots \end{array} \gg$
- $C_{foo} + (\emptyset, \{\text{🔴}\}, \emptyset) = \llcorner \Phi \wedge \begin{array}{c} \text{start}(\text{setZero}) \\ \dots \end{array} \mid \dots \text{start}(\text{setZero}) \dots \mid \begin{array}{c} \text{start}(\text{setZero}) \\ \dots \end{array} \gg$
- $C_{foo} + (\emptyset, \emptyset, \{\text{🔴}\}) = \llcorner \Phi \wedge \begin{array}{c} \text{start}(\text{setZero}) \\ \dots \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{c} \text{start}(\text{setZero}) \\ \dots \end{array} \mid \dots \text{start}(\text{setZero}) \dots \gg$

BIG CATS: AN EXAMPLE

Same structure as a normal CAT: $C_{\text{foo}} = \ll \ll \overbrace{\dots \text{invoc}(\text{setZero}) \dots}^{\Phi} \mid \dots \mid \text{setZero} \dots \gg \gg$

Commitments: scheduling choices (🔴) for **setZero**

- $(\{\text{🔴}\}, \emptyset, \emptyset)$: **setZero before foo**
- $(\emptyset, \{\text{🔴}\}, \emptyset)$: **setZero during foo**
- $(\emptyset, \emptyset, \{\text{🔴}\})$: **setZero after foo** (not applicable)

Generating **specific CATs**:

- $C_{\text{foo}} + (\{\text{🔴}\}, \emptyset, \emptyset) = \ll \ll \Phi \wedge \dots \text{start}(\text{setZero}) \dots \mid \overset{\text{start}(\text{setZero})}{\dots} \mid \text{start}(\text{setZero}) \dots \gg \gg$
- $C_{\text{foo}} + (\emptyset, \{\text{🔴}\}, \emptyset) = \ll \ll \Phi \wedge \overset{\text{start}(\text{setZero})}{\dots} \mid \dots \text{start}(\text{setZero}) \dots \mid \text{start}(\text{setZero}) \dots \gg \gg$
- $C_{\text{foo}} + (\emptyset, \emptyset, \{\text{🔴}\}) = \text{contradiction!}$

VALIDITY OF BIG CATS

Theorem

A Big CAT is **valid** iff all its committed CATs are **valid w.r.t. execution context** (if no interleaving)



Big CAT

\approx



Committed CATs

WHY BIG CATS?

- ✓ Reduce specification effort
- ✓ Enable reusability
- ✓ Formal derivation of committed CATs
- ✓ Ensure intended coverage
- ✓ Avoid redundancy



MODULAR VERIFICATION: OVERVIEW

- **Judgments** $s : \theta$ (s is conforming to θ)
- **Proof Calculus**

$$\frac{\text{premise}_1 \quad \dots \quad \text{premise}_n}{\text{conclusion}}$$

- **Symbolic execution**

$$\text{(assign)} \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{U}\{x := e\}s : \theta}{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{U} x = e; s : \theta}$$

$$\text{(react)} \frac{\text{“f terminated”} \quad \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{U}\{\text{react}(f)\}s : \theta}{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{U} \text{await}(f); s : \theta}$$

$$\text{(sched)} \frac{\text{“f exists”} \quad \text{“apply contract for each schedulable process”}}{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{U} \text{await}(f); s : \theta}$$

CONCLUSION

Section 4

SUMMARY

- **Trace Semantics:** characterization of concurrent behaviors
- **Trace Logic:** expressive, code independent
- **CATs:** assumptions over environment
- **Big CATs:** paradigm to specify concurrent behaviors
- **Sound Calculus:** to verify Big CATs



	Hoare Logic	Rely/Guarantee	Temporal Logic	(Big) CATs
<u>Environment</u>	✗	✓	✓	✓
Procedure contracts	✓	✓	✗	✓
Modular Verification	✓	✓/✗	✗	✓
High Precision	✓	✗	✓	✓
Internal behaviors	✗	✗	✓	✓
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