

Small Specifications for Tree Update

(Cutting up trees any which way)

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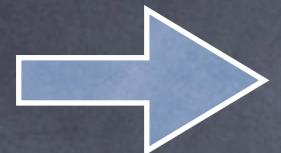
Imperial College London

with thanks to Thomas Dinsdale-Young

Overview

- Append - the command and its problems
- Our Model - a new data structure
- Tree Update Language - commands and OS
- The Logic - syntax and semantics
- Local Hoare Reasoning - small axioms
- Concluding Remarks

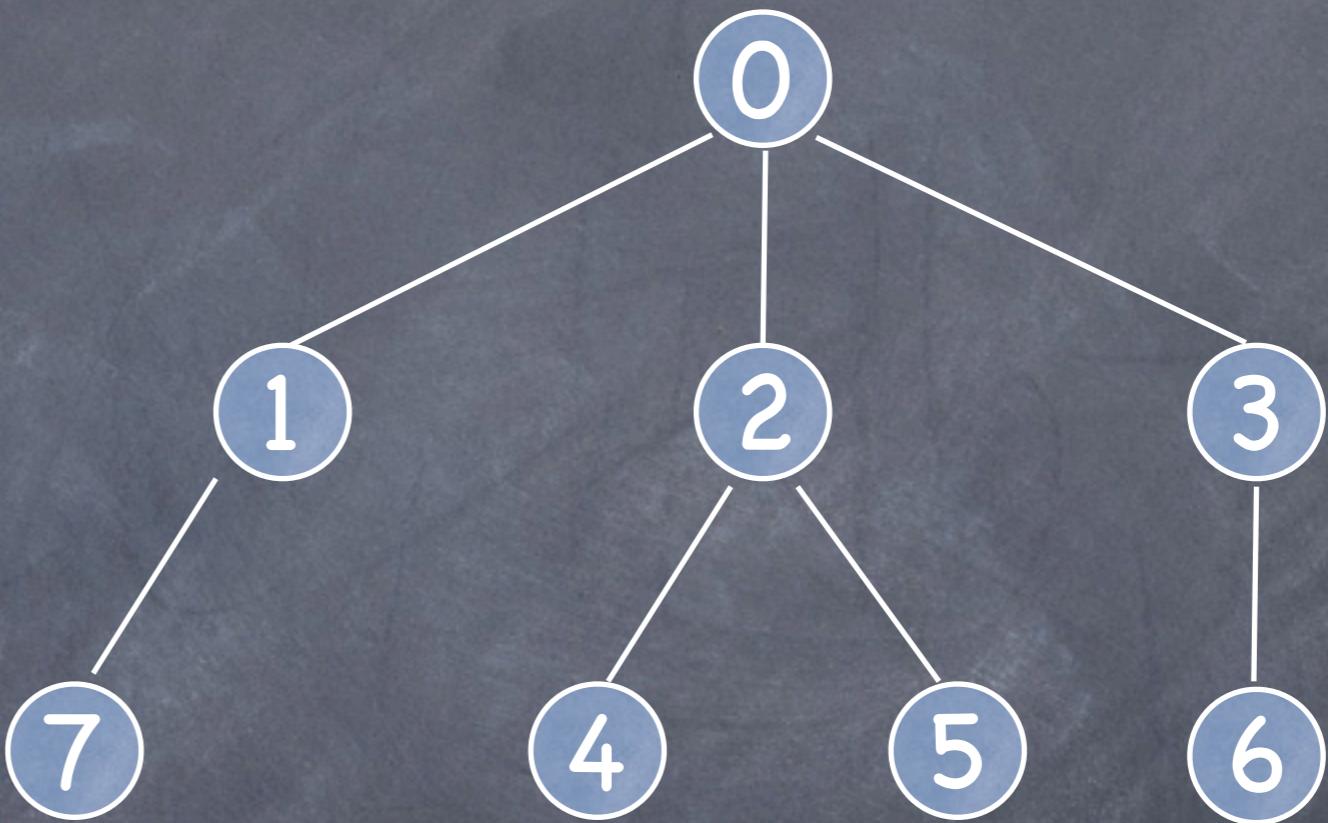
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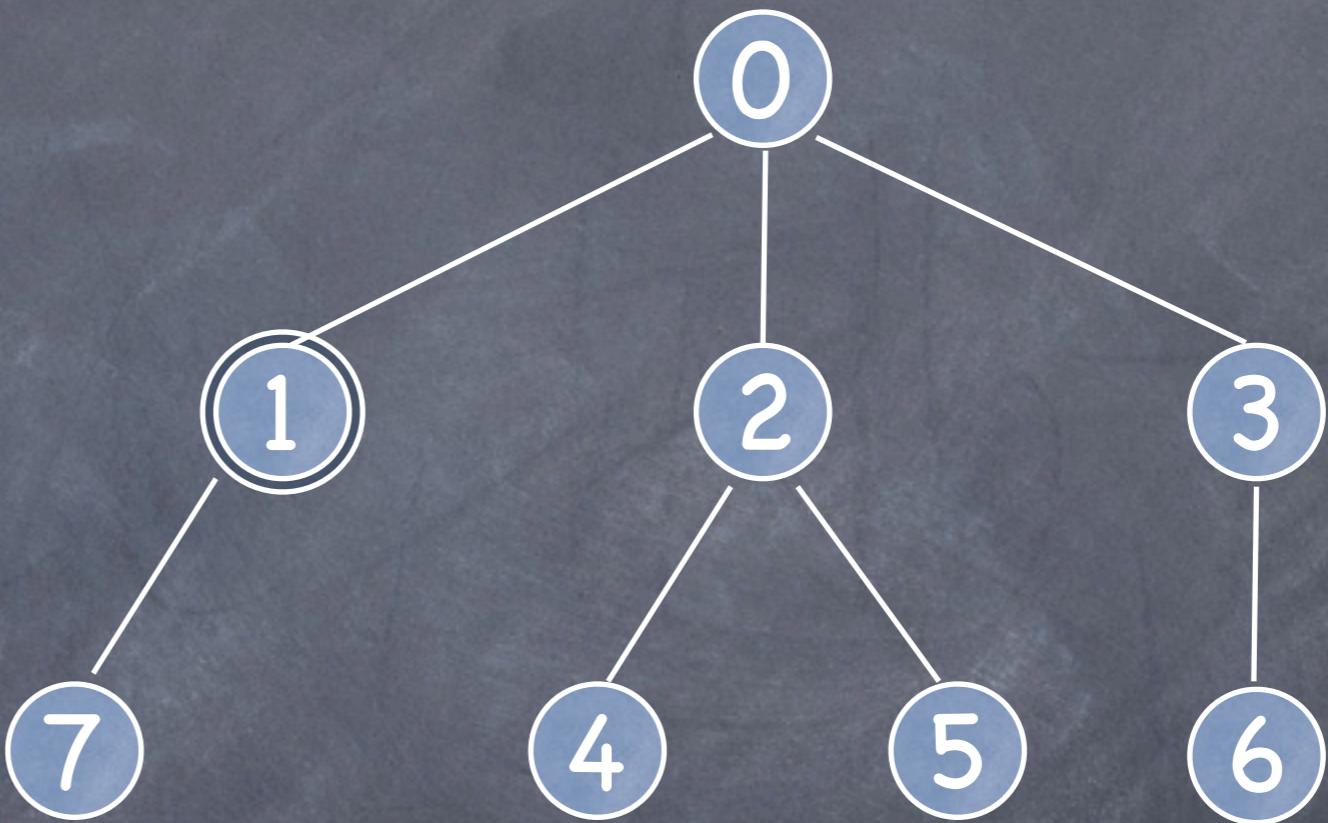
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append(1 , 3)



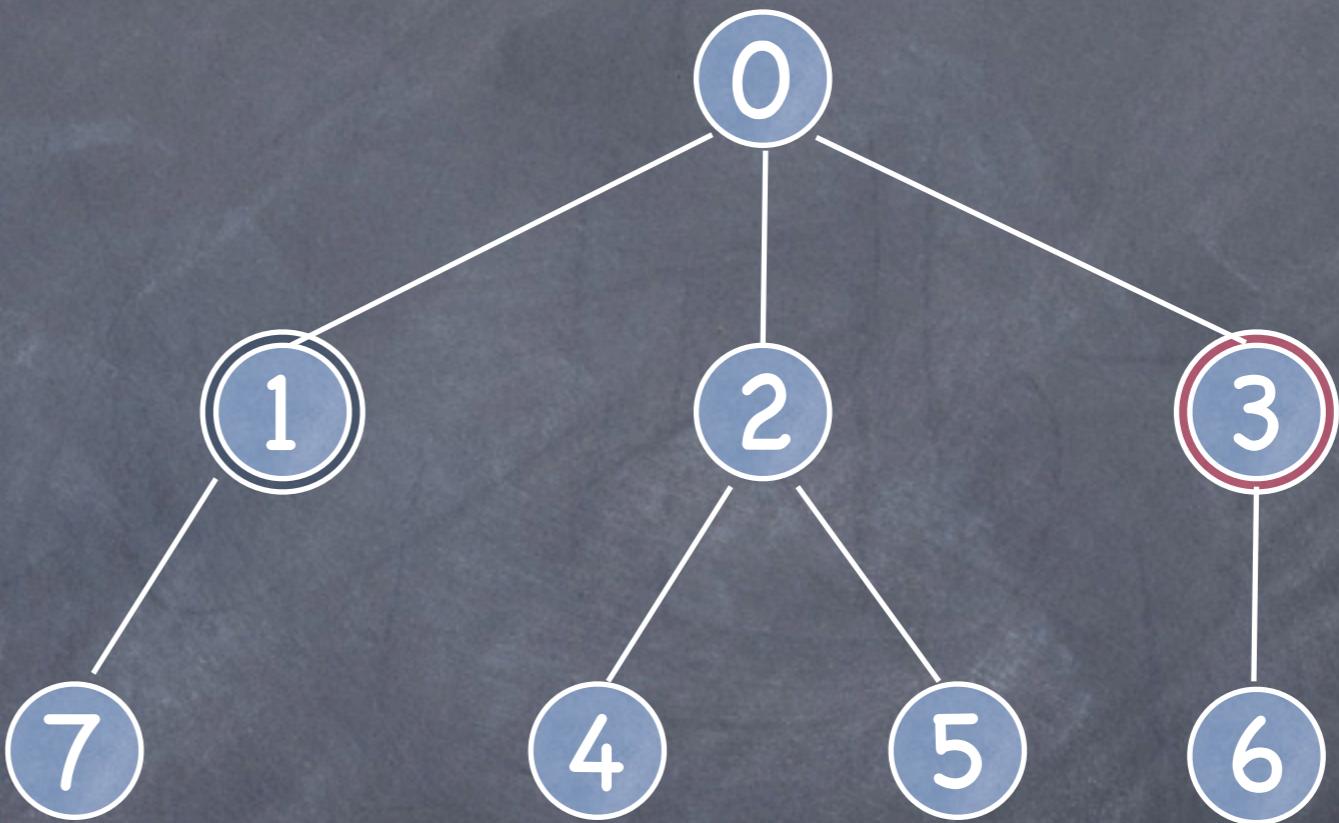
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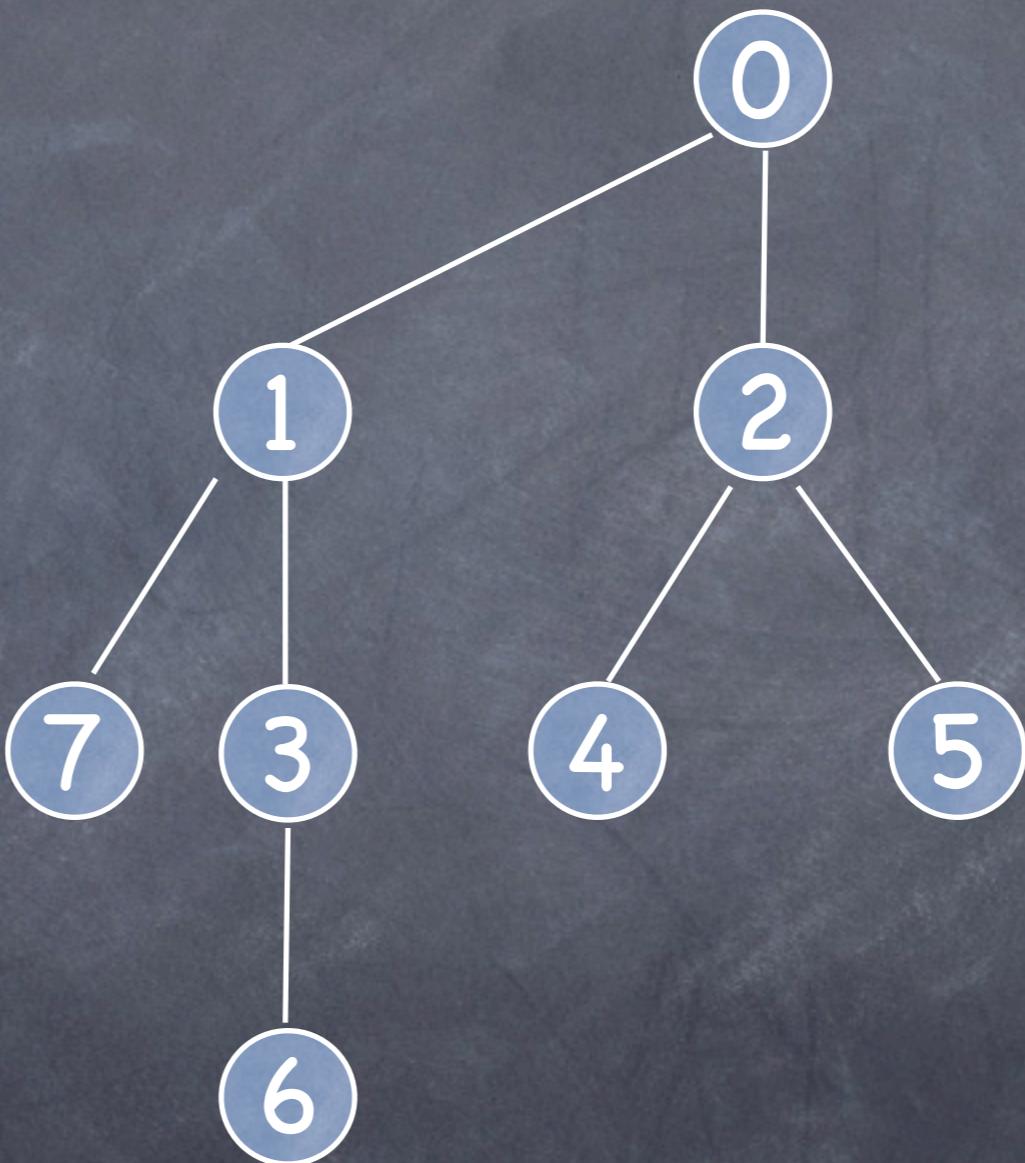
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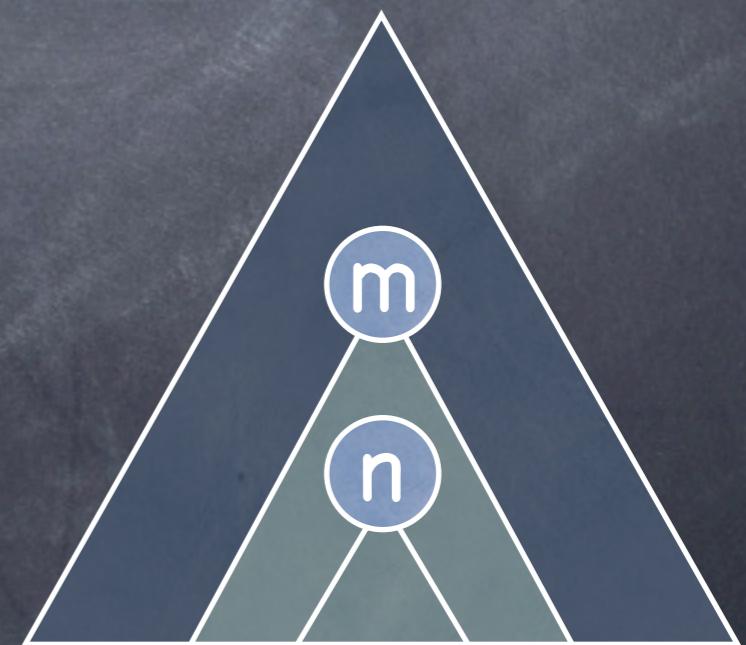
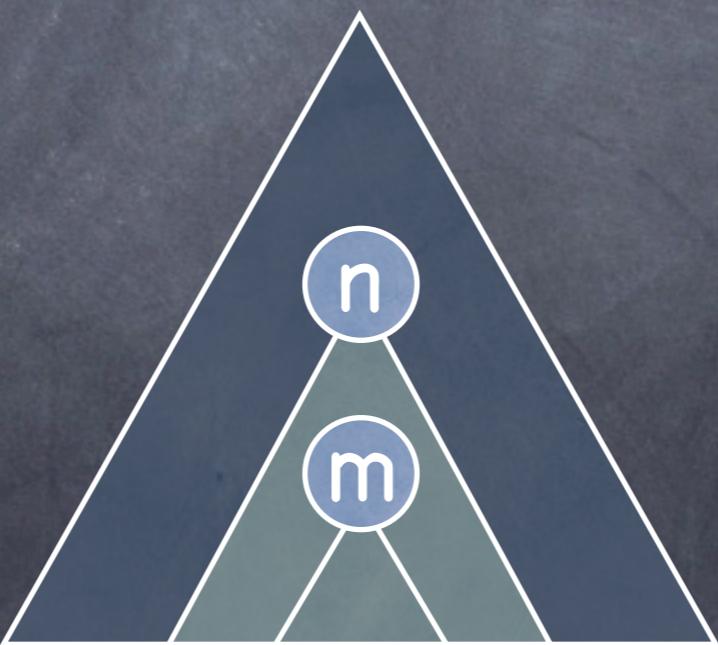
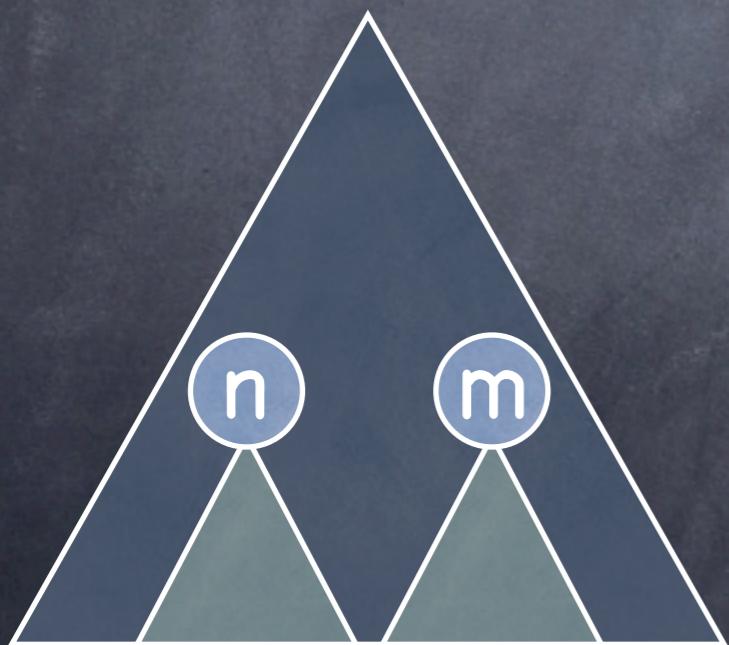
3 Cases of Append

$\text{append}(n,m)$

subtrees
disjoint

n ancestor
of m

m ancestor
of n



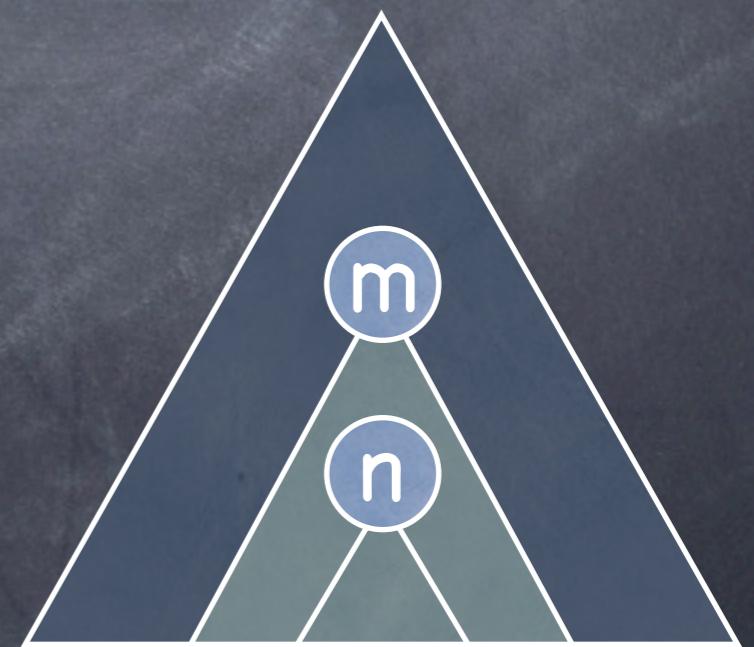
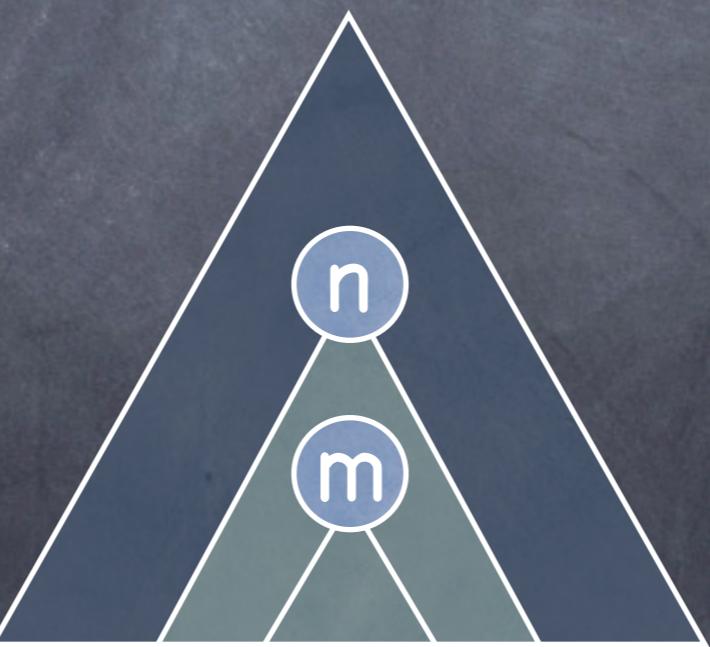
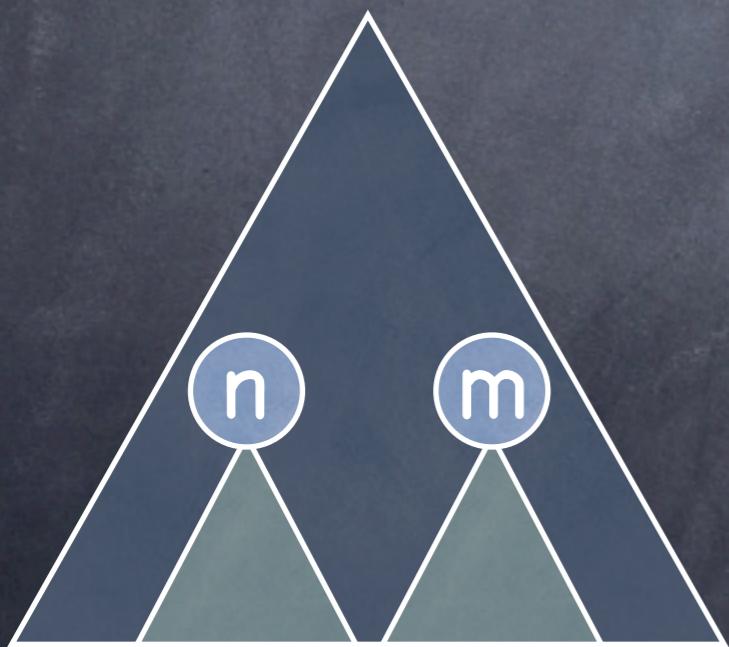
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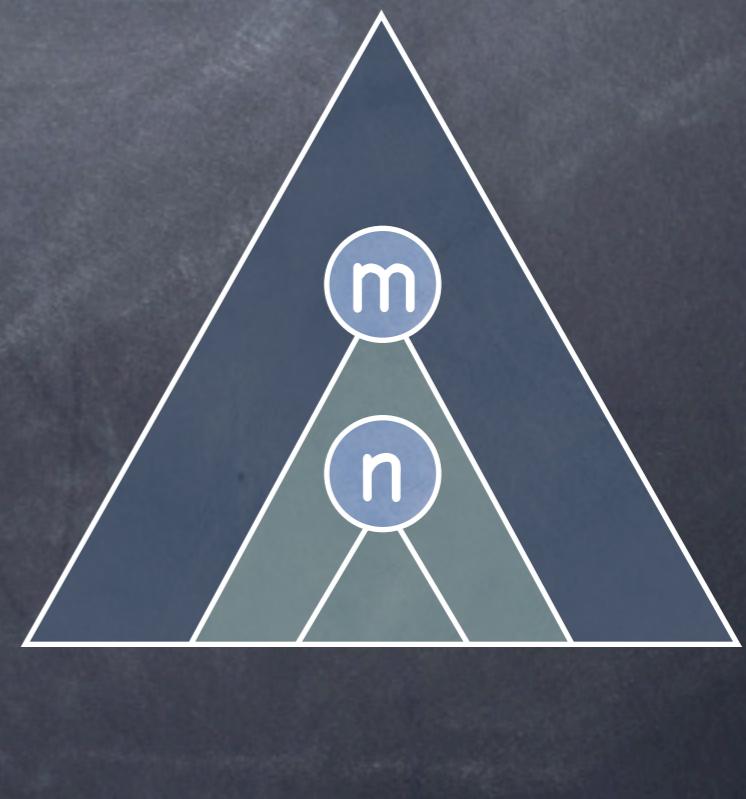
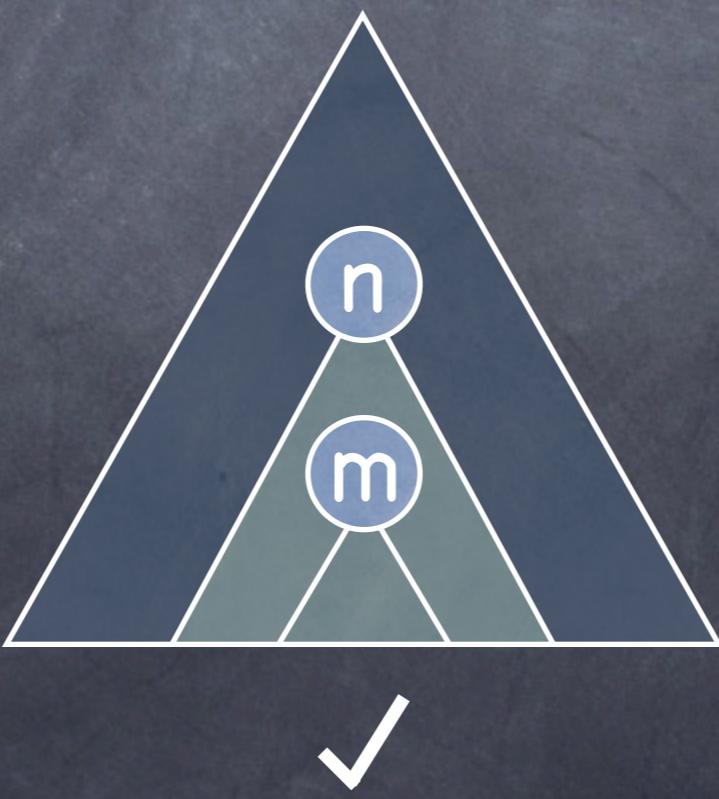
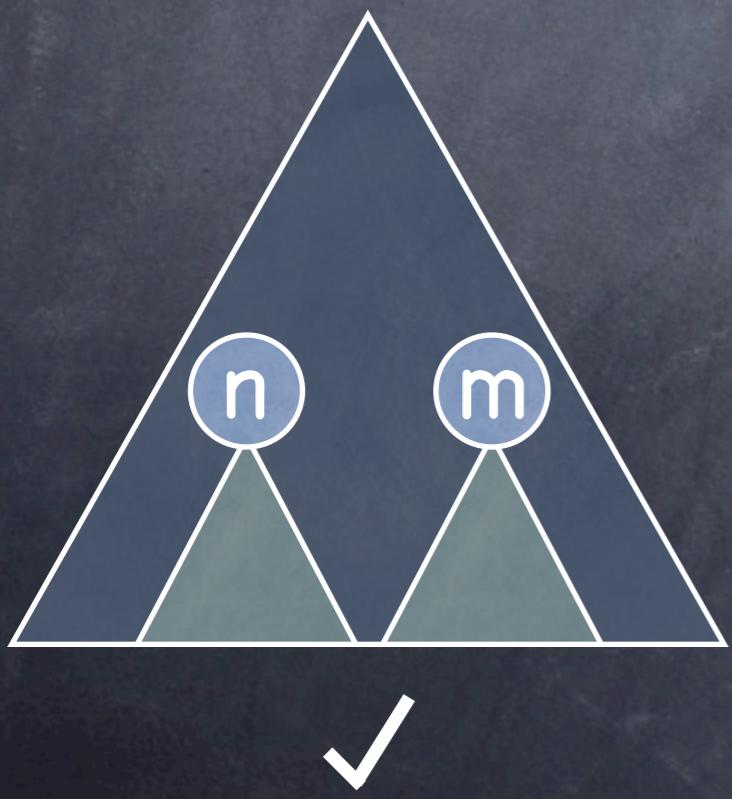
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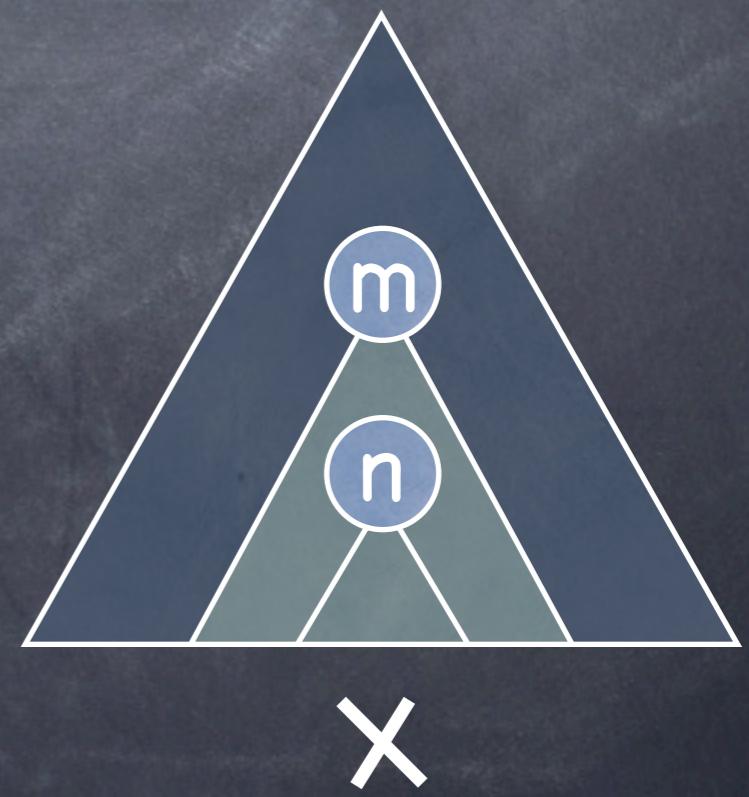
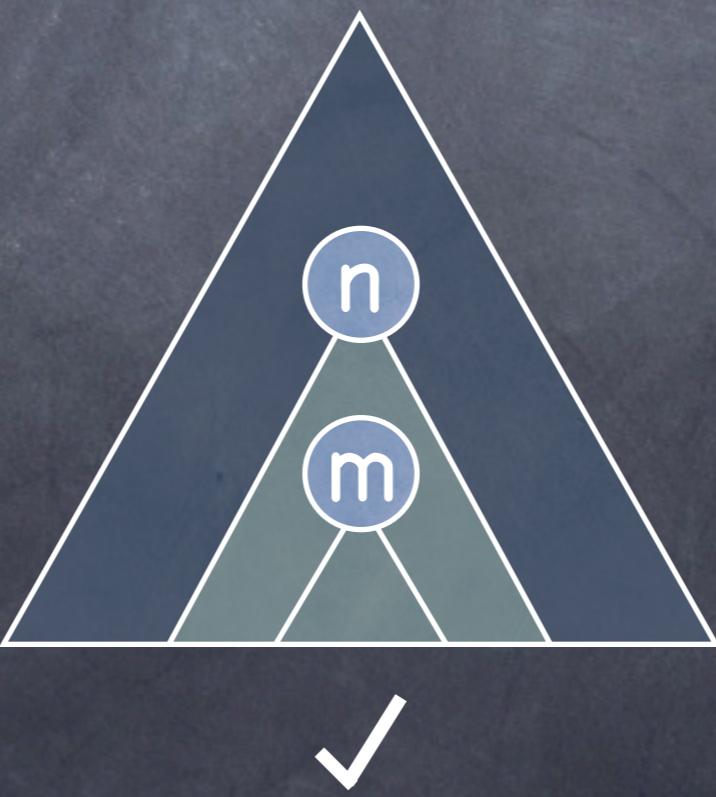
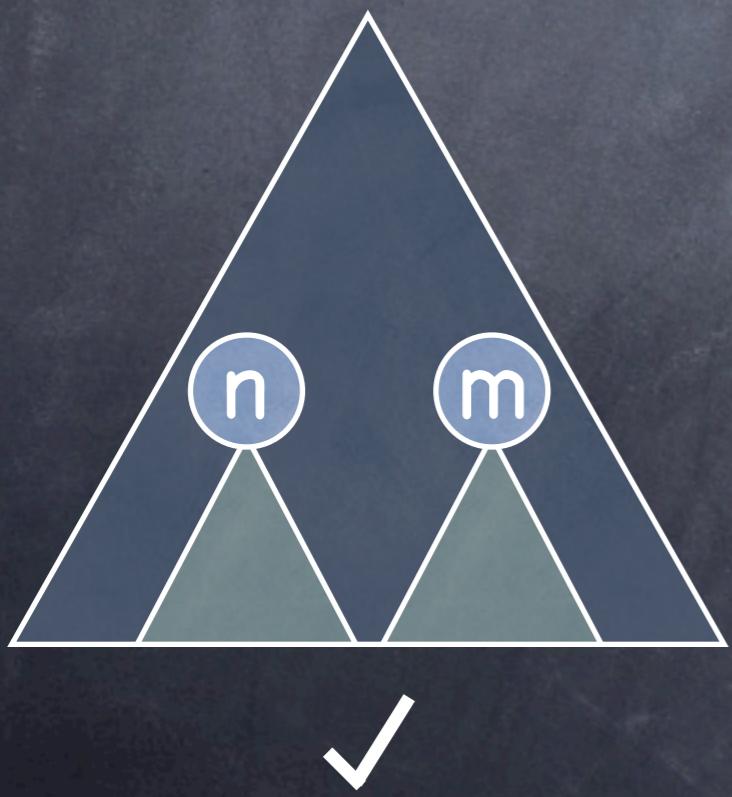
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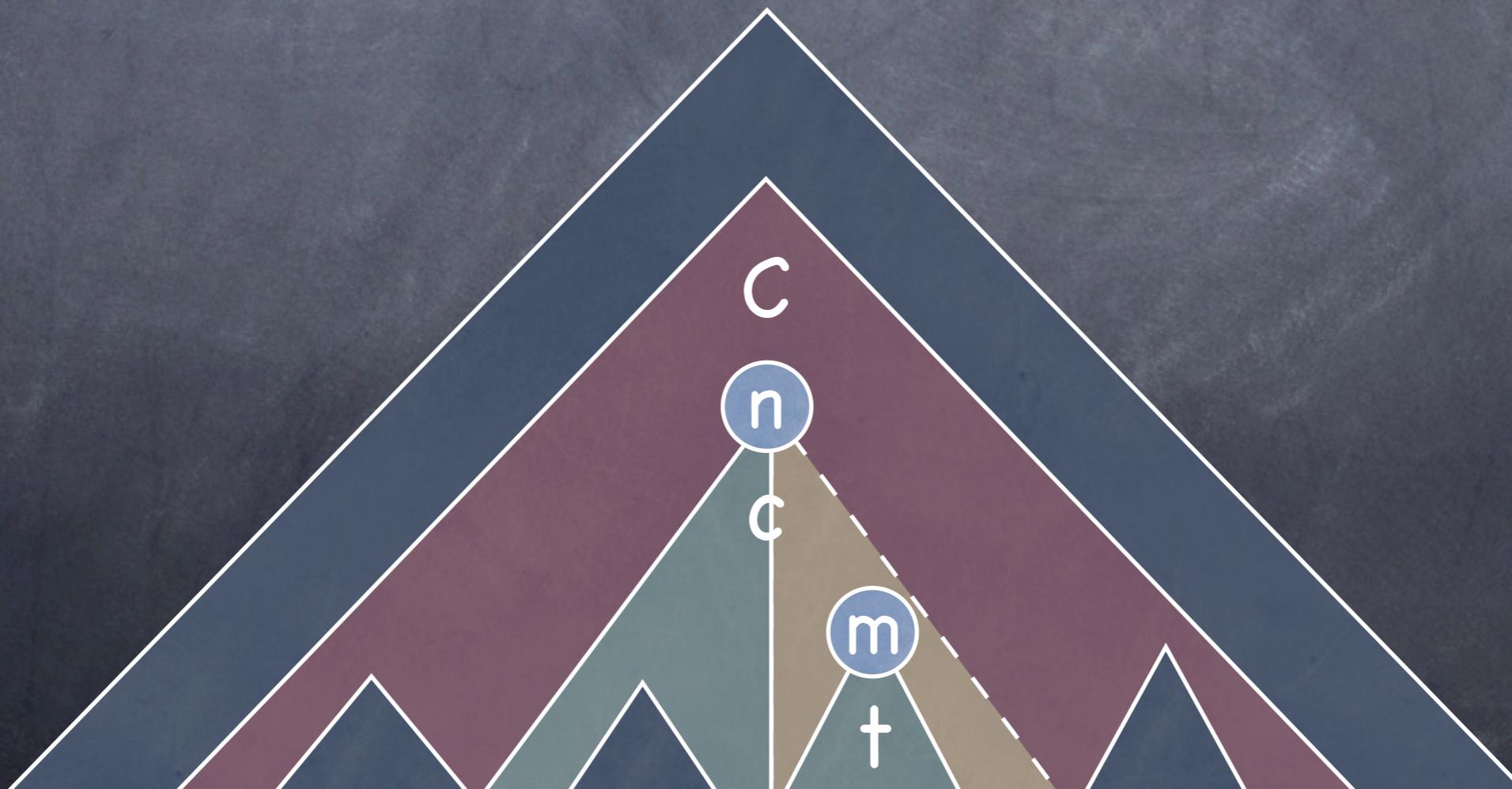
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Current Specification

$$\{ (C \circ_y n[c]) \circ_x m[t] \}$$

append(m,n)

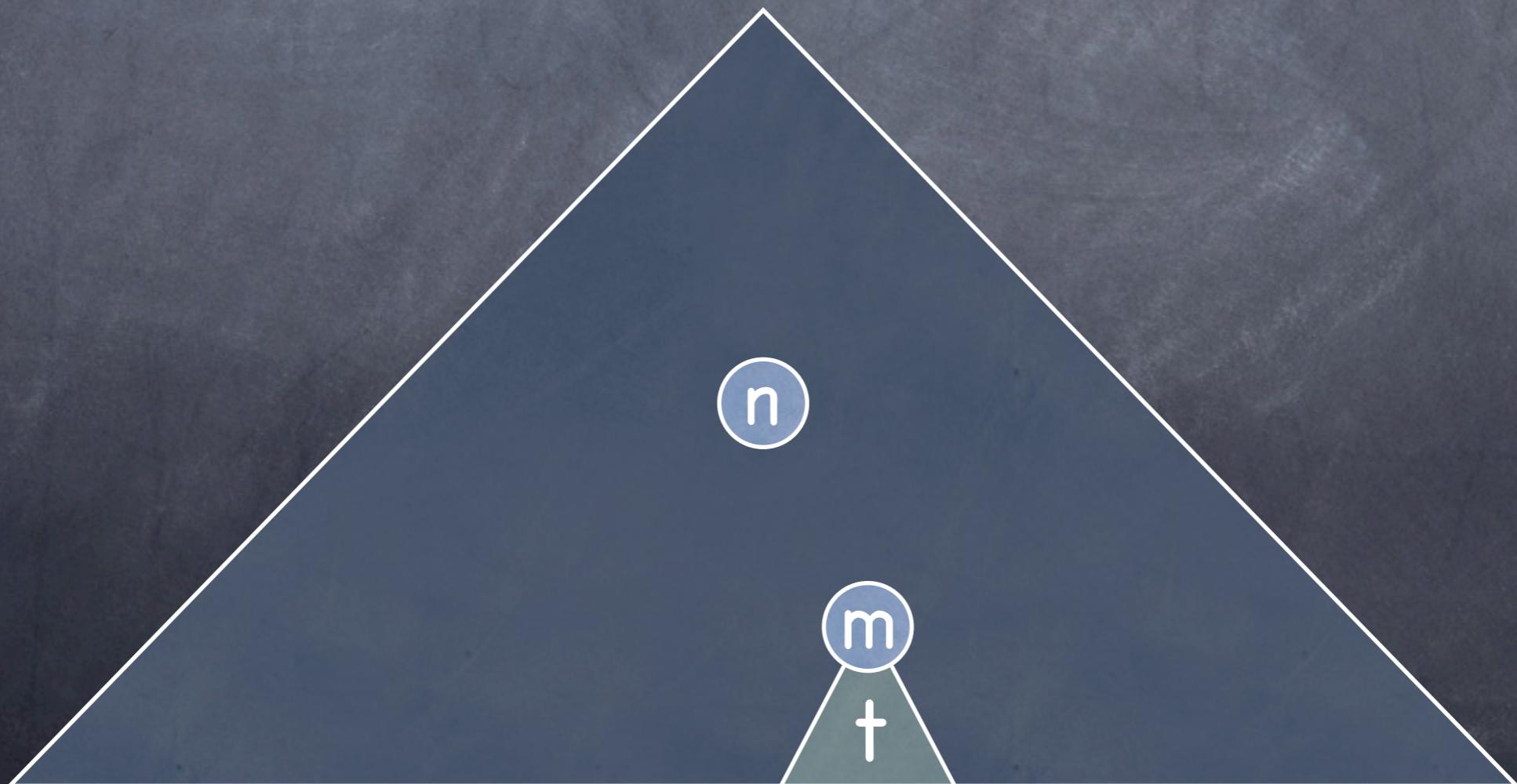
$$\{ (C \circ_y n[c \otimes m[t]]) \circ_x \phi_C \}$$


What We Would Like

$\{ n[z] \bullet_? m[t] \}$

append(m,n)

$\{ n[z \otimes m[t]] \bullet_? \emptyset_C \}$



What We Would Like

From Separation Logic:

$$x \mapsto y, z * y \mapsto _ = y \mapsto _ * x \mapsto y, z$$

associativity and commutativity of *

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What We Would Like

From Multi-holed Context Logic:

$$p[x] \circ_x n[t] = p[n[t]]$$

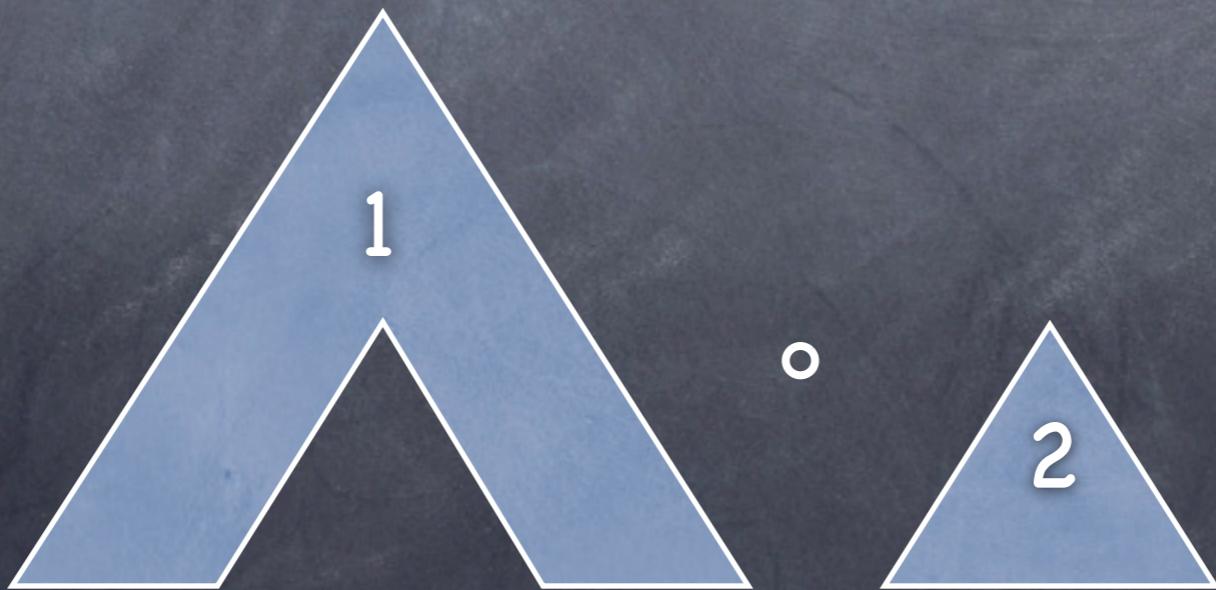
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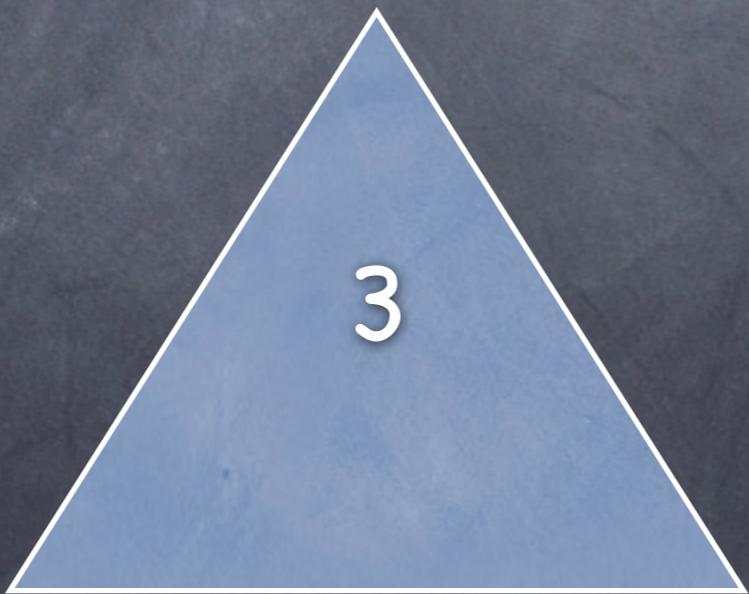


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The Idea

Instead of labeling the application function...

$$p[x] \circ_x n[t] = p[n[t]]$$

...we label the data going into the context hole

$$p[x] * x \leftarrow n[t] = p[n[t]]$$

We Have to be Careful

* is not associative under reduction.

$$(x \leftarrow n[y] * y \leftarrow m[\emptyset]) * y \leftarrow \emptyset = x \leftarrow n[m[\emptyset]] * y \leftarrow \emptyset$$

but,

$$x \leftarrow n[y] * (y \leftarrow m[\emptyset] * y \leftarrow \emptyset) = ??$$

so we need something new...

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The Model

We have countably infinite and disjoint sets:

Location Names

$$ID = \{m, n, p, q, \dots\}$$

Context Labels

$$X = \{x, y, z, \dots\}$$

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Location Names

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We define:

Tree Contexts

$$c \in C_{ID,X}$$

Tree Fragments

$$f \in F_{ID,X}$$

Data Structure

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Tree Context $c ::= \emptyset_c \mid \times \mid n[c] \mid c \otimes c$

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Tree Fragments $f ::= \emptyset_F \mid x \leftarrow c \mid f + f \mid (vx)(f)$

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unique location names n

unique free hole addresses $x \leftarrow$

unique free hole labels x

+ associative & commutative with id \emptyset_F

\otimes associative with id \emptyset_c - i.e. ordered trees

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The set of hole labels that occur free in c is denoted $fn(c)$

The set of hole labels and addresses that occur free in f is denoted $fn(f)$

Examples - Syntax

$n[\emptyset] \otimes n[\emptyset]$ is undefined!

$x \leftarrow n[\emptyset] + y \leftarrow n[\emptyset]$ is undefined!

$x \leftarrow \emptyset + x \leftarrow \emptyset$ is undefined!

$x \leftarrow y + z \leftarrow y$ is undefined!

$x \leftarrow y + y \leftarrow z + z \leftarrow x$ is undefined!

$(\forall x)(x \leftarrow \emptyset) + x \leftarrow \emptyset$ is well defined

$(\forall y)(x \leftarrow y) + z \leftarrow y$ is well defined

Tree Context Application

$$ap_x(c_1, c_2) = \begin{cases} c_1[c_2/x] & \text{if } x \in fn(c_1) \\ & \text{and } fn(c_1) \cup fn(c_2) \subseteq \{x\} \\ \text{undefined} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

shorthand: $ap_x(c_1, c_2)$ written as $c_1 \circ_x c_2$

Tree Fragment Equivalence

disjoint union axioms:

$$f + \emptyset_F \equiv f$$

$$f_1 + f_2 \equiv f_2 + f_1$$

$$f_1 + (f_2 + f_3) \equiv (f_1 + f_2) + f_3$$

alpha conversion:

$$(vx)(f) \equiv (vy)(f[y/x]) \text{ if } y \notin f_n(f)$$

Tree Fragment Equivalence

restriction axioms:

$$(vx)(\emptyset_F) \equiv \emptyset_F$$

$$(vx)(vy)(f) = (vy)(vx)(f)$$

$$(vx)(y \leftarrow c + f) \equiv y \leftarrow c + (vx)(f) \text{ if } x \neq y \text{ and } x \notin fn(c)$$

$$(vx)(y \leftarrow c_1 + x \leftarrow c_2) \equiv y \leftarrow c_1 \circ_x c_2 \quad \text{if } x \in fn(c_1)$$

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Tree Shapes

$$t_\bullet \in T_\bullet$$

$$t_\bullet ::= \emptyset_T | \bullet[t_\bullet] | t_\bullet \otimes t_\bullet$$

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Note: tree shapes have no holes

write $\langle t \rangle$ for the shape of tree t , where:

$$\langle \emptyset_C \rangle = \emptyset_T$$

$$\langle n[t] \rangle = \bullet[\langle t \rangle]$$

$$\langle t \otimes t' \rangle = \langle t \rangle \otimes \langle t' \rangle$$

Program State

s,f

working tree fragment f

variable store s

$$s : (\text{Var}_{\text{ID}} \xrightarrow{\text{fin}} \text{ID} \cup \{\text{null}\}) \times (\text{Var}_{T_\bullet} \xrightarrow{\text{fin}} T_\bullet)$$

location name
variables

tree shape
variables

Tree Update Language

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Tree Update Language

Node Commands

$n' := \text{getUp}(n)$

$n' := \text{getRight}(n)$

$n' := \text{getLast}(n)$

$\text{deleteNode}(n)$

$\text{insertNodeAbove}(n,m)$

$\text{moveNodeAbove}(n,m)$

$\text{appendNode}(n,m)$

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Subtree Commands

$t := \text{copy}(n)$

$\text{deleteSubtree}(n)$

$\text{insertRight}(n,T)$

$\text{appendSub}(n,m)$

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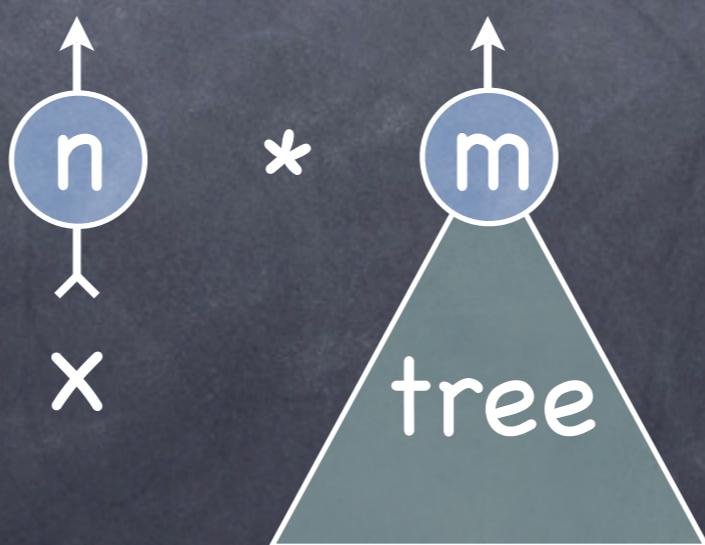
$\text{insertRight}(n,T)$

$\text{appendSub}(n,m)$

plus standard skip, variable assignment, sequencing, if-then-else and while commands

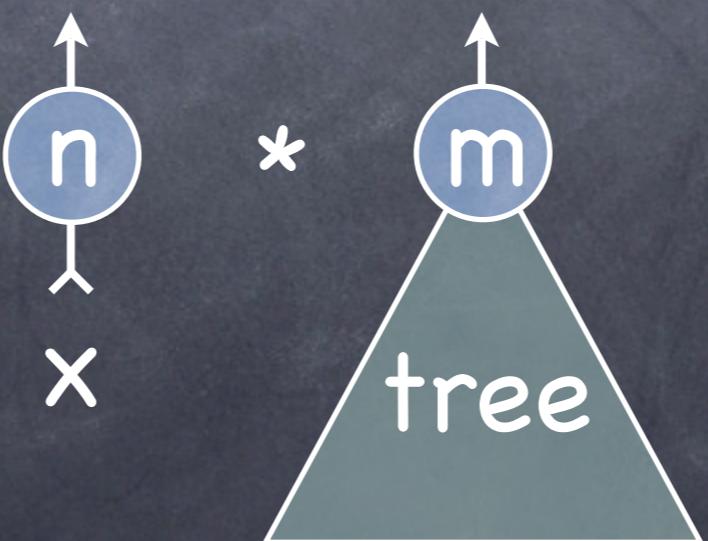
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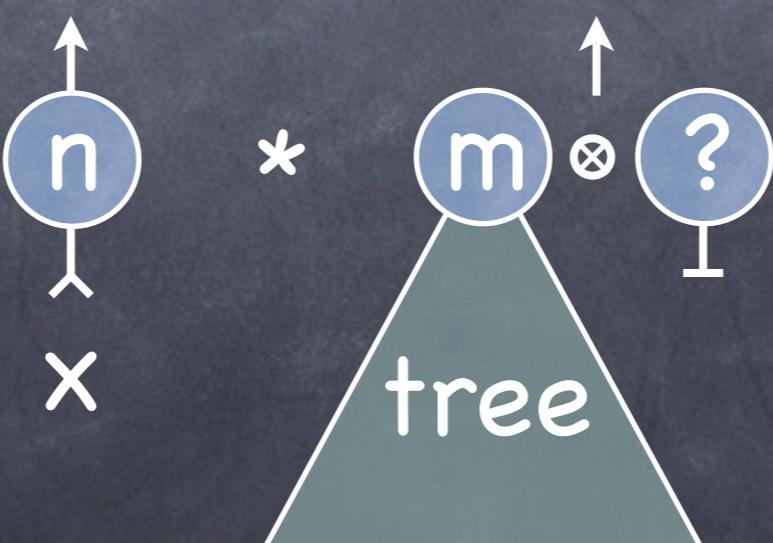
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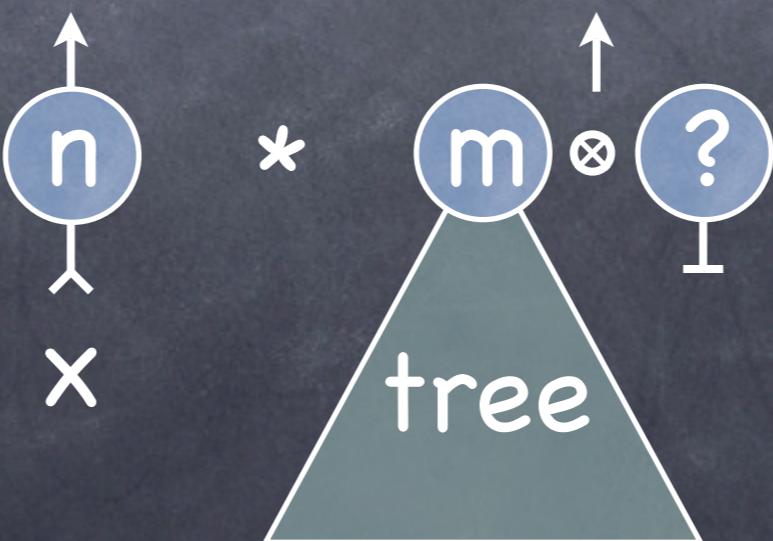
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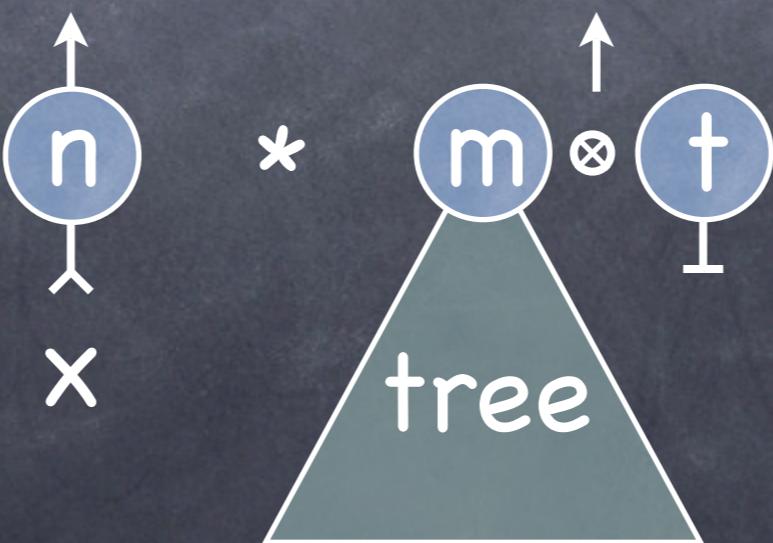
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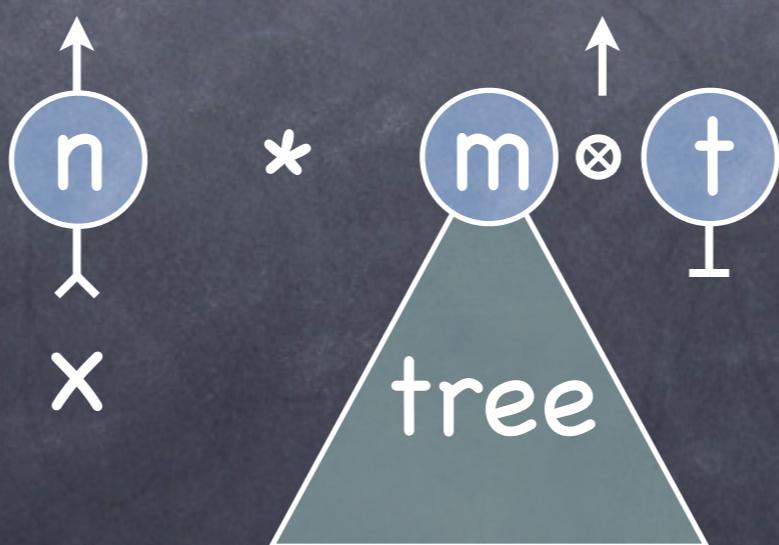
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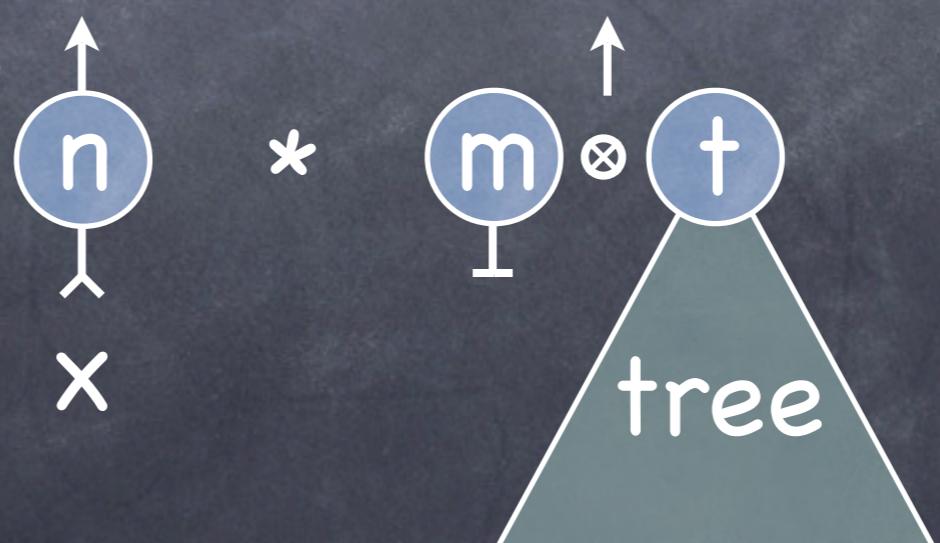
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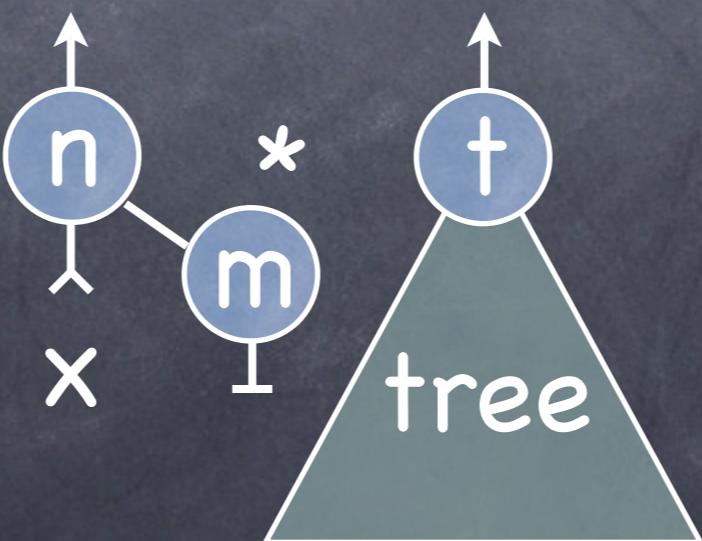
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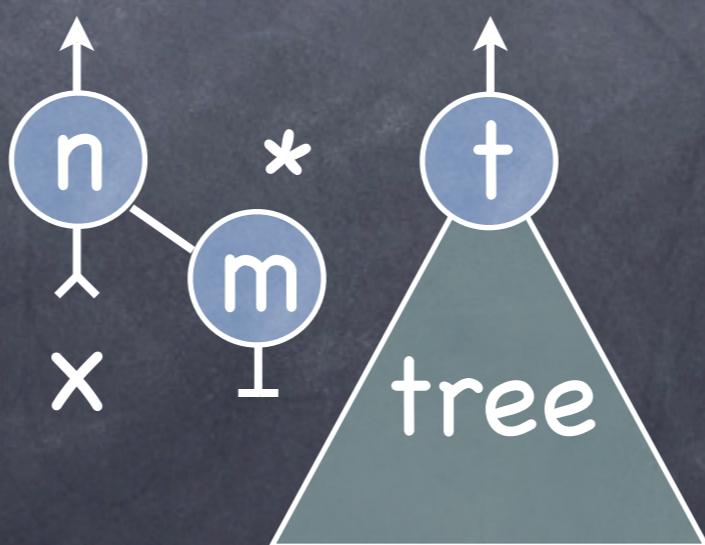
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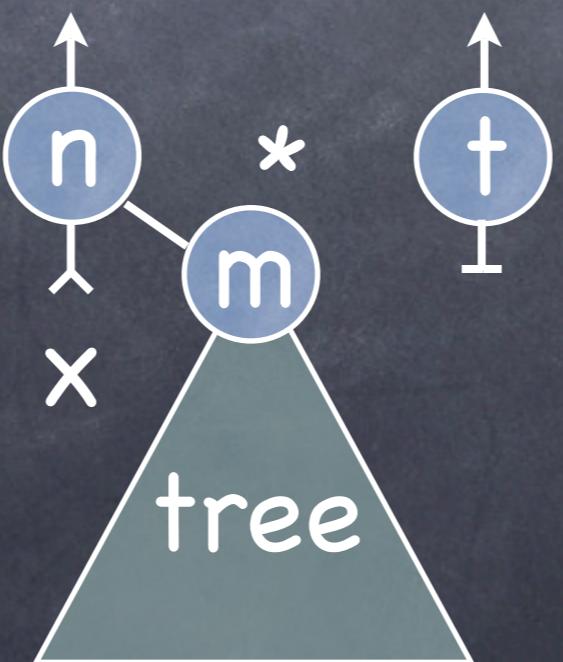
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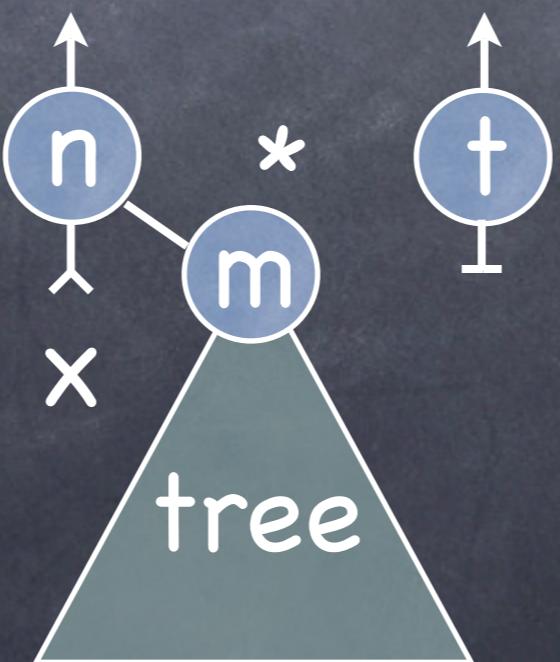
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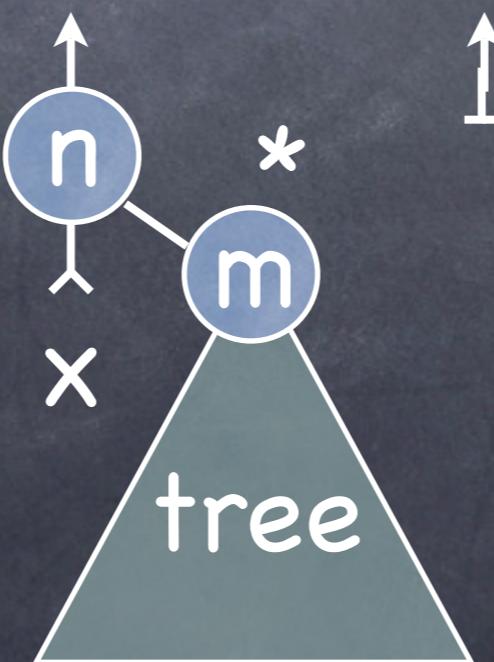
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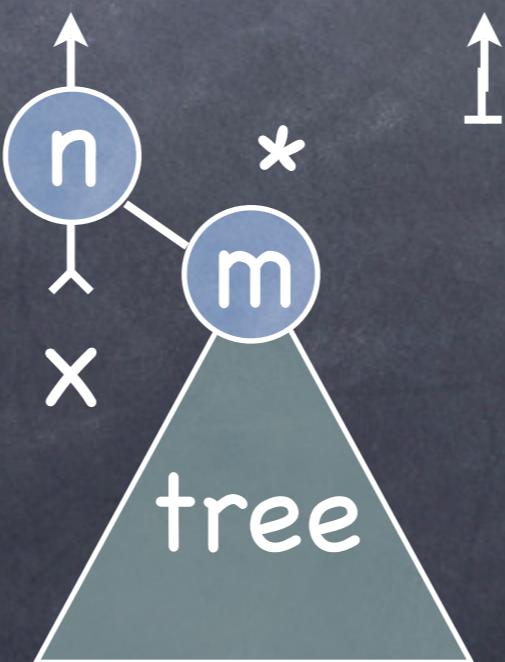
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Operational Semantics

Defined over tree fragments

e.g.

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$$s(n)=n \quad f \equiv (\forall w,x,y,z)(f'' + x \leftarrow n[z] + y \leftarrow m[w])$$

$$s(m)=m \quad f' \equiv (\forall w,x,y,z)(f'' + x \leftarrow n[z \odot m[\emptyset_C]] + y \leftarrow w)$$

$$\text{appendNode}(n,m), s, f \rightsquigarrow s, f'$$

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Logical Environment

maps logical variables to their values

label
variables

tree fragment
variables

$$e: (\text{LVar}_X \xrightarrow{\text{fin}} X) \times (\text{LVar}_C \xrightarrow{\text{fin}} C) \times (\text{LVar}_F \xrightarrow{\text{fin}} F)$$

tree context
variables

The Logic – Syntax

$$\begin{aligned} P_C ::= \quad & P_C \Rightarrow P_C \mid \text{false}_C \\ & \mid \emptyset_C \mid \alpha \mid n[P_C] \mid P_C \otimes P_C \\ & \mid c \mid B \mid @\alpha \\ & \mid \exists v.P_C \mid \exists !v.P_C \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} P_F ::= \quad & P_F \Rightarrow P_F \mid \text{false}_F \\ & \mid P_F * P_F \mid P_F \multimap P_F \mid \alpha \mathbb{R} P_F \mid \alpha \neg \mathbb{R} P_F \\ & \mid \emptyset_F \mid \alpha \leftarrow P_C \\ & \mid f \mid B \\ & \mid \exists v.P_F \mid \exists !v.P_F \mid \mathbb{N}\alpha.P_F \end{aligned}$$

The Logic – Syntax

$$\begin{aligned} P_C ::= \quad & P_C \Rightarrow P_C \mid \text{false}_C \\ & \mid \emptyset_C \mid \alpha \mid n[P_C] \mid P_C \otimes P_C \\ & \mid c \mid B \mid @\alpha \\ & \mid \exists v.P_C \mid \exists !v.P_C \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} P_F ::= \quad & P_F \Rightarrow P_F \mid \text{false}_F \\ & \mid P_F * P_F \mid P_F \multimap P_F \mid \alpha \textcircled{R} P_F \mid \alpha \textcircled{-R} P_F \\ & \mid \emptyset_F \mid \alpha \leftarrow P_C \\ & \mid f \mid B \\ & \mid \exists v.P_F \mid \exists !v.P_F \mid \text{N} \alpha . P_F \end{aligned}$$

The Logic - Semantics

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$$e,s,c \models_c @\alpha \iff e(\alpha) \in \text{fn}(c)$$

The Logic - Semantics

$$e, s, c \models_C @\alpha \iff e(\alpha) \in \text{fn}(c)$$

$$e, s, f \models_F P_F * P_{F'} \iff \exists f_1, f_2. f \equiv f_1 + f_2 \wedge e, s, f_1 \models_F P_F \wedge e, s, f_2 \models_F P_{F'}$$

The Logic - Semantics

$$e, s, c \models_C @\alpha \iff e(\alpha) \in \text{fn}(c)$$

$$e, s, f \models_F P_F * P_F' \iff \exists f_1, f_2. f = f_1 + f_2 \wedge e, s, f_1 \models_F P_F \wedge e, s, f_2 \models_F P_F'$$

$$e, s, f \models_F P_F \rightarrow P_F' \iff \forall f'. e, s, f \models_F P_F \wedge (f + f') \downarrow \Rightarrow e, s, (f + f') \models_F P_F'$$

The Logic - Semantics

$$e, s, c \models_C @\alpha \iff e(\alpha) \in \text{fn}(c)$$

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$$e, s, f \models_F P_F \multimap P_{F'} \iff \forall f'. e, s, f \models_F P_F \wedge (f + f') \downarrow \Rightarrow e, s, (f + f') \models_F P_{F'}$$

$$e, s, f \models_F \alpha @ P_F \iff \exists x, f'. e(\alpha) = x \wedge f \equiv (\nu x)(f') \wedge e, s, f' \models_F P_F$$

The Logic - Semantics

$$e, s, c \models_C @\alpha \iff e(\alpha) \in \text{fn}(c)$$

$$e, s, f \models_F P_F * P_{F'} \iff \exists f_1, f_2. f = f_1 + f_2 \wedge e, s, f_1 \models_F P_F \wedge e, s, f_2 \models_F P_{F'}$$

$$e, s, f \models_F P_F \rightarrow* P_{F'} \iff \forall f'. e, s, f \models_F P_F \wedge (f + f') \downarrow \Rightarrow e, s, (f + f') \models_F P_{F'}$$

$$e, s, f \models_F \alpha @ P_F \iff \exists x, f'. e(\alpha) = x \wedge f \equiv (\nu x)(f') \wedge e, s, f' \models_F P_F$$

$$e, s, f \models_F \alpha -@ P_F \iff \exists x, f'. e(\alpha) = x \wedge f' \equiv (\nu x)(f) \wedge e, s, f' \models_F P_F$$

The Logic - Semantics

$$e, s, c \models_C @\alpha \iff e(\alpha) \in \text{fn}(c)$$

$$e, s, f \models_F P_F * P_{F'} \iff \exists f_1, f_2. f = f_1 + f_2 \wedge e, s, f_1 \models_F P_F \wedge e, s, f_2 \models_F P_{F'}$$

$$e, s, f \models_F P_F \multimap P_{F'} \iff \forall f'. e, s, f \models_F P_F \wedge (f + f') \downarrow \Rightarrow e, s, (f + f') \models_F P_{F'}$$

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$$e, s, f \models_F \alpha \leftarrow P_C \iff \exists c, x. e(\alpha) = x \wedge f \equiv x \leftarrow c \wedge e, s, c \models_C P_C$$

The Logic - Semantics

$$e, s, c \models_C @\alpha \iff e(\alpha) \in \text{fn}(c)$$

$$e, s, f \models_F P_F * P_{F'} \iff \exists f_1, f_2. f = f_1 + f_2 \wedge e, s, f_1 \models_F P_F \wedge e, s, f_2 \models_F P_{F'}$$

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$$e, s, f \models_F \alpha \leftarrow P_C \iff \exists c, x. e(\alpha) = x \wedge f \equiv x \leftarrow c \wedge e, s, c \models_C P_C$$

$$e, s, f \models_F \aleph \alpha. P_F \iff \exists x. x \# e, f \wedge e[\alpha \mapsto x], s, f \models_F P_F$$

Derived Formulae

$$\text{tree}(P_C) \triangleq P_C \wedge \neg \exists \alpha. @_\alpha$$

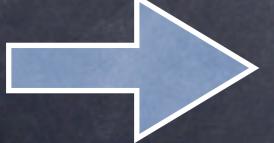
$$n \triangleq n[\emptyset_C]$$

$$\bullet[P_C] \triangleq \exists m. m[P_C]$$

$$\diamondsuit P_F \triangleq \text{true}_F * P_F$$

$$\mathsf{H}\alpha.P_B \triangleq \mathsf{I}\alpha.\alpha \mathbb{R} P_B$$

Overview

- Append - the command and its problems
 - Our Model - a new data structure
 - Tree Update Language - commands and OS
 - The Logic - syntax and semantics
-  • Local Hoare Reasoning - small axioms
- Concluding Remarks

Local Hoare Reasoning

fault avoiding partial correctness:

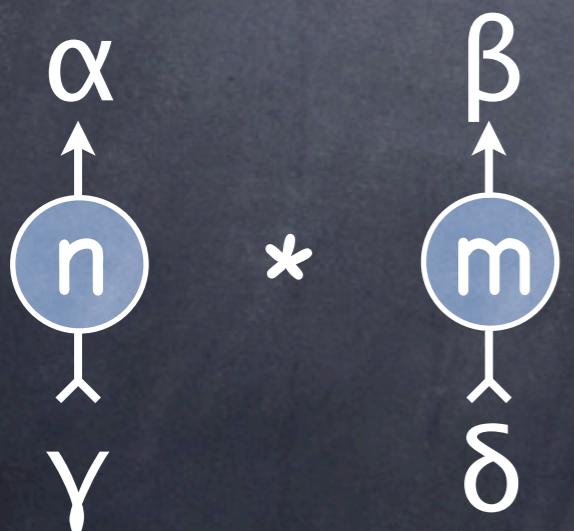
$$\begin{aligned} \{P_F\} \subset \{Q_F\} \Leftrightarrow & \forall e, s, f. \text{free}(C) \cup \text{free}(P_F) \cup \text{free}(Q_F) \subseteq \text{dom}(s) \\ & \wedge e, s, f \models_F P_F \\ \Rightarrow & \\ & C, s, f \not\models \text{fault} \wedge \\ & \forall s', f'. C, s, f \rightsquigarrow s' f' \Rightarrow e, s', f' \models_F Q_F \end{aligned}$$

$\text{free}(A)$ is the set of free program variables in A

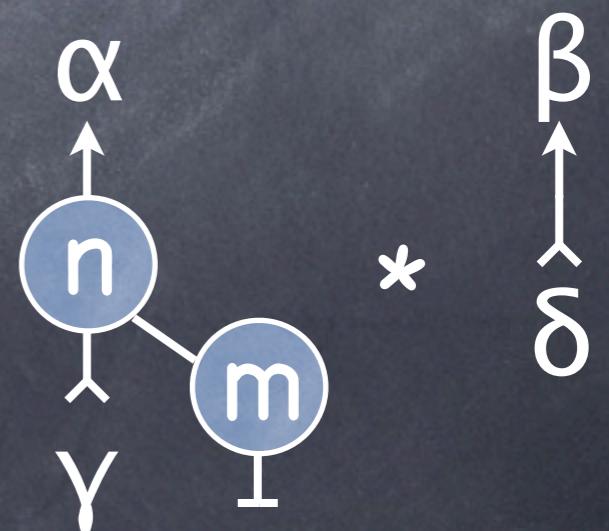
Small Axioms

$$\{ \alpha \leftarrow n[\gamma] * \beta \leftarrow m[\delta] \}$$

appendNode(n,m)

$$\{ \alpha \leftarrow n[\gamma \otimes m[\emptyset_C]] * \beta \leftarrow \delta \}$$


appendNode(n,m)

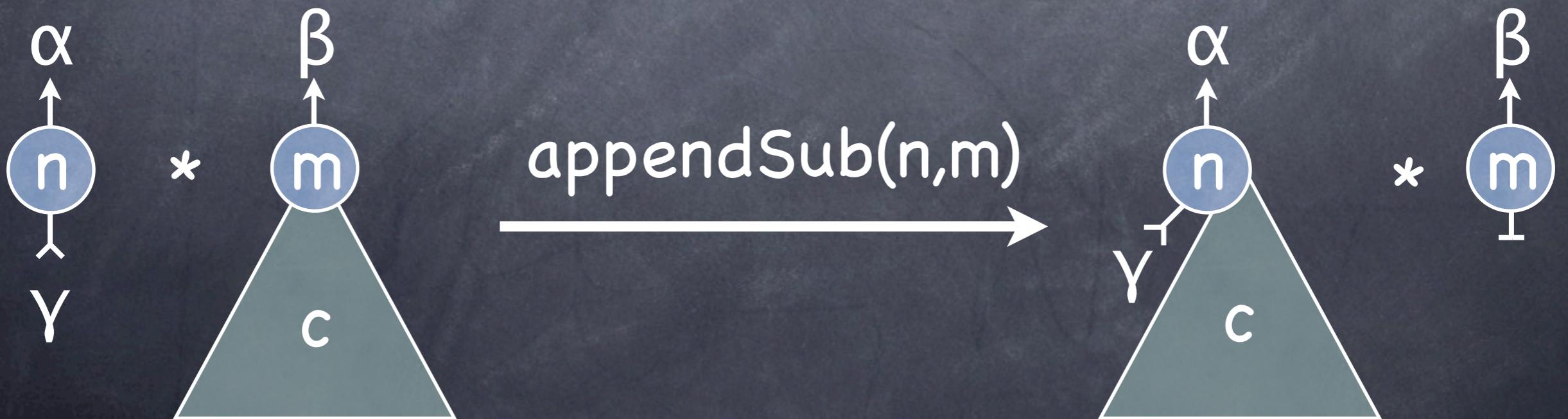


Small Axioms

$\{ \alpha \leftarrow n[\gamma] * \beta \leftarrow m[\text{tree}(c)] \}$

$\text{appendSub}(n,m)$

$\{ \alpha \leftarrow n[\gamma \otimes \text{tree}(c)] * \beta \leftarrow m[\emptyset_c] \}$



Frame Rules

Revelation Frame:

$$\frac{\{ P_F \} \subset \{ Q_F \}}{\{ \alpha @ P_F \} \subset \{ \alpha @ Q_F \}}$$

Separation Frame:

$$\frac{\{ P_F \} \subset \{ Q_F \}}{\{ R_F * P_F \} \subset \{ R_F * Q_F \}} \quad \text{mod}(C) \cup \text{free}(R_F) = \{ \}$$

Variable Quantification

Fresh Label Elimination:

$$\frac{\{ P_F \} \subset \{ Q_F \}}{\{ \exists \alpha. P_F \} \subset \{ \exists \alpha. Q_F \}}$$

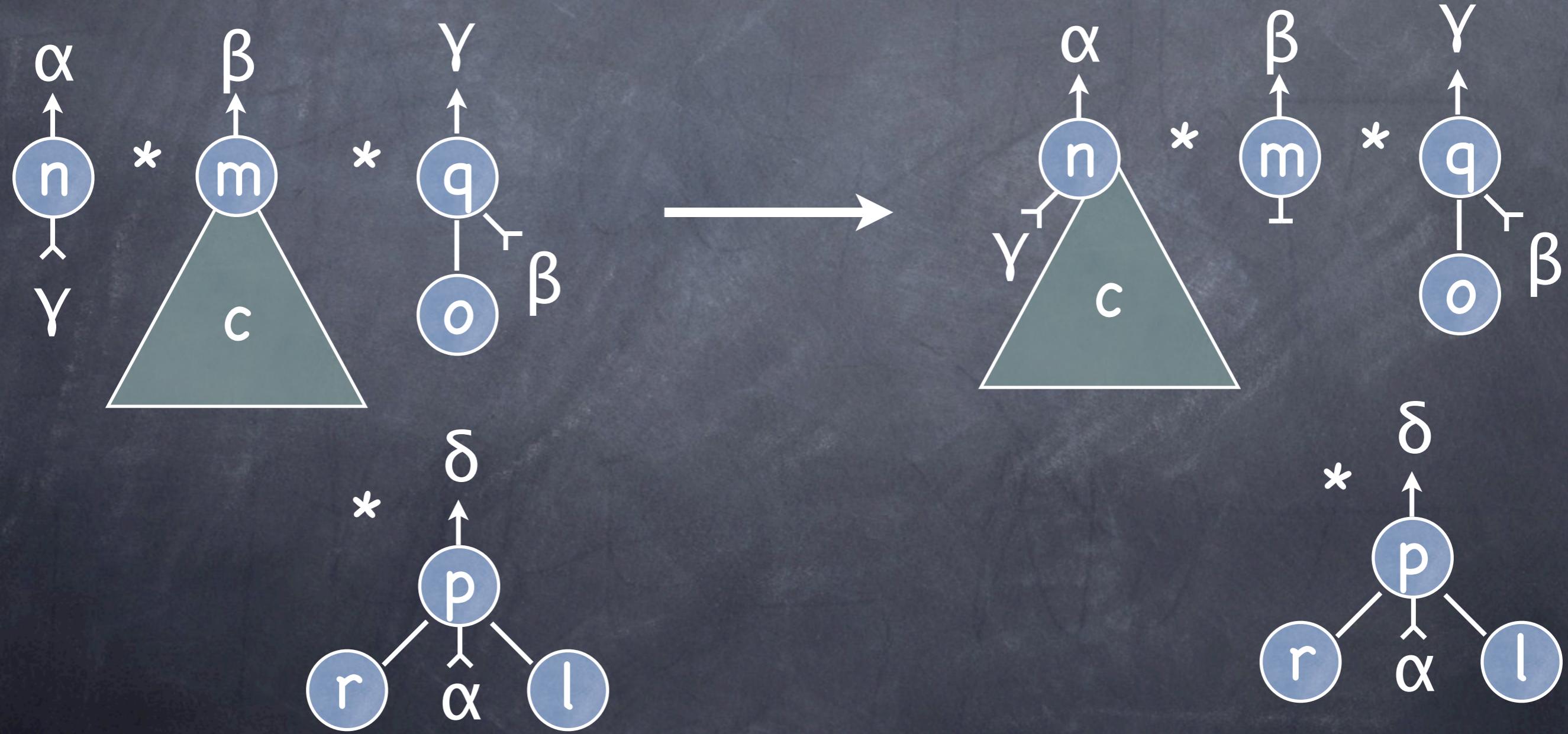
Auxiliary Variable Elimination:

$$\frac{\{ P_F \} \subset \{ Q_F \}}{\{ \exists n. P_F \} \subset \{ \exists n. Q_F \}} \quad n \notin \text{free}(C)$$

Example - Frame

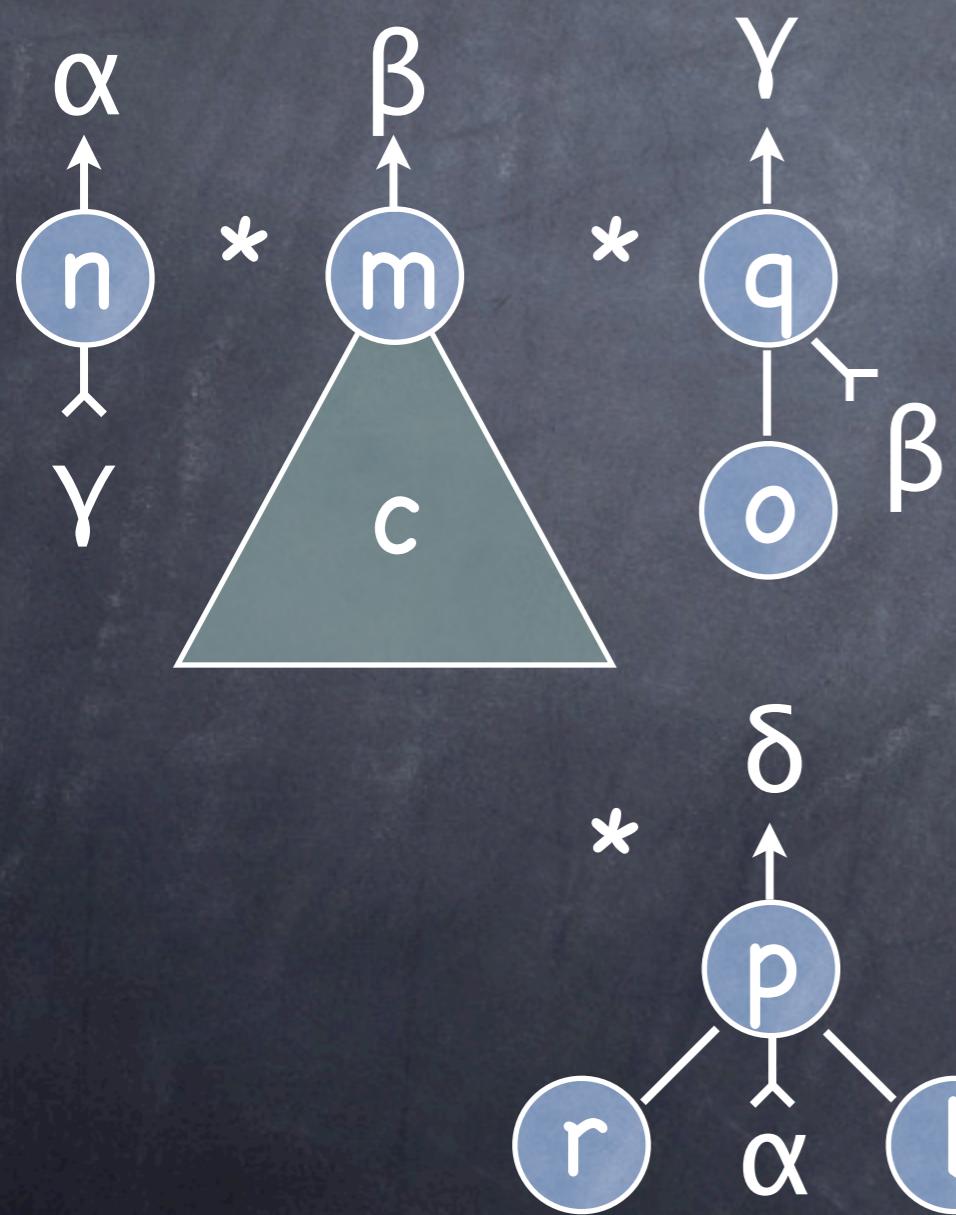


Example - Frame

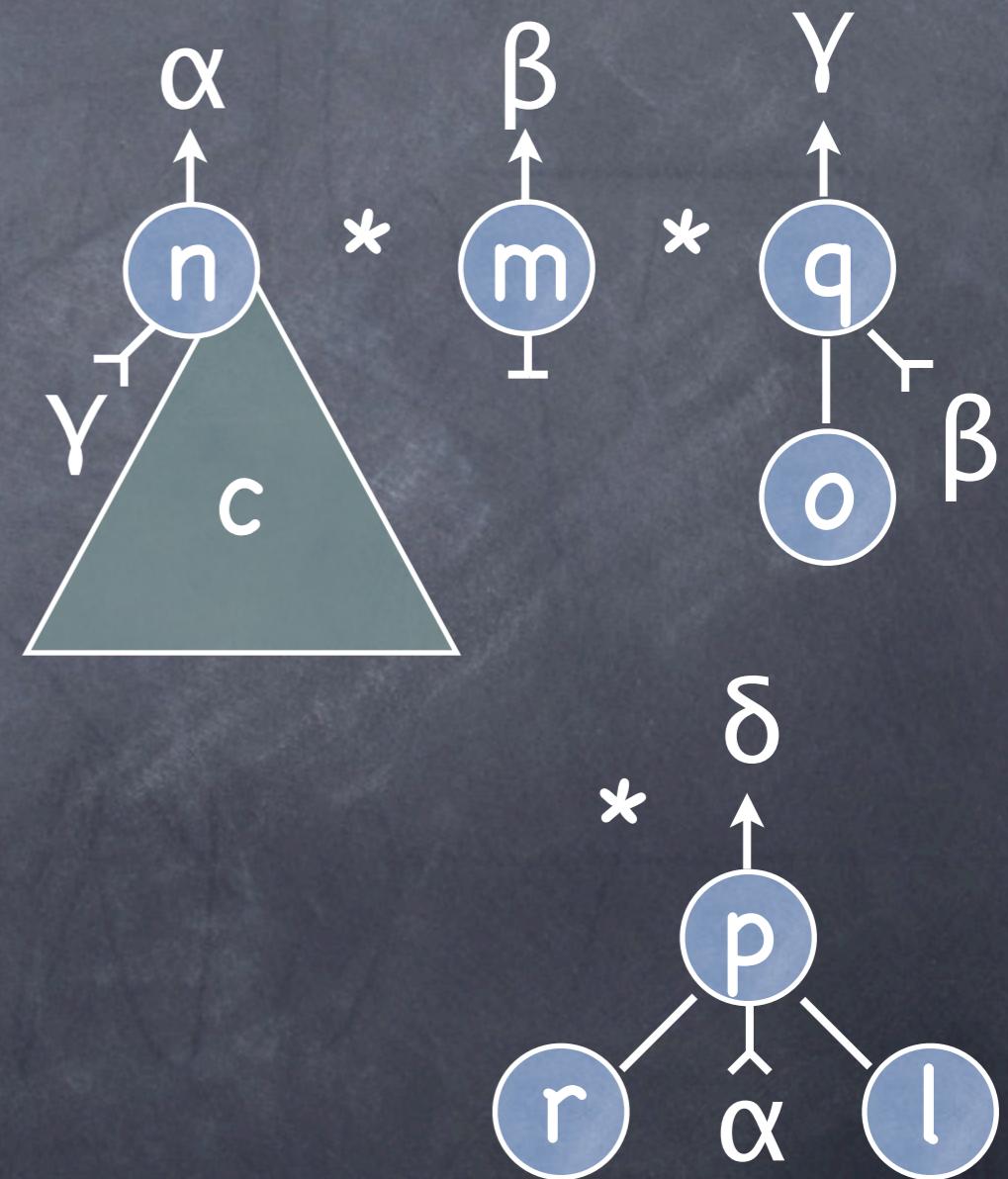


Example - Frame

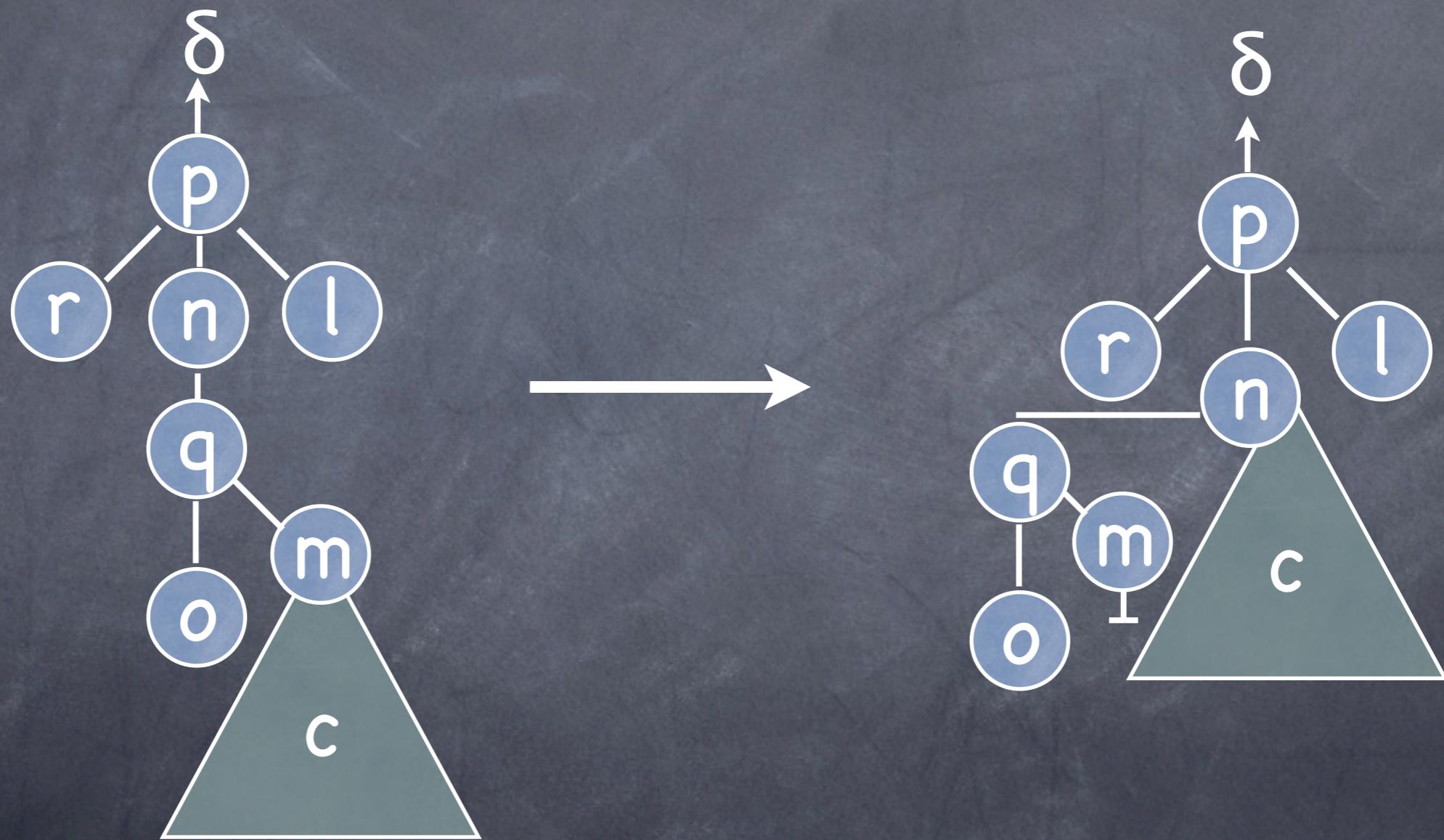
$\alpha, \beta, \gamma \text{®}$



$\alpha, \beta, \gamma \text{®}$



Example - Frame



Deriving Append's Axiom

$\text{append}(n,m) \triangleq \text{insertRight}(m, \bullet[\emptyset_T]);$

$t := \text{getRight}(m);$

$\text{appendSub}(t,m);$

$\text{appendNode}(n,m);$

$\text{appendSub}(m,t);$

$\text{deleteNode}(t);$

Deriving Append's Axiom

insertRight(m, $\bullet[\emptyset_T]$);

t := getRight(m);

appendSub(t,m);

appendNode(n,m);

appendSub(m,t);

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Deriving Append's Axiom

insertRight(m,•[\emptyset_T]);

t := getRight(m);

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appendNode(n,m);

appendSub(m,t);

deleteNode(t);

Deriving Append's Axiom

{ $\alpha \leftarrow n[\gamma] * \beta \leftarrow m[\text{tree}(c)]$ }

insertRight(m, $\bullet[\emptyset_T]$);

$t := \text{getRight}(m);$

appendSub(t,m);

appendNode(n,m);

appendSub(m,t);

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Deriving Append's Axiom

{ $\delta @ (\alpha \leftarrow n[\gamma] * \beta \leftarrow m[\delta] * \delta \leftarrow \text{tree}(c))$ }

insertRight(m, $\bullet[\emptyset_T]$);

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Deriving Append's Axiom

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{ $\delta @ (\alpha \leftarrow n[\gamma] * \beta \leftarrow m[\delta] * \bullet[\emptyset_c] * \delta \leftarrow \text{tree}(c))$ }

t := getRight(m);

appendSub(t, m);

appendNode(n, m);

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appendSub(t,m);

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Deriving Append's Axiom

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$t := \text{getRight}(m);$

{ $\alpha \leftarrow n[\gamma] * \beta \leftarrow m[\text{tree}(c)] * t[\emptyset_c]$ }

appendSub(t, m);

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appendSub(m, t);

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Deriving Append's Axiom

```
{ δ®(α←n[γ] * β←m[δ] * δ←tree(c)) }

insertRight(m, •[∅T] );
{ δ®(α←n[γ] * β←m[δ] • [∅C] * δ←tree(c)) }

t := getRight(m);
{ ω, λ®(α←n[γ] * β←ω⊗λ * ω←m[tree(c)] * λ←t[∅C]) }

appendSub(t,m);

appendNode(n,m);

appendSub(m,t);

deleteNode(t);
```

Deriving Append's Axiom

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{ δ®(α←n[γ] * β←m[δ] * δ←tree(c)) }

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appendNode(n,m);

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{ δ®(α←n[γ] * β←m[δ] * δ←tree(c)) }

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appendNode(n,m);

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{ δ®(α←n[γ] * β←m[δ] * δ←tree(c)) }

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t := getRight(m);
{ ω,λ®(α←n[γ] * β←ω⊗λ * ω←m[tree(c)] * λ←t[∅C]) }

appendSub(t,m);
{ ω,λ®(α←n[γ] * β←ω⊗λ * ω←m[∅C] * λ←t[tree(c)]) }

appendNode(n,m);
{ ω,λ®(α←n[γ⊗m[∅C]] * β←ω⊗λ * ω←∅C*λ←t[tree(c)]) }

appendSub(m,t);

deleteNode(t);
```

Deriving Append's Axiom

```
{ δ®(α←n[γ] * β←m[δ] * δ←tree(c)) }

insertRight(m, •[∅T] );
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appendNode(n,m);
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appendSub(m,t);

deleteNode(t);
```

Deriving Append's Axiom

```
{ δ®(α←n[γ] * β←m[δ] * δ←tree(c)) }

insertRight(m, •[∅T] );
{ δ®(α←n[γ] * β←m[δ] ⊗ •[∅C] * δ←tree(c)) }

t := getRight(m);
{ ω,λ®(α←n[γ] * β←ω⊗λ * ω←m[tree(c)] * λ←t[∅C]) }

appendSub(t,m);
{ ω,λ®(α←n[γ] * β←ω⊗λ * ω←m[∅C] * λ←t[tree(c)]) }

appendNode(n,m);
{ (α←n[γ⊗m[∅C]] * β←t[tree(c)]) }

appendSub(m,t);

deleteNode(t);
```

Deriving Append's Axiom

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{ δ®(α←n[γ] * β←m[δ] * δ←tree(c)) }

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t := getRight(m);
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Deriving Append's Axiom

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Deriving Append's Axiom

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appendNode(n,m);
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appendSub(m,t);
{ ω®(α←n[γ ⊗ ω] * ω←m[tree(c)] * β←t[∅C]) }

deleteNode(t);
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Deriving Append's Axiom

```
{ δ®(α←n[γ] * β←m[δ] * δ←tree(c)) }

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appendSub(t,m);
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appendNode(n,m);
{ ω®(α←n[γ⊗ω] * ω←m[∅C] * β←t[tree(c)]) }

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Deriving Append's Axiom

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{ δ®(α←n[γ] * β←m[δ] * δ←tree(c)) }

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appendSub(t,m);
{ ω, λ®(α←n[γ] * β←ω⊗λ * ω←m[∅C] * λ←t[tree(c)]) }

appendNode(n,m);
{ ω®(α←n[γ⊗ω] * ω←m[∅C] * β←t[tree(c)]) }

appendSub(m,t);
{ α←n[γ⊗m[tree(c)]] * β←t[∅C] }

deleteNode(t);
```

Deriving Append's Axiom

```
{ δ®(α←n[γ] * β←m[δ] * δ←tree(c)) }

insertRight(m, •[∅T] );
{ δ®(α←n[γ] * β←m[δ] ⊕ •[∅C] * δ←tree(c)) }

t := getRight(m);
{ ω, λ®(α←n[γ] * β←ω ⊗ λ * ω←m[tree(c)] * λ←t[∅C]) }

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appendNode(n,m);
{ ω®(α←n[γ ⊗ ω] * ω←m[∅C] * β←t[tree(c)]) }

appendSub(m,t);
{ α←n[γ ⊗ m[tree(c)]] * β←t[∅C] }

deleteNode(t);
```

Deriving Append's Axiom

```
{ δ®(α←n[γ] * β←m[δ] * δ←tree(c)) }

insertRight(m, •[∅T] );
{ δ®(α←n[γ] * β←m[δ] ⊕ •[∅C] * δ←tree(c)) }

t := getRight(m);
{ ω,λ®(α←n[γ] * β←ω⊗λ * ω←m[tree(c)] * λ←t[∅C]) }

appendSub(t,m);
{ ω,λ®(α←n[γ] * β←ω⊗λ * ω←m[∅C] * λ←t[tree(c)]) }

appendNode(n,m);
{ ω®(α←n[γ⊗ω] * ω←m[∅C] * β←t[tree(c)]) }

appendSub(m,t);
{ α←n[γ⊗m[tree(c)]] * β←t[∅C] }

deleteNode(t);
{ α←n[γ⊗m[tree(c)]] * β←∅C }
```

Deriving Append's Axiom

```
{ δ®(α←n[γ] * β←m[δ] * δ←tree(c)) }

insertRight(m, •[∅T] );
{ δ®(α←n[γ] * β←m[δ] ⊕ •[∅C] * δ←tree(c)) }

t := getRight(m);
{ ω,λ®(α←n[γ] * β←ω⊗λ * ω←m[tree(c)] * λ←t[∅C]) }

appendSub(t,m);
{ ω,λ®(α←n[γ] * β←ω⊗λ * ω←m[∅C] * λ←t[tree(c)]) }

appendNode(n,m);
{ ω®(α←n[γ⊗ω] * ω←m[∅C] * β←t[tree(c)]) }

appendSub(m,t);
{ α←n[γ⊗m[tree(c)]] * β←t[∅C] }

deleteNode(t);
{ α←n[γ⊗m[tree(c)]] * β←∅C }
```

Deriving Append's Axiom

```
{ α←n[γ]*β←m[tree(c)] }

insertRight(m,•[∅T] );
{ δ@ (α←n[γ]*β←m[δ] ⊕ •[∅C]*δ←tree(c)) }

t := getRight(m);
{ ω,λ@ (α←n[γ]*β←ω⊗λ * ω←m[tree(c)]*λ←t[∅C]) }

appendSub(t,m);
{ ω,λ@ (α←n[γ]*β←ω⊗λ * ω←m[∅C]*λ←t[tree(c)]) }

appendNode(n,m);
{ ω@ (α←n[γ⊗ω]*ω←m[∅C]*β←t[tree(c)]) }

appendSub(m,t);
{ α←n[γ⊗m[tree(c)]]*β←t[∅C] }

deleteNode(t);
{ α←n[γ⊗m[tree(c)]]*β←∅C }
```

Concluding Remarks

- We can now provide Small Axioms for complex tree update commands such as `append`.
- Our reasoning system now works on arbitrary pieces of tree, specifically including disjoint tree fragments.
- The fragment level of reasoning is model independent, so we can ‘plug-and play’ with other data structures (e.g. lists)
- Our finer grain of model allows us to think about concurrent tree update. We can make use of rules from Separation Logic such as the Parallel Rule and Resource rules of disjoint concurrency
- With this new way of breaking up data structures we can simplify the axioms and notation of our formal DOM specification.
- We also want to carry out some kind of analysis into how footprint and specification sizes match up.
- But first...this stuff needs a name!