System Y — Solid Foundations for SMT Proofs

Hans-Jörg Schurr, J. Garrett Morris, Christa Jenkins Andrew Reynolds, Cesare Tinelli

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- SMT proofs are in use!
 - cvc5 in Isabelle
 - · veriT in Isabelle
 - Internal proof checkers
 - External proof checkers
 - · Translation to Dedukti

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LFSC

- + High performance checker
- + Declarative
- Hard to read
- Side conditions from another world
- Limited theories

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Non Goal

Rules can be specified freely. It is not necessary to prove them correct. Not Curry-Howard correspondence based.

Eunoia: Example 1

Eunoia: Example 1 (Under The Hood)

Eunoia: Example 1 (The Rules)

```
(declare-rule trans ((T Type) (a T) (b T) (c T))
   :premises ((= a b) (= b c))
   :conclusion (= a c)
(declare-rule cong ((T Type) (S Type) (a T) (b T) (f (-> S T)))
   :premises ((= a b))
   :args (f)
   :conclusion (= (f a) (f c))
```

Eunoia: Example 1 (The Rules)

```
(program select ((a Bool) (b Bool) (i Int))
    :signature (Int Bool) Bool
        ((select 1 (and a b)) a)
        ((select 2 (and a b)) b)
(declare-rule andE ((a Bool) (b Bool) (i Int))
   :premises ((and a b))
   :args (i)
   :conclusion (select i (and a b))
```

Eunoia: Example 1 (The Rules, Abstractly)

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{trans} : \text{Proof } a = b \rightarrow \text{Proof } b = c \rightarrow \text{Proof } a = c$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{cong} : (f : T \to S) \to \mathsf{Proof} \ a = b \to \mathsf{Proof} \ (f \ a) = (f \ b)$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{andE} : (i : \mathsf{Int}) \to \mathsf{Proof}\ a \land b \to \mathsf{Proof}\ (\mathsf{select}\ i\ (a \land b)$$

Eunoia: Example 2 (Recursion)

```
(program selectLast ((a Bool) (b Bool))
    :signature (Bool) Bool
        ((selectLast (and a b)) (selectLast b))
        ((selectLast a)
                                             а
(declare-rule andLast ((a Bool))
   :premises (a)
   :conclusion (selectLast a)
```

So what do we have?

Eunoia is

- · a dependently typed programming language,
- · that mixes data and computation freely,
- that allows divergent computations.
- Computations can throw exceptions
 - · that can be cached!
 - i.e., we have observable effects.
- · More features I will discuss.
- · Some features I will not discuss.

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Oh, my... how does that all work?

Let's look at Ethos!

Ethos: a Proof Checker, Not a Type Checker

Ethos checking model (roughly):

- 1. Check only that (constants, programs, rules) signature is well-formed.
- 2. Iterate over proof steps.
 - Observe that all terms have concrete type!
 - 2.1 Instantiate variables in types.
 - 2.2 Recurse into type constraints.
 - 2.3 Perform computations.
 - · Divergence, exception: proof reject.

Upsides

- Correct!
- · Fast.
- · Easy to implement.
- Easy to extend.

Downsides

- Bugs in rules can be missed.
- Unexpected.
- Wasted work (e.g., function composition).
- Breaks Goal 2

Ethos: Goal 2 Problem

Goal 2

Provide a declarative language to specify proof rules for all SMT-LIB logics.

```
; bvsub, bvadd : BitVec n -> BitVec n -> BitVec n
(declare-rule bv-sub-eliminate
  ((n Int) (m Int) (x (BitVec n)) (y (BitVec m)))
  :args (x y)
  :conclusion (= (bvsub x y) (bvadd x (bvneg y)))
)
```

I claim: not well typed. Not a soundness issue: Ethos accepts only valid uses.

However, Ethos cannot detect that this is a bad specification.

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μ Eunoia : System Y + Core Eunoia

System Y: Decidable Dependent Type Theory with explicit evaluation evidence.

 μ Eunoia is not a subset of Eunoia.

 μ Eunoia checking model (abstractly):

- 1. Write your signature in μ Eunoia (auto translation is future work).
- 2. Typecheck your signature.
- 3. Run modified Ethos on an **Eunoia** proof.
 - · Divergence, exceptions: reject proof
 - Otherwise: output proof with evaluation evidence (μEunoia proof)
- 4. Typecheck your μ Eunoia proof.

Rule Sketches (I am sorry for this slide.)

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : A}{\Gamma \vdash_{c} M : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \mathcal{F} \quad \Gamma, A \vdash_{c} M : B}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda M : \Pi A B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{c} M : \mathcal{M}A \quad \Gamma \vdash M \twoheadrightarrow [n] \text{ return } V}{\Gamma \vdash_{c} \langle n \rangle : V \leftarrow M}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \mathcal{T}}{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{M}A : \mathcal{T}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \mathcal{T} \quad \Gamma, A \vdash_{c} B : \mathcal{T}}{\Gamma \vdash \Pi A B : \mathcal{T}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \mathsf{nlet} \ A \ B \quad \Gamma \vdash N : C \leftarrow A}{\Gamma \vdash [M] \ N : B \ [C]}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : A}{\text{return } M : \mathscr{M}A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash V : A \quad \Gamma \vdash_{c} M : \mathcal{M}A}{\Gamma \vdash V \leftarrow M : \mathcal{F}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{c} M : \text{nlet } A \ B \quad \Gamma \vdash N : C \leftarrow A}{\Gamma \vdash_{c} [M] \ N : B \ [C]}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{c} M : \mathcal{M}A \quad \Gamma \vdash_{c} B : \mathcal{T} \quad \Gamma, A \vdash_{c} N : \mathsf{wk} B}{\Gamma \vdash_{c} \mathsf{nlet} M N : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{c} M : \mathcal{M}A \quad \Gamma, A \vdash_{c} B : \mathcal{T} \quad \Gamma, A \vdash_{c} N : B}{\Gamma \vdash_{c} \text{dlet } M \ N : \text{nlet } M \ B}$$

Example (Slightly Different Syntax)

zeros :
$$\Pi(n : \mathbb{Z})$$
. Vec Int n

```
theZeros : Vec \mathbb{Z} 12
theZeros = [moreZeros 9 3] \langle 4 \rangle
```

μ**Eunoia**

The Project

- · Goal: add enough to be "Eunoia"
- Deep Embedding in Agda!
- Substantial: > 11 000 lines

What We Support

- Signatures
- Literals
- · Overriding literal typing
- · Non-linear matching
- Builtins
- Exceptions
- · Special variable scoping
 - Declaration-wide scopes
 - · "Quote" Arrow

```
(\text{declare-parameterized-const ubv_to_int} \\ \quad ((\text{m Int :implicit})) \\ \quad (-> (\text{BitVec m) Int})) \\ (\text{program fromBvAdd ((n Int) (bv (BitVec n)))} \\ \quad : \text{signature (Int (BitVec n)) Int} \\ \quad (((\text{fromInt n bv}) (+ \text{n (ubv_to_int bv})))) \\ \quad ex: [n+m:\mathbb{Z}] \rightarrow \text{BitVec n}) \\ )
```

- Every declaration has *n* variables.
 - Vec Bool n to mark assigned, free, bound variables
 - Vec Term n for typing, substitution.

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- Matching with vectors that track free/bound variables
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- Big problem: dlet leaks variables to outer context!
 - · Solution: Program calls must transfer variables into the caller context.

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Status

- 100% Language, Evaluation, Typing
- 100% Unicity
- 100% Decidability
- 100% Progress
 - 75% Preservation
 - 10% Soundness Case Study

Thank You!