

# Solid Foundations for SMT Proofs With Eunoia

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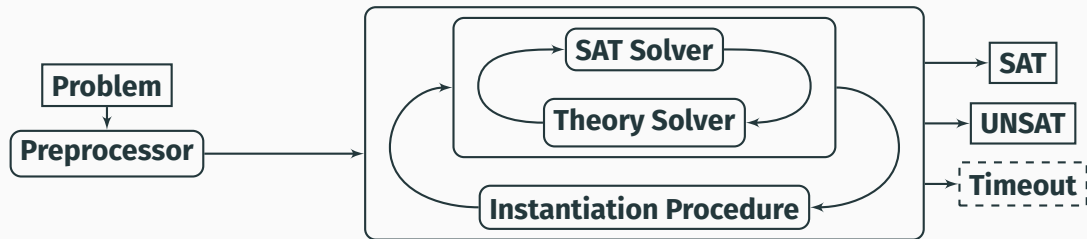
## SMT Proofs: What is going on?

- SMT proofs are in use!
  - **cvc5** in Isabelle, Lean
  - veriT in Isabelle
  - Internal proof checkers
  - External proof checkers
  - Translation to Dedukti
  - ...

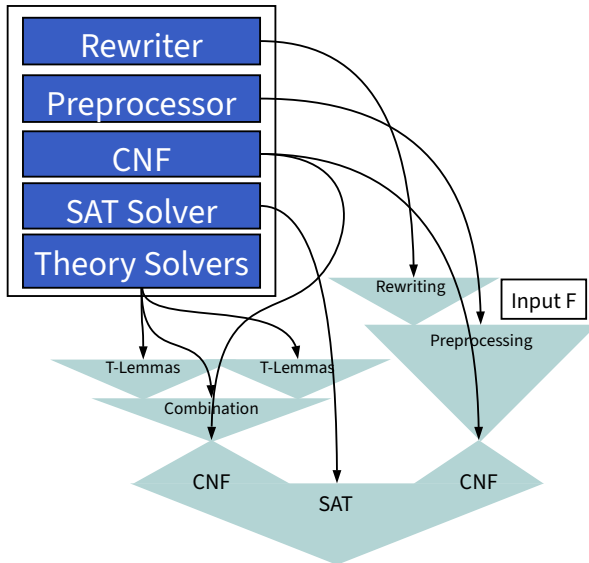
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- However!
  - Major challenge: heterogenous nature of SMT solving.
  - This is done for each solver individually!
  - There is no hope for an SMT DRAT.

## The SMT Loop (Again)



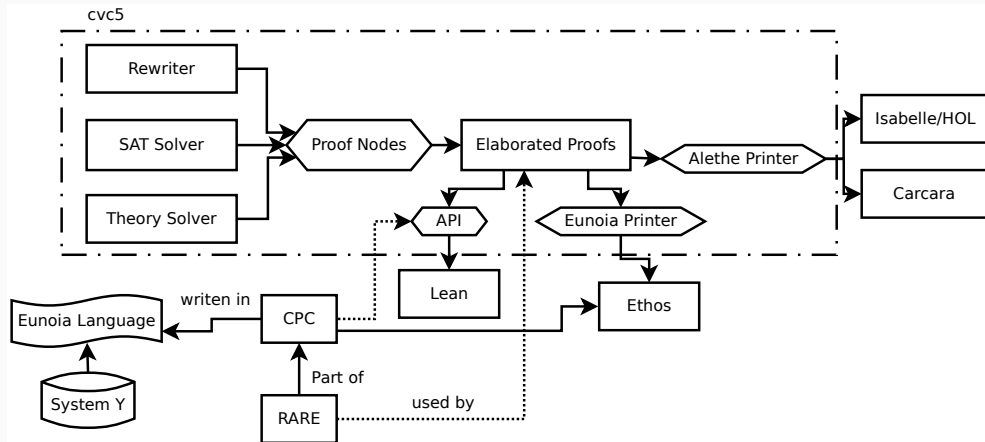
# What That Means for Proofs



## A Quick Note: Different Approaches

- cvc5, veriT, SMTInterpol, (old) Z3 generate roughly natural-deduction proofs.
- This is not the only approach!
- Modern Z3: RUP + theory lemmas
- eDRAT: RAT + theory files (logged during solving)
- OpenSMT: a collection of proof formats

# The cvc5 Ecosystem



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- + Used! (cvc5, veriT, Isabelle, Carcara)
- + Well documented...
- ... in English
- Generality is questionable



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## LFSC

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

# Eunoia: Inspired by Alethe and LFSC

## Goal 1

Look like SMT-LIB and Alethe.

By SMT people for SMT people!

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## Non Goal

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

By SMT people for SMT people!

## Eunoia: Example 1

```
(assume a1 (and true (= a b)))  
(assume a2 (= b c))  
(step s1 (= a b) :rule andE :premises (a1) :args (2))  
(step s2 (= a c) :rule trans :premises (s1 a2))  
(step s3 (= (f a) (f c)) :rule cong :premises (s2) :args (f))
```

## Eunoia: Example 1 (Under The Hood)

$\Gamma \vdash (\text{cong } f \text{ (trans$

$(\text{andE } 2 \text{ (assume } (\top \wedge (a = b))))$

$(\text{assume } (a = b)))) : \text{Proof } (f \ a = f \ b)$

## 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)

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

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

$\Gamma \vdash \text{andE} : (i : \text{Int}) \rightarrow \text{Proof } a \wedge b \rightarrow \text{Proof } (\text{select } i \ (a \wedge b))$

## Eunoia: Example 2 (Recursion)

```
(program selectLast ((a Bool) (b Bool))
  :signature (Bool) Bool
  (
    ((selectLast (and a b)) (selectLast b))
    ((selectLast a)
      a )
  )
)
(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.

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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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J. Garrett Morris solving a problem. <sup>18</sup>

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

$\mu$ Eunoia is not a subset of Eunoia.

$\mu$ Eunoia checking model (abstractly):

1. Write your signature in  $\mu$ 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 ( $\mu$ Eunoia proof)
4. Typecheck your  $\mu$ Eunoia proof.

# Rule Sketches (I am sorry for this slide.)

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : A}{\Gamma \vdash_c M : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \mathcal{I} \quad \Gamma, A \vdash_c M : B}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda M : \Pi A B}$$

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

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## Example (Slightly Different Syntax)

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

$\text{moreZeroes} : (n : \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow (m : \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow$        $\text{let } p = \text{add } \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{Z} n m \langle 1 \rangle \text{ in } \text{Vec } \mathbb{Z} p$   
 $\text{moreZeroes } n m =$                        $\text{dlet } p = \text{add } \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{Z} n m \langle 1 \rangle \text{ in zeros } p$

$\text{theZeros} : \text{Vec } \mathbb{Z} 12$

$\text{theZeros} = [\text{moreZeros } 9 \ 3] \langle 4 \rangle$

## 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

# Eunoia Variables: Declaration-Scoped

```
(declare-parameterized-const ubv_to_int
  ((m Int :implicit))
  (-> (BitVec m) Int))
(program fromBvAdd ((n Int) (bv (BitVec n)))
  :signature (Int (BitVec n)) Int
  ( ((fromInt n bv) (+ n (ubv_to_int bv)) )
  )
```

“Quote” Arrow

$\text{ex} : [n + m : \mathbb{Z}] \mapsto \text{BitVec } n$

$\text{ex } (1 + 2) : \text{BitVec } 1$

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- Matching with vectors that track free/bound variables 😎
- Spine-local type inference to assign types in applications.
- Big problem: `d!et` 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!**