

# A tale of two computer scientists

Dale Miller

Inria Saclay &  
LIX, École Polytechnique  
Palaiseau, France

Logic Mentoring Workshop  
17 February 2023



## Family



Nadia, Alexis, & Catuscia Palamidessi (CP)



Mathematical  
Structures in  
Computer Science

#### Article contents

Extract

## A special issue on structural proof theory, automated reasoning and computation in celebration of Dale Miller's 60th birthday

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David Baelde, Amy Felty, Gopalan Nadathur and Alexis Saurin

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#### Extract

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The genesis of this special issue was in a meeting that took place at Université Paris Diderot on December 15 and 16, 2016. Dale Miller, Professor at École polytechnique, had turned 60 a few days earlier. In a career spanning over three decades and in work conducted in collaboration with several students and colleagues, Dale had had a significant influence in an area that can be described as structural proof theory and its application to computation and reasoning. In recognition of this fact, several of his collaborators thought it appropriate to celebrate the occasion by organizing a symposium on topics broadly connected to his areas of interest and achievements. The meeting was a success in several senses: it was attended by over 35 people, there were 15 technical presentations describing new results, and, quite gratifyingly, we managed to spring the event as a complete surprise to Dale.

Festschrift

LNCS 11760

Mário S. Alvim · Kostas Chatzikokolakis ·  
Carlos Olarte · Frank Valencia (Eds.)

## The Art of Modelling Computational Systems

A Journey from Logic  
and Concurrency to Security  
and Privacy

Essays Dedicated to Catuscia Palamidessi  
on the Occasion of Her 60th Birthday



 Springer

## Some dates in the past 40 years

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- 2002- Directors of Research, Inria Saclay, France
- 2003 Birth of son (France)

## Cultural backgrounds

We come from non-academic backgrounds.

CP: grew up in Tuscany in the 1960/70s with a rather negative view of the roles of woman in society.

DM: grew up in central Pennsylvania in the 1960/70s in a very conservative, quiet, static community.

We both dreamed of being more.

Some successes with school and teachers lead us to consider academics. Both of us knew very little about academics.

CP: thought God created professors.

DM: thought they were remarkable and exotic people.

# On additive properties of general sequences

P. Erdős, A. Sárközy<sup>1</sup>, V.T. Sós<sup>\*,1</sup>

*Mathematical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, H-1053 Budapest, Reáltanoda u. 13-15,  
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## **SET EXISTENCE PROPERTY FOR INTUITIONISTIC THEORIES WITH DEPENDENT CHOICE**

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## Uniform proofs as a foundation for logic programming\*

Dale Miller\*\*

*Computer and Information Science Department, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA  
19104, USA*

Gopalan Nadathur\*\*\*

*Computer Science Department, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706, USA*

Frank Pfenning<sup>o</sup>

*Computer Science Department, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA*

Andre Scedrov<sup>oo</sup>

*Mathematics Department, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA*

## Research trajectories

DM:

- ▶ theorem proving (TPS) & higher-order logic
- ▶ logic programming  $\lambda$ Prolog
- ▶ structural proof theory, linear logic
- ▶ arithmetic & model checking & theorem proving (Abella)

CP:

- ▶ logic programming & parallelism and concurrency in LP
- ▶ concurrent constraint programming, process calculus
- ▶ expressiveness and embedding & operational semantics
- ▶ separation of async/sync  $\pi$ -calculus, probabilistic algorithms
- ▶ differential privacy, quantitative information flow
- ▶ anonymity, privacy, fairness

# Problem Solvers and Theorizers, by Gian-Carlo Rota <sup>1</sup>

Mathematicians can be subdivided into two types: **problem solvers** and **theorizers**. Most mathematicians are a mixture of the two.

---

To the **problem solver**, the supreme achievement in mathematics is the solution to a problem that had been given up as hopeless.

It matters little that the solution may be clumsy; all that counts is that it should be the first and that the proof be correct.

The mathematical concepts required to state mathematical problems are tacitly assumed to be eternal and immutable.

---

<sup>1</sup>an essay in *Indiscreet Thoughts*, Birkhäuser, 1997 (available online)

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To the **theorizer**, the supreme achievement of mathematics is a theory that sheds sudden light on some incomprehensible phenomenon.

Success in mathematics does not lie in solving problems but in their trivialization. The moment of glory comes with the discovery of a new theory that does not solve any of the old problems but renders them irrelevant.

To the **theorizer**, the only mathematics that will survive are the definitions.

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# A different spectrum in Computer Science

**Theory** Results can last forever. However, they might not be important. Even if they are, they might take a long time to be recognized.

**Design** How best to package theory into an exploitable form. Think to programming languages, theorem provers, etc.

**Implementation** Provide an effective implementation of designs. Should you build on existing technologies or create new tools? What to do if your only algorithms are exponential?

**Applications** Can you address the applications you probably originally targeted? Are your solutions of good quality? Can you reason about the resulting artifacts?

## An example

Theory ▶ Familiarity with Church's HOL



Design ▶



Implementation ▶



Applications ▶



## An example

Theory ▶ Familiarity with Church's HOL



Design ▶  $\lambda$ Prolog: HO programming, typing, modules, etc



Implementation



Applications



Range of years: 1985-2022.

Most efforts were joint with G. Nadathur and other colleagues.

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Implementation ▶ Prototype - slow but convincing



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  - ▶ Hierarchy builder via Coq-ELPI

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## Research and teaching balance

We both see ourselves as researchers first.

During half of our careers, we had the typical teaching loads of American and Italian professors.

As a junior professor, I found teaching useful for me.

- ▶ It helped me learn CS culture.
- ▶ When research yielded no results for months, I could put a day's extra work into teaching, and that produced immediate satisfaction.

As senior researchers in France, we advise students on Ph.D.s and elect to do some small amount of teaching.

I find other ways to deal with months without research results.

- ▶ hack on prototypes
- ▶ work on writing a monograph or textbook

## Research and administrative balance

- ▶ Ph. D. advising
- ▶ Conference & journal reviewing, program committee member
- ▶ Program committee chair, general chair
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The academic world is a striking environment, shaped largely by peer reviewing, volunteering for these jobs, etc. Governments generally apply only indirect influence based on funding.

Moving to a teaching and/or administration emphasis is a valuable trajectory for researchers to consider.

## Some perspectives that have been useful for me

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- ▶ Will my work last? Hard to tell, of course, but:
  - ▶ Test your results in a richer setting:
    - ▶ move from  $\mathcal{R}$  to  $\mathcal{R}^n$ ; e.g., Euler-Poincaré formula  $V - E + F = 2$  vs  $f_0 - f_1 + f_2 - \cdots + (-1)^d f_d = 1$ .
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- ▶ Read *Proofs and Refutations* by Imre Lakatos (1976).



Questions?

Art by Nadia Miller