

News in Bedwyr

the 1.3 release and some future plans

Quentin Heath

INRIA-Saclay & Lix, École polytechnique

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Outline

Presentation

System description

Examples

Future developments

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Proof-search engine

0/1 (LINC: λ , induction, ∇ , co-induction)

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- ▶ fixed points through definitions

Proof-search engine

0/1 (LINC: λ , induction, ∇ , co-induction)

- ▶ fixed points through definitions
- ▶ HOAS (λ -tree), ∇ quantifier

Release

- ▶ 1.0 (doc, examples, tabling)

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- ▶ 1.3 (types, syntax)

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- ▶ 2.0 (Abella-compatible)

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- ▶ 1.4 (improved tabling)
- ▶ ...
- ▶ 2.0 (Abella-compatible)

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Release

bedwyr-1.3-rc2 (ndcore & bedwyr – not tac!)
<http://slimmer.gforge.inria.fr/bedwyr/>

- ▶ doc, including ocaml doc
- ▶ building flow (tests, installation, etc)
- ▶ tarball/deb

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Syntax

- ▶ λ Prolog:

```
edge X Y :- arrow X Y ; arrow Y X.  
path X Y :- edge X Y.  
path X Y :- edge X Z , path Z Y.  
arrow X Y :- ...
```

- ▶ Abella:

```
Define arrow ...  
Define edge : nat -> nat -> prop by  
  edge X Y := arrow X Y \ / arrow Y X.  
Define path : nat -> nat -> prop by  
  path X Y = edge X Y ;  
  path X Y = edge X Z /\ path Z Y.
```

Syntax

`(pi f)` allows `(pi true)` or even `(f pi)`...

Syntax

(πf) allows $(\pi \text{ true})$ or even $(f \pi)$...

- ▶ λ Prolog:

$\pi x \backslash \pi y \backslash \text{sigma } z \backslash x \Rightarrow y$

- ▶ Abella:

$\text{forall } x y, \text{ exists } z, x \rightarrow y$

Syntax

And also: type annotations for bound variables, multiline comments, better quoted strings...

```
?= (x : string\ x) =  
/* this equality  
   * doesn't typecheck */  
   (x : nat\ x).
```

At line 7, characters 5-14:

Typing error: this expression has type nat -> ?40 but is used as string -> string.

```
?= printstr "This is \  
a  
multiline\ string.\n" /\ false.
```

This is a

multiline string.

No.

```
?=
```

Type system

- ▶ simple types, no polymorphism yet: `Kind t1,t2 type`.
- ▶ parse-time checking: typed pre-terms and untyped engine
- ▶ new meta-commands (`#env`, `#typeof`)

Type system

- ▶ simple types, no polymorphism yet: Kind t_1, t_2 type.
- ▶ parse-time checking: typed pre-terms and untyped engine
- ▶ new meta-commands (`#env`, `#typeof`)

```
$ src/bedwyr examples/graph.def -e "#env."  
[...]  
? = #typeof F (print_arrow _) (print X) = 42.  
(F (print_arrow _) (print X)) = 42 : prop  
  F : (nat -> prop) -> prop -> nat  
  _ : nat  
  X : ?141
```

SPEC

- ▶ I/O (`fopen_out`, `fprint`)
- ▶ non-logical (`_distinct`, `_eqvt`)

SPEC

- ▶ I/O (fopen_out, fprintf)
- ▶ non-logical (_distinct, _eqvt)
 ?= true \/\ true.
 Yes.
 More [y] ?
 Yes.
 More [y] ?
 No more solutions.
 ?= _distinct (true \/\ true).
 Yes.
 More [y] ?
 No more solutions.

- ▶ I/O (fopen_out, fprintf)
- ▶ non-logical (_distinct, _eqvt)
 - ?= forall f, nabla x y, _eqvt (f x y) (f y x).
 - Yes.
 - More [y] ? y
 - No more solutions.
 - ?= forall f, nabla x y, _eqvt (f x x) (f y y).
 - Yes.
 - More [y] ? y
 - No more solutions.
 - ?= forall f, nabla x y, _eqvt (f x x) (f x y).
 - No.

Tabling

A small example (graph.def):

```
%      3
%      / \
% 1 - 2   5 - 6
%      \ /
%      4
```

```
Define arrow : nat -> nat -> prop by
  arrow 1 2; arrow 2 3;
  arrow 2 4; arrow 3 5;
  arrow 4 5; arrow 5 6.
```

```
Define edge : nat -> nat -> prop by
  edge X Y := arrow X Y \/ arrow Y X.
```


Tabling

A small example (graph.def):

```
Define edgepath : nat -> nat -> prop by
  edgepath X Y := edge X Y;
  edgepath X Y := edge X Z /\ edgepath Z Y.
```

```
$ src/bedwyr examples/graph.def
?= edgepath 1 6.
More [y] ?
Yes.
More [y] ?
[...]
```

Tabling

A small example (graph.def):

```
Define inductive edgepath : nat -> nat -> prop by
  edgepath X Y := edge X Y;
  edgepath X Y := edge X Z /\ edgepath Z Y.
```

```
$ src/bedwyr examples/graph.def
?= edgepath 1 6.
Yes.
More [y] ?
No more solutions.
```

Tabling

A small example (graph.def):

```

Define inductive edgpath : nat -> nat -> prop by
  edgpath X Y := edge X Y;
  edgpath X Y := edge X Z /\ edgpath Z Y.

```

```
$ src/bedwyr examples/graph.def
?= edgpath 1 X /\ print X /\ false.
234152634563456345634563456345634563456345634563
4563456345634563456345634563456345634563456345[...]
```

Since (edgpath 1 X) is not tabled, backchaining never kicks in!

Tabling

A better example (more or less graph-alt.def):

```
Define inductive edgepath : nat -> nat -> prop by
  edgepath X X := node X;
  edgepath X Y := edge X Z /\ edgepath Z Y.
```

```
$ src/bedwyr examples/graph-alt.def
?= forall X Y, node X -> node Y ->
  (edgepath X Y /\ print X /\ print Y).
6665646362615655545352514645444342413635343332312625
24232221161514131211Yes.
More [y] ?
No more solutions.
```

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peterson.def

```
$ src/bedwyr examples/peterson.def -t \  
-e "#show_table path." -I
```

tictactoe.def

```
$ src/bedwyr examples/tictactoe.def -t \  
-e "#show_table notxwins." -I
```

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Future developments

- ▶ minimal vs nominal nabla

Future developments

- ▶ minimal vs nominal nabla
- ▶ Abella

Future developments: adapting Abella

- ▶ Abella:

```
Define a : nat -> prop by ...
```

```
CoDefine
```

```
  b : nat -> prop
```

```
  c : nat -> prop
```

```
by ...
```

- ▶ Bedwyr:

```
Define inductive a : nat -> prop by ...
```

```
Define
```

```
  coinductive b : nat -> prop
```

```
  c : nat -> prop
```

```
by ...
```

Future developments: adapting Abella

- ▶ Abella:

```
Define a : nat -> prop by ...
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```
CoDefine
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```
by ...
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- ▶ Bedwyr:

```
Define inductive a : nat -> prop by a X := a X.
```

```
Define
```

```
  coinductive b : nat -> prop
```

```
  c : nat -> prop
```

```
by
```

```
  b X := b X ;
```

```
  c X := c X.
```

Future developments

- ▶ minimal vs nominal nabla
- ▶ Abella

Future developments

- ▶ minimal vs nominal nabra
- ▶ Abella
- ▶ tables

Future developments: tabling

- ▶ free variables
- ▶ forward chaining
- ▶ backchaining

Future developments

- ▶ minimal vs nominal nabra
- ▶ Abella
- ▶ tables

Future developments

- ▶ minimal vs nominal nabla
- ▶ Abella
- ▶ tables
- ▶ runtime errors (higher order pattern unification)

Future developments: runtime errors

```
Kind tm, fm    type.
Type all      (tm -> fm) -> fm.
Type p        tm -> fm.
Type a        tm.
Define instan : fm -> tm -> fm -> prop by
  instan (B T) T (all B).

?= instan (p X) a (all x\ p x).
Not LLambda unification encountered: a
```

Future developments: runtime errors

```
Kind tm, fm    type.
Type all      (tm -> fm) -> fm.
Type p        tm -> fm.
Type a        tm.
Define instan : fm -> tm -> fm -> prop by
  instan X T Y := (X = B T) /\ (Y = all B).

?= instan (p X) a (all x\ p x).
Not LLambda unification encountered: a
```

Future developments: runtime errors

```
Kind tm, fm    type.
Type all      (tm -> fm) -> fm.
Type p        tm -> fm.
Type a        tm.
Define instan : fm -> tm -> fm -> prop by
  instan X T Y := (Y = all B) /\ (X = B T).

?= instan (p X) a (all x\ p x).
Solution found:
  X = a
More [y] ?
No more solutions.
```

Future developments

- ▶ minimal vs nominal nabl
- ▶ Abella
- ▶ tables
- ▶ runtime errors (higher order pattern unification)

Future developments

- ▶ minimal vs nominal nabl
- ▶ Abella
- ▶ tables
- ▶ runtime errors (higher order pattern unification)
- ▶ front-ends

It's still a release *candidate*!



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