



THE UNIVERSITY OF
NEW SOUTH WALES



Eisbach: An Isabelle Proof Method Language

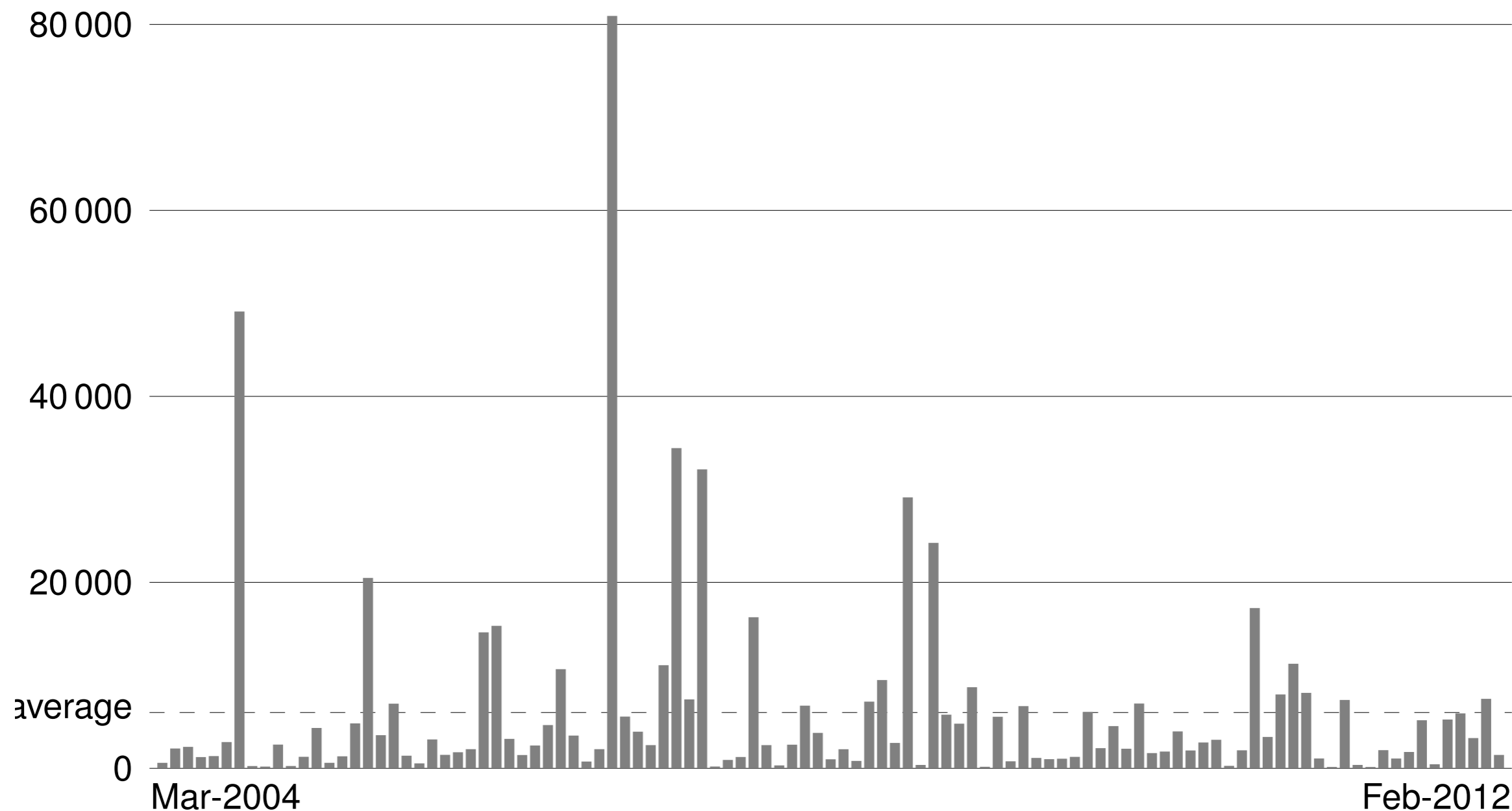
Daniel Matichuk

Makarius Wenzel, Toby Murray

ITP 2014

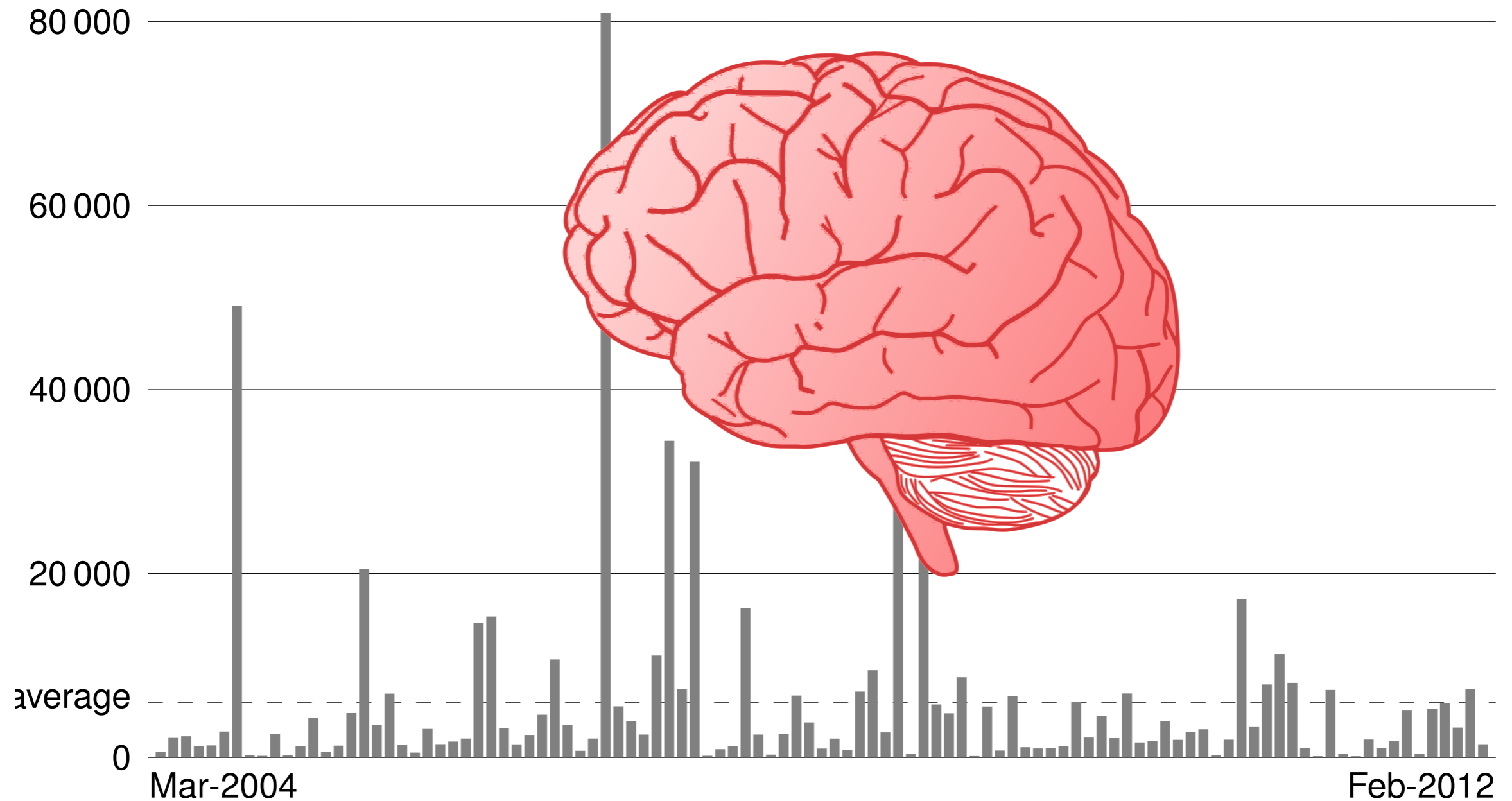


Proof Engineering



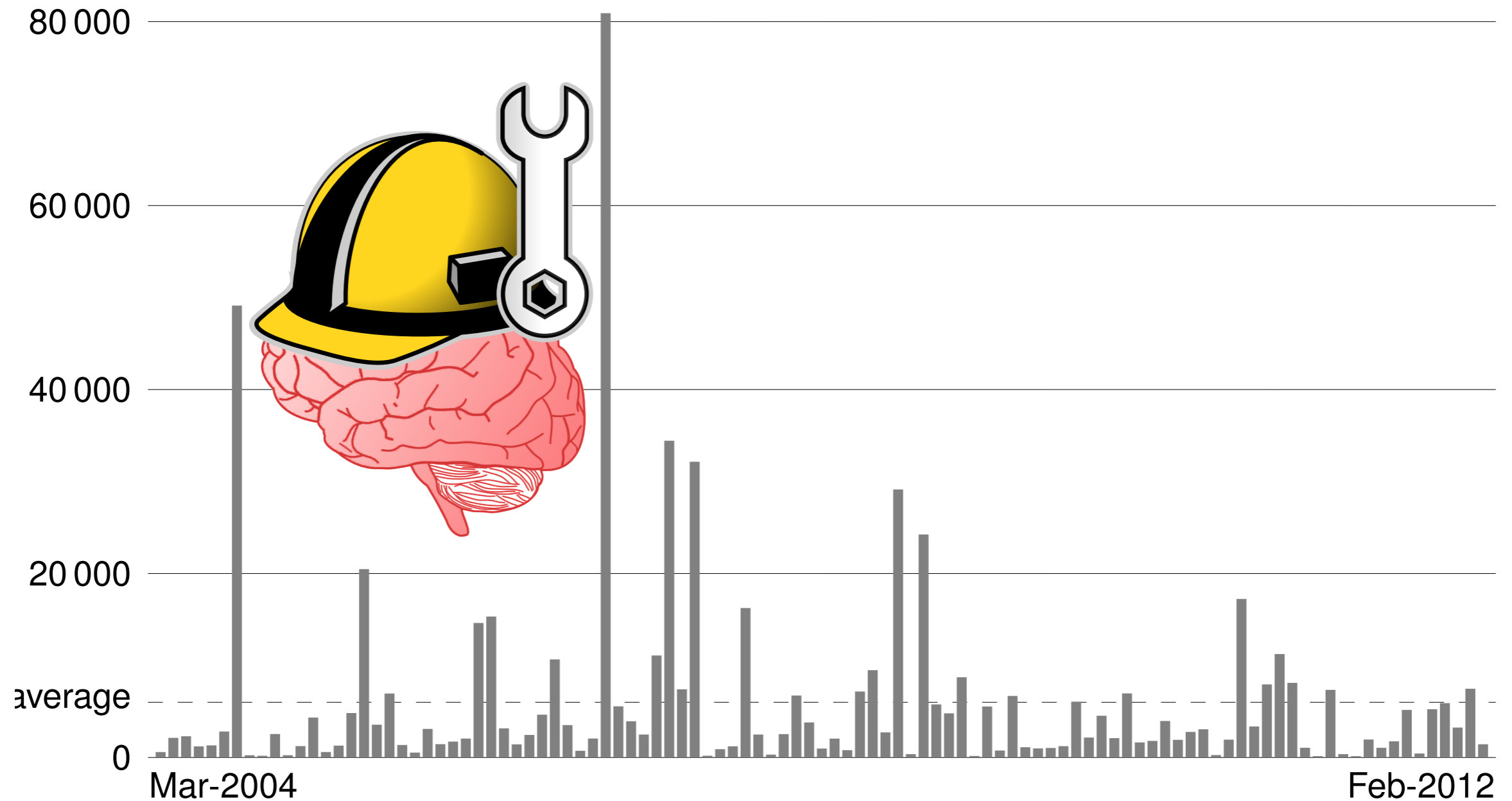
Size distribution of AFP entries in lines of proof,
sorted by submission date

Proof Engineering



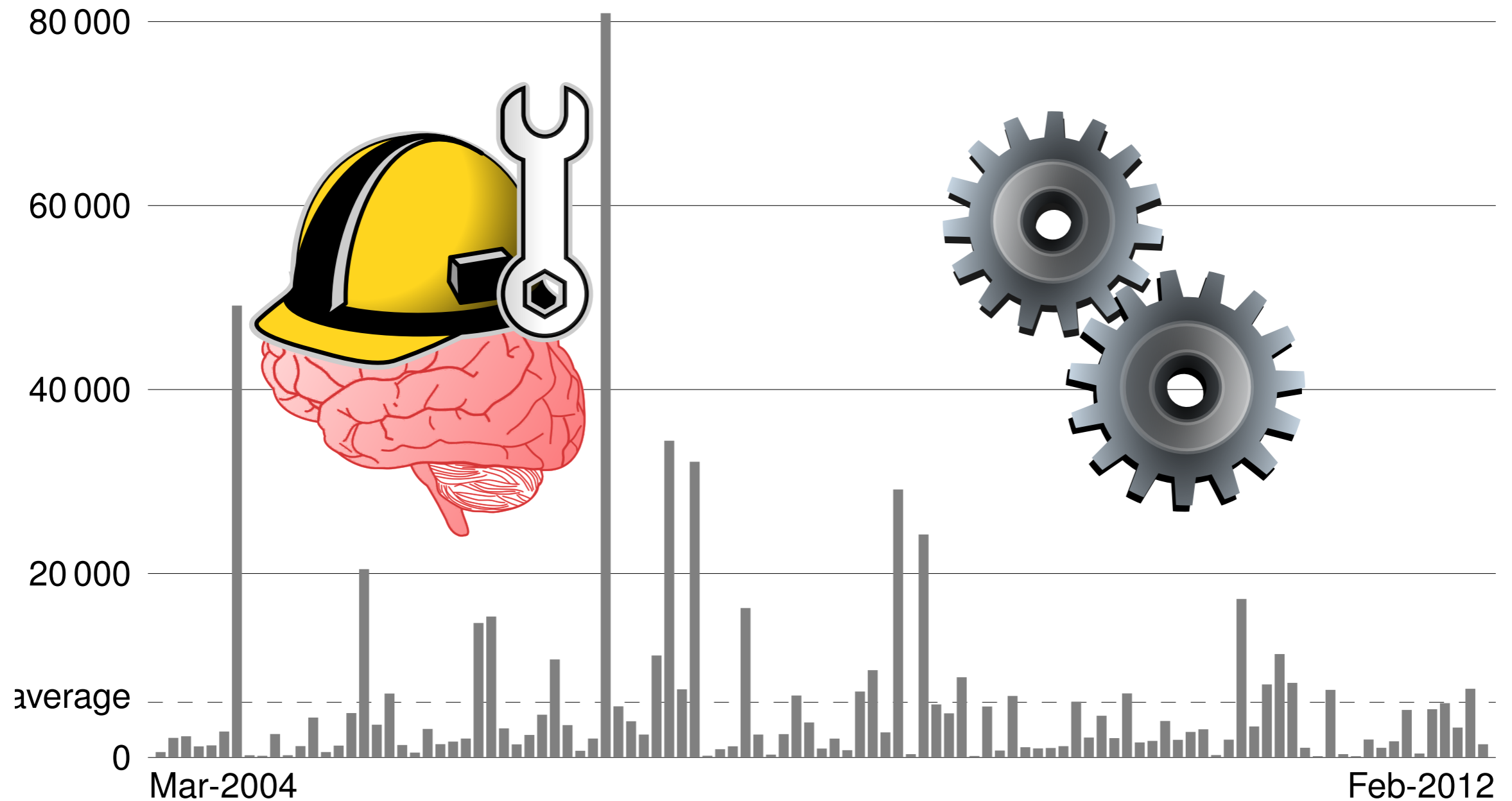
Size distribution of AFP entries in lines of proof, sorted by submission date

Proof Engineering



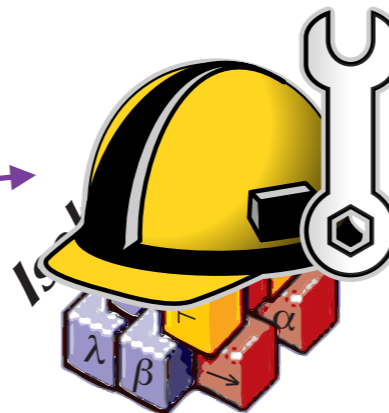
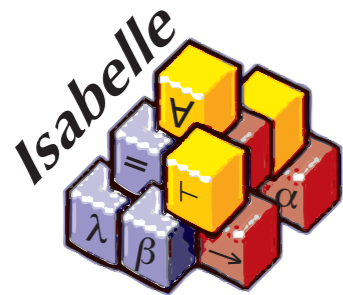
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Proof Engineering



Size distribution of AFP entries in lines of proof,
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Outline



Isabelle Concepts

- Isar
- Proof Methods


Eisbach

- Easy Custom Proof Methods
- Demo

Evaluation/Future


- Existing method rewritten
- Tracing/Debugging...

Isabelle Concepts



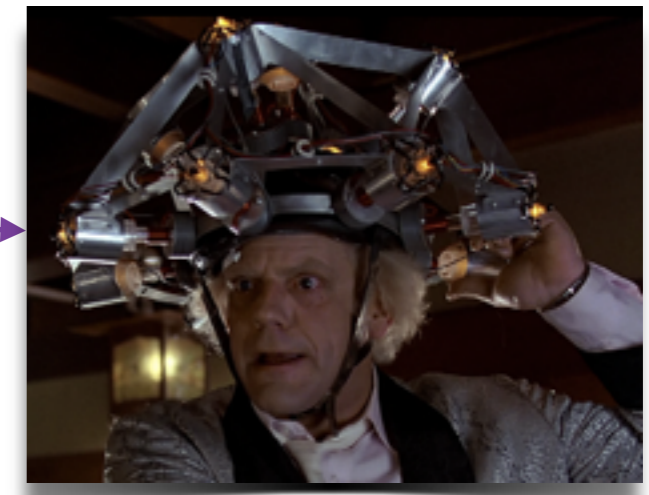
Isabelle Concepts

- Isar
- Proof Methods



Eisbach

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Evaluation/Future

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theorem *Knaster-Tarski*:

assumes *mono*: $\bigwedge x y. x \leq y \implies f x \leq f y$

shows $f (\bigcap \{x. f x \leq x\}) = \bigcap \{x. f x \leq x\}$ (**is** $f ?a = ?a$)

proof —

have *: $f ?a \leq ?a$ (**is** $- \leq \bigcap ?H$)

proof

fix x **assume** $H: x \in ?H$

then have $?a \leq x$..

also from H **have** $f \dots \leq x$..

moreover note *mono* **finally show** $f ?a \leq x$.

qed

also have $?a \leq f ?a$

proof

from *mono* **and** * **have** $f (f ?a) \leq f ?a$.

then show $f ?a \in ?H$..

qed

finally show $f ?a = ?a$.

qed

theorem *Knaster-Tarski*:

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proof

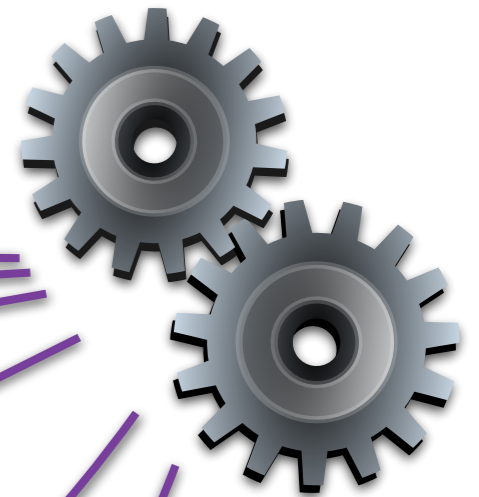
from *mono* **and** * **have** $f (f ?a) \leq f ?a$.

then show $f ?a \in ?H$..

qed

finally show $f ?a = ?a$.

qed



theorem *Knaster-Tarski'*:

assumes *mono[intro!]*: $\bigwedge x y. x \leq y \implies f x \leq f y$

shows $f (\bigcap \{x. f x \leq x\}) = \bigcap (\{x. f x \leq x\})$ (**is** $f ?a = ?a$)

proof –

have *: $f ?a \leq ?a$ **by** (*clarsimp, rule order.trans, fastforce*)

also have $?a \leq f ?a$ **by** (*fastforce intro!: **)

finally show $f ?a = ?a$.

qed

theorem *Knaster-Tarski'*:

assumes *mono[intro!]*: $\bigwedge x y. x \leq y \implies f x \leq f y$

shows $f (\bigcap \{x. f x \leq x\}) = \bigcap (\{x. f x \leq x\})$ (**is** $f ?a = ?a$)

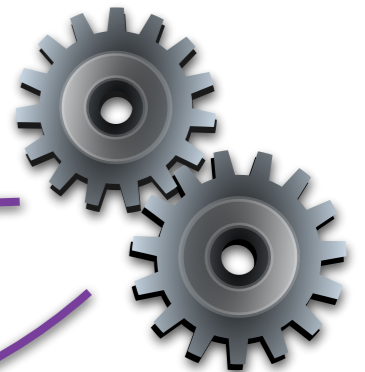
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finally show $f ?a = ?a$.

qed



Proof Methods



```
have *: f ?a ≤ ?a by (clarsimp, rule order.trans, fastforce)
```

Goal

Method

Combinator

```
also have ?a ≤ f ?a by (fastforce intro!: *)
```

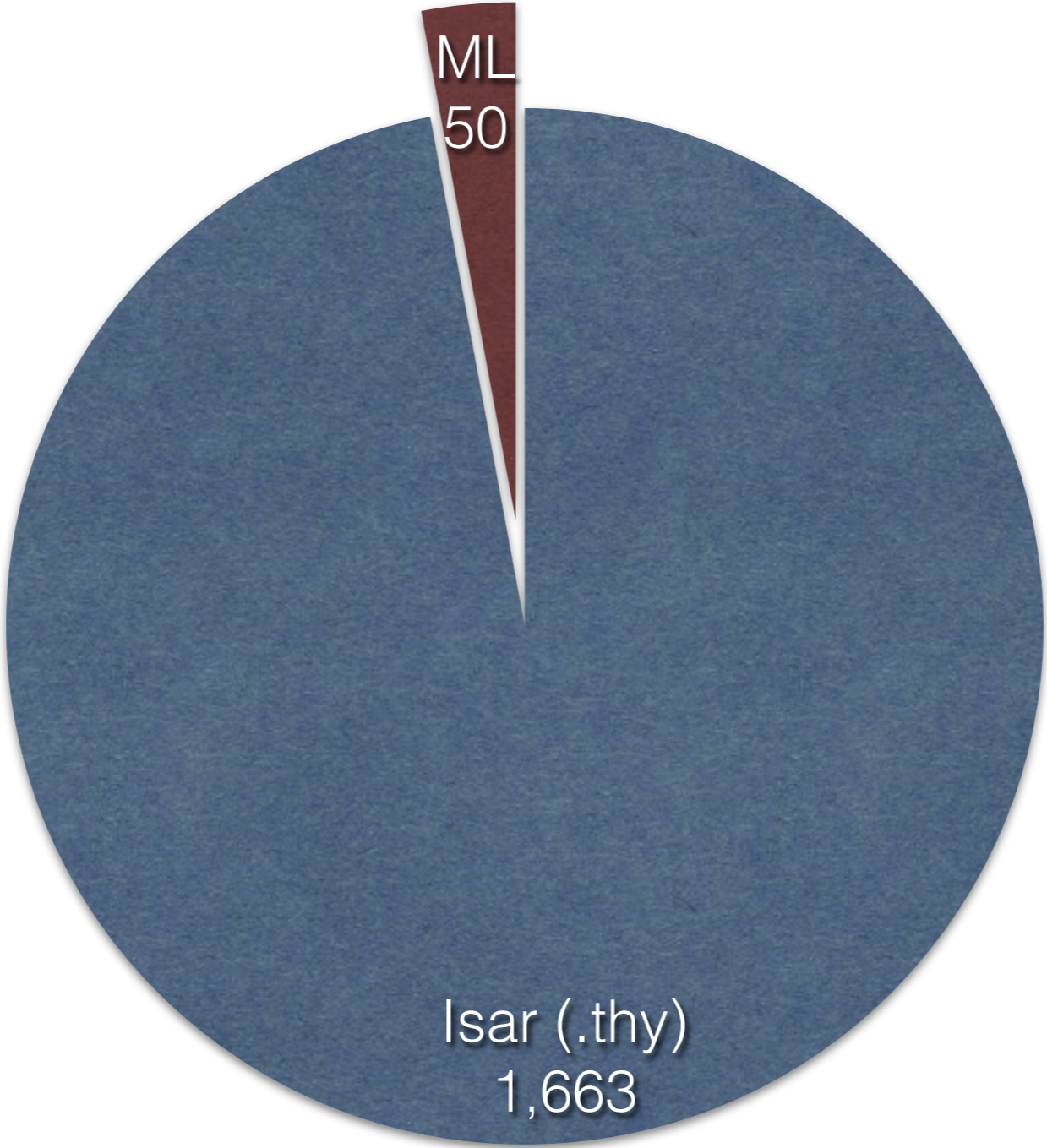
Method Parameter

```
theorem Knaster-Tarski':  $(\bigwedge x y. x \leq y \implies f x \leq f y) \implies$   
   $f (\bigsqcap \{x. f x \leq x\}) = \bigsqcap (\{x. f x \leq x\})$   
apply (tactic  $\ll$  (EqSubst.eqsubst-tac @{context} [0] @{thms order-eq-iff} 1)  
  THEN (Tactic.resolve-tac @{thms context-conjI} 1)  
  THEN (Tactic.resolve-tac @{thms Inf-greatest} 1)  
  THEN (Tactic.forward-tac @{thms Inf-lower} 1)  
  THEN (Clasimp.fast-force-tac @{context} 1)  
  THEN (Tactic.resolve-tac @{thms Inf-lower} 1)  
  THEN (Clasimp.fast-force-tac @{context} 1)  
   $\gg$ )  
done
```

Isabelle's AFP



Number of files in AFP

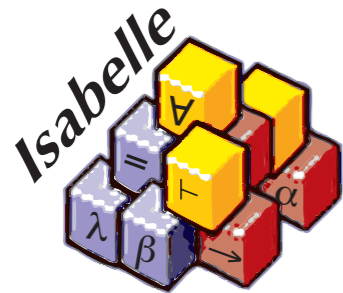


seL4 - our experience



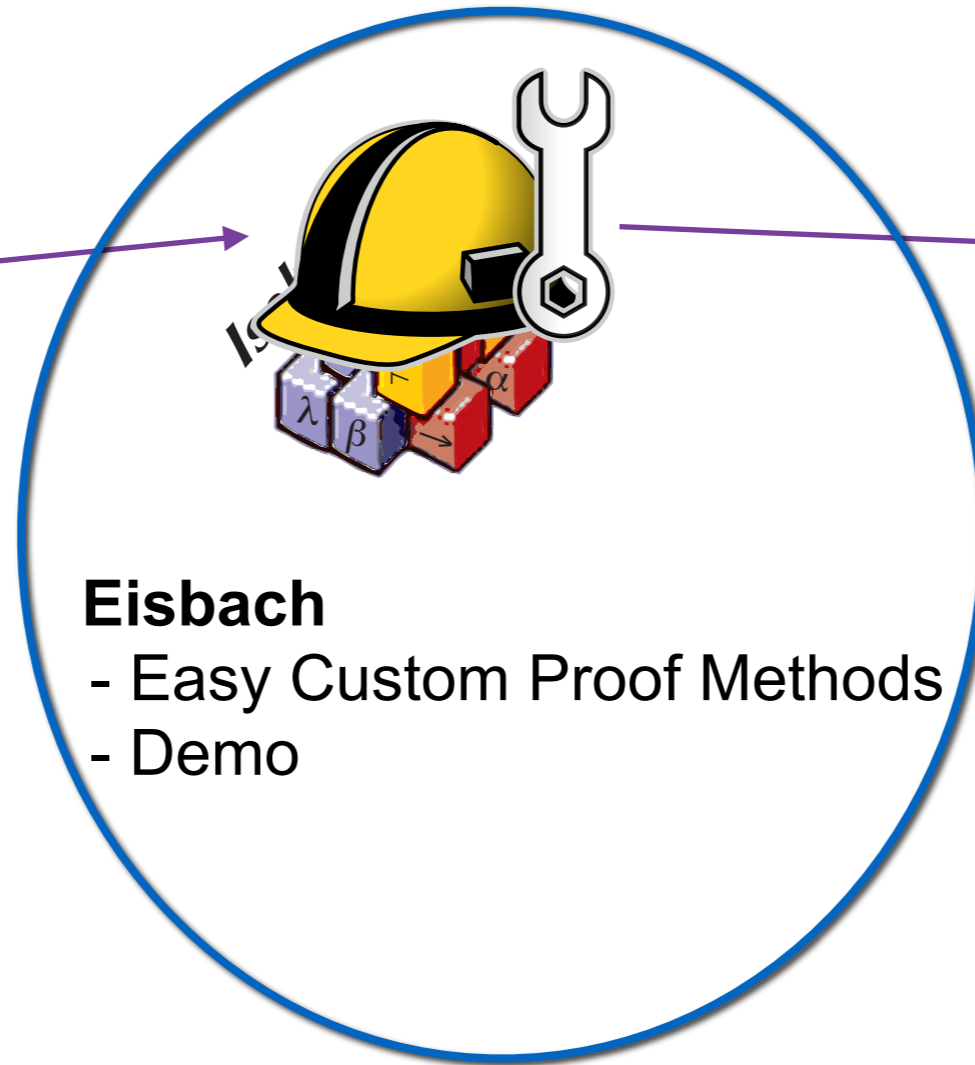
- Full functional correctness proof
 - Source code and Proof going open source!
 - <http://seL4.systems> for more info
 - July 29
- Isabelle proof methods developed
 - WP/WPC - vcg for monadic hoare logic
 - sep-* - automating separation logic
- Proof Engineers want more!
 - Languages like Ltac show this





Isabelle Concepts

- Isar
- Proof Methods



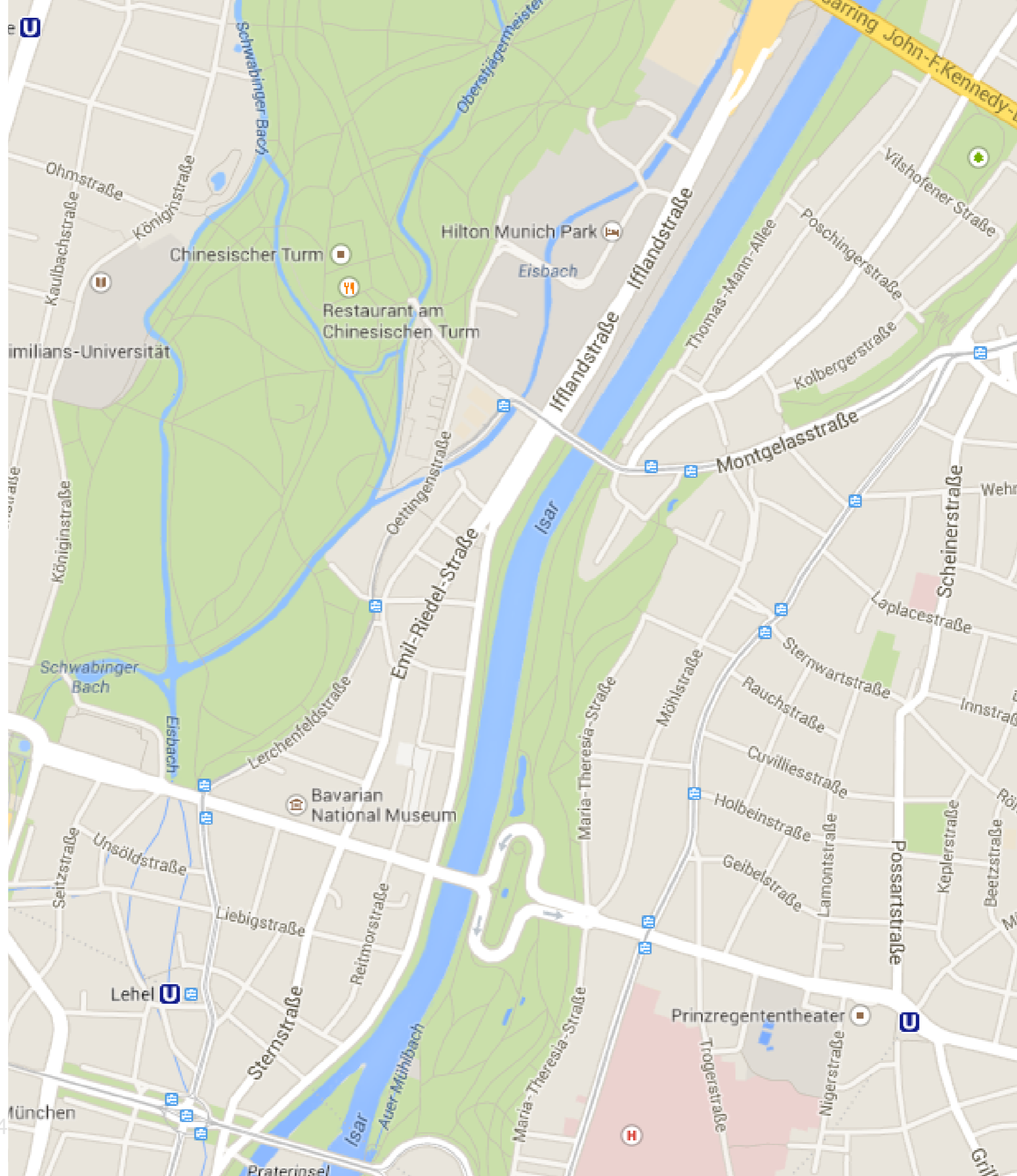
Eisbach

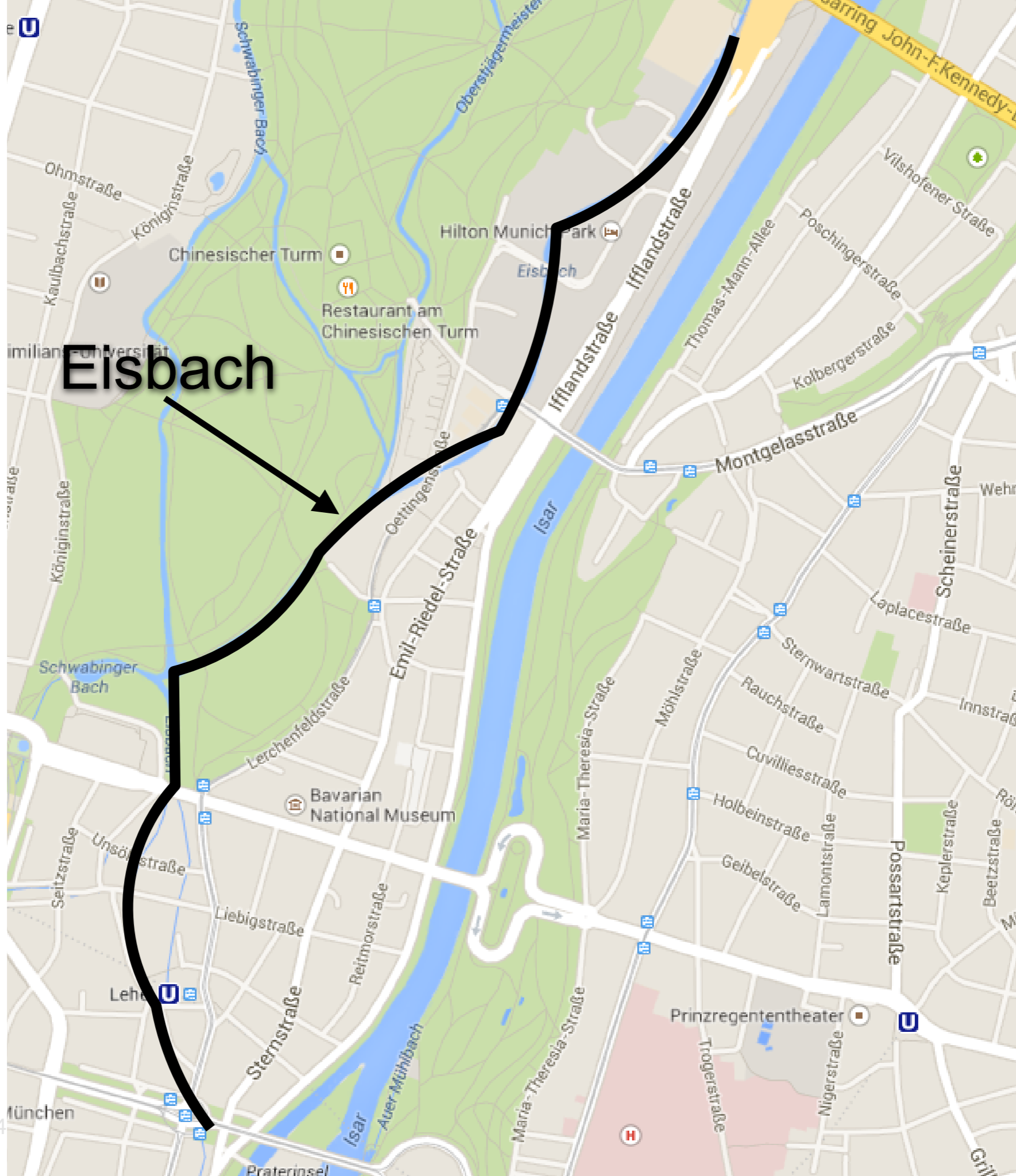
- Easy Custom Proof Methods
- Demo



Evaluation/Future

- Existing method rewritten
- Tracing/Debugging...





Eisbach

Language Elements



- **Integrates existing/new methods**
 - fastforce, simp, auto...
- **Abstract over Terms/Facts/Methods**
- **Attributes for method hints**
 - simp, intro, my_vcg_rules...
- **Matching provides control flow**
 - Match and bind higher-order patterns against focused subgoal elements

method-definition *induct-list* **facts** *simp* =
(**match** *?concl* **in** *?P* (*?x* :: 'a list) \Rightarrow (*induct* *?x* \mapsto *fastforce simp: simp*))



lemma *length* (*xs* @ *ys*) = *length xs* + *length ys* **by** *induct-list*

Eisbach - Design goals



- Easy for beginners and experts
 - Familiar method syntax from Isar
- Limited functionality - leave complexity to Isabelle/ML
- Integration with other Isabelle languages
- Readable proof procedures

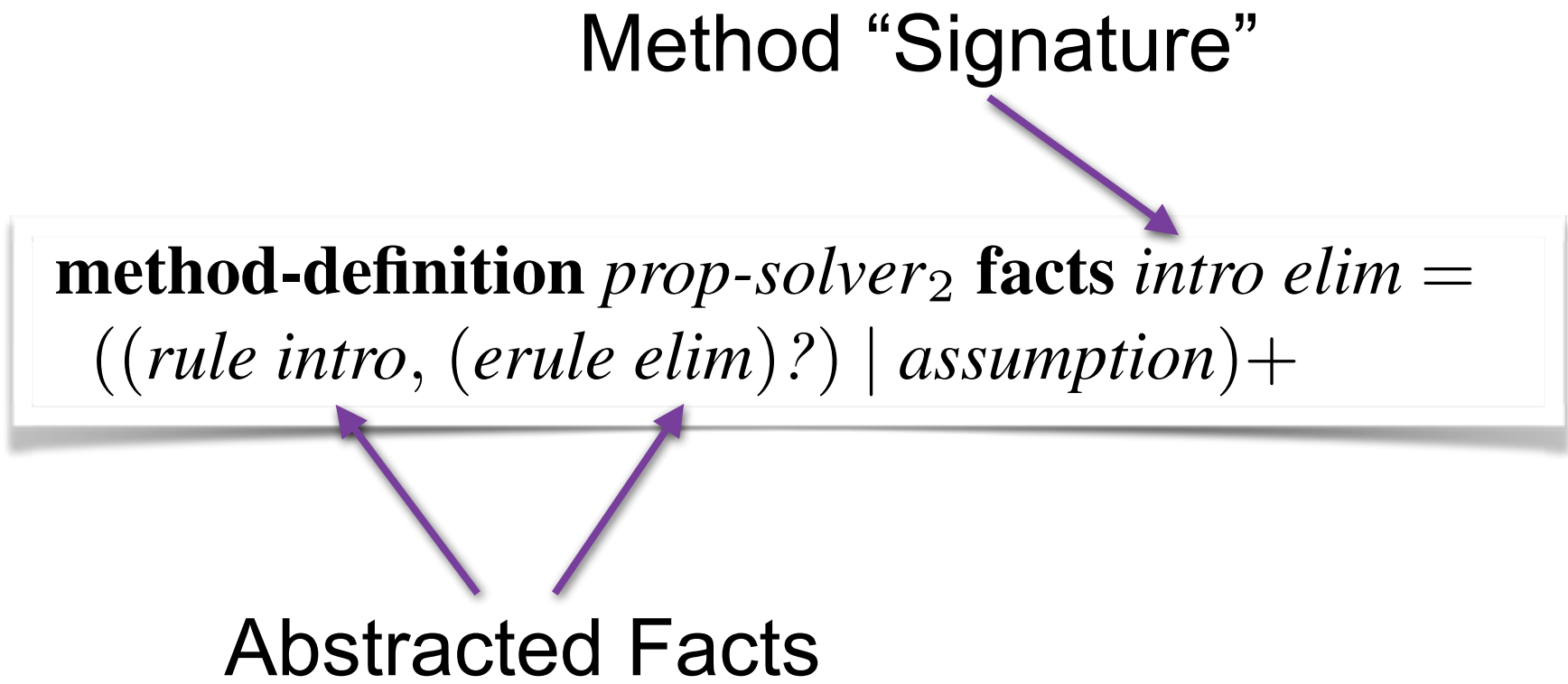
- **Standard Isar Method Combinators**
 - “|” - alternative composition
 - “,” - sequential composition
 - “?” - suppress failure (try)
 - “+” - repeated application
- **New Combinator**
 - “ \vdash ” - compose with emerging subgoals

```
method-definition prop-solver1 = ((rule impI, (erule conjE)?) | assumption)+
```

Eisbach - Abstraction

- Parameterize over facts, terms, and methods

Method “Signature”



```
method-definition prop-solver2 facts intro elim =  
  ((rule intro, (erule elim)?) | assumption)+
```

Abstracted Facts

Eisbach - Abstraction

- Parameterize over facts, terms, and methods

Method “Signature”

method-definition *prop-solver₂* **facts** *intro elim* =
 ((*rule intro*, (*erule elim*)?) | *assumption*)⁺

Abstracted Facts

Fact Arguments

lemma $P \wedge Q \longrightarrow P$ **by** (*prop-solver₂ intro: impl elim: conjE*)

- New command: **declare-attributes**

declare-attributes *intro elim*

- Managed with the usual Isar **declare** command

declare *impl* [*intro*] **and** *conjE* [*elim*]

- Used at run-time by methods

method-definition *prop-solver₃* **facts** [*intro*] [*elim*] =
((*rule intro*, (*erule elim*)?) | *assumption*)⁺

- New command: **declare-attributes**

declare-attributes *intro elim*

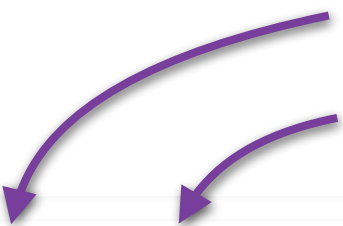
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*Square brackets indicate
fact parameter is
managed by attribute*



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Contains impl

Contains conjE

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- Used at run-time by methods

method-definition *prop-solver₃* **facts** [*intro*] [*elim*] =
((rule intro, (erule elim)?) | assumption)+

Contains impl

Contains conjE

lemma $P \wedge Q \longrightarrow P$ **by** *prop-solver₃*

- Higher-order matching for control flow
 - Bind matched patterns

```
method-definition solve-ex =  
  (match ?concl in  $\exists x. ?Q\ x \Rightarrow$   
    (match prems in  $U: Q\ ?y \Rightarrow$  (rule exI [where  $x = y$  and  $P = Q$ , OF  $U$ ])))
```

Eisbach - Matching



- Higher-order matching for control flow

- Bind matched patterns

*Special term ?concl
is current subgoal*

method-definition *solve-ex* =
(**match** *?concl* **in** $\exists x. ?Q\ x \Rightarrow$
(**match** *prems* **in** $U: Q\ ?y \Rightarrow$ (*rule exI* [*where* $x = y$ **and** $P = Q$, *OF* U]))))

- Higher-order matching for control flow

- Bind matched patterns

*Special term ?concl
is current subgoal*

*Matched pattern ?Q
is bound*

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method-definition solve-ex =  
(match ?concl in  $\exists x. ?Q x \Rightarrow$   
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Eisbach - Matching



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*Special fact prems
is current premises*

- Higher-order matching for control flow

- Bind matched patterns

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*Special fact prems
is current premises*

*Matching singleton fact U
is bound*

Focus/Matching



- Problem: Raw subgoals are unstructured

$$\bigwedge x. A x \implies B x \implies A x \wedge B x$$

Focus/Matching



- Problem: Raw subgoals are unstructured

$$\bigwedge x. A x \implies B x \implies A x \wedge B x$$

by (*rule conjI*[*OF* *assms*(1) *assms*(2)])

Focus/Matching

- Problem: Raw subgoals are unstructured

$$\bigwedge x. A x \implies B x \implies A x \wedge B x$$

~~by (rule cong1 [OF assms(1) assms(2)])~~

Focus/Matching

- Problem: Raw subgoals are unstructured

$$\bigwedge x. A x \implies B x \implies A x \wedge B x$$

~~by (rule conjI[OF assms(1) assms(2)])~~

- Goal:

```
method-definition solve-conj =  
  (match ?concl in ?P ∧ ?Q ⇒  
    (match prems in U: P and U': Q ⇒  
      (rule conjI[OF U U'])))
```

Focus/Matching

- Problem: Raw subgoals are unstructured

$$\bigwedge x. A x \implies B x \implies A x \wedge B x$$
~~by (rule conjI[OF assms(1) assms(2)])~~

- Goal:

```
method-definition solve-conj =
  (match ?concl in ?P ∧ ?Q ⇒
    (match prems in U: P and U': Q ⇒
      (rule conjI[OF U U'])))
```

Find and name assumptions through matching



Focus

- **Solution: Focusing**
 - Based on existing work

$$\bigwedge x. A x \implies B x \implies A x \wedge B x$$



- **Solution: Focusing**
 - Based on existing work

$$\bigwedge x. A x \implies B x \implies A x \wedge B x$$



fixes x
assumes $A x$ and $B x$
shows $A x \wedge B x$

- **Solution: Focusing**
 - Based on existing work

$$\bigwedge x. A x \implies B x \implies A x \wedge B x$$



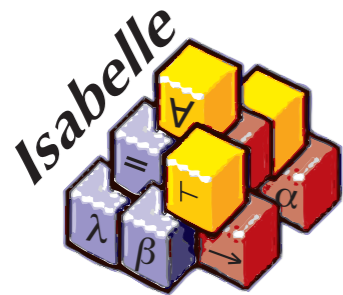
fixes x

assumes $A x$ and $B x$ \longrightarrow *prems*

shows $A x \wedge B x$ \longrightarrow *?concl*

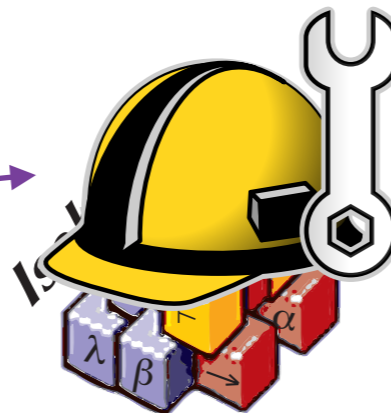
Demo

Evaluation/Future work



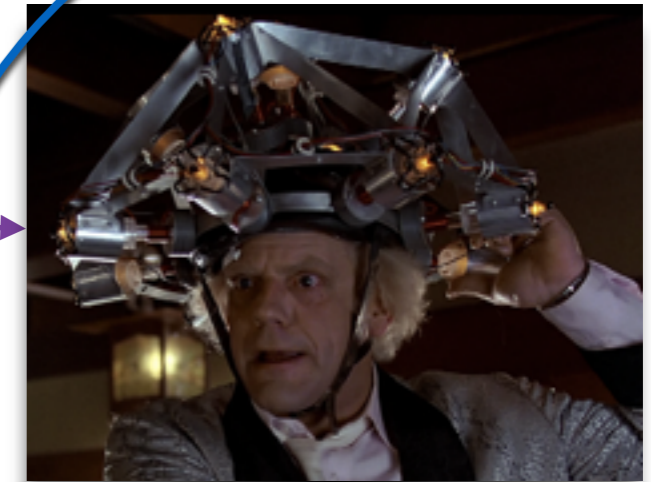
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Evaluation/Future

- Existing method rewritten
- Tracing/Debugging...

Tactic Languages are not new



- **Ltac**
 - Untyped High-level tactic language for Coq
 - Goal matching, iteration, recursion
- **VeriML**
 - Dependently typed tactic language
 - Provides strong static guarantees
- **Mtac**
 - Typed tactic language for Coq
 - Leverages built-in Coq notion of computation
 - Strong static guarantees

- **Eisbach**

- Extension of Isar, Isabelle's proof language
- Integrates with existing Isar syntax
 - methods
 - attributes

- **Evaluation**

- Existing methods rewritten in Eisbach
 - WP, WPC: I4.verified invariant proof successfully checked

- **Future Work**

- Tracing/Debugging
- Optimisations

Conclusion



- **Proof Engineers need tools**
 - to write proofs at scale
- **Isar provides structure/syntax for **proofs****
 - Most Isabelle users most familiar with Isar
- **Eisbach provides easy mechanisms for writing **automation****
 - abstraction
 - matching
 - backtracking
 - recursion
- **Coming soon....**

Thank You!