

# A RODIN PLUG-IN FOR CONSTRUCTING REUSABLE SCHEMATIC LEMMAS

---

P. Stankaitis, A. Iliasov, D. Adjepon-Yamoah, A. Romanovsky

May 23, 2016

Newcastle University

In this presentation we discuss:

- an approach to making proofs more generic and thus less fragile and more reusable
- a tool and verification results.

There is a number of circumstances when existing interactive proofs become invalidated:

- a part of the model is changed
- incremental changes that alter the goal, set of hypotheses, identifier names or types

There is a large number of essentially identical interactive proofs re-appearing in different projects due specific weaknesses in the underlying automatic provers.

# WHY3 PLUGIN

---

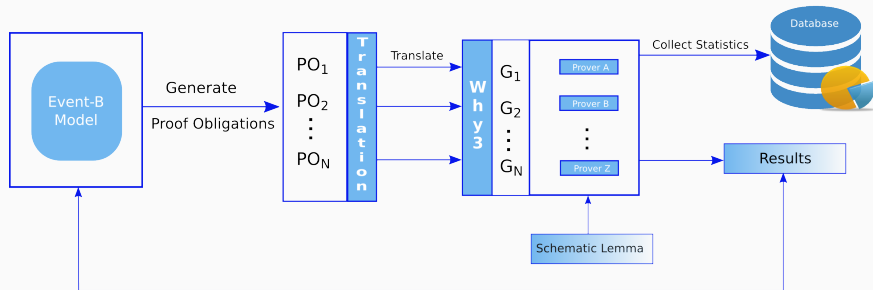


Figure: Verification tool concept

Most of the translation effort goes into the construction and fine-tuning of Why3 support theories.

Model	Proof obligations	open, Tactic <sup>1</sup>	open, Tactic <sup>2</sup>	open, Why3	open, Why3 (+ SL)
Order/Supply Communication	276	24	4	8	4 (+2)
Fisher's Algorithm	82	16	4	1	0 (+1)
Train Control System	133	36	5	32	32 (+0)
B2B Communication prot.	498	63	25	20	8 (+5)
Automated Teller Machine	962	77	28	1	0 (+1)
Total	1951	216	66	62	12

---

<sup>1</sup>Tactic - rewrite rule + nPP + PP + ML

<sup>2</sup>Tactic - rewrite rule + nPP + PP + ML + SMT



The initial experiments have shown that a minimal axiomatisation support is not sufficient to discharge a sizeable proportion of proof obligations.

# SCHEMATIC LEMMAS

---

A schematic lemma is a provable conjecture that does not reference any model identifiers.

$\dots \vdash \text{database} \Leftarrow \{a_i \mapsto a\} \in \text{Attr\_id} \rightarrow \text{Attrs}$

```
lemma lemma_total_overriding:  
  forall f:rel 'a 'b, s:set 'a, t:set 'b, x: 'a, y : 'b.  
    mem f (s --> t) /\ mem x s /\ mem y t ->  
      mem (f <+ singleton (x, y)) (s --> t)
```

Figure: Schematic Lemma

```
lemma lemma_total_overriding_help0:  
  forall f : rel 'a 'b, x : 'a, y : 'b.  
    subset (dom f) (dom (f <+ (singleton (x, y))))  
  
lemma lemma_total_overriding_help1:  
  forall f:rel 'a 'b, s:set 'a, t:set 'b, x: 'a, y : 'b.  
    mem f (s --> t) /\ mem x s /\ mem y t ->  
      mem (f <+ singleton (x, y)) (s +-> t)
```

Figure: Schematic Lemmas

As we have stated previously, it has been one of the goals of this research to establish to what degree schematic lemmas are reusable at least within the same project.

- The numbers show how each next lemma ( $L_1, L_2, \dots$ ) affects the overall number of open proof obligations.

Model	open, Why3	open, + $L_1$	open, + $L_2$	open, + $L_3$	open, + $L_4$	open, + $L_5$
B2B Communication prot.	20	16	14	12	10	8



```
lemma lemma_natural_increment:  
forall x, n : int.  
mem x bnatural1 /\ n >= 0 ->  
mem (x + n) bnatural1
```

Figure: Schematic Lemma

```
lemma lemma_finite_partial_domain:  
  forall f : rel 'a 'b, s : set 'a, t : set 'b.  
    finite (dom f) /\ mem f (s +-> t) ->  
      finite f
```

Figure: Schematic Lemma

There is a fine interplay between the functioning of the schematic lemmas plug-in and the Why3 plug-in filtering mechanism.

# SCHEMATIC LEMMA TOOL

---

- It integrates into the prover perspective and offers an alternative way to conduct an interactive proof.
- The Why3 notation is employed, but the first release will support entering schematic lemma in the Event-B mathematical notation.

# SCHEMATIC LEMMA TOOL

The screenshot displays the Schematic Lemma Plugin interface, which is divided into several sections:

- Schematic Lemma**: This section contains a table of variables and a list of hypotheses.
- cores**: This section shows the core obligation being proved, `core_on/inv1/INV`, and its status.
- Goal**: This section shows the goal statement, `core_status ← {c → ON} ← cores → STATUS`.

Id	Type
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> x1	type0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> x2	int
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> x3	type1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> x4	type0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> r1	(set ((type1, (set (type1, int))), int))

**Hypotheses:**

- (subsetprop (empty:((set type1))) s2)
- (finite s2)
- (mem r2 ((cprod s2 natural) --> natural))
- (forall b\_c : type1, b\_v : int . (((mem b\_c s2) /\ (m
- (mem x2 natural)
- (mem r1 ((cprod s2 (s2 --> natural)) --> natural))
- (mem r3 (s2 --> bnatural1))
- (mem r4 (s2 --> s1))
- (mem x3 s2)
- ((apply r4 x3) = x4)
- (mem x3 (dom r4))
- (mem r4 (s2 ++> s1))

**cores**

**core\_on/inv1/INV**

`ct` core\_status ← cores → STATUS

**Selected Hypotheses**

**Goal**

`ct` core\_status ← {c → ON} ← cores → STATUS

Figure: Schematic Lemma Plugin

The plug-in automatically constructs the first attempt at a schematic lemma through a simple syntactic transformation of a context proof obligation.

From this starting point it is up to the modeller to construct a sensible lemma by changing identifier, hypotheses and goal definitions.



## CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

---

- Applying schematic lemma technique to a large number of models.
- Release the first version of the plugin.

- The idea of generalisation for the purpose of proof reuse has been explored in different settings.
- We also hypothesise that at a certain stage accumulated schematic lemma make automatic proof support so complete that interactive proofs are no longer necessary.

QUESTIONS?