Certification of Termination Proofs for Term Rewriting

A short story of a long battle...

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Who am I?

Who am I?

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
(1) & \lambda(x) \circ y \to \lambda(x \circ (1 \star (y \circ \uparrow))) \\
(2) & (x \star y) \circ z \to (x \circ z) \star (y \circ z) \\
(3) & (x \circ y) \circ z \to x \circ (y \circ z) \\
(4) & \mathsf{id} \circ x \to x \\
(5) & 1 \circ \mathsf{id} \to 1 \\
(6) & \uparrow \circ \mathsf{id} \to \uparrow \\
(7) & 1 \circ (x \star y) \to x \\
(8) & \uparrow \circ (x \star y) \to y
\end{array}
$$

Who am I?


Adam Koprowski
Termination of Rewriting
and Its Certification

Who am I?

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Outline

1. Background: termination of term rewriting

2. CoLoR project: certification of termination proofs
   - Why?... motivation
   - How?... CoLoR's approach to certification
   - When?... history of the project
   - What?... overview of the content
   - Related work
   - Certified competition

3. Conclusions... sort of

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Introduction to term rewriting

Example (Quick sort)

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{qsort}(\mathsf{nil}) &\to \mathsf{nil}\\
\mathsf{qsort}(x :: xs) &\to \mathsf{append}(\mathsf{qsort}(\mathsf{filterLe}(x, xs)), x :: \mathsf{qsort}(\mathsf{filterGe}(x, xs)))\\
\\
\mathsf{append}(\mathsf{nil}, l) &\to l\\
\mathsf{append}(x :: xs, l) &\to x :: \mathsf{append}(xs, l)\\
\\
\mathsf{filterLe}(n, \mathsf{nil}) &\to \mathsf{nil}\\
\mathsf{filterLe}(n, x :: xs) &\to \mathsf{filter}(\mathsf{le}(x, n), x, \mathsf{filterLe}(n, xs))\\
\\
\mathsf{filterGe}(n, \mathsf{nil}) &\to \mathsf{nil}\\
\mathsf{filterGe}(n, x :: xs) &\to \mathsf{filter}(\mathsf{ge}(x, n), x, \mathsf{filterGe}(n, xs))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{filter}(\mathsf{false}, x, xs) &\to xs\\
\mathsf{filter}(\mathsf{true}, x, xs) &\to x :: xs
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{ge}(x, y) &\to \mathsf{le}(y, x)\\
\mathsf{le}(0, y) &\to \mathsf{true}\\
\mathsf{le}(\mathsf{s}(x), 0) &\to \mathsf{false}\\
\mathsf{le}(\mathsf{s}(x), \mathsf{s}(y)) &\to \mathsf{le}(x, y)
\end{aligned}$$

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$$\mathsf{qsort}(x :: xs) \to \mathsf{append}(\mathsf{qsort}(\mathsf{filterLe}(x, xs)), x :: \mathsf{qsort}(\mathsf{filterGe}(x, xs)))$$

$$\mathsf{append}(\mathsf{nil}, l) \to l$$

Example (Collatz conjecture)

$$\mathsf{collatz}(\mathsf{s}(\mathsf{s}(x))) \to \mathsf{f}(\mathsf{even}(x), \mathsf{s}(\mathsf{s}(x)))$$
$$\mathsf{f}(\mathit{true}, x) \to \mathsf{collatz}(\mathsf{half}(x))$$
$$\mathsf{f}(\mathit{false}, x) \to \mathsf{collatz}(\mathsf{s}(\mathsf{triple}(x)))$$

$$\mathsf{half}(0) \to 0$$
$$\mathsf{half}(\mathsf{s}(\mathsf{s}(x))) \to \mathsf{s}(\mathsf{half}(x))$$

$$\mathsf{even}(0) \to \mathsf{true}$$
$$\mathsf{even}(\mathsf{s}(0)) \to \mathsf{false}$$
$$\mathsf{even}(\mathsf{s}(\mathsf{s}(x))) \to \mathsf{even}(x)$$

$$\mathsf{triple}(0) \to 0$$
$$\mathsf{triple}(\mathsf{s}(x)) \to \mathsf{s}(\mathsf{s}(\mathsf{s}(\mathsf{triple}(x))))$$

$$\mathsf{filter}(\mathsf{false}, x, xs) \to xs$$
$$\mathsf{filter}(\mathsf{true}, x, xs) \to x :: xs$$

$$\mathsf{le}(0, y) \to \mathsf{true}$$
$$\mathsf{le}(\mathsf{s}(x), 0) \to \mathsf{false}$$
$$\mathsf{le}(\mathsf{s}(x), \mathsf{s}(y)) \to \mathsf{le}(x, y)$$

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$$\mathsf{half}(0) \to 0$$
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$$\mathsf{triple}(0) \to 0$$
$$\mathsf{triple}(\mathsf{s}(x)) \to \mathsf{s}(\mathsf{s}(\mathsf{s}(\mathsf{triple}(x))))$$

Definition

A TRS is terminating iff it does not admit infinite reductions.

$\mathsf{ge}(x, y) \to \mathsf{le}(y, x)$

$$\mathsf{filter}(\mathsf{false}, x, xs) \to xs$$
$$\mathsf{filter}(\mathsf{true}, x, xs) \to x :: xs$$

$$\mathsf{le}(0, y) \to \mathsf{true}$$
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Termination of rewriting

Termination of rewriting:

- Is undecidable.
- Is an important topic in term rewriting.
- Many methods exist and new ones are constantly being developed.
- Recently the emphasis is on automation.
- There exists a number of tools for proving termination.
- Stimulated by the termination competition.
- Tools (and proofs that they produce) are getting more and more complex, so reliability is an issue (tools disqualifications in the competition).
- In 2007 a new category of certified termination introduced in the competition.

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Motivation

CoLoR

`http://color.loria.fr`

CoLoR: Coq Library on Rewriting and Termination.
Goal: certification of termination proofs produced by various termination provers.

- Increasing reliability of termination provers.
- Common proof format for termination provers:
  - common tools (proof presentation, manipulation, ...),
  - control language for provers (integration of tools)
- Extension of proof assistance kernels.

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CoLoR's approach to certification

How to certify termination results?

- Possibility: certification of tools source code.
  $\Rightarrow$ difficult, tool dependent, extra work with every change, ...
- CoLoR's approach:
  - TPG: common format for termination proofs.
  - Tools output proofs in TPG format.
  - CoLoR: a Coq library of results on termination.
  - Rainbow: a tool for translation from proofs in TPG format to Coq proofs, using results from CoLoR.

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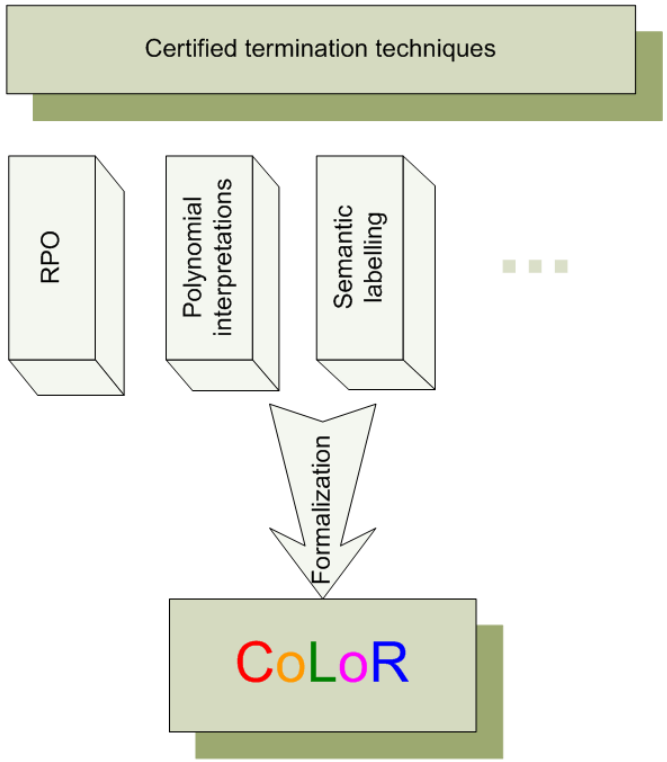
CoLoR's architecture overview



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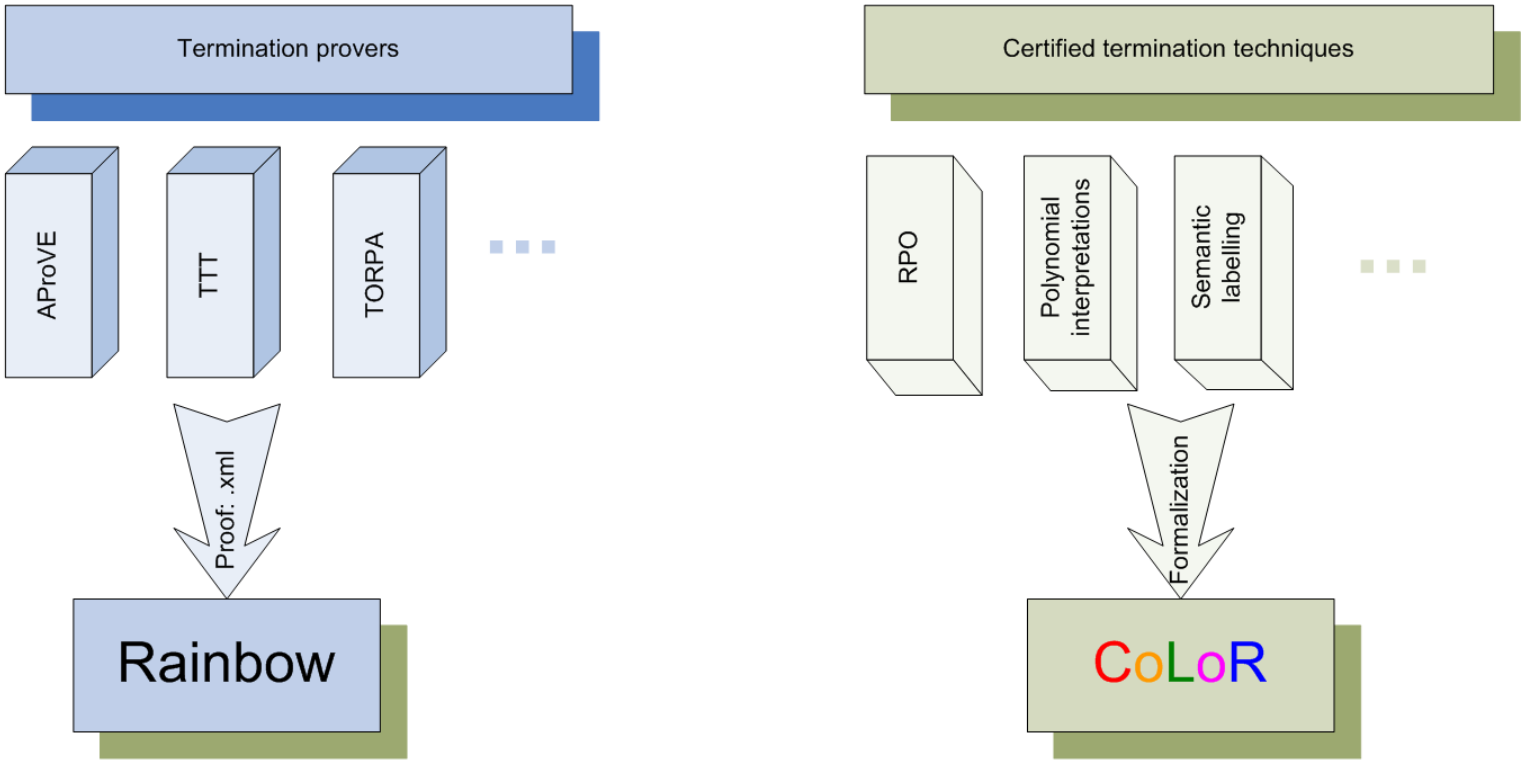

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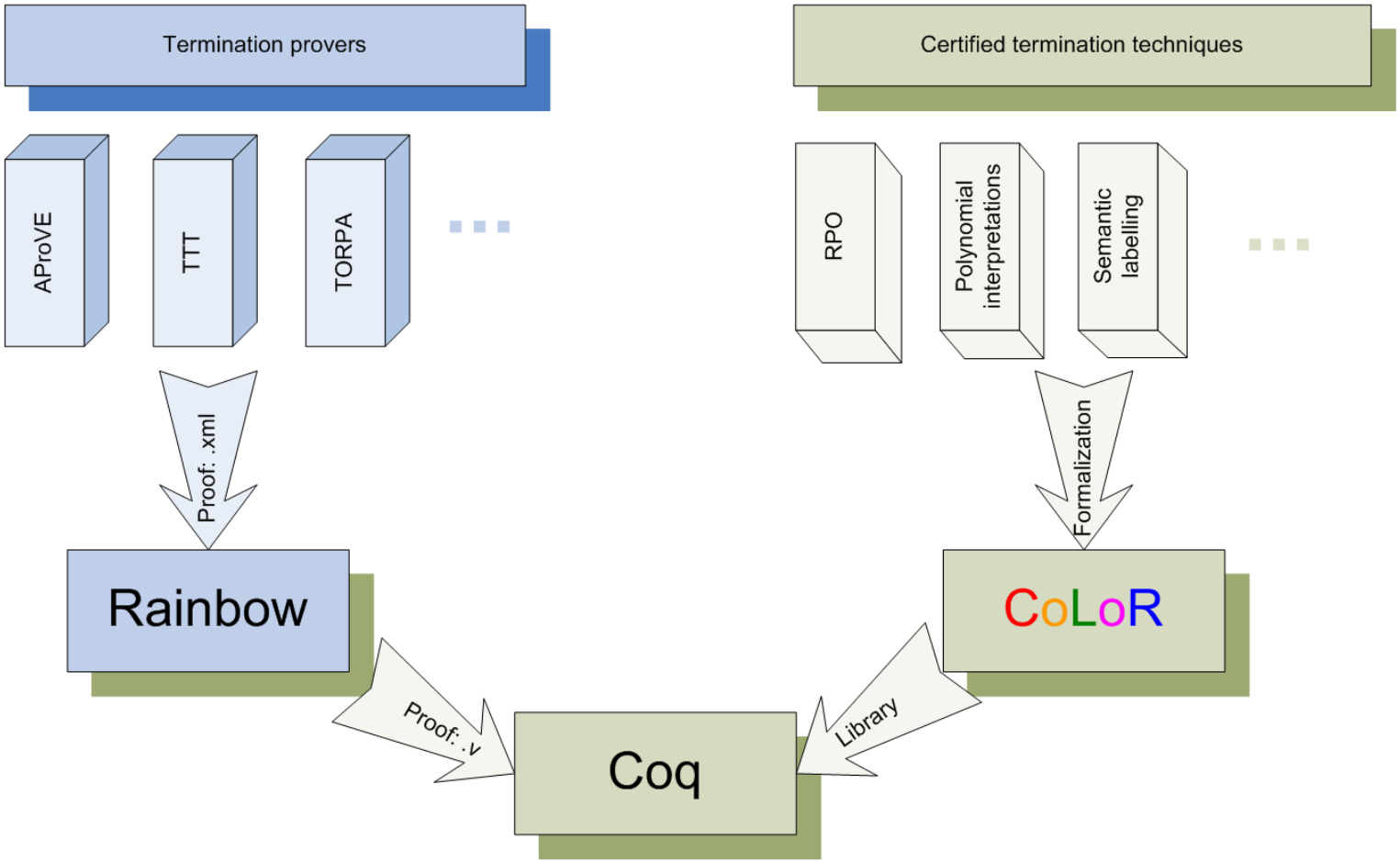

History

- Project started (Blanqui) — March 2004
- First release — March 2005
- First certified proofs — July 2006
- First certification workshop — May 2007
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  - multiset ordering [Koprowski]
  - recursive path ordering [Coupet-Grimal, Delobel]
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- General libraries and algorithms:
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In total:

- $\approx$ 50.000 lines of code.
- $\approx$ 1.000 definitions and $\approx$ 3.000 lemmas.
- Only 20% of that is the code for actual termination methods!

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- Coq standard library
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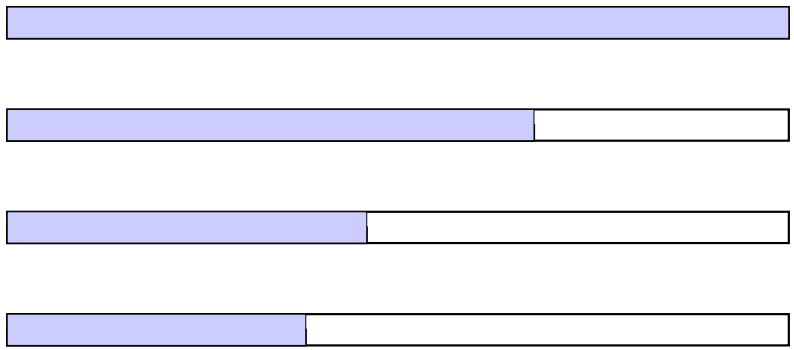

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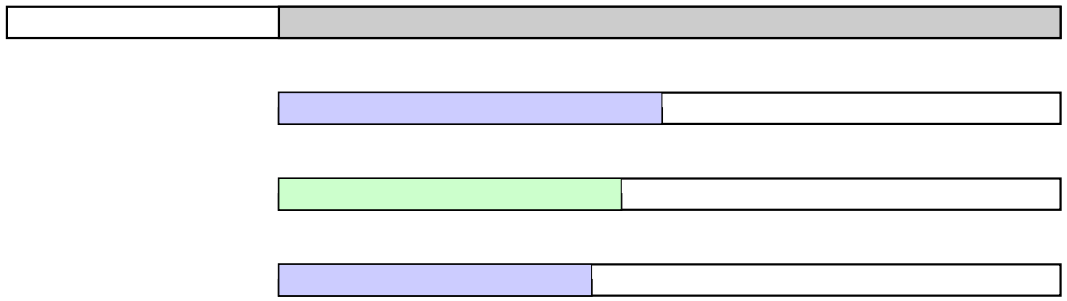

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Outline

1. Background: termination of term rewriting

2. CoLoR project: certification of termination proofs
   - Why?... motivation
   - How?... CoLoR's approach to certification
   - When?... history of the project
   - What?... overview of the content
   - Related work
   - Certified competition

3. Conclusions... sort of

Lessons learned

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  If it is possible do (involved) computations/reasoning in an unsafe setting and verify the results in Coq a posteriori.

  That requires some notion of a certificate.

  Proof search is usually much more complex than proof verification.

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  Why?

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The end

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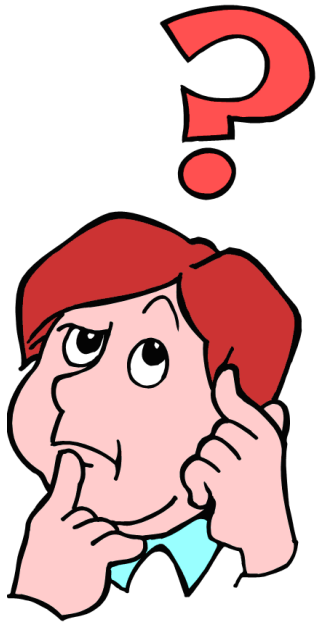

Thank you for your attention.