

# Automating Access Control Logics in Simple Type Theory with LEO-II<sup>1</sup>

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# The Story — on a single slide



Simple Type Theory / HOL – an Expressive Logic



Multimodal Logics as Fragments of HOL



Access Control Logics as Fragments of S4 and hence HOL



Mechanization and Automation in HOL (prover LEO-II)



# Simple Type Theory / HOL

# Simple Type Theory / HOL

- ▶ simple types  $\alpha, \beta ::= \iota \mid o \mid \alpha \rightarrow \beta$  (additional base types  $\mu_i$ )
- ▶ simple type theory / HOL defined by

$$s, t ::= p_\alpha \mid X_\alpha \mid (\lambda X_\alpha. s_\beta)_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \mid (s_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} t_\alpha)_\beta \mid (\neg_{o \rightarrow o} s_o)_o \mid \\ (s_o \vee_{o \rightarrow o \rightarrow o} t_o)_o \mid (\Pi_{(\alpha \rightarrow o) \rightarrow o} t_{\alpha \rightarrow o})_o$$

- ▶ semantics well understood [Henkin50, Andrews72a/b, BenzmüllerEtAl04]
  - Henkin semantics
- ▶ base logic of many (interactive) proof assistants:  
Isabelle/HOL, HOL, HOL-light, PVS, OMEGA, ...
- ▶ (too) few ATPs so far  $\longrightarrow$  EU IIF Project THFTPTP

# Simple Type Theory / HOL – Expressivity

Property	FOL	HOL	Example
Quantification over			
- individuals	✓	✓	$\forall x. P(F(x))$
- functions	–	✓	$\forall F. P(F(x))$
- predicates/sets/relations	–	✓	$\forall P. P(F(x))$
Unnamed			
- functions	–	✓	$(\lambda x. x)$
- predicates/sets/relations	–	✓	$(\lambda x. x \neq 2)$
Statements about			
- functions	–	✓	<i>continuous</i> $(\lambda x. x)$
- predicates/sets/relations	–	✓	<i>reflexive</i> $(=)$



# Multimodal Logics as Fragments of HOL

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$$s, t ::= p \mid \neg s \mid s \vee t \mid \Box_r s$$

## Simple, Straightforward Encoding

- ▶ base type  $\iota$ : set of possible worlds
- ▶ (certain) terms of type  $\iota \rightarrow o$ : multimodal logic formulas

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \neg s \rrbracket &= \lambda w_{\iota}. \neg (\llbracket s \rrbracket w) \\ \llbracket s \vee t \rrbracket &= \lambda w_{\iota}. \llbracket s \rrbracket w \vee \llbracket t \rrbracket w \\ \llbracket \Box_r s \rrbracket &= \lambda w_{\iota}. \forall y_{\iota}. \llbracket r \rrbracket w y \Rightarrow \llbracket s \rrbracket y \\ \llbracket p \rrbracket &= p_{\iota \rightarrow o} \end{aligned}$$

Related Work: [Gallin73], [Ohlbach88], [Carpenter98], [Merz99], [Brown05], [Hardt&Smolka07], [Kaminski&Smolka07]

# Multimodal Logics as Fragments of HOL

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## Simple, Straightforward Encoding

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$$\begin{aligned} |\neg| &= \lambda s_{\iota \rightarrow o} \lambda w_{\iota} \neg(s\ w) \\ |\vee| &= \lambda s_{\iota \rightarrow o} \lambda t_{\iota \rightarrow o} \lambda w_{\iota} s\ w \vee t\ w \\ |\Box| &= \lambda r_{\iota \rightarrow \iota \rightarrow o} \lambda s_{\iota \rightarrow o} \lambda w_{\iota} \forall y_{\iota} r\ w\ y \Rightarrow s\ y \\ |p| &= p_{\iota \rightarrow o} \\ |r| &= r_{\iota \rightarrow \iota \rightarrow o} \end{aligned}$$

Related Work: [Gallin73], [Ohlbach88], [Carpenter98], [Merz99], [Brown05], [Hardt&Smolka07], [Kaminski&Smolka07]



# (Normal) Multimodal Logic in HOL

## Encoding of Validity

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{Mval } s_{l \rightarrow o}| &= \forall w_{l \sqsubseteq} s \, w \\ |\text{Mval}| &= \lambda s_{l \rightarrow o} . \forall w_{l \sqsubseteq} s \, w \end{aligned}$$

## Local Definition Expansion

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{Mval } \Box_r \, T| &= |\text{Mval}| \, |\Box| \, |r| \, |T| \\ &=^{\beta\eta} \forall w_{l \sqsubseteq} . \forall y_{l \sqsubseteq} r \, w \, y \Rightarrow T \end{aligned}$$

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# (Normal) Multimodal Logic in HOL

## Encoding of Validity

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{Mval } s_{\ell \rightarrow o}| &= \forall w_{\ell}. s \ w \\ |\text{Mval}| &= \lambda s_{\ell \rightarrow o}. \forall w_{\ell}. s \ w \end{aligned}$$

## Local Definition Expansion

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{Mval } \Box_r \ T| &= |\text{Mval}| \ |\Box| \ |r| \ |T| \\ &=^{\beta\eta} \forall w_{\ell}. \forall y_{\ell}. r \ w \ y \Rightarrow T \end{aligned}$$

# Even simpler: Reasoning within Multimodal Logics

Problem	LEO-II
$  \text{Mval } \Box_r \top  $	0.025s
$  \text{Mval } \Box_r a \supset \Box_r a  $	0.026s
$  \text{Mval } \Box_r a \supset \Box_s a  $	—
$  \text{Mval } \Box_s (\Box_r a \supset \Box_r a)  $	0.026s
$  \text{Mval } \Box_r (a \wedge b) \Leftrightarrow (\Box_r a \wedge \Box_r b)  $	0.044s
$  \text{Mval } \Diamond_r (a \supset b) \supset \Box_r a \supset \Diamond_r b  $	0.030s
$  \text{Mval } \neg \Diamond_r a \supset \Box_r (a \supset b)  $	0.029s
$  \text{Mval } \Box_r b \supset \Box_r (a \supset b)  $	0.026s
$  \text{Mval } (\Diamond_r a \supset \Box_r b) \supset \Box_r (a \supset b)  $	0.027s
$  \text{Mval } (\Diamond_r a \supset \Box_r b) \supset (\Box_r a \supset \Box_r b)  $	0.029s
$  \text{Mval } (\Diamond_r a \supset \Box_r b) \supset (\Diamond_r a \supset \Diamond_r b)  $	0.030s

# Example Proof: $|\text{Mval } \Box_s (\Box_r a \supset \Box_r a)|$

Initialization of problem

$$\neg |\text{Mval } \Box_s (\Box_r a \supset \Box_r a)|$$

Definition expansion

$$\neg (\forall x_{\iota}. \forall y_{\iota}. \neg s x y \vee ((\neg (\forall u_{\iota}. \neg r y u \vee a u)) \vee (\forall v_{\iota}. \neg r y v \vee a v)))$$

Normalization ( $x, y, u$  are now Skolem constants,  $V$  is a free variable)

$$\begin{array}{ll} s x y & \neg a u \\ r y u & a V \vee \neg r y V \end{array}$$

Translation to FOL [Kerber94], [Hurd02], [MengPaulson04]

$$\begin{array}{ll} [\text{@}\cdots(\text{@}\cdots(s, x), y)]^T & [\text{@}\cdots(a, u)]^F \\ [\text{@}\cdots(\text{@}\cdots(r, y), u)]^T & [\text{@}\cdots(a, V)]^T \vee [\text{@}\cdots(\text{@}\cdots(r, y), V)]^F \end{array}$$

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# Example Proof: $\neg \text{Mval } \Box_s (\Box_r a \supset \Box_r a)$

Initialization of problem

$$\neg \text{Mval } \Box_s (\Box_r a \supset \Box_r a)$$

Definition expansion

$$\neg (\forall x_t. \forall y_t. \neg s x y \vee ((\neg (\forall u_t. \neg r y u \vee a u)) \vee (\forall v_t. \neg r y v \vee a v)))$$

Normalization ( $x, y, u$  are now Skolem constants,  $V$  is a free variable)

$$\begin{array}{ll} s x y & \neg a u \\ r y u & a V \vee \neg r y V \end{array}$$

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# Example Proof: $|\text{Mval } \Box_s (\Box_r a \supset \Box_r a)|$

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Definition expansion

$$\neg (\forall x_{\iota}. \forall y_{\iota}. \neg s x y \vee ((\neg (\forall u_{\iota}. \neg r y u \vee a u)) \vee (\forall v_{\iota}. \neg r y v \vee a v)))$$

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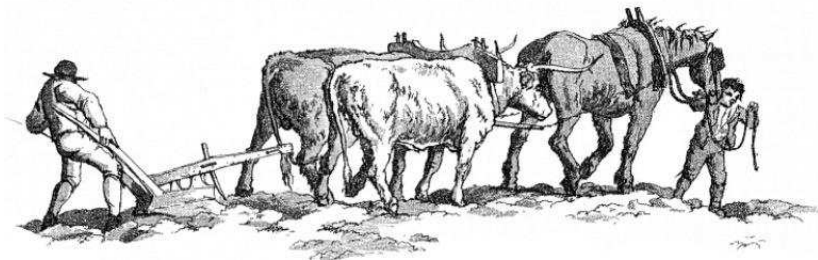


# LEO-II

An Effective Higher-Order Theorem Prover

UNIVERSITY OF  
CAMBRIDGE

UNIVERSITÄT  
DES  
SAARLANDES



**LEO-II employs FO-ATPs:**

**E, Spass, Vampire**

[www.leoprover.org](http://www.leoprover.org)



Access Control Logics are  
fragments of S4 and hence HOL

[GargAbadi08]:

## A Modal Deconstruction of Access Control Logics

- ICL: Propositional Intuitionistic Logic + "says"

$(\text{Admin says deletefile1}) \supset \text{deletefile1}$

If Admin says that file1 should be deleted, then this must be the case.

$\text{Admin says } ((\text{Bob says deletefile1}) \supset \text{deletefile1})$

Admin trusts Bob to decide whether file1 should be deleted.

$\text{Bob says deletefile1}$

Bob wants to delete file1.

$\text{deletefile1}$

Is deletion permitted?

**Example I**

[GargAbadi08]:

## A Modal Deconstruction of Access Control Logics

- ▶ ICL: Propositional Intuitionistic Logic + "says"
- ▶  $ICL^{\Rightarrow}$ : ICL +  $\Rightarrow$  (speaks for)

$(\text{Admin says deletefile1}) \supset \text{deletefile1}$

If Admin says that file1 should be deleted, then this must be the case.

$\text{Admin says } ((\text{Bob says deletefile1}) \supset \text{deletefile1})$

Admin trusts Bob to decide whether file1 should be deleted.

$\text{Bob says } (\text{Alice} \Rightarrow \text{Bob})$

Bob delegates his authority to delete file1 to Alice

$\text{Alice says deletefile1}$

Alice wants to delete file1.

$\text{deletefile1}$

Is deletion permitted?

## Example II

[GargAbadi08]:

## A Modal Deconstruction of Access Control Logics

- ▶ ICL: Propositional Intuitionistic Logic + "says"
- ▶  $ICL^{\Rightarrow}$ : ICL +  $\implies$  (speaks for)
- ▶  $ICL^B$ : ICL + Boolean combinations of principals

$(\text{Admin says } \perp) \supset \text{deletefile1}$

Admin is trusted on deletefile1 and its consequences.

$\text{Admin says } ((\text{Bob} \supset \text{Admin}) \text{ says deletefile1})$

Admin further delegates this authority to Bob.

$\text{Bob says deletefile1}$

Bob wants to delete file1.

$\text{deletefile1}$

Is deletion permitted?

**Example III**

[GargAbadi08]:

## A Modal Deconstruction of Access Control Logics

- ▶ ICL: Propositional Intuitionistic Logic + "says"
- ▶  $\text{ICL}^{\Rightarrow}$ : ICL +  $\implies$  (speaks for)
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## Sound and Complete Translations to Modal Logic S4

[GargAbadi08]:

## A Modal Deconstruction of Access Control Logics

- ▶ ICL: Propositional Intuitionistic Logic + "says"
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- ▶  $\text{ICL}^B$ : ICL + Boolean combinations of principals

## Sound and Complete Translations to Modal Logic S4

So, let's combine this with our previous work ... and apply LEO-II



# Access Control Logics as Fragments of S4 and HOL

$$s, t ::= p \mid s \wedge t \mid s \vee t \mid s \supset t \mid \perp \mid \top \mid A \text{ says } s$$

Translation  $\lceil \cdot \rceil$  (of Garg and Abadi) into S4

$$\begin{aligned}\lceil p \rceil &= \Box p \\ \lceil s \wedge t \rceil &= \lceil s \rceil \wedge \lceil t \rceil \\ \lceil s \vee t \rceil &= \lceil s \rceil \vee \lceil t \rceil \\ \lceil s \supset t \rceil &= \Box(\lceil s \rceil \supset \lceil t \rceil) \\ \lceil \top \rceil &= \top \\ \lceil \perp \rceil &= \perp \\ \lceil A \text{ says } s \rceil &= \Box(A \vee \lceil s \rceil)\end{aligned}$$

# Access Control Logics as Fragments of S4 and HOL

$$s, t ::= p \mid s \wedge t \mid s \vee t \mid s \supset t \mid \perp \mid \top \mid A \text{ says } s \mid s \Longrightarrow t$$

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# Access Control Logics as Fragments of S4 and HOL

$$s, t ::= p \mid s \wedge t \mid s \vee t \mid s \supset t \mid \perp \mid \top \mid A \text{ says } s \mid s \Longrightarrow t$$

Translation  $\|.\|$  to HOL

$$\begin{array}{ll} & |r| \quad (\text{we fix one single } r!!!) \\ \|p\| & = |\Box_r p| \\ \|A\| & = |A| \\ \|\wedge\| & = \lambda s. \lambda t. |s \wedge t| \\ \|\vee\| & = \lambda s. \lambda t. |s \vee t| \\ \|\supset\| & = \lambda s. \lambda t. |\Box(s \supset t)| \\ \|\top\| & = |\top| \\ \|\perp\| & = |\perp| \\ \|\text{says}\| & = \lambda A. \lambda s. |\Box_r (A \vee s)| \\ \|\Longrightarrow\| & = \lambda s. \lambda t. |\Box_r (s \supset t)| \end{array}$$

# Access Control Logics as Fragments of S4 and HOL

$$s, t ::= p \mid s \wedge t \mid s \vee t \mid s \supset t \mid \perp \mid \top \mid A \text{ says } s \mid s \Longrightarrow t$$

Translation  $\|\cdot\|$  to HOL

$$\begin{aligned}
 & r_{\ell \rightarrow \ell \rightarrow o} \quad (\text{we fix one single } r!!!) \\
 \|p\| &= \lambda x_{\ell}. \forall y_{\ell}. r_{\ell \rightarrow \ell \rightarrow o} x y \Rightarrow p_{\ell \rightarrow o} Y \\
 \|A\| &= a_{\ell \rightarrow o} \quad (\text{distinct from the } p_{\ell \rightarrow o}) \\
 \|\wedge\| &= \lambda s_{\ell \rightarrow o}. \lambda t_{\ell \rightarrow o}. \lambda w_{\ell}. s w \wedge t w \\
 \|\vee\| &= \lambda s_{\ell \rightarrow o}. \lambda t_{\ell \rightarrow o}. \lambda w_{\ell}. s w \vee t w \\
 \|\supset\| &= \lambda s_{\ell \rightarrow o}. \lambda t_{\ell \rightarrow o}. \lambda w_{\ell}. \forall y_{\ell}. r w y \Rightarrow (s y \Rightarrow t y) \\
 \|\top\| &= \lambda s_{\ell \rightarrow o}. \top \\
 \|\perp\| &= \lambda s_{\ell \rightarrow o}. \perp \\
 \|\text{says}\| &= \lambda A_{\ell \rightarrow o}. \lambda s_{\ell \rightarrow o}. \lambda w_{\ell}. \forall y_{\ell}. r w y \Rightarrow (A y \vee s y) \\
 \|\Longrightarrow\| &= \lambda s_{\ell \rightarrow o}. \lambda t_{\ell \rightarrow o}. \lambda w_{\ell}. \forall y_{\ell}. r w y \Rightarrow (s y \Rightarrow t y)
 \end{aligned}$$

# Access Control Logics as Fragments of S4 and HOL

## Notion of Validity

$$\text{ICLval} = \text{Mval}$$

## Addition of Modal Logic Axioms for S4

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall p_{\ell \rightarrow o}. |\text{Mval} \Box_r p \supset p| \\ & \forall p_{\ell \rightarrow o}. |\text{Mval} \Box_r p \supset \Box_r \Box_r p| \end{aligned}$$

## Soundness and Completeness of Embedding

Proof: see paper; employs transformation from Kripke models into corresponding Henkin models and vice versa; combines this with results of [GargAbadi08]

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Example I (from [GargAbadi08]):

**ICLval (Admin says deletefile1)  $\supset$  deletefile1**

If Admin says that file1 should be deleted, then this must be the case.

**ICLval Admin says ((Bob says deletefile1)  $\supset$  deletefile1)**

Admin trusts Bob to decide whether file1 should be deleted.

**ICLval Bob says deletefile1**

Bob wants to delete file1.

**ICLval deletefile1**

Is deletion permitted?



# Access Control Logics as Fragments of S4 and HOL

Example 1 (from [GargAbadi08]):

$\| \text{ICLval (Admin says deletefile1)} \supset \text{deletefile1} \|$

If Admin says that file1 should be deleted, then this must be the case.

$\| \text{ICLval Admin says ((Bob says deletefile1)} \supset \text{deletefile1}) \|$

Admin trusts Bob to decide whether file1 should be deleted.

$\| \text{ICLval Bob says deletefile1} \|$

Bob wants to delete file1.

$\| \text{ICLval deletefile1} \|$

Is deletion permitted?

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$\| \text{ICLval Admin says ((Bob says deletefile1)} \supset \text{deletefile1}) \|$

Admin trusts Bob to decide whether file1 should be deleted.

$| \text{Mval } \Box_r (\text{Bob} \vee \Box_r \text{deletefile1}) |$

Bob wants to delete file1.

$\| \text{ICLval deletefile1} \|$

Is deletion permitted?

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Example 1 (from [GargAbadi08]):

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If Admin says that file1 should be deleted, then this must be the case.

$\| \text{ICLval Admin says ((Bob says deletefile1)} \supset \text{deletefile1}) \|$

Admin trusts Bob to decide whether file1 should be deleted.

$\forall w_i. \forall y_i. r w y \Rightarrow (\text{Bob } y \vee \forall u_i. r w u \Rightarrow \text{deletefile1 } u)$

Bob wants to delete file1.

$\| \text{ICLval deletefile1} \|$

Is deletion permitted?

LEO-II: 0.301 seconds

# More Examples from [GargAbadi08]

- ▶ Example I: 0.301 seconds
- ▶ Example II ( $\text{ICL}^{\Rightarrow}$ ): 0.503 seconds
- ▶ Example III ( $\text{ICL}^B$ ): 0.077 seconds

Also possible: reasoning about meta-properties

- ▶  $\text{ICL}^{\Rightarrow}$  can be expressed in  $\text{ICL}^B$ : 0.073 seconds

# Exp.: Access Control Logic in HOL

ICL:

Name	Problem	LEO (s)
unit	$\{R, T\} \models^{HOL} \parallel \text{ICLval } s \supset (A \text{ says } s) \parallel$	0.053
cuc	$\{R, T\} \models^{HOL} \parallel \text{ICLval}$ $(A \text{ says } (s \supset t)) \supset (A \text{ says } s) \supset (A \text{ says } t) \parallel$	0.167
idem	$\{R, T\} \models^{HOL} \parallel \text{ICLval } (A \text{ says } A \text{ says } s) \supset (A \text{ says } s) \parallel$	0.058
$\text{unit}^K$	$\models^{HOL} \parallel \text{ICLval } s \supset (A \text{ says } s) \parallel$	—
$\text{cuc}^K$	$\models^{HOL} \parallel \text{ICLval } (A \text{ says } (s \supset t)) \supset (A \text{ says } s) \supset (A \text{ says } t) \parallel$	—
$\text{idem}^K$	$\models^{HOL} \parallel \text{ICLval } (A \text{ says } A \text{ says } s) \supset (A \text{ says } s) \parallel$	—

$R, T$ : reflexivity and transitivity axioms for S4 as seen before

# Exp.: Access Control Logic in HOL

ICL $\Rightarrow$ :

Name	Problem	LEO (s)
refl	$\{R, T\} \models^{HOL} \parallel \text{ICLval } A \Rightarrow A \parallel$	0.059
trans	$\{R, T\} \models^{HOL} \parallel \text{ICLval } (A \Rightarrow B) \supset (B \Rightarrow C) \supset (A \Rightarrow C) \parallel$	0.083
sp.-for	$\{R, T\} \models^{HOL} \parallel \text{ICLval } (A \Rightarrow B) \supset (A \text{ says } s) \supset (B \text{ says } s) \parallel$	0.107
handoff	$\{R, T\} \models^{HOL} \parallel \text{ICLval } (B \text{ says } (A \Rightarrow B)) \supset (A \Rightarrow B) \parallel$	0.075
refl <sup>K</sup>	$\models^{HOL} \parallel \text{ICLval } A \Rightarrow A \parallel$	0.034
trans <sup>K</sup>	$\models^{HOL} \parallel \text{ICLval } (A \Rightarrow B) \supset (B \Rightarrow C) \supset (A \Rightarrow C) \parallel$	–
sp.-for <sup>K</sup>	$\models^{HOL} \parallel \text{ICLval } (A \Rightarrow B) \supset (A \text{ says } s) \supset (B \text{ says } s) \parallel$	–
handoff <sup>K</sup>	$\models^{HOL} \parallel \text{ICLval } (B \text{ says } (A \Rightarrow B)) \supset (A \Rightarrow B) \parallel$	–

$R, T$ : reflexivity and transitivity axioms as for S4 seen before

# Exp.: Access Control Logic in HOL

ICL<sup>B</sup>:

Name	Problem	LEO (s)
trust	$\{R, T\} \models^{HOL} \parallel \text{ICLval } (\perp \text{ says } s) \supset s \parallel$	0.058
untrust	$\{R, T, \parallel \text{ICLval } A \equiv \top \parallel\} \models^{HOL} \parallel \text{ICLval } A \text{ says } \perp \parallel$	0.046
cuc'	$\{R, T\} \models^{HOL} \parallel \text{ICLval } ((A \supset B) \text{ says } s) \supset (A \text{ says } s) \supset (B \text{ says } s) \parallel$	0.200
trust <sup>K</sup>	$\models^{HOL} \parallel \text{ICLval } (\perp \text{ says } s) \supset s \parallel$	—
untrust <sup>K</sup>	$\{\parallel \text{ICLval } A \equiv \top \parallel\} \models^{HOL} \parallel \text{ICLval } A \text{ says } \perp \parallel$	0.055
cuc' <sup>K</sup>	$\models^{HOL} \parallel \text{ICLval } ((A \supset B) \text{ says } s) \supset (A \text{ says } s) \supset (B \text{ says } s) \parallel$	—

$R, T$ : reflexivity and transitivity axioms for S4 as seen before

# Conclusion

- ▶ Prominent Access Control Logics are fragments of HOL
- ▶ Interactive and automated HOL provers can generally be applied for reasoning in and **about** these logics
- ▶ Challenge: How good does approach scale?
- ▶ Examples submitted to THFTPTP

## Ongoing and Future Research

- ▶ THFTPTP infrastructure
- ▶ Improvement of LEO-II – make it scale for larger examples
- ▶ Combination of different logics
- ▶ Formal verification of approach e.g. in Isabelle/HOL





# THFTPTP

(EU grant THFTPTP – PIIF-GA-2008-219982)

Thanks to hard working Geoff Sutcliffe

# THFTPTP – Progress in ATP for HOL

- ▶ THF syntax for HOL
- ▶ library for HOL (> 2700 problems)
- ▶ tools for HOL  
(parser, type checker, pretty printer, ...)
- ▶ integrated HOL ATPs: IsabelleP, TPS, LEO-II
- ▶ integrated HOL model generator: IsabelleM
- ▶ SystemOnTPTP online interface

# THFTPTP – Progress in ATP for HOL

ALG	higher-order abstract syntax
GRA	Ramsey numbers (several open)
LCL	modal logic
NUM	Landau's Grundlagen
PUZ	puzzles
SET/SEU	set theory, dependently typed set theory, binary relations
SWV	security, access control logic
SYN/SYO	simple test problems

	ALG	GRA	LCL	NUM	PUZ	SE?	SWV	SY?	Total	Unique
<b>Problems</b>	50	93	61	221		5 749	37	59	1275	
<b>THM/UNS</b>	50	25	51	221		5 746	25	47	1170	
<b>CSA/SAT</b>	0	0	10	0	0	0 3	5	11	29	
<b>LEO-II 0.99a</b>	34	0	48	181		3 401	19	42	725	127
<b>IsabelleP 2008</b>	0	0	0	197		5 361	1	30	594	74
<b>TPS 3.0</b>	10	0	40	150		3 285	9	35	532	6
<b>Any</b>	32	0	50	203		5 490	20	52	843	207
<b>All</b>	0	0	0	134		2 214	0	22	372	
<b>None</b>	18	93	12	18		0 259	17	15	432	
<b>IsabelleM 2008</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0 0	0	8	9	



# LEO-II

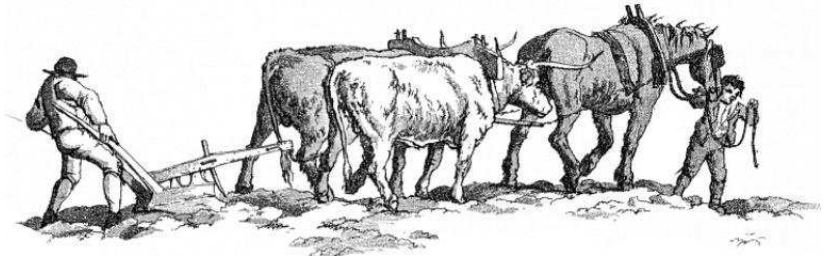
(EPSRC grant EP/D070511/1 at Cambridge University)

Thanks to Larry Paulson

# LEO-II

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE  
UNIVERSITÄT DES SAARLANDES

An Effective Higher-Order Theorem Prover



**LEO-II employs FO-ATPs:**

**E, Spass, Vampire**

<http://www.ags.uni-sb.de/~leo>