



Coq Tacticals and PVS Strategies: A Small Step Semantics

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- Small step semantics.

- Coq
 - Procedural,
 - Calculus of Inductive Constructions,
 - Intuitionistic logic.
- PVS
 - Procedural,
 - Enriched Simple Types Theory,
 - Classical logic.

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- Independance w.r.t. implementation differences?

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~> What is the difference ?

~> How do they operate ?

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- + proved and pendant goals

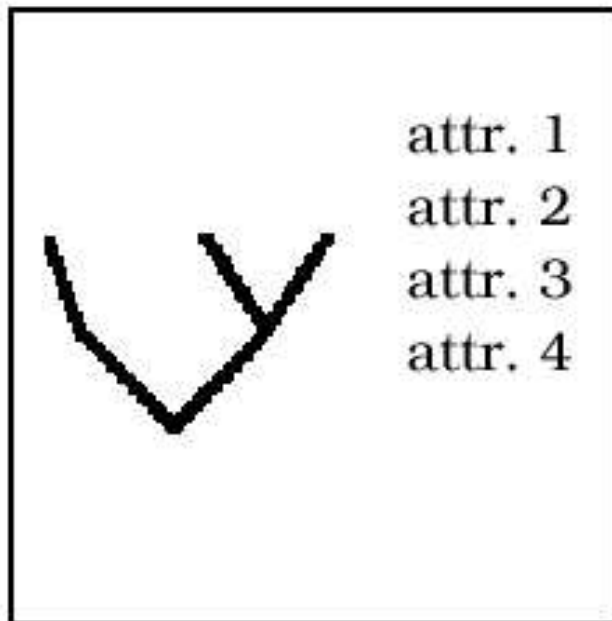
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- + state of the proof.

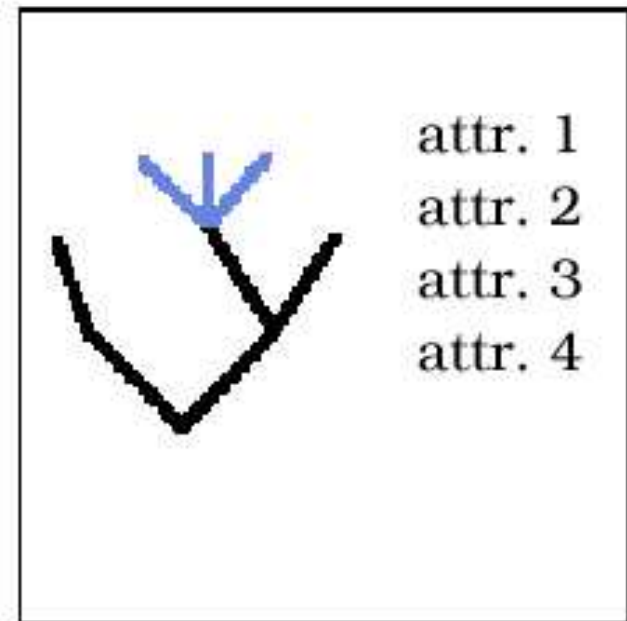
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Object



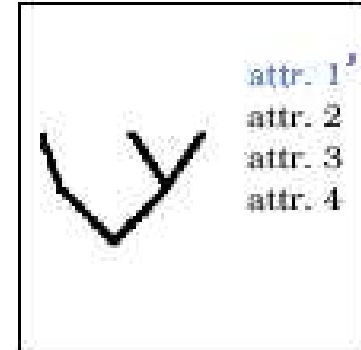
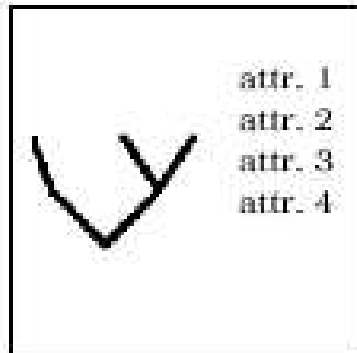
tactic



(if nil (fail) (split))



(split)



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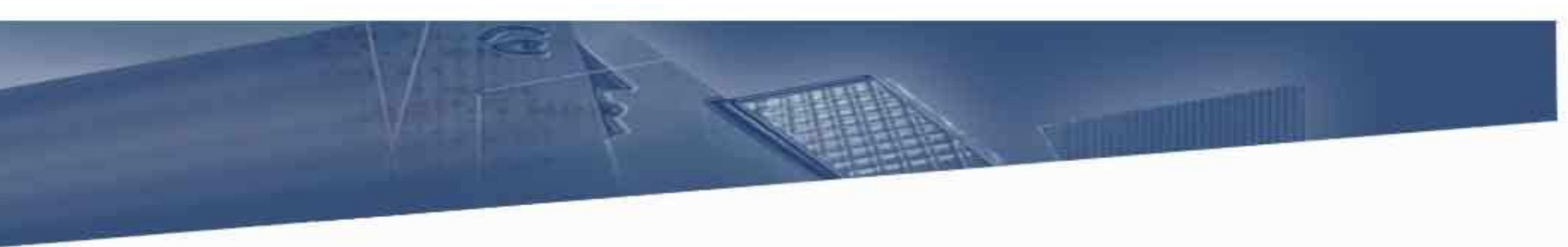
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↪ Express the semantics for the tacticals, and provide some examples of simple tactics.

~> Expose the tacticals' small step semantics within a precise formal framework.

~> Implementation in Coq and PVS of new tacticals, towards a common basis.



SMALL STEP SEMANTICS

- Proof language \mathcal{L} :

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- Proof script:

term of $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{L}_{\text{tactiques}}, \mathcal{L}_{\text{tacticals}})$

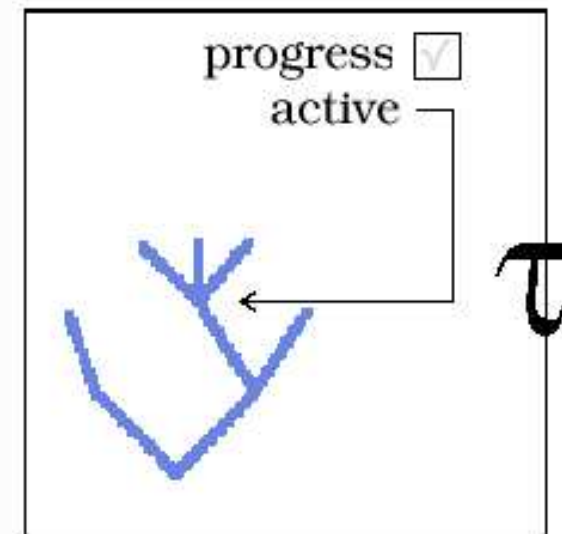
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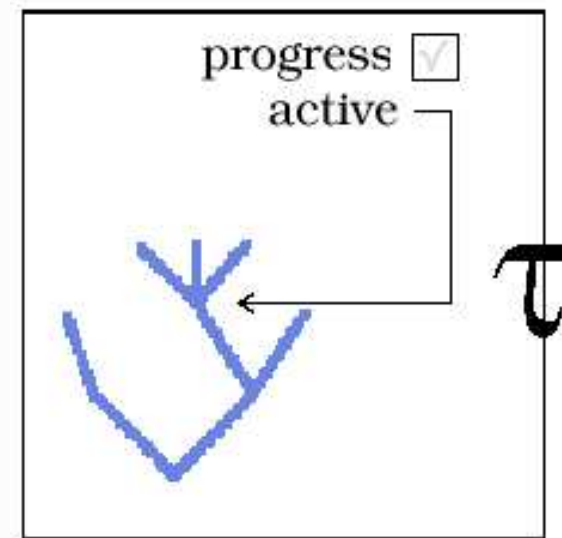
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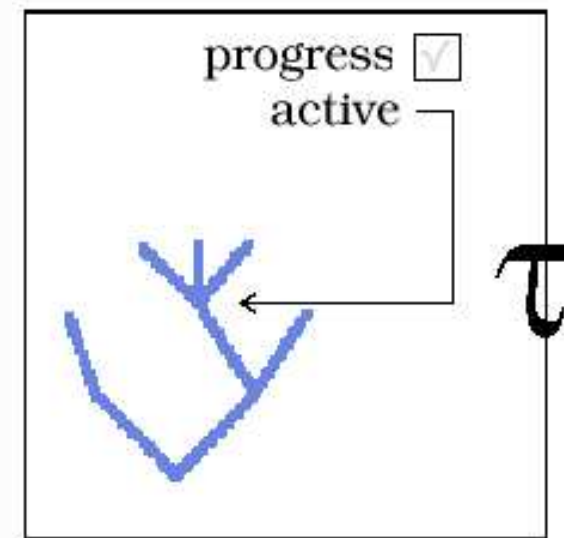
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- Fields:
 - tree of sequents,
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- Easy methods.
- Values peculiar to τ :
 \perp_n , \top , \emptyset .



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- Fonctional, total relation.

- $\tau. \Gamma \vdash \Delta$ highlights the active sequent.

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$$(\text{split}) \% \tau. \Gamma \vdash A \wedge B = \\ \tau.\text{addLeafs } (\Gamma \vdash A, \Gamma \vdash B).\text{setProgress(true)}$$

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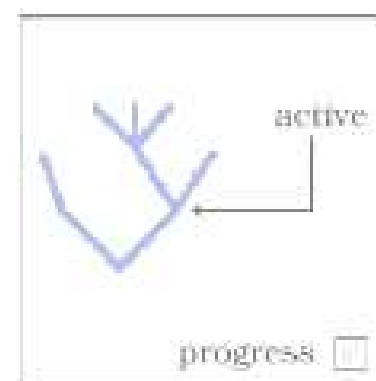
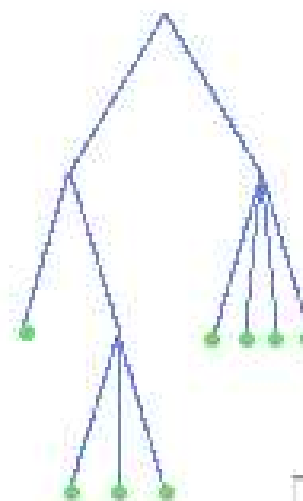
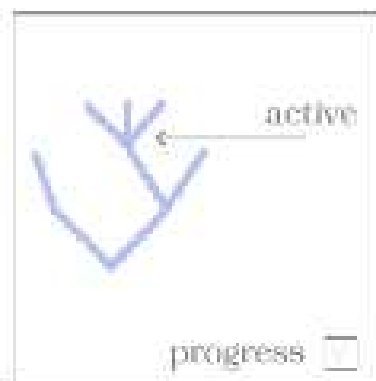
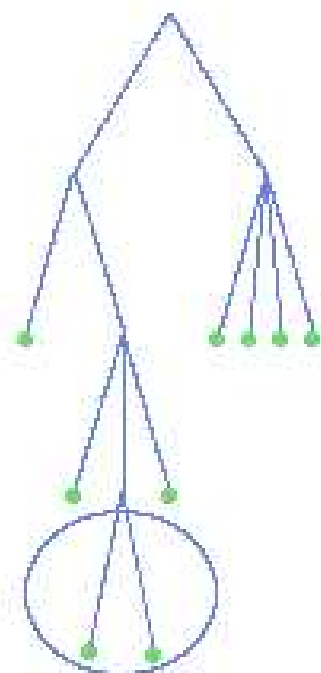
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innermost, leftmost & lazy



$$(\text{if } t \ e_1 \ e_2) / \tau \xrightarrow{\epsilon} e_2 / \tau \quad \text{if } t = \text{nil} .$$
$$(\text{if } t \ e_1 \ e_2) / \tau \xrightarrow{\epsilon} e_1 / \tau \quad \text{if } t \neq \text{nil} .$$

$v_1 ; e_2 / \tau \xrightarrow{\epsilon} e_2 / (v_1 \% \tau)$ if $\forall n \geq 0 (v_1 \% \tau) \neq \perp_n$
and $\neg(v_1 \% \tau).\text{isActiveTreeProven()}$.

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or $(v_1 \% \tau).\text{isActiveTreeProven()}$.

$$\text{First } [e_1 | e_2 | \dots | e_n] / \tau \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \overline{\text{First}}_{\tau} [e_1 | e_2 | \dots | e_n] / \tau$$

$$\overline{\text{First}}_{\tau} [v_1 | e_2 | \dots | e_n] / \tau' \xrightarrow{\epsilon} v_1 / \tau' \quad \text{if } \forall n \geq 0 (v_1 \%_0 \tau') \neq \perp_n$$

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$$\overline{\text{First}}_{\tau} [] / \tau' \xrightarrow{\epsilon} (\text{Fail } 0) / \tau .$$

$$(\text{try } e_1 \ e_2 \ e_3) / \tau \xrightarrow{\epsilon} (\overline{\text{try}}_{\tau} e_1 \ e_2 \ e_3) / \tau$$

$$(\overline{\text{try}}_{\tau} v_1 \ e_2 \ e_3) / \tau' \xrightarrow{\epsilon} (\overline{\text{try}}_{\tau} e_2) / (v_1 \%_0 \tau') \text{ if } (v_1 \%_0 \tau').\text{hasProgressed} \\ \text{and } \forall n \geq 0 \ (v_1 \%_0 \tau') \neq \perp_n$$

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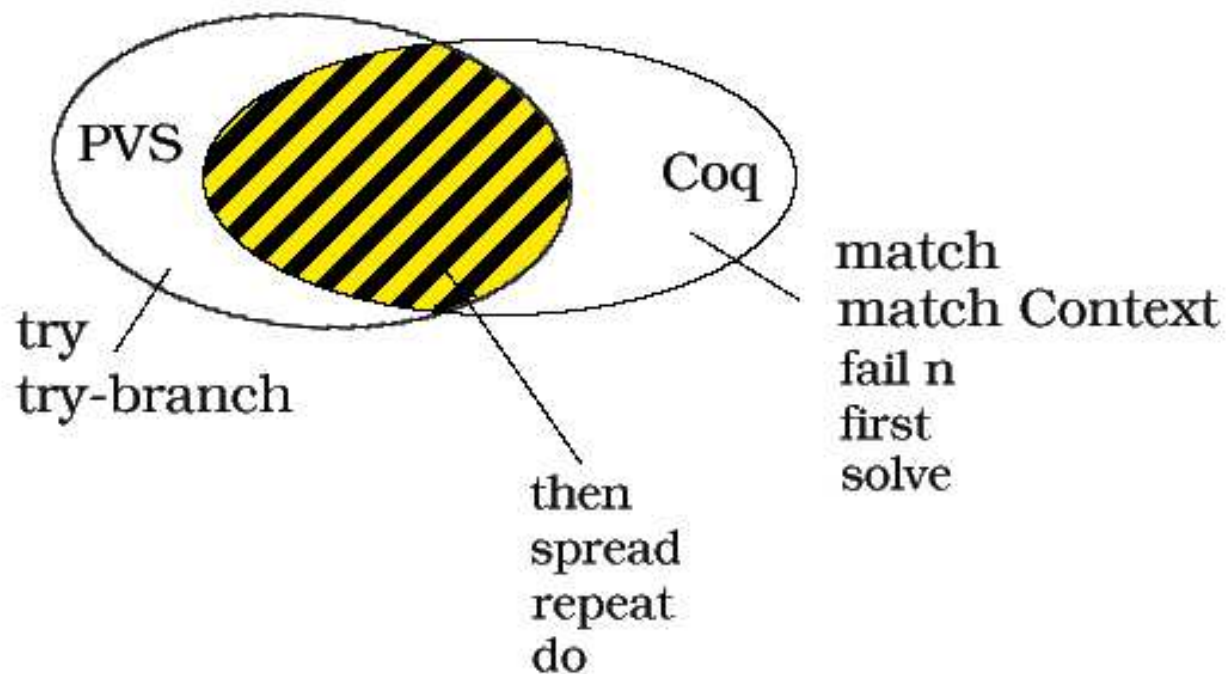
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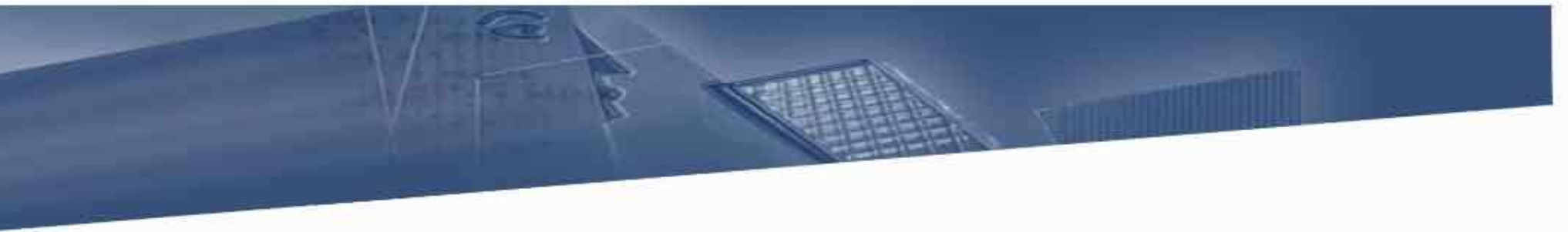
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- Integrity through formalization.
- Allows for a comparison between the two languages.





CARRYING OUT

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↪ Towards a coherent programming language

In Coq:

• try

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~> Introduction of sophisticated tacticals.

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- Real world testing conditions:

<http://research.nianet.org/fm-at-nia/Practicals/>

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- Continuation of the teams' cooperation.
- Source code maintenance and improvement.

- Gilles Dowek and César Muñoz.
- Alfons Geser, Assia Mahboubi.
- NIA and NASA formal method groups, LogiCal team.
- ENS Cachan, NIA and INRIA.