# Nijn/ONijn: A New Certification Engine for Higher-Order Termination

#### Cynthia Kop, Deivid Vale, and Deivid Vale

International Workshop on Higher-Order Rewriting Rome, Italy July 04th, 2023



Higher-Order Rewriting

Problem Setting

Generating Proof Scripts

Conclusions

What do I mean by Higher-Order Rewriting?

Roughly, a style of simply-typed  $\lambda$ -calculae extended with a set of type-annotated symbols.

What do I mean by Higher-Order Rewriting?

Roughly, a style of simply-typed  $\lambda$ -calculae extended with a set of type-annotated symbols.

$$\mathcal{R} := \begin{cases} \max F \text{ nil} \to \min \\ \max F x :: xs \to (F x) :: \max F xs \end{cases}$$

What do I mean by Higher-Order Rewriting?

Roughly, a style of simply-typed  $\lambda$ -calculae extended with a set of type-annotated symbols.

$$\mathcal{R} := \begin{cases} \max F \text{ nil} \to \min \\ \max F x :: xs \to (F x) :: \max F xs \\ \max (\lambda y.f s x) [\ell_1; \dots, \ell_k] \end{cases}$$

Proving termination is usually difficult to do in practice
 interpretation based techniques

- interpretation based techniques
- rule removal

- interpretation based techniques
- rule removal
- HORPO

- interpretation based techniques
- rule removal
- HORPO
- dependency pairs

- interpretation based techniques
- rule removal
- HORPO
- dependency pairs
- ▶ ...

Proving termination is usually difficult to do in practice
 interpretation based techniques
 rule removal
 HORPO
 dependency pairs
 ...

most termination techniques are built with automation in mind

- interpretation based techniques
- rule removal
- HORPO
- dependency pairs
- ► ...
- most termination techniques are built with automation in mind
- tools were built over the years to automate this search for termination proofs

Proving termination is usually difficult to do in practice

- interpretation based techniques
- rule removal
- HORPO
- dependency pairs
- ► ...

most termination techniques are built with automation in mind

 tools were built over the years to automate this search for termination proofs

AProVE, T<sub>T</sub>T<sub>2</sub>, NaTT, SOL, Wanda, ...

Proving termination is usually difficult to do in practice

- interpretation based techniques
- rule removal
- HORPO
- dependency pairs
- ▶ ...

most termination techniques are built with automation in mind

 tools were built over the years to automate this search for termination proofs

AProVE, T<sub>T</sub>T<sub>2</sub>, NaTT, SOL, Wanda, ...

they compete annually in the termination competition



- bugs in termination provers are usually very difficult to find
- and it occurs often

- bugs in termination provers are usually very difficult to find
- and it occurs often

- bugs in termination provers are usually very difficult to find
- and it occurs often

#### Our goal

provide guarantees that the outputted (informal proof) of termination tools (for higher-order rewriting) are correct

► the formalization engine

► the formalization engine

▶ a formalization in Coq of the theory of higher-order rewriting

#### ► the formalization engine

- ▶ a formalization in Coq of the theory of higher-order rewriting
- a formalization of higher-order polynomial interpretation

#### the formalization engine

- ▶ a formalization in Coq of the theory of higher-order rewriting
- a formalization of higher-order polynomial interpretation
- the translation engine

#### the formalization engine

- a formalization in Coq of the theory of higher-order rewriting
- a formalization of higher-order polynomial interpretation

#### the translation engine

an OCaml program that turns the output of termination checkers (like Wanda) into a Coq script.

### Mandatory picture, otherwise the talk is boring...



Mandatory picture, otherwise the talk is boring...



miro

Mandatory picture, otherwise the talk is boring...



Nijn Formalization Statistics

spec proof comments 5497 1985 272 total

### Generation of proof-scripts — input TRS

```
nil : list
    cons : (a * list) \rightarrow list
     map : (list * a \rightarrow a) \rightarrow list
   х:а
 6 l:list
   F: a \rightarrow a
     map(nil, F) \Rightarrow nil
     map(cons(x, l), F) \Rightarrow cons(F * x, map(l, F))
11
```

### Generation of proof-scripts — Wanda's Output

```
Mixed_HO_10_map.onijn ×
experiments > ho_poly > Mixed_HO_10_map.onijn
         You, 4 months ago | 1 author (You)
    1
        YES
    2
        Signature: [
    3
        cons : a \rightarrow list \rightarrow list :
         map : list \rightarrow (a \rightarrow a) \rightarrow list ;
    4
    5
         nil : list
    6
         7
         Rules: [
    8
    9
         map nil F \Rightarrow nil ;
         map (cons X Y) G \Rightarrow cons (G X) (map Y G)
  10
   11
         1
```

### Generation of proof-scripts — Wanda's Output

```
12
13 Interpretation: [
14 | J(cons) = Lam[y0;y1].3 + 2*y1;
15 J(map) = Lam[y0;G1].3*y0 + 3*y0*G1(y0);
16 J(nil) = 3
17 ]
18
19 Removed: [
20 | map nil F ⇒ nil;
21 | map (cons X Y) G ⇒ cons (G X) (map Y G)
22 ]
23
                        23
```

```
coq_certificates > D Mixed_HO_10_map.v
      Require Import Nijn.Nijn.
      Open Scope poly_scope.
      Inductive base types :=
      | Ca
      | Clist.
      Global Instance decEq_base_types : decEq base_types.
      Proof.
      decEq_finite.
      Defined.
  11
      Definition a :=
      Base Ca.
      Definition list :=
      Base Clist.
```

17	Inductive fun_symbols :=
18	Tcons
19	Tmap
20	Tnil.
21	<pre>Global Instance decEq_fun_symbols : decEq fun_symbols.</pre>
22	Proof.
23	decEq_finite.
24	Defined.
35	

```
Definition fn_arity fn_symbols :=
     match fn symbols with
     | Tcons \Rightarrow a \rightarrow list \rightarrow list
28
29 | Tmap \Rightarrow list \rightarrow (a \rightarrow a) \rightarrow list
    | | Tnil ⇒ list
     end.
     Definition cons {C} : tm fn_arity C _ ≔
     BaseTm Tcons.
     Definition map {C} : tm fn_arity C _ ≔
     BaseTm Tmap.
     Definition nil {C} : tm fn_arity C _ ≔
    BaseTm Tnil.
```

```
39
    Program Definition rule 0 :=
    make rewrite
41 ····(__,, ·) _
42 (map \cdot nil \cdot \cdot \vee 0)
   nil.
   Program Definition rule_1 :=
   _____ make_rewrite
47 (map · (cons · V 0 · V 1) · V 2)
    (\text{cons} \cdot (V2 \cdot V0) \cdot (\text{map} \cdot V1 \cdot V2)).
    Definition trs :=
51 • make_afs
52 ····fn_arity
    (rule_0 :: rule_1 :: List.nil).
```

```
Definition map_fun_poly fn_symbols : poly · (arity trs fn_symbols) :=
    match fn_symbols with
    | Tcons ⇒
59 ·λP
    λP let y1 ≔ P_var Vz in
    (to_Poly (P_const 3 + P_const 2 * y1))
    | Tmap →
63 AP let y0 = P_var (Vs Vz) in
    λP let G1 ≔ P var Vz in
    (to Poly (P const 3 * y0 + P const 3 * y0 * (G1 \cdot P (y0)))
   | Tnil ⇒
    (to_Poly (P_const 3))
    end.
    Definition trs_isSN : isSN trs.
    solve_poly_SN map_fun_poly.
    Qed.
```

# **ONijn Translator Statistics**

# Languages

language	files	code	comment	blank	total
OCaml	15	880	154	220	1,254
OCaml Interface	10	173	463	154	790
OCamldoc	1	108	0	32	140
OCamllex	1	16	32	3	51
Menhir	1	107	10	30	147
Shell Script	1	57	5	10	72

#### We made a formalization with the basic results of higher order rewriting.

- We made a formalization with the basic results of higher order rewriting.
- ▶ We also formalized the polynomial method.

- We made a formalization with the basic results of higher order rewriting.
- We also formalized the polynomial method.
- We made an OCaml program that turned the output of a termination checker into a Coq script.

- We made a formalization with the basic results of higher order rewriting.
- We also formalized the polynomial method.
- We made an OCaml program that turned the output of a termination checker into a Coq script.
- The certification method is effective: we could verify the output of Wanda on a set of 46 problems.