

# SMTCoq: Safe and efficient automation in Coq, and its application to blockchains verification

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# Main goal of the project: improve automation in Coq

Using Satisfiability Modulo Theories (SMT) solvers:

- automatic solvers
- first-order logic
- combination of built-in theories: linear arithmetic, bit vectors, arrays, . . .

	SMT solvers	Coq
Expressivity	First-order logic	<b>CIC</b>
Safety	Trust the whole software	<b>Kernel for proof checking</b>
Automation	<b>Automatic proof</b>	User-guided proof

↔ benefit from both worlds

# SMTCoq: skeptical approach

## Certified ATP:

- prove the correctness of the code of the ATP
- + once and for all
- + completeness possible
  - not flexible nor modular; freezes an implementation
  - hard

## Certifying ATP:

- the ATP gives certificates that can be checked
  - certificates to check each time (but efficient)
  - no completeness (or at the meta-level)
- + very flexible and modular
- + easier (certified checker)

# SMTCoq today

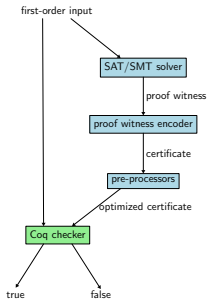
A certified checker:

■ `checker : formula → certif → bool`

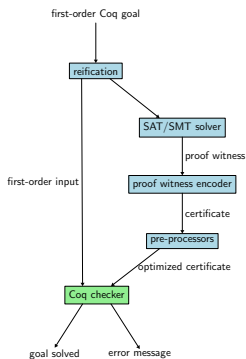
■ `correctness :`

$$\forall \phi c, \text{checker } \phi c = \text{true} \rightarrow |\phi|$$

■ `| • | : formula → Prop` is an interpretation function (implemented in Coq)



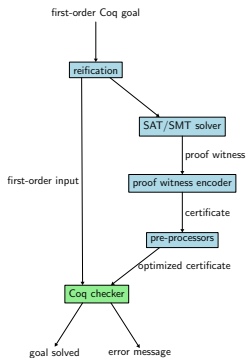
# SMTCoq today



A tactic on top of it

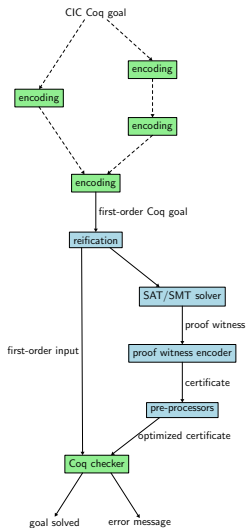
# SMTCoq today

CIC Coq goal



Objective: towards CIC

# SMTCoq today



Objective: towards CIC

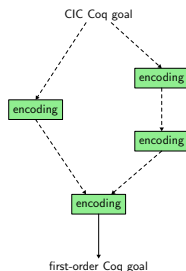
# Outline

- 1 Starting work: towards CIC and engineering
- 2 Future work: domain-specific decision procedures
- 3 Conclusion



# Framework

## Correctness of an encoding:



- `enc : formula → formula`
- correctness :  
 $\forall \phi, \text{valid } \text{enc}(\phi) \rightarrow \text{valid } \phi$
- encodings can mix autarkic and skeptical approaches
- examples of useful encodings:
  - **monomorphisation**
  - inductive types and predicates
  - defunctionalization
  - dependent types

# Validity?

$\forall \phi, \text{valid enc}(\phi) \rightarrow \text{valid } \phi$

Difficulty: a concrete Coq goal may not be `valid  $\phi$`

$\Leftrightarrow$  Relate `valid  $\phi$`  to the concrete Coq goal, with  $\phi$  a CIC formula

Two approaches:

- carefully add an axiom
- + state validity in terms of Coq validity

# State validity in terms of Coq validity?

Remember correctness of the SMTCoq checker:

- $\text{correctness} : \forall \phi_{\text{FO}} c, \text{checker } \phi_{\text{FO}} c = \text{true} \rightarrow |\phi_{\text{FO}}|$
- $|\bullet| : \text{formula} \rightarrow \text{Prop}$  is an interpretation function
- reification of a concrete first-order goal  $g$ :
  - an external program provides  $\phi_{\text{FO}}$
  - Coq kernel checks  $|\phi_{\text{FO}}| \equiv g$

Objective:  $\text{valid } \phi_{\text{CIC}} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} |\phi_{\text{CIC}}|$ , for  $\phi_{\text{CIC}}$  in (a subset of) CIC

Many applications

# Implementation

An internalization of CIC: MetaCoq library



## Software quality

- **continuous integration, packaging, good error messages**
- intensive testing
- robustness (caching of certificates)
- follow Coq and provers evolution
- performance evaluation and improvement
- user support

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# Context

General automation is “hard”  
↔ less incomplete for specific domains

Expertise is needed to formulate automatable goals  
↔ provide a surface language

# Domains of application

## Tezos and NL formalizations

- Mi-Cho-Coq, Albert compiler, Coq Tezos of OCaml, ...
- input welcome

## Proof of programs

## System verification

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# Thanks

`smtcoq.github.io`

Many thanks to Nomadic Labs and Inria

Mais

NON À LA  
LP(P)R