

The Abella Interactive Theorem Prover (System Description)

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Characteristics of the Abella System

Abella is a theorem proving system that

- ▶ is geared towards reasoning about formal systems specified via structural rules
- ▶ uses higher-order abstract syntax in a fundamental way
- ▶ based on a two-level logic approach
 - ▶ (executable) specification logic for describing formal systems
 - ▶ meta-logic for reasoning about specification logic descriptions
- ▶ exploits key specification logic properties as lemmas in the meta-logic

Formal Systems Specified via Structural Rules

$$\frac{x : a \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash x : a}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : a \rightarrow b \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : a}{\Gamma \vdash (t_1 \ t_2) : b}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : a \vdash t : b}{\Gamma \vdash (\lambda x : a. t) : a \rightarrow b} \quad x \notin \text{dom}(\Gamma)$$

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Type uniqueness

If $\Gamma \vdash t : a$ and $\Gamma \vdash t : b$ then $a = b$

Type preservation

If $\Gamma, x : a \vdash t_1 : b$ and $\Gamma \vdash t_2 : a$ then $\Gamma \vdash t_1[x := t_2] : b$

Higher-order Abstract Syntax

Higher-order abstract syntax uses meta-level abstraction to represent object-level binding

$$\bar{x} \longrightarrow (\text{var } x)$$

$$\overline{(t_1 t_2)} \longrightarrow (\text{app } \bar{t}_1 \bar{t}_2)$$

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$$(\text{abs } a (\lambda x. t)) = (\text{abs } a (\lambda y. t[x := y]))$$

- ▶ capture-avoiding substitution realized via β -reduction

$$(\text{app } (\text{abs } a t_1) t_2) \Longrightarrow (t_1 t_2)$$

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Advocated by McDowell, Miller, and Tiu

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- ▶ specification logic for describing formal systems
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Some of the benefits

- ▶ clean separation between specification and reasoning so features of each logic can be tailored to needs (e.g., executable vs rich)
- ▶ allows for different specification logics

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- ▶ be executable
 - subset of λ Prolog which has an efficient implementation
 - <http://teyjus.cs.umn.edu>

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Exploiting Specification Logic Properties in Reasoning

Specification logic properties are encoded via lemmas in Abella

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The framework accommodates additional lemmas like these

Successful Applications of Abella

- ▶ Determinacy and type preservation of various evaluation strategies
- ▶ POPLmark Challenge 1a, 2a
- ▶ Cut admissibility for a sequent calculus
- ▶ Church-Rosser property for λ -calculus
- ▶ Tait-style weak normalizability proof [LFMTP08]

The code for all these examples is on the Abella website

Conclusion

The Abella website has tutorials, examples, downloads, papers, and documentation

<http://abella.cs.umn.edu/>

Ask me for a demo!