

# Tactic Learning for Coq

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April 8, 2019

## Tactic-level automation:

Idea: Learn from human-written proof scripts

Try to match proof states with the right tactic

Advantage: We can make use of custom made, domain specific tactics written by clever humans

# System Components

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- ▷ Proof Recording

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- ▷ Proof Reconstruction

Design goals



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- ▷ User Friendly
- ▷ Installation Friendly
- ▷ Integration Friendly
- ▷ Maintenance Friendly

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- ▷ User Friendly      Online learning, minimal configuration, works everywhere
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- ▷ Integration Friendly
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All components function!



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*Demo time*

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Proof Recording:

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Ltac, Mtac, SSreflect, ML-tactics, Ltac 2.0?

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Seems impossible: How do we introspect the monad?

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Backtracking proof monad

Seems impossible: How do we introspect the monad?

For now, only Ltac recording



Definition left\_pad\_spec c s n :

$$\{s' \mid (\text{forall } i, i < n - \text{length } s \rightarrow \text{get } i \text{ } s' = \text{Some } c) \\ \wedge (\text{forall } i, \text{get } i \text{ } s = \text{get } (i + (n - \text{length } s)) \text{ } s')\}.$$

Proof.

exists (left\_pad c s n). unfold left\_pad.

split.

- intros; rewrite <- append\_correct1;

[ rewrite cycle\_get  
| rewrite cycle\_length]; auto.

- intros; etransitivity;

[ apply append\_correct2  
| rewrite cycle\_length; auto].

Qed.

Definition left\_pad\_spec c s n :

{s' | (forall i, i < n - length s -> get i s' = Some c)  
 /\ (forall i, get i s = get (i + (n - length s)) s')}.

Proof.

record (exists (left\_pad c s n)). record (unfold left\_pad).

record (split).

- record (intros); record (rewrite <- append\_correct1);

[ record (rewrite cycle\_get)

| record (rewrite cycle\_length)]; record (auto).

- record (intros); record (etransitivity);

[ record (apply append\_correct2)

| record (rewrite cycle\_length); record (auto)].

Qed.

```
c : ascii
s : string
n, i : nat
H : i < n - length s
----- (1/1)
get i (cycle (n - length s) c ++ s) = Some c
rewrite <- append_correct1.
```

```
c : ascii
s : string
n, i : nat
H : i < n - length s
----- (1/2)
get i (cycle (n - length s) c) = Some c
----- (2/2)
i < length (cycle (n - length s) c)
```

[ascii]

[string]

[nat]

H : i < n - length s

----- (1/1)

get i (cycle (n - length s) c ++ s) = Some c

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[ascii]

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```
[ascii]
[string]
[nat]
[le-i, le-minus, minus-n, minus-length, length-s]
-----(1/1)
[eq-append, eq-Some, append-get, append-s, get-i, get-cycle, get-c, ...]
rewrite <- append_correct1.
```

```
[ascii]
[string]
[nat]
[le-i, le-minus, minus-n, minus-length, length-s]
-----(1/2)
[eq-get, eq-Some, get-i, get-cycle, cycle-minus, minus-n, minus-length, ...]
-----(2/2)
[le-i, le-length, length-cycle, length-c, cycle-minus, cycle-n, ...]
```

```
[ascii, string, nat,  
le-i, le-minus, minus-n, minus-length, length-s, ...,  
eq-append, eq-Some, append-get, append-s, get-i, get-cycle, get-c, ...]  
rewrite <- append_correct1.
```

```
[ascii, string, nat,  
le-i, le-minus, minus-n, minus-length, length-s,  
eq-get, eq-Some, get-i, get-cycle, cycle-minus, minus-n, minus-length, ...,  
le-i, le-minus, minus-n, minus-length, length-s]
```

intros	[eq-minus, minus-length, minus-max, max-x, max-y, length-t, ...]
intros	[nat, bool, plus-n, plus-length, length-k, eq-plus, eq-n]
⋮	⋮
rewrite sub_diag	[nat, eq-minus, eq-zero, minus-n, minus-n]
rewrite sub_diag	[nat, list, eq-minus, eq-zero, minus-length, minus-length, ...]
⋮	⋮
rewrite append_correct1	[ascii, string, nat, le-i, le-minus, minus-n, minus-length, ...]
⋮	⋮

? | [string, nat, eq-plus, eq-n, plus-length, plus-get, ...]



intros	[eq-minus, minus-length, minus-max, max-x, max-y, length-t, ...]
intros	[nat, bool, plus-n, plus-length, length-k, eq-plus, eq-n]
⋮	⋮
rewrite sub_diag	[nat, eq-minus, eq-zero, minus-n, minus-n]
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rewrite append_correct1	[ascii, string, nat, le-i, le-minus, minus-n, minus-length, ...]
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Machine Learning goal: Order database in order of relevance  
*k*-nearest neighbor

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$$\text{Jaccard : } d(v_1, v_2) = \frac{|v_1 \cap v_2|}{|v_1 \cup v_2|}$$

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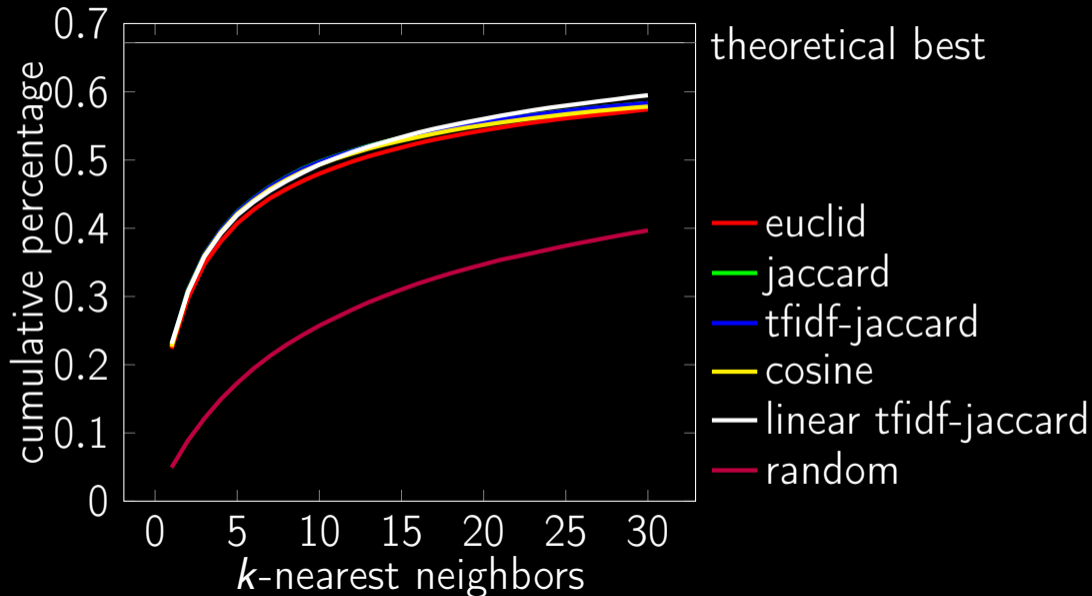
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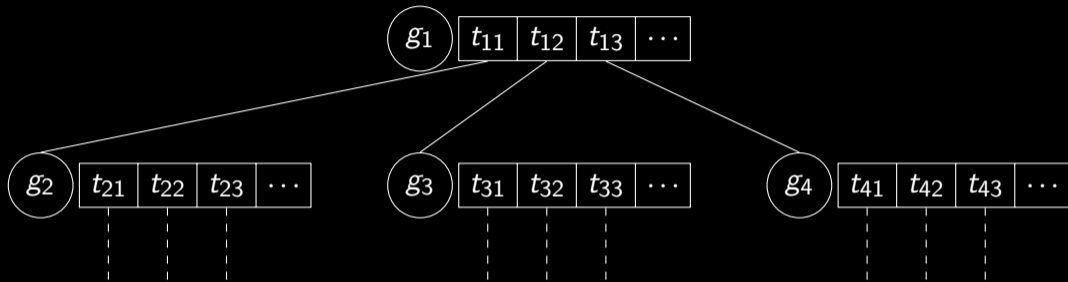
$$\text{Euclid : } d(v_1, v_2) = |v_1 \cup v_2 - v_1 \cap v_2|$$

Evaluation on Coq Standard Library: 144115 recorded pairs

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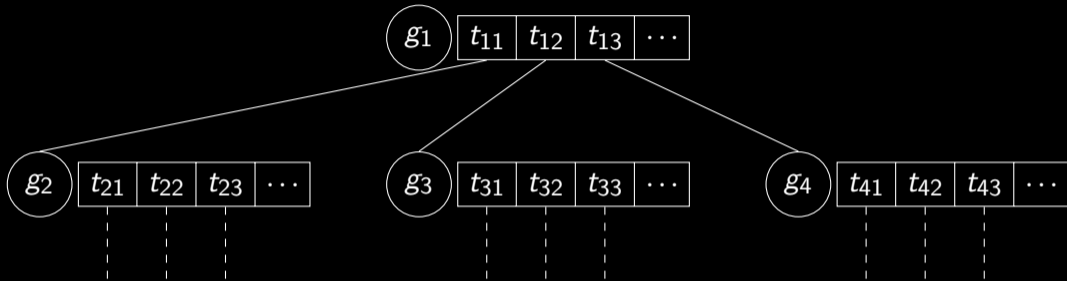


# Proof Search





# Proof Search



## Skewed Breadth First Search

Let  $t_1, \dots, t_n$  be an ordered list of predicted tactics for goal  $g$ .  
Subtree  $t_i$  is always explored one step deeper than subtree  $t_{i+1}$ .

## Evaluation on Coq Standard Library

10778 lemmas, 2099 proved

19.5% Proved

## Possible improvements

- ▷ Monte Carlo Tree Search
- ▷ Better Tactic Decomposition
- ▷ Better Feature Engineering
- ▷ Tactic Argument Prediction
- ▷ ...



- ▷ What did I do wrong
- ▷ What can I improve
- ▷ Innovative ideas?