Staged Compilation with Two-Level Type Theory

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- (Typed) Template Haskell.
- C++ templates.
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- C++ templates.
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Motivations:

- Low-cost abstraction.
- DSLs.
- Inlining & fusion with strong guarantees.

Comes from **homotopy type theory**:

- Voevodsky: A simple type system with two identity types.
- Annekov, Capriotti, Kraus, Sattler: Two-Level Type Theory and Applications.
- Motivation: meta-programming and modular axioms for HoTT.

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2LTT is directly applicable to two-stage compilation.

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Features:

1 Integrates a compile-time ("meta") language and a runtime language.

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2LTT is directly applicable to two-stage compilation.

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- 2 Guaranteed well-typing of code output, guaranteed well-staging.

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- 3 Supports a wide range of runtime and meta-languages.

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- 4 Supports efficient staging-by-evaluation.

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For **formal details**, see the paper.

- 1 Two universes U_0 , U_1 , closed under arbitrary type formers.
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Staging runs all metaprograms in splices and inserts their result in the code output.

Inlined definitions

Staging input:

two :
$$\Uparrow \mathsf{Nat}_0$$

two = $<\mathsf{suc}_0$ (suc_0 zero $_0$)>
 $\mathsf{f}: \mathsf{Nat}_0 \to \mathsf{Nat}_0$
 $\mathsf{f} = \lambda \mathsf{x}. \mathsf{x} + \sim \mathsf{two}$

Inlined definitions

Staging input:

two :
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two = $<\mathsf{suc}_0$ (suc_0 zero₀)>
f : $\mathsf{Nat}_0 \to \mathsf{Nat}_0$

 $f = \lambda x. x + \sim two$

Output:

$$\begin{split} & \mathsf{f}: \mathsf{Nat}_0 \to \mathsf{Nat}_0 \\ & \mathsf{f} = \lambda \, \mathsf{x}. \, \mathsf{x} + \mathsf{suc}_0 \, (\mathsf{suc}_0 \, \mathsf{zero}_0) \end{split}$$

Compile-time identity function

Input:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{id}: \left(\mathsf{A}:\mathsf{U}_1\right) \to \mathsf{A} \to \mathsf{A} \\ &\text{id} = \lambda \, \mathsf{A} \, \mathsf{x}. \, \mathsf{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$&\text{idBool}_0: \mathsf{Bool}_0 \to \mathsf{Bool}_0 \\ &\text{idBool}_0 = \lambda \, \mathsf{x}. \, \sim \! \left(\mathsf{id} \left(\!\!\! \left(\!\!\! \left(\!\!\! \right) \!\!\! \mathsf{Bool}_0 \right) \! < \!\!\! \mathsf{x} \!\!\! > \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Compile-time identity function

Input:

$$id: (A: U_1) \rightarrow A \rightarrow A$$
 $id = \lambda A x. x$
 $idBool_0: Bool_0 \rightarrow Bool_0$

Output:

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathsf{idBool}_0 : \mathsf{Bool}_0 \to \mathsf{Bool}_0 \\ &\mathsf{idBool}_0 = \lambda \, \mathsf{x.} \, \mathsf{x} \end{aligned}$$

 $idBool_0 = \lambda x. \sim (id (\uparrow Bool_0) < x >)$

An alternative identity function

Input:

```
\begin{aligned} & id_{\uparrow}: (A: \uparrow U_0) \rightarrow \uparrow \sim A \rightarrow \uparrow \sim A \\ & id_{\uparrow} = \lambda \, A \, x. \, x \end{aligned}
```

$$idBool_0 : Bool_0 \rightarrow Bool_0$$

 $idBool_0 = \lambda x. \sim (id_{\uparrow} < Bool_0 > < x >)$

An alternative identity function

Input:

$$id_{\uparrow}: (A: \uparrow U_0) \rightarrow \uparrow \sim A \rightarrow \uparrow \sim A$$

$$\mathrm{id}_{\Uparrow} = \lambda\,\mathsf{A}\,\mathsf{x}.\,\mathsf{x}$$

$$\mathsf{idBool}_0 : \mathsf{Bool}_0 \to \mathsf{Bool}_0$$

$$\mathsf{idBool}_0 = \lambda \, \mathsf{x}. \, \sim \! (\mathsf{id}_{\Uparrow} \! < \! \mathsf{Bool}_0 \! > \! < \! \mathsf{x} \! >)$$

Note that

 $A \hspace{0.5cm} : \hspace{0.1cm} \Uparrow U_{0}$

 ${\sim}A \quad : U_0$

 $\!\!\uparrow\! \sim\!\! A:U_1$

<x>: \uparrow Bool₀

 $\langle x \rangle : \uparrow \sim \langle Bool_0 \rangle$

An alternative identity function

Input:

$$id_{\uparrow}: (A: \uparrow U_0) \rightarrow \uparrow \sim A \rightarrow \uparrow \sim A$$

 $id_{\uparrow} = \lambda A x. x$

 $\mathsf{idBool}_0 : \mathsf{Bool}_0 \to \mathsf{Bool}_0$

 $\mathsf{idBool}_0 = \lambda \, \mathsf{x}. \, \sim \! (\mathsf{id}_{\Uparrow} \, < \! \mathsf{Bool}_0 \! > \, < \! \mathsf{x} \! >)$

Note that

A : $\uparrow U_0$

 ${\sim}A \quad : U_0$

 $\!\!\uparrow\! \sim\!\! A:U_1$

 $<\!\!x\!\!> : {\uparrow}\mathsf{Bool}_0$

<x>: $\uparrow \sim <$ Bool₀>

Output:

$$\mathsf{idBool}_0 : \mathsf{Bool}_0 \to \mathsf{Bool}_0$$

 $\mathsf{idBool}_0 = \lambda x, x$

map with inlining

 $f: List_0 Nat_0 \rightarrow List_0 Nat_0$

 $f = \lambda xs. \sim (inIMap (\lambda n. < \sim n + 2>) < xs>)$

Input:

```
\begin{split} & \mathsf{inIMap} : \{\mathsf{A}\,\mathsf{B} : \mathop{\Uparrow} \mathsf{U}_0\} \to (\mathop{\Uparrow} \sim \mathsf{A} \to \mathop{\Uparrow} \sim \mathsf{B}) \to \mathop{\Uparrow} (\mathsf{List}_0 \sim \mathsf{A}) \to \mathop{\Uparrow} (\mathsf{List}_0 \sim \mathsf{B}) \\ & \mathsf{inIMap} = \lambda\,\mathsf{f}\,\mathsf{as.} < \!\mathsf{foldr}_0\,(\lambda\,\mathsf{a}\,\mathsf{bs.}\,\mathsf{cons}_0 \sim \!(\mathsf{f} < \!\mathsf{a} \!>)\,\mathsf{bs})\,\mathsf{nil}_0 \sim \!\mathsf{as} \!> \end{split}
```

map with inlining

Input:

```
\begin{split} &\mathsf{inIMap}: \{\mathsf{A}\,\mathsf{B}: \Uparrow \mathsf{U}_0\} \to (\Uparrow \sim \!\!\mathsf{A} \to \Uparrow \sim \!\!\mathsf{B}) \to \Uparrow (\mathsf{List}_0 \sim \!\!\mathsf{A}) \to \Uparrow (\mathsf{List}_0 \sim \!\!\mathsf{B}) \\ &\mathsf{inIMap} = \lambda\,\mathsf{f}\,\mathsf{as}. <\!\!\mathsf{foldr}_0\,(\lambda\,\mathsf{a}\,\mathsf{bs}.\,\mathsf{cons}_0 \sim \!\!(\mathsf{f} <\!\!\mathsf{a}\!\!>)\,\mathsf{bs})\,\mathsf{nil}_0 \sim \!\!\mathsf{as}\!\!> \end{split}
```

$$\begin{split} & \mathsf{f} : \mathsf{List}_0 \, \mathsf{Nat}_0 \to \mathsf{List}_0 \, \mathsf{Nat}_0 \\ & \mathsf{f} = \lambda \, \mathsf{xs.} \, \sim \!\! (\mathsf{inIMap} \, (\lambda \, \mathsf{n}. < \sim \!\! \mathsf{n} + 2 \!\! >) < \!\! \mathsf{xs} \!\! >) \end{split}$$

Output:

$$f: List_0 Nat_0 \rightarrow List_0 Nat_0$$

 $f = \lambda xs. foldr_0 (\lambda a bs. cons_0 (a + 2) bs) nil_0 xs$

Inference for staging operations

Most quotes and splices are inferable with ${\bf bidirectional}$ elaboration & ${\bf coercive}$ subtyping.

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$$f: List_0 Nat_0 \rightarrow List_0 Nat_0$$

 $f = inlMap (\lambda n. n + 2)$

Staged types

Input:

$$\label{eq:Vec:Nat_1} \begin{array}{l} \mathsf{Vec} : \mathsf{Nat_1} \to \mathop{\Uparrow} \mathsf{U_0} \to \mathop{\Uparrow} \mathsf{U_0} \\ \mathsf{Vec} \, \mathsf{zero_1} \quad \mathsf{A} = < \top_0 > \\ \mathsf{Vec} \, (\mathsf{suc_1} \, \mathsf{n}) \, \mathsf{A} = < \sim \! \mathsf{A} \times \sim \! (\mathsf{Vec} \, \mathsf{n} \, \mathsf{A}) > \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Tuple3}: U_0 \rightarrow U_0 \\ &\text{Tuple3} \, A = \sim & (\text{Vec 3} < \! A \! >) \end{aligned}$$

Staged types

Input:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Vec}: \mathsf{Nat}_1 \to \mathop{\Uparrow} \mathsf{U}_0 \to \mathop{\Uparrow} \mathsf{U}_0 \\ \text{Vec}\, \mathsf{zero}_1 \quad \mathsf{A} = < \top_0 > \\ \text{Vec}\, \big(\mathsf{suc}_1\,\mathsf{n}\big)\,\mathsf{A} = < \sim \!\!\mathsf{A} \times \sim \!\! \big(\mathsf{Vec}\,\mathsf{n}\,\mathsf{A}\big) > \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Tuple3}: U_0 \rightarrow U_0 \\ &\text{Tuple3} \, A = \sim &(\text{Vec 3} \! < \! A \! >) \end{aligned}$$

Output:

Tuple3 :
$$U_0 \rightarrow U_0$$

Tuple3 A = A × (A × (A × \top_0))

map for Vec

Input:

```
\begin{split} \mathsf{map} : \{\mathsf{A}\,\mathsf{B} : \Uparrow \mathsf{U}_0\} &\to (\mathsf{n} : \mathsf{Nat}_1) \to (\Uparrow \sim \mathsf{A} \to \Uparrow \sim \mathsf{B}) \\ &\to \Uparrow (\mathsf{Vec}\,\mathsf{n}\,\mathsf{A}) \to \Uparrow (\mathsf{Vec}\,\mathsf{n}\,\mathsf{B}) \\ \mathsf{map}\,\mathsf{zero}_1 \quad \mathsf{f}\,\mathsf{as} = <\mathsf{tt}_0> \\ \mathsf{map}\,(\mathsf{suc}_1\,\mathsf{n})\,\mathsf{f}\,\mathsf{as} = <(\sim (\mathsf{f} < \mathsf{fst}_0 \sim \mathsf{as} >), \, \sim (\mathsf{map}\,\mathsf{n}\,\mathsf{f} < \mathsf{snd}_0 \sim \mathsf{as} >))> \\ \mathsf{f} : \sim (\mathsf{Vec}\,2 < \mathsf{Nat}_0 >) \to \sim (\mathsf{Vec}\,2 < \mathsf{Nat}_0 >) \\ \mathsf{f}\,\mathsf{xs} = \sim (\mathsf{map}\,2\,(\lambda\,\mathsf{x}.<\!\sim\!\mathsf{x}+2>)<\!\mathsf{xs}>) \end{split}
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Input:

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\begin{split} \mathsf{map} : \{\mathsf{A}\,\mathsf{B} : \Uparrow \mathsf{U}_0\} &\to (\mathsf{n} : \mathsf{Nat}_1) \to (\Uparrow \sim \mathsf{A} \to \Uparrow \sim \mathsf{B}) \\ &\to \Uparrow (\mathsf{Vec}\,\mathsf{n}\,\mathsf{A}) \to \Uparrow (\mathsf{Vec}\,\mathsf{n}\,\mathsf{B}) \\ \mathsf{map}\,\mathsf{zero}_1 \quad \mathsf{f}\,\mathsf{as} = <\mathsf{tt}_0 > \\ \mathsf{map}\,(\mathsf{suc}_1\,\mathsf{n})\,\mathsf{f}\,\mathsf{as} = <(\sim (\mathsf{f} < \mathsf{fst}_0 \sim \mathsf{as} >), \, \sim (\mathsf{map}\,\mathsf{n}\,\mathsf{f} < \mathsf{snd}_0 \sim \mathsf{as} >)) > \\ \mathsf{f} : \sim (\mathsf{Vec}\,2 < \mathsf{Nat}_0 >) \to \sim (\mathsf{Vec}\,2 < \mathsf{Nat}_0 >) \\ \mathsf{f}\,\mathsf{xs} = \sim (\mathsf{map}\,2\,(\lambda\,\mathsf{x}. < \sim \mathsf{x} + 2 >) < \mathsf{xs} >) \end{split}
```

Output:

$$\begin{split} & \text{f}: \mathsf{Nat}_0 \times \left(\mathsf{Nat}_0 \times \top_0\right) \to \mathsf{Nat}_0 \times \left(\mathsf{Nat}_0 \times \top_0\right) \\ & \text{f} \ \mathsf{xs} = \left(\mathsf{fst}_0 \, \mathsf{xs} + 2, \, \left(\mathsf{fst}_0 \, \big(\mathsf{snd}_0 \, \mathsf{xs}\big) + 2, \, \mathsf{tt}_0\right)\right) \end{split}$$

More things

In the artifact:

- Staged foldr/build fusion.
- Well-typed staged STLC interpreter.
- Monadic let-insertion.

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- Staged foldr/build fusion.
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In the paper:

- **Staging is**: evaluation of 2LTT syntax in presheaves over the object-theory syntax.
- **Correctness of staging is**: strong conservativity of 2LTT over the object theory.
- Correctness is shown by proof-relevant logical relations, internally to the mentioned presheaf category.

