## Staged Compilation with Two-Level Type Theory

András Kovács

Eötvös Loránd University

12 September 2022, ICFP, Ljubljana

## Staged Compilation

**Staged compilation** is about writing code-generating code with good ergonomics and safety guarantees.

# Staged Compilation

**Staged compilation** is about writing code-generating code with good ergonomics and safety guarantees.

### Examples:

- (Typed) Template Haskell.
- C++ templates.
- Rust traits, macros & generics.

## Staged Compilation

**Staged compilation** is about writing code-generating code with good ergonomics and safety guarantees.

### Examples:

- (Typed) Template Haskell.
- C++ templates.
- Rust traits, macros & generics.

#### 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.

### 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.

2LTT is directly applicable to two-stage compilation.

### 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.

2LTT is directly applicable to two-stage compilation.

#### Features:

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

### 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.

2LTT is directly applicable to two-stage compilation.

- Integrates a compile-time ("meta") language and a runtime ("object") language.
- Q Guaranteed well-typing of code output, guaranteed well-staging.

### 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.

2LTT is directly applicable to two-stage compilation.

- 1 Integrates a compile-time ("meta") language and a runtime ("object") language.
- Q Guaranteed well-typing of code output, guaranteed well-staging.
- 3 Supports a wide range of runtime and meta-languages.

### 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.

2LTT is directly applicable to two-stage compilation.

- 1 Integrates a compile-time ("meta") language and a runtime ("object") language.
- Q Guaranteed well-typing of code output, guaranteed well-staging.
- 3 Supports a wide range of runtime and meta-languages.
  - Including dependent types.

### 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.

2LTT is directly applicable to two-stage compilation.

- 1 Integrates a compile-time ("meta") language and a runtime ("object") language.
- Q Guaranteed well-typing of code output, guaranteed well-staging.
- 3 Supports a wide range of runtime and meta-languages.
  - Including dependent types.
- 4 Supports efficient staging-by-evaluation.

### This talk

This talk mostly contains  $\boldsymbol{small}$   $\boldsymbol{programming}$   $\boldsymbol{examples}.$ 

### This talk

This talk mostly contains small programming examples.

For a tutorial and larger programming examples, see the artifact.

### This talk

This talk mostly contains small programming examples.

For a tutorial and larger programming examples, see the artifact.

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

- 1 Two universes  $U_0$ ,  $U_1$ , closed under arbitrary type formers.
  - ullet  $U_0$  is the universe of runtime (object-level) types.
  - ullet U<sub>1</sub> is the universe of compile-time (meta-level) types.

- 1 Two universes  $U_0$ ,  $U_1$ , closed under arbitrary type formers.
  - $U_0$  is the universe of runtime (object-level) types.
  - ullet U<sub>1</sub> is the universe of compile-time (meta-level) types.
- 2 All type/term formers and eliminators stay within the same universe.

- 1 Two universes  $U_0$ ,  $U_1$ , closed under arbitrary type formers.
  - $U_0$  is the universe of runtime (object-level) types.
  - ullet U<sub>1</sub> is the universe of compile-time (meta-level) types.
- 2 All type/term formers and eliminators stay within the same universe.
- **3** Lifting: for A :  $U_0$ , we have  $\uparrow A : U_1$ .

- 1 Two universes  $U_0$ ,  $U_1$ , closed under arbitrary type formers.
  - $U_0$  is the universe of runtime (object-level) types.
  - ullet U<sub>1</sub> is the universe of compile-time (meta-level) types.
- 2 All type/term formers and eliminators stay within the same universe.
- **3** *Lifting:* for A :  $U_0$ , we have  $\Uparrow A : U_1$ .
- **4** Quoting: for A :  $U_0$  and t : A, we have  $\langle t \rangle$  :  $\uparrow A$ .

- 1 Two universes  $U_0$ ,  $U_1$ , closed under arbitrary type formers.
  - U<sub>0</sub> is the universe of runtime (object-level) types.
  - $U_1$  is the universe of compile-time (meta-level) types.
- 2 All type/term formers and eliminators stay within the same universe.
- **3** *Lifting:* for A :  $U_0$ , we have  $\Uparrow A : U_1$ .
- 4 Quoting: for A :  $U_0$  and t : A, we have  $\langle t \rangle$  :  $\uparrow A$ .
- **5** *Splicing:* for t :  $\uparrow A$ , we have  $\sim t : A$ .

- 1 Two universes  $U_0$ ,  $U_1$ , closed under arbitrary type formers.
  - U<sub>0</sub> is the universe of runtime (object-level) types.
  - $U_1$  is the universe of compile-time (meta-level) types.
- 2 All type/term formers and eliminators stay within the same universe.
- **3** *Lifting:* for A :  $U_0$ , we have  $\uparrow A : U_1$ .
- 4 Quoting: for A :  $U_0$  and t : A, we have  $\langle t \rangle$  :  $\uparrow A$ .
- **5** *Splicing:* for  $t : \uparrow A$ , we have  $\sim t : A$ .
- 6  $<\sim$ t $> \equiv$ t and  $\sim<$ t $> \equiv$ t.

- $\bullet$  Two universes  $U_0$ ,  $U_1$ , closed under arbitrary type formers.
  - U<sub>0</sub> is the universe of runtime (object-level) types.
  - $U_1$  is the universe of compile-time (meta-level) types.
- 2 All type/term formers and eliminators stay within the same universe.
- **3** *Lifting:* for A :  $U_0$ , we have  $\uparrow A : U_1$ .
- 4 Quoting: for A :  $U_0$  and t : A, we have  $\langle t \rangle$  :  $\uparrow A$ .
- **5** *Splicing:* for  $t : \uparrow A$ , we have  $\sim t : A$ .
- 6  $<\sim$ t $> \equiv$  t and  $\sim$ <t $> \equiv$  t.

Staging runs all metaprograms in splices and inserts their result in the code output.

### Inlined definitions

### Staging input:

two : 
$$\Uparrow \mathsf{Nat}_0$$
  
two =  $<\mathsf{suc}_0$  ( $\mathsf{suc}_0$  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 : 
$$\Uparrow \mathsf{Nat}_0$$
  
two =  $<\mathsf{suc}_0$  ( $\mathsf{suc}_0$  zero<sub>0</sub>)>  
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>:  $\uparrow$ Bool<sub>0</sub>

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

# 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>:  $\uparrow \sim <$ Bool<sub>0</sub>>

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

Lifting preserves negative types up to definitional isomorphism:

$$\begin{array}{c} \Uparrow \top_0 \simeq \top_1 \\ \Uparrow ((\mathsf{a} : \mathsf{A}) \to \mathsf{B} \, \mathsf{a}) \simeq ((\mathsf{a} : \Uparrow \mathsf{A}) \to \Uparrow (\mathsf{B} \! \sim \! \mathsf{a})) \\ \Uparrow ((\mathsf{a} : \mathsf{A}) \times \mathsf{B} \, \mathsf{a}) \simeq ((\mathsf{a} : \Uparrow \mathsf{A}) \times \Uparrow (\mathsf{B} \! \sim \! \mathsf{a})) \end{array}$$

# Inference for staging operations

Lifting preserves negative types up to definitional isomorphism:

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \top_0 \simeq \top_1 \\ \uparrow ((a:A) \to \mathsf{B}\,\mathsf{a}) \simeq ((a: \! \uparrow \! A) \to \! \uparrow \! (\mathsf{B} \! \sim \! \mathsf{a})) \\ \uparrow ((a:A) \times \mathsf{B}\,\mathsf{a}) \simeq ((a: \! \uparrow \! A) \times \! \uparrow \! (\mathsf{B} \! \sim \! \mathsf{a})) \end{array}$$

We can use **bidirectional elaboration** & **coercive subtyping along isos** to infer most quotes and splices.

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

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

# Staging types

Input:

$$\label{eq:Vec:Nat_1} \begin{array}{l} \mathsf{Vec} : \mathsf{Nat_1} \to \mathop{\Uparrow} \mathsf{U}_0 \to \mathop{\Uparrow} \mathsf{U}_0 \\ \mathsf{Vec} \, \mathsf{zero_1} \quad \mathsf{A} = < \top_0 > \\ \mathsf{Vec} \, (\mathsf{suc_1} \, \mathsf{n}) \, \mathsf{A} = < \sim \! \mathsf{A} \times \sim \! (\mathsf{Vec} \, \mathsf{n} \, \mathsf{A}) > \\ \\ \mathsf{Tuple3} : \mathsf{U}_0 \to \mathsf{U}_0 \end{array}$$

Tuple3 A =  $\sim$ (Vec 3 < A>)

# Staging types

Input:

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

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

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}
```

# map for Vec

Input:

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

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.

# More things

#### In the artifact:

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

### 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.

