# Staged Compilation With Dependent Types

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Examples: templates, generics, macros.

A highly general & expressive framework for staged compilation.

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- The first staged system to support dependent types.
- Generalizes a wide range of existing typed metaprogramming systems.
- Has an efficient staging implementation + proof of soundness.

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Draft paper "Staged Compilation With Two-Level Type Theory" by AK, conditionally accepted at ICFP 2022.

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### Staging features

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- **3** For A: Type<sub>0</sub> we have  $\uparrow A$ : Type<sub>1</sub>. This is the **type of** metaprograms which generate code with type A.
- **4** For A: Type<sub>0</sub> and t: A, we have  $\langle t \rangle$ :  $\uparrow A$ . This is the **metaprogram** which returns t as an expression ("quote").

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- **5** For  $t: \uparrow A$ , we have  $\sim t: A$ . This inserts the result of a metaprogram into an expression ("splice").

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  their values will appear in generated code.
- 2 Type<sub>1</sub> is the type of **compile time** (meta-level) types. Meta-level types & their values only appear during compilation.
- **3** For A: Type<sub>0</sub> we have  $\Uparrow A$ : Type<sub>1</sub>. This is the **type of** metaprograms which generate code with type A.
- **4** For A: Type<sub>0</sub> and t: A, we have  $\langle t \rangle$ :  $\uparrow A$ . This is the **metaprogram** which returns t as an expression ("quote").
- **5** For  $t: \uparrow A$ , we have  $\sim t: A$ . This inserts the result of a metaprogram into an expression ("splice").
- **6** These are the **only ways** to convert between Type<sub>0</sub> and Type<sub>1</sub>.

# Examples (1)

We use Agda-like syntax.

#### Runtime identity function

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## Compile-time identity function

$$\mathsf{id}_1: (A:\mathsf{Type}_1) \to A \to A$$
  
 $\mathsf{id}_1 A x = x$ 

Assume  $\mathsf{Bool}_0$ :  $\mathsf{Type}_0$  and  $\mathsf{true}_0$ :  $\mathsf{Bool}_0$ . Now,  $\mathsf{id}_1$  can be used on expressions as well:

$$\mathsf{id}_1 \, (\Uparrow \mathsf{Bool}) \, \langle \mathsf{true} \rangle : \Uparrow \mathsf{Bool}$$

This becomes simply  $\langle true \rangle$  after staging.

## Examples (2)

### Inlined map function

```
\begin{split} \mathsf{map} : (A\,B: \Uparrow \mathsf{Type_0}) &\to (\Uparrow \sim \!\!A \to \Uparrow \sim \!\!B) \to \Uparrow (\mathsf{List_0} \sim \!\!A) \to \Uparrow (\mathsf{List_0} \sim \!\!B) \\ \mathsf{map} \, A \, B \, \mathsf{f} \, \mathsf{as} &= \\ & \langle \mathsf{let} \, \mathsf{go} \, [] &= [] \\ & \mathsf{go} \, (\mathsf{a} : \mathsf{as}) &= \sim \! (\mathsf{f} \, \langle \mathsf{a} \rangle) : \mathsf{go} \, \mathsf{as} \\ & \mathsf{in} \, \, \mathsf{go} \, \sim \! \mathsf{as} \rangle \end{split}
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```

### With inferred staging annotations:

```
\begin{aligned} \mathsf{map} : (A\,B: \Uparrow \mathsf{Type}_0) &\to (A \to B) \to \mathsf{List}_0\,A \to \mathsf{List}_0\,B \\ \mathsf{map}\,\mathsf{A}\,\mathsf{B}\,\mathsf{f}\,\mathsf{as} &= \\ &\mathsf{let}\,\mathsf{go}\,[] &= [] \\ &\mathsf{go}\,(\mathsf{a}:\mathsf{as}) = \mathsf{f}\,\mathsf{a}:\mathsf{go}\,\mathsf{as} \\ &\mathsf{in}\,\,\mathsf{go}\,\mathsf{as} \end{aligned}
```

#### Vectors as nested pairs

 $\mathsf{Vector} : \mathsf{Nat}_1 \to \mathsf{\Uparrow} \mathsf{Type}_0 \to \mathsf{\Uparrow} \mathsf{Type}_0$ 

Vector 0 A = ()

 $Vector (n + 1) A = \langle (\sim A, \sim (Vector n A)) \rangle$ 

#### Vectors as nested pairs

 $Vector: Nat_1 \to \uparrow Type_0 \to \uparrow Type_0$ 

Vector 0 A = ()

 $\text{Vector } (n+1) \, \mathsf{A} = \langle (\sim \! \mathsf{A}, \, \sim \! (\text{Vector n A})) \rangle$ 

 $\sim$ (Vector 3  $\langle Bool_0 \rangle$ ) is computed to  $(Bool_0, (Bool_0, (Bool_0, ())))$ .

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$$\label{eq:Vector:Nat} \begin{array}{ll} \mathsf{Vector} : \mathsf{Nat}_1 \to \Uparrow \mathsf{Type}_0 \to \Uparrow \mathsf{Type}_0 \\ \mathsf{Vector} \ 0 & \mathsf{A} = () \\ \mathsf{Vector} \ (\mathsf{n}+1) \ \mathsf{A} = \langle (\sim \mathsf{A}, \sim (\mathsf{Vector} \ \mathsf{n} \ \mathsf{A})) \rangle \end{array}$$

$$\sim$$
(Vector 3  $\langle Bool_0 \rangle$ ) is computed to  $(Bool_0, (Bool_0, (Bool_0, ())))$ .

We can also write a map for vectors of given lengths. We can generate types + well-typed programs depending on generated types.

This has not been possible in previous systems.