The Implementation of Idris 2

Part 4: Conversion and Unification

Edwin Brady (ecb10@st-andrews.ac.uk)
University of St Andrews, Scotland
@edwinbrady

SPLV, 20th August 2020





Today's Lecture

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash x \ : \ S \quad \Gamma \vdash T \ : \ \mathsf{Type} \quad \Gamma \vdash S \simeq T}{\Gamma \vdash x \ : \ T}$$

- Completing Elaboration
 - Conversion and Unification
- References, related work





Recap: Elaborating TTImp

A Glued is a (lazily calculated) pair of a Term and a value, NF





Defining Values

```
Values (Core. Value)
data NF : List Name -> Type where
     NDCon : Name -> (tag : Int) -> (arity : Nat) ->
             List (Closure vars) -> NF vars
     NTCon : Name -> (tag : Int) -> (arity : Nat) ->
             List (Closure vars) -> NF vars
     NBind : (x : Name) -> Binder (NF vars) ->
             (Defs -> Closure vars -> Core (NF vars)) ->
             NF vars
     NApp : NHead vars -> List (Closure vars) -> NF vars
     NType : NF vars
     NErased: NF vars
```





Defining Values

```
Unevaluated arguments (Core.Value)
```





Conversion

```
Checking conversion (Core.Normalise)
interface Convert (tm : List Name -> Type) where
  convert : Defs -> Env Term vars ->
            tm vars -> tm vars -> Core Bool
  convGen : Ref QVar Int ->
            Defs -> Env Term vars ->
            tm vars -> tm vars -> Core Bool
  convert defs env tm tm'
      = do q <- newRef QVar 0</pre>
           convGen q defs env tm tm'
Convert NF where ...
Convert Term where ...
Convert Closure where ...
```





Elaboration





Elaboration

Applying the conversion rule (TTImp.Elab.Term, Tinyldris-v1)





Conversion

We check conversion on values, not terms:

```
Conversion of Terms
Convert Term where
  convGen q defs env x y
     = convGen q defs env
                 !(nf defs env x)
                 !(nf defs env y)
Convert Closure where
  convGen q defs env x y
     = convGen q defs env
                 !(evalClosure defs x)
                 !(evalClosure defs y)
```

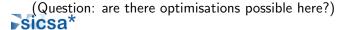




Conversion

We check conversion on *values*, not *terms*:

```
Conversion of Terms
Convert Term where
  convGen q defs env x y
     = convGen q defs env
                 !(nf defs env x)
                 !(nf defs env y)
Convert Closure where
  convGen q defs env x y
     = convGen q defs env
                 !(evalClosure defs x)
                 !(evalClosure defs y)
```





Conversion: Constructors

```
Conversion checking constructors
allConv : Ref QVar Int -> Defs -> Env Term vars ->
          List (Closure vars) -> List (Closure vars) ->
          Core Bool
convGen q defs env
        (NDCon nm tag _ args)
        (NDCon nm' tag' _ args')
    = if tag == tag'
         then allConv q defs env args args'
         else pure False
```





Conversion checking binders





Conversion checking binders





Extending to Support Unification

Applying the conversion rule (Core.Unify)





Extending to Support Unification

Applying the conversion rule (Core.Unify) interface Unify (tm : List Name -> Type) where unify : {auto c : Ref Ctxt Defs} -> {auto u : Ref UST UState} ->

tm vars -> tm vars ->
Core UnifyResult

Env Term vars ->

Similar to convert, but:

- Maintains a unification state UState
- Returns a UnifyResult:
 - Essentially: Yes, No, or Yes but...





```
Well-typed terms
data Term : Vect k Ty -> Ty -> Type where
    Val : (x : interpTy a) -> Term gam a
    ...
x : Term [] TyNat
x = Val 94
```





Well-typed terms data Term : Vect k Ty -> Ty -> Type where Val : (x : interpTy a) -> Term gam a ... x : Term [] TyNat

 $x = Val \{gam = ?gam_meta\} \{a = ?a_meta\} 94$





```
Well-typed terms
data Term : Vect k Ty -> Ty -> Type where
    Val : (x : interpTy a) -> Term gam a
    ...

x : Term [] TyNat
x = Val {gam = ?gam.meta} {a = ?a_meta} 94
```

Generates constraints:

• interpTy ?a_meta = Nat





```
Well-typed terms
data Term : Vect k Ty -> Ty -> Type where
    Val : (x : interpTy a) -> Term gam a
    ...

x : Term [] TyNat
x = Val {gam = ?gam.meta} {a = ?a_meta} 94
```

Generates constraints:

- interpTy ?a_meta = Nat
- Term ?gam_meta ?a_meta = Term [] TyNat





Unification State

UState contains:

- Names of unsolved holes and guesses
- A global list of constraints, referred to by an Int





```
Generating terms for Holes and Guesses
-- Create a metavariable applied to an environment
newMeta : {auto c : Ref Ctxt Defs} ->
          {auto u : Ref UST UState} ->
          Env Term vars -> Name -> (ty : Term vars) ->
          Core (Term vars)
-- Create a constant, guarded by constraints
newConstant : {auto c : Ref Ctxt Defs} ->
              {auto u : Ref UST UState} ->
              Env Term vars ->
              (tm : Term vars) -> (ty : Term vars) ->
              (constrs : List Int) ->
              Core (Term vars)
```





Unification Constraints

```
Constraints (Core.UnifyState)
data Constraint : Type where
     MkConstraint : Env Term vars ->
                    (x : Term vars) ->
                     (y : Term vars) ->
                    Constraint
     MkSeqConstraint : Env Term vars ->
                        (xs : List (Term vars)) ->
                        (ys : List (Term vars)) ->
                        Constraint
```





Unification Constraints

```
Constraints (Core.UnifyState)
data Constraint : Type where
     MkConstraint : Env Term vars ->
                    (x : Term vars) ->
                     (y : Term vars) ->
                    Constraint
     MkSeqConstraint : Env Term vars ->
                        (xs : List (Term vars)) ->
                        (ys : List (Term vars)) ->
                       Constraint
```

Solving Constraints (Core.Unify)





Unification: Constructors





Unification: Blocked applications

Unifying blocked applications

- e.g. Unifying plus x Z with Z
 - head is plus
- Unifying ?var x with x
 - head is ?var x, blocked arguments empty





Unification: Metavariables

```
Unifying metavariables (see Core.Unify)
unifyApp env (NMeta n margs) fargs tmnf = ...
```

- Checks that the arguments margs, fargs are distinct variables
 - "Pattern condition"
- If so, tries to update the definition of n to:
 - n margs fargs = tmnf
 - Will only succeed if variables in tmnf occur in margs, fargs
 - Indexing by vars keeps us right!





Unification: Blocked applications

```
Other blocked applications
unifyApp env f args tm
= do defs <- get Ctxt
if !(convert defs env (NApp f args) tm)
then pure success
```

else postpone env (NApp f args) tm





Updating the conversion rule





Applying the conversion rule (TTImp.Elab.Term, Tinyldris-v2)





Generating Metavariables

```
Elaborating Implicits (TTImp.Elab.Term)

checkTerm env Implicit (Just exp)
  = do expty <- getTerm exp
    nm <- genName "_"
    metaval <- newMeta env nm expty Hole
    pure (metaval, exp)</pre>
```





Implicit Arguments: Sketch

What about implicit arguments in types? e.g. reverse : {a: Type} -> List a-> List a

- When checking applications:
 - Look at the function's type
 - If there's an implicit argument, create a metavariable for it
 - Continue checking the application





Binding Implicits: Sketch

Rather than IPatVar, we have (in full Idris 2):

```
data RawImp : Type where
...
IBindVar : Name -> RawImp
```

When checkTerm encounters an IBindVar:

- Note the name and expected type
- Create a "pattern" metavariable for it





Binding Implicits: Sketch

Rather than IPatVar, we have (in full Idris 2):

```
data RawImp : Type where
...
IBindVar : Name -> RawImp
```

When checkTerm encounters an IBindVar:

- Note the name and expected type
- Create a "pattern" metavariable for it

At the end of elaboration, pat bind all the names we noted (and any names which depend on them).

- This involves sorting variables into dependency order
- No (okay, not much) problem with local variables due to vars in the type!





References (a selection)

On Quantitative Type Theory:

- I Got Plenty o' Nuttin' Conor McBride, 2016
- The Syntax and Semantics of Quantitative Type Theory Robert Atkey, 2018

On typechecking dependent types:

- An algorithm for type-checking dependent types Thierry Coquand, 1996
- Towards a Practical Programming Language Based on Dependent Type Theory — Ulf Norell (thesis) 2007
- A tutorial implementation of a dependently typed lambda calculus
 Andres Löh, Conor McBride, Wouter Swiersta, 2010





References (a selection)

More on typechecking:

- Epigram Reloaded: A Standalone Typechecker for ETT James Chapman, Thorsten Altenkirch, Conor McBride, 2005
- Type checking in the presence of meta-variables Ulf Norell, Catarina Coquand, 2007
- Type-and-Scope Safe Programs and their Proofs Guillaume Allais, James Chapman, Conor McBirde, James McKinna, 2017

On Unification:

- Unification Under a Mixed Prefix Dale Miller, 1992
- Higher Order Constraint Simplification in Dependent Type Theory
 Jason Reed, 2009
- Type Inference, Haskell and Dependent Types Adam Gundry (thesis) 2013





References (a selection)

Other methods for *implementation*:

- Fast Elaboration for Dependent Type Theories (talk) András Kovács, 2019
- Bidirectional Typing J Dunfield, Neel Krishnaswami, 2019
- Checking Dependent Types with Normalization by Evaluation: A Tutorial — David Christiansen http://davidchristiansen.dk/tutorials/nbe/



