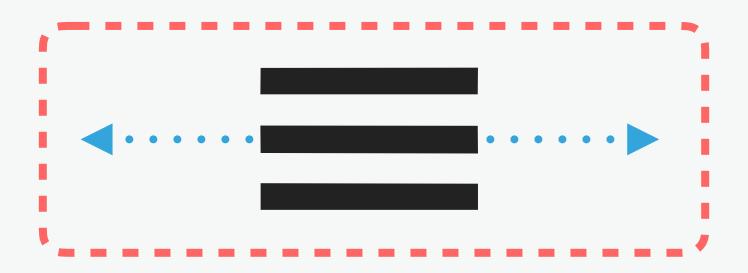


Controlling computation in type theory, *locally*



Théo Winterhalter

INRIA Saclay

Proofs by computation

refl :
$$2 + 2 = 4$$

Proofs by computation

refl :
$$2 + 2 = 4$$

Proving equalities in a commutative ring done right in Coq

Grégoire, Mahboubi

Proofs by computation

refl : 2 + 2 = 4

Proving equalities in a commutative ring done right in Coq

Grégoire, Mahboubi

2005

Accelerating verified-compiler development with a verified rewrite engine

Gross, Erbsen, Philipoom, Poddar-Agrawal, Chlipala

More equalities on the nose

Proofs by computation

refl : 2 + 2 = 4

Proving equalities in a commutative ring done right in Coq

Grégoire, Mahboubi

2005

Accelerating verified-compiler development with a verified rewrite engine

Gross, Erbsen, Philipoom, Poddar-Agrawal, Chlipala

2022

Observational equality, now!

Altenkirch, McBride, Swierstra

Proofs by computation

refl :
$$2 + 2 = 4$$

Proving equalities in a commutative ring done right in Coq

Grégoire, Mahboubi

2005

Accelerating verified-compiler development with a verified rewrite engine

Gross, Erbsen, Philipoom, Poddar-Agrawal, Chlipala

2022

More equalities on the nose

Observational equality, now!

Altenkirch, McBride, Swierstra



$$\frac{A : Prop}{u \equiv v}$$

Proofs by computation

refl : 2 + 2 = 4

Proving equalities in a commutative ring done right in Coq

Grégoire, Mahboubi

2005

Accelerating verified-compiler development with a verified rewrite engine

Gross, Erbsen, Philipoom, Poddar-Agrawal, Chlipala

2022

More equalities on the nose

Observational equality, now!

Altenkirch, McBride, Swierstra

2007



$$\frac{A : Prop}{u \equiv v}$$

Definitional proof irrelevance without K

Gilbert, Cockx, Tabareau

2019





and more!

Coq modulo theory
Strub

Coq modulo theory

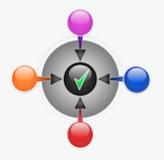
Strub

2010

Dedukti: a logical framework based on the $\lambda\Pi$ -calculus modulo theory

Assaf, Burel, Cauderlier, Delahaye, Dowek, Dubois, Gilbert, Halmagrand, Hermant, Saillard





Coq modulo theory

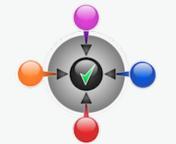
Strub

2010

Dedukti: a logical framework based on the $\lambda\Pi$ -calculus modulo theory

Assaf, Burel, Cauderlier, Delahaye, Dowek, Dubois, Gilbert, Halmagrand, Hermant, Saillard

2016



Sprinkles of extensionality for your vanilla type theory

Cockx, Abel



Coq modulo theory

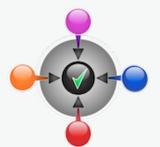
Strub

2010

Dedukti: a logical framework based on the $\lambda\Pi$ -calculus modulo theory

Assaf, Burel, Cauderlier, Delahaye, Dowek, Dubois, Gilbert, Halmagrand, Hermant, Saillard

2016



Sprinkles of extensionality for your vanilla type theory

Cockx, Abel



2016

Controlling unfolding in type theory

Gratzer, Sterling, Angiuli, Coquand, Birkedal



Coq modulo theory

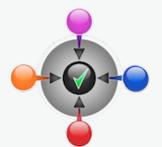
Strub

2010

Dedukti: a logical framework based on the $\lambda\Pi$ -calculus modulo theory

Assaf, Burel, Cauderlier, Delahaye, Dowek, Dubois, Gilbert, Halmagrand, Hermant, Saillard

2016



Sprinkles of extensionality for your vanilla type theory

Cockx, Abel



2016

Controlling unfolding in type theory

Gratzer, Sterling, Angiuli, Coquand, Birkedal

cooltt

2022

The Rewster: type-preserving rewrite rules for the Coq proof assistant

Leray, Gilbert, Tabareau, Winterhalter



Coq modulo theory

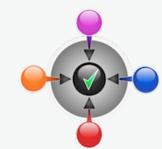
Strub

2010

Dedukti: a logical framework based on the $\lambda\Pi$ -calculus modulo theory

Assaf, Burel, Cauderlier, Delahaye, Dowek, Dubois, Gilbert, Halmagrand, Hermant, Saillard

2016



Sprinkles of extensionality for your vanilla type theory

Cockx, Abel



2016

Controlling unfolding in type theory

Gratzer, Sterling, Angiuli, Coquand, Birkedal



2022

This one is local!

The Rewster: type-preserving rewrite rules for the Coq proof assistant

Leray, Gilbert, Tabareau, Winterhalter

PROCQ

Example: exceptions

```
symb raise : ∀ {A}, A
rule if raise then t else f → raise
defn nth_exn : list A → N → A := ...
```



Example: exceptions

```
symb raise: \forall {A}, A
rule if raise then t else f \mapsto raise
defn nth_exn: list A \rightarrow N \rightarrow A := ...
```



lemma something_unrelated : ...

No way to ensure the rules aren't used here (unlike axioms, there is no Print Assumptions)

Example: exceptions

```
symb raise : ∀ {A}, A
rule if raise then t else f → raise
defn nth_exn : list A → N → A := ...
```

```
Computation rules must be assumed forever
```

```
lemma something_unrelated : ...
```

No way to ensure the rules aren't used here (unlike axioms, there is no Print Assumptions)

Example: booleans

```
symb bool : Type
symb true, false : bool
symb ifte : bool → A → A → A
rule ifte t f true → t
rule ifte t f false → t
```

Rules extend the trusted computing base

Example: exceptions

```
symb raise : \forall {A}, A
rule if raise then t else f \mapsto raise
defn nth_exn : list A \rightarrow N \rightarrow A := ...
```

Computation rules must be assumed forever

```
lemma something_unrelated : ...
```

No way to ensure the rules aren't used here (unlike axioms, there is no Print Assumptions)

Example: booleans

```
symb bool : Type
symb true, false : bool
symb ifte : bool → A → A → A
rule ifte t f true → t
rule ifte t f false → t
```

Rules extend the trusted computing base

Uncaught mistake without a model (somewhat mitigated in UAGO)

Example: exceptions

```
symb raise : \forall {A}, A
rule if raise then t else f \mapsto raise
defn nth_exn : list A \rightarrow N \rightarrow A := ...
```

Computation rules must be assumed forever

```
lemma something_unrelated : ...
```

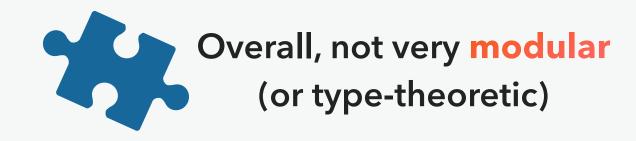
No way to ensure the rules aren't used here (unlike axioms, there is no Print Assumptions)

Example: booleans

```
symb bool : Type
symb true, false : bool
symb ifte : bool → A → A → A
rule ifte t f true → t
rule ifte t f false → t
```

Rules extend the trusted computing base

Uncaught mistake without a model (somewhat mitigated in UAGO)



Equality reflection

$$\Gamma \vdash p : u =_A \lor$$

$$\Gamma \vdash u \equiv \lor$$

Equality reflection



Undecidable type checking

need to rely on heuristics *eg* SMT solvers in F* so no longer really computation

Equality reflection

$$\Gamma \vdash p : u =_{A} V$$

$$\Gamma \vdash u \equiv V$$



Undecidable type checking

need to rely on heuristics *eg* SMT solvers in F* so no longer really computation

Conservative over ITT + UIP + funext

Extensional concepts in intensional type theory
Hofmann

Equality reflection

$$\Gamma \vdash p : u =_A v$$

$$\Gamma \vdash u \equiv v$$



Undecidable type checking

need to rely on heuristics *eg* SMT solvers in F* so no longer really computation

Conservative over ITT + UIP + funext

Extensional concepts in intensional type theory

Hofmann

1995

Effective translation to ITT

Extensionality in the calculus of constructions
Oury
Winterhalter, Sozeau, Tabareau
2005

Terribly inefficient!

```
interface Bool
  assumes
  bool : Type
  true, false : bool
  ifte : ∀ (P : bool → Type). P true → P false → ∀ b. P b
  where
  ifte P t f true ↦ t
  ifte P t f false ↦ f
```

```
interface Bool
  assumes
  bool : Type
   true, false : bool
  ifte : ∀ (P : bool → Type). P true → P false → ∀ b. P b
  where
  ifte P t f true → t
  ifte P t f false → f

def negb( B : Bool ) (b : B.bool) : B.bool :=
  B.ifte (λ _. B.bool) B.false B.true b
```

```
interface Bool
  assumes
  bool : Type
  true, false : bool
  ifte : ∀ (P : bool → Type). P true → P false → ∀ b. P b
  where
  ifte P t f true ↦ t
  ifte P t f false ↦ f
```

```
def negb( B : Bool ) (b : B.bool) : B.bool :=
  B.ifte (λ _. B.bool) B.false B.true b
```

```
interface Sum
assumes
   sum : Type → Type → Type
   inl : ∀ {A B}. A → sum A B
   inr : ∀ {A B}. B → sum A B
   elim :
        ∀ {A B} (P : sum A B → Type).
            (∀ a, P (inl a)) →
             (∀ b, P (inr b)) →
             ∀ s. P s
where
   elim P l r (inl a) → l a
   elim P l r (inr b) → r b
```

```
interface Bool
  assumes
  bool : Type
  true, false : bool
  ifte : ∀ (P : bool → Type). P true → P false → ∀ b. P b
  where
  ifte P t f true ↦ t
  ifte P t f false ↦ f
```

```
def negb( B : Bool ) (b : B.bool) : B.bool :=
   B.ifte (λ _. B.bool) B.false B.true b
```

```
interface Sum
assumes

sum : Type → Type → Type
inl : ∀ {A B}. A → sum A B
inr : ∀ {A B}. B → sum A B
elim :

∀ {A B} (P : sum A B → Type).

(∀ a, P (inl a)) →

(∀ b, P (inr b)) →

∀ s. P s

where
elim P l r (inl a) ↦ l a
elim P l r (inr b) ↦ r b
```

```
interface Bool
                                                                            interface Sum
  assumes
                                                                               assumes
    bool : Type
                                                                                 sum : Type → Type → Type
    true, false : bool
                                                                                 inl : \forall \{A B\}. A \rightarrow sum A B
    ifte : \forall (P : bool \rightarrow Type). P true \rightarrow P false \rightarrow \forall b. P b
                                                                                 inr : \forall \{A B\}. B \rightarrow sum A B
                                                                                 elim :
  where
    ifte P t f true → t
                                                                                   \forall \{A B\} (P : sum A B \rightarrow Type).
    ifte P t f false → f
                                                                                      (\forall a, P (inl a)) \rightarrow
                                                                                      (\forall b, P (inr b)) \rightarrow
                                                                                      ∀ s. P s
                                                                               where
def negb( B : Bool ) (b : B.bool) : B.bool :=
                                                                                 elim P l r (inl a) → l a
  B.ifte (λ _. B.bool) B.false B.true b
                                                                                 elim P l r (inr b) → r b
def foo( U : Unit, S : Sum ) :=
                                                          instance Bool-as-sum( U : Unit, S : Sum ) : Bool
  negb( Bool-as-sum( U, S ) )
                                                            bool := S.sum U.unit U.unit
                                                            true := S.inl U.*
                                                             false := S.inr U.*
                 Equations are verified implicitly —
                                                          → ifte P t f := S.elim P (U.elim _ t) (U.elim _ f)
```

```
interface Bool
                                                                        interface Sum
  assumes
                                                                          assumes
    bool : Type
                                                                            sum : Type → Type → Type
    true, false : bool
                                                                            inl : \forall \{A B\}. A \rightarrow sum A B
    ifte : \forall (P : bool \rightarrow Type). P true \rightarrow P false \rightarrow \forall b. P b
                                                                            inr : \forall \{A B\}. B \rightarrow sum A B
                                                                            elim :
 where
    ifte P t f true → t
                                                                               \forall \{A B\} (P : sum A B \rightarrow Type).
    ifte P t f false → f
                                                                                 (\forall a, P (inl a)) \rightarrow
                                                                                 (\forall b, P (inr b)) \rightarrow
                                                                                 ∀ s. P s
                                                                          where
def negb( B : Bool ) (b : B.bool) : B.bool :=
                                                                            elim P l r (inl a) → l a
  B.ifte (λ _. B.bool) B.false B.true b
                                                                            elim P l r (inr b) → r b
def foo( U : Unit, S : Sum ) :=
                                                       instance Bool-as-sum( U : Unit, S : Sum ) : Bool
  negb( Bool-as-sum( U, S ) )
                                                         bool := S.sum U.unit U.unit
                                                         true := S.inl U.*
                                                         false := S.inr U.*
                ifte P t f := S.elim P (U.elim _ t) (U.elim _ f)
```

Other examples include...

Hiding implementation details while retaining computation

```
interface Shift
  assumes
    shift : list N → list N
  where
    shift (x :: l) → suc x :: shift l
    shift [] → []

instance ShiftasMap
  shift := map suc
```

This way, map never appears in goals out of nowhere useful for automatically generated functions (eg. Equations in Rocq) for controlling unfolding (like in cooltt) or for strictifications

Other examples include...

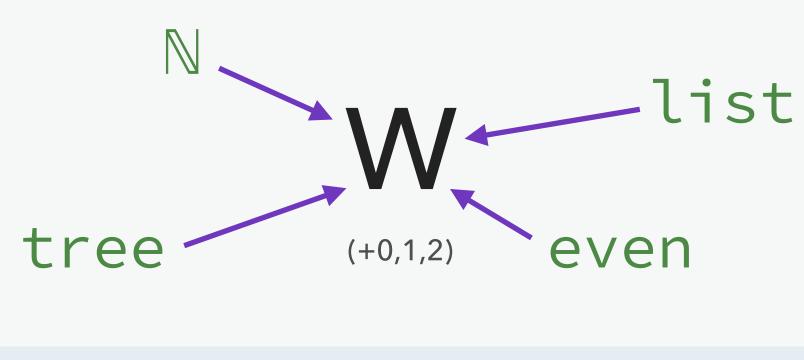
Hiding implementation details while retaining computation

```
interface Shift
  assumes
    shift : list N → list N
  where
    shift (x :: l) → suc x :: shift l
    shift [] → []

instance ShiftasMap
  shift := map suc
```

This way, map never appears in goals out of nowhere useful for automatically generated functions (eg. Equations in Rocq) for controlling unfolding (like in cooltt) or for strictifications

Encode features using simpler ones



Why not W?
Hugunin

Other examples include...

2021

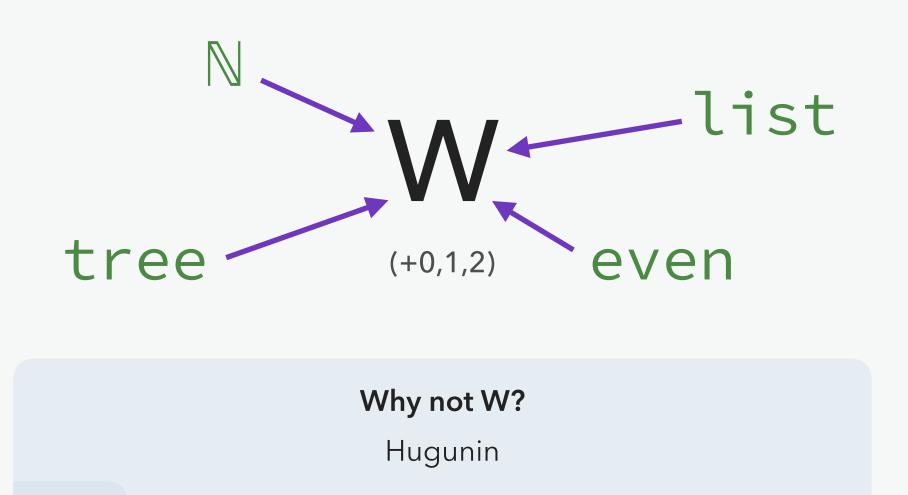
Hiding implementation details while retaining computation

```
interface Shift
  assumes
    shift : list N → list N
  where
    shift (x :: l) → suc x :: shift l
    shift [] → []

instance ShiftasMap
  shift := map suc
```

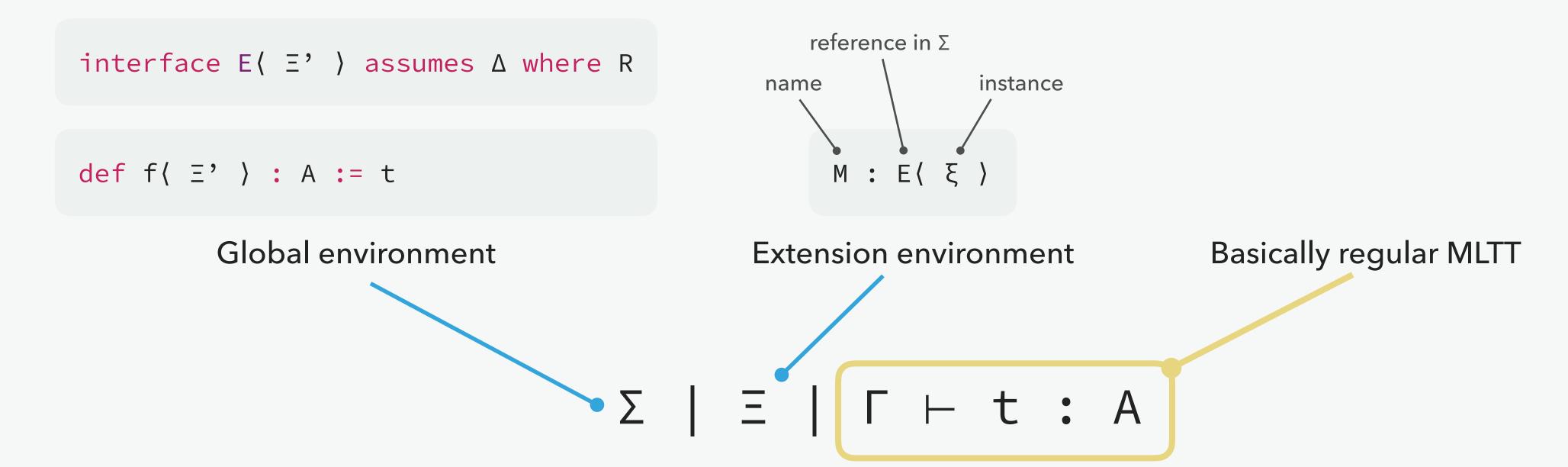
This way, map never appears in goals out of nowhere useful for automatically generated functions (eg. Equations in Rocq) for controlling unfolding (like in cooltt) or for strictifications

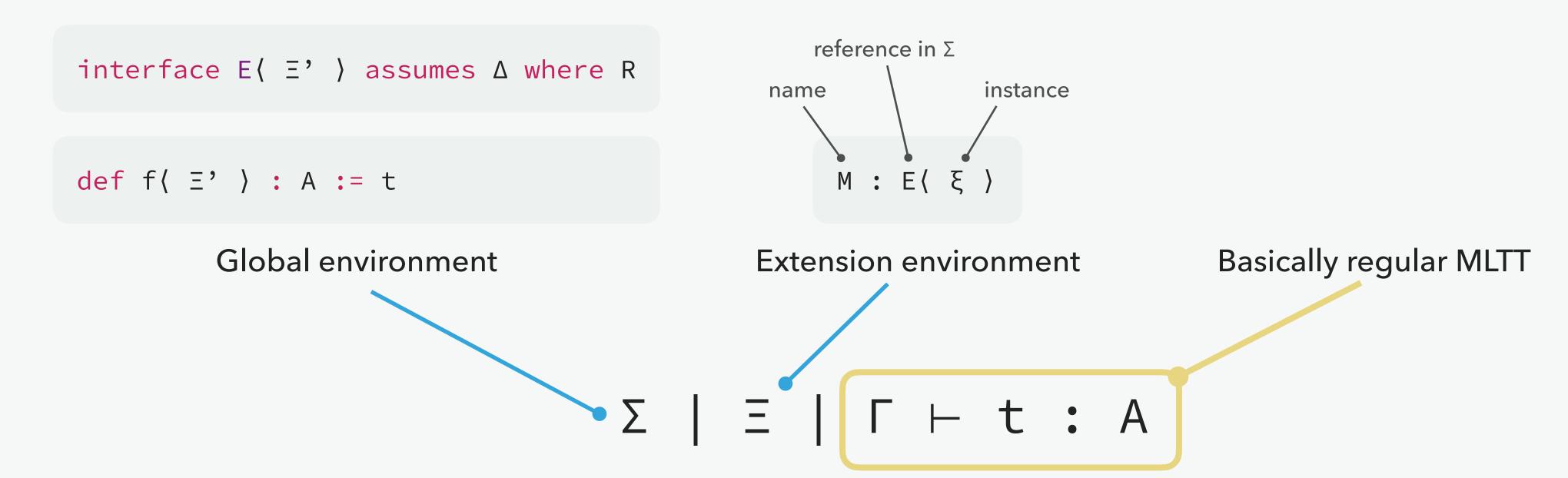
Encode features using simpler ones



Use effects locally, eg. exceptions

```
interface E( \Xi') assumes \Delta where R  \frac{\text{reference in }\Sigma}{\text{name}}  instance  \frac{\text{def } f(\ \Xi^*\ ) : A := t}{\text{Global environment}}   Extension environment  \Sigma \ |\ \Xi \ |\ \Gamma \ \vdash \ t : A
```





Computation rule (simplified)

(interface
$$E(\Xi')$$
 assumes Δ where $R) \in \Sigma$
$$(M : E(\xi)) \in \Xi \qquad (l \mapsto r) \in R$$

$$\Sigma \mid \Xi \mid \Gamma \vdash l\xi \sigma \equiv r\xi \sigma$$

The type theory

```
interface E( \Xi' ) assumes \Delta where R  \frac{\text{reference in }\Sigma}{\text{M}: E(\xi)}  Global environment  \frac{\text{Extension environment}}{\text{M}: E(\xi)}  Basically regular MLTT
```

Computation rule (simplified)

(interface
$$E(\Xi')$$
 assumes Δ where $R) \in \Sigma$
$$(M : E(\xi)) \in \Xi \qquad (l \mapsto r) \in R$$

$$\Sigma \mid \Xi \mid \Gamma \vdash l\xi \sigma \equiv r\xi \sigma$$

Unfolding rule

(def f(
$$\Xi$$
'): A:= t) $\in \Sigma$

$$\Sigma \mid \Xi \mid \Gamma \vdash \xi : \Xi$$
'
$$\Sigma \mid \Xi \mid \Gamma \vdash f(\xi) \equiv t\xi$$

mostly usual

Environment weakening (Σ , Ξ , Γ), substitution, instantiation, validity

mostly usual

Environment weakening (Σ , Ξ , Γ), substitution, instantiation, validity

```
\Sigma \mid \Xi \mid \Gamma \vdash \xi : \Xi' \rightarrow \Sigma \mid \Xi' \mid - \vdash t : A \rightarrow \Sigma \mid \Xi \mid \Gamma \vdash t \in A \xi
```

mostly usual

Environment weakening (Σ , Ξ , Γ), substitution, instantiation, validity

Consistency

A given by embedding into ETT

```
\Sigma \mid \Xi \mid \Gamma \vdash \xi : \Xi' \rightarrow \Sigma \mid \Xi' \mid - \vdash t : A \rightarrow \Sigma \mid \Xi \mid \Gamma \vdash t \xi : A \xi
```

mostly usual

Environment weakening (Σ , Ξ , Γ), substitution, instantiation, validity

Consistency

A given by embedding into ETT

```
\Sigma | \Xi | \Gamma \vdash \xi : \Xi' \rightarrow \Sigma | \Xi' | \cdot \vdash t : A \rightarrow \Sigma | \Xi | \Gamma \vdash t\xi : A\xi
```

more interesting:

Conservativity over MLTT

```
    . | . | . ⊢ A : Type →
    Σ | . | . ⊢ t : A →
    ∃ t'. . | . | . ⊢ t' : A
```

Obtained by inlining definitions

where κ interprets the definitions of Σ

and unfolds them in extensions

if
$$\Sigma \mid \Xi \mid \Gamma \vdash t : A$$

where κ interprets the definitions of Σ

removes all definitions and unfolds them in extensions

with k fixed (and abstract):

$$\llbracket x \rrbracket := x$$

$$\llbracket x \rrbracket := x \qquad \llbracket \lambda (x : A). t \rrbracket := \lambda (x : \llbracket A \rrbracket). \llbracket t \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket u v \rrbracket := \llbracket u \rrbracket \llbracket v \rrbracket \qquad \llbracket M.x \rrbracket := M.x$$

$$[M.x] := M.x$$

$$\llbracket f(\xi) \rrbracket := (\kappa f) \llbracket \xi \rrbracket$$

if
$$\Sigma \mid \Xi \mid \Gamma \vdash t : A$$

where κ interprets the definitions of Σ

removes all definitions and unfolds them in extensions

with k fixed (and abstract):

$$\llbracket x \rrbracket := x \qquad \llbracket \lambda (x : A). t \rrbracket := \lambda (x : \llbracket A \rrbracket). \llbracket t \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket u v \rrbracket := \llbracket u \rrbracket \llbracket v \rrbracket \qquad \llbracket M.x \rrbracket := M.x$$

$$\llbracket f\langle \xi \rangle \rrbracket := (\kappa f) \llbracket \xi \rrbracket$$

 κ is then defined by induction on \vdash Σ such that

when $(def f(\Xi') : A := t) \in \Sigma$ we have $\kappa f := [t](\kappa_rec)$

if
$$\Sigma \mid \Xi \mid \Gamma \vdash t : A$$

where κ interprets the definitions of Σ

removes all definitions and unfolds them in extensions

with k fixed (and abstract):

$$\llbracket x \rrbracket := x$$

$$\llbracket \lambda (x : A). t \rrbracket := \lambda (x : \llbracket A \rrbracket). \llbracket t \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket u \lor \rrbracket := \llbracket u \rrbracket \llbracket \lor \rrbracket \qquad \llbracket M.x \rrbracket := M.x$$

$$\llbracket M.x \rrbracket := M.x$$

$$\llbracket f(\xi) \rrbracket := (\kappa f) \llbracket \xi \rrbracket$$

 κ is then defined by induction on $\vdash \Sigma$ such that

recursive call ok because t lives ightharpoonup in an environment *smaller* than Σ

when

$$(def f(\Xi') : A := t) \in \Sigma$$
 we have $\kappa f := [t](\kappa_rec)$

if
$$\Sigma \mid \Xi \mid \Gamma \vdash t : A$$

then

where κ interprets the definitions of Σ

removes all definitions and unfolds them in extensions

with k fixed (and abstract):

$$\llbracket \times \rrbracket := \times$$

$$\llbracket \lambda (x : A). t \rrbracket := \lambda (x : \llbracket A \rrbracket). \llbracket t \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket u \lor \rrbracket := \llbracket u \rrbracket \llbracket \lor \rrbracket \qquad \llbracket M.x \rrbracket := M.x$$

$$\llbracket M.x \rrbracket := M.x$$

$$\llbracket f(\xi) \rrbracket := (\kappa f) \llbracket \xi \rrbracket$$

 κ is then defined by induction on $\vdash \Sigma$ such that

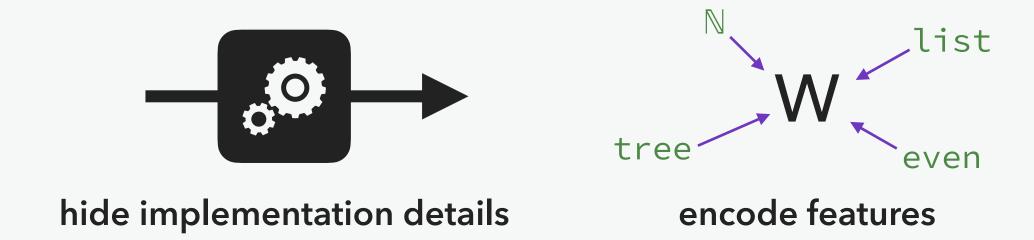
recursive call ok because t lives \nearrow in an environment *smaller* than Σ

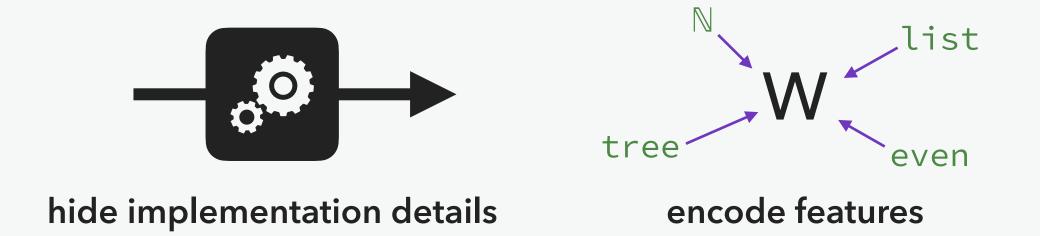
when

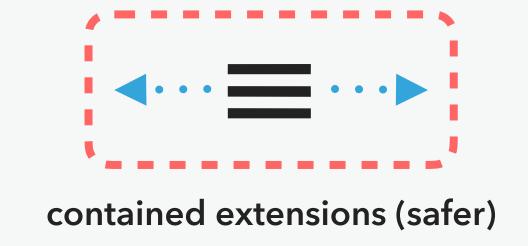
$$(def f(\Xi') : A := t) \in \Sigma$$
 we have $\kappa f := [t](\kappa_rec)$

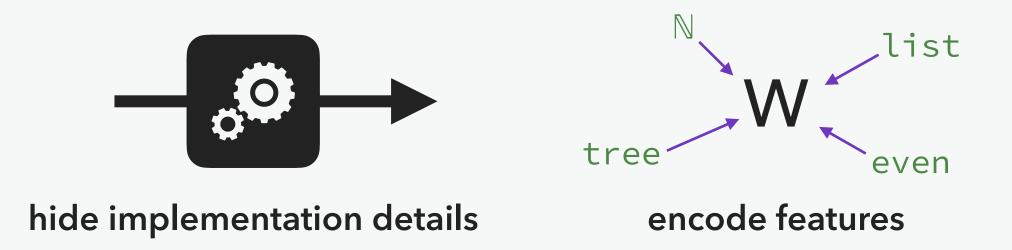


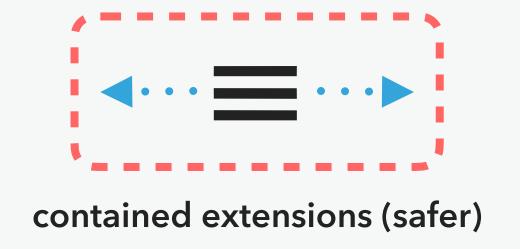
hide implementation details







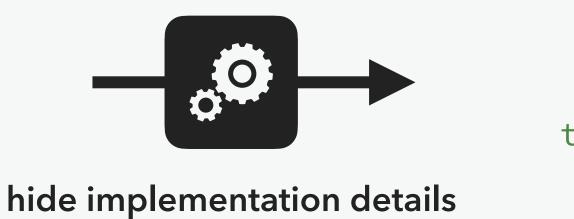


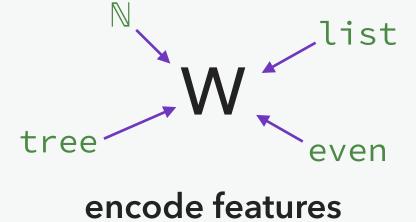


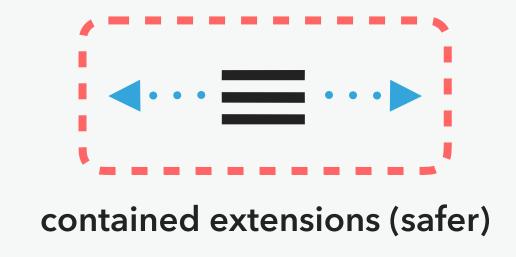
Conservative extension of MLTT with local computation



(7)/TheoWinterhalter/local-comp







Conservative extension of MLTT with local computation



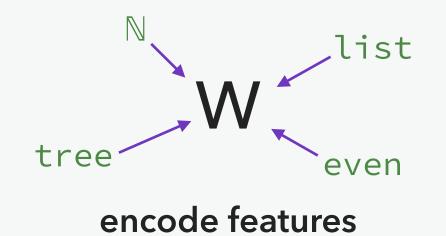
(7)/TheoWinterhalter/local-comp

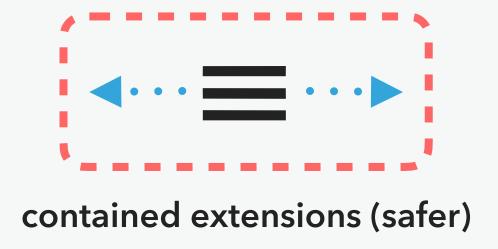
Perspectives





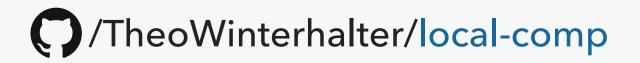






Conservative extension of MLTT with local computation





Perspectives

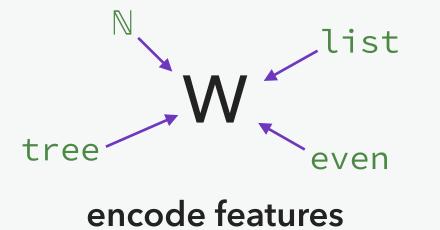


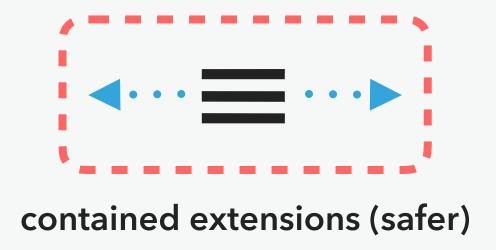






hide implementation details





Conservative extension of MLTT with local computation



(7)/TheoWinterhalter/local-comp

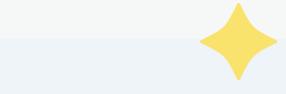
Perspectives







Concrete implementation



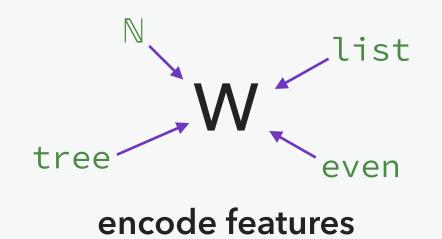
Decidability of type checking

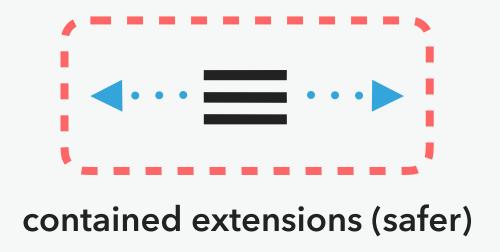


Propositional instances









Conservative extension of MLTT with local computation



(7)/TheoWinterhalter/local-comp

Perspectives







Thank you! 11/11