

Formally verified programming with monads in Coq

(Formalnie zweryfikowane programowanie z monadami w Coqu)

Zeimer

Praca inżynierska

Promotor: dr Wpisuyashi TODO

Uniwersytet Wrocławski
Wydział Matematyki i Informatyki
Instytut Informatyki

czerwiec 2019

Abstract

We introduce `hsCoq`, a Coq library for formally verified general-purpose programming with Haskell-style abstractions: functors, applicative functors, monads, monad transformers and typeclass-based effects. We discuss the design choices we made and illustrate the working of the library with examples taken from [1].

...

Contents

1	Introduction	7
2	Formal verification of software and the Coq proof assistant	9
3	Computational effects	11
4	Design	13
5	Examples	15
6	A case study in proof engineering	17
7	Conclusion	19
8	TODO	21
	Bibliography	23

Chapter 1

Introduction

In chapter 1 we motivate the need for formal verification of software and briefly describe the Coq proof assistant. In chapter 2 we discuss the problem of modeling computational effects in programming languages and compare existing approaches. In chapter 3 we present our library `hsCoq` and discuss its design. In chapter 4 we give some example programs and prove their properties. In chapter 5 we describe our approach to proof engineering - the formalized mathematic's equivalent of software engineering.

Chapter 2

Formal verification of software and the Coq proof assistant

Coq [2] is a piece of software implementing a formal system whose slight variants go under a plethora of names: Calculus of (Inductive) Constructions, (Intensional) Martin-Löf Type Theory, Intuitionistic Type Theory, Constructive Type Theory, etc.

Thanks to the Curry-Howard correspondence [?] Coq can be seen as both a functional programming language and a proof assistant.

Chapter 3

Computational effects

Chapter 4

Design

Chapter 5

Examples

Chapter 6

A case study in proof engineering

Chapter 7

Conclusion

Chapter 8

TODO

1. Introduction: functional programming, formally verified programming and proving.
2. Approaches to computational effects: chaos, ML-style, monads, algebraic effects.
3. A description of the inner workings of the library: design choices, file structure, implementation.
4. Examples: some from Just Do It, maybe some custom ones.
5. Safety: some theorems and proofs.
6. Theoretical comparison of the ease of use with Haskell and Idris.
7. Practical comparison with MERC.
8. Cite some literature: some Coq papers, Moggi, Just Do It, Experimenting with Monadic Equational Reasoning in Coq
9. Technical matters:
 - (a) Mention where's the implementation and put it to Coq's repository of user libraries.
 - (b) Installation guide.
 - (c) Tools: why no ssreflect?
 - (d) Documentation (it's in the source code).
10. More: a case study in proof engineering - how do the tactics `hs`, `monad` and (maybe) the one for reflective functor simplification work?
11. Deficiencies, conclusion and further work.
12. Points to make: this is a library for general purpose programming, without some deep goal.

Bibliography

- [1] Jeremy Gibbons and Ralf Hinze, *Just do It: Simple Monadic Equational Reasoning*, 2011
- [2] Coq Development Team, *The Coq Proof Assistant Reference Manual*, 2019