Signatures and models for syntax and operational semantics in the presence of variable binding

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The subject in one slide

What is a programming language, mathematically?

- In the literature, no common well-established discipline.

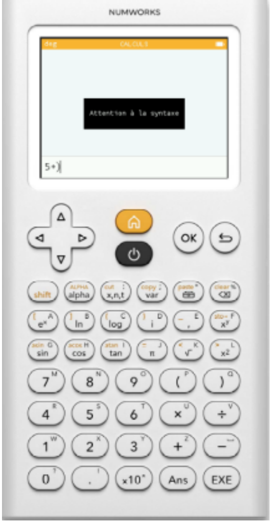
Differential λ-calculus [Ehrhard-Regnier 2003]

$\sim$10 pages (section 2 $\rightarrow$ beginning of section 3) describing the programming language and proving some properties.

- This thesis:
  - a tentative notion of programming languages, reduction monads, and
  - a discipline for automatically generating well-behaved reduction monads.

What is a programming language?

Example: arithmetic expressions in a calculator



Syntax (of expressions) = formal language

- *vocabulary* : available symbols/keys
- *grammar rules* : what is a valid expression.

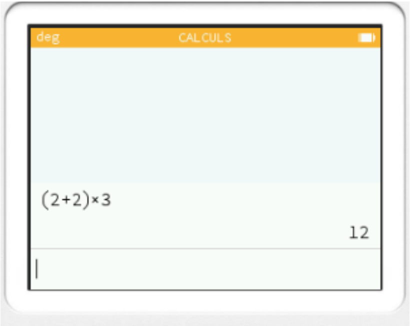
e.g. + is a *binary operation.*

What is a programming language?

Program execution

Program = valid *syntactic* text

Execution = modification of the program:



$$(2+2)\times 3 \xrightarrow{\text{1 execution step}} 4\times 3 \xrightarrow{\text{1 execution step}} 12$$

Operational semantics = description of how programs execute.

What is a programming language?

A graph whose vertices are programs.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
(2+2)\times 3 \arrow[dd] & & & 3\times 2+2\times 2 \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr] & & x+(5+4) \arrow[dd] \\
& & 6+2\times 2 \arrow[dr] & & 3\times 2+4 \arrow[dl] & \\
4\times 3 \arrow[dr] & & & 6+4 \arrow[d] & & x+9 \\
& 12 & & 10 & &
\end{tikzcd}$$

Variables = placeholders for expressions

- Substitution: $(x+y)[x:=5, y:=4] = 5+4$.
- Reductions are stable under substitution

$$\frac{x+(5+4) \to x+9}{12+(5+4) \to 12+9}.$$

$\rightsquigarrow$ Reduction monads!

Specifying programming languages: **initial semantics**

- Constructing syntax and reductions may be complex (cf. differential λ-calculus).
- Often easier to describe the models.

Model $\approx$ graph with interpretation of the operations and reductions

a model of arithmetic expressions: $\mathbb{Z}$

- Syntactic "$+$" $\rightsquigarrow$ actual "$+$" ,
- Syntactic "$\times$" $\rightsquigarrow$ actual "$\times$" , ...

- Syntactic model $=$ initial model.
- Initiality $\Rightarrow$ recursion principle.

Notion of signature

- Specifies models.
- Effective iff the initial model exists.

A difficulty

Bound variables and α-equivalence

α-**equivalence**:

$$x \mapsto 2 \times x \quad \text{should be identified with} \quad y \mapsto 2 \times y$$

"x is bound by $\mapsto$ in $x \mapsto 2 \times x$"

State of the art: syntax

Two main notions of syntax:

- Substitution monoids ($\approx$ finitary monads) [Fiore-Plotkin-Turi, 1999].
- Nominal sets [Gabbay-Pitts, 1999].

wider recursion principle

more structured models

$[\mathbb{N}, \mathrm{Set}]$ nominal sets monads

This thesis: monads

State of the art: specifying syntax

Two main notions of signature for monads:

- Pointed strong endofunctors [Fiore-Plotkin-Turi, 1999].
- Equational systems [Fiore-Hur, 2010].
- Modules [Hirschowitz-Maggesi, 2007].

State of the art: semantics

Semantic notions of programming language:

- Distributive laws [Plotkin-Turi, 1997].
- double categories [Meseguer, the Montanari school].

Do not cover higher-order languages.

- 2-categories [Power, Seely,...].
- relative monads [Ahrens, 2016].

Only covers congruent semantics.

Contributions

1. Mathematical definition of programming languages as **reduction monads.**
2. Specification of **syntactic equations**, based on modules over monads.
3. Specification of **semantics**.

Systematic use of monads and modules for taking care of substitution.

Articles

- CSL 2018 about 2.
- FSCD 2019 about 2. = variant of Fiore's approach.
- POPL 2020 about 1. and 3.

All in collaboration with Benedikt Ahrens, André Hirschowitz and Marco Maggesi.

Outline

Outline

Ingredients

- Programming languages (PLs) as graphs
  - (**Syntax**) vertices = terms
  - (**Semantics**) arrows = reductions between terms
- Simultaneous substitution: variables $\mapsto$ terms
  - monads and modules over them

Example

λ-calculus with β-reduction:

- **Syntax:** $S, T \quad ::= x \mid S\ T \mid \lambda x.S$
- Modulo α-**equivalence**, e.g.

$$\lambda x.x = \lambda y.y$$

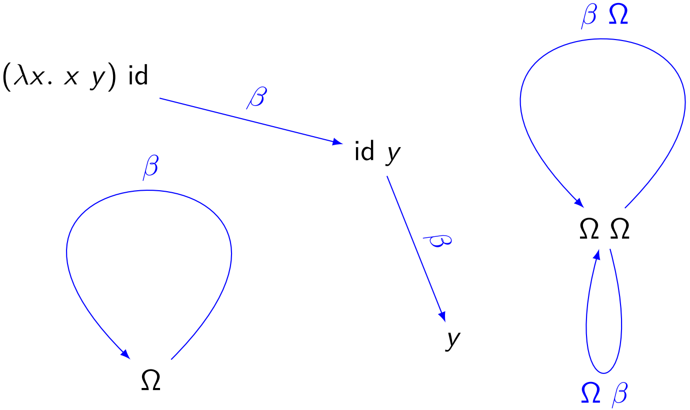
- **Reductions:** $(\lambda x.t)\ u \xrightarrow{\beta} t[x := u] \qquad + \quad$ congruences

Outline

1. Reduction monads
   - Graphs
   - Substitution
2. Syntax
   - Operations
   - Equations
3. Semantics
   - Reduction rules
   - Reduction signatures

PLs as graphs

Example: λ-calculus with β-reduction



- (**Syntax**) vertices = terms e.g. $\Omega = (\lambda x.\ x\,x)\,(\lambda x.\ x\,x)$
- (**Semantics**) arrows = reductions

Graphs

Definition

Graph = a quadruple (A, V, σ, τ) where

$A = \{\text{arrows}\}$ σ = source of an arrow

$V = \{\text{vertices}\}$ τ = target of an arrow

$$A \overset{\sigma}{\underset{\tau}{\rightrightarrows}} V$$

$$\sigma : \begin{array}{ccc} A & \to & V \\ t \xrightarrow{r} u & \mapsto & t \end{array} \qquad \tau : \begin{array}{ccc} A & \to & V \\ t \xrightarrow{r} u & \mapsto & u \end{array}$$

$$\sigma(r) \xrightarrow{r} \tau(r)$$

Outline

1. Reduction monads
   - Graphs
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2. Syntax
   - Operations
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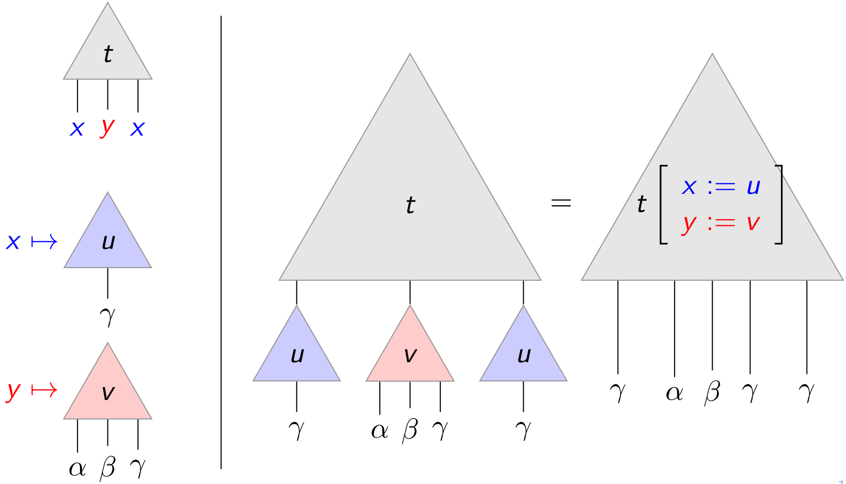
   - Reduction rules
   - Reduction signatures

Simultaneous substitution

Syntax comes with substitution

terms (e.g. λ-terms) = trees with free variables as (distinguished) leaves.



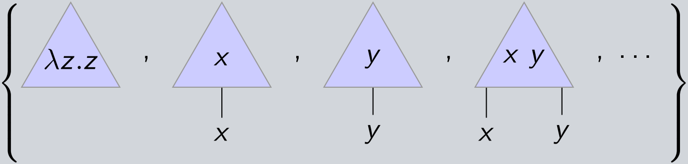
Simultaneous substitution made formal

Free variables indexing

$$X \mapsto \{\text{terms taking free variables in } X\}$$

Example: λ-calculus

$L(\{x, y\}) =$



Simultaneous substitution

$$\forall f : X \to L(Y), \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{rl} L(X) & \to L(Y) \\ t & \mapsto t[x \mapsto f(x)] \quad (\text{or } t[f]) \end{array}}$$

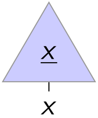
Monads capture simultaneous substitution

λ-calculus as a monad $(L, \_[\_], \eta)$

1. Simultaneous substitution $(L, \_[\_])$
2. Variables are terms

$$\eta_X : X \to L(X)$$

$$x \mapsto$$



3. Substitution laws:

$$\underline{x}[f] = f(x) \qquad t[x \mapsto \underline{x}] = t$$

+ associativity:

$$t[f][g] = t\,[x \mapsto f(x)[g]]$$

Substitution for semantics

We saw that syntax is expected to support substitution. This is also true of semantics.

Our notion of PL:

- **Syntax**: a monad $(L, \_[\_], \eta)$
- **Semantics**:
  - graphs $R(X) \underset{\tau_X}{\overset{\sigma_X}{\rightrightarrows}} L(X)$ for each X

$$R(X) = \begin{array}{c}\text{total set of reductions between}\\ \text{terms taking free variables in } X\end{array}$$

  - substitution of reduction: variables $\mapsto$ L-**terms**.

$$\frac{t \xrightarrow{r} u}{t[f] \xrightarrow{r[f]} u[f]}$$

Substitution for semantics made formal

R as a **module** over L

R supports L-monadic substitution:

$$\forall f : X \to \boldsymbol{L}(Y), \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{rl} R(X) & \to R(Y) \\ r & \mapsto r[x \mapsto f(x)] \quad (\text{or } r[f]) \end{array}}$$

$+$ substitution laws

Other examples of L-modules: L, $L \times L$, 1, ...

σ and τ as L-**module morphisms**

$$t \xrightarrow{r} u \ \rightsquigarrow \ t' \xrightarrow{r[f]} u' \quad \text{with} \quad \begin{cases} t' = t[f] \\ u' = u[f] \end{cases} \quad \text{i.e.,} \quad \begin{cases} \sigma(r[f]) = \sigma(r)[f] \\ \tau(r[f]) = \tau(r)[f] \end{cases}$$

Commutation with substitution $\Leftrightarrow$ Module morphisms $\sigma, \tau : R \to L$.

Reduction monads

Summary: graphs + substitution.

Definition

A **reduction monad** $R \overset{\sigma}{\underset{\tau}{\rightrightarrows}} T$ consists of

- T = monad (= module over itself)
- R = module over T
- $\sigma, \tau : R \to T$ are T-module morphisms.

Example

λ-calculus with β-reduction.

How can we specify a reduction monad?

1. signature for the (syntactic) operations for the monad;
2. reduction rules.

Outline

Overview

- Syntax $=$ monad L
- Operations $=$ module morphisms $\Sigma(L) \to L$
- 1-signatures specify operations
- 2-signatures specify operations $+$ equations.

Outline

Operations as module morphisms

For any model of λ-calculus (in particular for L),

Application commutes with substitution

$$(t\ u)[x \mapsto v_x] = t[x \mapsto v_x]\ u[x \mapsto v_x]$$

Categorical formulation

$L \times L$ supports L-substitution $\rightsquigarrow$ $L \times L$ is a **module over** L

application commutes with substitution $\rightsquigarrow$ $\mathrm{app} : L \times L \to L$ is a **module morphism**

[Hirschowitz-Maggesi 2007 : Modules over Monads and Linearity]

Examples of modules

We argued that syntactic operations are **module morphisms**. Basic examples of modules?

Module over a monad T: supports the T-monadic substitution

Examples

- T itself
- $M \times N$ for any modules M and N:

$$\forall (t, u) \in M(X) \times N(X), \qquad X \xrightarrow{f} T(Y),$$

$$\boxed{(t, u)[f] = (t[f], u[f])} \in M(Y) \times N(Y)$$

- M'= **derivative** of a module M:

$$M'(X) = M(\overbrace{X \amalg \{\diamond\}}^{X \text{ extended with a fresh variable } \diamond})$$

used to model an operation binding a variable (Cf next slide).

Operations as module morphisms

Operations can be combined into a single one.

Operations = module morphisms = maps commuting with substitution:

Example: λ-calculus

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{app} :&\quad L \times L \to L \\ \mathrm{abs} :&\quad L' \to L \end{aligned} \qquad \left\{ \begin{aligned} \mathrm{abs}_X : L(X \amalg \{\diamond\}) &\to L(X) \\ t &\mapsto \lambda \diamond .t \end{aligned} \right.$$

Combine operations into a single one:

$$\boxed{[\mathrm{app}, \mathrm{abs}] : (L \times L) \amalg L' \to L}$$

where (*coproducts* of modules M and N)

$$(M \amalg N)(X) = M(X) \amalg N(X)$$

1-signatures specify operations

Definition

A **1-signature** Σ is a (functorial) assignment

$$\boxed{T \mapsto \Sigma(T)}$$

monad module over T

Definition (model of a 1-signature Σ)

A **model** of Σ is a pair (T, m) denoted by $\Sigma(T) \xrightarrow{m} T$ s.t.

- T is a monad
- $\Sigma(T) \xrightarrow{m} T$ is a T-module morphism

Example: λ-calculus

$$[\mathrm{app}, \mathrm{abs}] : \Sigma_{LC}(L) \to L \qquad \text{where } \Sigma_{LC}(L) = (L \times L) \amalg L'$$

Syntax

We defined 1-signatures and their models. When is a signature effective?

(suitable notion of model morphism [Hirschowitz-Maggesi 2012])

Definition

The **syntax** specified by a 1-signature Σ is the initial object in its category of models.

Question: Does the syntax exist for every 1-signature?

Answer: No.

Counter-example: $\Sigma(R) = \mathcal{P} \circ R$

Powerset endofunctor on Set.

(for cardinality reasons)

Initial semantics for algebraic 1-signatures

We gave examples of effective 1-signatures. They were all **algebraic**.

Definition

Algebraic 1-signatures = 1-signatures built out of derivatives, finite products, disjoint unions, and the 1-signature $\Theta : T \mapsto T$.

Algebraic 1-signatures $\simeq$ binding signatures [Fiore-Plotkin-Turi 1999]
$\Rightarrow$ specification of n-ary operations, possibly binding variables.

Theorem (Fiore-Plotkin-Turi 1999)

Syntax exists for any algebraic 1-signature.

Example

λ-calculus

Question: Specify syntactic operations subject to some equations?

(*commutative associative* binary operation $+$ of diff. λ-calculus)

Quotient of algebraic signatures

We saw that algebraic signatures are effective. Can we specify effectively operations subject to equations?

Theorem (CSL 2018)

Syntax exists for any "quotient" of algebraic 1-signatures.

Example

a *commutative* binary operation $+$:

$$\forall a, b, \quad a + b = b + a$$


What about an **associative** operation?

Outline

Example: a commutative binary operation

Specification of a binary operation

1-signature	$T \mapsto T \times T$
model	$T \times T \xrightarrow{+} T$

Question What is an appropriate notion of model for a **commutative** binary operation?

- a monad T
- with a binary operation

$\Big\}$ a model $T \times T \xrightarrow{+} T$ of $\Theta \times \Theta$

- s.t.

$$\begin{tikzcd} T \times T \arrow[rr, bend left, "+"] \arrow[dr, "swap"'] & & T \\ & T \times T \arrow[ur, "+"'] & \end{tikzcd}$$

where $\mathrm{swap}(t, u) = (u, t)$

Equations

Σ = 1-signature (e.g. binary operation $\Sigma(T) = T \times T$)

Definition

A **Σ-equation** $A \underset{v}{\overset{u}{\rightrightarrows}} B$ is a (functorial) assignment

$$\boxed{\underbrace{M = (\Sigma(T) \to T)}_{\text{model of } \Sigma} \quad \mapsto \quad \Big(\underbrace{A(M) \underset{v_M}{\overset{u_M}{\rightrightarrows}} B(M)}_{\text{parallel pair of } T\text{-module morphisms}} \Big)}$$

Example (Binary commutative operation)

$$\Sigma(T) = T \times T$$

$$\begin{tikzcd} T \times T \arrow[d, "+"] \\ T \end{tikzcd} \quad \mapsto \quad \begin{tikzcd} T \times T \arrow[rr, bend left, "+"] \arrow[dr, "\text{swap}"'] & & T \\ & T \times T \arrow[ur, "+"'] & \end{tikzcd}$$

2-signatures and their models

We defined equations. A set of equations yields a 2-signature.

Definition

A **2-signature** is a pair (Σ, E) where

- Σ is a 1-signature for monads
- E is a set of Σ-equations

Definition

A **model** of a 2-signature (Σ, E) consists of:

- a model $M = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma(T) \\ \downarrow \\ T \end{pmatrix}$ of Σ s.t.

$$\forall\ A \overset{u}{\underset{v}{\rightrightarrows}} B \in E, \quad \boxed{u_M = v_M} : A(M) \to B(M)$$

morphism of models = morphisms as models of Σ.

Initial semantics for algebraic 2-signatures

We defined 2-signatures and their models. When is a 2-signature effective?

Theorem (FSCD 2019)

*Any **algebraic** 2-signature has an initial model.*

Definition

A 2-signature (Σ, E) is **algebraic** if:

- Σ is algebraic
- E consists of **elementary** Σ-equations

Main instances of elementary Σ-equations

$$A \rightrightarrows B \text{ s.t.} \qquad A\begin{pmatrix}\Sigma(T)\\ \downarrow\\ T\end{pmatrix} = \Phi(T) \qquad B\begin{pmatrix}\Sigma(T)\\ \downarrow\\ T\end{pmatrix} = T$$

for some *algebraic* 1-signature Φ.

(e.g. $\Phi(T) = T \times T$ for commutativity)

Example: algebraic 2-signature for differential λ-calculus

Lionel Vaux's version

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} L^d: \quad s,t & ::= & x \mid s\,t \mid \lambda x.s & \mid & Ds\cdot t & \mid & 0 & \mid & s+t \\ \Sigma_{LC^d}(T) & = & \Sigma_{LC}(T) & \amalg & T\times T & \amalg & 1 & \amalg & T\times T \end{array}$$

Equations

- *associativity* and *commutativity* of $+$, neutrality of 0 for $+$
- bilinearity of $D\_\cdot\_$ with respect to $+$, left linearity of application, linearity of abstraction

$$\lambda x.(s+t) = \lambda x.s + \lambda x.t \qquad \lambda x.0 = 0$$

Partial derivative $\frac{\partial \_}{\partial x}\cdot\_$ (usually defined by recursion on the syntax)

$$\boxed{D(\lambda x.s)\cdot t \to \lambda x.\left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial x}\cdot t\right)} \qquad \frac{\partial \_}{\partial x}\cdot\_ : T'\times T \to T'$$

Still specifiable as a 1-signature + recursive equations.

Outline

Specifying reduction monads

λ-calculus with (small-step) β-reduction as a reduction monad:

$$\begin{tikzcd} R \arrow[r, shift left, "\sigma"] \arrow[r, shift right, "\tau"'] & L \end{tikzcd}$$

module over L

module morphisms

monad

- vertices $=$ L $=$ initial model of the signature of λ-calculus.
- arrows $=$ R, σ, τ $=$?
  - specified through *reduction rules* (to be made formal):

$$(\lambda x.t)\, u \to t[x := u] \qquad \frac{t \to t'}{t\, u \to t'\, u} \qquad \ldots$$

Outline

Analysis of a reduction rule

Example: binary congruence for application.

metavariables: $\underbrace{\text{as a } L\text{-module } L^4}_{t,\, t',\, u,\, u'}$ $\mapsto$ $\boxed{\dfrac{t \to t' \qquad u \to u'}{t\ u \to t'\ u'}}$

hypotheses

conclusion

Hypothesis/conclusion = pair of λ-terms using metavariables

- as parallel module morphisms $L^4 \rightrightarrows L$

$$\text{e.g.,} \quad t\ u \to t'\ u' : \qquad \begin{array}{l} (t, t', u, u') \mapsto t\ u \\ (t, t', u, u') \mapsto t'\ u' \end{array}$$

- **Generalization**: $L \rightsquigarrow$ any model $\Sigma_{LC}(T) \to T$ of Σ_{LC}:

(application denoted by $\mathrm{app} : T \times T \to T$)

$$\text{e.g.,} \quad t\ u \to t'\ u' : \qquad \begin{array}{l} (t, t', u, u') \mapsto \mathrm{app}(t, u) \\ (t, t', u, u') \mapsto \mathrm{app}(t', u') \end{array}$$

Reduction rules

Definition

Let Σ = signature for monads (e.g. Σ_{LC} for congruence for application).

Definition of Σ-reduction rules

A Σ-**reduction rule** $(\vec{\sigma}, \vec{\tau})$

$$\boxed{\frac{\sigma_1 \to \tau_1 \quad \ldots \quad \sigma_n \to \tau_n}{\sigma_0 \to \tau_0}}$$

assigns (functorially) to each model $\Sigma(T) \to T$:

- $V(T)$ = T-module of metavariables (e.g. $V(T) = T^4$)
- parallel T-module morphisms $V(T) \underset{\tau_{i,T}}{\overset{\sigma_{i,T}}{\rightrightarrows}} T^{\prime\cdots\prime}$

We write

$$\sigma_i, \tau_i : V \to \Theta^{(n_i)} \qquad n_i = \text{number of derivatives}$$

Outline

Reduction signatures

Definition

A **reduction signature** is a pair $(\Sigma, \mathfrak{R})$ where

- Σ is a signature for monads (1- or 2-signature)
- $\mathfrak{R}$ is a family of Σ-reduction rules

Example: λ-calculus with β-reduction

- $\Sigma = \Sigma_{LC}$
- Σ-reduction rules:
  - β-reduction
  - congruence for application and **abstraction** ($T' \xrightarrow{\text{abs}} T$):

$$\frac{u \to u'}{\lambda x.u \to \lambda x.u'} \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \frac{\pi_1 \to \pi_2}{\text{abs} \circ \pi_1 \to \text{abs} \circ \pi_2} \qquad \frac{T' \times T' \underset{\pi_{2,T}}{\overset{\pi_{1,T}}{\rightrightarrows}} T'}{T' \times T' \underset{\text{abs}\circ\pi_{2,T}}{\overset{\text{abs}\circ\pi_{1,T}}{\rightrightarrows}} T}$$

Models

We defined **reduction signatures**. What are their models?

A **model** of a signature $(\Sigma, \mathfrak{R})$ consists of:

- a reduction monad $R \underset{\tau}{\overset{\sigma}{\rightrightarrows}} T$ with a Σ-model structure on T
- for each reduction rule

$$\boxed{\dfrac{\sigma_1 \to \tau_1 \quad \dots \quad \sigma_n \to \tau_n}{\sigma_0 \to \tau_0}\, op} \qquad V \underset{\tau_i}{\overset{\sigma_i}{\rightrightarrows}} \Theta^{(n_i)} \quad \text{in } \mathfrak{R},$$

  - a mapping, for each $v \in V(T)(X)$,

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1(v) \xrightarrow{r_1} \tau_1(v) \\ \dots \\ \sigma_n(v) \xrightarrow{r_n} \tau_n(v) \end{pmatrix} \quad \mapsto \quad \sigma_0(v) \xrightarrow{op(r_1, \dots r_n)} \tau_0(v)$$

  - compatible with substitution:

$$op(r_1, \dots r_n)[f] = op(r_1[f], \dots, r_n[f])$$

Initiality

We defined **models** of a **reduction signature**. When is a signature effective?

(suitable notion of model morphism)

Theorem (POPL 2020)

Σ has an initial model (e.g. Σ is algebraic) $\Rightarrow (\Sigma, \mathfrak{R})$ has an initial model.

Examples

- λ-calculus with small-step β-reduction
- λ-ex $=$ λ-calculus with explicit substitutions [Kesner 2009].

A Theory of Explicit Substitutions with Safe and Full Composition

Reduction signature for λ-ex

Syntax

λ-ex = λ-calcul + explicit substitution $t[x/u]$ s.t. x is bound in t:

as a module morphism $L^{ex\prime} \times L^{ex} \to L^{ex}$

subject to the equation

$$t[x/u][y/v] = t[y/v][x/u] \quad \text{if } y \notin fv(u) \text{ and } x \notin fv(v)$$

as a $\Sigma_{L^{ex}}$-equation $L^{ex\prime\prime} \times L^{ex} \times L^{ex} \rightrightarrows L^{ex}$.

Semantics

congruences, β-reduction $(\lambda x.t)\, u \to t[x/u]$, …

$$t[x/u][y/v] \to t[y/v][x/u[y/v]] \quad \text{if } x \notin fv(u) \text{ and } y \in fv(u)$$

metavariable module: $L^{ex\prime\prime} \times L^{ex} \times L^{ex}_{\diamond}$

Extension of reduction monads

with associated effectivity theorem

1. Vertices: syntax/monad $\rightsquigarrow$ module of "configurations" over the syntax

Examples

- λ-calculus with small-step β-reduction cbv:
  - variables $\mapsto$ **values** (rather than terms)
  - Thus, monad of **values** (rather than terms)
  - Still, reductions between **terms** (rather than values) $=$ "configurations" over the monad of values
- π-calculus
- differential λ-calculus (without its signature though)

2. Graph $\rightsquigarrow$ Bipartite graph

Example

λ-calculus with big-step β-reduction cbv: term $\rightarrow$ value.

Conclusion

Summary

- PLs as reduction monads
- Signatures for reduction monads with effectivity theorem

Perspectives

- Generalize the specification of vertices
  - specify the differential λ-calculus
- Generalize on the category of sets:
  - specify simply-typed PLs: category of families of sets (indexed by simple types)
  - specify Finster-Mimram's monad of weak ω-groupoids: category of globular sets
- Equations between reductions
  - relational reductions (at most 1 reduction between terms).

Thank you!