

On a Dependently Typed Encoding of Matching Logic

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Motivation

- ▶ \mathbb{K} framework can be used to define programming languages

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- ▶ \mathbb{K} framework can be used to define programming languages
- ▶ Inconsistent theories can be defined
- ▶ Specifications can be expressed in matching logic
- ▶ Consistency may be proven in it

Background

Matching logic, dependent type theory

Matching logic

- ▶ Base unit is the *pattern*

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi ::= & \hat{x} \quad | \quad \hat{\hat{X}} \quad | \quad \neg \varphi \quad | \quad \varphi \wedge \varphi' \\ & | \quad \exists x . \varphi \quad | \quad \mu X . \varphi \quad | \quad \sigma(\varphi, \dots, \varphi) \end{aligned}$$

Matching logic

- ▶ Base unit is the *pattern*
 - ▶ Sorted

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_s ::= & \hat{x} : s \mid \hat{\hat{X}} : s & \mid \neg \varphi_s \mid \varphi_s \wedge \varphi'_s \\ & \mid \exists x : s'. \varphi_s \mid \mu X : s. \varphi_s \mid \sigma(\varphi_{s_1}, \dots, \varphi_{s_n}) \end{aligned}$$

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 - ▶ Polyadic

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Matching logic

- ▶ Base unit is the *pattern*
 - ▶ Sorted
 - ▶ Polyadic
 - ▶ Using locally nameless representation
 - ▶ Theories may be built in
 - ▶ Can be extended with other connectives

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- ▶ Substitutions

$$(x \wedge y)[\psi/x] = (\psi \wedge y) \quad (\exists . \underline{0} \wedge \underline{1})[\psi/\underline{0}] = \exists . \underline{0} \wedge \psi$$

Matching logic

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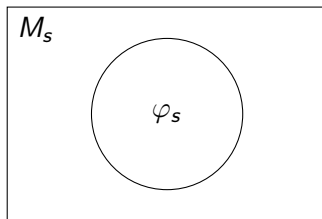
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- ▶ Semantics

- ▶ Pattern matching
- ▶ Over sorted carrier sets: M_s
- ▶ Valuations for free variables



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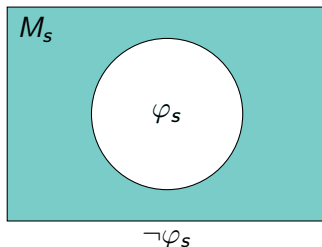
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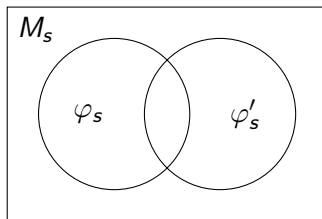
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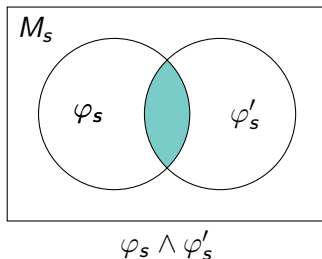
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Matching logic

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 - ▶ Well-sortedness and well-formedness are predicates

Matching logic

- ▶ Formalizations of matching logic exist
 - ▶ Can be applicative, unsorted, fully named
 - ▶ Well-sortedness and well-formedness are predicates
- ▶ Term algebras can solve this
 - ▶ No ill-typed terms
 - ▶ Substitutions are not computable

Dependent type theory

Dependent type theory

► Regular types

$\text{List} : \text{Type} \rightarrow \text{Type}$

$\text{nil} : \forall (A : \text{Type}). \text{List } A$

$\text{cons} : \forall (A : \text{Type}). A \rightarrow \text{List } A \rightarrow \text{List } A$

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► Dependence on \mathbb{N} gives more control

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$\text{eq} : \forall (A : \text{Type}). A \rightarrow A \rightarrow \text{Type}$

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► Transport

$\text{transport} : \forall (A : \text{Type}) (P : A \rightarrow \text{Type}) (x \ y : A). x = y \rightarrow$
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Dependent type theory

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Implementation

Dependently typed syntax and semantics

Dependently typed syntax

Pattern : List *Sorts* \rightarrow List *Sorts* \rightarrow *Sorts* \rightarrow *Type*

$$\hat{\square} : \forall (s : \text{Sorts}) \text{ (ex mu : List Sorts). } (EV \ s) \rightarrow \text{Pattern ex mu s}$$
$$: \forall (s : \text{Sorts}) (ex\ mu : \text{List Sorts}). (SV\ s) \rightarrow \text{Pattern } ex\ mu\ s$$
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$$\overline{\square} . \square : \forall (ex\ mu : \text{List } \text{Sorts}) (\sigma : \Sigma).$$
$$\text{HList } ((\text{Pattern } ex \text{ } mu) \langle \$ \rangle (params \ \sigma)) \rightarrow$$

Pattern ex *mu* (return σ)

$$\neg \Box : \forall (s : \text{Sorts}) \text{ (ex mu : List Sorts). Pattern ex mu s} \rightarrow$$

Pattern ex mu s

$$\square \wedge \square : \forall (s : \text{Sorts}) (\text{ex mu} : \text{List Sorts}). \text{Pattern ex mu } s \rightarrow$$
$$\text{Pattern ex } mu\ s \rightarrow \text{Pattern ex } mu\ s$$
$$\exists n. \Box : \forall (s \ s' : \text{Sorts}) \ (ex \ mu : \text{List } \text{Sorts}). \text{Pattern } (s' :: ex) \ mu \ s \rightarrow$$

Pattern *ex mu s*

$$\mu. \square : \forall (s : \text{Sorts}) (ex\ mu : \text{List Sorts}). \text{Pattern } ex\ (s :: mu)\ s \rightarrow$$

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$[\square] \square$	$: \forall (s \ s' : \text{Sorts}) (ex \ mu : \text{List } \text{Sorts}). \text{Pattern } ex \ mu \ s \rightarrow$ $\text{Pattern } ex \ mu \ s'$

Dependently typed syntax

Pattern : $\text{List } \text{Sorts} \rightarrow \text{List } \text{Sorts} \rightarrow \text{Sorts} \rightarrow \text{Type}$

$\hat{\square}$: $\forall (s : \text{Sorts}) (ex\ mu : \text{List } \text{Sorts}). (EV\ s) \rightarrow \text{Pattern } ex\ mu\ s$

$\hat{\square}$: $\forall (s : \text{Sorts}) (ex\ mu : \text{List } \text{Sorts}). (SV\ s) \rightarrow \text{Pattern } ex\ mu\ s$

\square : $\forall (s : \text{Sorts}) (ex\ mu : \text{List } \text{Sorts}). \text{In } s\ ex \rightarrow \text{Pattern } ex\ mu\ s$

$\underline{\square}$: $\forall (s : \text{Sorts}) (ex\ mu : \text{List } \text{Sorts}). \text{In } s\ mu \rightarrow \text{Pattern } ex\ mu\ s$

$\square \cdot \square$: $\forall (ex\ mu : \text{List } \text{Sorts}) (\sigma : \Sigma).$
 $\text{HList } ((\text{Pattern } ex\ mu) <\$> (\text{params } \sigma)) \rightarrow$
 $\text{Pattern } ex\ mu\ (\text{return } \sigma)$

$\neg \square$: $\forall (s : \text{Sorts}) (ex\ mu : \text{List } \text{Sorts}). \text{Pattern } ex\ mu\ s \rightarrow$
 $\text{Pattern } ex\ mu\ s$

$\square \wedge \square$: $\forall (s : \text{Sorts}) (ex\ mu : \text{List } \text{Sorts}). \text{Pattern } ex\ mu\ s \rightarrow$
 $\text{Pattern } ex\ mu\ s \rightarrow \text{Pattern } ex\ mu\ s$

$\exists \square. \square$: $\forall (s\ s' : \text{Sorts}) (ex\ mu : \text{List } \text{Sorts}). \text{Pattern } (s' :: ex)\ mu\ s \rightarrow$
 $\text{Pattern } ex\ mu\ s$

$\mu. \square$: $\forall (s : \text{Sorts}) (ex\ mu : \text{List } \text{Sorts}). \text{Pattern } ex\ (s :: mu)\ s \rightarrow$
 $\text{Pattern } ex\ mu\ s$

$[\square]^\square$: $\forall (s\ s' : \text{Sorts}) (ex\ mu : \text{List } \text{Sorts}). \text{Pattern } ex\ mu\ s \rightarrow$
 $\text{Pattern } ex\ mu\ s'$

Dependently typed syntax

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$\exists \square. \square$: $\forall (s \ s' : \text{Sorts}) (ex \ mu : \text{List } \text{Sorts}). \text{Pattern } (s' :: ex) \ mu \ s \rightarrow$
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$[\square]^\square$: $\forall (s \ s' : \text{Sorts}) (ex \ mu : \text{List } \text{Sorts}). \text{Pattern } ex \ mu \ s \rightarrow$
 $\text{Pattern } ex \ mu \ s'$

Dependently typed syntax

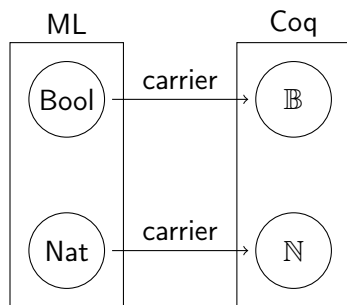
- ▶ No positivity
 - ▶ Rarely needed
 - ▶ Introduces more difficulty than ease-of-use

Dependently typed syntax

- ▶ No positivity
 - ▶ Rarely needed
 - ▶ Introduces more difficulty than ease-of-use
- ▶ Substitutions
 - ▶ Computable function
 - ▶ Defined using recursive descent on all datatypes
 - ▶ Dependent equality checks using transport
 - ▶ Complications with induction

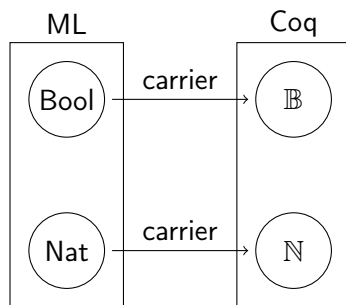
$$\begin{aligned} \forall ex\ ex'\ mu\ s\ s'. \text{Pattern } ex'\ mu\ s' \rightarrow \\ \text{Pattern } (ex ++ s' :: ex')\ mu\ s \rightarrow \\ \text{Pattern } (ex ++ ex')\ mu\ s \end{aligned}$$

Dependently typed semantics



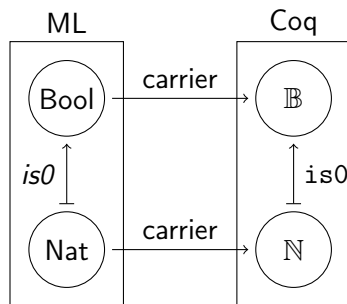
- ▶ We need a carrier for each sort
 - ▶ Sorts can correspond to meta-theoretic types

Dependently typed semantics



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- ▶ Valuations follow this as well
 - ▶ Similar difficulties as with substitutions

Dependently typed semantics



- ▶ We need a carrier for each sort
 - ▶ Sorts can correspond to meta-theoretic types
- ▶ Valuations follow this as well
 - ▶ Similar difficulties as with substitutions
- ▶ Symbol interpretation can be delegated to meta-theory
 - ▶ Shallow embedding
 - ▶ Makes proof writing simpler

Future work

- ▶ Type level support for subsorting

Future work

- ▶ Type level support for subsorting
- ▶ Proof system for this implementation

Future work

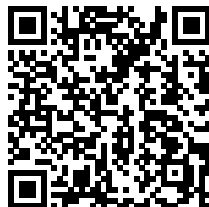
- ▶ Type level support for subsorting
- ▶ Proof system for this implementation
- ▶ Automatic model generation

Conclusion

- ▶ Established a dependently typed description of matching logic
- ▶ Defined substitutions in a computable manner
- ▶ Created semantics that can map to Coq's types and functions
- ▶ Enabled writing proofs over Coq's types using set reasoning

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Thank you for your attention!