

A library for the automated transformation of Rocq AST

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Context

- Proofs in proof assistant like **Rocq** are used to formalize mathematics and verify programs using proof script.
- Many of these proof scripts are **brittle** and difficult to maintain and reuse.
- How can we improve some criteria such as modularity, automatisation and robustness of Rocq proof ?

State of the art: transformations on Rocq code

We found multiple examples of transformations on Rocq code, each with their own implementation:

- *Towards Automatic Transformations of Coq Proof Scripts* [4]
- *Designing Proof Deautomation in Rocq* [5]
- *Post-processing Coq Proof Scripts to Make Them More Robust* [3]
- *Code Generation via Meta-programming in Dependently Typed Proof Assistants* [1]

Rocq-ditto

- Rocq AST¹ rewriting Ocaml library.
- source to source transformations.
- Use *rocq-lsp* [2] to get a Rocq AST from a file.
- Allows for easy Rocq-AST rewriting by automatically moving other AST nodes when adding, removing or replacing a node.
- Compatible with Ocaml standard library functions such as *filter*, *fold*, *map*.
- Dual representation of proof: proof-tree and linear structure.
- Allow for speculative execution.
- Quoting and unquoting functions.
- Compatible with modern Rocq 9.0.0 and previous version back to 8.17.

¹Abstract Syntax Tree

How to define a transformation with Rocq-ditto

Definition

Transformation: A transformation is a function f that take a proof as input and return a list of transformation steps drawn from the set

$$\{ \text{Remove}(id), \text{Replace}(id, new_node), \text{Add}(new_node), \\ \text{Attach}(new_node, attach_position, anchor_id) \}$$

- **Remove(id)** : remove the node identified by id .
- **Replace(id, new_node)** : replace the node identified by id with new_node
- **Add(new_node)** : add a new node to the AST
- **Attach($new_node, attach_position, anchor_id$)** : places new_node on a position relative to the node with the id $anchor_id$.

Some current transformations

- A transformation to replace *auto* by the tactics computed by *auto* .
- A transformation to replace multiple consecutive call to *intro* by a single *intros* call.
- A transformation to remove unnecessary tactics in a proof.
- A transformation to replace call to tactics creating fresh variables such as *intros* with *intros V₁ V₂ ... V_n* where each *V_i* corresponds to a variable automatically introduced by the tactic.

Zoom on a Transformation: Replacing tactics introducing fresh variables automatically with a fixed version

```
Theorem fact_grow_weak :  
  forall n m :  $\mathbb{N}$ ,  
  n < m -> n! <= m!.
```

Proof.

```
induction m.
```

```
lia.
```

```
simpl.
```

```
intros.
```

```
inversion H.
```

```
lia.
```

```
lia.
```

Qed.

Automatically introduced variables

```
Theorem fact_grow_weak_ :  
  forall n m :  $\mathbb{N}$ ,  
  n < m -> n! <= m!.
```

Proof.

```
induction m as [|m IHm].
```

```
lia.
```

```
simpl.
```

```
intros H.
```

```
inversion H as [|m0 H1 H0].
```

```
lia.
```

```
lia.
```

Qed.

Fixed variables names

Using speculative execution to get the variables before and after a tactic execution

Let $r(\text{State}(S), \text{tactic})$ be a pure function that takes a state $\text{State}(S)$ and returns a new state $\text{State}(S_1)$ equal to the state after applying tactic to S .

Idea: For each tactic L_i in a proof $L = [L_1, \dots, L_n]$, compute

- $\text{State}(L_i)$
- $\text{State}(L_{i+1})$

Method:

- Take the proof state after L_1, \dots, L_{i-1} .
- Run L_i on that proof state to get the new state.
- Extract variable names before/after.

Zoom on a Transformation: Replacing *intros* with *intros*

Identifying *intros* tactics:

- Quote each proof node and check if its string representation is “*intros*”.
- *Intros* automatically introduces variables into the context.

Extracting new variables:

- For each node, track proof states before and after execution.
- V_{prev} : variables before; V_{intros} : variables after.
- New variables = $V_{\text{intros}} \setminus V_{\text{prev}}$.

Constructing new steps:

- Concatenate names of new variables to “*intros*”.
- Quote into an AST node and wrap in a *Replace* step.
- Final result: list of *Replace* steps for each *intros* tactic.

Conclusion

Summary

- Goal : Improve the maintenance and robustness of Rocq proof automatically.
- Our solution : Automated transformation of Rocq proof defined by the user.
- Results : A library allowing users to write transformations and some simple transformations examples.

<https://github.com/blackbird1128/coq-ditto>

Thank you for your attention, do you have any questions ?

References

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