

Metamath C technical appendix

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1 INTRODUCTION

This is an informal development of the theory behind the Metamath C language: the syntax and separation logic, as well as the lowering map to x86. For now, this is just a set of notes for the actual compiler. (Informal is a relative word, of course, and this is quite formally precise from a mathematician's point of view. But it is not mechanized.)

2 SYNTAX

The syntax of MMC programs, after type inference, is given by the following (incomplete) grammar:

$\alpha, x, h \in \text{Ident} ::=$	identifiers
$s \in \text{Size} ::=$	$8 \mid 16 \mid 32 \mid 64 \mid \infty$ integer bit size
$t \in \text{TuplePattern} ::=$	$x \mid \boxed{x}$ variable, ghost variable
	$\mid t : \tau \mid \langle \bar{t} \rangle$ type ascription, tuple
$\tau \in \text{Type} ::=$	α type variable reference
	$\mid 0 \mid 1 \mid \text{bool}$ void, unit, booleans
	$\mid \mathbb{N}_s \mid \mathbb{Z}_s$ unsigned and signed integers of different sizes
	$\mid \tau[pe]$ arrays of known length
	$\mid \text{own } \tau \mid \&\tau \mid \&^{\text{mut}}\tau$ owned, borrowed, mutable pointers
	$\mid \bigcap \bar{\tau} \mid \bigcup \bar{\tau}$ intersection type, (undiscriminated) union type
	$\mid * \bar{\tau} \mid \sum \bar{R}$ tuple type, structure (dependent tuple) type
	$\mid S(\bar{\tau}, \overline{pe})$ user-defined type
	$\mid \dots$
$A \in \text{Prop} ::=$	e assert that a boolean value is true
	$\mid \top \mid \perp \mid \text{emp}$ true, false, empty heap
	$\mid \forall x : \tau, A \mid \exists x : \tau, A$ universal, existential quantification
	$\mid A_1 \rightarrow A_2 \mid \neg A$ implication, negation
	$\mid A_1 \wedge A_2 \mid A_1 \vee A_2$ conjunction, disjunction
	$\mid A_1 * A_2 \mid A_1 \multimap A_2$ separating conjunction and implication
	$\mid \dots$
$R \in \text{Arg} ::=$	$x : \tau \mid \boxed{x} : \tau \mid h : A$ regular/ghost/proof argument

$pe \in \text{PEExpr} ::=$ (the first half of Expr below)	pure expressions
$e \in \text{Expr} ::= x$	variable reference
$ e_1 \wedge e_2 \mid e_1 \vee e_2 \mid \neg e$	logical AND, OR, NOT
$ e_1 \& e_2 \mid e_1 \mid e_2 \mid !_s e$	bitwise AND, OR, NOT
$ e_1 + e_2 \mid e_1 * e_2 \mid -e$	addition, multiplication, negation
$ e_1 < e_2 \mid e_1 \leq e_2 \mid e_1 = e_2$	equalities and inequalities
$ \text{if } h^? : e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3$	conditionals
$ \langle \bar{e} \rangle$	tuple
$ f(\bar{e})$	(pure) function call
$ \text{let } h^? := t := e_1 \text{ in } e_2$	assignment to a regular variable
$ \text{let } t := p \text{ in } e$	assignment to a hypothesis
$ \text{mut } x \text{ in } e$	mutation capture
$ F(\bar{e})$	procedure call
$ \text{unreachable } p$	unreachable statement
$ \text{return } \bar{e}$	procedure return
$ \text{let rec } \ell(\bar{x}) := \bar{e} \text{ in } e$	local mutual tail recursion
$ \text{goto } \ell(\bar{e})$	local tail call
$ \dots$	
$p \in \text{Proof} ::= \text{entail } \bar{p} \ q$	entailment proof
$ \text{assert } pe$	assertion
$ \dots$	
$q \in \text{RawProof} ::= \dots$	MM0 proofs
$it \in \text{Item} ::= \text{type } S(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{R}) := \tau$	type declaration
$ \text{const } t := e$	constant declaration
$ \text{global } t := e^?$	global variable declaration
$ \text{func } f(\bar{R}) : \bar{R} := e$	function declaration
$ \text{proc } f(\bar{R}) : \bar{R} := e$	procedure declaration

Missing elements of the grammar include:

- Switch statements, which are desugared to if statements.
- Raw MM0 formulas can be lifted to the ‘Prop’ type.
- Raw MM0 values can be lifted into \mathbb{N}_∞ and \mathbb{Z}_∞ .
- There are more operations for indexing and slicing array references, as well as assigning to parts of an array.