A linear  $\lambda$ -calculus for pure, functional memory updates

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We present the destination calculus, a linear  $\lambda$ -calculus for pure, functional memory updates. We introduce the syntax, type system, and operational semantics of the destination calculus, and prove type safety formally in the Coq proof assistant.

We show how the principles of the destination calculus can form a theoretical ground for destination-passing style programming in functional languages. In particular, we detail how the present work can be applied to Linear Haskell to lift the main restriction of DPS programming in Haskell as developed in [1]. We illustrate this with a range of pseudo-Haskell examples.

#### **ACM Reference Format:**

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

# 2 SYSTEM IN ACTION ON SIMPLE EXAMPLES

Build up to DList.

# 3 LIMITIONS OF THE PREVIOUS APPROACH

- 3.1 Breadth-first tree traversal
- 3.2 Storing linear data in destination-based data structures
- 3.3 Need for scope control
- 4 UPDATED BREADTH-FIRST TREE TRAVERSAL

#### 5 LANGUAGE SYNTAX

### 5.1 Names and variables

```
var, x, y, d, un, ex, st Variable names
hvar, h
                                      Hole (or destination) name, represented by a natural number)
                                Μ
                   h[H±h']
                                M
                                        Shift by h' if h \in H
                   max(H)
                                Μ
                                        Maximum of a set of hole names
hvars, H
                                      Set of hole names
              ::=
                   \{h_1, ..., h_k\}
                   H_1 \cup H_2
                                Μ
                                        Union of sets
                   H±h′
                                M
                                        Shift all names from H by h'.
                   hvars(\Gamma)
                                        Hole names bound by the typing context \Gamma
                                Μ
                                        Hole names bound by the evaluation context C
                   hvars(C)
                                Μ
```

## 5.2 Term and value core syntax

```
Term
term, t, u
                      ::=
                                                                                                           Value
                              ν
                              Χ
                                                                                                           Variable
                              t \triangleright t'
                                                                                                           Application
                                                                                                           Pattern-match on unit
                              t; u
                              t \triangleright \mathsf{case}_{\mathsf{m}} \{ \mathsf{Inl} \, \mathsf{x}_1 \mapsto u_1, \, \mathsf{Inr} \, \mathsf{x}_2 \mapsto u_2 \}
                                                                                                           Pattern-match on sum
                              t \rhd \mathsf{case}_{\mathsf{m}}(\mathsf{x}_1, \mathsf{x}_2) \mapsto u
                                                                                                           Pattern-match on product
                                                                                                           Pattern-match on exponential
                              t \triangleright \mathsf{case}_{\mathsf{m}} \, \mathsf{E}_{\mathsf{n}} \, \mathsf{X} \mapsto u
                              t \rhd \mathsf{map} \times \mapsto t'
                                                                                                           Map over the right side of ampar
                                                                                                           Wrap into a trivial ampar
                              to<sub>⋉</sub> u
                                                                                                           Convert ampar to a pair
                              from_{\ltimes} t
                                                                                                           Fill destination with unit
                              t \triangleleft ()
                              t \triangleleft Inl
                                                                                                           Fill destination with left variant
                              t ⊲ Inr
                                                                                                           Fill destination with right variant
                                                                                                           Fill destination with exponential const
                              t ⊲ E<sub>m</sub>
                              t \triangleleft (,)
                                                                                                           Fill destination with product construct
                              t \triangleleft (\lambda \times_{m} \mapsto u)
                                                                                                           Fill destination with function
                              t \triangleleft \bullet t'
                                                                                                           Fill destination with root of other amp
                              t[\mathbf{x} \coloneqq v]
                                                                                               M
val, v
                      ::=
                                                                                                       Value
                              -h
                                                                                                           Hole
                              +h
                                                                                                           Destination
                              ()
                                                                                                           Unit
                              ^{\vee}\lambda \times_{\mathsf{m}} \mapsto u
                                                                                                           Function with no free variable
                                                                                                           Left variant for sum
                              Inl \nu
                              Inr \nu
                                                                                                           Right variant for sum
                                                                                                           Exponential
                              E_{m} \nu
```

```
 \begin{array}{ll} \mid & (v_1\,,\,v_2) & \text{Product} \\ \mid & _{\text{H}}\!\!\langle v_2\,_{\text{A}}\,v_1 \rangle & \text{Ampar} \\ \mid & v_{\text{H}}\!\!' _{\text{h}}\!\!' _{\text{I}} & \text{M} & \text{Shift hole names inside } v \text{ by h'} \text{ if they belong to H.} \end{array}
```

## 5.3 Syntactic sugar for constructors and commonly used operations

```
sterm
                                      Syntactic sugar for terms
                                         Evaluate to a fresh new ampar
                  alloc
                                Μ
                  t \triangleleft t'
                                Μ
                                         Fill destination with supplied term
                  from_{\sim}' t
                                         Extract left side of ampar when right side is unit
                                M
                  {}^{s}\lambda \times_{m} \mapsto u
                                         Allocate function
                                         Allocate left variant
                  ^{s}Inl t
                                M
                                         Allocate right variant
                  ^{s}Inr t
                                M
                  ^{s}E<sub>m</sub> t
                                Μ
                                         Allocate exponential
                  s(t_1, t_2)
                                         Allocate product
                                Μ
```

```
alloc \triangleq H(-1,+1)
                                                                                                                                                    t \triangleleft \bullet (\mathsf{to}_{\mathsf{K}} t')
from'_{\kappa} t \triangleq (from_{\kappa} (t \triangleright map un \mapsto un ; E_{1\infty} ())) \triangleright case_{1\nu}
                                                                                                                        <sup>s</sup>λ×<sub>m</sub> → u ≜
                                                                                                                                                    from' (
                              (st, ex) \mapsto ex \triangleright case_{1\nu}
                                                                                                                                                           alloc \triangleright map d \mapsto
                                  E_{1\infty} un \mapsto un; st
                                                                                                                                                                d \triangleleft (\lambda x_m \mapsto u)
                \triangleq from _{\sim}' (
                                                                                                                                                    from'_(
^{s}Inl t
                                                                                                                         ^{s}Inr t
                               alloc \triangleright map d \mapsto
                                                                                                                                                           alloc \triangleright map d →
                                    d \triangleleft Inl \triangleleft t
                                                                                                                                                                d ⊲ Inr ⊲ t
                         from' (
                                                                                                                                                    from (
                               alloc \triangleright map d \mapsto
                                                                                                                                                           alloc \triangleright map d \mapsto
                                                                                                                                                                d \triangleleft (,) \triangleright case_{1\nu}
                                    d ⊲ E<sub>m</sub> ⊲ t
                         )
                                                                                                                                                                    (d_1, d_2) \mapsto d_1 \triangleleft t_1 ; d_2 \triangleleft t_2
```

Table 1. Desugaring of syntactic sugar forms for terms

#### 6 TYPE SYSTEM

# 6.1 Syntax for types, modes, and typing contexts

```
type, T, U
                   ::=
                                            Type
                         1
                                               Unit
                         T_1 \oplus T_2
                                               Sum
                    \mathsf{T}_1 \otimes \mathsf{T}_2
                                               Product
                                               Exponential
                       !<sub>m</sub> T
                        \mathsf{U}\ltimes\mathsf{T}
                                               Ampar
                         T \longrightarrow U
                                               Function
                         |T|^m
                                               Destination
mode, m, n
                                            Mode (Semiring)
                   ::=
                                               Pair of a multiplicity and age
                         pa
                         .
                                               Error case (incompatible types, multiplicities, or ages)
mul, p
                   ::=
                                            Multiplicity (Semiring, first component of modality)
                                               Linear use
                         1
                                               Non-linear use
age, a
                                            Age (Semiring, second component of modality)
                                               Born now
                                               One scope older
                         \infty
                                               Infinitely old / static
ctx, \Gamma, \Delta, \Pi
                                            Typing context
                                               Variable typing binding
                         x :_m T
                                               Destination typing binding
                         +h:_{m}[T]^{n}
                         -h:T^n
                                               Hole typing binding
                                               Multiply the left-most mode of each binding by m
                         m \cdot \Gamma
                                       Μ
                                               Sum (incompatible bindings get tagged with 
)
                         \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2
                                       Μ
                         \Gamma_1, \Gamma_2
                                       Μ
                                               Disjoint sum
                         -\Gamma
                                               Transforms dest bindings into a hole bindings
                                       Μ
                         -^{-1}\Gamma
                                               Transforms hole bindings into dest bindings
                                       Μ
                                               Shift hole/dest names by h' if they belong to H
                         Γ[H±h']
                                       Μ
```

## 6.2 Typing of terms and values

 $\Gamma \Vdash \nu : \mathsf{T}$ 

(Typing judgment for values)

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Ty-val-Ampar} \\ \text{LinOnly } \Delta_3 \\ \text{FinAgeOnly } \Delta_3 \\ \text{Ty-val-Exp} \\ \hline \Gamma \Vdash \nu' : \mathsf{T} \\ \hline n\cdot\Gamma \Vdash \mathsf{E_n} \ \nu' : !_n \mathsf{T} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \mathsf{Ty-val-Ampar} \\ \mathsf{LinOnly } \Delta_3 \\ \mathsf{TinAgeOnly } \Delta_3 \\ \mathsf{TinAgeOnly } \Delta_3 \vdash \mathsf{V}_1 : \mathsf{T} \\ \Delta_2, \ (-\Delta_3) \Vdash \mathsf{V}_2 : \mathsf{U} \\ \hline \Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 \Vdash \underset{\textit{hvars}(-\Delta_3)}{\mathsf{Avapar}} \langle \mathsf{V}_2 \ \mathsf{V}_1 \rangle : \mathsf{U} \ltimes \mathsf{T} \end{array}$$

 $\Pi \vdash t : \mathsf{T}$ 

(Typing judgment for terms)

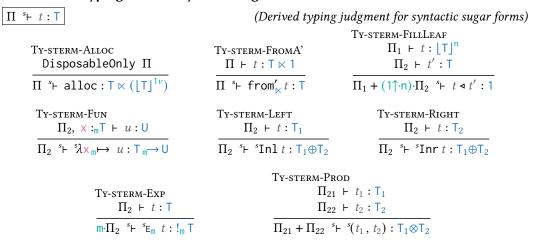
Ty-TERM-PATS

$$\begin{array}{c} \Pi_1 \vdash t : T_1 \oplus T_2 \\ \Pi_2, \ x_1 :_{\mathfrak{m}} T_1 \vdash u_1 : \cup \\ \hline \Pi_1 \vdash t : 1 \qquad \Pi_2 \vdash u : \cup \\ \hline \Pi_1 + \Pi_2 \vdash t \ ; u : \cup \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & \Pi_1 \vdash t : T_1 \otimes T_2 & & & & & & & & & \\ & \Pi_2, \ x_1 :_{\mathsf{m}} T_1, \ x_2 :_{\mathsf{m}} T_2 \vdash u : \cup & & & & & & & \\ \hline m \cdot \Pi_1 + \Pi_2 \vdash t \vartriangleright \mathsf{case}_{\mathsf{m}} \ (x_1, x_2) \mapsto u : \cup & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

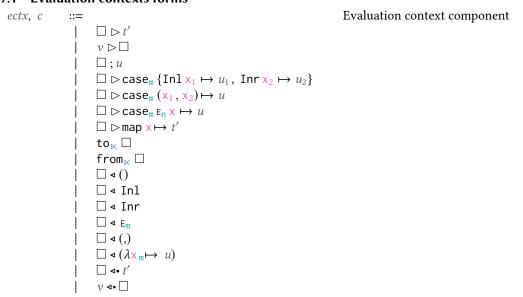
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## 6.3 Derived typing rules for syntactic sugar forms



# 7 EVALUATION CONTEXTS AND SEMANTICS

# 7.1 Evaluation contexts forms



$$cctxs$$
,  $C$  ::=

Evaluation context stack

Represent the empty stack / "identity" evaluation context

 $C \circ c$ 
 $C[h:=_{H} v]$ 

M

Evaluation context stack

Represent the empty stack / "identity" evaluation context

Push  $c$  on top of  $C$ 

Fill  $h$  in  $C$  with value  $v$  (that may contain holes)

# 7.2 Typing of evaluation contexts and commands

Ty-ectxs-ID 
$$\frac{A + C : T \mapsto U_0}{A_1 + C \circ (\square \mapsto U_0)} = \frac{(Typing judgment for evaluation contexts)}{A_1 + C \circ (\square \mapsto U_0)} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-App-Foc2}{m \cdot \Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto U_0}{\Delta_1 + C \circ (\square \mapsto U') : T \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-App-Foc2}{m \cdot \Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C \circ (v \mapsto \square) : (T_m \mapsto U) \mapsto U_0}{\Delta_1 + v : T} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-ParU-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto U_0}{\Delta_2 + u : U} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-ParU-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto U_0}{\Delta_1 + C \circ (\square \mapsto U)} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartS-Foc}{m \cdot \Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto U_0} = \frac{A_1 + C \circ (\square \mapsto U_0}{\Delta_2, \ x_1 : m_1 + u_1 : U} = \frac{A_2 + C : U \mapsto U_0}{\Delta_2, \ x_1 : m_1, \ x_2 : m_2 + u_2 : U} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{m \cdot \Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto U_0} = \frac{A_2, \ x_1 : m_1, \ x_2 : m_2 + u : U}{\Delta_1 + C \circ (\square \mapsto Case_m \{In1 x_1 \mapsto u_1, \ Inr x_2 \mapsto u_2\}) : (T_1 \oplus T_2) \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{m \cdot \Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto U_0} = \frac{A_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto U_0}{\Delta_1 + C \circ (\square \mapsto Case_m \{x_1, x_2 \mapsto u : U : T_1 \otimes T_2) \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto T' \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto T' \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto T' \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto T' \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto T' \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto T' \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto T' \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto T' \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto T' \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto T' \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto T' \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto T' \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto T' \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto T' \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto T' \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto T' \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto T' \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto T' \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto T' \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C : U \mapsto T' \mapsto U_0} = \frac{Ty-ectxs-PartP-Foc}{\Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 + C$$

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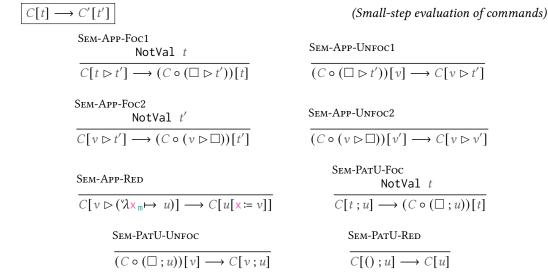
 $\begin{array}{c} \text{hvars}(C) \text{ ## } \text{hvars}(-\Delta_3) \\ \text{LinOnly } \Delta_3 \\ \text{FinAgeOnly } \Delta_3 \\ \Delta_1, \ \Delta_2 \dashv C: (\mathsf{U} \ltimes \mathsf{T}') \rightarrowtail \mathsf{U}_0 \\ \Delta_2, \ -\Delta_3 \Vdash v_2 : \mathsf{U} \\ \hline \\ \hline 1 \uparrow \cdot \Delta_1, \ \Delta_3 \dashv C \circ \binom{\mathsf{op}}{\mathsf{hvars}(-\Delta_3)} \langle v_2 \,_{\wedge} \square) : \mathsf{T}' \rightarrowtail \mathsf{U}_0 \end{array}$ 

⊢ C[t]: T

(Typing judgment for commands)

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Ty-cmd} \\ \Delta \dashv C: \text{T} {\rightarrowtail} \text{U}_0 \\ \\ \frac{\Delta \vdash t: \text{T}}{\vdash C[t]: \text{U}_0} \end{array}$$

# 7.3 Small-step semantics



SEM-PATS-Foc

NotVal t

#### SEM-PATS-UNFOC

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$$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Sem-ToA-Unfoc} \\ \hline (C \circ (\operatorname{to}_{\bowtie} \square) | v_2] \longrightarrow C[\operatorname{to}_{\bowtie} v_2] \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{Sem-FromA-Foc} \\ \operatorname{NotVal} t \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[from}_{\bowtie} t] \longrightarrow (C \circ (\operatorname{from}_{\bowtie} \square))[t] \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{Sem-FromA-Unfoc} \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[from}_{\bowtie} t] \longrightarrow (C \circ (\operatorname{from}_{\bowtie} \square))[t] \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{Sem-FromA-Red} \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[from}_{\bowtie} t] \longrightarrow (C \circ (\operatorname{from}_{\bowtie} \square))[t] \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{Sem-FromA-Red} \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[from}_{\bowtie} t] \lor (v_2, \operatorname{Eigo} v_1)] \longrightarrow C[(v_2, \operatorname{Eigo} v_1)] \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{Sem-FillU-Foc} \\ \operatorname{NotVal} t \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} (0]) \longrightarrow (C \circ (\square \triangleleft ()))[t] \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{Sem-FillU-Nfoc} \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} \operatorname{Inl}] \longrightarrow (C \circ (\square \triangleleft \operatorname{Inl}))[t] \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{Sem-FillL-Red} \\ \operatorname{h'} = \max(\operatorname{hvars}(C) \cup \{h\}) + 1 \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} \operatorname{Inl}] \longrightarrow (C \circ (\square \triangleleft \operatorname{Inl}))[t] \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{Sem-FillR-Red} \\ \operatorname{h'} = \max(\operatorname{hvars}(C) \cup \{h\}) + 1 \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} \operatorname{Inr}) \longrightarrow (C \circ (\square \triangleleft \operatorname{Inr}))[t] \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{Sem-FillR-Red} \\ \hline \operatorname{h'} = \max(\operatorname{hvars}(C) \cup \{h\}) + 1 \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} \operatorname{Inr}] \longrightarrow (C \circ (\square \triangleleft \operatorname{Inr}))[t] \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{Sem-FillE-Red} \\ \operatorname{h'} = \max(\operatorname{hvars}(C) \cup \{h\}) + 1 \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} \operatorname{Inr}] \longrightarrow (C \circ (\square \triangleleft \operatorname{Inr}))[t] \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{Sem-FillE-Neo} \\ \operatorname{h'} = \max(\operatorname{hvars}(C) \cup \{h\}) + 1 \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} \operatorname{Inr}] \longrightarrow C[\operatorname{h:=}_{[h'+1]} \operatorname{Em-(h'+1)}] + (h'+1) \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} \operatorname{Inr}) \longrightarrow C[\operatorname{h:=}_{[h'+1]} \operatorname{Em-(h'+1)}] + (h'+1) \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} \operatorname{Inr}) \longrightarrow C[\operatorname{h:=}_{[h'+1]} \operatorname{Em-(h'+1)}] + (h'+1) \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} \operatorname{Inr}) \longrightarrow C[\operatorname{h:=}_{[h'+1]} \operatorname{Em-(h'+1)}] + (h'+1) \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} \operatorname{Inr}) \longrightarrow C[\operatorname{h:=}_{[h'+1]} \operatorname{Em-(h'+1)}] + (h'+1) \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} \operatorname{Inr}) \longrightarrow C[\operatorname{h:=}_{[h'+1]} \operatorname{Em-(h'+1)}] + (h'+1) \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} \operatorname{Inr}) \longrightarrow C[\operatorname{h:=}_{[h'+1]} \operatorname{Inr} - (h'+1)] + (h'+1) \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} \operatorname{Inr}) \longrightarrow C[\operatorname{h:=}_{[h'+1]} \operatorname{Inr} - (h'+1)] + (h'+1) \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} \operatorname{Inr}) \longrightarrow C[\operatorname{h:=}_{[h'+1]} \operatorname{Inr} - (h'+1)] + (h'+1) \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} \operatorname{Inr}) \longrightarrow C[\operatorname{h:=}_{[h'+1]} \operatorname{Inr} - (h'+1)] + (h'+1) \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} \operatorname{Inr}) \longrightarrow C[\operatorname{h:=}_{[h'+1]} \operatorname{Inr} - (h'+1)] + (h'+1) \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} \operatorname{Inr}) \longrightarrow C[\operatorname{h:=}_{[h'+1]} \operatorname{Inr} - (h'+1)] + (h'+1) \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} \operatorname{Inr}) \longrightarrow C[\operatorname{h:=}_{[h'+1]} \operatorname{Inr} - (h'+1)] + (h'+1) \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} \operatorname{Inr}) \longrightarrow C[\operatorname{h:=}_{[h'+1]} \operatorname{Inr} - (h'+1) \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} \operatorname{Inr}) \longrightarrow C[\operatorname{h:=}_{[h'+1]} \operatorname{Inr} - (h'+1) \\ \hline \\ \operatorname{C[t \triangleleft} \operatorname{Inr$$

## 8 REMARKS ON THE COQ PROOFS

- Not particularly elegant. Max number of goals observed 232 (solved by a single call to the congruence tactic). When you have a computer, brute force is a viable strategy. (in particular, no semiring formalisation, it was quicker to do directly)
- Rules generated by ott, same as in the article (up to some notational difference). Contexts are not generated purely by syntax, and are interpreted in a semantic domain (finite functions).
- Reasoning on closed terms avoids almost all complications on binder manipulation. Makes proofs tractable.
- Finite functions: making a custom library was less headache than using existing libraries (including MMap). Existing libraries don't provide some of the tools that we needed, but the most important factor ended up being the need for a modicum of dependency between key and value. There wasn't really that out there. Backed by actual functions for simplicity; cost: equality is complicated.
- Most of the proofs done by author with very little prior experience to Coq.
- Did proofs in Coq because context manipulations are tricky.
- Context sum made total by adding an extra invalid *mode* (rather than an extra context). It seems to be much simpler this way.
- It might be a good idea to provide statistics on the number of lemmas and size of Coq codebase.
- (possibly) renaming as permutation, inspired by nominal sets, make more lemmas don't require a condition (but some lemmas that wouldn't in a straight renaming do in exchange).
- (possibly) methodology: assume a lot of lemmas, prove main theorem, prove assumptions, some wrong, fix. A number of wrong lemma initially assumed, but replacing them by correct variant was always easy to fix in proofs.
- Axioms that we use and why (in particular setoid equality not very natural with ott-generated typing rules).
- Talk about the use and benefits of Copilot.

# **REFERENCES**

[1] Thomas Bagrel. 2024. Destination-passing style programming: a Haskell implementation. https://inria.hal.science/hal-04406360