

Cambium seminar

Coq Coq Correct!

Verification of Type Checking and Erasure for Coq, in Coq



Matthieu Sozeau

Théo Winterhalter

joint work with

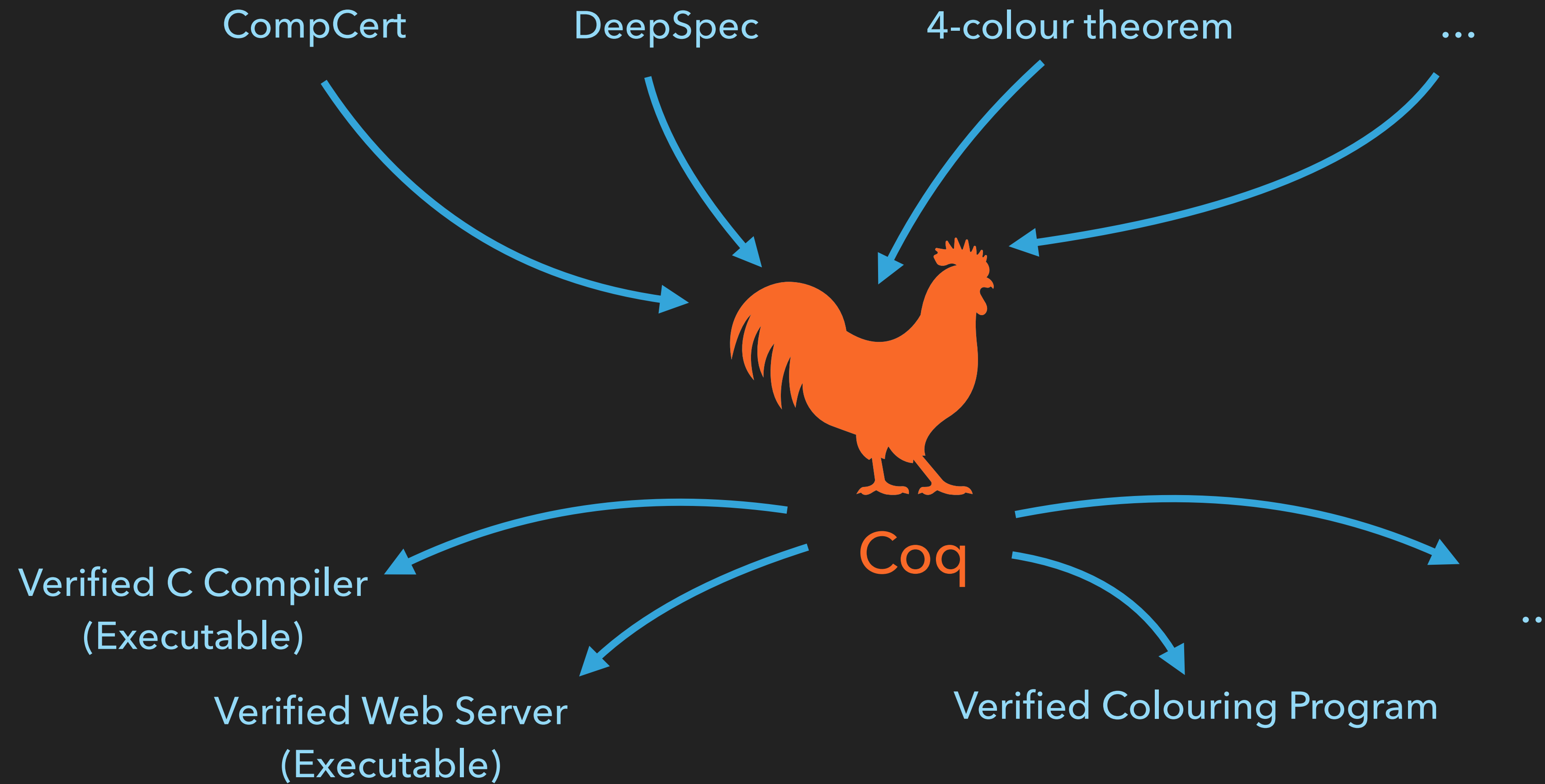
Jakob **Botsch Nielsen**

Simon **Boulier**

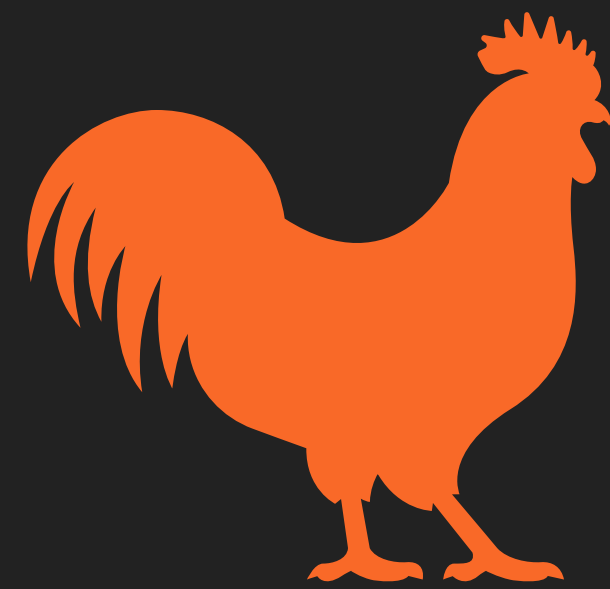
Yannick **Forster**

Nicolas **Tabareau**

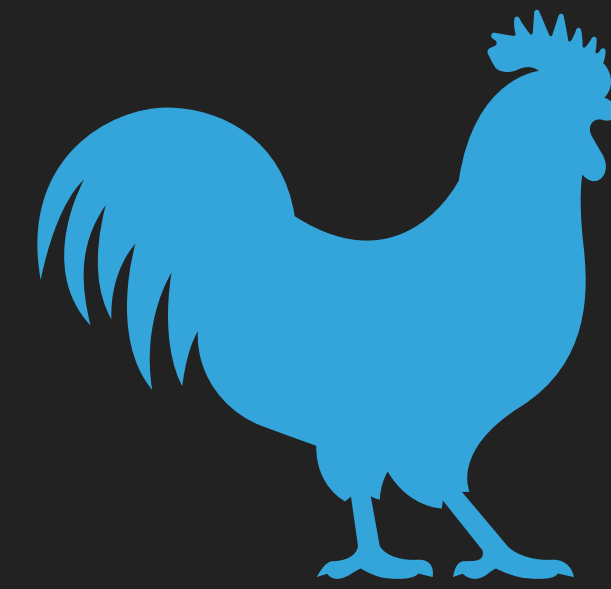
Motivation



What do you trust?



Ideal Coq



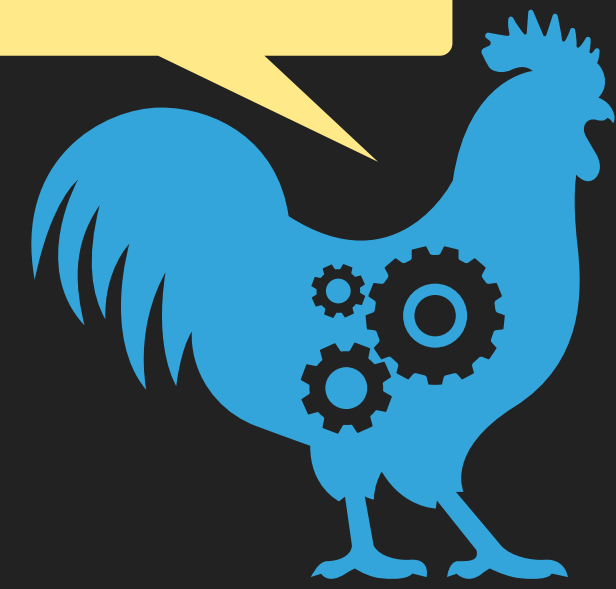
Implemented Coq

What do you trust?



Ideal Coq

Trusted Core



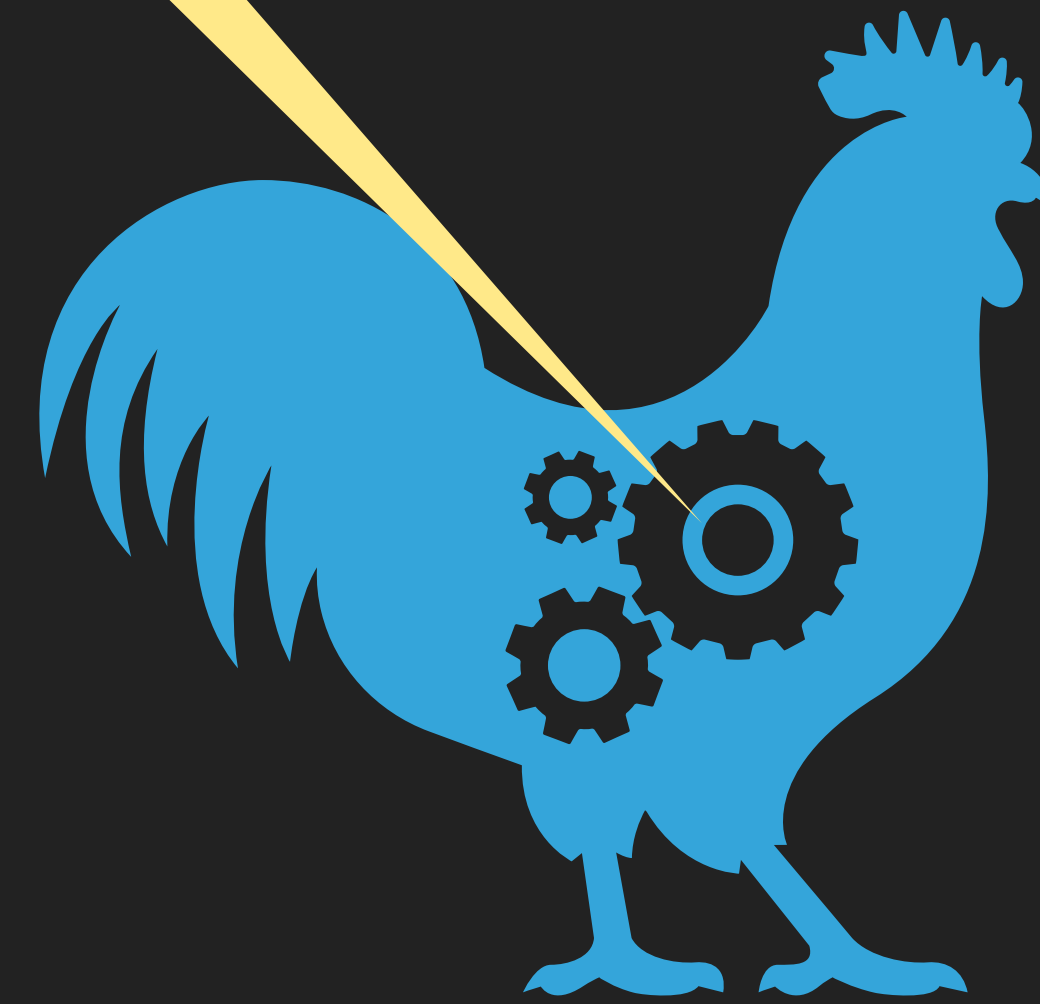
Implemented Coq

What do you trust?

Dependent Type Checker (18kLoC, 30+ years)

- Inductive Families w/ Guard Checking
- Universe Cumulativity and Polymorphism
- ML-style Module System
- KAM, VM and Native Conversion Checkers
- OCaml's Compiler and Runtime

Trusted Core



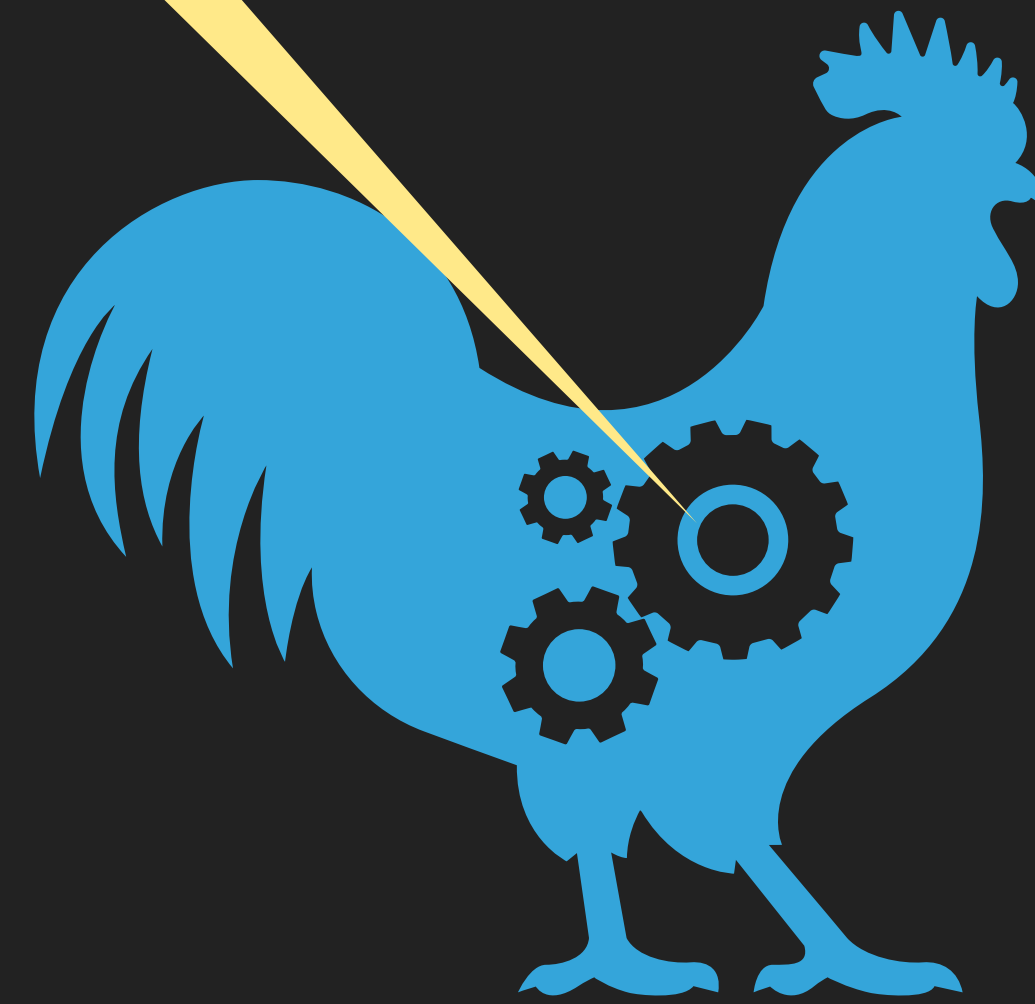
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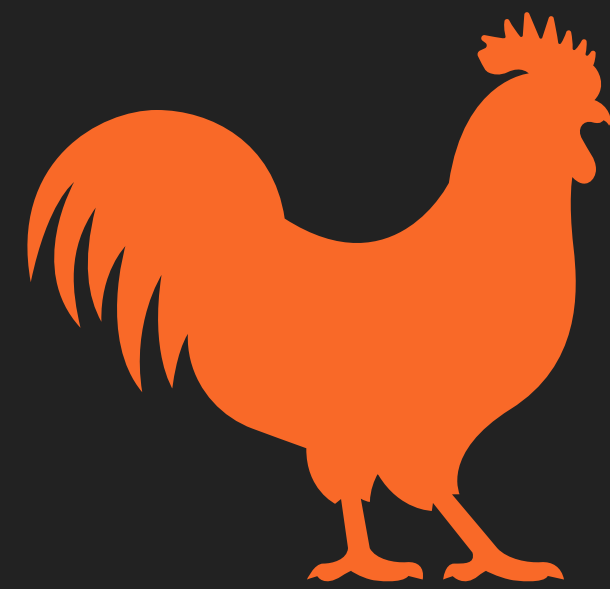
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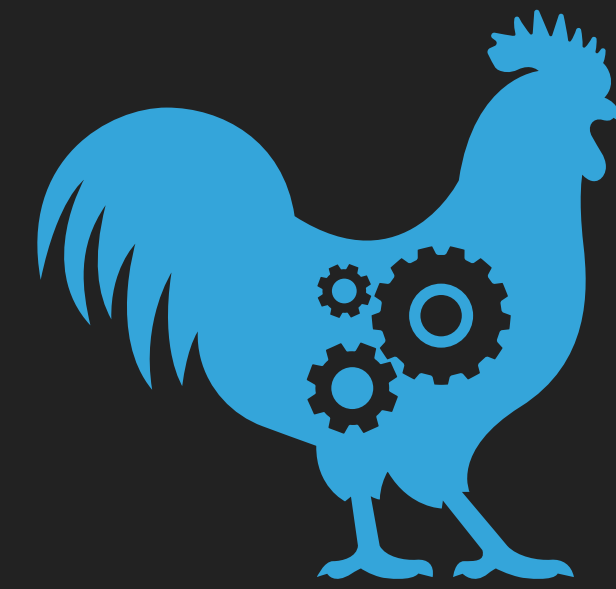


Implemented Coq

The Reality

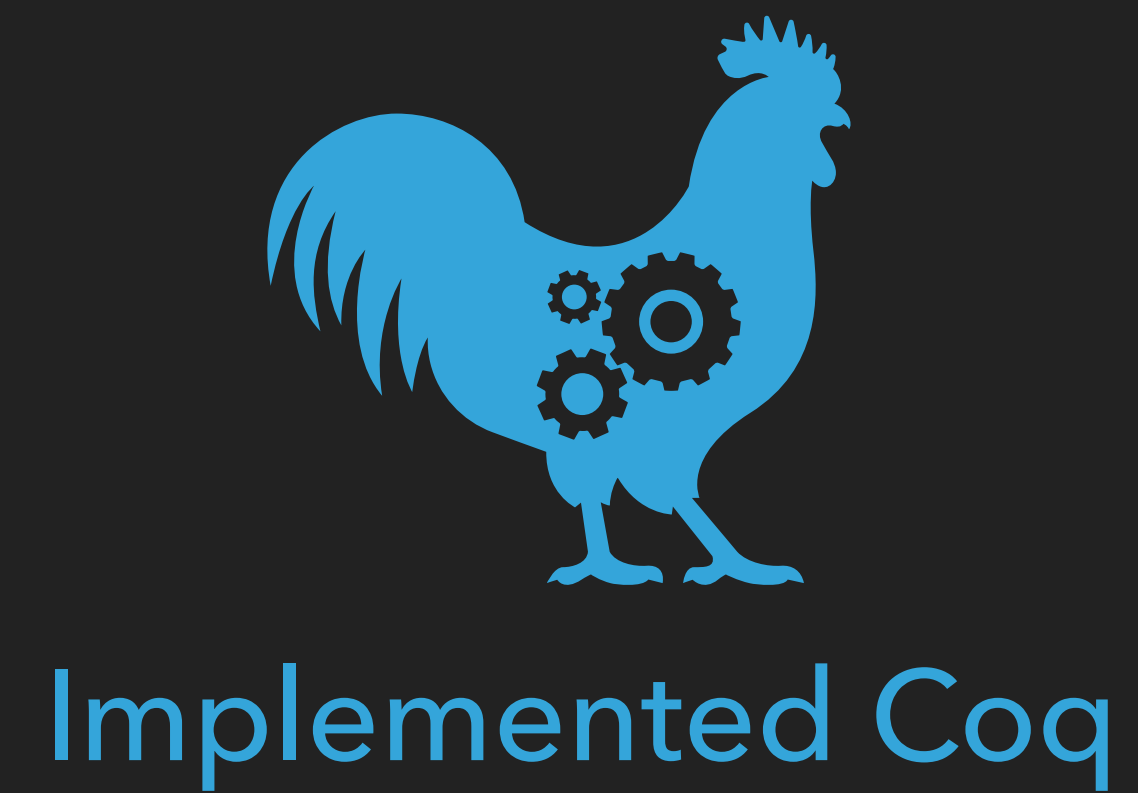


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Implemented Coq

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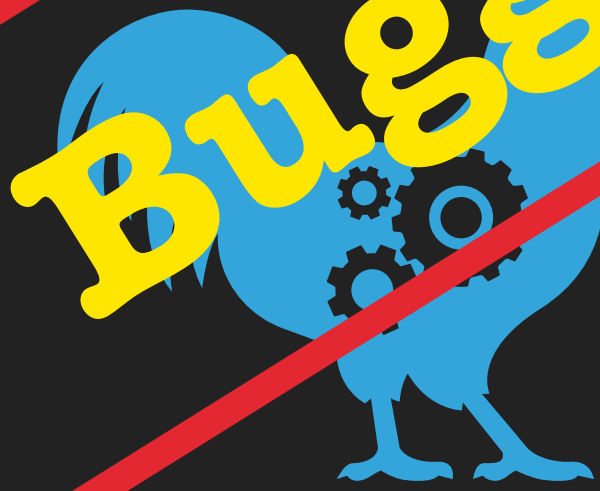
The Reality

Unspecified



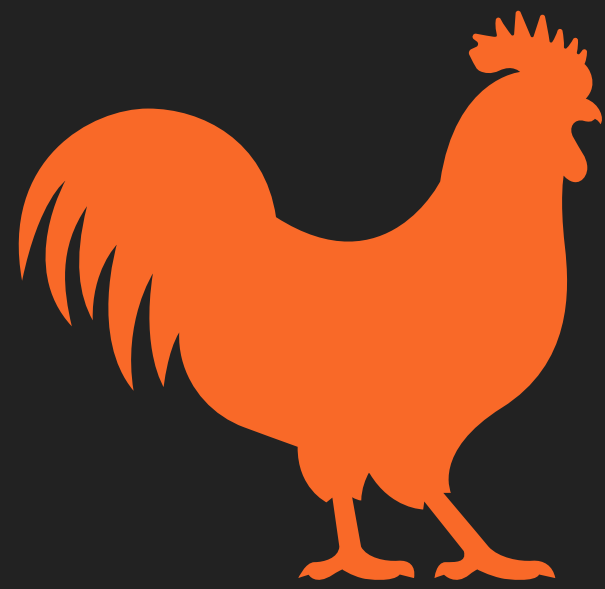
Ideal Coq

Buggy



Implemented Coq

The Reality



Ideal Coq

- Reference Manual roughly specifies on paper the basic core metatheory. The rest is (at best) in various papers and PhD theses, e.g. module system, treatment of eta-conversion, guard condition, SProp....
- Discrepancies with the actual implementation
- Combination of features not worked-out in detail. E.g. cumulative inductive types + let-bindings in parameters of inductives???

The Reality



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Ideal Coq

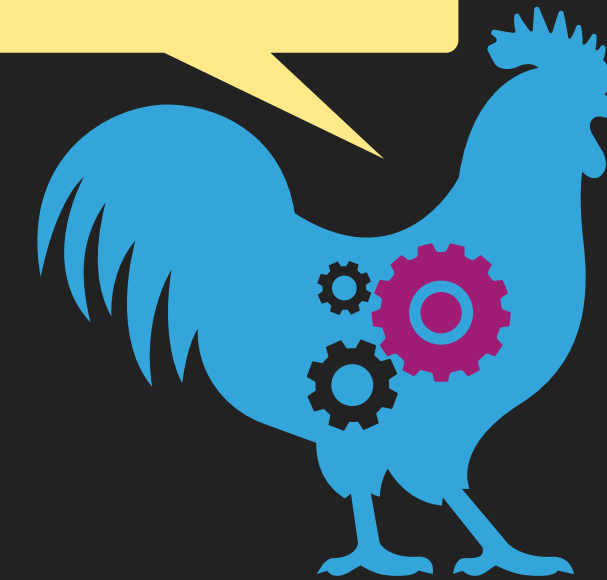
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The Reality

354 lines (314 sloc) | 16.7 KB

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2 =====
3 WORK IN PROGRESS WITH SEVERAL OPEN QUESTIONS
4
5
6 To add: #7723 (vm_compute universe polymorphism), #7695 (modules and
7 introduced: ?)
8 Typing constructions
9
10 component: "match"
11 summary: substitution missing in the body of a let
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13 impacted released versions: V8.3–V8.3pl2, V8.4–V8.4pl4
14 impacted development branches: none
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Trusted Core



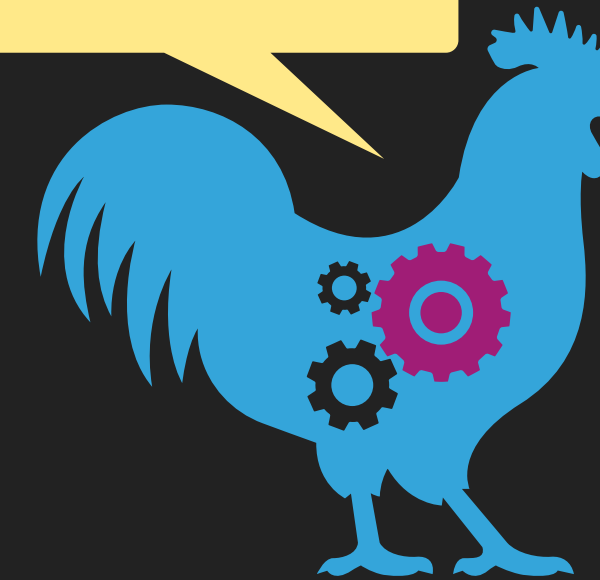
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 ~ 1 critical bug every year

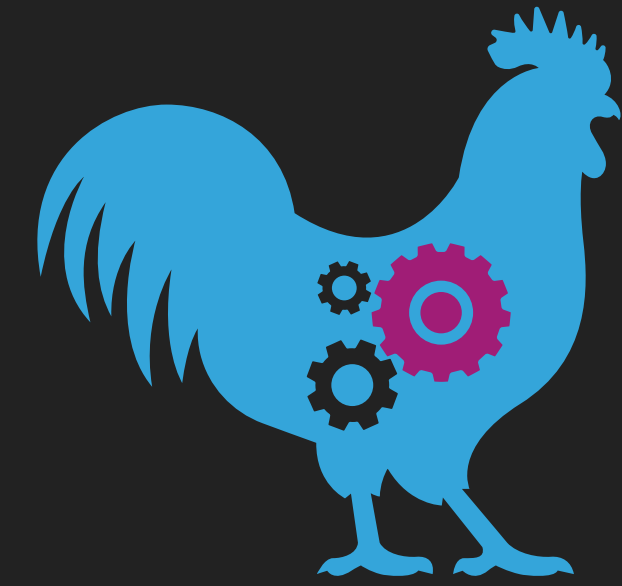
Implemented Coq

Our Goal: Improving Trust

Trusted Theory



Ideal Coq



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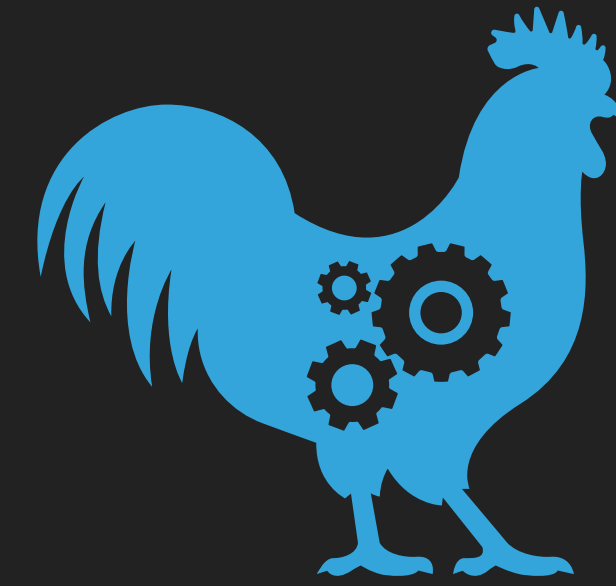
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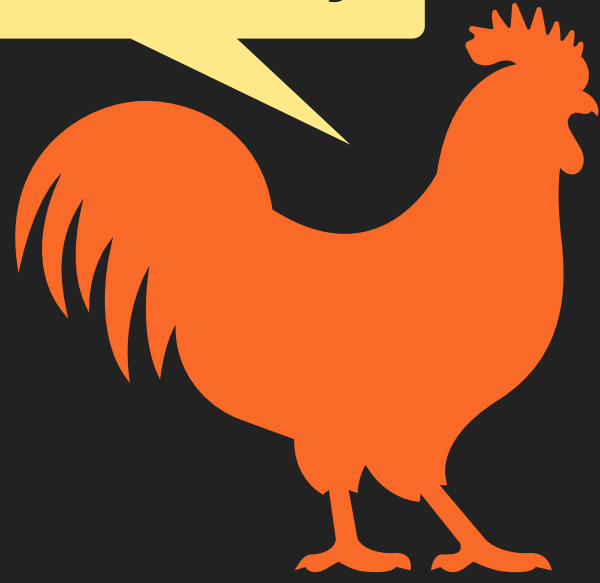
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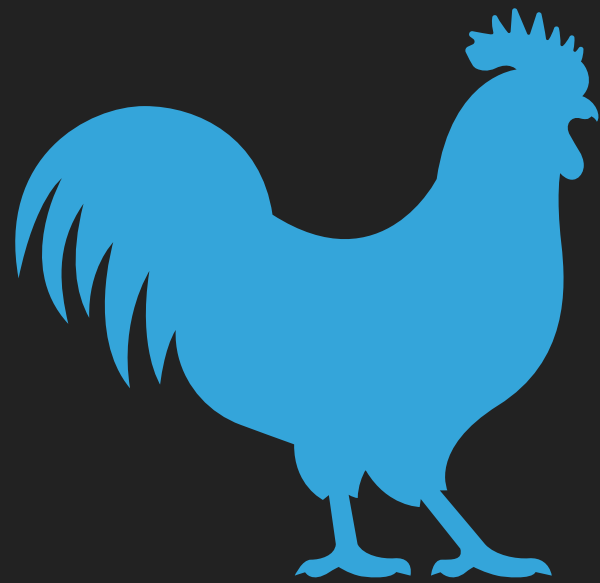
Implemented Coq

Coq in MetaCoq

Trusted Theory



Part I: Coq's Calculus PCUIC



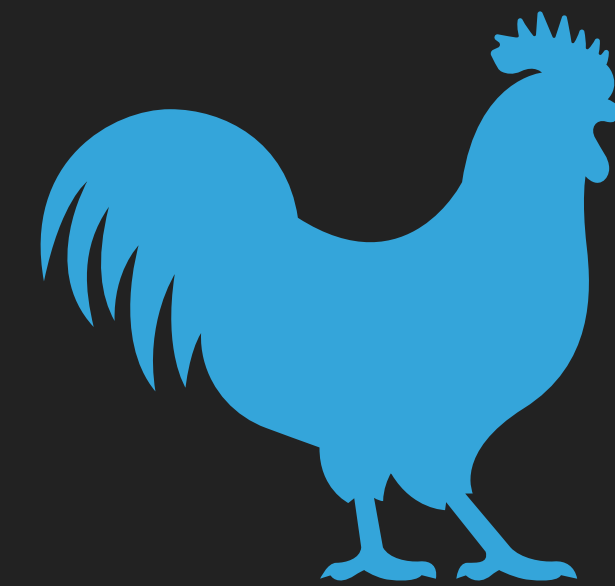
Part II: Verified Coq

in



MetaCoq
Formalization of
Coq in Coq
JAR'20

in



Implemented Coq

What we have...

```
fix vrev {A : Type@{i}} {n m : nat} (v : vec@{i} A n) (acc : vec@{i} A m) :=
  match v in vec _ n return vec@{i} A (n + m) with
  | vnil           => acc
  | vcons a n v' =>
    let idx := S n + m in
    coerce (vec A) idx (e : n + S m = idx) (vrev v' (vcons a m acc))
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```

```
vrev_term : term :=
tFix [{}
  dname := nNamed "vrev" ;
  dtype := tProd (nNamed « A") (tSort (Universe.make' (Level.Level "Top.160", false) []))
    (tProd (nNamed "n") (tInd {} inductive_mind := "Coq.Init.Datatypes.nat";
      inductive_ind := 0 |} []))
    (tProd (nNamed "m") (tInd {} ...
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```


...and what we don't

```
(fun x => f x) ≡ f (x ∉ f)
```

η-conversion (WIP)

```
list nat : Set
```

```
list Type@{i} : Type@{i}
```

« template » polymorphism

```
Module M <: S. Definition t := nat. End M.
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module system

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No existential or named variables (yet)

Specification

Example: Reduction

DEFINITIONS IN
CONTEXTS

$$(x : T := t) \in \Gamma$$

$$\Gamma \vdash x \rightarrow t$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x : T := t \text{ in } b \rightarrow b'[x := t]$$
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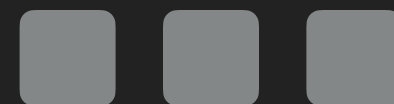
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Specification

Example: Call-by-Value Evaluation

WEAK REDUCTION

$$t \rightarrow_{cbv} v \quad b[x := v] \rightarrow_{cbv} v'$$

CLOSED VALUE
SUBSTITUTION

$$\text{let } x : T := t \text{ in } b \rightarrow_{cbv} v'$$
$$_ \rightarrow_{cbv} _ \quad \subseteq \quad \varepsilon \vdash _ \rightarrow _$$

Meta-Theory

Structures

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term, t, u ::=  
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Meta-Theory

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  |  $\Sigma$  , (kername  $\times$  InductiveDecl idecl) (global environment)  
  |  $\Sigma$  , (kername  $\times$  ConstantDecl cdecl)
```

```
global_env_ext ::= (global_env  $\times$  universes_decl) (global environment  
with universes)
```

```
 $\Gamma$  ::= [] (local environment)  
  |  $\Gamma$  , aname : term  
  |  $\Gamma$  , aname := t : u
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Meta-Theory

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$\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash t \rightarrow u, t \rightarrow^* u$

One-step reduction and its reflexive transitive closure

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$\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash t : T$

Typing

$wf \ \Sigma, wf_local \ \Sigma \ \Gamma$

Well-formed global and local environments

Basic Meta-Theory

Structural Properties

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- Show that σ -calculus operations simulate them (à la Autosubst) :

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 - $\text{inst} : (\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{term}) \rightarrow \text{term} \rightarrow \text{term}$
- **Weakening and Substitution** from renaming and instantiation theorems
- Easier to lift to strengthening/exchange lemmas in the future (strengthening is not immediate here)

Universes

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universe ::= Prop | SProp  
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No distinction of *algebraic* universes (more general than current Coq)

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Specification Global set of consistent constraints, satisfy a valuation in \mathbb{N} .

- ▶ `lSet` always has level 0, smaller than any other universe.
- ▶ Impredicative sorts are separate from the predicative hierarchy.

Universes

Basic Meta-Theory

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Global environment weakening

Monotonicity of typing under context extension: universe consistency is monotone.

Universe instantiation

Easy, de Bruijn level encoding of universe variables (no capture)

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Longest simple paths in the graph generated by the constraints ϕ , with source $\lceil \text{Set}$

$$\forall \lceil, \lceil \text{sp } \phi \lceil \lceil = 0 \iff \text{satisfiable } \phi (\lambda \lceil, \lceil \text{sp } \lceil \text{Set } \lceil)$$

Meta-Theory

The path to subject reduction

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The path to subject reduction

Validity

$$\frac{\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash t : T}{\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash T : \text{tSort } s}$$

Meta-Theory

The path to subject reduction

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Validity} \\ \hline \Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash t : T \\ \hline \Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash T : \text{tSort } s \\ \\ \text{Context} \\ \text{Conversion} \\ \hline \Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash t : T \quad \Sigma \vdash \Delta \leq \Gamma \\ \hline \Sigma ; \Delta \vdash t : T \end{array}$$

Meta-Theory

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Meta-Theory

The path to subject reduction

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Validity} \\ \hline \Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash t : T \\ \hline \Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash T : \text{tSort } s \\ \\ \text{Context} \\ \text{Conversion} \\ \hline \Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash t : T \quad \Sigma \vdash \Delta \leq \Gamma \\ \hline \Sigma ; \Delta \vdash t : T \\ \\ \text{Subject} \\ \text{Reduction} \\ \hline \Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash t : T \quad \Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash t \rightarrow u \\ \hline \Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash u : T \end{array}$$

Requires transitivity of
conversion/cumulativity

Meta-Theory

The path to subject reduction

Validity	$\frac{\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash t : T}{\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash T : \text{tSort } s}$
Context Conversion	$\frac{\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash t : T \quad \Sigma \vdash \Delta \leq \Gamma}{\Sigma ; \Delta \vdash t : T}$
Subject Reduction	$\frac{\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash t : T \quad \Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash t \rightarrow u}{\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash u : T}$

Requires transitivity of conversion/cumulativity

More generally, context cumulativity

Meta-Theory

The path to subject reduction

Validity	$\frac{\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash t : T}{\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash T : \text{tSort } s}$	Requires transitivity of conversion/cumulativity
Context Conversion	$\frac{\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash t : T \quad \Sigma \vdash \Delta \leq \Gamma}{\Sigma ; \Delta \vdash t : T}$	More generally, context cumulativity
Subject Reduction	$\frac{\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash t : T \quad \Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash t \rightarrow u}{\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash u : T}$	Relies on injectivity of product types, a consequence of confluence

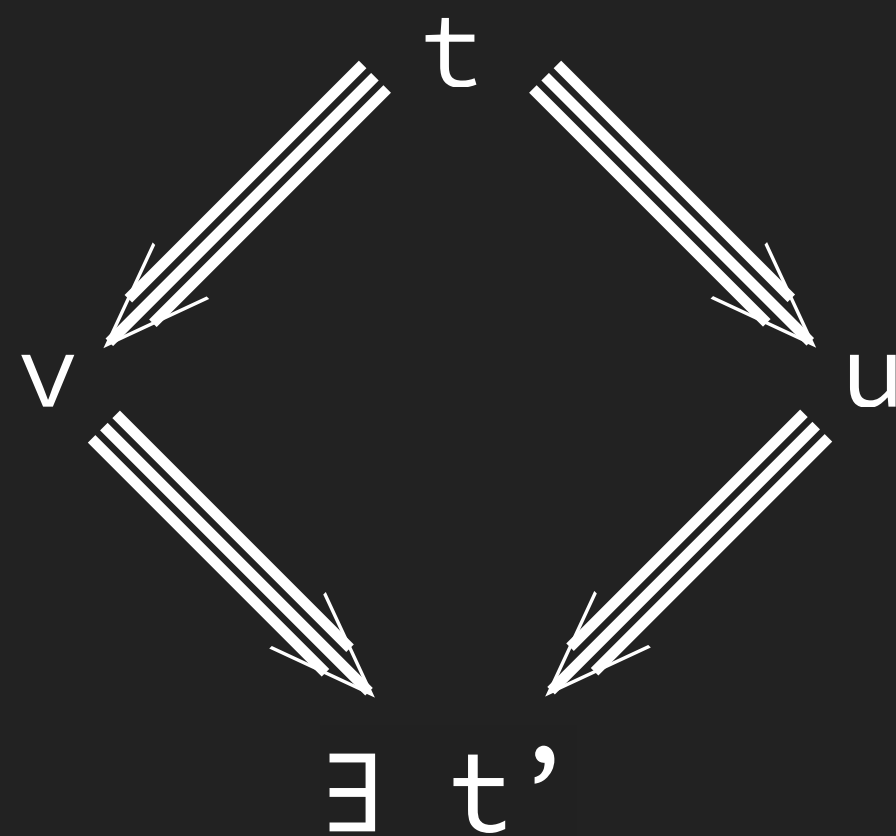
Confluence

The traditional way

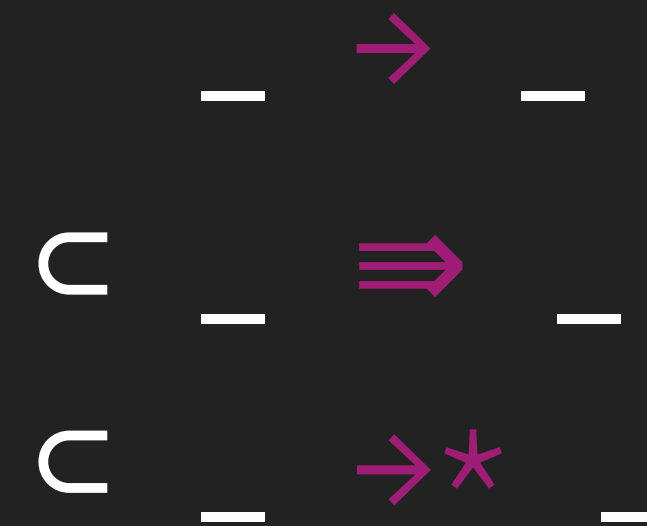
$\Sigma, \Gamma \vdash t \Rightarrow u$ One-step parallel reduction

À la Tait-Martin-Löf/Takahashi:

Diamond for \Rightarrow

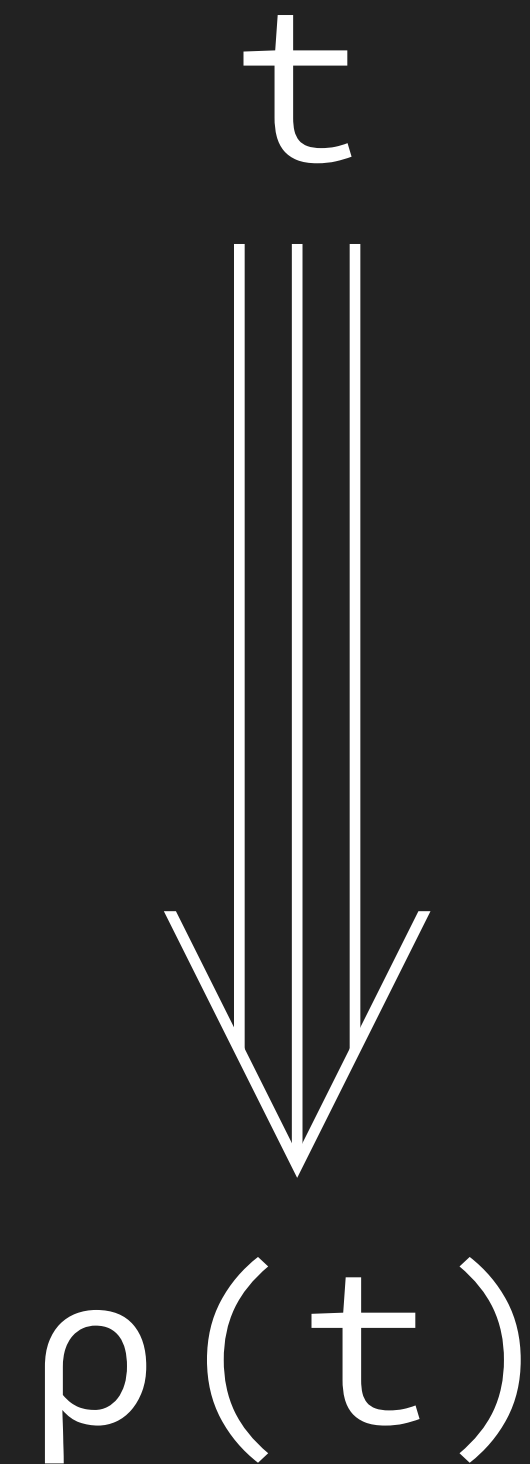


“Squash” lemma



Takahashi's Trick

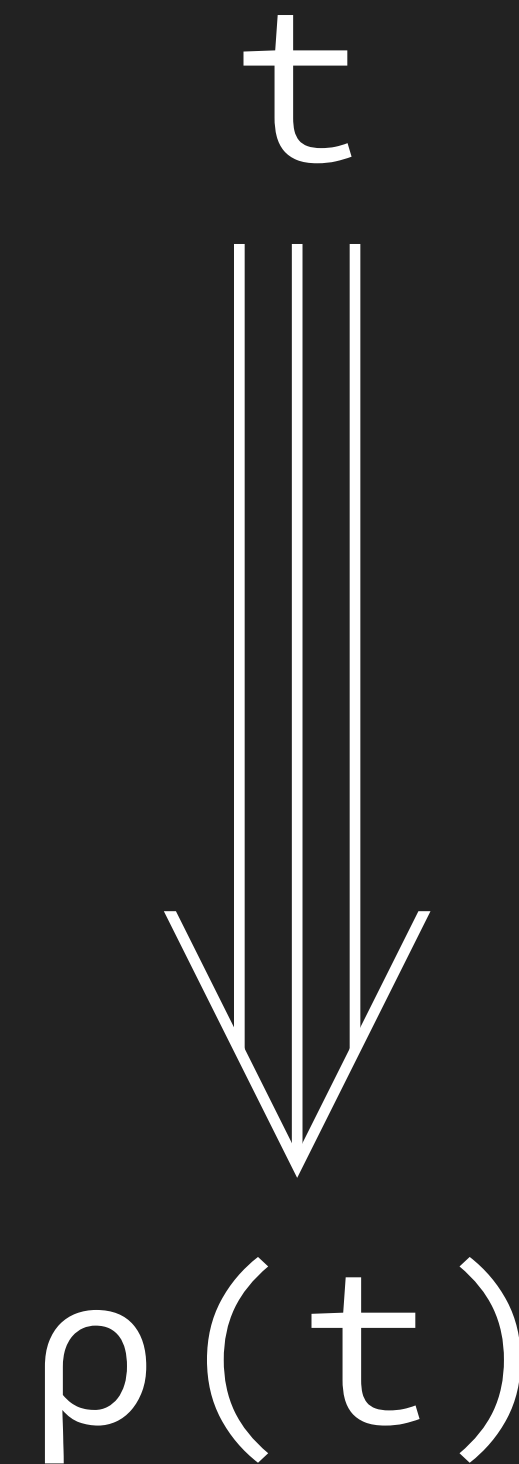
$\rho : \text{term} \rightarrow \text{term}$



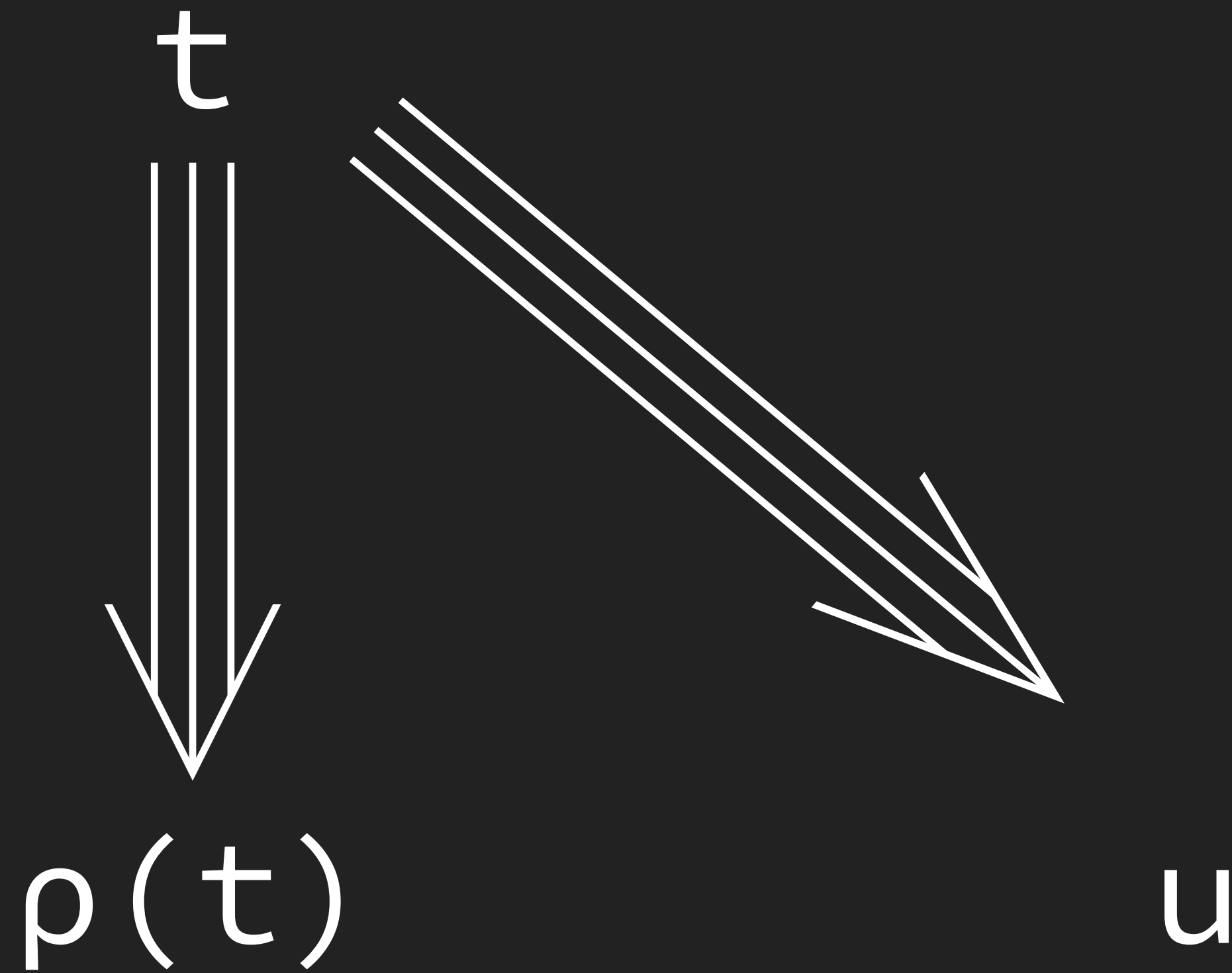
Takahashi's Trick

$\rho : \text{term} \rightarrow \text{term}$

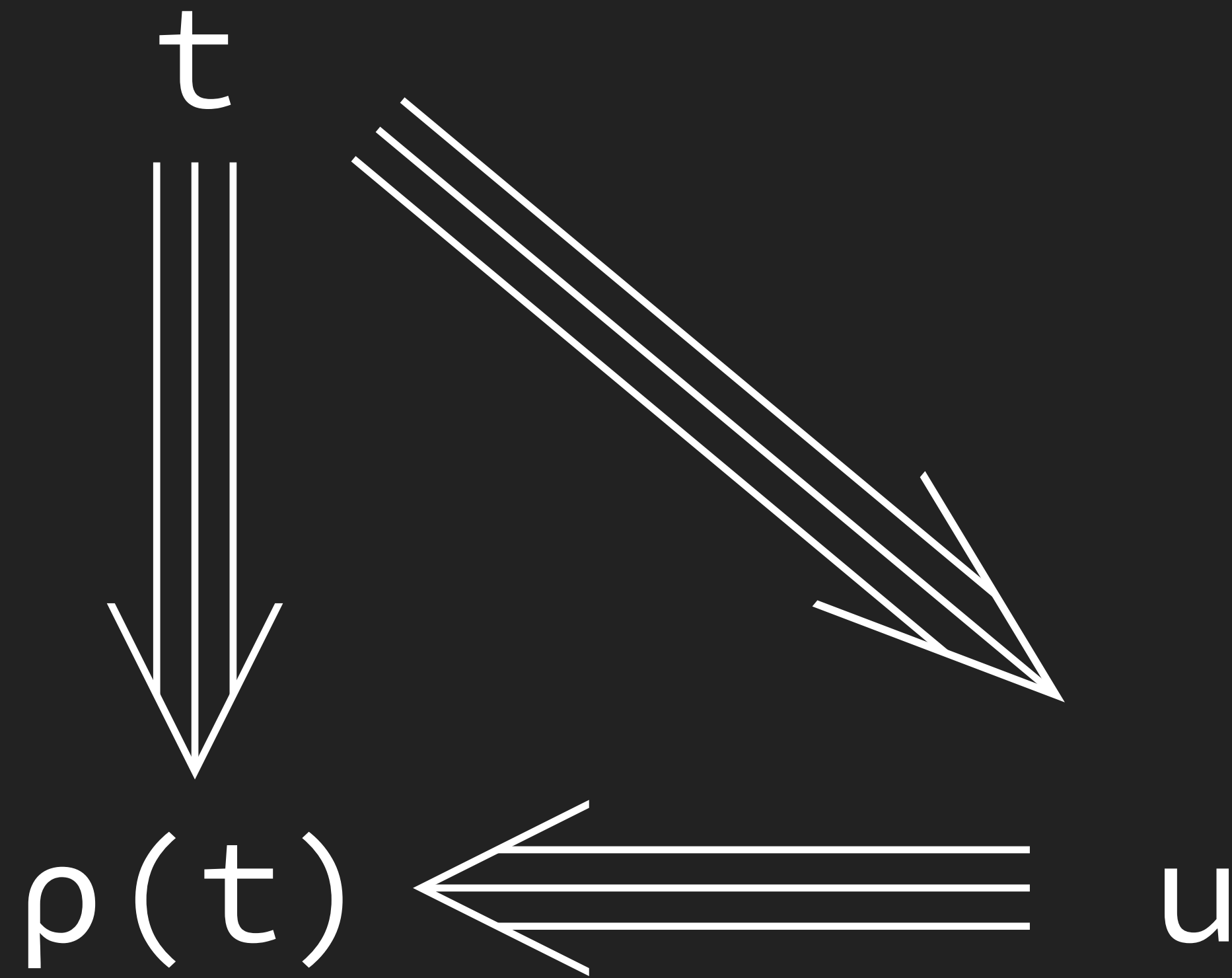
*An optimal one-step parallel
reduction function.*



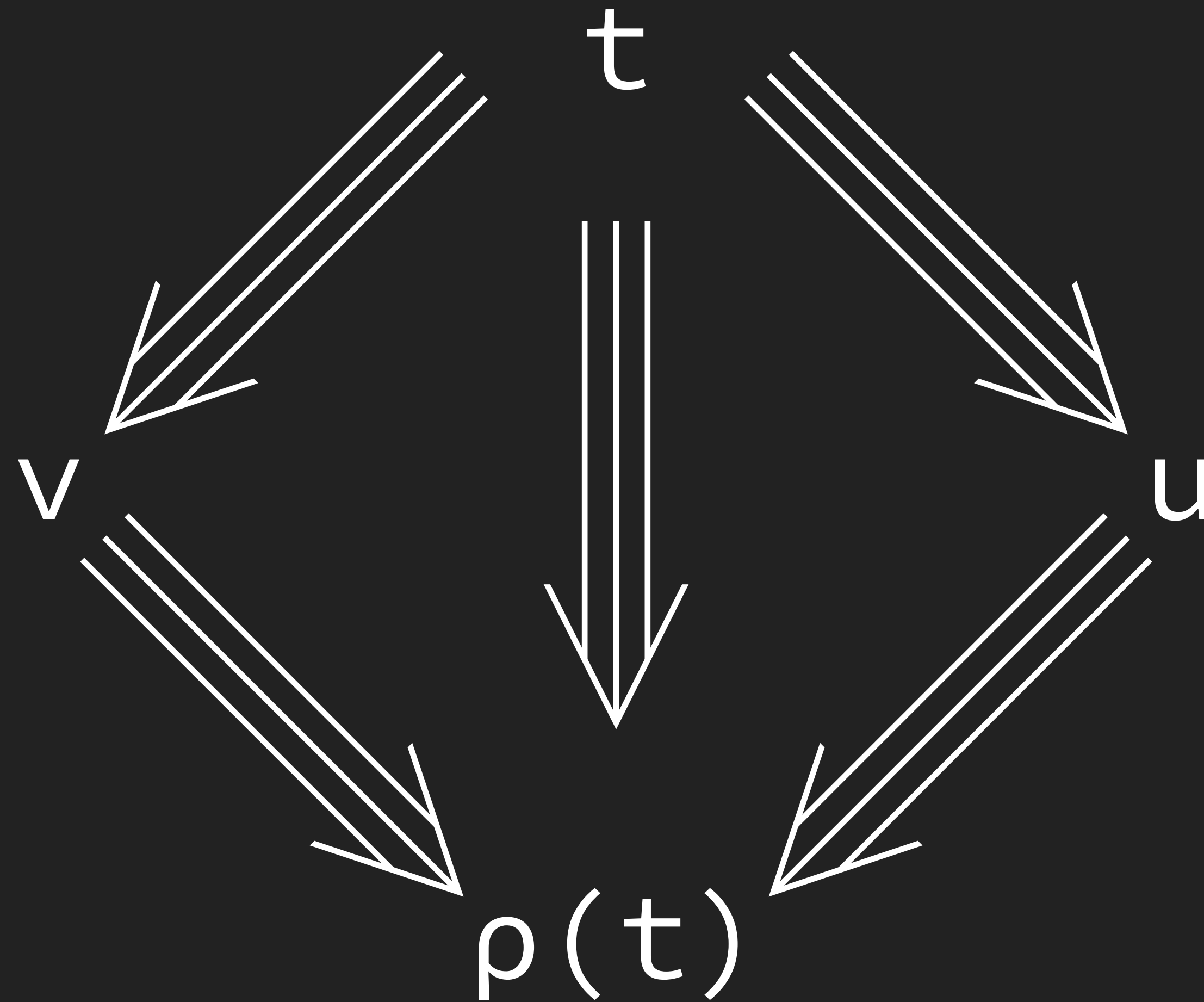
The triangle property



The triangle property



The triangle property



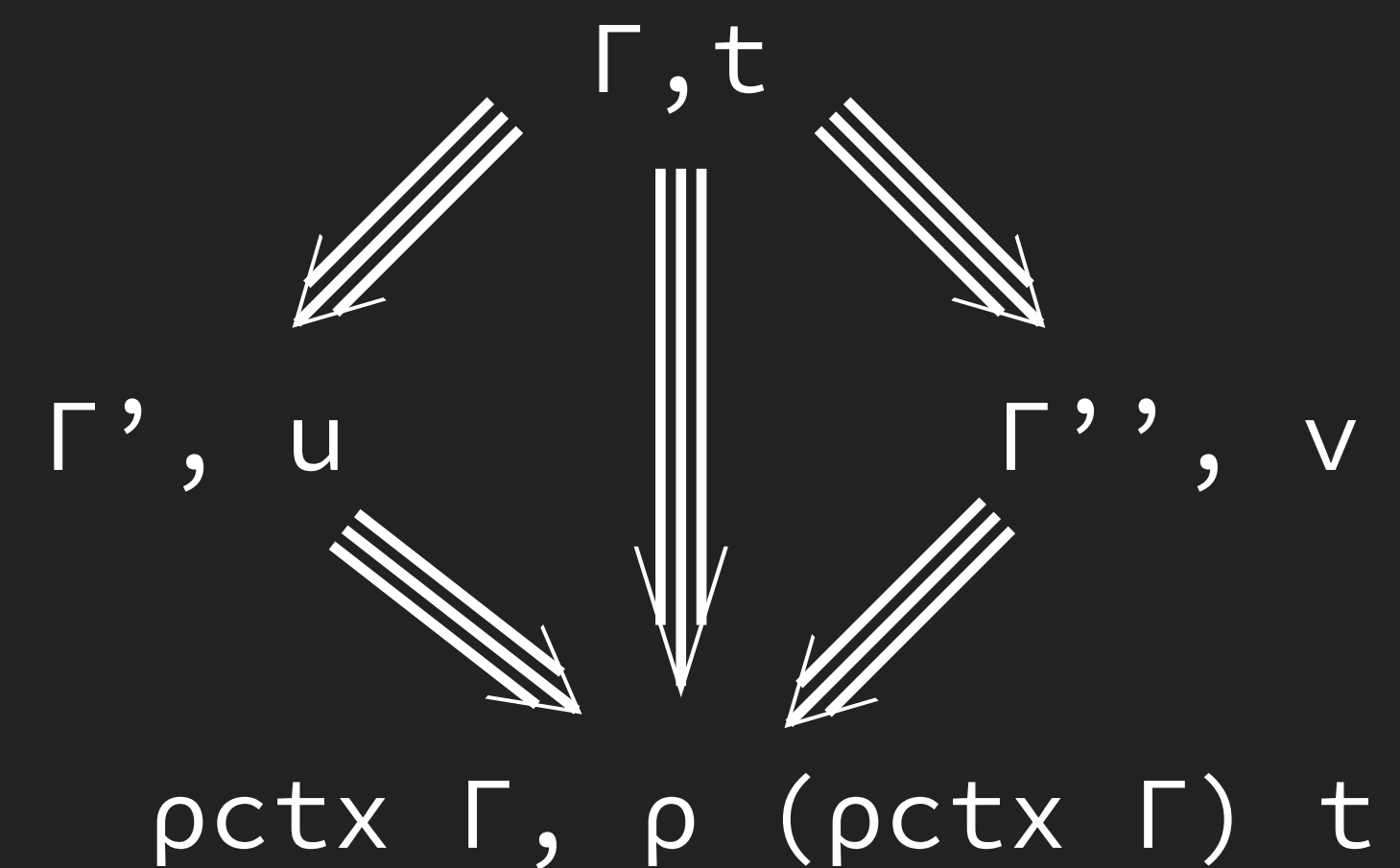
Confluence

For a theory with definitions in contexts

$$\Sigma \vdash \Gamma, t \Rightarrow \Delta, u$$

One-step parallel reduction,
including reduction in contexts.

$\rho : \text{context} \rightarrow \text{term} \rightarrow \text{term}$
 $\text{pctx} : \text{context} \rightarrow \text{context}$



Confluence

For a theory with definitions in contexts

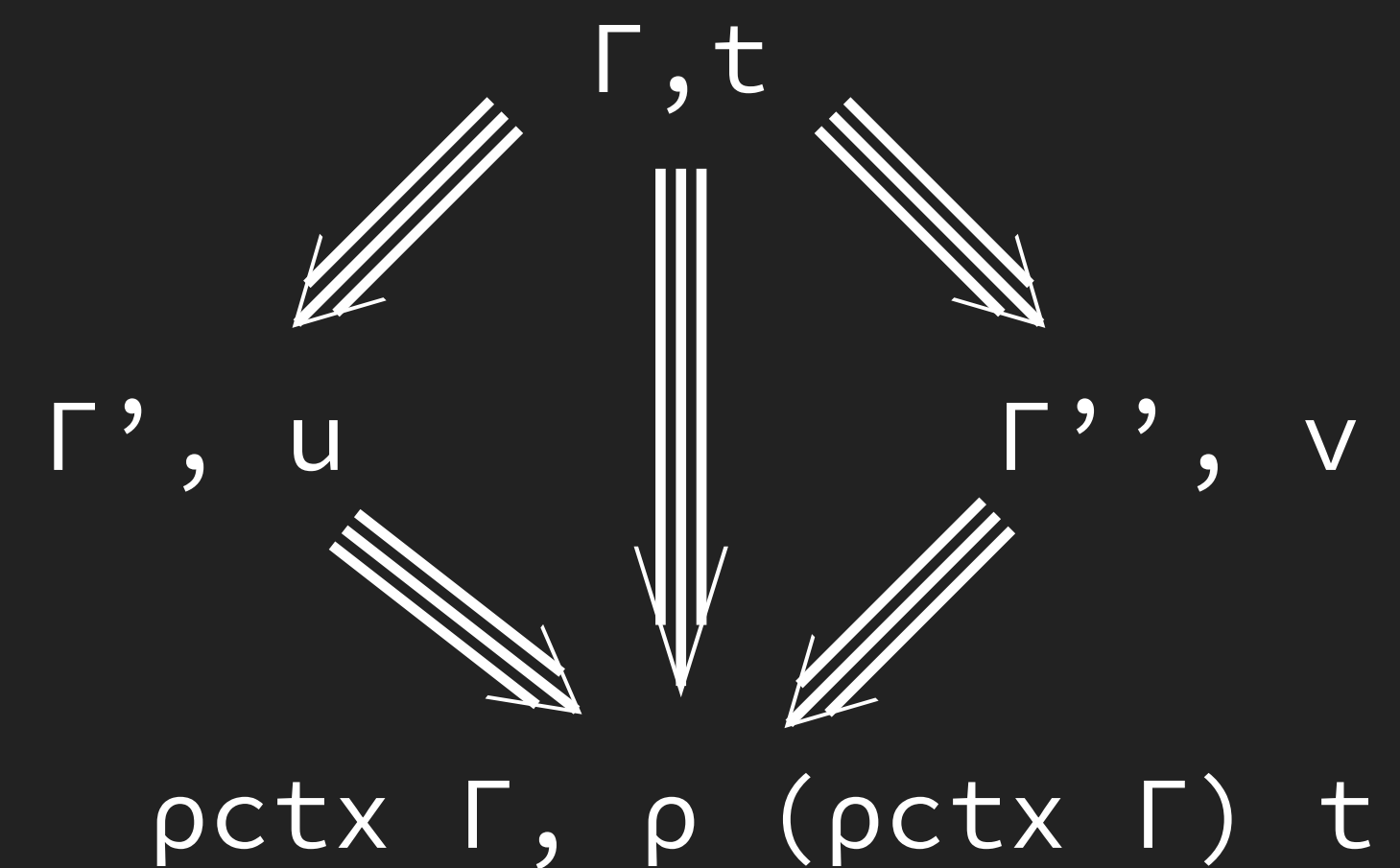
$$\Sigma \vdash \Gamma, t \Rightarrow \Delta, u$$

One-step parallel reduction,
including reduction in contexts.

$$\Sigma \vdash \Gamma, x := t \Rightarrow \Delta, x := t' \quad \Sigma \vdash (\Gamma, x := t), b \Rightarrow (\Delta, x := t'), b'$$

$$\Sigma \vdash \Gamma, (\text{let } x := t \text{ in } b) \Rightarrow \Delta, (\text{let } x := t' \text{ in } b')$$

$\rho : \text{context} \rightarrow \text{term} \rightarrow \text{term}$
 $\text{pctx} : \text{context} \rightarrow \text{context}$



Principality and changing equals for equals

Definition `principality` $\{\Sigma \Gamma t\} : (\text{welltyped } \Sigma \Gamma t : \text{Prop}) \rightarrow$
 $\Sigma (P : \text{term}), \Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash t : P \times \text{principal_type } \Sigma \Gamma t P$

Principality and changing equals for equals

Definition `principality` $\{\Sigma \Gamma t\} : (\text{welltyped } \Sigma \Gamma t : \text{Prop}) \rightarrow$
 $\Sigma (P : \text{term}), \Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash t : P \times \text{principal_type } \Sigma \Gamma t P$

$$\frac{\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash t : T \quad \Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash u : U \quad \Sigma \vdash u \leq_{\alpha_noind} t}{\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash u : T}$$

Informally: (well-typed) smaller terms have more types than larger ones.

Justifies the change tactic up-to-cumulativity (excluding inductive type cumulativity).

Cumulativity and Prop

$\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash T \sim U$

Conversion identifying all predicative universes
(hence larger than cumulativity).

Cumulativity and Prop

$$\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash T \sim U$$

Conversion identifying all predicative universes (hence larger than cumulativity).

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash t : T \quad \Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash u : U \\ \Sigma \vdash u \leq_{\alpha} t \end{array}}{\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash T \sim U}$$

Informally: for two well-typed terms, if they are syntactically equal up-to cumulativity of inductive types, then they live in the same hierarchy (Prop, SProp or Type)

Required for erasure correctness

Trusted Theory Base

Assumptions

Trusted Theory Base

Assumptions

- ▶ The specifications of typing, reduction and cumulativity
~ 500 LoC from scratch (verified and testable)

Trusted Theory Base

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`check_fix : global_env → context → fixpoint → bool`
+ preservation by renaming/instantiation/equality/reduction

Trusted Theory Base

Assumptions

- ▶ The specifications of typing, reduction and cumulativity
~ 500 LoC from scratch (verified and testable)
- ▶ Guard Conditions. **Oracles:**
`check_fix : global_env → context → fixpoint → bool`
+ preservation by renaming/instantiation/equality/reduction
- ▶ Strong Normalization (not provable thanks to Gödel, but also not used in the preceding results). Consistency and canonicity follow easily.

Axiom normalisation :

$\forall \Gamma t, \text{welltyped } \Sigma \Gamma t \rightarrow \text{Acc } (\text{cored } (\text{fst } \Sigma) \Gamma) t.$

Verifying Type-Checking

Conversion

Objective

Conversion

Objective

Input

$u : A$

$v : B$

Conversion

Objective

Input

$u : A$

$v : B$

Output

$(u \equiv v) + (u \neq v)$

Conversion

Objective

Input

$u : A$

$v : B$

Output

$(u \equiv v) + (u \not\equiv v)$

`isconv :`

$\forall \Sigma \Gamma (u \ v \ A \ B : \text{term}),$

$(\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash u : A) \rightarrow$

$(\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash v : B) \rightarrow$

$(\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash u \equiv v) +$

$(\Sigma ; \Gamma \vdash u \equiv v \rightarrow \perp)$

Conversion

Algorithm

$u : A$

$v : B$

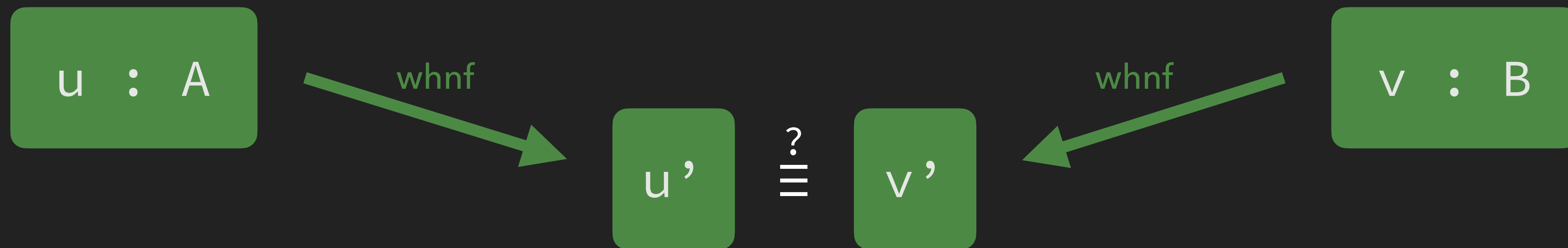
Conversion

Algorithm



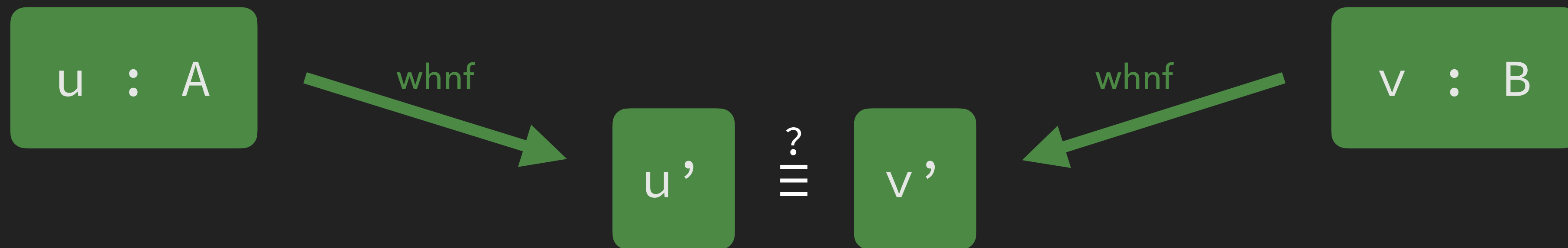
Conversion

Algorithm



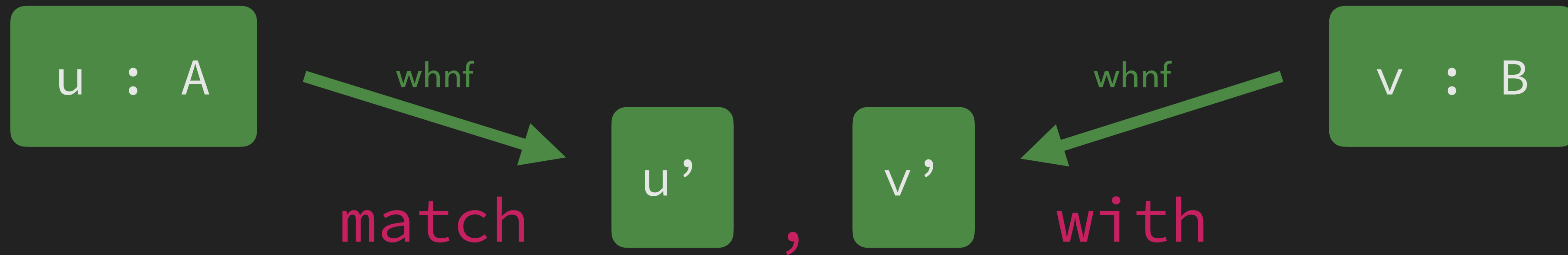
Conversion

Algorithm



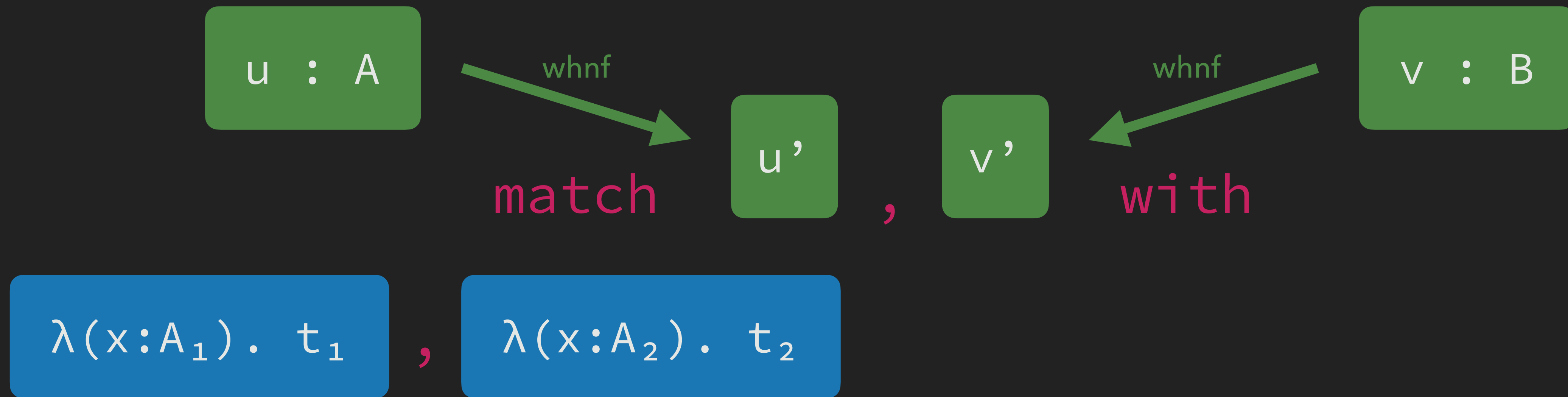
Conversion

Algorithm



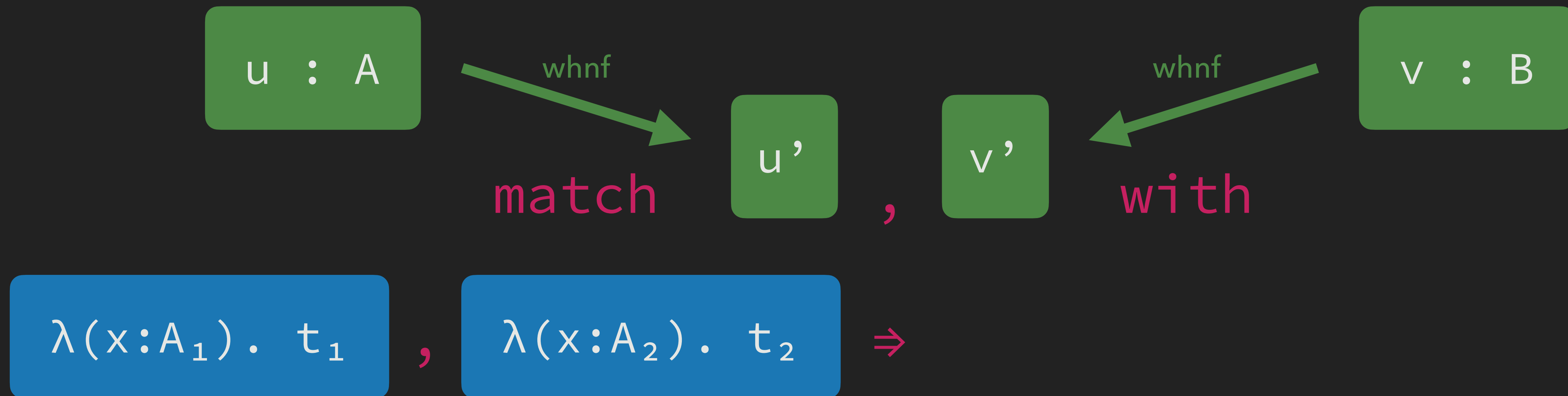
Conversion

Algorithm



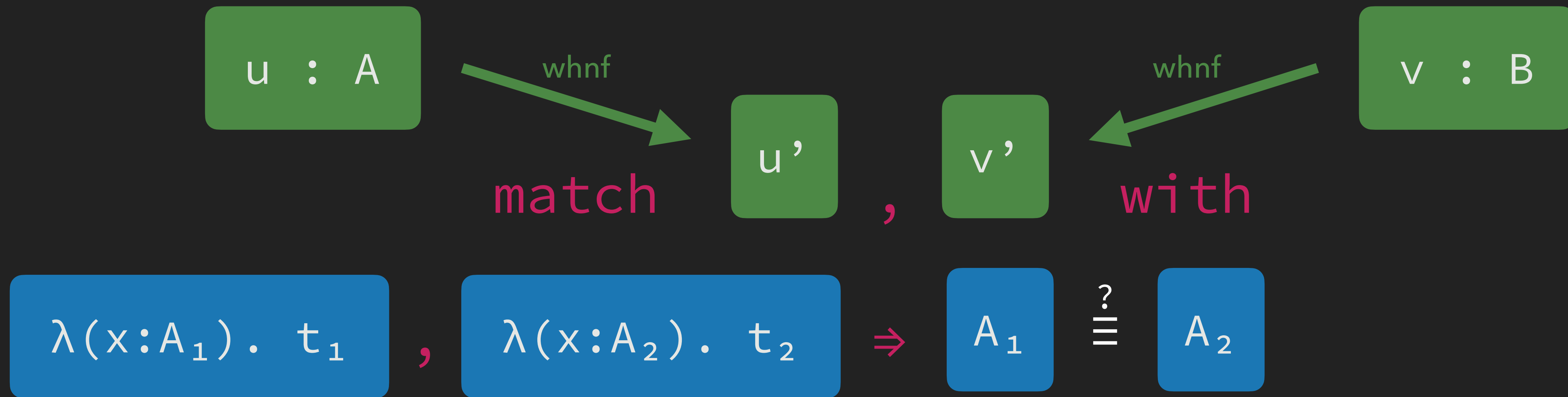
Conversion

Algorithm



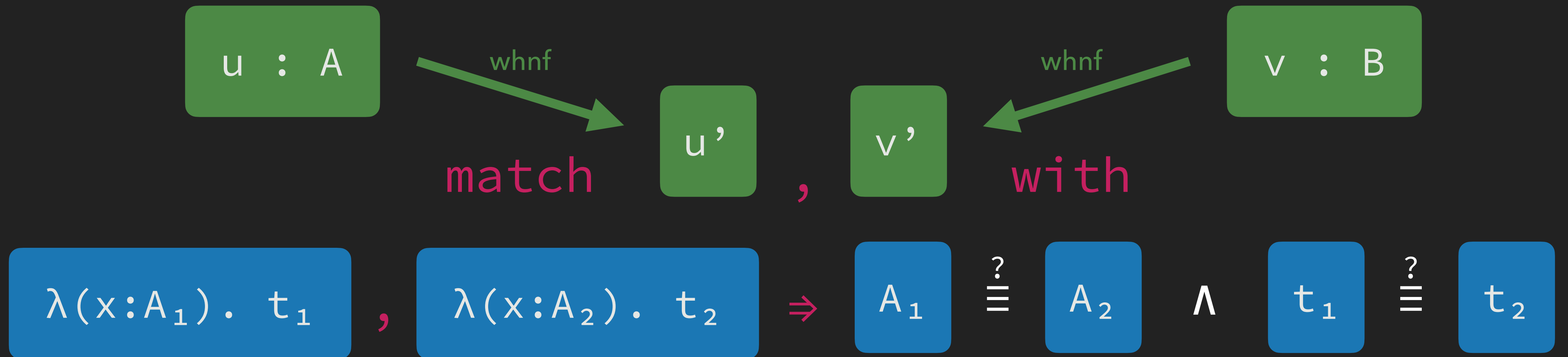
Conversion

Algorithm



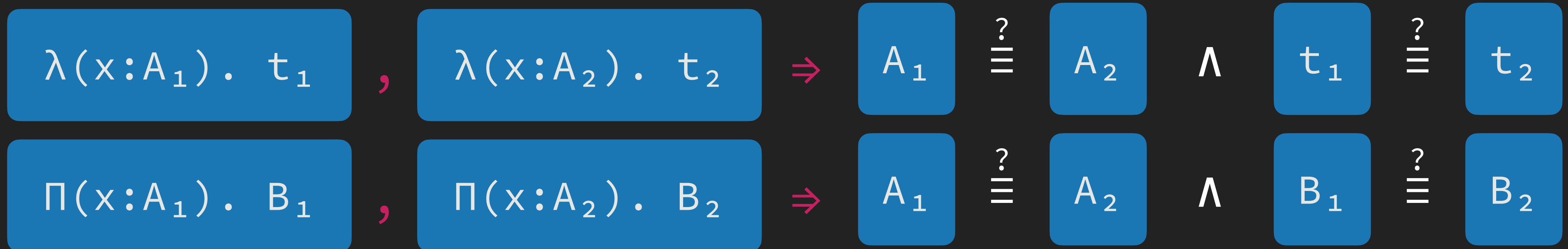
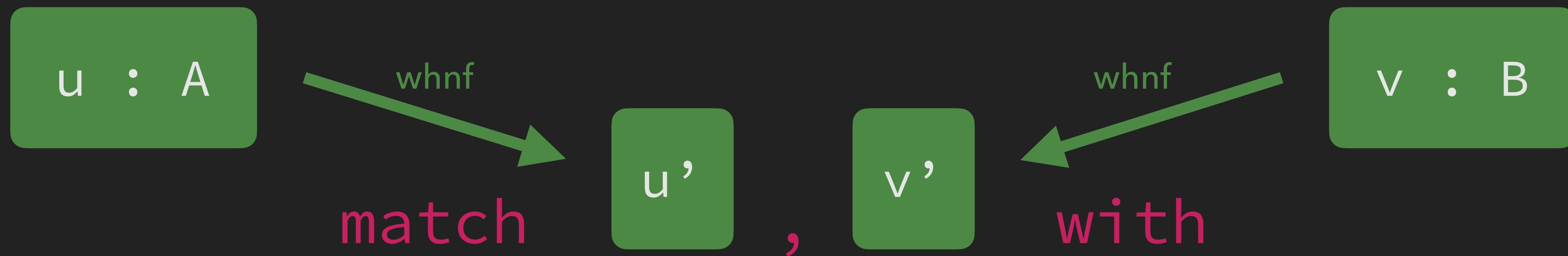
Conversion

Algorithm



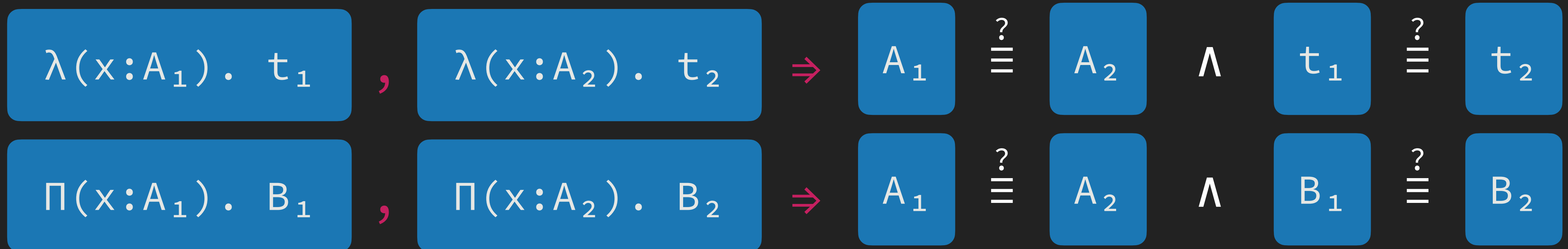
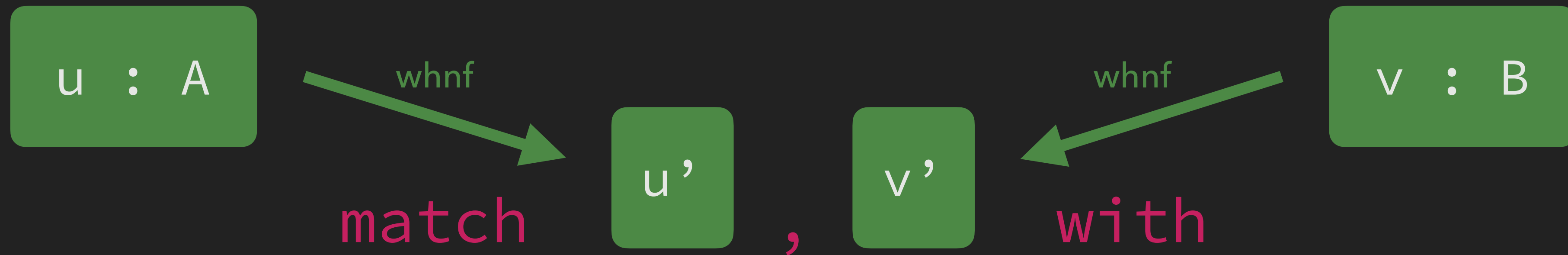
Conversion

Algorithm



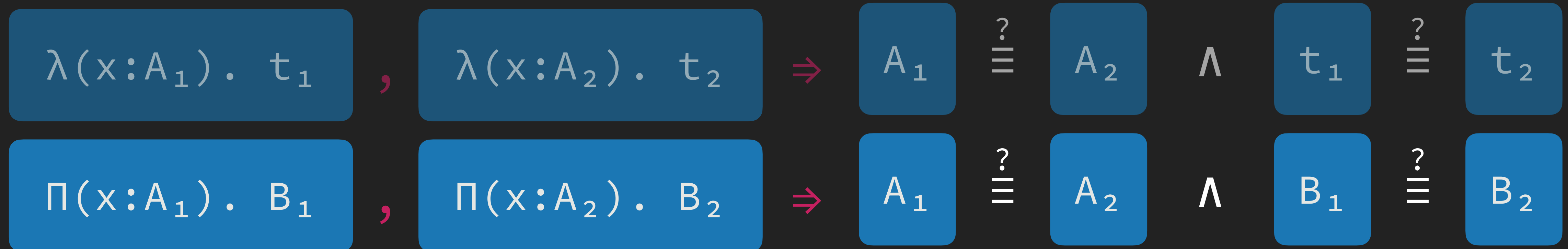
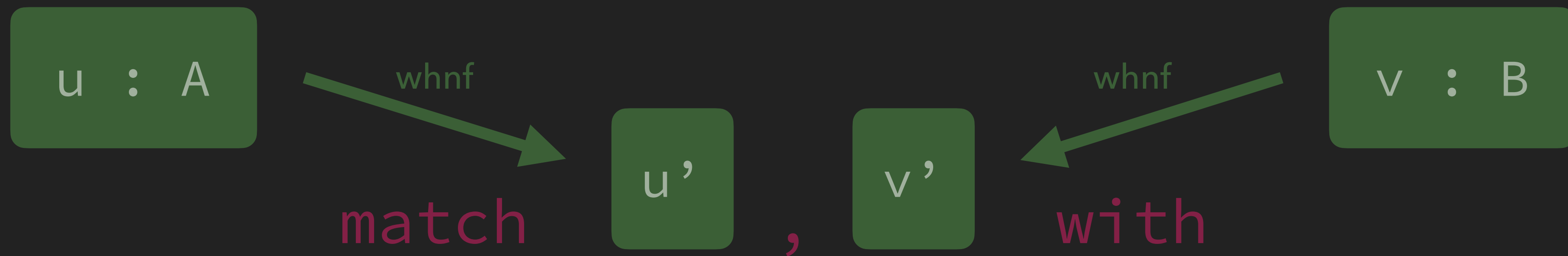
Conversion

Algorithm



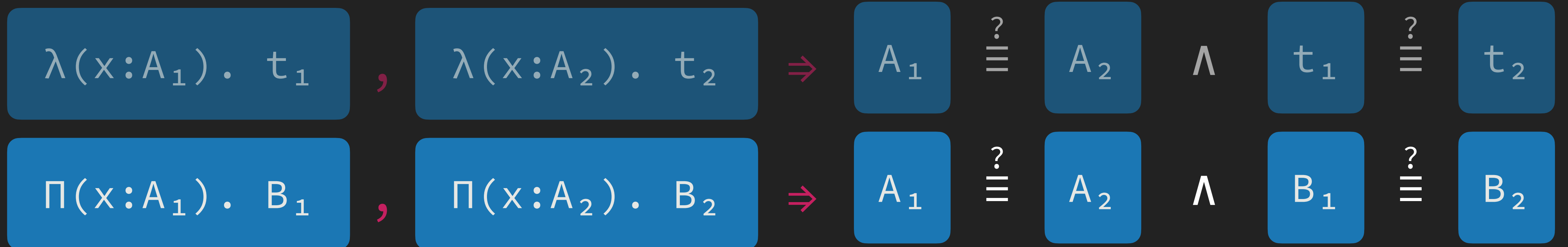
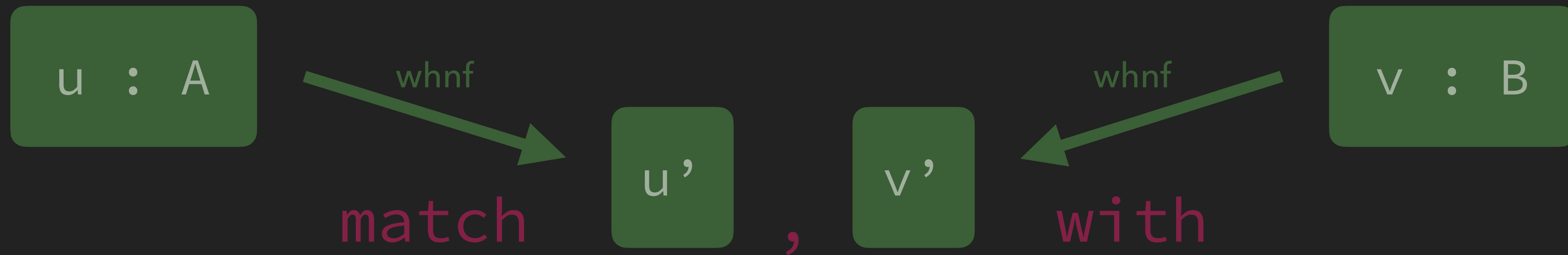
Conversion

Completeness



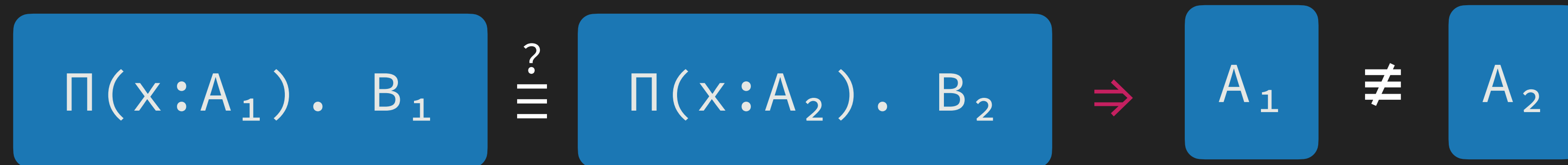
Conversion

Completeness



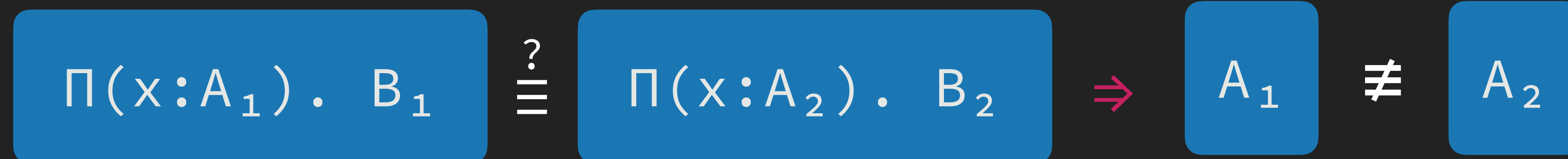
Conversion

Completeness



Conversion

Completeness

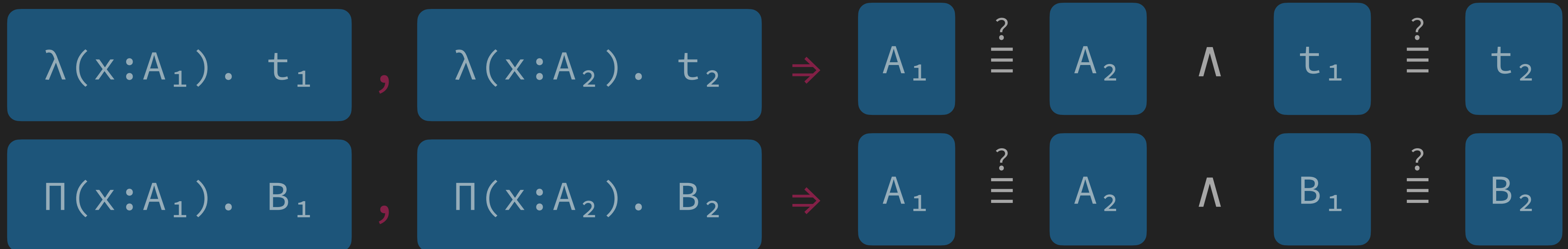
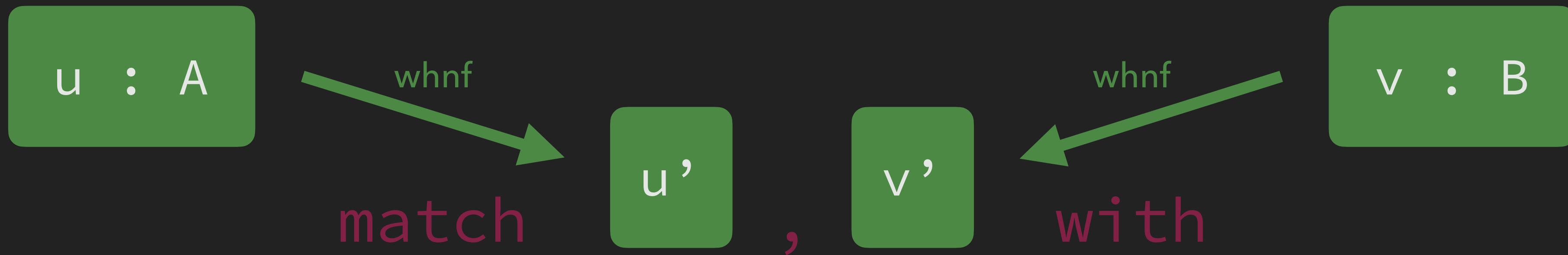


we conclude

$$\Pi(x:A_1). B_1 \neq \Pi(x:A_2). B_2$$

using inversion lemmata and confluence

Conversion



Weak head reduction

Objective

Weak head reduction

Objective

Input

u

Weak head reduction

Objective

Input



Output



Weak head reduction

Objective

Input



term

Output



term

Weak head reduction

Objective

Input

u

term

Output

v

term

$u \rightarrow v$

Prop

Weak head reduction

Objective

Input

u

term

Output

v

term

u → v

Prop

```
weak_head_reduce : ∀ (u : term), ∑ (v : term), u → v
```

Weak head reduction

Example

Input

u

Output

v

u → v

foo 0

Weak head reduction

Example

Input

u

Output

v

u → v

```
Definition foo := λ(x:nat). x.
```

foo 0

Weak head reduction

Example

Input

u

Output

v

u \rightarrow v

```
Definition foo :=  $\lambda(x:\text{nat}). x.$ 
```

foo 0

Weak head reduction

Example

Input

u

Output

v

u → v

```
Definition foo := λ(x:nat). x.
```

foo 0

Weak head reduction

Example

Input

u

Output

v

u \rightarrow v

Definition `foo := $\lambda(x:\text{nat}). x$.`

foo 0

foo \longrightarrow $\lambda(x:\text{nat}). x$

Weak head reduction

Example

Input

u

Output

v

u \rightarrow v

Definition `foo := $\lambda(x:\text{nat}). x$.`

`$\lambda(x:\text{nat}). x$` 0

`foo` \longrightarrow `$\lambda(x:\text{nat}). x$`

Weak head reduction

Example

Input

u

Output

v

u \rightarrow v

Definition `foo := $\lambda(x:\text{nat}). x$.`

0

`foo` \longrightarrow `$\lambda(x:\text{nat}). x$`

Weak head reduction

Example

Input

u

Output

v

u → v

Definition `foo := λ(x:nat). x.`

0

`foo 0` → `(λ(x:nat).x) 0` → `0`

Weak head reduction

Termination

Input

u

Output

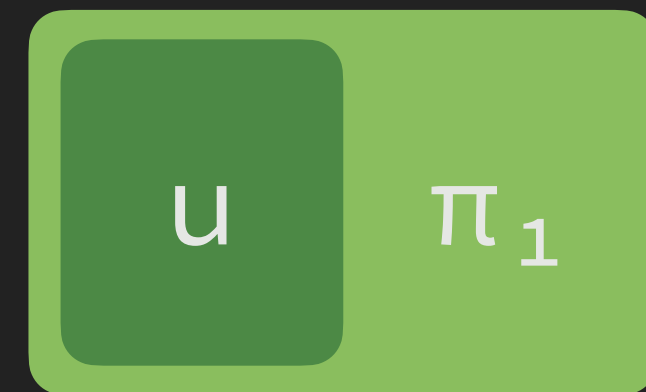
v

u → v

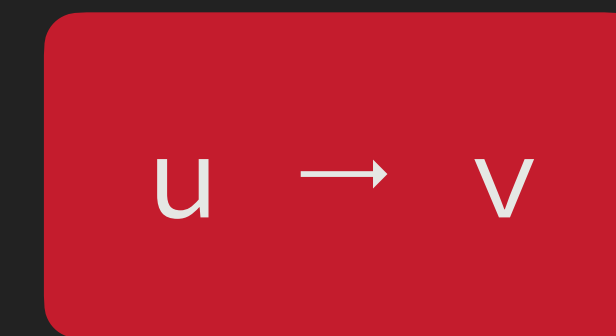
Weak head reduction

Termination

Input



Output



Weak head reduction

Termination



Weak head reduction

Termination

foo 0

Weak head reduction

Termination

foo 0

foo 0

$\lambda(x:\text{nat}).x$ 0

0

Weak head reduction

Termination

foo 0

foo 0

$\lambda(x:\text{nat}).x$ 0

0

$(\lambda(x:\text{nat}).x) 0 \longrightarrow 0$

Weak head reduction

Termination

$\text{foo } 0 \longrightarrow (\lambda(x:\text{nat}).x) 0$



$(\lambda(x:\text{nat}).x) 0 \longrightarrow 0$

Weak head reduction

Termination

$$\text{foo } \theta \longrightarrow (\lambda(x:\text{nat}).x) \theta$$



$$\text{foo } \theta \sqsupset \text{foo}$$

$$(\lambda(x:\text{nat}).x) \theta \longrightarrow \theta$$

Weak head reduction

Termination

$$\text{foo } \theta \longrightarrow (\lambda(x:\text{nat}).x) \theta$$



$$\text{foo } \theta \sqsupset \text{foo}$$

$$(\lambda(x:\text{nat}).x) \theta \longrightarrow \theta$$

Weak head reduction

Termination

$$\text{foo } \theta \longrightarrow (\lambda(x:\text{nat}).x) \theta$$



$$\text{foo } \theta \sqsupset \text{foo}$$

$$(\lambda(x:\text{nat}).x) \theta \longrightarrow \theta$$



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and \sqsupset

Weak head reduction

Termination

$$\text{foo } \theta \longrightarrow (\lambda(x:\text{nat}).x) \theta$$



$$\text{foo } \theta \sqsupset \text{foo}$$

$$\text{and } \text{foo } \theta = \text{foo } \theta$$

$$(\lambda(x:\text{nat}).x) \theta \longrightarrow \theta$$



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and \sqsupset

Weak head reduction

Termination

p. 1



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and \sqsubset

Weak head reduction

Termination

p. 1



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and \sqsubset

Weak head reduction

Termination

p. 1



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and \sqsubset

Weak head reduction

Termination

p. 1



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and \sqsubset

Weak head reduction

Termination

p.1

p.1



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and \sqsubset

Weak head reduction

Termination

p.1

p.1



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and \sqsubset

Weak head reduction

Termination

p.1

p.1

but $p.1 \neq p$



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and \sqsubset

Weak head reduction

Termination



and $p.1 = p.1$



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and \sqsubset

Weak head reduction

Termination

```
fix f (n:nat). t end n
```



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and \sqsubset

Weak head reduction

Termination

```
fix f (n:nat). t end n
```



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and \sqsubset

Weak head reduction

Termination

```
fix f (n:nat). t end n
```



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and \sqsubset

Weak head reduction

Termination

```
fix f (n:nat). t end n
```



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and \sqsubset

Weak head reduction

Termination

```
fix f (n:nat). t end n
```



```
fix f (n:nat). t end n
```



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and \sqsubseteq

Weak head reduction

Termination

```
fix f (n:nat). t end n
```



```
fix f (n:nat). t end n
```



~~Lexicographic order of λ and ε~~

Weak head reduction

Termination



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and \sqsubset

Weak head reduction

Termination



~~Lexicographic order of λ and ε~~

Weak head reduction

Termination



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and an order on positions

Weak head reduction

Termination



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and an order on positions

Weak head reduction

Termination



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and an order on positions

Weak head reduction

Termination



$\langle u \pi_1, \text{stack_pos } u \pi_1 \rangle > \langle v \pi_2, \text{stack_pos } v \pi_2 \rangle$



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and an order on positions

Weak head reduction

Termination



$$\langle u \pi_1, \underbrace{\text{stack_pos } u \pi_1}_{\text{pos } (u \pi_1)} \rangle > \langle v \pi_2, \text{stack_pos } v \pi_2 \rangle$$



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and an order on positions

Weak head reduction

Termination



$$\langle u \pi_1, \underbrace{\text{stack_pos } u \pi_1}_{\text{pos } (u \pi_1)} \rangle > \langle v \pi_2, \underbrace{\text{stack_pos } v \pi_2}_{\text{pos } (v \pi_2)} \rangle$$



Lexicographic order of \leftarrow and an order on positions

Weak head reduction

Termination



$$\langle u \pi_1, \underbrace{\text{stack_pos } u \pi_1}_{\text{pos } (u \pi_1)} \rangle > \langle v \pi_2, \underbrace{\text{stack_pos } v \pi_2}_{\text{pos } (v \pi_2)} \rangle$$



Dependent lexicographic order of \leftarrow and an order on positions

Type Checking

Type Checking

Weak head reduction

Type Checking

Weak head reduction



Conversion

Type Checking

Weak head reduction



Cumulativity

Type Checking

Weak head reduction



Cumulativity



Inference

Type Checking

Weak head reduction



Cumulativity



Inference

Type Checking

Weak head reduction



Cumulativity



Inference

Check $t : A$

Type Checking

Weak head reduction



Cumulativity



Inference

Infer t

Check $t : A$



Type Checking

Weak head reduction



Cumulativity



Inference

Infer $t : B$

Check $t : A$

Type Checking

Weak head reduction



Cumulativity



Inference

Infer $t : B$



Check $B \leq A$

Check $t : A$



Type Checking

Weak head reduction



Cumulativity



Inference

Infer $t : B$



Check $B \leq A$



Check $t : A$



Type Checking

Weak head reduction



Cumulativity



Inference

Infer $t : B$



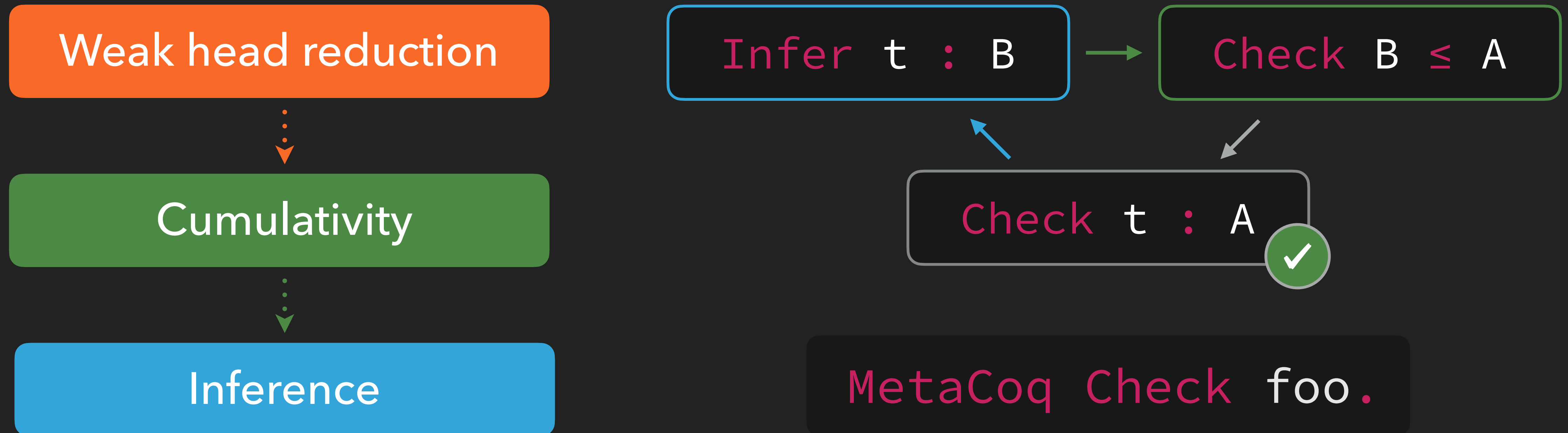
Check $B \leq A$

Check $t : A$



MetaCoq Check foo.

Type Checking



WIP Bidirectional type checking for completeness

Verifying Erasure

Erasure

At the core of the **extraction** mechanism:

$\mathcal{E} : \text{term} \rightarrow \Lambda_{\square, \text{match}, \text{fix}, \text{cofix}}$

Erases non-computational content:

- Type erasure:

$$\mathcal{E} (t : \text{Type}) = \square$$

- Proof erasure:

$$\mathcal{E} (p : P : \text{Prop}) = \square$$

```
fix vrev {A : Type@{i}} {n m : nat} (v : vec A n)
(acc : vec A m) :=
  match v in vec _ n return vec A (n + m) with
  | vnil          => acc
  | vcons a n v' =>
    let idx := S n + m in
    coerce (vec A) idx (e : n + S m = idx)
      (vrev v' (vcons a m acc))
end.
```

$\mathcal{E} (\text{vrev}) =$

```
fix vrev n m v acc :=
  match v with
  | vnil          => acc
  | vcons a n v' =>
    let idx := S n + m in
    coerce  $\square$  idx  $\square$  (vrev v' (vcons a m acc))
end.
```

Erase

Singleton elimination principle

Erase propositional content used in computational content:

$$\varepsilon (\text{match } p \text{ in eq _ } y \text{ with eq_refl } \Rightarrow b \text{ end}) = \varepsilon (b)$$

```
Definition coerce {A} {B : A -> Type} {x} (y : A)
  (e : x = y) : P x -> P y :=
  match e with
  | eq_refl          => fun p => p
  end.

fix vrev n m v acc :=
  match v with
  | vnil            => acc
  | vcons a n v'   =>
    let idx := S n + m in
    coerce [] idx [] (vrev v' (vcons a m acc))
  end.
```


Erase

Singleton elimination principle

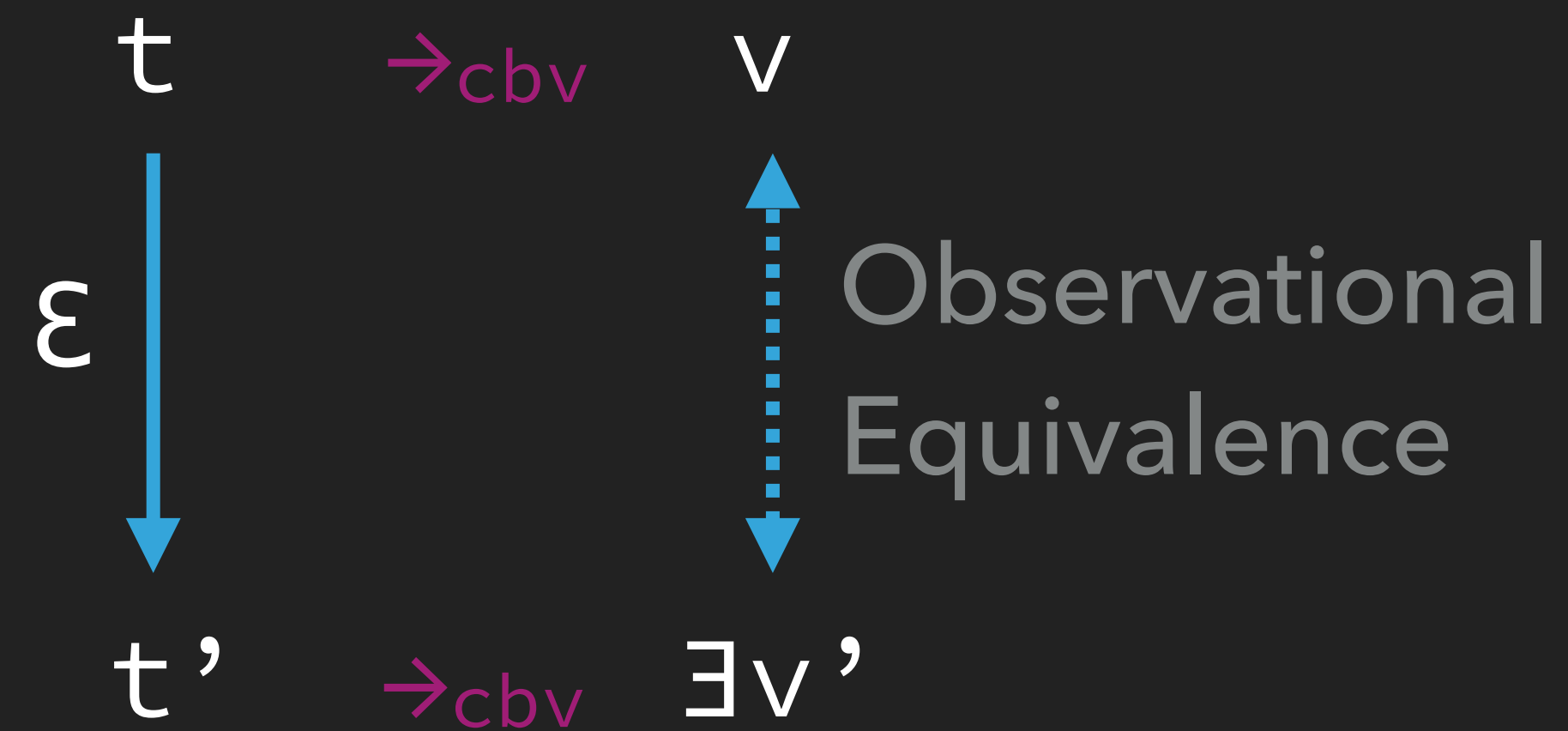
Erase propositional content used in computational content:

$$\varepsilon (\text{match } p \text{ in } \text{eq } _ \text{ y with } \text{eq_refl} \Rightarrow b \text{ end}) = \varepsilon (b)$$

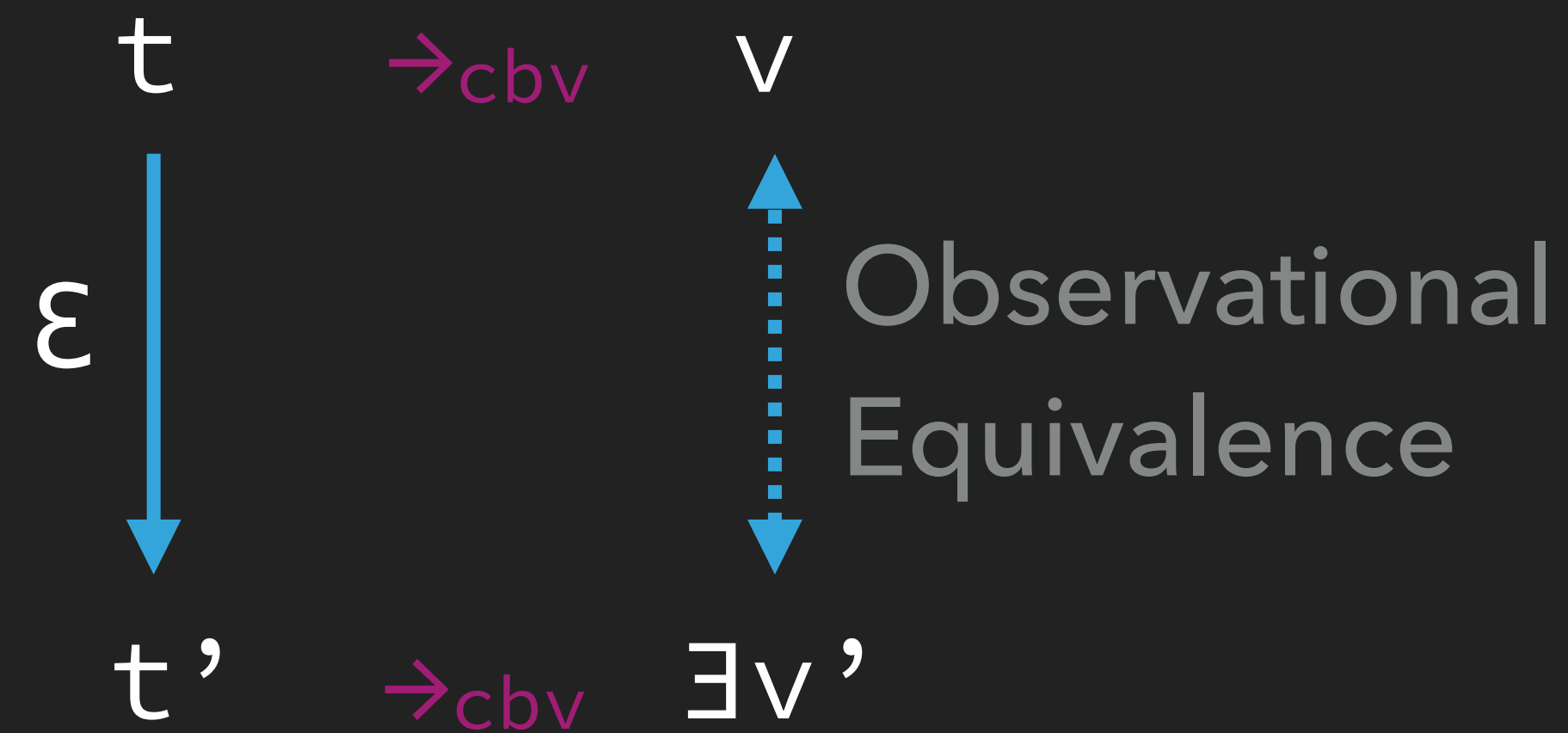
$$\varepsilon (\text{coerce}) \sim \text{coerce } x \text{ y} := (\text{fun } p \Rightarrow p)$$

$$\varepsilon (\text{vrev}) \sim \text{fix vrev n m v acc} := \\ \text{match v with} \\ | \text{vnil} \quad \quad \quad \Rightarrow \text{acc} \\ | \text{vcons a n v'} \Rightarrow \text{vrev v'} (\text{vcons a m acc}) \\ \text{end.}$$

Erasure Correctness



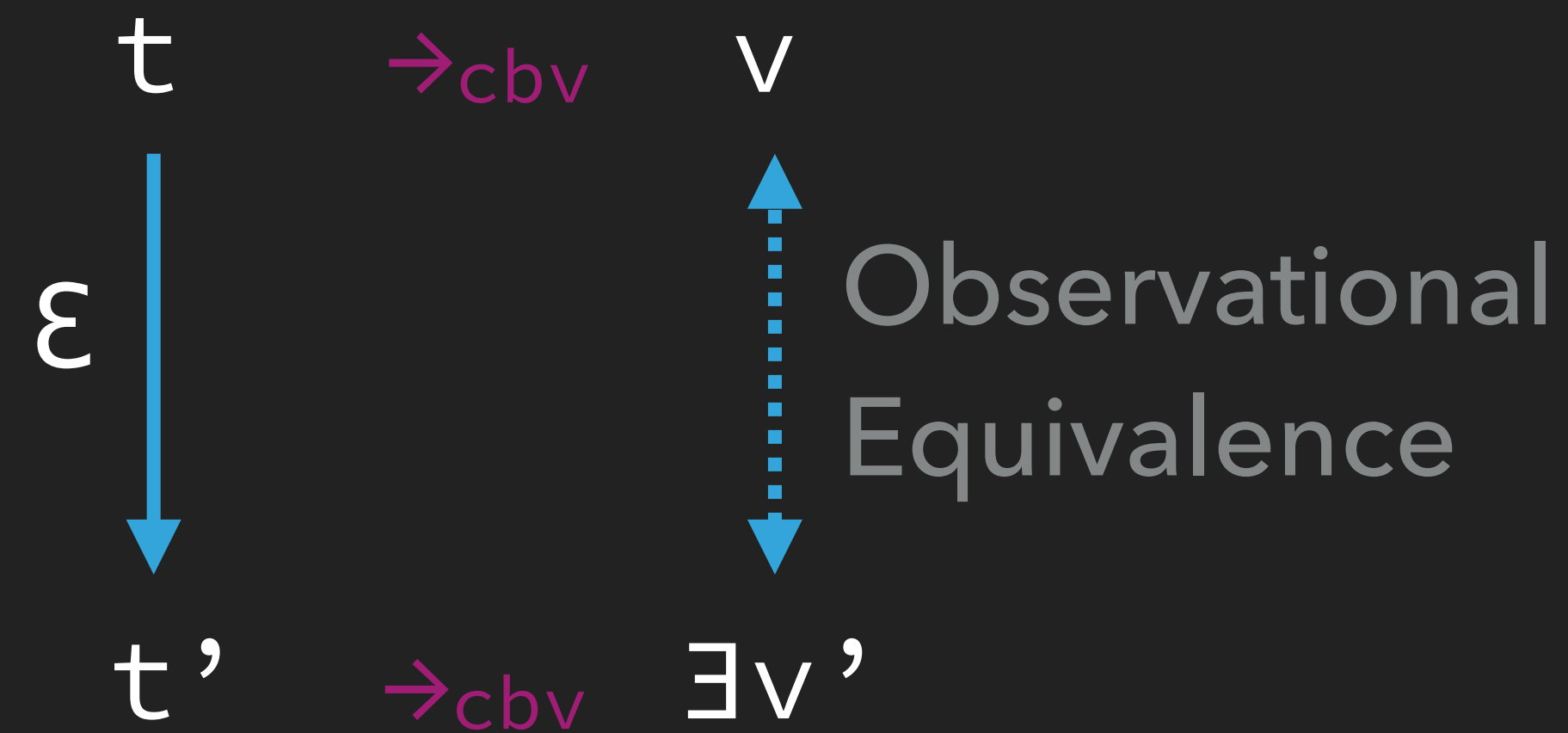
Erasure Correctness



With Canonicity and SN:

$\vdash t : \text{nat}$

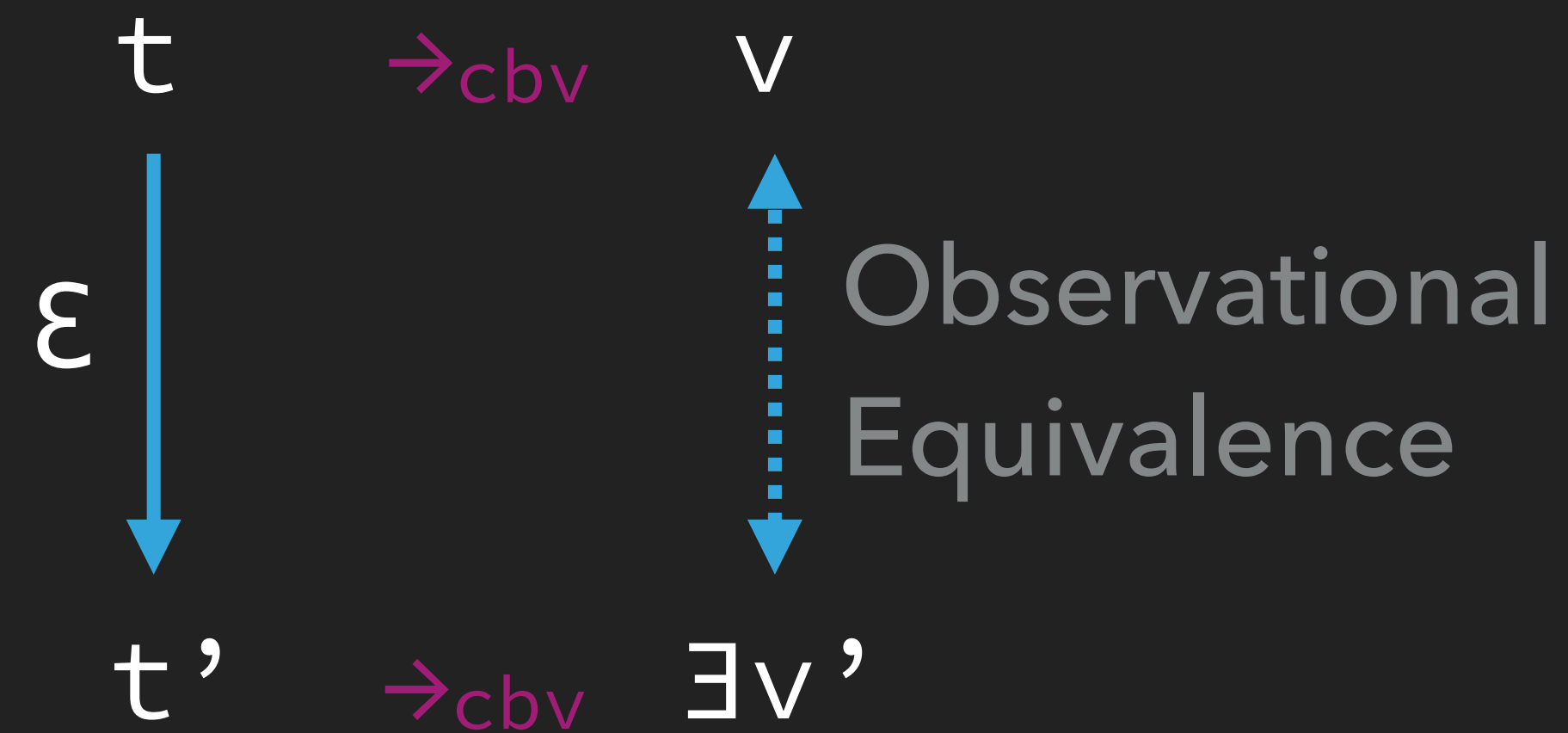
Erasure Correctness



With Canonicity and SN:

$$\begin{aligned} & \vdash t : \text{nat} \\ \Rightarrow & \vdash t \rightarrow n : \text{nat} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}) \end{aligned}$$

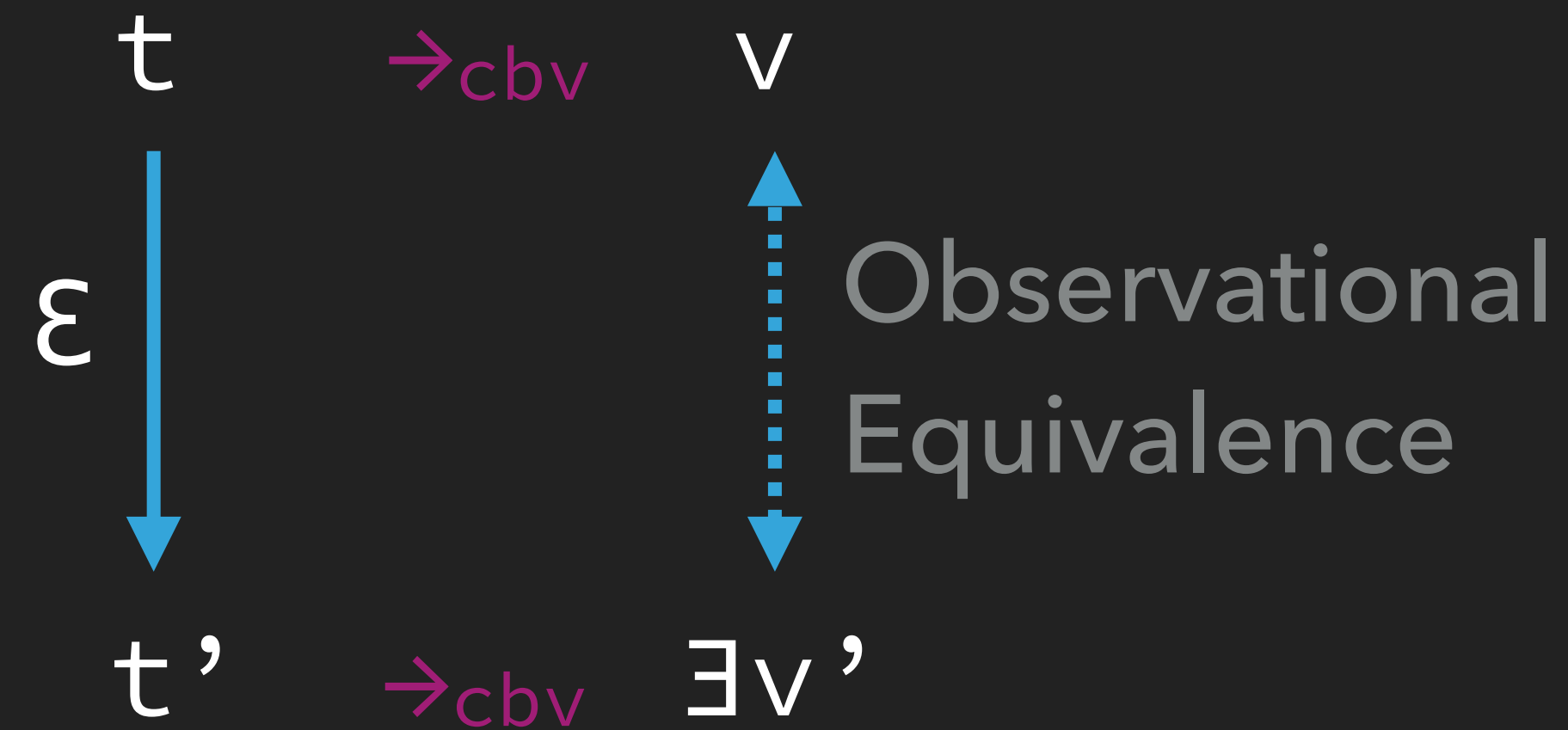
Erasure Correctness



With Canonicity and SN:

$$\begin{aligned} & \vdash t : \text{nat} \\ \Rightarrow & \vdash t \rightarrow n : \text{nat} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}) \\ \Rightarrow & t \rightarrow_{cbv} n : \text{nat} \end{aligned}$$

Erasure Correctness



With Canonicity and SN:

$$\begin{aligned} & \vdash t : \text{nat} \\ \Rightarrow & \vdash t \rightarrow n : \text{nat} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}) \\ \Rightarrow & t \xrightarrow{\text{cbv}} n : \text{nat} \\ \Rightarrow & \varepsilon(t) \xrightarrow{\text{cbv}} n \end{aligned}$$

Erasure Correctness

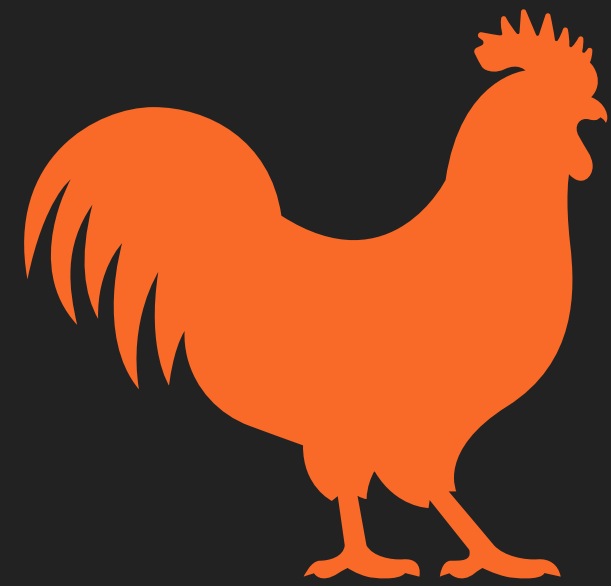
First define a non-deterministic erasure relation, then define:

$$\varepsilon : \forall \Sigma \Gamma t \text{ (wt : welltyped } \Sigma \Gamma t) \rightarrow \text{EAst.term}$$

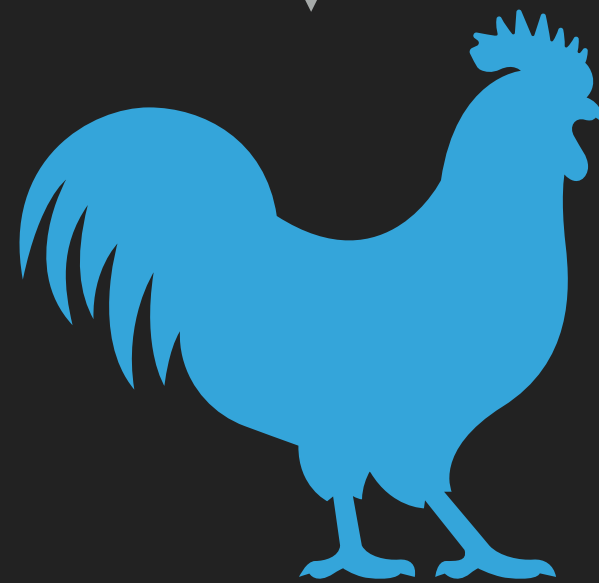
Finally show that ε 's graph is in the erasure relation. Two additional optimizations:

- ▶ Remove trivial cases on singleton inductive types in Prop
- ▶ Compute the dependencies of the erased term to erase only the computationally relevant subset of the global environment. I.e. remove unnecessary proofs the original term depended on.

Summary



Ideal Coq



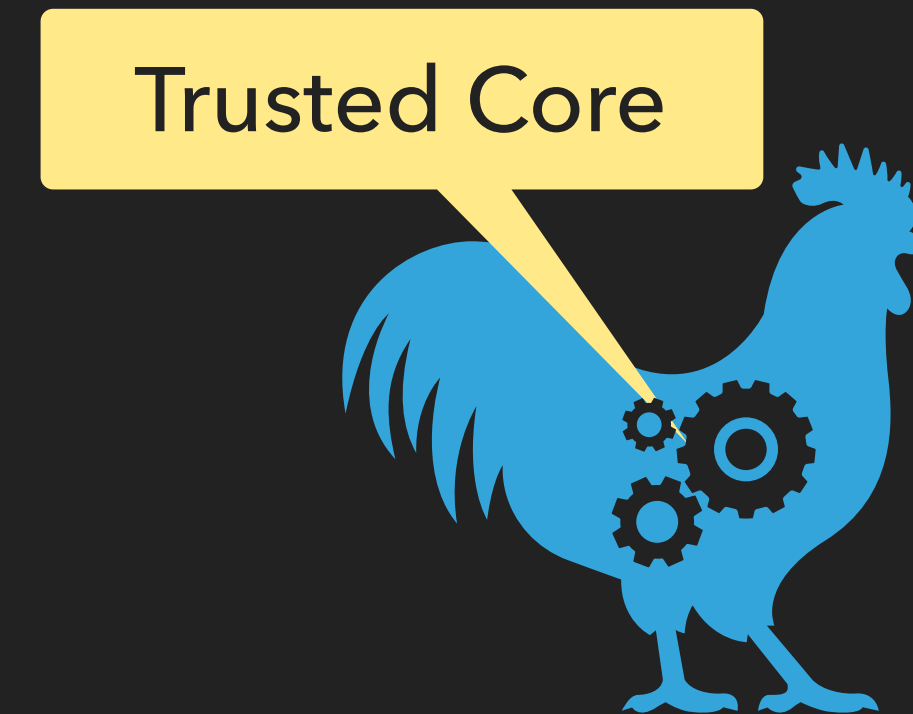
Verified Coq

in



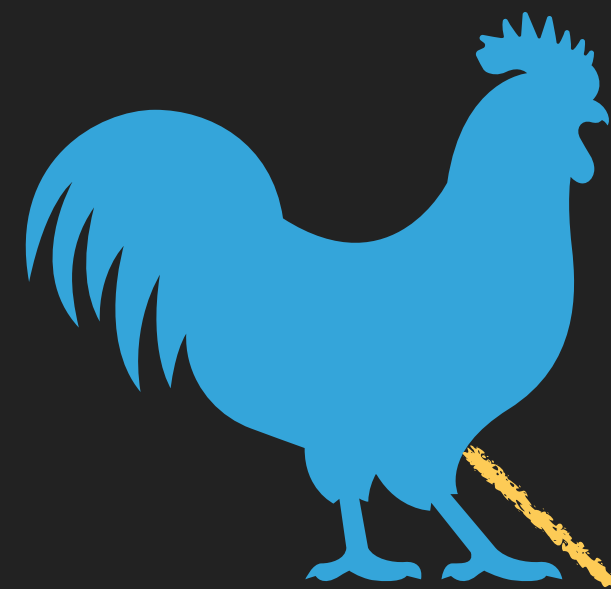
MetaCoq

in



Implemented Coq

Summary



Verified Coq

```
MetaCoq Check vrev.
```

Spec: 30kLoC
Proofs: 60kLoC
Comments: 10kLoC

in

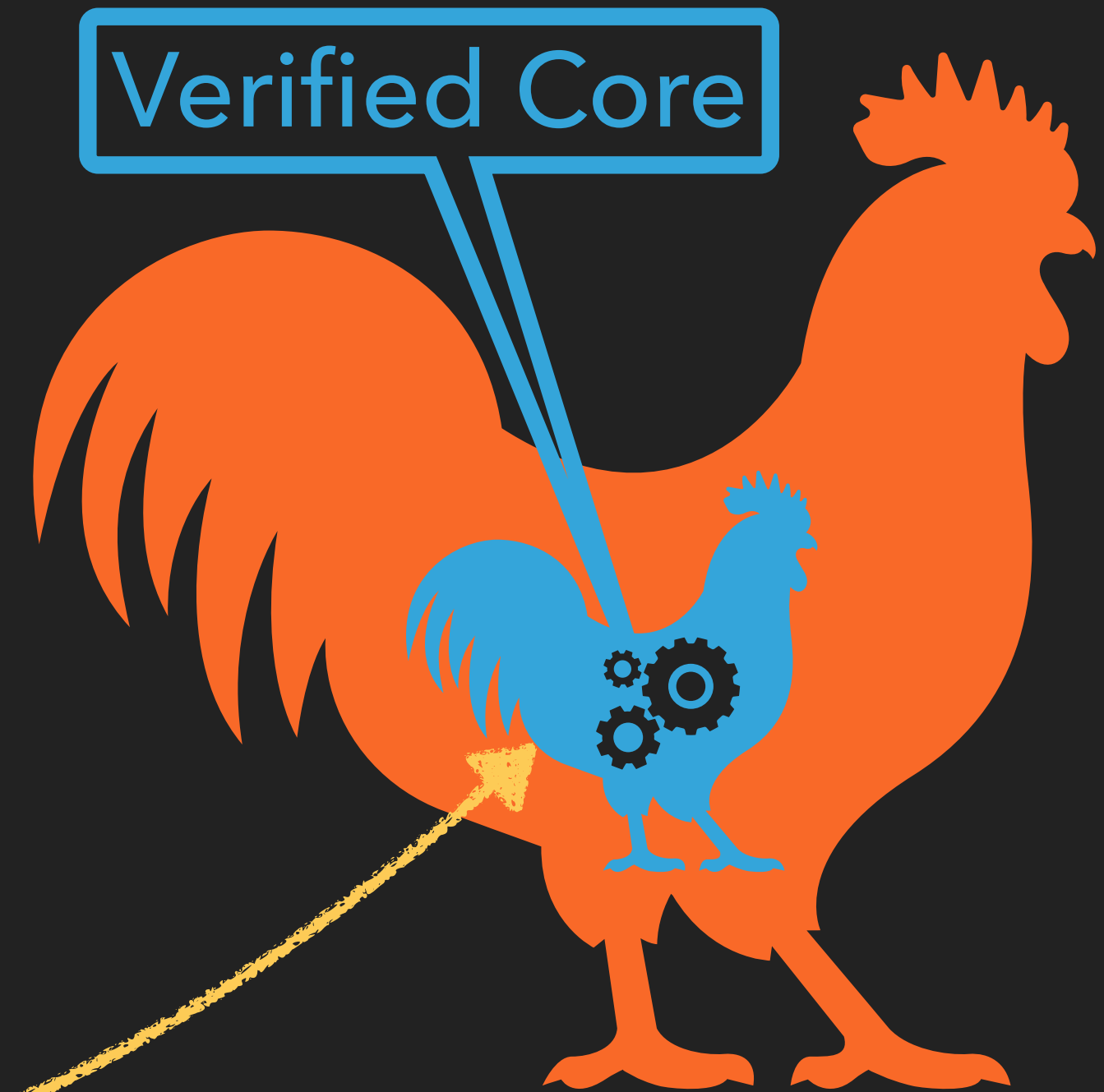


MetaCoq

Verified ϵ

```
MetaCoq Erase vrev.
```

in

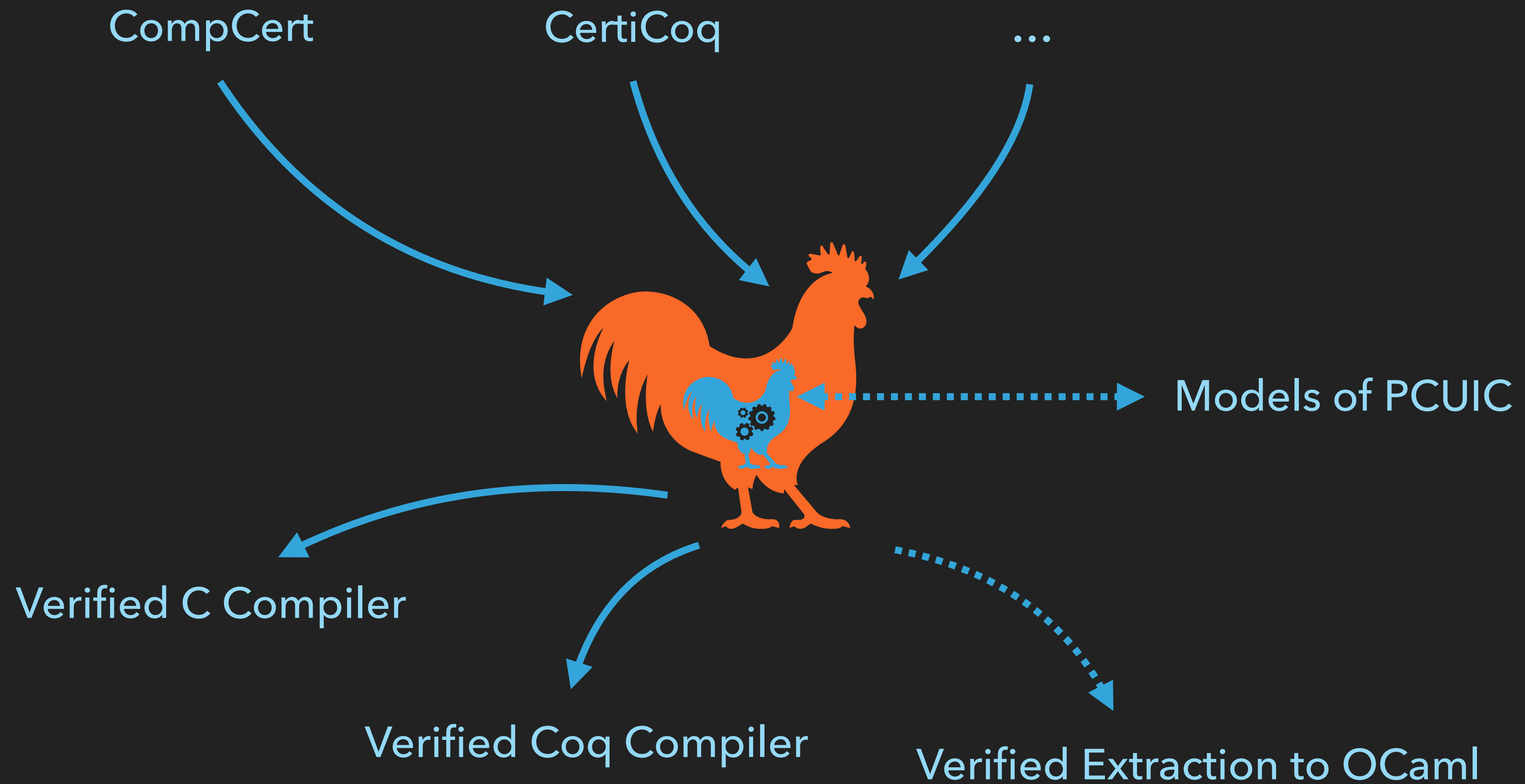


Implemented Coq

=

Ideal Coq

Perspectives



A little success story

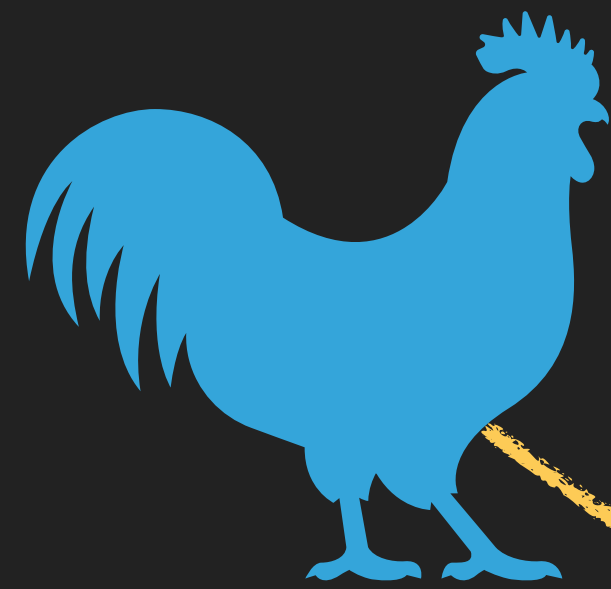
Spec/Proof/Program co-design for the new `match` representation in Coq (PR #13563 by P.M. Pédrot, CEP #34 by H. Herbelin).

- ▶ MetaCoq => typechecking of case on cumulative inductive types is incomplete
- ▶ Failure of subject reduction in Coq.
- ▶ “Quick” fix requires strengthening which in turn is not provable without subject reduction, leading to a messy meta-theory. Also incompatible with eta-conversion.
- ▶ The new representation solves all these issues **and** reflects the high-level user syntax more faithfully. It's win/win/win!

Ongoing and future work

- ▶ Integration of rewrite rules (CEP #50)
- ▶ Interoperability of erased code with OCaml
(Nomadic Labs CoqExtra project, Pierre Giraud's PhD thesis)
- ▶ Full meta-theory for the SProp sort and irrelevance checking
- ▶ Eta-reduction and contravariant subtyping (CEP #47)
- ▶ Integration of a sort-polymorphism system, generalising universe polymorphism to deal more uniformly with impredicative sorts and alternative hierarchies (exceptional type theory, setoid type theory, erasable sets...) (Kenji Maillard).

Conclusion



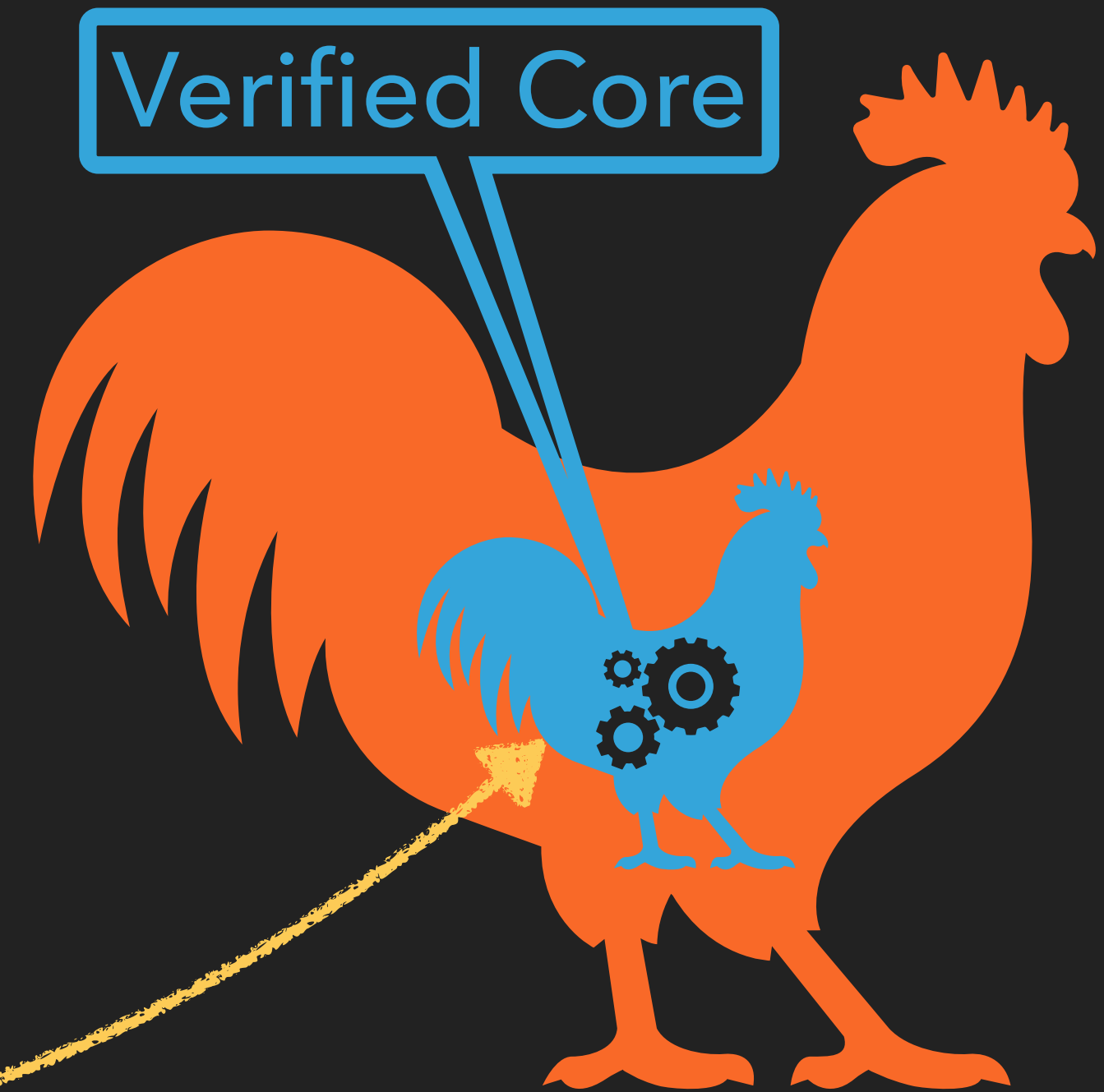
Verified Coq

in



MetaCoq

in



Implemented Coq

=

Ideal Coq

Spec: 30kLoC

Proofs: 60kLoC

Comments: 10kLoC

Verified ϵ



<https://metacoq.github.io>

Coq in MetaCoq

« *Cot Cot Codet* ». French, Interjection.

1. Cackle (the cry of a hen, especially one that has laid an egg).

Related Work

- ▶ Kumar et al., HOL + CakeML (JAR'16)
- ▶ Strub et al., Self-Certification of F* starting with Coq (POPL'12)
- ▶ Rahli and Anand, NuPRL in Coq (ITP'14)