

Progress on Developing a (Mini) Compiler for RESOLVE Theories

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Agenda

- Some goals
- The foundational language: "Math Entity Theory"
 - current syntax & classification system setup
 - implicit parameters
- Compilation pipeline
 - leveraging features of JDK 20 & 21 in the implementation
 - incremental compilation

Agenda

- Some goals
- The foundational language: "Math Entity Theory"
 - current syntax & classification system setup

Time permitting: a short demo illustrating how Java 21 is utilized for representing ASTs

- Future work: mixfix syntax, the programming language, Language Server Protocol (**LSP**) support

Goals

- **G1:** create a maintainable, reusable compiler/checker for RESOLVE mathematics and specifications
 - a type of 'sandbox' for experimentation with mechanically checkable notations for expressing mathematics
 - while doing this: come up with context formation rules & judgements for classification checking
- **G2:** support *incremental compilation* (more later)
 - the idea: semantic analysis (+ typechecking-/classification- checking) shouldn't have to be redone for everything every keystroke

Goals

- **G3**: integration into editors: VSCode, JetBrains Fleet, etc
 - or any other editor that supports the **L**anguage **S**erver **P**rotocol – **LSP**



Goals

- **G3**: integration into editors: VSCode, JetBrains Fleet, etc
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NO LSP

LSP

JS

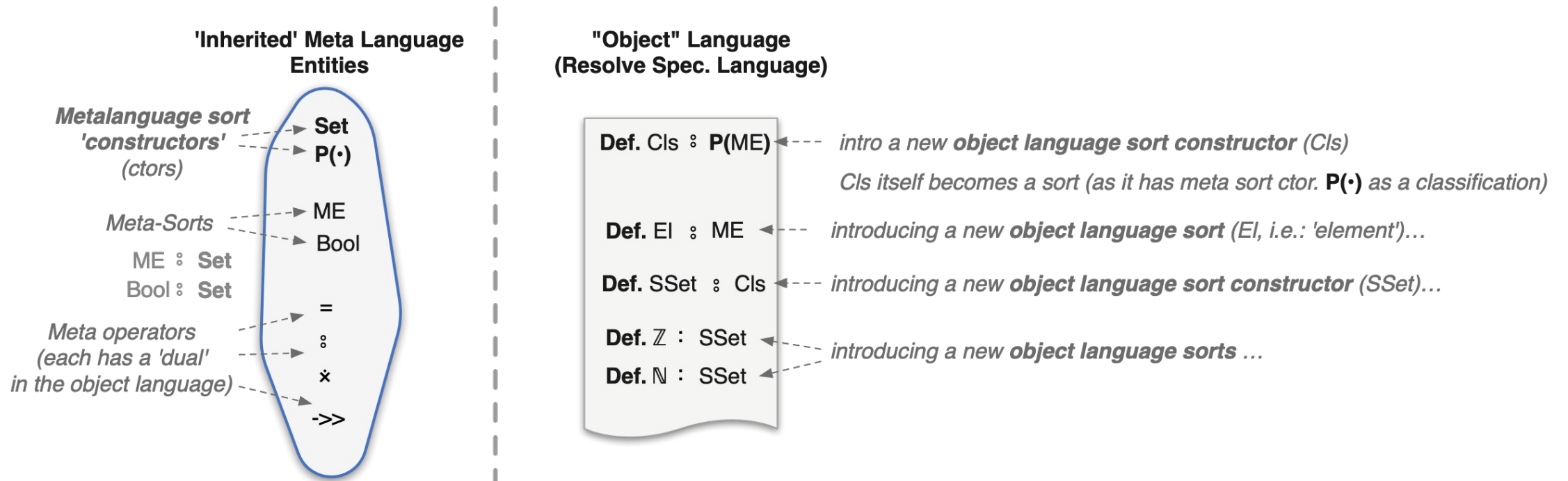
JS

So.. : One CLI based compiler...
One language grammar...
& a mini subset of RESOLVE (the math portion)

Java



Meta vs Object Language



Some example categorical definitions for theories we'd like to express in our object language

Categorical Def. for SStr : Cls , Λ : SStr , ext : SStr x El -> (SStr ~ { Λ }) is ... ← for heterogeneously-sorted strings

Categorical Def. for TTr : Cls , Ω : TTr , Jn : Str(TTr) x El -> (TTr ~ { Ω }) is ... ← for heterogeneously-sorted trees

Math Language Constructs (Tentative)

- The math theory language targeted will support:
 - *Theory modules (+ theory extensions)*
 - *Definitions: Sort-introducing, categorical, inductive & constant*
 - *Recognitions (for sub-sorting/sub-classifications)*
- **A "Sequent" VC Conjecture construct that runs the prover**
- Potential syntax:

Conj. VCa1: givenExp1, ..., givenExpN |- goalExp ;

(can only appear globally at the module level)

Expressions

- Most type-theory based languages distinguish (syntactically) between expressions e denoting values and types τ

$e ::= e :: \tau$	annotated term ¹	$\tau ::= \alpha$	base type
x	variable	$\tau \rightarrow \tau'$	function type
$e e'$	application		
$\lambda x \rightarrow e$	lambda abstraction		

where $\alpha \in \{\mathbf{Bool}, \mathbf{Unit}, \mathbf{Nat}, \dots\}$

- We make no syntactic distinctions between types and terms
 - similar to dependently typed languages – Lean, Agda, Coq, etc.
(but without all the baggage)

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(but without all the machinery)

ext: $Str \times \mathbb{E} \rightarrow (Str \sim \{\Lambda\})$

Expressions (Implicit Slots)

- Like Lean and others, we also support *implicit classification parameters*:

```
def cmps {A B C : Type} (g : B → C) (f : A → B) (x : A) : C := g (f x)
```

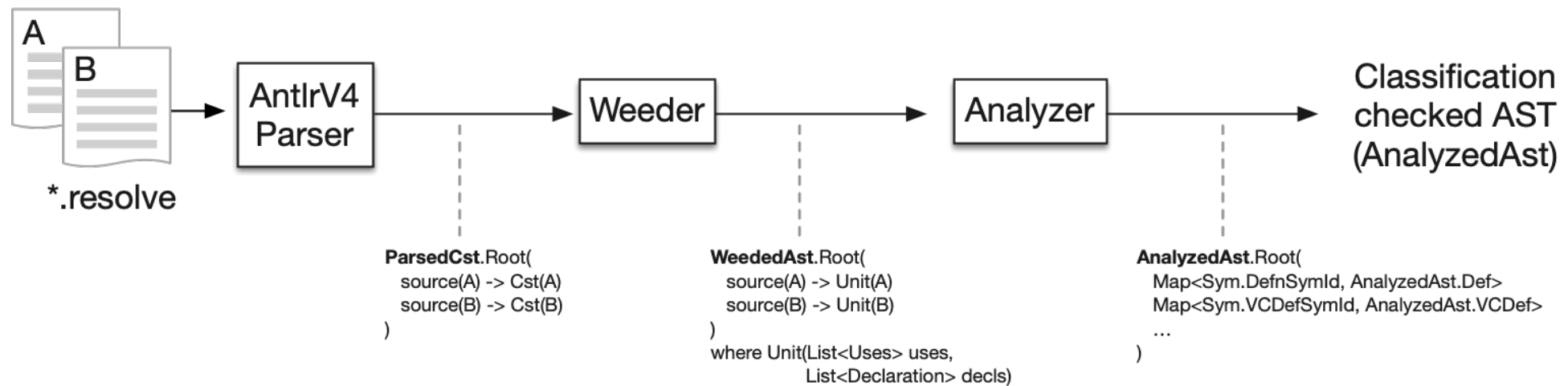
- Ours vary slightly (implicits are embedded within the constituent parts of a definition's schema):

```
Def. cmps (g : (B : SSet) → (C : SSet), f : (A : SSet) → B, x : A) : C = g(f(x))
```

- Variables bound left-to-right in the schema for the definition
 - normal and meta colon variable binders can be embedded in classificational expressions: $(id : e)$ and $(id \circ e)$
 - e 's classification needs to be compatible with the colon-symbol used

Compilation Pipeline

- Usual "pipeline" architecture is used:



- Weeder: additional syntactic checks (ones that the parser can't pick up alone w/o semantic actions)
- Analyzer: builds scopes, resolves symbols, classification checking

Work in Progress: Incremental Compilation

- The ASTs resulting from the analysis phase get cached into a "ChangeSet" data structure which keeps track of "fresh" and "stale" sources (in Maps)
 - goal: allow for "incremental compilation"
 - stale sources are re-analyzed in parallel; fresh sources can be reused
- The current implementation (which is not supposed to be the end goal) only caches files that are guaranteed to never change (i.e. a standard library)
 - so right now user source code is always recompiled, but not library code (once it has been compiled once, because the library code cannot change)

Compilation Pipeline

- Each phase produces a different (immutable) AST/hierarchy
 - each AST holds more information the further along you get in the pipeline
- Each AST (except the concrete syntax tree produced by Antlr4) is modeled using Java record types + sealed interfaces
- Visitor pattern no longer needed due to (recent) addition of pattern matching and object deconstruction patterns
 - demo (time permitting)