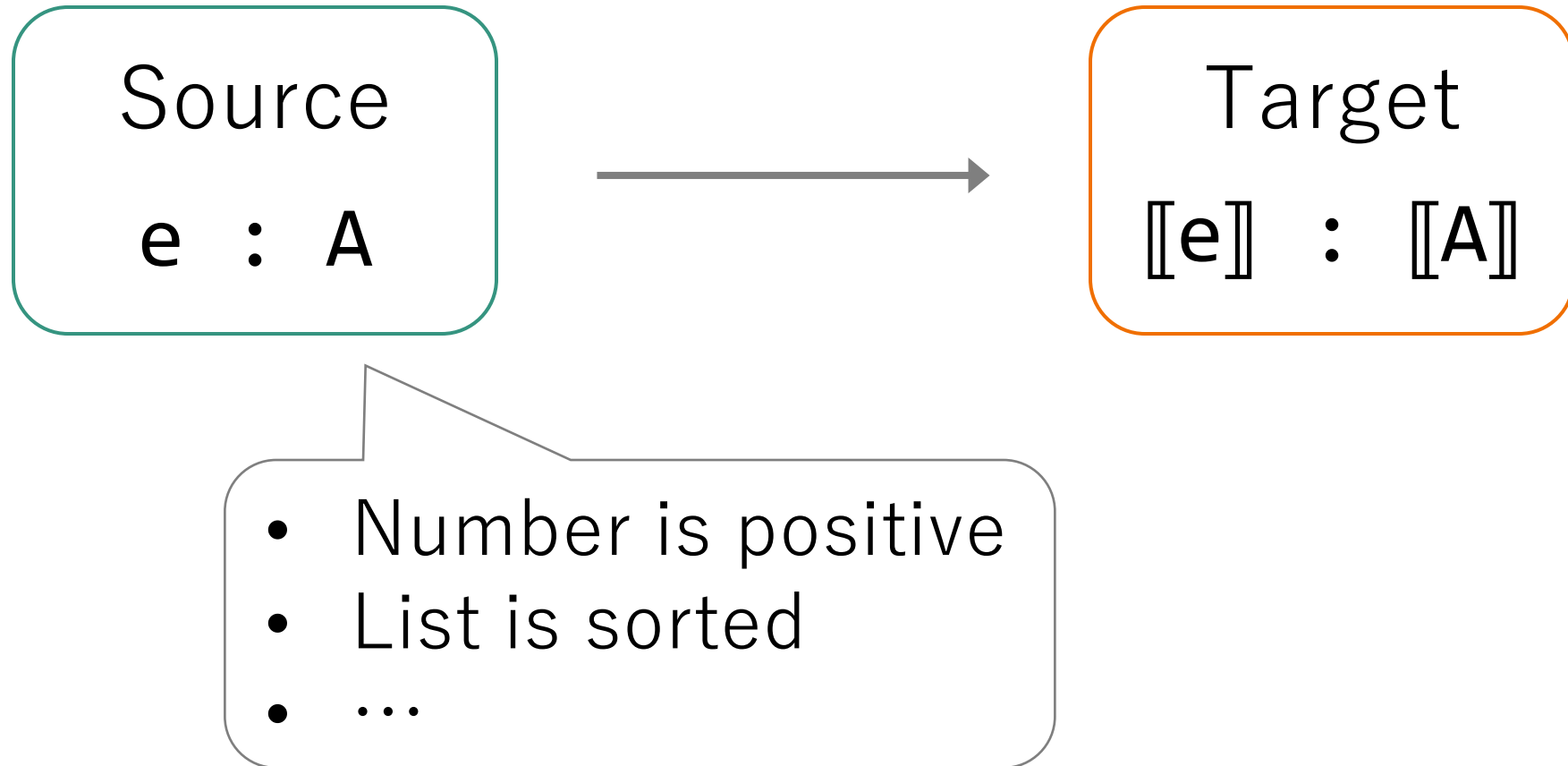


# One-Pass CPS Translation of Dependent Types

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# Dependent type preserving compilation



# Results about (call-by-name) CPS

Barthe+ '99

CPS of  $\Pi$  is **possible**

Barthe & Uustalu '02

CPS of  $\Sigma$  is **not possible**

Bowman+ '18

CPS of  $\Sigma$  is **not not possible**

This work

One-pass CPS of  $\Sigma$  is possible?

yields no administrative redexes

# Naive CPS of `snd` (simply typed)

`snd e : B`

where `e : A × B`



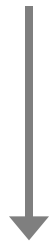
$\llbracket B \rrbracket \rightarrow \perp$

$\lambda k. \llbracket e \rrbracket (\lambda v. \text{snd } v \ k) : (\llbracket B \rrbracket \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \perp$

$(\llbracket B \rrbracket \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \perp$

# Naive CPS of snd (dependently typed)

$\text{snd } e : B[\text{fst } e / x]$     where  $e : \Sigma x : A. B$



$\llbracket B \rrbracket [\llbracket \text{fst } e \rrbracket / x] \rightarrow \perp$

$\lambda k. \llbracket e \rrbracket (\lambda v. \text{snd } v k) : (\llbracket B \rrbracket [\llbracket \text{fst } e \rrbracket / x] \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \perp$   
 $(\llbracket B \rrbracket [\text{fst } v / x] \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \perp$

# Proving equivalence

$\text{snd } e : B[\text{fst } e / x]$     where  $e : \Sigma x : A. B$

unique if  $e$  is pure

$\lambda k. \llbracket e \rrbracket (\lambda v. \text{snd } v k) : (\llbracket B \rrbracket [\llbracket \text{fst } e \rrbracket / x] \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \perp$

$\text{fst } v = \text{fst } \text{val-of}(\llbracket e \rrbracket) = \text{fst } (\llbracket e \rrbracket \text{id}) = \llbracket \text{fst } e \rrbracket$

# Solution of Bowman et al. '18

1. Polymorphic answer type  $e : A$



$\lambda\alpha. \lambda k. e' : \Pi\alpha. ([A] \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha$

$\lambda\alpha. \lambda k. \llbracket e \rrbracket \alpha (\lambda v. \text{snd } v \alpha k) : \Pi\alpha. ([B] [\llbracket \text{fst } e \rrbracket / x] \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha$

$\text{fst } v = \text{fst } \text{val-of}(\llbracket e \rrbracket) = \text{fst } (\llbracket e \rrbracket \text{ C id}) = \llbracket \text{fst } e \rrbracket$

where  $C = \Sigma x : [A]. [B]$

# Solution of Bowman et al. '18

2. New typing rule

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \forall \alpha. (A \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha \quad \Gamma, \mathbf{v = e_1 \ A \ id} \vdash e_2 : B}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \ B \ (\lambda v. e_2) : B}$$

$\lambda \alpha. \lambda k. \llbracket e \rrbracket \alpha \ (\lambda v. \text{snd } v \ \alpha \ k) : \Pi \alpha. (\llbracket B \rrbracket [\llbracket \text{fst } e \rrbracket / x] \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha$

$\mathbf{fst \ v = fst \ val-of(\llbracket e \rrbracket) = fst \ (\llbracket e \rrbracket \ C \ id) = \llbracket \text{fst } e \rrbracket}$

where  $C = \Sigma x : \llbracket A \rrbracket. \llbracket B \rrbracket$



# Solution of Bowman et al. '18

## 3. New equivalence rule

$$\frac{}{e \text{ B } k \equiv k (e \text{ A } \text{id})}$$

$$\lambda\alpha.\lambda k. \llbracket e \rrbracket \alpha (\lambda v. \text{snd } v \alpha k) : \Pi\alpha. (\llbracket B \rrbracket [\llbracket \text{fst } e \rrbracket / x] \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha$$

$$\text{fst } v = \text{fst } \text{val-of}(\llbracket e \rrbracket) = \text{fst } (\llbracket e \rrbracket \text{ C } \text{id}) = \llbracket \text{fst } e \rrbracket$$

$$\text{where } C = \Sigma x : \llbracket A \rrbracket. \llbracket B \rrbracket$$

# Type preservation

If  $\Gamma \vdash e : A$  in the source,

then  $\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \vdash \llbracket e \rrbracket : \Pi \alpha. (\llbracket A \rrbracket \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha$  in the target.

Proof: By induction on the typing derivation.

# One-pass CPS of `snd` (simply typed)

`snd e : B`

where `e : A × B`



$\lambda k. e \mid \lambda v. \text{snd } v \text{ } k : ([B] \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \perp$

“colon” translation

# One-pass CPS of `snd` (simply typed)

`snd e : B`

where `e : A × B`



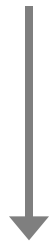
`[[B]] → ⊥`

`λk. e | λv. snd v k : ([[B]] → ⊥) → ⊥`

`([[B]] → ⊥) → ⊥`

# One-pass CPS of `snd` (dependently typed)

`snd e` :  $B[\text{fst } e / x]$     where  $e$  :  $\Sigma x : A. B$



$\llbracket B \rrbracket [\llbracket \text{fst } e \rrbracket / x] \rightarrow \perp$

$\lambda k. e \mid \lambda v. \text{snd } v \ k$  :  $(\llbracket B \rrbracket [\llbracket \text{fst } e \rrbracket / x] \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \perp$

$(\llbracket B \rrbracket [\text{fst } v / x] \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \perp$

# Applying Bowman et al.'s solution

1. Polymorphic answer type  $e : A$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\lambda\alpha. \lambda k. e' : \Pi\alpha. ([A] \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha$

$\lambda\alpha. \lambda k. e \mid \alpha \mid \lambda v. \text{snd } v \alpha k : \Pi\alpha. ([B] [[\text{fst } e]] / x] \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha$

$\text{fst } v = \text{fst } \text{val-of}([e]) = \text{fst } (e \mid C \mid \text{id}) = [[\text{fst } e]]$   
where  $C = \Sigma x : [A]. [B]$

# Applying Bowman et al.'s solution

2. New typing rule

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \forall \alpha. (A \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha \quad \Gamma, v = e_1 \text{ A id} \vdash e_2 : B}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \text{ B } (\lambda v. e_2) : B}$$

$\lambda \alpha. \lambda k. e \mid \alpha \mid \lambda v. \text{snd } v \alpha k : \Pi \alpha. (\llbracket B \rrbracket [\llbracket \text{fst } e \rrbracket / x] \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha$

$\text{fst } v = \text{fst } \text{val-of}(\llbracket e \rrbracket) = \text{fst } (e \mid C \mid \text{id}) = \llbracket \text{fst } e \rrbracket$   
where  $C = \Sigma x : \llbracket A \rrbracket. \llbracket B \rrbracket$

# Applying Bowman et al.'s solution

2. New typing rule

cannot apply

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \forall \alpha. (A \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha \quad \Gamma, v = e_1 \ A \ \text{id} \vdash e_2 : B}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{e_1 \ B \ (\lambda v. e_2)} : B}$$

$$\lambda \alpha. \lambda k. \mathbf{e \mid \alpha \mid \lambda v. \text{snd } v \ \alpha \ k} : \Pi \alpha. ([B] [[\text{fst } e] / x] \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha$$

$$\text{fst } v = \text{fst } \text{val-of}([e]) = \text{fst } (e \mid C \mid \text{id}) = [[\text{fst } e]]$$

where  $C = \Sigma x : [A]. [B]$



Proposal: definition lambda (cf. Koronkevich+ '22)

$e ::= \dots \mid \lambda x = e. e$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : A \quad \Gamma, x = e_1 : A \vdash e_2 : B}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x = e_1. e_2 : (e_1 : A) \rightarrow B}$$

$\lambda \alpha. \lambda k. e \mid \alpha \mid \lambda v = e \mid C \mid \text{id}. \text{snd } v \alpha k$

$\text{fst } v = \text{fst } \text{val-of}(\llbracket e \rrbracket) = \text{fst } (e \mid C \mid \text{id}) = \llbracket \text{fst } e \rrbracket$   
where  $C = \Sigma x : \llbracket A \rrbracket. \llbracket B \rrbracket$

Challenge: type translation depends on inhabitants

$e : A$



$\lambda\alpha. \lambda k. e \mid \alpha \mid k : \Pi\alpha. ((e \mid \llbracket A \rrbracket \mid \text{id}) : \llbracket A \rrbracket \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha$

Need to translate terms and types in parallel?

# Summary

- Goal: one-pass CPS translation of  $\Sigma$  types
- Idea: use definition lambda
- Challenge: type translation depends on inhabitants