

Functorial Diagram Operators

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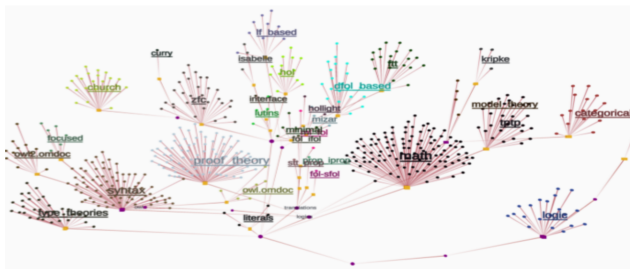


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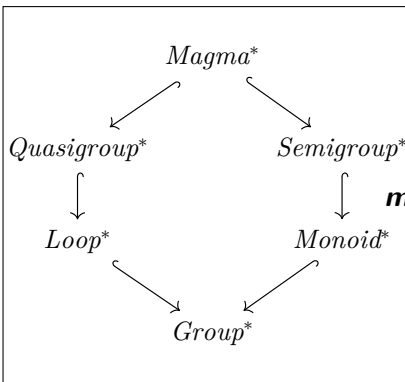
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Modularity in Theory Graphs

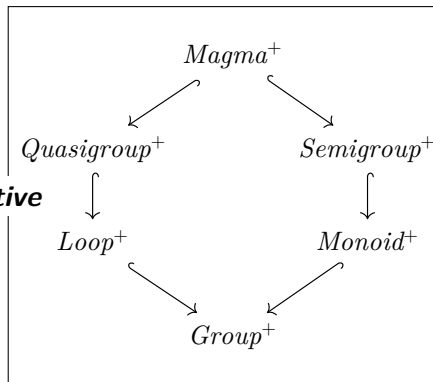


- Large theory graphs successful in
 - algebraic specification languages
 - deduction systems
- Modularity essential at large scale

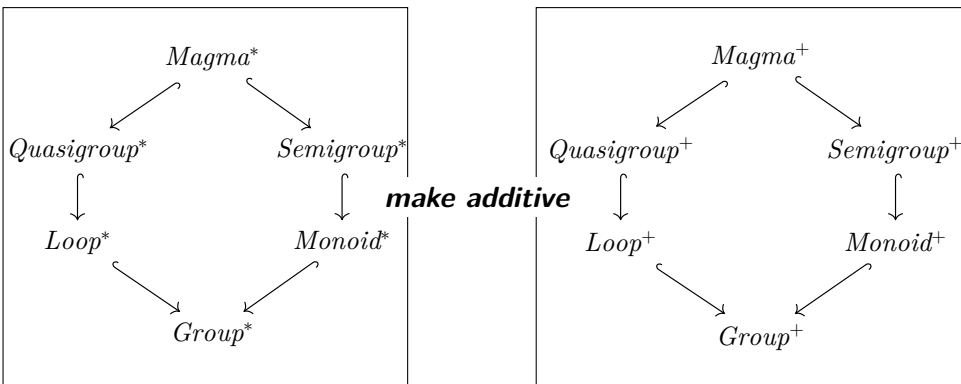
Meta-Programming with Diagram Operators



make additive



Meta-Programming with Diagram Operators



`MagmaHierarchy := DIAG(Magma, Quasigroup, ...)`

`AdditiveMagmas = makeAdditive(MagmaHierarchy)`

Spectrum of Diagram Operators

- **fixed** theory operators [`casl_syntactic_theory_functors`; Mos+13; CO12]

inclusions, colimits etc.

- operators to **form named diagrams** [Mos+13]

`S union T, net remove T`

- extended to **user-programmable** diagram operators [SR19]

`AdditiveMagmas := makeAdditive(MagmaHierarchy)`
`≈ Diag → Diag`

- ...in a **structured and modularity-preserving** way [this talk](#)

`≈ subclasses of Diag → Diag`

Syntax

$$Diag ::= (Thy \mid View)^*$$
$$Thy ::= T = \{Decl^*\}$$
$$Decl ::= c : A [= A]$$
$$View ::= v : S \rightarrow T = \{Ass^*\}$$
$$Ass ::= c := A$$
$$A ::= \text{type} \mid c \mid x \mid A A \mid A \rightarrow A \mid \\ \lambda x : A. A \mid \Pi x : A. A$$

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Semantics

Category $\mathbb{T}hy$ with

- objects being well-typed **flat theories**

$$(c : A [= A])^*$$

- morphisms being well-typed **flat views**

$$(c := A)^*$$

Syntax

$$Diag ::= (Thy \mid View)^*$$
$$Thy ::= T = \{Decl^*\}$$
$$Decl ::= c: A [= A] \mid \mathbf{include} T$$
$$View ::= v: S \rightarrow T = \{Ass^*\}$$
$$Ass ::= c := A \mid \mathbf{include} v$$
$$A ::= \text{type} \mid c \mid x \mid A A \mid A \rightarrow A \mid \\ \lambda x:A. A \mid \Pi x:A. A$$

Semantics

Category $\mathbb{T}hy$ with

- objects being well-typed **flat theories**

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- morphisms being well-typed **flat views**

$$(c := A)^*$$

Flattening \cdot^b from syntax to semantics

e.g. $(S = \{\mathbf{include} T, c, d, e\})^b = T^b \cup \{c, d, e\}$

Operators in Detail

Definition

A **syntactic diagram operator** is a partial function $\text{Diag} \rightarrow \text{Diag}$.

A **flat diagram operator** is a partial functor $\Delta: \mathbb{T}\text{hy} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}\text{hy}$.

Operators in Detail

Definition

A **syntactic diagram operator** is a partial function $\text{Diag} \rightarrow \text{Diag}$.

A **flat diagram operator** is a partial functor $\Delta: \text{Thy} \rightarrow \text{Thy}$.

Definition

For a theory T we denote the **subcategory of T -extensions** by Thy^T .

Operators in Detail

Definition

A **syntactic diagram operator** is a partial function $\text{Diag} \rightarrow \text{Diag}$.

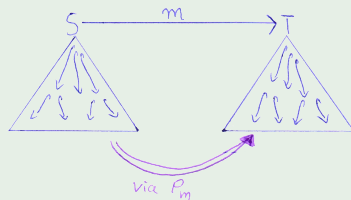
A **flat diagram operator** is a partial functor $\Delta: \mathbb{T}\text{hy} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}\text{hy}$.

Definition

For a theory T we denote the **subcategory of T -extensions** by $\mathbb{T}\text{hy}^T$.

Example (Pushout)

For a view $m: S \rightarrow T$ we have $P_m: \mathbb{T}\text{hy}^S \rightarrow \mathbb{T}\text{hy}^T$



Pushout on Flat Theories

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \xrightarrow{m} & T \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A & \xrightarrow{m^A} & P_m A \end{array}$$

$$P_m((c_i : E_i = e_i)_{i=1 \dots n}) =$$

Pushout on Flat Theories

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \xrightarrow{m} & T \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A & \xrightarrow{m^A} & P_m A \end{array}$$

$$P_m((c_i : E_i = e_i)_{i=1 \dots n}) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{all declarations of } T \\ \text{and} \\ \text{for all } c : E [= e] \text{ in } A \quad S: \\ c : \overline{m^A}(E) [= \overline{m^A}(e)] \end{array} \right.$$

$$m^A = c \mapsto \begin{cases} m(c) & c \in S \\ c & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Pushout on Flat Theories

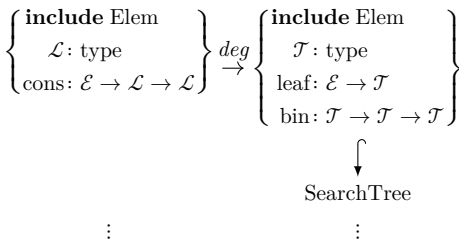
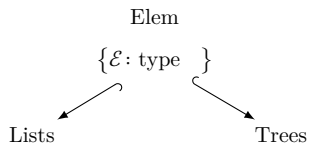
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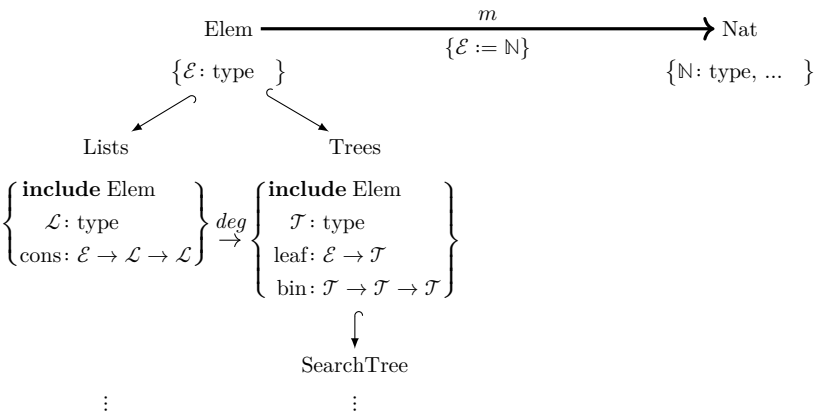
$$m^A = c \mapsto \begin{cases} m(c) & c \in S \\ c & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow P_m$ works declaration-wise; it is *sublinear*

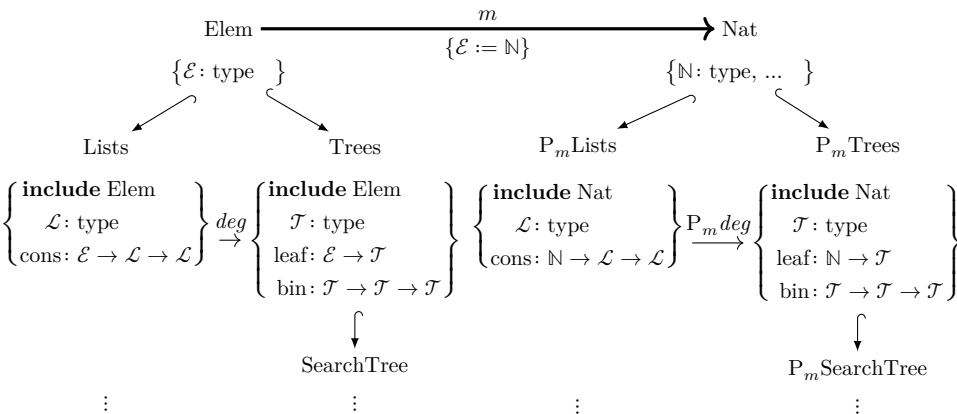
Pushout on Syntactic Diagrams



Pushout on Syntactic Diagrams



Pushout on Syntactic Diagrams



$\Rightarrow P_m$ is *include-preserving*

Properties of P_m

Goal: Identify useful properties of flat operators
e.g. to lift their definitions to syntax

Overview: P_m is

- functorial
- *sublinear*
- *include-preserving*
- *homogeneous*

Definition

We call Δ **sublinear** if there is a partial function $\Delta_-(-)$ such that for every theory Σ and declaration D as well as view σ and assignment a :

$$\Delta(\Sigma, D) = \Delta(\Sigma), \Delta_\Sigma(D)$$

$$\Delta(\sigma, a) = \Delta(\sigma), \Delta_\sigma(a).$$

Upon existence, we call $\Delta_-(-)$ the **context-aware action** of Δ .

Lemma

Sublinear operators

- *uniquely determine $\Delta_-(-)$,*
- *and are uniquely determined by $\Delta(\emptyset)$ and $\Delta_-(-)$.*

Sublinearity of P_m

Example

P_m is sublinear with

$$\Delta(\emptyset) = \text{cod}(m)$$
$$\Delta_T(c: E = e) = \begin{cases} c: \overline{m_T}(E) = \overline{m_T}(e) & c \notin \text{dom}(m) \\ \emptyset & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Sublinearity of P_m

Example

P_m is sublinear with

$$\Delta(\emptyset) = \text{cod}(m)$$
$$\Delta_T(c: E = e) = \begin{cases} c: \overline{m_T}(E) = \overline{m_T}(e) & c \notin \text{dom}(m) \\ \emptyset & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Specification

“Let P_m be the sublinear operator with $\Delta(\emptyset) = \dots$ and $\Delta_T(c) = \dots$ ”

Implementation

```
def transformDeclaration(declaration: Declaration, ctx:
    HelperContext): List[Declaration]
```

Include Preservation

Definition

We call Δ **include-preserving** if

$$S \subseteq T \Rightarrow \Delta(S) \subseteq \Delta(T)$$

$$\varphi \subseteq \psi \Rightarrow \Delta(\varphi) \subseteq \Delta(\psi)$$

Example

P_m is include-preserving.

Include Preservation

Definition

We call Δ **include-preserving** if

$$S \subseteq T \Rightarrow \Delta(S) \subseteq \Delta(T)$$

$$\varphi \subseteq \psi \Rightarrow \Delta(\varphi) \subseteq \Delta(\psi)$$

Example

P_m is include-preserving.

Theorem

Operators are sublinear iff. include-preserving.

Implementation: Take sublinear specification and lift to syntax with inclusions

Semantics-Preserving Lifting

Theorem (lifting preserves semantics)

Let Δ be a sublinear operator and define its lifting $\hat{\Delta}$ via

$$\hat{\Delta} \left(T = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{include} \ S_1, \dots, S_n \\ c_1, \dots, c_n \end{array} \right\} \right) := T' = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{include} \ S'_1, \dots, S'_n \\ \Delta_{S'_1, \dots, S'_n} (c_1, \dots, c_n) \end{array} \right\}$$

and analogously for views and entire diagrams. Then

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Diag} & \xrightarrow{\hat{\Delta}} & \text{Diag} \\ \downarrow \cdot^b & & \downarrow \cdot^b \\ \mathbb{T}hy & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & \mathbb{T}hy \end{array}$$

commutes.

More Examples

- CHURCH TO CURRY

Convert Church type theories

$$_ \times _ \quad : \text{tp} \rightarrow \text{tp} \rightarrow \text{tp}$$

$$(_, _) \quad : \{A, B\} \text{tm } A \rightarrow \text{tm } B \rightarrow \text{tm } A \times B$$

to their Curry equivalents:

$$_ \times _ \quad : \text{tp} \rightarrow \text{tp} \rightarrow \text{tp}$$

$$(_, _) \quad : \text{tm} \rightarrow \text{tm} \rightarrow \text{tm}$$

$$(_, _)^T \quad : \{A, B, a: \text{tm}, b: \text{tm}\} a :: A \rightarrow b :: B \rightarrow (a, b) :: (A \times B)$$

Case Study: CHURCH TO CURRY in LATIN2

```
namespace latin1 {
  fibmeta up17UF
  theory SimpleProductTypes =
  include 7Types
  simpprod : tp → tp → tp # 1, 2 prec 50
}

theory SimpleProducts =
  include 7SimpleProductTypes
  include 7TypesEquality
  simpair : (A,B) tm A → tm B → tm A # 3
  ↪ 4 prec 50
  simpel1 : (A,B) tm A # B → tm A # 3, prec
  ↪ 50
  simpel2 : (A,B) tm A # B → tm B # 3, prec
  ↪ 50

  compute1 : (A,B,ata A,B,ata B) → (A,B) #
  ↪ a [role Simplify]
  conduct1 : (A,B,ata A,B,ata B) → (A,B) #
  ↪ b [role Simplify]

theory DependentProductTypes =
  include 7TypesTerms
  dsprod : (A) (tm A → tp) → tp # 2, 2 prec
  ↪ 40
  realize 7SimpleProductTypes
  simpprod : (A,B) I (x: tm A) #
}

theory DependentProducts =
  include 7TypesEquality
  include 7TypesTransp
  ↪ 4 prec 50

  theory SimpleProductsExpand =
  include 7SimpleProducts
  expand : (A,B,ata A # B) → (u1,u2) # u
  }

  theory DependentProductsExpand =
  include 7DependentProducts
  expand : (A,B, ata I(x:tm A) B x) → (u1,u2) #
  ↪ u
  }

  theory SimpleProductsExtensionality =
  include 7SimpleProducts
  exten : (A,B,u,v,ata A # B) → u1#v1 → u2#v2 →
  ↪ u#v
  }

  theory DependentProductsExtensionality =
  include 7DependentProducts
  exten : (A,B,u,v,ata I(x:tm A) B x) (p1 : u1#v1)
  ↪ u2#v2 → u#v
  }

  theory SimpleFunctionTypes =
  include 7Types
  simpfun : tp → tp → tp # 1, 3# 2 prec 50
  }

  theory DependentFunctionTypes =
  include 7TypesTerms
  simpfun : (A) (tm A → tp) → tp # 2 prec 40
  }

  theory SimpleFunctions =
  include 7Types
  simpfun : (A,B) B (x: tm A) #
  ↪ A, 3 prec 40
  }

  theory SimpleFunctions =
  include 7SimpleFunctionTypes
  include 7TypesEquality
  include 7TypesTransp
  simplambda : (A,B) (tm A → B) → tm A # B
  ↪ A, 3 prec 40
  }

  theory SimpleFunctionsSoftA =
  include 7SimpleFunctions
  eta : (A,B,F,tm A # B) → (A(B) F # x) # F
  }

  theory SimpleFunctionsExtensionality =
  include 7SimpleFunctions
  exten : (A,B,F,G,ata A # B) (x) → F#x # G#x →
  ↪ F#G
  }

  namespace latin1 {
    fibmeta up17UF
    theory SoftProductTypes =
    include 7Types
    pair : term → term → term # 1, 2 prec 50
  }

  simpapply : (A,B) tm A # B → tm A → tm B # 3
  ↪ a, 4 prec 50
  simpeta : (A,B,F: tm A → tm B, X) → (A) F # X
  ↪ # F X
  }

  theory SoftDependentFunctions =
  include 7SoftDependentFunctionTypes
  include 7TypesEquality
  deplambda : (A,B) ((x: tm A) tm B x) → tm B
  ↪ B # A, 3 prec 40
  deapply : (A,B) tm B # B → (x: tm A) tm B x #
  ↪ 3 # 4, 4 prec 20
  debeta : (A,B,F,I(x:tm A) tm B x, X) → (A) F #
  ↪ X # F X
  }

  theory SimpleFunctionsSoftA =
  include 7SimpleFunctions
  eta : (A,B,F,tm A # B) → (A(B) F # x) # F
  }

  theory SimpleFunctionsExtensionality =
  include 7SimpleFunctions
  exten : (A,B,F,G,ata A # B) (x) → F#x # G#x →
  ↪ F#G
  }

  namespace latin1 {
    fibmeta up17UF
    theory SoftProductTypes =
    include 7Types
    pair : term → term → term # 1, 2 prec 50
  }

  p11 : term → term # 1, 2 prec 50
  p12 : term → term # 1, 2 prec 50
  compute1 : (a,b) → (a,b) # a [role Simplify]
  compute2 : (a,b) → (a,b) # b [role Simplify]
  }

  theory SoftTypedSimpleProducts =
  include 7SoftTypedTerms
  include 7SoftTypedProducts
  include 7SimpleProductTypes
  fun_typing : (A,B,A,B) → ata → b(B a) →
  ↪ (a,b) I A # B
  }

  theory SoftTypedProductTypes =
  include 7SoftTypedTerms
  softprod : tp → (term → tp) → tp # 2, 2
  ↪ prec 40
  }

  theory SoftTypedDependentProducts =
  include 7SoftTypedTerms
  include 7SoftTypedProducts
  include 7SoftTypedProductTypes
  fun_typing : (A,B,A,B) → ata → b(B a) →
  ↪ (a,b) I A # B
  }

  theory SoftTypedProductTypesExpand =
  include 7SoftTypedTerms
  include 7SoftTypedProducts
  expand : (u) → (u1,u2) # u
  }

  theory SoftTypedProductExtensionality =
  include 7SoftTypedProducts
  exten : (u,v) → u1 # v1 → u2#v2 → u#v
  }

  theory SoftTypedFunctionTypes =
  include 7SoftTypedTerms
  }

  softfun : tp → (term → tp) → tp # 1, 2
  ↪ # 1, 2
  }

  theory SoftTypedDependentFunctions =
  include 7TypesEquality
  lambda : (term → term) → term # A, 1 prec 40
  apply : term → term → term # 1, 2 prec 50
  beta : (F,X) → (A) F # X # X
  }

  theory SoftTypedSimpleFunctions =
  include 7Types
  lambda : (term → term) → term # A, 1 prec 40
  apply : term → term → term # 1, 2 prec 50
  beta : (F,X) → (A) F # X # X
  }

  theory SoftTypedSimpleFunctions =
  include 7TypesEquality
  include 7SimpleFunctionTypes
  fun_typing : (A,B,F) ((x) → x#A → (F) x) (B)
  ↪ → A, F I A # B
  }

  theory SoftTypedDependentFunctions =
  include 7SoftTypedTerms
  include 7SoftTypedFunctions
  include 7SoftTypedFunctionTypes
  fun_typing : (A,B,F) ((x) → x#A → (F) x) (B)
  ↪ → A, F I A # B
  }

  theory SoftTypedFunctionTypesA =
  include 7SoftTypedFunctionTypes
  eta : (F) → (A(B) F # x) # F
  }

  theory SoftTypedProductExtensionality =
  include 7SoftTypedProducts
  eta : (F,G) ((x) → F#x # G#x) → F#G
  }

```

• Before:

- 180 LOC for Church and Curry
- manually kept in sync, in fact Curry was **out-of-sync**

Case Study: CHURCH TO CURRY in LATIN2

```
namespace latIn2
fixmeta ur1UF
theory SimpleProductTypes =
include 7Types
simpprod : tp → tp → tp | # 1 = 2 prec 50
theory SimpleProducts =
include 7SimpleProductTypes
include 7TypesEquality
simpPair : (A,B) → A → B → A × B | # 3 ,
→ 4 prec 50
simp1 : (A,B) → A → B → A × B | # 3 , prec
→ 50
simp2 : (A,B) → A → B → A × B | # 3 , prec
→ 50
compute1 : (A,B,ur1A,ur1B) → (A,B) ×
→ a [role simplify]
compute2 : (A,B,ur1A,ur1B) → (A,B) ×
→ b [role simplify]
theory DependentProductTypes =
include 7TypesTerm
deprod : (A) (A → tp) → tp | # 2 , 2 prec
→ 40
realize 7SimpleProductTypes
simpprod = (A,B) I (x : A) B
theory DependentProducts =
include 7DependentProductTypes
include 7TypesEquality
include 7Transport
depair : (A,B,ur1A,ur1B) → A → B → A × B | # 3 ,
→ 4 prec 50
```

```
theory SimpleProductsExpand =
include 7SimpleProducts
expand : (A,B,ur1A → B) → (u1,u2) → u
theory DependentProductsExpand =
include 7DependentProducts
expand : (A,B,ur1A I(x) B x) → (u1,u2) ×
→ u
theory SimpleProductsExtensionality =
include 7SimpleProducts
exten : (A,B,U,ur1A → B) → u1,u2 → u3,u4 →
→ u1u
theory DependentProductsExtensionality =
include 7DependentProducts
exten : (A,B,U,ur1A I(x) B x) (p : I u1u2)
→ u3 I (p congTe B)u4 → u1u
theory SimpleFunctionTypes =
include 7Types
simpfun : tp → tp → tp | # 1 30+ 2 prec 50
exten = (A)tp a → a × a
theory DependentFunctionTypes =
include 7TypesTerm
depfun : (A) (A → tp) → tp | # 2 , 2 prec 40
realize 7SimpleFunctionTypes
simpfun = (A,B) B (x : A) B
theory SimpleFunctions =
include 7SimpleFunctionTypes
include 7TypesEquality
simp1ambda : (A,B) (A → B) → A → B | #
→ A 3 prec 40
```

```
simpops1 : (A,B) → A → B → A → A × B | # 3
→ 4 4 prec 50
simpbeta : (A,B,F) (A → B, X) → (A F) × B
→ A F X
theory DependentFunctions =
include 7DependentFunctionTypes
include 7TypesEquality
deplambda : (A,B) ((x : A) → B x) → A → B
→ B | # 1 3 prec 40
deponoly : (A,B) → A → (x : A) → B x | #
→ 3 4 4 prec 50
depbeta : (A,B,F) (A → B, X) → (A F) ×
→ X × F X
theory SimpleFunctionsEta =
include 7SimpleFunctions
eta : (A,B,F) (A → B) → (A) F B x × F | #
theory SimpleFunctionsExtensionality =
include 7SimpleFunctions
exten : (A,B,F,ur1A → B) ((x) → Fx × Bx) →
→ F × B
```

- Before:
 - 180 LOC for Church and Curry
 - manually kept in sync, in fact Curry was **out-of-sync**
- After: 120 LOC, *consistent knowledge*

More Examples (cont.)

- **TYPEIFY FOL**

Convert declarations of $\forall\exists\dots$ from FOL

$$\forall \quad : (tm \rightarrow prop) \rightarrow prop$$

$$\forall I \quad : \{P: tm \rightarrow prop\}(\{x: tm\} \vdash P x) \rightarrow \vdash \forall P$$

to SFOL:

$$\forall \quad : \{A: tp\} (tm A \rightarrow prop) \rightarrow prop$$

$$\forall I \quad : \{A: tp, P: tm A \rightarrow prop\}(\{x: tm A\} \vdash P x) \rightarrow \vdash \forall P$$

More Examples (cont.)

General: COMPOSE, UNION, ABSTRACTDECL, ...

Algebra:

- ADDITIVE, MULTIPLICATIVE
- HOMOMORPHISMS
- SUBSTRUCTURES
- QUOTIENTS
- PRODUCTS

Logic:

- POLYMORPHIFY
- KRIPKEYF

Conclusion: Foster Modularity by Meta-Programming

- Diagram operators serve as **meta-programming facilities**
 - to **lessen redundancy**
 - to **increase consistency**
- Classifying diagram operators eases
 - specification
 - implementation
- **Semantics-preserving lifting** ensures applicability on real-world theory graphs

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