

Dependent Types and Conversion Checking: Literature survey on implementation techniques for type systems

Author: Maria Khakimova **Responsible Professor:** Jesper Cockx **Supervisor:** Bohdan Liesnikov

Background Information

- Dependent types are valuable
 - Allow program verification
 - Add precision to types
- Implementing dependent type theory is difficult
- Difficulty in implementing the conversion checker
 - Type equality depends on term equality [1]
- Conversion checker must also check for term equality
- Gap in literature:** no existing overview and comparison of implementation techniques

Research Questions

Research Question

- What different implementation techniques for conversion checking of dependent types have been proposed in the literature?

Sub-questions

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of different implementation techniques
- Under what circumstances are certain existing implementation techniques recommended over others?

Method

- Literature survey on existing implementation methods
- Techniques compared on:
 - Portability
 - Efficiency
 - Supported Features
 - Simplicity
 - Decidability

Implementation Techniques

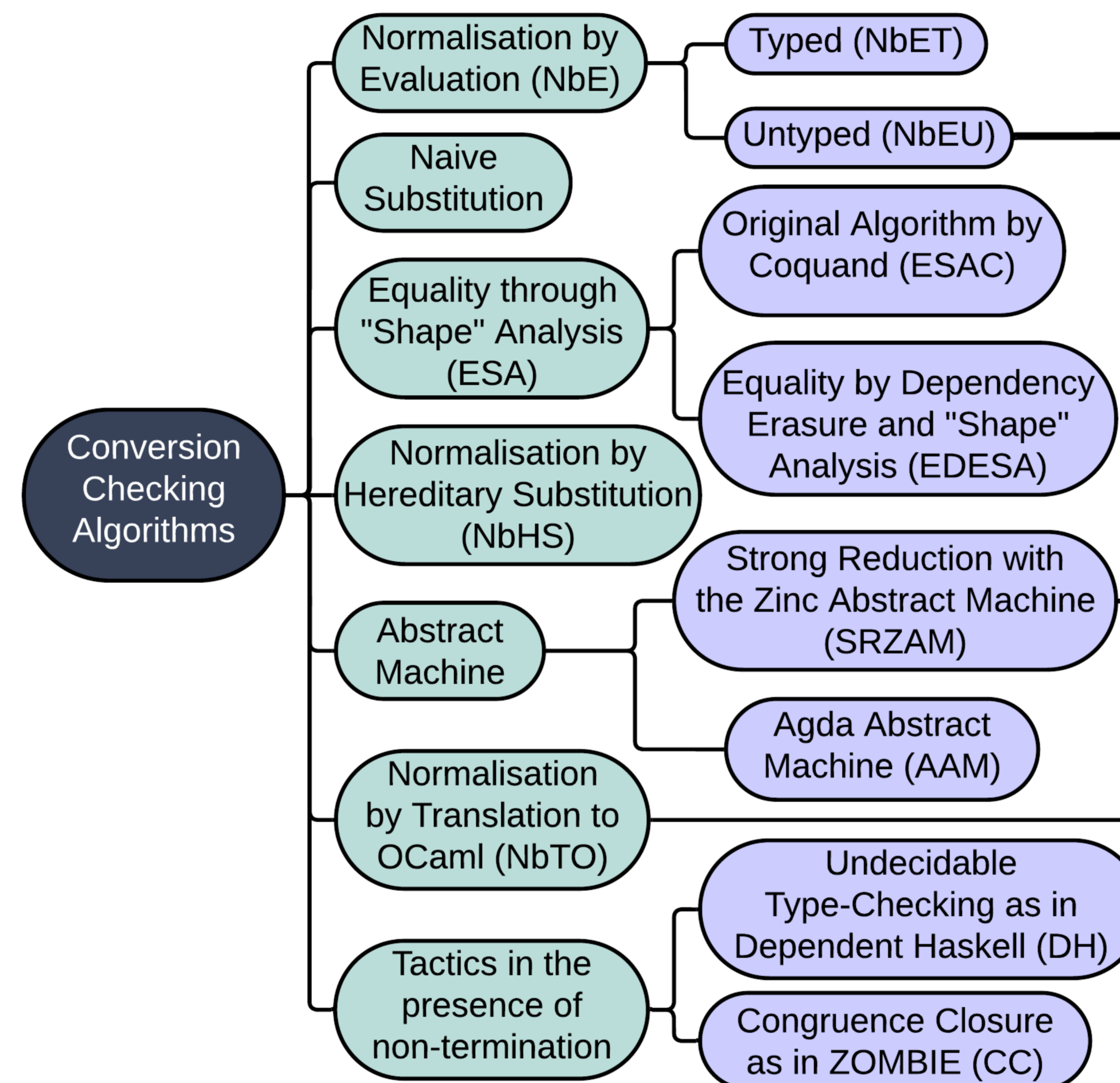


Figure 1. A visual representation of the identified algorithms

Discussion on Features

- Portability & Simplicity:** Often less efficient
- Extendibility:** Should verify type system compatibility
- Efficiency:** Some techniques have been designed for performance, but may come with significant overhead
- Decidability:** Usually favoured, but there are exceptions

Comparison of Technique Features

Table 1. Technique features (lighter is better, - indicates lack of data)

	P	EX	S	EF	D	SNT
Naïve	-	-	Light	Dark	Light	-
NbEU	Light	Dark	Dark	Dark	Light	Dark
NbET	Dark	Dark	Dark	Dark	Light	Dark
ESAC	Dark	Dark	Light	Dark	Light	Dark
EDESA	Light	Light	Dark	Light	Light	Dark
SRZAM	Light	-	Dark	Light	Light	Dark
AAM	-	-	-	Light	Light	Dark
NbTO	Light	-	Dark	Light	Light	Dark
NbHS	-	-	Light	Dark	Light	Dark
DH	-	-	-	-	Dark	Light
CC	-	-	-	-	Light	Light

P = Portability, EX = Extendibility, S = Simplicity, EF = Efficiency, D = Decidability, SNT = Supports non-termination

Limitations

- Most judgements and comparisons are subjective
- Some techniques may have been missed

Conclusion

There are many existing techniques, choice depends on what is wanted from conversion checker.

References

[1] Daniel Gratzer, Jonathan Sterling, and Lars Birkedal. Implementing a modal dependent type theory. *Proceedings of the ACM on Programming Languages*, 3:29, 8 2019.