A Logic-Independent IDE

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MMT+jEdit = Logic-Independent IDE

- **MMT**
  - prototypical declarative language
  - Foundation-independent
    - no commitment to particular logic or logical framework
      - both represented as MMT theories themselves
    - concise and natural representations of wide variety of formal systems
      - virtually all of them
    - focus on customizable, reusable services
  - written in Scala

- **jEdit**
  - mature general purpose text editor
  - written in Java

- **MMT IDE**
  - jEdit plugin that bundles MMT API
  - relatively thin glue layer between MMT and jEdit
    - only ~ 1000 loc
Introduction

Background: MMT

- Attempt at a universal framework for formal knowledge and its semantics
- MMT language
  - prototypical formal declarative language
  - foundation-independent: no commitment to particular logic or type theory
  - admits concise representations of most formal systems logics, specification languages, ontology languages, ...
  - continuous development since 2006 (with Michael Kohlhase)
  - > 100 pages of publication
- MMT system
  - API and services
  - continuous development since 2007 (with > 10 students)
  - > 30,000 lines of Scala code
  - > 10 papers on individual aspects
Small Example

Logical frameworks in MMT:

```
theory Types { type }
theory LF { include Types, Π, →, λ, @ }
```

Logics in MMT/LF:

```
th eory Logic : LF { o : type, ded : o → type }
th eory FOL : LF {
    include Logic
    u : type. imp: o → o → o, ...
}
```

Algebraic theories in MMT/LF/FOL:

```
th eory Magma : FOL { ◦ : u → u → u }
...
theory Ring : FOL {
    additive : CommutativeGroup
    multiplicative : Semigroup
    ...
}
```
Big Picture: The OAF Project

- Logic formalizations in LF (or variants as necessary)
- Import proof assistant libraries
  - joint theory graph for HOL Light, Mizar, Coq, ...
- Stepping stone towards library integration
Foundation-Independence

- Practical systems often foundation-specific
  - fixed logical foundational e.g., CIC
  - fixed kernel implementation for it e.g., Coq
  - as many features on top as developer community can afford often a bottleneck

- Effect
  - slow evolution
  - isolated systems
  - hard to get new systems to meaningful scale

- MMT approach
  - foundation-independent wherever possible
  - develop generic solutions at MMT level
  - Very similar to logical framework but even more general
MMT Design Methodology

1. Choose a typical problem
2. Survey and analyze the existing solutions
3. Differentiate between foundation-specific and foundation-independent definitions/theorems/algorithms
4. Integrate the foundation-independent aspects into MMT language and API
5. Define plugin interfaces to supply the logic-specific aspects

Applied to
- knowledge management features e.g., search, querying, browsing, change management
- logical features e.g., module system, type reconstruction
- Here: IDE
Kernel-UI Interface

- Kernel implementation of logic
  originally often read-eval-print style loop
- Not good for modern UI standards
  various work towards better kernel-UI integration
- Central idea of MMT IDE
  - use MMT data structures for knowledge representation
    shared by kernel and UI
  - use jEdit as UI framework
  - design abstract interface for kernel functionality
    not a goal to work with any existing kernel
Overview

Architecture

user interface

uses

Mmt representation

uses

text representation

parsing

structure parser

validation

structure validator

term parser

term validator

kernel

MMT IDE
Abstract Kernel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2 × 2 kernel operations</th>
<th>Parsing</th>
<th>Validation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Structure parsing
  - parses only outer syntax
    - e.g., very fast, e.g., run on every keystroke
  - leaves terms as strings

- Term parsing
  - parsing units generated by structure parser
  - called at the liberty of the UI
    - e.g., change management: only reparse on change

- Structure validation
  - identifier scopes
  - theory graph

- Term validation
  - validation units generated by structure validator
  - type reconstruction, proof obligations, etc.
    - change management, parallelization
Structure and term parser should return source regions
detailed cross-references data structures ↔ buffer

Outline view: side bar shows syntax tree of document
to the extent parsed/validated

Joint focus, selection of subterms

Tool tips show qualified identifiers, implicit arguments, ...

Hyperlinks CTRL-click on operators
IDE: Example View
Features

Auto-Completion

- Show only identifiers that are in scope
- If needed type is known, show only identifiers whose return type unifies

```
interactive_example : {A} ded A \to (A \land A) \quad \text{US}
= [A] \quad \text{ \texttt{\textcolor{green}{\llcorner \text{ded A \to (A \land A) \text{\textcolor{green}{\rrbracket}}}}}} \quad \text{RS}
```

```
interactive_example : {A} ded A \to (A \land A) \quad \text{US}
= [A] \quad \text{\texttt{\textcolor{green}{\llcorner \text{impI \quad \texttt{\textcolor{green}{\llcorner \text{\texttt{\textcolor{green}{\llcorner \text{ded A \to ded A\land A)}}}}}}\text{\textcolor{green}{\rrbracket}}}} \quad \text{RS}
```
Features

Type Inferece

- Dynamic type inference of selected subterm
- Shown as tool tip

```
equivI : \{A,B\} (\text{ded } A \rightarrow \text{ded } B) \rightarrow (\text{ded } B \rightarrow \text{ded } A) \rightarrow \text{ded } A \rightarrow B

= \{A,B,p,q\} \text{ andI } (\text{impI } [a] \ p \ a) (\text{impI } [b] \ q \ b)
```

```
Features

Search

- Substitution tree index for a whole library
- Hosted on remote server Kohlhase et al., MathWebSearch
- Highly optimized for large libraries
- Index produced by MMT
- Queried from within UI
Change Management

- 2-dimensional dependency relation
  1. for each term, dependency between
     - string
     - parsed
     - validated
  2. between validation units
     - type of any declaration
     - definiens (= proof) of any declaration

- Dependencies tracked by MMT

- Changing a term triggers
  - reparse
  - revalidate
  - revalidate all depending validation units
Structure Parser

- Keyword-based
- ASCII characters 28-31 as delimiters
- Works generically at MMT level
- Further customization possible
  - plugins register individual keywords and handlers
Term Parser

- Notation-based
- Uses $\mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{T}$ notations that are in scope
- Works generically at $\mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{T}$ level
- Adds meta-variables for unknown subterms
  - implicit arguments, omitted types
- Customization implied based on notations
Structure Validator

- Implements structural semantics of MMT
- Break declarations into proof obligations
- Example: $c : A = t$ generates
  - validity check of $A$
  - type check of $t$ against $A$
- Change management
  - if term validator returns dependencies, \texttt{jMmt} revalidates only when needed
  - $t$ changes much more often than $A$
  - checking $t$ (= proofs) and $A$ (= assertion) separately splits their dependency
Term Validator

- Rule-based
- Type reconstruction
  - solves unknown meta-variables inserted by term parser
  - returns dependencies
- Customized by inference rules provided by plugins
- Several LF-based instances
  - module system
  - shallow polymorphism
  - literals
  - modulo
Conclusion

- MMT: rapid prototyping logic systems
- Generic IDE making good progress
- Currently, no competitor yet for dedicated “first-tier” systems
  - no native theorem proving support in MMT
  - no connection of abstract kernel interface and existing proof assistant
  
  should be tried, but not on my personal critical path
- Promising for less well supported systems
  - experimental languages
  - new languages
  - small communities