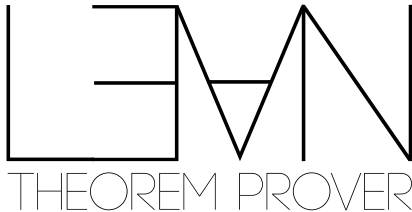


Lean 4: A Guided Preview

Sebastian Ullrich

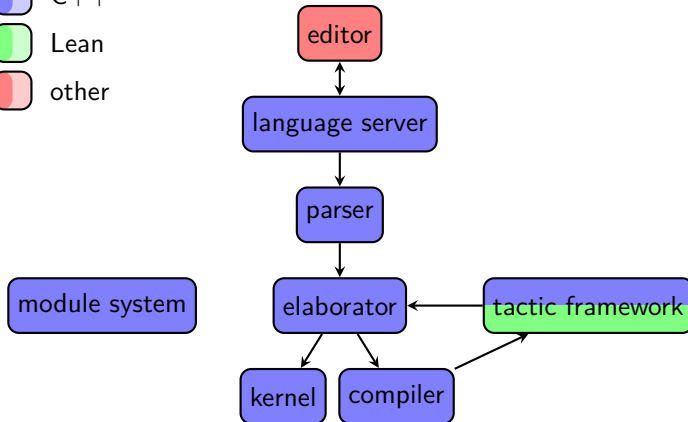
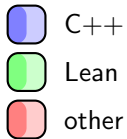
Programming paradigms group - IPD Snelting



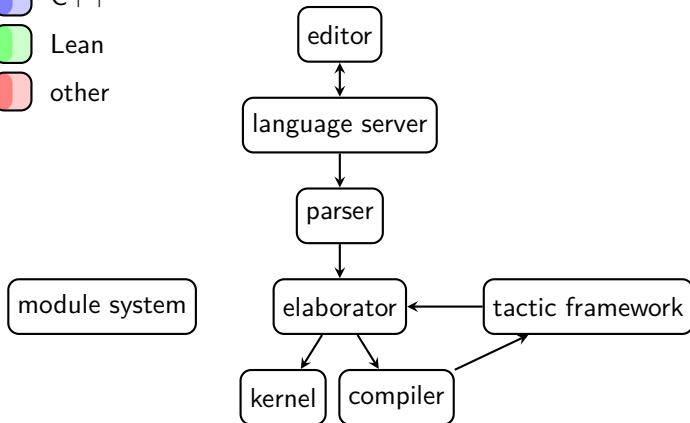
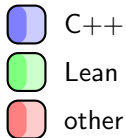
A brief history of Lean

- Lean 0.1 (2014)
- Lean 2 (2015)
 - first official release
 - fixed tactic language
- Lean 3 (2017)
 - make Lean a **meta-programming** language: build tactics in Lean
 - backed by a bytecode interpreter
- Lean 4 (201X)
 - make Lean a **general-purpose** language: native back end, FFI, ...
 - reimplement Lean in Lean

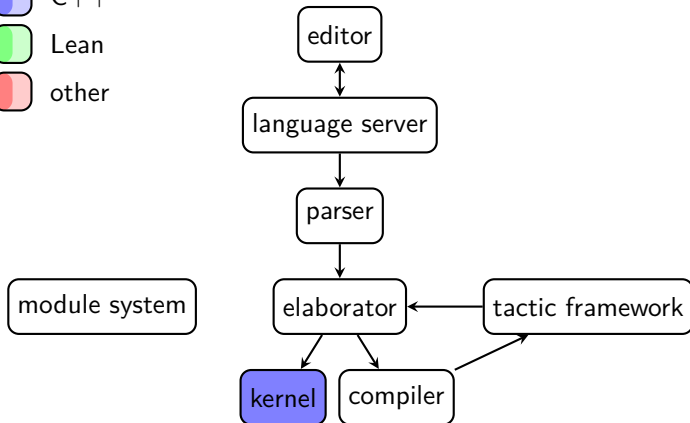
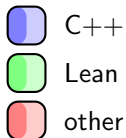
Lean 3 system overview



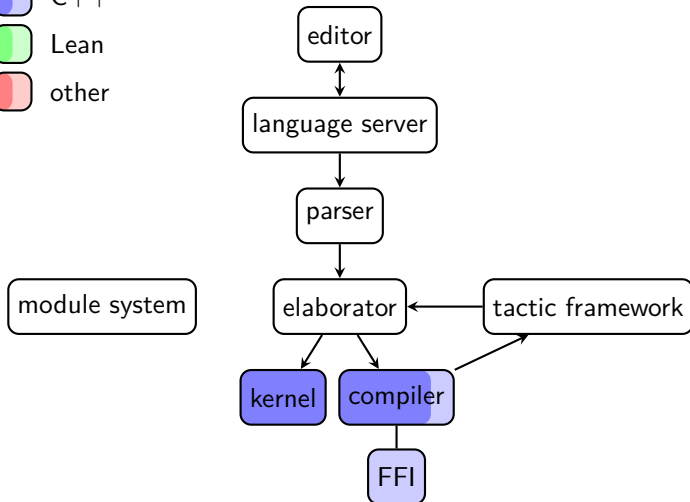
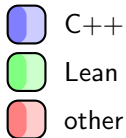
Lean 4 system overview and progress



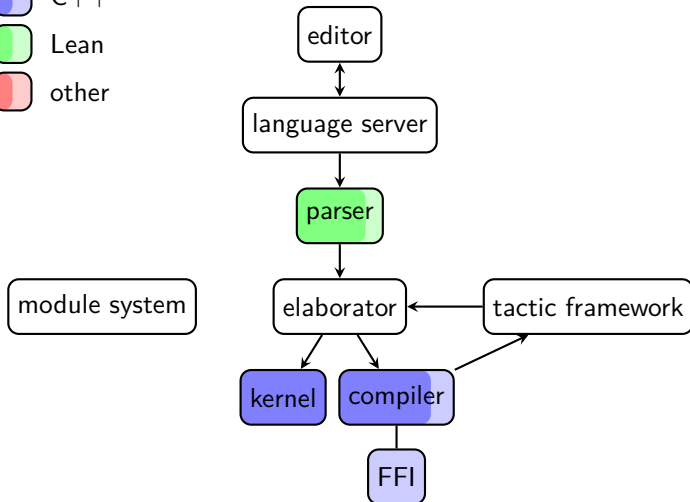
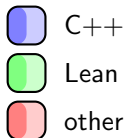
Lean 4 system overview and progress



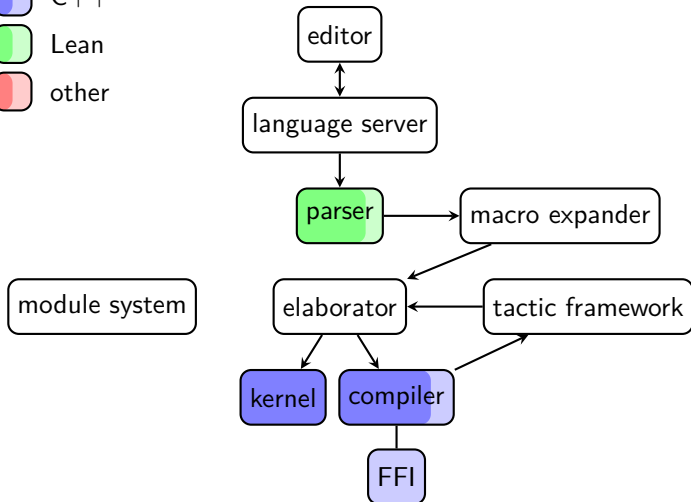
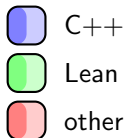
Lean 4 system overview and progress



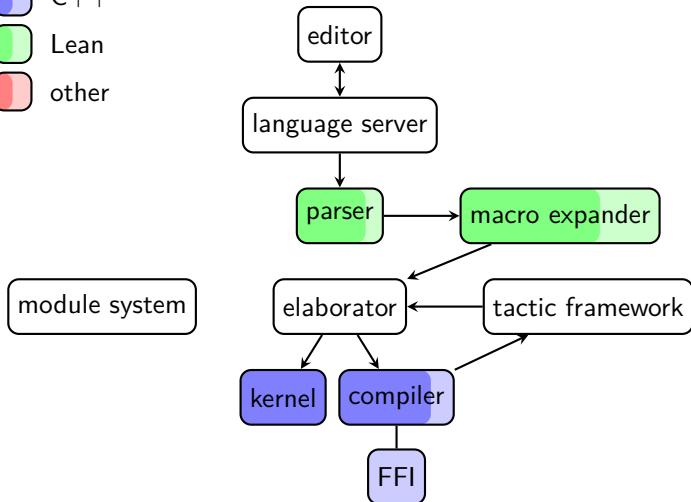
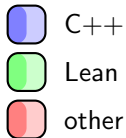
Lean 4 system overview and progress



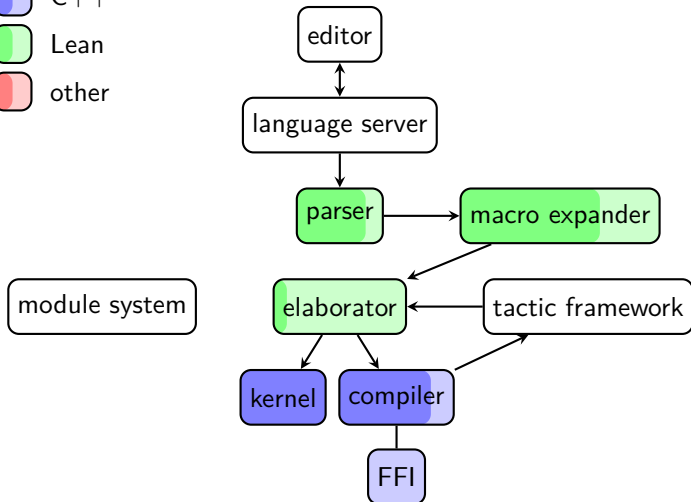
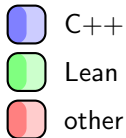
Lean 4 system overview and progress



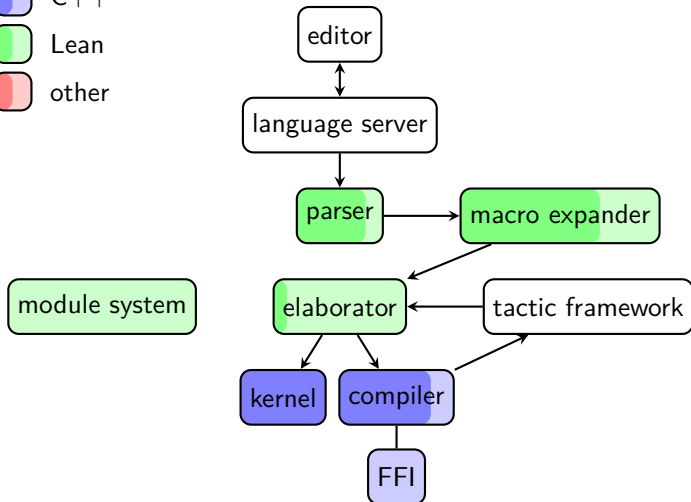
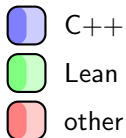
Lean 4 system overview and progress



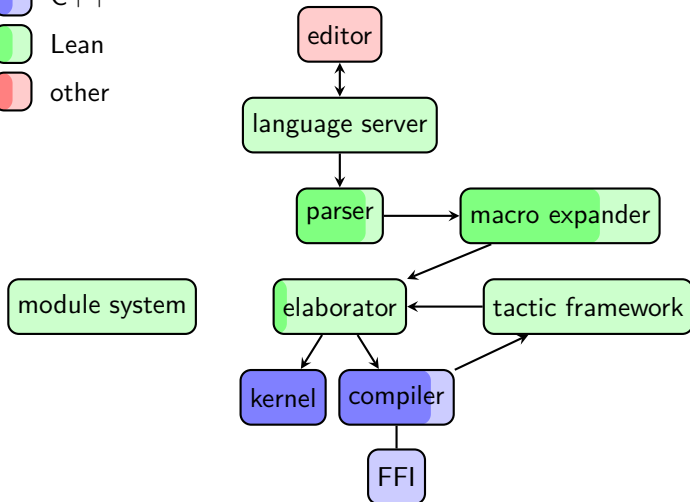
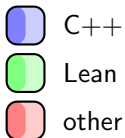
Lean 4 system overview and progress



Lean 4 system overview and progress



Lean 4 system overview and progress



New parser [mostly implemented]

- completely accessible and extensible

```
@[parser]
def my_inductive.parser : command_parser :=
node! my_inductive ["inductive",
  name: ident_univ_params.parser,
  sig: opt_decl_sig.parser,
  ext: node! my_inductive_base ["extends", base: term.parser]?,
  local_notation: notation_like.parser?,
  intro_rules: intro_rule.parser*]
```

New parser [mostly implemented]

- completely accessible and extensible
- arbitrary local backtracking and tokenizing

```
notation `{ xs:(foldr ` , ` (x xs, set.insert x xs) 0 `) }` := xs
notation `{ binder ` // ` r:(scoped p, subtype p) `} ` := r
notation `{ binder ` ∈ ` s ` | ` r:(scoped p, set.sep p s) `} ` := r
```

```
def symbol_quote.parser : term_parser :=
node! symbol_quote [
  left_quote: raw_str "\"",
  symbol: raw $ take_until (= '\'),
  right_quote: raw_str "\"" tt, -- consume trailing ws
  prec: precedence.parser?]
```

New parser [mostly implemented]

- completely accessible and extensible
- arbitrary local backtracking and tokenizing
- concrete syntax tree fully accessible to tooling
 - auto completion, document generation, code formatting, refactoring, ...
 - jump to definition *and documentation* of any syntax

- most general syntax sugars: arbitrary syntax tree transformations

```
@[parser]
def set_lit.parser : term_parser :=
node! set_lit [{"{", elems: sep_by ", " term.parser, "}"}]

@[transformer]
def set_lit.transformer : transformer :=
λ stx,
  let v := view set_lit stx in
  pure $ v.elems.foldr (λ x xs, `(set.insert %x %xs)) `(∅)
```


- most general syntax sugars: arbitrary syntax tree transformations

```
syntax set_lit := `{` (sep_by ", " term.parser) `}`  
  
syntax_translations set_lit  
| {} := ∅  
| {%%x, %%xs...} := set.insert %%x {%%xs...}
```

(hypothetical Isabelle-like macro-macros)

- most general syntax sugars: arbitrary syntax tree transformations

```
def my_inductive.transformer : transformer :=
λ stx,
  let v := view my_inductive stx in
  pure $ review «inductive» {v with
    intro_rules := match v.ext with
    | some ext := {name := `base, sig := {params := [⟨a, ext.base⟩]}} :: v.intro_rules
    | none     := v.intro_rules
  }
end
```

Macros [mostly implemented?]

- most general syntax sugars: arbitrary syntax tree transformations
- names are resolved (hygienically) only after expansion

```
@[parser]
def subty.parser : term_parser :=
node! subty [{"{", x: binder.parser, " // ", cond: term.parser, "}"}]

@[transformer]
def subtype.transformer : transformer :=
λ stx,
  let v := view subty stx in
  pure `(subtype (λ %%v.x, %%v.cond))
```

Macros [mostly implemented?]

- most general syntax sugars: arbitrary syntax tree transformations
- names are resolved (hygienically) only after expansion

```
syntax subty := `{ binder.parser ` // ` term.parser ` }
```

```
syntax_translations subty
```

```
| {%%x // %%cond} := subtype (λ %%x, %%cond)
```

Managing syntax [planned]

“How do I manage my domain-specific set of notations?”

Managing syntax [planned]

“How do I manage my domain-specific set of notations?”

```
namespace my_domain
  -- @[parser]
  def my_notation1.parser : term_parser := ...
  ...
end my_domain
...
local attribute [parser] my_domain.my_notation1
local attribute [parser] my_domain.my_notation2
local attribute [parser] my_domain.my_notation3
...
```

Hardly scalable...

Managing syntax [planned]

“How do I manage my domain-specific set of notations?”

```
namespace my_domain
  @[parser] -- scoped by default
  def my_notation.parser : term_parser := ...
  ...
end my_domain
...
open [parser] my_domain
...
```

Lean 2's scoped attributes return!

Managing syntax [planned]

“How do I manage my domain-specific set of notations?”

```
namespace my_domain
  @[parser] -- scoped by default
  def my_notation.parser : term_parser := ...
  ...
end my_domain
...
open [parser] my_domain
...
```

Lean 2's scoped attributes return!

Main lesson we learned from Lean 2:

Most attributes, like `[reducible]` and `[simp]`, should *not* be scoped (by default)

Better trace logs [planned]

make traces structured and lazy

- collect trace points during initial elaboration

Traces	
<input type="checkbox"/>	elaborator trace
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	class instances trace
<input type="checkbox"/>	decidable (n = 0)
<input type="checkbox"/>	has_add nat
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	simp trace

Better trace logs [planned]

make traces structured and lazy

- collect trace points during initial elaboration
- when full trace is requested, re-elaborate

```
Traces
├─ elaborator trace
├─ class instances trace
│  └─ decidable (n = 0)
│     └─ ?x_0 : decidable (n = 0) := coe_decidable_eq ?x_48
│        is_def_eq failed
│     └─ ?x_0 : decidable (n = 0) := @ne.decidable ?x_89 ?x_90 ?x_91 ?x_92
│        is_def_eq failed
│     └─ ?x_0 : decidable (n = 0) := @forall_prop_decidable ?x_93 ?x_94 ?x_95 ?x_96
│        is_def_eq failed
│     └─ ?x_0 : decidable (n = 0) := @implies.decidable ?x_109 ?x_110 ?x_111 ?x_112
│        is_def_eq failed
│     └─ ?x_0 : decidable (n = 0) := @decidable_of_decidable_eq ?x_123 ?x_124 ?x_125
│        ?x_126 : decidable_eq ℕ := nat.decidable_eq
├─ has_add nat
├─ simp trace
```

More consistent namespacing [in progress]

- `open` is now “sticky”

```
open nat
namespace nat
  def random := 0
end nat
#check random
```

¹<https://github.com/coq/coq/issues/6254#issuecomment-450641538>

More consistent namespacing [in progress]

- `open` is now “sticky”

```
open nat
namespace nat
  def random := 0
end nat
#check random
```

- `parameters` have been removed to simplify resolution¹

¹<https://github.com/coq/coq/issues/6254#issuecomment-450641538>

Clarifying imports [proposal]

```
import init.data.set
import data.set -- ?

open set -- ??

import ...two_dirs_up
```

Connection between modules, packages, and namespaces in Lean 3 is not very clear

Clarifying imports [proposal]

```
import init.data.set  
import data.set -- ?  
  
open set -- ??  
  
import ../two_dirs_up
```

Connection between modules, packages, and namespaces in Lean 3 is not very clear

Proposal: Prefix module name with package name, use syntax more reminiscent of file paths

```
import "init/data/set"  
import "mathlib/data/set"  
  
open set  
  
import ".././two_dirs_up"
```

Thoughts about eventual porting of Lean 3 code

- syntax changes: mostly superficial, automatable

Thoughts about eventual porting of Lean 3 code

- syntax changes: mostly superficial, automatable

One possible path: Incrementally reimplement Lean 3 syntax as macros first, then unfold them as final step

```
#lang lean3
import data.set
...
```


Thoughts about eventual porting of Lean 3 code

- syntax changes: mostly superficial, automatable
- elaborator changes: probably not too drastic

Thoughts about eventual porting of Lean 3 code

- syntax changes: mostly superficial, automatable
- elaborator changes: probably not too drastic
- library changes: mostly *missing* API, needs to be reimplemented
 - but not necessarily in the stdlib

Conclusion

- Many core features are starting to take shape
- Still much to be done
- Eventually should have many opportunities for community to get us back to and beyond Lean 3's library

Conclusion

- Many core features are starting to take shape
- Still much to be done
- Eventually should have many opportunities for community to get us back to and beyond Lean 3's library

Thank you!

Conclusion

- Many core features are starting to take shape
- Still much to be done
- Eventually should have many opportunities for community to get us back to and beyond Lean 3's library

More presentations about Lean 4:

2018/08/03 [Lean: past, present and future](#) by Leo

2018/10/12 My [internship report](#) - new parser, mostly

2018/12/12 [An optimized memory model for an interactive theorem prover](#)

Find these and more at

<https://leanprover.github.io/publications>