

# Inheritance and Overloading in Agda

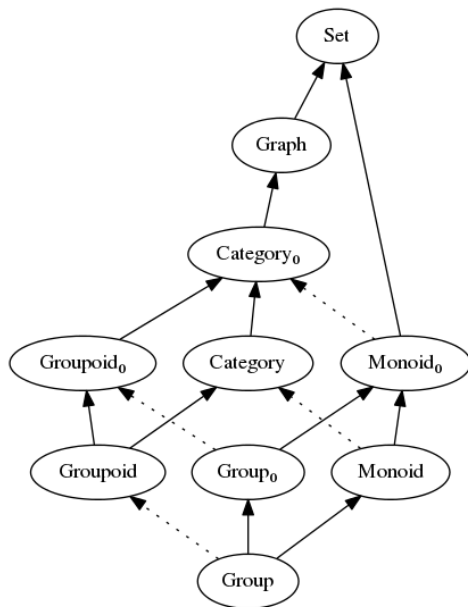
Paolo Capriotti

June 17, 2013

# Notation

- ▶ Abuses of notation are very common in mathematics
- ▶ Ambiguities are used to make formulas more expressive
- ▶ We want to do the same in Agda!

## Example: algebra and category theory



# Using modules I

```
record Monoid : Set1 where
  field
    carrier : Set
    unit : carrier
    _ * _ : carrier → carrier → carrier
```

```
record Group : Set1 where
  field
    carrier : Set
    unit : carrier
    _ * _ : carrier → carrier → carrier
    inv : carrier → carrier
```

## Using modules II

Good enough with *one* Monoid or Group in scope:

`M : Monoid`

`open Monoid M`

## Using modules III

What if we have more than one?

M : Monoid

G : Group

open Monoid M renaming

```
( carrier to |M| -  
  ; unit to unit-M -  
  ; _*_ to *_M_ )
```

open Group G renaming

```
( carrier to |G| -  
  ; unit to unit-G -  
  ; _*_ to *_G_ )
```

Yuck...

# “Real world” example

```
module C = Category C
module D = Category D
module E = Category E
module F = Functor F
module G = Functor G renaming (F0 to G0; F1 to G1; F-resp-≡ to G-resp-≡)
module H = Functor H renaming (F0 to H0; F1 to H1; F-resp-≡ to H-resp-≡)
module I = Functor I renaming (F0 to I0; F1 to I1; F-resp-≡ to I-resp-≡)
module X' = Adjunction X renaming (unit to Xη'; counit to Xε')
module Y' = Adjunction Y renaming (unit to Yη'; counit to Yε')
module Xη = NaturalTransformation (Adjunction.unit X) renaming (η to ηX)
module Yη = NaturalTransformation (Adjunction.unit Y) renaming (η to ηY)
module Xε = NaturalTransformation (Adjunction.counit X) renaming (η to εX)
module Yε = NaturalTransformation (Adjunction.counit Y) renaming (η to εY)
open C
open D
open E
open F
open G
open H
open I
open X'
open Y'
open Xη
open Yη
open Xε
open Yε
```

Can we do better?

## Instance arguments I

- ▶ Enclosed in double curly braces: `{{ a : A }}`
- ▶ They are automatically inferred
- ▶ The search is limited to the current scope
- ▶ Inference only works if there is *exactly* one match
- ▶ Special syntax to set a record as implicit parameter for all its fields:

```
record X : Set where
```

```
  - ...
```

```
open X {{ ... }}
```



## Instance arguments II

```
record IsMonoid (X : Set) : Set where
  field
    unit : X
    _ * _ : X → X → X
```

Monoid =  $\Sigma$  Set IsMonoid

```
open IsMonoid {{ ... }}
```

## Instance arguments III

```
record IsGroup (M : Monoid) : Set where
  private X = proj1 M
  field
    inv : X → X
```

Group =  $\Sigma$  Monoid IsGroup

```
open IsGroup {{ ... }}
```

## Enabler modules

- ▶ Deeply nested instances of IsX records can be awkward to bring into scope
- ▶ Enabling overloaded definitions for all super-types requires boilerplate at every invocation

## Enabler modules

- ▶ Deeply nested instances of `IsX` records can be awkward to bring into scope
- ▶ Enabling overloaded definitions for all super-types requires boilerplate at every invocation
- ▶ Solution: write boilerplate only once per type

```
module enable-mon (M : Monoid) where
  mon-instance = proj2 M
```

```
module enable-grp (G : Group) where
  open enable-mon (proj1 G) public
  grp-instance = proj2 G
```

# Coercions

- ▶ We want to define things for `Monoid` and apply them to any subtype
- ▶ We want to be able to “apply” things that are not strictly functions

# Coercions

- ▶ We want to define things for `Monoid` and apply them to any subtype
- ▶ We want to be able to “apply” things that are not strictly functions
- ▶ Solution: define *coercions* manually, and use them as instance arguments

# Coercions

- ▶ We want to define things for `Monoid` and apply them to any subtype
- ▶ We want to be able to “apply” things that are not strictly functions
- ▶ Solution: define *coercions* manually, and use them as instance arguments
- ▶ A lot of boilerplate required for each new type, but client code looks nice

# Conclusion

- ▶ Code on github:  
<http://github.com/pcapriotti/agda-base>
- ▶ Typechecking is *really* slow
- ▶ How to get rid of the boilerplate?