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ROCQ-OF-RUST SYNTAX IMPORT

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<https://formal.land/>



RUST SYNTAX

- Exposed by the Rust **compiler**
- At a **crate** level
- Many **layers** down to the assembly



Rust Compiler (rustc) -- Intermediate Representations Pipeline

Conceptual flow. Actual execution is query-based and demand-driven (not strictly sequential).



Why THIR?
THIR bridges HIR → MIR. It carries full type info and makes all implicit operations explicit (coercions, autoderefs, method/operator resolution), simplifying CFG construction.
Built per function body, then freed (arena-allocated).

MIR is the safety backbone
Borrow checking (NLL), move analysis, and initialization checks all run on MIR. Its CFG form enables dataflow analysis that tree-shaped IRs cannot express precisely.
Exists in phases: built → analysis → optimized.

Backend flexibility via rustc_codegen_ssa
MIR is the last rustc-owned IR. The codegen_ssa crate provides a backend-agnostic framework, letting LLVM, Cranelift, and GCC each consume MIR independently.
Codegen units enable parallel compilation.

Query-based architecture
rustc is demand-driven: analyses are queries that call each other with cached results. This enables incremental compilation -- only re-running queries whose inputs changed. Only lexing/parsing/expansion are sequential.

Data structures: AST -- Tree (orange), HIR -- Tree (green), THIR -- Tree (typed, per-body) (teal), MIR -- CFG (basic blocks + edges) (blue), LLVM IR -- CFG + SSA form (purple), Machine Code -- Linear instruction stream (pink)

Note: MIR and LLVM IR are both SSA-based CFGs, but MIR retains Rust-level types and safety information while LLVM IR is lower-level and target-aware.

Sources: rustc-dev-guide.rust-lang.org (overview, hir, thir, mir, codegen) -- rust-lang/rustc-dev-guide on GitHub

API

- One API to access information
- Cargo integration
- **cargo rocq-of-rust**



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THIR EXPRESSIONS

https://doc.rust-lang.org/beta/nightly-rustc/rustc_middle/thir/enum.ExprKind.html

```
Deref {
    arg: ExprId,
},
Binary {
    op: BinOp,
    lhs: ExprId,
    rhs: ExprId,
},
LogicalOp {
    op: LogicalOp,
    lhs: ExprId,
    rhs: ExprId,
},
Unary {
    op: UnOp,
    arg: ExprId,
},
Cast {
    source: ExprId,
},
Use {
    source: ExprId,
},
NeverToAny {
    source: ExprId,
},
PointerCoercion {
    cast: PointerCoercion,
    source: ExprId,
```





ALSO

- Statements
- Types
- Traits, ...



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IN ROCQ-OF-RUST

- Around 7,000 lines of Rust
- THIR → **Internal AST**
- Internal AST → **Printing AST**
- Printing AST → **string output**



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AST

```
85  /// Enum [Expr] represents the AST of rust terms.
86  #[derive(Debug, Eq, PartialEq, Serialize)]
87  pub(crate) enum Expr {
88      LocalVar(String),
89      GetConstant {
90          path: Rc<Path>,
91          return_ty: Rc<RocqType>,
92      },
93  GetAssociatedConstant {
94      ty: Rc<RocqType>,
95      constant: String,
96      return_ty: Rc<RocqType>,
97  },
98  GetFunction {
99      func: Rc<Path>,
100     generic_consts: Vec<Rc<Expr>>,
101     generic_tys: Vec<Rc<RocqType>>,
102 },
103 GetTraitMethod {
104     trait_name: Rc<Path>,
105     self_ty: Rc<RocqType>,
106     trait_consts: Vec<Rc<Expr>>,
107     trait_tys: Vec<Rc<RocqType>>,
108     method_name: String,
109     generic_consts: Vec<Rc<Expr>>,
110     generic_tys: Vec<Rc<RocqType>>,
111 },
112 GetAssociatedFunction {
113     ty: Rc<RocqType>,
114     func: String,
115     generic_consts: Vec<Rc<Expr>>,
116     generic_tys: Vec<Rc<RocqType>>,
117 },
118 Literal(Rc<Literal>),
119 ConstructorAsClosure {
120     path: Rc<Path>,
```

THIR → AST

```
    .alloc(ty)
}
thir::ExprKind::Deref { arg } => Rc::new(Expr::Call {
    func: Expr::local_var("M.deref"),
    args: vec![compile_expr(env, generics, thir, arg).read()],
    kind: CallKind::Effectful,
}),
thir::ExprKind::Binary { op, lhs, rhs } => {
    let lhs_expr = thir.exprs.get(*lhs).unwrap();
    let ty_lhs = compile_type(env, &lhs_expr.span, generics, &lhs_expr.ty);
    let (path, _) = path_and_ty_of_bin_op(op, ty_lhs);
    let lhs = compile_expr(env, generics, thir, lhs);
    let rhs = compile_expr(env, generics, thir, rhs);

    Rc::new(Expr::Call {
        func: Expr::local_var(path),
        args: vec![lhs.read(), rhs.read()],
        kind: CallKind::Closure(ty.clone()),
    })
    .alloc(ty)
}
thir::ExprKind::LogicalOp { op, lhs, rhs } => {
    let path = match op {
        LogicalOp::And => "LogicalOp.and",
        LogicalOp::Or => "LogicalOp.or",
    };
    let lhs = compile_expr(env, generics, thir, lhs).read();
    let rhs = compile_expr(env, generics, thir, rhs).read();

    Rc::new(Expr::LogicalOperator {
        name: path.to_string(),
        lhs,
        rhs,
    })
    .alloc(ty)
```





TRANSFORMS

- Most is **one-to-one** + type info
- **Pattern-matching** expansion
- Splitting the crate into **files**
- **Dummy terms** for unknown cases



PRINTING AST

→ STRING

```
73  /// a rocq expression
74  /// (suitable also for rocq type expressions,
75  ///   because in rocq types are like any other values)
76  ✓ pub(crate) enum Expression {
77    /// an (curried) application of a function to some arguments
78  ✓   Application {
79     /// the function that is applied
80     func: Rc<Expression>,
81     /// a nonempty list of arguments
82     /// (we accept many arguments to control their indentation better,
83     ///   the application is curried when it gets printed)
84     args: Vec<(Option<String>, Rc<Expression>>),
85   },
86   MonadicApplication {
87     func: Rc<Expression>,
88     args: Vec<(Option<String>, Rc<Expression>>),
89   },
90   /// a (curried) function
91   Function {
92     parameters: Vec<Rc<Expression>>,
93     body: Rc<Expression>,
94   },
95  ✓   Let {
96     suffix: String,
97     name: Option<String>,
98     ty: Option<Rc<Expression>>,
99     init: Rc<Expression>,
100    body: Rc<Expression>,
101  },
102   Match {
103     scrutinees: Vec<Rc<Expression>>,
104     arms: Vec<(Vec<Rc<Expression>>, Rc<Expression>>),
105   },
106   /// a (curried) function type
107  ✓   FunctionType {
108     /// a nonempty list of domains
109     /// (we accept many domains to control their indentation in the type better,
110     ///   the type is curried when it gets printed)
```

```
    ],
  ),
Self::Record { fields } => ψ.concat([curly_brackets(
  ψ,
  ψ.concat([
    optional_insert(
      ψ,
      fields.is_empty(),
      nest(
        ψ,
        [
          ψ.hardline(),
          ψ.intersperse(
            fields.iter().map(|field| field.to_doc(ψ)),
            ψ.hardline(),
          ),
        ],
      ),
    ],
  ),
  ψ.hardline(),
]),
Self::RecordField { record, field } => ψ.concat([
  record.to_doc(ψ, true),
  ψ.text("."),
  ψ.text(field.to_owned()),
  ψ.text(")"),
]),
Self::RecordUpdate {
```





PRETTY-PRINTING

- Using **pretty** crate
- Indentation to be readable



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core/option.rs

```
#[must_use]
#[inline]
#[stable(feature = "is_some_and", since = "1.70.0")]
pub fn is_some_and(self, f: impl FnOnce(T) -> bool) -> bool {
    match self {
        None => false,
        Some(x) => f(x),
    }
}
```



rocq-of-rust

core/option.v

```
Definition is_some_and (T : Ty.t) (ε : list Value.t) (τ : list Ty.t) (α : list Value.t) : M :=
  let Self : Ty.t := Self T in
  match ε, τ, α with
  | [], [ impl_FnOnce_T__arrow_bool ], [ self; f ] =>
    ltac:(M.monadic
      (let self := M.alloc (| Ty.apply (Ty.path "core::option::Option") [] [ T ], self |) in
      let f := M.alloc (| impl_FnOnce_T__arrow_bool, f |) in
      M.match_operator (|
        Ty.path "bool",
        self,
        [
          fun y =>
            ltac:(M.monadic
              (let _ := M.is_struct_tuple (| y, "core::option::Option::None" |) in
              Value.Bool false));
          fun y =>
            ltac:(M.monadic
              (let y0_0 :=
                  M.SubPointer.get_struct_tuple_field (| y, "core::option::Option::Some", 0 |) in
              let x := M.copy (| T, y0_0 |) in
              M.call_closure (|
                Ty.path "bool",
                M.get_trait_method (|
                  "core::ops::function::FnOnce",
                  impl_FnOnce_T__arrow_bool,
                  [],
                  [ Ty.tuple [ T ] ],
                  "call_once",
                  [],
                  []
                |),
                [ M.read (| f |); Value.Tuple [ M.read (| x |) ] ]
              )))
            ]
          )))
  | _, _, _ => M.impossible "wrong number of arguments"
end.
```



DIFF FRIENDLY

- **Diff in the translation**
proportional to **diff in the Rust**
source
- Keep ordering, file structure
- Few generated names





NEXT

Definition of **THIR** primitives
in **Rocq**.



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LINKS

- <https://github.com/formal-land>
- <https://formal.land/blog>



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THANKS



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