

# An introduction to *Globular*

Aleks Kissinger<sup>1</sup> and Jamie Vicary<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>iCIS, Radboud University Nijmegen

<sup>2</sup>Department of Computer Science, Oxford

Formal Structures in Computation and Deduction 2016

Porto, Portugal

22 June 2016

# Introduction

*Globular* is a web-based proof assistant for higher category theory.

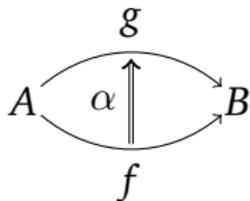
It has many features making it practically useful:

- ▶ It's a webpage; nothing to download.
- ▶ Graphical point-and-click interface.
- ▶ Graphical presentation of morphisms/proofs using *string diagrams*.
- ▶ Fully formal; it won't let you make a mistake.
- ▶ Download images for inclusion in your paper.
- ▶ Link from your paper directly to the formal online proof.
- ▶ Share projects privately with collaborators.
- ▶ Use existing proofs as lemmas in new proofs.

It's available now at <http://globular.science>.

# Higher categories

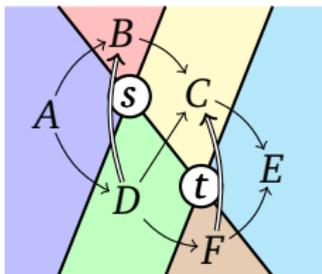
Higher-dimensional categories have *morphisms* between *morphisms*.



**Examples:** categories, functors, and natural transformations; points, paths, and homotopies; algebraic/coalgebraic theories; freely presented ( $n$ -)categories; ...

# Graphical notation

Here is a diagram in the 2d graphical notation:



**0-morphisms** (objects): regions

**1-morphisms:** wires

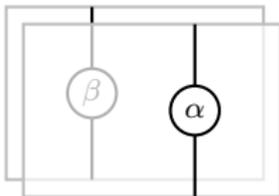
**2-morphisms:** nodes

It is dual to the traditional 'pasting diagram' notation.

Subsumes string diagram notation for monoidal categories (1 object case).

# Graphical notation

Extends to higher dimensions, e.g. in 3d:



**0-morphisms** (objects): volumes

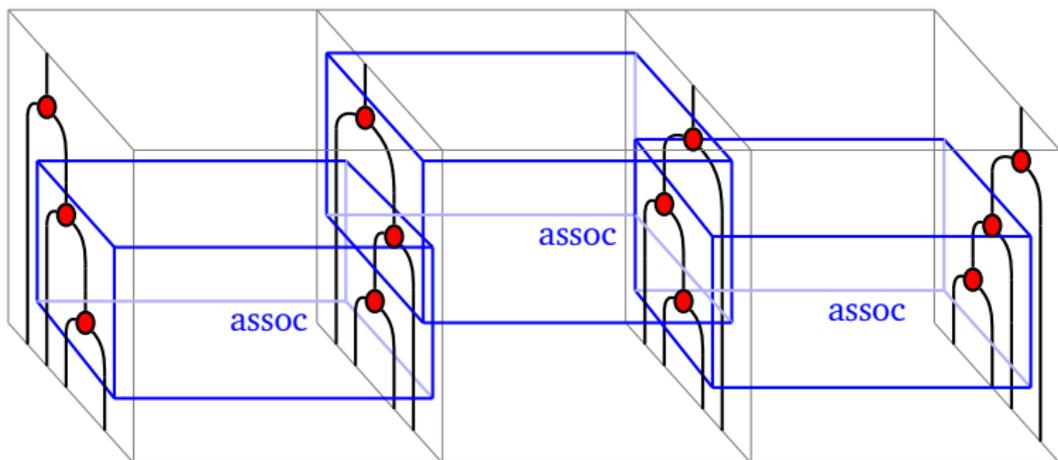
**1-morphisms**: regions

**2-morphisms**: wires

**3-morphisms**: nodes

# Paradigm: proofs-as-diagrams

Proofs about  $n$ -morphisms are diagrams of  $n + 1$  morphisms:



**Benefit:** Proofs can be viewed and transformed (e.g. refactored, simplified) just like any other diagram!

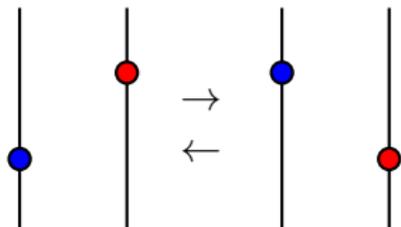
# Formalism: semistrict categories

The  $n$ -categories we use are *semistrict*. This means:

$$(f \circ g) \circ h = f \circ (g \circ h) \qquad f \circ 1 = f = 1 \circ f$$

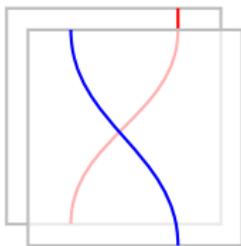
but:

$$(f \circ_1 1_B) \circ_2 (1_{A'} \circ_1 g) \begin{matrix} \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} (1_A \circ_1 g) \circ_2 (f \circ_1 1_{B'})$$

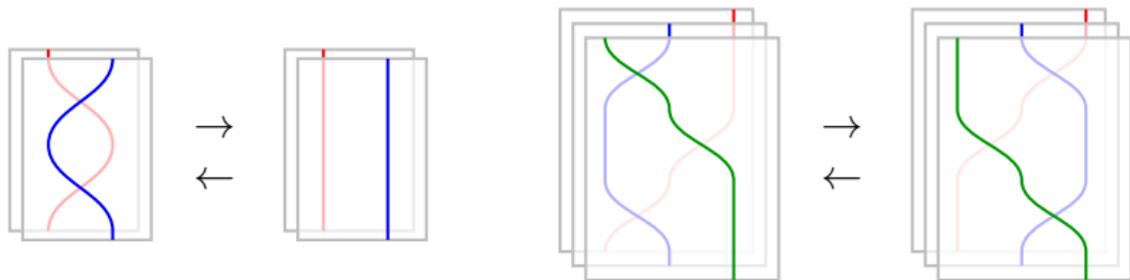


# Geometry of interchangers

One dimension higher, interchangers look like crossings:



...and coherence (e.g. invertibility, naturality) makes them *act* like crossings:



**Time to get Globalizing!**

# Thanks!

These guys did most of the hard stuff... :)



Jamie Vicary



Krzysztof Bar



Caspar Wylie

<http://globular.science>