

# Foundational Nonuniform (Co)datatypes for Higher-Order Logic

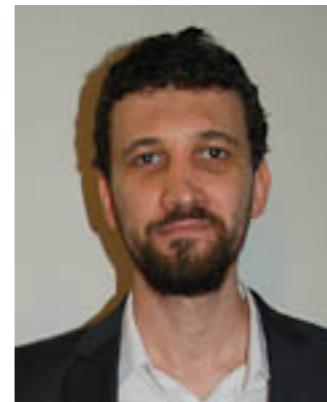
Jasmin Blanchette



Fabian Meier



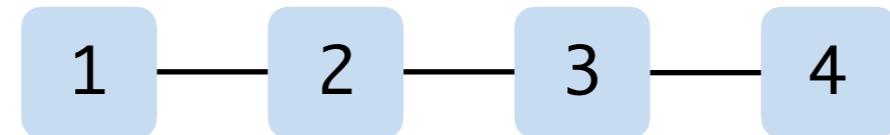
Andrei Popescu



Dmitriy Traytel

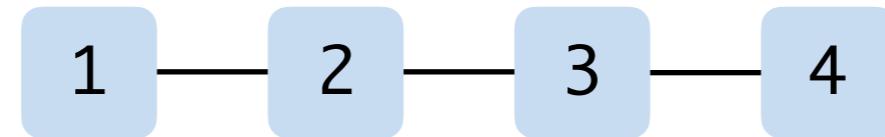


```
uniform datatype 'a list = Nil | Cons 'a ('a list)
```

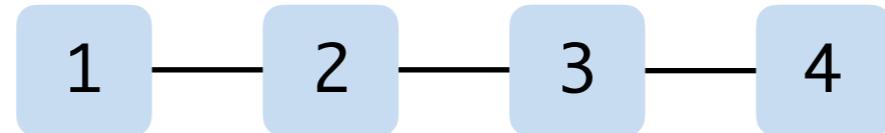


uniform datatype

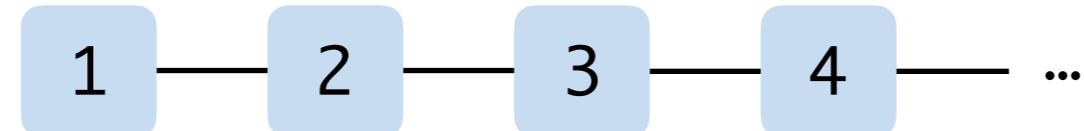
'a list = Nil | Cons 'a ('a list)



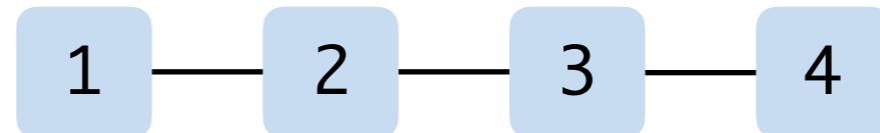
uniform datatype  $'a\ list = \text{Nil} \mid \text{Cons } 'a\ ('a\ list)$



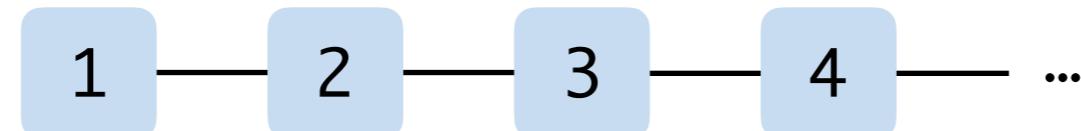
uniform codatatype  $'a\ stream \cong S\text{Cons } 'a\ ('a\ stream)$



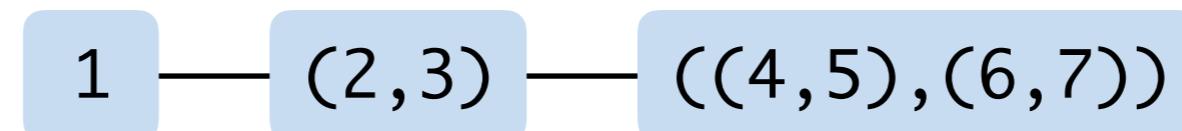
**uniform datatype**     $'a \text{ list} = \text{Nil} \mid \text{Cons } 'a ('a \text{ list})$



**uniform codatatype**     $'a \text{ stream} \cong \text{SCons } 'a ('a \text{ stream})$



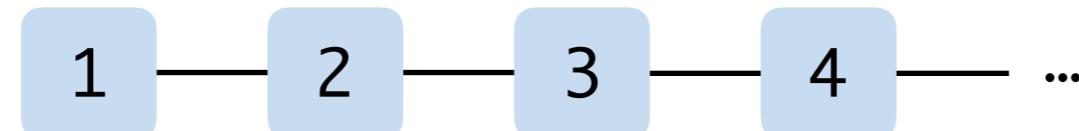
**nonuniform datatype**     $'a \text{ plist} = \text{PNil} \mid \text{PCons } 'a (('a \times 'a) \text{ plist})$



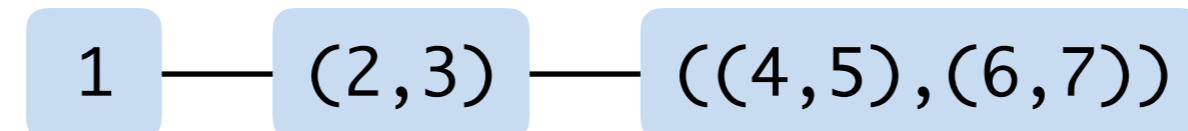
**uniform datatype**     $'a\ list = \text{Nil} \mid \text{Cons } 'a\ ('a\ list)$



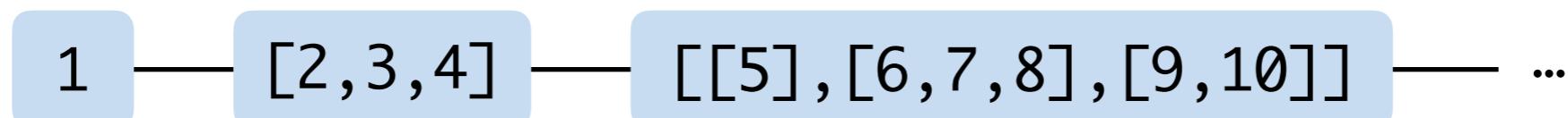
**uniform codatatype**     $'a\ stream \cong \text{SCons } 'a\ ('a\ stream)$



**nonuniform datatype**     $'a\ plist = \text{PNil} \mid \text{PCons } 'a\ (('a \times 'a)\ plist)$



**nonuniform codatatype**     $'a\ pstream \cong \text{PSCons } 'a\ (('a\ list)\ pstream)$



# What are nonuniform types good for?

Mycroft  
Okasaki

theory: data structures  
finger trees  
generalized folds  
advanced (co)iteration

Benton Hur Kennedy McBride  
Danielsson Hirschowitz Maggesi  
Naves Spiwack Sozeau  
...

pioneering: optimization techniques  
bootstrapping  
implicit recursive slowdown

Bird Paterson Hinze  
Matthes Abel Uustalu  
Abbott Altenkirch Ghani  
...

practice: proof assistants  
binders  
balancing lists  
finger trees  
complexity

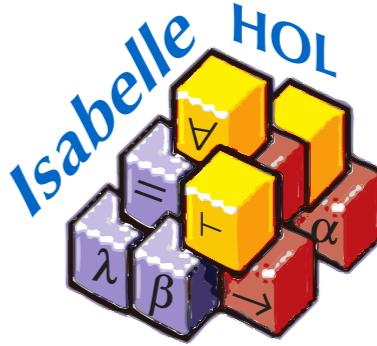
Contribution: enable users of



to ...

- 1 define nonuniform (co)datatypes
- 2 define primitively (co)recursive functions
- 3 prove theorems by nonuniform (co)induction

Contribution: enable users of Isabelle HOL to ...



1 define nonuniform (co)datatypes

$'a\ tm = \text{Var } 'a \mid \text{App } ('a\ tm)\ ('a\ tm) \mid \text{Lam } (('a\ option)\ tm)$

2 define primitively (co)recursive functions

3 prove theorems by nonuniform (co)induction

Contribution: enable users of



to ...

## 1 define nonuniform (co)datatypes

```
'a tm = Var 'a | App ('a tm) ('a tm) | Lam ('a option) tm
```

## 2 define primitively (co)recursive functions

```
join :: 'a tm tm => 'a tm
```

```
join (Var t) = t
```

```
join (App t u) = App (join t) (join u)
```

```
join (Lam u) = Lam (join (maptm  
(λx. case x of None => Var None | Some y => maptm Some y) u))
```

```
subst σ = join ∘ maptm σ
```

## 3 prove theorems by nonuniform (co)induction

Contribution: enable users of



to ...

## 1 define nonuniform (co)datatypes

```
'a tm = Var 'a | App ('a tm) ('a tm) | Lam ('a option) tm
```

## 2 define primitively (co)recursive functions

```
join :: 'a tm tm => 'a tm
```

```
join (Var t) = t
```

```
join (App t u) = App (join t) (join u)
```

```
join (Lam u) = Lam (join (maptm  
(λx. case x of None => Var None | Some y => maptm Some y) u))
```

```
subst σ = join ∘ maptm σ
```

## 3 prove theorems by nonuniform (co)induction

```
subst τ (subst σ s) = subst (subst τ ∘ σ) s
```

# But Coq and Agda



have had this built  
into their logics  
for decades!

$\text{join}(\text{Lam } u) = \text{Lam } (\text{join } \text{map}_{\text{tm}})$

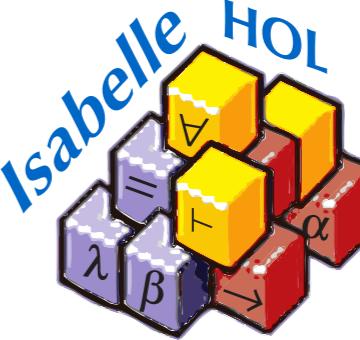
$(\lambda x. \text{case } x \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{Var } \text{None} \mid \text{Some } y \Rightarrow \text{map}_{\text{tm}} \text{ Some } y) u))$

subst  $\sigma = \text{join} \circ \text{map}_{\text{tm}} \circ \sigma$

3 prove theorems by nonuniform (co)induction

subst  $\tau$  (subst  $\sigma$   $s$ ) = subst (subst  $\tau \circ \sigma$ )  $s$

s of Isabelle HOL to ...



datatype

Lam (('a option) tm)

recursive functions

# But Coq and Agda



have had this  
into their language  
for decades

$\text{join} \circ \text{map}_\tau = \text{map}_\tau \circ \text{join}$

$(\lambda x. \text{case } x \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{Value}) \circ \text{join} = \text{Value}$

$\text{subst } \sigma = \text{join} \circ \text{map}_\tau \circ \sigma$

3 prove theorems by

$\text{subst } \tau (\text{subst } \sigma s) = \text{subst } \tau s$

... of Isabelle HOL to ...

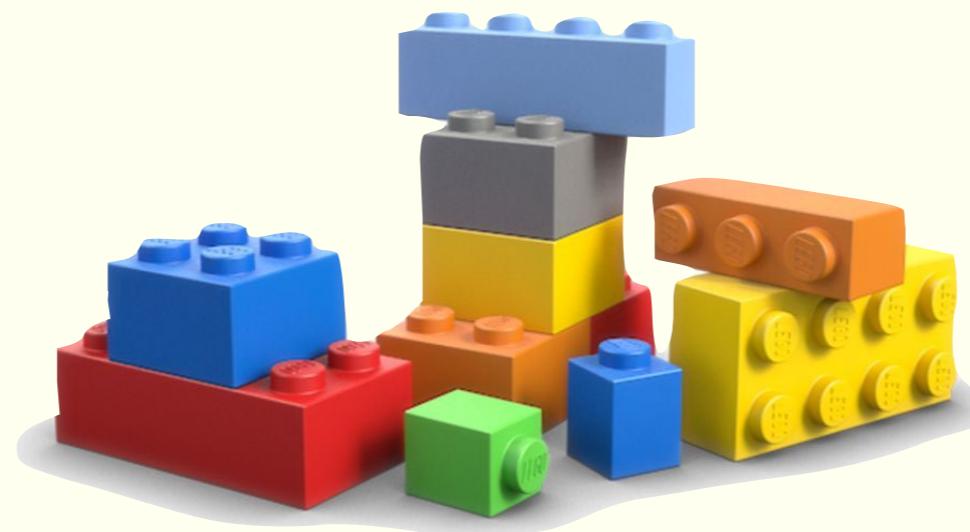


Our approach is  
foundational

new features are reduced  
to existing features



# Foundations



# Simple Theory of Types

Alonzo Church 1940

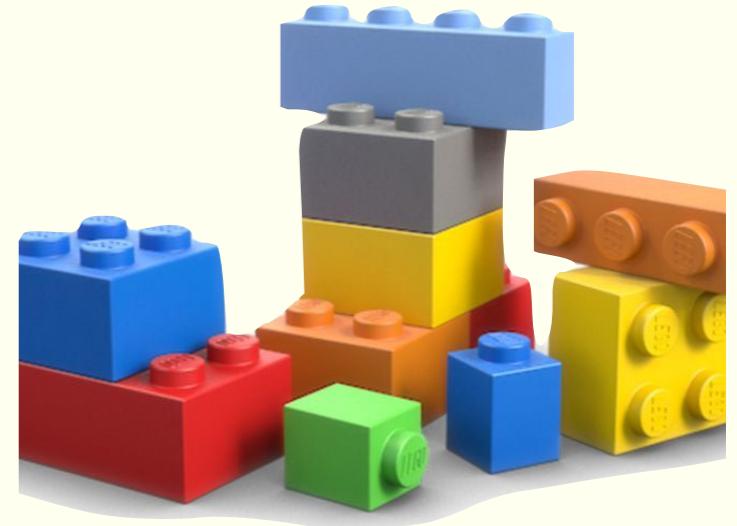


types:  $T = o \mid u \mid T \Rightarrow T$

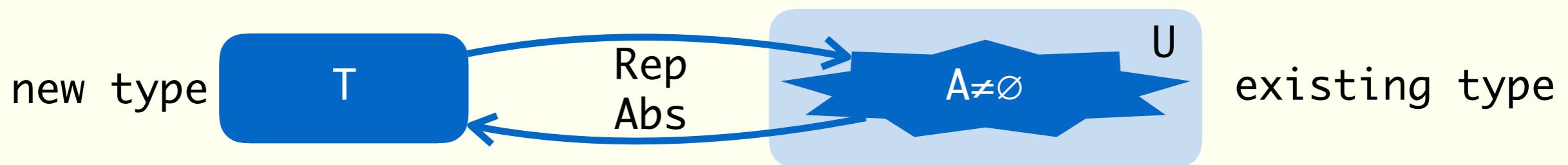
terms: simply typed  $\lambda$ -calculus  
+ few built-in constants

# Higher-Order Logic

Mike Gordon 1988



types:  $T = o \mid u \mid T \Rightarrow T \mid 'a \mid (T, \dots, T)^k$   
+ nonrecursive type definitions



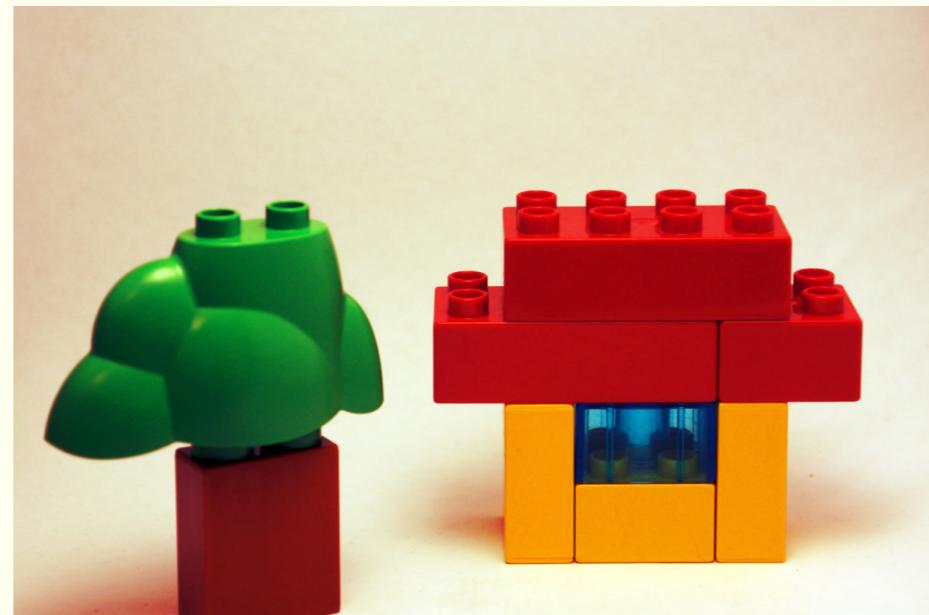
terms: simply typed  $\lambda$ -calculus

+ few built-in constants  
+ Hilbert Choice  
+ nonrecursive constant definitions

# Foundational Uniform (Co)datatypes for Higher-Order Logic

Jasmin Blanchette   Andrei Popescu   Dmitriy Traytel  
et al.

LICS 2012   ITP 2014   ESOP 2015   ICFP 2015   ESOP 2017   FroCoS 2017



```
theory Examples
imports Library
begin

datatype_new 'a list = Nil | Cons 'a "'a list"
codatatype 'a llist = LNil | LCons 'a "'a llist"
```

```
theory Examples
imports Library
begin

datatype_new 'a list = Nil | Cons 'a "'a list"
codatatype 'a llist = LNil | LCons 'a "'a llist"

datatype_new 'a tree = Node 'a "'a tree list"
datatype_new 'a treeω = Nodeω 'a "'a treeω llist"
codatatype 'a ltree = LNode 'a "'a ltree list"
codatatype 'a ltreeω = LNodeω 'a "'a ltreeω llist"
```

```
theory Examples
imports Library
begin

datatype_new 'a list = Nil | Cons 'a "'a list"
codatatype 'a llist = LNil | LCons 'a "'a llist"

datatype_new 'a tree = Node 'a "'a tree list"
datatype_new 'a treeω = Nodeω 'a "'a treeω llist"
codatatype 'a ltree = LNode 'a "'a ltree list"
codatatype 'a ltreeω = LNodeω 'a "'a ltreeω llist"

datatype_new 'a treefset = Nodefset 'a "'a treefset fset"
codatatype 'a treecset = LNodecset 'a "'a treecset cset"
```

```

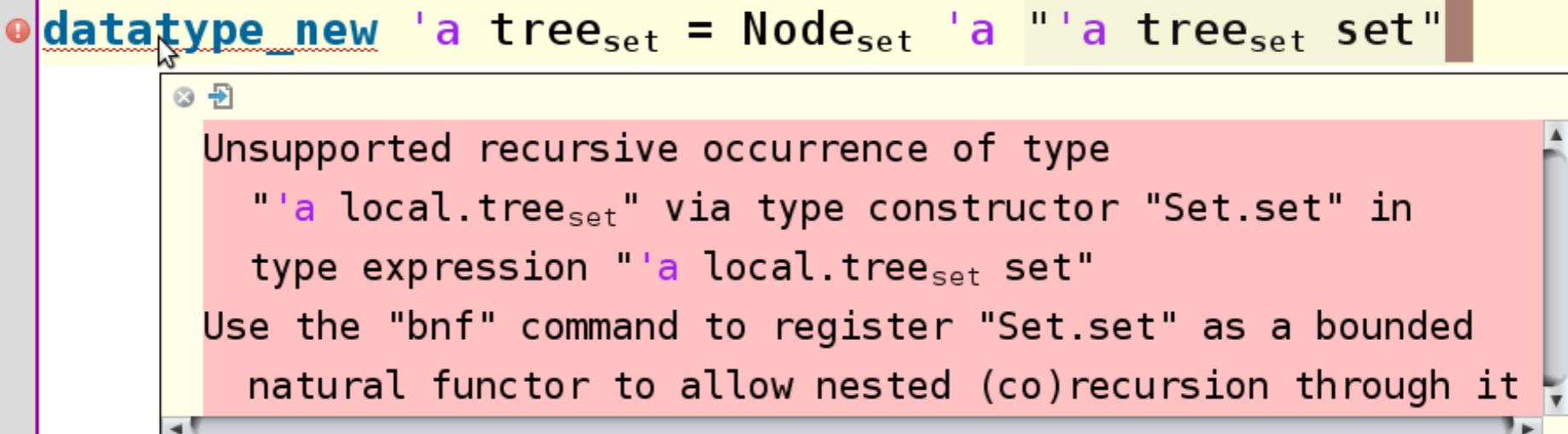
theory Examples
imports Library
begin

datatype_new 'a list = Nil | Cons 'a "'a list"
codatatype 'a llist = LNil | LCons 'a "'a llist"

datatype_new 'a tree = Node 'a "'a tree list"
datatype_new 'a treeω = Nodeω 'a "'a treeω llist"
codatatype 'a ltree = LNode 'a "'a ltree list"
codatatype 'a ltreeω = LNodeω 'a "'a ltreeω llist"

datatype_new 'a treefset = Nodefset 'a "'a treefset fset"
codatatype 'a treecset = LNodecset 'a "'a treecset cset"

```

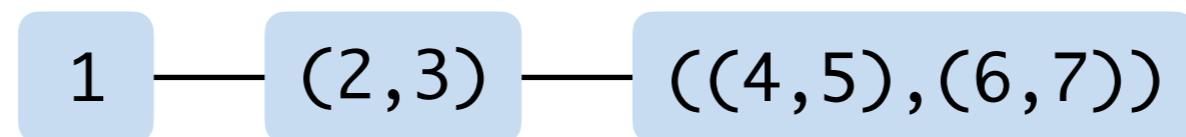


Blanchette, Hözl, Lochbihler, Panny, Popescu, Traytel  
ITP 2014

Foundational  
Nonuniform (Co)datatypes  
for  
Higher-Order Logic  
LICS 2017



`'a plist = PNil | PCons 'a (('a × 'a) plist)`



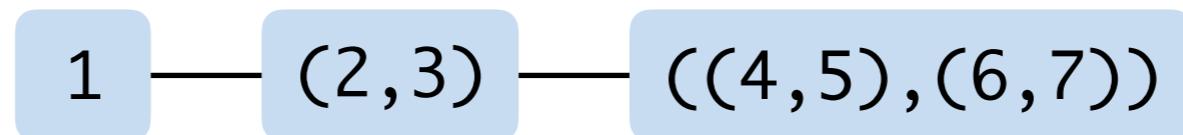
1

2

3

4

```
'a plist = PNil | PCons 'a (('a × 'a) plist)
```



1

overapproximate the elements of a powerlist

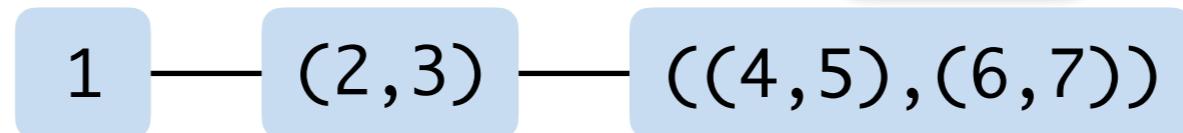
```
'a elem = Leaf 'a | Node ('a elem × 'a elem)
```

2

3

4

```
'a plist = PNil | PCons 'a (('a × 'a) plist)
```



1

overapproximate the elements of a powerlist

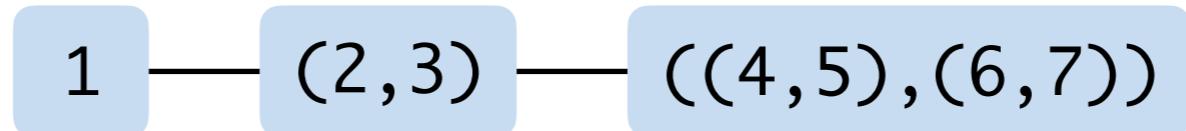
```
'a elem = Leaf 'a | Node ('a elem × 'a elem)
```

2

3

4

```
'a plist = PNil | PCons 'a (('a × 'a) plist)
```



1

overapproximate the elements of a powerlist

```
'a elem = Leaf 'a | Node ('a elem × 'a elem)
```

1

(2,3)

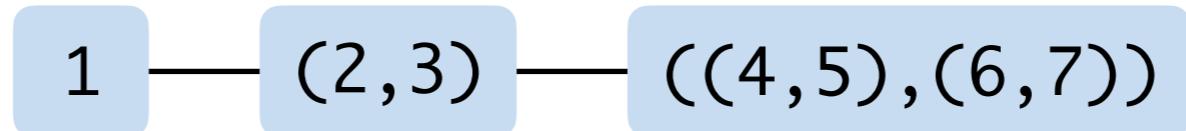
((4,5),(6,7))

2

3

4

```
'a plist = PNil | PCons 'a (('a × 'a) plist)
```



1

overapproximate the elements of a powerlist

```
'a elem = Leaf 'a | Node ('a elem × 'a elem)
```

1

(2,3)

((4,5),(6,7))

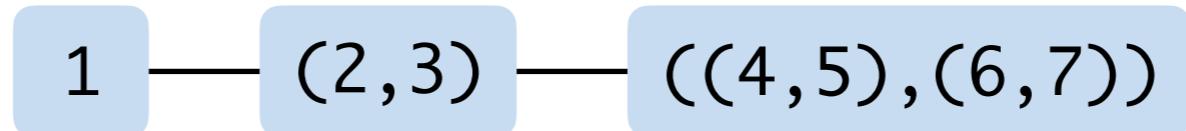
((4,5),6)

2

3

4

```
'a plist = PNil | PCons 'a (('a × 'a) plist)
```



1

overapproximate the elements of a powerlist

```
'a elem = Leaf 'a | Node ('a elem × 'a elem)
```

1

(2,3)

((4,5),(6,7))

((4,5),6)

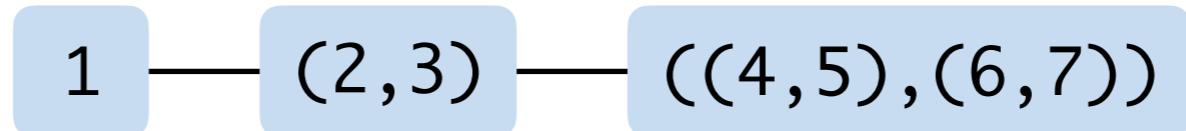
$$\frac{\text{full } 0 \ (\text{Leaf } x)}{\text{full } n \ (\text{Node } (l, r))} \quad \frac{\text{full } n \ l \quad \text{full } n \ r}{\text{full } (n + 1) \ (\text{Node } (l, r))}$$

2

3

4

```
'a plist = PNil | PCons 'a (('a × 'a) plist)
```



1 overapproximate the elements of a powerlist

```
'a elem = Leaf 'a | Node ('a elem × 'a elem)
```

$$\frac{}{\text{full } 0 (\text{Leaf } x)} \quad \frac{\text{full } n \text{ l} \qquad \text{full } n \text{ r}}{\text{full } (n + 1) (\text{Node } (\text{l}, \text{r}))}$$

Diagram illustrating the construction of a powerlist. It shows four rounded rectangular boxes. The first box contains '1'. The second box contains '(2,3)'. The third box contains '((4,5),(6,7))'. The fourth box contains '((4,5),6)'. The boxes are arranged in two rows: '(2,3)' and '((4,5),(6,7))' are in the top row, and '1' and '((4,5),6)' are in the bottom row. There are horizontal arrows connecting the boxes in each row.

2 overapproximate the set of all powerlists

```
'a plist0 = PNil0 | PCons0 ('a elem) ('a plist0)
```

3

4

```
'a plist = PNil | PCons 'a (('a × 'a) plist)
```



1 overapproximate the elements of a powerlist

```
'a elem = Leaf 'a | Node ('a elem × 'a elem)
```

$$\frac{}{\text{full } 0 (\text{Leaf } x)} \quad \frac{\text{full } n \text{ l} \qquad \text{full } n \text{ r}}{\text{full } (n + 1) (\text{Node } (\text{l}, \text{r}))}$$

Diagram illustrating the construction of a powerlist. On the left, there is a light blue box containing the number '1'. To its right is another light blue box containing '(2,3)'. Further to the right is a larger light blue box containing '((4,5),(6,7))'. To the far right is a light red box containing '((4,5),6)'. The boxes are arranged horizontally, with arrows indicating a sequence or flow from left to right.

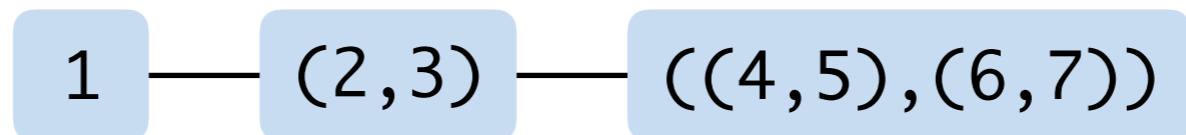
2 overapproximate the set of all powerlists

```
'a plist0 = PNil0 | PCons0 ('a elem) ('a plist0)
```

3

4

```
'a plist = PNil | PCons 'a (('a × 'a) plist)
```



1 overapproximate the elements of a powerlist

```
'a elem = Leaf 'a | Node ('a elem × 'a elem)
```

$$\frac{}{\text{full } 0 \text{ (Leaf } x\text{)}} \quad \frac{\text{full } n \text{ l} \qquad \text{full } n \text{ r}}{\text{full } (n + 1) \text{ (Node (l, r))}}$$

A diagram showing the construction of a powerlist. It consists of four rounded rectangular boxes. The first box contains '1'. The second box contains '(2,3)'. The third box contains '((4,5),(6,7))'. The fourth box contains '((4,5),6)'. The first three boxes are light blue, and the last one is pink.

2 overapproximate the set of all powerlists

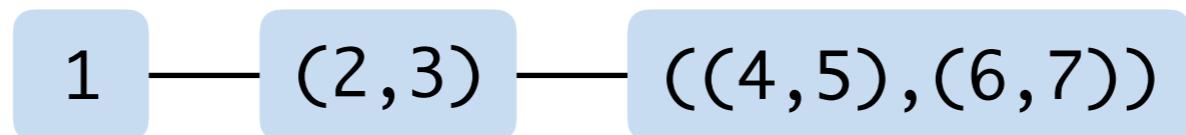
```
'a plist0 = PNil0 | PCons0 ('a elem) ('a plist0)
```



3

4

$'a \text{ plist} = \text{PNil} \mid \text{PCons } 'a (('a \times 'a) \text{ plist})$



1 overapproximate the elements of a powerlist

$'a \text{ elem} = \text{Leaf } 'a \mid \text{Node } ('a \text{ elem} \times 'a \text{ elem})$

$$\frac{}{\text{full } 0 (\text{Leaf } x)} \quad \frac{\text{full } n \text{ l} \qquad \text{full } n \text{ r}}{\text{full } (n + 1) (\text{Node } (\text{l}, \text{r}))}$$

1	(2,3)	((4,5),(6,7))	((4,5),6)
---	-------	---------------	-----------

2 overapproximate the set of all powerlists

$'a \text{ plist}_0 = \text{PNil}_0 \mid \text{PCons}_0 ('a \text{ elem}) ('a \text{ plist}_0)$

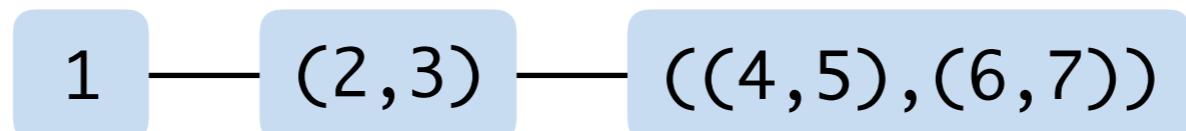
$$\frac{}{\text{ok } n \text{ PNil}_0} \quad \frac{\text{full } n \text{ x} \qquad \text{ok } (n + 1) \text{ xs}}{\text{ok } n (\text{PCons}_0 \times \text{xs})}$$

1	(2,3)	((4,5),(6,7))	((4,5),(6,7))	(2,3)
---	-------	---------------	---------------	-------

3

4

$'a \text{ plist} = \text{PNil} \mid \text{PCons} \ 'a \ (('a \times 'a) \text{ plist})$



1 overapproximate the elements of a powerlist

$'a \text{ elem} = \text{Leaf} \ 'a \mid \text{Node} ('a \text{ elem} \times 'a \text{ elem})$

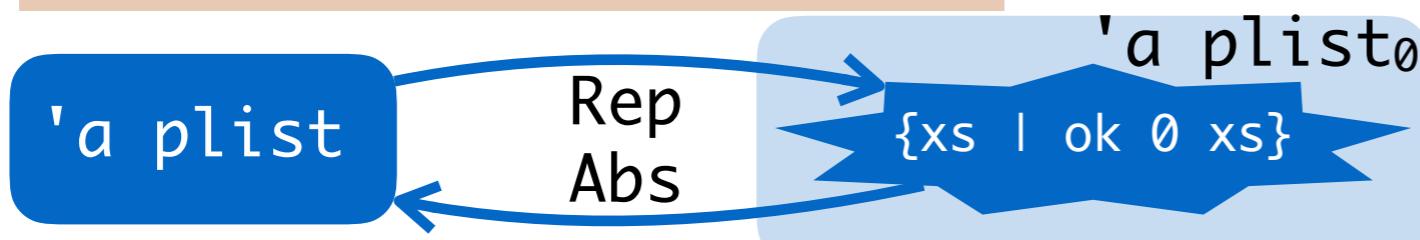
$$\frac{1 \quad (2,3) \quad ((4,5),(6,7)) \quad ((4,5),6)}{\text{full } 0 \ (\text{Leaf } x) \quad \frac{\text{full } n \ l \quad \text{full } n \ r}{\text{full } (n + 1) \ (\text{Node } (l, r))}}$$

2 overapproximate the set of all powerlists

$'a \text{ plist}_0 = \text{PNil}_0 \mid \text{PCons}_0 ('a \text{ elem}) ('a \text{ plist}_0)$

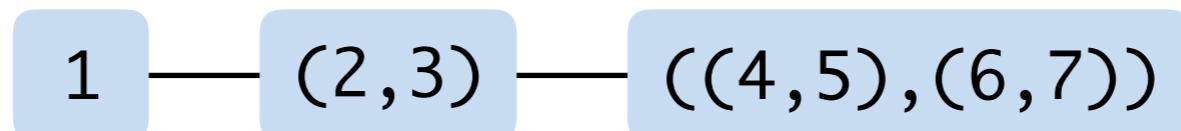
$$\frac{1 \quad (2,3) \quad ((4,5),(6,7)) \quad ((4,5),(6,7)) \quad (2,3)}{\text{ok } n \ \text{PNil}_0 \quad \frac{\text{full } n \ x \quad \text{ok } (n + 1) \ xs}{\text{ok } n \ (\text{PCons}_0 \times xs)}}$$

3 carve out ‘ok’ powerlists



4

$'a\ plist = PNil \mid PCons\ 'a\ (('a \times 'a)\ plist)$



1 overapproximate the elements of a powerlist

$'a\ elem = Leaf\ 'a \mid Node\ ('a\ elem \times 'a\ elem)$

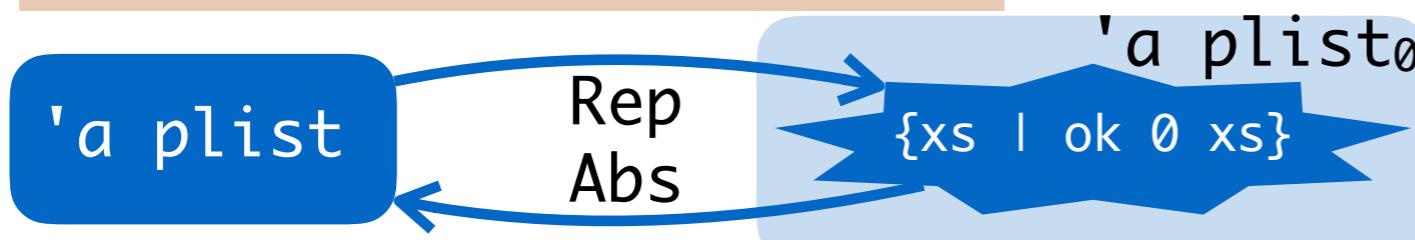
$$\frac{1 \quad (2,3) \quad ((4,5),(6,7)) \quad ((4,5),6)}{\text{full } 0 \text{ (Leaf } x\text{)} \quad \frac{\text{full } n \text{ l} \quad \text{full } n \text{ r}}{\text{full } (n + 1) \text{ (Node (l, r))}}}$$

2 overapproximate the set of all powerlists

$'a\ plist_0 = PNil_0 \mid PCons_0\ ('a\ elem)\ ('a\ plist_0)$

$$\frac{1 \quad (2,3) \quad ((4,5),(6,7)) \quad ((4,5),(6,7)) \quad (2,3)}{\text{ok } n \text{ PNil}_0 \quad \frac{\text{full } n \text{ x} \quad \text{ok } (n + 1) \text{ xs}}{\text{ok } n \text{ (PCons}_0 \text{ x xs)}}
 }$$

3 carve out ‘ok’ powerlists



4 lift constructors

$PCons \times xs = Abs\ (PCons_0\ (Leaf\ x)\ (... (Rep\ xs)))$

# General construction supports: multiple recursive occurrences

```
'a biplist = Nil | Cons1 'a (('a list) biplist)  
                  | Cons2 'a (('a × 'a) biplist)
```

## General construction supports: multiple recursive occurrences

```
'a biplist = Nil | Cons1 'a (('a list) biplist)  
                  | Cons2 'a (('a × 'a) biplist)
```

## multiple type arguments

```
('a, 'b) plist = Nil 'b | Cons 'a (('a × 'a, 'b option) plist)
```

## General construction supports: multiple recursive occurrences

```
'a biplist = Nil | Cons1 'a (('a list) biplist)  
                  | Cons2 'a (('a × 'a) biplist)
```

## multiple type arguments

```
('a, 'b) plist = Nil 'b | Cons 'a (('a × 'a, 'b option) plist)
```

## mutual definitions

```
'a ptree = Node 'a ('a pforest)  
'a pforest = Nil | Cons ('a ptree) (('a × 'a) pforest)
```

## General construction supports: multiple recursive occurrences

```
'a biplist = Nil | Cons1 'a (('a list) biplist)  
                  | Cons2 'a (('a × 'a) biplist)
```

## multiple type arguments

```
('a, 'b) plist = Nil 'b | Cons 'a (('a × 'a, 'b option) plist)
```

## mutual definitions

```
'a ptree = Node 'a ('a pforest)  
'a pforest = Nil | Cons ('a ptree) (('a × 'a) pforest)
```

## codatatypes

```
'a pstream ≈ PSCons 'a (('a list) pstream)
```

## General construction supports: multiple recursive occurrences

```
'a biplist = Nil | Cons1 'a (('a list) biplist)  
                  | Cons2 'a (('a × 'a) biplist)
```

## multiple type arguments

```
('a, 'b) plist = Nil 'b | Cons 'a (('a × 'a, 'b option) plist)
```

## mutual definitions

```
'a ptree = Node 'a ('a pforest)  
'a pforest = Nil | Cons ('a ptree) (('a × 'a) pforest)
```

## codatatypes

```
'a pstream ≈ PSCons 'a (('a list) pstream)
```

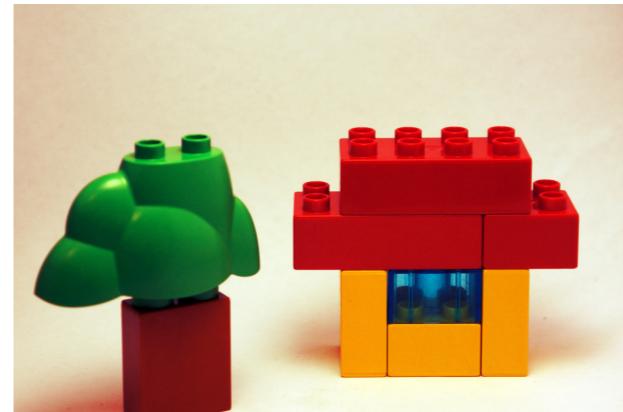
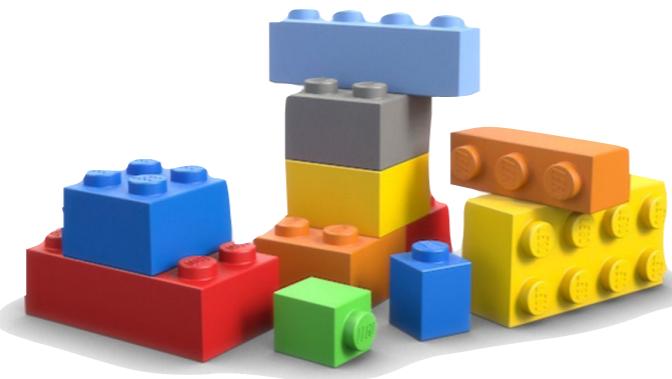
## arbitrary bounded natural functors

```
'a crazy = Crazy 'a (((('a pstream) fset) crazy) multiset) list)
```

# Take Home Messages

It is tempting to introduce a new hot logic/language for each new feature.  
But this is not always necessary.

The foundational path requires work.



But it also saves work elsewhere.  
(keyword: consistency)

# Foundational Nonuniform (Co)datatypes for Higher-Order Logic

Bedankt!  
Vragen?

Jasmin Blanchette



Fabian Meier



Andrei Popescu



Dmitriy Traytel

