

Isabelle Collections Framework

By Peter Lammich and Andreas Lochbihler

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Abstract

This development provides an efficient, extensible, machine checked collections framework for use in Isabelle/HOL. The library adopts the concepts of interface, implementation and generic algorithm from object-oriented programming and implements them in Isabelle/HOL.

The framework features the use of data refinement techniques to refine an abstract specification (using high-level concepts like sets) to a more concrete implementation (using collection datastructures, like red-black-trees). The code-generator of Isabelle/HOL can be used to generate efficient code in all supported target languages, i.e. Haskell, SML, and OCaml.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

This development provides an efficient, extensible, machine checked collections framework for use in Isabelle/HOL. The library adopts the concepts of interface, implementation and generic algorithm known from object oriented (collection) libraries like the C++ Standard Template Library[5] or the Java Collections Framework[1] and makes them available in the Isabelle/HOL environment.

The library uses data refinement techniques to refine an abstract specification (in terms of high-level concepts such as sets) to a more concrete implementation (based on collection datastructures like red-black-trees). This allows algorithms to be proven on the abstract level at which proofs are simpler because they are not cluttered with low-level details.

The code-generator of Isabelle/HOL can be used to generate efficient code in all supported target languages, i.e. Haskell, SML, and OCaml.

For more documentation and introductory material refer to the userguide (Section 5.2) and the ITP-2010 paper [3].

Chapter 2

The Generic Collection Framework

The Generic Collection Framework is build on top of the Automatic Refinement Framework. It contains set and map datastructures that are fully nestable, and a library of generic algorithms that are automatically instantiated on demand.

2.1 Interfaces

2.1.1 Map Interface

```
theory Intf-Map
imports Refine-Monadic.Refine-Monadic
begin

consts i-map :: interface ⇒ interface ⇒ interface

definition [simp]: op-map-empty ≡ Map.empty
definition op-map-lookup :: 'k ⇒ ('k → 'v) → 'v
  where [simp]: op-map-lookup k m ≡ m k
definition [simp]: op-map-update k v m ≡ m(k ↦ v)
definition [simp]: op-map-delete k m ≡ m |‘ (−{k})
definition [simp]: op-map-restrict P m ≡ m |‘ {k ∈ dom m. P (k, the (m k))}
definition [simp]: op-map-isEmpty x ≡ x = Map.empty
definition [simp]: op-map-isSng x ≡ ∃ k v. x = [k ↦ v]
definition [simp]: op-map-ball m P ≡ Ball (map-to-set m) P
definition [simp]: op-map-bex m P ≡ Bex (map-to-set m) P
definition [simp]: op-map-size m ≡ card (dom m)
definition [simp]: op-map-size-abort n m ≡ min n (card (dom m))
definition [simp]: op-map-sel m P ≡ SPEC (λ(k,v). m k = Some v ∧ P k v)
definition [simp]: op-map-pick m ≡ SPEC (λ(k,v). m k = Some v)

definition [simp]: op-map-pick-remove m ≡
```

$$SPEC (\lambda((k,v),m'). m\ k = Some\ v \wedge m' = m \mid^{\prime} (-\{k\}))$$

context begin interpretation autoref-syn ⟨proof⟩

lemma [autoref-op-pat]:

$$Map.empty \equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}empty$$

$$(m::'k \rightarrow 'v) k \equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}lookup\$k\$m$$

$$m(k \mapsto v) \equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}update\$k\$v\$m$$

$$m \mid^{\prime} (-\{k\}) \equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}delete\$k\$m$$

$$m \mid^{\prime} \{k \in \text{dom } m. P(k, \text{the}(m\ k))\} \equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}restrict\$P\$m$$

$$m = Map.empty \equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}isEmpty\$m$$

$$Map.empty = m \equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}isEmpty\$m$$

$$\text{dom } m = \{\} \equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}isEmpty\$m$$

$$\{\} = \text{dom } m \equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}isEmpty\$m$$

$$\exists k\ v. m = [k \mapsto v] \equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}isSng\$m$$

$$\exists k\ v. [k \mapsto v] = m \equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}isSng\$m$$

$$\exists k. \text{dom } m = \{k\} \equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}isSng\$m$$

$$\exists k. \{k\} = \text{dom } m \equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}isSng\$m$$

$$1 = \text{card}(\text{dom } m) \equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}isSng\$m$$

$$\bigwedge P. \text{Ball}(\text{map-to-set } m) P \equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}ball\$m\$P$$

$$\bigwedge P. \text{Bex}(\text{map-to-set } m) P \equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}bex\$m\$P$$

$$\text{card}(\text{dom } m) \equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}size\$m$$

$$\min n (\text{card}(\text{dom } m)) \equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}size\text{-}abort\$n\$m$$

$$\min (\text{card}(\text{dom } m)) n \equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}size\text{-}abort\$n\$m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bigwedge P. SPEC(\lambda(k,v). m\ k = Some\ v \wedge P\ k\ v) &\equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}sel\$m\$P \\ \bigwedge P. SPEC(\lambda(k,v). P\ k\ v \wedge m\ k = Some\ v) &\equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}sel\$m\$P \end{aligned}$$

$$\bigwedge P. SPEC(\lambda(k,v). m\ k = Some\ v) \equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}pick\$m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bigwedge P. SPEC(\lambda(k,v). (k,v) \in \text{map-to-set } m) &\equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}pick\$m \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle & \end{aligned}$$

lemma [autoref-op-pat]:

$$SPEC(\lambda((k,v),m'). m\ k = Some\ v \wedge m' = m \mid^{\prime} (-\{k\}))$$

$$\equiv op\text{-}map\text{-}pick\text{-}remove\$m$$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma op-map-pick-remove-alt:

$$do \{((k,v),m) \leftarrow op\text{-}map\text{-}pick\text{-}remove m; f\ k\ v\ m\}$$

$$= ($$

$$do \{$$

$$(k,v) \leftarrow SPEC(\lambda(k,v). m\ k = Some\ v);$$

$$\text{let } m = m \mid^{\prime} (-\{k\});$$

```


$$f k v m$$


$$\}$$


$$\langle proof \rangle$$


lemma [autoref-op-pat]:
  do {
     $(k,v) \leftarrow SPEC (\lambda(k,v). m k = Some v);$ 
    let  $m=m \mid` (-\{k\});$ 
     $f k v m$ 
  }  $\equiv$  do { $((k,v),m) \leftarrow op\text{-}map\text{-}pick\text{-}remove m; f k v m$ }
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

lemma [autoref-itype]:
  op-map-empty :: $_i \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map$ 
  op-map-lookup :: $_i I_k \rightarrow_i \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map \rightarrow_i \langle I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}option$ 
  op-map-update :: $_i I_k \rightarrow_i I_v \rightarrow_i \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map \rightarrow_i \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map$ 
  op-map-delete :: $_i I_k \rightarrow_i \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map \rightarrow_i \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map$ 
  op-map-restrict
    :: $_i (\langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}prod \rightarrow_i i\text{-}bool) \rightarrow_i \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map \rightarrow_i \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map$ 
  op-map-isEmpty :: $_i \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map \rightarrow_i i\text{-}bool$ 
  op-map-isSng :: $_i \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map \rightarrow_i i\text{-}bool$ 
  op-map-ball :: $_i \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map \rightarrow_i (\langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}prod \rightarrow_i i\text{-}bool) \rightarrow_i i\text{-}bool$ 
  op-map-bex :: $_i \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map \rightarrow_i (\langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}prod \rightarrow_i i\text{-}bool) \rightarrow_i i\text{-}bool$ 
  op-map-size :: $_i \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map \rightarrow_i i\text{-}nat$ 
  op-map-size-abort :: $_i i\text{-}nat \rightarrow_i \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map \rightarrow_i i\text{-}nat$ 
  (++) :: $_i \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map \rightarrow_i \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map \rightarrow_i \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map$ 
  map-of :: $_i \langle \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}prod \rangle_i i\text{-}list \rightarrow_i \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map$ 

  op-map-sel :: $_i \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map \rightarrow_i (I_k \rightarrow_i I_v \rightarrow_i i\text{-}bool)$ 
     $\rightarrow_i \langle \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}prod \rangle_i i\text{-}nres$ 
  op-map-pick :: $_i \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map \rightarrow_i \langle \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}prod \rangle_i i\text{-}nres$ 
  op-map-pick-remove
    :: $_i \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map \rightarrow_i \langle \langle \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}prod, \langle I_k, I_v \rangle_i i\text{-}map \rangle_i i\text{-}prod \rangle_i i\text{-}nres$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma hom-map1[autoref-hom]:
  CONSTRAINT Map.empty ( $\langle R_k, R_v \rangle R_m$ )
  CONSTRAINT map-of ( $\langle \langle R_k, R_v \rangle prod\text{-}rel \rangle list\text{-}rel \rightarrow \langle R_k, R_v \rangle R_m$ )
  CONSTRAINT (++) ( $\langle R_k, R_v \rangle R_m \rightarrow \langle R_k, R_v \rangle R_m \rightarrow \langle R_k, R_v \rangle R_m$ )
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

term op-map-restrict
lemma hom-map2[autoref-hom]:
  CONSTRAINT op-map-lookup ( $R_k \rightarrow \langle R_k, R_v \rangle R_m \rightarrow \langle R_v \rangle option\text{-}rel$ )
  CONSTRAINT op-map-update ( $R_k \rightarrow R_v \rightarrow \langle R_k, R_v \rangle R_m \rightarrow \langle R_k, R_v \rangle R_m$ )
  CONSTRAINT op-map-delete ( $R_k \rightarrow \langle R_k, R_v \rangle R_m \rightarrow \langle R_k, R_v \rangle R_m$ )
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```

CONSTRAINT op-map-restrict ((⟨Rk,Rv⟩ prod-rel → Id) → ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ Rm → ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ Rm)
CONSTRAINT op-map-isEmpty (⟨Rk,Rv⟩ Rm → Id)
CONSTRAINT op-map-isSng (⟨Rk,Rv⟩ Rm → Id)
CONSTRAINT op-map-ball ((⟨Rk,Rv⟩ Rm → (⟨Rk,Rv⟩ prod-rel → Id) → Id)
CONSTRAINT op-map-bex ((⟨Rk,Rv⟩ Rm → (⟨Rk,Rv⟩ prod-rel → Id) → Id)
CONSTRAINT op-map-size ((⟨Rk,Rv⟩ Rm → Id)
CONSTRAINT op-map-size-abort (Id → (⟨Rk,Rv⟩ Rm → Id))

CONSTRAINT op-map-sel ((⟨Rk,Rv⟩ Rm → (Rk → Rv → bool-rel) → (⟨Rk×rRv⟩ nres-rel))
CONSTRAINT op-map-pick ((⟨Rk,Rv⟩ Rm → (⟨Rk×rRv⟩ nres-rel)
CONSTRAINT op-map-pick-remove ((⟨Rk,Rv⟩ Rm → ((⟨Rk×rRv⟩ ×r ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ Rm) nres-rel)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

definition finite-map-rel R ≡ Range R ⊆ Collect (finite ∘ dom)
lemma finite-map-rel-trigger: finite-map-rel R ==> finite-map-rel R ⟨proof⟩

```

$\langle ML \rangle$

end

2.1.2 Set Interface

```

theory Intf-Set
imports Refine-Monadic.Refine-Monadic
begin
consts i-set :: interface ⇒ interface
lemmas [autoref-rel-intf] = REL-INTFI[of set-rel i-set]

definition [simp]: op-set-delete x s ≡ s - {x}
definition [simp]: op-set-isEmpty s ≡ s = {}
definition [simp]: op-set-isSng s ≡ card s = 1
definition [simp]: op-set-size-abort m s ≡ min m (card s)
definition [simp]: op-set-disjoint a b ≡ a ∩ b = {}
definition [simp]: op-set-filter P s ≡ {x ∈ s. P x}
definition [simp]: op-set-sel P s ≡ SPEC (λx. x ∈ s ∧ P x)
definition [simp]: op-set-pick s ≡ SPEC (λx. x ∈ s)
definition [simp]: op-set-to-sorted-list ordR s
    ≡ SPEC (λl. set l = s ∧ distinct l ∧ sorted-wrt ordR l)
definition [simp]: op-set-to-list s ≡ SPEC (λl. set l = s ∧ distinct l)
definition [simp]: op-set-cart x y ≡ x × y

```

```

context begin interpretation autoref-syn ⟨proof⟩
lemma [autoref-op-pat]:
  fixes s a b :: 'a set and x :: 'a and P :: 'a ⇒ bool

```

shows

$$s - \{x\} \equiv \text{op-set-delete\$x\$s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s = \{\} &\equiv \text{op-set-isEmpty\$s} \\ \{\} = s &\equiv \text{op-set-isEmpty\$s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{card } s = 1 &\equiv \text{op-set-isSng\$s} \\ \exists x. \ s = \{x\} &\equiv \text{op-set-isSng\$s} \\ \exists x. \ \{x\} = s &\equiv \text{op-set-isSng\$s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \min m (\text{card } s) &\equiv \text{op-set-size-abort\$m\$s} \\ \min (\text{card } s) m &\equiv \text{op-set-size-abort\$m\$s} \end{aligned}$$

$$a \cap b = \{\} \equiv \text{op-set-disjoint\$a\$b}$$

$$\{x \in s. \ P x\} \equiv \text{op-set-filter\$P\$s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SPEC } (\lambda x. \ x \in s \wedge P x) &\equiv \text{op-set-sel\$P\$s} \\ \text{SPEC } (\lambda x. \ P x \wedge x \in s) &\equiv \text{op-set-sel\$P\$s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SPEC } (\lambda x. \ x \in s) &\equiv \text{op-set-pick\$s} \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle & \end{aligned}$$

lemma [autoref-op-pat]:

$$\begin{aligned} a \times b &\equiv \text{op-set-cart } a \ b \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle & \end{aligned}$$

lemma [autoref-op-pat]:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SPEC } (\lambda(u,v). \ (u,v) \in s) &\equiv \text{op-set-pick\$s} \\ \text{SPEC } (\lambda(u,v). \ P u v \wedge (u,v) \in s) &\equiv \text{op-set-sel\$}(\text{case-prod } P)\$s \\ \text{SPEC } (\lambda(u,v). \ (u,v) \in s \wedge P u v) &\equiv \text{op-set-sel\$}(\text{case-prod } P)\$s \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle & \end{aligned}$$

lemma [autoref-op-pat]:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SPEC } (\lambda l. \ \text{set } l = s \wedge \text{distinct } l \wedge \text{sorted-wrt } \text{ordR } l) \\ &\equiv \text{OP } (\text{op-set-to-sorted-list } \text{ordR})\$s \\ \text{SPEC } (\lambda l. \ \text{set } l = s \wedge \text{sorted-wrt } \text{ordR } l \wedge \text{distinct } l) \\ &\equiv \text{OP } (\text{op-set-to-sorted-list } \text{ordR})\$s \\ \text{SPEC } (\lambda l. \ \text{distinct } l \wedge \text{set } l = s \wedge \text{sorted-wrt } \text{ordR } l) \\ &\equiv \text{OP } (\text{op-set-to-sorted-list } \text{ordR})\$s \\ \text{SPEC } (\lambda l. \ \text{distinct } l \wedge \text{sorted-wrt } \text{ordR } l \wedge \text{set } l = s) \\ &\equiv \text{OP } (\text{op-set-to-sorted-list } \text{ordR})\$s \\ \text{SPEC } (\lambda l. \ \text{sorted-wrt } \text{ordR } l \wedge \text{distinct } l \wedge \text{set } l = s) \\ &\equiv \text{OP } (\text{op-set-to-sorted-list } \text{ordR})\$s \\ \text{SPEC } (\lambda l. \ \text{sorted-wrt } \text{ordR } l \wedge \text{set } l = s \wedge \text{distinct } l) \\ &\equiv \text{OP } (\text{op-set-to-sorted-list } \text{ordR})\$s \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SPEC } (\lambda l. \ s = \text{set } l \wedge \text{distinct } l \wedge \text{sorted-wrt } \text{ordR } l) \\ &\equiv \text{OP } (\text{op-set-to-sorted-list } \text{ordR})\$s \end{aligned}$$

```

 $SPEC (\lambda l. s = set l \wedge sorted-wrt ordR l \wedge distinct l)$ 
 $\equiv OP (op-set-to-sorted-list ordR)\$s$ 
 $SPEC (\lambda l. distinct l \wedge s = set l \wedge sorted-wrt ordR l)$ 
 $\equiv OP (op-set-to-sorted-list ordR)\$s$ 
 $SPEC (\lambda l. distinct l \wedge sorted-wrt ordR l \wedge s = set l)$ 
 $\equiv OP (op-set-to-sorted-list ordR)\$s$ 
 $SPEC (\lambda l. sorted-wrt ordR l \wedge distinct l \wedge s = set l)$ 
 $\equiv OP (op-set-to-sorted-list ordR)\$s$ 
 $SPEC (\lambda l. sorted-wrt ordR l \wedge s = set l \wedge distinct l)$ 
 $\equiv OP (op-set-to-sorted-list ordR)\$s$ 

 $SPEC (\lambda l. set l = s \wedge distinct l) \equiv op-set-to-list\$s$ 
 $SPEC (\lambda l. distinct l \wedge set l = s) \equiv op-set-to-list\$s$ 

 $SPEC (\lambda l. s = set l \wedge distinct l) \equiv op-set-to-list\$s$ 
 $SPEC (\lambda l. distinct l \wedge set l = s) \equiv op-set-to-list\$s$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

end

lemma [*autoref-itype*]:

```

{} ::i ⟨I⟩ii-set
insert ::i I →i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i ⟨I⟩ii-set
op-set-delete ::i I →i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i ⟨I⟩ii-set
(∈) ::i I →i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i i-bool
op-set-isEmpty ::i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i i-bool
op-set-isSng ::i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i i-bool
(∪) ::i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i ⟨I⟩ii-set
(∩) ::i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i ⟨I⟩ii-set
((−) :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'a set) ::i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i ⟨I⟩ii-set
((=) :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set ⇒ bool) ::i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i i-bool
(⊆) ::i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i i-bool
op-set-disjoint ::i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i i-bool
Ball ::i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i (I →i i-bool) →i i-bool
Bex ::i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i (I →i i-bool) →i i-bool
op-set-filter ::i (I →i i-bool) →i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i ⟨I⟩ii-set
card ::i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i i-nat
op-set-size-abort ::i i-nat →i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i i-nat
set ::i ⟨I⟩ii-list →i ⟨I⟩ii-set
op-set-sel ::i (I →i i-bool) →i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i ⟨I⟩ii-nres
op-set-pick ::i ⟨I⟩ii-set →i ⟨I⟩ii-nres
Sigma ::i ⟨Ia⟩ii-set →i (Ia →i ⟨Ib⟩ii-set) →i ⟨⟨Ia, Ib⟩ii-prod⟩ii-set
(‘) ::i (Ia →i Ib) →i ⟨Ia⟩ii-set →i ⟨Ib⟩ii-set
op-set-cart ::i ⟨Ix⟩iIsx →i ⟨Iy⟩iIsy →i ⟨⟨Ix, Iy⟩ii-prod⟩iIsp
Union ::i ⟨⟨I⟩ii-set⟩ii-set →i ⟨I⟩ii-set
atLeastLessThan ::i i-nat →i i-nat →i ⟨i-nat⟩ii-set
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

lemma hom-set1 [*autoref-hom*]:

```

CONSTRAINT {} ( $\langle R \rangle R_s$ )
CONSTRAINT insert ( $R \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_s$ )
CONSTRAINT ( $\in$ ) ( $R \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow Id$ )
CONSTRAINT ( $\cup$ ) ( $\langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_s$ )
CONSTRAINT ( $\cap$ ) ( $\langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_s$ )
CONSTRAINT ( $-$ ) ( $\langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_s$ )
CONSTRAINT ( $=$ ) ( $\langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow Id$ )
CONSTRAINT ( $\subseteq$ ) ( $\langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow Id$ )
CONSTRAINT Ball ( $\langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow (R \rightarrow Id) \rightarrow Id$ )
CONSTRAINT Bex ( $\langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow (R \rightarrow Id) \rightarrow Id$ )
CONSTRAINT card ( $\langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow Id$ )
CONSTRAINT set ( $\langle R \rangle R_l \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_s$ )
CONSTRAINT ( $\cdot$ ) ( $(Ra \rightarrow Rb) \rightarrow \langle Ra \rangle R_s \rightarrow \langle Rb \rangle R_s$ )
CONSTRAINT Union ( $\langle \langle R \rangle R_i \rangle R_o \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_i$ )
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma hom-set2[autoref-hom]:

```

CONSTRAINT op-set-delete ( $R \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_s$ )
CONSTRAINT op-set-isEmpty ( $\langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow Id$ )
CONSTRAINT op-set-isSng ( $\langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow Id$ )
CONSTRAINT op-set-size-abort ( $Id \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow Id$ )
CONSTRAINT op-set-disjoint ( $\langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow Id$ )
CONSTRAINT op-set-filter ( $((R \rightarrow Id) \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_s)$ )
CONSTRAINT op-set-sel ( $((R \rightarrow Id) \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_n)$ )
CONSTRAINT op-set-pick ( $\langle R \rangle R_s \rightarrow \langle R \rangle R_n$ )
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma hom-set-Sigma[autoref-hom]:

```

CONSTRAINT Sigma ( $\langle Ra \rangle R_s \rightarrow (Ra \rightarrow \langle Rb \rangle R_s) \rightarrow \langle \langle Ra, Rb \rangle prod-rel \rangle R_s 2$ )
⟨proof⟩

```

definition finite-set-rel $R \equiv Range\ R \subseteq Collect\ (finite)$

lemma finite-set-rel-trigger: finite-set-rel $R \implies$ finite-set-rel R ⟨proof⟩

⟨ML⟩

end

2.1.3 Hashable Interface

```

theory Intf-Hash
imports
  Main
  ../../Lib/HashCode
  ../../Lib/Code-Target-ICF
  Automatic-Refinement.Automatic-Refinement
begin

```

```
type-synonym 'a eq = 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
type-synonym 'k bhc = nat ⇒ 'k ⇒ nat
```

Abstract and concrete hash functions

```
definition is-bounded-hashcode :: ('c×'a) set ⇒ 'c eq ⇒ 'c bhc ⇒ bool
  where is-bounded-hashcode R eq bhc ≡
    ((eq,=)) ∈ R → R → bool-rel ∧
    ( ∀ n. ∀ x ∈ Domain R. ∀ y ∈ Domain R. eq x y → bhc n x = bhc n y ) ∧
    ( ∀ n x. 1 < n → bhc n x < n )
definition abstract-bounded-hashcode :: ('c×'a) set ⇒ 'c bhc ⇒ 'a bhc
  where abstract-bounded-hashcode Rk bhc n x' ≡
    if x' ∈ Range Rk
      then THE c. ∃ x. (x,x') ∈ Rk ∧ bhc n x = c
      else 0

lemma is-bounded-hashcodeI[intro]:
  ((eq,=)) ∈ R → R → bool-rel ⇒
  ( ∀ x y n. x ∈ Domain R ⇒ y ∈ Domain R ⇒ eq x y ⇒ bhc n x = bhc n y )
  ⇒
  ( ∀ x n. 1 < n ⇒ bhc n x < n ) ⇒ is-bounded-hashcode R eq bhc
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma is-bounded-hashcodeD[dest]:
  assumes is-bounded-hashcode R eq bhc
  shows (eq,=)) ∈ R → R → bool-rel and
    ( ∀ n x y. x ∈ Domain R ⇒ y ∈ Domain R ⇒ eq x y ⇒ bhc n x = bhc n y and
    ( ∀ n x. 1 < n ⇒ bhc n x < n )
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma bounded-hashcode-welldefined:
  assumes BHC: is-bounded-hashcode Rk eq bhc and
    R1: (x1,x') ∈ Rk and R2: (x2,x') ∈ Rk
  shows bhc n x1 = bhc n x2
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma abstract-bhc-correct[intro]:
  assumes is-bounded-hashcode Rk eq bhc
  shows (bhc, abstract-bounded-hashcode Rk bhc) ∈
    nat-rel → Rk → nat-rel (is (bhc, ?bhc') ∈ -)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma abstract-bhc-is-bhc[intro]:
  fixes Rk :: ('c×'a) set
  assumes bhc: is-bounded-hashcode Rk eq bhc
  shows is-bounded-hashcode Id (=) (abstract-bounded-hashcode Rk bhc)
    (is is-bounded-hashcode - (=) ?bhc')
```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma hashtable-bhc-is-bhc[autoref-ga-rules]:
  [STRUCT-EQ-tag eq (=); REL-FORCE-ID R] ==> is-bounded-hashcode R eq
  bounded-hashcode-nat
  ⟨proof⟩
```

Default hash map size

```
definition is-valid-def-hm-size :: 'k itself ⇒ nat ⇒ bool
  where is-valid-def-hm-size type n ≡ n > 1
```

```
lemma hashtable-def-size-is-def-size[autoref-ga-rules]:
  shows is-valid-def-hm-size TYPE('k::hashable) (def-hashmap-size TYPE('k))
  ⟨proof⟩
```

end

2.1.4 Orderings By Comparison Operator

```
theory Intf-Comp
imports
  Automatic-Refinement.Automatic-Refinement
begin
```

Basic Definitions

```
datatype comp-res = LESS | EQUAL | GREATER
```

```
consts i-comp-res :: interface
abbreviation comp-res-rel ≡ Id :: (comp-res × -) set
lemmas [autoref-rel-intf] = REL-INTFI[of comp-res-rel i-comp-res]
```

```
definition comp2le cmp a b ≡
  case cmp a b of LESS ⇒ True | EQUAL ⇒ True | GREATER ⇒ False
```

```
definition comp2lt cmp a b ≡
  case cmp a b of LESS ⇒ True | EQUAL ⇒ False | GREATER ⇒ False
```

```
definition comp2eq cmp a b ≡
  case cmp a b of LESS ⇒ False | EQUAL ⇒ True | GREATER ⇒ False
```

```
locale linorder-on =
  fixes D :: 'a set
  fixes cmp :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ comp-res
  assumes lt-eq: [x ∈ D; y ∈ D] ==> cmp x y = LESS ↔ (cmp y x = GREATER)
  assumes refl[simp, intro!]: x ∈ D ==> cmp x x = EQUAL
```

```

assumes trans[trans]:
   $\llbracket x \in D; y \in D; z \in D; \text{cmp } x \text{ } y = \text{LESS}; \text{cmp } y \text{ } z = \text{LESS} \rrbracket \implies \text{cmp } x \text{ } z = \text{LESS}$ 
   $\llbracket x \in D; y \in D; z \in D; \text{cmp } x \text{ } y = \text{LESS}; \text{cmp } y \text{ } z = \text{EQUAL} \rrbracket \implies \text{cmp } x \text{ } z = \text{LESS}$ 
   $\llbracket x \in D; y \in D; z \in D; \text{cmp } x \text{ } y = \text{EQUAL}; \text{cmp } y \text{ } z = \text{LESS} \rrbracket \implies \text{cmp } x \text{ } z = \text{LESS}$ 
   $\llbracket x \in D; y \in D; z \in D; \text{cmp } x \text{ } y = \text{EQUAL}; \text{cmp } y \text{ } z = \text{EQUAL} \rrbracket \implies \text{cmp } x \text{ } z = \text{EQUAL}$ 
begin
abbreviation le  $\equiv$  comp2le cmp
abbreviation lt  $\equiv$  comp2lt cmp

lemma eq-sym:  $\llbracket x \in D; y \in D \rrbracket \implies \text{cmp } x \text{ } y = \text{EQUAL} \implies \text{cmp } y \text{ } x = \text{EQUAL}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
end

abbreviation linorder  $\equiv$  linorder-on UNIV

lemma linorder-to-class:
  assumes linorder cmp
  assumes [simp]:  $\bigwedge x \text{ } y. \text{cmp } x \text{ } y = \text{EQUAL} \implies x = y$ 
  shows class.linorder (comp2le cmp) (comp2lt cmp)
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

definition dflt-cmp le lt a b  $\equiv$ 
  if lt a b then LESS
  else if le a b then EQUAL
  else GREATER

lemma (in linorder) class-to-linorder:
  linorder (dflt-cmp ( $\leq$ ) ( $<$ ))
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma restrict-linorder:  $\llbracket \text{linorder-on } D \text{ cmp} ; D' \subseteq D \rrbracket \implies \text{linorder-on } D' \text{ cmp}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

Operations on Linear Orderings

Map with injective function

definition cmp-img **where** cmp-img f cmp a b \equiv cmp (f a) (f b)

```

lemma img-linorder[intro?]:
  assumes LO: linorder-on (f`D) cmp
  shows linorder-on D (cmp-img f cmp)
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

Combine

```

definition cmp-combine D1 cmp1 D2 cmp2 a b  $\equiv$ 
  if a  $\in$  D1  $\wedge$  b  $\in$  D1 then cmp1 a b
  else if a  $\in$  D1  $\wedge$  b  $\in$  D2 then LESS
  else if a  $\in$  D2  $\wedge$  b  $\in$  D1 then GREATER

```

```
else cmp2 a b
```

```
lemma UnE':
  assumes x∈A∪B
  obtains x∈A | xnotin A x∈B
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma combine-linorder[intro?]:
  assumes linorder-on D1 cmp1
  assumes linorder-on D2 cmp2
  assumes D = D1∪D2
  shows linorder-on D (cmp-combine D1 cmp1 D2 cmp2)
  ⟨proof⟩
```

Universal Linear Ordering

With Zorn's Lemma, we get a universal linear (even wf) ordering

definition univ-order-rel ≡ (SOME r. well-order-on UNIV r)

definition univ-cmp x y ≡
 if x=y then EQUAL
 else if (x,y)∈univ-order-rel then LESS
 else GREATER

```
lemma univ-wo: well-order-on UNIV univ-order-rel
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma univ-linorder[intro?]: linorder univ-cmp
  ⟨proof⟩
```

Extend any linear order to a universal order

definition cmp-extend D cmp ≡
 cmp-combine D cmp UNIV univ-cmp

```
lemma extend-linorder[intro?]:
  linorder-on D cmp ==> linorder (cmp-extend D cmp)
  ⟨proof⟩
```

Lexicographic Order on Lists fun cmp-lex where

```
  cmp-lex cmp [] [] = EQUAL
  | cmp-lex cmp [] - = LESS
  | cmp-lex cmp - [] = GREATER
  | cmp-lex cmp (a#l) (b#m) = (
    case cmp a b of
      LESS => LESS
      | EQUAL => cmp-lex cmp l m
      | GREATER => GREATER)
```

```
primrec cmp-lex' where
  cmp-lex' cmp [] m = (case m of [] => EQUAL | _ => LESS)
| cmp-lex' cmp (a#l) m = (case m of [] => GREATER | (b#m) =>
  (case cmp a b of
    LESS => LESS
  | EQUAL => cmp-lex' cmp l m
  | GREATER => GREATER
  ))
```

lemma cmp-lex-alt: $\text{cmp-lex } \text{cmp } l \text{ m} = \text{cmp-lex}' \text{ cmp } l \text{ m}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in linorder-on) lex-linorder[intro?]:
 linorder-on (lists D) (cmp-lex cmp)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Lexicographic Order on Pairs fun cmp-prod where

```
cmp-prod cmp1 cmp2 (a1,a2) (b1,b2)
= (
  case cmp1 a1 b1 of
    LESS => LESS
  | EQUAL => cmp2 a2 b2
  | GREATER => GREATER)
```

lemma cmp-prod-alt: $\text{cmp-prod} = (\lambda \text{cmp1 } \text{cmp2 } (a1,a2) \text{ (b1,b2)). (}$
 $\text{case cmp1 a1 b1 of}$
 $\text{LESS} \Rightarrow \text{LESS}$
 $\text{| EQUAL} \Rightarrow \text{cmp2 a2 b2}$
 $\text{| GREATER} \Rightarrow \text{GREATER})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma prod-linorder[intro?]:
assumes A: linorder-on A cmp1
assumes B: linorder-on B cmp2
shows linorder-on ($A \times B$) (cmp-prod cmp1 cmp2)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Universal Ordering for Sets that is Effective for Finite Sets

Sorted Lists of Sets Some more results about sorted lists of finite sets

lemma set-to-map-set-is-map-of:
 $\text{distinct } (\text{map fst } l) \implies \text{set-to-map } (\text{set } l) = \text{map-of } l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

context linorder **begin**

lemma sorted-list-of-set-eq-nil2[simp]:
assumes finite A

```

shows [] = sorted-list-of-set A  $\longleftrightarrow$  A={}
⟨proof⟩

lemma set-insort[simp]: set (insort x l) = insert x (set l)
⟨proof⟩

lemma sorted-list-of-set-inj-aux:
  fixes A B :: 'a set
  assumes finite A
  assumes finite B
  assumes sorted-list-of-set A = sorted-list-of-set B
  shows A=B
⟨proof⟩

lemma sorted-list-of-set-inj: inj-on sorted-list-of-set (Collect finite)
⟨proof⟩

definition sorted-list-of-map m ≡
  map (λk. (k, the (m k))) (sorted-list-of-set (dom m))

lemma the-sorted-list-of-map:
  assumes distinct (map fst l)
  assumes sorted (map fst l)
  shows sorted-list-of-map (map-of l) = l
⟨proof⟩

lemma map-of-sorted-list-of-map[simp]:
  assumes FIN: finite (dom m)
  shows map-of (sorted-list-of-map m) = m
⟨proof⟩

lemma sorted-list-of-map-inj-aux:
  fixes A B :: 'a→'b
  assumes [simp]: finite (dom A)
  assumes [simp]: finite (dom B)
  assumes E: sorted-list-of-map A = sorted-list-of-map B
  shows A=B
⟨proof⟩

lemma sorted-list-of-map-inj:
  inj-on sorted-list-of-map (Collect (finite o dom))
⟨proof⟩
end

definition cmp-set cmp ≡
  cmp-extend (Collect finite) (
    cmp-img
    (linorder.sorted-list-of-set (comp2le cmp))
    (cmp-lex cmp))

```

)

thm *img-linorder*

lemma *set-ord-linear*[intro?]:
linorder cmp \Rightarrow *linorder (cmp-set cmp)*
{proof}

definition *cmp-map cmpk cmpv* \equiv
cmp-extend (Collect (finite o dom)) (
cmp-img
(linorder.sorted-list-of-map (comp2le cmpk))
(cmp-lex (cmp-prod cmpk cmpv))
 $)$

lemma *map-to-set-inj*[intro!]: *inj map-to-set*
{proof}

corollary *map-to-set-inj'*[intro!]: *inj-on map-to-set S*
{proof}

lemma *map-ord-linear*[intro?]:
assumes *A: linorder cmpk*
assumes *B: linorder cmpv*
shows *linorder (cmp-map cmpk cmpv)*
{proof}

locale *eq-linorder-on* = *linorder-on* +
assumes *cmp-imp-equal: [x:D; y:D] \Rightarrow cmp x y = EQUAL \Rightarrow x = y*
begin
lemma *cmp-eq*[simp]: *[x:D; y:D] \Rightarrow cmp x y = EQUAL \longleftrightarrow x = y*
{proof}
end

abbreviation *eq-linorder* \equiv *eq-linorder-on UNIV*

lemma *dflt-cmp-2inv*[simp]:
dflt-cmp (comp2le cmp) (comp2lt cmp) = cmp
{proof}

lemma (**in** *linorder*) *dflt-cmp-inv2*[simp]:
shows
(comp2le (dflt-cmp (≤) (<))) = (≤)
(comp2lt (dflt-cmp (≤) (<))) = (<)
{proof}

lemma *eq-linorder-class-conv*:

```

eq-linorder cmp  $\longleftrightarrow$  class.linorder (comp2le cmp) (comp2lt cmp)
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in linorder) class-to-eq-linorder:
  eq-linorder (dflt-cmp ( $\leq$ ) ( $<$ ))
⟨proof⟩

lemma eq-linorder-comp2eq-eq:
  assumes eq-linorder cmp
  shows comp2eq cmp = (=)
⟨proof⟩

lemma restrict-eq-linorder:
  assumes eq-linorder-on D cmp
  assumes S:  $D' \subseteq D$ 
  shows eq-linorder-on D' cmp
⟨proof⟩

lemma combine-eq-linorder[intro?]:
  assumes A: eq-linorder-on D1 cmp1
  assumes B: eq-linorder-on D2 cmp2
  assumes EQ:  $D = D1 \cup D2$ 
  shows eq-linorder-on D (cmp-combine D1 cmp1 D2 cmp2)
⟨proof⟩

lemma img-eq-linorder[intro?]:
  assumes A: eq-linorder-on (f`D) cmp
  assumes INJ: inj-on f D
  shows eq-linorder-on D (cmp-img f cmp)
⟨proof⟩

lemma univ-eq-linorder[intro?]:
  shows eq-linorder univ-cmp
⟨proof⟩

lemma extend-eq-linorder[intro?]:
  assumes eq-linorder-on D cmp
  shows eq-linorder (cmp-extend D cmp)
⟨proof⟩

lemma lex-eq-linorder[intro?]:
  assumes eq-linorder-on D cmp
  shows eq-linorder-on (lists D) (cmp-lex cmp)
⟨proof⟩

lemma prod-eq-linorder[intro?]:
  assumes eq-linorder-on D1 cmp1
  assumes eq-linorder-on D2 cmp2
  shows eq-linorder-on (D1  $\times$  D2) (cmp-prod cmp1 cmp2)

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma set-ord-eq-linorder[intro?]:
  eq-linorder cmp  $\implies$  eq-linorder (cmp-set cmp)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma map-ord-eq-linorder[intro?]:
  [eq-linorder cmpk; eq-linorder cmpv]  $\implies$  eq-linorder (cmp-map cmpk cmpv)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition cmp-unit :: unit  $\Rightarrow$  unit  $\Rightarrow$  comp-res
  where [simp]: cmp-unit u v  $\equiv$  EQUAL

lemma cmp-unit-eq-linorder:
  eq-linorder cmp-unit
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

Parametricity

```

lemma param-cmp-extend[param]:
  assumes (cmp,cmp') $\in$ R  $\rightarrow$  R  $\rightarrow$  Id
  assumes Range R  $\subseteq$  D
  shows (cmp,cmp-extend D cmp')  $\in$  R  $\rightarrow$  R  $\rightarrow$  Id
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma param-cmp-img[param]:
  (cmp-img,cmp-img)  $\in$  (Ra  $\rightarrow$  Rb)  $\rightarrow$  (Rb  $\rightarrow$  Rb  $\rightarrow$  Rc)  $\rightarrow$  Ra  $\rightarrow$  Ra  $\rightarrow$  Rc
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma param-comp-res[param]:
  (LESS,LESS) $\in$ Id
  (EQUAL,EQUAL) $\in$ Id
  (GREATER,GREATER) $\in$ Id
  (case-comp-res,case-comp-res) $\in$ Ra  $\rightarrow$  Ra  $\rightarrow$  Ra  $\rightarrow$  Id  $\rightarrow$  Ra
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

term cmp-lex
lemma param-cmp-lex[param]:
  (cmp-lex,cmp-lex) $\in$ (Ra  $\rightarrow$  Rb  $\rightarrow$  Id)  $\rightarrow$  (Ra) list-rel  $\rightarrow$  (Rb) list-rel  $\rightarrow$  Id
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

term cmp-prod
lemma param-cmp-prod[param]:
  (cmp-prod,cmp-prod) $\in$ 
  (Ra  $\rightarrow$  Rb  $\rightarrow$  Id)  $\rightarrow$  (Rc  $\rightarrow$  Rd  $\rightarrow$  Id)  $\rightarrow$  (Ra,Rc) prod-rel  $\rightarrow$  (Rb,Rd) prod-rel  $\rightarrow$  Id
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma param-cmp-unit[param]:
  (cmp-unit,cmp-unit) $\in$ Id  $\rightarrow$  Id  $\rightarrow$  Id

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *param-comp2eq*[*param*]: $(comp2eq, comp2eq) \in (R \rightarrow R \rightarrow Id) \rightarrow R \rightarrow R \rightarrow Id$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cmp-combine-paramD*:
assumes $(cmp, cmp\text{-combine } D1 \ cmp1 \ D2 \ cmp2) \in R \rightarrow R \rightarrow Id$
assumes $Range \ R \subseteq D1$
shows $(cmp, cmp1) \in R \rightarrow R \rightarrow Id$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cmp-extend-paramD*:
assumes $(cmp, cmp\text{-extend } D \ cmp') \in R \rightarrow R \rightarrow Id$
assumes $Range \ R \subseteq D$
shows $(cmp, cmp') \in R \rightarrow R \rightarrow Id$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Tuning of Generated Implementation

lemma [*autoref-post-simps*]: *comp2eq* (*dflt-cmp* (\leq) $((<)\text{::}\text{-}\text{::}linorder \Rightarrow -)$) = (=)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

2.2 Generic Algorithms

2.2.1 Generic Set Algorithms

theory *Gen-Set*
imports *..../Intf/Intf-Set* *..../Iterator/Iterator*
begin

lemma *foldli-union*: *det-fold-set* *X* $(\lambda _. \ True)$ *insert* *a* $((\cup) \ a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *gen-union*
 $:: - \Rightarrow ('k \Rightarrow 's2 \Rightarrow 's2)$
 $\quad \Rightarrow 's1 \Rightarrow 's2 \Rightarrow 's2$
where
gen-union *it ins A B* \equiv *it A* $(\lambda _. \ True)$ *ins B*

lemma *gen-union*[*autoref-rules-raw*]:
assumes *PRIOTAG-GEN-ALGO*
assumes *INS*: *GEN-OP ins Set.insert* $(Rk \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle Rs2 \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle Rs2)$
assumes *IT*: *SIDE-GEN-ALGO* (*is-set-to-list Rk Rs1 tsl*)

```

shows (gen-union ( $\lambda x. \text{foldli} (\text{tsl } x)$ ) ins,( $\cup$ ))
 $\in (\langle Rk \rangle Rs1) \rightarrow (\langle Rk \rangle Rs2) \rightarrow (\langle Rk \rangle Rs2)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma foldli-inter: det-fold-set X ( $\lambda -. \text{True}$ )
 $(\lambda x s. \text{if } x \in a \text{ then insert } x s \text{ else } s) \{\} (\lambda s. s \cap a)$ 
(is det-fold-set - - ?f - -)
⟨proof⟩

definition gen-inter :: -  $\Rightarrow$ 
('k  $\Rightarrow$  's2  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  -
where gen-inter it1 memb2 ins3 empty3 s1 s2
 $\equiv$  it1 s1 ( $\lambda -. \text{True}$ )
 $(\lambda x s. \text{if memb2 } x s2 \text{ then ins3 } x s \text{ else } s) \text{ empty3}$ 

lemma gen-inter[autoref=rules-raw]:
assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
assumes IT: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-set-to-list Rk Rs1 tsl)
assumes MEMB:
 $\text{GEN-OP memb2 } (\in) (Rk \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle Rs2 \rightarrow Id)$ 
assumes INS:
 $\text{GEN-OP ins3 Set.insert } (Rk \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle Rs3 \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle Rs3)$ 
assumes EMPTY:
 $\text{GEN-OP empty3 } \{\} (\langle Rk \rangle Rs3)$ 
shows (gen-inter ( $\lambda x. \text{foldli} (\text{tsl } x)$ ) memb2 ins3 empty3,( $\cap$ ))
 $\in (\langle Rk \rangle Rs1) \rightarrow (\langle Rk \rangle Rs2) \rightarrow (\langle Rk \rangle Rs3)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma foldli-diff:
det-fold-set X ( $\lambda -. \text{True}$ ) ( $\lambda x s. \text{op-set-delete } x s$ ) s ((-) s)
⟨proof⟩

definition gen-diff :: ('k  $\Rightarrow$  's1  $\Rightarrow$  's1)  $\Rightarrow$  -  $\Rightarrow$  's2  $\Rightarrow$  -
where gen-diff del1 it2 s1 s2
 $\equiv$  it2 s2 ( $\lambda -. \text{True}$ ) ( $\lambda x s. \text{del1 } x s$ ) s1

lemma gen-diff[autoref=rules-raw]:
assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
assumes DEL:
 $\text{GEN-OP del1 op-set-delete } (Rk \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle Rs1 \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle Rs1)$ 
assumes IT: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-set-to-list Rk Rs2 it2)
shows (gen-diff del1 ( $\lambda x. \text{foldli} (\text{it2 } x)$ ),(-))
 $\in (\langle Rk \rangle Rs1) \rightarrow (\langle Rk \rangle Rs2) \rightarrow (\langle Rk \rangle Rs1)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma foldli-ball-aux:
foldli l ( $\lambda x. x$ ) ( $\lambda x -. P x$ ) b  $\longleftrightarrow$  b  $\wedge$  Ball (set l) P
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *foldli-ball*: *det-fold-set X* $(\lambda x. x)$ $(\lambda x -. P x)$ *True* $(\lambda s. Ball s P)$
{proof}

definition *gen-ball* :: $- \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow ('k \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow -$
where *gen-ball it s P* \equiv *it s* $(\lambda x. x)$ $(\lambda x -. P x)$ *True*

lemma *gen-ball[autoref-rules-raw]*:
assumes *Prio-TAG-GEN-ALGO*
assumes *IT: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-set-to-list Rk Rs it)*
shows $(\text{gen-ball } (\lambda x. \text{foldli } (\text{it } x)), \text{Ball}) \in \langle Rk \rangle \text{Rs} \rightarrow (Rk \rightarrow Id) \rightarrow Id$
{proof}

lemma *foldli-bex-aux*: *foldli l* $(\lambda x. \neg x)$ $(\lambda x -. P x)$ *b* $\longleftrightarrow b \vee Bex (\text{set } l) P$
{proof}

lemma *foldli-bex*: *det-fold-set X* $(\lambda x. \neg x)$ $(\lambda x -. P x)$ *False* $(\lambda s. Bex s P)$
{proof}

definition *gen-bex* :: $- \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow ('k \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow -$
where *gen-bex it s P* \equiv *it s* $(\lambda x. \neg x)$ $(\lambda x -. P x)$ *False*

lemma *gen-bex[autoref-rules-raw]*:
assumes *Prio-TAG-GEN-ALGO*
assumes *IT: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-set-to-list Rk Rs it)*
shows $(\text{gen-bex } (\lambda x. \text{foldli } (\text{it } x)), \text{Bex}) \in \langle Rk \rangle \text{Rs} \rightarrow (Rk \rightarrow Id) \rightarrow Id$
{proof}

lemma *ball-subseteq*:
 $(\text{Ball } s1 (\lambda x. x \in s2)) \longleftrightarrow s1 \subseteq s2$
{proof}

definition *gen-subseteq*
 $:: ('s1 \Rightarrow ('k \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow ('k \Rightarrow 's2 \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow -$
where *gen-subseteq ball1 mem2 s1 s2* \equiv *ball1 s1* $(\lambda x. \text{mem2 } x s2)$

lemma *gen-subseteq[autoref-rules-raw]*:
assumes *Prio-TAG-GEN-ALGO*
assumes *GEN-OP ball1 Ball* $(\langle Rk \rangle \text{Rs1} \rightarrow (Rk \rightarrow Id) \rightarrow Id)$
assumes *GEN-OP mem2* (\in) $(Rk \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle \text{Rs2} \rightarrow Id)$
shows $(\text{gen-subseteq } \text{ball1 } \text{mem2}, (\subseteq)) \in \langle Rk \rangle \text{Rs1} \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle \text{Rs2} \rightarrow Id$
{proof}

definition *gen-equal ss1 ss2 s1 s2* \equiv *ss1 s1 s2* \wedge *ss2 s2 s1*

lemma *gen-equal[autoref-rules-raw]*:
assumes *Prio-TAG-GEN-ALGO*
assumes *GEN-OP ss1* (\subseteq) $(\langle Rk \rangle \text{Rs1} \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle \text{Rs2} \rightarrow Id)$
assumes *GEN-OP ss2* (\subseteq) $(\langle Rk \rangle \text{Rs2} \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle \text{Rs1} \rightarrow Id)$
shows $(\text{gen-equal } ss1 ss2, (=)) \in \langle Rk \rangle \text{Rs1} \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle \text{Rs2} \rightarrow Id$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *foldli-card-aux*: $distinct l \implies foldli l (\lambda \cdot. True)$
 $(\lambda \cdot n. Suc n) n = n + card (set l)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *foldli-card*: $det-fold-set X (\lambda \cdot. True) (\lambda \cdot n. Suc n) 0 card$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *gen-card* **where**
 $gen-card it s \equiv it s (\lambda x. True) (\lambda \cdot n. Suc n) 0$

lemma *gen-card[autoref-rules-raw]*:
assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
assumes IT: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (*is-set-to-list Rk Rs it*)
shows $(gen-card (\lambda x. foldli (it x)), card) \in \langle Rk \rangle Rs \rightarrow Id$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fold-set*: $fold Set.insert l s = s \cup set l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *gen-set* :: $'s \Rightarrow ('k \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow 's) \Rightarrow -$ **where**
 $gen-set emp ins l = fold ins l emp$

lemma *gen-set[autoref-rules-raw]*:
assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
assumes EMPTY:
 $GEN-OP emp \{\} (\langle Rk \rangle Rs)$
assumes INS:
 $GEN-OP ins Set.insert (Rk \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle Rs \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle Rs)$
shows $(gen-set emp ins, set) \in \langle Rk \rangle list-rel \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle Rs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ball-isEmpty*: $op-set-isEmpty s = (\forall x \in s. False)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *gen-isEmpty* :: $('s \Rightarrow ('k \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $gen-isEmpty ball s \equiv ball s (\lambda \cdot. False)$

lemma *gen-isEmpty[autoref-rules-raw]*:
assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
assumes GEN-OP ball Ball $(\langle Rk \rangle Rs \rightarrow (Rk \rightarrow Id) \rightarrow Id)$
shows $(gen-isEmpty ball, op-set-isEmpty) \in \langle Rk \rangle Rs \rightarrow Id$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *foldli-size-abort-aux*:
 $\llbracket n0 \leq m; distinct l \rrbracket \implies$
 $foldli l (\lambda n. n < m) (\lambda \cdot n. Suc n) n0 = min m (n0 + card (set l))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma foldli-size-abort:
  det-fold-set X ( $\lambda n. n < m$ ) ( $\lambda n. Suc n$ ) 0 (op-set-size-abort m)
  ⟨proof⟩

definition gen-size-abort where
  gen-size-abort it m s ≡ it s ( $\lambda n. n < m$ ) ( $\lambda n. Suc n$ ) 0

lemma gen-size-abort[autoref-rules-raw]:
  assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
  assumes IT: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-set-to-list Rk Rs it)
  shows (gen-size-abort ( $\lambda x. foldli (it x)$ ), op-set-size-abort) ∈ Id → ⟨Rk⟩Rs → Id
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma size-abort-isSng: op-set-isSng s ↔ op-set-size-abort 2 s = 1
  ⟨proof⟩

definition gen-isSng :: (nat ⇒ 's ⇒ nat) ⇒ - where
  gen-isSng sizea s ≡ sizea 2 s = 1

lemma gen-isSng[autoref-rules-raw]:
  assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
  assumes GEN-OP sizea op-set-size-abort (Id → (⟨Rk⟩Rs) → Id)
  shows (gen-isSng sizea, op-set-isSng) ∈ ⟨Rk⟩Rs → Id
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma foldli-disjoint-aux:
  foldli l1 ( $\lambda x. x$ ) ( $\lambda x. \neg x \in s2$ ) b ↔ b ∧ op-set-disjoint (set l1) s2
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma foldli-disjoint:
  det-fold-set X ( $\lambda x. x$ ) ( $\lambda x. \neg x \in s2$ ) True ( $\lambda s1. op-set-disjoint s1 s2$ )
  ⟨proof⟩

definition gen-disjoint
  :: - ⇒ ('k ⇒ 's2 ⇒ bool) ⇒ -
  where gen-disjoint it1 mem2 s1 s2
  ≡ it1 s1 ( $\lambda x. x$ ) ( $\lambda x. \neg mem2 x s2$ ) True

lemma gen-disjoint[autoref-rules-raw]:
  assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
  assumes IT: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-set-to-list Rk Rs1 it1)
  assumes MEM: GEN-OP mem2 (∈) (Rk → ⟨Rk⟩Rs2 → Id)
  shows (gen-disjoint ( $\lambda x. foldli (it1 x)$ )) mem2, op-set-disjoint) ∈ ⟨Rk⟩Rs1 → ⟨Rk⟩Rs2 → Id
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma foldli-filter-aux:

```

foldli l (λ-. True) (λx s. if P x then insert x s else s) s0
 $= s0 \cup \text{op-set-filter } P (\text{set } l)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *foldli-filter*:

det-fold-set X (λ-. True) (λx s. if P x then insert x s else s) {}
 $(\text{op-set-filter } P)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *gen-filter*

where *gen-filter it1 emp2 ins2 P s1 ≡*
 $it1 s1 (\lambda-. \text{True}) (\lambda x s. \text{if } P x \text{ then } \text{ins2 } x s \text{ else } s) \text{ emp2}$

lemma *gen-filter[autoref-rules-raw]*:

assumes *PRIOTAG-GEN-ALGO*
assumes *IT: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-set-to-list Rk Rs1 it1)*
assumes *INS:*
 $\text{GEN-OP } \text{ins2 } \text{Set.insert } (\text{Rk} \rightarrow \langle \text{Rk} \rangle \text{Rs2} \rightarrow \langle \text{Rk} \rangle \text{Rs2})$
assumes *EMPTY:*
 $\text{GEN-OP } \text{empty2 } \{\} (\langle \text{Rk} \rangle \text{Rs2})$
shows *(gen-filter (λx. foldli (it1 x)) empty2 ins2, op-set-filter)*
 $\in (\text{Rk} \rightarrow \text{Id}) \rightarrow (\langle \text{Rk} \rangle \text{Rs1}) \rightarrow (\langle \text{Rk} \rangle \text{Rs2})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *foldli-image-aux*:

foldli l (λ-. True) (λx s. insert (f x) s) s0
 $= s0 \cup f'(\text{set } l)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *foldli-image*:

det-fold-set X (λ-. True) (λx s. insert (f x) s) {}
 $((\cdot) f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *gen-image*

where *gen-image it1 emp2 ins2 f s1 ≡*
 $it1 s1 (\lambda-. \text{True}) (\lambda x s. \text{ins2 } (f x) s) \text{ emp2}$

lemma *gen-image[autoref-rules-raw]*:

assumes *PRIOTAG-GEN-ALGO*
assumes *IT: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-set-to-list Rk Rs1 it1)*
assumes *INS:*
 $\text{GEN-OP } \text{ins2 } \text{Set.insert } (\text{Rk}' \rightarrow \langle \text{Rk}' \rangle \text{Rs2} \rightarrow \langle \text{Rk}' \rangle \text{Rs2})$
assumes *EMPTY:*
 $\text{GEN-OP } \text{empty2 } \{\} (\langle \text{Rk}' \rangle \text{Rs2})$
shows *(gen-image (λx. foldli (it1 x)) empty2 ins2, ('))*
 $\in (\text{Rk} \rightarrow \text{Rk}') \rightarrow (\langle \text{Rk} \rangle \text{Rs1}) \rightarrow (\langle \text{Rk}' \rangle \text{Rs2})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

lemma foldli-pick:
  assumes l ≠ []
  obtains x where x ∈ set l
  and (foldli l (case-option True (λ_. False)) (λx _. Some x) None) = Some x
  ⟨proof⟩

definition gen-pick where
  gen-pick it s ≡
    (the (it s (case-option True (λ_. False)) (λx _. Some x) None))

context begin interpretation autoref-syn ⟨proof⟩
  lemma gen-pick[autoref-rules-raw]:
    assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
    assumes IT: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-set-to-list Rk Rs it)
    assumes NE: SIDE-PRECOND (s' ≠ {})
    assumes SREF: (s, s') ∈ (Rk)Rs
    shows (RETURN (gen-pick (λx. foldli (it x)) s),
      (OP op-set-pick :: (Rk)Rs → (Rk)nres-rel) $ s') ∈ (Rk)nres-rel
    ⟨proof⟩
end

definition gen-Sigma
  where gen-Sigma it1 it2 empX insX s1 f2 ≡
    it1 s1 (λ_. True) (λx s.
      it2 (f2 x) (λ_. True) (λy s. insX (x, y) s) s
    ) empX

lemma foldli-Sigma-aux:
  fixes s :: 's1-impl and s' :: 'k set
  fixes f :: 'k-impl ⇒ 's2-impl and f' :: 'k ⇒ 'l set
  fixes s0 :: 'kl-impl and s0' :: ('k × 'l) set
  assumes IT1: is-set-to-list Rk Rs1 it1
  assumes IT2: is-set-to-list Rl Rs2 it2
  assumes INS:
    (insX, Set.insert) ∈
    ((Rk, Rl)prod-rel → ((Rk, Rl)prod-rel)Rs3 → ((Rk, Rl)prod-rel)Rs3)
  assumes S0R: (s0, s0') ∈ ((Rk, Rl)prod-rel)Rs3
  assumes SR: (s, s') ∈ (Rk)Rs1
  assumes FR: (f, f') ∈ Rk → (Rl)Rs2
  shows (foldli (it1 s) (λ_. True) (λx s.
    foldli (it2 (f x)) (λ_. True) (λy s. insX (x, y) s) s
  ) s0, s0' ∪ Sigma s' f')
    ∈ ((Rk, Rl)prod-rel)Rs3
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma gen-Sigma[autoref-rules]:  

  assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO  

  assumes IT1: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-set-to-list Rk Rs1 it1)  

  assumes IT2: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-set-to-list Rl Rs2 it2)  

  assumes EMPTY:  

    GEN-OP empX {} ((Rk,Rl)prod-rel> Rs3)  

  assumes INS:  

    GEN-OP insX Set.insert  

    ((Rk,Rl)prod-rel→(Rk,Rl)prod-rel> Rs3→(Rk,Rl)prod-rel> Rs3)  

  shows (gen-Sigma (λx. foldli (it1 x)) (λx. foldli (it2 x)) empX insX,Sigma)  

    ∈ (Rk>Rs1) → (Rk → (Rl>Rs2) → (Rk,Rl)prod-rel> Rs3  

  ⟨proof⟩

lemma gen-cart:  

  assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO  

  assumes [param]: (sigma, Sigma) ∈ (Rx>Rsx → (Rx → Ry>Rsy) → (Rx ×r Ry)>Rsp)  

  shows (λx y. sigma x (λ-. y), op-set-cart) ∈ Rx>Rsx → Ry>Rsy → (Rx ×r Ry)>Rsp  

  ⟨proof⟩
lemmas [autoref-rules] = gen-cart[OF - GEN-OP-D]

```

context begin interpretation autoref-syn ⟨proof⟩

```

lemma op-set-to-sorted-list-autoref[autoref-rules]:  

  assumes SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-set-to-sorted-list ordR Rk Rs tsl)  

  shows (λsi. RETURN (tsl si), OP (op-set-to-sorted-list ordR))  

    ∈ (Rk>Rs → (Rk>list-rel)nres-rel  

  ⟨proof⟩

lemma op-set-to-list-autoref[autoref-rules]:  

  assumes SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-set-to-sorted-list ordR Rk Rs tsl)  

  shows (λsi. RETURN (tsl si), op-set-to-list)  

    ∈ (Rk>Rs → (Rk>list-rel)nres-rel  

  ⟨proof⟩

```

end

lemma foldli-Union: det-fold-set X (λ-. True) (⊔) {} Union
 ⟨proof⟩

definition gen-Union
 $\begin{aligned} :: - \Rightarrow 's3 &\Rightarrow ('s2 \Rightarrow 's3 \Rightarrow 's3) \\ &\Rightarrow 's1 \Rightarrow 's3 \end{aligned}$
where
 $gen\text{-}Union\ it\ emp\ un\ X \equiv it\ X\ (\lambda\ .\ True)\ un\ emp$

lemma gen-Union[autoref-rules]:

```

assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
assumes EMP: GEN-OP emp {} ( $\langle Rk \rangle Rs3$ )
assumes UN: GEN-OP un ( $\cup$ ) ( $\langle Rk \rangle Rs2 \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle Rs3 \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle Rs3$ )
assumes IT: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-set-to-list ( $\langle Rk \rangle Rs2$ ) Rs1 tsl)
shows (gen-Union ( $\lambda x. foldli (tsl x)$ ) emp un, Union)  $\in \langle \langle Rk \rangle Rs2 \rangle Rs1 \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle Rs3$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition atLeastLessThan-impl a b  $\equiv$  do {
  (-,r)  $\leftarrow$  WHILET ( $\lambda(i,r). i < b$ ) ( $\lambda(i,r). RETURN (i+1, insert i r)$ ) (a,{});
  RETURN r
}

lemma atLeastLessThan-impl-correct:
atLeastLessThan-impl a b  $\leq$  SPEC ( $\lambda r. r = \{a.. < b :: nat\}$ )
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

schematic-goal atLeastLessThan-code-aux:
notes [autoref-rules] = IdI[of a] IdI[of b]
assumes [autoref-rules]: (emp,{})  $\in$  Rs
assumes [autoref-rules]: (ins,insert)  $\in$  nat-rel  $\rightarrow$  Rs  $\rightarrow$  Rs
shows (?c, atLeastLessThan-impl)
 $\in$  nat-rel  $\rightarrow$  nat-rel  $\rightarrow$   $\langle Rs \rangle$  nres-rel
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
concrete-definition atLeastLessThan-code uses atLeastLessThan-code-aux

schematic-goal atLeastLessThan-tr-aux:
RETURN ?c  $\leq$  atLeastLessThan-code emp ins a b
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
concrete-definition atLeastLessThan-tr
for emp ins a b uses atLeastLessThan-tr-aux

lemma atLeastLessThan-gen[autoref-rules]:
assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
assumes GEN-OP emp {} Rs
assumes GEN-OP ins insert (nat-rel  $\rightarrow$  Rs  $\rightarrow$  Rs)
shows (atLeastLessThan-tr emp ins, atLeastLessThan)
 $\in$  nat-rel  $\rightarrow$  nat-rel  $\rightarrow$  Rs
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

```

2.2.2 Generic Map Algorithms

```

theory Gen-Map
imports ..../Intf/Intf-Map ..../..../Iterator/Iterator
begin

lemma map-to-set-distinct-conv:
assumes distinct tsl' and map-to-set m' = set tsl'
shows distinct (map fst tsl')

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma foldli-add: det-fold-map X
  ( $\lambda\text{-}.$  True) ( $\lambda(k,v)$  m. op-map-update k v m) m ((++) m)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition gen-add
  :: ('s2  $\Rightarrow$  -)  $\Rightarrow$  ('k  $\Rightarrow$  'v  $\Rightarrow$  's1  $\Rightarrow$  's1)  $\Rightarrow$  's1  $\Rightarrow$  's2  $\Rightarrow$  's1
  where
    gen-add it upd A B  $\equiv$  it B ( $\lambda\text{-}.$  True) ( $\lambda(k,v)$  m. upd k v m) A

lemma gen-add[autoref-rules-raw]:
  assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
  assumes UPD: GEN-OP ins op-map-update ( $Rk \rightarrow Rv \rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rs1 \rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rs1$ )
  assumes IT: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-map-to-list Rk Rv Rs2 tsl)
  shows (gen-add (foldli o tsl) ins,(++))
     $\in (\langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rs1) \rightarrow (\langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rs2) \rightarrow (\langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rs1)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma foldli-restrict: det-fold-map X ( $\lambda\text{-}.$  True)
  ( $\lambda(k,v)$  m. if P (k,v) then op-map-update k v m else m) Map.empty
  (op-map-restrict P) (is det-fold-map - - ?f - -)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition gen-restrict :: ('s1  $\Rightarrow$  -)  $\Rightarrow$  -
  where gen-restrict it upd emp P m
     $\equiv$  it m ( $\lambda\text{-}.$  True) ( $\lambda(k,v)$  m. if P (k,v) then upd k v m else m) emp

lemma gen-restrict[autoref-rules-raw]:
  assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
  assumes IT: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-map-to-list Rk Rv Rs1 tsl)
  assumes INS:
    GEN-OP upd op-map-update ( $Rk \rightarrow Rv \rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rs2 \rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rs2$ )
  assumes EMPTY:
    GEN-OP emp Map.empty ( $\langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rs2$ )
  shows (gen-restrict (foldli o tsl) upd emp, op-map-restrict)
     $\in (\langle Rk, Rv \rangle prod-rel \rightarrow Id) \rightarrow (\langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rs1) \rightarrow (\langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rs2)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma fold-map-of:
  fold ( $\lambda(k,v)$  s. op-map-update k v s) (rev l) Map.empty = map-of l
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition gen-map-of :: 'm  $\Rightarrow$  ('k  $\Rightarrow$  'v  $\Rightarrow$  'm  $\Rightarrow$  'm)  $\Rightarrow$  -
  where
    gen-map-of emp upd l  $\equiv$  fold ( $\lambda(k,v)$  s. upd k v s) (rev l) emp

```

```

lemma gen-map-of[autoref=rules-raw]:
  assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
  assumes UPD: GEN-OP upd op-map-update ( $Rk \rightarrow Rv \rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rm \rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rm$ )
  assumes EMPTY: GEN-OP emp Map.empty ( $\langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rm$ )
  shows (gen-map-of emp upd, map-of)  $\in \langle \langle Rk, Rv \rangle prod-rel \rangle list-rel \rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rm$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma foldli-ball-aux:
  distinct (map fst l)  $\implies$  foldli l ( $\lambda x. x$ ) ( $\lambda x -. P x$ ) b
   $\iff$  b  $\wedge$  op-map-ball (map-of l) P
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma foldli-ball:
  det-fold-map X ( $\lambda x. x$ ) ( $\lambda x -. P x$ ) True ( $\lambda m. op-map-ball m P$ )
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition gen-ball :: ('m  $\Rightarrow$  -)  $\Rightarrow$  - where
  gen-ball it m P  $\equiv$  it m ( $\lambda x. x$ ) ( $\lambda x -. P x$ ) True

lemma gen-ball[autoref=rules-raw]:
  assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
  assumes IT: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-map-to-list Rk Rv Rm tsl)
  shows (gen-ball (foldli o tsl), op-map-ball)
   $\in \langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rm \rightarrow (\langle Rk, Rv \rangle prod-rel \rightarrow Id) \rightarrow Id$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma foldli-bex-aux:
  distinct (map fst l)  $\implies$  foldli l ( $\lambda x. \neg x$ ) ( $\lambda x -. P x$ ) b
   $\iff$  b  $\vee$  op-map-bex (map-of l) P
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma foldli-bex:
  det-fold-map X ( $\lambda x. \neg x$ ) ( $\lambda x -. P x$ ) False ( $\lambda m. op-map-bex m P$ )
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition gen-bex :: ('m  $\Rightarrow$  -)  $\Rightarrow$  - where
  gen-bex it m P  $\equiv$  it m ( $\lambda x. \neg x$ ) ( $\lambda x -. P x$ ) False

lemma gen-bex[autoref=rules-raw]:
  assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
  assumes IT: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-map-to-list Rk Rv Rm tsl)
  shows (gen-bex (foldli o tsl), op-map-bex)
   $\in \langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rm \rightarrow (\langle Rk, Rv \rangle prod-rel \rightarrow Id) \rightarrow Id$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma ball-isEmpty: op-map-isEmpty m = op-map-ball m ( $\lambda -. False$ )
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition gen-isEmpty ball m  $\equiv$  ball m ( $\lambda -. False$ )

```

```

lemma gen-isEmpty[autoref-rules-raw]:
  assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
  assumes BALL:
    GEN-OP ball op-map-ball ( $\langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rm \rightarrow (\langle Rk, Rv \rangle prod\text{-}rel \rightarrow Id) \rightarrow Id$ )
  shows (gen-isEmpty ball, op-map-isEmpty)
     $\in \langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rm \rightarrow Id$ 
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma foldli-size-aux: distinct (map fst l)
   $\implies$  foldli l ( $\lambda n. True$ ) ( $\lambda n. Suc n$ ) n = n + op-map-size (map-of l)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma foldli-size: det-fold-map X ( $\lambda n. True$ ) ( $\lambda n. Suc n$ ) 0 op-map-size
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition gen-size :: ('m  $\Rightarrow$  -)  $\Rightarrow$  -
  where gen-size it m  $\equiv$  it m ( $\lambda n. True$ ) ( $\lambda n. Suc n$ ) 0

lemma gen-size[autoref-rules-raw]:
  assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
  assumes IT: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-map-to-list Rk Rv Rm tsl)
  shows (gen-size (foldli o tsl), op-map-size)  $\in \langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rm \rightarrow Id$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma foldli-size-abort-aux:
   $\llbracket n0 \leq m; distinct (map fst l) \rrbracket \implies$ 
  foldli l ( $\lambda n. n < m$ ) ( $\lambda n. Suc n$ ) n0 = min m (n0 + card (dom (map-of l)))
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma foldli-size-abort:
  det-fold-map X ( $\lambda n. n < m$ ) ( $\lambda n. Suc n$ ) 0 (op-map-size-abort m)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition gen-size-abort :: ('s  $\Rightarrow$  -)  $\Rightarrow$  - where
  gen-size-abort it m s  $\equiv$  it s ( $\lambda n. n < m$ ) ( $\lambda n. Suc n$ ) 0

lemma gen-size-abort[autoref-rules-raw]:
  assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
  assumes IT: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-map-to-list Rk Rv Rm tsl)
  shows (gen-size-abort (foldli o tsl), op-map-size-abort)
     $\in Id \rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rm \rightarrow Id$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma size-abort-isSng: op-map-isSng s  $\longleftrightarrow$  op-map-size-abort 2 s = 1
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition gen-isSng :: (nat  $\Rightarrow$  's  $\Rightarrow$  nat)  $\Rightarrow$  - where
  gen-isSng sizea s  $\equiv$  sizea 2 s = 1

```

```

lemma gen-isSng[autoref-rules-raw]:
  assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
  assumes GEN-OP sizea op-map-size-abort (Id → ((Rk,Rv)Rm) → Id)
  shows (gen-isSng sizea,op-map-isSng)
    ∈ (Rk,Rv)Rm → Id
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma foldli-pick:
  assumes l ≠ []
  obtains k v where (k,v) ∈ set l
  and (foldli l (case-option True (λ_. False)) (λx -. Some x) None)
    = Some (k,v)
  ⟨proof⟩

definition gen-pick where
  gen-pick it s ≡
    (the (it s (case-option True (λ_. False)) (λx -. Some x) None))

```

context begin interpretation autoref-syn ⟨proof⟩

```

lemma gen-pick[autoref-rules-raw]:
  assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
  assumes IT: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-map-to-list Rk Rv Rm it)
  assumes NE: SIDE-PRECOND (m' ≠ Map.empty)
  assumes SREF: (m,m') ∈ (Rk,Rv)Rm
  shows (RETURN (gen-pick (λx. foldli (it x)) m),
    (OP op-map-pick ::: (Rk,Rv)Rm → (Rk ×r Rv) nres-rel) $ m') ∈ (Rk ×r Rv) nres-rel
  ⟨proof⟩
end

```

```

definition gen-map-pick-remove pick del m ≡ do {
  (k,v) ← pick m;
  let m = del k m;
  RETURN ((k,v),m)
}

```

context begin interpretation autoref-syn ⟨proof⟩

```

lemma gen-map-pick-remove
  [unfolded gen-map-pick-remove-def, autoref-rules-raw]:
  assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
  assumes PICK: SIDE-GEN-OP (
    (pick m,

```

```

 $(OP \text{ op-map-pick } ::: \langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rm \rightarrow \langle Rk \times_r Rv \rangle nres-rel \$ m') \in$ 
 $\langle Rk \times_r Rv \rangle nres-rel)$ 
assumes DEL: GEN-OP del op-map-delete ( $Rk \rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rm \rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rm$ )
assumes [param]:  $(m, m') \in \langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rm$ 
shows (gen-map-pick-remove pick del m,
 $(OP \text{ op-map-pick-remove } ::: \langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rm \rightarrow \langle \langle Rk \times_r Rv \rangle \times_r \langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rm \rangle nres-rel \$ m')$ 
 $\in \langle \langle Rk \times_r Rv \rangle \times_r \langle Rk, Rv \rangle Rm \rangle nres-rel$ 
{proof}
end

end

```

2.2.3 Generic Map To Set Converter

```

theory Gen-Map2Set
imports
  .. / Intf / Intf-Map
  .. / Intf / Intf-Set
  .. / Intf / Intf-Comp
  .. / .. / Iterator / Iterator
begin

lemma map-fst-unit-distinct-eq[simp]:
  fixes  $l :: ('k \times unit) list$ 
  shows distinct (map fst l)  $\longleftrightarrow$  distinct  $l$ 
{proof}

definition
  map2set-rel ::=
     $(('ki \times 'k) set \Rightarrow (unit \times unit) set \Rightarrow ('mi \times ('k \multimap unit)) set) \Rightarrow$ 
     $('ki \times 'k) set \Rightarrow$ 
     $('mi \times ('k set)) set$ 
  where
    map2set-rel-def-internal:
    map2set-rel  $R Rk \equiv \langle Rk, Id :: (unit \times -) set \rangle R O \{(m, dom m) | m. True\}$ 

lemma map2set-rel-def:  $\langle Rk \rangle (map2set-rel R)$ 
   $= \langle Rk, Id :: (unit \times -) set \rangle R O \{(m, dom m) | m. True\}$ 
{proof}

lemma map2set-relI:
  assumes  $(s, m') \in \langle Rk, Id \rangle R$  and  $s' = dom m'$ 
  shows  $(s, s') \in \langle Rk \rangle map2set-rel R$ 
{proof}

lemma map2set-relE:
  assumes  $(s, s') \in \langle Rk \rangle map2set-rel R$ 

```

obtains m' **where** $(s, m') \in \langle Rk, Id \rangle R$ **and** $s' = \text{dom } m'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{map2set-rel-sv}[\text{relator-props}]$:
assumes $\text{single-valued } (\langle Rk, Id \rangle Rm) \implies \text{single-valued } (\langle Rk \rangle \text{map2set-rel } Rm)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{map2set-empty}[\text{autoref-rules-raw}]$:
assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
assumes $\text{GEN-OP } e \text{ op-map-empty } (\langle Rk, Id \rangle R)$
shows $(e, \{\}) \in \langle Rk \rangle \text{map2set-rel } R$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas $[\text{autoref-rel-intf}] =$
 $\text{REL-INTFI}[\text{of map2set-rel } R \text{ i-set}] \text{ for } R$

definition $\text{map2set-insert } i \ k \ s \equiv i \ k \ () \ s$

lemma $\text{map2set-insert}[\text{autoref-rules-raw}]$:
assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
assumes $\text{GEN-OP } i \text{ op-map-update } (Rk \rightarrow Id \rightarrow \langle Rk, Id \rangle R \rightarrow \langle Rk, Id \rangle R)$
shows
 $(\text{map2set-insert } i, \text{Set.insert}) \in Rk \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle \text{map2set-rel } R \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle \text{map2set-rel } R$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{map2set-memb } l \ k \ s \equiv \text{case } l \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid \text{Some } - \Rightarrow \text{True}$
lemma $\text{map2set-memb}[\text{autoref-rules-raw}]$:

assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
assumes $\text{GEN-OP } l \text{ op-map-lookup } (Rk \rightarrow \langle Rk, Id \rangle R \rightarrow \langle Id \rangle \text{option-rel})$
shows $(\text{map2set-memb } l, (\in)) \in Rk \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle \text{map2set-rel } R \rightarrow Id$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{map2set-delete}[\text{autoref-rules-raw}]$:
assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
assumes $\text{GEN-OP } d \text{ op-map-delete } (Rk \rightarrow \langle Rk, Id \rangle R \rightarrow \langle Rk, Id \rangle R)$
shows $(d, \text{op-set-delete}) \in Rk \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle \text{map2set-rel } R \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle \text{map2set-rel } R$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{map2set-to-sorted-list}[\text{autoref-ga-rules}]$:
fixes $it :: 'm \Rightarrow ('k \times \text{unit}) \text{ list}$
assumes $A: \text{GEN-ALGO-tag } (\text{is-map-to-sorted-list } \text{ordR } Rk \ Id \ R \ it)$
shows $\text{is-set-to-sorted-list } \text{ordR } Rk \ (\text{map2set-rel } R)$
 $(it\text{-to-list } (\text{map-iterator-dom } o \ (\text{foldli } o \ it)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{map2set-to-list}[\text{autoref-ga-rules}]$:
fixes $it :: 'm \Rightarrow ('k \times \text{unit}) \text{ list}$
assumes $A: \text{GEN-ALGO-tag } (\text{is-map-to-list } Rk \ Id \ R \ it)$

```
shows is-set-to-list Rk (map2set-rel R)
  (it-to-list (map-iterator-dom o (foldli o it)))
  ⟨proof⟩
```

Transferring also non-basic operations results in specializations of map-algorithms to also be used for sets

```
lemma map2set-union[autoref-rules-raw]:
assumes MINOR-PRIOR-TAG (- 9)
assumes GEN-OP u (++) ( $\langle Rk, Id \rangle R \rightarrow \langle Rk, Id \rangle R \rightarrow \langle Rk, Id \rangle R$ )
shows (u, ( ))  $\in \langle Rk \rangle \text{map2set-rel } R \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle \text{map2set-rel } R \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle \text{map2set-rel } R$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemmas [autoref-ga-rules] = cmp-unit-eq-linorder
lemmas [autoref-rules-raw] = param-cmp-unit
```

```
lemma cmp-lex-zip-unit[simp]:
  cmp-lex (cmp-prod cmp cmp-unit) (map (λk. (k, ())) l)
    (map (λk. (k, ())) m) =
    cmp-lex cmp l m
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma cmp-img-zip-unit[simp]:
  cmp-img (λm. map (λk. (k, ())) (f m)) (cmp-lex (cmp-prod cmp1 cmp-unit))
  = cmp-img f (cmp-lex cmp1)
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma map2set-finite[relator-props]:
assumes finite-map-rel ( $\langle Rk, Id \rangle R$ )
shows finite-set-rel ( $\langle Rk \rangle \text{map2set-rel } R$ )
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma map2set-cmp[autoref-rules-raw]:
assumes ELO: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (eq-linorder cmpk)
assumes MPAR:
  GEN-OP cmp (cmp-map cmpk cmp-unit) ( $\langle Rk, Id \rangle R \rightarrow \langle Rk, Id \rangle R \rightarrow Id$ )
  assumes FIN: PREFER finite-map-rel ( $\langle Rk, Id \rangle R$ )
  shows (cmp, cmp-set cmpk)  $\in \langle Rk \rangle \text{map2set-rel } R \rightarrow \langle Rk \rangle \text{map2set-rel } R \rightarrow Id$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
```

end

2.2.4 Generic Compare Algorithms

```
theory Gen-Comp
imports
  .. / Intf / Intf-Comp
  Automatic-Refinement.Automatic-Refinement
```

HOL-Library.Product-Lexorder

begin

Order for Product

lemma *autoref-prod-cmp-dflt-id[autoref-rules-raw]*:

$(dflt\text{-}cmp (\leq) (<), dflt\text{-}cmp (\leq) (<)) \in \langle Id, Id \rangle \text{prod-rel} \rightarrow \langle Id, Id \rangle \text{prod-rel} \rightarrow Id$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *gen-prod-cmp-dflt[autoref-rules-raw]*:

assumes *PRIOTAG-GEN-ALGO*
assumes *GEN-OP cmp1 (dflt-cmp (\leq) ($<$)) ($R1 \rightarrow R1 \rightarrow Id$)*
assumes *GEN-OP cmp2 (dflt-cmp (\leq) ($<$)) ($R2 \rightarrow R2 \rightarrow Id$)*
shows $(cmp\text{-}prod cmp1 cmp2, dflt\text{-}cmp (\leq) (<)) \in \langle R1, R2 \rangle \text{prod-rel} \rightarrow \langle R1, R2 \rangle \text{prod-rel} \rightarrow Id$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

2.3 Implementations

2.3.1 Stack by Array

theory *Impl-Array-Stack*

imports

Automatic-Refinement.Automatic-Refinement
 $\dots/\dots/\text{Lib}/\text{Diff-Array}$

begin

type-synonym $'a \text{array}\text{-}stack = 'a \text{array} \times \text{nat}$

term *Diff-Array.array-length*

definition *as-raw- α s* \equiv *take (snd s) (list-of-array (fst s))*
definition *as-raw-invar s* \equiv *snd s \leq array-length (fst s)*

definition *as-rel-def-internal: as-rel R* \equiv *br as-raw- α as-raw-invar O $\langle R \rangle \text{list-rel}$*
lemma *as-rel-def: $\langle R \rangle \text{as-rel} \equiv br as-raw- α as-raw-invar O $\langle R \rangle \text{list-rel}$$*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma [*relator-props*]: *single-valued R \implies single-valued ($\langle R \rangle \text{as-rel}$)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*autoref-rel-intf*] = *REL-INTFI[of as-rel i-list]*

definition *as-empty (-::unit)* \equiv *(array-of-list []), 0*

lemma *as-empty-refine[autoref-rules]*: $(as\text{-}empty\ (\), \[])\in\langle R\rangle as\text{-}rel$
 $\langle proof\rangle$

definition *as-push s x* \equiv *let*
 $(a,n)=s;$
 $a = if\ n = array\text{-}length\ a\ then$
 $\quad array\text{-}grow\ a\ (max\ 4\ (2*n))\ x$
 $\quad else\ a;$
 $a = array\text{-}set\ a\ n\ x$
in
 $(a,n+1)$

lemma *as-push-refine[autoref-rules]*:
 $(as\text{-}push, op\text{-}list\text{-}append\text{-}elem)\in\langle R\rangle as\text{-}rel\rightarrow R\rightarrow\langle R\rangle as\text{-}rel$
 $\langle proof\rangle$

term *array-shrink*

definition *as-shrink s* \equiv *let*
 $(a,n) = s;$
 $a = if\ 128*n\leq array\text{-}length\ a\wedge n>4\ then$
 $\quad array\text{-}shrink\ a\ n$
 $\quad else\ a$
in
 (a,n)

lemma *as-shrink-id-refine*: $(as\text{-}shrink,id)\in\langle R\rangle as\text{-}rel\rightarrow\langle R\rangle as\text{-}rel$
 $\langle proof\rangle$

lemma *as-shrinkI*:
assumes [param]: $(s,a)\in\langle R\rangle as\text{-}rel$
shows $(as\text{-}shrink\ s,a)\in\langle R\rangle as\text{-}rel$
 $\langle proof\rangle$

definition *as-pop s* \equiv *let* $(a,n)=s$ *in* *as-shrink* $(a,n - 1)$

lemma *as-pop-refine[autoref-rules]*: $(as\text{-}pop,butlast)\in\langle R\rangle as\text{-}rel\rightarrow\langle R\rangle as\text{-}rel$
 $\langle proof\rangle$

definition *as-get s i* \equiv *let* $(a,-::nat)=s$ *in* *array-get a i*

lemma *as-get-refine*:
assumes 1: $i'<\text{length}\ l$
assumes 2: $(a,l)\in\langle R\rangle as\text{-}rel$
assumes 3[param]: $(i,i')\in\text{nat-rel}$
shows $(as\text{-}get\ a\ i,!i')\in R$
 $\langle proof\rangle$

```

context begin interpretation autoref-syn <proof>
lemma as-get-autoref[autoref-rules]:
  assumes  $(l,l') \in \langle R \rangle_{as-rel}$ 
  assumes  $(i,i') \in Id$ 
  assumes SIDE-PRECOND  $(i' < \text{length } l')$ 
  shows  $(\text{as-get } l \ i, (\text{OP nth} :: \langle R \rangle_{as-rel} \rightarrow \text{nat-rel} \rightarrow R) \$ l' \$ i') \in R$ 
  <proof>

definition as-set s i x  $\equiv$  let  $(a,n::\text{nat}) = s$  in  $(\text{array-set } a \ i \ x, n)$ 

lemma as-set-refine[autoref-rules]:
   $(\text{as-set}, \text{list-update}) \in \langle R \rangle_{as-rel} \rightarrow \text{nat-rel} \rightarrow R \rightarrow \langle R \rangle_{as-rel}$ 
  <proof>

definition as-length :: 'a array-stack  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
   $\text{as-length} = \text{snd}$ 

lemma as-length-refine[autoref-rules]:
   $(\text{as-length}, \text{length}) \in \langle R \rangle_{as-rel} \rightarrow \text{nat-rel}$ 
  <proof>

definition as-top s  $\equiv$   $\text{as-get } s \ (\text{as-length } s - 1)$ 

lemma as-top-code[code]:  $\text{as-top } s = (\text{let } (a,n) = s \text{ in } \text{array-get } a \ (n - 1))$ 
  <proof>

lemma as-top-refine:  $\llbracket l \neq [] \wedge (s, l) \in \langle R \rangle_{as-rel} \rrbracket \implies (\text{as-top } s, \text{last } l) \in R$ 
  <proof>

lemma as-top-autoref[autoref-rules]:
  assumes  $(l,l') \in \langle R \rangle_{as-rel}$ 
  assumes SIDE-PRECOND  $(l' \neq [])$ 
  shows  $(\text{as-top } l, (\text{OP last} :: \langle R \rangle_{as-rel} \rightarrow R) \$ l') \in R$ 
  <proof>

definition as-is-empty s  $\equiv$   $\text{as-length } s = 0$ 
lemma as-is-empty-code[code]:  $\text{as-is-empty } s = (\text{snd } s = 0)$ 
  <proof>

lemma as-is-empty-refine[autoref-rules]:
   $(\text{as-is-empty}, \text{is-Nil}) \in \langle R \rangle_{as-rel} \rightarrow \text{bool-rel}$ 
  <proof>

definition as-take m s  $\equiv$  let  $(a,n) = s$  in
  if  $m < n$  then
     $\text{as-shrink } (a,m)$ 
  else  $(a,n)$ 

```

```

lemma as-take-refine[autoref-rules]:
  (as-take,take) ∈ nat-rel → ⟨R⟩ as-rel → ⟨R⟩ as-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

definition as-singleton x ≡ (array-of-list [x],1)
lemma as-singleton-refine[autoref-rules]:
  (as-singleton,op-list-singleton) ∈ R → ⟨R⟩ as-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

end

end

```

2.3.2 List Based Sets

```

theory Impl-List-Set
imports
  ../../Iterator/Iterator
  ../../Intf/Intf-Set
begin

lemma list-all2-refl-conv:
  list-all2 P xs xs ←→ (∀ x ∈ set xs. P x x)
  ⟨proof⟩

primrec glist-member :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool where
  glist-member eq x [] ←→ False
  | glist-member eq x (y # ys) ←→ eq x y ∨ glist-member eq x ys

lemma param-glist-member[param]:
  (glist-member,glist-member) ∈ (Ra → Ra → Id) → Ra → ⟨Ra⟩ list-rel → Id
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma list-member-alt: List.member = (λ l x. glist-member (=) x l)
  ⟨proof⟩

thm List.insert-def
definition
  glist-insert eq x xs = (if glist-member eq x xs then xs else x # xs)

lemma param-glist-insert[param]:
  (glist-insert, glist-insert) ∈ (R → R → Id) → R → ⟨R⟩ list-rel → ⟨R⟩ list-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

primrec rev-append where
  rev-append [] ac = ac
  | rev-append (x # xs) ac = rev-append xs (x # ac)

```

```

lemma rev-append-eq: rev-append l ac = rev l @ ac
  ⟨proof⟩

primrec glist-delete-aux :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ - where
  glist-delete-aux eq x [] as = as
  | glist-delete-aux eq x (y#ys) as = (
    if eq x y then rev-append as ys
    else glist-delete-aux eq x ys (y#as)
  )

definition glist-delete where
  glist-delete eq x l ≡ glist-delete-aux eq x l []

lemma param-glist-delete[param]:
  (glist-delete, glist-delete) ∈ (R→R→Id) → R → ⟨R⟩list-rel → ⟨R⟩list-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

```

lemma list-rel-Range:
 $\forall x' \in \text{set } l'. x' \in \text{Range } R \implies l' \in \text{Range } (\langle R \rangle \text{list-rel})$
 ⟨proof⟩

All finite sets can be represented

```

lemma list-set-rel-range:
  Range ⟨R⟩list-set-rel = { S. finite S ∧ S ⊆ Range R }
  (is ?A = ?B)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

lemmas [autoref-rel-intf] = REL-INTFI[of list-set-rel i-set]

```

lemma list-set-rel-finite[autoref-ga-rules]:
  finite-set-rel ⟨R⟩list-set-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma list-set-rel-sv[relator-props]:
  single-valued R ⇒ single-valued ⟨R⟩list-set-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

```

lemma Id-comp-Id: Id O Id = Id ⟨proof⟩

```

lemma glist-member-id-impl:
  (glist-member (=), (∈)) ∈ Id → br set distinct → Id
  ⟨proof⟩

```

lemma glist-insert-id-impl:

$(glist\text{-}insert\ (=), Set.\text{insert}) \in Id \rightarrow br\ set\ distinct \rightarrow br\ set\ distinct$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *glist-delete-id-impl*:
 $(glist\text{-}delete\ (=), \lambda x s. s - \{x\})$
 $\in Id \rightarrow br\ set\ distinct \rightarrow br\ set\ distinct$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-set-autoref-empty[autoref-rules]*:
 $([], \{\}) \in \langle R \rangle list\text{-}set\text{-}rel$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-set-autoref-member[autoref-rules]*:
assumes *GEN-OP eq (=) (R → R → Id)*
shows $(glist\text{-}member\ eq, (\in)) \in R \rightarrow \langle R \rangle list\text{-}set\text{-}rel \rightarrow Id$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-set-autoref-insert[autoref-rules]*:
assumes *GEN-OP eq (=) (R → R → Id)*
shows $(glist\text{-}insert\ eq, Set.\text{insert})$
 $\in R \rightarrow \langle R \rangle list\text{-}set\text{-}rel \rightarrow \langle R \rangle list\text{-}set\text{-}rel$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-set-autoref-delete[autoref-rules]*:
assumes *GEN-OP eq (=) (R → R → Id)*
shows $(glist\text{-}delete\ eq, op\text{-}set\text{-}delete)$
 $\in R \rightarrow \langle R \rangle list\text{-}set\text{-}rel \rightarrow \langle R \rangle list\text{-}set\text{-}rel$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-set-autoref-to-list[autoref-ga-rules]*:
shows *is-set-to-sorted-list (λ- -. True) R list-set-rel id*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-set-it-simp[refine-transfer-post-simp]*:
foldli (id l) = foldli l $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *glist-insert-dj-id-impl*:
 $\llbracket x \notin s; (l, s) \in br\ set\ distinct \rrbracket \implies (x \# l, insert\ x\ s) \in br\ set\ distinct$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

context begin interpretation autoref-syn $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-set-autoref-insert-dj[autoref-rules]*:
assumes *PRIORITY-TAG-OPTIMIZATION*
assumes *SIDE-PRECOND-OPT (x' ≠ s')*
assumes $(x, x') \in R$
assumes $(s, s') \in \langle R \rangle list\text{-}set\text{-}rel$
shows $(x \# s,$
 $(OP\ Set.\text{insert}\ :: R \rightarrow \langle R \rangle list\text{-}set\text{-}rel \rightarrow \langle R \rangle list\text{-}set\text{-}rel)\ \$ x' \$ s')$
 $\in \langle R \rangle list\text{-}set\text{-}rel$

```
<proof>
end
```

More Operations

```
lemma list-set-autoref-isEmpty[autoref-rules]:
  (is-Nil, op-set-isEmpty)  $\in \langle R \rangle \text{list-set-rel} \rightarrow \text{bool-rel}$ 
<proof>

lemma list-set-autoref-filter[autoref-rules]:
  (filter, op-set-filter)
   $\in (R \rightarrow \text{bool-rel}) \rightarrow \langle R \rangle \text{list-set-rel} \rightarrow \langle R \rangle \text{list-set-rel}$ 
<proof>
```

```
context begin interpretation autoref-syn <proof>
lemma list-set-autoref-inj-image[autoref-rules]:
  assumes PRIOTAG-OPTIMIZATION
  assumes INJ: SIDE-PRECOND-OPT (inj-on f s)
  assumes [param]:  $(f_i, f) \in Ra \rightarrow Rb$ 
  assumes LP: (l, s) \in \langle Ra \rangle \text{list-set-rel}
  shows (map fi l,
    (OP ( ) ::: (Ra \rightarrow Rb) \rightarrow \langle Ra \rangle \text{list-set-rel} \rightarrow \langle Rb \rangle \text{list-set-rel} \$f\$s)
     $\in \langle Rb \rangle \text{list-set-rel}$ 
<proof>
```

```
end
```

```
lemma list-set-cart-autoref[autoref-rules]:
  fixes Rx :: ('xi × 'x) set
  fixes Ry :: ('yi × 'y) set
  shows ( $\lambda xl\, yl.\, [ (x,y).\, x \leftarrow xl, y \leftarrow yl ], \text{op-set-cart}$ )
   $\in \langle Rx \rangle \text{list-set-rel} \rightarrow \langle Ry \rangle \text{list-set-rel} \rightarrow \langle Rx \times_r Ry \rangle \text{list-set-rel}$ 
<proof>
```

Optimizations

```
lemma glist-delete-hd: eq x y \implies glist-delete eq x (y#s) = s
<proof>
```

Hack to ensure specific ordering. Note that ordering has no meaning abstractly

```
definition [simp]: LIST-SET-REV-TAG  $\equiv \lambda x.\, x$ 
```

```
lemma LIST-SET-REV-TAG-autoref[autoref-rules]:
  (rev, LIST-SET-REV-TAG)  $\in \langle R \rangle \text{list-set-rel} \rightarrow \langle R \rangle \text{list-set-rel}$ 
<proof>
```

```

end
theory Array-Iterator
imports Iterator ../Lib/Diff-Array
begin

lemma idx-iteratei-aux-array-get-Array-conv-nth:
  idx-iteratei-aux array-get sz i (Array xs) c f σ =
  idx-iteratei-aux (!) sz i xs c f σ
  <proof>

lemma idx-iteratei-array-get-Array-conv-nth:
  idx-iteratei array-get array-length (Array xs) = idx-iteratei nth length xs
  <proof>

end

```

2.3.3 List Based Maps

```

theory Impl-List-Map
imports
  ../Iterator/Iterator
  ../Gen/Gen-Map
  ../Intf/Intf-Comp
  ../Intf/Intf-Map
begin

type-synonym ('k,'v) list-map = ('k×'v) list

definition list-map-invar = distinct o map fst

definition list-map-rel-internal-def:
  list-map-rel Rk Rv ≡ ⟨⟨Rk,Rv⟩ prod-rel⟩ list-rel O br map-of list-map-invar

lemma list-map-rel-def:
  ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ list-map-rel = ⟨⟨Rk,Rv⟩ prod-rel⟩ list-rel O br map-of list-map-invar
  <proof>

lemma list-rel-Range:
   $\forall x' \in \text{set } l'. x' \in \text{Range } R \implies l' \in \text{Range } (\langle R \rangle \text{list-rel})$ 
  <proof>

```

All finite maps can be represented

```

lemma list-map-rel-range:
  Range ⟨⟨Rk,Rv⟩ list-map-rel⟩ =
  {m. finite (dom m) ∧ dom m ⊆ Range Rk ∧ ran m ⊆ Range Rv}

```

(**is** ?A = ?B)
⟨proof⟩

lemmas [*autoref-rel-intf*] = REL-INTFI[*of list-map-rel i-map*]

lemma *list-map-rel-finite*[*autoref-ga-rules*]:
finite-map-rel ($\langle Rk, Rv \rangle$ *list-map-rel*)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *list-map-rel-sv*[*relator-props*]:
single-valued Rk \implies *single-valued Rv* \implies
single-valued ($\langle Rk, Rv \rangle$ *list-map-rel*)
⟨proof⟩

Implementation

primrec *list-map-lookup* ::
 $('k \Rightarrow 'k \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'k \Rightarrow ('k, 'v) \text{ list-map} \Rightarrow 'v \text{ option where}$
list-map-lookup eq - [] = *None* |
list-map-lookup eq k (y#ys) =
 $(\text{if eq } (\text{fst } y) k \text{ then Some } (\text{snd } y) \text{ else list-map-lookup eq k ys})$

primrec *list-map-update-aux* :: $('k \Rightarrow 'k \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'k \Rightarrow 'v \Rightarrow$
 $('k, 'v) \text{ list-map} \Rightarrow ('k, 'v) \text{ list-map} \Rightarrow ('k, 'v) \text{ list-map where}$
list-map-update-aux eq k v [] accu = $(k, v) \# accu$ |
list-map-update-aux eq k v (x#xs) accu =
 $(\text{if eq } (\text{fst } x) k$
 $\text{then } (k, v) \# xs @ accu$
 $\text{else list-map-update-aux eq k v xs } (x \# accu))$

definition *list-map-update eq k v m* \equiv
list-map-update-aux eq k v m []

primrec *list-map-delete-aux* :: $('k \Rightarrow 'k \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'k \Rightarrow$
 $('k, 'v) \text{ list-map} \Rightarrow ('k, 'v) \text{ list-map} \Rightarrow ('k, 'v) \text{ list-map where}$
list-map-delete-aux eq k [] accu = *accu* |
list-map-delete-aux eq k (x#xs) accu =
 $(\text{if eq } (\text{fst } x) k$
 then xs @ accu
 $\text{else list-map-delete-aux eq k xs } (x \# accu))$

definition *list-map-delete eq k m* \equiv *list-map-delete-aux eq k m []*

definition *list-map-isEmpty* :: $('k, 'v) \text{ list-map} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where *list-map-isEmpty* \equiv *List.null*

definition *list-map-isSng* :: $('k, 'v) \text{ list-map} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

```

where list-map-isSng m = (case m of [x] => True | - => False)

definition list-map-size :: ('k,'v) list-map => nat
  where list-map-size ≡ length

definition list-map-iteratei :: ('k,'v) list-map => ('b => bool) =>
  (('k×'v) => 'b => 'b) => 'b => 'b
  where list-map-iteratei ≡ foldli

definition list-map-to-list :: ('k,'v) list-map => ('k×'v) list
  where list-map-to-list = id

```

Parametricity

```

lemma list-map-autoref-empty[autoref-rules]:
  ([] , op-map-empty) ∈ ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ list-map-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma param-list-map-lookup[param]:
  (list-map-lookup, list-map-lookup) ∈ (Rk → Rk → bool-rel) →
    Rk → ⟨⟨Rk,Rv⟩ prod-rel⟩ list-rel → ⟨Rv⟩ option-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma list-map-autoref-lookup-aux:
  assumes eq: GEN-OP eq (=) (Rk → Rk → Id)
  assumes K: (k, k') ∈ Rk
  assumes M: (m, m') ∈ ⟨⟨Rk, Rv⟩ prod-rel⟩ list-rel
  shows (list-map-lookup eq k m, op-map-lookup k' (map-of m')) ∈ ⟨Rv⟩ option-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma list-map-autoref-lookup[autoref-rules]:
  assumes GEN-OP eq (=) (Rk → Rk → Id)
  shows (list-map-lookup eq, op-map-lookup) ∈
    Rk → ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ list-map-rel → ⟨Rv⟩ option-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma param-list-map-update-aux[param]:
  (list-map-update-aux, list-map-update-aux) ∈ (Rk → Rk → bool-rel) →
    Rk → Rv → ⟨⟨Rk,Rv⟩ prod-rel⟩ list-rel → ⟨⟨Rk,Rv⟩ prod-rel⟩ list-rel
    → ⟨⟨Rk,Rv⟩ prod-rel⟩ list-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma param-list-map-update[param]:
  (list-map-update, list-map-update) ∈ (Rk → Rk → bool-rel) →
    Rk → Rv → ⟨⟨Rk,Rv⟩ prod-rel⟩ list-rel → ⟨⟨Rk,Rv⟩ prod-rel⟩ list-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma list-map-autoref-update-aux1:
  assumes eq:  $(eq, (=)) \in Rk \rightarrow Rk \rightarrow Id$ 
  assumes K:  $(k, k') \in Rk$ 
  assumes V:  $(v, v') \in Rv$ 
  assumes A:  $(accu, accu') \in \langle\langle Rk, Rv \rangle\rangle prod-rel list-rel$ 
  assumes M:  $(m, m') \in \langle\langle Rk, Rv \rangle\rangle prod-rel list-rel$ 
  shows (list-map-update-aux eq k v m accu,
    list-map-update-aux  $(=) k' v' m' accu'$ 
     $\in \langle\langle Rk, Rv \rangle\rangle prod-rel list-rel$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma list-map-autoref-update1[param]:
  assumes eq:  $(eq, (=)) \in Rk \rightarrow Rk \rightarrow Id$ 
  shows (list-map-update eq, list-map-update  $(=)) \in Rk \rightarrow Rv \rightarrow$ 
     $\langle\langle Rk, Rv \rangle\rangle prod-rel list-rel \rightarrow \langle\langle Rk, Rv \rangle\rangle prod-rel list-rel$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma map-add-sng-right:  $m ++ [k \mapsto v] = m(k \mapsto v)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
lemma map-add-sng-right':
   $m ++ (\lambda a. \text{if } a = k \text{ then Some } v \text{ else None}) = m(k \mapsto v)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma list-map-autoref-update-aux2:
  assumes K:  $(k, k') \in Id$ 
  assumes V:  $(v, v') \in Id$ 
  assumes A:  $(accu, accu') \in br \text{ map-of list-map-invar}$ 
  assumes A1:  $\text{distinct}(\text{map fst}(m @ accu))$ 
  assumes A2:  $k \notin \text{set}(\text{map fst accu})$ 
  assumes M:  $(m, m') \in br \text{ map-of list-map-invar}$ 
  shows (list-map-update-aux  $(=) k v m accu,$ 
    accu' ++ op-map-update  $k' v' m'$ 
     $\in br \text{ map-of list-map-invar} (\text{is } (?f m accu, -) \in -)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma list-map-autoref-update2[param]:
  shows (list-map-update  $(=), op\text{-map-update}) \in Id \rightarrow Id \rightarrow$ 
     $br \text{ map-of list-map-invar} \rightarrow br \text{ map-of list-map-invar}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma list-map-autoref-update[autoref-rules]:
  assumes eq: GEN-OP eq  $(=) (Rk \rightarrow Rk \rightarrow Id)$ 
  shows (list-map-update eq, op-map-update)  $\in$ 
     $Rk \rightarrow Rv \rightarrow \langle\langle Rk, Rv \rangle\rangle list-map-rel \rightarrow \langle\langle Rk, Rv \rangle\rangle list-map-rel$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

context begin interpretation autoref-syn <proof>
lemma list-map-autoref-update-dj[autoref-rules]:
  assumes PRIO-TAG-OPTIMIZATION
  assumes new: SIDE-PRECOND-OPT (k' ∈ dom m')
  assumes K: (k,k')∈Rk and V: (v,v')∈Rv
  assumes M: (l,m')∈⟨Rk, Rv⟩list-map-rel
  defines R-annot ≡ Rk → Rv → ⟨Rk,Rv⟩list-map-rel → ⟨Rk,Rv⟩list-map-rel
  shows
     $((k, v)\#l,$ 
     $(OP\ op-map-update:::R-annot)\$k'\$v'\$m')$ 
     $\in \langle Rk, Rv \rangle list-map-rel$ 
  <proof>
end

lemma param-list-map-delete-aux[param]:
   $(list-map-delete-aux, list-map-delete-aux) \in (Rk \rightarrow Rk \rightarrow \text{bool-rel}) \rightarrow$ 
   $Rk \rightarrow \langle \langle Rk, Rv \rangle prod-rel \rangle list-rel \rightarrow \langle \langle Rk, Rv \rangle prod-rel \rangle list-rel$ 
   $\rightarrow \langle \langle Rk, Rv \rangle prod-rel \rangle list-rel$ 
  <proof>

lemma param-list-map-delete[param]:
   $(list-map-delete, list-map-delete) \in (Rk \rightarrow Rk \rightarrow \text{bool-rel}) \rightarrow$ 
   $Rk \rightarrow \langle \langle Rk, Rv \rangle prod-rel \rangle list-rel \rightarrow \langle \langle Rk, Rv \rangle prod-rel \rangle list-rel$ 
  <proof>

lemma list-map-autoref-delete-aux1:
  assumes eq: (eq, (=)) ∈ Rk → Rk → Id
  assumes K: (k, k') ∈ Rk
  assumes A: (accu, accu') ∈ ⟨⟨Rk, Rv⟩prod-rel⟩list-rel
  assumes M: (m, m') ∈ ⟨⟨Rk, Rv⟩prod-rel⟩list-rel
  shows (list-map-delete-aux eq k m accu,
     $list-map-delete-aux (=) k' m' accu')$ 
     $\in \langle \langle Rk, Rv \rangle prod-rel \rangle list-rel$ 
  <proof>

lemma list-map-autoref-delete1[param]:
  assumes eq: (eq, (=)) ∈ Rk → Rk → Id
  shows (list-map-delete eq, list-map-delete (=)) ∈ Rk →
     $\langle \langle Rk, Rv \rangle prod-rel \rangle list-rel \rightarrow \langle \langle Rk, Rv \rangle prod-rel \rangle list-rel$ 
  <proof>

lemma list-map-autoref-delete-aux2:
  assumes K: (k, k') ∈ Id
  assumes A: (accu, accu') ∈ br map-of list-map-invar
  assumes A1: distinct (map fst (m @ accu))
  assumes A2: k ∉ set (map fst accu)
  assumes M: (m, m') ∈ br map-of list-map-invar

```

shows (*list-map-delete-aux* (=) $k m accu$,
 $accu' ++ op\text{-}map\text{-}delete k' m'$)
 $\in br\ map\text{-}of\ list\text{-}map\text{-}invar$ (**is** (?*f* $m accu$, -) $\in \neg$)

{proof}

lemma *list-map-autoref-delete2*[param]:
shows (*list-map-delete* (=), *op-map-delete*) $\in Id \rightarrow$
 $br\ map\text{-}of\ list\text{-}map\text{-}invar \rightarrow br\ map\text{-}of\ list\text{-}map\text{-}invar$
{proof}

lemma *list-map-autoref-delete*[autoref-rules]:
assumes *eq*: *GEN-OP eq* (=) ($Rk \rightarrow Rk \rightarrow Id$)
shows (*list-map-delete eq*, *op-map-delete*) \in
 $Rk \rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle list\text{-}map\text{-}rel \rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle list\text{-}map\text{-}rel$
{proof}

lemma *list-map-autoref-isEmpty*[autoref-rules]:
shows (*list-map-isEmpty*, *op-map-isEmpty*) \in
 $\langle Rk, Rv \rangle list\text{-}map\text{-}rel \rightarrow bool\text{-}rel$
{proof}

lemma *param-list-map-isSng*[param]:
assumes $(l, l') \in \langle \langle Rk, Rv \rangle prod\text{-}rel \rangle list\text{-}rel$
shows (*list-map-isSng l*, *list-map-isSng l'*) $\in bool\text{-}rel$
{proof}

lemma *list-map-autoref-isSng-aux*:
assumes $(l', m') \in br\ map\text{-}of\ list\text{-}map\text{-}invar$
shows (*list-map-isSng l'*, *op-map-isSng m'*) $\in bool\text{-}rel$
{proof}

lemma *list-map-autoref-isSng*[autoref-rules]:
 $(list\text{-}map\text{-}isSng, op\text{-}map\text{-}isSng) \in \langle Rk, Rv \rangle list\text{-}map\text{-}rel \rightarrow bool\text{-}rel$
{proof}

lemma *list-map-autoref-size-aux*:
assumes *distinct* (*map fst x*)
shows *card* (*dom (map-of x)*) = *length x*
{proof}

lemma *param-list-map-size*[param]:
 $(list\text{-}map\text{-}size, list\text{-}map\text{-}size) \in \langle \langle Rk, Rv \rangle prod\text{-}rel \rangle list\text{-}rel \rightarrow nat\text{-}rel$
{proof}

lemma *list-map-autoref-size*[autoref-rules]:
shows (*list-map-size*, *op-map-size*) \in
 $\langle Rk, Rv \rangle list\text{-}map\text{-}rel \rightarrow nat\text{-}rel$
{proof}

```

lemma autoref-list-map-is-iterator[autoref-ga-rules]:
  shows is-map-to-list Rk Rv list-map-rel list-map-to-list
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma pi-list-map[icf-proper-iteratorI]:
  proper-it (list-map-iteratei m) (list-map-iteratei m)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma pi'-list-map[icf-proper-iteratorI]:
  proper-it' list-map-iteratei list-map-iteratei
  ⟨proof⟩

primrec list-map-pick-remove where
  list-map-pick-remove [] = undefined
  | list-map-pick-remove (kv#l) = (kv,l)

context begin interpretation autoref-syn ⟨proof⟩
  lemma list-map-autoref-pick-remove[autoref-rules]:
    assumes NE: SIDE-PRECOND ( $m \neq \text{Map.empty}$ )
    assumes R:  $(l,m) \in (Rk,Rv)$  list-map-rel
    defines Rres  $\equiv ((Rk \times_r Rv) \times_r (Rk,Rv) \text{list-map-rel})^n \text{res-rel}$ 
    shows (
      RETURN (list-map-pick-remove l),
      ( $OP \text{ op-map-pick-remove } :: (Rk,Rv) \text{list-map-rel} \rightarrow Rres$ ) $\$m$ 
      )  $\in Rres$ 
    ⟨proof⟩
  end

  end

```

2.3.4 Array Based Hash-Maps

```

theory Impl-Array-Hash-Map imports
  Automatic-Refinement.Automatic-Refinement
  ../../Iterator/Array-Iterator
  ../../Gen/Gen-Map
  ../../Intf/Intf-Hash
  ../../Intf/Intf-Map
  ../../Lib/HashCode
  ../../Lib/Code-Target-ICF
  ../../Lib/Diff-Array
  Impl-List-Map
begin

```

Type definition and primitive operations

definition load-factor :: nat — in percent

where *load-factor* = 75

```
datatype ('key, 'val) hashmap =
  HashMap ('key,'val) list-map array    nat
```

Operations

```
definition new-hashmap-with :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('k, 'v) hashmap
where  $\wedge$ size. new-hashmap-with size =
  HashMap (new-array [] size) 0
```

```
definition ahm-empty :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('k, 'v) hashmap
where ahm-empty def-size  $\equiv$  new-hashmap-with def-size
```

```
definition bucket-ok :: 'k bhc  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('k $\times$ 'v) list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where bucket-ok bhc len h kvs = ( $\forall$  k  $\in$  fst ' set kvs. bhc len k = h)
```

```
definition ahm-invar-aux :: 'k bhc  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('k $\times$ 'v) list array  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
```

```
ahm-invar-aux bhc n a  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
( $\forall$  h. h < array-length a  $\longrightarrow$  bucket-ok bhc (array-length a) h
  (array-get a h)  $\wedge$  list-map-invar (array-get a h))  $\wedge$ 
  array-foldl ( $\lambda$ - n kvs. n + size kvs) 0 a = n  $\wedge$ 
  array-length a > 1
```

```
primrec ahm-invar :: 'k bhc  $\Rightarrow$  ('k, 'v) hashmap  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where ahm-invar bhc (HashMap a n) = ahm-invar-aux bhc n a
```

```
definition ahm-lookup-aux :: 'k eq  $\Rightarrow$  'k bhc  $\Rightarrow$ 
  'k  $\Rightarrow$  ('k, 'v) list-map array  $\Rightarrow$  'v option
where [simp]: ahm-lookup-aux eq bhc k a = list-map-lookup eq k (array-get a (bhc (array-length a) k))
```

```
primrec ahm-lookup where
  ahm-lookup eq bhc k (HashMap a -) = ahm-lookup-aux eq bhc k a
```

```
definition ahm- $\alpha$  bhc m  $\equiv$   $\lambda$ k. ahm-lookup (=) bhc k m
```

```
definition ahm-map-rel-def-internal:
  ahm-map-rel Rk Rv  $\equiv$  { (HashMap a n, HashMap a' n') | a a' n n'.
  (a,a')  $\in$   $\langle\langle Rk,Rv \rangle\rangle$  prod-rel  $\langle\langle Rk,Rv \rangle\rangle$  list-rel  $\wedge$  (n,n')  $\in$  Id }
```

```
lemma ahm-map-rel-def:  $\langle Rk,Rv \rangle$  ahm-map-rel  $\equiv$ 
{ (HashMap a n, HashMap a' n') | a a' n n'.
  (a,a')  $\in$   $\langle\langle Rk,Rv \rangle\rangle$  prod-rel  $\langle\langle Rk,Rv \rangle\rangle$  list-rel  $\wedge$  (n,n')  $\in$  Id }
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
definition ahm-map-rel'-def:
  ahm-map-rel' bhc  $\equiv$  br (ahm- $\alpha$  bhc) (ahm-invar bhc)
```

```

definition ahm-rel-def-internal: ahm-rel bhc Rk Rv =
  ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ ahm-map-rel O ahm-map-rel' (abstract-bounded-hashcode Rk bhc)
lemma ahm-rel-def: ⟨Rk, Rv⟩ ahm-rel bhc ≡
  ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ ahm-map-rel O ahm-map-rel' (abstract-bounded-hashcode Rk bhc)
  ⟨proof⟩
lemmas [autoref-rel-intf] = REL-INTFI[of ahm-rel bhc i-map] for bhc

abbreviation dflt-ahm-rel ≡ ahm-rel bounded-hashcode-nat

primrec ahm-iteratei-aux :: (('k×'v) list array) ⇒ ('k×'v, 'σ) set-iterator
where ahm-iteratei-aux (Array xs) c f = foldli (concat xs) c f

primrec ahm-iteratei :: (('k, 'v) hashmap) ⇒ (('k×'v), 'σ) set-iterator
where
  ahm-iteratei (HashMap a n) = ahm-iteratei-aux a

definition ahm-rehash-aux' :: 'k bhc ⇒ nat ⇒ 'k×'v ⇒
  ('k×'v) list array ⇒ ('k×'v) list array
where
  ahm-rehash-aux' bhc n kv a =
  (let h = bhc n (fst kv)
   in array-set a h (kv # array-get a h))

definition ahm-rehash-aux :: 'k bhc ⇒ ('k×'v) list array ⇒ nat ⇒
  ('k×'v) list array
where
  ahm-rehash-aux bhc a sz = ahm-iteratei-aux a (λx. True)
  (ahm-rehash-aux' bhc sz) (new-array [] sz)

primrec ahm-rehash :: 'k bhc ⇒ ('k,'v) hashmap ⇒ nat ⇒ ('k,'v) hashmap
where ahm-rehash bhc (HashMap a n) sz = HashMap (ahm-rehash-aux bhc a sz)
n

primrec hm-grow :: ('k,'v) hashmap ⇒ nat
where hm-grow (HashMap a n) = 2 * array-length a + 3

primrec ahm-filled :: ('k,'v) hashmap ⇒ bool
where ahm-filled (HashMap a n) = (array-length a * load-factor ≤ n * 100)

primrec ahm-update-aux :: 'k eq ⇒ 'k bhc ⇒ ('k,'v) hashmap ⇒
  'k ⇒ 'v ⇒ ('k, 'v) hashmap
where
  ahm-update-aux eq bhc (HashMap a n) k v =
  (let h = bhc (array-length a) k;
   m = array-get a h;
   insert = list-map-lookup eq k m = None
   in HashMap (array-set a h (list-map-update eq k v m)))

```

(if insert then $n + 1$ else n)

definition $ahm\text{-}update :: 'k \text{ eq } \Rightarrow 'k \text{ bhc } \Rightarrow 'k \Rightarrow 'v \Rightarrow ('k, 'v) \text{ hashmap } \Rightarrow ('k, 'v) \text{ hashmap}$

where

$ahm\text{-}update \text{ eq } bhc k v hm =$
 $(let hm' = ahm\text{-}update-aux \text{ eq } bhc hm k v$
 $in (if ahm\text{-}filled hm' \text{ then } ahm\text{-}rehash bhc hm' (hm\text{-}grow hm') \text{ else } hm'))$

primrec $ahm\text{-}delete :: 'k \text{ eq } \Rightarrow 'k \text{ bhc } \Rightarrow 'k \Rightarrow ('k, 'v) \text{ hashmap } \Rightarrow ('k, 'v) \text{ hashmap}$

where

$ahm\text{-}delete \text{ eq } bhc k (HashMap a n) =$
 $(let h = bhc (array-length a) k;$
 $m = array\text{-}get a h;$
 $deleted = (list\text{-}map\text{-}lookup \text{ eq } k m \neq None)$
 $in HashMap (array\text{-}set a h (list\text{-}map\text{-}delete \text{ eq } k m)) (if deleted \text{ then } n - 1 \text{ else } n))$

primrec $ahm\text{-}isEmpty :: ('k, 'v) \text{ hashmap } \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $ahm\text{-}isEmpty (HashMap - n) = (n = 0)$

primrec $ahm\text{-}isSng :: ('k, 'v) \text{ hashmap } \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $ahm\text{-}isSng (HashMap - n) = (n = 1)$

primrec $ahm\text{-}size :: ('k, 'v) \text{ hashmap } \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
 $ahm\text{-}size (HashMap - n) = n$

lemma $hm\text{-}grow\text{-}gt-1$ [iff]:

$Suc 0 < hm\text{-}grow hm$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $bucket\text{-}ok\text{-}Nil$ [simp]: $bucket\text{-}ok bhc len h [] = True$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $bucket\text{-}okD$:

$\llbracket bucket\text{-}ok bhc len h xs; (k, v) \in set xs \rrbracket$
 $\implies bhc len k = h$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $bucket\text{-}okI$:

$(\bigwedge k. k \in fst ' set kvs \implies bhc len k = h) \implies bucket\text{-}ok bhc len h kvs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Parametricity

lemma $param\text{-}HashMap[param]$: $(HashMap, HashMap) \in \langle \langle \langle Rk, Rv \rangle prod\text{-}rel \rangle list\text{-}rel \rangle array\text{-}rel \rightarrow \text{nat}\text{-}rel \rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle ahm\text{-}map\text{-}rel$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *param-case-hashmap*[*param*]: $(case\text{-}hashmap, case\text{-}hashmap) \in ((\langle\langle Rk, Rv \rangle prod\text{-}rel \rangle list\text{-}rel) array\text{-}rel \rightarrow nat\text{-}rel \rightarrow R) \rightarrow (Rk, Rv) ahm\text{-}map\text{-}rel \rightarrow R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rec-hashmap-is-case*[*simp*]: $rec\text{-}hashmap = case\text{-}hashmap$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

ahm-invar

lemma *ahm-invar-auxD*:
assumes *ahm-invar-aux bhc n a*
shows $\bigwedge h. h < array\text{-}length a \implies$
 $bucket\text{-}ok bhc (array\text{-}length a) h (array\text{-}get a h)$ **and**
 $\bigwedge h. h < array\text{-}length a \implies$
 $list\text{-}map\text{-}invar (array\text{-}get a h)$ **and**
 $n = array\text{-}foldl (\lambda\ n\ kvs. n + length kvs) 0 a$ **and**
 $array\text{-}length a > 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ahm-invar-auxE*:
assumes *ahm-invar-aux bhc n a*
obtains $\forall h. h < array\text{-}length a \longrightarrow$
 $bucket\text{-}ok bhc (array\text{-}length a) h (array\text{-}get a h) \wedge$
 $list\text{-}map\text{-}invar (array\text{-}get a h)$ **and**
 $n = array\text{-}foldl (\lambda\ n\ kvs. n + length kvs) 0 a$ **and**
 $array\text{-}length a > 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ahm-invar-auxI*:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge h. h < array\text{-}length a \implies$
 $bucket\text{-}ok bhc (array\text{-}length a) h (array\text{-}get a h);$
 $\bigwedge h. h < array\text{-}length a \implies list\text{-}map\text{-}invar (array\text{-}get a h);$
 $n = array\text{-}foldl (\lambda\ n\ kvs. n + length kvs) 0 a; array\text{-}length a > 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies ahm\text{-}invar\text{-}aux bhc n a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ahm-invar-distinct-fst-concatD*:
assumes *inv: ahm-invar-aux bhc n (Array xs)*
shows *distinct (map fst (concat xs))*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

ahm- α

lemma *list-map-lookup-is-map-of*:
list-map-lookup (=) k l = map-of l k
 $\langle proof \rangle$
definition *ahm- α -aux bhc a \equiv*

```

 $(\lambda k. \text{ahm-lookup-aux} (=) \text{bhc} k a)$ 
lemma ahm- $\alpha$ -aux-def2: ahm- $\alpha$ -aux bhc a =  $(\lambda k. \text{map-of} (\text{array-get} a$ 
 $(\text{bhc} (\text{array-length} a) k)) k)$ 
<proof>
lemma ahm- $\alpha$ -def2: ahm- $\alpha$  bhc (HashMap a n) = ahm- $\alpha$ -aux bhc a
<proof>

lemma finite-dom-ahm- $\alpha$ -aux:
assumes is-bounded-hashcode Id (=) bhc ahm-invar-aux bhc n a
shows finite (dom (ahm- $\alpha$ -aux bhc a))
<proof>

lemma ahm- $\alpha$ -aux-new-array[simp]:
assumes bhc: is-bounded-hashcode Id (=) bhc 1 < sz
shows ahm- $\alpha$ -aux bhc (new-array [] sz) k = None
<proof>

lemma ahm- $\alpha$ -aux-conv-map-of-concat:
assumes bhc: is-bounded-hashcode Id (=) bhc
assumes inv: ahm-invar-aux bhc n (Array xs)
shows ahm- $\alpha$ -aux bhc (Array xs) = map-of (concat xs)
<proof>

lemma ahm-invar-aux-card-dom-ahm- $\alpha$ -auxD:
assumes bhc: is-bounded-hashcode Id (=) bhc
assumes inv: ahm-invar-aux bhc n a
shows card (dom (ahm- $\alpha$ -aux bhc a)) = n
<proof>

lemma finite-dom-ahm- $\alpha$ :
assumes is-bounded-hashcode Id (=) bhc ahm-invar bhc hm
shows finite (dom (ahm- $\alpha$  bhc hm))
<proof>

ahm-empty

lemma ahm-invar-aux-new-array:
assumes n > 1
shows ahm-invar-aux bhc 0 (new-array [] n)
<proof>

lemma ahm-invar-new-hashmap-with:
n > 1  $\implies$  ahm-invar bhc (new-hashmap-with n)
<proof>

lemma ahm- $\alpha$ -new-hashmap-with:
assumes is-bounded-hashcode Id (=) bhc and n > 1
shows Map.empty = ahm- $\alpha$  bhc (new-hashmap-with n)
<proof>

```

```

lemma ahm-empty-impl:
  assumes bhc: is-bounded-hashcode Id (=) bhc
  assumes def-size: def-size > 1
  shows (ahm-empty def-size, Map.empty) ∈ ahm-map-rel' bhc
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma param-ahm-empty[param]:
  assumes def-size: (def-size, def-size') ∈ nat-rel
  shows (ahm-empty def-size ,ahm-empty def-size') ∈
    ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ahm-map-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma autoref-ahm-empty[autoref-rules]:
  fixes Rk :: ('kc × 'ka) set
  assumes bhc: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-bounded-hashcode Rk eq bhc)
  assumes def-size: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-valid-def-hm-size TYPE('kc) def-size)
  shows (ahm-empty def-size, op-map-empty) ∈ ⟨Rk, Rv⟩ahm-rel bhc
  ⟨proof⟩

ahm-lookup

lemma param-ahm-lookup[param]:
  assumes bhc: is-bounded-hashcode Rk eq bhc
  defines bhc'-def: bhc' ≡ abstract-bounded-hashcode Rk bhc
  assumes inv: ahm-invar bhc' m'
  assumes K: (k, k') ∈ Rk
  assumes M: (m, m') ∈ ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ahm-map-rel
  shows (ahm-lookup eq bhc k m, ahm-lookup (=) bhc' k' m') ∈
    ⟨Rv⟩option-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ahm-lookup-impl:
  assumes bhc: is-bounded-hashcode Id (=) bhc
  shows (ahm-lookup (=) bhc, op-map-lookup) ∈ Id → ahm-map-rel' bhc → Id
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma autoref-ahm-lookup[autoref-rules]:
  assumes
    bhc[unfolded autoref-tag-defs]: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-bounded-hashcode Rk eq
    bhc)
    shows (ahm-lookup eq bhc, op-map-lookup)
      ∈ Rk → ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ahm-rel bhc → ⟨Rv⟩option-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

ahm-iteratei

abbreviation ahm-to-list ≡ it-to-list ahm-iteratei

```

```

lemma param-ahm-iteratei-aux[param]:
  (ahm-iteratei-aux,ahm-iteratei-aux) ∈ ⟨⟨Ra⟩list-rel⟩array-rel →
    (Rb → bool-rel) → (Ra → Rb → Rb) → Rb → Rb
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma param-ahm-iteratei[param]:
  (ahm-iteratei,ahm-iteratei) ∈ ⟨⟨Rk,Rv⟩ahm-map-rel⟩ →
    (Rb → bool-rel) → (⟨⟨Rk,Rv⟩prod-rel → Rb → Rb) → Rb → Rb
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma param-ahm-to-list[param]:
  (ahm-to-list,ahm-to-list) ∈
    ⟨⟨Rk, Rv⟩ahm-map-rel → ⟨⟨Rk,Rv⟩prod-rel⟩list-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ahm-to-list-distinct[simp,intro]:
  assumes bhc: is-bounded-hashcode Id (=) bhc
  assumes inv: ahm-invar bhc m
  shows distinct (ahm-to-list m)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma set-ahm-to-list:
  assumes bhc: is-bounded-hashcode Id (=) bhc
  assumes ref: (m,m') ∈ ahm-map-rel' bhc
  shows map-to-set m' = set (ahm-to-list m)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ahm-iteratei-aux-impl:
  assumes inv: ahm-invar-aux bhc n a
  and bhc: is-bounded-hashcode Id (=) bhc
  shows map-iterator (ahm-iteratei-aux a) (ahm-α-aux bhc a)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ahm-iteratei-impl:
  assumes inv: ahm-invar bhc m
  and bhc: is-bounded-hashcode Id (=) bhc
  shows map-iterator (ahm-iteratei m) (ahm-α bhc m)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma autoref-ahm-is-iterator[autoref-ga-rules]:
  assumes bhc: GEN-ALGO-tag (is-bounded-hashcode Rk eq bhc)
  shows is-map-to-list Rk Rv (ahm-rel bhc) ahm-to-list
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma ahm-iteratei-aux-code[code]:
  ahm-iteratei-aux a c f σ = idx-iteratei array-get array-length a c
    (λx. foldli x c f) σ
  ⟨proof⟩

ahm-rehash

lemma array-length-ahm-rehash-aux':
  array-length (ahm-rehash-aux' bhc n kv a) = array-length a
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ahm-rehash-aux'-preserves-ahm-invar-aux:
  assumes inv: ahm-invar-aux bhc n a
  and bhc: is-bounded-hashcode Id (=) bhc
  and fresh: k ∉ fst `set (array-get a (bhc (array-length a) k))
  shows ahm-invar-aux bhc (Suc n) (ahm-rehash-aux' bhc (array-length a) (k, v)
  a)
    (is ahm-invar-aux bhc - ?a)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ahm-rehash-aux-correct:
  fixes a :: ('k × 'v) list array
  assumes bhc: is-bounded-hashcode Id (=) bhc
  and inv: ahm-invar-aux bhc n a
  and sz > 1
  shows ahm-invar-aux bhc n (ahm-rehash-aux bhc a sz) (is ?thesis1)
  and ahm-α-aux bhc (ahm-rehash-aux bhc a sz) = ahm-α-aux bhc a (is ?thesis2)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ahm-rehash-correct:
  fixes hm :: ('k, 'v) hashmap
  assumes bhc: is-bounded-hashcode Id (=) bhc
  and inv: ahm-invar bhc hm
  and sz > 1
  shows ahm-invar bhc (ahm-rehash bhc hm sz)
    ahm-α bhc (ahm-rehash bhc hm sz) = ahm-α bhc hm
  ⟨proof⟩

ahm-update

lemma param-hm-grow[param]:
  (hm-grow, hm-grow) ∈ ⟨Rk, Rv⟩ ahm-map-rel → nat-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma param-ahm-rehash-aux'[param]:
  assumes is-bounded-hashcode Rk eq bhc

```

```

assumes 1 < n
assumes (bhc,bhc') ∈ nat-rel → Rk → nat-rel
assumes (n,n') ∈ nat-rel and n = array-length a
assumes (kv,kv') ∈ ⟨⟨⟨Rk,Rv⟩prod-rel⟩list-rel⟩array-rel
assumes (a,a') ∈ ⟨⟨⟨Rk,Rv⟩prod-rel⟩list-rel⟩array-rel
shows (ahm-rehash-aux' bhc n kv a, ahm-rehash-aux' bhc' n' kv' a') ∈
    ⟨⟨⟨Rk,Rv⟩prod-rel⟩list-rel⟩array-rel
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma param-new-array[param]:
  (new-array, new-array) ∈ R → nat-rel → ⟨R⟩array-rel
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma param-foldli-induct:
assumes l: (l,l') ∈ ⟨Ra⟩list-rel
assumes c: (c,c') ∈ Rb → bool-rel
assumes σ: (σ,σ') ∈ Rb
assumes Pσ: P σ σ'
assumes f: ∀a a' b b'. (a,a') ∈ Ra ⇒ (b,b') ∈ Rb ⇒ c b ⇒ c' b' ⇒
    P b b' ⇒ (f a b, f' a' b') ∈ Rb ∧
    P (f a b) (f' a' b')
shows (foldli l c f σ, foldli l' c' f' σ') ∈ Rb
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma param-foldli-induct-nocond:
assumes l: (l,l') ∈ ⟨Ra⟩list-rel
assumes σ: (σ,σ') ∈ Rb
assumes Pσ: P σ σ'
assumes f: ∀a a' b b'. (a,a') ∈ Ra ⇒ (b,b') ∈ Rb ⇒ P b b' ⇒
    (f a b, f' a' b') ∈ Rb ∧ P (f a b) (f' a' b')
shows (foldli l (λ-. True) f σ, foldli l' (λ-. True) f' σ') ∈ Rb
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma param-ahm-rehash-aux[param]:
assumes bhc: is-bounded-hashcode Rk eq bhc
assumes bhc-rel: (bhc,bhc') ∈ nat-rel → Rk → nat-rel
assumes A: (a,a') ∈ ⟨⟨⟨Rk,Rv⟩prod-rel⟩list-rel⟩array-rel
assumes N: (n,n') ∈ nat-rel 1 < n
shows (ahm-rehash-aux bhc a n, ahm-rehash-aux bhc' a' n') ∈
    ⟨⟨⟨Rk,Rv⟩prod-rel⟩list-rel⟩array-rel
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma param-ahm-rehash[param]:
assumes bhc: is-bounded-hashcode Rk eq bhc
assumes bhc-rel: (bhc,bhc') ∈ nat-rel → Rk → nat-rel
assumes M: (m,m') ∈ ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ahm-map-rel

```

```

assumes  $N: (n,n') \in \text{nat-rel}$   $1 < n$ 
shows  $(\text{ahm-rehash } bhc\ m\ n, \text{ahm-rehash } bhc'\ m'\ n') \in$ 
 $\langle Rk, Rv \rangle \text{ahm-map-rel}$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma  $\text{param-load-factor}[\text{param}]:$ 
 $(\text{load-factor}, \text{load-factor}) \in \text{nat-rel}$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma  $\text{param-ahm-filled}[\text{param}]:$ 
 $(\text{ahm-filled}, \text{ahm-filled}) \in \langle Rk, Rv \rangle \text{ahm-map-rel} \rightarrow \text{bool-rel}$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma  $\text{param-ahm-update-aux}[\text{param}]:$ 
assumes  $bhc: \text{is-bounded-hashcode } Rk \text{ eq } bhc$ 
assumes  $bhc\text{-rel}: (bhc, bhc') \in \text{nat-rel} \rightarrow Rk \rightarrow \text{nat-rel}$ 
assumes  $\text{inv}: \text{ahm-invar } bhc' m'$ 
assumes  $K: (k, k') \in Rk$ 
assumes  $V: (v, v') \in Rv$ 
assumes  $M: (m, m') \in \langle Rk, Rv \rangle \text{ahm-map-rel}$ 
shows  $(\text{ahm-update-aux eq } bhc\ m\ k\ v,$ 
 $\quad \text{ahm-update-aux } (=) \ bhc'\ m'\ k'\ v' ) \in \langle Rk, Rv \rangle \text{ahm-map-rel}$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma  $\text{param-ahm-update}[\text{param}]:$ 
assumes  $bhc: \text{is-bounded-hashcode } Rk \text{ eq } bhc$ 
assumes  $bhc\text{-rel}: (bhc, bhc') \in \text{nat-rel} \rightarrow Rk \rightarrow \text{nat-rel}$ 
assumes  $\text{inv}: \text{ahm-invar } bhc' m'$ 
assumes  $K: (k, k') \in Rk$ 
assumes  $V: (v, v') \in Rv$ 
assumes  $M: (m, m') \in \langle Rk, Rv \rangle \text{ahm-map-rel}$ 
shows  $(\text{ahm-update eq } bhc\ k\ v\ m, \text{ahm-update } (=) \ bhc'\ k'\ v'\ m') \in$ 
 $\langle Rk, Rv \rangle \text{ahm-map-rel}$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma  $\text{length-list-map-update}:$ 
 $\text{length } (\text{list-map-update } (=) \ k\ v\ xs) =$ 
 $(\text{if } \text{list-map-lookup } (=) \ k\ xs = \text{None} \text{ then } \text{Suc } (\text{length } xs) \text{ else } \text{length } xs)$ 
 $(\mathbf{is} \ ?l\text{-new} = -)$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma  $\text{length-list-map-delete}:$ 
 $\text{length } (\text{list-map-delete } (=) \ k\ xs) =$ 
 $(\text{if } \text{list-map-lookup } (=) \ k\ xs = \text{None} \text{ then } \text{length } xs \text{ else } \text{length } xs - 1)$ 
 $(\mathbf{is} \ ?l\text{-new} = -)$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma ahm-update-impl:
  assumes bhc: is-bounded-hashcode Id (=) bhc
  shows (ahm-update (=) bhc, op-map-update) ∈ (Id::('k×'k) set) →
    (Id::('v×'v) set) → ahm-map-rel' bhc → ahm-map-rel' bhc
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma autoref-ahm-update[autoref-rules]:
  assumes bhc[unfolded autoref-tag-defs]:
    SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-bounded-hashcode Rk eq bhc)
  shows (ahm-update eq bhc, op-map-update) ∈
    Rk → Rv → ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ahm-rel bhc → ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ahm-rel bhc
  ⟨proof⟩

ahm-delete

lemma param-ahm-delete[param]:
  assumes isbhc: is-bounded-hashcode Rk eq bhc
  assumes bhc: (bhc,bhc') ∈ nat-rel → Rk → nat-rel
  assumes inv: ahm-invar bhc' m'
  assumes K: (k,k') ∈ Rk
  assumes M: (m,m') ∈ ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ahm-map-rel
  shows
    (ahm-delete eq bhc k m, ahm-delete (=) bhc' k' m') ∈
      ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ahm-map-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ahm-delete-impl:
  assumes bhc: is-bounded-hashcode Id (=) bhc
  shows (ahm-delete (=) bhc, op-map-delete) ∈ (Id::('k×'k) set) →
    ahm-map-rel' bhc → ahm-map-rel' bhc
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma autoref-ahm-delete[autoref-rules]:
  assumes bhc[unfolded autoref-tag-defs]:
    SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-bounded-hashcode Rk eq bhc)
  shows (ahm-delete eq bhc, op-map-delete) ∈
    Rk → ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ahm-rel bhc → ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ahm-rel bhc
  ⟨proof⟩

```

Various simple operations

```

lemma param-ahm-isEmpty[param]:
  (ahm-isEmpty, ahm-isEmpty) ∈ ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ahm-map-rel → bool-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma param-ahm-isSng[param]:
  (ahm-isSng, ahm-isSng) ∈ ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ahm-map-rel → bool-rel
⟨proof⟩

lemma param-ahm-size[param]:
  (ahm-size, ahm-size) ∈ ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ahm-map-rel → nat-rel
⟨proof⟩

lemma ahm-isEmpty-impl:
  assumes is-bounded-hashcode Id (=) bhc
  shows (ahm-isEmpty, op-map-isEmpty) ∈ ahm-map-rel' bhc → bool-rel
⟨proof⟩

lemma ahm-isSng-impl:
  assumes is-bounded-hashcode Id (=) bhc
  shows (ahm-isSng, op-map-isSng) ∈ ahm-map-rel' bhc → bool-rel
⟨proof⟩

lemma ahm-size-impl:
  assumes is-bounded-hashcode Id (=) bhc
  shows (ahm-size, op-map-size) ∈ ahm-map-rel' bhc → nat-rel
⟨proof⟩

lemma autoref-ahm-isEmpty[autoref-rules]:
  assumes bhc[unfolded autoref-tag-defs]:
    SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-bounded-hashcode Rk eq bhc)
  shows (ahm-isEmpty, op-map-isEmpty) ∈ ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ahm-rel bhc → bool-rel
⟨proof⟩

lemma autoref-ahm-isSng[autoref-rules]:
  assumes bhc[unfolded autoref-tag-defs]:
    SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-bounded-hashcode Rk eq bhc)
  shows (ahm-isSng, op-map-isSng) ∈ ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ahm-rel bhc → bool-rel
⟨proof⟩

lemma autoref-ahm-size[autoref-rules]:
  assumes bhc[unfolded autoref-tag-defs]:
    SIDE-GEN-ALGO (is-bounded-hashcode Rk eq bhc)
  shows (ahm-size, op-map-size) ∈ ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ahm-rel bhc → nat-rel
⟨proof⟩

lemma ahm-map-rel-sv[relator-props]:
  assumes SK: single-valued Rk
  assumes SV: single-valued Rv
  shows single-valued ((Rk, Rv)ahm-map-rel)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma ahm-rel-sv[relator-props]:
   $\llbracket \text{single-valued } Rk; \text{ single-valued } Rv \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{single-valued } (\langle Rk, Rv \rangle) \text{ahm-rel bhc}$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma rbt-map-rel-finite[relator-props]:
  assumes A[simplified]: GEN-ALGO-tag (is-bounded-hashcode Rk eq bhc)
  shows finite-map-rel ( $\langle Rk, Rv \rangle$ )ahm-rel bhc
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

Proper iterator proofs

```

lemma pi-ahm[icf-proper-iteratorI]:
  proper-it (ahm-iteratei m) (ahm-iteratei m)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma pi'-ahm[icf-proper-iteratorI]:
  proper-it' ahm-iteratei ahm-iteratei
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemmas autoref-ahm-rules =
  autoref-ahm-empty
  autoref-ahm-lookup
  autoref-ahm-update
  autoref-ahm-delete
  autoref-ahm-isEmpty
  autoref-ahm-isSng
  autoref-ahm-size

lemmas autoref-ahm-rules-hashable[autoref-rules-raw]
  = autoref-ahm-rules[where Rk=Rk for Rk :: (-×-::hashable) set

```

end

2.3.5 Red-Black Tree based Maps

```

theory Impl-RBT-Map
imports
  HOL-Library.RBT-Impl
  ..../Lib/RBT-add
  Automatic-Refinement.Automatic-Refinement
  ..../Iterator/Iterator
  ..../Intf/Intf-Comp
  ..../Intf/Intf-Map

```

```
begin
```

Standard Setup

```

inductive-set color-rel where
  (color.R,color.R) ∈ color-rel
  | (color.B,color.B) ∈ color-rel

inductive-cases color-rel-elims:
  (x,color.R) ∈ color-rel
  (x,color.B) ∈ color-rel
  (color.R,y) ∈ color-rel
  (color.B,y) ∈ color-rel

thm color-rel-elims

lemma param-color[param]:
  (color.R,color.R) ∈ color-rel
  (color.B,color.B) ∈ color-rel
  (case-color,case-color) ∈ R → R → color-rel → R
  ⟨proof⟩

inductive-set rbt-rel-aux for Ra Rb where
  (rbt.Empty,rbt.Empty) ∈ rbt-rel-aux Ra Rb
  | [ (c,c') ∈ color-rel;
    (l,l') ∈ rbt-rel-aux Ra Rb; (a,a') ∈ Ra; (b,b') ∈ Rb;
    (r,r') ∈ rbt-rel-aux Ra Rb ]
  ==> (rbt.Branch c l a b r, rbt.Branch c' l' a' b' r') ∈ rbt-rel-aux Ra Rb

inductive-cases rbt-rel-aux-elims:
  (x,rbt.Empty) ∈ rbt-rel-aux Ra Rb
  (rbt.Empty,x') ∈ rbt-rel-aux Ra Rb
  (rbt.Branch c l a b r,x') ∈ rbt-rel-aux Ra Rb
  (x,rbt.Branch c' l' a' b' r') ∈ rbt-rel-aux Ra Rb

definition rbt-rel ≡ rbt-rel-aux
lemma rbt-rel-aux-fold: rbt-rel-aux Ra Rb ≡ ⟨Ra,Rb⟩ rbt-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemmas rbt-rel-intros = rbt-rel-aux.intros[unfolded rbt-rel-aux-fold]
lemmas rbt-rel-cases = rbt-rel-aux.cases[unfolded rbt-rel-aux-fold]
lemmas rbt-rel-induct[induct set]
  = rbt-rel-aux.induct[unfolded rbt-rel-aux-fold]
lemmas rbt-rel-elims = rbt-rel-aux-elims[unfolded rbt-rel-aux-fold]

lemma param-rbt1[param]:
  (rbt.Empty,rbt.Empty) ∈ ⟨Ra,Rb⟩ rbt-rel
  (rbt.Branch,rbt.Branch) ∈
    color-rel → ⟨Ra,Rb⟩ rbt-rel → Ra → Rb → ⟨Ra,Rb⟩ rbt-rel → ⟨Ra,Rb⟩ rbt-rel

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *param-case-rbt*[*param*]:
 $(case\text{-}rbt, case\text{-}rbt) \in$
 $Ra \rightarrow (color\text{-}rel \rightarrow \langle Rb, Rc \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow Rb \rightarrow Rc \rightarrow \langle Rb, Rc \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow Ra)$
 $\quad \rightarrow \langle Rb, Rc \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow Ra$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *param-rec-rbt*[*param*]: $(rec\text{-}rbt, rec\text{-}rbt) \in$
 $Ra \rightarrow (color\text{-}rel \rightarrow \langle Rb, Rc \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow Rb \rightarrow Rc \rightarrow \langle Rb, Rc \rangle rbt\text{-}rel$
 $\quad \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Ra) \rightarrow \langle Rb, Rc \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow Ra$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *param-paint*[*param*]:
 $(paint, paint) \in color\text{-}rel \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *param-balance*[*param*]:
shows $(balance, balance) \in$
 $\langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Rb \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *param-rbt-ins*[*param*]:
fixes *less*
assumes *param-less*[*param*]: $(less, less') \in Ra \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Id$
shows $(ord.rbt\text{-}ins less, ord.rbt\text{-}ins less') \in$
 $(Ra \rightarrow Rb \rightarrow Rb \rightarrow Rb) \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Rb \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

term *rbt-insert*
lemma *param-rbt-insert*[*param*]:
fixes *less*
assumes *param-less*[*param*]: $(less, less') \in Ra \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Id$
shows $(ord.rbt\text{-}insert less, ord.rbt\text{-}insert less') \in$
 $Ra \rightarrow Rb \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *param-rbt-lookup*[*param*]:
fixes *less*
assumes *param-less*[*param*]: $(less, less') \in Ra \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Id$
shows $(ord.rbt\text{-}lookup less, ord.rbt\text{-}lookup less') \in$
 $\langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow \langle Rb \rangle option\text{-}rel$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

term *balance-left*
lemma *param-balance-left*[*param*]:
 $(balance\text{-}left, balance\text{-}left) \in$
 $\langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Rb \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel$

$\langle proof \rangle$

term *balance-right*

lemma *param-balance-right*[*param*]:

$(balance-right, balance-right) \in$

$\langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Rb \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *param-combine*[*param*]:

$(combine, combine) \in \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ih-aux1*: $\llbracket (a', b) \in R; a' = a \rrbracket \implies (a, b) \in R$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-eq*: $a = b \implies a = b$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *param-rbt-del-aux*:

fixes *br*

fixes *less*

assumes *param-less*[*param*]: $(less, less') \in Ra \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Id$

shows

$\llbracket (ak_1, ak'_1) \in Ra; (al, al') \in \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel; (ak, ak') \in Ra;$
 $(av, av') \in Rb; (ar, ar') \in \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel$

$\rrbracket \implies (\text{ord.rbt-del-from-left } less \text{ } ak_1 \text{ } al \text{ } ak \text{ } av \text{ } ar,$
 $\text{ord.rbt-del-from-left } less' \text{ } ak'_1 \text{ } al' \text{ } ak' \text{ } av' \text{ } ar')$

$\in \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel$

$\llbracket (bk_1, bk'_1) \in Ra; (bl, bl') \in \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel; (bk, bk') \in Ra;$
 $(bv, bv') \in Rb; (br, br') \in \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel$

$\rrbracket \implies (\text{ord.rbt-del-from-right } less \text{ } bk_1 \text{ } bl \text{ } bk \text{ } bv \text{ } br,$
 $\text{ord.rbt-del-from-right } less' \text{ } bk'_1 \text{ } bl' \text{ } bk' \text{ } bv' \text{ } br')$

$\in \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel$

$\llbracket (ck, ck') \in Ra; (ct, ct') \in \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rrbracket$

$\implies (\text{ord.rbt-del } less \text{ } ck \text{ } ct, \text{ord.rbt-del } less' \text{ } ck' \text{ } ct') \in \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *param-rbt-del*[*param*]:

fixes *less*

assumes *param-less*: $(less, less') \in Ra \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Id$

shows

$(\text{ord.rbt-del-from-left } less, \text{ord.rbt-del-from-left } less') \in$

$Ra \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Rb \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel$

$(\text{ord.rbt-del-from-right } less, \text{ord.rbt-del-from-right } less') \in$

$Ra \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Rb \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel$

$(\text{ord.rbt-del } less, \text{ord.rbt-del } less') \in$

$Ra \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-}rel$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *param-rbt-delete*[*param*]:

fixes *less*

assumes *param-less*[*param*]: $(less, less') \in Ra \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Id$

shows (*ord.rbt-delete less*, *ord.rbt-delete less'*)
 $\in Ra \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-rel} \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-rel}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

term *ord.rbt-insert-with-key*

abbreviation *compare-rel* :: (*RBT-Impl.compare* × \neg) set
where *compare-rel* \equiv *Id*

lemma *param-compare*[*param*]:
 $(RBT\text{-}Impl.LT, RBT\text{-}Impl.LT) \in compare\text{-}rel$
 $(RBT\text{-}Impl.GT, RBT\text{-}Impl.GT) \in compare\text{-}rel$
 $(RBT\text{-}Impl.EQ, RBT\text{-}Impl.EQ) \in compare\text{-}rel$
 $(RBT\text{-}Impl.case\text{-}compare, RBT\text{-}Impl.case\text{-}compare) \in R \rightarrow R \rightarrow R \rightarrow compare\text{-}rel \rightarrow R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *param-rbtreeify-aux*[*param*]:
 $\llbracket n \leq length kvs; (n, n') \in nat\text{-}rel; (kvs, kvs') \in \langle \langle Ra, Rb \rangle prod\text{-}rel \rangle list\text{-}rel \rrbracket$
 $\implies (rbtreeify-f n kvs, rbtreeify-f n' kvs')$
 $\in \langle \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-rel}, \langle \langle Ra, Rb \rangle prod\text{-rel} \rangle list\text{-rel} \rangle prod\text{-rel}$
 $\llbracket n \leq Suc (length kvs); (n, n') \in nat\text{-}rel; (kvs, kvs') \in \langle \langle Ra, Rb \rangle prod\text{-rel} \rangle list\text{-rel} \rrbracket$
 $\implies (rbtreeify-g n kvs, rbtreeify-g n' kvs')$
 $\in \langle \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-rel}, \langle \langle Ra, Rb \rangle prod\text{-rel} \rangle list\text{-rel} \rangle prod\text{-rel}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *param-rbtreeify*[*param*]:
 $(rbtreeify, rbtreeify) \in \langle \langle Ra, Rb \rangle prod\text{-rel} \rangle list\text{-rel} \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle rbt\text{-rel}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *param-sunion-with*[*param*]:
fixes *less*
shows $\llbracket (less, less') \in Ra \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Id;$
 $(f, f') \in (Ra \rightarrow Rb \rightarrow Rb \rightarrow Rb); (a, a') \in \langle \langle Ra, Rb \rangle prod\text{-rel} \rangle list\text{-rel};$
 $(b, b') \in \langle \langle Ra, Rb \rangle prod\text{-rel} \rangle list\text{-rel} \rrbracket$
 $\implies (ord.sunion-with less f a b, ord.sunion-with less' f' a' b') \in$
 $\langle \langle Ra, Rb \rangle prod\text{-rel} \rangle list\text{-rel}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *skip-red-alt*:
RBT-Impl.skip-red t = (case t of
 $(Branch color.R l k v r) \Rightarrow l$
 $| - \Rightarrow t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

function *compare-height* ::
 $('a, 'b) RBT\text{-}Impl.rbt \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) RBT\text{-}Impl.rbt \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) RBT\text{-}Impl.rbt \Rightarrow ('a, 'b)$
*'b) RBT-Impl.rbt \Rightarrow RBT-Impl.compare
where
*compare-height sx s t tx =**

(*case* (*RBT-Impl.skip-red* *sx*, *RBT-Impl.skip-red* *s*, *RBT-Impl.skip-red* *t*, *RBT-Impl.skip-red* *tx*) *of*
 | (*Branch - sx' - - -, Branch - s' - - -, Branch - t' - - -, Branch - tx' - - -*) \Rightarrow
 compare-height (*RBT-Impl.skip-black* *sx'*) *s' t' (RBT-Impl.skip-black tx')*
 | (-, *rbt.Empty*, -, *Branch - - - -*) \Rightarrow *RBT-Impl.LT*
 | (*Branch - - - -*, -, *rbt.Empty*, -) \Rightarrow *RBT-Impl.GT*
 | (*Branch - sx' - - -, Branch - s' - - -, Branch - t' - - -, rbt.Empty*) \Rightarrow
 compare-height (*RBT-Impl.skip-black* *sx'*) *s' t' rbt.Empty*
 | (*rbt.Empty*, *Branch - s' - - -, Branch - t' - - -, Branch - tx' - - -*) \Rightarrow
 compare-height *rbt.Empty s' t' (RBT-Impl.skip-black tx')*
 | - \Rightarrow *RBT-Impl.EQ*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *skip-red-size*: *size* (*RBT-Impl.skip-red b*) \leq *size b*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *skip-black-size*: *size* (*RBT-Impl.skip-black b*) \leq *size b*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

termination
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas [*simp del*] = *compare-height.simps*

lemma *compare-height-alt*:
RBT-Impl.compare-height *sx s t tx* = *compare-height* *sx s t tx*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

term *RBT-Impl.skip-red*
lemma *param-skip-red*[*param*]: (*RBT-Impl.skip-red*, *RBT-Impl.skip-red*)
 $\in \langle Rk, Rv \rangle_{rbt-rel} \rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle_{rbt-rel}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *param-skip-black*[*param*]: (*RBT-Impl.skip-black*, *RBT-Impl.skip-black*)
 $\in \langle Rk, Rv \rangle_{rbt-rel} \rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle_{rbt-rel}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

term *case-rbt*
lemma *param-case-rbt*':
assumes $(t, t') \in \langle Rk, Rv \rangle_{rbt-rel}$
assumes $\llbracket t = rbt.Empty; t' = rbt.Empty \rrbracket \implies (fl, fl') \in R$
assumes $\bigwedge c l k v r c' l' k' v' r'. \llbracket$
 $t = Branch\ c\ l\ k\ v\ r; t' = Branch\ c'\ l'\ k'\ v'\ r';$
 $(c, c') \in color-rel;$
 $(l, l') \in \langle Rk, Rv \rangle_{rbt-rel}; (k, k') \in Rk; (v, v') \in Rv; (r, r') \in \langle Rk, Rv \rangle_{rbt-rel}$
 $\rrbracket \implies (fb\ c\ l\ k\ v\ r, fb'\ c'\ l'\ k'\ v'\ r') \in R$
shows $(case-rbt\ fl\ fb\ t, case-rbt\ fl'\ fb'\ t') \in R$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

```

lemma compare-height-param-aux[param]:

$$\llbracket (sx,sx') \in \langle Rk,Rv \rangle \text{rbt-rel}; (s,s') \in \langle Rk,Rv \rangle \text{rbt-rel};$$


$$(t,t') \in \langle Rk,Rv \rangle \text{rbt-rel}; (tx,tx') \in \langle Rk,Rv \rangle \text{rbt-rel} \rrbracket$$


$$\implies (\text{compare-height } sx \ s \ t \ tx, \text{ compare-height } sx' \ s' \ t' \ tx') \in \text{compare-rel}$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma compare-height-param[param]:

$$(RBT-Impl.\text{compare-height}, RBT-Impl.\text{compare-height}) \in$$


$$\langle Rk,Rv \rangle \text{rbt-rel} \rightarrow \langle Rk,Rv \rangle \text{rbt-rel} \rightarrow \langle Rk,Rv \rangle \text{rbt-rel} \rightarrow \langle Rk,Rv \rangle \text{rbt-rel}$$


$$\rightarrow \text{compare-rel}$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma rbt-rel-bheight:  $(t, t') \in \langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel} \implies bheight \ t = bheight \ t'$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma param-rbt-baliL[param]:  $(\text{rbt-baliL}, \text{rbt-baliL}) \in \langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel} \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Rb$ 
 $\rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel} \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma param-rbt-baliR[param]:  $(\text{rbt-baliR}, \text{rbt-baliR}) \in \langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel} \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Rb$ 
 $\rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel} \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma param-rbt-joinL[param]:  $(\text{rbt-joinL}, \text{rbt-joinL}) \in \langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel} \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Rb$ 
 $\rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel} \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma param-rbt-joinR[param]:
 $(\text{rbt-joinR}, \text{rbt-joinR}) \in \langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel} \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Rb \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel} \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma param-rbt-join[param]:  $(\text{rbt-join}, \text{rbt-join}) \in \langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel} \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Rb \rightarrow$ 
 $\langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel} \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma param-split[param]:
fixes less
assumes [param]:  $(less, less') \in Ra \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Id$ 
shows  $(\text{ord.rbt-split } less, \text{ord.rbt-split } less') \in \langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel} \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow \langle \langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel}, \langle \langle Rb \rangle \text{option-rel}, \langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel} \rangle \text{rbt-rel}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma param-rbt-union-swap-rec[param]:
fixes less
assumes [param]:  $(less, less') \in Ra \rightarrow Ra \rightarrow Id$ 
shows  $(\text{ord.rbt-union-swap-rec } less, \text{ord.rbt-union-swap-rec } less') \in$ 
 $(Ra \rightarrow Rb \rightarrow Rb \rightarrow Rb) \rightarrow Id \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel} \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel} \rightarrow \langle Ra, Rb \rangle \text{rbt-rel}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma param-rbt-union[param]:

```

```

fixes less
assumes param-less[param]: (less,less') ∈ Ra → Ra → Id
shows (ord.rbt-union less, ord.rbt-union less')
    ∈ ⟨Ra,Rb⟩rbt-rel → ⟨Ra,Rb⟩rbt-rel → ⟨Ra,Rb⟩rbt-rel
    ⟨proof⟩

term rm-iterateoi
lemma param-rm-iterateoi[param]: (rm-iterateoi,rm-iterateoi)
    ∈ ⟨Ra,Rb⟩rbt-rel → (Rc→Id) → ((⟨Ra,Rb⟩prod-rel → Rc → Rc) → Rc → Rc
    ⟨proof⟩)

lemma param-rm-reverse-iterateoi[param]:
    (rm-reverse-iterateoi,rm-reverse-iterateoi)
    ∈ ⟨Ra,Rb⟩rbt-rel → (Rc→Id) → ((⟨Ra,Rb⟩prod-rel → Rc → Rc) → Rc → Rc
    ⟨proof⟩)

lemma param-color-eq[param]:
    ((=), (=)) ∈ color-rel → color-rel → Id
    ⟨proof⟩

lemma param-color-of[param]:
    (color-of, color-of) ∈ ⟨Rk,Rv⟩rbt-rel → color-rel
    ⟨proof⟩

term bheight
lemma param-bheight[param]:
    (bheight,bheight) ∈ ⟨Rk,Rv⟩rbt-rel → Id
    ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv1-param[param]: (inv1,inv1) ∈ ⟨Rk,Rv⟩rbt-rel → Id
    ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv2-param[param]: (inv2,inv2) ∈ ⟨Rk,Rv⟩rbt-rel → Id
    ⟨proof⟩

term ord.rbt-less
lemma rbt-less-param[param]: (ord.rbt-less,ord.rbt-less) ∈
    (Rk→Rk→Id) → Rk → ⟨Rk,Rv⟩rbt-rel → Id
    ⟨proof⟩

term ord.rbt-greater
lemma rbt-greater-param[param]: (ord.rbt-greater,ord.rbt-greater) ∈
    (Rk→Rk→Id) → Rk → ⟨Rk,Rv⟩rbt-rel → Id
    ⟨proof⟩

lemma rbt-sorted-param[param]:
    (ord.rbt-sorted,ord.rbt-sorted) ∈ (Rk→Rk→Id) → ⟨Rk,Rv⟩rbt-rel → Id
    ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma is-rbt-param[param]: (ord.is-rbt,ord.is-rbt) ∈
  ( $Rk \rightarrow Rk \rightarrow Id$ ) →  $\langle Rk, Rv \rangle rbt\text{-rel} \rightarrow Id$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

definition rbt-map-rel' lt = br (ord.rbt-lookup lt) (ord.is-rbt lt)

lemma (in linorder) rbt-map-impl:
  (rbt.Empty,Map.empty) ∈ rbt-map-rel' (<)
  (rbt-insert,λk v m. m(k ↦ v))
    ∈  $Id \rightarrow Id \rightarrow rbt\text{-map-rel}'(<) \rightarrow rbt\text{-map-rel}'(<)$ 
  (rbt-lookup,λm k. m k) ∈ rbt-map-rel' (<) →  $Id \rightarrow \langle Id \rangle option\text{-rel}$ 
  (rbt-delete,λk m. m|({-k})) ∈  $Id \rightarrow rbt\text{-map-rel}'(<) \rightarrow rbt\text{-map-rel}'(<)$ 
  (rbt-union,(++))
    ∈ rbt-map-rel' (<) → rbt-map-rel' (<) → rbt-map-rel' (<)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma sorted-wrt-keys-true[simp]: sorted-wrt ( $\lambda(-,-) (-,-). True$ ) l
  ⟨proof⟩

definition rbt-map-rel-def-internal:
  rbt-map-rel lt Rk Rv ≡  $\langle Rk, Rv \rangle rbt\text{-rel} O rbt\text{-map-rel}' lt$ 

lemma rbt-map-rel-def:
   $\langle Rk, Rv \rangle rbt\text{-map-rel} lt \equiv \langle Rk, Rv \rangle rbt\text{-rel} O rbt\text{-map-rel}' lt$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in linorder) autoref-gen-rbt-empty:
  (rbt.Empty,Map.empty) ∈  $\langle Rk, Rv \rangle rbt\text{-map-rel}(<)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in linorder) autoref-gen-rbt-insert:
  fixes less-impl
  assumes param-less: (less-impl,(<)) ∈  $Rk \rightarrow Rk \rightarrow Id$ 
  shows (ord.rbt-insert less-impl,λk v m. m(k ↦ v)) ∈
     $Rk \rightarrow Rv \rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle rbt\text{-map-rel}(<) \rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle rbt\text{-map-rel}(<)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in linorder) autoref-gen-rbt-lookup:
  fixes less-impl
  assumes param-less: (less-impl,(<)) ∈  $Rk \rightarrow Rk \rightarrow Id$ 
  shows (ord.rbt-lookup less-impl, λm k. m k) ∈
     $\langle Rk, Rv \rangle rbt\text{-map-rel}(<) \rightarrow Rk \rightarrow \langle Rv \rangle option\text{-rel}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma (in linorder) autoref-gen-rbt-delete:
  fixes less-impl
  assumes param-less: (less-impl,(<)) ∈ Rk → Rk → Id
  shows (ord.rbt-delete less-impl, λk m. m |`(-{k})) ∈
     $\langle Rk, Rv \rangle rbt\text{-map-rel} (<) \rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle rbt\text{-map-rel} (<)$ 
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma (in linorder) autoref-gen-rbt-union:
  fixes less-impl
  assumes param-less: (less-impl,(<)) ∈ Rk → Rk → Id
  shows (ord.rbt-union less-impl, (++)) ∈
     $\langle Rk, Rv \rangle rbt\text{-map-rel} (<) \rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle rbt\text{-map-rel} (<) \rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle rbt\text{-map-rel} (<)$ 
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

A linear ordering on red-black trees

abbreviation rbt-to-list $t \equiv it\text{-to-list } rm\text{-iterateoi } t$

```

lemma (in linorder) rbt-to-list-correct:
  assumes SORTED: rbt-sorted t
  shows rbt-to-list t = sorted-list-of-map (rbt-lookup t) (is ?tl = -)
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

definition

$cmp\text{-rbt } cmpk\text{ } cmpv \equiv cmp\text{-img rbt-to-list} (cmp\text{-lex} (cmp\text{-prod } cmpk\text{ } cmpv))$

```

lemma (in linorder) param-rbt-sorted-list-of-map[param]:
  shows (rbt-to-list, sorted-list-of-map) ∈
     $\langle Rk, Rv \rangle rbt\text{-map-rel} (<) \rightarrow \langle \langle Rk, Rv \rangle prod\text{-rel} \rangle list\text{-rel}$ 
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma param-rbt-sorted-list-of-map'[param]:
  assumes ELO: eq-linorder cmp'
  shows (rbt-to-list,linorder.sorted-list-of-map (comp2le cmp')) ∈
     $\langle Rk, Rv \rangle rbt\text{-map-rel} (comp2lt cmp') \rightarrow \langle \langle Rk, Rv \rangle prod\text{-rel} \rangle list\text{-rel}$ 
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma rbt-linorder-impl:
  assumes ELO: eq-linorder cmp'
  assumes [param]: (cmp,cmp') ∈ Rk → Rk → Id
  shows
     $(cmp\text{-rbt } cmp, cmp\text{-map } cmp') \in$ 
       $(Rv \rightarrow Rv \rightarrow Id)$ 
       $\rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle rbt\text{-map-rel} (comp2lt cmp')$ 
       $\rightarrow \langle Rk, Rv \rangle rbt\text{-map-rel} (comp2lt cmp') \rightarrow Id$ 
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma color-rel-sv[relator-props]: single-valued color-rel
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma rbt-rel-sv-aux:
  assumes SK: single-valued Rk
  assumes SV: single-valued Rv
  assumes I1: (a,b) ∈ ((Rk, Rv) rbt-rel)
  assumes I2: (a,c) ∈ ((Rk, Rv) rbt-rel)
  shows b=c
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma rbt-rel-sv[relator-props]:
  assumes SK: single-valued Rk
  assumes SV: single-valued Rv
  shows single-valued ((Rk, Rv) rbt-rel)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma rbt-map-rel-sv[relator-props]:
  [single-valued Rk; single-valued Rv]
  ==> single-valued ((Rk, Rv) rbt-map-rel lt)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemmas [autoref-rel-intf] = REL-INTFI[of rbt-map-rel x i-map] for x

```

Second Part: Binding

```

lemma autoref-rbt-empty[autoref-rules]:
  assumes ELO: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (eq-linorder cmp')
  assumes [simplified,param]: GEN-OP cmp cmp' (Rk→Rk→Id)
  shows (rbt.Empty,op-map-empty) ∈
    ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ rbt-map-rel (comp2lt cmp')
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma autoref-rbt-update[autoref-rules]:
  assumes ELO: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (eq-linorder cmp')
  assumes [simplified,param]: GEN-OP cmp cmp' (Rk→Rk→Id)
  shows (ord.rbt-insert (comp2lt cmp),op-map-update) ∈
    Rk→Rv→⟨Rk,Rv⟩ rbt-map-rel (comp2lt cmp')
    → ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ rbt-map-rel (comp2lt cmp')
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma autoref-rbt-lookup[autoref-rules]:
  assumes ELO: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (eq-linorder cmp')
  assumes [simplified,param]: GEN-OP cmp cmp' (Rk→Rk→Id)
  shows (λk t. ord.rbt-lookup (comp2lt cmp) t k, op-map-lookup) ∈
    Rk → ⟨Rk,Rv⟩ rbt-map-rel (comp2lt cmp') → ⟨Rv⟩ option-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma autoref-rbt-delete[autoref-rules]:
  assumes ELO: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (eq-linorder cmp')
  assumes [simplified,param]: GEN-OP cmp cmp' (Rk→Rk→Id)

```

```

shows (ord.rbt-delete (comp2lt cmp),op-map-delete) ∈
  Rk → ⟨Rk,Rv⟩rbt-map-rel (comp2lt cmp')
  → ⟨Rk,Rv⟩rbt-map-rel (comp2lt cmp')
⟨proof⟩

lemma autoref-rbt-union[autoref-rules]:
assumes ELO: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (eq-linorder cmp')
assumes [simplified,param]: GEN-OP cmp cmp' (Rk→Rk→Id)
shows (ord.rbt-union (comp2lt cmp),(++)) ∈
  ⟨Rk,Rv⟩rbt-map-rel (comp2lt cmp') → ⟨Rk,Rv⟩rbt-map-rel (comp2lt cmp')
  → ⟨Rk,Rv⟩rbt-map-rel (comp2lt cmp')
⟨proof⟩

lemma autoref-rbt-is-iterator[autoref-ga-rules]:
assumes ELO: GEN-ALGO-tag (eq-linorder cmp')
shows is-map-to-sorted-list (comp2le cmp') Rk Rv (rbt-map-rel (comp2lt cmp'))
  rbt-to-list
⟨proof⟩

lemmas [autoref-ga-rules] = class-to-eq-linorder

lemma (in linorder) dflt-cmp-id:
  (dflt-cmp (≤) (<), dflt-cmp (≤) (<)) ∈ Id → Id → Id
⟨proof⟩

lemmas [autoref-rules] = dflt-cmp-id

lemma rbt-linorder-autoref[autoref-rules]:
assumes SIDE-GEN-ALGO (eq-linorder cmpk')
assumes SIDE-GEN-ALGO (eq-linorder cmpv')
assumes GEN-OP cmpk cmpk' (Rk→Rk→Id)
assumes GEN-OP cmpv cmpv' (Rv→Rv→Id)
shows
  (cmp-rbt cmpk cmpv, cmp-map cmpk' cmpv') ∈
    ⟨Rk,Rv⟩rbt-map-rel (comp2lt cmpk')
    → ⟨Rk,Rv⟩rbt-map-rel (comp2lt cmpk') → Id
⟨proof⟩

lemma map-linorder-impl[autoref-ga-rules]:
assumes GEN-ALGO-tag (eq-linorder cmpk)
assumes GEN-ALGO-tag (eq-linorder cmpv)
shows eq-linorder (cmp-map cmpk cmpv)
⟨proof⟩

lemma set-linorder-impl[autoref-ga-rules]:
assumes GEN-ALGO-tag (eq-linorder cmpk)

```

```

shows eq-linorder (cmp-set cmpk)
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in linorder) rbt-map-rel-finite-aux:
finite-map-rel ((Rk,Rv)rbt-map-rel (<))
⟨proof⟩

lemma rbt-map-rel-finite[relator-props]:
assumes ELO: GEN-ALGO-tag (eq-linorder cmpk)
shows finite-map-rel ((Rk,Rv)rbt-map-rel (comp2lt cmpk))
⟨proof⟩

abbreviation
dflt-rm-rel ≡ rbt-map-rel (comp2lt (dflt-cmp (≤) (<)))

lemmas [autoref-post-simps] = dflt-cmp-inv2 dflt-cmp-2inv

lemma [simp,autoref-post-simps]: ord.rbt-ins (<) = rbt-ins
⟨proof⟩

lemma [autoref-post-simps]: ord.rbt-lookup ((<):-::linorder⇒-) = rbt-lookup
⟨proof⟩

lemma [simp,autoref-post-simps]:
ord.rbt-insert-with-key (<) = rbt-insert-with-key
ord.rbt-insert (<) = rbt-insert
⟨proof⟩

lemma autoref-comp2eq[autoref-rules-raw]:
assumes PRIO-TAG-GEN-ALGO
assumes ELC: SIDE-GEN-ALGO (eq-linorder cmp')
assumes [simplified,param]: GEN-OP cmp cmp' (R→R→Id)
shows (comp2eq cmp, (=)) ∈ R→R→Id
⟨proof⟩

lemma pi'-rm[icf-proper-iteratorI]:
proper-it' rm-iterateoi rm-iterateoi
proper-it' rm-reverse-iterateoi rm-reverse-iterateoi
⟨proof⟩

declare pi'-rm[proper-it]

lemmas autoref-rbt-rules =
autoref-rbt-empty
autoref-rbt-lookup
autoref-rbt-update
autoref-rbt-delete

```

autoref-rbt-union

```
lemmas autoref-rbt-rules-linorder[autoref-rules-raw] =
  autoref-rbt-rules[where Rk=Rk] for Rk :: (-× -::linorder) set
end
```

2.3.6 Set by Characteristic Function

```
theory Impl-Cfun-Set
imports ..../Intf/Intf-Set
begin

definition fun-set-rel where
  fun-set-rel-internal-def:
  fun-set-rel R ≡ (R→bool-rel) O br Collect (λ-. True)

lemma fun-set-rel-def: ⟨R⟩fun-set-rel = (R→bool-rel) O br Collect (λ-. True)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fun-set-rel-sv[relator-props]:
  [single-valued R; Range R = UNIV] ⇒ single-valued ((⟨R⟩fun-set-rel))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fun-set-rel-RUNIV[relator-props]:
  assumes SV: single-valued R
  shows Range ((⟨R⟩fun-set-rel)) = UNIV
  ⟨proof⟩

lemmas [autoref-rel-intf] = REL-INTFI[of fun-set-rel i-set]

lemma fs-mem-refine[autoref-rules]: (λx f. f x, (∈)) ∈ R → ⟨R⟩fun-set-rel → bool-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fun-set-Collect-refine[autoref-rules]:
  (λx. x, Collect) ∈ (R→bool-rel) → ⟨R⟩fun-set-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fun-set-empty-refine[autoref-rules]:
  (λ-. False, {}) ∈ ⟨R⟩fun-set-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fun-set-UNIV-refine[autoref-rules]:
  (λ-. True, UNIV) ∈ ⟨R⟩fun-set-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fun-set-union-refine[autoref-rules]:
  (λa b x. a x ∨ b x, (∪)) ∈ ⟨R⟩fun-set-rel → ⟨R⟩fun-set-rel → ⟨R⟩fun-set-rel
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma fun-set-inter-refine[autoref-rules]:
   $(\lambda a b x. a x \wedge b x, (\cap)) \in \langle R \rangle \text{fun-set-rel} \rightarrow \langle R \rangle \text{fun-set-rel} \rightarrow \langle R \rangle \text{fun-set-rel}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma fun-set-diff-refine[autoref-rules]:
   $(\lambda a b x. a x \wedge \neg b x, (-)) \in \langle R \rangle \text{fun-set-rel} \rightarrow \langle R \rangle \text{fun-set-rel} \rightarrow \langle R \rangle \text{fun-set-rel}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

end

2.3.7 Array-Based Maps with Natural Number Keys

```
theory Impl-Array-Map
imports
  Automatic-Refinement.Automatic-Refinement
  ../../Lib/Diff-Array
  ../../Iterator/Iterator
  ./Gen/Gen-Map
  ./Intf/Intf-Comp
  ./Intf/Intf-Map
begin
```

```
type-synonym 'v iam = 'v option array
```

Definitions

```
definition iam- $\alpha$  :: 'v iam  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\rightarrow$  'v where
  iam- $\alpha$  a i  $\equiv$  if  $i < \text{array-length } a$  then  $\text{array-get } a i$  else None
```

```
lemma [code]: iam- $\alpha$  a i  $\equiv$   $\text{array-get-oo } \text{None } a i$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
abbreviation iam-invar :: 'v iam  $\Rightarrow$  bool where iam-invar  $\equiv$   $\lambda \_. \text{True}$ 
```

```
definition iam-empty :: unit  $\Rightarrow$  'v iam
  where iam-empty  $\equiv$   $\lambda \_. \text{array-of-list } []$ 
```

```
definition iam-lookup :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'v iam  $\rightarrow$  'v
  where [code-unfold]: iam-lookup k a  $\equiv$  iam- $\alpha$  a k
```

```
definition iam-increment (l::nat) idx  $\equiv$ 
  max (idx + 1 - l) (2 * l + 3)
```

```
lemma incr-correct:  $\neg \text{idx} < l \implies \text{idx} < l + \text{iam-increment } l \text{ idx}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```

definition iam-update :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'v  $\Rightarrow$  'v iam  $\Rightarrow$  'v iam
where iam-update k v a  $\equiv$  let
  l = array-length a;
  a = if k < l then a else array-grow a (iam-increment l k) None
  in
    array-set a k (Some v)

lemma [code]: iam-update k v a  $\equiv$  array-set-oo
(λ-. let l=array-length a in
  array-set (array-grow a (iam-increment l k) None) k (Some v))
a k (Some v)
⟨proof⟩

definition iam-delete :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'v iam  $\Rightarrow$  'v iam
where iam-delete k a  $\equiv$ 
if k < array-length a then array-set a k None else a

lemma [code]: iam-delete k a  $\equiv$  array-set-oo (λ-. a) a k None
⟨proof⟩

primrec iam-iteratei-aux
:: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('v iam)  $\Rightarrow$  ('σ  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  'v  $\Rightarrow$  σ  $\Rightarrow$  σ)  $\Rightarrow$  σ  $\Rightarrow$  σ
where
  iam-iteratei-aux 0 a c f σ = σ
  | iam-iteratei-aux (Suc i) a c f σ = (
    if c σ then
      iam-iteratei-aux i a c f (
        case array-get a i of None  $\Rightarrow$  σ | Some x  $\Rightarrow$  f (i, x) σ
      )
    else σ)

```

definition iam-iteratei :: 'v iam \Rightarrow (nat \times 'v, σ) set-iterator **where**
 iam-iteratei a = iam-iteratei-aux (array-length a) a

Parametricity

```

definition iam-rel-def-internal:
  iam-rel R  $\equiv$  ⟨⟨R⟩ option-rel⟩ array-rel
lemma iam-rel-def: ⟨R⟩ iam-rel = ⟨⟨R⟩ option-rel⟩ array-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma iam-rel-sv[relator-props]:
  single-valued Rv  $\implies$  single-valued (⟨Rv⟩ iam-rel)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma param-iam-α[param]:
  (iam-α, iam-α)  $\in$  ⟨R⟩ iam-rel  $\rightarrow$  nat-rel  $\rightarrow$  ⟨R⟩ option-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma param-iam-invar[param]:
  (iam-invar, iam-invar) ∈ ⟨R⟩ iam-rel → bool-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma param-iam-empty[param]:
  (iam-empty, iam-empty) ∈ unit-rel → ⟨R⟩ iam-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma param-iam-lookup[param]:
  (iam-lookup, iam-lookup) ∈ nat-rel → ⟨R⟩ iam-rel → ⟨R⟩ option-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma param-iam-increment[param]:
  (iam-increment, iam-increment) ∈ nat-rel → nat-rel → nat-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma param-iam-update[param]:
  (iam-update, iam-update) ∈ nat-rel → R → ⟨R⟩ iam-rel → ⟨R⟩ iam-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma param-iam-delete[param]:
  (iam-delete, iam-delete) ∈ nat-rel → ⟨R⟩ iam-rel → ⟨R⟩ iam-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma param-iam-iteratei-aux[param]:
  assumes I:  $i \leq \text{array-length } a$ 
  assumes IR:  $(i, i') \in \text{nat-rel}$ 
  assumes AR:  $(a, a') \in \langle Ra \rangle \text{iam-rel}$ 
  assumes CR:  $(c, c') \in Rb \rightarrow \text{bool-rel}$ 
  assumes FR:  $(f, f') \in \langle \text{nat-rel}, Ra \rangle \text{prod-rel} \rightarrow Rb \rightarrow Rb$ 
  assumes σR:  $(\sigma, \sigma') \in Rb$ 
  shows (iam-iteratei-aux i a c f σ, iam-iteratei-aux i' a' c' f' σ') ∈ Rb
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma param-iam-iteratei[param]:
  (iam-iteratei, iam-iteratei) ∈ ⟨Ra⟩ iam-rel → (Rb → bool-rel) →
    ((⟨nat-rel, Ra⟩ prod-rel → Rb → Rb) → Rb → Rb
  ⟨proof⟩

```

Correctness

definition iam-rel' ≡ br iam-α iam-invar

```

lemma iam-empty-correct:
  (iam-empty (), Map.empty) ∈ iam-rel'
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma iam-update-correct:
  (iam-update,op-map-update) ∈ nat-rel → Id → iam-rel' → iam-rel'
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma iam-lookup-correct:
  (iam-lookup,op-map-lookup) ∈ Id → iam-rel' → ⟨Id⟩option-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma array-get-set-iff:  $i < \text{array-length } a \implies$ 
  array-get (array-set  $a\ i\ x$ )  $j = (\text{if } i=j \text{ then } x \text{ else array-get } a\ j)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma iam-delete-correct:
  (iam-delete,op-map-delete) ∈ Id → iam-rel' → iam-rel'
  ⟨proof⟩

definition iam-map-rel-def-internal:
  iam-map-rel Rk Rv ≡
    if Rk=nat-rel then ⟨Rv⟩iam-rel O iam-rel' else {}

lemma iam-map-rel-def:
  ⟨nat-rel,Rv⟩iam-map-rel ≡ ⟨Rv⟩iam-rel O iam-rel'
  ⟨proof⟩

lemmas [autoref-rel-intf] = REL-INTFI[of iam-map-rel i-map]

lemma iam-map-rel-sv[relator-props]:
  single-valued Rv  $\implies$  single-valued ((nat-rel,Rv)iam-map-rel)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma iam-empty-impl:
  (iam-empty (), op-map-empty) ∈ ⟨nat-rel,R⟩iam-map-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma iam-lookup-impl:
  (iam-lookup, op-map-lookup)
  ∈ nat-rel → ⟨nat-rel,R⟩iam-map-rel → ⟨R⟩option-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma iam-update-impl:
  (iam-update, op-map-update) ∈
    nat-rel → R → ⟨nat-rel,R⟩iam-map-rel → ⟨nat-rel,R⟩iam-map-rel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma iam-delete-impl:
  (iam-delete, op-map-delete) ∈

```

nat-rel $\rightarrow \langle \text{nat-rel}, R \rangle$ *iam-map-rel* $\rightarrow \langle \text{nat-rel}, R \rangle$ *iam-map-rel*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```
lemmas iam-map-impl =
  iam-empty-impl
  iam-lookup-impl
  iam-update-impl
  iam-delete-impl

declare iam-map-impl[autoref-rules]
```

Iterator proofs

abbreviation *iam-to-list* $a \equiv \text{it-to-list } \text{iam-iteratei } a$

```
lemma distinct-iam-to-list-aux:
  shows  $\llbracket \text{distinct } xs; \forall (i, v) \in \text{set } xs. i \geq n \rrbracket \implies$ 
     $\text{distinct } (\text{iam-iteratei-aux } n \ a)$ 
     $(\lambda \_. \text{True}) (\lambda x y. y @ [x]) xs$ 
  (is  $\llbracket \_ ; \_ \rrbracket \implies \text{distinct } (? \text{iam-to-list-aux } n \ xs) \right)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma distinct-iam-to-list:
   $\text{distinct } (\text{iam-to-list } a)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma iam-to-list-set-correct-aux:
  assumes  $(a, m) \in \text{iam-rel}'$ 
  shows  $\llbracket n \leq \text{array-length } a; \text{map-to-set } m - \{(k, v). k < n\} = \text{set } xs \rrbracket$ 
     $\implies \text{map-to-set } m =$ 
     $\text{set } (\text{iam-iteratei-aux } n \ a (\lambda \_. \text{True}) (\lambda x y. y @ [x]) xs)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma iam-to-list-set-correct:
  assumes  $(a, m) \in \text{iam-rel}'$ 
  shows  $\text{map-to-set } m = \text{set } (\text{iam-to-list } a)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma iam-iteratei-aux-append:
   $n \leq \text{length } xs \implies \text{iam-iteratei-aux } n (\text{Array } (xs @ ys)) =$ 
     $\text{iam-iteratei-aux } n (\text{Array } xs)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma iam-iteratei-append:
   $\text{iam-iteratei } (\text{Array } (xs @ [\text{None}] )) \ c \ f \ \sigma =$ 
     $\text{iam-iteratei } (\text{Array } xs) \ c \ f \ \sigma$ 
   $\text{iam-iteratei } (\text{Array } (xs @ [\text{Some } x])) \ c \ f \ \sigma =$ 
     $\text{iam-iteratei } (\text{Array } xs) \ c \ f$ 
     $(\text{if } c \ \sigma \ \text{then } (f \ (\text{length } xs, x) \ \sigma) \ \text{else } \sigma)$ 
```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *iam-iteratei-aux-Cons*:

$n < array-length a \implies$
 $iam\text{-}iteratei\text{-}aux n a (\lambda _. \ True) (\lambda x l. l @ [x]) (x \# xs) =$
 $x \# iam\text{-}iteratei\text{-}aux n a (\lambda _. \ True) (\lambda x l. l @ [x]) xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *iam-to-list-append*:

$iam\text{-}to\text{-}list (Array (xs @ [None])) = iam\text{-}to\text{-}list (Array xs)$
 $iam\text{-}to\text{-}list (Array (xs @ [Some x])) =$
 $(length xs, x) \# iam\text{-}to\text{-}list (Array xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *autoref-iam-is-iterator[autoref-ga-rules]*:

shows *is-map-to-list nat-rel Rv iam-map-rel iam-to-list*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*autoref-ga-rules*] =

autoref-iam-is-iterator[unfolded is-map-to-list-def]

lemma *iam-iteratei-altdef*:

$iam\text{-}iteratei a = foldli (iam\text{-}to\text{-}list a)$
 $(\mathbf{is} \ ?f a = ?g (iam\text{-}to\text{-}list a))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pi-iam[icf-proper-iteratorI]*:

proper-it (iam-iteratei a) (iam-iteratei a)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pi'-iam[icf-proper-iteratorI]*:

proper-it' iam-iteratei iam-iteratei
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

Chapter 3

The Original Isabelle Collection Framework

This chapter contains the original Isabelle Collection Framework. It contains a vast amount of verified collection data structures, that are included either directly or by parameterization via locales.

Generic algorithms need to be instantiated manually, and nesting of collections (e.g. sets of sets) is not supported.

3.1 Specifications

3.1.1 Specification of Sets

```
theory SetSpec
imports ICF-Spec-Base
begin
```

This theory specifies set operations by means of a mapping to HOL's standard sets.

```
notation insert ('set'-ins)

type-synonym ('x,'s) set- $\alpha$  = 's  $\Rightarrow$  'x set
type-synonym ('x,'s) set-invar = 's  $\Rightarrow$  bool
locale set =
  — Abstraction to set
  fixes  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x set$ 
  — Invariant
  fixes invar :: 's  $\Rightarrow$  bool

locale set-no-invar = set +
  assumes invar[simp, intro!]:  $\bigwedge s. \text{invar } s$ 
```

Basic Set Functions

Empty set `locale set-empty = set +`
`constrains $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x \text{ set}$`
`fixes $\text{empty} :: \text{unit} \Rightarrow 's$`
`assumes $\text{empty-correct}:$`
 $\alpha (\text{empty} ()) = \{\}$
 $\text{invar } (\text{empty} ())$

Membership Query `locale set-memb = set +`
`constrains $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x \text{ set}$`
`fixes $\text{memb} :: 'x \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow \text{bool}$`
`assumes $\text{memb-correct}:$`
 $\text{invar } s \implies \text{memb } x s \longleftrightarrow x \in \alpha s$

Insertion of Element `locale set-ins = set +`
`constrains $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x \text{ set}$`
`fixes $\text{ins} :: 'x \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow 's$`
`assumes $\text{ins-correct}:$`
 $\text{invar } s \implies \alpha (\text{ins } x s) = \text{set-ins } x (\alpha s)$
 $\text{invar } s \implies \text{invar } (\text{ins } x s)$

Disjoint Insert `locale set-ins-dj = set +`
`constrains $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x \text{ set}$`
`fixes $\text{ins-dj} :: 'x \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow 's$`
`assumes $\text{ins-dj-correct}:$`
 $\llbracket \text{invar } s; x \notin \alpha s \rrbracket \implies \alpha (\text{ins-dj } x s) = \text{set-ins } x (\alpha s)$
 $\llbracket \text{invar } s; x \notin \alpha s \rrbracket \implies \text{invar } (\text{ins-dj } x s)$

Deletion of Single Element `locale set-delete = set +`
`constrains $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x \text{ set}$`
`fixes $\text{delete} :: 'x \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow 's$`
`assumes $\text{delete-correct}:$`
 $\text{invar } s \implies \alpha (\text{delete } x s) = \alpha s - \{x\}$
 $\text{invar } s \implies \text{invar } (\text{delete } x s)$

Emptiness Check `locale set-isEmpty = set +`
`constrains $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x \text{ set}$`
`fixes $\text{isEmpty} :: 's \Rightarrow \text{bool}$`
`assumes $\text{isEmpty-correct}:$`
 $\text{invar } s \implies \text{isEmpty } s \longleftrightarrow \alpha s = \{\}$

Bounded Quantifiers `locale set-ball = set +`
`constrains $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x \text{ set}$`
`fixes $\text{ball} :: 's \Rightarrow ('x \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$`
`assumes $\text{ball-correct}: \text{invar } S \implies \text{ball } S P \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in \alpha. P x)$`

`locale set-bex = set +`
`constrains $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x \text{ set}$`

```
fixes bex :: 's ⇒ ('x ⇒ bool) ⇒ bool
assumes bex-correct: invar S ⇒ bex S P ↔ (∃x ∈  $\alpha$ . P x)
```

Finite Set locale *finite-set* = *set* +
 assumes *finite*[simp, intro!]: invar *s* ⇒ finite (α *s*)

Size locale *set-size* = *finite-set* +
 constrains α :: '*s* ⇒ '*x* set
 fixes *size* :: '*s* ⇒ nat
 assumes *size-correct*:
 invar *s* ⇒ *size s* = card (α *s*)

locale *set-size-abort* = *finite-set* +
 constrains α :: '*s* ⇒ '*x* set
 fixes *size-abort* :: nat ⇒ '*s* ⇒ nat
 assumes *size-abort-correct*:
 invar *s* ⇒ *size-abort m s* = min *m* (card (α *s*))

Singleton sets locale *set-sng* = *set* +
 constrains α :: '*s* ⇒ '*x* set
 fixes *sng* :: '*x* ⇒ '*s*
 assumes *sng-correct*:
 α (*sng x*) = {*x*}
 invar (*sng x*)

locale *set-isSng* = *set* +
 constrains α :: '*s* ⇒ '*x* set
 fixes *isSng* :: '*s* ⇒ bool
 assumes *isSng-correct*:
 invar *s* ⇒ *isSng s* ↔ (exists *e*. α *s* = {*e*})
begin
 lemma *isSng-correct-exists1* :
 invar *s* ⇒ (*isSng s* ↔ (exists !*e*. (*e* ∈ α *s*)))
 ⟨proof⟩
 lemma *isSng-correct-card* :
 invar *s* ⇒ (*isSng s* ↔ (card (α *s*) = 1))
 ⟨proof⟩
end

Iterators

An iterator applies a function to a state and all the elements of the set. The function is applied in any order. Proofs over the iteration are done by establishing invariants over the iteration. Iterators may have a break-condition, that interrupts the iteration before the last element has been visited.

type-synonym ('*x', '*s*) *set-list-it**

```

= 's ⇒ ('x,'x list) set-iterator
locale poly-set-iteratei-defs =
  fixes list-it :: 's ⇒ ('x,'x list) set-iterator
begin
  definition iteratei :: 's ⇒ ('x,'σ) set-iterator
    where iteratei S ≡ it-to-it (list-it S)

  abbreviation iterate s ≡ iteratei s (λ-. True)
end

locale poly-set-iteratei =
  finite-set + poly-set-iteratei-defs list-it
  for list-it :: 's ⇒ ('x,'x list) set-iterator +
  constrains α :: 's ⇒ 'x set
  assumes list-it-correct: invar s ⇒ set-iterator (list-it s) (α s)
begin
  lemma iteratei-correct: invar S ⇒ set-iterator (iteratei S) (α S)
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma pi-iteratei[icf-proper-iteratorI]:
    proper-it (iteratei S) (iteratei S)
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma iteratei-rule-P:
  [
    invar S;
    I (α S) σ0;
    !!x it σ. [ c σ; x ∈ it; it ⊆ α S; I it σ ] ⇒ I (it - {x}) (f x σ);
    !!σ. I {} σ ⇒ P σ;
    !!σ it. [ it ⊆ α S; it ≠ {}; ¬ c σ; I it σ ] ⇒ P σ
  ] ⇒ P (iteratei S c f σ0)
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma iteratei-rule-insert-P:
  [
    invar S;
    I {} σ0;
    !!x it σ. [ c σ; x ∈ α S - it; it ⊆ α S; I it σ ] ⇒ I (insert x it) (f x σ);
    !!σ. I (α S) σ ⇒ P σ;
    !!σ it. [ it ⊆ α S; it ≠ α S; ¬ c σ; I it σ ] ⇒ P σ
  ] ⇒ P (iteratei S c f σ0)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

Versions without break condition.

```

lemma iterate-rule-P:
[
  invar S;
  I (α S) σ0;

```

```

!!x it σ. [ x ∈ it; it ⊆ α S; I it σ ] ⇒ I (it - {x}) (f x σ);
!!σ. I {} σ ⇒ P σ
] ⇒ P (iteratei S (λ-. True) f σ0)
⟨proof⟩

lemma iterate-rule-insert-P:
[[
  invar S;
  I {} σ0;
  !!x it σ. [ x ∈ α S - it; it ⊆ α S; I it σ ] ⇒ I (insert x it) (f x σ);
  !!σ. I (α S) σ ⇒ P σ
] ⇒ P (iteratei S (λ-. True) f σ0)
⟨proof⟩

end

```

More Set Operations

```

Copy locale set-copy = s1: set α1 invar1 + s2: set α2 invar2
for α1 :: 's1 ⇒ 'a set and invar1
and α2 :: 's2 ⇒ 'a set and invar2
+
fixes copy :: 's1 ⇒ 's2
assumes copy-correct:
  invar1 s1 ⇒ α2 (copy s1) = α1 s1
  invar1 s1 ⇒ invar2 (copy s1)

```

```

Union locale set-union = s1: set α1 invar1 + s2: set α2 invar2 + s3: set α3
invar3
for α1 :: 's1 ⇒ 'a set and invar1
and α2 :: 's2 ⇒ 'a set and invar2
and α3 :: 's3 ⇒ 'a set and invar3
+
fixes union :: 's1 ⇒ 's2 ⇒ 's3
assumes union-correct:
  invar1 s1 ⇒ invar2 s2 ⇒ α3 (union s1 s2) = α1 s1 ∪ α2 s2
  invar1 s1 ⇒ invar2 s2 ⇒ invar3 (union s1 s2)

```

```

locale set-union-dj =
s1: set α1 invar1 + s2: set α2 invar2 + s3: set α3 invar3
for α1 :: 's1 ⇒ 'a set and invar1
and α2 :: 's2 ⇒ 'a set and invar2
and α3 :: 's3 ⇒ 'a set and invar3
+
fixes union-dj :: 's1 ⇒ 's2 ⇒ 's3
assumes union-dj-correct:
  [invar1 s1; invar2 s2; α1 s1 ∩ α2 s2 = {}] ⇒ α3 (union-dj s1 s2) = α1 s1
  ∪ α2 s2

```

$\llbracket \text{invar1 } s1; \text{invar2 } s2; \alpha1\ s1 \cap \alpha2\ s2 = \{\} \rrbracket \implies \text{invar3 } (\text{union-dj } s1\ s2)$

```
locale set-union-list = s1: set α1 invar1 + s2: set α2 invar2
  for α1 :: 's1 ⇒ 'a set and invar1
  and α2 :: 's2 ⇒ 'a set and invar2
  +
  fixes union-list :: 's1 list ⇒ 's2
  assumes union-list-correct:
    ∀ s1∈set l. invar1 s1 ⇒ α2 (union-list l) = ∪ {α1 s1 | s1. s1 ∈ set l}
    ∀ s1∈set l. invar1 s1 ⇒ invar2 (union-list l)
```

Difference locale set-diff = s1: set α1 invar1 + s2: set α2 invar2
 for α1 :: 's1 ⇒ 'a set and invar1
 and α2 :: 's2 ⇒ 'a set and invar2
 +
 fixes diff :: 's1 ⇒ 's2 ⇒ 's1
 assumes diff-correct:
 invar1 s1 ⇒ invar2 s2 ⇒ α1 (diff s1 s2) = α1 s1 − α2 s2
 invar1 s1 ⇒ invar2 s2 ⇒ invar1 (diff s1 s2)

Intersection locale set-inter = s1: set α1 invar1 + s2: set α2 invar2 + s3:
 set α3 invar3
 for α1 :: 's1 ⇒ 'a set and invar1
 and α2 :: 's2 ⇒ 'a set and invar2
 and α3 :: 's3 ⇒ 'a set and invar3
 +
 fixes inter :: 's1 ⇒ 's2 ⇒ 's3
 assumes inter-correct:
 invar1 s1 ⇒ invar2 s2 ⇒ α3 (inter s1 s2) = α1 s1 ∩ α2 s2
 invar1 s1 ⇒ invar2 s2 ⇒ invar3 (inter s1 s2)

Subset locale set-subset = s1: set α1 invar1 + s2: set α2 invar2
 for α1 :: 's1 ⇒ 'a set and invar1
 and α2 :: 's2 ⇒ 'a set and invar2
 +
 fixes subset :: 's1 ⇒ 's2 ⇒ bool
 assumes subset-correct:
 invar1 s1 ⇒ invar2 s2 ⇒ subset s1 s2 ↔ α1 s1 ⊆ α2 s2

Equal locale set-equal = s1: set α1 invar1 + s2: set α2 invar2
 for α1 :: 's1 ⇒ 'a set and invar1
 and α2 :: 's2 ⇒ 'a set and invar2
 +
 fixes equal :: 's1 ⇒ 's2 ⇒ bool
 assumes equal-correct:
 invar1 s1 ⇒ invar2 s2 ⇒ equal s1 s2 ↔ α1 s1 = α2 s2

Image and Filter locale set-image-filter = s1: set α1 invar1 + s2: set α2
 invar2

```

for  $\alpha_1 :: 's1 \Rightarrow 'a$  set and  $invar1$ 
and  $\alpha_2 :: 's2 \Rightarrow 'b$  set and  $invar2$ 
+
fixes  $image\text{-}filter :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b option) \Rightarrow 's1 \Rightarrow 's2$ 
assumes  $image\text{-}filter\text{-}correct\text{-}aux$ :
   $invar1 s \implies \alpha_2 (image\text{-}filter f s) = \{ b . \exists a \in \alpha_1 s. f a = Some b \}$ 
   $invar1 s \implies invar2 (image\text{-}filter f s)$ 
begin
  — This special form will be checked first by the simplifier:
  lemma  $image\text{-}filter\text{-}correct\text{-}aux2$ :
     $invar1 s \implies$ 
     $\alpha_2 (image\text{-}filter (\lambda x. if P x then (Some (f x)) else None) s)$ 
     $= f ` \{x \in \alpha_1 s. P x\}$ 
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 
lemmas  $image\text{-}filter\text{-}correct =$ 
   $image\text{-}filter\text{-}correct\text{-}aux2$   $image\text{-}filter\text{-}correct\text{-}aux$ 
end

locale  $set\text{-}inj\text{-}image\text{-}filter = s1: set \alpha_1 invar1 + s2: set \alpha_2 invar2$ 
for  $\alpha_1 :: 's1 \Rightarrow 'a$  set and  $invar1$ 
and  $\alpha_2 :: 's2 \Rightarrow 'b$  set and  $invar2$ 
+
fixes  $inj\text{-}image\text{-}filter :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b option) \Rightarrow 's1 \Rightarrow 's2$ 
assumes  $inj\text{-}image\text{-}filter\text{-}correct$ :
   $\llbracket invar1 s; inj\text{-}on f (\alpha_1 s \cap dom f) \rrbracket \implies \alpha_2 (inj\text{-}image\text{-}filter f s) = \{ b . \exists a \in \alpha_1 s. f a = Some b \}$ 
   $\llbracket invar1 s; inj\text{-}on f (\alpha_1 s \cap dom f) \rrbracket \implies invar2 (inj\text{-}image\text{-}filter f s)$ 

Image locale  $set\text{-}image = s1: set \alpha_1 invar1 + s2: set \alpha_2 invar2$ 
for  $\alpha_1 :: 's1 \Rightarrow 'a$  set and  $invar1$ 
and  $\alpha_2 :: 's2 \Rightarrow 'b$  set and  $invar2$ 
+
fixes  $image :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 's1 \Rightarrow 's2$ 
assumes  $image\text{-}correct$ :
   $invar1 s \implies \alpha_2 (image f s) = f ` \alpha_1 s$ 
   $invar1 s \implies invar2 (image f s)$ 

locale  $set\text{-}inj\text{-}image = s1: set \alpha_1 invar1 + s2: set \alpha_2 invar2$ 
for  $\alpha_1 :: 's1 \Rightarrow 'a$  set and  $invar1$ 
and  $\alpha_2 :: 's2 \Rightarrow 'b$  set and  $invar2$ 
+
fixes  $inj\text{-}image :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 's1 \Rightarrow 's2$ 
assumes  $inj\text{-}image\text{-}correct$ :
   $\llbracket invar1 s; inj\text{-}on f (\alpha_1 s) \rrbracket \implies \alpha_2 (inj\text{-}image f s) = f ` \alpha_1 s$ 
   $\llbracket invar1 s; inj\text{-}on f (\alpha_1 s) \rrbracket \implies invar2 (inj\text{-}image f s)$ 

```

Filter locale *set-filter* = $s1: set \alpha1 invar1 + s2: set \alpha2 invar2$
for $\alpha1 :: 's1 \Rightarrow 'a set$ **and** $invar1$
and $\alpha2 :: 's2 \Rightarrow 'a set$ **and** $invar2$
+
fixes *filter* :: $('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 's1 \Rightarrow 's2$
assumes *filter-correct*:
 $invar1 s \implies \alpha2 (\text{filter } P s) = \{e. e \in \alpha1 s \wedge P e\}$
 $invar1 s \implies invar2 (\text{filter } P s)$

Union of Set of Sets locale *set-Union-image* =
 $s1: set \alpha1 invar1 + s2: set \alpha2 invar2 + s3: set \alpha3 invar3$
for $\alpha1 :: 's1 \Rightarrow 'a set$ **and** $invar1$
and $\alpha2 :: 's2 \Rightarrow 'b set$ **and** $invar2$
and $\alpha3 :: 's3 \Rightarrow 'b set$ **and** $invar3$
+
fixes *Union-image* :: $('a \Rightarrow 's2) \Rightarrow 's1 \Rightarrow 's3$
assumes *Union-image-correct*:
 $\llbracket invar1 s; !x. x \in \alpha1 s \implies invar2 (f x) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\alpha3 (\text{Union-image } f s) = \bigcup (\alpha2 f \alpha1 s)$
 $\llbracket invar1 s; !x. x \in \alpha1 s \implies invar2 (f x) \rrbracket \implies invar3 (\text{Union-image } f s)$

Disjointness Check locale *set-disjoint* = $s1: set \alpha1 invar1 + s2: set \alpha2 invar2$
for $\alpha1 :: 's1 \Rightarrow 'a set$ **and** $invar1$
and $\alpha2 :: 's2 \Rightarrow 'a set$ **and** $invar2$
+
fixes *disjoint* :: $'s1 \Rightarrow 's2 \Rightarrow bool$
assumes *disjoint-correct*:
 $invar1 s1 \implies invar2 s2 \implies disjoint s1 s2 \longleftrightarrow \alpha1 s1 \cap \alpha2 s2 = \{\}$

Disjointness Check With Witness locale *set-disjoint-witness* = $s1: set \alpha1 invar1 + s2: set \alpha2 invar2$
for $\alpha1 :: 's1 \Rightarrow 'a set$ **and** $invar1$
and $\alpha2 :: 's2 \Rightarrow 'a set$ **and** $invar2$
+
fixes *disjoint-witness* :: $'s1 \Rightarrow 's2 \Rightarrow 'a option$
assumes *disjoint-witness-correct*:
 $\llbracket invar1 s1; invar2 s2 \rrbracket$
 $\implies disjoint-witness s1 s2 = None \implies \alpha1 s1 \cap \alpha2 s2 = \{\}$
 $\llbracket invar1 s1; invar2 s2; disjoint-witness s1 s2 = Some a \rrbracket$
 $\implies a \in \alpha1 s1 \cap \alpha2 s2$
begin
lemma *disjoint-witness-None*: $\llbracket invar1 s1; invar2 s2 \rrbracket$
 $\implies disjoint-witness s1 s2 = None \longleftrightarrow \alpha1 s1 \cap \alpha2 s2 = \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
lemma *disjoint-witnessI*: \llbracket
 $invar1 s1;$
 $invar2 s2;$

```

 $\alpha_1 s1 \cap \alpha_2 s2 \neq \{\};$ 
!!a.  $\llbracket \text{disjoint-witness } s1 s2 = \text{Some } a \rrbracket \implies P$ 
       $\rrbracket \implies P$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

end

Selection of Element locale set-sel = set +
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x \text{ set}$ 
  fixes sel ::  $'s \Rightarrow ('x \Rightarrow 'r \text{ option}) \Rightarrow 'r \text{ option}$ 
  assumes selE:
     $\llbracket \text{invar } s; x \in \alpha s; f x = \text{Some } r;$ 
     $\quad \text{!!}x r. \llbracket \text{sel } s f = \text{Some } r; x \in \alpha s; f x = \text{Some } r \rrbracket \implies Q$ 
     $\rrbracket \implies Q$ 
  assumes selI:  $\llbracket \text{invar } s; \forall x \in \alpha s. f x = \text{None} \rrbracket \implies \text{sel } s f = \text{None}$ 
begin

  lemma sel-someD:
     $\llbracket \text{invar } s; \text{sel } s f = \text{Some } r; \text{!!}x. \llbracket x \in \alpha s; f x = \text{Some } r \rrbracket \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$ 
     $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

  lemma sel-noneD:
     $\llbracket \text{invar } s; \text{sel } s f = \text{None}; x \in \alpha s \rrbracket \implies f x = \text{None}$ 
     $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
end

— Selection of element (without mapping)
locale set-sel' = set +
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x \text{ set}$ 
  fixes sel' ::  $'s \Rightarrow ('x \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'x \text{ option}$ 
  assumes sel'E:
     $\llbracket \text{invar } s; x \in \alpha s; P x;$ 
     $\quad \text{!!}x. \llbracket \text{sel}' s P = \text{Some } x; x \in \alpha s; P x \rrbracket \implies Q$ 
     $\rrbracket \implies Q$ 
  assumes sel'I:  $\llbracket \text{invar } s; \forall x \in \alpha s. \neg P x \rrbracket \implies \text{sel}' s P = \text{None}$ 
begin

  lemma sel'-someD:
     $\llbracket \text{invar } s; \text{sel}' s P = \text{Some } x \rrbracket \implies x \in \alpha s \wedge P x$ 
     $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

  lemma sel'-noneD:
     $\llbracket \text{invar } s; \text{sel}' s P = \text{None}; x \in \alpha s \rrbracket \implies \neg P x$ 
     $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
end

Conversion of Set to List locale set-to-list = set +
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x \text{ set}$ 
  fixes to-list ::  $'s \Rightarrow 'x \text{ list}$ 
```

```
assumes to-list-correct:
  invar s  $\implies$  set (to-list s) =  $\alpha$  s
  invar s  $\implies$  distinct (to-list s)
```

Conversion of List to Set **locale** *list-to-set* = *set* +
constrains $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x\text{ set}$
fixes *to-set* :: '*x* list \Rightarrow '*s*
assumes *to-set-correct*:
 α (*to-set* *l*) = *set* *l*
 invar (*to-set* *l*)

Ordered Sets

```
locale ordered-set = set  $\alpha$  invar  

  for  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('u::linorder)$  set and invar
```

```
locale ordered-finite-set = finite-set  $\alpha$  invar + ordered-set  $\alpha$  invar  

  for  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('u::linorder)$  set and invar
```

Ordered Iteration **locale** *poly-set-iterateoi-defs* =
fixes *olist-it* :: '*s* \Rightarrow ('*x*, '*x* list) *set-iterator*
begin
definition *iterateoi* :: '*s* \Rightarrow ('*x*, ' σ) *set-iterator*
where *iterateoi* *S* \equiv *it-to-it* (*olist-it* *S*)

```
abbreviation iterateo s  $\equiv$  iterateoi s ( $\lambda$ -. True)  

end
```

```
locale poly-set-iterateoi =  

  finite-set  $\alpha$  invar + poly-set-iterateoi-defs list-ordered-it  

  for  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x::linorder$  set  

  and invar  

  and list-ordered-it :: 's  $\Rightarrow$  ('x, 'x list) set-iterator +  

  assumes list-ordered-it-correct: invar x  

   $\implies$  set-iterator-linord (list-ordered-it x) ( $\alpha$  x)  

begin
```

```
lemma iterateoi-correct:  

  invar S  $\implies$  set-iterator-linord (iterateoi S) ( $\alpha$  S)  

  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma pi-iterateoi[icf-proper-iteratorI]:  

  proper-it (iterateoi S) (iterateoi S)  

  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma iterateoi-rule-P[case-names minv inv0 inv-pres i-complete i-inter]:  

  assumes MINV: invar s  

  assumes I0: I ( $\alpha$  s)  $\sigma$  0
```

```

assumes  $IP: \text{!!}k \ it \ \sigma. \llbracket$ 
   $c \ \sigma;$ 
   $k \in it;$ 
   $\forall j \in it. \ k \leq j;$ 
   $\forall j \in \alpha \ s - it. \ j \leq k;$ 
   $it \subseteq \alpha \ s;$ 
   $I \ it \ \sigma$ 
 $\rrbracket \implies I \ (it - \{k\}) \ (f \ k \ \sigma)$ 
assumes  $IF: \text{!!}\sigma. \ I \ \{\} \ \sigma \implies P \ \sigma$ 
assumes  $II: \text{!!}\sigma \ it. \llbracket$ 
   $it \subseteq \alpha \ s;$ 
   $it \neq \{\};$ 
   $\neg c \ \sigma;$ 
   $I \ it \ \sigma;$ 
   $\forall k \in it. \ \forall j \in \alpha \ s - it. \ j \leq k$ 
 $\rrbracket \implies P \ \sigma$ 
shows  $P \ (\text{iterateoi} \ s \ c \ f \ \sigma \ 0)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma  $\text{iterateo-rule-}P[\text{case-names minv inv0 inv-pres i-complete}]:$ 
assumes  $\text{MINV}: \text{invar } s$ 
assumes  $I0: I \ ((\alpha \ s)) \ \sigma \ 0$ 
assumes  $IP: \text{!!}k \ it \ \sigma. \llbracket k \in it; \forall j \in it. \ k \leq j;$ 
   $\forall j \in (\alpha \ s) - it. \ j \leq k; \ it \subseteq (\alpha \ s); \ I \ it \ \sigma \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies I \ (it - \{k\}) \ (f \ k \ \sigma)$ 
assumes  $IF: \text{!!}\sigma. \ I \ \{\} \ \sigma \implies P \ \sigma$ 
shows  $P \ (\text{iterateo} \ s \ f \ \sigma \ 0)$ 
⟨proof⟩
end

locale  $\text{poly-set-rev-iterateoi-defs} =$ 
  fixes  $\text{list-rev-it} :: 's \Rightarrow ('x::linorder, 'x list) \text{ set-iterator}$ 
begin
  definition  $\text{rev-iterateoi} :: 's \Rightarrow ('x, 'σ) \text{ set-iterator}$ 
    where  $\text{rev-iterateoi } S \equiv \text{it-to-it} \ (\text{list-rev-it } S)$ 

  abbreviation  $\text{rev-iterateo } m \equiv \text{rev-iterateoi } m \ (\lambda-. \ \text{True})$ 
  abbreviation  $\text{reverse-iterateoi} \equiv \text{rev-iterateoi}$ 
  abbreviation  $\text{reverse-iterateo} \equiv \text{rev-iterateo}$ 
end

locale  $\text{poly-set-rev-iterateoi} =$ 
   $\text{finite-set } \alpha \ \text{invar} + \text{poly-set-rev-iterateoi-defs} \ \text{list-rev-it}$ 
for  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x::linorder \text{ set}$ 
and  $\text{invar}$ 
and  $\text{list-rev-it} :: 's \Rightarrow ('x, 'x list) \text{ set-iterator} +$ 
assumes  $\text{list-rev-it-correct}:$ 
   $\text{invar } s \implies \text{set-iterator-rev-linord} \ (\text{list-rev-it } s) \ (\alpha \ s)$ 

```

```

begin
lemma rev-iterateoi-correct:
  invar S  $\implies$  set-iterator-rev-linord (rev-iterateoi S) ( $\alpha$  S)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma pi-rev-iterateoi[icf-proper-iteratorI]:
  proper-it (rev-iterateoi S) (rev-iterateoi S)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma rev-iterateoi-rule-P[case-names minv inv0 inv-pres i-complete i-inter]:
  assumes MINV: invar s
  assumes I0: I (( $\alpha$  s))  $\sigma$ 0
  assumes IP: !!k it  $\sigma$ . []
    c  $\sigma$ ;
    k  $\in$  it;
     $\forall j \in it. k \geq j;$ 
     $\forall j \in (\alpha s) - it. j \geq k;$ 
    it  $\subseteq$  ( $\alpha$  s);
    I it  $\sigma$ 
  []  $\implies$  I (it - {k}) (f k  $\sigma$ )
  assumes IF: !! $\sigma$ . I {}  $\sigma$   $\implies$  P  $\sigma$ 
  assumes II: !! $\sigma$  it. []
    it  $\subseteq$  ( $\alpha$  s);
    it  $\neq$  {};
     $\neg c \sigma$ ;
    I it  $\sigma$ ;
     $\forall k \in it. \forall j \in (\alpha s) - it. j \geq k$ 
  []  $\implies$  P  $\sigma$ 
shows P (rev-iterateoi s c f  $\sigma$ 0)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma reverse-iterateo-rule-P[case-names minv inv0 inv-pres i-complete]:
  assumes MINV: invar s
  assumes I0: I (( $\alpha$  s))  $\sigma$ 0
  assumes IP: !!k it  $\sigma$ . []
    k  $\in$  it;
     $\forall j \in it. k \geq j;$ 
     $\forall j \in (\alpha s) - it. j \geq k;$ 
    it  $\subseteq$  ( $\alpha$  s);
    I it  $\sigma$ 
  []  $\implies$  I (it - {k}) (f k  $\sigma$ )
  assumes IF: !! $\sigma$ . I {}  $\sigma$   $\implies$  P  $\sigma$ 
shows P (rev-iterateo s f  $\sigma$ 0)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

```

Minimal and Maximal Element **locale** set-min = ordered-set +
constrains $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'u :: linorder set$

```

fixes min :: 's ⇒ ('u ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'u option
assumes min-correct:
  [[ invar s; x ∈ α s; P x ]] ⇒ min s P ∈ Some ‘{x ∈ α s. P x}’
  [[ invar s; x ∈ α s; P x ]] ⇒ (the (min s P)) ≤ x
  [[ invar s; {x ∈ α s. P x} = {} ]] ⇒ min s P = None
begin
  lemma minE:
    assumes A: invar s    x ∈ α s    P x
    obtains x' where
      min s P = Some x'    x' ∈ α s    P x'    ∀ x ∈ α s. P x → x' ≤ x
    ⟨proof⟩
  lemmas minI = min-correct(3)

  lemma min-Some:
    [[ invar s; min s P = Some x ]] ⇒ x ∈ α s
    [[ invar s; min s P = Some x ]] ⇒ P x
    [[ invar s; min s P = Some x; x' ∈ α s; P x] ] ⇒ x ≤ x'
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma min-None:
    [[ invar s; min s P = None ]] ⇒ {x ∈ α s. P x} = {}
    ⟨proof⟩
end

locale set-max = ordered-set +
  constrains α :: 's ⇒ 'u::linorder set
fixes max :: 's ⇒ ('u ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'u option
assumes max-correct:
  [[ invar s; x ∈ α s; P x ]] ⇒ max s P ∈ Some ‘{x ∈ α s. P x}’
  [[ invar s; x ∈ α s; P x ]] ⇒ the (max s P) ≥ x
  [[ invar s; {x ∈ α s. P x} = {} ]] ⇒ max s P = None
begin
  lemma maxE:
    assumes A: invar s    x ∈ α s    P x
    obtains x' where
      max s P = Some x'    x' ∈ α s    P x'    ∀ x ∈ α s. P x → x' ≥ x
    ⟨proof⟩
  lemmas maxI = max-correct(3)

  lemma max-Some:
    [[ invar s; max s P = Some x ]] ⇒ x ∈ α s
    [[ invar s; max s P = Some x ]] ⇒ P x
    [[ invar s; max s P = Some x; x' ∈ α s; P x] ] ⇒ x ≥ x'
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma max-None:

```

```
  [] invar s; max s P = None ] ==> {x ∈ α . P x} = {}
  ⟨proof⟩
```

end

Conversion to List

```
locale set-to-sorted-list = ordered-set +
constrains α :: 's ⇒ 'x::linorder set
fixes to-sorted-list :: 's ⇒ 'x list
assumes to-sorted-list-correct:
  invar s ==> set (to-sorted-list s) = α s
  invar s ==> distinct (to-sorted-list s)
  invar s ==> sorted (to-sorted-list s)

locale set-to-rev-list = ordered-set +
constrains α :: 's ⇒ 'x::linorder set
fixes to-rev-list :: 's ⇒ 'x list
assumes to-rev-list-correct:
  invar s ==> set (to-rev-list s) = α s
  invar s ==> distinct (to-rev-list s)
  invar s ==> sorted (rev (to-rev-list s))
```

Record Based Interface

```
record ('x,'s) set-ops =
  set-op-α :: 's ⇒ 'x set
  set-op-invar :: 's ⇒ bool
  set-op-empty :: unit ⇒ 's
  set-op-memb :: 'x ⇒ 's ⇒ bool
  set-op-ins :: 'x ⇒ 's ⇒ 's
  set-op-ins-dj :: 'x ⇒ 's ⇒ 's
  set-op-delete :: 'x ⇒ 's ⇒ 's
  set-op-list-it :: ('x,'s) set-list-it
  set-op-sng :: 'x ⇒ 's
  set-op-isEmpty :: 's ⇒ bool
  set-op-isSng :: 's ⇒ bool
  set-op-ball :: 's ⇒ ('x ⇒ bool) ⇒ bool
  set-op-bex :: 's ⇒ ('x ⇒ bool) ⇒ bool
  set-op-size :: 's ⇒ nat
  set-op-size-abort :: nat ⇒ 's ⇒ nat
  set-op-union :: 's ⇒ 's ⇒ 's
  set-op-union-dj :: 's ⇒ 's ⇒ 's
  set-op-diff :: 's ⇒ 's ⇒ 's
  set-op-filter :: ('x ⇒ bool) ⇒ 's ⇒ 's
  set-op-inter :: 's ⇒ 's ⇒ 's
  set-op-subset :: 's ⇒ 's ⇒ bool
  set-op-equal :: 's ⇒ 's ⇒ bool
  set-op-disjoint :: 's ⇒ 's ⇒ bool
  set-op-disjoint-witness :: 's ⇒ 's ⇒ 'x option
```

```

set-op-sel :: 's ⇒ ('x ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'x option — Version without mapping
set-op-to-list :: 's ⇒ 'x list
set-op-from-list :: 'x list ⇒ 's

locale StdSetDefs =
  poly-set-iteratei-defs set-op-list-it ops
  for ops :: ('x,'s,'more) set-ops-scheme
begin
  abbreviation α where α == set-op-α ops
  abbreviation invar where invar == set-op-invar ops
  abbreviation empty where empty == set-op-empty ops
  abbreviation memb where memb == set-op-memb ops
  abbreviation ins where ins == set-op-ins ops
  abbreviation ins-dj where ins-dj == set-op-ins-dj ops
  abbreviation delete where delete == set-op-delete ops
  abbreviation list-it where list-it ≡ set-op-list-it ops
  abbreviation sng where sng == set-op-sng ops
  abbreviation isEmpty where isEmpty == set-op-isEmpty ops
  abbreviation isSng where isSng == set-op-isSng ops
  abbreviation ball where ball == set-op-ball ops
  abbreviation bex where bex == set-op-bex ops
  abbreviation size where size == set-op-size ops
  abbreviation size-abort where size-abort == set-op-size-abort ops
  abbreviation union where union == set-op-union ops
  abbreviation union-dj where union-dj == set-op-union-dj ops
  abbreviation diff where diff == set-op-diff ops
  abbreviation filter where filter == set-op-filter ops
  abbreviation inter where inter == set-op-inter ops
  abbreviation subset where subset == set-op-subset ops
  abbreviation equal where equal == set-op-equal ops
  abbreviation disjoint where disjoint == set-op-disjoint ops
  abbreviation disjoint-witness
    where disjoint-witness == set-op-disjoint-witness ops
  abbreviation sel where sel == set-op-sel ops
  abbreviation to-list where to-list == set-op-to-list ops
  abbreviation from-list where from-list == set-op-from-list ops
end

locale StdSet = StdSetDefs ops +
  set α invar +
  set-empty α invar empty +
  set-memb α invar memb +
  set-ins α invar ins +
  set-ins-dj α invar ins-dj +
  set-delete α invar delete +
  poly-set-iteratei α invar list-it +
  set-sng α invar sng +
  set-isEmpty α invar isEmpty +
  set-isSng α invar isSng +

```

```

set-ball α invar ball +
set-bex α invar bex +
set-size α invar size +
set-size-abort α invar size-abort +
set-union α invar α invar α invar union +
set-union-dj α invar α invar α invar union-dj +
set-diff α invar α invar diff +
set-filter α invar α invar filter +
set-inter α invar α invar α invar inter +
set-subset α invar α invar subset +
set-equal α invar α invar equal +
set-disjoint α invar α invar disjoint +
set-disjoint-witness α invar α invar disjoint-witness +
set-sel' α invar sel +
set-to-list α invar to-list +
list-to-set α invar from-list
for ops :: ('x,'s,'more) set-ops-scheme
begin

lemmas correct =
empty-correct
sng-correct
memb-correct
ins-correct
ins-dj-correct
delete-correct
isEmpty-correct
isSng-correct
ball-correct
bex-correct
size-correct
size-abort-correct
union-correct
union-dj-correct
diff-correct
filter-correct
inter-correct
subset-correct
equal-correct
disjoint-correct
disjoint-witness-correct
to-list-correct
to-set-correct

end

lemmas StdSet-intro = StdSet.intro[rem-dup-prems]

locale StdSet-no-invar = StdSet + set-no-invar α invar

```

```

record ('x,'s) oset-ops = ('x::linorder,'s) set-ops +
  set-op-ordered-list-it :: 's  $\Rightarrow$  ('x,'x list) set-iterator
  set-op-rev-list-it :: 's  $\Rightarrow$  ('x,'x list) set-iterator
  set-op-min :: 's  $\Rightarrow$  ('x  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'x option
  set-op-max :: 's  $\Rightarrow$  ('x  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'x option
  set-op-to-sorted-list :: 's  $\Rightarrow$  'x list
  set-op-to-rev-list :: 's  $\Rightarrow$  'x list

locale StdOSetDefs = StdSetDefs ops
  + poly-set-iterateoi-defs set-op-ordered-list-it ops
  + poly-set-rev-iterateoi-defs set-op-rev-list-it ops
  for ops :: ('x::linorder,'s,'more) oset-ops-scheme
begin
  abbreviation ordered-list-it  $\equiv$  set-op-ordered-list-it ops
  abbreviation rev-list-it  $\equiv$  set-op-rev-list-it ops
  abbreviation min where min == set-op-min ops
  abbreviation max where max == set-op-max ops
  abbreviation to-sorted-list where
    to-sorted-list  $\equiv$  set-op-to-sorted-list ops
  abbreviation to-rev-list where to-rev-list  $\equiv$  set-op-to-rev-list ops
end

locale StdOSet =
  StdOSetDefs ops +
  StdSet ops +
  poly-set-iterateoi  $\alpha$  invar ordered-list-it +
  poly-set-rev-iterateoi  $\alpha$  invar rev-list-it +
  set-min  $\alpha$  invar min +
  set-max  $\alpha$  invar max +
  set-to-sorted-list  $\alpha$  invar to-sorted-list +
  set-to-rev-list  $\alpha$  invar to-rev-list
  for ops :: ('x::linorder,'s,'more) oset-ops-scheme
begin
end

lemmas StdOSet-intro =
  StdOSet.intro[OF StdSet-intro, rem-dup-prems]

no-notation insert ( $\langle$ set'-ins $\rangle$ )

```

end

3.1.2 Specification of Sequences

```

theory ListSpec
imports ICF-Spec-Base
begin

```

Definition

```

locale list =
  — Abstraction to HOL-lists
  fixes  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x list$ 
  — Invariant
  fixes invar :: ' $s \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 

locale list-no-invar = list +
  assumes invar[simp, intro!]:  $\bigwedge l. \text{invar } l$ 

```

Functions

```

locale list-empty = list +
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x list$ 
  fixes empty :: unit  $\Rightarrow 's$ 
  assumes empty-correct:
     $\alpha (\text{empty } ()) = []$ 
    invar (empty ())

```

```

locale list-isEmpty = list +
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x list$ 
  fixes isEmpty :: ' $s \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  assumes isEmpty-correct:
    invar s  $\implies$  isEmpty s  $\longleftrightarrow \alpha s = []$ 

```

```

locale poly-list-iteratei = list +
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x list$ 
begin
  definition iteratei where
    iteratei-correct[code-unfold]: iteratei s  $\equiv$  foldli ( $\alpha s$ )
  definition iterate where
    iterate-correct[code-unfold]: iterate s  $\equiv$  foldli ( $\alpha s$ ) ( $\lambda\_. \text{True}$ )
end

```

```

locale poly-list-rev-iteratei = list +
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x list$ 
begin
  definition rev-iteratei where
    rev-iteratei-correct[code-unfold]: rev-iteratei s  $\equiv$  foldri ( $\alpha s$ )
  definition rev-iterate where
    rev-iterate-correct[code-unfold]: rev-iterate s  $\equiv$  foldri ( $\alpha s$ ) ( $\lambda\_. \text{True}$ )
end

```

```

locale list-size = list +
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x list$ 
  fixes size :: ' $s \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ 

```

```

assumes size-correct:
  invar s  $\implies$  size s = length ( $\alpha$  s)

locale list-appendl = list +
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x\ list$ 
  fixes appendl :: ' $x \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow 's$ 
  assumes appendl-correct:
    invar s  $\implies$   $\alpha$  (appendl x s) = x# $\alpha$  s
    invar s  $\implies$  invar (appendl x s)
begin
  abbreviation (input) push  $\equiv$  appendl
  lemmas push-correct = appendl-correct
end

locale list-removel = list +
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x\ list$ 
  fixes removel :: ' $s \Rightarrow ('x \times 's)$ 
  assumes removel-correct:
    [invar s;  $\alpha$  s  $\neq []$ ]  $\implies$  fst (removel s) = hd ( $\alpha$  s)
    [invar s;  $\alpha$  s  $\neq []$ ]  $\implies$   $\alpha$  (snd (removel s)) = tl ( $\alpha$  s)
    [invar s;  $\alpha$  s  $\neq []$ ]  $\implies$  invar (snd (removel s))
begin
  lemma removelE:
    assumes I: invar s  $\alpha$  s  $\neq []$ 
    obtains s' where removel s = (hd ( $\alpha$  s), s') invar s'  $\alpha$  s' = tl ( $\alpha$  s)
    ⟨proof⟩

```

The following shortcut notations are not meant for generating efficient code, but solely to simplify reasoning

```

abbreviation (input) pop  $\equiv$  removel
lemmas pop-correct = removel-correct

abbreviation (input) dequeue  $\equiv$  removel
lemmas dequeue-correct = removel-correct
end

locale list-leftmost = list +
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x\ list$ 
  fixes leftmost :: ' $s \Rightarrow 'x$ 
  assumes leftmost-correct:
    [invar s;  $\alpha$  s  $\neq []$ ]  $\implies$  leftmost s = hd ( $\alpha$  s)
begin
  abbreviation (input) top where top  $\equiv$  leftmost
  lemmas top-correct = leftmost-correct
end

locale list-appendr = list +
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x\ list$ 
  fixes appendr :: ' $x \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow 's$ 

```

```

assumes appendr-correct:
  invar s  $\implies$   $\alpha (\text{appendr } x s) = \alpha s @ [x]$ 
  invar s  $\implies$  invar (appendr x s)

begin
  abbreviation (input) enqueue  $\equiv$  appendr
  lemmas enqueue-correct = appendr-correct
end

locale list-remover = list +
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x$  list
  fixes remover ::  $'s \Rightarrow 's \times 'x$ 
  assumes remover-correct:
     $\llbracket \text{invar } s; \alpha s \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \alpha (\text{fst } (\text{remover } s)) = \text{butlast } (\alpha s)$ 
     $\llbracket \text{invar } s; \alpha s \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{snd } (\text{remover } s) = \text{last } (\alpha s)$ 
     $\llbracket \text{invar } s; \alpha s \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{invar } (\text{fst } (\text{remover } s))$ 

```

```

locale list-rightmost = list +
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x$  list
  fixes rightmost ::  $'s \Rightarrow 'x$ 
  assumes rightmost-correct:
     $\llbracket \text{invar } s; \alpha s \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{rightmost } s = \text{List.last } (\alpha s)$ 
begin
  abbreviation (input) bot where bot  $\equiv$  rightmost
  lemmas bot-correct = rightmost-correct
end

```

Indexing

```

locale list-get = list +
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x$  list
  fixes get ::  $'s \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'x$ 
  assumes get-correct:
     $\llbracket \text{invar } s; i < \text{length } (\alpha s) \rrbracket \implies \text{get } s i = \alpha s ! i$ 

locale list-set = list +
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x$  list
  fixes set ::  $'s \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'x \Rightarrow 's$ 
  assumes set-correct:
     $\llbracket \text{invar } s; i < \text{length } (\alpha s) \rrbracket \implies \alpha (\text{set } s i x) = (\alpha s) [i := x]$ 
     $\llbracket \text{invar } s; i < \text{length } (\alpha s) \rrbracket \implies \text{invar } (\text{set } s i x)$ 

```

```

record ('a,'s) list-ops =
  list-op-alpha ::  $'s \Rightarrow 'a$  list
  list-op-invar ::  $'s \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  list-op-empty :: unit  $\Rightarrow 's$ 
  list-op-isEmpty ::  $'s \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  list-op-size ::  $'s \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ 
  list-op-appendl ::  $'a \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow 's$ 
  list-op-removel ::  $'s \Rightarrow 'a \times 's$ 
  list-op-leftmost ::  $'s \Rightarrow 'a$ 
  list-op-appendr ::  $'a \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow 's$ 

```

```

list-op-remover :: 's ⇒ 's × 'a
list-op-rightmost :: 's ⇒ 'a
list-op-get :: 's ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a
list-op-set :: 's ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ 's

locale StdListDefs =
  poly-list-iteratei list-op-α ops  list-op-invar ops
  + poly-list-rev-iteratei list-op-α ops  list-op-invar ops
  for ops :: ('a,'s,'more) list-ops-scheme
begin
  abbreviation α where α ≡ list-op-α ops
  abbreviation invar where invar ≡ list-op-invar ops
  abbreviation empty where empty ≡ list-op-empty ops
  abbreviation isEmpty where isEmpty ≡ list-op-isEmpty ops
  abbreviation size where size ≡ list-op-size ops
  abbreviation appendl where appendl ≡ list-op-appendl ops
  abbreviation removel where removel ≡ list-op-removel ops
  abbreviation leftmost where leftmost ≡ list-op-leftmost ops
  abbreviation appendr where appendr ≡ list-op-appendr ops
  abbreviation remover where remover ≡ list-op-remover ops
  abbreviation rightmost where rightmost ≡ list-op-rightmost ops
  abbreviation get where get ≡ list-op-get ops
  abbreviation set where set ≡ list-op-set ops
end

locale StdList = StdListDefs ops
  + list α invar
  + list-empty α invar empty
  + list-isEmpty α invar isEmpty
  + list-size α invar size
  + list-appendl α invar appendl
  + list-removel α invar removel
  + list-leftmost α invar leftmost
  + list-appendr α invar appendr
  + list-remover α invar remover
  + list-rightmost α invar rightmost
  + list-get α invar get
  + list-set α invar set
  for ops :: ('a,'s,'more) list-ops-scheme
begin
  lemmas correct =
    empty-correct
    isEmpty-correct
    size-correct
    appendl-correct
    removel-correct
    leftmost-correct
    appendr-correct
    remover-correct

```

```

rightmost-correct
get-correct
set-correct

end

locale StdList-no-invar = StdList + list-no-invar  $\alpha$  invar

end

```

3.1.3 Specification of Annotated Lists

```

theory AnnotatedListSpec
imports ICF-Spec-Base
begin

```

Introduction

We define lists with annotated elements. The annotations form a monoid. We provide standard list operations and the split-operation, that splits the list according to its annotations.

```

locale al =
  — Annotated lists are abstracted to lists of pairs of elements and annotations.
  fixes  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('e \times 'a::monoid-add) list$ 
  fixes invar  $:: 's \Rightarrow bool$ 

locale al-no-invar = al +
  assumes invar[simp, intro!]:  $\bigwedge l. invar l$ 

```

Basic Annotated List Operations

Empty Annotated List **locale** *al-empty* = *al* +
 constrains $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('e \times 'a::monoid-add) list$
fixes *empty* $:: unit \Rightarrow 's$
assumes *empty-correct*:
 invar (*empty* ())
 $\alpha (\text{empty} ()) = Nil$

Emptiness Check **locale** *al-isEmpty* = *al* +
 constrains $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('e \times 'a::monoid-add) list$
fixes *isEmpty* $:: 's \Rightarrow bool$
assumes *isEmpty-correct*:
 $invar s \implies isEmpty s \longleftrightarrow \alpha s = Nil$

Counting Elements **locale** *al-count* = *al* +
 constrains $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('e \times 'a::monoid-add) list$
fixes *count* $:: 's \Rightarrow nat$
assumes *count-correct*:
 $invar s \implies count s = length(\alpha s)$

Appending an Element from the Left locale $al\text{-}consl = al +$

```

constrains  $\alpha : 's \Rightarrow ('e \times 'a:\text{monoid-add})$  list
fixes  $consl :: 'e \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow 's$ 
assumes  $consl\text{-correct}$ :
   $invar s \implies invar (consl e a s)$ 
   $invar s \implies (\alpha (consl e a s)) = (e,a) \# (\alpha s)$ 

```

Appending an Element from the Right locale $al\text{-}consr = al +$

```

constrains  $\alpha : 's \Rightarrow ('e \times 'a:\text{monoid-add})$  list
fixes  $consr :: 's \Rightarrow 'e \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 's$ 
assumes  $consr\text{-correct}$ :
   $invar s \implies invar (consr s e a)$ 
   $invar s \implies (\alpha (consr s e a)) = (\alpha s) @ [(e,a)]$ 

```

Take the First Element locale $al\text{-head} = al +$

```

constrains  $\alpha : 's \Rightarrow ('e \times 'a:\text{monoid-add})$  list
fixes  $head :: 's \Rightarrow ('e \times 'a)$ 
assumes  $head\text{-correct}$ :
   $[invar s; \alpha s \neq Nil] \implies head s = hd (\alpha s)$ 

```

Drop the First Element locale $al\text{-tail} = al +$

```

constrains  $\alpha : 's \Rightarrow ('e \times 'a:\text{monoid-add})$  list
fixes  $tail :: 's \Rightarrow 's$ 
assumes  $tail\text{-correct}$ :
   $[invar s; \alpha s \neq Nil] \implies \alpha (tail s) = tl (\alpha s)$ 
   $[invar s; \alpha s \neq Nil] \implies invar (tail s)$ 

```

Take the Last Element locale $al\text{-headR} = al +$

```

constrains  $\alpha : 's \Rightarrow ('e \times 'a:\text{monoid-add})$  list
fixes  $headR :: 's \Rightarrow ('e \times 'a)$ 
assumes  $headR\text{-correct}$ :
   $[invar s; \alpha s \neq Nil] \implies headR s = last (\alpha s)$ 

```

Drop the Last Element locale $al\text{-tailR} = al +$

```

constrains  $\alpha : 's \Rightarrow ('e \times 'a:\text{monoid-add})$  list
fixes  $tailR :: 's \Rightarrow 's$ 
assumes  $tailR\text{-correct}$ :
   $[invar s; \alpha s \neq Nil] \implies \alpha (tailR s) = butlast (\alpha s)$ 
   $[invar s; \alpha s \neq Nil] \implies invar (tailR s)$ 

```

Fold a Function over the Elements from the Left locale $al\text{-foldl} = al$

```

+
constrains  $\alpha : 's \Rightarrow ('e \times 'a:\text{monoid-add})$  list
fixes  $foldl :: ('z \Rightarrow 'e \times 'a \Rightarrow 'z) \Rightarrow 'z \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow 'z$ 
assumes  $foldl\text{-correct}$ :
   $invar s \implies foldl f \sigma s = List.foldl f \sigma (\alpha s)$ 

```

Fold a Function over the Elements from the Right locale $al\text{-}foldr = al +$

```

constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('e \times 'a::monoid-add) list$ 
fixes  $foldr :: ('e \times 'a \Rightarrow 'z \Rightarrow 'z) \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow 'z \Rightarrow 'z$ 
assumes  $foldr\text{-correct}:$ 
   $invar s \implies foldr f s \sigma = List.foldr f (\alpha s) \sigma$ 

```

```

locale  $poly\text{-}al\text{-}fold = al +$ 
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('e \times 'a::monoid-add) list$ 
begin
  definition  $foldl$  where
     $foldl\text{-correct[code-unfold]}: foldl f \sigma s = List.foldl f \sigma (\alpha s)$ 
  definition  $foldr$  where
     $foldr\text{-correct[code-unfold]}: foldr f s \sigma = List.foldr f (\alpha s) \sigma$ 
end

```

Concatenation of Two Annotated Lists locale $al\text{-}app = al +$

```

constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('e \times 'a::monoid-add) list$ 
fixes  $app :: 's \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow 's$ 
assumes  $app\text{-correct}:$ 
   $\llbracket invar s; invar s' \rrbracket \implies \alpha (app s s') = (\alpha s) @ (\alpha s')$ 
   $\llbracket invar s; invar s' \rrbracket \implies invar (app s s')$ 

```

Readout the Summed up Annotations locale $al\text{-}annot = al +$

```

constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('e \times 'a::monoid-add) list$ 
fixes  $annot :: 's \Rightarrow 'a$ 
assumes  $annot\text{-correct}:$ 
   $invar s \implies (annot s) = (sum-list (map snd (\alpha s)))$ 

```

Split by Monotone Predicate locale $al\text{-splits} = al +$

```

constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('e \times 'a::monoid-add) list$ 
fixes  $splits :: ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow$ 
   $('s \times ('e \times 'a) \times 's)$ 

```

assumes $splits\text{-correct}:$

```

 $\llbracket invar s;$ 
   $\forall a b. p a \longrightarrow p (a + b);$ 
   $\neg p i;$ 
   $p (i + sum-list (map snd (\alpha s)));$ 
   $(splits p i s) = (l, (e,a), r) \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies$ 
   $(\alpha s) = (\alpha l) @ (e,a) \# (\alpha r) \wedge$ 
   $\neg p (i + sum-list (map snd (\alpha l))) \wedge$ 
   $p (i + sum-list (map snd (\alpha l)) + a) \wedge$ 
   $invar l \wedge$ 
   $invar r$ 

```

begin

```

lemma  $splitsE:$ 
assumes

```

```

invar: invar s and
mono: ∀ a b. p a → p (a + b) and
init-ff: ¬ p i and
sum-tt: p (i + sum-list (map snd (α s)))
obtains l e a r where
(splits p i s) = (l, (e,a), r)
(α s) = (α l) @ (e,a) # (α r)
¬ p (i + sum-list (map snd (α l)))
p (i + sum-list (map snd (α l)) + a)
invar l
invar r
⟨proof⟩
end

```

Record Based Interface

```

record ('e,'a,'s) alist-ops =
alist-op-α ::'s ⇒ ('e × 'a::monoid-add) list
alist-op-invar :: 's ⇒ bool
alist-op-empty :: unit ⇒ 's
alist-op-isEmpty :: 's ⇒ bool
alist-op-count :: 's ⇒ nat
alist-op-consl :: 'e ⇒ 'a ⇒ 's ⇒ 's
alist-op-consr :: 's ⇒ 'e ⇒ 'a ⇒ 's
alist-op-head :: 's ⇒ ('e × 'a)
alist-op-tail :: 's ⇒ 's
alist-op-headR :: 's ⇒ ('e × 'a)
alist-op-tailR :: 's ⇒ 's
alist-op-app :: 's ⇒ 's ⇒ 's
alist-op-annot :: 's ⇒ 'a
alist-op-splits :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 's ⇒ ('s × ('e × 'a) × 's)

locale StdALDefs = poly-al-fold alist-op-α ops   alist-op-invar ops
  for ops :: ('e,'a::monoid-add,'s,'more) alist-ops-scheme
begin
abbreviation α where α == alist-op-α ops
abbreviation invar where invar == alist-op-invar ops
abbreviation empty where empty == alist-op-empty ops
abbreviation isEmpty where isEmpty == alist-op-isEmpty ops
abbreviation count where count == alist-op-count ops
abbreviation consl where consl == alist-op-consl ops
abbreviation consr where consr == alist-op-consr ops
abbreviation head where head == alist-op-head ops
abbreviation tail where tail == alist-op-tail ops
abbreviation headR where headR == alist-op-headR ops
abbreviation tailR where tailR == alist-op-tailR ops
abbreviation app where app == alist-op-app ops
abbreviation annot where annot == alist-op-annot ops
abbreviation splits where splits == alist-op-splits ops

```

```

end

locale StdAL = StdALDefs ops +
  al α invar +
  al-empty α invar empty +
  al-isEmpty α invar isEmpty +
  al-count α invar count +
  al-consl α invar consl +
  al-consr α invar consr +
  al-head α invar head +
  al-tail α invar tail +
  al-headR α invar headR +
  al-tailR α invar tailR +
  al-app α invar app +
  al-annot α invar annot +
  al-splits α invar splits
  for ops
begin
  lemmas correct =
    empty-correct
    isEmpty-correct
    count-correct
    consl-correct
    consr-correct
    head-correct
    tail-correct
    headR-correct
    tailR-correct
    app-correct
    annot-correct
    foldl-correct
    foldr-correct
end

locale StdAL-no-invar = StdAL + al-no-invar α invar

```

```
end
```

3.1.4 Specification of Priority Queues

```

theory PrioSpec
imports ICF-Spec-Base HOL-Library.Multiset
begin

```

We specify priority queues, that are abstracted to multisets of pairs of elements and priorities.

```

locale prio =
  fixes α :: 'p ⇒ ('e × 'a::linorder) multiset — Abstraction to multiset

```

```

fixes invar :: 'p ⇒ bool           — Invariant

locale prio-no-invar = prio +
assumes invar[simp, intro!]: ∀s. invar s
```

Basic Priority Queue Functions

Empty Queue locale prio-empty = prio +
 constrains α :: '*p* ⇒ (*e* × *a*::linorder) multiset
 fixes empty :: unit ⇒ '*p*
 assumes empty-correct:
invar (empty ())
 α (empty ()) = {#}

Emptiness Predicate locale prio-isEmpty = prio +
 constrains α :: '*p* ⇒ (*e* × *a*::linorder) multiset
 fixes isEmpty :: '*p* ⇒ bool
 assumes isEmpty-correct:
invar *p* ⇒ (isEmpty *p*) = (α *p* = {#})

Find Minimal Element locale prio-find = prio +
 constrains α :: '*p* ⇒ (*e* × *a*::linorder) multiset
 fixes find :: '*p* ⇒ (*e* × *a*::linorder)
 assumes find-correct: [*invar* *p*; α *p* ≠ {#}] ⇒
 $(find \ i) \in \# (\alpha \ i) \wedge (\forall \ y \in \text{set-mset} \ (\alpha \ i). \ snd \ (find \ i) \leq \ snd \ y)$

Insert locale prio-insert = prio +
 constrains α :: '*p* ⇒ (*e* × *a*::linorder) multiset
 fixes insert :: '*e* ⇒ *a* ⇒ '*p* ⇒ '*p*
 assumes insert-correct:
invar *p* ⇒ *invar* (insert *e* *a* *p*)
 α (insert *e* *a* *p*) = (α *p*) + {#(e,a) #}

Meld Two Queues locale prio-meld = prio +
 constrains α :: '*p* ⇒ (*e* × *a*::linorder) multiset
 fixes meld :: '*p* ⇒ '*p* ⇒ '*p*
 assumes meld-correct:
 $[\![\text{invar} \ i; \ \text{invar} \ i']\!] \Rightarrow \text{invar} \ (\text{meld} \ i \ i')$
 $[\![\text{invar} \ i; \ \text{invar} \ i']\!] \Rightarrow \alpha \ (\text{meld} \ i \ i') = (\alpha \ i) + (\alpha \ i')$

Delete Minimal Element Delete the same element that find will return

```

locale prio-delete = prio-find +
constrains  $\alpha$  :: 'p ⇒ (e × a::linorder) multiset
fixes delete :: 'p ⇒ 'p
assumes delete-correct:
 $[\![\text{invar} \ i; \ \alpha \ i \neq \{\#\}]\!] \Rightarrow \text{invar} \ (\text{delete} \ i)$ 
 $[\![\text{invar} \ i; \ \alpha \ i \neq \{\#\}]\!] \Rightarrow \alpha \ (\text{delete} \ i) = (\alpha \ i) - \{\# \ (find \ i) \ \# \}$ 
```

Record based interface

```

record ('e, 'a, 'p) prio-ops =
  prio-op- $\alpha$  :: 'p  $\Rightarrow$  ('e  $\times$  'a) multiset
  prio-op-invar :: 'p  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  prio-op-empty :: unit  $\Rightarrow$  'p
  prio-op-isEmpty :: 'p  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  prio-op-insert :: 'e  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'p  $\Rightarrow$  'p
  prio-op-find :: 'p  $\Rightarrow$  'e  $\times$  'a
  prio-op-delete :: 'p  $\Rightarrow$  'p
  prio-op-meld :: 'p  $\Rightarrow$  'p  $\Rightarrow$  'p

locale StdPrioDefs =
  fixes ops :: ('e,'a::linorder,'p) prio-ops
begin
  abbreviation  $\alpha$  where  $\alpha ==$  prio-op- $\alpha$  ops
  abbreviation invar where invar == prio-op-invar ops
  abbreviation empty where empty == prio-op-empty ops
  abbreviation isEmpty where isEmpty == prio-op-isEmpty ops
  abbreviation insert where insert == prio-op-insert ops
  abbreviation find where find == prio-op-find ops
  abbreviation delete where delete == prio-op-delete ops
  abbreviation meld where meld == prio-op-meld ops
end

locale StdPrio = StdPrioDefs ops +
  prio  $\alpha$  invar +
  prio-empty  $\alpha$  invar empty +
  prio-isEmpty  $\alpha$  invar isEmpty +
  prio-find  $\alpha$  invar find +
  prio-insert  $\alpha$  invar insert +
  prio-meld  $\alpha$  invar meld +
  prio-delete  $\alpha$  invar find delete
  for ops
begin
  lemmas correct =
    empty-correct
    isEmpty-correct
    find-correct
    insert-correct
    meld-correct
    delete-correct
end

locale StdPrio-no-invar = StdPrio + prio-no-invar  $\alpha$  invar
end

```

3.1.5 Specification of Unique Priority Queues

```
theory PrioUniqueSpec
imports ICF-Spec-Base
begin
```

We define unique priority queues, where each element may occur at most once. We provide operations to get and remove the element with the minimum priority, as well as to access and change an elements priority (decrease-key operation).

Unique priority queues are abstracted to maps from elements to priorities.

```
locale uprio =
  fixes  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('e \rightarrow 'a::linorder)$ 
  fixes invar :: ' $s \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 

locale uprio-no-invar = uprio +
  assumes invar[simp, intro!]:  $\bigwedge s. \text{invar } s$ 

locale uprio-finite = uprio +
  assumes finite-correct:
  invar  $s \implies \text{finite}(\text{dom } (\alpha s))$ 
```

Basic Upriority Queue Functions

Empty Queue locale uprio-empty = uprio +
 constrains $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('e \rightarrow 'a::linorder)$
 fixes empty :: unit $\Rightarrow 's$
 assumes empty-correct:
 invar (empty ())
 $\alpha(\text{empty } ()) = \text{Map.empty}$

Emptiness Predicate locale uprio-isEmpty = uprio +
 constrains $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('e \rightarrow 'a::linorder)$
 fixes isEmpty :: ' $s \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 assumes isEmpty-correct:
 invar $s \implies (\text{isEmpty } s) = (\alpha s = \text{Map.empty})$

Find and Remove Minimal Element locale uprio-pop = uprio +
 constrains $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('e \rightarrow 'a::linorder)$
 fixes pop :: ' $s \Rightarrow ('e \times 'a \times 's)$
 assumes pop-correct:
 $\llbracket \text{invar } s; \alpha s \neq \text{Map.empty}; \text{pop } s = (e, a, s') \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{invar } s' \wedge$
 $\alpha s' = (\alpha s)(e := \text{None}) \wedge$
 $(\alpha s) e = \text{Some } a \wedge$
 $(\forall y \in \text{ran } (\alpha s). a \leq y)$
begin

lemma popE:

```

assumes
  invar s
   $\alpha s \neq \text{Map.empty}$ 
obtains e a s' where
  pop s = (e, a, s')
  invar s'
   $\alpha s' = (\alpha s)(e := \text{None})$ 
   $(\alpha s) e = \text{Some } a$ 
   $(\forall y \in \text{ran } (\alpha s). a \leq y)$ 
  {proof}

```

end

Insert If an existing element is inserted, its priority will be overwritten. This can be used to implement a decrease-key operation.

```

locale uprio-insert = uprio +
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('e \rightarrow 'a :: \text{linorder})$ 
  fixes insert :: 's  $\Rightarrow 'e \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 's$ 
  assumes insert-correct:
    invar s  $\Longrightarrow$  invar (insert s e a)
    invar s  $\Longrightarrow$   $\alpha (\text{insert } s e a) = (\alpha s)(e \mapsto a)$ 

```

Distinct Insert This operation only allows insertion of elements that are not yet in the queue.

```

locale uprio-distinct-insert = uprio +
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('e \rightarrow 'a :: \text{linorder})$ 
  fixes insert :: 's  $\Rightarrow 'e \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 's$ 
  assumes distinct-insert-correct:
     $\llbracket \text{invar } s; e \notin \text{dom } (\alpha s) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{invar } (\text{insert } s e a)$ 
     $\llbracket \text{invar } s; e \notin \text{dom } (\alpha s) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \alpha (\text{insert } s e a) = (\alpha s)(e \mapsto a)$ 

```

Looking up Priorities **locale** uprio-prio = uprio +
 constrains $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('e \rightarrow 'a :: \text{linorder})$
fixes prio :: '*s* $\Rightarrow 'e \Rightarrow 'a \text{ option}$
assumes prio-correct:
 invar s \Longrightarrow prio s e = (αs) e

Record Based Interface

```

record ('e, 'a, 's) uprio-ops =
  upr- $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('e \rightarrow 'a)$ 
  upr-invar :: 's  $\Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  upr-empty :: unit  $\Rightarrow 's$ 
  upr-isEmpty :: 's  $\Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  upr-insert :: 's  $\Rightarrow 'e \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 's$ 
  upr-pop :: 's  $\Rightarrow ('e \times 'a \times 's)$ 
  upr-prio :: 's  $\Rightarrow 'e \Rightarrow 'a \text{ option}$ 

```

```

locale StdUprioDefs =
  fixes ops :: ('e,'a::linorder,'s, 'more) uprio-ops-scheme
begin
  abbreviation α where α == upr-α ops
  abbreviation invar where invar == upr-invar ops
  abbreviation empty where empty == upr-empty ops
  abbreviation isEmpty where isEmpty == upr-isEmpty ops
  abbreviation insert where insert == upr-insert ops
  abbreviation pop where pop == upr-pop ops
  abbreviation prio where prio == upr-prio ops
end

locale StdUprio = StdUprioDefs ops +
  uprio-finite α invar +
  uprio-empty α invar empty +
  uprio-isEmpty α invar isEmpty +
  uprio-insert α invar insert +
  uprio-pop α invar pop +
  uprio-prio α invar prio
  for ops
begin
  lemmas correct =
    finite-correct
    empty-correct
    isEmpty-correct
    insert-correct
    prio-correct
end

locale StdUprio-no-invar = StdUprio + uprio-no-invar α invar

```

end

3.2 Generic Algorithms

3.2.1 General Algorithms for Iterators over Finite Sets

```

theory SetIteratorCollectionsGA
imports
  ..../spec/SetSpec
  ..../spec/MapSpec
begin

```

Iterate add to Set

```

definition iterate-add-to-set where
  iterate-add-to-set s ins (it::('x,'x-set) set-iterator) =

```

```

it (λ-. True) (λx σ. ins x σ) s

lemma iterate-add-to-set-correct :
assumes ins-OK: set-ins α invar ins
assumes s-OK: invar s
assumes it: set-iterator it S0
shows α (iterate-add-to-set s ins it) = S0 ∪ α s ∧ invar (iterate-add-to-set s ins
it)
⟨proof⟩

lemma iterate-add-to-set-dj-correct :
assumes ins-dj-OK: set-ins-dj α invar ins-dj
assumes s-OK: invar s
assumes it: set-iterator it S0
assumes dj: S0 ∩ α s = {}
shows α (iterate-add-to-set s ins-dj it) = S0 ∪ α s ∧ invar (iterate-add-to-set s
ins-dj it)
⟨proof⟩

```

Iterator to Set

```

definition iterate-to-set where
  iterate-to-set emp ins-dj (it::('x,'x-set) set-iterator) =
    iterate-add-to-set (emp ()) ins-dj it

lemma iterate-to-set-alt-def[code] :
  iterate-to-set emp ins-dj (it::('x,'x-set) set-iterator) =
    it (λ-. True) (λx σ. ins-dj x σ) (emp ())
⟨proof⟩

lemma iterate-to-set-correct :
assumes ins-dj-OK: set-ins-dj α invar ins-dj
assumes emp-OK: set-empty α invar emp
assumes it: set-iterator it S0
shows α (iterate-to-set emp ins-dj it) = S0 ∧ invar (iterate-to-set emp ins-dj it)
⟨proof⟩

```

Iterate image/filter add to Set

Iterators only visit element once. Therefore the image operations makes sense for filters only if an injective function is used. However, when adding to a set using non-injective functions is fine.

```

lemma iterate-image-filter-add-to-set-correct :
assumes ins-OK: set-ins α invar ins
assumes s-OK: invar s
assumes it: set-iterator it S0
shows α (iterate-add-to-set s ins (set-iterator-image-filter f it)) =
  {b . ∃a. a ∈ S0 ∧ f a = Some b} ∪ α s ∧
  invar (iterate-add-to-set s ins (set-iterator-image-filter f it))

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma iterate-image-filter-to-set-correct :
assumes ins-OK: set-ins α invar ins
assumes emp-OK: set-empty α invar emp
assumes it: set-iterator it S0
shows α (iterate-to-set emp ins (set-iterator-image-filter f it)) =
{b . ∃ a. a ∈ S0 ∧ f a = Some b} ∧
invar (iterate-to-set emp ins (set-iterator-image-filter f it))
⟨proof⟩
```

For completeness lets also consider injective versions.

```
lemma iterate-inj-image-filter-add-to-set-correct :
assumes ins-dj-OK: set-ins-dj α invar ins
assumes s-OK: invar s
assumes it: set-iterator it S0
assumes dj: {y. ∃ x. x ∈ S0 ∧ f x = Some y} ∩ α s = {}
assumes f-inj-on: inj-on f (S0 ∩ dom f)
shows α (iterate-add-to-set s ins (set-iterator-image-filter f it)) =
{b . ∃ a. a ∈ S0 ∧ f a = Some b} ∪ α s ∧
invar (iterate-add-to-set s ins (set-iterator-image-filter f it))
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma iterate-inj-image-filter-to-set-correct :
assumes ins-OK: set-ins-dj α invar ins
assumes emp-OK: set-empty α invar emp
assumes it: set-iterator it S0
assumes f-inj-on: inj-on f (S0 ∩ dom f)
shows α (iterate-to-set emp ins (set-iterator-image-filter f it)) =
{b . ∃ a. a ∈ S0 ∧ f a = Some b} ∧
invar (iterate-to-set emp ins (set-iterator-image-filter f it))
⟨proof⟩
```

Iterate diff Set

```
definition iterate-diff-set where
iterate-diff-set s del (it:('x,'x-set) set-iterator) =
it (λ-. True) (λx σ. del x σ) s

lemma iterate-diff-correct :
assumes del-OK: set-delete α invar del
assumes s-OK: invar s
assumes it: set-iterator it S0
shows α (iterate-diff-set s del it) = α s - S0 ∧ invar (iterate-diff-set s del it)
⟨proof⟩
```

Iterate add to Map

```

definition iterate-add-to-map where
  iterate-add-to-map m update (it::('k × 'v,'kv-map) set-iterator) =
    it (λ-. True) (λ(k,v) σ. update k v σ) m

lemma iterate-add-to-map-correct :
  assumes upd-OK: map-update α invar upd
  assumes m-OK: invar m
  assumes it: map-iterator it M
  shows α (iterate-add-to-map m upd it) = α m ++ M ∧ invar (iterate-add-to-map
  m upd it)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma iterate-add-to-map-dj-correct :
  assumes upd-OK: map-update-dj α invar upd
  assumes m-OK: invar m
  assumes it: map-iterator it M
  assumes dj: dom M ∩ dom (α m) = {}
  shows α (iterate-add-to-map m upd it) = α m ++ M ∧ invar (iterate-add-to-map
  m upd it)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

Iterator to Map

```

definition iterate-to-map where
  iterate-to-map emp upd-dj (it::('k × 'v,'kv-map) set-iterator) =
    iterate-add-to-map (emp ()) upd-dj it

lemma iterate-to-map-alt-def[code] :
  iterate-to-map emp upd-dj it =
    it (λ-. True) (λ(k, v) σ. upd-dj k v σ) (emp ())
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma iterate-to-map-correct :
  assumes upd-dj-OK: map-update-dj α invar upd-dj
  assumes emp-OK: map-empty α invar emp
  assumes it: map-iterator it M
  shows α (iterate-to-map emp upd-dj it) = M ∧ invar (iterate-to-map emp upd-dj
  it)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

end

3.2.2 Generic Algorithms for Maps

```

theory MapGA
imports SetIteratorCollectionsGA
begin record ('k,'v,'s) map-basic-ops =

```

```

bmap-op- $\alpha$  :: ('k,'v,'s) map- $\alpha$ 
bmap-op-invar :: ('k,'v,'s) map-invar
bmap-op-empty :: ('k,'v,'s) map-empty
bmap-op-lookup :: ('k,'v,'s) map-lookup
bmap-op-update :: ('k,'v,'s) map-update
bmap-op-update-dj :: ('k,'v,'s) map-update-dj
bmap-op-delete :: ('k,'v,'s) map-delete
bmap-op-list-it :: ('k,'v,'s) map-list-it

record ('k,'v,'s) omap-basic-ops = ('k,'v,'s) map-basic-ops +
  bmap-op-ordered-list-it :: 's  $\Rightarrow$  ('k,'v,('k×'v) list) map-iterator
  bmap-op-rev-list-it :: 's  $\Rightarrow$  ('k,'v,('k×'v) list) map-iterator

locale StdBasicMapDefs =
  poly-map-iteratei-defs bmap-op-list-it ops
  for ops :: ('k,'v,'s,'more) map-basic-ops-scheme
begin
  abbreviation  $\alpha$  where  $\alpha == bmap\text{-}op\text{-}\alpha$  ops
  abbreviation invar where invar == bmap-op-invar ops
  abbreviation empty where empty == bmap-op-empty ops
  abbreviation lookup where lookup == bmap-op-lookup ops
  abbreviation update where update == bmap-op-update ops
  abbreviation update-dj where update-dj == bmap-op-update-dj ops
  abbreviation delete where delete == bmap-op-delete ops
  abbreviation list-it where list-it == bmap-op-list-it ops
end

locale StdBasicOMapDefs = StdBasicMapDefs ops
  + poly-map-iterateoi-defs bmap-op-ordered-list-it ops
  + poly-map-rev-iterateoi-defs bmap-op-rev-list-it ops
  for ops :: ('k::linorder,'v,'s,'more) omap-basic-ops-scheme
begin
  abbreviation ordered-list-it where ordered-list-it
     $\equiv$  bmap-op-ordered-list-it ops
  abbreviation rev-list-it where rev-list-it
     $\equiv$  bmap-op-rev-list-it ops
end

locale StdBasicMap = StdBasicMapDefs ops +
  map  $\alpha$  invar +
  map-empty  $\alpha$  invar empty +
  map-lookup  $\alpha$  invar lookup +
  map-update  $\alpha$  invar update +
  map-update-dj  $\alpha$  invar update-dj +
  map-delete  $\alpha$  invar delete +
  poly-map-iteratei  $\alpha$  invar list-it
  for ops :: ('k,'v,'s,'more) map-basic-ops-scheme
begin
  lemmas correct[simp] = empty-correct lookup-correct update-correct

```

```

  update-dj-correct delete-correct
end

locale StdBasicOMap =
  StdBasicOMapDfs ops +
  StdBasicMap ops +
  poly-map-iterateoi α invar ordered-list-it +
  poly-map-rev-iterateoi α invar rev-list-it
  for ops :: ('k::linorder,'v,'s,'more) omap-basic-ops-scheme
begin
end

context StdBasicMapDfs begin
  definition g-sng k v ≡ update k v (empty ())
  definition g-add m1 m2 ≡ iterate m2 (λ(k,v) σ. update k v σ) m1

  definition
    g-sel m P ≡
      iteratei m (λσ. σ = None) (λx σ. if P x then Some x else None) None

  definition g-bex m P ≡ iteratei m (λx. ¬x) (λkv σ. P kv) False
  definition g-ball m P ≡ iteratei m id (λkv σ. P kv) True

  definition g-size m ≡ iterate m (λ-. Suc) (0::nat)
  definition g-size-abort b m ≡ iteratei m (λs. s < b) (λ-. Suc) (0::nat)

  definition g-isEmpty m ≡ g-size-abort 1 m = 0
  definition g-isSng m ≡ g-size-abort 2 m = 1

  definition g-to-list m ≡ iterate m (#) []

  definition g-list-to-map l ≡ foldl (λm (k,v). update k v m) (empty ())
    (rev l)

  definition g-add-dj m1 m2 ≡ iterate m2 (λ(k,v) σ. update-dj k v σ) m1

  definition g-restrict P m ≡ iterate m
    (λ(k,v) σ. if P (k,v) then update-dj k v σ else σ) (empty ())

  definition dflt-ops :: ('k,'v,'s) map-ops
    where [icf-rec-def]:
    dflt-ops ≡
    ()
    map-op-α = α,
    map-op-invar = invar,
    map-op-empty = empty,
    map-op-lookup = lookup,
    map-op-update = update,

```

```

map-op-update-dj = update-dj,
map-op-delete = delete,
map-op-list-it = list-it,
map-op-sng = g-sng,
map-op-restrict = g-restrict,
map-op-add = g-add,
map-op-add-dj = g-add-dj,
map-op-isEmpty = g-isEmpty,
map-op-isSng = g-isSng,
map-op-ball = g-ball,
map-op-bex = g-bex,
map-op-size = g-size,
map-op-size-abort = g-size-abort,
map-op-sel = g-sel,
map-op-to-list = g-to-list,
map-op-to-map = g-list-to-map
)
⟨ML⟩

end

lemma update-dj-by-update:
  assumes map-update  $\alpha$  invar update
  shows map-update-dj  $\alpha$  invar update
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma map-iterator-linord-is-it:
  map-iterator-linord  $m\ it \implies$  map-iterator  $m\ it$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma map-rev-iterator-linord-is-it:
  map-iterator-rev-linord  $m\ it \implies$  map-iterator  $m\ it$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

context StdBasicMap
begin
  lemma g-sng-impl: map-sng  $\alpha$  invar g-sng
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma g-add-impl: map-add  $\alpha$  invar g-add
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma g-sel-impl: map-sel'  $\alpha$  invar g-sel
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma g-bex-impl: map-bex  $\alpha$  invar g-bex
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma g-ball-impl: map-ball  $\alpha$  invar g-ball
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma g-size-impl: map-size  $\alpha$  invar g-size
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma g-size-abort-impl: map-size-abort  $\alpha$  invar g-size-abort
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma g-isEmpty-impl: map-isEmpty  $\alpha$  invar g-isEmpty
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma g-isSng-impl: map-isSng  $\alpha$  invar g-isSng
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma g-to-list-impl: map-to-list  $\alpha$  invar g-to-list
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma g-list-to-map-impl: list-to-map  $\alpha$  invar g-list-to-map
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma g-add-dj-impl: map-add-dj  $\alpha$  invar g-add-dj
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma g-restrict-impl: map-restrict  $\alpha$  invar  $\alpha$  invar g-restrict
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma dflt-ops-impl: StdMap dflt-ops
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
end

context StdBasicOMapDefs
begin
  definition
    g-min m P  $\equiv$ 
      iterateoi m ( $\lambda\sigma.$   $\sigma = None$ ) ( $\lambda x.$   $\sigma.$  if P x then Some x else None) None

  definition
    g-max m P  $\equiv$ 
      rev-iterateoi m ( $\lambda\sigma.$   $\sigma = None$ ) ( $\lambda x.$   $\sigma.$  if P x then Some x else None) None

  definition g-to-sorted-list m  $\equiv$  rev-iterateo m (#) []
  definition g-to-rev-list m  $\equiv$  iterateo m (#) []

  definition dflt-oops :: ('k,'v,'s) omap-ops
    where [icf-rec-def]:
      dflt-oops  $\equiv$  map-ops.extend dflt-ops
      ()

```

```

map-op-ordered-list-it = ordered-list-it,
map-op-rev-list-it = rev-list-it,
map-op-min = g-min,
map-op-max = g-max,
map-op-to-sorted-list = g-to-sorted-list,
map-op-to-rev-list = g-to-rev-list
)
⟨ML⟩

end

context StdBasicOMap
begin
  lemma g-min-impl: map-min α invar g-min
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma g-max-impl: map-max α invar g-max
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma g-to-sorted-list-impl: map-to-sorted-list α invar g-to-sorted-list
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma g-to-rev-list-impl: map-to-rev-list α invar g-to-rev-list
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma dflt-oops-impl: StdOMap dflt-oops
  ⟨proof⟩

end

locale g-image-filter-defs-loc =
  m1: StdMapDefs ops1 +
  m2: StdMapDefs ops2
  for ops1 :: ('k1,'v1,'s1,'m1) map-ops-scheme
  and ops2 :: ('k2,'v2,'s2,'m2) map-ops-scheme
begin
  definition g-image-filter f m1 ≡ m1.iterate m1 (λkv σ. case f kv of
    None => σ
    | Some (k',v') => m2.update-dj k' v' σ
    ) (m2.empty ())
end

locale g-image-filter-loc = g-image-filter-defs-loc ops1 ops2 +
  m1: StdMap ops1 +
  m2: StdMap ops2
  for ops1 :: ('k1,'v1,'s1,'m1) map-ops-scheme
  and ops2 :: ('k2,'v2,'s2,'m2) map-ops-scheme
begin
  lemma g-image-filter-impl:

```

```

map-image-filter m1.α m1.invar m2.α m2.invar g-image-filter
⟨proof⟩
end

sublocale g-image-filter-loc
< map-image-filter m1.α m1.invar m2.α m2.invar g-image-filter
⟨proof⟩

locale g-value-image-filter-defs-loc =
m1: StdMapDefs ops1 +
m2: StdMapDefs ops2
for ops1 :: ('k,'v1,'s1,'m1) map-ops-scheme
and ops2 :: ('k,'v2,'s2,'m2) map-ops-scheme
begin
definition g-value-image-filter f m1 ≡ m1.iterate m1 (λ(k,v) σ.
  case f k v of
    None => σ
  | Some v' => m2.update-dj k v' σ
  ) (m2.empty ())
end

lemma restrict-map-dom-subset: [ dom m ⊆ R] ⇒ m`R = m
⟨proof⟩

locale g-value-image-filter-loc = g-value-image-filter-defs-loc ops1 ops2 +
m1: StdMap ops1 +
m2: StdMap ops2
for ops1 :: ('k,'v1,'s1,'m1) map-ops-scheme
and ops2 :: ('k,'v2,'s2,'m2) map-ops-scheme
begin
lemma g-value-image-filter-impl:
  map-value-image-filter m1.α m1.invar m2.α m2.invar g-value-image-filter
⟨proof⟩
end

sublocale g-value-image-filter-loc
< map-value-image-filter m1.α m1.invar m2.α m2.invar g-value-image-filter
⟨proof⟩

end

```

3.2.3 Generic Algorithms for Sets

theory SetGA

```
imports .. /spec/SetSpec SetIteratorCollectionsGA
begin
```

Generic Set Algorithms

```
locale g-set-xx-defs-loc =
  s1: StdSetDfs ops1 + s2: StdSetDfs ops2
  for ops1 :: ('x,'s1,'more1) set-ops-scheme
  and ops2 :: ('x,'s2,'more2) set-ops-scheme
begin
  definition g-copy s ≡ s1.iterate s s2.ins-dj (s2.empty ())
  definition g-filter P s1 ≡ s1.iterate s1
    (λx σ. if P x then s2.ins-dj x σ else σ)
    (s2.empty ())

  definition g-union s1 s2 ≡ s1.iterate s1 s2.ins s2
  definition g-diff s1 s2 ≡ s2.iterate s2 s1.delete s1

  definition g-union-list where
    g-union-list l =
      foldl (λs s'. g-union s' s) (s2.empty ()) l

  definition g-union-dj s1 s2 ≡ s1.iterate s1 s2.ins-dj s2

  definition g-disjoint-witness s1 s2 ≡
    s1.sel s1 (λx. s2.memb x s2)

  definition g-disjoint s1 s2 ≡
    s1.ball s1 (λx. ¬s2.memb x s2)
end

locale g-set-xx-loc = g-set-xx-defs-loc ops1 ops2 +
  s1: StdSet ops1 + s2: StdSet ops2
  for ops1 :: ('x,'s1,'more1) set-ops-scheme
  and ops2 :: ('x,'s2,'more2) set-ops-scheme
begin
  lemma g-copy-alt:
    g-copy s = iterate-to-set s2.empty s2.ins-dj (s1.iteratei s)
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma g-copy-impl: set-copy s1.α s1.invar s2.α s2.invar g-copy
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma g-filter-impl: set-filter s1.α s1.invar s2.α s2.invar g-filter
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma g-union-alt:
    g-union s1 s2 = iterate-add-to-set s2 s2.ins (s1.iteratei s1)
    ⟨proof⟩
```

```

lemma g-diff-alt:
  g-diff s1 s2 = iterate-diff-set s1 s1.delete (s2.iteratei s2)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma g-union-impl:
  set-union s1.α s1.invar s2.α s2.invar s2.α s2.invar g-union
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma g-diff-impl:
  set-diff s1.α s1.invar s2.α s2.invar g-diff
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma g-union-list-impl:
  shows set-union-list s1.α s1.invar s2.α s2.invar g-union-list
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma g-union-dj-impl:
  set-union-dj s1.α s1.invar s2.α s2.invar s2.α s2.invar g-union-dj
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma g-disjoint-witness-impl:
  set-disjoint-witness s1.α s1.invar s2.α s2.invar g-disjoint-witness
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma g-disjoint-impl:
  set-disjoint s1.α s1.invar s2.α s2.invar g-disjoint
  ⟨proof⟩
end

sublocale g-set-xx-loc <
  set-copy s1.α s1.invar s2.α s2.invar g-copy ⟨proof⟩

sublocale g-set-xx-loc <
  set-filter s1.α s1.invar s2.α s2.invar g-filter ⟨proof⟩

sublocale g-set-xx-loc <
  set-union s1.α s1.invar s2.α s2.invar s2.α s2.invar g-union
  ⟨proof⟩

sublocale g-set-xx-loc <
  set-union-dj s1.α s1.invar s2.α s2.invar s2.α s2.invar g-union-dj
  ⟨proof⟩

sublocale g-set-xx-loc <
  set-diff s1.α s1.invar s2.α s2.invar g-diff
  ⟨proof⟩

sublocale g-set-xx-loc <

```

```

set-disjoint-witness s1. $\alpha$  s1.invar s2. $\alpha$  s2.invar g-disjoint-witness
<proof>

sublocale g-set-xx-loc <
set-disjoint s1. $\alpha$  s1.invar s2. $\alpha$  s2.invar g-disjoint <proof>

locale g-set-xxx-defs-loc =
  s1: StdSetDefs ops1 +
  s2: StdSetDefs ops2 +
  s3: StdSetDefs ops3
  for ops1 :: ('x,'s1,'more1) set-ops-scheme
  and ops2 :: ('x,'s2,'more2) set-ops-scheme
  and ops3 :: ('x,'s3,'more3) set-ops-scheme
begin
  definition g-inter s1 s2  $\equiv$ 
    s1.iterate s1 ( $\lambda x s.$  if s2.memb x s2 then s3.ins-dj x s else s)
      (s3.empty ())
end

locale g-set-xxx-loc = g-set-xxx-defs-loc ops1 ops2 ops3 +
  s1: StdSet ops1 +
  s2: StdSet ops2 +
  s3: StdSet ops3
  for ops1 :: ('x,'s1,'more1) set-ops-scheme
  and ops2 :: ('x,'s2,'more2) set-ops-scheme
  and ops3 :: ('x,'s3,'more3) set-ops-scheme
begin
  lemma g-inter-impl: set-inter s1. $\alpha$  s1.invar s2. $\alpha$  s2.invar s3. $\alpha$  s3.invar
    g-inter
    <proof>
end

sublocale g-set-xxx-loc =
  < set-inter s1. $\alpha$  s1.invar s2. $\alpha$  s2.invar s3. $\alpha$  s3.invar g-inter
  <proof>

```

```

locale g-set-xy-defs-loc =
  s1: StdSet ops1 + s2: StdSet ops2
  for ops1 :: ('x1,'s1,'more1) set-ops-scheme
  and ops2 :: ('x2,'s2,'more2) set-ops-scheme
begin

```

```

definition g-image-filter f s ≡
  s1.iterate s
  (λx res. case f x of Some v ⇒ s2.ins v res | - ⇒ res)
  (s2.empty ())

definition g-image f s ≡
  s1.iterate s (λx res. s2.ins (f x) res) (s2.empty ())

definition g-inj-image-filter f s ≡
  s1.iterate s
  (λx res. case f x of Some v ⇒ s2.ins-dj v res | - ⇒ res)
  (s2.empty ())

definition g-inj-image f s ≡
  s1.iterate s (λx res. s2.ins-dj (f x) res) (s2.empty ())

end

locale g-set-xy-loc = g-set-xy-defs-loc ops1 ops2 +
  s1: StdSet ops1 + s2: StdSet ops2
  for ops1 :: ('x1,'s1,'more1) set-ops-scheme
  and ops2 :: ('x2,'s2,'more2) set-ops-scheme
begin
  lemma g-image-filter-impl:
    set-image-filter s1.α s1.invar s2.α s2.invar g-image-filter
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma g-image-alt: g-image f s = g-image-filter (Some o f) s
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma g-image-impl: set-image s1.α s1.invar s2.α s2.invar g-image
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma g-inj-image-filter-impl:
    set-inj-image-filter s1.α s1.invar s2.α s2.invar g-inj-image-filter
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma g-inj-image-alt: g-inj-image f s = g-inj-image-filter (Some o f) s
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma g-inj-image-impl:
    set-inj-image s1.α s1.invar s2.α s2.invar g-inj-image
    ⟨proof⟩

end

sublocale g-set-xy-loc < set-image-filter s1.α s1.invar s2.α s2.invar
  g-image-filter ⟨proof⟩

```

```

sublocale g-set-xy-loc < set-image s1. $\alpha$  s1.invar s2. $\alpha$  s2.invar
g-image  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

sublocale g-set-xy-loc < set-inj-image s1. $\alpha$  s1.invar s2. $\alpha$  s2.invar
g-inj-image  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

locale g-set-xyy-defs-loc =
  s0: StdSetDefs ops0 +
  g-set-xx-defs-loc ops1 ops2
  for ops0 :: ('x0,'s0,'more0) set-ops-scheme
  and ops1 :: ('x,'s1,'more1) set-ops-scheme
  and ops2 :: ('x,'s2,'more2) set-ops-scheme
begin
  definition g-Union-image
    :: ('x0  $\Rightarrow$  's1)  $\Rightarrow$  's0  $\Rightarrow$  's2
    where g-Union-image f S
    == s0.iterate S ( $\lambda x$  res. g-union (f x) res) (s2.empty ())
end

locale g-set-xyy-loc = g-set-xyy-defs-loc ops0 ops1 ops2 +
  s0: StdSet ops0 +
  g-set-xx-loc ops1 ops2
  for ops0 :: ('x0,'s0,'more0) set-ops-scheme
  and ops1 :: ('x,'s1,'more1) set-ops-scheme
  and ops2 :: ('x,'s2,'more2) set-ops-scheme
begin

  lemma g-Union-image-impl:
    set-Union-image s0. $\alpha$  s0.invar s1. $\alpha$  s1.invar s2. $\alpha$  s2.invar g-Union-image
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 
end

sublocale g-set-xyy-loc <
  set-Union-image s0. $\alpha$  s0.invar s1. $\alpha$  s1.invar s2. $\alpha$  s2.invar g-Union-image
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

Default Set Operations

```

record ('x,'s) set-basic-ops =
  bset-op- $\alpha$  :: 's  $\Rightarrow$  'x set
  bset-op-invar :: 's  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  bset-op-empty :: unit  $\Rightarrow$  's
  bset-op-memb :: 'x  $\Rightarrow$  's  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  bset-op-ins :: 'x  $\Rightarrow$  's  $\Rightarrow$  's
  bset-op-ins-dj :: 'x  $\Rightarrow$  's  $\Rightarrow$  's
  bset-op-delete :: 'x  $\Rightarrow$  's  $\Rightarrow$  's
  bset-op-list-it :: ('x,'s) set-list-it

```

```

record ('x,'s) oset-basic-ops = ('x::linorder,'s) set-basic-ops +
  bset-op-ordered-list-it :: 's  $\Rightarrow$  ('x,'x list) set-iterator
  bset-op-rev-list-it :: 's  $\Rightarrow$  ('x,'x list) set-iterator

locale StdBasicSetDefs =
  poly-set-iteratei-defs bset-op-list-it ops
  for ops :: ('x,'s,'more) set-basic-ops-scheme
begin
  abbreviation  $\alpha$  where  $\alpha == bset\text{-}op\text{-}\alpha$  ops
  abbreviation invar where invar == bset-op-invar ops
  abbreviation empty where empty == bset-op-empty ops
  abbreviation memb where memb == bset-op-memb ops
  abbreviation ins where ins == bset-op-ins ops
  abbreviation ins-dj where ins-dj == bset-op-ins-dj ops
  abbreviation delete where delete == bset-op-delete ops
  abbreviation list-it where list-it  $\equiv$  bset-op-list-it ops
end

locale StdBasicOSetDefs = StdBasicSetDefs ops
  + poly-set-iterateoi-defs bset-op-ordered-list-it ops
  + poly-set-rev-iterateoi-defs bset-op-rev-list-it ops
  for ops :: ('x::linorder,'s,'more) oset-basic-ops-scheme
begin
  abbreviation ordered-list-it  $\equiv$  bset-op-ordered-list-it ops
  abbreviation rev-list-it  $\equiv$  bset-op-rev-list-it ops
end

locale StdBasicSet = StdBasicSetDefs ops +
  set  $\alpha$  invar +
  set-empty  $\alpha$  invar empty +
  set-memb  $\alpha$  invar memb +
  set-ins  $\alpha$  invar ins +
  set-ins-dj  $\alpha$  invar ins-dj +
  set-delete  $\alpha$  invar delete +
  poly-set-iteratei  $\alpha$  invar list-it
  for ops :: ('x,'s,'more) set-basic-ops-scheme
begin

  lemmas correct[simp] =
    empty-correct
    memb-correct
    ins-correct
    ins-dj-correct
    delete-correct

end

locale StdBasicOSet =
  StdBasicOSetDefs ops +

```

```

StdBasicSet ops +
poly-set-iterateoi  $\alpha$  invar ordered-list-it +
poly-set-rev-iterateoi  $\alpha$  invar rev-list-it
for  $ops :: ('x:linorder, 's,'more)$  oset-basic-ops-scheme
begin
end

context StdBasicSetDefs
begin

definition  $g\text{-sng } x \equiv ins x (\text{empty}())$ 
definition  $g\text{-isEmpty } s \equiv iteratei s (\lambda c. c) (\lambda - . \text{False}) \text{ True}$ 
definition  $g\text{-sel' } s P \equiv iteratei s ((=) \text{None})$ 
 $(\lambda x -. \text{if } P x \text{ then Some } x \text{ else None}) \text{ None}$ 

definition  $g\text{-ball } s P \equiv iteratei s (\lambda c. c) (\lambda x \sigma. P x) \text{ True}$ 
definition  $g\text{-bex } s P \equiv iteratei s (\lambda c. \neg c) (\lambda x \sigma. P x) \text{ False}$ 
definition  $g\text{-size } s \equiv iteratei s (\lambda -. \text{True}) (\lambda x n . \text{Suc } n) 0$ 
definition  $g\text{-size-abort } m s \equiv iteratei s (\lambda \sigma. \sigma < m) (\lambda x. \text{Suc}) 0$ 
definition  $g\text{-isSng } s \equiv (\text{iteratei } s (\lambda \sigma. \sigma < 2)) (\lambda x. \text{Suc}) 0 = 1$ 

definition  $g\text{-union } s1 s2 \equiv iteratei s1 ins s2$ 
definition  $g\text{-diff } s1 s2 \equiv iteratei s2 delete s1$ 

definition  $g\text{-subset } s1 s2 \equiv g\text{-ball } s1 (\lambda x. memb x s2)$ 

definition  $g\text{-equal } s1 s2 \equiv g\text{-subset } s1 s2 \wedge g\text{-subset } s2 s1$ 

definition  $g\text{-to-list } s \equiv iteratei s (\#) []$ 

fun  $g\text{-from-list-aux}$  where
 $g\text{-from-list-aux } accs [] = accs |$ 
 $g\text{-from-list-aux } accs (x#l) = g\text{-from-list-aux } (ins x accs) l$ 
— Tail recursive version

definition  $g\text{-from-list } l == g\text{-from-list-aux } (\text{empty}()) l$ 

definition  $g\text{-inter } s1 s2 \equiv$ 
 $iteratei s1 (\lambda x s. \text{if } memb x s2 \text{ then } ins-dj x s \text{ else } s)$ 
 $(\text{empty}())$ 

definition  $g\text{-union-dj } s1 s2 \equiv iteratei s1 ins-dj s2$ 
definition  $g\text{-filter } P s \equiv iteratei s$ 
 $(\lambda x \sigma. \text{if } P x \text{ then } ins-dj x \sigma \text{ else } \sigma)$ 
 $(\text{empty}())$ 

definition  $g\text{-disjoint-witness } s1 s2 \equiv g\text{-sel' } s1 (\lambda x. memb x s2)$ 
definition  $g\text{-disjoint } s1 s2 \equiv g\text{-ball } s1 (\lambda x. \neg memb x s2)$ 

definition  $dflt-ops$ 

```

```

where [icf-rec-def]: dflt-ops ≡ ()  

  set-op- $\alpha$  =  $\alpha$ ,  

  set-op-invar = invar,  

  set-op-empty = empty,  

  set-op-memb = memb,  

  set-op-ins = ins,  

  set-op-ins-dj = ins-dj,  

  set-op-delete = delete,  

  set-op-list-it = list-it,  

  set-op-sng = g-sng ,  

  set-op-isEmpty = g-isEmpty ,  

  set-op-isSng = g-isSng ,  

  set-op-ball = g-ball ,  

  set-op-bex = g-bex ,  

  set-op-size = g-size ,  

  set-op-size-abort = g-size-abort ,  

  set-op-union = g-union ,  

  set-op-union-dj = g-union-dj ,  

  set-op-diff = g-diff ,  

  set-op-filter = g-filter ,  

  set-op-inter = g-inter ,  

  set-op-subset = g-subset ,  

  set-op-equal = g-equal ,  

  set-op-disjoint = g-disjoint ,  

  set-op-disjoint-witness = g-disjoint-witness ,  

  set-op-sel = g-sel'  

  set-op-to-list = g-to-list ,  

  set-op-from-list = g-from-list  

()

⟨ML⟩  

end

context StdBasicSet
begin
  lemma g-sng-impl: set-sng  $\alpha$  invar g-sng
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma g-ins-dj-impl: set-ins-dj  $\alpha$  invar ins
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma g-isEmpty-impl: set-isEmpty  $\alpha$  invar g-isEmpty
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma g-sel'-impl: set-sel'  $\alpha$  invar g-sel'
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma g-ball-alt: g-ball s P = iterate-ball (iteratei s) P
    ⟨proof⟩

```

lemma $g\text{-bex-alt}$: $g\text{-bex } s \ P = \text{iterate-bex} (\text{iteratei } s) \ P$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $g\text{-ball-impl}$: $\text{set-ball } \alpha \ \text{invar } g\text{-ball}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $g\text{-bex-impl}$: $\text{set-bex } \alpha \ \text{invar } g\text{-bex}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $g\text{-size-alt}$: $g\text{-size } s = \text{iterate-size} (\text{iteratei } s)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $g\text{-size-abort-alt}$: $g\text{-size-abort } m \ s = \text{iterate-size-abort} (\text{iteratei } s) \ m$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $g\text{-size-impl}$: $\text{set-size } \alpha \ \text{invar } g\text{-size}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $g\text{-size-abort-impl}$: $\text{set-size-abort } \alpha \ \text{invar } g\text{-size-abort}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $g\text{-isSng-alt}$: $g\text{-isSng } s = \text{iterate-is-sng} (\text{iteratei } s)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $g\text{-isSng-impl}$: $\text{set-isSng } \alpha \ \text{invar } g\text{-isSng}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $g\text{-union-impl}$: $\text{set-union } \alpha \ \text{invar } \alpha \ \text{invar } \alpha \ \text{invar } g\text{-union}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $g\text{-diff-impl}$: $\text{set-diff } \alpha \ \text{invar } \alpha \ \text{invar } g\text{-diff}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $g\text{-subset-impl}$: $\text{set-subset } \alpha \ \text{invar } \alpha \ \text{invar } g\text{-subset}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $g\text{-equal-impl}$: $\text{set-equal } \alpha \ \text{invar } \alpha \ \text{invar } g\text{-equal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $g\text{-to-list-impl}$: $\text{set-to-list } \alpha \ \text{invar } g\text{-to-list}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $g\text{-from-list-impl}$: $\text{list-to-set } \alpha \ \text{invar } g\text{-from-list}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $g\text{-inter-impl}$: $\text{set-inter } \alpha \ \text{invar } \alpha \ \text{invar } \alpha \ \text{invar } g\text{-inter}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $g\text{-union-dj-impl}$: $\text{set-union-dj } \alpha \ \text{invar } \alpha \ \text{invar } \alpha \ \text{invar } g\text{-union-dj}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

lemma g-filter-impl: set-filter  $\alpha$  invar  $\alpha$  invar g-filter
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma g-disjoint-witness-impl: set-disjoint-witness
   $\alpha$  invar  $\alpha$  invar g-disjoint-witness
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma g-disjoint-impl: set-disjoint
   $\alpha$  invar  $\alpha$  invar g-disjoint
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

context StdBasicSet
begin
  lemma dflt-ops-impl: StdSet dflt-ops
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 
end

context StdBasicOSetDefs
begin
  definition g-min s P  $\equiv$  iterateoi s ( $\lambda x$ .  $x = None$ )
    ( $\lambda x$  -. if P x then Some x else None) None
  definition g-max s P  $\equiv$  rev-iterateoi s ( $\lambda x$ .  $x = None$ )
    ( $\lambda x$  -. if P x then Some x else None) None

  definition g-to-sorted-list s  $\equiv$  rev-iterateo s (#) []
  definition g-to-rev-list s  $\equiv$  iterateo s (#) []

  definition dflt-oops :: ('x::linorder,'s) oset-ops
    where [icf-rec-def]:
    dflt-oops  $\equiv$  set-ops.extend
      dflt-ops
      (
        set-op-ordered-list-it = ordered-list-it,
        set-op-rev-list-it = rev-list-it,
        set-op-min = g-min,
        set-op-max = g-max,
        set-op-to-sorted-list = g-to-sorted-list,
        set-op-to-rev-list = g-to-rev-list
      )
     $\langle ML \rangle$ 

end

context StdBasicOSet
begin
  lemma g-min-impl: set-min  $\alpha$  invar g-min

```

```

⟨proof⟩

lemma g-max-impl: set-max α invar g-max
⟨proof⟩

lemma g-to-sorted-list-impl: set-to-sorted-list α invar g-to-sorted-list
⟨proof⟩

lemma g-to-rev-list-impl: set-to-rev-list α invar g-to-rev-list
⟨proof⟩

lemma dflt-oops-impl: StdOSet dflt-oops
⟨proof⟩

end

```

More Generic Set Algorithms

These algorithms do not have a function specification in a locale, but their specification is done ad-hoc in the correctness lemma.

```

Image and Filter of Cartesian Product locale image-filter-cp-defs-loc
=
  s1: StdSetDefs ops1 +
  s2: StdSetDefs ops2 +
  s3: StdSetDefs ops3
  for ops1 :: ('x,'s1,'more1) set-ops-scheme
  and ops2 :: ('y,'s2,'more2) set-ops-scheme
  and ops3 :: ('z,'s3,'more3) set-ops-scheme
begin

  definition image-filter-cartesian-product f s1 s2 ==
    s1.iterate s1 (λx res.
      s2.iterate s2 (λy res.
        case (f (x, y)) of
          None ⇒ res
          | Some z ⇒ (s3.ins z res)
        ) res
      ) (s3.empty ())

  lemma image-filter-cartesian-product-alt:
    image-filter-cartesian-product f s1 s2 ==
    iterate-to-set s3.empty s3.ins (set-iterator-image-filter f (
      set-iterator-product (s1.iteratei s1) (λ-. s2.iteratei s2)))
  ⟨proof⟩

  definition image-filter-cp where
    image-filter-cp f P s1 s2 ≡
      image-filter-cartesian-product

```

```


$$(\lambda xy. \text{if } P \text{ } xy \text{ then } \text{Some } (f \text{ } xy) \text{ else } \text{None}) \text{ } s1 \text{ } s2$$


end

locale image-filter-cp-loc = image-filter-cp-defs-loc ops1 ops2 ops3 +
  s1: StdSet ops1 +
  s2: StdSet ops2 +
  s3: StdSet ops3
  for ops1 :: ('x,'s1,'more1) set-ops-scheme
  and ops2 :: ('y,'s2,'more2) set-ops-scheme
  and ops3 :: ('z,'s3,'more3) set-ops-scheme
begin

  lemma image-filter-cartesian-product-correct:
    fixes f :: 'x × 'y → 'z
    assumes I[simp, intro!]: s1.invar s1    s2.invar s2
    shows s3.α (image-filter-cartesian-product f s1 s2)
      = { z | x y z. f (x,y) = Some z ∧ x∈s1.α s1 ∧ y∈s2.α s2 } (is ?T1)
      s3.invar (image-filter-cartesian-product f s1 s2) (is ?T2)
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma image-filter-cp-correct:
    assumes I: s1.invar s1    s2.invar s2
    shows
      s3.α (image-filter-cp f P s1 s2)
      = { f (x, y) | x y. P (x, y) ∧ x∈s1.α s1 ∧ y∈s2.α s2 } (is ?T1)
      s3.invar (image-filter-cp f P s1 s2) (is ?T2)
    ⟨proof⟩

end

locale inj-image-filter-cp-defs-loc =
  s1: StdSetDefs ops1 +
  s2: StdSetDefs ops2 +
  s3: StdSetDefs ops3
  for ops1 :: ('x,'s1,'more1) set-ops-scheme
  and ops2 :: ('y,'s2,'more2) set-ops-scheme
  and ops3 :: ('z,'s3,'more3) set-ops-scheme
begin

  definition inj-image-filter-cartesian-product f s1 s2 ==
    s1.iterate s1 (λx res.
      s2.iterate s2 (λy res.
        case (f (x, y)) of
          None ⇒ res
          | Some z ⇒ (s3.ins-dj z res)
        ) res
      ) (s3.empty ())

```

```

lemma inj-image-filter-cartesian-product-alt:
  inj-image-filter-cartesian-product f s1 s2 ==
    iterate-to-set s3.empty s3.ins-dj (set-iterator-image-filter f (
      set-iterator-product (s1.iteratei s1) (λ-. s2.iteratei s2)))
  ⟨proof⟩

definition inj-image-filter-cp where
  inj-image-filter-cp f P s1 s2 ≡
    inj-image-filter-cartesian-product
    (λxy. if P xy then Some (f xy) else None) s1 s2

end

locale inj-image-filter-cp-loc = inj-image-filter-cp-defs-loc ops1 ops2 ops3 +
  s1: StdSet ops1 +
  s2: StdSet ops2 +
  s3: StdSet ops3
  for ops1 :: ('x,'s1,'more1) set-ops-scheme
  and ops2 :: ('y,'s2,'more2) set-ops-scheme
  and ops3 :: ('z,'s3,'more3) set-ops-scheme
begin

  lemma inj-image-filter-cartesian-product-correct:
    fixes f :: 'x × 'y → 'z
    assumes I[simp, intro!]: s1.invar s1 s2.invar s2
    assumes INJ: inj-on f (s1.α s1 × s2.α s2 ∩ dom f)
    shows s3.α (inj-image-filter-cartesian-product f s1 s2)
      = { z | x y z. f (x,y) = Some z ∧ x ∈ s1.α s1 ∧ y ∈ s2.α s2 } (is ?T1)
      s3.invar (inj-image-filter-cartesian-product f s1 s2) (is ?T2)
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma inj-image-filter-cp-correct:
    assumes I: s1.invar s1 s2.invar s2
    assumes INJ: inj-on f {x ∈ s1.α s1 × s2.α s2. P x}
    shows
      s3.α (inj-image-filter-cp f P s1 s2)
      = { f (x, y) | x y. P (x, y) ∧ x ∈ s1.α s1 ∧ y ∈ s2.α s2 } (is ?T1)
      s3.invar (inj-image-filter-cp f P s1 s2) (is ?T2)
    ⟨proof⟩

end

```

Cartesian Product **locale** cart-defs-loc = inj-image-filter-cp-defs-loc ops1 ops2 ops3
 for ops1 :: ('x,'s1,'more1) set-ops-scheme
 and ops2 :: ('y,'s2,'more2) set-ops-scheme
 and ops3 :: ('x×'y,'s3,'more3) set-ops-scheme
begin

```

definition cart s1 s2 ≡
  s1.iterate s1
  (λx. s2.iterate s2 (λy res. s3.ins-dj (x,y) res))
  (s3.empty ())

lemma cart-alt: cart s1 s2 == 
  inj-image-filter-cartesian-product Some s1 s2
  ⟨proof⟩

end

locale cart-loc = cart-defs-loc ops1 ops2 ops3
  + inj-image-filter-cp-loc ops1 ops2 ops3
  for ops1 :: ('x,'s1,'more1) set-ops-scheme
  and ops2 :: ('y,'s2,'more2) set-ops-scheme
  and ops3 :: ('x×'y,'s3,'more3) set-ops-scheme
begin

lemma cart-correct:
  assumes I[simp, intro!]: s1.invar s1    s2.invar s2
  shows s3.α (cart s1 s2)
  = s1.α s1 × s2.α s2 (is ?T1)
  s3.invar (cart s1 s2) (is ?T2)
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

Generic Algorithms outside basic-set

In this section, we present some generic algorithms that are not formulated in terms of basic-set. They are useful for setting up some data structures.

Image (by image-filter)

```

definition iflt-image iflt f s == iflt (λx. Some (f x)) s

lemma iflt-image-correct:
  assumes set-image-filter α1 invar1 α2 invar2 iflt
  shows set-image α1 invar1 α2 invar2 (iflt-image iflt)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

Injective Image-Filter (by image-filter)

```

definition [code-unfold]: iflt-inj-image = iflt-image

lemma iflt-inj-image-correct:
  assumes set-inj-image-filter α1 invar1 α2 invar2 iflt
  shows set-inj-image α1 invar1 α2 invar2 (iflt-inj-image iflt)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

Filter (by image-filter)

```
definition iflt-filter iflt P s == iflt (λx. if P x then Some x else None) s
```

```
lemma iflt-filter-correct:
  fixes α1 :: 's1 ⇒ 'a set
  fixes α2 :: 's2 ⇒ 'a set
  assumes set-inj-image-filter α1 invar1 α2 invar2 iflt
  shows set-filter α1 invar1 α2 invar2 (iflt-filter iflt)
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
end
```

3.2.4 Implementing Sets by Maps

```
theory SetByMap
```

```
imports
  .. / spec / SetSpec
  .. / spec / MapSpec
  SetGA
  MapGA
```

```
begin
```

In this theory, we show how to implement sets by maps.

Auxiliary lemma

```
lemma foldli-foldli-map-eq:
  foldli (foldli l (λx. True) (λx l. l@[fx]) []) c f' σ0
  = foldli l c (f' o f) σ0
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
locale SetByMapDefs =
  map: StdBasicMapDefs ops
  for ops :: ('x, unit, 's, 'more) map-basic-ops-scheme
begin
  definition α s ≡ dom (map.α s)
  definition invar s ≡ map.invar s
  definition empty where empty ≡ map.empty
  definition memb x s ≡ map.lookup x s ≠ None
  definition ins x s ≡ map.update x () s
  definition ins-dj x s ≡ map.update-dj x () s
  definition delete x s ≡ map.delete x s
  definition list-it :: 's ⇒ ('x, 'x list) set-iterator
  where list-it s c f σ0 ≡ it-to-it (map.list-it s) c (f o fst) σ0
```

```
⟨ML⟩
```

```
lemma list-it-alt: list-it s = map-iterator-dom (map.iteratei s)
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```

lemma list-it-unfold:
  it-to-it (list-it s) c f σ0 = map.iteratei s c (f o fst) σ0
  ⟨proof⟩

definition [icf-rec-def]: dflt-basic-ops ≡ []
  bset-op-α = α,
  bset-op-invar = invar,
  bset-op-empty = empty,
  bset-op-memb = memb,
  bset-op-ins = ins,
  bset-op-ins-dj = ins-dj,
  bset-op-delete = delete,
  bset-op-list-it = list-it
  ∅
⟨ML⟩

end

⟨ML⟩

```

```

locale SetByMap = SetByMapDefs ops +
  map: StdBasicMap ops
  for ops :: ('x,unit,'s,'more) map-basic-ops-scheme
begin
  lemma empty-impl: set-empty α invar empty
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma memb-impl: set-memb α invar memb
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma ins-impl: set-ins α invar ins
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma ins-dj-impl: set-ins-dj α invar ins-dj
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma delete-impl: set-delete α invar delete
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma list-it-impl: poly-set-iteratei α invar list-it
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma dflt-basic-ops-impl: StdBasicSet dflt-basic-ops
  ⟨proof⟩
end

```

```

locale OSetByOMapDefs = SetByMapDefs ops +
  map: StdBasicOMapDefs ops
  for ops :: ('x::linorder,unit,'s,'more) omap-basic-ops-scheme
begin
  definition ordered-list-it :: 's ⇒ ('x,'x list) set-iterator
    where ordered-list-it s c f σ0 ≡ it-to-it (map.ordered-list-it s) c (f o fst) σ0
  ⟨ML⟩

  definition rev-list-it :: 's ⇒ ('x,'x list) set-iterator
    where rev-list-it s c f σ0 ≡ it-to-it (map.rev-list-it s) c (f o fst) σ0
  ⟨ML⟩

  definition [icf-rec-def]: dflt-basic-oops ≡
    set-basic-ops.extend dflt-basic-ops [
      bset-op-ordered-list-it = ordered-list-it,
      bset-op-rev-list-it = rev-list-it
    ]
  ⟨ML⟩

end
⟨ML⟩

locale OSetByOMap = OSetByOMapDefs ops +
  SetByMap ops + map: StdBasicOMap ops
  for ops :: ('x::linorder,unit,'s,'more) omap-basic-ops-scheme
begin
  lemma ordered-list-it-impl: poly-set-iterateoi α invar ordered-list-it
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma rev-list-it-impl: poly-set-rev-iterateoi α invar rev-list-it
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma dflt-basic-oops-impl: StdBasicOSet dflt-basic-oops
  ⟨proof⟩
end

sublocale SetByMap < basic: StdBasicSet dflt-basic-ops
  ⟨proof⟩

sublocale OSetByOMap < obasic: StdBasicOSet dflt-basic-oops
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```
lemma proper-it'-map2set: proper-it' it it'
   $\Rightarrow$  proper-it' ( $\lambda s c f. it\ s\ c\ (f\ o\ fst)$ ) ( $\lambda s c f. it'\ s\ c\ (f\ o\ fst)$ )
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
end
```

3.2.5 Generic Algorithms for Sequences

```
theory ListGA
imports ..../spec/ListSpec
begin
```

Iterators

```
iteratei (by get, size) locale idx-iteratei-loc =
list-size + list-get +
constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'a$  list
assumes [simp]:  $\bigwedge s. invar\ s$ 
begin

fun idx-iteratei-aux
:: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  's  $\Rightarrow$  (' $\sigma \Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  ' $\sigma \Rightarrow$  ' $\sigma$ )  $\Rightarrow$  ' $\sigma \Rightarrow$  ' $\sigma$ 
where
idx-iteratei-aux sz i l c f  $\sigma$  =
if  $i=0 \vee \neg c\ \sigma$  then  $\sigma$ 
else idx-iteratei-aux sz (i - 1) l c f (f (get l (sz - i))  $\sigma$ )
)

declare idx-iteratei-aux.simps[simp del]

lemma idx-iteratei-aux-simps[simp]:
 $i=0 \Rightarrow idx\text{-}iteratei\text{-}aux\ sz\ i\ l\ c\ f\ \sigma = \sigma$ 
 $\neg c\ \sigma \Rightarrow idx\text{-}iteratei\text{-}aux\ sz\ i\ l\ c\ f\ \sigma = \sigma$ 
 $\llbracket i \neq 0; c\ \sigma \rrbracket \Rightarrow idx\text{-}iteratei\text{-}aux\ sz\ i\ l\ c\ f\ \sigma = idx\text{-}iteratei\text{-}aux\ sz\ (i - 1)\ l\ c\ f\ (f\ (get\ l\ (sz - i))\ \sigma)$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition idx-iteratei where
idx-iteratei l c f  $\sigma$   $\equiv$  idx-iteratei-aux (size l) (size l) l c f  $\sigma$ 

lemma idx-iteratei-correct:
shows idx-iteratei s = foldli ( $\alpha$  s)
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemmas idx-iteratei-unfold[code-unfold] = idx-iteratei-correct[symmetric]

reverse_iteratei (by get, size) fun idx-reverse-iteratei-aux
:: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  's  $\Rightarrow$  (' $\sigma \Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  ' $\sigma \Rightarrow$  ' $\sigma$ )  $\Rightarrow$  ' $\sigma \Rightarrow$  ' $\sigma$ 
```

```

where

$$\text{idx-reverse-iteratei-aux sz } i \text{ } l \text{ } c \text{ } f \text{ } \sigma = ($$

  
$$\quad \text{if } i=0 \vee \neg c \text{ } \sigma \text{ then } \sigma$$

  
$$\quad \text{else } \text{idx-reverse-iteratei-aux sz } (i - 1) \text{ } l \text{ } c \text{ } f \text{ } (f \text{ } (\text{get l } (i - 1)) \text{ } \sigma)$$


$$)$$


declare  $\text{idx-reverse-iteratei-aux.simps[simp del]}$ 

lemma  $\text{idx-reverse-iteratei-aux-simps[simp]}:$ 

$$i=0 \implies \text{idx-reverse-iteratei-aux sz } i \text{ } l \text{ } c \text{ } f \text{ } \sigma = \sigma$$


$$\neg c \text{ } \sigma \implies \text{idx-reverse-iteratei-aux sz } i \text{ } l \text{ } c \text{ } f \text{ } \sigma = \sigma$$


$$[\![i \neq 0; c \text{ } \sigma]\!] \implies \text{idx-reverse-iteratei-aux sz } i \text{ } l \text{ } c \text{ } f \text{ } \sigma$$


$$= \text{idx-reverse-iteratei-aux sz } (i - 1) \text{ } l \text{ } c \text{ } f \text{ } (f \text{ } (\text{get l } (i - 1)) \text{ } \sigma)$$


$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$


definition  $\text{idx-reverse-iteratei l c f } \sigma$ 

$$== \text{idx-reverse-iteratei-aux (size l) (size l) l c f } \sigma$$


lemma  $\text{idx-reverse-iteratei-correct}:$ 
  shows  $\text{idx-reverse-iteratei s} = \text{foldri } (\alpha \text{ } s)$ 

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$


lemmas  $\text{idx-reverse-iteratei-unfold[code-unfold]}$ 

$$= \text{idx-reverse-iteratei-correct[symmetric]}$$


end

```

Size (by iterator)

```

locale  $\text{it-size-loc} = \text{poly-list-iteratei} +$ 
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$ 
begin

```

```

definition  $\text{it-size} :: 's \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ 
  where  $\text{it-size } l == \text{iterate l } (\lambda x \text{ res. Suc res}) (0::\text{nat})$ 

lemma  $\text{it-size-impl}:$  shows  $\text{list-size } \alpha \text{ invar it-size}$ 
  
$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

end

```

```

Size (by reverse_iterator) locale  $\text{rev-it-size-loc} = \text{poly-list-rev-iteratei} +$ 
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$ 
begin

```

```

definition  $\text{rev-it-size} :: 's \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ 
  where  $\text{rev-it-size } l == \text{rev-iterate l } (\lambda x \text{ res. Suc res}) (0::\text{nat})$ 

lemma  $\text{rev-it-size-impl}:$ 
  shows  $\text{list-size } \alpha \text{ invar rev-it-size}$ 

```

```

⟨proof⟩

end

Get (by iteratori)

locale it-get-loc = poly-list-iteratei +
  constrains  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'a$  list
begin

  definition it-get::  $'s \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a$ 
    where it-get s i ≡
      the (snd (iteratei s
         $(\lambda(i,x). x= None)$ 
         $(\lambda x (i,-). if i=0 then (0,Some x) else (i - 1, None))$ 
         $(i, None))$ ))

  lemma it-get-correct:
    shows list-get α invar it-get
    ⟨proof⟩
  end

end

```

3.2.6 Indices of Sets

```

theory SetIndex
imports
  .. / spec/MapSpec
  .. / spec/SetSpec
begin

```

This theory defines an indexing operation that builds an index from a set and an indexing function.

Here, *index* is a map from indices to all values of the set with that index.

Indexing by Function

```

definition index::  $('a \Rightarrow 'i) \Rightarrow 'a$  set  $\Rightarrow 'i \Rightarrow 'a$  set
  where index f s i == {  $x \in s . f x = i$  }

lemma indexI:  $\llbracket x \in s; f x = i \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{index } f s i$  ⟨proof⟩
lemma indexD:
   $x \in \text{index } f s i \implies x \in s$ 
   $x \in \text{index } f s i \implies f x = i$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma index-iff[simp]:  $x \in \text{index } f s i \longleftrightarrow x \in s \wedge f x = i$  ⟨proof⟩

```

Indexing by Map

```

definition index-map :: ('a ⇒ 'i) ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'i → 'a set
  where index-map f s i == let s = index f s i in if s = {} then None else Some s

definition im-α where im-α im i == case im i of None ⇒ {} | Some s ⇒ s

lemma index-map-correct: im-α (index-map f s) = index f s
  ⟨proof⟩

```

Indexing by Maps and Sets from the Isabelle Collections Framework

In this theory, we define the generic algorithm as constants outside any locale, but prove the correctness lemmas inside a locale that assumes correctness of all prerequisite functions. Finally, we export the correctness lemmas from the locale.

```

locale index-loc =
  m: StdMap m-ops +
  s: StdSet s-ops
  for m-ops :: ('i,'s,'m,'more1) map-ops-scheme
  and s-ops :: ('x,'s,'more2) set-ops-scheme
begin
  — Mapping indices to abstract indices
  definition ci-α' where
    ci-α' ci i == case m.α ci i of None ⇒ None | Some s ⇒ Some (s.α s)

  definition ci-α == im-α ∘ ci-α'

  definition ci-invar where
    ci-invar ci == m.invar ci ∧ (∀ i s. m.α ci i = Some s → s.invar s)

  lemma ci-impl-minvar: ci-invar m ⇒ m.invar m ⟨proof⟩

  definition is-index :: ('x ⇒ 'i) ⇒ 'x set ⇒ 'm ⇒ bool
  where
    is-index f s idx == ci-invar idx ∧ ci-α' idx = index-map f s

  lemma is-index-invar: is-index f s idx ⇒ ci-invar idx
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma is-index-correct: is-index f s idx ⇒ ci-α idx = index f s
  ⟨proof⟩

  definition lookup :: 'i ⇒ 'm ⇒ 's where
    lookup i m == case m.lookup i m of None ⇒ (s.empty ()) | Some s ⇒ s

  lemma lookup-invar': ci-invar m ⇒ s.invar (lookup i m)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma lookup-correct:
  assumes I[simp, intro!]: is-index f s idx
  shows
    s.α (lookup i idx) = index f s i
    s.invar (lookup i idx)
  ⟨proof⟩

end

locale build-index-loc = index-loc m-ops s-ops +
  t: StdSet t-ops
  for m-ops :: ('i,'s,'m,'more1) map-ops-scheme
  and s-ops :: ('x,'s,'more3) set-ops-scheme
  and t-ops :: ('x,'t,'more2) set-ops-scheme
begin

Building indices

definition idx-build-stepfun :: ('x ⇒ 'i) ⇒ 'x ⇒ 'm ⇒ 'm where
  idx-build-stepfun f x m ==
  let i=f x in
  (case m.lookup i m of
    None ⇒ m.update i (s.ins x (s.empty ())) m |
    Some s ⇒ m.update i (s.ins x s) m
  )

definition idx-build :: ('x ⇒ 'i) ⇒ 't ⇒ 'm where
  idx-build f t == t.iterate t (idx-build-stepfun f) (m.empty ())

lemma idx-build-correct:
  assumes I: t.invar t
  shows ci-α' (idx-build f t) = index-map f (t.α t) (is ?T1) and
    [simp]: ci-invar (idx-build f t) (is ?T2)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma idx-build-is-index:
  t.invar t ⇒ is-index f (t.α t) (idx-build f t)
  ⟨proof⟩

end

end

```

3.2.7 More Generic Algorithms

```

theory Algos
imports
  ../spec/SetSpec
  ../spec/MapSpec

```

```
.. /spec/ ListSpec
begin
```

Injective Map to Naturals

Whether a set is an initial segment of the natural numbers

```
definition inatseg :: nat set ⇒ bool
  where inatseg s == ∃ k. s = {i::nat. i < k}
```

```
lemma inatseg-simps[simp]:
  inatseg {}
  inatseg {0}
  ⟨proof⟩
```

Compute an injective map from objects into an initial segment of the natural numbers

```
locale map-to-nat-loc =
  s: StdSet s-ops +
  m: StdMap m-ops
  for s-ops :: ('x,'s,'more1) set-ops-scheme
  and m-ops :: ('x,nat,'m,'more2) map-ops-scheme
begin

  definition map-to-nat
    :: 's ⇒ 'm where
    map-to-nat s ==
      snd (s.iterate s (λx (c,m). (c+1,m.update x c m)) (0,m.empty ()))

  lemma map-to-nat-correct:
    assumes INV[simp]: s.invar s
    shows
      — All elements have got a number
      dom (m.α (map-to-nat s)) = s.α s (is ?T1) and
      — No two elements got the same number
      [rule-format]: inj-on (m.α (map-to-nat s)) (s.α s) (is ?T2) and
      — Numbering is inatseg
      [rule-format]: inatseg (ran (m.α (map-to-nat s))) (is ?T3) and
      — The result satisfies the map invariant
      m.invar (map-to-nat s) (is ?T4)
      ⟨proof⟩
```

end

Map from Set

Build a map using a set of keys and a function to compute the values.

```
locale it-dom-fun-to-map-loc =
  s: StdSet s-ops
```

```

+ m: StdMap m-ops
  for s-ops :: ('k,'s,'more1) set-ops-scheme
  and m-ops :: ('k,'v,'m,'more2) map-ops-scheme
begin

definition it-dom-fun-to-map :: 
  's ⇒ ('k ⇒ 'v) ⇒ 'm
  where it-dom-fun-to-map s f ==
    s.iterate s (λk m. m.update-dj k (f k) m) (m.empty ())

lemma it-dom-fun-to-map-correct:
  assumes INV: s.invar s
  shows m.α (it-dom-fun-to-map s f) k
    = (if k ∈ s.α s then Some (f k) else None) (is ?G1)
  and m.invar (it-dom-fun-to-map s f) (is ?G2)
  ⟨proof⟩

end

locale set-to-list-defs-loc =
  s: StdSetDfs s-ops
+ l: StdListDfs l-ops
for s-ops :: ('x,'s,'more1) set-ops-scheme
and l-ops :: ('x,'l,'more2) list-ops-scheme
begin
  definition g-set-to-listl s ≡ s.iterate s l.appendl (l.empty ())
  definition g-set-to-listr s ≡ s.iterate s l.appendr (l.empty ())
end

locale set-to-list-loc = set-to-list-defs-loc s-ops l-ops
+ s: StdSet s-ops
+ l: StdList l-ops
for s-ops :: ('x,'s,'more1) set-ops-scheme
and l-ops :: ('x,'l,'more2) list-ops-scheme
begin
  lemma g-set-to-listl-correct:
    assumes I: s.invar s
    shows List.set (l.α (g-set-to-listl s)) = s.α s
    and l.invar (g-set-to-listl s)
    and distinct (l.α (g-set-to-listl s))
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma g-set-to-listr-correct:
    assumes I: s.invar s
    shows List.set (l.α (g-set-to-listr s)) = s.α s
    and l.invar (g-set-to-listr s)
    and distinct (l.α (g-set-to-listr s))
    ⟨proof⟩

```

```
end
```

```
end
```

3.2.8 Implementing Priority Queues by Annotated Lists

```
theory PrioByAnnotatedList
```

```
imports
```

```
.. / spec / AnnotatedListSpec
```

```
.. / spec / PrioSpec
```

```
begin
```

In this theory, we implement priority queues by annotated lists.

The implementation is realized as a generic adapter from the AnnotatedList to the priority queue interface.

Priority queues are realized as a sequence of pairs of elements and associated priority. The monoids operation takes the element with minimum priority.

The element with minimum priority is extracted from the sum over all elements. Deleting the element with minimum priority is done by splitting the sequence at the point where the minimum priority of the elements read so far becomes equal to the minimum priority of all elements.

Definitions

```
Monoid datatype ('e, 'a) Prio = Infty | Prio 'e 'a
```

```
fun p-unwrap :: ('e,'a) Prio => ('e × 'a) where
p-unwrap (Prio e a) = (e , a)
```

```
fun p-min :: ('e, 'a::linorder) Prio => ('e, 'a) Prio => ('e, 'a) Prio where
p-min Infty Infty = Infty|
p-min Infty (Prio e a) = Prio e a|
p-min (Prio e a) Infty = Prio e a|
p-min (Prio e1 a) (Prio e2 b) = (if a ≤ b then Prio e1 a else Prio e2 b)
```

```
lemma p-min-re-neut[simp]: p-min a Infty = a ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma p-min-le-neut[simp]: p-min Infty a = a ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma p-min-asso: p-min (p-min a b) c = p-min a (p-min b c)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma lp-mono: class.monoid-add p-min Infty
⟨proof⟩
```

```
instantiation Prio :: (type,linorder) monoid-add
```

```
begin
```

```
definition zero-def: 0 == Infty
```

```
definition plus-def: a+b == p-min a b
```

```

instance ⟨proof⟩
end

fun p-less-eq :: ('e, 'a::linorder) Prio ⇒ ('e, 'a) Prio ⇒ bool where
  p-less-eq (Prio e a) (Prio f b) = (a ≤ b)|
  p-less-eq - Infty = True|
  p-less-eq Infty (Prio e a) = False

fun p-less :: ('e, 'a::linorder) Prio ⇒ ('e, 'a) Prio ⇒ bool where
  p-less (Prio e a) (Prio f b) = (a < b)|
  p-less (Prio e a) Infty = True|
  p-less Infty - = False

lemma p-less-le-not-le : p-less x y ←→ p-less-eq x y ∧ ¬(p-less-eq y x)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma p-order-refl : p-less-eq x x
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma p-le-inf : p-less-eq Infty x ==> x = Infty
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma p-order-trans : [[p-less-eq x y; p-less-eq y z]] ==> p-less-eq x z
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma p-linear2 : p-less-eq x y ∨ p-less-eq y x
  ⟨proof⟩

instantiation Prio :: (type, linorder) preorder
begin
  definition plesseq-def: less-eq = p-less-eq
  definition pless-def: less = p-less

  instance
    ⟨proof⟩

  end

Operations definition alprioro-α :: ('s ⇒ (unit × ('e, 'a::linorder) Prio) list)
  ⇒ 's ⇒ ('e × 'a::linorder) multiset
  where
  alprioro-α α al == (mset (map p-unwrap (map snd (α al))))
  alprioro-α al == (mset (map p-unwrap (map snd (α al)))))

definition alprioro-invar :: ('s ⇒ (unit × ('c, 'd::linorder) Prio) list)
  ⇒ ('s ⇒ bool) ⇒ 's ⇒ bool
  where
  alprioro-invar α invar al == invar al ∧ (∀ x ∈ set (α al). snd x ≠ Infty)

```

```

definition alprio-empty where
  alprio-empty empt = empt

definition alprio-isEmpty where
  alprio-isEmpty isEmpty = isEmpty

definition alprio-insert :: (unit  $\Rightarrow$  ('e,'a) Prio  $\Rightarrow$  's  $\Rightarrow$  's)
   $\Rightarrow$  'e  $\Rightarrow$  'a::linorder  $\Rightarrow$  's  $\Rightarrow$  's
  where
  alprio-insert consl e a s = consl () (Prio e a) s

definition alprio-find :: ('s  $\Rightarrow$  ('e,'a::linorder) Prio)  $\Rightarrow$  's  $\Rightarrow$  ('e  $\times$  'a)
  where
  alprio-find annot s = p-unwrap (annot s)

definition alprio-delete :: (((('e,'a::linorder) Prio  $\Rightarrow$  bool)
   $\Rightarrow$  ('e,'a) Prio  $\Rightarrow$  's  $\Rightarrow$  ('s  $\times$  (unit  $\times$  ('e,'a) Prio)  $\times$  's))
   $\Rightarrow$  ('s  $\Rightarrow$  ('e,'a) Prio)  $\Rightarrow$  ('s  $\Rightarrow$  's  $\Rightarrow$  's)  $\Rightarrow$  's  $\Rightarrow$  's
  where
  alprio-delete splits annot app s = (let (l, -, r)
    = splits ( $\lambda$  x. x  $\leq$  (annot s)) Infty s in app l r)

definition alprio-meld where
  alprio-meld app = app

lemmas alprio-defs =
  alprio-invar-def
  alprio- $\alpha$ -def
  alprio-empty-def
  alprio-isEmpty-def
  alprio-insert-def
  alprio-find-def
  alprio-delete-def
  alprio-meld-def

```

Correctness

Auxiliary Lemmas **lemma** sum-list-split: sum-list (l @ (a:'a::monoid-add)
 $\#$ r) = (sum-list l) + a + (sum-list r)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma p-linear: (x::('e, 'a::linorder) Prio) \leq y \vee y \leq x
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma p-min-mon: (x::((('e,'a::linorder) Prio)) \leq y \Rightarrow (z + x) \leq y
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *p-min-mon2*: $p\text{-less-eq } x \ y \implies p\text{-less-eq } (p\text{-min } z \ x) \ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ls-min*: $\forall x \in set (xs::('e,'a::linorder) Prio list) . sum-list xs \leq x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *infadd*: $x \neq Infty \implies x + y \neq Infty$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *prio-selects-one*: $a+b = a \vee a+b=(b::('e,'a::linorder) Prio)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sum-list-in-set*: $(l::('x \times ('e,'a::linorder) Prio) list) \neq [] \implies$
 $sum-list (map snd l) \in set (map snd l)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *p-unwrap-less-sum*: $snd (p\text{-unwrap } ((Prio e aa) + b)) \leq aa$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *prio-add-alb*: $\neg b \leq (a::('e,'a::linorder) Prio) \implies b + a = a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *prio-add-alb2*: $(a::('e,'a::linorder) Prio) \leq a + b \implies a + b = a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *prio-add-abc*:
assumes $(l::('e,'a::linorder) Prio) + a \leq c$
and $\neg l \leq c$
shows $\neg l \leq a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *prio-add-abc2*:
assumes $(a::('e,'a::linorder) Prio) \leq a + b$
shows $a \leq b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Empty lemma *alprio-empty-correct*:
assumes *al-empty* α *invar* *empt*
shows *prio-empty* (*alprio-α* α) (*alprio-invar* α *invar*) (*alprio-empty* *empt*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

IsEmpty lemma *alprio-isEmpty-correct*:
assumes *al-isEmpty* α *invar* *isEmpty*
shows *prio-isEmpty* (*alprio-α* α) (*alprio-invar* α *invar*) (*alprio-isEmpty* *isEmpty*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Insert lemma *alprio-insert-correct*:

```
assumes al-consl  $\alpha$  invar consl
shows prio-insert (alprio- $\alpha$   $\alpha$ ) (alprio-invar  $\alpha$  invar) (alprio-insert consl)
⟨proof⟩
```

Meld lemma alprio-meld-correct:

```
assumes al-app  $\alpha$  invar app
shows prio-meld (alprio- $\alpha$   $\alpha$ ) (alprio-invar  $\alpha$  invar) (alprio-meld app)
⟨proof⟩
```

Find lemma annot-not-inf :

```
assumes (alprio-invar  $\alpha$  invar) s
and (alprio- $\alpha$   $\alpha$ )  $s \neq \{\#\}$ 
and al-annot  $\alpha$  invar annot
shows annot  $s \neq \text{Infty}$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma annot-in-set:

```
assumes (alprio-invar  $\alpha$  invar) s
and (alprio- $\alpha$   $\alpha$ )  $s \neq \{\#\}$ 
and al-annot  $\alpha$  invar annot
shows p-unwrap (annot  $s$ )  $\in \# ((\text{alprio-}\alpha \alpha) s)$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma sum-list-less-elems: $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \text{ snd } x \neq \text{Infty} \implies$

```
 $\forall y \in \text{set-}\text{mset} (\text{mset} (\text{map } p\text{-unwrap} (\text{map } \text{snd } xs))).$ 
shows snd (p-unwrap (sum-list (map snd xs)))  $\leq$  snd  $y$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma alprio-find-correct:

```
assumes al-annot  $\alpha$  invar annot
shows prio-find (alprio- $\alpha$   $\alpha$ ) (alprio-invar  $\alpha$  invar) (alprio-find annot)
⟨proof⟩
```

Delete lemma delpred-mon:

```
 $\forall (a::('e, 'a::linorder) Prio) b. ((\lambda x. x \leq y) a$ 
 $\longrightarrow (\lambda x. x \leq y) (a + b))$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma alpriodel-invar:

```
assumes alprio-invar  $\alpha$  invar s
and al-annot  $\alpha$  invar annot
and alprio- $\alpha$   $\alpha$   $s \neq \{\#\}$ 
and al-splits  $\alpha$  invar splits
and al-app  $\alpha$  invar app
shows alprio-invar  $\alpha$  invar (alprio-delete splits annot app s)
⟨proof⟩
```

```

lemma sum-list-elem:
  assumes ins = l @ (a::('e,'a::linorder)Prio) # r
  and  $\neg$  sum-list l  $\leq$  sum-list ins
  and sum-list l + a  $\leq$  sum-list ins
  shows a = sum-list ins
  (proof)

lemma alpriodel-right:
  assumes alprio-invar  $\alpha$  invar s
  and al-annot  $\alpha$  invar annot
  and alprio- $\alpha$   $\alpha$  s  $\neq$  {#}
  and al-splits  $\alpha$  invar splits
  and al-app  $\alpha$  invar app
  shows alprio- $\alpha$   $\alpha$  (alprio-delete splits annot app s) =
    alprio- $\alpha$   $\alpha$  s - {#p-unwrap (annot s)#{}
  (proof)

lemma alprio-delete-correct:
  assumes al-annot  $\alpha$  invar annot
  and al-splits  $\alpha$  invar splits
  and al-app  $\alpha$  invar app
  shows prio-delete (alprio- $\alpha$   $\alpha$ ) (alprio-invar  $\alpha$  invar)
    (alprio-find annot) (alprio-delete splits annot app)
  (proof)

lemmas alprio-correct =
  alprio-empty-correct
  alprio-isEmpty-correct
  alprio-insert-correct
  alprio-delete-correct
  alprio-find-correct
  alprio-meld-correct

locale alprio-defs = StdALDefs ops
  for ops :: (unit,('e,'a::linorder) Prio,'s) alist-ops
begin
  definition [icf-rec-def]: alprio-ops  $\equiv$  []
    prio-op- $\alpha$  = alprio- $\alpha$   $\alpha$ ,
    prio-op-invar = alprio-invar  $\alpha$  invar,
    prio-op-empty = alprio-empty empty,
    prio-op-isEmpty = alprio-isEmpty isEmpty,
    prio-op-insert = alprio-insert consl,
    prio-op-find = alprio-find annot,
    prio-op-delete = alprio-delete splits annot app,
    prio-op-meld = alprio-meld app
  end

```

```

locale alprio = alprio-defs ops + StdAL ops
  for ops :: (unit,('e,'a::linorder) Prio,'s) alist-ops
begin
  lemma alprio-ops-impl: StdPrio alprio-ops
    ⟨proof⟩
end

end

```

3.2.9 Implementing Unique Priority Queues by Annotated Lists

```

theory PrioUniqueByAnnotatedList
imports
  ..../spec/AnnotatedListSpec
  ..../spec/PrioUniqueSpec
begin

```

In this theory we use annotated lists to implement unique priority queues with totally ordered elements.

This theory is written as a generic adapter from the AnnotatedList interface to the unique priority queue interface.

The annotated list stores a sequence of elements annotated with priorities¹. The monoids operations forms the maximum over the elements and the minimum over the priorities. The sequence of pairs is ordered by ascending elements' order. The insertion point for a new element, or the priority of an existing element can be found by splitting the sequence at the point where the maximum of the elements read so far gets bigger than the element to be inserted.

The minimum priority can be read out as the sum over the whole sequence. Finding the element with minimum priority is done by splitting the sequence at the point where the minimum priority of the elements read so far becomes equal to the minimum priority of the whole sequence.

Definitions

Monoid datatype ('e, 'a) LP = Infty | LP 'e 'a

```

fun p-unwrap :: ('e,'a) LP ⇒ ('e × 'a) where
  p-unwrap (LP e a) = (e , a)

```

```

fun p-min :: ('e::linorder, 'a::linorder) LP ⇒ ('e, 'a) LP ⇒ ('e, 'a) LP where
  p-min Infty Infty = Infty|

```

¹Technically, the annotated list elements are of unit-type, and the annotations hold both, the priority queue elements and the priorities. This is required as we defined annotated lists to only sum up the elements annotations.

```

p-min Infty (LP e a) = LP e a|
p-min (LP e a) Infty = LP e a|
p-min (LP e1 a) (LP e2 b) = (LP (max e1 e2) (min a b))

```

```

fun e-less-eq :: 'e ⇒ ('e::linorder, 'a::linorder) LP ⇒ bool where
  e-less-eq e Infty = False|
  e-less-eq e (LP e' -) = (e ≤ e')

```

Instantiation of classes

```

lemma p-min-re-neut[simp]: p-min a Infty = a (proof)
lemma p-min-le-neut[simp]: p-min Infty a = a (proof)
lemma p-min-asso: p-min (p-min a b) c = p-min a (p-min b c)
(proof)

```

```
lemma lp-mono: class.monoid-add p-min Infty (proof)
```

```

instantiation LP :: (linorder,linorder) monoid-add
begin
  definition zero-def: 0 == Infty
  definition plus-def: a+b == p-min a b

```

```

instance (proof)
end

```

```

fun p-less-eq :: ('e, 'a::linorder) LP ⇒ ('e, 'a) LP ⇒ bool where
  p-less-eq (LP e a) (LP f b) = (a ≤ b)|
  p-less-eq - Infty = True|
  p-less-eq Infty (LP e a) = False

```

```

fun p-less :: ('e, 'a::linorder) LP ⇒ ('e, 'a) LP ⇒ bool where
  p-less (LP e a) (LP f b) = (a < b)|
  p-less (LP e a) Infty = True|
  p-less Infty - = False

```

```
lemma p-less-le-not-le : p-less x y ←→ p-less-eq x y ∧ ¬(p-less-eq y x)
(proof)
```

```
lemma p-order-refl : p-less-eq x x
(proof)
```

```
lemma p-le-inf : p-less-eq Infty x ==> x = Infty
(proof)
```

```
lemma p-order-trans : [[p-less-eq x y; p-less-eq y z]] ==> p-less-eq x z
(proof)
```

```
lemma p-linear2 : p-less-eq x y ∨ p-less-eq y x
(proof)
```

```

instantiation LP :: (type, linorder) preorder
begin
definition plesseq-def: less-eq = p-less-eq
definition pless-def: less = p-less

instance
  ⟨proof⟩

end

Operations definition aluprio-α :: ('s ⇒ (unit × ('e::linorder,'a::linorder)
LP) list)
  ⇒ 's ⇒ ('e::linorder → 'a::linorder)
where
  aluprio-α α ft == (map-of (map p-unwrap (map snd (α ft)))))

definition aluprio-invar :: ('s ⇒ (unit × ('c::linorder, 'd::linorder) LP) list)
  ⇒ ('s ⇒ bool) ⇒ 's ⇒ bool
where
  aluprio-invar α invar ft ==
    invar ft
    ∧ (∀ x∈set (α ft). snd x≠Infty)
    ∧ sorted (map fst (map p-unwrap (map snd (α ft))))
    ∧ distinct (map fst (map p-unwrap (map snd (α ft)))))

definition aluprio-empty where
  aluprio-empty empt = empt

definition aluprio-isEmpty where
  aluprio-isEmpty isEmpty = isEmpty

definition aluprio-insert :: (((('e::linorder,'a::linorder) LP ⇒ bool)
  ⇒ ('e,'a) LP ⇒ 's ⇒ ('s × (unit × ('e,'a) LP) × 's))
  ⇒ ('s ⇒ ('e,'a) LP)
  ⇒ ('s ⇒ bool)
  ⇒ ('s ⇒ 's ⇒ 's)
  ⇒ ('s ⇒ unit ⇒ ('e,'a) LP ⇒ 's)
  ⇒ 's ⇒ 'e ⇒ 'a ⇒ 's)
where

  aluprio-insert splits annot isEmpty app consr s e a =
    (if e-less-eq e (annot s) ∧ ¬ isEmpty s
    then
      (let (l, (-,lp) , r) = splits (e-less-eq e) Infty s in
        (if e < fst (p-unwrap lp)
        then
          app (consr (consr l () (LP e a)) () lp) r
        else

```

```

    app (consr l () (LP e a)) r )
else
  consr s () (LP e a))

```

definition *aluprio-pop* :: (((('e::linorder,'a::linorder) LP \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('e,'a) LP
 \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow ('s \times (unit \times ('e,'a) LP) \times 's))
 \Rightarrow ('s \Rightarrow ('e,'a) LP)
 \Rightarrow ('s \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow 's)
 \Rightarrow 's
 \Rightarrow 'e \times 'a \times 's)

where

aluprio-pop splits annot app s =
(let (l, (-,lp) , r) = splits (λ x. x \leq (annot s)) Infty s
in
(case lp of
(LP e a) \Rightarrow
(e, a, app l r)))

definition *aluprio-prio* :: (((('e::linorder,'a::linorder) LP \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('e,'a) LP \Rightarrow 's
 \Rightarrow ('s \times (unit \times ('e,'a) LP) \times 's))
 \Rightarrow ('s \Rightarrow ('e,'a) LP)
 \Rightarrow ('s \Rightarrow bool)
 \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow 'e \Rightarrow 'a option)

where

aluprio-prio splits annot isEmpty s e =
(if e-less-eq e (annot s) \wedge \neg isEmpty s
then
(let (l, (-,lp) , r) = splits (e-less-eq e) Infty s in
(if e = fst (p-unwrap lp)
then
Some (snd (p-unwrap lp))
else
None))
else
None)

lemmas *aluprio-defs* =
aluprio-invar-def
aluprio-alpha-def
aluprio-empty-def
aluprio-isEmpty-def
aluprio-insert-def
aluprio-pop-def
aluprio-prio-def

Correctness

Auxiliary Lemmas **lemma** *p-linear*: $(x::('e, 'a::linorder) LP) \leq y \vee y \leq x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *e-less-eq-mon1*: $e\text{-less-eq } e\ x \implies e\text{-less-eq } e\ (x + y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *e-less-eq-mon2*: $e\text{-less-eq } e\ y \implies e\text{-less-eq } e\ (x + y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *e-less-eq-mon* =
e-less-eq-mon1
e-less-eq-mon2

lemma *p-less-eq-mon*:
 $(x::('e::linorder, 'a::linorder) LP) \leq z \implies (x + y) \leq z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *p-less-eq-lem1*:
 $\llbracket \neg (x::('e::linorder, 'a::linorder) LP) \leq z; (x + y) \leq z \rrbracket$
 $\implies y \leq z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *infadd*: $x \neq \text{Infty} \implies x + y \neq \text{Infty}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *e-less-eq-sum-list*:
 $\llbracket \neg e\text{-less-eq } e\ (\text{sum-list } xs) \rrbracket \implies \forall x \in \text{set } xs. \neg e\text{-less-eq } e\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *e-less-eq-p-unwrap*:
 $\llbracket x \neq \text{Infty}; \neg e\text{-less-eq } e\ x \rrbracket \implies \text{fst } (\text{p-unwrap } x) < e$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *e-less-eq-refl* :
 $b \neq \text{Infty} \implies e\text{-less-eq } (\text{fst } (\text{p-unwrap } b))\ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *e-less-eq-sum-list2*:
assumes
 $\forall x \in \text{set } (\alpha s). \text{snd } x \neq \text{Infty}$
 $(((), b)) \in \text{set } (\alpha s)$
shows $e\text{-less-eq } (\text{fst } (\text{p-unwrap } b))\ (\text{sum-list } (\text{map } \text{snd } (\alpha s)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *e-less-eq-lem1*:
 $\llbracket \neg e\text{-less-eq } e\ a; e\text{-less-eq } e\ (a + b) \rrbracket \implies e\text{-less-eq } e\ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma p-unwrap-less-sum:  $\text{snd} (\text{p-unwrap} ((\text{LP } e \text{ aa}) + b)) \leq \text{aa}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma sum-list-less-elems:  $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \text{snd } x \neq \text{Infty} \implies$ 
   $\forall y \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{snd} (\text{map } \text{p-unwrap} (\text{map } \text{snd} xs))).$ 
   $\text{snd} (\text{p-unwrap} (\text{sum-list} (\text{map } \text{snd} xs))) \leq y$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma distinct-sortet-list-app:
   $\llbracket \text{sorted } xs; \text{distinct } xs; xs = as @ b \# cs \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \forall x \in \text{set } cs. b < x$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma distinct-sorted-list-lem1:
  assumes
  sorted xs
  sorted ys
  distinct xs
  distinct ys
   $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. x < e$ 
   $\forall y \in \text{set } ys. e < y$ 
  shows
  sorted (xs @ e # ys)
  distinct (xs @ e # ys)
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma distinct-sorted-list-lem2:
  assumes
  sorted xs
  sorted ys
  distinct xs
  distinct ys
   $e < e'$ 
   $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. x < e$ 
   $\forall y \in \text{set } ys. e' < y$ 
  shows
  sorted (xs @ e # e' # ys)
  distinct (xs @ e # e' # ys)
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma map-of-distinct-upd:
   $x \notin \text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst} xs) \implies [x \mapsto y] ++ \text{map-of } xs = (\text{map-of } xs) (x \mapsto y)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma map-of-distinct-upd2:
  assumes  $x \notin \text{set} (\text{map } \text{fst} xs)$ 
   $x \notin \text{set} (\text{map } \text{fst} ys)$ 
  shows  $\text{map-of } (xs @ (x,y) \# ys) = (\text{map-of } (xs @ ys))(x \mapsto y)$ 

```

```

⟨proof⟩

lemma map-of-distinct-upd3:
  assumes  $x \notin \text{set}(\text{map fst } xs)$ 
   $x \notin \text{set}(\text{map fst } ys)$ 
  shows  $\text{map-of } (xs @ (x,y) \# ys) = (\text{map-of } (xs @ (x,y') \# ys))(x \mapsto y)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma map-of-distinct-upd4:
  assumes  $x \notin \text{set}(\text{map fst } xs)$ 
   $x \notin \text{set}(\text{map fst } ys)$ 
  shows  $\text{map-of } (xs @ ys) = (\text{map-of } (xs @ (x,y) \# ys))(x := \text{None})$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma map-of-distinct-lookup:
  assumes  $x \notin \text{set}(\text{map fst } xs)$ 
   $x \notin \text{set}(\text{map fst } ys)$ 
  shows  $\text{map-of } (xs @ (x,y) \# ys) \ x = \text{Some } y$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ran-distinct:
  assumes  $dist: \text{distinct } (\text{map fst } al)$ 
  shows  $\text{ran } (\text{map-of } al) = \text{snd} \ ' \text{set } al$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

Finite lemma aluprio-finite-correct: uprio-finite (aluprio- $\alpha$   $\alpha$ ) (aluprio-invar  $\alpha$  invar)
  ⟨proof⟩

Empty lemma aluprio-empty-correct:
  assumes al-empty  $\alpha$  invar empt
  shows uprio-empty (aluprio- $\alpha$   $\alpha$ ) (aluprio-invar  $\alpha$  invar) (aluprio-empty empt)
  ⟨proof⟩

IsEmpty lemma aluprio-isEmpty-correct:
  assumes al-isEmpty  $\alpha$  invar isEmpty
  shows uprio-isEmpty (aluprio- $\alpha$   $\alpha$ ) (aluprio-invar  $\alpha$  invar) (aluprio-isEmpty isEmpty)
  ⟨proof⟩

Insert lemma annot-inf:
  assumes A: invar  $s \quad \forall x \in \text{set } (\alpha s). \text{snd } x \neq \text{Infty} \quad \text{al-annot } \alpha \text{ invar annot}$ 
  shows annot  $s = \text{Infty} \longleftrightarrow \alpha s = []$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma e-less-eq-annot:
  assumes al-annot  $\alpha$  invar annot
  invar  $s \quad \forall x \in \text{set } (\alpha s). \text{snd } x \neq \text{Infty} \quad \neg \text{e-less-eq } e \ (\text{annot } s)$ 

```

```
shows  $\forall x \in set (map (fst \circ (p\text{-}unwrap} \circ snd)) (\alpha s)). x < e$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma aluprio-insert-correct:
assumes
al-splits  $\alpha$  invar splits
al-annot  $\alpha$  invar annot
al-isEmpty  $\alpha$  invar isEmpty
al-app  $\alpha$  invar app
al-consr  $\alpha$  invar constr
shows
uprio-insert (aluprio- $\alpha$   $\alpha$ ) (aluprio-invar  $\alpha$  invar)
(aluprio-insert splits annot isEmpty app constr)
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

Prio lemma aluprio-prio-correct:

```
assumes
al-splits  $\alpha$  invar splits
al-annot  $\alpha$  invar annot
al-isEmpty  $\alpha$  invar isEmpty
shows
uprio-prio (aluprio- $\alpha$   $\alpha$ ) (aluprio-invar  $\alpha$  invar) (aluprio-prio splits annot isEmpty)
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

Pop lemma aluprio-pop-correct:

```
assumes al-splits  $\alpha$  invar splits
al-annot  $\alpha$  invar annot
al-app  $\alpha$  invar app
shows
uprio-pop (aluprio- $\alpha$   $\alpha$ ) (aluprio-invar  $\alpha$  invar) (aluprio-pop splits annot app)
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemmas aluprio-correct =
aluprio-finite-correct
aluprio-empty-correct
aluprio-isEmpty-correct
aluprio-insert-correct
aluprio-pop-correct
aluprio-prio-correct
```

```
locale aluprio-defs = StdALDefs ops
for ops :: (unit, ('e::linorder, 'a::linorder) LP, 's) alist-ops
begin
definition [icf-rec-def]: aluprio-ops  $\equiv$  ()
upr- $\alpha$  = aluprio- $\alpha$   $\alpha$ ,
upr-invar = aluprio-invar  $\alpha$  invar,
upr-empty = aluprio-empty empty,
upr-isEmpty = aluprio-isEmpty isEmpty,
upr-insert = aluprio-insert splits annot isEmpty app constr,
```

```

upr-pop = aluprio-pop splits annot app,
upr-prio = aluprio-prio splits annot isEmpty
()

end

locale aluprio = aluprio-defs ops + StdAL ops
  for ops :: (unit,'e::linorder,'a::linorder) LP,'s) alist-ops
begin
  lemma aluprio-ops-impl: StdUprio aluprio-ops
    ⟨proof⟩
end

end

```

3.3 Implementations

3.3.1 Map Implementation by Associative Lists

```

theory ListMapImpl
imports
  .. / spec / MapSpec
  .. / .. / Lib / Assoc-List
  .. / gen-algo / MapGA
begin
  type-synonym ('k,'v) lm = ('k,'v) assoc-list

  definition [icf-rec-def]: lm-basic-ops ≡ ()
    bmap-op-α = Assoc-List.lookup,
    bmap-op-invar = λ_. True,
    bmap-op-empty = (λ_:unit. Assoc-List.empty),
    bmap-op-lookup = (λk m. Assoc-List.lookup m k),
    bmap-op-update = Assoc-List.update,
    bmap-op-update-dj = Assoc-List.update,
    bmap-op-delete = Assoc-List.delete,
    bmap-op-list-it = Assoc-List.iteratei
  ()

  ⟨ML⟩
  interpretation lm-basic: StdBasicMapDefs lm-basic-ops ⟨proof⟩
  interpretation lm-basic: StdBasicMap lm-basic-ops
    ⟨proof⟩
  ⟨ML⟩

  definition [icf-rec-def]: lm-ops ≡ lm-basic.dflt-ops
  ⟨ML⟩
  interpretation lm: StdMapDefs lm-ops ⟨proof⟩
  interpretation lm: StdMap lm-ops
    ⟨proof⟩
  interpretation lm: StdMap-no-invar lm-ops

```

```

⟨proof⟩
⟨ML⟩

lemma pi-lm[proper-it]:
  proper-it' Assoc-List.iteratei Assoc-List.iteratei
  ⟨proof⟩

interpretation pi-lm: proper-it-loc Assoc-List.iteratei Assoc-List.iteratei
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma pi-lm'[proper-it]:
  proper-it' lm.iteratei lm.iteratei
  ⟨proof⟩

interpretation pi-lm': proper-it-loc lm.iteratei lm.iteratei
  ⟨proof⟩

```

Code generator test

```

definition test-codegen ≡ (
  lm.add ,
  lm.add-dj ,
  lm.ball ,
  lm.bex ,
  lm.delete ,
  lm.empty ,
  lm.isEmpty ,
  lm.isSng ,
  lm.iterate ,
  lm.iteratei ,
  lm.list-it ,
  lm.lookup ,
  lm.restrict ,
  lm.sel ,
  lm.size ,
  lm.size-abort ,
  lm.sng ,
  lm.to-list ,
  lm.to-map ,
  lm.update ,
  lm.update-dj)

```

```
export-code test-codegen checking SML
```

```
end
```

3.3.2 Map Implementation by Association Lists with explicit invariants

```
theory ListMapImpl-Invar
```

```

imports
  .. / spec / MapSpec
  .. / .. / Lib / Assoc-List
  .. / gen-algo / MapGA
begin type-synonym ('k,'v) lmi = ('k×'v) list

term revg

definition lmi- $\alpha$   $\equiv$  Map.map-of
definition lmi-invar  $\equiv$   $\lambda m.$  distinct (List.map fst m)

definition lmi-basic-ops :: ('k,'v,('k,'v) lmi) map-basic-ops
  where [icf-rec-def]: lmi-basic-ops  $\equiv$  []
    bmap-op- $\alpha$  = lmi- $\alpha$ ,
    bmap-op-invar = lmi-invar,
    bmap-op-empty = ( $\lambda$ :unit. []),
    bmap-op-lookup = ( $\lambda k m.$  Map.map-of m k),
    bmap-op-update = AList.update,
    bmap-op-update-dj = ( $\lambda k v m.$  (k, v) # m),
    bmap-op-delete = AList.delete-aux,
    bmap-op-list-it = foldli
  []

```

$\langle ML \rangle$

interpretation lmi-basic: StdBasicMapDefs lmi-basic-ops $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation lmi-basic: StdBasicMap lmi-basic-ops
 $\langle proof \rangle$
 $\langle ML \rangle$

definition [icf-rec-def]: lmi-ops \equiv lmi-basic.dflt-ops ()

```

  map-op-add-dj := revg,
  map-op-to-list := id,
  map-op-size := length,
  map-op-isEmpty := case-list True ( $\lambda - -. False$ ),
  map-op-isSng := ( $\lambda l.$  case l of [-]  $\Rightarrow$  True | -  $\Rightarrow$  False)
()

```

$\langle ML \rangle$

interpretation lmi: StdMapDefs lmi-ops $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation lmi: StdMap lmi-ops
 $\langle proof \rangle$
 $\langle ML \rangle$

lemma pi-lmi[proper-it]:

```

  proper-it' foldli foldli
()

```

```

interpretation pi-lmi: proper-it-loc foldli foldli
  ⟨proof⟩

definition lmi-from-list-dj :: ('k × 'v) list ⇒ ('k, 'v) lmi where
  lmi-from-list-dj ≡ id

lemma lmi-from-list-dj-correct:
  assumes [simp]: distinct (map fst l)
  shows lmi.α (lmi-from-list-dj l) = map-of l
    lmi.invar (lmi-from-list-dj l)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

Code generator test

```

definition test-codegen ≡ (
  lmi.add ,
  lmi.add-dj ,
  lmi.ball ,
  lmi.bex ,
  lmi.delete ,
  lmi.empty ,
  lmi.isEmpty ,
  lmi.isSng ,
  lmi.iterate ,
  lmi.iteratei ,
  lmi.list-it ,
  lmi.lookup ,
  lmi.restrict ,
  lmi.sel ,
  lmi.size ,
  lmi.size-abort ,
  lmi.sng ,
  lmi.to-list ,
  lmi.to-map ,
  lmi.update ,
  lmi.update-dj,
  lmi-from-list-dj
)

```

```
export-code test-codegen checking SML
```

```
end
```

3.3.3 Map Implementation by Red-Black-Trees

```

theory RBTMapImpl
imports
  ..../spec/MapSpec
  ..../..../Lib/RBT-add
  HOL-Library.RBT

```

```
.. / gen-algo / MapGA
begin hide-const (open) RBT.map RBT.fold RBT.foldi RBT.empty RBT.insert

type-synonym ('k,'v) rm = ('k,'v) RBT.rbt

definition rm-basic-ops :: ('k::linorder,'v,('k,'v) rm) omap-basic-ops
  where [icf-rec-def]: rm-basic-ops ≡ []
    bmap-op-α = RBT.lookup,
    bmap-op-invar = λ_. True,
    bmap-op-empty = (λ::unit. RBT.empty),
    bmap-op-lookup = (λk m. RBT.lookup m k),
    bmap-op-update = RBT.insert,
    bmap-op-update-dj = RBT.insert,
    bmap-op-delete = RBT.delete,
    bmap-op-list-it = (λr. RBT-add.rm-iterateoi (RBT.impl-of r)),
    bmap-op-ordered-list-it = (λr. RBT-add.rm-iterateoi (RBT.impl-of r)),
    bmap-op-rev-list-it = (λr. RBT-add.rm-reverse-iterateoi (RBT.impl-of r))
  }

⟨ML⟩
interpretation rm-basic: StdBasicOMap rm-basic-ops
  ⟨proof⟩
⟨ML⟩

definition [icf-rec-def]: rm-ops ≡ rm-basic.dflt-oops() map-op-add := RBT.union()
⟨ML⟩
interpretation rm: StdOMap rm-ops
  ⟨proof⟩

interpretation rm: StdMap-no-invar rm-ops
  ⟨proof⟩
⟨ML⟩

lemma pi-rm[proper-it]:
  proper-it' RBT-add.rm-iterateoi RBT-add.rm-iterateoi
  ⟨proof⟩
lemma pi-rm-rev[proper-it]:
  proper-it' RBT-add.rm-reverse-iterateoi RBT-add.rm-reverse-iterateoi
  ⟨proof⟩

interpretation pi-rm: proper-it-loc RBT-add.rm-iterateoi RBT-add.rm-iterateoi
  ⟨proof⟩
interpretation pi-rm-rev: proper-it-loc RBT-add.rm-reverse-iterateoi
  RBT-add.rm-reverse-iterateoi
  ⟨proof⟩
```

Code generator test

```
definition test-codegen ≡ (rm.add ,
  rm.add-dj ,
  rm.ball ,
  rm.bex ,
  rm.delete ,
  rm.empty ,
  rm.isEmpty ,
  rm.isSng ,
  rm.iterate ,
  rm.iteratei ,
  rm.iterateo ,
  rm.iterateoi ,
  rm.list-it ,
  rm.lookup ,
  rm.max ,
  rm.min ,
  rm.restrict ,
  rm.rev-iterateo ,
  rm.rev-iterateoi ,
  rm.rev-list-it ,
  rm.reverse-iterateo ,
  rm.reverse-iterateoi ,
  rm.sel ,
  rm.size ,
  rm.size-abort ,
  rm.sng ,
  rm.to-list ,
  rm.to-map ,
  rm.to-rev-list ,
  rm.to-sorted-list ,
  rm.update ,
  rm.update-dj)
```

export-code test-codegen **checking SML**

end

3.3.4 Hash maps implementation

```
theory HashMap-Impl
imports
  RBTMapImpl
  ListMapImpl
  ../../Lib/HashCode
  ../../Lib/Code-Target-ICF
begin
```

We use a red-black tree instead of an indexed array. This has the disadvantage of being more complex, however we need not bother about a fixed-size array and rehashing if the array becomes too full.

The entries of the red-black tree are lists of (key,value) pairs.

Abstract Hashmap

We first specify the behavior of our hashmap on the level of maps. We will then show that our implementation based on hashcode-map and bucket-map is a correct implementation of this specification.

type-synonym

$('k, 'v) \text{ abs-hashmap} = \text{hashcode} \multimap ('k \multimap 'v)$

— Map entry of map by function

abbreviation map-entry **where** $\text{map-entry } k \text{ } m == m(k := f(m))$

— Invariant: Buckets only contain entries with the right hashcode and there are no empty buckets

definition $\text{ahm-invar} :: ('k::\text{hashable}, 'v) \text{ abs-hashmap} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where $\text{ahm-invar } m ==$

$(\forall hc \text{ } cm. \text{ } m \text{ } hc = \text{Some } cm \wedge k \in \text{dom } cm \rightarrow \text{hashcode } k = hc) \wedge$

$(\forall hc \text{ } cm. \text{ } m \text{ } hc = \text{Some } cm \rightarrow cm \neq \text{Map.empty})$

— Abstract a hashmap to the corresponding map

definition $\text{ahm-}\alpha$ **where**

$\text{ahm-}\alpha \text{ } m \text{ } k == \text{case } m \text{ (hashcode } k) \text{ of}$

$\text{None} \Rightarrow \text{None} \mid$

$\text{Some } cm \Rightarrow cm \text{ } k$

— Lookup an entry

definition $\text{ahm-lookup} :: 'k::\text{hashable} \Rightarrow ('k, 'v) \text{ abs-hashmap} \Rightarrow 'v \text{ option}$

where $\text{ahm-lookup } k \text{ } m == (\text{ahm-}\alpha \text{ } m) \text{ } k$

— The empty hashmap

definition $\text{ahm-empty} :: ('k::\text{hashable}, 'v) \text{ abs-hashmap}$

where $\text{ahm-empty} = \text{Map.empty}$

— Update/insert an entry

definition ahm-update **where**

$\text{ahm-update } k \text{ } v \text{ } m ==$

$\text{case } m \text{ (hashcode } k) \text{ of}$

$\text{None} \Rightarrow m \text{ (hashcode } k \mapsto [k \mapsto v]) \mid$

$\text{Some } cm \Rightarrow m \text{ (hashcode } k \mapsto cm \text{ (} k \mapsto v \text{))}$

— Delete an entry

definition ahm-delete **where**

$\text{ahm-delete } k \text{ } m == \text{map-entry} \text{ (hashcode } k)$

```
(λv. case v of
  None ⇒ None |
  Some bm ⇒ (
    if bm |` (- {k}) = Map.empty then
      None
    else
      Some ( bm |` (- {k})) )
  ) m
```

definition *ahm-isEmpty* **where**
ahm-isEmpty *m* == *m*=*Map.empty*

Now follow correctness lemmas, that relate the hashmap operations to operations on the corresponding map. Those lemmas are named *op_correct*, where (*is*) the operation.

lemma *ahm-invarI*: []

```
!!hc cm k. [| m hc = Some cm; k ∈ dom cm |] ⇒ hashcode k = hc;
!!hc cm. [| m hc = Some cm |] ⇒ cm ≠ Map.empty
[] ⇒ ahm-invar m
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma *ahm-invarD*: [| *ahm-invar* *m*; *m* hc = Some *cm*; *k* ∈ dom *cm* |] ⇒ hashcode *k* = *hc*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *ahm-invarDne*: [| *ahm-invar* *m*; *m* hc = Some *cm* |] ⇒ *cm* ≠ *Map.empty*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *ahm-invar-bucket-not-empty*[simp]:
ahm-invar *m* ⇒ *m* hc ≠ Some *Map.empty*
⟨proof⟩

lemmas *ahm-lookup-correct* = *ahm-lookup-def*

lemma *ahm-empty-correct*:
ahm-α *ahm-empty* = *Map.empty*
ahm-invar *ahm-empty*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *ahm-update-correct*:
ahm-α (*ahm-update* *k* *v* *m*) = (*ahm-α* *m*)(*k* ↦ *v*)
ahm-invar *m* ⇒ *ahm-invar* (*ahm-update* *k* *v* *m*)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *fun-upd-apply-ne*: *x* ≠ *y* ⇒ (*f*(*x*:=*v*)) *y* = *f* *y*
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma cancel-one-empty-simp:  $m \setminus \{k\} = \text{Map.empty} \longleftrightarrow \text{dom } m \subseteq \{k\}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma ahm-delete-correct:
 $\text{ahm-}\alpha(\text{ahm-delete } k \ m) = (\text{ahm-}\alpha \ m) \setminus \{k\}$ 
 $\text{ahm-invar } m \implies \text{ahm-invar}(\text{ahm-delete } k \ m)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma ahm-isEmpty-correct:  $\text{ahm-invar } m \implies \text{ahm-isEmpty } m \longleftrightarrow \text{ahm-}\alpha \ m = \text{Map.empty}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemmas ahm-correct = ahm-empty-correct ahm-lookup-correct ahm-update-correct
          ahm-delete-correct ahm-isEmpty-correct

— Bucket entries correspond to map entries
lemma ahm-be-is-e:
assumes I:  $\text{ahm-invar } m$ 
assumes A:  $m \text{ hc} = \text{Some } bm \quad bm \text{ k} = \text{Some } v$ 
shows  $\text{ahm-}\alpha \ m \text{ k} = \text{Some } v$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma ahm-e-is-be: []
 $\text{ahm-}\alpha \ m \text{ k} = \text{Some } v;$ 
 $\text{!! } bm. [\![m \text{ (hashcode k)} = \text{Some } bm; bm \text{ k} = \text{Some } v]\!] \implies P$ 
[] ⟹ P
⟨proof⟩

```

Concrete Hashmap

In this section, we define the concrete hashmap that is made from the hashcode map and the bucket map.

We then show the correctness of the operations w.r.t. the abstract hashmap, and thus, indirectly, w.r.t. the corresponding map.

```

type-synonym
('k,'v) hm-impl = (hashcode, ('k,'v) lm) rm

```

```

Operations definition rm-map-entry
:: hashcode ⇒ ('v option ⇒ 'v option) ⇒ (hashcode, 'v) rm ⇒ (hashcode,'v) rm
where
rm-map-entry k m ==
  case rm.lookup k m of
    None ⇒ (
      case f None of
        None ⇒ m |
        Some v ⇒ rm.update k v m
    ) |

```

```

Some v ⇒ (
  case f (Some v) of
    None ⇒ rm.delete k m |
    Some v' ⇒ rm.update k v' m
)

```

— Empty hashmap

definition *empty* :: *unit* ⇒ ('*k* :: *hashable*, '*v*) *hm-impl* **where** *empty* == *rm.empty*

— Update/insert entry

definition *update* :: '*k*::*hashable* ⇒ '*v* ⇒ ('*k*,'*v*) *hm-impl* ⇒ ('*k*,'*v*) *hm-impl*

where

```

update k v m ==
let hc = hashcode k in
  case rm.lookup hc m of
    None ⇒ rm.update hc (lm.update k v (lm.empty ())) m |
    Some bm ⇒ rm.update hc (lm.update k v bm) m

```

— Lookup value by key

definition *lookup* :: '*k*::*hashable* ⇒ ('*k*,'*v*) *hm-impl* ⇒ '*v* *option* **where**

```

lookup k m ==
case rm.lookup (hashcode k) m of
  None ⇒ None |
  Some lm ⇒ lm.lookup k lm

```

— Delete entry by key

definition *delete* :: '*k*::*hashable* ⇒ ('*k*,'*v*) *hm-impl* ⇒ ('*k*,'*v*) *hm-impl* **where**

```

delete k m ==
rm-map-entry (hashcode k)
  (λv. case v of
    None ⇒ None |
    Some lm ⇒ (
      let lm' = lm.delete k lm
      in if lm.isEmpty lm' then None else Some lm'
    )
  ) m

```

— Emptiness check

definition *isEmpty* == *rm.isEmpty*

— Interruptible iterator

definition *iteratei* *m c f σ0* ==

```

rm.iteratei m c (λ(hc, lm) σ.
  lm.iteratei lm c f σ
) σ0

```

lemma *iteratei-alt-def* :

```

iteratei m = set-iterator-image snd (

```

set-iterator-product (rm.iteratei m) ($\lambda hclm. lm.iteratei (\text{snd } hclm)$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Correctness w.r.t. Abstract HashMap The following lemmas establish the correctness of the operations w.r.t. the abstract hashmap.

They have the naming scheme op_correct', where (is) the name of the operation.

definition $hm\text{-}\alpha'$ **where** $hm\text{-}\alpha' m == \lambda hc. \text{case } rm.\alpha m hc \text{ of}$
 $None \Rightarrow None |$
 $Some lm \Rightarrow Some (lm.\alpha lm)$

— Invariant for concrete hashmap: The hashcode-map and bucket-maps satisfy their invariants and the invariant of the corresponding abstract hashmap is satisfied.

definition $invar m == ahm\text{-}invar (hm\text{-}\alpha' m)$

lemma $rm\text{-map-entry-correct}:$
 $rm.\alpha (rm\text{-map-entry } k f m) = (rm.\alpha m)(k := f (rm.\alpha m k))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $empty\text{-correct}':$
 $hm\text{-}\alpha' (\text{empty } ()) = ahm\text{-empty}$
 $invar (\text{empty } ())$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lookup\text{-correct}':$
 $invar m \implies lookup k m = ahm\text{-lookup } k (hm\text{-}\alpha' m)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $update\text{-correct}':$
 $invar m \implies hm\text{-}\alpha' (\text{update } k v m) = ahm\text{-update } k v (hm\text{-}\alpha' m)$
 $invar m \implies invar (\text{update } k v m)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $delete\text{-correct}':$
 $invar m \implies hm\text{-}\alpha' (\text{delete } k m) = ahm\text{-delete } k (hm\text{-}\alpha' m)$
 $invar m \implies invar (\text{delete } k m)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $isEmpty\text{-correct}':$
 $invar hm \implies isEmpty hm \longleftrightarrow ahm\text{-}\alpha (hm\text{-}\alpha' hm) = Map.empty$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $iteratei\text{-correct}':$
assumes $invar: invar hm$

```

shows map-iterator (iteratei hm) (ahm- $\alpha$  (hm- $\alpha'$  hm))
⟨proof⟩

lemmas hm-correct' = empty-correct' lookup-correct' update-correct'
          delete-correct' isEmpty-correct'
          iteratei-correct'
lemmas hm-invars = empty-correct'(2) update-correct'(2)
          delete-correct'(2)

hide-const (open) empty invar lookup update delete isEmpty iteratei
end

```

3.3.5 Hash Maps

```

theory HashMap
  imports HashMap-Impl
begin

```

Type definition

```

typedef (overloaded) ('k, 'v) hashmap = {hm :: ('k :: hashable, 'v) hm-impl.
HashMap-Impl.invar hm}
morphisms impl-of-RBT-HM RBT-HM
⟨proof⟩

lemma impl-of-RBT-HM-invar [simp, intro!]: HashMap-Impl.invar (impl-of-RBT-HM
hm)
⟨proof⟩

lemma RBT-HM-imp-of-RBT-HM [code abstype]:
  RBT-HM (impl-of-RBT-HM hm) = hm
⟨proof⟩

definition hm-empty-const :: ('k :: hashable, 'v) hashmap
where hm-empty-const = RBT-HM (HashMap-Impl.empty ())

definition hm-empty :: unit  $\Rightarrow$  ('k :: hashable, 'v) hashmap
where hm-empty = ( $\lambda$ . hm-empty-const)

definition hm-lookup k hm ==> HashMap-Impl.lookup k (impl-of-RBT-HM hm)

definition hm-update :: ('k :: hashable)  $\Rightarrow$  'v  $\Rightarrow$  ('k, 'v) hashmap  $\Rightarrow$  ('k, 'v)
hashmap
where hm-update k v hm = RBT-HM (HashMap-Impl.update k v (impl-of-RBT-HM
hm))

definition hm-update-dj :: ('k :: hashable)  $\Rightarrow$  'v  $\Rightarrow$  ('k, 'v) hashmap  $\Rightarrow$  ('k, 'v)
hashmap

```

where $hm\text{-update-dj} = hm\text{-update}$

definition $hm\text{-delete} :: ('k :: \text{hashable}) \Rightarrow ('k, 'v) \text{ hashmap} \Rightarrow ('k, 'v) \text{ hashmap}$
where $hm\text{-delete } k \text{ } hm = RBT\text{-HM} (\text{HashMap-Impl.delete } k (\text{impl-of-RBT-HM } hm))$

definition $hm\text{-isEmpty} :: ('k :: \text{hashable}, 'v) \text{ hashmap} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where $hm\text{-isEmpty } hm = \text{HashMap-Impl.isEmpty} (\text{impl-of-RBT-HM } hm)$

definition $hm\text{-iteratei} \text{ } hm == \text{HashMap-Impl.iteratei} (\text{impl-of-RBT-HM } hm)$

lemma $\text{impl-of-hm-empty} [\text{simp, code abstract}]:$
 $\text{impl-of-RBT-HM} (\text{hm-empty-const}) = \text{HashMap-Impl.empty} ()$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{impl-of-hm-update} [\text{simp, code abstract}]:$
 $\text{impl-of-RBT-HM} (\text{hm-update } k \text{ } v \text{ } hm) = \text{HashMap-Impl.update } k \text{ } v (\text{impl-of-RBT-HM } hm)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{impl-of-hm-delete} [\text{simp, code abstract}]:$
 $\text{impl-of-RBT-HM} (\text{hm-delete } k \text{ } hm) = \text{HashMap-Impl.delete } k (\text{impl-of-RBT-HM } hm)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Correctness w.r.t. Map

The next lemmas establish the correctness of the hashmap operations w.r.t. the associated map. This is achieved by chaining the correctness lemmas of the concrete hashmap w.r.t. the abstract hashmap and the correctness lemmas of the abstract hashmap w.r.t. maps.

type-synonym $('k, 'v) \text{ hm} = ('k, 'v) \text{ hashmap}$

— Abstract concrete hashmap to map

definition $hm\text{-}\alpha == ahm\text{-}\alpha \circ hm\text{-}\alpha' \circ \text{impl-of-RBT-HM}$

abbreviation (*input*) $hm\text{-invar} :: ('k :: \text{hashable}, 'v) \text{ hashmap} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where $hm\text{-invar} == \lambda _. \text{True}$

lemma $hm\text{-aux-correct}:$
 $hm\text{-}\alpha (\text{hm-empty} ()) = \text{Map.empty}$
 $hm\text{-lookup } k \text{ } m = hm\text{-}\alpha \text{ } m \text{ } k$
 $hm\text{-}\alpha (\text{hm-update } k \text{ } v \text{ } m) = (\text{hm-\alpha } m)(k \mapsto v)$

$hm\text{-}\alpha (hm\text{-}delete k m) = (hm\text{-}\alpha m) \mid' (-\{k\})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $hm\text{-finite}[simp, intro!]:$
 $finite (dom (hm\text{-}\alpha m))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $hm\text{-iteratei-impl}:$
 $map\text{-iterator} (hm\text{-iteratei } m) (hm\text{-}\alpha m)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Integration in Isabelle Collections Framework

In this section, we integrate hashmaps into the Isabelle Collections Framework.

definition [*icf-rec-def*]: $hm\text{-basic-ops} \equiv ()$
 $bmap\text{-op-}\alpha = hm\text{-}\alpha,$
 $bmap\text{-op-invar} = \lambda_. True,$
 $bmap\text{-op-empty} = hm\text{-empty},$
 $bmap\text{-op-lookup} = hm\text{-lookup},$
 $bmap\text{-op-update} = hm\text{-update},$
 $bmap\text{-op-update-dj} = hm\text{-update},$ — TODO: Optimize bucket-ins here
 $bmap\text{-op-delete} = hm\text{-delete},$
 $bmap\text{-op-list-it} = hm\text{-iteratei}$
 $)$

$\langle ML \rangle$
interpretation $hm\text{-basic}: StdBasicMap hm\text{-basic-ops}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
 $\langle ML \rangle$

definition [*icf-rec-def*]: $hm\text{-ops} \equiv hm\text{-basic}.dflt\text{-ops}$

$\langle ML \rangle$
interpretation $hm: StdMapDefs hm\text{-ops} \langle proof \rangle$
interpretation $hm: StdMap hm\text{-ops}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
interpretation $hm: StdMap-no-invar hm\text{-ops}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
 $\langle ML \rangle$

lemma $pi\text{-hm}[proper-it]:$
shows $proper-it' hm\text{-iteratei} hm\text{-iteratei}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation $pi\text{-hm}: proper-it-loc hm\text{-iteratei} hm\text{-iteratei}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Code generator test

```
definition test-codegen where test-codegen ≡ (
  hm.add ,
  hm.add-dj ,
  hm.ball ,
  hm.bex ,
  hm.delete ,
  hm.empty ,
  hm.isEmpty ,
  hm.isSng ,
  hm.iterate ,
  hm.iteratei ,
  hm.list-it ,
  hm.lookup ,
  hm.restrict ,
  hm.sel ,
  hm.size ,
  hm.size-abort ,
  hm.sng ,
  hm.to-list ,
  hm.to-map ,
  hm.update ,
  hm.update-dj)
```

```
export-code test-codegen checking SML
```

```
end
```

3.3.6 Implementation of a trie with explicit invariants

```
theory Trie-Impl imports
  ..../Lib/Assoc-List
  Trie.Trie
begin
```

Interruptible iterator

```
fun iteratei-postfixed :: 'key list ⇒ ('key, 'val) trie ⇒
  ('key list × 'val, 'σ) set-iterator
where
  iteratei-postfixed ks (Trie vo ts) c f σ =
    (if c σ
     then foldli ts c (λ(k, t) σ. iteratei-postfixed (k # ks) t c f σ)
        (case vo of None ⇒ σ | Some v ⇒ f (ks, v) σ)
     else σ)
```

```
definition iteratei :: ('key, 'val) trie ⇒ ('key list × 'val, 'σ) set-iterator
where iteratei t c f σ = iteratei-postfixed [] t c f σ
```

```

lemma iteratei-postfixed-interrupt:
   $\neg c \sigma \implies \text{iteratei-postfixed } ks t c f \sigma = \sigma$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma iteratei-interrupt:
   $\neg c \sigma \implies \text{iteratei } t c f \sigma = \sigma$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma iteratei-postfixed-alt-def :
   $\text{iteratei-postfixed } ks ((\text{Trie } vo ts)::('key, 'val) \text{ trie}) =$ 
   $(\text{set-iterator-union}$ 
     $(\text{case-option set-iterator-emp } (\lambda v. \text{set-iterator-sng } (ks, v)) vo)$ 
     $(\text{set-iterator-image } snd)$ 
     $(\text{set-iterator-product } (\text{foldli } ts)$ 
       $(\lambda (k, t'). \text{iteratei-postfixed } (k \# ks) t'))$ 
     $)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma iteratei-postfixed-correct :
  assumes invar: invar-trie ( $t :: ('key, 'val) \text{ trie}$ )
  shows set-iterator ((iteratei-postfixed ks0)::('key list  $\times$  'val, ' $\sigma$ ) set-iterator)
     $((\lambda ksv. (\text{rev } (\text{fst } ksv) @ ks0, (\text{snd } ksv))) ` (\text{map-to-set } (\text{lookup-trie } t)))$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

definition trie-reverse-key where
   $\text{trie-reverse-key } ksv = (\text{rev } (\text{fst } ksv), (\text{snd } ksv))$ 

lemma trie-reverse-key-alt-def[code] :
   $\text{trie-reverse-key } (ks, v) = (\text{rev } ks, v)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma trie-reverse-key-reverse[simp] :
   $\text{trie-reverse-key } (\text{trie-reverse-key } ksv) = ksv$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma trie-iteratei-correct:
  assumes invar: invar-trie ( $t :: ('key, 'val) \text{ trie}$ )
  shows set-iterator ((iteratei t)::('key list  $\times$  'val, ' $\sigma$ ) set-iterator)
     $(\text{trie-reverse-key } ` (\text{map-to-set } (\text{lookup-trie } t)))$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

hide-const (open) iteratei
hide-type (open) trie

end

```

3.3.7 Tries without invariants

theory *Trie2 imports*

Trie-Impl

begin

{proof}

Abstract type definition

```
typedef ('key, 'val) trie =
{t :: ('key, 'val) Trie.trie. invar-trie t}
morphisms impl-of Trie
{proof}
```

```
lemma invar-trie-impl-of [simp, intro]: invar-trie (impl-of t)
{proof}
```

```
lemma Trie-impl-of [code abstype]: Trie (impl-of t) = t
{proof}
```

Primitive operations

```
definition empty :: ('key, 'val) trie
where empty = Trie (empty-trie)
```

```
definition update :: 'key list ⇒ 'val ⇒ ('key, 'val) trie ⇒ ('key, 'val) trie
where update ks v t = Trie (update-trie ks v (impl-of t))
```

```
definition delete :: 'key list ⇒ ('key, 'val) trie ⇒ ('key, 'val) trie
where delete ks t = Trie (delete-trie ks (impl-of t))
```

```
definition lookup :: ('key, 'val) trie ⇒ 'key list ⇒ 'val option
where lookup t = lookup-trie (impl-of t)
```

```
definition isEmpty :: ('key, 'val) trie ⇒ bool
where isEmpty t = is-empty-trie (impl-of t)
```

```
definition iteratei :: ('key, 'val) trie ⇒ ('key list × 'val, 'σ) set-iterator
where iteratei t = set-iterator-image trie-reverse-key (Trie-Impl.iteratei (impl-of t))
```

```
lemma iteratei-code[code] :
iteratei t c f = Trie-Impl.iteratei (impl-of t) c (λ(ks, v). f (rev ks, v))
{proof}
```

```
lemma impl-of-empty [code abstract]: impl-of empty = empty-trie
{proof}
```

```
lemma impl-of-update [code abstract]: impl-of (update ks v t) = update-trie ks v
```

```
(impl-of t)
⟨proof⟩

lemma impl-of-delete [code abstract]: impl-of (delete ks t) = delete-trie ks (impl-of t)
⟨proof⟩
```

Correctness of primitive operations

```
lemma lookup-empty [simp]: lookup empty = Map.empty
⟨proof⟩

lemma lookup-update [simp]: lookup (update ks v t) = (lookup t)(ks ↦ v)
⟨proof⟩

lemma lookup-delete [simp]: lookup (delete ks t) = (lookup t)(ks := None)
⟨proof⟩

lemma isEmpty-lookup: isEmpty t ⟷ lookup t = Map.empty
⟨proof⟩

lemma finite-dom-lookup: finite (dom (lookup t))
⟨proof⟩

lemma iteratei-correct:
  map-iterator (iteratei m) (lookup m)
⟨proof⟩
```

Type classes

```
instantiation trie :: (equal, equal) equal begin

definition equal-class.equal (t :: ('a, 'b) trie) t' = (impl-of t = impl-of t')

instance
⟨proof⟩
end

hide-const (open) empty lookup update delete iteratei isEmpty
end
```

3.3.8 Map implementation via tries

```
theory TrieMapImpl imports
  Trie2
  ..../gen-algo/MapGA
begin
```

Operations

type-synonym $('k, 'v) \ tm = ('k, 'v) \ trie$

definition [icf-rec-def]: $tm\text{-basic}\text{-ops} \equiv ()$
 $bmap\text{-op}\text{-}\alpha = Trie2.lookup,$
 $bmap\text{-op}\text{-invar} = \lambda_. True,$
 $bmap\text{-op}\text{-empty} = (\lambda_.:unit. Trie2.empty),$
 $bmap\text{-op}\text{-lookup} = (\lambda k m. Trie2.lookup m k),$
 $bmap\text{-op}\text{-update} = Trie2.update,$
 $bmap\text{-op}\text{-update-dj} = Trie2.update,$
 $bmap\text{-op}\text{-delete} = Trie2.delete,$
 $bmap\text{-op}\text{-list-it} = Trie2.iteratei$
 $)$

$\langle ML \rangle$
interpretation $tm\text{-basic}: StdBasicMap \ tm\text{-basic}\text{-ops}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
 $\langle ML \rangle$

definition [icf-rec-def]: $tm\text{-ops} \equiv tm\text{-basic}.dflt\text{-ops}$

$\langle ML \rangle$
interpretation $tm: StdMap \ tm\text{-ops}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
interpretation $tm: StdMap\text{-no-invar} \ tm\text{-ops}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
 $\langle ML \rangle$

lemma $pi\text{-trie}\text{-impl}[proper\text{-it}]:$
shows $proper\text{-it}'$
 $((Trie\text{-Impl}.iteratei) :: - \Rightarrow (-, 'sigma a) set\text{-iterator})$
 $((Trie\text{-Impl}.iteratei) :: - \Rightarrow (-, 'sigma b) set\text{-iterator})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $pi\text{-trie}[proper\text{-it}]:$
 $proper\text{-it}' \ Trie2.iteratei \ Trie2.iteratei$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation $pi\text{-trie}: proper\text{-it}\text{-loc} \ Trie2.iteratei \ Trie2.iteratei$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Code generator test

definition $test\text{-codegen} \equiv ()$
 $tm.add ,$
 $tm.add\text{-dj} ,$
 $tm.ball ,$
 $tm.bex ,$
 $tm.delete ,$

```

tm.empty ,
tm.isEmpty ,
tm.isSng ,
tm.iterate ,
tm.iteratei ,
tm.list-it ,
tm.lookup ,
tm.restrict ,
tm.sel ,
tm.size ,
tm.size-abort ,
tm.sng ,
tm.to-list ,
tm.to-map ,
tm.update ,
tm.update-dj)

```

```

export-code test-codegen checking SML
end

```

3.3.9 Array-based hash map implementation

```

theory ArrayHashMap-Impl imports
  ..../Lib/HashCode
  ..../Lib/Code-Target-ICF
  ..../Lib/Diff-Array
  ..../gen-algo/ListGA
  ListMapImpl
  ..../Iterator/Array-Iterator
begin

Misc.

⟨ML⟩
interpretation a-idx-it:
  idx-iteratei-loc list-of-array λ-. True array-length array-get
  ⟨proof⟩
⟨ML⟩

```

Type definition and primitive operations

```

definition load-factor :: nat — in percent
  where load-factor = 75

```

We do not use $('k, 'v)$ assoc-list for the buckets but plain lists of key-value pairs. This speeds up rehashing because we then do not have to go through the abstract operations.

```

datatype ('key, 'val) hashmap =
  HashMap ('key × 'val) list array    nat

```

Operations

definition *new-hashmap-with* :: *nat* \Rightarrow (*'key* :: *hashable*, *'val*) *hashmap*
where \wedge *size*. *new-hashmap-with size* = *HashMap* (*new-array* [] *size*) 0

definition *ahm-empty* :: *unit* \Rightarrow (*'key* :: *hashable*, *'val*) *hashmap*
where *ahm-empty* \equiv $\lambda\text{-}.$ *new-hashmap-with* (*def-hashmap-size* *TYPE*(*'key*))

definition *bucket-ok* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow ((*'key* :: *hashable*) \times *'val*) *list* \Rightarrow *bool*
where *bucket-ok len h kvs* = ($\forall k \in \text{fst}$ 'set *kvs*. *bounded-hashcode-nat* *len k* = *h*)

definition *ahm-invar-aux* :: *nat* \Rightarrow ((*'key* :: *hashable*) \times *'val*) *list array* \Rightarrow *bool*
where
ahm-invar-aux n a \longleftrightarrow
 $(\forall h. h < \text{array-length } a \longrightarrow \text{bucket-ok} (\text{array-length } a) h (\text{array-get } a h) \wedge \text{distinct}$
 $(\text{map } \text{fst} (\text{array-get } a h))) \wedge$
array-foldl ($\lambda\text{-}n \text{kvs}. n + \text{size } \text{kvs}$) 0 *a* = *n* \wedge
array-length a $>$ 1

primrec *ahm-invar* :: (*'key* :: *hashable*, *'val*) *hashmap* \Rightarrow *bool*
where *ahm-invar* (*HashMap a n*) = *ahm-invar-aux n a*

definition *ahm- α -aux* :: ((*'key* :: *hashable*) \times *'val*) *list array* \Rightarrow *'key* \Rightarrow *'val option*
where [*simp*]: *ahm- α -aux a k* = *map-of* (*array-get a* (*bounded-hashcode-nat* (*array-length a*) *k*)) *k*

primrec *ahm- α* :: (*'key* :: *hashable*, *'val*) *hashmap* \Rightarrow *'key* \Rightarrow *'val option*
where
ahm- α (HashMap a -) = *ahm- α -aux a*

definition *ahm-lookup* :: *'key* \Rightarrow (*'key* :: *hashable*, *'val*) *hashmap* \Rightarrow *'val option*
where *ahm-lookup k hm* = *ahm- α hm k*

primrec *ahm-iteratei-aux* :: (((*'key* :: *hashable*) \times *'val*) *list array*) \Rightarrow (*'key* \times *'val*,
' σ) *set-iterator*
where *ahm-iteratei-aux (Array xs) c f* = *foldli* (*concat xs*) *c f*

primrec *ahm-iteratei* :: ((*'key* :: *hashable*, *'val*) *hashmap*) \Rightarrow ((*'key* \times *'val*), *' σ*)
set-iterator
where
ahm-iteratei (HashMap a n) = *ahm-iteratei-aux a*

definition *ahm-rehash-aux'* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *'key* \times *'val* \Rightarrow ((*'key* :: *hashable*) \times *'val*) *list*
array \Rightarrow (*'key* \times *'val*) *list array*
where
ahm-rehash-aux' n kv a =
 $(\text{let } h = \text{bounded-hashcode-nat } n (\text{fst } kv)$
in array-set a h (kv \# array-get a h))

```

definition ahm-rehash-aux :: (('key :: hashable) × 'val) list array ⇒ nat ⇒ ('key
× 'val) list array
where
  ahm-rehash-aux a sz = ahm-iteratei-aux a (λx. True) (ahm-rehash-aux' sz) (new-array
[] sz)

primrec ahm-rehash :: ('key :: hashable, 'val) hashmap ⇒ nat ⇒ ('key, 'val)
hashmap
where ahm-rehash (HashMap a n) sz = HashMap (ahm-rehash-aux a sz) n

primrec hm-grow :: ('key :: hashable, 'val) hashmap ⇒ nat
where hm-grow (HashMap a n) = 2 * array-length a + 3

primrec ahm-filled :: ('key :: hashable, 'val) hashmap ⇒ bool
where ahm-filled (HashMap a n) = (array-length a * load-factor ≤ n * 100)

primrec ahm-update-aux :: ('key :: hashable, 'val) hashmap ⇒ 'key ⇒ 'val ⇒
('key, 'val) hashmap
where
  ahm-update-aux (HashMap a n) k v =
  (let h = bounded-hashcode-nat (array-length a) k;
   m = array-get a h;
   insert = map-of m k = None
   in HashMap (array-set a h (AList.update k v m)) (if insert then n + 1 else n))

definition ahm-update :: 'key ⇒ 'val ⇒ ('key :: hashable, 'val) hashmap ⇒ ('key,
'val) hashmap
where
  ahm-update k v hm =
  (let hm' = ahm-update-aux hm k v
   in (if ahm-filled hm' then ahm-rehash hm' (hm-grow hm') else hm'))

primrec ahm-delete :: 'key ⇒ ('key :: hashable, 'val) hashmap ⇒ ('key, 'val)
hashmap
where
  ahm-delete k (HashMap a n) =
  (let h = bounded-hashcode-nat (array-length a) k;
   m = array-get a h;
   deleted = (map-of m k ≠ None)
   in HashMap (array-set a h (AList.delete k m)) (if deleted then n - 1 else n))

lemma hm-grow-gt-1 [iff]:
  Suc 0 < hm-grow hm
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma bucket-ok-Nil [simp]: bucket-ok len h [] = True
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma bucket-okD:
   $\llbracket \text{bucket-ok} \text{ len } h \text{ xs}; (k, v) \in \text{set } xs \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{bounded-hashcode-nat} \text{ len } k = h$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma bucket-okI:
   $(\bigwedge k. k \in \text{fst} \setminus \text{set } kvs \implies \text{bounded-hashcode-nat} \text{ len } k = h) \implies \text{bucket-ok} \text{ len } h \text{ kvs}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

ahm-invar

lemma ahm-invar-auxE:
  assumes ahm-invar-aux n a
  obtains  $\forall h. h < \text{array-length } a \longrightarrow \text{bucket-ok} (\text{array-length } a) h (\text{array-get } a h)$ 
   $\wedge \text{distinct} (\text{map } \text{fst} (\text{array-get } a h))$ 
  and  $n = \text{array-foldl} (\lambda n \text{ kvs}. n + \text{length } \text{kvs}) 0 a$  and  $\text{array-length } a > 1$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma ahm-invar-auxI:
   $\llbracket \bigwedge h. h < \text{array-length } a \implies \text{bucket-ok} (\text{array-length } a) h (\text{array-get } a h);$ 
   $\bigwedge h. h < \text{array-length } a \implies \text{distinct} (\text{map } \text{fst} (\text{array-get } a h));$ 
   $n = \text{array-foldl} (\lambda n \text{ kvs}. n + \text{length } \text{kvs}) 0 a; \text{array-length } a > 1 \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{ahm-invar-aux } n \text{ a}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma ahm-invar-distinct-fst-concatD:
  assumes inv: ahm-invar-aux n (Array xs)
  shows distinct (map fst (concat xs))
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

ahm- $\alpha$ 

lemma finite-dom-ahm- $\alpha$ -aux:
  assumes ahm-invar-aux n a
  shows finite (dom (ahm- $\alpha$ -aux a))
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma ahm- $\alpha$ -aux-conv-map-of-concat:
  assumes inv: ahm-invar-aux n (Array xs)
  shows ahm- $\alpha$ -aux (Array xs) = map-of (concat xs)
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma ahm-invar-aux-card-dom-ahm- $\alpha$ -auxD:
  assumes inv: ahm-invar-aux n a
  shows card (dom (ahm- $\alpha$ -aux a)) = n
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma finite-dom-ahm- $\alpha$ :
  ahm-invar hm  $\implies$  finite (dom (ahm- $\alpha$  hm))

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finite-map-ahm- α -aux*:
finite-map ahm- α -aux (ahm-invar-aux n)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finite-map-ahm- α* :
finite-map ahm- α ahm-invar
 $\langle proof \rangle$

ahm-empty

lemma *ahm-invar-aux-new-array*:
assumes *n > 1*
shows *ahm-invar-aux 0 (new-array [] n)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ahm-invar-new-hashmap-with*:
n > 1 \implies ahm-invar (new-hashmap-with n)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ahm- α -new-hashmap-with*:
n > 1 \implies ahm- α (new-hashmap-with n) = Map.empty
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ahm-invar-ahm-empty [simp]*: *ahm-invar (ahm-empty ())*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ahm-empty-correct [simp]*: *ahm- α (ahm-empty ()) = Map.empty*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ahm-empty-impl*: *map-empty ahm- α ahm-invar ahm-empty*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

ahm-lookup

lemma *ahm-lookup-impl*: *map-lookup ahm- α ahm-invar ahm-lookup*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

ahm-iteratei

lemma *ahm-iteratei-aux-impl*:
assumes *invar-m: ahm-invar-aux n m*
shows *map-iterator (ahm-iteratei-aux m) (ahm- α -aux m)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ahm-iteratei-correct*:
assumes *invar-hm: ahm-invar hm*
shows *map-iterator (ahm-iteratei hm) (ahm- α hm)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma ahm-iteratei-aux-code [code]:
  ahm-iteratei-aux a c f σ = a-idx-it.idx-iteratei a c (λx. foldli x c f) σ
  ⟨proof⟩

ahm-rehash

lemma array-length-ahm-rehash-aux':
  array-length (ahm-rehash-aux' n kv a) = array-length a
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ahm-rehash-aux'-preserves-ahm-invar-aux:
  assumes inv: ahm-invar-aux n a
  and fresh: k ∉ fst `set (array-get a (bounded-hashcode-nat (array-length a) k))
  shows ahm-invar-aux (Suc n) (ahm-rehash-aux' (array-length a) (k, v) a)
    (is ahm-invar-aux - ?a)
  ⟨proof⟩

declare [[coercion-enabled = false]]

lemma ahm-rehash-aux-correct:
  fixes a :: (('key :: hashable) × 'val) list array
  assumes inv: ahm-invar-aux n a
  and sz > 1
  shows ahm-invar-aux n (ahm-rehash-aux a sz) (is ?thesis1)
  and ahm-α-aux (ahm-rehash-aux a sz) = ahm-α-aux a (is ?thesis2)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ahm-rehash-correct:
  fixes hm :: ('key :: hashable, 'val) hashmap
  assumes inv: ahm-invar hm
  and sz > 1
  shows ahm-invar (ahm-rehash hm sz) ahm-α (ahm-rehash hm sz) = ahm-α
  hm
  ⟨proof⟩

ahm-update

lemma ahm-update-aux-correct:
  assumes inv: ahm-invar hm
  shows ahm-invar (ahm-update-aux hm k v) (is ?thesis1)
  and ahm-α (ahm-update-aux hm k v) = (ahm-α hm)(k ↦ v) (is ?thesis2)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ahm-update-correct:
  assumes inv: ahm-invar hm
  shows ahm-invar (ahm-update k v hm)
  and ahm-α (ahm-update k v hm) = (ahm-α hm)(k ↦ v)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma ahm-update-impl:
  map-update ahm- $\alpha$  ahm-invar ahm-update
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

  ahm-delete

lemma ahm-delete-correct:
  assumes inv: ahm-invar hm
  shows ahm-invar (ahm-delete k hm) (is ?thesis1)
  and ahm- $\alpha$  (ahm-delete k hm) = (ahm- $\alpha$  hm)  $\mid^*$  ( $-\{k\}$ ) (is ?thesis2)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma ahm-delete-impl:
  map-delete ahm- $\alpha$  ahm-invar ahm-delete
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

hide-const (open) HashMap ahm-empty bucket-ok ahm-invar ahm- $\alpha$  ahm-lookup
  ahm-iteratei ahm-rehash hm-grow ahm-filled ahm-update ahm-delete
hide-type (open) hashmap

end

```

3.3.10 Array-based hash maps without explicit invariants

```

theory ArrayHashMap
  imports ArrayHashMap-Impl
begin

```

Abstract type definition

```

typedef (overloaded) ('key :: hashable, 'val) hashmap =
  {hm :: ('key, 'val) ArrayHashMap-Impl.hashmap. ArrayHashMap-Impl.ahm-invar
  hm}
  morphisms impl-of HashMap
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

type-synonym ('k,'v) ahm = ('k,'v) hashmap

```

```

lemma ahm-invar-impl-of [simp, intro]: ArrayHashMap-Impl.ahm-invar (impl-of
hm)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma HashMap-impl-of [code abstype]: HashMap (impl-of t) = t
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

Primitive operations

```

definition ahm-empty-const :: ('key :: hashable, 'val) hashmap
where ahm-empty-const  $\equiv$  (HashMap (ArrayHashMap-Impl.ahm-empty ()))

```

```

definition ahm-empty :: unit  $\Rightarrow$  ('key :: hashable, 'val) hashmap
where ahm-empty  $\equiv$   $\lambda\_. \text{ahm-empty-const}$ 

definition ahm- $\alpha$  :: ('key :: hashable, 'val) hashmap  $\Rightarrow$  'key  $\Rightarrow$  'val option
where ahm- $\alpha$  hm = ArrayHashMap-Impl.ahm- $\alpha$  (impl-of hm)

definition ahm-lookup :: 'key  $\Rightarrow$  ('key :: hashable, 'val) hashmap  $\Rightarrow$  'val option
where ahm-lookup k hm = ArrayHashMap-Impl.ahm-lookup k (impl-of hm)

definition ahm-iteratei :: ('key :: hashable, 'val) hashmap  $\Rightarrow$  ('key  $\times$  'val, 'sigma)
set-iterator
where ahm-iteratei hm = ArrayHashMap-Impl.ahm-iteratei (impl-of hm)

definition ahm-update :: 'key  $\Rightarrow$  'val  $\Rightarrow$  ('key :: hashable, 'val) hashmap  $\Rightarrow$  ('key, 'val) hashmap
where
  ahm-update k v hm = HashMap (ArrayHashMap-Impl.ahm-update k v (impl-of hm))

definition ahm-delete :: 'key  $\Rightarrow$  ('key :: hashable, 'val) hashmap  $\Rightarrow$  ('key, 'val) hashmap
where
  ahm-delete k hm = HashMap (ArrayHashMap-Impl.ahm-delete k (impl-of hm))

lemma impl-of-ahm-empty [code abstract]:
  impl-of ahm-empty-const = ArrayHashMap-Impl.ahm-empty ()
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma impl-of-ahm-update [code abstract]:
  impl-of (ahm-update k v hm) = ArrayHashMap-Impl.ahm-update k v (impl-of hm)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma impl-of-ahm-delete [code abstract]:
  impl-of (ahm-delete k hm) = ArrayHashMap-Impl.ahm-delete k (impl-of hm)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma finite-dom-ahm- $\alpha$ [simp]: finite (dom (ahm- $\alpha$  hm))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ahm-empty-correct[simp]: ahm- $\alpha$  (ahm-empty ()) = Map.empty
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ahm-lookup-correct[simp]: ahm-lookup k m = ahm- $\alpha$  m k
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ahm-update-correct[simp]: ahm- $\alpha$  (ahm-update k v hm) = (ahm- $\alpha$  hm)(k
   $\mapsto$  v)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma ahm-delete-correct[simp]:
  ahm- $\alpha$  (ahm-delete k hm) = (ahm- $\alpha$  hm) | ` (- {k})
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma ahm-iteratei-impl[simp]: map-iterator (ahm-iteratei m) (ahm- $\alpha$  m)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

ICF Integration

```

definition [icf-rec-def]: ahm-basic-ops ≡ []
  bmap-op- $\alpha$  = ahm- $\alpha$ ,
  bmap-op-invar =  $\lambda$ . True,
  bmap-op-empty = ahm-empty,
  bmap-op-lookup = ahm-lookup,
  bmap-op-update = ahm-update,
  bmap-op-update-dj = ahm-update, — TODO: We could use a more efficient bucket
    update here
  bmap-op-delete = ahm-delete,
  bmap-op-list-it = ahm-iteratei
]

```

```

⟨ML⟩
interpretation ahm-basic: StdBasicMap ahm-basic-ops
  ⟨proof⟩
⟨ML⟩

```

```

definition [icf-rec-def]: ahm-ops ≡ ahm-basic.dflt-ops

```

```

⟨ML⟩
interpretation ahm: StdMap ahm-ops
  ⟨proof⟩
interpretation ahm: StdMap-no-invar ahm-ops
  ⟨proof⟩
⟨ML⟩

```

```

lemma pi-ahm[proper-it]:
  proper-it' ahm-iteratei ahm-iteratei
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

interpretation pi-ahm: proper-it-loc ahm-iteratei ahm-iteratei
  ⟨proof⟩

```

Code generator test

```

definition test-codegen where test-codegen ≡ (
  ahm.add ,
  ahm.add-dj ,
  ahm.ball ,
  ahm.bex ,
  ahm.delete ,

```

```

ahm.empty ,
ahm.isEmpty ,
ahm.isSng ,
ahm.iterate ,
ahm.iteratei ,
ahm.list-it ,
ahm.lookup ,
ahm.restrict ,
ahm.sel ,
ahm.size ,
ahm.size-abort ,
ahm.sng ,
ahm.to-list ,
ahm.to-map ,
ahm.update ,
ahm.update-dj)

```

export-code test-codegen checking SML

end

3.3.11 Maps from Naturals by Arrays

```

theory ArrayMapImpl
imports
  ..../spec/MapSpec
  ..../gen-algo/MapGA
  ..../..../Lib/Diff-Array
begin  type-synonym 'v iam = 'v option array

```

Definitions

definition $\text{iam-}\alpha :: 'v \text{iam} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \multimap 'v$ **where**
 $\text{iam-}\alpha a i \equiv \text{if } i < \text{array-length } a \text{ then } \text{array-get } a i \text{ else } \text{None}$

lemma [code]: $\text{iam-}\alpha a i \equiv \text{array-get-oo } \text{None } a i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation (input) $\text{iam-invar} :: 'v \text{iam} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where $\text{iam-invar} \equiv \lambda \cdot. \text{True}$

definition $\text{iam-empty} :: \text{unit} \Rightarrow 'v \text{iam}$
where $\text{iam-empty} \equiv \lambda \cdot: \text{unit}. \text{array-of-list} []$

definition $\text{iam-lookup} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'v \text{iam} \multimap 'v$
where [code-unfold]: $\text{iam-lookup } k a \equiv \text{iam-}\alpha a k$

definition $\text{iam-increment } (l::\text{nat}) \text{ idx} \equiv$
 $\max (\text{idx} + 1 - l) (2 * l + 3)$

lemma *incr-correct*: $\neg idx < l \Rightarrow idx < l + iam\text{-increment } l \text{ } idx$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *iam-update* :: $nat \Rightarrow 'v \Rightarrow 'v iam \Rightarrow 'v iam$
where *iam-update* $k \text{ } v \text{ } a \equiv let$
 $l = array\text{-length } a;$
 $a = if \ k < l \ then \ a \ else \ array\text{-grow } a \ (iam\text{-increment } l \ k) \ None$
 in
 $array\text{-set } a \ k \ (Some \ v)$

lemma [code]: $iam\text{-update } k \text{ } v \text{ } a \equiv array\text{-set-oo}$
 $(\lambda\text{-} array\text{-set}$
 $\quad (array\text{-grow } a \ (iam\text{-increment } (array\text{-length } a) \ k) \ None) \ k \ (Some \ v))$
 $a \ k \ (Some \ v)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

definition *iam-update-dj* $\equiv iam\text{-update}$

definition *iam-delete* :: $nat \Rightarrow 'v iam \Rightarrow 'v iam$
where *iam-delete* $k \text{ } a \equiv$
 $if \ k < array\text{-length } a \ then \ array\text{-set } a \ k \ None \ else \ a$

lemma [code]: $iam\text{-delete } k \text{ } a \equiv array\text{-set-oo } (\lambda\text{-} a) \ a \ k \ None$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun *iam-rev-iterateoi-aux*
 $:: nat \Rightarrow ('v iam) \Rightarrow ('\sigma \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow (nat \times 'v \Rightarrow '\sigma \Rightarrow '\sigma) \Rightarrow '\sigma \Rightarrow '\sigma$
where
 $iam\text{-rev-iterateoi-aux } 0 \text{ } a \text{ } c \text{ } f \text{ } \sigma = \sigma$
 $| \ iam\text{-rev-iterateoi-aux } i \text{ } a \text{ } c \text{ } f \text{ } \sigma = ($
 $if \ c \text{ } \sigma \text{ then }$
 $iam\text{-rev-iterateoi-aux } (i - 1) \text{ } a \text{ } c \text{ } f \text{ ($
 $case \ array\text{-get } a \ (i - 1) \ of \ None \Rightarrow \sigma \ | \ Some \ x \Rightarrow f \ (i - 1, x) \ \sigma$
 $)$
 $else \ \sigma)$

definition *iam-rev-iterateoi* :: $'v iam \Rightarrow (nat \times 'v, '\sigma) set\text{-iterator}$ **where**
 $iam\text{-rev-iterateoi } a \equiv iam\text{-rev-iterateoi-aux } (array\text{-length } a) \ a$

function *iam-iterateoi-aux*
 $:: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ('v iam) \Rightarrow (''\sigma \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow (nat \times 'v \Rightarrow '\sigma \Rightarrow '\sigma) \Rightarrow '\sigma \Rightarrow '\sigma$
where
 $iam\text{-iterateoi-aux } i \text{ } len \text{ } a \text{ } c \text{ } f \text{ } \sigma =$
 $(if \ i \geq len \ \vee \ \neg c \text{ } \sigma \text{ then } \sigma \text{ else let}$
 $\sigma' = (case \ array\text{-get } a \ i \ of$
 $None \Rightarrow \sigma$
 $| \ Some \ x \Rightarrow f \ (i, x) \ \sigma)$

```

    in iam-iterateoi-aux (i + 1) len a c f σ'
⟨proof⟩
termination
⟨proof⟩

declare iam-iterateoi-aux.simps[simp del]

lemma iam-iterateoi-aux-csimps:
i ≥ len ⇒ iam-iterateoi-aux i len a c f σ = σ
¬ c σ ⇒ iam-iterateoi-aux i len a c f σ = σ
[i < len; c σ] ⇒ iam-iterateoi-aux i len a c f σ =
  (case array-get a i of
    None ⇒ iam-iterateoi-aux (i + 1) len a c f σ
    | Some x ⇒ iam-iterateoi-aux (i + 1) len a c f (f (i, x) σ))
⟨proof⟩

definition iam-iterateoi :: 'v iam ⇒ (nat × 'v, 'σ) set-iterator where
iam-iterateoi a = iam-iterateoi-aux 0 (array-length a) a

lemma iam-empty-impl: map-empty iam-α iam-invar iam-empty
⟨proof⟩

lemma iam-lookup-impl: map-lookup iam-α iam-invar iam-lookup
⟨proof⟩

lemma array-get-set-iff: i < array-length a ⇒
  array-get (array-set a i x) j = (if i = j then x else array-get a j)
⟨proof⟩

lemma iam-update-impl: map-update iam-α iam-invar iam-update
⟨proof⟩

lemma iam-update-dj-impl: map-update-dj iam-α iam-invar iam-update-dj
⟨proof⟩

lemma iam-delete-impl: map-delete iam-α iam-invar iam-delete
⟨proof⟩

lemma iam-rev-iterateoi-aux-foldli-conv :
  iam-rev-iterateoi-aux n a =
    foldli (List.map-filter (λn. map-option (λv. (n, va n)) (rev [0..<n]))
⟨proof⟩

lemma iam-rev-iterateoi-foldli-conv :
  iam-rev-iterateoi a =
    foldli (List.map-filter
      (λn. map-option (λv. (n, v)) (array-get a n))
      (rev [0..<(array-length a)]))

```

(proof)

```
lemma iam-rev-iterateoi-correct :
  fixes m::'a option array
  defines kvs ≡ List.map-filter
    ( $\lambda n.$  map-option ( $\lambda v.$  (n, v)) (array-get m n)) (rev [0.. $<(array\text{-}length m)$ ])
  shows map-iterator-rev-linord (iam-rev-iterateoi m) (iam- $\alpha$  m)
(proof)
```

```
lemma iam-rev-iterateoi-impl:
  poly-map-rev-iterateoi iam- $\alpha$  iam-invar iam-rev-iterateoi
(proof)
```

```
lemma iam-iteratei-impl:
  poly-map-iteratei iam- $\alpha$  iam-invar iam-rev-iterateoi
(proof)
```

```
lemma iam-iterateoi-aux-foldli-conv :
  iam-iterateoi-aux n (array-length a) a c f  $\sigma$  =
  foldli (List.map-filter ( $\lambda n.$  map-option ( $\lambda v.$  (n, v)) (array-get a n))
    ([n.. $<(array\text{-}length a)$ ])) c f  $\sigma$ 
  thm iam-iterateoi-aux.induct
(proof)
```

```
lemma iam-iterateoi-foldli-conv :
  iam-iterateoi a =
  foldli (List.map-filter
    ( $\lambda n.$  map-option ( $\lambda v.$  (n, v)) (array-get a n))
    ([0.. $<(array\text{-}length a)$ ]))
(proof)
```

```
lemmas [simp] = map-filter-simps
lemma map-filter-append[simp]: List.map-filter f (la@lb)
  = List.map-filter f la @ List.map-filter f lb
(proof)
```

```
lemma iam-iterateoi-correct:
  fixes m::'a option array
  defines kvs ≡ List.map-filter
    ( $\lambda n.$  map-option ( $\lambda v.$  (n, v)) (array-get m n)) ([0.. $<(array\text{-}length m)$ ])
  shows map-iterator-linord (iam-iterateoi m) (iam- $\alpha$  m)
(proof)
```

```
lemma iam-iterateoi-impl:
  poly-map-iterateoi iam- $\alpha$  iam-invar iam-iterateoi
(proof)
```

```
definition iam-basic-ops :: (nat,'a,'a iam) omap-basic-ops
```

where [icf-rec-def]: $\text{iam-basic-ops} \equiv ()$
 $\text{bmap-op-}\alpha = \text{iam-}\alpha,$
 $\text{bmap-op-invar} = \lambda_. \text{True},$
 $\text{bmap-op-empty} = \text{iam-empty},$
 $\text{bmap-op-lookup} = \text{iam-lookup},$
 $\text{bmap-op-update} = \text{iam-update},$
 $\text{bmap-op-update-dj} = \text{iam-update-dj},$
 $\text{bmap-op-delete} = \text{iam-delete},$
 $\text{bmap-op-list-it} = \text{iam-rev-iterateoi},$
 $\text{bmap-op-ordered-list-it} = \text{iam-iterateoi},$
 $\text{bmap-op-rev-list-it} = \text{iam-rev-iterateoi}$
 $)$

$\langle ML \rangle$
interpretation $\text{iam-basic}: \text{StdBasicOMap iam-basic-ops}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
 $\langle ML \rangle$

definition [icf-rec-def]: $\text{iam-ops} \equiv \text{iam-basic.dflt-oops}$

$\langle ML \rangle$
interpretation $\text{iam}: \text{StdOMap iam-ops}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
interpretation $\text{iam}: \text{StdMap-no-invar iam-ops}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
 $\langle ML \rangle$

lemma $\text{pi-iam[proper-it]}:$
 $\text{proper-it}' \text{ iam-iterateoi iam-iterateoi}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\text{pi-iam-rev[proper-it]}:$
 $\text{proper-it}' \text{ iam-rev-iterateoi iam-rev-iterateoi}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation $\text{pi-iam}: \text{proper-it-loc iam-iterateoi iam-iterateoi}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation $\text{pi-iam-rev}: \text{proper-it-loc iam-rev-iterateoi iam-rev-iterateoi}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Code generator test

definition $\text{test-codegen} \equiv ()$
 $\text{iam.add},$
 $\text{iam.add-dj},$
 $\text{iam.ball},$
 $\text{iam.bex},$
 $\text{iam.delete},$
 $\text{iam.empty},$

```

iam.isEmpty ,
iam.isSng ,
iam.iterate ,
iam.iteratei ,
iam.iterateo ,
iam.iterateoi ,
iam.list-it ,
iam.lookup ,
iam.max ,
iam.min ,
iam.restrict ,
iam.rev-iterateo ,
iam.rev-iterateoi ,
iam.rev-list-it ,
iam.reverse-iterateo ,
iam.reverse-iterateoi ,
iam.sel ,
iam.size ,
iam.size-abort ,
iam.sng ,
iam.to-list ,
iam.to-map ,
iam.to-rev-list ,
iam.to-sorted-list ,
iam.update ,
iam.update-dj)

```

```

export-code test-codegen checking SML
end

```

3.3.12 Standard Implementations of Maps

```

theory MapStdImpl
imports
  ListMapImpl
  ListMapImpl-Invar
  RBTMapImpl
  HashMap
  TrieMapImpl
  ArrayHashMap
  ArrayMapImpl
begin

```

This theory summarizes various standard implementation of maps, namely list-maps, RB-tree-maps, trie-maps, hashmap, indexed array maps.

```
end
```

3.3.13 Set Implementation by List

```
theory ListSetImpl
imports ..../spec/SetSpec ..../gen-algo/SetGA ..../..../Lib/Dlist-add
begin
type-synonym
'a ls = 'a dlist
```

Definitions

definition $ls\text{-}\alpha :: 'a ls \Rightarrow 'a set$ **where** $ls\text{-}\alpha l == set (list\text{-}of\text{-}dlist l)$

definition $ls\text{-basic}\text{-}ops :: ('a, 'a ls) set\text{-}basic\text{-}ops$ **where**
 $[icf\text{-}rec\text{-}def]: ls\text{-basic}\text{-}ops \equiv ()$
 $bset\text{-}op\text{-}\alpha = ls\text{-}\alpha,$
 $bset\text{-}op\text{-}invar = \lambda s. True,$
 $bset\text{-}op\text{-}empty = \lambda s. Dlist.empty,$
 $bset\text{-}op\text{-}memb = (\lambda x s. Dlist.member s x),$
 $bset\text{-}op\text{-}ins = Dlist.insert,$
 $bset\text{-}op\text{-}ins\text{-}dj = Dlist.insert,$
 $bset\text{-}op\text{-}delete = dlist\text{-}remove',$
 $bset\text{-}op\text{-}list\text{-}it = dlist\text{-}iteratei$
 $)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

interpretation $ls\text{-basic}: StdBasicSet ls\text{-basic}\text{-}ops$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
 $\langle ML \rangle$

definition $[icf\text{-}rec\text{-}def]: ls\text{-}ops \equiv ls\text{-basic}.dflt\text{-}ops()$
 $set\text{-}op\text{-}to\text{-}list := list\text{-}of\text{-}dlist$
 $)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

interpretation $ls: StdSetDefs ls\text{-}ops \langle proof \rangle$
interpretation $ls: StdSet ls\text{-}ops$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation $ls: StdSet\text{-}no\text{-}invar ls\text{-}ops$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
 $\langle ML \rangle$

lemma $pi\text{-}ls[proper\text{-}it]:$
 $proper\text{-}it' dlist\text{-}iteratei dlist\text{-}iteratei$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $pi\text{-}ls'[proper\text{-}it]:$
 $proper\text{-}it' ls\text{.}iteratei ls\text{.}iteratei$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation $pi\text{-}ls: proper\text{-}it\text{-}loc dlist\text{-}iteratei dlist\text{-}iteratei$

$\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *pi-ls'*: proper-it-loc *ls.iteratei ls.iteratei*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *test-codegen* **where** *test-codegen* \equiv (
ls.empty,
ls.memb,
ls.ins,
ls.delete,
ls.list-it,
ls.sng,
ls.isEmpty,
ls.isSng,
ls.ball,
ls.bex,
ls.size,
ls.size-abort,
ls.union,
ls.union-dj,
ls.diff,
ls.filter,
ls.inter,
ls.subset,
ls.equal,
ls.disjoint,
ls.disjoint-witness,
ls.sel,
ls.to-list,
ls.from-list
)

export-code *test-codegen* **checking** *SML*

end

3.3.14 Set Implementation by List with explicit invariants

theory *ListSetImpl-Invar*
imports
..../spec/SetSpec
..../gen-algo/SetGA
..../..../Lib/Dlist-add
begin **type-synonym**
'a lsi = 'a list

Definitions

definition *lsi-ins* :: *'a* \Rightarrow *'a lsi* \Rightarrow *'a lsi* **where** *lsi-ins x l == if List.member l x then l else x#l*

```
definition lsi-basic-ops :: ('a,'a lsi) set-basic-ops where
[icf-rec-def]: lsi-basic-ops ≡ (|
  bset-op-α = set,
  bset-op-invar = distinct,
  bset-op-empty = λ-. [],
  bset-op-memb = (λx s. List.member s x),
  bset-op-ins = lsi-ins,
  bset-op-ins-dj = (#),
  bset-op-delete = λx l. Dlist-add.dlist-remove1' x [] l,
  bset-op-list-it = foldli
|)
```

⟨ML⟩
interpretation lsi-basic: StdBasicSet lsi-basic-ops
⟨proof⟩
⟨ML⟩

```
definition [icf-rec-def]: lsi-ops ≡ lsi-basic.dflt-ops (|
  set-op-union-dj := (@),
  set-op-to-list := id
|)
```

⟨ML⟩
interpretation lsi: StdSet lsi-ops
⟨proof⟩
⟨ML⟩

lemma pi-lsi[proper-it]:
 proper-it' foldli foldli
⟨proof⟩

interpretation pi-lsi: proper-it-loc foldli foldli
⟨proof⟩

```
definition test-codegen where test-codegen ≡ (|
  lsi.empty,
  lsi.memb,
  lsi.ins,
  lsi.delete,
  lsi.list-it,
  lsi.sng,
  lsi.isEmpty,
  lsi.isSng,
  lsi.ball,
  lsi.bex,
  lsi.size,
  lsi.size-abort,
  lsi.union,
```

```

 $lsi.union-dj,$ 
 $lsi.diff,$ 
 $lsi.filter,$ 
 $lsi.inter,$ 
 $lsi.subset,$ 
 $lsi.equal,$ 
 $lsi.disjoint,$ 
 $lsi.disjoint-witness,$ 
 $lsi.sel,$ 
 $lsi.to-list,$ 
 $lsi.from-list$ 
)

```

export-code *test-codegen* **checking** *SML*

end

3.3.15 Set Implementation by non-distinct Lists

```

theory ListSetImpl-NotDist
imports
  ..../spec/SetSpec
  ..../gen-algo/SetGA

begin type-synonym
'a lsnd = 'a list

Definitions

definition lsnd- $\alpha$  :: ' $a$  lsnd  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  set where lsnd- $\alpha$  == set
abbreviation (input) lsnd-invar
  :: ' $a$  lsnd  $\Rightarrow$  bool where lsnd-invar == ( $\lambda$ - $x$ . True)
definition lsnd-empty :: unit  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  lsnd where lsnd-empty == ( $\lambda$ - $x$ :unit. [])
definition lsnd-memb :: ' $a$   $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  lsnd  $\Rightarrow$  bool where lsnd-memb  $x l$  == List.member
 $x l$ 
definition lsnd-ins :: ' $a$   $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  lsnd  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  lsnd where lsnd-ins  $x l$  ==  $x \# l$ 
definition lsnd-ins-dj :: ' $a$   $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  lsnd  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  lsnd where lsnd-ins-dj  $x l$  ==  $x \# l$ 

definition lsnd-delete :: ' $a$   $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  lsnd  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  lsnd where lsnd-delete  $x l$  == remove-rev  $x l$ 

definition lsnd-iteratei :: ' $a$  lsnd  $\Rightarrow$  (' $a$ , ' $\sigma$ ) set-iterator
where lsnd-iteratei  $l$  = foldli (remdups  $l$ )

definition lsnd-isEmpty :: ' $a$  lsnd  $\Rightarrow$  bool where lsnd-isEmpty  $s$  ==  $s = []$ 

definition lsnd-union :: ' $a$  lsnd  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  lsnd  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  lsnd
  where lsnd-union  $s1 s2$  == revg  $s1 s2$ 
definition lsnd-union-dj :: ' $a$  lsnd  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  lsnd  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  lsnd
  where lsnd-union-dj  $s1 s2$  == revg  $s1 s2$  — Union of disjoint sets

```

```
definition lsnd-to-list :: 'a lsnd  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where lsnd-to-list == remdups
definition list-to-lsnd :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a lsnd where list-to-lsnd == id
```

Correctness

lemmas lsnd-defs =

- lsnd- α -def
- lsnd-empty-def
- lsnd-memb-def
- lsnd-ins-def
- lsnd-ins-dj-def
- lsnd-delete-def
- lsnd-iteratei-def
- lsnd-isEmpty-def
- lsnd-union-def
- lsnd-union-dj-def
- lsnd-to-list-def
- list-to-lsnd-def

lemma lsnd-empty-impl: set-empty lsnd- α lsnd-invar lsnd-empty
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma lsnd-memb-impl: set-memb lsnd- α lsnd-invar lsnd-memb
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma lsnd-ins-impl: set-ins lsnd- α lsnd-invar lsnd-ins
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma lsnd-ins-dj-impl: set-ins-dj lsnd- α lsnd-invar lsnd-ins-dj
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma lsnd-delete-impl: set-delete lsnd- α lsnd-invar lsnd-delete
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma lsnd- α -finite[simp, intro!]: finite (lsnd- α l)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma lsnd-is-finite-set: finite-set lsnd- α lsnd-invar
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma lsnd-iteratei-impl: poly-set-iteratei lsnd- α lsnd-invar lsnd-iteratei
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma lsnd-isEmpty-impl: set-isEmpty lsnd- α lsnd-invar lsnd-isEmpty
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma lsnd-union-impl: set-union lsnd- α lsnd-invar lsnd- α lsnd-invar lsnd- α lsnd-invar
lsnd-union

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lsnd-union-dj-impl*: *set-union-dj lsnd- α lsnd-invar lsnd- α lsnd-invar lsnd- α lsnd-invar lsnd-union-dj*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lsnd-to-list-impl*: *set-to-list lsnd- α lsnd-invar lsnd-to-list*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-to-lsnd-impl*: *list-to-set lsnd- α lsnd-invar list-to-lsnd*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *lsnd-basic-ops* :: $('x, 'x \text{ lsnd}) \text{ set-basic-ops}$
where [*icf-rec-def*]: *lsnd-basic-ops* \equiv ()
bset-op- α = *lsnd- α* ,
bset-op-invar = *lsnd-invar*,
bset-op-empty = *lsnd-empty*,
bset-op-memb = *lsnd-memb*,
bset-op-ins = *lsnd-ins*,
bset-op-ins-dj = *lsnd-ins-dj*,
bset-op-delete = *lsnd-delete*,
bset-op-list-it = *lsnd-iteratei*
 ()

$\langle ML \rangle$

interpretation *lsnd-basic*: *StdBasicSet lsnd-basic-ops*
 $\langle proof \rangle$
 $\langle ML \rangle$

definition [*icf-rec-def*]: *lsnd-ops* \equiv *lsnd-basic.dflt-ops* ()
set-op-isEmpty := *lsnd-isEmpty*,
set-op-union := *lsnd-union*,
set-op-union-dj := *lsnd-union-dj*,
set-op-to-list := *lsnd-to-list*,
set-op-from-list := *list-to-lsnd*
 ()

$\langle ML \rangle$

interpretation *lsnd*: *StdSetDefs lsnd-ops* $\langle proof \rangle$
interpretation *lsnd*: *StdSet lsnd-ops*
 $\langle proof \rangle$
interpretation *lsnd*: *StdSet-no-invar lsnd-ops*
 $\langle proof \rangle$
 $\langle ML \rangle$

lemma *pi-lsnd[proper-it]*:
proper-it' *lsnd-iteratei lsnd-iteratei*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```
interpretation pi-lsnd: proper-it-loc lsnd-iteratei lsnd-iteratei
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
definition test-codegen where test-codegen ≡ (
  lsnd.empty,
  lsnd.memb,
  lsnd.ins,
  lsnd.delete,
  lsnd.list-it,
  lsnd.sng,
  lsnd.isEmpty,
  lsnd.isSng,
  lsnd.ball,
  lsnd.bex,
  lsnd.size,
  lsnd.size-abort,
  lsnd.union,
  lsnd.union-dj,
  lsnd.diff,
  lsnd.filter,
  lsnd.inter,
  lsnd.subset,
  lsnd.equal,
  lsnd.disjoint,
  lsnd.disjoint-witness,
  lsnd.sel,
  lsnd.to-list,
  lsnd.from-list
)
```

```
export-code test-codegen checking SML
```

```
end
```

3.3.16 Set Implementation by sorted Lists

```
theory ListSetImpl-Sorted
imports
  ..../spec/SetSpec
  ..../gen-algo/SetGA
  ..../Lib/Sorted-List-Operations
begin type-synonym
  'a lss = 'a list
```

Definitions

```
definition lss-α :: 'a lss ⇒ 'a set where lss-α == set
definition lss-invar :: 'a::{linorder} lss ⇒ bool where lss-invar l == distinct l ∧
sorted l
```

```

definition lss-empty :: unit  $\Rightarrow$  'a lss where lss-empty == ( $\lambda$ ::unit. [])
definition lss-memb :: 'a::{linorder}  $\Rightarrow$  'a lss  $\Rightarrow$  bool where lss-memb x l ==
Sorted-List-Operations.memb-sorted l x
definition lss-ins :: 'a::{linorder}  $\Rightarrow$  'a lss  $\Rightarrow$  'a lss where lss-ins x l == insertion-sort x l
definition lss-ins-dj :: 'a::{linorder}  $\Rightarrow$  'a lss  $\Rightarrow$  'a lss where lss-ins-dj == lss-ins

definition lss-delete :: 'a::{linorder}  $\Rightarrow$  'a lss  $\Rightarrow$  'a lss where lss-delete x l ==
delete-sorted x l

definition lss-iterateoi :: 'a lss  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,' $\sigma$ ) set-iterator
where lss-iterateoi l = foldli l

definition lss-reverse-iterateoi :: 'a lss  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,' $\sigma$ ) set-iterator
where lss-reverse-iterateoi l = foldli (rev l)

definition lss-iteratei :: 'a lss  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,' $\sigma$ ) set-iterator
where lss-iteratei l = foldli l

definition lss-isEmpty :: 'a lss  $\Rightarrow$  bool where lss-isEmpty s == s==[]

definition lss-union :: 'a::{linorder} lss  $\Rightarrow$  'a lss  $\Rightarrow$  'a lss
where lss-union s1 s2 == Misc.merge s1 s2
definition lss-union-list :: 'a::{linorder} lss list  $\Rightarrow$  'a lss
where lss-union-list l == merge-list [] l
definition lss-inter :: 'a::{linorder} lss  $\Rightarrow$  'a lss  $\Rightarrow$  'a lss
where lss-inter == inter-sorted
definition lss-union-dj :: 'a::{linorder} lss  $\Rightarrow$  'a lss  $\Rightarrow$  'a lss
where lss-union-dj == lss-union — Union of disjoint sets

definition lss-image-filter
where lss-image-filter f l =
mergesort-remdups (List.map-filter f l)

definition lss-filter where [code-unfold]: lss-filter = List.filter

definition lss-inj-image-filter
where lss-inj-image-filter == lss-image-filter

definition lss-image == iflt-image lss-image-filter
definition lss-inj-image == iflt-inj-image lss-inj-image-filter

definition lss-to-list :: 'a lss  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where lss-to-list == id
definition list-to-lss :: 'a::{linorder} list  $\Rightarrow$  'a lss where list-to-lss == merge-
sort-remdups

```

Correctness

lemmas lss-defs =

```

lss- $\alpha$ -def
lss-invar-def
lss-empty-def
lss-memb-def
lss-ins-def
lss-ins-dj-def
lss-delete-def
lss-iteratei-def
lss-isEmpty-def
lss-union-def
lss-union-list-def
lss-inter-def
lss-union-dj-def
lss-image-filter-def
lss-inj-image-filter-def
lss-image-def
lss-inj-image-def
lss-to-list-def
list-to-lss-def

```

lemma lss-empty-impl: set-empty lss- α lss-invar lss-empty
⟨proof⟩

lemma lss-memb-impl: set-memb lss- α lss-invar lss-memb
⟨proof⟩

lemma lss-ins-impl: set-ins lss- α lss-invar lss-ins
⟨proof⟩

lemma lss-ins-dj-impl: set-ins-dj lss- α lss-invar lss-ins-dj
⟨proof⟩

lemma lss-delete-impl: set-delete lss- α lss-invar lss-delete
⟨proof⟩

lemma lss- α -finite[*simp, intro!*]: finite (lss- α l)
⟨proof⟩

lemma lss-is-finite-set: finite-set lss- α lss-invar
⟨proof⟩

lemma lss-iterateoi-impl: poly-set-iterateoi lss- α lss-invar lss-iterateoi
⟨proof⟩

lemma lss-reverse-iterateoi-impl: poly-set-rev-iterateoi lss- α lss-invar lss-reverse-iterateoi
⟨proof⟩

lemma lss-iteratei-impl: poly-set-iteratei lss- α lss-invar lss-iteratei
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma lss-isEmpty-impl: set-isEmpty lss- $\alpha$  lss-invar lss-isEmpty
⟨proof⟩

lemma lss-inter-impl: set-inter lss- $\alpha$  lss-invar lss- $\alpha$  lss-invar lss- $\alpha$  lss-invar lss-inter
⟨proof⟩

lemma lss-union-impl: set-union lss- $\alpha$  lss-invar lss- $\alpha$  lss-invar lss- $\alpha$  lss-invar lss-union
⟨proof⟩

lemma lss-union-list-impl: set-union-list lss- $\alpha$  lss-invar lss- $\alpha$  lss-invar lss-union-list
⟨proof⟩

lemma lss-union-dj-impl: set-union-dj lss- $\alpha$  lss-invar lss- $\alpha$  lss-invar lss- $\alpha$  lss-invar
lss-union-dj
⟨proof⟩

lemma lss-image-filter-impl : set-image-filter lss- $\alpha$  lss-invar lss- $\alpha$  lss-invar lss-image-filter
⟨proof⟩

lemma lss-inj-image-filter-impl : set-inj-image-filter lss- $\alpha$  lss-invar lss- $\alpha$  lss-invar
lss-inj-image-filter
⟨proof⟩

lemma lss-filter-impl : set-filter lss- $\alpha$  lss-invar lss- $\alpha$  lss-invar lss-filter
⟨proof⟩

lemmas lss-image-impl = iflt-image-correct[OF lss-image-filter-impl, folded lss-image-def]
lemmas lss-inj-image-impl = iflt-inj-image-correct[OF lss-inj-image-filter-impl, folded
lss-inj-image-def]

lemma lss-to-list-impl: set-to-list lss- $\alpha$  lss-invar lss-to-list
⟨proof⟩

lemma list-to-lss-impl: list-to-set lss- $\alpha$  lss-invar list-to-lss
⟨proof⟩

definition lss-basic-ops :: ('x::linorder,'x lss) oset-basic-ops
where [icf-rec-def]: lss-basic-ops ≡ (
  bset-op- $\alpha$  = lss- $\alpha$ ,
  bset-op-invar = lss-invar,
  bset-op-empty = lss-empty,
  bset-op-memb = lss-memb,
  bset-op-ins = lss-ins,
  bset-op-ins-dj = lss-ins-dj,
  bset-op-delete = lss-delete,
  bset-op-list-it = lss-iteratei,
  bset-op-ordered-list-it = lss-iterateoi,
)

```

```

bset-op-rev-list-it = lss-reverse-iterateoi
|)

⟨ML⟩
interpretation lss-basic: StdBasicOSet lss-basic-ops
  ⟨proof⟩
⟨ML⟩

definition [icf-rec-def]: lss-ops ≡ lss-basic.dflt-oops (
  set-op-isEmpty := lss-isEmpty,
  set-op-union := lss-union,
  set-op-union-dj := lss-union-dj,
  set-op-filter := lss-filter,
  set-op-to-list := lss-to-list,
  set-op-from-list := list-to-lss
|)

⟨ML⟩
interpretation lss: StdOSetDefs lss-ops ⟨proof⟩
interpretation lss: StdOSet lss-ops
  ⟨proof⟩
⟨ML⟩

lemma pi-lss[proper-it]:
  proper-it' lss-iteratei lss-iteratei
  ⟨proof⟩

interpretation pi-lss: proper-it-loc lss-iteratei lss-iteratei
  ⟨proof⟩

definition test-codegen where test-codegen ≡ (
  lss.empty,
  lss.memb,
  lss.ins,
  lss.delete,
  lss.list-it,
  lss.sng,
  lss.isEmpty,
  lss.isSng,
  lss.ball,
  lss.bex,
  lss.size,
  lss.size-abort,
  lss.union,
  lss.union-dj,
  lss.diff,
  lss.filter,
  lss.inter,
  lss.subset,
)

```

```

lss.equal,
lss.disjoint,
lss.disjoint-witness,
lss.sel,
lss.to-list,
lss.from-list
)

export-code test-codegen checking SML
end

```

3.3.17 Set Implementation by Red-Black-Tree

```

theory RBTSetImpl
imports
  .. / spec / SetSpec
  RBTMapImpl
  .. / gen-algo / SetByMap
  .. / gen-algo / SetGA
begin

```

Definitions

```

type-synonym
'a rs = ('a::linorder,unit) rm

```

```

⟨ML⟩
interpretation rs-sbm: OSetByOMap rm-basic-ops ⟨proof⟩
⟨ML⟩

```

```

definition rs-ops :: ('x::linorder,'x rs) oset-ops
  where [icf-rec-def]: rs-ops ≡ rs-sbm.obasic.dflt-oops

```

```

⟨ML⟩
interpretation rs: StdOSetDefs rs-ops ⟨proof⟩
interpretation rs: StdOSet rs-ops
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

interpretation rs: StdSet-no-invar rs-ops
  ⟨proof⟩
⟨ML⟩

```

```

lemmas rbt-it-to-it-map-code-unfold[code-unfold] =
  it-to-it-map-fold'[OF pi-rm]
  it-to-it-map-fold'[OF pi-rm-rev]

```

```

lemma pi-rs[proper-it]:
  proper-it' rs.iteratei rs.iteratei
  proper-it' rs.iterateoi rs.iterateoi

```

*proper-it' rs.rev-iterateoi rs.rev-iterateoi
 ⟨proof⟩*

interpretation

*pi-rs: proper-it-loc rs.iteratei rs.iteratei +
 pi-rs-o: proper-it-loc rs.iterateoi rs.iterateoi +
 pi-rs-ro: proper-it-loc rs.rev-iterateoi rs.rev-iterateoi
 ⟨proof⟩*

definition *test-codegen* **where** *test-codegen* ≡ (

*rs.empty,
 rs.memb,
 rs.ins,
 rs.delete,
 rs.list-it,
 rs.sng,
 rs.isEmpty,
 rs.isSng,
 rs.ball,
 rs.bex,
 rs.size,
 rs.size-abort,
 rs.union,
 rs.union-dj,
 rs.diff,
 rs.filter,
 rs.inter,
 rs.subset,
 rs.equal,
 rs.disjoint,
 rs.disjoint-witness,
 rs.sel,
 rs.to-list,
 rs.from-list,*

*rs.ordered-list-it,
 rs.rev-list-it,
 rs.min,
 rs.max,
 rs.to-sorted-list,
 rs.to-rev-list*

)

export-code *test-codegen* **checking** SML

end

3.3.18 Hash Set

```
theory HashSet
imports
  ..../spec/SetSpec
  HashMap
  ..../gen-algo/SetByMap
  ..../gen-algo/SetGA
begin
```

Definitions

type-synonym
 $'a hs = ('a::hashable,unit) hm$

$\langle ML \rangle$
interpretation $hs\text{-}sbm: SetByMap\ hm\text{-}basic\text{-}ops \langle proof \rangle$
 $\langle ML \rangle$

definition $hs\text{-}ops :: ('a::hashable,'a hs) set\text{-}ops$
where [icf-rec-def]:
 $hs\text{-}ops \equiv hs\text{-}sbm.basic.dflt\text{-}ops$

$\langle ML \rangle$
interpretation $hs: StdSet\ hs\text{-}ops$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
interpretation $hs: StdSet\text{-}no\text{-}invar\ hs\text{-}ops$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
 $\langle ML \rangle$

lemmas $hs\text{-}it\text{-}to\text{-}it\text{-}map\text{-}code\text{-}unfold}[code\text{-}unfold] =$
 $it\text{-}to\text{-}it\text{-}map\text{-}fold' [OF pi\text{-}hm]$

lemma $pi\text{-}hs[proper\text{-}it]: proper\text{-}it' hs.\text{iteratei}\ hs.\text{iteratei}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation $pi\text{-}hs: proper\text{-}it\text{-}loc\ hs.\text{iteratei}\ hs.\text{iteratei}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $test\text{-}codegen$ **where** $test\text{-}codegen \equiv ($
 $hs.\text{empty},$
 $hs.\text{memb},$
 $hs.\text{ins},$
 $hs.\text{delete},$
 $hs.\text{list}\text{-}it,$
 $hs.\text{sng},$
 $hs.\text{isEmpty},$
 $hs.\text{isSng},$
 $hs.\text{ball},$
 $hs.\text{bex},$

```

hs.size,
hs.size-abort,
hs.union,
hs.union-dj,
hs.diff,
hs.filter,
hs.inter,
hs.subset,
hs.equal,
hs.disjoint,
hs.disjoint-witness,
hs.sel,
hs.to-list,
hs.from-list
)

```

export-code *test-codegen* checking SML

end

3.3.19 Set implementation via tries

```

theory TrieSetImpl imports
  TrieMapImpl
  ..../gen-algo/SetByMap
  ..../gen-algo/SetGA
begin

```

Definitions

type-synonym

```
'a ts = ('a, unit) trie
```

$\langle ML \rangle$
interpretation *ts-sbm*: *SetByMap tm-basic-ops* $\langle proof \rangle$
 $\langle ML \rangle$

definition *ts-ops* :: $('a list, 'a ts)$ *set-ops*
where [*icf-rec-def*]:
ts-ops \equiv *ts-sbm.basic.dflt-ops*

$\langle ML \rangle$
interpretation *ts*: *StdSet ts-ops*
 $\langle proof \rangle$
interpretation *ts*: *StdSet-no-invar ts-ops*
 $\langle proof \rangle$
 $\langle ML \rangle$

lemmas *ts-it-to-it-map-code-unfold[code-unfold]* =
it-to-it-map-fold'[OF pi-trie]

```

lemma pi-ts[proper-it]: proper-it' ts.iteratei ts.iteratei
  ⟨proof⟩

interpretation pi-ts: proper-it-loc ts.iteratei ts.iteratei
  ⟨proof⟩

definition test-codegen where test-codegen ≡ (
  ts.empty,
  ts.memb,
  ts.ins,
  ts.delete,
  ts.list-it,
  ts.sng,
  ts.isEmpty,
  ts.isSng,
  ts.ball,
  ts.bex,
  ts.size,
  ts.size-abort,
  ts.union,
  ts.union-dj,
  ts.diff,
  ts.filter,
  ts.inter,
  ts.subset,
  ts.equal,
  ts.disjoint,
  ts.disjoint-witness,
  ts.sel,
  ts.to-list,
  ts.from-list
)
)

export-code test-codegen checking SML

end

theory ArrayHashSet
imports
  ArrayHashMap
  ..../gen-algo/SetByMap
  ..../gen-algo/SetGA
begin

```

Definitions

```

type-synonym
  'a ahs = ('a::hashable,unit) ahm

```

```

⟨ML⟩
interpretation ahs-sbm: SetByMap ahm-basic-ops ⟨proof⟩
⟨ML⟩

definition ahs-ops :: ('a::hashable,'a ahs) set-ops
  where [icf-rec-def]:
    ahs-ops ≡ ahs-sbm.basic.dflt-ops

⟨ML⟩
interpretation ahs: StdSet ahs-ops
  ⟨proof⟩
interpretation ahs: StdSet-no-invar ahs-ops
  ⟨proof⟩
⟨ML⟩

lemmas ahs-it-to-it-map-code-unfold[code-unfold] =
  it-to-it-map-fold'[OF pi-ahm]

lemma pi-ahs[proper-it]: proper-it' ahs.iteratei ahs.iteratei
  ⟨proof⟩

interpretation pi-ahs: proper-it-loc ahs.iteratei ahs.iteratei
  ⟨proof⟩

definition test-codegen where test-codegen ≡ (
  ahs.empty,
  ahs.memb,
  ahs.ins,
  ahs.delete,
  ahs.list-it,
  ahs.sng,
  ahs.isEmpty,
  ahs.isSng,
  ahs.ball,
  ahs.bex,
  ahs.size,
  ahs.size-abort,
  ahs.union,
  ahs.union-dj,
  ahs.diff,
  ahs.filter,
  ahs.inter,
  ahs.subset,
  ahs.equal,
  ahs.disjoint,
  ahs.disjoint-witness,
  ahs.sel,
  ahs.to-list,

```

```

    ahs.from-list
)
export-code test-codegen checking SML
end

```

3.3.20 Set Implementation by Arrays

```
theory ArraySetImpl
```

```
imports
```

```

  .. / spec / SetSpec
  ArrayMapImpl
  .. / gen-algo / SetByMap
  .. / gen-algo / SetGA

```

```
begin
```

Definitions

```
type-synonym ias = (unit) iam
```

```
 $\langle ML \rangle$ 
```

```
interpretation ias-sbm: OSetByOMap iam-basic-ops  $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
 $\langle ML \rangle$ 
```

```
definition ias-ops :: (nat, ias) oset-ops
```

```
where [icf-rec-def]:
```

```
ias-ops ≡ ias-sbm. obasic. dflt-oops
```

```
 $\langle ML \rangle$ 
```

```
interpretation ias: StdOSet ias-ops
```

```
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
interpretation ias: StdSet-no-invar ias-ops
```

```
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
 $\langle ML \rangle$ 
```

```
lemmas ias-it-to-it-map-code-unfold[code-unfold] =
```

```
it-to-it-map-fold'[OF pi-iam]
```

```
it-to-it-map-fold'[OF pi-iam-rev]
```

```
lemma pi-ias[proper-it]:
```

```
proper-it' ias.iteratei ias.iteratei
```

```
proper-it' ias.iterateoi ias.iterateoi
```

```
proper-it' ias.rev-iterateoi ias.rev-iterateoi
```

```
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

interpretation

```
pi-ias: proper-it-loc ias.iteratei ias.iteratei +
```

```
pi-ias-o: proper-it-loc ias.iterateoi ias.iterateoi +
```

```
pi-ias-ro: proper-it-loc ias.rev-iterateoi ias.rev-iterateoi
```

```
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```

definition test-codegen where test-codegen ≡ (
  ias.empty,
  ias.memb,
  ias.ins,
  ias.delete,
  ias.list-it,
  ias.sng,
  ias.isEmpty,
  ias.isSng,
  ias.ball,
  ias.bex,
  ias.size,
  ias.size-abort,
  ias.union,
  ias.union-dj,
  ias.diff,
  ias.filter,
  ias.inter,
  ias.subset,
  ias.equal,
  ias.disjoint,
  ias.disjoint-witness,
  ias.sel,
  ias.to-list,
  ias.from-list,
  ias.ordered-list-it,
  ias.rev-list-it,
  ias.min,
  ias.max,
  ias.to-sorted-list,
  ias.to-rev-list
)
export-code test-codegen checking SML
end

```

3.3.21 Standard Set Implementations

```

theory SetStdImpl
imports
  ListSetImpl
  ListSetImpl-Invar
  ListSetImpl-NotDist
  ListSetImpl-Sorted
  RBTSetImpl HashSet
  TrieSetImpl

```

```

ArrayHashSet
ArraySetImpl
begin
```

This theory summarizes standard set implementations, namely list-sets RB-tree-sets, trie-sets and hashsets.

```
end
```

3.3.22 Fifo Queue by Pair of Lists

```

theory Fifo
imports
  ..../gen-algo/ListGA
  ..../tools/Record-Intf
  ..../tools/Locale-Code
begin lemma rev-tl-rev: rev (tl (rev l)) = butlast l
  ⟨proof⟩
```

A fifo-queue is implemented by a pair of two lists (stacks). New elements are pushed on the first stack, and elements are popped from the second stack. If the second stack is empty, the first stack is reversed and replaces the second stack.

If list reversal is implemented efficiently (what is the case in Isabelle/HOL, cf *List.rev-conv-fold*) the amortized time per buffer operation is constant. Moreover, this fifo implementation also supports efficient push and pop operations.

Definitions

type-synonym '*a fifo* = '*a list* × '*a list*

Abstraction of the fifo to a list. The next element to be got is at the head of the list, and new elements are appended at the end of the list

```

definition fifo-α :: 'a fifo ⇒ 'a list
  where fifo-α F == snd F @ rev (fst F)
```

This fifo implementation has no invariants, any pair of lists is a valid fifo

```
definition [simp, intro!]: fifo-invar x = True
```

— The empty fifo

```

definition fifo-empty :: unit ⇒ 'a fifo
  where fifo-empty ==  $\lambda\text{-}:\text{:unit}. (\[],[])$ 
```

— True, iff the fifo is empty

```
definition fifo-isEmpty :: 'a fifo ⇒ bool where fifo-isEmpty F == F=([],[])
```

```

definition fifo-size :: 'a fifo  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  fifo-size F  $\equiv$  length (fst F) + length (snd F)
  — Add an element to the fifo
definition fifo-appendr :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a fifo  $\Rightarrow$  'a fifo
  where fifo-appendr a F == (a#fst F, snd F)
definition fifo-appendl :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a fifo  $\Rightarrow$  'a fifo
  where fifo-appendl x F == case F of (e,d)  $\Rightarrow$  (e,x#d)
  — Get an element from the fifo
definition fifo-remover :: 'a fifo  $\Rightarrow$  ('a fifo  $\times$  'a) where
  fifo-remover F ==
    case fst F of
      (a#l)  $\Rightarrow$  ((l, snd F), a) |
      []  $\Rightarrow$  let rp=rev (snd F) in
        ((tl rp, []), hd rp)
definition fifo-removel :: 'a fifo  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'a fifo) where
  fifo-removel F ==
    case snd F of
      (a#l)  $\Rightarrow$  (a, (fst F, l)) |
      []  $\Rightarrow$  let rp=rev (fst F) in
        (hd rp, ([]), tl rp))
definition fifo-leftmost :: 'a fifo  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  fifo-leftmost F  $\equiv$  case F of (-, x#-)  $\Rightarrow$  x | (l, [])  $\Rightarrow$  last l
definition fifo-rightmost :: 'a fifo  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  fifo-rightmost F  $\equiv$  case F of (x#-, -)  $\Rightarrow$  x | ([], l)  $\Rightarrow$  last l
definition fifo-iteratei F  $\equiv$  foldli (fifo- $\alpha$  F)
definition fifo-rev-iteratei F  $\equiv$  foldri (fifo- $\alpha$  F)
definition fifo-get F i ==
  let
    l2 = length (snd F)
  in
    if i < l2 then
      snd F!i
    else
      (fst F)!(length (fst F) - Suc (i - l2))
definition fifo-set F i a  $\equiv$  case F of (f1,f2)  $\Rightarrow$ 
  let
    l2 = length f2
  in

```

```

if i < l2 then
  (f1,f2[i:=a])
else
  (f1[length (fst F) - Suc (i - l2) := a],f2)

```

Correctness

```

lemma fifo-empty-impl: list-empty fifo- $\alpha$  fifo-invar fifo-empty
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fifo-isEmpty-impl: list-isEmpty fifo- $\alpha$  fifo-invar fifo-isEmpty
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fifo-size-impl: list-size fifo- $\alpha$  fifo-invar fifo-size
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fifo-appendr-impl: list-appendr fifo- $\alpha$  fifo-invar fifo-appendr
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fifo-appendl-impl: list-appendl fifo- $\alpha$  fifo-invar fifo-appendl
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fifo-removel-impl: list-removel fifo- $\alpha$  fifo-invar fifo-removel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fifo-remover-impl: list-remover fifo- $\alpha$  fifo-invar fifo-remover
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fifo-leftmost-impl: list-leftmost fifo- $\alpha$  fifo-invar fifo-leftmost
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fifo-rightmost-impl: list-rightmost fifo- $\alpha$  fifo-invar fifo-rightmost
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fifo-get-impl: list-get fifo- $\alpha$  fifo-invar fifo-get
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fifo-set-impl: list-set fifo- $\alpha$  fifo-invar fifo-set
  ⟨proof⟩

definition [icf-rec-def]: fifo-ops ≡ ⟨
  list-op- $\alpha$  = fifo- $\alpha$ ,
  list-op-invar = fifo-invar,
  list-op-empty = fifo-empty,
  list-op-isEmpty = fifo-isEmpty,
  list-op-size = fifo-size,
  list-op-appendl = fifo-appendl,
  list-op-removel = fifo-removel,
  list-op-leftmost = fifo-leftmost,

```

```

list-op-appendr = fifo-appendr,
list-op-remover = fifo-remover,
list-op-rightmost = fifo-rightmost,
list-op-get = fifo-get,
list-op-set = fifo-set
)

⟨ML⟩
interpretation fifo: StdList fifo-ops
  ⟨proof⟩
interpretation fifo: StdList-no-invar fifo-ops
  ⟨proof⟩
⟨ML⟩

definition test-codegen where test-codegen ≡
(
  fifo.empty,
  fifo.isEmpty,
  fifo.size,
  fifo.appendl,
  fifo.removel,
  fifo.leftmost,
  fifo.appendr,
  fifo.remover,
  fifo.rightmost,
  fifo.get,
  fifo.set,
  fifo.iteratei,
  fifo.rev-iteratei
)
export-code test-codegen checking SML
end

```

3.3.23 Implementation of Priority Queues by Binomial Heap

```

theory BinoPrioImpl
imports
  Binomial-Heaps.BinomialHeap
  ..../spec/PrioSpec
  ..../tools/Record-Intf
  ..../tools/Locale-Code
begin

type-synonym ('a,'b) bino = ('a,'b) BinomialHeap

```

Definitions

```

definition bino- $\alpha$  where bino- $\alpha$  q  $\equiv$  BinomialHeap.to-mset q
definition bino-insert where bino-insert  $\equiv$  BinomialHeap.insert
abbreviation (input) bino-invar :: ('a,'b) BinomialHeap  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where bino-invar  $\equiv$   $\lambda$ - . True
definition bino-find where bino-find  $\equiv$  BinomialHeap.findMin
definition bino-delete where bino-delete  $\equiv$  BinomialHeap.deleteMin
definition bino-meld where bino-meld  $\equiv$  BinomialHeap.meld
definition bino-empty where bino-empty  $\equiv$   $\lambda$ ::unit. BinomialHeap.empty
definition bino-isEmpty where bino-isEmpty = BinomialHeap.isEmpty

definition [icf-rec-def]: bino-ops ===
  prio-op- $\alpha$  = bino- $\alpha$ ,
  prio-op-invar = bino-invar,
  prio-op-empty = bino-empty,
  prio-op-isEmpty = bino-isEmpty,
  prio-op-insert = bino-insert,
  prio-op-find = bino-find,
  prio-op-delete = bino-delete,
  prio-op-meld = bino-meld
}

lemmas bino-defs =
  bino- $\alpha$ -def
  bino-insert-def
  bino-find-def
  bino-delete-def
  bino-meld-def
  bino-empty-def
  bino-isEmpty-def

```

Correctness

theorem bino-empty-impl: prio-empty bino- α bino-invar bino-empty
 \langle proof \rangle

theorem bino-isEmpty-impl: prio-isEmpty bino- α bino-invar bino-isEmpty
 \langle proof \rangle

theorem bino-find-impl: prio-find bino- α bino-invar bino-find
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma bino-insert-impl: prio-insert bino- α bino-invar bino-insert
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma bino-meld-impl: prio-meld bino- α bino-invar bino-meld
 \langle proof \rangle

lemma bino-delete-impl:

```

prio-delete bino-α bino-invar bino-find bino-delete
⟨proof⟩

⟨ML⟩
interpretation bino: StdPrio bino-ops
⟨proof⟩
interpretation bino: StdPrio-no-invar bino-ops
⟨proof⟩
⟨ML⟩

definition test-codegen where test-codegen = (
  bino.empty,
  bino.isEmpty,
  bino.find,
  bino.insert,
  bino.meld,
  bino.delete
)
export-code test-codegen checking SML
end

```

3.3.24 Implementation of Priority Queues by Skew Binomial Heaps

```

theory SkewPrioImpl
imports
  Binomial-Heaps.SkewBinomialHeap
  ..../spec/PrioSpec
  ..../tools/Record-Intf
  ..../tools/Locale-Code
begin

Definitions

type-synonym ('a,'b) skew = ('a, 'b) SkewBinomialHeap

definition skew-α where skew-α q ≡ SkewBinomialHeap.to-mset q
definition skew-insert where skew-insert ≡ SkewBinomialHeap.insert
abbreviation (input) skew-invar :: ('a, 'b) SkewBinomialHeap ⇒ bool
  where skew-invar ≡ λ-. True
definition skew-find where skew-find ≡ SkewBinomialHeap.findMin
definition skew-delete where skew-delete ≡ SkewBinomialHeap.deleteMin
definition skew-meld where skew-meld ≡ SkewBinomialHeap.meld
definition skew-empty where skew-empty ≡ λ-:unit. SkewBinomialHeap.empty
definition skew-isEmpty where skew-isEmpty = SkewBinomialHeap.isEmpty

definition [icf-rec-def]: skew-ops == ()
  prio-op-α = skew-α,

```

```

prior_op_invar = skew_invar,
prior_op_empty = skew_empty,
prior_op_isEmpty = skew_isEmpty,
prior_op_insert = skew_insert,
prior_op_find = skew_find,
prior_op_delete = skew_delete,
prior_op_meld = skew_meld
()
```

```

lemmas skew_defs =
  skew_alpha_def
  skew_insert_def
  skew_find_def
  skew_delete_def
  skew_meld_def
  skew_empty_def
  skew_isEmpty_def
```

Correctness

theorem *skew-empty-impl*: *prio-empty skew- α skew-invar skew-empty*
(proof)

theorem *skew-isEmpty-impl*: *prio-isEmpty skew- α skew-invar skew-isEmpty*
(proof)

theorem *skew-find-impl*: *prio-find skew- α skew-invar skew-find*
(proof)

lemma *skew-insert-impl*: *prio-insert skew- α skew-invar skew-insert*
(proof)

lemma *skew-meld-impl*: *prio-meld skew- α skew-invar skew-meld*
(proof)

lemma *skew-delete-impl*:
prio-delete skew- α skew-invar skew-find skew-delete
(proof)

(ML)
interpretation *skew*: *StdPrio skew-ops*
(proof)

interpretation *skew*: *StdPrio-no-invar skew-ops*
(proof)
(ML)

definition *test-codegen* **where** *test-codegen* \equiv (
skew.empty,
skew.isEmpty,

```

    skew.find,
    skew.insert,
    skew.meld,
    skew.delete
)
export-code test-codegen checking SML
end

```

3.3.25 Implementation of Annotated Lists by 2-3 Finger Trees

```

theory FTAnnotatedListImpl
imports
  Finger-Trees.FingerTree
  ..../tools/Locale-Code
  ..../tools/Record-Intf
  ..../spec/AnnotatedListSpec
begin

```

```
type-synonym ('a,'b) ft = ('a,'b) FingerTree
```

Definitions

```

definition ft-α where
  ft-α ≡ FingerTree.toList
abbreviation (input) ft-invar :: ('a,'b) FingerTree ⇒ bool where
  ft-invar ≡ λ-. True
definition ft-empty where
  ft-empty ≡ λ-::unit. FingerTree.empty
definition ft-isEmpty where
  ft-isEmpty ≡ FingerTree.isEmpty
definition ft-count where
  ft-count ≡ FingerTree.count
definition ft-consL where
  ft-consL e a s = FingerTree.lcons (e,a) s
definition ft-consR where
  ft-consR s e a = FingerTree.rcons s (e,a)
definition ft-head where
  ft-head ≡ FingerTree.head
definition ft-tail where
  ft-tail ≡ FingerTree.tail
definition ft-headR where
  ft-headR ≡ FingerTree.headR
definition ft-tailR where
  ft-tailR ≡ FingerTree.tailR
definition ft-foldl where
  ft-foldl ≡ FingerTree.foldl

```

```

definition ft-foldr where
  ft-foldr ≡ FingerTree.foldr
definition ft-app where
  ft-app ≡ FingerTree.app
definition ft-annot where
  ft-annot ≡ FingerTree.annot
definition ft-splits where
  ft-splits ≡ FingerTree.splitTree

lemmas ft-defs =
  ft-α-def
  ft-empty-def
  ft-isEmpty-def
  ft-count-def
  ft-constl-def
  ft-consr-def
  ft-head-def
  ft-tail-def
  ft-headR-def
  ft-tailR-def
  ft-foldl-def
  ft-foldr-def
  ft-app-def
  ft-annot-def
  ft-splits-def

lemma ft-empty-impl: al-empty ft-α ft-invar ft-empty
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ft-constl-impl: al-constl ft-α ft-invar ft-constl
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ft-consr-impl: al-consr ft-α ft-invar ft-consr
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ft-isEmpty-impl: al-isEmpty ft-α ft-invar ft-isEmpty
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ft-count-impl: al-count ft-α ft-invar ft-count
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ft-head-impl: al-head ft-α ft-invar ft-head
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ft-tail-impl: al-tail ft-α ft-invar ft-tail
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ft-headR-impl: al-headR ft-α ft-invar ft-headR
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma ft-tailR-impl: al-tailR ft- $\alpha$  ft-invar ft-tailR
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ft-foldl-impl: al-foldl ft- $\alpha$  ft-invar ft-foldl
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ft-foldr-impl: al-foldr ft- $\alpha$  ft-invar ft-foldr
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ft-foldl-cunfold[code-unfold]:
  List.foldl f σ (ft- $\alpha$  t) = ft-foldl f σ t
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ft-foldr-cunfold[code-unfold]:
  List.foldr f (ft- $\alpha$  t) σ = ft-foldr f t σ
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ft-app-impl: al-app ft- $\alpha$  ft-invar ft-app
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ft-annot-impl: al-annot ft- $\alpha$  ft-invar ft-annot
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ft-splits-impl: al-splits ft- $\alpha$  ft-invar ft-splits
  ⟨proof⟩

```

Record Based Implementation definition [icf-rec-def]: $ft\text{-}ops = ()$

- $alist\text{-}op\text{-}\alpha = ft\text{-}\alpha,$
- $alist\text{-}op\text{-}invar = ft\text{-}invar,$
- $alist\text{-}op\text{-}empty = ft\text{-}empty,$
- $alist\text{-}op\text{-}isEmpty = ft\text{-}isEmpty,$
- $alist\text{-}op\text{-}count = ft\text{-}count,$
- $alist\text{-}op\text{-}consl = ft\text{-}consl,$
- $alist\text{-}op\text{-}consr = ft\text{-}consr,$
- $alist\text{-}op\text{-}head = ft\text{-}head,$
- $alist\text{-}op\text{-}tail = ft\text{-}tail,$
- $alist\text{-}op\text{-}headR = ft\text{-}headR,$
- $alist\text{-}op\text{-}tailR = ft\text{-}tailR,$
- $alist\text{-}op\text{-}app = ft\text{-}app,$
- $alist\text{-}op\text{-}annot = ft\text{-}annot,$
- $alist\text{-}op\text{-}splits = ft\text{-}splits$

)

$\langle ML \rangle$

interpretation ft : StdAL $ft\text{-}ops$
 ⟨proof⟩

interpretation ft : StdAL-no-invar $ft\text{-}ops$
 ⟨proof⟩

$\langle ML \rangle$

```
definition test-codegen ≡ (
  ft.empty,
  ft.isEmpty,
  ft.count,
  ft.consl,
  ft.consr,
  ft.head,
  ft.tail,
  ft.headR,
  ft.tailR,
  ft.app,
  ft.annot,
  ft.splits,
  ft.foldl,
  ft.foldr
)
```

export-code test-codegen **checking** SML

end

3.3.26 Implementation of Priority Queues by Finger Trees

```
theory FTPrioImpl
imports FTAnnotatedListImpl
  ..../gen-algo/PrioByAnnotatedList
begin
```

type-synonym ('a,'p) alpriori = (unit, ('a, 'p) Prio) FingerTree

$\langle ML \rangle$

interpretation alpriori-ga: alpriori ft-ops $\langle proof \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

definition [icf-rec-def]: alpriori-ops ≡ alpriori-ga.alpriori-ops

$\langle ML \rangle$

interpretation alpriori: StdPrio alpriori-ops

$\langle proof \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

```
definition test-codegen where test-codegen ≡ (
  alpriori.empty,
  alpriori.isEmpty,
```

```

alpriori.insert,
alpriori.find,
alpriori.delete,
alpriori.meld
)
export-code test-codegen checking SML
end

```

3.3.27 Implementation of Unique Priority Queues by Finger Trees

```

theory FTPrioUniqueImpl
imports
  FTAnnotatedListImpl
  ..../gen-algo/PrioUniqueByAnnotatedList
begin

```

Definitions

type-synonym ('a,'b) alupriori = (unit, ('a, 'b) LP) FingerTree

$\langle ML \rangle$
interpretation aluprio-ga: aluprio ft-ops $\langle proof \rangle$
 $\langle ML \rangle$

definition [icf-rec-def]: alupriori-ops \equiv aluprio-ga.aluprio-ops

$\langle ML \rangle$
interpretation alupriori: StdUprio alupriori-ops
 $\langle proof \rangle$
 $\langle ML \rangle$

definition test-codegen **where** test-codegen \equiv (
 alupriori.empty,
 alupriori.isEmpty,
 alupriori.insert,
 alupriori.pop,
 alupriori.prio
)

export-code test-codegen checking SML

end

3.4 Entry Points

3.4.1 Standard Collections

theory *Collections*

imports

ICF-Impl

ICF-Refine-Monadic

ICF-Autoref

DatRef

begin

This theory summarizes the components of the Isabelle Collection Framework.

end

3.4.2 Backwards Compatibility for Version 1

theory *CollectionsV1*

imports *Collections*

begin

This theory defines some stuff to establish (partial) backwards compatibility with ICF Version 1.

$\langle ML \rangle$

Iterators

We define all the monomorphic iterator locales

Set locale *set-iteratei* = *finite-set* α *invar* **for** $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'x\ set\ and\ invar +$
fixes *iteratei* :: ' $s \Rightarrow ('x, 'σ)$ *set-iterator*

assumes *iteratei-rule*: *invar S* \Longrightarrow *set-iterator (iteratei S) (α S)*

begin

lemma *iteratei-rule-P*:

\llbracket

invar S;

I (α S) σ0;

$\exists x. it. \sigma. \llbracket c\ σ; x \in it; it \subseteq α S; I it σ \rrbracket \Longrightarrow I (it - \{x\}) (f x σ);$

$\exists σ. I \{\} σ \Longrightarrow P σ;$

$\exists σ. it. \llbracket it \subseteq α S; it \neq \{\}; \neg c σ; I it σ \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P σ$

$\rrbracket \Longrightarrow P (\text{iteratei } S\ c\ f\ σ0)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *iteratei-rule-insert-P*:

```

[]

invar S;
I {} σ0;
!!x it σ. [ c σ; x ∈ α S - it; it ⊆ α S; I it σ ] ==> I (insert x it) (f x σ);
!!σ. I (α S) σ ==> P σ;
!!σ it. [ it ⊆ α S; it ≠ α S; ¬ c σ; I it σ ] ==> P σ
] ==> P (iteratei S c f σ0)
⟨proof⟩

```

Versions without break condition.

lemma iterate-rule-P:

```

[]

invar S;
I (α S) σ0;
!!x it σ. [ x ∈ it; it ⊆ α S; I it σ ] ==> I (it - {x}) (f x σ);
!!σ. I {} σ ==> P σ
] ==> P (iteratei S (λ-. True) f σ0)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma iterate-rule-insert-P:

```

[]

invar S;
I {} σ0;
!!x it σ. [ x ∈ α S - it; it ⊆ α S; I it σ ] ==> I (insert x it) (f x σ);
!!σ. I (α S) σ ==> P σ
] ==> P (iteratei S (λ-. True) f σ0)
⟨proof⟩

```

end

lemma set-iteratei-I :

assumes $\bigwedge s. \text{invar } s \Rightarrow \text{set-iterator} (\text{iti } s) (\alpha s)$
shows $\text{set-iteratei } \alpha \text{ invar iti}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

locale set-iterateoi = ordered-finite-set α invar
for $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('u::linorder) \text{ set}$ **and** invar
+
fixes iterateoi :: $'s \Rightarrow ('u,'σ) \text{ set-iterator}$
assumes iterateoi-rule:
 $\text{invar } s \Rightarrow \text{set-iterator-linord} (\text{iterateoi } s) (\alpha s)$

begin

lemma iterateoi-rule-P[case-names minv inv0 inv-pres i-complete i-inter]:

assumes MINV: invar m

assumes I0: $I (\alpha m) \sigma 0$

assumes IP: $\text{!!} k \text{ it } \sigma. [$

$c \sigma;$

$k \in it;$

$\forall j \in it. k \leq j;$

$\forall j \in \alpha m - it. j \leq k;$

```

it ⊆ α m;
I it σ
] ==> I (it - {k}) (f k σ)
assumes IF: !!σ. I {} σ ==> P σ
assumes II: !!σ it. [
  it ⊆ α m;
  it ≠ {};
  ¬ c σ;
  I it σ;
  ∀ k∈it. ∀ j∈α m - it. j≤k
] ==> P σ
shows P (iterateoi m c f σ0)
⟨proof⟩

lemma iterateo-rule-P[case-names minv inv0 inv-pres i-complete]:
  assumes MINV: invar m
  assumes I0: I ((α m)) σ0
  assumes IP: !!k it σ. [ k ∈ it; ∀ j∈it. k≤j; ∀ j∈(α m) - it. j≤k; it ⊆ (α m);
  I it σ ]
    ==> I (it - {k}) (f k σ)
  assumes IF: !!σ. I {} σ ==> P σ
  shows P (iterateoi m (λ-. True) f σ0)
  ⟨proof⟩
end

lemma set-iterateoi-I :
  assumes ∪s. invar s ==> set-iterator-linord (itoi s) (α s)
  shows set-iterateoi α invar itoi
  ⟨proof⟩

locale set-reverse-iterateoi = ordered-finite-set α invar
  for α :: 's ⇒ ('u::linorder) set and invar
  +
  fixes reverse-iterateoi :: 's ⇒ ('u,'σ) set-iterator
  assumes reverse-iterateoi-rule:
    invar m ==> set-iterator-rev-linord (reverse-iterateoi m) (α m)
begin
  lemma reverse-iterateoi-rule-P[case-names minv inv0 inv-pres i-complete i-inter]:
    assumes MINV: invar m
    assumes I0: I ((α m)) σ0
    assumes IP: !!k it σ. [
      c σ;
      k ∈ it;
      ∀ j∈it. k≥j;
      ∀ j∈(α m) - it. j≥k;
      it ⊆ (α m);
      I it σ
    ] ==> I (it - {k}) (f k σ)

```

```

assumes IF: !! $\sigma$ .  $I \{\} \sigma \implies P \sigma$ 
assumes II: !! $\sigma$   $it$ . [
   $it \subseteq (\alpha m)$ ;
   $it \neq \{\}$ ;
   $\neg c \sigma$ ;
   $I it \sigma$ ;
   $\forall k \in it. \forall j \in (\alpha m) - it. j \geq k$ 
]  $\implies P \sigma$ 
shows  $P (reverse\text{-}iterateoi m c f \sigma 0)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma reverse\text{-}iterateo\text{-}rule\text{-}P[case-names minv inv0 inv\text{-}pres i\text{-}complete]:
assumes MINV: invar  $m$ 
assumes IO:  $I ((\alpha m)) \sigma 0$ 
assumes IP: !! $k$   $it \sigma$ . [
   $k \in it$ ;
   $\forall j \in it. k \geq j$ ;
   $\forall j \in (\alpha m) - it. j \geq k$ ;
   $it \subseteq (\alpha m)$ ;
   $I it \sigma$ 
]  $\implies I (it - \{k\}) (f k \sigma)$ 
assumes IF: !! $\sigma$ .  $I \{\} \sigma \implies P \sigma$ 
shows  $P (reverse\text{-}iterateoi m (\lambda \_. True) f \sigma 0)$ 
⟨proof⟩
end

lemma set\text{-}reverse\text{-}iterateoi\text{-}I :
assumes  $\bigwedge s. invar s \implies set\text{-}iterator\text{-}rev\text{-}linord (itoi s) (\alpha s)$ 
shows set\text{-}reverse\text{-}iterateoi  $\alpha$  invar  $itoi$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in poly-set\text{-}iteratei) v1\text{-}iteratei\text{-}impl:
set\text{-}iteratei  $\alpha$  invar iteratei
⟨proof⟩
lemma (in poly-set\text{-}iterateoi) v1\text{-}iterateoi\text{-}impl:
set\text{-}iterateoi  $\alpha$  invar iterateoi
⟨proof⟩
lemma (in poly-set\text{-}rev\text{-}iterateoi) v1\text{-}reverse\text{-}iterateoi\text{-}impl:
set\text{-}reverse\text{-}iterateoi  $\alpha$  invar rev\text{-}iterateoi
⟨proof⟩

declare (in poly-set\text{-}iteratei) v1\text{-}iteratei\text{-}impl[locale-witness-add]
declare (in poly-set\text{-}iterateoi) v1\text{-}iterateoi\text{-}impl[locale-witness-add]
declare (in poly-set\text{-}rev\text{-}iterateoi)
  v1\text{-}reverse\text{-}iterateoi\text{-}impl[locale-witness-add]

```

Map locale $map\text{-}iteratei = finite\text{-}map \alpha$ invar **for** $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow 'u \multimap 'v$ **and** invar
+

```

fixes iteratei :: 's ⇒ ('u × 'v,σ) set-iterator

assumes iteratei-rule: invar m ⇒ map-iterator (iteratei m) ( $\alpha$  m)
begin

lemma iteratei-rule-P:
  assumes invar m
    and I0: I (dom ( $\alpha$  m)) σ0
    and IP: !!k v it σ. [ $c \in it; \alpha m k = Some v; it \subseteq dom (\alpha m); I it \sigma$ ] ⇒ I (it - {k}) (f (k, v) σ)
    and IF: !!σ. I {} σ ⇒ P σ
    and II: !!σ it. [ $it \subseteq dom (\alpha m); it \neq \{\}; \neg c \sigma; I it \sigma$ ] ⇒ P σ
  shows P (iteratei m c f σ0)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma iteratei-rule-insert-P:
  assumes
    invar m
    I {} σ0
    !!k v it σ. [ $c \in (dom (\alpha m) - it); \alpha m k = Some v; it \subseteq dom (\alpha m); I it \sigma$ ] ⇒ I (insert k it) (f (k, v) σ)
    !!σ. I (dom (\alpha m)) σ ⇒ P σ
    !!σ it. [ $it \subseteq dom (\alpha m); it \neq dom (\alpha m); \neg (c \sigma); I it \sigma$ ] ⇒ P σ
  shows P (iteratei m c f σ0)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma iterate-rule-P:
  [ $c \in (dom (\alpha m) - it); \alpha m k = Some v; it \subseteq dom (\alpha m); I it \sigma$ ] ⇒ I (it - {k}) (f (k, v) σ);
  !!σ. I {} σ ⇒ P σ
] ⇒ P (iteratei m (λ-. True) f σ0)
⟨proof⟩

lemma iterate-rule-insert-P:
  [ $c \in (dom (\alpha m) - it); \alpha m k = Some v; it \subseteq dom (\alpha m); I it \sigma$ ] ⇒ I (insert k it) (f (k, v) σ);
  !!σ. I (dom (\alpha m)) σ ⇒ P σ
] ⇒ P (iteratei m (λ-. True) f σ0)
⟨proof⟩
end

```

```

lemma map-iteratei-I :
  assumes  $\bigwedge m. \text{invar } m \implies \text{map-iterator} (\text{iti } m) (\alpha m)$ 
  shows map-iteratei  $\alpha$  invar iti
  ⟨proof⟩

locale map-iterateoi = ordered-finite-map  $\alpha$  invar
  for  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('u::linorder) \rightarrow 'v$  and invar
  +
  fixes iterateoi ::  $'s \Rightarrow ('u \times 'v, \sigma)$  set-iterator
  assumes iterateoi-rule:
    invar  $m \implies \text{map-iterator-linord} (\text{iterateoi } m) (\alpha m)$ 
begin
  lemma iterateoi-rule-P[case-names minv inv0 inv-pres i-complete i-inter]:
    assumes MINV: invar  $m$ 
    assumes I0:  $I (\text{dom} (\alpha m)) \sigma 0$ 
    assumes IP:  $\text{!!}k v \text{ it } \sigma. [$ 
       $c \sigma;$ 
       $k \in \text{it};$ 
       $\forall j \in \text{it}. k \leq j;$ 
       $\forall j \in \text{dom} (\alpha m) - \text{it}. j \leq k;$ 
       $\alpha m k = \text{Some } v;$ 
       $\text{it} \subseteq \text{dom} (\alpha m);$ 
       $I \text{ it } \sigma$ 
     $] \implies I (\text{it} - \{k\}) (f (k, v) \sigma)$ 
    assumes IF:  $\text{!!}\sigma. I \{\} \sigma \implies P \sigma$ 
    assumes II:  $\text{!!}\sigma \text{ it}. [$ 
       $\text{it} \subseteq \text{dom} (\alpha m);$ 
       $\text{it} \neq \{\};$ 
       $\neg c \sigma;$ 
       $I \text{ it } \sigma;$ 
       $\forall k \in \text{it}. \forall j \in \text{dom} (\alpha m) - \text{it}. j \leq k$ 
     $] \implies P \sigma$ 
    shows  $P (\text{iterateoi } m \ c \ f \ \sigma 0)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

  lemma iterateo-rule-P[case-names minv inv0 inv-pres i-complete]:
    assumes MINV: invar  $m$ 
    assumes I0:  $I (\text{dom} (\alpha m)) \sigma 0$ 
    assumes IP:  $\text{!!}k v \text{ it } \sigma. [ k \in \text{it}; \forall j \in \text{it}. k \leq j; \forall j \in \text{dom} (\alpha m) - \text{it}. j \leq k; \alpha m$ 
     $k = \text{Some } v; \text{it} \subseteq \text{dom} (\alpha m); I \text{ it } \sigma ]$ 
       $\implies I (\text{it} - \{k\}) (f (k, v) \sigma)$ 
    assumes IF:  $\text{!!}\sigma. I \{\} \sigma \implies P \sigma$ 
    shows  $P (\text{iterateoi } m (\lambda \_. \text{True}) f \sigma 0)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
end

lemma map-iterateoi-I :

```

```

assumes  $\bigwedge m. \text{invar } m \implies \text{map-iterator-linord } (\text{itoi } m) (\alpha m)$ 
shows  $\text{map-iterateoi } \alpha \text{ invar itoi}$ 
(proof)

locale  $\text{map-reverse-iterateoi} = \text{ordered-finite-map } \alpha \text{ invar}$ 
  for  $\alpha :: 's \Rightarrow ('u::\text{linorder}) \rightarrow 'v$  and  $\text{invar}$ 
  +
fixes  $\text{reverse-iterateoi} :: 's \Rightarrow ('u \times 'v, \sigma) \text{ set-iterator}$ 
assumes  $\text{reverse-iterateoi-rule}:$ 
   $\text{invar } m \implies \text{map-iterator-rev-linord } (\text{reverse-iterateoi } m) (\alpha m)$ 
begin
lemma  $\text{reverse-iterateoi-rule-P}[\text{case-names minv inv0 inv-pres i-complete i-inter}]:$ 
  assumes  $\text{MINV}: \text{invar } m$ 
  assumes  $I0: I (\text{dom } (\alpha m)) \sigma 0$ 
  assumes  $IP: !!k v it \sigma. []$ 
     $c \sigma;$ 
     $k \in it;$ 
     $\forall j \in it. k \geq j;$ 
     $\forall j \in \text{dom } (\alpha m) - it. j \geq k;$ 
     $\alpha m k = \text{Some } v;$ 
     $it \subseteq \text{dom } (\alpha m);$ 
     $I it \sigma$ 
   $[]} \implies I (it - \{k\}) (f (k, v) \sigma)$ 
  assumes  $IF: !!\sigma. I \{\} \sigma \implies P \sigma$ 
  assumes  $II: !!\sigma it. []$ 
     $it \subseteq \text{dom } (\alpha m);$ 
     $it \neq \{\};$ 
     $\neg c \sigma;$ 
     $I it \sigma;$ 
     $\forall k \in it. \forall j \in \text{dom } (\alpha m) - it. j \geq k$ 
   $[]} \implies P \sigma$ 
  shows  $P (\text{reverse-iterateoi } m c f \sigma 0)$ 
(proof)

lemma  $\text{reverse-iterateo-rule-P}[\text{case-names minv inv0 inv-pres i-complete}]:$ 
  assumes  $\text{MINV}: \text{invar } m$ 
  assumes  $I0: I (\text{dom } (\alpha m)) \sigma 0$ 
  assumes  $IP: !!k v it \sigma. []$ 
     $k \in it;$ 
     $\forall j \in it. k \geq j;$ 
     $\forall j \in \text{dom } (\alpha m) - it. j \geq k;$ 
     $\alpha m k = \text{Some } v;$ 
     $it \subseteq \text{dom } (\alpha m);$ 
     $I it \sigma$ 
   $[]} \implies I (it - \{k\}) (f (k, v) \sigma)$ 
  assumes  $IF: !!\sigma. I \{\} \sigma \implies P \sigma$ 
  shows  $P (\text{reverse-iterateoi } m (\lambda. \text{True}) f \sigma 0)$ 
(proof)
end

```

```

lemma map-reverse-iterateoi-I :
assumes  $\bigwedge m. \text{invar } m \implies \text{map-iterator-rev-linord } (\text{rito}i m) (\alpha m)$ 
shows map-reverse-iterateoi  $\alpha$  invar ritoi
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in poly-map-iterateoi) v1-iterateoi-impl:
  map-iterateoi  $\alpha$  invar iterateoi
  ⟨proof⟩
lemma (in poly-map-iterateoi) v1-iterateoi-impl:
  map-iterateoi  $\alpha$  invar iterateoi
  ⟨proof⟩
lemma (in poly-map-rev-iterateoi) v1-reverse-iterateoi-impl:
  map-reverse-iterateoi  $\alpha$  invar rev-iterateoi
  ⟨proof⟩

declare (in poly-map-iterateoi) v1-iterateoi-impl[locale-witness-add]
declare (in poly-map-iterateoi) v1-iterateoi-impl[locale-witness-add]
declare (in poly-map-rev-iterateoi)
  v1-reverse-iterateoi-impl[locale-witness-add]

```

Concrete Operation Names

We define abbreviations to recover the $xx\text{-}op$ -names

⟨ML⟩

```

lemmas hs-correct = hs.correct
lemmas hm-correct = hm.correct
lemmas rs-correct = rs.correct
lemmas rm-correct = rm.correct
lemmas ls-correct = ls.correct
lemmas lm-correct = lm.correct
lemmas lsi-correct = lsi.correct
lemmas lmi-correct = lmi.correct
lemmas lsnd-correct = lsnd.correct
lemmas lss-correct = lss.correct
lemmas ts-correct = ts.correct
lemmas tm-correct = tm.correct
lemmas ias-correct = ias.correct
lemmas iam-correct = iam.correct
lemmas ahs-correct = ahs.correct
lemmas ahm-correct = ahm.correct
lemmas bino-correct = bino.correct
lemmas fifo-correct = fifo.correct
lemmas ft-correct = ft.correct
lemmas alpriori-correct = alpriori.correct

```

```
lemmas aluprioi-correct = aluprioi.correct
lemmas skew-correct = skew.correct
```

```
locale list-enqueue = list-appendr
locale list-dequeue = list-removel
```

```
locale list-push = list-appendl
locale list-pop = list-remover
locale list-top = list-leftmost
locale list-bot = list-rightmost
```

```
instantiation rbt :: ( $\{\text{equal}, \text{linorder}\}$ , equal) equal
begin
```

```
definition equal-class.equal (r :: ('a, 'b) rbt) r'
    == RBT.impl-of r = RBT.impl-of r'
```

```
instance
  <proof>
end
```

```
end
```

Chapter 4

Entry Points

4.1 Entry Points

This chapter describes the overall entrypoints to the combination of Automatic Refinement Framework, Monadic Refinement Framework, and Collection Framework. These are the theories a typical algorithm development should be based on.

4.1.1 Default Setup

```
theory Refine-Dflt
imports
  Refine-Monadic.Refine-Monadic
  GenCF/GenCF
  Lib/Code-Target-ICF
begin

Configurations

lemmas tyrel-dflt-nat-set =
  ty-REL[where 'a=nat set and R=<Id>dflt-rs-rel]

lemmas tyrel-dflt-bool-set =
  ty-REL[where 'a=bool set and R=<Id>list-set-rel]

lemmas tyrel-dflt-nat-map =
  ty-REL[where R=<nat-rel,Rv>dflt-rm-rel] for Rv

lemmas tyrel-dflt-old = tyrel-dflt-nat-set tyrel-dflt-bool-set tyrel-dflt-nat-map

lemmas tyrel-dflt-linorder-set =
  ty-REL[where R=<Id::('a::linorder×'a) set>dflt-rs-rel]

lemmas tyrel-dflt-linorder-map =
  ty-REL[where R=<Id::('a::linorder×'a) set,R>dflt-rm-rel] for R
```

```

lemmas tyrel-dflt_bool_map =
  tyREL[where R=⟨Id:(bool×bool) set,R⟩list-map-rel] for R

lemmas tyrel-dflt = tyrel-dflt-linorder-set tyrel-dflt_bool-set tyrel-dflt-linorder-map
tyrel-dflt_bool_map

declare tyrel-dflt[autoref-tyrel]

```

$\langle ML \rangle$

Fallbacks

$\langle ML \rangle$

Quick test of setup:

context begin

private schematic-goal test-dflt_tyrel1: (?c::?'c,{1,2,3::int}) ∈ ?R
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemmas** asm-rl[of -∈ ⟨int-rel⟩dflt-rs-rel, OF test-dflt_tyrel1]

private schematic-goal test-dflt_tyrel2: (?c::?'c,{True, False}) ∈ ?R
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemmas** asm-rl[of -∈ ⟨bool-rel⟩list-set-rel, OF test-dflt_tyrel2]

private schematic-goal test-dflt_tyrel3: (?c::?'c,[1::int→0::nat]) ∈ ?R
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemmas** asm-rl[of -∈ ⟨int-rel,nat-rel⟩dflt-rm-rel, OF test-dflt_tyrel3]

private schematic-goal test-dflt_tyrel4: (?c::?'c,[False→0::nat]) ∈ ?R
 ⟨proof⟩ **lemmas** asm-rl[of -∈ ⟨bool-rel,nat-rel⟩list-map-rel, OF test-dflt_tyrel4]

end

end

4.1.2 Entry Point with genCF and original ICF

```

theory Refine-Dflt-ICF
imports
  Refine-Monadic.Refine-Monadic
  GenCF/GenCF
  ICF/Collections
  Lib/Code-Target-ICF
begin

```

Contains the Monadic Refinement Framework, the generic collection framework and the original Isabelle Collection Framework

```

⟨ML⟩
Fallbacks
⟨ML⟩

class id-refine

instance nat :: id-refine ⟨proof⟩
instance bool :: id-refine ⟨proof⟩
instance int :: id-refine ⟨proof⟩

lemmas [autoref-tyrel] =
  ty-REL[where 'a=nat and R=nat-rel]
  ty-REL[where 'a=int and R=int-rel]
  ty-REL[where 'a=bool and R=bool-rel]
lemmas [autoref-tyrel] =
  ty-REL[where 'a=nat set and R=⟨Id⟩rs.rel]
  ty-REL[where 'a=int set and R=⟨Id⟩rs.rel]
  ty-REL[where 'a=bool set and R=⟨Id⟩lsi.rel]
lemmas [autoref-tyrel] =
  ty-REL[where 'a=(nat → 'b), where R=⟨nat-rel,Rv⟩dflt-rm-rel]
  ty-REL[where 'a=(int → 'b), where R=⟨int-rel,Rv⟩dflt-rm-rel]
  ty-REL[where 'a=(bool → 'b), where R=⟨bool-rel,Rv⟩dflt-rm-rel]
  for Rv

lemmas [autoref-tyrel] =
  ty-REL[where 'a=(nat → 'b:id-refine), where R=⟨nat-rel,Id⟩rm.rel]
  ty-REL[where 'a=(int → 'b:id-refine), where R=⟨int-rel,Id⟩rm.rel]
  ty-REL[where 'a=(bool → 'b:id-refine), where R=⟨bool-rel,Id⟩rm.rel]

end

```

4.1.3 Entry Point with only the ICF

```

theory Refine-DfIt-Only-ICF
imports
  Refine-Monadic.Refine-Monadic
  ICF/Collections
  Lib/Code-Target-ICF
begin

```

Contains the Monadic Refinement Framework and the original Isabelle Collection Framework. The generic collection framework is not included

```
⟨ML⟩
```

```
end
```


Chapter 5

Userguides

This chapter contains various userguides.

5.1 Old Monadic Refinement Framework Userguide

5.1.1 Introduction

This is the old userguide from Refine-Monadic. It contains the manual approach of using the monadic refinement framework with the Isabelle Collection Framework. An alternative, more simple approach is provided by the Automatic Refinement Framework and the Generic Collection Framework.

The Isabelle/HOL refinement framework is a library that supports program and data refinement.

Programs are specified using a nondeterminism monad: An element of the monad type is either a set of results, or the special element *FAIL*, that indicates a failed assertion.

The bind-operation of the monad applies a function to all elements of the result-set, and joins all possible results.

On the monad type, an ordering \leq is defined, that is lifted subset ordering, where *FAIL* is the greatest element. Intuitively, $S \leq S'$ means that program S refines program S' , i.e., all results of S are also results of S' , and S may only fail if S' also fails.

5.1.2 Guided Tour

In this section, we provide a small example program development in our framework. All steps of the development are heavily commented.

Defining Programs

A program is defined using the Haskell-like do-notation, that is provided by the Isabelle/HOL library. We start with a simple example, that iterates over a set of numbers, and computes the maximum value and the sum of all elements.

```
definition sum-max :: nat set ⇒ (nat×nat) nres where
sum-max V ≡ do {
  (-,s,m) ← WHILE (λ(V,s,m). V ≠ {}) (λ(V,s,m). do {
    x ← SPEC (λx. x ∈ V);
    let V = V - {x};
    let s = s + x;
    let m = max m x;
    RETURN (V,s,m)
  }) (V,0,0);
  RETURN (s,m)
}
```

The type of the nondeterminism monad is '*a* nres', where '*a*' is the type of the results. Note that this program has only one possible result, however, the order in which we iterate over the elements of the set is unspecified.

This program uses the following statements provided by our framework: While-loops, bindings, return, and specification. We briefly explain the statements here. A complete reference can be found in Section 5.1.5.

A while-loop has the form *WHILE* $b f \sigma_0$, where b is the continuation condition, f is the loop body, and σ_0 is the initial state. In our case, the state used for the loop is a triple (V, s, m) , where V is the set of remaining elements, s is the sum of the elements seen so far, and m is the maximum of the elements seen so far. The *WHILE* $b f \sigma_0$ construct describes a partially correct loop, i.e., it describes only those results that can be reached by finitely many iterations, and ignores infinite paths of the loop. In order to prove total correctness, the construct *WHILE_T* $b f \sigma_0$ is used. It fails if there exists an infinite execution of the loop.

A binding $do \{ x \leftarrow (S_1 :: 'a nres); S_2 \}$ nondeterministically chooses a result of S_1 , binds it to variable x , and then continues with S_2 . If S_1 is *FAIL*, the bind statement also fails.

The syntactic form $do \{ let x = V; (S :: 'a ⇒ 'b nres) \}$ assigns the value V to variable x , and continues with S .

The return statement *RETURN* x specifies precisely the result x .

The specification statement *SPEC* Φ describes all results that satisfy the predicate Φ . This is the source of nondeterminism in programs, as there may be more than one such result. In our case, we describe any element of set V .

Note that these statement are shallowly embedded into Isabelle/HOL, i.e.,

they are ordinary Isabelle/HOL constants. The main advantage is, that any other construct and datatype from Isabelle/HOL may be used inside programs. In our case, we use Isabelle/HOL's predefined operations on sets and natural numbers. Another advantage is that extending the framework with new commands becomes fairly easy.

Proving Programs Correct

The next step in the program development is to prove the program correct w.r.t. a specification. In refinement notion, we have to prove that the program S refines a specification Φ if the precondition Ψ holds, i.e., $\Psi \implies S \leq \text{SPEC } \Phi$.

For our purposes, we prove that *sum-max* really computes the sum and the maximum.

As usual, we have to think of a loop invariant first. In our case, this is rather straightforward. The main complication is introduced by the partially defined *Max*-operator of the Isabelle/HOL standard library.

```
definition sum-max-invar V0 ≡ λ(V,s::nat,m).
  V ⊆ V0
  ∧ s = ∑(V0 − V)
  ∧ m = (if (V0 − V) = {} then 0 else Max (V0 − V))
  ∧ finite (V0 − V)
```

We have extracted the most complex verification condition — that the invariant is preserved by the loop body — to an own lemma. For complex proofs, it is always a good idea to do that, as it makes the proof more readable.

```
lemma sum-max-invar-step:
  assumes x ∈ V  sum-max-invar V0 (V,s,m)
  shows sum-max-invar V0 (V − {x},s + x,max m x)
```

In our case the proof is rather straightforward, it only requires the lemma *it-step-insert-iff*, that handles the $V_0 - (V - \{x\})$ terms that occur in the invariant.

$\langle proof \rangle$

The correctness is now proved by first invoking the verification condition generator, and then discharging the verification conditions by *auto*. Note that we have to apply the *sum-max-invar-step* lemma, *before* we unfold the definition of the invariant to discharge the remaining verification conditions.

```
theorem sum-max-correct:
  assumes PRE: V ≠ {}
  shows sum-max V ≤ SPEC (λ(s,m). s = ∑ V ∧ m = Max V)
```

The precondition $V \neq \{\}$ is necessary, as the *Max*-operator from Isabelle/HOL's standard library is not defined for empty sets.

$\langle proof \rangle$

In this proof, we specified the invariant explicitly. Alternatively, we may annotate the invariant at the while loop, using the syntax $WHILE^I b f \sigma_0$. Then, the verification condition generator will use the annotated invariant automatically.

Total Correctness Now, we reformulate our program to use a total correct while loop, and annotate the invariant at the loop. The invariant is strengthened by stating that the set of elements is finite.

```

definition sum-max'-invar  $V_0 \sigma \equiv$ 
  sum-max-invar  $V_0 \sigma$ 
   $\wedge (let (V,-,-)=\sigma \text{ in } finite (V_0-V))$ 

definition sum-max' :: nat set  $\Rightarrow (nat \times nat) nres$  where
  sum-max'  $V \equiv do \{$ 
     $(-,s,m) \leftarrow WHILE_T^{sum\text{-}max'\text{-}invar} V (\lambda(V,s,m). V \neq \{\}) (\lambda(V,s,m). do \{$ 
       $x \leftarrow SPEC (\lambda x. x \in V);$ 
       $let V = V - \{x\};$ 
       $let s = s + x;$ 
       $let m = max m x;$ 
       $RETURN (V,s,m)$ 
     $\}) (V,0,0);$ 
     $RETURN (s,m)$ 
   $\}$ 

```

theorem sum-max'-correct:

assumes $NE: V \neq \{\}$ **and** $FIN: finite V$
shows $sum\text{-}max' V \leq SPEC (\lambda(s,m). s = \sum V \wedge m = Max V)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Refinement

The next step in the program development is to refine the initial program towards an executable program. This usually involves both, program refinement and data refinement. Program refinement means changing the structure of the program. Usually, some specification statements are replaced by more concrete implementations. Data refinement means changing the used data types towards implementable data types.

In our example, we implement the set V with a distinct list, and replace the specification statement $SPEC (\lambda x. x \in V)$ by the head operation on distinct lists. For the lists, we use the list-set data structure provided by the Isabelle Collection Framework [2, 4].

For this example, we write the refined program ourselves. An automation of this task can be achieved with the automatic refinement tool, which is avail-

able as a prototype in Refine-Autoref. Usage examples are in ex/Automatic-Refinement.

```
definition sum-max-impl :: nat ls  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  nat) nres where
sum-max-impl V  $\equiv$  do {
  (-,s,m)  $\leftarrow$  WHILE ( $\lambda(V,s,m)$ .  $\neg$ ls.isEmpty V) ( $\lambda(V,s,m)$ . do {
    x $\leftarrow$ RETURN (the (ls.sel V ( $\lambda x$ . True)));
    let V=ls.delete x V;
    let s=s+x;
    let m=max m x;
    RETURN (V,s,m)
  }) (V,0,0);
  RETURN (s,m)
}
```

Note that we replaced the operations on sets by the respective operations on lists (with the naming scheme *ls.xxx*). The specification statement was replaced by *the* (*ls.sel V (λx . True)*), i.e., selection of an element that satisfies the predicate λx . *True*. As *ls.sel* returns an option datatype, we extract the value with *the*. Moreover, we omitted the loop invariant, as we don't need it any more.

Next, we have to show that our concrete program actually refines the abstract one.

```
theorem sum-max-impl-refine:
assumes ( $V, V'$ ) $\in$ build-rel ls. $\alpha$  ls.invar
shows sum-max-impl V  $\leq$   $\Downarrow$ Id (sum-max V')
```

Let R be a *refinement relation*¹, that relates concrete and abstract values.

Then, the function $\Downarrow R$ maps a result-set over abstract values to the greatest result-set over concrete values that is compatible w.r.t. R . The value *FAIL* is mapped to itself.

Thus, the proposition $S \leq \Downarrow R S'$ means, that S refines S' w.r.t. R , i.e., every value in the result of S can be abstracted to a value in the result of S' .

Usually, the refinement relation consists of an invariant I and an abstraction function α . In this case, we may use the *br I* α -function to define the refinement relation.

In our example, we assume that the input is in the refinement relation specified by list-sets, and show that the output is in the identity relation. We use the identity here, as we do not change the datatypes of the output.

The proof is done automatically by the refinement verification condition generator. Note that the theory *Collection-Bindings* sets up all the necessary lemmas to discharge refinement conditions for the collection framework.

(proof)

Refinement is transitive, so it is easy to show that the concrete program meets the specification.

¹Also called coupling invariant.

theorem *sum-max-impl-correct*:

assumes $(V, V') \in \text{build-rel } ls.\alpha \text{ ls.invar}$ **and** $V' \neq \{\}$
shows $\text{sum-max-impl } V \leq \text{SPEC } (\lambda(s, m). s = \sum V' \wedge m = \text{Max } V')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Just for completeness, we also refine the total correct program in the same way.

definition *sum-max'-impl* :: $\text{nat } ls \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \times \text{nat}) \text{ nres where}$
 $\text{sum-max}'\text{-impl } V \equiv \text{do } \{$
 $\quad (-, s, m) \leftarrow \text{WHILE}_T (\lambda(V, s, m). \neg ls.isEmpty V) (\lambda(V, s, m). \text{do } \{$
 $\quad \quad x \leftarrow \text{RETURN } (\text{the } (ls.sel V (\lambda x. \text{True})));$
 $\quad \quad \text{let } V = ls.delete x V;$
 $\quad \quad \text{let } s = s + x;$
 $\quad \quad \text{let } m = \text{max } m x;$
 $\quad \quad \text{RETURN } (V, s, m)$
 $\quad \}) (V, 0, 0);$
 $\quad \text{RETURN } (s, m)$
 $\}$

theorem *sum-max'-impl-refine*:

$(V, V') \in \text{build-rel } ls.\alpha \text{ ls.invar} \implies \text{sum-max}'\text{-impl } V \leq \Downarrow \text{Id } (\text{sum-max}' V')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *sum-max'-impl-correct*:

assumes $(V, V') \in \text{build-rel } ls.\alpha \text{ ls.invar}$ **and** $V' \neq \{\}$
shows $\text{sum-max}'\text{-impl } V \leq \text{SPEC } (\lambda(s, m). s = \sum V' \wedge m = \text{Max } V')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Code Generation

In order to generate code from the above definitions, we convert the function defined in our monad to an ordinary, deterministic function, for that the Isabelle/HOL code generator can generate code.

For partial correct algorithms, we can generate code inside a deterministic result monad. The domain of this monad is a flat complete lattice, where top means a failed assertion and bottom means nontermination. (Note that executing a function in this monad will never return bottom, but just diverge). The construct *nres-of* x embeds the deterministic into the nondeterministic monad.

Thus, we have to construct a function *?sum-max-code* such that:

schematic-goal *sum-max-code-aux*: $\text{nres-of } ?\text{sum-max-code} \leq \text{sum-max-impl } V$

This is done automatically by the transfer procedure of our framework.

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

In order to define the function from the above lemma, we can use the command *concrete-definition*, that is provided by our framework:

concrete-definition *sum-max-code* **for** *V* **uses** *sum-max-code-aux*

This defines a new constant *sum-max-code*:

thm *sum-max-code-def*

And proves the appropriate refinement lemma:

thm *sum-max-code.refine*

Note that the *concrete-definition* command is sensitive to patterns of the form *RETURN* - and *nres-of*, in which case the defined constant will not contain the *RETURN* or *nres-of*. In any other case, the defined constant will just be the left hand side of the refinement statement.

Finally, we can prove a correctness statement that is independent from our refinement framework:

theorem *sum-max-code-correct*:

assumes *ls.α V ≠ {}*

shows *sum-max-code V = dRETURN (s,m) ⇒ s=Σ (ls.α V) ∧ m=Max (ls.α V)*

and *sum-max-code V ≠ dFAIL*

The proof is done by transitivity, and unfolding some definitions:

⟨proof⟩

For total correctness, the approach is the same. The only difference is, that we use *RETURN* instead of *nres-of*:

schematic-goal *sum-max'-code-aux*:

RETURN ?sum-max'-code ≤ sum-max'-impl V

⟨proof⟩

concrete-definition *sum-max'-code* **for** *V* **uses** *sum-max'-code-aux*

theorem *sum-max'-code-correct*:

$\llbracket ls.\alpha V \neq \{\} \rrbracket \Rightarrow sum\text{-}max'\text{-}code V = (\sum (ls.\alpha V), Max (ls.\alpha V))$

⟨proof⟩

If we use recursion combinators, a plain function can only be generated, if the recursion combinators can be defined. Alternatively, for total correct programs, we may generate a (plain) function that internally uses the deterministic monad, and then extracts the result.

schematic-goal *sum-max''-code-aux*:

RETURN ?sum-max''-code ≤ sum-max'-impl V

⟨proof⟩

concrete-definition *sum-max''-code* **for** *V* **uses** *sum-max''-code-aux*

theorem *sum-max''-code-correct*:

$\llbracket ls.\alpha\ V \neq \{\} \rrbracket \implies sum\text{-}max''\text{-}code\ V = (\sum(ls.\alpha\ V), Max(ls.\alpha\ V))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Now, we can generate verified code with the Isabelle/HOL code generator:

```
export-code sum-max-code sum-max'-code sum-max''-code checking SML
export-code sum-max-code sum-max'-code sum-max''-code checking OCaml?
export-code sum-max-code sum-max'-code sum-max''-code checking Haskell?
export-code sum-max-code sum-max'-code sum-max''-code checking Scala
```

Foreach-Loops

In the *sum-max* example above, we used a while-loop to iterate over the elements of a set. As this pattern is used commonly, there is an abbreviation for it in the refinement framework. The construct *FOREACH* $S f \sigma_0$ iterates $f::'x\Rightarrow's\Rightarrow's$ for each element in $S::'x$ set, starting with state $\sigma_0::'s$.

With foreach-loops, we could have written our example as follows:

```
definition sum-max-it :: nat set ⇒ (nat×nat) nres where
  sum-max-it V ≡ FOREACH V (λx (s,m). RETURN (s+x,max m x)) (0,0)
```

theorem *sum-max-it-correct*:

```
assumes PRE:  $V \neq \{\}$  and FIN: finite  $V$ 
shows sum-max-it  $V \leq SPEC (\lambda(s,m). s = \sum V \wedge m = Max V)$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

```
definition sum-max-it-impl :: nat ls ⇒ (nat×nat) nres where
  sum-max-it-impl V ≡ FOREACH (ls.α V) (λx (s,m). RETURN (s+x,max m x)) (0,0)
```

Note: The nondeterminism for iterators is currently resolved at transfer phase, where they are replaced by iterators from the ICF.

```
lemma sum-max-it-impl-refine:
  notes [refine] = inj-on-id
  assumes ( $V, V'$ ) ∈ build-rel ls.α ls.invar
  shows sum-max-it-impl  $V \leq \Downarrow Id$  (sum-max-it  $V'$ )
  ⟨proof⟩
```

schematic-goal *sum-max-it-code-aux*:

```
RETURN ?sum-max-it-code ≤ sum-max-it-impl V
⟨proof⟩
```

Note that the transfer method has replaced the iterator by an iterator from the Isabelle Collection Framework.

```
thm sum-max-it-code-aux
concrete-definition sum-max-it-code for V uses sum-max-it-code-aux
```

theorem *sum-max-it-code-correct*:

```
assumes ls.α  $V \neq \{\}$ 
```

```
shows sum-max-it-code  $V = (\sum (ls.\alpha\ V), \text{Max } (ls.\alpha\ V))$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

```
export-code sum-max-it-code checking SML
export-code sum-max-it-code checking OCaml?
export-code sum-max-it-code checking Haskell?
export-code sum-max-it-code checking Scala
```

```
definition sum-max-it-list ≡ sum-max-it-code o ls.from-list
⟨ML⟩
```

5.1.3 Pointwise Reasoning

In this section, we describe how to use pointwise reasoning to prove refinement statements and other relations between elements of the nondeterminism monad.

Pointwise reasoning is often a powerful tool to show refinement between structurally different program fragments.

The refinement framework defines the predicates *nofail* and *inres*. *nofail* S states that S does not fail, and *inres* $S\ x$ states that one possible result of S is x (Note that this includes the case that S fails).

Equality and refinement can be stated using *nofail* and *inres*:

$$(\mathbf{?}S = \mathbf{?}S') = (\mathbf{nofail}\ ?S = \mathbf{nofail}\ ?S' \wedge (\forall x. \mathbf{inres}\ ?S\ x = \mathbf{inres}\ ?S'\ x))$$

$$(\mathbf{?}S \leq \mathbf{?}S') = (\mathbf{nofail}\ ?S' \longrightarrow \mathbf{nofail}\ ?S \wedge (\forall x. \mathbf{inres}\ ?S\ x \longrightarrow \mathbf{inres}\ ?S'\ x))$$

Useful corollaries of this lemma are *pw-leI*, *pw-eqI*, and *pwD*.

Once a refinement has been expressed via *nofail/inres*, the simplifier can be used to propagate the *nofail* and *inres* predicates inwards over the structure of the program. The relevant lemmas are contained in the named theorem collection *refine-pw-simps*.

As an example, we show refinement of two structurally different programs here, both returning some value in a certain range:

```
lemma do { ASSERT (fst p > 2); SPEC (λx. x ≤ (2::nat)*(fst p + snd p)) }
≤ do { let (x,y)=p; z←SPEC (λz. z ≤ x+y);
       a←SPEC (λa. a ≤ x+y); ASSERT (x>2); RETURN (a+z) }
⟨proof⟩
```

5.1.4 Arbitrary Recursion (TBD)

While-loops are suited to express tail-recursion. In order to express arbitrary recursion, the refinement framework provides the nrec-mode for the *partial-function* command, as well as the fixed point combinators *REC* (partial correctness) and *REC_T* (total correctness).

Examples for *partial-function* can be found in *ex/Refine-Fold*. Examples for the recursion combinators can be found in *ex/Recursion* and *ex/Nested-DFS*.

5.1.5 Reference

Statements

SUCCEED The empty set of results. Least element of the refinement ordering.

FAIL Result that indicates a failing assertion. Greatest element of the refinement ordering.

RES X All results from set *X*.

RETURN x Return single result *x*. Defined in terms of *RES*: $\text{RETURN } x = \text{RES } \{x\}$.

EMBED r Embed partial-correctness option type, i.e., succeed if *r=None*, otherwise return value of *r*.

SPEC Φ Specification. All results that satisfy predicate Φ . Defined in terms of *RES*: $\text{SPEC } \Phi = \text{SPEC } \Phi$

bind M f Binding. Nondeterministically choose a result from *M* and apply *f* to it. Note that usually the *do*-notation is used, i.e., $\text{do } \{x \leftarrow M; f x\}$ or $\text{do } \{M; f\}$ if the result of *M* is not important. If *M* fails, *bind M f* also fails.

ASSERT Φ Assertion. Fails if Φ does not hold, otherwise returns $()$. Note that the default usage with the do-notation is: $\text{do } \{\text{ASSERT } \Phi; f\}$.

ASSUME Φ Assumption. Succeeds if Φ does not hold, otherwise returns $()$. Note that the default usage with the do-notation is: $\text{do } \{\text{ASSUME } \Phi; f\}$.

REC body Recursion for partial correctness. May be used to express arbitrary recursion. Returns *SUCCEED* on nontermination.

REC_T body Recursion for total correctness. Returns *FAIL* on nontermination.

WHILE b f σ₀ Partial correct while-loop. Start with state σ_0 , and repeatedly apply *f* as long as *b* holds for the current state. Non-terminating paths are ignored, i.e., they do not contribute a result.

WHILE_T b f σ₀ Total correct while-loop. If there is a non-terminating path, the result is *FAIL*.

$WHILE^I b f \sigma_0$, $WHILE_T^I b f \sigma_0$ While-loop with annotated invariant. It is asserted that the invariant holds.

$FOREACH S f \sigma_0$ Foreach loop. Start with state σ_0 , and transform the state with $f x$ for each element $x \in S$. Asserts that S is finite.

$FOREACH^I S f \sigma_0$ Foreach-loop with annotated invariant.

Alternative syntax: $FOREACH^I S f \sigma_0$.

The invariant is a predicate of type $I::'a set \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow bool$, where I it σ means, that the invariant holds for the remaining set of elements it and current state σ .

$FOREACH_C S c f \sigma_0$ Foreach-loop with explicit continuation condition.

Alternative syntax: $FOREACH_C S c f \sigma_0$.

If $c::'\sigma \Rightarrow bool$ becomes false for the current state, the iteration immediately terminates.

$FOREACH_C^I S c f \sigma_0$ Foreach-loop with explicit continuation condition and annotated invariant.

Alternative syntax: $FOREACH_C^I S c f \sigma_0$.

partial-function (nrec) Mode of the partial function package for the nondeterminism monad.

Refinement

(\leq) Refinement ordering. $S \leq S'$ means, that every result in S is also a result in S' . Moreover, S may only fail if S' fails. \leq forms a complete lattice, with least element *SUCCEED* and greatest element *FAIL*.

$\Downarrow R$ Concretization. Takes a refinement relation $R::('c \times 'a) set$ that relates concrete to abstract values, and returns a concretization function $\Downarrow R$.

$\Uparrow R$ Abstraction. Takes a refinement relation and returns an abstraction function. The functions $\Downarrow R$ and $\Uparrow R$ form a Galois-connection, i.e., we have: $S \leq \Downarrow R S' \longleftrightarrow \Uparrow R S \leq S'$.

$br \alpha I$ Builds a refinement relation from an abstraction function and an invariant. Those refinement relations are always single-valued.

$nofail S$ Predicate that states that S does not fail.

$inres S x$ Predicate that states that S includes result x . Note that a failing program includes all results.

Proof Tools

Verification Condition Generator:

Method: *intro refine-vcg*

Attributes: *refine-vcg*

Transforms a subgoal of the form $S \leq SPEC \Phi$ into verification conditions by decomposing the structure of S . Invariants for loops without annotation must be specified explicitly by instantiating the respective proof-rule for the loop construct, e.g., *intro WHILE-rule[where I=...]* *refine-vcg*.

refine-vcg is a named theorems collection that contains the rules that are used by default.

Refinement Condition Generator:

Method: *refine-rcg [thms]*.

Attributes: *refine0, refine, refine2*.

Flags: *refine-no-prod-split*.

Tries to prove a subgoal of the form $S \leq \Downarrow R S'$ by decomposing the structure of S and S' . The rules to be used are contained in the theorem collection *refine*. More rules may be passed as argument to the method. Rules contained in *refine0* are always tried first, and rules in *refine2* are tried last. Usually, rules that decompose both programs equally should be put into *refine*. Rules that may make big steps, without decomposing the program further, should be put into *refine0* (e.g., *Id-refine*). Rules that decompose the programs differently and shall be used as last resort before giving up should be put into *refine2*, e.g., *remove-Let-refine*.

By default, this procedure will invoke the splitter to split product types in the goals. This behaviour can be disabled by setting the flag *refine-no-prod-split*.

Refinement Relation Heuristics:

Method: *refine-dref-type [(trace)]*.

Attributes: *refine-dref-RELATES, refine-dref-pattern*.

Flags: *refine-dref-tracing*.

Tries to instantiate schematic refinement relations based on their type. By default, this rule is applied to all subgoals. Internally, it uses the rules declared as *refine-dref-pattern* to introduce a goal of the form

RELATES $?R$, that is then solved by exhaustively applying rules declared as *refine-dref-RELATES*.

The flag *refine-dref-tracing* controls tracing of resolving *RELATES*-goals. Tracing may also be enabled by passing (trace) as argument.

Pointwise Reasoning Simplification Rules:

Attributes: *refine-pw-simps*

A theorem collection that contains simplification lemmas to push inwards *nofail* and *inres* predicates into program constructs.

Refinement Simp Rules:

Attributes: *refine-hsimp*

A theorem collection that contains some simplification lemmas that are useful to prove membership in refinement relations.

Transfer:

Method: *refine-transfer* [thms]

Attribute: *refine-transfer*

Tries to prove a subgoal of the form $\alpha f \leq S$ by decomposing the structure of f and S . This is usually used in connection with a schematic lemma, to generate f from the structure of S .

The theorems declared as *refine-transfer* are used to do the transfer. More theorems may be passed as arguments to the method. Moreover, some simplification for nested abstraction over product types $(\lambda(a,b)(c,d)\dots)$ is done, and the monotonicity prover is used on monotonicity goals.

There is a standard setup for $\alpha=RETURN$ (transfer to plain function for total correct code generation), and $\alpha=nres-of$ (transfer to deterministic result monad, for partial correct code generation).

Automatic Refinement:

Method: *refine-autoref*

Attributes: ...

See automatic refinement package for documentation (TBD)

Concrete Definition:

Command: *concrete-definition name [attribs] for params uses thm*
 where *attribs* and the *for*-part are optional.

Declares a new constant from the left-hand side of a refinement lemma. Has special handling for left-hand sides of the forms *RETURN* - and *nres-of*, in which cases those topmost functions are not included in the defined constant.

The refinement lemma is folded with the new constant and registered as *name.refine*.

Command: *prepare-code-thms thms* takes a list of definitional theorems and sets up lemmas for the code generator for those definitions. This includes handling of recursion combinators.

Packages

The following parts of the refinement framework are not included by default, but can be imported if necessary:

Collection-Bindings: Sets up refinement rules for the Isabelle Collection Framework. With this theory loaded, the refinement condition generator will discharge most data refinements using the ICF automatically. Moreover, the transfer procedure will replace *FOREACH*-statements by the corresponding ICF-iterators.

end

5.2 Isabelle Collections Framework Userguide

5.2.1 Introduction

This is the Userguide for the (old) Isabelle Collection Framework. It does not cover the Generic Collection Framework, nor the Automatic Refinement Framework.

The Isabelle Collections Framework defines interfaces of various collection types and provides some standard implementations and generic algorithms. The relation between the data structures of the collection framework and standard Isabelle types (e.g. for sets and maps) is established by abstraction functions.

Amongst others, the following interfaces and data-structures are provided by the Isabelle Collections Framework (For a complete list, see the overview section in the implementations chapter of the proof document):

- Set and map implementations based on (associative) lists, red-black trees, hashing and tries.

- An implementation of a FIFO-queue based on two stacks.
- Annotated lists implemented by finger trees.
- Priority queues implemented by binomial heaps, skew binomial heaps, and annotated lists (via finger trees).

The red-black trees are imported from the standard isabelle library. The binomial and skew binomial heaps are imported from the *Binomial-Heaps* entry of the archive of formal proofs. The finger trees are imported from the *Finger-Trees* entry of the archive of formal proofs.

Getting Started

To get started with the Isabelle Collections Framework (assuming that you are already familiar with Isabelle/HOL and Isar), you should first read the introduction (this section), that provides many basic examples. More examples are in the examples/ subdirectory of the collection framework. Section 5.2.2 explains the concepts of the Isabelle Collections Framework in more detail. Section 5.2.3 provides information on extending the framework along with detailed examples, and Section 5.2.4 contains a discussion on the design of this framework. There is also a paper [3] on the design of the Isabelle Collections Framework available.

Introductory Example

We introduce the Isabelle Collections Framework by a simple example.

Given a set of elements represented by a red-black tree, and a list, we want to filter out all elements that are not contained in the set. This can be done by Isabelle/HOL’s *filter*-function²:

```
definition rbt-restrict-list :: 'a::linorder rs ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list
where rbt-restrict-list s l == [ x←l. rs.memb x s ]
```

The type '*a* *rs* is the type of sets backed by red-black trees. Note that the element type of sets backed by red-black trees must be of sort *linorder*. The function *rs.memb* tests membership on such sets.

Next, we show correctness of our function:

```
lemma rbt-restrict-list-correct:
assumes [simp]: rs.invar s
shows rbt-restrict-list s l = [ x←l. x∈rs.α s ]
⟨proof⟩
```

The lemma *rs.memb-correct*:

²Note that Isabelle/HOL uses the list comprehension syntax [*x*←*l*. *P x*] as syntactic sugar for filtering a list.

$$rs.invar s \implies rs.memb x s = (x \in rs.\alpha s)$$

states correctness of the $rs.memb$ -function. The function $rs.\alpha$ maps a red-black-tree to the set that it represents. Moreover, we have to explicitly keep track of the invariants of the used data structure, in this case red-black trees. The premise $rs.invar ?s$ represents the invariant assumption for the collection data structure. Red-black-trees are invariant-free, so this defaults to *True*. For uniformity reasons, these (unnecessary) invariant assumptions are present in all correctness lemmata.

Many of the correctness lemmas for standard RBT-set-operations are summarized by the lemma $rs.correct$:

$$\begin{aligned} & rs.\alpha (rs.empty ()) = \{\} \\ & rs.invar (rs.empty ()) \\ & rs.\alpha (rs.sng x) = \{x\} \\ & rs.invar (rs.sng x) \\ & rs.invar s \implies rs.memb x s = (x \in rs.\alpha s) \\ & rs.invar s \implies rs.\alpha (rs.ins x s) = insert x (rs.\alpha s) \\ & rs.invar s \implies rs.invar (rs.ins x s) \\ & \llbracket rs.invar s; x \notin rs.\alpha s \rrbracket \implies rs.\alpha (rs.ins-dj x s) = insert x (rs.\alpha s) \\ & \llbracket rs.invar s; x \notin rs.\alpha s \rrbracket \implies rs.invar (rs.ins-dj x s) \\ & rs.invar s \implies rs.\alpha (rs.delete x s) = rs.\alpha s - \{x\} \\ & rs.invar s \implies rs.invar (rs.delete x s) \\ & rs.invar s \implies rs.isEmpty s = (rs.\alpha s = \{\}) \\ & rs.invar s \implies rs.isSng s = (\exists e. rs.\alpha s = \{e\}) \\ & rs.invar S \implies rs.ball S P = (\forall x \in rs.\alpha S. P x) \\ & rs.invar S \implies rs.bex S P = (\exists x \in rs.\alpha S. P x) \\ & rs.invar s \implies rs.size s = card (rs.\alpha s) \\ & rs.invar s \implies rs.size-abort m s = min m (card (rs.\alpha s)) \\ & \llbracket rs.invar s1; rs.invar s2 \rrbracket \implies rs.\alpha (rs.union s1 s2) = rs.\alpha s1 \cup rs.\alpha s2 \\ & \llbracket rs.invar s1; rs.invar s2 \rrbracket \implies rs.invar (rs.union s1 s2) \\ & \llbracket rs.invar s1; rs.invar s2; rs.\alpha s1 \cap rs.\alpha s2 = \{\} \rrbracket \\ & \implies rs.\alpha (rs.union-dj s1 s2) = rs.\alpha s1 \cup rs.\alpha s2 \\ & \llbracket rs.invar s1; rs.invar s2; rs.\alpha s1 \cap rs.\alpha s2 = \{\} \rrbracket \\ & \implies rs.invar (rs.union-dj s1 s2) \\ & \llbracket rs.invar s1; rs.invar s2 \rrbracket \implies rs.\alpha (rs.diff s1 s2) = rs.\alpha s1 - rs.\alpha s2 \\ & \llbracket rs.invar s1; rs.invar s2 \rrbracket \implies rs.invar (rs.diff s1 s2) \\ & rs.invar s \implies rs.\alpha (rs.filter P s) = \{e \in rs.\alpha s. P e\} \\ & rs.invar s \implies rs.invar (rs.filter P s) \\ & \llbracket rs.invar s1; rs.invar s2 \rrbracket \implies rs.\alpha (rs.inter s1 s2) = rs.\alpha s1 \cap rs.\alpha s2 \\ & \llbracket rs.invar s1; rs.invar s2 \rrbracket \implies rs.invar (rs.inter s1 s2) \\ & \llbracket rs.invar s1; rs.invar s2 \rrbracket \implies rs.subset s1 s2 = (rs.\alpha s1 \subseteq rs.\alpha s2) \\ & \llbracket rs.invar s1; rs.invar s2 \rrbracket \implies rs.equal s1 s2 = (rs.\alpha s1 = rs.\alpha s2) \\ & \llbracket rs.invar s1; rs.invar s2 \rrbracket \implies rs.disjoint s1 s2 = (rs.\alpha s1 \cap rs.\alpha s2 = \{\}) \\ & \llbracket rs.invar s1; rs.invar s2; rs.disjoint-witness s1 s2 = None \rrbracket \\ & \implies rs.\alpha s1 \cap rs.\alpha s2 = \{\} \\ & \llbracket rs.invar s1; rs.invar s2; rs.disjoint-witness s1 s2 = Some a \rrbracket \\ & \implies a \in rs.\alpha s1 \cap rs.\alpha s2 \\ & rs.invar s \implies set (rs.to-list s) = rs.\alpha s \end{aligned}$$

```
rs.invar s ==> distinct (rs.to-list s)
rs.α (rs.from-list l) = set l
rs.invar (rs.from-list l)
```

All implementations provided by this library are compatible with the Isabelle/HOL code-generator. Now follow some examples of using the code-generator. Note that the code generator can only generate code for plain constants without arguments, while the operations like *rs.memb* have arguments, that are only hidden by an abbreviation.

There are conversion functions from lists to sets and, vice-versa, from sets to lists:

```
definition conv-tests ≡ (
  rs.from-list [1:int .. 10],
  rs.to-list (rs.from-list [1:int .. 10]),
  rs.to-sorted-list (rs.from-list [1:int,5,6,7,3,4,9,8,2,7,6]),
  rs.to-rev-list (rs.from-list [1:int,5,6,7,3,4,9,8,2,7,6])
)
```

$\langle ML \rangle$

Note that sets make no guarantee about ordering, hence the only thing we can prove about conversion from sets to lists is: *rs.to-list-correct*:

```
rs.invar s ==> set (rs.to-list s) = rs.α s
rs.invar s ==> distinct (rs.to-list s)
```

Some sets, like red-black-trees, also support conversion to sorted lists, and we have: *rs.to-sorted-list-correct*:

```
rs.invar s ==> set (rs.to-sorted-list s) = rs.α s
rs.invar s ==> distinct (rs.to-sorted-list s)
rs.invar s ==> sorted (rs.to-sorted-list s)
```

and *rs.to-rev-list-correct*:

```
rs.invar s ==> set (rs.to-rev-list s) = rs.α s
rs.invar s ==> distinct (rs.to-rev-list s)
rs.invar s ==> sorted (rev (rs.to-rev-list s))
```

definition restrict-list-test ≡ rbt-restrict-list (*rs.from-list [1:nat,2,3,4,5]*) [*1:nat,9,2,3,4,5,6,5,4,3,6,7,8,9*]

$\langle ML \rangle$

definition big-test *n* = (*rs.from-list [(1:int)..n]*)

$\langle ML \rangle$

Theories

To make available the whole collections framework to your formalization, import the theory *Collections.Collections* which includes everything. Here is a small selection:

Collections.SetSpec Specification of sets and set functions

Collections.SetGA Generic algorithms for sets

Collections.SetStdImpl Standard set implementations (list, rb-tree, hashing, tries)

Collections.MapSpec Specification of maps

Collections.MapGA Generic algorithms for maps

Collections.MapStdImpl Standard map implementations (list,rb-tree, hashing, tries)

Collections.ListSpec Specification of lists

Collections.Fifo Amortized fifo queue

Collections.DatRef Data refinement for the while combinator

Iterators

An important concept when using collections are iterators. An iterator is a kind of generalized fold-functional. Like the fold-functional, it applies a function to all elements of a set and modifies a state. There are no guarantees about the iteration order. But, unlike the fold functional, you can prove useful properties of iterations even if the function is not left-commutative. Proofs about iterations are done in invariant style, establishing an invariant over the iteration.

The iterator combinator for red-black tree sets is *rs.iterate*, and the proof-rule that is usually used is: *rs.iteratei-rule-P*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket rs.invar S; I (rs.\alpha S) \sigma 0; \\ & \quad \wedge x it \sigma. \llbracket c \sigma; x \in it; it \subseteq rs.\alpha S; I it \sigma \rrbracket \implies I (it - \{x\}) (f x \sigma); \\ & \quad \wedge \sigma. I \{\} \sigma \implies P \sigma; \wedge \sigma. it. \llbracket it \subseteq rs.\alpha S; it \neq \{\}; \neg c \sigma; I it \sigma \rrbracket \implies P \sigma \rrbracket \\ & \implies P (rs.iteratei S c f \sigma 0) \end{aligned}$$

The invariant *I* is parameterized with the set of remaining elements that have not yet been iterated over and the current state. The invariant has to hold for all elements remaining and the initial state: *I (rs. α S) σ 0*. Moreover, the invariant has to be preserved by an iteration step:

$$\lambda x \ it \ \sigma. \llbracket x \in it; it \subseteq rs.\alpha \ S; I \ it \ \sigma \rrbracket \implies I(it - \{x\})(f x \ \sigma)$$

And the proposition to be shown for the final state must be a consequence of the invariant for no elements remaining: $\lambda \sigma. \ I(\{\}) \ \sigma \implies P \ \sigma$.

A generalization of iterators are *interruptible iterators* where iteration is only continues while some condition on the state holds. Reasoning over interruptible iterators is also done by invariants: *rs.iteratei-rule-P*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket rs.invar \ S; I(rs.\alpha \ S) \ \sigma 0; \\ & \quad \lambda x \ it \ \sigma. \llbracket c \ \sigma; x \in it; it \subseteq rs.\alpha \ S; I \ it \ \sigma \rrbracket \implies I(it - \{x\})(f x \ \sigma); \\ & \quad \lambda \sigma. \ I(\{\}) \ \sigma \implies P \ \sigma; \lambda \sigma. \ it. \llbracket it \subseteq rs.\alpha \ S; it \neq \{\}; \neg c \ \sigma; I \ it \ \sigma \rrbracket \implies P \ \sigma \rrbracket \\ & \implies P(rs.iteratei \ S \ c \ f \ \sigma 0) \end{aligned}$$

Here, interruption of the iteration is handled by the premise

$$\lambda \sigma. \ it. \llbracket it \subseteq rs.\alpha \ S; it \neq \{\}; \neg c \ \sigma; I \ it \ \sigma \rrbracket \implies P \ \sigma$$

that shows the proposition from the invariant for any intermediate state of the iteration where the continuation condition does not hold (and thus the iteration is interrupted).

As an example of reasoning about results of iterators, we implement a function that converts a hashset to a list that contains precisely the elements of the set.

definition *hs-to-list'* $s == hs.iteratei \ s (\lambda _. \ True) (\#)$ \square

The correctness proof works by establishing the invariant that the list contains all elements that have already been iterated over. Again *hs.invar s* denotes the invariant for hashsets which defaults to *True*.

```
lemma hs-to-list'-correct:
  assumes INV: hs.invar s
  shows set (hs-to-list'  $s$ ) = hs.\alpha s
  ⟨proof⟩
```

As an example for an interruptible iterator, we define a bounded existential-quantification over the list elements. As soon as the first element is found that fulfills the predicate, the iteration is interrupted. The state of the iteration is simply a boolean, indicating the (current) result of the quantification:

definition *hs-bex s P == hs.iteratei s* $(\lambda \sigma. \ \neg \sigma) (\lambda x \ \sigma. \ P \ x)$ *False*

```
lemma hs-bex-correct:
  hs.invar s  $\implies$  hs-bex s P  $\longleftrightarrow$   $(\exists x \in hs.\alpha \ s. \ P \ x)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
```

5.2.2 Structure of the Framework

The concepts of the framework are roughly based on the object-oriented concepts of interfaces, implementations and generic algorithms.

The concepts used in the framework are the following:

Interfaces An interface describes some concept by providing an abstraction mapping α to a related Isabelle/HOL-concept. The definition is generic in the datatype used to implement the concept (i.e. the concrete data structure). An interface is specified by means of a locale that fixes the abstraction mapping and an invariant. For example, the set-interface contains an abstraction mapping to sets, and is specified by the locale *SetSpec.set*. An interface roughly matches the concept of a (collection) interface in Java, e.g. *java.util.Set*.

Functions A function specifies some functionality involving interfaces. A function is specified by means of a locale. For example, membership query for a set is specified by the locale *SetSpec.set-memb* and equality test between two sets is a function specified by *SetSpec.set-equal*. A function roughly matches a method declared in an interface, e.g. *java.util.Set#contains*, *java.util.Set#equals*.

Operation Records In order to reference an interface with a standard set of operations, those operations are summarized in a record, and there is a locale that fixes this record, and makes available all operations. For example, the locale *SetSpec.StdSet* fixes a record of standard set operations and assumes their correctness. It also defines abbreviations to easily access the members of the record. Internally, all the standard operations, like *hs.memb*, are introduced by interpretation of such an operation locale.

Generic Algorithms A generic algorithm specifies, in a generic way, how to implement a function using other functions. Usually, a generic algorithm lives in a locale that imports the necessary operation locales. For example, the locale *cart-loc* defines a generic algorithm for the cartesian product between two sets.

There is no direct match of generic algorithms in the Java Collections Framework. The most related concept are abstract collection interfaces, that provide some default algorithms, e.g. *java.util.AbstractSet*. The concept of *Algorithm* in the C++ Standard Template Library [5] matches the concept of Generic Algorithm quite well.

Implementation An implementation of an interface provides a data structure for that interface together with an abstraction mapping and an invariant. Moreover, it provides implementations for some (or all) functions of that interface. For example, red-black trees are an implementation of the set-interface, with the abstraction mapping *rs. α* and invariant *rs.invar*; and the constant *rs.ins* implements the insert-function, as can be verified by *set-ins rs. α rs.invar rs.ins*. An implementation

matches a concrete collection interface in Java, e.g. `java.util.TreeSet`, and the methods implemented by such an interface, e.g. `java.util.TreeSet#add`.

Instantiation An instantiation of a generic algorithm provides actual implementations for the used functions. For example, the generic cartesian product algorithm can be instantiated to use red-black-trees for both arguments, and output a list, as will be illustrated below in Section 5.2.2. While some of the functions of an implementation need to be implemented specifically, many functions may be obtained by instantiating generic algorithms. In Java, instantiation of a generic algorithm is matched most closely by inheriting from an abstract collection interface. In the C++ Standard Template Library instantiation of generic algorithms is done implicitly by the compiler.

Instantiation of Generic Algorithms

A generic algorithm is instantiated by interpreting its locale with the wanted implementations. For example, to obtain a cartesian product between two red-black trees, yielding a list, we can do the following:

```
<ML>
interpretation rrl: cart-loc rs-ops rs-ops ls-ops <proof>
<ML>
```

It is then available under the expected name:

```
term rrl.cart
```

Note the three lines of boilerplate code, that work around some technical problems of Isabelle/HOL: The `Locale-Code.open-block` and `Locale-Code.close-block` commands set up code generation for any locale that is interpreted in between them. They also have to be specified if an existing locale that already has interpretations is extended by new definitions.

The `ICF-Tools.revert-abbrevs rrl` reverts all abbreviations introduced by the locale, such that the displayed information becomes nicer.

Naming Conventions

The Isabelle Collections Framework follows these general naming conventions. Each implementation has a two-letter (or three-letter) and a one-letter (or two-letter) abbreviation, that are used as prefixes for the related constants, lemmas and instantiations.

The two-letter and three-letter abbreviations should be unique over all interfaces and instantiations, the one-letter abbreviations should be unique over all implementations of the same interface. Names that reference the implementation of only one interface are prefixed with that implementation's

two-letter abbreviation (e.g. `hs.ins` for insertion into a HashSet (`(hs,h)`), names that reference more than one implementation are prefixed with the one-letter (or two-letter) abbreviations (e.g. `rrl.cart` for the cartesian product between two RBT-Sets, yielding a list-set)

The most important abbreviations are:

lm,l List Map

lmi,li List Map with explicit invariant

rm,r RB-Tree Map

hm,h Hash Map

ahm,a Array-based hash map

tm,t Trie Map

ls,l List Set

lsi,li List Set with explicit invariant

rs,r RB-Tree Set

hs,h Hash Set

ahs,a Array-based hash map

ts,t Trie Set

Each function *name* of an interface *interface* is declared in a locale *interface-name*. This locale provides a fact *name-correct*. For example, there is the locale *set-ins* providing the fact *set-ins.ins-correct*. An implementation instantiates the locales of all implemented functions, using its two-letter abbreviation as instantiation prefix. For example, the HashSet-implementation instantiates the locale *set-ins* with the prefix *hs*, yielding the lemma *hs.ins-correct*. Moreover, an implementation with two-letter abbreviation *aa* provides a lemma *aa.correct* that summarizes the correctness facts for the basic operations. It should only contain those facts that are safe to be used with the simplifier. E.g., the correctness facts for basic operations on hash sets are available via the lemma *hs.correct*.

5.2.3 Extending the Framework

The best way to add new features, i.e., interfaces, functions, generic algorithms, or implementations to the collection framework is to use one of the existing items as example.

5.2.4 Design Issues

In this section, we motivate some of the design decisions of the Isabelle Collections Framework and report our experience with alternatives. Many of the design decisions are justified by restrictions of Isabelle/HOL and the code generator, so that there may be better options if those restrictions should vanish from future releases of Isabelle/HOL.

The main design goals of this development are:

1. Make available various implementations of collections under a unified interface.
2. It should be easy to extend the framework by new interfaces, functions, algorithms, and implementations.
3. Allow simple and concise reasoning over functions using collections.
4. Allow generic algorithms, that are independent of the actual data structure that is used.
5. Support generation of executable code.
6. Let the user precisely control what data structures are used in the implementation.

Data Refinement

In order to allow simple reasoning over collections, we use a data refinement approach. Each collection interface has an abstraction function that maps it on a related Isabelle/HOL concept (abstract level). The specification of functions are also relative to the abstraction. This allows most of the correctness reasoning to be done on the abstract level. On this level, the tool support is more elaborated and one is not yet fixed to a concrete implementation. In a next step, the abstract specification is refined to use an actual implementation (concrete level). The correctness properties proven on the abstract level usually transfer easily to the concrete level.

Moreover, the user has precise control how the refinement is done, i.e. what data structures are used. An alternative would be to do refinement completely automatic, as e.g. done in the code generator setup of the Theory *Executable-Set*. This has the advantage that it induces less writing overhead. The disadvantage is that the user loses a great amount of control over the refinement. For example, in *Executable-Set*, all sets have to be represented by lists, and there is no possibility to represent one set differently from another.

For a more detailed discussion of the data refinement issue, we refer to the monadic refinement framework, that is available in the AFP (http://isa-afp.org/entries/Refine_Monadic.shtml)

Operation Records

In order to allow convenient access to the most frequently used functions of an interface, we have grouped them together in a record, and defined a locale that only fixes this record. This greatly reduces the boilerplate required to define a new (generic) algorithm, as only the operation locale (instead of every single function) has to be included in the locale for the generic algorithm.

Note however, that parameters of locales are monomorphic inside the locale. Thus, we have to import an own instance for the locale for every element type of a set, or key/value type of a map. For iterators, where this problem was most annoying, we have installed a workaround that allows polymorphic iterators even inside locales.

Locales for Generic Algorithms

A generic algorithm is defined within a locale, that includes the required functions (or operation locales). If many instances of the same interface are required, prefixes are used to distinguish between them. This makes the code for a generic algorithm quite concise and readable.

However, there are some technical issues that one has to consider:

- When fixing parameters in the declaration of the locale, their types will be inferred independently of the definitions later done in the locale context. In order to get the correct types, one has to add explicit type constraints.
- The code generator has problems with generating code from definitions inside a locale. Currently, the *Locale-Code*-package provides a rather convenient workaround for that issue: It requires the user to enclose interpretations and definitions of new constants inside already interpreted locales within two special commands, that set up the code generator appropriately.

Explicit Invariants vs Typedef

The interfaces of this framework use explicit invariants. This provides a more general specification which allows some operations to be implemented more efficiently, cf. *lsi.ins-dj* in *Collections.ListSetImpl-Invar*.

Most implementations, however, hide the invariant in a typedef and setup the code generator appropriately. In that case, the invariant is just $\lambda_. \text{True}$, and removed automatically by the simplifier and classical reasoner. However, it still shows up in some premises and conclusions due to uniformity reasons.

Chapter 6

Conclusion

This work presented the Isabelle Collections Framework, an efficient and extensible collections framework for Isabelle/HOL. The framework features data-refinement techniques to refine algorithms to use concrete collection datastructures, and is compatible with the Isabelle/HOL code generator, such that efficient code can be generated for all supported target languages. Finally, we defined a data refinement framework for the while-combinator, and used it to specify a state-space exploration algorithm and stepwise refined the specification to an executable DFS-algorithm using a hashset to store the set of already known states.

Up to now, interfaces for sets and maps are specified and implemented using lists, red-black-trees, and hashing. Moreover, an amortized constant time fifo-queue (based on two stacks) has been implemented. However, the framework is extensible, i.e. new interfaces, algorithms and implementations can easily be added and integrated with the existing ones.

6.1 Trusted Code Base

In this section we shortly characterize on what our formal proofs depend, i.e. how to interpret the information contained in this formal proof and the fact that it is accepted by the Isabelle/HOL system.

First of all, you have to trust the theorem prover and its axiomatization of HOL, the ML-platform, the operating system software and the hardware it runs on. All these components are, in theory, able to cause false theorems to be proven. However, the probability of a false theorem to get proven due to a hardware error or an error in the operating system software is reasonably low. There are errors in hardware and operating systems, but they will usually cause the system to crash or exhibit other unexpected behaviour, instead of causing Isabelle to quite accept a false theorem and behave normal otherwise. The theorem prover itself is a bit more critical in this

aspect. However, Isabelle/HOL is implemented in LCF-style, i.e. all the proofs are eventually checked by a small kernel of trusted code, containing rather simple operations. HOL is the logic that is most frequently used with Isabelle, and it is unlikely that its axiomatization in Isabelle is inconsistent and no one has found and reported this inconsistency yet.

The next crucial point is the code generator of Isabelle. We derive executable code from our specifications. The code generator contains another (thin) layer of untrusted code. This layer has some known deficiencies¹ (as of Isabelle2009) in the sense that invalid code is generated. This code is then rejected by the target language's compiler or interpreter, but does not silently compute the wrong thing.

Moreover, assuming correctness of the code generator, the generated code is only guaranteed to be *partially correct*², i.e. there are no formal termination guarantees.

Furthermore, manual adaptations of the code generator setup are also part of the trusted code base. For array-based hash maps, the Isabelle Collections Framework provides an ML implementation for arrays with in-place updates that is unverified; for Haskell, we use the DiffArray implementation from the Haskell library. Other than this, the Isabelle Collections Framework does not add any adaptations other than those available in the Isabelle/HOL library, in particular Efficient_Nat.

6.2 Acknowledgement

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¹For example, the Haskell code generator may generate variables starting with uppercase letters, while the Haskell-specification requires variables to start with lowercase letters. Moreover, the ML code generator does not know the ML value restriction, and may generate code that violates this restriction.

²A simple example is the always-diverging function $f_{\text{div}} :: \text{bool} = \text{while } (\lambda x. \text{True}) \text{id } \text{True}$ that is definable in HOL. The lemma $\forall x. x = \text{if } f_{\text{div}} \text{ then } x \text{ else } x$ is provable in Isabelle and rewriting based on it could, theoretically, be inserted before the code generation process, resulting in code that always diverges

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