

Dictionary Construction

Lars Hupel

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Abstract

Isabelle’s code generator natively supports type classes. For targets that do not have language support for classes and instances, it performs the well-known *dictionary translation*, as described by Haftmann and Nipkow [1]. This translation happens outside the logic, i.e., there is no guarantee that it is correct, besides the pen-and-paper proof. This work implements a certified dictionary translation that produces new class-free constants and derives equality theorems.

Contents

1	Dictionary Construction	2
1.1	Introduction	2
1.2	Encoding classes	2
1.3	Encoding instances	3
1.4	Implementation	4
1.5	Impossibility of hiding sort constraints	5
2	Setup	5
3	Termination heuristics	7
4	Test cases for dictionary construction	11
4.1	Code equations with different number of explicit arguments .	12
4.2	Complex class hierarchies	12
4.3	Instances with non-trivial arity	12
4.4	[<i>fundef-cong</i>] rules	13
4.5	Mutual recursion	13
4.6	Non-trivial code dependencies; code equations where the head is not fully general	15
4.7	Pattern matching on θ	15

4.8	Complex termination arguments	15
4.9	Combination of various things	16
4.10	Interaction with the code generator	16
4.11	Contrived side conditions	16
4.12	Interaction with <i>Lazy-Case</i>	19

1 Dictionary Construction

```
theory Introduction
imports Main
begin
```

1.1 Introduction

Isabelle’s logic features *type classes* [2, 3]. These are built into the kernel and are used extensively in theory developments. The existing *code generator*, when targeting Standard ML, performs the well-known dictionary construction or *dictionary translation* [1]. This works by replacing type classes with records, instances with values, and occurrences with explicit parameters.

Haftmann and Nipkow give a pen-and-paper correctness proof of this construction [1, §4.1], based on a notion of *higher-order rewrite systems*. The resulting theorem then states that any well-typed term is reduction-equivalent before and after class elimination. In this work, the dictionary construction is performed in a certified fashion, that is, the equivalence is a theorem inside the logic.

1.2 Encoding classes

The choice of representation of a dictionary itself is straightforward: We model it as a **datatype**, along with functions returning values of that type. The alternative here would have been to use the **record** package. The obvious advantage is that we could easily model subclass relationships through record inheritance. However, records do not support multiple inheritance. Since records offer no advantage over datatypes in that regard, we opted for the more modern **datatype** package.

Consider the following example:

```
class plus =
  fixes plus :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
```

This will get translated to a **datatype** with a single constructor taking a single argument:

```
datatype 'a dict-plus =
  mk-plus (param-plus: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a)
```

A function using the *Introduction.plus* constraint:

definition $double :: 'a::plus \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $double\ x = plus\ x\ x$

definition $double' :: 'a\ dict\ plus \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $double'\ dict\ x = param\ plus\ dict\ x\ x$

1.3 Encoding instances

A more controversial design decision is how to represent dictionary certificates. For example, given a value of type *nat dict-plus*, how do we know that this is a faithful representation of the *Introduction.plus* instance for *nat*?

- Florian Haftmann proposed a “shallow encoding”. It works by exploiting the internal treatment of constants with sort constraints in the Isabelle kernel. Constants themselves do not carry sort constraints, only their definitional equations. The fact that a constant only appears with these constraints on the surface of the system is a feature of type inference.

Instead, we can instruct the system to ignore these constraints. However, any attempt at “hiding” the constraints behind a type definition ultimately does not work: The nonemptiness proof requires a witness of a valid dictionary for an arbitrary, but fixed type *'a*, which is of course not possible (see §1.5 for details).

- The certificates contain the class axioms directly. For example, the *semigroup-add* class requires $a + b + c = a + (b + c)$.

Translated into a definition, this would look as follows:

$$cert\ plus\ dict = (\forall a\ b\ c.\ param\ plus\ dict\ (param\ plus\ dict\ a\ b)\ c = param\ plus\ dict\ a\ (param\ plus\ dict\ b\ c))$$

Proving that instances satisfy this certificate is trivial.

However, the equality proof of f' and f is impossible: they are simply not equal in general. Nothing would prevent someone from defining an alternative dictionary using multiplication instead of addition and the certificate would still hold; but obviously functions using *Introduction.plus-class.plus* on numbers would expect addition.

Intuitively, this makes sense: the above notion of “certificate” establishes no connection between original instantiation and newly-generated dictionaries.

Instead of proving equality, one would have to “lift” all existing theorems over the old constants to the new constants.

- In order for equality between new and old constants to hold, the certificate needs to capture that the dictionary corresponds exactly to the class constants. This is achieved by the representation below. It literally states that the fields of the dictionary are equal to the class constants. The condition of the resulting equation can only be instantiated with dictionaries corresponding to existing class instances. This constitutes a *closed world* assumption, i.e., callers of generated code may not invent own instantiations.

definition *cert-plus* :: 'a::plus dict-plus \Rightarrow bool **where**
cert-plus dict \longleftrightarrow (*param-plus dict* = *plus*)

Based on that definition, we can prove that *double* and *double'* are equivalent:

lemma *cert-plus dict* \Longrightarrow *double' dict* = *double*

unfolding *cert-plus-def double'-def double-def*

by *auto*

An unconditional equation can be obtained by specializing the theorem to a ground type and supplying a valid dictionary.

1.4 Implementation

When translating a constant *f*, we use existing mechanisms in Isabelle to obtain its *code graph*. The graph contains the code equations of all transitive dependencies (i.e., other constants) of *f*. In general, we have to re-define each of these dependencies. For that, we use the internal interface of the **function** package and feed it the code equations after performing the dictionary construction. In the standard case, where the user has not performed a custom code setup, the resulting function looks similar to its original definition. But the user may have also changed the implementation of a function significantly afterwards. This imposes some restrictions:

- The new constant needs to be proven terminating. We apply some heuristics to transfer the original termination proof to the new definition. This only works when the termination condition does not rely on class axioms. (See §3 for details.)
- Pattern matching must be performed on datatypes, instead of the more general **code-datatypes**.
- The set of code equations must be exhaustive and non-overlapping.

end

1.5 Impossibility of hiding sort constraints

Coauthor of this section: Florian Haftmann

```
theory Impossibility
imports Main
begin
```

```
axiomatization of-prop :: prop  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
of-prop-Trueprop [simp]: of-prop (Trueprop P)  $\longleftrightarrow$  P and
Trueprop-of-prop [simp]: Trueprop (of-prop Q)  $\equiv$  PROP Q
```

A type satisfies the certificate if there is an instance of the class.

```
definition is-sg :: 'a itself  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
is-sg TYPE('a) = of-prop OFCLASS('a, semigroup-add-class)
```

We trick the parser into ignoring the sort constraint of (+).

```
setup  $\langle$ Sign.add-const-constraint (@{const-name plus}, SOME @{typ 'a::{}}  $\Rightarrow$  'a
 $\Rightarrow$  'a{}) $\rangle$ 
```

```
definition sg :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
sg plus  $\longleftrightarrow$  plus = Groups.plus  $\wedge$  is-sg TYPE('a) for plus
```

Attempt: Define a type that contains all legal (+) functions.

```
typedef (overloaded) 'a Sg = Collect sg :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a) set
morphisms the-plus Sg
unfolding sg-def[abs-def]
apply (simp add: is-sg-def)
```

We need to prove *OFCLASS*('a, *semigroup-add-class*) for arbitrary 'a, which is impossible.

```
oops
```

```
end
```

2 Setup

```
theory Dict-Construction
imports Automatic-Refinement.Refine-Util
keywords declassify :: thy-decl
begin
```

```
definition set-of :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'b) set where
set-of P = {(x, y). P x y}
```

```
lemma wfP-implies-wf-set-of: wfP P  $\Longrightarrow$  wf (set-of P)
unfolding wfP-def set-of-def .
```

lemma *wf-set-of-implies-wfP*: $wf (set-of P) \implies wfP P$
unfolding *wfP-def set-of-def* .

lemma *wf-simulate-simple*:
assumes *wf r*
assumes $\bigwedge x y. (x, y) \in r' \implies (g x, g y) \in r$
shows *wf r'*
using *assms*
by (*metis in-inv-image wf-eq-minimal wf-inv-image*)

lemma *set-ofI*: $P x y \implies (x, y) \in set-of P$
unfolding *set-of-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *set-ofD*: $(x, y) \in set-of P \implies P x y$
unfolding *set-of-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *wfP-simulate-simple*:
assumes *wfP r*
assumes $\bigwedge x y. r' x y \implies r (g x) (g y)$
shows *wfP r'*
apply (*rule wf-set-of-implies-wfP*)
apply (*rule wf-simulate-simple*[**where** $g = g$])
apply (*rule wfP-implies-wf-set-of*)
apply (*fact assms*)
using *assms(2)* **by** (*auto intro: set-ofI dest: set-ofD*)

lemma *wf-implies-dom*: $wf (set-of R) \implies All (Wellfounded.accp R)$
apply (*rule allI*)
apply (*rule accp-wfPD*)
apply (*rule wf-set-of-implies-wfP*) .

lemma *wfP-implies-dom*: $wfP R \implies All (Wellfounded.accp R)$
by (*metis wfP-implies-wf-set-of wf-implies-dom*)

named-theorems *dict-construction-specs*

ML-file $\langle dict-construction-util.ML \rangle$

ML-file $\langle transfer-termination.ML \rangle$

ML-file $\langle congruences.ML \rangle$

ML-file $\langle side-conditions.ML \rangle$

ML-file $\langle class-graph.ML \rangle$

ML-file $\langle dict-construction.ML \rangle$

method-setup *fo-cong-rule* = \langle

Attrib.thm \gg (*fn thm* \implies *fn ctxt* \implies *SIMPLE-METHOD'* (*Dict-Construction-Util.fo-cong-tac*
ctxt thm))

\rangle *resolve congruence rule using first-order matching*

declare $[[code\ drop:\ (\wedge)]]$

lemma [*code*]: $True \wedge p \longleftrightarrow p$ $False \wedge p \longleftrightarrow False$ **by** *auto*

declare [[*code drop*: (\vee)]]

lemma [*code*]: $True \vee p \longleftrightarrow True$ $False \vee p \longleftrightarrow p$ **by** *auto*

declare *comp-cong*[*fundef-cong del*]

declare *fun.map-cong*[*fundef-cong*]

end

3 Termination heuristics

theory *Termination*

imports *../Dict-Construction*

begin

As indicated in the introduction, the newly-defined functions must be proven terminating. In general, we cannot reuse the original termination proof, as the following example illustrates:

```
fun f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat where  
f 0 = 0 |  
f (Suc n) = f n
```

lemma [*code*]: $f\ x = f\ x$..

The invocation of **declassify** *f* would fail, because *f*'s code equations are not terminating.

Hence, in the general case where users have modified the code equations, we need to fall back to an (automated) attempt to prove termination.

In the remainder of this section, we will illustrate the special case where the user has not modified the code equations, i.e., the original termination proof should “morally” be still applicable. For this, we will perform the dictionary construction manually.

local-setup \langle *Class-Graph.ensure-class* @{*class plus*} #> *snd* \rangle

local-setup \langle *Class-Graph.ensure-class* @{*class zero*} #> *snd* \rangle

fun *sum-list* :: '*a*::{*plus,zero*} *list* \Rightarrow '*a* **where**

sum-list [] = 0 |

sum-list (*x* # *xs*) = *x* + *sum-list* *xs*

The above function carries two distinct class constraints, which are translated into two dictionary parameters:

function *sum-list'* **where**

sum-list' *d-plus* *d-zero* [] = *Groups-zero--class-zero--field* *d-zero* |

sum-list' *d-plus* *d-zero* (*x* # *xs*) = *Groups-plus--class-plus--field* *d-plus* *x* (*sum-list'* *d-plus* *d-zero* *xs*)

by *pat-completeness auto*

Now, we need to carry out the termination proof of *sum-list'*. The **function** package analyzes the function definition and discovers one recursive call. In pseudo-notation:

$$(d\text{-plus}, d\text{-zero}, x \# xs) \rightsquigarrow (d\text{-plus}, d\text{-zero}, xs)$$

The result of this analysis is captured in the inductive predicate *sum-list'-rel*. Its introduction rules look as follows:

thm *sum-list'-rel.intros*
— *sum-list'-rel* (?*d-plus*, ?*d-zero*, ?*xs*) (?*d-plus*, ?*d-zero*, ?*x* # ?*xs*)

Compare this to the relation for *Termination.sum-list*:

thm *sum-list-rel.intros*
— *sum-list-rel* ?*xs* (?*x* # ?*xs*)

Except for the additional (unchanging) dictionary arguments, these relations are more or less equivalent to each other. There is an important difference, though: *sum-list-rel* has sort constraints, *sum-list'-rel* does not. (This will become important later on.)

context

notes [[*show-sorts*]]

begin

term *sum-list-rel*
— '*a*::{*plus*,*zero*} list ⇒ '*a*::{*plus*,*zero*} list ⇒ bool

term *sum-list'-rel*
— '*a*::*type* *Groups-plus--dict* × '*a*::*type* *Groups-zero--dict* × '*a*::*type* list ⇒ '*a*::*type* *Groups-plus--dict* × '*a*::*type* *Groups-zero--dict* × '*a*::*type* list ⇒ bool

end

Let us now discuss the rough concept of the termination proof for *sum-list'*. The goal is to show that *sum-list'-rel* is well-founded. Usually, this is proved by specifying a *measure function* that

1. maps the arguments to natural numbers
2. decreases for each recursive call.

Here, however, we want to instead show that each recursive call in *sum-list'* has a corresponding recursive call in *Termination.sum-list*. In other words, we want to show that the existing proof of well-foundedness of *sum-list-rel* can be lifted to a proof of well-foundedness of *sum-list'-rel*. This is what the theorem *wfP-simulate-simple* states:

$\llbracket wfp\ ?r; \bigwedge x\ y.\ ?r'\ x\ y \implies ?r\ (?g\ x)\ (?g\ y) \rrbracket \implies wfp\ ?r'$

Given any well-founded relation r and a function g that maps function arguments from r' to r , we can deduce that r' is also well-founded.

For our example, we need to provide a function g of type $'b\ Groups-plus--dict \times 'b\ Groups-zero--dict \times 'b\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list$. Because the dictionary parameters are not changing, they can safely be dropped by g . However, because of the sort constraint in $sum-list-rel$, the term $snd \circ snd$ is not a well-typed instantiation for g .

Instead (this is where the heuristic comes in), we assume that the original function $Termination.sum-list$ is parametric, i.e., termination does not depend on the elements of the list passed to it, but only on the structure of the list. Additionally, we assume that all involved type classes have at least one instantiation.

With this in mind, we can use $map\ (\lambda-.\ undefined) \circ snd \circ snd$ as g :

```
thm wfp-simulate-simple[where
  r = sum-list-rel and
  r' = sum-list'-rel and
  g = map (\lambda-. undefined) o snd o snd]
```

Finally, we can prove the termination of $sum-list'$.

termination $sum-list'$

proof —

have $wfp\ sum-list'-rel$

proof (*rule* $wfp-simulate-simple$)

— We first need to obtain the well-foundedness theorem for $sum-list-rel$ from the ML guts of the **function** package.

show $wfp\ sum-list-rel$

apply (*rule* $accp-wfPI$)

apply (*tactic* $\langle resolve-tac\ @\{context\}\ [Function.get-info\ @\{context\}\ @\{term\ sum-list\}\ |>\ #totality\ |>\ the]\ 1 \rangle$)

done

define $g :: 'b\ Groups-plus--dict \times 'b\ Groups-zero--dict \times 'b\ list \Rightarrow 'c::\{plus,zero\}\ list$ **where**

$g = map\ (\lambda-.\ undefined) \circ snd \circ snd$

— Prove the simulation of $sum-list'-rel$ by $sum-list-rel$ by rule induction.

show $sum-list-rel\ (g\ x)\ (g\ y)$ **if** $sum-list'-rel\ x\ y$ **for** $x\ y$

using *that*

proof (*induction* $x\ y$ *rule:* $sum-list'-rel.induct$)

case ($1\ d-plus\ d-zero\ x\ xs$)

show $?case$

— Unfold the constituent parts of g :

apply (*simp only:* $g-def\ comp-apply\ snd-conv\ list.map$)

— Use the corresponding introduction rule of $sum-list-rel$ and hope for the

best:

```

    apply (rule sum-list-rel.intros(1))
  done
qed
qed

```

— This is the goal that the **function** package expects.

```

then show  $\forall x. \text{sum-list}'\text{-dom } x$ 
  by (rule wfP-implies-dom)
qed

```

This can be automated with a special tactic:

```

experiment
begin

```

```

termination sum-list'

```

```

  apply (tactic <
    Transfer-Termination.termination-tac
      (Function.get-info @{\context} @{\term sum-list'})
      (Function.get-info @{\context} @{\term sum-list})
      @{\context}
    1 >; fail)
  done

```

```

end

```

A similar technique can be used for making functions defined in locales executable when, for some reason, the definition of a “defs” locale is not feasible.

```

locale foo =
  fixes A :: nat
  assumes A > 0
begin

```

```

fun f where
  f 0 = A |
  f (Suc n) = Suc (f n)

```

— We carry out this proof in the locale for simplicity; a real implementation would probably have to set up a local theory properly.

```

lemma f-total: wfP f-rel
  apply (rule accp-wfPI)
  apply (tactic <resolve-tac @{\context} [Function.get-info @{\context} @{\term f}] |>
    #totality |> the] 1 >)
  done
end

```

— The dummy interpretation serves the same purpose as the assumption that class constraints have at least one instantiation.

interpretation *dummy: foo 1* **by** *standard simp*

function *f'* **where**

f' A 0 = A |

f' A (Suc n) = Suc (f' A n)

by *pat-completeness auto*

termination *f'*

apply (*rule wfP-implies-dom*)

apply (*rule wfP-simulate-simple*[**where** *g = snd*])

apply (*rule dummy.f-total*)

subgoal for *x y*

apply (*induction x y rule: f'-rel.induct*)

subgoal

apply (*simp only: snd-conv*)

apply (*rule dummy.f-rel.intros*)

done

done

done

Automatic:

experiment

begin

termination *f'*

apply (*tactic <*

Transfer-Termination.termination-tac

(*Function.get-info* @*{context}* @*{term f'}*)

(*Function.get-info* @*{context}* @*{term dummy.f}*)

@*{context}*

1 >; fail)

done

end

end

4 Test cases for dictionary construction

theory *Test-Dict-Construction*

imports

Dict-Construction

HOL-Library.ListVector

begin

4.1 Code equations with different number of explicit arguments

```
lemma [code]: fold f [] = id fold f (x # xs) s = fold f xs (f x s) fold f [x, y] u ≡ f
y (f x u)
by auto
```

experiment begin

```
declassify valid: fold
thm valid
lemma List-fold = fold by (rule valid)
```

end

4.2 Complex class hierarchies

```
local-setup <Class-Graph.ensure-class @{class zero} #> snd>
local-setup <Class-Graph.ensure-class @{class plus} #> snd>
```

experiment begin

```
local-setup <Class-Graph.ensure-class @{class comm-monoid-add} #> snd>
local-setup <Class-Graph.ensure-class @{class ring} #> snd>
```

```
typ nat Rings-ring--dict
```

end

Check that *Class-Graph* does not leak out of locales

```
ML<@{assert} (is-none (Class-Graph.node @{context} @{class ring}))>
```

4.3 Instances with non-trivial arity

```
fun f :: 'a::plus ⇒ 'a where
f x = x + x
```

```
definition g :: 'a::{plus,zero} list ⇒ 'a list where
g x = f x
```

```
datatype natt = Z | S natt
```

```
instantiation natt :: {zero,plus} begin
```

```
definition zero-natt where
zero-natt = Z
```

```
fun plus-natt where
```

```
plus-natt Z x = x |
plus-natt (S m) n = S (plus-natt m n)
```

```

instance ..
end

definition  $h :: \text{natt list}$  where
 $h = g [Z, S Z]$ 

experiment begin

declassify valid:  $h$ 
thm valid
lemma Test--Dict--Construction-h = h by (fact valid)

ML⟨Dict-Construction.the-info @{context} @{const-name plus-natt-inst.plus-natt}⟩

end

Check that declassify does not leak out of locales

ML⟨
  can (Dict-Construction.the-info @{context}) @{const-name plus-natt-inst.plus-natt}
  |> not |> @{assert}
  ⟩

```

4.4 [*fundef-cong*] rules

```

datatype 'a seq = Cons 'a 'a seq | Nil

```

```

experiment begin

```

```

declassify map-seq

```

Check presence of derived [*fundef-cong*] rule

```

ML⟨
  Dict-Construction.the-info @{context} @{const-name map-seq}
  |> #fun-info
  |> the
  |> #fs
  |> the-single
  |> dest-Const
  |> fst
  |> Dict-Construction.cong-of-const @{context}
  |> the
  ⟩

```

```

end

```

4.5 Mutual recursion

```

fun odd :: nat ⇒ bool and even where

```

```

odd 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  False |
even 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  True |
odd (Suc n)  $\longleftrightarrow$  even n |
even (Suc n)  $\longleftrightarrow$  odd n

```

experiment begin

```

declassify valid: odd even
thm valid

```

end

```

datatype 'a bin-tree = Leaf | Node 'a 'a bin-tree 'a bin-tree

```

experiment begin

```

declassify valid: map-bin-tree rel-bin-tree
thm valid

```

end

```

datatype 'v env = Env 'v list
datatype v = Closure v env

```

context

```

notes is-measure-trivial[where f = size-env size, measure-function]
begin

```

```

fun test-v :: v  $\Rightarrow$  bool and test-w :: v env  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
test-v (Closure env)  $\longleftrightarrow$  test-w env |
test-w (Env vs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  list-all test-v vs

```

```

fun test-v1 :: v  $\Rightarrow$  'a::{one,monoid-add} and test-w1 :: v env  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
test-v1 (Closure env) = 1 + test-w1 env |
test-w1 (Env vs) = sum-list (map test-v1 vs)

```

end

experiment begin

```

declassify valid: test-w test-v
thm valid

```

end

experiment begin

declassify *valid: test-w1 test-v1*
thm *valid*

end

4.6 Non-trivial code dependencies; code equations where the head is not fully general

definition $c \equiv 0 :: nat$

definition $d\ x \equiv \text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } x$

lemma *contrived[`code`]: $c = d\ 0$ unfolding *c-def d-def* by *simp**

experiment begin

declassify *valid: c*

thm *valid*

lemma *Test--Dict--Construction-c = c* by (*fact valid*)

end

4.7 Pattern matching on 0

definition $j\ \text{where } j\ (n::nat) = (0::nat)$

lemma [*code*]: $j\ 0 = 0\ j\ (Suc\ n) = j\ n$

unfolding *j-def* by *auto*

fun $k\ \text{where}$

$k\ 0 = (0::nat) \mid$

$k\ (Suc\ n) = k\ n$

lemma *f-code[`code`]: $k\ n = 0$*

by (*induct n*) *simp+*

experiment begin

declassify *valid: j k*

thm *valid*

lemma

Test--Dict--Construction-j = j

Test--Dict--Construction-k = k

by (*fact valid*)**+**

end

4.8 Complex termination arguments

fun $fac :: nat \Rightarrow nat\ \text{where}$

$fac\ n = (\text{if } n \leq 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } n * fac\ (n - 1))$

```

experiment begin

declassify valid: fac

end

```

4.9 Combination of various things

```

experiment begin

declassify valid: sum-list

end

```

4.10 Interaction with the code generator

```

declassify h
export-code Test--Dict--Construction-h in SML

end

```

4.11 Contrived side conditions

```

theory Test-Side-Conditions
imports Dict-Construction
begin

ML ‹
fun assert-alt-total ctxt term = @{assert} (Side-Conditions.is-total ctxt term)
›

fun head where
head (x # -) = x

local-setup ‹snd o Side-Conditions.mk-side @{thms head.simps} NONE›

lemma head-side-eq: head-side xs ‹ $\longleftrightarrow$ › xs ‹ $\neq$ › []
by (cases xs) (auto intro: head-side.intros elim: head-side.cases)

declaration ‹K (Side-Conditions.set-alt @{term head} @{thm head-side-eq})›

fun map where
map f [] = [] |
map f (x # xs) = f x # map f xs

local-setup ‹snd o Side-Conditions.mk-side @{thms map.simps} (SOME @{thms
map.induct)›
thm map-side.intros

```


ML $\langle \text{assert-alt-total } @\{\text{context}\} @\{\text{term map}\} \rangle$

experiment begin

Functions that use partial functions always in their domain are processed correctly.

fun *tail* **where**
tail (- # *xs*) = *xs*

local-setup $\langle \text{snd } o \text{ Side-Conditions.mk-side } @\{\text{thms tail.simps}\} \text{ NONE} \rangle$

lemma *tail-side-eq*: *tail-side xs* \longleftrightarrow *xs* \neq []
by (*cases xs*) (*auto intro: tail-side.intros elim: tail-side.cases*)

declaration $\langle K \text{ (Side-Conditions.set-alt } @\{\text{term tail}\} @\{\text{thm tail-side-eq}\}) \rangle$

function *map'* **where**
map' f xs = (*if xs* = [] *then* [] *else f* (*head xs*) # *map' f* (*tail xs*)
by *auto*

termination
apply (*relation measure (size o snd)*)
apply *rule*
subgoal for *f xs* **by** (*cases xs*) *auto*
done

local-setup $\langle \text{snd } o \text{ Side-Conditions.mk-side } @\{\text{thms map'.simps}\} \text{ (SOME } @\{\text{thms map'.induct}\}) \rangle$
thm *map'-side.intros*

ML $\langle \text{assert-alt-total } @\{\text{context}\} @\{\text{term map'}\} \rangle$

end

lemma *map-cong*:
assumes *xs = ys* $\wedge x. x \in \text{set } ys \implies f x = g x$
shows *map f xs = map g ys*
unfolding *assms(1)*
using *assms(2)*
by (*induction ys*) *auto*

definition *map-head* **where**
map-head xs = *map head xs*

experiment begin

declare *map-cong*[*fundef-cong*]

```

local-setup ⟨snd o Side-Conditions.mk-side @ { thms map-head-def } NONE⟩
thm map-head-side.intros

lemma map-head-side xs ↔ (∀ x ∈ set xs. x ≠ [])
by (auto intro: map-head-side.intros elim: map-head-side.cases)

definition map-head' where
  map-head' xss = map (map head) xss

local-setup ⟨snd o Side-Conditions.mk-side @ { thms map-head'-def } NONE⟩
thm map-head'-side.intros

lemma map-head'-side xss ↔ (∀ xs ∈ set xss. ∀ x ∈ set xs. x ≠ [])
by (auto intro: map-head'-side.intros elim: map-head'-side.cases)

end

experiment begin

  local-setup ⟨snd o Side-Conditions.mk-side @ { thms map-head-def } NONE⟩
  term map-head-side
  thm map-head-side.intros

  lemma ¬ map-head-side xs
  by (auto elim: map-head-side.cases)

end

definition head-known where
  head-known xs = head (3 # xs)

local-setup ⟨snd o Side-Conditions.mk-side @ { thms head-known-def } NONE⟩
thm head-known-side.intros

ML⟨assert-alt-total @ { context } @ { term head-known }⟩

fun odd :: nat ⇒ bool and even where
  odd 0 ↔ False |
  even 0 ↔ True |
  odd (Suc n) ↔ even n |
  even (Suc n) ↔ odd n

local-setup ⟨snd o Side-Conditions.mk-side @ { thms odd.simps even.simps } (SOME
  @ { thms odd-even.induct })⟩
thm odd-side-even-side.intros

ML⟨assert-alt-total @ { context } @ { term odd }⟩
ML⟨assert-alt-total @ { context } @ { term even }⟩

```

```

definition odd-known where
  odd-known = odd (Suc 0)

local-setup ⟨snd o Side-Conditions.mk-side @{thms odd-known-def} NONE⟩
thm odd-known-side.intros

ML⟨assert-alt-total @{context} @{term odd-known}⟩

end

```

4.12 Interaction with *Lazy-Case*

```

theory Test-Lazy-Case
imports
  Dict-Construction
  Lazy-Case.Lazy-Case
  Show.Show-Instances
begin

datatype 'a tree = Node | Fork 'a 'a tree list

lemma map-tree[code]:
  map-tree f t = (case t of Node ⇒ Node | Fork x ts ⇒ Fork (f x) (map (map-tree
f) ts))
by (induction t) auto

experiment begin

Dictionary construction of map-tree requires the [fundef-cong] rule of Test-Lazy-Case.tree.case-lazy.

declassify valid: map-tree
thm valid

lemma Test--Lazy--Case-tree-map--tree = map-tree by (fact valid)

end

```

```

definition i :: (unit × (bool list × string × nat option) list) option ⇒ string
where
  i = show

```

```

experiment begin

```

This currently requires *Lazy-Case.Lazy-Case* because of *Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat*.

```

declassify valid: i
thm valid

```

```

lemma Test--Lazy--Case-i = i by (fact valid)

```

end

end

References

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