

# Light-weight containers for Isabelle: efficient, extensible, nestable

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# From formal specifications to implementations

specification      *f x = if  $\exists y. \dots$  then  $\iota A. \dots$  else { }*

HOL

```
fun f x = compute (init x)
```

```
fun init x = ...
```

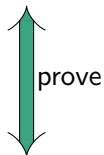
implementation      `fun compute A = ... compute ...`

# From formal specifications to implementations

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$f\ x = \text{if } \exists y. \dots \text{ then } \iota A. \dots \text{ else } \{ \}$

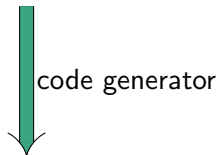
HOL



$f\ x = \text{compute } (\text{init } x)$

$\text{init } x = \dots$

$\text{compute } A = \dots \text{ compute } \dots$



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`fun init x = ...`

`fun compute A = ... compute ...`

implementation

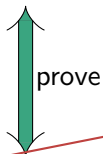
SML

# From formal specifications to implementations

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HOL



How can we easily use efficient data structures without cluttering proofs?

$f\ x = \text{compute } (\text{init } x)$   
 $\text{init } x = \dots$   
 $\text{compute } A = \dots \text{ compute } \dots$

code generator

`fun f x = compute (init x)`  
`fun init x = ...`  
`fun compute A = ... compute ...`

implementation

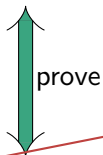
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SML

implementat

## ICF & AutoRef [ITP'10, ITP'12, ITP'13]

- ▶ refine to efficient data structures **in HOL**
- ▶ uniform interface for container implementations (RBTs, ...)
- ▶ tool support for refinement proofs

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HOL



prove

How can we easily use  
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## Light-weight containers (LC)

- ▶ refine to efficient data structures **in the code generator**
- ▶ stick to abstract container types (sets, maps, ...)

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SML

implementat

# Example: convert Boolean formulas to CNF

**theory** *Clauses* imports *Main* begin

**datatype** *bexp* = *Var nat* | *Not bexp* | *And bexp bexp* | *Or bexp bexp*

**type\_synonym** *literal* = *nat* × *bool*

**type\_synonym** *clause* = *literal set*

**type\_synonym** *cnf* = *clause set*

shallow embedding  
of CNF formulas:  
**set of sets of literals**

# Example: convert Boolean formulas to CNF

```
theory Clauses imports Main begin
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datatype bexp = Var nat | Not bexp | And bexp bexp | Or bexp bexp
```

```
type_synonym literal = nat × bool
```

```
type_synonym clause = literal set
```

```
type_synonym cnf = clause set
```

```
function cnf :: bexp ⇒ cnf where
```

```
  cnf (Var v) = { {(v, True)} }
```

```
| cnf (And b b') = cnf b ∪ cnf b'
```

```
| cnf (Or b b') =  $\bigcup_{c \in \text{cnf } b} (\lambda c'. c \cup c')$  ∪ cnf b'
```

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```
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```
definition test :: bexp where test = ...
```

```
value [code] cnf test = {}
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7168 clauses

takes **57 s**

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## Criteria for container frameworks



ease of use

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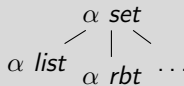
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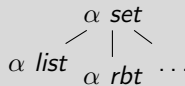
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$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \alpha \text{ list} \\ \alpha \text{ rbt} \end{array} \quad + \quad \alpha \text{ trie}}{\begin{array}{l} \text{int set} \\ \text{string set} \end{array} \quad + \quad (\alpha \Rightarrow \beta) \text{ set}}$$

extensibility

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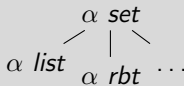
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$\alpha list$   
 $\alpha rbt$   
**+  $\alpha trie$**

---

$int set$   
 $string set$   
**+  $(\alpha \Rightarrow \beta) set$**   
**extensibility**

$int set$   
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 $int set set set$   
 $\dots set set set set$   
**nestability**

value [code] *cnf test* = {}

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Refinement separates code generation from specification.

- ▶ logically insignificant
- ▶ can be changed and extended at any time
- ▶ key to extensibility and modularity

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	<b>constructor</b>	<b>operation</b> $\in$
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pattern-matching on pseudo-constructors

depend on overloaded operation

# Multiple implementations for a container

- 1 pseudo-constructor for each implementation

*ChF* ::  $(\alpha \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \alpha \text{ set}$

*DSet* ::  $\alpha \text{ dlist} \Rightarrow \alpha \text{ set}$

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pattern-match on  
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$x \in \text{ChF } P = P \ x$

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assumes *corder* = *Some* (*le*, *lt*)  $\implies$  *class.linorder* *le* *lt*

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    *Some* (*\_*, *lt*)  $\Rightarrow$  *RSet* (*insert* *lt* *x* *rbt*)

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**requires run-time test:**

*insert* *x* (*RSet* *rbt*) = **case** *corder* **of** **None**  $\Rightarrow$  **error** ...

| *Some* (*\_*, *lt*)  $\Rightarrow$  *RSet* (*insert* *lt* *x* *rbt*)

# Multiple implementations for a container

1. 1 pseudo-constructor for each implementation
2. type classes with optional operations
3. choose a suitable implementation based on available operations

$\{\}$  = *case corder of Some \_  $\Rightarrow$  RSet rempty*  
| *None  $\Rightarrow$  case ceq of Some \_  $\Rightarrow$  DSet dempty*  
| *None  $\Rightarrow$  ChF ( $\lambda$ .. False)*

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$\Rightarrow$  run-time tests always succeed

# Multiple implementations for a container

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$\{ \} = \text{case corder of Some } \_ \Rightarrow \text{RSet empty}$   
|  $\text{None} \Rightarrow \text{case ceq of Some } \_ \Rightarrow \text{DSet dempty}$   
|  $\text{None} \Rightarrow \text{ChF } (\lambda \_ . \text{False})$

4. handle binary operators

$\mathcal{O}(n^2)$  cases  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{RSet } rs_1 \cap \text{RSet } rs_2 = \dots \\ \text{RSet } rs_1 \cap \text{DSet } ds_2 = \dots \\ \text{RSet } rs_1 \cap \text{ChF } P_2 = \dots \\ \text{RSet } rs_1 \cap \text{Compl } A = \dots \\ \text{DSet } ds_1 \cap \text{RSet } rs_2 = \dots \\ \text{DSet } ds_1 \cap \text{DSet } ds_2 = \dots \\ \vdots \qquad \qquad \qquad \vdots \end{array} \right.$



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$$\mathcal{O}(n) \text{ cases } \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{RSet } rs_1 \cap A & = \text{RSet } (\text{rfilter } (\lambda x. x \in A) rs_1) \\ \text{DSet } ds_1 \cap A & = \text{DSet } (\text{dfilter } (\lambda x. x \in A) ds_1) \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{array} \right.$$


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4. handle binary operators with sequential pattern matching

$$\mathcal{O}(n) \text{ cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} RSet \ rs_1 \cap A & = RSet (rfilter (\lambda x. x \in A) \ rs_1) \\ A \cap RSet \ rs_2 & = RSet (rfilter (\lambda x. x \in A) \ rs_2) \\ DSet \ ds_1 \cap A & = DSet (dfilter (\lambda x. x \in A) \ ds_1) \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{array} \right.$$

 The diagram shows two green arrows pointing from the right towards the equations. The top arrow points to the  $RSet$  equation and is labeled "precedes". The bottom arrow points to the  $DSet$  equation.

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$$\begin{cases} \{ \} = \text{case } \text{corder of } \text{Some } \_ \Rightarrow \text{RSet empty} \\ \quad | \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{case } \text{ceq of } \text{Some } \_ \Rightarrow \text{DSet dempty} \\ \quad | \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{ChF } (\lambda \_ . \text{False}) \end{cases}$$

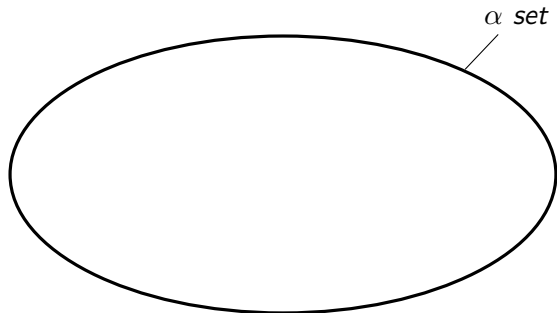
4. handle binary operators with sequential pattern matching

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathcal{O}(n) \text{ cases} + m \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{RSet } rs_1 \cap \text{RSet } rs_2 = \text{RSet } (\text{rint } rs_1 \ rs_2) & \text{---} \\ \text{RSet } rs_1 \cap A = \text{RSet } (\text{rfilter } (\lambda x. x \in A) \ rs_1) & \text{---} \\ A \cap \text{RSet } rs_2 = \text{RSet } (\text{rfilter } (\lambda x. x \in A) \ rs_2) & \text{---} \\ \text{DSet } ds_1 \cap A = \text{DSet } (\text{dfilter } (\lambda x. x \in A) \ ds_1) & \text{---} \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

precedes

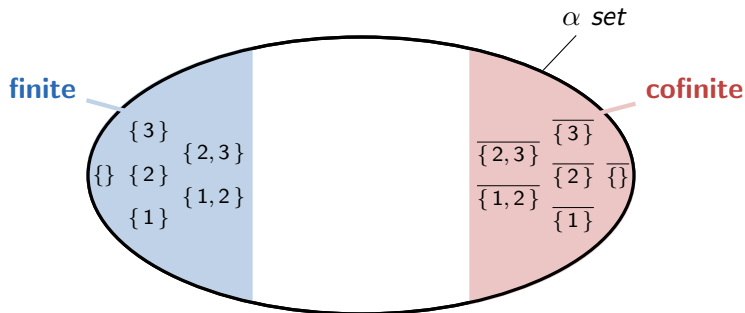
# Nesting containers

$\alpha$  set set as a search tree requires computable linear order  $\sqsubseteq$  on  $\alpha$  set



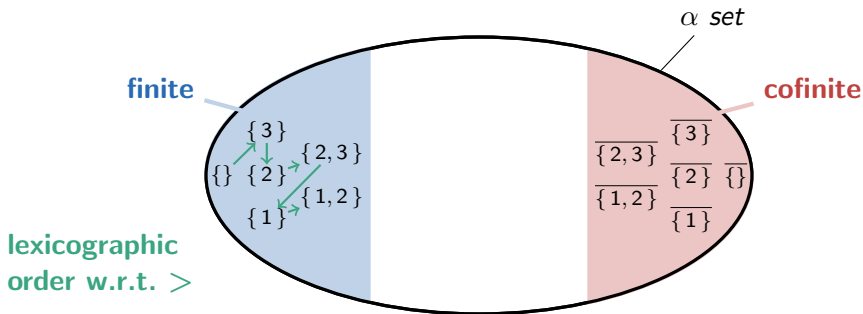
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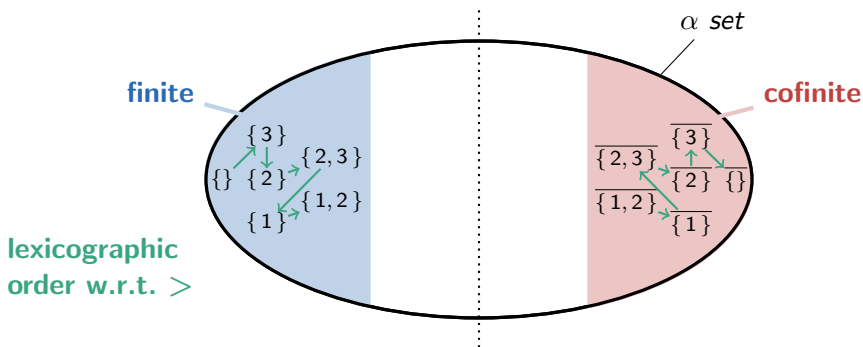
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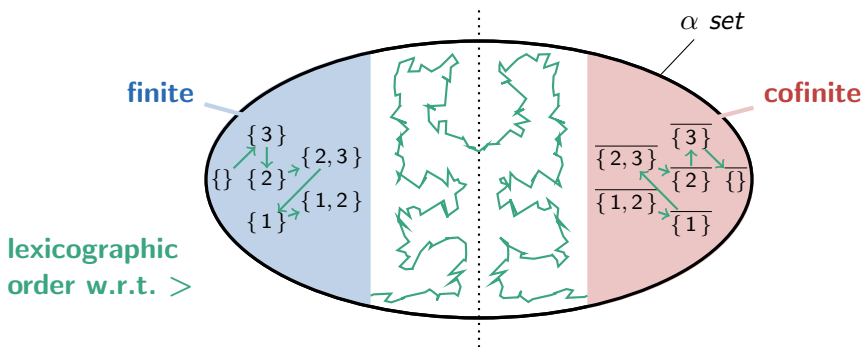
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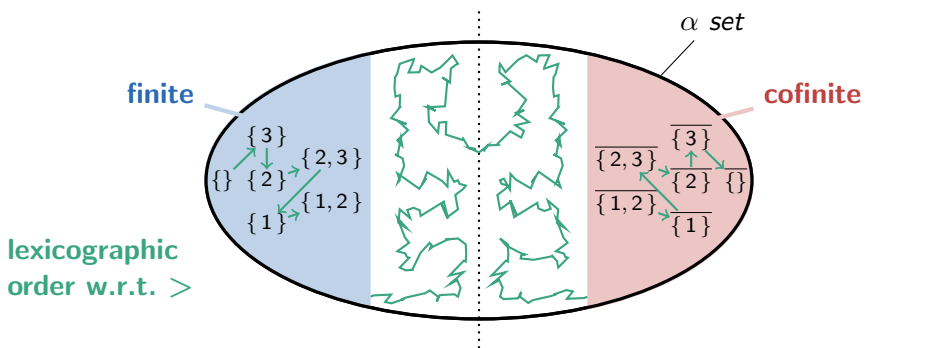
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# Nesting containers

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$$\{\} \sqsubseteq A \text{ and } A \sqsubseteq \{\}$$

$$\overline{A} \sqsubseteq \overline{B} \text{ iff } B \sqsubseteq A$$

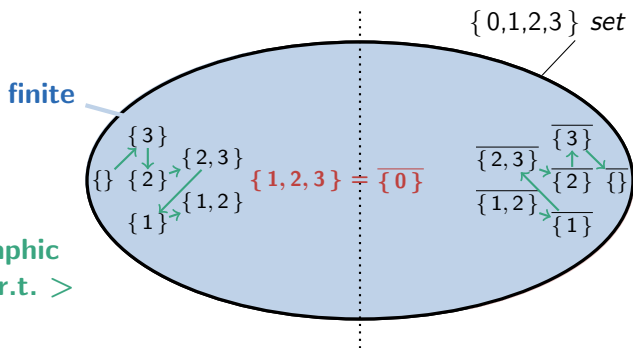
$$\text{If } F \sqsubseteq F', \text{ then } F \sqsubseteq F'$$

$$\text{If } \alpha \text{ is infinite, then } F \sqsubseteq \overline{F'}$$

} for  $F, F'$  finite

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lexicographic order w.r.t.  $>$

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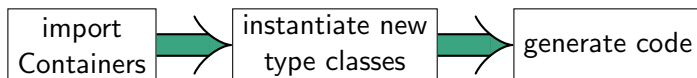
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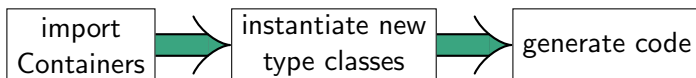
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Easy to use: case study with Java interpreter

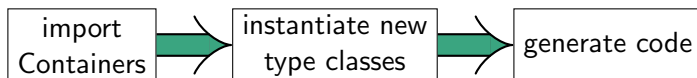


Easy to use: case study with Java interpreter ✓



# Evaluation

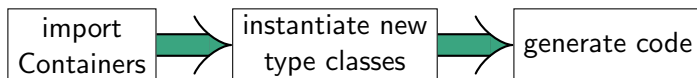
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Extensible, flexible, nestable: ✓

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Easy to use: case study with Java interpreter ✓



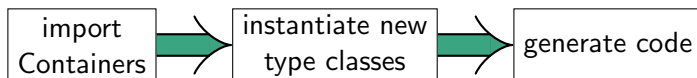
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1. ICF benchmark: as fast as the ICF and pure RBTs (*int set*)
2. nested sets: confirm complexity of  $\square$ :  $\mathcal{O}(n^d)$
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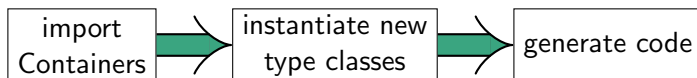
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**Limitation:** folding over a containers requires commutative operator refinement in the code generator is logically irrelevant



## Light-weight containers

- ▶ approach to efficiently implement containers
- ▶ light-weight: refinement during code generation
- ▶ extensible, flexible, nestable
- ▶ Available in the Archive of Formal Proofs

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## Future work

- ▶ cover more containers and implementations
- ▶ combine with Autoref/ICF