### Supernominal Datatypes and Codatatypes

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LFMTP 2009, Montreal, Canada. Theory support for weak higher order abstract syntax in Isabelle/HOL. Elsa Gunter, Chris Osborn and Andrei Popescu.

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Joint work with ...

#### Jasmin Blanchette, Lorenzo Gheri, Dmitriy Traytel, Isabelle/HOL









# Ideology

How do most mathematicians, logicians and computer scientists view syntax with bindings?

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Syntax with Bindings

Bureaucracy

Domain-Specific Results = Interesting Bits



How do most mathematicians, logicians and computer scientists view syntax with bindings?



Keep buraucracy low, offer high-level definition and proof principles.

De Bruijn

HOAS (Higher-Order Abstract Syntax)

Nominal/Nameful

De Bruijn nameless pointers

HOAS (Higher-Order Abstract Syntax) (meta-level) functional bindings

Nominal/Nameful explicit bound names,  $\alpha$ -quotienting



They define terms with bindings in different ways.

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What's important: How to manipulate this datatype.

De Bruijn nameless pointers  $\lambda : \text{Term} \to \text{Term}$   $\lambda_n : \text{Term}_{n+1} \to \text{Term}_n \text{ (well-scoped)}$ HOAS (Higher-Order Abstract Syntax) (meta-level) functional bindings  $\lambda : (\text{Term} \to \text{Term}) \to \text{Term} \text{ (strong)}$   $\lambda : (\text{Var} \to \text{Term}) \to \text{Term} \text{ (weak)}$ Nominal/Nameful explicit bound names,  $\alpha$ -quotienting  $\lambda : \text{Var} \to \text{Term} \to \text{Term}$ 



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What's important: How to manipulate this datatype.

#### Different schools have different insights and can learn from each other.

# Combining and Sharing Knowledge across Paradigms



Johan van der Brunomhoas 1471–1530

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Gordon & Melham, 5 Axioms of Alpha-Conversion, 1996 Discovers a weak HOAS recursor Norrish, Recursion for Types with Binders, 2004 Adjusts the above into a Nominal-style recursor Hofmann, Semantical Analysis of HOAS, 1999 Topos where well-scoped De Bruijn = weak HOAS Felty & Momigliano, Hybrid, 2008 HOAS on a De Bruijn substratum Popescu et al., HOAS on top of FOAS, 2010 HOAS on a Nominal substratum Berghofer & Urban, De Bruijn & Names head-to-head, 2007 Compares Nominal and "raw" De Bruijn Abel et al., POPLMark reloaded, 2019 Compares strong HOAS with well-scoped De Bruijn

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Next: Paradigm-agnostic description of general binders Nominal-style reasoning infrastructure for them Could employ De Bruijn or HOAS views of the same datatypes!



Supports modular specification of complex binding mechanisms

(Co)datatypes come with definition and reasoning principles

Generalizes Nominal techniques: no finite support restriction

Has been formalized in Isabelle (implementation under way)



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Let's talk bindings without commiting to any syntax Then can have any syntax with any bindings we want

... which does not mean we lose any visual intuition

# Bounded Natural Functors (BNFs)

 $F: \mathsf{Set} \to \mathsf{Set}$ F(A) $\stackrel{\Psi}{\cup}$ 

















3 Pillars: Boundedness, Naturality, Functoriality (BNF)

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \mathsf{F} & : & \mathsf{Set} \to \mathsf{Set} \\ \mathsf{map}_\mathsf{F} & : & \prod_{A,B\in\mathsf{Set}} (A \to B) \to \mathsf{F}(A) \to \mathsf{F}(B) \end{array}$$



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bd<sub>F</sub> cardinal number



### 4th Pillar: Relator Structure





map<sub>F</sub> (g)
(slot-wise application of g)



 $\operatorname{rel}_{\mathsf{F}}(R)$  (slot-wise lifting of R)
$$\mathsf{List}:\mathsf{Set}\to\mathsf{Set}$$

$$\begin{split} \mathsf{map}_{\mathsf{List}} \ g \ [x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}] &= [g(x_0), \dots, g(x_{n-1})] \\ \mathsf{supp}_{\mathsf{List}} \ [x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}] &= \{x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}\} \\ \mathsf{bd}_{\mathsf{List}} &= \aleph_0 \\ ([x_0, \dots, x_{m-1}], [y_0, \dots, y_{n-1}]) \in \mathsf{rel}_{\mathsf{List}} \ R \ \mathsf{iff} \\ m &= n \ \mathsf{and} \ \forall i < m. \ (x_i, y_i) \in R \end{split}$$

 $\mathsf{Stream}:\mathsf{Set}\to\mathsf{Set}$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{map}_{\mathsf{Stream}} g \ [x_0, x_1, \ldots] &= [g(x_0), g(x_1), \ldots] \\ \mathsf{supp}_{\mathsf{List}} \ [x_0, x_1, \ldots] &= \{x_0, x_1, \ldots\} \\ \mathsf{bd}_{\mathsf{List}} &= \aleph_1 \\ ([x_0, x_1, \ldots], [y_0, y_1, \ldots]) \in \mathsf{rel}_{\mathsf{List}} \ R \text{ iff} \\ \forall i \in \mathbb{N}. \ (x_i, y_i) \in R \end{aligned}$$

. . .

Trees – finitely/infinitely branching, finite/infinite depth Finite sets, countable sets, *k*-bounded sets Multisets Fuzzy sets Probability distributions

# Bounded Natural Functors (BNFs) in Isabelle

BNFs

Include many useful container types

Closed under composition

Closed under least fixpoints (initial algebras)

Closed under greatest fixpoints (final coalgebra)

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Isabelle/HOL's (co)datatype package

"One of the greatest engineering projects since Stonehenge!"



Jasmin Blanchette



Dmitriy Traytel

datatype Proc(A, B, C) =Step  $(A + B \times (C \rightarrow Proc(A, B, C)))$ 

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{codatatype}\;\mathsf{Proc}(A,B,C) = \\ \mathsf{Step}\;(A+B\times(C\to\mathsf{Proc}(A,B,C))) \end{array}$$

Possibly nonterminating.

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Possibly nonterminating. Finitely nondeterministic?

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Countably nondeterministic? Plug in the countable powerset BNF.

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Finitely nondeterministic? Plug in the finite powerset BNF. Countably nondeterministic? Plug in the countable powerset BNF. Probabilistic? Plug in the probability distributions BNF. Nondeterminism plus probability? Plug in both BNFs.

# Datatypes and Codatatypes Based on BNFs

For each defined (co)datatype, Isabelle provides

- operators: constructor, map, relator, support, etc.
- lemmas about these operators: injectiveness, functoriality, naturality ("free" theorems), etc.
- (co)recursion definition principles
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BNFs lurking in the background without the users knowing of them

# A Foundation for Binders

Several sophisticated syntactic formats:

 $C\alpha MI$  [Pottier 2006], Ott [Sewell et al. 2010], Unbound [Weirich et al. 2011], Isabelle Nominal2 [Urban and Kaliszyk 2012], Needle & Knot [Keuchel et al. 2016]



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Capture essence without committing to a particular syntax?

Binder = Mechanism for combining any variables with any terms.

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$$\lambda v.t$$

let  $v = t_1$  in  $t_2$ 

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Proposal: Binder = Operator on sets  $F : \text{Set}^m \times \text{Set}^n \to \text{Set}$ plus binding dispatcher relation  $\theta \subseteq \{1, \ldots, m\} \times \{1, \ldots, n\}$ .

Think:  $F(V_1, \ldots, V_m, T_1, \ldots, T_n)$  combines variables  $v_i \in V_i$  and terms  $t_j \in T_j$  such that  $v_i \in V_i$  binds in  $t_j \in T_j$  if  $(i, j) \in \theta$ .

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$$\lambda v. t \qquad \qquad \begin{array}{l} m = n = 1 \\ \mathsf{F}(V, T) = V \times T \\ \theta = \{(1, 1)\} \end{array}$$

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|------------------------|---|
| let $v = t_1$ in $t_2$ | $m = 1, n = 2 F(V, T_1, T_2) = V \times T_1 \times T_2 \theta = \{(1, 2)\}$ |

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| let rec $v_1 = t_1$ and and $v_k = t_k$ in $t$ | m = n = 1<br>F (V, T) = List (V × T) × T<br>$\theta = \{(1, 1)\}$           |

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F "Natural" (Container-like)



Proposal: Binder = Operator on sets  $F : Set^m \times Set^n \rightarrow Set$ plus binding dispatcher relation  $\theta \subseteq \{1, \ldots, m\} \times \{1, \ldots, n\}$ . Finitary? F "Natural" (Container-like)



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F "Natural" (Container-like) Functor on (binding) variable arguments only w.r.t. injections

 $\mathsf{F}(V, T) = \\ \mathsf{let} \ \mathsf{rec} \ (v = t)^* \ \mathsf{in} \ t \qquad \mathsf{List} \ (V \times T)^{@V} \times T$ let rec  $\mathbf{v} = t_1$  and  $\mathbf{v} = t_2$  in t  $\theta = \{(1,1)\}$  $[(\mathbf{v}, t_1), (\mathbf{v}, t_2)] \in \text{List}(V \times T)$  $p \in F(\overline{V}, \overline{T})$  $\rightarrow \{t, \ldots\}$ 

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Functor on (binding) variable arguments only w.r.t. injections

w(v).p  $p \in F(\overline{V}, \overline{T})$  $\rightarrow$  { t, . . . }

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# Parenthesis: Linearization Modifier <sup>@</sup>

$$\mathsf{List}(A)^{@A} = \{ xs \in \mathsf{List}(A) \mid \forall i, j. \ i \neq j \longrightarrow xs_i \neq xs_j \}$$

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Linearity for an arbitrary BNF, F : Set  $\rightarrow$  Set?
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How about:  $p \in F(A)$  linear ... if  $\forall q$ . shape (q) = shape  $(p) \longrightarrow |\text{supp}_F(q)| \le |\text{supp}_F(p)|$ 

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How about:  $p \in F(A)$  linear ... if  $\forall q$ . shape (q) = shape  $(p) \longrightarrow |\text{supp}_F(q)| \le |\text{supp}_F(p)|$ Works for finitary functors.

Fails in general: For F = Stream,  $[0, 0, 1, 2, 3, ...] \in F(\mathbb{N})$  linear.

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Linearity for an arbitrary BNF, F : Set  $\rightarrow$  Set?



Better:  $p \in F(A)$  linear ... if  $\forall q$ . shape (q) = shape  $(p) \longrightarrow \exists f : A \rightarrow A$ . map<sub>F</sub>(f)(p) = qWorks in general.

Gives us back a sub-functor,  $F^{@}$ , of F's restriction to bijections.

So far, term-agnostic: can bind in any hypothetical terms.

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Type-variable  $\alpha$ , term-variables x, labels I

Types 
$$\sigma$$
 ::=  $\alpha \mid ...$   
Patterns  $p$  ::=  $x : \sigma \mid \{l_i = p_i \ ^{i \in 1...n}\}$   
Terms  $t$  ::=  $x \mid \Lambda \alpha. t \mid \text{let } p = t_1 \text{ in } t_2$ 

Assumptions: Term-variables are pairwise distinct in any pattern. In terms, term-variables coming from patterns and type-variables near  $\Lambda$ 's are binding.

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 $Type(A) = \dots$ Pattern  $(A, X) = (\mu P. X \times Type(A) + FinPFunc(Label, P))^{@X}$ 

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where:

$$F(A', X', A, X, T) = X' + A \times T + Pattern(A', X) \times T^{2}$$
  
 
$$\theta = \{(1, 1), (2, 1)\}$$

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Terms  $t$  ::=  $x \mid \Lambda \alpha. t \mid \text{let } p = t_1 \text{ in } t_2$ 

Assumptions: Term-variables are pairwise distinct in any pattern. In terms, term-variables coming from patterns and type-variables near Λ's are binding.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{Type}\left(A\right) &= & \dots \\ \mathsf{Pattern}\left(A,X\right) &= & \left(\mu P.\ X \times \mathsf{Type}\left(A\right) + \mathsf{FinPFunc}\left(\mathsf{Label},P\right)\right)^{@X} \\ \mathsf{Term}\left(A,X\right) &= & \mu_{\theta}T.\ X + A \times T + \mathsf{Pattern}\left(A,X\right) \times T^{2} \\ &= & \mu_{\theta}T.\ F\left(A,X,A,X,T\right) \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$F(A', X', A, X, T) = X' + A \times T + Pattern(A', X) \times T^{2}$$
  
 
$$\theta = \{(1, 1), (2, 1)\}$$

# From Binders to Terms with Bindings

### Constructing Terms from Binders



### Constructing Terms from Binders

$$F: \operatorname{Set}^p \times \operatorname{Set}^m \times \operatorname{Set}^n \to \operatorname{Set}$$

Assume p = m.

**Raw terms:**  $T(\overline{V}) = \mu \overline{A}. F(\overline{V}, \overline{V}, \overline{A})$ 



### Constructing Terms from Binders



Alpha-quotiented terms:  $\overline{T(\overline{V})} = \overline{T(\overline{V})/\equiv_{\theta}}$ 



Equality on the top free variables Possible bijective renamings of top binding variables Recursive call factoring in the renamings



Renaming via  $f_i$  of  $v_i$  in  $t_j$  only if  $(i, j) \in \theta$ Equality on the top free variables Possible bijective renamings of top binding variables Recursive call factoring in the renamings



F being a relator is crucial:

Equality on the top free variables Possible bijective renamings of top binding variables Recursive call factoring in the renamings



F being a relator is crucial:

$$\frac{(\mathsf{unf}(t),\mathsf{unf}(t')) \in \mathsf{rel}_{\mathsf{F}} (=) \{(\overline{v},\overline{f v}) \mid \ldots\} \{(\overline{t},\overline{t'}) \mid \mathsf{map}_{\mathsf{T}} \ \overline{f}^{\theta} \ \overline{t} \equiv_{\overline{\Theta}} \overline{t'}\}}{t \equiv_{\theta} t'}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \mathsf{T}\left(\overline{V}\right) &=& \mu A. \ \mathsf{F}(\overline{V},\overline{V},A) & \mathsf{OK} \\ \mathsf{T}\left(\overline{V}\right) &=& \mathsf{T}\left(\overline{V}\right) / \equiv_{\theta} & \mathsf{too \ low-level} \end{array}$$

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Operators on **T**:

- ctor : F  $(\overline{V}, \overline{V}, T(\overline{V})) \to T(\overline{V})$  non-injective constructor
- FVars<sub>i</sub> :  $\mathbf{T}(\overline{V}) \rightarrow V_i$
- $\mathsf{map}_{\mathsf{T}}$  functorial action on  $\mathsf{T}$  w.r.t. bijections

Theorem:  $(T, \overline{FVars}, map_T, ctor)$  is the initial object in a category of models  $\mathcal{U} = (U, \overline{UFVars}, Umap, Uctor)$  satisfying:

- Umap functorial on bijections
- Umap and UFVars; distribute over Uctor
- Umap satisfies congruence w.r.t. UFVars<sub>i</sub>

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Recursor generalizing the state-of-the-art nominal recursors (Norrish 2004, Pitts 2006, Urban and Berghofer 2006, GP 2017)

1

Notation: 
$$\mathbf{T}(\overline{V}) = \mu_{\theta} A. F(\overline{V}, \overline{V}, A)$$

Operators on **T**:

- ctor : F  $(\overline{V}, \overline{V}, T(\overline{V})) \to T(\overline{V})$  non-injective constructor
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Example – HOAS encoding  
# : Term<sub>$$\lambda$$</sub>  $\rightarrow$  Term <sub>$\lambda$</sub> (app, lam)  
(1)  $x^{\#} = x$   
(2)  $(s t)^{\#} = app s^{\#} t^{\#}$   
(3)  $(\lambda x. t)^{\#} = lam (\lambda x. t^{\#})$ 

Why is this a correct recursive definition?

Example – HOAS encoding # : Term<sub> $\lambda$ </sub>  $\rightarrow$  Term<sub> $\lambda$ </sub>(app, lam) (1)  $x^{\#} = x$ (2)  $(s t)^{\#} = app s^{\#} t^{\#}$ (3)  $(\lambda x. t)^{\#} = lam (\lambda x. t^{\#})$ Why is this a correct recursive definition?

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Example – HOAS encoding  $#: \operatorname{Term}_{\lambda} \to \operatorname{Term}_{\lambda}(\operatorname{app}, \operatorname{lam})$ (1)  $x^{\#} = x$ (2)  $(st)^{\#} = app s^{\#} t^{\#}$ (3)  $(\lambda x. t)^{\#} = \text{lam}(\lambda x. t^{\#})$ Why is this a correct recursive definition? To answer this, we must also ask: How should # behave w.r.t. free variables? (4)  $FV(t^{\#}) \subset FV(t)$ How should # behave w.r.t. swapping? (5)  $t[x \leftrightarrow y]^{\#} = t^{\#}[x \leftrightarrow y]$ 

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Must check some conditions – here, easy, as in Isabelle's "by auto". End product:  $\exists ! \#$  satisfying (1-4), and (5) or (5') or both.

Example: Interpretation of FOL formulas sem : Fmla  $\rightarrow$  (Var  $\rightarrow$  M)  $\rightarrow$  Bool sem ( $\forall x. \varphi$ ) ( $\xi$ ) defined as sem ( $\varphi$ ) ( $\xi[a \leftarrow x]$ ) for all  $a \in M$
### Parenthesis: How the Recursors Work

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To "convince" the recursor this is correct, we declare: If  $x \notin FV(\varphi)$  and  $\xi =_{-x} \xi'$ , then sem  $(\varphi) (\xi) = sem (\varphi) (\xi')$ sem  $(\varphi[t/x]) \xi = sem (\varphi) (\xi[x \leftarrow sem(t)])$ Again, the necessary checks are trivial.

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"That was not too hard: I have my ( $\alpha$ -preserving) semantic interpretation defined, its dependence on free vars proved, and its substitution lemma proved, all in one go. Now I can move on and do interesting things."

Occasionally useful

Infinitely branching process sums in Milner's CSS:  $\sum_{i \in I} P_i$ Infinitary logics Böhm trees:  $\lambda$ -terms with possibly infinite depth Fully abstract  $\pi$ -calculus trees (via "unfolding" process terms) Occasionally useful

Infinitely branching process sums in Milner's CSS:  $\sum_{i \in I} P_i$ Infinitary logics Böhm trees:  $\lambda$ -terms with possibly infinite depth Fully abstract  $\pi$ -calculus trees (via "unfolding" process terms)

Already in the scope of what I've shown

Occasionally useful

Infinitely branching process sums in Milner's CSS:  $\sum_{i \in I} P_i$ Infinitary logics Böhm trees:  $\lambda$ -terms with possibly infinite depth Fully abstract  $\pi$ -calculus trees (via "unfolding" process terms)

Already in the scope of what I've shown Covered by binding-aware greatest fixpoints

### Binding-Aware Greatest Fixpoints?

Recall the Binding-Aware Least Fixpoints

 $F: \operatorname{Set}^p \times \operatorname{Set}^m \times \operatorname{Set} \to \operatorname{Set}$ 

Assume p = m.

Raw terms:  $T(\overline{V}) = \mu \overline{A}. F(\overline{V}, \overline{V}, \overline{A})$ 



Alpha-quotiented terms:

$$\overline{\mathsf{T}\left(\overline{V}
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### Binding-Aware Greatest Fixpoints?

$$F: \operatorname{\mathsf{Set}}^{p} \times \operatorname{\mathsf{Set}}^{m} \times \operatorname{\mathsf{Set}} \to \operatorname{\mathsf{Set}}$$

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Alpha-quotiented terms:

$$\overline{\mathsf{T}(\overline{V})} = \overline{\mathsf{T}(\overline{V})} / \equiv_{\theta}$$

### Inductive Definition of Alpha-Equivalence



Equality on the top free variables Possible bijective renamings of top binding variables Recursive call factoring in the renamings

### Coinductive Definition of Alpha-Equivalence

Same characteristic clause, same intuition, ... but GFP instead of LFP in Knaster-Tarski



Equality on the top free variables Possible bijective renamings of top binding variables Recursive call factoring in the renamings

### MRBNFs = BNFs with Binding Awareness

BNFs

Include many useful container types

Closed under composition

Closed under least fixpoints

Closed under greatest fixpoints

# $\Downarrow$

Compositional (co)datatypes Implemented in Isabelle: user-friendly, hides category theory

### MRBNFs = BNFs with Binding Awareness

#### **MR**BNFs

Include many useful container types Closed under composition Closed under least fixpoints Closed under greatest fixpoints Closed under binding-aware least fixpoints Closed under binding-aware greatest fixpoints Closed under linearization

# $\Downarrow$

Compositional binding-aware (co)datatypes Isabelle: worked out category theory, not yet user-friendly

### References

#### Expressive datatypes and codatatypes:

- Foundational, Compositional (Co)datatypes for HOL. LICS'12
- Truly Modular (Co)datatypes for Isabelle/HOL. ITP'14
- Foundational nonuniform (Co)datatypes for HOL. LICS'17
- Relational Parametricity and Quotient Preservation for Modular (Co)datatypes. ITP'18
- Quotients of Bounded Natural Functors. IJCAR'20 (TBP tomorrow)

Ensuring non-emptiness of types:

• Witnessing (Co)datatypes. ESOP'15

Expressive function definition mechanisms:

- Foundational extensible corecursion. ICFP'15
- Corecursion in Foundational Proof Assistants. ESOP'17

Overview of entire line of work

• Foundational (Co)datatypes and (Co)recursion for HOL. FroCoS'17

#### Supernominal (MRBNF extension of BNF)

• Bindings as Bounded Natural Functors. POPL'19

# Related Work

### Nominal: Logic, Techniques, Datatypes









Murdoch J. Gabbay'

Michael Norrish

Andrew Pitts

Christian Urban

## The Super in Supernominal

|                    | Nominal Datatypes | MRBNFs (Binders as Functors) |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| BA-Induction       |                   | $\bullet$                    |
| BA-Recursion       | $\bigcirc$        | $\bullet$                    |
| Infinite Branching |                   | $\bullet$                    |
| Coinductive Types  | lacksquare        | $\bullet$                    |
| BA-Coinduction     |                   | $\bullet$                    |
| BA-Corecursion     | $\odot$           | $\bullet$                    |
| Complex Binders    | $\bigcirc$        | $\bullet$                    |
| Modularity         | $\odot$           | $\bullet$                    |

BA = binding-aware

## The Super in Supernominal Also, Transnominal: Beyond Finite Support

|                     | Nominal Datatypes  | MRBNFs (Binders as Functors) |
|---------------------|--|------------------------------|
| BA-Induction        | $\bullet$  | •                            |
| <b>BA-Recursion</b> | $\bigcirc$   | •                            |
| Infinite Branching  |  | A ST                         |
| Coinductive Types   | a for the second s |                              |
| BA-Coinduction      |  |                              |
| BA-Corecursion      |  |                              |
| Complex Binders     | $\bigcirc$   | $\bullet$                    |
| Modularity          | $\bullet$  | •                            |

BA = binding-aware

### Binding-Aware Induction and Recursion



Supernominal RecursorsUrban'08Norrish'04Gheri&Popescu'17Pitts'05Gordon&Melham'96Popescu&Gunter'11

Prior work on nominal corecursion: Kurz et al. 2013 Supernominal lifts their restriction to finite support

### Syntax with Bindings in Isabelle



Isabelle Nominal2 [Urban and Kaliszyk 2012]

- Good user support
- Complex binders via syntactic format

Supernominal (not yet fully implemented)

- Will boost expressiveness and compositionality
- Will stay backwards-compatiblish with Nominal/Nominal2

Much category theory on De Bruijn style, starting with Fiore et al. (LICS'99) Hofmann (LICS'99) Bird and Paterson (J. Func. Prog. '99) Altenkirch and Reus (CSL'99)

The same year: Nominal Logic – Gabbay and Pitts (LICS'99)

### BNFs = subclass of k-accessible functors

Container types [Hoogendijk and de Moor 2000]

Containers [Abbott et al. 2005]

### Relevant Classes of Functors



### Relevant Classes of Functors



### Relevant Classes of Functors



### Main Insight Behind Supernominal

## Bindings Are Functors

### Main Insight Behind Supernominal

## Bindings Are Functors

Andrei Popescu University of Sheffield, UK LFMTP June 30, 2020

Joint work with

Jasmin Blanchette, Lorenzo Gheri, Dmitriy Traytel, Isabelle/HOL







