

# Witnessing (Co)Datatypes

## A Proof Assistant Perspective

Jasmin Blanchette, Andrei Popescu, Dmitriy Traytel



Inria Nancy & LORIA / MPI Saarbrücken  
Middlesex University  
Technical University Munich

# Overview

- Proof Assistants versus Programming Languages
- The Higher Responsibility of Proof Assistants
- Our Work on Isabelle/HOL

# Proof Assistants versus Programming Languages

Programming Language (PL)



# Proof Assistants versus Programming Languages

Programming Language (PL)



Proof Assistant (PA)



# Proof Assistants versus Programming Languages

Programming Language (PL)



Proof Assistant (PA)



Automatic Code Generation

# Proof Assistants versus Programming Languages

Programming Language (PL)



Proof Assistant (PA)



Automatic Code Generation



PA = Smart PL

# Proof Assistants are Smart

```
fact : nat -> nat
fact n = case n of 0 => 1
                | Suc m => n * fact m
```

# Proof Assistants are Smart

```
fact : nat -> nat
fact n = case n of 0 => 1
                | Suc m => n * fact m
```

For a PL, this is just a partial function



# Proof Assistants are Smart

```
fact : nat -> nat
fact n = case n of 0 => 1
                | Suc m => n * fact m
```

For a PL, this is just a partial function

A PA also knows that it **terminates**

# Proof Assistants are Smart

```
fact : nat -> nat
fact n = case n of 0 => 1
                | Suc m => n * fact m
```

For a PL, this is just a partial function

A PA also knows that it **terminates**

```
+ : nat stream -> nat stream -> nat stream
```

# Proof Assistants are Smart

```
fact : nat -> nat
fact n = case n of 0 => 1
                | Suc m => n * fact m
```

For a PL, this is just a partial function

A PA also knows that it **terminates**

```
+ : nat stream -> nat stream -> nat stream
```

```
fib : nat stream
```

```
fib = Cons 0 (Cons 1 fib) + Cons 0 fib
```

# Proof Assistants are Smart

```
fact : nat -> nat
fact n = case n of 0 => 1
                | Suc m => n * fact m
```

For a PL, this is just a partial function

A PA also knows that it **terminates**

```
+ : nat stream -> nat stream -> nat stream
```

```
fib : nat stream
fib = Cons 0 (Cons 1 fib) + Cons 0 fib
```

Haskell of course accepts this.

# Proof Assistants are Smart

```
fact : nat -> nat
fact n = case n of 0 => 1
                | Suc m => n * fact m
```

For a PL, this is just a partial function

A PA also knows that it **terminates**

```
+ : nat stream -> nat stream -> nat stream
```

```
fib : nat stream
fib = Cons 0 (Cons 1 fib) + Cons 0 fib
```

Haskell of course accepts this. But is it **productive**?

# Proof Assistants are Smart

```
fact : nat -> nat
fact n = case n of 0 => 1
                | Suc m => n * fact m
```

For a PL, this is just a partial function

A PA also knows that it **terminates**

```
+ : nat stream -> nat stream -> nat stream
```

```
fib : nat stream
fib = Cons 0 (Cons 1 fib) + Cons 0 fib
```

Haskell of course accepts this. But is it **productive**?

A PA would have to understand why this is  
productive in order to accept it!

## The Higher Responsibility of Proof Assistants

```
inc : nat stream -> nat stream
```

## The Higher Responsibility of Proof Assistants

`inc : nat stream -> nat stream`

Example: `inc [0,1,2,...] = [1,2,3,...]`



## The Higher Responsibility of Proof Assistants

`inc : nat stream -> nat stream`

Example: `inc [0,1,2,...] = [1,2,3,...]`

`nasty : nat -> nat stream`

`nasty n = if n < 2`

`then Cons n (nasty (n+1))`

`else inc (tail (nasty n))`

## The Higher Responsibility of Proof Assistants

`inc : nat stream -> nat stream`

Example: `inc [0,1,2,...] = [1,2,3,...]`

`nasty : nat -> nat stream`

```
nasty n = if n < 2
          then Cons n (nasty (n+1))
          else inc (tail (nasty n))
```

A PL of course has no problem with this definition

## The Higher Responsibility of Proof Assistants

`inc : nat stream -> nat stream`

Example: `inc [0,1,2,...] = [1,2,3,...]`

`nasty : nat -> nat stream`

`nasty n = if n < 2`

`then Cons n (nasty (n+1))`

`else inc (tail (nasty n))`

A PL of course has no problem with this definition

However, in a (total-logic) PA:

`nasty 2 = inc (tail (nasty 1)) =`

`inc (tail (Cons 1 (nasty 2))) = inc (nasty 2)`

# The Higher Responsibility of Proof Assistants

How can a PA accept

```
fib = Cons 0 (Cons 1 fib) + Cons 0 fib
```

but reject *nasty*?

# The Higher Responsibility of Proof Assistants

How can a PA accept

```
fib = Cons 0 (Cons 1 fib) + Cons 0 fib
```

but reject *nasty*?

- 1 Syntactic check: Reject both fib and nasty (ask the user to rephrase fib) (e.g., Coq)

# The Higher Responsibility of Proof Assistants

How can a PA accept

```
fib = Cons 0 (Cons 1 fib) + Cons 0 fib
```

but reject *nasty*?

- 1 Syntactic check: Reject both fib and nasty (ask the user to rephrase fib) (e.g., Coq)
- 2 Require “size” annotations to convince the system that fib is productive (e.g., Agda)

# The Higher Responsibility of Proof Assistants

How can a PA accept

```
fib = Cons 0 (Cons 1 fib) + Cons 0 fib
```

but reject *nasty*?

- 1 Syntactic check: Reject both fib and nasty (ask the user to rephrase fib) (e.g., Coq)
- 2 Require “size” annotations to convince the system that fib is productive (e.g., Agda)
- 3 Our approach (in Isabelle/HOL)

# The Higher Responsibility of Proof Assistants

How can a PA accept

```
fib = Cons 0 (Cons 1 fib) + Cons 0 fib
```

but reject *nasty*?

- 1 Syntactic check: Reject both fib and nasty (ask the user to rephrase fib) (e.g., Coq)
- 2 Require “size” annotations to convince the system that fib is productive (e.g., Agda)
- 3 Our approach (in Isabelle/HOL)

Compile the definition into a low-level non-recursive definition using a [smart corecursor](#)



# The Higher Responsibility of Proof Assistants

How can a PA accept

```
fib = Cons 0 (Cons 1 fib) + Cons 0 fib
```

but reject *nasty*?

- 1 Syntactic check: Reject both fib and nasty (ask the user to rephrase fib) (e.g., Coq)
- 2 Require “size” annotations to convince the system that fib is productive (e.g., Agda)
- 3 Our approach (in Isabelle/HOL)

Compile the definition into a low-level non-recursive definition using a **smart corecursor**

**Train the system** with each new definition to make the corecursor smarter

# The Higher Responsibility of Proof Assistants

How can a PA accept

```
fib = Cons 0 (Cons 1 fib) + Cons 0 fib
```

but reject *nasty*?

- 1 Syntactic check: Reject both fib and nasty (ask the user to rephrase fib) (e.g., Coq)
- 2 Require “size” annotations to convince the system that fib is productive (e.g., Agda)
- 3 Our approach (in Isabelle/HOL)

**SAFETY**

Compile the definition into a low-level non-recursive definition using a **smart corecursor**

**FLEXIBILITY**

**Train the system** with each new definition to make the corecursor smarter

# LCF Philosophy

(1) Why introduce concepts as new primitives when you can reduce them to existing primitives?

# LCF Philosophy

(1) Why introduce concepts as new primitives when you can reduce them to existing primitives?

(2) Why invent a new logic CoolL when you can use an existing logic GoodOldL?

# LCF Philosophy

(1) Why introduce concepts as new primitives when you can reduce them to existing primitives?

(2) Why invent a new logic CoolL when you can use an existing logic GoodOldL?

Well, GoodOldL is not convenient for proof developments.

# LCF Philosophy

(1) Why introduce concepts as new primitives when you can reduce them to existing primitives?

(2) Why invent a new logic CoolL when you can use an existing logic GoodOldL?

Well, GoodOldL is not convenient for proof developments.

OK, but why not reduce the CoolL primitives to GoodOldL?

# LCF Philosophy

(1) Why introduce concepts as new primitives when you can reduce them to existing primitives?

(2) Why invent a new logic CoolL when you can use an existing logic GoodOldL?

Well, GoodOldL is not convenient for proof developments.

OK, but why not reduce the CoolL primitives to GoodOldL?

This would be a lot of work.

# LCF Philosophy

(1) Why introduce concepts as new primitives when you can reduce them to existing primitives?

(2) Why invent a new logic CoolL when you can use an existing logic GoodOldL?

Well, GoodOldL is not convenient for proof developments.

OK, but why not reduce the CoolL primitives to GoodOldL?

This would be a lot of work.

Yes, but at least GoodOldL is (very probably) consistent.



# LCF Philosophy

(1) Why introduce concepts as new primitives when you can reduce them to existing primitives?

(2) Why invent a new logic CoolL when you can use an existing logic GoodOldL?

Well, GoodOldL is not convenient for proof developments.

OK, but why not reduce the CoolL primitives to GoodOldL?

This would be a lot of work.

Yes, but at least GoodOldL is (very probably) consistent.  
Fixing CoolL inconsistency problems will be even more work!

# Witnessing (Co)Datatypes

Four years of work

# Witnessing (Co)Datatypes

Four years of work

LICS'12, ITP'14( $\times 2$ ), IJCAR'14, ESOP'15

# Witnessing (Co)Datatypes

Four years of work

LICS'12, ITP'14( $\times 2$ ), IJCAR'14, ESOP'15

Recent unpublished work: ICFP'15 submission

# Witnessing (Co)Datatypes

Four years of work

LICS'12, ITP'14( $\times 2$ ), IJCAR'14, ESOP'15

Recent unpublished work: ICFP'15 submission

Flexible mechanism for

(co)inductive and (co)recursive specifications

# Witnessing (Co)Datatypes

Four years of work

LICS'12, ITP'14( $\times 2$ ), IJCAR'14, ESOP'15

Recent unpublished work: ICFP'15 submission

Flexible mechanism for

(co)inductive and (co)recursive specifications

Entirely reduced to the primitives of our

GoodOldL = Higher-Order Logic

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

```
codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)
```

```
corec + : nat stream  $\rightarrow$  nat stream  $\rightarrow$  nat stream  
xs + ys = Cons (hd xs + hd ys) (tl xs + tl ys)
```

```
corec.friendly +
```

```
corec fib : nat stream  
fib = Cons 0 (Cons 1 fib) + Cons 0 fib
```

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

```
codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)
```

```
 $\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha \times \beta$ )
```

```
corec + : nat stream  $\rightarrow$  nat stream  $\rightarrow$  nat stream
```

```
xs + ys = Cons (hd xs + hd ys) (tl xs + tl ys)
```

```
corec.friedly +
```

```
corec fib : nat stream
```

```
fib = Cons 0 (Cons 1 fib) + Cons 0 fib
```



# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

```
codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)
```

```
 $\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha \times \beta$ )
```

```
streamCorec : ( $\beta \rightarrow \alpha \times \beta$ )  $\rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha$  stream
```

```
corec + : nat stream  $\rightarrow$  nat stream  $\rightarrow$  nat stream
```

```
xs + ys = Cons (hd xs + hd ys) (tl xs + tl ys)
```

```
corec.friedly +
```

```
corec fib : nat stream
```

```
fib = Cons 0 (Cons 1 fib) + Cons 0 fib
```

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

```
codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)
```

```
 $\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha \times \beta$ )
```

```
streamCorec : ( $\beta \rightarrow \alpha \times \beta$ )  $\rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha$  stream
```

```
corec + : nat stream  $\rightarrow$  nat stream  $\rightarrow$  nat stream
```

```
xs + ys = Cons (hd xs + hd ys) (tl xs + tl ys)
```

```
+ = streamCorec ( $\lambda$  (xs,ys). (hd xs + hd ys, (tl xs, tl ys)))
```

```
corec.friedly +
```

```
corec fib : nat stream
```

```
fib = Cons 0 (Cons 1 fib) + Cons 0 fib
```

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

```
codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)
```

```
 $\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha \times \beta$ )
```

```
streamCorec : ( $\beta \rightarrow \alpha \times \beta$ )  $\rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha$  stream
```

```
corec + : nat stream  $\rightarrow$  nat stream  $\rightarrow$  nat stream
```

```
xs + ys = Cons (hd xs + hd ys) (tl xs + tl ys)
```

```
+ = streamCorec ( $\lambda$  (xs,ys). (hd xs + hd ys, (tl xs, tl ys)))
```

For now, streamCorec is “primitive”.

```
corec.friendly +
```

```
corec fib : nat stream
```

```
fib = Cons 0 (Cons 1 fib) + Cons 0 fib
```

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

```
codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)
```

```
 $\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha \times \beta$ )
```

```
streamCorec : ( $\beta \rightarrow \alpha \times \beta$ )  $\rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha$  stream
```

```
corec + : nat stream  $\rightarrow$  nat stream  $\rightarrow$  nat stream
```

```
xs + ys = Cons (hd xs + hd ys) (tl xs + tl ys)
```

```
+ = streamCorec ( $\lambda$  (xs,ys). (hd xs + hd ys, (tl xs, tl ys)))
```

For now, streamCorec is “primitive”. But it evolves!

```
corec.friendly +
```

```
corec fib : nat stream
```

```
fib = Cons 0 (Cons 1 fib) + Cons 0 fib
```

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

```
codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)
```

```
 $\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha \times \beta$ )
```

```
streamCorec : ( $\beta \rightarrow \alpha \times \beta$ )  $\rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha$  stream
```

```
corec + : nat stream  $\rightarrow$  nat stream  $\rightarrow$  nat stream
```

```
xs + ys = Cons (hd xs + hd ys) (tl xs + tl ys)
```

```
+ = streamCorec ( $\lambda$  (xs,ys). (hd xs + hd ys, (tl xs, tl ys)))
```

For now, streamCorec is “primitive”. But it evolves!

```
corec_friendly +      Parametricity proof
```

```
corec fib : nat stream
```

```
fib = Cons 0 (Cons 1 fib) + Cons 0 fib
```

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

```
codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)
```

```
 $\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha \times \beta$ )
```

```
streamCorec : ( $\beta \rightarrow \alpha \times \beta$ )  $\rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha$  stream
```

```
corec + : nat stream  $\rightarrow$  nat stream  $\rightarrow$  nat stream
```

```
xs + ys = Cons (hd xs + hd ys) (tl xs + tl ys)
```

```
+ = streamCorec ( $\lambda$  (xs,ys). (hd xs + hd ys, (tl xs, tl ys)))
```

For now, streamCorec is “primitive”. But it evolves!

```
corec.friendly +
```

```
streamCorec : ( $\beta \rightarrow T_{\text{Cons},+}(\alpha \times T_{\text{Cons},+}(\beta))$ )  $\rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha$  stream
```

```
corec fib : nat stream
```

```
fib = Cons 0 (Cons 1 fib) + Cons 0 fib
```

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

```
codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)
```

```
 $\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha \times \beta$ )
```

```
streamCorec : ( $\beta \rightarrow \alpha \times \beta$ )  $\rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha$  stream
```

```
corec + : nat stream  $\rightarrow$  nat stream  $\rightarrow$  nat stream
```

```
xs + ys = Cons (hd xs + hd ys) (tl xs + tl ys)
```

```
+ = streamCorec ( $\lambda$  (xs,ys). (hd xs + hd ys, (tl xs, tl ys)))
```

For now, streamCorec is “primitive”. But it evolves!

```
corec.friendly +
```

```
streamCorec : ( $\beta \rightarrow T_{\text{Cons},+}(\alpha \times T_{\text{Cons},+}(\beta))$ )  $\rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha$  stream
```

```
corec fib : nat stream
```

```
fib = Cons 0 (Cons 1 fib) + Cons 0 fib
```

```
fib = streamCorec ( $\lambda u. \text{Cons } 0 (1, u) + (0, u)$ )
```

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

```
codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)
```

```
 $\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha \times \beta$ )
```

```
streamCorec : ( $\beta \rightarrow \alpha \times \beta$ )  $\rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha$  stream
```

```
corec + : nat stream  $\rightarrow$  nat stream  $\rightarrow$  nat stream
```

```
xs + ys = Cons (hd xs + hd ys) (tl xs + tl ys)
```

```
+ = streamCorec ( $\lambda$  (xs,ys). (hd xs + hd ys, (tl xs, tl ys)))
```

For now, streamCorec is “primitive”. But it evolves!

```
corec.friendly +
```

```
streamCorec : ( $\beta \rightarrow T_{\text{Cons},+}(\alpha \times T_{\text{Cons},+}(\beta))$ )  $\rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha$  stream
```

```
corec fib : nat stream
```

```
fib = Cons 0 (Cons 1 fib) + Cons 0 fib
```

```
fib = streamCorec ( $\lambda$ u. Cons 0 (1, u) + (0, u))
```



# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

`codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)`

`$\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha \times \beta$ )`

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

`codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)`

`$\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha \times \beta$ )`

For Haskell, and indeed for most PAs,  $\times$  is “just” a type constructor

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

`codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)`

`$\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha \times \beta$ )`

For Haskell, and indeed for most PAs,  $\times$  is “just” a type constructor

For Isabelle/HOL,  $\times$  is much more:

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

`codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)`

`$\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha \times \beta$ )`

For Haskell, and indeed for most PAs,  $\times$  is “just” a type constructor

For Isabelle/HOL,  $\times$  is much more:

- A mapper  $\text{map}_\times : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2$

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

`codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)`

`$\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha \times \beta$ )`

For Haskell, and indeed for most PAs,  $\times$  is “just” a type constructor

For Isabelle/HOL,  $\times$  is much more:

- A mapper  $\text{map}_\times : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2$
- A relator  $\text{rel}_\times : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}$

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

`codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)`

`$\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda$   $\beta$ .  $\alpha \times \beta$ )`

For Haskell, and indeed for most PAs,  $\times$  is “just” a type constructor

For Isabelle/HOL,  $\times$  is much more:

- A mapper  $\text{map}_\times : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2$
- A relator  $\text{rel}_\times : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}$
- Nonemptiness witnesses  $\text{wit}_\times : \alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha \times \beta$

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

`codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)`

`$\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha \times \beta$ )`

For Haskell, and indeed for most PAs,  $\times$  is “just” a type constructor

For Isabelle/HOL,  $\times$  is much more:

- A mapper  $\text{map}_\times : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2$
- A relator  $\text{rel}_\times : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}$
- Nonemptiness witnesses  $\text{wit}_\times : \alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha \times \beta$
- A cardinal bound

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

`codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)`

`$\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda$   $\beta$ .  $\alpha \times \beta$ )`

For Haskell, and indeed for most PAs,  $\times$  is “just” a type constructor

For Isabelle/HOL,  $\times$  is much more:

- A mapper  $\text{map}_\times : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2$
- A relator  $\text{rel}_\times : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}$
- Nonemptiness witnesses  $\text{wit}_\times : \alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha \times \beta$
- A cardinal bound

Bounded Natural Functor (BNF)



# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

`codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)`

`$\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda$   $\beta$ .  $\alpha \times \beta$ )`

For Haskell, and indeed for most PAs,  $\times$  is “just” a type constructor

For Isabelle/HOL,  $\times$  is much more:

- A mapper  $\text{map}_\times : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2$
- A relator  $\text{rel}_\times : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}$
- Nonemptiness witnesses  $\text{wit}_\times : \alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha \times \beta$
- A cardinal bound

Bounded Natural Functor (BNF)

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

`codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)`

`$\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha \times \beta$ )`

For Haskell, and indeed for most PAs,  $\times$  is “just” a type constructor

For Isabelle/HOL,  $\times$  is much more:

- A mapper  $\text{map}_\times : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2$
- A relator  $\text{rel}_\times : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}$
- Nonemptiness witnesses  $\text{wit}_\times : \alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha \times \beta$
- A cardinal bound

Bounded Natural Functor (BNF)

`datatype  $\alpha$  tree = Leaf  $\alpha$  | Node ( $\alpha$  tree stream)`

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

`codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)`

`$\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha \times \beta$ )`

For Haskell, and indeed for most PAs,  $\times$  is “just” a type constructor

For Isabelle/HOL,  $\times$  is much more:

- A mapper  $\text{map}_x : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2$
- A relator  $\text{rel}_x : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}$
- Nonemptiness witnesses  $\text{wit}_x : \alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha \times \beta$
- A cardinal bound

Bounded Natural Functor (BNF)

`datatype  $\alpha$  tree = Leaf  $\alpha$  | Node ( $\alpha$  tree stream)`

`$\alpha$  tree = LFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha + \beta$  stream)`

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

`codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)`

`$\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha \times \beta$ )`

For Haskell, and indeed for most PAs,  $\times$  is “just” a type constructor

For Isabelle/HOL,  $\times$  is much more:

- A mapper  $\text{map}_\times : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2$
- A relator  $\text{rel}_\times : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}$
- Nonemptiness witnesses  $\text{wit}_\times : \alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha \times \beta$
- A cardinal bound

Bounded Natural Functor (BNF)

`datatype  $\alpha$  tree = Leaf  $\alpha$  | Node ( $\alpha$  tree list)`

`$\alpha$  tree = LFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha + \beta$  list)`

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

`codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)`

`$\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha \times \beta$ )`

For Haskell, and indeed for most PAs,  $\times$  is “just” a type constructor

For Isabelle/HOL,  $\times$  is much more:

- A mapper  $\text{map}_\times : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2$
- A relator  $\text{rel}_\times : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}$
- Nonemptiness witnesses  $\text{wit}_\times : \alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha \times \beta$
- A cardinal bound

Bounded Natural Functor (BNF)

`datatype  $\alpha$  tree = Leaf  $\alpha$  | Node ( $\alpha$  tree countable_set)`

`$\alpha$  tree = LFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha + \beta$  countable_set)`

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

`codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)`

`$\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha \times \beta$ )`

For Haskell, and indeed for most PAs,  $\times$  is “just” a type constructor

For Isabelle/HOL,  $\times$  is much more:

- A mapper  $\text{map}_\times : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2$
- A relator  $\text{rel}_\times : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}$
- Nonemptiness witnesses  $\text{wit}_\times : \alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha \times \beta$
- A cardinal bound

Bounded Natural Functor (BNF)

`datatype  $\alpha$  tree = Leaf  $\alpha$  | Node ( $\alpha$  tree bag)`

`$\alpha$  tree = LFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha + \beta$  bag)`

# (Co)Datatypes in Isabelle/HOL

`codatatype  $\alpha$  stream = Cons  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  stream)`

`$\alpha$  stream = GFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha \times \beta$ )`

For Haskell, and indeed for most PAs,  $\times$  is “just” a type constructor

For Isabelle/HOL,  $\times$  is much more:

- A mapper  $\text{map}_\times : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2$
- A relator  $\text{rel}_\times : (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow (\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}) \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times \beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \times \beta_2 \rightarrow \text{bool}$
- Nonemptiness witnesses  $\text{wit}_\times : \alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha \times \beta$
- A cardinal bound

Bounded Natural Functor (BNF)

`datatype  $\alpha$  tree = Leaf  $\alpha$  | Node ( $\alpha$  tree PLUG_YOUR_OWN)`

`$\alpha$  tree = LFP ( $\Lambda \beta. \alpha + \beta$  PLUG_YOUR_OWN)`

# Witnessing (Co)Datatypes

Isabelle maintains Bounded Natural Functors



# Witnessing (Co)Datatypes

Isabelle maintains Bounded Natural Functors



Modular, Open-Ended (Co)Datatypes

# Witnessing (Co)Datatypes

Isabelle maintains Bounded Natural Functors



Modular, Open-Ended (Co)Datatypes



Safe and Flexible (Co)Recursive Definitions

# Related Work

## Inspiring Work

- Paulson's pioneering fixpoint constructions in Isabelle/ZF

# Related Work

## Inspiring Work

- Paulson's pioneering fixpoint constructions in Isabelle/ZF
- Containers (Abbott, Altenkirch, Ghani)
- Fibrations (Hermida, Jacobs)
- Distributive Laws (Turi and Plotkin, Bartels, Jacobs, Milius, Hinze, etc.)
- Coinduction Up-To (Rot, Bonsangue, Rutten, Silva, etc.)

# Related Work

## Inspiring Work

- Paulson's pioneering fixpoint constructions in Isabelle/ZF
- Containers (Abbott, Altenkirch, Ghani)
- Fibrations (Hermida, Jacobs)
- Distributive Laws (Turi and Plotkin, Bartels, Jacobs, Milius, Hinze, etc.)
- Coinduction Up-To (Rot, Bonsangue, Rutten, Silva, etc.)

## Competing (and Inspiring) Work

- Sized types in MiniAgda, Agda (Abel)
- Clock Variables (Atkey and McBride, Clouston et al.)

# Witnessing (Co)Datatypes

Please try our new (co)datatypes in Isabelle/HOL:  
you won't regret it. 😊