



# Haskell-style type classes with Isabelle/Isar

*Florian Haftmann*

11 November 2013

## **Abstract**

This tutorial introduces Isar type classes, which are a convenient mechanism for organizing specifications. Essentially, they combine an operational aspect (in the manner of Haskell) with a logical aspect, both managed uniformly.

## 1 Introduction

Type classes were introduced by Wadler and Blott [9] into the Haskell language to allow for a reasonable implementation of overloading<sup>1</sup>. As a canonical example, a polymorphic equality function  $eq :: \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow bool$  which is overloaded on different types for  $\alpha$ , which is achieved by splitting introduction of the  $eq$  function from its overloaded definitions by means of *class* and *instance* declarations:<sup>2</sup>

```
class eq where
  eq ::  $\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow bool$ 

instance nat :: eq where
  eq 0 0 = True
  eq 0 - = False
  eq - 0 = False
  eq (Suc n) (Suc m) = eq n m

instance ( $\alpha :: eq$ ,  $\beta :: eq$ ) pair :: eq where
  eq (x1, y1) (x2, y2) = eq x1 x2  $\wedge$  eq y1 y2

class ord extends eq where
  less-eq ::  $\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow bool$ 
  less ::  $\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow bool$ 
```

Type variables are annotated with (finitely many) classes; these annotations are assertions that a particular polymorphic type provides definitions for overloaded functions.

Indeed, type classes not only allow for simple overloading but form a generic calculus, an instance of order-sorted algebra [6, 7, 10].

From a software engineering point of view, type classes roughly correspond to interfaces in object-oriented languages like Java; so, it is naturally desirable that type classes do not only provide functions (class parameters) but also state specifications implementations must obey. For example, the *class eq* above could be given the following specification, demanding that *class eq* is an equivalence relation obeying reflexivity, symmetry and transitivity:

```
class eq where
  eq ::  $\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow bool$ 
  satisfying
```

---

<sup>1</sup>throughout this tutorial, we are referring to classical Haskell 1.0 type classes, not considering later additions in expressiveness

<sup>2</sup>syntax here is a kind of isabellized Haskell

```

refl: eq x x
sym:  eq x y  $\longleftrightarrow$  eq x y
trans: eq x y  $\wedge$  eq y z  $\longrightarrow$  eq x z

```

From a theoretical point of view, type classes are lightweight modules; Haskell type classes may be emulated by SML functors [1]. Isabelle/Isar offers a discipline of type classes which brings all those aspects together:

1. specifying abstract parameters together with corresponding specifications,
2. instantiating those abstract parameters by a particular type
3. in connection with a “less ad-hoc” approach to overloading,
4. with a direct link to the Isabelle module system: locales [4].

Isar type classes also directly support code generation in a Haskell like fashion. Internally, they are mapped to more primitive Isabelle concepts [3].

This tutorial demonstrates common elements of structured specifications and abstract reasoning with type classes by the algebraic hierarchy of semi-groups, monoids and groups. Our background theory is that of Isabelle/HOL [8], for which some familiarity is assumed.

## 2 A simple algebra example

### 2.1 Class definition

Depending on an arbitrary type  $\alpha$ , class *semigroup* introduces a binary operator ( $\otimes$ ) that is assumed to be associative:

```

class semigroup =
  fixes mult ::  $\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$     (infixl  $\otimes$  70)
  assumes assoc:  $(x \otimes y) \otimes z = x \otimes (y \otimes z)$ 

```

This **class** specification consists of two parts: the *operational* part names the class parameter (**fixes**), the *logical* part specifies properties on them (**assumes**). The local **fixes** and **assumes** are lifted to the theory toplevel, yielding the global parameter  $mult :: \alpha :: semigroup \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$  and the global theorem  $semigroup.assoc: \bigwedge x y z :: \alpha :: semigroup. (x \otimes y) \otimes z = x \otimes (y \otimes z)$ .

## 2.2 Class instantiation

The concrete type *int* is made a *semigroup* instance by providing a suitable definition for the class parameter ( $\otimes$ ) and a proof for the specification of *assoc*. This is accomplished by the **instantiation** target:

```
instantiation int :: semigroup
begin

definition
  mult-int-def:  $i \otimes j = i + (j :: \text{int})$ 

instance proof
  fix i j k :: int have  $(i + j) + k = i + (j + k)$  by simp
  then show  $(i \otimes j) \otimes k = i \otimes (j \otimes k)$ 
    unfolding mult-int-def .
qed

end
```

**instantiation** defines class parameters at a particular instance using common specification tools (here, **definition**). The concluding **instance** opens a proof that the given parameters actually conform to the class specification. Note that the first proof step is the *default* method, which for such instance proofs maps to the *intro-classes* method. This reduces an instance judgement to the relevant primitive proof goals; typically it is the first method applied in an instantiation proof.

From now on, the type-checker will consider *int* as a *semigroup* automatically, i.e. any general results are immediately available on concrete instances.

Another instance of *semigroup* yields the natural numbers:

```
instantiation nat :: semigroup
begin

primrec mult-nat where
   $(0 :: \text{nat}) \otimes n = n$ 
   $| \text{Suc } m \otimes n = \text{Suc } (m \otimes n)$ 

instance proof
  fix m n q :: nat
  show  $m \otimes n \otimes q = m \otimes (n \otimes q)$ 
    by (induct m) auto
```

**qed**

**end**

Note the occurrence of the name *mult-nat* in the *primrec* declaration; by default, the local name of a class operation *f* to be instantiated on type constructor  $\kappa$  is mangled as *f- $\kappa$* . In case of uncertainty, these names may be inspected using the **print-context** command or the corresponding Proof-General button.

## 2.3 Lifting and parametric types

Overloaded definitions given at a class instantiation may include recursion over the syntactic structure of types. As a canonical example, we model product semigroups using our simple algebra:

**instantiation** *prod* :: (*semigroup*, *semigroup*) *semigroup*  
**begin**

**definition**

*mult-prod-def*:  $p_1 \otimes p_2 = (fst\ p_1 \otimes fst\ p_2, snd\ p_1 \otimes snd\ p_2)$

**instance proof**

**fix**  $p_1\ p_2\ p_3 :: \alpha :: semigroup \times \beta :: semigroup$

**show**  $p_1 \otimes p_2 \otimes p_3 = p_1 \otimes (p_2 \otimes p_3)$

**unfolding** *mult-prod-def* **by** (*simp add: assoc*)

**qed**

**end**

Associativity of product semigroups is established using the definition of ( $\otimes$ ) on products and the hypothetical associativity of the type components; these hypotheses are legitimate due to the *semigroup* constraints imposed on the type components by the **instance** proposition. Indeed, this pattern often occurs with parametric types and type classes.

## 2.4 Subclassing

We define a subclass *monoidl* (a semigroup with a left-hand neutral) by extending *semigroup* with one additional parameter *neutral* together with its characteristic property:

```

class monoidl = semigroup +
  fixes neutral ::  $\alpha$  (1)
  assumes neutl:  $\mathbf{1} \otimes x = x$ 

```

Again, we prove some instances, by providing suitable parameter definitions and proofs for the additional specifications. Observe that instantiations for types with the same arity may be simultaneous:

```

instantiation nat and int :: monoidl
begin

definition
  neutral-nat-def:  $\mathbf{1} = (0::nat)$ 

definition
  neutral-int-def:  $\mathbf{1} = (0::int)$ 

instance proof
  fix n :: nat
  show  $\mathbf{1} \otimes n = n$ 
    unfolding neutral-nat-def by simp
next
  fix k :: int
  show  $\mathbf{1} \otimes k = k$ 
    unfolding neutral-int-def mult-int-def by simp
qed

end

instantiation prod :: (monoidl, monoidl) monoidl
begin

definition
  neutral-prod-def:  $\mathbf{1} = (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$ 

instance proof
  fix p ::  $\alpha::monoidl \times \beta::monoidl$ 
  show  $\mathbf{1} \otimes p = p$ 
    unfolding neutral-prod-def mult-prod-def by (simp add: neutl)
qed

end

```

Fully-fledged monoids are modelled by another subclass, which does not add new parameters but tightens the specification:

```

class monoid = monoidl +
  assumes neutr:  $x \otimes \mathbf{1} = x$ 

instantiation nat and int :: monoid
begin

instance proof
  fix n :: nat
  show  $n \otimes \mathbf{1} = n$ 
    unfolding neutral-nat-def by (induct n) simp-all
next
  fix k :: int
  show  $k \otimes \mathbf{1} = k$ 
    unfolding neutral-int-def mult-int-def by simp
qed

end

instantiation prod :: (monoid, monoid) monoid
begin

instance proof
  fix p ::  $\alpha :: \text{monoid} \times \beta :: \text{monoid}$ 
  show  $p \otimes \mathbf{1} = p$ 
    unfolding neutral-prod-def mult-prod-def by (simp add: neutr)
qed

end

```

To finish our small algebra example, we add a *group* class with a corresponding instance:

```

class group = monoidl +
  fixes inverse ::  $\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$     (( $-\div$ ) [1000] 999)
  assumes invl:  $x \div \otimes x = \mathbf{1}$ 

instantiation int :: group
begin

definition

```

```

inverse-int-def:  $i \div = - (i :: int)$ 

instance proof
  fix  $i :: int$ 
  have  $-i + i = 0$  by simp
  then show  $i \div \otimes i = 1$ 
    unfolding mult-int-def neutral-int-def inverse-int-def .
qed

end

```

### 3 Type classes as locales

#### 3.1 A look behind the scenes

The example above gives an impression how Isar type classes work in practice. As stated in the introduction, classes also provide a link to Isar's locale system. Indeed, the logical core of a class is nothing other than a locale:

```

class idem =
  fixes  $f :: \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$ 
  assumes idem:  $f (f x) = f x$ 

```

essentially introduces the locale

```

locale idem =
  fixes  $f :: \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$ 
  assumes idem:  $f (f x) = f x$ 

```

together with corresponding constant(s):

```

consts  $f :: \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$ 

```

The connection to the type system is done by means of a primitive type class

```

classes idem < type

```

together with a corresponding interpretation:

```

interpretation idem-class:
  idem  $f :: (\alpha :: idem) \Rightarrow \alpha$ 

```

This gives you the full power of the Isabelle module system; conclusions in locale *idem* are implicitly propagated to class *idem*.



### 3.2 Abstract reasoning

Isabelle locales enable reasoning at a general level, while results are implicitly transferred to all instances. For example, we can now establish the *left-cancel* lemma for groups, which states that the function  $(x \otimes)$  is injective:

```

lemma (in group) left-cancel:  $x \otimes y = x \otimes z \longleftrightarrow y = z$ 
proof
  assume  $x \otimes y = x \otimes z$ 
  then have  $x \div \otimes (x \otimes y) = x \div \otimes (x \otimes z)$  by simp
  then have  $(x \div \otimes x) \otimes y = (x \div \otimes x) \otimes z$  using assoc by simp
  then show  $y = z$  using neutl and invt by simp
next
  assume  $y = z$ 
  then show  $x \otimes y = x \otimes z$  by simp
qed

```

Here the “*in group*” target specification indicates that the result is recorded within that context for later use. This local theorem is also lifted to the global one *group.left-cancel*:  $\bigwedge x y z :: \alpha :: \text{group}. x \otimes y = x \otimes z \longleftrightarrow y = z$ . Since type *int* has been made an instance of *group* before, we may refer to that fact as well:  $\bigwedge x y z :: \text{int}. x \otimes y = x \otimes z \longleftrightarrow y = z$ .

### 3.3 Derived definitions

Isabelle locales are targets which support local definitions:

```

primrec (in monoid) pow-nat ::  $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$  where
  pow-nat 0  $x = \mathbf{1}$ 
  | pow-nat (Suc  $n$ )  $x = x \otimes \text{pow-nat } n \ x$ 

```

If the locale *group* is also a class, this local definition is propagated onto a global definition of *pow-nat* ::  $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \alpha :: \text{monoid} \Rightarrow \alpha :: \text{monoid}$  with corresponding theorems

```

pow-nat 0  $x = \mathbf{1}$ 
pow-nat (Suc  $n$ )  $x = x \otimes \text{pow-nat } n \ x$ 

```

As you can see from this example, for local definitions you may use any specification tool which works together with locales, such as Krauss’s recursive function package [5].

### 3.4 A functor analogy

We introduced Isar classes by analogy to type classes in functional programming; if we reconsider this in the context of what has been said about type classes and locales, we can drive this analogy further by stating that type classes essentially correspond to functors that have a canonical interpretation as type classes. There is also the possibility of other interpretations. For example, *lists* also form a monoid with *append* and  $[]$  as operations, but it seems inappropriate to apply to lists the same operations as for genuinely algebraic types. In such a case, we can simply make a particular interpretation of monoids for lists:

```
interpretation list-monoid: monoid append []
proof qed auto
```

This enables us to apply facts on monoids to lists, e.g.  $[] @ x = x$ .

When using this interpretation pattern, it may also be appropriate to map derived definitions accordingly:

```
primrec replicate :: nat  $\Rightarrow$   $\alpha$  list  $\Rightarrow$   $\alpha$  list where
  replicate 0 - = []
  | replicate (Suc n) xs = xs @ replicate n xs

interpretation list-monoid: monoid append [] where
  monoid.pow-nat append [] = replicate
proof -
  interpret monoid append [] ..
  show monoid.pow-nat append [] = replicate
  proof
    fix n
    show monoid.pow-nat append [] n = replicate n
    by (induct n) auto
  qed
qed intro-locales
```

This pattern is also helpful to reuse abstract specifications on the *same* type. For example, think of a class *preorder*; for type *nat*, there are at least two possible instances: the natural order or the order induced by the divides relation. But only one of these instances can be used for **instantiation**; using the locale behind the class *preorder*, it is still possible to utilise the same abstract specification again using **interpretation**.

### 3.5 Additional subclass relations

Any *group* is also a *monoid*; this can be made explicit by claiming an additional subclass relation, together with a proof of the logical difference:

```

subclass (in group) monoid
proof
  fix x
  from invt have  $x \div \otimes x = \mathbf{1}$  by simp
  with assoc [symmetric] neutl invt have  $x \div \otimes (x \otimes \mathbf{1}) = x \div \otimes x$  by simp
  with left-cancel show  $x \otimes \mathbf{1} = x$  by simp
qed

```

The logical proof is carried out on the locale level. Afterwards it is propagated to the type system, making *group* an instance of *monoid* by adding an additional edge to the graph of subclass relations (figure 1).

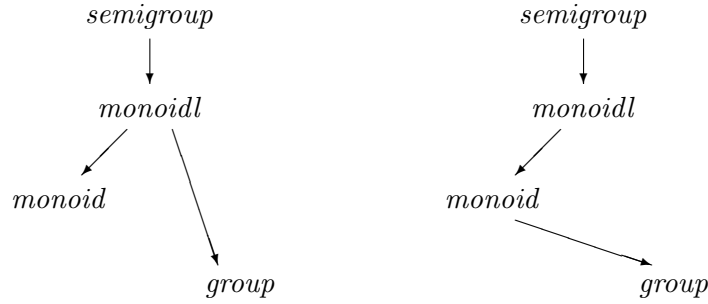


Figure 1: Subclass relationship of monoids and groups: before and after establishing the relationship  $group \subseteq monoid$ ; transitive edges are left out.

For illustration, a derived definition in *group* using *pow-nat*

```

definition (in group) pow-int :: int  $\Rightarrow$   $\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$  where
  pow-int k x = (if k  $\geq$  0
    then pow-nat (nat k) x
    else (pow-nat (nat ( $-$  k)) x)  $\div$ )

```

yields the global definition of  $pow-int :: int \Rightarrow \alpha :: group \Rightarrow \alpha :: group$  with the corresponding theorem  $pow-int\ k\ x = (if\ 0 \leq k\ then\ pow-nat\ (nat\ k)\ x\ else\ (pow-nat\ (nat\ (-\ k))\ x) \div)$ .

### 3.6 A note on syntax

As a convenience, class context syntax allows references to local class operations and their global counterparts uniformly; type inference resolves ambiguities. For example:

```

context semigroup
begin

term  $x \otimes y$  — example 1
term  $(x::nat) \otimes y$  — example 2

end

term  $x \otimes y$  — example 3

```

Here in example 1, the term refers to the local class operation  $mult\ [\alpha]$ , whereas in example 2 the type constraint enforces the global class operation  $mult\ [nat]$ . In the global context in example 3, the reference is to the polymorphic global class operation  $mult\ [?\alpha :: semigroup]$ .

## 4 Further issues

### 4.1 Type classes and code generation

Turning back to the first motivation for type classes, namely overloading, it is obvious that overloading stemming from **class** statements and **instantiation** targets naturally maps to Haskell type classes. The code generator framework [2] takes this into account. If the target language (e.g. SML) lacks type classes, then they are implemented by an explicit dictionary construction. As example, let's go back to the power function:

```

definition example :: int where
  example = pow-int 10 (-2)

```

This maps to Haskell as follows:

```

module Example where {
import Prelude ((==), (/=), (<), (<=), (>=), (>), (+), (-), (*), (/),
  (**), (>>=), (>>), (<<=), (&&), (||), (^), (^~), (.), ($), ($!), (++) ,
  (!!), Eq, error, id, return, not, fst, snd, map, filter, concat,
  concatMap, reverse, zip, null, takeWhile, dropWhile, all, any, Integer,
  negate, abs, divMod, String, Bool(True, False), Maybe(Nothing, Just));

```

```

import qualified Prelude;

data Num = One | Bit0 Num | Bit1 Num;

data Int = Zero_int | Pos Num | Neg Num;

data Nat = Zero_nat | Suc Nat;

dup :: Int -> Int;
dup (Neg n) = Neg (Bit0 n);
dup (Pos n) = Pos (Bit0 n);
dup Zero_int = Zero_int;

plus_nat :: Nat -> Nat -> Nat;
plus_nat (Suc m) n = plus_nat m (Suc n);
plus_nat Zero_nat n = n;

one_nat :: Nat;
one_nat = Suc Zero_nat;

nat_of_num :: Num -> Nat;
nat_of_num (Bit1 n) = let {
    m = nat_of_num n;
  } in Suc (plus_nat m m);
nat_of_num (Bit0 n) = let {
    m = nat_of_num n;
  } in plus_nat m m;
nat_of_num One = one_nat;

nat :: Int -> Nat;
nat (Pos k) = nat_of_num k;
nat Zero_int = Zero_nat;
nat (Neg k) = Zero_nat;

uminus_int :: Int -> Int;
uminus_int (Neg m) = Pos m;
uminus_int (Pos m) = Neg m;
uminus_int Zero_int = Zero_int;

plus_num :: Num -> Num -> Num;
plus_num (Bit1 m) (Bit1 n) = Bit0 (plus_num (plus_num m n) One);
plus_num (Bit1 m) (Bit0 n) = Bit1 (plus_num m n);
plus_num (Bit1 m) One = Bit0 (plus_num m One);
plus_num (Bit0 m) (Bit1 n) = Bit1 (plus_num m n);
plus_num (Bit0 m) (Bit0 n) = Bit0 (plus_num m n);
plus_num (Bit0 m) One = Bit1 m;
plus_num One (Bit1 n) = Bit0 (plus_num n One);
plus_num One (Bit0 n) = Bit1 n;
plus_num One One = Bit0 One;

bitM :: Num -> Num;
bitM One = One;
bitM (Bit0 n) = Bit1 (bitM n);
bitM (Bit1 n) = Bit1 (Bit0 n);

sub :: Num -> Num -> Int;
sub (Bit0 m) (Bit1 n) = minus_int (dup (sub m n)) (Pos One);
sub (Bit1 m) (Bit0 n) = plus_int (dup (sub m n)) (Pos One);
sub (Bit1 m) (Bit1 n) = dup (sub m n);
sub (Bit0 m) (Bit0 n) = dup (sub m n);
sub One (Bit1 n) = Neg (Bit0 n);
sub One (Bit0 n) = Neg (bitM n);
sub (Bit1 m) One = Pos (Bit0 m);
sub (Bit0 m) One = Pos (bitM m);
sub One One = Zero_int;

```

```

plus_int :: Int -> Int -> Int;
plus_int (Neg m) (Neg n) = Neg (plus_num m n);
plus_int (Neg m) (Pos n) = sub n m;
plus_int (Pos m) (Neg n) = sub m n;
plus_int (Pos m) (Pos n) = Pos (plus_num m n);
plus_int Zero_int l = l;
plus_int k Zero_int = k;

minus_int :: Int -> Int -> Int;
minus_int (Neg m) (Neg n) = sub n m;
minus_int (Neg m) (Pos n) = Neg (plus_num m n);
minus_int (Pos m) (Neg n) = Pos (plus_num m n);
minus_int (Pos m) (Pos n) = sub m n;
minus_int Zero_int l = uminus_int l;
minus_int k Zero_int = k;

class Semigroup a where {
  mult :: a -> a -> a;
};

less_num :: Num -> Num -> Bool;
less_num (Bit1 m) (Bit0 n) = less_num m n;
less_num (Bit1 m) (Bit1 n) = less_num m n;
less_num (Bit0 m) (Bit1 n) = less_eq_num m n;
less_num (Bit0 m) (Bit0 n) = less_num m n;
less_num One (Bit1 n) = True;
less_num One (Bit0 n) = True;
less_num m One = False;

less_eq_num :: Num -> Num -> Bool;
less_eq_num (Bit1 m) (Bit0 n) = less_num m n;
less_eq_num (Bit1 m) (Bit1 n) = less_eq_num m n;
less_eq_num (Bit0 m) (Bit1 n) = less_eq_num m n;
less_eq_num (Bit0 m) (Bit0 n) = less_eq_num m n;
less_eq_num (Bit1 m) One = False;
less_eq_num (Bit0 m) One = False;
less_eq_num One n = True;

class (Semigroup a) => Monoid1 a where {
  neutral :: a;
};

class (Monoid1 a) => Monoid a where {
};

class (Monoid a) => Group a where {
  inverse :: a -> a;
};

neutral_int :: Int;
neutral_int = Zero_int;

inverse_int :: Int -> Int;
inverse_int i = uminus_int i;

mult_int :: Int -> Int -> Int;
mult_int i j = plus_int i j;

instance Semigroup Int where {
  mult = mult_int;
};

instance Monoid1 Int where {
  neutral = neutral_int;
};

```

```

};

instance Monoid Int where {
};

instance Group Int where {
  inverse = inverse_int;
};

less_eq_int :: Int -> Int -> Bool;
less_eq_int (Neg k) (Neg l) = less_eq_num l k;
less_eq_int (Neg k) (Pos l) = True;
less_eq_int (Neg k) Zero_int = True;
less_eq_int (Pos k) (Neg l) = False;
less_eq_int (Pos k) (Pos l) = less_eq_num k l;
less_eq_int (Pos k) Zero_int = False;
less_eq_int Zero_int (Neg l) = False;
less_eq_int Zero_int (Pos l) = True;
less_eq_int Zero_int Zero_int = True;

pow_nat :: forall a. (Monoid a) => Nat -> a -> a;
pow_nat Zero_nat x = neutral;
pow_nat (Suc n) x = mult x (pow_nat n x);

pow_int :: forall a. (Group a) => Int -> a -> a;
pow_int k x =
  (if less_eq_int Zero_int k then pow_nat (nat k) x
   else inverse (pow_nat (nat (uminus_int k)) x));

example :: Int;
example = pow_int (Pos (Bit0 (Bit1 (Bit0 One)))) (Neg (Bit0 One));
}

```

The code in SML has explicit dictionary passing:

```

structure Example : sig
  datatype num = One | Bit0 of num | Bit1 of num
  datatype int = Zero_int | Pos of num | Neg of num
  datatype nat = Zero_nat | Suc of nat
  val dup : int -> int
  val plus_nat : nat -> nat -> nat
  val one_nat : nat
  val nat_of_num : num -> nat
  val nat : int -> nat
  val uminus_int : int -> int
  val plus_num : num -> num -> num
  val bitM : num -> num
  val sub : num -> num -> int
  val plus_int : int -> int -> int
  val minus_int : int -> int -> int
  type 'a semigroup
  val mult : 'a semigroup -> 'a -> 'a -> 'a
  val less_num : num -> num -> bool
  val less_eq_num : num -> num -> bool
  type 'a monoidl
  val semigroup_monoidl : 'a monoidl -> 'a semigroup
  val neutral : 'a monoidl -> 'a
  type 'a monoid
  val monoidl_monoid : 'a monoid -> 'a monoidl
  type 'a group
  val monoid_group : 'a group -> 'a monoid

```

```

val inverse : 'a group -> 'a -> 'a
val neutral_int : int
val inverse_int : int -> int
val mult_int : int -> int -> int
val semigroup_int : int semigroup
val monoidl_int : int monoidl
val monoid_int : int monoid
val group_int : int group
val less_eq_int : int -> int -> bool
val pow_nat : 'a monoid -> nat -> 'a -> 'a
val pow_int : 'a group -> int -> 'a -> 'a
val example : int
end = struct

datatype num = One | Bit0 of num | Bit1 of num;

datatype int = Zero_int | Pos of num | Neg of num;

datatype nat = Zero_nat | Suc of nat;

fun dup (Neg n) = Neg (Bit0 n)
  | dup (Pos n) = Pos (Bit0 n)
  | dup Zero_int = Zero_int;

fun plus_nat (Suc m) n = plus_nat m (Suc n)
  | plus_nat Zero_nat n = n;

val one_nat : nat = Suc Zero_nat;

fun nat_of_num (Bit1 n) =
  let
    val m = nat_of_num n;
  in
    Suc (plus_nat m m)
  end
  | nat_of_num (Bit0 n) = let
    val m = nat_of_num n;
  in
    plus_nat m m
  end
  | nat_of_num One = one_nat;

fun nat (Pos k) = nat_of_num k
  | nat Zero_int = Zero_nat
  | nat (Neg k) = Zero_nat;

fun uminus_int (Neg m) = Pos m
  | uminus_int (Pos m) = Neg m
  | uminus_int Zero_int = Zero_int;

fun plus_num (Bit1 m) (Bit1 n) = Bit0 (plus_num (plus_num m n) One)
  | plus_num (Bit1 m) (Bit0 n) = Bit1 (plus_num m n)
  | plus_num (Bit1 m) One = Bit0 (plus_num m One)
  | plus_num (Bit0 m) (Bit1 n) = Bit1 (plus_num m n)
  | plus_num (Bit0 m) (Bit0 n) = Bit0 (plus_num m n)
  | plus_num (Bit0 m) One = Bit1 m
  | plus_num One (Bit1 n) = Bit0 (plus_num n One)
  | plus_num One (Bit0 n) = Bit1 n
  | plus_num One One = Bit0 One;

fun bitM One = One
  | bitM (Bit0 n) = Bit1 (bitM n)
  | bitM (Bit1 n) = Bit1 (Bit0 n);

fun sub (Bit0 m) (Bit1 n) = minus_int (dup (sub m n)) (Pos One)

```



```

| sub (Bit1 m) (Bit0 n) = plus_int (dup (sub m n)) (Pos One)
| sub (Bit1 m) (Bit1 n) = dup (sub m n)
| sub (Bit0 m) (Bit0 n) = dup (sub m n)
| sub One (Bit1 n) = Neg (Bit0 n)
| sub One (Bit0 n) = Neg (bitM n)
| sub (Bit1 m) One = Pos (Bit0 m)
| sub (Bit0 m) One = Pos (bitM m)
| sub One One = Zero_int
and plus_int (Neg m) (Neg n) = Neg (plus_num m n)
| plus_int (Neg m) (Pos n) = sub n m
| plus_int (Pos m) (Neg n) = sub m n
| plus_int (Pos m) (Pos n) = Pos (plus_num m n)
| plus_int Zero_int l = l
| plus_int k Zero_int = k
and minus_int (Neg m) (Neg n) = sub n m
| minus_int (Neg m) (Pos n) = Neg (plus_num m n)
| minus_int (Pos m) (Neg n) = Pos (plus_num m n)
| minus_int (Pos m) (Pos n) = sub m n
| minus_int Zero_int l = uminus_int l
| minus_int k Zero_int = k;

type 'a semigroup = {mult : 'a -> 'a -> 'a};
val mult = #mult : 'a semigroup -> 'a -> 'a -> 'a;

fun less_num (Bit1 m) (Bit0 n) = less_num m n
| less_num (Bit1 m) (Bit1 n) = less_num m n
| less_num (Bit0 m) (Bit1 n) = less_eq_num m n
| less_num (Bit0 m) (Bit0 n) = less_num m n
| less_num One (Bit1 n) = true
| less_num One (Bit0 n) = true
| less_num m One = false
and less_eq_num (Bit1 m) (Bit0 n) = less_num m n
| less_eq_num (Bit1 m) (Bit1 n) = less_eq_num m n
| less_eq_num (Bit0 m) (Bit1 n) = less_eq_num m n
| less_eq_num (Bit0 m) (Bit0 n) = less_eq_num m n
| less_eq_num (Bit1 m) One = false
| less_eq_num (Bit0 m) One = false
| less_eq_num One n = true;

type 'a monoidl = {semigroup_monoidl : 'a semigroup, neutral : 'a};
val semigroup_monoidl = #semigroup_monoidl : 'a monoidl -> 'a semigroup;
val neutral = #neutral : 'a monoidl -> 'a;

type 'a monoid = {monoidl_monoid : 'a monoidl};
val monoidl_monoid = #monoidl_monoid : 'a monoid -> 'a monoidl;

type 'a group = {monoid_group : 'a monoid, inverse : 'a -> 'a};
val monoid_group = #monoid_group : 'a group -> 'a monoid;
val inverse = #inverse : 'a group -> 'a -> 'a;

val neutral_int : int = Zero_int;

fun inverse_int i = uminus_int i;

fun mult_int i j = plus_int i j;

val semigroup_int = {mult = mult_int} : int semigroup;

val monoidl_int =
  {semigroup_monoidl = semigroup_int, neutral = neutral_int} :
  int monoidl;

val monoid_int = {monoidl_monoid = monoidl_int} : int monoid;

val group_int = {monoid_group = monoid_int, inverse = inverse_int} :

```

```

int group;

fun less_eq_int (Neg k) (Neg l) = less_eq_num l k
| less_eq_int (Neg k) (Pos l) = true
| less_eq_int (Neg k) Zero_int = true
| less_eq_int (Pos k) (Neg l) = false
| less_eq_int (Pos k) (Pos l) = less_eq_num k l
| less_eq_int (Pos k) Zero_int = false
| less_eq_int Zero_int (Neg l) = false
| less_eq_int Zero_int (Pos l) = true
| less_eq_int Zero_int Zero_int = true;

fun pow_nat A_ Zero_nat x = neutral (monoidl_monoid A_)
| pow_nat A_ (Suc n) x =
  mult ((semigroup_monoidl o monoidl_monoid) A_) x (pow_nat A_ n x);

fun pow_int A_ k x =
  (if less_eq_int Zero_int k then pow_nat (monoid_group A_) (nat k) x
   else inverse A_ (pow_nat (monoid_group A_) (nat (uminus_int k)) x));

val example : int =
  pow_int group_int (Pos (Bit0 (Bit1 (Bit0 One)))) (Neg (Bit0 One));

end; (*struct Example*)

```

In Scala, implicits are used as dictionaries:

```

object Example {

  abstract sealed class num
  final case class One() extends num
  final case class Bit0(a: num) extends num
  final case class Bit1(a: num) extends num

  abstract sealed class int
  final case class Zero_int() extends int
  final case class Pos(a: num) extends int
  final case class Neg(a: num) extends int

  abstract sealed class nat
  final case class Zero_nat() extends nat
  final case class Suc(a: nat) extends nat

  def dup(x0: int): int = x0 match {
    case Neg(n) => Neg(Bit0(n))
    case Pos(n) => Pos(Bit0(n))
    case Zero_int() => Zero_int()
  }

  def plus_nat(x0: nat, n: nat): nat = (x0, n) match {
    case (Suc(m), n) => plus_nat(m, Suc(n))
    case (Zero_nat(), n) => n
  }

  def one_nat: nat = Suc(Zero_nat())

  def nat_of_num(x0: num): nat = x0 match {
    case Bit1(n) => {
      val m: nat = nat_of_num(n);
      Suc(plus_nat(m, m))
    }
    case Bit0(n) => {

```

```

        val m: nat = nat_of_num(n);
        plus_nat(m, m)
    }
    case One() => one_nat
}

def nat(x0: int): nat = x0 match {
    case Pos(k) => nat_of_num(k)
    case Zero_int() => Zero_nat()
    case Neg(k) => Zero_nat()
}

def uminus_int(x0: int): int = x0 match {
    case Neg(m) => Pos(m)
    case Pos(m) => Neg(m)
    case Zero_int() => Zero_int()
}

def plus_num(x0: num, x1: num): num = (x0, x1) match {
    case (Bit1(m), Bit1(n)) => Bit0(plus_num(plus_num(m, n), One()))
    case (Bit1(m), Bit0(n)) => Bit1(plus_num(m, n))
    case (Bit1(m), One()) => Bit0(plus_num(m, One()))
    case (Bit0(m), Bit1(n)) => Bit1(plus_num(m, n))
    case (Bit0(m), Bit0(n)) => Bit0(plus_num(m, n))
    case (Bit0(m), One()) => Bit1(m)
    case (One(), Bit1(n)) => Bit0(plus_num(n, One()))
    case (One(), Bit0(n)) => Bit1(n)
    case (One(), One()) => Bit0(One())
}

def bitM(x0: num): num = x0 match {
    case One() => One()
    case Bit0(n) => Bit1(bitM(n))
    case Bit1(n) => Bit1(Bit0(n))
}

def minus_int(k: int, l: int): int = (k, l) match {
    case (Neg(m), Neg(n)) => sub(n, m)
    case (Neg(m), Pos(n)) => Neg(plus_num(m, n))
    case (Pos(m), Neg(n)) => Pos(plus_num(m, n))
    case (Pos(m), Pos(n)) => sub(m, n)
    case (Zero_int(), l) => uminus_int(l)
    case (k, Zero_int()) => k
}

def plus_int(k: int, l: int): int = (k, l) match {
    case (Neg(m), Neg(n)) => Neg(plus_num(m, n))
    case (Neg(m), Pos(n)) => sub(n, m)
    case (Pos(m), Neg(n)) => sub(m, n)
    case (Pos(m), Pos(n)) => Pos(plus_num(m, n))
    case (Zero_int(), l) => l
    case (k, Zero_int()) => k
}

def sub(x0: num, x1: num): int = (x0, x1) match {
    case (Bit0(m), Bit1(n)) => minus_int(dup(sub(m, n)), Pos(One()))
    case (Bit1(m), Bit0(n)) => plus_int(dup(sub(m, n)), Pos(One()))
    case (Bit1(m), Bit1(n)) => dup(sub(m, n))
    case (Bit0(m), Bit0(n)) => dup(sub(m, n))
    case (One(), Bit1(n)) => Neg(Bit0(n))
    case (One(), Bit0(n)) => Neg(bitM(n))
    case (Bit1(m), One()) => Pos(Bit0(m))
    case (Bit0(m), One()) => Pos(bitM(m))
    case (One(), One()) => Zero_int()
}

```

```

trait semigroup[A] {
  val 'Example.mult': (A, A) => A
}
def mult[A](a: A, b: A)(implicit A: semigroup[A]): A =
  A.'Example.mult'(a, b)

def less_eq_num(x0: num, n: num): Boolean = (x0, n) match {
  case (Bit1(m), Bit0(n)) => less_num(m, n)
  case (Bit1(m), Bit1(n)) => less_eq_num(m, n)
  case (Bit0(m), Bit1(n)) => less_eq_num(m, n)
  case (Bit0(m), Bit0(n)) => less_eq_num(m, n)
  case (Bit1(m), One()) => false
  case (Bit0(m), One()) => false
  case (One(), n) => true
}

def less_num(m: num, x1: num): Boolean = (m, x1) match {
  case (Bit1(m), Bit0(n)) => less_num(m, n)
  case (Bit1(m), Bit1(n)) => less_num(m, n)
  case (Bit0(m), Bit1(n)) => less_eq_num(m, n)
  case (Bit0(m), Bit0(n)) => less_num(m, n)
  case (One(), Bit1(n)) => true
  case (One(), Bit0(n)) => true
  case (m, One()) => false
}

trait monoidl[A] extends semigroup[A] {
  val 'Example.neutral': A
}
def neutral[A](implicit A: monoidl[A]): A = A.'Example.neutral'

trait monoid[A] extends monoidl[A] {
}

trait group[A] extends monoid[A] {
  val 'Example.inverse': A => A
}
def inverse[A](a: A)(implicit A: group[A]): A = A.'Example.inverse'(a)

def neutral_int: int = Zero_int()

def inverse_int(i: int): int = uminus_int(i)

def mult_int(i: int, j: int): int = plus_int(i, j)

implicit def semigroup_int: semigroup[int] = new semigroup[int] {
  val 'Example.mult' = (a: int, b: int) => mult_int(a, b)
}

implicit def monoidl_int: monoidl[int] = new monoidl[int] {
  val 'Example.neutral' = neutral_int
  val 'Example.mult' = (a: int, b: int) => mult_int(a, b)
}

implicit def monoid_int: monoid[int] = new monoid[int] {
  val 'Example.neutral' = neutral_int
  val 'Example.mult' = (a: int, b: int) => mult_int(a, b)
}

implicit def group_int: group[int] = new group[int] {
  val 'Example.inverse' = (a: int) => inverse_int(a)
  val 'Example.neutral' = neutral_int
  val 'Example.mult' = (a: int, b: int) => mult_int(a, b)
}

```

```

def less_eq_int(x0: int, x1: int): Boolean = (x0, x1) match {
  case (Neg(k), Neg(l)) => less_eq_num(l, k)
  case (Neg(k), Pos(l)) => true
  case (Neg(k), Zero_int()) => true
  case (Pos(k), Neg(l)) => false
  case (Pos(k), Pos(l)) => less_eq_num(k, l)
  case (Pos(k), Zero_int()) => false
  case (Zero_int(), Neg(l)) => false
  case (Zero_int(), Pos(l)) => true
  case (Zero_int(), Zero_int()) => true
}

def pow_nat[A : monoid](xa0: nat, x: A): A = (xa0, x) match {
  case (Zero_nat(), x) => neutral[A]
  case (Suc(n), x) => mult[A](x, pow_nat[A](n, x))
}

def pow_int[A : group](k: int, x: A): A =
  (if (less_eq_int(Zero_int(), k)) pow_nat[A](nat(k), x)
   else inverse[A](pow_nat[A](nat(uminus_int(k)), x)))

def example: int =
  pow_int[int](Pos(Bit0(Bit1(Bit0(One()))))), Neg(Bit0(One())))

} /* object Example */

```

## 4.2 Inspecting the type class universe

To facilitate orientation in complex subclass structures, two diagnostics commands are provided:

**print-classes** print a list of all classes together with associated operations etc.

**class-deps** visualizes the subclass relation between all classes as a Hasse diagram.

## References

- [1] Stefan Wehr et. al. ML modules and Haskell type classes: A constructive comparison.
- [2] Florian Haftmann. *Code generation from Isabelle theories*.  
<http://isabelle.in.tum.de/doc/codegen.pdf>.

- [3] Florian Haftmann and Makarius Wenzel. Constructive type classes in Isabelle. In T. Altenkirch and C. McBride, editors, *Types for Proofs and Programs, TYPES 2006*, volume 4502 of *LNCS*. Springer, 2007.
- [4] Florian Kammüller, Markus Wenzel, and Lawrence C. Paulson. Locales: A sectioning concept for Isabelle. In Y. Bertot, G. Dowek, A. Hirschowitz, C. Paulin, and L. Thery, editors, *Theorem Proving in Higher Order Logics: TPHOLs '99*, volume 1690 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*. Springer-Verlag, 1999.
- [5] Alexander Krauss. Partial recursive functions in Higher-Order Logic. In U. Furbach and N. Shankar, editors, *Automated Reasoning: IJCAR 2006*, volume 4130 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 589–603. Springer-Verlag, 2006.
- [6] T. Nipkow. Order-sorted polymorphism in Isabelle. In G. Huet and G. Plotkin, editors, *Logical Environments*, pages 164–188. Cambridge University Press, 1993.
- [7] T. Nipkow and C. Prehofer. Type checking type classes. In *ACM Symp. Principles of Programming Languages*, 1993.
- [8] Tobias Nipkow, Lawrence C. Paulson, and Markus Wenzel. *Isabelle/HOL: A Proof Assistant for Higher-Order Logic*, volume 2283 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*. Springer-Verlag, 2002.
- [9] P. Wadler and S. Blott. How to make ad-hoc polymorphism less ad-hoc. In *ACM Symp. Principles of Programming Languages*, 1989.
- [10] Markus Wenzel. Type classes and overloading in higher-order logic. In Elsa L. Gunter and Amy Felty, editors, *Theorem Proving in Higher Order Logics: TPHOLs '97*, volume 1275 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*. Springer-Verlag, 1997.