State Spaces: The Locale Way

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March 13, 2025

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1 Introduction

These theories introduce a new command called **statespace**. It's usage is similar to **records**. However, the command does not introduce a new type but an abstract specification based on the locale infrastructure. This leads to extra flexibility in composing state space components, in particular multiple inheritance and renaming of components.

The state space infrastructure basically manages the following things:

- distinctness of field names
- projections / injections from / to an abstract value type
- syntax translations for lookup and update, hiding the projections and injections
- simplification procedure for lookups / updates, similar to records

Overview In Section 2 we define distinctness of the nodes in a binary tree and provide the basic prover tools to support efficient distinctness reasoning for field names managed by state spaces. The state is represented as a function from (abstract) names to (abstract) values as introduced in Section 3. The basic setup for state spaces is in Section 4. Some syntax for lookup and updates is added in Section 5. Finally Section 6 explains the usage of state spaces by examples.

2 Distinctness of Names in a Binary Tree

theory DistinctTreeProver imports Main begin

A state space manages a set of (abstract) names and assumes that the names are distinct. The names are stored as parameters of a locale and distinctness as an assumption. The most common request is to proof distinctness of two given names. We maintain the names in a balanced binary tree and formulate a predicate that all nodes in the tree have distinct names. This setup leads to logarithmic certificates.

2.1 The Binary Tree

```
datatype 'a tree = Node 'a tree 'a bool 'a tree | Tip
```

The boolean flag in the node marks the content of the node as deleted, without having to build a new tree. We prefer the boolean flag to an option type, so that the ML-layer can still use the node content to facilitate binary search in the tree. The ML code keeps the nodes sorted using the term order. We do not have to push ordering to the HOL level.

2.2 Distinctness of Nodes

```
primrec set-of :: 'a tree \Rightarrow 'a set

where

set-of Tip = \{\}

| set-of (Node\ l\ x\ d\ r) = (if\ d\ then\ \{\}\ else\ \{x\}) \cup set-of\ l \cup set-of\ r

primrec all-distinct :: 'a tree \Rightarrow bool

where

all-distinct Tip = True

| all-distinct (Node\ l\ x\ d\ r) =

((d\ \lor\ (x\notin set-of\ l\ \land\ x\notin set-of\ r))\ \land

set-of l\ \cap\ set-of\ r = \{\}\ \land

all-distinct l\ \land\ all-distinct r)
```

Given a binary tree t for which all-distinct holds, given two different nodes contained in the tree, we want to write a ML function that generates a logarithmic certificate that the content of the nodes is distinct. We use the following lemmas to achieve this.

```
lemma all-distinct-left: all-distinct (Node l \ x \ b \ r) \Longrightarrow all-distinct l
 by simp
lemma all-distinct-right: all-distinct (Node l \times b \ r) \Longrightarrow all-distinct r
lemma distinct-left: all-distinct (Node l \ x \ False \ r) \implies y \in set-of \ l \implies x \neq y
  by auto
lemma distinct-right: all-distinct (Node l \ x \ False \ r) \implies y \in set\text{-of} \ r \implies x \neq y
  by auto
lemma distinct-left-right:
    all-distinct (Node l z b r) \Longrightarrow x \in set-of l \Longrightarrow y \in set-of r \Longrightarrow x \neq y
  by auto
lemma in-set-root: x \in set-of (Node l \times False r)
  by simp
lemma in-set-left: y \in set-of l \implies y \in set-of (Node l \times False \ r)
  by simp
lemma in-set-right: y \in set-of r \implies y \in set-of (Node l \times False r)
 by simp
lemma swap-neq: x \neq y \Longrightarrow y \neq x
  by blast
lemma neq-to-eq-False: x \neq y \Longrightarrow (x=y) \equiv False
 \mathbf{by} \ simp
```

2.3 Containment of Trees

When deriving a state space from other ones, we create a new name tree which contains all the names of the parent state spaces and assume the predicate all-distinct. We then prove that the new locale interprets all parent locales. Hence we have to show that the new distinctness assumption on all names implies the distinctness assumptions of the parent locales. This proof is implemented in ML. We do this efficiently by defining a kind of containment check of trees by "subtraction". We subtract the parent tree from the new tree. If this succeeds we know that all-distinct of the new tree implies all-distinct of the parent tree. The resulting certificate is of the order n * log m where n is the size of the (smaller) parent tree and m the

```
size of the (bigger) new tree.
primrec delete :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ tree } \Rightarrow 'a \text{ tree option}
where
  delete \ x \ Tip = None
| delete \ x \ (Node \ l \ y \ d \ r) = (case \ delete \ x \ l \ of \ )
                               Some l' \Rightarrow
                                (case delete x r of
                                   Some r' \Rightarrow Some (Node l' y (d \lor (x=y)) r')
                                  | None \Rightarrow Some (Node l' y (d \lor (x=y)) r))
                              | None \Rightarrow
                                 (case delete x r of
                                    Some r' \Rightarrow Some (Node ly (d \lor (x=y)) r')
                                  | None \Rightarrow if x=y \land \neg d then Some (Node l y True r)
                                            else None))
lemma delete-Some-set-of: delete x t = Some t' \Longrightarrow set-of t' \subseteq set-of t
proof (induct t arbitrary: t')
  case Tip thus ?case by simp
next
  case (Node l \ y \ d \ r)
 have del: delete x (Node l y d r) = Some t' by fact
  show ?case
  proof (cases \ delete \ x \ l)
   case (Some l')
   {f note}\ x	ext{-}l	ext{-}Some = this
   with Node.hyps
   have l'-l: set-of l' \subseteq set-of l
     \mathbf{by} \ simp
   \mathbf{show} \ ?thesis
   proof (cases delete x r)
     case (Some r')
     \mathbf{with}\ \mathit{Node.hyps}
     have set-of r' \subseteq set-of r
       by simp
      with l'-l Some x-l-Some del
     show ?thesis
       by (auto split: if-split-asm)
     {\bf case}\ None
     with l'-l Some x-l-Some del
     show ?thesis
       by (fastforce split: if-split-asm)
   qed
  next
   {f case}\ None
   note x-l-None = this
   show ?thesis
   proof (cases \ delete \ x \ r)
```

```
case (Some r')
     with Node.hyps
     have set-of r' \subseteq set-of r
       by simp
     with Some x-l-None del
     show ?thesis
       by (fastforce split: if-split-asm)
   \mathbf{next}
     \mathbf{case}\ \mathit{None}
     with x-l-None del
     show ?thesis
       by (fastforce split: if-split-asm)
 qed
qed
\mathbf{lemma}\ delete	ext{-}Some	ext{-}all	ext{-}distinct:
  delete \ x \ t = Some \ t' \Longrightarrow all\text{-}distinct \ t \Longrightarrow all\text{-}distinct \ t'
proof (induct t arbitrary: t')
  case Tip thus ?case by simp
  case (Node l \ y \ d \ r)
  have del: delete x (Node l y d r) = Some t' by fact
  have all-distinct (Node l \ y \ d \ r) by fact
  then obtain
    dist-l: all-distinct l and
   dist-r: all-distinct r and
   d: d \lor (y \notin set\text{-}of \ l \land y \notin set\text{-}of \ r) and
    dist-l-r: set-of <math>l \cap set-of <math>r = \{\}
   by auto
  show ?case
  proof (cases delete x l)
   case (Some l')
   note x-l-Some = this
   from Node.hyps (1) [OF Some dist-l]
   have dist-l': all-distinct l'
     \mathbf{by} \ simp
   from delete-Some-set-of [OF x-l-Some]
   have l'-l: set-of l' \subseteq set-of l.
   show ?thesis
   proof (cases delete x r)
     case (Some r')
     from Node.hyps (2) [OF Some dist-r]
     have dist-r': all-distinct r'
       \mathbf{by} \ simp
     from delete-Some-set-of [OF Some]
     have set-of r' \subseteq set-of r.
     with dist-l' dist-r' l'-l Some x-l-Some del d dist-l-r
```

```
show ?thesis
       by fastforce
   \mathbf{next}
     case None
     with l'-l dist-l' x-l-Some del d dist-l-r dist-r
     show ?thesis
       by fastforce
   qed
 next
   {f case}\ None
   {f note} \ x-l-None = this
   show ?thesis
   proof (cases delete x r)
     case (Some r')
     with Node.hyps (2) [OF Some dist-r]
     have dist-r': all-distinct r'
       by simp
     from delete-Some-set-of [OF Some]
     have set-of r' \subseteq set-of r.
     with Some dist-r' x-l-None del dist-l d dist-l-r
     show ?thesis
       by fastforce
   \mathbf{next}
     {\bf case}\ {\it None}
     with x-l-None del dist-l dist-r d dist-l-r
     show ?thesis
       by (fastforce split: if-split-asm)
   qed
 qed
qed
lemma delete-None-set-of-conv: delete x t = None = (x \notin set\text{-of } t)
proof (induct\ t)
 case Tip thus ?case by simp
\mathbf{next}
 case (Node l \ y \ d \ r)
 thus ?case
   by (auto split: option.splits)
qed
\mathbf{lemma}\ delete\text{-}Some\text{-}x\text{-}set\text{-}of:
  delete \ x \ t = Some \ t' \Longrightarrow x \in set\text{-}of \ t \land x \notin set\text{-}of \ t'
proof (induct t arbitrary: t')
 case Tip thus ?case by simp
next
 case (Node l \ y \ d \ r)
 have del: delete x (Node l y d r) = Some t' by fact
 show ?case
 proof (cases delete x l)
```

```
case (Some l')
   \mathbf{note}\ \mathit{x-l-Some}\ =\ \mathit{this}
   from Node.hyps (1) [OF Some]
   obtain x-l: x \in set-of l x \notin set-of l'
     by simp
   show ?thesis
   proof (cases delete x r)
     case (Some r')
     from Node.hyps (2) [OF Some]
     obtain x-r: x \in set-of r x \notin set-of r'
       by simp
     from x-r x-l Some x-l-Some del
     show ?thesis
      by (clarsimp split: if-split-asm)
   \mathbf{next}
     case None
     then have x \notin set\text{-}of r
      by (simp add: delete-None-set-of-conv)
     with x-l None x-l-Some del
     show ?thesis
       by (clarsimp split: if-split-asm)
   \mathbf{qed}
  next
   {f case}\ None
   note x-l-None = this
   then have x-notin-l: x \notin set-of l
     by (simp add: delete-None-set-of-conv)
   show ?thesis
   proof (cases delete x r)
     case (Some r')
     from Node.hyps (2) [OF Some]
     obtain x-r: x \in set-of r x \notin set-of r'
      by simp
     from x-r x-notin-l Some x-l-None del
     show ?thesis
       by (clarsimp split: if-split-asm)
   \mathbf{next}
     case None
     then have x \notin set\text{-}of r
       by (simp add: delete-None-set-of-conv)
     with None x-l-None x-notin-l del
     show ?thesis
       by (clarsimp split: if-split-asm)
   qed
 qed
qed
```

primrec subtract :: 'a tree \Rightarrow 'a tree \Rightarrow 'a tree option

```
where
  subtract\ Tip\ t=Some\ t
\mid subtract (Node \ l \ x \ b \ r) \ t =
     (case delete x t of
        Some t' \Rightarrow (case \ subtract \ l \ t' \ of
                      Some t^{\prime\prime} \Rightarrow subtract\ r\ t^{\prime\prime}
                     | None \Rightarrow None \rangle
       | None \Rightarrow None \rangle
{\bf lemma}\ subtract\text{-}Some\text{-}set\text{-}of\text{-}res\text{:}
  subtract \ t_1 \ t_2 = Some \ t \Longrightarrow set\text{-}of \ t \subseteq set\text{-}of \ t_2
proof (induct t_1 arbitrary: t_2 t)
  case Tip thus ?case by simp
\mathbf{next}
  case (Node l \ x \ b \ r)
  have sub: subtract (Node l x b r) t_2 = Some t by fact
  show ?case
  proof (cases delete x t_2)
    case (Some t_2')
    note del-x-Some = this
    from delete-Some-set-of [OF Some]
    have t2'-t2: set-of t_2' \subseteq set-of t_2.
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases subtract l t_2)
      case (Some t_2'')
      {f note}\ sub\mbox{-}l\mbox{-}Some = this
      from Node.hyps (1) [OF Some]
      have t2''-t2': set-of t_2'' \subseteq set-of t_2'.
      \mathbf{show} \ ?thesis
      proof (cases subtract r t_2'')
        case (Some t_2^{""})
        \mathbf{from}\ \textit{Node.hyps}\ (2)\ [\textit{OF Some}\ ]
        have set-of t_2^{\prime\prime\prime}\subseteq set-of t_2^{\prime\prime}.
        with Some sub-l-Some del-x-Some sub t2"-t2' t2'-t2
        show ?thesis
          by simp
      \mathbf{next}
        case None
        with del-x-Some sub-l-Some sub
        show ?thesis
          by simp
      qed
    \mathbf{next}
      case None
      with del-x-Some \ sub
      show ?thesis
        by simp
    \mathbf{qed}
  next
```

```
{f case} None
    with sub show ?thesis by simp
  qed
qed
\mathbf{lemma}\ subtract\text{-}Some\text{-}set\text{-}of:
  subtract \ t_1 \ t_2 = Some \ t \Longrightarrow set\text{-}of \ t_1 \subseteq set\text{-}of \ t_2
proof (induct t_1 arbitrary: t_2 t)
  case Tip thus ?case by simp
\mathbf{next}
  case (Node l \ x \ d \ r)
  have sub: subtract (Node l x d r) t_2 = Some t by fact
  show ?case
  proof (cases delete x t_2)
    case (Some t_2')
    note del-x-Some = this
    {\bf from}\ delete\text{-}Some\text{-}set\text{-}of\ [OF\ Some]
    have t2'-t2: set-of t_2' \subseteq set-of t_2.
    from delete-None-set-of-conv [of x t_2] Some
    have x-t2: x \in set-of t_2
      by simp
    \mathbf{show} \ ?thesis
    proof (cases subtract l t_2')
      case (Some t_2'')
      {f note}\ sub\mbox{-}l\mbox{-}Some = this
      from Node.hyps (1) [OF Some]
      have l-t2': set-of l \subseteq set-of t_2'.
      \mathbf{from}\ \mathit{subtract}\text{-}\mathit{Some}\text{-}\mathit{set}\text{-}\mathit{of}\text{-}\mathit{res}\ [\mathit{OF}\ \mathit{Some}]
      have t2''-t2': set-of t_2'' \subseteq set-of t_2'.
      show ?thesis
      proof (cases subtract r t<sub>2</sub>")
         case (Some t_2^{\prime\prime\prime})
         from Node.hyps (2) [OF Some]
        have r-t_2": set-of r \subseteq set-of t_2".
         \mathbf{from}\ \mathit{Some}\ \mathit{sub-l-Some}\ \mathit{del-x-Some}\ \mathit{sub}\ \mathit{r-t_2}''\ \mathit{l-t2'}\ \mathit{t2'-t2}\ \mathit{t2''-t2'}\ \mathit{x-t2'}
        show ?thesis
           by auto
      next
         case None
         with del-x-Some sub-l-Some sub
         show ?thesis
           by simp
      qed
    next
      {\bf case}\ {\it None}
      with del-x-Some sub
      show ?thesis
        by simp
    qed
```

```
next
   {f case}\ None
   with sub show ?thesis by simp
 qed
qed
{\bf lemma}\ subtract\hbox{-}Some\hbox{-}all\hbox{-}distinct\hbox{-}res:
  subtract\ t_1\ t_2 = Some\ t \Longrightarrow all\mbox{-}distinct\ t_2 \Longrightarrow all\mbox{-}distinct\ t
proof (induct t_1 arbitrary: t_2 t)
 case Tip thus ?case by simp
\mathbf{next}
 case (Node l x d r)
 have sub: subtract (Node l x d r) t_2 = Some t by fact
 have dist-t2: all-distinct t_2 by fact
 show ?case
 proof (cases delete x t_2)
   case (Some t_2')
   {f note}\ del-x-Some = this
   from delete-Some-all-distinct [OF Some dist-t2]
   have dist-t2': all-distinct \ t_2'.
   \mathbf{show} \ ?thesis
   proof (cases subtract l t_2)
     case (Some t_2'')
     {f note}\ sub\mbox{-}l\mbox{-}Some = this
     from Node.hyps (1) [OF Some dist-t2']
     have dist-t2'': all-distinct \ t_2''.
     show ?thesis
     proof (cases subtract r t_2'')
       case (Some t_2^{""})
       from Node.hyps (2) [OF Some dist-t2"]
       have dist-t2": all-distinct t_2".
       from Some sub-l-Some del-x-Some sub
            dist-t2"
       show ?thesis
         by simp
     next
       {f case}\ None
       with del-x-Some sub-l-Some sub
       show ?thesis
         by simp
     qed
   \mathbf{next}
     case None
     with del-x-Some sub
     show ?thesis
       by simp
   qed
 next
   {f case} None
```

```
with sub show ?thesis by simp
  qed
qed
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{subtract}\text{-}\mathit{Some}\text{-}\mathit{dist}\text{-}\mathit{res}\text{:}
  subtract\ t_1\ t_2 = Some\ t \Longrightarrow set\text{-}of\ t_1 \cap set\text{-}of\ t = \{\}
proof (induct t_1 arbitrary: t_2 t)
  case Tip thus ?case by simp
\mathbf{next}
  case (Node\ l\ x\ d\ r)
  have sub: subtract (Node l x d r) t_2 = Some t by fact
  show ?case
 proof (cases delete x t_2)
   case (Some t_2')
   note del-x-Some = this
   from delete-Some-x-set-of [OF Some]
   obtain x-t2: x \in set-of t_2 and x-not-t2': x \notin set-of t_2'
     by simp
   from delete-Some-set-of [OF Some]
   have t2'-t2: set-of t_2' \subseteq set-of t_2.
   \mathbf{show} \ ?thesis
   proof (cases subtract l t_2')
     case (Some t_2'')
     note \ sub-l-Some = this
     from Node.hyps (1) [OF Some]
     have dist-l-t2": set-of l \cap set-of t2" = {}.
     from subtract-Some-set-of-res [OF Some]
     have t2''-t2': set-of t_2'' \subseteq set-of t_2'.
     show ?thesis
     proof (cases subtract r t<sub>2</sub>'')
       case (Some t_2^{\prime\prime\prime})
       from Node.hyps (2) [OF Some]
       have dist-r-t2''': set-of r \cap set-of t_2''' = \{\}.
       from subtract-Some-set-of-res [OF Some]
       have t2'''-t2'': set-of t_2''' \subseteq set-of t_2''.
       from Some sub-l-Some del-x-Some sub t2"'-t2" dist-l-t2" dist-r-t2"'
            t2''-t2' t2'-t2 x-not-t2'
       show ?thesis
         by auto
     next
       case None
       with del-x-Some sub-l-Some sub
       show ?thesis
         by simp
     qed
   next
     case None
```

```
with del-x-Some sub
     show ?thesis
       by simp
   qed
 next
   {\bf case}\ None
   with sub show ?thesis by simp
qed
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{subtract-Some-all-distinct} \colon
 subtract \ t_1 \ t_2 = Some \ t \Longrightarrow all\mbox{-}distinct \ t_2 \Longrightarrow all\mbox{-}distinct \ t_1
proof (induct t_1 arbitrary: t_2 t)
 case Tip thus ?case by simp
\mathbf{next}
 case (Node l x d r)
 have sub: subtract (Node l x d r) t_2 = Some t by fact
 have dist-t2: all-distinct t_2 by fact
 show ?case
 proof (cases delete x t_2)
   case (Some t_2')
   {\bf note}\ \textit{del-x-Some} = \textit{this}
   from delete-Some-all-distinct [OF Some dist-t2]
   have dist-t2': all-distinct t_2'.
   from delete-Some-set-of [OF Some]
   have t2'-t2: set-of t_2' \subseteq set-of t_2.
   from delete-Some-x-set-of [OF Some]
   obtain x-t2: x \in set-of t_2 and x-not-t2': x \notin set-of t_2'
     \mathbf{by} \ simp
   show ?thesis
   proof (cases subtract l t_2)
     case (Some t_2'')
     note sub-l-Some = this
     from Node.hyps (1) [OF Some dist-t2']
     have dist-l: all-distinct <math>l.
     from subtract-Some-all-distinct-res [OF Some dist-t2]
     have dist-t2'': all-distinct \ t_2''.
     from subtract-Some-set-of [OF Some]
     have l-t2': set-of l \subseteq set-of t_2'.
     from subtract-Some-set-of-res [OF Some]
     have t2''-t2': set-of t_2'' \subseteq set-of t_2'.
     from subtract-Some-dist-res [OF Some]
     have dist-l-t2": set-of l \cap set-of t_2" = {}.
     show ?thesis
     proof (cases subtract r t<sub>2</sub>")
       case (Some t_2^{\prime\prime\prime})
       from Node.hyps (2) [OF Some dist-t2"]
       have dist-r: all-distinct r.
```

```
from subtract-Some-set-of [OF Some]
       have r-t2'': set-of r \subseteq set-of t_2''.
       from subtract-Some-dist-res [OF Some]
       have dist-r-t2''': set-of r \cap set-of t_2''' = \{\}.
        \mathbf{from}\ \mathit{dist-l}\ \mathit{dist-r}\ \mathit{Some}\ \mathit{sub-l-Some}\ \mathit{del-x-Some}\ \mathit{r-t2}\ ''\ \mathit{l-t2'}\ \mathit{x-t2}\ \mathit{x-not-t2'}
             t2^{\prime\prime}-t2^{\prime} dist-l-t2^{\prime\prime} dist-r-t2^{\prime\prime\prime}
        show ?thesis
          by auto
      next
        {\bf case}\ None
        with del-x-Some sub-l-Some sub
       show ?thesis
          by simp
     qed
    next
     {f case}\ None
     with del-x-Some sub
     \mathbf{show} \ ? the sis
       by simp
    qed
  \mathbf{next}
   {\bf case}\ None
    with sub show ?thesis by simp
  qed
qed
\mathbf{lemma} \mathit{delete}-\mathit{left}:
 assumes dist: all-distinct (Node\ l\ y\ d\ r)
 assumes del-l: delete \ x \ l = Some \ l'
 shows delete x (Node l y d r) = Some (Node l' y d r)
proof -
  from delete-Some-x-set-of [OF del-l]
 obtain x: x \in set-of l
   by simp
  with dist
 have delete \ x \ r = None
    by (cases delete x r) (auto dest:delete-Some-x-set-of)
  with x
 show ?thesis
    using del-l dist
    by (auto split: option.splits)
qed
lemma delete-right:
 assumes dist: all-distinct (Node l y d r)
 assumes del-r: delete x r = Some r'
```

```
shows delete x (Node l y d r) = Some (Node l y d r')
proof -
 from delete-Some-x-set-of [OF del-r]
 obtain x: x \in set\text{-}of r
   by simp
 with dist
 have delete \ x \ l = None
   by (cases delete x l) (auto dest:delete-Some-x-set-of)
 with x
 show ?thesis
   using del-r dist
   by (auto split: option.splits)
qed
lemma delete-root:
 assumes dist: all-distinct (Node l \ x \ False \ r)
 shows delete x (Node l x False r) = Some (Node l x True r)
 from dist have delete x r = None
   by (cases delete x r) (auto dest:delete-Some-x-set-of)
 moreover
 from dist have delete x l = None
   by (cases delete x l) (auto dest:delete-Some-x-set-of)
 ultimately show ?thesis
   using dist
      by (auto split: option.splits)
ged
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{subtract-Node} :
assumes del: delete \ x \ t = Some \ t'
assumes sub-l: subtract\ l\ t' = Some\ t''
assumes sub-r: subtract\ r\ t'' = Some\ t'''
shows subtract (Node l \ x \ False \ r) t = Some \ t'''
using del \ sub-l \ sub-r
by simp
lemma subtract-Tip: subtract Tip t = Some t
 by simp
Now we have all the theorems in place that are needed for the certificate
generating ML functions.
ML-file \langle distinct-tree-prover.ML \rangle
end
```

3 State Space Representation as Function

theory StateFun imports DistinctTreeProver

begin

The state space is represented as a function from names to values. We neither fix the type of names nor the type of values. We define lookup and update functions and provide simprocs that simplify expressions containing these, similar to HOL-records.

The lookup and update function get constructor/destructor functions as parameters. These are used to embed various HOL-types into the abstract value type. Conceptually the abstract value type is a sum of all types that we attempt to store in the state space.

The update is actually generalized to a map function. The map supplies better compositionality, especially if you think of nested state spaces.

```
definition K-statefun :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a where K-statefun c \ x \equiv c
lemma K-statefun-apply [simp]: K-statefun c x = c
 by (simp add: K-statefun-def)
lemma K-statefun-comp [simp]: (K-statefun c \circ f) = K-statefun c
  by (rule ext) (simp add: comp-def)
lemma K-statefun-cong [cong]: K-statefun c x = K-statefun c x
 by (rule refl)
definition lookup :: ('v \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow ('n \Rightarrow 'v) \Rightarrow 'a
  where lookup destr n s = destr(s n)
definition update ::
  ('v \Rightarrow 'a1) \Rightarrow ('a2 \Rightarrow 'v) \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow ('a1 \Rightarrow 'a2) \Rightarrow ('n \Rightarrow 'v) \Rightarrow ('n \Rightarrow 'v)
  where update destr constr n f s = s(n := constr (f (destr (s n))))
lemma lookup-update-same:
  (\bigwedge v. \ destr \ (constr \ v) = v) \Longrightarrow lookup \ destr \ n \ (update \ destr \ constr \ n \ f \ s) =
         f(destr(s n))
  by (simp add: lookup-def update-def)
\mathbf{lemma}\ lookup\text{-}update\text{-}id\text{-}same:
  lookup\ destr\ n\ (update\ destr'\ id\ n\ (K-statefun\ (lookup\ id\ n\ s'))\ s) =
     lookup \ destr \ n \ s'
  by (simp add: lookup-def update-def)
lemma lookup-update-other:
  n \neq m \implies lookup \ destr \ n \ (update \ destr' \ constr \ m \ f \ s) = lookup \ destr \ n \ s
  by (simp add: lookup-def update-def)
lemma id-id-cancel: id (id x) = x
  by (simp add: id-def)
```

```
lemma destr\text{-}contstr\text{-}comp\text{-}id: (\bigwedge v.\ destr\ (constr\ v)=v)\Longrightarrow destr\ \circ\ constr=id
 by (rule ext) simp
lemma block-conj-cong: (P \land Q) = (P \land Q)
 \mathbf{by} \ simp
lemma conj1-False: P \equiv False \Longrightarrow (P \land Q) \equiv False
 \mathbf{by} \ simp
lemma conj2-False: Q \equiv False \Longrightarrow (P \land Q) \equiv False
 \mathbf{by} \ simp
lemma conj-True: P \equiv True \Longrightarrow Q \equiv True \Longrightarrow (P \land Q) \equiv True
 by simp
lemma conj-cong: P \equiv P' \Longrightarrow Q \equiv Q' \Longrightarrow (P \land Q) \equiv (P' \land Q')
 by simp
lemma update-apply: (update\ destr\ constr\ n\ f\ s\ x) =
     (if x=n then constr (f (destr (s n))) else s x)
 by (simp add: update-def)
lemma ex-id: \exists x. id x = y
 by (simp add: id-def)
lemma swap-ex-eq:
  \exists s. \ f \ s = x \equiv True \Longrightarrow
  \exists s. \ x = f s \equiv True
 apply (rule eq-reflection)
 apply auto
 done
lemmas meta-ext = eq-reflection [OF ext]
lemma update d c n (K-statespace (lookup d n s)) s = s
  apply (simp add: update-def lookup-def)
 apply (rule ext)
 apply simp
 oops
```

4 Setup for State Space Locales

theory StateSpaceLocale imports StateFun

end

```
begin

ML-file \langle state\text{-}space.ML \rangle

ML-file \langle state\text{-}fun.ML \rangle

For every type that is to be stored in a state space, an instance of this locale is imported in order convert the abstract and concrete values.

locale project\text{-}inject =
```

keywords statespace :: thy-defn

```
locale project-inject =
fixes project :: 'value \Rightarrow 'a
and inject :: 'a \Rightarrow 'value
assumes project-inject-cancel [statefun-simp]: project (inject x) = x
begin

lemma ex-project [statefun-simp]: \exists v. \text{ project } v = x
proof
show project (inject x) = x
by (rule project-inject-cancel)
qed

lemma project-inject-comp-id [statefun-simp]: project \circ inject = id
by (rule ext) (simp add: project-inject-cancel)

lemma project-inject-comp-cancel[statefun-simp]: f \circ \text{project} \circ \text{inject} = f
by (rule ext) (simp add: project-inject-cancel)
```

end

5 Syntax for State Space Lookup and Update

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{theory} \ \textit{StateSpaceSyntax} \\ \textbf{imports} \ \textit{StateSpaceLocale} \\ \textbf{begin} \end{array}
```

The state space syntax is kept in an extra theory so that you can choose if you want to use it or not.

syntax

```
-statespace-lookup :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'c \ ( \cdot \cdots ) \ [60, 60] \ 60)
-statespace-update :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'c \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b)
-statespace-updates :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow updbinds \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \ ( \cdot - < - > ) \ [900, 0] \ 900)
```

translations

```
-state space-updates\ f\ (-updbinds\ b\ bs) == -state space-updates\ (-state space-updates\ f\ b)\ bs s{<}x{:=}y{>} == -state space-update\ s\ x\ y
```

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{parse-translation} \\ & [(\textbf{\textit{syntax-const}} \, \langle \, \text{-} statespace\text{-lookup} \rangle, \, StateSpace\text{.lookup-tr}), \\ & (\textbf{\textit{syntax-const}} \, \langle \, \text{-} statespace\text{-update} \rangle, \, StateSpace\text{.update-tr})] \\ & \\ & \\ \textbf{print-translation} \\ & [(\textbf{\textit{const-syntax}} \, \langle \, \text{lookup} \rangle, \, StateSpace\text{.lookup-tr'}), \\ & (\textbf{\textit{const-syntax}} \, \langle \, \text{update} \rangle, \, StateSpace\text{.update-tr'})] \\ & \\ \textbf{end} \end{array}
```

6 Examples

```
theory StateSpaceEx imports StateSpaceLocale StateSpaceSyntax begin
```

Did you ever dream about records with multiple inheritance? Then you should definitely have a look at statespaces. They may be what you are dreaming of. Or at least almost ...

Isabelle allows to add new top-level commands to the system. Building on the locale infrastructure, we provide a command **statespace** like this:

```
statespace vars =
    n::nat
    b::bool

print-locale vars-namespace
print-locale vars-valuetypes
print-locale vars
```

This resembles a **record** definition, but introduces sophisticated locale infrastructure instead of HOL type schemes. The resulting context postulates two distinct names n and b and projection / injection functions that convert from abstract values to nat and bool. The logical content of the locale is:

```
locale vars' =
fixes n::'name and b::'name
assumes distinct [n, b]
fixes project\text{-}nat::'value \Rightarrow nat and inject\text{-}nat::nat \Rightarrow 'value
assumes \bigwedge n. project\text{-}nat (inject\text{-}nat \ n) = n
```

```
fixes project-bool::'value \Rightarrow bool and inject-bool::bool \Rightarrow 'value assumes \bigwedge b. project-bool (inject-bool b) = b
```

The HOL predicate *distinct* describes distinctness of all names in the context. Locale *vars'* defines the raw logical content that is defined in the state space locale. We also maintain non-logical context information to support the user:

- Syntax for state lookup and updates that automatically inserts the corresponding projection and injection functions.
- Setup for the proof tools that exploit the distinctness information and the cancellation of projections and injections in deductions and simplifications.

This extra-logical information is added to the locale in form of declarations, which associate the name of a variable to the corresponding projection and injection functions to handle the syntax transformations, and a link from the variable name to the corresponding distinctness theorem. As state spaces are merged or extended there are multiple distinctness theorems in the context. Our declarations take care that the link always points to the strongest distinctness assumption. With these declarations in place, a lookup can be written as $s \cdot n$, which is translated to $project-nat\ (s\ n)$, and an update as $s\langle n:=2\rangle$, which is translated to $s(n:=inject-nat\ 2)$. We can now establish the following lemma:

```
lemma (in vars) foo: s < n := 2 > b = s \cdot b by simp
```

Here the simplifier was able to refer to distinctness of b and n to solve the equation. The resulting lemma is also recorded in locale vars for later use and is automatically propagated to all its interpretations. Here is another example:

```
statespace 'a varsX = NB: vars [n=N, b=B] + vars + x::'a
```

The state space varsX imports two copies of the state space vars, where one has the variables renamed to upper-case letters, and adds another variable x of type 'a. This type is fixed inside the state space but may get instantiated later on, analogous to type parameters of an ML-functor. The distinctness assumption is now $distinct\ [N,\ B,\ n,\ b,\ x]$, from this we can derive both $distinct\ [N,\ B]$ and $distinct\ [n,\ b]$, the distinction assumptions for the two versions of locale vars above. Moreover we have all necessary projection and injection assumptions available. These assumptions together allow us to establish state space varsX as an interpretation of both instances of locale vars. Hence we inherit both variants of theorem $foo: s\langle N:=2\rangle \cdot B = s \cdot B$ as

well as $s\langle n:=2\rangle \cdot b=s\cdot b$. These are immediate consequences of the locale interpretation action.

The declarations for syntax and the distinctness theorems also observe the morphisms generated by the locale package due to the renaming n = N:

```
lemma (in varsX) foo: s\langle N := 2 \rangle \cdot x = s \cdot x by simp
```

To assure scalability towards many distinct names, the distinctness predicate is refined to operate on balanced trees. Thus we get logarithmic certificates for the distinctness of two names by the distinctness of the paths in the tree. Asked for the distinctness of two names, our tool produces the paths of the variables in the tree (this is implemented in Isabelle/ML, outside the logic) and returns a certificate corresponding to the different paths. Merging state spaces requires to prove that the combined distinctness assumption implies the distinctness assumptions of the components. Such a proof is of the order $m \cdot \log n$, where n and m are the number of nodes in the larger and smaller tree, respectively.

We continue with more examples.

```
statespace 'a foo =
 f::nat \Rightarrow nat
  a{::}int
  b::nat
  c::'a
lemma (in foo) foo1:
  shows s\langle a := i \rangle \cdot a = i
 by simp
lemma (in foo) foo2:
  shows (s\langle a:=i\rangle) \cdot a = i
 by simp
lemma (in foo) foo3:
  shows (s\langle a:=i\rangle) \cdot b = s \cdot b
  by simp
lemma (in foo) foo4:
 shows (s\langle a:=i,b:=j,c:=k,a:=x\rangle) = (s\langle b:=j,c:=k,a:=x\rangle)
 by simp
statespace bar =
  b::bool
  c::string
lemma (in bar) bar1:
```

```
shows (s\langle b:=True\rangle) \cdot c = s \cdot c by simp
```

You can define a derived state space by inheriting existing state spaces, renaming of components if you like, and by declaring new components.

```
statespace ('a,'b) loo = 'a foo + bar [b=B,c=C] + X::'b

lemma (in loo) loo1:
shows s\langle a:=i\rangle \cdot B = s \cdot B
proof -
thm foo1
```

The Lemma foo1 from the parent state space is also available here:

$$?s\langle a := ?i\rangle \cdot a = ?i$$

```
have s < a := i > \cdot a = i
by (rule\ foo1)
thm bar1
```

have $s < B := True > \cdot C = s \cdot C$

Note the renaming of the parameters in Lemma bar1:

$$?s\langle B := True \rangle \cdot C = ?s \cdot C$$

```
by (rule bar1)
show ?thesis
by simp
qed

statespace 'a dup = FA: 'a foo [f=F, a=A] + 'a foo +
x::int
```

```
 \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{lemma} \ (\mathbf{in} \ dup) \\ \mathbf{shows} \ s{<}a := i{>}{\cdot}x = s{\cdot}x \\ \mathbf{by} \ simp \end{array}
```

```
 \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{lemma} \ (\mathbf{in} \ dup) \\ \mathbf{shows} \ s{<}A := i{>}{\cdot}a = s{\cdot}a \\ \mathbf{by} \ simp \end{array}
```

```
lemma (in dup)

shows s < A := i > \cdot x = s \cdot x

by simp
```

There were known problems with syntax-declarations. They only worked when the context is already completely built. This is now overcome. e.g.:

```
locale fooX = foo +
assumes s < a := i > b = k
```

We can also put statespaces side-by-side by using ordinary **locale** expressions (instead of the **statespace**).

locale side-by-side = foo + bar where b=B::'a and c=C for B C

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{context} \ \ side\text{-}by\text{-}side \\ \textbf{begin} \end{array}$

Simplification within one of the statespaces works as expected.

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{lemma} \ s{<}B := i{>}{\cdot}C = s{\cdot}C \\ \mathbf{by} \ simp \\ \\ \mathbf{lemma} \ s{<}a := i{>}{\cdot}b = s{\cdot}b \\ \mathbf{by} \ simp \end{array}$$

In contrast to the statespace loo there is no 'inter' statespace distinctness between the names of foo and bar.

end

Sharing of names in side-by-side statespaces is also possible as long as they are mapped to the same type.

```
statespace vars1 = n::nat m::nat

statespace vars2 = n::nat k::nat

locale vars1-vars2 = vars1 + vars2

context vars1-vars2

begin
```

Note that the distinctness theorem for *vars1* is selected here to do the proof.

```
lemma s < n := i > m = s \cdot m
by simp
```

Note that the distinctness theorem for vars2 is selected here to do the proof.

Still there is no inter-statespace distinctness.

```
lemma s < k := i > m = s \cdot m
```

 $\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{oops} \\ \mathbf{end} \end{array}$

statespace merge-vars1-vars2 = vars1 + vars2

```
context merge-vars1-vars2
begin
```

When defining a statespace instead of a side-by-side locale we get the distinctness of all variables.

```
lemma s < k := i > m = s \cdot m by simp end
```

6.1 Benchmarks

Here are some bigger examples for benchmarking.

```
 \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{ML} \; < \\ \; \mathit{fun} \; \mathit{make-benchmark} \; n = \\ \; \mathit{writeln} \; (\mathit{Active.sendback-markup-command} \\ \; \; (\mathit{statespace} \; \mathit{benchmark} \; \widehat{} \; \mathit{string-of-int} \; n \; \widehat{} \; = \backslash n \; \widehat{} \\ \; \; \; (\mathit{cat-lines} \; (\mathit{map} \; (\mathit{fn} \; i = > \; A \; \widehat{} \; \mathit{string-of-int} \; i \; \widehat{} \; :: \mathit{nat}) \; (\mathit{1} \; \mathit{upto} \; n))))); \\ > \\ \end{array}
```

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{statespace} \ benchmark 100 = A1 :: nat \ A2 :: nat \ A3 :: nat \ A4 :: nat \ A5 :: nat \ A6 :: nat \ A7 :: nat \ A8 :: nat \ A9 :: nat \ A10 :: nat \ A11 :: nat \ A12 :: nat \ A20 :: nat \ A21 :: nat \ A22 :: nat \ A23 :: nat \ A24 :: nat \ A25 :: nat \ A26 :: nat \ A27 :: nat \ A28 :: nat \ A29 :: nat \ A30 :: nat \ A31 :: nat \ A32 :: nat \ A33 :: nat \ A34 :: nat \ A35 :: nat \ A36 :: nat \ A37 :: nat \ A38 :: nat \ A39 :: nat \ A40 :: nat \ A41 :: nat \ A42 :: nat \ A43 :: nat \ A44 :: nat \ A45 :: nat \ A46 :: nat \ A47 :: nat \ A48 :: nat \ A49 :: nat \ A55 :: nat \ A55 :: nat \ A55 :: nat \ A55 :: nat \ A56 :: nat \ A57 :: nat \ A65 :: nat \ A65 :: nat \ A65 :: nat \ A67 :: nat \ A68 :: nat \ A69 :: nat \ A77 :: nat \ A77 :: nat \ A77 :: nat \ A77 :: nat \ A78 :: nat \ A80 :: nat \ A81 :: nat \ A82 :: nat \ A83 :: nat \ A84 :: nat \ A85 :: nat \ A95 :: nat \$

2.4s

0.2s

```
statespace benchmark500 = A1::nat A2::nat A3::nat A4::nat A5::nat A6::nat A7::nat A8::nat A9::nat A10::nat A11::nat A12::nat A13::nat A14::nat A15::nat A16::nat A17::nat A18::nat A19::nat A20::nat A20::nat A21::nat A22::nat A23::nat A24::nat A25::nat A26::nat A27::nat A28::nat A29::nat A30::nat A31::nat A32::nat A33::nat A34::nat A35::nat A36::nat A37::nat A38::nat A39::nat A40::nat A41::nat A42::nat A43::nat A44::nat A45::nat A46::nat A47::nat A48::nat A49::nat A50::nat A51::nat A52::nat A53::nat A51::nat A
```

```
A77::nat A78::nat A79::nat A80::nat A81::nat A82::nat A83::nat
A84::nat A85::nat A86::nat A87::nat A88::nat A89::nat A90::nat
A91::nat A92::nat A93::nat A94::nat A95::nat A96::nat A97::nat
A98::nat A99::nat A100::nat A101::nat A102::nat A103::nat A104::nat
A105::nat A106::nat A107::nat A108::nat A109::nat A110::nat A111::nat
A112::nat A113::nat A114::nat A115::nat A116::nat A117::nat A118::nat
A119::nat A120::nat A121::nat A122::nat A123::nat A124::nat A125::nat
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A392::nat A393::nat A394::nat A395::nat A396::nat A397::nat A398::nat
A399::nat A400::nat A401::nat A402::nat A403::nat A404::nat A405::nat
A406::nat A407::nat A408::nat A409::nat A410::nat A411::nat A412::nat
A413::nat A414::nat A415::nat A416::nat A417::nat A418::nat A419::nat
```

 $\begin{array}{l} A420 :: nat \ A421 :: nat \ A422 :: nat \ A423 :: nat \ A424 :: nat \ A425 :: nat \ A426 :: nat \ A427 :: nat \ A428 :: nat \ A430 :: nat \ A431 :: nat \ A432 :: nat \ A433 :: nat \ A434 :: nat \ A435 :: nat \ A436 :: nat \ A437 :: nat \ A438 :: nat \ A449 :: nat \ A442 :: nat \ A445 :: nat \ A452 :: nat \ A453 :: nat \ A454 :: nat \ A455 :: nat \ A456 :: nat \ A456 :: nat \ A457 :: nat \ A459 :: nat \ A466 :: nat \ A467 :: nat \ A468 :: nat \ A469 :: nat \ A470 :: nat \ A471 :: nat \ A472 :: nat \ A473 :: nat \ A474 :: nat \ A475 :: nat \ A476 :: nat \ A477 :: nat \ A477 :: nat \ A480 :: nat \ A481 :: nat \ A482 :: nat \ A483 :: nat \ A484 :: nat \ A485 :: nat \ A485 :: nat \ A487 :: nat \ A485 :: nat \ A486 :: nat \ A490 :: nat \ A491 :: nat \ A495 :: nat \ A497 :: nat \ A498 :: nat \ A499 :: n$

9.0s

statespace $benchmark1000 = A1::nat\ A2::nat\ A3::nat\ A4::nat\ A5::nat$ A6::nat A7::nat A8::nat A9::nat A10::nat A11::nat A12::nat A13::nat A14::nat A15::nat A16::nat A17::nat A18::nat A19::nat A20::nat A21::nat A22::nat A23::nat A24::nat A25::nat A26::nat A27::nat A28::nat A29::nat A30::nat A31::nat A32::nat A33::nat A34::nat A35::nat A36::nat A37::nat A38::nat A39::nat A40::nat A41::nat A42::nat A43::nat A44::nat A45::nat A46::nat A47::nat A48::nat A49::nat A50::nat A51::nat A52::nat A53::nat A54::nat A55::nat A56::nat A57::nat A58::nat A59::nat A60::nat A61::nat A62::nat A63::nat A64::nat A65::nat A66::nat A67::nat A68::nat A69::nat A70::nat A71::nat A72::nat A73::nat A74::nat A75::nat A76::nat A77::nat A78::nat A79::nat A80::nat A81::nat A82::nat A83::nat A84::nat A85::nat A86::nat A87::nat A88::nat A89::nat A90::nat A91::nat A92::nat A93::nat A94::nat A95::nat A96::nat A97::nat A98::nat A99::nat A100::nat A101::nat A102::nat A103::nat A104::nat A105::nat A106::nat A107::nat A108::nat A109::nat A110::nat A111::nat A112::nat A113::nat A114::nat A115::nat A116::nat A117::nat A118::nat A119::nat A120::nat A121::nat A122::nat A123::nat A124::nat A125::nat A126::nat A127::nat A128::nat A129::nat A130::nat A131::nat A132::nat A133::nat A134::nat A135::nat A136::nat A137::nat A138::nat A139::nat A140::nat A141::nat A142::nat A143::nat A144::nat A145::nat A146::nat A147::nat A148::nat A149::nat A150::nat A151::nat A152::nat A153::nat A154::nat A155::nat A156::nat A157::nat A158::nat A159::nat A160::nat A161::nat A162::nat A163::nat A164::nat A165::nat A166::nat A167::nat A168::nat A169::nat A170::nat A171::nat A172::nat A173::nat A174::nat A175::nat A176::nat A177::nat A178::nat A179::nat A180::nat A181::nat A182::nat A183::nat A184::nat A185::nat A186::nat A187::nat A188::nat A189::nat A190::nat A191::nat A192::nat A193::nat A194::nat A195::nat A196::nat A197::nat A198::nat A199::nat A200::nat A201::nat A202::nat A203::nat A204::nat A205::nat A206::nat A207::nat A208::nat A209::nat A210::nat A211::nat A212::nat A213::nat A214::nat A215::nat A216::nat A217::nat A218::nat A219::nat A220::nat A221::nat A222::nat A223::nat A224::nat A225::nat A226::nat A227::nat A228::nat A229::nat A230::nat A231::nat A232::nat A233::nat A234::nat A235::nat A236::nat A237::nat A238::nat A239::nat A240::nat A241::nat A242::nat A243::nat A244::nat

```
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A252::nat\ A253::nat\ A254::nat\ A255::nat\ A256::nat\ A257::nat\ A258::nat\ A258::nat
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lemma (in benchmark100) test: s < A1 := a > A100 = s \cdot A100 by simp lemma (in benchmark500) test: s < A1 := a > A100 = s \cdot A100 by simp lemma (in benchmark1000) test: s < A1 := a > A100 = s \cdot A100 by simp
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end