

Expanding the Universe

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with lots of inspiration from
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 Well-Typed

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Why datatype-generic programming?

Motivation (old story):

- ▶ capture behaviour that depends on the structure of types;
- ▶ capture types that are depend on the structure of types;
- ▶ avoid boilerplate,
only write the interesting parts of functions;
- ▶ write code that is robust against changes in the datatypes.

Some DGP history

Haskell only, and incomplete

- ▶ PolyP (Jeuring and Jansson 1997)
- ▶ A new approach to generic FP (Hinze 1999)
- ▶ Derivable Type Classes (Hinze 2000)
- ▶ Generic Haskell (Hinze, Jeuring, Löh 2000–03)
- ▶ SYB . . . (Lämmel, Peyton Jones, Hinze, Oliveira, Löh 2003–06)
- ▶ . . . Generics for the Masses (Hinze, Oliveira, Löh 2004–06)
- ▶ RepLib (Weirich 2006)
- ▶ Regular (Noort, Rodriguez, Holdermans, Jeuring, Heeren 2008)
- ▶ Instant Generics (Chakravarty, Ditu, Leshchinskiy 2009)
- ▶ MultiRec (Rodriguez, Holdermans, Jeuring, Löh 2009)
- ▶ Generic deriving (Magalhães, Dijkstra, Jeuring, Löh 2010)
- ▶ . . .

Why so many approaches?

Many technical differences:

- ▶ Which Haskell constructs are used to encode certain concepts.
- ▶ Mainly a language extension, or mainly a library.

Why so many approaches?

Many technical differences:

- ▶ Which Haskell constructs are used to encode certain concepts.
- ▶ Mainly a language extension, or mainly a library.

Some conceptual differences:

- ▶ How are datatypes being viewed?
- ▶ The view dictates which generic functions can easily be expressed and which not.
- ▶ The view also restricts the datatypes generic functions can operate on.

Comparing DGP approaches

Several attempts have been made to categorize approaches:

- ▶ by view, representation mechanism, overloading mechanism;
- ▶ by a large table of features.

Comparing DGP approaches

Several attempts have been made to categorize approaches:

- ▶ by view, representation mechanism, overloading mechanism;
- ▶ by a large table of features.

There is surprisingly little work on *formally* comparing different approaches.

Agda

Agda is a dependently typed programming language with Haskell-inspired syntax.

Very suitable for generic programming:

- ▶ universe constructions (see soon);
- ▶ no syntactic difference between terms and types, thus between generic functions and generic types;
- ▶ similarity with Haskell allows us to code in a similar style;
- ▶ we can prove properties of functions in Agda.

The (long-term) plan

- ▶ Implement (model) many approaches to GP in Haskell using Agda.
- ▶ Relate the approaches in Agda, by means of Agda functions and properties.
- ▶ Gain more understanding of the approaches.
- ▶ Fix remaining problems in Agda.
- ▶ Either port back to Haskell, or enjoy using GP in Agda.

This talk

- ▶ Look at regular, PolyP, multirec.
- ▶ Model these approaches as universes in Agda.
- ▶ Observe the similarities, and see how one extends the other.
- ▶ Generalize.

Universes

A type (Set) of codes:

```
data Code : Set where  
  ...
```

An interpretation function taking codes to types:

```
[[_]] : Code → ... → Set  
...
```

Universes

Example

Codes (a familiar type):

```
data  $\mathbb{N}$  : Set where
```

```
  zero :  $\mathbb{N}$ 
```

```
  suc  :  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ 
```

Universes

Example

Codes (a familiar type):

```
data  $\mathbb{N}$  : Set where  
  zero :  $\mathbb{N}$   
  suc  :  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ 
```

Interpretation:

```
Vec :  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$   
Vec (zero) A  =  $\top$            -- the “unit” type  
Vec (suc n) A =  $A \times \text{Vec } n \ A$  -- a pair
```

We have defined “vectors” of a given type.

Universes

A “generic” function

```
sum : (n : ℕ) → Vec n ℕ → ℕ
sum zero tt      = zero
sum (suc n) (x, xs) = x + sum n xs
```

Universes

A “generic” function

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sum : (n : ℕ) → Vec n ℕ → ℕ
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sum (suc n) (x, xs) = x + sum n xs
```

In general:

```
generic : (C : Code) → [[ C ]] → ...
...
```

We parameterize over the code, and then do something with its interpretation.

Universes

Remarks

- ▶ Universes need not be unfamiliar types.
- ▶ One type of codes can admit several interpretations (e.g. `Vec` and `Fin`).
- ▶ Interpretations can also be defined as datatypes.
- ▶ Codes and interpretation functions are first-class.
- ▶ So we can do other things with codes than to interpret them; we can define generic functions over them, but also transform them, extend them, restrict them etc.

A more interesting universe

data Code : Set **where**

U : Code

K : Set \rightarrow Code

I : Code

$_ \oplus _$: Code \rightarrow Code \rightarrow Code

$_ \otimes _$: Code \rightarrow Code \rightarrow Code

$_ \odot _$: Code \rightarrow Code \rightarrow Code

A more interesting universe

data Code : Set **where**

U : Code

K : Set \rightarrow Code

I : Code

$_ \oplus _$: Code \rightarrow Code \rightarrow Code

$_ \otimes _$: Code \rightarrow Code \rightarrow Code

$_ \odot _$: Code \rightarrow Code \rightarrow Code

$\llbracket _ \rrbracket$: Code \rightarrow Set \rightarrow Set

$\llbracket \mathbf{U} \rrbracket X = \top$

$\llbracket \mathbf{K} A \rrbracket X = A$

$\llbracket \mathbf{I} \rrbracket X = X$

$\llbracket \mathbf{F} \oplus \mathbf{G} \rrbracket X = \llbracket \mathbf{F} \rrbracket X \uplus \llbracket \mathbf{G} \rrbracket X$

$\llbracket \mathbf{F} \otimes \mathbf{G} \rrbracket X = \llbracket \mathbf{F} \rrbracket X \times \llbracket \mathbf{G} \rrbracket X$

$\llbracket \mathbf{F} \odot \mathbf{G} \rrbracket X = \llbracket \mathbf{F} \rrbracket (\llbracket \mathbf{G} \rrbracket X)$

Encoding types

MaybeC : Code

MaybeC = $\mathbf{U} \oplus \mathbf{I}$

Maybe : Set \rightarrow Set

Maybe = $\llbracket \text{MaybeC} \rrbracket$

nothing : {A : Set} \rightarrow Maybe A

nothing = inj₁ tt

just : {A : Set} \rightarrow A \rightarrow Maybe A

just = inj₂

SquareC : Code

SquareC = $\mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{I}$

Square : Set \rightarrow Set

Square = $\llbracket \text{SquareC} \rrbracket$

Example function: map

$$\text{map} : (F : \text{Code}) \{A B : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow$$
$$(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \llbracket F \rrbracket A \rightarrow \llbracket F \rrbracket B$$
$$\text{map } \mathbf{U} \quad f \text{ tt} \quad = \text{tt}$$
$$\text{map } (\mathbf{K} A) \quad f \text{ c} \quad = \text{c}$$
$$\text{map } \mathbf{I} \quad f \text{ x} \quad = f \text{ x}$$
$$\text{map } (F \oplus G) \quad f (\text{inj}_1 \text{ x}) = \text{inj}_1 (\text{map } F \text{ f x})$$
$$\text{map } (F \oplus G) \quad f (\text{inj}_2 \text{ x}) = \text{inj}_2 (\text{map } G \text{ f x})$$
$$\text{map } (F \otimes G) \quad f (x, y) = \text{map } F \text{ f x}, \text{map } G \text{ f y}$$
$$\text{map } (F \odot G) \quad f \text{ x} = \text{map } F (\text{map } G \text{ f x})$$

Examples

$\text{test}_1 : \text{map MaybeC } (\lambda x \rightarrow \text{succ } x) (\text{just } 7) \equiv \text{just } 8$

$\text{test}_1 = \text{refl}$

$\text{test}_2 : \text{map SquareC } (\lambda x \rightarrow \text{succ } x) (2, 3) \equiv (3, 4)$

$\text{test}_2 = \text{refl}$

Examples

```
test1 : map MaybeC (λ x → suc x) (just 7) ≡ just 8
```

```
test1 = refl
```

```
test2 : map SquareC (λ x → suc x) (2, 3) ≡ (3, 4)
```

```
test2 = refl
```

Still, the universe isn't particularly interesting, because we cannot describe recursive structures.

Adding fixed points

```
data  $\mu$  (F : Code) : Set where  
   $\langle \_ \rangle$  :  $\llbracket F \rrbracket (\mu F) \rightarrow \mu F$ 
```

```
Nat : Set  
Nat =  $\mu$  MaybeC  
nzero : Nat  
nzero =  $\langle$  nothing  $\rangle$   
nsuc : Nat  $\rightarrow$  Nat  
nsuc n =  $\langle$  just n  $\rangle$ 
```

Another datatype

```
Tree : Set
Tree =  $\mu$  (MaybeC  $\odot$  SquareC)
leaf : Tree
leaf =  $\langle$  nothing  $\rangle$ 
node : Tree  $\rightarrow$  Tree  $\rightarrow$  Tree
node l r =  $\langle$  just (l, r)  $\rangle$ 
```


Generic recursion schemes

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cata} &: \{F : \text{Code}\} \{A : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow (\llbracket F \rrbracket A \rightarrow A) \rightarrow \mu F \rightarrow A \\ \text{cata } \{F\} \phi \langle x \rangle &= \phi (\text{map } F (\text{cata } \phi) x) \end{aligned}$$

Generic recursion schemes

$$\text{cata} : \{F : \text{Code}\} \{A : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow (\llbracket F \rrbracket A \rightarrow A) \rightarrow \mu F \rightarrow A$$
$$\text{cata } \{F\} \phi \langle x \rangle = \phi (\text{map } F (\text{cata } \phi) x)$$
$$\text{plus} : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$$
$$\text{plus } m = \text{cata } [\text{const } m, \text{nsuc}]$$
$$\text{reverse} : \text{Tree} \rightarrow \text{Tree}$$
$$\text{reverse} = \text{cata } [\text{const leaf}, \text{uncurry node} \circ \text{swap}]$$

Generic recursion schemes

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cata} &: \{F : \text{Code}\} \{A : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow (\llbracket F \rrbracket A \rightarrow A) \rightarrow \mu F \rightarrow A \\ \text{cata } \{F\} \phi \langle x \rangle &= \phi (\text{map } F (\text{cata } \phi) x) \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} \text{plus} &: \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat} \\ \text{plus } m &= \text{cata } [\text{const } m, \text{nsuc}] \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} \text{reverse} &: \text{Tree} \rightarrow \text{Tree} \\ \text{reverse} &= \text{cata } [\text{const leaf}, \text{uncurry node} \circ \text{swap}] \end{aligned}$$
$$[-, -] : \{A B C : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (A \uplus B) \rightarrow C$$

More generic recursion schemes

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ana} &: \{F : \text{Code}\} \{A : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow (A \rightarrow \llbracket F \rrbracket A) \rightarrow A \rightarrow \mu F \\ \text{ana } \{F\} \psi x &= \langle \text{map } F (\text{ana } \psi) (\psi x) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Observations

- ▶ Almost exact match with the Haskell library `regular`.
- ▶ We still cannot encode recursive structures with parameters.
- ▶ We also cannot encode mutually recursive structures.

From regular to PolyP

We move from codes of functors to codes of bifunctors.

data Code_2 : Set **where**

U : Code_2

K : $\text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Code}_2$

Par : Code_2

I : Code_2

$-\oplus-$: $\text{Code}_2 \rightarrow \text{Code}_2 \rightarrow \text{Code}_2$

$-\otimes-$: $\text{Code}_2 \rightarrow \text{Code}_2 \rightarrow \text{Code}_2$

- ▶ Instead of one variable, we have two.
- ▶ We ignore composition for now.

Interpretation

$\llbracket _ \rrbracket_2 : \text{Code}_2 \rightarrow \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$

$\llbracket \mathbf{U} \rrbracket_2 X Y = \top$

$\llbracket \mathbf{K} A \rrbracket_2 X Y = A$

$\llbracket \text{Par} \rrbracket_2 X Y = X$

$\llbracket \mathbf{I} \rrbracket_2 X Y = Y$

$\llbracket \mathbf{F} \oplus \mathbf{G} \rrbracket_2 X Y = \llbracket \mathbf{F} \rrbracket_2 X Y \uplus \llbracket \mathbf{G} \rrbracket_2 X Y$

$\llbracket \mathbf{F} \otimes \mathbf{G} \rrbracket_2 X Y = \llbracket \mathbf{F} \rrbracket_2 X Y \times \llbracket \mathbf{G} \rrbracket_2 X Y$

Mapping

$$\begin{aligned} \text{bimap} &: (F : \text{Code}_2) \{A B C D : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow \\ & (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (C \rightarrow D) \rightarrow \llbracket F \rrbracket_2 A C \rightarrow \llbracket F \rrbracket_2 B D \\ \text{bimap } \mathbf{U} & \quad f \ g \ tt \quad = \ tt \\ \text{bimap } (\mathbf{K} \ A) & \quad f \ g \ c \quad = \ c \\ \text{bimap } \text{Par} & \quad f \ g \ y \quad = \ f \ y \\ \text{bimap } \mathbf{I} & \quad f \ g \ x \quad = \ g \ x \\ \text{bimap } (F \oplus G) & \quad f \ g \ (\text{inj}_1 \ x) = \text{inj}_1 \ (\text{bimap } F \ f \ g \ x) \\ \text{bimap } (F \oplus G) & \quad f \ g \ (\text{inj}_2 \ x) = \text{inj}_2 \ (\text{bimap } G \ f \ g \ x) \\ \text{bimap } (F \otimes G) & \quad f \ g \ (x, y) = \text{bimap } F \ f \ g \ x, \text{bimap } G \ f \ g \ y \end{aligned}$$

Fixed points

```
data  $\mu$  (F : Code2) (A : Set) : Set where  
   $\langle \_ \rangle$  :  $\llbracket F \rrbracket_2 A (\mu F A) \rightarrow \mu F A$ 
```

Fixed points

```
data  $\mu$  (F : Code2) (A : Set) : Set where  
   $\langle \_ \rangle$  :  $\llbracket F \rrbracket_2 A (\mu F A) \rightarrow \mu F A$ 
```

```
cata : {F : Code2} {A R : Set} →  
      ( $\llbracket F \rrbracket_2 A R \rightarrow R$ ) → ( $\mu F A \rightarrow R$ )  
cata {F}  $\phi$   $\langle x \rangle$  =  $\phi$  (bimap F id (cata  $\phi$ ) x)
```

Examples

List : Set \rightarrow Set

List = μ (**U** \oplus (Par \otimes **I**))

Examples

$$\text{List} : \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$
$$\text{List} = \mu (\mathbf{U} \oplus (\text{Par} \otimes \mathbf{I}))$$
$$\text{nil} : \{A : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow \text{List } A$$
$$\text{nil} = \langle \text{inj}_1 \text{ tt} \rangle$$
$$\text{cons} : \{A : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow A \rightarrow \text{List } A \rightarrow \text{List } A$$
$$\text{cons } x \text{ xs} = \langle \text{inj}_2 (x, \text{xs}) \rangle$$

Examples

$$\text{List} : \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$
$$\text{List} = \mu (\mathbf{U} \oplus (\text{Par} \otimes \mathbf{I}))$$
$$\text{nil} : \{A : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow \text{List } A$$
$$\text{nil} = \langle \text{inj}_1 \text{ tt} \rangle$$
$$\text{cons} : \{A : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow A \rightarrow \text{List } A \rightarrow \text{List } A$$
$$\text{cons } x \text{ xs} = \langle \text{inj}_2 (x, \text{xs}) \rangle$$
$$\text{caseList} : \{A B : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow \text{List } A \rightarrow B \rightarrow (A \rightarrow \text{List } A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow B$$
$$\text{caseList } \langle \text{inj}_1 \text{ tt} \rangle \quad n \text{ c} = n$$
$$\text{caseList } \langle \text{inj}_2 (x, \text{xs}) \rangle \quad n \text{ c} = \text{c } x \text{ xs}$$
$$\text{foldr} : \{A B : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B \rightarrow B) \rightarrow B \rightarrow \text{List } A \rightarrow B$$
$$\text{foldr } c \text{ n} = \text{cata } [\text{const } n, \text{uncurry } c]$$

Other types

```
data Maybe a = Nothing | Just a -- Haskell
```

Maybe : Set \rightarrow Set

Maybe = μ (**U** \oplus Par)

Other types

```
data Maybe a = Nothing | Just a -- Haskell
```

Maybe : Set \rightarrow Set

Maybe = μ (**U** \oplus Par)

```
data Tree a = Leaf a | Node (Tree a) (Tree a) -- Haskell
```

Tree : Set \rightarrow Set

Tree = μ (Par \oplus (**I** \otimes **I**))

Other types

```
data Maybe a = Nothing | Just a -- Haskell
```

Maybe : Set \rightarrow Set

Maybe = μ (**U** \oplus Par)

```
data Tree a = Leaf a | Node (Tree a) (Tree a) -- Haskell
```

Tree : Set \rightarrow Set

Tree = μ (Par \oplus (**I** \otimes **I**))

```
data Rose a = Fork a [Rose a]
```

Rose : Set \rightarrow Set

Rose = μ (Par \otimes {!!})

What about composition?

Extending the codes

data Code₂ : Set **where**

U : Code₂

K : Set → Code₂

Par : Code₂

I : Code₂

- ⊕ - : Code₂ → Code₂ → Code₂

- ⊗ - : Code₂ → Code₂ → Code₂

- ⊙ - : Code₂ → Code₂ → Code₂

What about composition?

Extending the interpretation

mutual

$\llbracket _ \rrbracket : \text{Code}_2 \rightarrow \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$

$\llbracket \mathbf{U} \quad \rrbracket XY = \top$

$\llbracket \mathbf{K} A \quad \rrbracket XY = A$

$\llbracket \text{Par} \quad \rrbracket XY = X$

$\llbracket \mathbf{I} \quad \rrbracket XY = Y$

$\llbracket F \oplus G \rrbracket XY = \llbracket F \rrbracket XY \uplus \llbracket G \rrbracket XY$

$\llbracket F \otimes G \rrbracket XY = \llbracket F \rrbracket XY \times \llbracket G \rrbracket XY$

$\llbracket F \odot G \rrbracket XY = \mu F (\llbracket G \rrbracket XY)$

data $\mu (F : \text{Code}_2) (A : \text{Set}) : \text{Set}$ **where**

$\langle _ \rangle : \llbracket F \rrbracket A (\mu F A) \rightarrow \mu F A$

We now have the actual PolyP universe.

From the PolyP library

mutual

$\text{bimap} : (F : \text{Code}_2) \{A B C D : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow$
 $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (C \rightarrow D) \rightarrow \llbracket F \rrbracket A C \rightarrow \llbracket F \rrbracket B D$

$\text{bimap } \mathbf{U} \quad f g \text{ tt} \quad = \text{tt}$

$\text{bimap } (\mathbf{K} A) \quad f g c \quad = c$

$\text{bimap } \text{Par} \quad f g y \quad = f y$

$\text{bimap } \mathbf{I} \quad f g x \quad = g x$

$\text{bimap } (F \oplus G) f g (\text{inj}_1 x) = \text{inj}_1 (\text{bimap } F f g x)$

$\text{bimap } (F \oplus G) f g (\text{inj}_2 x) = \text{inj}_2 (\text{bimap } G f g x)$

$\text{bimap } (F \otimes G) f g (x, y) = \text{bimap } F f g x, \text{bimap } G f g y$

$\text{bimap } (F \odot G) f g x = \text{pmap } \{F\} (\text{bimap } G f g) x$

$\text{pmap} : \{F : \text{Code}_2\} \{A B : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow$

$(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \mu F A \rightarrow \mu F B$

$\text{pmap } \{F\} f \langle x \rangle = \langle \text{bimap } F f (\text{pmap } \{F\} f) x \rangle$

From the PolyP library

mutual

$\text{fsum} : (F : \text{Code}_2) \rightarrow \llbracket F \rrbracket \mathbb{N} \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$\text{fsum } \mathbf{U} \quad \text{tt} \quad = 0$

$\text{fsum } (\mathbf{K} \ A) \quad c \quad = 0$

$\text{fsum } \text{Par} \quad x \quad = x$

$\text{fsum } \mathbf{I} \quad x \quad = x$

$\text{fsum } (F \oplus G) (\text{inj}_1 \ x) = \text{fsum } F \ x$

$\text{fsum } (F \oplus G) (\text{inj}_2 \ y) = \text{fsum } G \ y$

$\text{fsum } (F \otimes G) (x, y) = \text{fsum } F \ x + \text{fsum } G \ y$

$\text{fsum } (F \odot G) \ x \quad = \text{psum } \{F\} (\text{pmap } (\text{fsum } G) \ x)$

$\text{psum} : \{F : \text{Code}_2\} \rightarrow \mu F \ \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$\text{psum } \{F\} = \text{cata } (\text{fsum } F)$

From the PolyP library

mutual

$\text{fflatten} : (F : \text{Code}_2) \{A : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow$
 $\quad \llbracket F \rrbracket (\text{List } A) (\text{List } A) \rightarrow \text{List } A$

$\text{fflatten } \mathbf{U} \quad \text{tt} \quad = []$

$\text{fflatten } (\mathbf{K} A) \quad c \quad = []$

$\text{fflatten } \text{Par} \quad x \quad = x$

$\text{fflatten } \mathbf{I} \quad x \quad = x$

$\text{fflatten } (F \oplus G) (\text{inj}_1 x) = \text{fflatten } F x$

$\text{fflatten } (F \oplus G) (\text{inj}_2 x) = \text{fflatten } G x$

$\text{fflatten } (F \otimes G) (x, y) = \text{fflatten } F x \text{ ++ fflatten } G y$

$\text{fflatten } (F \odot G) x = \text{concat } (\text{flatten } \{F\}$
 $\quad \quad \quad (\text{pmap } (\text{fflatten } G) x))$

$\text{flatten} : \{F : \text{Code}_2\} \{A : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow \mu F A \rightarrow \text{List } A$

$\text{flatten } \{F\} \langle x \rangle = \text{fflatten } F (\text{bimap } F \text{ } [_] \text{ flatten } x)$

Limitations of PolyP

- ▶ No mutually recursive datatypes.
- ▶ No nested (or other forms of indexed) datatypes.

Limitations of PolyP

- ▶ No mutually recursive datatypes.
- ▶ No nested (or other forms of indexed) datatypes.
- ▶ As a reaction, a large number of Haskell approaches without fixed points were introduced.
- ▶ Translating this to Agda, it means that inductive types get recursive (infinite) codes.
- ▶ We can model that with a coinductive type of codes (but not in this talk).

Recap: regular

data Code : Set **where**

U : Code

K : Set \rightarrow Code

I : Code

$_ \oplus _$: Code \rightarrow Code \rightarrow Code

$_ \otimes _$: Code \rightarrow Code \rightarrow Code

$_ \odot _$: Code \rightarrow Code \rightarrow Code

Recap: regular

data Code : Set **where**

U : Code

K : Set → Code

I : Code

$_ \oplus _$: Code → Code → Code

$_ \otimes _$: Code → Code → Code

$_ \odot _$: Code → Code → Code

$\llbracket _ \rrbracket$: Code → Set → Set

Recap: regular

```
data Code : Set where  
  U      : Code  
  K      : Set → Code  
  I      : Code  
  _ ⊕ _   : Code → Code → Code  
  _ ⊗ _   : Code → Code → Code  
  _ ⊙ _   : Code → Code → Code
```

```
[[_]] : Code → Set → Set
```

```
data μ (F : Code) : Set where  
  ⟨_⟩ : [[ F ]] (μ F) → μ F
```

Recap: PolyP

data Code₂ : Set **where**

U : Code₂

K : Set → Code₂

Par : Code₂

I : Code₂

– ⊕ – : Code₂ → Code₂ → Code₂

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Recap: PolyP

data Code₂ : Set **where**

U : Code₂

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– ⊕ – : Code₂ → Code₂ → Code₂

– ⊗ – : Code₂ → Code₂ → Code₂

[[_]] : Code₂ → Set → Set → Set

Recap: PolyP

data Code₂ : Set **where**

U : Code₂

K : Set → Code₂

Par : Code₂

I : Code₂

- ⊕ - : Code₂ → Code₂ → Code₂

- ⊗ - : Code₂ → Code₂ → Code₂

[[_]] : Code₂ → Set → Set → Set

data μ (F : Code₂) (A : Set) : Set **where**

⟦_⟧ : [[F]]₂ A (μ F A) → μ F A

Mutually recursive datatypes

Can we define a universe that describes many functors at once?

Mutually recursive datatypes

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```
data Code (Ix : Set) : Set where  
  U      : Code Ix  
  K      : (A : Set) → Code Ix  
  I      : Ix → Code Ix  
  _ ⊕ _   : Code Ix → Code Ix → Code Ix  
  _ ⊗ _   : Code Ix → Code Ix → Code Ix
```

Mutually recursive datatypes

Can we define a universe that describes many functors at once?

```
data Code (Ix : Set) : Set where
```

```
  U      : Code Ix
```

```
  K      : (A : Set) → Code Ix
```

```
  I      : Ix → Code Ix
```

```
  _ ⊕ _   : Code Ix → Code Ix → Code Ix
```

```
  _ ⊗ _   : Code Ix → Code Ix → Code Ix
```

```
  !      : Ix → Code Ix
```


Interpretation

Indexed : Set \rightarrow Set

Indexed Ix = Ix \rightarrow Set

Interpretation

$\text{Indexed} : \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$

$\text{Indexed } Ix = Ix \rightarrow \text{Set}$

$\llbracket _ \rrbracket : \{Ix : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow \text{Code } Ix \rightarrow \text{Indexed } Ix \rightarrow \text{Indexed } Ix$

$\llbracket \mathbf{U} \rrbracket X_i = \top$

$\llbracket \mathbf{K } A \rrbracket X_i = A$

$\llbracket \mathbf{I } j \rrbracket X_i = X_j$

$\llbracket \mathbf{F } \oplus \mathbf{G} \rrbracket X_i = \llbracket \mathbf{F} \rrbracket X_i \uplus \llbracket \mathbf{G} \rrbracket X_i$

$\llbracket \mathbf{F } \otimes \mathbf{G} \rrbracket X_i = \llbracket \mathbf{F} \rrbracket X_i \times \llbracket \mathbf{G} \rrbracket X_i$

$\llbracket \mathbf{! } j \rrbracket X_i = j \equiv i$

Example

$$\begin{aligned} _ \triangleright _ &: \{lx : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow \text{Code } lx \rightarrow lx \rightarrow \text{Code } lx \\ F \triangleright i &= F \otimes !i \end{aligned}$$

Example

```
_▷_ : {Ix : Set} → Code Ix → Ix → Code Ix  
F ▷ i = F ⊗ !i
```

Haskell:

```
data Zero = ZA Zero Zero | ZB One One | ZC Zero  
data One  = OA Zero One | OB One Zero | OC One
```

Agda encoding without fixed point:

```
ZeroOneC : Code (Fin 2)  
ZeroOneC = ((!0 ⊗ !0) ⊕ (!1 ⊗ !1) ⊕ !0) ▷ 0  
           ⊗ ((!0 ⊗ !1) ⊕ (!1 ⊗ !0) ⊕ !1) ▷ 1
```

Map

$$\begin{aligned} & _ \Rightarrow _ : \{Ix : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow \text{Indexed } Ix \rightarrow \text{Indexed } Ix \rightarrow \text{Set} \\ & R \Rightarrow S = (ix : _) \rightarrow R \text{ ix} \rightarrow S \text{ ix} \end{aligned}$$

Map

$$_ \Rightarrow _ : \{Ix : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow \text{Indexed } Ix \rightarrow \text{Indexed } Ix \rightarrow \text{Set}$$
$$R \Rightarrow S = (ix : _) \rightarrow R \text{ ix} \rightarrow S \text{ ix}$$
$$\text{map} : \{Ix : \text{Set}\} (F : \text{Code } Ix) \rightarrow \{R S : \text{Indexed } Ix\} \rightarrow$$
$$(R \Rightarrow S) \rightarrow \llbracket F \rrbracket R \Rightarrow \llbracket F \rrbracket S$$
$$\text{map } \mathbf{U} \quad f \text{ i } _ \quad = \text{tt}$$
$$\text{map } (\mathbf{K } X) \quad f \text{ i } x \quad = x$$
$$\text{map } (\mathbf{I } j) \quad f \text{ i } x \quad = f j x$$
$$\text{map } (F \oplus G) \quad f \text{ i } (\text{inj}_1 x) = \text{inj}_1 (\text{map } F \text{ f i } x)$$
$$\text{map } (F \oplus G) \quad f \text{ i } (\text{inj}_2 y) = \text{inj}_2 (\text{map } G \text{ f i } y)$$
$$\text{map } (F \otimes G) \quad f \text{ i } (x, y) = \text{map } F \text{ f i } x, \text{map } G \text{ f i } y$$
$$\text{map } (\mathbf{! } j) \quad f \text{ i } x \quad = x$$

Fixed points

```
data  $\mu$  {Ix : Set} (F : Code Ix) (ix : Ix) : Set where  
   $\langle \_ \rangle$  :  $\llbracket F \rrbracket (\mu F)$  ix  $\rightarrow \mu F$  ix
```

```
cata : {Ix : Set} {F : Code Ix} {R : Indexed Ix}  $\rightarrow$   
      ( $\llbracket F \rrbracket R \Rightarrow R$ )  $\rightarrow (\mu F \Rightarrow R)$   
cata {F = F}  $\phi$  ix  $\langle x \rangle$  =  $\phi$  ix (map F (cata  $\phi$ ) ix x)
```

So far, we have seen:

- ▶ the `regular` universe: fixed points of functors
(no parameters, one recursive position)
- ▶ the `PolyP` universe: fixed points of bifunctors
(one parameter, one recursive position)
- ▶ the `multirec` universe: fixed points of indexed functors
(no parameters, several recursive positions)

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(no parameters, several recursive positions)
- ▶ Can we also have many parameters?
Yes, by decoupling input from output positions.

Codes

```
data Code (Ix : Set) (Ox : Set) : Set where  
  U      : Code Ix Ox  
  K      : (A : Set) → Code Ix Ox  
  I      : Ix → Code Ix Ox  
   $-\oplus-$  : Code Ix Ox → Code Ix Ox → Code Ix Ox  
   $-\otimes-$  : Code Ix Ox → Code Ix Ox  
   $-\odot-$  : {Mx : Set} →  
          Code Mx Ox → Code Ix Mx → Code Ix Ox  
  !      : Ox → Code Ix Ox
```

Composition becomes easier again.

Interpretation

Only the type changes.

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket _ \rrbracket &: \{Ix Ox : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow \text{Code } Ix \text{ } Ox \rightarrow \text{Indexed } Ix \rightarrow \text{Indexed } Ox \\ \llbracket \mathbf{U} \rrbracket & \quad X_i = \top \\ \llbracket \mathbf{K} A \rrbracket & \quad X_i = A \\ \llbracket \mathbf{I} j \rrbracket & \quad X_i = X_j \\ \llbracket \mathbf{F} \oplus \mathbf{G} \rrbracket X_i &= \llbracket \mathbf{F} \rrbracket X_i \uplus \llbracket \mathbf{G} \rrbracket X_i \\ \llbracket \mathbf{F} \otimes \mathbf{G} \rrbracket X_i &= \llbracket \mathbf{F} \rrbracket X_i \times \llbracket \mathbf{G} \rrbracket X_i \\ \llbracket \mathbf{F} \odot \mathbf{G} \rrbracket X_i &= \llbracket \mathbf{F} \rrbracket (\llbracket \mathbf{G} \rrbracket X)_i \\ \llbracket \mathbf{!} j \rrbracket & \quad X_i = j \equiv i \end{aligned}$$

Map

Again, only the type changes:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{map} & : \{I x O x : \text{Set}\} (F : \text{Code } I x O x) \rightarrow \\ & \quad \{R S : \text{Indexed } I x\} \rightarrow (R \Rightarrow S) \rightarrow \llbracket F \rrbracket R \Rightarrow \llbracket F \rrbracket S \\ \text{map } \mathbf{U} & \quad f i _ \quad = \text{tt} \\ \text{map } (\mathbf{K } X) & \quad f i x \quad = x \\ \text{map } (\mathbf{I } j) & \quad f i x \quad = f j x \\ \text{map } (F \oplus G) f i (\text{inj}_1 x) & = \text{inj}_1 (\text{map } F f i x) \\ \text{map } (F \oplus G) f i (\text{inj}_2 y) & = \text{inj}_2 (\text{map } G f i y) \\ \text{map } (F \otimes G) f i (x, y) & = \text{map } F f i x, \text{map } G f i y \\ \text{map } (F \odot G) f i x & = \text{map } F (\text{map } G f) i x \\ \text{map } (! j) & \quad f i x \quad = x \end{aligned}$$

Indexed Bifunctors

To distinguish parameter positions from recursive positions, let us reintroduce bifunctors:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Code}_2 & : (Ix Jx Ox : \text{Set}) \rightarrow \text{Set} \\ \text{Code}_2 Ix Jx Ox & = \text{Code} (Ix \uplus Jx) Ox \end{aligned}$$

Indexed Bifunctors

To distinguish parameter positions from recursive positions, let us reintroduce bifunctors:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Code}_2 &: (Ix Jx Ox : \text{Set}) \rightarrow \text{Set} \\ \text{Code}_2 Ix Jx Ox &= \text{Code} (Ix \uplus Jx) Ox \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket _ \rrbracket_2 &: \{Ix Jx Ox : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow \text{Code}_2 Ix Jx Ox \rightarrow \\ &\quad \text{Indexed } Ix \rightarrow \text{Indexed } Jx \rightarrow \text{Indexed } Ox \\ \llbracket F \rrbracket_2 R S &= \llbracket F \rrbracket [R, S] \end{aligned}$$

Fixed points

```
data  $\mu$  {Ix Ox : Set} (F : Code2 Ix Ox Ox)  
  (R : Indexed Ix) : Indexed Ox where  
   $\langle \_ \rangle$  :  $\llbracket F \rrbracket_2 R (\mu F R) \Rightarrow \mu F R$ 
```

Compare with the PolyP version:

```
data  $\mu$  (F : Code2) (A : Set) : Set where  
   $\langle \_ \rangle$  :  $\llbracket F \rrbracket_2 A (\mu F A) \rightarrow \mu F A$ 
```


Fixed points in universe

Actually, the universe can be made closed under fixed points:

```
data Code (Ix : Set) (Ox : Set) : Set where
```

```
...
```

```
Fix : (F : Code2 Ix Ox Ox) → Code Ix Ox
```

```
...
```

```
[[ Fix F ]] R i = μ F R i
```

Catamorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cata} &: \{Ix\ Ox : \text{Set}\} \{F : \text{Code}_2\ Ix\ Ox\ Ox\} \\ &\quad \{A : \text{Indexed}\ Ix\} \{R : \text{Indexed}\ Ox\} \rightarrow \\ &\quad (\llbracket F \rrbracket_2\ A\ R \Rightarrow R) \rightarrow (\mu\ F\ A \Rightarrow R) \\ \text{cata}\ \{F = F\}\ \phi\ i\ \langle x \rangle &= \phi\ i\ (\text{bimap}\ F\ \text{id}_{\Rightarrow}\ (\text{cata}\ \phi)\ i\ x) \end{aligned}$$

Special cases

Regular = $\text{Code}_2 (\text{Fin } 0) (\text{Fin } 1) (\text{Fin } 1)$

PolyP = $\text{Code}_2 (\text{Fin } 1) (\text{Fin } 1) (\text{Fin } 1)$

Multirec lx = $\text{Code}_2 (\text{Fin } 0) lx \quad lx$

Concluding remarks

- ▶ Playing with universes is easy and lots of fun.
- ▶ This is still just the beginning.
- ▶ Other GP approaches are more different from the ones presented here.
- ▶ Other things we can do in universes: abstraction, application, quantification, embedded isomorphisms.
- ▶ We should explore the relations between universes.
- ▶ Type-indexed datatypes just become other interpretations, or even functions from codes to codes.
- ▶ We can often automatically lift functions in one universe to functions in another.

Advertisement

- ▶ The view/universe described in the paper “A generic deriving mechanism for Haskell” have been implemented in GHC and will hopefully be in GHC 7.2.*.
- ▶ The mechanism is expressive enough to describe all but one of the currently derivable type classes in GHC.
- ▶ There will thus be “official” support for generic programming with a sum-of-products view in GHC.