

Hood-Melville Queue

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Abstract

This is a verified implementation of a constant time queue. The original design is due to Hood and Melville [1]. This formalization follows the presentation by Okasaki [2].

```
theory Hood-Melville-Queue
imports
  HOL-Data-Structures.Queue-Spec
begin

datatype 'a status =
  Idle
  | Rev nat 'a list 'a list 'a list 'a list
  | App nat 'a list 'a list
  | Done 'a list

record 'a queue = lenf :: nat
  front :: 'a list
  status :: 'a status
  rear :: 'a list
  lenr :: nat

fun exec :: 'a status => 'a status where
  exec (Rev ok (x#f) f' (y#r) r') = Rev (ok+1) f (x#f') r (y#r')
  | exec (Rev ok [] f' [y] r') = App ok f' (y#r')
  | exec (App 0 f' r')        = Done r'
  | exec (App ok (x#f') r')   = App (ok-1) f' (x#r')
  | exec s                   = s

fun invalidate where
```

```

| $invalidate(Rev\ ok\ ff'\ r\ r') = Rev(ok-1)\ ff'\ r\ r'$ 
| $invalidate(App\ 0\ f'\ (x\#r')) = Done\ r'$ 
| $invalidate(App\ ok\ f'\ r') = App(ok-1)\ f'\ r'$ 
| $invalidate\ s = s$ 

```

```

fun exec2 :: 'a queue  $\Rightarrow$  'a queue where
exec2 q =
  (case exec (exec (status q)) of
   Done newf  $\Rightarrow$  q (status := Idle, front := newf) |
   newstate  $\Rightarrow$  q (status := newstate))

```

```

definition check :: 'a queue  $\Rightarrow$  'a queue where
check q = (if lenr q  $\leq$  lenf q
            then exec2 q
            else let newstate = Rev 0 (front q) [] (rear q) []
                  in exec2 (q (lenf := lenf q + lenr q, status := newstate, rear := [], lenr := 0)))

```

```

definition empty :: 'a queue where
empty = queue.make 0 [] Idle []

```

```

fun enq where
enq x q = check (q (rear := x # (rear q), lenr := lenr q + 1))

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fun deg where
deg q = check (q (lenf := lenf q - 1,
                  front := tl (front q),
                  status := invalidate (status q)))

```

```

fun front-list :: 'a queue  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
front-list q = (case status q of
                     Idle  $\Rightarrow$  front q
                     Done f  $\Rightarrow$  f
                     Rev ok ff' r r'  $\Rightarrow$  rev (take ok f') @ f @ rev r @ r'
                     App ok f' r'  $\Rightarrow$  rev (take ok f') @ r')

```

```

definition rear-list :: 'a queue  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
rear-list = rev o rear

```

```

fun list :: 'a queue  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
list q = front-list q @ rear-list q

```

```

fun first :: 'a queue ⇒ 'a where
  first q = hd (front q)

fun rem-steps :: 'a status ⇒ nat where
  rem-steps (Rev ok ff' r r') = 2*length f + ok + 2
  | rem-steps (App ok f' r') = ok + 1
  | rem-steps - = 0

fun inv-st :: 'a status ⇒ bool where
  inv-st (Rev ok ff' r r') = (length f + 1 = length r ∧
    length f' = length r' ∧
    ok ≤ length f')
  | inv-st (App ok f' r') = (ok ≤ length f' ∧ length f' < length r')
  | inv-st - = True

fun steps :: nat ⇒ 'a status ⇒ 'a status where
  steps n st = (exec  $\wedge\wedge$  n) st

lemma rev-steps-app:
  assumes inv: inv-st (Rev ok ff' r r')
  shows steps (length f + 1) (Rev ok ff' r r') = App (length f + ok) (rev f @ f')
  (rev r @ r')
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv-st-steps:
  assumes inv : inv-st s
  assumes not-idle : s ≠ Idle
  shows ∃x. steps (rem-steps s) s = Done x (is ?reach-done s)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv-st-exec:
  assumes inv-st: inv-st s
  shows inv-st (exec s)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv-st-exec2:
  assumes inv-st: inv-st s
  shows inv-st (exec (exec s))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv-st-invalidate:

```

```

assumes inv-st: inv-st s
shows inv-st (invalidate s)
⟨proof⟩

```

definition invar **where**

```

invar q = (lenf q = length (front-list q) ∧
           lenr q = length (rear-list q) ∧
           lenr q ≤ lenf q ∧
           (case status q of
              Rev ok ff' r r' ⇒ 2*lenr q ≤ length f' ∧ ok ≠ 0 ∧ 2*length f + ok
              + 2 ≤ 2*length (front q)
              | App ok fr      ⇒ 2*lenr q ≤ length r ∧ ok + 1 ≤ 2*length (front q)
              | _ ⇒ True) ∧
              (∃ rest. front-list q = front q @ rest) ∧
              (¬(∃ fr. status q = Done fr)) ∧
              inv-st (status q))

```

```

lemma invar-empty: invar empty
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma tl-rev-take: [0 < ok; ok ≤ length f] ⇒ rev (take ok (x # f)) = tl (rev
(take ok f)) @ [x]
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma tl-rev-take-Suc:

```

n + 1 ≤ length l ⇒ rev (take n l) = tl (rev (take (Suc n) l))
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma invar-deq:

```

assumes inv: invar q
shows invar (deq q)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma invar-enq:

```

assumes inv: invar q
shows invar (enq x q)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma queue-correct-deq :

```

assumes inv: invar q
shows list (deq q) = tl (list q)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma queue-correct-enq :
  assumes inv: invar q
  shows list (enq x q) = (list q) @ [x]
  ⟨proof⟩

datatype 'a action = Deq | Enq 'a

type-synonym 'a actions = 'a action list

fun do-act :: 'a action ⇒ 'a queue ⇒ 'a queue where
  do-act Deq q    = deq q
  | do-act (Enq x) q = enq x q

definition qfa :: 'a actions ⇒ 'a queue where
  qfa = (λacts. foldr do-act acts empty)

lemma invar-qfa : invar (qfa l)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma qfa-deq-correct: list (deq (qfa l)) = tl (list (qfa l))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma qfa-enq-correct: list (enq x (qfa l)) = (list (qfa l)) @ [x]
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma first-correct :
  assumes inv:      invar q
  assumes not-nil : list q ≠ []
  shows           first q = hd (list q)
  ⟨proof⟩

fun is-empty :: 'a queue ⇒ bool where
  is-empty q = (list q = [])

interpretation HMQ: Queue where
  empty   = empty   and
  enq     = enq     and
  first   = first   and
  deq     = deq     and
  is-empty = is-empty and
  list    = list   and
  invar   = invar

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

References

- [1] R. Hood and R. Melville. Real-time queue operation in pure LISP. *Inf. Process. Lett.*, 13(2):50–54, 1981.
- [2] C. Okasaki. *Purely Functional Data Structures*. Cambridge University Press, 1998.