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Comparisons and Ordering

Old types:

(>=)

```
(==)
          : {a}
                      (fin a) \Rightarrow (a,a) \rightarrow Bit
          : {a}
                      (fin a) \Rightarrow (a,a) \rightarrow Bit
         : {a b} (fin b) => (a -> b,a -> b) -> a -> Bit
         : {a b} (fin b) => (a -> b,a -> b) -> a -> Bit
(<)
          : \{n\} (fin n) \Rightarrow ([n], [n]) \rightarrow Bit
(>)
          : \{n\} (fin n) \Rightarrow ([n], [n]) \rightarrow Bit
(<=)
          : \{n\} (fin n) \Rightarrow ([n],[n]) \rightarrow Bit
(>=)
          : \{n\} (fin n) \Rightarrow ([n],[n]) \rightarrow Bit
min
          : \{n\} (fin n) \Rightarrow ([n], [n]) \rightarrow [n]
          : \{n\} (fin n) \Rightarrow ([n],[n]) \rightarrow [n]
max
New types:
(==)
               {a}
                        (Cmp a) \Rightarrow a \rightarrow a \rightarrow Bit
              {a}
                        (Cmp a) \Rightarrow a \rightarrow a \rightarrow Bit
              {a,b} (Cmp b) => (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow a \rightarrow Bit
(===)
              {a,b} (Cmp b) => (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow a \rightarrow Bit
(<)
              {a} (Cmp a) => a -> a -> Bit
(>)
              \{a\}\ (Cmp\ a) => a -> a -> Bit
(<=)
              {a} (Cmp a) => a -> a -> Bit
```

 $\{a\}\ (Cmp\ a) => a -> a -> Bit$

```
min : {a} (Cmp a) => a -> a -> a
max : {a} (Cmp a) => a -> a -> a

instance Cmp Bit
// No instance for functions.
instance (Cmp a, fin n) => Cmp [n] a
instance (Cmp a, Cmp b) => Cmp (a,b)
instance (Cmp a, Cmp b) => Cmp { x : a, y : b }
```

Arithmetic

Old types:

New types:

```
negate : \{a\} (Arith a) => a -> a
       : {a} (Arith a) => a -> a -> a
(-)
       : {a} (Arith a) => a -> a -> a
(*)
       : {a} (Arith a) => a -> a -> a
(/)
       : {a} (Arith a) => a -> a -> a
(%)
       : {a} (Arith a) => a -> a -> a
       : {a} (Arith a) => a -> a -> a
// No instance for `Bit`.
                            => Arith ([n] Bit)
instance (fin n)
instance (Arith a)
                             => Arith ( [n] a)
instance (Arith b)
                             => Arith (a -> b)
instance (Arith a, Arith b) => Arith (a,b)
instance (Arith a, Arith b) \Rightarrow Arith { x : a, y : b }
```

Note that because there is no instances for Arith Bit the top two instances do not actually overlap.

A corner case: unlike the old system, we'd also have to define negate at type 0. This makes sense, there is only one element of type [0], so it is naturally its own inverse, thus negate should behave as the identity function.

Boolean

```
Old types:
```

```
False : Bit
True : Bit
zero : {a} a
(&) : {a} (a,a) -> a
    : {a} (a,a) -> a
(|)
(^) : {a} (a,a) -> a
(~) : {a} a -> a
New types:
False : Bit
True : Bit
zero : (Logic a) => a
(&&) : (Logic a) => a -> a -> a
(||) : (Logic a) => a -> a -> a
     : (Logic a) => a -> a -> a
(~)
      : (Logic a) => a -> a
// There are instances for all types,
// so we could potentially omit the constraints.
instance Logic Bit
instance Logic a
                           => Logic ([n] a)
instance Logic b
                           => Logic (a -> b)
instance (Logic a, Logic b) => Logic (a,b)
instance (Logic a, Logic b) => Logic { x : a, y : b }
```

Sequences

Old types:

```
width : {n a m} (m >= width n) => [n]a -> [m]

join : {n m a} [n][m]a -> [n*m]a

split : {n m a} [n*m]a -> [n][m]a

splitBy : {n m a} (n,[n*m]a) -> [n][m]a

groupBy : {n m a} (m,[n*m]a) -> [n][m]a

(#) : {n a m} (fin n) => ([n]a,[m]a) -> [n+m]a
```

```
: \{n a\} [n+1]a \rightarrow [n]a
tail
            : {n m a} (fin n,m >= n) => (n,[n+m]a) -> [n]a
take
drop
            : \{n \ m \ a\} \ (fin \ n,n >= n) => (n,[n+m]a) -> [m]a
           : \{n a\} (fin n) \Rightarrow [n]a \rightarrow [n]a
transpose : {n m a} [n][m]a \rightarrow [m][n]a
                                        ([n]a,[m]) -> a
(0)
             : {n a m}
(00)
             : {n a m i}
                                        ([n]a,[m][i]) \rightarrow [m]a
(!)
             : \{n \ a \ m\} \ (fin \ n) \Rightarrow ([n]a,[m]) \rightarrow a
(!!)
             : \{n \ a \ m \ i\} \ (fin \ n) \Rightarrow ([n]a,[m][i]) \rightarrow [m]a
New types:
length
            : \{n,a,m\} (m \ge width n) = [n]a - [m]
            : {parts,ench,a} (fin each) => [parts][each]a -> [parts * each]a
join
            : {parts,each,a} (fin each) => [parts * each]a -> [parts][each]a
split
(#)
            : {front,back,a} (fin front) => [front]a -> [back]a -> [front + back]a
splitAt
            : {front,back,a} (fin front) => [from + back] a -> ([front] a, [back] a)
           : \{n,a\} (fin n) \Rightarrow [n]a \rightarrow [n]a
reverse
transpose : \{n,m,a\} [n] [m] a \rightarrow [m] [n] a
(0)
             : \{nam\}
                                        [n]a -> [m]
                                                          -> a
             : {n a m i}
                                        [n]a -> [m][i] -> [m]a
(00)
(!)
             : \{n \ a \ m\} \qquad (fin \ n) \Rightarrow [n]a \rightarrow [m]
(!!)
             : \{n \ a \ m \ i\} \ (fin \ n) \Rightarrow [n]a \rightarrow [m][i] \rightarrow [m]a
// Abbreviations
splitBy n = split`{parts = n}
groupBy n = split`{each = n}
tail n
           = splitAt`{front = 1}.2
take n
           = splitAt`{front = n}.1
           = splitAt`{front = n}.2
drop n
/* Also, `length` is not really needed:
   length : \{n,a,m\} (m \ge width n) = [n]a - [m]
   length _ = `n
 */
```

Shift And Rotate

Old types:

```
(<<) : {n a m} (m >= lg2 n,fin n) => ([n]a,[m]) -> [n]a
(>>) : {n a m} (m >= lg2 n,fin n) => ([n]a,[m]) -> [n]a
(<<<) : {n a m} (m >= lg2 n,fin n) => ([n]a,[m]) -> [n]a
(>>>) : {n a m} (m >= lg2 n,fin n) => ([n]a,[m]) -> [n]a
```

New types:

```
(<<) : {n,a,m} (fin n, Logic a) => [n]a -> [m] -> [n]a
(>>) : {n,a,m} (fin n, Logic a) => [n]a -> [m] -> [n]a
(<<<) : {n,a,m} (fin n, Logic a) => [n]a -> [m] -> [n]a
(>>>) : {n,a,m} (fin n, Logic a) => [n]a -> [m] -> [n]a
```

Random Values

Old types:

```
random : {a b} => [a] -> b
```

New types:

```
random : {a} => [32] -> a
```

Debugging

```
ASSERT : {n a} (Bit,[n][8],a) -> a
```

 $undefined : {a} a$

error : {n a} [n][8] -> a

trace : ${n \ a \ j} \ ([n][8],a,j) \rightarrow j$

Hints for Hardware Generation?

```
pipeline_stop : {a} a -> a
```

pipeline : $\{n \ a\} \ (fin \ n) \Rightarrow ([n],a) \rightarrow a$

seq : $\{n a\} [n]a \rightarrow [n]a$ par : $\{n a\} [n]a \rightarrow [n]a$

reg : {a} a -> a const : {a} a -> a