



**Create and Explore a graph from Agda
Definitions to analyse projects and speed up
compilation**

Dissertation

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Abstract

Usually 100-300 words stating the salient points of the report. It should help your reader to decide whether the report is relevant to her or his interests.

I will mention:

- How I got the s-expressions and how they were parsed
- The uses of the graph and the queries you can make
- How much it can speed up compilation and how

Acknowledgements

Abbreviations

ACB

Apple Banana Carrot

Contents

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Abstract | ii |
| Acknowledgements | iii |
| Abbreviations | iv |
| List of Figures | vii |
| List of Tables | viii |
| 1 Introduction | 1 |
| 1.1 Background | 1 |
| 1.2 Motivation | 1 |
| 1.3 Problem Statement | 2 |
| 1.4 Objectives | 2 |
| 1.5 Project Structure | 3 |
| 2 Literature Review | 4 |
| 2.1 Related works | 4 |
| 2.2 Parallel Compilation | 5 |
| 2.3 MLFMF: Data Sets for Machine Learning for Mathematical Formalization | 5 |
| 2.4 Conclusion | 6 |
| 3 Legal, Social, Ethical and Professional Issues | 7 |
| 4 System Requirements | 8 |
| 4.1 Agda Tree | 8 |
| 4.1.1 Functional Requirements | 9 |
| 4.1.2 Non-Functional Requirements | 12 |
| 4.2 Agda Comp | 12 |
| 4.2.1 Functional Requirements | 13 |
| 4.3 Non-Functional Requirements | 14 |

| | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| 4.4 | Conclusion | 14 |
| 5 | Design | 15 |
| 5.1 | Agda Tree | 16 |
| 5.2 | Agda Comp | 19 |
| 5.3 | Conclusion | 21 |
| 6 | Implementation | 22 |
| 6.1 | Agda Tree | 22 |
| 6.1.1 | Building the definition tree | 22 |
| 6.1.2 | Building module tree | 24 |
| 6.1.3 | Queries | 25 |
| 6.1.4 | Command Line Interface | 27 |
| 6.1.5 | Installation | 30 |
| 6.1.6 | Installing Agda S-Expression Extractor | 31 |
| 6.2 | Agda Comp | 31 |
| 6.2.1 | Strategies | 31 |
| 6.2.2 | Creating The Make File And Indices | 32 |
| 6.2.3 | Command Line Interface | 33 |
| 6.2.4 | Installation | 34 |
| 6.3 | Conclusion | 35 |
| 7 | Testing | 36 |
| 7.0.1 | Agda Tree | 36 |
| 7.0.2 | Agda Comp | 37 |
| 7.0.3 | Conclusion | 37 |
| 8 | Project Management | 39 |
| 9 | Evaluation | 41 |
| 10 | Conclusion | 43 |
| 11 | Appendix | 46 |

List of Figures

| | | |
|-----|--|----|
| 2.1 | Example s-expression from MLFMF Figure 1(b) [5] | 5 |
| 2.2 | Graph representing s-expression entry tag containig a name, del- cration and body from MLFMF Figure 3 [5] | 6 |
| 5.1 | Agda Create Tree Diagram | 16 |
| 5.2 | Agda Tree Class Diagram | 17 |
| 5.3 | Agda Tree Query Diagram | 18 |
| 5.4 | Agda Comp Diagram | 19 |
| 8.1 | Gantt Chart | 40 |

List of Tables

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 4.1 | Agda Tree Functional Requirements | 9 |
| 4.2 | Agda Tree Definition Queries | 10 |
| 4.3 | Agda Tree Module Queries | 11 |
| 4.4 | Agda Tree Non-Functional Requirements | 12 |
| 4.5 | Agda Comp Functional Requirements | 13 |
| 4.6 | Agda Tree Non-Functional Requirements | 14 |
| 6.1 | Relevant S-expressions | 23 |

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

When you first encounter a massive code base, containing years of development from different people all adding their own code with their own style and thought process, it can be overwhelming and difficult to parse through. On most code-bases you can ignore the fundamental functions that underpin a given library, but in Agda it is quite useful to have knowledge of the underlying definitions of the project.

Agda is a functional programming language that can be used as a proof assistant, following the propositions as types logic system [2]. Since proofs in Agda can be created almost entirely from scratch, defining the most basic and fundamental types and operations it means that projects will quickly balloon in size. While most of the time it is possible to use higher level definitions when developing a proof, knowing the how the used types are fundamentally defined can be quite beneficial.

1.2 Motivation

Due to the size of these projects and how complex type definitions can be it becomes difficult to fully grasp what the relationships between all the definitions are. This creates the need for a tool that can analyze Agda projects and give the user an easy to use interface to query the relationships between definitions, in order to better understand the proofs. A tool that would allow the user to explore these relationships would be of great benefit.

Also, large Agda projects tend to deal with long compilation times. Agda is a proof assistant, during "compilation", it type checks the entire project which can take a 5 minutes or more depending on the computer and project. Agda will keep track of what modules have already been compiled, so working on high level modules isn't an issue as Agda will only type check files that have changed in

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tion about
s-expressions

the project and high level modules don't have dependents that would need to be re-checked. In contrast, low level files with many dependents, such as a module defining the natural numbers, will cause a significant portion of the project to re-compile. This effect will be particularly pronounced during refactoring where significant changes will be made to the bottom of the project, causing Agda to re-check the whole project making most of the time spent refactoring, spent waiting.

Agda type checks the project sequentially, going through the dependencies of each modules, this is done to maintain safety as a module won't be compiled until its dependencies have. A tool that analyzes the relationship between modules and finds modules that are safe to compile in parallel could lead to significant time savings.

1.3 Problem Statement

Agda doesn't provide a built-in tool to extract the definitions from a project, but there is an s-expression extractor Agda version by Andrej Bauer [3] that will allow a better view into Agda's internal representation. S-expressions aren't well suited data structure for the queries on definition relationships, mostly contain syntax information that can be discarded and each module has an s-expressions file. A data structure that lends itself well towards queries of relationship between definitions, that only contains information about the definitions and stores all the definitions from a project, such as a graph. A tool that could explore the dependency graph of the definitions, would allow for a faster understanding of a large code base.

While Agda doesn't have a tool to extract definitions from projects, it does have a tool to create a dependency graph from the modules. For compilation time improvement, only the modules are of interest as such an effective representation is already available. The challenge is what is the most effective way to traverse a dependency graph, concurrently, while maintaining safety (i.e. don't compile modules and its dependencies at the same time).

1.4 Objectives

This objective of this project is to create a dependency graph of definitions from an Agda project by using the s-expression representation of modules using the s-expression extractor [3]. Then create build a (Command Line Interface) CLI that will create the dependency graph from any Agda project and give the user access to commands that query the dependency graph. These queries will let the user explore the graph, in order to gain insight into the Agda project. As there aren't currently any tools that allows you to query the definitions of an Agda project.

The objective is also to build another CLI tool that will create the module dependency graph from an Agda project and generate the makefile with the optimal order that modules should be compiled to reduce compile time.

1.5 Project Structure

First, there will be an explanation of what s-expressions are and how they are being read. These s-expressions use tags to name different symbols in a module, only the tags that contain definitions are important. Then, show how the s-expressions are structured, the way that definitions can be found and getting their dependencies. Using the information gained for the s-expressions, they will be turned into a graph that can be easily queried for relationships. Some example queries will be demonstrated, to underline their utility and implementation.

Secondly, by analyzing different algorithms for traversing a module dependency graph there will be an exploration on how parallelism can improve compile time of an Agda project. Results from different algorithms and projects will be shown.

CHAPTER 2

Literature Review

There are many ways to represent code using graphs, each with their own utility and purpose. There are Abstract Syntax Tree (AST), Control Flow Graph (CFG), Data Flow Graph (DFG), Program Dependence Graph (PDG), and Code Property Graph (CPG). These representations encode all the behaviour and properties of a project, they can have many uses such as for code vulnerability detection [11]. These representation also allows for static analysis, where code isn't ran but the structure is analyzed for software validation [10]. For this project, these graphs encode far more information that is require, as for the dependency graph only the relationship between definitions is of value.

Add literature about code decay

2.1 Related works

The Language Server Protocol (LSP) is used by IDEs, such as Visual Studio Code and IntelliJ, to provide features like goto definition and goto references. The LSP sits between the code editor and the language server, it is the language server that analyzes the code structure to support the features [12]. Language server has the functionality to implement this project, but, they are meant to be used while editing code and the language server isn't made to be used with custom queries. Examples of LSP's are Jedi [15] and Agda's language server [1], while they contain the functionality needed they are only meant to work on the current open file, not a whole project.

Ctags [16] is a tool that indexes all the symbols in a project, this is helpful to get all the definitions from an Agda project. But it doesn't capture the relationship between the symbols it finds.

Graph Buddy is an interactive code dependency browsing and visualization tool [6]. It takes large Java codebases turns them into Semantic Code Graphs (SCG), and creates a visualization of this graph. This graphs shows dependencies between modules, classes and methods which helps the developer better understand the project and tackle the pervasive issue of code decay [4]. Graph

Add section explaining dependency graph

Buddy is integrated as to an IDE as a plugin, where the user can seamlessly explore the visualization.

There is also a tool [8] that visualizes the call graph of a coding project, this allows for better developer experience. It works in real-time, while the user is editing the code the graph will automatically update to show the changes.

2.2 Parallel Compilation

Type-checking is a computationally expensive task that hinders the workflow of a developer, this has lead to work to parallelize type-checking algorithms or make them incremental. Parallel type-checking aims to type check different parts of a project at the same time, while incremental type-checking aims to allow the developer to type check a small change in the project without having to type-check the whole project again.

An example is the work by Newton et al [14] which seeks to parallelize type-checking with Haskell. Also, the work by Zwaan et al. [18] using scope graphs for incremental type-checking.

However, this project doesn't aim to optimize the type checking algorithm themselves, rather, find independent modules that can be type checked together. This aligns more close with the following paper that explores reducing FPGA compile time by changing from a monolithic compilation style to compiling separate blocks in parallel [17].

Fundamentally the compilation problem in this project is a scheduling problem, which is NP-complete[13]. This means that there many algorithms that attempt to tackle this problem by following different assumptions as shown by Yves Robert [13].

Add section
explaining
DAGs

Add section
explaining
scheduling
problem

Add section
explaining s-
expressions

2.3 MLFMF: Data Sets for Machine Learning for Mathematical Formalization

```
(:entry
  (:name N)
  (:type (...))
  (:data
    (...)
    (:name N.zero)
    (:name N.suc)
  )
)
```

Figure 2.1: Example s-expression from MLFMF Figure 1(b) [5]

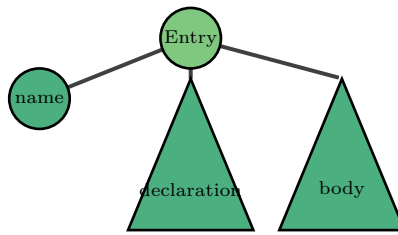


Figure 2.2: Graph representing s-expression entry tag containing a name, declaration and body from MLFMF Figure 3 [5]

- What the paper is about
- How the paper uses s-expressions
- What the s-expressions say
- Add a graphic of the s-expression structure from the arxiv paper, well cited

2.4 Conclusion

There are many tools that analyze and visualize the overall structure of programming projects. Allow for static code analysis, where software can be validated and developers can have an easier time exploring a project. However, most of the tools are not easy to query by the user, meant to be used while editing a file and are reserved towards more popular languages like Java. A tool that is able to read an entire Agda project and gives the user access to the underlying graph is still missing.

Slow compilers is a common problem, hurting developer experience. Due to the monolithic nature of compilers, parallelization becomes a route to follow when optimizing compilation time. While parallelization can be applied to the type-checking algorithm itself, this project looks to type check modules in parallel while the type checking algorithm remains the same. This problem is closer to a scheduling problem, where the goal is to find the optimal way to assign tasks to multiple machines to reduce completion time. There is no tool in Agda that attempts to apply an scheduling algorithm to the type-checking of modules, which could lead to significant speed ups.

CHAPTER 3

Legal, Social, Ethical and Professional Issues

The project uses several open-source libraries, such as NetworkX and sexpdata. It is important to comply with the licenses of these libraries, such as MIT and BSD to avoid legal issues. Without compliance this tool can't be made publicly available. This project does not handle sensitive user data, any future additions that might involve user data must comply with data protection regulations.

The project has potential for positive impact on developer productivity by giving tools to understand large codebases quickly and reducing down time during refactoring. It is important for this tool to be accessible and inclusive to a wide range of users. Since, the tool runs on a terminal the user can choose the interface that suits them best. It is also important to provide documentation and helpful error messages to help users unfamiliar with Python to use this tool.

Transparency and accountability are critical for a project that will analyze the personal and professional projects of developers. The tool must give accurate results when querying definitions and creation compilation order. Misleading output can introduce errors during development which is unethical and counter productive.

This project must follow the professional standards set by BCS Code of Conduct. These standards ensure that software is reliable, secure and ethical. The tool will evolve over time and it is critical for it to be well-tested, to avoid introducing errors.

CHAPTER 4

System Requirements

The CLI tools should be easy to install by any developer, the developer shouldn't need any extra knowledge to use the tool. The interface must be intuitive and there should be little friction between the development workflow and the use these tools. Also, the tools must work in a variety of environments without issues.

4.1 Agda Tree

The Agda Tree CLI tool, is an application that will run on the terminal. It will extract and save the definition dependency graph from an Agda project, then it will give the user commands to query and explore that graph. This tool should work with any Agda project and the user should be able to install the tool without any extra dependencies.

4.1.1 Functional Requirements

The functional requirements are the features that the tool must implement to be usable and meet the expectation of users. For the tool to be easy to use, it must be able to automatically extract the dependency graph from any Agda project. The user should be able to easily query the dependency graphs and the output of the queries should be intuitive to understand.

Table 4.1: Agda Tree Functional Requirements

| ID | Name | Description |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | Definition Dependency Graph Extraction | The tool must parse Agda projects and construct a definition dependency graph |
| 2 | Querying the Definition Graph | The CLI must allow the users to query the dependency graph to retrieve important information. (See table 4.2 for queries) |
| 3 | Command-Line Interface | The tool must provide a user-friendly CLI with commands for querying the dependency graph |
| 4 | Input Validation | The CLI must validate user input and provide clear error messages for invalid inputs |
| 5 | Integration with Agda Projects | Agda projects are structured differently, this tool must support all valid structures |
| 6 | Output Generation | The CLI must display the query results in a readable format that follows the style of other Unix CLI tools |
| 7 | Module Dependency Graph Extraction | The tool must parse Agda projects and construct a module dependency graph |
| 8 | Querying the Module Graph | The CLI must allow the users to query the dependency graph to retrieve important information. (See table 4.3 for queries) |

Add queries that weren't on mastodon what are on the cli

Martin Escardo asked in Mathstodon [9] for all the possible queries that this tool should implement. This tool will allow for the querying of both the definition and module dependency graphs, the queries that can be made on the definition graph are the following:

Table 4.2: Agda Tree Definition Queries

| ID | Name | Description |
|----|---------------------|--|
| 1 | Dependencies | Get the dependencies of a definition what definitions it uses both directly and indirectly |
| 2 | Dependents | Get the dependents of a definition, where the definition is used both directly and indirectly |
| 3 | Leafs | Gets the leafs of the dependency graph, which would be the definitions that have no dependencies |
| 4 | Module Dependencies | Gets the modules that a definition uses both directly and indirectly |
| 5 | Module Dependants | Gets the modules that uses a definition both directly and indirectly |
| 6 | Path to Leaf | The longest path from a definition to any leaf |
| 7 | Module Path to Leaf | The longest path from a definition to any leaf but only following the modules of the path |
| 8 | Roots | The definitions with no dependents, meaning they aren't used anywhere |
| 9 | Definition Type | The definitions used for the type of the definition |
| 10 | Use count | Counts how many times a definition is used |
| 11 | Cycles | Returns the cycles in the graph |
| 12 | Save Tree | Saves the tree into a dot file |
| 13 | Path Between | Finds the longest path between two definitions |

The queries that can be made on the module are mostly the same the module graph is a directed acyclic graph (DAG) giving it special properties. The queries are the following:

Table 4.3: Agda Tree Module Queries

| ID | Name | Description |
|----|------------------|--|
| 1 | Dependencies | Get the dependencies of a module what modules it uses both directly and indirectly |
| 2 | Dependents | Get the dependents of a module, where the module is used both directly and indirectly |
| 3 | Leafs | Gets the leafs of the dependency graph, which would be the modules that have no dependencies |
| 4 | Path to Leaf | The longest path from a module to any leaf |
| 5 | Roots | The modules with no dependents, meaning they aren't used anywhere |
| 6 | Use count | Counts how many times a module is used |
| 7 | Level Sort | Returns a list of modules sorted by how far away it is from a leaf |
| 8 | Path Between | Finds the longest path between two modules |
| 9 | Topological Sort | Returns a list of modules sorted topologically |

4.1.2 Non-Functional Requirements

Since Agda Tree is meant to be a tool that slots into the workflow of developers, it is critical for it to be easy to use and performant. The tool be plug and play, working on a variety of projects regardless of size. To not disrupt the developer, the queries should respond quickly. Agda is used mainly with Unix based systems, so this tool must be compatible with macOS and popular Linux distributions.

Table 4.4: Agda Tree Non-Functional Requirements

| ID | Name | Description |
|----|------------------------|--|
| 1 | Extraction Performance | The tool must extract the dependency graph in 10 minutes depending on the size of the project |
| 2 | Query Performance | The tool must be able to respond to a query in under 2 seconds |
| 3 | Scalability | The tool should allow for fast querying of large projects |
| 4 | Usability | The tool must be easy to use, with intuitive commands, clear documentation, and meaningful error messages. |
| 5 | Compatibility | The tool should work on macOS and Linux |
| 6 | Reliability | The tool should handle bad inputs gracefully |
| 7 | Maintainability | The codebase should be well documented and well-structured to allow for new queries |
| 8 | Testability | The queries should be tested to ensure the correct output is given |

4.2 Agda Comp

The Agda Comp CLI too, is an application that will run on the terminal. It will extract the module dependency graph from an Agda project and produce the order in which the modules should be type-checked.

4.2.1 Functional Requirements

The functional requirements for Agda comp are the features that the users needs, to compile their own projects with minimal hassle. This tool must work mostly automatically, the user only needs to input what they want to compile, and the tool will determine all the information it needs from there. The tool will create index files and a make file that will compile the Agda Project based on the selected strategy. This compilation must be safe and correct, it must compile all necessary modules and it shouldn't compile two modules concurrently.

Table 4.5: Agda Comp Functional Requirements

| ID | Name | Description |
|----|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Module Dependency Graph Parser | The tool must parse Agda's dot file module dependency graph |
| 2 | Compilation Strategies | The users must be able to select which compilation strategy to use |
| 3 | Compilation Customization | The users must be able to custimize parameters of the compilation strategy (i.e. amount of cores used) |
| 4 | Compilation | The tool must create index files and a make file that will safely compile all modules |
| 5 | Command-Line Interface | The tool must provide a user-friendly CLI with commands for querying the dependency graph |
| 6 | Input Validation | The CLI must validate user input and provide clear error messages for invalid inputs |
| 7 | Integration with Agda Projects | Agda projects are structured differently, this tool must support all valid structures |
| 8 | Output Generation | The CLI must output the compilation strategy into a index files and a make file for the user |
| 9 | Sped Up Compilation | The tool must compile Agda projects faster than normal compilation. |

4.3 Non-Functional Requirements

Agda Comp is meant to be an additional tool that slots in next to Agda seamlessly, so it is important that users that already have Agda don't need extra setup. The tool should be easy to use and work with any Agda project. Agda is not developed for Windows, so the main focus is for the tool to work in a Linux or macOS environment.

Table 4.6: Agda Tree Non-Functional Requirements

| ID | Name | Description |
|----|-----------------|--|
| 3 | Scalability | The tool should allow for compilation of large projects |
| 4 | Usability | The tool must be easy to use, with intuitive commands, clear documentation, and meaningful error messages. |
| 5 | Compatibility | The tool should work on macOS and Linux |
| 7 | Maintainability | The codebase should be well documented and well-structured to allow for new queries |
| 8 | Testability | The compilation strategies should be tested to ensure the correctness and safety |

4.4 Conclusion

The functional requirements for Agda Tree ensure that it can be widely used with little setup with outputs that are useful to the user. It is important to make certain that all the queries an Agda developer would need are included, along with a simple way to use the output of the tool. The non-functional requirements define how the Agda Tree must behave, for it to slot into a developer's workflow.

The functional requirements for Agda Comp show the features needed for the tool to be used, the tool must work with any Agda project and give the user choice on how to run their compilation given some parameters. The non-functional requirements define the behaviour of Agda Comp, it must work with any Agda project regardless of size and the compilation strategies should be correct and safe. That is the compilation strategies should compile every module necessary and do so without compiling two modules at the same time which could cause concurrency issues. Since the time it takes to compile varies on the project size, performance measures aren't going to be made.

CHAPTER 5

Design

The design of tools will describe the different systems needed to extract the dependency graphs and analyse them. Agda Tree analyses two dependencies graphs, one for modules and another for definitions. The module dependency graph can be generated with Agda but for the definition dependency graph will have to be created manually and needs to be designed.

Agda Comp is a simpler tool, as the complexity comes from testing the different compilation strategies. It must create the module dependency graph, apply the given strategy using the parameters provided the user and run the compilation order.

Add an introduction of what you want to do for each chapter

5.1 Agda Tree

Agda Tree is a command line interface that allows the user to interact with the module and definition graph. The first command that has to be designed is how the CLI will create both dependency graphs. Figure 5.1 shows how the user will interact with the CLI to create the graphs. The user provides the Agda file that they want to analyse, normally this would be the entire project. The "Everything Index File" is the file that imports all the modules in a project, this allows the user to analyse the entire project. This is standard in Agda, as this is the only way to get a file that type checks the whole project. Depending on the Agda project, this file will be generated automatically or by the project maintainers.

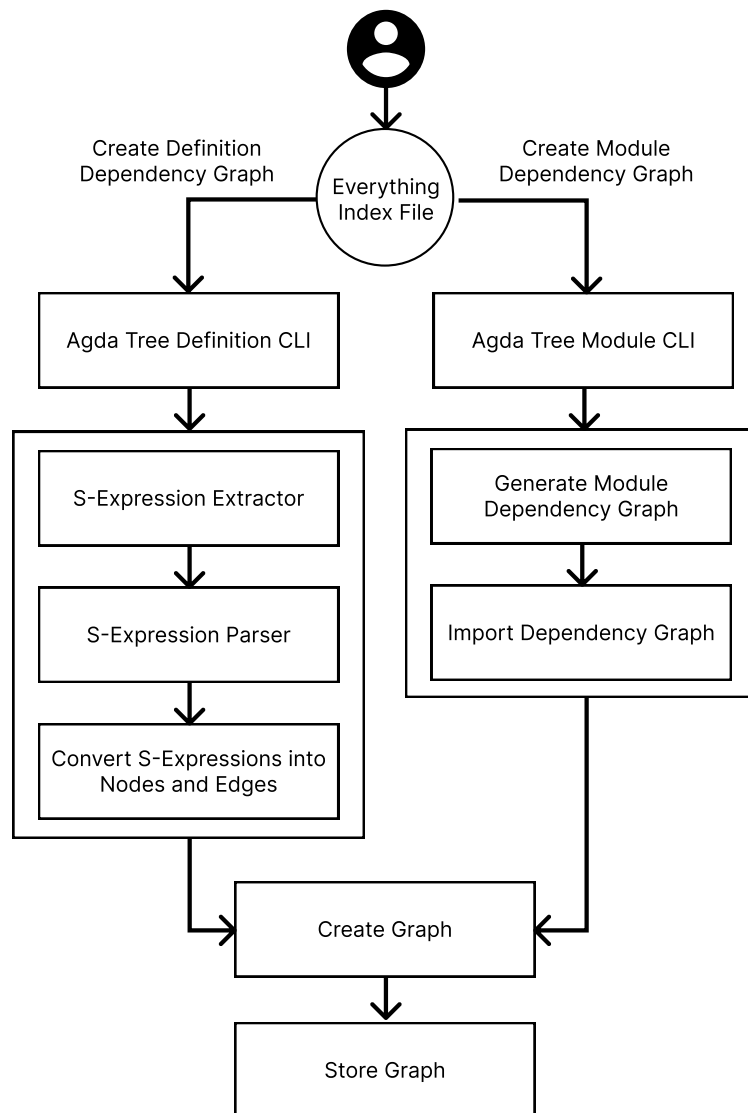


Figure 5.1: Agda Create Tree Diagram

Figure 5.1 is a Class Diagram, showing the classes and methods needed to operate the command line. The program starts with the command line entry point, that will parse the input by the user and delegate the running of the commands to the respective dependency graph. The command line stores the default path to the dependency graph, the definition and module dependency graph will have their own commands that can be run on them. These queries can be found in Table ?? for the definition graph and in Table ?? for the module graph for the module graph.

For the definition graph to be created, it depends on the s-expression extractor and parser. They will read the Agda projects and convert the data found into a graph.

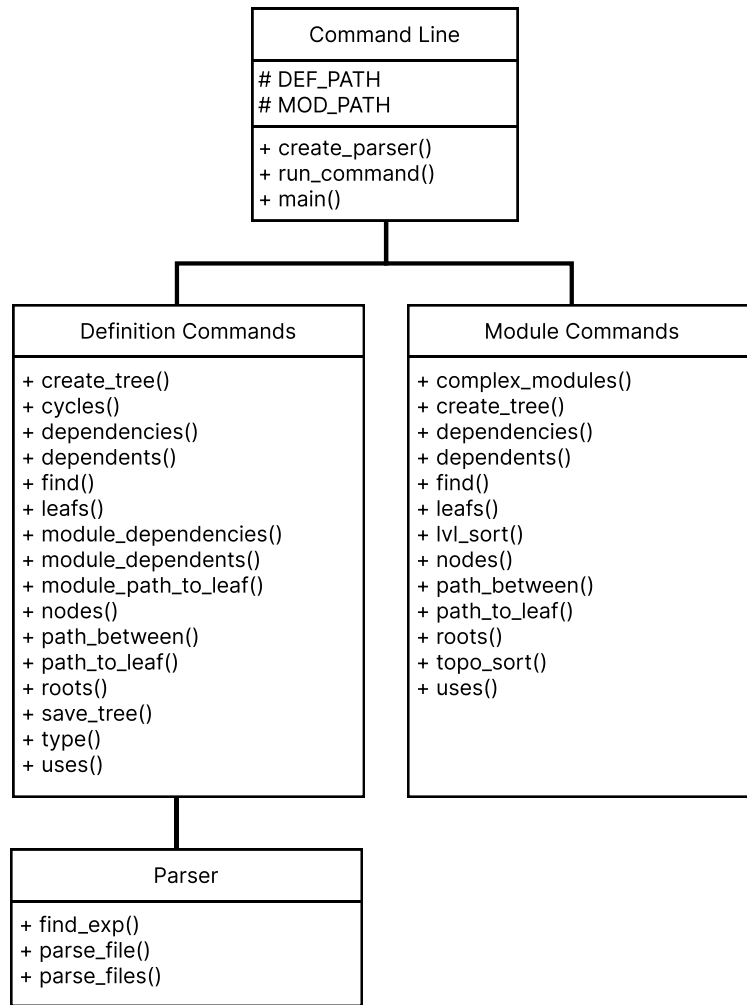


Figure 5.2: Agda Tree Class Diagram

Figure 5.1 shows how the CLI splits into two, depending on what dependency graph is being queried. When a user makes a query, they will select the dependency graph and the respective methods will perform that query. The output will be displayed in stdout, this makes sure that the output can then be used with other commands like piping and xargs.

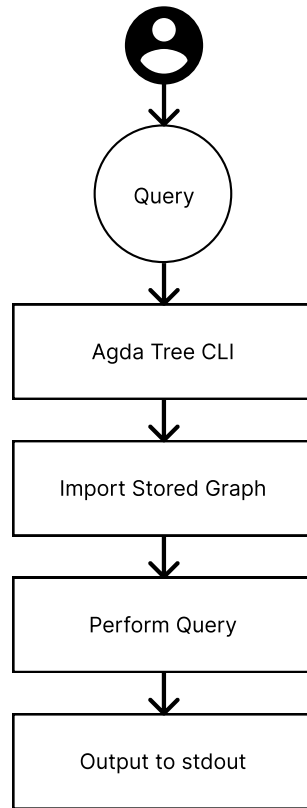


Figure 5.3: Agda Tree Query Diagram

5.2 Agda Comp

Figure 5.2 demonstrates how the user will interact with the Agda Tool. The user provides the module that will be compiled, next to some parameters defining the amount of cores used in the parallelization and what compilation strategy to use.

Add more stuff about Agda Comp, I don't know what what are the algorithms that are going to be used for Agda comp

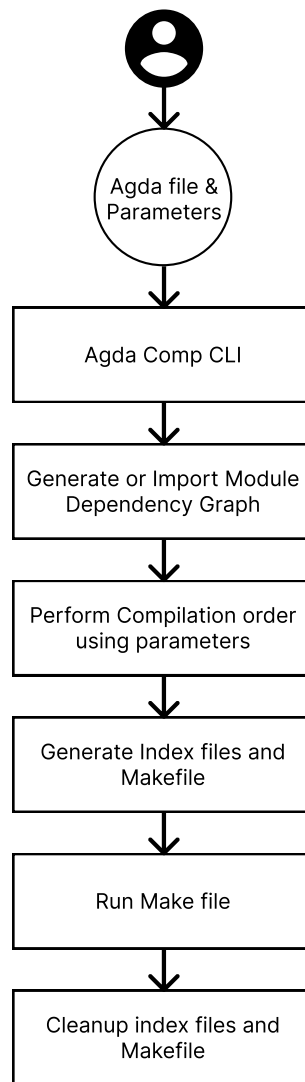


Figure 5.4: Agda Comp Diagram

Level Strategy

- What level sortin is, connection to topo sort
- Image of what the level means
- How this is safe and correct from module dependency graph

- How this finds parallel modules

Level Disjoint Strategy

- What level disjoint does
- Image of what it attempts to do
- How this is safe and correct from module dependency graph
- How this finds parallel modules
- the greedy algorithm to find disjoint modules

5.3 Conclusion

The diagram in figure 5.1 show how the structure of the program. Figures 5.1 and 5.1 also shows how the dependency graphs will be created and how the user will interact with CLI. This structure will be important as it ensures that the CLI can handle all the requirements and gives the project a solid foundation to refer back to.

The functionality of Agda Comp is modelled in Figure 5.2, this structure allows the user to select what compilation strategy to use and how many cores the compilation can use. Agda Comp is meant to allow the user to easily apply the compilation strategies that are going to be explored in chapter 6.

CHAPTER 6

Implementation

The implementation of Agda Tree must create a dependency definition graph from an Agda project and allow the user to query this graph through a CLI. First, a subsystem that turns Agda projects into a dependency graph needs to be implemented. Then, the CLI that will let the user query the graph is implemented. These subsystem must meet the functional requirements described in 4.1 and the non-functional requirements described in table 4.4. The CLI must also implement all the queries described in table 4.2 for the definition graph and the queries described in table 4.3 for the module graph.

6.1 Agda Tree

The definition graph is the most important and difficult graph to generate. It contains all the detailed information needed by the developer to decipher the structure of the definitions and their relationships. Agda can already create the module dependency graph, but there is no native feature that can create a definition dependency graph.

6.1.1 Building the definition tree

At first, a possible option was using the HTML files that Agda can create. These HTML files display and format the code with colors and links. This is vital because the HTML files would style the text differently depending if the text was a definition, keyword, type, operator. Also, all the used definitions were hyperlinks which connected back to the module that defined them. With a method to find the definitions in a file given the styling and finding the dependencies of that definition given the hyperlinks, a graph could be created. The main issue was parsing the HTML files, finding which keywords fell into which definition was quite difficult and using an Agda parser might have been necessary.

The solution is not to use the HTML files but use s-expressions. The s-expressions are the same way the HTML files are with the same information,

except s-expressions are easier to parse. However, Agda doesn't natively generate s-expressions but Andrej Bauer, Matej Petković, Ljupčo Todorovski in their paper "MLFMF: Data Sets for Machine Learning for Mathematical Formalization" [5] created an s-expression extractor. The s-expression extractor is in the Agda backend and it will convert Agda files into s-expressions [3].

S-expression extractor

S-expressions are a notation that is used in Lisp programming languages, it represents programs and data as tree-like data structures [7]. The grammar for the s-expressions varies, but for this case the s-expressions are of the form: `(:tag sexp-1 sexp-2 ... sexp-n)`. Where `sexp-n` can be a number, a string or another s-expression and the tag is a keyword that describes the content of the s-expression. The "MLFMF" paper describes in more detail the structure of the s-expressions with respect to Agda [5].

Here is a brief summary of the relevant s-expressions that are needed for the implementation:

Table 6.1: Relevant S-expressions

| sexp | Description |
|--|---|
| <code>(:module module-name entries...)</code> | The root tag that holds the whole module, module-name is the name of the modules and entries are the definitions in the file |
| <code>(:module-name name)</code> | The module name |
| <code>(:entries name type body)</code> | The definition, it includes its name, type and the body of the definition |
| <code>(:name name)</code> | The name of a definition, this name can appear as the name of an <code>:entry</code> tag, within the <code>:type</code> or <code>:body</code> tag |
| <code>(:type type)</code> | The description of the type of the parent definition |
| <code>(:body body)</code> | The body of a definition |

Note that the s-expression extractor is a special version of Agda with an extended back-end, which means the user has to compile this Agda version and add it to their path. This will be handled by the cli described in section 6.1.4 to make sure the usability non-fiction requirement is met from Table 4.4.

S-expression parser

The `:body` and `:type` tags contain other tags like `:apply`, `:sort`, `:max`, etc. That describe the definition in full detail but this information is not needed. The information needed is the definitions in a project and what the dependencies of those definitions which means mainly the `:name` and `:entry` tags are of interest.

The s-expressions are compiled into a directory, this project is implemented in Python so the library `sexpdata` will be used to load the raw s-expression files into Python lists. These lists will be analyzed recursively, finding the relevant

Should I add the figure in MLFML that describes the s-expressions

tags. The strategy is to find all the `:entry` tags in the file, each `:entry` tag represents a definition as described in Table 6.1. For each `:entry` tag, find all the `:name` tags contained inside. With this information create a dictionary where the key is the definition name and the value will be a list of the `:name` tags. Since `:entry` tags describe each definition and the `:name` tags describe what definition is being used, the resulting dictionary will contain all the definitions along with their dependencies. To find the necessary tags a `find_exp` function is implemented that recursively finds all occurrences of a given tag within an s-expression.

The s-expression extractor writes an s-expression file for each module, so the mentioned dictionary is created for each file and combined together into one big dictionary that has all the definitions from the entire project. The same process will be repeated but instead of looking for `:name` tags inside the entire `:entry` tag instead, find all the `:name` tags in the `:type` tag. Store this in a dictionary with the definition as a key and the `:names` found in `:tag` as the value. This provides the information about the type of the definition.

This parsing procedure is done in parallel, where each file is parsed in its own thread and the dictionary of all the parsed files is combined together by adding all the key value pairs into a bigger dictionary.

Building definition graph

The dictionary with definitions as keys and their dependencies as values, already form the definition dependency graph. Which can be imported to the NetworkX Python library. This library efficiently creates and queries graphs, it contains many useful features and performance benefits. NetworkX is a widely used tool, so a user can easily become familiar with its use and implement their own queries.

The graph is first initialized with the command `nx.DiGraph()` then all the definitions are added as nodes with the command `graph.add_nodes_from`, where the key values of the dictionary from the parsing is given. Lastly the edges are added with the command `graph.add_edges_from` where an array is passed in containing tuples where each tuple has the key and its dependency. Note that when creating the edge the definition is on the first and its the dependency is second, since this is a directed graph this will cause the direction of the edge to be from the definition to its dependency. Once generated it will be 'pickled', a Python library that serializes Python objects, the trees will be serialized and store for future use.

When parsing the s-expression files, the definitions will have its name with its module path along with an identifier number. Due to the way the s-expressions are extracted and the way Agda works sometimes two distinct definitions will have the same name, so an identifier is given to distinguish them. But this can be cumbersome for the user to deal with, so before the graph is created the tool will attempt to remove this number unless it causes an ambiguity.

6.1.2 Building module tree

Agda has a built-in feature that creates a DOT file containing all the modules in an Agda project, including the relationship with its dependency. This command is `agda -dependency-graph=[PATH] [Index File PATH]`. The DOT language

describes how to create nodes and edges in a Graphviz graph. This is a standard format for graphs, NetworkX already has an extension that uses pydot, a Python library to read, write and create DOT files. The extension can import DOT files into NetworkX and write them back to DOT files, so once Agda generates the DOT file it can simply be imported into NetworkX where it can be used by the tool. This graph will then be 'pickled' and stored for future use.

6.1.3 Queries

Most queries are defined similarly between the definition graph and the module graph but the module graph being acyclic means that it has different properties.

Find

The nodes query gets all the nodes in the graph, it returns a list with all the definition names.

Find

The find query gets all the names that match the a pattern. The user provides a regex pattern to match on, and the query returns all the names that match. There is a -name option, if true then it will match the pattern to the name of the definition if it is not set then it matches on the whole name including the modules the definition it is stored in.

Dependencies

The dependencies query gets all the dependencies of a definition. Meaning what theorems does the definition need to be defined, either due to its type or what it uses to be proved true. Since this is a directed dependency graph and the definition's edges point towards its dependencies, the dependencies are the children of the definition. NetworkX provides a method for this: `graph.successors(definition)`.

This query must also allow for finding the indirect dependencies of a definition, not only the direct dependencies. NetworkX provides a method for this as well: `nx.descendants(graph, definition)`. This will find the dependencies and the dependencies' dependencies recursively.

Dependents

The dependents query gets the dependents of a definition. The dependents would be the theorems that use this definition either in its type or its body. In this dependency graph, the dependants' edges point towards the definition so the parents of a definition are its dependants. NetworkX provides a method to get the parents and the parent's parent recursively which are `graph.predecessor(definition)` and `nx.ancestors(graph, definition)` respectively.

Leafs

The leafs query gets the definitions that have no dependencies, meaning no children. This can be found by looping through each definition and checking how many outward edges it has with the command `graph.out_degree(node)`, if none they are a leaf.

Add an example of the command and a man page describing its options

Module Dependencies

This query is exclusive to the definition graph. The module dependencies query will take the output of the dependencies query and only keep the module the definition was in. Although, this will cause repetitions from multiple definitions in the same module so they are added to a set to remove repetitions.

Module Dependants

This query is exclusive to the definition graph. The module dependants query will take the output of the dependents query and only keep the modules of dependents then added to a set to remove repetition.

Path To Leaf

The path to leaf query finds the longest path from a definition to a leaf. The definition query is used to get the leafs of the graph, then NetworkX has a method `nx.all_simple_paths(graph, definition, leafs)` which finds all the simple paths between two nodes. Simple paths are paths where no vertex is repeated. Once all the simple paths are found, they are measured for length and the biggest one is returned.

The definition dependency graph isn't acyclic while the module dependency graph is, this will cause a difference in performance of this command. The definition graph also contains significantly more nodes than the modules graph, so the amount of paths grows quickly.

Roots

The roots query gets the definitions that aren't used by any other theorem, it doesn't have parents. This is found similarly to leafs but instead of checking for outwards edges, check for inward edges with the command: `graph.in_degrees(node)` if it has none then it's a root.

Use Count

The use count query gets the amount of times a definition is used. In other words, how many times does a definition appear as a dependency in other theorems. To find how many times a definition was used directly or indirectly is the same as counting the output of the dependents query. This query either accepts a `-top=n` option where it will return the top n most used modules or the `-d=definition` option that finds how many times a specific definition was used.

Module Path To Leaf

This query is exclusive to the definition graph. The module path to leaf query gets the modules needed to get from one definition to another. This is done using the path to leaf query, but only keeping the modules of the path of definitions, repeats are removed.

Definition Type

This query is exclusive to the definition graph. The definition type query gets the type of the definition. This data is collected during the building of the definition graph then stored for each node.

Cycles

This query is exclusive to the definition graph. The cycles query gets the cycles in the graph, NetworkX provides a method to find simple cycles. Simple cycles are cycles where nodes aren't repeated, except for the start and end node. The method is: `nx.simple_cycles(graph)`.

Save Tree

This query is exclusive to the definition graph. The save tree query converts the graph into the DOT format. NetworkX allows for this conversion using the pydot library by using the method: `nx.nx_pydot.write_dot(graph, path)`.

Path Between

The path between query finds the longest path between two definitions. NetworkX provides the method: `nx.all_simple_paths(graph, src, dst)`, were given two nodes it will return all the simple paths between them. Simple paths are paths that don't repeat nodes. After finding all the paths, it measures their lengths and returns the maximum length.

Level Sort

This query is exclusive to the module graph. The level sort query sorts the modules into levels based on how far they are from a leaf module. This is done recursively, where the level of a node is based on the maximum level of its children plus one.

Topological Sort

This query is exclusive to the module graph. The topological sort query sorts the modules into a topological order. Topological sort orders the modules into list where a module only depends on previous modules in the list.

6.1.4 Command Line Interface

The command line interface(CLI) will be created using Python, as it is a popular language that most users will already have installed and most users will have some experience with. This makes it easier for users to add their own queries and make the changes they want. At first Clojure was considered to create this tool, as it is made to store graphs and make queries about them. However, Clojure requires Java, isn't popular and more difficult to create queries in. Also, NetworkX is in Python which would cause further issues. This makes Python the best choice.

Python includes a library called argparse to create command line interfaces. In Python the values passed in to a program are stored in `sys.argv`, argparse

will parse `sys.argv` based on the parsers defined. `argparse` will also create help and usage messages to help the user.

There is a main parser and two sub parsers, one being for the definition queries and the other being for the module queries. The main parser decides whether the definition graph or module graph should be used. Then the control is handled to the respective sub parsers.

The sub parsers are generated automatically from the methods that describe the queries. There are two files `def_cmds` and `mod_cmds` which store the functions that perform the queries. The functions in these files are read, and are used to automatically generate the CLI. This allows for greater flexibility as to add or change a query, only the function has to be changed and the interface will update by itself.

This is done with the included Python library `inspect`, which can get the functions in a file, get their parameters and their documentation. The way the subparsers are created is by first getting all the functions names which will be the queries inside the `cmd` file. For each function, the parameters it requires will be the input the user has to give. If it is a position parameter then the user must give it, otherwise, it is an optional parameter that can be given by the user with `-optionName`. The `inspect` library can also read the documentation of a function, if a comment is made below a function it is read as documentation which is added to the help description of the query. The documentation for each parameter has to be done manually, where a dictionary with the parameter name and its description is used to give each option in the CLI a description.

For example the function:

```
def dependencies(g, d, indirect=False):
    """Definitions that definition d depends on, -indirect will find the
    indirect dependencies"""
```

becomes:

```
agda_tree definition -h
usage: agda_tree definition [-h]
                        {dependencies}

positional arguments:
  dependencies          Definitions that definition d depends on,
                        -indirect will find
                        the indirect dependencies
options:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit

agda_tree definition dependencies -h

usage: agda_tree definition dependencies [-h] [-g G] [-indirect] d

positional arguments:
  d                    Definition name
options:
  -h, --help          show this help message and exit
```

```
-g G      Path to tree (Default: ~/.agda\_tree/def\_tree.pickle)
-indirect Get indirectly connected nodes
```

Once the parser is created, the input given by the user is evaluated and the query can be run. To run the query the first the appropriate graph is loaded depending on the user's choice, this must be created before. Since the name of the query is the same name as the function and Python allows for a function to be called with the name of the function as a string then the name of the query is used to find and run the function. The parameters of the function is the same as the input parsed from the user, so this can be passed in directly to the function. The output of the function is then printed to standard output.

It is important for the output to be printed to the console, this lets the output be piped into other terminal applications and be used in conjunction with other commands.

Here is the help page generated for the Agda Tree definition command

```
usage: agda_tree definition [-h]
                               {create_tree,cycles,dependencies,dependents,find,leafs,module_dependencies,
                               ...}

positional arguments:
  {create_tree,cycles,dependencies,dependents,find,leafs,module_dependencies,module_dependents,module_path_to_leaf,nodes,path_between,path_to_leaf,roots,save_tree,type,uses}
    create_tree      Creates definition dependency tree from file,
                      -output option to
                      set the path to store the tree
    cycles           Cycles in graph
    dependencies     Definitions that definition d depends on,
                      -indirect will find
                      the indirect dependencies
    dependents       Definitions that depend on definition d, -indirect
                      finds the
                      indirect dependents
    find            Find definition through regex
    leafs           Definitions with no dependencies
    module_dependencies
                      Module dependencies of definition d, -indirect
                      finds the
                      indirect module dependencies
    module_dependents
                      Modules that depend on definition d, -indirect
                      also gets the
                      indirect module dependents
    module_path_to_leaf
                      Longest path from definition d to any leaf only
                      counting modules
    nodes           List of definitions, if -c flag is set returns the
                      number of
                      nodes
    path_between     Longest path between two definitions src and dst
    path_to_leaf     Longest path from definition d to any leaf
    roots           Definitions that aren't used
    save_tree        Save definition graph as pydot
    type            Types of definition d
    uses            Counts amount of uses per definition, sorted in
```

```

    descending
        order, if -d is passed in a definitino it will
        return the uses
        of that definition

options:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit

```

Here is the help page generated for the Agda Tree module command

```

usage: agda_tree module [-h]
                        {complex_modules,create_tree,dependencies,dependents,find,leafs,lvl_sort,nodes,
                        ...

positional arguments:
  {complex_modules,create_tree,dependencies,dependents,find,leafs,lvl_sort,nodes,path_between,path_to_leaf}
  complex_modules      Get the top modules that have the most dependents
  create_tree          Creates modules dependency tree from file
  dependencies         Modules that module m imports
  dependents          Modules that import module m
  find                Find module through regex
  leafs               Modules with no imports
  lvl_sort            Level sort
  nodes              List of modules
  path_between        Longest path between two modules src and dst
  path_to_leaf        Longest path from module m to any leaf
  roots              Modules that aren't imported
  topo_sort          Topological sort
  uses               Counts how many times a module is imported, sorted
                    in descending
                    order

options:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit

```

6.1.5 Installation

For the tool to be distributed and easily installed by the users, it must be packaged. The project can be packaged using a `pyproject.toml` file which describes the metadata of the project. The Hatchling backend was chosen to create the distribution that lets the tool be installed in different computers. The project file also contains the dependencies needed along with the Python version, the user can use this file to build the project and install it as a binary on their system.

PIP is Python's package manager, this tool can install packages from an online repository or locally so with the project file installing this tool is as simple as running `pip install .`. However, for end-user applications it is better to install using PIPX which isolates the environment of the tool from the remaining system, making sure that the version of a package used in the tool doesn't conflict with the package version in the system. PIPX can be installed by the user with their respective package manager.

6.1.6 Installing Agda S-Expression Extractor

The Agda S-expression extractor is an extension of the Agda language by Andrej Bauer [3]. This extension isn't pre-built for a user to install through their package manager or manually. To make the tool easier to install, Agda Tree comes with a script that will download the Github repository and compile it.

This script clones the repository into a temporary directory and checks out the branch to the latest version of Agda (2.7.0.1). Using Stack a tool to build Haskell projects and manager their dependencies. Stack can be installed through most package manager, although Agda is written in Haskell and it is likely that Agda Developers already have this tool installed. The extractor repository contains a YAML file that describes the project that Stack will read and build the binaries for the extractor. The Agda binary is then copied to the `./local/bin/` folder, which the user will likely already have in their environment path.

Once the binary is in the path, it can be accessed through the command `agdasexp`, Agda Tree will recognize this command and use it to build the definition graph.

6.2 Agda Comp

Agda Comp automatically creates the module dependency graph as described in sub-section 6.1.2, using Agda's built-in dependency graph generator. The dependency graph is passed into each strategy, the strategy will return the order in which to compile the modules. Given this order, a 'make generator' sub-system will create the index files and the make file to compile the modules in parallel following the order.

6.2.1 Strategies

Each strategy will take the module dependency graph as a NetworkX graph where each node is a module and each edge is an arrow starting at the module and pointing towards its dependency. To compile a module, its dependencies must be compiled first. Also, two modules can't be compiled at the same time as this would be inefficient and could cause issues with two files being written at the same time. A valid strategy should compile all the modules in a project and do it safely so without compiling two modules at the same time.

The strategies output a 3D array describing the order in which to compile the modules and which modules can be compiled in parallel. An index is a collection of modules that have to be compiled together, not in parallel. If two indices have disjoint dependencies then those two indices can be compiled in parallel. The array returned by the strategies is a list of the order in which indices can be compiled together have to be compiled. For example, `[[[module 1 , module 2] , [module 3, module 4]], [[module 5]] , [[module 6, module 7]]`. What this array shows is that "module 1" and "module 2" should be compiled together in an index, the same for "module 3", "module 4" and "module 6", "module 7". Then they themselves are within a list meaning that these two indices should be compiled in parallel. So another way to write the array is the following: `[[index.0.0 , index.0.1], [index.1.0] , [index.2.0]]`. Where `index.0.0`, `index.0.1` are compiled in parallel, the `index.1.0` is compiled by itself then `index.2.0` is compiled by itself in that order.

Once the strategies have generated this array, the make generator subsystem will create the index files that contain the modules and the make file that will represent the order in which to compile the indices.

Level Sort

Level Disjoint

6.2.2 Creating The Make File And Indices

An index file is a module that imports other modules but has no definitions within it, this is done to type check all the modules in the index file, otherwise, each imported module would have to be type checked individually. This index files will be .lagda files, meaning the use a latex like syntax to write the module.

Example index file from TypeTopology:

Generated Index file

```
\begin{code}
  {-# OPTIONS --without-K --type-in-type --no-level-universe
      --no-termination-check --guardedness #-}
  import MLTT.Universes
  import MLTT.Natural-Numbers-Type
  import InfinitePigeon.Logic
  import Various.UnivalenceFromScratch
\end{code}
```

It starts with some flags that tell the type checker to change its behaviour, for example not allowing the imports of incomplete modules. These flags are going to be different for all projects, but the user needs to input the index file containing all modules and the correct flags, so these options are scraped from there. Once the flags are added to the file, a code environment is opened where each module is imported. All the modules imported will be compiled when that index file. The environment closes and nothing else needs to be added.

The index files are named based on the order in which they are compiled, so index files "index-0-0" and "index-0-1" are compiled first and in parallel, then "index-1-x" is compiled and so on. This allows for the Make file to be created more simply.

Example:

```
all: _build/2.7.0.1/agda/source/index-1-2.agdai

_build/2.7.0.1/agda/source/index-0-0.agdai:
  agda ./source/index-0-0.lagda

_build/2.7.0.1/agda/source/index-1-0.agdai:
  _build/2.7.0.1/agda/source/index-0-0.agdai
  agda ./source/index-1-0.lagda

_build/2.7.0.1/agda/source/index-1-1.agdai:
  _build/2.7.0.1/agda/source/index-0-0.agdai
  agda ./source/index-1-1.lagda
```



```

_build/2.7.0.1/agda/source/index-2-0.agdai:
  _build/2.7.0.1/agda/source/index-1-0.agdai
  _build/2.7.0.1/agda/source/index-1-1.agdai
  _build/2.7.0.1/agda/source/index-1-2.agdai
  _build/2.7.0.1/agda/source/index-1-3.agdai
agda ./source/index-2-0.lagda

```

A makefile describes the commands that need to be run to compile a project. Makefiles are made of targets, how to build them and what pre-requisites for building. In the example, to compile "index-1-2.lagda" then "index-1-0.lagda" and "index-1-1" must be compiled first. The "all:" target is the entry point to compile the entire project meaning compiling the highest level index "index-2-0". Agda compiles modules into .agdai files, the Makefile will check if that .agdai file exists, if it doesn't it attempts to build it otherwise it will continue to the next prerequisite. If the Makefile contains two targets that don't depend on each other, it will automatically attempt to compile them in parallel. In this case "index-1-0.lagda" is compiled in parallel with "index-1-1.lagda".

The make file is made naturally from the output of the compilation strategy, where the targets are the index files (named after their position in the array) and the prerequisites are the index files that came just before it in the array. Once all the indexes are in the Makefile, then the last index that needs to be compiled, that depends on all the previous modules is add to the "all" target. Note that the first index files have no dependencies, so there are no pre-requisites.

6.2.3 Command Line Interface

The command line interface (CLI) will be created in Python, it is a popular language that many people already have. Similarly to Agda Tree CLI Section 6.1.4, arparse is used to cream the CLI. arparse will parse the sys.argv based on the parsers given and generate usage/help outputs.

The parser accepts the path to the all modules index file of the project to compile as a positional parameter, then other options can be passed in to change what strategy is used.

This is the help page for Agda Comp:

```

usage: agda_comp [-h] [-c] [-j JOBS] [-s
               {level,levelb,normal,unsafe,disjoint}] module

Fast Agda type checker

positional arguments:
  module                Path to module to compile

options:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -c, --clean           Create dot file even if it already exists
  -j, --jobs JOBS      Cores that can be used
  -s, --strategy {level,levelb,normal,unsafe,disjoint}
                        The strategy that will determine the compilation
                        order, the

```

```
choices are: level: Sorts modules into levels,
              each level
              increases the length to a leaf, lvl 5 are the
              modules that 5
              modules away from a leaf. Each level is then split
              into 4 files
              or the value given by --jobs levelb: Sorts modules
              by levels
              like in 'level' but instead each level is
              separated into n files
              with --jobs modules each normal: Normal
              compilation unsafe:
              Tries to compile all the modules with 4 concurrent
              index files
              or --jobs files disjoint: Finds the biggest
              modules that are
              disjoint, if none are found the leaves are removed
              then repeats
```

There are three options, clean, jobs and strategy. By default, the tool re-uses the module dependency graph and removes already compiled modules from the graph. The clean option generates the module dependency graph again and deletes the `_build` directory which contains the compiled modules. Note that the way the Agda Comp finds if a module is already compiled and hasn't changes is by checking whether its corresponding `.agdai` file exists and if the module wasn't modified after the creation of the `.agdai` file. If a module was modified after the `.agdai` file is created then it is considered modified. The jobs options describe how many cores will be used in the strategy and how many cores the make command will use. Lastly, the strategy option lets the user pick which strategy to use.

When the user provides the index file and sets the options they desire, the index files and make files are generated. Using the path of the index file, the make files and indices are moved to the project root directory and the project source directory respectively. Then the command `mk compilation.mk` is run, where "compilation.mk" is the name of the generate make file. This will compile the project using the cores provided by the user. Lastly, when the compilation is done the index files and make file are deleted and the time to compile is printed. Also, if the user chooses to cancel the compilation there is a listener that will delete the make files and index files as to not pollute the user's project.

For example the following command will compile TypeTopology using 2 cores, it will delete previously compiled modules, recreate the module dependency graph and use the levelb compilation strategy.

```
agda_comp -j=2 -c --strategy=levelb
"/tmp/TypeTopology/source/AllModulesIndex.lagda"
```

Write about
switching
from individ-
ual modules
to index
files for
performance

6.2.4 Installation

The installation process for this tool is the same as for Agda Tree in Section 6.1.5. A `pyproject.toml` file is created describing the dependencies, build backend and python version of the project along with other metadata. This packages the

projet such that it can be installed through PIP, although PIPX is recommended to install end-user applications as PIPX will isolate the dependencies of Agda Comp from the packages of the user.

6.3 Conclusion

Agda Tree will use Andrej Bauer’s s-expression extractor to create the s-expression files, which are then imported as lists into python using the sexpdata library. These lists are explored to find all the definitions and their relationships which are then converted into a graph in NetworkX. Then the CLI exposes different queries that can be made to the dependency graph to learn more about the relationship of these definitions. The tools is packaged such that it is easy to install and handles the building of the s-expression extractor.

Agda Comp uses different strategies to analyze Agda’s module dependency graph to improve compilation time. The strategies read the dependency graph and return a list that describe the order in which to compile the modules. With this order, index files and a make file is generated that will compile the modules in the correct order while allowing for independent index to be compiled in parallel. The make file runs compiling the whole project, then deletes itself along with the index file to leave the user with a clean project. Agda Comp can use different strategies and change the amount of cores used. The tool is easy to install with PIPX and doesn’t require any external dependencies that can’t be installed through PIP.

CHAPTER 7

Testing

Testing ensures that the tools behave correctly, it also allows for better maintainability as any changes can be automatically checked for issues. For Agda Tree, unit tests have been created for each query. This gives some guarantee that the queries are working as expected and that any future changes still return the same results. These tests were also timed, to measure the performance of the queries, while some will vary in performance depending on their input it gives a good estimate of their expected performance.

For Agda Comp, the performance of the compilation is the overall goal, so the testing is centred around the strategies. Checking that the strategies compile the projects correctly, such that no module is left not compiled and that a module isn't compiled at the same time as one of its dependencies. The time to create the compilation order with the strategy is also measured, but it is insignificant compared to the time to compile an Agda project.

7.0.1 Agda Tree

Unit tests have been created for each query and the options that the queries can take. These tests use the TypeTopology definition and module dependency graph to test the results of the queries. While testing every combination of input for this graph and checking the output isn't possible, the test instead tests one example of the use of that query. For example, to test the dependencies query the definition "InfinitePigeon.Addition.n-plus-zero-equals-n" is used, and checked if the output is correct given a hard coded expected response. This is done for each query, along with their different options so for the dependencies query there is also a unit test for the indirect option. Integration testing while possible, isn't necessary as the CLI parsers are generated from the query functions. So the CLI and the queries don't need to be tested for their integration as the CLI is based on the queries directly.

The performance of the queries has been tested, although, this will be highly dependent on the size of the graph and the Agda project. In this case Type-

Topology is a large project with about 50,000 definitions, this gives a good representation of how long the queries will take with a most projects. Most queries can be completed in less than a millisecond and the rest being completed in under 20 milliseconds. The exceptions being the cycles queries, finding how many indirect uses a definition has and finding the path between two definitions or a leaf. The cycles queries takes about 622 ms to be completed and the indirect uses takes about 3804 ms to be completed. Since the queries have recursively calls that traverse the whole graph, this is expected. The path between two definitions query can vary depending on the definitions, due to cycles and size of the graph the time to complete this query can go from less than a millisecond to impossible.

Lastly, the create tree query takes the longest time to be completed. As it has to compile the entire Agda project, then parse all the s-expression files into a graph. For TypeTopology this can take 10 minutes or more, although, this is mitigated as the command would only need to be run once and the graph can then be re-used.

7.0.2 Agda Comp

The testing for Agda Comp centered around the correctness and safety of the strategies. For a compilation strategy to be valid it must be correct, that is it compiles all the modules in the project. It must also be safe, so a module can't be compiled at the same time as one of its dependencies or itself. These two properties are checked for the level strategy and the disjoint level strategy described in Sub Section ???. The correctness check is done by adding each module and its dependencies to a set, if this set is the same as the set of all the modules in the dependency graph then it is correct as all modules are compiled eventually. The safety check is done by checking each step of the compilation order, if there are some index files that are compiled together then the dependencies of those index files are checked to be disjoint from each other. If they are disjoint, then they are removed from the graph and moves on to the next step in the compilation order. By the end if all index files compiled in parallel had disjoint dependencies then the overall compilation is safe.

The performance of Agda Comp is highly dependent on the Agda project, and will be assessed on the evaluation Section ?? as the purpose of the tool is to speed up compilation. The time to create the level and level B tests is 1-millisecond and level disjoint takes about 50 milliseconds. This time is insignificant compared to the 5 minutes it normally takes TypeTopology to be compiled.

7.0.3 Conclusion

Agda Tree unit tests each query, checking if a certain input gives the correct output. Making it easier to make changes while maintaining stability as the unit tests check that the output remains the same. The unit testes are timed, with most queries being negligible except for cycles, path between, path to leaf and indirect uses which can take from half a second to unending depending on the input.

Agda Comp was tested on the strategies it used, whether the strategies were correct and safe. The Agda type checker doesn't give any perceivable error with

unsafe or incomplete compilation, so these tests are critical to give a guarantee of a well done compilation. The time to create the compilation order is negligible compare to compilation time taking at most 50 milliseconds.

CHAPTER 8

Project Management

The timeline of the project can be seen in the below Gantt chart 8. The focus on the first 2 months was on writing Agda Tree and Agda Comp. For Agda Tree, the first milestone is to parse the Agda project to extract the definition dependency graph. The next milestone is to implement the queries that analyse the dependency graph. Once the queries were implemented, the last milestone is the Command Line Interface created that gives the user a way to run those queries with their own parameters. Lastly, the queries were unit tested for correctness and tested for performance. This is done by the date of the demonstration, which is a major milestone as it marked the first stable version of the CLI tools.

While developing Agda Tree, Agda Comp is also being developed. The first task of Agda Comp is to explore the compilation strategies that could be used and different methods to compile an Agda project. Once the strategies are selected, they are tested for correctness, safety and compilation performance which is a major milestone. With the strategies implemented then, the CLI is created that automatically runs the strategy and the compilation. This is done by the date of the demonstration.

An agile software development methodology was used, as seen by the timeline there are multiple tasks running at the same time until they are all completed by the demonstration. There were weekly meetings with my supervisor where a working state of the project was shown along with a summary of all the accomplishments since the previous week, and my supervisor gives suggestions on changes and improvement for next week. This iterative approach allowed for the tools to be quickly created for my supervisor to test.

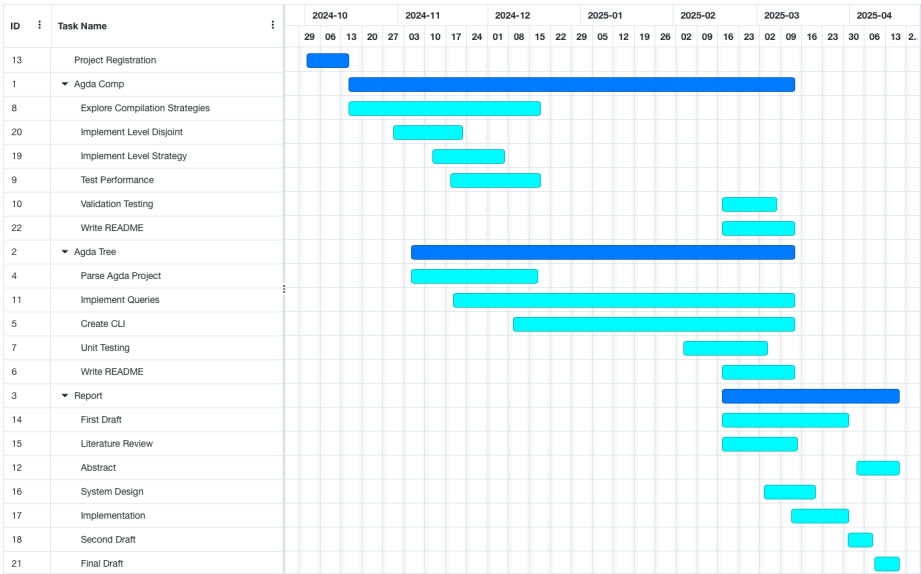


Figure 8.1: Gantt Chart

CHAPTER 9

Evaluation

Usually you evaluate your project with regard to the functional and non-functional requirements you set out in the earlier chapter. This doesn't necessary mean that your project was successful but, if these requirements were appropriately specified, you it's likely that your project was successful. You might be reiterating some points from the Testing and Success Measurement chapter in your Project Report.

- Mention compilation time reduction, and improvements
- Mention how some queries take too long but were all implemented
- Mention how trees take some time but can be re-used instantaneously
- Creates graph from any agda project
- Explain how agda tree meets the functional and non-functional requirements.
- Discuss limitation
- where the tool might need improvement
- Recap of how the CLI tool meets the research objectives
- integraiont into ides
- Explain how the strategies are giong to be tested
- Explain what strategies will be tested and why
- Explain what libraries will be used for testing
- Show table with the results of each test
- Discuss limitation, constraints of scenarios

- where the tool might need improvement
- Recap of how the CLI tool meets the research objectives

CHAPTER 10

Conclusion

Generally speaking, section can take different forms - as a minimum you would normally provide a brief summary of your project work and a discussion of possible future work. You may also wish to reiterate the main outcomes of your project and give some idea of how you think the ideas dealt with by your project relate to real-world situations, etc.. For the Proposal, don't mention future work but do summarise your document.

- Compilation time could be further reduced
- A clever way of removing cycles could lead to faster queries
- Many useless nodes that are part of Agda's backend but not necessary for the user.
- Work on making the whole process more automatic and easily distributable

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CHAPTER 11

Appendix

Some information, for example program listings, is useful to include within the report for completeness, but would distract the reader from the flow of the discussion if it were included within the body of the document. Short extracts from major programs may be included to illustrate points but full program listings should only ever be placed within an appendix. Remember that the point of appendices is to make your report more readable. I don't expect to see apprentices in any Project Proposals.