Verified tail-recursive folds through dissection

Thesis defense

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July 14, 2018



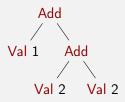
1. Introduction



1.1 Motivation



```
\begin{array}{rl} \mathsf{expr}_1 \; : \; \mathsf{Expr} \\ \mathsf{expr}_1 \; = \; \mathsf{Add} \; (\mathsf{Val} \; 1) \\ & \; (\mathsf{Add} \; (\mathsf{Val} \; 2)) \\ & \; (\mathsf{Val} \; 2)) \end{array}
```



```
eval : Expr \rightarrow \mathbb{N}

eval (Val n) = n

eval (Add e_1 e_2) = eval e_1 + eval e_2

prop<sub>1</sub> : eval expr<sub>1</sub> \equiv 5

prop<sub>1</sub> = refl
```

Is there a problem with eval?

```
\begin{array}{lll} \operatorname{eval}: \operatorname{Expr} \to \mathbb{N} \\ \operatorname{eval} \left( \operatorname{\mathsf{Val}} n \right) &= n \\ \operatorname{eval} \left( \operatorname{\mathsf{Add}} e_1 \, e_2 \right) &= \operatorname{eval} e_1 + \operatorname{eval} e_2 \\ \operatorname{\mathsf{prop}}_1: \operatorname{\mathsf{eval}} \operatorname{\mathsf{expr}}_1 \equiv 5 \\ \operatorname{\mathsf{prop}}_1 &= \operatorname{\mathsf{refl}} \end{array}
```

Is there a problem with eval?

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Is there a **problem** with eval?

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\begin{array}{lll} \text{eval} : \mathsf{Expr} & \to \mathbb{N} \\ \text{eval} & (\mathsf{Val} \; n) & = \; n \\ \text{eval} & (\mathsf{Add} \; e_1 \; e_2) & = \; \mathsf{eval} \; e_1 + \mathsf{eval} \; e_2 \end{array} \text{eval} & (\mathsf{Add} \; (\mathsf{Val} \; 1) \; (\mathsf{Add} \; (\mathsf{Val} \; 2) \; (\mathsf{Val} \; 2))
```

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eval : Expr \rightarrow \mathbb{N}
     eval(Val n) = n
     eval (Add e_1 e_2) = eval e_1 + eval e_2
eval (Add (Val 1) (Add (Val 2) (Val 2))
      \rightarrow eval (Val 1) + eval (Add (Val 2) (Val 2))
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eval (Add (Val 1) (Add (Val 2) (Val 2))
      \rightarrow 1 + (2 + eval (Val 2)) ...
```

 $\mathsf{Add}\;(\mathsf{Val}\;1)\;(\mathsf{Add}\;(\mathsf{Val}\;2)\;(\mathsf{Add}\;(\mathsf{Val}\;3)\;(\mathsf{Add}\;(\mathsf{Val}\;4)\;...$

$$1 + (2 + (3 + (4 + \dots$$

Yes, eval is not a tail-recursive function

- The execution stack grows linearly with the size of the Exp
- Stack Overflow

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- Write a tail-recursive function that recurses over it

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data Stack : Set where

Top : Stack

Left : Expr \rightarrow Stack \rightarrow Stack

Right : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow Stack \rightarrow Stack
```

- ► Make the *stack* explicit
- ▶ Write a *tail-recursive* function that recurses over it

```
data Stack : Set where
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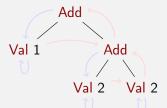
```
Top : Stack
```

```
mutual
```

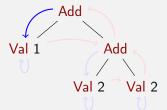
```
tail-rec-eval : Expr 
ightarrow \mathbb{N}
tail-rec-eval e = \mathsf{load}\ e \mathsf{Top}
```

```
mutual
   load : Expr \rightarrow Stack \rightarrow N
   load (Val n) stk = unload n stk
   load (Add e_1 e_2) stk = load e_1 (Left e_2 stk)
   unload : \mathbb{N} \to \mathsf{Stack} \to \mathbb{N}
   unload v Top
   unload v (Right v' stk) = unload (v' + v) stk
   unload v (Left e stk) = load e (Right v stk)
tail-rec-eval : Expr \rightarrow \mathbb{N}
tail-rec-eval e = load e Top
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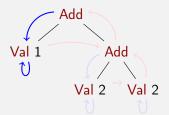
 $\mathsf{load}\;(\mathsf{Add}\;(\mathsf{Val}\;1)\;(\mathsf{Add}\;(\mathsf{Val}\;2)\;(\mathsf{Val}\;2)))\;\mathsf{Top}$



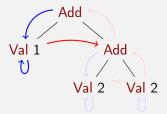
load (Val 1) (Left (Add (Val 2) (Val 2)) Top)



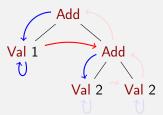
unload 1 (Left (Add (Val 2) (Val 2)) Top)



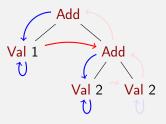
load (Add (Val 2) (Val 2)) (Right 1 Top)



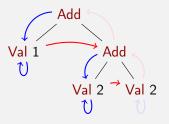
load (Val 2) (Left (Val 2) (Right 1 Top))



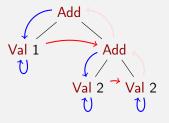
unload 2 (Left (Val 2) (Right 1 Top))



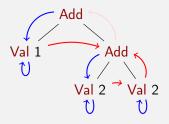
load (Val 2) (Right 2 (Right 1 Top))



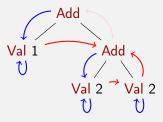
unload 2 (Right 2 (Right 1 Top))



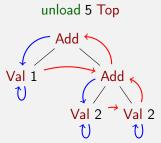
unload (2+2) (Right 1 Top)



unload 4 (Right 1 Top)











- ► It seems so, however ...
- ► How do we know that

$$\forall (e : \mathsf{Expr}) \rightarrow \mathsf{tail}\mathsf{-rec}\mathsf{-eval}\ e \equiv \mathsf{eval}\ e$$
?

- We don't know, we don't have a mathematical proof
- Let's produce it!

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- Is not that easy
- ► Tail-recursion has come at a **price**

```
mutual
```

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unload : N \rightarrow Stack \rightarrow N
unload v Top = v
unload v (Right v' stk) = \text{unload } (v' + v) stk
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1.2 Contributions of this Master Thesis



- We construct a provably terminating tail-recursive function similar to tail-rec-eval
- We prove it correct with respect to eval
- We generalize our results to any fold over any (simple) algebraic datatype using McBride's notion of dissection

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Outline



Introduction

Motivation

Contributions of this Master Thesis

A tail-recursive evaluator for Expr

Problem with tail-rec-eval

A generic tail-recursive evaluator

Conclusions



3. A tail-recursive evaluator for Expr

3.1 Problem with tail-rec-eval



mutual

- ▶ load and unload traverse the Expr left to right
- The functions use the Stack only to store subexpressions of the input expression
- ► How do we convince **Agda** of this fact?

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We rewrite load and unload to compute one step of the evaluation

```
\begin{array}{lll} \mathsf{load} & : \mathsf{Expr} \to \mathsf{Stack} \to (\mathbb{N} \times \mathsf{Stack}) \uplus \mathbb{N} \\ \mathsf{load} & (\mathsf{Val} \ n) & \mathit{stk} = \mathsf{inj}_1 \ (n \ , \mathit{stk}) \\ \mathsf{load} & (\mathsf{Add} \ e_1 \ e_2) \ \mathit{stk} = \mathsf{load} \ e_1 \ (\mathsf{Left} \ e_2 \ \mathit{stk}) \\ \mathsf{unload} & : \mathbb{N} \to \mathsf{Stack} \to (\mathbb{N} \times \mathsf{Stack}) \uplus \mathbb{N} \\ \mathsf{unload} \ \mathit{v} \ \mathsf{Top} & = \mathsf{inj}_2 \ \mathit{v} \\ \mathsf{unload} \ \mathit{v} \ (\mathsf{Right} \ \mathit{v'} \ \mathit{stk}) = \mathsf{unload} \ (\mathit{v'} + \mathit{v}) \ \mathit{stk} \\ \mathsf{unload} \ \mathit{v} \ (\mathsf{Left} \ \mathit{e} \ \mathit{stk}) & = \mathsf{load} \ \mathit{e} \ (\mathsf{Right} \ \mathit{v} \ \mathit{stk}) \end{array}
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```

4. A generic tail-recursive evaluator



5. Conclusions

