

Verified Reversible Programming for Verified Lossless Compression

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It has been known since the work of Claude Shannon in the late 1940s that there is a deep connection between probabilistic modelling and lossless data compression. In [12], Shannon showed that the best achievable compressed size for random data is equal to the expected negative log-probability, a quantity which he called the ‘entropy’. Practical approaches to lossless compression work by assuming a model P over input data x , and compressing x to a size close to the negative log-probability $-\log_2 P(x)$, using a coding method such as Huffman coding [4], arithmetic coding [9], or asymmetric numeral systems (ANS) [2]. Recently, a number of papers have shown that modern deep generative models can be used to achieve state-of-the-art compression rates [14, 7, 15, 3, 1, 11, 17, 6]. These recent works all use ANS, a method which, due to its simplicity and superior performance, has also become ubiquitous in production compression systems.¹

Our work on this paper began with an observation: in ANS-based methods, the encoder and decoder programs appear to have the same structure. Indeed, we realised that it made sense to view them as different interpretations of *the same* program, one ‘doing’ the program and the other ‘undoing’ it. Following this idea to its logical conclusion, we have implemented a small, *reversible* domain specific language, called Flipper, embedded in Agda [10], via an Agda macro. The potential advantages of using Flipper are significant—the amount of user code is reduced, and accidental violation of the inverse property (a common cause of bugs in lossless compression) is no longer possible.

Flipper programs inhabit an Agda record type:²

```
record _↔_ (A B : Set) : Set where
  field
    apply : A → B
    unapply : B → A
    prfa : ∀ a → unapply (apply a) ≡ a
    prfb : ∀ b → apply (unapply b) ≡ b
```

The Flipper macro takes a user implementation of **apply** in $A \rightarrow B$, and compiles it into an inhabitant of $A \leftrightarrow B$, complete with an implementation of **unapply** and the two necessary correctness proofs.

¹A list is maintained at encode.su/threads/2078-List-of-Asymmetric-Numeral-Systems-implementations, which includes various ANS programs with state-of-the-art performance.

²We would have preferred the names ‘do’ and ‘undo’ to ‘apply’ and ‘unapply’, but unfortunately ‘do’ is a reserved keyword in Agda.

The compiler only accepts functions expressed in an ‘obviously’ reversible form, where the reverse interpretation can be seen by literally rotating the source code by 180° (more detail on this below). Despite this restriction on form, we have found Flipper to be a surprisingly effective language for implementing lossless compression, and surprisingly enjoyable to use.

There is a tradition of ‘reversible’ programming languages going back at least as far as [8], and we took particular inspiration from the pure functional reversible languages rFun [16, 13] and Theseus [5]. We believe that Flipper is the first in this tradition to support dependent types, and as far as we know the first to be formally verified. We also think that embedding the reversible language in a well established host language, with excellent editor integration, makes writing software in Flipper significantly easier than existing reversible languages. The power of these features is demonstrated by our implementation of ANS-based compression in Flipper, which to our knowledge is the most sophisticated compression method to have been implemented in a reversible language to date.³

1 The Flipper language

The Flipper compiler accepts an **apply** : $A \rightarrow B$, expressed as a pattern-matching lambda term with a special property: rotating the term by 180°, and “re-righting” any upside down symbols, results in a valid term in $B \rightarrow A$, which we can use as our **unapply**.

As a first example, consider the ‘flippable’ function which swaps the elements of a pair:

```
pair-swp : ∀ {A B} → A × B ↔ B × A
pair-swp = F λ { (a , b) → (b , a) }
```

Here the Flipper compiler, **F**, is applied to a lambda term. Flipping that term gives

$$\{ (v \cdot q) \leftarrow (q \cdot v) \} \vee.$$

Rerighting symbols (including the **_**, **_** constructor/-pattern) and moving the λ over to the left, we see that in this case

$$\text{unapply} = \lambda \{ (b , a) \rightarrow (a , b) \}.$$

³We plan to publicly release Flipper and the ANS compression implementation soon.

x	variables
c	Agda constructors
T	Agda terms
$p ::= x \mid (c \ [p])$	patterns
$f ::= \mathbf{F} \{ bs \} \mid T$	flippables
$bs ::= b \mid b ; bs$	branches
$b ::= p \leftrightarrow B$	
$B ::= p \mid p_1 \langle f \rangle p_2 \leftrightarrow B$	

Figure 1: Grammar of the Flipper language. The notation $[p]$ stands for a list of zero or more patterns. Note that *infix* Agda constructors, such as $_,_$, are also allowed in patterns.

Note that, in order for the rotated **unapply** to be a valid Agda function, it is necessary that each bound variable in a flippable must be used exactly once. To emphasize the view of **apply** and **unapply** as different interpretations (or orientations) of the same program, from here on we will use a more concise, symmetrical syntax for flippable definitions:

pair-swp' : $A \times B \leftrightarrow B \times A$
pair-swp' = $\mathbf{F} \{ (a, b) \leftrightarrow (b, a) \}$

New flippables can be built from existing ones: the syntax $a \langle f \rangle b \leftrightarrow T$ is interpreted in **apply** as “apply the flippable f to the variable a and bind the result to b in T ”, equivalent to the expression **let** $b = \mathbf{apply} \ f \ a$ **in** T . We can, for example, compose two flippables as follows:

$_;_ : (A \leftrightarrow B) \rightarrow (B \leftrightarrow C) \rightarrow A \leftrightarrow C$
 $f ; g = \mathbf{F} \{ a \leftrightarrow a \langle f \rangle b \leftrightarrow$
 $\quad \quad \quad b \langle g \rangle c \leftrightarrow c \}$

To allow for conditional branching, flippable expressions can contain multiple clauses, corresponding to distinct input/output patterns. For example, the following flippable swaps the branches of a sum type:

sum-swp : $\mathbf{Either} \ A \ B \leftrightarrow \mathbf{Either} \ B \ A$
sum-swp = $\mathbf{F} \{ (\mathbf{left} \ a) \leftrightarrow (\mathbf{right} \ a)$
 $\quad ; (\mathbf{right} \ b) \leftrightarrow (\mathbf{left} \ b)$
 $\quad \}$

In order for a pattern lambda with multiple clauses to be flippable, the body expressions on the right hand side must partition the output type: each possible constructor must appear *exactly once*.

Finally, between being bound and being used, variable names are considered ‘in scope’, and can be freely referred to inside $\langle \dots \rangle$ (this doesn’t count as a ‘use’), an example is the way that a is referred to in the flippable **uncurry** combinator:

uncurry : $(A \rightarrow B \leftrightarrow C) \rightarrow A \times B \leftrightarrow A \times C$
uncurry $f =$
 $\mathbf{F} \{ (a, b) \leftrightarrow b \langle f \ a \rangle c \leftrightarrow (a, c) \}$

2 Bits back coding in Flipper

As a brief example use case, we show how to implement the ‘bits-back with ANS’ (BB-ANS) method from [14] in Flipper. This is not an implementation of ANS itself, but a method for composing ANS-based codecs in order to encode data using a latent variable model.

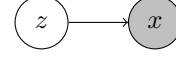


Figure 2: Graphical model with latent variable z and observed variable x .

We assume a model over data x where we only have access to the joint distribution $P(x, z)$ for some ‘latent’ variable z , and an approximate posterior $Q(z|x)$, but *not* to the marginal

$$P(x) = \int_z P(x, z) \, dz. \quad (1)$$

We define a flippable **Encoder** type, parameterized by a compressed message type, C , and the type X of data to be compressed:

Encoder : $\mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$
Encoder $C \ X = C \times X \leftrightarrow C$

The **apply** function of an **Encoder** accepts some compressed data in C and a symbol in X and returns a new element of C from which the original compressed data and the symbol can both be recovered. An **Encoder** can be used to compress a list of elements of X , by (flippably) folding over the list.

The BB-ANS method can be expressed in Flipper as:

bb-ans : $(P_Z : \mathbf{Encoder} \ C \ Z)$
 $(P_{X|Z} : Z \rightarrow \mathbf{Encoder} \ C \ X)$
 $(Q_{Z|X} : X \rightarrow \mathbf{Encoder} \ C \ Z)$
 $\rightarrow \mathbf{Encoder} \ C \ X$
bb-ans $P_Z \ P_{X|Z} \ Q_{Z|X} =$
 $\mathbf{F} \{ (c, x) \leftrightarrow$
 $\quad c \langle \mathbf{flip} \ (Q_{Z|X} \ x) \rangle (c, z) \leftrightarrow$
 $\quad (c, x) \langle P_{X|Z} \ z \rangle c \leftrightarrow$
 $\quad (c, z) \langle P_Z \rangle c \leftrightarrow c \}$

This matches the Python implementation presented in [14, Appendix C], but with only one function required instead of two.

3 Conclusion

We have presented the Flipper language, for which we have implemented a compiler as an Agda macro. Flipper can be used to reduce the amount of code, and to avoid a class of bugs, when implementing lossless compression programs. We hope to release Flipper, as well as the full ANS compression implementation in Flipper, as soon as possible.

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