

# Extracting Cost Recurrences from Sequential and Parallel Functional Programs

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April 26, 2016

# Abstract

- ▶ Complexity analysis aims to predict the resources, most often time and space, which a program requires
- ▶ Previous work by Danner et al. [2013] and Danner et al. [2015] formalizes the analysis of higher-order function programs
- ▶ We use the method of Danner et al. [2015] to analyze higher order functional programs
- ▶ We extend the method to parallel cost semantics
- ▶ We prove an interesting fact about the recurrences for the cost of programs

# Introduction

- ▶ Write programs in a "source language"
- ▶ Translate the programs to a "complexity language"
- ▶ The translated programs are recurrences for the complexity of the source language program
- ▶ **complexity** = cost  $\times$  potential
- ▶ **cost**: steps to run a program
- ▶ **potential**: size of the result of evaluating program

# Source Language

- ▶ Variant of System-T

$$\begin{aligned} e ::= & x \mid \langle \rangle \mid \lambda x.e \mid e \ e \mid \langle e, e \rangle \mid \text{split}(e, x.x.e) \\ & \mid \text{delay}(e) \mid \text{force}(e) \mid C^\delta \ e \mid \text{rec}^\delta(e, \overline{C \mapsto x.e_C}) \\ & \mid \text{map}^\phi(x.v, v) \mid \text{let}(e, x.e) \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Programmer defined datatypes

- ▶ `datatype list = Nil | Cons int × list`

- ▶ Structural Recursion

- ▶ OCaml:

```
length xs =  
  match xs with  
  [] -> 0  
  (x::xs) -> 1 + length xs
```

- ▶  $\lambda xs. \text{rec}(xs, \text{Nil} \mapsto 0, \text{Cons} \mapsto \langle x, \langle xs, r \rangle \rangle. 1 + \text{force}(r))$

# Complexity Language

- ▶ Language for recurrences
- ▶ Source language without syntactic constructs for controlling costs
- ▶ No `let`, `delay`, `split`

# Translation

- ▶ Translate source language programs of type  $\tau$  to complexity language programs of type  $\mathbf{C} \times \langle\langle\tau\rangle\rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbf{C}$  bound on the steps to evaluate the program
- ▶  $\langle\langle\tau\rangle\rangle$  expression for the size of the value
- ▶ Some cases of the translation function  $\|\cdot\|$ :
  - ▶  $\|x\| = \langle 0, x \rangle$
  - ▶  $\|\langle e_0, e_1 \rangle\| = \langle \|e_0\|_c + \|e_1\|_c, \langle \|e_0\|_p, \|e_1\|_p \rangle \rangle$
  - ▶  $\|\lambda x. e\| = \langle 0, \lambda x. \|e\| \rangle$
  - ▶  $\|e_0 \ e_1\| = (1 + \|e_0\|_c + \|e_1\|_c) +_c \|e_0\|_p \|e_1\|_p$

# Fast Reverse - Specification and Implementation

- ▶ datatype list = Nil of unit | Cons of int  $\times$  list
- ▶ Specification:  $\text{rev } [x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}] = [x_{n-1}, \dots, x_0]$
- ▶ Implementation:  
     $\text{rev } xs = \lambda xs. \text{rec}(xs,$   
         $\text{Nil} \mapsto \lambda a. a,$   
         $\text{Cons} \mapsto \langle x, \langle xs, r \rangle \rangle. \lambda a. \text{force}(r) \text{ Cons} \langle x, a \rangle \rangle) \text{ Nil}$
- ▶ Specification of auxiliary function:  
     $\text{rec}([x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}], \dots) [y_0, \dots, y_{m-1}] =$   
     $[x_{n-1}, \dots, x_0, y_0, \dots, y_{m-1}]$

# Fast Reverse - Specification and Implementation

- ▶  $\text{rev } (\text{Cons}\langle 0, \text{Cons}\langle 1, \text{Nil}\rangle\rangle)$
- ▶  $\rightarrow_{\beta} \text{rec}(\text{Cons}\langle 0, \text{Cons}\langle 1, \text{Nil}\rangle\rangle, \text{Nil} \mapsto \lambda a. a$   
 $\text{Cons} \mapsto \langle x, \langle xs, r \rangle \rangle. \lambda a. \text{force}(r) \text{ Cons}\langle x, a \rangle) \text{ Nil}$
- ▶  $\rightarrow_{\beta}^* (\lambda a0. (\lambda a1. (\lambda a2. a2) \text{Cons}\langle 1, a1 \rangle) \text{Cons}\langle 0, a0 \rangle) \text{Nil}$
- ▶  $\rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda a1. (\lambda a2. a2) \text{Cons}\langle 1, a1 \rangle) \text{Cons}\langle 0, \text{Nil} \rangle$
- ▶  $\rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda a2. a2) \text{Cons}\langle 1, \text{Cons}\langle 0, \text{Nil} \rangle \rangle$
- ▶  $\rightarrow_{\beta} \text{Cons}\langle 1, \text{Cons}\langle 0, \text{Nil} \rangle \rangle$



# Fast Reverse - Translation

►  $\|\text{rev}\|$

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle 0, \lambda xs. 1 +_c \text{rec}(xs, \text{Nil} \mapsto \langle 1, \lambda a. \langle 0, a \rangle \rangle) \\ &\quad \text{Cons} \mapsto \langle x, \langle xs', r \rangle \rangle. \langle 1, \lambda a. (1 +_c r_p \text{Cons} \langle \pi_1 x, a \rangle \rangle) \text{Nil} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

►  $\|\text{rev } xs\|$

$$\begin{aligned} &1 +_c (\lambda xs. \text{rec}(xs, \text{Nil} \mapsto \langle 1, \lambda a. \langle 0, a \rangle \rangle) \\ &\quad \text{Cons} \mapsto \langle x, \langle xs', r \rangle \rangle. \langle 1, \lambda a. (1 +_c r_p \text{Cons} \langle x, a \rangle \rangle) \text{Nil} \rangle) xs \end{aligned}$$

## Fast Reverse - Interpretation

$$\llbracket \text{list} \rrbracket = \mathbb{N}^\infty$$

$$D^{list} = \{*\} + \{1\} \times \mathbb{N}^\infty$$

$$size_{list}(\text{Nil}) = 1$$

$$size_{list}(\text{Cons}(1, n)) = 1 + n$$

# Sequential Cost Semantics

$$\frac{e_0 \downarrow^{n_0} v_0 \quad e_1 \downarrow^{n_1} v_1}{\langle e_0, e_1 \rangle \downarrow^{n_0+n_1} \langle v_0, v_1 \rangle}$$

$$\frac{e_0 \downarrow^{n_0} \lambda x. e'_0 \quad e_1 \downarrow^{n_1} v_1 \quad e'_0[v_1/x] \downarrow^n v}{e_0 \ e_1 \downarrow^{1+n_0+n_1+n} v}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{delay}(e) \downarrow^0 \text{delay}(e)}$$

$$\frac{e \downarrow^{n_0} \text{delay}(e_0) \quad e_0 \downarrow^{n_1} v}{\text{force}(e) \downarrow^{n_0+n_1} v}$$

# Parallel Cost Semantics

- Cost graphs

$$\mathcal{C} ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid \mathcal{C} \oplus \mathcal{C} \mid \mathcal{C} \otimes \mathcal{C}$$

Evaluation Semantics

$$\frac{e_0 \downarrow^{n_0} v_0 \quad e_1 \downarrow^{n_1} v_1}{\langle e_0, e_1 \rangle \downarrow^{n_0 \otimes n_1} \langle v_0, v_1 \rangle}$$
$$\frac{e_0 \downarrow^{n_0} \lambda x. e'_0 \quad e_1 \downarrow^{n_1} v_1 \quad e'_0[v_1/x] \downarrow^n v}{e_0 \ e_1 \downarrow^{(n_0 \otimes n_1) \oplus n \oplus 1} v}$$

# Work and Span

- **Work** total steps to run program

$$work(c) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } c = 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } c = 1 \\ work(c_0) + work(c_1) & \text{if } c = c_0 \otimes c_1 \\ work(c_0) + work(c_1) & \text{if } c = c_0 \oplus c_1 \end{cases}$$

- **Span** critical path of program

$$span(c) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } c = 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } c = 1 \\ \max(span(c_0), span(c_1)) & \text{if } c = c_0 \otimes c_1 \\ span(c_0) + span(c_1) & \text{if } c = c_0 \oplus c_1 \end{cases}$$

# Parallel Complexity Translation

$$\|\langle e_0, e_1 \rangle\| = \langle \|e_0\|_c \otimes \|e_1\|_c, \langle \|e_0\|_p, \|e_1\|_p \rangle \rangle$$

$$\|\lambda x. e\| = \langle 0, \lambda x. \|e\| \rangle$$

$$\|e_0 \ e_1\| = 1 \oplus (\|e_0\|_c \otimes \|e_1\|_c) \oplus_c \|e_0\|_p \ \|e_1\|_p$$

$$\|delay(e)\| = \langle 0, \|e\| \rangle$$

$$\|force(e)\| = \|e\|_c \oplus_c \|e\|_p$$

# Pure Potential Translation

# Bibliography

- Norman Danner, Jennifer Paykin, and James S. Royer. A static cost analysis for a higher-order language. In *Proceedings of the 7th workshop on Programming languages meets program verification*, pages 25–34. ACM Press, 2013. doi: 10.1145/2428116.2428123. URL <http://arxiv.org/abs/1206.3523>.
- Norman Danner, Daniel R. Licata, and Ramyaa Ramyaa. Denotational cost semantics for functional languages with inductive types. In *In Proceedings of the International Conference on Functional Programming*, volume abs/1506.01949, 2015. URL <http://arxiv.org/abs/1506.01949>.