

# Rebooting Supercompilation for Haskell

Ömer S. Ağacan  
oagacan@indiana.edu

Ryan R. Newton  
rrnewton@indiana.edu

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# Rebooting Supercompilation for Haskell - Talk outline

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- Overview of how it works.
- "But where's my supercompiler for Haskell?" My preliminary work and research goals.

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  - Evaluate programs in compile-time, while making the most out of known inputs and definitions.
  - When evaluating sub-expressions of a case expression, propagate information about current branch(shape of the scrutinee).

```
case v of  
  P v1 .. vN → expr
```

Evaluate  $expr[P\ v_1 .. v_N/v]$ .

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case  $v$  of  
P  $v_1 \dots v_N \rightarrow \text{expr}$

Evaluate  $\text{expr}[P \ v_1 \dots v_N / v]$ .

- Most of the time the goal is to generate more efficient programs. (but see Klyuchnikov and Romanenko [2010] for a different use of supercompilation)

# Supercompilation in the context of Haskell

- Why is it interesting?
- In a sense, it's the "ultimate" optimization. ("-O99")
- This optimizes in the sense that:  
If we have a programs  $\mathcal{P}_1$  and  $\mathcal{P}_2$ , and  
 $\mathcal{P}_1 \Downarrow v$  in  $N$  steps and  
 $\mathcal{P}_2 \Downarrow v$  in  $M$  steps,  
we consider  $\mathcal{P}_2$  optimized if  $M < N$ .
- An approximation, but works well in practice.  
(i.e. if  $M < N$  then usually  $M$  is a faster program)

# Supercompilation in the context of Haskell

It generalizes:

- Deforestation(Wadler [1988])
- Partial evaluation
- Call-pattern specialization(Peyton Jones [2007])
- Ad-hoc optimizations via rewrite rules, e.g. shortcut fusion (Gill et al. [1993]) or library-specific rewrite rules
- "Optimizing SYB is Easy!" (Adams et al. [2014]) and "Optimizing Generics is Easy!" (Magalhães et al. [2010]) style "domain-specific" partial evaluators
- Function specialization(SPECIALIZE pragmas)
- ... and many more

# Current state-of-the-art

- Bolingbroke [2013] shows some great potential:
  - Up to 20x faster runtime.
  - Up to 100% reduction in allocation.
- But it also suffers from problems that are inherent to supercompilation:
  - "We do not attempt to supercompile the full Nofib suite because the other Nofib benchmarks are considerably more complicated and generally suffer from extremely long supercompilation times."  
(Jonsson [201?] focuses on compilation performance, and reports *<3 seconds* for all the small programs from Nofib)
  - Up to 132x compile time.
  - Up to 2.8x generated code size.

# How it works? An overview

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- **Matching:** Evaluating open terms lead to loops. Matcher tries to detect loops, returns information about how to refer to this new loop.
- **Termination checking:** Because perfect matcher is not possible, and some programs just loop.

mapOfMap f g = map f . map g

h1 f g a = map f (map g a)

...

h4 f g a =

case (case a of

    []      -> []

    h1 : t1 -> g h1 : map g t1) of

    []      -> []

    h0 : t0 -> f h0 : map f t0

...

h6 f g a =

case a of

    []      -> []

    h : t -> f (g h) : map f (map g t)

h7 f g a =

case a of

    []      -> []

    h : t -> f (g h) : h7 f g t

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Each operation has hard problems to solve.

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Propagating too much information may lead to work duplication.

```
let n = fib 100
    b = n + 1
    c = n + 2
in (b, c)
```

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let n = fib 100
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```

Propagating too little information may lead to missing optimization opportunities.

```
let map = . . .
    ys = map f zs
    xs = map g ys
in Just xs
```

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Matcher:

May lead to work sharing, which may increase memory residency. (Chitil [1997])

```
S0 =  
  let a = fib y  
      b = fib y  
  in (a, b)
```

```
S1 =  
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Or:

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Or:

```
S0 = sum [1 .. 1000] + prod [1 .. 1000]  
S1 = let l = [1 .. 1000] in sum l + prod l
```

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```
countFrom n = n : countFrom (n + 1)
```

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Termination checker:

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loop n = loop (n + 1)
countFrom n = n : countFrom (n + 1)
```

Sometimes detecting loops is not so easy: (growing arguments)

```
reverse_acc [] acc = acc
reverse_acc (h : t) acc = reverse_acc t (h : acc)
goal lst = reverse_acc (reverse_acc lst []) []
...
h_ lst = ... reverse_acc t1 (h1 : []) ...
...
h_ lst = ... reverse_acc t2 (h2 : h1 : []) ...
...
```

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- Then the research will follow.
- Some problems:
  - Some changes in the Core theory: Roles.
  - Lots of refactoring in the GHC internals and API.

# Conclusions

Have a working implementation of supercompiler described in Bolingbroke [2013].



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Collecting benchmark programs - send yours! (with expected optimizations)

We can create a benchmark suite like Nofib, but for supercompilation-specific problems. (pathological cases, programs with lots of intermediate data structures)

Once we have a working implementation:

- Focus on specific parts(matcher, splitter etc.). Try other ideas from the literature(e.g. homeomorphic embedding).
- Work on some of the obvious improvements, like parallelizing the matcher.
- More experimental ideas:
  - Can we formulate it as a search problem and apply ideas from the literature?
  - Are profile-driven decision making possible?
  - Are machine learning algorithms applicable?

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Thanks!

Github: [osa1/sc-plugin](#)    IRC: [osa1](#)    Mail: [oagacan@indiana.edu](mailto:oagacan@indiana.edu)

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