

# Fixing Data-flow Problems in Syntax Trees

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September 9, 2017

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- My master's thesis<sup>1</sup>: Call Arity vs. Demand Analysis
  - Result: Usage Analysis generalising Call Arity
  - Precision of Call Arity without co-call graphs
- Requirements led to complex analysis order
- *Specification* of data-flow problem decoupled from its *solution*

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<sup>1</sup><https://pp.ipd.kit.edu/uploads/publikationen/graf17masterarbeit.pdf>

# Strictness Analysis

- Provides lower bounds on *evaluation cardinality*
- Is this variable evaluated at least once?
  - *Strictness*:  $\text{Str} ::= S \mid L$
  - Strict (Yes!)
  - Lazy (Not sure)
- Enables call-by-value, unboxing

```
main = do
  let x = ... -- S
  let y = ... -- S
  let z = ... -- L
  print (x + if odd y then y else z)
```

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  let !y = ... -- S
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# GHC's Demand Analyser

- Performs strictness analysis (among other things)
- Fuels Worker/Wrapper transformation
- Backward analysis
  - Which strictness does an expression place on its free variables?
  - Which strictness does a function place on its arguments?
- *Strictness type*:  $\text{StrType} = \langle \text{FVs} \rightarrow \text{Str}, \text{Str}^* \rangle$

# Strictness Signatures

- Looks at the right-hand side of `const` before the `let` body!
- *Unleashes* strictness type of `const`'s RHS at call sites

```
let const a b = a -- const :: ⟨[], [S, L]⟩  
in const  
    y                -- S  
    (error "💣")      -- L
```

# Call Context Matters

- Whole expression is strict in **z**
- Only digests **f** for manifest arity 1, can't look under lambda
- **f** is called with 2 arguments

```
let f x = -- f ::  $\langle [z \mapsto L], [S] \rangle$   
    if odd x  
        then \y -> y*z  
        else \y -> y+z  
in f 1 2
```

# Call Context Matters

- Whole expression is strict in  $z$
- Only digests  $f$  for manifest arity 1, can't look under lambda
- $f$  is called with 2 arguments

```
let f x = -- f ::  $\langle [z \mapsto L], [S] \rangle$   
    if odd x  
        then \y -> y*z  
        else \y -> y+z  
in seq (f 1) 42
```



# Call Context Matters

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let f x = -- f ::  $\langle [z \mapsto L], [S] \rangle$   
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```

# Call Context Matters

- Solution: Analyse RHS when incoming arity is known
- Formally: Finite approximation of *strictness transformer*
  - $\text{StrTrans} = \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{StrType}$
- Exploit laziness to memoise results?

```
let f x = -- f1 :: ⟨ [z ↦ L], [S] ⟩
    if odd x
    then \y -> y*z
    else \y -> y+z
in f 1 2
```

# Call Context Matters

- Solution: Analyse RHS when incoming arity is known
- Formally: Finite approximation of *strictness transformer*
  - $\text{StrTrans} = \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{StrType}$
- Exploit laziness to memoise results?

```
let f x = -- f2 :: ⟨ [z ↦ S], [S, S] ⟩  
    if odd x  
    then \y -> y*z  
    else \y -> y+z  
in f 1 2
```

# Recursion

- Exploit laziness to memoise approximations?
- ✗ Recursion leads to termination problems
- Rediscovered fixed-point iteration, detached from the syntax tree
- Leads to data-flow problem, solved by worklist algorithm

```
let fac n =  
    if n == 0  
    then 1  
    else n * fac (n-1)  
in fac 12
```

# Data-flow Graph for Strictness Analysis

- Allocate nodes to break recursion
  - One top-level node
  - One node per pair of (`let` binding, incoming arity)
- Initialise worklist to top-level node
- Initialise nodes with  $\perp$

```
let f 0 = const 0
```

```
    f 1 = id
```

```
    f n = f (n 'mod' 2)
```

```
in f x y
```



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let f 0 = const 0
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```

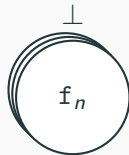
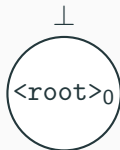


Worklist: {<root><sub>0</sub>}

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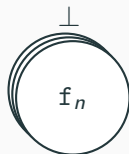
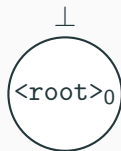


Worklist: {<root><sub>0</sub>}



# Data-flow Graph for Strictness Analysis

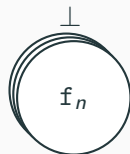
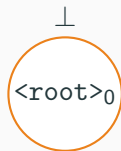
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in f x y
```



Worklist: {<root>\_0}

# Data-flow Graph for Strictness Analysis

```
let f 0 = const 0  
    f 1 = id  
    f n = f (n 'mod' 2)  
in f x y
```



Worklist: `{}`

# Data-flow Graph for Strictness Analysis

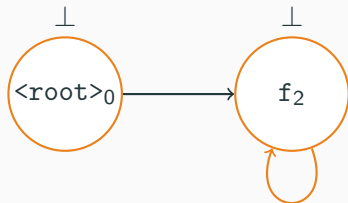
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in f x y
```



Worklist:  $\{\}$

# Data-flow Graph for Strictness Analysis

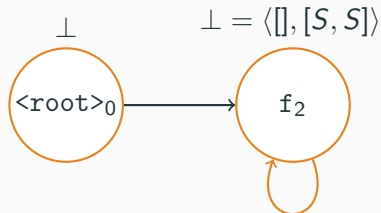
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    f n = f (n 'mod' 2)  
in f x y
```



Worklist:  $\{\}$

# Data-flow Graph for Strictness Analysis

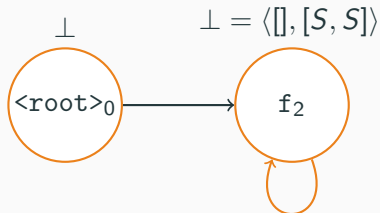
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in f x y
```



Worklist:  $\{\}$

# Data-flow Graph for Strictness Analysis

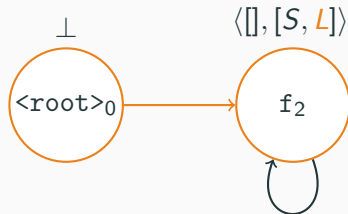
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let f 0 = const 0  
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```



Worklist:  $\{f_2\}$

# Data-flow Graph for Strictness Analysis

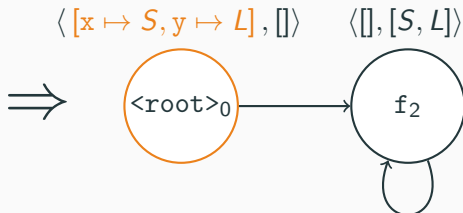
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    f 1 = id  
    f n = f (n 'mod' 2)  
in f x y
```



Worklist:  $\{f_2\}$

# Data-flow Graph for Strictness Analysis

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let f 0 = const 0  
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```

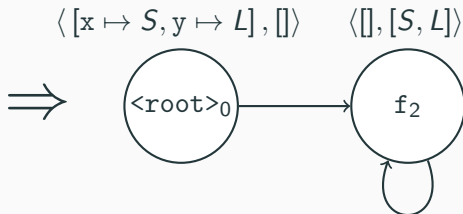


Worklist:  $\{f_2\}$



# Data-flow Graph for Strictness Analysis

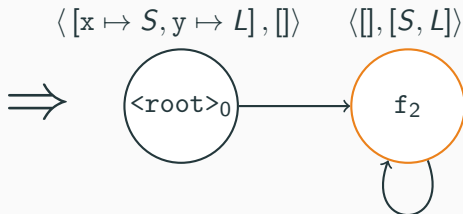
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Worklist:  $\{f_2\}$

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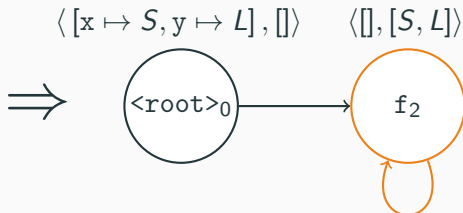
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in f x y
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Worklist:  $\{\}$

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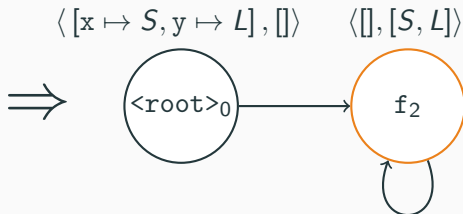
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Worklist:  $\{\}$

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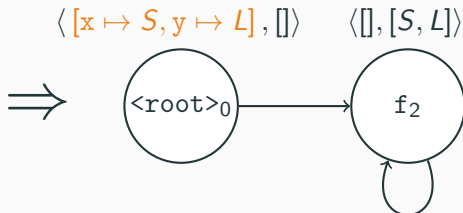
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let f 0 = const 0  
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in f x y
```



Worklist:  $\{\}$

# Data-flow Graph for Strictness Analysis

```
let f 0 = const 0  
    f 1 = id  
    f n = f (n 'mod' 2)  
in f x y
```



Worklist:  $\{\}$

# Implementation

- Hide iteration strategy behind `TransferFunction` monad
- Data-flow nodes `k`, denoting lattice `v`
- Single 'impure' primitive `dependOn`

```
data TransferFunction k v a
instance Monad (TransferFunction k v)
```

```
dependOn
  :: Ord k
  => k
  -> TransferFunction k v (Maybe v)
```

# Implementation

- `DataFlowProblem` assigns `TransferFunction` and `ChangeDetector` to nodes

```
type ChangeDetector k v
  = v -> v -> Bool
```

```
data DataFlowProblem k v
  = DFP
  { transfer      :: k -> TransferFunction k v v
  , detectChanges :: k -> ChangeDetector k v
  }
```

# Implementation

- `fixProblem` solves data-flow problems
- Specification as `DataFlowProblem`
- Implements fixed-point iteration strategy
  - Can use worklist algorithm, starting from a specified root set

```
fixProblem
  :: Ord k
  => DataFlowProblem k v
  -> Set k
  -> Map k v
```



# Applied to Strictness Analysis

- Denote expressions by their strictness transformer
- Model points of strictness transformer separately
- Instantiate as  
`DataFlowProblem (ExprNode, Arity) StrType`
- `ExprNode`: Totally ordered, allocated as needed
  - Dictates priority in worklist
  - Performance depends on suitable priorities

# Comparison to hoop1

- hoop1 (Ramsey et al. 2010) works on CFGs
  - Data-flow Graph
  - Basic blocks vs. transfer functions
  - Edges implicit in DSL
- Imperative languages vs. declarative languages
- ‘Operational’ rather than ‘denotational’
  - Small-step vs. compositional
- Makes (join-semi)lattice explicit
  - TODO
- Also includes a solution for transformations

- ✓ Decouple analysis logic from iteration logic by a graph-based approach
- ✗ Coupling not as painful as it would be in imperative programs
- ✓ Still obscures intent, even obstructs ideas
- ✓ 'Hacks' such as caching of analysis results as in Peyton Jones et al. (2006, §9.2) between iterations for free
- ✗ Unclear how performance is affected
- ✗ Can only shine if shared concerns are actually extracted from a number of analyses

# Conclusion

- Pitched an interesting idea that came out of my thesis
- Separate *specification* of data-flow problems from computing its *solution*
- Unobtrusive monadic DSL
- Future Work:
  1. (Monotone) maps with partially-ordered keys<sup>2</sup>
  2. Polish API, make a package<sup>3</sup>
  3. Testdrive and measure it in GHC

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<sup>2</sup><https://github.com/sgraf812/pomaps/>

<sup>3</sup><https://github.com/sgraf812/datafix>



<https://rawgit.com/sgraf812/hiw17/master/slides.pdf>

# Bibliography



Peyton Jones, Simon, Peter Sestoft, and John Hughes (2006).  
*Demand Analysis*. URL: <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/publication/demand-analysis/>.



Ramsey, Norman, João Dias, and Simon Peyton Jones (2010).  
“Hoopl: A Modular, Reusable Library for Dataflow Analysis and Transformation”. In: *Proceedings of the Third ACM Haskell Symposium on Haskell*. Haskell '10. Baltimore, Maryland, USA: ACM, pp. 121–134. ISBN: 978-1-4503-0252-4. DOI: 10.1145/1863523.1863539. URL: <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1863523.1863539>.

# Backup

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## Example

```
let f 0 = const 0
```

```
    f 1 = id
```

```
    f n =
```

```
        const (f (n 'mod' 2) 4)
```

```
in f x y
```





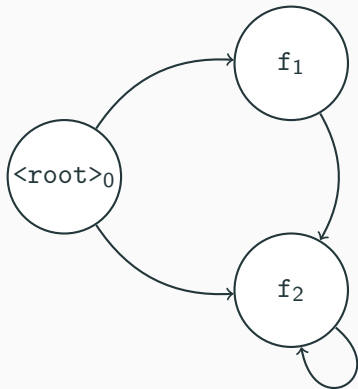
## Example

```
let f 0 = const 0
    f 1 = id
    f n =
      const (f (n 'mod' 2) 4)
in seq (f x) (f x y)
```



## Example

```
let f 0 = const 0  
    f 1 = id  
    f n =  
        const (f (n 'mod' 2) 4)  
in seq (f x) (f x y)
```



## Implementation: Behind the Curtain

- `TransferFunction` is a `State` monad around `WorklistState`

```
data TransferFunction node lattice a
  = TFM (State (WorklistState node lattice ) a)
  deriving (Functor, Applicative, Monad)
```

# Threading annotated expressions

- Annotated **CoreExprs** are the reason why we do this!
- Thread it through all nodes:  
**DataFlowProblem** (**ExprNode**, **Arity**) (**StrType**, **CoreExpr**)
- Complicates change detection
  - Expressions follow AST structure
  - Possibly change when strictness type did not
  - **ChangeDetector** has to check set of changed dependencies
- $\text{Str} ::= S \mid L$  not enough for annotating functions
  - $\text{Str} ::= S^n \mid L$  with arity  $n \in \mathbb{N}$
  - 'f was called at least once, with at least  $n$  arguments'
- ... Or do it as the Demand Analyser does: Assume manifest arity for annotation
  - Be careful not to inline unsaturated wrappers!

## Caching of Analysis Results due to Henglein

```
let f x =  
    let g y =  
        if odd y  
        then g (y - 1)  
        else x  
    in if even x  
        then g x  
        else f (3*x + 1)  
in f 7
```