

# Lazy evaluation in Haskell

*exploring some mental models and implementations*

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Lazy,... <sup>zzz</sup>

..., It's fun.

## NOTE

- Meaning of terms are different by communities.
- There are a lot of good documents. Please see also references.
- This is written for GHC's Haskell.

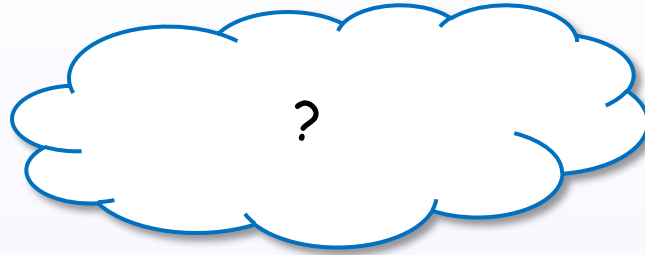
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# Introduction

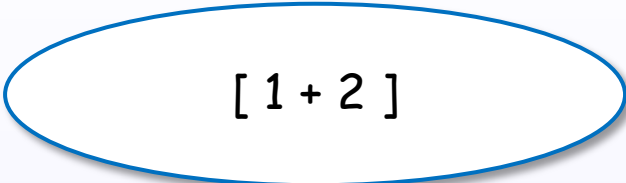
# What is an expression?

An expression



# An expression denotes a value

An expression



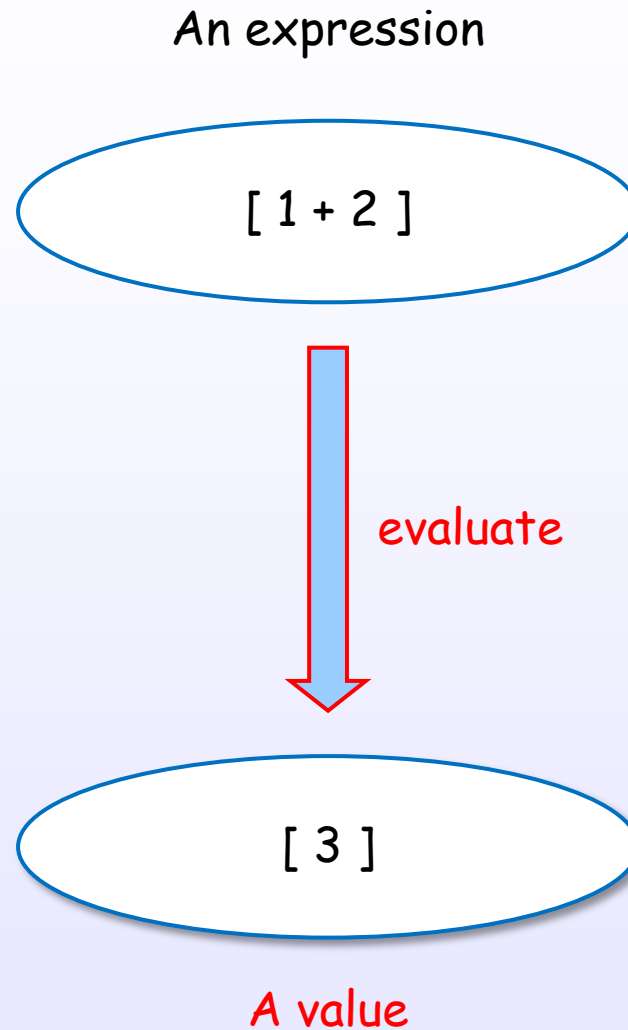
[ 1 + 2 ]

[HR2010]

[Bird, Chapter 2]

References : [1]

# An expression evaluates to a value

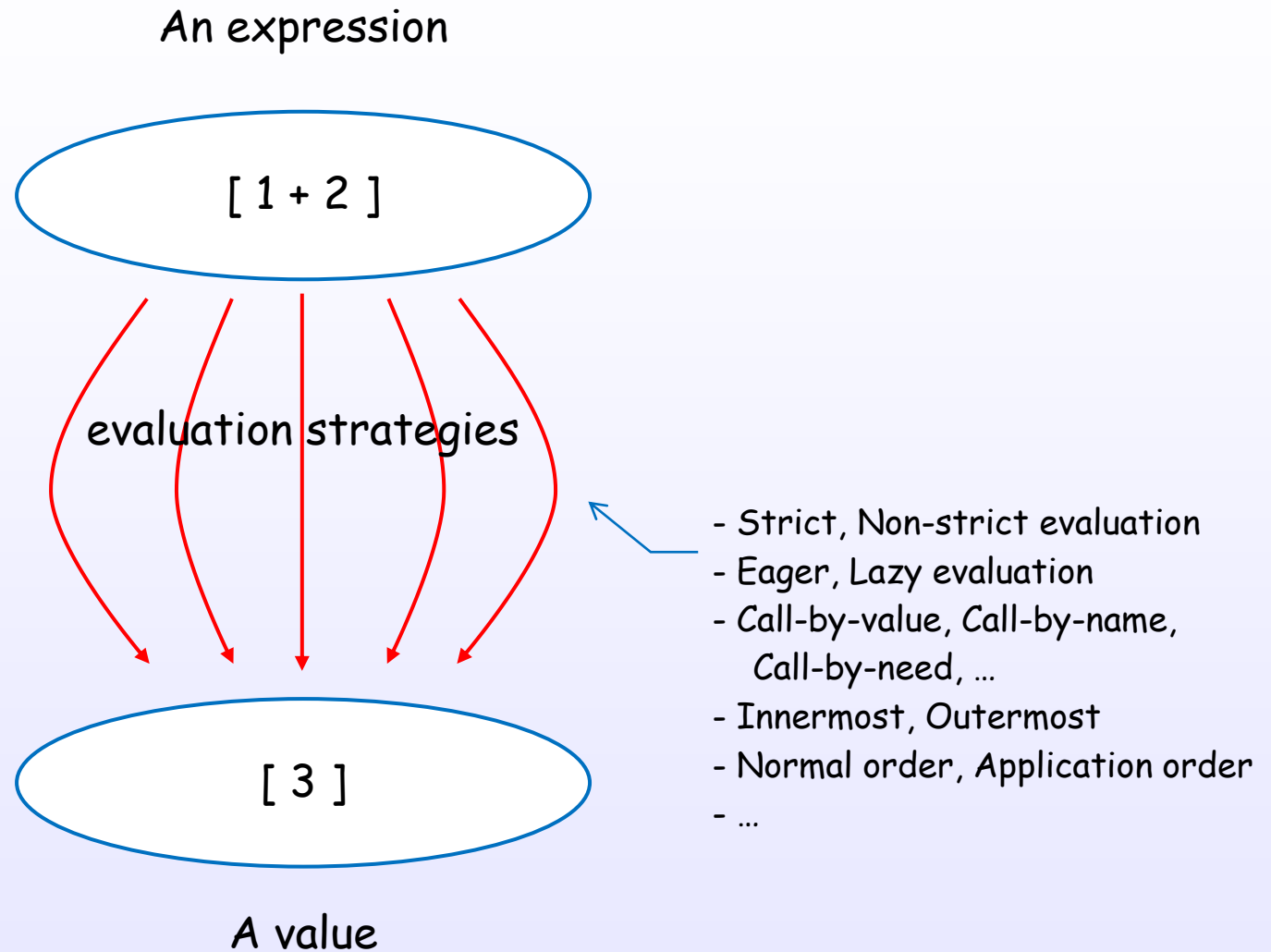


[HR2010]

[Bird, Chapter 2]



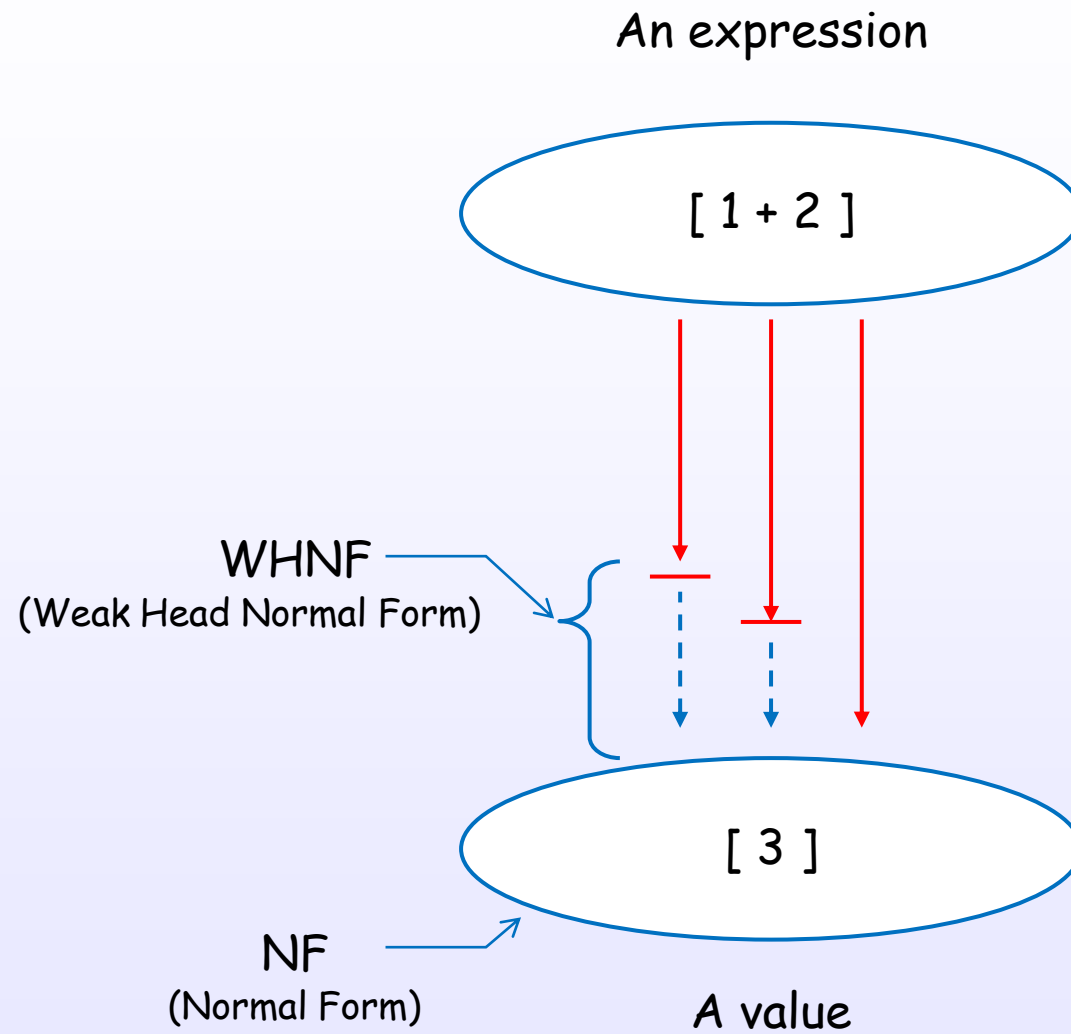
# There are many evaluation approaches



[Bird, Chapter 2, 7]

[TAPL, Chapter 3]

# There are some evaluation levels



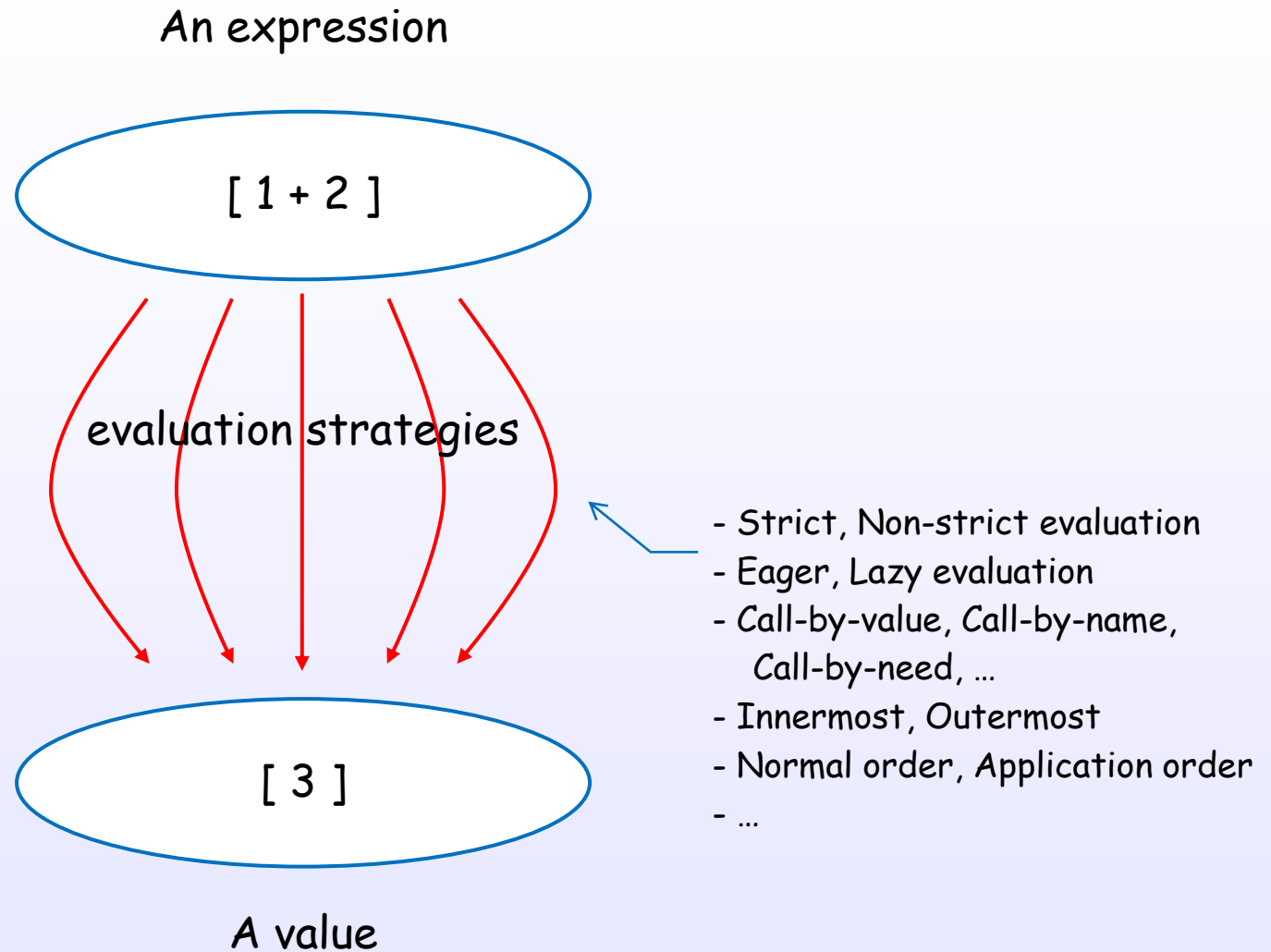
[Terei]

[Bird, Chapter 2, 7]

[TAPL, Chapter 3]

# Evaluations

# There are many evaluation approaches



[Bird, Chapter 2, 7]

[TAPL, Chapter 3]

# Evaluation layers

denotational semantics

evaluation strategy

evaluation implementation

[Bird, Chapter 7]

[Hutton, Chapter 8]

[TAPL, Chapter 3]

References : [1]

# Evaluation layers

denotational  
semantics

Strict semantics

Non-strict semantics

evaluation  
strategy

Eager evaluation  
(Strict evaluation)

Nondeterministic  
evaluation

Lazy evaluation  
(Non-strict evaluation)

...

Call-by-Value

Call-by-Name

Call-by-Need

...

evaluation  
implementation

Graph reduction

...

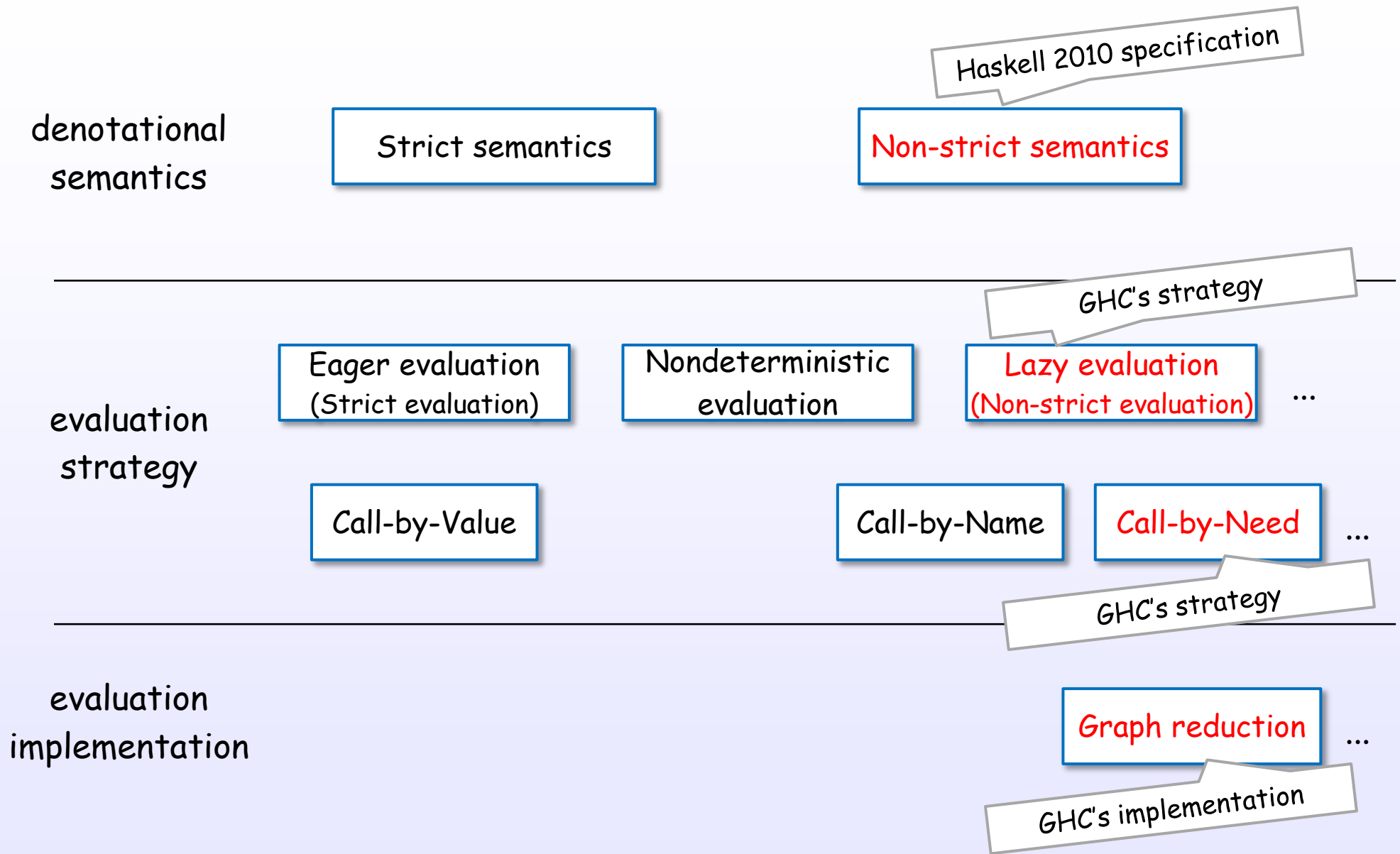
[Bird, Chapter 7]

[Hutton, Chapter 8]

[TAPL, Chapter 3]

References : [1]

# Evaluation layers for GHC's Haskell



# Simple example of both evaluations

## Eager evaluation (Strict evaluation)

default  
C, Java, JavaScript,  
Python, OCaml, Scheme, ...

square ( 1 + 2 )



argument  
evaluation  
first

square ( 3 )



3 \* 3



9

## Lazy evaluation (Non-strict evaluation)

default  
Haskell (GHC), ...

square ( 1 + 2 )



apply  
first

( 1 + 2 ) \* ( 1 + 2 )



( 3 ) \* ( 3 )



9

[Bird]  
[Hutton]



# Simple example of both evaluations

Eager evaluation  
(Strict evaluation)

square ( 1 + 2 )



square ( 3 )



3 \* 3



9

argument  
evaluated

Lazy evaluation  
(Non-strict evaluation)

square ( 1 + 2 )



( 1 + 2 ) \* ( 1 + 2 )



( 3 ) \* ( 3 )



9

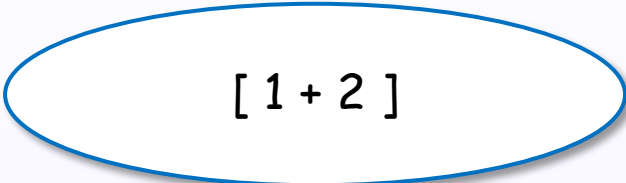
argument  
evaluation  
**delayed !**

[Bird]  
[Hutton]

# Expressions in Haskell

# An expression denotes a value

An expression



[ 1 + 2 ]

[HR2010]

[Bird, Chapter 2]

References : [1]

# There are many expressions in Haskell

## Expressions

Just 5

$1 + 2$

$(1, 2)$

take 5 xs

$[1, 2, 3]$

let x = 1 in x + y

'a'

map f xs

if b then 1 else 0

7

$\forall x \rightarrow x + 1$

$x : xs$

fun arg

case x of \_  $\rightarrow$  0

$(\forall x \rightarrow x + 1) 3$

do {x <- get; put x}



categoraizing

[HR2010]

[Bird, Chapter 2]

References : [1]

# Expression categories in Haskell

## lambda abstraction

$\forall x \rightarrow x + 1$

## let expression

let  $x = 1$  in  $x + y$

## conditional

if  $b$  then 1 else 0

## case expression

case  $x$  of  $\_ \rightarrow 0$

## do expression

do { $x \leftarrow \text{get}$ ; put  $x$ }

## general constructor, literal and some forms

7

[1, 2, 3]

(1, 2)

'a'

$x : xs$

Just 5

## function application

take 5 xs

$(\forall x \rightarrow x + 1) 3$

1 + 2

map f xs

fun arg

[HR2010]  
[Bird, Chapter 2]

# Specification is defined in Haskell 2010 Language Report

## Haskell 2010 Language Report, Chapter 3 Expressions [1]

<i>exp</i>	→	<i>infixexp</i> :: [context =>] type   <i>infixexp</i>	(expression type signature)
<i>infixexp</i>	→	<i>lexp</i> <i>qop</i> <i>infixexp</i>   - <i>infixexp</i>   <i>lexp</i>	(infix operator application) (prefix negation)
<i>lexp</i>	→	\ <i>apat</i> <sub>1</sub> ... <i>apat</i> <sub><i>n</i></sub> -> <i>exp</i>   let <i>decls</i> in <i>exp</i>   if <i>exp</i> [ <i>i</i> ] then <i>exp</i> [ <i>i</i> ] else <i>exp</i>   case <i>exp</i> of { <i>alts</i> }   do { <i>stmts</i> }   <i>fexp</i>	(lambda abstraction, $n \geq 1$ ) (let expression) (conditional) (case expression) (do expression)
<i>fexp</i>	→	[ <i>fexp</i> ] <i>aexp</i>	(function application)
<i>aexp</i>	→	<i>qvar</i>   <i>gcon</i>   <i>literal</i>   ( <i>exp</i> )   ( <i>exp</i> <sub>1</sub> , ... , <i>exp</i> <sub><i>k</i></sub> )   [ <i>exp</i> <sub>1</sub> , ... , <i>exp</i> <sub><i>k</i></sub> ]   [ <i>exp</i> <sub>1</sub> [ , <i>exp</i> <sub>2</sub> ] .. [ <i>exp</i> <sub>3</sub> ] ]   [ <i>exp</i>   <i>qual</i> <sub>1</sub> , ... , <i>qual</i> <sub><i>n</i></sub> ]   ( <i>infixexp</i> <i>qop</i> )   ( <i>qop</i> { - } <i>infixexp</i> )   <i>qcon</i> { <i>fbind</i> <sub>1</sub> , ... , <i>fbind</i> <sub><i>n</i></sub> }   <i>aexp</i> <sub>{<i>qcon</i>}</sub> { <i>fbind</i> <sub>1</sub> , ... , <i>fbind</i> <sub><i>n</i></sub> }	(variable) (general constructor)  (parenthesized expression) (tuple, $k \geq 2$ ) (list, $k \geq 1$ ) (arithmetic sequence) (list comprehension, $n \geq 1$ ) (left section) (right section)  (labeled construction, $n \geq 0$ ) (labeled update, $n \geq 1$ )

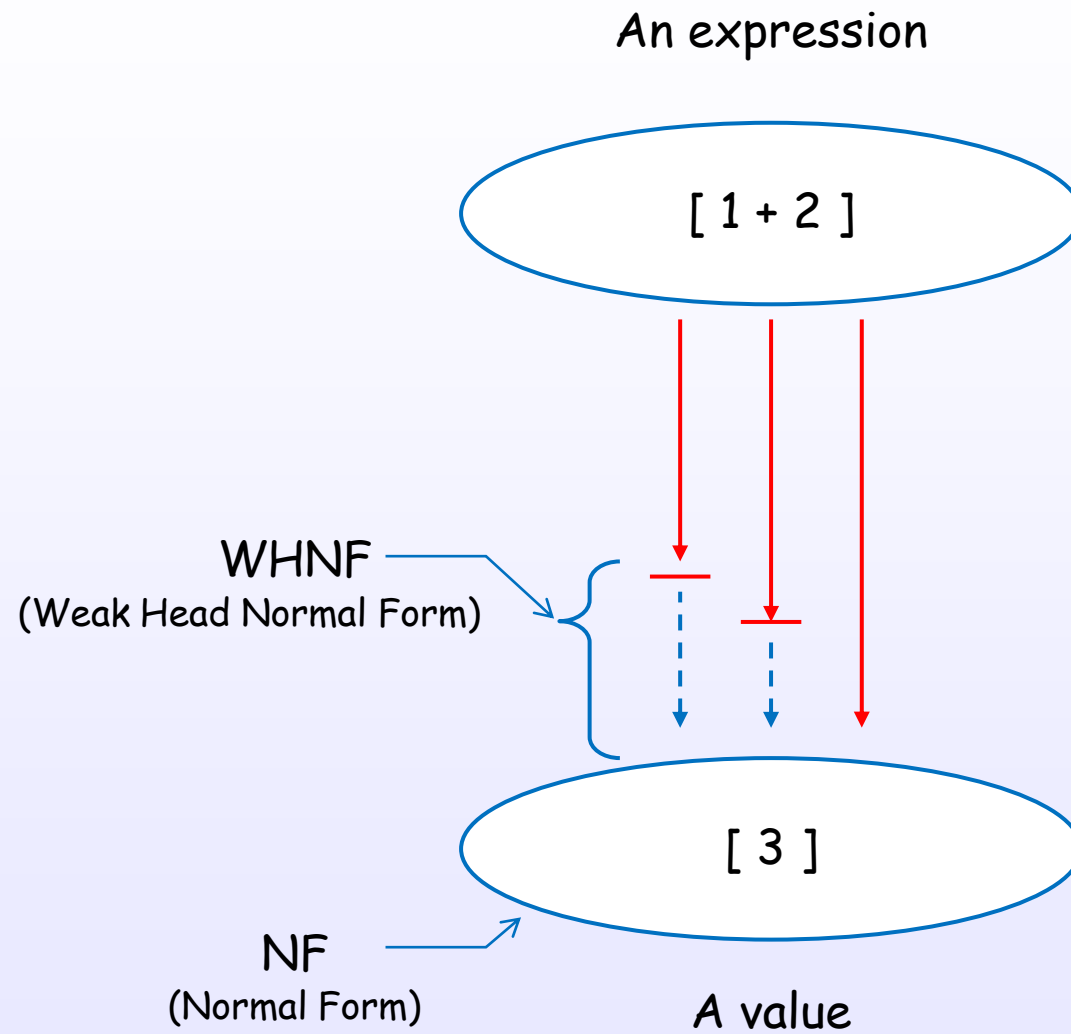
# Constructor

# Constructor



WHNF, Thunk

# There are some evaluation levels



[Terei]

[Bird, Chapter 2, 7]

[TAPL, Chapter 3]

[4]

normal form:

an expression without an redexes

head normal form:

an expression where the top level (head) is neither a redex NOR  
a lambda abstraction with a reducible body

weak head normal form:

an expression where the top level (head) isn't a redex

[Terei]

[4]

evaluation strategies:

call-by-value: arguments evaluated before function entered (copied)

call-by-name: arguments passed unevaluated

call-by-need: arguments passed unevaluated but an expression is only evaluated once (sharing)

no-strict evaluation Vs. lazy evaluation:

non-strict: Includes both call-by-name and call-by-need, general term for evaluation strategies that don't evaluate arguments before entering a function

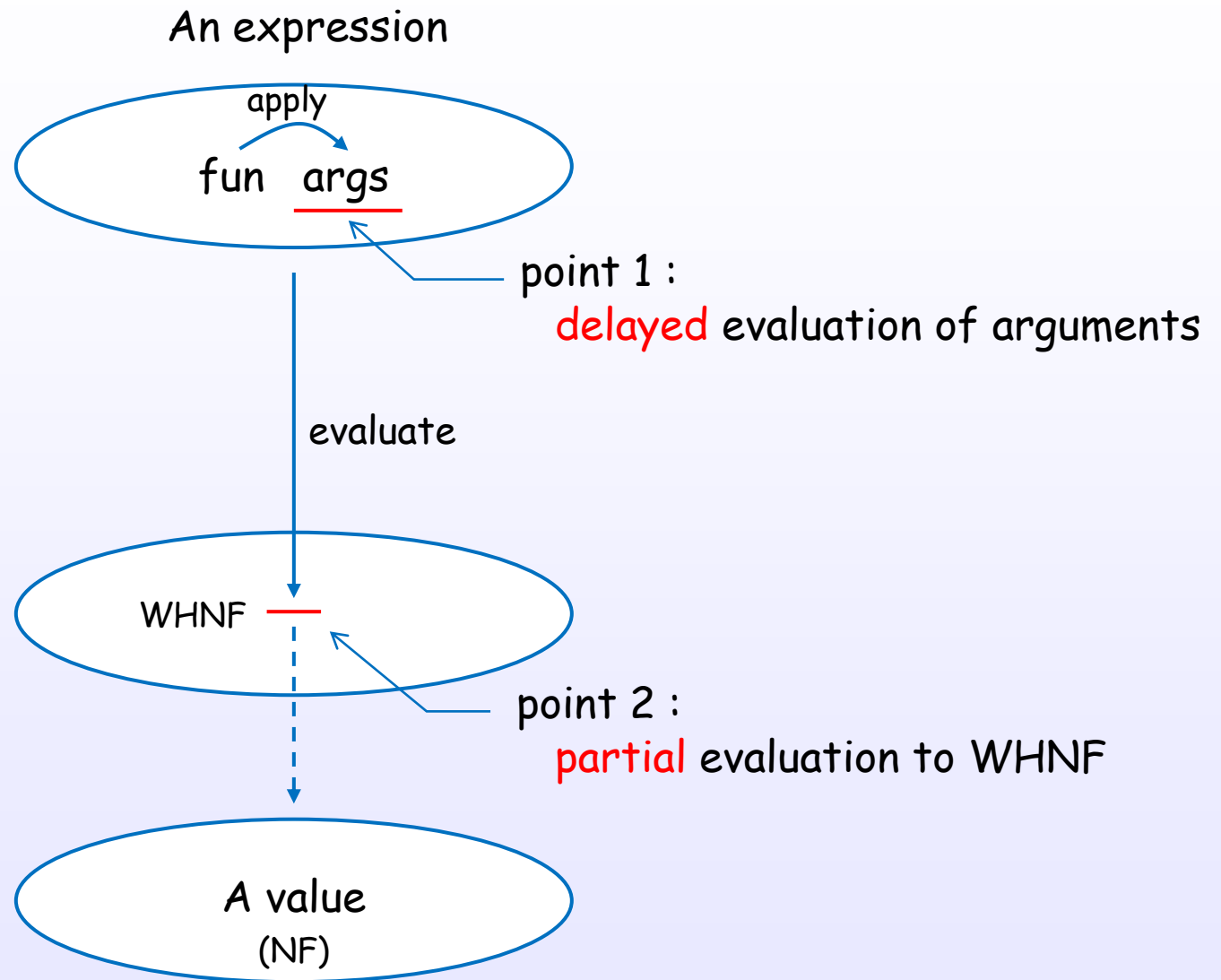
lazy evaluation: Specific type of non-strict evaluation. Uses call-by-need (for sharing).

[Terei]

# Thunk

# Evaluation in Haskell

# Key concept of Haskell's lazy evaluation



# Pattern match

[CIS194]



Control the evaluation in Haskell

# control

case pattern match

seq

deepseq

!

IO

Implementation in GHC

# Tree, Graph

a expression

AST

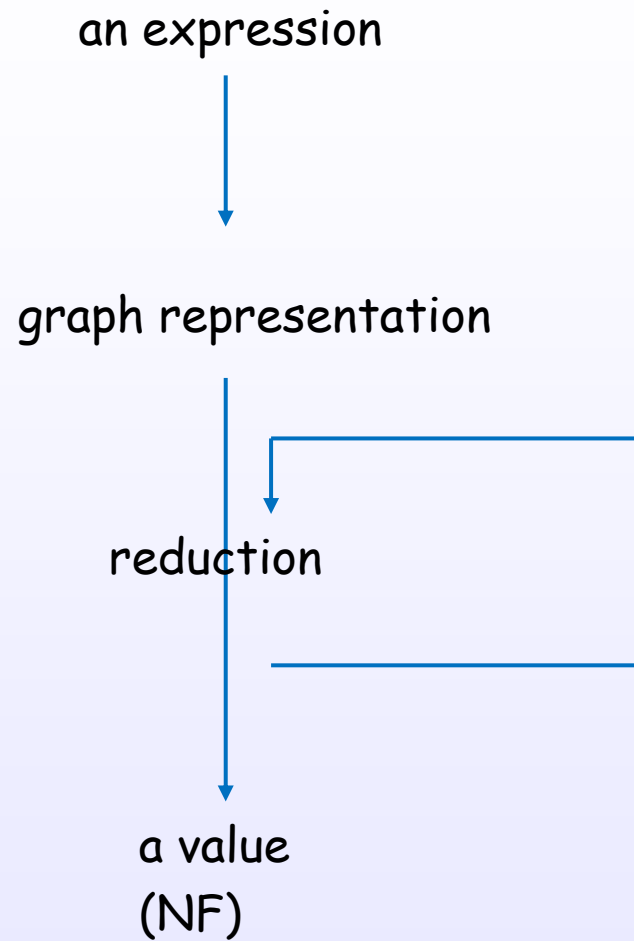
Tree

Graph

Shared Term

Lazy

# evaluation, reduction



# Expressions examples

# STG heap objects

language

Just 5

implementation

heap object

# Layer

Non-strictness

$$f \perp = \perp$$

Lazy evaluation

Graph reduction

STG machine



# Layer

Haskell semantics

take 5 [1..10]

internal representation

graph

STG semantics

heap object

STG machine

# Semantics

# Bottom

domain

co-domain

defined

undefined

$$f \perp = \perp$$

[Bird, Chapter 2]

# Strictness, Bottom

[Bird, Chapter 2]

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## References

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