

# Improving Haskell



**Haskell 1.0**



**Haskell 2.0**

# Improving Haskell Programs



30+ seconds

$\cong$  ?



2 seconds

# The Problem

Reasoning about time efficiency in Haskell is notoriously difficult

Efficiency in a lazy setting

≠

Steps taken to evaluate to some normal form

# Example

```
1 : []
```

0 steps to WHNF

```
1 : eventually []
```

0 steps to WHNF

```
tail (1 : [])
```

1 step

```
tail (1 : eventually [])
```

many steps

# A Solution: Improvement Theory (Moran and Sands, POPL 1999)

- Compare evaluation steps in all contexts:

$$\forall \mathbf{C}. \text{ steps } (\mathbf{C}[M]) \geq \text{ steps } (\mathbf{C}[N])$$

$$M \succsim N \quad \text{“M is improved by N”}$$

- A context is a term with a “hole”:

$$\mathbf{C} := \lambda x \rightarrow [-] \quad \mathbf{C}[x] = \lambda x \rightarrow x$$

- Compositional: improve a program “bit by bit”
- Based on a language that is comparable to GHC Core

# Renewed Interest!

- Formally shown to be time improvements:
  - Worker/wrapper transformation (ICFP 2014)
  - Common subexpression elimination (PPDP 2015)
  - Short cut fusion (ICFP 2018)

# Example: Associativity of Append

$$(xs \ ++ \ ys) \ ++ \ zs \quad = \quad xs \ ++ \ (ys \ ++ \ zs)$$

- Correctness: simple inductive proof
- What about efficiency?

The RHS is more efficient because...

... “the LHS traverses `xs` twice”

# Example: Associativity of Append

- Formally reason about efficiency:

$$(xs \ ++ \ ys) \ ++ \ zs \ \approx \ xs \ ++ \ (ys \ ++ \ zs)$$

- Prove using *improvement induction*:

$$(xs \ ++ \ ys) \ ++ \ zs \ \approx \ \checkmark \mathbf{C}[(xs \ ++ \ ys) \ ++ \ zs]$$

$$\checkmark \mathbf{C}[xs \ ++ \ (ys \ ++ \ zs)] \ \approx \ xs \ ++ \ (ys \ ++ \ zs)$$

$\checkmark$  represents a unit time cost



$$\begin{aligned}
& (xs \# ys) \# zs \\
\equiv & \{ \text{syntactic sugar} \} \\
& \mathbf{let} \ ws = xs \# ys \ \mathbf{in} \ ws \# zs \\
\rightsquigarrow & \{ \text{unfold} \# \} \\
& \mathbf{let} \ ws = \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ xs \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad [] \rightarrow ys \\
& \quad (u : us) \rightarrow u : (us \# ys) \\
& \mathbf{in} \ ws \# zs \\
\rightsquigarrow & \{ \text{unfold} \# \} \\
& \mathbf{let} \ ws = \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ xs \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad [] \rightarrow ys \\
& \quad (u : us) \rightarrow u : (us \# ys) \\
& \mathbf{in} \ \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ ws \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad [] \rightarrow zs \\
& \quad (v : vs) \rightarrow v : (vs \# zs) \\
\rightsquigarrow & \{ \text{move tick inside } \mathbb{D}'\text{'s hole, where} \\
& \quad \mathbb{D} \equiv \mathbf{case} \ [-] \ \mathbf{of} \\
& \quad \quad [] \rightarrow ys \\
& \quad \quad (u : us) \rightarrow u : (us \# ys) \} \\
& \mathbf{let} \ ws = \mathbf{case} \ \sqrt{xs} \ \mathbf{of} \\
& \quad [] \rightarrow ys \\
& \quad (u : us) \rightarrow u : (us \# ys) \\
& \mathbf{in} \ \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ ws \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad [] \rightarrow zs \\
& \quad (v : vs) \rightarrow v : (vs \# zs) \\
\rightsquigarrow & \{ \text{move } \mathbb{D} \ \mathbf{inside} \ \mathbf{case}, \ \text{where} \\
& \quad \mathbb{D} \equiv \mathbf{let} \ ws = [-] \\
& \quad \quad \mathbf{in} \ \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ ws \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad \quad \quad [] \rightarrow zs \\
& \quad \quad \quad (v : vs) \rightarrow v : (vs \# zs) \} \\
& \mathbf{case} \ \sqrt{xs} \ \mathbf{of} \\
& \quad [] \rightarrow \mathbf{let} \ ws = ys \ \mathbf{in} \ \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ ws \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad \quad [] \rightarrow zs \\
& \quad \quad (v : vs) \rightarrow v : (vs \# zs) \\
& \quad (u : us) \rightarrow \mathbf{let} \ ws = u : (us \# ys) \ \mathbf{in} \ \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ ws \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad \quad [] \rightarrow zs \\
& \quad \quad (v : vs) \rightarrow v : (vs \# zs) \\
\rightsquigarrow & \{ \text{move tick outside } \mathbb{D}'\text{'s hole, where} \\
& \quad \mathbb{D} \equiv \mathbf{case} \ [-] \ \mathbf{of} \\
& \quad \quad [] \rightarrow \dots \\
& \quad \quad (u : us) \rightarrow \dots \} \\
& \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ xs \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad [] \rightarrow \mathbf{let} \ ws = ys \ \mathbf{in} \ \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ ws \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad \quad [] \rightarrow zs \\
& \quad \quad (v : vs) \rightarrow v : (vs \# zs) \\
& \quad (u : us) \rightarrow \mathbf{let} \ ws = u : (us \# ys) \ \mathbf{in} \ \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ ws \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad \quad [] \rightarrow zs \\
& \quad \quad (v : vs) \rightarrow v : (vs \# zs) \\
\rightsquigarrow & \{ \text{fold} \# \} \\
& \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ xs \ \mathbf{of}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& [] \rightarrow \mathbf{let} \ ws = ys \ \mathbf{in} \ ws \# zs \\
& (u : us) \rightarrow \mathbf{let} \ ws = u : (us \# ys) \ \mathbf{in} \ \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ ws \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad [] \rightarrow zs \\
& \quad (v : vs) \rightarrow v : (vs \# zs) \\
\rightsquigarrow & \{ \text{inline } ws \ \text{and} \ \text{remove} \ \text{unused} \ \text{binding} \} \\
& \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ xs \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad [] \rightarrow \sqrt{ys} \# zs \\
& \quad (u : us) \rightarrow \mathbf{let} \ ws = u : (us \# ys) \ \mathbf{in} \ \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ ws \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad \quad [] \rightarrow zs \\
& \quad \quad (v : vs) \rightarrow v : (vs \# zs) \\
\rightsquigarrow & \{ \text{move tick outside } \mathbb{D}'\text{'s hole, where} \\
& \quad \mathbb{D} \equiv [-] \# zs \} \\
& \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ xs \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad [] \rightarrow \sqrt{(ys \# zs)} \\
& \quad (u : us) \rightarrow \mathbf{let} \ ws = u : (us \# ys) \ \mathbf{in} \ \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ ws \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad \quad [] \rightarrow zs \\
& \quad \quad (v : vs) \rightarrow v : (vs \# zs) \\
\rightsquigarrow & \{ \text{inline } ws \ \text{and} \ \text{remove} \ \text{unused} \ \text{binding} \} \\
& \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ xs \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad [] \rightarrow \sqrt{(ys \# zs)} \\
& \quad (u : us) \rightarrow \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ \sqrt{(u : (us \# ys))} \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad \quad [] \rightarrow zs \\
& \quad \quad (v : vs) \rightarrow v : (vs \# zs) \\
\rightsquigarrow & \{ \text{move tick outside } \mathbb{D}'\text{'s hole, where} \\
& \quad \mathbb{D} \equiv \mathbf{case} \ [-] \ \mathbf{of} \\
& \quad \quad [] \rightarrow zs \\
& \quad \quad (v : vs) \rightarrow v : (vs \# zs) \} \\
& \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ xs \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad [] \rightarrow \sqrt{(ys \# zs)} \\
& \quad (u : us) \rightarrow \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ u : (us \# ys) \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad \quad [] \rightarrow zs \\
& \quad \quad (v : vs) \rightarrow v : (vs \# zs) \\
\rightsquigarrow & \{ \text{evaluate case} \} \\
& \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ xs \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad [] \rightarrow \sqrt{(ys \# zs)} \\
& \quad (u : us) \rightarrow \sqrt{\sqrt{(u : ((us \# ys) \# zs))}} \\
\rightsquigarrow & \{ \text{remove ticks} \} \\
& \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ xs \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad [] \rightarrow \sqrt{(ys \# zs)} \\
& \quad (u : us) \rightarrow u : ((us \# ys) \# zs) \\
\equiv & \{ \text{renaming} \} \\
& \sqrt{\mathbf{case} \ xs \ \mathbf{of}} \\
& \quad [] \rightarrow \sqrt{(ys \# zs)} \\
& \quad (x : xs) \rightarrow x : ((xs \# ys) \# zs) \\
\equiv & \{ \text{define } \mathbb{C}, \ \text{where} \\
& \quad \mathbb{C} \equiv \mathbf{case} \ xs \ \mathbf{of} \\
& \quad \quad [] \rightarrow \sqrt{(ys \# zs)} \\
& \quad \quad (x : xs) \rightarrow x : [-] \} \\
& \sqrt{\mathbb{C}[(xs \# ys) \# zs]}
\end{aligned}$$

# Example: Associativity of Append

- One step of the proof:

$$\mathbf{C}[\text{case } M \text{ of } \{ \text{pat}_i \rightarrow N_i \}] \approx \text{case } M \text{ of } \{ \text{pat}_i \rightarrow \mathbf{C}[N_i] \}$$

1.  $T = \mathbf{C}[\text{case } M \text{ of } \{ \text{pat}_i \rightarrow N_i \}]$

2.  $\mathbf{C}$  is an *evaluation* context

3.  $FV(M) \cap BV(\mathbf{C}) = \emptyset$

4.  $FV(\mathbf{C}) \cap BV(\text{pat}_i) = \emptyset$

5.  $\approx \Rightarrow \approx$

# University of Nottingham Improvement Engine (Unie)

- *Inequational* reasoning assistant written in Haskell, ~12,000 lines of code (available on GitHub)
- Supports mechanised improvement proofs
- Designed to allow users to focus on high-level proof structure by handling technical details
- Inspired by the Hermit system (Farmer 2015), and uses the Kure library (JFP 2014)

Demo

# Summary

- First system to support mechanised improvements
- Next: interface with Agda/Coq/Idris so that proofs can be formally verified
- Comments and feedback welcome!

<https://github.com/mathandley/unie>