

Lightweight Semiformal Time Complexity Analysis for Purely Functional Data Structures

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$$\begin{aligned} (\oplus) : \text{Seq } a \ m \rightarrow \text{Seq } a \ n \\ \rightarrow \text{Thunk } (1 + 2 * m) (\text{Seq } a \ (m + n)) \end{aligned}$$

Focus

- ▶ Purely functional (persistent) data structures.
- ▶ Complexity results valid for arbitrary usage patterns, not just single-threaded use.
- ▶ PFDSs which are efficient for all usage patterns often make essential use of laziness (call-by-need).
- ▶ Complexity analysis becomes subtle; many details to keep track of.
- ▶ This work: Type system and library which ensure that no details are forgotten.

Library

Library

- ▶ Types keep track of time complexity:

$$f : (n : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \text{Thunk } (1 + n) \ \mathbb{N}$$

- ▶ In *dependently* typed language (Agda).

Meaning

$e : \text{Thunk } n_1 (\text{Thunk } n_2 \dots (\text{Thunk } n_k \ a) \dots)$ means that it takes at most

$$n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k$$

steps amortised time to evaluate e to WHNF, if this computation terminates.

- ▶ Library based on user-inserted annotations:

$\checkmark : \text{Thunk } n \ a \rightarrow \text{Thunk } (1 + n) \ a$

- ▶ Every right-hand side should be ticked:

$f \ (x :: xs) = \checkmark \dots$

- ▶ The library only checks correctness.
- ▶ Almost nothing inferred automatically.
- ▶ Recurrence equations have to be solved manually.

Example

```
data Seq (a :  $\star$ ) :  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \star$  where
  nil : Seq a 0
  (::) : a  $\rightarrow$  Seq a n  $\rightarrow$  Seq a (1 + n)
```

```
(++) : Seq a m  $\rightarrow$  Seq a n
       $\rightarrow$  Seq a (m + n)
nil    ++ ys = ys
(x :: xs) ++ ys = x :: (xs ++ ys)
```

```
(++) : Seq a m  $\rightarrow$  Seq a n
       $\rightarrow$  Seq a (m + n)
nil    ++ ys =  $\checkmark$  ys
(x :: xs) ++ ys =  $\checkmark$  x :: (xs ++ ys)

 $\checkmark : \text{Thunk } n \ a \rightarrow \text{Thunk } (1 + n) \ a$ 
```

$(\#) : \text{Seq } a \ m \rightarrow \text{Seq } a \ n$
 $\rightarrow \text{Thunk } (1 + m) \ (\text{Seq } a \ (m + n))$
 $\text{nil} \quad \# \ \text{ys} = \checkmark \ \text{ys}$
 $(x :: \text{xs}) \# \ \text{ys} = \checkmark \ x :: (\text{xs} \# \ \text{ys})$
 $\checkmark : \text{Thunk } n \ a \rightarrow \text{Thunk } (1 + n) \ a$

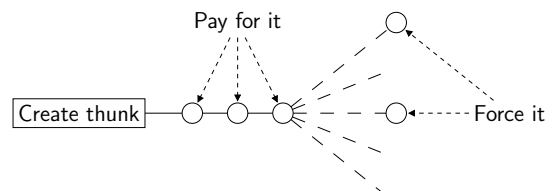
$(\#) : \text{Seq } a \ m \rightarrow \text{Seq } a \ n$
 $\rightarrow \text{Thunk } (1 + m) \ (\text{Seq } a \ (m + n))$
 $\text{nil} \quad \# \ \text{ys} = \checkmark \ \text{return } \text{ys}$
 $(x :: \text{xs}) \# \ \text{ys} = \checkmark$
 $\quad \text{xs} \# \ \text{ys} \gg= \lambda \text{zs} \rightarrow$
 $\quad \text{return } (x :: \text{zs})$
 $\text{return} : a \rightarrow \text{Thunk } 0 \ a$
 $(\gg=) : \text{Thunk } m \ a \rightarrow (a \rightarrow \text{Thunk } n \ b)$
 $\quad \rightarrow \text{Thunk } (m + n) \ b$

$(\#) : \text{Seq } a \ m \rightarrow \text{Seq } a \ n$
 $\rightarrow \text{Thunk } (1 + 2 * m) \ (\text{Seq } a \ (m + n))$
 $\text{nil} \quad \# \ \text{ys} = \checkmark \ \text{return } \text{ys}$
 $(x :: \text{xs}) \# \ \text{ys} = \checkmark$
 $\quad \text{xs} \# \ \text{ys} \gg= \lambda \text{zs} \rightarrow \checkmark$
 $\quad \text{return } (x :: \text{zs})$
 $\text{return} : a \rightarrow \text{Thunk } 0 \ a$
 $(\gg=) : \text{Thunk } m \ a \rightarrow (a \rightarrow \text{Thunk } n \ b)$
 $\quad \rightarrow \text{Thunk } (m + n) \ b$

- ▶ Linear time to evaluate to WHNF?
 $(\#) : \dots \rightarrow \text{Thunk } (1 + 2 * m) \ (\text{Seq } a \ (m + n))$
- ▶ Seq does not contain embedded Thunks.
- ▶ Non-strict sequences also possible:
data $S (a : \star) (c : \mathbb{N}) : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \star$ **where**
 $[\] : S \ a \ c \ 0$
 $(::) : a \rightarrow \text{Thunk } c \ (S \ a \ c \ n) \rightarrow S \ a \ c \ (1 + n)$
- $(\#) : S \ a \ c \ m \rightarrow S \ a \ c \ n$
 $\quad \rightarrow \text{Thunk } 2 \ (S \ a \ (3 + c) \ (m + n))$

Essential laziness

- ▶ How can one take advantage of laziness (memoisation)?
- ▶ Let earlier operations pay for thunks which are forced later (perhaps several times):



Pay now, use later

- ▶ How can one take advantage of laziness (memoisation)?
- ▶ Let earlier operations pay for thunks which are forced later (perhaps several times):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pay} &: (m : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \text{Thunk } n \ a \\ &\rightarrow \text{Thunk } m \ (\text{Thunk } (n - m) \ a) \end{aligned}$$

Summary

Library summary

Thunk : $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \star \rightarrow \star$

✓ : $\text{Thunk } n \ a \rightarrow \text{Thunk } (1 + n) \ a$

return : $a \rightarrow \text{Thunk } 0 \ a$

(\gg) : $\text{Thunk } m \ a \rightarrow (a \rightarrow \text{Thunk } n \ b) \rightarrow \text{Thunk } (m + n) \ b$

pay : $(m : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \text{Thunk } n \ a \rightarrow \text{Thunk } m \ (\text{Thunk } (n - m) \ a)$

Correctness

- ▶ Type system proved correct with respect to annotated big-step semantics (for toy language).
- ▶ Proof developed and checked using the Agda proof assistant.

Conclusions

- ▶ Simple library/type system for analysing time complexity of lazy functional programs.
- ▶ Well-defined semantics.
- ▶ Proved correct.
- ▶ Limitations:
 - ▶ Unstable type signatures: $\text{Thunk } (2 + 5 * n) \ a$.
 - ▶ Little support for aliasing.
- ▶ Applied to real-world examples.

Extra slides

Equality proofs

$(\#) : S\ a\ m \rightarrow S\ a\ n$
 $\rightarrow Thunk\ (1 + 2 * m)\ (S\ a\ (m + n))$
 $nil\ \#\ ys = \checkmark\ return\ ys$
 $x ::_m\ xs\ \# \ ys = \checkmark$
cast (lemma m)
 $(xs\ \# \ ys \ggg \lambda zs \rightarrow \checkmark$
 $\quad return\ (x :: zs))$
lemma : $(m : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow (1 + 2 * m) + 1 \equiv 2 * (1 + m)$

Library summary

$Thunk : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow * \rightarrow *$
 $\checkmark : Thunk\ n\ a \rightarrow Thunk\ (1 + n)\ a$
 $return : a \rightarrow Thunk\ 0\ a$
 $(\ggg) : Thunk\ m\ a \rightarrow (a \rightarrow Thunk\ n\ b)$
 $\rightarrow Thunk\ (m + n)\ b$
 $pay : (m : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow Thunk\ n\ a$
 $\rightarrow Thunk\ m\ (Thunk\ (n - m)\ a)$
 $force : Thunk\ n\ a \rightarrow a$

Library implementation

$Thunk\ n\ a = a$
 $\checkmark\ x = x$
 $return\ x = x$
 $x \ggg f = f\ x$
 $pay\ _\ x = x$
 $force\ x = x$

Essential laziness

data $Queue\ (a : *) : * \text{ where}$
 $empty : Queue\ a$
 $cons_{10} : a \rightarrow Queue\ (a \times a) \rightarrow Queue\ a$
 $cons_{11} : a \rightarrow Queue\ (a \times a) \rightarrow a \rightarrow Queue\ a$
 $snoc : Queue\ a \rightarrow a \rightarrow Queue\ a$
 $snoc\ empty\ x_1 = cons_{10}\ x_1\ empty$
 $snoc\ (cons_{10}\ x_1\ xs_2)\ x_3 = cons_{11}\ x_1\ xs_2\ x_3$
 $snoc\ (cons_{11}\ x_1\ xs_2\ x_3)\ x_4 =$
 $\quad cons_{10}\ x_1\ (snoc\ xs_2\ (x_3, x_4))$

Essential laziness

data $Queue\ (a : *) : * \text{ where}$
 $cons_{10} : a \rightarrow Queue\ (a \times a) \rightarrow Queue\ a$
 $snoc : Queue\ a \rightarrow a \rightarrow Thunk\ ?\ (Queue\ a)$
 $snoc\ empty\ x_1 = \checkmark\ cons_{10}\ x_1\ empty$
 $snoc\ (cons_{10}\ x_1\ xs_2)\ x_3 = \checkmark\ cons_{11}\ x_1\ xs_2\ x_3$
 $snoc\ (cons_{11}\ x_1\ xs_2\ x_3)\ x_4 = \checkmark$
 $\quad cons_{10}\ x_1\ (snoc\ xs_2\ (x_3, x_4))$

Essential laziness

data $Queue\ (a : *) : * \text{ where}$
 $cons_{10} : a \rightarrow Queue\ (a \times a) \rightarrow Queue\ a$
 $snoc : Queue\ a \rightarrow a \rightarrow Thunk\ ?\ (Queue\ a)$
 $snoc\ empty\ x_1 = \checkmark\ return\ (cons_{10}\ x_1\ empty)$
 $snoc\ (cons_{10}\ x_1\ xs_2)\ x_3 = \checkmark\ return\ (cons_{11}\ x_1\ xs_2\ x_3)$
 $snoc\ (cons_{11}\ x_1\ xs_2\ x_3)\ x_4 = \checkmark$
 $\quad return\ (cons_{10}\ x_1\ (snoc\ xs_2\ (x_3, x_4)))$

Essential laziness

data Queue (a : *) : * where
 $\text{cons}_{10} : a \rightarrow \text{Thunk ? (Queue (a \times a))} \rightarrow \text{Queue a}$

$\text{snoc} : \text{Queue a} \rightarrow a \rightarrow \text{Thunk ? (Queue a)}$
 $\text{snoc empty} \quad x_1 = \checkmark$
 $\text{return (cons}_{10} x_1 (\text{return empty}))$
 $\text{snoc (cons}_{10} x_1 xs_2) \quad x_3 = \checkmark \text{return (cons}_{11} x_1 xs_2 x_3)$
 $\text{snoc (cons}_{11} x_1 xs_2 x_3) \quad x_4 = \checkmark$
 $\text{return (cons}_{10} x_1 (\text{snoc } xs_2 (x_3, x_4)))$

Essential laziness

data Queue (a : *) : * where
 $\text{cons}_{10} : a \rightarrow \text{Thunk ? (Queue (a \times a))} \rightarrow \text{Queue a}$

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 $\text{snoc empty} \quad x_1 = \checkmark$
 $\text{return (cons}_{10} x_1 (\text{return empty}))$
 $\text{snoc (cons}_{10} x_1 xs_2) \quad x_3 = \checkmark$
 $xs_2 \gg \lambda xs'_2 \rightarrow \checkmark$
 $\text{return (cons}_{11} x_1 xs'_2 x_3)$
 $\text{snoc (cons}_{11} x_1 xs_2 x_3) \quad x_4 = \checkmark$
 $\text{return (cons}_{10} x_1 (\text{snoc } xs_2 (x_3, x_4)))$

Essential laziness

data Queue (a : *) : * where
 $\text{cons}_{10} : a \rightarrow \text{Thunk ? (Queue (a \times a))} \rightarrow \text{Queue a}$

$\text{snoc} : \text{Queue a} \rightarrow a \rightarrow \text{Thunk ? (Queue a)}$
 $\text{snoc empty} \quad x_1 = \checkmark$
 $\text{return (cons}_{10} x_1 (\text{return empty}))$
 $\text{snoc (cons}_{10} x_1 xs_2) \quad x_3 = \checkmark$
 $xs_2 \gg \lambda xs'_2 \rightarrow \checkmark$
 $\text{return (cons}_{11} x_1 xs'_2 x_3)$
 $\text{snoc (cons}_{11} x_1 xs_2 x_3) \quad x_4 = \checkmark$
 $\text{pay ? (snoc } xs_2 (x_3, x_4)) \gg \lambda xs_{234} \rightarrow \checkmark$
 $\text{return (cons}_{10} x_1 xs_{234})$

Essential laziness

data Queue (a : *) : * where
 $\text{cons}_{10} : a \rightarrow \text{Thunk 2 (Queue (a \times a))} \rightarrow \text{Queue a}$

$\text{snoc} : \text{Queue a} \rightarrow a \rightarrow \text{Thunk 4 (Queue a)}$
 $\text{snoc empty} \quad x_1 = \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark$
 $\text{return (cons}_{10} x_1 (\checkmark \checkmark \text{return empty}))$
 $\text{snoc (cons}_{10} x_1 xs_2) \quad x_3 = \checkmark$
 $xs_2 \gg \lambda xs'_2 \rightarrow \checkmark$
 $\text{return (cons}_{11} x_1 xs'_2 x_3)$
 $\text{snoc (cons}_{11} x_1 xs_2 x_3) \quad x_4 = \checkmark$
 $\text{pay 2 (snoc } xs_2 (x_3, x_4)) \gg \lambda xs_{234} \rightarrow \checkmark$
 $\text{return (cons}_{10} x_1 xs_{234})$