# Term Evaluation Systems with Refinements (to appear in Proc. FLOPS '24)

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Contributions

demonstrate the use

- of a term-rewriting technique (namely, critical pair analysis)
- for proving observational equivalence on programs (namely, Sands' contextual improvement)

by introducing Term Evaluation and Refinement Systems (TERS)

### Critical pair analysis -

#### Evaluation



- "When rewriting diverges, can it be joined?"
- a fundamental technique in term rewriting
- enumerating patterns of interference between rewrite rules
- automatable

#### Sands' Contextual improvement

• a quantitative variant of observational equivalence • *u* improves  $t \iff$  for any context C, if  $C[t] \stackrel{k}{\rightarrow} v$  then  $C[u] \stackrel{m}{\rightarrow} v' \land k \ge m \land v =_{Val} v'$   $\lambda x \cdot t =_{Val} \lambda x' \cdot t'$  $\underline{n} =_{Val} \underline{n}$ 

| <b>specification</b> of operational semantics                        | model of compiler optimisation (to be <b>validated</b> wrt. evaluation)                                     |
|--|---|
| run-time rewriting   | compile-time rewriting  |
| rule-based rewriting   | rule-based rewriting  |
| constrained by Felleisen's evaluation contexts                       | unrestricted  |
| beta-reduction<br>$E[(\lambda x \cdot t) v] \rightarrow E[t\{v/x\}]$ | beta-law<br>$C[(\lambda x . t) v] \Rightarrow C[t\{v/x\}]$ eta-law<br>$C[\lambda x . v x] \Rightarrow C[v]$ |

# Term Evaluation and Refinement

## Systems (TERS)

#### Local coherence and

### contextual improvement

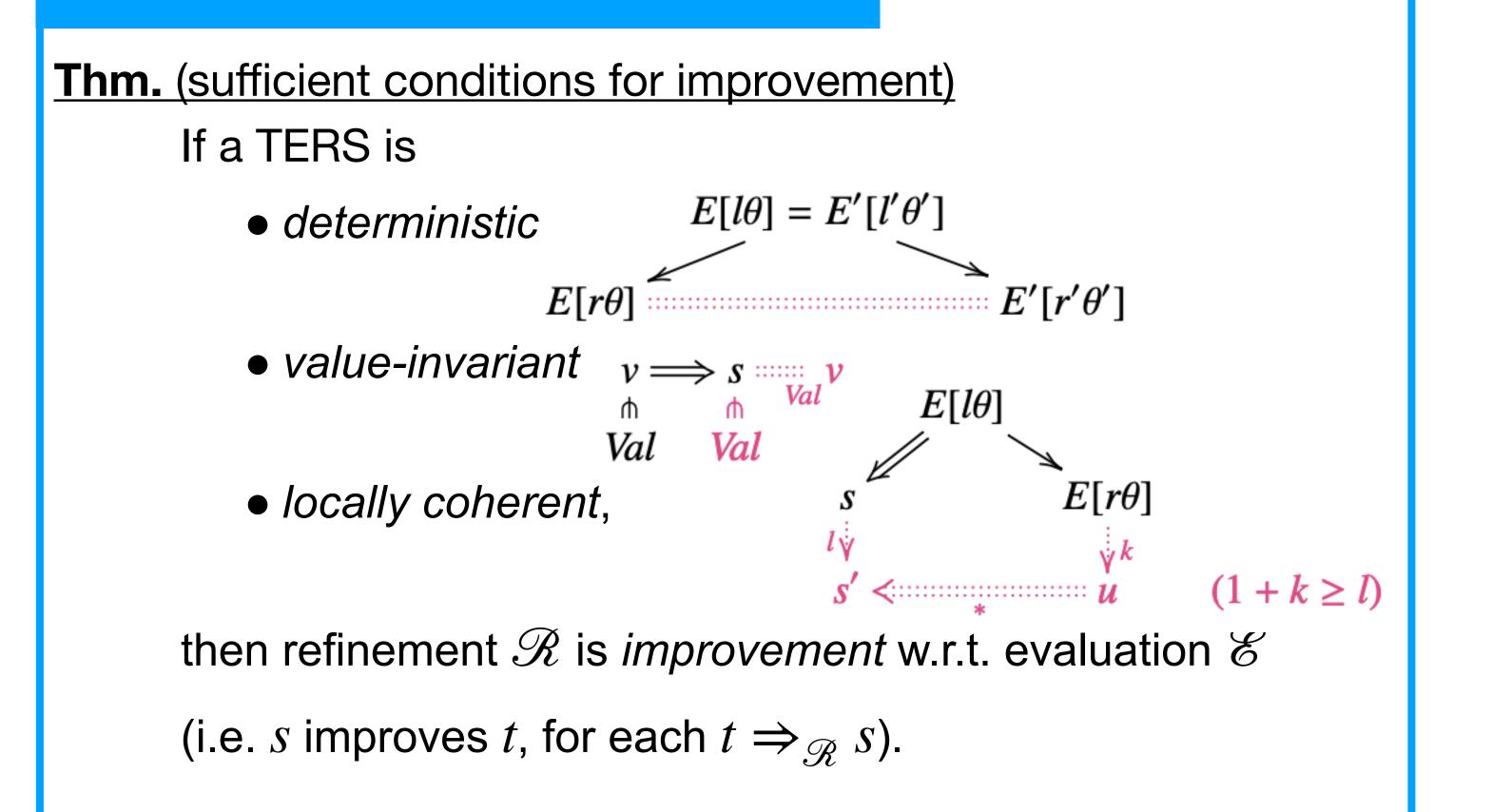
**<u>Def.</u>** A TERS  $(\Sigma, \mathscr{C}, \mathscr{R}, Ectx, SClass)$  is given by:

- ullet a signature  $\Sigma$
- a set  $\mathscr E$  of evaluation rules  $l \to r$
- a set  $\mathscr{R}$  of refinement rules  $l \Rightarrow r$
- a set  $Ectx \subseteq Ctx$  of evaluation contexts
- a set *SClass* of syntax classes including  $Val \subseteq NF(\rightarrow_{\mathscr{C}})$

 $\frac{(l \to r) \in \mathcal{E} \quad E \in Ectx}{E[l\theta] \to_{\mathcal{E}} E[r\theta]} \qquad \qquad \frac{(l \Rightarrow r) \in \mathcal{R} \quad C \in Ctx}{C[l\theta] \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} C[r\theta]}$ 

#### Ex. A TERS Hndl for effect handlers [Pretnar '15]

```
Syntax class SclassfunctionsF ::= x | fun(x.P)valuesV ::= true | false | F | HhandlersH ::= handler_1(x.P, x.k.P_1) | handler_0(x.P)computationsP, P_1, P_2 ::= return(V) | op(V, y.P) | do(P_1, x.P_2)i f(V, P_1, P_2) | F V | with handle(H, P)
```



#### Thm. (critical pair theorem)

A well-behaved TERS

refinement respecting evaluation contexts E ⇒ C h f f Ectx Ectx
linearity for (l ⇒ r) ∈ R eleft-linearity for (l → r) ∈ C h lhs l being Miller's HO pattern for (l → r) ∈ R ∪ C .... is *locally coherent* iff every critical pair is *joinable*.
Prop. Hndl is deterministic, value-invariant and locally coherent.
10 critical pairs automatically enumerated & checked for joinability

| $ if(V, P_1, P_2)  F V   with_handle(H, P)$  |       |
|--|-------|
| <b>Evaluation contexts</b> $Ectx$ $E ::= \Box   do(E, x.P)   with_handle(H, E)$  |       |
| <b>Evaluation rules</b> $\mathcal{E}$ where $i \in [2]$  |       |
| $do(return(V), x.P[x]) \rightarrow P[V]$   | (1)   |
| $do(op_i(V, y.P_1[y]), x.P_2[x]) \to op_i(V, y.do(P_1[y], x.P_2[x]))$  | (2)   |
| $if(true, P_1, P_2) \rightarrow P_1$   | (3)   |
| $if(false, P_1, P_2) \rightarrow P_2$  | (4)   |
| $fun(x.P[x]) V \to P[V]$   | (5)   |
| In the following three rules, $h_1 \equiv \text{handler}_1(x.P[x], x.k.P_1[x,k])$ .  |       |
| with_handle( $h_1$ , return( $V$ )) $\rightarrow P[V]$   | (6)   |
| with_handle( $h_1$ , op <sub>1</sub> ( $V, y.P'[y]$ )) $\rightarrow P_1[V, fun(y.P'[y])]$  | (7)   |
| with_handle( $h_1$ , op <sub>1</sub> ( $V, y.P'[y]$ )) $\rightarrow P_1[V, fun(y.with_handle(h_1, P'[y]))]$                              | (7')  |
| with_handle( $h_1$ , op <sub>2</sub> ( $V$ , $y$ . $P'[y]$ )) $\rightarrow$ op <sub>2</sub> ( $V$ , $y$ .with_handle( $h_1$ , $P'[y]$ )) | (8)   |
| In the following two rules, $h_0 \equiv \text{handler}_0(x.P[x])$ .  |       |
| with_handle( $h_0$ , return( $V$ )) $\rightarrow P[V]$   | (9)   |
| with_handle( $h_0$ , op <sub>i</sub> ( $V, y.P'[y]$ )) $\rightarrow$ op <sub>i</sub> ( $V, y.with_h(handle(h_0, P'[y])$ )                | (10)  |
| Refinement rules $\mathcal{R}$   |       |
| $do(P, x.return(x)) \Rightarrow P$   | (r3)  |
| $do(do(P_1, x_1.P_2[x_1]), x_2.P_3[x_2]) \Rightarrow do(P_1, x_1.do(P_2[x_1], x_2.P_3[x_2]))$  | (r4)  |
| $if(V, P[true], P[false]) \Rightarrow P[V]$  | (r7)  |
| $fun(x.F x) \Rightarrow F$   | (r9)  |
| with_handle(handler_0(x.P[x]), P') $\Rightarrow$ do(P', x.P[x])  | (r13) |