

Productive Coprogramming with Guarded Recursion

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Type Theory and Coq

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Overview

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- 3 The guardedness type constructor ▷
- 4 Clock variables
- 5 The use of clock variables

Important from previous presentations

- Co-recursive functions
- Guard condition: a definition is only accepted if all recursive calls occur inside a constructor.
- Coq uses guardedness checkers to ensure that the guard condition is satisfied.

Example

```
CoFixpoint repeat (A:Set)(a:A) : LList A :=  
  LCons a (repeat a).
```

- Even if a program generates an infinite amount of data, each piece will be generated in finite time.
- Productivity is guaranteed by guardedness.
- We use:
 - **data** Stream = StreamCons Integer Stream
 - StreamCons :: Integer → Stream → Stream

Examples

ones

ones :: Stream

ones = StreamCons 1 *ones*

filter

filter :: (Integer → Bool) → Stream → Stream

filter f(StreamCons z s) =

if f z then StreamCons z (*filter* f s)

else *filter* f s

Why guardedness checks are not enough

mergef

$mergef :: (\text{Integer} \rightarrow \text{Integer} \rightarrow \text{Stream} \rightarrow \text{Stream}) \rightarrow$
 $\text{Stream} \rightarrow \text{Stream} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$

$mergef\ f(\text{StreamCons}\ x\ xs)(\text{StreamCons}\ y\ ys) =$
 $f\ x\ y\ (mergef\ f\ xs\ ys)$

- Not guarded: no constructors.
- $badf :: \text{Integer} \rightarrow \text{Integer} \rightarrow \text{Stream} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$
 $badf\ x\ y\ s = s$

Why guardedness checks are not enough

mergef

$mergef :: (\text{Integer} \rightarrow \text{Integer} \rightarrow \text{Stream} \rightarrow \text{Stream}) \rightarrow$
 $\text{Stream} \rightarrow \text{Stream} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$

$mergef\ f(\text{StreamCons}\ x\ xs)(\text{StreamCons}\ y\ ys) =$
 $f\ x\ y\ (mergef\ f\ xs\ ys)$

- We want to make f return “instructions” on how to transform the stream back to $mergef$, which then executes them in a way that the guardedness checker can see it is guarded.
- $f :: \text{Integer} \rightarrow \text{Integer} \rightarrow \text{Integer}$
- $f :: \text{Integer} \rightarrow \text{Integer} \rightarrow (\text{Integer}, [\text{Integer}])$
- However, it is difficult to see if we can capture all possibilities for good functions in a single type.

Solution: a guardedness type constructor

- We introduce a guardedness type constructor that may only be used in a guarded way, denoted by \triangleright .
- Applied to a type A , we write it as $\triangleright A$: a value of A is only available “tomorrow”.
- Only a constructor can bridge the gap between “today” and “tomorrow”.
- $f :: \text{Integer} \rightarrow \text{Integer} \rightarrow \triangleright \text{GStream} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$

Guardedness type constructor

- $\text{StreamCons} :: \text{Integer} \rightarrow \triangleright \text{GStream} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$
- $\text{deStreamCons} :: \text{Stream} \rightarrow (\text{Integer}, \triangleright \text{GStream})$

- **fix** :: $(\triangleright A \rightarrow A) \rightarrow A$
Example: *ones* = fix(StreamCons 1)
- **pure** :: $A \rightarrow \triangleright A$
- \circledast :: $\triangleright(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \triangleright A \rightarrow \triangleright B$

mergef

mergef :: (Integer → Integer → ▷GStream → Stream) →
Stream → Stream → Stream

mergef f = **fix** (λg xs ys.
 let (x,xs') = deStreamCons xs
 (y,ys') = deStreamCons ys
 in f x y (g ⊗ xs' ⊗ ys'))

From the infinite to the finite

- Consider the function that reads a finite prefix of an infinite stream into a finite list.

take

$take :: \text{Natural} \rightarrow \text{Stream} \rightarrow [\text{Integer}]$

$take\ 0\ s = []$

$take\ (n+1)\ s = x : take\ n\ s'$

where $(x,s') = \text{deStreamCons}\ s$

- Recall: $\text{deStreamCons} :: \text{Stream} \rightarrow (\text{Integer}, \triangleright \text{GStream})$
- s' has type $\triangleright \text{GStream}$, but must have type Stream .
- Once a stream has been fully constructed, it should not matter when each part was constructed.

Clock variables

- A clock variable κ represents an individual time sequence that can be used for safe construction of infinite data, like streams.
- We write $\triangleright^{\kappa}A$ to indicate which time stream we are considering.
- $\text{StreamCons}^{\kappa} :: \text{Integer} \rightarrow \triangleright^{\kappa}\text{GStream}^{\kappa} \rightarrow \text{GStream}^{\kappa}$
- $\text{deStreamCons}^{\kappa} :: \text{GStream}^{\kappa} \rightarrow (\text{Integer}, \triangleright^{\kappa}\text{GStream}^{\kappa})$

Clock variables

- GStream^κ : the type of infinite streams in the process of construction.
- $\forall \kappa. \text{GStream}^\kappa$: a finished infinite stream.

- **fix** $:: \forall \kappa. (\triangleright^\kappa A \rightarrow A) \rightarrow A$
- **pure** $:: \forall \kappa. A \rightarrow \triangleright^\kappa A$
- \otimes $:: \forall \kappa. \triangleright^\kappa (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \triangleright^\kappa A \rightarrow \triangleright^\kappa B$

- **force** $:: (\forall \kappa. \triangleright^\kappa A) \rightarrow (\forall \kappa. A)$

Example

$\text{deStreamCons} :: (\forall \kappa. \text{GStream}^\kappa) \rightarrow (\text{Integer}, \forall \kappa. \text{GStream}^\kappa)$

$\text{deStreamCons } x =$

$(\Lambda \kappa. \mathbf{fst} (\text{deStreamCons}^\kappa (x[\kappa])),$

$\mathbf{force} (\Lambda \kappa. \mathbf{snd} (\text{deStreamCons}^\kappa (x[\kappa])))$)

take

$take :: \text{Natural} \rightarrow \forall \kappa. \text{GStream}^\kappa \rightarrow [\text{Integer}]$

$take\ 0\ s = []$

$take\ (n+1)\ s = x : take\ n\ s'$

where $(x,s') = \text{deStreamCons}\ s$

unfold

$unfold :: (A \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \times A) \rightarrow A \rightarrow \forall \kappa. GStream^\kappa$

The use of clock variables

map

```
map f s = StreamCons (f x) (map f s')  
  where (x,s') = deStreamCons s
```

maap

```
maap f (StreamCons x (StreamCons y s''))  
  StreamCons (f x) (StreamCons (f y) (maap f s''))
```

nats

```
nats = StreamCons 0 (map (\x.x+1) nats)
```

naats

```
naats = StreamCons 0 (maap (\x.x+1) naats)
```

Different behaviour of extensionally equal *map* and *maap*

map

$map\ f\ s = StreamCons\ (f\ x)\ (map\ f\ s')$
where $(x,s') = deStreamCons\ s$

maap

$maap\ f\ (StreamCons\ x\ (StreamCons\ y\ s''))$
 $StreamCons\ (f\ x)\ (StreamCons\ (f\ y)\ (maap\ f\ s''))$

map

$map :: \forall \kappa. (Integer \rightarrow Integer) \rightarrow GStream^\kappa \rightarrow GStream^\kappa$

maap

$maap :: (Integer \rightarrow Integer) \rightarrow (\forall \kappa. GStream^\kappa) \rightarrow$
 $(\forall \kappa. GStream^\kappa)$

The end