Motivation	GHC Core	HERMIT	Demo: Fib	Commands	Additions	Summary

The HERMIT in the Tree

Neil Sculthorpe

(joint work with Andrew Farmer, Andy Gill and Ed Komp)

Functional Programming Group Information and Telecommunication Technology Center University of Kansas

> Swansea, Wales 12th March 2014



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- Alternative: GHC Core, the Glasgow Haskell Compiler's intermediate language

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System F (polymorphic lambda calculus), extended with let-bindings, constructors and first-class proofs of type equality (coercions).

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System F (polymorphic lambda calculus), extended with let-bindings, constructors and first-class proofs of type equality (coercions).

```
type Prog = [Bind]
data Bind = NonRec Var Expr
           Rec [(Var, Expr)]
data Expr = Var Var
            Lit Literal
            App Expr Expr
            Lam Var Expr
            Let Bind Expr
            Case Expr [Alt]
            Cast Expr Coercion
            Type Type
            Coercion Coercion
type Alt = (Constructor, [Var], Expr)
```

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What is	HERMI	T?				

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 Haskell Equational Reasoning Model-to-Implementation Tunnel

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- Haskell Equational Reasoning
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- A scriptable toolkit for interactive transformation of GHC Core programs.



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- A scriptable toolkit for interactive transformation of GHC Core programs.
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- Not to be confused with: The Kansas Hermit (1826–1909), also from Lawrence.



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(image from http://www.angelfire.com/ks/larrycarter/LC/OldGuardCameron.html)

The HERMIT Project





HERMIT requires GHC 7.6 or 7.8.

- cabal update
- 2 cabal install hermit
- Inermit Main.hs +MyModule1 +MyModule2

The hermit command invokes GHC on Main.hs, and runs HERMIT on the specified modules.

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 Demo:
 Transforming Fibonacci
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data Nat = Zero | Succ Nat

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textit{fib} :: \textit{Nat} \rightarrow \textit{Nat} \\ \textit{fib} \ \textit{Zero} &= \textit{Zero} \\ \textit{fib} \ (\textit{Succ} \ \textit{Zero}) &= \textit{Succ} \ \textit{Zero} \\ \textit{fib} \ (\textit{Succ} \ (\textit{Succ} \ n)) = \textit{fib} \ (\textit{Succ} \ n) + \textit{fib} \ n \end{array}$

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HERMI	Г Comm	ands				

- Core-specific rewrites, e.g.
 - beta-reduce
 - eta-expand 'x
 - inline
- Strategy combinators (from KURE), e.g.
 - any-td r
 - repeat r
 - innermost r
- Navigation, e.g.
 - binding-of '*foo*, occurrence-of 'x
 - lam-body, app-arg, case-alt 2
- Version control, e.g.
 - log
 - back, step
 - save "myscript.hec"
- Presentation, e.g.
 - set-pp-type Show
 - set-pp ghc



Two main ways:

- Writing a HERMIT-extension Plugin
 - using KURE on the Core AST
 - full power of Haskell
 - easy to make mistakes
- Using GHC Rules
 - lightweight (can be included in the source code of the object program)
 - type checked by GHC
 - limited by the expressiveness of RULES



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• e.g.

{-# RULES "map/map" $\forall f g xs. map f (map g xs) = map (f \circ g) xs \#$ -}

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 - allows the HERMIT user to introduce new transformations



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- HERMIT adds any RULES to its available transformations
 - allows the HERMIT user to introduce new transformations
 - HERMIT can be used to test/debug RULES



- HERMIT is a tool for interactively transforming GHC Core programs
- Currently very experimental
- Ongoing work: support for equational reasoning
- Publications describing HERMIT:
 - The HERMIT in the Machine [FGKS12] HERMIT implementation
 - The HERMIT in the Tree [SFG13] mechanising known transformations
 - Publications using HERMIT to prototype new optimisations:
 - The HERMIT in the Stream [FHG14] stream fusion
 - Optimizing SYB is Easy! [AFM14] data-type-generic programming

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In Workshop on Partial Evaluation and Program Manipulation, pages 97–108. ACM, 2014.

Neil Sculthorpe, Andrew Farmer, and Andy Gill.

The HERMIT in the tree: Mechanizing program transformations in the GHC core language.