

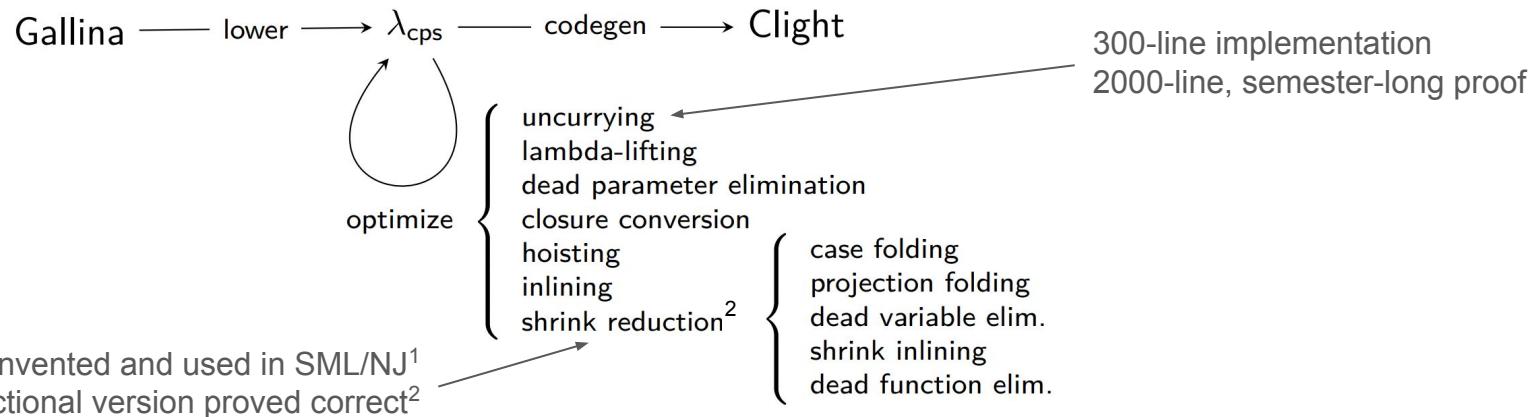
Deriving Efficient Program Transformations from Rewrite Rules

John M. Li
Andrew W. Appel

Princeton University
August 2021

Motivation

- Compilers are hard to get right¹
- Mechanized proof is effective¹, but proofs often tedious
- Example: CertiCoq's backend



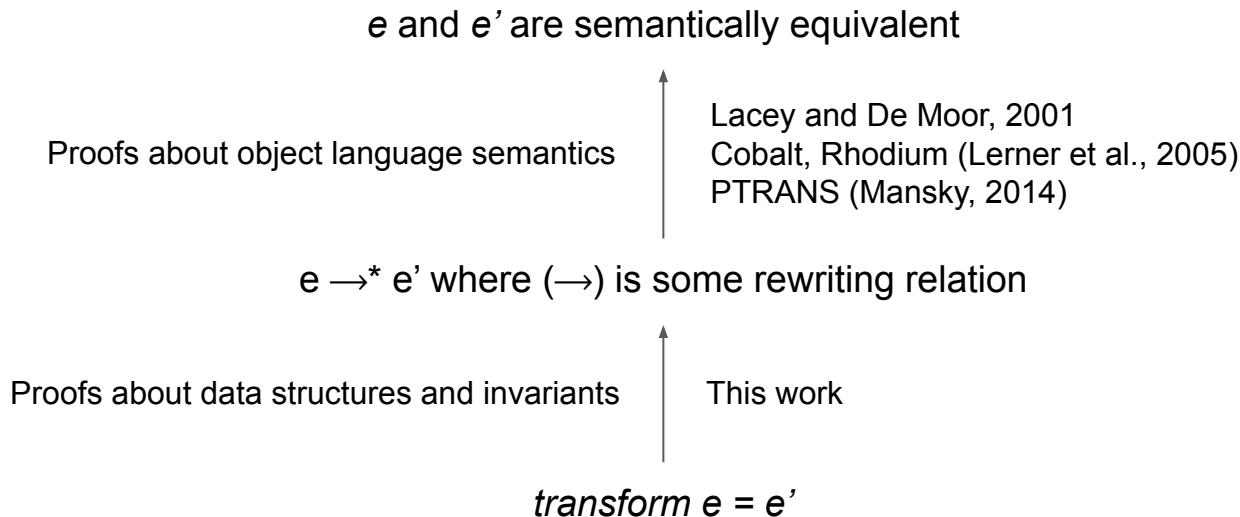
¹Yang, Chen, Eide, and Regehr, 2011

²Appel and Jim, 1997

³Savary Bélanger and Appel, 2016

Automation to the rescue?

- Proofs about program transformations seem to have similar structure:



Our tool

Rewriting relation (\rightarrow)

- “Use lookup tables to store bindings in scope”
- “Use a counter variable to generate fresh names”

Specified how?

Types ensure correctness

Fixpoint opt ... $e : \sum_{e'} e \longrightarrow^* e' :=$
match e **with**

... \Rightarrow ...

1

| . . . \Rightarrow . . . | .

end.

Holes to fill by hand

Specifying helper data structures: an example

$$\begin{aligned} b ::= & \text{ true } | \text{ false } \\ e ::= & x | \mathbf{let } x = b \mathbf{ in } e | \mathbf{if } x \mathbf{ then } e \mathbf{ else } e \end{aligned}$$

let $x = \text{true}$ **in** $C[\mathbf{if } x \mathbf{ then } e1 \mathbf{ else } e2]$ \rightarrow **let** $x = \text{true}$ **in** $C[e1]$ (case folding)

$$\frac{x \notin \text{FV}(e)}{\mathbf{let } x = b \mathbf{ in } e \rightarrow e} \quad (\text{dead variable elimination})$$

Implementing case folding

let $x = \text{true}$ **in** $C[\text{if } x \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2]$ \rightarrow **let** $x = \text{true}$ **in** $C[e_1]$ (case folding)

Pass around an extra parameter env mapping variables in scope to literals:

```
let x = b in      ← Set  $\text{env}(x)$  to b
...
if x            ← Lookup x in  $\text{env}$ ; perform case folding accordingly
then a
else b
```

Implementing dead variable elimination

$$\frac{x \notin FV(e)}{\text{let } x = b \text{ in } e \rightarrow e} \quad (\text{dead variable elimination})$$

Maintain a piece of state *uses* mapping variables to use counts.

let $x = b$ **in** e

Check if $\text{uses}(x) = 0$; delete binding if so

Example

Set $\text{env}(y)$ to true; recur

```
let y = true in
let z = false in
if x then
  if y then a else b
else
  if z then c else d
```

<i>env</i>	<i>uses</i>
\emptyset	$x \mapsto 1$
	$y \mapsto 1$
	$z \mapsto 1$
	$a \mapsto 1$
	$b \mapsto 1$
	$c \mapsto 1$
	$d \mapsto 1$

Example

```
let y = true in  
let z = false in  
if x then  
  if y then a else b  
else  
  if z then c else d
```

Set $\text{env}(z)$ to false; recur

<i>env</i>	<i>uses</i>
$y \mapsto \text{true}$	$x \mapsto 1$
	$y \mapsto 1$
	$z \mapsto 1$
	$a \mapsto 1$
	$b \mapsto 1$
	$c \mapsto 1$
	$d \mapsto 1$

Example

```
let y = true in  
let z = false in  
if x then ← x ∉ env; recur on branches  
  if y then a else b  
else  
  if z then c else d
```

<i>env</i>	<i>uses</i>
y ↦ true	x ↦ 1
z ↦ false	y ↦ 1
	z ↦ 1
	a ↦ 1
	b ↦ 1
	c ↦ 1
	d ↦ 1

Example

```
let y = true in
```

```
let z = false in
```

```
if x then
```

```
  if y then a else b
```

```
else
```

```
  if z then c else d
```

env(y) = true; case fold!

Will be deleted; decrement *uses(b)* and *uses(y)*

<i>env</i>	<i>uses</i>
$y \mapsto \text{true}$	$x \mapsto 1$
$z \mapsto \text{false}$	$y \mapsto 1$
	$z \mapsto 1$
	$a \mapsto 1$
	$b \mapsto 1$
	$c \mapsto 1$
	$d \mapsto 1$

Example

```
let y = true in  
let z = false in  
if x then  
  a  
else  
  if z then c else d
```

<i>env</i>	<i>uses</i>
$y \mapsto \text{true}$	$x \mapsto 1$
$z \mapsto \text{false}$	$y \mapsto 0$
	$z \mapsto 1$
	$a \mapsto 1$
	$b \mapsto 0$
	$c \mapsto 1$
	$d \mapsto 1$

Example

```
let y = true in  
let z = false in  
if x then
```

```
  a           env(z) = false; case fold!  
else  
  if z then c else d
```

Will be deleted; decrement *uses(c)* and *uses(z)*

<i>env</i>	<i>uses</i>
$y \mapsto \text{true}$	$x \mapsto 1$
$z \mapsto \text{false}$	$y \mapsto 0$
	$z \mapsto 1$
	$a \mapsto 1$
	$b \mapsto 0$
	$c \mapsto 1$
	$d \mapsto 1$

Example

```
let y = true in  
let z = false in  
if x then  
    a  
else  
    d
```

<i>env</i>	<i>uses</i>
$y \mapsto \text{true}$	$x \mapsto 1$
$z \mapsto \text{false}$	$y \mapsto 0$
	$z \mapsto 0$
	$a \mapsto 1$
	$b \mapsto 0$
	$c \mapsto 0$
	$d \mapsto 1$

Example

```
let y = true in  
let z = false in  
if x then  
    a  
else  
    d
```

<i>env</i>	<i>uses</i>
$y \mapsto \text{true}$	$x \mapsto 1$
$z \mapsto \text{false}$	$y \mapsto 0$
	$z \mapsto 0$
	$a \mapsto 1$
	$b \mapsto 0$
	$c \mapsto 0$
	$d \mapsto 1$

Example

```
let y = true in  
let z = false in  
if x then  
    a  
else  
    d
```

uses(z) = 0; z is dead

<i>env</i>	<i>uses</i>
$y \mapsto \text{true}$	$x \mapsto 1$
	$y \mapsto 0$
	$z \mapsto 0$
	$a \mapsto 1$
	$b \mapsto 0$
	$c \mapsto 0$
	$d \mapsto 1$

Example

```
let y = true in  
if x then  
  a  
else  
  d
```

<i>env</i>	<i>uses</i>
$y \mapsto \text{true}$	$x \mapsto 1$
	$y \mapsto 0$
	$z \mapsto 0$
	$a \mapsto 1$
	$b \mapsto 0$
	$c \mapsto 0$
	$d \mapsto 1$

Example

```
let y = true in
  if x then
    a
  else
    d
```

uses(y) = 0; y is dead

env

\emptyset

uses

$x \mapsto 1$
$y \mapsto 0$
$z \mapsto 0$
$a \mapsto 1$
$b \mapsto 0$
$c \mapsto 0$
$d \mapsto 1$

Example

if x **then**

a

else

d

<i>env</i>	<i>uses</i>
\emptyset	$x \mapsto 1$
	$y \mapsto 0$
	$z \mapsto 0$
	$a \mapsto 1$
	$b \mapsto 0$
	$c \mapsto 0$
	$d \mapsto 1$

Specifying helper data structures

- At each step, there is a subterm in focus e and surrounding context C
- Can think of implementations as state machines with configurations (C, e)
- env and uses are related to (C, e) at each step by an invariant

$$(C, e) \sim \text{env} \Leftrightarrow \forall x b, \text{env}(x) = b \Leftrightarrow x \text{ bound to } b \text{ in } C$$
$$(C, e) \sim \text{uses} \Leftrightarrow \forall x n, \text{uses}(x) = n \Leftrightarrow x \text{ used } n \text{ times in } C[e]$$

Our tool

Rewriting relation (\rightarrow)

“Use lookup tables to store bindings in scope”
“Use a counter variable to generate fresh names”

Specified how?

Answer: by invariants, relating each data structure to intermediate states (C, e)

Types ensure correctness

Fixpoint opt $\dots e : \sum_{e'} e \longrightarrow^* e' :=$
match e **with**

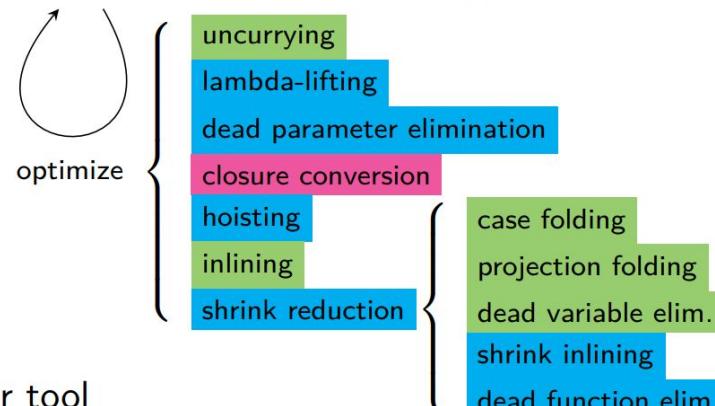
| $\dots \Rightarrow \dots$  \dots
| $\dots \Rightarrow \dots$  \dots
end.

Holes to fill by hand

Our tool

- Our tool also supports delayed computations and custom termination metrics
- Resulting framework is simple, but can express many of CertiCoq's passes:

Gallina —— lower —— λ_{cps} —— codegen —— Clight



- Implemented using our tool
- Implementable using our tool
- Not expressible using our tool

Demo

Syntax

```
Definition var := positive.  
Inductive exp :=  
| LetIn (x : var) (b : B) (e : exp)  
| IfThenElse (x : var) (e1 : exp) (e2 : exp).
```

$e ::= x \mid \text{let } x = b \text{ in } e \mid \text{if } x \text{ then } e \text{ else } e$

MetaCoq Run¹
(mk_Frame_ops
(MPfile ["Example"; "L6"; "CertiCoq"])
(MPfile ["Example"; "L6"; "CertiCoq"], "exp") exp
[var; B]).

$C ::= \square \mid \text{let } x = b \text{ in } C$
 $\mid \text{if } x \text{ then } C \text{ else } e$
 $\mid \text{if } x \text{ then } e \text{ else } C$

¹Sozeau et al., 2020

Rewrite rules

```
Inductive rewrite_step : exp → exp → P :=  
(** Case folding *)  
| case_fold : ∀ (C : ctx) x b e1 e2 e_taken,  
  known_bool x b C ∧  
  (if b then e1 else e2) = e_taken →  
  C [ IfThenElse x e1 e2 ] → C [ Rec e_taken ]  
(** Dead variable elimination *)  
| dead_var_elim : ∀ (C : ctx) x b e,  
  ~ occurs_free x e →  
  BottomUp (C [ LetIn x b e ] → C [ e ] )  
where "e1 --> e2" := (rewrite_step e1 e2).
```

let $x = \text{true}$ **in** $C[\text{if } x \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2]$

→ **let** $x = \text{true}$ **in** $C[e_1]$

$x \notin \text{FV}(e)$

let $x = b$ **in** $e \rightarrow e$

Invariants

```
Definition env_map := M.tree B .
```

```
Definition env_mapInvariant  
{A} (C : frames_t A exp_univ_exp) (env : env_map) :=  
  ∀ x b, M.get x env = Some b → known_bool x b C.
```

```
Definition uses_map := M.tree N .
```

```
Definition uses_mapInvariant  
{A} (C : frames_t A exp_univ_exp)  
(e : univD A)  
(uses : uses_map) :=  
  ∀ x, get_count x uses = use_count x (C [] e []).
```

Preserving invariants across recursive calls

(** Obligations re: preserving invariants across recursive calls *)

Instance Preserves_env: Preserves_R (@env_mapInvariant).

Instance Preserves_uses_up: Preserves_S_up (@uses_mapInvariant).

Instance Preserves_uses_dn: Preserves_S_dn (@uses_mapInvariant).

Preserving invariants across recursive calls

(** Obligations re: preserving invariants across recursive calls *)

Instance Preserves_env: Preserves_R (@env_map_invariant).

Proof.

```
intros A B fs fs_ok f [env Henv]; destruct f;
lazymatch goal with
| ⊢ Param (@env_map_invariant)
  (e_map (λ fs ⇒ fs >:: LetIn2 ?x' ?b') fs) ⇒
  rename x' into x, b' into b
| _ ⇒
  ∃ env; unerase; intros x' b' Hget';
  specialize (Henv x' b' Hget');
  destruct Henv as [D [E Hctx]];
  match goal with
  | ⊢ known_bool _ _ (_ >:: ?f) ⇒
    ∃ D, (E >:: f); now subst fs
  end
end.
∃ (M.set x b env); unerase; intros x' b' Hget'; cbn in *.
destruct (Pos.eq_dec x' x);
[subst; rewrite M.gss in Hget';
 inversion Hget'; now ∃ fs, <[]>|].
rewrite M.gso in Hget' by auto.
destruct (Henv x' b' Hget') as [D [E Hctx]].
∃ D, (E >:: LetIn2 x b); now subst fs.
```

Defined.

Extraction Inline Preserves_env.

Instance Preserves_uses_up: Preserves_S_up (@uses_map_invariant).

Proof.

```
intros A B fs fs_ok f x [uses Huses];
∃ uses; unerase; apply Huses.
```

Defined.

Extraction Inline Preserves_uses_up.

Instance Preserves_uses_dn: Preserves_S_dn (@uses_map_invariant).

Proof.

```
intros A B fs fs_ok f x [uses Huses];
∃ uses; unerase; apply Huses.
```

Defined.

Extraction Inline Preserves_uses_dn.

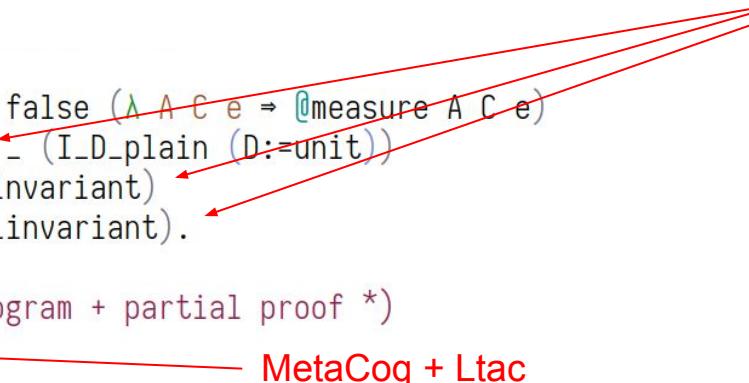
Deriving an implementation

rewrite rules + invariants specified in goal type

```
Definition optimize :  
  rewriter exp_univ_exp false ( $\lambda A C e \Rightarrow @measure A C e$ )  
    rewrite_step _ (I_D_plain (D:=unit))  
    - (@env_map_invariant)  
    - (@uses_map_invariant).
```

Proof.

```
(** Derive partial program + partial proof *)  
mk_rw.  
all: mk_easy_delay.  
(** Solve obligations related to termination *)  
all: try lazymatch goal with  $\vdash \text{MetricDecreasing} \rightarrow \_ \Rightarrow$   
  try (simpl; unfold delayD; lia);  
  clear - H H1; cbn in *; subst e_takeng0;  
  intros _; destruct H as [ _ H], b;  
  apply f_equal with (f := exp_size) in H; lia end.
```



Deriving an implementation

2 subgoals (ID 974)

```
ExtraVars "case_fold" →
  ∀ (Ans : Set) (C : erased ctx),
  e_ok C →
  ∀ (x : var) (e1 e2 : exp) (d : Delay (I_D_plain (D:=unit)) (IfThenElse x e1 e2)),
  Param (@env_map_invariant) C →
  State (@uses_map_invariant) C (delayD d) →
  (Success "case_fold" →
    ∀ (e_taken : exp) (d0 : Delay (I_D_plain (D:=unit)) e_taken) (x0 : var) (e3 e4 : exp)
      (b : B) (e_takeng0 : exp),
    « e_map (λ C0 : ctx ⇒ known_bool x0 b C0 ∧ (if b then e3 else e4) = e_takeng0) C » →
    delayD d = IfThenElse x0 e3 e4 →
    e_takeng0 = delayD d0 → Param (@env_map_invariant) C → State (@uses_map_invariant) C (Rec e_takeng0) → Ans) →
  (Failure "case_fold" → Ans) → Ans
```

subgoal 2 (ID 976) is:

```
ExtraVars "dead_var_elim" →
  ∀ (Ans : Set) (C : erased ctx),
  e_ok C →
  ∀ (x : var) (b : B) (e : exp),
  Param (@env_map_invariant) C →
  State (@uses_map_invariant) C (LetIn x b e) →
  (Success "dead_var_elim" →
    ~ occurs_free x e → Param (@env_map_invariant) C → State (@uses_map_invariant) C e → Ans) →
  (Failure "dead_var_elim" → Ans) → Ans
```

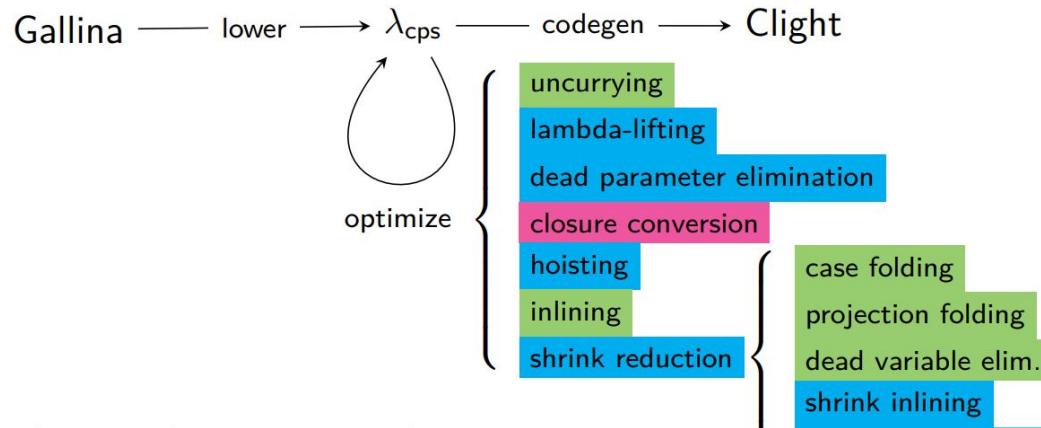
Deriving an implementation

```
= (** Implement case folding *)
intros _ R C C_ok x e1 e2 d r s success failure.
destruct r as [env Henv] eqn:Hr.
(** Using env, check whether x is in scope.
   If so, perform case folding accordingly *)
destruct (M.get x env) as [b|] eqn:Hbool; [|cond_failure].
pose (d' := d : Delay (I_D_plain (D := unit))
  {A:=exp_univ_exp}
  (if b then e1 else e2)).
cond_success success.
specialize (success _ d' x e1 e2 b (if b then e1 else e2)).
unshelve eapply success; unerase; auto.
(** Decrement use counts of scrutinee + deleted branch *)
destruct s as [uses Huses]; destruct b;
  [exists (upd_count decr x (decr_use_counts e2 uses))
  |exists (upd_count decr x (decr_use_counts e1 uses))].
all: unerase; intros y; clear - Huses;
specialize (Huses y); cbn in *;
unfold Rec; rewrite use_count_ctxt_app in *; cbn in *;
rewrite decr_count_correct, decr_use_counts_correct; lia.
```

Deriving an implementation

```
= (** Implement dead variable elimination *)
clear; intros _ R C C_ok x b e r [uses Huses] success failure.
(** Using uses, check whether x is dead.
   If so, perform dead variable elimination. *)
destruct (M.get x uses) as [n] eqn:Hbool; [cond_failure|].
cond_success success.
assert (Hget : get_count x uses = 0)
  by (unfold get_count; now rewrite Hbool).
apply success; auto.
± unerase. specialize (Huses x). cbn in *.
  apply use_count_zero_implies_dead.
  rewrite Huses, use_count_ctx_app in Hget.
  cbn in Hget; lia.
± ∃ uses; unerase; intros y.
  specialize (Huses y); cbn in *.
  rewrite Huses, ?use_count_ctx_app in *; now cbn.
Defined.
```

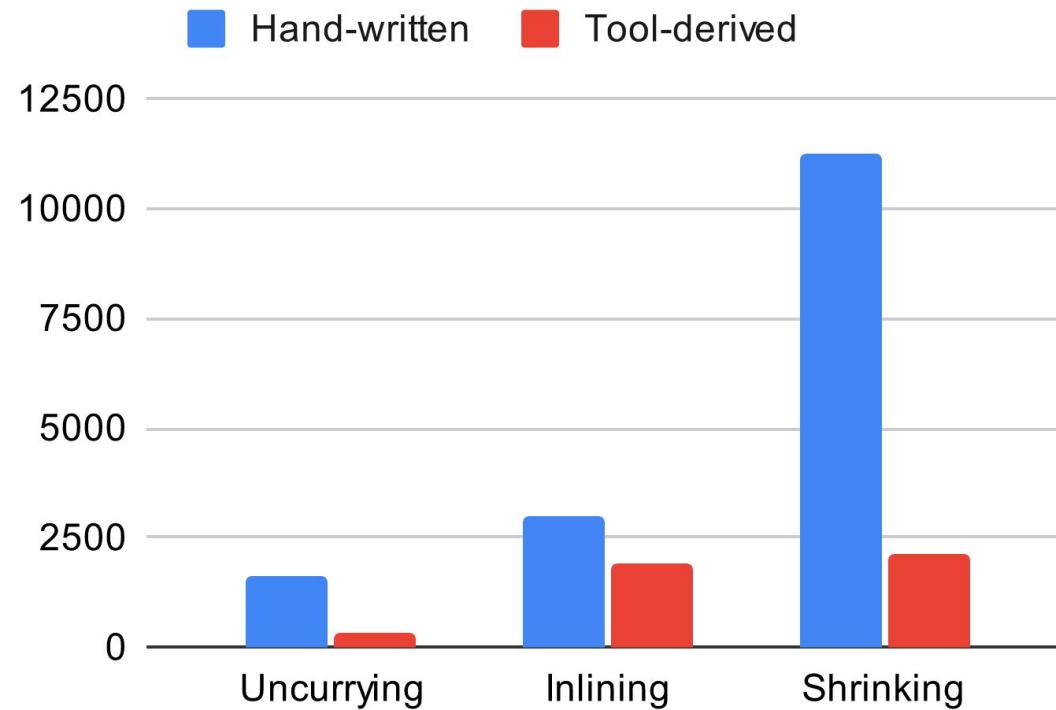
Evaluation



- Implemented using our tool
- Implementable using our tool
- Not expressible using our tool

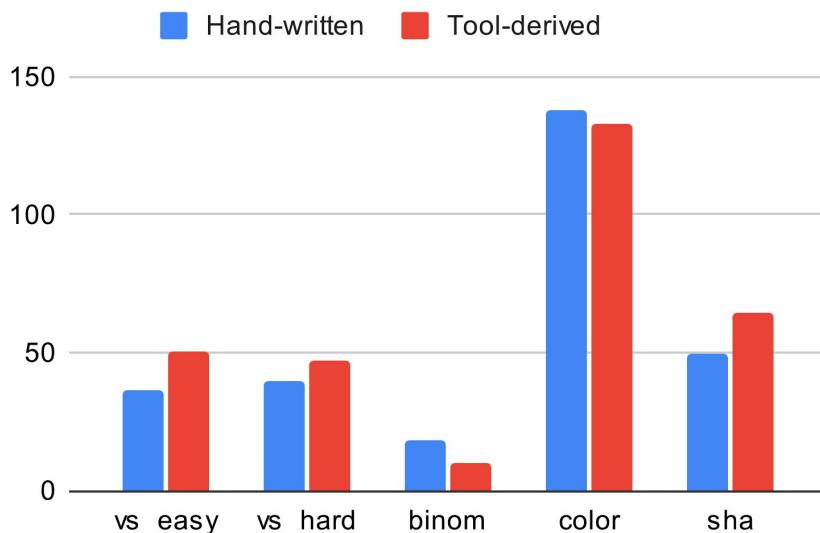
- Compared lines of code & proof to manual implementations
- Measured run-times of CertiCoq on a suite of benchmarks

Line counts

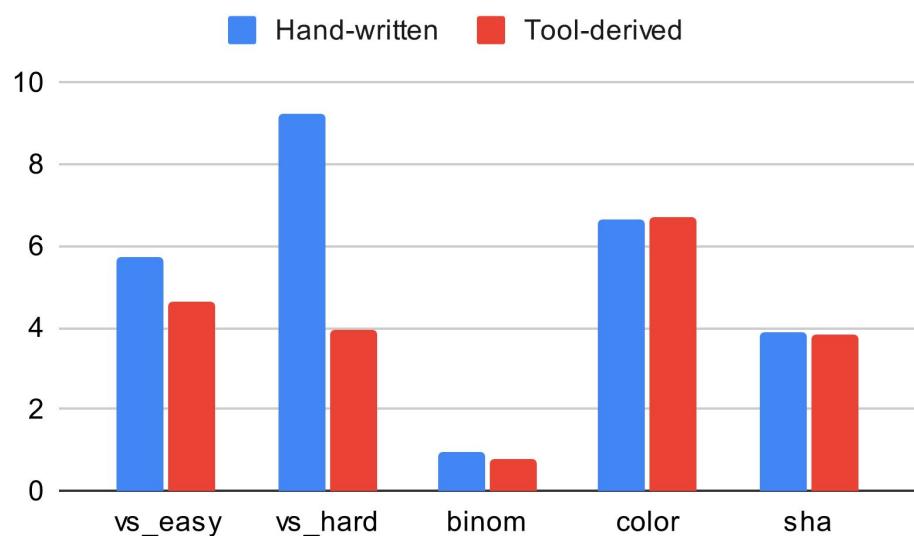


Run times (milliseconds)

Shrinking



Uncurrying



Future work

- Make the generated Coq code more human-readable
- Cross-language transformations? (e.g. CPS/ANF conversion, closure conversion)
- Implement more transformations