



Reduction strategies for CBN and CBV

Structural operational style and Felleisen style

Bas Broere

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- A language that emphasises *what* needs to be calculated, instead of *how* this needs to be done, i.e. what does it mean to calculate something?



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- "A language that takes functions seriously"
- A language that emphasises *what* needs to be calculated, instead of *how* this needs to be done, i.e. what does it mean to calculate something?

Important: It supports passing functions as arguments, returning them as value etc.

Basically, you can do everything with them.



Setting up an FP language





- 1 Take a λ -calculus, so:
 - **Terms:** $M, N ::= x \mid \lambda x.M \mid M N$;
 - Define β -reduction as the smallest congruence relation s.t. $(\lambda x.M) N \rightarrow_{\beta} M[x := N]$;



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- 4 Make an **execution model**.



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An evaluation strategy tells you *when* you need to *evaluate* an expression.

A reduction strategy tells you *how* to *reduce* a complex expression.



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- Add integer value n to terms:

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The argument expression is evaluated, and the resulting value is bound to the corresponding variable in the function.



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The argument expression is evaluated, and the resulting value is bound to the corresponding variable in the function.

Call-by-name (CBN)

The arguments to a function are not evaluated before the function is called.



Structural operation style (SOS)

One-step reductions:

$$(\lambda x.M) v \rightarrow M[x := v] \quad (\beta_v)$$

$$\frac{M \rightarrow M'}{M N \rightarrow M' N} \text{ (app-l)} \quad \frac{N \rightarrow N'}{v N \rightarrow v N'} \text{ (app-r)}$$



Recution steps

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- It is **deterministic**, i.e. for every M there is at most one M' s.t. $M \rightarrow M'$.



Multiple reductions



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- 1 The reductions end in a value (**termination**):

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Example: $(\lambda x.\lambda y.y x) ((\lambda x.x)1) (\lambda x.x) \rightarrow (\lambda x.\lambda y.y x) 1 (\lambda x.x)$
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Example: $\omega 2 \rightarrow 22 \not\rightarrow$.



Reduction contexts (felleisen style)

Head reductions:

$$(\lambda x.M) v \rightarrow_{\epsilon} M[x := v] (\beta_v)$$



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Head reductions:

$$(\lambda x.M) v \rightarrow_{\epsilon} M[x := v] \quad (\beta_v)$$

$$\frac{M \rightarrow_{\epsilon} M'}{E[M] \rightarrow E[M']} \quad (\text{context}),$$

with $E ::= [] \mid E b \mid v E$ terms with a [hole](#) $[]$ in it.



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Same example as before:

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Remember the earlier example:

$$\frac{(\lambda x.x) 1 \rightarrow 1}{\frac{(\lambda x.\lambda y.y x) ((\lambda x.x) 1) \rightarrow (\lambda x.\lambda y.y x) 1}{(\lambda x.\lambda y.y x) ((\lambda x.x) 1) (\lambda x.x) \rightarrow (\lambda x.\lambda y.y x) 1 (\lambda x.x)}}$$

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This corresponds to the **context**:

$E = ((\lambda x.\lambda y.y x) []) (\lambda x.x)$ with head reduction
 $(\lambda x.x) 1 \rightarrow_{\epsilon} 1$.



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Equivalence

SOS and Felleisen approach are **one-to-one!**



From this equivalence, it follows that Felleisen style also has the previously discussed properties: Left-to-right, Call-by-value, Weak reduction, Deterministic*.



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*: The determinism is also a consequence of the following theorem:

Unique decomposition theorem

For all terms M , there exists at most one reduction context E and one term N , s.t. $M = E[N]$ and N can reduce by head-reduction.



From this equivalence, it follows that Felleisen style also has the previously discussed properties: Left-to-right, Call-by-value, Weak reduction, Deterministic*.

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Proof: Induction on the [terms](#).



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The arguments to a function are not evaluated before the function is called (perform β -reduction asap).



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$$(\lambda x.M)N \rightarrow M[x := N] \quad (\beta_n) \quad \frac{M \rightarrow M'}{M N \rightarrow M' N} (\text{app-l})$$



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$$(\lambda x.M)N \rightarrow M[x := N] \quad (\beta_n) \quad \frac{M \rightarrow M'}{MN \rightarrow M'N} \text{(app-l)}$$

Felleisen style

$$(\lambda x.M)N \rightarrow M[x := N] \quad (\beta_n) \quad \frac{M \rightarrow M'}{E[M] \rightarrow E[M']} \text{(context)},$$

with $E ::= [] \mid EM$



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The same example once again, in SOS-style:

$$(\lambda x.\lambda y.y x) ((\lambda x.x) 1) (\lambda z.z)$$



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Some examples:

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Efficiency:

- $(\lambda x.x + x) M$: CBV evaluates M once, CBN twice;
- $(\lambda x.1) M$: CBV evaluates M once, CBN not at all.



CBN in CBV language





Introduce functions $\lambda x.M$ to delay computation of M
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Introduce functions $\lambda x.M$ to delay computation of M (**thunks**).

1 $\llbracket x \rrbracket = x ()$ (**application**);

2 $\llbracket \lambda x.M \rrbracket = \lambda x. \llbracket M \rrbracket$;

3 $\llbracket M N \rrbracket = \llbracket M \rrbracket (\lambda x. \llbracket N \rrbracket)$,

where $()$ is a constant of type *unit* and $x \notin FV(N)$.



Rules

$$\llbracket x \rrbracket \stackrel{1}{=} x (), \quad \llbracket \lambda x. M \rrbracket \stackrel{2}{=} \lambda x. \llbracket M \rrbracket \quad \llbracket M N \rrbracket \stackrel{3}{=} \llbracket M \rrbracket (\lambda x. \llbracket N \rrbracket)$$

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So we need to evaluate M **twice** now, just as in CBN.



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Effect on **types**:

- 1 $M : A$, then $\llbracket M \rrbracket : \llbracket A \rrbracket$;
- 2 $M : A \rightarrow B$, then $\llbracket M \rrbracket : (unit \rightarrow \llbracket A \rrbracket) \rightarrow \llbracket B \rrbracket$;
- 3 $\llbracket basetype \rrbracket = basetype$.



This is **hard!**



This is **hard!**
We will read about it

:)