

Foundations of Total Functional Data-Flow Programming, Coinductively (Cross-Complement from MSFP 2014)

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12th CMCS Workshop
2014-04-05/06

Agenda

- 1 Introduction**
 - Simple Exercises in Coinduction
 - Application Domain
- 2 Coinduction at Work
- 3 Conclusion

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Exercise #1

Functor $\mathcal{S}_A = A \times (-)$

Coalgebras Deterministic total automata, output A (only)

Final Streams A^ω with deconstruction

$$\text{out}_{\mathcal{S}_A} = \text{cons}_A^{-1} = \langle \text{head}_A, \text{tail}_A \rangle$$

Coiteration $(X, \varphi = \langle h, t \rangle) \mapsto [\varphi]_{\mathcal{S}_A}(x)_n = h(t^n(x))$

$$h : X \rightarrow A$$

$$t : X \rightarrow X$$

Exercise #2

Functor $\mathcal{T}_{AB} = (B \times -)^A$

Coalgebras Total Mealy machines, input/output A/B

Final Causal stream functions $A^\omega \xrightarrow{!} B^\omega$

$$\text{out}_{\mathcal{T}_{AB}} = \lambda f. \langle \text{head}_{AB}(f), \text{tail}_{AB}(f) \rangle$$

Coiteration $(X, \varphi) \mapsto [\varphi]_{\mathcal{T}_{AB}}(x)(a)_n = \dots$

Aside: Causality

$$\begin{aligned} a|_n = a'|_n &\implies f(a)|_n = f(a')|_n \\ \text{head}_{AB}(f) : A &\rightarrow B & \text{tail}_{AB}(f) : A &\rightarrow (A^\omega \xrightarrow{!} B^\omega) \\ \text{head}_{AB}(f)(a_0) &= \text{head}_B(f(\text{cons}_A(a_0, \dots))) \\ \text{tail}_{AB}(f)(a_0)(a') &= \text{tail}_B(f(\text{cons}_A(a_0, a'))) \end{aligned}$$

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Declarative Online Stream Programming

Characteristics discrete (real) time, clocked synchronous, modular, data-centric

Applications very broad

- embedded systems
- numerical simulations
- scientific models
- digital music & event arts

Paradigms deeply divided

Professionals Data-flow graph (DFG) visual systems
Simulink, system dynamics, SuperCollider,
...

Academics Functional reactive programming (FRP)

Long-Term Goal: The Best of Both Worlds

FRP type discipline, symbolic computation, pattern matching

DFG aesthetic appeal, complex routing, *standard math*

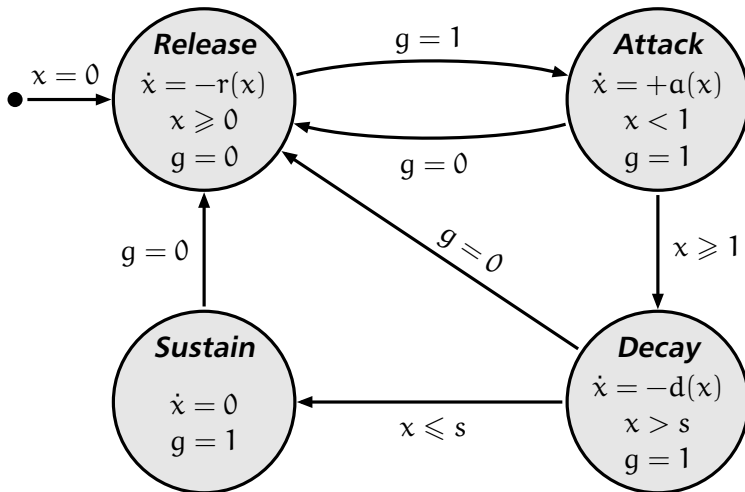
Excuse the pun, but...

Domain experts must not be required to study domain theory!

Unfortunately non-standard math lurking

Fortunately just coinduction

Example (1) – ADSR Hybrid Automaton



Example (1) – ADSR Functional Program

```
data State = Attack | Decay | Sustain | Release
```

```
adsr:: (Num τ, Ord τ) ⇒ (τ → τ) → (τ → τ) → τ → (τ → τ) →  
                [Bool] → [τ]
```

```
adsr a_rate d_rate s_level r_rate = loop Release 0
```

```
  where loop state out (gate : gates) = out' : loop state' out' gates
```

```
    where out' = case state of
```

```
      Attack → min 1      $ out + a_rate out
```

```
      Decay  → max s_level $ out - d_rate out
```

```
      Sustain →          out
```

```
      Release → max 0     $ out - r_rate out
```

```
  state' = case state of
```

```
    Release | gate                → Attack
```

```
    Attack  | gate ∧ out' ≥ 1     → Decay
```

```
    Decay   | gate ∧ out' ≤ s_level → Sustain
```

```
    -       | ¬ gate              → Release
```

```
    -       |                    → state
```

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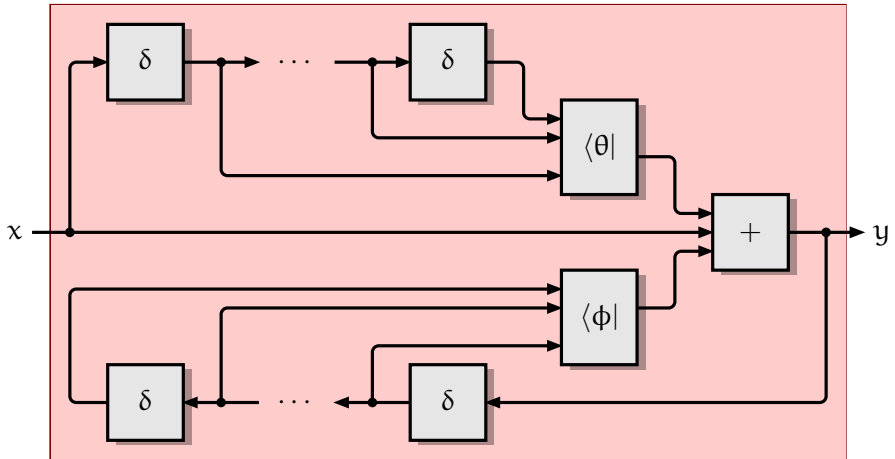
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How State Comes In

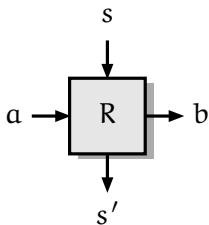
Empirical Programming Lore

- 1 Computations are conceived as if per element
 - 2 Most operations are stateless (repeated independently)
 - 3 Interesting behavior arises from delay
 - 4 State arises from delayed feedback
- Introduce state without breaking 1
 - Exploit 2 – 4 as convenient

Example (2) – Auto-Regressive Moving Average



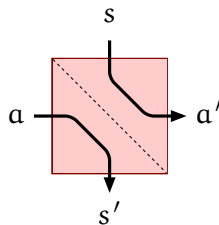
The Z Approach to Stateful Computation



$$R \subseteq S \times A \times B \times S$$

$$R : S \times A \rightarrow M(B \times S)$$

$$s / a \xrightarrow{R} b / s'$$



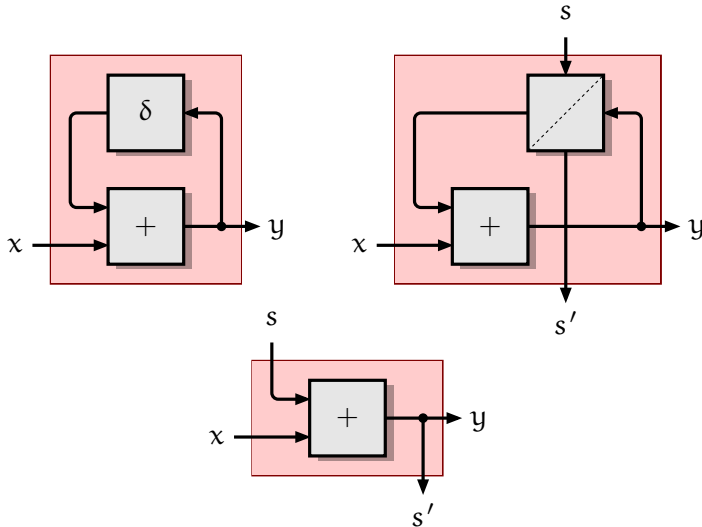
$$\delta \subseteq A \times A \times A \times A$$

$$\delta : A \times A \rightarrow M(A \times A)$$

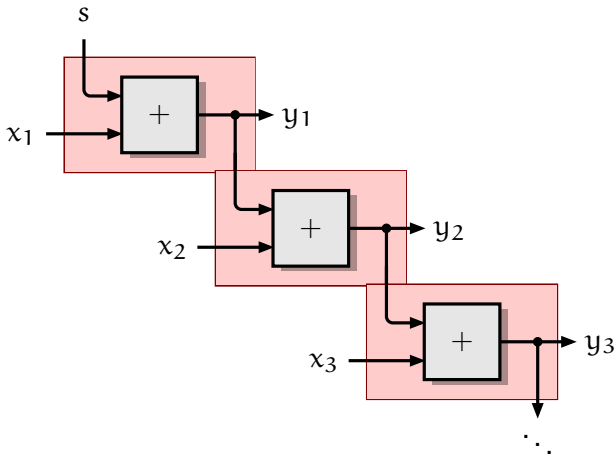
$$s / a \xrightarrow{\delta} a' / s'$$

$$s = a' \wedge a = s'$$

State Inference & Delay Elimination



State Inference & Delay Elimination



Simple Coinduction

$$M = \text{Id}$$

$$\text{curry } R : S \times A \rightarrow (B \times S)^A$$

$$[\text{curry } R]_{\mathcal{T}_{AB}} : S \rightarrow (A^\omega \xrightarrow{!} B^\omega)$$

- Initial state from delay node
 - Annotation (fby)
 - Type-based default

Beyond Stream Functions: Stream Relations

Features Beyond Basic Data Flow

Control by pattern matching
sometimes no value (locally)

Specification loosely with nondeterministic choice
sometimes more than one value

Monadic Coinduction (1)

(Pardo 1998)

- 1 Lift final coalgebra diagram to Kleisli category

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 S & \xrightarrow{f} & M(A^\omega \xrightarrow{!} B^\omega) \\
 \downarrow \varphi & & \downarrow M \text{out}_{\mathcal{T}_{AB}} \\
 M\mathcal{T}_{AB}S & \xrightarrow{(\widehat{\mathcal{T}}_{AB}f)^*} & M\mathcal{T}_{AB}(A^\omega \xrightarrow{!} B^\omega)
 \end{array}$$

- Kleisli extension $*$; distributive law; functor lifting $\widehat{\mathcal{T}}_{AB}$
- Solutions **not** guaranteed/unique

- 2 Tarski to the rescue

$$f = M \text{out}^{-1} \circ \mu \circ M\widehat{\mathcal{T}}_{AB}f \circ \varphi$$

- $M = \mathcal{P} \implies$ monotonic on complete lattice
- Greatest fixed point

Monadic Coinduction (2)

$M = \mathcal{P}$ etc.

$$\lambda_{B \times S} \circ \text{curry } R : S \times A \rightarrow (M((B \times S))^A)$$

$$[\lambda_{B \times S} \circ \text{curry } R]_{\mathcal{J}_{AB}}^M : S \rightarrow M(A^\omega \xrightarrow{!} B^\omega)$$

Coinduction?

$$[\lambda_{B \times S} \circ \text{curry } R]_{\mathcal{J}_{AB}}^M (s) = \dots$$

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Conclusion

- Semantics for causal (online) stream functions
- Off-the-shelf semantic components
 - Z-style relational stateful computation
 - coalgebraic streams
 - monadic coinduction
- Coinduction essential to comprehensible semantics
- Deterministic programs: implementation straightforward (≤ 2 kLoC; ≤ 1 person-week)