



Programming Macro Tree Transducers

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9th Workshop on Generic Programming, 28th September, 2013, Boston, Massachusetts Slide 1

Macro Tree Transducers on One Slide

Tree Transducers in FP

- automaton transforming trees to trees
- states are interpreted as functions

→ tree transducer = set of mutually recursive functions.



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Tree Transducers in FP

- automaton transforming trees to trees
- states are interpreted as functions
- → tree transducer = set of mutually recursive functions

Macro tree transducers

- extension of tree transducers
- each function may have accumulation parameters



still: MTTs as generalisation of top-down tree transducers



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Our interpretation of tree transducers

- literal interpretation: states are still states
- hence: a single function → meta programming



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How so?



still: MTTs as generalisation of top-down tree transducers

Our interpretation of tree transducers

- literal interpretation: states are still states
- hence: a single function → meta programming

How so?

Macro Tree Transducers = Tree Transducers + parametricity



From String Acceptors to Tree Transducers



- From String Acceptors to Tree Transducers
- Programming with Tree Transducers in Haskell



- From String Acceptors to Tree Transducers
- Programming with Tree Transducers in Haskell
- Tree Transducers with Polymorphic State Space



- From String Acceptors to Tree Transducers
- Programming with Tree Transducers in Haskell
- Tree Transducers with Polymorphic State Space
- Macro Tree Transducers
 (= Tree Transducers with Accumulation Parameters)



w o r d



 $_{q_0}$ w ord



 q_0 W O r

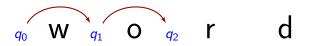
$$q, s \rightarrow q'$$





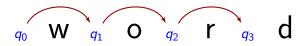
$$q, s \rightarrow q'$$





$$q, s \rightarrow q'$$





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$$q, s \rightarrow q'$$





$$q, s \rightarrow q'$$





Acceptor

$$q, s \rightarrow q'$$





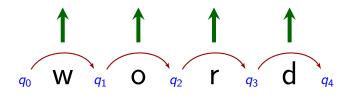
$$q, s \rightarrow q'$$





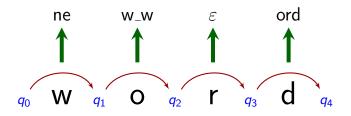
$$q, s \rightarrow q', w$$





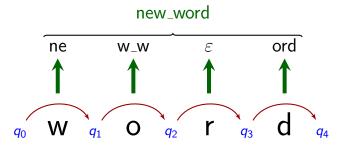
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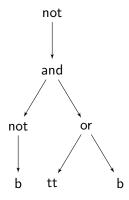
$$q, s \rightarrow q', w$$



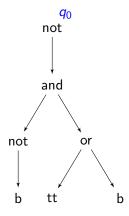


$$q, s \rightarrow q', w$$

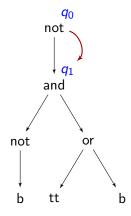




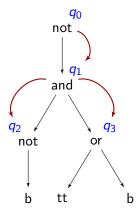




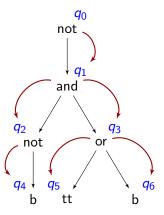




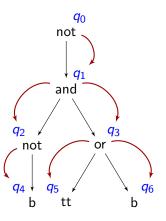






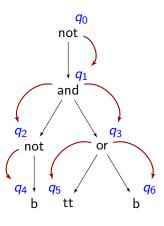






$$q, f \rightarrow q_1, \ldots, q_n$$





$$q, f \rightarrow q_1, \ldots, q_n$$

Often rendered as a rewrite rule:

$$q(f(\mathbf{x}_1,\ldots,\mathbf{x}_n)) \to f(q_1(\mathbf{x}_1),\ldots,q_n(\mathbf{x}_n))$$



Tree Transducers



$$q(f(x_1,\ldots,x_n)) \rightarrow f(q_1(x_1),\ldots,q_n(x_n))$$



Tree Transducers



$$q(f(x_1,\ldots,x_n)) \rightarrow f(q_1(x_1),\ldots,q_n(x_n))$$



Tree Transducers



$$q(f(x_1,\ldots,x_n)) \rightarrow t[q'(x_i)|q' \in Q, 1 \leq i \leq n]$$



And now in Haskell





And now in Haskell



Representation in Haskell

type
$$Trans_D f q g = \forall a . (q, f_a) \rightarrow g^*(q, a)$$



And now in Haskell



Representation in Haskell

type
$$Trans_D f q g = \forall a . (q, fa) \rightarrow g^*(q, a)$$

Free Monad of a Functor g

data
$$g^*$$
 $a = Re \ a \mid In (g (g^* \ a))$



type
$$Var = String$$

data $Sig \ a = Add \ a \ a \ | \ Val \ Int \ | \ Let \ Var \ a \ a \ | \ Var \ Var$



```
type Var = String

data Sig \ a = Add \ a \ a \ | \ Val \ Int \ | \ Let \ Var \ a \ a \ | \ Var \ Var
```

```
trans_{	ext{subst}} :: Trans_{	ext{D}} \ Sig \ (Map \ Var \ (\ \mu Sig \ )) \ Sig
trans_{	ext{subst}} \ (m, Var \ v) = \mathbf{case} \ Map.lookup \ v \ m \ \mathbf{of}
Nothing \to iVar \ v
Just \ t \to toFree \ t
trans_{	ext{subst}} \ (m, Let \ v \ b \ s) = iLet \ v \ (Re \ (m, b))
(Re \ (m \setminus v, s))
trans_{	ext{subst}} \ (m, Val \ n) = iVal \ n
trans_{	ext{subst}} \ (m, Add \ x \ y) = Re \ (m, x) \ 'iAdd' \ Re \ (m, y)
```



```
type Var = String
data Sig a = Add a a | Val Int | Let Var a a | Var Var
                                            type \mu f = f^* Empty
trans_{subst} :: Trans_D Sig (Map Var ( \muSig )) Sig
trans_{subst} (m, Var v) = case Map.lookup v m of
                                 Nothing \rightarrow iVar v
                                 Just t \rightarrow toFree t
trans_{subst} (m, Let \ v \ b \ s) = iLet \ v \ (Re \ (m, b))
                                     (Re(m \setminus v,s))
trans_{subst} (m, Val n) = iVal n
trans_{subst} (m, Add \times v) = Re(m, x) 'iAdd' Re(m, v)
```



```
type Var = String
data Sig a = Add a a | Val Int | Let Var a a | Var Var
                    type Trans<sub>D</sub> f q g = \forall a . (q, fa) \rightarrow g^*(q, a)
trans<sub>subst</sub> :: Trans Sig (Map Var ( µSig )) Sig
trans_{subst} (m, Var v) = case Map.lookup v m of
                                   Nothing \rightarrow iVar v
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```



 $subst = [trans_{subst}]_D$

```
type Var = String

data Sig \ a = Add \ a \ a \ | \ Val \ Int \ | \ Let \ Var \ a \ a \ | \ Var \ Var
```

$$trans_{ ext{subst}} :: Trans_{ ext{D}} Sig (Map Var (\mu Sig)) Sig$$
 $trans_{ ext{subst}} (m, Var v) = \mathbf{case} \ Map.lookup \ v \ m \ \mathbf{of}$

$$Nothing \to iVar \ v$$

$$Just \ t \to toFree \ t$$

$$trans_{ ext{subst}} (m, Let \ v \ b \ s) = iLet \ v \ (Re \ (m, b))$$

$$(Re \ (m \setminus v, s))$$

$$trans_{ ext{subst}} (m, Val \ n) = iVal \ n$$

$$trans_{ ext{subst}} (m, Add \ x \ y) = Re \ (m, x) \ 'iAdd' \ Re \ (m, y)$$

$$subst :: Map Var \ \mu Sig \to \mu Sig$$



Non-Example: Inlining

```
trans_{inline} :: Trans_{D} Sig \ (Map \ Var \ \mu Sig) Sig
trans_{inline} \ (m, Var \ v) = \mathbf{case} \ Map.lookup \ v \ m \ \mathbf{of}
Nothing \rightarrow iVar \ v
Just \ e \rightarrow toFree \ e
trans_{inline} \ (m, Let \ v \ b \ s) = Re \ (m \ [v \mapsto b] \ , s)
trans_{inline} \ (m, Val \ n) = iVal \ n
trans_{inline} \ (m, Add \ x \ y) = Re \ (m, x) \ 'iAdd' \ Re \ (m, y)
inline :: \mu Sig \rightarrow \mu Sig
inline = \llbracket trans_{inline} \rrbracket_{D} \ \emptyset
```



Non-Example: Inlining

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trans_{inline} :: Trans_{D} Sig \ (Map \ Var \ \mu Sig) Sig trans_{inline} \ (m, Var \ v) = \mathbf{case} \ Map.lookup \ v \ m \ \mathbf{of} Nothing \rightarrow iVar \ v Just \ e \rightarrow toFree \ e trans_{inline} \ (m, Let \ v \ b \ s) = Re \ (m \ [v \mapsto b] \ , s) trans_{inline} \ (m, Val \ n) = iVal \ n trans_{inline} \ (m, Add \ x \ y) = Re \ (m, x) \ 'iAdd' \ Re \ (m, y) inline :: \mu Sig \rightarrow \mu Sig inline = \llbracket trans_{inline} \rrbracket_{D} \ \emptyset
```

Recall the type *Trans*_D

type $Trans_D f q g = \forall a . (q, f_a) \rightarrow g^*(q, a)$



The original type *Trans*_D

type
$$Trans_D f q g = \forall a . (q, f_a) \rightarrow g^*(q, a)$$



The original type *Trans*_D

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$$Trans_D f q g = \forall a . (q, f_a) \rightarrow g^*(q, a)$$

An equivalent representation

type Trans_D
$$f q g = \forall a.q \rightarrow f$$
 $a \rightarrow g^*(q, a)$



The original type *Trans*_D

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$$Trans_D f q g = \forall a . (q, f_a) \rightarrow g^*(q, a)$$

An equivalent representation

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$$f q g = \forall a.q \rightarrow f(q \rightarrow a) \rightarrow g^*$$



The original type *Trans*_D

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Deriving the type *Trans*_M

type
$$Trans_M f q g = \forall a.q a \rightarrow f(q \quad a \rightarrow a) \rightarrow g^* a$$



The original type *Trans*_D

type Trans_D
$$f q g = \forall a . (q, f_a) \rightarrow g^*(q, a)$$

An equivalent representation

type
$$Trans_D f q g = \forall a.q \rightarrow f(q \rightarrow a) \rightarrow g^*$$

Deriving the type *Trans*_M

type
$$Trans_{\mathsf{M}} f q g = \forall a.q a \rightarrow f(q(g^*a) \rightarrow a) \rightarrow g^*a$$



Example: Inlining

```
trans_{inline} :: Trans'_{M} Sig (Map Var) Sig
trans_{inline} m (Var v) = \mathbf{case} \ Map.lookup \ v \ m \ \mathbf{of}
Nothing \rightarrow iVar \ v
Just \ e \quad x \rightarrow e
trans_{inline} m (Let \ v \ b \ s) = s \ (m \ [v \mapsto b \ m])
trans_{inline} m (Val \ n) = iVal \ n
trans_{inline} m (Add \ x \ y) = x \ m \ 'iAdd' \ y \ m
```



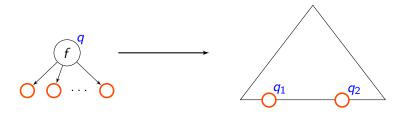
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```

$$inline :: \mu Sig \rightarrow \mu Sig$$

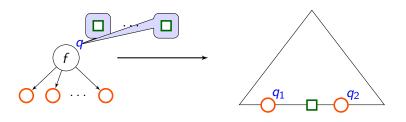
 $inline = \llbracket trans_{inline} \rrbracket_{\mathsf{M}} \emptyset$





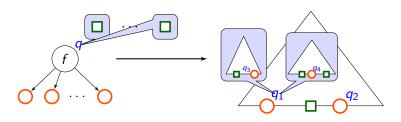
type
$$Trans_{\mathsf{M}} f q g = \forall a. q a \rightarrow f(\underbrace{q(g^* a) \rightarrow a}) \rightarrow g^* a$$





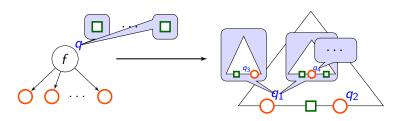
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So what?

What do we gain?



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Practice

- MTTs as a meta programming framework
- composition and manipulation of MTTs in a structured manner



So what?

What do we gain?

Practice

- MTTs as a meta programming framework
- composition and manipulation of MTTs in a structured manner

Theory

- more elegant proofs of compositionality results (using parametricity and fold fusion)
- monadic MTTs: generalisation of non-deterministic / partial MTTs



Conclusion

Implemented in the compositional data types library:

> cabal install compdata



Bonus Slide: Definition of Macro Tree Transducers

$$q(f(x_1,\ldots,x_n),y_1,\ldots,y_m)\to u$$

for each
$$f/n \in \mathcal{F}$$
 and $q/(m+1) \in Q$



Bonus Slide: Definition of Macro Tree Transducers

$$q(f(\mathbf{x_1},\ldots,\mathbf{x_n}),y_1,\ldots,y_m) o u$$
 for each $f/n \in \mathcal{F}$ and $q/(m+1) \in Q$

Where $u \in RHS_{n,m}$, which is defined as follows:

$$\frac{1 \le i \le m}{y_i \in RHS_{n,m}} \qquad \frac{g/k \in \mathcal{G} \quad u_1, \dots, u_k \in RHS_{n,m}}{g(u_1, \dots, u_k) \in RHS_{n,m}}$$

$$\frac{1 \leq i \leq n \quad q'/(k+1) \in Q \quad u_1, \dots, u_k \in RHS_{n,m}}{q'(\mathbf{x}_i, u_1, \dots, u_k) \in RHS_{n,m}}$$

