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1. AGDA IN SHORT

- Functional programming language
- Dependently typed (Π , Σ)
- Total: finite-time termination
 - extensive matching

2. MOTIVATION

- Broader adoption of proven correctness
- Leverage LLVM's optimization passes
- Link with popular system libraries

3. IMPLEMENTATION

- Pipeline demonstrated in figure 1
- Boehm GC as memory manager
- Small supporting runtime library
- No foreign-function interface, so no linking with system libraries

LAZINESS vs. STRICTNESS

- Strict: *everything* computed directly
- Lazy: values *only* computed when otherwise the program cannot be executed further
- Trickier at runtime: using thunks (see right)
- Making lazy stuff strict is easy, not vice-versa

4. BENCHMARK ANALYSIS

Three aspects:

- LLVM vs. MAlonzo vs. Scheme
- Lazy vs. strict evaluation in LLVM
- Optimization: static memory allocation

Three test cases: consuming a large number, executing quicksort, and summing all triples of natural number coordinates in a 3D sphere.

Selection of each combination is plotted in figure 3 (bottom right).

5. CONCLUSIONS

- Basic code extraction is relatively simple
- No improved asymptotic performance
- Straightforward strict evalution is no good.
- Simple optimizations can have a significant effect on the running time
- More indirect translation paths seem promising, via dedicated frameworks

So: is LLVM a *practical* backend? Yes, but it definitely needs some work. Other approaches might be better.



Extracting LLVM IR from Agda

Project Group 7

THUNKS: Delay & Force

Agda2LLVM's thunks are visualized in figure 2. This shows a visual representation of what it means to *force* a thunk:

- 1) A thunk starts off being a box with only a recipe for the value that it represents. This is the **delayed** state.
- 2) The program passess references to the thunk as pointers, without looking into the box.
- 3) Forcing: As soon as somewhere the value is needed, the recipe is executed and the result is replaced in the same box, such that the result is immediately usable program-wide.



Figure 2: simplified inner workings of thunks and their lazy evaluation



Figure 3: a sample of the benchmark results.

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