

Declarative Concurrency

Lazy Execution (VRH 4.5)

Carlos Varela
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Adapted with permission from:
Seif Haridi
KTH
Peter Van Roy
UCL

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1

Lazy evaluation

- The default functions in Oz are evaluated *eagerly* (as soon as they are called)
- Another way is lazy evaluation where a computation is done only when the result is needed

- Calculates the infinite list:
0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ...

```
declare  
fun lazy {Ints N}  
  N{|Ints N+1}  
end
```

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2

Lazy evaluation (2)

- Write a function that computes as many rows of Pascal's triangle as needed
- We do not know how many beforehand
- A function is *lazy* if it is evaluated only when its result is needed
- The function `PascalList` is evaluated when needed

```
fun lazy {PascalList Row}  
  Row | {PascalList  
        {AddList  
          Row  
          {ShiftRight Row}}}  
end
```

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3

Lazy evaluation (3)

- Lazy evaluation will avoid redoing work if you decide first you need the 10th row and later the 11th row
- The function continues where it left off

```
declare  
L = {PascalList [1]}  
{Browse L}  
{Browse L.1}  
{Browse L.2.1}
```

```
L<Future>  
[1]  
[1 1]
```

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4

Lazy execution

- Without lazyness, the execution order of each thread follows textual order, i.e., when a statement comes as the first in a sequence it will execute, whether or not its results are needed later
- This execution scheme is called *eager execution*, or *supply-driven* execution
- Another execution order is that a statement is executed only if its results are needed somewhere in the program
- This scheme is called *lazy evaluation*, or *demand-driven* evaluation (some languages use lazy evaluation by default, e.g., Haskell)

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5

Example

```
B = {F1 X}  
C = {F2 Y}  
D = {F3 Z}  
A = B+C
```

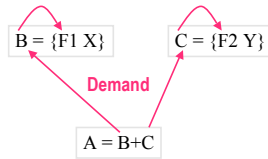
- Assume F1, F2 and F3 are lazy functions
- B = {F1 X} and C = {F2 Y} are executed only if and when their results are needed in A = B+C
- D = {F3 Z} is not executed since it is not needed

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6

Example

- In lazy execution, an operation suspends until its result is needed
- The suspended operation is triggered when another operation needs the value for its arguments
- In general multiple suspended operations could start concurrently

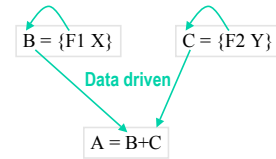


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7

Example II

- In data-driven execution, an operation suspends until the values of its arguments results are available
- In general the suspended computation could start concurrently



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8

Using Lazy Streams

```

fun {Sum Xs A Limit}
  if Limit>0 then
    case Xs of X|Xr then
      {Sum Xr A+X Limit-1}
    end
  else A end
end

local Xs S in
  Xs={Ints 0}
  S={Sum Xs 0 1500}
  {Browse S}
end
    
```

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9

How does it work?

```

fun {Sum Xs A Limit}
  if Limit>0 then
    case Xs of X|Xr then
      {Sum Xr A+X Limit-1}
    end
  else A end
end

fun lazy {Ints N}
  N | {Ints N+1}
end

local Xs S in
  Xs = {Ints 0}
  S={Sum Xs 0 1500}
  {Browse S}
end
    
```

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10

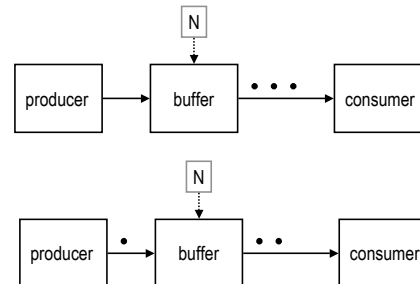
Improving throughput

- Use a lazy buffer
- It takes a lazy input stream In and an integer N, and returns a lazy output stream Out
- When it is first called, it first fills itself with N elements by asking the producer
- The buffer now has N elements filled
- Whenever the consumer asks for an element, the buffer in turn asks the producer for another element

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11

The buffer example



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12

The buffer

```
fun {Buffer1 In N}
  End={List.drop In N}

  fun lazy {Loop In End}
    In.1|{Loop In.2 End.2}
  end
end
in
  {Loop In End}
end
```

Traversing the In stream, forces the producer to emit N elements

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13

The buffer II

```
fun {Buffer2 In N}
  End = thread
    {List.drop In N}
  end
  fun lazy {Loop In End}
    In.1|{Loop In.2 End.2}
  end
end
in
  {Loop In End}
end
```

Traversing the In stream, forces the producer to emit N elements **and at the same time serves the consumer**

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14

The buffer III

```
fun {Buffer3 In N}
  End = thread
    {List.drop In N}
  end
  fun lazy {Loop In End}
    E2 = thread End.2 end
    In.1|{Loop In.2 E2}
  end
end
in
  {Loop In End}
end
```

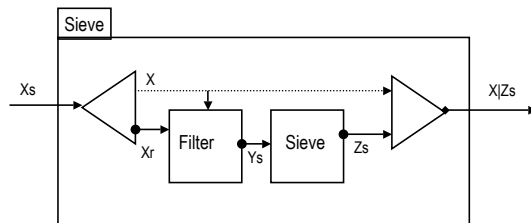
Traverse the In stream, forces the producer to emit N elements **and at the same time serves the consumer, and requests the next element ahead**

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15

Larger Example: The Sieve of Eratosthenes

- Produces prime numbers
- It takes a stream 2...N, peels off 2 from the rest of the stream
- Delivers the rest to the next sieve



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16

Lazy Sieve

```
fun lazy {Sieve Xs}
  X|Xr = Xs in
  X | {Sieve {LFilter
    Xr
    fun {$ Y} Y mod X \= 0 end
  }}
end

fun {Primes} {Sieve {Ints 2}} end
```

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17

Lazy Filter

For the Sieve program we need a lazy filter

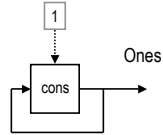
```
fun lazy {LFilter Xs F}
  case Xs
  of nil then nil
  [] X|Xr then
    if {F X} then X|{LFilter Xr F} else {LFilter Xr F} end
  end
end
```

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18

Define streams implicitly

- Ones = 1 | Ones
- Infinite stream of ones

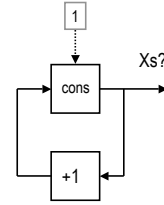


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19

Define streams implicitly

- $Xs = 1 \mid \{LMap\ Xs\ \text{fun } \{ \$ X \} X+1\ \text{end}\}$
- What is Xs ?

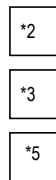


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20

The Hamming problem

- Generate the first N elements of stream of integers of the form: $2^a 3^b 5^c$ with $a, b, c \geq 0$ (in ascending order)

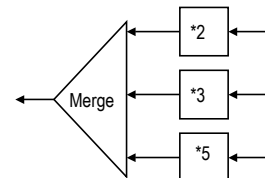


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21

The Hamming problem

- Generate the first N elements of stream of integers of the form: $2^a 3^b 5^c$ with $a, b, c \geq 0$ (in ascending order)

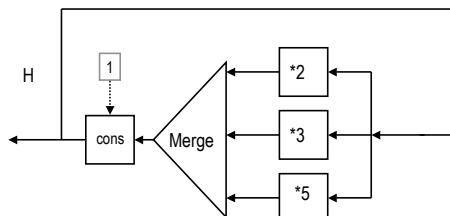


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22

The Hamming problem

- Generate the first N elements of stream of integers of the form: $2^a 3^b 5^c$ with $a, b, c \geq 0$ (in ascending order)



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23

Lazy File Reading

```

fun {ToList FO}
  fun lazy {LRead} L T in
    if {File.readBlock FO L T} then
      T = {LRead}
    else T = nil {File.close FO} end
    L
  end
  {LRead}
end

```

- This avoids reading the whole file in memory

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24

List Comprehensions

- Abstraction provided in lazy functional languages that allows writing higher level set-like expressions
- In our context we produce lazy lists instead of sets
- The mathematical set expression
 - $\{x*y \mid 1 \leq x \leq 10, 1 \leq y \leq x\}$
- Equivalent List comprehension expression is
 - $[X*Y \mid X = 1..10 ; Y = 1..X]$
- Example:
 - $[1*1 \ 2*1 \ 2*2 \ 3*1 \ 3*2 \ 3*3 \ \dots \ 10*10]$

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25

List Comprehensions

- The general form is
- $[f(x,y, \dots,z) \mid x \leftarrow \text{gen}(a_1, \dots, a_n) ; \text{guard}(x, \dots)$
 $\quad \quad \quad y \leftarrow \text{gen}(x, a_1, \dots, a_n) ; \text{guard}(y, x, \dots)$
 $\quad \quad \quad \dots$
 $\quad \quad \quad]$
- No linguistic support in Mozart/Oz, but can be easily expressed

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26

Example 1

- $z = [x\#x \mid x \leftarrow \text{from}(1,10)]$
- $Z = \{\text{LMap} \{\text{LFrom } 1 \ 10\} \text{ fun}\{ \$ X\} X\#X \text{ end}\}$
- $z = [x\#y \mid x \leftarrow \text{from}(1,10), y \leftarrow \text{from}(1,x)]$
- $Z = \{\text{LFlatten}$
 $\quad \{\text{LMap} \{\text{LFrom } 1 \ 10\}$
 $\quad \text{fun}\{ \$ X\} \{\text{LMap} \{\text{LFrom } 1 \ X\}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{fun}\{ \$ Y\} X\#Y \text{ end}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \}$
 $\quad \}$
 end
 $\}$
 $\}$

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27

Example 2

- $z = [x\#y \mid x \leftarrow \text{from}(1,10), y \leftarrow \text{from}(1,x), x+y \leq 10]$
- $Z = \{\text{LFilter}$
 $\quad \{\text{LFlatten}$
 $\quad \quad \{\text{LMap} \{\text{LFrom } 1 \ 10\}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{fun}\{ \$ X\} \{\text{LMap} \{\text{LFrom } 1 \ X\}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \text{fun}\{ \$ Y\} X\#Y \text{ end}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{end}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \}$
 $\quad \}$
 $\text{fun}\{ \$ X\#Y\} X+Y \leq 10 \text{ end}\}$

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28

Implementation of lazy execution

The following defines the syntax of a statement, $\langle s \rangle$ denotes a statement

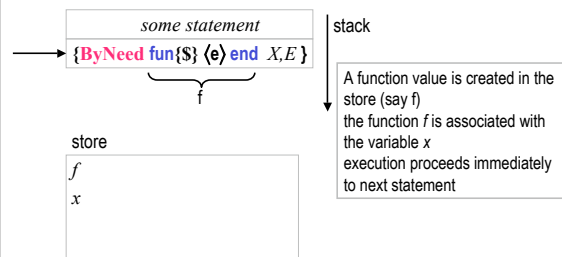
$\langle s \rangle ::=$ **skip** *empty statement*
 $\quad \mid \dots$
 $\quad \mid \text{thread } \langle s_1 \rangle \text{ end}$ *thread creation*
 $\quad \mid \{\text{ByNeed fun}\{ \$ \} \langle e \rangle \text{ end } \langle x \rangle\}$ *by need statement*

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{zero arity function}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{2em}}_{\text{variable}}$

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29

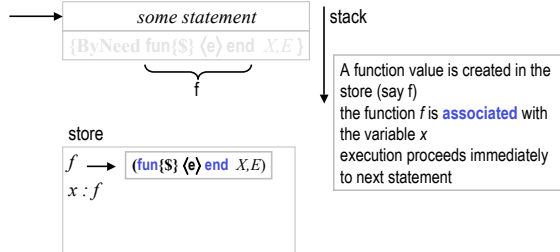
Implementation



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30

Implementation



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31

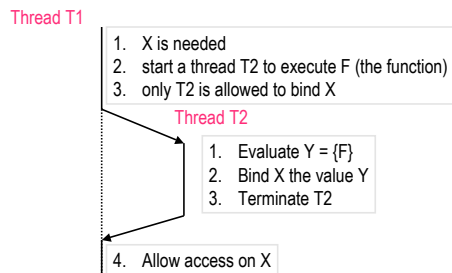
Accessing the ByNeed variable

- $X = \{\text{ByNeed fun}\{S\} 111*111 \text{ end}\}$ (by thread T0)
- Access by some thread T1
 - if $X > 1000$ then {Browse hello#X} end
- or
- {Wait X}
- Causes X to be bound to 12321 (i.e. $111*111$)

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32

Implementation



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33

Lazy functions

```
fun lazy {Ints N}
  N | {Ints N+1}
end
```

```
fun {Ints N}
  fun {F} N | {Ints N+1} end
in {ByNeed F}
end
```

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34

Exercises

94. Write a lazy append list operation `LazyAppend`. Can you also write `LazyFoldL`? Why or why not?
95. Exercise VRH 4.11.10 (pg 341)
96. *Exercise VRH 4.11.13 (pg 342)
97. *Exercise VRH 4.11.17 (pg 342)

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35