

Rufous

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How to choose?

Queue

`empty :: Q a`

`snoc :: Q a -> a -> Q a`

`head :: Q a -> a`

`tail :: Q a -> Q a`

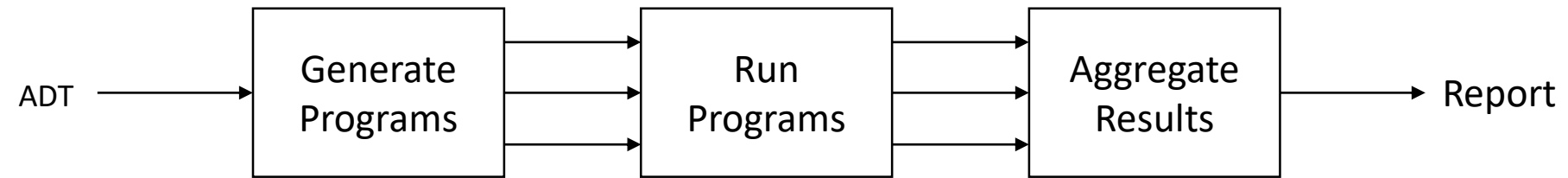
Possible Implementations...

- Linked List
- Banker's Queue
- Physicist's Queue

How to choose?

- Pick easiest to implement ...
- Pick most complicated ...
- Pick best complexity ...
- Write benchmarks ...

Rufous!



A Program

```
v0 = empty
```

```
v1 = snoc v0 1
```

```
v2 = snoc v0 2
```

```
v3 = snoc v1 3
```

```
o1 = head v1
```

```
o2 = head v2
```

```
o3 = head v3
```

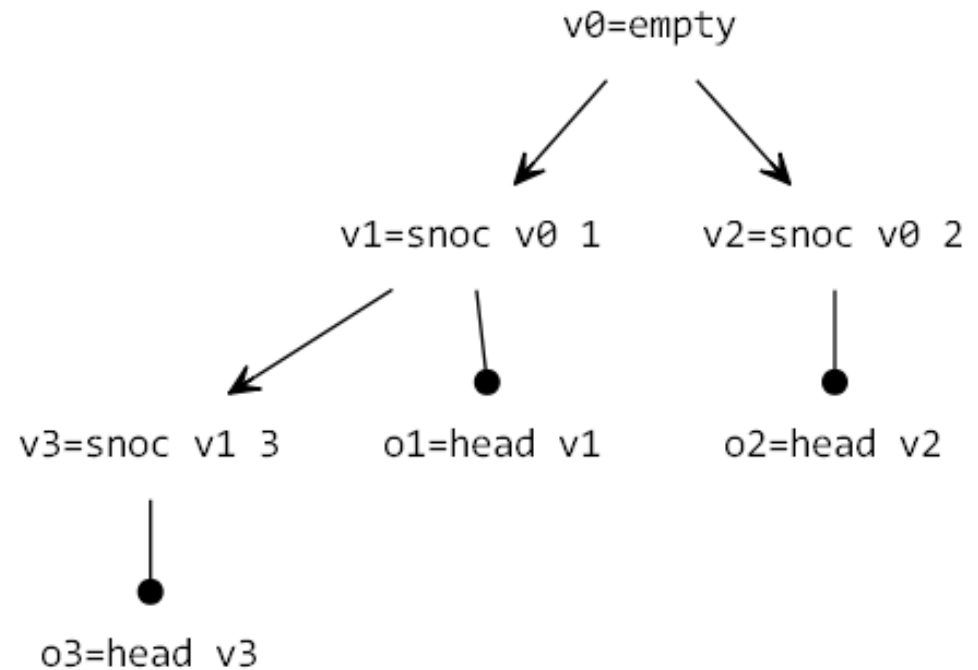
```
main = print (o1 + o2 + o3)
```

A Program

```
v0 = empty
v1 = snoc v0 1
v2 = snoc v0 2
v3 = snoc v1 3
o1 = head v1
o2 = head v2
o3 = head v3

main = print (o1 + o2 + o3)
```

The DUG:



Rufous API

Defining the ADT

```
class Queue q where
  empty :: q a
  snoc  :: q a -> a -> q a
  head  :: q a -> a
  tail  :: q a -> q a
```

Rufous API

Defining the ADT

```
class Queue q where
  empty :: q a
  snoc  :: q a -> a -> q a
  head  :: q a -> a
  tail  :: q a -> q a
```

Defining the Implementation

```
instance Queue [] where
  empty      = []
  snoc xs x  = xs ++ [x]
  head (x:_) = x
  tail (_:xs) = xs
```


Preconditions

Undefined Applications

- head empty
- tail empty

Preconditions

Undefined Applications

- head empty
- tail empty

Shadow Implementations

```
newtype ShadowQueue a = S Int
```

```
instance Queue ShadowQueue where
```

```
    empty = S 0
```

```
    snoc (S n) _ = S (n + 1)
```

```
    tail (S n) | n > 0 = S (n - 1)
```

```
    tail (S n) | n == 0 = guardFailed
```

```
    head (S n) | n > 0 = S n
```

```
    head (S n) | n == 0 = guardFailed
```

Running Rufous

| | empty | head | snoc | tail | mortality | pmf | pof | ListQueue | BQueue | RQueue |
|----------|-------|------|------|------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A | 2823 | 751 | 1283 | 593 | 0.636 | 0.153 | 0.421 | 9.005ms | 7.159ms | 6.936ms |
| B | 504 | 90 | 204 | 82 | 0.694 | 0.152 | 0.379 | 0.685ms | 0.598ms | 0.528ms |
| C | 10237 | 732 | 786 | 239 | 0.927 | 0.22 | 0.613 | 13.553ms | 12.243ms | 12.455ms |
| D | 4863 | 1691 | 4471 | 1662 | 0.48 | 0.069 | 0.265 | 22.809ms | 41.630ms | 59.152ms |
| E | 77 | 23 | 57 | 21 | 0.571 | 0.072 | 0.172 | 0.128ms | 0.135ms | 0.108ms |

Tabular output

- *pmf*, *pof* denote sharing (breadth)
- *mortality* denotes lifespan (depth)
- RQueue wins (as predicted by literature!)

Evaluation

Good

- Class-based API
- Fair generation of test programs
- Portable, single language implementation.

Bad

- Extracting DUGs from programs difficult
- Implementation inefficient
- Hard to use tabular output

Related Work

Auburn (2000) defined the DUG

- Very similar to Rufous.
- Older, no longer compiles.
- Not user-friendly.

The Future

Towards Full Automation!

Easier Extraction of DUGs from Programs

Profile and Select best structure as code is running.

References

- Queue implementations from “Chris Okasaki. *Purely functional data structures*. Cambridge University Press, 1999”.
- Auburn described in “Graeme E Moss. *Benchmarking Purely Functional Data Structures*, PhD thesis, University of York, 2000”