

Type-Directed Scheduling of Streaming Accelerators – Technical Appendix

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This appendix contains additional material from the original paper. Appendix A contains formulas for calculating area and delay for L^{st} operators. Appendix B formalizes L^{seq} and Appendix C formalizes L^{st} .

A Formulas for L^{st} Operator Properties

For simplicity, we provide only the formulas for the operators used in the code example in the paper.

A.1 Areas of L^{st} operators (excerpts)

Area is a measure of FPGA resources required to implement an operator. Area is a vector of two components, storage and compute, to account for the fact that FPGAs have different resources for storing data and performing computation [2].

`counter_size(n)` computes the area for a counter that counts up to n .

$$\text{area}(\text{tuple}) = \{\text{compute} = 0, \text{storage} = 0\}$$

$$\text{area}(\text{map}_s f) = n * \text{area}(f)$$

where the input has type $SSeq\ n\ t$

$$\text{area}(\text{map}_t f) = \text{area}(f)$$

$$\text{area}(\text{map2}_s f) = n * \text{area}(f)$$

where the input has type $SSeq\ n\ t$

$$\text{area}(\text{map2}_t f) = \text{area}(f)$$

$$\text{area}(\text{reduce}_s f) = (n - 1) * \text{area}(f)$$

where the input has type $SSeq\ n\ t$

$$\text{area}(\text{reduce}_t f) = \text{area}(f) +$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\{\text{compute} = 0, \\ &\text{storage} = \text{sizeof}(t)\} + \\ &\text{counter_size}(n) \end{aligned}$$

where the input has type $TSeq\ n\ i\ t$

$$\text{area}(\text{shift}_s) = \{\text{compute} = 0, \text{storage} = 0\}$$

$$\text{area}(\text{shift}_t) = \{\text{compute} = 0, \text{storage} = \text{sizeof}(t)\}$$

where the input has type $TSeq\ n\ i\ t$

$$\text{area}(\text{select}_{1d}_s) = \{\text{compute} = 0, \text{storage} = 0\}$$

$$\text{area}(\text{select}_{1d}_t) = \{\text{compute} = 0, \text{storage} = 0\}$$

$$\text{area}(\text{reshape}) = \text{see [1]}$$

$$\text{area}(g . f) = \text{area}(g) + \text{area}(f)$$

A.2 Delays of L^{st} operators (excerpts).

Delay is a measure of time (in clocks) between the first element of an input sequence arriving at an operator, and the first element emitted by the operator. A fully combinational adder has zero delay. Both the full parallel `map_s` and fully sequential `map_t` operators begin emitting output as soon as their contained function f does, so the delay of these higher order operators is the same as the delay of f .

$$\text{delay}(\text{add}) = 0$$

$$\text{delay}(\text{tuple}) = 0$$

$$\text{delay}(\text{map}_s f) = \text{delay}(f)$$

$$\text{delay}(\text{map}_t f) = \text{delay}(f)$$

$$\text{delay}(\text{reduce}_s f) = 0$$

$$\text{delay}(\text{reduce}_t f) = n - 1$$

where the input has type $TSeq\ n\ i\ t$

$$\text{delay}(\text{shift}_s) = 0$$

$$\text{delay}(\text{shift}_t) = 0$$

$$\text{delay}(\text{select}_{1d}_s) = 0$$

$$\text{delay}(\text{select}_{1d}_t) = j$$

where the selecting the j th element

$$\text{delay}(\text{reshape}) = \text{see [1]}$$

$$\text{delay}(f . g) = \text{delay}(f) + \text{delay}(g)$$

B L^{seq} Formalisation

B.1 Terms

$t ::= \text{undef} \mid n \in \mathcal{N} \mid b \in \{\text{True}, \text{False}\}$
 $\mid \lambda x : \tau. t \mid x \mid [t, \dots, t] \mid \langle t, \dots, t \rangle \mid t.i$
 $\mid \text{tuple_to_seq } t \mid \text{seq_to_tuple } t$
 $\mid \text{not } t \mid t == t \mid t \text{ op } t \text{ s.t. op} \in \{+, -, *, /\}$
 $\mid t \text{ bop } t \text{ s.t. bop} \in \{\vee, \wedge\}$
 $\mid \text{const_gen } t$
 $\mid \text{shift } t t \mid \text{up}_{1d} t t \mid \text{select}_{1d} t t$
 $\mid \text{partition } t t t \mid \text{unpartition } t$
 $\mid \text{map } t t \mid \text{map2 } t t t \mid \text{reduce } t t$

B.2 Values

$v ::= \text{undef} \mid n \mid b \mid \lambda x : \tau. t \mid [v_1, \dots, v_n] \mid \langle v, \dots, v \rangle$

B.3 Types

$$\tau ::= \mathbb{N} \mid \mathbb{B}$$

$$\sigma ::= \text{seq } n \sigma \mid \sigma \times \sigma \mid \tau$$

$$f ::= \sigma \rightarrow \sigma \mid \sigma$$

B.4 L^{seq} Evaluation Contexts

$$E ::= [\cdot] \mid E t \mid (\lambda x : \tau. t) E$$

$$\mid [E, \dots, t_n]_s \mid [v_1, \dots, E, \dots, t_n]_s \mid [v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}, E]_s \mid [E, \dots, t_n]_t$$

$$\mid \langle v_1, \dots, E, \dots, t_n \rangle \mid \langle v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}, E \rangle$$

$$\mid \text{tuple_to_seq } E \mid \text{seq_to_tuple } E$$

$$\mid \text{not } E \mid E == t \mid v == E \mid E \text{ op } t \mid n \text{ op } E$$

$$\mid E \text{ bop } t \mid b \text{ bop } E$$

$$\mid \text{lut_gen } E t \mid \text{lut_gen } v E \mid \text{const_gen } E$$

$$\mid \text{shift } n E \mid \text{up_1d } n E \mid \text{select_1d } n E$$

$$\mid \text{partition } n n E \mid \text{unpartition } E$$

$$\mid \text{map } E t \mid \text{map } v E \mid \text{map2 } E t t \mid \text{map2 } v E t \mid \text{map2 } v v E$$

$$\mid \text{reduce } E t \mid \text{reduce } v E$$

B.5 L^{seq} Program Contexts

$$c ::= [\cdot] \mid \phi t \mid t \phi \mid \lambda x : \tau. \phi$$

$$\mid [c, \dots, t_n] \mid [t_1, \dots, c, \dots, t_n] \mid [t_1, \dots, t_{n-1}, c] \mid \langle c, \dots, t_n \rangle$$

$$\mid \langle t_1, \dots, c, \dots, t_n \rangle \mid \langle t_1, \dots, t_{n-1}, c \rangle$$

$$\mid \text{tuple_to_seq } c \mid \text{seq_to_tuple } c$$

$$\mid \text{not } c \mid c == t \mid t == c \mid c \text{ op } t \mid n \text{ op } c$$

$$\mid c \text{ bop } t \mid t \text{ bop } c$$

$$\mid \text{lut_gen } c t \mid \text{lut_gen } t c \mid \text{const_gen } c$$

$$\mid \text{shift } n c \mid \text{up_1d } n c \mid \text{select_1d } n c$$

$$\mid \text{partition } n n c \mid \text{unpartition } c$$

$$\mid \text{map } c t \mid \text{map } t c \mid \text{map2 } c t t \mid \text{map2 } t c t \mid \text{map2 } t t c$$

$$\mid \text{reduce } c t \mid \text{reduce } t c$$

C L^{st} Formalisation

C.1 Terms

$$t ::= \text{undef} \mid n \in \mathcal{N} \mid b \in \{\text{True}, \text{False}\}$$

$$\mid \lambda x : \tau. t \mid x \mid [t, \dots, t] \mid \langle t, \dots, t \rangle \mid t.i$$

$$\mid \text{not } t \mid t == t \mid t \text{ op } t \text{ s.t. } \text{op} \in \{+, -, *, /\}$$

$$\mid t \text{ bop } t \text{ s.t. } \text{bop} \in \{\vee, \wedge\}$$

$$\mid \text{const_gen } t$$

$$\mid \text{shift_s } t t \mid \text{shift_t } t t \mid \text{up_1d_s } t t \mid \text{up_1d_t } t t$$

$$\mid \text{select_1d_s } t t \mid \text{select_1d_t } t t$$

$$\mid \text{map_s } t t \mid \text{map_t } t t \mid \text{map2_s } t t t \mid \text{map2_t } t t t$$

$$\mid \text{reduce_s } t t \mid \text{reduce_t } t t$$

$$\mid \text{reshape } \sigma \sigma t$$

C.2 Values

$$v ::= \text{undef} \mid n \mid b \mid \lambda x : \tau. t \mid [v_1, \dots, v_n]_s \mid [v_1, \dots, v_n]_t \mid \langle v, \dots, v \rangle \mid \text{invalid}$$

C.3 Types

$$\tau ::= \mathbb{N} \mid \mathbb{B}$$

$$\sigma ::= \text{sseq } n \sigma \mid \text{tseq } n n \sigma \mid \sigma \times \sigma \mid \tau$$

$$f ::= \sigma \rightarrow \sigma$$

C.4 L^{st} Evaluation Contexts

$$E ::= [\cdot] \mid E t \mid (\lambda x : \tau. t) E$$

$$\mid [E, \dots, t_n]_s \mid [v_1, \dots, E, \dots, t_n]_s \mid [v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}, E]_s \mid [E, \dots, t_n]_t$$

$$\mid [v_1, \dots, E, \dots, t_n]_t \mid [v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}, E]_t$$

$$\mid \langle E, \dots, t_n \rangle \mid \langle v_1, \dots, E, \dots, t_n \rangle \mid \langle v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}, E \rangle$$

$$\mid \text{not } E \mid E == t \mid v == E \mid E \text{ op } t \mid n \text{ op } E$$

$$\mid E \text{ bop } t \mid b \text{ bop } E$$

$$\mid \text{const_gen } E$$

$$\mid \text{shift_s } n E \mid \text{shift_t } n E \mid \text{up_1d_s } n E \mid \text{up_1d_t } n E$$

$$\mid \text{select_1d_s } n E \mid \text{select_1d_t } n E$$

$$\mid \text{map_s } E t \mid \text{map_s } v E \mid \text{map_t } E t \mid \text{map_t } v E$$

$$\mid \text{map2_s } E t t \mid \text{map2_s } v E t \mid \text{map2_s } v v E$$

$$\mid \text{map2_t } E t t \mid \text{map2_t } v E t \mid \text{map2_t } v v E$$

$$\mid \text{reduce_s } E t \mid \text{reduce_s } v E$$

$$\mid \text{reduce_t } E t \mid \text{reduce_t } v E$$

$$\mid \text{reshape } \sigma \sigma E$$

C.5 L^{st} Evaluation Contexts

$$c ::= [\cdot] \mid c t \mid (\lambda x : \tau. t) c$$

$$\mid [c, \dots, t_n]_s \mid [t_1, \dots, c, \dots, t_n]_s \mid [t_1, \dots, t_{n-1}, c]_s \mid [c, \dots, t_n]_t$$

$$\mid [t_1, \dots, c, \dots, t_n]_t \mid [t_1, \dots, t_{n-1}, c]_t$$

$$\mid \langle c, \dots, t_n \rangle \mid \langle t_1, \dots, c, \dots, t_n \rangle \mid \langle t_1, \dots, t_{n-1}, c \rangle$$

$$\mid \text{not } c \mid c == t \mid t == c \mid c \text{ op } t \mid n \text{ op } c$$

$$\mid c \text{ bop } t \mid b \text{ bop } c$$

$$\mid \text{const_gen } c$$

$$\mid \text{shift_s } n c \mid \text{shift_t } n c \mid \text{up_1d_s } n c \mid \text{up_1d_t } n c$$

$$\mid \text{select_1d_s } n c \mid \text{select_1d_t } n c$$

$$\mid \text{map_s } c t \mid \text{map_s } t c \mid \text{map_t } c t \mid \text{map_t } t c$$

$$\mid \text{map2_s } c t t \mid \text{map2_s } t c t \mid \text{map2_s } t t c$$

$$\mid \text{map2_t } c t t \mid \text{map2_t } t c t \mid \text{map2_t } t t c$$

$$\mid \text{reduce_s } c t \mid \text{reduce_s } t c$$

$$\mid \text{reduce_t } c t \mid \text{reduce_t } t c$$

$$\mid \text{reshape } \sigma \sigma E$$

References

- [1] Thaddeus Koehn and Peter Athanas. 2016. Arbitrary streaming permutations with minimum memory and latency. In *2016 IEEE/ACM International Conference on Computer-Aided Design (ICCAD)*. IEEE, 1–6.
- [2] Xilinx, Inc. 2018. *Zynq-7000 SoC Data Sheet: Overview*. Xilinx, Inc.

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\Gamma \vdash \text{undef} : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : \tau. t : \tau \rightarrow \tau'} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \tau \rightarrow \tau' \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash t_1 t_2 : \tau'} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{B} \quad (x, \tau) \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash x : \tau} \\
\frac{\forall i \in 1 \dots n. \Gamma \vdash t_i : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash [t_1, \dots, t_n] : \text{seq } n \sigma} \quad \frac{\forall i \in 1 \dots n. \Gamma \vdash t_i : \tau_i}{\Gamma \vdash \langle t_1, \dots, t_n \rangle : \tau_1 \times \dots \times \tau_n} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \tau_1 \times \dots \times \tau_n}{\Gamma \vdash t.i : \tau_i} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \tau \times \dots \times \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{tuple_to_seq } t : \text{seq } n \sigma} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \text{seq } n \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{seq_to_tuple } t : \tau \times \dots \times \tau} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \mathbb{B}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{not } t : \mathbb{B}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \mathbb{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash t_1 == t_2 : \mathbb{B}} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \mathbb{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash t_1 \text{ op } t_2 : \mathbb{N}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \mathbb{B} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \mathbb{B}}{\Gamma \vdash t_1 \text{ bop } t_2 : \mathbb{B}} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{const_gen } t : \tau} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \mathcal{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \text{seq } n \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{shift } t_1 t_2 : \text{seq } n \sigma} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \mathcal{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \text{seq } 1 \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{up_1d } t_1 t_2 : \text{seq } n \sigma} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \mathcal{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \text{seq } n \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{select_1d } t_1 t_2 : \text{seq } 1 \sigma} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \mathcal{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \mathcal{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_3 : \text{seq } n \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{partition } t_1 t_2 t_3 : \text{seq } n' (\text{seq } n'' \sigma)} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \text{seq } n' (\text{seq } n'' \sigma)}{\Gamma \vdash \text{unpartition } t : \text{seq } n \sigma} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \sigma \rightarrow \sigma' \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \text{seq } n \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{map } t_1 t_2 : \text{seq } n \sigma'} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \sigma \rightarrow \sigma' \rightarrow \sigma'' \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \text{seq } n \sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash t_3 : \text{seq } n \sigma'}{\Gamma \vdash \text{map2 } t_1 t_2 t_3 : \text{seq } n \sigma''} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : (\sigma \times \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \text{seq } n \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{reduce } t_1 t_2 : \text{seq } 1 \sigma'}
\end{array}$$

Figure 1. L^{seq} Typing Rules

$$\begin{array}{c}
(\lambda x : \tau. t) v \rightsquigarrow^p t[v/x] \quad \langle v_1, \dots, v_n \rangle . i \rightsquigarrow^p v_i \\
\text{tuple_to_seq } \langle v_1, \dots, v_n \rangle \rightsquigarrow^p [v_1, \dots, v_n] \quad \text{seq_to_tuple } [v_1, \dots, v_n] \rightsquigarrow^p \langle v_1, \dots, v_n \rangle \\
\text{not True} \rightsquigarrow^p \text{False} \quad \text{not False} \rightsquigarrow^p \text{True} \quad n == n' \rightsquigarrow^p n \llbracket == \rrbracket n' \\
n \text{ op } n' \rightsquigarrow^p n \llbracket \text{op} \rrbracket n' \quad b \text{ bop } b' \rightsquigarrow^p b \llbracket \text{bop} \rrbracket b' \\
\text{const_gen } v \rightsquigarrow^p v \\
\text{shift } n' [v_1, \dots, v_n] \rightsquigarrow^p [\text{undef}, \dots, v_1, \dots, v_{n-n'}] \\
\text{up_1d } n [v] \rightsquigarrow^p \overbrace{[v, \dots, v]}^n \quad \text{select_1d } n' [v_1, \dots, v_n] \rightsquigarrow^p [v_{n'}] \\
\text{partition } n_0 n_i [v_1, \dots, v_n] \rightsquigarrow^p [[v_1, \dots, v_{n_i}], \dots, [v_{n-n_i+1}, \dots, v_n]] \\
\text{unpartition } [[v_1, \dots, v_{n_i}], \dots, [v_{n-n_i+1}, \dots, v_n]] \rightsquigarrow^p [v_1, \dots, v_n] \\
\text{map } (\lambda x : \tau. t) [v_1, \dots, v_n] \rightsquigarrow^p [(\lambda x_1 : \tau. t) v_1, \dots, (\lambda x_n : \tau. t) v_n] \\
\text{map2 } (\lambda x : \tau. (\lambda x' : \tau'. t)) [v_1, \dots, v_n] [v'_1, \dots, v'_n] \rightsquigarrow^p [(\lambda x_1 : \tau. (\lambda x'_1 : \tau'. t)) v_1 v'_1, \dots, (\lambda x_n : \tau. (\lambda x'_n : \tau'. t)) v_n v'_n] \\
\text{reduce } (\lambda x : \tau \times \tau. t) [v_1, \dots, v_n] \rightsquigarrow^p [(\lambda x_1 : \tau \times \tau. t) v_1 \langle (\lambda x_2 : \tau \times \tau. t) v_2 \langle \dots \langle (\lambda x_n : \tau \times \tau. t) \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle \rangle \rangle \rangle]
\end{array}$$

Figure 2. L^{seq} Primitive Reduction Rules

$$\begin{array}{c}
\Gamma \vdash t : \tau \\
\\
\frac{\forall i \in 1 \dots n . \Gamma \vdash t_i : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash [t_1, \dots, t_n]_s : \text{sseq } v \ \sigma} \qquad \frac{\forall i \in 1 \dots n . \Gamma \vdash t_i : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash [t_1, \dots, t_n]_t : \text{tseq } v \ i \ \sigma} \\
\\
\frac{\forall i \in 1 \dots n . \Gamma \vdash t_i : \tau_i}{\Gamma \vdash \langle t_1, \dots, t_n \rangle : \tau_1 \times \dots \times \tau_n} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \tau_1 \times \dots \times \tau_n}{\Gamma \vdash t.i : \tau_i} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \mathcal{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \text{sseq } v \ \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{shift_s } t_1 \ t_2 : \text{sseq } v \ \sigma} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \mathcal{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \text{tseq } v \ i \ \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{shift_t } t_1 \ t_2 : \text{tseq } v \ i \ \sigma} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \mathcal{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \text{sseq } 1 \ \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{up_1d_s } t_1 \ t_2 : \text{sseq } v \ \sigma} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \mathcal{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \text{tseq } 1 \ i \ \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{up_1d_t } t_1 \ t_2 : \text{sseq } v \ i' \ \sigma} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \mathcal{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \text{sseq } v \ \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{select_1d_s } t_1 \ t_2 : \text{sseq } 1 \ \sigma} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \mathcal{N} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \text{tseq } v \ i \ \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{select_1d_t } t_1 \ t_3 : \text{tsseq } 1 \ i' \ \sigma} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \sigma \rightarrow \sigma' \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \text{sseq } v \ \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{map_s } t_1 \ t_2 : \text{sseq } v \ \sigma'} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \sigma \rightarrow \sigma' \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \text{tseq } v \ i \ \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{map_t } t_1 \ t_2 : \text{tseq } v \ i \ \sigma'} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \sigma \rightarrow \sigma' \rightarrow \sigma'' \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \text{sseq } v \ \sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash t_3 : \text{sseq } v \ \sigma'}{\Gamma \vdash \text{map2_s } t_1 \ t_2 \ t_3 : \text{sseq } v \ \sigma''} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \sigma \rightarrow \sigma' \rightarrow \sigma'' \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \text{tseq } v \ i \ \sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash t_3 : \text{tseq } v \ i \ \sigma'}{\Gamma \vdash \text{map2_t } t_1 \ t_2 \ t_3 : \text{tseq } v \ i \ \sigma''} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : (\sigma \times \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \text{sseq } v \ \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{reduce_s } t_1 \ t_2 : \text{sseq } 1 \ \sigma'} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : (\sigma \times \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \text{tseq } v \ i \ \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{reduce_t } t_1 \ t_2 : \text{tseq } 1 \ i' \ \sigma'} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{reshape } \sigma \ \sigma' \ t : \sigma'}
\end{array}$$

Figure 3. L^{st} typing rules. Duplicates from the L^{seq} are omitted.

$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{shift_s } n' [v_1, \dots, v_n] \rightsquigarrow^p [\text{undef}, \dots, v_1, \dots, v_{n-n'}]_t \\
\text{shift_t } n' [v_1, \dots, v_n, \dots, v_{n+i}]_t \rightsquigarrow^p [\text{undef}, \dots, v_1, \dots, v_{n-n'}, \dots, v_{n+i}]_t \\
\text{up_1d_s } n [v]_s \rightsquigarrow^p \overbrace{[v, \dots, v]}^n \\
\text{up_1d_t } n [v, \dots, v_{n+i}]_t \rightsquigarrow^p \overbrace{[v, \dots, v, \dots, v_{n+i}]}^n \\
\text{select_1d_s } n' [v_1, \dots, v_n]_s \rightsquigarrow^p [v_{n'}]_s \qquad \text{select_1d_t } n' [v_1, \dots, v_n, \dots, v_{n+i}]_t \rightsquigarrow^p [v_{n'}, \dots, v_{n+i}]_t \\
\text{map_s } (\lambda x : \tau . t) [v_1, \dots, v_n]_s \rightsquigarrow^p [(\lambda x_1 : \tau . t) v_1, \dots, (\lambda x_n : \tau . t) v_n]_s \\
\text{map_t } (\lambda x : \tau . t) [v_1, \dots, v_n, \dots, v_{n+i}]_t \rightsquigarrow^p [(\lambda x_1 : \tau . t) v_1, \dots, (\lambda x_n : \tau . t) v_n, \dots, v_{n+i}]_t \\
\text{map2_s } (\lambda x : \tau . (\lambda x' : \tau' . t)) [v_1, \dots, v_n]_s [v'_1, \dots, v'_n]_s \rightsquigarrow^p [(\lambda x_1 : \tau . (\lambda x'_1 : \tau' . t)) v_1 v'_1, \dots, (\lambda x_n : \tau . (\lambda x'_n : \tau' . t)) v_n v'_n]_s \\
\text{map2_t } (\lambda x : \tau . (\lambda x' : \tau . t)) [v_1, \dots, v_n, \dots, v_{n+i}]_t [v'_1, \dots, v'_n, \dots, v'_{n+i}]_t \rightsquigarrow^p \\
[(\lambda x_1 : \tau . (\lambda x'_1 : \tau . t)) v_1 v'_1, \dots, (\lambda x_n : \tau . (\lambda x'_n : \tau . t)) v_n v'_n \dots v_{n+i} v'_{n+i}]_t \\
\text{reduce_s } (\lambda x : \tau \times \tau . t) [v_1, \dots, v_n]_s \rightsquigarrow^p [(\lambda x_1 : \tau \times \tau . t) v_1 \langle (\lambda x_2 : \tau \times \tau . t) v_2 \langle \dots \langle (\lambda x_n : \tau \times \tau . t) \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle \rangle \rangle \rangle]_s \\
\text{reduce_t } (\lambda x : \tau \times \tau . t) [v_1, \dots, v_n, \dots, v_{n+i}]_t \rightsquigarrow^p [(\lambda x_1 : \tau \times \tau . t) v_1 \langle (\lambda x_2 : \tau \times \tau . t) v_2 \langle \dots \langle (\lambda x_n : \tau \times \tau . t) \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle \rangle \rangle \rangle, \dots, v_{n+i}]_t \\
\text{reshape } \sigma \ \sigma' \ v \rightsquigarrow^p v' \text{ s.t. } v' \text{ and } v \text{ are equal when converted to a flat seq}
\end{array}$$

Figure 4. L^{st} Primitive Reduction Rules. Duplicates from the L^{seq} are omitted.