

# Type Assisted Synthesis of Programs with Algebraic Data Types

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# Example - Desugaring a simple language

## ADT Definitions

```
adt srcAST {  
    NumS { int v; }  
    TrueS {}  
    FalseS {}  
    BinaryS { opcode op; srcAST a; srcAST b; }  
    BetweenS{ srcAST a; srcAST b; srcAST c; }  
}
```

```
adt dstAST {  
    NumD { int v; }  
    BoolD { bit v; }  
    BinaryD { opcode op; dstAST a; dstAST b; }  
}
```

a < b < c

# Example - Desugaring a simple language

## ADT Definitions

```
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    NumS { int v; }  
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```

```
adt dstAST {  
    NumD { int v; }  
    BoolD { bit v; }  
    BinaryD { opcode op; dstAST a; dstAST b; }  
}
```

## Specification

interpretSrc(s) == interpretDst(desugar(s))

# Example - Desugaring a simple language

## **Function to be synthesized**

```
dstAST desugar(srcAST s) {
```

```
    }}}
```

# Example - Desugaring a simple language

## Function to be synthesized

```
dstAST desugar(srcAST s) {  
    if (s == null) return null;  
    switch(s){  
        repeat_case: {  
            dstAST a = desugar(s.??);  
            dstAST b = desugar(s.??);  
            dstAST c = desugar(s.??);  
            return ??(3, {a, b, c, s.??});  
        }  
    }  
}
```

repeat\_case

General structure of pattern matching

# Example - Desugaring a simple language

## Function to be synthesized

```
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    }}}
```

Field selector hole  
Choice among fields of s

# Example - Desugaring a simple language

## Function to be synthesized

```
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        }  
    }  
}
```

Generalized constructor

Construct arbitrary ADT tree of depth at most 3

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            return ??(3, {a, b, c, s.??});  
        }  
    }  
}
```

LOC: 7

No. of possible functions from template  $\sim 2^{110}$

# Example - Desugaring a simple language

## Output

```
dstAST desugar(srcAST s) {  
    if (s == null) return null;  
    switch(s){  
        case NumS: { return new NumD(v = s.v); }  
        ....  
        case BetweenS: {  
            dstAST a = desugar(s.a);  
            dstAST b = desugar(s.b);  
            dstAST c = desugar(s.c);  
            return new BinaryD(op = new AndOp(),  
                a = new BinaryD(op = new LtOp(),  
                    a = a, b = b),  
                b = new BinaryD(op = new LtOp(),  
                    a = b, b = c)); }  
        ....  
    } LOC: 22
```

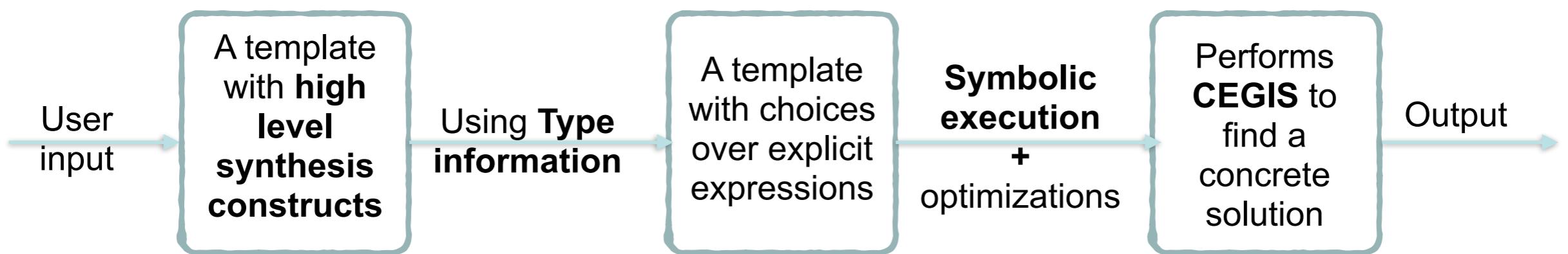
Synthesis Time: 36s

# Technical Challenges

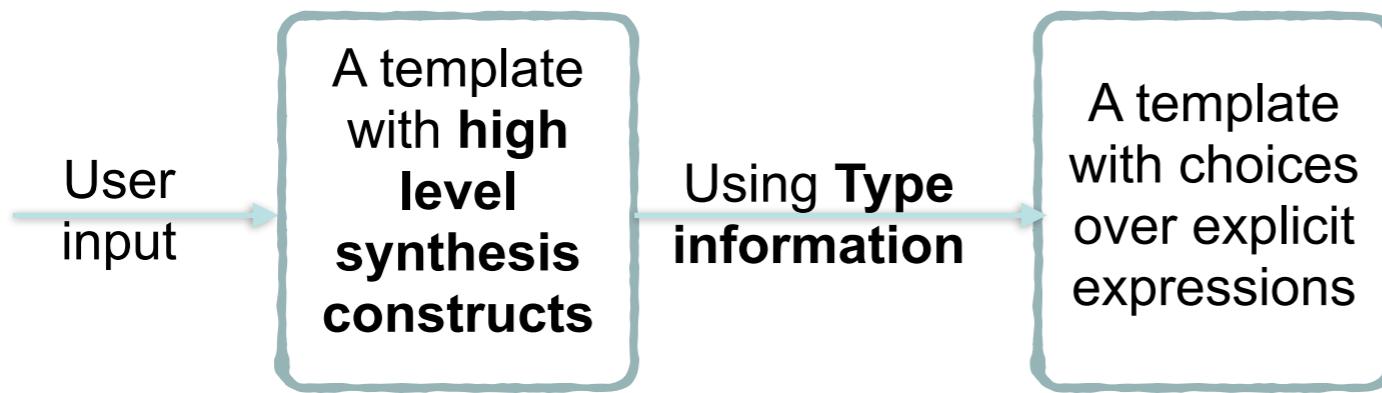
- Huge search space
  - On the order of  $2^{100} - 2^{500}$
- Complex specifications
  - Like interpreters
- High degree of recursion

# Approach

- Constraint based synthesis using Sketch [1]



# Type Directed Transformation



# Type Directed Transformation

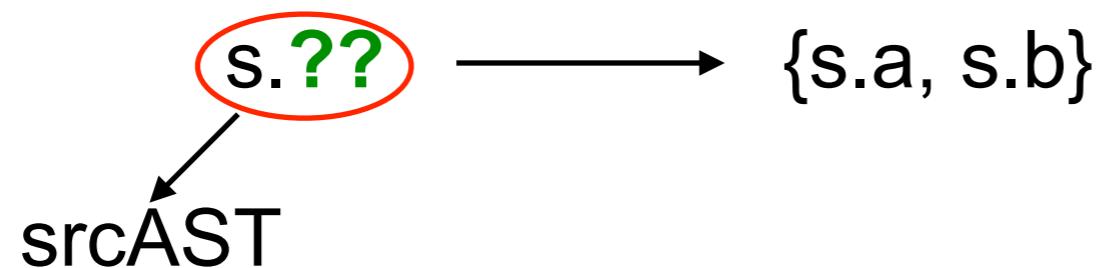
Requires propagating type information both top-down and bottom-up

```
BinaryS { opcode op; srcAST a; srcAST b; }  
         ↑  
         s.??
```

# Type Directed Transformation

Requires propagating type information both top-down and bottom-up

BinaryS { opcode op; srcAST a; srcAST b; }



# Type Directed Transformation

- Bi-directional rules of Pierce and Turner, 2000

$$\frac{T = \{\tau_0 \dots \tau_i\}}{\Gamma \vdash e \xrightarrow{T} \{e_0 \dots e_k\}}$$

General transformation rule

# Type Directed Transformation

$$\frac{T' = \{\tau \mid \tau \text{ has a field } l : \tau_i \text{ and } \tau_i \in T\} \\ \Gamma \vdash e \xrightarrow{T'} \{e_0 \dots e_k\}}{\Gamma \vdash e.?? \xrightarrow{T} \{e_i.l_j \mid e_i.l_j : \tau \quad j \in [0, k] \text{ and } \tau \in T\}}$$

# Type Directed Transformation

$$\frac{T' = \{\tau \mid \tau \text{ has a field } l : \tau_i \text{ and } \tau_i \in T\} \\ \Gamma \vdash e \xrightarrow{T'} \{e_0 \dots e_k\}}{\Gamma \vdash e.?? \xrightarrow{T} \{e_i.l_j \mid e_i.l_j : \tau \quad j \in [0, k] \text{ and } \tau \in T\}}$$

s.??  $\xrightarrow{\{\text{srcAST}\}}$

# Type Directed Transformation

$$\frac{T' = \{\tau \mid \tau \text{ has a field } l : \tau_i \text{ and } \tau_i \in T\} \quad \Gamma \vdash e \xrightarrow{T'} \{e_0 \dots e_k\}}{\Gamma \vdash e.?? \xrightarrow{T} \{e_i.l_j \mid e_i.l_j : \tau \quad j \in [0, k] \text{ and } \tau \in T\}}$$

$$T' = \{\text{BinaryS, BetweenS}\}$$

$$s.?? \xrightarrow{\{\text{srcAST}\}}$$

# Type Directed Transformation

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$$T' = \{\text{BinaryS, BetweenS}\}$$

$$s \xrightarrow{\{\text{BinaryS, BetweenS}\}} \{s\}$$

$$s.?? \xrightarrow{\{\text{srcAST}\}}$$

# Type Directed Transformation

$$\frac{T' = \{\tau \mid \tau \text{ has a field } l : \tau_i \text{ and } \tau_i \in T\} \quad \Gamma \vdash e \xrightarrow{T'} \{e_0 \dots e_k\}}{\Gamma \vdash e.?? \xrightarrow{T} \{e_i.l_j \mid e_i.l_j : \tau \quad j \in [0, k] \text{ and } \tau \in T\}}$$

$$T' = \{\text{BinaryS, BetweenS}\}$$

$$s \xrightarrow{\{\text{BinaryS, BetweenS}\}} \{s\}$$

$$s.?? \xrightarrow{\{\text{srcAST}\}} \{s.a, s.b\}$$

# Type Directed Transformation

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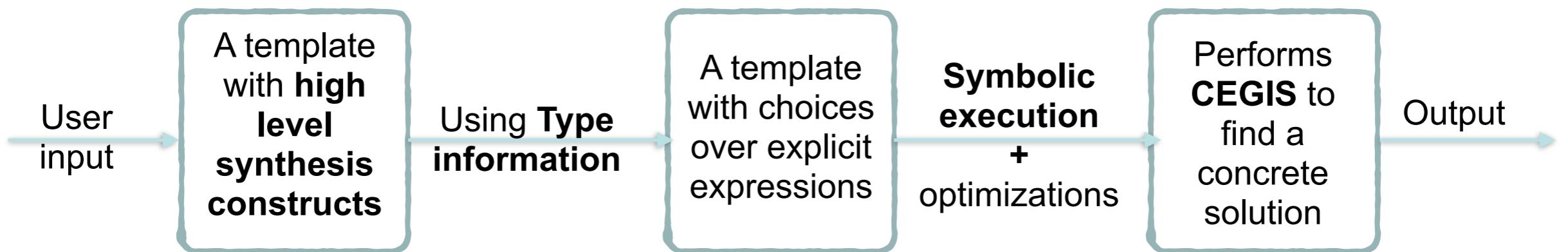
$$T' = \{\text{BinaryS, BetweenS}\}$$

$$s \xrightarrow{\{\text{BinaryS, BetweenS}\}} \{s\}$$

$$s.?? \xrightarrow{\{\text{srcAST}\}} \{s.a, s.b\}$$

s.???.??

# Synthesis



# Synthesis

- Inlines function calls and unrolls loops and creates a formula to encode to the SAT solver
- Uses Counter Example Guided Inductive Synthesis (CEGIS)
- Optimizations to improve scalability

# Optimizations

## 1. Merging recursive calls with mutually exclusive path conditions

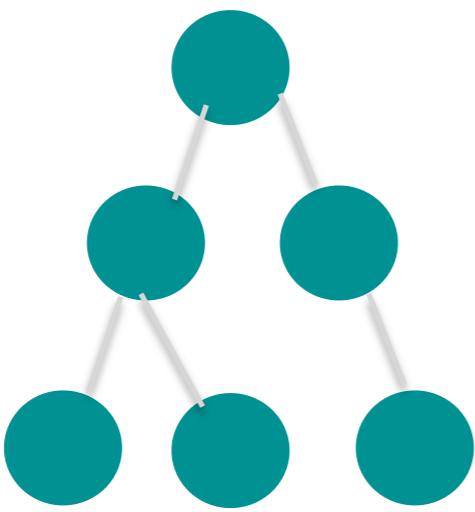
```
if (w)
    x = foo(a, b);
else
    y = foo(c, d);
```



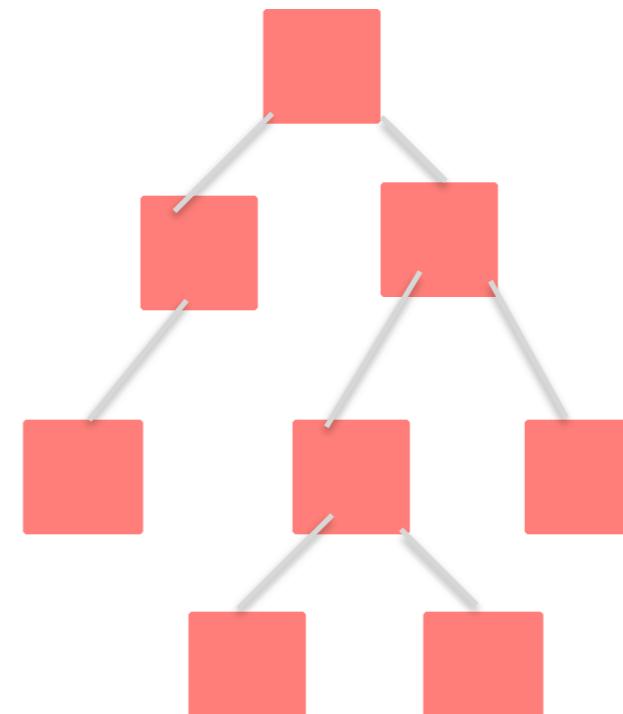
```
t = foo(w?a:c, w?b:d);
if (w)
    x = t;
else
    y = t;
```

# Optimizations

## 2. Use specification as an invariant to abstract recursive calls



Input AST node

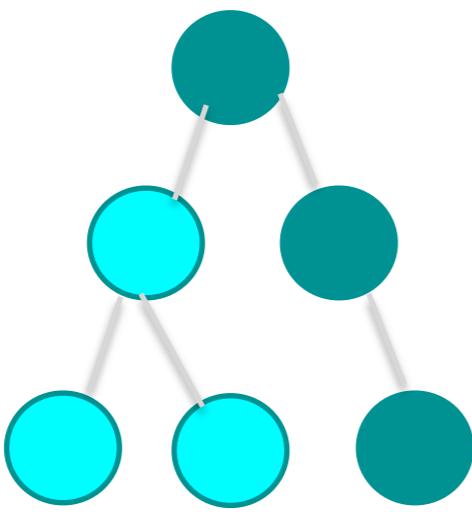


Desugared AST node

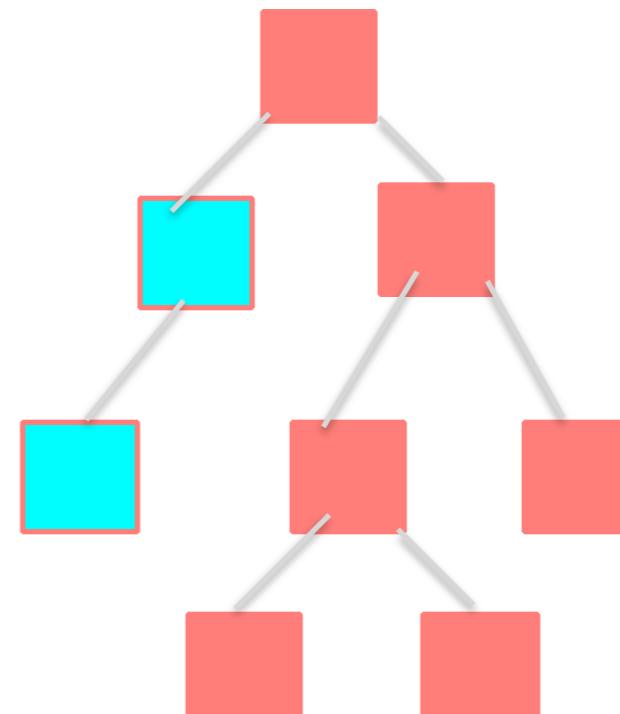
**Specification:**  $\text{interpretSrc}(s) == \text{interpretDst}(\text{desugar}(s))$

# Optimizations

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Input AST node

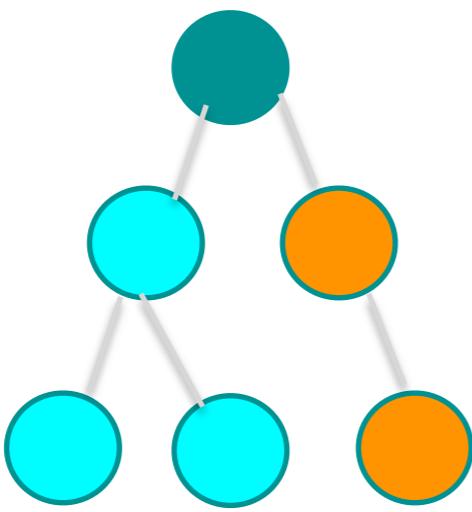


Desugared AST node

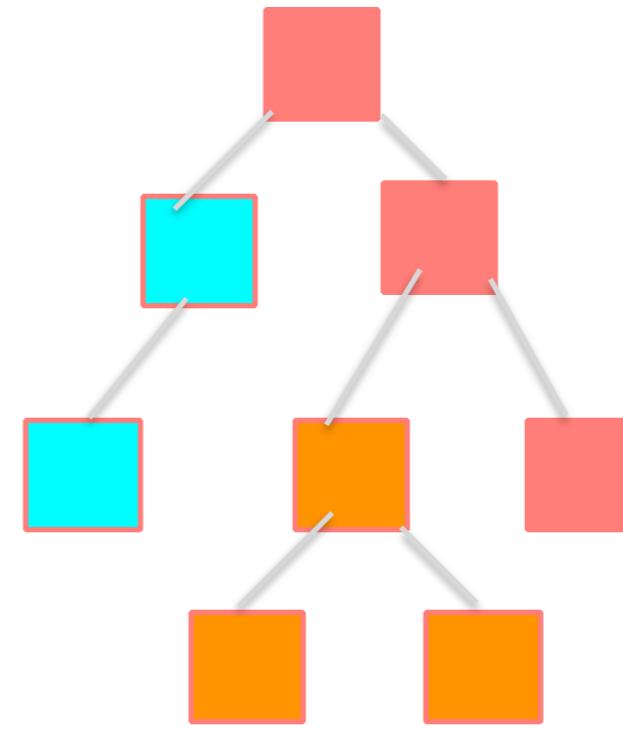
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Input AST node

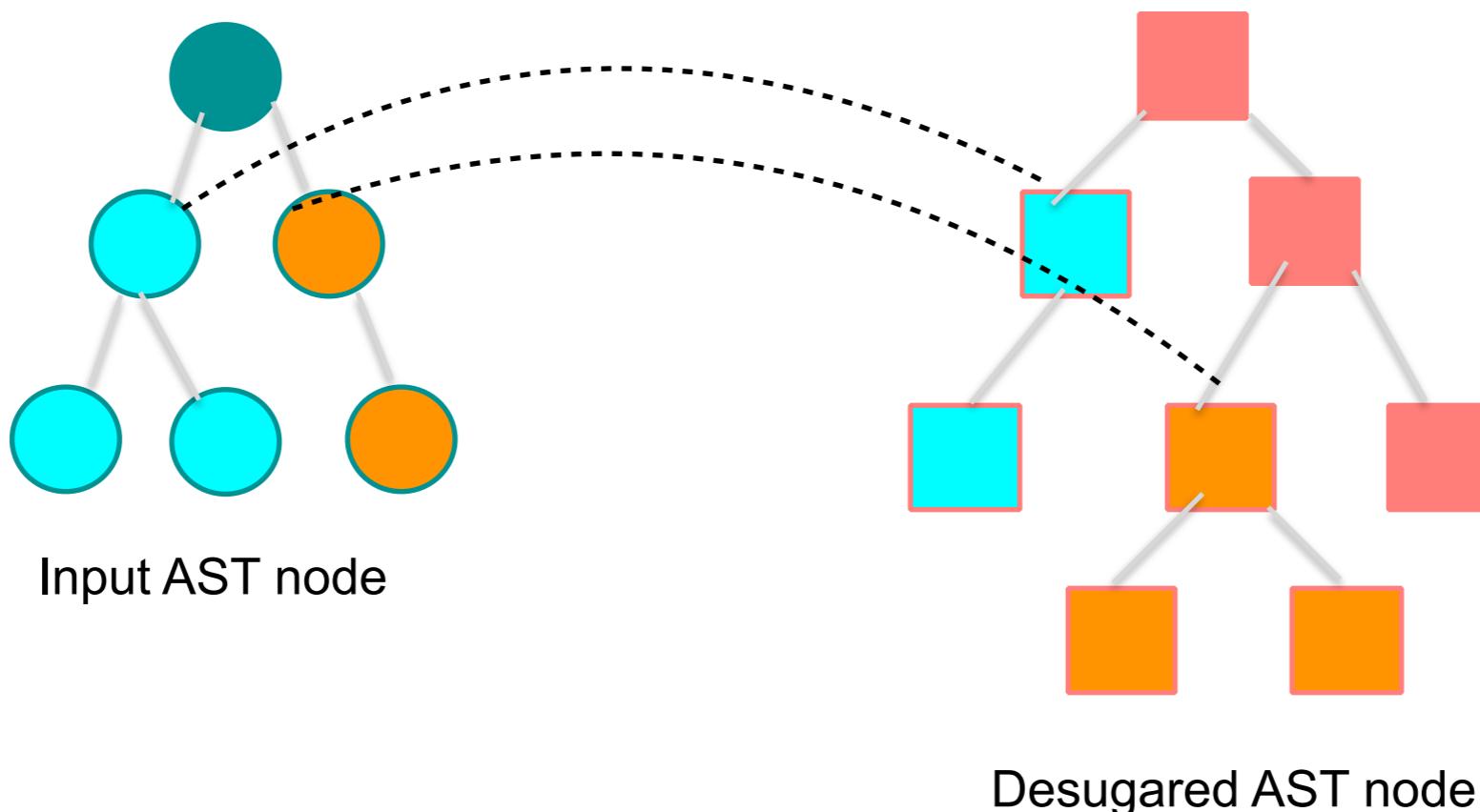


Desugared AST node

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# Optimizations

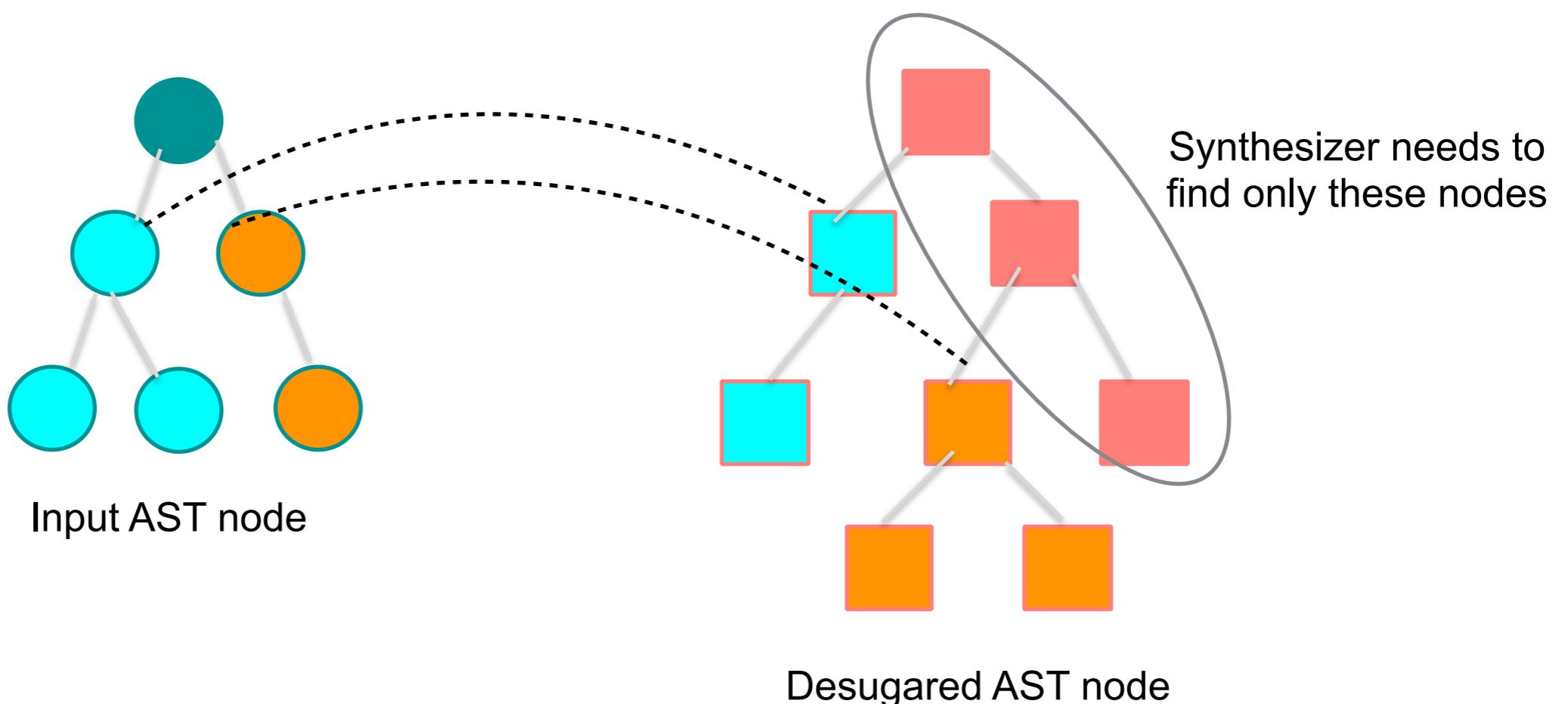
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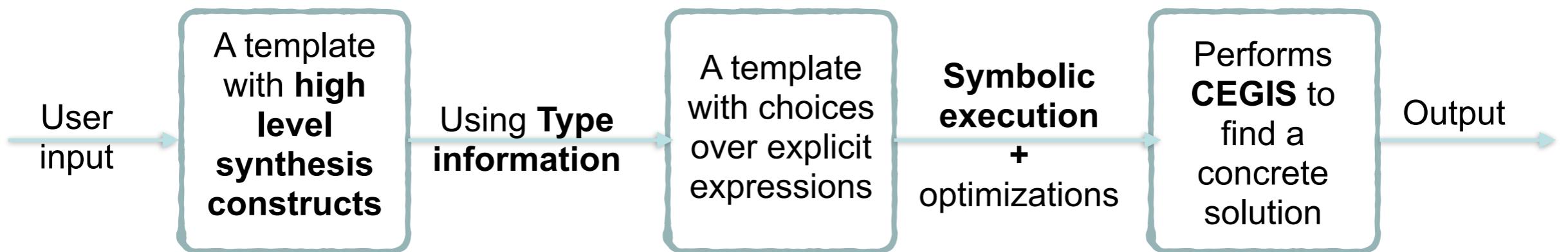
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**Specification:**  $\text{interpretSrc}(s) == \text{interpretDst}(\text{desugar}(s))$

# Synthesis



# Evaluation

Benchmark	Runtime (s)	# of program choices
Insertion into a binary tree	18.42	$2^{72}$
Simple language desugaring	36.36	$2^{110}$
Simple language desugaring with state	577.19	$2^{141}$
Booleans to Lambda Calculus	114.14	$2^{541}$
Pairs to Lambda Calculus	683.55	$2^{183}$
AST optimizations	163.09	$2^{162}$
Type constraints for Lambda Calculus	496.12	$2^{149}$

# Conclusion

- A system to synthesize functions on Algebraic Data Types from high level templates
- Uses a combination of type inference and symbolic solving
- Can synthesize complex functions like desugaring

**THANK YOU**