

Tacit programming, návrh a implementace DSL

Obhajoba bakalářské práce

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Tacit programming

- Funkce implicitně pracují s jejími argumenty

Ukázka 1.1.: Javascript

```
fetch("APIURL")  
  .then(x => fancyFunction(x))  
  .then(x => console.log(x))  
  .catch(e => console.error(e))
```

Ukázka 1.2.: Javascript

```
fetch("APIURL")  
  .then(fancyFunction)  
  .then(console.log)  
  .catch(console.error)
```

Currying a kompozice funkcí

- $f :: (a, b) \rightarrow c$ po curryingu $f :: a \rightarrow (b \rightarrow c)$ nebo-li $f :: a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c$
- Currying je zabudovaný v GHC
- Kompozice $(.) :: (b \rightarrow c) \rightarrow (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow a \rightarrow c$

```
1  ✓ dupe :: a -> (a,a)
2    dupe a = (a,a)
3
4    applyToTuple :: (t1 -> a) -> (t2 -> b) -> (t1, t2) -> (a, b)
5    applyToTuple f g (a,b) = (f a, g b)
6
7  ✓ equalToOne :: Double -> Double
8    equalToOne = uncurry (+) . applyToTuple ((^ 2) . sin) ((^ 2) . cos) . dupe
```

$$f(x) = (\sin x)^2 + (\cos x)^2$$

Tacit programming

Ukázka 1.6.: Haskell

```
sumCustom:: (Traversable t, Num a) => t a -> a
sumCustom = foldr (+) 0
```

Ukázka 1.8.: Haskell

```
-- Haskell je lenivý jazyk a proto je možné vytvořit nekonečnou
-- fibonnacciho posloupnost a z té si vzít jen potřebný počet čísel
fibonacci:: Num a => Int -> [a]
fibonacci = (flip take) fibonacciInfinite
  where
    fibonacciInfinite:: Num a => [a]
    fibonacciInfinite = scanl (+) 0 (1: fibonacciInfinite)
```

Co je DSL

- Doménově specifický jazyk (domain specific language), který by měl řešit pouze problém domény.
- Ghetto language
- CSS a HTML, XAML, GLSL, SQL, Verilog a VHDL, Makefile, cmake file

Proč haskell? Konkurence?

Applications and libraries/Concurrency and parallelism

[< Applications and libraries](#)

Concurrent and Parallel Programming

Haskell offers a broad spectrum of tools for developing parallel or concurrent programs. For parallelism, Haskell libraries enable concise high-level parallel programs with results that are guaranteed to be deterministic, i.e., independent of the number of cores and the scheduling being used. Concurrency is supported with lightweight threads and high level abstractions such as [software transactional memory](#) for managing information shared across threads. Distributed programming is still mainly

[Applications and libraries/Concurrency and parallelism - HaskellWiki](#)

Návrh tacitního DSL

Ukázka 3.1.: Haskelyzer

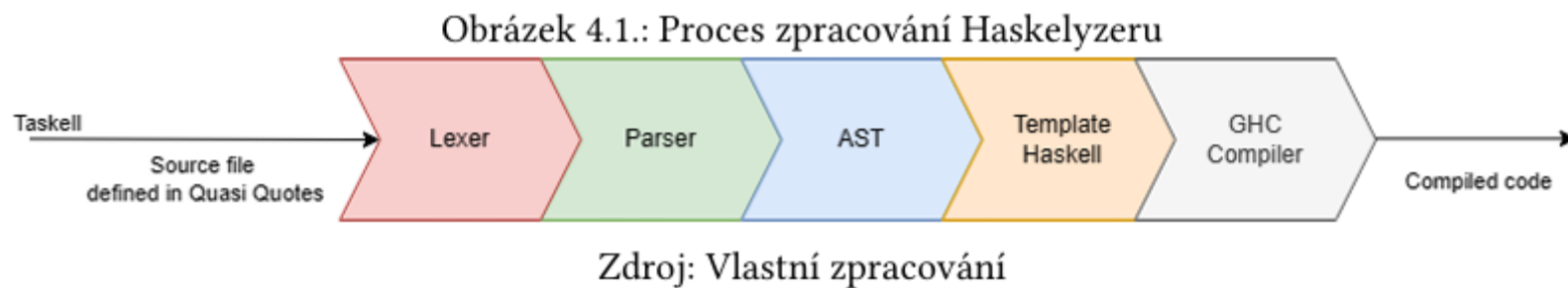
[illegible]

Návrh tacitního DSL

Ukázka 3.2.: Haskelyzer

```
let guiMainLoop = | gatherMainState -> writeEventQueue -> render  
                  | gatherEventQueue -> fireEventsToMainState
```


Jak obecně implementovat DSL



Lexer, parser a AST

- Parsec



```
-- file: ch16/csv6.hs
import Text.ParserCombinators.Parsec

csvFile = endBy line eol
line = sepBy cell (char ',')
cell = many (noneOf ",\n\r")

eol =    try (string "\n\r")
      <|> try (string "\r\n")
      <|> string "\n"
      <|> string "\r"

parseCSV :: String -> Either ParseError [[String]]
parseCSV input = parse csvFile "(unknown)" input
```

Lexer, parser a AST

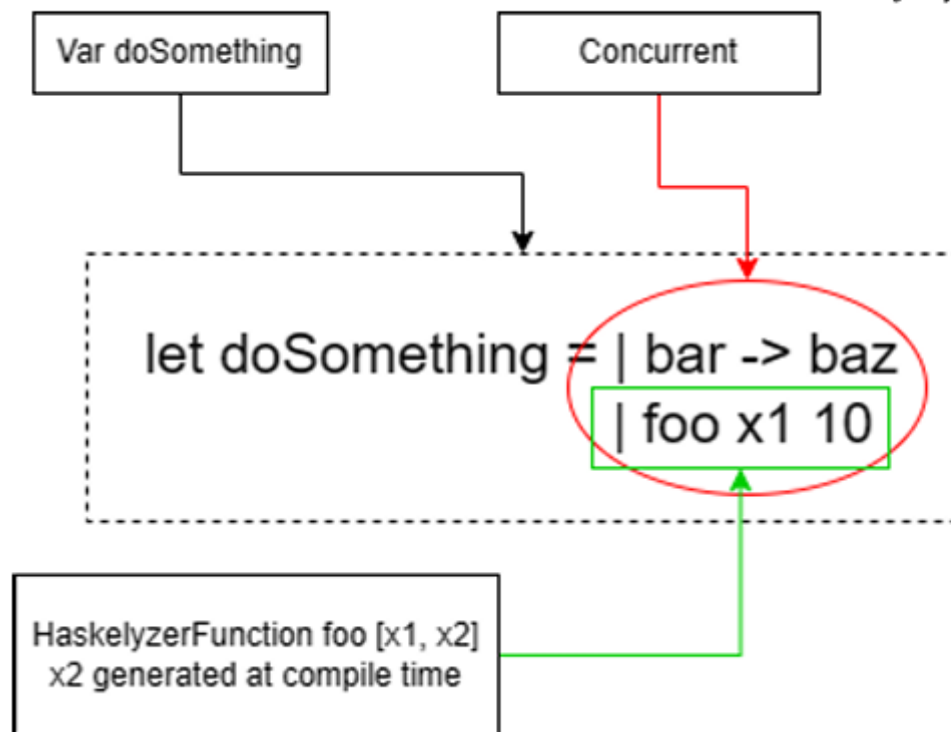
- AST = [Expr]

```
data Expr
  = BinOp BinOp Expr Expr
  | CsvDataType CsvDataType
  | UnaryOp UnaryOp Expr
  | Var Name [HaskelyzerFunction]
  | SchemaExpr Schema
  | LiteralExpr Literal
deriving (Eq, Ord, Show)

data HaskelyzerFunction =
  HaskelyzerFunction Name [Name] -- Function name args
  | Concurrent [[HaskelyzerFunction]]
deriving (Show, Ord, Eq)
```

Lexer, parser a AST

Obrázek 4.2.: Lexer v kontextu jazyka



Zdroj: vlastní zpracování

Lexer, parser a AST

- TDD – Test Driven Development
- Bez testů nevznikne žádný spolehlivý parser

Z AST do LLVM

- Jedná se o front end kompilátorů – clang, Jai, Odin
- Není vhodné na DSL
- Na programovací jazyk ano
- U DSL generování bindings mezi jazyky? Moc náročné.

Z AST do Template Haskell

- Template Haskell = Template metaprogramming
- Generování funkcí při kompilaci, protože je umožněn přístup k samotným tokenům jazyka

Ukázka 4.5.: Haskelyzer

```
let loadModels =  
| loadModel1 -> rotate 0.0 45.0 90.0 -> scale 4.0  
| loadModel2 -> translate 60.0 0.0 0.0 -> scale 3.0
```

Ukázka 4.6.: Haskell

```
loadModels:: IO [Model]  
loadModels = runListConcurrently [_loadModel1, _loadModel2]  
  where  
    _loadModel1 =  
      ((scale 4.0) . (rotate 0.0 45.0 90.0)) loadModel1  
    _loadModel2 =  
      ((scale 3.0) . (rotate 0.0 45.0 90.0)) loadModel2
```

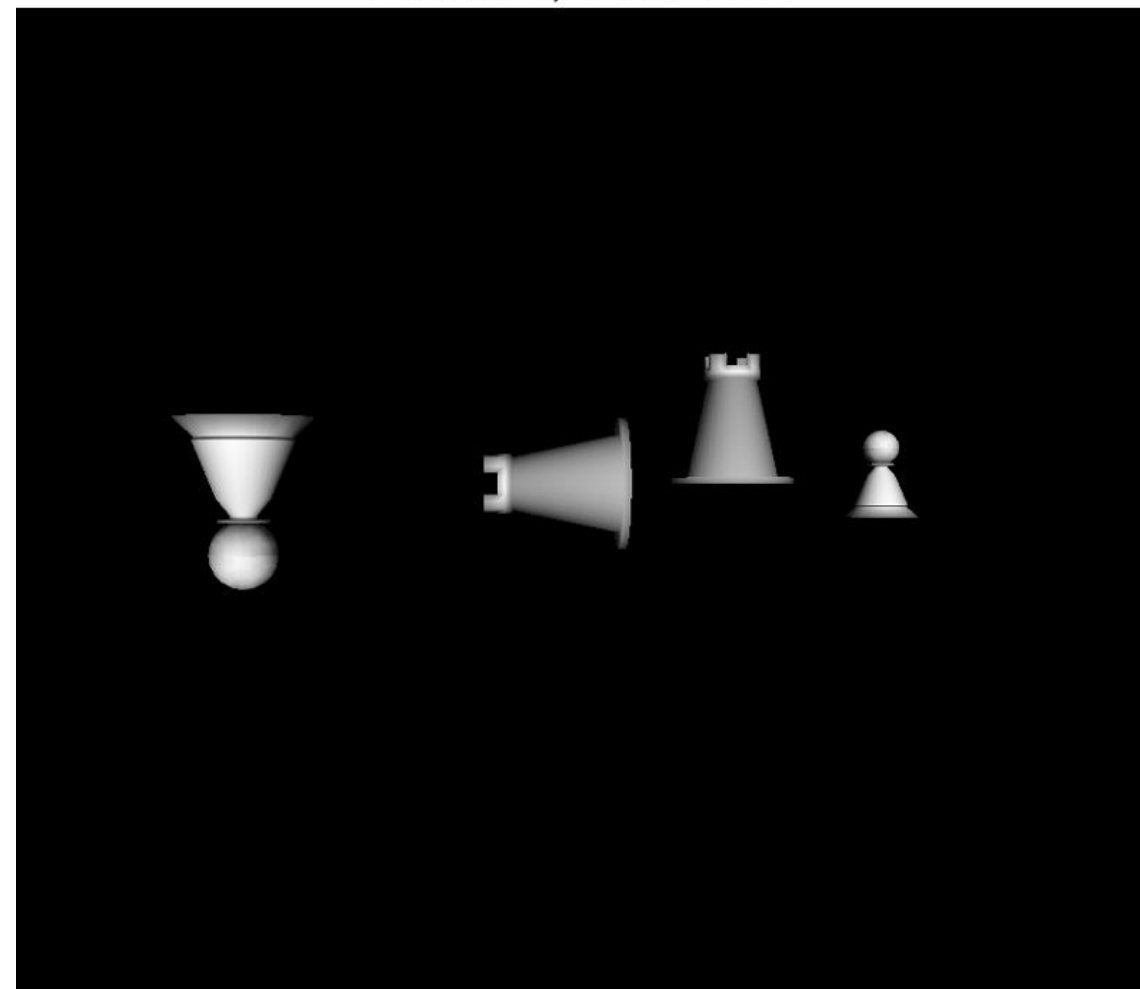
Příklady užití – 3D

- Zpracování scén v 3D editoru

Ukázka 5.5.: Haskell

```
let loadModels =  
| loadRook -> scale 10 -> translate 20 0 20  
| loadRook -> scale 10 -> rotate (-90) 0 0 -> translate 40 0 0  
| loadPawn -> scale 10 -> translate 0 0 0  
| loadPawn -> scale 20 -> rotate 180 0 0 -> translate 100 0 0
```

Obrázek 5.1.: Výstřižek z rendereru



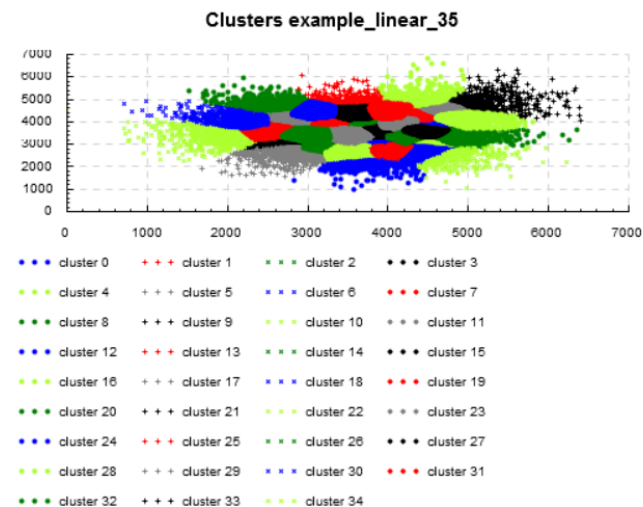
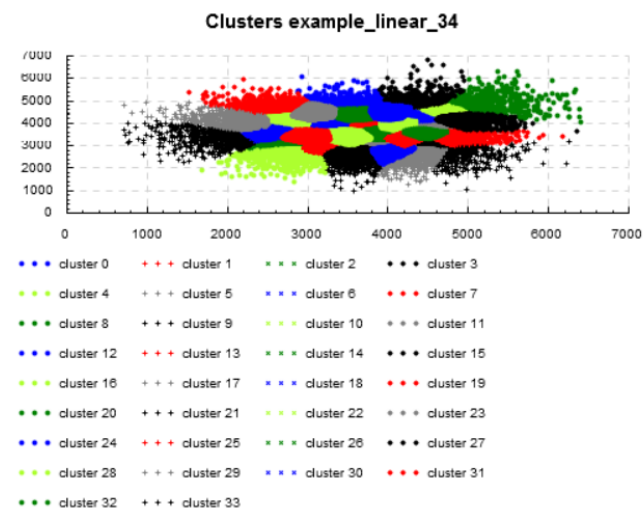
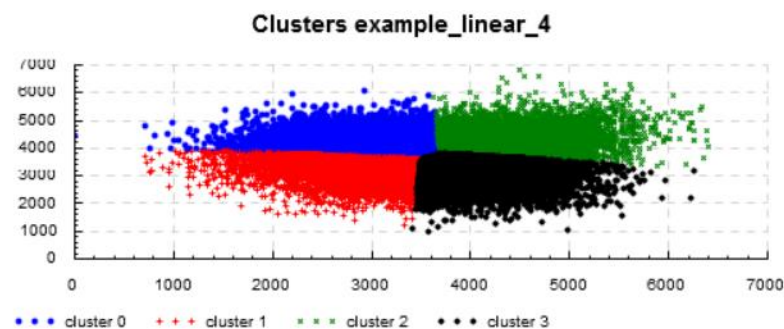
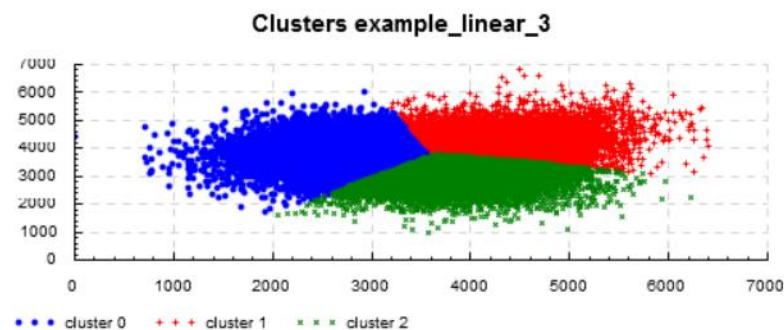
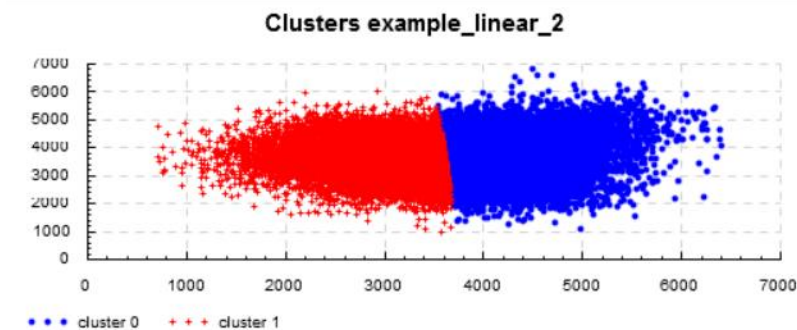
Příklady užití – web scraping

```
sourcesFromWhichToMine =  
[  
  ("urlToNewsSource1",  
   "urlToDifferentNewsSource1",  
   "urlToWeather1"  
  ),  
  ("urlToNewsSource2",  
   "urlToDifferentNewsSource2",  
   "urlToWeather2"  
  ),  
  ("urlToNewsSource3",  
   "urlToDifferentNewsSource3",  
   "urlToWeather3"  
  ),  
  ("urlToNewsSource4",  
   "urlToDifferentNewsSource4",  
   "urlToWeather4"  
  ),  
]  
  
-- Predefine mining with algorithms here,  
-- using scalpel is strongly advised  
-- also define saveToPostgreSQL and saveToMongoDB  
createDBConnections :: IO(MongoDBConnection,PostgreConnection)  
createDBConnections = do  
  x <- createMongoConnection  
  y <- createPostgreConnection  
  return (x, y)
```

Ukázka 5.7.: Haskelyzer

```
let scrapeData a b c postgresConnection mongoConnection =  
  | scrapeNewsSource a -> saveToPostgreSQL postgresConnection  
  | scrapeDifferentNewsSource b -> saveToMongoDB mongoConnection  
  | scrapeDifferentNewsSource b -> saveToPostgreSQL mongoConnection  
  | scrapeWeatherSource c -> saveToPostgreSQL postgresConnection
```

Příklady užití – clustering



Výsledek?

Obrázek 5.2.: Výsledky benchmarkingu, kde je jedno vlákno rychlejší

```
Registering library for kmeans-haskellyzer-0.1.0.0..  
"parsed"  
benchmarking singleThreadBenchmark  
time                143.7 ns    (142.7 ns .. 144.4 ns)  
                    1.000 R²    (0.999 R² .. 1.000 R²)  
mean                144.1 ns    (143.5 ns .. 145.0 ns)  
std dev             2.737 ns    (2.203 ns .. 3.929 ns)  
variance introduced by outliers: 25% (moderately inflated)  
  
benchmarking concurrentBenchmark  
time                89.98 µs    (89.32 µs .. 90.69 µs)  
                    0.999 R²    (0.999 R² .. 1.000 R²)  
mean                89.41 µs    (88.88 µs .. 89.89 µs)  
std dev             1.918 µs    (1.579 µs .. 2.422 µs)  
variance introduced by outliers: 17% (moderately inflated)
```

Vylepšení do budoucna

- Tvorba threadů na začátku programu a udržet je na živu
- Haskelyzer momentálně nepodporuje základní konstanty
- Caching a duplikace stejných funkcí

Děkuji za pozornost