

# Théo Matricon

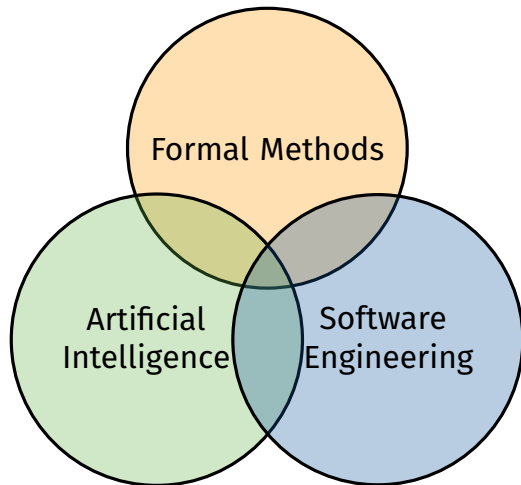
2025-current:

**Postdoc** in LLM4Code with Mathieu Acher  
Code Generation and LLMs  
DiverSE, Software Engineering Team  
IRISA, Rennes → **medical condition** (getting RQTH)

2021-2024:

**PhD** supervised by Nathanaël Fijalkow  
Scaling domain agnostic techniques for program Synthesis  
M2F, Formal Methods Team  
LaBRI, Bordeaux

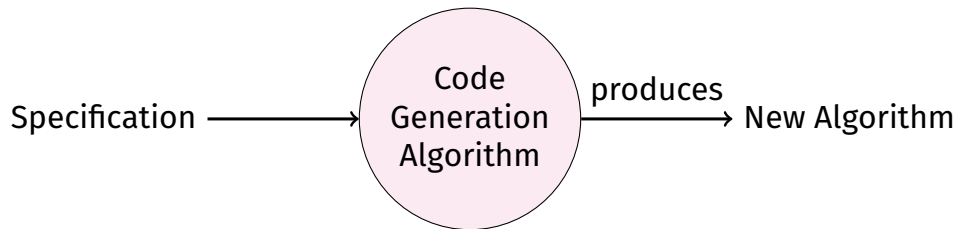
# My Research Contributions so far



## Selected Publications:

- 2025, submitted to CAV
- 2025, AAAI (+oral: top 20%)
- 2025, IST
- 2022, AAAI (+oral: top 20%)
- 2021, CP

# Motivation



# In practice

## Logic:

$$\begin{aligned}\forall a, b \\ f(a, b) &\geq a \\ f(a, b) &\geq b \\ f(a, b) &\in \{a, b\}\end{aligned}$$

## Specifications:

### Examples:

$$\begin{aligned}f(1, 5) &= 5 \\ f(2, 1) &= 2 \\ f(-3, -9) &= -3\end{aligned}$$

### Natural language:

‘Write a function that takes the maximum of its two arguments.’

## Produced Algorithms:

```
def max(a: int, b: int) ->int:
    if a <=b:
        return b
    else:
        return a
```

# Program Synthesis: From Examples

	A	B	C
1	Name	First	Last
2	Ned Lanning	Ned	
3	Margo Hendrix	Margo	
4	Dianne Pugh	Dianne	
5	Earlene McCarty	Earlene	
6	Jon Voigt	Jon	
7	Mia Arnold	Mia	

Copyright Microsoft for syntactic manipulation,  
based on papers by *Gulwani et al.* and extensions by *Matricon et al.*

# Program Synthesis: Problem

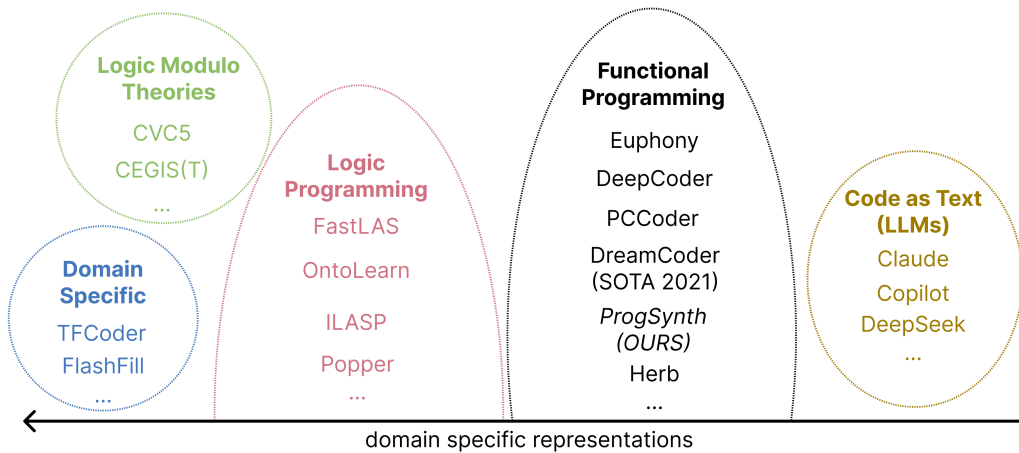
## Input:

- the search space  $G$ :  
a deterministic tree grammar
- a specification  $\mathcal{C}$ :  
it checks if a program  $p \in \mathcal{L}(G)$  matches the specification

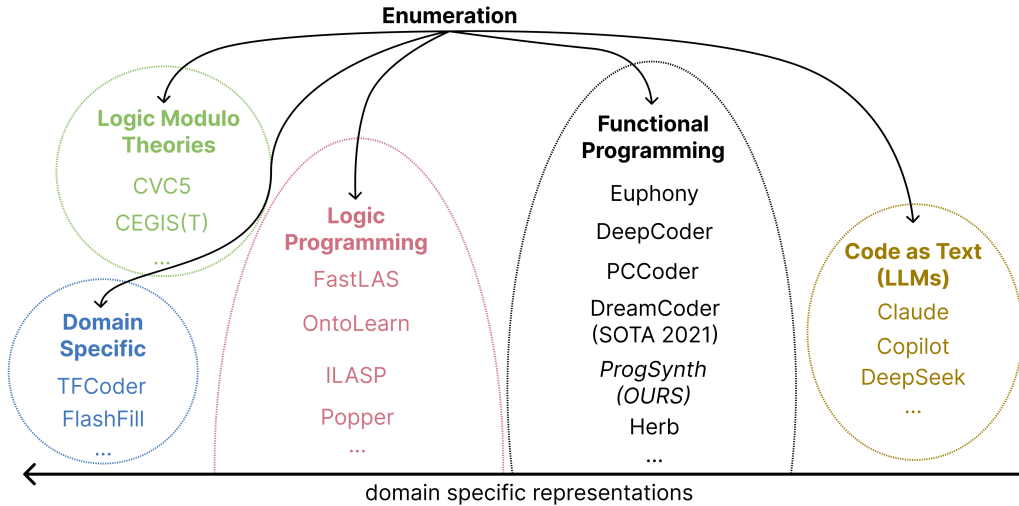
## Output:

- a program in the search space that matches the specification:  
a  $p \in \mathcal{L}(G)$  such that  $\mathcal{C}(p) = \checkmark$

# Frameworks



# Frameworks





# Enumeration Problem

## Input:

- the search space  $G$ :  
a deterministic tree grammar with a cost for each tree
- a specification  $\mathcal{C}$ :  
it checks if a program  $p \in \mathcal{L}(G)$  matches the specification

## Goal:

Enumerate all programs in order of non-decreasing costs

## Delay:

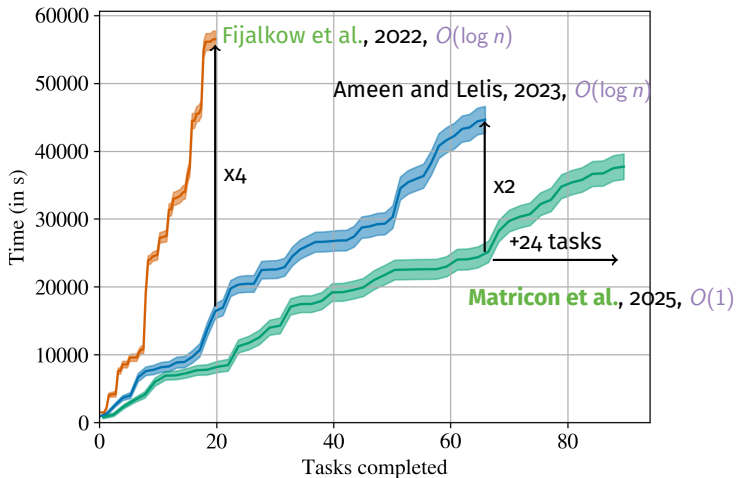
Time complexity in terms of  $n$ : number of programs enumerated

Between enumeration of the  $n^{th}$  program and the next

# Overview

## Major papers:

- 2017, machine learning + enumeration, *Balog et al.*, ICLR
- 2018,  $O(\log n)$ , *Lee et al.*, PLDI



# Skeleton of an enumeration algorithm

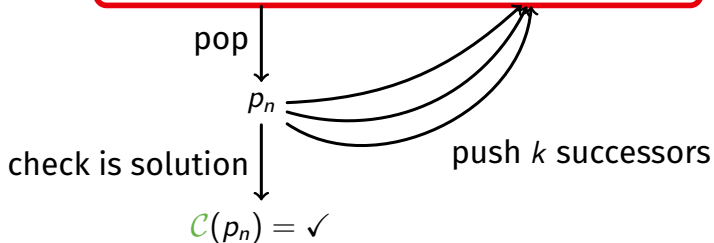
priority queue:  $S$  pairs of (program, cost)



At step  $n$ :

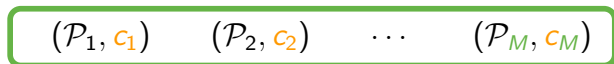
$$S = O(n)$$

$$k = O(1)$$



# Our enumeration algorithm

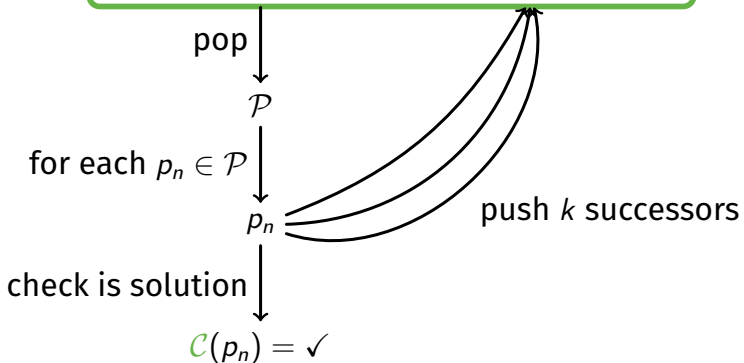
bucket queue:  $M$  buckets of (programs, cost)



At step  $n$ :

$M = O(1)$

$k = O(1)$



# Our contribution

We prove bounded differences in cost:

$$\exists M, \forall n, \text{cost\_next}(p_n) - \text{cost}(p_n) \leq M$$

This implies: **priority queues**  $O(\log n)$   $\rightarrow$  **bucket queues**  $O(1)$ .

## Impact

Published in **AAAI 2025** (+oral: 20% of accepted papers).  
**Fastest** ranked enumeration for program synthesis in practice.  
**First** algorithm with  $O(1)$  delay  $\rightarrow$  closes open question.

# My Research Project

## Observations:

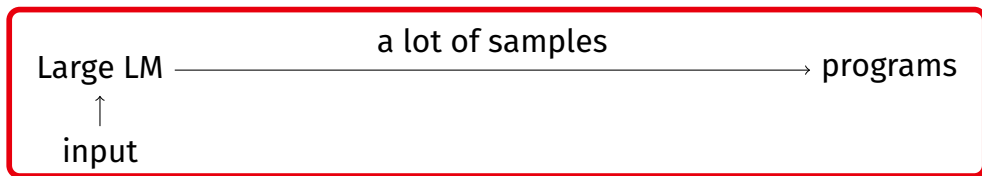
- LLMs are the new state of the art for code generation
- Resource-heavy, expensive and slow
- Exponential increase in data/parameters → linear increase in performance
- Unreliable → only use them as a direction for search

## Scaling Code Generation to be reliable and better!

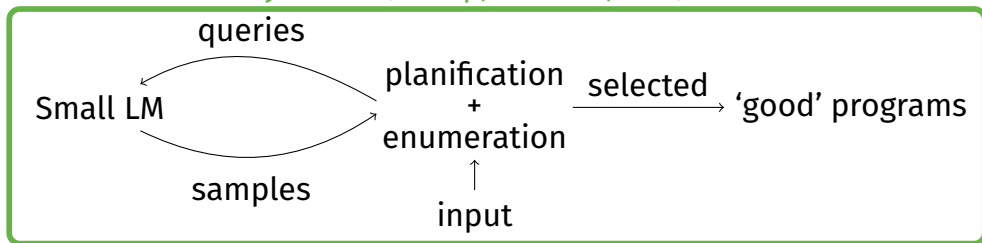
Different code generation paradigm!  
Reliable by design, better code with faster generation.

# My Research Project

Current Approaches (costly, unreliable, slow)



My Vision (cheap, reliable, fast)



# Axis 1: Hierarchical Code Generation

```
class DatabaseConnector:
    def open_connection(self, ip: str) ->None:
        do_stuff(self, ip)

    def close_connection(self) ->None:
        if not some_condition():
            raise SomeError()
        do_other_stuff(self)

    def query(self, query: str) ->str:
        return do_thing(self, query)
```



# Axis 1: Hierarchical Code Generation

Structure (Easy?)

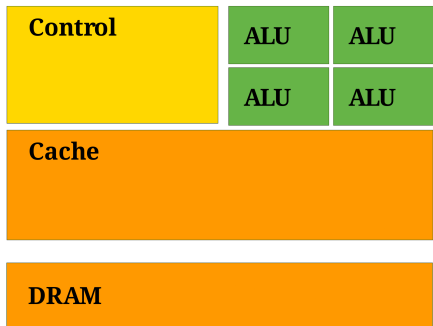
Filling (Hard?)

```
class DatabaseConnector:
    def open_connection(self, ip: str) ->None:
        ???

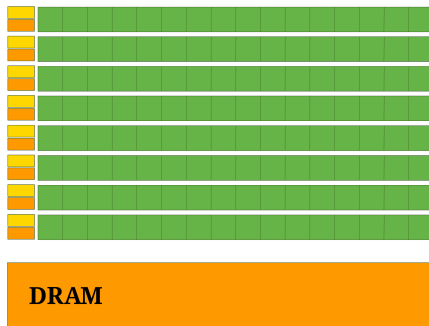
    def close_connection(self) ->None:
        ???

    def query(self, query: str) ->str:
        ???
```

## Axis 2: Local GPU-friendly Search



CPU



GPU

CC-by-3.0 NVIDIA

GPUs: massively **parallel** → huge speed-up  
But **different paradigm**

## Axis 2: Local GPU-friendly Search

Current approaches **cannot** be adapted efficiently.

We need a **new enumeration paradigm** for GPUs.

It requires a **new theoretical** understanding.

## **Long Term Objective:**

Axis 1: provides practical reduction of the complexity of the problem.

Axis 2: improves the search efficiency.

Orthogonal directions that can be coupled together for better results!

# Integration

LLM4Code project

Cross-Team interactions with FM and AI

→ CRISAL, UMR 9189, Lille, **Spirals**

**SE and AI:** Clément Quinton, Romain Rouvoy

**Enumeration:** Pierre Bourhis (+ **LINKS**)

→ IRISA, UMR 6074, Rennes, **DiverSE**

**SE and AI:** Mathieu Acher, Olivier Barais, Benoît Combemale,

Aymeric Blot, Quentin Perez, Djamel E. Khelladi

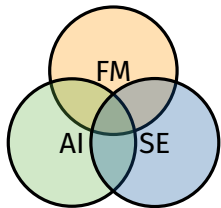
CodeCommons project

→ LaBRI, UMR 5800, Bordeaux, **Progress**

**SE and AI:** Romain Robbes, Xavier Blanc, Jean-Rémy Falleri and  
Thomas Degueule

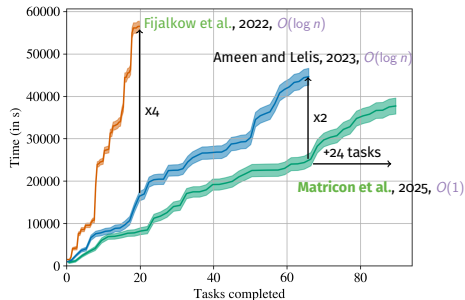
**Enumeration:** (+ **M2F**)

# Théo Matricon



## Selected Publications:

- AI: 2  $A^*$  →
- FM: 1  $A$ ,  $A^*$  submitted
- SE: 1  $A$



## Research Project:

Structure (Easy?)

Filling (Hard?)

```
class DatabaseConnector:
    def open_connection(self, ip: str) ->None:
        ???

    def close_connection(self) ->None:
        ???

    def query(self, query: str) ->str:
        ???
```

