OOPSLA 2025 Artifact (README.md)

Introduction/Overview

This document is an overview of the Artifact for the paper: Close is Good Enough: Component-Based Synthesis Modulo Logical Similarty. The Artifact is distributed as a source code repository link.

The file contains two sections: The **Getting Started** section gives the main steps for installing the dependencies and sub-modules, using OCaml package manager (opam) and stack, followed by introducing small scripts for building and running Hegel on some sample test case.

The second section **Step-by-step Instructions** explains the structure of the directory, how to run Hegel (and other baseline tools) on all the benchmarks in the paper (Both RQ1 and RQ2 in the paper), understanding the results and how to run Hegel on an individual synthesis task in different ablation modes?

Hardware Dependencies

- OS: Linux x86-64 machine
- Memory: > 8GB

Getting Started

Following are the main steps to build and run Hegel, the tool associate with the paper:

Building Hegel from Sources

We have successfully tried building Hegel on Linux (Ubuntu 22.04) and Mac(macOs Monterey). However, the artifact also runs earlier tools Synquid and Hoogle+ which we were only able to build on Linux systsms. Consequently, we discuss the instructions for the Ubuntu build and running.

Prerequisites

To build Hegel following dependencies must be installed:

• OCaml (Version >= 4.03)

```
#install opam
$ apt-get install opam

#environment setup
$ opam init
$ eval `opam env`

# install a specific version of the OCaml base compiler
$ opam switch create 4.03
$ eval `opam env`

# check OCaml installation
$ which ocaml
```

```
/Users/.../.opam/4.03.0/bin/ocaml
$ ocaml -version
The OCaml toplevel, version 4.03.0
```

• Z3 SMT Solver

```
$ opam install "z3>=4.7.1"
$ eval $(opam env)
```

• Menhir for parsing the specification language

```
$ opam install menhir
$ eval $(opam env)
```

• OCamlbuild version >= 0.12

```
$ opam install "ocamlbuild>=0.12"
$ eval $(opam env)
```

To Run the Evaluations.

• Python3

```
$ apt-get install python3
```

To Build Synquid and Hoogle+

- stack: (https://docs.haskellstack.org/en/stable/README/)
- Hoogle+: (https://github.com/davidmrdavid/hoogle_plus#readme)
- Synquid (https://github.com/nadia-polikarpova/synquid.git)

Building Hegel

After all the dependencies are installed, Hegel can be directly built using *ocamlbuild* using the script build.sh in the project root directory.

```
$ ./build.sh
```

The above build script will create a native executable prudent. native in the project's root directory

Building Synquid

The details for building Synquid are provided by the authors in [1]. Following are a series of steps necessary steps.

```
$ cd synquid
$ stack setup && stack build
```

Building Hoogle+

The details for building Synquid are provided by the authors in [2]. Following are a series of steps necessary steps.

```
$ cd hoogle_plus
$ stack setup && stack build
```

Kick the tires: Test Running Hegel

Once, all the dependences, and the three tools are built as discussed above,

```
$ python3 quick_test.py
```

The run will take in total around 7 minutes, as Synquid and Hoogle timesout on various tests. This should produce files ./kick-tires.txt and ./kick-tires-timings.txt. The file ./kick-tires.txt has rows of the following form:

```
./prudent_tests/unit/algorithmW/u_test1, Hegel, 2.15, 3, 4, 0
./synquid/test/hegel/u_test1, Synquid, 1000.00, 0, 0, 0
```

The above row reflects a testcase similar to the benchmakrs in Figure 11 in the paper. The colums, give the location for the test, the name of the tool (Hegel | Synquid | Hoogle+), the synthesis time in seconds (with a timeout depicted by a 1000.00 secs). This is followed by colums giving the number of conjuncts or disjuncts, the size of the synthesized solutions and the number of control-flow branches if any.

The ./kick-tires-timings.txt contains only the synthesis timings for the runs.

The synthesized programs are located under the ./output/<test-location> directory in the projects root directory. For instance, you will see a single program generated for u_test2.spec at output/u_test2.spec with a single branch:

```
let rec goal (z : Ty_list int a) (size : int) : (Ty_list int a) =
    match z with
| Nil   -> _lbv1
| Cons    var_x3 var_xs4 -> _lbv1
```

Detailed Step-by-step Instructions for Full-evaliations

The following instructions explain:

- 1. The structure of the repository highlighting relevant files.
- 2. How to Run Hegel to generate synthesis time Figure 11, 12, and 14.
- 3. How to Run Hegel on individual synthesis problem.

Structure of the Artifact.

The source code for this Artifact is available at prudent

The files and directories used in this Artifact are:

- quick_test.py: a script to test the successfull installation of Cobalt
- run_benchmarks.py: a script to run Cobalt for all the benchmarks in the paper producing results.
- prudent_tests/hegel/Hoogle+/**.spec contains benhcmarks in Figure 11.
- prudent_tests/hegel/Cobalt/**.spec contains benchmarks in Figure 12

Running the evaluation using a push button.

```
$ cd project_root
$ python3 run_benchmarks.py
```

Once the script terminates, it will produce a files results-full.txt and full-timings.txt which contains entries for each benchmark in Fig 11 and 12 in the following format. (Showing the result for first Fig 11 benchmark nth). The time 1000 shows the case where the tool timed out.

```
Running Hegel ./prudent_tests/hegel/Hoogle+/nth.spec
6.97user 5.78system 0:13.06elapsed 97%CPU (0avgtext+0avgdata
42500maxresident)k
0inputs+28808outputs (0major+657795minor)pagefaults 0swaps
```

This will also generate the synthesis timings in the file full-timings.txt for instance for Nth.spec:

and all columns of Fig 11 in full-result.txt,

```
./prudent_tests/hegel/Hoogle+/nth, 6.97, 3, 4, 0
```

Finally, the generated programs are at output/nth.spec, for nth.spec it generates around 60 programs.

Reusability Guide

Outline of the Artifact Source

- ./main/prudent.ml: Main entry for the tool.
- ./synlang/**: The Synthesis language definitions \$\$\lambda_{syn}\$\$ in the paper.
- ./synthesis/**: The Synthesis Algoirthm(s)
- ./speclang/**: The specification language of Refinement Types.
- prudent_tests/**: Tests and Benchmarks contains benchmarks in Figure 11.

Running an individual synthesis query

The general usage for Hegel:

```
$ ./prudent.native [-bi] [cdcl] -k <maximum-path-length> <spec-file1>
```

To run Hegel to get the synthesis results using the complete hegel mode (\$\textcolor{blue}{blue}\$ bar in Fig 14):

```
$ ./prudent.native -bi -cdcl -k <maximum-path-length> file.spec
```

• To run Hegel in Hegel(-S) mode (\$\textcolor{yellow}{yellow}\$ bar in Fig 14):

```
$ ./prudent.native -cdcl -k <maximum-path-length> file.spec
```

• To run Hegel in Hegel(-P) mode (\$\textcolor{green}{green}\$ bar in Fig 14):

```
$ ./prudent.native -bi -k <maximum-path-length> file.spec
```

• To run Hegel in Hegel(-ALL) mode (\$\textcolor{red}{red}\$ bar in Fig 14):

```
$ ./prudent.native -k <maximum-path-length> file.spec
```

Note about the paper under Major Revision

The paper is under major revision and we will be subnitting a new version of the artifact with experiments showing the number of SMT queries and size reductions for QTAs.

References

- [1] https://github.com/nadia-polikarpova/synquid.git
- [2] https://github.com/davidmrdavid/hoogle_plus#readme