g(root)

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start

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g(root) Key Features

Functional Language
General-purpose functional language, All expressions return a value.

Lisp-like Syntax
Fully parenthesized pre-fixed notation.

Inferred Types
Utilizes the Hadley-Milner type system algorithm to infer Int, Bool, and Char types

Higher-Order Functions
Functions can be *passed* and *returned* from functions.

Variable Redefinition
Top-level variable redefinition updates all previous references to the redefined value

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4 Sam

"Finally a functional language the whole galaxy can enjoy!"

- Rocket Raccoon

5 next

5 Sam

Motivations...in the beginning.

A ***functional*** language that is ***intuitive*** and ***easy to use*** for first time functional programmers.

Minimalistic programming language — we only give you what you need, no bells and whistles.

Tree data structure as a **basic primitive type.**

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But things change...

A ***functional*** language that is ***intuitive*** and ***easy to use*** for first time functional programmers.

Minimalistic programming language — we only give you what you need, no bells and whistles.

~~***Tree*** data structures as a **basic primitive type.**~~

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g(root) Tutorial

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8 Zach

(g)root grammar

```
⟨def⟩          ::= ( val ident expr )
                 |expr

⟨expr⟩         ::= literal
                 |ident
                 |unary-operator expr
                 |( binary-operator expr expr )
                 |( ident (expr} )
                 |( let ( [ident expr] {[ident expr]} ) expr )
                 |( if expr expr expr )
                 |( lambda ( {arguments} ) expr)

⟨literal⟩      ::= integer-literal | boolean-literal | character | leaf

⟨arguments⟩    ::= ϵ
                 |ident :: arguments
```


9 Zach

Code Snippets

```
1 (val x 4)
2 (print x)
3                              (; prints 4 ;)
4 (val x (+ 2 x))
5 (printi (x))                 (; prints 6 ;)
6
7 (printi if(> 0 x) x ~x)      (; prints -6 ;)
```

Assign *x* a value, modify the *x*, and print the *x*

- **Lisp-style** syntax
- Sequential Execution
- All expressions are literals and variables enclosed in parentheses
- **Redefinition** is allowed

10 Zach

Code Snippets

```
1 (val year 2021)
2 (print year)                 (; prints 2021 ;)
3
4 (val myYear (lambda () year))
5 (printi (myYear))            (; prints 2021 ;)
6
7 (val year 2022)
8 (printi (myYear))            (; prints 2021 ;)
```

Supports both named and anonymous functions using lambdas.

- Variable values remain **fixed** inside the closure at the time the closure was made
- **Redefinition** of the variable is still allowed

11 Zach

Compiler Architecture

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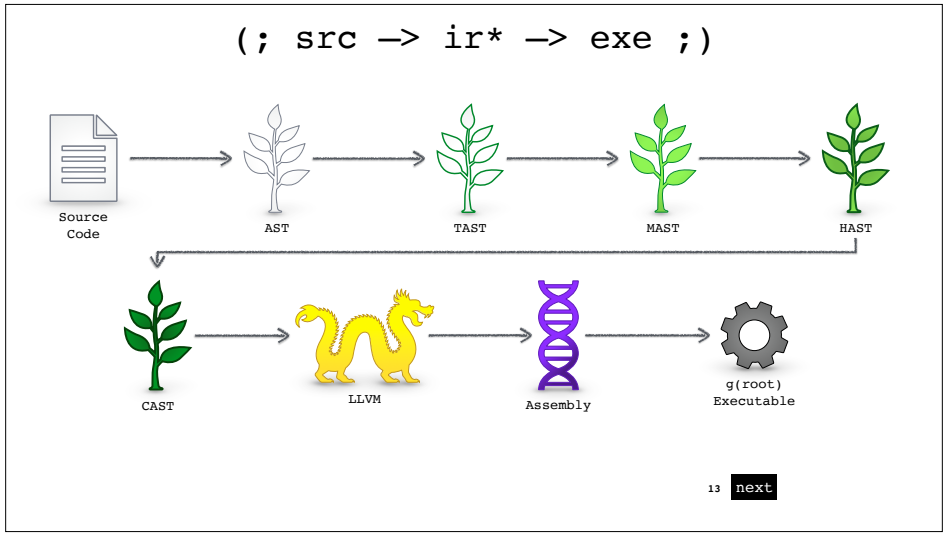
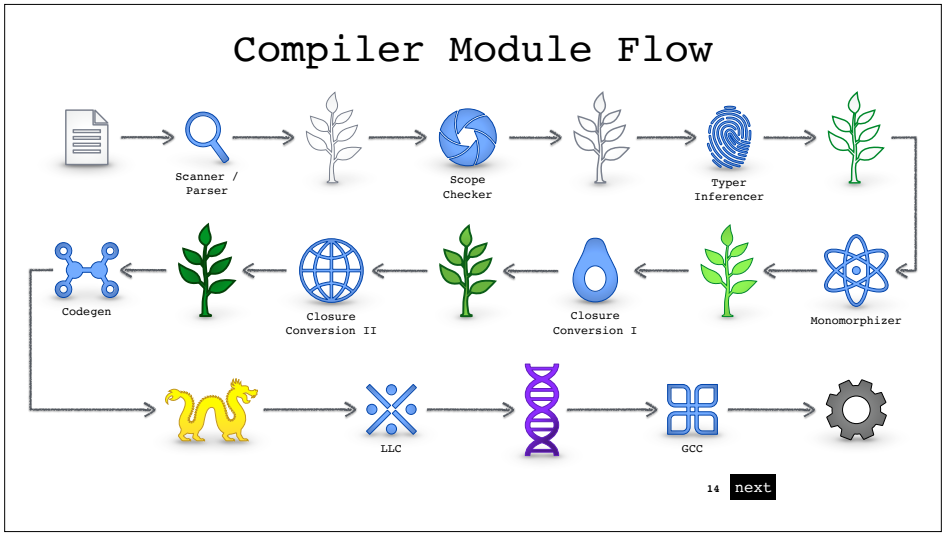
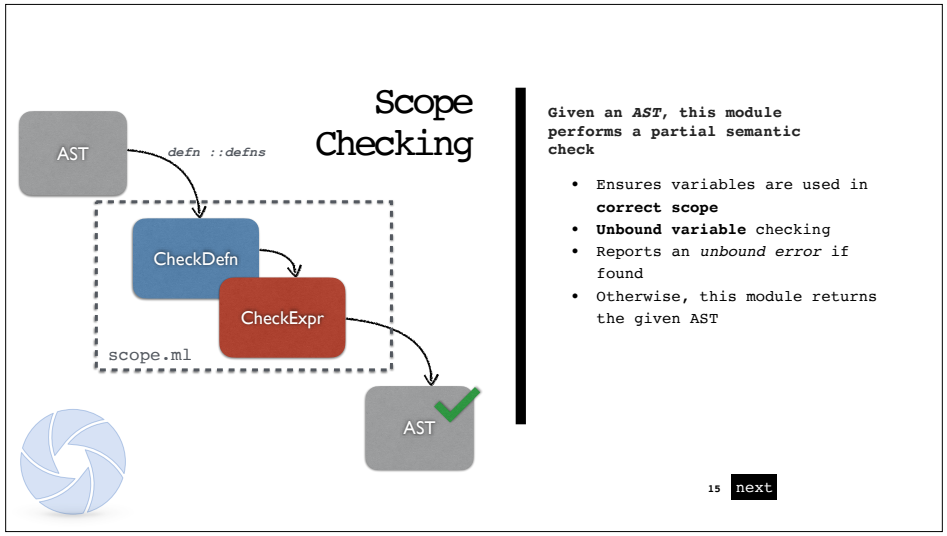


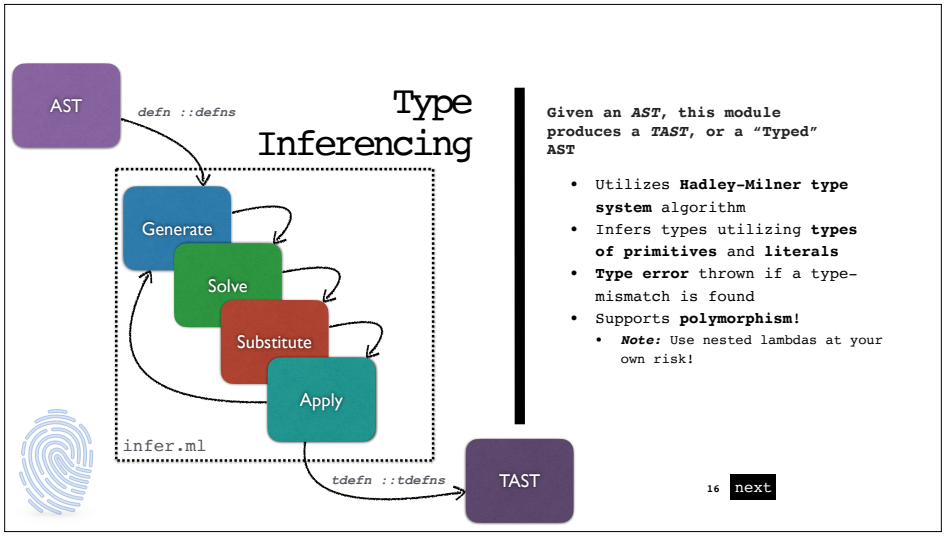
13 Nick



14 Nick



15 Nick



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Monomorphization

```
1 (; retn : 'a -> 'a ;)
2 (val retn (lambda (n) n))
3
4 (retn 13)   (; int ;)
5
6 (retn #f)   (; bool ;)
7
8 (retn 'c') (; char ;)
```

```
1  (; retn : int -> int ;)
2  (val retn (lambda (n) n))
3  (retn 13)
4
5  (; retn : bool -> bool ;)
6  (val retn (lambda (n) n))
7  (retn #f)
8
9  (; retn : char -> char ;)
10 (val retn (lambda (n) n))
11 (retn 'c')
```

Given an *TAST*, this module produces a *MAST*, or a "Monomorphized" AST

- Searches the TAST for any use of polymorphic expressions
- Injects a *mono-typed* definition to resolve all polymorphism
- **Bugs**:
  - **Int type** is inserted for any expression still bound to a type variable

Closure Conversion I

```
1 let partial_closure_type(id, retty, formaltys, freetys) =
2    HTycon (HCls (id, retty, formaltys, freetys))
3
```

Given an *MAST*, this module produces a *HAST*, or "H for H" AST

- ***Partial* Closure Conversion for Lambda Expressions**
  - Re-types lambda expressions to newly defined **closure type**
  - **Unique name** - indicates a function call to execute, or which closure type to use
  - **Types** of **return**, **formals**, and **free variables**
- Detects uses of **higher-order functions**, and augments the types and expressions to refer to new closure type.

Closure Conversion II

```
1 let function_definition =
2 {
3   bodyExpression;
4   returnType;
5   functionName;
6   formals;
7   freeVars;
8 }
9
```

Given an *HAST*, this module produces a *CAST*, or a "Closed" AST

- Redefined variables are tracked
- A **new function definition** is created for every lambda expression
- The new definition carries the lambda's body

Closure Conversion II

```
1 closure _lambda0 {
2   int (int, int)* ;       (;_func0;)
3 }                         (; retn ;)
4
5 int _func0 (int n, int m) {
6   return n;
7 }
```

```
1 ...
2 (val retn (lambda (n m) n))
3 (val x 42)
4 ...
5
6
7
8 ... lambda (a) (retn x a) ...
```

```
1  closure _lambda1 {
2    int (int, _lambda0*, int)* ;   (;_func1;)
3    _lambda0* ;
4    int;
5  }
6
7  int _func1 (int a, _lambda0* retn, int x) {
8    func = retn[0];
9    result = func(x a);
10   return result;
11 }
```

Putting the lid on lambda expressions.

- **Closed Lambda Expression**
  - *Unique name* - indicates function call to execute correct lambda body
  - *List of Free Variables - as Var expressions*
    - Names are modified with most recent occurrence number appended
- **Closure Type of Closed Lambdas:**
  - List of the types of the free variables
  - Augmented function type

Code Generation

Int	i32
Bool	i1
Char	i8*
Closures	unique, named struct ptrs: { fptr; [frees] }

abstract types become ***lltypes***

Given a *CAST* this module translates expressions into *LLVM*

- Every *definition* is an *instruction* in main()
- Each lambda's body expression is a **uniquely** named function definition
- Top-level val definitions assign values to **global variable names**
- **Redefinitions** allowed by tagging variable with the **occurrence #**
  - This ensures closures use the **correct value of a free variable** even if that variable gets redefined

21 Eliza

Conclusions

22 Nick

Writing a type inferencer took away a lot of resources.

Two out of our five members spent much of the time implementing this module. It took a lot of time and resources to complete.

Lesson learned:
Implement a working compiler without inferred typing, *then* introduce type inferencing.

23 Nick

Give g(root) roots, and branches, and leaves!

Initially, we planned to implement a primitive tree ADT for g(root). However, due to time, we decided to save this feature for later release.

Keep an eye out for **g(root) vol. 2**!

24 Nick

Start with an interpreter when implementing a functional language,

Implementing an interpreter early in development would have helped generate test cases, and flesh out ideas early in the development process.

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Demonstration

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26 Eliza

FIN.

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