



GTP Benchmarks for Gradual Typing Performance

Ben Greenman



Benchmarks + Experiments are important.

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Must be:
Relevant
Rigorous
Reproducible

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Example:



Benchmarks + Experiments are important.

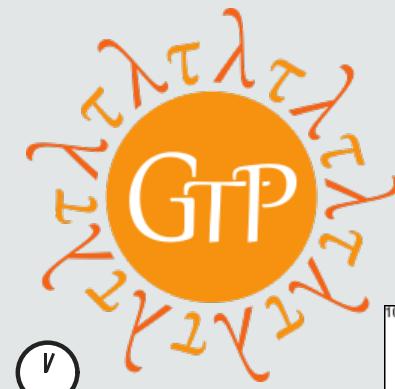
Must be:
Relevant
Rigorous
Reproducible

Benchmarks + Experiments are important.

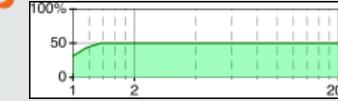
Must be:
Relevant
Rigorous
Reproducible



benchmarks



measurement



visualization

How to encourage **domain-specific** benchmarks?

How to encourage **domain-specific** benchmarks?

Main takeaway: **think like a practitioner**







Gradual
GTP = Typing
Performance

Gradual Typing

Untyped

Typed

Gradual Typing

Untyped ➤ Typed

```
def join(d0,d1,sort,how):  
    ....
```

DataFrame

bool

Left|Right

```
def join(d0:DataFrame,  
        d1:DataFrame,  
        sort:bool,  
        how:Left|Right)  
    -> DataFrame:  
    ....
```

Types where useful ... and nowhere else!

Gradual Typing

Untyped

Typed

Gradual Typing

Untyped ➤ Typed



TypeScript is **JavaScript with syntax for types.**

Used by 19.6m

DefinitelyTyped



+ 19,600,849

Gradual Typing Performance?

Untyped ➤ Typed

Gradual Typing Performance?

Untyped ➤ Typed

Run-time cost of sound types

Gradual Typing Performance?

Untyped ➤ Typed

Run-time cost of sound types

```
def join(d0:DataFrame,  
        d1:DataFrame,  
        sort:bool,  
        how:Left|Right)  
    -> DataFrame:  
    ....
```

Gradual Typing Performance?

Untyped ➤ Typed

Run-time cost of sound types

?? `join(x,y,z)` How to validate?

```
def join(d0:DataFrame,  
         d1:DataFrame,  
         sort:bool,  
         how:Left|Right)  
    -> DataFrame:  
    ....
```

Gradual Typing Performance?

Untyped ➤ Typed

Run-time cost of sound types

?? `join(x,y,z)` How to validate?

```
def join(d0:DataFrame,  
         d1:DataFrame,  
         sort:bool,  
         how:Left|Right)  
-> DataFrame:  
....
```



(TypeScript does not validate)

Gradual Typing Performance?

Untyped ➤ Typed

Run-time cost of sound types

?? `join(x,y,z)` How to validate?

```
def join(d0:DataFrame,  
         d1:DataFrame,  
         sort:bool,  
         how:Left|Right)  
-> DataFrame:  
    ....
```

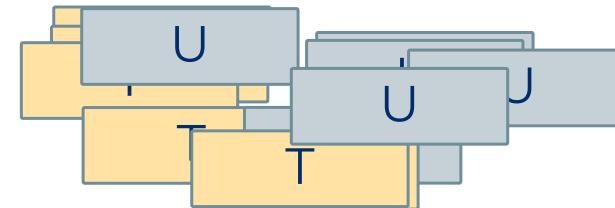
Gradual Typing Performance?

Untyped ➤ Typed

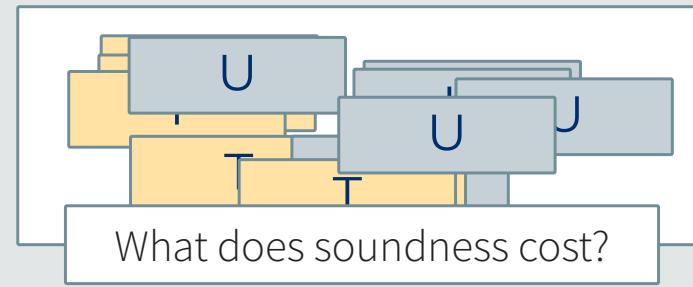
Run-time cost of sound types

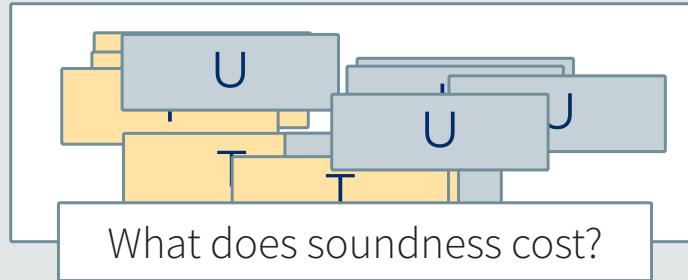
?? `join(x,y,z)` How to validate?

```
def join(d0:DataFrame,  
         d1:DataFrame,  
         sort:bool,  
         how:Left|Right)  
-> DataFrame:  
    ....
```



Many interactions,
Maybe high costs





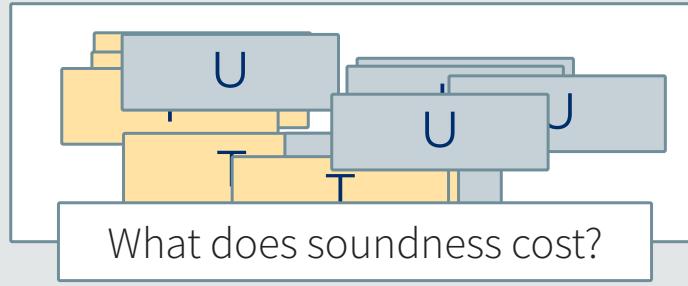
What does soundness cost?



Typed Racket

- + object types, function types, ...
- + type-driven optimizer

Worst-case slowdown: **1.4x**
ecoop '15



What does soundness cost?

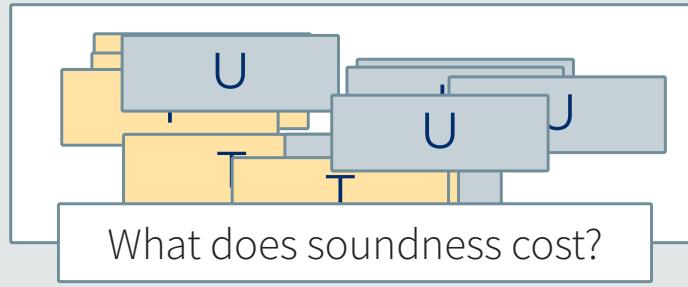


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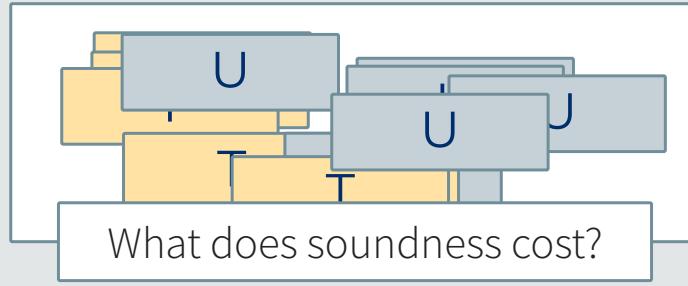


2x

30x

12,000x

(1ms to 12sec)



Typed Racket

- + object types, function types, ...
- + type-driven optimizer

Worst-case slowdown: **1.4x**
ecoop '15



2x

30x

12,000x

(1ms to 12sec)

warning on use trie functions in #lang racket?



johnbclements

to Racket Users

This program constructs a trie containing exactly two keys; ea

What does soundness cost?

Need a way to measure!



GTP Benchmarks



GTP Benchmarks

What to measure?

Cost of sound types



GTP Benchmarks

What to measure?

Cost of sound types

Which programs?

... Any



GTP Benchmarks

What to measure?

Cost of sound types

Which programs?

... Any

How fast is good enough? ???



GTP Benchmarks

What to measure? Cost of sound types

Which programs? ... Any

How fast is good enough? ???

What is a benchmark? ???



GTP Benchmarks

What to measure?

Cost of sound types

Which programs?

... Any

How fast is good enough? ???

What is a benchmark? ???



Think like a practitioner

What is a gradual typing benchmark?

Untyped code?

```
def join(d0,d1,sort,how):
```

Not enough.

Typed code?

```
def join(d0:DataFrame, ...):
```

Not enough.

What is a gradual typing benchmark?

Untyped code?

```
def join(d0,d1,sort,how):
```

Not enough.

Typed code?

```
def join(d0:DataFrame, ...):
```

Not enough.



GT promise: can mix typed + untyped code

Need to measure **all configurations**

What is a gradual typing benchmark?

1. Start with a program

```
def join(d0,d1,sort,how):  
    ....
```

What is a gradual typing benchmark?

1. Start with a program

```
def join(d0,d1,sort,how):  
    ....
```

2. Add types

```
def join(d0:DataFrame,  
        d1:DataFrame,  
        sort:bool,  
        how:Left|Right)  
    -> DataFrame:  
    ....
```

What is a gradual typing benchmark?

1. Start with a program

```
def join(d0,d1,sort,how):  
    ....
```

2. Add types

```
def join(d0:DataFrame,  
        d1:DataFrame,  
        sort:bool,  
        how:Left|Right)  
    -> DataFrame:  
    ....
```

3. Explore all configurations

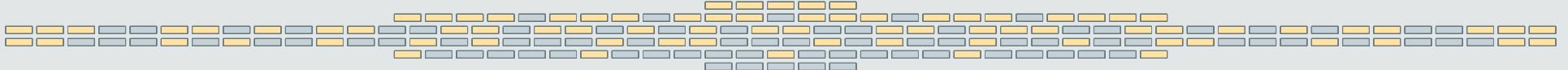


What is a gradual typing benchmark?



Explore by **module**

5 modules, 32 configurations

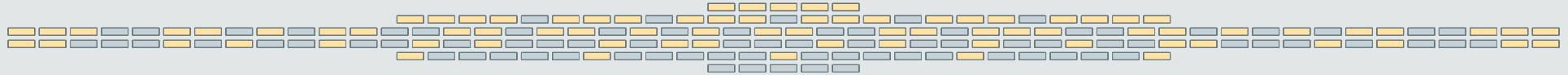


What is a gradual typing benchmark?

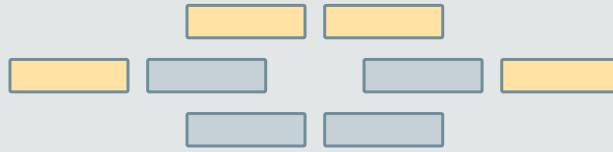


Explore by **module**

5 modules, 32 configurations



2 modules, 4 configurations

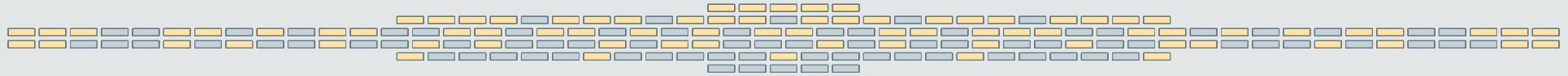


What is a gradual typing benchmark?



Explore by **module**

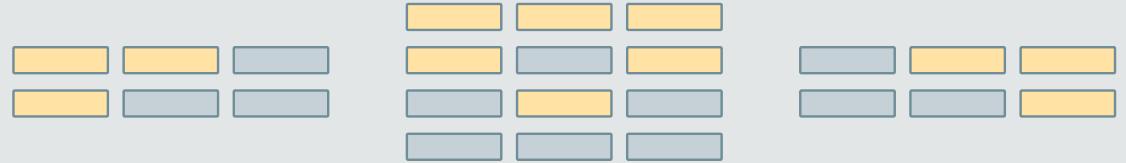
5 modules, 32 configurations



2 modules, 4 configurations



3 modules, 8 configurations



Where to find benchmarks?

Where to find benchmarks?



Wherever people share code



Where to find benchmarks?



Wherever people share code



Current status: 21 benchmarks, +40k configurations

Table 1: Benchmarks overview: purpose and characteristics

Benchmark	Purpose	T Init	ULib	T Lib	Adapt	HOF	Poly	Rec	Mut	Imm	Obj	Cls
sieve	<i>prime generator</i>	○	○	○	●	○	○	●	○	●	○	○
forth	<i>Forth interpreter</i> [51]	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	●	●	●
fsm	<i>economy simulation</i> [33]	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	○	○
fsmoo	<i>economy simulation</i> [34]	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	○	○
mbta	<i>subway map</i>	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○
morsecode	<i>Morse code trainer</i> [23, 148]	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○
zombie	<i>HTDP game</i> [151]	○	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	●	○	○
zordoz	<i>bytecode tools</i> [53]	○	●	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	○
dungeon	<i>maze generator</i>	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
inaca	<i>inaca tools</i> [161]	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	●	○	●

How to analyze the data?

How to analyze the data?

How to summarize?

How to compare?

How to scale?

How to analyze the data?

How to summarize?

How to analyze the data?

How to summarize?

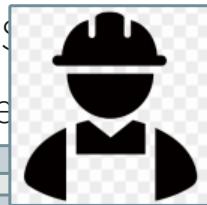
Some ideas:

worst-case? average? median?

How to analyze the data?

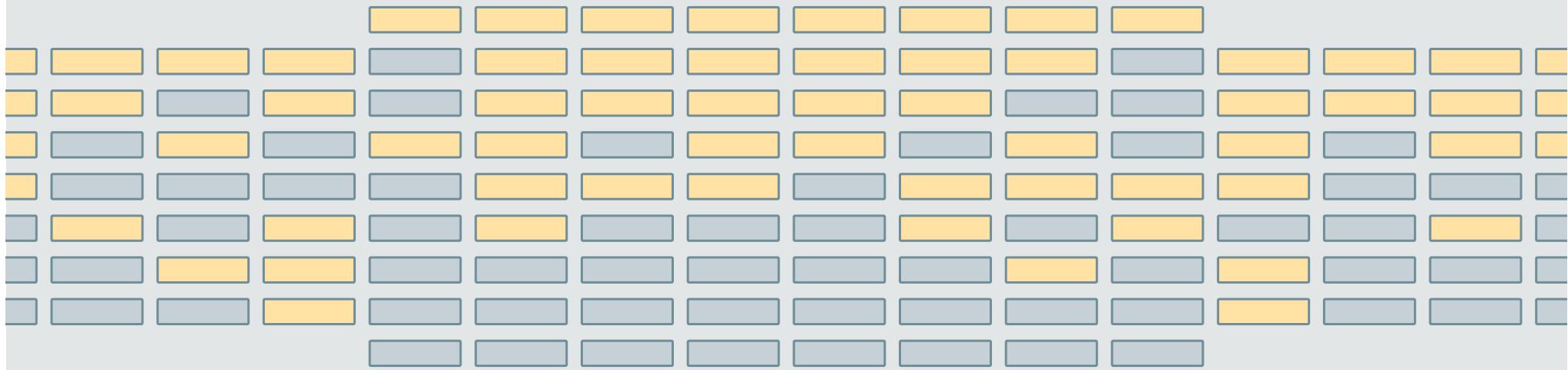
How to summarize?

worst-case : median?





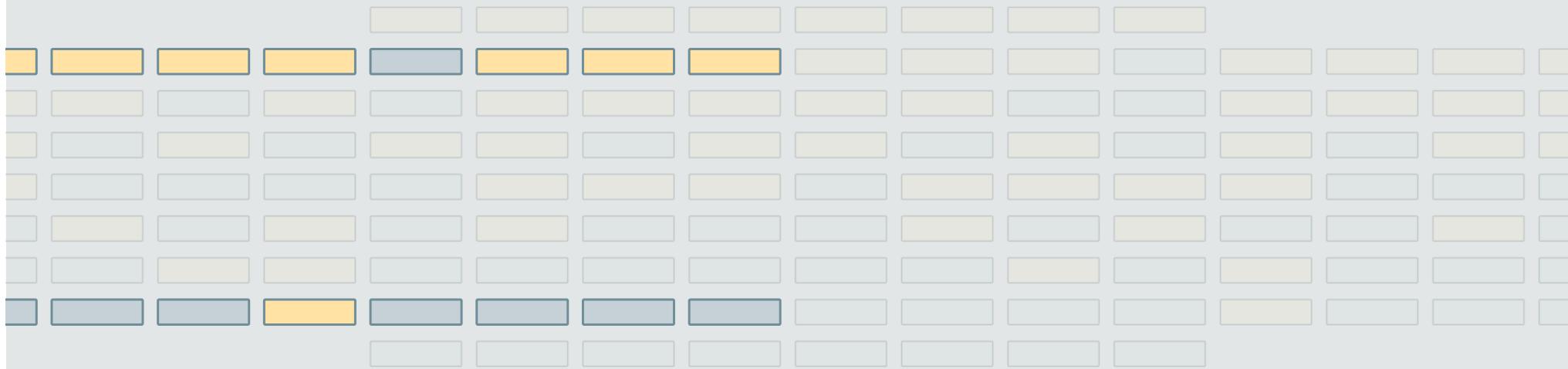
How to analyze the data?





How to analyze the data?

Too slow = useless!





How to analyze the data?

Too slow = useless!

snake

100%

256 configurations

50

0

1

2

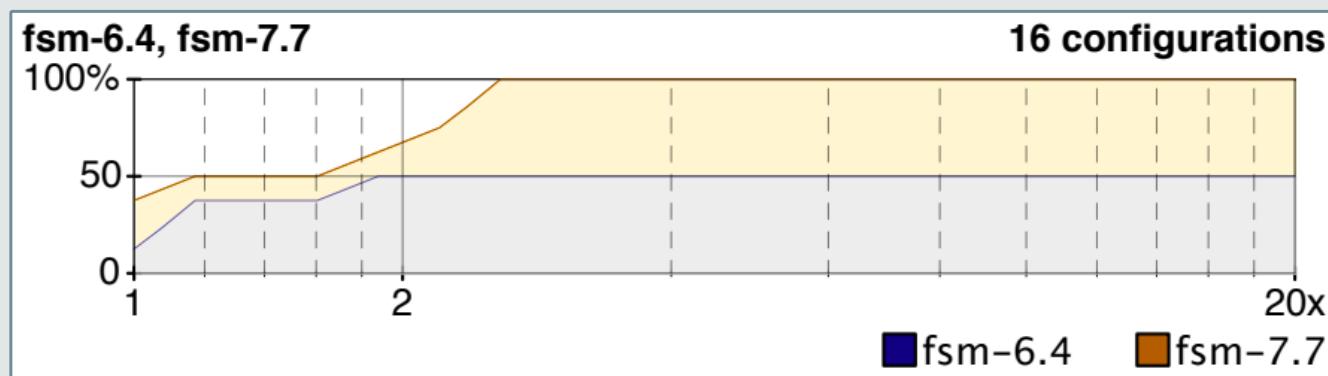
20x

x-axis = limit for "too slow" vs. untyped code (log scale)

y-axis = % usable configs.

How to compare

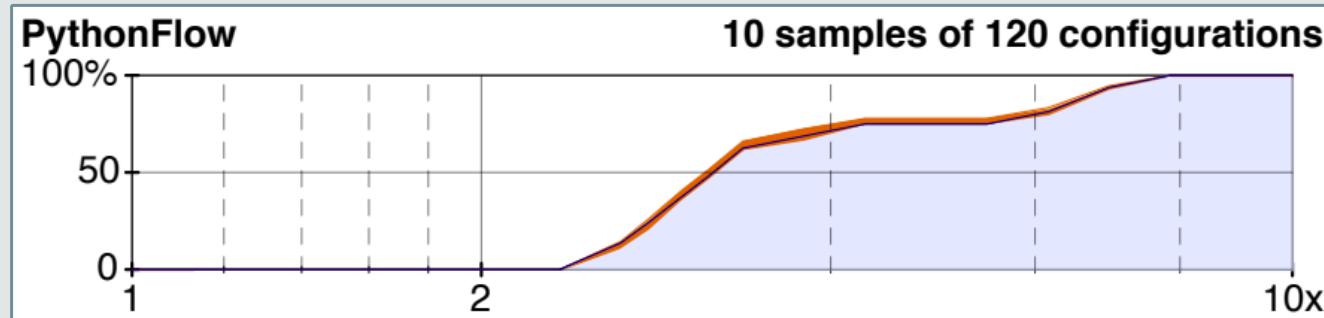
How to compare

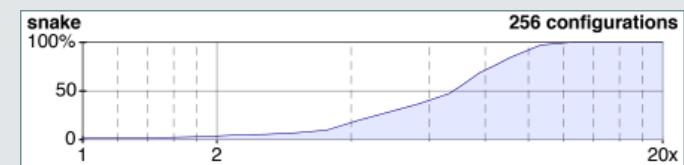
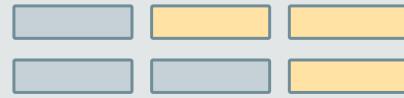
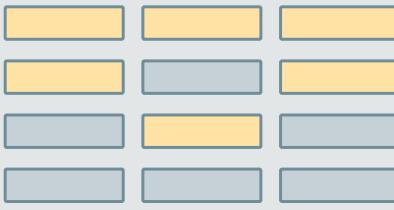


How to scale

How to scale

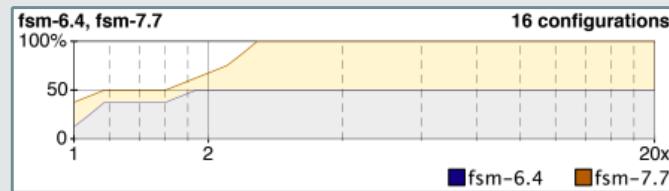
Linear-size random samples



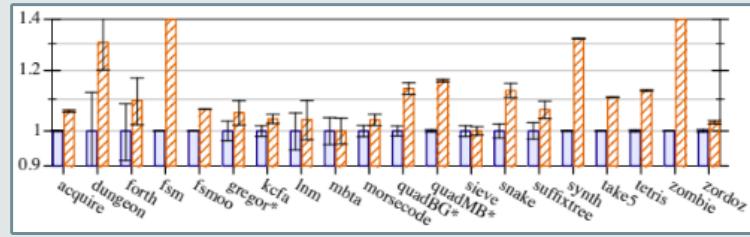
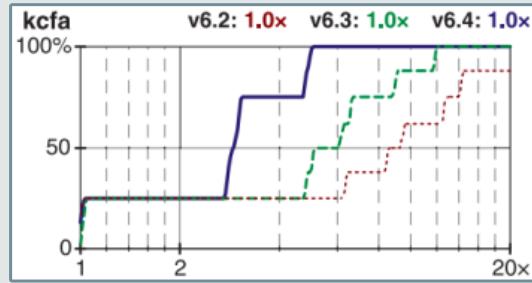
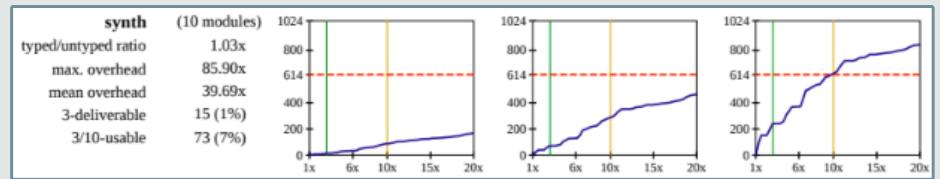
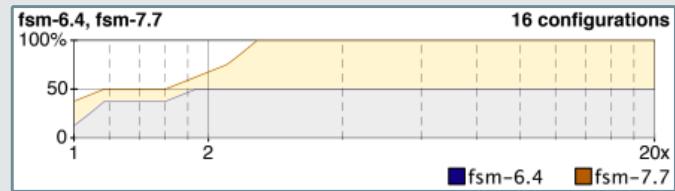




Software for Measurement



Software for Measurement



Software for Measurement

Software for Measurement

The screenshot shows a web-based Racket documentation page for the `gtp-measure` package. The header indicates the version is v.7.8.0.6. On the left, there is a sidebar with a search bar labeled "...search manuals..." and navigation links: top, ← prev, up, next →. Below these are several sections under the heading "GTP measure":

- 1 Command-line: `raco gtp-measure`
- 1.1 Stages of measurement
- 1.2 Configuration and Data Files
- 2 GTP targets
- 2.1 Typed-Untyped Configuration

The main content area starts with the title "GTP measure" and author "by Ben Greenman". It includes code snippets: "(require gtp-measure)" and "package: gtp-measure". A descriptive paragraph states "For benchmarking." followed by a horizontal line. Below this line, the section "1 Command-line: `raco gtp-measure`" is introduced with the text: "The `gtp-measure` `raco` command is a tool for measuring the performance of a set of `gtp-`".

Software for Measurement

The screenshot shows a web-based manual page for the Racket GTP measure library. The title is "GTP measure" by Ben Greenman. It includes a sidebar with navigation links like "top", "prev", "up", "next", and "search manuals...". The main content area has a header "v.7.8.0.6" and describes the package as "gtp-measure". It includes code snippets for requiring the module and its package name. A section for benchmarking is mentioned, followed by a detailed description of the command-line interface.

v.7.8.0.6

GTP measure

by Ben Greenman

(require gtp-measure) package: gtp-measure

For benchmarking.

1 Command-line: raco gtp-measure

The `gtp-measure` `raco` command is a tool for measuring the performance of a set of `gtp-`

Interruptible! Space-Efficient. Configurable.

Software for Measurement

The screenshot shows a web-based manual page for the Racket GTP measure. The title is "GTP measure" by Ben Greenman. The page includes a sidebar with navigation links and a main content area with code snippets and descriptions.

Sidebar:

- ...search manuals...
- top ← prev up next →
- ▶ GTP measure
- GTP measure
- 1 Command-line: raco gtp-measure
- 1.1 Stages of measurement
- 1.2 Configuration and Data Files
- 2 GTP targets
- 2.1 Typed-Untyped Configuration

Main Content:

v.7.8.0.6

GTP measure

by Ben Greenman

(require gtp-measure)

For benchmarking.

1 Command-line: raco gtp-measure

The gtp-measure raco command is a to

Interruptible! Space-Efficient!

Code Snippet (right side):

- `key:bin = "/Users/ben/code/racket/fork/racket/bin/"`
- `key:iterations = 8`
- `key:jit-warmup = 1`
- `key:num-samples = 10`
- `key:sample-factor = 10`
- `key:cutoff = 9`
- `key:entry-point = "main.rkt"`
- `key:start-time = 0`
- `key:time-limit = #f`

Software for Measurement

Software for Measurement

Tiny DSL for experiments

```
#lang gtp-measure/manifest

#:config #hash(
  (bin . "/home/gtp/racket-8.8/bin/")
  (cutoff . 6)
  (num-samples . 10))

/home/gtp/benchmarks/morsecode
/home/gtp/benchmarks/take5
```

Software for Measurement

Software for Measurement

DSL for data

```
#lang gtp-measure/output/typed-untyped
("00000" ("cpu time: 566 real time: 567 gc time: 62" ....))
("00001" ("cpu time: 820 real time: 822 gc time: 46" ....))
("00010" ("cpu time: 561 real time: 562 gc time: 46" ....))
("00011" ("cpu time: 805 real time: 807 gc time: 47" ....))
....
```

Software for Measurement

DSL for data

```
#lang gtp-measure/output/typed-untyped
("00000" ("cpu time: 566 real time: 567")
 ("00001" ("cpu time: 820 real time: 822 gc time: 46" ....))
 ("00010" ("cpu time: 561 real time: 562 gc time: 46" ....))
 ("00011" ("cpu time: 805 real time: 807 gc time: 47" ....))
....
```

5.3 Output Data: Typed-Untyped Target

```
#lang gtp-measure/output/typed-untyped
package: gtp-measure
```

Output data for a [gtp typed-untyped target](#).

Each line is the result for one configuration. The first element is the name of the

Software for Measurement

DSL for data

```
#lang gtp-measure/output/typed-untyped
("00000" ("cpu time: 566 real time: 567
("00001" ("cpu
("00010" ("cpu
("00011" ("cpu
....
```

Running an output file prints a summary:

```
$ racket jpeg-2020-08-17.rkt
dataset info:
- num configs: 32
- num timings: 256
- min time: 110 ms
- max time: 8453 ms
- total time: 968537 ms
```

5.3 Output Data: Typed-Untyped Target

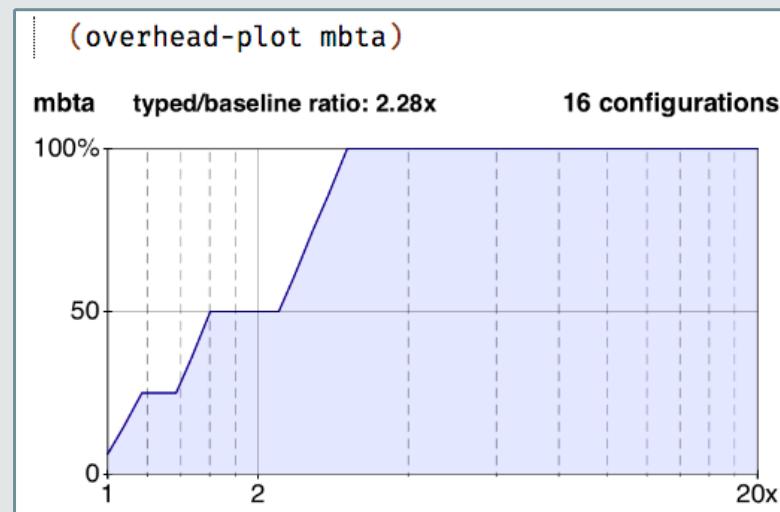
```
#lang gtp-measure/output/typed-untyped
package: gtp-measure
```

Output data for a gtp typed-untyped target.

the result for one configuration. The first element is the name of the
me: 46"))
me: 46"))
me: 47"))

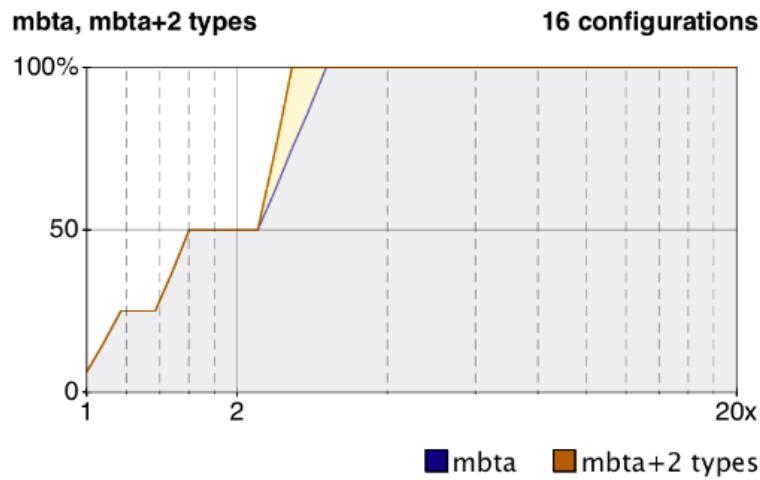
Software for Visualization

Software for Visualization

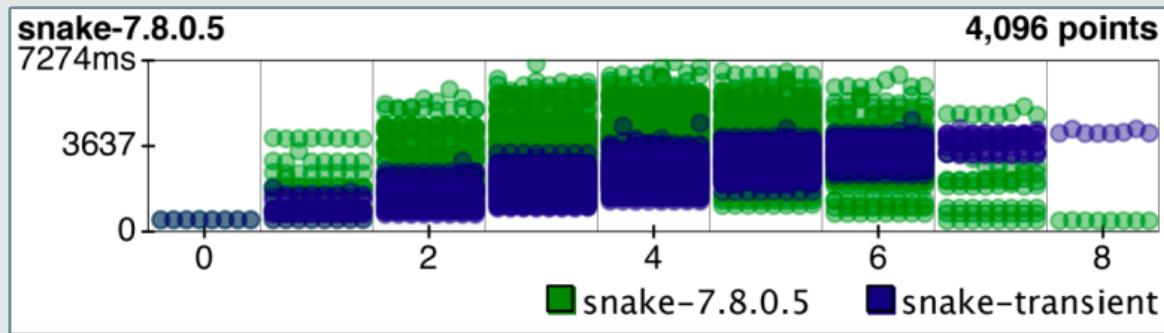


Software for Visualization

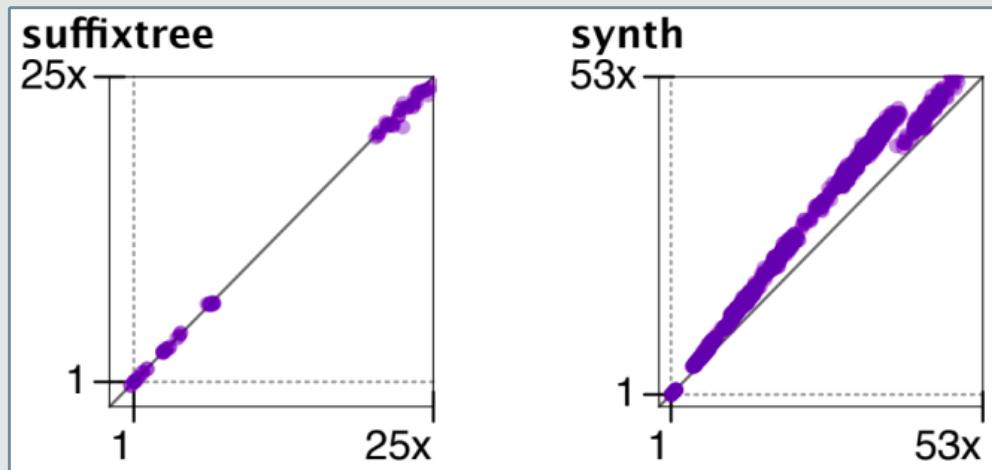
```
(parameterize ((*OVERHEAD-SHOW-RATIO* #f))
  (overhead-plot (list mbta (typed-racket-info%best-typed-path mbta 2))))
```



Software for Visualization



Software for Visualization



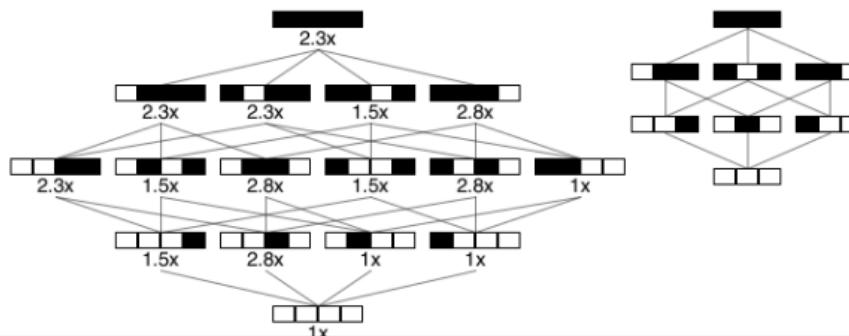
Software for Visualization

```
(performance-lattice pi) → pict?
pi : (or/c performance-info? natural?)
```

procedure

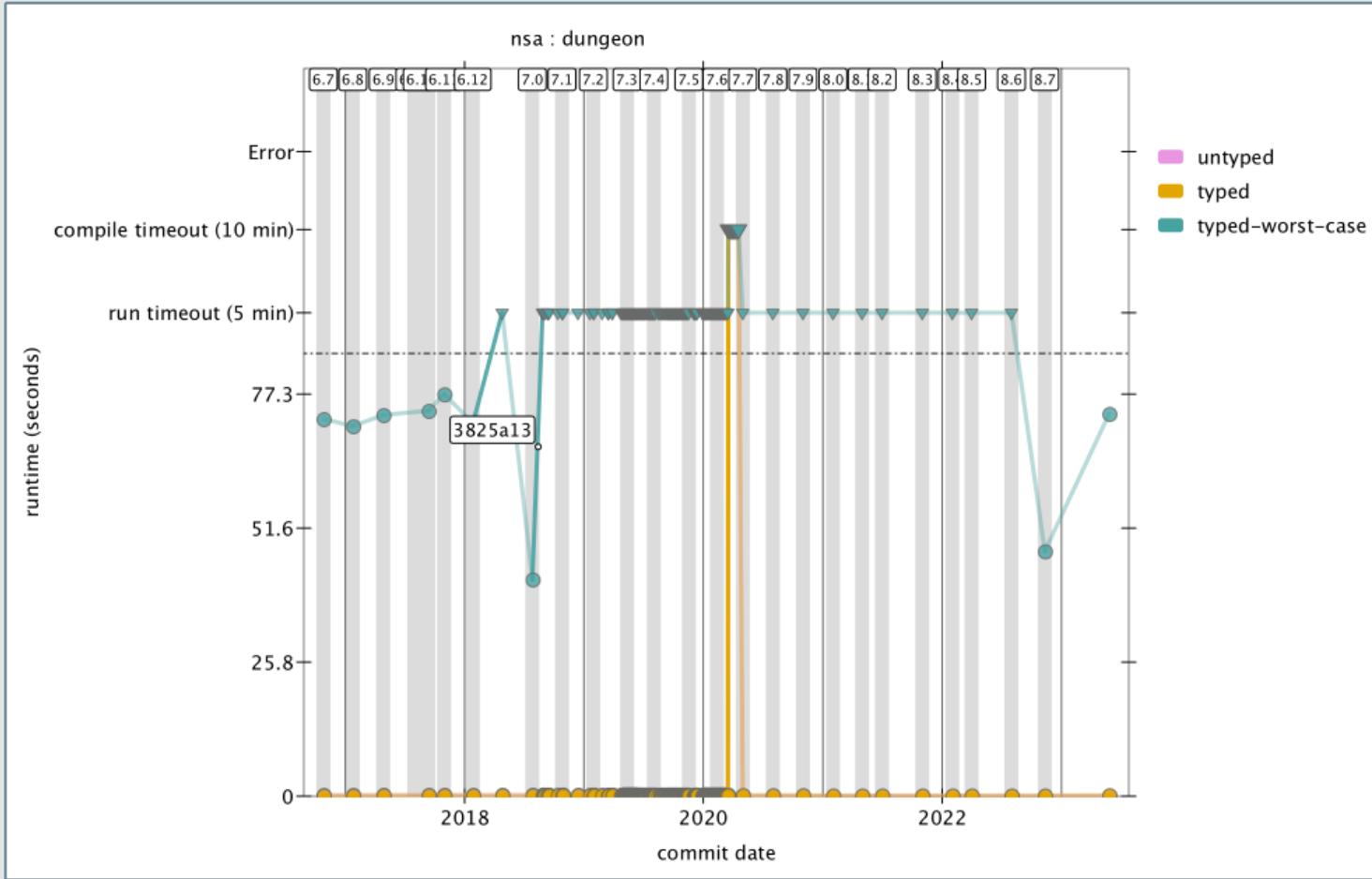
Given a `performance-info` structure, shows the overhead of every configuration in a lattice. Given a number, render an unlabeled lattice.

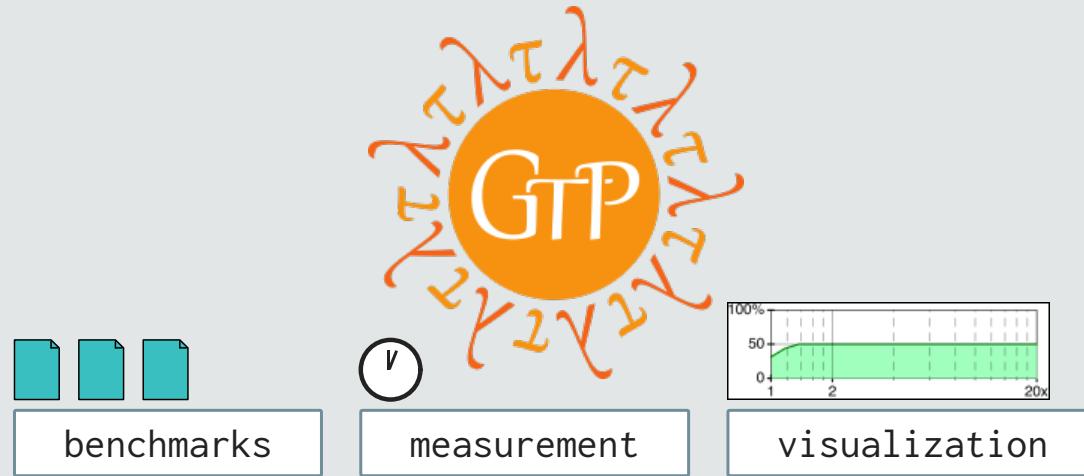
```
.....(parameterize ([*FONT-SIZE* 14]
[*LATTICE-UNIT-WIDTH* 16]
[*LATTICE-UNIT-HEIGHT* 12]
[*LATTICE-CONFIG-X-MARGIN* 10]
[*LATTICE-CONFIG-Y-MARGIN* 25]
[*LATTICE-LINES?* #true]
[*LATTICE-LINE-ALPHA* 0.5])
(ht-append 4
  (performance-lattice mbta)
  (performance-lattice 3)))
```

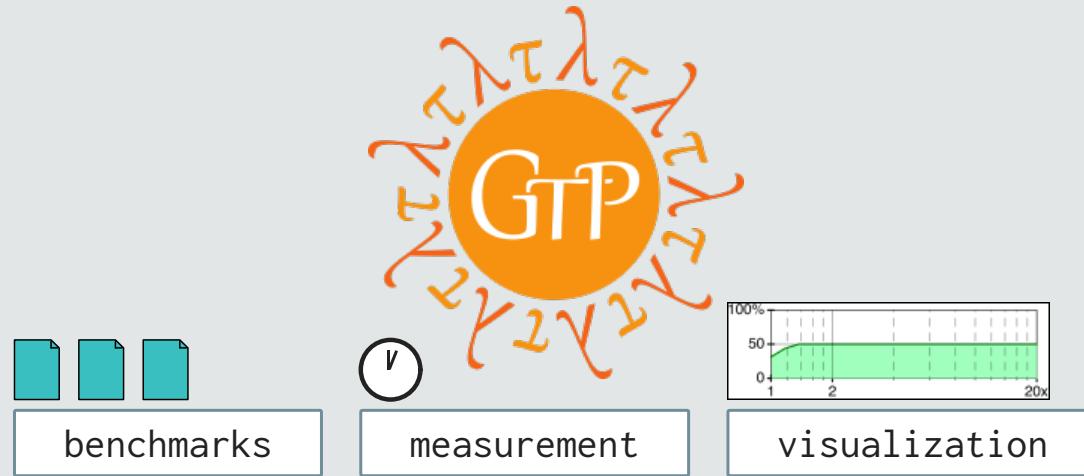


Continuous Testing

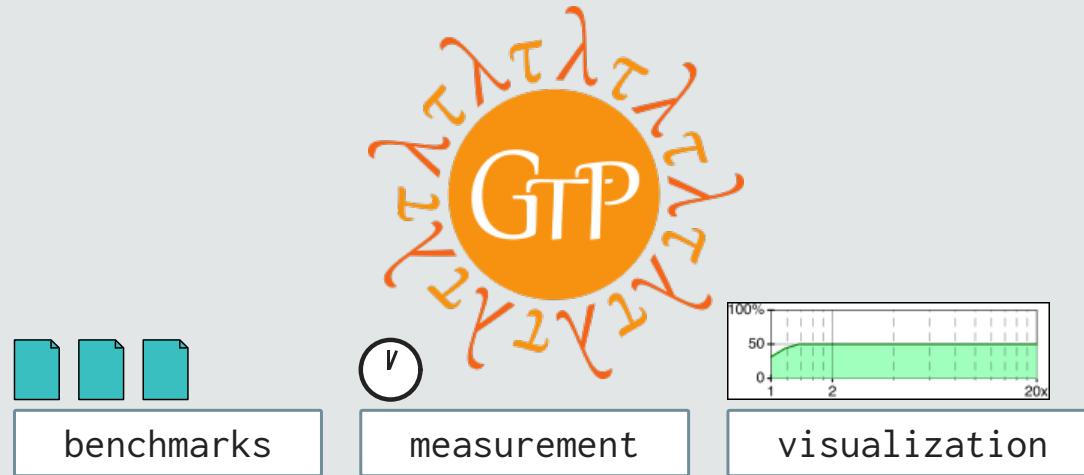
Continuous Testing







All 3 important ... but not to everyone



All 3 important ... but not to everyone

Lesson 2: loose coupling helps adoption

Still ... low adoption

Still ... low adoption

2014: few experiments,
~2 gradual configurations

The image shows a thumbnail of a research paper. At the top right is a circular badge with a checkmark, labeled 'Artifact' at the top and 'Validated' at the bottom. The title 'Is Sound Gradual Typing Dead?' is centered above the author list. Below the title, the authors are listed as Asumu Takikawa, Daniel Feltey, Ben Greenman, Max S. New, Jan Vitek, Matthias Felleisen, and their affiliation is given as Northeastern University, Boston, MA. The abstract section starts with the heading 'Abstract'.

Abstract
Programmers have come to embrace dynamically-typed languages for prototyping and delivering large and complex systems. When it comes to maintaining and evolving these systems, the lack of explicit static typing becomes a bottleneck. In response, researchers

many cases, the systems start as innocent prototypes. Soon enough, though, they grow into complex, multi-module programs, at which point the engineers realize that they are facing a maintenance nightmare, mostly due to the lack of reliable type information.

Gradual typing [21, 26] proposes a language-based solution to

Still ... low adoption

2014: few experiments,
~2 gradual configurations

Lately: few experiments,
but thorough

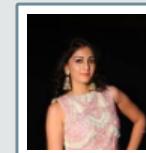
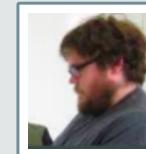
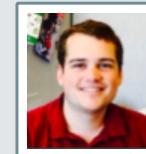
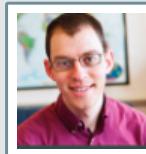
Ok?

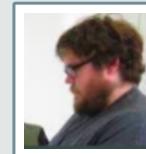
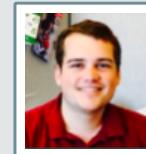
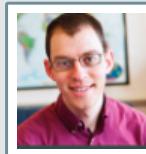
The image shows a thumbnail of a research paper. At the top right is a circular badge with a checkmark and the words 'Artifact' and 'Validated'. The title 'Is Sound Gradual Typing Dead?' is in bold. Below the title, the authors' names are listed: Asumu Takikawa, Daniel Feltey, Ben Greenman, Max S. New, Jan Vitek, Matthias Felleisen. Underneath that is the location: Northeastern University, Boston, MA. The abstract section starts with the heading 'Abstract'.

Abstract
Programmers have come to embrace dynamically-typed languages for prototyping and delivering large and complex systems. When it comes to maintaining and evolving these systems, the lack of explicit static typing becomes a bottleneck. In response, researchers

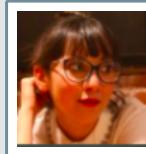
many cases, the systems start as innocent prototypes. Soon enough, though, they grow into complex, multi-module programs, at which point the engineers realize that they are facing a maintenance nightmare, mostly due to the lack of reliable type information.

Gradual typing [21, 26] proposes a language-based solution to this maintenance nightmare. The idea is to extend





Thank You



Lessons

How to encourage **domain-specific** benchmarks?

Lessons

How to encourage **domain-specific** benchmarks?



Think like a practitioner

Lessons

How to encourage **domain-specific** benchmarks?



Think like a practitioner



Separate benchmarks from analysis tools

Lessons

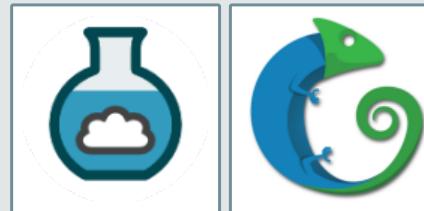
How to encourage **domain-specific** benchmarks?



Think like a practitioner



Separate benchmarks from analysis tools



Borrow nodes

<https://github.com/utahplt/gtp-benchmarks>

<https://github.com/utahplt/gtp-measure>

<https://github.com/utahplt/gtp-plot>

