

Implementation of the TIL-Script Language

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Project Goals

- ▶ Define the TIL-Script programming language
 - ▶ Build upon the current grammar
 - ▶ Define the semantics of the language
- ▶ Create a working TIL-Script interpreter
- ▶ Document the language properly

Transparent Intensional Logic

- ▶ Logical analysis of natural language
- ▶ Based on typed Lambda calculi
- ▶ Rigorously defined type hierarchy
- ▶ Procedural and hyperintensional
 - ▶ Constructions can mention other constructions
- ▶ Sentence meaning is carried by a procedure
 - ▶ We mostly care for the procedure itself, seldom do we care for the value it produces

TIL-Script

- ▶ Grammar closely resembles TIL grammar and conventions
- ▶ Adds upon TIL to form a useable programming language
 - ▶ Lists
 - ▶ Tuples
 - ▶ Structures
 - ▶ Strings
- ▶ Also adds restrictions imposed by computers with finite resources

Original Features

- ▶ Grammar
- ▶ All TIL constructions
- ▶ Type aliases
- ▶ Lists, Tuples
- ▶ Semantics not fully defined

New Features

- ▶ Comments
- ▶ Imports
- ▶ Nil value
- ▶ Distinction between definitions and declarations
- ▶ String type
- ▶ Tuples are now heterogenous
- ▶ Structs (user defined types)
- ▶ Types as language objects

Nil Value

- ▶ Used to represent a state when no real value was produced
- ▶ Internally carries a position in the source code where the value was produced
- ▶ Also carries the reason as to why a construction was improper

Declarations And Definitions

- ▶ Declaration only specifies a name and a type
 - ▶ I.e. if we only know, or only care for, the name
 - ▶ Halting problem – we may want to refer to it, but we can't solve it
 - ▶ Function Halts/(Bool Program) cannot be implemented
- ▶ Definition also specifies semantics or value

Tuples And Lists

- ▶ Originally
 - ▶ Tuples were homogenous and finite
 - ▶ Lists were homogenous and infinite
- ▶ Now
 - ▶ Tuples are heterogenous and fixed in size
 - ▶ Lists are homogenous, size is unlimited

Structs

- ▶ User defined compound types
- ▶ Cannot be coerced into other types with same layout
- ▶ Allows for better use of the TIL-Script type system
 - ▶ E.g. cartesian vs. polar coordinates

Code Example

```
numbers -> List(Int) := ['ListOf '1 '6 '2 '5 '3 '4].

Defn LessThanFive(num: Int) -> Bool := ['< num '5].

Defn Filter(list: List(Int), pred: (Bool Int))
  -> List(Int) :=
  ['If ['IsEmpty list]
    list
    ['If [pred ['Head list]]
      ['Cons
        ['Head list]
        ['Filter ['Tail list] pred]]
      ['Filter ['Tail list] pred]]].

['Println ['Filter numbers 'LessThanFive]].
```

Implementation

- ▶ Kotlin
 - ▶ Algebraic data types
 - ▶ Null safety
 - ▶ Immutable interfaces for collections
- ▶ Gradle
- ▶ Antlr

Project Structure

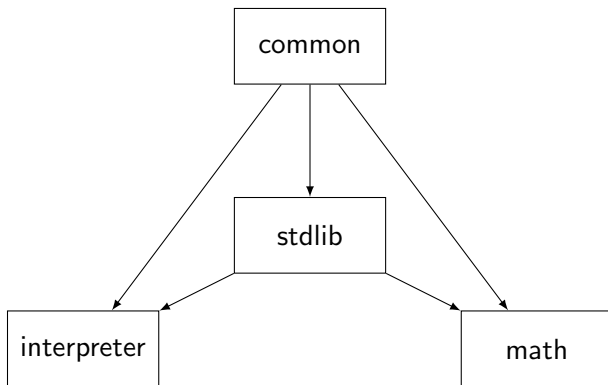


Figure: Project Structure

Interpreter Implementation

- ▶ Written in Kotlin
- ▶ Parser is autogenerated
- ▶ Functions can be written in TIL-Script or JVM languages
 - ▶ Allows for access to the entire JVM ecosystem
 - ▶ I.e. database libraries don't have to be implemented from scratch
 - ▶ JDBC can be used
 - ▶ No need to handle syscalls
 - ▶ No need to reimplement math functions

Interpreter Implementation

- ▶ Object oriented design
 - ▶ Not the best choice for an interpreter
 - ▶ Simplifies dealing with functions of different implementations
 - ▶ The interpreter can be replaced with a better, drop-in replacement
 - ▶ Limited choice on the JVM
- ▶ Functional approach where possible
- ▶ Immutability is preferred

Current State

- ▶ Working prototype
- ▶ All features work as intended
- ▶ Lists, tuples, user-defined structures, mutually recursive functions, variables, imports, etc.
- ▶ Type coherency checking

Limitations

- ▶ Working prototype
- ▶ No bytecode
 - ▶ Negative performance implications
 - ▶ Callstack is tied to the JVM callstack
 - ▶ Bytecode conversion must be bijective
- ▶ No TCO
 - ▶ Unfortunate, but cannot be done without bytecode

Possible Improvements

- ▶ REPL
- ▶ Editor support and an LSP
- ▶ Compilation to bytecode

The End

Questions

- ▶ What is a degenerate function?
 - ▶ A function which is undefined on the entirety of its domain
 - ▶ $\lambda x . x \div 0$
 - ▶ $\lambda x . \log_x 0$