# Mnemosyne: A Functional Language for Systems Programming CMPSC600 Senior Thesis Proposal

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A functional systems programming language with compile-time automatic memory management.

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- ► Functional programming models computation as the evaluation of functions [12, 25]
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  - ▶ It focuses on immutability, purity, and function composition
  - ► Advantages: expressiveness [10, 12], modularity [10, 12], safety

- ► Mnemosyne is inspired by:
  - ► Lisp's syntax and homoiconicity [22, 24].
  - ► Haskell and ML's typeclasses, pattern matching [16, 18] and monads [9, 11, 14]
  - ► Rust's memory management [2]

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- ► High quality systems are necessary for high quality applications.
- ▶ But there are some significant challenges in this field [2, 21]

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- ▶ Why? C manages memory at compile-time
  - ▶ Most languages use through garbage collection (GC) [1]
  - ▶ GC is unsuitable for most low-level systems [7, 8, 21]
  - ► C manages memory manually (malloc()/free()) [8, 15, 21]

- ► Manual memory management leads to errors such as buffer overflows, memory leaks, and null pointer dereferences [7, 21]
- ► What if there was another way?

- ► Mnemosyne manages memory automatically at compile time
- ► How?

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- ► How?
  - ► Stack allocation [3, 6, 19]
  - ► Ownership analysis [19]
  - ► Controlled mutability [19]

#### Methods

Manganese, the Mnemosyne compiler, is implemented in Rust

- ► Combinator parsing [4, 5, 13, 23] using combine and combine-language
- ► Analysis including type checking and lifetime analysis [balvarro1988lifetime, 19]
- ► Code generation using librustc-llvm [17]

#### Methods

Assessing Mnemosyne's correctness

- ► Unit and integration testing to validate the compiler implementation
- ► **Demonstration** by implementing example code, including parts of the prelude
- ▶ Benchmarking compiled Mnemosyne binaries

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