

A reflective language for the analysis of graph execution

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1 Introduction

This paper presents the design of a reflective programming language (PL) that reasons about its dataflow semantics. A PL is said to be reflective when is able to reason about itself.[7] It can be thought of as the process of converting data into a program. The inverse of this process, reification, can be thought of turning a program into data.[4] These two processes allow a programmer to see the contents of the current execution, much like debugging. However, unlike debugging, one can change the semantics of the language on-the-fly.[3]

The goal of the language is to better understand dataflow semantics. One such application would be on machine learning (ML) programs, since they rely on dataflow graph execution models[1] (the terms dataflow and graph execution will be used interchangeably). This dataflow graphs have their own semantics. This creates a burden on programmers since they'd be analyzing two programs with their own semantics, the host language like Python and the ML library like TensorFlow.[5]

Although, creating a new language may seem unnecessary, given that ML is having success, there is room for improvement. ML libraries have been extended permitting programmers to explicitly use dataflow semantics changing from the usual imperative semantics. However, this conversion from imperative to dataflow has proven to be challenging for programmers, primarily looking to optimize their code, leading to bugs or performance issues (the opposite of what the programmer intended to do).[9] In fact, these extensions are so pervasive that they even alter the execution and modification of state![1] Two surveys ([8], [9]) give a taxonomy of bugs which in some way correlates to programming languages. The cause of bugs can range from lack of features in a language (e.g. lack of type system guarantees) to a misunderstanding of the change of semantics from imperative to graph execution.

The paper is divided in three sections. First, reflective languages are explained and some small description of the one to be designed is given. Then, dataflow semantics are explained in the domain of ML programs. Additionally, the selection of the state of the language is justified. Finally, the design of the language is presented.

2 Reflective languages

Reflective languages started off with the notion of an infinite tower of interpreters. This means that you'd have an interpreter interpreting an interpreter, and so on. In order for a language to be reflective, it must have two properties: (1) the ability to reify its own interpreter, and (2) the ability to reflect on the reified interpreter.[4] This gives the ability to extend the language syntax and semantics.

Evaluating a language usually means consuming expressions and altering the environment, that is, the bindings of variables.[6] However, one can also keep track of two more things: the continuation and the store. The continuation describes the control context, while the store describes the global state of the computation. Previous implementations have omitted the store[10]; for this language the store is needed, as explained on the next section.

The language to be designed would be much like a Lisp with the properties mentioned. The reason for choosing Lisp is because it takes care of syntactic details, that sometimes are just personal preferences, and in Lisp there is no distinction between code and data.[2] This allows for the ease of development and design of a reflective language, and manipulating the store of the language in creative ways.

3 ML, PL and Bugs

The two surveys mentioned in the introduction ([8], [9]) analyze bugs in ML programs. The surveys categorize the bugs and give examples of each category. Both surveys ask a total of 5 research questions (RQs). For the first survey ([9]), the RQs are:

- RQ1: What bug patterns and corresponding challenges are involved in writing reliable yet performant imperative DL code?
- RQ2: Which best practices and anti-patterns can be extracted from (RQ1)

For the second survey ([8]), the RQs are:

- RQ1: Do the bug characteristics depend on the chosen programming language?
- RQ2: Does the application domain influence the bug characteristics within a chosen programming language?
- RQ3: Are differences in the bug distribution explainable by the features of the chosen programming language?

4 The Design of the Language

References

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