

# Hero Net Interpreter

Final presentation

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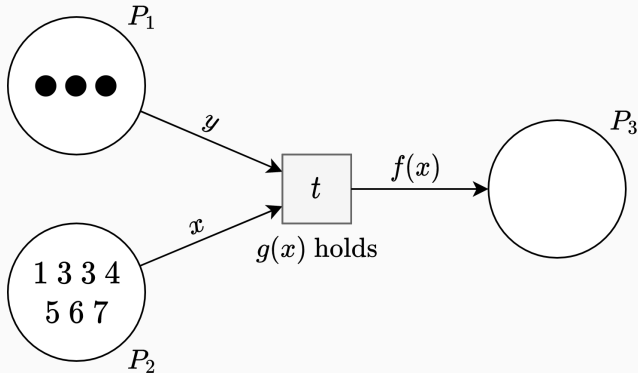
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University of Geneva

## Hero net foundations

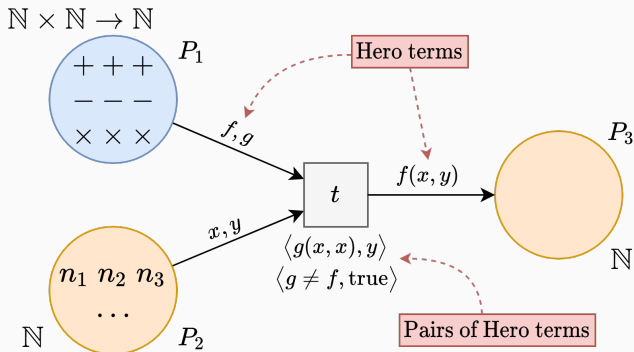
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## From Predicate nets...



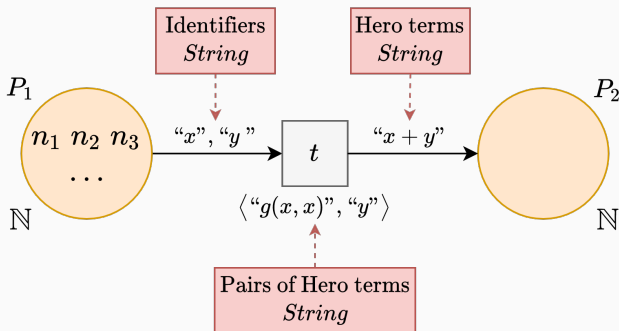
- How to model and execute **Hero nets**?
- Started with a library for *Predicate Nets*

## ... to Hero nets



- Token: set of values
- Transition arc: multiset of Hero terms
- Guard: set of pairs of Hero terms

# Alpine integration with Hero nets



- Token: set of values (Values)
- Inbound arc: set of variable identifiers (String)
- Outbound arc: set of Hero terms (String)
- Guard: set of pairs of Hero terms (String, String)

# Alpine interpreter modifications

- Input expression:
  - Ex: `"f(x, g(y)) or y"`
  - Type: `String`
- Input binding:
  - Ex: `{"f" -> and, "g" -> not, "x" -> true, "y" -> false}`
  - Type: `[String: Value]`
- Output: evaluation of the expression after substitutions
  - Ex: `true`
  - Type: `Value`

# Evaluation (1/2)

1. Parse the input expression into an untyped AST
  - "f", "g", "x" and "y" are Ident nodes
2. Substitute the Ident nodes with AST nodes extracted from values
3. Create the scopes and symbols to be associated with the AST nodes
4. Bind symbols to their respective scope
5. Find constraints over symbol types and solve them
6. Evaluate the typed AST with the corresponding evaluation contexts

## Evaluation (2/2)

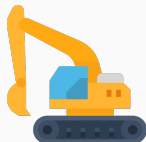
- Value's type can be a:
  - Built-in one: `Bool, Int, Real, String, ([Any]) -> Any`
  - Tuple: `(Tuple, [value: Value])`
  - Func: `(Func, EvaluationContext)`
- Tuple and Func are **AST nodes**, associated with a **module**, **symbols** and **scopes**



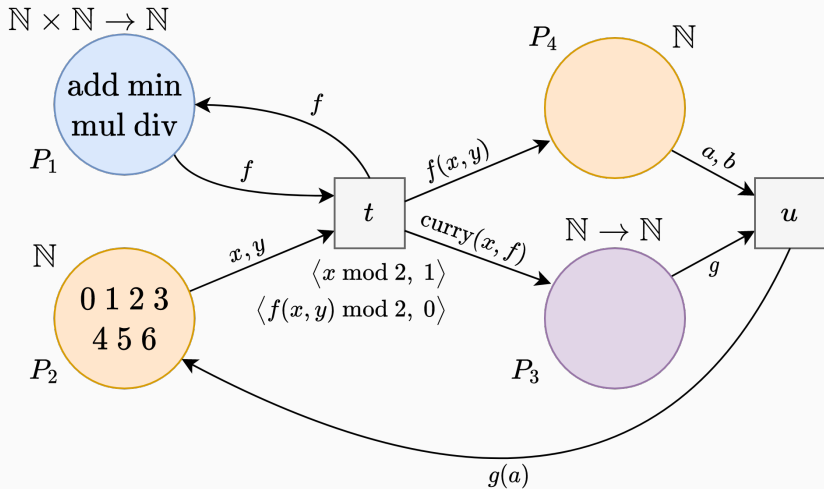


# Difficulties

- Little to no experience with Swift
- At first no clear understanding of the different sub-steps
- Explored up some bad leads (e.g. making Scope, Symbol and every AST nodes conform to NSCopying)
- The evaluation context maps symbols to values, while the `runSema()` part works with scopes and symbols
- The module associated with scopes and every AST nodes was being deinitialized after the evaluation



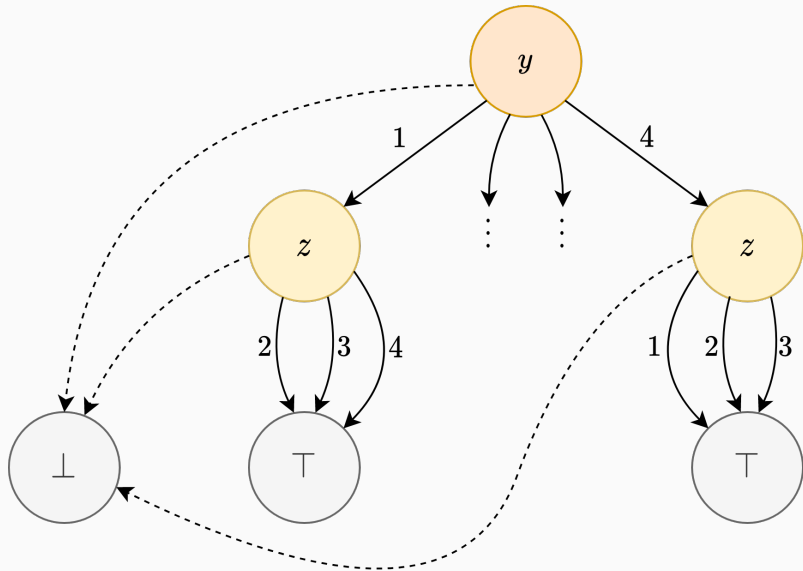
# Operational Hero net interpreter



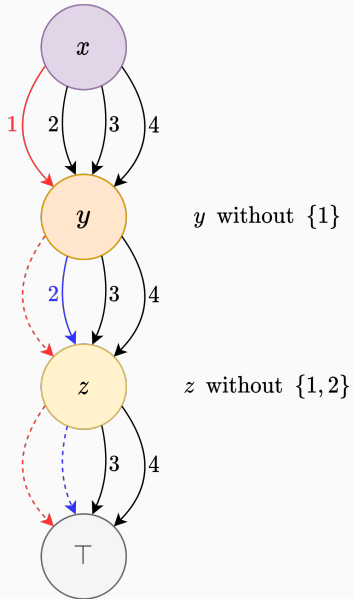
# Efficient Hero net interpreter

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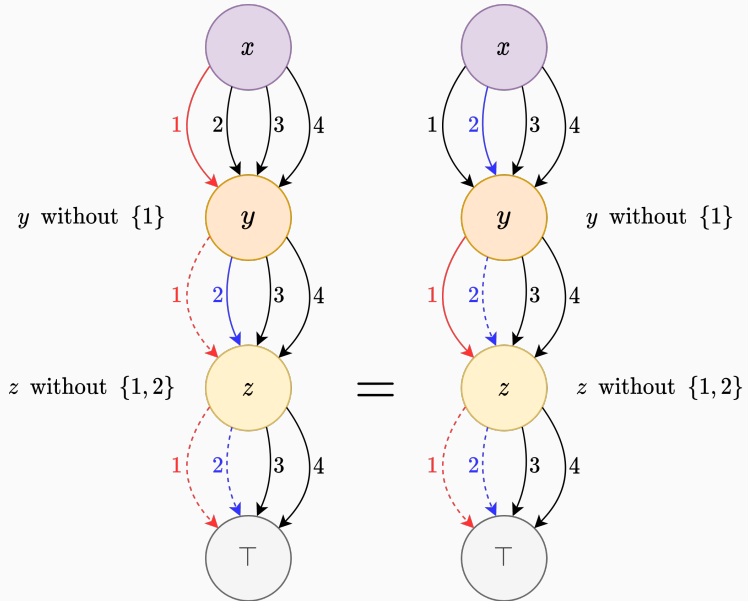
# MFDD bindings



## MFDD bindings: new method (1/2)



## MFDD bindings: new method (2/2)



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**Algorithm 1:** Combining MFDDs representing permutations

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**Input** : lhs, rhs

**Output:** Fusion of lhs and rhs

**Function** `fusion(lhs, rhs):`

**if** *lhs* = one **then**

    └ **return** rhs

**else if** *rhs* = one **then**

    └ **return** lhs

**if** *lhs.key* > *rhs.key* **then**

    └ **return** fusion(rhs, lhs)

**return** node(

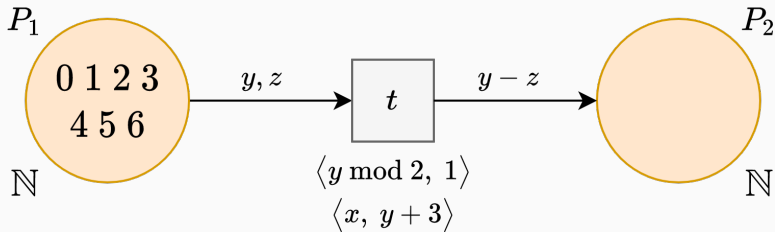
    lhs.key,

    lhs.take.mapValue { fusion(\$0, rhs) }

    zero)

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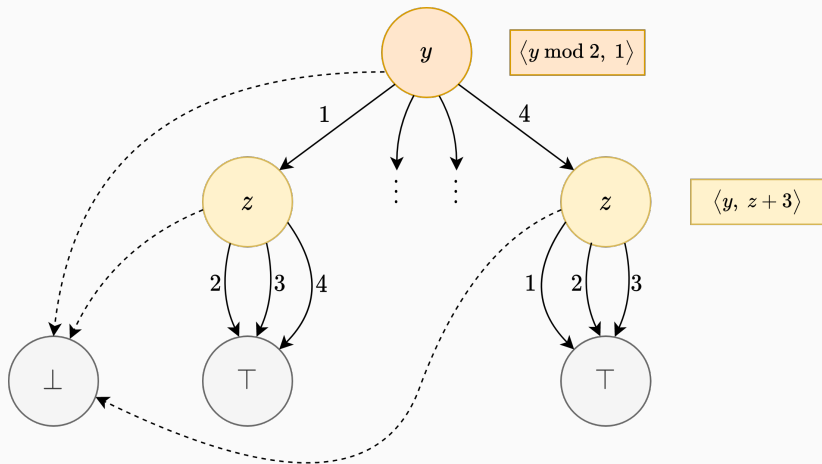
## Guards: simple strategy



1. Explore the MFDD until we find all the needed variables
2. Evaluate the two expressions with the resulting binding
3. Prune node if not equal



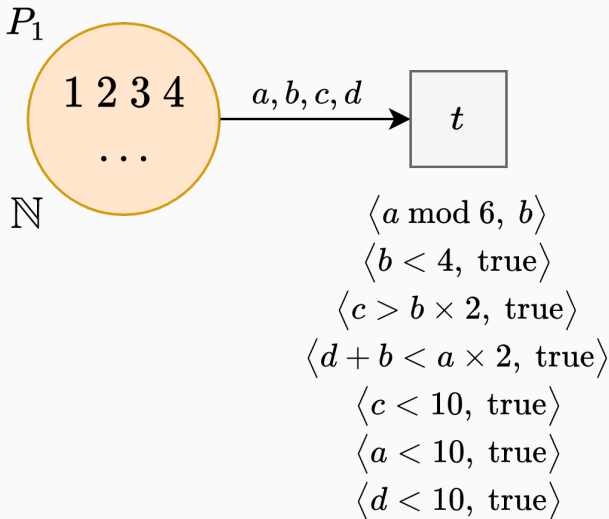
# Guards: example



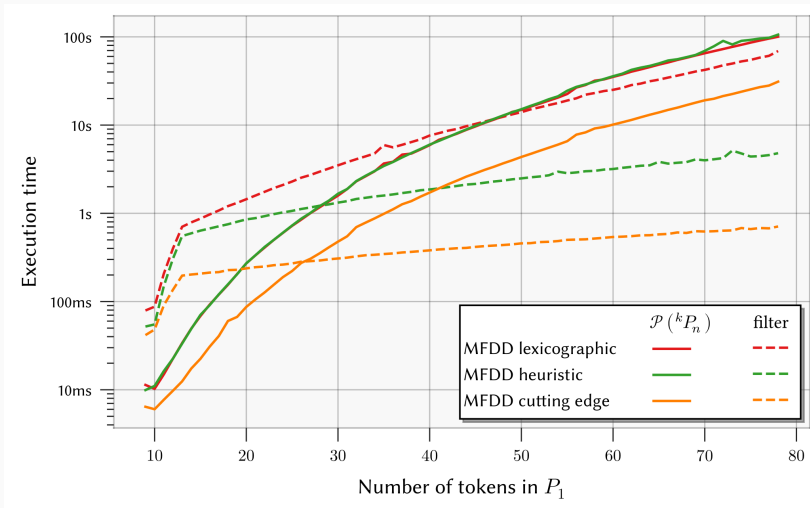
# Several improvements

- Add a cache mechanism to
  - Fusion
  - Guard filtering
  - Alpine evaluation
- Variable and guard ordering
  - Variables appearing in guards are put at the top
  - Of these variables, those in the guards with the smallest number of different variables have the smallest index
  - Guards featuring the fewest number of variables with the smallest indexes are checked first

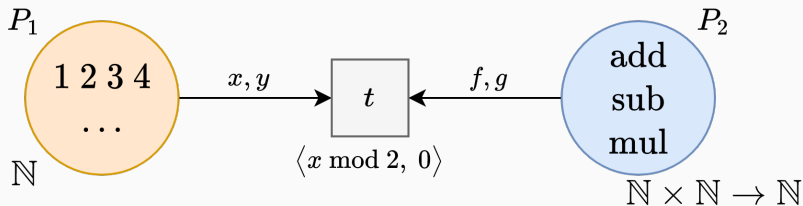
## Benchmark: lots of conditions (1/2)



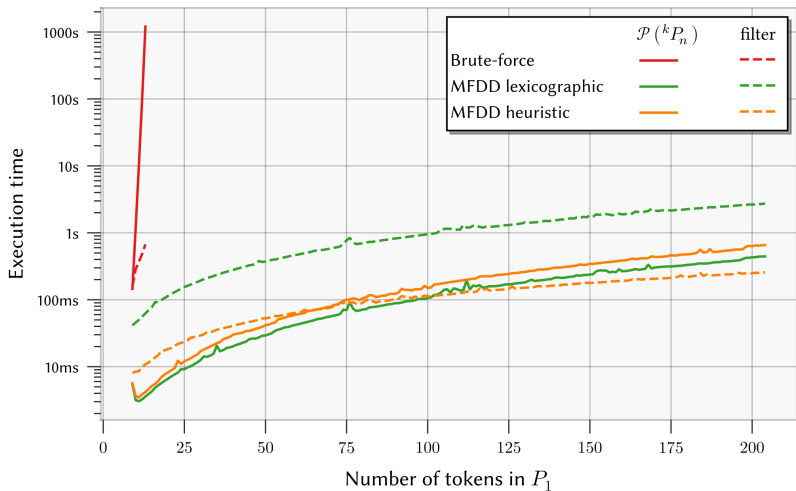
## Benchmark: lots of conditions (2/2)



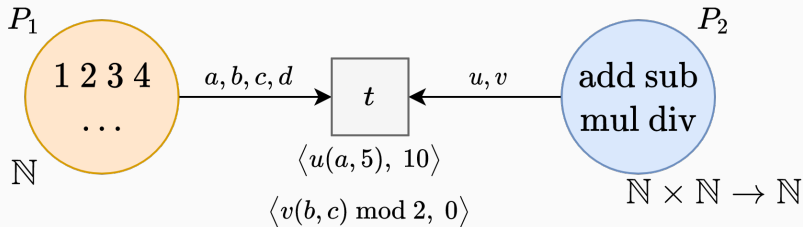
## Benchmark: simple Hero net (1/2)



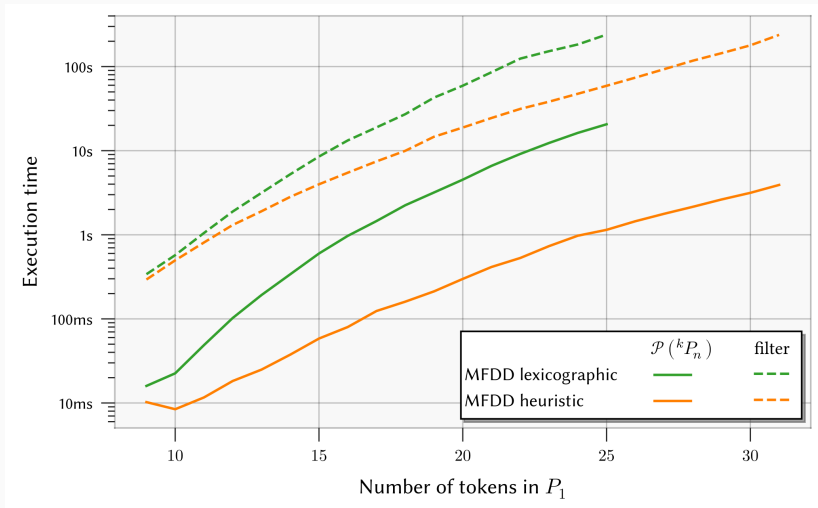
## Benchmark: simple Hero net (2/2)



## Benchmark: in order (1/2)

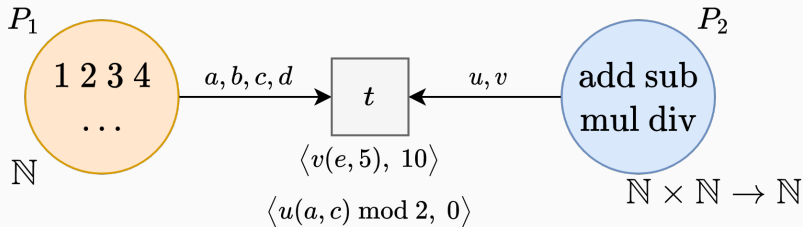


## Benchmark: in order (2/2)

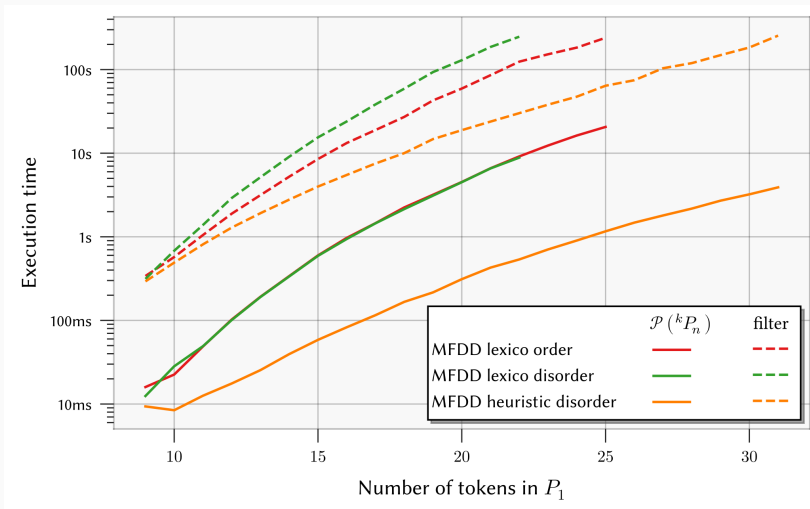




## Benchmark: in disorder (1/2)



## Benchmark: in disorder (2/2)



# There is room for improvement!

- Clean the code
- Better caching mechanisms (especially with Alpine)
- Better variable ordering
- Better guard filtering (parse ASTs)
- Combine MFDD initial construction and guard filtering

**Thank you!**

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