# Practical performance enhancements to the evaluation model of the Hazel programming environment

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#### Overview I

Project context

Implementation-based Mostly practically-driven

Functional programming Context for PL theory

Hazel live programming environment An experimental editor with typed holes aimed at solving the "gap problem," developed at UM

#### Overview II

#### Project scope

Evaluation with environments Lazy variable lookup for performance Hole instances to hole closures Redefining hole instances for performance Implementing fill-and-resume (FAR) Efficiently resume evaluation

#### Project evaluation

Empirical evaluation Measure performance gain of motivating cases Informal metatheory State metatheorems and provide proof sketches

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- Primer on PL theory
- 2 The Hazel live programming environment
- 3 Evaluation using the environment model
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### A programming language is a specification

Syntax is the grammar of a valid program

Semantics describes the behavior of a syntactically valid program

$$\begin{split} \tau &::= \tau \rightarrow \tau \mid b \mid \emptyset ) \\ e &::= c \mid x \mid \lambda x : \tau.e \mid e \mid e \mid e \mid \tau \mid \emptyset \mid \emptyset e ) \end{split}$$

Figure: Hazelnut grammar

#### Static and dynamic semantics

Statics Edit actions, type-checking, elaboration ("compile-time") Dynamics Evaluation ("run-time")

$$rac{e_1 \Downarrow \lambda x. e_1' \qquad e_2 \Downarrow e_2' \qquad [e_2'/x]e_1' = e}{e_1 \ e_2 \Downarrow e}$$
 EAp

Figure: Evaluation rule for function application using a big-step semantics

### A brief primer on the $\lambda$ -calculus

Untyped  $\lambda$ -calculus Simple universal model of computation by Church Simply-typed  $\lambda$ -calculus Extension of the ULC with static type-checking Gradually-typed  $\lambda$ -calculus Optionally-typed, with "pay-as-you-go" benefits of static typing

Figure: The untyped  $\lambda$ -calculus

(b) Dynamic semantics

(a) Grammar

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## The Hazel programming language and environment

Live programming Rapid static and dynamic feedback ("gap problem")
Structured editor Elimination of syntax errors
Bidirectionally typed Simple type inference
Gradually typed Hole type and cast-calculus based on Siek et al. [1, 2]
Purely functional Avoids side-effects and promotes commutativity





- (a) The Hazelgrove organization
- (b) Implemented in ReasonML and JSOO

Figure: Hazel implementation

# The Hazel programming interface

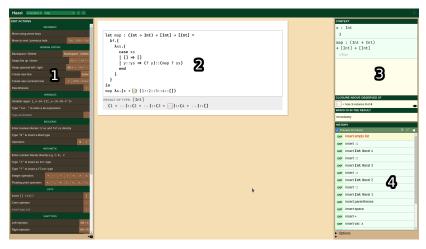


Figure: The Hazel interface

## Hazelnut: A bidirectionally-typed static semantics

(Typed) expression holes Internalize "red squiggly underlines"
Action semantics Structural editing behavior, ensures always well-typed



Figure 1. Constructing the increment function in Hazelnut.

now assume $incr : num \rightarrow num$			
#	Z-Expression	Next Action	Rule
14	D(I)⊲	construct var incr	(13c)
15	⊳incr⊲	construct ap	(13h)
16	$incr(\triangleright () \triangleleft)$	construct var incr	(13d)
17	incr((⊳incr⊲))	construct ap	(13h)
18	$incr((incr(\triangleright(0\triangleleft))))$	construct lit 3	(13j)
19	$incr((incr(\triangleright 3 \triangleleft)))$	move parent	(8j)
20	$incr((\triangleright incr(3) \triangleleft))$	move parent	(8p)
21	$incr(\triangleright(incr(3))\triangleleft)$	finish	(16b)
22	$incr(\triangleright incr(\underline{3})\triangleleft)$	_	<b> </b> -

Figure 2. Applying the increment function.

Figure: Sample Hazelnut action sequence [3]

## Hazelnut Live: A bidirectionally-typed dynamic semantics

Internal language Cast calculus from Siek et al. [1, 2] for dynamic typing Hole evaluation Evaluation continues *around* holes, captures environment



Figure: Illustration of Hazelnut Live context inspector [4]

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#### Evaluation using environments vs. substitution

[TODO: comparison table, illustration of how each one works]

## Updated evaluation rules

$$\sigma \vdash d \Downarrow d'$$
  $d$  evaluates to  $d'$  given environment  $\sigma$ 

$$\frac{\sigma \vdash (\lambda x : \tau.d) \Downarrow [\sigma](\lambda x : \tau.d')}{\sigma, x \leftarrow d \vdash x \Downarrow d} \, \mathsf{EVar}$$
 
$$\frac{\sigma \vdash d_1 \Downarrow [\sigma'] \lambda x : \tau.d_1' \qquad \sigma \vdash d_2 \Downarrow d_2' \qquad \sigma', x \leftarrow d_2' \vdash d_1' \Downarrow d}{\sigma \vdash d_1 d_2 \Downarrow d} \, \mathsf{EAp}$$
 
$$\frac{\sigma \vdash d \Downarrow d'}{\sigma \vdash (\lVert d \rVert^u \Downarrow [\sigma] (\lVert d' \rVert^u)} \, \mathsf{EvalB-NEHole}$$

Figure: Big-step semantics for evaluation with environments

### Handling recursion

Fixpoint form Useful for a pure implementation of recursive functions, from Plotkin's System PCF

$$\frac{\sigma \vdash d \Downarrow [\sigma']d'}{\sigma \vdash \operatorname{fix} f : \tau.d \Downarrow [\sigma, f \leftarrow \operatorname{fix} f : \tau.[\sigma']d']d'} \operatorname{EFix}$$

$$\frac{d \neq \operatorname{fix} f : \tau.d'}{\sigma, x \leftarrow d \vdash x \Downarrow d} \operatorname{EVar} \qquad \frac{\sigma \vdash \operatorname{fix} f : \tau.d \Downarrow d'}{\sigma, x \leftarrow \operatorname{fix} f : \tau.d \vdash x \Downarrow d'} \operatorname{EUnwind}$$

Figure: Big-step semantics for evaluation of fixpoints

# Matching the result from evaluation using substitution

$$\frac{d \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ d'}{c \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ c} \ d \ \text{is substitutes to} \ d' \ \text{ inside the evaluation boundary}$$

$$\frac{d \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ d'}{c \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ c} \ \frac{d_1 \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ d'_1}{d_1 \ d_2 \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ d'_1} \ \frac{d_2 \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ d'_2}{d_1 \ d_2 \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ d'_1} \ \text{PPI}_{\parallel} \text{Ap} \qquad \frac{\sigma \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ \sigma' \qquad \sigma' \vdash d \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ d'}{[\sigma] d \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ d'} \ \text{PPI}_{\parallel} \text{Closure}$$

$$\frac{\sigma \vdash d \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ d'}{c \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ c} \ d \ \text{outside the evaluation boundary}$$

$$\frac{\sigma \vdash d \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ d'}{\sigma \vdash d \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ d'} \ \text{PPO}_{\parallel} \text{BoundVar} \qquad \frac{x \not \in \sigma}{\sigma, \vdash x \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ x} \ \text{PPO}_{\parallel} \text{UnboundVar}$$

$$\frac{\sigma \vdash d \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ d'}{\sigma \vdash h \ x . d \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ h \ x . d'} \ \text{PPO}_{\parallel} \text{Lam} \qquad \frac{\sigma \vdash d_1 \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ d'_1 \qquad \sigma \vdash d_2 \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ d'_2}{\sigma \vdash d_1 (d_2) \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ d'_1 (d'_2)} \ \text{PPO}_{\parallel} \text{Ap}$$

$$\frac{\sigma \vdash d \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ d'_1}{\sigma \vdash d \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ d'_1} \ \text{PPO}_{\parallel} \text{NEHole}$$

$$\frac{\sigma \vdash d \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ d'}{\sigma \vdash d \ \Uparrow_{\parallel} \ d'_1} \ \text{PPO}_{\parallel} \text{NEHole}$$

Figure: Big-step semantics for substitution postprocessing

#### Generalized closures

Interpretation	Sample expression	
Function closure	$[\sigma]\lambda x.d$	
Hole closure	$[\sigma](d)^u$	
Closure around unmatched let	$[\sigma](\text{let } x = d_1 \text{ in } d_2)$	
Closure around unmatched case	$[\sigma](case x of rules)$	
Closure around filled hole	$\llbracket \sigma  rbracket d_{fill}$	

Table: Examples of generalized closures

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#### Motivation for hole instances

```
let a = ()^1 in
let b = \lambda x . { ()^2 } in
f 3 + f 4
```

Figure: Illustration of hole instances

$$[a \leftarrow [\varnothing]] ()^1, x \leftarrow 3] ()^2 + [a \leftarrow [\varnothing]] ()^1, x \leftarrow 4] ()^2$$

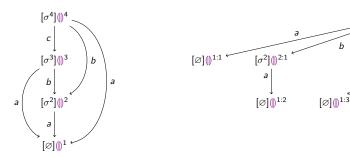
Figure: Result of Figure 11

## Motivation for hole closures/instantiations I

```
let a = (1)^1 in
let b = (1)^2 in
let c = (1)^3 in
let d = (1)^4 in
let e = (1)^5 in
let f = (1)^6 in
let g = (1)^7 in
let x = (1)^n in
()^{n+1}
```

Figure: A Hazel program that generates  $2^N$  total hole instances

### Motivation for hole closures/instantiations II



(a) Structure of the result

(b) Numbered hole instances in the result

Figure: Hole numbering in Figure 13

 $[\varnothing]()^{1:4}$ 

# The hole numbering algorithm

$$\frac{(u,e) \not\in H \quad i = \mathsf{hid}(H,u) \quad H,(u,i) \vdash \sigma \pitchfork_i \sigma' \dashv H' \quad H'' = H,(u,e) \leftarrow (i,\{p\},\sigma')}{H,p \vdash [\sigma^e] \emptyset^u \pitchfork_i [\sigma'^e] \emptyset^{u:i} \dashv H''} \quad \mathsf{PP}_i \mathsf{E} \mathsf{HoleNew}$$
 
$$\frac{H = H',(u,e) \leftarrow (i,\{p_i\},\sigma'^e) \quad H'' = H,(u,e) \leftarrow (i,\{p_i\} \cup \{p\},\sigma'^e)}{H,p \vdash [\sigma^e] \emptyset^u \pitchfork_i [\sigma'^e] \emptyset^{u:i} \dashv H''} \quad \mathsf{PP}_i \mathsf{E} \mathsf{HoleFound}$$
 
$$\frac{H,(u,e) \leftarrow (i,\{p_i\},\sigma'^e) \quad H'' = H,(u,e) \leftarrow (i,\{p_i\} \cup \{p\},\sigma'^e)}{H,p \vdash [\sigma^e] \emptyset^d \emptyset^u \pitchfork_i [\sigma'^e] \emptyset' \emptyset'^{u:i} \dashv H''} \quad \mathsf{PP}_i \mathsf{N} \mathsf{E} \mathsf{HoleNew}$$
 
$$\frac{H,(u,e),\vdash \sigma \pitchfork_i \sigma' \dashv H' \quad H'' = H,(u,e) \leftarrow (i,\{p_i\},\sigma'^e)}{H,p \vdash [\sigma^e] \emptyset^d \emptyset^u \pitchfork_i [\sigma'^e] \emptyset' \emptyset'^{u:i} \dashv H'''} \quad \mathsf{PP}_i \mathsf{N} \mathsf{E} \mathsf{HoleNew}$$
 
$$\frac{H'' = H,(u,e) \leftarrow (i,\{p_i\} \cup \{p_i\},\sigma'^e)}{H,p \vdash [\sigma^e] \emptyset^d \emptyset^u \pitchfork_i [\sigma'^e] \emptyset' \emptyset'^{u:i} \dashv H'''} \quad \mathsf{PP}_i \mathsf{N} \mathsf{E} \mathsf{HoleFound}$$

Figure: Hole closure numbering postprocessing semantics

### A unified postprocessing algorithm

 $d \uparrow (H, d') \mid d$  postprocesses to d' with hole closure info H

$$\frac{d \Uparrow_{[]} d' \qquad \varnothing, \varnothing \vdash d' \Uparrow_{i} d'' \dashv H}{d \Uparrow d'' \dashv H} \text{ PP-Result}$$

Figure: Overall postprocessing judgment

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# Motivating example

# The FAR process

## 1-step vs. *n*-step FAR

## Detecting a valid fill operation

## The fill operation

## The resume operation

## The postprocessing operation

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#### **Evaluation with environments**

# Hole numbering motivating example

# FAR motivating example



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#### Generalized closures

## Unique hole closures

## FAR as a generalization of evaluation

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#### Future work

n-step FAR Integrate edit history into FAR
 Generalized memoization Unify notation and metatheory of memoization
 Formal evaluation of metatheory Check coverage and correctness of metatheorems using Agda

#### **Conclusions**

Evaluation with environments Expected performance gains, implementation remains functionally pure

Generalized closures Simplify many parts of the implementation, also useful for FAR

Memoization of environments Applicable for postprocessing, equality checking, resume operation

FAR PoC Including *n*-step detection, re-evaluation of closures Plausible metatheory For future work in Agda

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