

# 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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- 1 Primer on PL theory
- 2 The Hazel live programming environment
- 3 Evaluation using the environment model
- 4 Identifying hole instances by physical environment
- 5 The fill-and-resume (FAR) optimization
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- 7 Theoretical results/innovations
- 8 Future work/conclusions

# A programming language is a specification

**Syntax** is the grammar of a valid program

**Semantics** describes the behavior of a syntactically valid program

$$\begin{aligned}\tau &::= \tau \rightarrow \tau \mid b \mid \text{⌈} \text{⌋} \\ e &::= c \mid x \mid \lambda x : \tau. e \mid e \ e \mid e : \tau \mid \text{⌈} \text{⌋} \mid \text{⌈} e \text{⌋}\end{aligned}$$

**Figure:** Hazelnut grammar

# Static and dynamic semantics

**Statics** Edit actions, type-checking, elaboration (“compile-time”)

**Dynamics** Evaluation (“run-time”)

$$\frac{e_1 \Downarrow \lambda x. e'_1 \quad e_2 \Downarrow e'_2 \quad [e'_2/x]e'_1 = e}{e_1 \ e_2 \Downarrow e} \text{ EAp}$$

**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

$$\begin{array}{l}
 e ::= x \\
 \quad | \lambda x. e \\
 \quad | e \ e
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{\lambda x. e \Downarrow \lambda x. e} \Lambda\text{-ELam} \\
 \\
 \frac{e_1 \Downarrow \lambda x. e'_1 \quad [e_2/x]e'_1 \Downarrow e}{e_1 \ e_2 \Downarrow e} \Lambda\text{-EAp}
 \end{array}$$

(a) Grammar

(b) Dynamic semantics

Figure: The untyped  $\lambda$ -calculus

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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

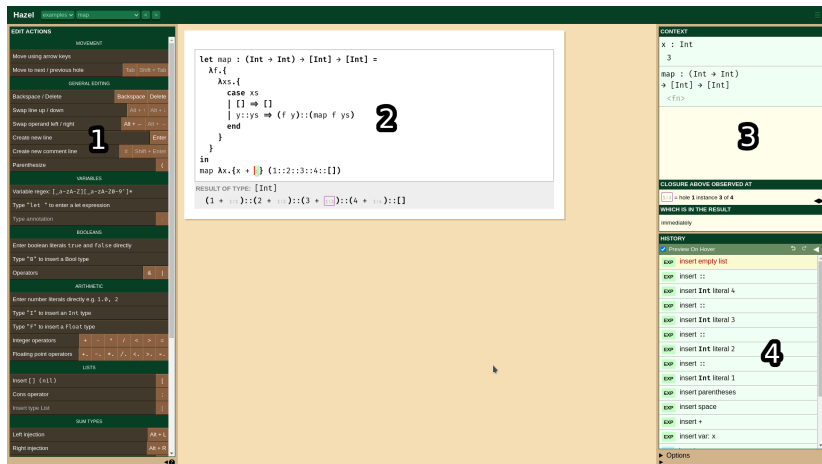


Figure: The Hazel interface

# Hazelnut: A bidirectionally-typed static semantics

# Hazelnut Live: A bidirectionally-typed dynamic semantics

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# Evaluation using environments vs. substitution

# Updated evaluation rules

# Handling recursion



# Matching the result from evaluation using substitution

# Memoizing by environments for substitution and equality checking

# Generalized closures

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# Motivating example

# Hole instances vs. hole closures/instantiations

# Hole instance parent vs. hole closure parents

# The hole numbering algorithm



# A unified postprocessing algorithm

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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

# References I



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