

HANUS: EMBEDDING JANUS IN HASKELL

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Introduction

- DSL description
- Reversible (Janus)

Reverse your program

- Division example
- Show inverse side-by-side

Syntactic Checking

- By using *QuasiQuotation*, the programmer gets notified of syntactic errors at compile-time!

CODE

```
1 [hanus|procedure main() {
2   local n : Int = 10;
3   n += 10;
4   delocal n == 20;
5 }|]
```

ERROR

```
Exception when trying to run compile-time code:
  Parsing of Janus code failed in file ....
  First error:
--   Expecting ":::" at position LineCol 2 10
```

Semantic Checking (Janus side)

- *Hanus* also reports semantic errors, such as violating Janus-specific constraints for expressions.

CODE

```
1 count :: BinaryTree a -> Int
2 [hanus|
3   a :: BinaryTree Int;
4   procedure main() {
5     createNode a;
6     a.value += (count a.left) + a.value
7   }
8 ]|]
```

ERROR

```
Semantic Error (line 6, col 23):
  Assigned variable appears on the left-hand side.
```

Haskell Power

- The programmer can add additional operators by defining functions for forward and backward execution.
- We can define an operator that works on all Functors:

DEFINITION

```
1 (==$$) :: Functor f => Operator (f a) (Operator a b, b)
2 (==$$) = Operator forward backward
3   where
4     forward f (Operator fwd _, x) = fmap (`fwd` x) f
5     backward f (Operator _ bwd, x) = fmap (`bwd` x) f
```

USAGE

```
1 procedure increase(tree :: BinaryTree Int) {
2   tree ==$$ (+=, 42);
3 }
```

- Besides operators, the programmer can also define field and array indexers which allow you to use `tree.leftChild` and `array[x]` on the left hand side.