

HANUS: EMBEDDING JANUS IN HASKELL

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Introduction

- **Janus** is an imperative reversible programming language, meaning that every computation and function can be reversed.
- **Hanus** is an extended implementation of Janus that can be compiled straight to Haskell. Because of this, Hanus contains many awesome Haskell features that are unthinkable in regular 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.
```

Semantic Checking (Haskell side)

- Since regular Haskell programs are generated, users also get error messages for *anti-quoted* Haskell expressions.

CODE

```
1 [hanus|  
2   init :: Int;  
3   a :: BinaryTree Int;  
4   procedure main() {  
5     createNode a;  
6     a.nodeValue += map (+ 1) init;  
7 }|]
```

ERROR

```
- Could not match expected type Int with actual  
  type [Integer]  
- In the expression: map (+ 1) i
```

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 }
```