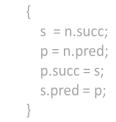
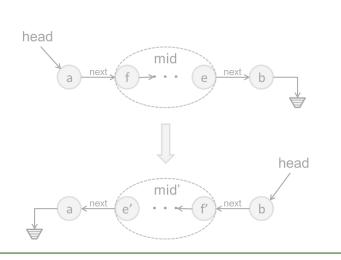
# $\exists c \forall in \ Q(c, in)$

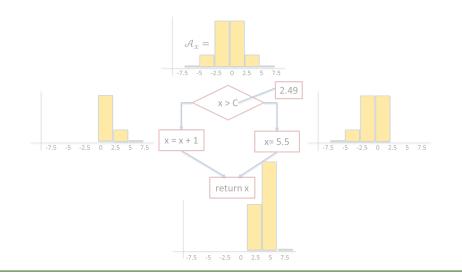
```
/* Average of x and y without using x+y (avoid overflow)*/
int avg(int x, int y) {
  int t = expr({x/2, y/2, x%2, y%2, 2 }, {PLUS, DIV});
  assert t == (x+y)/2;
  return t;
}
```

```
f_1
f_2
f_3
f_3
f_4
f_5
f_5
f_5
f_5
f_7
f_8
f_8
f_9
```



# Program Synthesis







Sk[c](in)

# Lecture 1 Course Overview and Introduction to Synthesis

Nadia Polikarpova

## Instructor



#### Loris D'Antoni

- Associate Professor (At UW since 2015)
- Before that: PhD at UPenn with Rajeev Alur
- Research areas: program synthesis and program verification
- he / him

• This course (and the book I'm working on) is codesigned with Nadia Polikarpova at UCSD.

## Logistics

#### Lecture

- When: M/W/F 2:30-3:45
- Where: ENGR HALL 2317

#### Office Hours

- When: Monday after class (3:45-4:30)
- Where: same as lecture

#### Course Website

- https://github.com/lorisdanto/cs703-program-synthesis
- Discussions: on Slack

## Goals and activities

1. Understand what program synthesis can do and how

2. Use existing synthesis tools

3. Contribute to synthesis techniques and tools towards a publication in an academic conference

lectures read and discuss research papers

project

## Evaluation

#### Class Participation: 5%

- answer questions in class
- participate in paper discussion on Slack

#### Paper reviews: 45%

• 9 papers, 5% each

#### Final Project: 50%

- Team formed by deadline: 5%
- 1-page project proposal: 15%
- Project presentation: 15%
- Final report: 15%

## Papers reviews

Due on Wed of weeks 2-10, by the end of the day

First review due next week

Posted on the Reading List at least a week before due date

Reviews submitted via a Google Form: see wiki

Link posted on Reading List

Review content: see wiki

#### Discussion:

- before due date: discuss on Slack
- after due date: discuss in class

## **Project**

#### Kinds of projects:

- re-implement a technique from a paper
- apply existing synthesis framework to a new domain
- extend/improve existing synthesis algorithm or tool
- develop a new synthesis algorithm or tool
- •

#### Judged in terms of

- quality of execution
- originality
- scope

## **Project**

Team forming

Teams of 2/3

Pick a project:

 List of suggested projects on the wiki (but feel free to propose your own)

Talk to me!

One page: explain what you plan to do and give some evidence that you've started to work on it

Last days of class

~10 min per project

3-8 pages, structured like a research paper

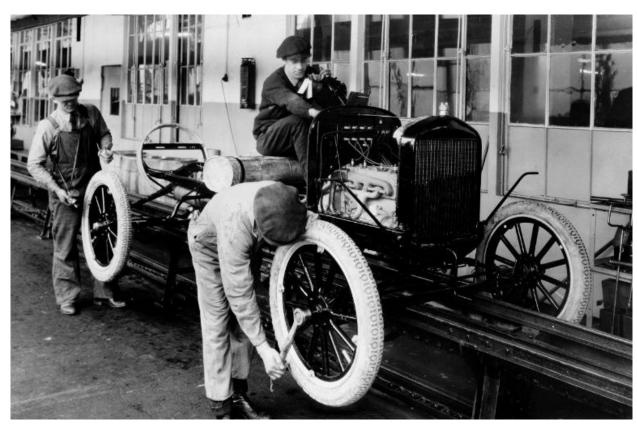
Proposal

Presentation

Report

# And now the good stuff

# The goal: automate programming





## What is program synthesis?



#### The FORTRAN Automatic Coding System

J. W. BACKUS†, R. J. BEEBER†, S. BEST‡, R. GOLDBERG†, L. M. HAIBT†, H. L. HERRICK†, R. A. NELSON†, D. SAYRE†, P. B. SHERIDAN†, H. STERN†, I. ZILLER†, R. A. HUGHES§, AND R. NUTT||

#### Introduction

HE FORTRAN project was begun in the summer of 1954. Its purpose was to reduce by a large factor the task of preparing scientific problems for IBM's next large computer, the 704. If it were possible for the 704 to code problems for itself and produce as

system is now complete. It has two components: the FORTRAN language, in which programs are written, and the translator or executive routine for the 704 which effects the translation of FORTRAN language programs into 704 programs. Descriptions of the FORTRAN language and the translator form the principal

```
append:
    push ebp
    mov ebp, esp
    push eax
    push ebx
    push len
    call malloc
    mov ebx, [ebp + 12]
    mov [eax + info], ebx
    mov dword [eax + next], 0
    mov ebx, [ebp + 8]
    cmp dword [ebx], 0
    je null_pointer
    mov ebx, [ebx]
next element:
    cmp dword [ebx + next], 0
    je found last
    mov ebx, [ebx + next]
    jmp next element
found last:
    push eax
    push addMes
    call puts
    add esp, 4
    pop eax
    mov [ebx + next], eax
go_out:
    pop ebx
    pop eax
    mov esp, ebp
    pop ebp
    ret 8
null pointer:
    push eax
    push nullMes
    call puts
    add esp, 4
    pop eax
    mov [ebx], eax
    jmp go_out
```

```
"Any sufficiently advanced compiler is indistinguishable"

from a synthesizer"
```

```
new = (node *)malloc(sizeof(node));
if(new == NULL) {
  printf("Insufficient memory.");
 return;
new->val = x;
new->next = NULL;
if (xs == NULL) {
 xs = new;
} else if(x < xs->val) {
  new->next = xs;
  xs = new;
} else {
  prev = xs;
  temp = xs->next;
  while(temp != NULL && x > temp->val) {
   prev = temp;
    temp = temp->next;
  if(temp == NULL) {
    prev->next = new;
 } else {
    new->next = temp;
    prev->next = new;
```

void insert(node \*xs, int x) {

node \*new; node \*temp;

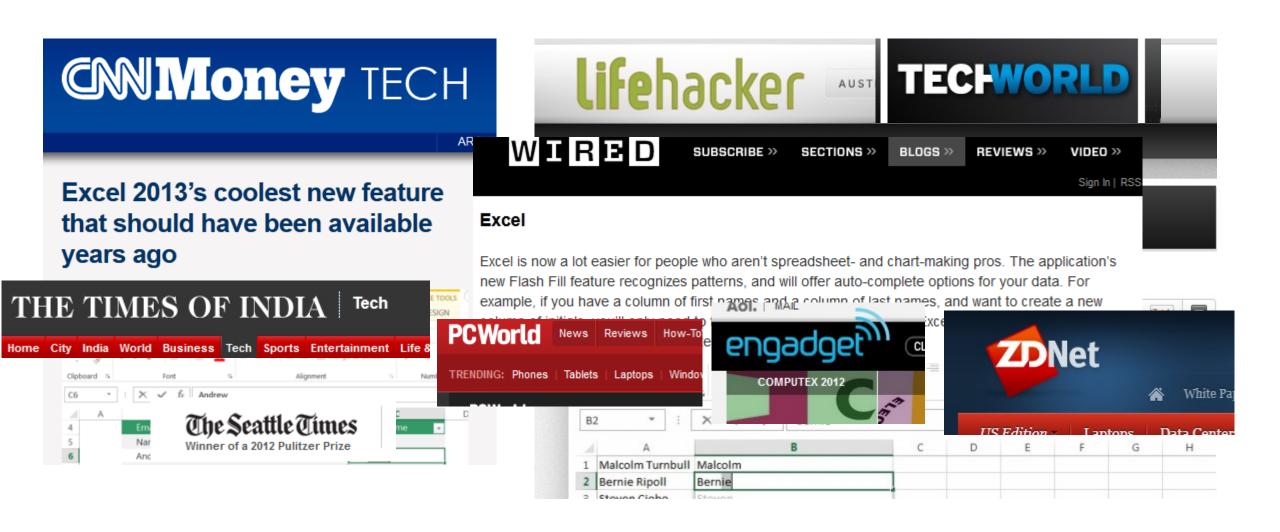
node \*prev;

```
insert x xs =
match xs with
Nil → Cons x Nil
Cons h t →
   if x ≤ h
   then Cons x xs
   else Cons h (insert x t)
```



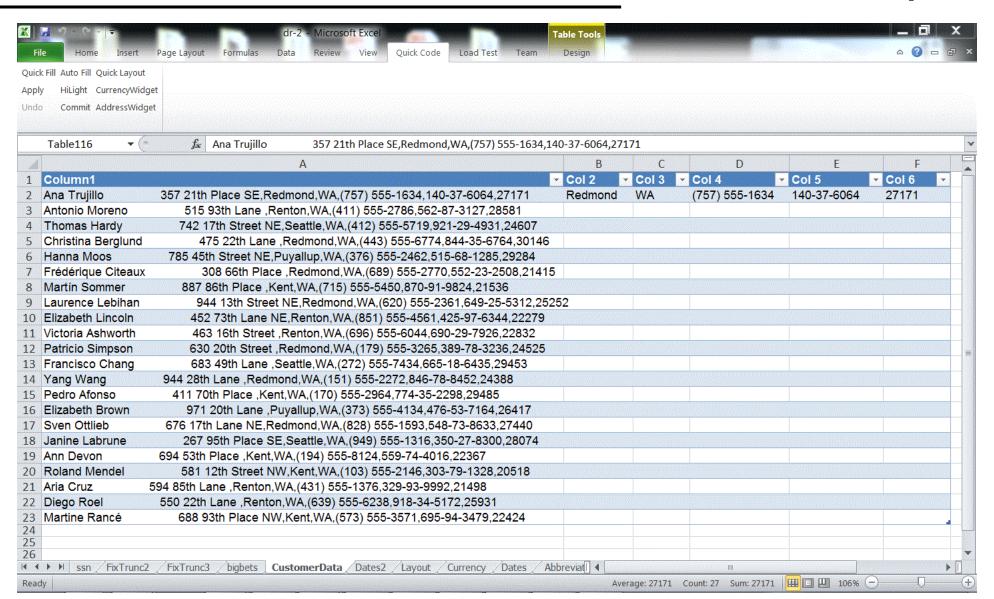


[Gulwani 2011]

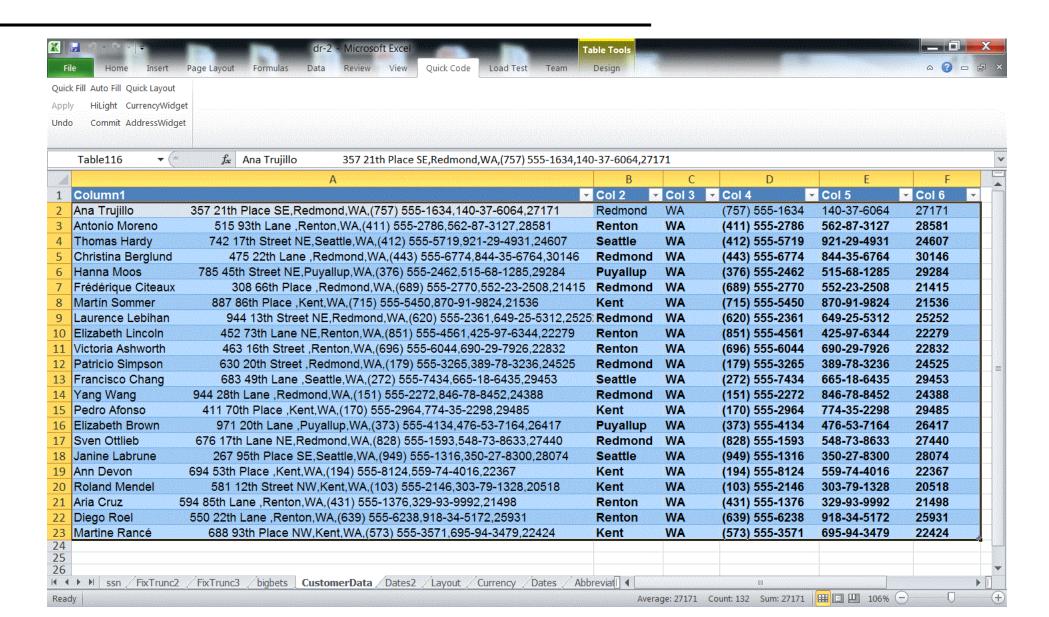


## FlashFill: a feature of Excel 2013

[Gulwani 2011]



## FlashFill: a feature of Excel 2013



## Modern program synthesis: Sketch

Problem: isolate the least significant zero bit in a word

• example: 0010 0101 → 0000 0010

Easy to implement with a loop

Can this be done more efficiently with bit manipulation?

- Trick: adding 1 to a string of ones turns the next zero to a 1
- i.e. 000111 + 1 = 001000

## Sketch: space of possible implementations

```
/**
 * Generate the set of all bit-vector expressions
 * involving +, &, xor and bitwise negation (~).
*/
generator bit[W] gen(bit[W] x){
    if(??) return x;
    if(??) return ??;
    if(??) return ~gen(x);
    if(??){
        return {| gen(x) (+ | & | ^) gen(x) |};
```

## Sketch: synthesis goal

```
generator bit[W] gen(bit[W] x, int depth){
    assert depth > 0;
    if(??) return x;
    if(??) return ??;
    if(??) return ~gen(x, depth-1);
    if(??){
        return {| gen(x, depth-1) (+ | & | ^) gen(x, depth-1) |};
bit[W] isolate0fast (bit[W] x) implements isolate0 {
     return gen(x, 3);
```

# Sketch: output

# Modern program synthesis: Synquid

[Polikarpova et al. 2016]

**Problem:** intersection of strictly sorted lists

• example: intersect [4, 8, 15, 16, 23, 42] [8, 16, 32, 64]  $\rightarrow$  [8, 16]

Also: we want a guarantee that it's correct on all inputs!

## Synquid: synthesis goal and components

```
Step 1: define synthesis goal as a type
intersect :: xs:List a → ys:List a →
List a
the set of elements
```

#### **Step 2:** define a set of components

- Which primitive operations is our function likely to use?
- Here: {Nil, Cons, <}</li>

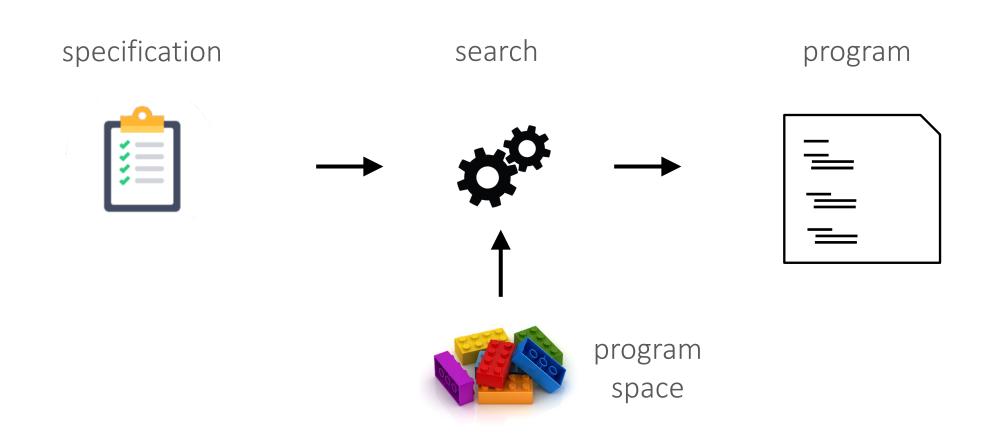
## Synquid: output

```
XS
                                                                                result
                                                                   УS
intersection = \xs . \ys .
 match xs with
                                    [4, 8, 15, 16, 23, 42] [8, 16, 32, 64]
   Nil -> xs
                                       [8, 15, 16, 23, 42] [8, 16, 32, 64]
                                                                                 [8]
   Cons x xt ->
     match ys with
                                           [15, 16, 23, 42] [16, 32, 64]
       Nil -> ys
                                               [16, 23, 42] [16, 32, 64]
                                                                               [8, 16]
       Cons y yt ->
         if x < y
                                                   [23, 42]
                                                                   [32, 64]
         then intersection xt ys
                                                                   [32, 64]
                                                       [42]
         else
           if y < x
                                                       [42]
                                                                       [64]
           then intersection xs yt
                                                                       [64]
            else Cons x (intersection xt yt)
```

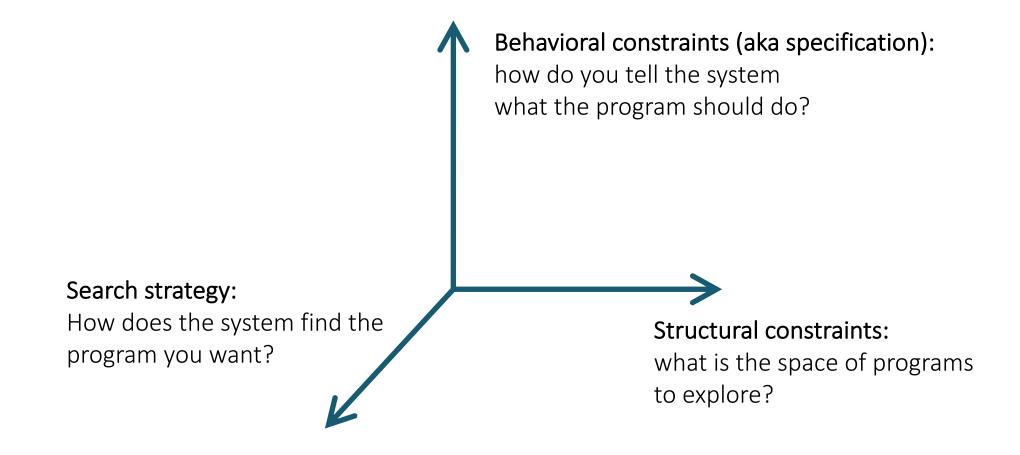
## Modern program synthesis: GitHub Copilot

```
// find all images
// and add a green border around them
                                                                   input
// and add class "githubCopilot" to them
function go() {
 var images = document.getElementByTagName('img');
 for (var i = 0; i < images.length; i++) {</pre>
   if (images[i].className.indexOf('githubCopilot') == -1) {
                                                                  output
     images[i].className += ' githubCopilot';
     images[i].style.border = '1px solid green';
```

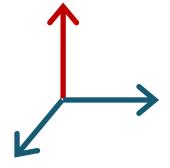
## What is program synthesis?



# Dimensions in program synthesis



## Behavioral constraints

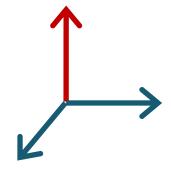


How do you tell the system what the program should do?

- What is the input language / format?
- What is the interaction model?
- What happens when the intent is ambiguous?

Q: What did behavioral constraints look like in FlashFill / Sketch / Synquid / Copilot?

## Behavioral constraints: examples



Input/output examples

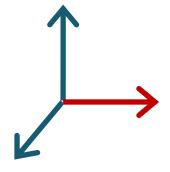
Reference implementation

Formal specifications (pre/post conditions, types, ...)

Natural language

Context

### Structural constraints

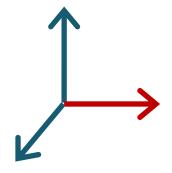


What is the space of programs to explore?

- Large enough to contain interesting programs, yet small enough to exclude garbage and enable efficient search
- Built-in or user defined?
- Can we extract domain knowledge from existing code?

Q: What did structural constraints look like in FlashFill / Sketch / Synquid / Copilot?

## Structural constraints: examples



Built-in DSL

User-defined DSL (grammar)

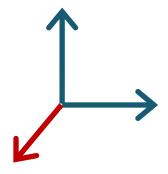
User-provided components

Languages with synthesis constructs

e.g. generators in Sketch

General-purpose language + learned model

## Search strategies



#### Synthesis is search:

• Find a program in the space defined by *structural constraints* that satisfies *behavioral constraints* 

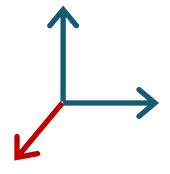
#### Challenge: the space is astronomically large

• The search algorithm is the heart of a synthesis technique

#### How does the system find the program you want?

- How does it know it's the program you want?
- How can it leverage structural constraints to guide the search?
- How can it leverage behavioral constraints to guide the search?

## Search strategies: examples



#### Enumerative (explicit) search

 exhaustively enumerate all programs in the language in the order of increasing size

#### Stochastic search

random exploration of the search space guided by a fitness function

#### Representation-based search

• use a data structure to represent a large set of programs

#### Constraint-based search

translate to constraints and use a solver

## Structure of the Course

#### Module 1: Synthesis of Simple Programs

- Easy to decide when a program is correct
- Challenge: search in a large space

#### Module 2: Synthesis of Complex Programs

- Deciding when a program is correct can be hard
- Search in a large space is still a problem

#### Module 3: Advanced Topics

• Human aspects, applications, neural synthesis

## Module 1: Searching for Simple Programs

Example: FlashFill specification 1: "Dantoni, Loris" → "Loris" 2: "Van Damme, Jean Claude" → "Jean" program space constant string: (( )) "hello" "Loris" or substring of input: between("...", "...") between(" ", " ") between(", ", " ") too many

## Module 2: Searching for Complex Programs

How do we know this program always produces a sorted list that is the intersection?

elems ys}

```
program
intersection = \xs . \ys .
 match xs with
   Nil -> xs
   Cons x xt ->
     match ys with
        Nil -> ys
        Cons y yt ->
          if x < y
          then intersection xt ys
          else
            if y < x
            then intersection xs yt
            else Cons x (intersection xt yt)
```

## Module 3: Advanced Topics

Mostly TBD but here are some possible topics Synthesis as a Programming Tool

- How can synthesis help programmers?
- What is the right user interaction model?

#### Domain-Specific Synthesis

- Optimization
- CAD models
- Cryptographic schemes
- SQL / Regex

## Weeks 1-2

**Topic:** Enumerative synthesis from examples

Paper: Alur, Radhakrishna, Udupa. <u>Scaling Enumerative Program</u> <u>Synthesis via Divide and Conquer</u>

- Review due Wednesday
- Link to PDF on the course wiki
- Submit through Google Form (link on course wiki)

#### Project:

- Teams due next Friday
- Submit through a Google Sheet (check email for invite and instructions)