# #8: EuPhony

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EECS 700: Introduction to Program Synthesis



## **Euphony: strengths**

- Efficient way to guide search by a probabilistic grammar
  - Much better than DeepCoder's sort-and-add
  - First to use A\* and propose a sound heuristic
- Transfer learning for PHOGs
  - Abstraction is key to learning models of code!
- Extend observational equivalence to top-down search

## **Euphony: weaknesses**

- Requires high-quality training data
  - for each problem domain!
- Transfer learning requires manually designed features

## **Paper Discussion: Euphony**

- Q2: What does Euphony use as behavioral constraints? Structural constraint? Search strategy?
  - IO Examples (or first-order formula via CEGIS)
  - PHOG
  - Weighted top-down search via A\*

### **Euphony**

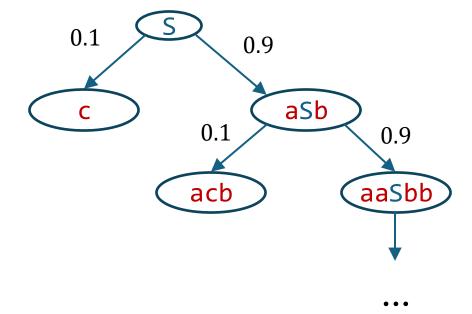
• Q3: What would these productions look like if we replaced the PHOG with a PCFG? With 3-grams?

 Do you think these other probabilistic models would work as well as a PHOG?

## **Euphony**

• Q4: What does h(S) = 0.1 mean? Why is it the case?

```
S -> a S b 0.9
S -> c 0.1
```



## **Euphony**

• Q5: Give an example of sentential forms  $n_i$ ,  $n_j$  and set of points pts such that  $n_i$  and  $n_j$  are equivalent on pts but not weakly equivalent

```
n1 = x + "." \quad n2 = "." + x \quad pts = [".."]
n1 = Rep("-" + x,"-", ".") + S n2 = "." + Rep(x,"-", ".") + S
n1 = "-" + S \quad n2 = "-" + "." \quad pts = ["-."]
n1 = Rep("-","-",S) n2 = S
n1 = Rep(".","-",S) n2 = "."
 n1 = N + 2 n2 = 1 + N + 1
```