

#25: Sketch and Synquid

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EECS 700: Introduction to Program Synthesis



Sketch: contributions

- Expressing structural and behavioral constraints as programs
 - the only primitive extension is an integer hole ??
 - why is it important to keep extensions minimal?
- Synthesis by translating to SAT
- CEGIS
 - became extremely popular!
- Handles imperative programs with loops
 - and proposes an encoding for those
- Can discover constants

Sketch: limitations

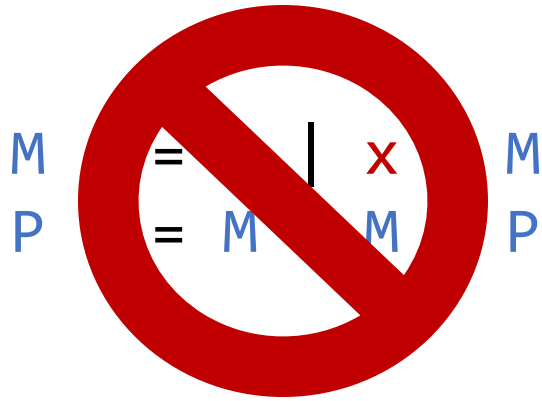
- Everything is bounded
 - loops are unrolled
 - integers are bounded
 - are any of the above easily fixable?
- Too much input from the programmer?
 - but: as search gets better, less user input is required
- CEGIS relies on the Bounded Observation Hypothesis
- Sketches hard to debug
- No bias, no non-functional constraints

Sketch: questions

- Behavioral constraints? structural constraints? search strategy?
 - assertions / reference implementation
 - sketches
 - constraint-based (CEGIS + SAT)
- Sketches vs CFGs? Brahma's components?
 - A generator can encode a multiset of components (although it's not very straightforward)
 - Can a generator encode a CFG?

Recursive generators

- What if monomial of every degree can occur at most once?



```
generator int mono(int x, int n) {  
    if (n <= 0) {return ??;}  
    else {return x * mono(x, n - 1);}  
}
```

```
generator int poly(int x, int n) {  
    if (n <= 0) {return mono(x,0);}  
    else {return mono(x,n) + poly(x, n - 1);}  
}
```

- Generators are more expressive than CFGs!
 - but unbounded generators cannot be encoded into constraints
 - need to bound unrolling depth
 - bounded generators less expressive than CFGs (but more convenient)

Semantics of abort

$$\mathcal{C}[\text{abort}]\langle\sigma, \psi\rangle = \langle\sigma, \perp\rangle$$

CEGIS: the worst case

Satisfiable constraint $\exists c. \forall x. Q(c, x)$ that violates the Bounded Observation Hypothesis

$$Q(c, x) \equiv x \neq c \quad \text{unsatisfiable}$$

$$Q(c, x) \equiv c[0] \wedge c[1] \wedge c[2] \quad \text{solved in single iteration for ANY } x$$

$$Q(c, x) \equiv x = (x \& c) \quad \text{solved in max } n \text{ iterations}$$

$$Q(c, x) \equiv x \leq c \quad \text{solved in one iteration with } x = 111 \text{ (but will require } 2^N \text{ iterations with worst-case counterexamples)}$$

$$Q(c, x) \equiv x \neq c \vee c = 111 \quad \text{violates BOH: no small set of counter-examples exists}$$

Synquid: contributions

- Unbounded correctness guarantees
- Round-trip type system to reject incomplete programs
 - + GFP Horn Solver
- Refinement types can express complex properties in a simple way
 - handles recursive, HO functions
 - automatic verification for a large class of programs due to polymorphism (e.g. sorted list insert)

Synquid: limitations

- User interaction
 - refinement types can be large and hard to write
 - components need to be annotated (how to mitigate?)
- Expressiveness limitations
 - some specs are tricky or impossible to express
 - cannot synthesize recursive auxiliary functions
- Condition abduction is limited to liquid predicates
- Cannot generate arbitrary constants
- No ranking / quality metrics apart from correctness

Synquid: questions

- Behavioral constraints? Structural constraints? Search strategy?
 - Refinement types
 - Set of components + built-in language constraints
 - Top-down enumerative search with type-based pruning
- Typo in the example in Section 3.2
 - $\{B_0 \mid \perp\} \rightarrow \{B_1 \mid \perp\} \rightarrow \{\text{List Pos} \mid \text{len } v = 25\}$

Can RTTC reject these terms?

- $\text{inc } ?? :: \{\text{Int} \mid v = 5\}$
 - where $\text{inc} :: x:\text{Int} \rightarrow \{\text{Int} \mid v = x + 1\}$
 - NO! don't know if we can find $?? :: \{\text{Int} \mid v + 1 = 5\}$
- $\text{nats } ?? :: \text{List Pos}$
 - where $\text{nats} :: n:\text{Nat} \rightarrow \{\text{List Nat} \mid \text{len } v = n\}$
 $\text{Nat} = \{\text{Int} \mid v \geq 0\}, \text{Pos} = \{\text{Int} \mid v > 0\}$
 - YES! $n:\text{Nat} \rightarrow \{\text{List Nat} \mid \text{len } v = n\}$ not a subtype of $_ \rightarrow \text{List Pos}$
- $\text{duplicate } ?? :: \{\text{List Int} \mid \text{len } v = 5\}$
 - where $\text{duplicate} :: xs:\text{List } a \rightarrow \{\text{List } a \mid \text{len } v = 2 * (\text{len } xs)\}$
 - YES! using a consistency check $(\text{len } v = 2 * (\text{len } xs) \wedge \text{len } v = 5 \rightarrow \text{UNSAT})$