#13: EuPhony and Constraint Solving

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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

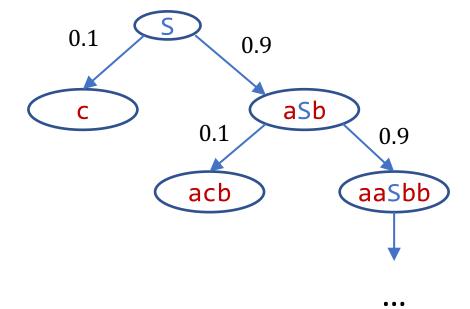
• Q3: What would these productions look like if we replaced the PHOG with a PCFG? With 3-grams?

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

A program for partitioning

```
for i in range(P):
   if i < K:
      sz[i] = n/P + 1
   else:
      sz[i] = n/P</pre>
```

How do I ask the solver to pick the expression K?

