

Combinatory Logic Synthesizer

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Outline

Background on Combinatory Logic Synthesis

Combinatory Logic Synthesizer

Current and Future Work

Composition Synthesis

- ▶ Typed function composition (modus ponens)

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash F : \tau' \rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash G : \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash (F G) : \tau} (\rightarrow E)$$

as logical model of applicative composition of *named component interfaces* $(X : \rho) \in \Gamma$ from a *repository* Γ , satisfying *goal* τ

- ▶ *Inhabitation problem* as foundation for *automatic synthesis*:
 $\exists e. \Gamma \vdash e : \tau$? Notation $\Gamma \vdash ? : \tau$
 - ▶ Does there exist a program composition e from repository Γ with $\Gamma \vdash e : \tau$? Inhabitation algorithm is used to *construct* (synthesize) e from Γ and τ
- ▶ CLS is inherently *component-oriented*

Composition Synthesis

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Foundations in Combinatory Logic

Types $\tau \quad ::= \quad \alpha \mid \tau \rightarrow \tau'$
 Terms $e, e' \quad ::= \quad X \mid (e e')$

Rules

$$\frac{}{\Gamma, (X : \tau) \vdash X : S(\tau)} \text{(var)}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau' \rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash e' : \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash (e e') : \tau} (\rightarrow \text{E})$$

Under Curry-Howard isomorphism, Hilbert-style presentation of minimal propositional logic (schematism + modus ponens)

Relativized Inhabitation

- ▶ We consider the *relativized inhabitation* problem:
 - ▶ **Given Γ and τ , does there exist e such that $\Gamma \vdash e : \tau$?**
- ▶ Relativized inhabitation is much harder
 - ▶ *Undecidable*: **Linial-Post theorems, 1948 ff.**
- ▶ *The CLS view*: Already in simple types, relativized inhabitation defines a Turing-complete logic programming language for component composition

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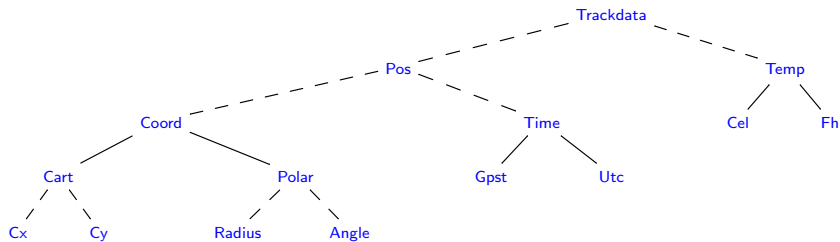
Example Repository

$$\Gamma = \{$$

<code>0</code>	:	<code>TrObj</code>
<code>Tr</code>	:	<code>TrObj → D((R, R), R, R)</code>
<code>pos</code>	:	<code>D((R, R), R, R) → ((R, R), R)</code>
<code>cdn</code>	:	<code>((R, R), R) → (R, R)</code>
<code>fst</code>	:	<code>(R, R) → R</code>
<code>snd</code>	:	<code>(R, R) → R</code>
<code>tmp</code>	:	<code>D((R, R), R, R) → R</code>
<code>cc2pl</code>	:	<code>((R, R), R) → ((R, R), R)</code>
<code>cl2fh</code>	:	<code>R → R</code>

$$\}$$

Semantic Type Structure



Semantic Repository

$\mathcal{C} = \{$

0 : TrObj
 Tr : $\text{TrObj} \rightarrow D((\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) \cap \text{Cart}, \mathbb{R} \cap \text{Gpst}, \mathbb{R} \cap \text{Cel})$
 pos : $D((\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) \cap \alpha, \mathbb{R} \cap \alpha', \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow ((\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) \cap \alpha, \mathbb{R} \cap \alpha') \cap \text{Pos}$
 cdn : $((\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) \cap \alpha, \mathbb{R}) \cap \text{Pos} \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) \cap \alpha$
 fst : $((\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) \cap \text{Coord} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}) \cap$
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Composition Synthesis via Inhabitation

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$\}$

$\mathcal{C} \vdash_{\text{Cl}} ? : \text{R} \cap \text{Fh} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{C} \vdash_{\text{Cl}} \text{c12fh} (\text{tmp} (\text{Tr } 0)) : \text{R} \cap \text{Fh}$

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Complexity for Finite and Bounded CL

Theorem (RU TLCA 2011)

For finite combinatory logic FCL:

1. *Relativized inhabitation in $\text{FCL}(\rightarrow)$ is in PTIME*
2. *Relativized inhabitation in $\text{FCL}(\rightarrow, \cap)$ is EXPTIME-complete*

Theorem (DMRU CSL 2012)

For bounded combinatory logic BCL_k :

1. *Relativized inhabitation in $\text{BCL}_k(\rightarrow)$ is EXPTIME-complete for all k*
2. *Relativized inhabitation in $\text{BCL}_k(\rightarrow, \cap)$ is $(k + 2)$ -EXPTIME-complete*

Staged Composition Synthesis (DMR ESOP 2014)

Goal: Introduce metalanguage L2 into composition synthesis

- ▶ L1 may be limited, e.g.:
 - ▶ L1 might be very low-level
 - ▶ L1 might not have a notion of function application
- ▶ L2 should contain λ -calculus
 - ▶ Special-purpose composition operators
 - ▶ Meta-level computation over L1-code
 - ▶ Higher-order abstraction
- ▶ Challenges
 - ▶ How to expose language distinction in types?
 - ▶ How to ensure *implementation type correctness*?
 - ▶ How to ensure *staged* composition?

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Main Ideas in Staged Composition Synthesis

Use modal types $\Box\phi$ (“code of type ϕ ”) to expose language distinction to composition synthesis.

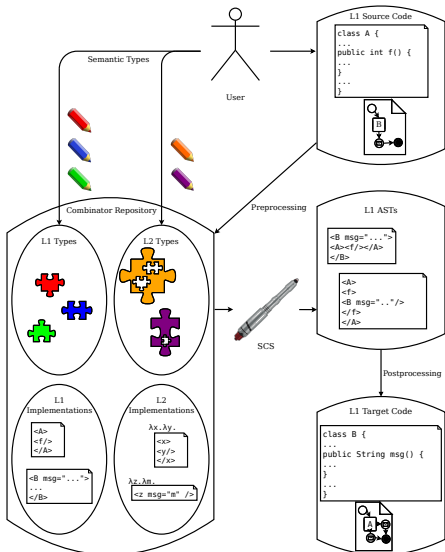
- ▶ Introduction of modal intersection types
- ▶ Davies and Pfenning’s calculus $\lambda_e^{\Box, \rightarrow}$ as L2 implementation language
- ▶ Challenges of staging solved by theory of $\lambda_e^{\Box, \rightarrow}$
- ▶ Challenge of implementation type correctness solved by conservative extension theorem
- ▶ Extension of inhabitation (semi-)algorithm for modal intersection types
- ▶ Extension of **(CL)S**-framework and experiments

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Tool Pipeline



Combinatory Logic Synthesizer Features

- ▶ Theorem prover (proofs-as-programs correspondence)
- ▶ Combinatory Logic Synthesis for $BCL_0(\cap, \leq)$
- ▶ Version 1.0
 - ▶ Proof-of-concept
 - ▶ Enumerates inhabitants (even cyclic ones)
 - ▶ Variable kinding
 - ▶ Atomic subtyping extension for taxonomies
- ▶ Version 2.0
 - ▶ Algebraic optimizations
 - ▶ Co-variant type constructors

Heuristic Optimizations

Strategies

- ▶ Algorithm engineering
- ▶ Type-theoretic / algebraic optimizations

Experimental Runtime Performance for Γ_n^m in \mathbb{Z}_n

(n, m)	Initial (CL)S	Lookahead-(CL)S	Redesigned (CL)S
(2, 3)	210 ms	111 ms	93 ms
(3, 2)	12504 ms	124 ms	98 ms
(3, 3)	–	354 ms	110 ms
(4, 4)	–	$7.5 * 10^6$ ms	121 ms
(7, 7)	–	–	1063 ms
(10, 10)	–	–	54250 ms
(43, 3)	–	–	8813 ms

Current & Future Work

- ▶ Application to connector synthesis (ArchiType)
- ▶ Application to OO-synthesis (mixins, traits, DI)
- ▶ Combinatory process synthesis
- ▶ Algorithm engineering
- ▶ Constrained types $Q(\vec{\alpha}) \Rightarrow \phi$
- ▶ Automatic software configuration (OpenNebula Cloud)
- ▶ Stratified logics
- ▶ Component-oriented synthesis in theorem-proving?
- ▶ ...

Application – Spring DI DAO Synthesis

$\text{EmployeeController} : (\Box \text{Scope} \cap \alpha) \rightarrow \Box(\text{EmployeeDAO} \cap \alpha)$
 $\rightarrow \Box(\text{EmployeeController} \cap \alpha \cap \text{setterTarget})$

$\text{EmployeeController} : \lambda \text{Scope}. \text{letbox } \text{scope} = \text{Scope} \text{ in}$
 $\lambda \text{DAO}. \text{letbox } \text{dao} = \text{DAO} \text{ in}$
 $\text{box } \langle \text{bean } \text{xsi:type='cls:Constructor'} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{name} \rangle \text{EmployeeController} \langle \text{/name} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{typeName} \rangle \text{EmployeeController} \langle \text{/typeName} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{scope} \rangle \text{scope} \langle \text{/scope} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{argument} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{typeName} \rangle \text{EmployeeDAO} \langle \text{/typeName} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{reference} \rangle \text{dao} \langle \text{/reference} \rangle$
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Application – Spring DI DAO Synthesis

Interface to request Spring Dependency Injection candidates (embedded DSL):

```
public interface InhabitationRequest {  
    public Class [] libraryClasses ();  
    public ConfigurableApplicationContext libraryContext ();  
    public String classNameExclusionRegexp ();  
    public Class targetType ();  
    public String targetScope ();  
}
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Instead of using goal type:

```
□(EmployeeController ∩ Session ∩ setterTarget)
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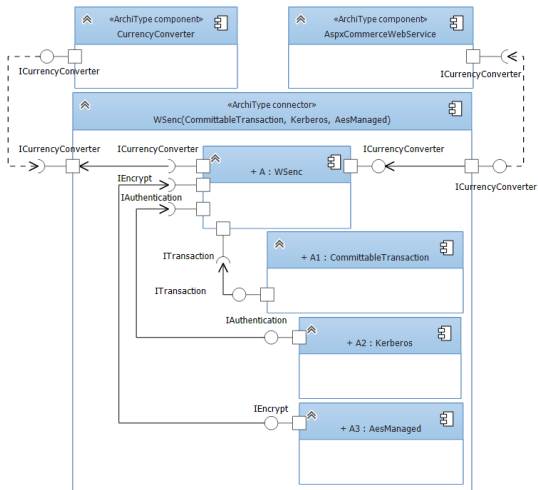

ArchiType

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Visual Studio IDE with the following elements:

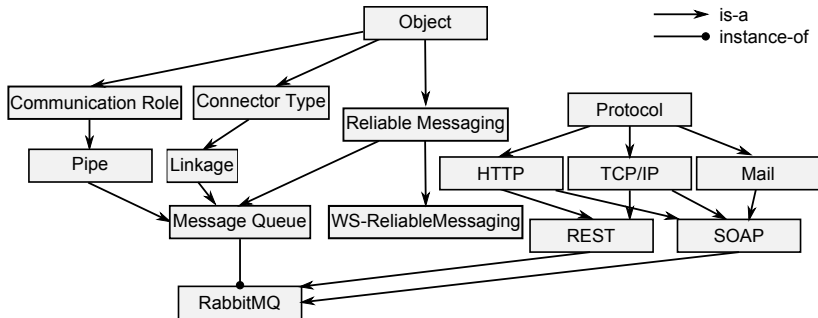
- Project Explorer:** Shows the project structure for "ModelingProjectDis" (1 Projekt), including "ModelDefinition" and "Example.componentDiagram".
- Diagram:** An UML Component Diagram showing two components, "ComponentA" and "ComponentB", both stereotyped as "«ArchiType component»". Both components are connected to an "IAccount" interface. ComponentA has a provided interface (dashed line), while ComponentB has a required interface (solid line).
- Properties Window:** Shows the properties for the selected "ArchiType port".

Property	Value
BCL Type	IAccount
Description	
Is Behavior	False
Is Service	False
Multiplicity	1
Name	Port1
Type	ModelingProjectDis:IAccount
Qualified Name	
Visibility	Public

ArchiType



ArchiType Taxonomy



ArchiType Experiments

	e-Commerce	ERP	Broker	SC
Subsystems	37	137	11	3
Classes	1293	691	11	3
LLOC	225 763	38 250	839	37
Generated/LLOC	2171	1731	993	257
Time/s	21.98	18.11	7	8.1
Refactoring/LLOC	5	20	No	No

Conclusion

- ▶ A new approach to component-oriented synthesis
- ▶ Types as logic programs that compute compositions
- ▶ Easily applicable to native API's
- ▶ Very large set of application scenarios
- ▶ Robust foundations in proof theory
- ▶ Applied in several experiments and domains

References

- ▶ *Staged Composition Synthesis*. With J. Rehof and M. Martens. ESOP 2014.
- ▶ *Intersection Type Matching with Subtyping*. With J. Rehof and M. Martens. TLCA 2013.
- ▶ *Towards Combinatory Logic Synthesis*. BEAT 2013.
- ▶ *Bounded Combinatory Logic*. With J. Rehof, M. Martens and P. Urzyczyn. CSL 2012.
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