Program synthesis

Tallinn University of Technology

Program synthesis

Program Synthesis is the task of discovering an executable program from user intent expressed in the form of some constraints

Challenge of synthesis

Establishing a proper synergy between the human and the synthesizer is fundamental to the success of synthesis.

Domain specific synthesis

- Domain specific systems take the human insight and build it directly into the synthesizer
 - AutoBayes data analysis programs from statistical models
 - FFTW produces fast Fourier transforms optimized for specic architectures

Domain specific synthesis

- Generate implementations that often out-perform hand-written code
- Very specific to a field and rely on domain specific knowledge

Deductive approach

- Synthesis systems which allow the user to provide insight directly into the synthesizer
- Program can be extracted from a constructive proof of the satisfiability of a specification
 - KIDS, NuPRL

Deductive approach

- In the hands of experts, these systems are extremely powerful (correct implementation)
- Demands a high level of expertise.

Sketching

A form of synthesis that uses partial programs as a communication device between the programmer and the synthesizer

 focus the synthesizer on low-level details, leaving control of the high-level strategy in the hands of the programmer

Program synthesis

Find a program P that meets a spec $\phi(input, output)$:

 $\exists P \forall x. \phi(x, P(x))$

```
list reverse(list l){
          if( isEmpty(1) ){
          return |;
     }else{
          node n = popHead(I);
          return append( reverse(l) , n );
```

list reverseEfficient(list l){ list nl = new list(); while(□) {□}

}

The condition for the loop must be a pointer comparison involving some of the memory locations reachable from I and nI

#define LOC {| (| | nl).(head | tail)(.next)? | null |}
#define COMP {| LOC (== | !=) LOC |}

```
list reverseEfficient(list I){
```

}

```
#define LOC {| (| | nl).(head | tail)(.next)? | null |}
#define COMP {| LOC ( == | != ) LOC |}
```

```
list nl = new list();
while( COMP ){□ }
```

- A sequence of assignments to some of the available pointers
- Guard assignments with some condition
- Temporary variable is required
- Use a different iteration condition for the first iteration

```
#define LOC2 {| LOC | tmp |}
#define LHS \{| (| | n|).(head)(.next)? | n|.tail | tmp |\}
list reverseEfficient(list I){
       list nl = new list();
       node tmp = null;
       bit c = COMP;
       while(c){
               if( COMP ){ LHS = LOC2; }
               c = COMP;
       }
```

}

Program synthesis

Find a program P that meets a spec $\phi(\text{input, output})$:

 $\exists P \forall x. \phi(x, P(x))$

```
main(bit[N] elems, int n){
     if( n < N){
          list 11 = populate(elems, n);
          list l2 = populate(elems, n);
          |1 = reverse(|1);
          I2 = reverseEfficient(I2);
          assert compare( |1, |2);
```

Program and Formula

program: $f(x) \{ return x + x \}$ formula: Sf(x,y) : y = x + x

Program and formula

Solver as an interpreter: given x, evaluate f(x) $S(x,y) \land x = 3$ solve for $y \qquad y \mapsto 6$

Solver as a execution inverter: given f(x), find x

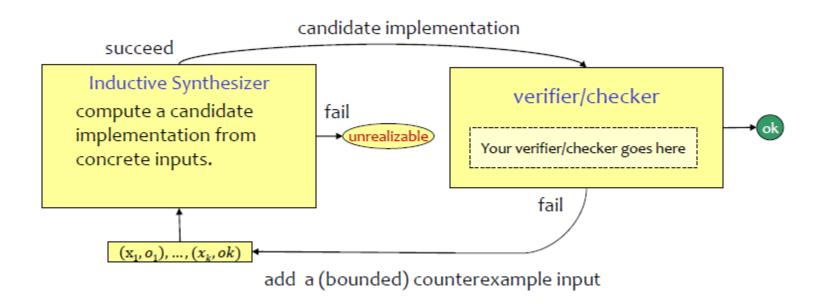
 $S(x,y) \land y = 6$ solve for $x \land x \mapsto 3$

Triangle example

hole --> e and e | e or e
e --> var op var
var --> a | b | c
op --> = | <= | < | > | >=

Refer to solution of the Triangle example in Moodle.

Verification





Course on program synthesis by Ras Bodik and Emina Torlak http://www.cs.berkeley.edu/~bodik/cs294/fa12/Lectures/L2/L 2.pdf

Dimensions in Program Synthesis by Sumit Gulwani http://research.microsoft.com/enus/um/people/sumitg/pubs/ppdp10-synthesis.pdf

Program Synthesis by Sketching by Armando Solar-Lezama - <u>https://people.csail.mit.edu/asolar/papers/thesis.pdf</u>