

Big Bang

Designing a Statically Typed Scripting Language

Pottayil Harisanker Menon, Zachary Palmer,
Scott F. Smith, Alexander Rozenshteyn

The Johns Hopkins University

June 11, 2012

Scripting Languages

- ✓ Terse
- ✓ Flexible
- ✓ Easy to learn
- ✓ Amenable to rapid development

Scripting Languages

- ✓ Terse
- ✓ Flexible
- ✓ Easy to learn
- ✓ Amenable to rapid development
- ~~✗~~ **Dynamically typed**

Advantages of Static Typing

- Performance
- Debugging
- Programmer understanding

Typing Existing Scripting Languages

- e.g. DRuby, Typed Racket

Typing Existing Scripting Languages

- e.g. DRuby, Typed Racket
- Existing language features are hard to type

Typing Existing Scripting Languages

- e.g. DRuby, Typed Racket
- Existing language features are hard to type
 - DRuby does not typecheck the entire Ruby API

Typing Existing Scripting Languages

- e.g. DRuby, Typed Racket
- Existing language features are hard to type
 - DRuby does not typecheck the entire Ruby API
 - Typechecking runtime metaprogramming is hard

Typing Existing Scripting Languages

- e.g. DRuby, Typed Racket
- Existing language features are hard to type
 - DRuby does not typecheck the entire Ruby API
 - Typechecking runtime metaprogramming is hard
- **These systems require programmer annotation**

Typing Existing Scripting Languages

- e.g. DRuby, Typed Racket
- Existing language features are hard to type
 - DRuby does not typecheck the entire Ruby API
 - Typechecking runtime metaprogramming is hard
- These systems require programmer annotation
 - Type annotations reduce terseness

Typing Existing Scripting Languages

- e.g. DRuby, Typed Racket
- Existing language features are hard to type
 - DRuby does not typecheck the entire Ruby API
 - Typechecking runtime metaprogramming is hard
- These systems require programmer annotation
 - Type annotations reduce terseness
 - Annotations can be overly restrictive

Let's try designing a typed scripting
language **from scratch**

Designing a Typed Scripting Language

- Design type system and execution model concurrently

Designing a Typed Scripting Language

- Design type system and execution model concurrently
- Be minimalistic: most features are encoded

Designing a Typed Scripting Language

- Design type system and execution model concurrently
- Be minimalistic: most features are encoded
- Use static near-equivalents for dynamic patterns

Designing a Typed Scripting Language

- Design type system and execution model concurrently
- Be minimalistic: most features are encoded
- Use static near-equivalents for dynamic patterns
- Infer all types: no type declarations

Designing a Typed Scripting Language

- Design type system and execution model concurrently
- Be minimalistic: most features are encoded
- Use static near-equivalents for dynamic patterns
- Infer all types: no type declarations
- Use a whole-program typechecking model

Designing a Typed Scripting Language

- Design type system and execution model concurrently
- Be minimalistic: most features are encoded
- Use static near-equivalents for dynamic patterns
- Infer all types: no type declarations
- Use a whole-program typechecking model
- Use type information to improve runtime memory layout

BigBang by Example

BigBang and TinyBang

- BigBang encodes to a core language

BigBang and TinyBang

- BigBang encodes to a core language
- TinyBang has very few features:

BigBang and TinyBang

- BigBang encodes to a core language
- TinyBang has very few features:
 - Primitives

BigBang and TinyBang

- BigBang encodes to a core language
- TinyBang has very few features:
 - Primitives
 - Labels

BigBang and TinyBang

- BigBang encodes to a core language
- TinyBang has very few features:
 - Primitives
 - Labels
 - Onions

BigBang and TinyBang

- BigBang encodes to a core language
- TinyBang has very few features:
 - Primitives
 - Labels
 - Onions
 - **Scapes**

BigBang and TinyBang

- BigBang encodes to a core language
- TinyBang has very few features:
 - Primitives
 - Labels
 - Onions
 - Scapes
 - Exceptions

BigBang and TinyBang

- BigBang encodes to a core language
- TinyBang has very few features:
 - Primitives
 - Labels
 - Onions
 - Scapes
 - Exceptions

(and that's all)

Labels and Onions

- Labels simply wrap data

```
'name "Tom"
```

Labels and Onions

- Labels simply wrap data (polymorphic variants)

```
'name "Tom"  
("Tom" ≠ 'name "Tom")
```

Labels and Onions

- Labels simply wrap data (polymorphic variants)
- Onions combine data

```
'name "Tom" & 'age 10
```

Labels and Onions

- Labels simply wrap data (polymorphic variants)
- Onions combine data
- Data may be unlabeled (vs. extensible records)

```
'name "Tom" & 'age 10 & 3
```

Labels and Onions

- Labels simply wrap data (polymorphic variants)
- Onions combine data
- Data may be unlabeled (vs. extensible records)
- **Onion data is projected by type**

(1 & ()) + 2 \implies 3

Labels and Onions

- Labels simply wrap data (polymorphic variants)
- Onions combine data
- Data may be unlabeled (vs. extensible records)
- Onion data is projected by type
- **Onioning is asymmetric (right-precedence)**

$$(1 \ \& \ 4) + 2 \implies 6$$

Labels and Onions

- Labels simply wrap data (polymorphic variants)
- Onions combine data
- Data may be unlabeled (vs. extensible records)
- Onion data is projected by type
- Onioning is asymmetric (right-precedence)
 - Used to encode overriding

$$(1 \ \& \ 4) + 2 \implies 6$$

Labels and Onions

- Labels simply wrap data (polymorphic variants)
- Onions combine data
- Data may be unlabeled (vs. extensible records)
- Onion data is projected by type
- Onioning is asymmetric (right-precedence)
 - Used to encode overriding
 - Important for type checking (later)

$$(1 \ \& \ 4) + 2 \implies 6$$

Scapes

- Scapes are functions

$x \rightarrow x$

Scapes

- Scapes are functions with input patterns

`'A x & 'B y -> x + y`

Scapes

- Scapes are functions with input patterns

(**'A** x & **'B** y \rightarrow x + y) (**'A** 1 & **'B** 2)
 \implies 3

Scapes

- Scapes are functions with input patterns
- Onions of scapes apply the first matching scape

```
def list = 'Hd 4 &  
          'Tl 'Nil () in
```

```
((('Hd h -> h) &  
  ('Nil _ -> ()))  
list
```

\implies 4

Scapes

- Scapes are functions with input patterns
- Onions of scapes apply the first matching scape
- Encodes typecasing

```
def list = 'Hd 4 &  
          'Tl 'Nil () in
```

```
((('Hd h -> h) &  
  ('Nil _ -> ()))  
list
```

||

```
def list = 'Hd 4 &  
          'Tl 'Nil () in
```

```
case list of  
  'Nil _ -> ()  
  'Hd h -> h
```


Scapes

- Scapes are functions with input patterns
- Onions of scapes apply the first matching scape
- Encodes typecasing
- Refines First-Class Cases [Chae et al. '06]

```
def list = 'Hd 4 &  
          'Tl 'Nil () in
```

```
((('Hd h -> h) &  
  ('Nil _ -> ()))  
list
```

≈

```
def list = 'Hd 4 &  
          'Tl 'Nil () in
```

```
case list of  
  'Nil _ -> ()  
  'Hd h -> h
```

Mutation

- Label contents are mutable

```
def y = 'A 2 in  
( 'A x -> x = 5 in y) y  
    ⇒ 'A 5
```

Mutation

- Label contents are mutable
- But onioning is functional extension

```
def x = 'A 0 & 'B 1 in
def y = 'B 2 & 'C 3 in
def z = x & y in
x
```

\implies 'A 0 & 'B 1

Mutation

- Label contents are mutable
- But onioning is functional extension

```
def x = 'A 0 & 'B 1 in
def y = 'B 2 & 'C 3 in
def z = x & y in
z
```

\implies 'A 0 & 'B 2 & 'C 3

Expressiveness

Encoding Self

Function self-awareness can be encoded by:

- Adding a `'self` match to each pattern

`x -> x`

⇓

`x: 'self self -> x`

Encoding Self

Function self-awareness can be encoded by:

- Adding a **'self** match to each pattern

'A a -> e

⇓

'A a & **'self self** -> e

Encoding Self

Function self-awareness can be encoded by:

- Adding a **'self** match to each pattern
- Adding a **'self** value to each invocation

f e



f (e & **'self** f)

Encoding Self

```
def factorial = x: int ->  
  if x == 0 then 1 else  
    self (x-1) * x  
in self 5
```



```
def factorial = x: int & 'self self ->  
  if x == 0 then 1 else  
    self (x-1) * x  
in factorial (5 & 'self factorial)
```

Encoding Objects

- Objects are encoded as onions

```
class Point {  
    int x = 2;  
    int y = 3;  
    int l1() {  
        return x+y;  
    }  
}
```

Encoding Objects

- Objects are encoded as unions
- Each field is a labeled value

```
class Point {  
    int x = 2;           'x 2 &  
    int y = 3;         'y 3  
    int l1() {  
        return x+y;  
    }  
}
```

Encoding Objects

- Objects are encoded as unions
- Each field is a labeled value
- Message handler scopes encode methods

```
class Point {  
    int x = 2;           'x 2 &  
    int y = 3;         'y 3 &  
    int l1() {         ( 'l1 () ->  
        return x+y;   self.x+self.y)  
    }  
}
```

Encoding Objects

- Objects are encoded as unions
- Each field is a labeled value
- Message handler scopes encode methods

```
class Point {
  int x = 2;
  int y = 3;
  int l1() {
    return x+y;
  }
}
```

```
'x 2 &
'y 3 &
( 'l1 () &
  'self self ->
    self.x+self.y)
```

Encoding Objects

```
def o =  
  'x 2 &  
  'y 3 &  
  ( 'll () & 'self self ->  
    self.x + self.y )  
in
```

$(\text{'x } x \text{ -> } x) \text{ o} \cong \text{o.x}$

Encoding Objects

```
def o =  
  'x 2 &  
  'y 3 &  
  ( 'l1 () & 'self self ->  
    self.x + self.y )  
in
```

`o ('l1 () & 'self o)` \cong `o.l1 ()`

Encoding Mixins

- Inheritance occurs by onion extension

```
def mypoint = 'x 2 & 'y 3 &
  ('l1 () -> self.x + self.y)
in def mixinFar =
  ('isFar () -> self.l1() > 26)
in def myFpoint = mypoint & mixinFar
in myFpoint.isFar()
```


Encoding Mixins

- Inheritance occurs by onion extension
- Mixins are the extension onion

```
def mypoint = 'x 2 & 'y 3 &
  ('ll () -> self.x + self.y)
in def mixinFar =
  ('isFar () -> self.ll() > 26)
in def myFpoint = mypoint & mixinFar
in myFpoint.isFar()
```

Encoding Classes

- Classes are object factories

```
def Point = 'new ('x x & 'y y) ->
  'x x & 'y y &
  ('ll () -> self.x + self.y)
in ...
```

Encoding Classes

- Classes are object factories
- Subclass factories instantiate and extend

```
def Point = 'new ('x x & 'y y) ->
  'x x & 'y y &
  ('l1 () -> self.x + self.y)
in def Point3D =
  'new (a: 'x _ & 'y _ & 'z z) ->
    def super = (Point.new a) in
    super & 'z 0 &
    ('l1 () -> super.l1()) + self.z)
in Point3D ('new ('x 1 & 'y 2 & 'z 3))
```

Encoding Overloading

- Overloading is trivial with scapes

```
def join =  
  (( 'x x:int & 'y y:int ) -> x + y) &  
  (( 'x _:unit & 'y _:unit ) -> ())  
in  
join ( 'x 1 & 'y 2) & join ( 'x () & 'y ())
```

Encoding Overloading

- Overloading is trivial with scapes
- Onion extension allows incremental overloading

```
def join =  
  (('x x:int & 'y y:int) -> x + y) &  
  (('x _:unit & 'y _:unit) -> ())  
in def x = join ('x 1 & 'y 2) &  
  join ('x () & 'y ())  
in def join = join &  
  (('x x:int & 'y _:unit) -> x + 1)  
in join ('x 5 & 'y ())
```

Encoding Overloading

- Overloading is trivial with scapes
- Onion extension allows incremental overloading
- **Default arguments are easy too**

```
def inc = a: 'x x ->
  def by = ((_ -> 1) &
            ('y y -> y)) a
  in x + by
in
inc ('x 1 & 'y 2) + inc ('x 6)
```

Metaprogramming

- BigBang uses TinyBang as a core language

Metaprogramming

- BigBang uses TinyBang as a core language
- BigBang will provide macros for syntax/features

Metaprogramming

- BigBang uses TinyBang as a core language
- BigBang will provide macros for syntax/features
- `self`, class syntax, etc. defined in this way

Metaprogramming

- BigBang uses TinyBang as a core language
- BigBang will provide macros for syntax/features
- `self`, class syntax, etc. defined in this way
- User extensions can be specified

Metaprogramming

- BigBang uses TinyBang as a core language
- BigBang will provide macros for syntax/features
- `self`, class syntax, etc. defined in this way
- User extensions can be specified
- Similar to Racket (Languages as Libraries [Tobin-Hochstadt et al., 2011])

Typing

Typing Scripting Languages

A scripting language's type system must be:

★ Expressive

Typing Scripting Languages

A scripting language's type system must be:

★ Expressive

- Duck typing, conditional types

Typing Scripting Languages

A scripting language's type system must be:

- ★ Expressive

- Duck typing, conditional types
- **No arbitrary cutoffs**

Typing Scripting Languages

A scripting language's type system must be:

- ★ Expressive
 - Duck typing, conditional types
 - **No arbitrary cutoffs**
- ◆ Comprehensible

Typing Scripting Languages

A scripting language's type system must be:

- ★ Expressive

- Duck typing, conditional types
- **No arbitrary cutoffs**

- ◆ Comprehensible

- **Types should be legible**

Typing Scripting Languages

A scripting language's type system must be:

★ Expressive

- Duck typing, conditional types
- **No arbitrary cutoffs**

✦ Comprehensible

- Types should be legible
- Sources of type errors must be clear

Typing Scripting Languages

A scripting language's type system must be:

★ Expressive

- Duck typing, conditional types
- **No arbitrary cutoffs**

✦ Comprehensible

- Types should be legible
- Sources of type errors must be clear
- **Intuitive non-local inference**

Typing Scripting Languages

A scripting language's type system must be:

★ Expressive

- Duck typing, conditional types
- **No arbitrary cutoffs**

✦ Comprehensible

- Types should be legible
- Sources of type errors must be clear
- Intuitive non-local inference

* Efficient

Typing Scripting Languages

A scripting language's type system must be:

★ Expressive

- Duck typing, conditional types
- **No arbitrary cutoffs**

✦ Comprehensible

- Types should be legible
- Sources of type errors must be clear
- Intuitive non-local inference

* Efficient

- Short compile times for dev. iterations

Typing Scripting Languages

A scripting language's type system must be:

★ Expressive

- Duck typing, conditional types
- **No arbitrary cutoffs**

✦ Comprehensible

- Types should be legible
- Sources of type errors must be clear
- Intuitive non-local inference

* Efficient

- Short compile times for dev. iterations

✦ Easy to Use

Typing Scripting Languages

A scripting language's type system must be:

★ Expressive

- Duck typing, conditional types
- **No arbitrary cutoffs**

✦ Comprehensible

- Types should be legible
- Sources of type errors must be clear
- Intuitive non-local inference

* Efficient

- Short compile times for dev. iterations

✦ Easy to Use

- Usable to teach introductory courses

Typing BigBang

For BigBang, we choose:

- ★ ✚ Subtype inference
- ★ Call-Site Polymorphism
- ★ ✦ Path sensitivity
- ✦ ✚ Flow insensitivity
- ★ ✨ Asymmetric concatenation
- ✨ Incremental typechecking

★ Expressive ✦ Comprehensible
✨ Efficient ✚ Easy to Use

★ ✚ Subtype Inference ✚ ★

- No programmer type declarations

★ ✚ Subtype Inference ✚ ★

- No programmer type declarations
- Supports duck-typing

★ ✚ Subtype Inference ✚ ★

- No programmer type declarations
- Supports duck-typing
- Supports nominal typing (labels as names)

★ ✚ Subtype Inference ✚ ★

- No programmer type declarations
- Supports duck-typing
- Supports nominal typing (labels as names)
(e.g. `'x 1 & 'y 2 & 'Point ()`)

★ Call-Site Polymorphism ★

- All functions polymorphic; no **let** restriction

★ Call-Site Polymorphism ★

- All functions polymorphic; no **let** restriction
- New contour for each non-recursive call site

★ Call-Site Polymorphism ★

- All functions polymorphic; no **let** restriction
- New contour for each non-recursive call site
- Only one contour for each recursive cycle

★ Call-Site Polymorphism ★

- All functions polymorphic; no **let** restriction
- New contour for each non-recursive call site
- Only one contour for each recursive cycle
- A variant of both *nCFA* and *CPA*

★ Call-Site Polymorphism ★

```
def f = x -> 'A x in
def x = f 0 in
def y = f () in
def z = f ('B 2 & 'C 3) in
...
```

★ Call-Site Polymorphism ★

```
def f = x -> 'A x in
def x = f 0 in
def y = f () in
def z = f ('B 2 & 'C 3) in
```

...

$x \implies 'A\ 0$

$y \implies 'A\ ()$

$z \implies 'A\ ('B\ 2\ \&\ 'C\ 3)$

★ ✦ Path Sensitivity ✦ ★

- Scape application based on pattern match

★ ✦ Path Sensitivity ✦ ★

- Scape application based on pattern match
- Constraints expanded only if input matches

★ ✦ Path Sensitivity ✦ ★

- Scape application based on pattern match
- Constraints expanded only if input matches
- With polymorphism, gives path sensitivity

★ ✦ Path Sensitivity ✦ ★

- Scape application based on pattern match
- Constraints expanded only if input matches
- With polymorphism, gives path sensitivity
- Refines Conditional Types [Aiken et al. '94]

★ ✦ Path Sensitivity ✦ ★

```
def f = ('A x -> x) &  
        ('B y -> ()) in  
f 'A 3
```

★ ✦ Path Sensitivity ✦ ★

```
def f = ('A x -> x) &  
        ('B y -> ()) in  
f 'A 3  
  
: int
```


✦ ✦ Flow Insensitivity ✦ ✦

- Type of a variable is flow-invariant

✦ ✦ Flow Insensitivity ✦ ✦

- Type of a variable is flow-invariant
- Flow sensitivity:

✦ ✦ Flow Insensitivity ✦ ✦

- Type of a variable is flow-invariant
- Flow sensitivity:
 - Makes variable types less clear

✦ ✦ Flow Insensitivity ✦ ✦

- Type of a variable is flow-invariant
- Flow sensitivity:
 - Makes variable types less clear
 - Brittle to refactoring

✦ ✦ Flow Insensitivity ✦ ✦

- Type of a variable is flow-invariant
- Flow sensitivity:
 - Makes variable types less clear
 - Brittle to refactoring
 - Doesn't help that much

✦ ✦ Flow Insensitivity ✦ ✦

- Type of a variable is flow-invariant
- Flow sensitivity:
 - Makes variable types less clear
 - Brittle to refactoring
 - Doesn't help that much
- Could be added later if needed

★ ✨ Asymmetric Concatenation ✨ ★

- In PL design, **asymmetry can be good**

★ ✨ Asymmetric Concatenation ✨ ★

- In PL design, **asymmetry can be good**
- **Examples of asymmetry:**

★ ✨ Asymmetric Concatenation ✨ ★

- In PL design, **asymmetry can be good**
- Examples of asymmetry:
 - **Subtyping**

★ ✨ Asymmetric Concatenation ✨ ★

- In PL design, **asymmetry can be good**
- Examples of asymmetry:
 - Subtyping
 - **Overriding**

★ ✨ Asymmetric Concatenation ✨ ★

- In PL design, **asymmetry can be good**
- Examples of asymmetry:
 - Subtyping
 - Overriding
 - **Multiple inheritance**

★ ✨ Asymmetric Concatenation ✨ ★

- In PL design, **asymmetry can be good**
- Examples of asymmetry:
 - Subtyping
 - Overriding
 - Multiple inheritance
 - **Evaluation order**

★ ✨ Asymmetric Concatenation ✨ ★

- In PL design, **asymmetry can be good**
- Examples of asymmetry:
 - Subtyping
 - Overriding
 - Multiple inheritance
 - Evaluation order
 - **Module dependencies**

★ ✨ Asymmetric Concatenation ✨ ★

- Onion projection prefers rightmost element

★ ✨ Asymmetric Concatenation ✨ ★

- Union projection prefers rightmost element
- **Not** based on row typing

★ ✨ Asymmetric Concatenation ✨ ★

- Union projection prefers rightmost element
- **Not** based on row typing
- Only presence information is pushed forward

★ ✨ Asymmetric Concatenation ✨ ★

- Union projection prefers rightmost element
- **Not** based on row typing
- Only presence information is pushed forward
 - Type system can express “ α has ‘**A int**’”

★ ✨ Asymmetric Concatenation ✨ ★

- Union projection prefers rightmost element
- **Not** based on row typing
- Only presence information is pushed forward
 - Type system can express “ α has ‘**A int**”
 - **But not** “ α *only* has ‘**A int**”

★ ✨ Asymmetric Concatenation ✨ ★

- Union projection prefers rightmost element
- **Not** based on row typing
- Only presence information is pushed forward
 - Type system can express “ α has ‘**A int**’”
 - But not “ α *only* has ‘**A int**’”
- Upper bounds inferred from usage

★ ✨ Asymmetric Concatenation ✨ ★

- Onion projection prefers rightmost element
- **Not** based on row typing
- Only presence information is pushed forward
 - Type system can express “ α has ‘**A int**’”
 - But not “ α *only* has ‘**A int**’”
- Upper bounds inferred from usage
- Monomorphic variant of TinyBang closure is polynomial (vs. previous NP-complete result [Palsberg et al. '03])

* Incremental Typechecking *

- For scripts, edit-compile-debug must be fast

* Incremental Typechecking *

- For scripts, edit-compile-debug must be fast
- Type constraint closure can be slow

* Incremental Typechecking *

- For scripts, edit-compile-debug must be fast
- Type constraint closure can be slow
- **Solution:**

* Incremental Typechecking *

- For scripts, edit-compile-debug must be fast
- Type constraint closure can be slow
- Solution:
 - Track differences between software versions

* Incremental Typechecking *

- For scripts, edit-compile-debug must be fast
- Type constraint closure can be slow
- Solution:
 - Track differences between software versions
 - Delete constraints for removed code

* Incremental Typechecking *

- For scripts, edit-compile-debug must be fast
- Type constraint closure can be slow
- Solution:
 - Track differences between software versions
 - Delete constraints for removed code
 - **Include constraints from new code**

* Incremental Typechecking *

- For scripts, edit-compile-debug must be fast
- Type constraint closure can be slow
- Solution:
 - Track differences between software versions
 - Delete constraints for removed code
 - Include constraints from new code
 - Perform closure again

Limitations

- Typical type system limitations

Limitations

- Typical type system limitations
 - Recursion limits contour creation

Limitations

- Typical type system limitations
 - Recursion limits contour creation
 - Flow-insensitivity

Limitations

- Typical type system limitations
 - Recursion limits contour creation
 - Flow-insensitivity
- Syntactic limitations

Limitations

- Typical type system limitations
 - Recursion limits contour creation
 - Flow-insensitivity
- Syntactic limitations
 - No string-to-label functionality

Compilation

Compilation

What will we want out of a compiler?

- Compiles scripts to native binaries (via LLVM)

Compilation

What will we want out of a compiler?

- Compiles scripts to native binaries (via LLVM)
- Optimizes layout using type information

Compilation

What will we want out of a compiler?

- Compiles scripts to native binaries (via LLVM)
- Optimizes layout using type information
 - No unnecessary boxing

Compilation

What will we want out of a compiler?

- Compiles scripts to native binaries (via LLVM)
- Optimizes layout using type information
 - No unnecessary boxing
 - Reduce pointer arithmetic

Compilation

What will we want out of a compiler?

- Compiles scripts to native binaries (via LLVM)
- Optimizes layout using type information
 - No unnecessary boxing
 - Reduce pointer arithmetic
 - **Definitely no runtime hashing**

Compilation

What will we want out of a compiler?

- Compiles scripts to native binaries (via LLVM)
- Optimizes layout using type information
 - No unnecessary boxing
 - Reduce pointer arithmetic
 - **Definitely no runtime hashing**
- Still path-sensitive across modules

Compilation

What will we want out of a compiler?

- Compiles scripts to native binaries (via LLVM)
- Optimizes layout using type information
 - No unnecessary boxing
 - Reduce pointer arithmetic
 - **Definitely no runtime hashing**
- Still path-sensitive across modules

How do we get this?

Whole-Program Compilation!

Whole-Program Compilation

Why do we need a whole-program view?

- No declarations of types or module signatures

Whole-Program Compilation

Why do we need a whole-program view?

- No declarations of types or module signatures
- General layout for extensible data structures is inefficient

Whole-Program Compilation

Why do we need a whole-program view?

- No declarations of types or module signatures
- General layout for extensible data structures is inefficient
- So we must know what could arrive at each call site

Whole-Program Compilation

How can we live with ourselves?

- Intermediate work (constraint sets, etc.) can be stored and reused

Whole-Program Compilation

How can we live with ourselves?

- Intermediate work (constraint sets, etc.) can be stored and reused
- Coding to a module signature is limited; not all interface semantics are typeable

Whole-Program Compilation

How can we live with ourselves?

- Intermediate work (constraint sets, etc.) can be stored and reused
- Coding to a module signature is limited; not all interface semantics are typeable
- **Vast layout optimization potential**

Whole-Program Compilation

How can we live with ourselves?

- Intermediate work (constraint sets, etc.) can be stored and reused
- Coding to a module signature is limited; not all interface semantics are typeable
- Vast layout optimization potential
- Shared libraries are still possible

Layout

- Standard approach: common layout form (as C++)

Layout

- Standard approach: common layout form (as C++)
- Existing work handles flexible data structures

Layout

- Standard approach: common layout form (as C++)
- Existing work handles flexible data structures
 - A Calculus with Polymorphic and Polyvariant Flow Types [Wells et al. '02]

Layout

- Standard approach: common layout form (as C++)
- Existing work handles flexible data structures
 - A Calculus with Polymorphic and Polyvariant Flow Types [Wells et al. '02]
 - A Polymorphic Record Calculus and Its Compilation [Ohori '95]

Layout

- Standard approach: common layout form (as C++)
- Existing work handles flexible data structures
 - A Calculus with Polymorphic and Polyvariant Flow Types [Wells et al. '02]
 - A Polymorphic Record Calculus and Its Compilation [Ohori '95]
- Onions: more flexible, new problems

Layout

- Standard approach: common layout form (as C++)
- Existing work handles flexible data structures
 - A Calculus with Polymorphic and Polyvariant Flow Types [Wells et al. '02]
 - A Polymorphic Record Calculus and Its Compilation [Ohori '95]
- Onions: more flexible, new problems
- Whole-program types will help us!

Where Are We?

We have:

- A TinyBang interpreter

Where Are We?

We have:

- A TinyBang interpreter
- A TinyBang type system and soundness proof

Where Are We?

We have:

- A TinyBang interpreter
- A TinyBang type system and soundness proof
- **Effective encodings for language features**

Where Are We?

We have:

- A TinyBang interpreter
- A TinyBang type system and soundness proof
- Effective encodings for language features

We need:

Where Are We?

We have:

- A TinyBang interpreter
- A TinyBang type system and soundness proof
- Effective encodings for language features

We need:

- A TinyBang-to-LLVM compiler

Where Are We?

We have:

- A TinyBang interpreter
- A TinyBang type system and soundness proof
- Effective encodings for language features

We need:

- A TinyBang-to-LLVM compiler
- A BigBang metaprogramming system

Where Are We?

We have:

- A TinyBang interpreter
- A TinyBang type system and soundness proof
- Effective encodings for language features

We need:

- A TinyBang-to-LLVM compiler
- A BigBang metaprogramming system
- A layout calculus and optimization tool

Where Are We?

We have:

- A TinyBang interpreter
- A TinyBang type system and soundness proof
- Effective encodings for language features

We need:

- A TinyBang-to-LLVM compiler
- A BigBang metaprogramming system
- A layout calculus and optimization tool

...

Questions?