

The Makam metalanguage

Reducing the cost of experimentation in PL research

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What do languages of the future
look like?

Refining language design ideas
until they are “good enough”
takes time

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→ Need better tooling for
experimentation

Makam is a metalanguage for
rapid PL prototyping

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- Main focus is expressivity
- Can handle modern research programming languages
- Small, conceptually clear core framework
- Close correspondence between definitions on paper and in Makam
- Prototyping in days instead of months!

Contributions

- The Makam metalanguage design, a refinement of λ Prolog
- Entirely new implementation
- Set of design patterns addressing common challenges
- Various large examples: type systems of OCaml, HOL, VeriML, Ur/Web; part of compilation from System F to TAL

Overview

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- Need to declare object-level sorts and constructors before use
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```
term : type.
```

```
typ : type.
```

```
intconst : int -> term.
```

```
plus : term -> term -> term.
```

```
app : term -> term -> term.
```

```
tint : typ.
```

```
arrow : typ -> typ -> typ.
```

Based on logic programming

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- Predicates for different operations (e.g. typing, semantics, translations, etc.)
- Declarative and executable rules

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```
typeof : term -> typ -> prop.
```

```
eval : term -> term -> prop.
```

```
typeof (app E1 E2) T' <-  
  typeof E1 (arrow T T'), typeof E2 T.
```

Representing binding

Representing binding

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash e : \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. e : \tau \rightarrow \tau'}$$

$$\frac{e_1 \Downarrow \lambda x. e \quad e_2 \Downarrow v_2 \quad e[v_2/x] \Downarrow v'}{e_1 e_2 \Downarrow v'}$$

Representing binding

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- A common and significant challenge in language implementation
- λ Prolog idea: implement once and for all in the metalanguage; reuse it in the object languages

Higher-order abstract syntax

```
lam : (term -> term) -> term.
```

```
typeof (lam E) (arrow T T') <-  
  (x:term -> typeof x T -> typeof (E x) T').
```

```
eval (app E1 E2) V' <-  
  eval E1 (lam E), eval E2 V2, eval (E V2) V'.
```

Querying

Querying

- Querying for `typeof` gives us a prototype type checker
- Querying for `eval` gives us a prototype interpreter

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```
typeof (lam (fun x => plus x x)) T ?  
>> T := arrow tint tint
```

Polymorphism & higher-order predicates

Polymorphism & higher-order predicates

```
map : (A -> B -> prop) -> list A -> list B -> prop.  
map P (cons HD TL) (cons HD' TL') <-  
  P HD HD', map P TL TL'.  
map P nil nil.
```

```
tuple : list term -> term.  
prod  : list typ -> typ.  
typeof (tuple ES) (prod TS) <- map typeof ES TS.
```

Polymorphic binding structures

- Examples: multiple binding, mutual recursion, linear variables, etc.
- Definable within the language

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`lammany : (term -> (term -> -> term)) -> term.`

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λ ammany : bindmany term term \rightarrow term.

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```
lammany : bindmany term term -> term.
```

```
typeof (lammany E) (arrowmany TS T) <-  
  newvars_many E (fun xs body =>  
    assume_many typeof xs TS  
    (typeof body T)).
```

Unification in Makam

Unification in Makam

- Based on the higher-order pattern matching algorithm
- Means that unification is aware of the HOAS binding structure
- Subsumes the core operations of many type inferencing mechanisms

Unification in Makam

```
polylam : (typ -> term) -> term.  
polyinst : term -> typ -> term.  
forall : (typ -> typ) -> typ.
```

```
typeof (polylam E) (forall T) <-  
  (a:typ -> typeof (E a) (T a)).
```

```
typeof (polyinst E T) (T' T) <-  
  typeof E (pi T').
```

Structural recursion

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- Many operations are defined through structural recursion save for a few essential cases
- Usually need lots of boilerplate

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```
expandsugar : term -> term -> prop.
```

```
expandsugar (lammany E) E' <- ...
```

```
expandsugar (app E1 E2) (app E1' E2') <-  
  expandsugar E1 E1', expandsugar E2 E2'.
```

```
expandsugar (lam E) (lam E') <-  
  (x:term -> expandsugar x x -> expandsugar (E x) (E' x)).
```

Structural recursion

Structural recursion

- We can define a fully generic structural recursion operation in Makam
- Relies on dynamic typing unification
- Works even with auxiliary data structures like `list` and `bindmany`

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- We can define a fully generic structural recursion operation in Makam
- Relies on dynamic typing unification
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```
expandsugar : term -> term -> prop.  
expandsugar E E' <-  
  ifte (eq E (lammany _))  
    (...)  
    (structural expandsugar E E').
```

Staging

Staging

- Predicates that compute other predicates, top-level commands, etc.
- Allows metalanguage extensions to be defined within the metalanguage
- Examples: parser and pretty-printer generation, mode declarations, etc.

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```
'( parse term  
  ( "λ" x:string "." e:term { lam (nu x e) } ) ).
```

Examples

OCaml type system	550 lines
Type classes	100 lines
Higher-order logic	250 lines
VeriML constructs	150 lines
Featherweight Ur	500 lines
System F to TAL	850 lines
PEG parser gen	350 lines
LF	350 lines

Summary

- Makam reduces PL prototyping time from months to days
- Small core yet surprisingly expressive
- Reusable design patterns to handle common challenges
- Can already handle sophisticated type systems and translation procedures
- Will release publicly mid-July

Thanks!

Backup slides

Staging

Staging

`and : prop -> prop -> prop.`

`newvar : (A -> prop) -> prop.`

`assume : prop -> prop -> prop.`

`cmd_newconst : string -> A -> cmd.`

`cmd_newrule : prop -> prop -> cmd.`

`cmd_stage : (cmd -> prop) -> cmd.`