

The Moama Functional Language Design and Implementation (and quite a bit about the Monto Disintegrated Development Environment)

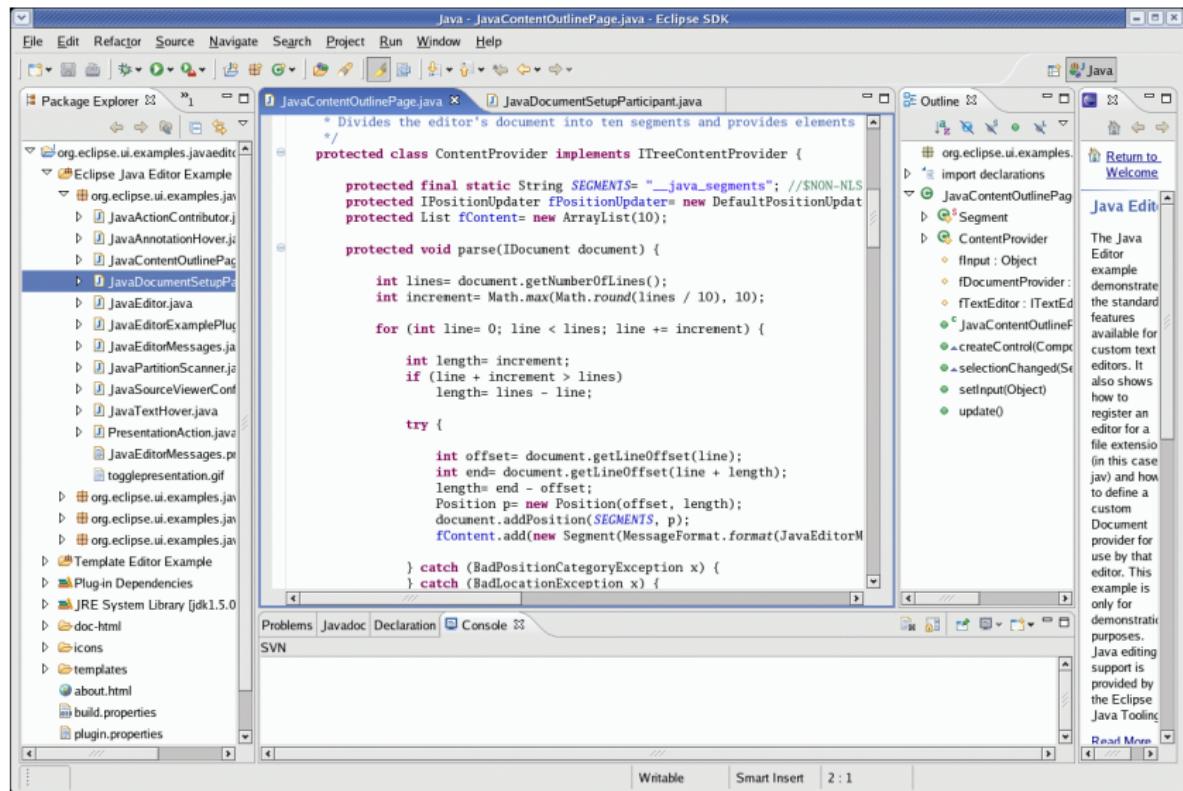
Anthony M. Sloane

Programming Languages and Verification Research Group
Department of Computing
Macquarie University
@plvqmq

Anthony.Sloane@mq.edu.au
@inkytonik



Integrated Development Environments



Extending IDEs

- ▶ <http://www.vogella.com/tutorials/EclipsePlugIn/article.html>

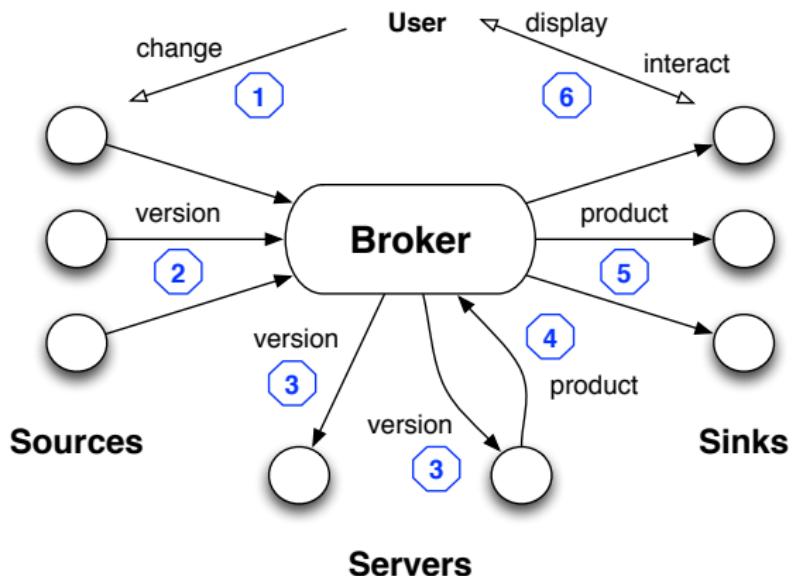
7. Exercise: Add a e4 menu and toolbar to the Eclipse IDE

- 7.1. Target of this exercise**
- 7.2. Creating a plug-in project**
- 7.3. Starting an Eclipse IDE with your plug-in**
- 7.4. Adding the plug-in dependencies for the e4 API**
- 7.5. Creating the handler class**
- 7.6. Creating a model contribution**
- 7.7. Adding a toolbar contribution**
- 7.8. Validating the presence of the menu and toolbar contribution**

Disintegrated Development Environments

- ▶ Joint work with Matt Roberts, Scott Buckley, Shaun Muscat
- ▶ Inspiration
 - ▶ Difficulty of integrating new functionality into established IDEs
 - ▶ Editor-based approaches to language-specific support
 - ▶ Work on tool integration: e.g., ToolBus, Linda, ENSIME
- ▶ Philosophy
 - ▶ Simplify, simplify, simplify
 - ▶ Separate components as much as possible
 - ▶ Text is the common denominator
- ▶ Monto
 - ▶ Python-based infrastructure
 - ▶ Simple JSON messages sent using ZeroMQ
 - ▶ Front-ends: Sublime Text 3 (Macquarie), Eclipse (TU Darmstadt)
 - ▶ Web-based experiments

Monto Architecture



SublimeMonto plugin

- ▶ Extends Sublime Text 3
- ▶ Source
 - ▶ A version is published each time a “change” happens in a file view
 - ▶ Changes include opening, focussing, typing, and moving selection
- ▶ Sink
 - ▶ Users interactively create views on products
 - ▶ Product views are updated when new products arrive
- ▶ In the works:
 - ▶ Two-way mapping between source and product views

Moama

- ▶ Simple, strict, pure functional language
 - ▶ Scala-inspired syntax, ML-inspired semantics
 - ▶ Translation to continuation-passing style (CPS)
 - ▶ Evaluate in batch mode, via REPL or using Monto
 - ▶ Missing lots of stuff, including
 - ▶ user-defined types
 - ▶ input/output
- ▶ Implementation in Scala
 - ▶ About 3000 lines of code
 - ▶ Parsing using sbt-rats parser generator
 - ▶ Uses Kiama language processing library
 - ▶ rewrite rules for desugaring
 - ▶ attribution for name and type analysis
 - ▶ pretty-printing
 - ▶ Monto server wrapper

Demo

Demo: SublimeMonto while editing Moama program

The screenshot shows the SublimeMonto interface with several windows open:

- factorial.moama**: The source code window containing:

```
// Function bindings
// Argument and return types are required

{
    fun factorial (n : Int) => Int =
        if (n == 0) then
            1
        else
            n * factorial (n - 1)

    factorial (10)
}
```
- tree**: A parse tree window showing the abstract syntax tree (AST) for the factorial function. The root node is a `Program`, which contains a `Block`. Inside the `Block` is a `LetFun` node, which defines the `factorial` function. The tree details the expression `n * factorial(n - 1)` as a `Mul` node with two children: `IdUse("n")` and `App`. The `App` node has three children: `IdUse("factorial")`, `List`, and `List`. The first `List` child contains `Sub` and `Num(1)`. The second `List` child contains `Num(10)`.
- cps**: The Continuation-Passing Style (CPS) transformation window. It shows the CPS version of the factorial function, which is a complex sequence of let-bindings and case statements.
- output**: The output window displaying the result of the computation: `3628800`.
- error**: An empty error window.
- type**: An empty type window.

Demo program: Simplest

```
// A program is an expression
// Int and Bool basic types

42
// 31 + 11
// true
// false || true
// 5 <= 10
```

Demo program: Values

```
// Blocks contain definitions and
// one final expression
// Value definitions have inferred types
// Values are visible to end of scope (let)

{
    val x = 1
    // val z = y
    val y = x + 1

    x
    // z
    // { val x = 2 x * 3 }
    // x + y
    // x + y * { val z = 3 y + z }

}
```

Demo program: Factorial

```
// Function bindings
// Argument and return types are required

{
    fun factorial (n : Int) => Int =
        if (n == 0) then
            1
        else
            n * factorial (n - 1)

    factorial (10)
}
```

Demo program: Lambda expressions

```
// Return type is inferred
// Partial application is allowed
// Over-application is not allowed
// How to print functions?

fun (x : Int) = x + 1
// (fun (x : Int) = x + 1) (42)
// (fun (a : Int, b : Int) = a + b) (4, 5)
// (fun (a : Int, b : Int) = a + b) (4, 5, 6)
// (fun (a : Int, b : Int) = a + b) (4) (5)
// (fun (a : Int, b : Int) = a + b) (4)
```

Demo program: First-class functions

```
{  
    fun twice (f : (Int) => Int, x : Int) => Int =  
        f (f (x))  
  
    fun add (a : Int) => (Int) => Int =  
        fun (b : Int) = a + b  
  
        // twice  
        // add  
        // add (2)  
        // add (2, 3)  
        // add (2) (3)  
        // twice (add (2))  
        // twice (add (2), 3)  
}
```

Demo program: Mutually recursive functions

```
// Adjacent function definitions form a letrec

{
    fun even (n : Int) => Bool =
        if (n == 0) then
            true
        else
            odd (n - 1)

    fun odd (n : Int) => Bool =
        if (n == 0) then
            false
        else
            even (n - 1)

    even (1670)
}
```

Questions?

- ▶ Moama
 - ▶ bitbucket.org/inkytonik/moama
- ▶ Disintegrated Development Environments
 - ▶ Monto: bitbucket.org/inkytonik/monto
 - ▶ SublimeMonto: bitbucket.org/inkytonik/sublimemonto
 - ▶ Sublime Text: www.sublimetext.com/3
- ▶ Software Language Engineering
 - ▶ Kiama: kiama.googlecode.com
 - ▶ sbt-rats: bitbucket.org/inkytonik/sbt-rats
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 - ▶ @inkytonik