

# Oscar

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185 shift/reduce conflicts, 770 reduce/reduce conflicts.

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# Concepts

# Actor-Oriented Programming

The Actor Model allows lock-free concurrency

Actors can:

- Send messages to other actors
- Create new actors
- Designate the behavior to be used upon receipt of the next message
- CANNOT manipulate other actors' states

Similar Languages/Frameworks:

- Erlang
- Akka

# Functional Programming

- Values in Oscar are immutable
  - *\*unless declared as mutable within actors as internal states of actors cannot be manipulated*
- List, map and set are immutable
- Reassigning values to immutable lists/maps/sets returns a new copy

# Syntax

# Syntax - Fundamentals

## Operators

*Basic  
Operators*

( = + - \* / % )

*Comparators*

== != <= >= < >

*Logical  
Connectives*

&& ! ||

*Function  
Syntax*

() : =>

*Send & Broadcast*

|> |>>

*Map Key-Value  
Pair*

->

## Comments

```
/*  
  comments  
  are  
  multi-line  
*/
```

# Syntax - Fundamentals

## if-else

```
if (A == B) {  
    Println("true");  
} else {  
    Println("false");  
}
```

## Immutable Declarations

```
int x = 42;  
double d = 42.0;  
string str = "42";  
list<int> l = list<int>[42, 42, 42];  
set<int> s = set<int>[42, 4, 2];  
map<int, double> m =  
    map<int, double>[42 -> 42.0, 4 -> 2.0];
```

# Syntax - Messages

## Declaring Messages

```
message hello()  
message printThis(content: int)  
message printThese(thing1: string, thing2: int)
```

## Sending Messages

```
message<hello>() |> stranger;  
message<printThis>(42) |> printer;  
message<printThese>("42", 42) |>> printerPool;
```



# Syntax - Functions

## Top-Level Syntax

```
def identifier(arg: typ1, arg2: typ2 ..) => return typ = {  
    return retArg;  
}
```

## Lambda Syntax

```
func f = (i: int) => int = i + 1;
```

## Using Lambda Syntax

```
def apply(f: [(int) => int], input: int) => int = {  
    return f(input);  
}
```

# Syntax - Functions

## Top-Level Syntax

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def identifier(arg: typ1, arg2: typ2 ...) => return typ = {  
    return retArg;  
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## Lambda Syntax

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func f = (i: int) => int = i + 1;
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## Using Lambda Syntax

```
def apply(f: [(int) => int], input: int) => int = {  
    return f(input);  
}
```

# Syntax - Functions: Sample Code

```
def main() => unit = {  
    list<int> intList = list<int>[1, 2, 3, 4, 5];  
  
    int a = FoldLeft((x:int, y:int) => int = {  
        return x + y;  
    }, 10, intList);  
  
    /* a == 10 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 == 25 */  
}
```

# Syntax - Functions: Sample Code

```
/* generate a filter function */
def genFilter(div: int) => [(int) => bool] = {
  func f = (x:int) => bool = (x % div == 0);
  return f;
}

def main() => unit = {
  list<int> intList = list<int>[1, 2, 3, 4, 5];

  func filt2 = genFilter(2);

  list<int> l = Filter(filt2, intList);
  /* l is [2, 4] */
}
```

# Syntax - Actor

```
message example(z: int)
```

*actor  
object*

```
actor Exempler() {  
  mut int y = 39;
```

*mutable  
declaration*

*lambda*

```
  def apply(f: lambda (int) => int, input: int) => int = {  
    return f(input);  
  }
```

*receive  
function*

```
  receive = {  
    | example(z: int) => {  
      y = y + 1;  
      Println(apply((x:int) => int = { return x + z; }, y));  
    }  
  }  
}
```

*main  
function*

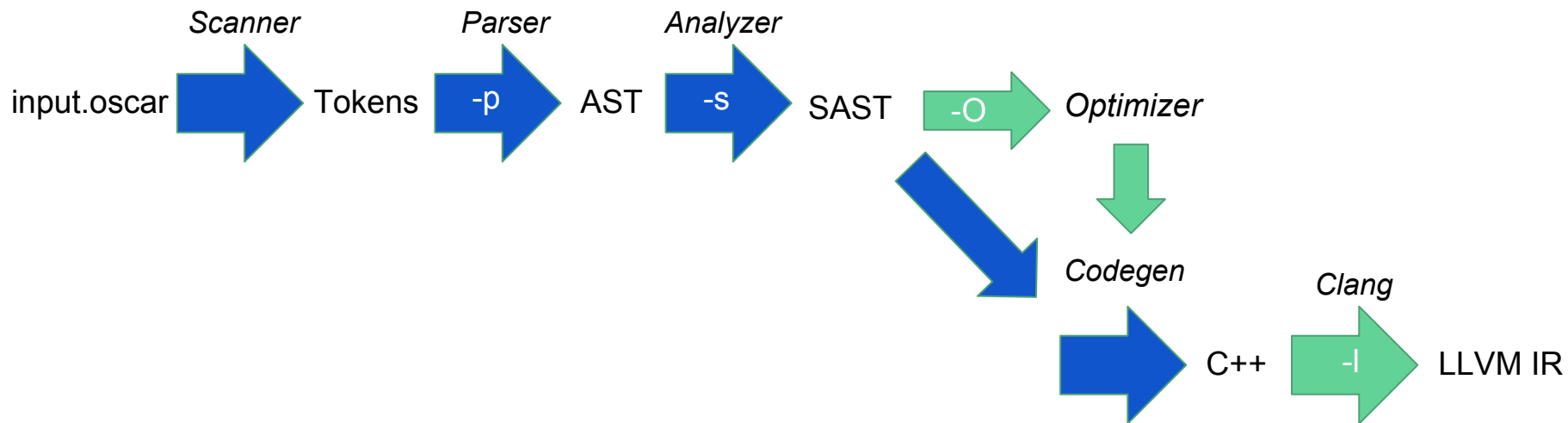
```
def main() => unit = {  
  actor<Exampler> eg = spawn actor<Exampler>();  
  pool<Exampler> egPool = spawn pool<Exampler>({}, 3);  
  message<example>(1) |> eg;  
  message<example>(1) |>> egPool;  
}
```

*actor  
declaration*

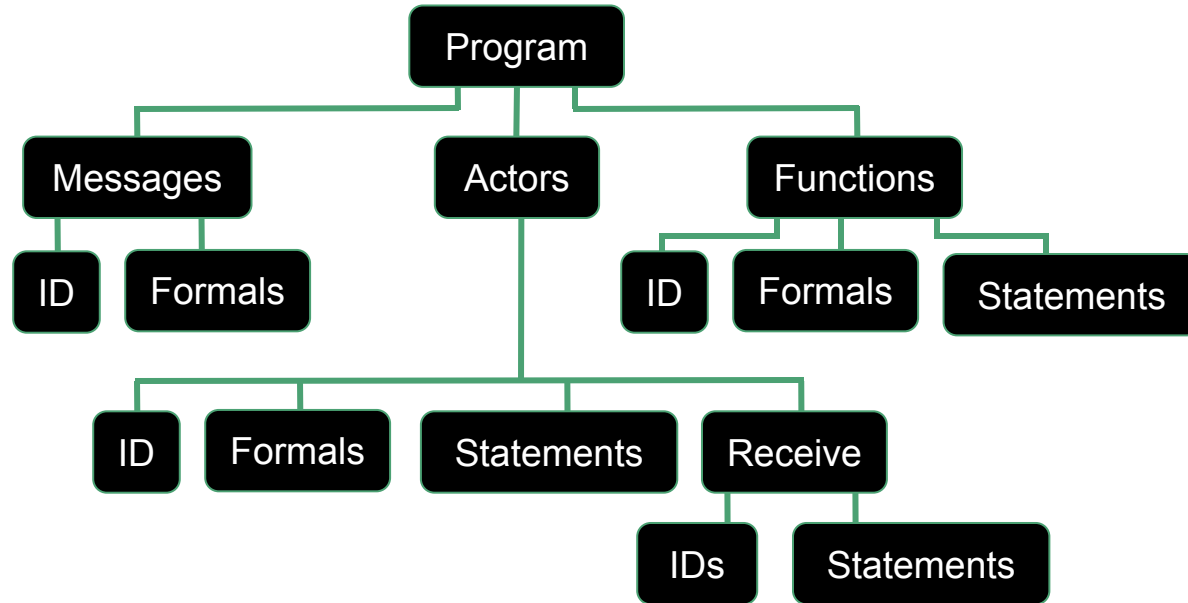
*pool  
declaration*

# Implementation

# Implementation - Stages of Compilation



# Implementation - AST





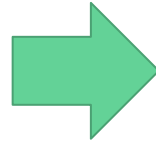
# Implementation - The Optimizer

Every Oscar program is run through a two-pass optimizer:

- Unused Immutable primitive value declarations are removed
- Binary and unary operators with optimized expressions are evaluated to literal
- Unused code blocks are removed
- Unused function and variable declarations are removed
- if/else conditionals are evaluated

# Implementation - The Optimizer

```
def main() => unit = {  
    Println(3 + 39);  
}
```



```
int main ()  
{  
    Println(42);  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
def main() => unit = {  
    int x = 1;  
    int y = 2;  
    Println(x);  
}
```



```
int main ()  
{  
    int x = 1;  
    Println(1);  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
def main() => unit = {  
    if(false) {  
        Println("false");  
    }  
}
```



```
int main ()  
{  
    return 0;  
}
```

## Implementation - Builtin Functions: Print/Casting

- `Println("Primitive/Container") => unit`
- `AsInt(double) => int`
- `AsDouble(int) => double`
- `AsString(int/double/char/bool/list/set/map) => string`

# Implementation - Builtin Functions: List-only

- `Append(item, list<a>) => list<a>`
- `Prepend(item, list<a>) => list<a>`
- `PopFront(list<a>) => list<a>`
- `PopBack(list<a>) => list<a>`
- `MergeFront(list1<a>, list2<a>) => list<a>`
- `MergeBack(list1<a>, list2<a>) => list<a>`
- `Reverse(list<a>) => list<a>`
- `list<a>[0] => a`

## Implementation - Builtin Functions: Set-only

- `Union(set1, set2) => set`
- `Diff(set1, set2) => set`
- `Intersection(set1, set2) => set`
- `Subset(set1, set2) => set`

# Implementation - Builtin Functions: Applied Functions

- `ForEach(function a=>unit, list/set/map<a>) => unit`
- `FoldLeft(function (a, b)=>b, accumulator<b>, list<a>) => b`
- `Filter(function a=>bool, list/set/map<a>) => list/set/map<a>`
- `Map(function a=>b, list/set/map<a>) => list/set/map<b>`
- `Reduce(function => a, list<a>) => a`

## Implementation - Builtin Functions: Misc.

- `Size(container/string) => int`
- `Put(item, set) => set`
- `Put(keyItem, valueItem, map) => map`
- `Contains(item, list/set) => bool`
- `Contains(key, map) => bool`

# Testing

- Unit Tests for Each Feature of Oscar
- Error Tests for invalid programs
- Larger files for Integration Testing (e.g. *gen\_pi.oscar*)



# Testing - Integration Scanner Test for *gen\_pi.oscar*

```
plt4115@plt4115:~/Oscar/src$ ./oscar -p < ../test/oscar/scanner/gen_pi.oscar
message start()
message end()
message work(start: int, numElems: int)
message result(value: double)
message piApproximation(pi: double)

actor Worker() {

def genRange(start: int, end: int) => list<int> = {
return Reverse(MergeFront(genRange((start + 1), end), list<int>[start]));
}

def calcPi(start: int, numElems: int) => double = {
list<int> range = genRange(start, (start + numElems));
return Reduce((x: double, y: double) => double = {
return (x + y);
}, Map((i: int) => double = {
return (4. * AsDouble(((1 - ((i % 2) * 2)) / ((2 * i) + 1)))));
}, range));
}

receive = {
| work(start: int, numElems: int) => {
double pi = calcPi(start, numElems);
message<result>(pi) |> sender;
}
}

actor Listener() {

receive = {
```

```
| piApproximation(value: double) => {
Println("value of pi is approximately :" + AsString(value));
message<end>() |> sender;
}
}

actor Master(numWorkers: int, numMsgs: int, numElems: int) {
mut double pi = 0.;
mut int numResults = 0;
pool<Worker> workerPool = spawn pool<Worker>({}, numWorkers);
actor<Listener> listener = spawn actor<Listener>();

receive = {
| start() => {
message<work> msg = message<work>(0, 10);
msg |> workerPool;
}
| result(value: double) => {
(pi = (pi + value));
(numResults = (numResults + 1));
if ((numResults == numMsgs)) {
message<piApproximation>(pi) |> listener;
}
}
| end() => {
die();
}
}

def main() => unit = {
actor<Master> master = spawn actor<Master>(5, 10000, 10000);
message<start>() |> master;
}
```

# Testing

```
$ test git:(master) ./test.sh

-----Testing Valid-----

AND passed

NOT passed

...

-----Testing Errors-----

uopMismatch passed

valAlreadyDeclared passed

...

Tests Passed: 128 $
Tests Failed: 0 $
```

# Git History

Sep 25, 2016 – Dec 20, 2016

Contributions: **Commits** ▾

Contributions to master, excluding merge commits



**Demo**