



TENLAB:
When Matrices Are Not Enough

Mehmet Turkcan, Dallas R. Jones, Cem Subakan

May 11, 2016

TENLAB in One Slide (Or So)

- ▶ The name gives away the focus of the language!

TENLAB in One Slide (Or So)

- ▶ The name gives away the focus of the language!
- ▶ The example:

let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{I_1 \times I_2 \times I_3}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{J_1 \times J_2}$, *in*

$$C_{i_1} = \sum_{k_1, k_2} A_{i_1, k_1, k_2} B_{k_1, k_2}$$

TENLAB in One Slide (Or So)

- ▶ The name gives away the focus of the language!
- ▶ The example:

let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{I_1 \times I_2 \times I_3}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{J_1 \times J_2}$, *in*

$$C_{i_1} = \sum_{k_1, k_2} A_{i_1, k_1, k_2} B_{k_1, k_2}$$

- ▶ In MATLAB this does not work really well:

```
C = sum(sum(bsxfun(@times, A, shiftdim(B, -1)), 3), 2);
```

and requires some thinking. Worse if the problem is not trivial.

TENLAB in One Slide (Or So)

- ▶ The name gives away the focus of the language!
- ▶ The example:

let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{I_1 \times I_2 \times I_3}, B \in \mathbb{R}^{J_1 \times J_2}$, *in*

$$C_{i_1} = \sum_{k_1, k_2} A_{i_1, k_1, k_2} B_{k_1, k_2}$$

- ▶ In MATLAB this does not work really well:

```
C = sum(sum(bsxfun(@times, A, shiftdim(B, -1)), 3), 2);
```

and requires some thinking. Worse if the problem is not trivial.

- ▶ What if we could just write:

```
C = {1,1} A {2,3} .* B {1,2};
```

Now that's some cool imperative laziness!

MATLAB's Solution

bsxfun

R2016a

Apply element-by-element binary operation to two arrays with singleton expansion enabled

[collapse all in page](#)

Syntax

```
C = bsxfun(fun,A,B)
```

Description

`C = bsxfun(fun,A,B)` applies the element-by-element binary operation specified by the function handle `fun` to arrays `A` and `B`, with singleton expansion enabled. `fun` can be one of the following built-in functions:

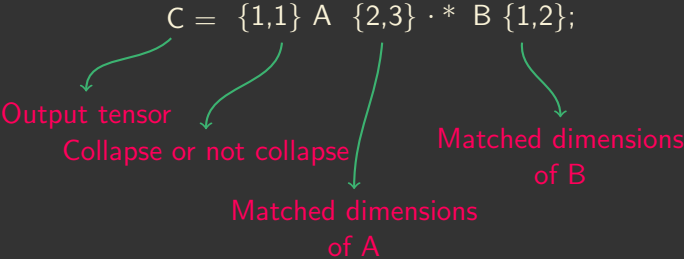
@plus	Plus
@minus	Minus
@times	Array multiply
@rdivide	Right array divide
@ldivide	Left array divide
@power	Array power
@max	Binary maximum
@min	Binary minimum
@rem	Remainder after division
@mod	Modulus after division
@atan2	Four-quadrant inverse tangent; result in radians
@atan2d	Four-quadrant inverse tangent; result in degrees
@hypot	Square root of sum of squares
@eq	Equal
@ne	Not equal
@lt	Less than
@lte	Less than or equal to

Summary of TENLAB

- ▶ Imperative multi-dimensional array manipulation language.
- ▶ Built to address the needs people in Machine Learning or similar disciplines who want to work with multi-dimensional arrays.
- ▶ Compiles into C (Fast!).
- ▶ Effortlessly interfaces with MATLAB.
- ▶ Includes a very powerful Tensor Product implementation.

Generalized Tensor-Tensor Product

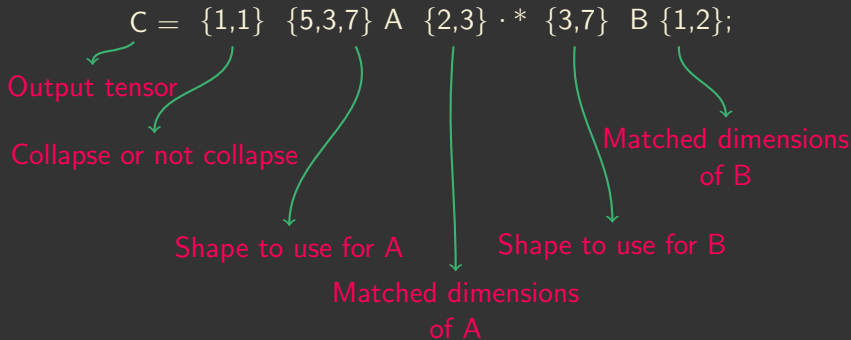
$$C_{i_1} = \sum_{k_1, k_2} A_{i_1, k_1, k_2} B_{k_1, k_2}$$



TENLAB: Even More Generalized Tensor-Tensor Product

TENLAB is even more flexible:

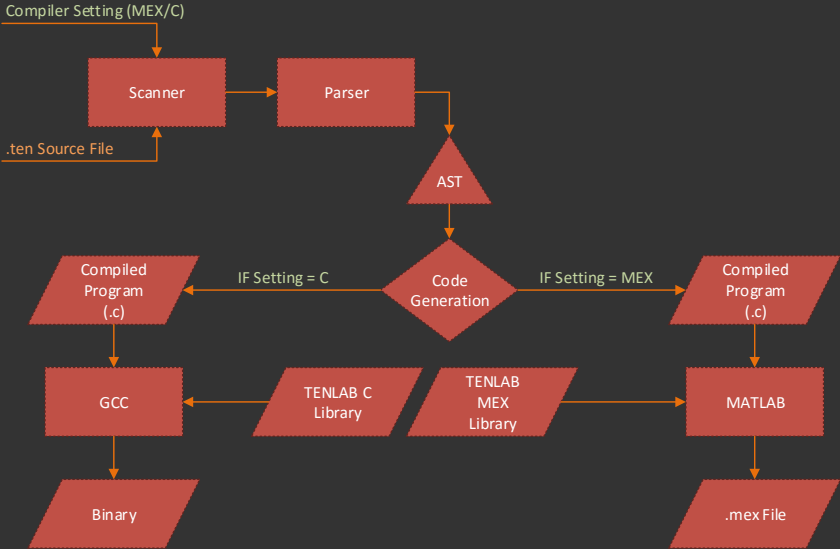
$$C_{i_1} = \sum_{k_1, k_2} A_{i_1, k_1, k_2} B_{k_1, k_2}$$



Current List of Features & Ideology

- ▶ Generalized Tensor Product
- ▶ Be Like Water (When It Comes to Tensors)
- ▶ Memory Safety
- ▶ Functions and Scripts
- ▶ Full MATLAB Integration (With Multiple Outputs!)

Compiler Architecture



Language Design

Function definitions followed by scripts:

```
1  % Beginning of Function Declarations
2  function gcd (Z, X, Y);
3      Z = X != Y;
4      while (Z);
5          if (X > Y);
6              X = X - Y;
7          else;
8              Y = Y - X;
9          end;
10     Z = X != Y;
11     end;
12     return X;
13 end;
14 % Beginning of the Script
15 tensor A;
16 tensor B;
17 tensor C;
18 A = 12;
19 B = 14;
20 A = gcd(C,A,B);
21 print(A);
```

Tensor Products

For simplicity, let's consider a matrix product:

```
1  % Beginning of the Script
2  tensor X;
3  tensor Y;
4  tensor Z;
5  X = [[3,4],[4,5],[6,7]];
6  Y = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6]];
7  Z = [[0,0,0],[0,0,0],[0,0,0]];
8  Z = {1} {3,2} X {2} .* {2,3} Y {1};
9  print(Z);
```

MATLAB Integration

MATLAB integration works as follows:

```
1  % Beginning of the Script
2  tensor A;
3  tensor B;
4  tensor C;
5  input(A,1);
6  input(B,2);
7  input(C,3);
8  C = {1} {11,8,2} A {3} .* {22,44,2} B {3};
9  print(C);
10 output(C,1);
```

Built-in Functions

Design Constraint: Avoid the Standard Library Syndrome, but remain versatile.

- ▶ `print` and `shape`: Display Results
- ▶ `input` and `output`: Get Data from MATLAB
- ▶ `set`, `length`, `pop` and `dequeue`: Change the Content
- ▶ `reshape`: Alter the Shape using Content
- ▶ `clear` and `clean`: Clear and Clean the Tensors

Testing

```

/home/tenlab
mehme@DESKTOP-ND3IB73 /home/tenlab
$ make
make: 'tenlab' is up to date.

mehme@DESKTOP-ND3IB73 /home/tenlab
$ bash testlab.sh
testlab.sh: line 6: ulimit: cpu time: cannot modify limit: Invalid argument
fail-assign1 Works!
fail-dequeue Works!
fail-for1 Works!
fail-mex1 Works!
fail-pop Works!
fail-print Works!
fail-reshape Works!
fail-while1 Works!
test-arith1 Works!
test-arith2 Works!
test-assign1 Works!
test-assign2 Works!
test-clear1 Works!
test-comment1 Works!
test-comment2 Works!
test-dequeue1 Works!
test-fib Works!
```

- ▶ A total of 61 test cases included.
- ▶ 35 for TENLAB, 18 for C libraries, 4 for low-level MEX integration and 4 demos.
- ▶ Fundamental to the success of the team, automated test suites were the first to be built.

Lessons Learned

- ▶ OCaml is not the enemy.
- ▶ Each member of the team should know everything about the codebase.
- ▶ Testing and test automation is key. Without automation, we would have had nothing.
- ▶ Gained a lot of ideas for future languages and implementation improvements.
- ▶ Don't lose hope or panic near the end, keep on going!

Demo

Let's have some bsxfun!

The End: Q&A

Thanks a lot for listening! Any questions?