

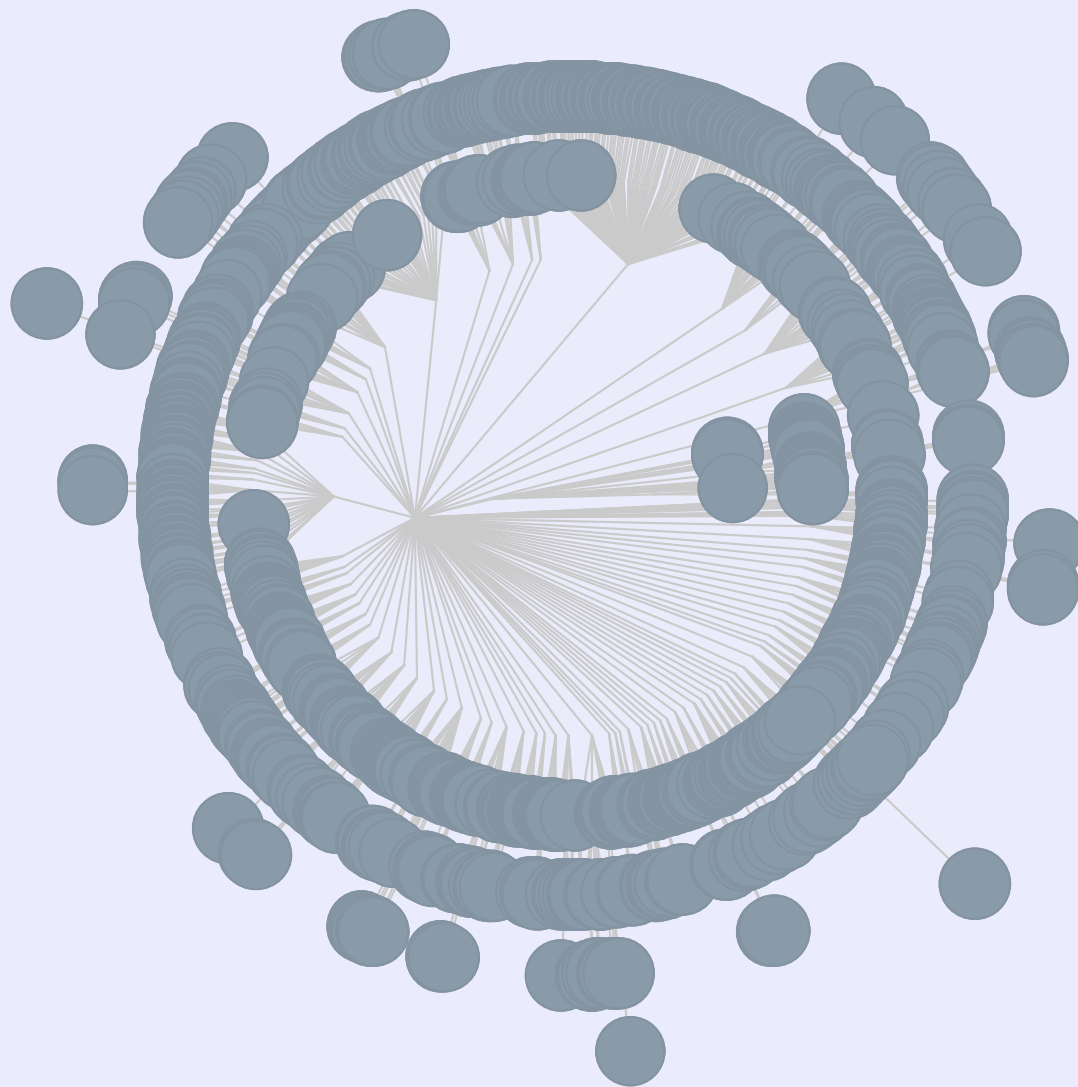


Macros matter

infrastructure for building new PLs

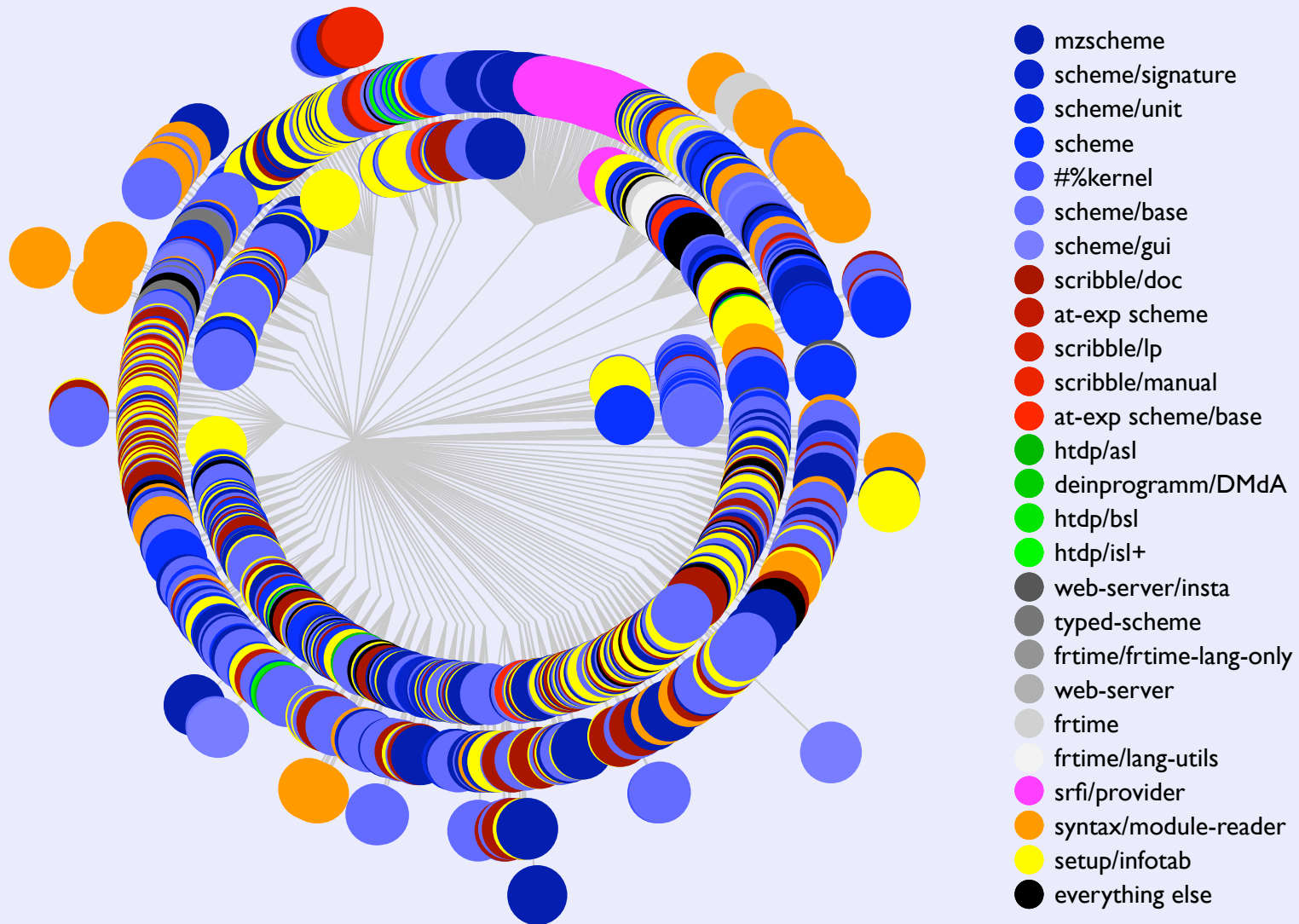
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Northwestern
PLT

Files in PLT



Files in PLT

“A domain specific language is the ultimate abstraction.” — Paul Hudak



Macro systems

- ❖ A **macro** extends a language by specifying how to compile a new feature into existing features
- ❖ The macro is itself implemented in the programming language, not an external tool.



Good macros are not salad bars[†]

```
#define foo "salad\n\nint main() {\n    printf(foo bar\n");\n}
```



[†]With thanks (apologies) to Will Clinger and Jonathan Rees

Good macros are not salad bars[†]

```
#define sqr(x) x*x

int main() {
    printf("%i\n",sqr(3+2));
}
```



[†]With thanks (apologies) to Will Clinger and Jonathan Rees

Good macros are not salad bars[†]

```
#define sqr(x) x*x
```

```
int main() {  
    printf("%i\n",sqr(3+2));  
}
```

⇒ 11



[†]With thanks (apologies) to Will Clinger and Jonathan Rees

Good macros are not salad bars[†]

```
#define sqr(x) x*x
```

```
int main() {  
    printf("%i\n", sqr(3+2));  
}
```

\Rightarrow
 $(3+2) * (3+2)$



[†]With thanks (apologies) to Will Clinger and Jonathan Rees

Good macros are not salad bars[†]

```
#define sqr(x) x*x
```

```
int main() {  
    printf("%i\n", sqr(3+2));  
}
```

⇒
3+2*3+2



[†]With thanks (apologies) to Will Clinger and Jonathan Rees

Good macros are not salad bars[†]

```
#define sqr(x) x*x
```

```
int main() {  
    printf("%i\n", sqr(3+2));  
}
```

$$\Rightarrow 3+2*3+2 = 3+(2*3)+2$$



[†]With thanks (apologies) to Will Clinger and Jonathan Rees

Good macros are not salad bars[†]

```
#define sqr(x) x*x
```

```
int main() {  
    printf("%i\n", sqr(3+2));  
}
```

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \\ 3+2*3+2 &= 3+(2*3)+2 \\ &= 11 \end{aligned}$$



[†]With thanks (apologies) to Will Clinger and Jonathan Rees

Outline:

- ❖ A challenge
- ❖ Academic landmarks
- ❖ mini-hdl



Challenge

Design an `or` operation:

`(or expa expb)`

that returns the first “true”
result and is short-circuiting



Challenge

Design an `or` operation:

`(or expa expb)`

that returns the first “true”
result and is short-circuiting

```
(define (01-list? x)
  (or (null? x)
      (null? (cdr x))))
```



Non-solution I: function

```
(define (or x y)
  (if x
      x
      y))
```

```
(define (01-list? x)
  (or (null? x)
      (null? (cdr x))))
```



Non-solution I: function

```
(define (or x y)
  (if x
      x
      y))
```

```
(define (01-list? x)
  (or (null? x)
      (null? (cdr x))))
```

`(01-list '())` ⇒ *cdr: given '()*



Non-solution 2: duplicate code

```
(define-syntax-rule  
  (or x-exp y-exp)  
  (if x-exp x-exp y-exp))
```

```
(define (01-list? x)  
  (or (null? x)  
      (null? (cdr x))))
```



Non-solution 2: duplicate code

Tells the compiler to rewrite the first pattern to the second

```
(define-syntax-rule  
  (or x-exp y-exp)  
  (if x-exp x-exp y-exp))
```

```
(define (01-list? x)  
  (or (null? x)  
      (null? (cdr x))))
```



Non-solution 2: duplicate code

```
(define-syntax-rule  
  (or x-exp y-exp)  
  (if x-exp x-exp y-exp))
```

```
(define (01-list? x)      ⇒ (define (01-list? x)  
  (or (null? x)          (if (null? x)  
    (null? (cdr x))))    (null? x)  
                                (null? (cdr x))))
```



Non-solution 2: duplicate code

```
(define-syntax-rule  
  (or x-exp y-exp)  
  (if x-exp x-exp y-exp))
```

```
(define (012-list? x)  
  (or (or (null? x)  
          (null?  
            (cdr x))))  
      (null? (cddr x))))
```



Non-solution 2: duplicate code

```
(define-syntax-rule
  (or x-exp y-exp)
  (if x-exp x-exp y-exp))
```

```
(define (012-list? x)      ⇒ (define (012-list? x)
  (or (or (null? x)        (if (or (null? x)
    (null?                  (null?
      (cdr x))))           (cdr x)))
    (null? (cddr x))))    (or (null? x)
    (null?
      (cdr x)))
    (null? (cddr x))))
```



Non-solution 2: duplicate code

```
(define-syntax-rule
  (or x-exp y-exp)
  (if x-exp x-exp y-exp))
```

```
(define (012-list? x)      ⇒ (define (012-list? x)
  (or (or (null? x)        (if (if (null? x)
    (null?                  (null? x)
      (cdr x)))            (null?
    (null? (cddr x))))    (cdr x)))
  (if (null? x)           (null?
    (null?                  (cdr x)))
    (null? (cddr x))))   (null? (cddr x))))
```



Non-solution 2: duplicate code

```
(define-syntax-rule  
  (or x-exp y-exp)  
  (if x-exp x-exp y-exp))
```

```
(define (0123-list? x)  
  (or (or (or (null? x)  
              (null? (cdr x)))  
        (null? (cddr x)))  
      (null? (cddddr x))))
```



Non-solution 2: duplicate code

```
(define-syntax-rule  
  (or x-exp y-exp)  
  (if x-exp x-exp y-exp))
```

```
(or (test-and-set 'x) ⇒ (if (test-and-set 'x)  
  (test-and-set 'y))    (test-and-set 'x)  
  (test-and-set 'y))
```



Non-solution 3: variable capture

```
(define-syntax-rule
  (or x-exp y-exp)
  (let ([x x-exp])
    (if x x y-exp)))

(define (01-list? x)
  (or (null? x)
      (null? (cdr x))))
```



Non-solution 3: variable capture

```
(define-syntax-rule
  (or x-exp y-exp)
  (let ([x x-exp])
    (if x x y-exp)))
```

```
(define (01-list? x)      ⇒ (define (01-list? x)
  (or (null? x)           (let ([x (null? x)])
    (null? (cdr x))))     (if x
                           x
                           (null? (cdr x)))))
```



Non-solution 3: variable capture

```
(define-syntax-rule
  (or x-exp y-exp)
  (let ([x x-exp])
    (if x x y-exp)))
```

```
(define (01-list? x)      ⇒ (define (01-list? x)
  (or (null? x)           (let ([x (null? x)])
    (null? (cdr x))))     (if x
                           x
                           (null? (cdr x)))))
```

```
(01-list? (list 1)) ⇒ cdr: given #f
```



Hygiene

```
(define-syntax-rule  
  (or x-exp y-exp)  
  (let ([x x-exp])  
    (if x x y-exp)))
```

```
(define (01-list? x)  
  (or (null? x)  
      (null? (cdr x))))
```



Hygiene

```
(define-syntax-rule  
  (or x-exp y-exp)  
  (let ([x x-exp])  
    (if x x y-exp)))
```

```
(define (01-list? x0)  
  (or (null? x0)  
      (null? (cdr x0))))
```



Hygiene

```
(define-syntax-rule
  (or x-exp y-exp)
  (let ([x x-exp])
    (if x x y-exp)))
```

```
(define (01-list? x0) ⇒ (define (01-list? x0)
  (or (null? x0)
      (null? (cdr x0))))      (let ([x1 (null? x0)])
    (if x1
        x1
        (null?
         (cdr x0))))))
```

Fix the macro expander:

- ✿ Each expansion stage gets its own variables
- ✿ Thus variables are safe to use in macros



Academic landmarks



Key macro system developments



Macro Instruction Extensions of Compiler Languages

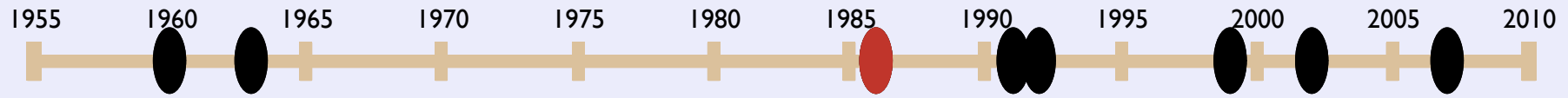
Doug McIlroy [CACM(3) '60]

MACRO Definitions for LISP.

Timothy P. Hart [AIM-57 '63]



Key macro system developments



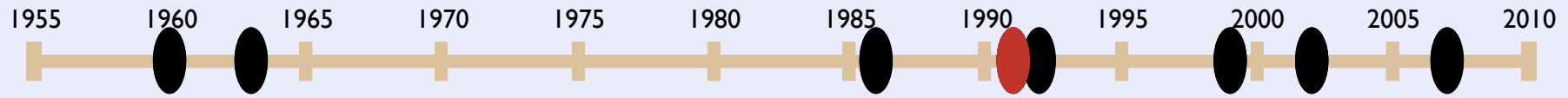
Hygienic macro expansion

Kohlbecker, Friedman, Felleisen, Duba [LFP '86]

- ✿ Introduced hygiene
- ✿ Quadratic-time algorithm



Key macro system developments



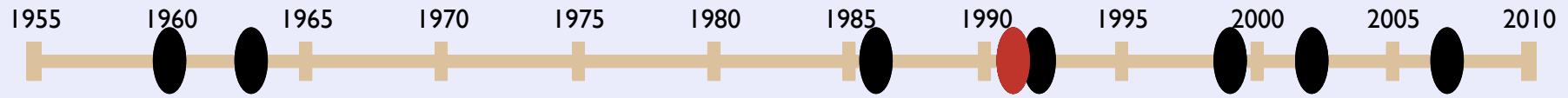
Macros that work

Clinger, Rees [POPL '91]

- ✿ Linear time algorithm
- ✿ Only pattern-based macros
- ✿ Handles free variables in templates properly



Key macro system developments



Macros that work

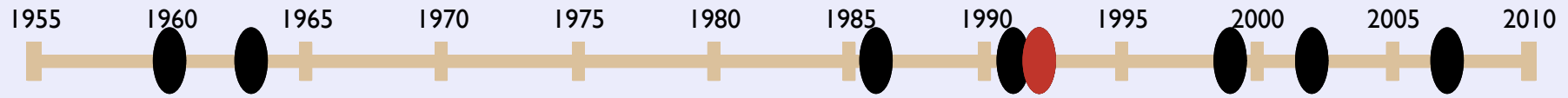
Clinger, Rees [POPL '91]

```
(define-syntax-rule
  (or x-exp y-exp)
  (let ([x x-exp])
    (if x
        x
        y-exp)))
```

Bindings for free variables in macro expansion come from definition site, not use site



Key macro system developments



Syntactic abstraction in Scheme

Dybvig, Hieb, Bruggeman [LSC '92]

- ✿ Fully general macro transformers
- ✿ (Pattern-based macros impl. via a macro)
- ✿ Source correlation



Key macro system developments



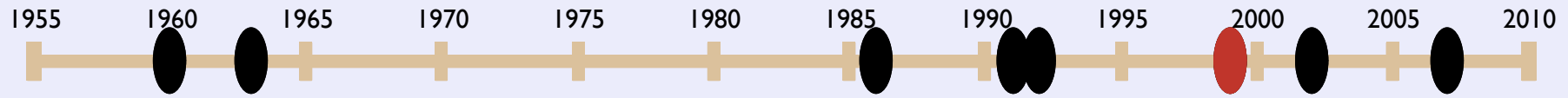
Extending the scope of syntactic abstraction

Waddell, Dybvig [POPL '99]

- ✿ Module system for macros
- ✿ Fine grained control over scope



Key macro system developments



Extending the scope of syntactic abstraction

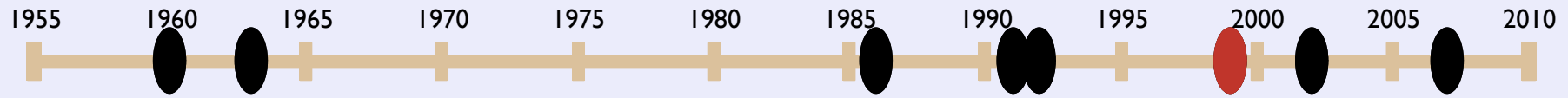
Waddell, Dybvig [POPL '99]

```
class Super {
    int x=5;
}

class Sub
    extends Super {
    int y=6;
    int m() {
        return x+y;
    }
}
```



Key macro system developments

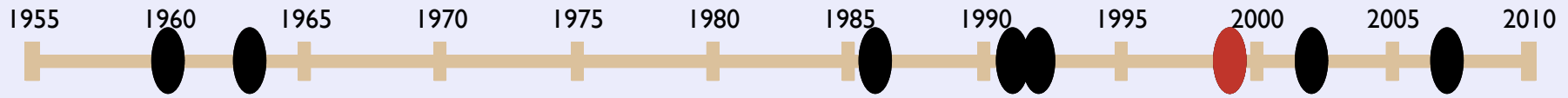


Extending the scope of syntactic abstraction
Waddell, Dybvig [POPL '99]

```
class Super {  
    int x=5;  
}  
  
class Sub  
    extends Super {  
    int y=6;  
    int m() {  
        return x+y;  
    }  
}
```



Key macro system developments



Extending the scope of syntactic abstraction
Waddell, Dybvig [POPL '99]

```
class Super {  
    int x=5;  
}
```

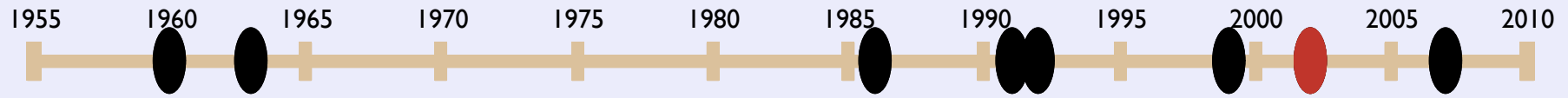
```
class Sub  
    extends Super {  
    int y=6;  
    int m() {  
        return x+y;  
    }  
}
```



```
class Sub {  
    int x=5;  
    int y=6;  
    int m() {  
        return x+y;  
    }  
}
```



Key macro system developments



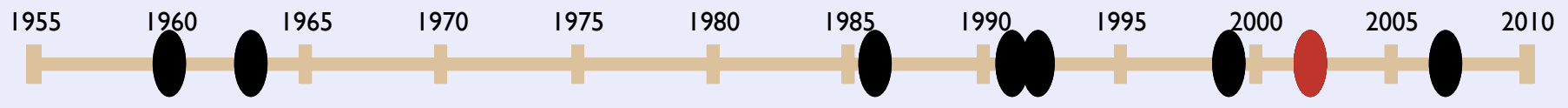
Composable and compilable macros

Flatt [ICFP '02]

- ✿ Separate compilation
- ✿ Tower of compile times



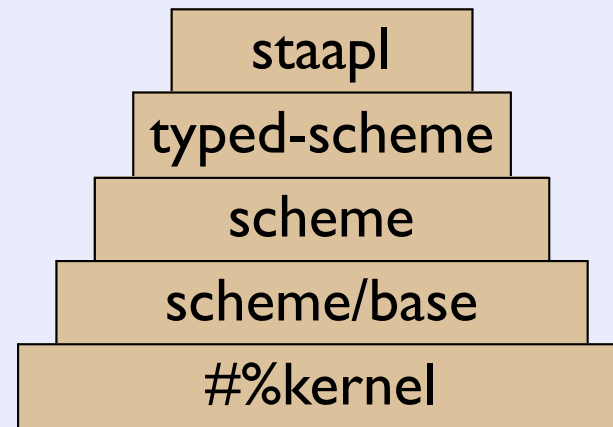
Key macro system developments



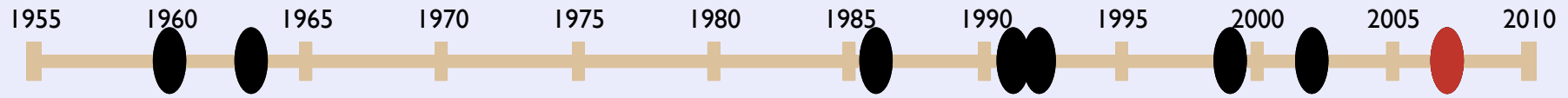
Composable and compilable macros

Flatt [ICFP '02]

- ✿ Separate compilation
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Key macro system developments



Macro writer's bill of rights

Dybvig [Friedman Feschrift '07]

“A macro programmer can freely:

- ❖ introduce let-bindings to avoid possible duplicate evaluation
- ❖ introduce lambda abstractions to avoid code duplication
- ❖ ignore special cases involving constants
- ❖ ignore degenerate cases resulting in dead or useless code

... and count on the compiler to clean it all up”



Key macro system developments



Macro writer's bill of rights

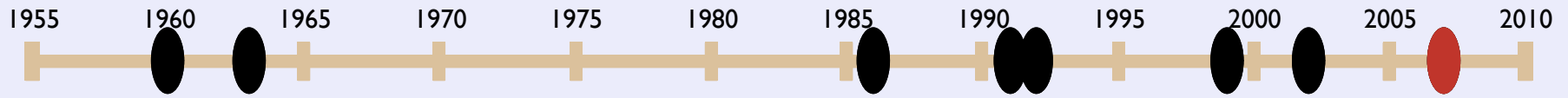
Dybvig [Friedman Feschrift '07]

```
(define-syntax-rule
  (or x-exp y-exp)
  (let ([x x-exp])
    (if x x y-exp)))
```

```
(or z
  #f)      (let ([x z])      z
            (if x
                x
                #f)))
```



Key macro system developments



Macro writer's bill of rights

Dybvig [Friedman Feschrift '07]

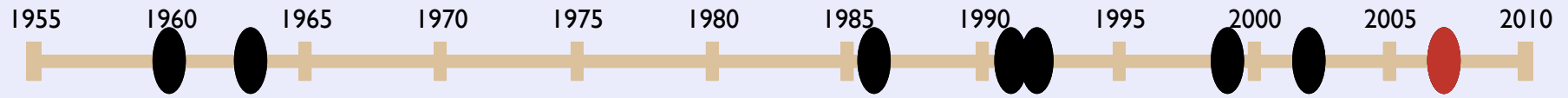
```
(define-syntax-rule
  (or x-exp y-exp)
  (let ([x x-exp])
    (if x x y-exp)))
```

```
(or z
    #f)
```

```
(let ([x z])
  (if x
      x
      #f))
```

 z

Key macro system developments



Macro writer's bill of rights

Dybvig [Friedman Feschrift '07]

```
(define-syntax-rule
  (or x-exp y-exp)
  (let ([x x-exp])
    (if x x y-exp)))
```

```
(or z
  #f)      (let ([x z])
            (if x
                x
                #f))
```

z



mini-hdl



Working through mini-hdl

```
inputs a1,a0 = 2;  
inputs b1,b0 = 1;  
s0 = a0  $\oplus$  b0;  
c0 = a0  $\wedge$  b0;  
s1 = a1  $\oplus$  b1  $\oplus$  c0;  
c1 = (a1  $\wedge$  b1)  $\vee$   
      (c0  $\wedge$  (a1  $\oplus$  b1));  
showint(c1,s1,s0);
```



Working through mini-hdl

```
(define (iterate a1 a0 b1 b0
               s0 c0 s1 c1)
  (let ((a1 (nth-bit 1 2))
        (a0 (nth-bit 0 2))
        (b1 (nth-bit 1 1))
        (b0 (nth-bit 0 1))
        (s0 (+ a0 b0))
        (c0 (^ a0 b0))
        (s1 (+ a1 (+ b1 c0)))
        (c1 (v (^ a1 b1)
               (^ c0 (+ a1 b1)))))
    (values a1 a0 b1 b0
            s0 c0 s1 c1))))
```

```
#lang scheme
(require "mini-hdl.ss" s488mini)
(define (iterate a1 a0 b1 b0
               s0 c0 s1 c1)
  (let ((a1 (nth-bit 1 2))
        (a0 (nth-bit 0 2))
        (b1 (nth-bit 1 1))
        (b0 (nth-bit 0 1))
        (s0 (+ a0 b0))
        (c0 (^ a0 b0))
        (s1 (+ a1 (+ b1 c0)))
        (c1 (v (^ a1 b1)
               (^ c0 (+ a1 b1)))))
    (values a1 a0 b1 b0
            s0 c0 s1 c1))))
```

gc-runtime.ss
107 lines



Working through mini-hdl

```
#lang s-exp syntax/module-reader
"gc-runtime.ss"
#:read hdl-read
#:read-syntax hdl-read-syntax
#:whole-body-readers? #t
(require "parser.ss")
```

```
#lang s-exp syntax/module-reader
"runtime.ss"
#:read hdl-read
#:read-syntax hdl-read-syntax
#:whole-body-readers? #t
(require "parser.ss")
```



Conclusions



❖ Macros matter

❖ Need a new language? Try PLT



Thanks

With help from Matthew Flatt, Eli Barzilay,
Matthias Felleisen, Jay McCarthy, and all of PLT.

