Progress report in the Pen programming language

@raviqqe

Progress report

- An easy way to construct lists with computation of their elements.
- Monadic
 - $\circ\,$ e.g. Haskell, Python

In Haskell

$$[x + y | x < -xs, y < -ys, x != y]$$

In Pen

The syntax is borrowed from Python.

[number x() + y() for y in ys for x in xs if x != y]

Concrete examples (1)

Мар

[number f(x()) for x in xs]

Filter

[number x() for x in xs if Remainder(x(), 2) == 0]

Flatten

[number x() for x in xs() for xs in xss]

Concrete examples (2)

Permutate

[number f(x(), y()) for y in ys() for x in xs]

Filter by a type

```
[number
  x()
  for x in if x = x() as number { [number x] } else { [number] }
  for x in xs
]
```

Thoughts

- One of Pen's philosophy is to be a minimal language.
 - Where language features are orthogonal.
 - $\circ~$ In the same way as Go
 - https://go.dev/talks/2010/ExpressivenessOfGo-2010.pdf
- Thus, there is no syntax sugar and AST and HIR is one to one.
- It's tiresome to experiment with new language features!
- On the other hand, you just transpile list comprehension with do notation or monadic operations in Haskell.

Future work (ideas)

Parallel list comprehension

- Natural extension to list comprehension for zip-ish computation
- Not related to parallel computation

In Haskell

In Pen

[number x() + y() for x, y in xs, ys]

Performance optimization

- Lazy lists
 - \circ List fusion
 - Removal of intermediate lists
 - Is this easy to implement for impure languages?
 - Thunk optimization
- Heavy use of thunks
 - Constant propagation
 - Thunk to function conversion
 - Inlining
- Stack operations

• How much can LLVM understand and optimize tail-called functions?

Near-future work

- More little language features
 - Parallel list comprehension
 - sort built-in function
- Code generator
- Language server

Summary

- Pen has monadic list comprehension now!
- I want to make progress...