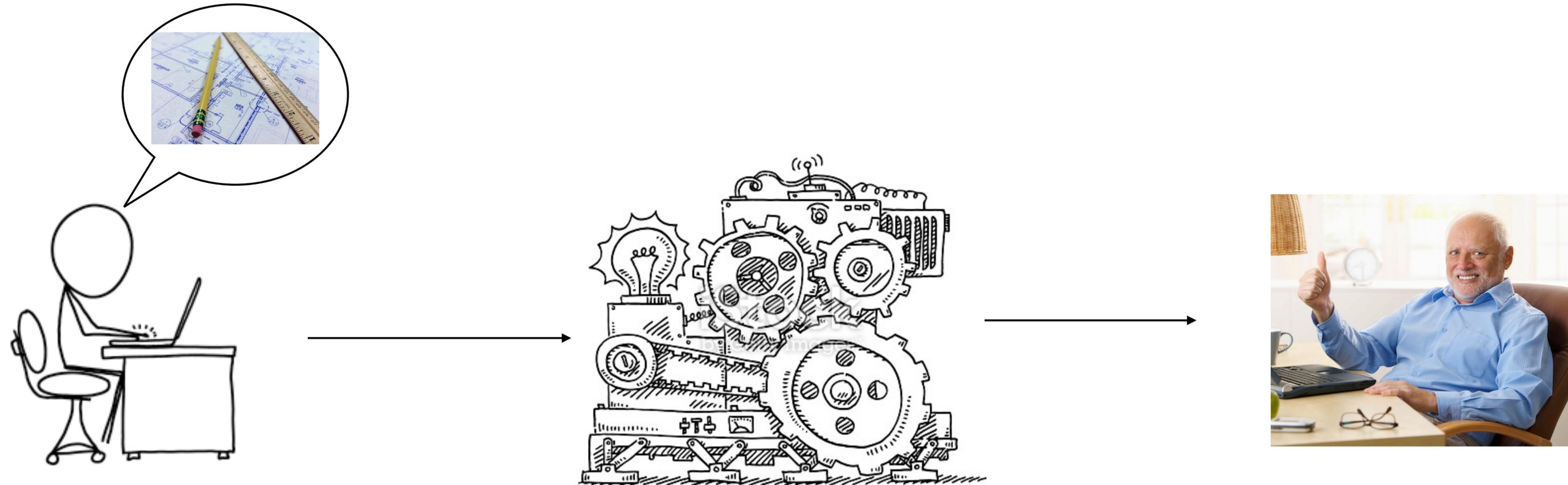


Interaction Modalities in Program Synthesis

Michael B. James

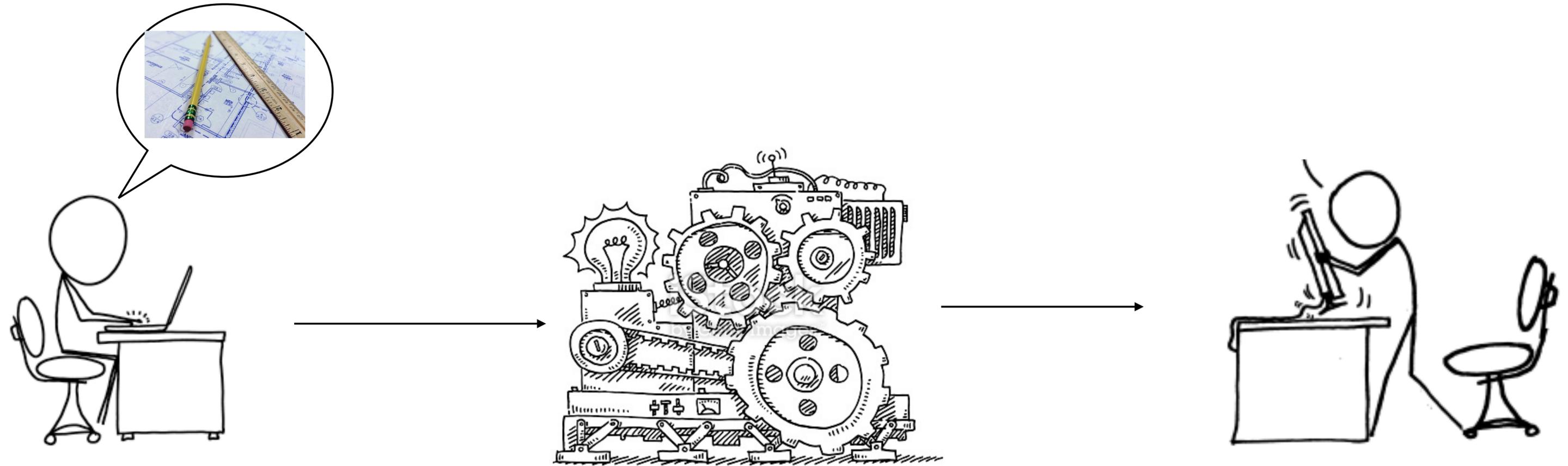
What is Program Synthesis?

Idea

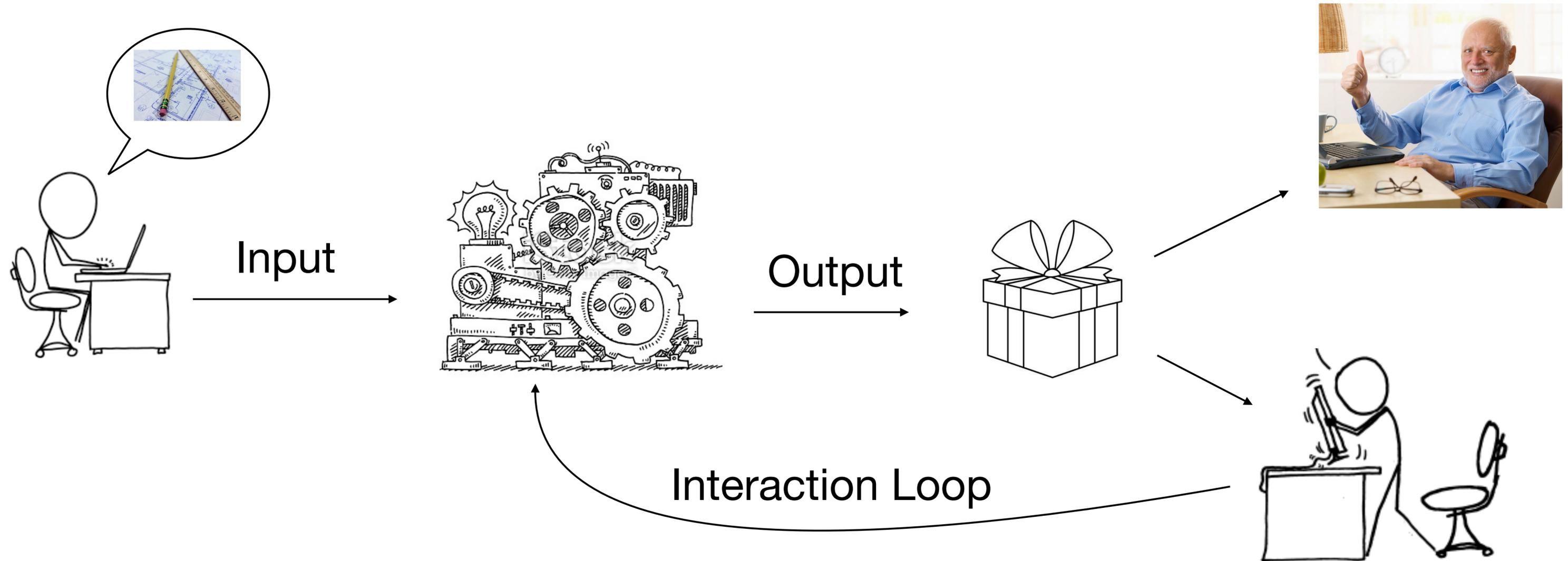


What is Program Synthesis?

Reality

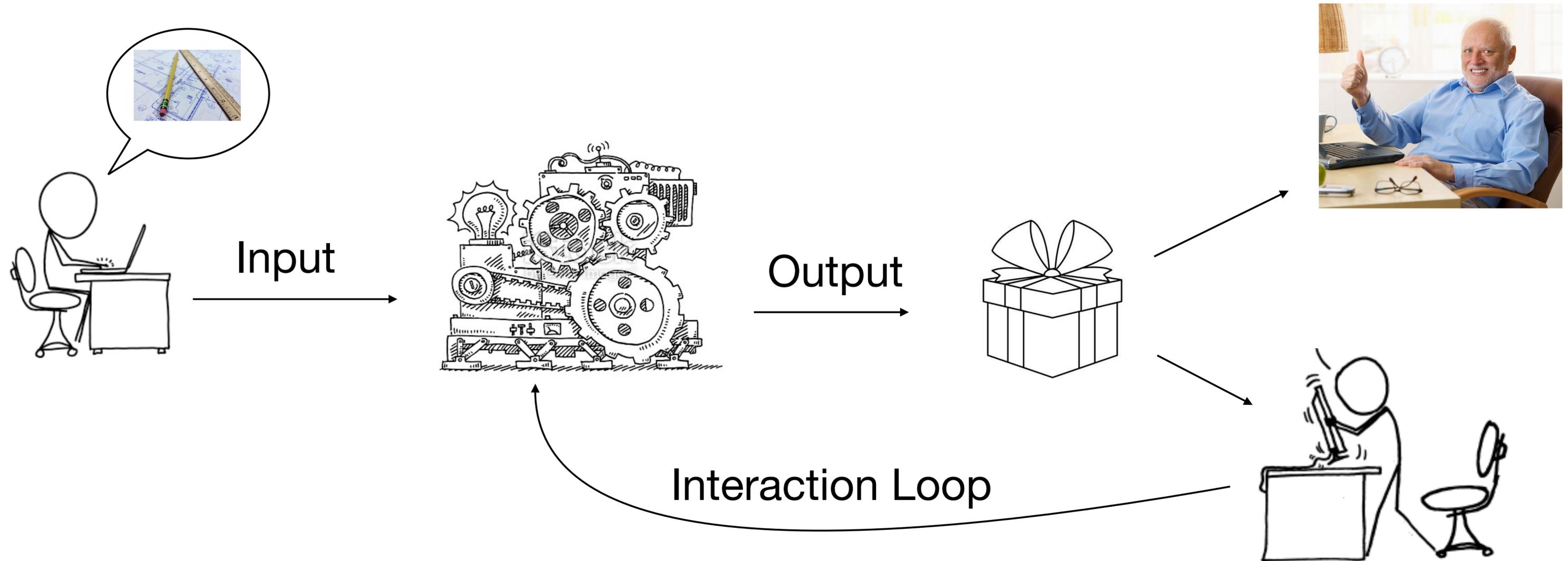


What is *Interactive* Program Synthesis?



What is *Interactive* Program Synthesis?

In the context of interaction theory



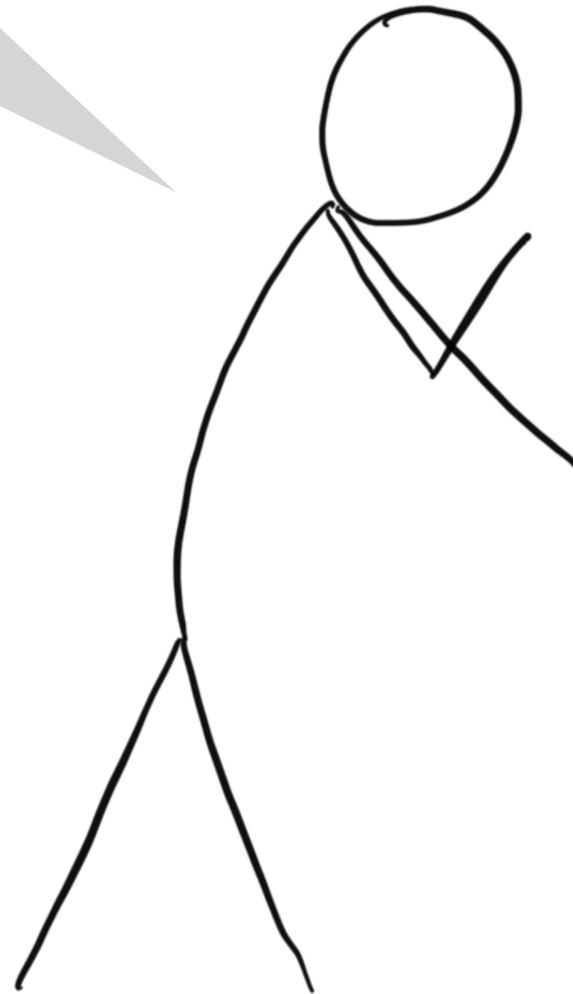
I'm no good with mechanical things

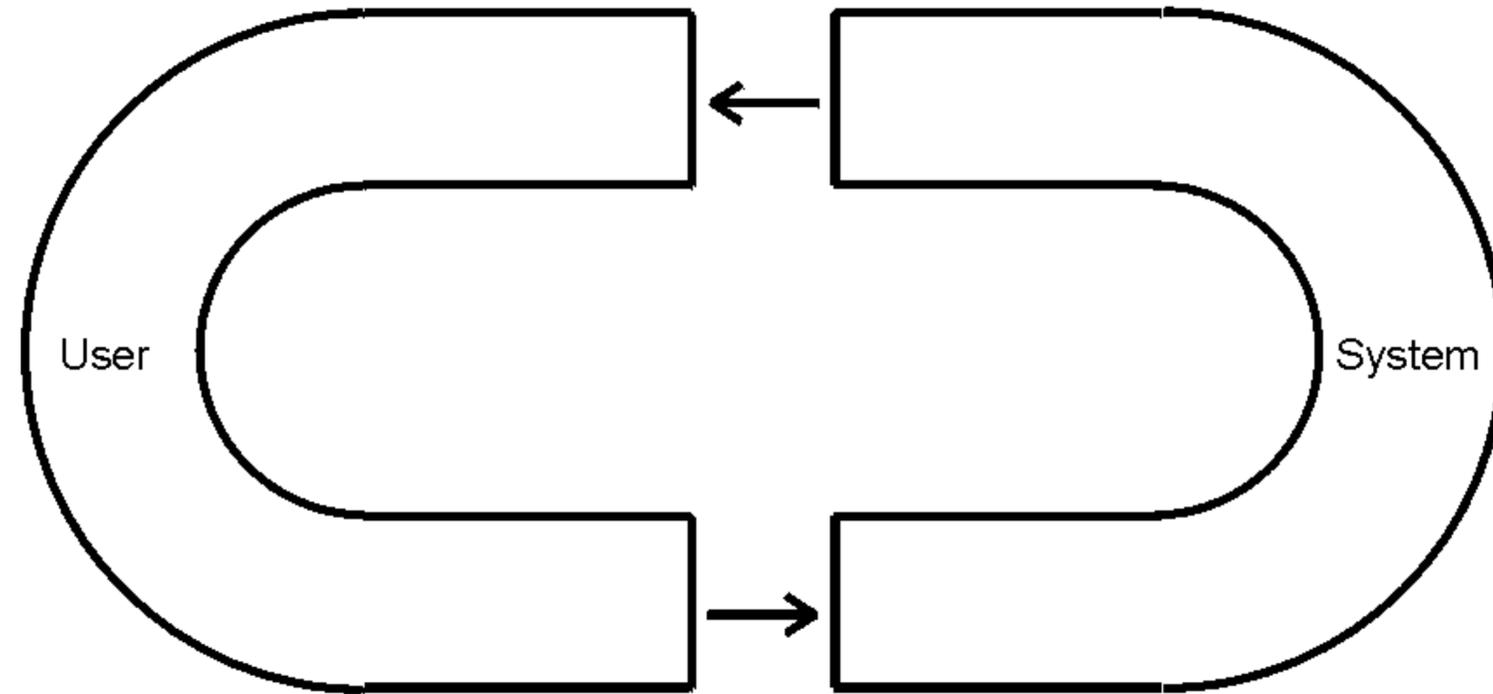
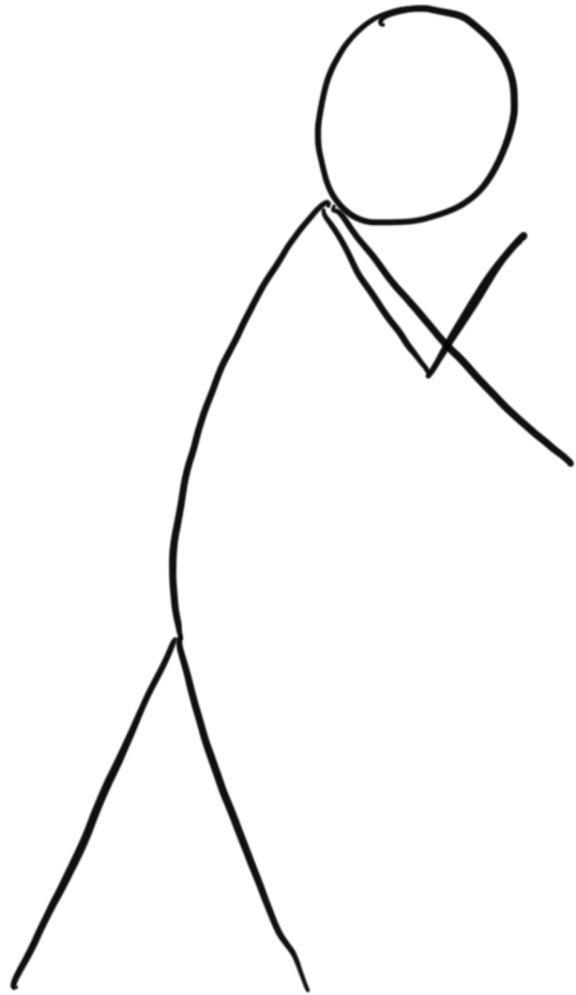


I think I understand how this works

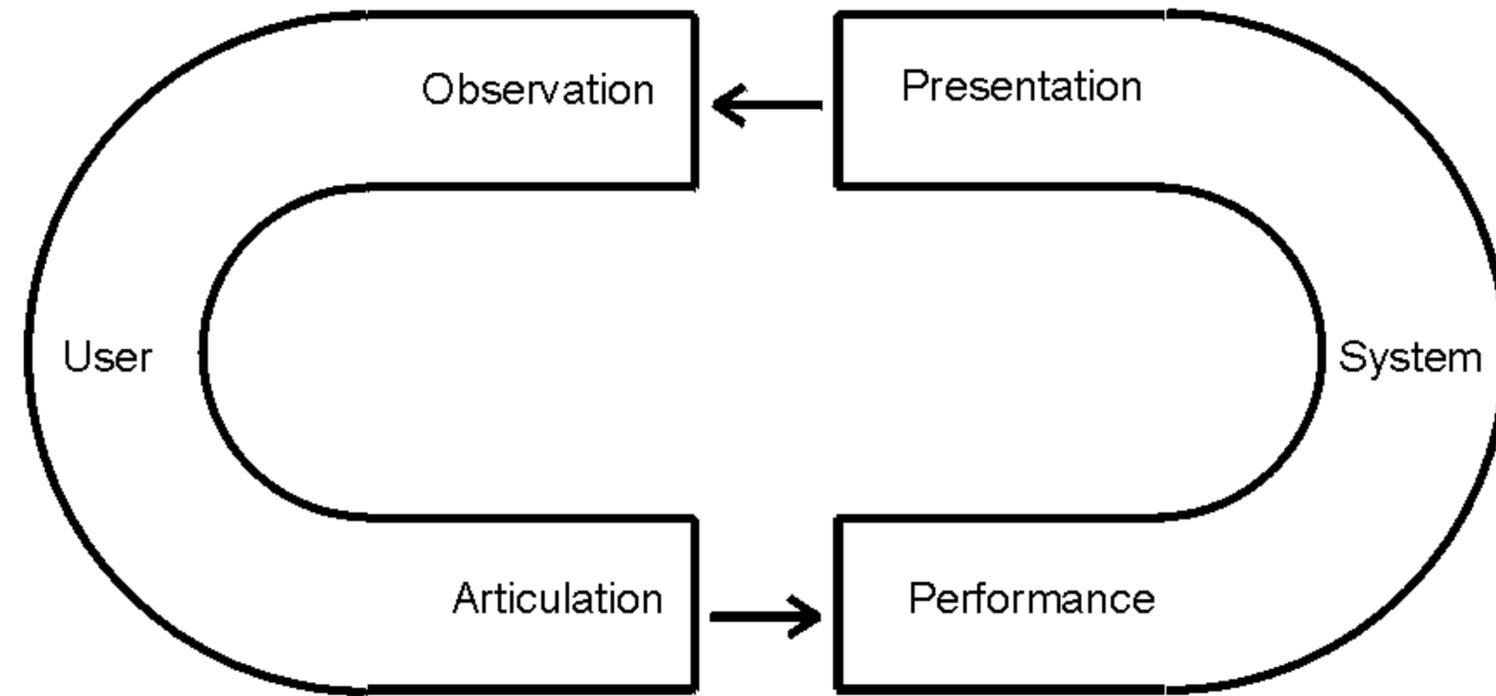
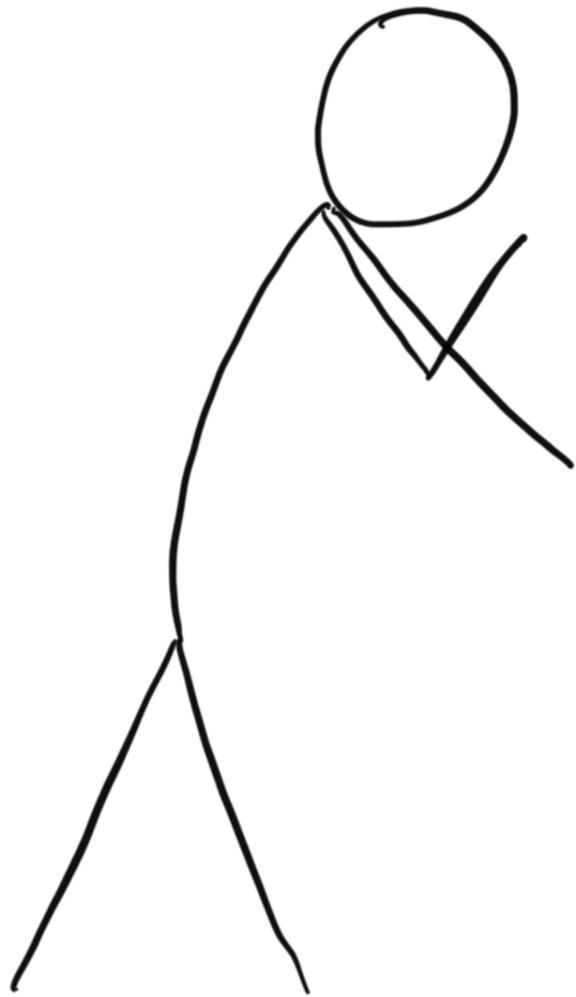


Oh this did something

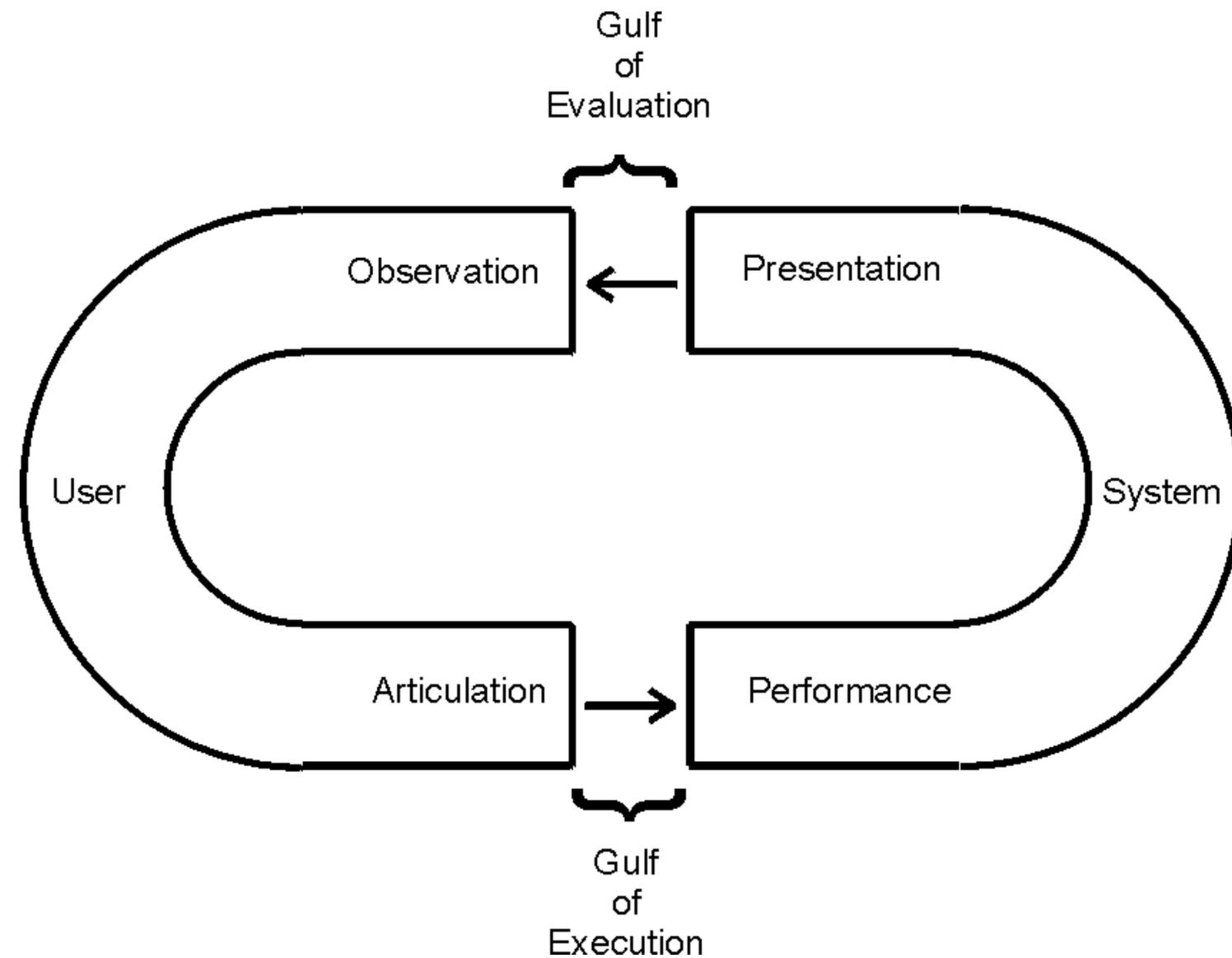
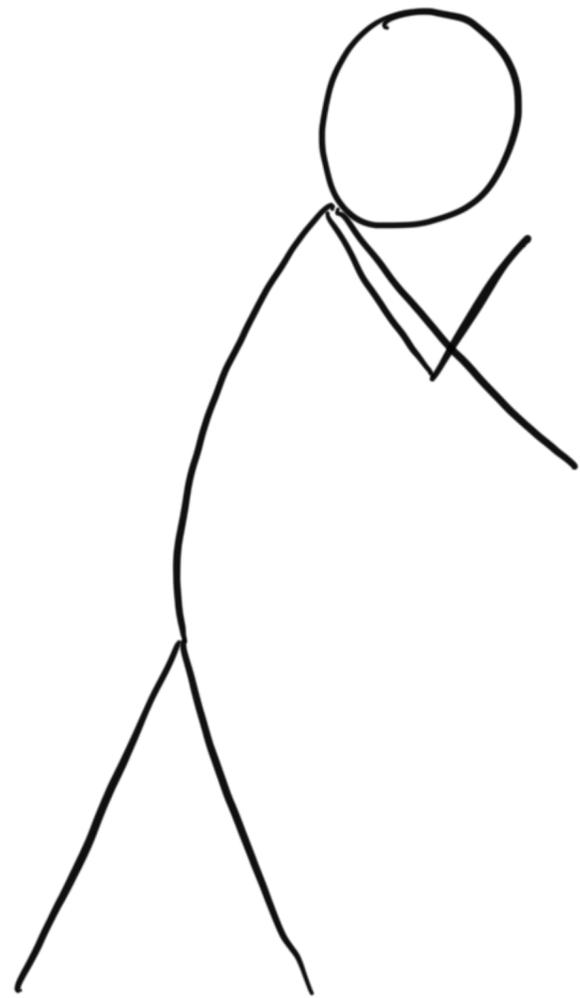




Articulation: see handles, specify intent
Performance: drawer tries to move, but doesn't
Presentation: drawer doesn't budge
Observation: did I achieve my goal?

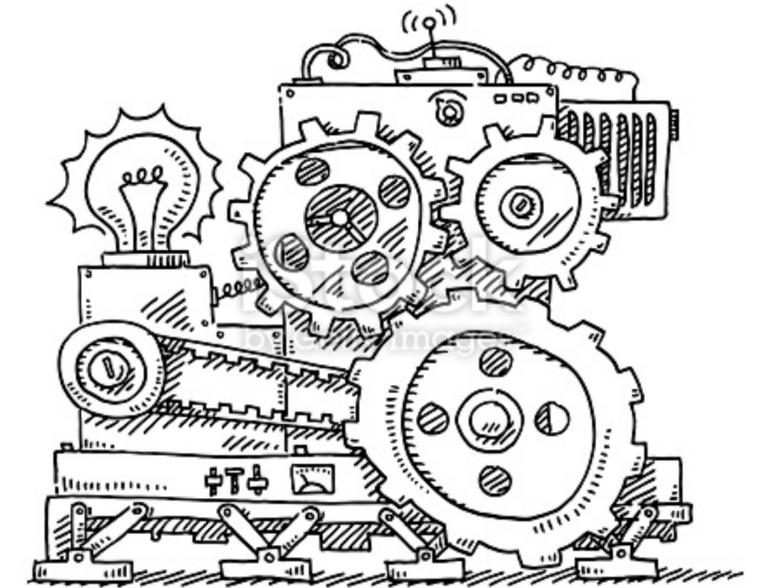
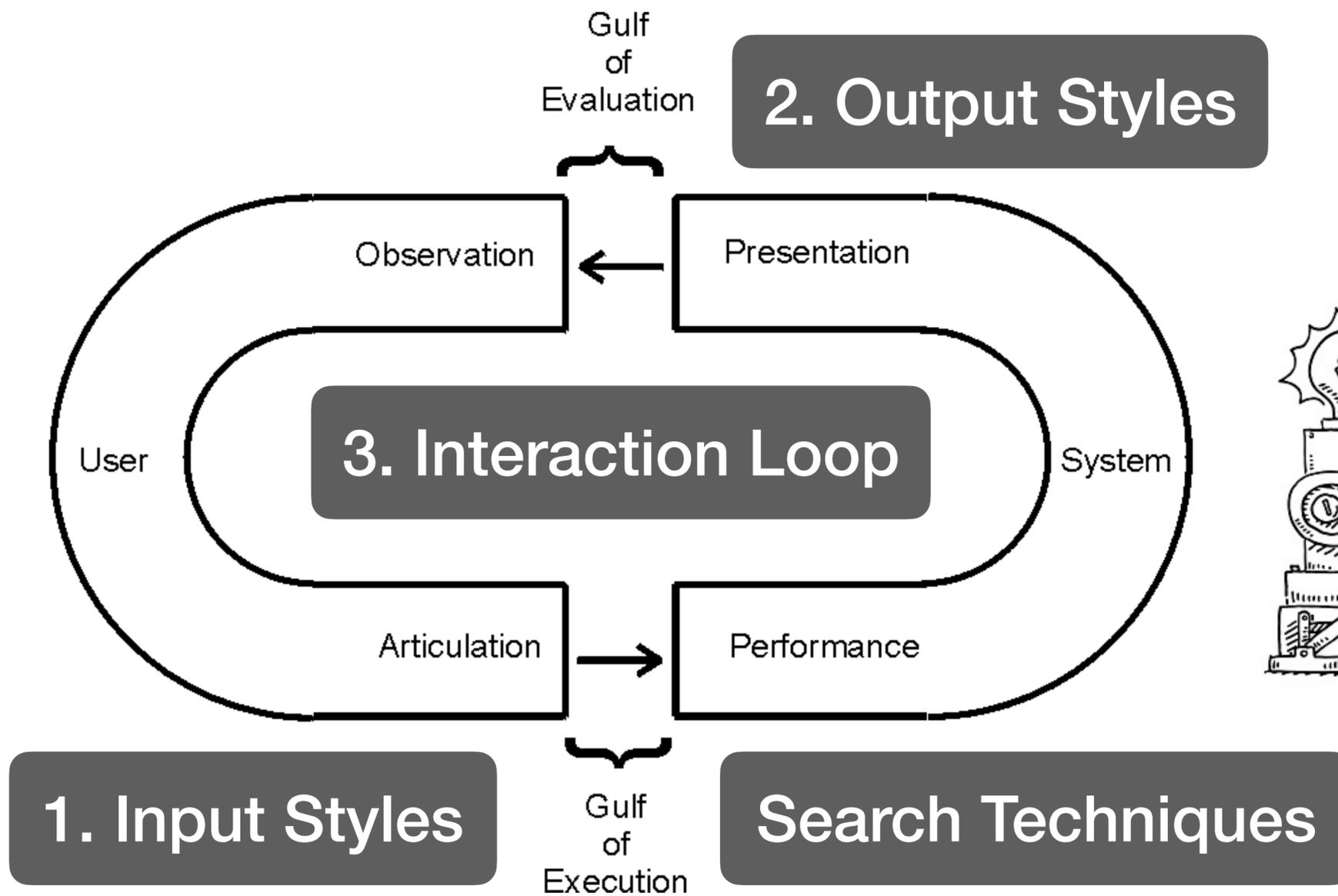
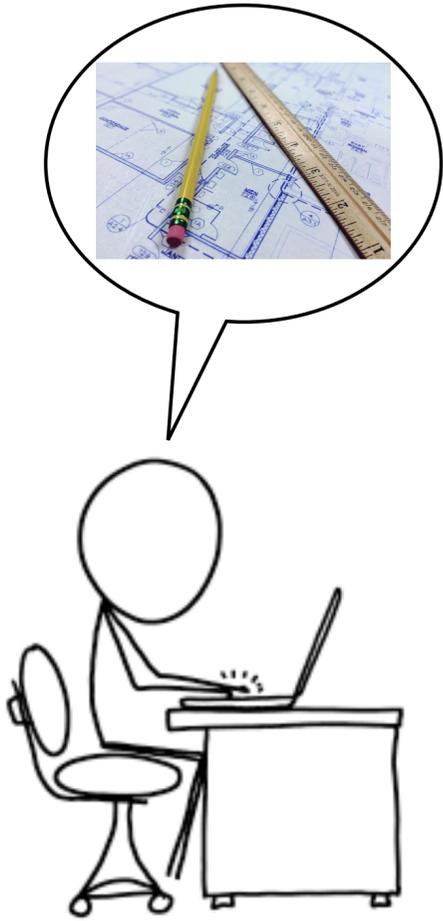


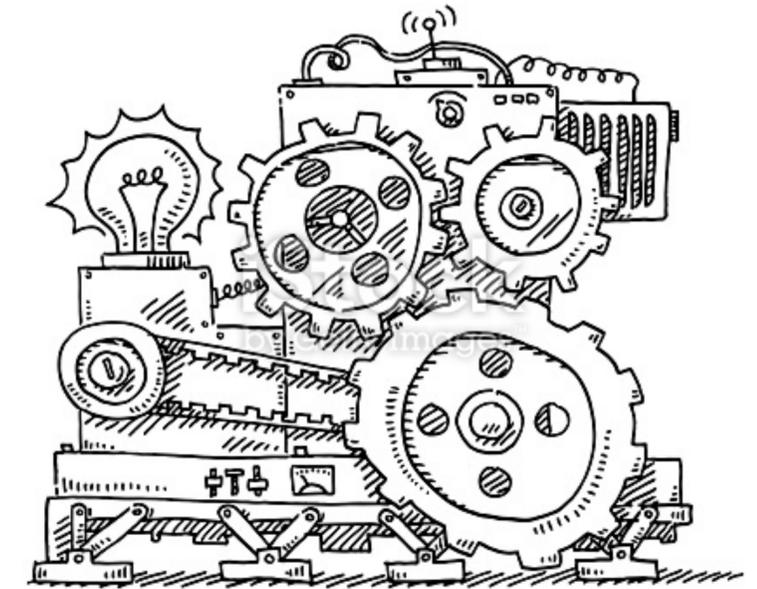
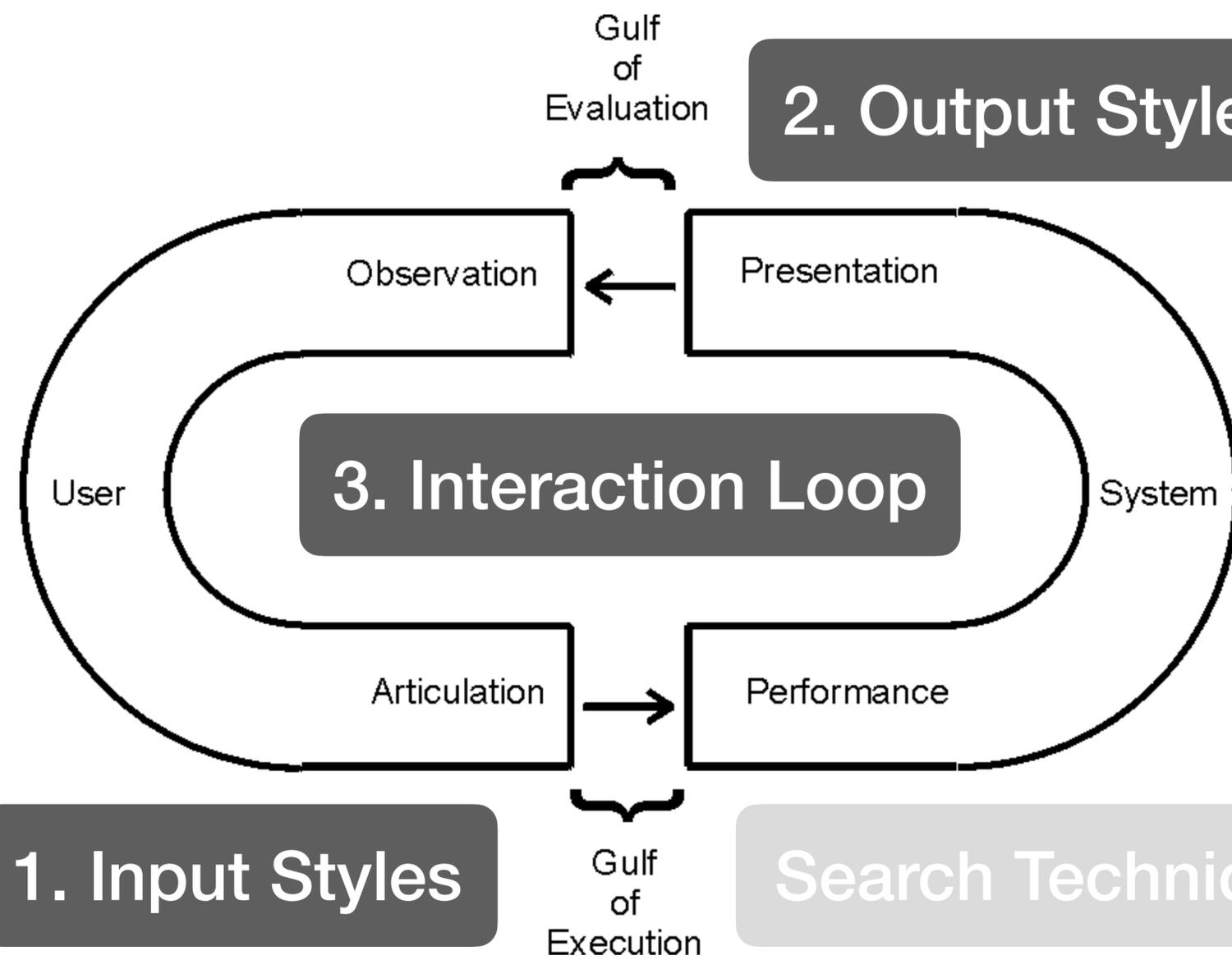
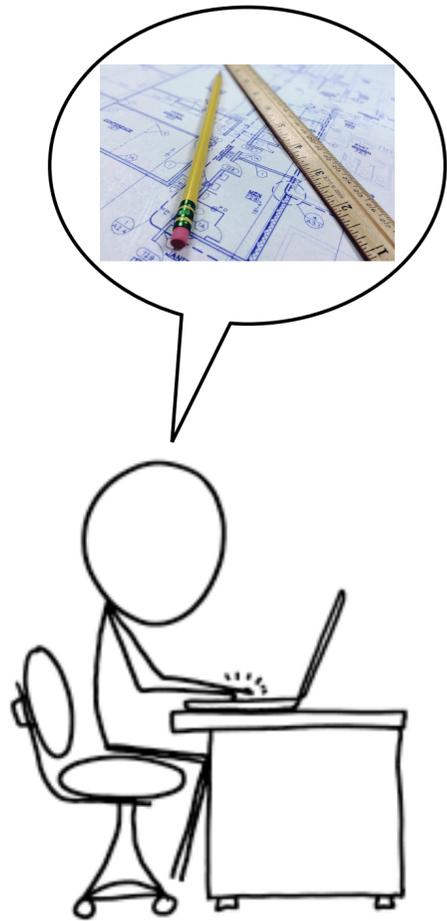
Gulf of Execution: Span between **expressing your intent** and the system **receiving that intent**



Gulf of Execution: Span between **expressing your intent** and the system **receiving that intent**

Gulf of Evaluation: Gap between the **language of the system** and the **language of your goal**





1. Input Styles

Search Techniques

4. My Work

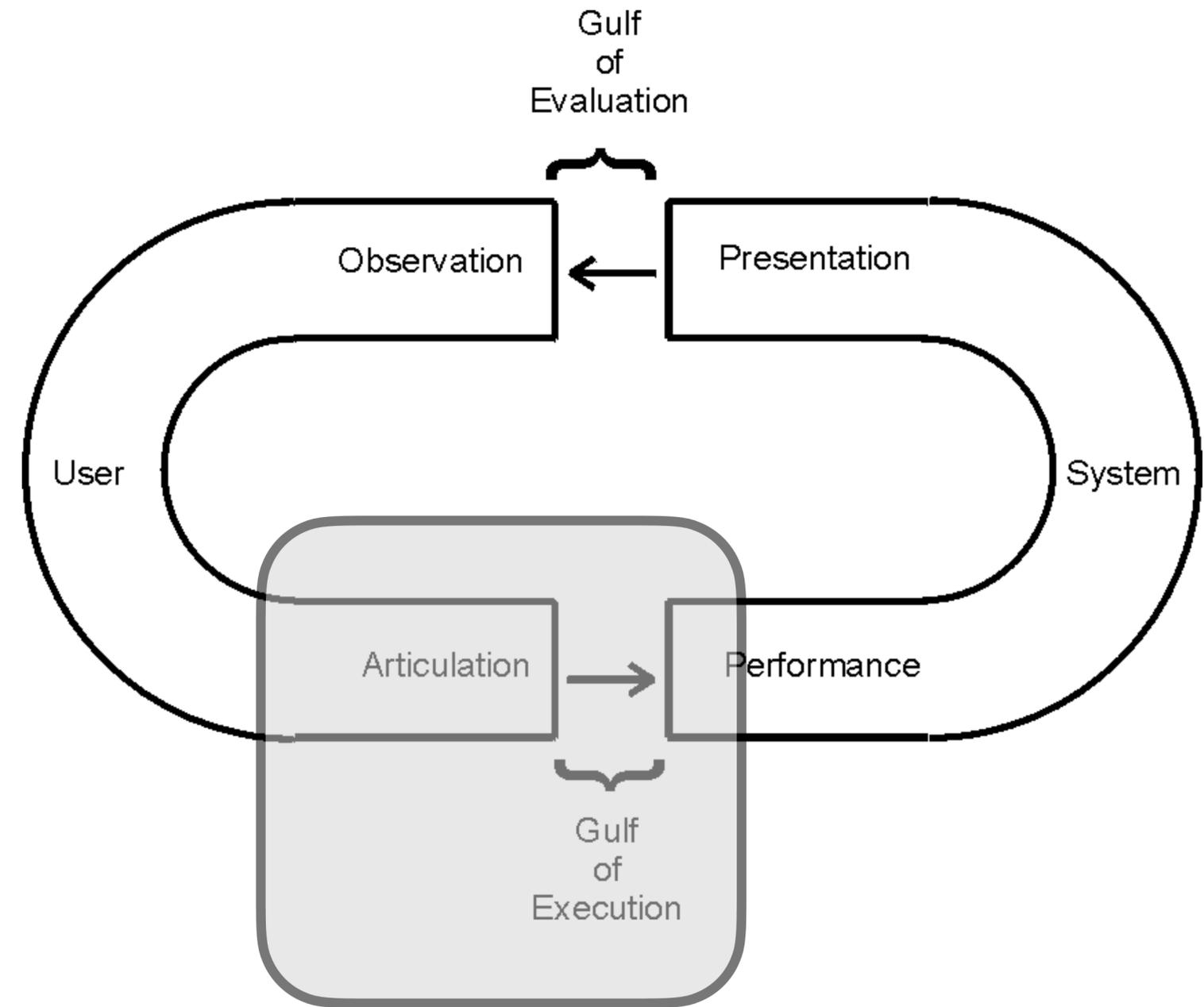
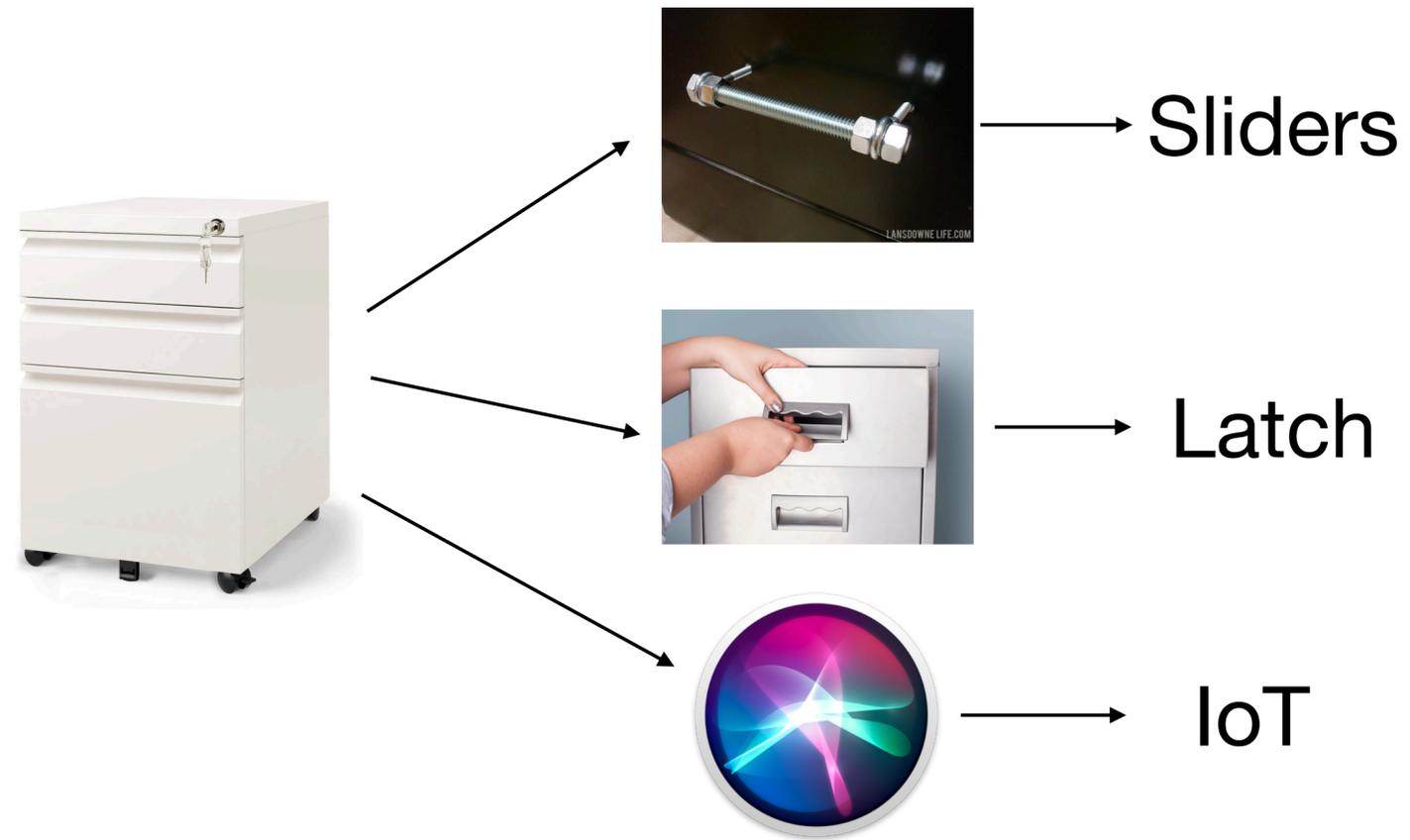
5. Open Questions

Hoogle+

Input Styles



Input Styles

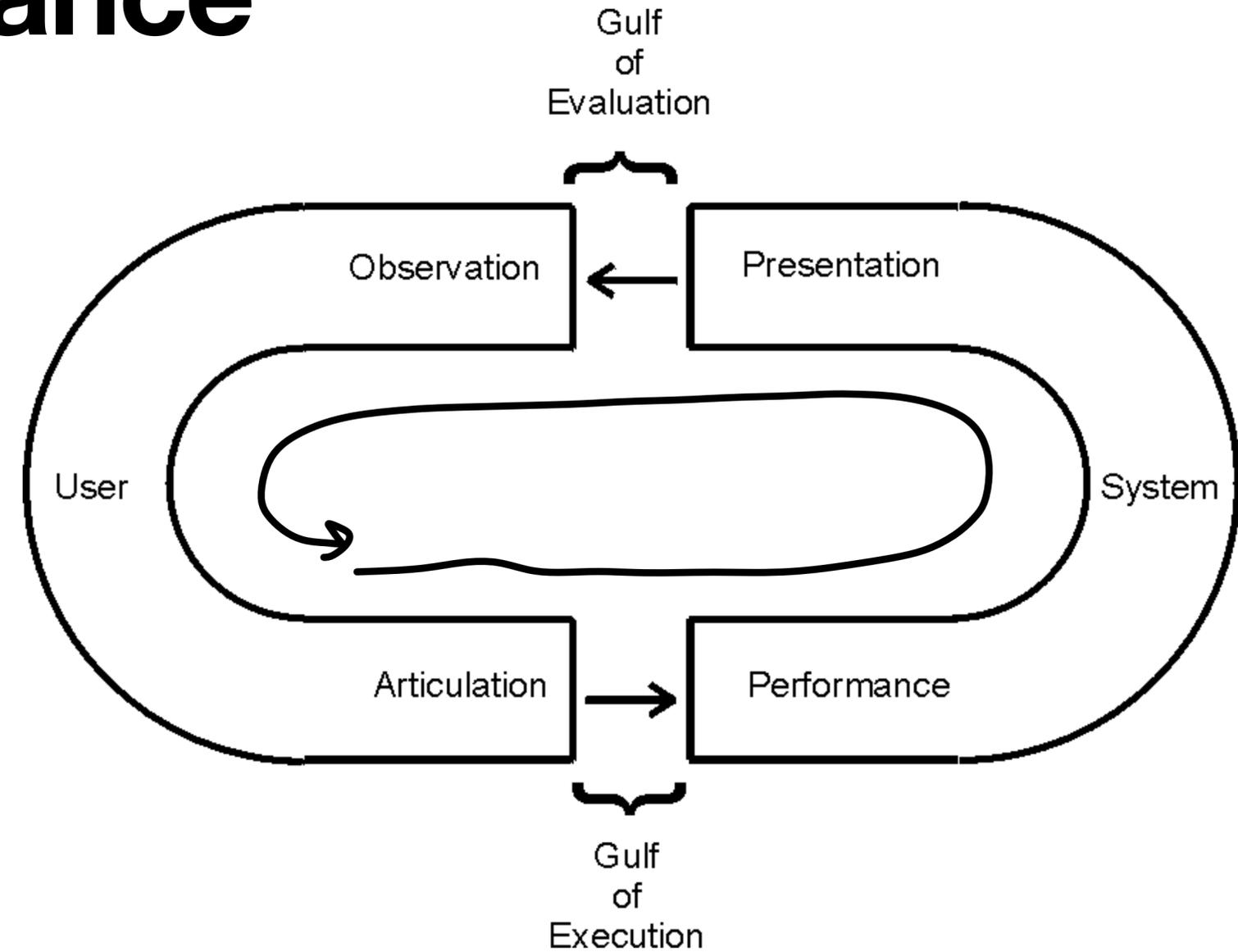


Input style dictates search performance

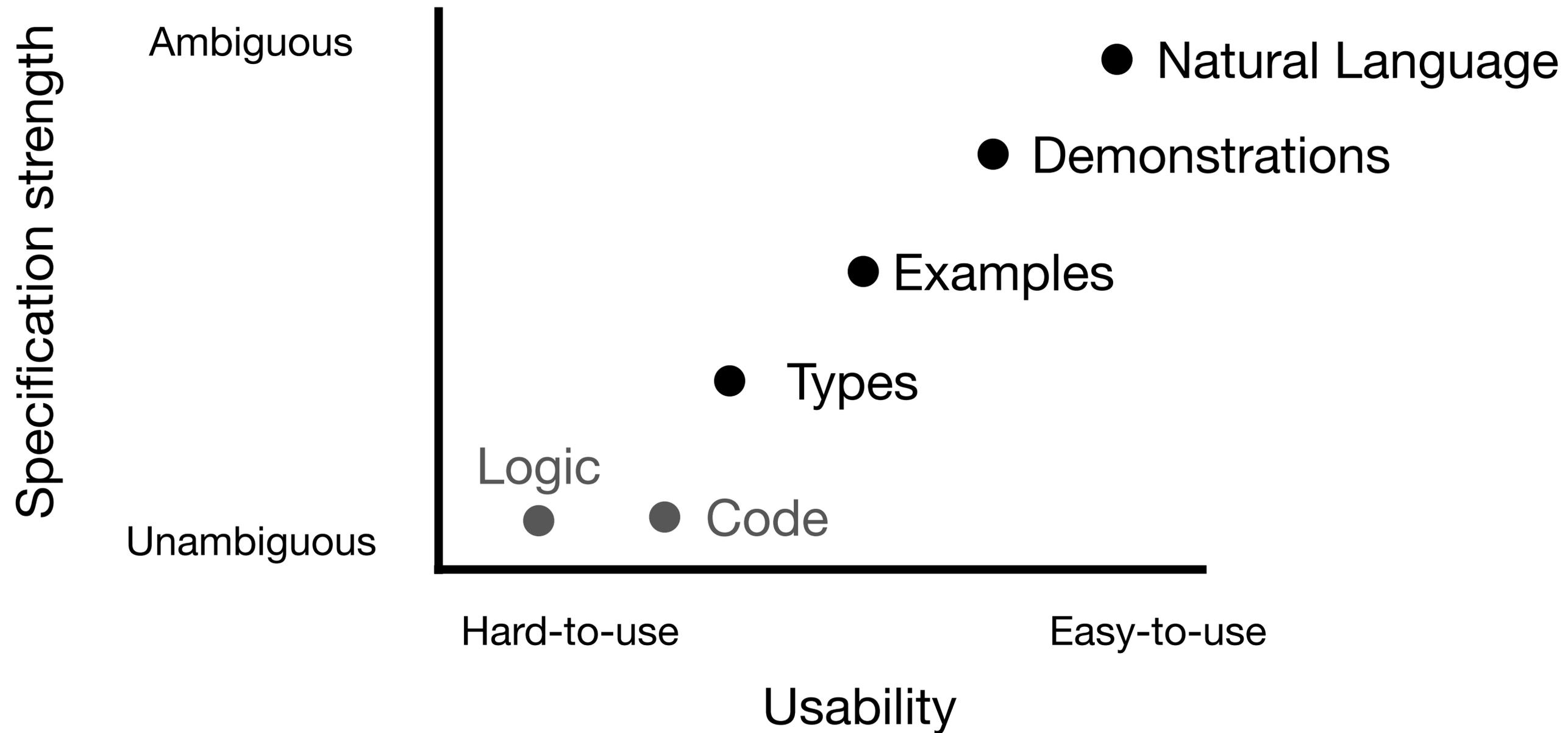
Input Styles vs Performance

Input Style: Usability

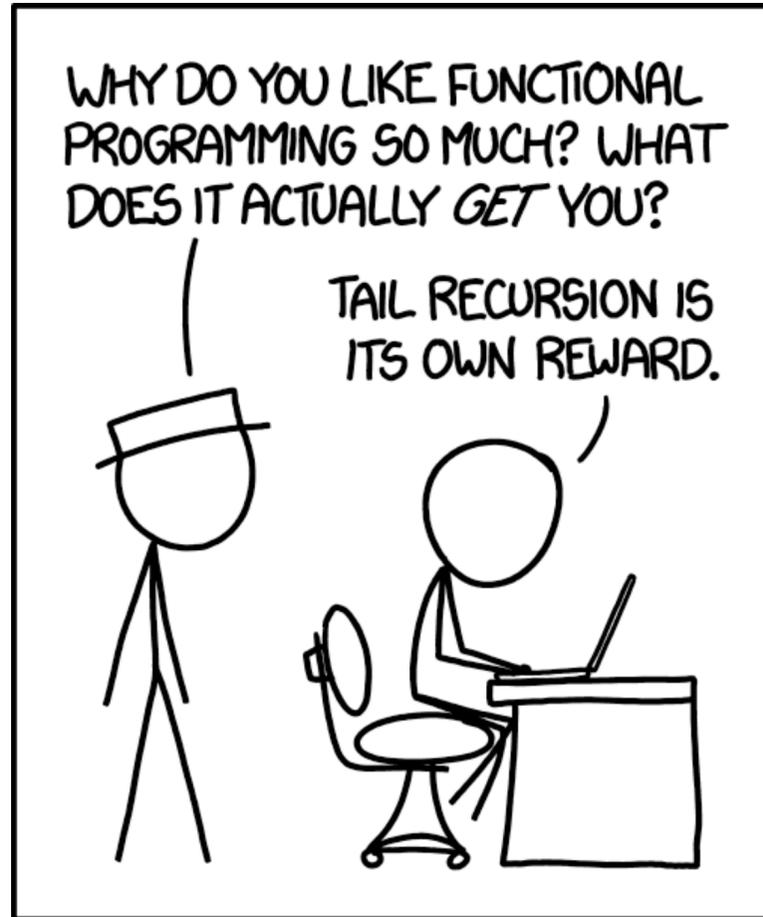
Performance: Ambiguity



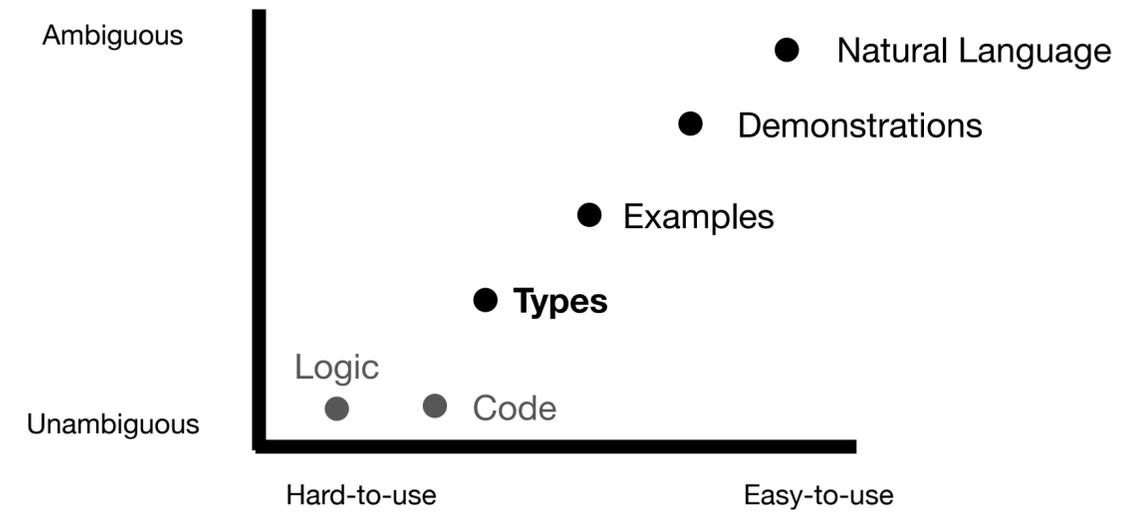
Input Styles vs Performance



Input Styles - Types



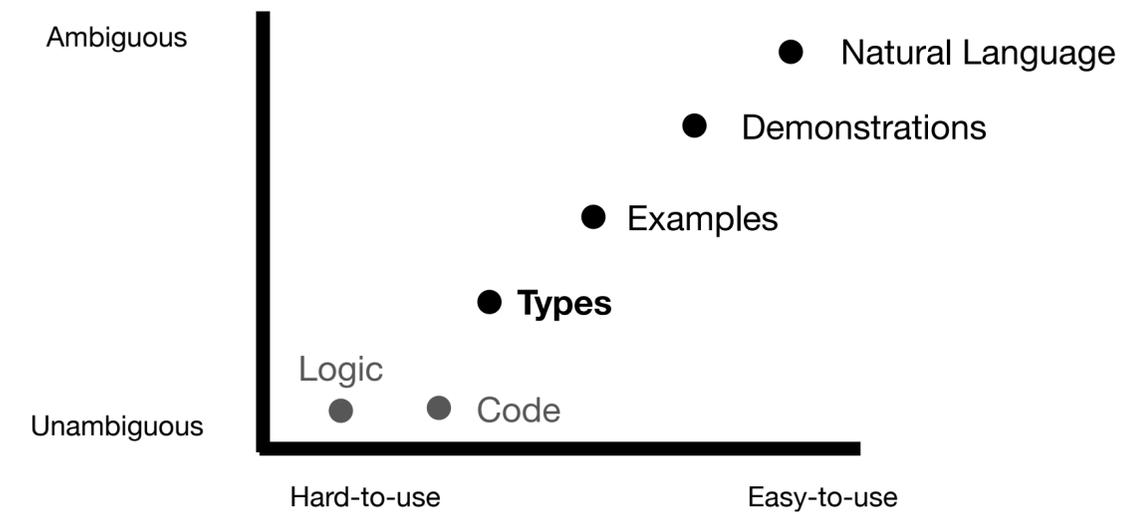
Types Only Club



Types & Examples

Input Styles - Types

Types Only Club



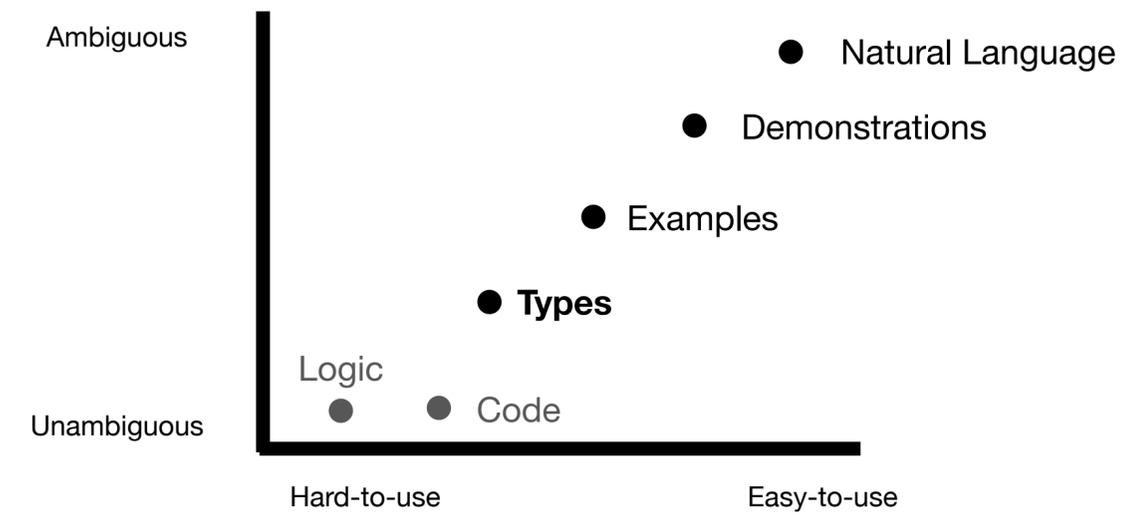
- Specific enough to articulate intent

What sort of types?

- Support effective search

Input Styles - Types

Types Only Club

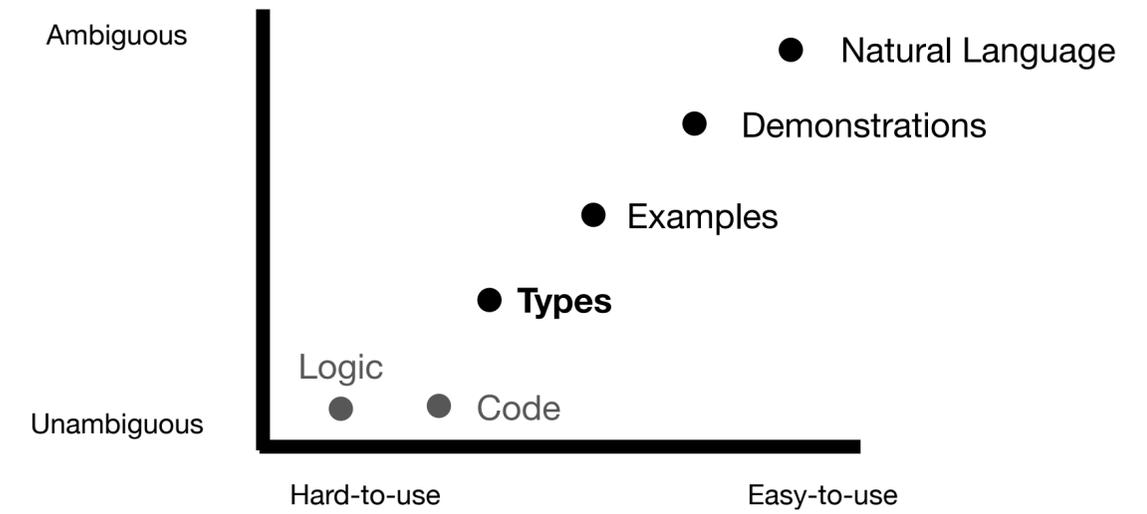


Haskell Types

What sort of types?

Input Styles - Types

Types Only Club



What sort of types?



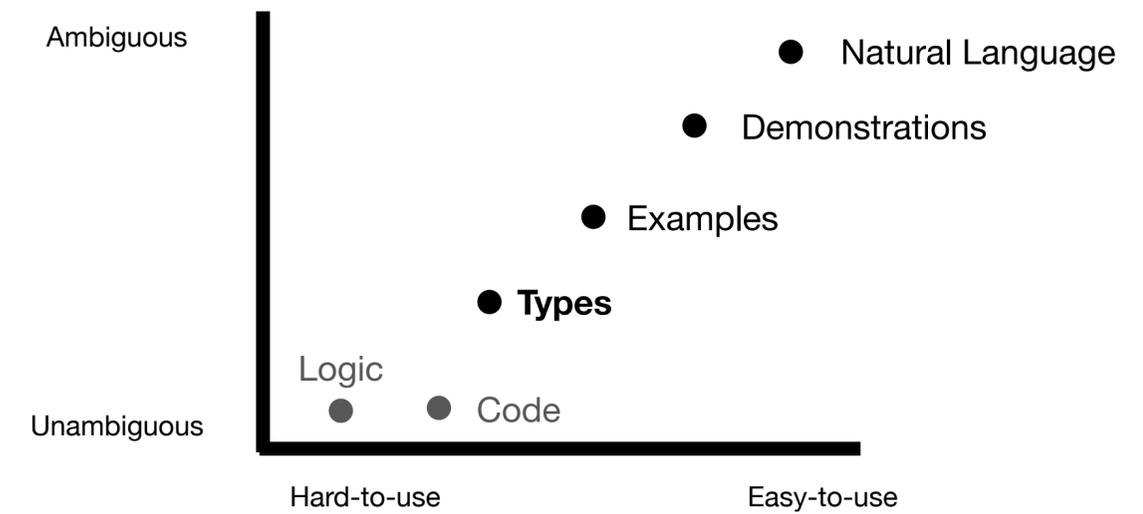
Haskell
Types



Refinement
Types

Input Styles - Types

Types Only Club



Resource Refinements^[2]

- Static Types + Value Refinements^[1]

Privacy Refinements^[3]

...

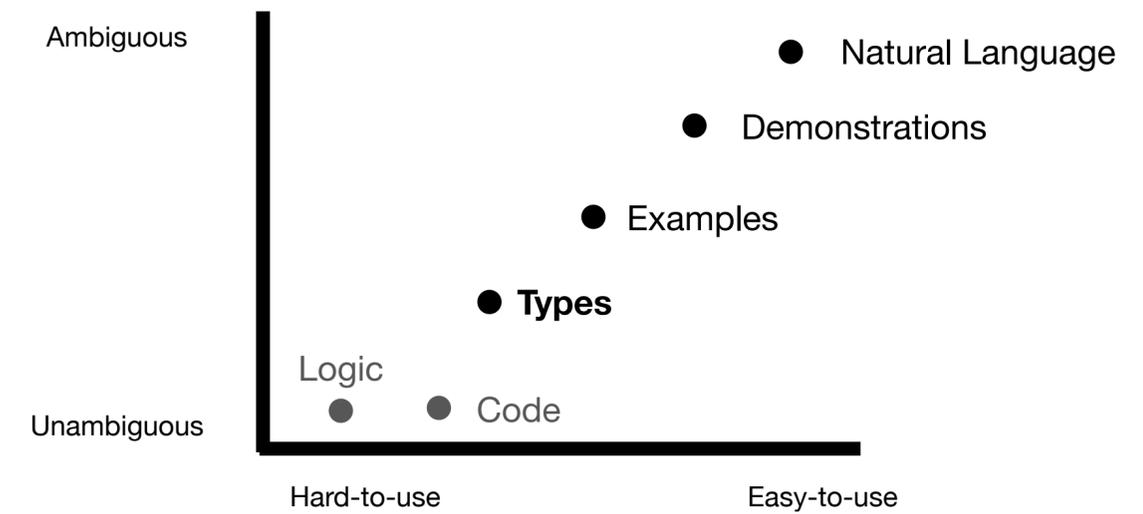
If you can typecheck it, you can synthesize it!

Task: stutter inputs twice
stutter "abc" == "aabbcc"

[1] N. Polikarpova, I. Kuraj, and A. Solar-Lezama, "Program Synthesis from Polymorphic Refinement Types," in PLDI 2016
[2] T. Knoth, D. Wang, N. Polikarpova, and J. Hoffmann, "Resource-guided program synthesis," in PLDI 2019.
[3] C. Smith and A. Albarghouthi, "Synthesizing Differentially Private Programs," ICFP 2019,

Input Styles - Types

Types Only Club



Thinking this up can be hard



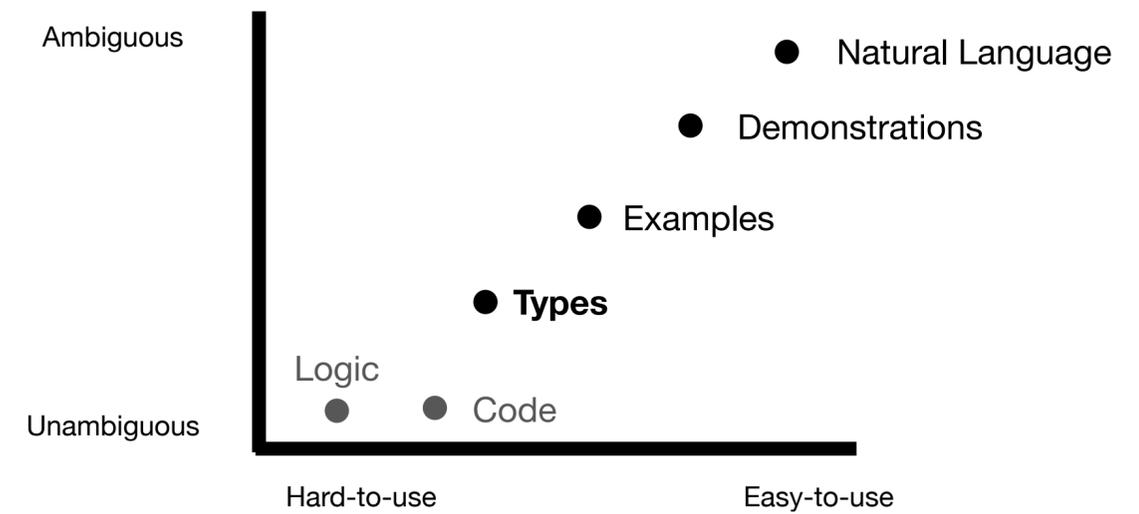
```
stutter :: xs: List a -> {List a | len _v == (len xs) * 2}
```

Task: stutter inputs twice
stutter "abc" == "aabbcc"

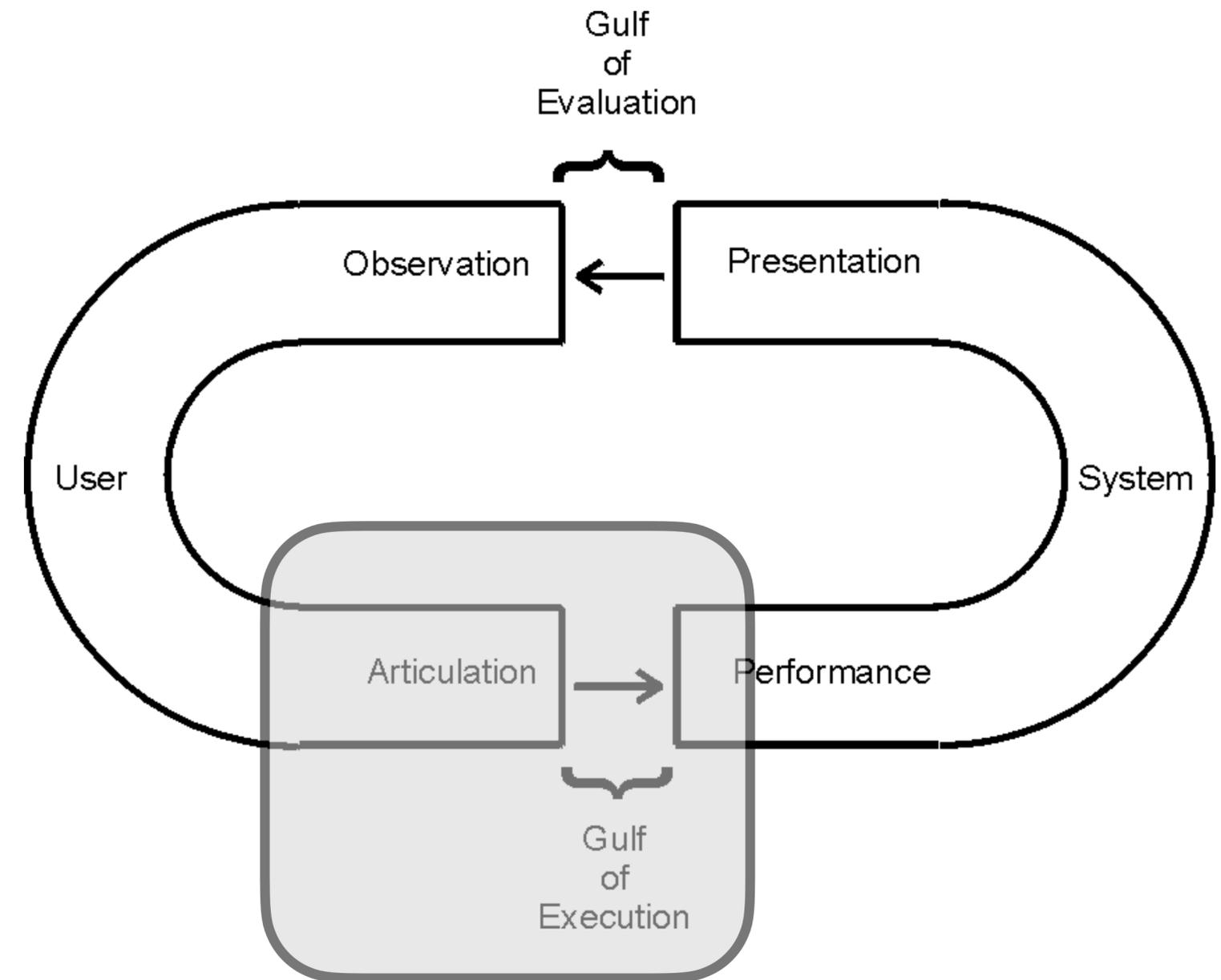


Input Styles - Types

Types + Example Club

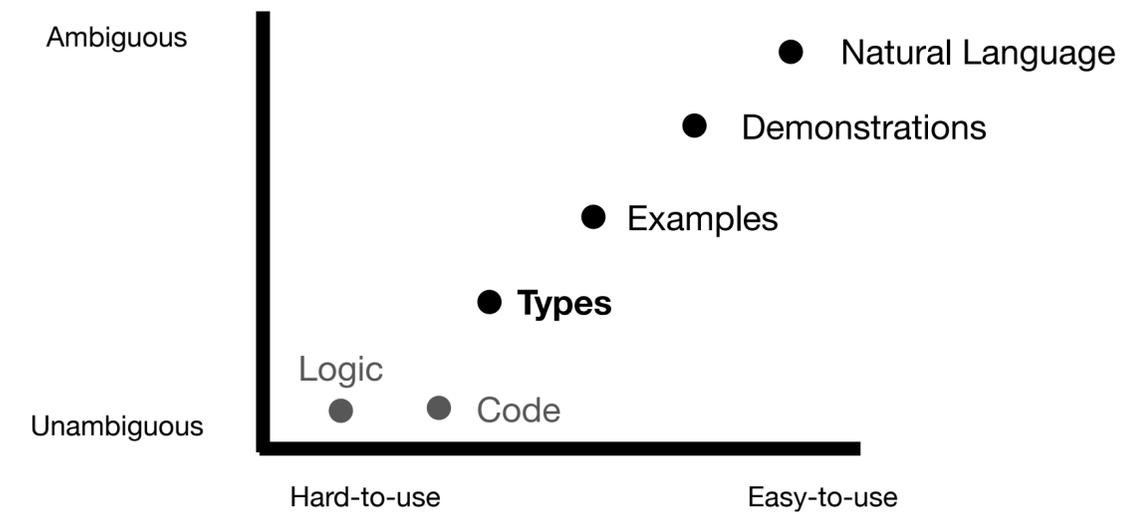


Trade refinement types
and
still cross the Gulf of Execution?

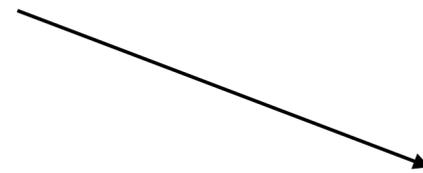


Input Styles - Types

Types + Example Club



Java Type Query



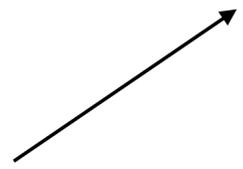
SyPet
Component-Based Synthesis for Complex APIs



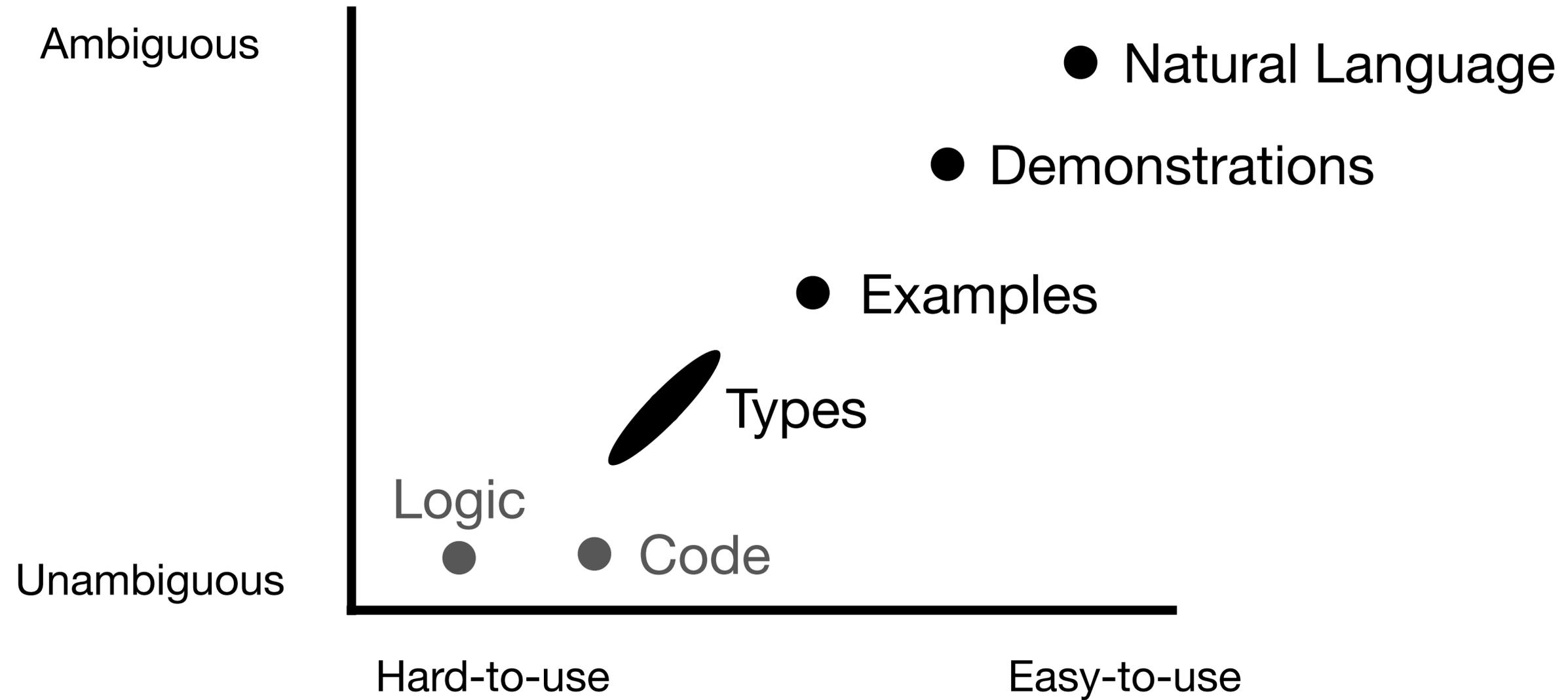
Java Function

```
Area rotate(Area obj, Point2D pt, double angle) {  
    AffineTransform at = new AffineTransform();  
    double x = pt.getX();  
    double y = pt.getY();  
    at.setToRotation(angle, x, y);  
    Area obj2 = obj.createTransformedArea(at);  
    return obj2;  
}
```

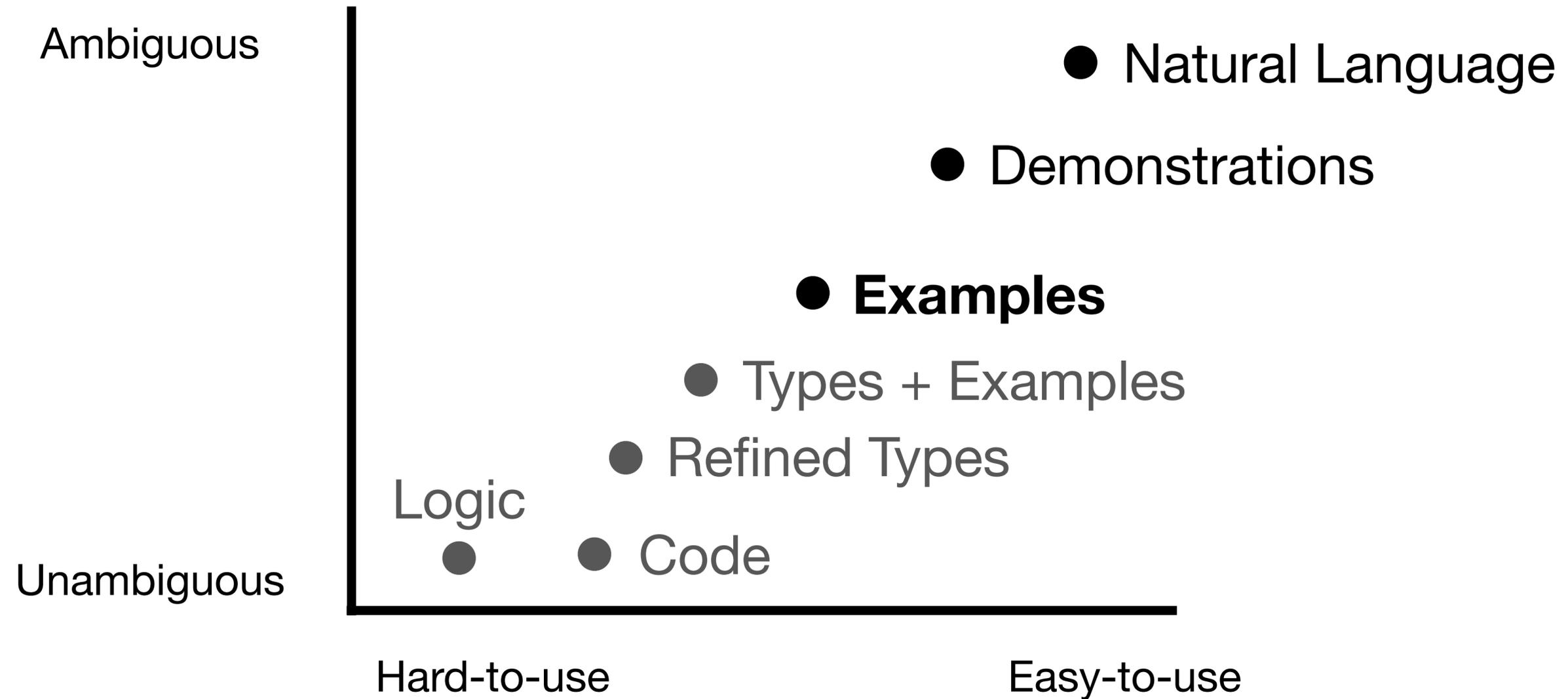
Input/Output Examples



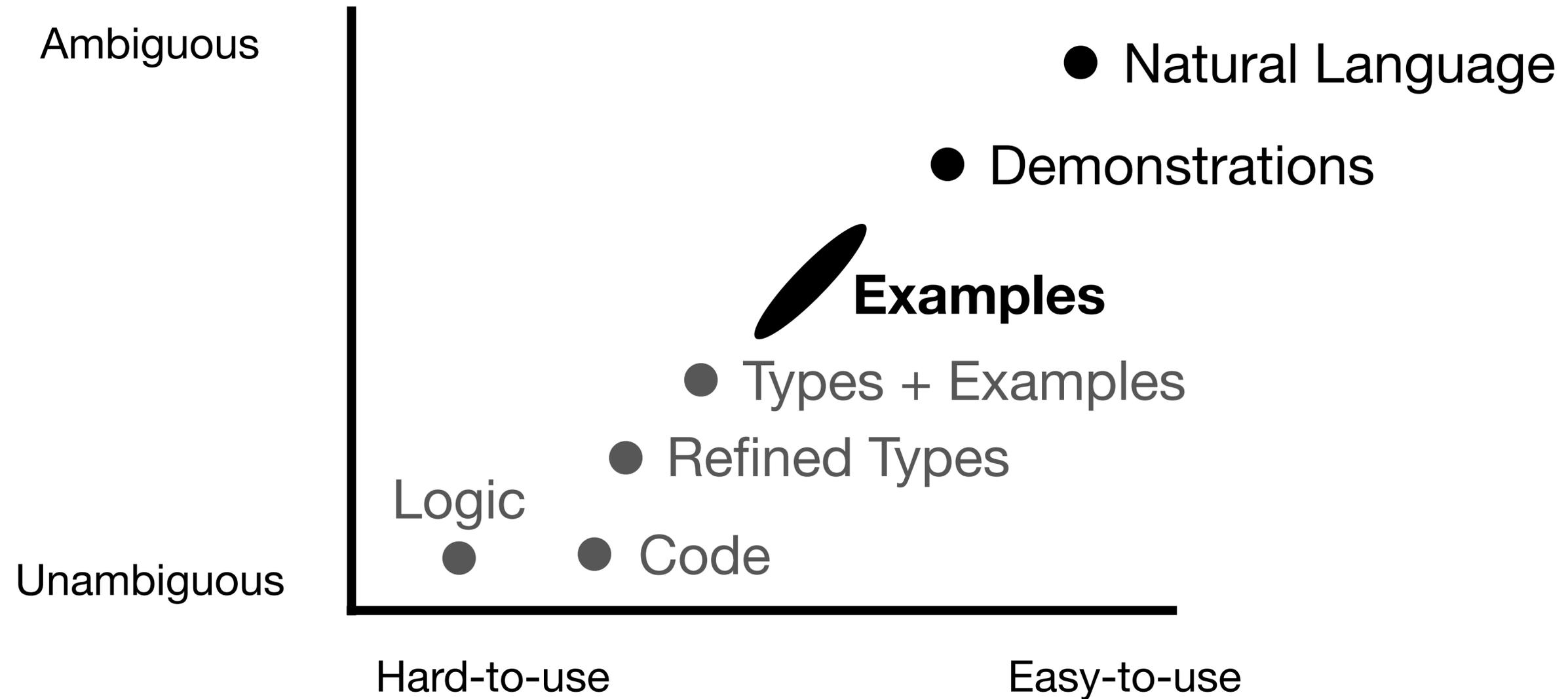
Input Styles



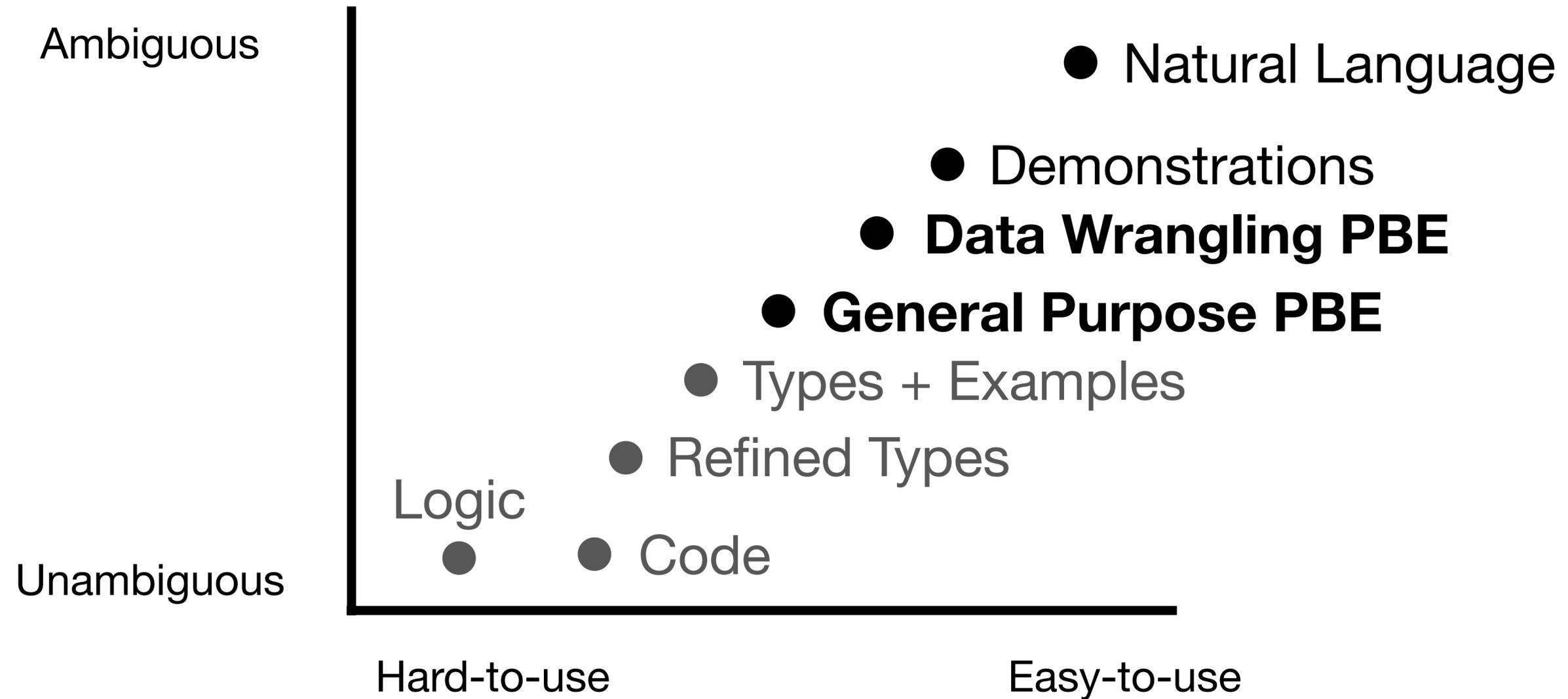
Input Styles - Examples



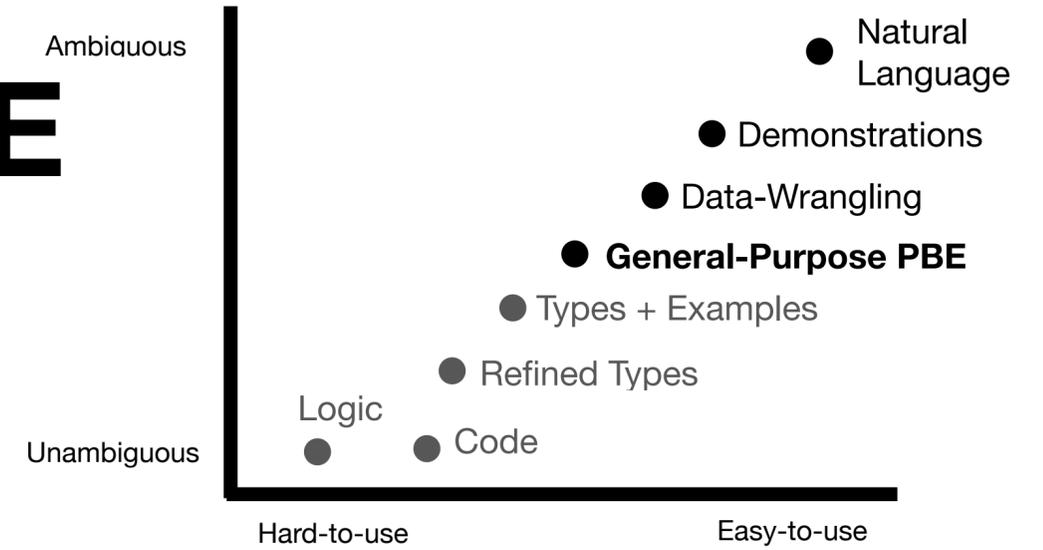
Input Styles - Examples



Input Styles - Examples

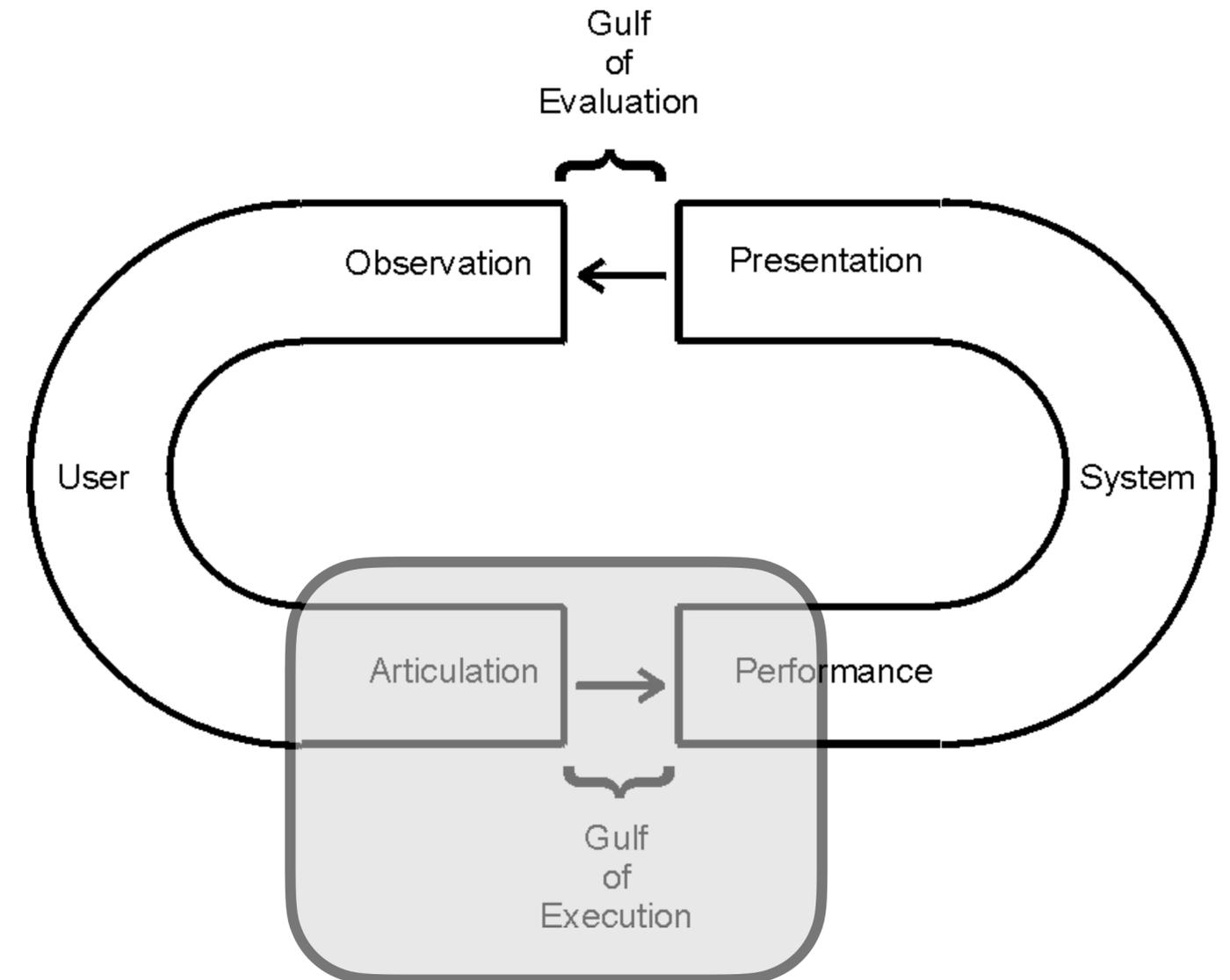


Input Styles - General Purpose PBE



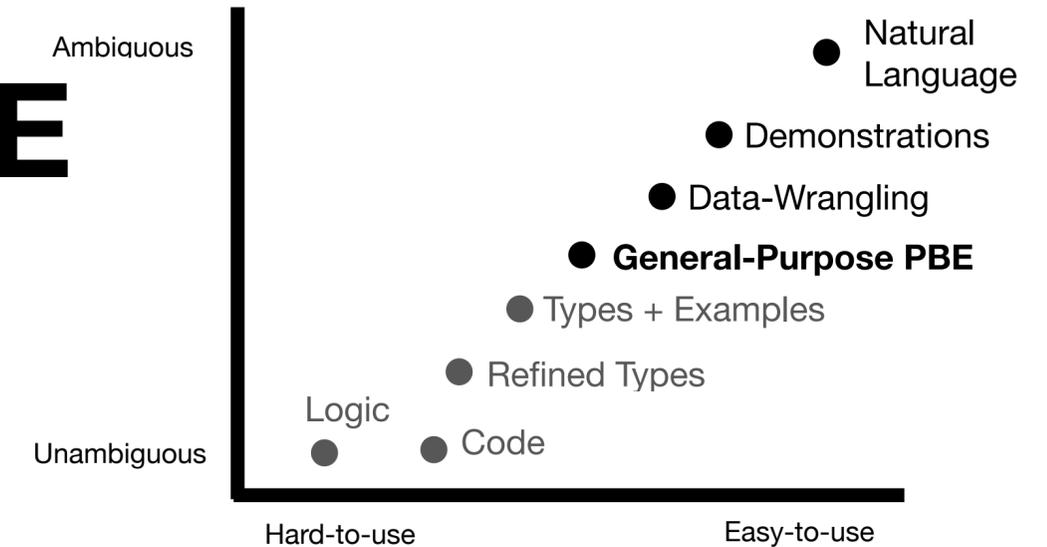
Trade Types
and still cross
the Gulf of Execution?

Yes, but with *many* examples



Input Styles - General Purpose PBE

Trace Completeness



stutter “abc” = “aabbcc”

stutter “bc” = “bbcc”

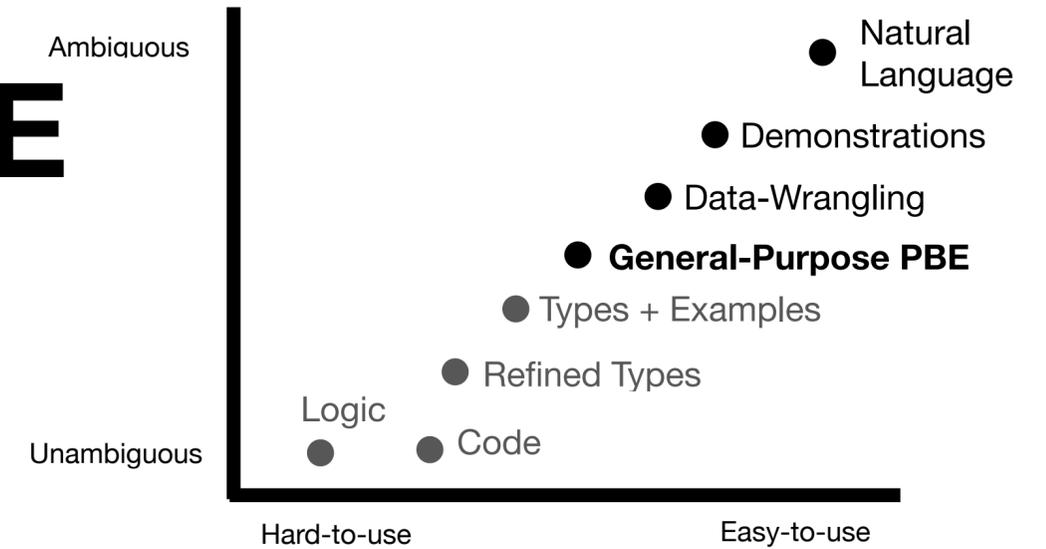
stutter “c” = “cc”

stutter “” = “”

The requirement to provide input-output examples for recursive calls internal to the eventual solution

Input Styles - General Purpose PBE

Trace Completeness



stutter “abc” = “aabbcc”

stutter “bc” = “bbcc”

stutter “c” = “cc”

stutter “” = “”

Need a conceptual model to come up with the examples!



Input Styles - General Purpose PBE

Trace Completeness

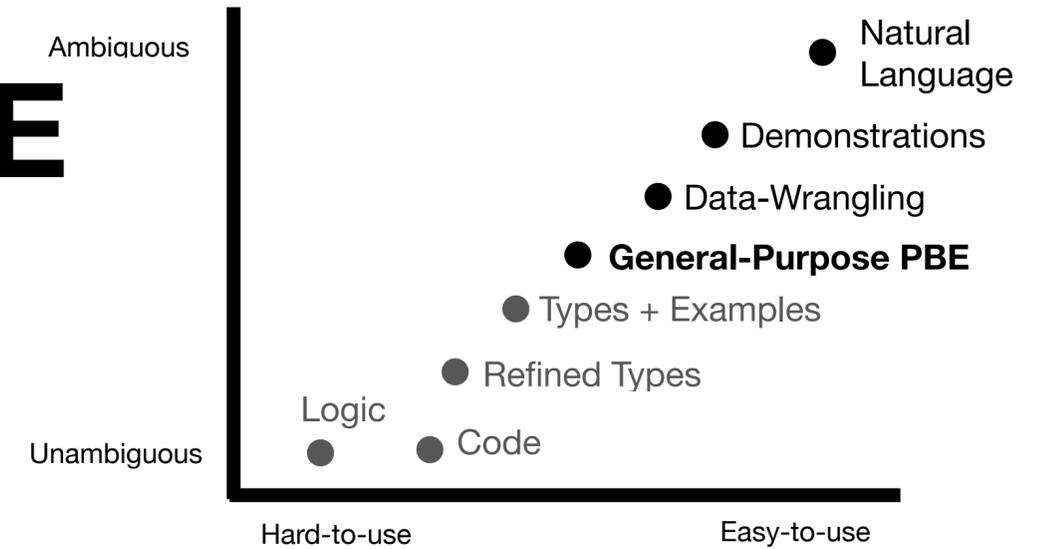
Work by Lubin et al., removed requirement

stutter “abc” = “aabbcc”

stutter “bc” = “bbcc”

stutter “c” = “cc”

stutter “” = “”



Input Styles - General Purpose PBE

Trace Completeness

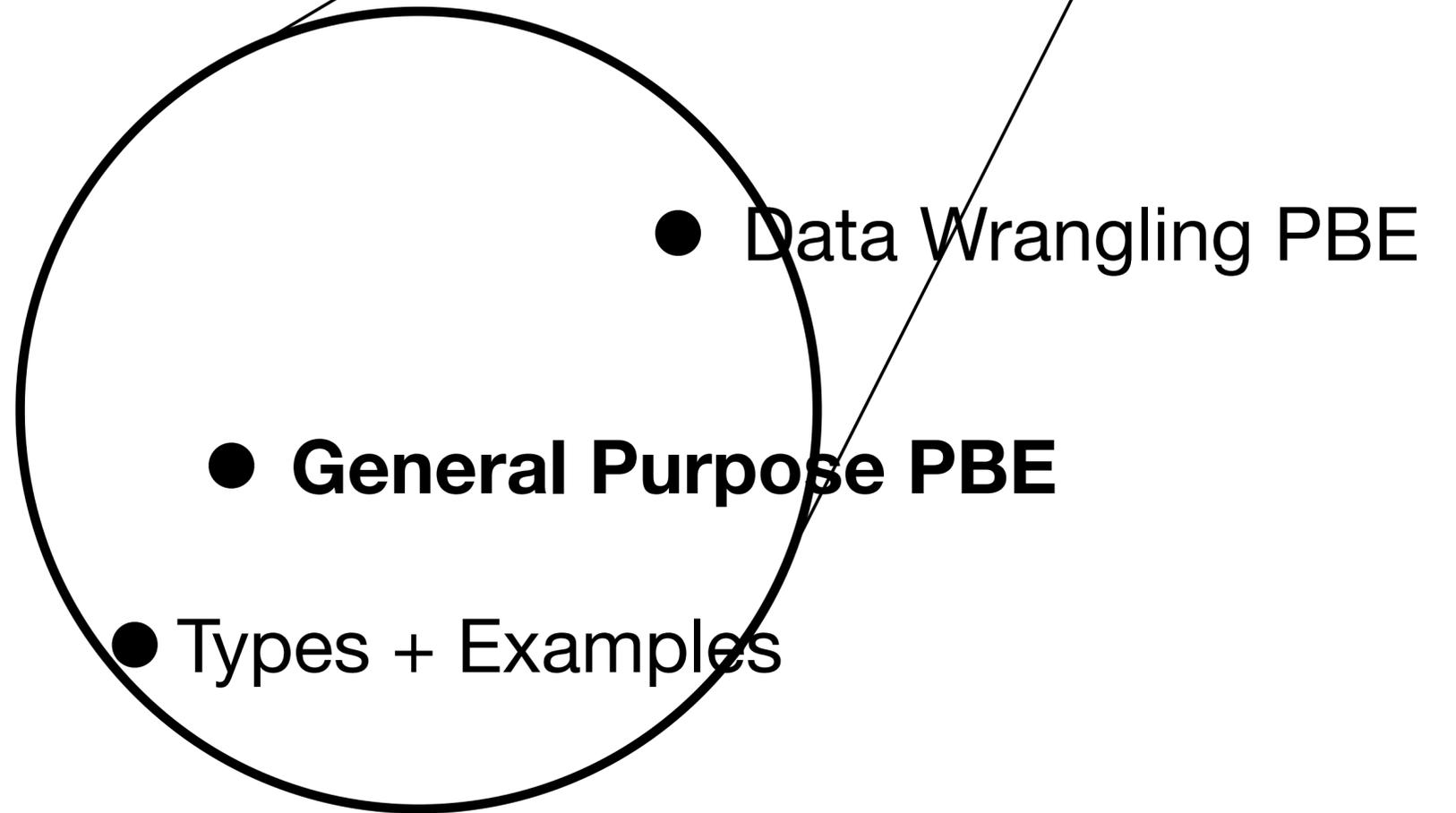
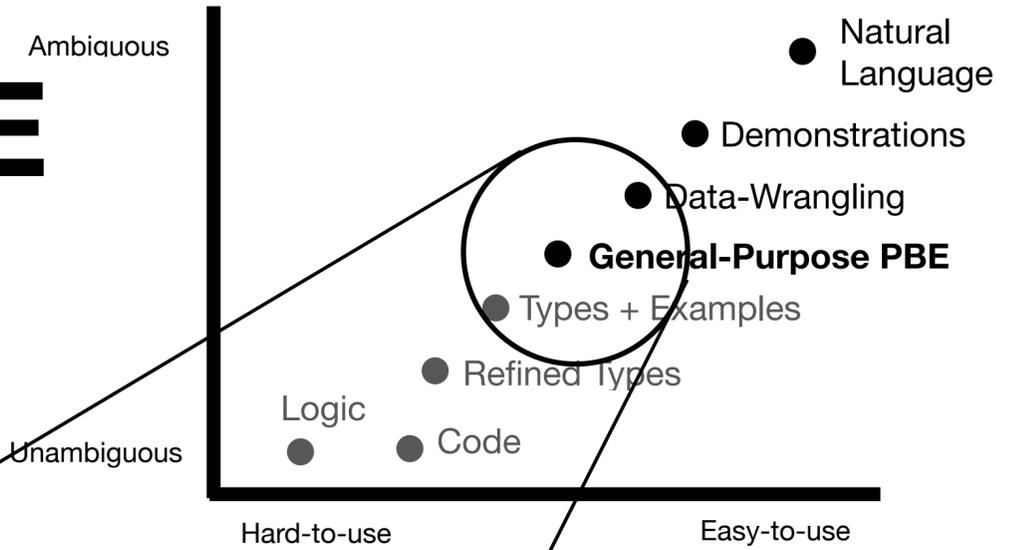
Work by Lubin et al., removed requirement

~~stutter "abc" = "aabbcc"~~

stutter "bc" = "bbcc"

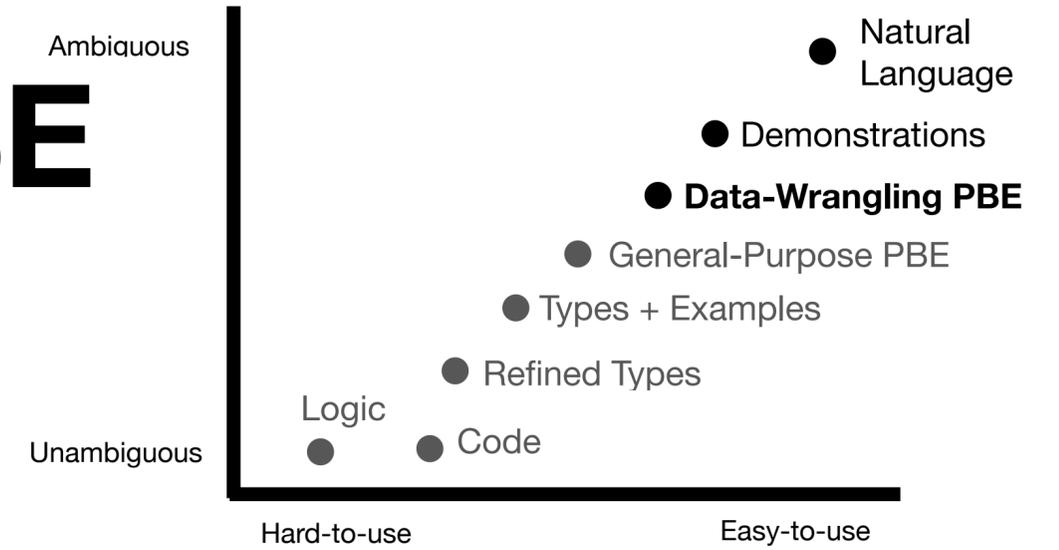
~~stutter "c" = "cc"~~

stutter "" = ""



Input Style - Data Wrangling PBE

Domain Specific



	A	B	C
1	Data	Currency	Value
2	USD300		
3	RMB9020		
4	SGD134		
5	HKD289		
6	EUR888		
7	MYR483		
8	KRW2302		

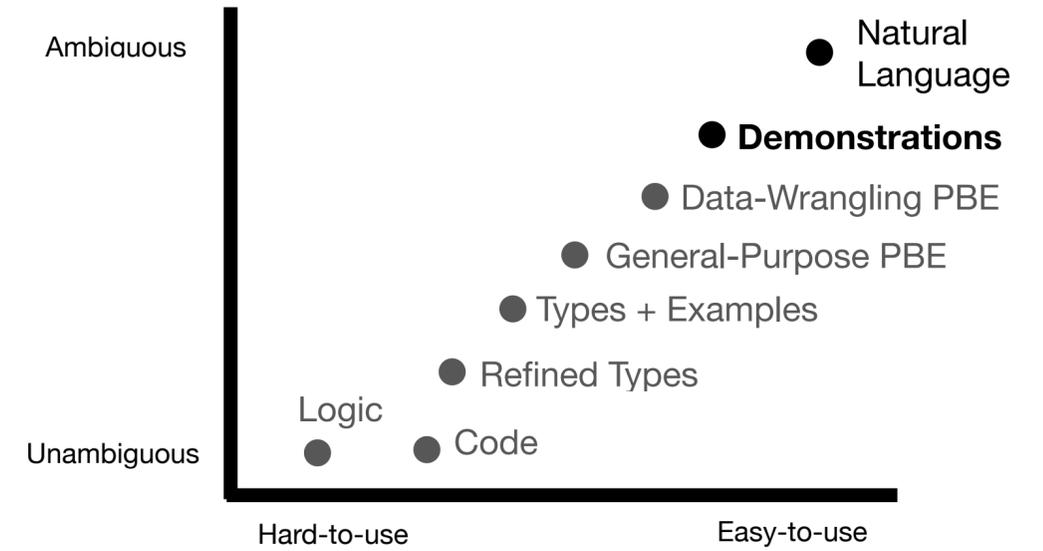
FlashFill

Trading generality for performance

Little friction to using tool

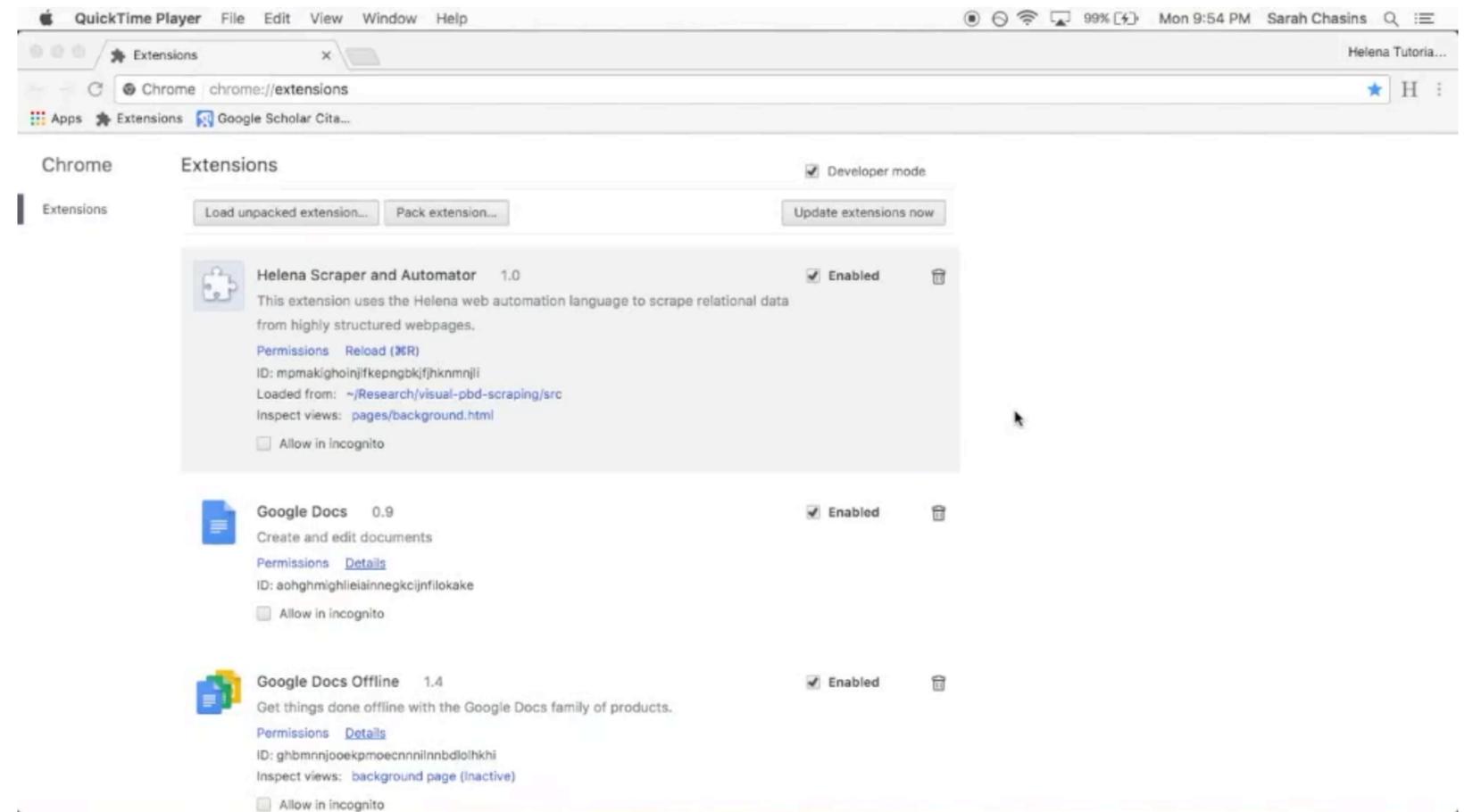
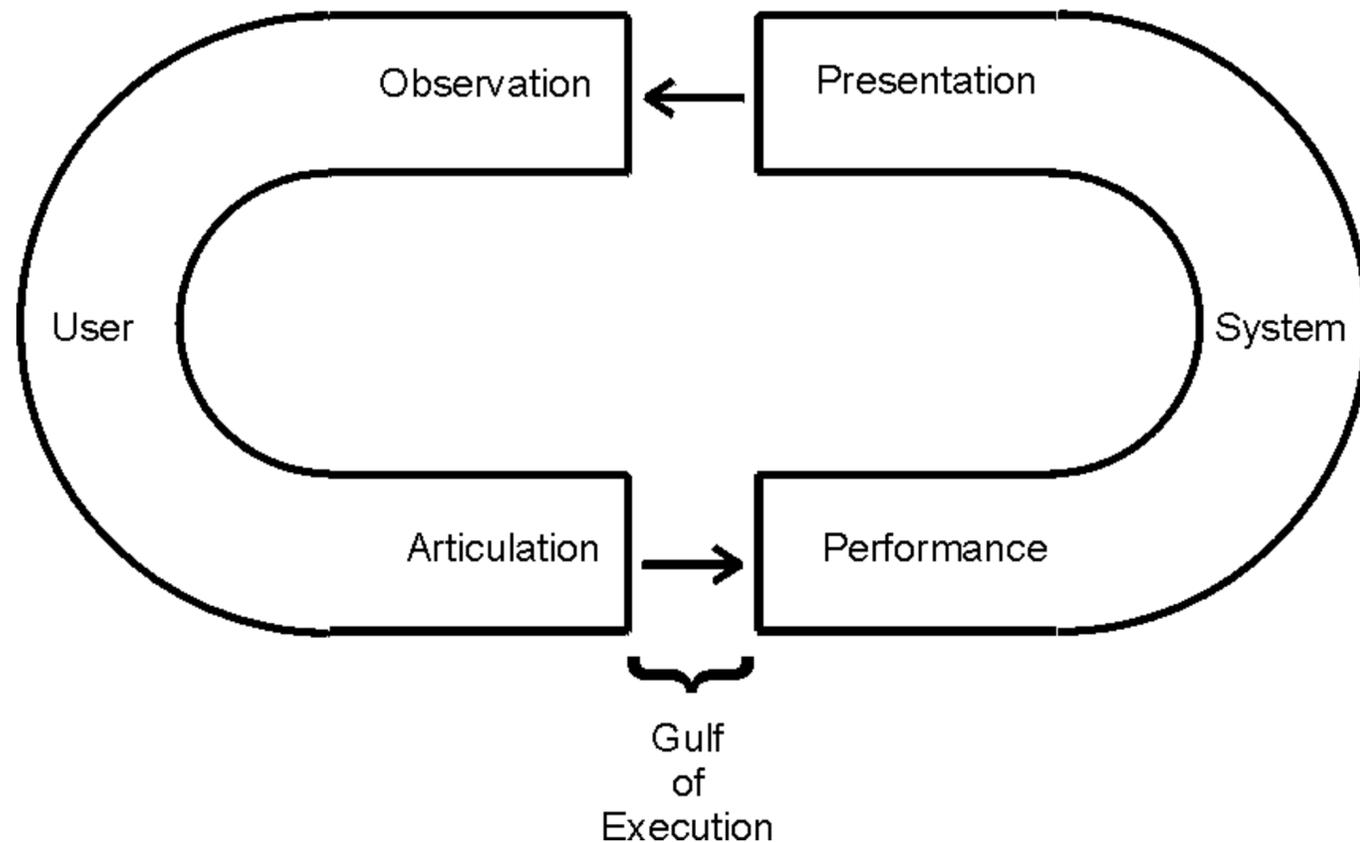
Constrained by setting

Input Style - Demonstrations



Watch user work

Gulf of Execution is seamless



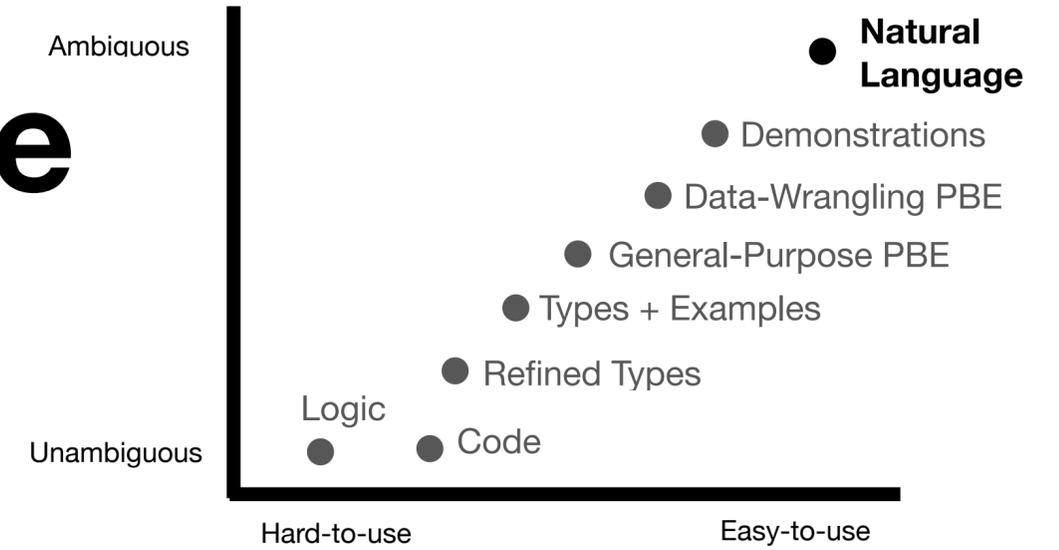
Chasins et al. Roussillon. <https://github.com/schasins/helena>

Could using synthesizers be as straightforward as asking?



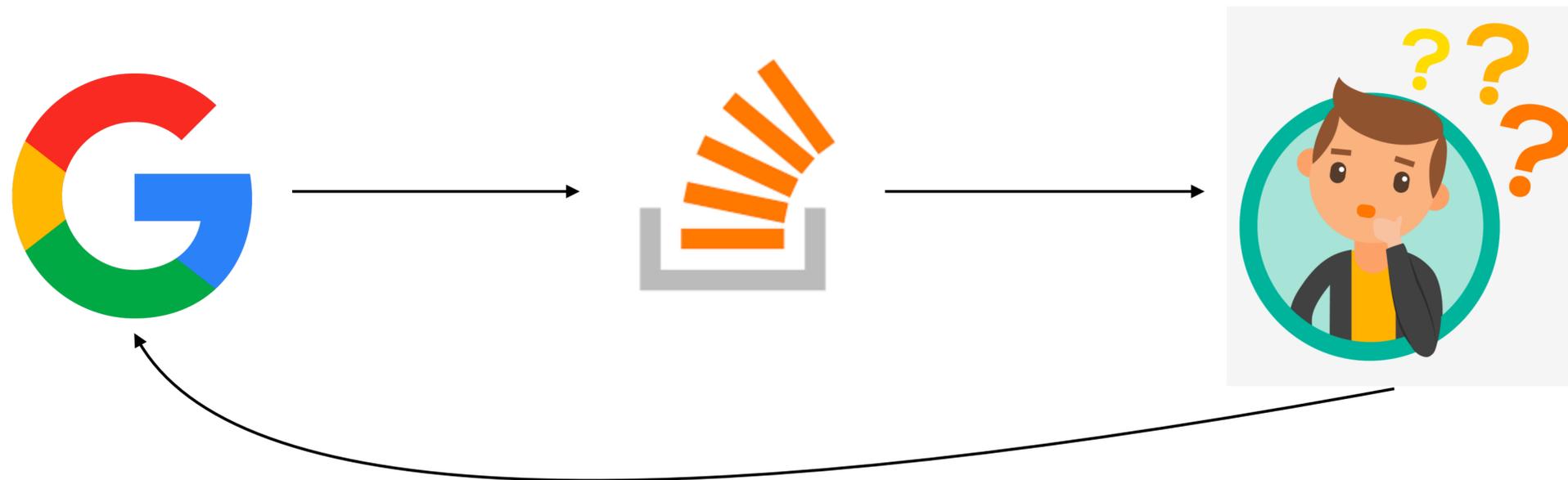
Gulf of Execution:
What can I even ask?

Input Styles - Natural Language

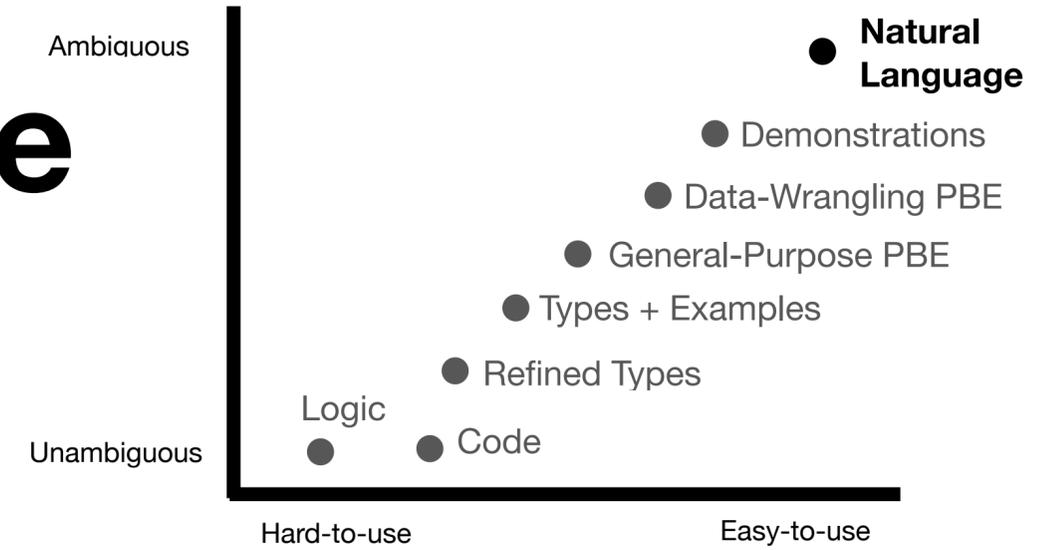


Natural Language does have a place!

Finding a regular expression, normally



Input Styles - Natural Language



Natural Language does have a place!

Finding a regular expression, with Regel:

*I need a regular expression to match
Decimal(18,3), which means ...*

Positive Examples

12345.1

123

Negative Examples

1.12345

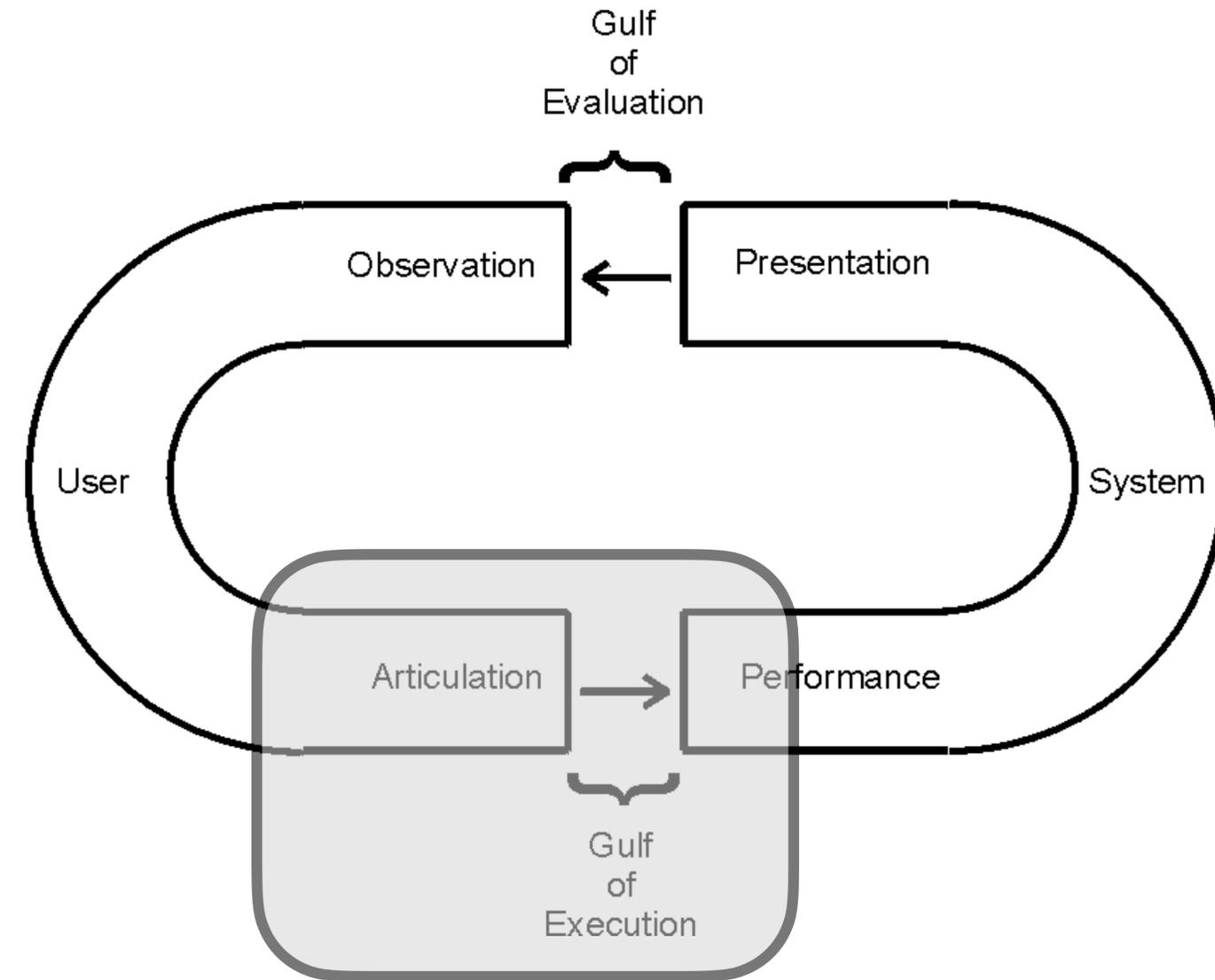
.1234

[1] Q. Chen, X. Wang, X. Ye, G. Durrett, and I. Dillig, "Multi-modal synthesis of regular expressions," in PLDI 2020, doi: [10.1145/3385412.3385988](https://doi.org/10.1145/3385412.3385988).

Input - Open Questions

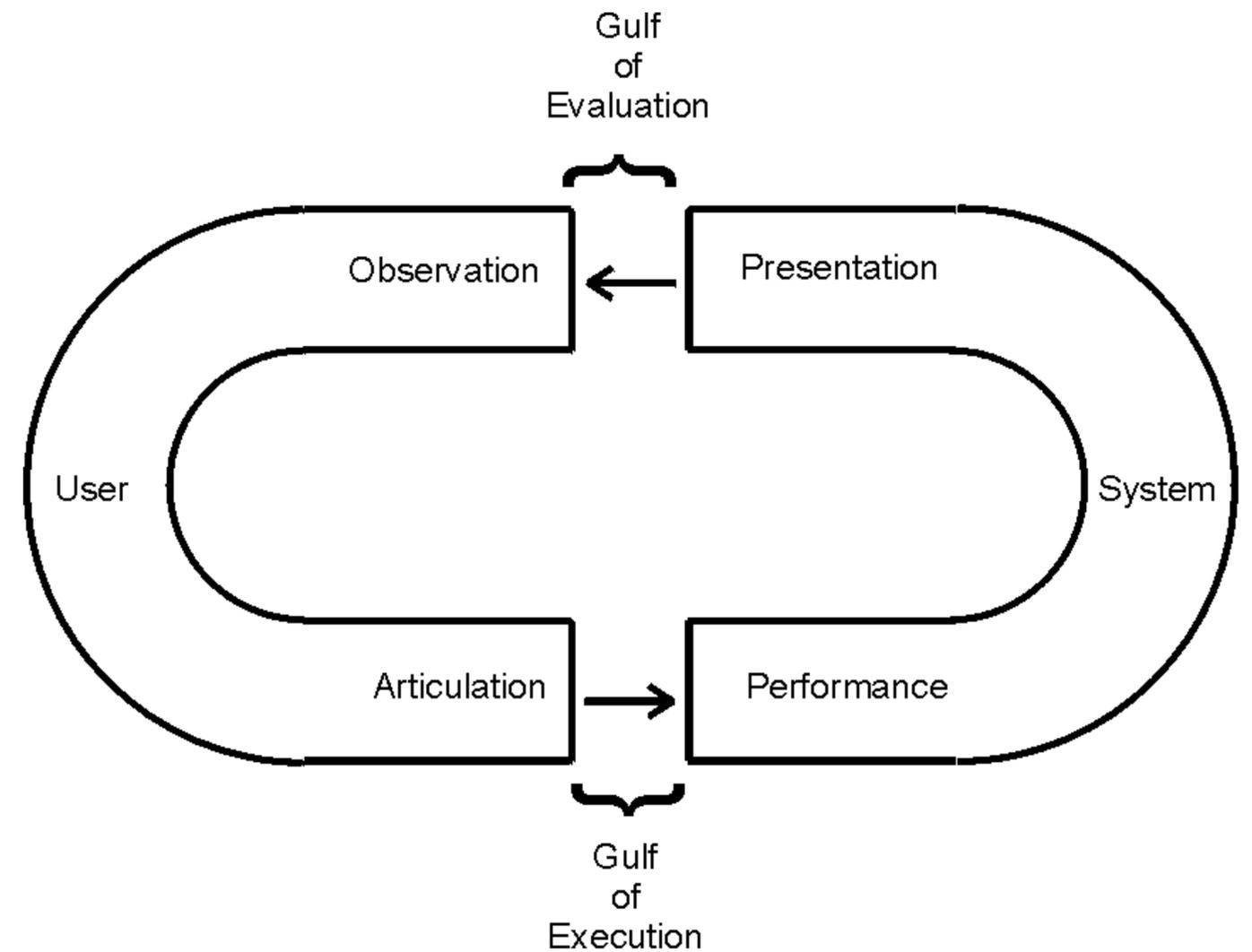
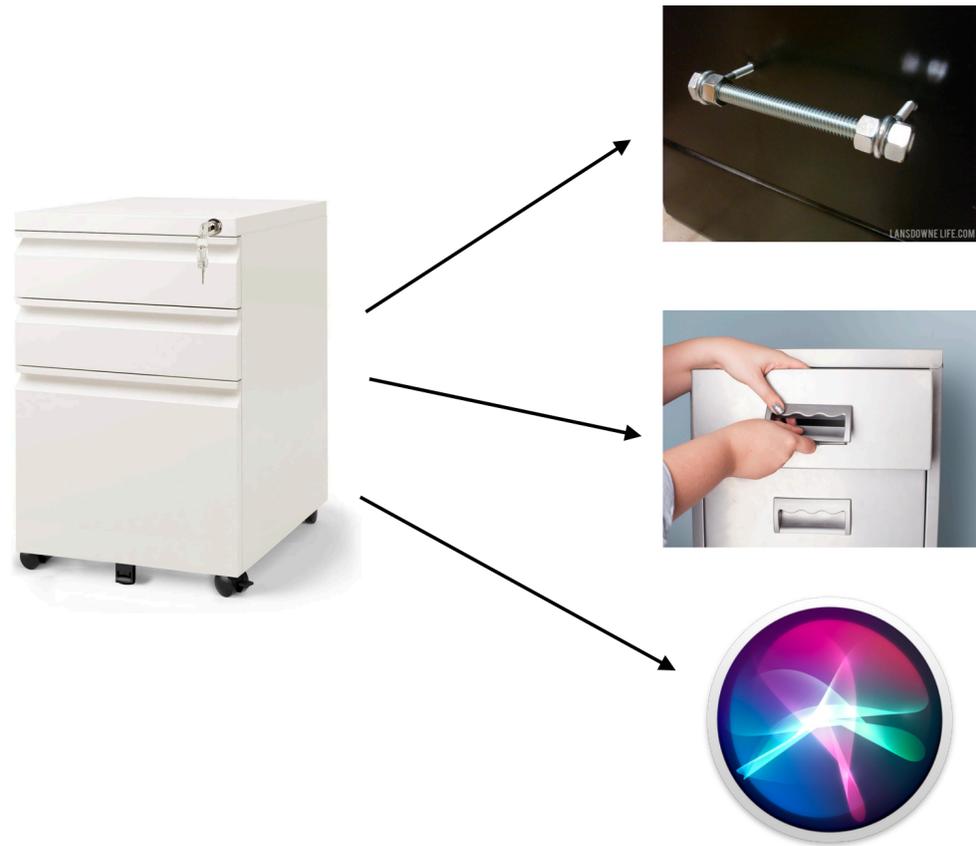
What are user preferences, across tasks?

When has a user provided enough input?



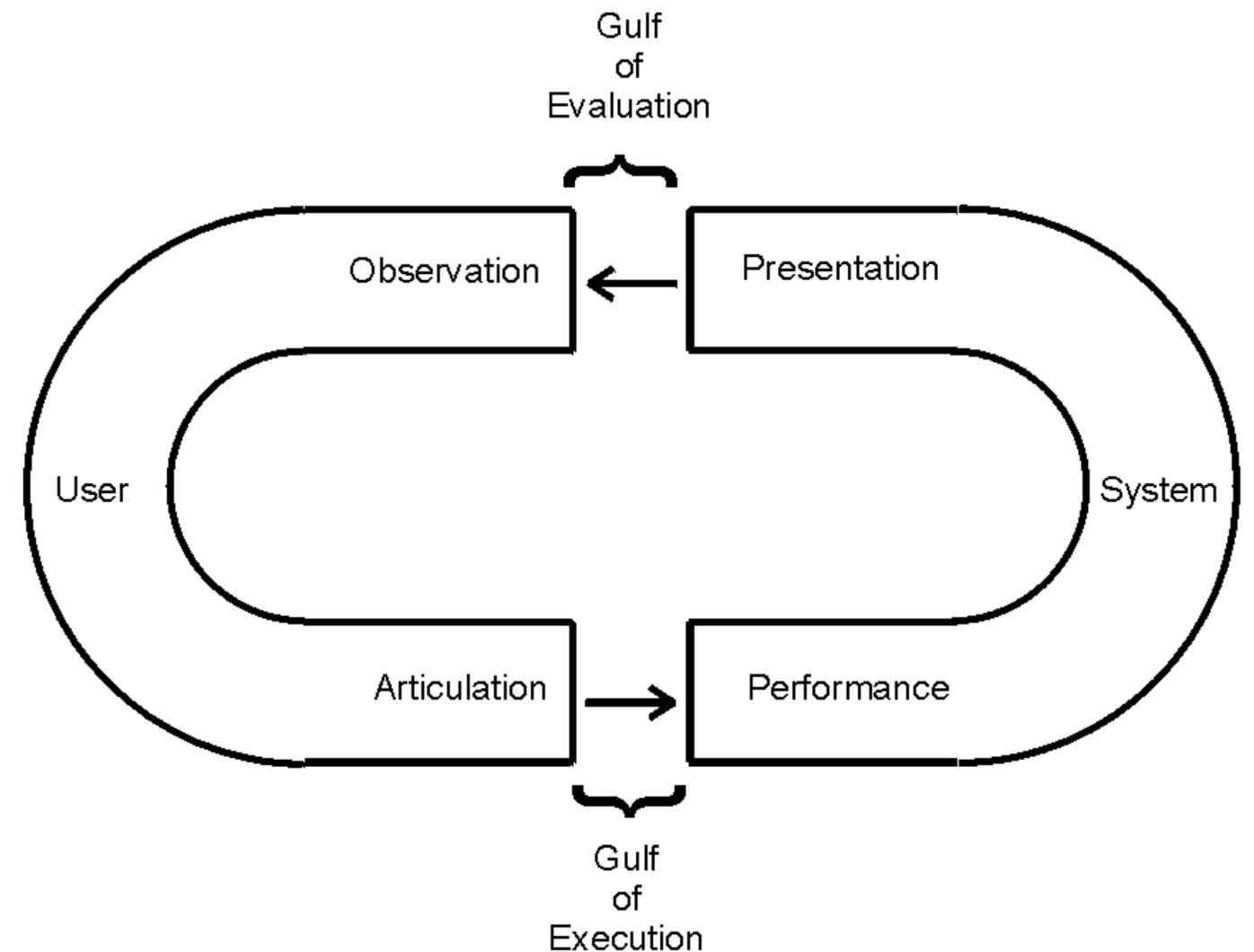
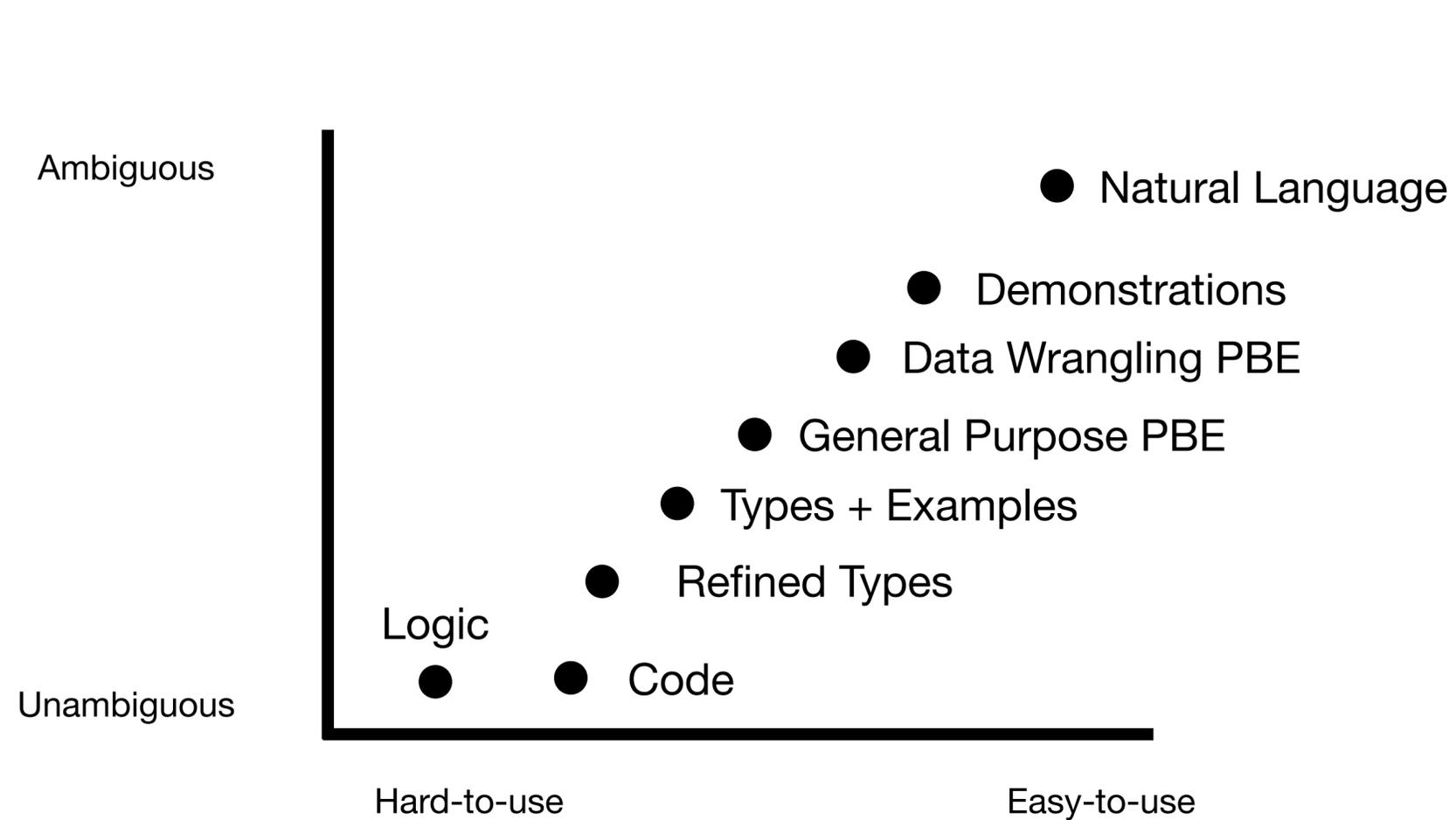
Input - Open Questions

What are user preferences, across tasks?



Input - Open Questions

What are user preferences, across tasks?



Input - Open Questions

When has a user provided enough input?

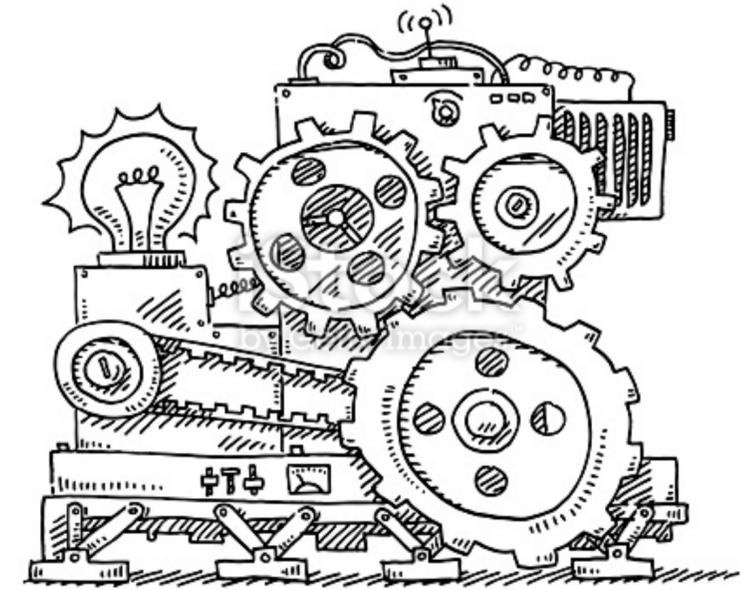
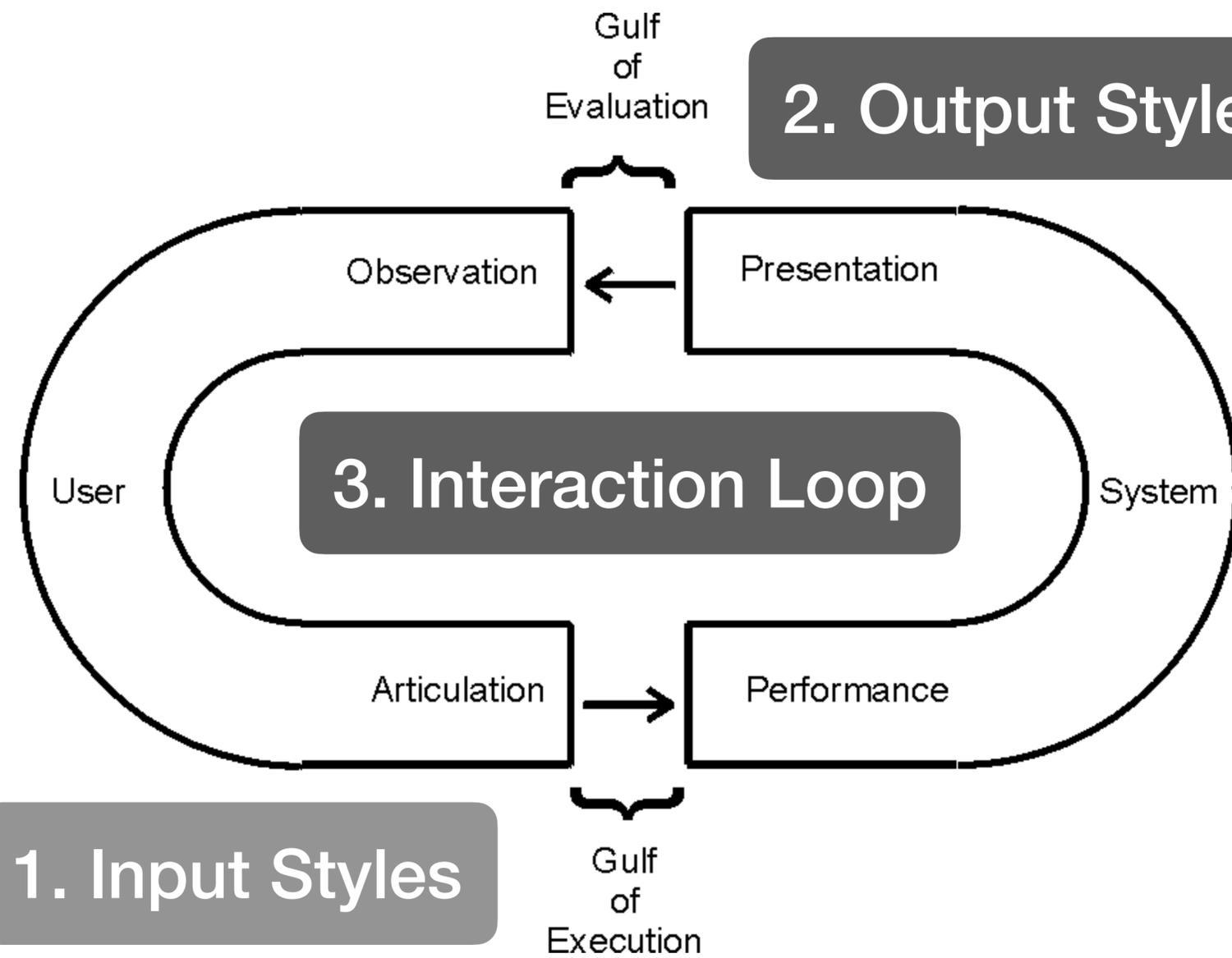
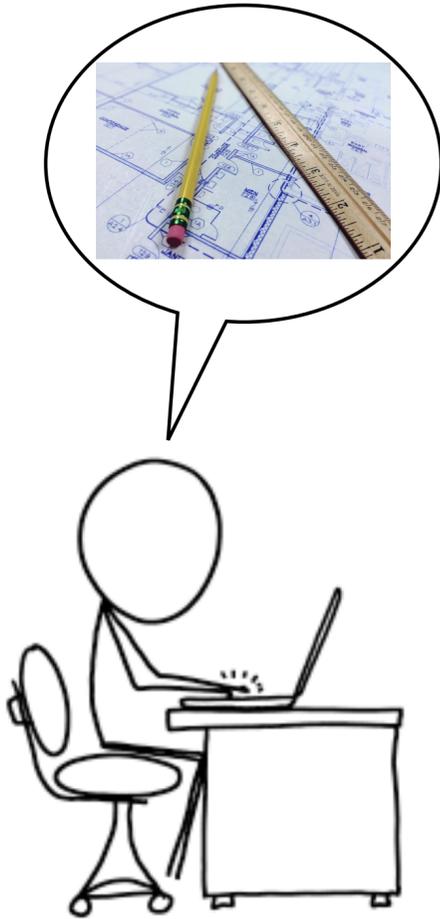
```
stutter :: xs: List a -> {List a | len _v == (len xs) * 2}
```

```
stutter "abc" = "aabbcc"  
stutter "bc" = "bbcc"  
stutter "c" = "cc"  
stutter "" = ""
```

I need a regular expression to match `Decimal(18,3)`, which means ...



Did I just need to pull harder?



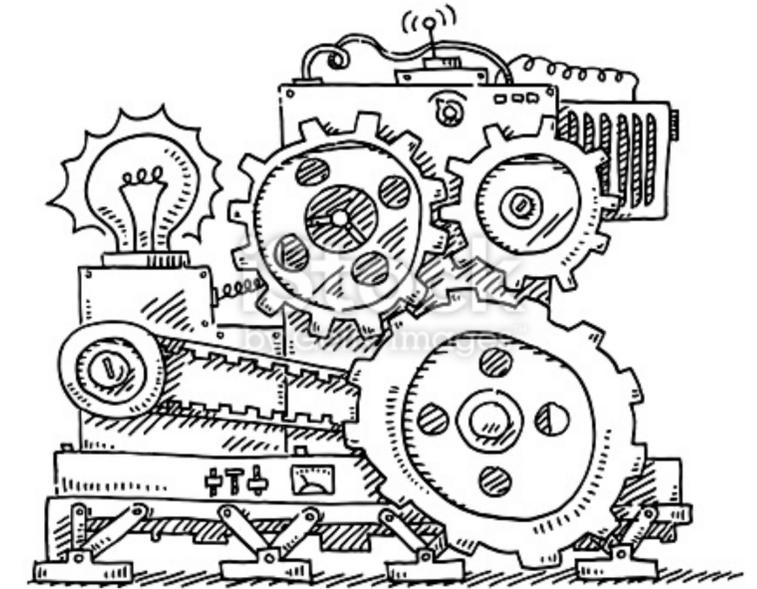
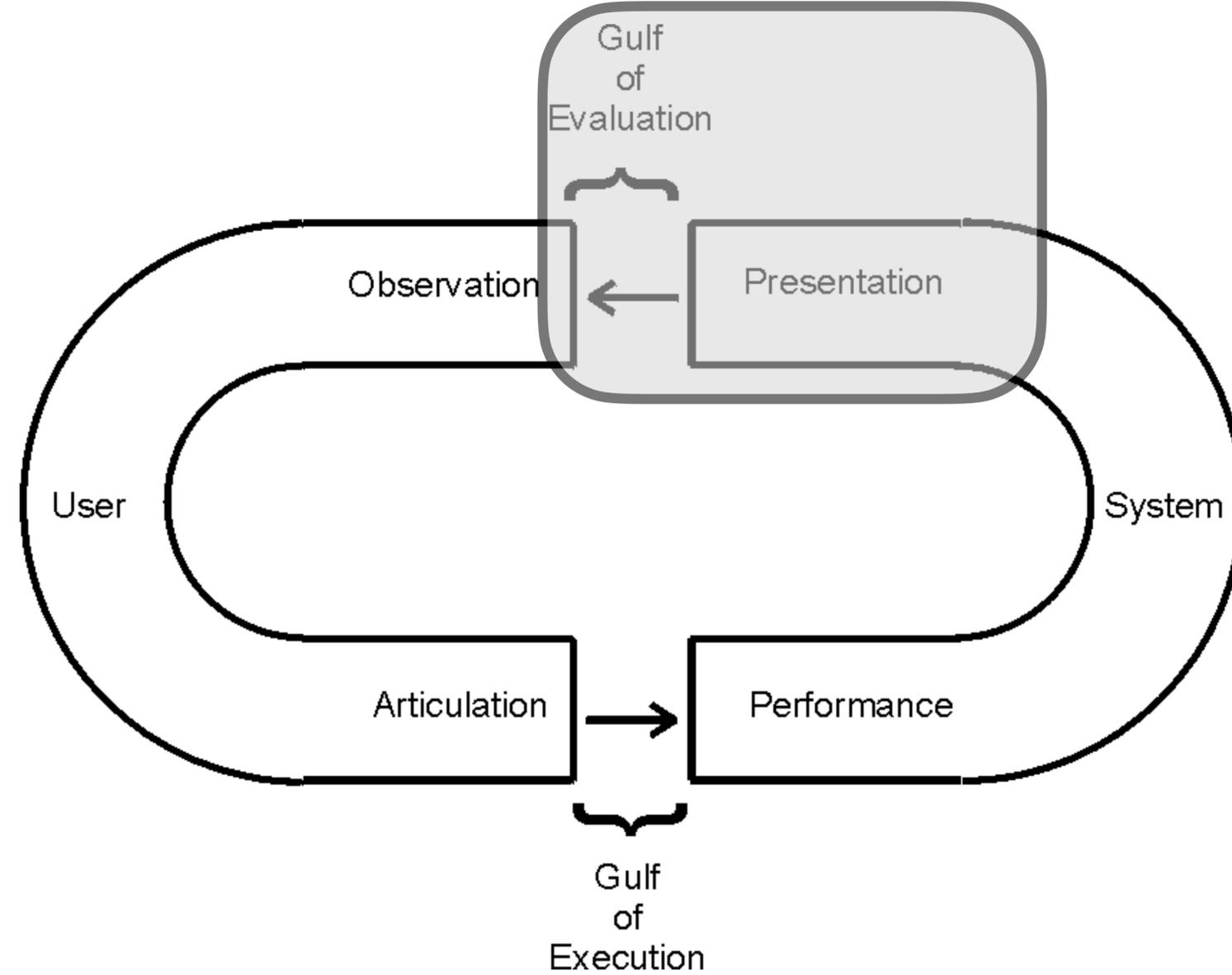
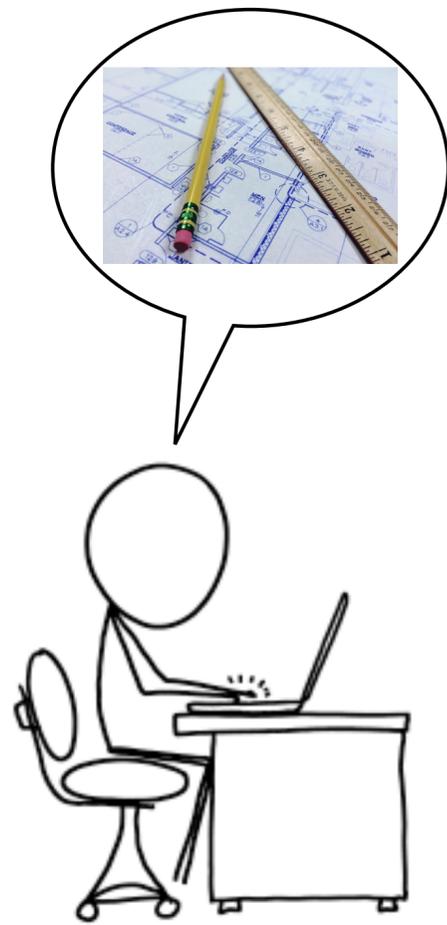
4. My Work

Hoogle+

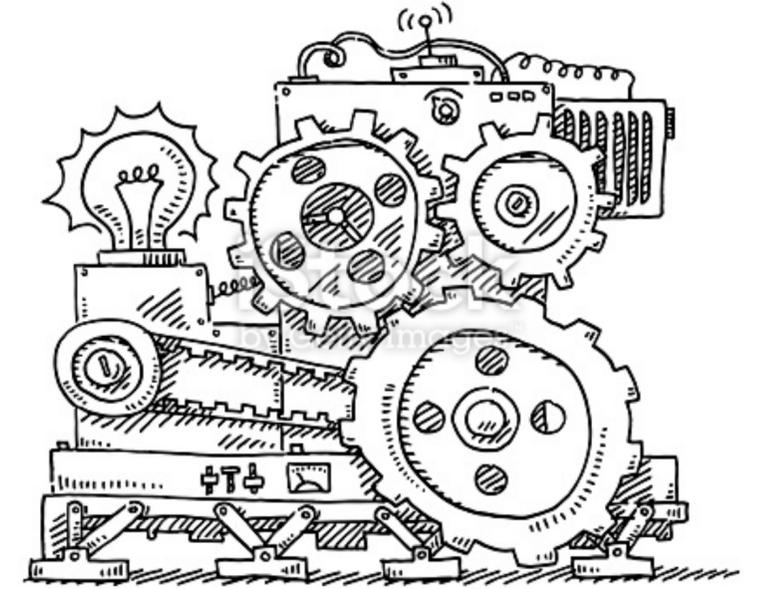
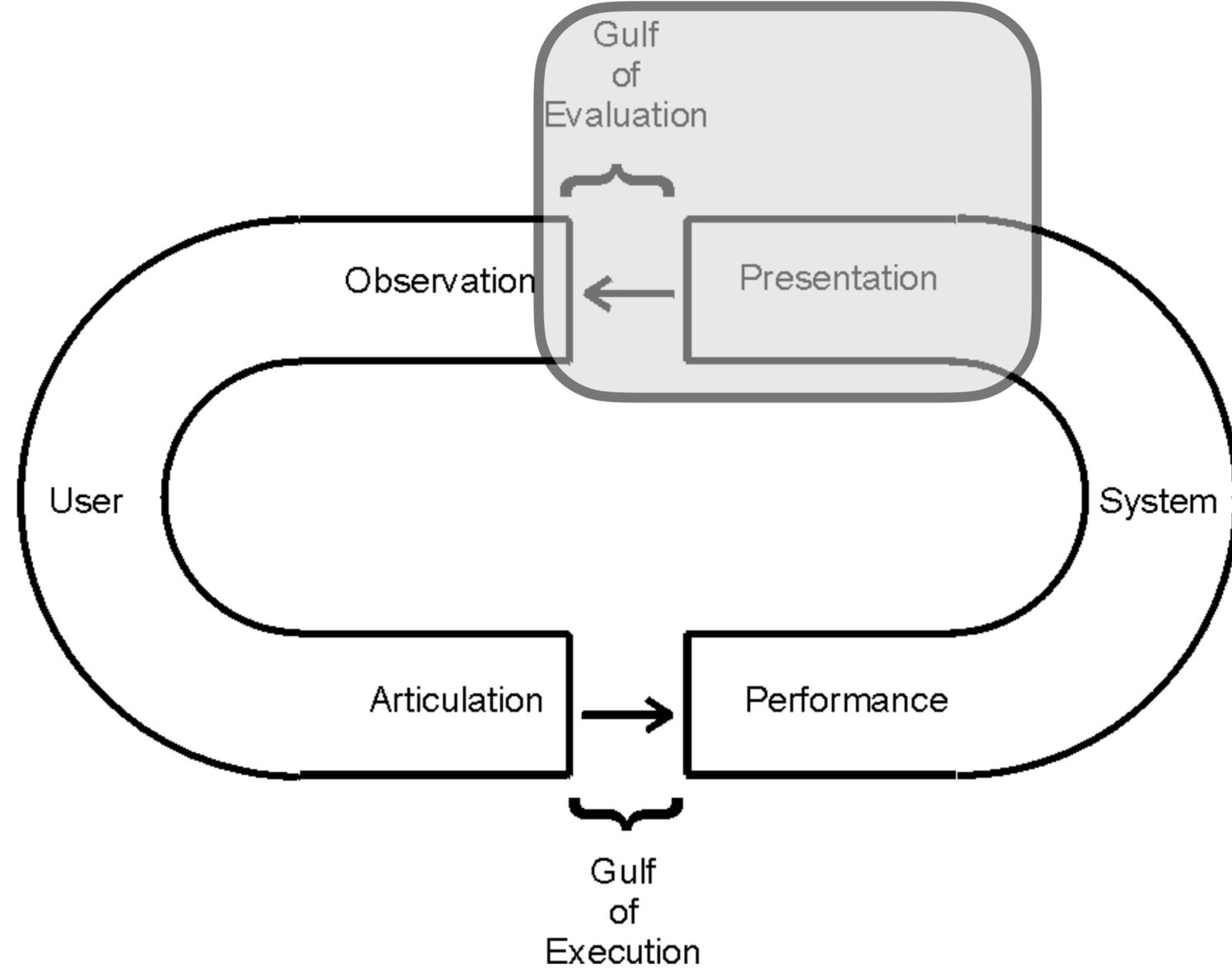
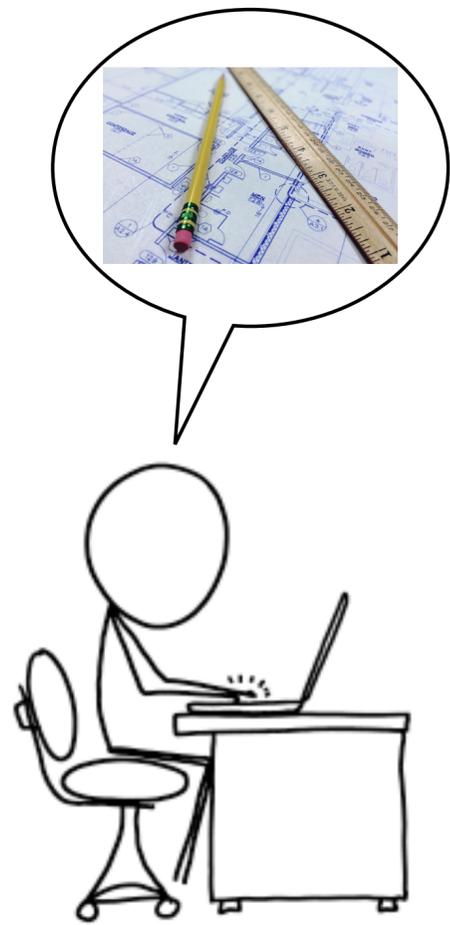
2. Output Styles

1. Input Styles

5. Open Questions



Gulf of Evaluation: Gap between the **language of the system** and the **language of your goal**



Natural Language

Results

Code

Ranking

Comprehension

Natural Language

Natural Language

Results

Code

Ranking

Comprehension

Internal Search Representation



Natural Language

- Typing Rules
- Enumeration State
- Graph Representation
- Version Space Algebra

Natural Language

Natural Language

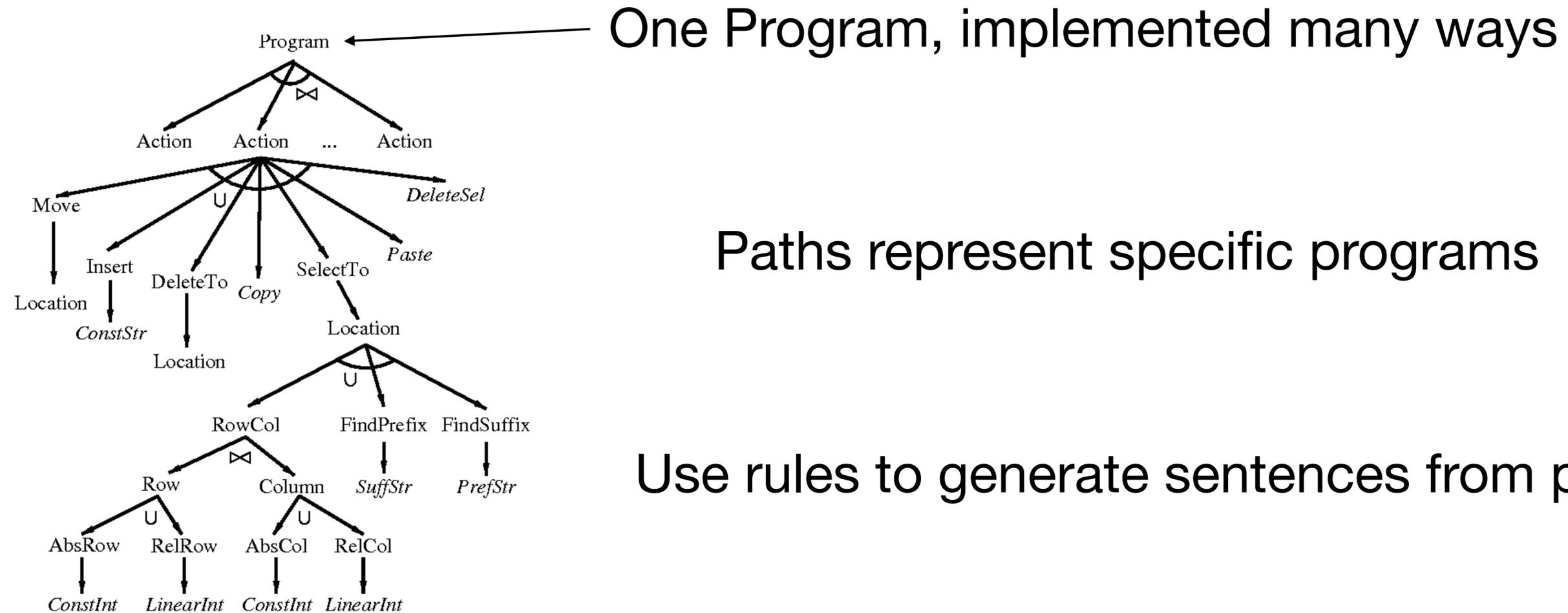
Results

Code

Ranking

Comprehension

Version Space Algebra



Natural Language

Natural Language

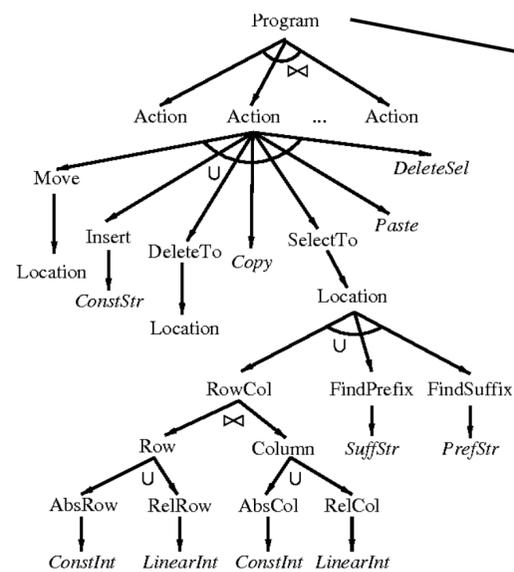
Results

Code

Ranking

Comprehension

Paraphrasing each node in the VSA!



To extract **AuthorList** from **Record**:

From the substring starting at the first occurrence of end of WhiteSpace, extract the string ending at

the first occurrence of
end of Camel Case
in the second line

FlashProg

Execution Result

Natural Language | **Results** | Code | Ranking | Comprehension

- Just do it
- Immediately usable
- Immediate feedback
- One-time-use
- Not scalable

	A	B	C	
1	Data	Currency	Value	
2	USD300			
3	RMB9020			
4	SGD134			
5	HKD289			
6	EUR888			
7	MYR483			
8	KRW2302			
9				

Flashfill

Code

Natural Language

Results

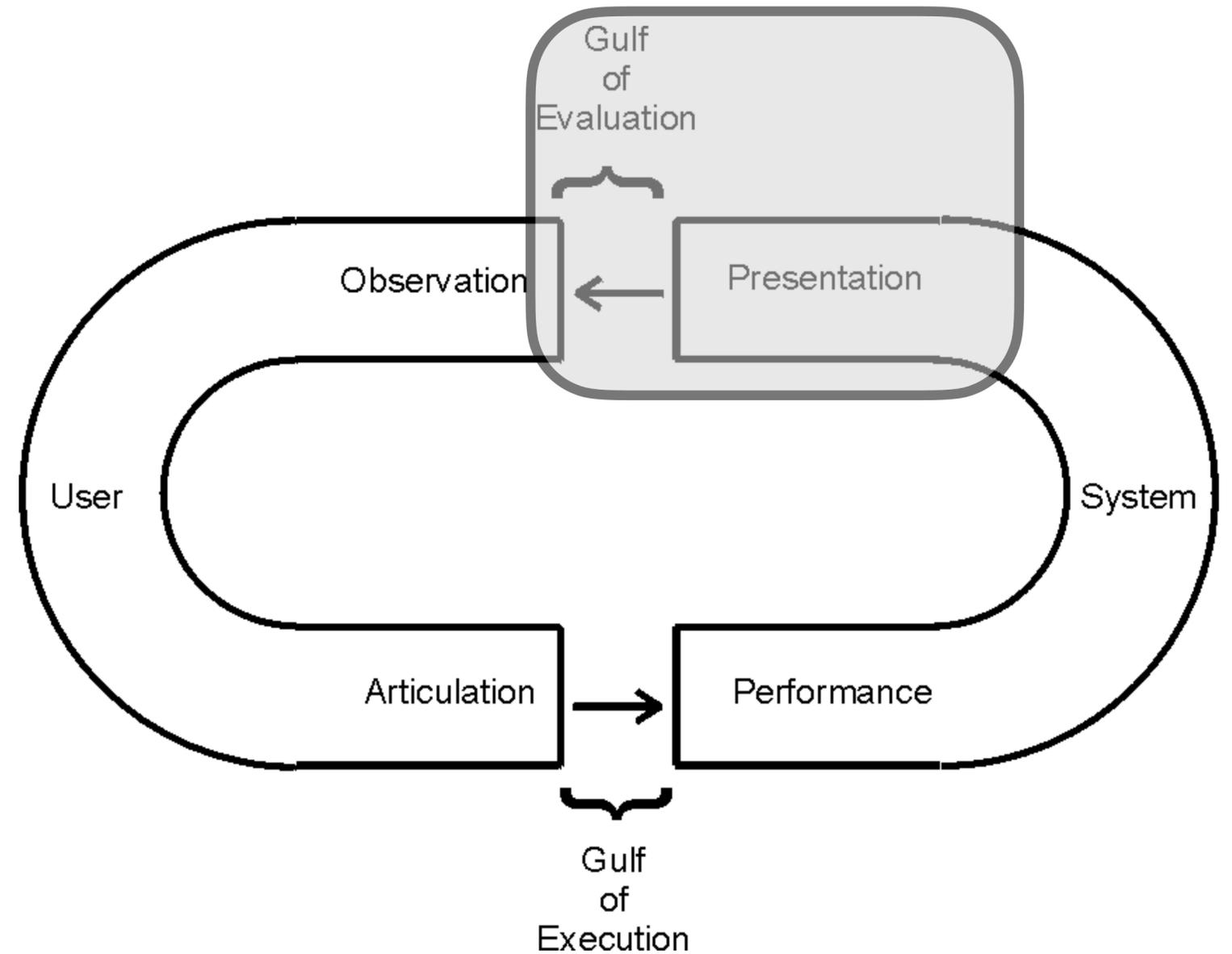
Code

Ranking

Comprehension

Familiar to Programmers

Hard to translate to language of goal



Ranking

Natural Language

Results

Code

Ranking

Comprehension

Synthesizers can produce many possible programs

Which to show a user first?

- Size: Synquid
- Information Loss
- Complexity: FlashFill-style
- Probabilities

To extract AuthorList from Record:

From the substring starting at the first occurrence of end of WhiteSpace, extract the string ending at

the first occurrence of
end of Camel Case
in the second line

English Program [close](#)

- '+4, -31 the first occurrence of Dot after Camel Case
- '+8, -21 the last occurrence of Dot after Camel Case in the second
- '+5, -24 the first occurrence of Dot after Dot WhiteSpace Camel
- '+1, -22 the first occurrence of Dot after WhiteSpace Camel Case
- '+1, -22 the first occurrence of Dot after Alphanumeric WhiteSpa

Comprehension

Natural Language

Results

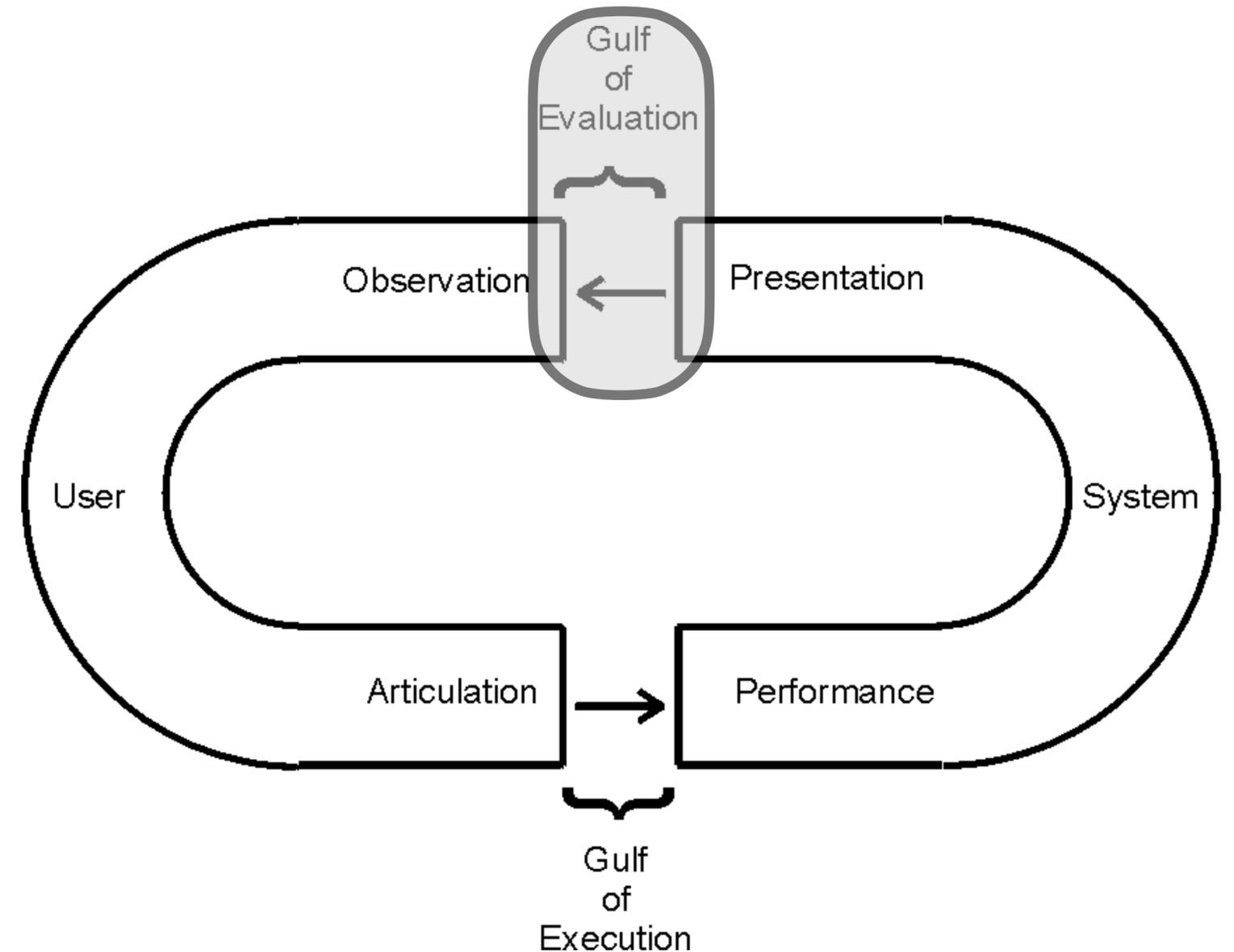
Code

Ranking

Comprehension

Will users recognize the right answer when it's given?

```
DEBUG: Property: Company  
Program: ESSL((EndsWith(Dynamic Token(</td><td>)(</td><td>), ALL CAPS(\p{Lu}(\p{Lu})+),  
Dynamic Token(</td></tr>)(</td></tr>)))): 0,  
1, ...: Dynamic Token(<tr><td>)(<tr><td>)...Alphabet([\p{Lu}\p{Ll}\-.]+), Dynamic  
Token(</td><td>)(</td><td>), ALL CAPS(\p{Lu}(\p{Lu}  
})+), 1 + Camel Case(\p{Lu}(\p{Ll})+)...Dynamic Token(</td><td>)(</td><td>), ALL  
CAPS(\p{Lu}(\p{Lu})+), Dynamic Token(</td></tr>)(</  
td></tr>), 1)
```



Comprehension

Natural Language

Results

Code

Ranking

Comprehension

Intermediate Values

Seeing Effect of code (I/O Examples)

Sensible Variable Naming

Readable Code

Task: Get most common bigram

	code	Debug information (example 1)
Read code down ↓	input	"abdfibfcfdebfdfdebdihgfkjfdabd"
	zip(input.tail)	List((a,b), (b,d), (d,f), (f,i), (i,b), (b,f), (f,c), (c,f), (f,d), (d,e))
	drop(1)	List((b,d), (d,f), (f,i), (i,b), (b,f), (f,c), (c,f), (f,d), (d,e))
	map(p => p._1.toString + p._2)	List("bd", "df", "fi", "ib", "bf", "fc", "cf", "fd", "de", "eb", "bd", "de")
	min	"bd"

Comprehension

Natural Language

Results

Code

Ranking

Comprehension

Intermediate Values

Seeing Effect of code (I/O Examples)

Sensible Variable Naming

Readable Code

Task: Get most common bigram

	code	Debug information (example 1)
Read code down ↓	input	"abdfibfcfdebfdfdebdihgfkjfdabd"
	zip(input.tail)	List((a,b), (b,d), (d,f), (f,i), (i,b), (b,f), (f,c), (c,f), (f,d),
	drop(1)	List((b,d), (d,f), (f,i), (i,b), (b,f), (f,c), (c,f), (f,d), (d,e),
	map(p => p._1.toString + p._2)	List("bd", "df", "fi", "ib", "bf", "fc", "cf", "fd", "de", "eb", "bd",
	min	"bd"

Comprehension

Natural Language

Results

Code

Ranking

Comprehension

Intermediate Values

Seeing Effect of code (I/O Examples)

Sensible Variable Naming

Readable Code

Task: Get most common bigram

	code	Debug information (example 1)
Read code down ↓	<code>input</code>	<code>"abdfibfcfdebfdfdebdihgfkjfdabd"</code>
	<code>zip(input.tail)</code>	<code>List((a,b), (b,d), (d,f), (f,i), (i,b), (b,f), (f,c), (c,f), (f,d),</code>
	<code>drop(1)</code>	<code>List((b,d), (d,f), (f,i), (i,b), (b,f), (f,c), (c,f), (f,d), (d,e),</code>
	<code>map(p => p._1.toString + p._2)</code>	<code>List("bd", "df", "fi", "ib", "bf", "fc", "cf", "fd", "de", "eb", "bd",</code>
	<code>min</code>	<code>"bd"</code>

Comprehension

Natural Language

Results

Code

Ranking

Comprehension

Intermediate Values

Seeing Effect of code (I/O Examples)

Sensible Variable Naming

Readable Code

Task: Get most common bigram

	code	Debug information (example 1)
Read code down ↓	input	"abdfibfcfdebd fdebdihgfkj fdebd"
	zip(input.tail)	List((a,b), (b,d), (d,f), (f,i), (i,b), (b,f), (f,c), (c,f), (f,d),
	drop(1)	List((b,d), (d,f), (f,i), (i,b), (b,f), (f,c), (c,f), (f,d), (d,e),
	map(p => p._1.toString + p._2)	List("bd", "df", "fi", "ib", "bf", "fc", "cf", "fd", "de", "eb", "bd",
	min	"bd"

Comprehension

Natural Language

Results

Code

Ranking

Comprehension

Task: Get most common bigram

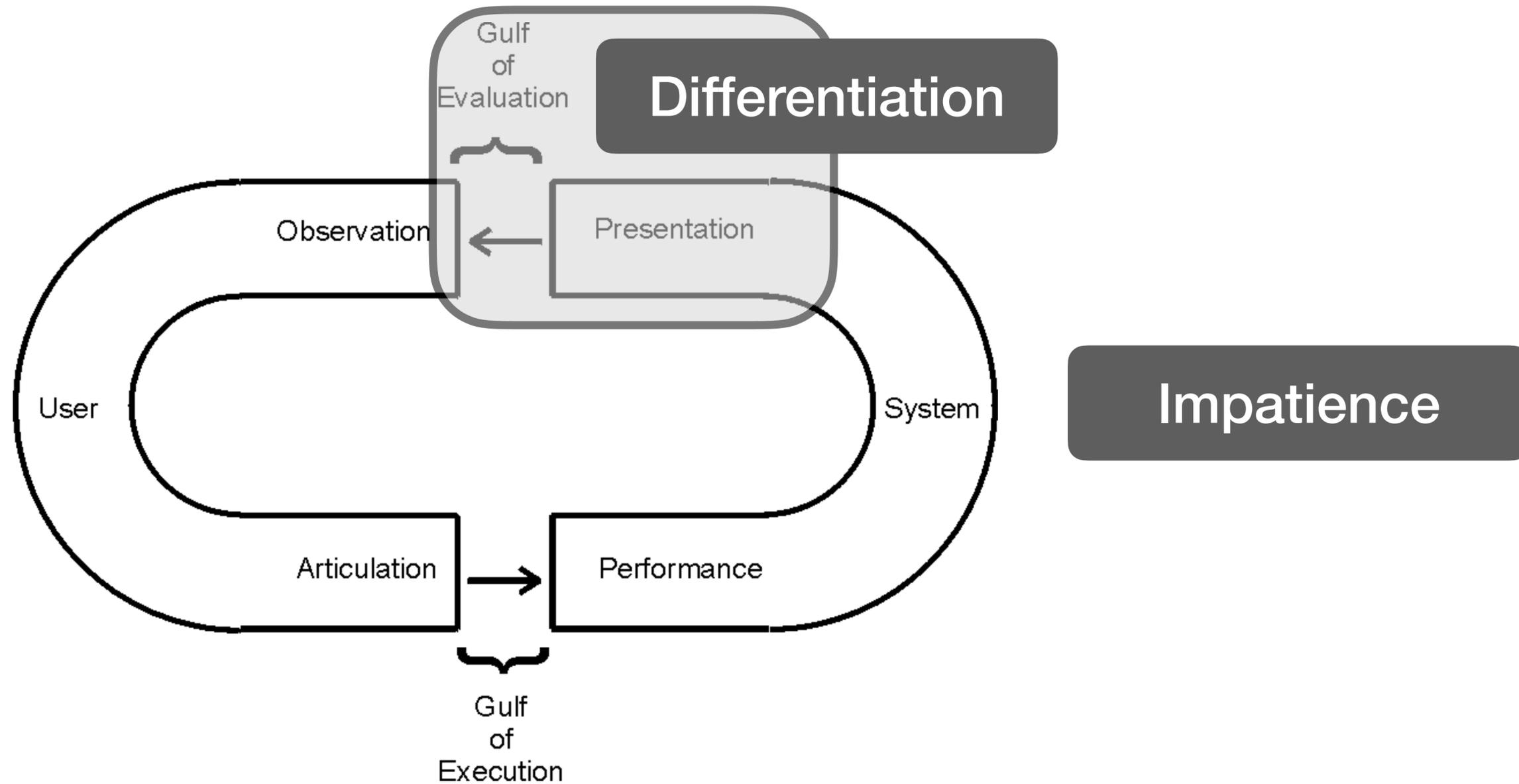
Read code down ↓

code	Debug information (example 1)
input	"abdfibfcfdebfdfdebdihgfkjfdabd"
zip(input.tail)	List((a,b), (b,d), (d,f), (f,i), (i,b), (b,f), (f,c), (c,f), (f,d),
drop(1)	List((b,d), (d,f), (f,i), (i,b), (b,f), (f,c), (c,f), (f,d), (d,e),
map(p => p._1.toString + p._2)	List("bd", "df", "fi", "ib", "bf", "fc", "cf", "fd", "de", "eb", "bd",
min	"bd"

Vs

```
input.zip(input.tail).drop(1).map(p => p._1.toString + p._2).min
```

Open Questions



Open Question

Differentiation

To extract **AuthorList** from **Record**:

From the substring starting at the first occurrence of end of WhiteSpace, extract the string ending at

- the first occurrence of
 - end of Camel Case
 - in the second line

English Program close

- '+4, -31' the first occurrence of Dot after Camel Case
- '+8, -21' the last occurrence of Dot after Camel Case in the second
- '+5, -24' the first occurrence of Dot after Dot WhiteSpace Camel
- '+1, -22' the first occurrence of Dot after WhiteSpace Camel Case
- '+1, -22' the first occurrence of Dot after Alphanumeric WhiteSpace

What's the difference between these two?

Hover to see effect

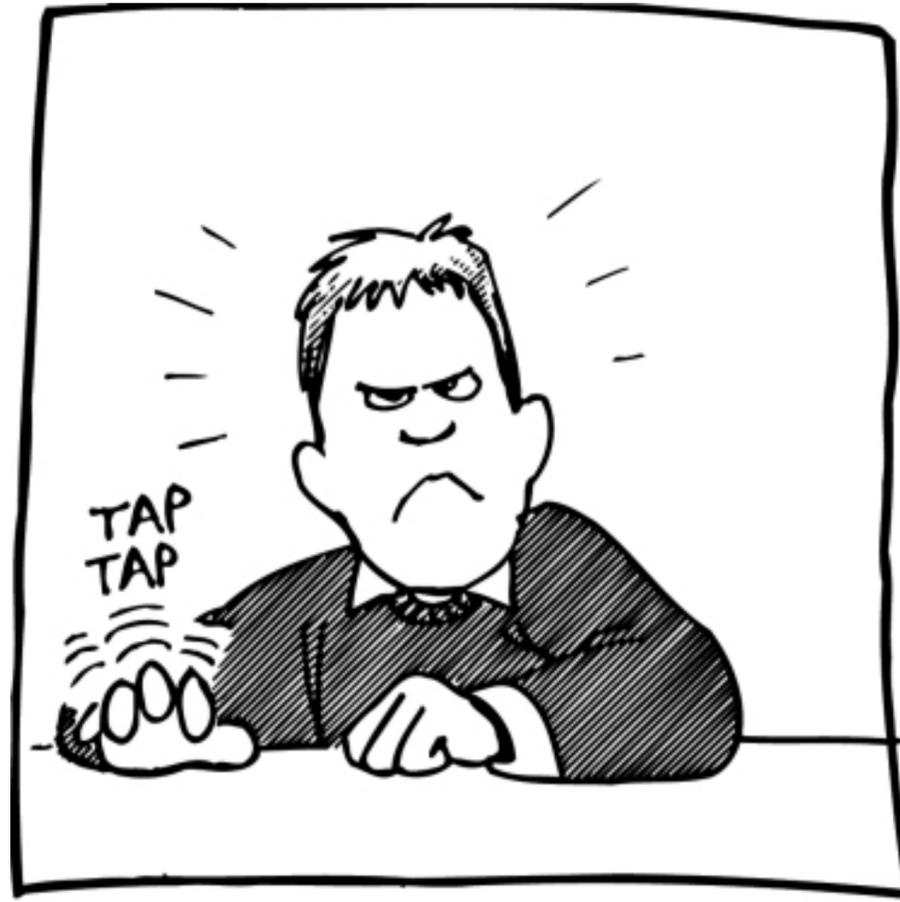
Record AuthorList Label3

- [1] A. Ahmed, A. W. Appel, C. D. Richards, K. N. Swadi, G. Tan, and D. C. Wang. Semantic foundations for typed assembly languages. ACM Trans. Program. Lang. Syst., 32(3), 2010.
- [2] A. W. Appel. Program Logics for Certified Compilers. Cambridge University Press, 2014.
- [3] A. W. Appel and S. Blazy. Separation logic for small-step Cminor. In TPHOLS, volume 4732 of LNCS, pages 5-21. Springer, 2007.

Open Question

Impatience

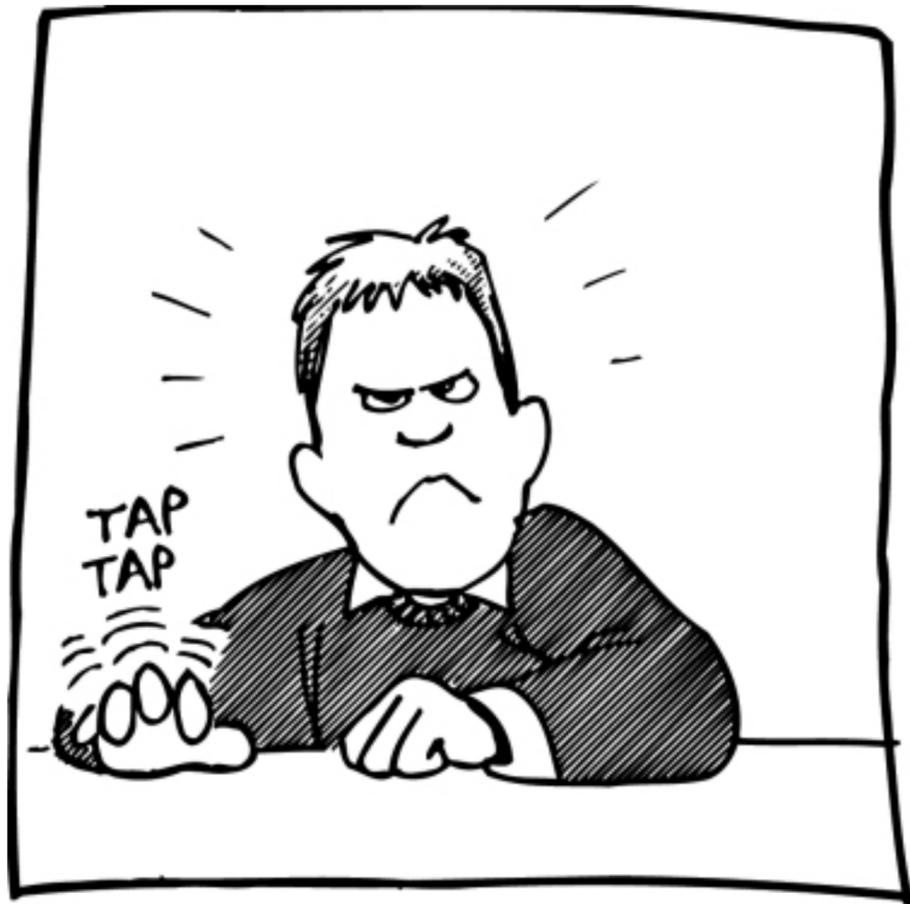
How long would you wait?



Open Question

Impatience

How long would you wait?

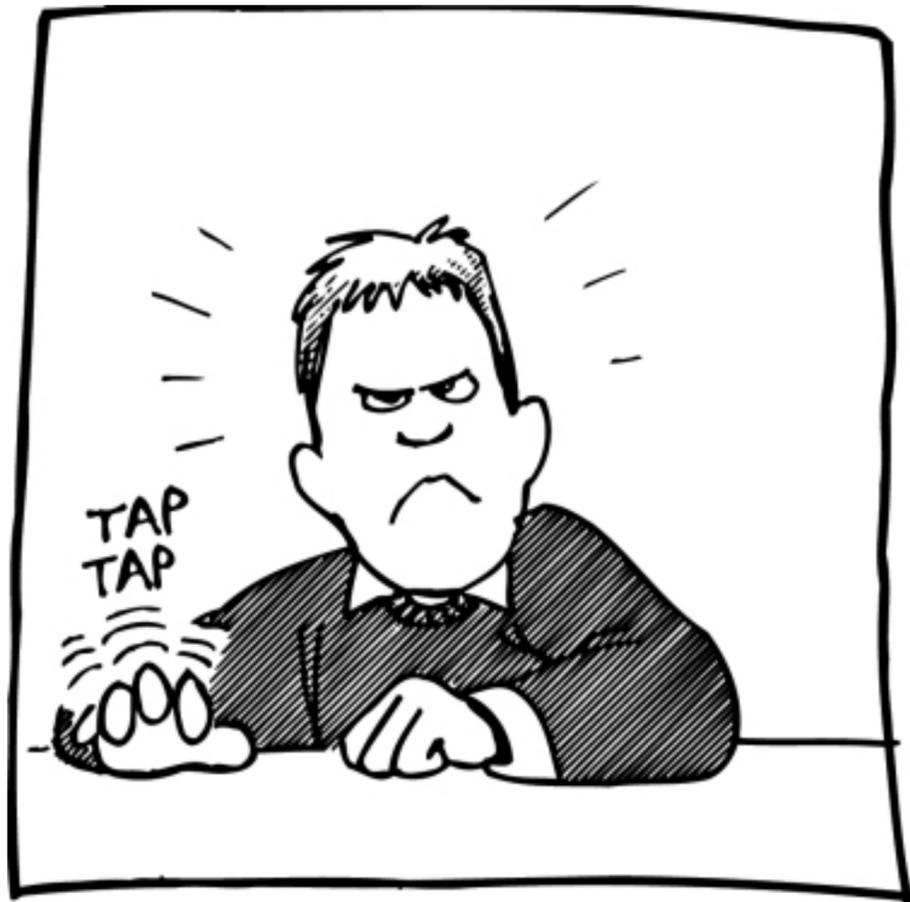


< 1 second?
10 seconds?
1 minute?

Open Question

Impatience

How long would you wait?



How long *can* you wait?

At least 30 seconds

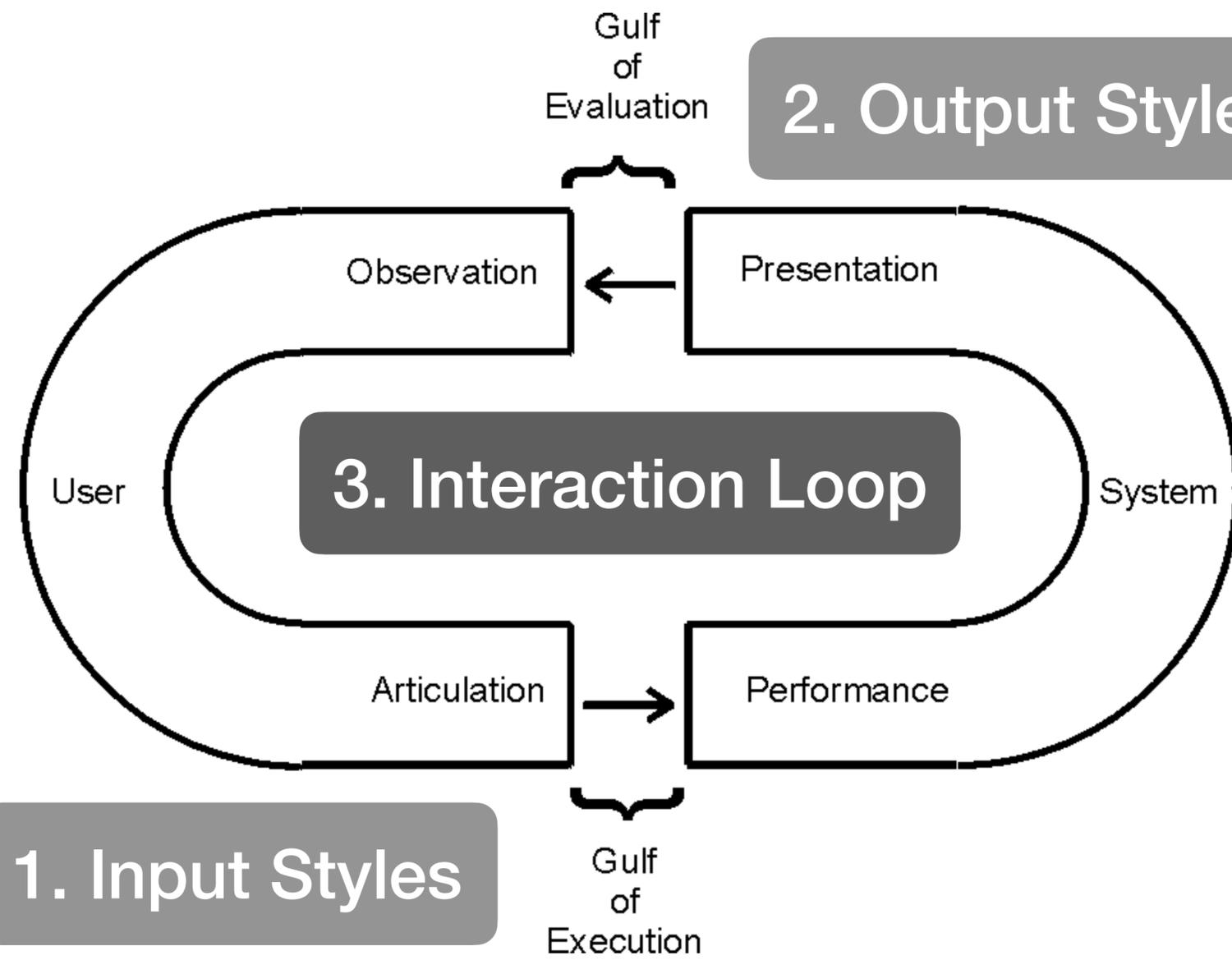
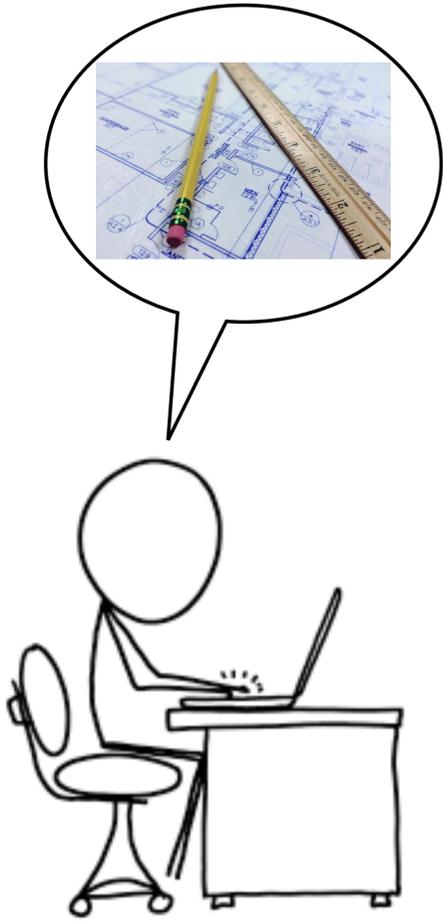
Open Question

Impatience

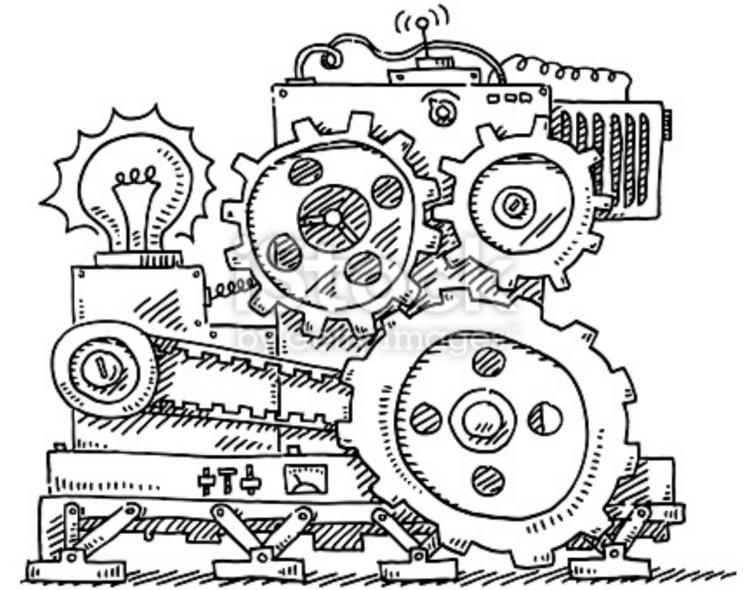
Is there meaningful feedback we can give?

Can users choose accuracy over time?

Can users do something while waiting?



2. Output Styles

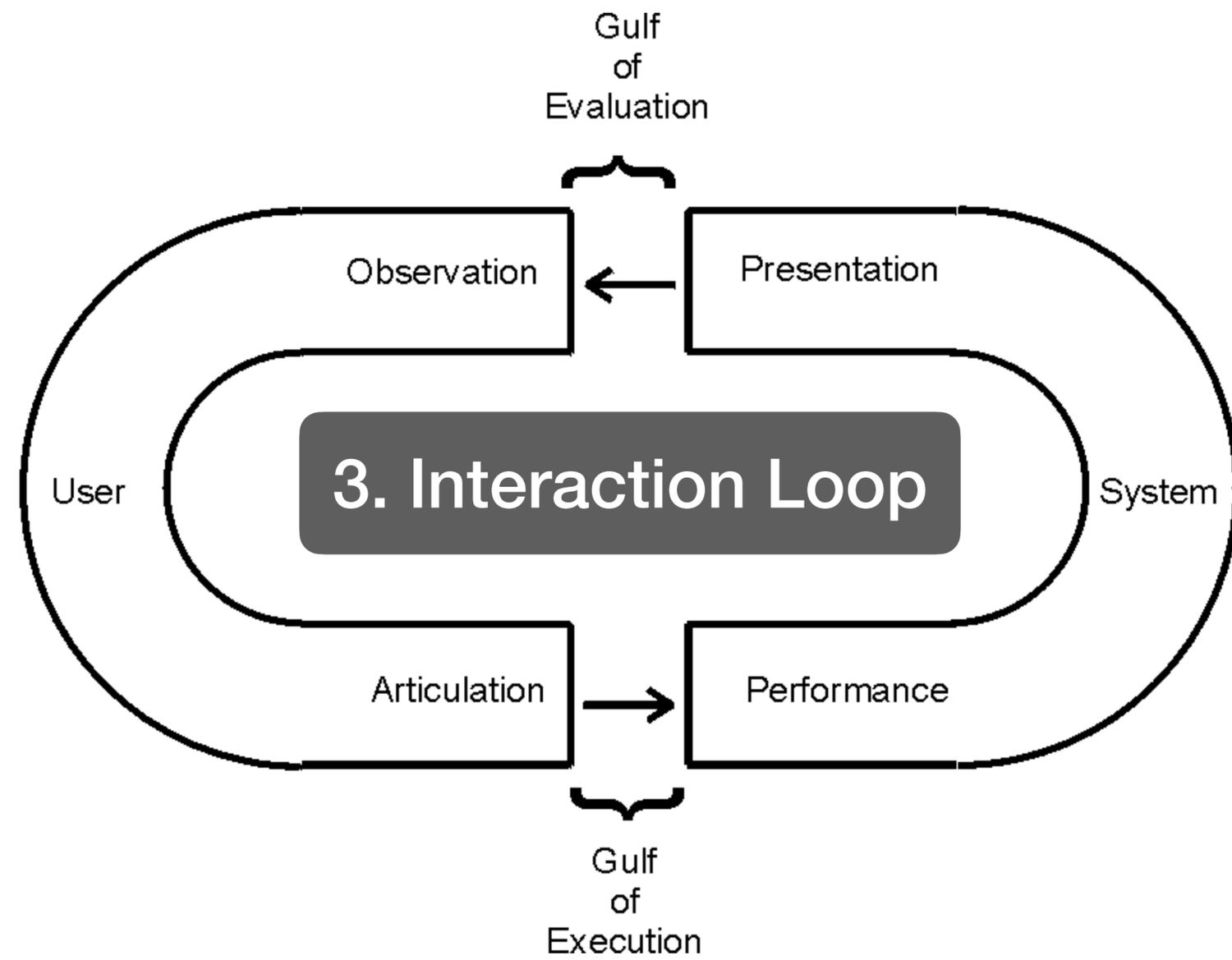


1. Input Styles

4. My Work

Hoogle+

5. Open Questions



1st loop

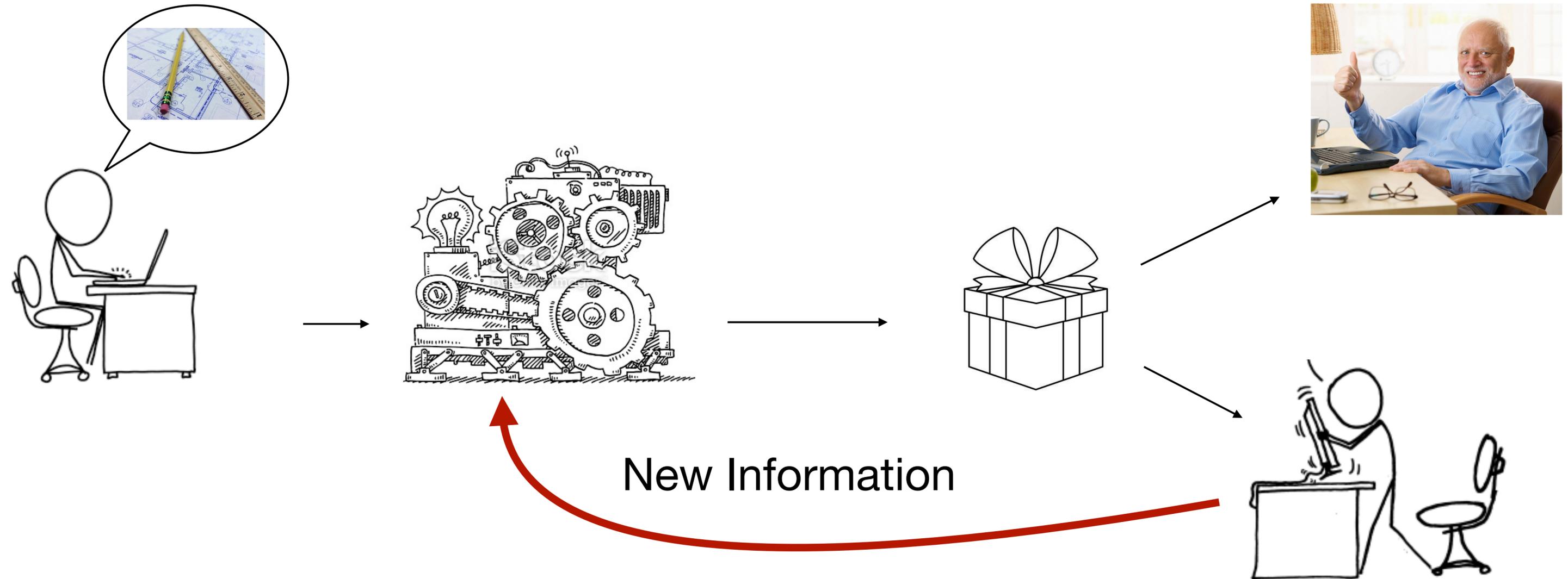


2nd loop

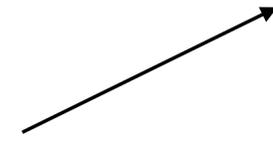
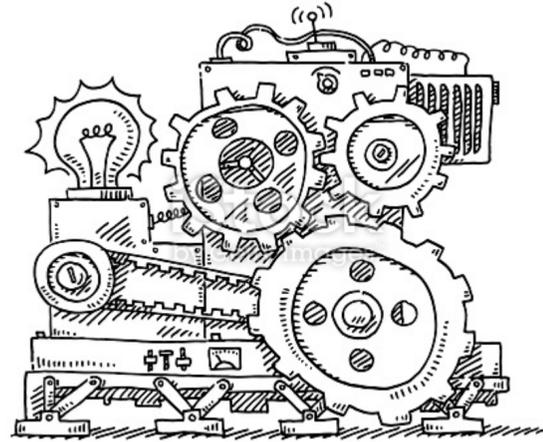


Interaction Loop

Interactive Program Synthesis



Soliciting Specifications



Is it useful?



Who refines the search?



User-Driven

Synthesizer-Driven

Granular
Interaction

Freeform
Examples

Disambiguating
Example

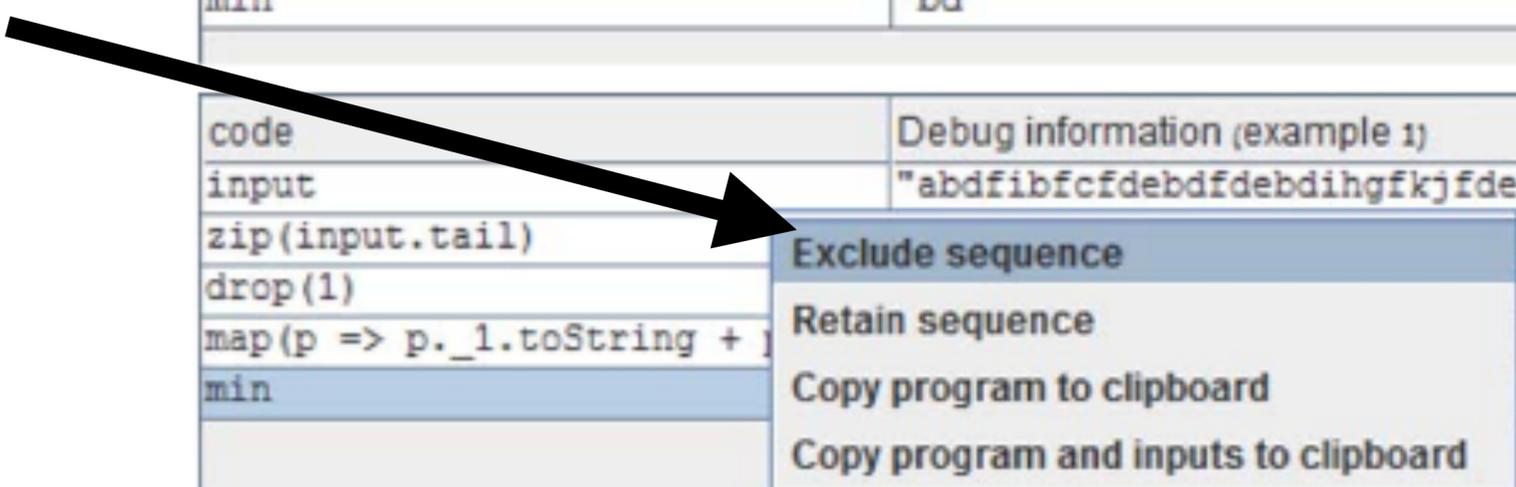
Granular Interaction

User-Driven

Task: find most common bigram
must rule out these programs

code	Debug information (example 1)
input	"abdfibfcfdebd fdebdihgfkj fdebd"
zip(input.tail)	List((a,b), (b,d), (d,f), (f,i), (i,b), (b,f), (f,c), (c,f), (f,d),
drop(1)	List((b,d), (d,f), (f,i), (i,b), (b,f), (f,c), (c,f), (f,d), (d,e),
map(p => p._1.toString + p._2)	List("bd", "df", "fi", "ib", "bf", "fc", "cf", "fd", "de", "eb", "bd",
min	"bd"

code	Debug information (example 1)
input	"abdfibfcfdebd fdebdihgfkj fdebd"
zip(input.tail)	, (i,b), (b,f), (f,c), (c,f), (f,d),
drop(1)	, (b,f), (f,c), (c,f), (f,d), (d,e),
map(p => p._1.toString + p._2)	", "fc", "cf", "fd", "de", "eb", "bd",
min	



Freeform Examples

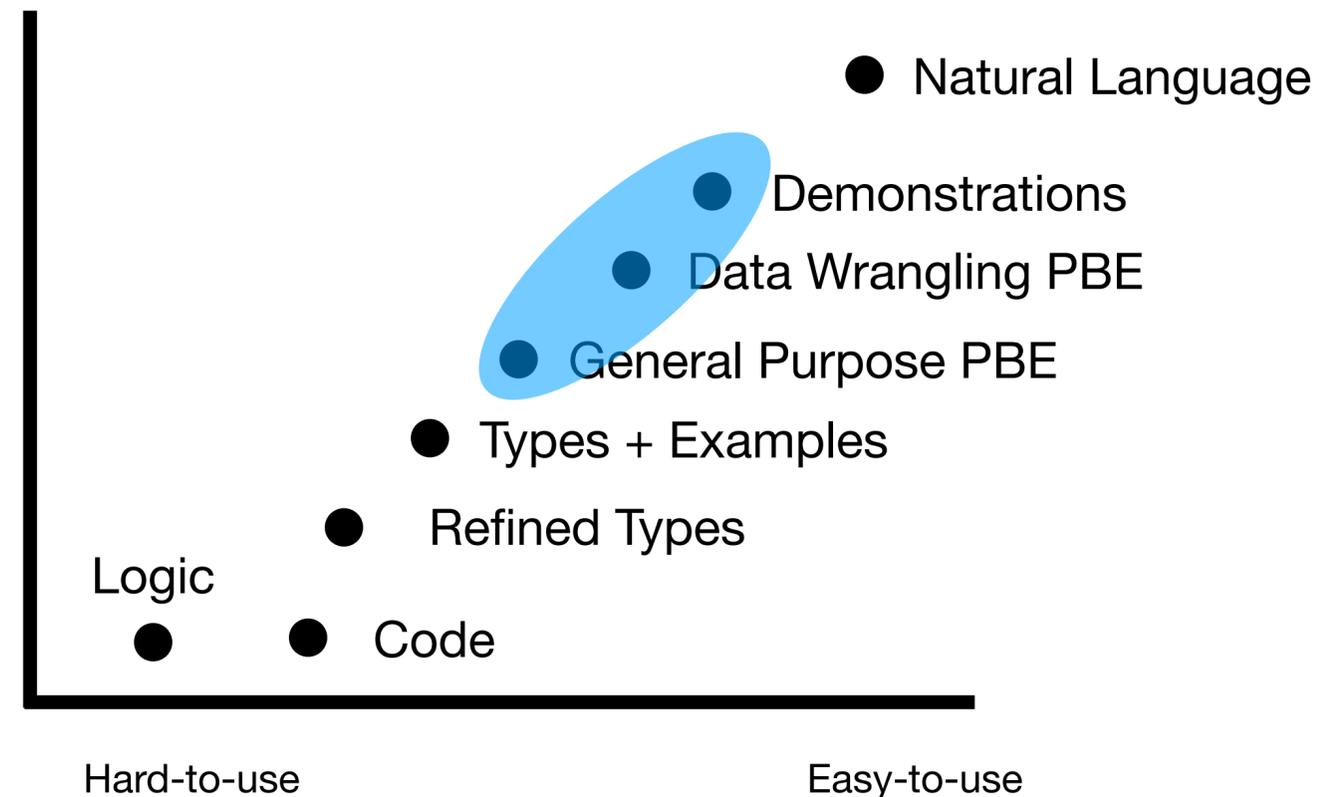
User-Driven

Provide another demonstration / example

<u>Full Name</u>	<u>Last Name</u>
Angie McKue	McKue
Lucina Lentsch	Lentsch
Katlin Babidge	Babidge
Karla Rolse	Rolse
Carl Deverille	Deverille

Ambiguous

Unambiguous



Freeform Examples

User-Driven

Provide another demonstration / example

<u>Full Name</u>	<u>Last Name</u>
Angie McKue	McKue
Lucina Lentsch	Lentsch
Katlin Babidge	Babidge
Karla Rolse	Rolse
Carl Deverille	Deverille

No guarantee search will improve



Freeform Examples

User-Driven

No guarantee search will improve

How can we force progress?



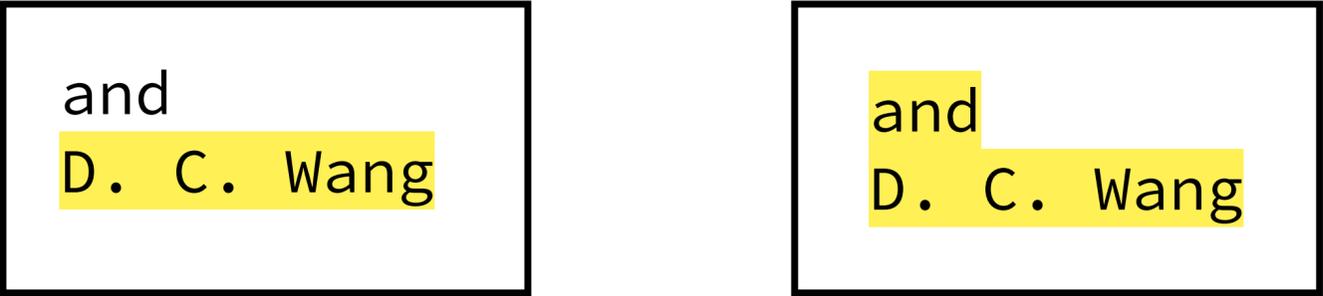
Distinguishing Input

Synthesizer-Driven

An input whose output distinguish between at least 2 programs

Task: Highlight author names in semi-structured data

'Author' is currently ambiguous. Which highlighting is correct?



and
D. C. Wang

Let me edit it myself

and
D. C. Wang

FlashProg (2015)

Distinguishing Input

Synthesizer-Driven

An input whose output distinguish between at least 2 programs

Where did these come from?

Task: Highlight author names in semi-structured data

'Author' is currently ambiguous. Which highlighting is correct?

and
D. C. Wang

and
D. C. Wang

Let me edit it myself

FlashProg (2015)

Distinguishing Input

Synthesizer-Driven

Where did these come from?

'Author' is currently ambiguous. Which highlighting is correct?

and
D. C. Wang

and
D. C. Wang

Let me edit it myself

First input that acts differently
on the top 2 programs

Slow convergence
Many interactions

Question Selection

Which distinguishing input?

Synthesizer-Driven

There is a better way!
Fewer interactions

Question Selection

Synthesizer-Driven

Which distinguishing input?

Bad News:

The Best Question is NP-Complete

Good News:

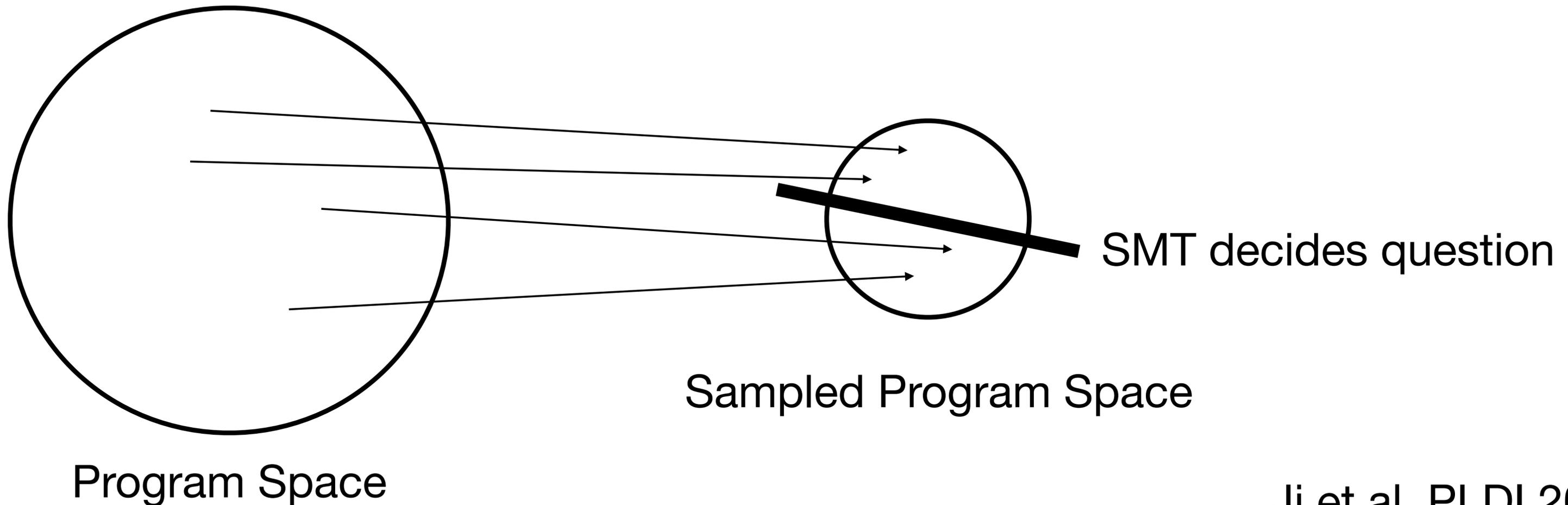
We can approximate it

Question Selection

Which distinguishing input?

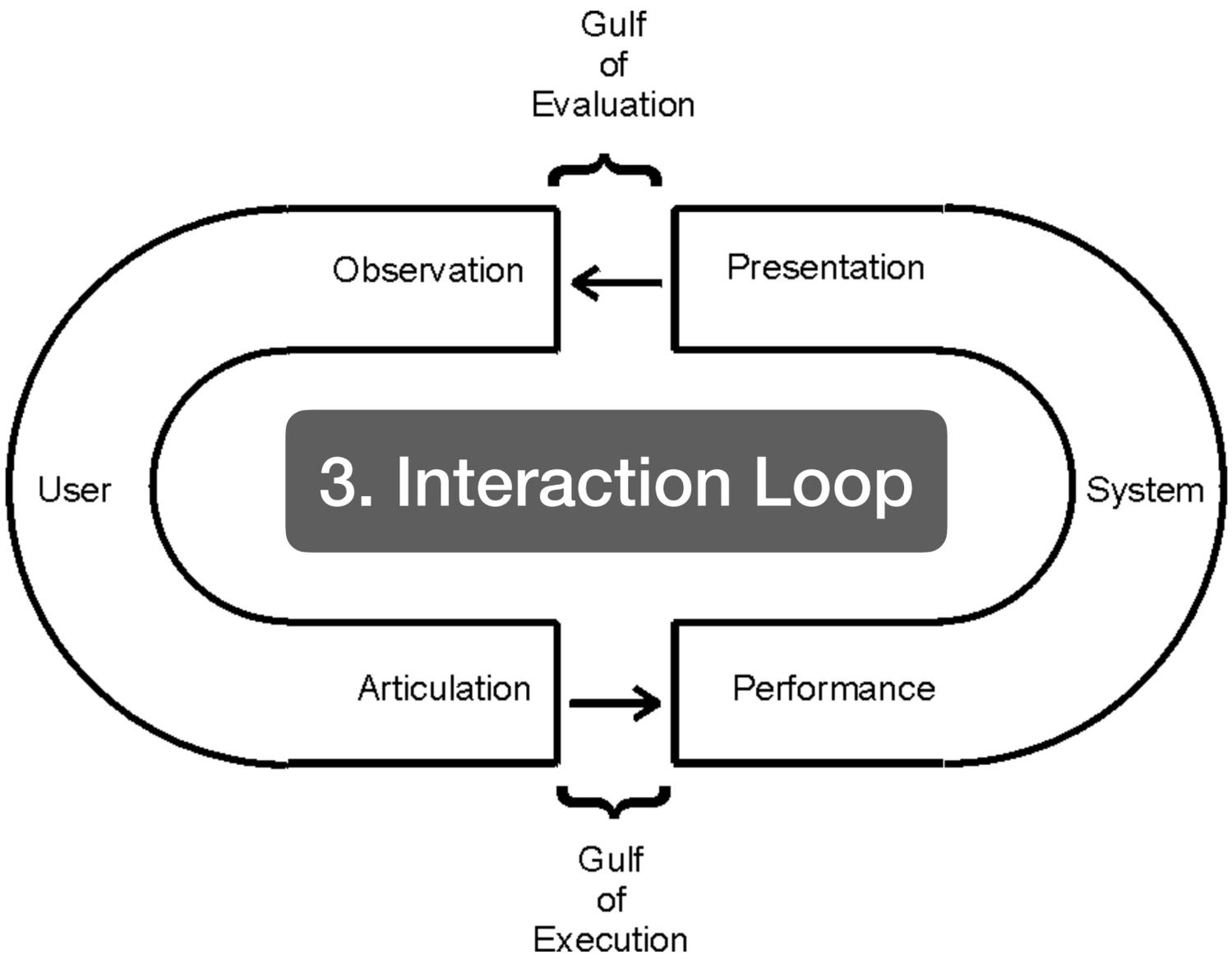
Synthesizer-Driven

Minimax over the user's input and a sampled search space.



Ji et al. PLDI 2020

Noisy Specification



User-Driven

Synthesizer-Driven

Granular Interaction

Freeform Examples

Disambiguating Example

Open Question

Noisy Specification

Users aren't perfect

stutter "abc" = "aabbcc"
stutter "bc" = "bbcc"
stutter "c" = "bc"
stutter "" = ""

Most synthesizers



Timeout

Inconsistent specification

Open Question

Noisy Specification

Some systems handle noise

FlashFill VSA Heuristic

RANSAC Randomness

RobustFill Probability

Bester Best Effort

Open Question

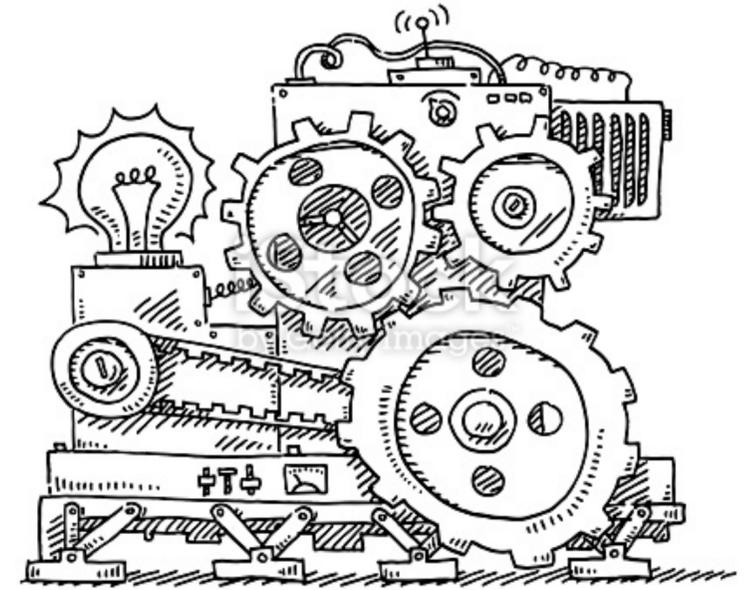
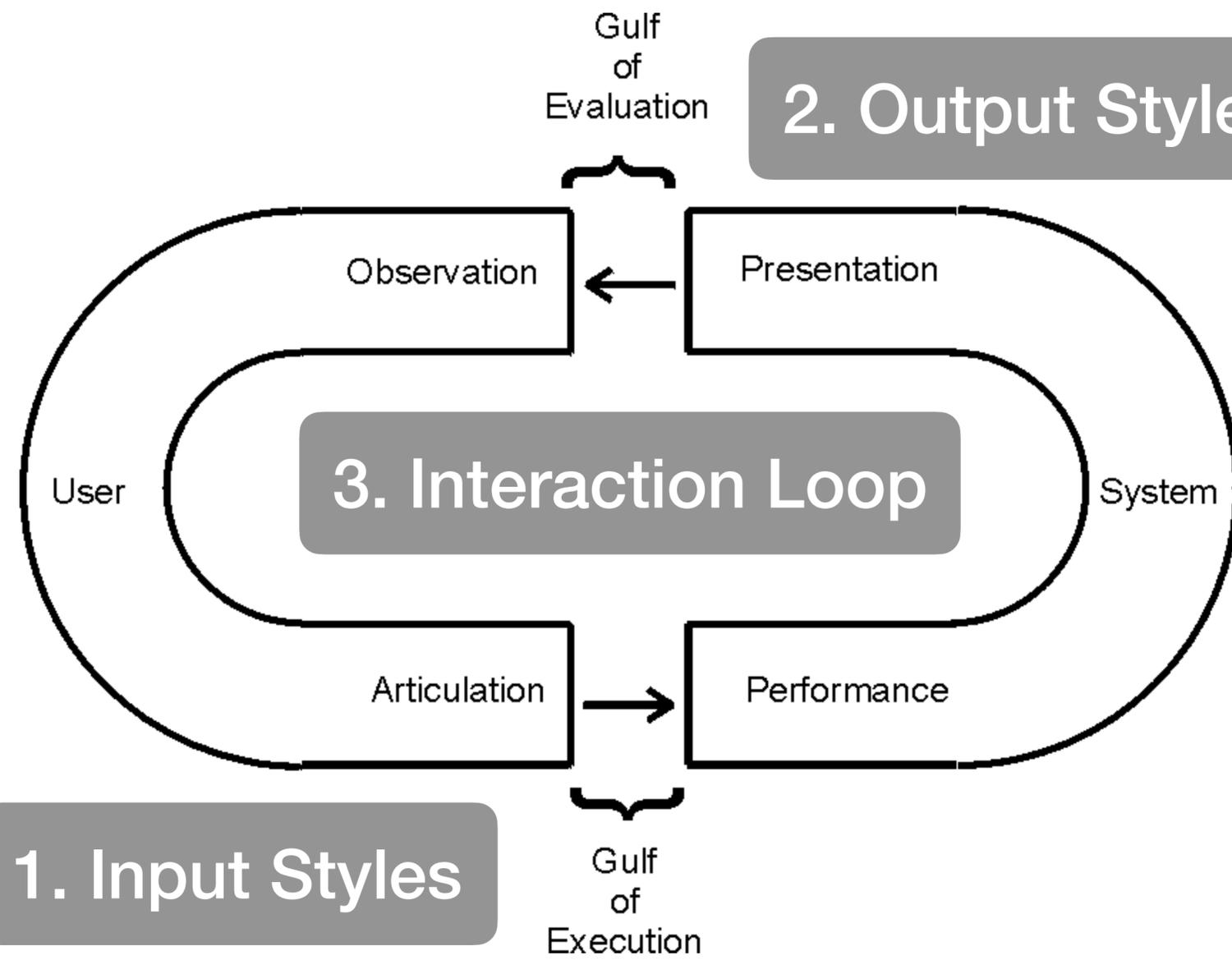
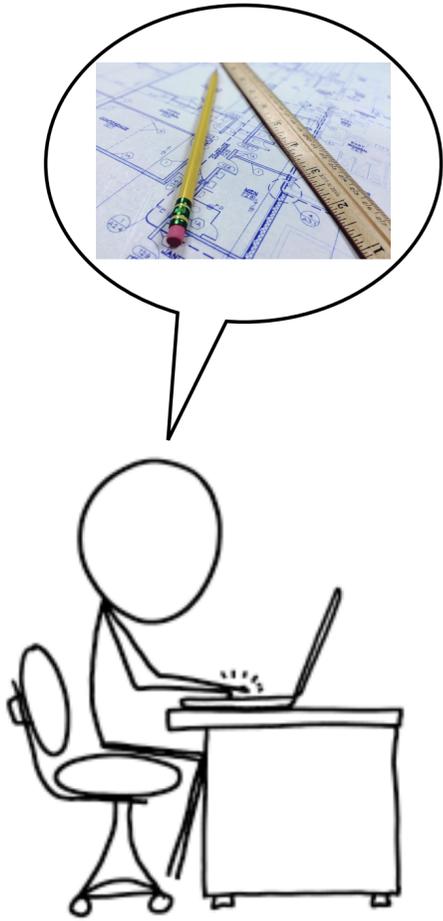
Noisy Specification

Some systems handle noise

FlashFill	VSA Heuristic
RANSAC	Randomness
RobustFill	Probability
Bester	Best Effort

None of these are
general purpose synthesis

Can we synthesize with
noisy input in general?



2. Output Styles

1. Input Styles

4. My Work

5. Open Questions

Hoogle+

Problem

Short code-snippet search in Haskell

API Discovery

```
dedup :: Eq a => [a] -> [a]
```

```
dedup [1,2,2,3,3,1] == [1, 2, 3, 1]
```

```
dedup xs = map head (group xs)
```

Input

Type

Type + Example

Example

$(\text{Eq } a) \Rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [a]$

Input

Type

Type + Example

Example

(Eq a) => [a] -> [a]

Example Specifications:

	arg0	output
Edit	[1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3]	[1, 2, 3]
Remove		

Input

Type

Type + Example

Example

Example Specifications:

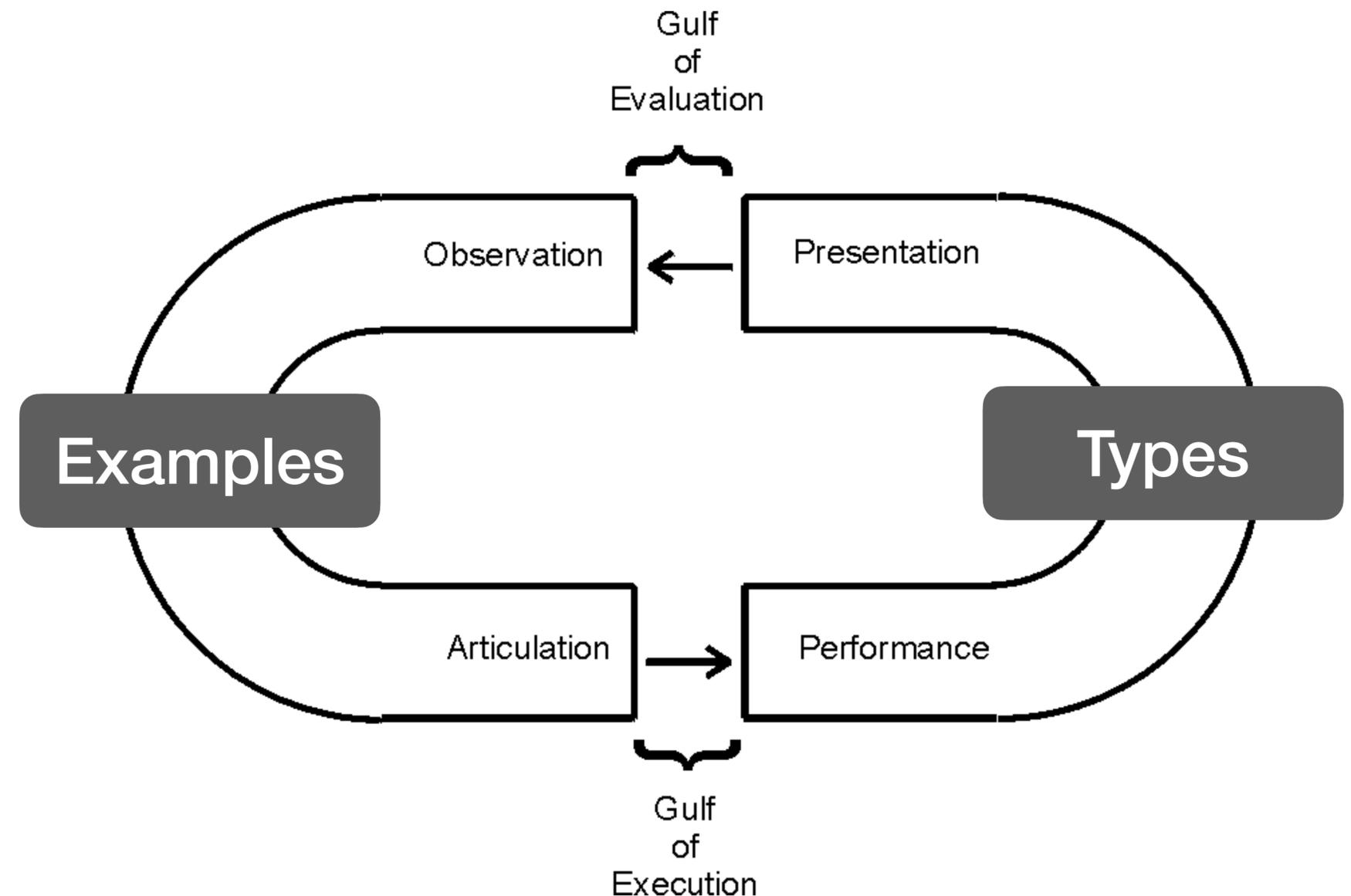
	arg0	output
Edit	"aaba"	"aba"
Remove		
Edit	[1,1,2,2,3,3]	[1,2,3]
Remove		

Input - Examples in a typed world

Task: write a deduplication function

Example Specifications:

	arg0	output
Edit	"aabaa"	"aba"
Remove		
Edit	[1,1,2,2,3,3]	[1,2,3]
Remove		



Input - Examples in a typed world

Task: write a deduplication function

New Input Mode!

Example Specifications:

	arg0	output
Edit	"aabaa"	"aba"
Remove		
Edit	[1,1,2,2,3,3]	[1,2,3]
Remove		

Select the best type

1

```
[t0] -> [t0]
```

2

```
(Eq t0) => [t0] -> [t0]
```

3

```
(Ord t0) => [t0] -> [t0]
```



Output

1 \arg0 -> GHC.List.map GHC.List.head (Data.List.group arg0) ^

New usage		arg0	output
Edit	Keep usage	"aabaa"	"aba"
Edit	Keep usage	[1,1,2,2,3,3]	[1,2,3]
Edit	Keep usage	[]	[]

[More Examples](#)

Result as code

Extra Input-Output Examples

Interaction Loop

Live evaluation

Refine specification

More comprehension examples

1 `\arg0 -> GHC.List.map GHC.List.head (Data.List.group arg0)` ^

New usage		arg0	output
Edit	Keep usage	"aabaa"	"aba"
Edit	Keep usage	[1,1,2,2,3,3]	[1,2,3]
Edit	Keep usage	[]	[]

More Examples

Hoogle+'s Future

(Eq t0) => [t0] -> [t0]

Example Specifications:

	arg0	output
Edit Remove	"aabaa"	"aba"
Edit Remove	[1,1,2,2,3,3]	[1,2,3]

Arguments
- +
Add Example

Getting results... Stop Clear Examples

1 \arg0 -> GHC.List.map GHC.List.head (Data.List.group arg0)

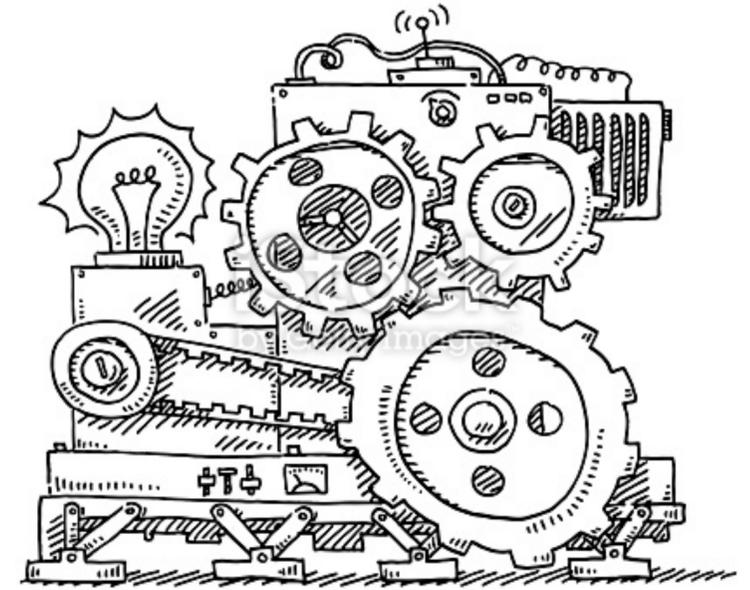
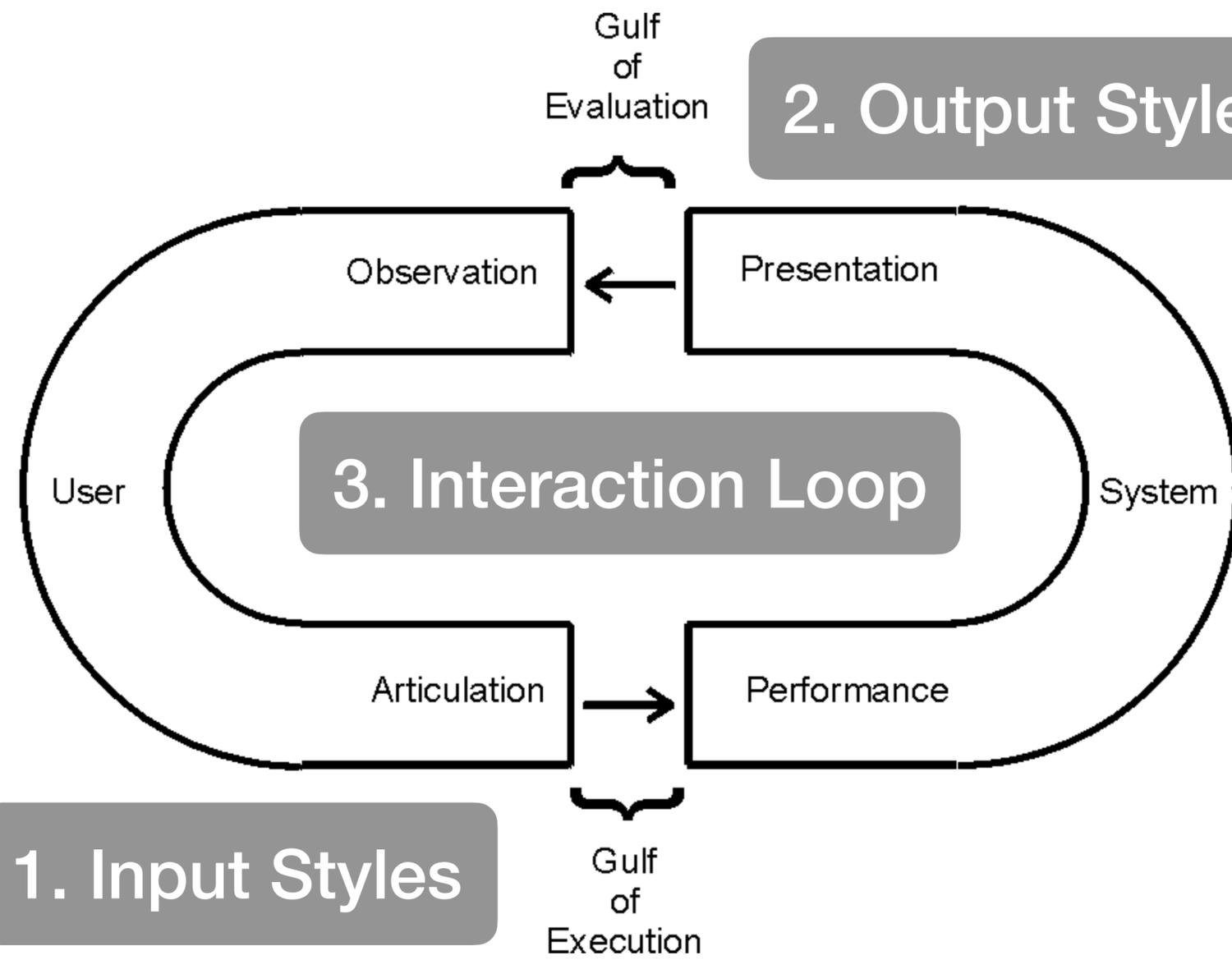
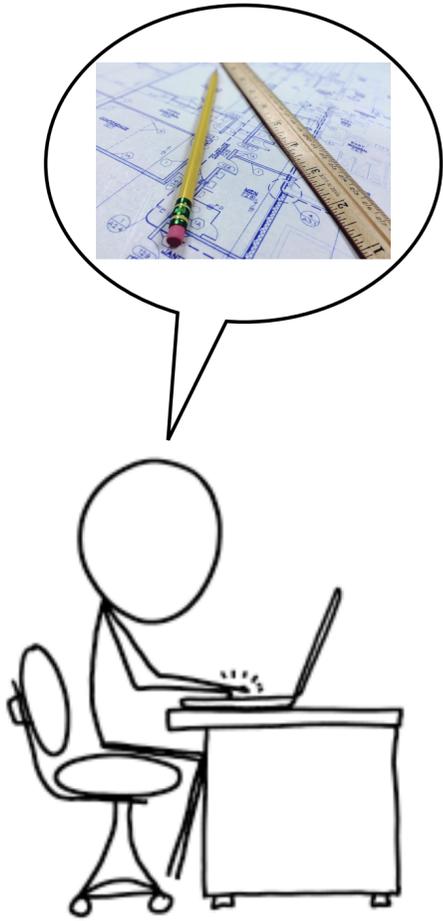
New usage		arg0	output
Edit	Keep usage	"aabaa"	"aba"
Edit	Keep usage	[1,1,2,2,3,3]	[1,2,3]
Edit	Keep usage	[]	[]
Edit	Keep usage	[0]	[0]

More Examples

Different Differentiation

Comprehension Tools

More input modalities



2. Output Styles

1. Input Styles

4. My Work

5. Open Questions

Hoogle+

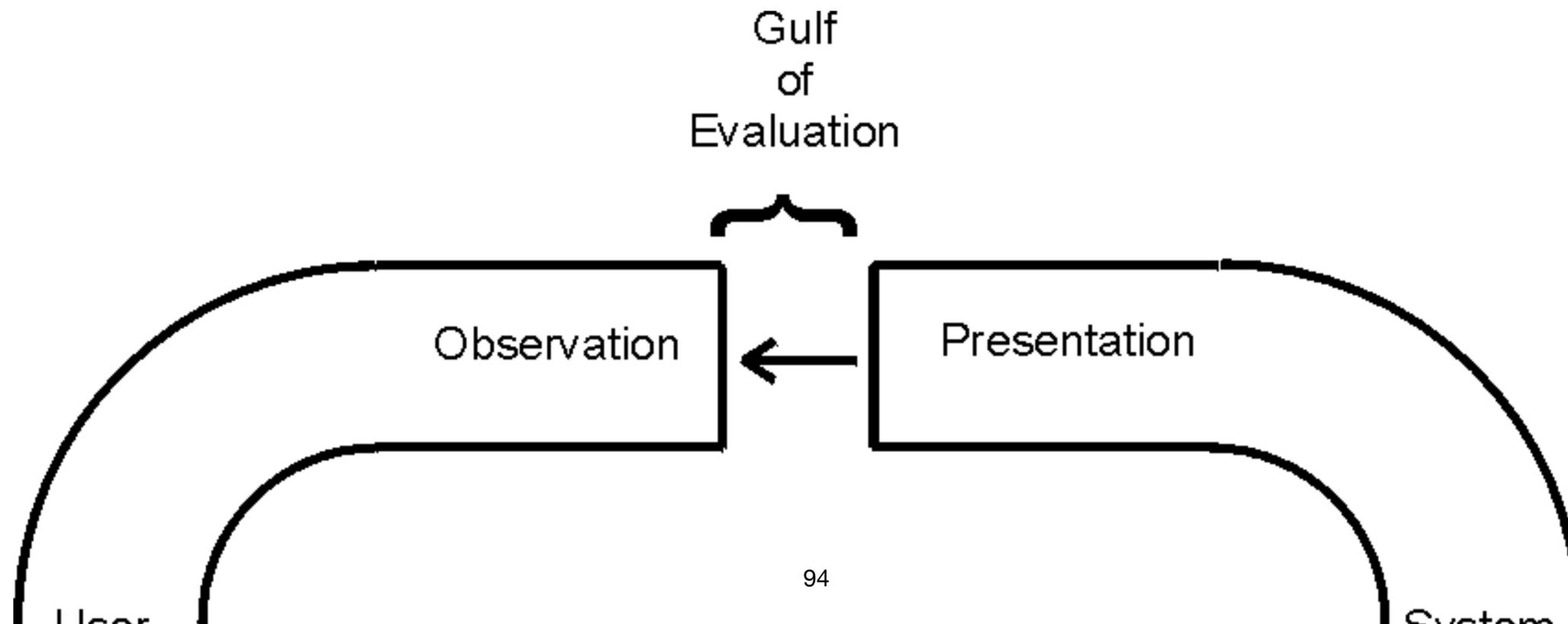
Understanding

Comprehension

Why does *this* program work for me?

Differentiation

Which program looks more promising?

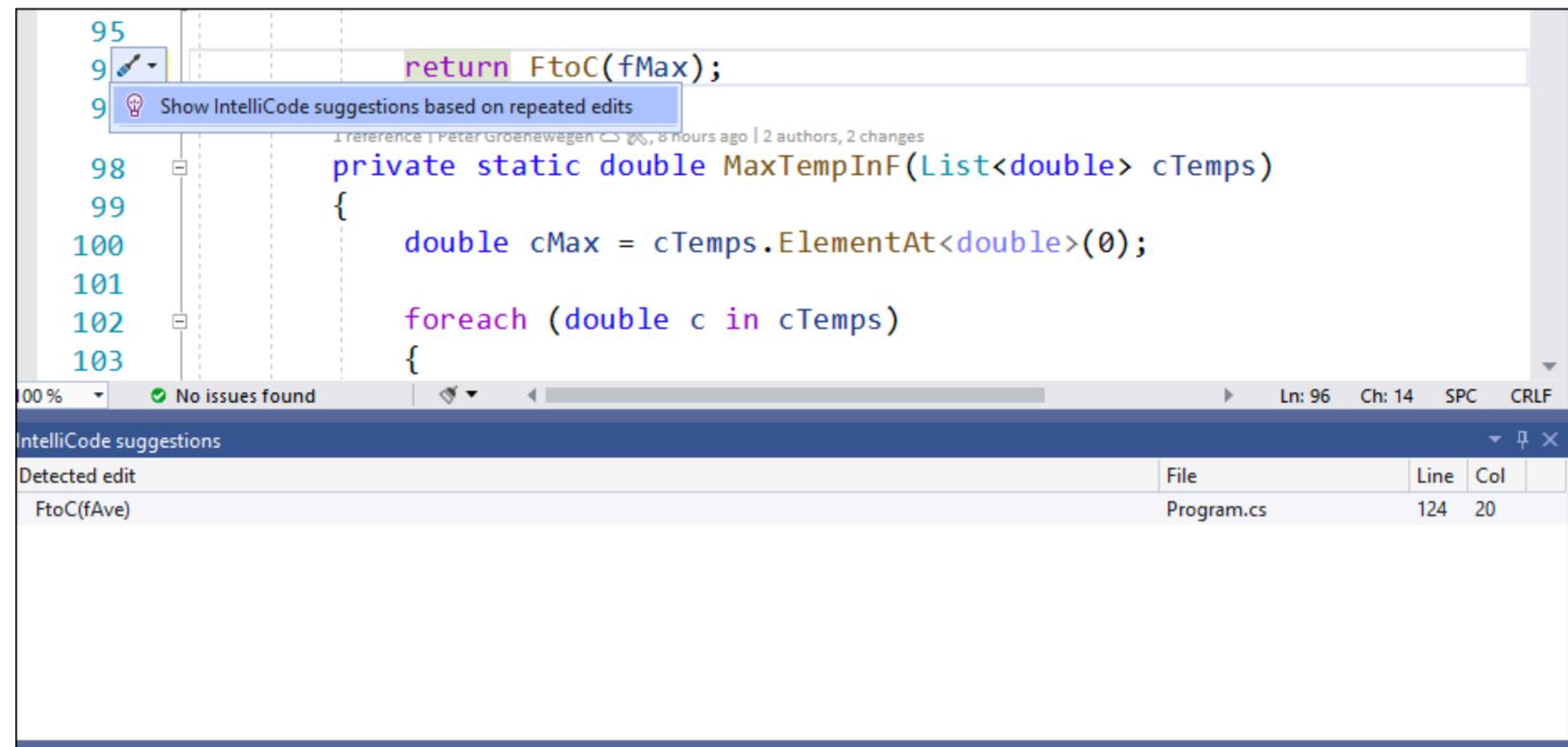


Tooling

Built into IDE

Developers don't like to leave their IDEs

If you build it, they will use it

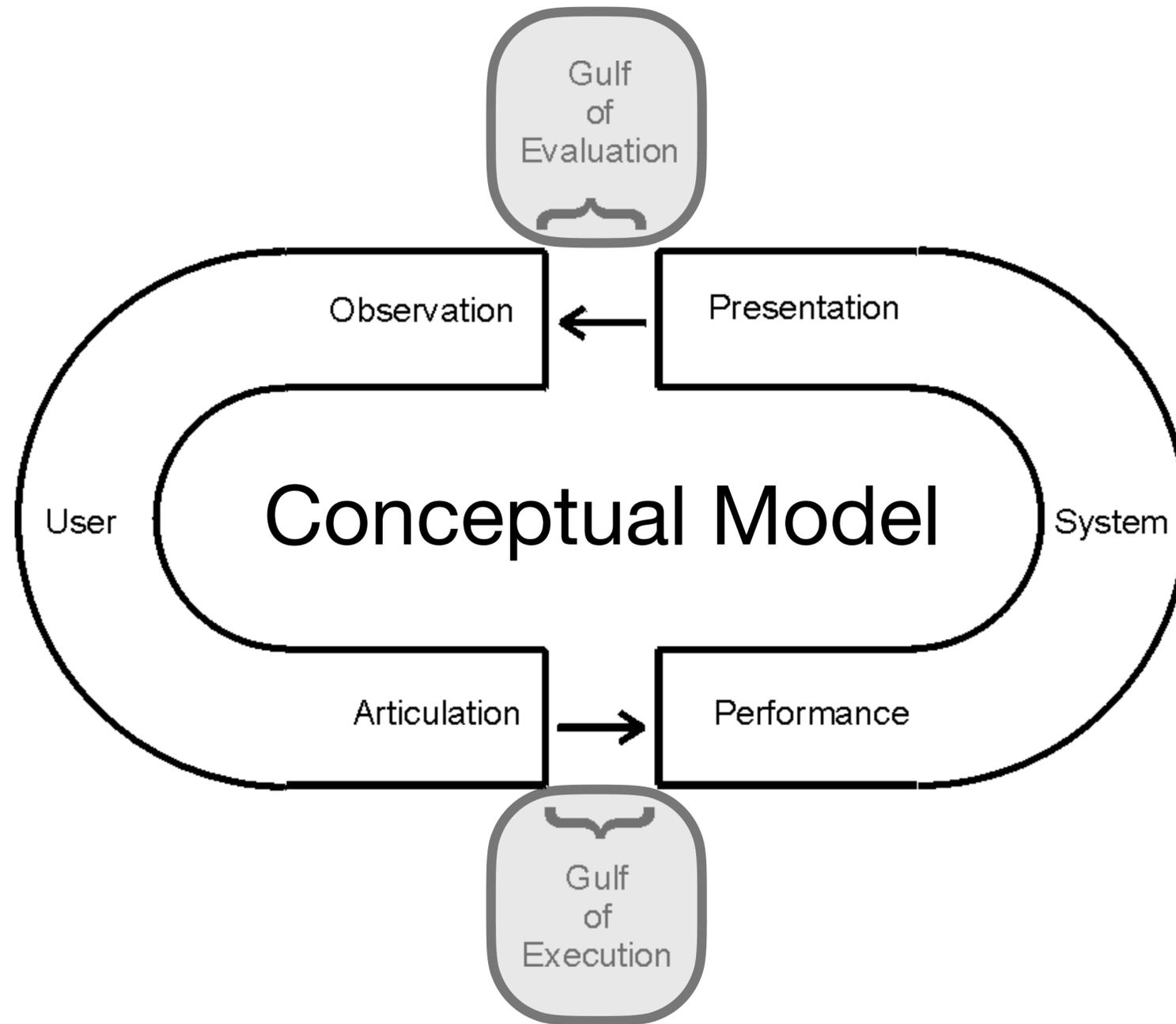
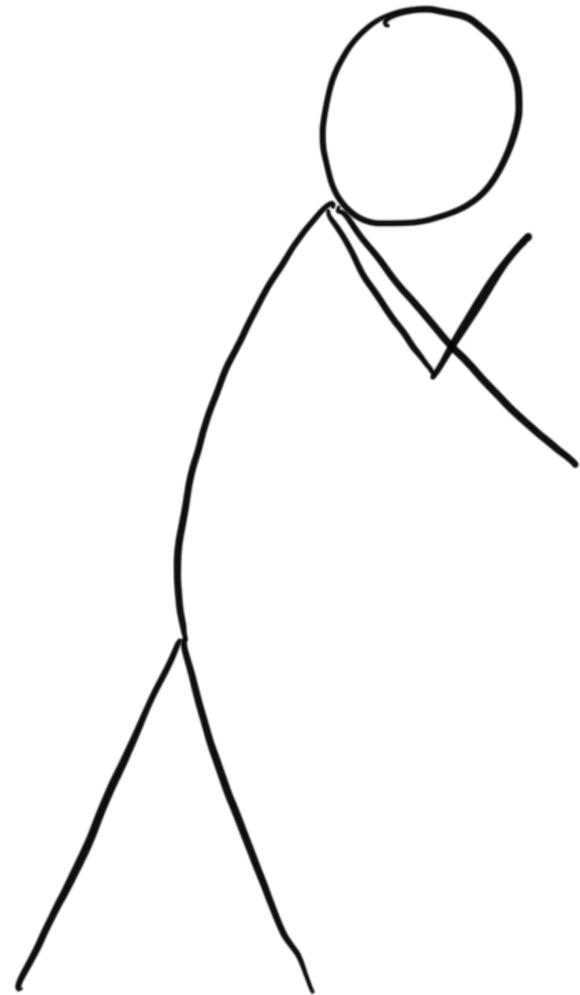


Blue-Pencil in IntelliCode from Microsoft

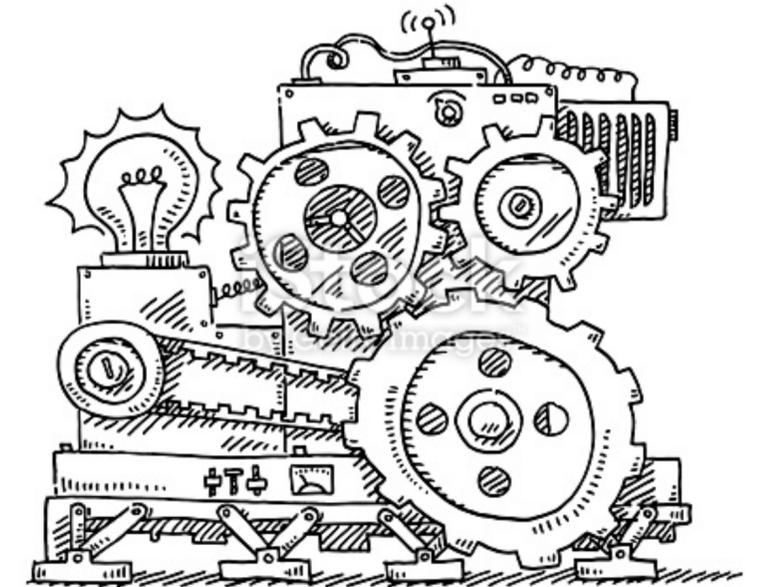
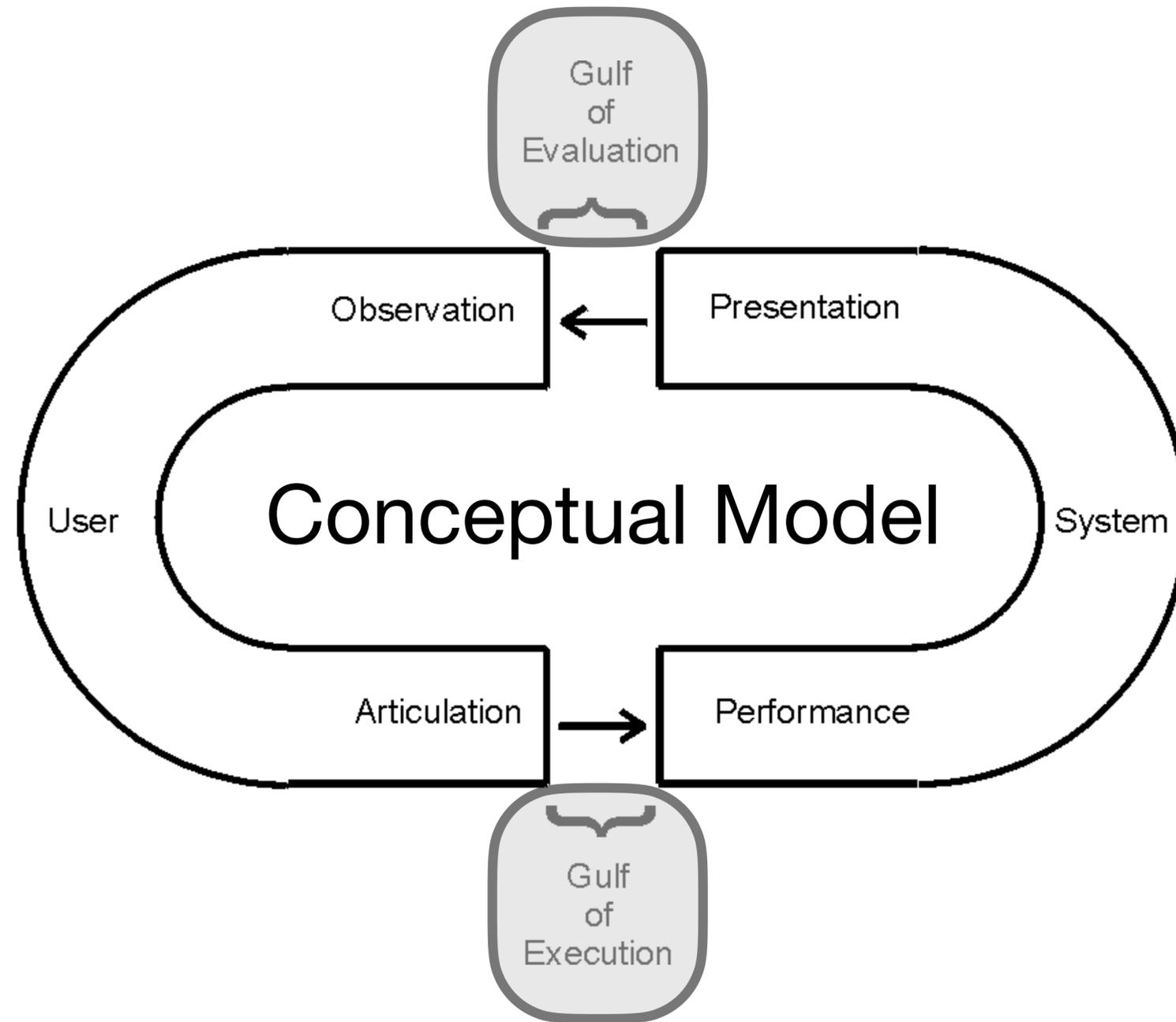
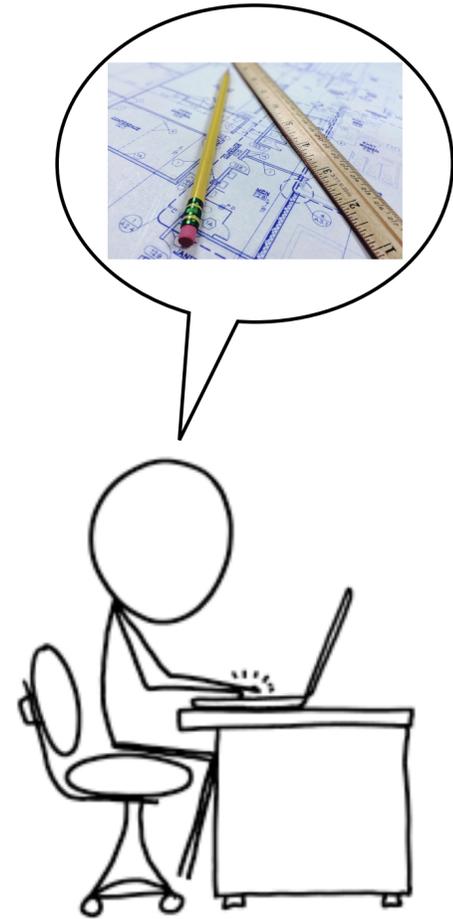
Trust

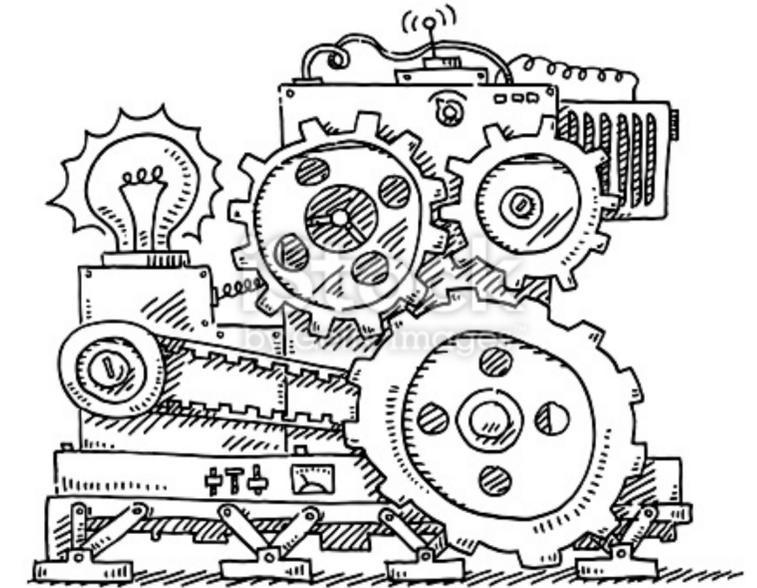
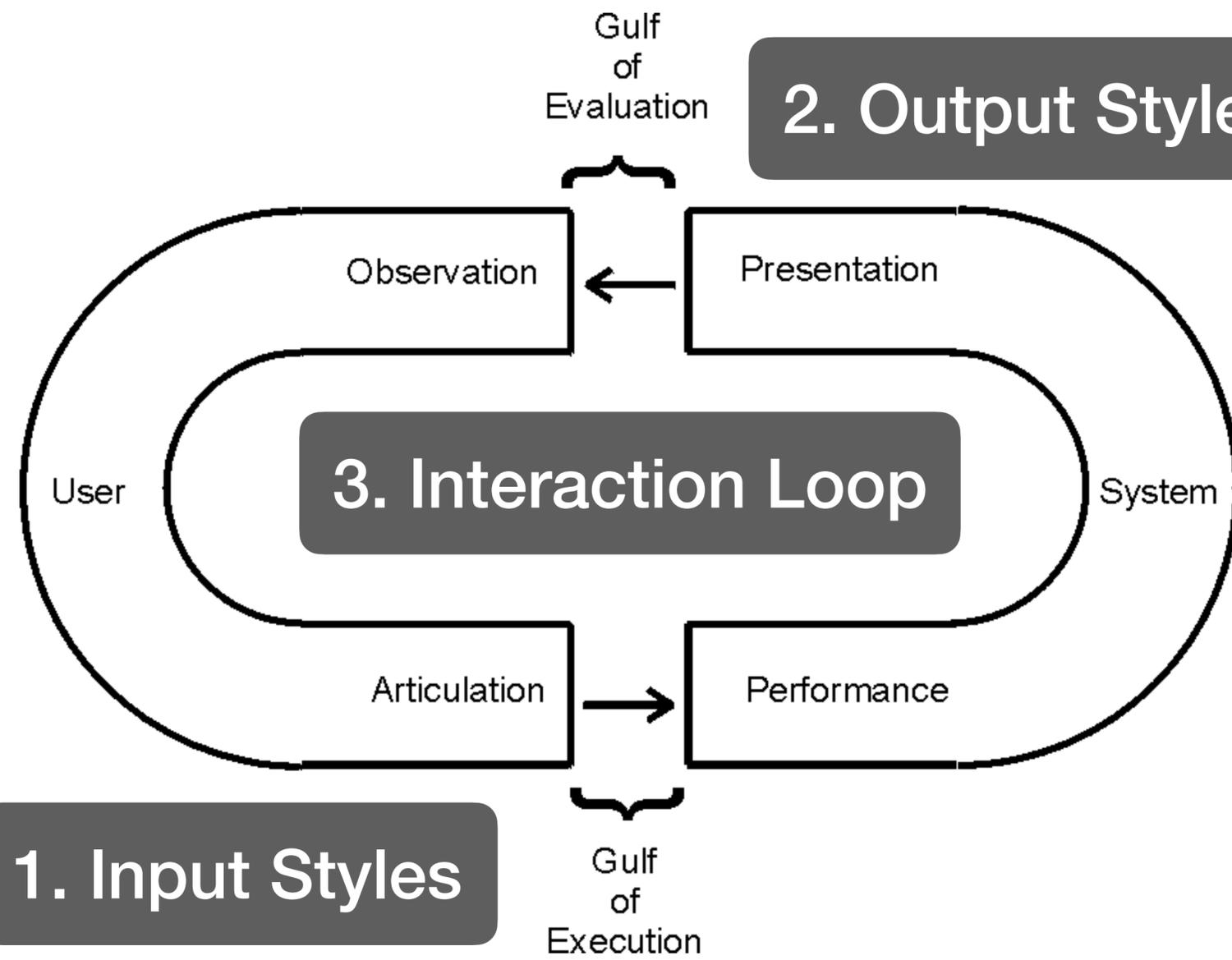
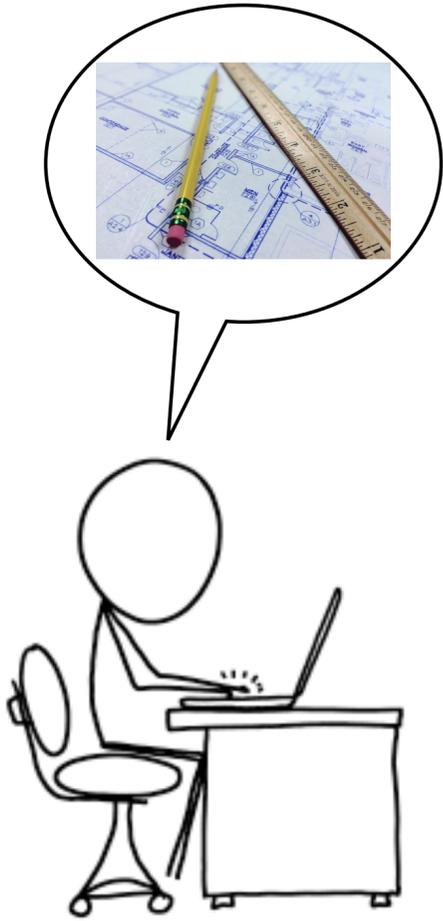


Trust



Trust





4. My Work

Hoogle+

5. Open Questions

Thank You!