

The state of OCaml, 2013

Xavier Leroy

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Outline

- 1 OCaml development news
- 2 OCaml community news
- 3 Work in progress

Recent releases

Major release 4.00.0: (June 2012)

- Generalized Algebraic Data Types
- Exposing rich typed ASTs and compiler internals (for IDEs and more)
- ... and much more.

Minor release 4.00.1: (Oct 2012)

- 23 bugs fixed

Release 4.01.0: (Sept 2013)

What's new in OCaml 4.01.0

Type checking and inference:

- More clever typing of ambiguous record labels and datatype constructors.

Usability:

- A lot of new warnings.
- `-short-path` option to choose shorter, more readable names when printing inferred types.
- Suggested corrections for misspelt identifiers.
- Richer, more efficient API to record and display stack backtraces.

Ambiguous record labels

```
type t = { a: int }  
type u = { a: int; b: int }
```

What is the type of `fun x -> x.a` ?

Last definition hides previous definitions: (OCaml ≤ 4.00)

label `a` is always associated with type `u`, never with `t`.

```
fun x -> x.a : u -> int  
  { a = 1 } : ✗
```

Problem: programmers must make label names unique.

Polymorphic records: (using objects)

```
fun x -> x#a : < a: $\alpha$ , ... > ->  $\alpha$ 
```

Problem: high run-time cost of field accesses; no pattern-matching.

The new disambiguation strategy

```
type t = { a: int }  
type u = { a: int; b: int }
```

- Use “last definition” approach if it type-checks.
- Otherwise, consider other definitions of the label of interest (based on type constraints and context). If one causes the term to type-check, choose it.

	In 4.01	Before
<code>fun x -> x.a</code>	<code>u -> int</code>	<code>u -> int</code>
<code>fun (x: t) -> x.a</code>	<code>t -> int</code>	✗
<code>{a = 1; b = 2}</code>	<code>u</code>	<code>u</code>
<code>{a = 1}</code>	<code>t</code>	✗

Also applies to constructors of sum types.

Development process

More external contributions, more careful PR triaging

- 135 minor bugs fixed
- 25 feature wishes granted.

Much improved & automated testing:

- Continuous integration for the core system (esp. all Windows ports)
- OCamlot testing of OPAM packages (under Linux & BSD)

This release brought to you by...

Damien Doligez,
release manager and general wizard.



The core Caml development team: **Alain Frisch**, **Jacques Garrigue**,
Benedikt Meurer, Fabrice Le Fessant, Gabriel Scherer, Hongbo Zhang,
Jonathan Protzenko, Wojciech Meyer, Xavier Clerc, Xavier Leroy.



With much appreciated contributions from: Anil Madhavapeddy, Benjamin Monate, Benoît Vaugon, Chet Murthy, Christoph Bauer, Christophe Papazian, Christophe Troestler, Dan Bensen, Daniel Bünzli, David Allsopp, François Berenger, Gabriel Kerneis, Gerd Stolpmann, Grégoire Henry, Jacques-Henri Jourdan, Jeffrey Scofield, Jérémie Dimino, Jérôme Vouillon, John Carr, Khoo Yit Phang, Leo P. White, Markus Mottl, Maxence Guesdon, Michel Mauny, Pierre Chambart, Pierre Weis, Tiphaine Turpin, Valentin Gatién-Baron, William Smith, ygrek.

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The OPAM package manager

OPAM is taking off: from alpha one year ago to 512 packages today.

A great help for:

- beginners (one-stop shopping installation & upgrade)
- power users, library developers (e.g. support for multiple versions)
- the upcoming OCaml Platform
- ... not to forget the core OCaml dev team (testing, and more).

Many thanks to OCamlPro, esp. Thomas Gazagnaire.

Dissemination

Not one but two new very good books in English:

- *Real-World OCaml*, Jason Hickey, Anil Madhavapeddy, and Yaron Minsky, O'Reilly.
- *OCaml from the very beginning*, John Whittington, Coherent Press.

New resources for beginners (OCamlPro):

- `tryocaml.ocamlpro.com` (the toplevel in your browser)
- OCaml-Top (at last a decent GUI for the toplevel)

The `ocaml.org` infrastructure (OCamlLabs):

- the new OCaml Web site
- consolidation of mailing lists, forge, etc.

Some new projects (not exhaustive)

Recently released:

- Merlin (Emacs and Vim-based IDE)
- SPOC (GPGPU programming)
- OCaml-Java (OCaml on the JVM)
- UCore (Unicode support library)
- Wodi (the GODI distribution for Windows)

Plus much activity on older projects (too many to list).

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Reorganizing the core OCaml distribution

OPAM and the upcoming OCaml Platform make it possible to split off certain parts of the core OCaml distribution as separate projects, e.g.

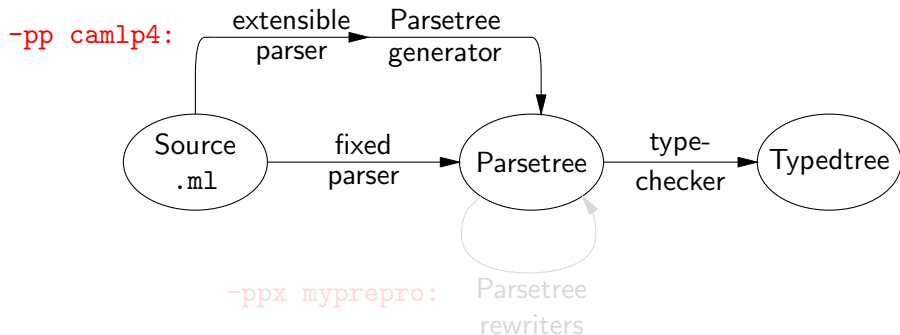
- the LabITK GUI library (done)
- Camlp4 (soon)
- OCamlbuild; the Num, Str, Graphics libraries (under discussion).

Expected benefits:

- Decoupling the development & release cycles of these projects.
- Attracting more contributors.
- Lightening up the burden on the core OCaml developers.

Vision: in the future, very few users should download and install the core OCaml distro themselves; instead, it will come as a component of the OCaml Platform.

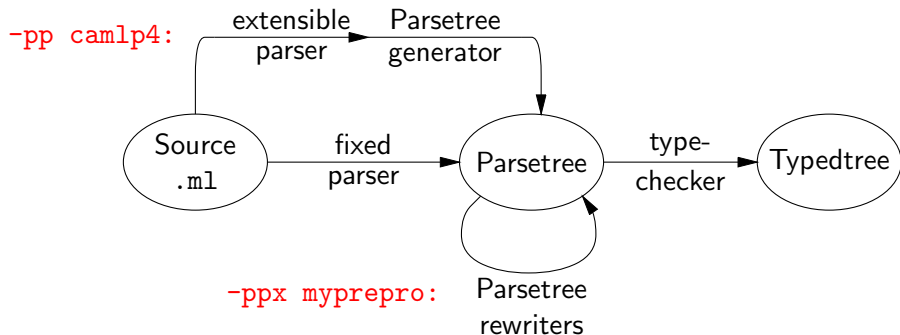
Extension points and `-ppx` preprocessing



The Camlp4 way: a special parser; each preprocessor extends the syntax.

The `-ppx` way: parsetree-to-parsetree rewriting; use the standard parser from `ocamlc/ocamlopt`, which supports “extension points” (a.k.a. attributes, annotations).

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Extension points and `-ppx` preprocessing

Extension points = free-form annotations that are attached to the parsetree, ignored by the compiler, exploited by preprocessors.

Example: generating functions from type definitions. The Camlp4 way:

```
type t = {  
  x : int with default(42);  
  y : int with default(3), sexp_drop_if(y_test);  
} with sexp
```

With extension points:

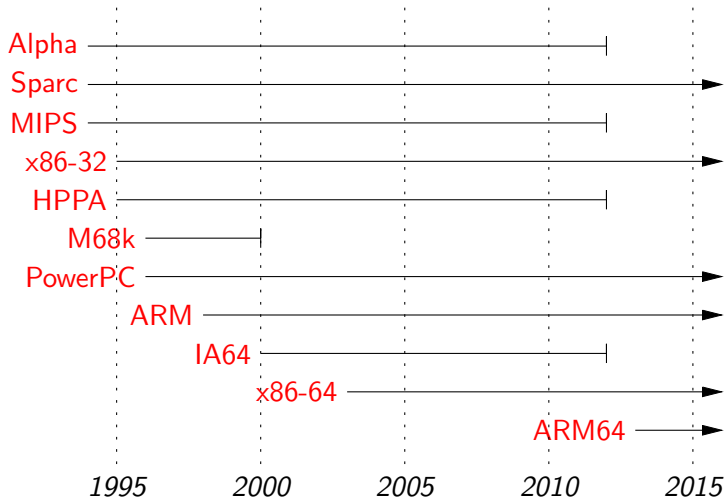
```
type t = {  
  x : int [@default 42];  
  y : int [@default 3] [@sexp_drop_if y_test];  
} [@@sexp]
```

Status: first proposal in SVN trunk; ongoing discussions on syntax & contents of extension points.

A code generator for the ARM 64-bits platform

(a.k.a. AArch64)

The first new target architecture since x86-64, ten years ago.



Improving performance

Several ongoing experiments:

- Middle-end: inlining (P. Chambard), unboxing (A. Frisch)
- Back-end: CSE, aggressive constant propagation (X. Leroy)
- Run-time system: more lightweight write barriers, page table, major heap allocation, ...
- Profiling tools: better perf support (OCamlPro), memory usage profiling (OCamlPro, M. Shinwell).

A prerequisite: building a benchmark suite, ideally as part of Platform packages.

In closing...

A lively language; a very lively community.

Two milestones reached this year (OPAM, *Real World OCaml*).

Next milestone: the OCaml Platform. Support it!

Thanks for all the contributions. Keep them flowing!