

RacketScript – язык будущего?

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CSSSR

Контрибьютил в разное





[nodejs/node](#)


Public


⋮

Node.js JavaScript runtime 🚀🐛🚀

 JavaScript

 82.7k

 21.6k





[denoland/deno](#)


Public


⋮

A modern runtime for JavaScript and TypeScript.

 Rust

 78.5k

 4.2k





[react-grid-layout/react-grid-layout](#)


Public


⋮

A draggable and resizable grid layout with responsive breakpoints, for React.

 JavaScript

 14.4k

 2k





[racketscript/racketscript](#)


Public


⋮

Racket to JavaScript Compiler

 Racket

 480

 23





[CSSSR/fundoc](#)


Public


⋮

Fundoc - the right way to generate documentation

 Rust

 88

 2





[dotfiles](#)


Public

⋮

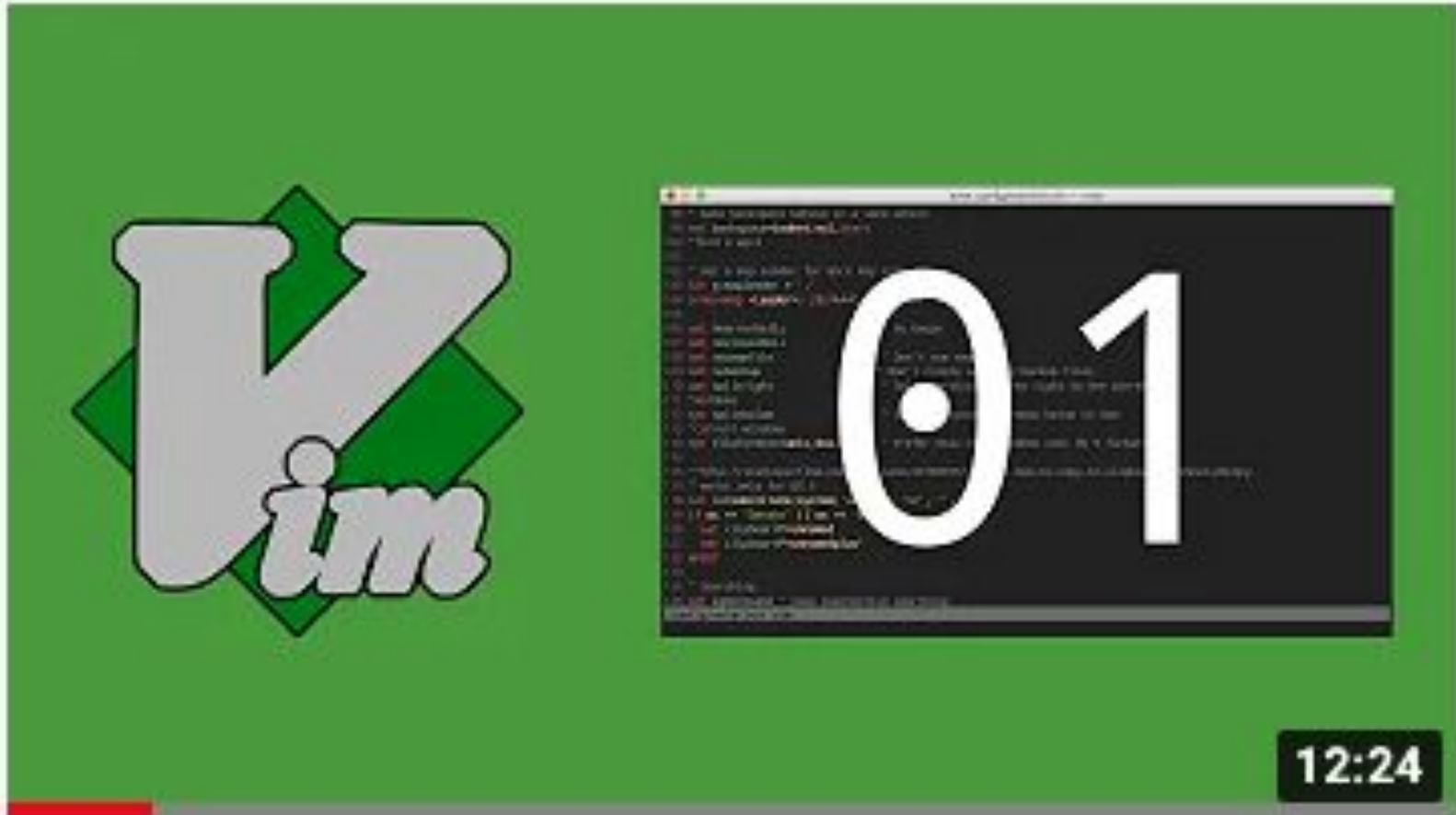
👉 My collection of dotfiles for tmux, vim and zsh

 Vim script

 98

 14

Любитель Vim



Vim 01 - Основы
83 тыс. просмотров • 5 лет назад

DT Dev Talk

В этом видео вы получите базовое представление о редакторе Vim и том, с чего начать его изучение ...

12:24

И немного подкастер



CSSSR

Some of our
clients



CSSSR

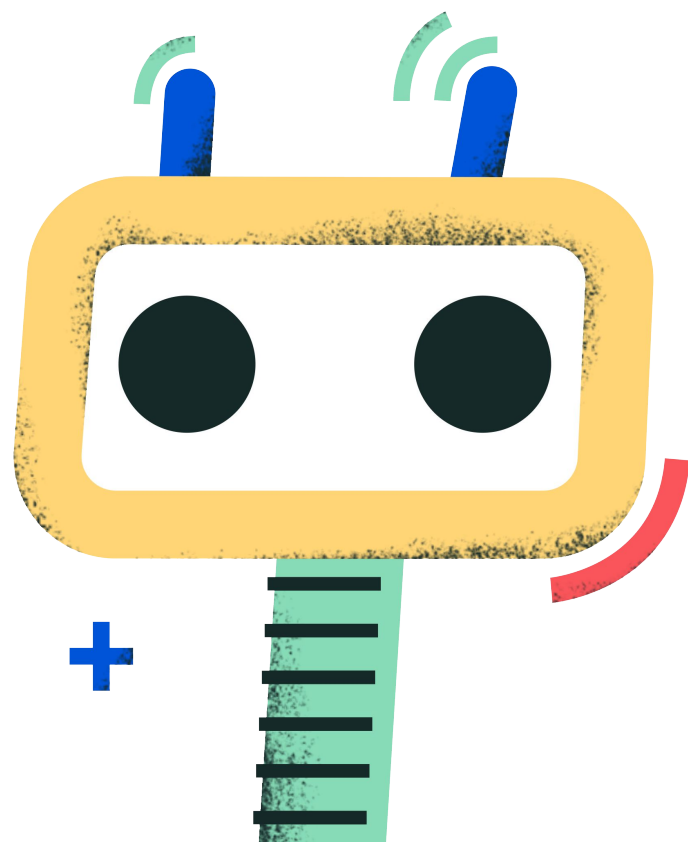
О чём этот доклад?



**Прежде чем говорить
о будущем, заглянем
в прошлое**



Программирование развивалось по пути наращивания ограничений



Fortran 66



```
C AREA OF A TRIANGLE - HERON'S FORMULA
C INPUT - CARD READER UNIT 5, INTEGER INPUT
C OUTPUT -
C INTEGER VARIABLES START WITH I,J,K,L,M OR N
  READ(5,501) IA,IB,IC
501 FORMAT(3I5)
  IF(IA.EQ.0 .OR. IB.EQ.0 .OR. IC.EQ.0) STOP 1
  S = (IA + IB + IC) / 2.0
  AREA = SQRT( S * (S - IA) * (S - IB) * (S - IC) )
  WRITE(6,601) IA,IB,IC,AREA
601 FORMAT(4H A= ,I5,5H B= ,I5,5H C= ,I5,8H AREA= ,F10.2,
$13H SQUARE UNITS)
  STOP
  END
```


Lisp 2



```
(FUNCTION (SUMSQUARE REAL) ((X INDEF I))  
  (BLOCK ((J INTEGER) (Y REAL))  
    (FOR J (STEP I 1 GR I)  
      (SET Y (PLUS Y (EXPT (X J) 2)))))  
  (RETURN Y)))
```


**Появлялись ограничения
не только на уровне языка**

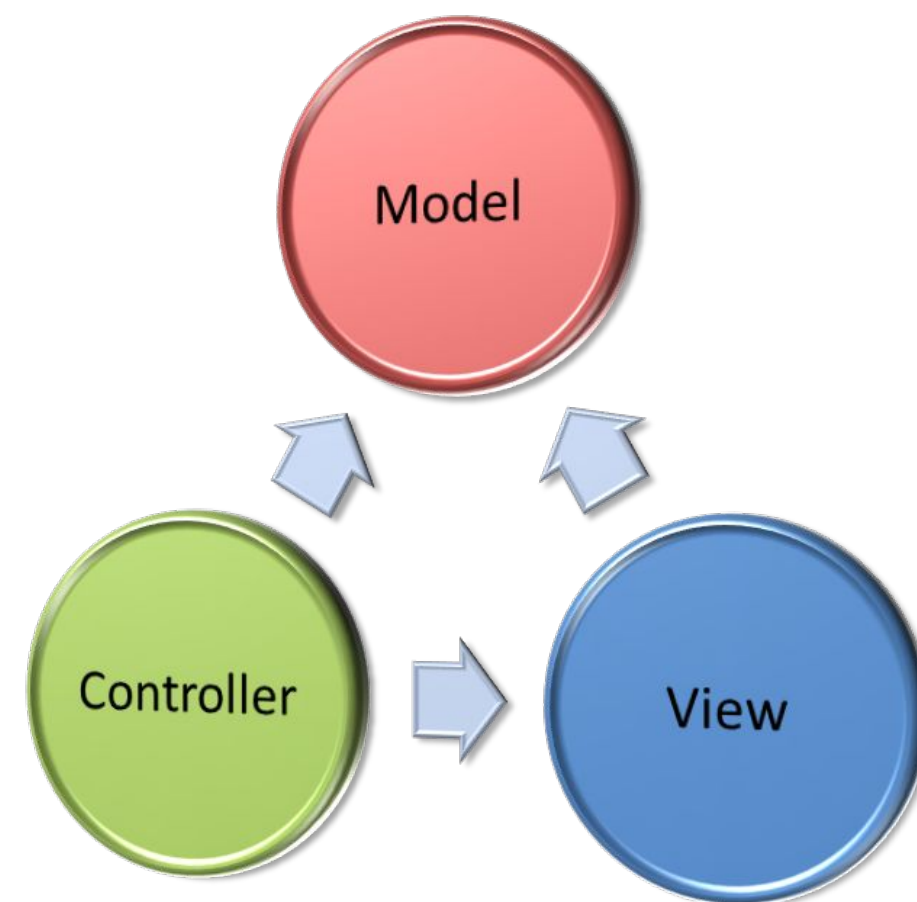
TestingReferences.com

1988	Exploratory testing introduced (Kaner)	In the book Testing Computer Software Cem Kaner uses the term 'exploratory testing' for the first time.
	Testing Computer Software (Kaner)	The first edition of the book by Cem Kaner sets a new standard in software testing. The book is famous for its pragmatic and real-world oriented approach. The second edition of the book is co-authored by Jack Falk and Hung Q. Nguyen.
	CMM published (Humphrey)	Watts Humphrey - founder of the Software Engineering Institute's Software Process Program - publishes the Capability Maturity Model in the IEEE paper Characterizing the software process: a maturity framework
	The Growth of Software Testing (Gelperin, Hetzel)	In their ACM article The Growth of Software Testing David Gelperin and William Hetzel discuss four testing models and the evolution of testing.
	First defect tracking tool (DDTS)	Qualtrak (acquired by Pure Software in 1995) develops DDTS (Distributed default tracking system); a defect tracking system for the UNIX market.
	Spiral model (Boehm)	In his paper A Spiral Model of Software Development and Enhancement - published in the IEEE magazine Computer - Barry Boehm introduces the spiral model as a substitute for the waterfall model
	Segue Software founded	Segue Software is founded in Lexington, Massachusetts by Laurence Kepple. It launches test automation tools such as SilkTest. The company is acquired by Borland in 2006.
	Fuzz testing introduced	The term 'fuzz' is coined by Barton Miller (Operating System Utility Program Reliability) to describe the use of random, unstructured data to investigate security flaws in a system.
	Gilb's risk principle	In the book Principles of Software Engineering Management authors Tom Gilb and Susannah Finzi introduce risk management in the principle that ❖ If you don't actively attack the risks, they will actively attack you".

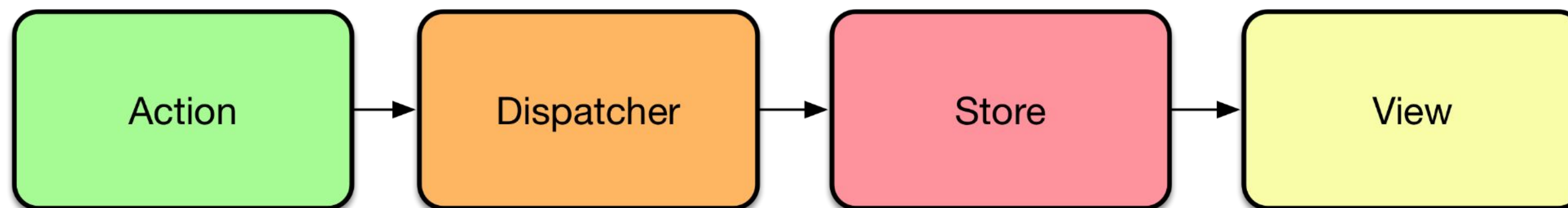


**Как и многие другие
технологии, автотесты далеко
не сразу стали широко
применяться**



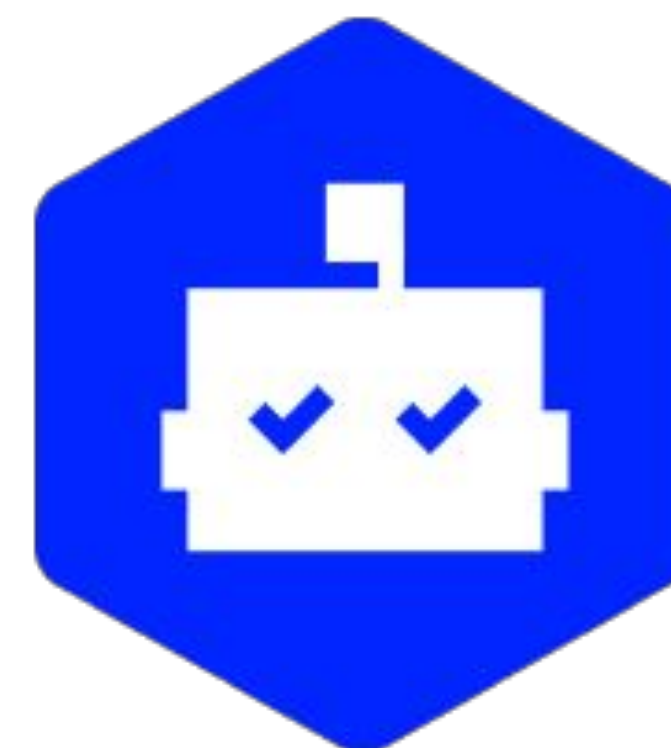


Архитектурные ограничения



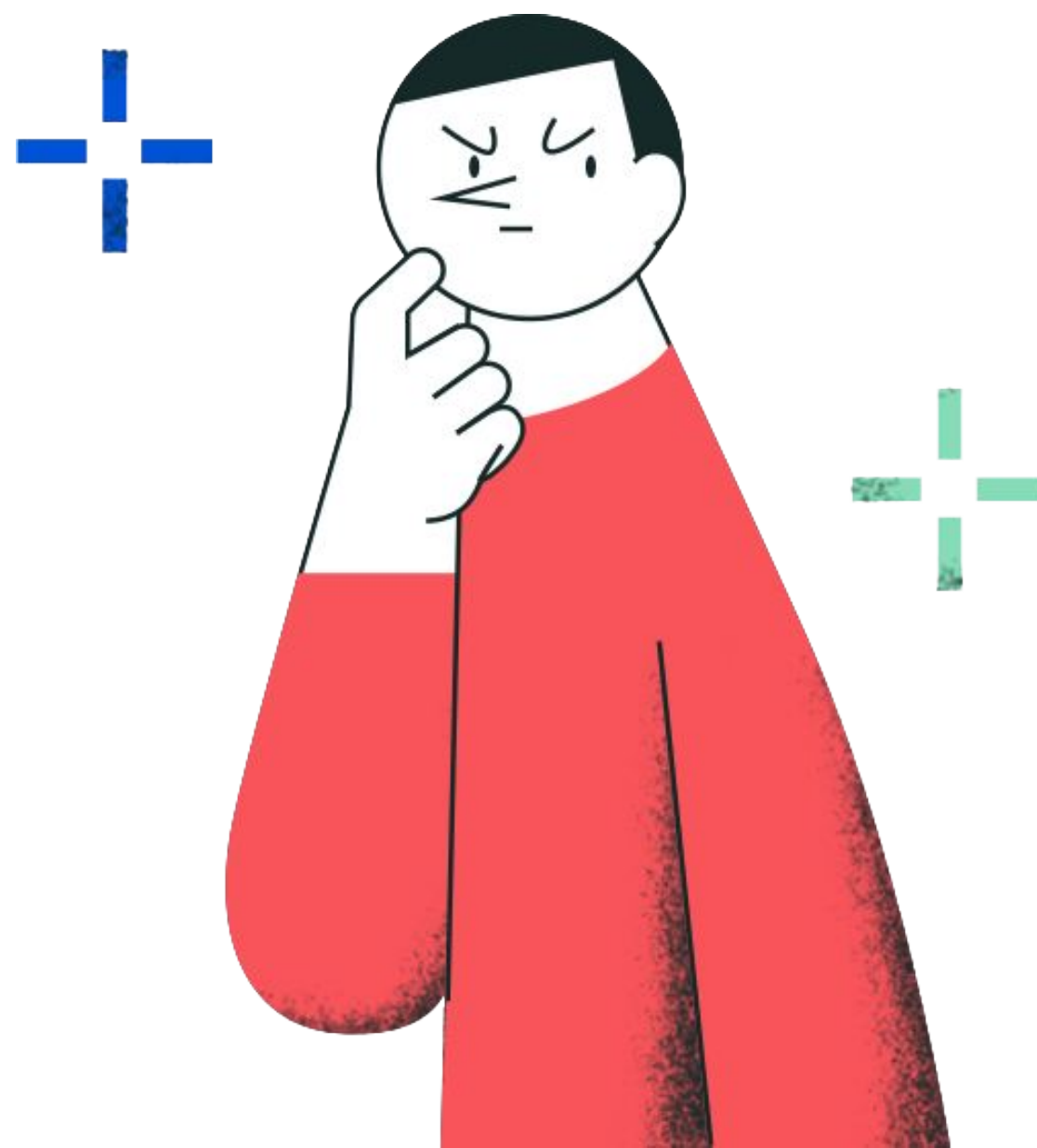


И многое другое



CSSSR

**Зачем всё это
нужно?**



CSSSR

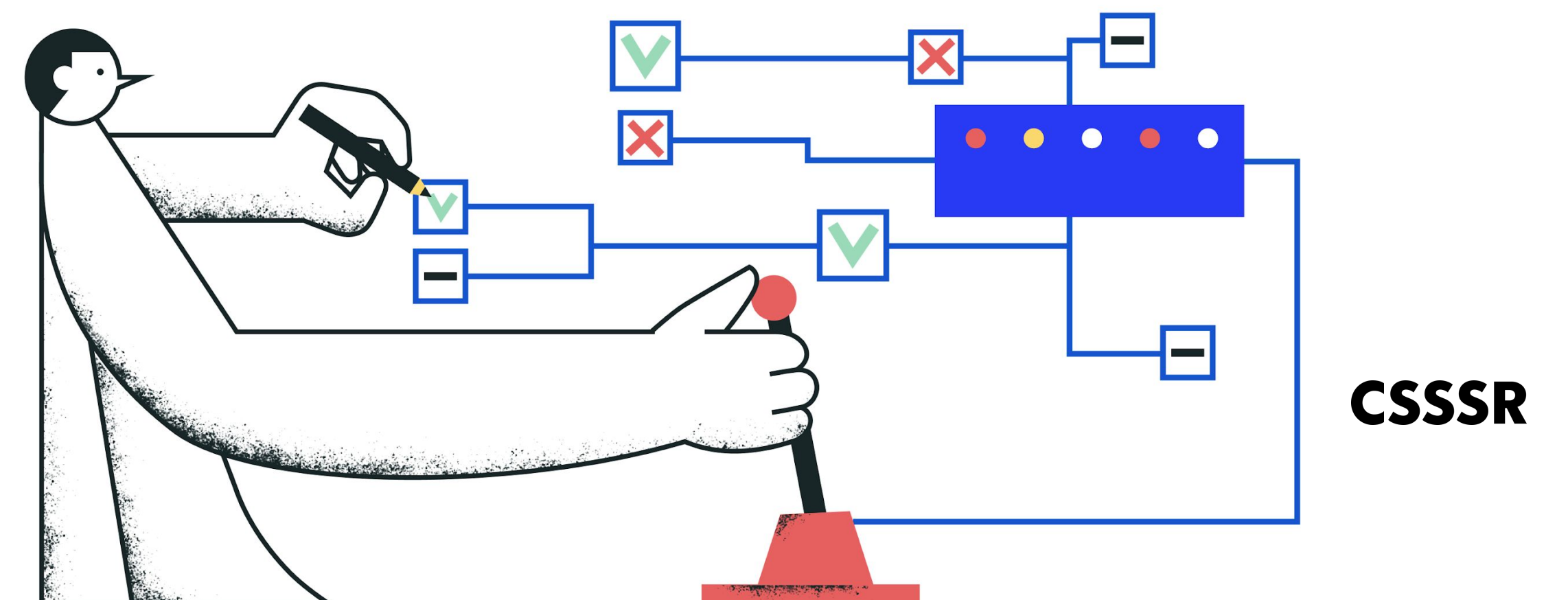
Fail fast!



Чтобы избежать такого



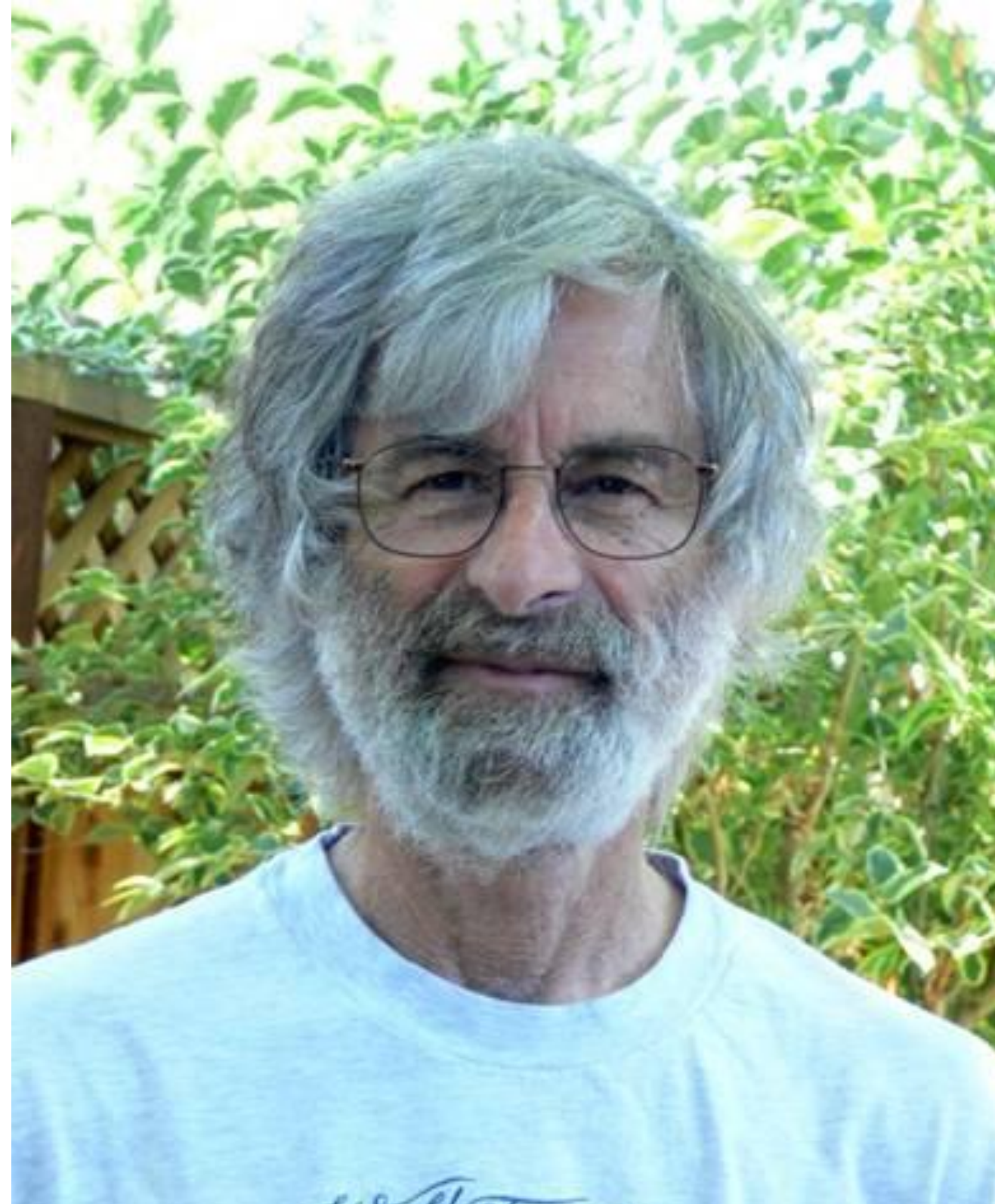
**А можно ли автоматически
находить проблемы на более
ранних этапах?**



Model Checking



Leslie Lamport



Список наград

- National Academy of Engineering (1991)
- PODC Influential Paper Award (2000) (for paper [\[27\]](#))
- Honorary Doctorate, University of Rennes (2003)
- Honorary Doctorate, Christian Albrechts University, Kiel (2003)
- Honorary Doctorate, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (2004)
- IEEE Piore Award (2004)
- Edsger W. Dijkstra Prize in Distributed Computing (2005) (for paper [\[41\]](#))
- Honorary Doctorate, Università della Svizzera Italiana, Lugano (2006)
- ACM SIGOPS Hall of Fame Award (2007) (for paper [\[27\]](#))
- Honorary Doctorate, Université Henri Poincaré, Nancy (2007)
- LICS 1988 Test of Time Award (2008) (for paper [\[92\]](#))
- IEEE John von Neumann Medal (2008)
- National Academy of Sciences (2011)
- ACM SIGOPS Hall of Fame Award (2012) (for paper [\[123\]](#))
- Jean-Claude Laprie Award in Dependable Computing (2013) (for paper [\[46\]](#))
- ACM SIGOPS Hall of Fame Award (2013) (for paper [\[66\]](#))
- 2013 ACM Turing Award (2014)
- American Academy of Arts and Sciences (2014)
- Jean-Claude Laprie Award in Dependable Computing (2014) (for paper [\[30\]](#))
- Edsger W. Dijkstra Prize in Distributed Computing (2014) (for paper [\[66\]](#))
- Honorary Doctorate, Brandeis University (2017)
- Fellow of the Computer History Museum (2019)
- NEC C&C Prize (2019)

Некоторые инструменты



Alloy



TLA+

The screenshot shows the TLA+ Toolbox application window. The title bar reads "TLA+ Toolbox". On the left is a project explorer with a tree view containing "Spec E", "example", "modules", "example", and "models". The main editor displays a TLA+ specification for the Two-Jug Problem. The code is as follows:

```
73      /\ big' = big
74 EmptyBigJug == /\ big' = 0
75                /\ small' = small
76
77 (= (*****
78 (* We now consider pouring water from one jug into another. Again, since *)
79 (* the jugs are not callibrated, when pouring from jug A to jug B, it   *)
80 (* makes sense only to either fill B or empty A. And there's no point in *)
81 (* emptying A if this will cause B to overflow, since that could be     *)
82 (* accomplished by the two actions of first filling B and then emptying A. *)
83 (* So, pouring water from A to B leaves B with the lesser of (i) the water *)
84 (* contained in both jugs and (ii) the volume of B. To express this      *)
85 (* mathematically, we first define Min(m,n) to equal the minimum of the  *)
86 (* numbers m and n.                                                       *)
87 (*****
88 Min(m,n) == IF m < n THEN m ELSE n
89
90 (= (*****
91 (* Now we define the last two pouring actions. From the observation      *)
92 (* above, these definitions should be clear.                             *)
93 (*****
94 SmallToBig == /\ big' = Min(big + small, 5)
95               /\ small' = small - (big' - big)
96
97 BigToSmall == /\ small' = Min(big + small, 3)
98               /\ big' = big - (small' - small)
99
100 (= (*****
101 (* We define the next-state relation, which I like to call Next. A Next *)
102 (* step is a step of one of the six actions defined above. Hence, Next is *)
103 (* the disjunction of those actions.                                     *)
104 (*****
105 Next == \/ FillSmallJug
106         \/ FillBigJug
107         \/ EmptySmallJug
108         \/ EmptyBigJug
109         \/ SmallToBig
110         \/ BigToSmall
111
112 (= (*****
113 (* We define the formula Spec to be the complete specification, asserting *)
114 (* of a behavior that it begins in a state satisfying Init, and that every *)
115 (* step either satisfies Next or else leaves the pair <<big, small>>      *)
116 (* unchanged.                                                            *)
117 (*****
118 Spec == Init /\ [] [Next]_<<big, small>>
```

The status bar at the bottom shows the file path "example [/Users/daynin/example.tla]", a timer "98 : 49 : 5901", and the "Spec Status : parsed" indicator.

Кто использует и для чего?





Success stories!

- Нашли баг в модуле памяти Xbox 360.
- Верифицировали Paxos.
- Amazon успешно находил и находит баги в DynamoDB, S3 и т. д.
- Microsoft использовал TLA+ для проектирования Cosmos DB.
- При помощи Alloy найдена ошибка в протоколе Chord.
- И многое другое.

Пример Firewall на TLA+

```
----- MODULE Firewall -----
EXTENDS      Integers
CONSTANTS    Address,    \* The set of all addresses
              Port,       \* The set of all ports
              Protocol     \* The set of all protocols

AddressRange == \* The set of all address ranges
               {r \in Address \X Address : r[1] <= r[2]}

InAddressRange[r \in AddressRange, a \in Address] ==
  /\ r[1] <= a
  /\ a <= r[2]

PortRange == \* The set of all port ranges
            {r \in Port \X Port : r[1] <= r[2]}

InPortRange[r \in PortRange, p \in Port] ==
  /\ r[1] <= p
  /\ p <= r[2]

Packet == \* The set of all packets
         [sourceAddress : Address,
          sourcePort : Port,
          destAddress : Address,
          destPort : Port,
          protocol : Protocol]

Firewall == \* The set of all firewalls
           [Packet -> BOOLEAN]

Rule == \* The set of all firewall rules
       [remoteAddress : AddressRange,
        remotePort : PortRange,
        localAddress : AddressRange,
        localPort : PortRange,
        protocol : SUBSET Protocol,
        allow : BOOLEAN]

Ruleset == \* The set of all firewall rulesets
          SUBSET Rule

Allowed[rset \in Ruleset, p \in Packet] == \* Whether the ruleset allows the packet
  LET matches == {rule \in rset :
    /\ InAddressRange[rule.remoteAddress, p.sourceAddress]
    /\ InPortRange[rule.remotePort, p.sourcePort]
    /\ InAddressRange[rule.localAddress, p.destAddress]
    /\ InPortRange[rule.localPort, p.destPort]
    /\ p.protocol \in rule.protocol}
  IN /\ matches /= {}
     /\ \A rule \in matches : rule.allow
=====
```

Don't show me code...

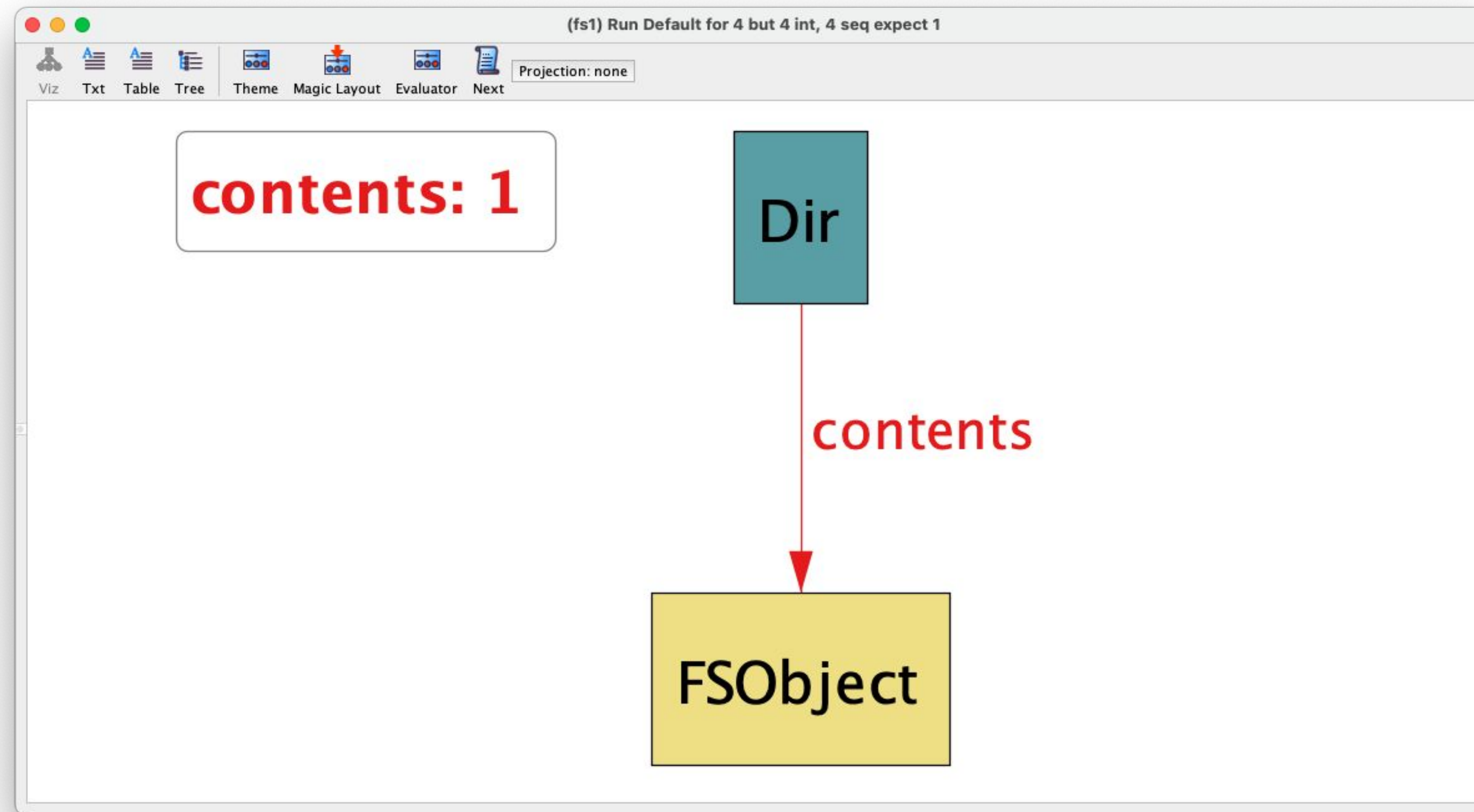


Интерактив для офлайн зрителей



<https://github.com/AlloyTools/org.alloytools.alloy/releases>

Модель файловой системы



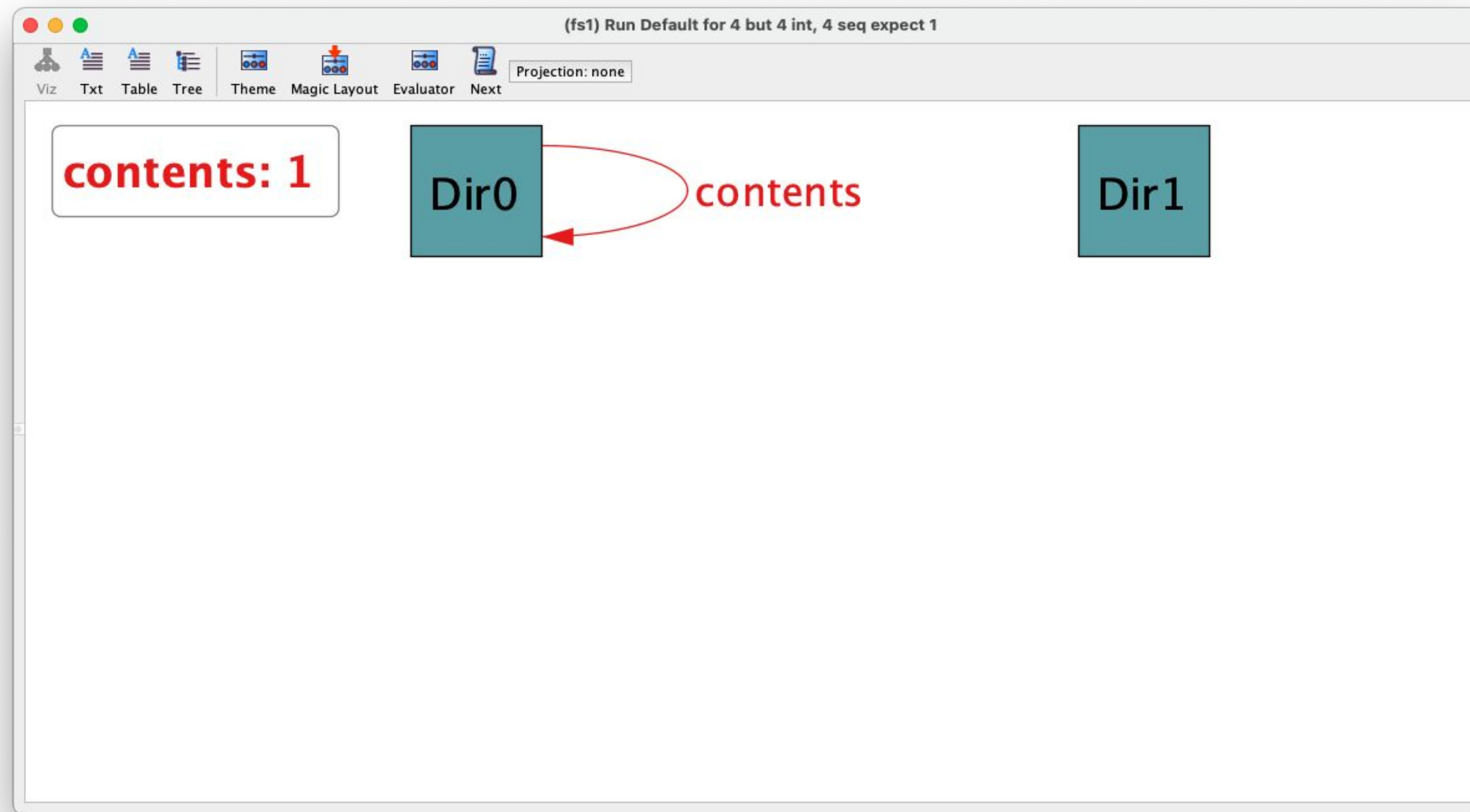
Модель файловой системы



```
sig FSObject {  
  parent: lone Dir  
}
```

```
sig Dir extends FSObject { contents: set FSObject }
```

Что-то не то...

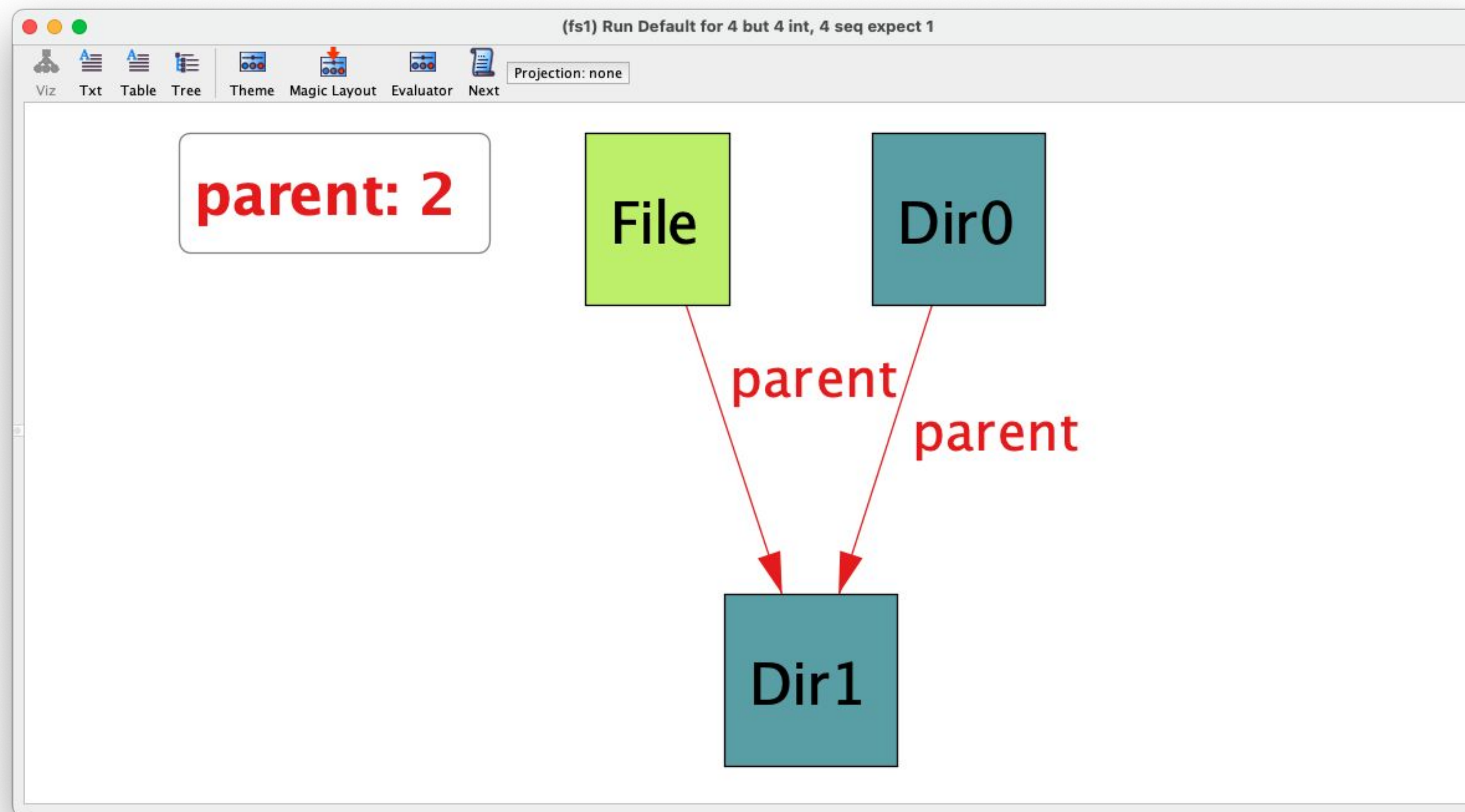


Дополняем модель

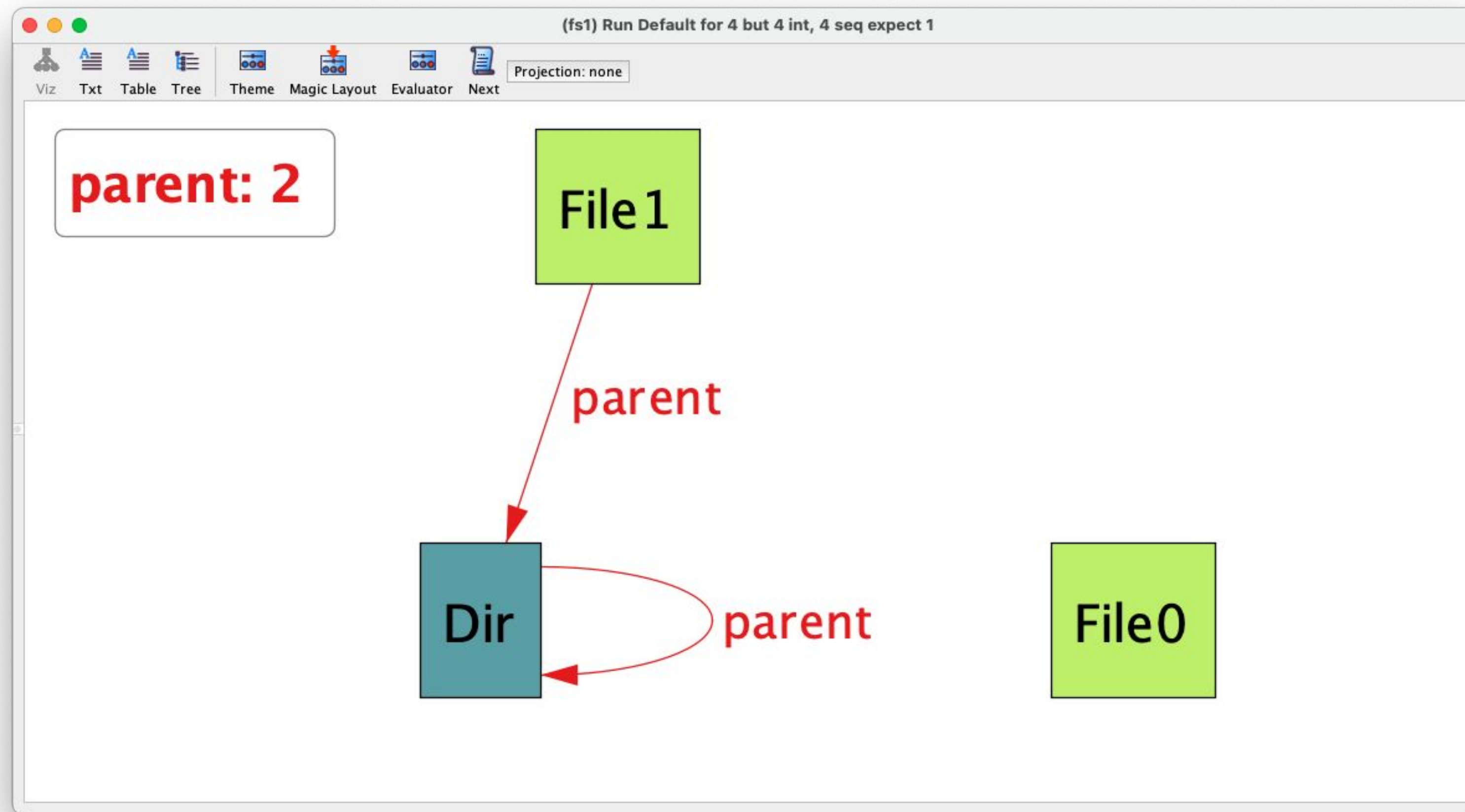


```
sig FSObject {  
  parent: lone Dir  
}  
  
sig Dir extends FSObject { contents: set FSObject }  
sig File extends FSObject { }  
  
// A directory is the parent of its contents  
fact { all d: Dir, o: d.contents | o.parent = d }  
  
// All file system objects are either files or directories  
fact { File + Dir = FSObject }
```

Дополняем модель



Уже лучше, но...

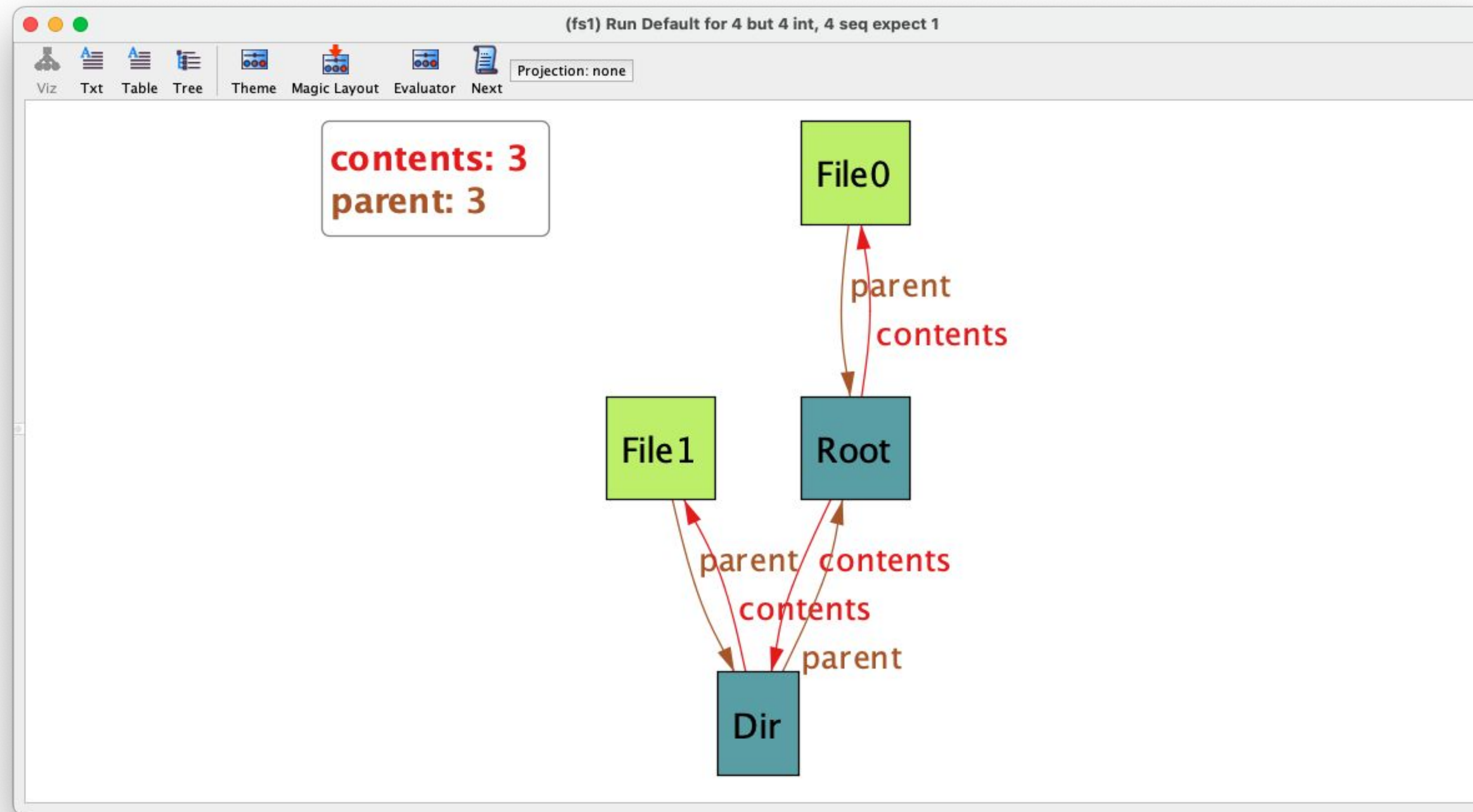


Уточним требования



```
sig FSObject {  
  parent: lone Dir  
}  
  
sig Dir extends FSObject { contents: set FSObject }  
sig File extends FSObject { }  
  
// A directory is the parent of its contents  
fact { all d: Dir, o: d.contents | o.parent = d }  
  
// All file system objects are either files or directories  
fact { File + Dir = FSObject }  
  
// There exists a root  
one sig Root extends Dir { } { no parent }  
  
// File system is connected  
fact { FSObject in Root.*contents }  
  
// The contents path is acyclic  
assert acyclic { no d: Dir | d in d.^contents }
```

Уточним требования



Теперь напишем тесты



```
// File system has one root
assert oneRoot { one d: Dir | no d.parent }

// Now check it for a scope of 5
check oneRoot for 5

// Every fs object is in at most one directory
assert oneLocation { all o: FSObject | lone d: Dir | o in d.contents }

// Now check it for a scope of 5
check oneLocation for 5
```

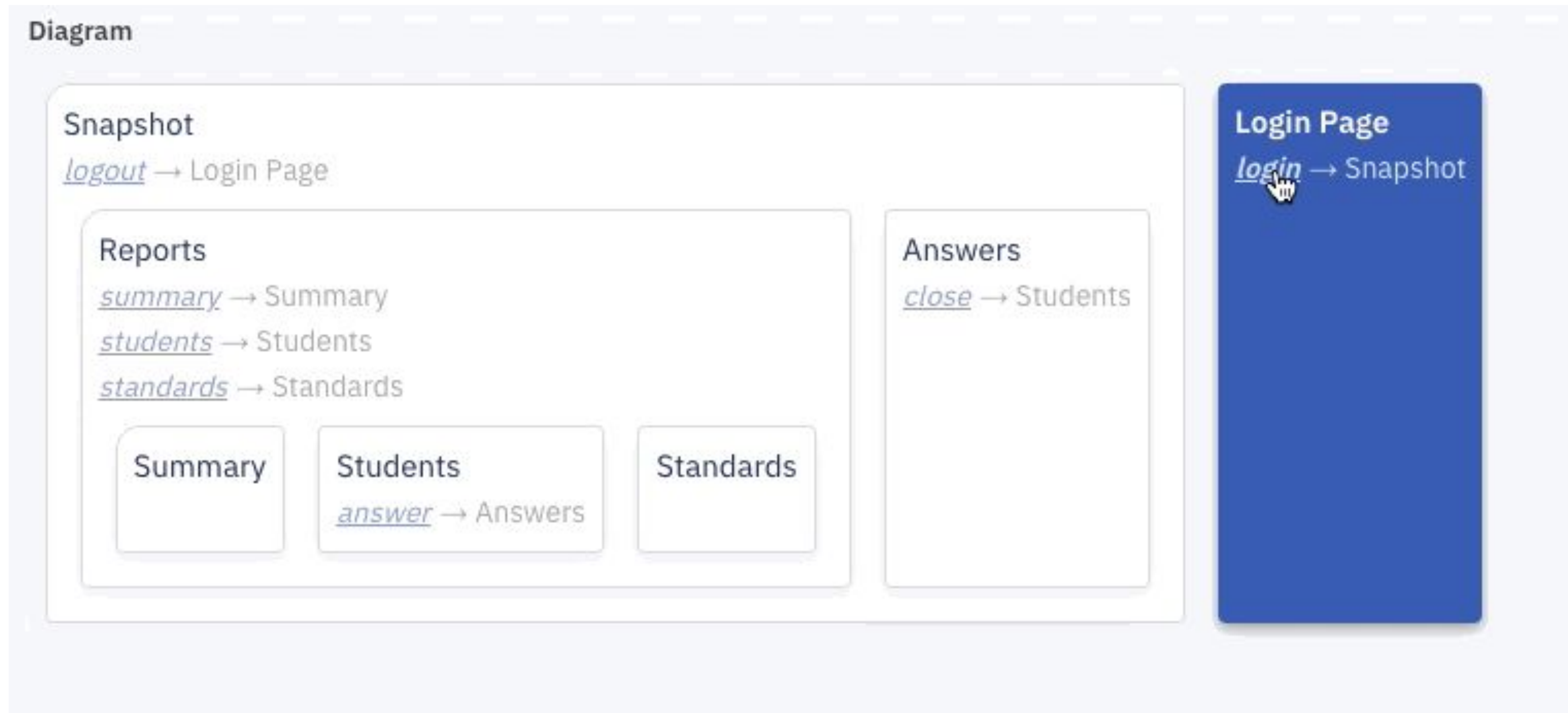

Теперь напишем тесты

2 commands were executed. The results are:
#1: No counterexample found. oneRoot may be valid.
#2: No counterexample found. oneLocation may be valid.

Сломаем модель

2 commands were executed. The results are:
#1: **Counterexample found.** oneRoot is invalid.
#2: No counterexample found. oneLocation may be valid.

Ближе к вебу



Source: <https://www.hillelwayne.com/post/formally-specifying-uis>

Модель сайта

```
open util/ordering[Time]
sig Time {
  state: one State
}
abstract sig State {}
abstract sig Login extends State {}
abstract sig Reports extends Login {}

one sig Logout extends State {}
one sig Students, Summary, Standards extends Reports {}
one sig Answers extends Login {}

pred transition[t: Time, start: State, end: State] {
  t.state in start
  t.next.state in end
}

pred logout[t: Time] { transition[t, Login, Logout] }
pred login[t: Time] { transition[t, Logout, Summary] }
pred students[t: Time] { transition[t, Reports, Students] }
pred summary[t: Time] { transition[t, Reports, Summary] }
pred standards[t: Time] { transition[t, Reports, Standards] }
pred answers[t: Time] { transition[t, Students, Answers] }
pred close_answers[t: Time] { transition[t, Answers, Students] }

fact Trace {
  first.state = Summary
  all t: Time - last |
    logout[t] or
    login[t] or
    students[t] or
    summary[t] or
    standards[t] or
    answers[t] or
    close_answers[t]
}
```

Source: <https://www.hillelwayne.com/post/formally-specifying-uis>

Проверка факта



```
check {all t: Time | t.state = Answers implies  
      t.prev.state = Students} for 7 // valid
```

Source: <https://www.hillelwayne.com/post/formally-specifying-uis>

**Почему разделение на разные
технологии вредно?**

F*



CSSSR

Ниша для таких языков

Program verification: Shall the twain ever meet?

Interactive proof assistants			Semi-automated verifiers of imperative programs	
Coq,	CompCert,	<i>air</i>	Dafny,	Verve,
Isabelle,	4 colors,		Framac,	IronClad,
Agda,	seL4,		Why3	miTLS
Lean,		<i>gap</i>		Vale

- **In the left corner:** Very expressive logics (higher-order and often dependently-typed), but purely functional
- **In the right:** effectful programming, SMT-based automation, but only first-order logic

3:48 / 1:25:59

Source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SPCko8ACB0M&t=4449s&ab_channel=CatalinHritcu

A first taste

- Write code in a syntax similar to OCaml, F#, Standard ML:

```
let rec factorial n =  
  if n = 0 then 1  
  else n * factorial (n - 1)
```

- Give it a specification, claiming that `factorial` is a total function from non-negative to positive integers.

```
val factorial: n:int{n >= 0} -> Tot (i:int{i >= 1})
```

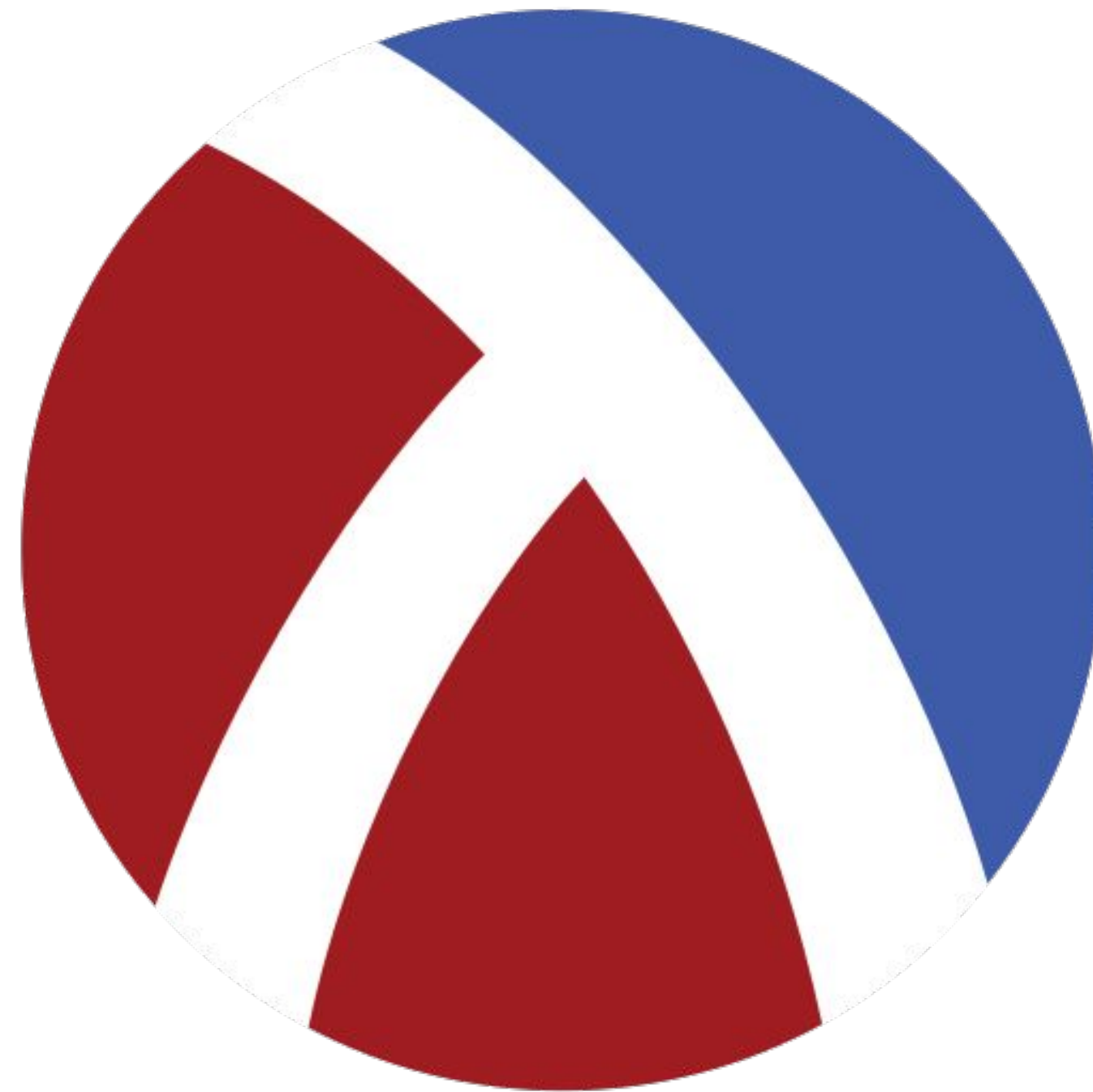
- Ask F* to check it

```
fstar factorial.fst  
Verified module: Factorial  
All verification conditions discharged successfully
```

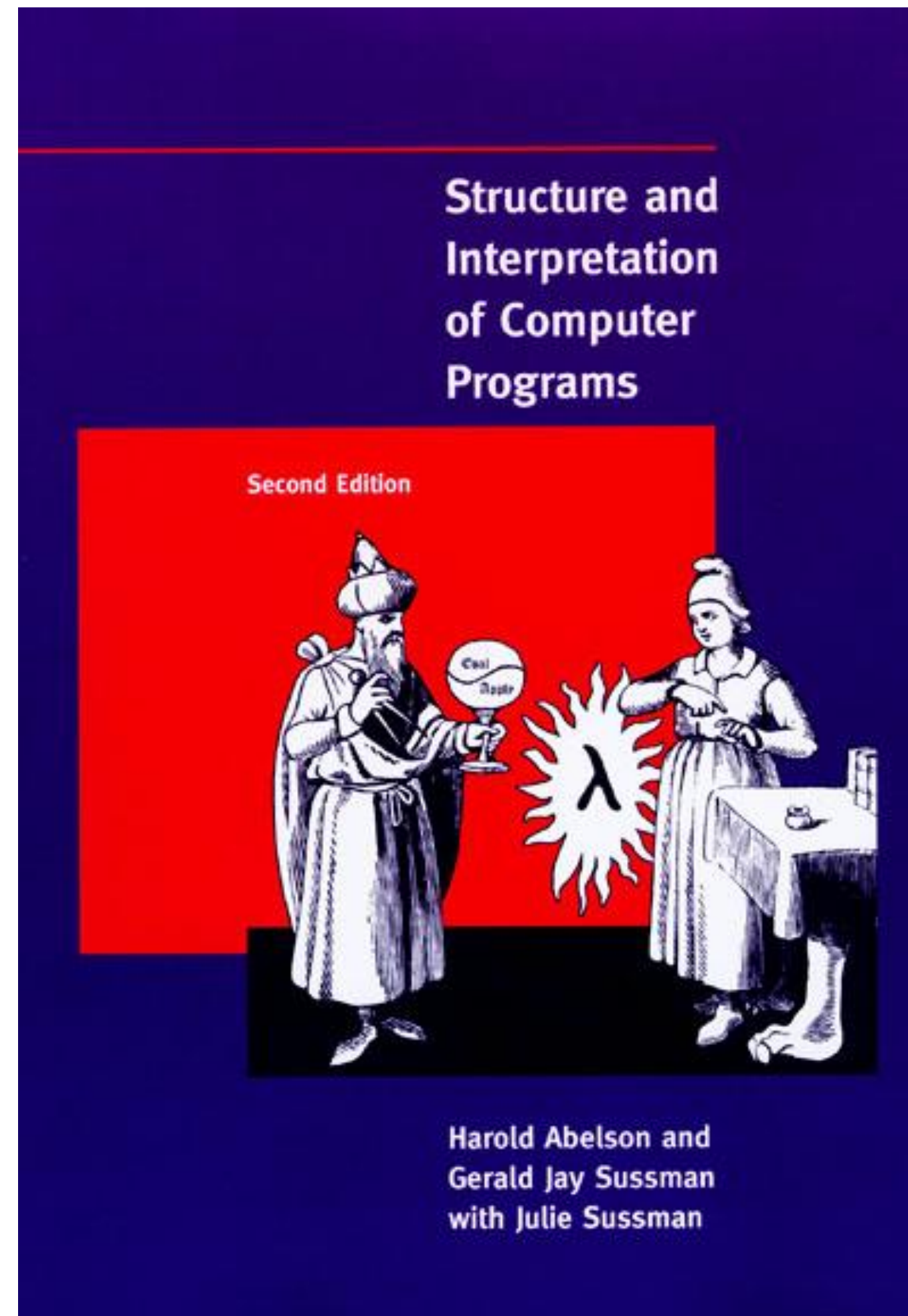

Почему не F*?

Писать что-то своё?

**И тут на сцену выходит
Racket!**

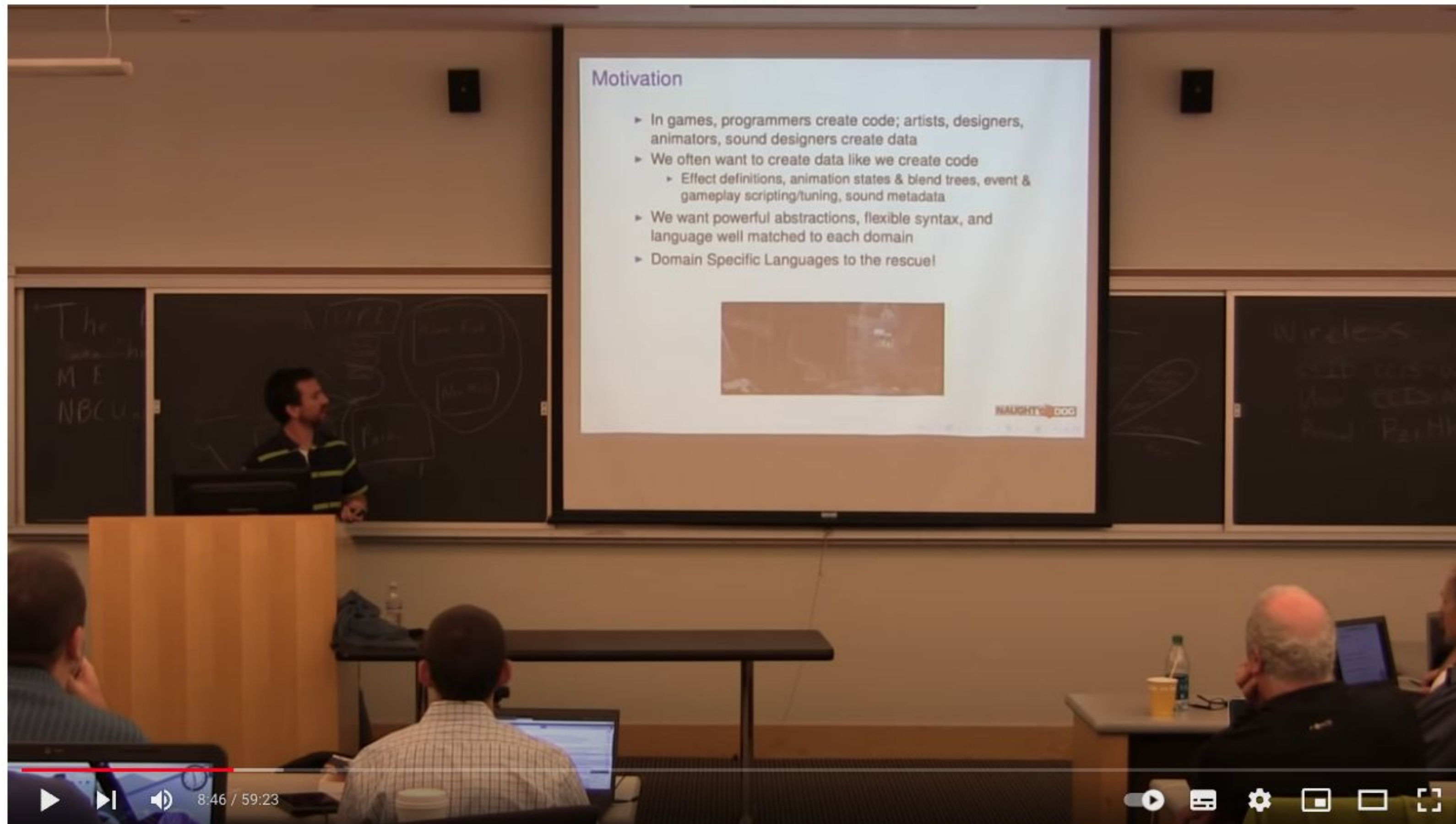


SICP



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Structure_and_Interpretation_of_Computer_Programs#/media/File:SICP_cover.jpg

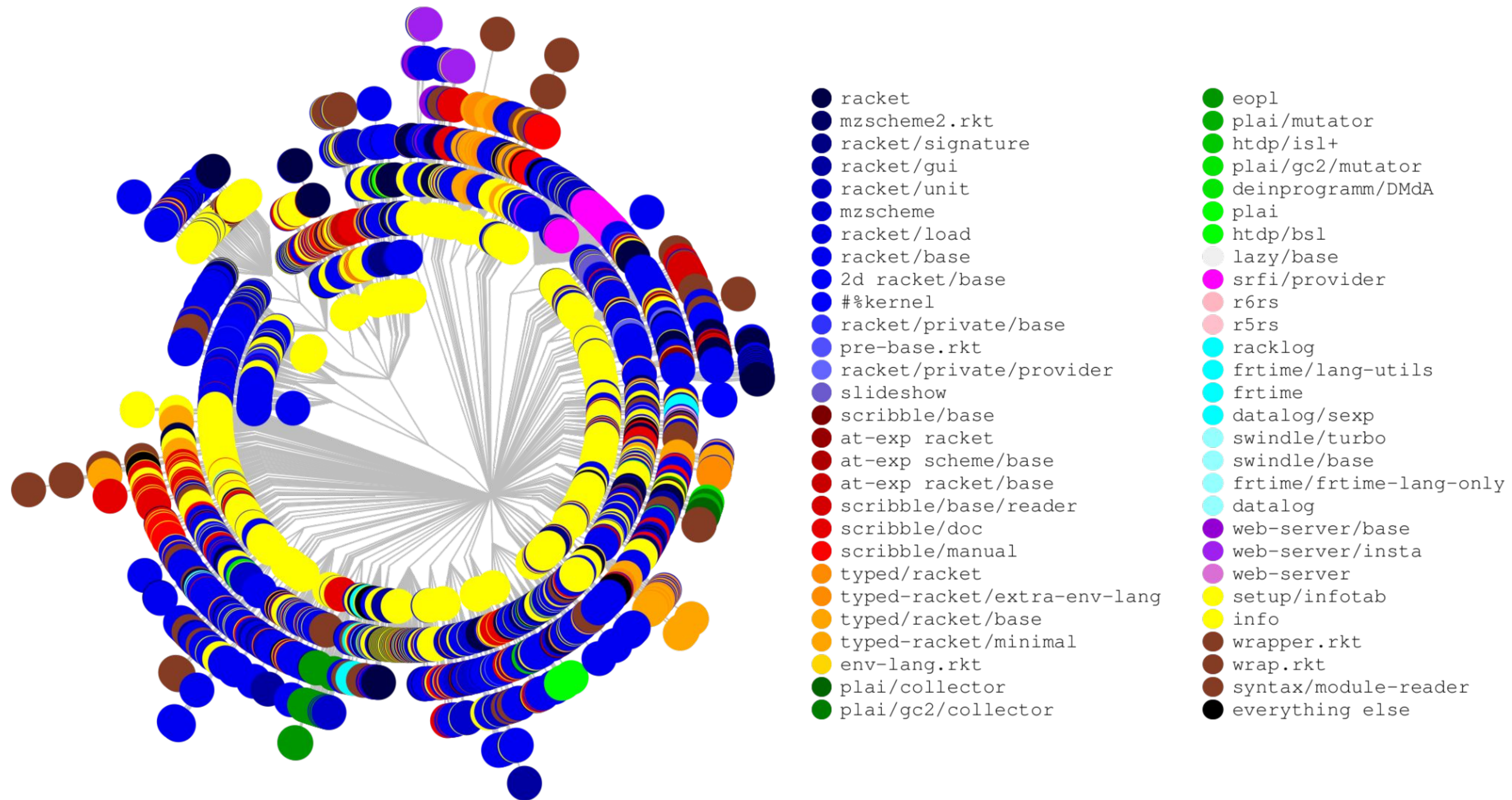
Naughty Dog



RacketCon 2013: Dan Liebgold - Racket on the Playstation 3? It's Not What you Think!

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oSmqbnhHp1c>

Language Oriented Programming Language



Scribble

```
#lang scribble/base
```

```
@title{On the Cookie-Eating Habits of Mice}
```

If you give a mouse a cookie, he's going to ask for a glass of milk.

```
@section{The Consequences of Milk}
```

That ``squeak'' was the mouse asking for milk. Let's suppose that you give him some in a big glass.

He's a small mouse. The glass is too big---way too big. So, he'll probably ask you for a straw. You might as well give it to him.

```
@section{Not the Last Straw}
```

For now, to handle the milk moustache, it's enough to give him a napkin. But it doesn't end there... oh, no.

Fructure

escape \ → t a b → \ ↓ ↓ ↵ ...



Racket без стат. типизации



```
#lang racket
(struct pt (x y))

; distance : pt pt -> real
(define (distance p1 p2)
  (sqrt (+ (sqr (- (pt-x p2) (pt-x p1)))
           (sqr (- (pt-y p2) (pt-y p1))))))
```


Racket со стат. типизацией



```
#lang typed/racket
(struct pt ([x : Real] [y : Real]))

(: distance (-> pt pt Real))
(define (distance p1 p2)
  (sqrt (+ (sqr (- (pt-x p2) (pt-x p1)))
           (sqr (- (pt-y p2) (pt-y p1))))))
```

А где Model Checking?

Rosette



The image shows a Neovim editor window with a dark theme. The title bar at the top indicates the file is 'rosette-example.rkt'. The editor contains the following code:

```
1 #lang rosette/safe
2
3 (define (quadratic-equation x a b c)
4   (+ (* a (* x x))
5     (* b x)
6     c))
7
8 (define-symbolic x integer?)
9
10 [solve
11   (assert (= (quadratic-equation x 1 -2 -3) 0))]
```

Line numbers 1 through 11 are visible on the left margin. Lines 12 through 18 are represented by squiggly lines. The status bar at the bottom shows 'NORMAL', the filename 'rosette-example.rkt', the encoding 'utf-8', a file explorer icon, the file type 'rosettesafe', the search scope 'All', and the cursor position '10:1'.

Rosette

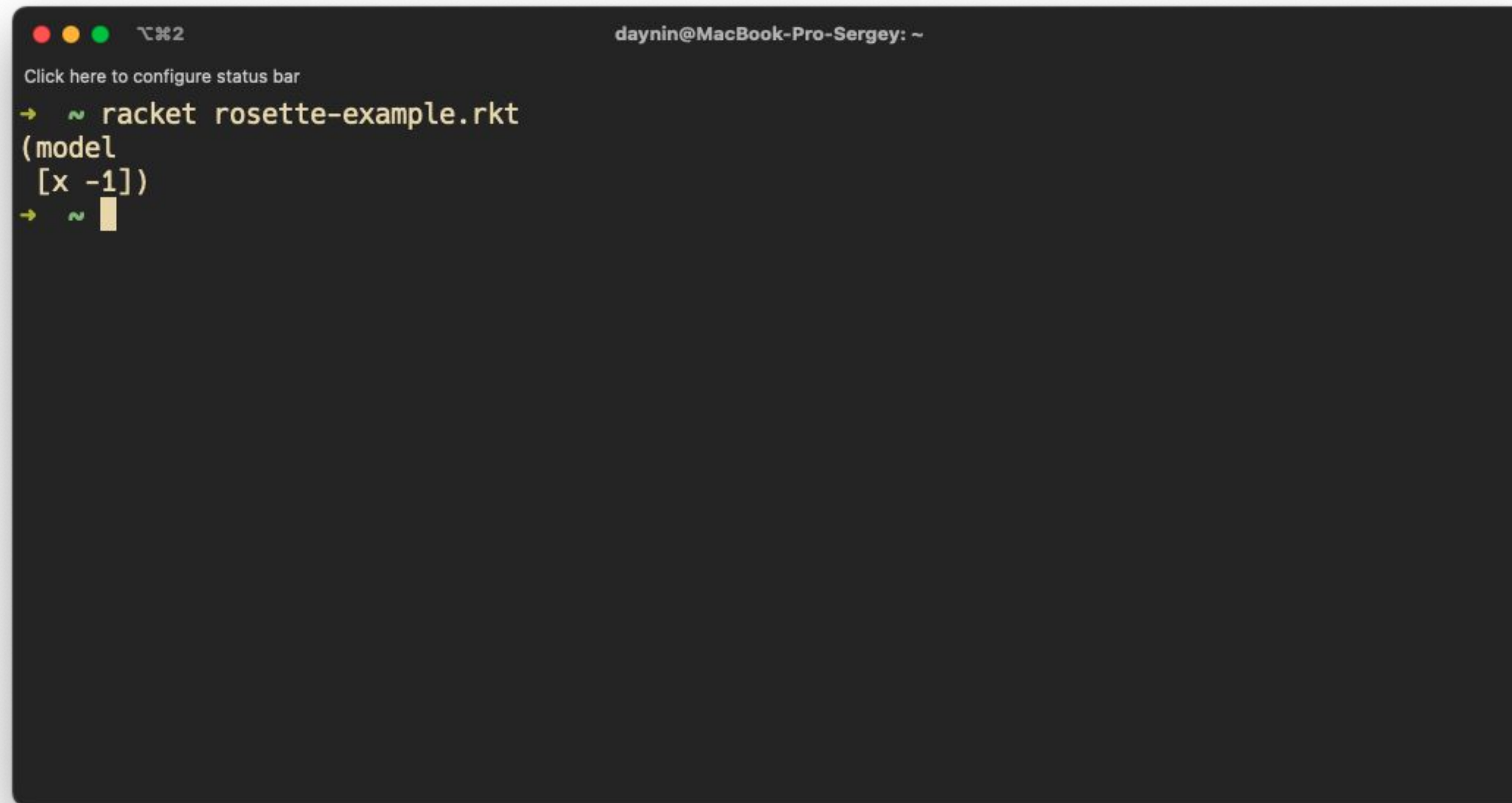


The image shows a Neovim editor window with a dark theme. The title bar at the top indicates the file is 'rosette-example.rkt'. The editor contains the following code:

```
1 #lang rosette/safe
2
3 (define (quadratic-equation x a b c)
4   (+ (* a (* x x))
5     (* b x)
6     c))
7
8 (define-symbolic x integer?)
9
10 [solve
11   (assert (= (quadratic-equation x 1 -2 -3) 0))]
```

Line numbers 1 through 11 are visible on the left. Lines 12 through 19 are represented by squiggly lines. The status bar at the bottom shows 'NORMAL', the filename 'rosette-example.rkt', the encoding 'utf-8', a file icon, a menu icon, the language 'rosettesafe', the error level 'All', and the cursor position '10:1'.

Rosette



A terminal window with a dark background and light-colored text. The window title bar shows three colored circles (red, yellow, green) and the text "⌘%2". The terminal content includes a prompt "daynin@MacBook-Pro-Sergey: ~", a link "Click here to configure status bar", and a Racket code snippet: `→ ~ racket rosette-example.rkt`, `(model`, `[x -1])`, and a second prompt `→ ~` with a cursor.

```
daynin@MacBook-Pro-Sergey: ~  
Click here to configure status bar  
→ ~ racket rosette-example.rkt  
(model  
  [x -1])  
→ ~
```

Не хватает последнего звена!

RacketScript



АВТОР – Vishesh Yadav



Уже production ready?

Rackt

Rackt • license MIT



An ultra small (~70 loc) [React](#) wrapper written in [RacketScript](#)

Rackt allows you to develop full-featured React web apps in RacketScript. You can use all React compatible libraries with it as well.

Key features

- 🪶 **Ultra small.** Rackt is a pretty thin wrapper for React. Just consider you use React but with RacketScript.
- ⚡ **Super lightweight.** Compiled code takes only 6 Kb unzipped.
- 🗡️ **Easy to use API.** All transformations between JavaScript and RacketScript primitives happen under the hood. You can focus on writing code.
- ✨ **Modern.** It has first-class support of functional components and hooks.

Rackt



```
(define (counter props ..)
  (define-values (counter set-counter) (use-state 0)))

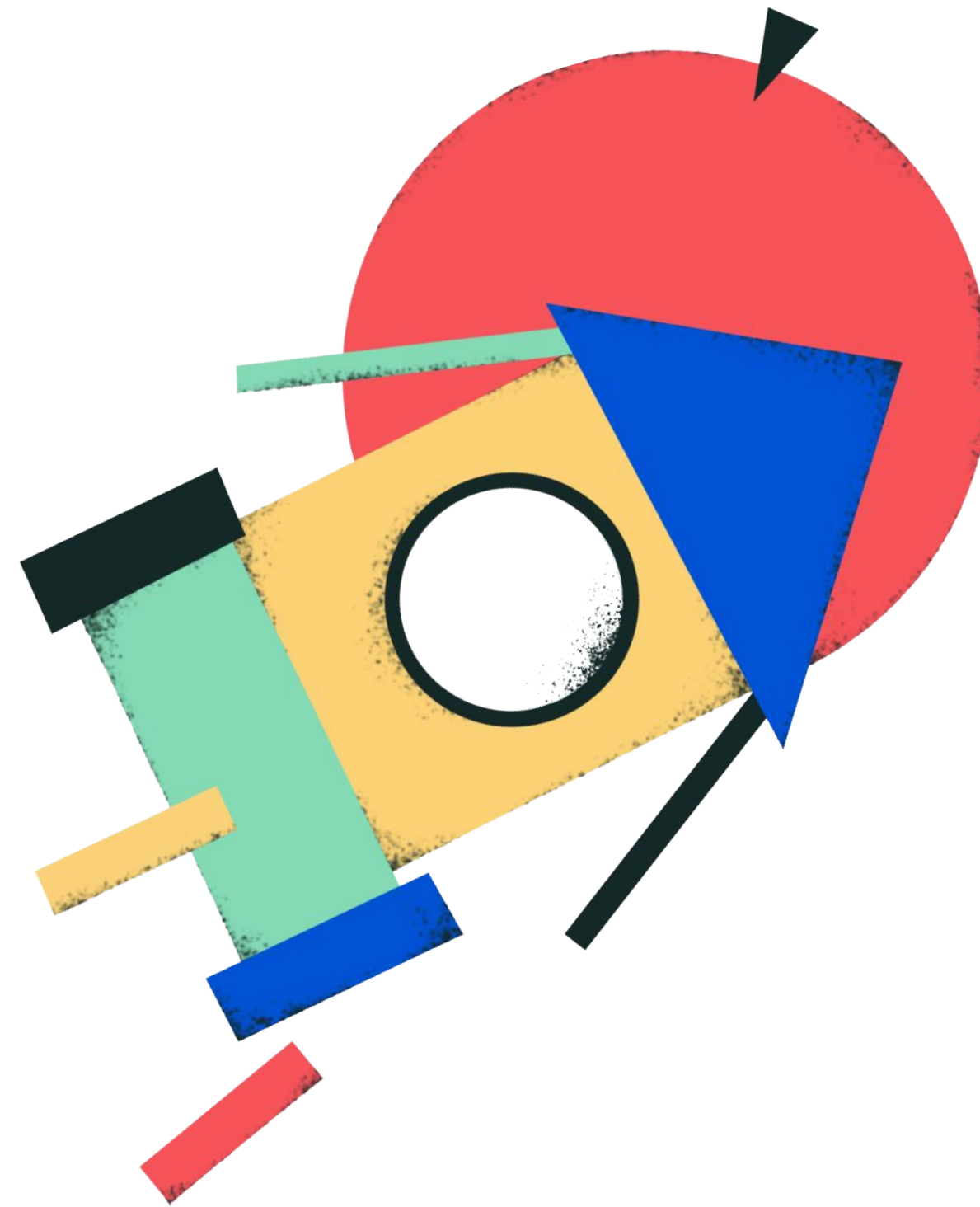
(<el "div"
  (<el "button"
    #:props ($/obj [ className "button" ]
                  [ type "button" ]
                  [onClick (lambda (_) (set-counter (- counter 1)))]))
    "- 1")

  (<el "span" #:props ($/obj [ className "counter" ]) counter)

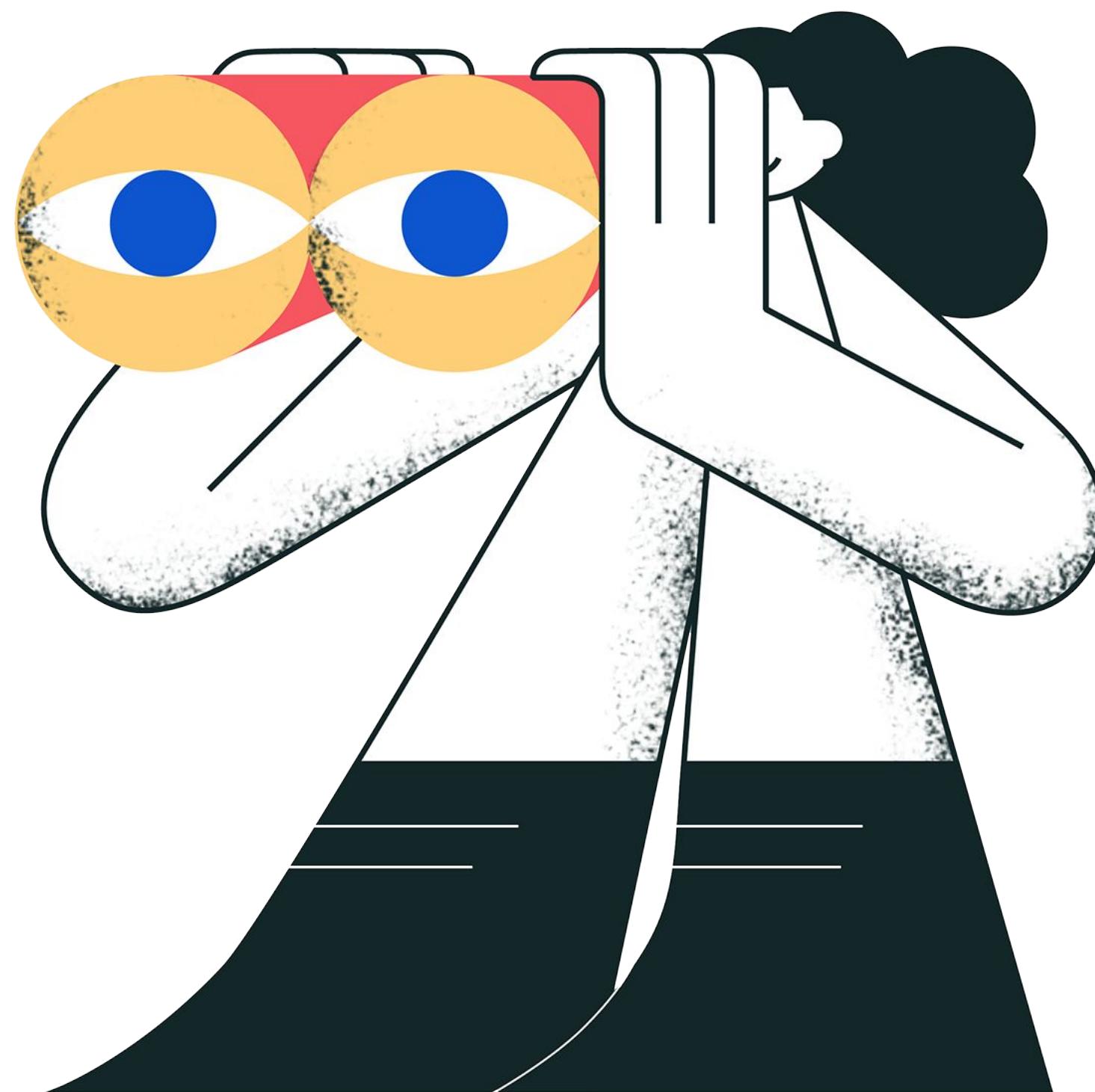
  (<el "button"
    #:props ($/obj [ className "button" ]
                  [ type "button" ]
                  [onClick (lambda (_) (set-counter (+ counter 1)))]))
    "+ 1"))

(render (<el counter) "root")
```

Demo time!

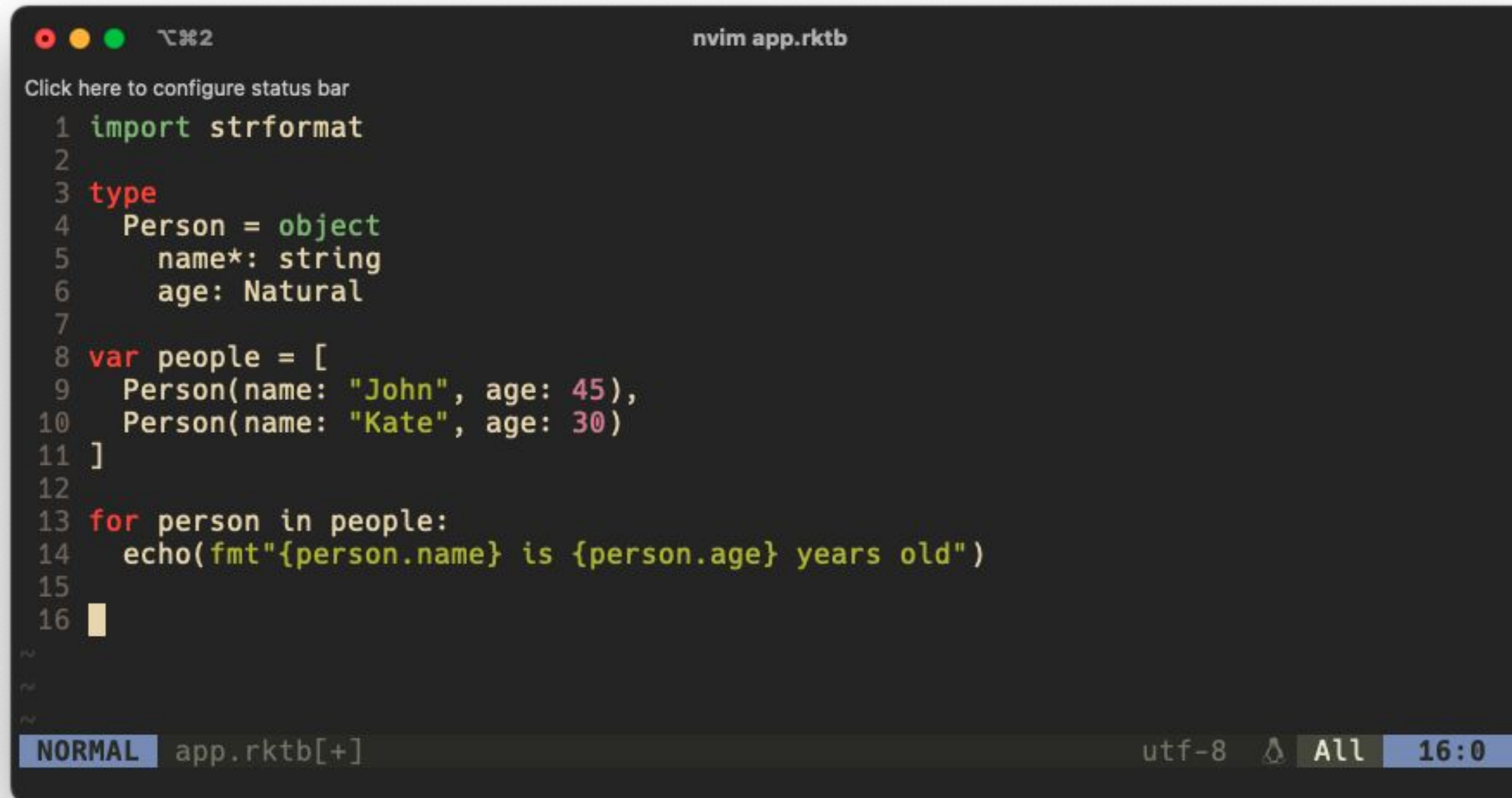


Что дальше?



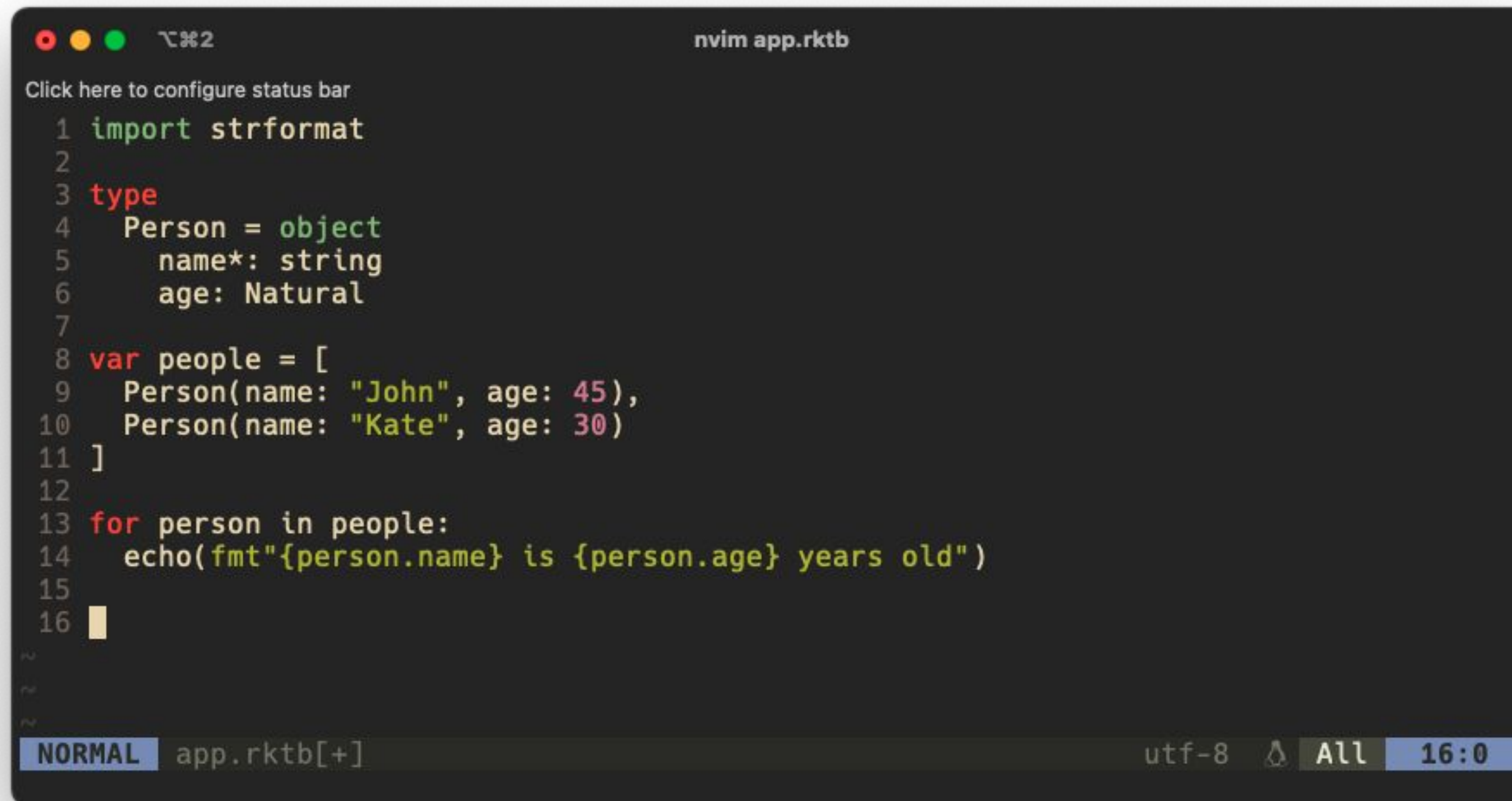
Немного пофантазируем

RacketScript based language

A screenshot of a Neovim editor window titled "nvim app.rktb". The editor shows a RacketScript program. The code defines a type "Person" with fields "name" (string) and "age" (Natural). It then creates a list "people" containing two "Person" objects: "John" (age 45) and "Kate" (age 30). Finally, it iterates over "people" and prints their names and ages. The status bar at the bottom shows "NORMAL", "app.rktb[+]", "utf-8", "All", and "16:0".

```
Click here to configure status bar
1 import strformat
2
3 type
4   Person = object
5     name*: string
6     age: Natural
7
8 var people = [
9   Person(name: "John", age: 45),
10  Person(name: "Kate", age: 30)
11 ]
12
13 for person in people:
14   echo(fmt"{person.name} is {person.age} years old")
15
16
```

Nim



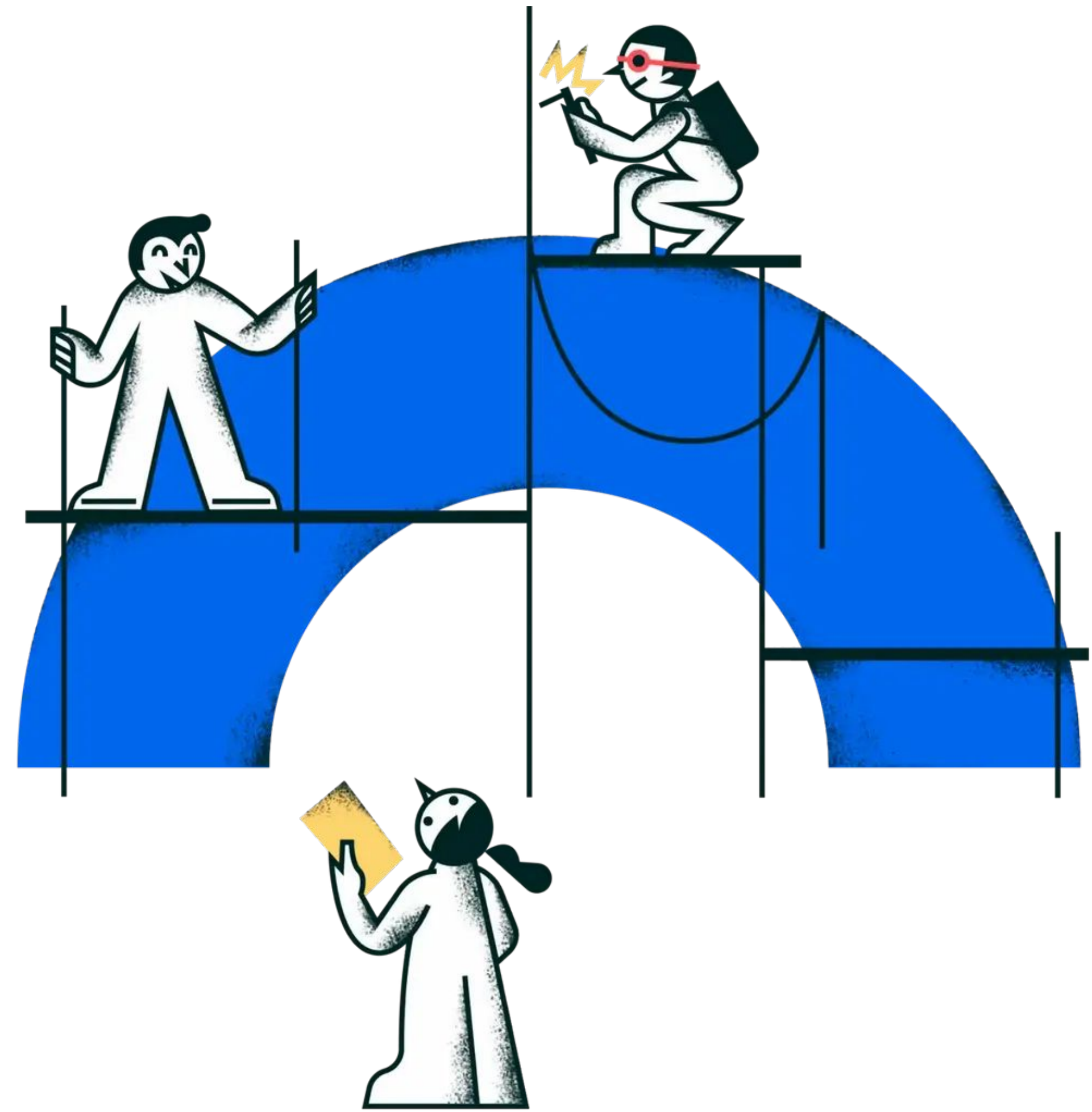
The image shows a screenshot of the Neovim (nvim) text editor. The window title is "nvim app.rktb". The code is written in Nim and defines a "Person" object type, creates a list of people, and prints their details. The status bar at the bottom shows "NORMAL", the file name "app.rktb[+]", the encoding "utf-8", the cursor position "All", and the time "16:0".

```
Click here to configure status bar
1 import strformat
2
3 type
4   Person = object
5     name*: string
6     age: Natural
7
8 var people = [
9   Person(name: "John", age: 45),
10  Person(name: "Kate", age: 30)
11 ]
12
13 for person in people:
14   echo(fmt"{person.name} is {person.age} years old")
15
16
```

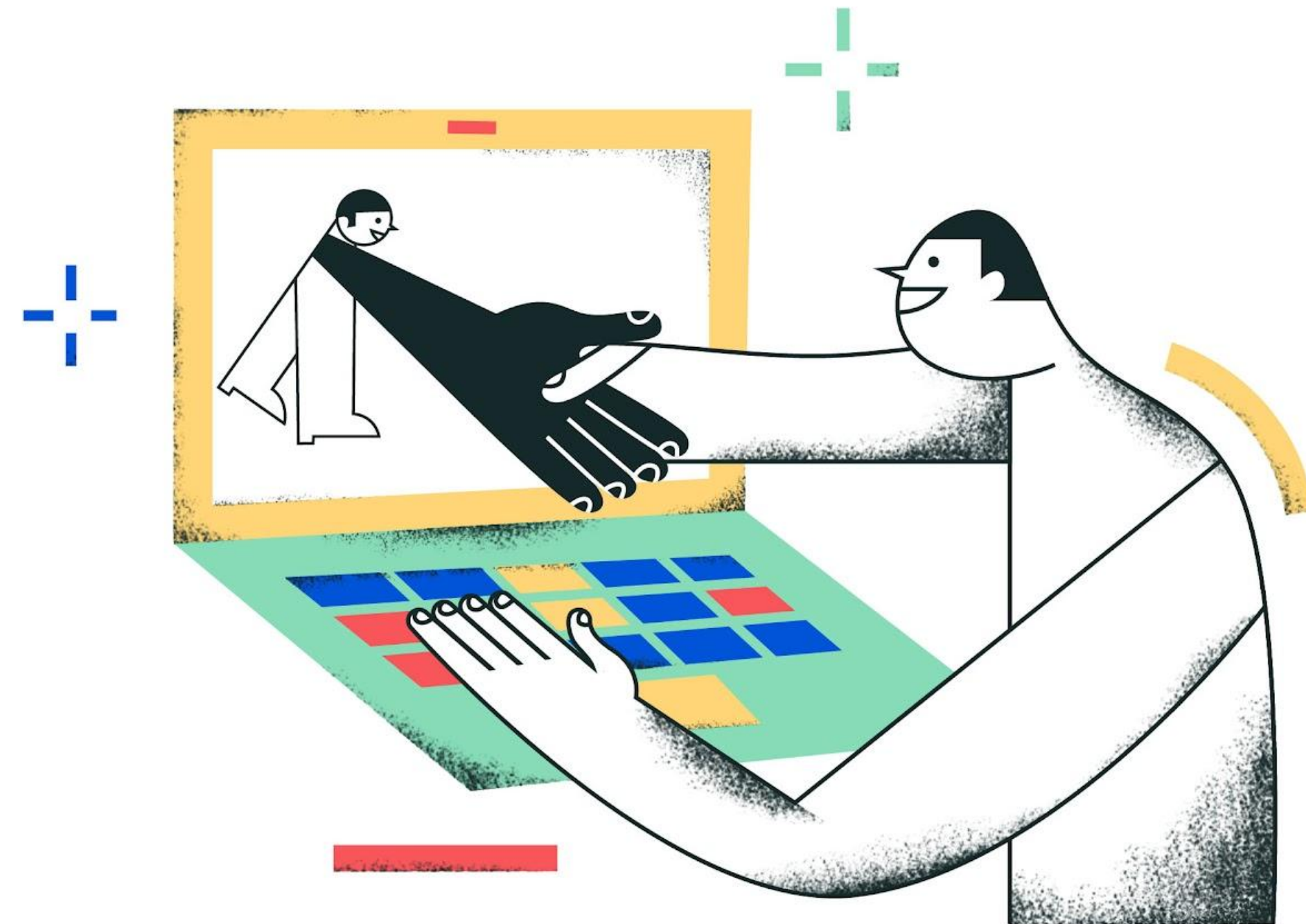
~
~
~

NORMAL app.rktb[+] utf-8 All 16:0

**Я просто пишу
фронтенд,
зачем оно мне
нужно?**



**Спасибо
за внимание!**



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Полезные ссылки

