

Learning to Infer Program Sketches



Maxwell Nye, Luke Hewitt, Josh Tenenbaum, Armando Solar-Lezama

Goal: We want to automatically write code from the kinds of specifications humans can easily provide, such as examples or natural language instruction.

List Processing from IO:

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] → [2, 4]
[7, 8, 0, 9] → [8, 0]

Text Editing from IO:

Max Nye → Nye, M.
Luke Hewitt → Hewitt, L.

Natural language + IO → code

“Consider an array of numbers,
find elements in the given array
not divisible by two”
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] → [1, 3, 5]
[7, 8, 0, 9] → [7, 9]

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Given:

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] → [2, 4]

[0, 6, 2, 7] → [0, 6, 2]

[5, 10, 5, 1, 8] → [10, 8]

Goal: Write a program
which maps inputs to
outputs

How might people solve problems like this?

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Given:

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[5, 10, 5, 1, 8] → [10, 8]

Goal: Write a program
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How might people solve problems like this?

People use a flexible trade-off between **pattern recognition** and **reasoning**

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Easy problem:

Spec:

`[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] → [2, 4]`

`[0, 6, 2, 7] → [0, 6, 2]`

`[5, 10, 5, 1, 8] → [10, 8]`

Solution:

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Solution:

```
filter(lambda x: x%2==0, input)
```

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Fast, using pattern recognition

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More difficult problem:

Spec:

$[3, 4, 5, 6, 7] \rightarrow [4, 7]$

$[10, 8, 7, 3, 2, 1] \rightarrow [10, 7, 1]$

$[5, 1, 2, 13, 4] \rightarrow [1, 13, 4]$

Solution:

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More difficult problem:

Spec:

[3, 4, 5, 6, 7] → [4, 7]

[10, 8, 7, 3, 2, 1] → [10, 7, 1]

[5, 1, 2, 13, 4] → [1, 13, 4]

Solution:

```
filter(<SOMETHING>, input)
```

(Fast, using pattern recognition)

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More difficult problem:

Spec:

`[3, 4, 5, 6, 7] → [4, 7]`

`[10, 8, 7, 3, 2, 1] → [10, 7, 1]`

`[5, 1, 2, 13, 4] → [1, 13, 4]`

Solution:

`filter(<SOMETHING>, input)`



Symbolic reasoning

`filter(lambda x: x%3==1,
input)`

(Fast, using pattern recognition)

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More difficult problem:

Spec:

[3, 4, 5, 6, 7] → [4, 7]

[10, 8, 7, 3, 2, 1] → [10, 7, 1]

[5, 1, 2, 13, 4] → [1, 13, 4]

Solution:

`filter(<SOMETHING>, input)`

(Fast, using pattern recognition)



Symbolic reasoning

(Slow)

`filter(lambda x: x%3==1,
input)`

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Very difficult problem:

Spec:

$[2, 5, 0, 16, 12] \rightarrow 0$

$[4, 23, 11, 9, 25] \rightarrow 25$

$[3, 29, 30, 14, 16] \rightarrow 14$

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Very difficult problem:

Spec:

$[2, 5, 0, 16, 12] \rightarrow 0$

$[4, 23, 11, 9, 25] \rightarrow 25$

$[3, 29, 30, 14, 16] \rightarrow 14$

$[1, 7, 6, 9, 5] \rightarrow 7$

$[5, 5, 1, 8, 8, 12, 4] \rightarrow 12$

$[0, 4, 8, 5, 1] \rightarrow 0$

$[3, 7, 2, 9, 1] \rightarrow 9$

$[1, 0, 3, 7, 3, 8] \rightarrow 0$

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Very difficult problem:

Spec:

`[2, 5, 0, 16, 12] → 0`

`[4, 23, 11, 9, 25] → 25`

`[3, 29, 30, 14, 16] → 14`

Solution:

`<SOMETHING>`

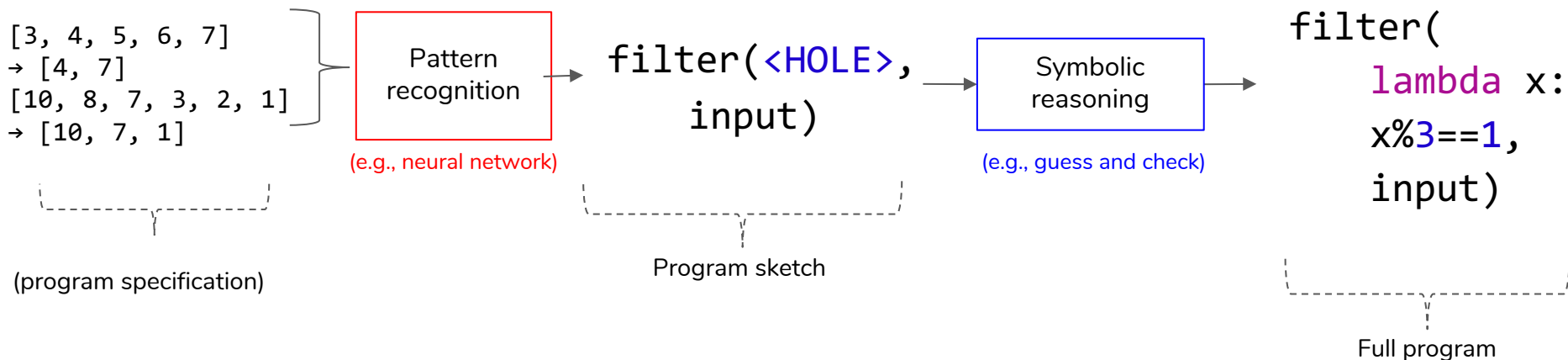


Symbolic reasoning

(Slow)

`input[input[0]]`

Q: How do we model this? A: Program sketches



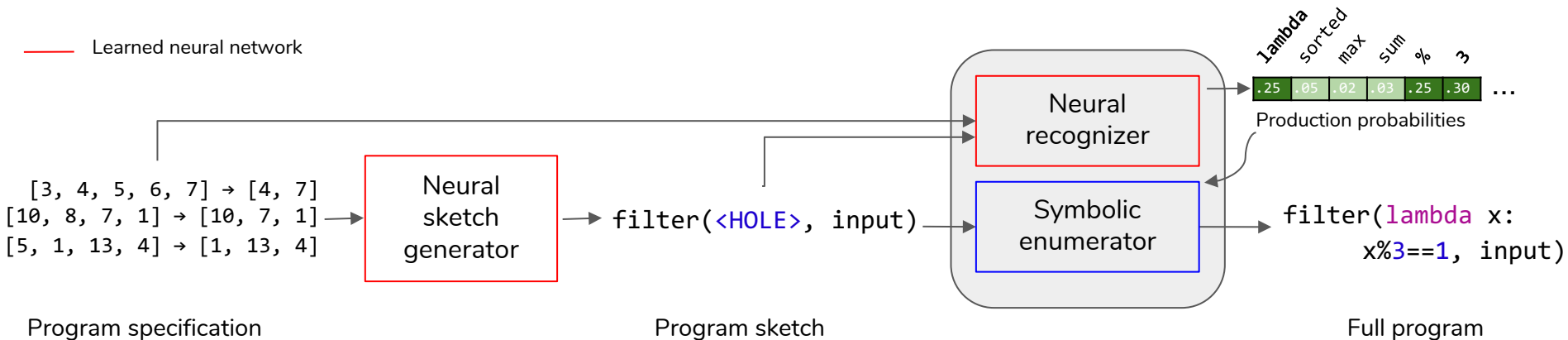
Flexible trade-off between pattern recognition and reasoning

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Our system: SketchAdapt

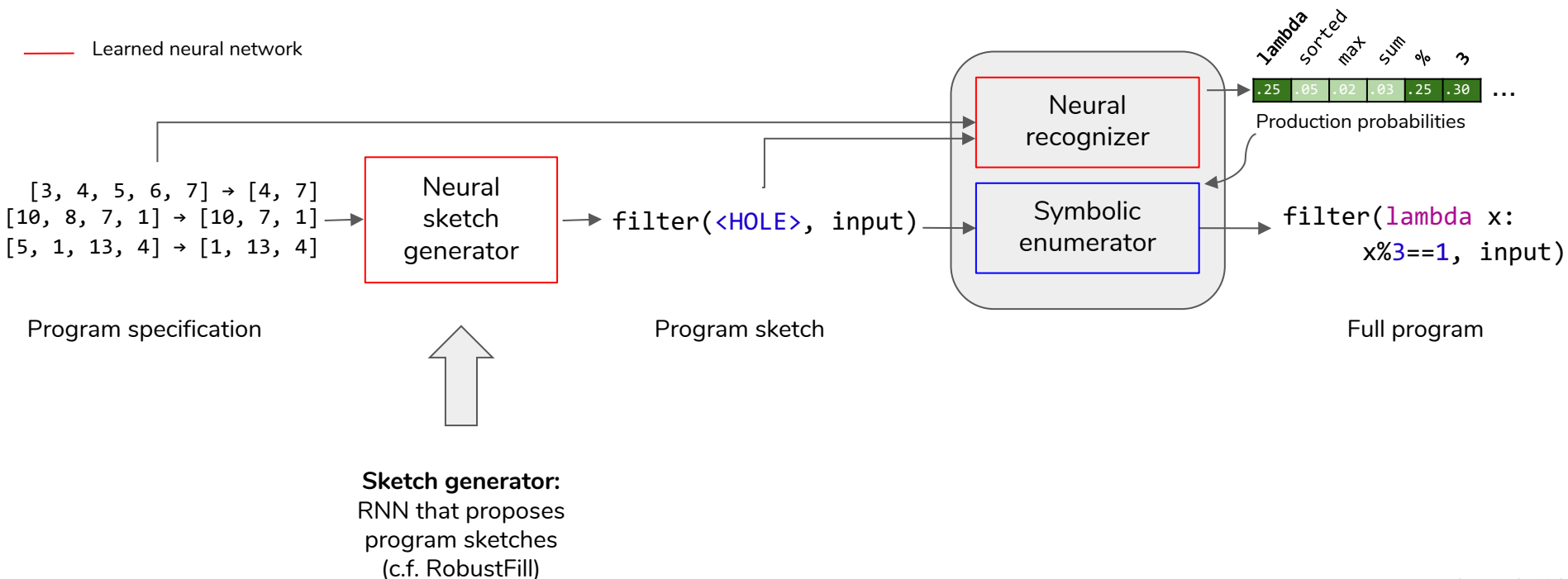


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Our system: SketchAdapt

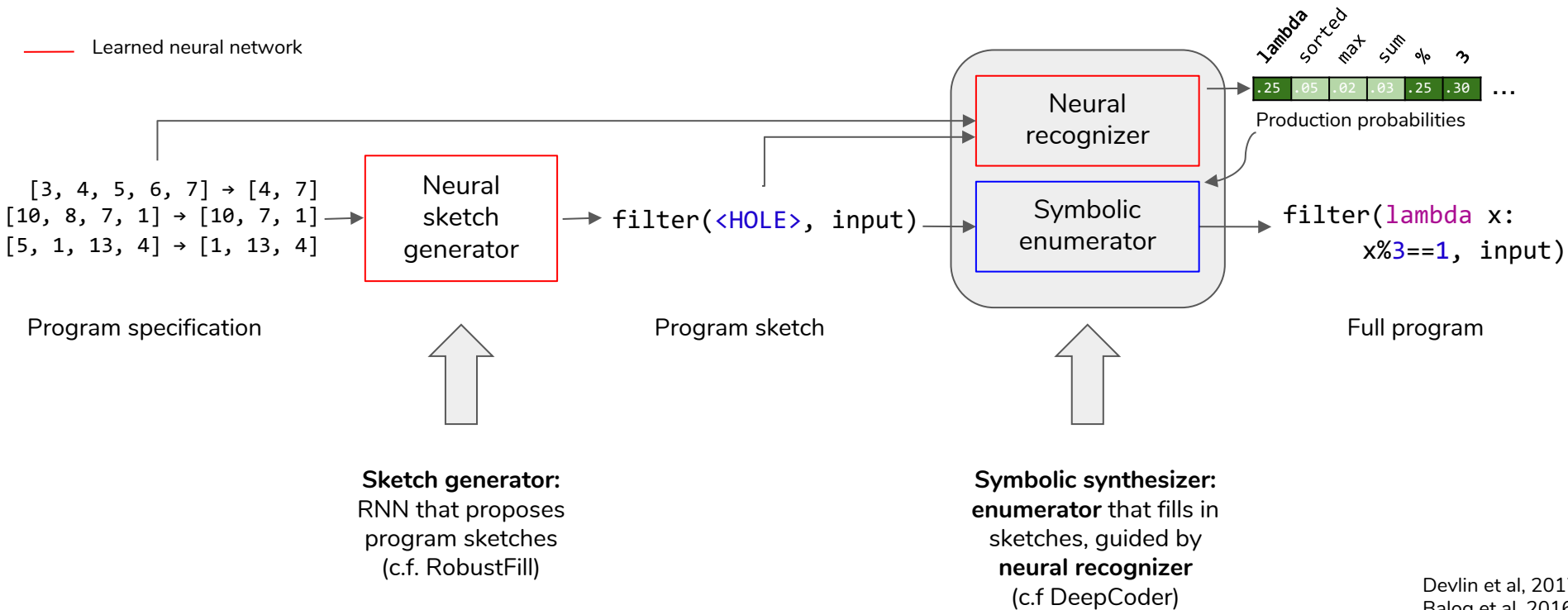


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Our system: SketchAdapt



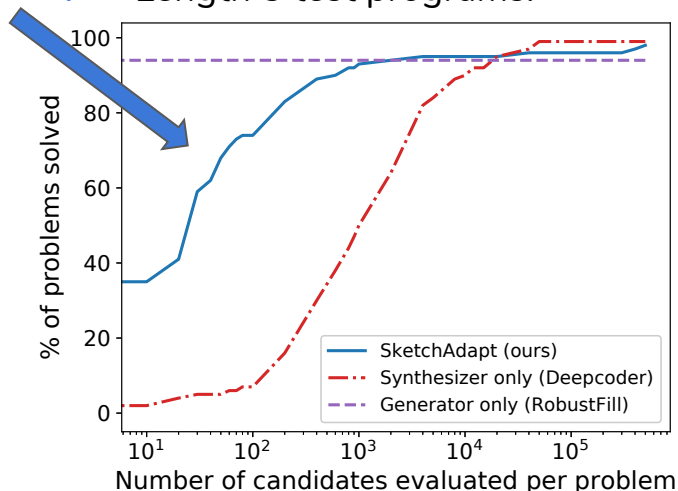
Results: list processing

- Ours
- - - Pattern recognition only (neural network)
- . - Reasoning only (symbolic enumeration)

SketchAdapt can recognize familiar problems and generalize to unfamiliar problems

Trained on length 3 programs

SketchAdapt Length 3 test programs:



Results: list processing

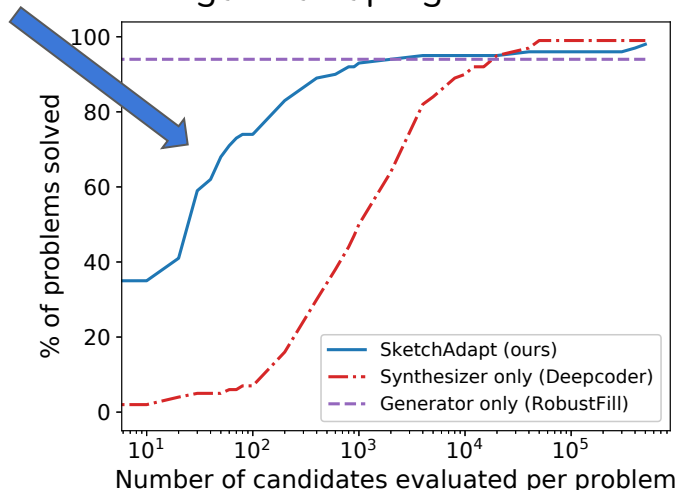
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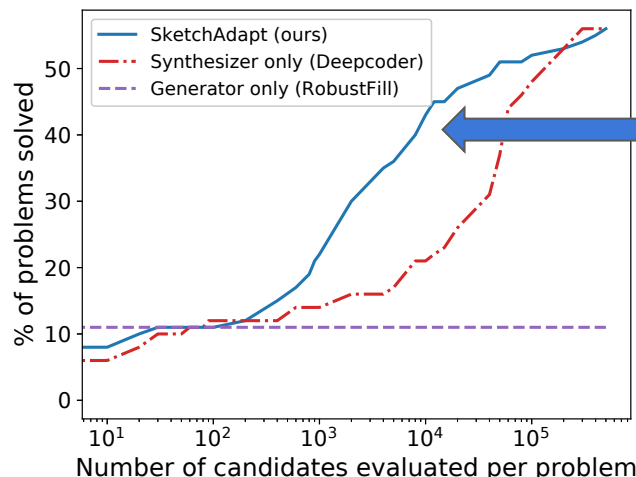
Trained on length 3 programs

SketchAdapt

Length 3 test programs:



Length 4 test programs:



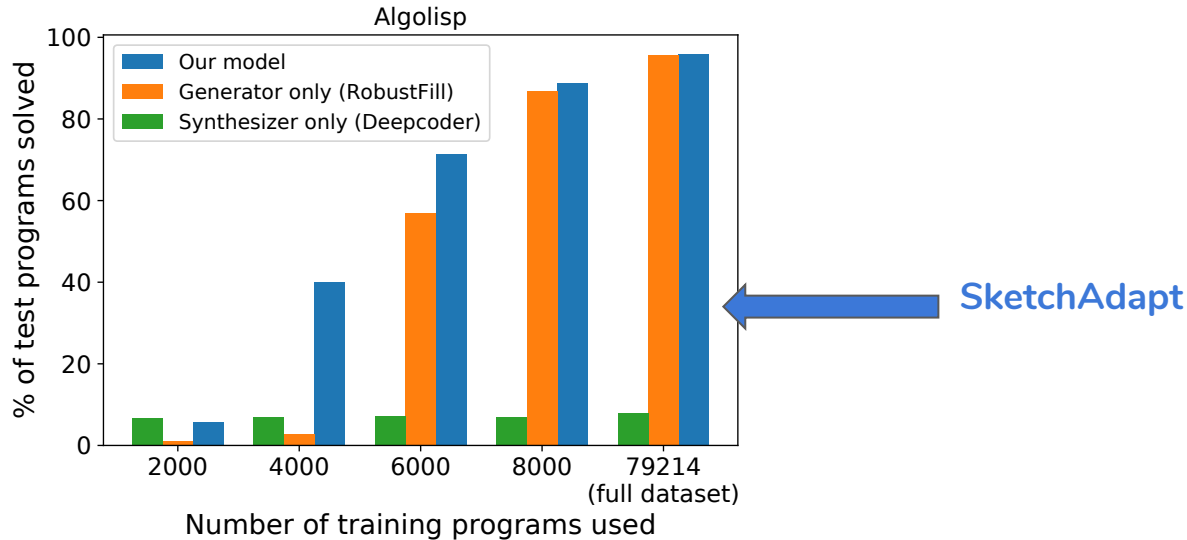
SketchAdapt

Natural language + IO examples → Code

Spec	Program
Consider an array of numbers, find elements in the given array not divisible by two	<pre>(filter a (lambda1 (== (% arg1 2) 1)))</pre>
You are given an array of numbers, your task is to compute median in the given array with its digits reversed	<pre>(reduce(reverse(digits(deref (sort a) (/ (len a) 2)))) 0 (lambda2 (+(* arg1 10) arg2)))</pre>

Natural language + IO examples \rightarrow Code

Requires less data than pure neural approaches:



Natural language + IO examples → Code

Requires less data than pure neural approaches:

Generalizes to unseen concepts:

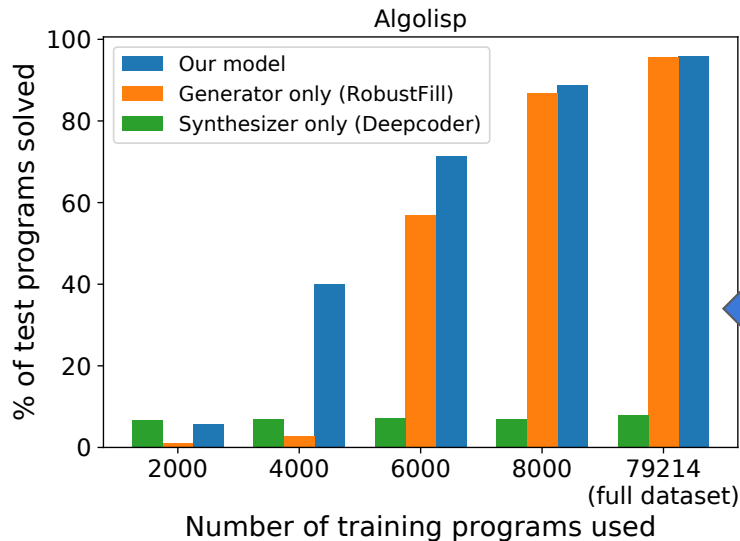


Table 5. Algolisp generalization results: Trained on 8000 programs, excluding 'Odd' concept:

Model	Even	Odd
SKETCHADAPT (Ours)	34.4	29.8
Synthesizer only	23.7	0.0
Generator only	4.5	1.1

SketchAdapt

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Come see our poster:

Today (Thurs) 06:30 - 09:00 PM @ Pacific Ballroom #182

— Learned neural network

