



# Characterising Renaming within OCaml's Module System

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## Motivation

- Refactorings in the wild can be large, tedious, error-prone
- Most refactoring research targets object-oriented languages
- More recent work targets Haskell and Erlang
- OCaml presents different challenges/opportunities

Renaming (top-level) value bindings within modules

- Get the 'basics' right first, the rest will follow
- Already requires solving problems relevant to all refactorings

## Our Contributions

1. Abstract semantics for a subset of OCaml
  - Characterises changes needed to rename value bindings
2. Coq formalisation of abstract semantics and renaming theory
3. Prototype tool, ROTOR, for automatic renaming in full OCaml

## Complexities of the Module System

```
module Int = struct type t = int      let to_string i = string_of_int i end
```

```
module Str = struct type t = string  let to_string s = s end
```

```
module type Stringable = sig type t  val to_string : t -> string end
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```
module Pair = functor (X : Stringable)(Y : Stringable) ->  
  type t = X.t * Y.t  
  let to_string (x, y) = (X.to_string x) ^ " " ^ (Y.to_string y)  
end
```

```
module P = Pair(Int)(Str) ;;
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```
print_endline (P.to_string (5, "Gold Rings!")) ;;
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The diagram illustrates the dependencies between modules in the code. A solid line with arrows connects the `to_string` function in the `Int` module to the `to_string` function in the `Stringable` module signature, and from the `Stringable` signature to the `Pair` functor. A dashed line with arrows connects the `to_string` function in the `Str` module to the `to_string` function in the `Stringable` signature, and from the `Stringable` signature to the `Pair` functor. Another dashed line with arrows connects the `Pair` functor to the `to_string` function in the `P` module, and from the `Pair` functor to the `print_endline` function in the `P` module.

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## Shadowing

```
module M : sig
  val foo : string
end =
  struct
    let foo = 5
    let foo = foo ^ " Gold Rings!"
  end ;;
print_endline foo ;;
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  struct
    let foo = 5
    let foo = foo ^ " Gold Rings!"
  end ;;
print_endline foo ;;
```

## Shadowing

```
module M : sig
  val foo : int
  val bar : string
end =
  struct
    let foo = 5
    let bar = foo ^ " Gold Rings!"
  end ;;
  print_endline bar ;;
```

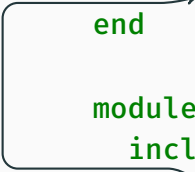
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module M : sig
  val foo : int
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end =
  struct
    let foo = 5
    let foo = foo ^ " Gold Rings!"
  end ;;
  print_endline foo ;;
```

## Encapsulation

```
module A = struct
  let foo = 42
  let bar = "Hello"
end
```

```
module B = struct
  include A
  let bar = "World!"
end
```



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module A = struct
```

```
  let foo = 42
```

```
  let bar = "Hello"
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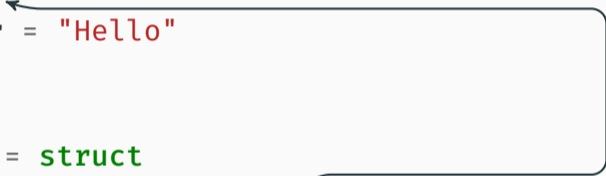
```
end
```

```
module B = struct
```

```
  include (A : sig val foo : int end)
```

```
  let bar = "World!"
```

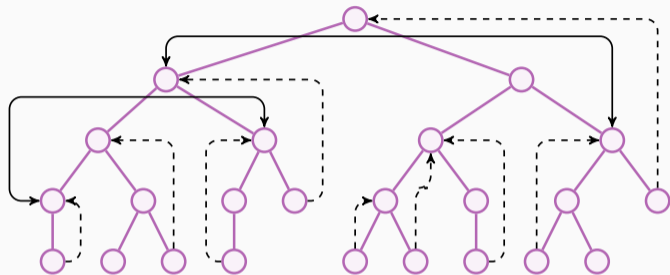
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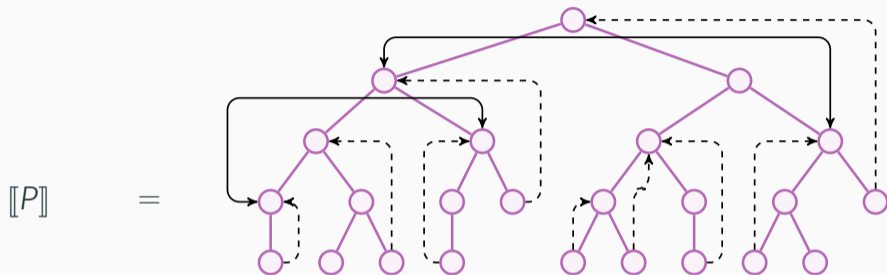
# Abstract Semantics for Renaming

$\llbracket P \rrbracket$

=



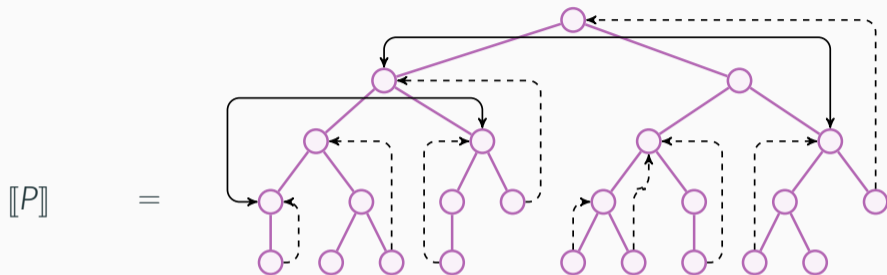
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$P'$  is a valid renaming of  $P$  when  $\llbracket P \rrbracket = \llbracket P' \rrbracket$

## Theorem (Adequacy)

If  $\llbracket P \rrbracket = \llbracket P' \rrbracket$ , then  $P$  and  $P'$  are operationally equivalent



## A Renaming Theory

1. Valid renamings induce an equivalence relation on programs
2. Renamings are characterised by (mutual) **dependencies**
3. We can construct a **minimal** renaming for any binding
4. Valid renamings can be factorised into **atomic** renamings

## Language Coverage



- modules and module types
- functors and functor types
- module and module type **open**
- module and module type **include**
- module and module type aliases
- constraints on module types
- module type extraction
- simple  $\lambda$ -expressions (no value types)



- recursive modules
- first class modules
- type-level module aliases
- complex patterns, records
- references
- the object system

## ROTOR: A Tool for Automatic Renaming in OCaml

- Implemented in OCaml, integrated into the OCaml ecosystem
- Outputs patch file and information on renaming dependencies
- Fails with a warning when renaming not possible:
  1. Binding structure would change (i.e. name capture)
  2. Requires renaming bindings external to input codebase

# Experimental Evaluation

- Jane Street standard library overlay (~900 files)
  - ~3000 externally visible top-level bindings
    - of which ~1400 are automatically generated by PPX
  - Re-compilation after renaming successful for 68% of cases
  - 10% require changes in external libraries
- OCaml compiler (~500 files)
  - ~2650 externally visible top-level bindings
  - Self-contained, no use of PPX preprocessor
  - Re-compilation after renaming successful for 70% of cases

# Experimental Evaluation

## OCaml Compiler Codebase

	Files	Hunks	Deps	Avg. Hunks/File
Max	19	59	35	15.0
Mean	3.8	5.9	1.6	1.5
Mode	3	3	1	1.0

## Jane Street Standard Library Overlay

	Files	Hunks	Deps	Avg. Hunks/File
Max	50	128	1127	5.7
Mean	5.0	7.5	24.0	1.3
Mode	3	3	19	1.0

## Future Work

- Handle more language features
- Other renamings, more sophisticated transformations
- Other kinds of refactorings
- IDE/build system integration

<https://gitlab.com/trustworthy-refactoring/refactorer>

<https://zenodo.org/record/2646525>

With thanks for support from:

