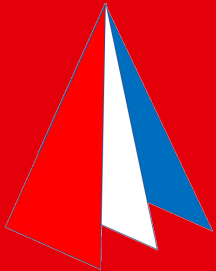


# Quick Clean for the Web

**Dante van Gemert**

Thursday 5<sup>th</sup> February 2026



**Radboud Universiteit**



# Web is where it's at

E-mail, Google Docs, Typst, custom keyboard software, ...

But: JavaScript 🤪

Introduction

# Clean

Functional programming language

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## iTasks

- Structure code with tasks
- Automagically generates web UI ✨

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- Small bits of Clean code in browser for creating UI elements
- Beneficial to run more in browser
  - Reduce latency, increase availability

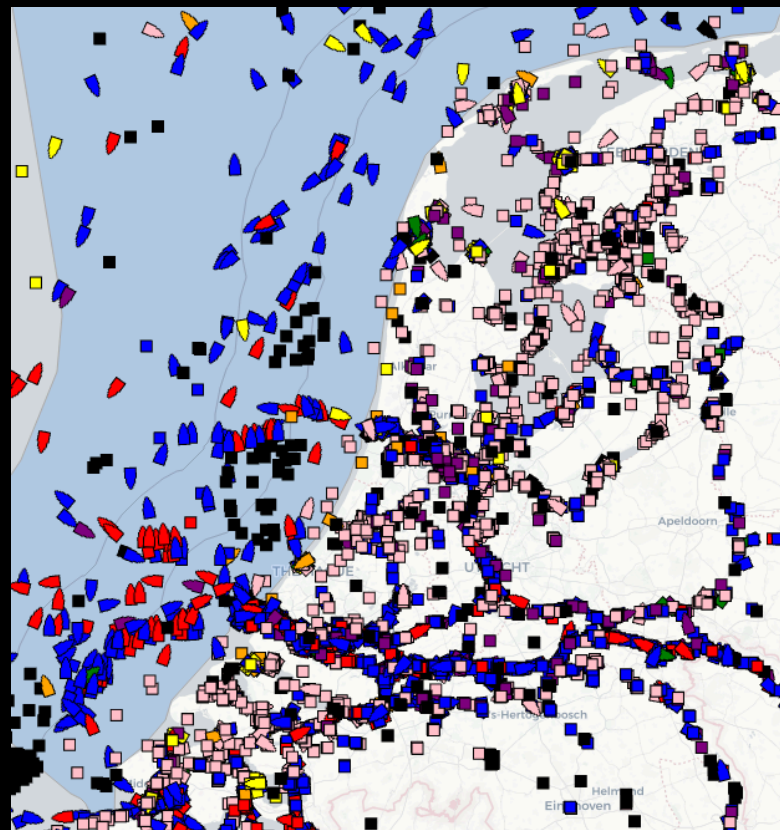
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But: interpreting is too slow



VIIA

# Clean-LLVM

Clean → ?

Compile instead of interpret



## Clean-LLVM

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### In short

- Clean web-app → iTasks
- Better performance → Clean-LLVM (instead of ABC interpreter)

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Compile instead of interpret

### In short

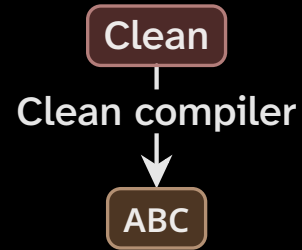
- Clean web-app → iTasks
- Better performance → Clean-LLVM (instead of ABC interpreter)

But: don't want to compile Clean code directly

**ABC**

Clean → ABC → ?

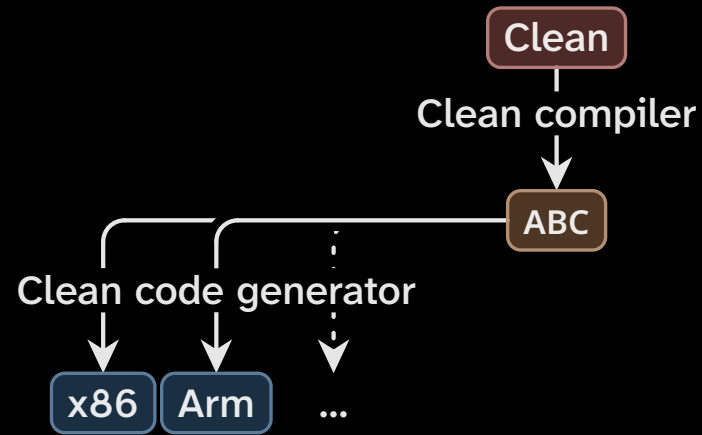
Use Clean compiler's ABC bytecode



ABC

Clean → ABC → ?

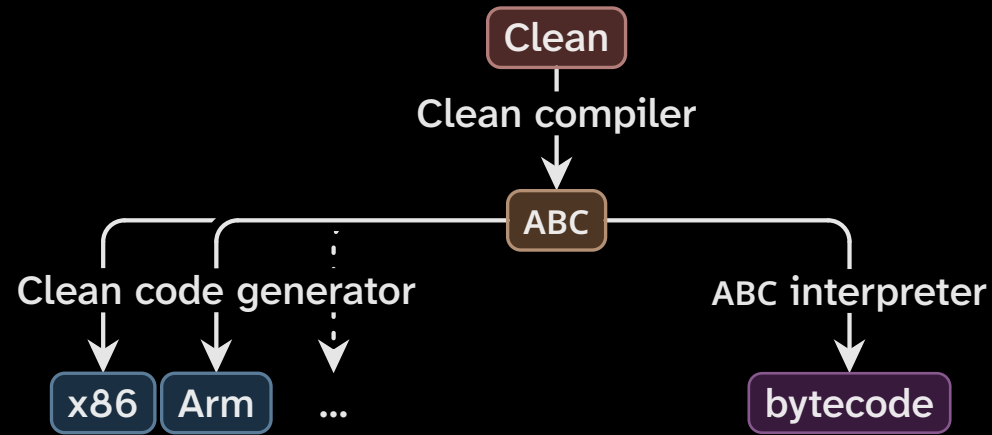
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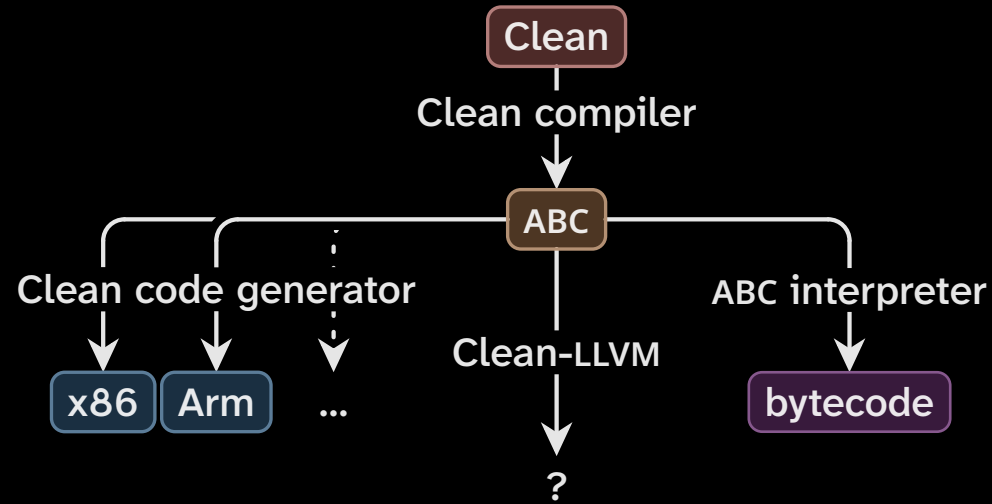
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ABC

Clean → ABC → ?

Use Clean compiler's ABC bytecode



What do we compile **to**?

# WebAssembly (Wasm)

- Compilation target for the web
- Stack based
- Safe & secure (→ restrictive)
- C(++), Rust, Go, Kotlin, Dart, ...

Clean → ABC → ? → WebAssembly

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Originally focussed on imperative languages

- Recently: tail calls



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Originally focussed on imperative languages

- Recently: tail calls

But: we can do better than generating Wasm directly

# LLVM

Clean → ABC → LLVM → WebAssembly

- Compiler toolkit
- Clang compiler for C & C++
- Intermediate representation (IR)
- Optimisation passes (inlining, dead code elimination, ...)
- Rust, Zig, Julia, Swift, ...

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## Why?

- Generates Wasm, but also x86, Arm, RISC-V...
- Optimisations

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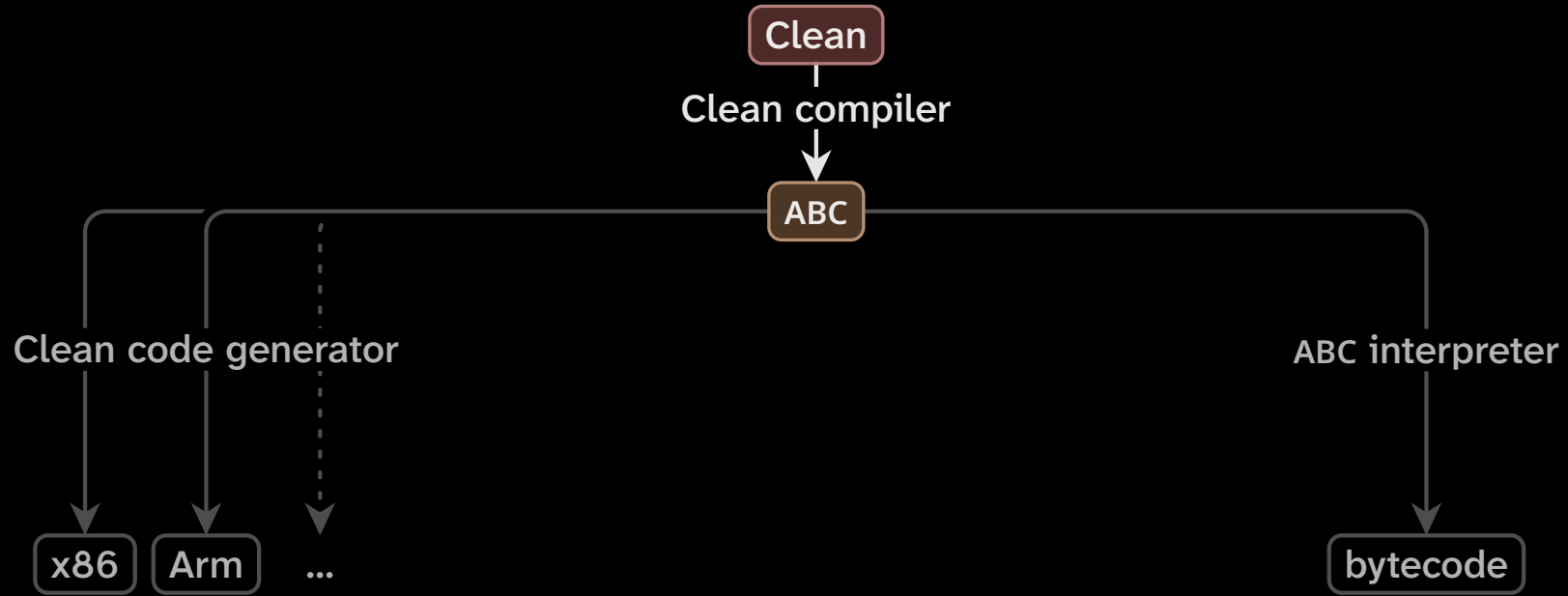
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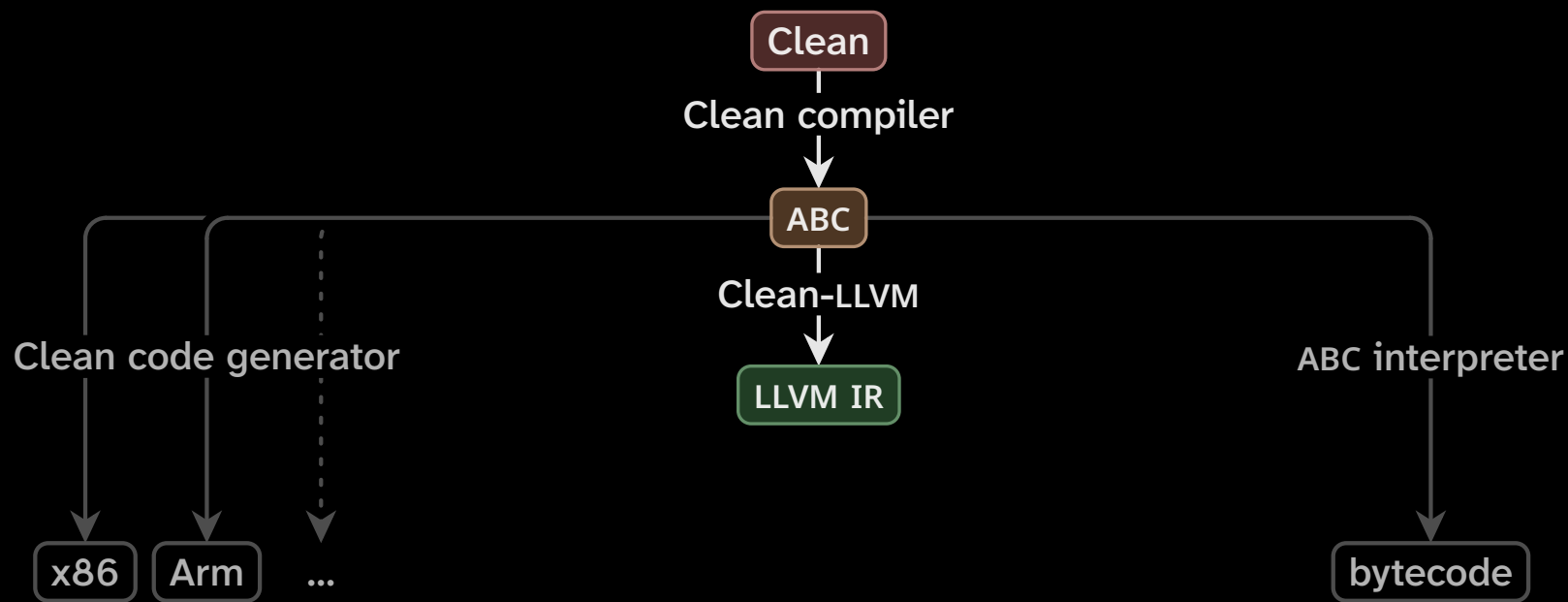
Wasm is not a standard target for LLVM

- Requires some creative solutions

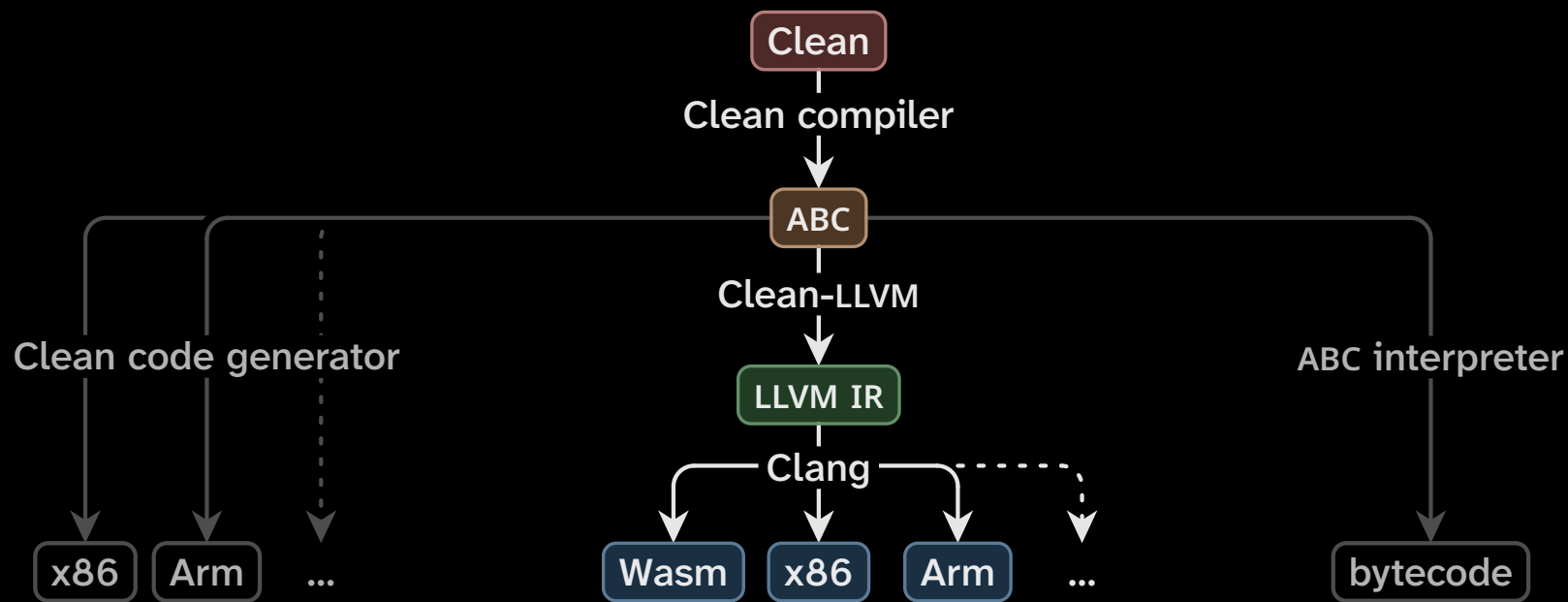
# Overview



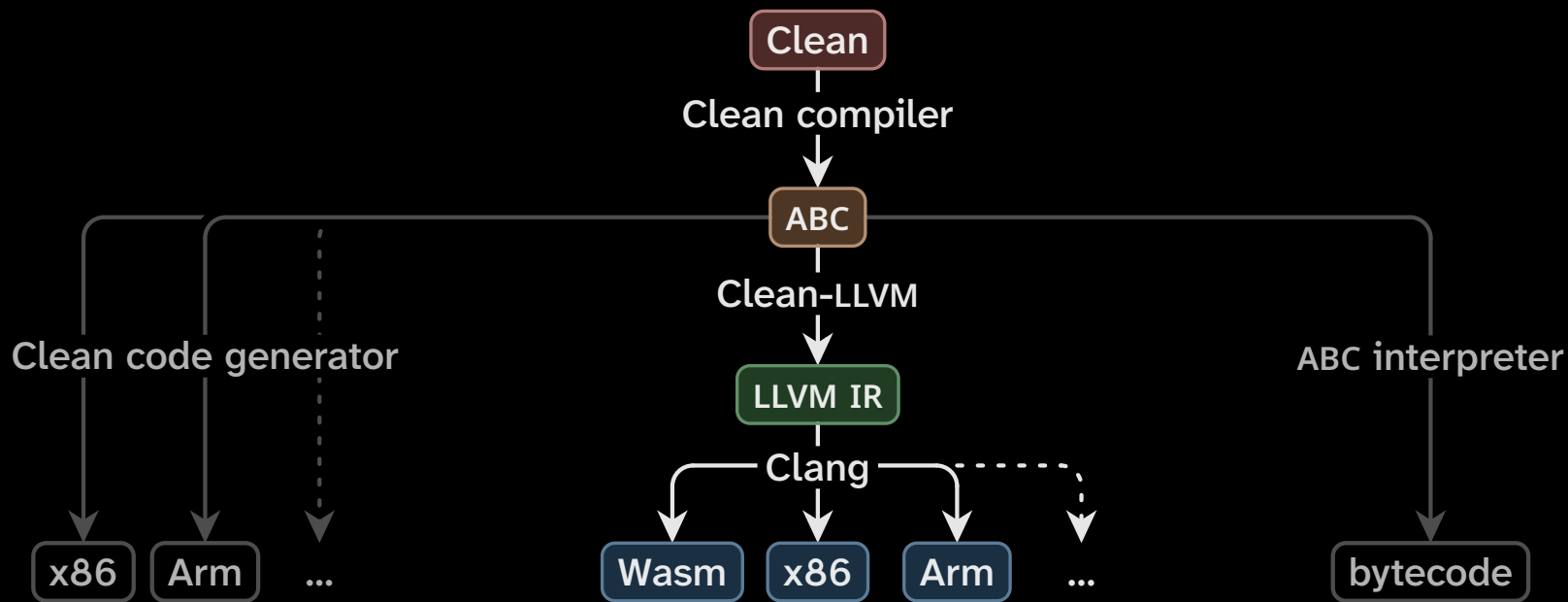
# Overview



# Overview



# Overview



Focus on WebAssembly



# **GC Integration**

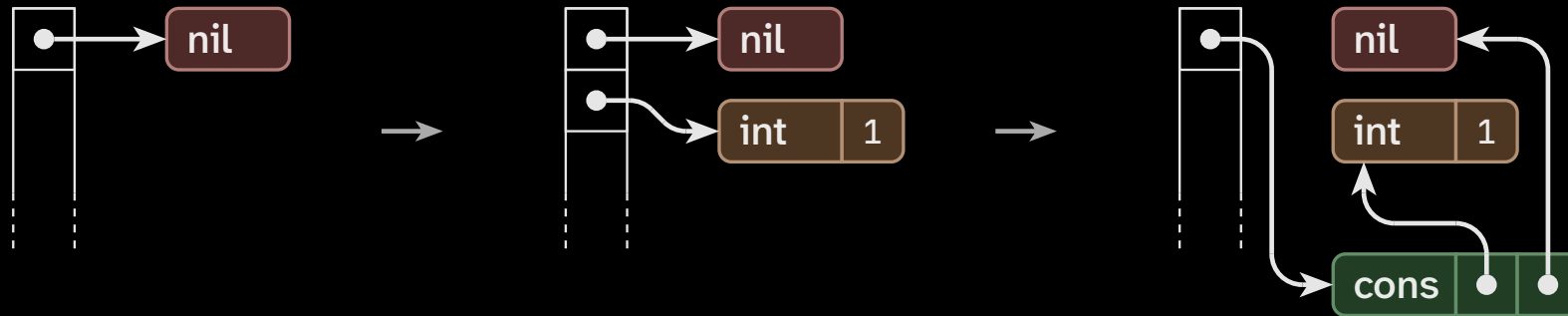
## Heap and A Stack

**A stack:** references to the heap (boxed values)

**B stack:** basic values (unboxed values: int, char, bool, ...)

**C stack:** control flow

(hence the name of ABC code)



Creation of the list [1].

## GC Integration

- A stack is on WebAssembly stack, for performance
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### Shadow stack

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### LLVM passes

- Run optimisations before generating spills/restores: inlining, dead code elimination
- Leads to less function calls → less spill locations

## Shadow Stack Overview

mark → statepoints → asp arg → spill

1. Mark A stack (preparation)
2. Insert statepoints
3. Add shadow stack argument
4. Add spills

## Preparation: Mark A Stack

- Which LLVM variables are on A stack?
- Mark them with special type

mark  $\rightarrow$  statepoints  $\rightarrow$  asp arg  $\rightarrow$  spill

## Preparation: Mark A Stack

mark → statepoints → asp arg → spill

- Which LLVM variables are on A stack?
  - Mark them with special type
1. Mark heap references (A stack values)

*ptr* %a → *heapptr* %a

Note: simplified / imaginary syntax



## LLVM Pass: Insert Statepoints

mark → statepoints → asp arg → spill

- Statepoint: point at which GC *can* run
- Only need to update spilled **A** stack across statepoints
  - spill before, restore after

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%answer = call i64 @f(42)
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%s = call token @gc.statepoint(@f, 42) [ "gc-live"(heapptr %a) ]
```

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```
%answer = call i64 @gc.result(%s)
```

```
%a.new = call i64 @gc.relocate(%s, 0)
```

## LLVM Pass: Add Stack Top Argument

mark → statepoints → asp arg → spill

### 3. Add argument for pointer to spilled A stack

- asp = **A** Stack **P**ointer

```
define i64 @f(i64 %x)
```

↓

```
define { ptr, i64 } @f_asp(ptr %asp, i64 %x)
```

# LLVM Pass: Add Spills

mark → statepoints → asp arg → spill

## 4. Transform statepoints to function calls, spills, restores

```
%s = call token @gc.statepoint(@f, 42) [ "gc-live"(heapptr %a) ]  
%answer = call i64 @gc.result(%s)
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```
%s = call token @gc.statepoint(@f, 42) [ "gc-live"(heapptr %a) ]  
%answer = call i64 @gc.result(%s)
```

↓

```
store %a to %asp ; spill  
{ %asp.new, %answer } = call i64 @f_asp(%asp, 42)
```



## LLVM Pass: Add Spills

mark → statepoints → asp arg → spill

### 4. Transform statepoints to function calls, spills, restores

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```
%a.new = load %asp.new ; restore
```

# LLVM Passes: All Together

mark → statepoints → asp arg → spill

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%answer = call i64 @f(42)
```

↓

```
store %a to %asp ; spill
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```
{ %asp.new, %answer } = call i64 @f_esp(%asp, 42)
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# LLVM Passes: All Together

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## Why statepoints?

Implementation for native x86 without shadow stack (theoretically)

# Results

## Benchmarks

Restriction: not all ABC instructions implemented yet

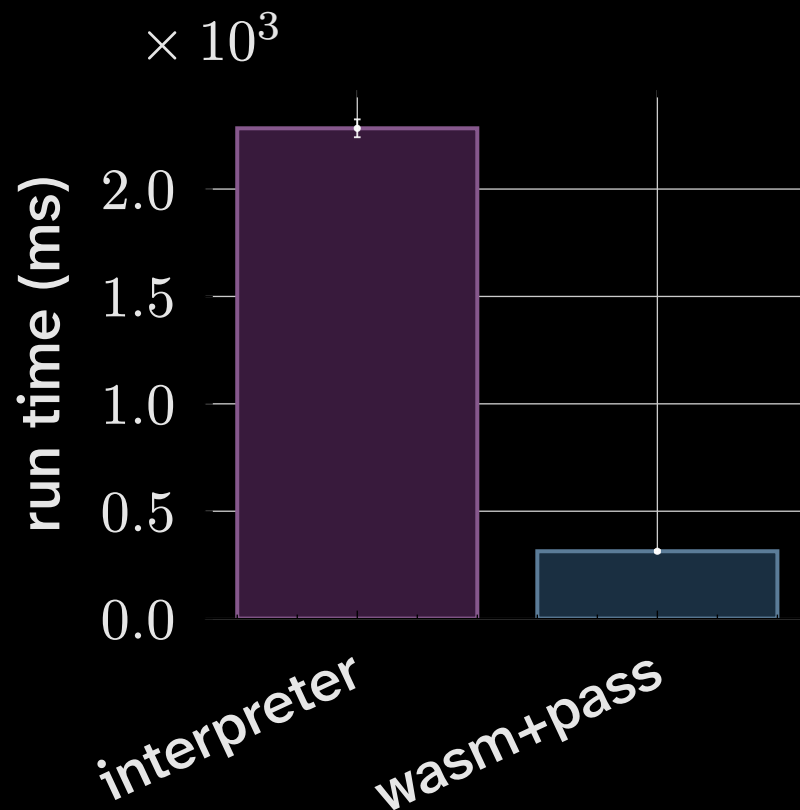
## Benchmarks

Restriction: not all ABC instructions implemented yet

- List
  - Create a long list and sum it
- Astack
  - Create 16 heap nodes and pass them to multiple function calls
- **Binarytrees**
  - From the Computer Language Benchmark Game
  - Required additional ABC instructions

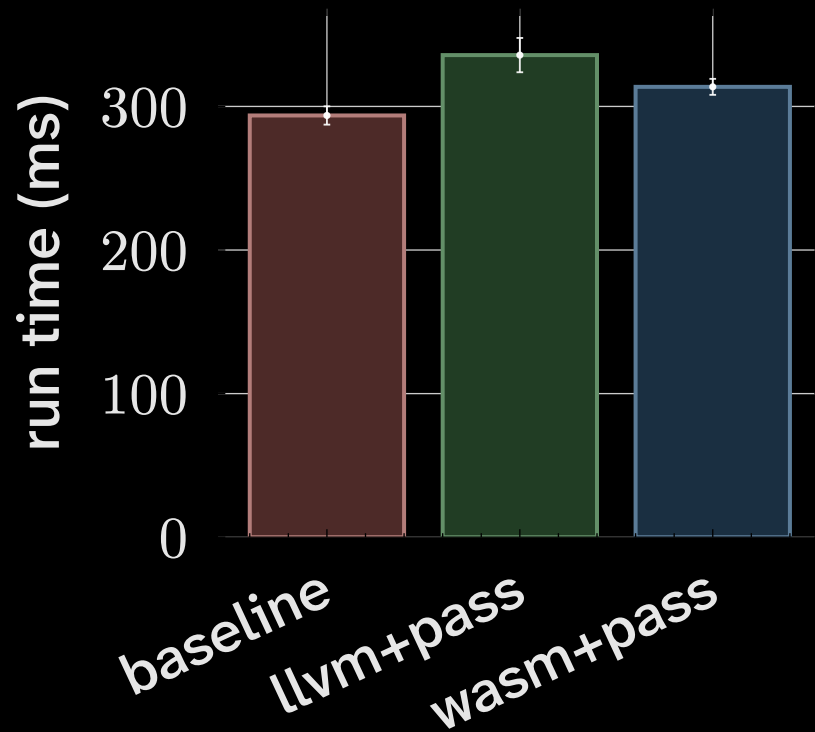
## Benchmark: Binarytrees

Wasm: 7 times faster than ABC interpreter (2.3 s vs 0.3 s)



## Benchmark: Binarytrees

Close to original Clean compiler's performance





## Conclusion

- **Why?** More client-side iTasks code → interpreter too slow

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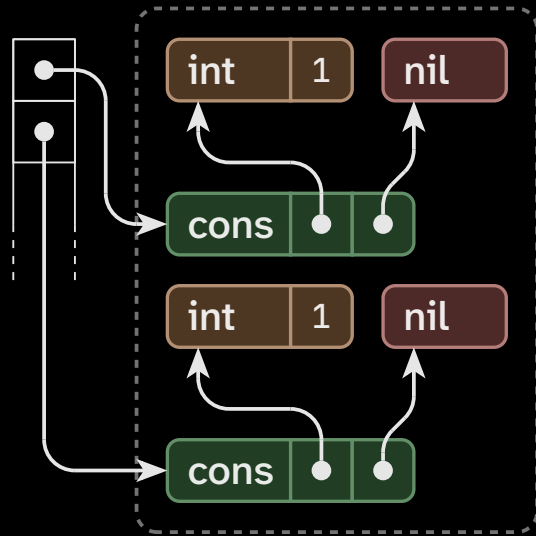
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**Future work:** statepoints without shadow stack for native x86

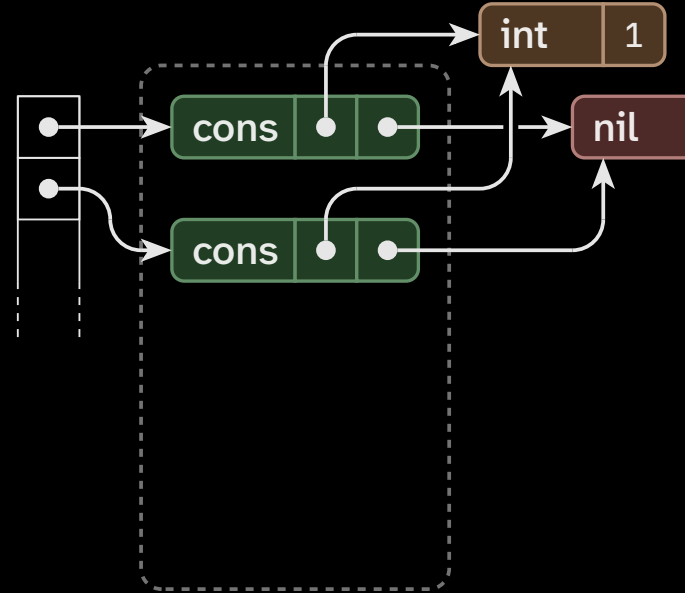
**Extra Slides**



## Optimisation: Static Nodes

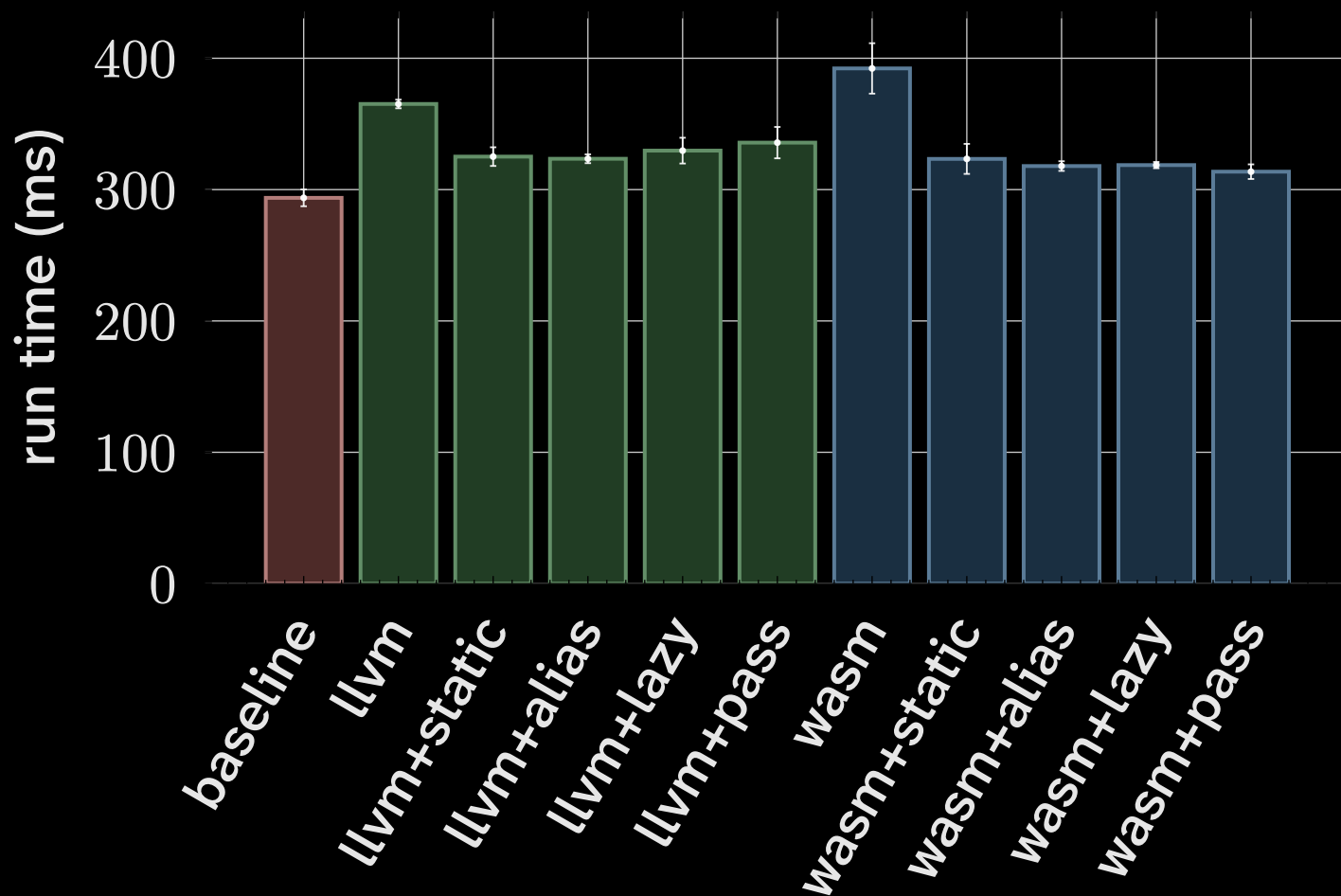


without static nodes

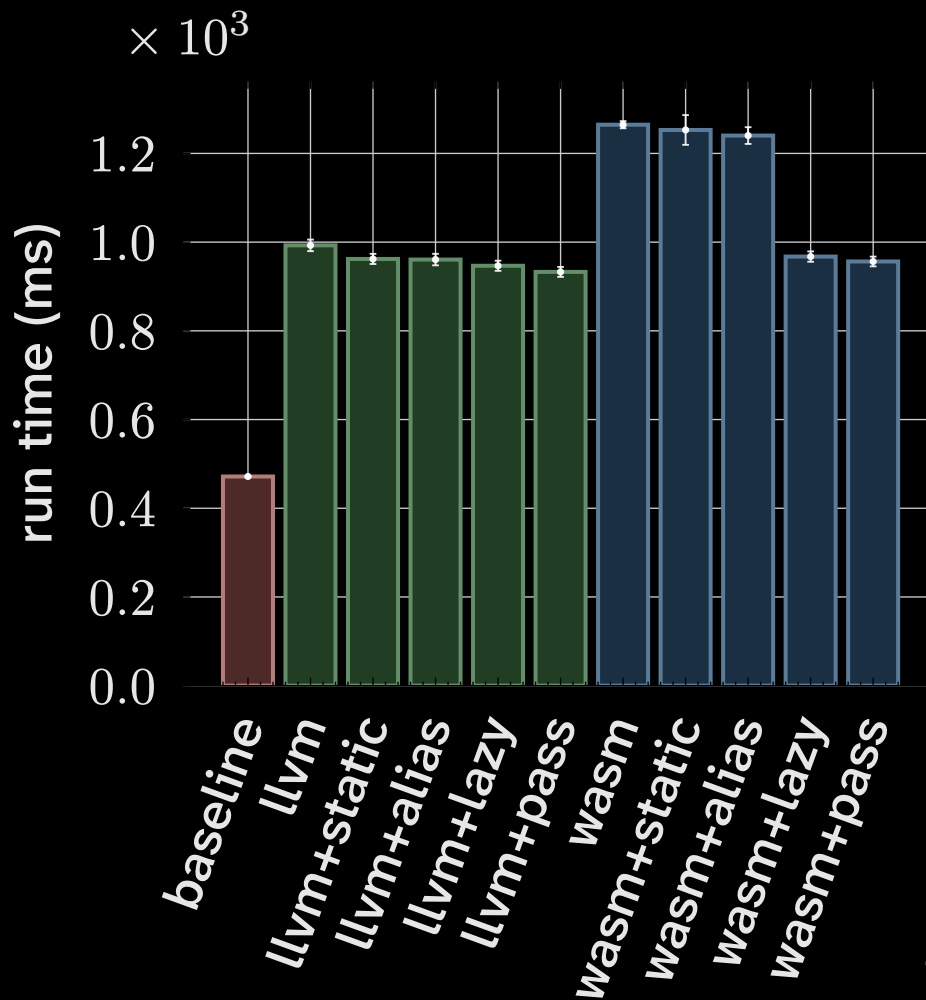
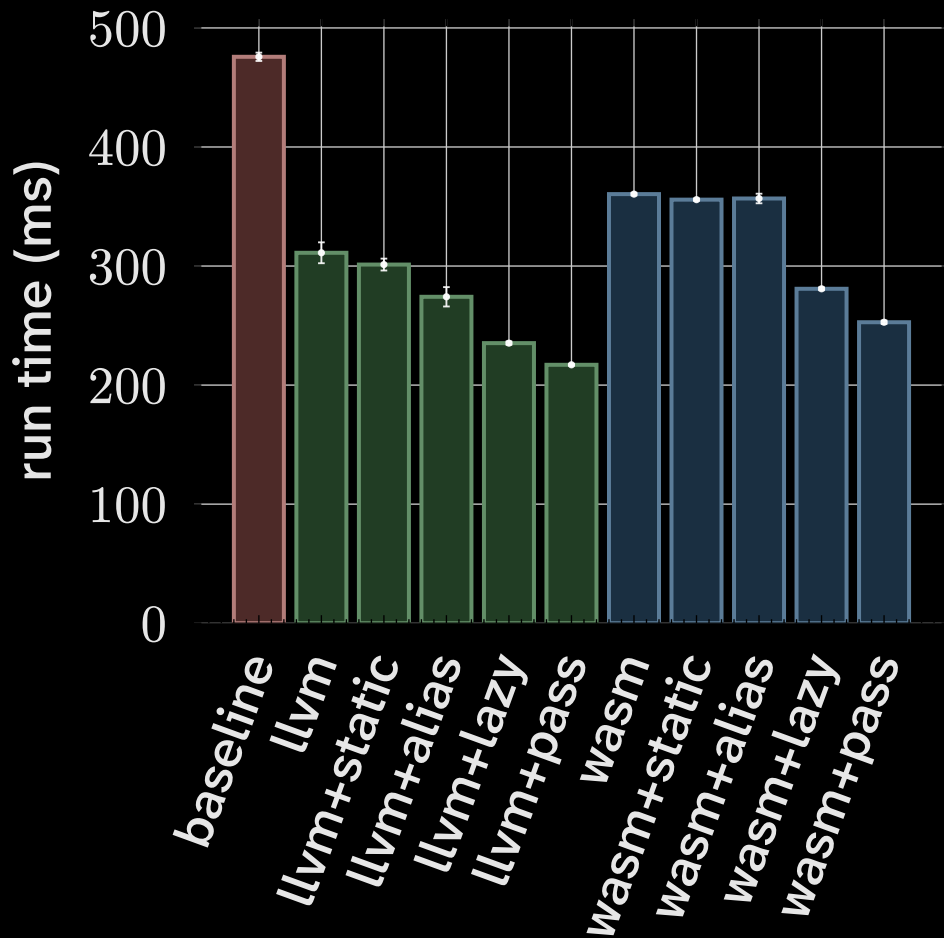


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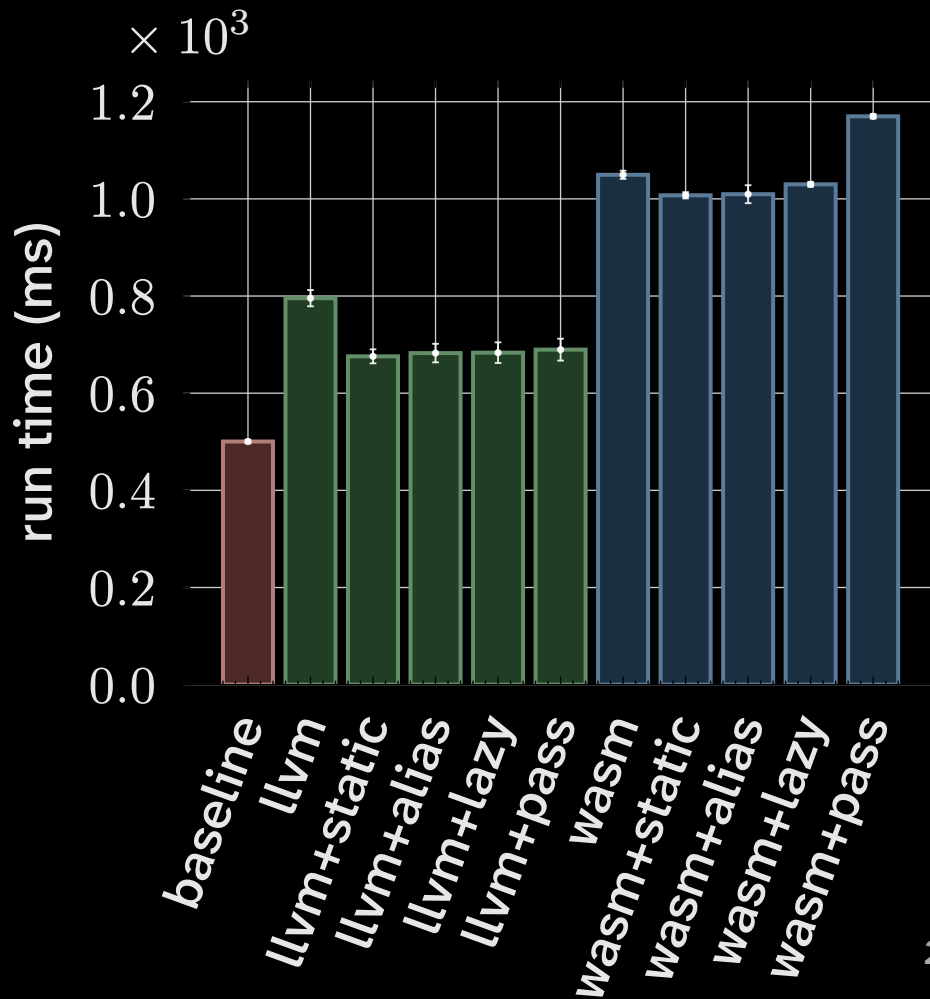
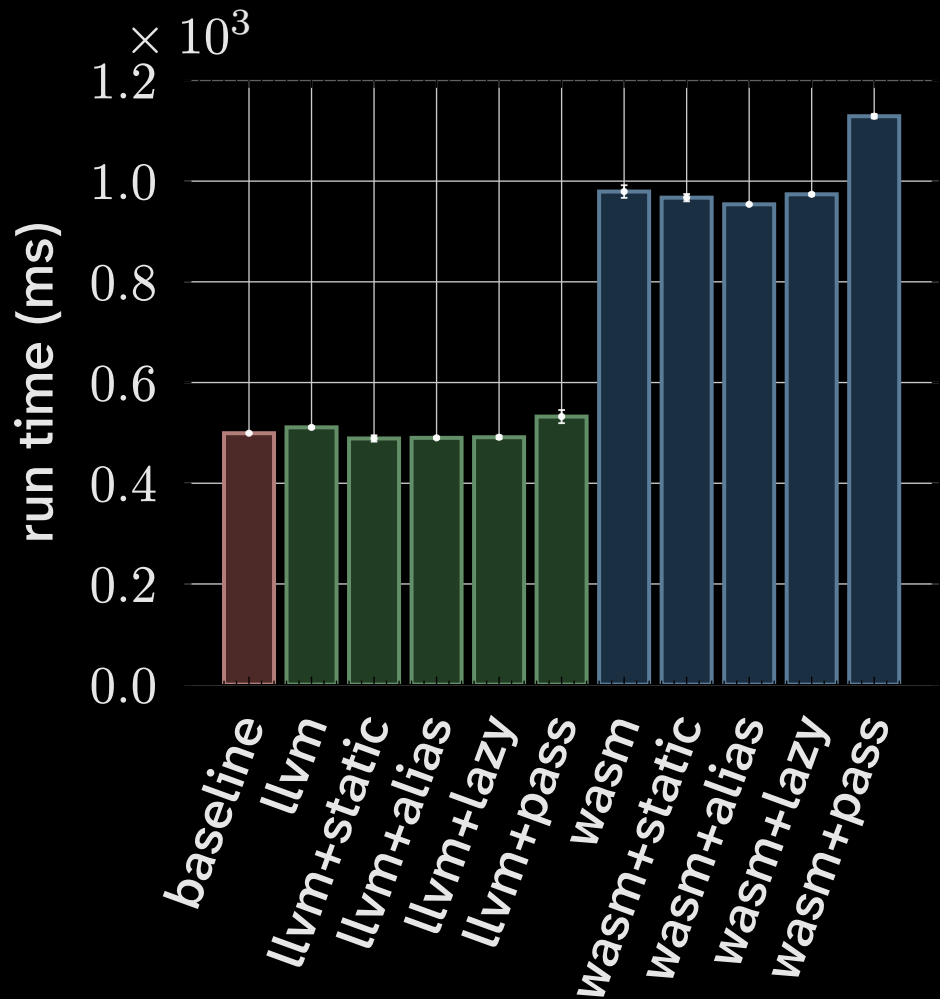
## More Benchmarks: Binarytrees



## More Benchmarks: Astack



## More Benchmarks: List



## Questions

### **Why not Wasm GC?**

- Not supported by LLVM (yet)
- Issues with Wasm's type safety when overwriting a thunk with its result