

Slides - 5/23

Justin Restivo

Table of contents

1. High Level Idea
2. Translation Intuition (C2Rust)
3. Lifetimes & Existing Work

High Level Idea

- Compile C to a **unsafe subset** of Rust (“RustLight”)

- Compile C to a **unsafe subset** of Rust (“RustLight”)
- Run RustLight through the Rust compiler

- Compile C to a **unsafe subset** of Rust (“RustLight”)
- Run RustLight through the Rust compiler
- RustLight operational semantics serve as a “Rust Spec”

- Compile C to a **unsafe subset** of Rust (“RustLight”)
- Run RustLight through the Rust compiler
- RustLight operational semantics serve as a “Rust Spec”
- Improve on C2Rust

Translation Intuition (C2Rust)

Translation Intuition

- Run through examples from C2Rust

Types

- Types match using glibc types
- Some UB like addition overflow match Compcert C
- For pointers only use `*mut`

Calling convention

Calling convention: `extern "C"` or `extern "sysv64"`

Globals + Statics

C Lang

```
1 static int global_counter = 0;
2 const int data = 0;
3
4 void increment_counter() {
5     static int inner = 2;
6     global_counter += data + inner;
7 }
8
```

Rust Lang

```
1 static mut global_counter: c_int = 0;
2 #[no_mangle]
3 pub static mut data: c_int = 0;
4
5 #[no_mangle]
6 pub unsafe extern "C" fn increment_counter()
7 {
8     static mut inner: c_int = 2 as c_int;
9     global_counter += data + inner;
10 }
```

Struct

C Lang

```
1 | struct LinkedList {  
2 |     int size;  
3 |     struct LinkedList* next;  
4 |     int data[];  
5 | };  
6 |
```

Rust Lang

```
1 | #[derive(Copy, Clone)]  
2 | #[repr(C)]  
3 | pub struct LinkedList {  
4 |     pub size: c_int,  
5 |     pub next: *mut LinkedList,  
6 |     pub data: [c_int; 0],  
7 | }
```

Union

C Lang

```
1 union Data {  
2     int i;  
3     float f;  
4 };
```

Rust Lang

```
1 #[derive(Copy, Clone)]  
2 #[repr(C)]  
3 pub union Data {  
4     pub i: c_int,  
5     pub f: c_float,  
6 }
```

Loops

C Lang

```
1  int main() {  
2      int i = 1;  
3  
4      while (i <= 10) {  
5          i++;  
6      }  
7  
8      return 0;  
9  }  
10
```

Rust Lang

```
1  unsafe fn main_0() -> c_int {  
2      let mut i: c_int = 1 as c_int;  
3      i = 0 as c_int;  
4      while i < 5 as c_int {  
5          i += 1;  
6          i;  
7          i += 1;  
8          i;  
9      }  
10     return 0 as c_int;  
11 }  
12
```

Switch

C Lang

```
1 | void copy_mod(char *to, const char *from, int count) {  
2 |     int n = (count + 2) / 3;  
3 |  
4 |     switch (count % 3) {  
5 |         case 0:      *to++ = *from++;  
6 |         case 2:      *to++ = *from++;  
7 |         case 1:      *to++ = *from++;  
8 |     }  
9 | }  
10 |
```

Rust Lang

```
#[no_mangle]  
pub unsafe extern "C" fn copy_mod(  
    mut to: *mut c_char,  
    mut from: *const c_char,  
    mut count: c_int,  
) {  
    let mut n: c_int = (count + 2 as c_int) / 3 as c_int;  
    let mut current_block_2: u64;  
    match count % 3 as c_int {  
        0 => {  
            let fresh0 = from;  
            from = from.offset(1);  
            let fresh1 = to;  
            to = to.offset(1);  
            *fresh1 = *fresh0;  
            current_block_2 = 3977108684013665309;  
        }  
        2 => {  
            current_block_2 = 3977108684013665309;  
        }  
        1 => {  
            current_block_2 = 12446396083632624885;  
        }  
        _ => {  
            current_block_2 = 715039052867723359;  
        }  
    }  
}
```


Switch

```
    }  
  }  
  match current_block_2 {  
    3977108684013665309 => {  
      let fresh2 = from;  
      from = from.offset(1);  
      let fresh3 = to;  
      to = to.offset(1);  
      *fresh3 = *fresh2;  
      current_block_2 = 12446396083632624885;  
    }  
    _ => {}  
  }  
  match current_block_2 {  
    12446396083632624885 => {  
      let fresh4 = from;  
      from = from.offset(1);  
      let fresh5 = to;  
      to = to.offset(1);  
      *fresh5 = *fresh4;  
    }  
    _ => {}  
  };  
}
```

Goto

C Lang

```
1  int sample(int a) {
2      int result = 0;
3
4      if (a == 1) {
5          goto answer_1;
6      } else if (a == 2) {
7          goto answer_2;
8      }
9
10     answer_1:
11         result = 1;
12         goto end;
13
14     answer_2:
15         result = 2;
16         goto end;
17
18     end:
19         return result;
20 }
```

Rust Lang

```
1  #[no_mangle]
2  pub unsafe extern "C" fn sample(mut a: c_int) -> c_int {
3      let mut current_block: u64;
4      let mut result: c_int = 0 as c_int;
5      if a == 1 as c_int {
6          current_block = 710105030588991595;
7      } else if a == 2 as c_int {
8          result = 2 as c_int;
9          current_block = 2013428324500076459;
10     } else {
11         current_block = 710105030588991595;
12     }
13     match current_block {
14         710105030588991595 => {
15             result = 1 as c_int;
16         }
17         _ => {}
18     }
19     return result;
20 }
21
```

Duff's Device

C Lang

```
1 void duffsDevice(char *to, const char *from, int count) {
2     int n = (count + 2) / 3;
3
4     switch (count % 3) {
5         case 0: do { *to++ = *from++;
6                     case 2: *to++ = *from++;
7                     case 1: *to++ = *from++;
8                         } while (--n > 0);
9     }
10 }
```

Rust Lang

```
#[no_mangle]
pub unsafe extern "C" fn duffsDevice( mut to: *mut c_char, mut from: *const c_char, mut count:
c_int) {
    let mut n: c_int = (count + 2 as c_int) / 3 as c_int;
    let mut current_block_2: u64;
    match count % 3 as c_int {
        0 => {
            current_block_2 = 12237857397564741460;
        }
        2 => {
            current_block_2 = 11244789108393354615;
        }
        1 => {
            current_block_2 = 6256153909998011048;
        }
        - => {
            current_block_2 = 11875828834189669668;
        }
    }
    loop {
        match current_block_2 {
            11875828834189669668 => {
                return;
            }
            12237857397564741460 => {
                let fresh0 = from;
                from = from.offset(1);
                let fresh1 = to;
                to = to.offset(1);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Duff's Device

```
        *fresh1 = *fresh0;
        current_block_2 = 11244789108393354615;
    }
    11244789108393354615 => {
        let fresh2 = from;
        from = from.offset(1);
        let fresh3 = to;
        to = to.offset(1);
        *fresh3 = *fresh2;
        current_block_2 = 6256153909998011048;
    }
    - => {
        let fresh4 = from;
        from = from.offset(1);
        let fresh5 = to;
        to = to.offset(1);
        *fresh5 = *fresh4;
        n -= 1;
        if n > 0 as c_int {
            current_block_2 = 12237857397564741460;
        } else {
            current_block_2 = 11875828834189669668;
        }
    }
}
};
}
```

Lifetimes & Existing Work

- Claim: Use one pointer type `*mut`
- Need to prove RustLight lifetime semantics matches with Rust

Non-lexical Lifetimes

```
1  fn main() {  
2      let mut scores = vec![1, 2, 3];  
3      let score = &scores[0];  
4      scores.push(4);  
5  }
```

(Credit: SO)

Existing Work

Work	Supports NLL	Supports TPB	Is Source Level	Strictness wrt BC	Models Unsafe
RustBelt	Mostly	No	No	Not Strict Enough	Yes
Oxide	No	No	Yes	Too strict	No
K	No	No	Yes	Too strict	No
Stack Borrows	Yes	Yes	Yes	Too Strict	Yes
Tree Borrows	Yes	Yes	Yes	Slightly Too Strict	Yes

Two-phase borrow

```
// pub fn push(&mut self, value: T)
fn main() {
    let mut v = Vec::new();
    v.push(v.len());
    let r = &mut Vec::new();
    Vec::push(r, r.len());
}
```

(Credit: Rustc dev)

Tree Borrows

Each pointer is a state machine that is either:

- Reserved
- Active
- Disabled
- Frozen