

Taking the 'defunct' out of 'defunctionalization'

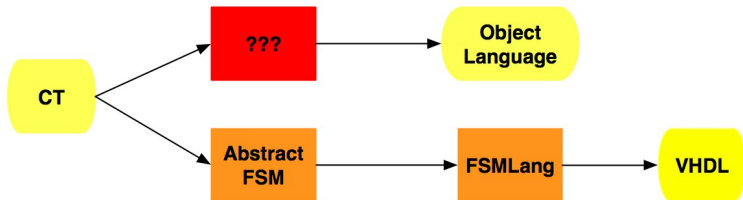
And putting the 'fun' back in 'defunct'

Benjamin Schulz

August 13, 2010

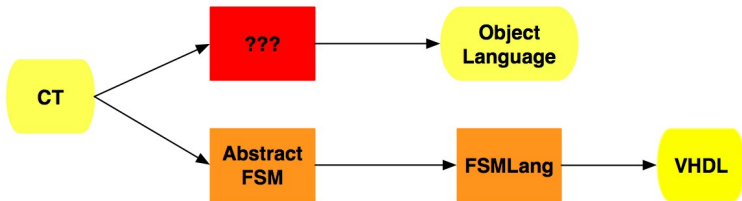
What's the Big Picture? What's the Problem?

Architecture: Major Passes of the CT Compiler



What's the Big Picture? What's the Problem?

Architecture: Major Passes of the CT Compiler



... and architecture of what needs to be done

- Rigorous definition of semantics for CT
- Rigorous semantics of intermediate form
- Construct well-defined relation between the two
- Define compilation rules based on relation between CT and intermediate form
- *Overall, make design decisions that facilitate verification and correct code generation*

Intermediate Language: Design Objectives

- Specification – one we can stick with!
- Implementation
 - Write a code generation module that reflects the simulation relation between CT semantics and the OPSEM
 - Construct a language to serve as a reasonable jumping-off point for generation of Microblaze-ready code, e.g. C or MB ASM
- Verification
 - Preserve the resumption-monadic semantics of the CT source
 - Establish a formal relation between a CT program and its intermediate form
- Application
 - Produce working examples of secure, verifiable embedded system kernels

Previous Attempts

- In the beginning: TIC [2]
 - i.e. the Typed Interrupt Calculus
 - a language of interrupts and conditional atomicity
- ETIC
 - C with 'pthreads' primitive
 - TIC+?
- OESS
 - CT without monad operations
 - ... and with jumps, status registers
 - ETIC+?
- The CHEAP Machine
 - stab at an operational semantics
 - closer to a typed assembly language
 - ETIC++?

Previous Attempts

- In the beginning: TIC [2]
 - i.e. the Typed Interrupt Calculus
 - a language of interrupts and conditional atomicity
- ETIC
 - C with 'pthreads' primitive
 - TIC+?
- OESS
 - CT without monad operations
 - ... and with jumps, status registers
 - ETIC+?
- The CHEAP Machine
 - stab at an operational semantics
 - closer to a typed assembly language
 - ETIC++?
- *Where's the 0xDEADBEEF?*

First Attempt: ETIC

ETIC: Closest thing so far to code generation in action

```
...else : done;
{
    if (!(_isdone(r1)) && ((True && (True && ((r1._sig)._ctor == InEnv_enum))) && True)))
    {
        rho2 = (((r1._sig)._instance)._altinstance_4)._structfield_0;
        phi1 = (((r1._sig)._instance)._altinstance_4)._structfield_1;
        r3 = r1._rts;
        stack<stack<pair<string,int>>> __r_59 = push(rho2,stk0);
        __r_60 = go0(__r_59, phi1);
        __r_61 = InEnvRe(__r_60);
        r_SIGNAL = __r_61;
        __ret = __run(r3);
        TCB __r_63 = __slice(__r_62);
        __r_54 = __r_63;
    }
}
```

Virtues

- Working implementation of generation to MB
- Running kernel examples exist
- Easy to compile to C

Vices

- Code generation ($\text{CT} \rightarrow \text{ETIC}$) is b0rk3d
- Informal semantics, difficulty squaring with CT
- Syntax obscures essential features

Second Attempt: OESS

The Operational Execution Stream Semantics (OESS) Grammar

$S ::= A ; S \mid \text{ifzero } S \ S \ S \mid \text{jsr } L \ S$ $\mid \text{loop } S \ S \mid \text{done } X$	$M ::= R := X \mid \text{tst } X \mid \text{nop}$ $K ::= M ; K \mid \text{ifzero } K \ K \ K \mid \text{jsr } L \ K \mid M$
$A ::= \text{atom}(K)$ $\mid \text{tcreate}_{\text{kernel}} S \mid \text{tcreate}_{\text{user}} T$ $\mid \text{kill } X \mid \text{catch } X \ L$ $\mid \text{switch}_A X \mid \text{switch}_Z X \mid \text{break}$	$X ::= R \mid L$ $\mid -X \mid X + X \mid X - X$ $\mid X * X \mid X / X$ $\mid !X \mid X \ \&\& \ X \mid X \ \ X$ $\mid \text{Int} \mid \text{nil}$
$T ::= \text{cont}(K) ; T \mid \text{throw}(X) ; T$ $\mid \text{ifzero } T \ T \ T \mid \text{jsr } L \ T$ $\mid \text{loop } T \ T \mid \text{done } X$	$R ::= \text{Var} \mid \text{Var}[X]$ $\mid r_{\text{ret}} \mid r_{\text{pc}} \mid r_{\text{signal}} \mid r_{\text{tct}} \mid r_Z$
	$L ::= \text{Label}$

A typical transliteration $\text{CT} \rightarrow \text{OESS}$

$\text{step}_R k \star_R \lambda v. \implies \text{compile}$ `atom(jsr __k; v := ret);`
 $\text{step}_R (k \mid v) \star_R$ `atom(`
 f `__k0_param0 := v; jsr __k0;`
`__f_param0 := ret);`
`jsr __f;`
`done ret`

Third Attempt: CHEAP Abstract Machines

Abstract machine consisting of:

A quintuple $\langle C, H, E, A, P \rangle$ incorporating:

- a *Context* of variable bindings
- a *Heap* of labeled code blocks
- an active *Execution stream*
- a stack of suspended *execution-Abstractions*
- a *Pool* of threads indexed by unique identifiers

Ticking the program counter

$$\frac{H(l) = E, \ C(r_{tid}) = n}{(C, H, E, A, P) \rightarrow (C, H, E, A, P[< n, C[r_{pc} \mapsto l], E, A, P >])} \quad (\text{thread update})$$

An operation of context switching

$$\frac{P(t) = < n!, C!, E!, A! >, \ C(r_{tid}) = n}{(C, H, \text{switch}_A \ t; \ E, A, P) \rightarrow (C![r_{parent} \mapsto n, r_{tid} \mapsto n!], H, E!, A!, P)} \quad (\text{unconditional switch})$$

Lessons Learned, Solutions Proposed

Don't do this ...

- Model the CT intermediate form on C
- Make threads (in the usual sense) primitive
- Try to construct an abstract machine from a low-level system perspective
- Plan on retroactively fitting the intermediate form to the source semantics

Do this instead

- Construct the semantics of the intermediate form in express relation to those of the CT source denotation
- Model the intermediate form on typed assembly language
- Derive threads, processes, handlers from resumptions and their types, not the other way around

Lessons Learned, Solutions Proposed

Don't do this ...

- Model the CT intermediate form on C
- Make threads (in the usual sense) primitive
- Try to construct an abstract machine from a low-level system perspective
- Plan on retroactively fitting the intermediate form to the source semantics

Do this instead

- Construct the semantics of the intermediate form in express relation to those of the CT source denotation
- Model the intermediate form on typed assembly language
- Derive threads, processes, handlers from resumptions and their types, not the other way around

How do these nice-sounding ideas work in practice?

Back to the Past: A Definitional Evaluator for CT

Definition: for a language L with a set of expressible values V , an *evaluator* is a function $eval :: L \rightarrow V$

Example from CT: evaluating atomicity

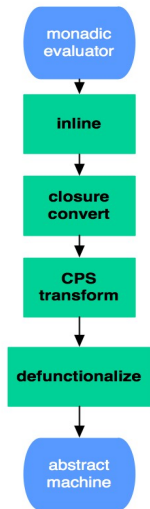
$eval_R :: Env \rightarrow CT \rightarrow ResT (StateT Mem Id) Val$

$eval_R e (\text{step}_R \phi) = \text{Pause}((eval_K e \phi) \star_R (\eta_K \circ \eta_R))$

- CT has *first-class resumptions*, meaning resumptions are expressible values
- Programs evaluate to monadic terms reflecting the specified effects, i.e. concurrency and state
- *How can we use a definitional evaluator for CT?*

The Ager-Danvy-Midtgaard (ADM) Transformations

...defunctionalized continuation-passing evaluators are abstract machines.[1]

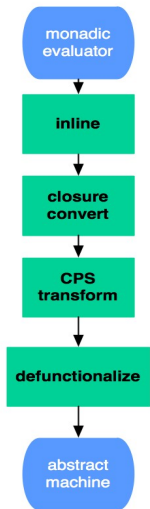


Producing an abstract machine from a monadic evaluator

- Inline all monadic operations to make computational effects explicit in evaluation
- Closure convert data types to reduce higher-order data to first-order values
- CPS transform the evaluator to materialize its control flow as functions "to the rest of the computation" i.e. continuations
- Defunctionalize continuations to produce a transition system

The Ager-Danvy-Midtgaard (ADM) Transformations

...defunctionalized continuation-passing evaluators are abstract machines.[1]



Producing an abstract machine from the CT evaluator

- Inlining the monadic operations of R simply produces sequential composition
- Closure conversion is unnecessary because CT has no higher-order data
- CPS is implicit in the definition of expressible values in CT, i.e. the monad $ResT$ ($StateT$ $MemId$) Val
- Defunctionalization follows directly, with states delineated by applications of the *Pause* constructor

Exposing control flow with resumptions

$$\text{step}_R k_0 \star_R \text{step}_R k_1 \star_R \text{step}_R \star_R \text{step}_R k_2 \equiv \\ \text{Pause}(k_0 \star_K \eta_K(\text{Pause}(k_1 \star_K \eta_K(\text{Pause}(k_2 \star_K (\eta_K \circ \text{Done})))))))$$

- k_i are blocks of imperative code
- *Pause* delineates blocks from one another
- When the behavior of a system satisfies this semantics, the argument to η_K specifies the remainder of the computation

Transition system from explicit control flow

$$\text{Pause}(k_0 \star_K \eta_K(\text{Pause}(k_1 \star_K \eta_K(\text{Pause}(k_2 \star_K (\eta_K \circ \text{Done}))))))) \\ \sim \\ \begin{array}{l} \llbracket _k0: \text{stmt0}; \dots \text{stmtN}; \text{jmp } _k1 \rrbracket \\ \llbracket _k1: \text{stmt0}; \dots \text{stmtM}; \text{jmp } _k2 \rrbracket \\ \llbracket _k2: \text{stmt0}; \dots \text{stmtP}; \text{exit ret} \rrbracket \end{array}$$

From RPS to a CT Abstract Machine

The RKI abstract machine

r	\Longrightarrow	$init$	$\langle r, E_{init}, nil \rangle_R$
$\langle Pause\ k, E, R \rangle$	\Longrightarrow	R	$\langle k, R, E \rangle_K$
$\langle BZ\ b\ r\ r!, E, R \rangle$	\Longrightarrow	R	$\langle (r, r!), b, R, E \rangle_I$
$\langle Loop\ r\ r!, E, R \rangle$	\Longrightarrow	R	$\langle r, E, (r, r!) :: R \rangle_R$
$\langle Done\ v, E, (r, r!) :: R \rangle$	\Longrightarrow	R	$\langle r, E[ret \mapsto v], (r, r!) :: R \rangle_R$
$\langle Break\ v, E, (r, r!) :: R \rangle$	\Longrightarrow	R	$\langle r!, E[ret \mapsto v], R \rangle_R$
$\langle get_x\ \star_K\ k, R, E \rangle$	\Longrightarrow	K	$\langle k, E[ret \mapsto \lceil x \rceil] \rangle_K$
$\langle put_x\ e\ \star_K\ k, R, E \rangle$	\Longrightarrow	K	$\langle k, E[x \mapsto \lceil e \rceil, ret \mapsto nil] \rangle_K$
$\langle \lambda x.k, E \rangle$	\Longrightarrow	K	$\langle k, E[x \mapsto \lceil ret \rceil] \rangle_K$
$\langle \eta_K\ r, R, E \rangle$	\Longrightarrow	K	$\langle r, E, R \rangle_R$
$\langle (r, r!), x, R, E \rangle$	\Longrightarrow	I	$\langle (r, r!), \lceil x \rceil, R, E \rangle_I$
$\langle (r, r!), 1, R, E \rangle$	\Longrightarrow	I	$\langle r, E, R \rangle_R$
$\langle (r, r!), 0, R, E \rangle$	\Longrightarrow	I	$\langle r!, E, R \rangle_R$
$\langle Done\ x, E, nil \rangle$	\Longrightarrow	$halt$	X

From RPS to a CT Abstract Machine

The RKI abstract machine

r	\Longrightarrow <i>init</i>	$\langle r, E_{init}, nil \rangle_R$
$\langle \text{Pause } k, E, R \rangle$	\Longrightarrow R	$\langle k, R, E \rangle_K$
$\langle \text{BZ } b \ r \ r!, E, R \rangle$	\Longrightarrow R	$\langle (r, r!), b, R, E \rangle_I$
$\langle \text{Loop } r \ r!, E, R \rangle$	\Longrightarrow R	$\langle r, E, (r, r!) :: R \rangle_R$
$\langle \text{Done } v, E, (r, r!) :: R \rangle$	\Longrightarrow R	$\langle r, E[ret \mapsto v], (r, r!) :: R \rangle_R$
$\langle \text{Break } v, E, (r, r!) :: R \rangle$	\Longrightarrow R	$\langle r!, E[ret \mapsto v], R \rangle_R$
$\langle \text{get}_x \star_K k, R, E \rangle$	\Longrightarrow K	$\langle k, E[ret \mapsto \lceil x \rceil] \rangle_K$
$\langle \text{put}_x e \star_K k, R, E \rangle$	\Longrightarrow K	$\langle k, E[x \mapsto \lceil e \rceil, ret \mapsto nil] \rangle_K$
$\langle \lambda x. k, E \rangle$	\Longrightarrow K	$\langle k, E[x \mapsto \lceil ret \rceil] \rangle_K$
$\langle \eta_K r, R, E \rangle$	\Longrightarrow K	$\langle r, E, R \rangle_R$
$\langle (r, r!), x, R, E \rangle$	\Longrightarrow I	$\langle (r, r!), \lceil x \rceil, R, E \rangle_I$
$\langle (r, r!), 1, R, E \rangle$	\Longrightarrow I	$\langle r, E, R \rangle_R$
$\langle (r, r!), 0, R, E \rangle$	\Longrightarrow I	$\langle r!, E, R \rangle_R$
$\langle \text{Done } x, E, nil \rangle$	\Longrightarrow <i>halt</i>	X

Atomic state delimiter

From RPS to a CT Abstract Machine

The RKI abstract machine

r	\Rightarrow <i>init</i>	$\langle r, E_{init}, \text{nil} \rangle_R$
$\langle \text{Pause } k, E, R \rangle$	$\Rightarrow R$	$\langle k, R, E \rangle_K$
$\langle \text{BZ } b \ r \ r!, E, R \rangle$	$\Rightarrow R$	$\langle (r, r!), b, R, E \rangle_I$
$\langle \text{Loop } r \ r!, E, R \rangle$	$\Rightarrow R$	$\langle r, E, (r, r!) :: R \rangle_R$
$\langle \text{Done } v, E, (r, r!) :: R \rangle$	$\Rightarrow R$	$\langle r, E[\text{ret} \mapsto v], (r, r!) :: R \rangle_R$
$\langle \text{Break } v, E, (r, r!) :: R \rangle$	$\Rightarrow R$	$\langle r!, E[\text{ret} \mapsto v], R \rangle_R$
$\langle \text{get}_x \star_K k, R, E \rangle$	$\Rightarrow K$	$\langle k, E[\text{ret} \mapsto \lceil x \rceil] \rangle_K$
$\langle \text{put}_x e \star_K k, R, E \rangle$	$\Rightarrow K$	$\langle k, E[x \mapsto \lceil e \rceil, \text{ret} \mapsto \text{nil}] \rangle_K$
$\langle \lambda x. k, E \rangle$	$\Rightarrow K$	$\langle k, E[x \mapsto \lceil \text{ret} \rceil] \rangle_K$
$\langle \eta_K r, R, E \rangle$	$\Rightarrow K$	$\langle r, E, R \rangle_R$
$\langle (r, r!), x, R, E \rangle$	$\Rightarrow I$	$\langle (r, r!), \lceil x \rceil, R, E \rangle_I$
$\langle (r, r!), 1, R, E \rangle$	$\Rightarrow I$	$\langle r, E, R \rangle_R$
$\langle (r, r!), 0, R, E \rangle$	$\Rightarrow I$	$\langle r!, E, R \rangle_R$
$\langle \text{Done } x, E, \text{nil} \rangle$	\Rightarrow <i>halt</i>	x

Imperative actions

From RPS to a CT Abstract Machine

The RKI abstract machine

r	\Rightarrow <i>init</i>	$\langle r, E_{init}, \text{nil} \rangle_R$
$\langle \text{Pause } k, E, R \rangle$	$\Rightarrow R$	$\langle k, R, E \rangle_K$
$\langle \text{BZ } b \ r \ r!, E, R \rangle$	$\Rightarrow R$	$\langle (r, r!), b, R, E \rangle_I$
$\langle \text{Loop } r \ r!, E, R \rangle$	$\Rightarrow R$	$\langle r, E, (r, r!) :: R \rangle_R$
$\langle \text{Done } v, E, (r, r!) :: R \rangle$	$\Rightarrow R$	$\langle r, E[\text{ret} \mapsto v], (r, r!) :: R \rangle_R$
$\langle \text{Break } v, E, (r, r!) :: R \rangle$	$\Rightarrow R$	$\langle r!, E[\text{ret} \mapsto v], R \rangle_R$
$\langle \text{get}_x \star_K k, R, E \rangle$	$\Rightarrow K$	$\langle k, E[\text{ret} \mapsto \lceil x \rceil] \rangle_K$
$\langle \text{put}_x e \star_K k, R, E \rangle$	$\Rightarrow K$	$\langle k, E[x \mapsto \lceil e \rceil, \text{ret} \mapsto \text{nil}] \rangle_K$
$\langle \lambda x. k, E \rangle$	$\Rightarrow K$	$\langle k, E[x \mapsto \lceil \text{ret} \rceil] \rangle_K$
$\langle \eta_K r, R, E \rangle$	$\Rightarrow K$	$\langle r, E, R \rangle_R$
$\langle (r, r!), x, R, E \rangle$	$\Rightarrow I$	$\langle (r, r!), \lceil x \rceil, R, E \rangle_I$
$\langle (r, r!), 1, R, E \rangle$	$\Rightarrow I$	$\langle r, E, R \rangle_R$
$\langle (r, r!), 0, R, E \rangle$	$\Rightarrow I$	$\langle r!, E, R \rangle_R$
$\langle \text{Done } x, E, \text{nil} \rangle$	\Rightarrow <i>halt</i>	x

Iteration

Example: Defunctionalizing a Trivial Kernel

Dumb Little Kernel

```
main = loop_R
      (\ r ->
          case r of
            Pause x -> step_R x >>= \r0 -> return r0
            Done v -> break_R v
      ) phi
phi =
step_R(get G >>= \v -> put G (v + 1) >> return v) >>= \v ->
return v
```

Dumb Little Assembly Fragment

__main:		__phi:	
r := __phi		s := 1	
s := 1		ret := G	__phi0:
__loop:	__case1:	v := ret	ret := v
tst s	ret := ret	G := v + 1	s := 0
bz __case1	jmp __loop_exit	ret := v	rts
__case0:	__loop_exit:	r := __phi0	
jsr r	halt	rts	
jmp __loop			

Ideal Target: A Typed Assembly Language (TAL)

A typed assembly language of linear continuations [3]

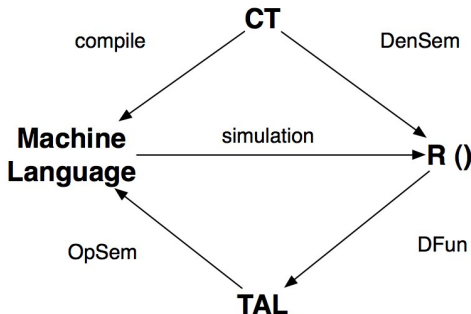
Security Labels	$\ell, pc \in \mathcal{L}$
Base Types	$\tau ::= \text{int} \mid 1 \mid \sigma \text{ ref} \mid [pc](\sigma, \kappa) \rightarrow 0$
Security Types	$\sigma ::= \tau_\ell$
Linear Types	$\kappa ::= \sigma \rightarrow 0$
Base Values	$bv ::= n \mid \langle \rangle \mid L^\sigma \mid \lambda[pc]f(x:\sigma, y:\kappa).e$
Values	$v ::= x \mid bv_\ell$
Linear Values	$lv ::= y \mid \lambda\langle pc \rangle(x:\sigma).e$
Primitives	$prim ::= v \mid v \oplus v \mid \text{deref}(v)$
Expressions	$e ::=$ $\text{let } x = prim \text{ in } e$ $\mid \text{let } x = \text{ref}_\ell^\sigma v \text{ in } e$ $\mid \text{set } v := v \text{ in } e$ $\mid \text{letlin } y = lv \text{ in } e$ $\mid \text{if0 } v \text{ then } e \text{ else } e$ $\mid \text{goto } v \ v \ lv$ $\mid \text{lgoto } lv \ v$

Next steps

- Memory safety via low-level type system
- Operationalizing memory maps

Verification Objective: A Simulation Relation Between CT and TAL

Goal: implement this relation



- CT denotes resumptions, i.e. explicit action sequences
- R defunctionalizes to transition systems with mutable state
- TAL realizes an operational semantics, simulates resumptions
- That's model-driven engineering

"With just one line of code, HASK Lab rips all these signed, big-budget motherf*ckers."
Questions?





Mads Sig Ager, Olivier Danvy, and Jan Midtgaard.

A functional correspondence between monadic evaluators and abstract machines for languages with computational effects.

Theor. Comput. Sci., 342(1):149–172, 2005.



Jens Palsberg and Di Ma.

A typed interrupt calculus.

In *FTRTFT '02: Proceedings of the 7th International Symposium on Formal Techniques in Real-Time and Fault-Tolerant Systems*, pages 291–310, London, UK, 2002. Springer-Verlag.



Steve Zdancewic and Andrew C. Myers.

Secure information flow via linear continuations.

Higher Order Symbol. Comput., 15(2-3):209–234, 2002.