Compiling OCaml to C, and observing values with liballocs

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CST Part II Project

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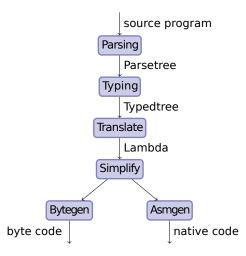
What's the problem?

```
(ocd) break @ Test 5
Loading program... done.
Breakpoint 1 at 6188: file test.ml, line 3,
   characters 18-94
(ocd) run
Time: 14 - pc: 6220 - module Test
Breakpoint: 1
            | x::xs \rightarrow \langle |b| \rangle | x::accum) xs
(ocd) print x
x: 'a = \langle polv \rangle
```

Using gdb to debug OCaml programs

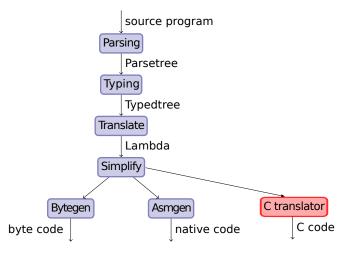
```
(qdb) break test.c:20
Breakpoint 1 at 0x40070d: file ./test.c, line 20.
(qdb) run
Starting program: /home/debian/ocaml/main
Breakpoint 1, loop_1201 (accum_1202=0x0, param_1244
  =0x601030) at ./test.c:20
20
       intptr_t* x_1203 = param_1244[0];
(qdb) next
21
        intptr_t* __makeblock_1255 = malloc(sizeof(
   intptr t)*2);
(qdb) call ocaml liballocs show(x 1203)
```

My approach



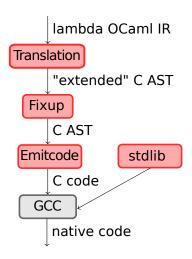
(adapted from Fischbach 2011)

My approach



(adapted from Fischbach 2011)

My approach



What's done so far?

Enough to get some self-contained OCaml programs running.

- Basic types
- 2 Tuples, lists, records, references
- Polymorphic functions
- Cross-module interfacing
- Prototype standard library (List, Printf)
- Test suite of self-contained OCaml programs

What's next?

- Closures
- Better types representation with liballocs
- Better debugging experience
- Evaluation

A snippet of C output

```
intptr t* loop 1201(intptr t* accum 1202, intptr t* param 1244){
intptr t* deinlined 1256;
if (param 1244) {
intptr t* xs 1204 = param 1244[1];
intptr t* x 1203 = param 1244[0];
intptr t* makeblock 1255 = malloc(sizeof(intptr t) *2);
makeblock 1255[0] = x 1203;
makeblock 1255[1] = accum 1202;
deinlined 1256 = ((intptr t*(*)(intptr t*,intptr t*))loop 1201)(
    makeblock 1255, xs 1204);
} else {
__deinlined_1256 = accum 1202;
return deinlined 1256;
intptr t* rev 1199(intptr t* xs 1200) {
loop_1201;
return ((intptr t*(*)(intptr t*,intptr t*))loop 1201)(((void*)0),
    xs_1200);
```