Defense presented by Lucian MOCAN

Research Project (TER)

COMPILATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FUNCTIONS IN THE ALTHREAD LANGUAGE

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Supervised by

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Agenda

- 1. Problem Context and Importance
- 2. Adding User-Defined Functions to Althread
- 3. Conclusion

Althread

- Educational programming language (University of Strasbourg)
- Written in Rust
- Model and verify distributed systems [1]
 - shared variables
 - processes
 - channels
 - always/never conditions
- Familiar syntax

```
1 shared { // block containing all global variables
       let Start = false; // synchronizes processes
 3 }
 4 program A() { // program template A
      wait Start; // waits until Start == true
       // waits on the process' input channel
      wait receive in (x,y) \Rightarrow \{
           print("received ", x, " ", y);
10 }
11 main {
12
      // starts a process with program template A
13
      let pa = run A();
       let pb = run A();
       // creates and links an output channel to
      // the input channel of the process
       channel self.out1 (int, bool)> pa.in;
       channel self.out2 (int, bool)> pb.in;
18
       Start = true;
19
       send out (125, true); // send in the channel
20
21
       send out2 (125, false);
22 }
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Distributed systems

- Benefits of well-designed distributed systems [2]:
 - resource sharing
 - dependability
 - scalability

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Distributed systems

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 - resource sharing
 - dependability
 - scalability

- Distributed systems design is complex [3][4]:
 - no global state
 - no global time-frame
 - no main coordinator
 - non-determinism

^[2] Maarten van Steen and Andrew S. Tanenbaum. Distributed Systems 4th edition. 2025. URL: https://www.distributed-systems.net/index.php/books/ds4/

^[3] Gerard Tel. Introduction to Distributed Algorithms. 2nd ed. Cambridge University Press, 2000.

^[4] Nancy A. Lynch. Distributed Algorithms. San Francisco, CA, USA: Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, 1996. ISBN: 978-1-55860-348-6.

Solution: Models and Design Verification

"To a first approximation, we can say that accidents are almost always the result of incorrect estimates of the likelihood of one or more things." - C. Michael Holloway, NASA [5]

Solution: Models and Design Verification

- Formal specification
- Detect flaws early
 - implementation-level testing is not enough
 - save resources: time, money
 - improved time-to-market [6]
- Get the advantages of a well-designed distributed system

Solution: Models and Design Verification

- CSP (Communicating Sequential Processes) used for the International Space Station systems in 1999 [7]
- The model checker SPIN (PROMELA) [8] used for the "Distributed Systems" course at the University of Strasbourg
- TLA+ (PlusCal) used by Intel, Microsoft and Amazon [9]

However...

[7] Jan Peleska and Bettina Buth. "Formal Methods for the International Space Station ISS". In: Correct System Design: Recent Insights and Advances. Ed. by Ernst-Rüdiger Olderog and Bernhard Steffen. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 1999, pp. 363–389. ISBN: 978-3-540-48092-1. DOI: 10.1007/3-540-48092-7_16. URL: https://doi.org/10.1007/3-540-48092-7_16.

[8] Gerard J. Holzmann. "The model checker SPIN". In: IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering 23.5 (1997). URL: https://spinroot.com/spin/Doc/ieee97.pdf. [9] Leslie Lamport. Industrial Use of TLA+. https://lamport.azurewebsites.net/tla/industrial-use.html.

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- Unusual and confusing syntax for students
- Difficult to setup
- Not education-oriented

[7] Jan Peleska and Bettina Buth. "Formal Methods for the International Space Station ISS". In: Correct System Design: Recent Insights and Advances. Ed. by Ernst-Rüdiger Olderog and Bernhard Steffen. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 1999, pp. 363–389. ISBN: 978-3-540-48092-1. DOI: 10.1007/3-540-48092-7_16. URL: https://doi.org/10.1007/3-540-48092-7_16.

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Althread

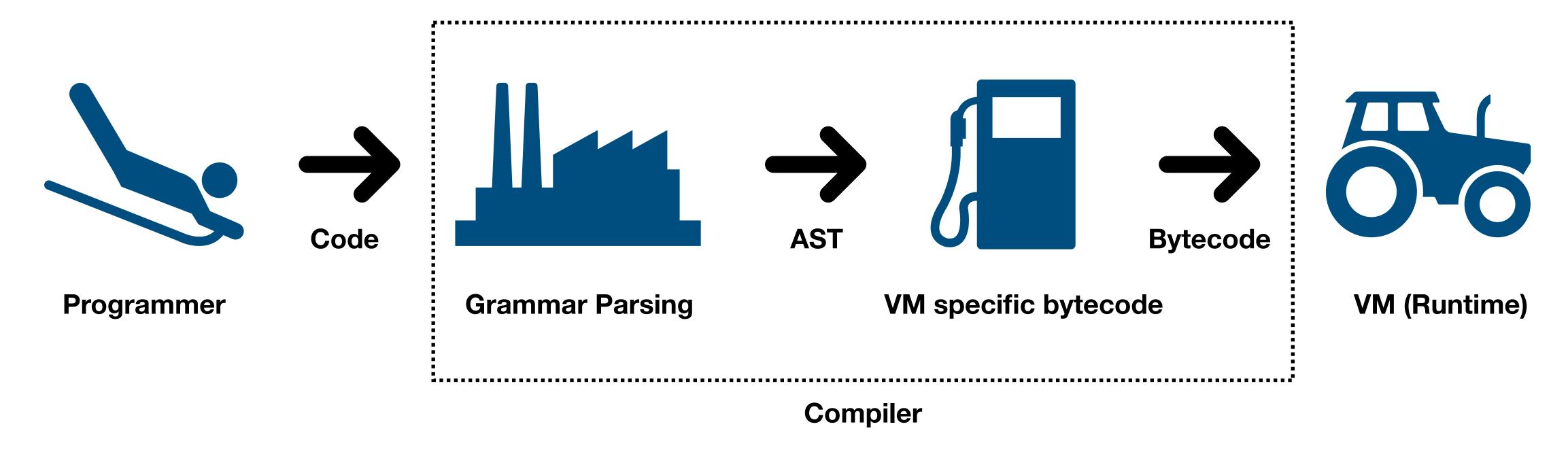
- Known design languages are modular (modules, inline functions)
- No modularity (apart from process templates)
- Built-in functions (print, methods for lists) [10]
- Limited reutilisability and readability
- Limited educational effect

Syntax

C/Rust inspired

- Familiarity
- Intuitive function output notation

Compilation Pipeline

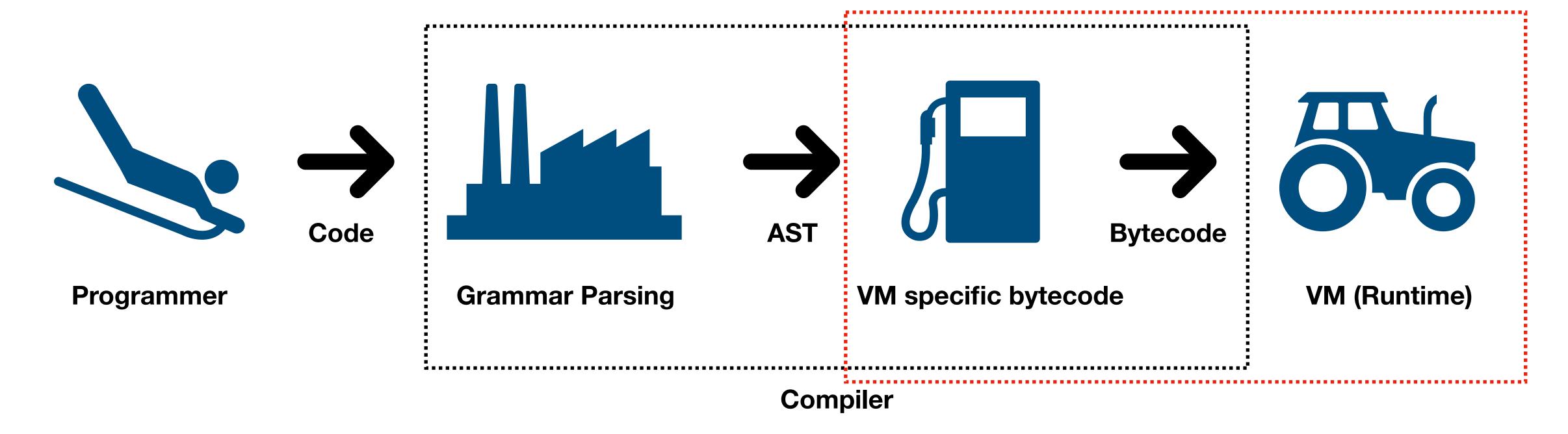


AST = Abstract Syntax Tree

VM = Virtual Machine

Bytecode = Instructions that the VM understands

Compilation Pipeline



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Bytecode = Instructions that the VM understands

Function Definition

- Global knowledge of existing functions
- Call depth
- Valid block of instructions

Modified Althread source code. Filepath: interpreter/compiler/mod.rs URL: https://github.com/lucianmocan/althread

Function Definition

```
pub struct FunctionDefinition {
   pub name: String,
   pub arguments: Vec<(Identifier, DataType)>,
   pub return_type: DataType,
   pub body: Vec<Instruction>,
   pub pos: Pos,
}
```

Modified Althread source code. Filepath: interpreter/compiler/mod.rs URL: https://github.com/lucianmocan/althread

Function Call Instruction in the VM

- 1. Push arguments in memory
- 2. Switch to the function's context
- 3. Execute and return
- 4. Switch back to the calling context

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```
1 struct StackFrame<'a> {
2    return_ip: usize, // the instruction pointer to return to
3    caller_fp: usize, // the frame pointer of the caller
4    caller_code: &'a [Instruction], // the code of the caller
5    expected_return_type: DataType
6 }
```

Results

```
1 fn fibonacci_recursive(n: int, a: int, b: int) -> int {
    if n == 0 {
     return a;
 4 } else {
      return fibonacci_recursive(n - 1, b, a + b);
9 main {
    let n = 10;
10
let res = fibonacci_recursive(n, 0, 1);
      print("Fibonacci recursive of " + n + ": " + res);
12
13 }
14
15 // Outputs:
16 // Fibonacci recursive of 10: 55
```

Results

```
1 shared {
      let Counter: int = 0;
 3 }
 4 fn increment_and_get() -> int {
      Counter = Counter + 1; // racing condition
      return Counter;
 8 program Worker() {
      let c = increment_and_get();
      print("Worker " + c);
11 }
12 main {
13
      atomic {
          run Worker();
          run Worker();
```

```
// Possible outputs
Worker 1
Worker 2

Worker 1
Worker 1
```

Results

```
1 shared {
      let Counter: int = 0;
 4 fn increment_and_get() -> int {
    atomic {
     Counter = Counter + 1;
    return Counter;
9 }
10 program Worker() {
    let c = increment_and_get();
      print("Worker " + c);
13 }
14 main {
15
      atomic {
           run Worker();
           run Worker();
18
19 }
```

```
// Always outputs
Worker 1
Worker 2
```

3. Conclusion

At the moment

- Working user-defined functions
 - correctly integrated with most of Althread's existing features
 - function signature checks:
 - arguments' types and count check
 - return value type check
 - support for advanced functionalities:
 - recursion
 - nested function calls
- Extensive testing is required
- Unfinished work on function calls as expressions (e.g. max(max(1,2), 3))

3. Conclusion

Future perspectives

- Check return coverage
- Add further modularity with function imports / modules
- Lambda functions, pattern matching?
- Fix function unrelated existing grammar issues
- Documentation

References

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- [5] Holloway, C. Michael. Why You Should Read Accident Reports. Presented at Software and Complex Electronic Hardware Standardization Conference, July 2005.
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