Understanding Lifetimes

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Outline

Lifetimes Concepts
Phases of the NLL

Outline

Lifetimes Concepts

Where are the lifetimes from

What is the lifetimes

Phases of the NLL

Lifetimes

```
{
    let r;
    {
        let x = 5;
        r = &x;
    }
    println!("{}", r);
}
```

```
{
    let r;
    {
        let x = 5;
        r = &x;
        println!("{}", r);
    }
        move to
}
```

```
let r;
                                   Rust 2015
      let x = 5;
       r = &x
       ^^^^^ borrowed value does not live long enough
       println!("{}", r);
  }
- `x` dropped here while still borrowed
- borrowed value needs to live until here
```

Borrow

let foo = &bar;

```
let foo:&'foo T = &'bar bar;
```

```
let foo:&'foo T = &'bar bar;
```

```
let foo:&'foo T;
foo = &'bar bar;
```

Borrow

```
let foo:&'foo T;
foo = &'bar bar;
```

A Borrow will generate a reference, and this reference will be tagged with a Lifetimes

Subtyping

- Notation : 'a : 'b

- **Meaning**: Lifetimes 'a is outlives Lifetimes 'b

Subtyping

-Notation: 'a: 'b

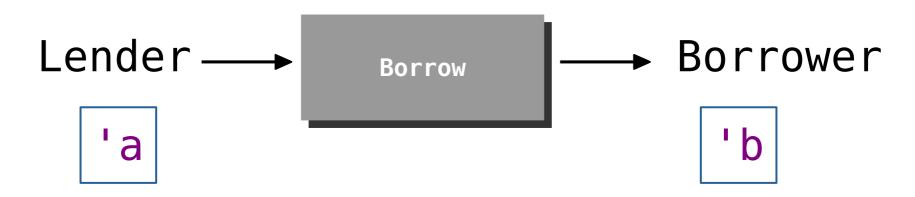
- **Meaning**: Lifetimes 'a is outlives Lifetimes 'b



Subtyping

-Notation: 'a: 'b

- **Meaning**: Lifetimes 'a is outlives Lifetimes 'b



- **Example**: let p: &'p T = &'foo foo;

Then we say: 'foo: 'p

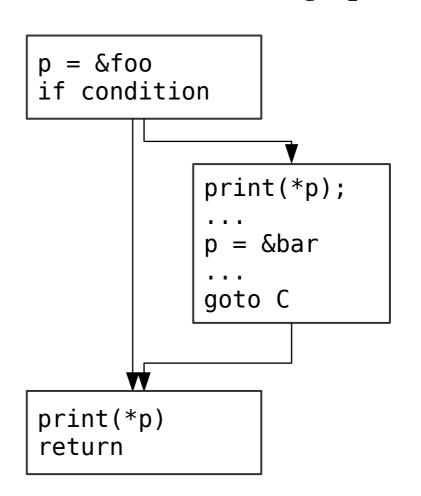
- Definition:

```
let foo: T = ...;
let bar: T = ...;

let mut p = &foo;

if condition {
    print(*p);
    p = &bar;
}

print(*p);
```

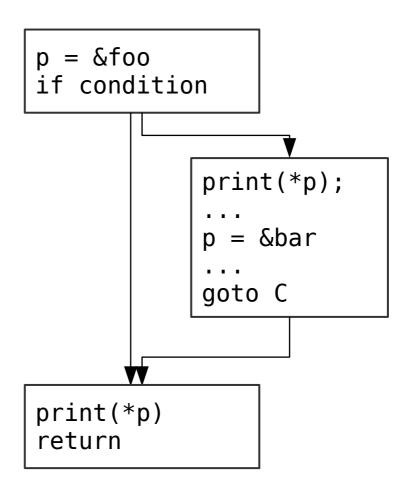


```
let foo: T = ...;
let bar: T = ...;

let mut p = & foo foo;

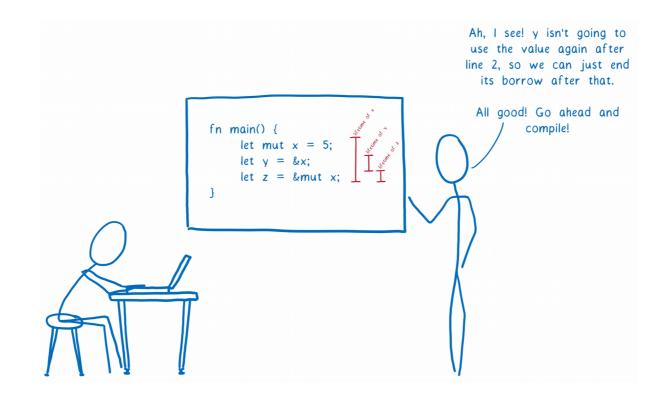
if condition {
    print(*p);
    p = &bar;
}

print(*p);
```



```
p = &foo
let foo: T = ...;
                                 if condition
let bar: T = ...;
let mut p = \&'foo foo;
                                              print(*p);
if condition {
                                               p = \&bar
    print(*p);
                                               goto C
    p = \&bar;
                                 print(*p)
print(*p);
                                 return
```

NLL



```
let mut s = "hello".to_string();
let mut c = || s += " world";
c();
println!("{}", s);
```

```
let mut s = "hello".to_string();
let mut c = || s += | world";

c();
println!("{}", s);
Borrow as mut

Borrow as immut
```

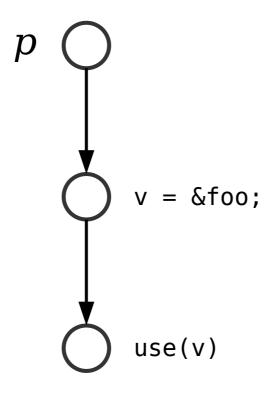
```
fn process_or_default(map: &mut HashMap<usize, String>,
                      key: usize)
{
    match map.get_mut(&key) {
        Some(value) => {
            process(value);
            return;
        None => {
            map.insert(key, V::default());
```

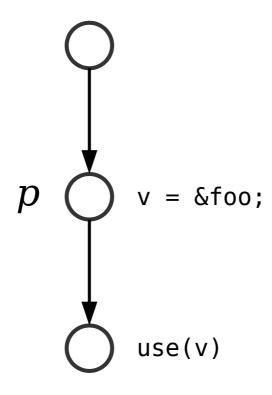
```
fn process_or_default(map: &mut HashMap<usize, String>,
                      key: usize)
{
    match map.get_mut key) {
                                               Borrow as mut
        Some(value) => {
            process(value);
            return;
        None -> 5
           map.insert key, V::default());
                                               Borrow as mut
```

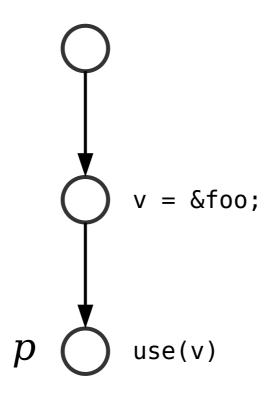
Liveness

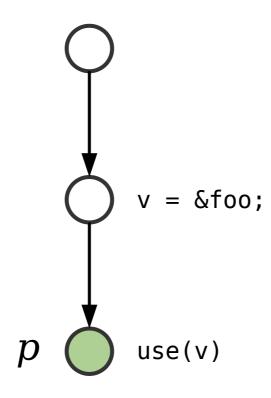
- Meaning:

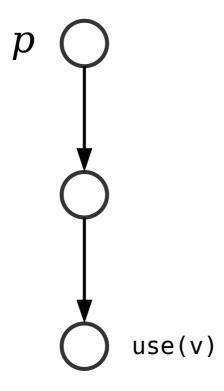
a variable ν is live at point p if and only if there exists a path in CFG from p to a use of ν along which ν is not redefined.

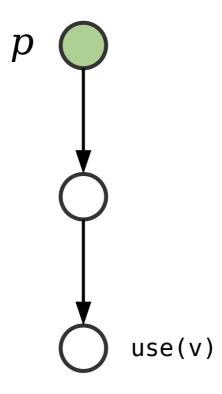


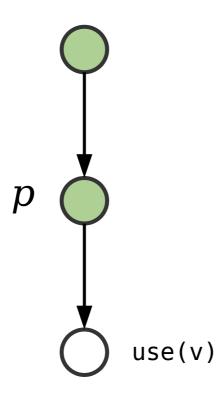


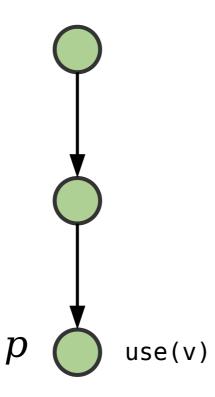












Location-aware Subtyping

- -Notation : ('a : 'b) @ P
- Meaning: Lifetimes 'a must include all points in 'b

that are reachable from location P

('a : 'b) @ P

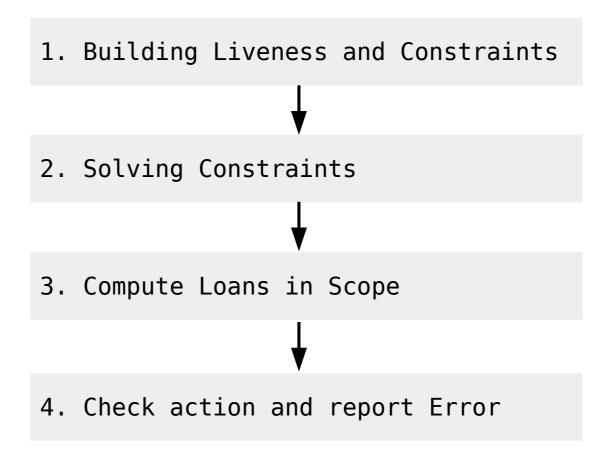
'b

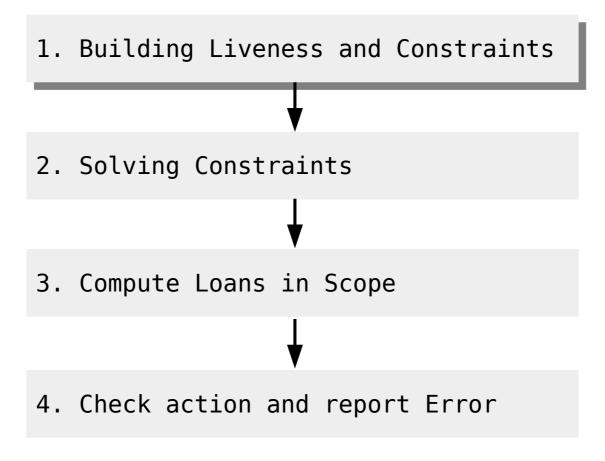
'a

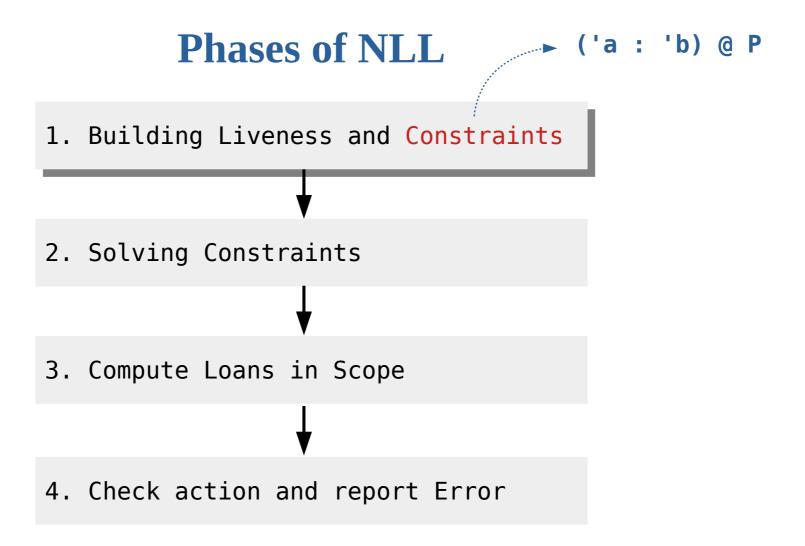
('a: 'b) @ P

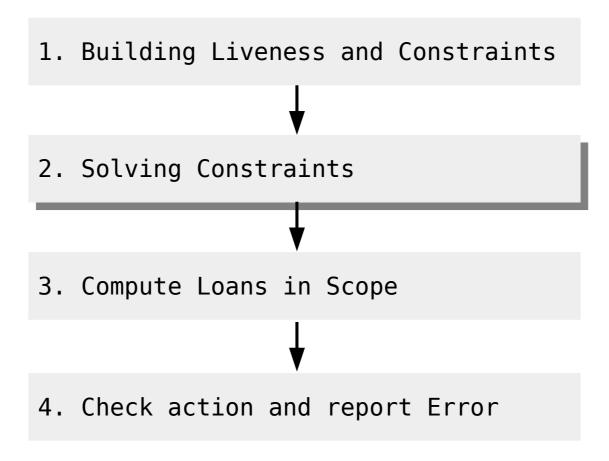
'b

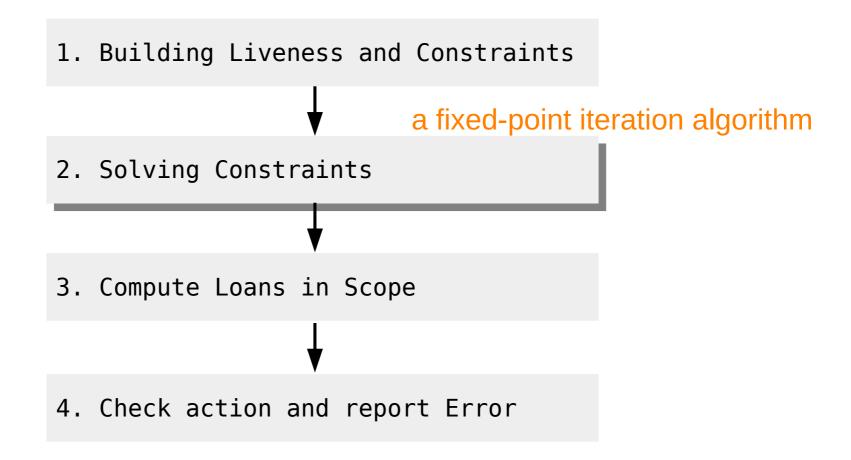
'a

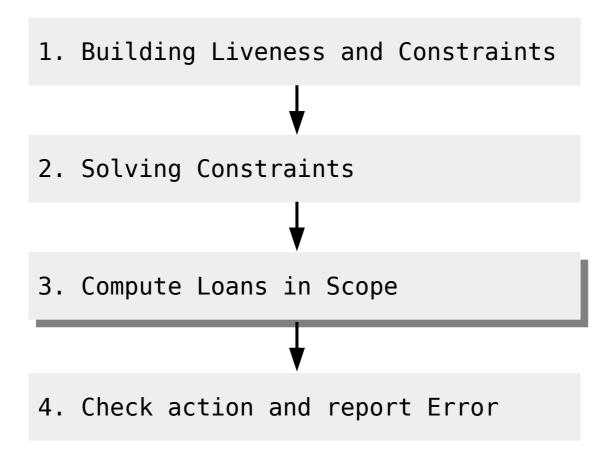


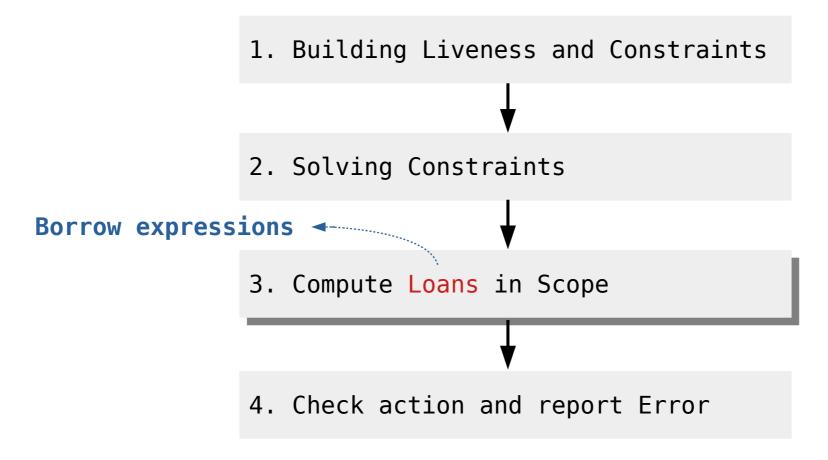






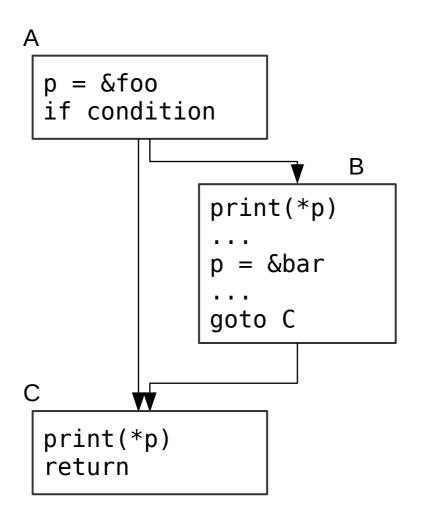






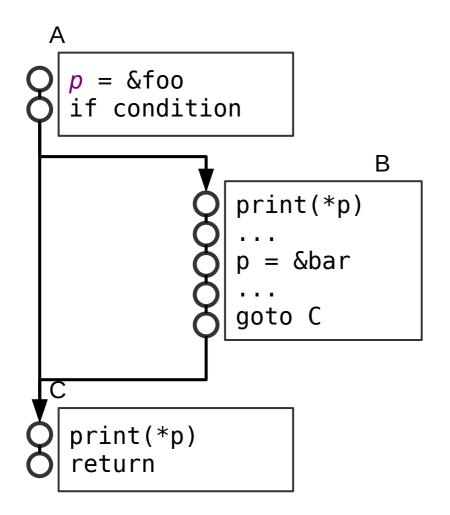
1. Building Liveness and Constraints 2. Solving Constraints 3. Compute Loans in Scope 4. Check action and report Error

Liveness



```
p: { }
foo: { }
bar: { }
```

Liveness

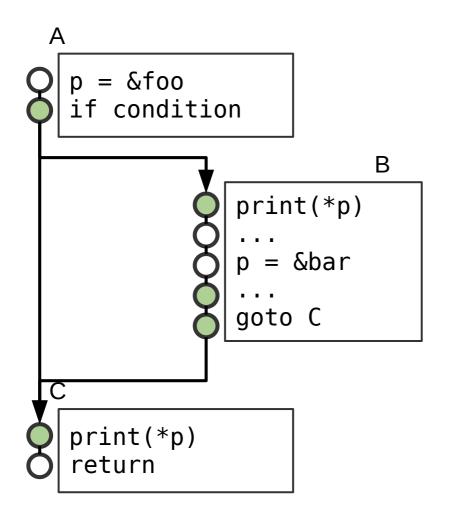


```
p : { }
foo : { }
bar : { }
```

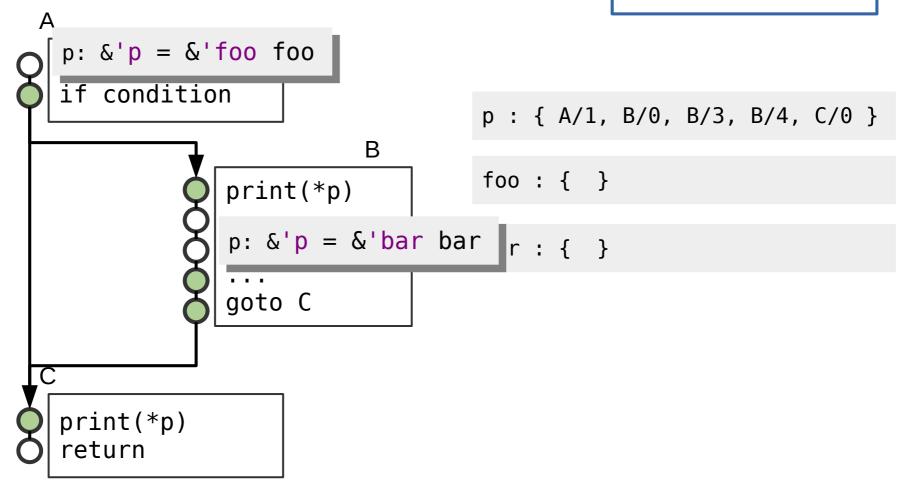
Liveness

```
Α
 p = \&foo
 if condition
                        В
              print(*p)
              p = \&bar
              goto C
 print(*p)
 return
```

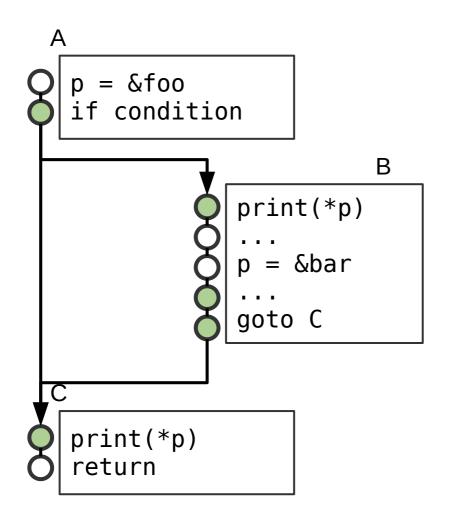
```
p : { A/1, B/0, B/3, B/4, C/0 }
foo : { }
bar : { }
```



```
p : { A/1, B/0, B/3, B/4, C/0 }
foo : { }
bar : { }
```

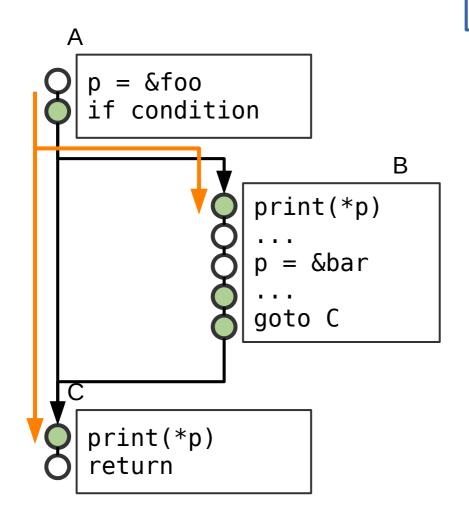


```
p: &'p = &'foo foo
if condition
                            p : \{ A/1, B/0, B/3, B/4, C/0 \}
                    В
                            foo : { }
           print(*p)
           p: &'p = &'bar bar r : { }
           goto C
print(*p)
                           1. 'foo : 'p @ A/0
return
                           2. 'bar : 'p @ B/2
```



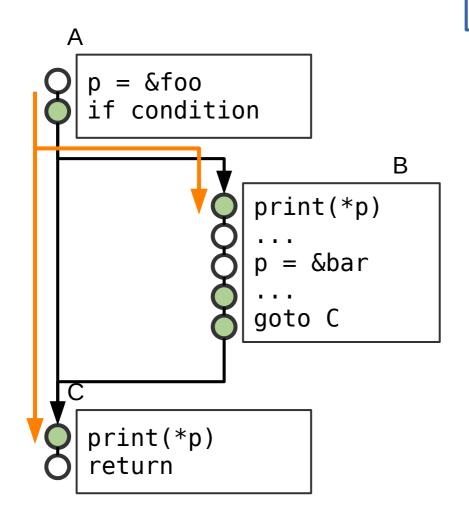
```
p : { A/1, B/0, B/3, B/4, C/0 }
foo : { }
bar : { }

1. 'foo : 'p @ A/0
2. 'bar : 'p @ B/2
```



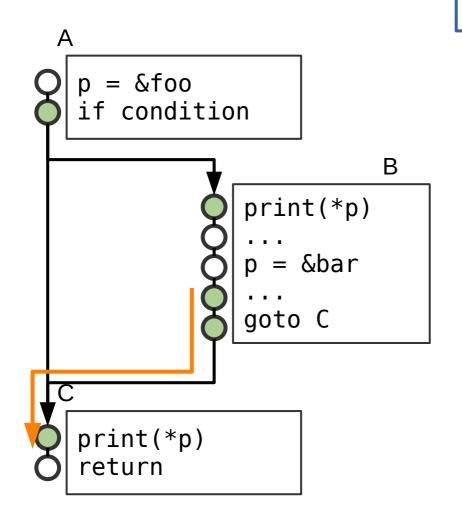
```
p: { A/1, B/0, B/3, B/4, C/0 }
foo: { }
bar: { }

1. 'foo: 'p@A/0
2. 'bar: 'p@B/2
```



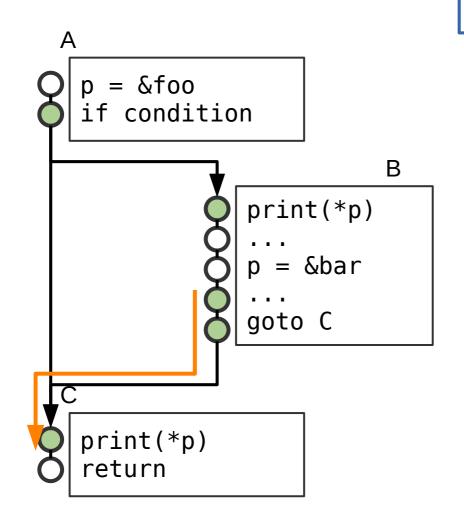
```
p: { A/1, B/0, B/3, B/4, C/0 }
foo: { A/1, B/0, C/0 }
bar: { }

1. 'foo: 'p @ A/0
2. 'bar: 'p @ B/2
```



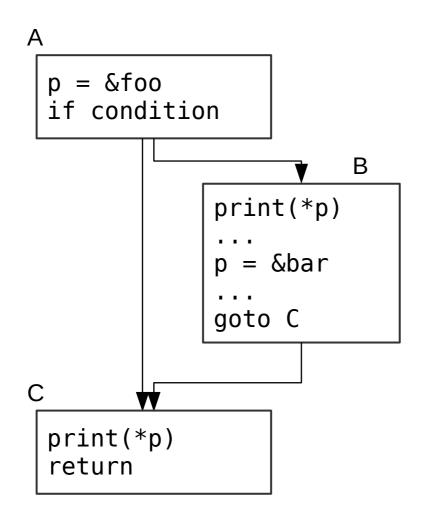
```
p: { A/1, B/0, B/3, B/4, C/0 }
foo : { A/1, B/0, C/0 }
bar : { }

1. 'foo : 'p @ A/0
2. 'bar : 'p @ B/2
```



```
p: { A/1, B/0, B/3, B/4, C/0 }
foo : { A/1, B/0, C/0 }
bar : { B/3, B/4, C/0 }

1. 'foo : 'p @ A/0
2. 'bar : 'p @ B/2
```



Lifetimes:

```
p : { A/1, B/0, B/3, B/4, C/0 }
foo : { A/1, B/0, C/0 }
bar : { B/3, B/4, C/0 }
```

loans: a set of borrow expressions

loans: a set of borrow expressions

a Loan:

$$A/O$$
 p = &'foo foo;

loans: a set of borrow expressions

a Loan:

```
A/0 p = &'foo foo; {
```

```
Loan L0
{
    point: A/4,
    path: foo,
    kind: shared
    region: 'foo {
        A/1, B/0, C/0
    }
}
```

loans: a set of borrow expressions

Borrow checker will compute loans at each point via fixed-point dataflow computation with transfer function:

loans: a set of borrow expressions

Borrow checker will compute loans at each point via fixed-point dataflow computation with transfer function:

-Example: Dataflow equation of Live variable analysis:

$$Live_{in}(s) = Gen(s) \cup (Live_{out}(s) \cap \overline{Kill(s)})$$

loans: a set of borrow expressions

Borrow checker will compute loans at each point via fixed-point dataflow computation with transfer function:

Transfer function:

```
let list: &mut List<T> = &mut a;
let v = &mut (*list).value;
list = &mut b; // assignment
use(v)
use(list)
```

```
let list: &mut List<T> = &mut a;
let v = &mut (*list).value;
list = &mut b; // assignment
use(v)
use(list)
```

```
let list: &mut List<T> = &mut a;
let \underline{\mathbf{v}} = \& \mathbf{mut} (*list).value;
list = &mut b; // assignment
use(v)
use(list)
```

```
let list: &mut List<T> = &mut a;
let v = &mut (*list).value;
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```
let list: &mut List<T> = &mut a;
let v = &mut (*list).value;
list = &mut b; // assignment
use(v)
use(list)
```

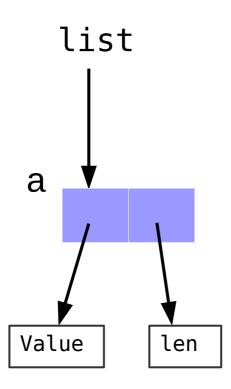
```
let list: &mut List<T> = &mut a;
let v = &mut (*list).value;
                            gen
list = &mut b; // assignment
use(v)
use(list)
```

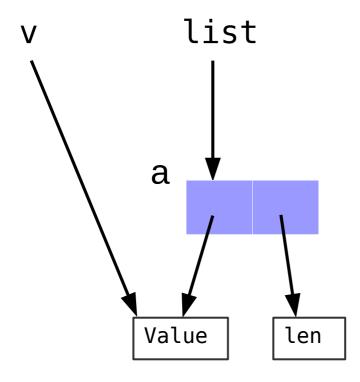
```
let list: &mut List<T> = &mut a;
let v = &mut (*list).value;
                             gen
                             kill L1
list = &mut b; // assignment
                             gen
use(v)
use(list)
```

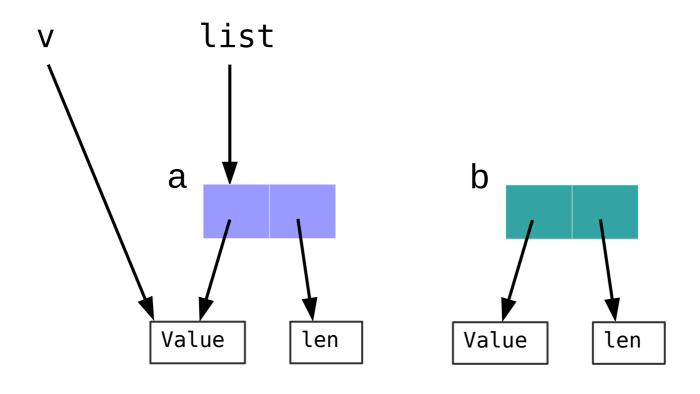
```
Loan L1
{
                         let list: &mut List<T> = &mut a;
   point: A/1,
   path: {
      (*list).value,
      *list,
      list
                         let v = &mut (*list).value;
                                                         gen
   },
   kind:
         shared
   region: 'c {
      A/2, A/3
                                                         kill L1
                         list = &mut b; // assignment
                                                         gen
                         use(v)
```

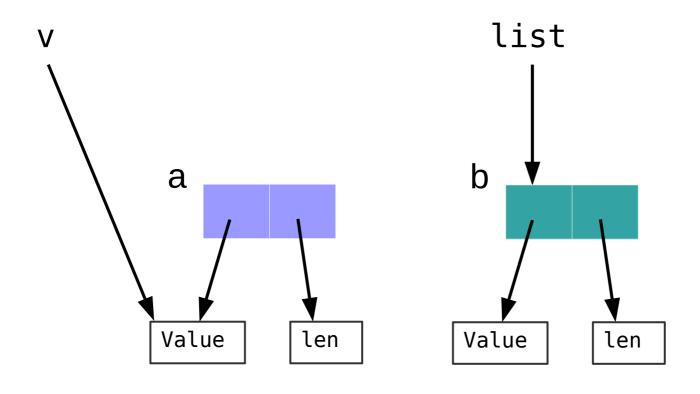
use(list)

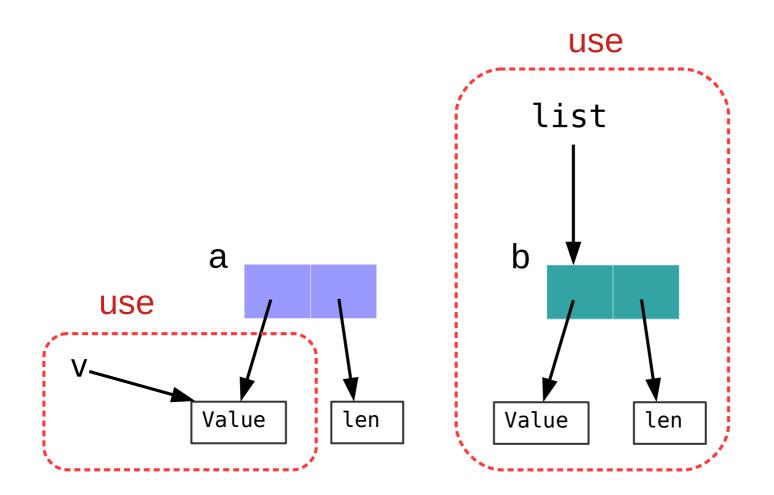
```
Loan L1
{
                          let list: &mut List<T> = &mut a;
   point: A/1,
   path:
       (*list).value,
       *list,
       list
                          let v = &mut (*list).value;
                                                          gen
   },
   kind:
           shared
   region: 'c {
      A/2, A/3
                                                         kill L1
                          list = &mut b; // assignment
}
                                                          gen
                          use(v)
                          use(list)
```











Another Example

```
struct Thing;
impl Thing {
   fn maybe_next(&mut self) -> Option<&mut Self> {
       None
fn main() {
    let mut temp = &mut Thing;
    loop {
        match temp.maybe_next() {
            Some(v) \Rightarrow \{ temp = v; \}
            None => { }
```

```
struct Thing;
impl Thing {
   fn maybe_next(&mut self) -> Option<&mut Self> {
       None
fn main() {
    let mut temp = &mut Thing;
    loop {
        match temp.maybe_next() {
                                         mutable borrow starts here in
            Some(v) \Rightarrow \{ temp = v; \}
                                         previous iteration of loop
            None => { }
```

```
struct Thing;
impl Thing {
   fn maybe_next(&mut self) -> Option<&mut Self> {
       None
fn main() {
    let mut temp = &mut Thing;
    loop {
        match temp.maybe_next()
            Some(v) \Rightarrow \{ temp = v; \}
            None => { }
```

```
struct Thing;
impl Thing {
   fn maybe_next(&mut self) -> Option<&mut Self> {
       None
fn main() {
    let mut temp = &mut Thing;
    loop {
                                         gen Loan: L0
        match temp.maybe_next()
            Some(v) \Rightarrow \{ temp = v; \}
            None => { }
```

```
struct Thing;
impl Thing {
   fn maybe_next(&mut self) -> Option<&mut Self> {
       None
fn main() {
   let mut temp = &mut Thing;
   loop {
                                       gen Loan: L0
       match temp.maybe_next() {
           Some(v) => { temp = v; }
           None => { }
```

```
struct Thing;
impl Thing {
   fn maybe_next(&mut self) -> Option<&mut Self> {
       None
                                             path: temp
fn main() {
   let mut temp = &mut Thing;
   loop {
                                       gen Loan:
       match temp.maybe_next() {
           Some(v) => { temp = v; }
           None => { }
```

```
struct Thing;
impl Thing {
   fn maybe_next(&mut self) -> Option<&mut Self> {
       None
                                             path: temp
fn main() {
    let mut temp = &mut Thing;
   loop {
                                       gen Loan:
       match temp.maybe_next() {
                                       kill L0
           Some(v) => { temp = v; }
           None => { }
```

```
struct Thing;
impl Thing {
   fn maybe_next(&mut self) -> Option<&mut Self> {
       None
                                             path: temp
fn main() {
   let mut temp = &mut Thing;
   loop {
                                       gen Loan:
       match temp.maybe_next() {
                                       kill L0
           Some(v) => { temp = v; }
           None => { }
```

But LO not be killed in None arm

```
struct Thing;
impl Thing {
   fn maybe_next(&mut self) -> Option<&mut Self> {
       None
fn main() {
    let mut temp = &mut Thing;
    loop {
        match temp.maybe_next() {
            Some(v) \Rightarrow \{ temp = v; \}
            None => { break; }
```

Future : Polonius

```
struct Thing;
impl Thing {
    fn maybe_next(&mut self) -> Option<&mut Self> {
       None
fn main() {
    let mut temp = &mut Thing;
    loop {
        match temp.maybe_next() {
             Some(v) \Rightarrow \{ temp = v; \}
             None => { }
```

require relation is dropped

```
struct Thing;
impl Thing {
    fn maybe_next(&mut self) -> Option<&mut Self> {
       None
                                                   R_1 live at P
fn main() {
                                                R_1 require L at P
    let mut temp = &mut Thing;
    loop {
                                                   L live at P
        match temp.maybe_next() {
            Some(v) \Rightarrow \{ temp = v; \}
            None => { }
```

require relation is dropped

```
struct Thing;
impl Thing {
   fn maybe_next(&mut self) -> Option<&mut Self> {
       None
                                                 R_1 live at P
fn main() {
                                              R_1 require L at P
    let mut temp = &mut Thing;
    loop {
                                                 L live at P
        match temp.maybe_next() {
            Some(v) \Rightarrow \{ temp = v; \}
            None => { }
                          So, L will not live at None arm
```

Leetcode example N0026

Leetcode - N0026

Remove duplicated from sorted array

Input:

0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4

Leetcode - N0026

Remove duplicated from sorted array

Input:

0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4

Output:

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4

Return: 5

CPP

```
int removeDuplicates(vector<int>& nums) {
   if (nums.empty()) return 0;
   auto it = nums.begin();
   int cache = *it;
   for (auto x : nums) {
       if (x != cache) {
           cache = *(++it) = x;
   }
   return it - nums.begin() + 1;
}
```

```
int removeDuplicates(vector<int>& nums) {
   if (nums.empty()) return 0;
   auto it = nums.begin();
                                            Borrow as mut
   int cache = *it;
   for (auto x : nums) {
       if (x != cache) {
           cache = *(++it) = x;
   }
   return it - nums.begin() + 1;
}
```

CPP

```
int removeDuplicates(vector<int>& nums) {
   if (nums.empty()) return 0;
   auto it = nums.begin();
                                             Borrow as mut
   int cache = *it;
   for (auto \times : nums)
                                           Borrow as immut
       if (x != cache) {
           cache = *(++it) = x;
   }
   return it - nums.begin() + 1;
}
```

Rust

```
pub fn remove_duplicates(nums: &mut Vec<i32>) -> i32 {
    if nums.is_empty() {
        return 0;
    }
    let mut it = nums.iter_mut();
    let mut cache = *(it.next().unwrap());
    let mut count = 1;
    for &x in nums.iter() {
        if x != cache {
```

Rust

```
pub fn remove_duplicates(nums: &mut Vec<i32>) -> i32 {
    if nums.is_empty() {
        return 0;
    }
    let mut it = nums.iter_mut()
    let mut cache = *(it.next().unwrap());
    let mut count = 1;
    for &x in nums.iter() {
        if x != cache {
```

Rust

```
pub fn remove_duplicates(nums: &mut Vec<i32>) -> i32 {
    if nums.is_empty() {
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    let mut cache = *(it.next().unwrap());
    let mut count = 1;
    for &x in nums.iter() {
        if x != cache {
```

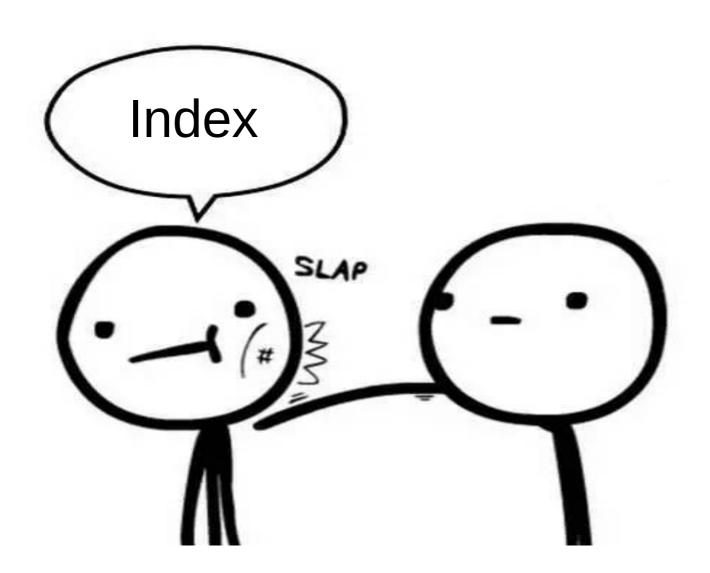
```
pub fn remove_duplicates(nums: &mut Vec<i32>) -> i32 {
    if nums.is_empty() {
        return 0;
    }
    let mut it = nums.iter_mut()
    let mut cache = *(it.next().unwrap());
    let mut count = 1;
    for &x in nums.iter() {
        if x != cache {
```

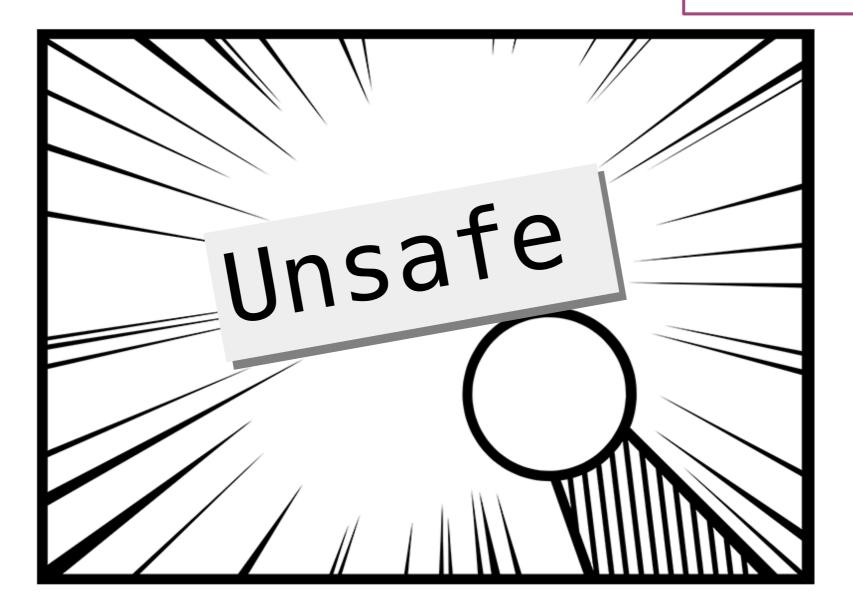
use x and it at the same time

```
pub fn remove_duplicates(nums: &mut Vec<i32>) -> i32 {
    if nums.is_empty() {
        return 0;
    }
    let mut count = 1;
    let mut cache = nums[0];
    for i in 1..nums.len() {
        if nums[i] != cache {
            count+=1;
            nums[count] = nums[i];
            cache = nums[i];
    count
```

```
pub fn remove_duplicates(nums: &mut Vec<i32>) -> i32 {
    if nums.is_empty() {
        return 0;
    }
    let mut count = 1;
    let mut cache = nums[0];
    for i in 1..nums.len() {
        if nums[i] != cache {
            count+=1;
            nums[count] = nums[i];
            cache = nums[i];
    count
```







```
if nums.is_empty() { return 0; }
let mut p = nums.as_mut_ptr();
let mut cache = unsafe { *p };
let mut count = 1;
for &x in nums.iter() {
    if x != cache {
        unsafe {
            p = p.offset(1);
            *p = x;
            cache = *p;
        count += 1;
return count;
```

```
if nums.is_empty() { return 0; }
let mut p = nums.as_mut_ptr();
let mut cache = unsafe { *p };
let mut count = 1;
for &x in nums.iter() {
    if x != cache {
        unsafe {
            p = p.offset(1);
            *p = x;
            cache = *p;
        count += 1;
return count;
```

```
if nums.is_empty() { return 0; }
let mut p = nums.as mut ptr();
let mut cache = unsafe { *p };
let mut count = 1;
for &x in nums.iter() {
    if x != cache {
        unsafe {
            p = p.offset(1);
            *p = x;
            cache = *p;
       -count += 1;
return ((p as usize - nums.as_ptr() as usize) >> 2) as i32 + 1
```

```
fn steal<'a, 'b, T>(x: &'a mut T) -> &'b mut T {
    let _tmp = x as *mut T;
    unsafe { std::mem::transmute::<*mut T, &mut T>(_tmp) }
}
```

```
fn steal<'a, 'b, T>(x: &'a mut T) -> &'b mut T {
    let _tmp = x as *mut T;
    unsafe { std::mem::transmute::<*mut T, &mut T>(x) }
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fn steal<'a, 'b, T>(x: &'a mut T) -> &'b mut T {
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```



```
fn steal<'a, 'b, T>(x: &'a mut T) -> &'b mut T {
    unsafe { std::mem::transmute::<&mut T, &mut T>(x) }
}
```

```
if nums.is_empty() { return 0; }
let mut it = steal(nums).iter_mut();
let mut cache = *(it.next().unwrap());
let mut count = 1;
for &x in nums.iter() {
    if x != cache {
        *(it.next().unwrap()) = x;
        cache = x;
        count += 1;
return count;
```

```
if nums.is_empty() { return 0; }
let mut it = steal(nums).iter_mut();
let mut cache = *(it.next().unwrap());
nums.iter().for_each(|&e| if e != cache {
    *(it.next().unwrap()) = e;
   cache = e;
});
return (nums.len() - it.len()) as i32;
```

```
if nums.is_empty() { return 0; }
let mut it = steal(nums).iter_mut();
let mut cache = *(it.next().unwrap());
nums.iter().for_each(|&e| if e != cache {
   *(it.next().unwrap()) = e;
   cache = e;
});
return (nums.len() - it.len()) as i32;
        And so once again, the day is saved
                  thanks to ... The Unsafe
```

That's All

QA

