

$GHC_{(STG, Cmm, asm)}$ illustrated

for hardware persons

exploring some mental models and implementations

Takenobu T.

"Any sufficiently advanced technology is
indistinguishable from **magic**."

Arthur C. Clarke

NOTE

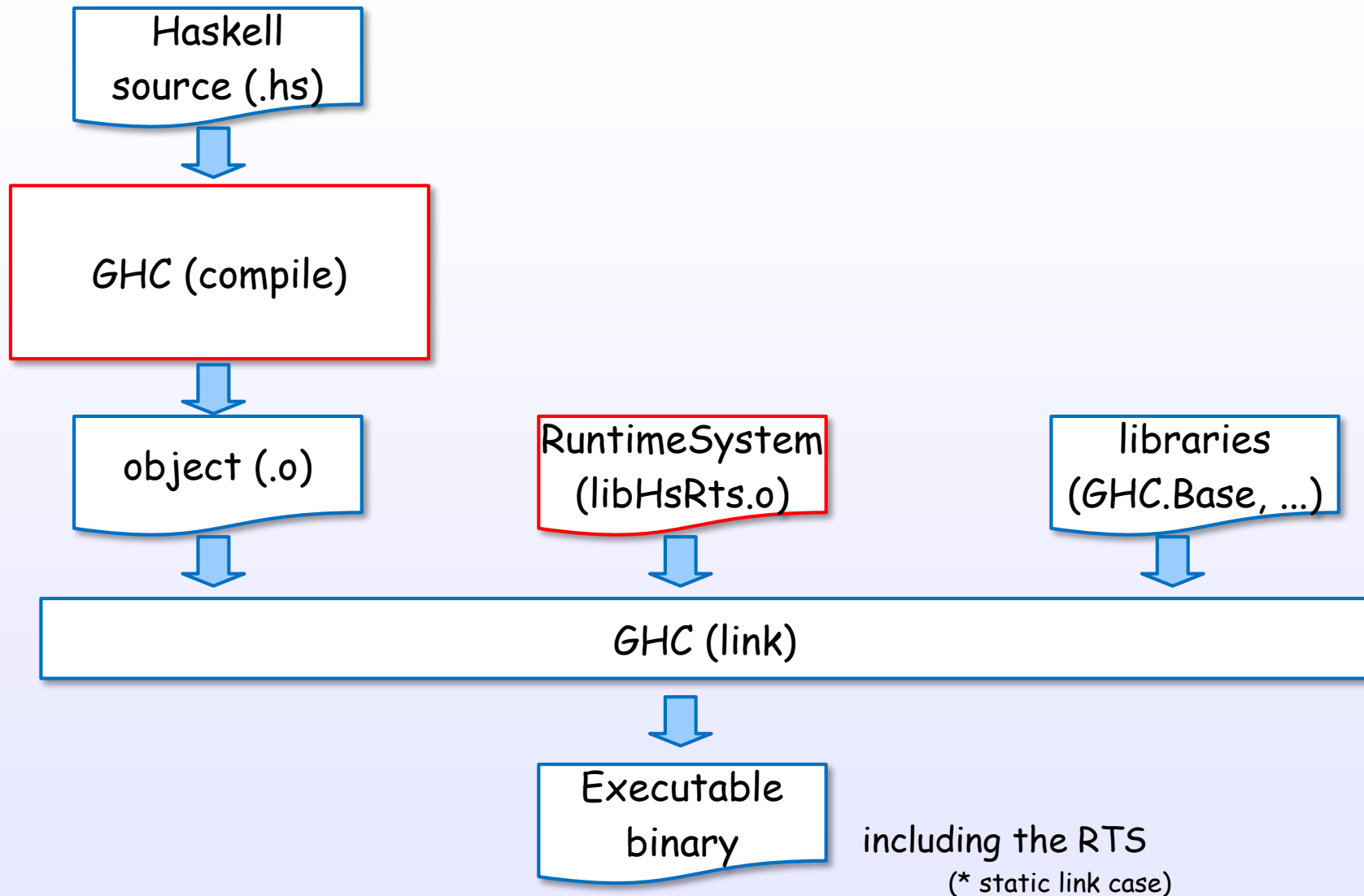
- This is not an official document by the ghc development team.
- Please don't forget "semantics". It's very important.
- This is written for ghc 8.6.

Contents

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Executable binary

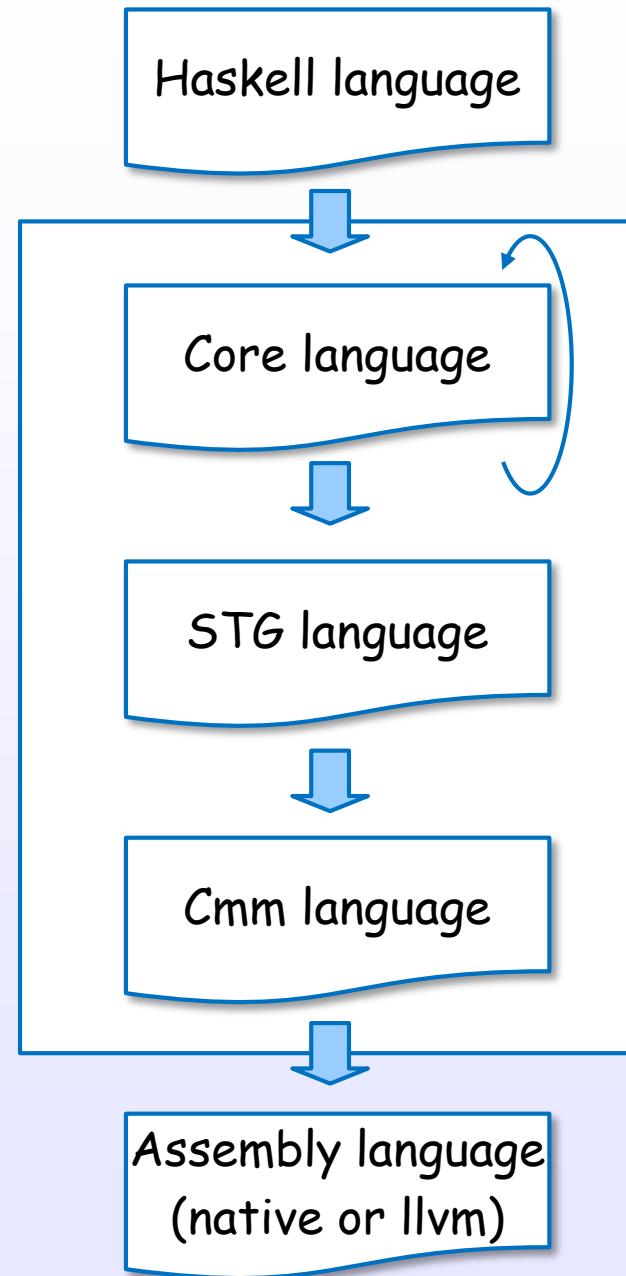
The GHC = Compiler + Runtime System (RTS)



Compile steps

GHC transitions between five representations

GHC
compile
steps



*each intermediate code can
be dumped by :*

```
$ ghc -ddump-parsed  
$ ghc -ddump-rn
```

```
$ ghc -ddump-ds  
$ ghc -ddump-simpl  
$ ghc -ddump-prep
```

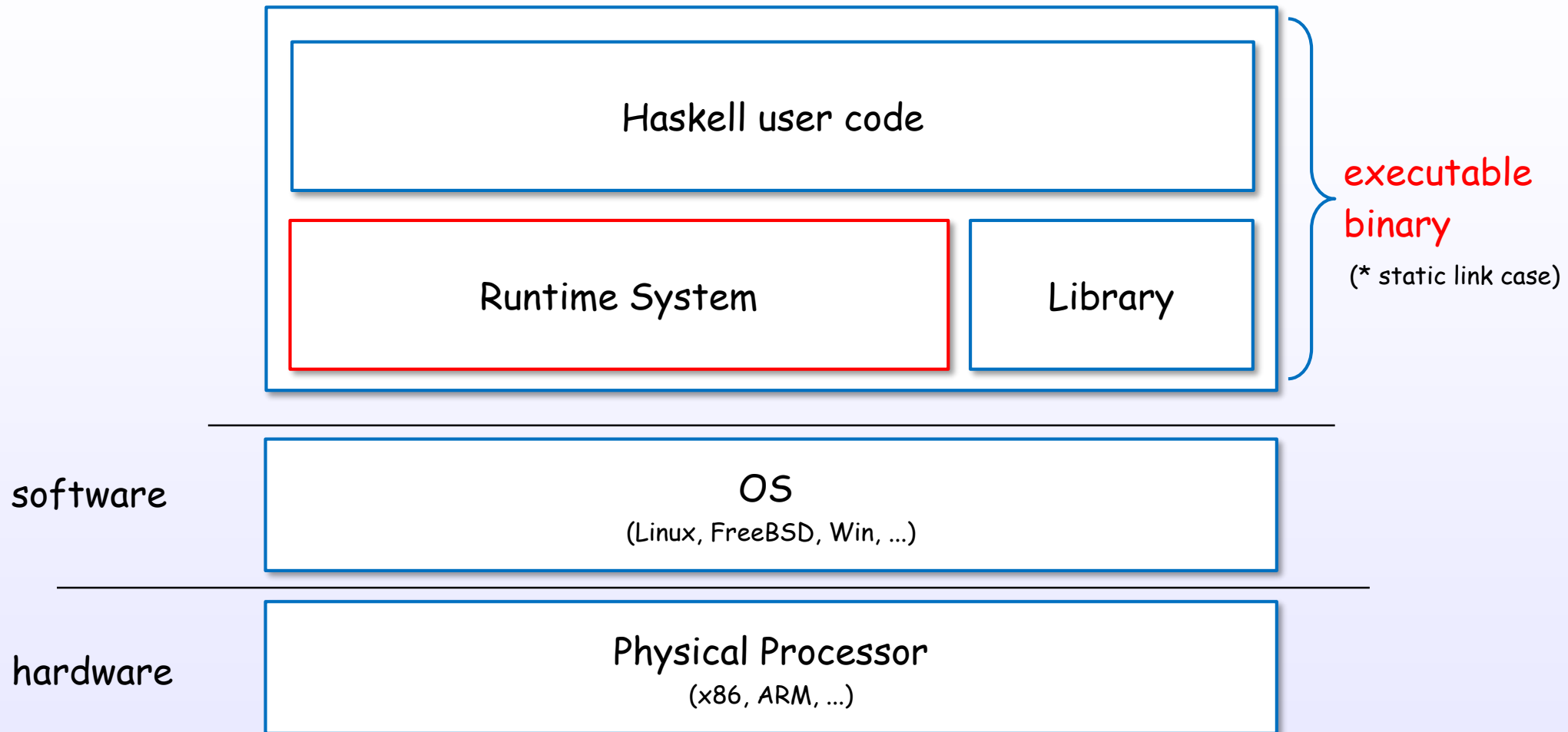
```
$ ghc -ddump-stg
```

```
$ ghc -ddump-cmm  
$ ghc -ddump-opt-cmm
```

```
$ ghc -ddump-llvm  
$ ghc -ddump-asm
```

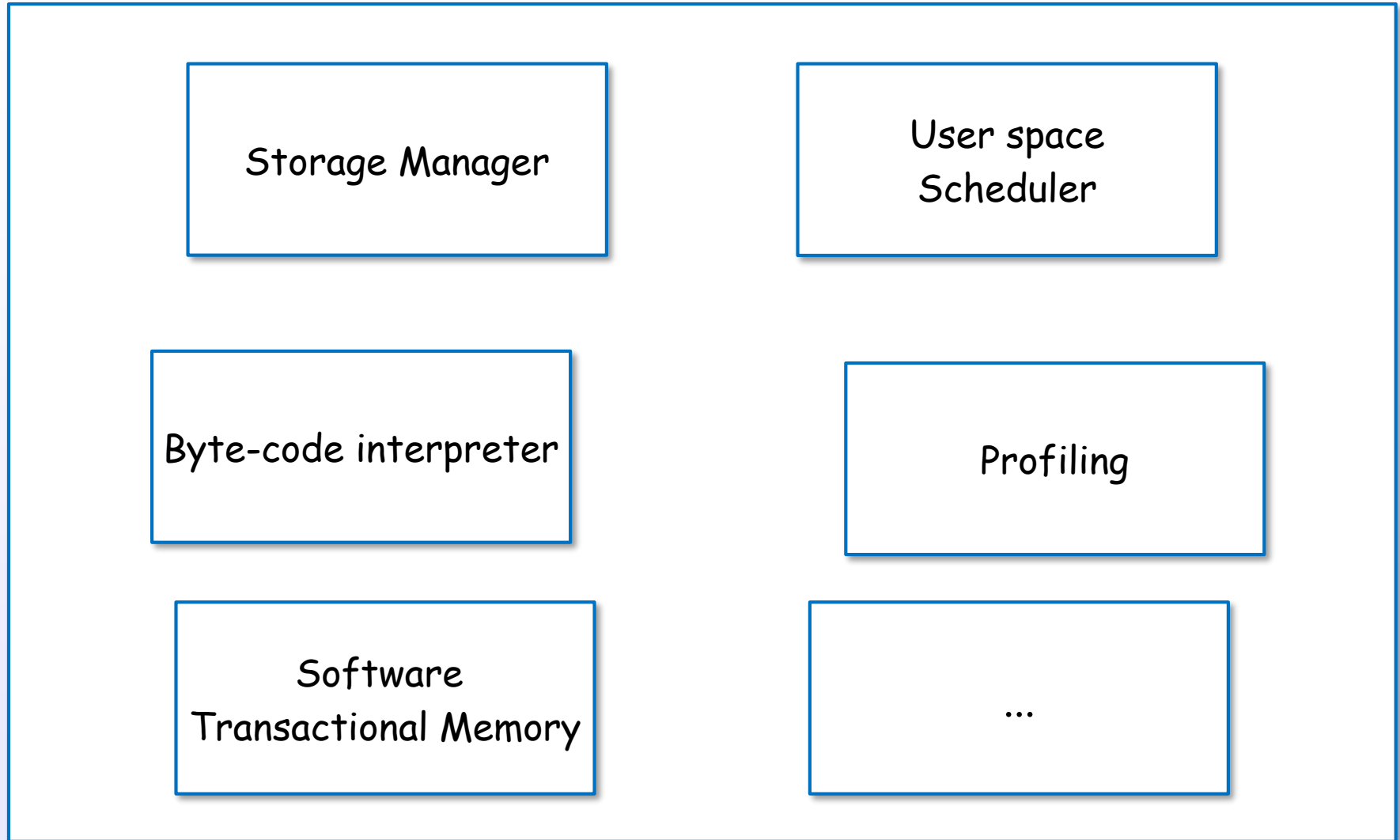

Runtime System

Generated binary includes the RTS



Runtime System includes ...

Runtime System



Development languages

The GHC is developed by some languages

compiler

(\$(TOP)/**compiler**/*)

Haskell

+

Alex (lex)

Happy (yacc)

Cmm (C--)

Assembly

runtime system

(\$(TOP)/**rts**/*)

C

+

Cmm

Assembly

library

(\$(TOP)/**libraries**/*)

Haskell

+

C

Machine layer/models

Machine layer

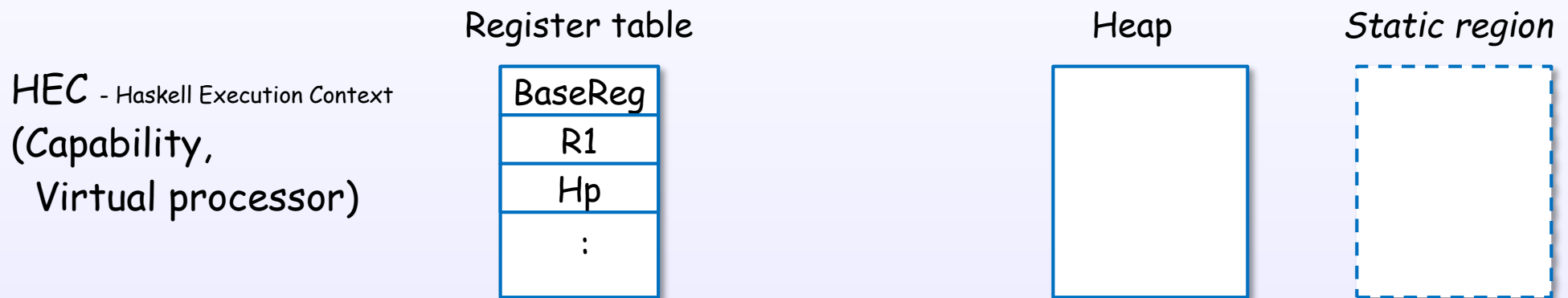
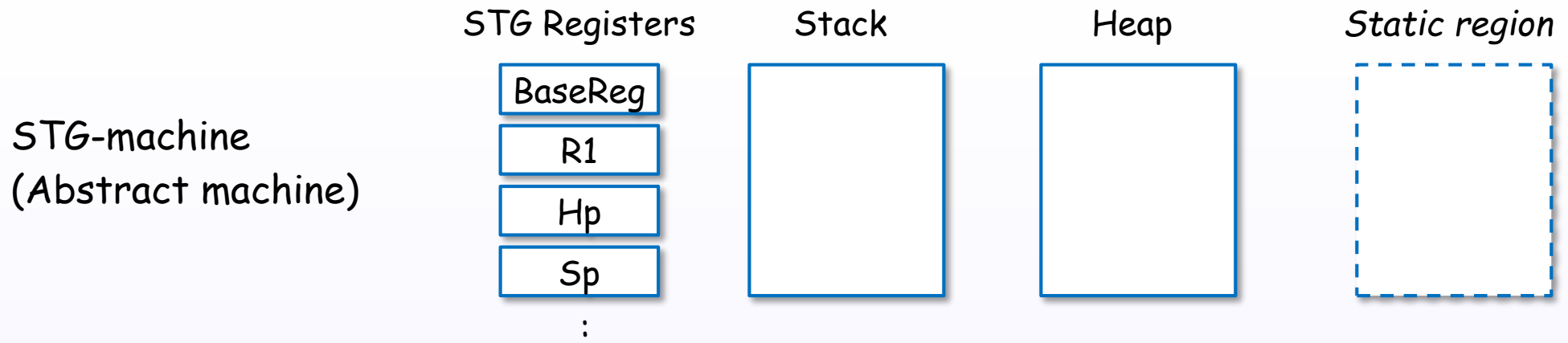
STG-machine
(Abstract machine)

HEC - Haskell Execution Context
(Capability, Virtual processor)

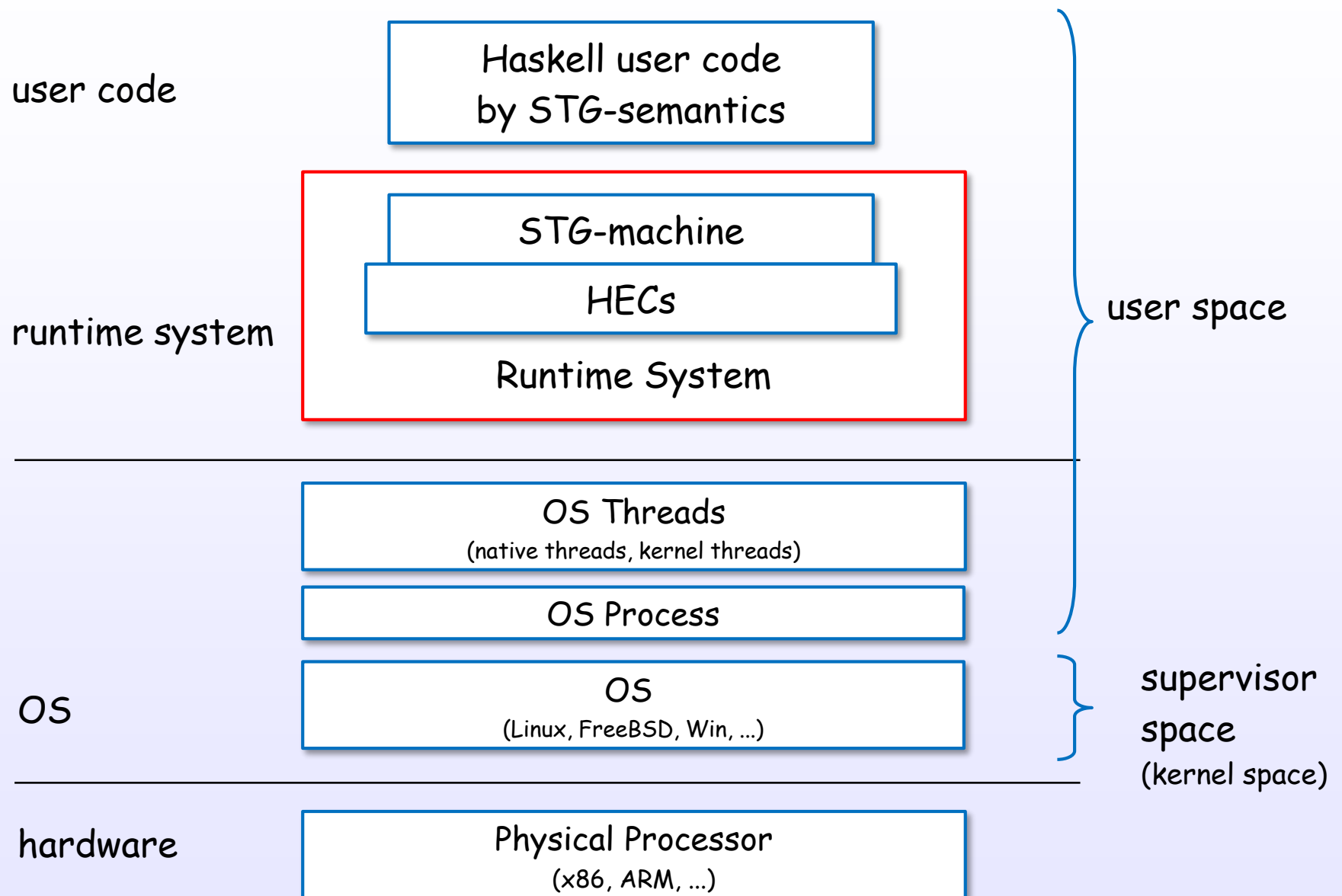
Physical Processor
(x86, ARM, ...)

Each Haskell code is executed in STG semantics.

Machine layer



Runtime system and HEC

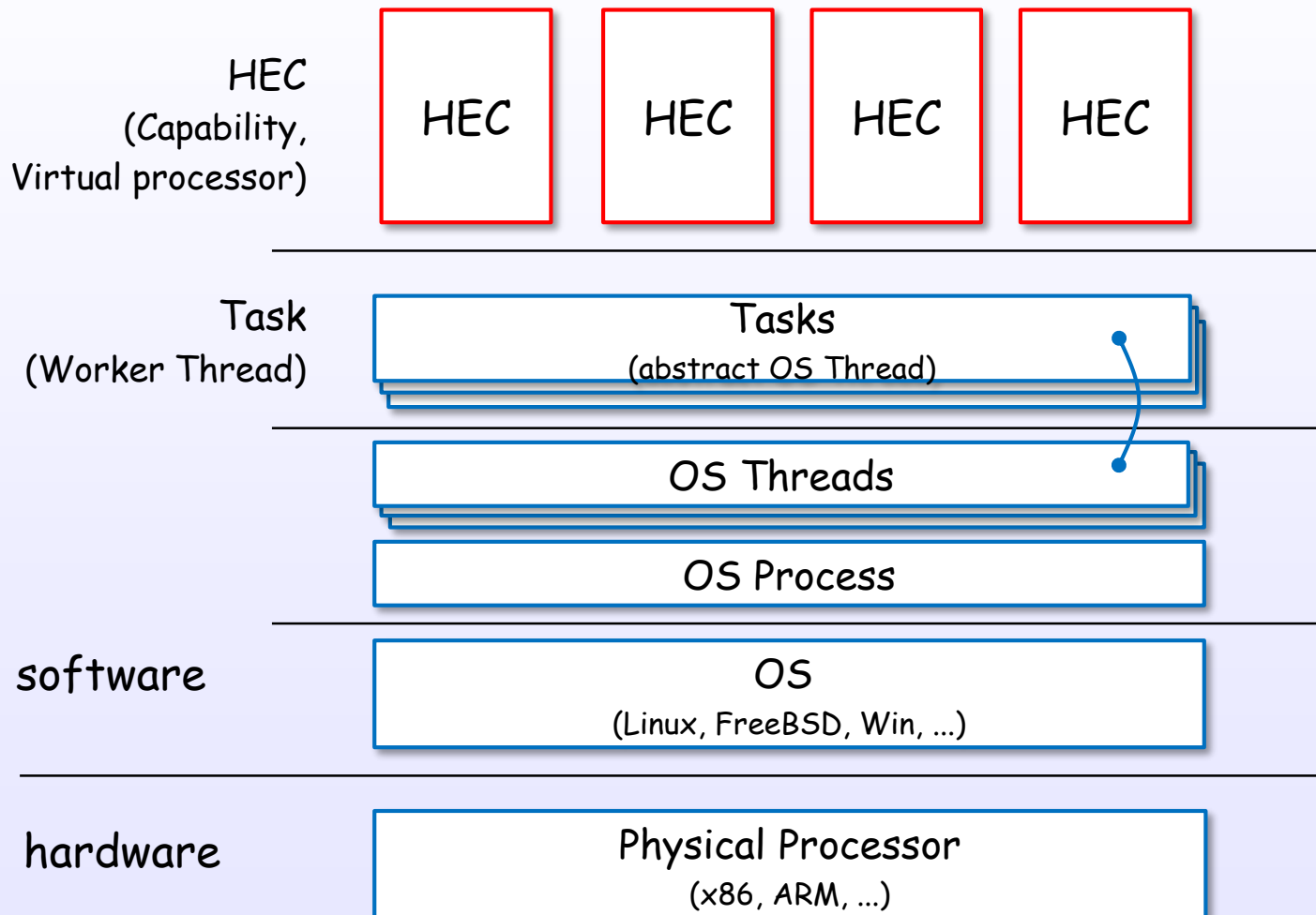


many HECs

Multi HECs can be generated by compile and runtime options :

```
$ ghc -rtsops -threaded
```

```
$ ./xxx +RTS -N4
```



HEC (Capability) data structure

[rts/Capability.h] (ghc 8.6)

```
struct Capability_{
    StgFunTable f;
    StgRegTable r;
    uint32_t no;
    uint32_t node;
    Task *running_task;
    bool in_haskell;
    uint32_t idle;
    bool disabled;
    StgTSO *run_queue_hd;
    StgTSO *run_queue_tl;
    uint32_t n_run_queue;
    InCall *suspended_ccalls;
    uint32_t n_suspended_ccalls;
    bdescr **mut_lists;
    bdescr **saved_mut_lists;
    bdescr *pinned_object_block;
    bdescr *pinned_object_blocks;
    StgWeak *weak_ptr_list_hd;
    StgWeak *weak_ptr_list_tl;
    int context_switch;

    int interrupt;
    W_ total_allocated;

    #if defined(THREADED_RTS)
        Task *spare_workers;
        uint32_t n_spare_workers;
        Mutex lock;
        Task *returning_tasks_hd;
        Task *returning_tasks_tl;
        uint32_t n_returning_tasks;
        Message *inbox;
        struct PutMVar_ *putMVars;
        SparkPool *sparks;
        SparkCounters spark_stats;
    #endif

    StgTVarWatchQueue *free_tvar_watch_queues;
    StgTRecChunk *free_trec_chunks;
    StgTRecHeader *free_trec_headers;
    uint32_t transaction_tokens;
}
```

register table

run queue

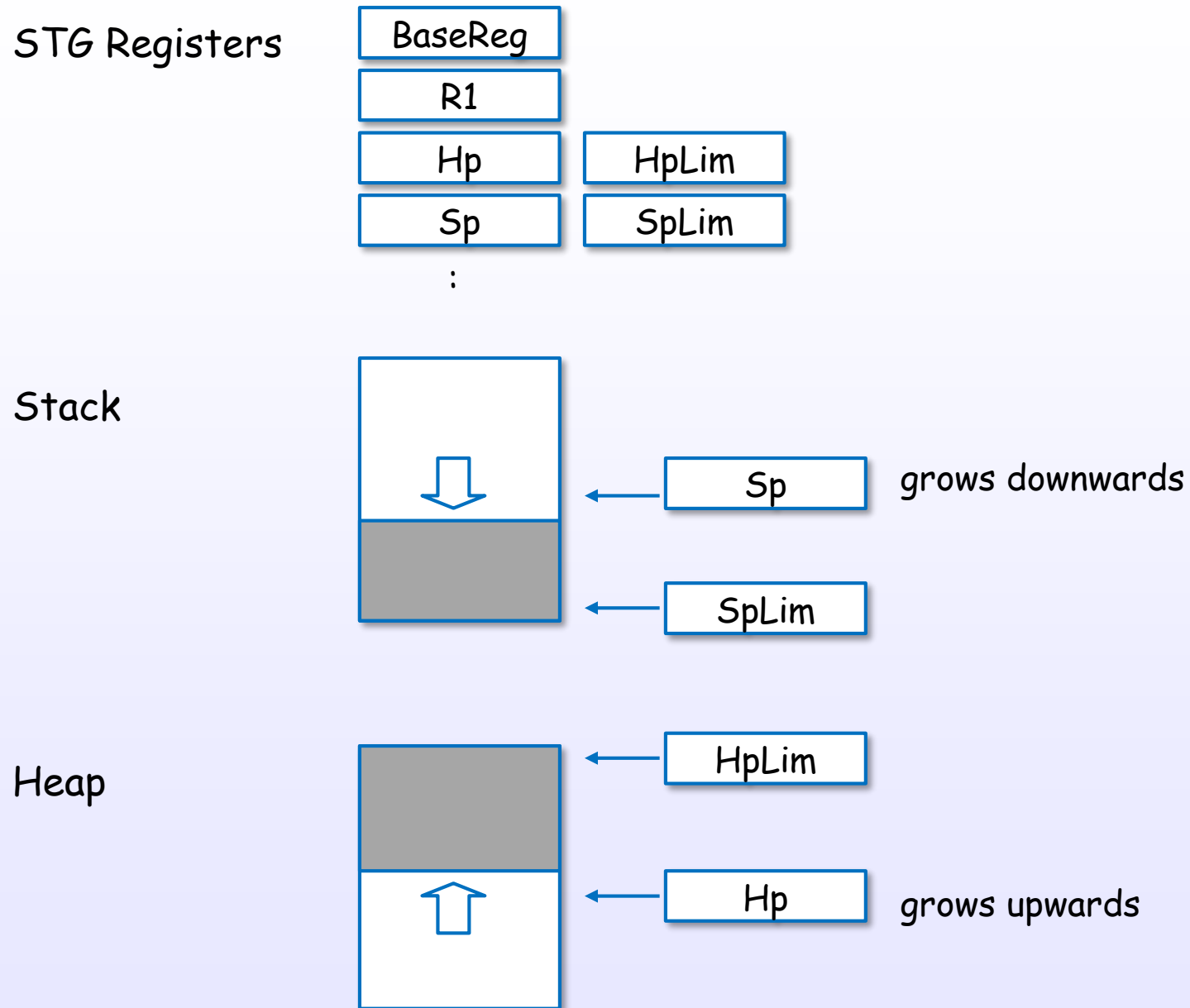
Each HEC (Capability) has a register table and a run queue and ...

Each HEC (Capability) is initialized at initCapabilities [rts/Capability.c]

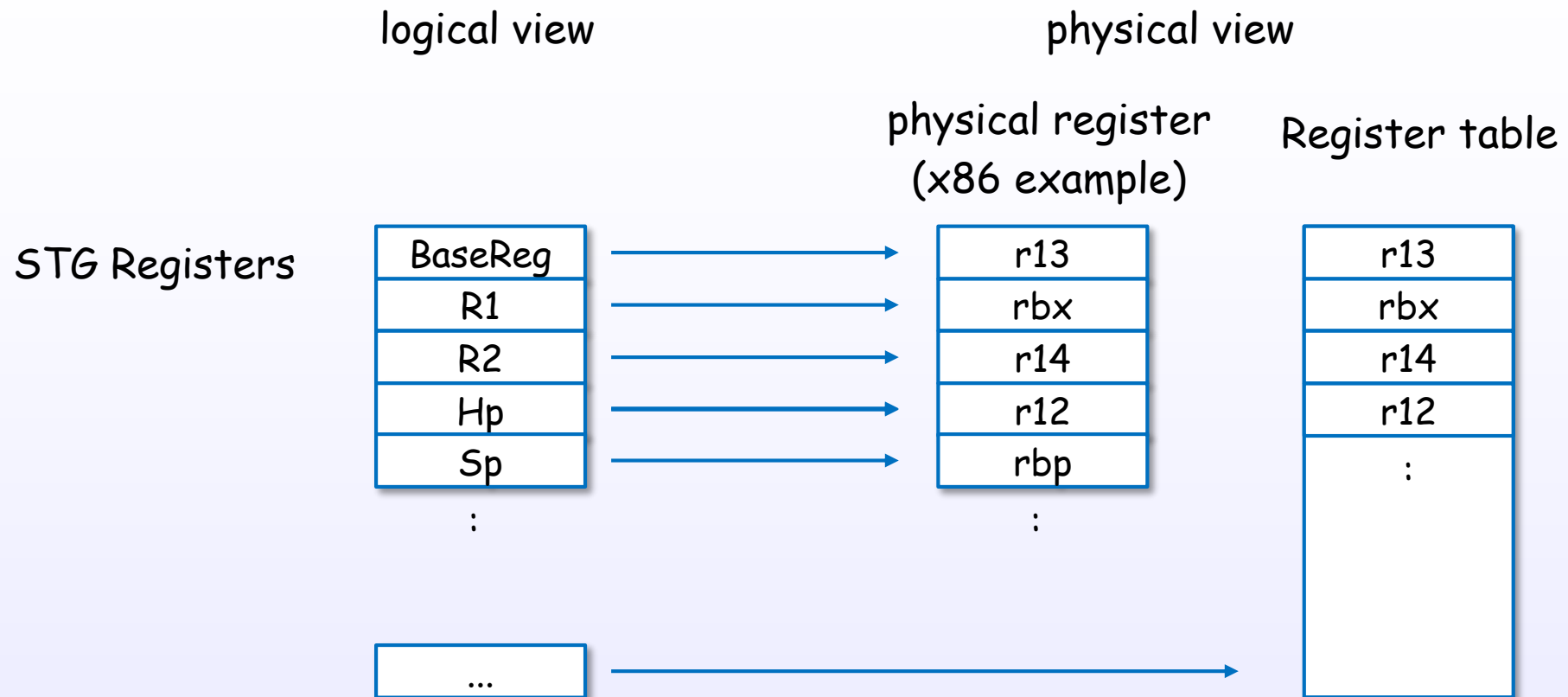
References : [S15], [S16], [C13], [C19]

STG-machine

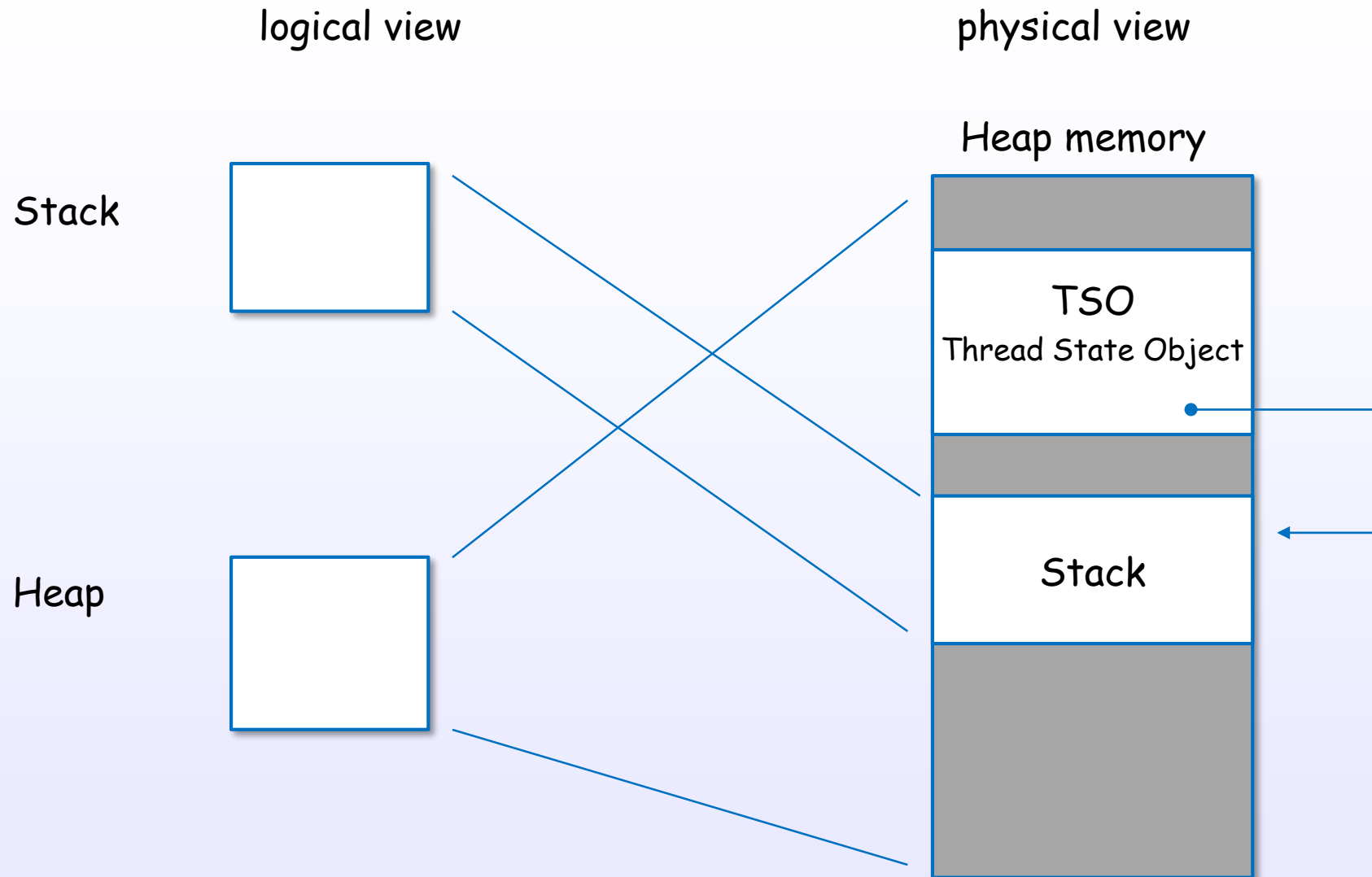
The STG-machine consists of three parts



STG-machine is mapped to physical processor



STG-machine is mapped to physical processor



A stack and a TSO object are in the heap.
The stack is stored separately from the TSO for size extension and GC.

TSO data structure

[includes/rts/storage/TSO.h] (ghc 8.6)

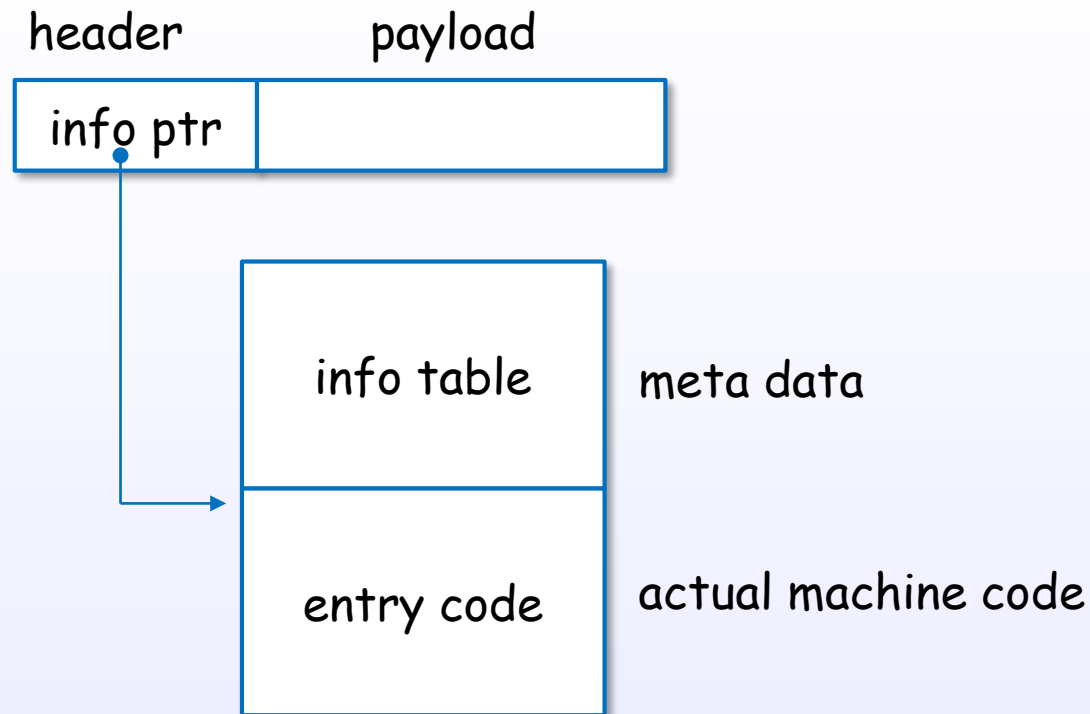
```
typedef struct StgTSO_  
  StgHeader          header;  
  struct StgTSO_*     _link;  
  struct StgTSO_*     global_link;  
  struct StgStack_*   *stackobj;  
  StgWord16           what_next;  
  StgWord16           why_blocked;  
  StgWord32           flags;  
  StgTSOBlockInfo     block_info;  
  StgThreadID         id;  
  StgWord32           saved_errno;  
  StgWord32           dirty;  
  struct InCall_*      bound;  
  struct Capability_*  cap;  
  struct StgTRecHeader_* trec;  
  struct MessageThrowTo_* blocked_exceptions;  
  struct StgBlockingQueue_* bq;  
  StgInt64            alloc_limit;  
  StgWord32           tot_stack_size;  
} *StgTSOPtr;
```

link to stack object

A TSO object is **only ~18words + stack**. Lightweight!

Heap objects in STG-machine

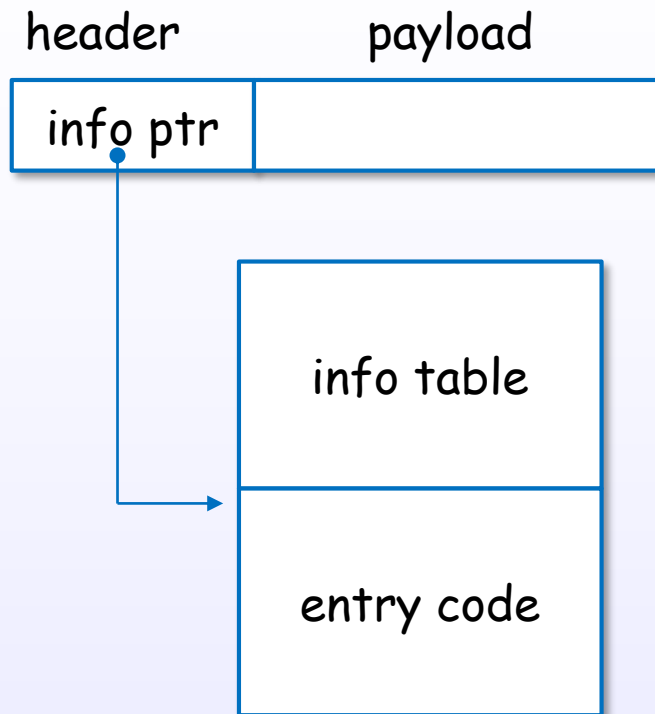
Every heap object is represented uniformly



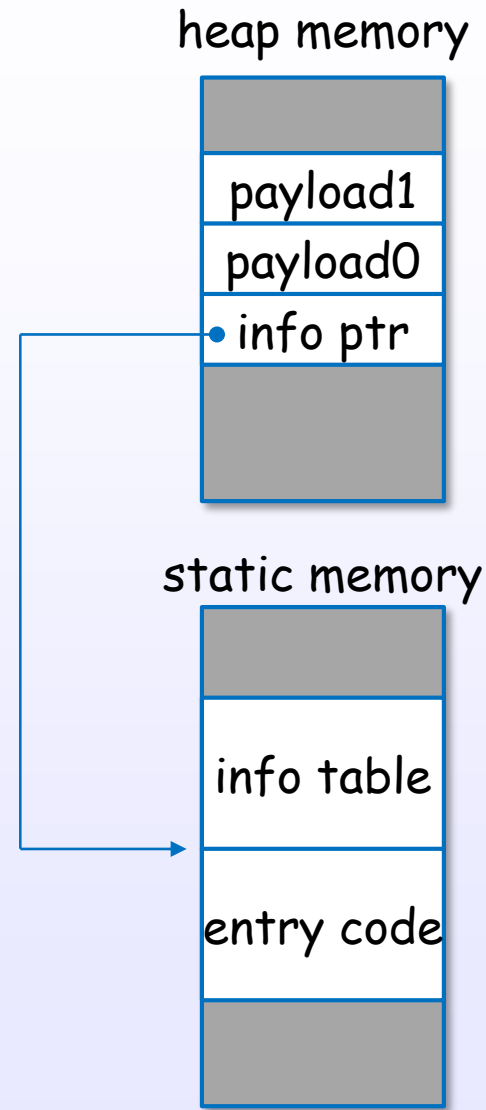
Closure (header + payload) + Info Table + Entry Code

Heap object (closure)

logical view

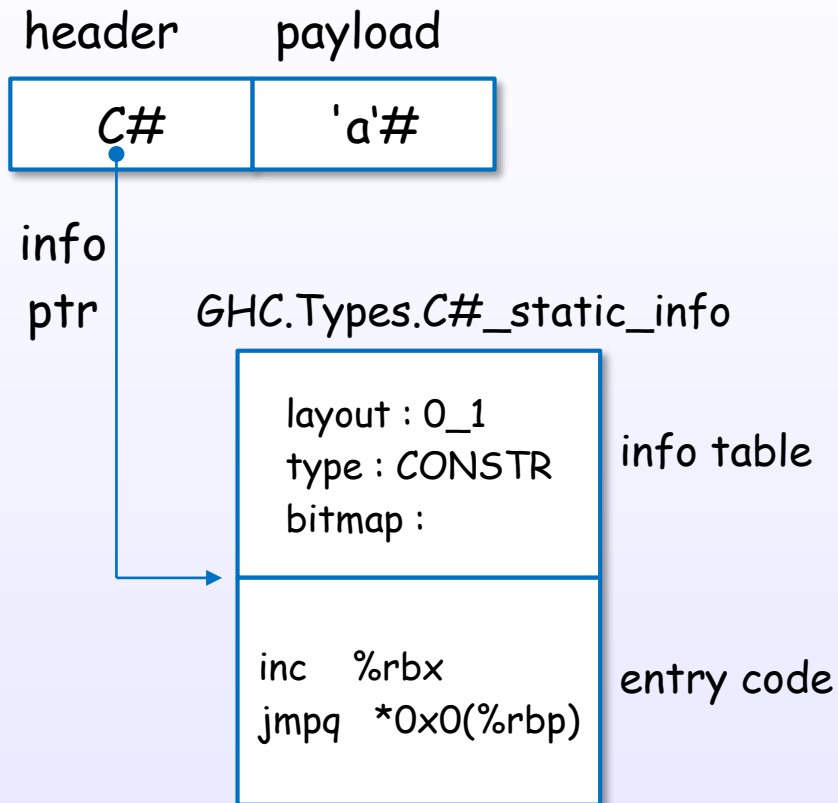


physical view

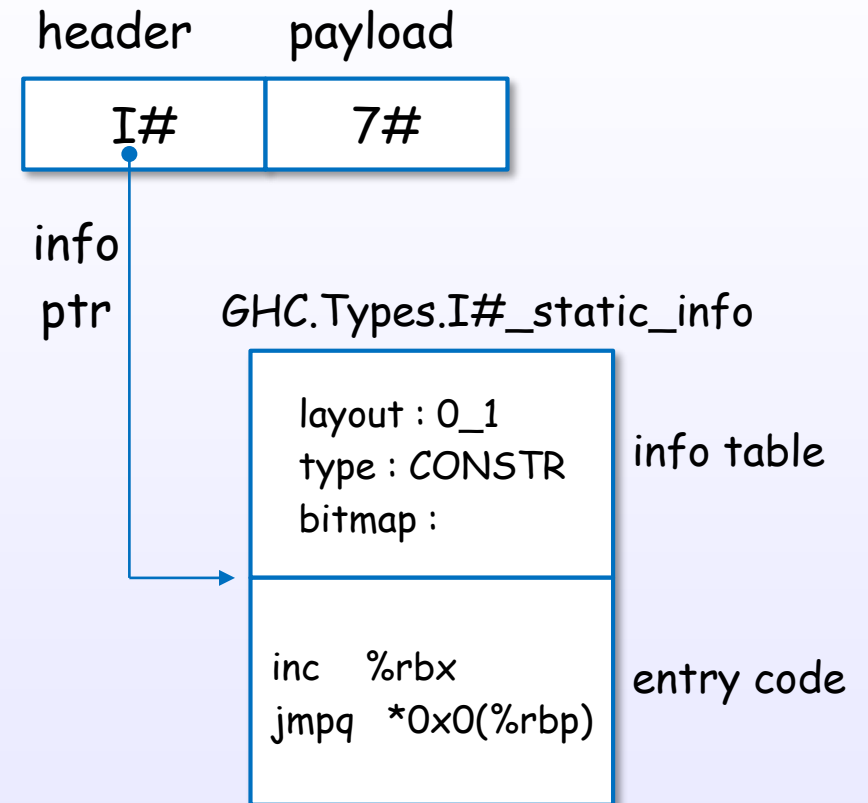


Closure examples : Char, Int

'a' :: Char



7 :: Int



Closure example (code)

[Example.hs]

```
module Example where
value1 :: Int
value1 = 7
```

STG

[ghc -O -ddump-stg Example.hs]

```
Example.value1 :: GHC.Types.Int
[GblId, Caf=NoCafRefs, Str=m. Unf=OtherCon []] =
  CCS_DONT_CARE GHC.Types.I#! [7#];
```

Cmm

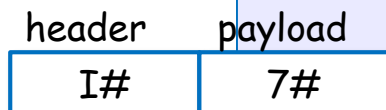
[ghc -O -ddump-opt-cmm Example.hs]

```
section ""data" . Example.value1_closure" {
  Example.value1_closure:
    const GHC.Types.I#_con_info;
    const 7;
}
```

asm

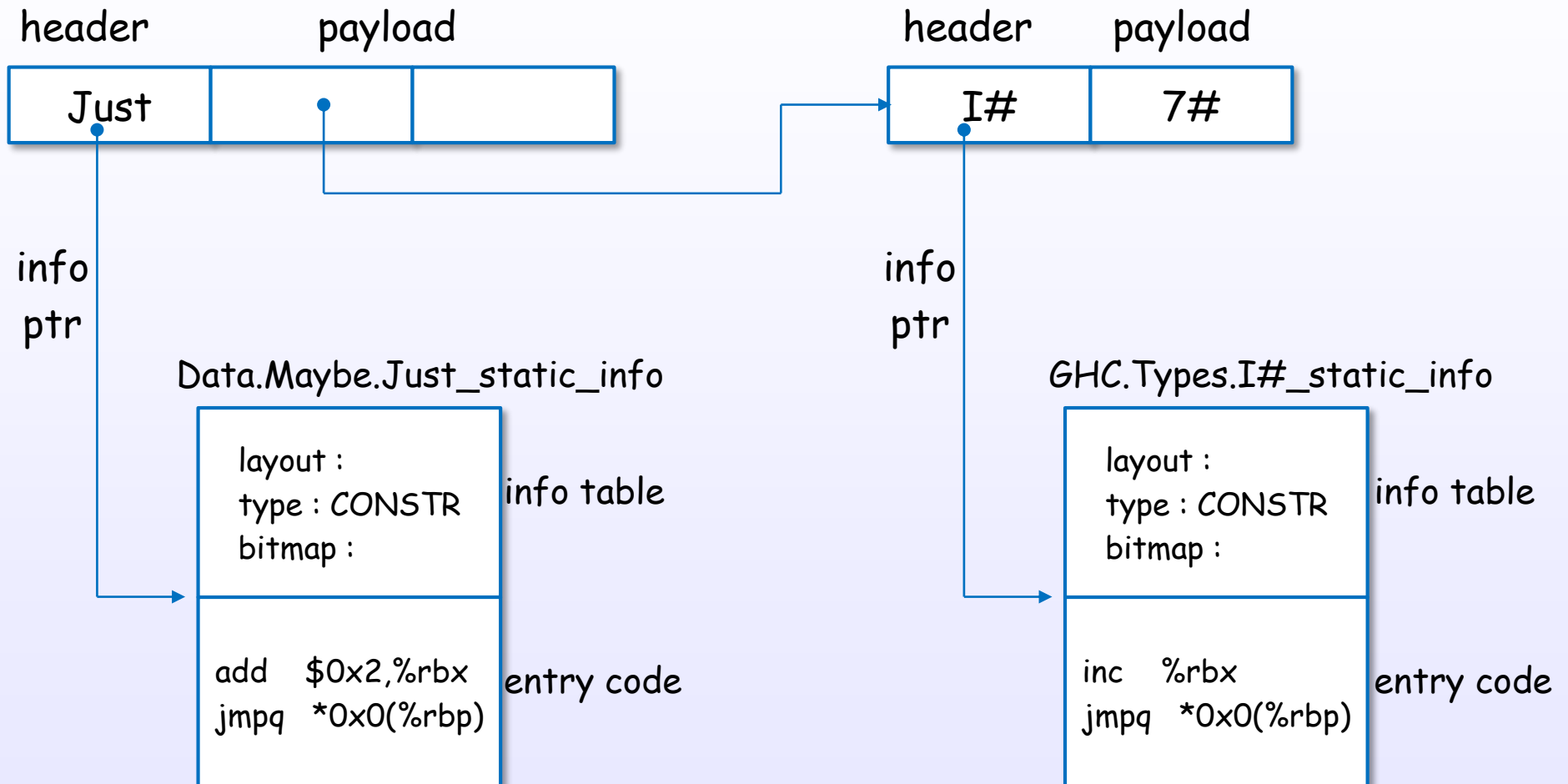
[ghc -O -ddump-asm Example.hs]

```
.section .data
.align 8
.align 1
.globl Example.value1_closure
.type Example.value1_closure, @object
Example.value1_closure:
    .quad GHC.Types.I#_con_info
    .quad 7
```



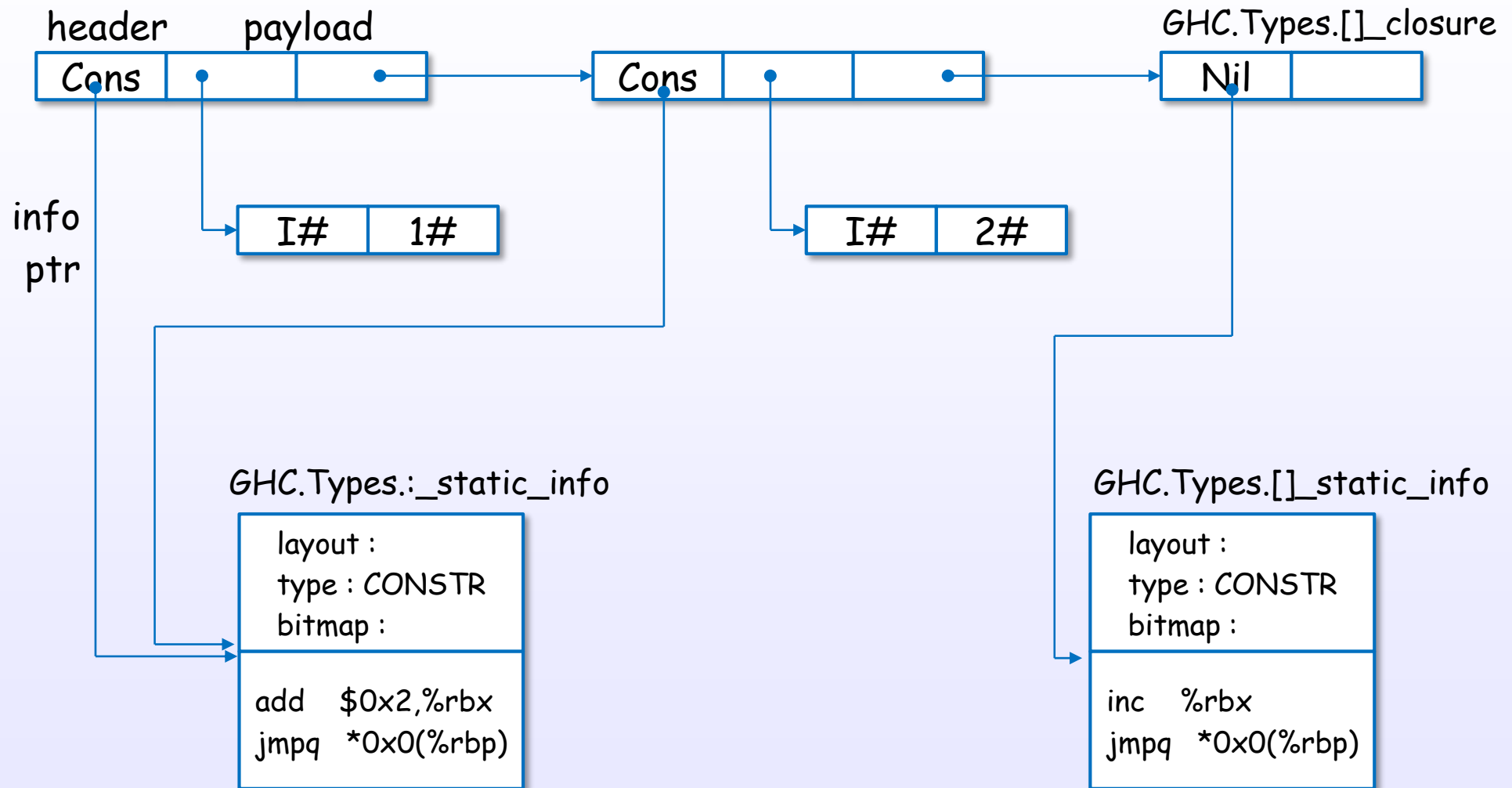
Closure examples : Maybe

Just 7 :: Maybe Int



Closure examples : List

[1, 2] :: [Int]

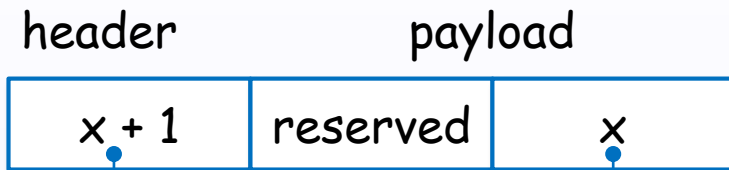


Closure examples : Thunk

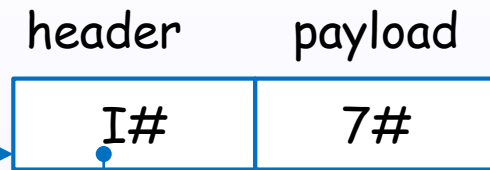
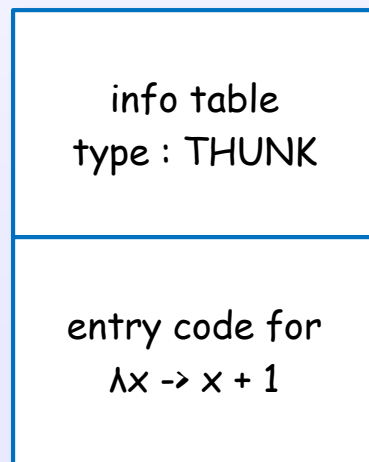
"thunk"

$x + 1 :: \text{Int}$

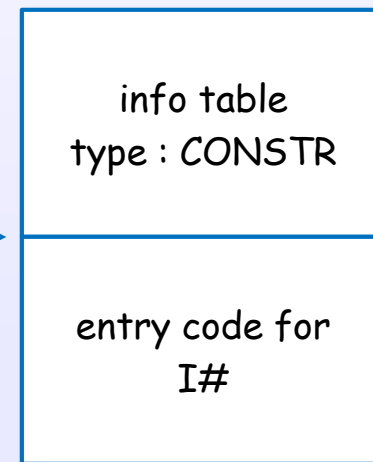
(free variable : $x = 7$)



info
ptr

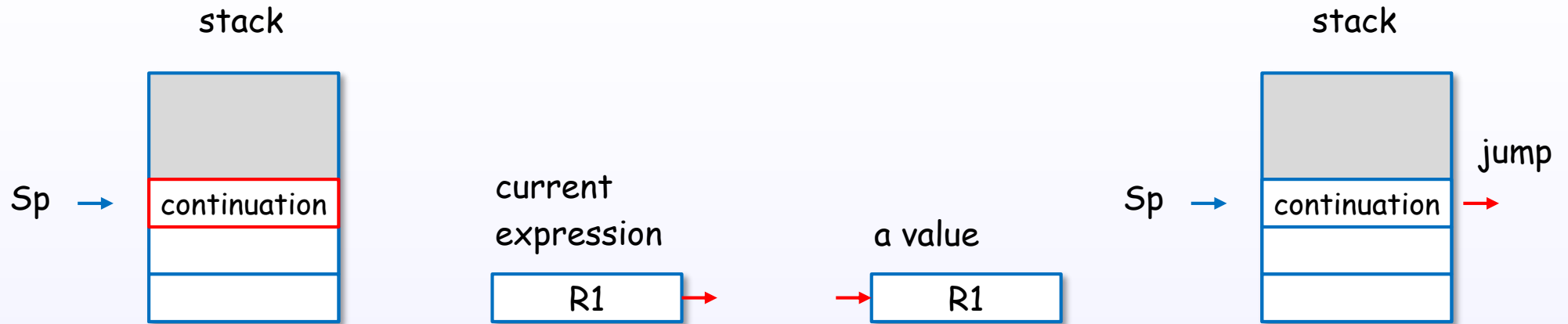


info
ptr



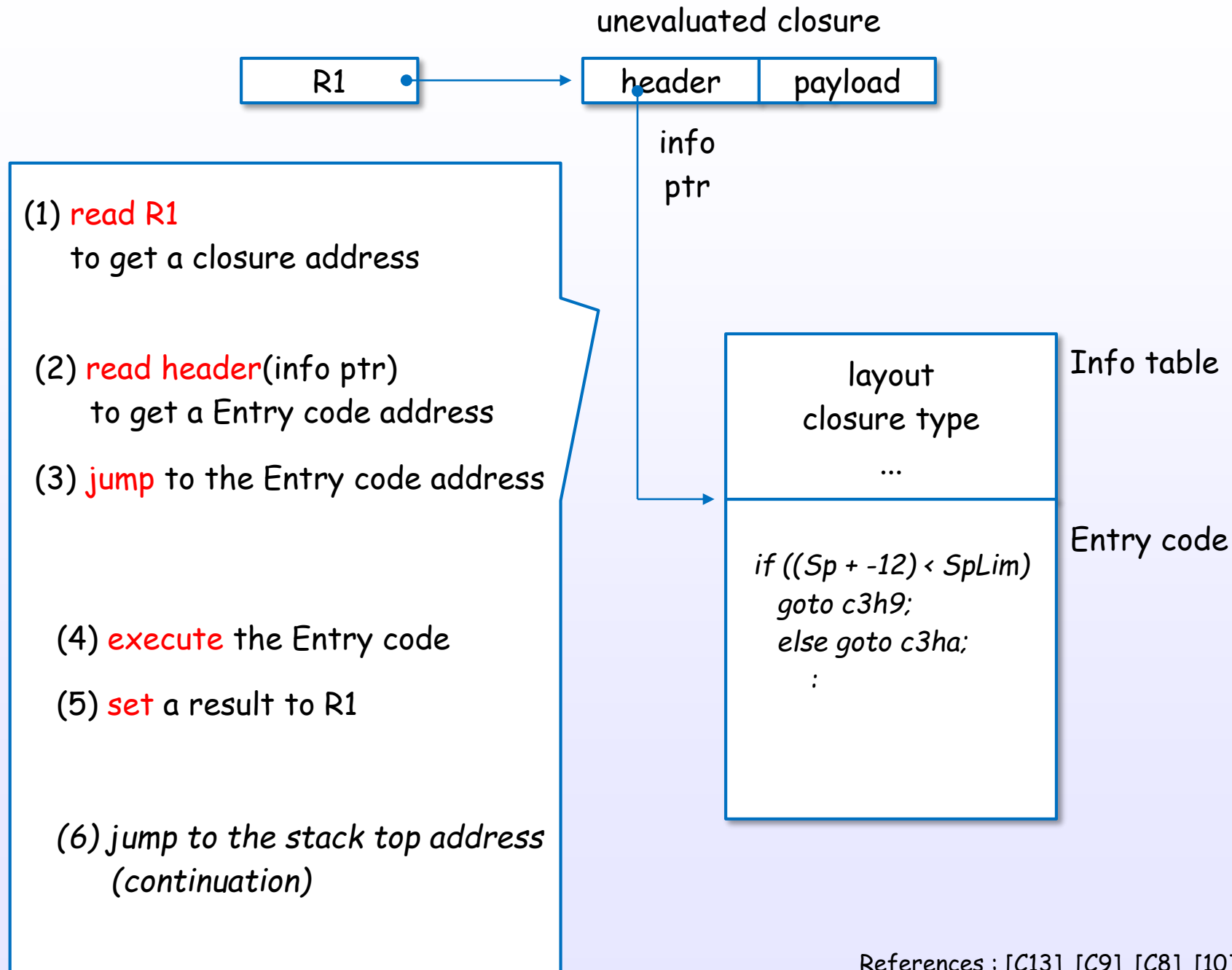
STG-machine evaluation

STG evaluation flow



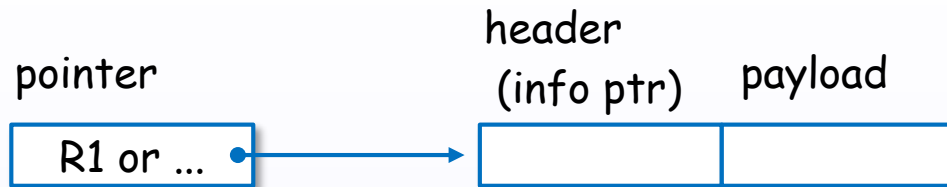
- (1) push a continuation code (next code) to the stack top
- (2) enter to R1 closure
- (3) set a result to R1
- (4) jump (return) to the stack top code
- (5) repeat from (1)

Enter to a closure



Pointer tagging

Pointer tagging



pointer

000

... an unevaluated closure

001

... an evaluated closure;
1st constructor value or evaluated.
(for instance: "Nothing")

010

... an evaluated closure; 2nd constructor value.
(for instance: "Just xx")

011

... an evaluated closure; 3rd constructor value.

* 64bit machine case

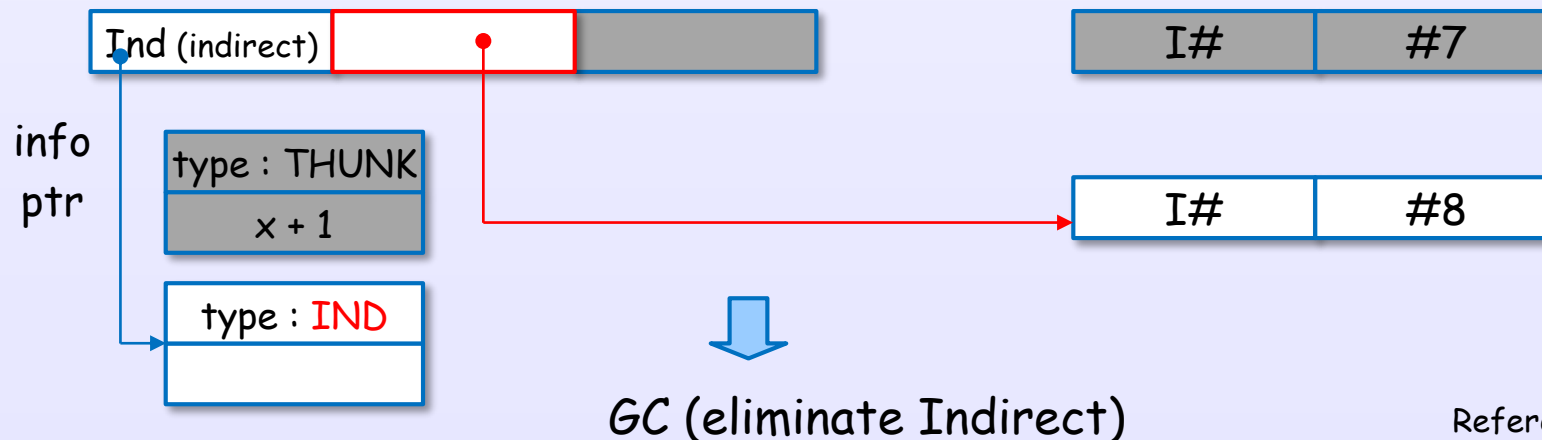
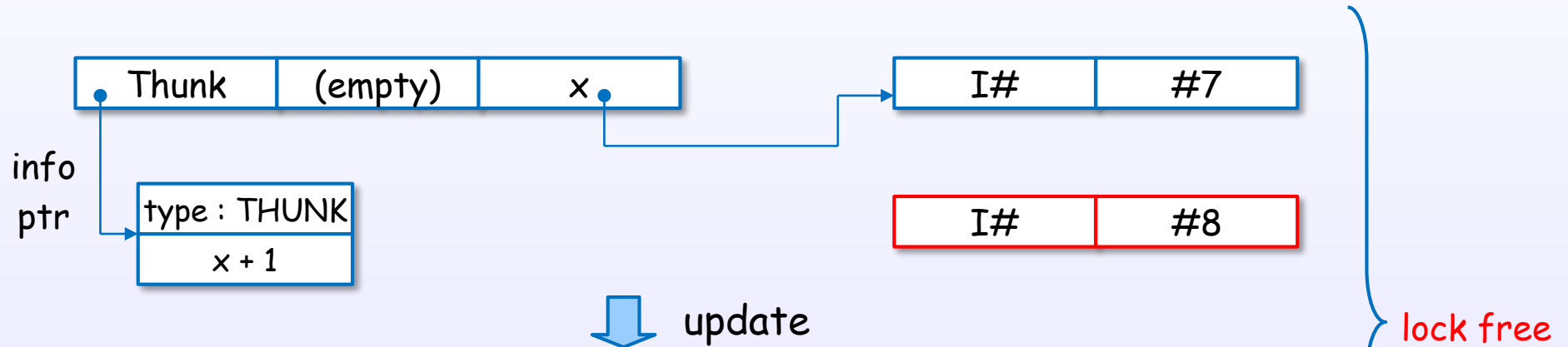
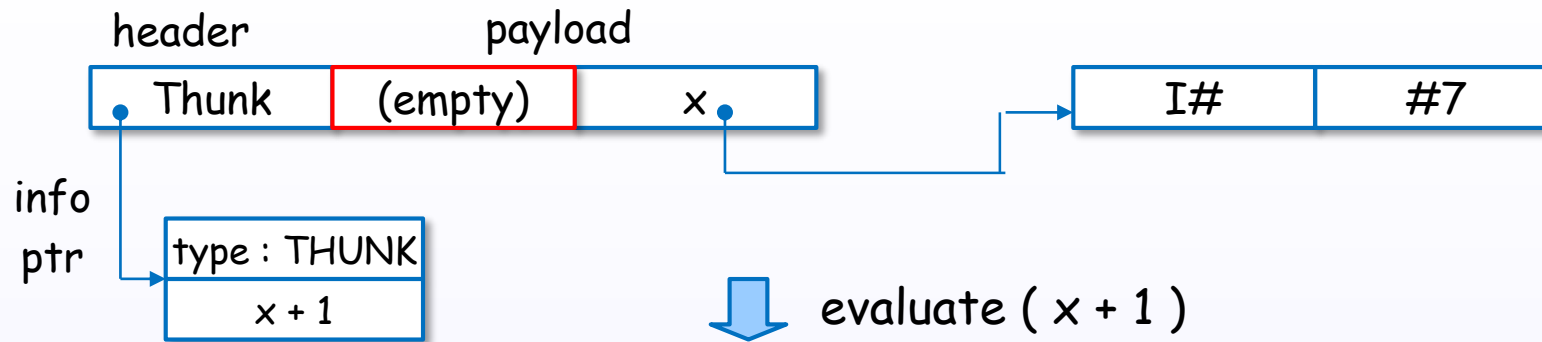
fast judgment!

check only pointer's lower bits without evaluating the closure.

Think and update

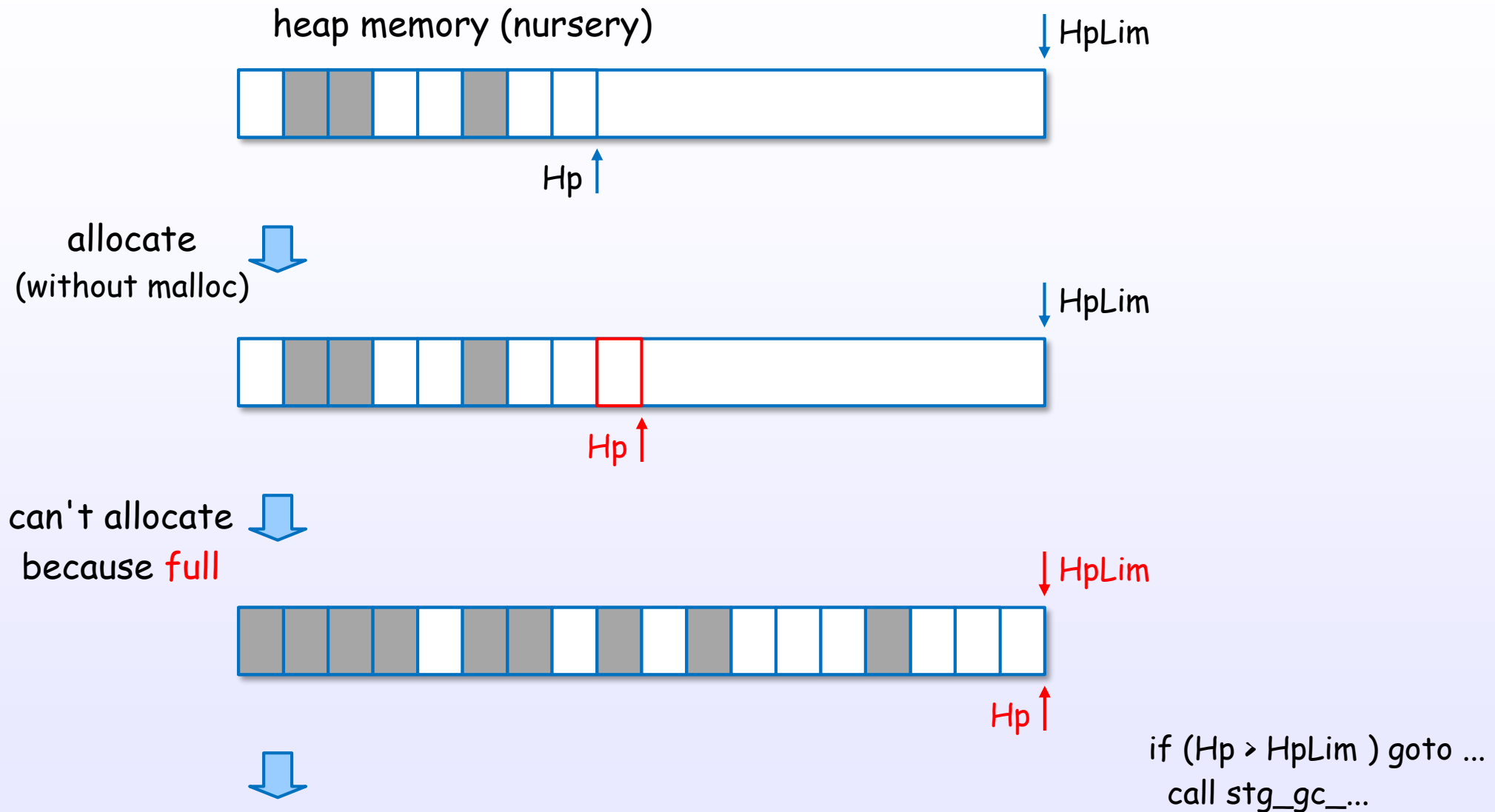
Thunk and update

"thunk" $x + 1 :: \text{Int}$ (free variable : $x = 7$)

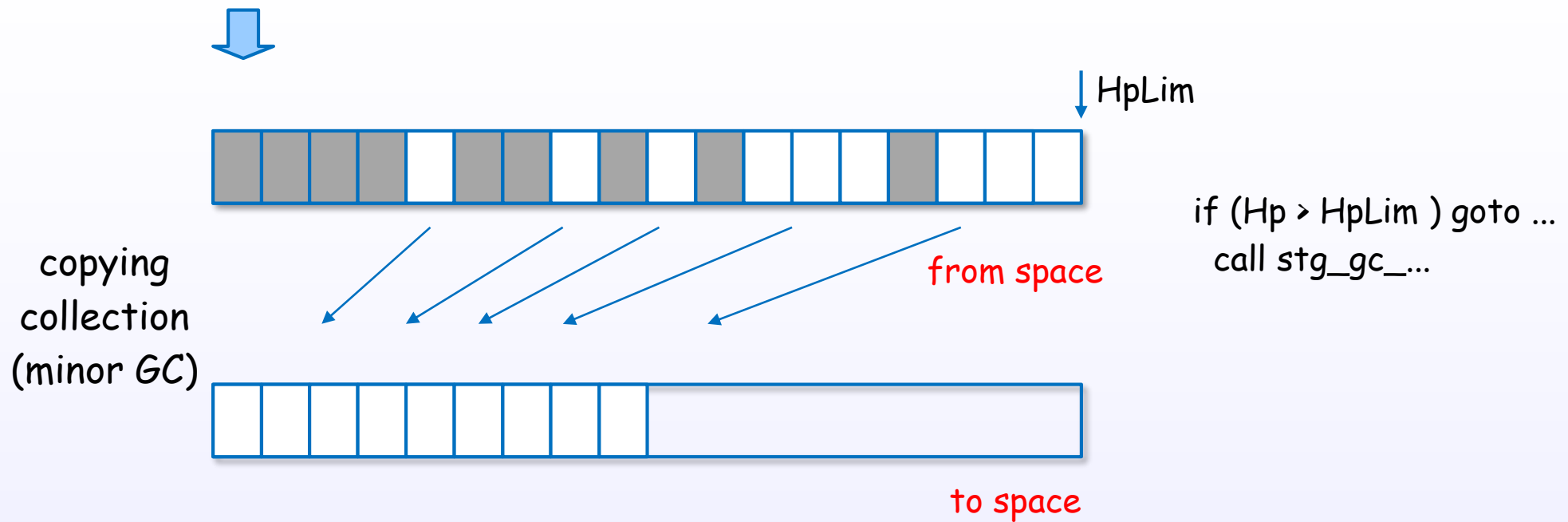


Allocate and free heap objects

Allocate heap objects

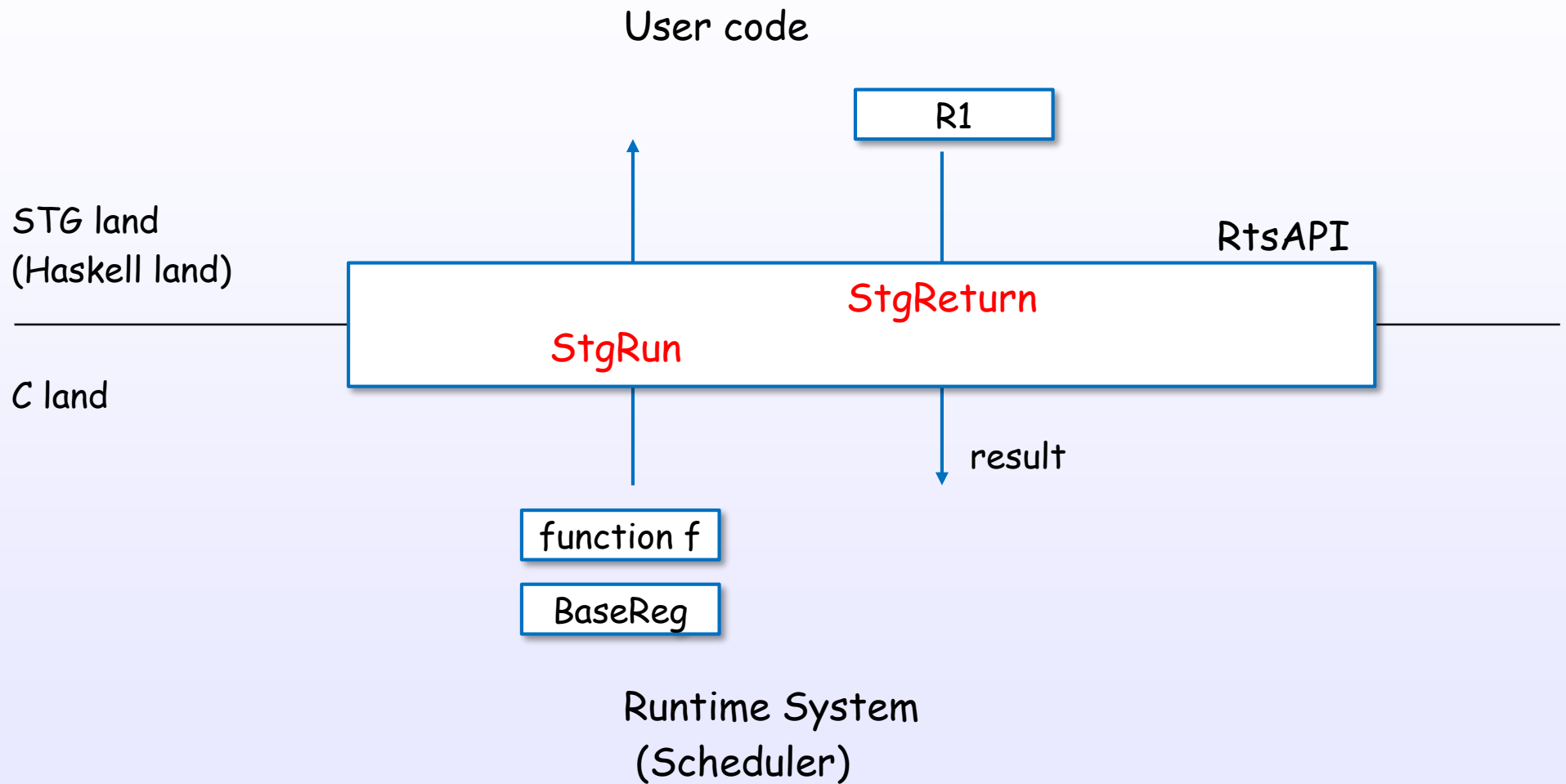


free and collect heap objects



STG - C land interface

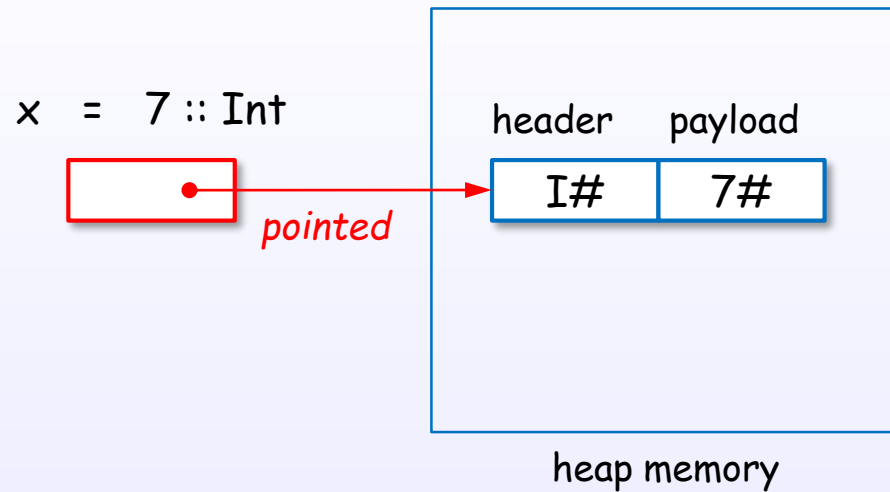
STG (Haskell) land - C land interface



Boxity : boxed and unboxed

Boxed and unboxed types

A boxed type



A boxed type is represented by a pointer to a heap-allocated object.

An unboxed type



An unboxed type is represented by the value itself.

Boxity examples

Boxed types

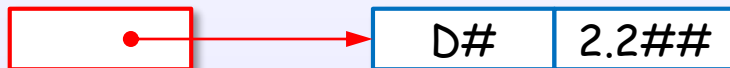
$x :: \text{Int}$



$x :: \text{Float}$



$x :: \text{Double}$



$x :: \text{ByteArray\#}$

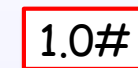


Unboxed types

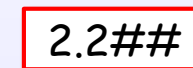
$x :: \text{Int\#}$



$x :: \text{Float\#}$



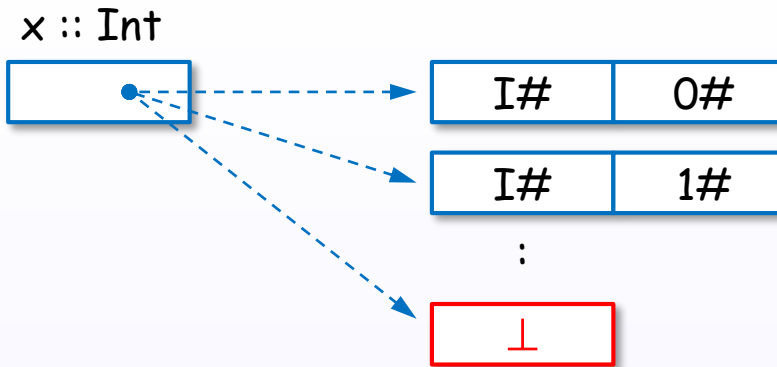
$x :: \text{Double\#}$



Levity : lifted and unlifted

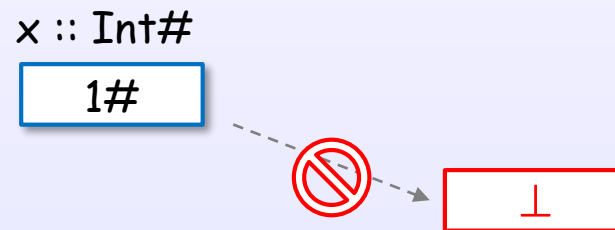
Lifted and unlifted types

A **lifted** type



A lifted type has one extra element representing a non-terminating computation (bottom, \perp).

An **unlifted** type



An unlifted type has no bottom.

Boxity and levity

Boxity and levity examples

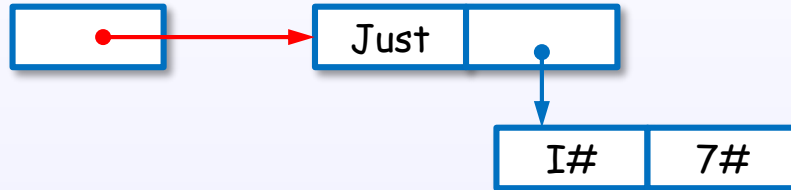
Boxed types

represented by a pointer

Int



Maybe

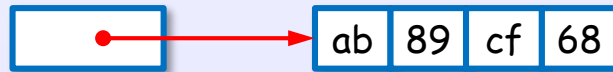


Lifted
types

include bottom

Unlifted
types

ByteArray#



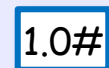
Unboxed types



Int#



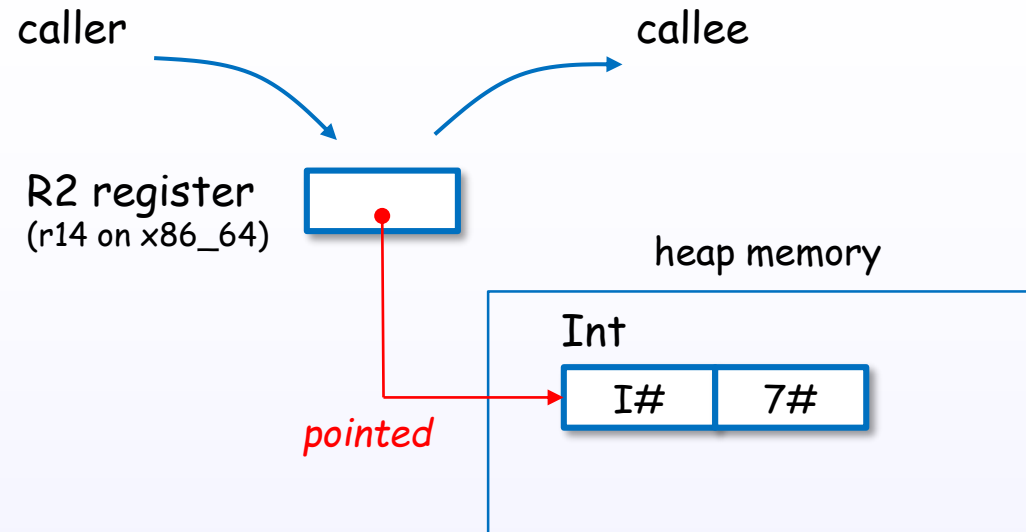
Float#



Calling convention examples

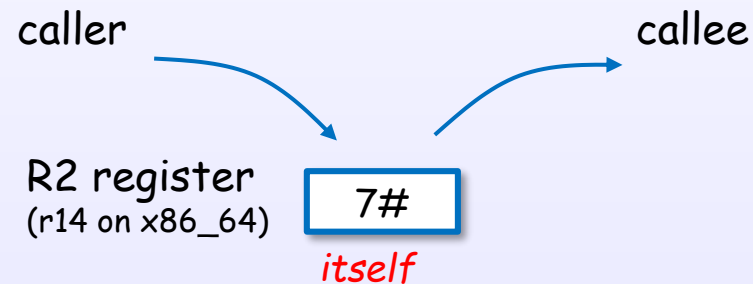
Lifted types
(non-strict,
call-by-need)

Int

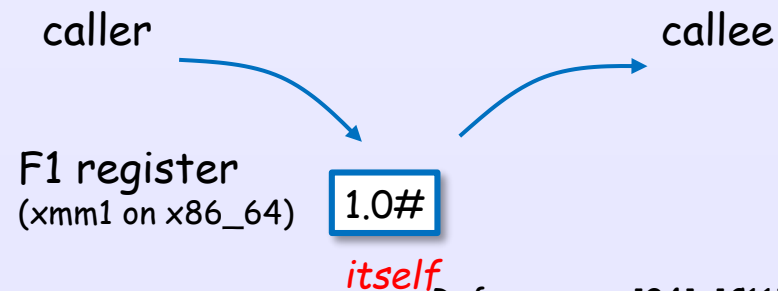


Unlifted types
(strict,
call-by-value)

Int#



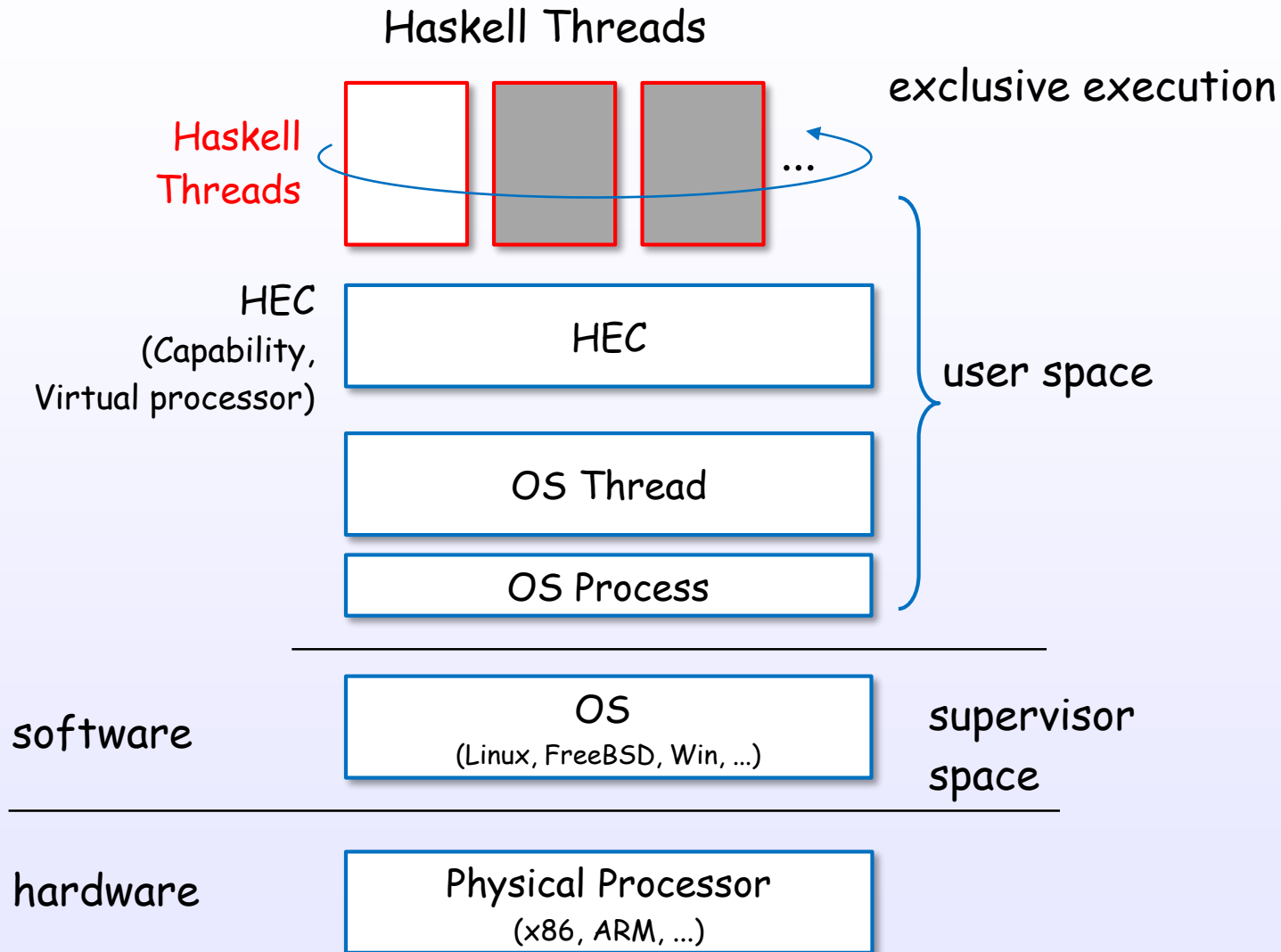
Float#



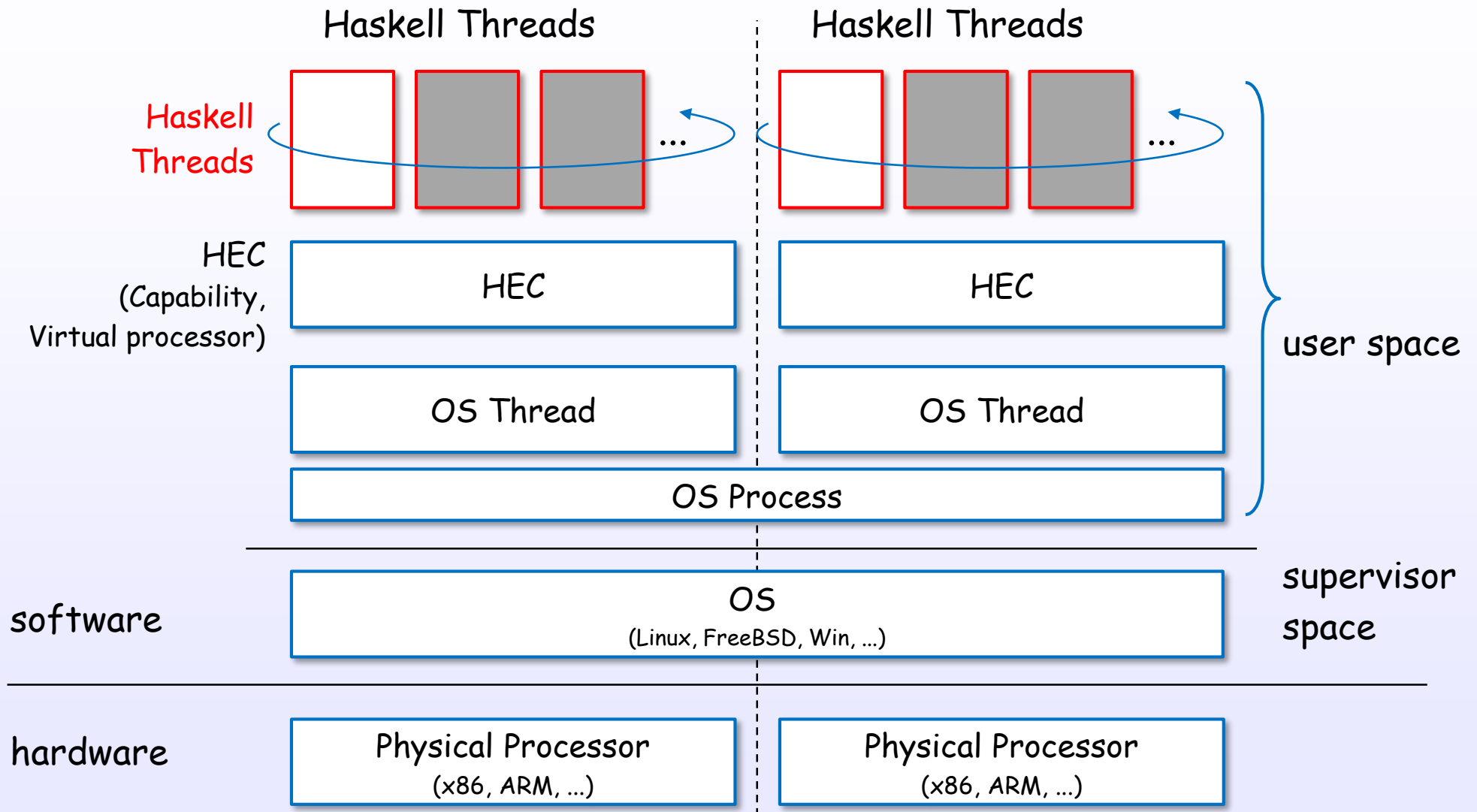
References : [24], [C11], [C10], [C13], [S31], [23]

Thread

Thread layer (single core)



Thread layer (multi core)

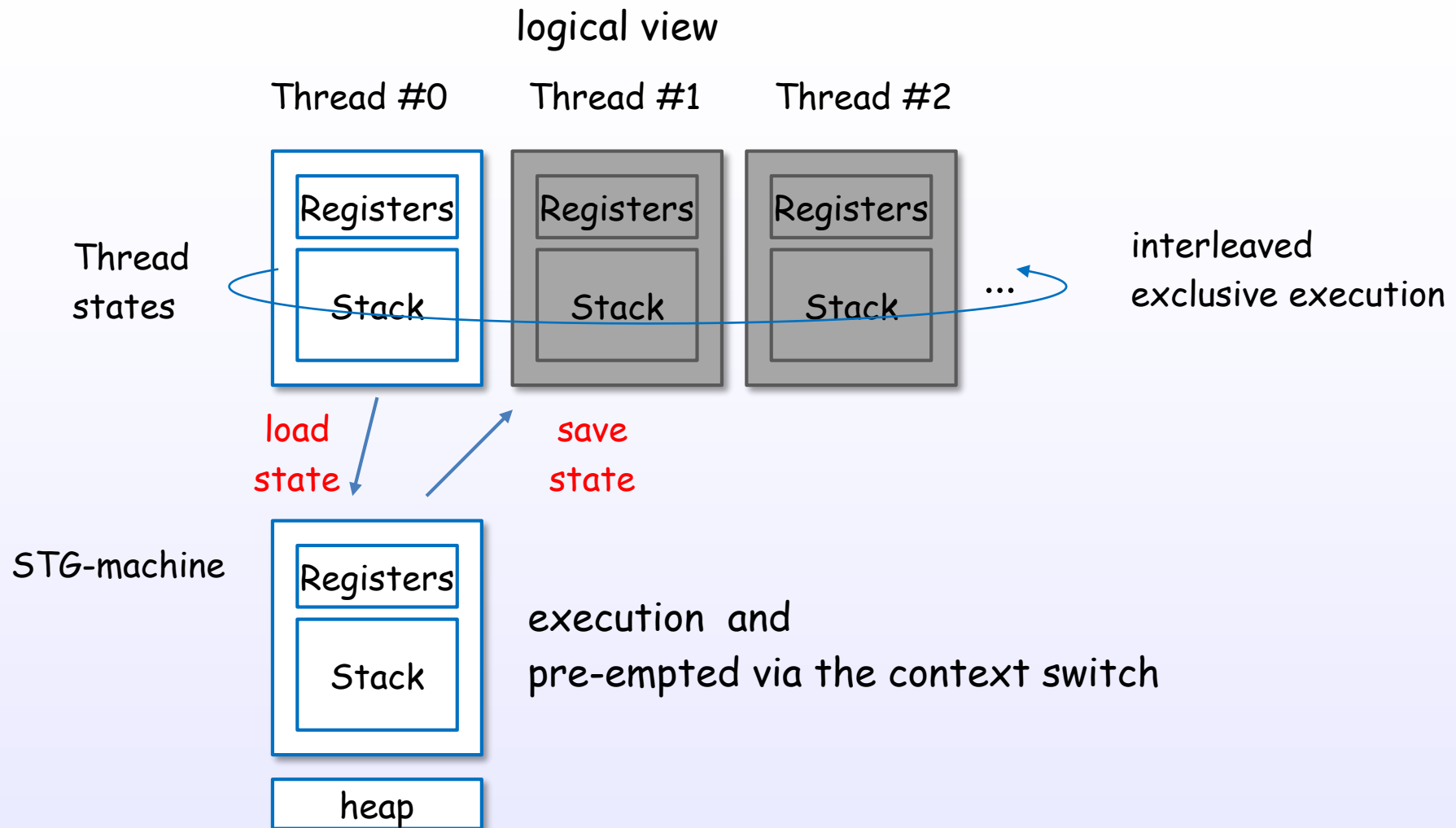


*Threaded option case (ghc -threaded)

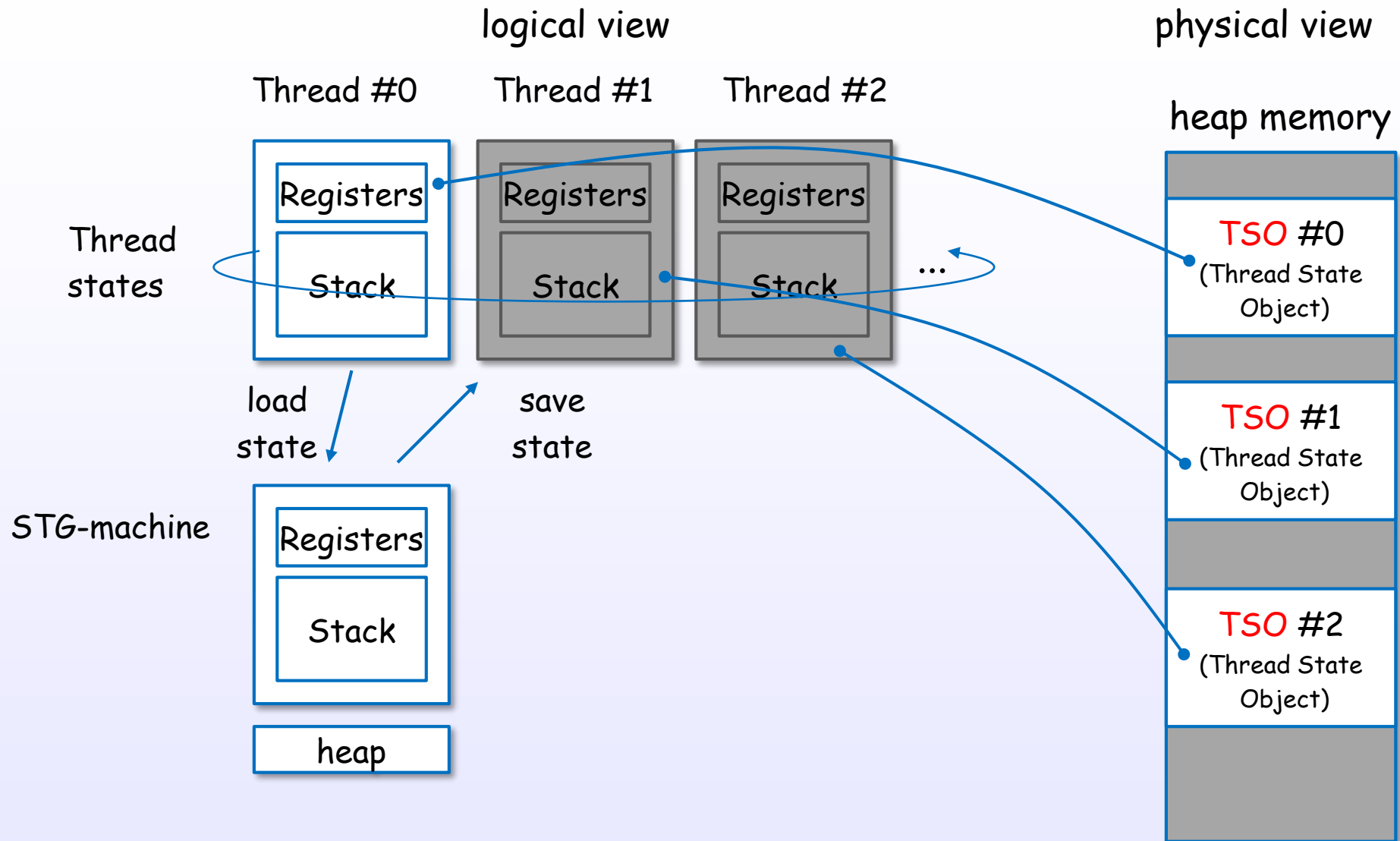
References : [5], [8], [9], [14], [C19], [C13], [19], [S17], [S16], [S23], [S22], [S14]

Thread context switch

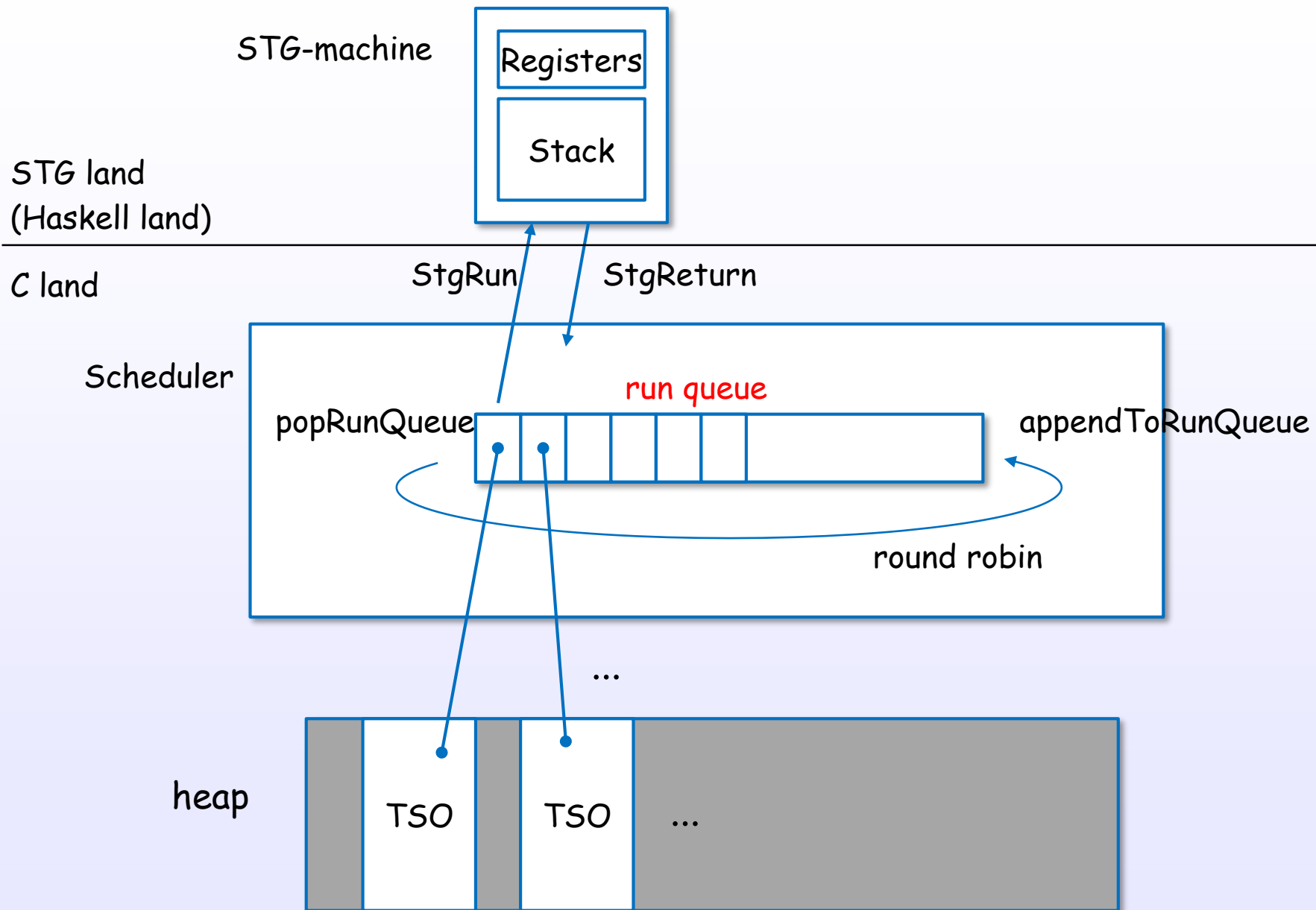
Threads and context switch



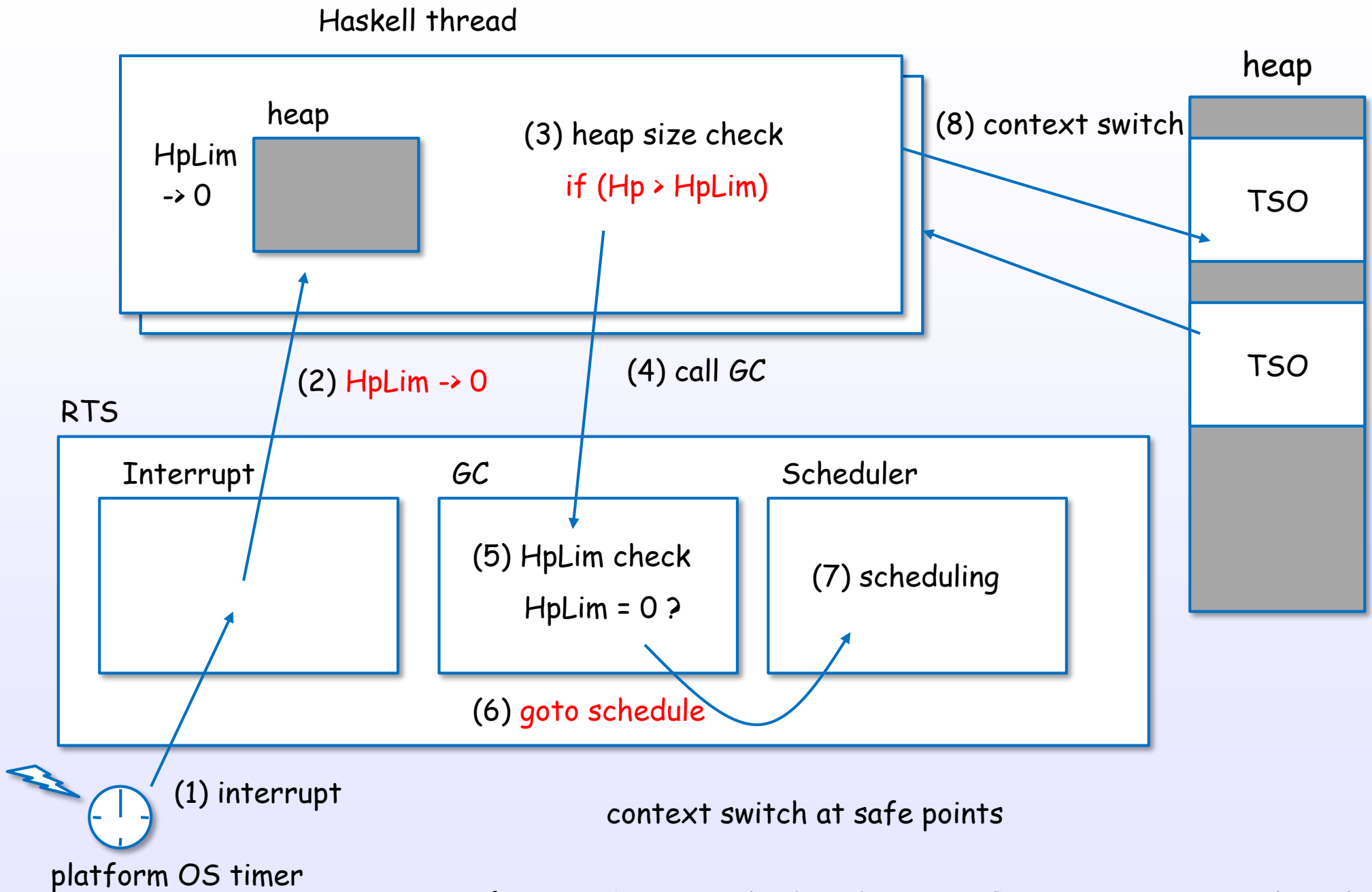
Threads and TSOs



Scheduling by run queue



Context switch flow



Context switch flow (code)

stg_gc_noregs

```
if (HpLim == 0) {  
    jump stg_returnToSched [R1];  
}
```

stg_returnToSched

```
W_ r1;  
r1 = R1; // foreign calls may clobber R1  
SAVE_THREAD_STATE();  
foreign "C" threadPaused(MyCapability()  
    "ptr", CurrentTSO);  
R1 = r1;  
jump StgReturn [R1];
```

STG land
(Haskell land)

C land

```
cap->r.rHpLim = NULL;
```

schedule

stopCapability

contextSwitchCapability

contextSwitchAllCapabilities

handle_tick

CreateTimerQueue

initTicker

initTimer

startTimer

hs_init_ghc

hs_main

next
handle_tick ..

OS

*Windows case

References : [5], [8], [9], [14], [C19], [C13], [19], [S17], [S16], [S21], [S23], [S22], [S14], [S24]

Creating main and sub threads

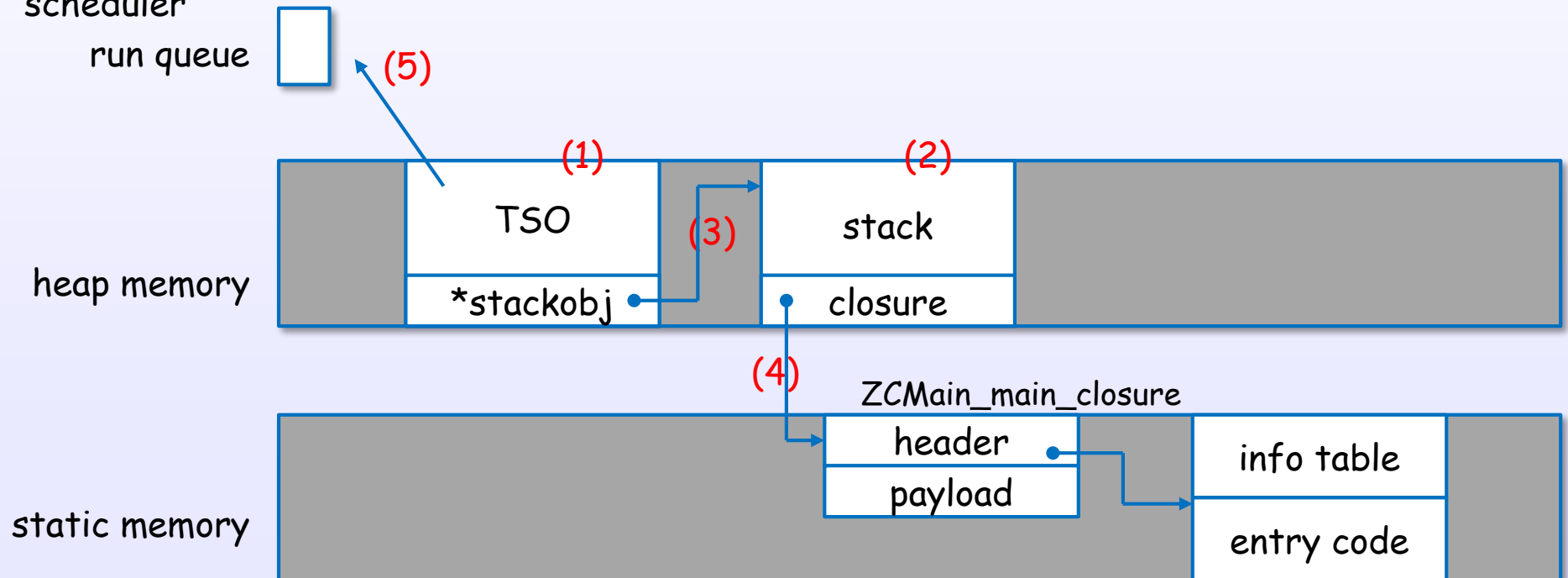
Create a main thread

Runtime
System

Runtime system bootstrap code [rts/RtsAPI.c]

```
rts_evalLazyIO
  createIOThread
    createThread ... (1), (2), (3)
    pushClosure ... (4)
  scheduleWaitThread
    appendToRunQueue ... (5)
```

scheduler
run queue



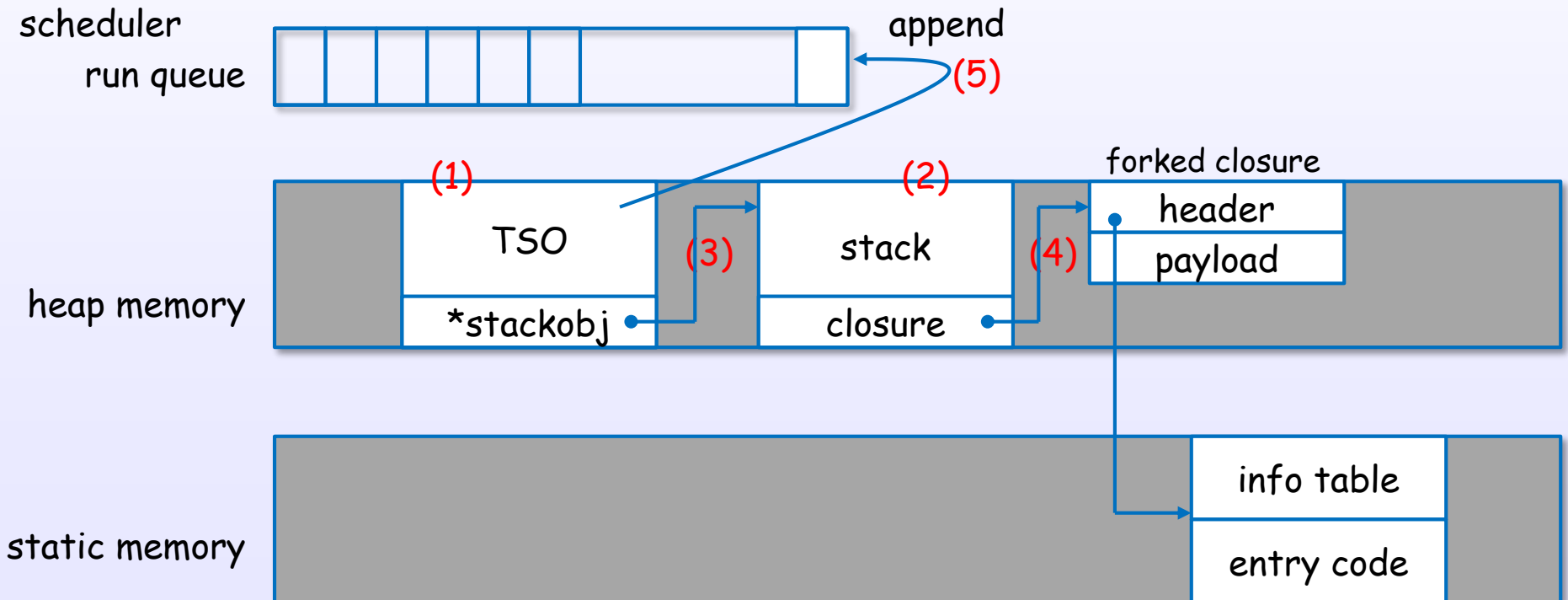
Create a sub thread using forkIO

Haskell Threads

```
forkIO
  stg_forkzh
    ccall createIOThread ... (1), (2), (3), (4)
    ccall scheduleThread ... (5)
```

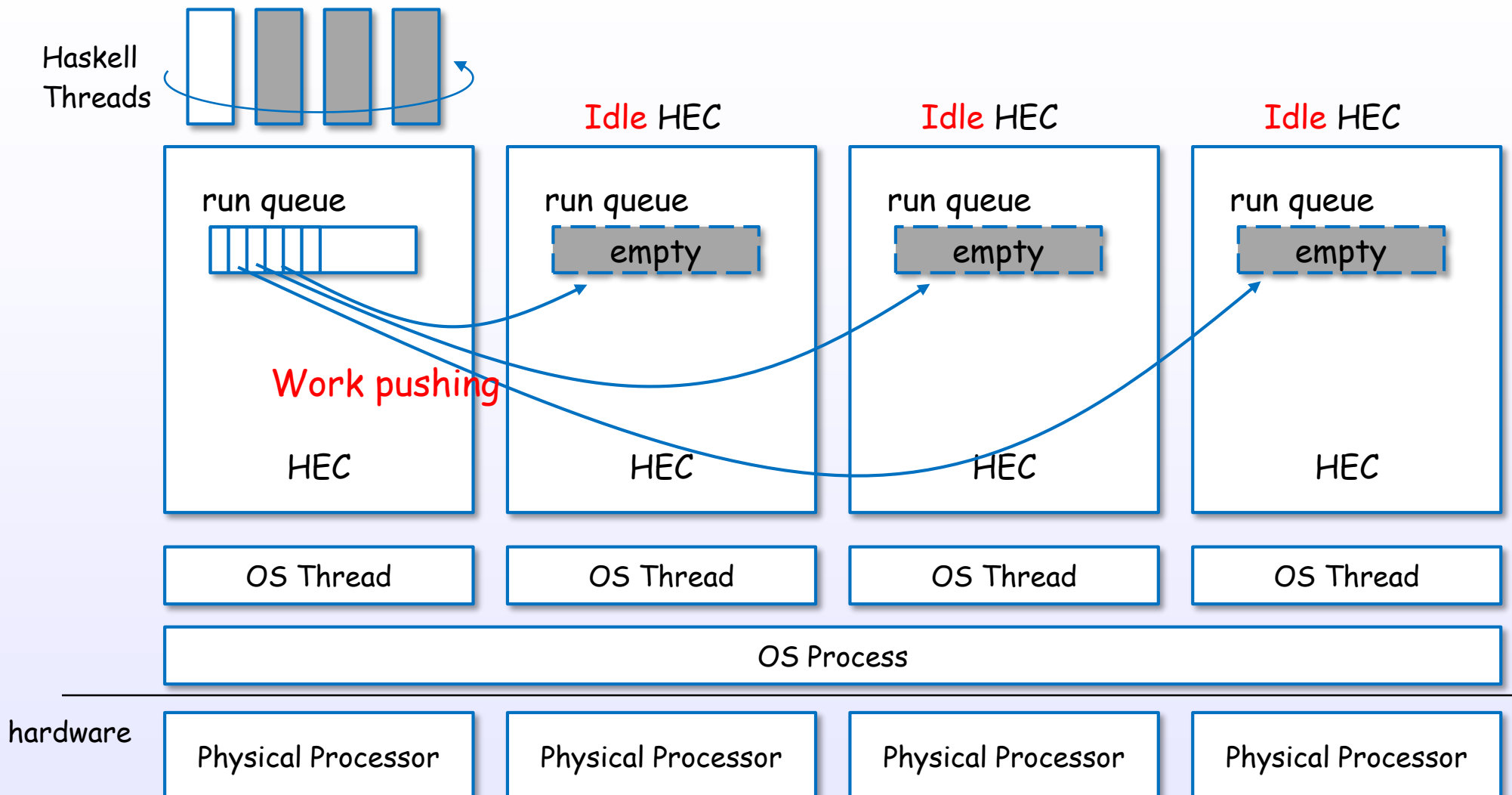
User code

Runtime System



Thread migration

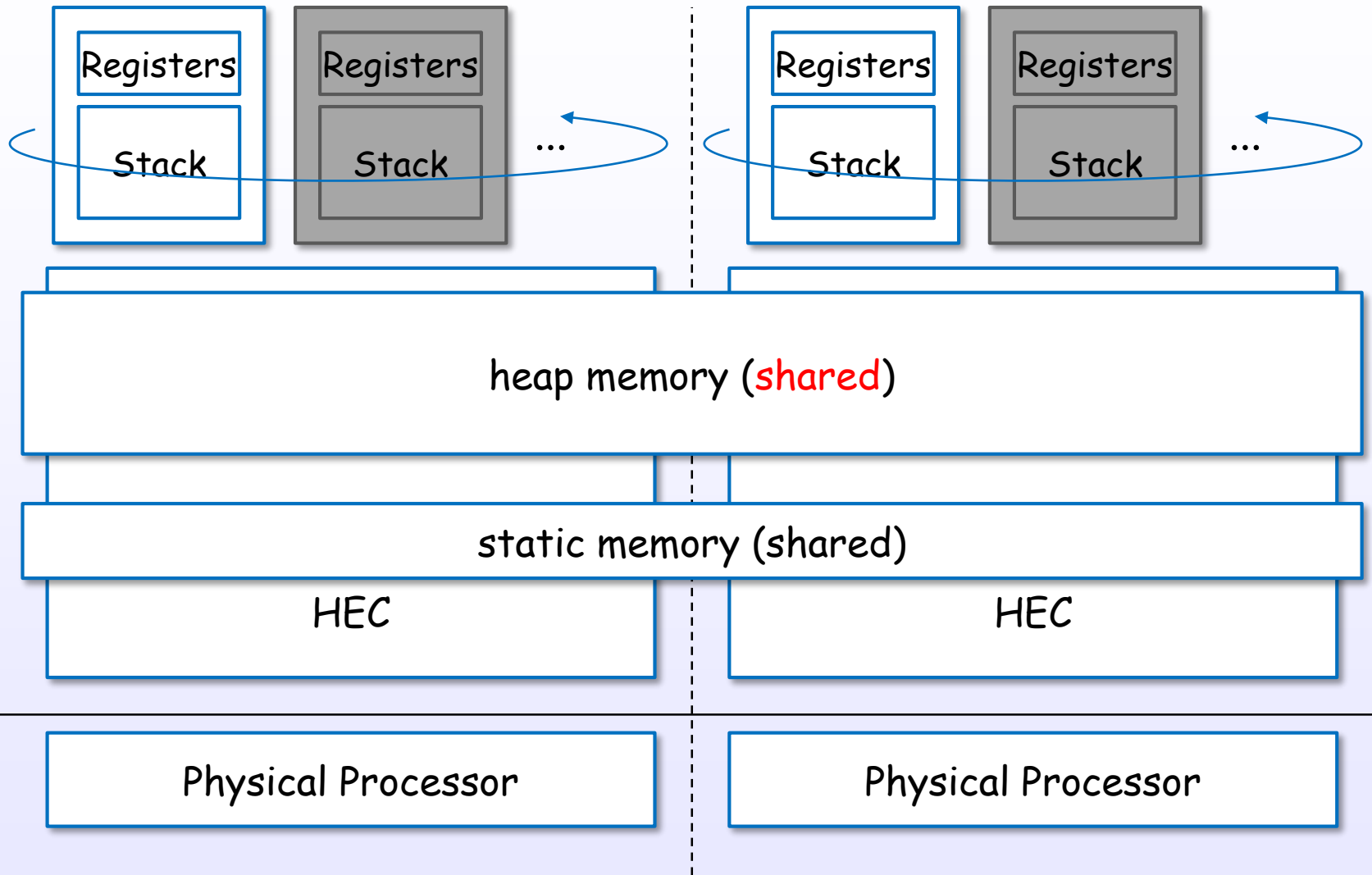
Threads are migrated to idle HECs



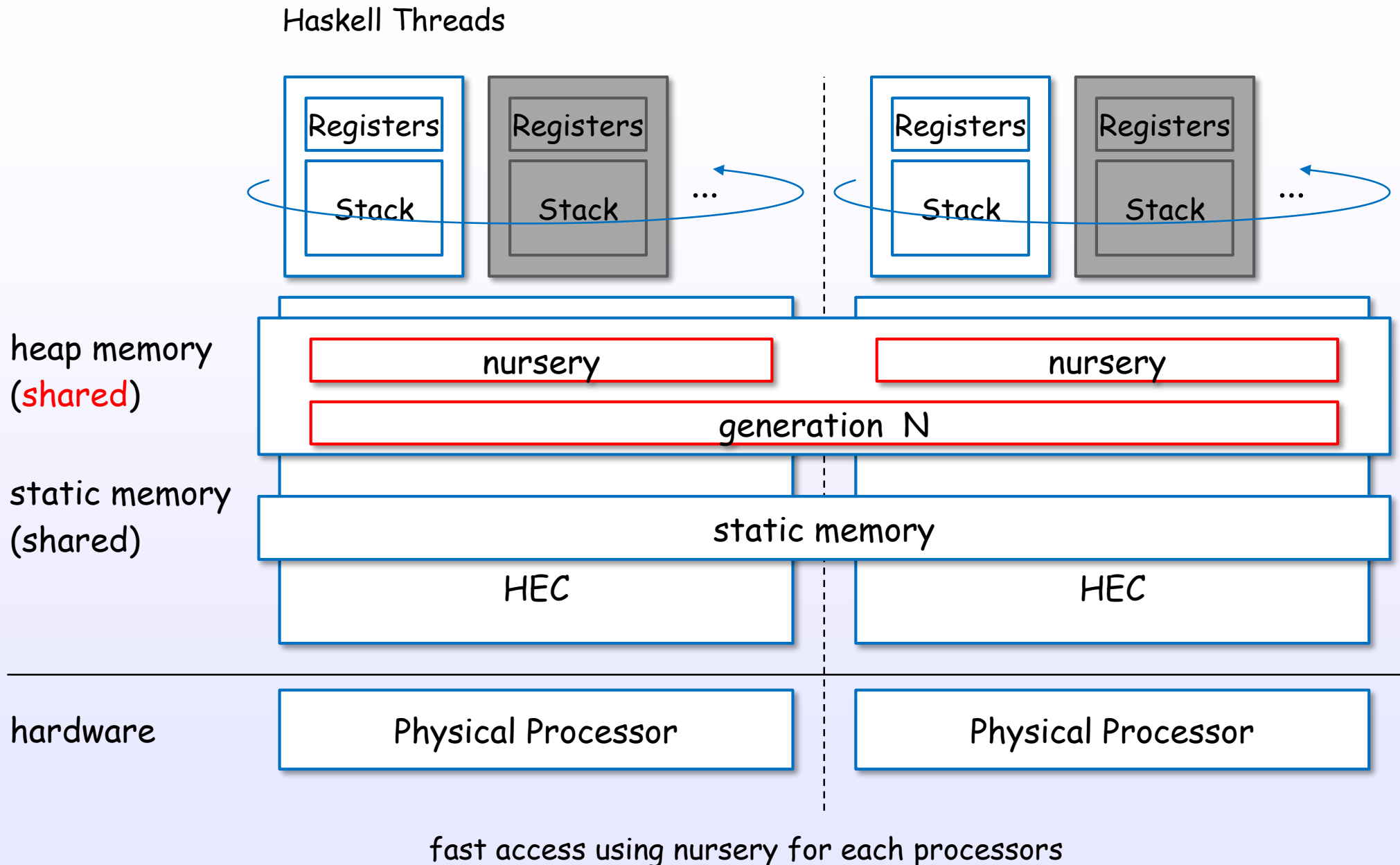
Heap and Threads

Threads share a heap

Haskell Threads

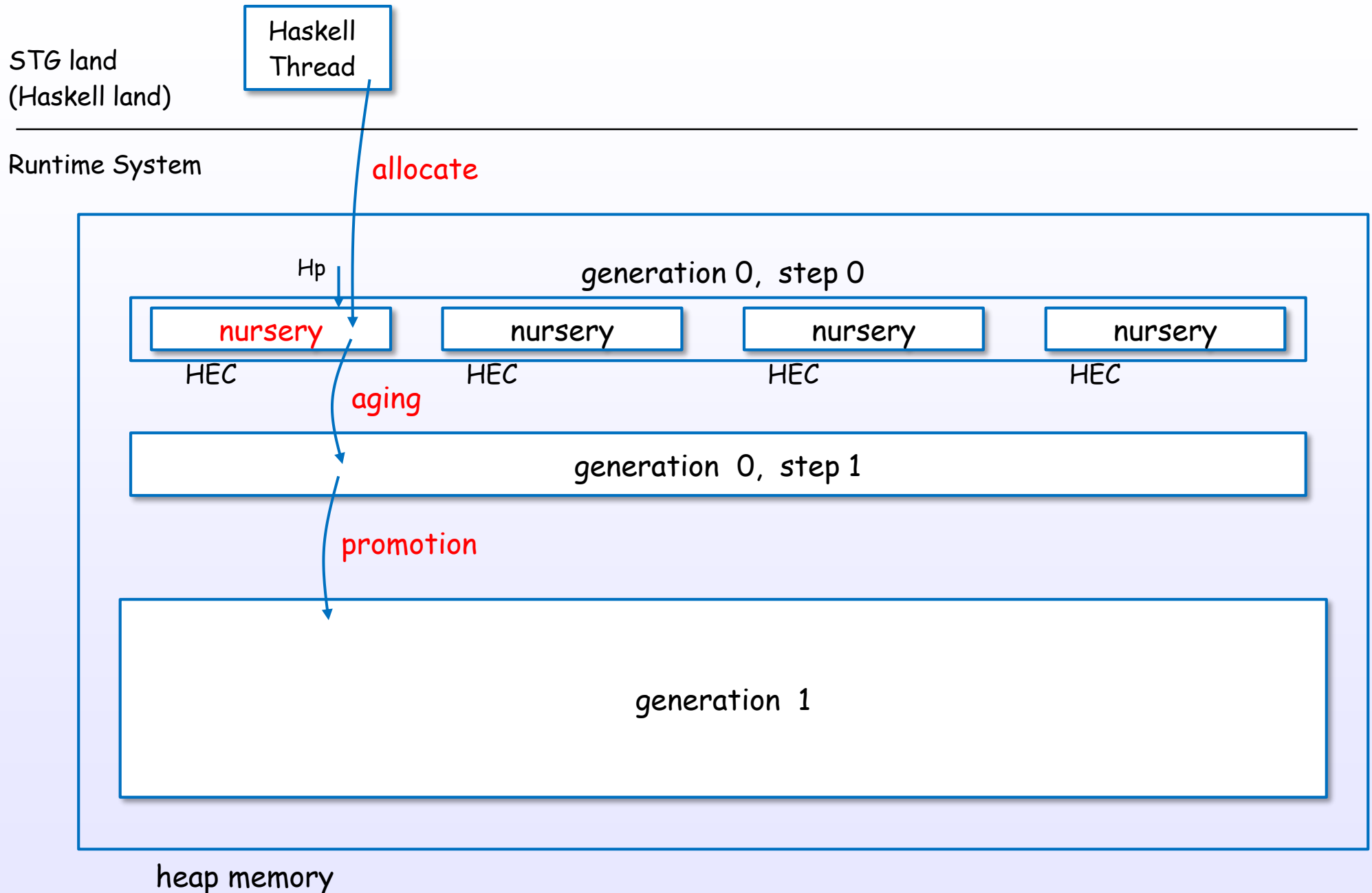


Local allocation area (nursery)



Threads and GC

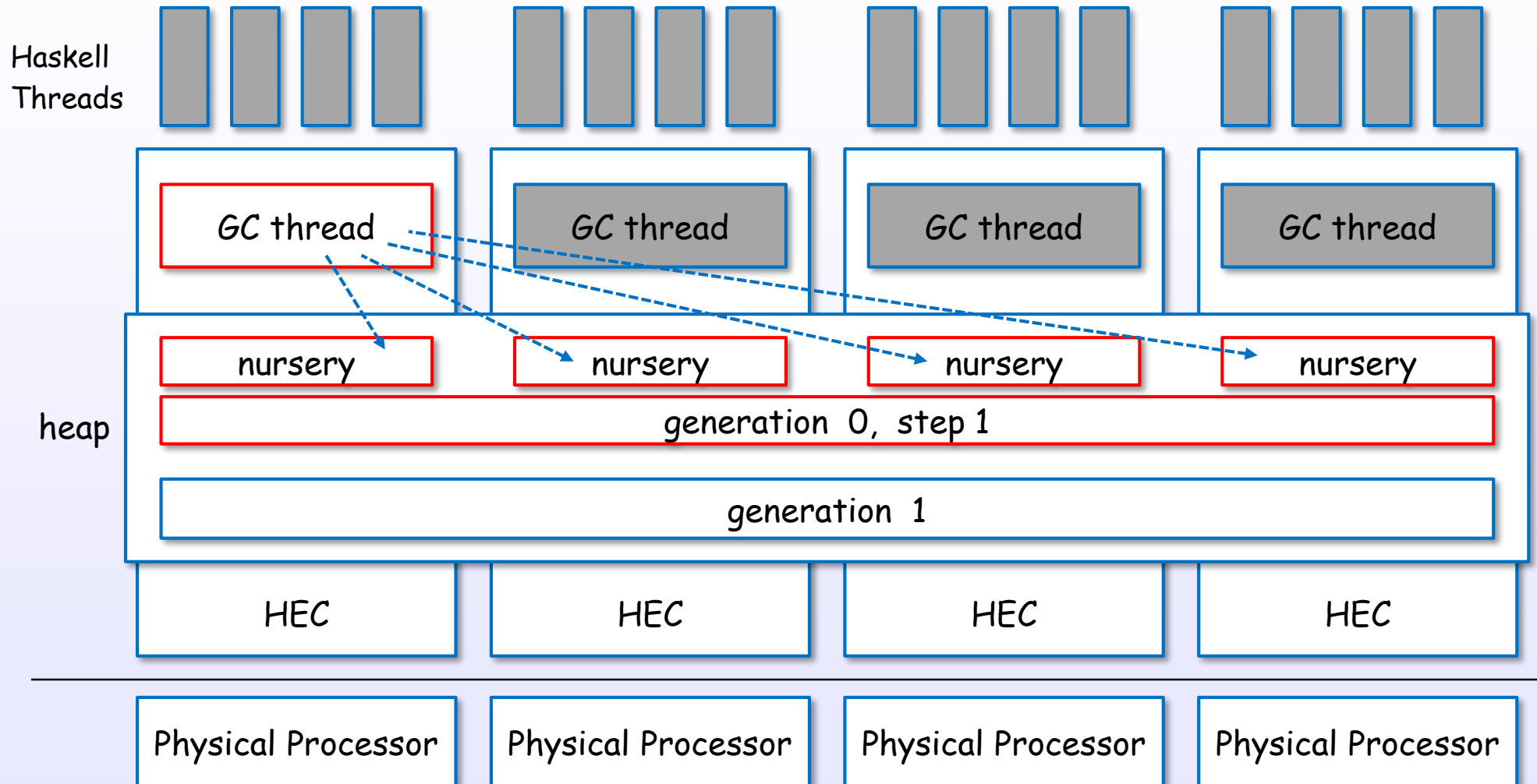
GC, nursery, generation, aging, promotion



Threads and minor GC

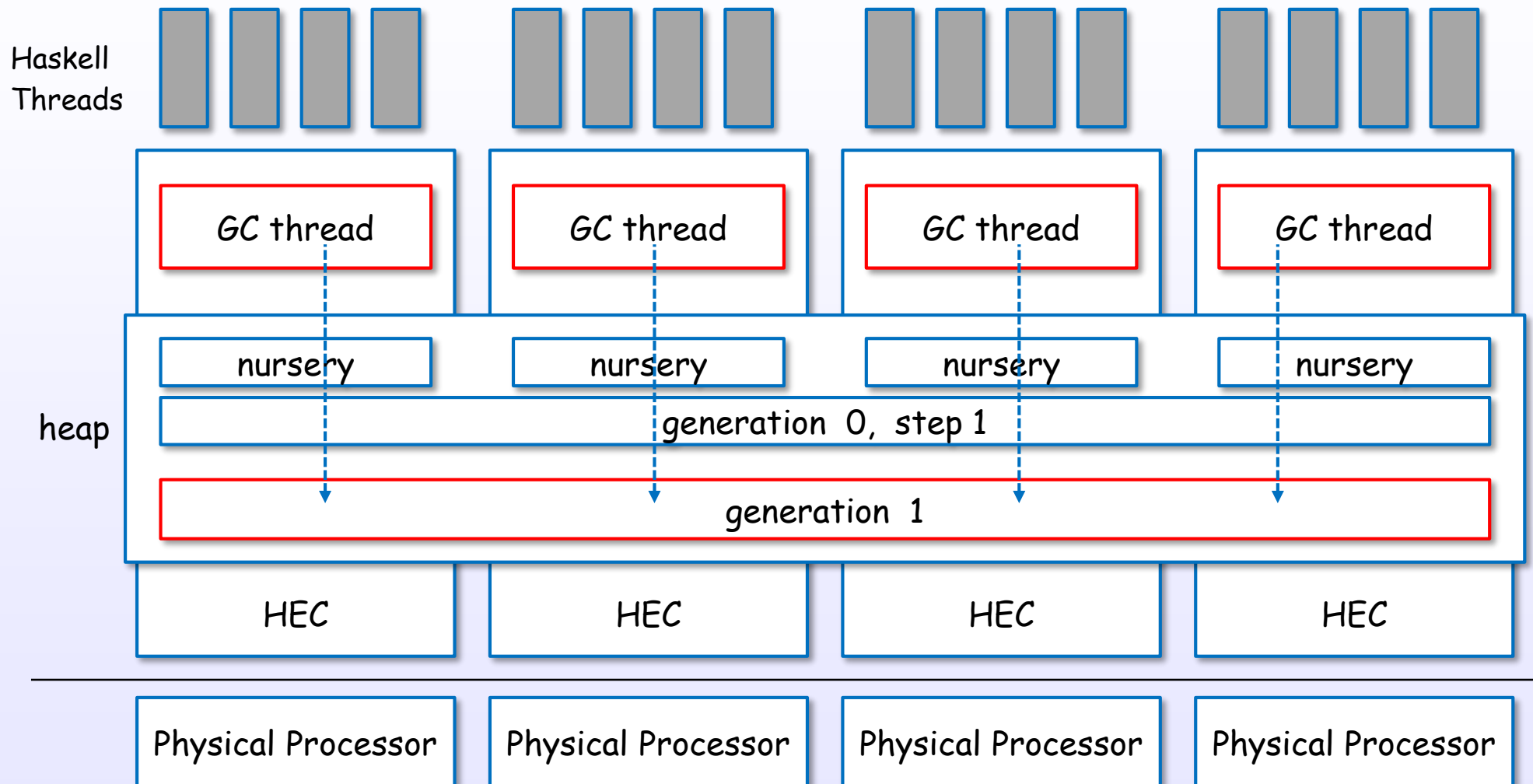
sequential GC for young generation (minor GC)

"stop-the-world" GC



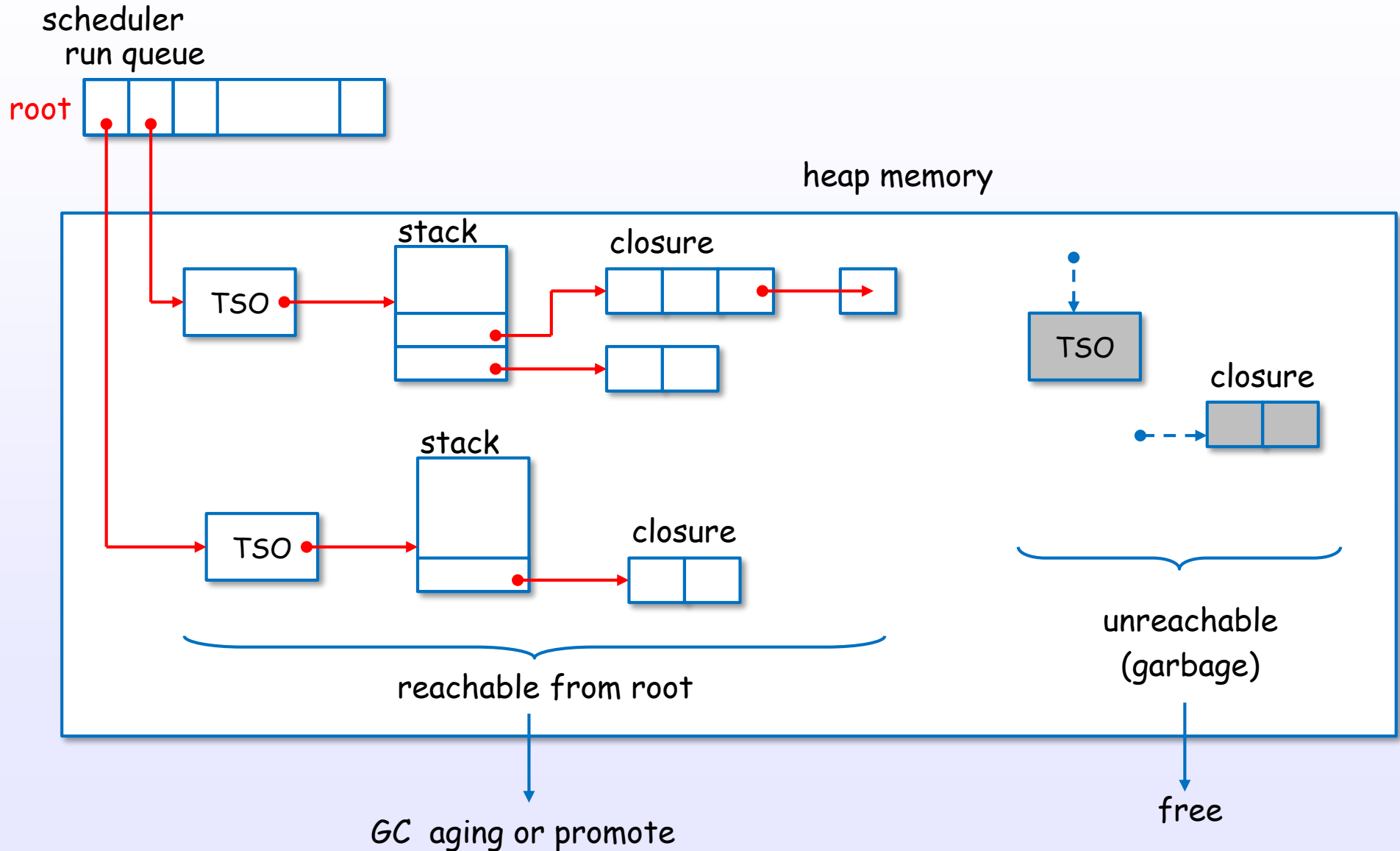
Threads and major GC

parallel GC for oldest generation (major GC)
"stop-the-world" GC



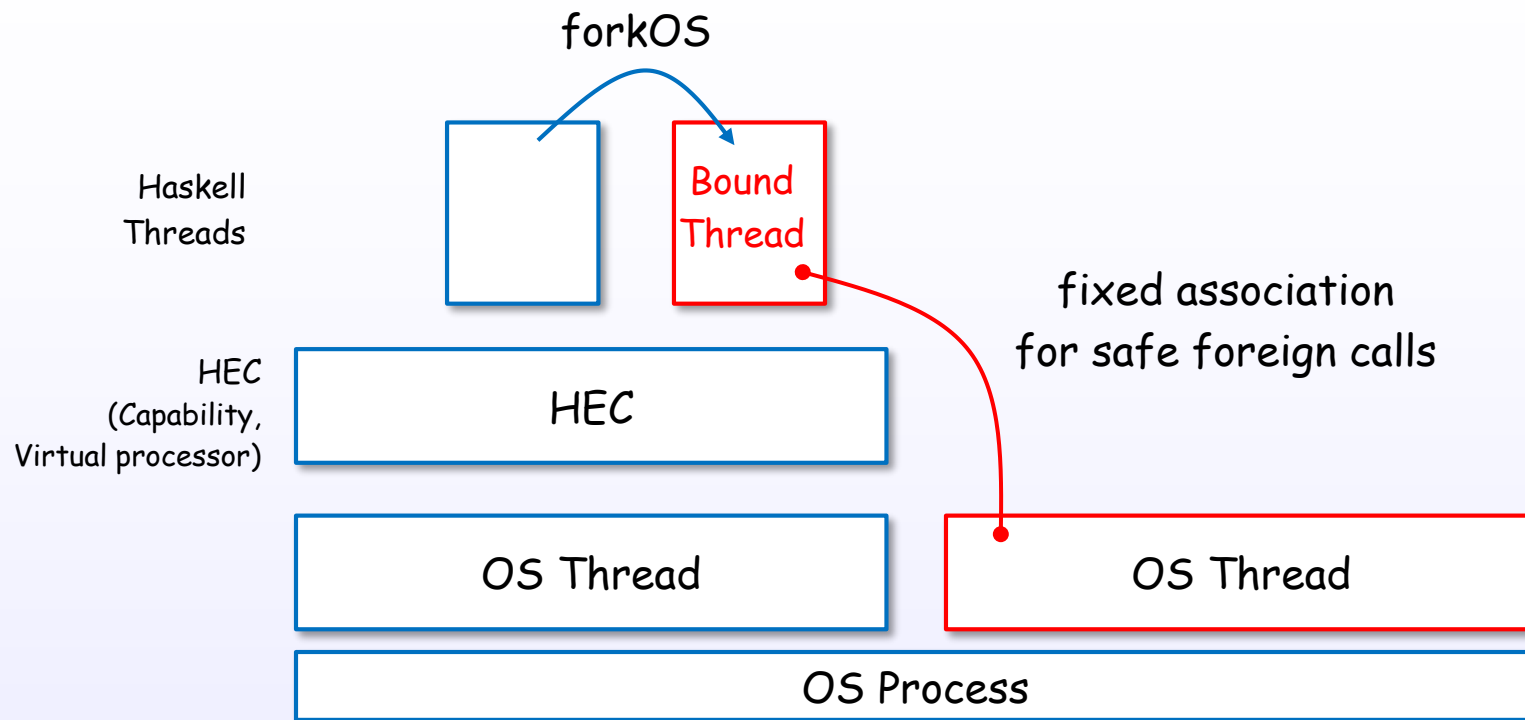
GC discover live objects from the root

Runtime System



Bound thread

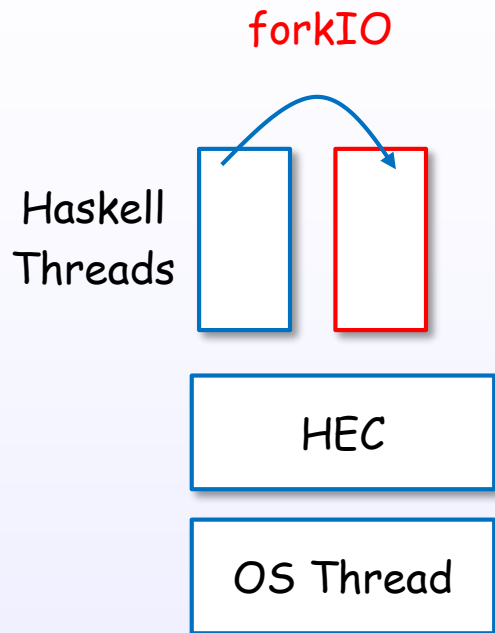
A bound thread has a fixed associated OS Thread



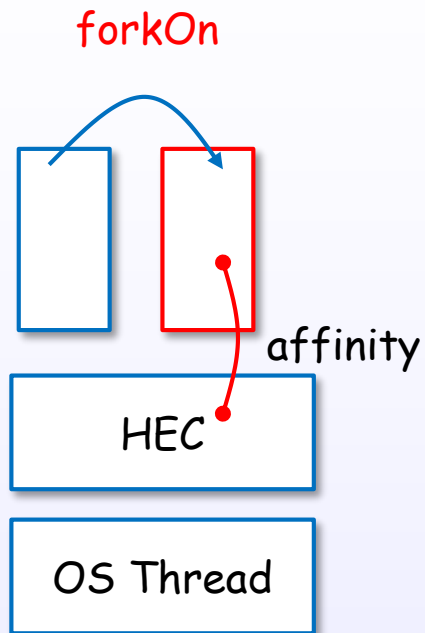
Foreign calls from a bound thread are all made by the same OS thread.
A bound thread is created using `forkOS`.

The main thread is bound thread.

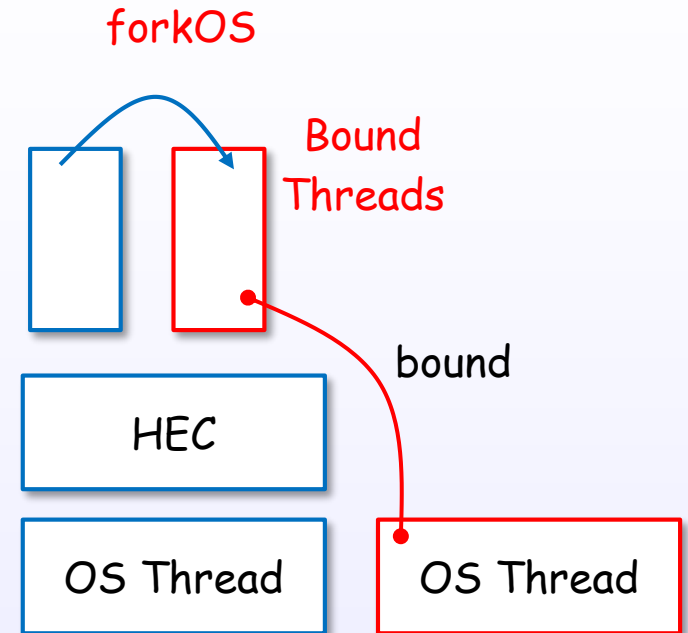
forkIO, forkOn, forkOS



create a haskell unbound thread



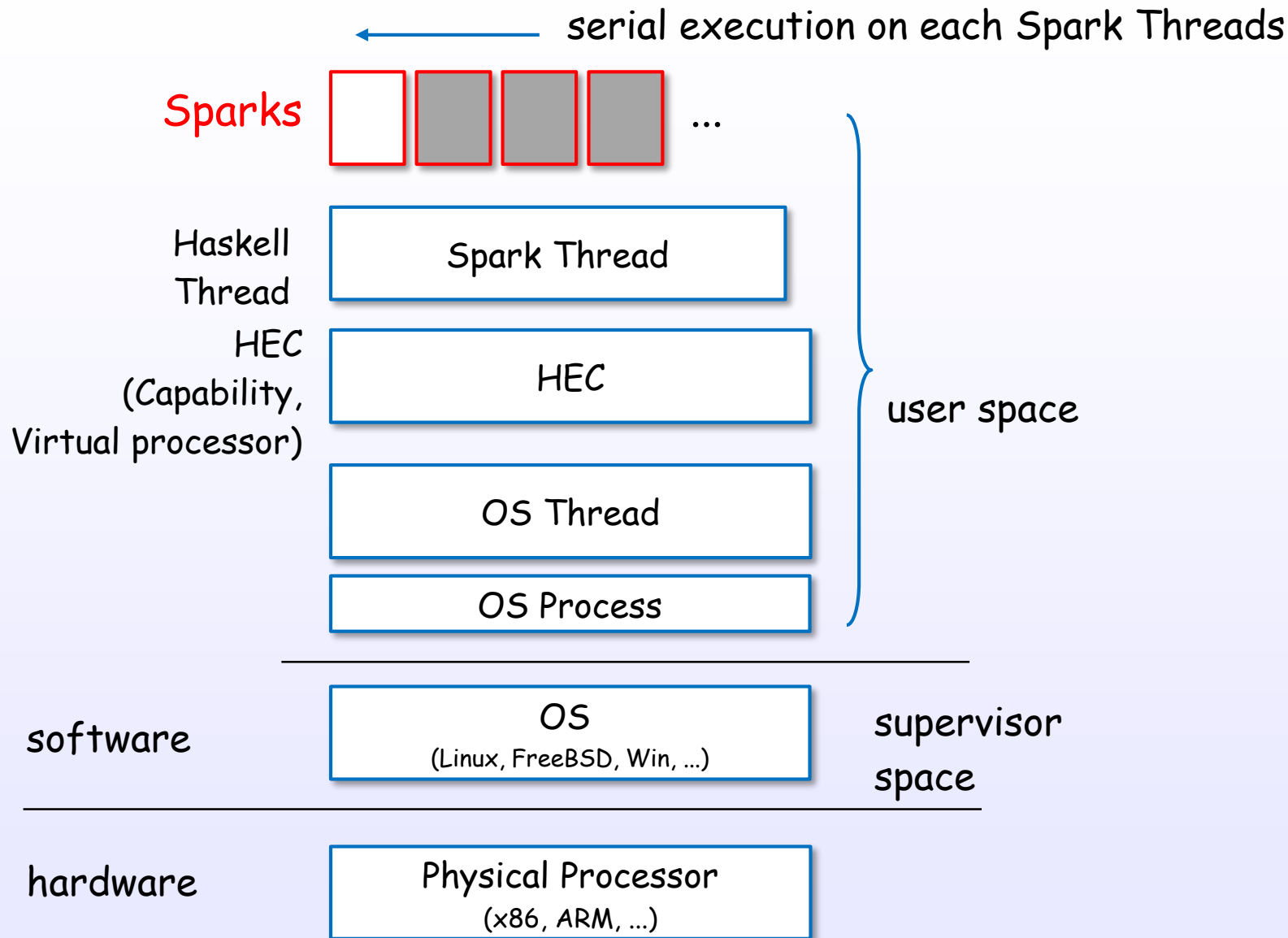
create a haskell unbound thread on the specified HEC



create a haskell **bound** thread and an OS thread

Spark

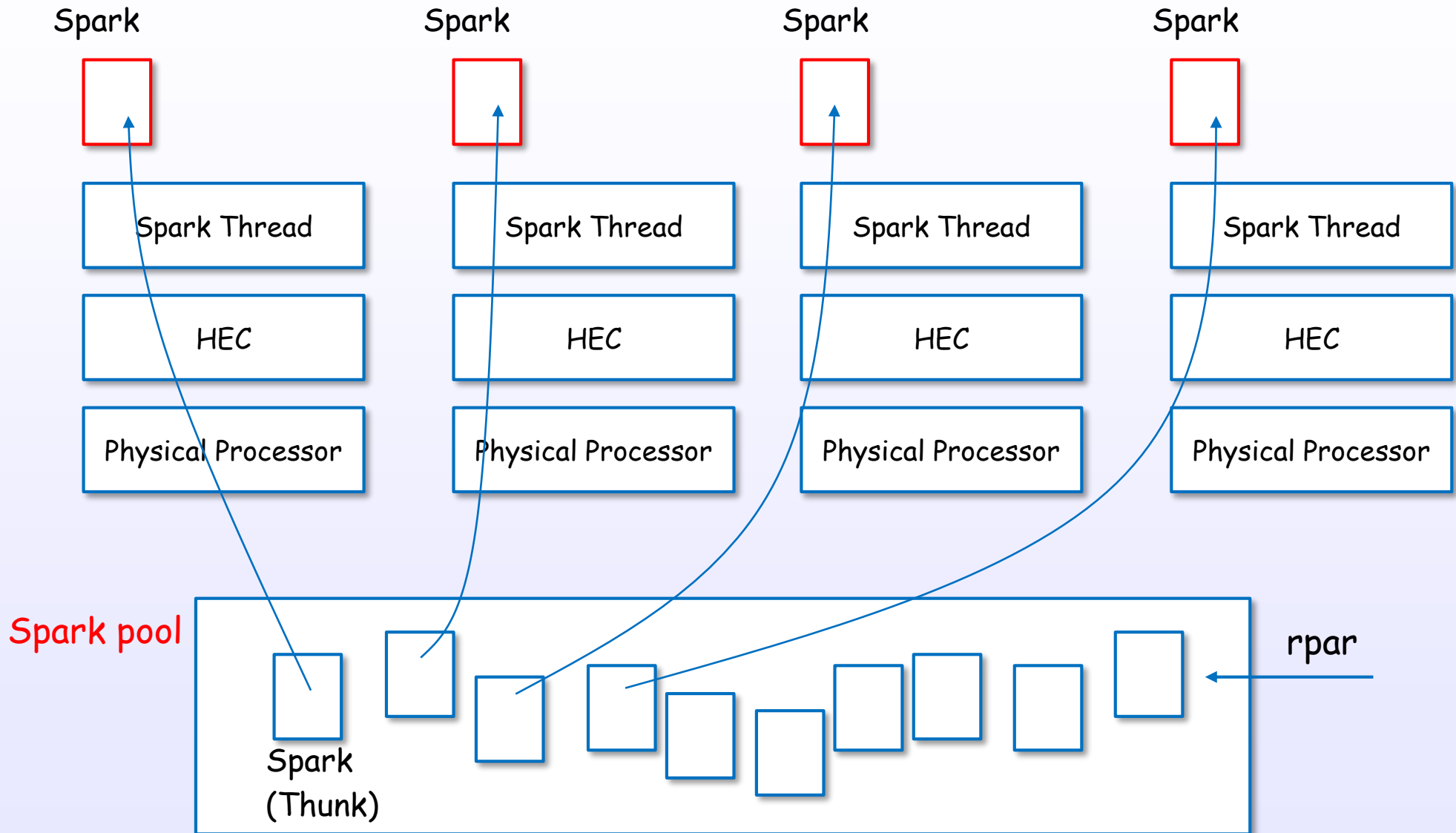
Spark layer



Spark Threads are generated on idle HECs.

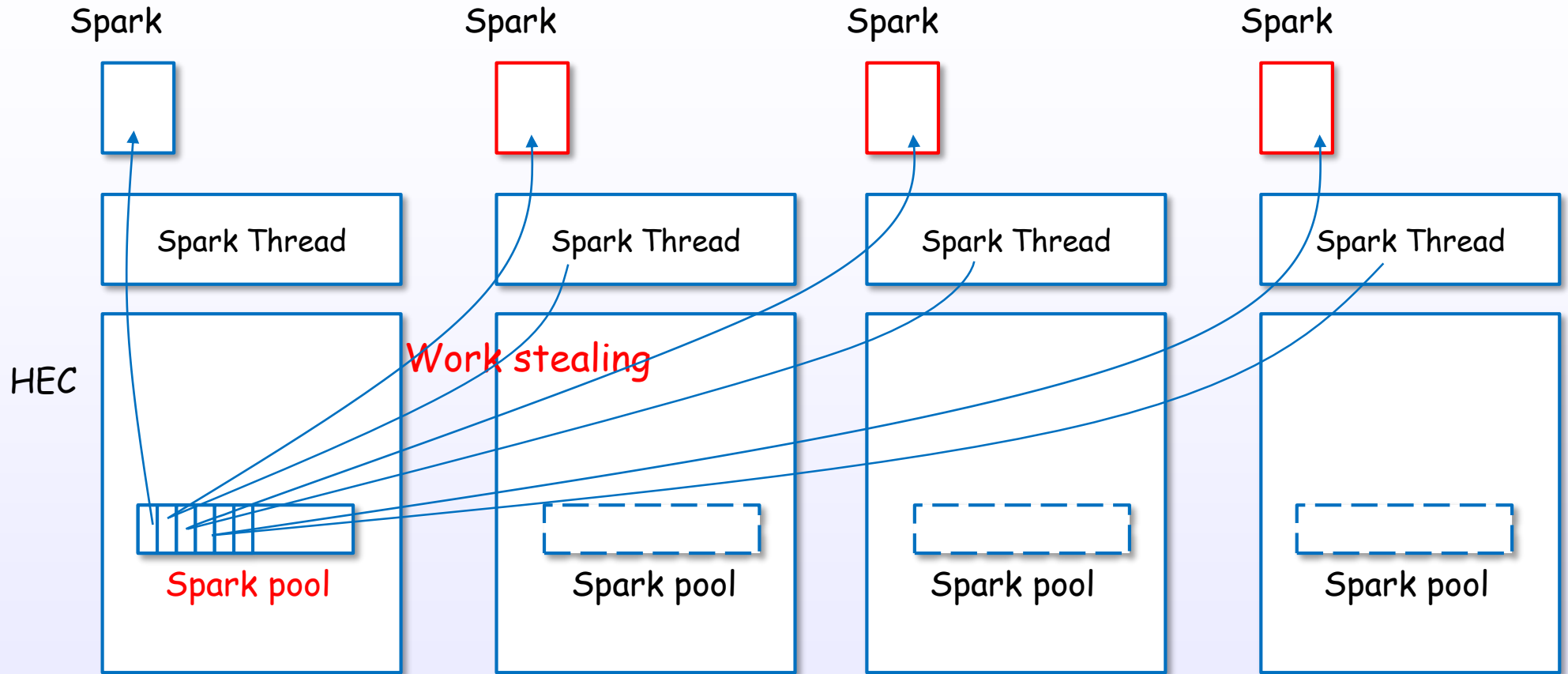
Sparks and Spark pool

logical view



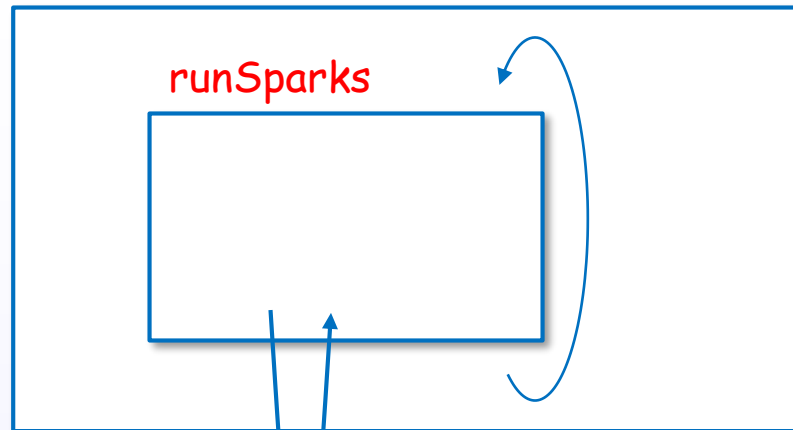
Spark pool and work stealing

physical view



Sparks and closures

Spark Thread



STG land
(Haskell land)

getSpark

C land

HEC

Spark pool
(WSDeque)



rpar
push

...

heap



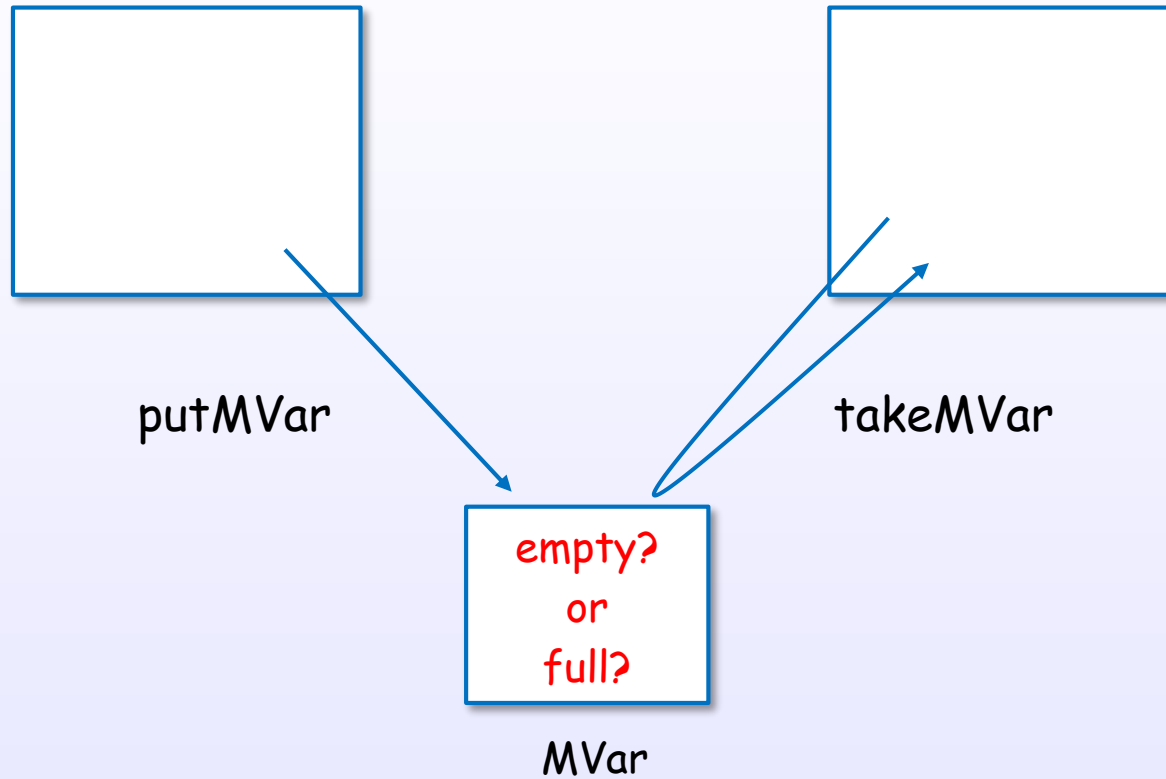
(not TSO objects, but closures. therefore very lightweight)

MVar

MVar

Haskell Thread #0

Haskell Thread #1



MVar and blocking

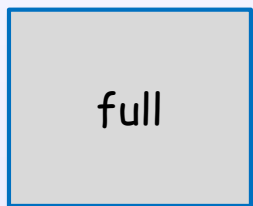
Haskell Thread



putMVar



BLOCKED
if full



MVar

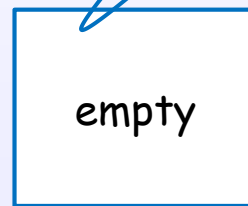
Haskell Thread



takeMVar

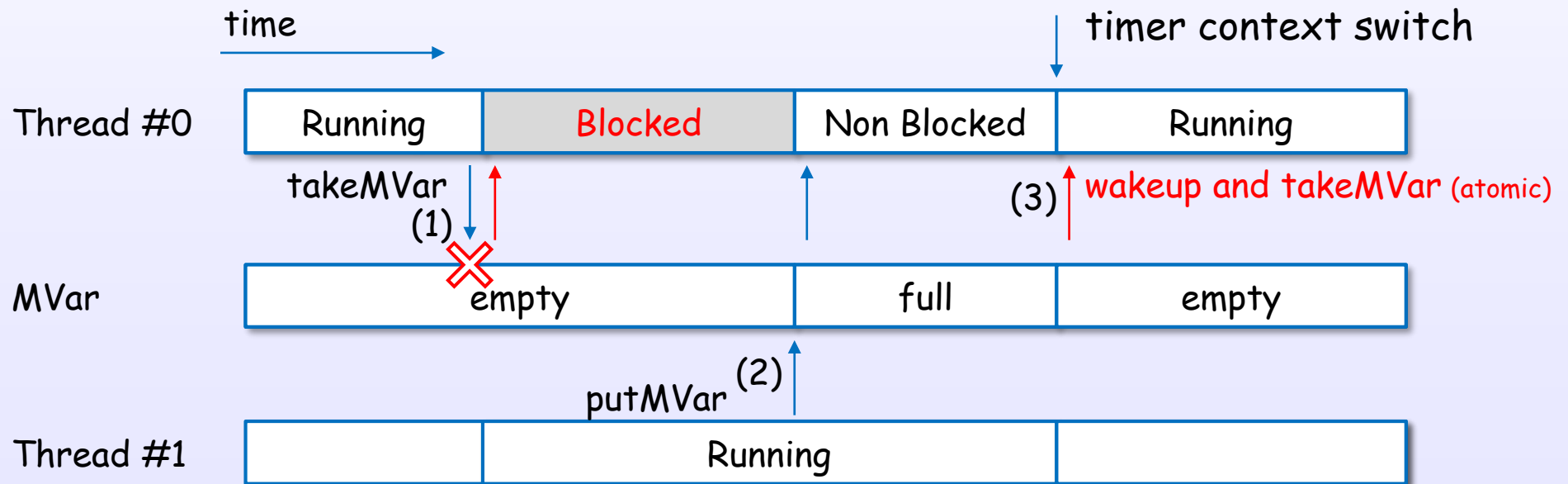
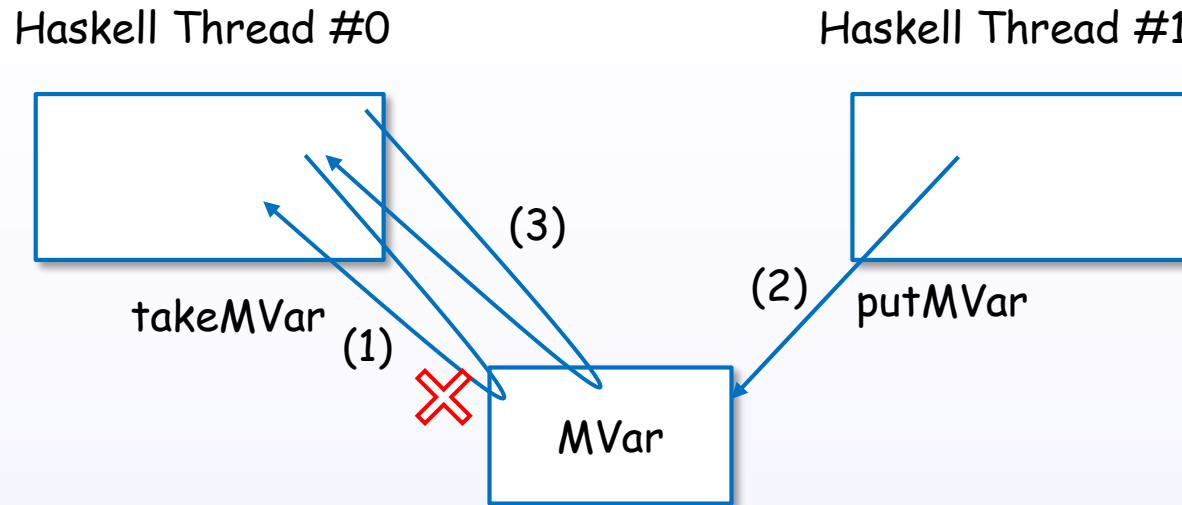


BLOCKED
if empty



MVar

MVar example



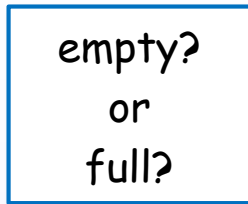
* single core case

References : [16], [18], [19], [S32], [S12]

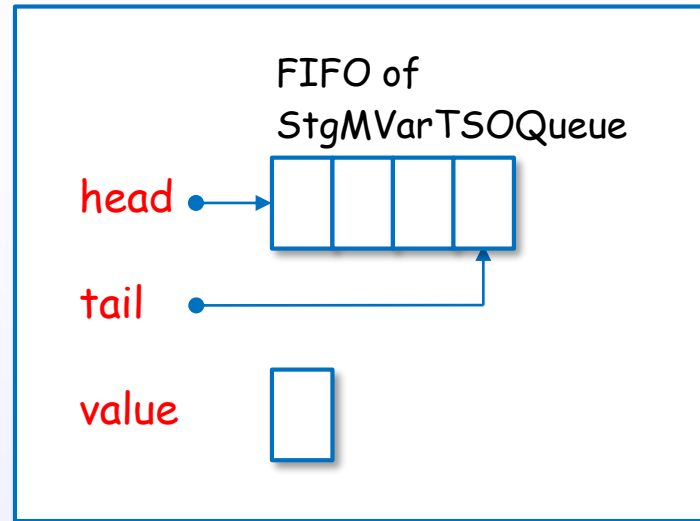
MVar object view

User view

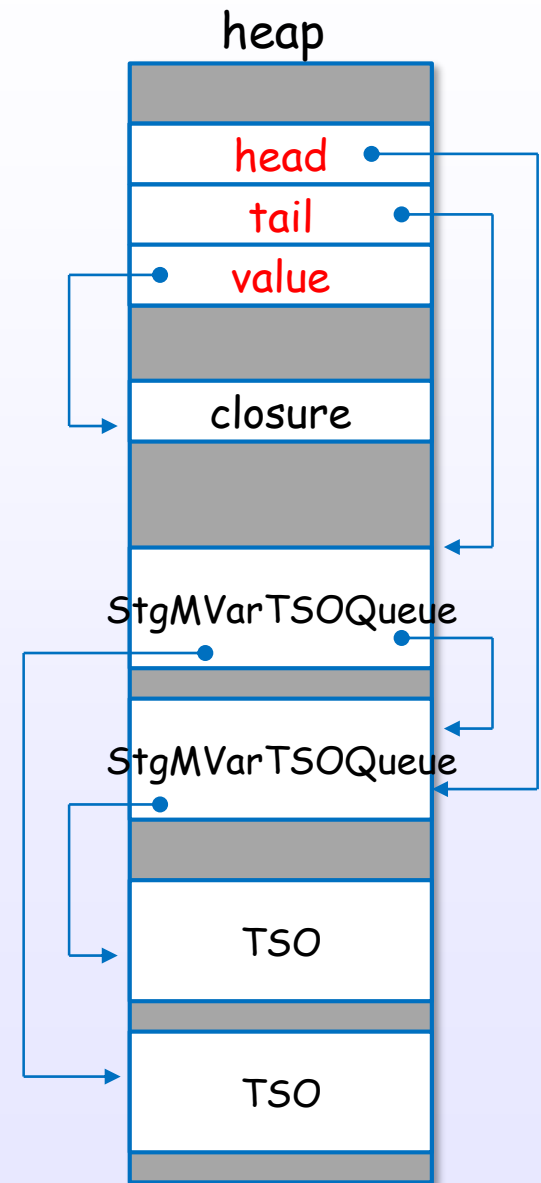
MVar



logical MVar object



physical MVar object



newEmptyMVar

Haskell Threads

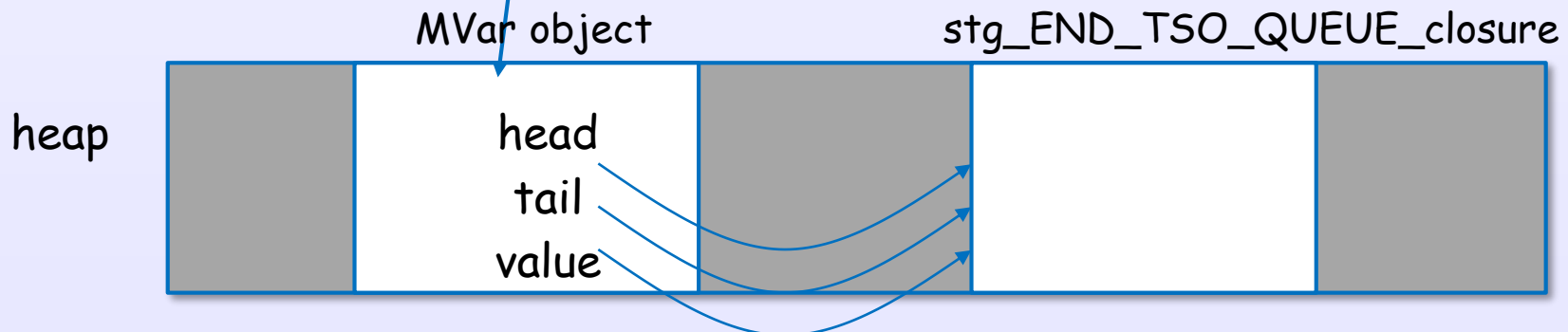
```
newEmptyMVar  
newMVar#
```

(1) **call** the Runtime primitive

Runtime System

```
stg_newMVarzh  
  ALLOC_PRIM_  
  SET_HDR  
  StgMVar_head  
  StgMVar_tail  
  StgMVar_value
```

(2) **create a MVar** object in the heap



(3) **link** each fields

References : [16], [18], [19], [S32], [S12]

takeMVar (empty case)

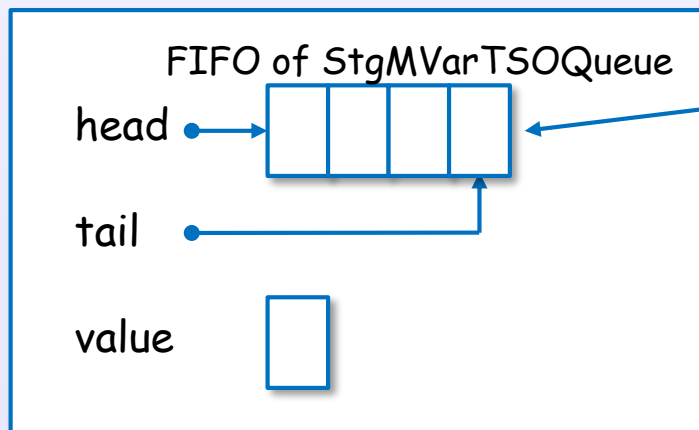
Haskell Threads

```
takeMVar  
takeMVar#
```

Runtime System

```
stg_takeMVarzh  
  create StgMVarTSOQueue ... (1)  
  append      ... (2)  
  StgReturn   ... (3)
```

(3) return to the scheduler



MVar object

(1) create

StgMVarTSOQueue

(2) append

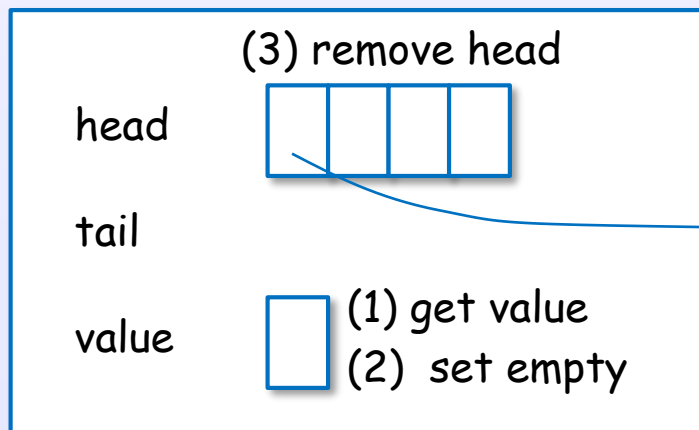
takeMVar (full case)

Haskell Threads

```
takeMVar  
takeMVar#
```

Runtime System

```
stg_takeMVarzh  
(1) get value  
(2) set empty  
(3) remove head  
(4) tryWakeupThread
```

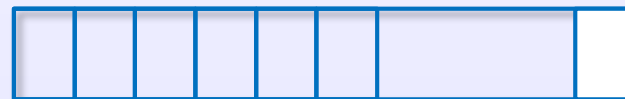


MVar object

scheduler

run queue

fairness round robin



append

(4) wakeup

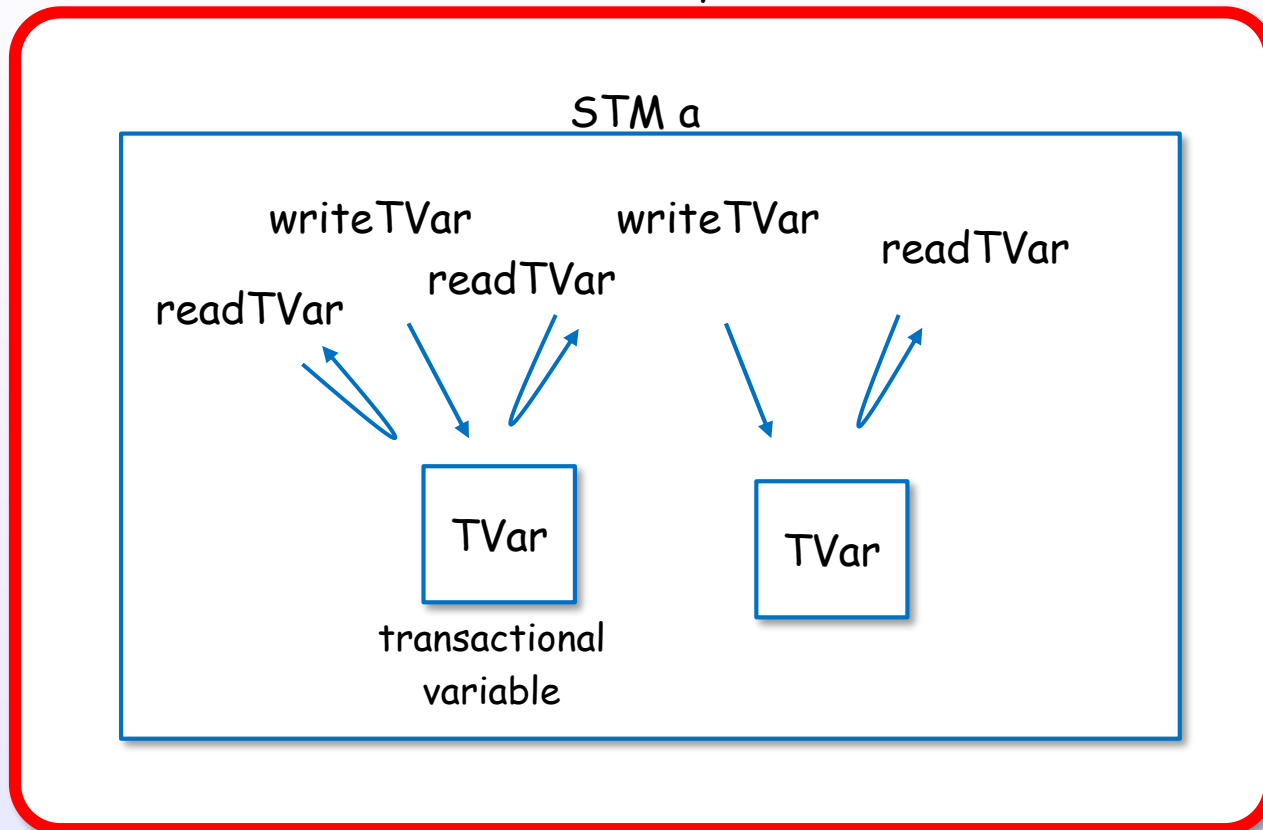
Only one of the blocked threads becomes unblocked.

Software transactional memory

Create an atomic block using atomically

atomically :: STM a -> IO a

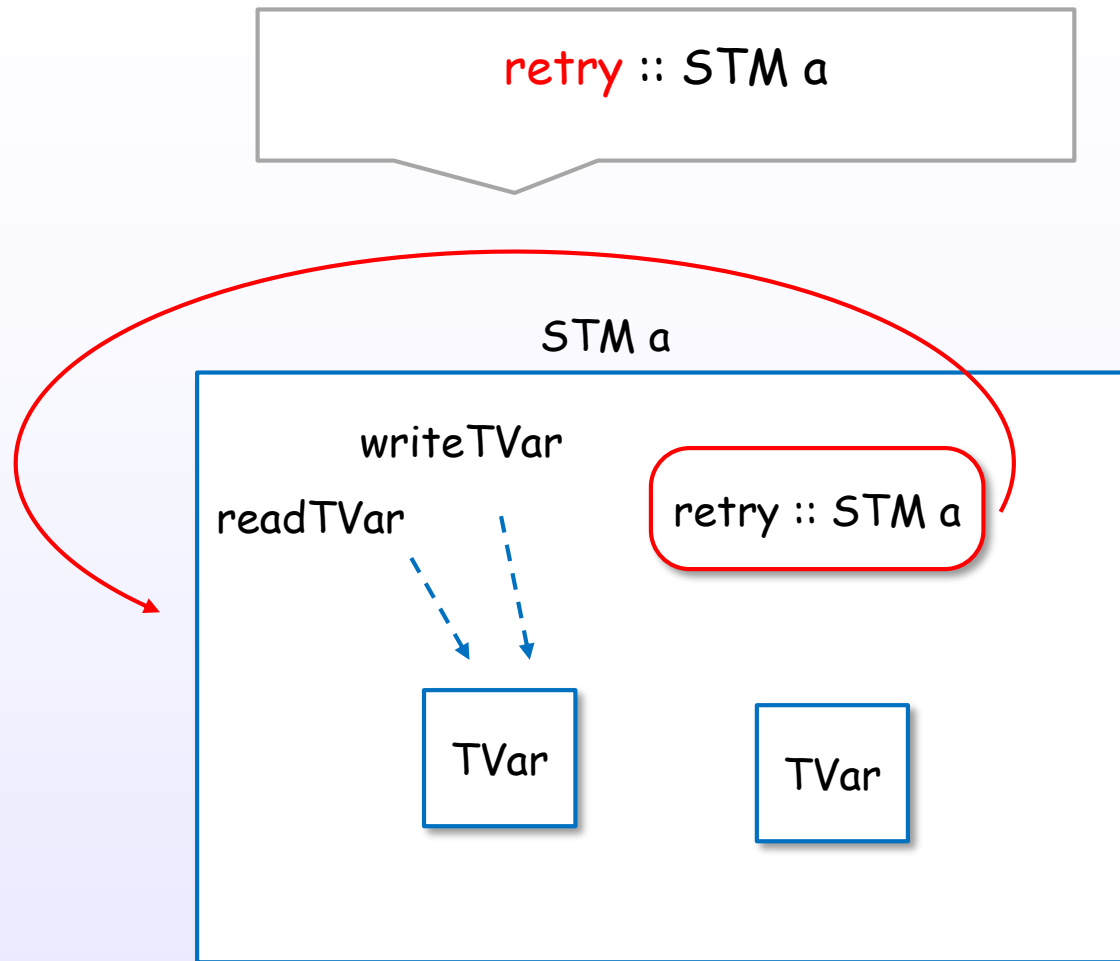
atomically



Create and evaluate a **composable** "atomic block"

Atomic block = All or Nothing

Rollback and blocking control using retry

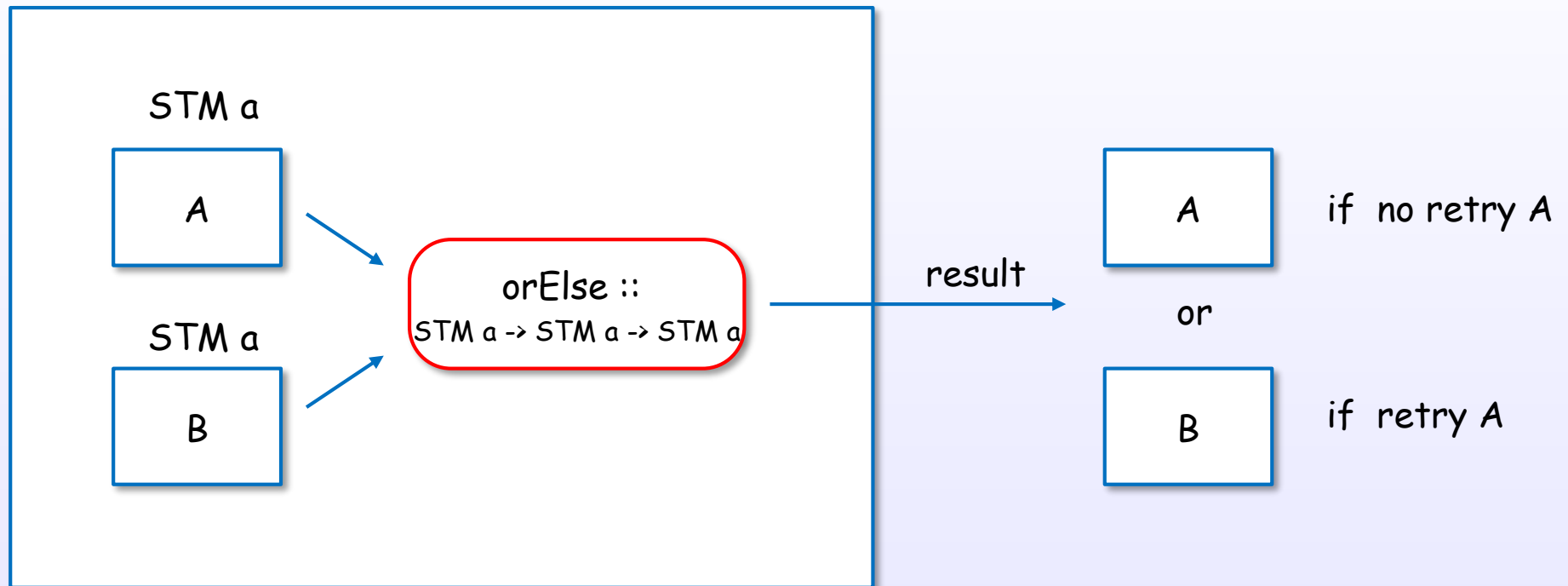


Discard, blocking and try again

Compose OR case using orElse

`orElse :: STM a -> STM a -> STM a`

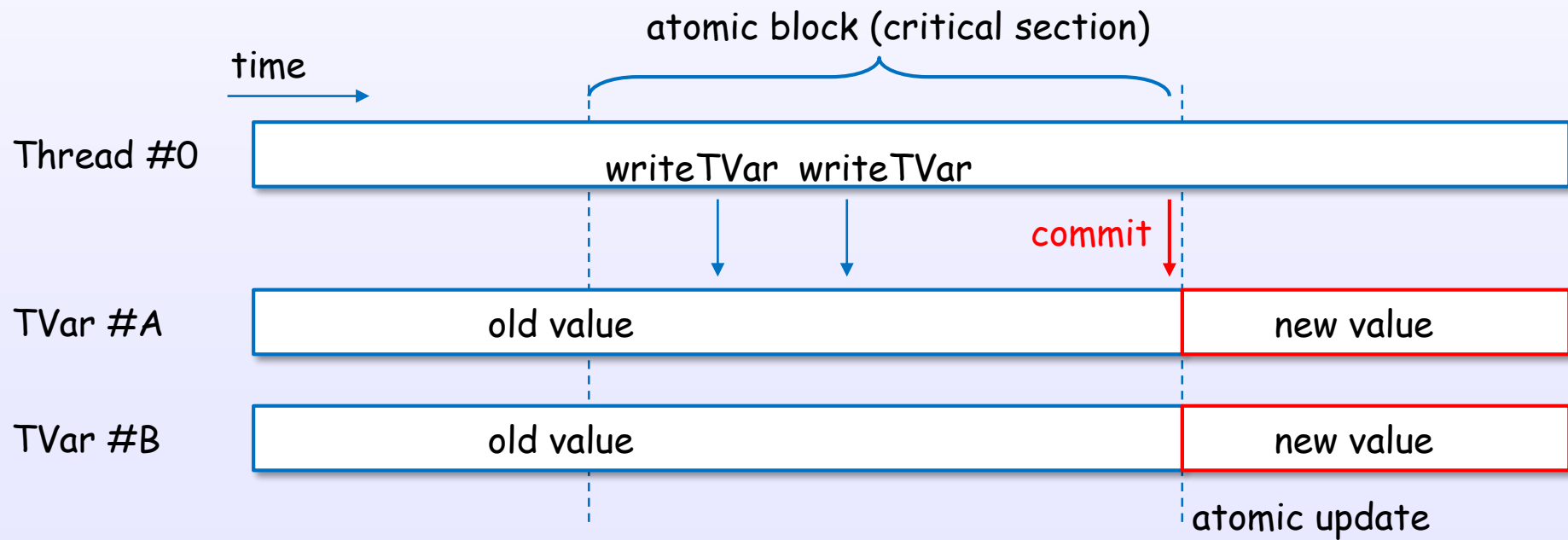
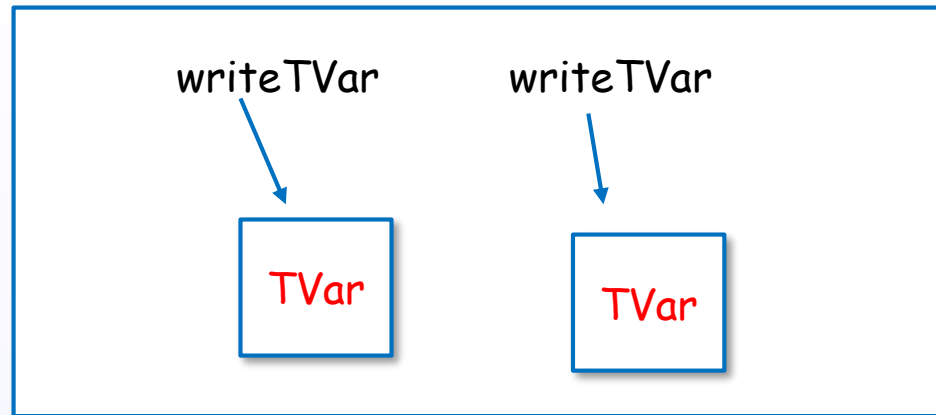
STM a



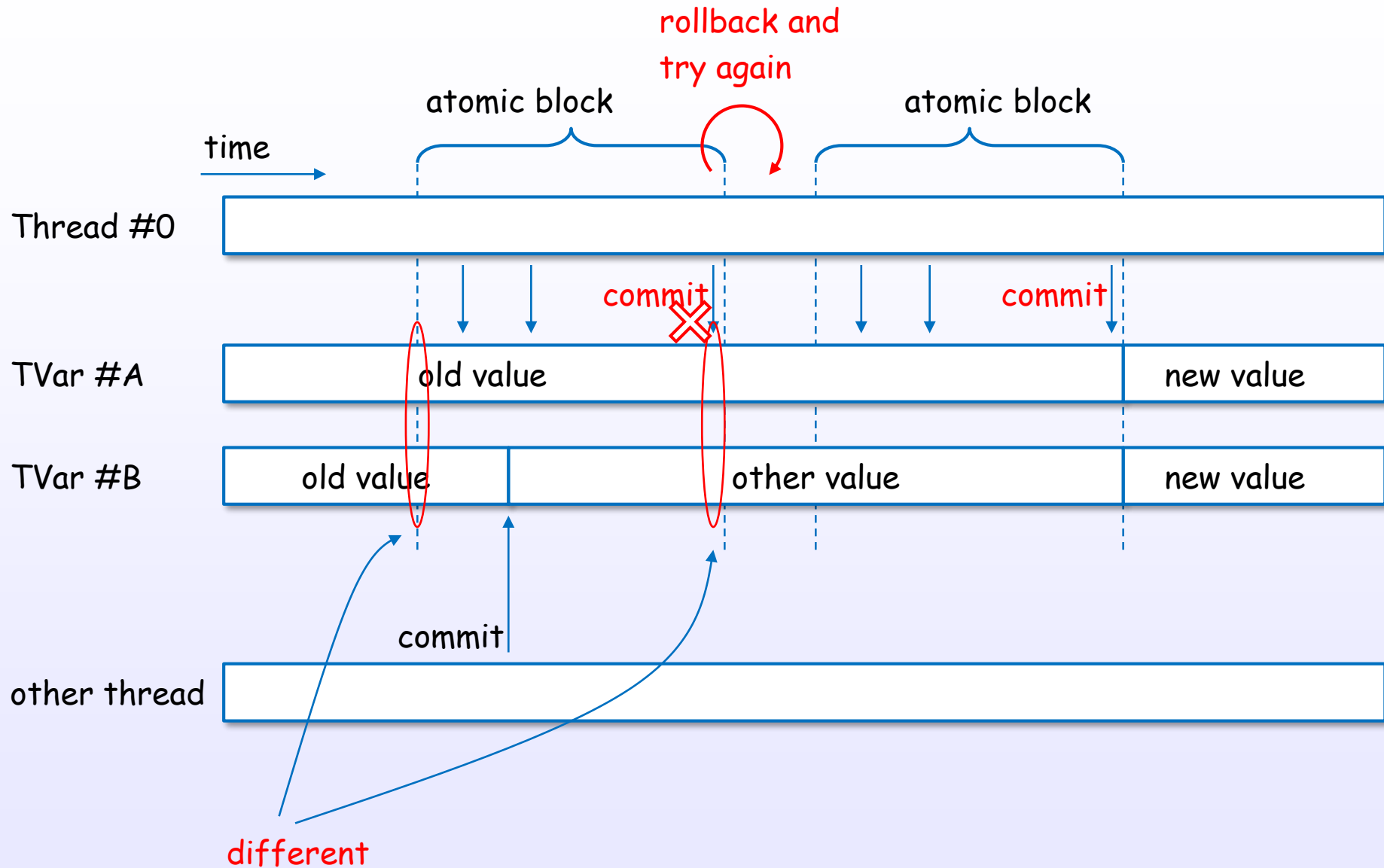
A **or** B or Nothing

STM, TVar example (normal case)

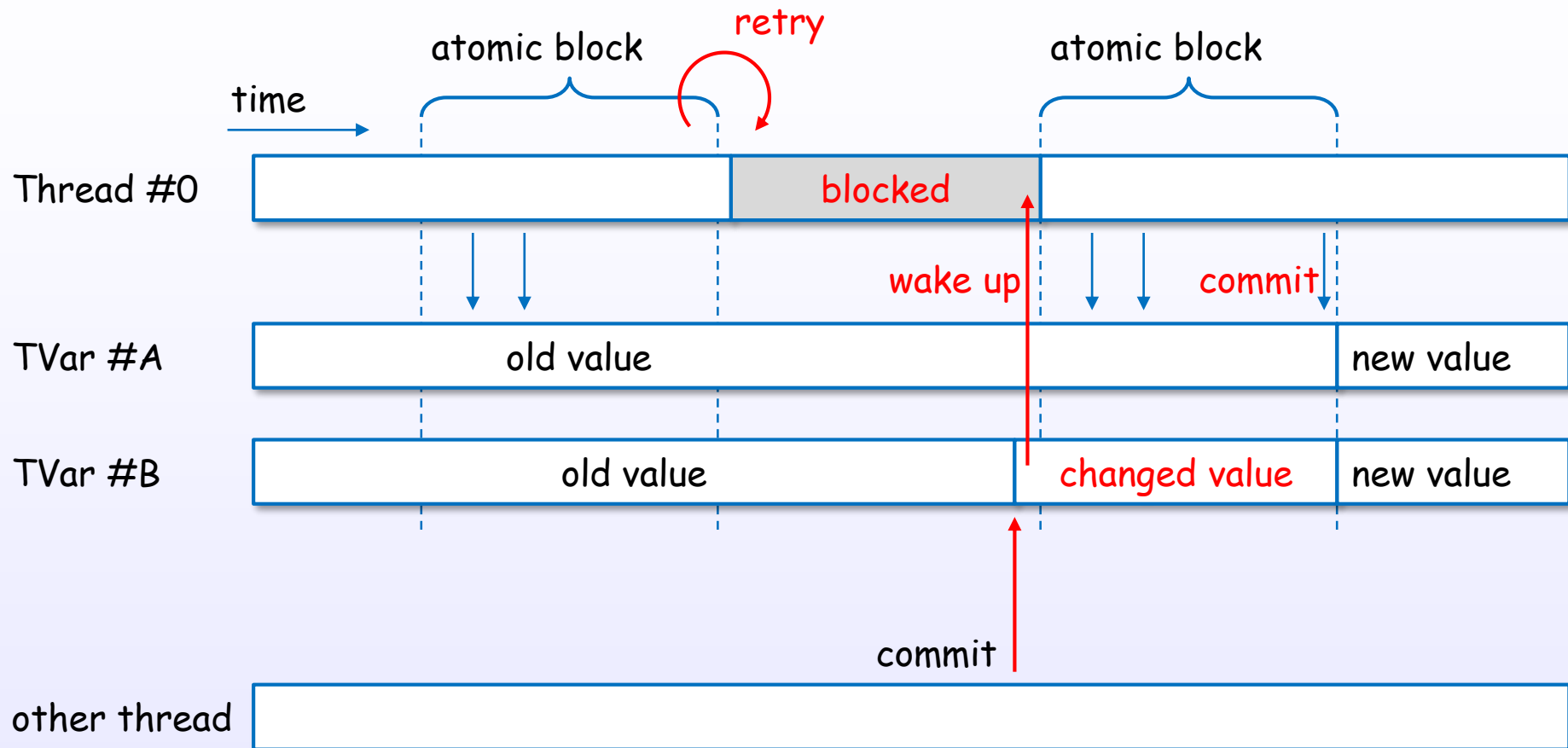
STM a



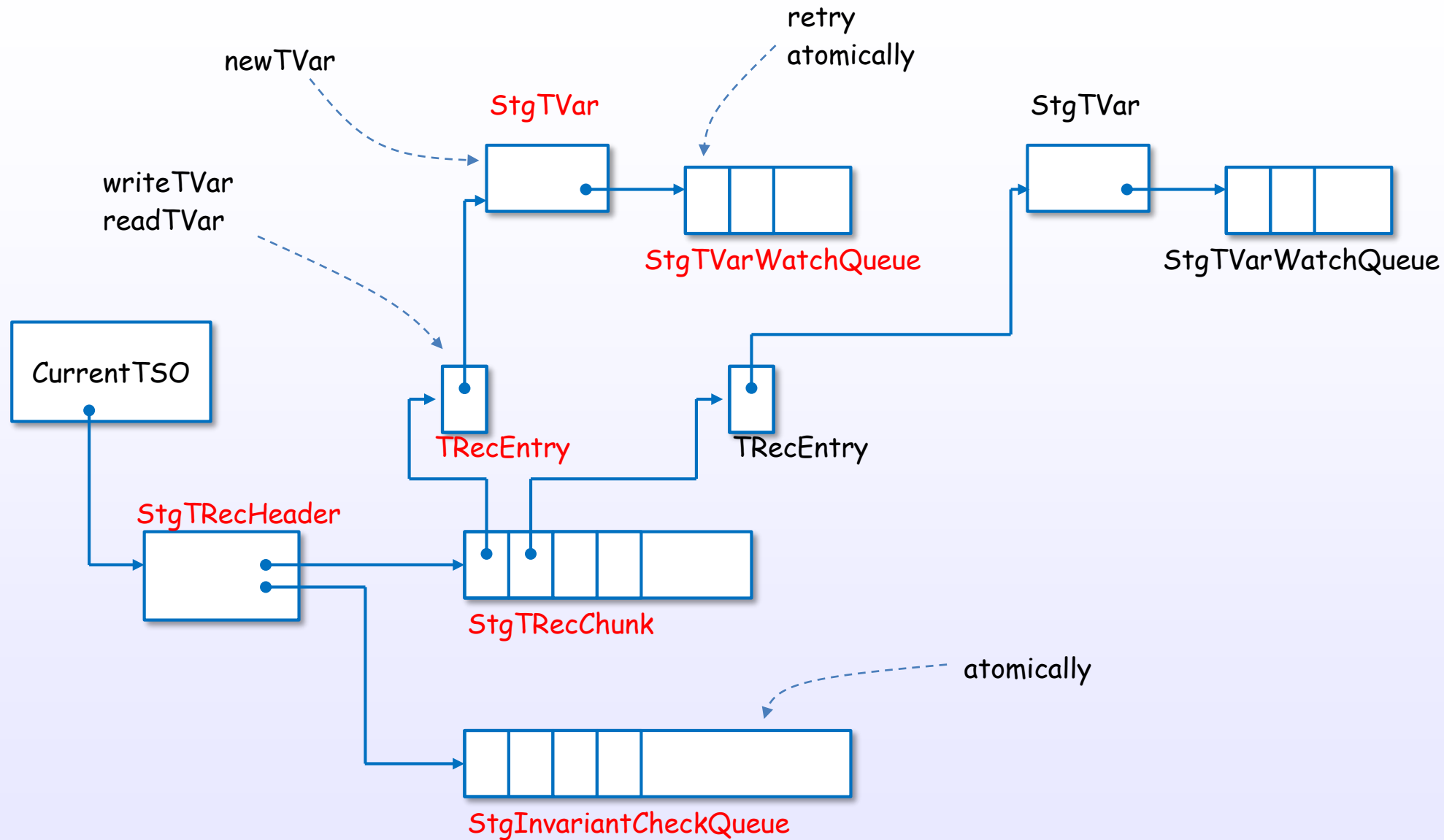
STM, TVar example (conflict case)



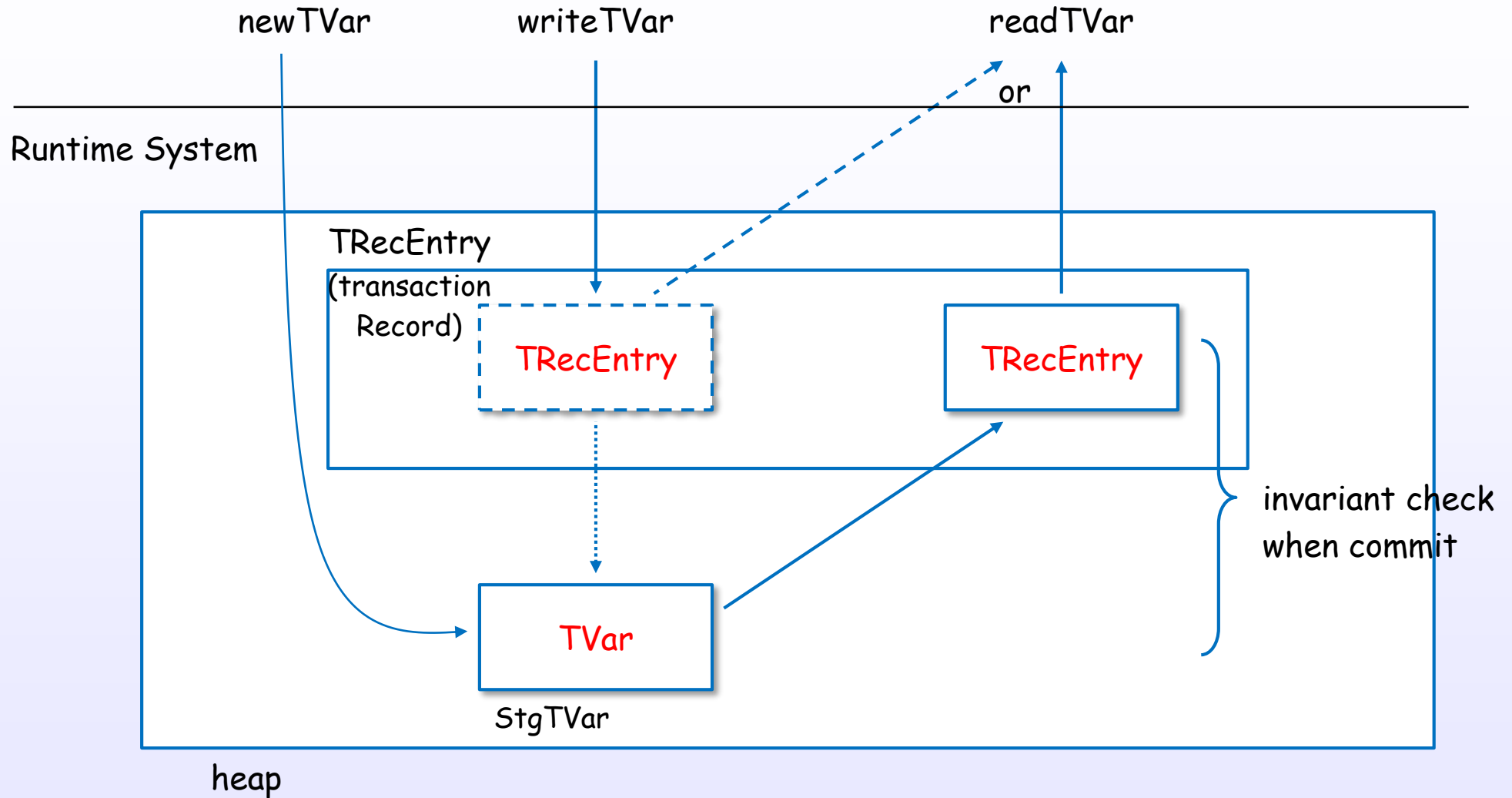
retry example



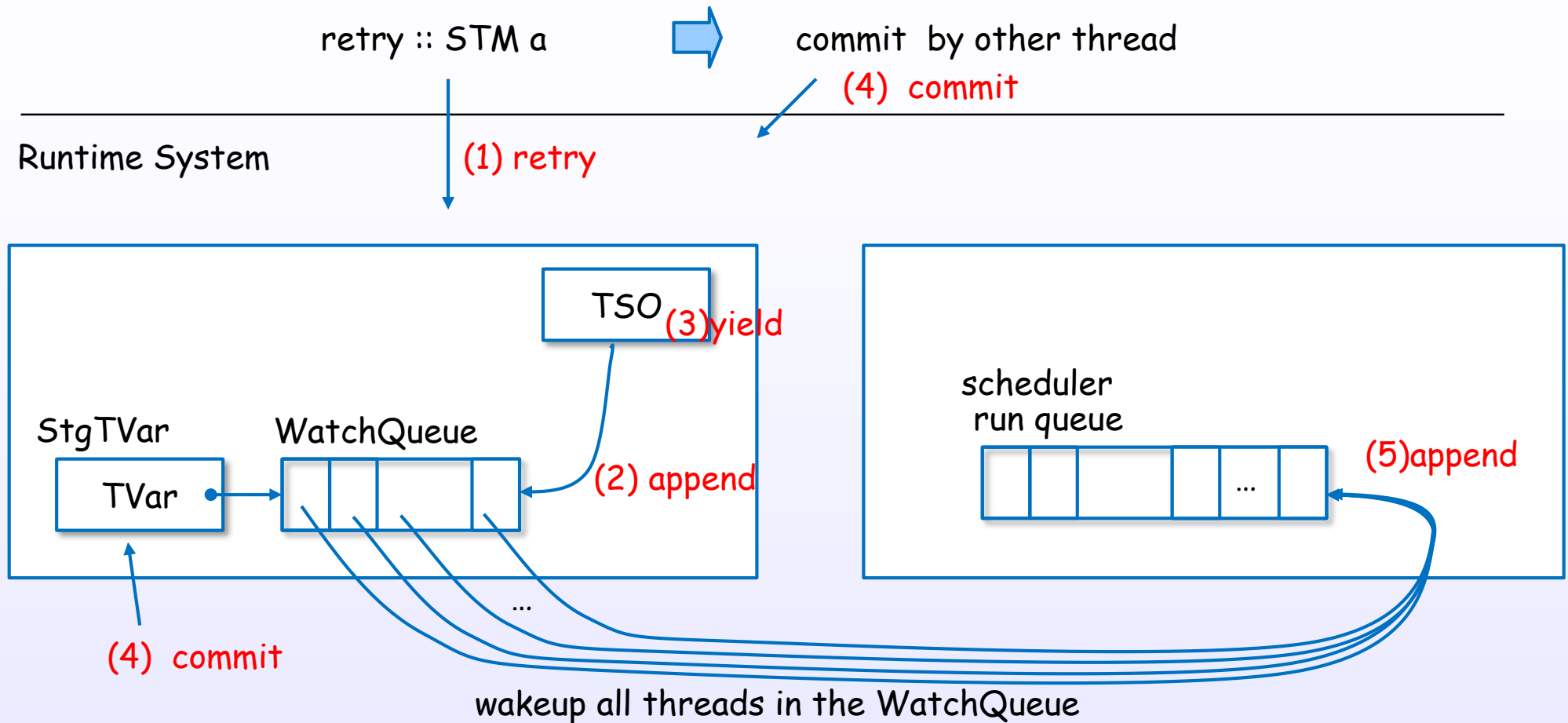
STM, TVar data structure



newTVar, writeTVar, readTVar



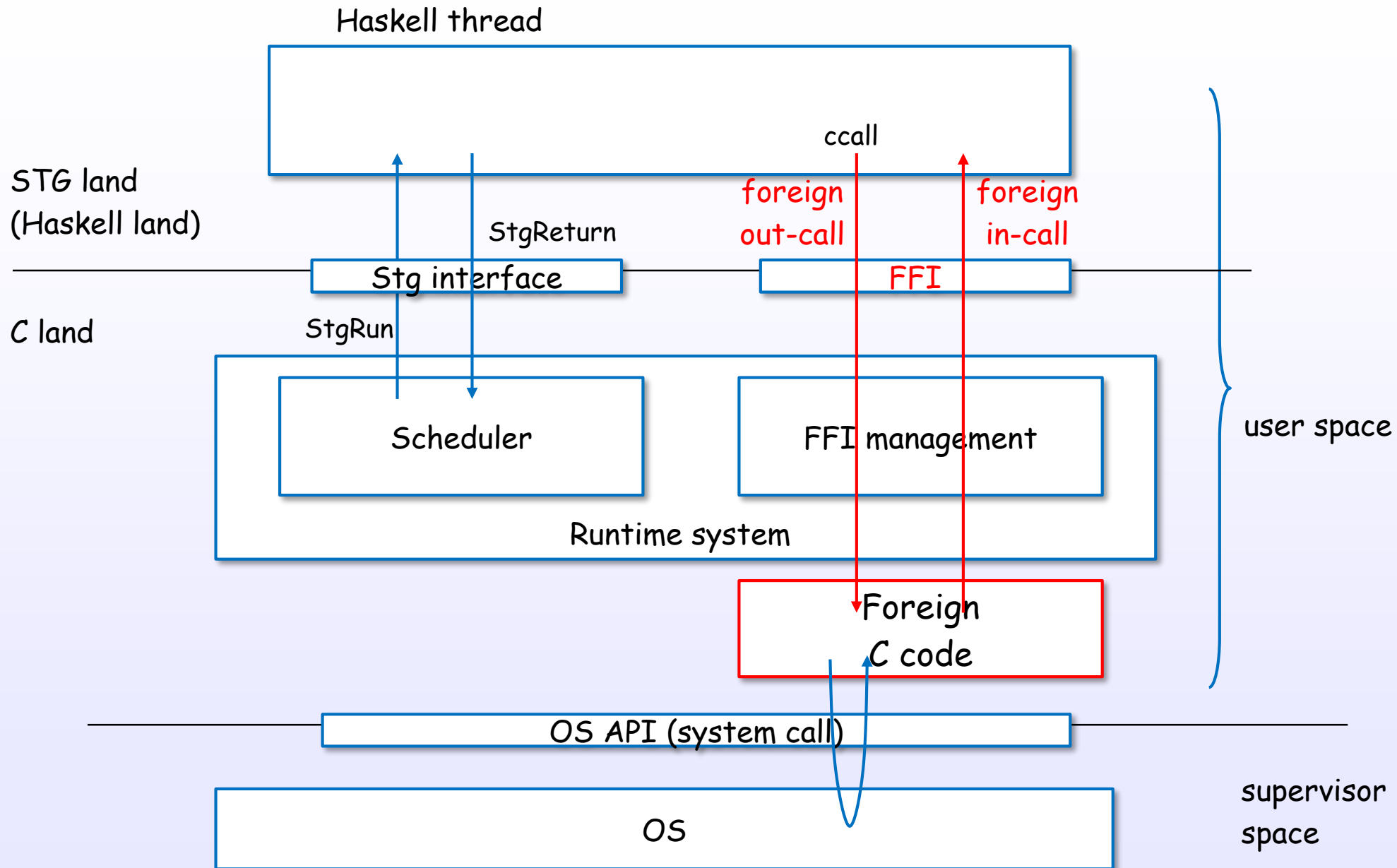
block by retry, wake up by commit



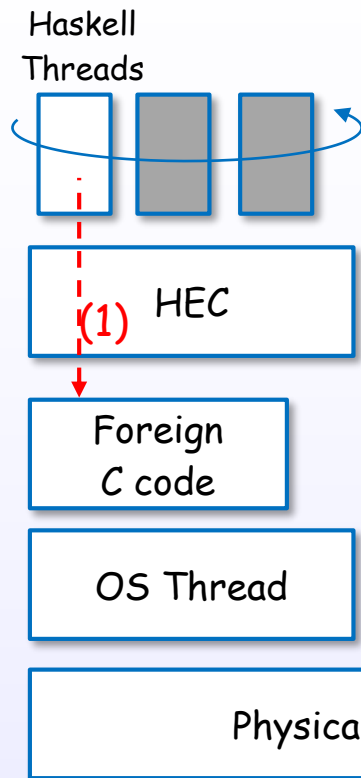
no guarantee of fairness,
because the RTS has to run all the blocked transaction.

FFI

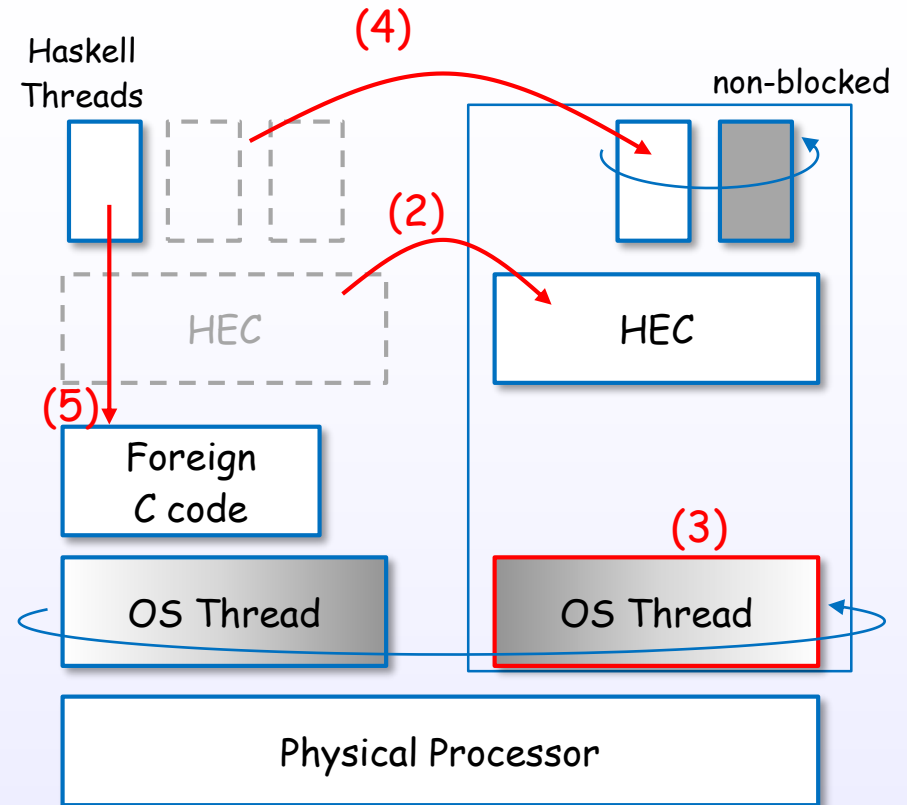
FFI (Foreign Function Interface)



FFI and OS Threads



(1) a safe foreign call (FFI)



(2) move the HEC to other OS thread

(3) spawn or draw an OS thread

(4) move Haskell threads

(5) call the foreign C code

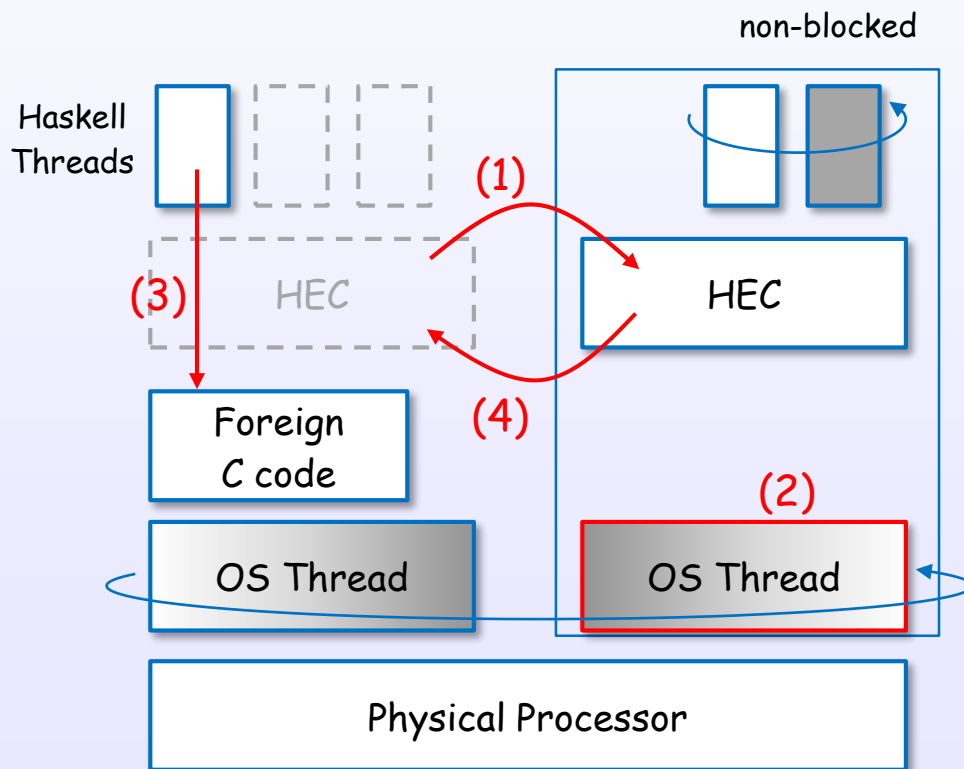
A safe foreign call (code)

Haskell Threads

```
ccall suspendThread  
ccall FOREIGN_C_CODE ... (3)  
ccall resumeThread
```

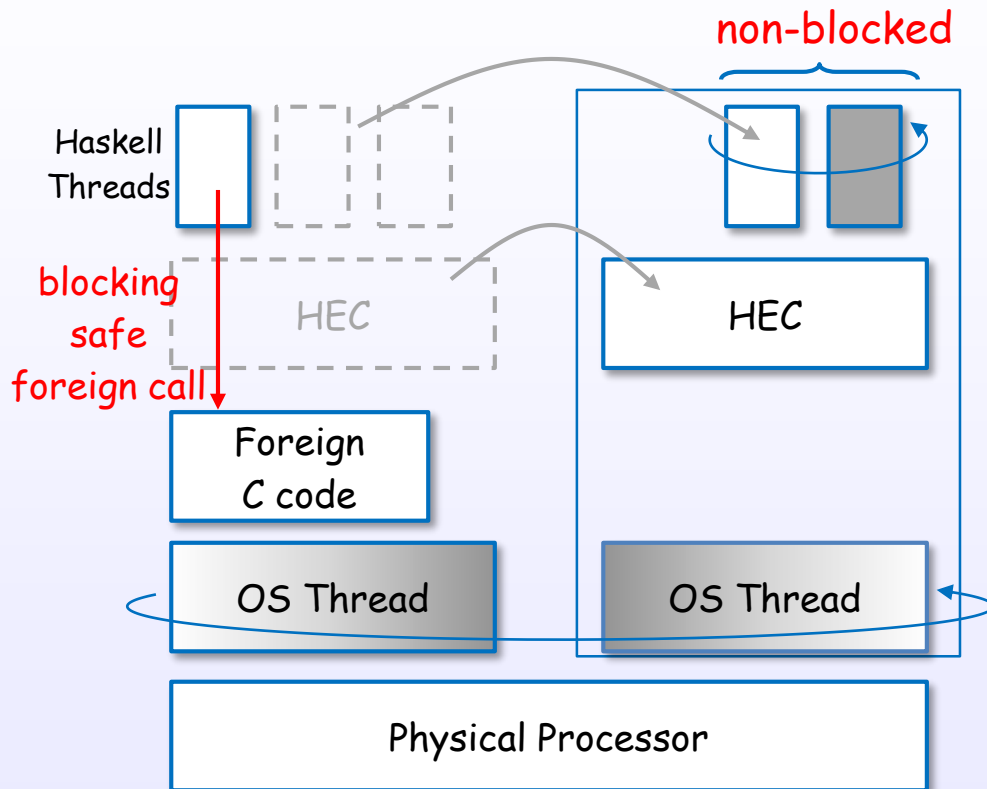
```
releaseCapability_  
giveCapabilityToTask ... (1)  
startWorkerTask  
createOSThread ... (2)
```

```
waitForReturnCapability ... (4)
```

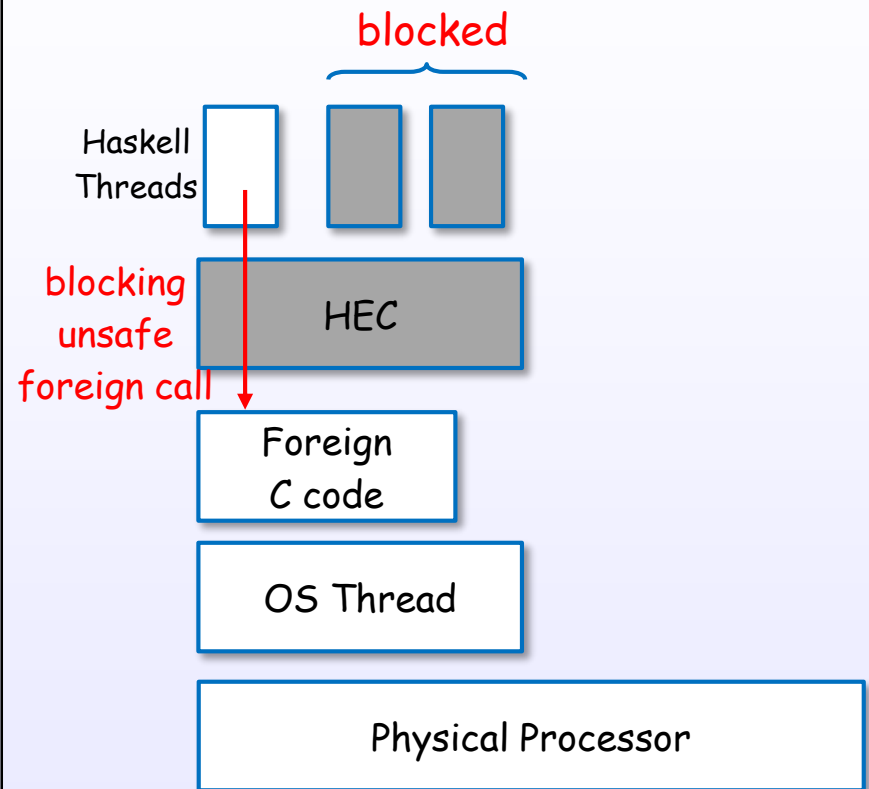


a safe and an unsafe foreign call

a **safe** foreign call

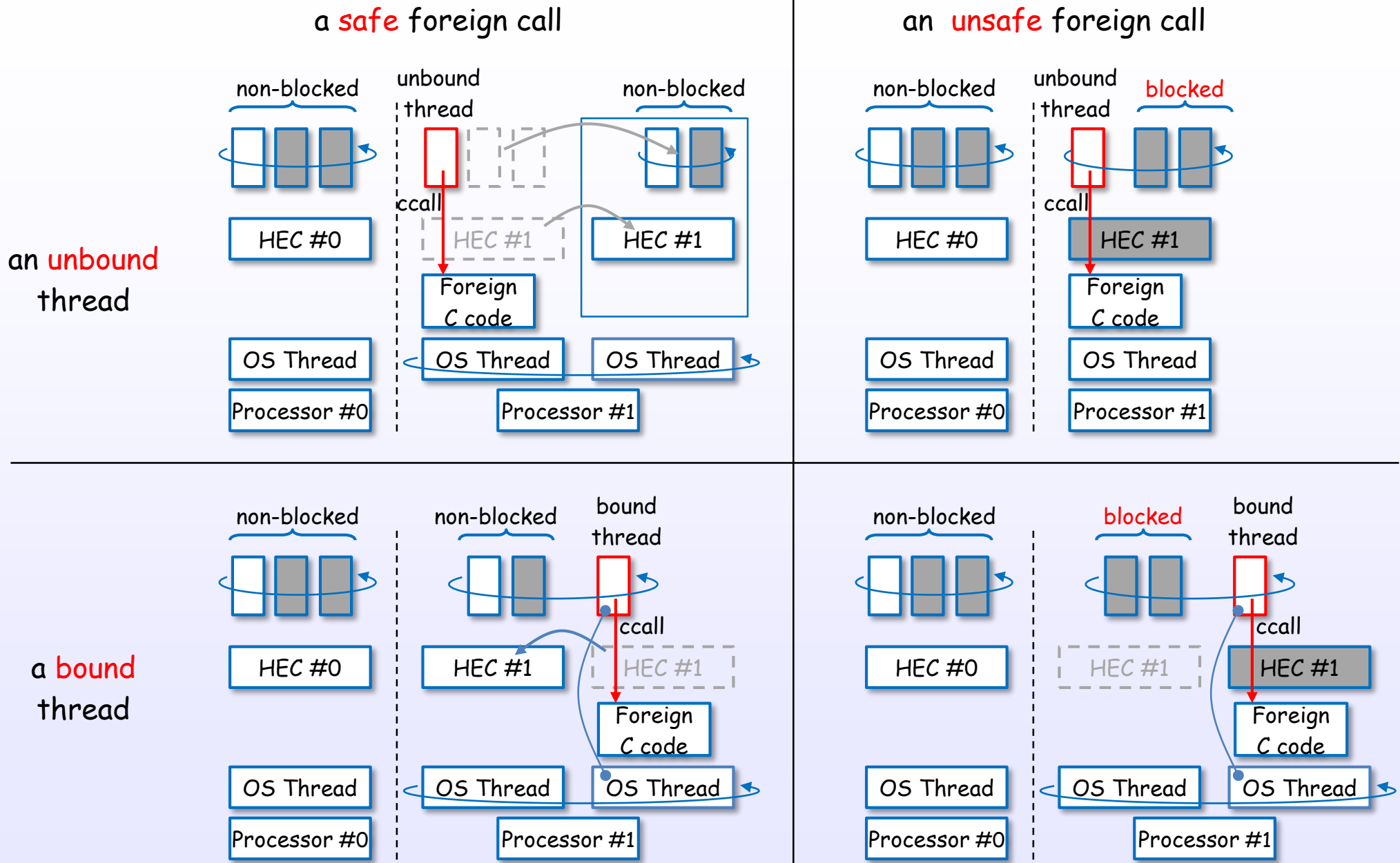


an **unsafe** foreign call



faster,
but blocking to the other Haskell threads

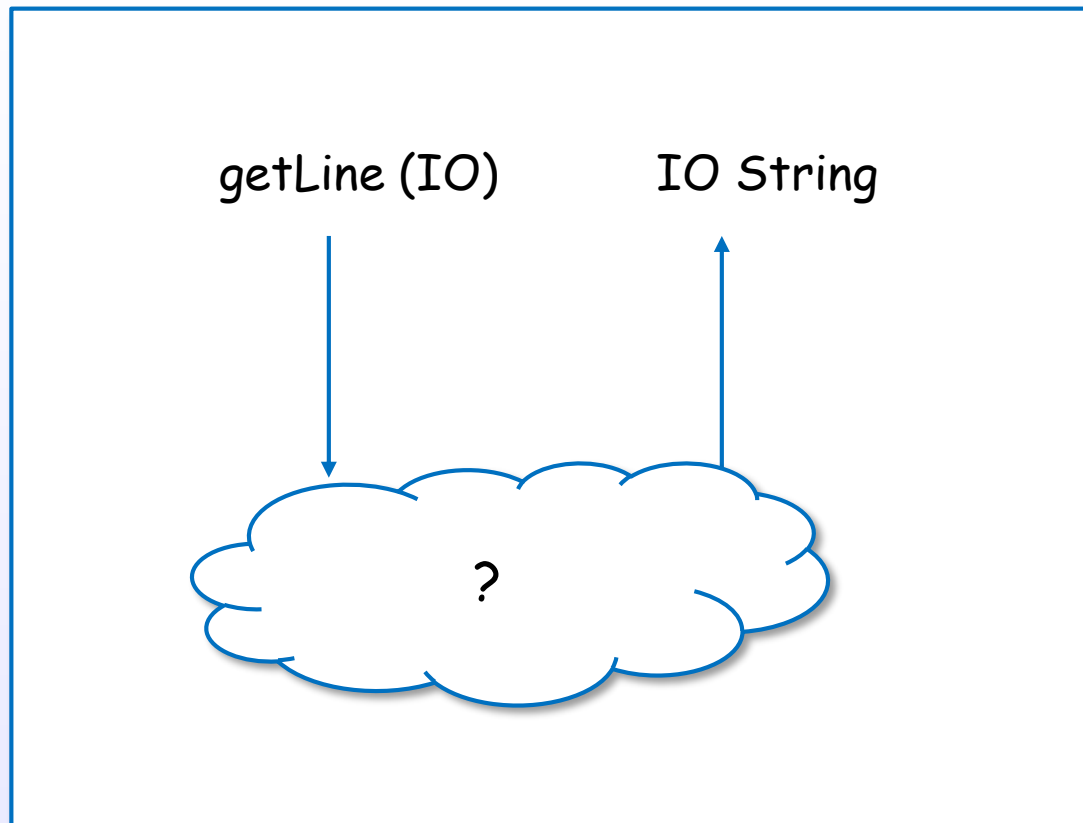
Safe/unsafe foreign call and bound/unbound thread



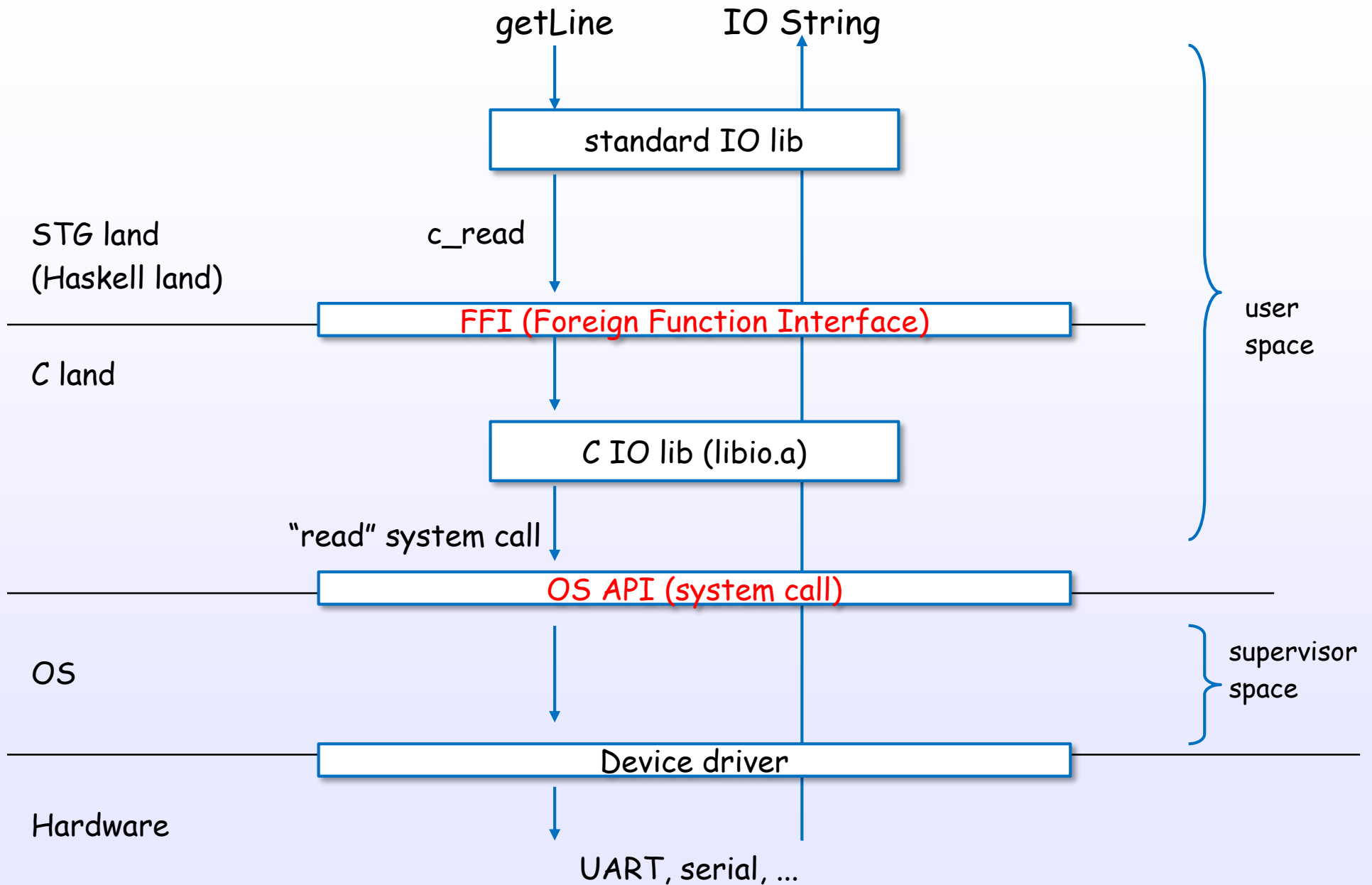
IO and FFI

IO

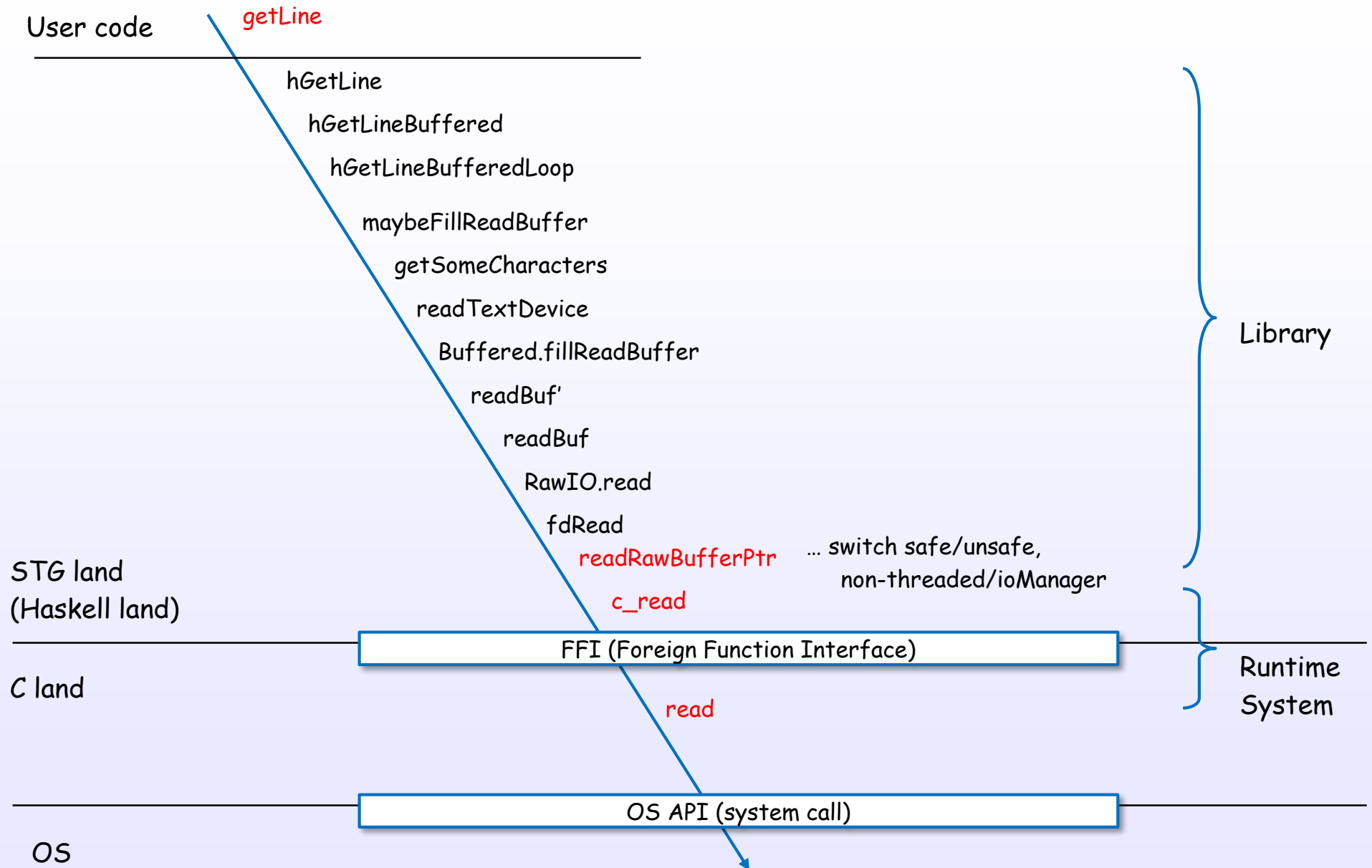
Haskell Thread



IO example: getLine

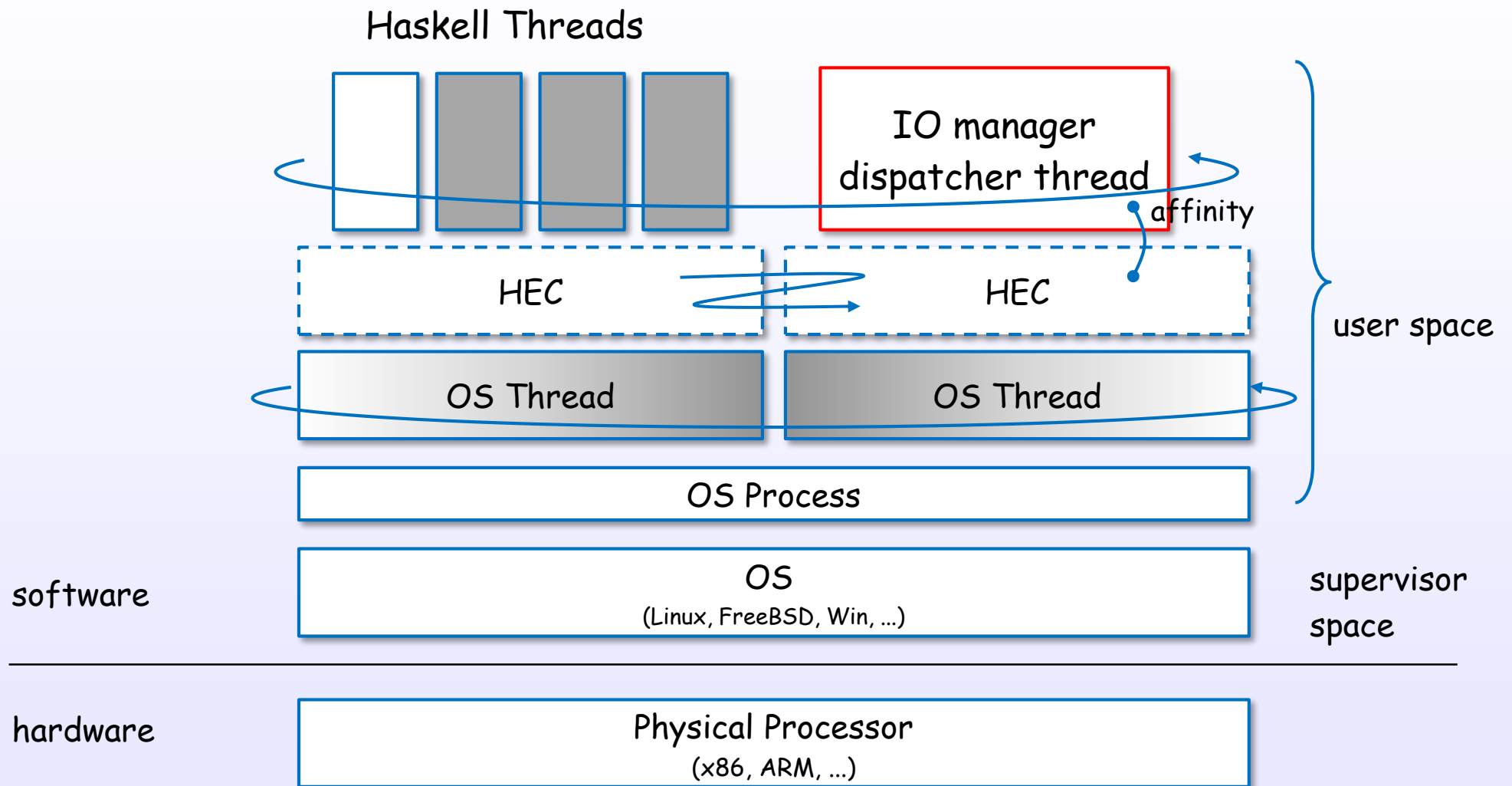


IO example: `getLine` (code)



IO manager

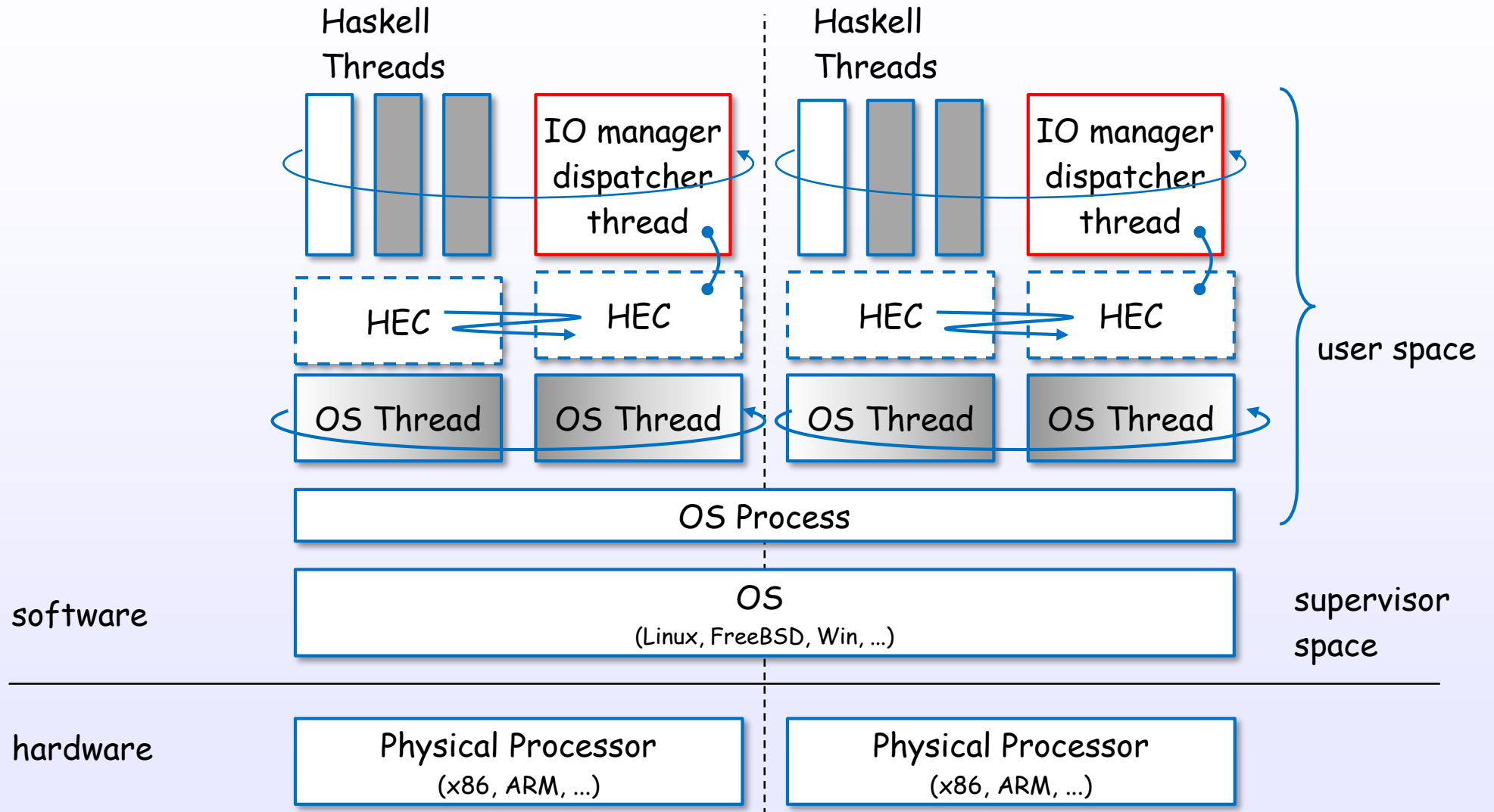
IO manager (single core)



*Threaded option case (ghc -threaded)

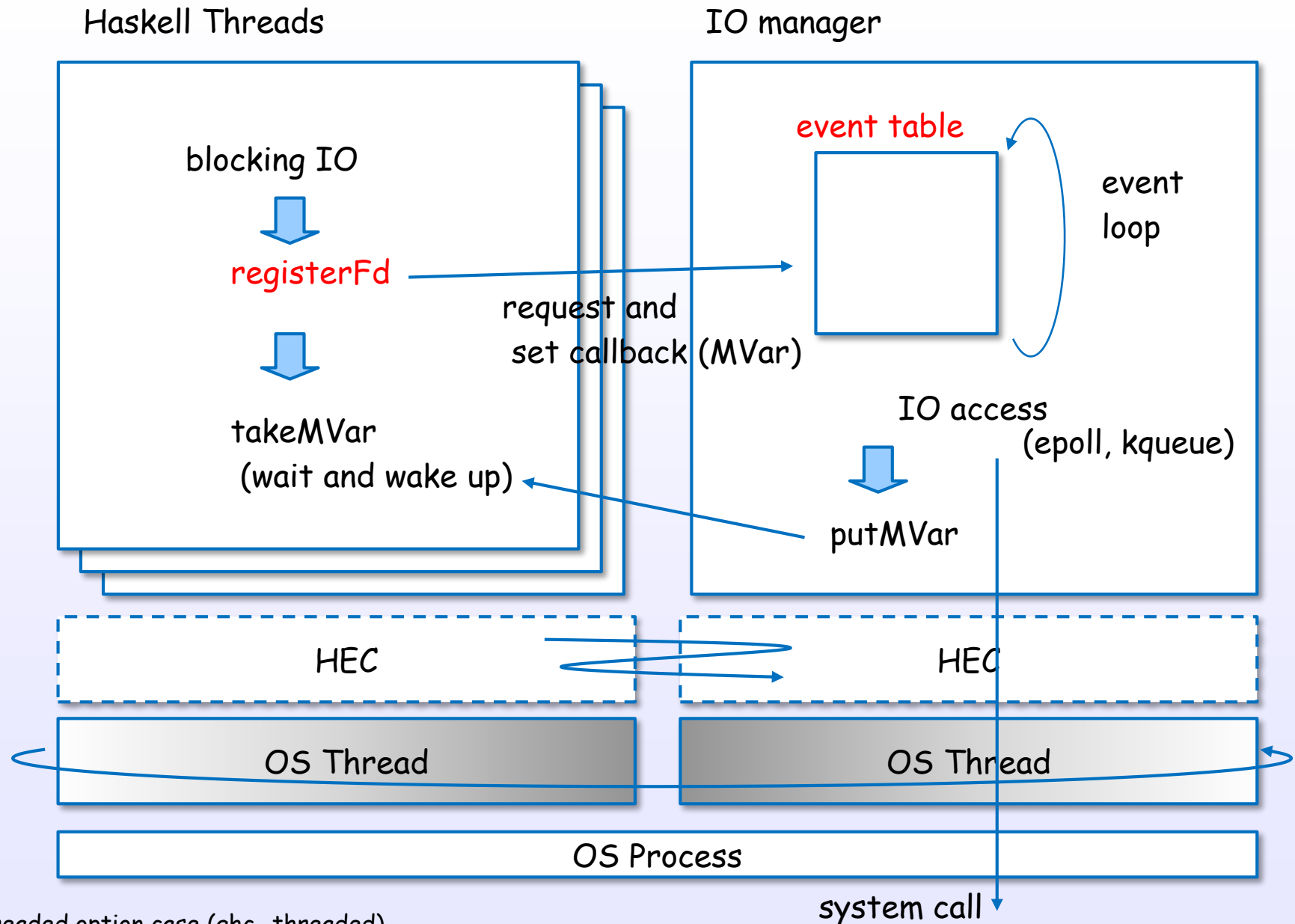
References : [7], [5], [8]

IO manager (multi core)



*Threaded option case (ghc -threaded)

IO manager

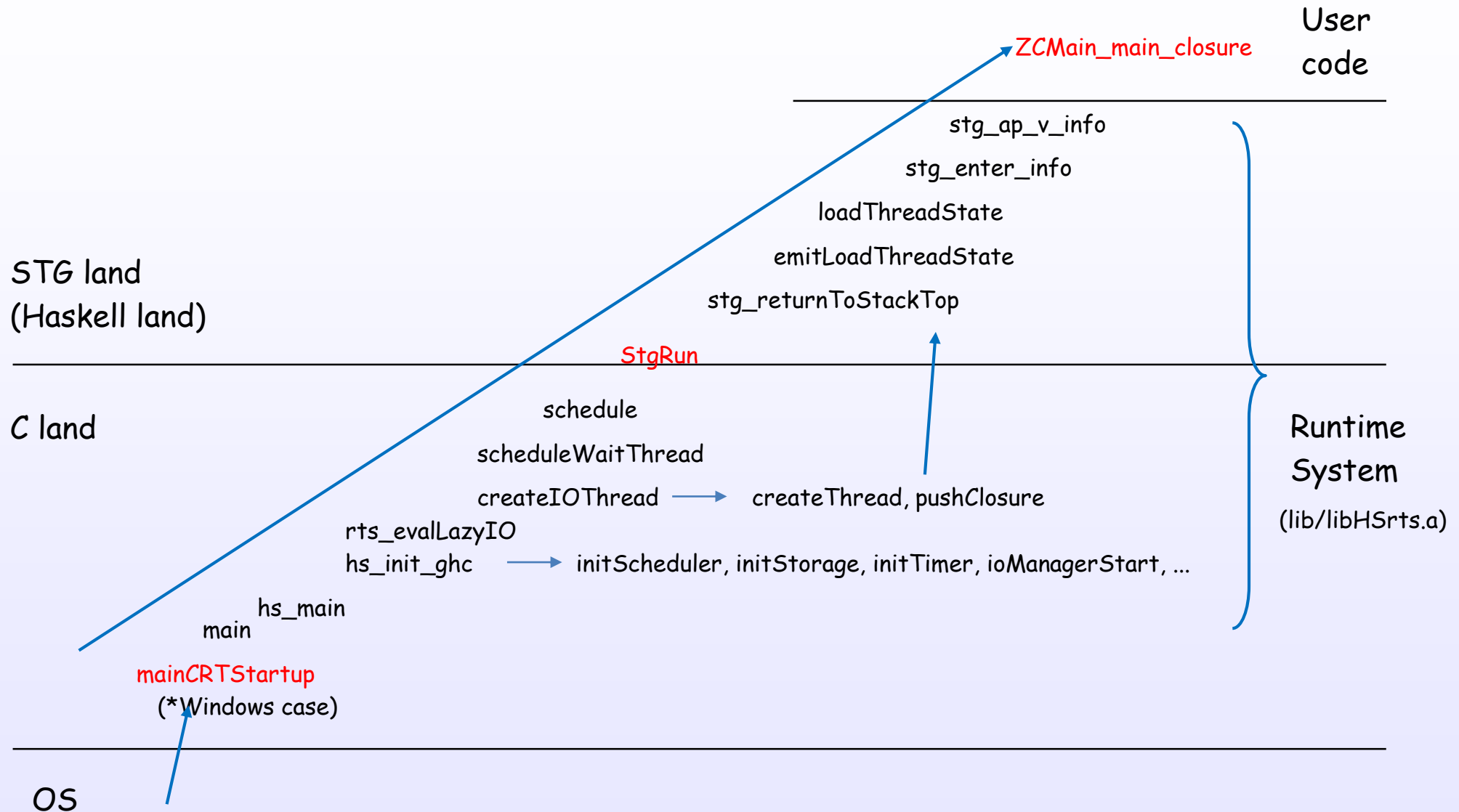


*Threaded option case (ghc -threaded)

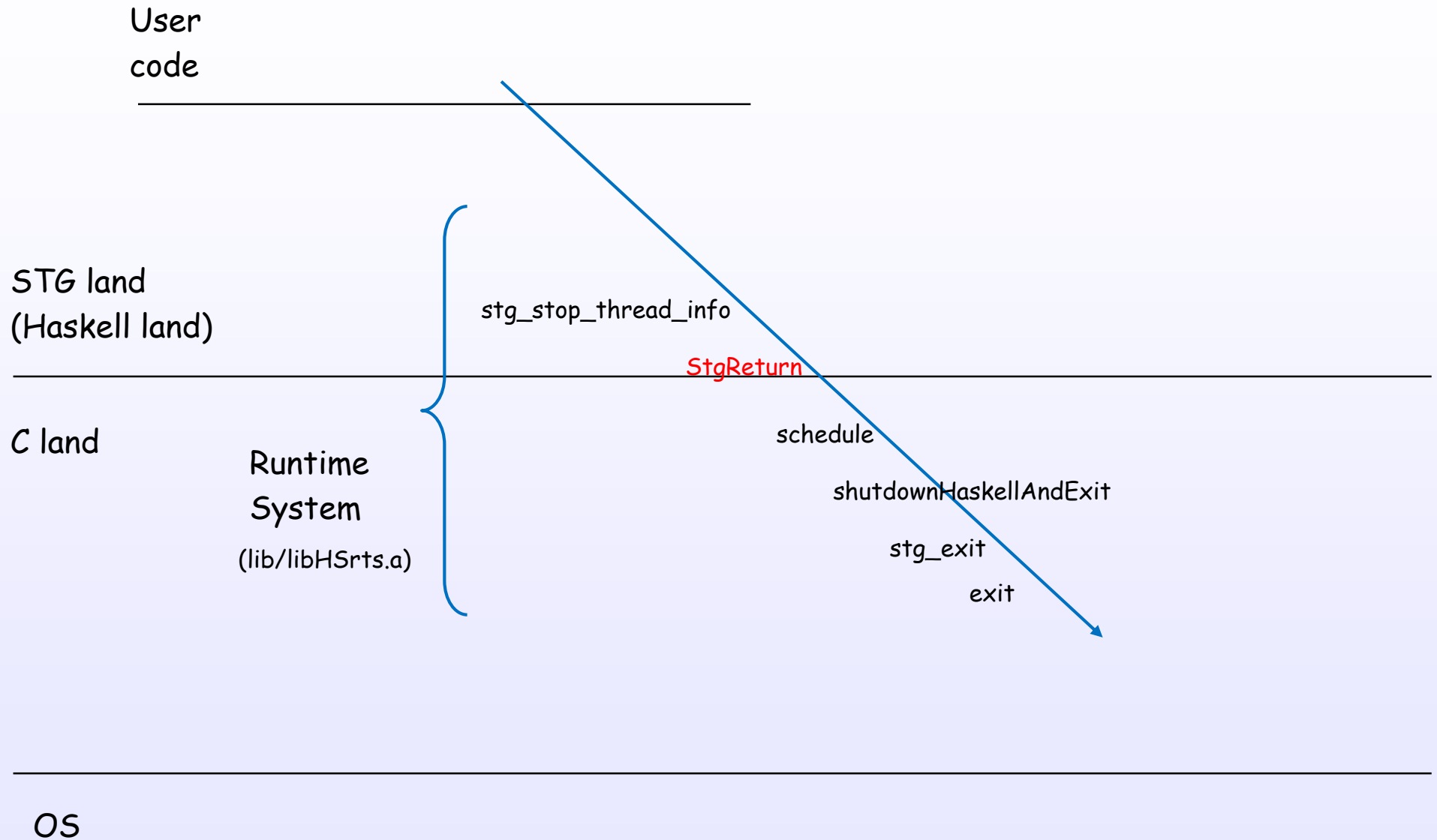
References : [7], [5], [8], [S29], [S30], [S33], [S38], [S36], [S3]

Bootstrap

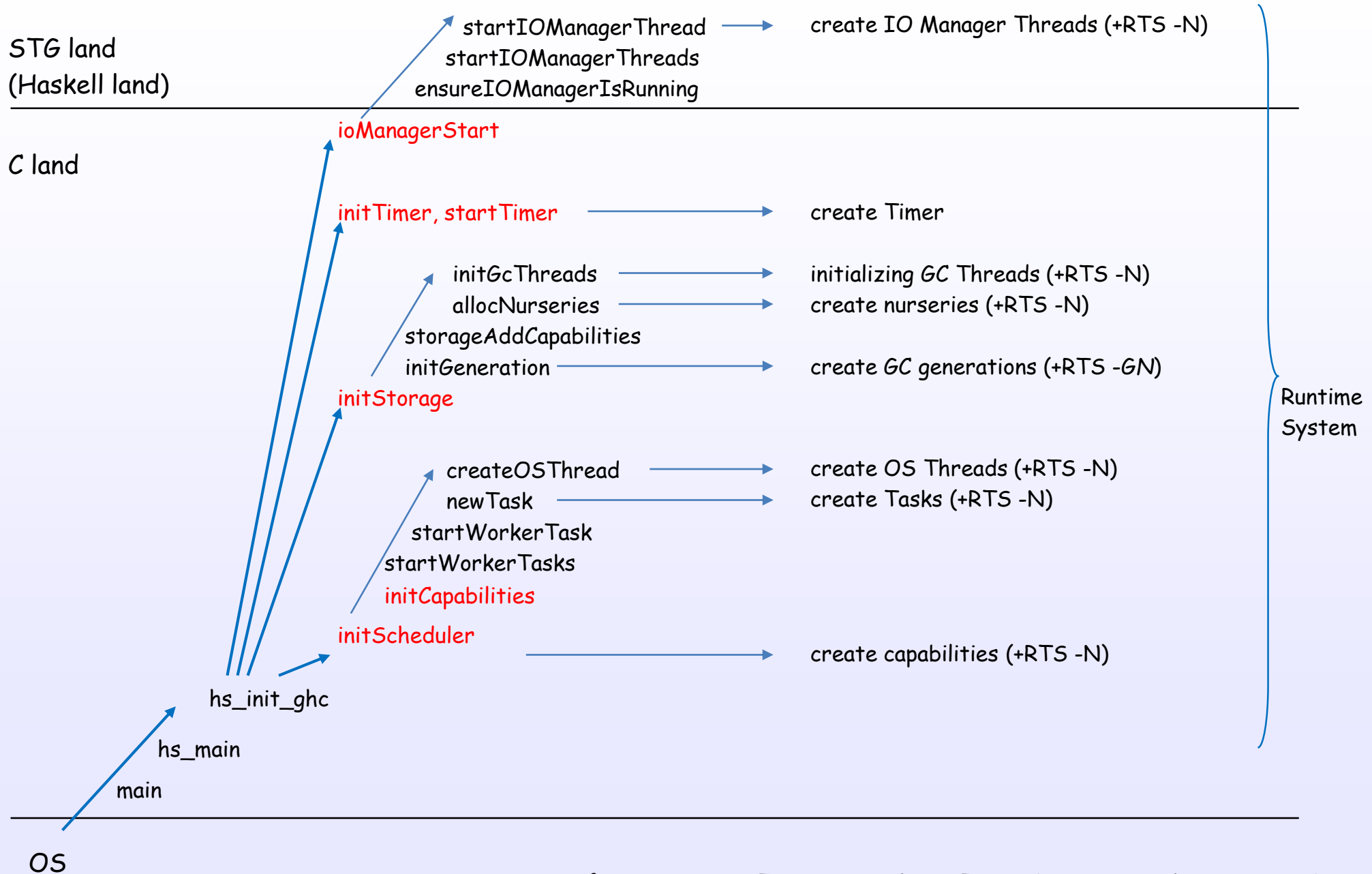
Bootstrap sequence



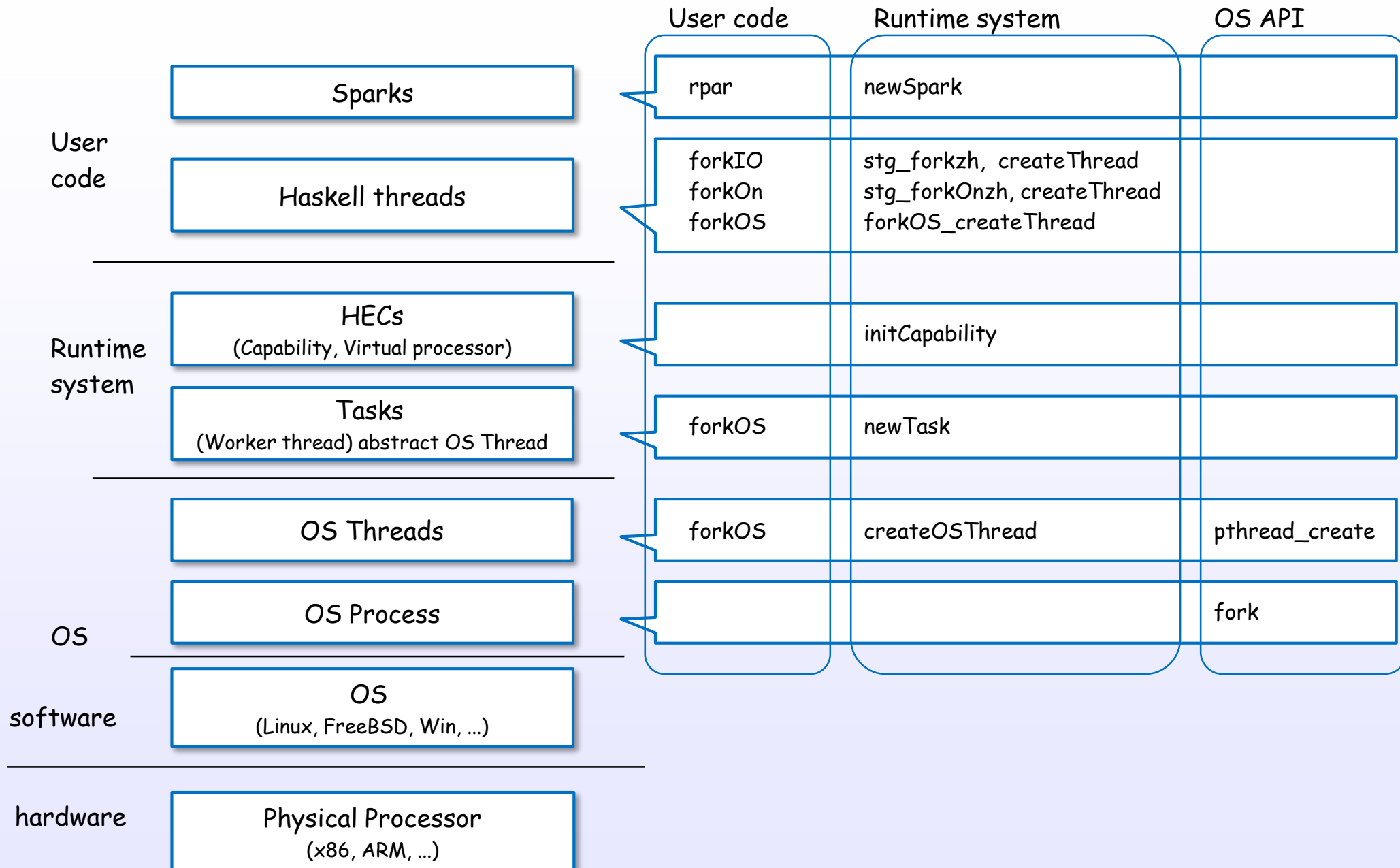
Exit sequence



Initializing



Create each layers



References

References

- [1] The Glorious Glasgow Haskell Compilation System User's Guide
https://downloads.haskell.org/~ghc/latest/docs/html/users_guide/index.html
- [2] Implementing lazy functional languages on stock hardware: the Spineless Tagless G-machine Version 2.5
<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/wp-content/uploads/1992/04/spineless-tagless-gmachine.pdf>
- [3] Making a Fast Curry Push/Enter vs Eval/Apply for Higher-order Languages
<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/eval-apply.pdf>
- [4] Faster Laziness Using Dynamic Pointer Tagging
<http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/um/people/simonpj/papers/ptr-tag/ptr-tagging.pdf>
- [5] Runtime Support for Multicore Haskell
<http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/um/people/simonpj/papers/parallel/multicore-ghc.pdf>
- [6] Extending the Haskell Foreign Function Interface with Concurrency
<http://community.haskell.org/~simonmar/papers/conc-ffi.pdf>
- [7] Mio: A High-Performance Multicore IO Manager for GHC
<http://haskell.cs.yale.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/hask035-voellmy.pdf>
- [8] The GHC Runtime System
<http://web.mit.edu/~ezyang/Public/jfp-ghc-rts.pdf>
- [9] The GHC Runtime System
<http://www.scs.stanford.edu/14sp-cs240h/slides/ghc-rts.pdf>
- [10] Evaluation on the Haskell Heap
<http://blog.ezyang.com/2011/04/evaluation-on-the-haskell-heap/>

References

- [11] IO evaluates the Haskell Heap
<http://blog.ezyang.com/2011/04/io-evaluates-the-haskell-heap/>
- [12] Understanding the Stack
<http://www.well-typed.com/blog/94/>
- [13] Understanding the RealWorld
<http://www.well-typed.com/blog/95/>
- [14] The GHC scheduler
<http://blog.ezyang.com/2013/01/the-ghc-scheduler/>
- [15] GHC's Garbage Collector
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<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/wp-content/uploads/1996/01/concurrent-haskell.pdf>
- [17] Beautiful Concurrency
<https://www.fpcomplete.com/school/advanced-haskell/beautiful-concurrency>
- [18] Anatomy of an MVar operation
<http://blog.ezyang.com/2013/05/anatomy-of-an-mvar-operation/>
- [19] Parallel and Concurrent Programming in Haskell
<https://simonmar.github.io/pages/pcph.html>
- [20] Real World Haskell
<http://book.realworldhaskell.org/>

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- [21] A Haskell Compiler
<http://www.scs.stanford.edu/16wi-cs240h/slides/ghc-compiler-slides.html>
- [22] Dive into GHC
http://www.stephendiehl.com/posts/ghc_01.html
- [23] Unboxed Values as First-Class Citizens
<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/wp-content/uploads/1991/01/unboxed-values.pdf>
- [24] Levity Polymorphism (extended version)
<https://cs.brynmawr.edu/~rae/papers/2017/levity/levity.pdf>

References

The GHC Commentary

- [C1] <https://ghc.haskell.org/trac/ghc/wiki/Commentary>
- [C2] <https://ghc.haskell.org/trac/ghc/wiki/Commentary/SourceTree>
- [C3] <https://ghc.haskell.org/trac/ghc/wiki/Commentary/Compiler>
- [C4] <https://ghc.haskell.org/trac/ghc/wiki/Commentary/Compiler/HscMain>
- [C5] <https://ghc.haskell.org/trac/ghc/wiki/Commentary/Compiler/CoreSynType>
- [C6] <https://ghc.haskell.org/trac/ghc/wiki/Commentary/Compiler/StgSynType>
- [C7] <https://ghc.haskell.org/trac/ghc/wiki/Commentary/Compiler/CmmType>
- [C8] <https://ghc.haskell.org/trac/ghc/wiki/Commentary/Compiler/GeneratedCode>
- [C9] <https://ghc.haskell.org/trac/ghc/wiki/Commentary/Compiler/SymbolNames>
- [C10] <https://ghc.haskell.org/trac/ghc/wiki/Commentary/Compiler/TypeType>
- [C11] <https://ghc.haskell.org/trac/ghc/wiki/LevityPolymorphism>
- [C12] <https://ghc.haskell.org/trac/ghc/wiki/Commentary/Rts>
- [C13] <https://ghc.haskell.org/trac/ghc/wiki/Commentary/Rts/Storage/HeapObjects>
- [C14] <https://ghc.haskell.org/trac/ghc/wiki/Commentary/Rts/Storage/Stack>
- [C15] <https://ghc.haskell.org/trac/ghc/wiki/Commentary/Rts/Storage/GC>
- [C16] <https://ghc.haskell.org/trac/ghc/wiki/Commentary/Rts/HaskellExecution>
- [C17] <https://ghc.haskell.org/trac/ghc/wiki/Commentary/Rts/HaskellExecution/Registers>
- [C18] <https://ghc.haskell.org/trac/ghc/wiki/Commentary/Rts/HaskellExecution/PointerTagging>
- [C19] <https://ghc.haskell.org/trac/ghc/wiki/Commentary/Rts/Scheduler>
- [C20] <https://ghc.haskell.org/trac/ghc/wiki/Commentary/Rts/STM>
- [C21] <https://ghc.haskell.org/trac/ghc/wiki/Commentary/Libraries>

References

Source code

- [S1] `includes/stg/Regs.h`
- [S2] `includes/stg/MachRegs.h`
- [S3] `includes/rts/storage/ClosureTypes.h`
- [S4] `includes/rts/storage/Closures.h`
- [S5] `includes/rts/storage/TSO.h`
- [S6] `includes/rts/storage/InfoTables.h`
- [S7] `compiler/main/DriverPipeline.hs`
- [S8] `compiler/main/HscMain.hs`
- [S9] `compiler/cmm/CmmParse.y`
- [S10] `compiler/codeGen/StgCmmForeign.hs`
- [S11] `compiler/codeGen/Stg*.hs`
- [S12] `rts/PrimOps.cmm`
- [S13] `rts/RtsMain.c`
- [S14] `rts/RtsAPI.c`
- [S15] `rts/Capability.h`
- [S16] `rts/Capability.c`
- [S17] `rts/Schedule.c`
- [S18] `rts/StgCRun.c`
- [S19] `rts/StgStartup.cmm`
- [S20] `rts/StgMiscClosures.cmm`
- [S21] `rts/HeapStackCheck.cmm`
- [S22] `rts/Threads.c`
- [S23] `rts/Task.c`
- [S24] `rts/Timer.c`
- [S25] `rts/sm/GC.c`
- [S26] `rts/Sparks.c`
- [S27] `rts/WSDeque.c`
- [S28] `rts/STM.h`
- [S29] `rts/posix/Signals.c`
- [S30] `rts/win32/ThrIOManager.c`
- [S31] `libraries/ghc-prim/GHC/Types.hs`
- [S32] `libraries/base/GHC/MVar.hs`
- [S33] `libraries/base/GHC/Conc/IO.hs`
- [S34] `libraries/base/GHC/Conc/Sync.hs`
- [S35] `libraries/base/GHC/Event/Manager.hs`
- [S36] `libraries/base/GHC/Event/Thread.hs`
- [S37] `libraries/base/GHC/IO/BufferedIO.hs`
- [S38] `libraries/base/GHC/IO/FD.hs`
- [S39] `libraries/base/GHC/IO/Handle/Text.hs`
- [S40] `libraries/base/System/IO.hs`
- [S41] `libraries/base/System/Posix/Internals.hs`
- [S42] `AutoApply.o (utils/genapply/Main.hs)`

Connect the algorithm and transistor