

Biorthogonality, Step-indexing & Compiler Correctness

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Compiler Correctness

- Type-like safety / liveness property
 - memory safety, resource usage limits, ...
 - most applicable in PCC scenarios

- Full Functional correctness of a compiler $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$

- Compiled machine code \downarrow Closed source program of ground type \downarrow
- $\text{Obs}(\mathcal{C}P\mathcal{D}) = \text{Obs}(P)$: Computational adequacy
 - Compilation preserves all observational properties of source programs
 - Computational adequacy has been regarded as correctness of a compiler.

Compositional Compiler Correctness

- Problem : Computational adequacy is NOT compositional.

$\mathcal{D}-\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}-\mathcal{D}_2$ computationally adequate

$$\not\Rightarrow \text{Obs}(\text{Link}(\mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}_2)) = \text{Obs}(C[P])$$

- Solution

① Define $\models \subseteq \text{MachineProg} \times \text{SourceProg}$, called realizability relation

② $p \in \text{MachineProg}$ correctly implements $P \in \text{SourceProg}$ def $p \models P$

③ $\mathcal{D}-\mathcal{D}$ is correct def $\forall P \in \text{SourceProg}, \mathcal{D}P \models P$

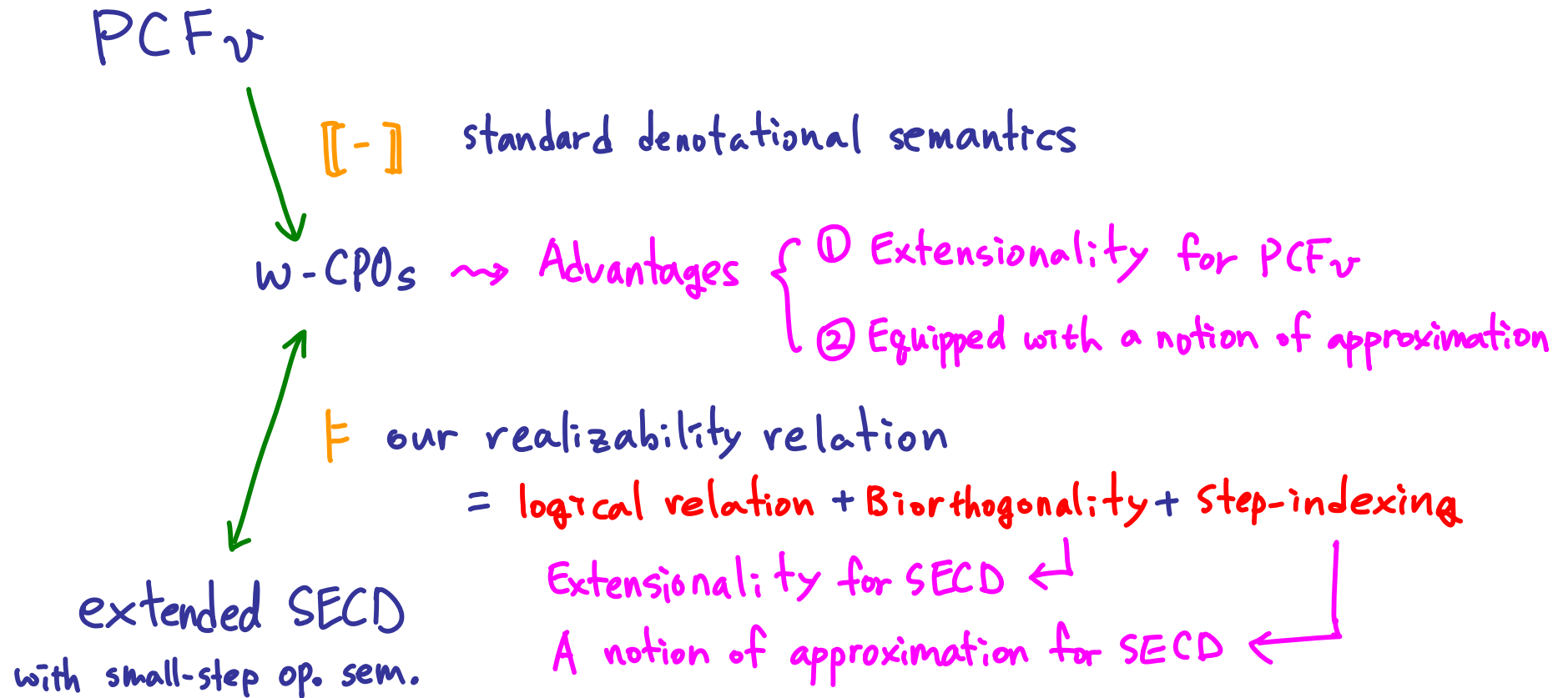
Requirements for \models

① Computational adequacy : $p \models P \Rightarrow \text{Obs}(p) = \text{Obs}(P)$

② Compositionality : $c \models C, p \models P \Rightarrow \text{Link}(c, p) \models C[P]$

③ Extensionality: does not over-specify intensional details
 \rightsquigarrow validating heavily-optimized machine code

Overview



- All formalized and verified in Coq (using domain package by Benton et al. TPHOLs 09)

SECD machine with Eq

Inst := Swap | Dup | PushV n | Op $*$ | PushC c | PushRC c
| APP | Ret | Sel(c_1, c_2) | Join | MkPair | Fst | Snd | Eq

Val := \underline{n} | CL(e, c) | RCL(e, c) | PR(v_1, v_2)

Eq
↓
Syntactic Eq test

Config := (c, e, s, d)
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 list Inst list Val list Val list (Code x Env x Stack)
 " " " "
 Code Env stack Dump

Comp := Code x Stack

Cont := Code x Env x Stack x Dump

$-[=]$: Cont x Comp \rightarrow Config : $(c, e, s, d), (c_0, s_0) \mapsto (c_0 + c, e, s_0 + s, d)$

Compiler : PCF_v to SECD

Values:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x_1 : t_1, \dots, x_n : t_n \vdash x_i : t_i \rangle &= [\text{PushV } i] \\ \langle \Gamma \vdash \text{true} : \text{Bool} \rangle &= [\text{PushN } 1] \\ \langle \Gamma \vdash \text{false} : \text{Bool} \rangle &= [\text{PushN } 0] \\ \langle \Gamma \vdash n : \text{Int} \rangle &= [\text{PushN } n] \\ \langle \Gamma \vdash \langle V_1, V_2 \rangle : t_1 \times t_2 \rangle &= \langle \Gamma \vdash V_1 : t_1 \rangle ++ \langle \Gamma \vdash V_2 : t_2 \rangle ++ [\text{MkPair}] \\ \langle \Gamma \vdash \text{Rec } f x = M : t \rightarrow t' \rangle &= [\text{PushRC } (\langle \Gamma, f : t \rightarrow t', x : t \vdash M : t' \rangle ++ [\text{Ret}])] \end{aligned}$$

Expressions:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Gamma \vdash [V] : t \rangle &= \langle \Gamma \vdash V : t \rangle \\ \langle \Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = M \text{ in } N : t' \rangle &= [\text{PushC } (\langle \Gamma, x : t \vdash N : t' \rangle ++ [\text{Ret}])] ++ \langle \Gamma \vdash M : t \rangle ++ [\text{App}] \\ \langle \Gamma \vdash V_1 V_2 : t' \rangle &= \langle \Gamma \vdash V_1 : t \rightarrow t' \rangle ++ \langle \Gamma \vdash V_2 : t \rangle ++ [\text{App}] \\ \langle \Gamma \vdash \text{if } V \text{ then } M_1 \text{ else } M_2 : t \rangle &= \langle \Gamma \vdash V : \text{Bool} \rangle ++ [\text{Sel } ((\langle \Gamma \vdash M_1 : t \rangle ++ [\text{Join}]), (\langle \Gamma \vdash M_2 : t \rangle ++ [\text{Join}]))] \\ \langle \Gamma \vdash V_1 * V_2 : \text{Int} \rangle &= \langle \Gamma \vdash V_1 : \text{Int} \rangle ++ \langle \Gamma \vdash V_2 : \text{Int} \rangle ++ [\text{Op } *] \\ \langle \Gamma \vdash V_1 > V_2 : \text{Bool} \rangle &= \langle \Gamma \vdash V_1 : \text{Int} \rangle ++ \langle \Gamma \vdash V_2 : \text{Int} \rangle ++ [\text{Op } (\lambda(n_1, n_2).n_1 > n_2 \supset 1 \mid 0)] \end{aligned}$$

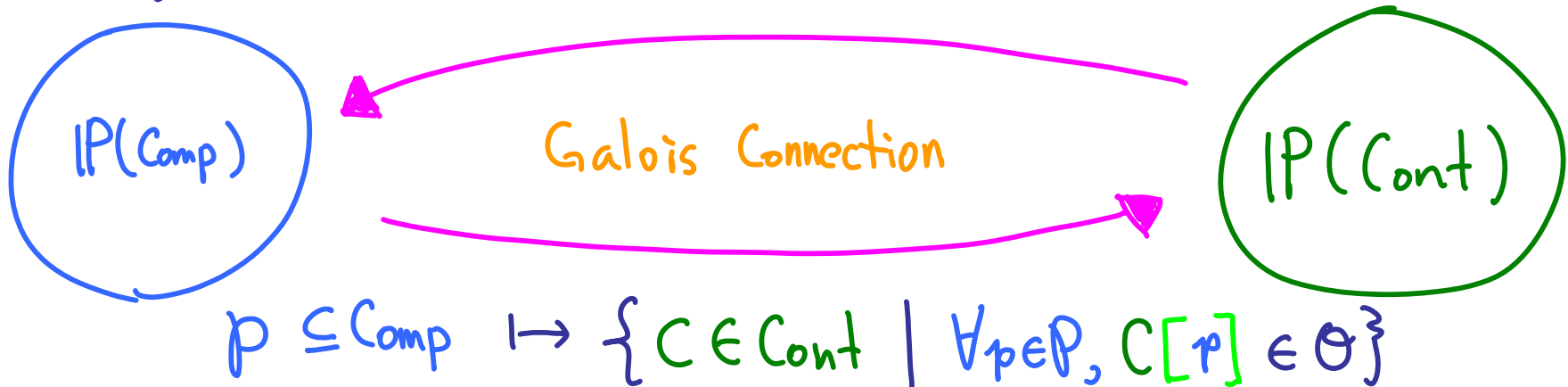
Figure 3. Compiler for PCF_v

Biorthogonals (Krivine 1994; Pitts & Stark 1998)

used to achieve extensionality on the machine side

- $\perp\perp$ -closure for a fixed observation $\Theta \subseteq \text{Config}$

$$\{p \in \text{Comp} \mid \forall C \in \mathcal{C}, C[p] \in \Theta\} \leftarrow \mathcal{C} \subseteq \text{Cont}$$



Step-indices (Appel & McAllester 2001)

A notion of approximation on the machine side

- step-indices are used for inductive reasoning
- "rec_n F" : used to reason about recursive functions thanks to unwinding theorem

$$M[\text{rec } F] \Downarrow \iff \exists m \forall n \geq m, M[\text{rec}_n F] \Downarrow$$

- step indices : used to reason about recursive types, references
- We use step indices to reason about recursive functions because unwinding theorem NOT hold, due to the instruction Eq.
 - $P_k(c) \triangleq c$ has property P for k steps of execution
 - $P(c) \iff \forall k, P_k(c)$

Realizability relation



- We only observe divergence & termination.
- $p \vDash d \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (p \triangleleft d) \wedge (p \triangleright d)$
- $p \triangleleft d \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall k, p \triangleleft^k d$ by step indexing
- $p \triangleleft^* d \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{logical relation + biorthogonals w.r.t. runs at least } k \text{ steps}$
- $p \triangleright d \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} d \in \text{Ideal Closure } (\{d' \mid p \triangleright d'\})$
- $p \triangleright d \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{logical relation + biorthogonals w.r.t. termination}$

Realizability relation : \triangleleft^k

- Simple Types : $T := \text{int} \mid \text{bool} \mid T_1 \times T_2 \mid T_1 \rightarrow T_2$
- Standard denotation : $\llbracket \text{int} \rrbracket = \mathbb{N}$, $\llbracket T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \rrbracket = \llbracket T_1 \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket T_2 \rrbracket_{\perp}$, ...
- $\triangleleft_T^k \subseteq \text{Val} \times \llbracket T \rrbracket$, $\triangleleft_{\rho \vdash T}^k \subseteq \text{Comp} \times (\llbracket \rho \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket T \rrbracket_{\perp})$
- \underline{n} $\triangleleft_{\text{int}}^k n \in \mathbb{N}$
- f $\triangleleft_{T_1 \rightarrow T_2}^k df \in \llbracket T_1 \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket T_2 \rrbracket_{\perp}$

↙ logical relation

iff $\forall j \leq k \forall v \triangleleft_{T_1}^j dv$, $(\text{App} :: \text{nil} , v :: f :: \text{nil}) \triangleleft_{\rho \vdash T_2}^j df(dv)$
- p $\triangleleft_{\rho \vdash T}^k dp \in \llbracket T \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket T \rrbracket_{\perp}$

↙ biorthogonality

iff $\forall j \leq k \forall e \triangleleft_{\rho}^j de$,
 $p \in \left(\{ v \mid v \triangleleft_{\rho \vdash T}^j dp(de) \} \right)_{\perp_e}^j \perp_{e^i}$

Properties of the realizability relation

- Computational adequacy

$$P \Vdash \perp \in \llbracket \text{int} \rrbracket_{\perp} \Rightarrow \forall \text{cesd} \in \text{Cont}, \text{cesd}[P] \Uparrow$$

$$P \Vdash [n] \in \llbracket \text{int} \rrbracket_{\perp} \Rightarrow \forall \text{cesd} \in \text{Cont}, \begin{cases} \text{cesd}[P] \Uparrow & \text{if } \text{cesd}[n] \Uparrow \\ \text{cesd}[P] \Downarrow & \text{if } \text{cesd}[n] \Downarrow \end{cases}$$

- Compositionality

$$(P, \text{nil}) \Vdash df \in \llbracket \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \rrbracket_{\perp} \Rightarrow (P \text{tt} q \text{tt} \text{App}::\text{nil}, \text{nil}) \Vdash df \circ da \in \llbracket \tau_2 \rrbracket_{\perp}$$

$$(q, \text{nil}) \Vdash da \in \llbracket \tau_1 \rrbracket_{\perp}$$

let $f \leftarrow df$ in
let $a \leftarrow da$ in
 $f(a)$

- Compiler Correctness

$$(\perp \text{tD}, \text{nil}) \Vdash \llbracket \Gamma \vdash t : A \rrbracket$$

- Corollary

For $\emptyset \vdash t : \text{int}$, $t \Downarrow n \iff \perp \text{tD}$ converges to \underline{n}

Example : Hand optimization - Optimizing iteration

- PCF_v term $\text{appn} : (\text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}) \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{appn } f \ n \ v = f^n v$
- hand-optimized implementation of appn

$\text{appnoptcode} = [\text{pushC } \dots]$

$\lambda f. \lambda n. \lambda v. \text{if } \text{Eq}(f, \lambda x. x) \text{ then } v \text{ else } \text{appn } f \ n \ v$

↑
syntactic Eq test

- Proposition

$\text{appnoptcode} \models \llbracket \top \vdash \text{appn} : (\text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}) \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} \rrbracket$

Summary

We developed a realizability relation that can be used to verify correctness of

① Compiler

② hand-optimized machine code.

In our approach,

③ correctness of machine code linking is guaranteed

Discussion & future work

- Discussion

- 6000 lines in Coq

- excluding domain package, PCFv & its denotational semantics

- Future work

- operational semantics

- polymorphism

- recursive types

- effects (references, exceptions, input & output, ...)

- realistic assembly language

} See draft on authors' webpages.