Refunctionalization of Abstract Abstract Machines

Bridging the Gap between Abstract Abstract Machines and Abstract Definitional Interpreters (Functional Pearl)

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Definitional Interpreters for Higher-Order Programming Languages*

JOHN C.REYNOLDS** Systems and Information Science, Syracuse University

Order-of- application dependence:	Use of higher-order functions:		
	y e s	no	
yes	direct interpreter for GEDANKEN	McCarthy's definition of LISP	
NO	Morris-Wadsworth method	SECD machine, Vienna definition	

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defunctionalization: transform higher-order functions to first-order data types with their dispatching functions (e.g., closure conversion).



John Reynolds, Definitional Interpreters for Higher-Order Programming Languages, in Proceedings of the ACM Annual Conference, Volume 2, pages 717–740, August 1972. defunctionalization: transform higher-order functions to first-order data types with their dispatching functions (e.g., closure conversion).

refunctionalization: the left-inverse of defunctionalization
[Danvy et al.].



- Refunctionalization / defunctionalization can be used to show the functional correspondence between small-step abstract machines and big-step evaluators.
- Idea: apply refunctionalization / defunctionalization to control flow.

 Example: refunctionalizing a CEK machine yields an interpreter in continuation-passing style.

CEK Machine						
State	:=	<pre>{Expr, Env, Kont></pre>				
Kont	:=	Halt				
		Ar <pre>Ar<pre>Expr, Env, Kont</pre></pre>				
		Fn〈Lam, Env, Kont〉				

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- refunc. evaluation contexts = higher-order continuations
- defunc. continuations = first-order evaluation contexts

Ager, Mads Sig, et al. A functional correspondence between evaluators and abstract machines, Proc. of the 5th ACM SIGPLAN inter. conf. on Principles and practice of declarative programming. 2003.

- Example: refunctionalizing a CEK machine yields an interpreter in continuation-passing style.
- Transform CPS interpreter back to direct-style, i.e., a definitional evaluator.



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- Functional correspondence: independently designed concrete semantic artifacts can be inter-derived in a systematic way.
- Refunctionalization and defunctionalization plays an important role in the inter-derivation.

Abstract Machines		Definitional	
	Functional correspondence between concrete abstract machines and evaluators	Interpreter	

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```
Abstract
            A recipe to derive small-step abstract
            interpreters from concrete interpreters.
Abstract
Machines
[ICFP 10]
    Δ
Abstract
                                                                     Definitional
Machines
                                                                     Interpreters
                       Functional correspondence between
(CEK/CESK)
                    concrete abstract machines and evaluators
```

```
Abstract
               A recipe to derive small-step abstract
               interpreters from concrete interpreters.
Abstract
Machines
                  finite state space
                  State<sup>#</sup> := (Expr, Env<sup>#</sup>, Store<sup>#</sup>, Kont<sup>#</sup>)
[ICFP 10]
                  nondeterministic state transition
                  State<sup>#</sup> → Set[State<sup>#</sup>]
     Δ
Abstract
                                                                                    Definitional
Machines
                                                                                    Interpreters
                            Functional correspondence between
(CEK/CESK)
                        concrete abstract machines and evaluators
```















Concrete abstract machine (CEK) is deterministic...



Abstract abstract machine (AAM) is nondeterministic...



f may represent multiple target closures.



AAM adds the successors into a worklist.



A driver function keeps popping up a state from the worklist, and asking "Have I see you before?", if not, "Do you have successors?".

(f v)



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(f v)



Linearization makes the state transition to be deterministic by using another *meta*-continuation to express the choices.



Pick a state as *the* successor state.



Save the information at the fork point into that meta-continuation of the state, so that we can come back later.



Continue working on this state, until we reach its end.



Remember we still have states left...



Resume to the most recent fork point, and construct the next state.



A driver function just keeps asking "Do you have a successor?"... Until no more states and no more saved choices in all meta-continuations.



- Now the abstract state has *two* continuations, both are represented by first-order types.
- Change the state definition
 from (Expr, Env[#], Store[#], Kont)
 to (Expr, Env[#], Store[#], Kont, MKont)



Fusion and Disentanglement

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- Lightweight fusion and disentanglement further tweak the form of AAM and expose continuations explicitly.
- Fusion: merges the step function and the drive function into one, so the abstract interpreter is a single, recursive function.
- Disentanglement: lifts the code that dispatches those two data types representing continuations to be top-level functions.

aeval: State × Cache \Rightarrow Cachecontinue: State × Cache \Rightarrow Cachemcontinue: State × Cache \Rightarrow Cache





- Transforms the two first-order data type representing continuations and their dispatching functions to two higher-order functions.
- After which, the abstract interpreter is written in two-continuation-passing style.

- Types of the first-order dispatching functions:

State : (Expr, Env[#], Store[#], Kont, MKont)
continue : State × Cache ⇒ Cache
mcontinue : State × Cache ⇒ Cache

- Types of the higher-order continuations:

State : (Expr, Env[#], Store[#], Kont, MKont)
type Cont = (State, Cache, MCont) ⇒ Cache
type MCont = (State, Cache) ⇒ Cache

- Types of the first-order dispatching functions:

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- Types of the higher-order continuations:

State : (Expr, Env[#], Store[#], Kont, MKont)
type Cont = (State, Cache, MCont) ⇒ Cache
type MCont = (State, Cache) ⇒ Cache

```
def aeval(state: State, seen: Cache, k: Cont, mk: MCont): Cache = {
  e match {
    case Let(x, App(f, ae), e) if isAtomic(f) && isAtomic(ae) \Rightarrow
      val closures = atomicEval(f, \rho, \sigma).toList
      val Clos(Lam(v, body), c_p) = closures.head
      val \alpha = alloc(v);
                          val new_ρ = c_ρ + (v ↦ α)
      val argvs = atomicEval(ae, \rho, \sigma); val new_\sigma = \sigma.join(\alpha \mapsto argvs)
      val new k: Cont = ...
      // A HO function takes result of App and then evaluates e
      val new mk: MCont = ...
      // A HO function iterates over the target closures
      aeval(State(body, new_ρ, new_σ), new_seen, new_k, new_mk)
    case ae if isAtomic(ae) \Rightarrow k(state, new_seen, mk)
```

```
def aeval(state: State, seen: Cache, k: Cont, mk: MCont): Cache = {
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      val closures = atomicEval(f, \rho, \sigma).toList
      val Clos(Lam(v, body), c_p) = closures.head
      val \alpha = alloc(v);
                           val new_p = c_p + (v \mapsto \alpha)
      val argvs = atomicEval(ae, \rho, \sigma); val new_\sigma = \sigma.join(\alpha \mapsto argvs)
      val new_k: Cont = ...
      // A HO function takes result of App and then evaluates e
      val new_mk: MCont = ...
      // A HO function iterates over the target closures
      aeval(State(body, new_ρ, new_σ), new_seen, new_k, new_mk)
    case ae if isAtomic(ae) \Rightarrow k(state, new_seen, mk)
```



- From extended CPS to direct-style, three choices:
 - Use explicit side-effects and assignments.
 - Use monads [Darais et al. ICFP 17].
 - Use delimited control operators (shift/reset).

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 - Use explicit side-effects and assignments.
 - Use monads [Darais et al. ICFP 17].
 - Use delimited control operators (shift/reset).
 - shift to capture the continuation
 - reset to set the boundary
- After the transformation, the abstract interpreter looks almost no difference to a concrete interpreter.

```
def aeval(state: State, seen: Cache): (State, Cache) @cps[Cache] = {
  . . .
  e match {
     case Let(x, App(f, ae), e) if isAtomic(f) && isAtomic(ae) ⇒
       val closures = atomicEval(f, \rho, \sigma).toList
       val (Clos(Lam(v, body), c_{\rho}), c_{seen}) = choices(closures, new_seen)
       val v_{\alpha} = \text{alloc}(v); val new_\rho = c_{\rho} + (v \mapsto v_{\alpha})
       val new_\sigma = \sigma.join(v_\alpha \mapsto atomicEval(ae, \rho, \sigma))
       val (bd_state, bd_seen) = aeval(State(body, new_\rho, new_\sigma), c_seen)
       val State(bd_ae, bd_\rho, bd_\sigma) = bd_state
       val x_{\alpha} = \text{alloc}(x); val new_\rho_* = \rho + (x \mapsto x_{\alpha})
       val new_\sigma_* = bd_\sigma.join(x_\alpha \mapsto atomicEval(bd_ae, bd_\rho, bd_\sigma))
       aeval(State(e, new_p_*, new_\sigma_*), bd_seen)
     case ae if isAtomic(ae) ⇒ (state, new_seen)
```

```
def aeval(state: State, seen: Cache): (State, Cache) @cps[Cache] = {
  . . .
  e match {
                                                                                         Get a closure of f.
     case Let(x, App(f, ae), e) if isAtomic(f) && isAtomic(ae) ⇒
                                                                                         nondeterministically.
       val closures = atomicEval(f, \rho, \sigma).toList
       val (Clos(Lam(v, body), c_p), c_seen) = choices(closures, new_seen)
       val v_{\alpha} = \text{alloc}(v); val new_\rho = c_{\rho} + (v + v_{\alpha})
       val new_\sigma = \sigma.join(v_\alpha \mapsto atomicEval(ae, \rho, \sigma))
       val (bd_state, bd_seen) = aeval(State(body, new_\rho, new_\sigma), c_seen)
       val State(bd_ae, bd_\rho, bd_\sigma) = bd_state
       val x_{\alpha} = \text{alloc}(x); val new_\rho_* = \rho + (x \mapsto x_{\alpha})
       val new_\sigma_* = bd_\sigma.join(x_\alpha \mapsto atomicEval(bd_ae, bd_\rho, bd_\sigma))
       aeval(State(e, new_p_*, new_\sigma_*), bd_seen)
     case ae if isAtomic(ae) ⇒ (state, new_seen)
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                                                                                     nondeterministically.
       val closures = atomicEval(f, \rho, \sigma).toList
      val (Clos(Lam(v, body), c_p), c_seen) = choices(closures, new_seen)
     val v_{\alpha} = alloc(v); val new_\rho = c_\rho + (v \mapsto v_\alpha)
                                                                                      choices uses shift to
      val new_\sigma = \sigma.join(v_\alpha \mapsto atomicEval(ae, \rho, \sigma))
                                                                                       capture the continuation,
     val (bd_state, bd_seen) = aeval(State(body, new_\rho, new_\sigma), c_seen) implicitly.
      val State(bd_ae, bd_\rho, bd_\sigma) = bd_state
      val x_\alpha = alloc(x); val new_\rho_* = \rho + (x \mapsto x_\alpha)
     val new_\sigma_* = bd_\sigma.join(x_\alpha \mapsto atomicEval(bd_ae, bd_\rho, bd_\sigma))
      aeval(State(e, new_ρ_*, new_σ_*), bd_seen)
    case ae if isAtomic(ae) ⇒ (state, new_seen)
```

What is still missing?

- The abstract interpreter may not terminate! Solution: Co-inductive caching [Darais et al. ICFP 17] that ensures reaching fixed-points.
- The aeval still returns a set of states.
 Solution: Only returns a set of final values instead of collected states.











