# Type-preserving compilation via dependently typed syntax in Agda

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# Verified Compilation

- Tony Hoare's Grand Challenge: Verified compilation.
- CompCert for the masses?
- Full verification may be too expensive (> 90% of impl. effort).
- Sweet spot: lots of confidence for little verification.
- Compiler be a total function.

# Verifying Type-Safety

- Robin Milner: Well-typed programs do not go wrong.
- Types checked by compiler front-end.
- Goal: preserve properties through back-end.
  - Type safety.
  - "Execution safety": No illegal jumps.
- Typed machine language (e.g. LLVM).

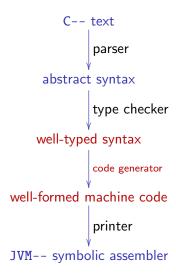
#### Method

- Implement compiler in a dependently-typed programming language.
- Represent well-typed syntax as indexed data types.
- Type-correct compilation enforced by indexing discipline.

# Intrinsically well-typed syntax

object language	meta language
untyped	simply typed
e.g.: syntax trees	e.g.: (C, Java), Scala, ML, Haskell,
simply typed	dependently typed
e. g.: $\lambda$ -calculus, C	e.g.: Agda, Coq, Idris, Lean,
dependently typed	dependently typed

# Pipeline



## C-- by example

```
// Does p divide q?
bool divides (int p, int q) {
  return (q / p) * p == q;
// Is p prime?
bool prime (int p) {
  if (p \ll 2) return p == 2;
  else {
    int q = 3:
    while (q * q \le p)
      if (divides(q,p)) return false;
      else q = q + 2;
  return true;
```

### C-- language elements

- Hierarchical:
  - function definitions contain statements,
  - statements contain expressions.
- Types: Ty = {int, double, bool, void}.
- Variables (function parameters, local variables) are scoped.
- Some statements declare new variables (int q = 3;).
- Control structures: if, while, return.

# Typing contexts

- Scoping is managed by *typing contexts*  $\Gamma$ , snoc-lists of types.
- Example list int<sup>2</sup> = [int, int]:

#### $\varepsilon$ .int.int

- Category Cxt:
  - Objects: typing contexts Γ.
  - Morphisms  $\Gamma \subseteq \Delta$  are ways in which  $\Gamma$  is a sublist of  $\Delta$ .

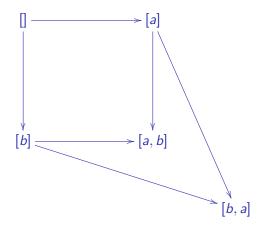
$$\mathsf{skip} \ \frac{\mathit{as} \subseteq \mathit{bs}}{\mathit{as} \subseteq (\mathit{bs}.\mathit{b})} \qquad \mathsf{keep} \ \frac{\mathit{as} \subseteq \mathit{bs}}{(\mathit{as}.\mathit{a}) \subseteq (\mathit{bs}.\mathit{a})} \qquad \mathsf{done} \ \frac{}{\varepsilon \subseteq \varepsilon}$$

• Variables (de Bruijn indexes) pick a type from a context.

$$Var_t \Gamma \cong ([t] \subseteq \Gamma)$$

- Quiz:
  - **1** How many morphisms in  $int^2 \subseteq int^5$ ?
  - **2** How many morphisms in  $int^k \subseteq int^n$ ?

# Cxt has only weak push-outs





## Well-typed syntax

- $Var_t \Gamma$  variables of type t
- $\mathsf{Exp}_t \Gamma$  expressions of type t
- $\operatorname{Stm}_r \Gamma \Gamma'$  statements
  - *r*: return type of function
  - Γ: context before statement
  - $\Gamma' = \Gamma.\Delta$ : context after
- $\mathsf{Stms}_r \Gamma \Gamma'$  statement sequences: free category over  $\mathsf{Stm}$ .

## **Expressions**

- $\mathsf{Exp}_t : \mathsf{Cxt} \to \mathsf{Set} \ \mathsf{functor}$
- maps hom  $\eta : \Gamma \subseteq \Delta$  to weakening  $[\eta] : \mathsf{Exp}_t \Gamma \to \mathsf{Exp}_t \Delta$
- constructors

```
\begin{array}{lll} \text{lit} & : & (v : \mathsf{Val}_t) & \to \mathsf{Exp}_t \, \Gamma \\ \text{var} & : & (x : \mathsf{Var}_t \, \Gamma) & \to \mathsf{Exp}_t \, \Gamma \\ \text{arith} & : & (op : \mathsf{ArithOp} \, t) \, (e_1 \, e_2 : \mathsf{Exp}_t \, \Gamma) \to \mathsf{Exp}_t \, \Gamma \\ \text{cmp} & : & (op : \mathsf{CmpOp} \, t) \, (e_1 \, e_2 : \mathsf{Exp}_t \, \Gamma) \to \mathsf{Exp}_{\mathsf{bool}} \, \Gamma \end{array}
```

#### Statements

```
\begin{array}{lll} \operatorname{assign}: (x: \operatorname{Var}_t \Gamma) \ (e: \operatorname{Exp}_t \Gamma) & \to \operatorname{Stm}_r \Gamma \Gamma \\ \operatorname{decl} & : (t: \operatorname{Ty}) & \to \operatorname{Stm}_r \Gamma (\Gamma.t) \\ \operatorname{return}: (e: \operatorname{Exp}_r \Gamma) & \to \operatorname{Stm}_r \Gamma \Gamma \\ \operatorname{while} & : (e: \operatorname{Exp}_{\operatorname{bool}} \Gamma) \ (s: \operatorname{Stm}_r \Gamma \Gamma') & \to \operatorname{Stm}_r \Gamma \Gamma \\ \operatorname{if} & : (e: \operatorname{Exp}_{\operatorname{bool}} \Gamma) \ (s_1: \operatorname{Stm}_r \Gamma \Gamma_1) \ (s_2: \operatorname{Stm}_r \Gamma \Gamma_2) & \to \operatorname{Stm}_r \Gamma \Gamma \end{array}
```

# Java Virtual Machine (JVM)

- no registers
- stack for evaluating expressions
- local variable store (incl. function parameters)
- (heap for objects)
- method call handling behind the scenes

# Java Virtual Machine (JVM) example

C--

Jasmin (symbolic JVM)

```
bool divides
                       .method divides(II)I
                                iload 1
   (int p, int q)
                                                   ;; q
                                iload 0
                                                   ;; p
                                idiv
  return
  (q / p) * p == q;
                                iload 0
                                                   ;; p
                                imu1
                                iload 1
                                                   ;; q
                                if_icmpeq L_true
                               iconst_0
                                                   :: false
                                goto L_done
                       L_true: iconst_1
                                                   ;; true
                       L_done: ireturn
                       .end method
```

#### **Evaluation Stack**

- JVM has local stack for evaluation of expressions.
- Stack type ST = List Ty
- Stack instruction SI<sub>Γ</sub> Φ Φ'
  - Γ : Cxt local variable store typing
  - Φ : ST stack typing before instruction
  - Φ': ST stack typing after
- Constructors:

```
\begin{array}{lll} \mathsf{Idc} & : & (i : \mathsf{Val}_{\mathsf{int}}) & \to \mathsf{SI}_{\Gamma} \, \Phi & (\Phi.\mathsf{int}) \\ \mathsf{load} & : & (x : \mathsf{Var}_t \, \Gamma) & \to \mathsf{SI}_{\Gamma} \, \Phi & (\Phi.t) \\ \mathsf{store} & : & (x : \mathsf{Var}_t \, \Gamma) & \to \mathsf{SI}_{\Gamma} \, (\Phi.t) & \Phi \\ \mathsf{arith} & : & (\mathit{op} : \mathsf{ArithOp} \, t) \to \mathsf{SI}_{\Gamma} \, (\Phi.t.t) \, (\Phi.t) \end{array}
```

• Instruction sequences  $SIS_{\Gamma} \Phi \Phi'$ : free category over  $SI_{\Gamma}$ .

# Variable typing administration

- Variable declarations decl t: Stm  $\Gamma(\Gamma,t)$  are NOPs.
- Needed in intrinsically typed machine language.

$$\operatorname{decl} t: (\Gamma, \Phi) \to (\Gamma.t, \Phi)$$

- Reconstruction in actual JVM by static analysis (bytecode verifier).
- Machine type  $MT = Cxt \times ST$ .

## Jumps can go wrong

Bad jump:

```
;; Stack modification:
    if_icmpeq L_true        ;; [int,int] -> []
    iconst_0        ;; []        -> [int]
L_true: istore_3        ;; [int]        -> []
```

- Jump target needs to have same stack typing as source.
- Same for variable typing.
- Labels are typed by "before" machine type ≡ of target.
- Label context Labels = List MT.
- A label is a de Bruijn index ℓ : Label Λ.

$$\mathsf{Label}_{\Xi} \Lambda \cong ([\Xi] \subseteq \Lambda)$$



# Jump targets need to exist

- Semantics of a label is the code following it.
- Each label needs to point to some code.
- Two types of labels:
  - Join points for branches of if are lets.
  - Back jumps to repeat body of while are fixs.

## Join points: let

```
[[ if (e) s1; else s2; s ]] =

let l = [[s]]
    l1 = [[s1]]; goto l
    l2 = [[s2]]; goto l
in [[e]]; branch l1 l2
```

# Back jumps: fix

```
[[ while (e) s0; s ]] =

let 12 = [[s]]
in fix 1.
    let 11 = [[s0]]; goto 1
    in [[e]]; branch 11 12
```

# Flowchart (control flow graph)

- $FC_r \equiv \Lambda$  control flow graph
  - r return type of method
  - machine state on entry
  - ↑ typed jump targets
- Constructors:

```
exec : (i: SI_{\Gamma} \Phi \Phi') (fc: FC_r(\Gamma, \Phi') \Lambda) \rightarrow FC_r(\Gamma, \Phi) \Lambda decl : (t: Ty) (fc: FC_r(\Gamma, t, \varepsilon) \Lambda) \rightarrow FC_r(\Gamma, \varepsilon) \Lambda return : (e: Exp_r \Gamma) \rightarrow FC_r(\Gamma, \varepsilon) \Lambda goto : (\ell: Label_{\Xi} \Gamma) \rightarrow FC_r \Xi \Lambda branch : (o: CmpOp t) (fc: FC_r (\Gamma, \Phi) \Lambda) \rightarrow FC_r(\Gamma, \Phi, t, t) \Lambda let : (fc': FC_r \Xi' \Lambda) (fc: FC_r \Xi(\Lambda, \Xi')) \rightarrow FC_r \Xi \Lambda fix : (fc: FC_r \Xi(\Lambda, \Xi)) \rightarrow FC_r \Xi
```

#### Back end

- Code generation: translation from well-typed syntax to flow chart using continuations.
- Linearization: from flowcharts to basic blocks.
- Printing: from basic blocks to Jasmin symbolic JVM.

#### **Evaluation**

- When it type-checks, it works.
- Had only 3 bugs in compiler on first run!
- Agda programming requires hard thinking ahead.
- Little proof effort.
- Too hard for average beginning master student.
- Full verification in progress:
  - Needs reasoning in sublist-category.
  - Contributed categorical constructions (e.g. weak pushout) to Agda standard library.

#### Related Work

- Andrew Appell, Modern compiler implementation in C/Java/ML
- Xavier Leroy et al., CompCert, in Coq
- Magnus Myreen et al., CakeML, in HOL
- DeepSpec project: Verified tool chain
- Greg Morrisett et al., Typed Assembly Language
- Alberto Pardo, Emmanuel Gunter, Miguel Pagano, Marcos Viera, An Internalist Approach to Correct-by-Construction Compilers, PPDP'18: Terms indexed by semantics (in Agda)