## A Fully Dependent Assembly Language

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- To optimize with more information



Tarditi et al. (1996): TIL: A type-directed optimizing compiler for ML

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```
l_fact:
code[]{r1:\langle \rangle,r2:int,r3:\tau_k}.
bnz r2,l_nonzero
unpack [\alpha,r3],r3
ld r4,r3[0]
ld r1,r3[1]
mov r2,1
jmp r4
```

Morrisett et al. (1999): From system F to typed assembly language

Dependent types are immediately thrown away after type checking, but there are good reasons for preserving the types:

- To guide compiler transformaions
- To optimize with more information
- To verify executables through type-checking ...and now is the time!

Technical Report	UCAM-CL-TR-297 ISSN 1476-2986
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Categorical abstract mac higher-order typed lamb	chines for da calculi
Eike Ritter	
April 1993	

Ritter (1993): Categorical abstract syntax for higher-order typed lambda calculi

### Dependent assembly how?

#### One should specify:

- how types depend on instructions
- the equational theory of instructions
- what is a dependent stack...

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One should separate high-level dependent types and low-level assembly code.

Dependent assembly: Syntax

Assembly: instruction set for a stack machine

I ::= LIT c | POP | VAR x | CLO n lab | APP | I; I' | ...

Term calculus: fully dependently typed calculus for specifying types of assembly code

 $e, A ::= x | e e' | \overline{lab \{e_1, ..., e_n\}} | \Pi x: A.B | \overline{U | ...}$ 

#### Term calculus: Defunctionalized CC

The term calculus is similar to calculus of constructions (CC) except:

- there is no lambda abstraction
- context contains a fixed set of function labels
- labels form closures with lists of terms

The defunctionalized CC is consistent and the function labels can be generated from a source program in CC.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1, \, \dots, \, e_n \colon \Delta \qquad lab(\Delta, \, x:A \mapsto e \colon B) \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash lab\{e_1, \, \dots, \, e_n\} \colon (\Pi x:A.B)[e_1, \, \dots, \, e_n \not \Delta]}$$

Huang and Yallop (2023): Defunctionalization with dependent types

#### Assembly: SECD machine

Runtime values are closed values in the term calculus (i.e. closures, types, base values).  $v ::= lab \{v_1, ..., v_n\} | A | \underline{b} | ...$ 

A machine state  $\langle I, Env, St, Fr \rangle_P$  is made of:

- An instruction sequence (control)
- A runtime environment of values
- A stack of values
- A stack of call frames (dump)
- A list of procedures

 $\begin{array}{cccccc} Env & : & List \ v \\ St & : & List \ v \\ Fr & : & List \ (I \times Env \times St) \\ P & : & Label \rightarrow I \end{array}$ 

Machine step:  $| < I, Env, St, Fr >_P \rightarrow < I', Env', St', Fr' >_P$ 

## Typing the assembly (judgement)

An abstract stack  $\sigma$  is a list of terms in the defunctionalized CC.

The typing judgement

$$\Gamma \vdash I : \sigma \to \sigma'$$

says that instruction I transforms stack  $\sigma$  to stack  $\sigma'$ , modelling the computation like an abstract interpreter.

#### Typing the assembly (basic operations)

$$\frac{x:A\in \varGamma}{\varGamma\vdash \mathsf{VAR}\ x:\sigma\to\sigma:x}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{POP} : \sigma, t \rightarrow \sigma$$

$$<$$
 POP ; I, Env, St :: v,  $Fr >_P \rightarrow$   
 $< I$  , Env, St ,  $Fr >_P \rightarrow$ 

#### Typing the assembly (closure)

Clo  $n \ lab$  forms a closure with the top n items on the stack.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1, \, \dots, \, e_n \colon \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \text{CLO} \, n \, lab : \sigma \eqqcolon e_1 \eqqcolon \dots \eqqcolon e_n \to \sigma \eqqcolon lab\{e_1, \, \dots, \, e_n\}}$$

Typing the assembly (application)

Application: loads instructions according to lab, fills in the environment, saves current (I, Env, St) on a new call frame.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \Pi x: A.B}{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{APP} : \sigma :: e :: e' \to \sigma :: e e'}$$

#### Compilation

Now, we can define a simple compilation function that generates dependent assembly code from defunctionalized CC code:

ср	x	=	VAR x
ср	$\Pi x:A.B$	=	LIT <i>IIx:A.B</i>
ср	U	=	LIT $U$
ср	$lab \{e_1,, e_n\}$	=	$cp\ e_1\ ;\ \dots\ ;\ cp\ e_n\ ;\ CLO\ n\ lab$
ср	e e'	=	$cp \ e \ ; cp \ e' \ ; APP$

#### Correctness of compilation

Type preservation:  $\Gamma \vdash e : A \implies \Gamma \vdash I : \sigma \rightarrow \sigma :: e \text{ for all } \sigma.$ 

Correctness (WIP): For all base types A, if  $\cdot \vdash e : A$  and  $e \sim^* v$ , then  $< \operatorname{cp} e, [], [], [] >_P \rightarrow < [], [], [] :: v, [] >_P$ 

#### Typing the machine states

Runtime values can be typed since they are closed values in the term calculus.  $\vdash v : A$ 

Other components of the machine state are also typable:  $\vdash Env: \Gamma$  env implements a context of type  $\Gamma$   $\vdash_{Env} St: \sigma$  st implements  $\sigma$  w.r.t. well-formed Env(judgements omitted for frames and procedures)

Above combine to a well-formedness judgement for machine states:  $\vdash < I, Env, St, Fr >_P$ 

## Type safety

#### Progress:

If 
$$\vdash$$
 < I, Env, St,  $Fr \geq_P$  then < I, Env, St,  $Fr \geq_P \rightarrow$  < I', Env', St',  $Fr' \geq_P$ 

#### Preservation:

If  $\vdash \langle I, Env, St, Fr \rangle_P$  and  $\langle I, Env, St, Fr \rangle_P \rightarrow \langle I', Env', St', Fr' \rangle_P$ then  $\vdash \langle I', Env', St', Fr' \rangle_P$ 

#### Future directions

- Termination
- Agda formalization of meta-theory
- Erasure of runtime types
- Certified optimization
- Datatypes and runtime representations
- Quantitative types for better erasure and linearity

# Thank you!

...and questions?

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