

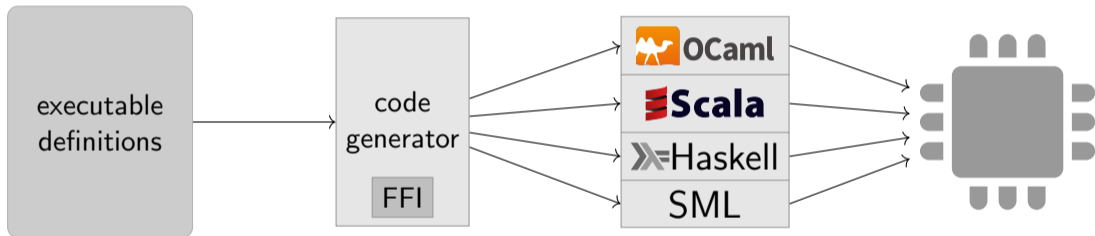
Fast machine words in



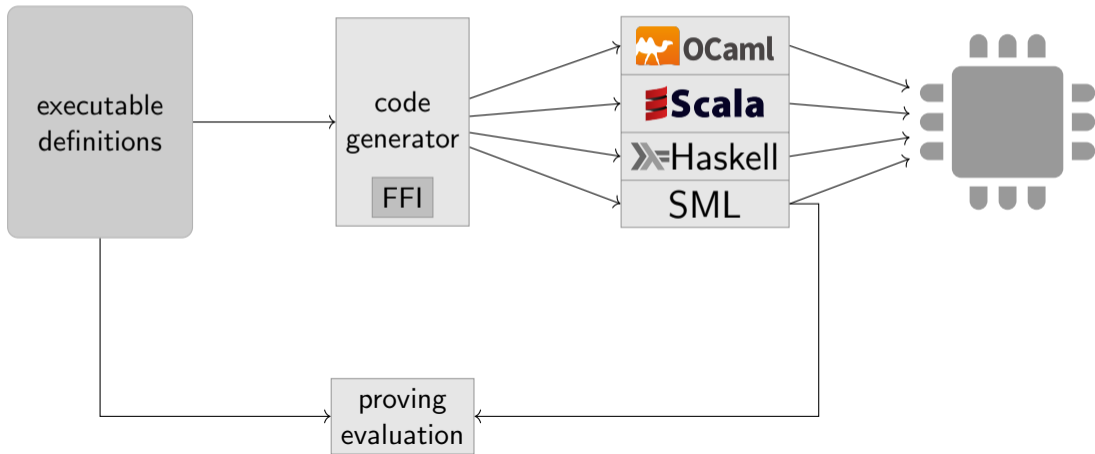
Andreas Lochbihler

Digital Asset (Switzerland) GmbH

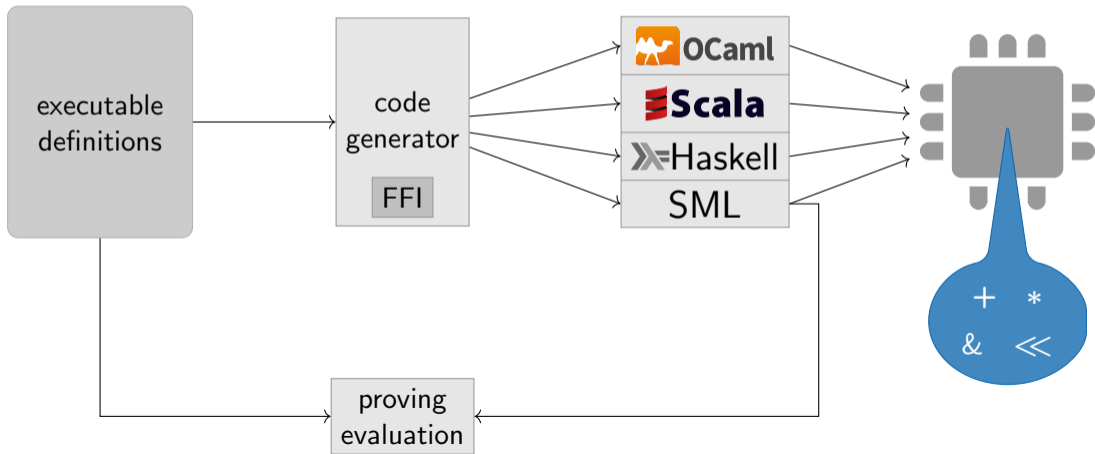
Code generation in



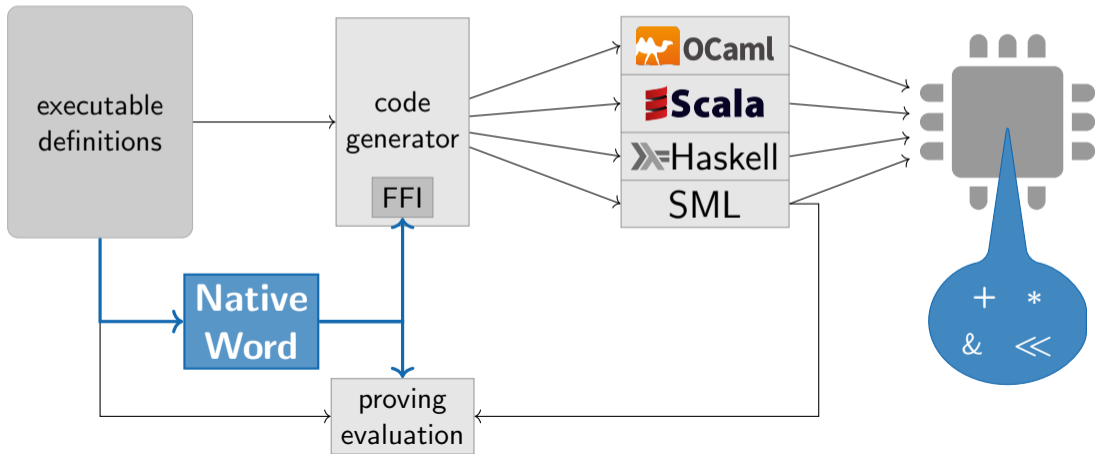
Code generation in



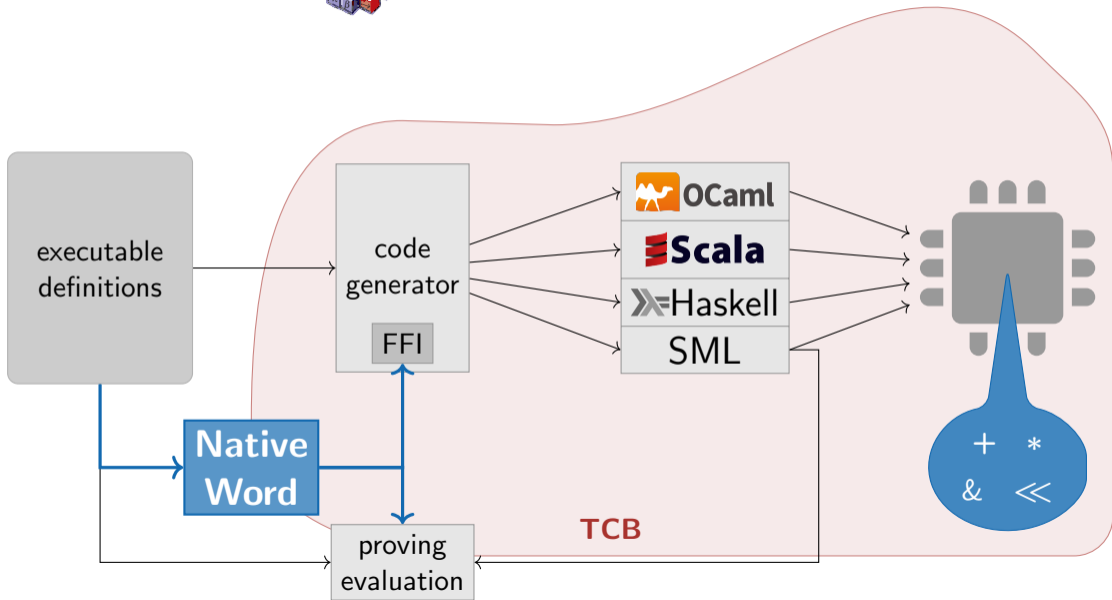
Code generation in Isabelle HOL



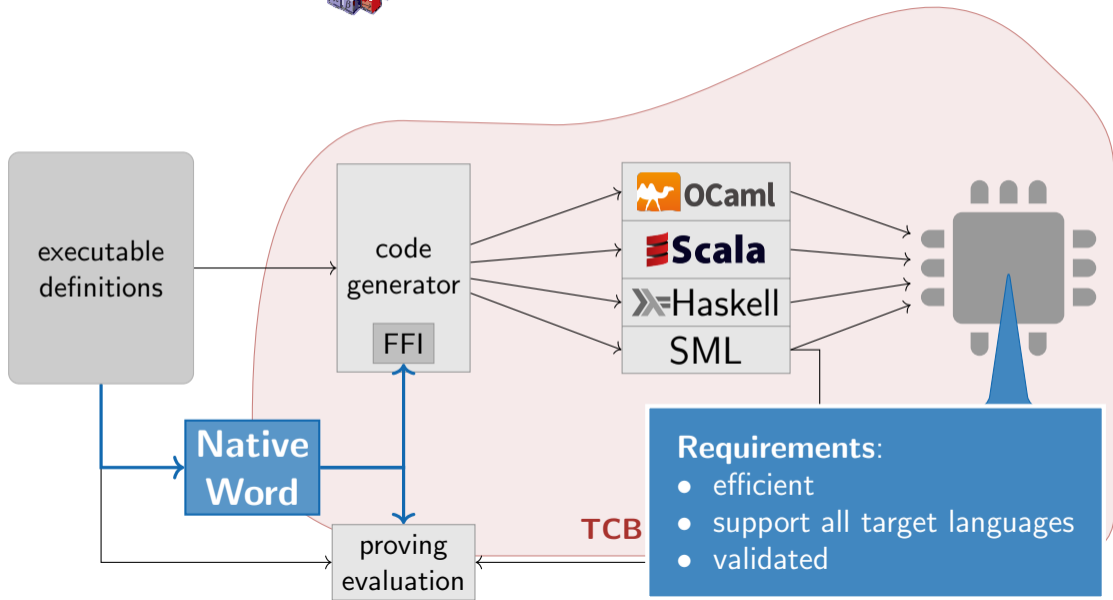
Code generation in Isabelle HOL



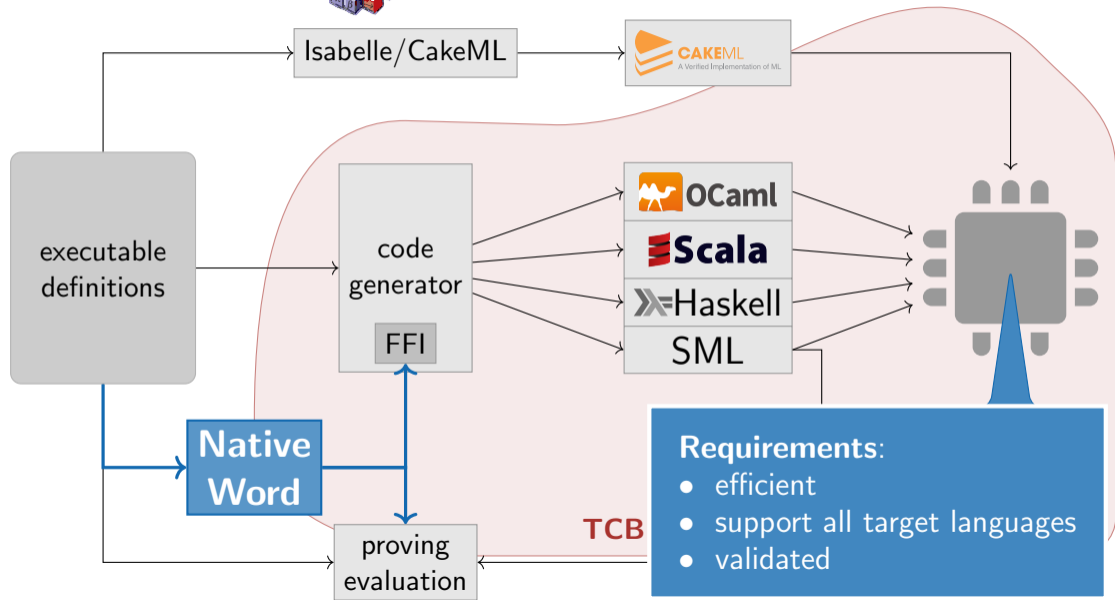
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$$-5 \bmod 3 =$$

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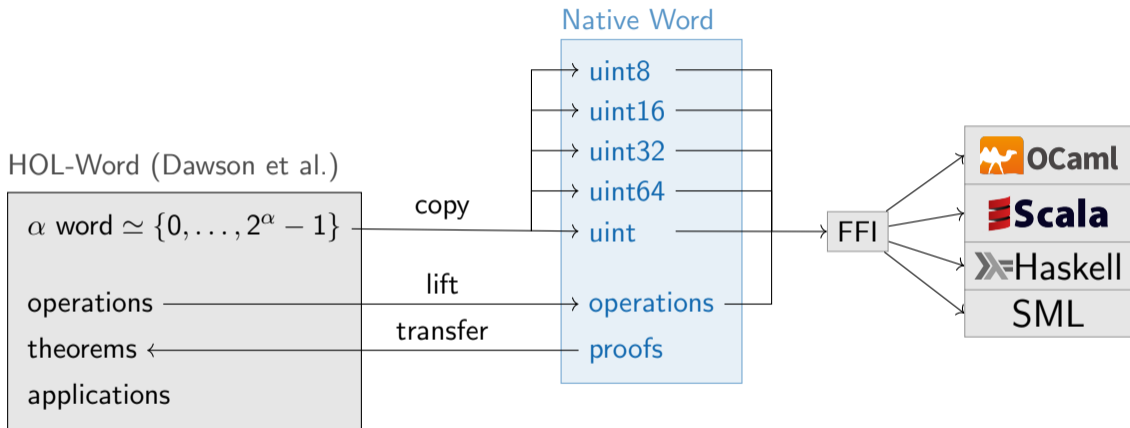
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Available bit-widths

bits	PolyML		SMLNJ	mlton	OCaml		GHC	Scala
	32	64			32	64		
8	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
16				✓		✓	✓	
32	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
64		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
default	31	63	31	32	31	63	≥ 30	32

 = signed operations only

Let's abstract over these differences I



Let's abstract over these differences II

Conventional approach

1. Identify subset of common behaviour

```
definition divmod-abs x y =  
  (|x| div |y|, |x| mod |y|)
```

2. Reduce to restricted behaviour

```
lemma [code]: divmod x y =  
  ... if sgn x = sgn y then divmod-abs x y  
  else ...
```

3. Common FFI for all languages

```
code-printing divmod-abs →  
  (Haskell) divMod (abs _) (abs _)  
  (OCaml) ...  
  (Scala) ...  
  (SML) ...
```


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2 case distinctions on the sign of each operand
PolyML: 2X slowdown

Let's abstract over these differences II

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Cascading

1. Model behaviours of target languages

```
definition uint32-div x y = ...  
definition uint32-sdiv x y = ...
```

2. Build cascade of models

```
lemma [code]:  
  div x y = ... uint32-div ...  
  uint32-div x y = ... uint32-sdiv ...
```

3. One FFI for each language

```
code-printing uint32-div →  
  (Haskell) Prelude.div  
code-printing uint32-sdiv →  
  (OCaml) Int32.div  
code-printing ... → ...
```

Let's abstract over these differences II

Conventional approach

1. Identify subset of common behaviour

```
definition divMod-  
(|x| div |y|, |x|
```

`divuint32`

`uint32-div`

`uint32-sdiv`

`div32 word`

SML

Haskell

OCaml

Scala

2. Reduce to restricted behaviour

```
lemma [code]: divMod x y =  
... if sgn x =  
else ...
```

3. Common FFI for all languages

```
code-printing divMod (abs ...) (abs ...)  
(Haskell) divMod  
(OCaml) ...  
(Scala) ...  
(SML) ...
```

Cascading

1. Model behaviours of target languages

```
definition uint32-div x y = ...  
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lemma [code]:  
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code-printing uint32-div →  
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code-printing ... → ...
```

What about unspecified behaviour?

Underspecification in OCaml

$x \ll n$ is **undefined**
if $n > 32$

code-printing

Underspecification in HOL

```
definition uint32-shifl  $x\ n =$   
  if  $n \leq 32$  then  $x \ll n$   
  else undefined ( $\ll$ )  $x\ n$   
  
lemma [code]:  $x \ll n =$   
  if  $n \leq 32$  then uint32-shifl  $x\ n$  else 0
```

Underspecification leads to refinement

HOL axioms
definitions

Correctness w/o underspecification:

If code c terminates with result r ,
then we can derive $c = r$.

Underspecification leads to refinement

HOL axioms
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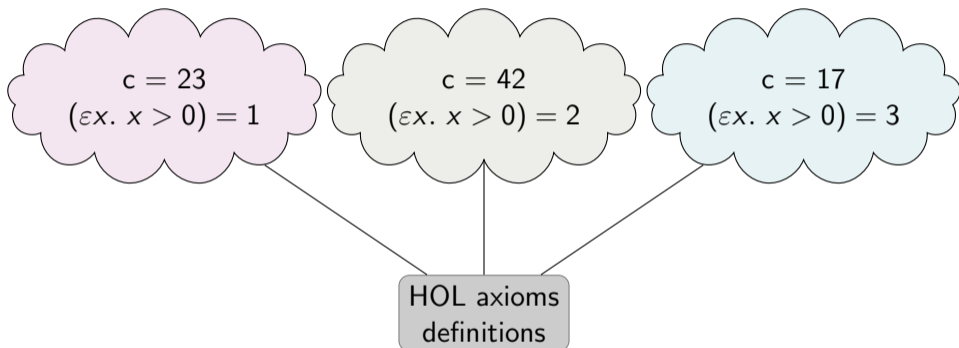
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Correctness with underspecification:

Every derivable property of the code c
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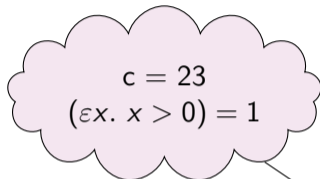
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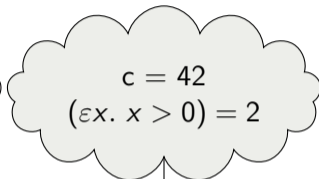
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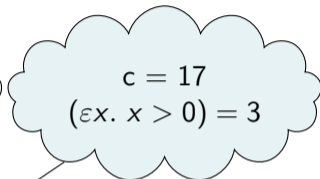
 **Scala**



 **OCaml**



 **Haskell**



HOL axioms
definitions

Running underspecified functions
introduces refinement!

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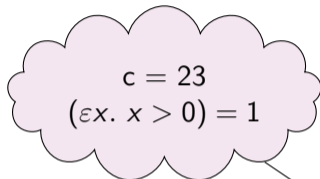
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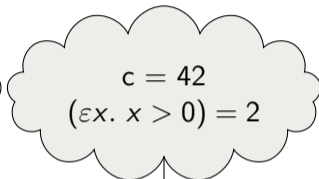
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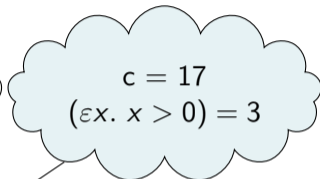
 **Scala**



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**Forbid underspecification
for proofs!**

HOL axioms
definitions

**Running underspecified functions
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Default word size with underspecified bit width

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Unspecified bit size

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Unspecified bit size

- ▶ hashing
- ▶ bit vectors
- ▶ dynamic implementation choices based on input size

Validation

- ▶ Framework to run test cases from within Isabelle/HOL

```
test-code 251 div 3 = 83 in Scala
```

Validation

- ▶ Framework to run test cases from within Isabelle/HOL

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test-code 251 div 3 = 83 in Scala SMLNJ MLton GHC PolyML
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- ▶ Test cases for all operations on uint*

Validation

- ▶ Framework to run test cases from within Isabelle/HOL

`test-code 251 div 3 = 83` in Scala SMLNJ MLton GHC PolyML

- ▶ Test cases for all operations on `uint*`

- ▶ Revealed many errors in the FFI mapping – now fixed
- ▶ Found one error in PolyML 5.6 in 64-bit mode – fixed in 5.7

`18446744073709551611 div 3` evaluates to `1431655763`

Usage and Benchmarks

Usage:

- ▶ IsaFoR (Berlekamp-Zassenhaus)
- ▶ Fleury's verified SAT solver
- ▶ CAVA model checker
- ▶ Züst's TLS experiment

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Factor 400 polynomials over $\mathbb{Z}/p^k\mathbb{Z}$

Strategies:

1. Use unbounded GMP integers int.
2. If $p^k < 2^{16}$ use uint32.
If $p^k < 2^{32}$ use uint64.
Else use int
3. If $p^k < 2^{\text{default}/2}$ use uint.
Else use int.

Usage and Benchmarks

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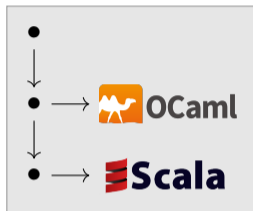
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GHC 2 is **18 % faster** than 1.

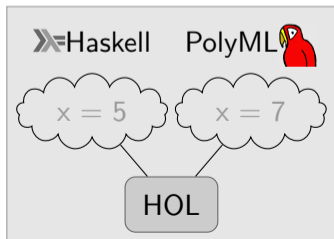
PolyML 3 is **4 % faster** than 2.

Takeaways

1. Cascade pattern

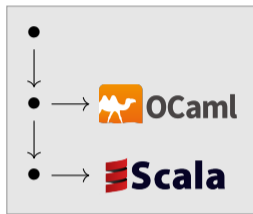


2. Model-theoretic underspecification

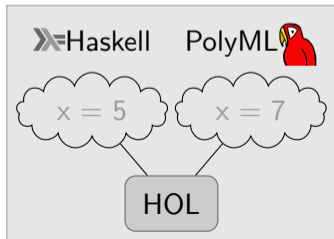


Takeaways

1. Cascade pattern



2. Model-theoretic underspecification



Try it out!

Native Word

in the Archive of Formal Proofs

www.isa-afp.org/entries/Native_Word.html

Testing framework

in the Isabelle distribution

HOL-Library.Code_Test