

Reo Compiler

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On Reo

Quick recap:

- Some Reo primitives

- Their behavior.

- Formal semantics.

- Relationship between semantics.

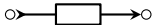
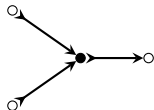
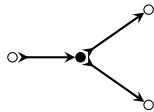
Compiling Treo:

- From Treo to a formal representation

- Reduction.

- From the reduced form to an output language.

Some Reo primitives



Behavior for primitives



A	B	A	B
d_1	d_1	*	*
d_2	d_2	d_2	d_2
d_3	d_3	d_1	d_1
*	*	*	*
...

...

d_i : data element, and *: absence of data.

Behavior for primitives

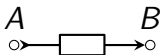


A	B	A	B
d_1	d_2	*	*
*	*	d_2	d_2
d_3	d_4	d_1	d_1
*	*	*	*
...

...

d_i : data element, and *: absence of data.

Behavior for primitives

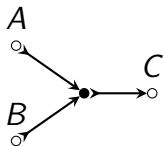


A	B	A	B
d_1	*	*	*
*	d_1	d_2	*
*	*	*	*
d_2	*	*	d_2
...

...

d_i : data element, and *: absence of data.

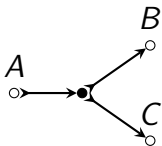
Behavior for primitives



A	B	C	A	B	C
*	*	*	d_1	*	d_1
d_2	*	d_2	d_2	*	d_2
*	d_1	d_1	*	d_3	d_3
*	d_2	d_2	*	d_4	d_4
...

d_i : data element, and *: absence of data.

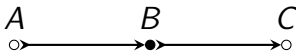
Behavior for primitives



A	B	C	A	B	C	
*	*	*	d_1	d_1	d_1	
d_2	d_2	d_2	d_2	d_2	d_2	
d_1	d_1	d_1	*	*	*	...
d_2	d_2	d_2	d_4	d_4	d_4	
...	

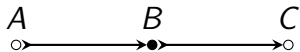
d_i : data element, and *: absence of data.

Composition



A	B	B	C	A	B	C
d_1	d_1	d_1	d_1	d_1	d_1	d_1
d_2	d_2	d_2	d_2	d_2	d_2	d_2
d_3	d_3	d_3	d_3	d_3	d_3	d_3
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
...

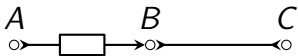
Composition



A	B	B	C
d_1	d_1	d_2	d_2
d_2	d_2	d_2	d_2
d_3	d_3	d_3	d_3
*	*	*	*
...

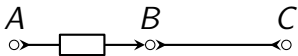
$\bowtie = \emptyset$

Composition



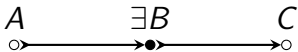
A	B	B	C	A	B	C
d_1	*	*	*	d_1	*	*
*	d_1	d_1	d_3	*	d_1	d_3
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
d_2	*	*	*	d_2	*	*
...

Composition



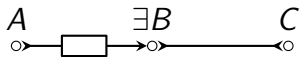
A	B		B	C	
d_1	*		*	*	
*	d_1	\bowtie	d_4	d_3	$= \emptyset$
*	*		*	*	
d_2	*		*	*	
...	

Hiding



A	$\exists B$	C		A	C
d_1	d_1	d_1	=	d_1	d_1
d_2	d_2	d_2		d_2	d_2
d_3	d_3	d_3		d_3	d_3
*	*	*		*	*
...

Hiding



A	$\exists B$	C	=	A	C
d_1	*	*		d_1	*
*	d_1	d_3		*	d_3
*	*	*		*	*
d_2	*	*		d_2	*
...

What we want:

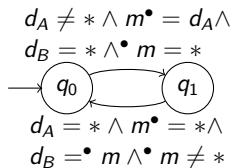
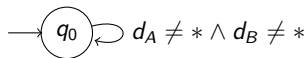
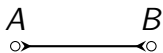
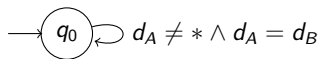
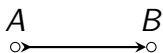
1. Make the notion of data constraint precise.
2. Make the notion of composition and hiding precise.
3. So that a machine can compute the result.
4. Verification, informal proof.
5. Code generated can be used as protocol.

Where to look?

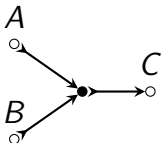
1. Automaton based specification: primitives as constraint automata.[?]
2. Logical specification: primitives as predicates.[?]



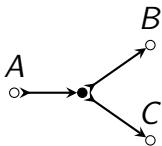
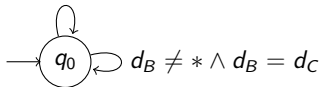
Constraint automata



Constraint automata



$$d_A \neq * \wedge d_A = d_C$$



$$d_A \neq * \wedge d_A = d_B \\ \wedge d_A = d_C$$

Constraints

$DC(D, V \cup M)$ is the set of guards g defined over the data elements $d \in D$, port variables $v \in V$ and memory variables $m \in M$, such that:

$$t ::= d \mid v \mid \bullet m \mid m^\bullet \mid *$$

$$g ::= t_1 = t_2 \mid t_1 \neq t_2 \mid g_1 \wedge g_2 \mid \exists v.g$$

Constraint automata

$$\mathcal{A} = (Q, \mathcal{V}, \rightarrow, Q_0)$$

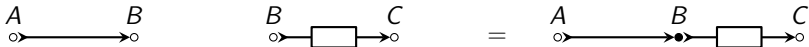
Q : set of states.

\mathcal{V} : set of ports and memories.

\rightarrow : subset of $Q \times DC(D, V \cup M) \times Q$.

Q_0 : set of initial states, subset of Q .

Constraint automata (composition)



$$d_A \neq * \wedge d_A = d_B$$



\boxtimes

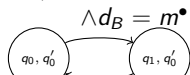
$$d_B \neq * \wedge m^\bullet = d_B$$



$$d_C = \bullet m \wedge \bullet m \neq *$$

=

$$d_A \neq * \wedge d_A = d_B$$



$$d_C \neq * \wedge d_C = \bullet m$$

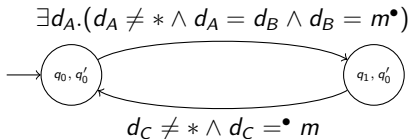
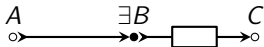
Constraint automata (composition)

$$\mathcal{A}_1 = (Q_1, \mathcal{P}_1, \rightarrow_1, Q_{10}) \text{ and } \mathcal{A}_2 = (Q_2, \mathcal{P}_2, \rightarrow_2, Q_{20})$$

$$\mathcal{A}_1 \bowtie \mathcal{A}_2 = (Q_1 \times Q_2, \mathcal{P}_1 \cup \mathcal{P}_2, \rightarrow, Q_{10} \cup Q_{20})$$

where, given $q_1 \xrightarrow{g_1} p_1 \in \rightarrow_1$ and $q_2 \xrightarrow{g_2} p_2 \in \rightarrow_2$,
 $(q_1, q_2) \xrightarrow{g_1 \wedge g_2} (p_1, p_2) \in \rightarrow$.

Constraint automata (hiding)

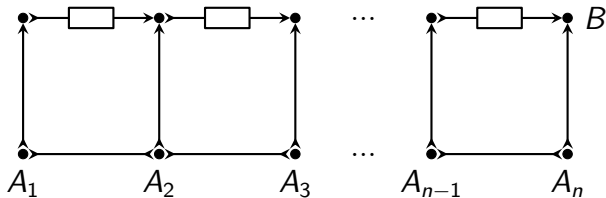


Constraint automata (limitations)

State space explosion for some compositions:

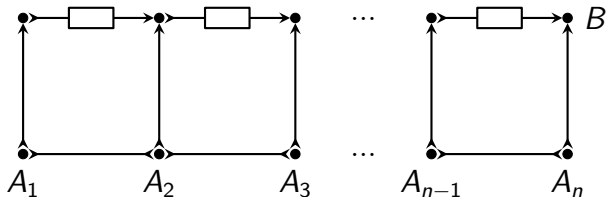
Constraint automata (limitations)

State space explosion for some compositions:



Constraint automata (limitations)

State space explosion for some compositions:

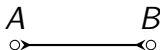


Assumption that every states have a silent transition.

Logical specification



$$\forall t. A(t) = B(t)$$

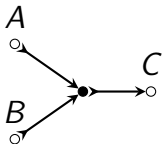


$$\forall t. (A(t) \neq * \wedge B(t) \neq * \\ A(t) = * \wedge B(t) = *)$$

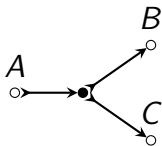


$$\forall t. (A(t) \neq * \wedge m^\bullet = A(t) \wedge B(t) = * \wedge \bullet m = * \vee \\ A(t) = * \wedge m^\bullet = * \wedge B(t) \neq * \wedge \bullet m = B(t) \vee \\ A(t) = * \wedge m^\bullet = \bullet m \wedge B(t) = *)$$

Logical specification



$$\forall t. (A(t) \neq * \wedge A(t) = C(t) \wedge B(t) = * \\ B(t) \neq * \wedge B(t) = C(t) \wedge A(t) = * \\ B(t) = * \wedge A(t) = * \wedge C(t) = *)$$



$$\forall t. (A(t) \neq * \wedge A(t) = B(t) \wedge A(t) = C(t) \\ A(t) = * \wedge B(t) = * \wedge C(t) = *)$$

Logic

$DC(D, V \cup M)$ is the set of guards g defined over the data elements $d \in D$, port stream variables $A \in V$ and memory variables $m \in M$, such that:

$$t ::= A(n) \mid d \mid \bullet m \mid m^\bullet \mid *$$

$$\phi ::= t_1 = t_2 \mid t_1 \neq t_2 \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \exists A. \phi \mid \forall n. g \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2$$

Logical specification (operations)

Composition is conjunction: $\phi(c_1 \circ c_2) = \phi(c_1) \wedge \phi(c_2)$, where c_1 and c_2 are two Reo components.

Hiding is existential quantification: $\phi(\exists A.c) = \exists A.\phi(c)$, where c is a Reo components and A is a port.

Relationship between both semantics

Every constraint automata can be encoded as a formula in the logical specification.

Can we express more than regular languages?

Synthesis

1. For any Reo circuit, there exists a constraint automaton.
For any constraint automaton, there exists a Reo circuit.

Synthesis

1. For any Reo circuit, there exists a constraint automaton.
For any constraint automaton, there exists a Reo circuit.

2. For any Reo circuit, there exists a logical formula. Is the converse true? (Open question)

Treo (Composite component)

Ports in the same set *synchronize*.

Ports not present in the interface are *hidden*.

```
import alternator;  
import green;  
import red;  
import blue;  
  
main() {  
    alternator(a,b,c)  
    green(a)  
    blue(b)  
    red(c)  
}
```

Treo (Composite component)

Components can be nested in Treo.

```
main() {  
  alternator(a,b,c){  
    sync(a,b){ #? }  
    syncdrain(a,c) { #? }  
    fifo(c,b) { #? }  
  }  
  green(a){ #? }  
  blue(b){ #? }  
  red(c){ #? }  
}
```

Treo (Atomic component)

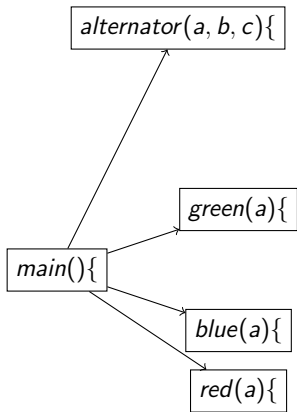
Atomic components have their own semantic.

```
sync(a, b){  
  #CA  
  q0 → q1 : a!= *, a=b  
}
```

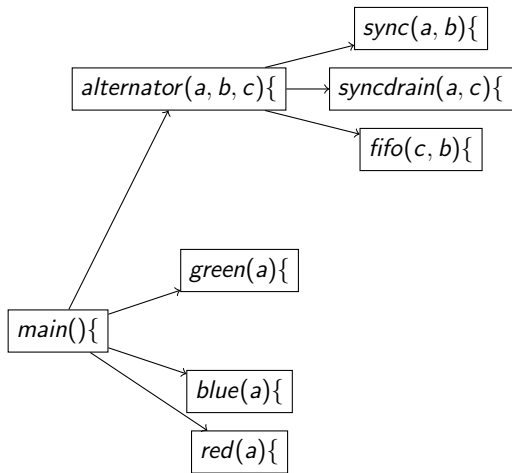
```
syncdrain(a, c) {  
  #CA  
  q0 → q1 : a!=*, b!=*  
}
```

```
green(a){  
  #Java  
  'MyFunction.green'  
}
```

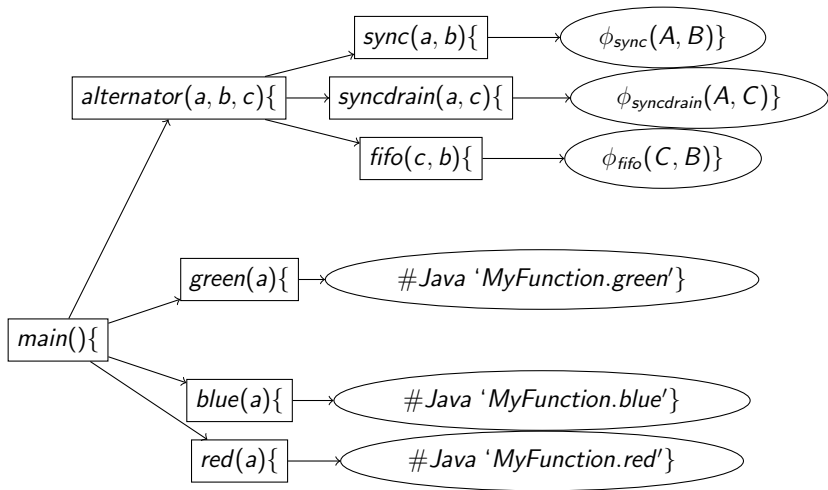
Parse tree



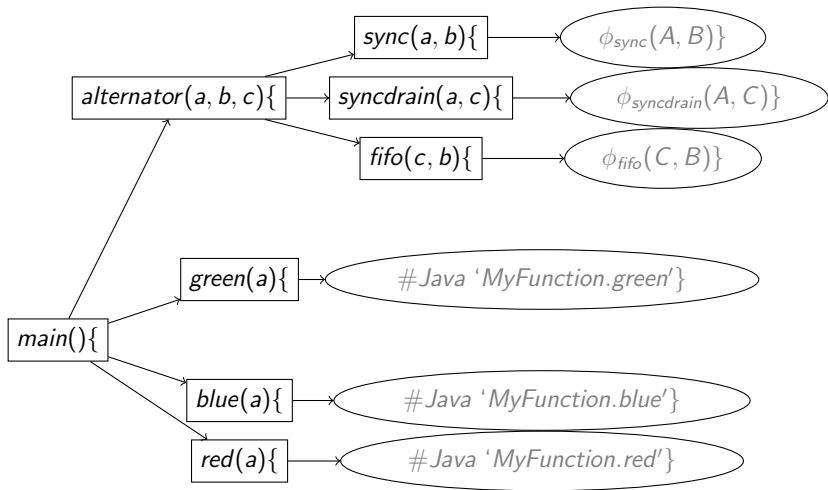
Parse tree



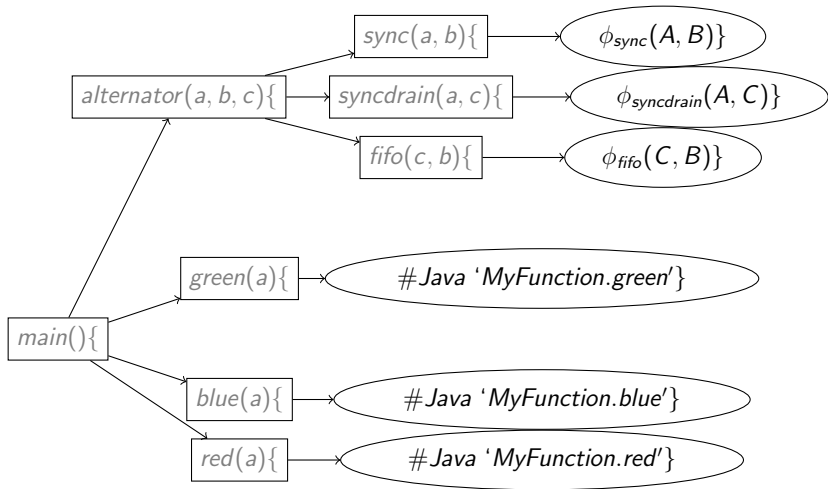
Parse tree



Protocol



Composition



Flattening

Instantiation of all definition, and renaming of ports according to the protocol definition.

```
main() {  
  sync(a,b){ #? }  
  syncdrain(a,c) { #? }  
  fifo(c,b) { #? }  
  
  green(a){ #? }  
  blue(b){ #? }  
  red(c){ #? }  
}
```

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{main} = & \phi_{sync}(A, B) \wedge \\ & \phi_{syncdrain}(A, C) \wedge \\ & \phi_{fifo}(C, B) \wedge \\ & \phi_{green}(A) \wedge \\ & \phi_{blue}(B) \wedge \\ & \phi_{red}(C)\end{aligned}$$

Node insertion

Insertion of a merger for a port used twice as input.

Insertion of a replicator for a port used twice as output.

main() {	$\phi_{main} = \phi_{sync}(A, B_1) \wedge$
sync(a, b) { #? }	
syncdrain(a, c) { #? }	$\phi_{syncdrain}(A, C) \wedge$
fifo(c, b) { #? }	$\phi_{fifo}(C, B_2) \wedge$
green(a) { #? }	$\phi_{merger}(B_1, B_2, B) \wedge$
blue(b) { #? }	
red(c) { #? }	$\phi_{green}(A) \wedge$
}	$\phi_{blue}(B) \wedge$
	$\phi_{red}(C)$

Hiding

Hide all ports except those in the interface of `main()`.

<code>main() {</code>	$\phi_{main} = \exists A. \exists B. \exists B_1. \exists B_2. \exists C.$
<code> sync(a,b){ #? }</code>	
<code> syncdrain(a,c) { #? }</code>	$(\phi_{sync}(A, B_1) \wedge$
<code> fifo(c,b) { #? }</code>	$\phi_{syncdrain}(A, C) \wedge$
<code> green(a){ #? }</code>	$\phi_{fifo}(C, B_2) \wedge$
<code> blue(b){ #? }</code>	$\phi_{merger}(B_1, B_2, B) \wedge$
<code> red(c){ #? }</code>	$\phi_{green}(A) \wedge$
<code>}</code>	$\phi_{blue}(B) \wedge$
	$\phi_{red}(C))$

Composition

Disjunctive normal form:

$$\phi_{main} = \bigvee_i \phi_i \quad \text{where } \phi_i \text{ are conjuncts.}$$

Conjunctive normal form:

$$\phi_{main} = \bigwedge_i \phi_i \quad \text{where } \phi_i \text{ are disjuncts.}$$

Composition

Disjunctive normal form:

$$\phi_{main} = \bigvee_i \phi_i \quad \text{where } \phi_i \text{ are conjuncts.}$$

Conjunctive normal form:

$$\phi_{main} = \bigwedge_i \phi_i \quad \text{where } \phi_i \text{ are disjuncts.}$$

Commandification:

$$\phi_{main} = \bigwedge_{P \in \mathcal{P}} (P(t) \neq * \implies \bigvee_i \phi_i) \quad \text{where } \phi_i \text{ are conjuncts.}$$

Composition

$$B_1(t) \neq *$$

$$A(t) \neq *$$

$$C(t) \neq *$$

$$B_2(t) \neq *$$

$$B(t) \neq *$$

$$B_1(t) \neq *$$

Composition

$$B_1(t) \neq * \longrightarrow A(t) = B_1(t)$$

$$A(t) \neq *$$

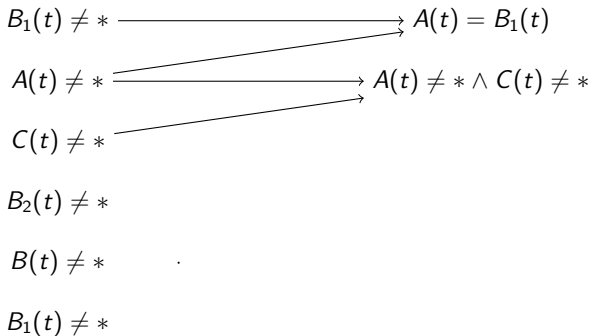
$$C(t) \neq *$$

$$B_2(t) \neq *$$

$$B(t) \neq *$$

$$B_1(t) \neq *$$

Composition



Composition

$$B_1(t) \neq * \longrightarrow A(t) = B_1(t)$$

$$A(t) \neq * \longrightarrow A(t) \neq * \wedge C(t) \neq *$$

$$C(t) \neq * \longrightarrow C(t) \neq * \wedge m^\bullet = C(t) \wedge B_2(t) = * \wedge m = *$$

$$B_2(t) \neq *$$

$$B(t) \neq *$$

$$B_1(t) \neq *$$

Composition

$$B_1(t) \neq * \longrightarrow A(t) = B_1(t)$$

$$A(t) \neq * \longrightarrow A(t) \neq * \wedge C(t) \neq *$$

$$C(t) \neq * \longrightarrow C(t) \neq * \wedge m^\bullet = C(t) \wedge B_2(t) = * \wedge m^\bullet = *$$

$$B_2(t) \neq * \longrightarrow C(t) = * \wedge m^\bullet = * \wedge B_2(t) \neq * \wedge m^\bullet = B_2(t)$$

$$B(t) \neq * \quad .$$

$$B_1(t) \neq *$$

Composition

$$B_1(t) \neq * \longrightarrow A(t) = B_1(t)$$

$$A(t) \neq * \longrightarrow A(t) \neq * \wedge C(t) \neq *$$

$$C(t) \neq * \longrightarrow C(t) \neq * \wedge m^\bullet = C(t) \wedge B_2(t) = * \wedge m^\bullet = *$$

$$B_2(t) \neq * \longrightarrow C(t) = * \wedge m^\bullet = * \wedge B_2(t) \neq * \wedge m^\bullet = B_2(t)$$

$$B(t) \neq * \longrightarrow B_1(t) = * \wedge B_2(t) \neq * \wedge B_2(t) = B(t)$$

$$B_1(t) \neq *$$

Composition

$$B_1(t) \neq * \longrightarrow A(t) = B_1(t)$$

$$A(t) \neq * \longrightarrow A(t) \neq * \wedge C(t) \neq *$$

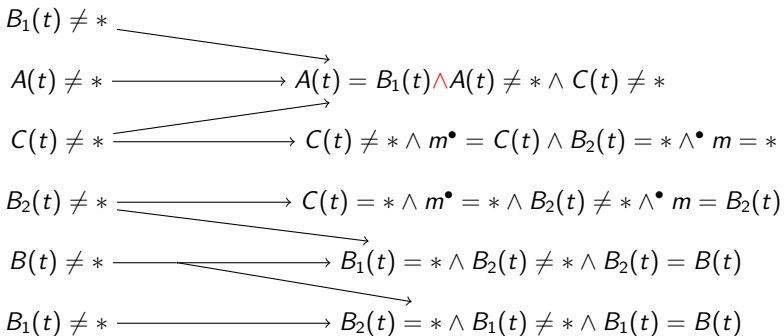
$$C(t) \neq * \longrightarrow C(t) \neq * \wedge m^\bullet = C(t) \wedge B_2(t) = * \wedge m^\bullet = *$$

$$B_2(t) \neq * \longrightarrow C(t) = * \wedge m^\bullet = * \wedge B_2(t) \neq * \wedge m^\bullet = B_2(t)$$

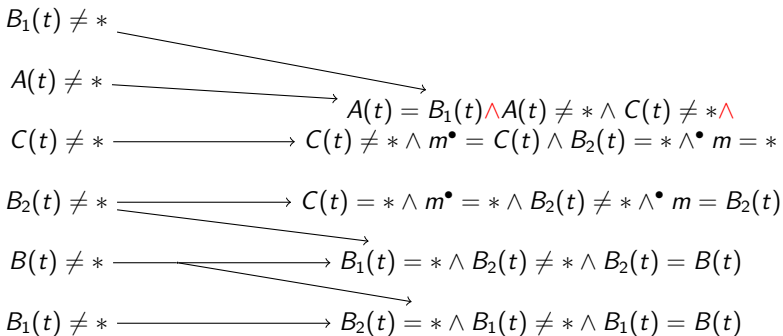
$$B(t) \neq * \longrightarrow B_1(t) = * \wedge B_2(t) \neq * \wedge B_2(t) = B(t)$$

$$B_1(t) \neq * \longrightarrow B_2(t) = * \wedge B_1(t) \neq * \wedge B_1(t) = B(t)$$

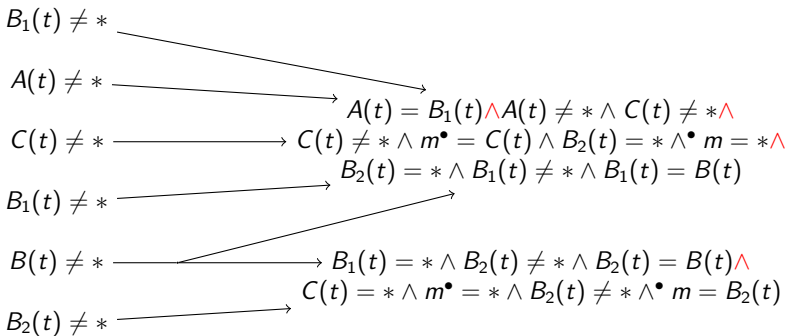
Simplification



Simplification



Simplification



Commandification

From the simplification step, let \mathcal{R} be the set of synchronous rules.

Providing the input/output type of a port, we transform each rule $r \in \mathcal{R}$ into

- a predicate on the state of the boundary ports and memory: **guard**.
- a predicate on data constraint: **command**.

Commandification (example)

Formula:

$$C(t) = * \wedge m^\bullet = * \wedge B_2(t) \neq * \wedge^\bullet m = B_2(t)$$

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$$C(t) = * \wedge m^\bullet = * \wedge B_2(t) \neq * \wedge^\bullet m = B_2(t)$$

Guard:

$$B_2(t) \neq * \wedge^\bullet m \neq *$$

Command:

$$m = B_2(t) \wedge m^\bullet = *$$

To target language (Java)

Let GC be the set of guarded command and $(g, c) \in GC$ a guarded command.

Intuitive interpretation in Java as if statement and updates.

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Intuitive interpretation in Java as if statement and updates.

```
while(true){
    if(g1){
        c1;
    }

    ...

    if(gn){
        cn;
    }
}
```

Properties as component

If the port A fires, then eventually the D fires.

$$\exists t, A(t) \neq * \implies \exists k > t, D(k) \neq *$$

Never port A and port B fire together.

$$\forall t, A(t) \neq * \implies B(t) = *$$

If the port D fires, then one of the port A or B or C fires.

$$\forall t, D(t) \neq * \implies A(t) \neq * \vee B(t) \neq * \vee C(t) \neq *$$

Conclusion

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Prove some properties: semantics preserving.