# All the Binaries Together A Semantic Approach to ABIs

### Andrew Wagner, Amal Ahmed





(Secure Interoperability, Languages, and Compilers)

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"The standard is haunted ... by that Three Letter **Demon.** ... a contract was forged in blood." – JeanHeyd Meneide, WG14 C/C++ Compatibility Chair

(Secure Interoperability, Languages, and Compilers)







## in What Is an ABI?

- Data layouts
- Calling conventions
- Name mangling
- + Safety invariants
- + Ownership

. . .



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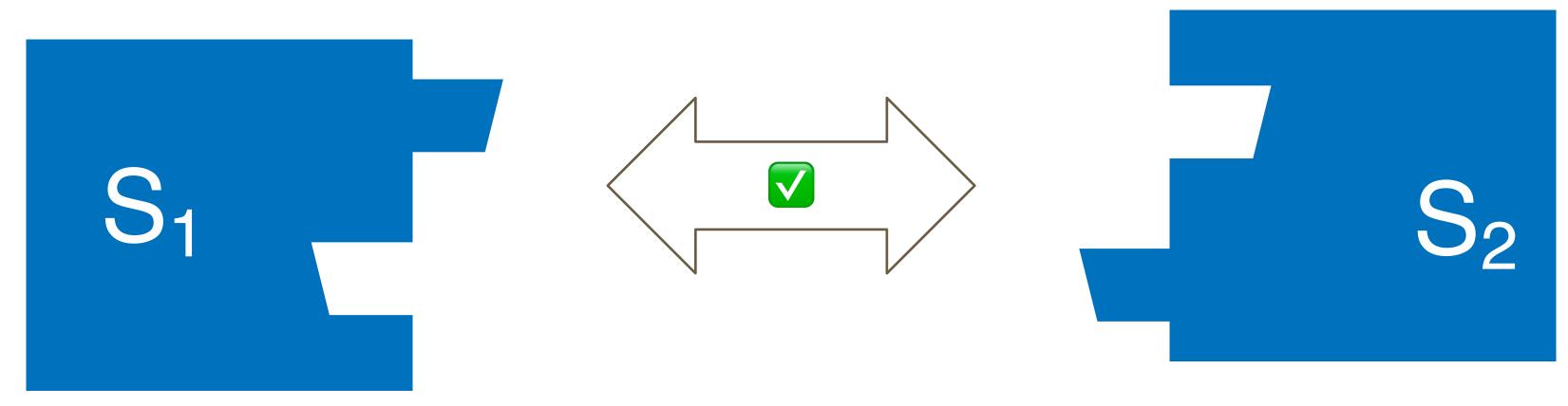


- **★ C++:** WG21 ARG
- **WA WASM:** Component Model
- 🛨 🐠 You!





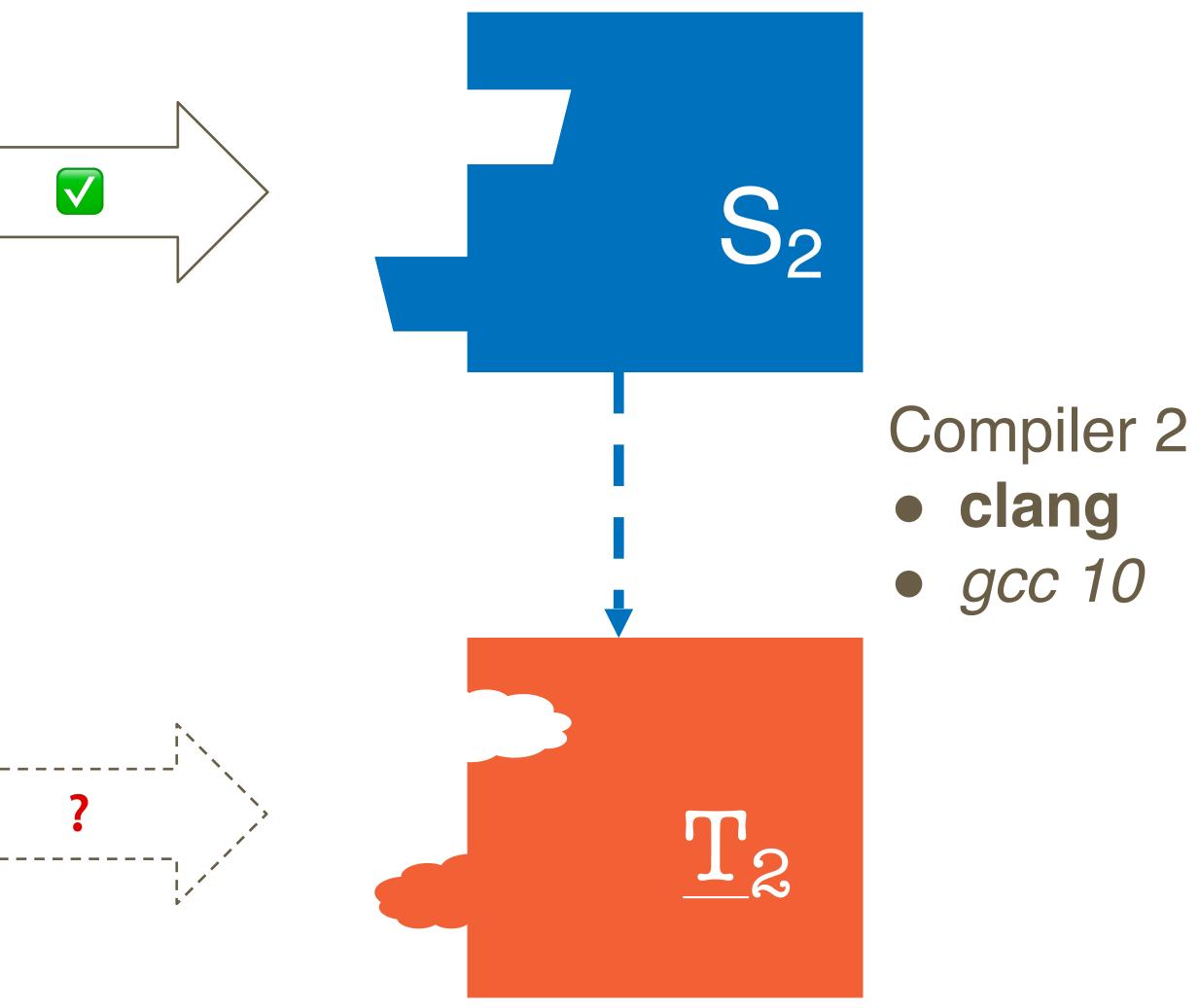
## All the Compilers Together





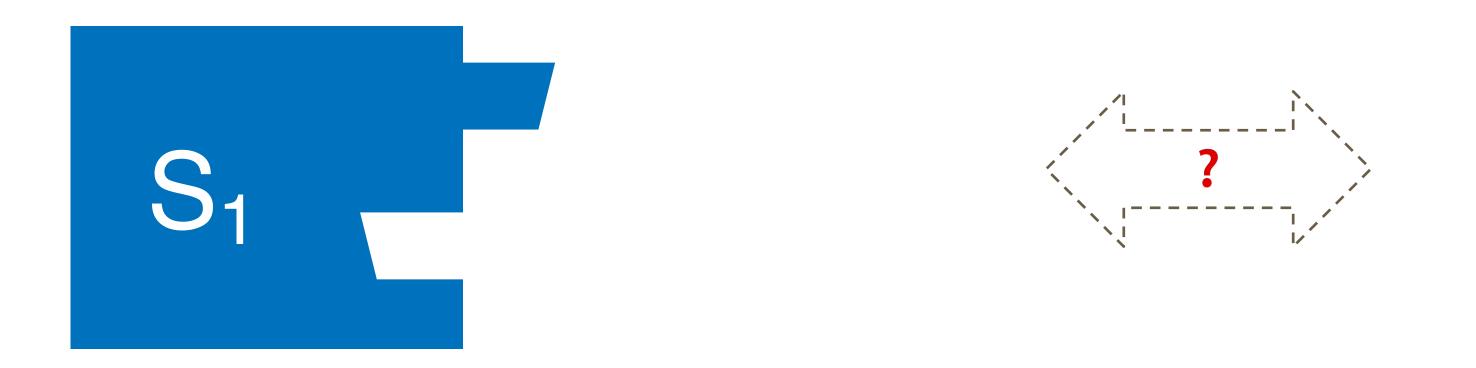
## All the Compilers Together

# S<sub>1</sub> Compiler 1 • gcc • gcc 9





## All the Languages Together

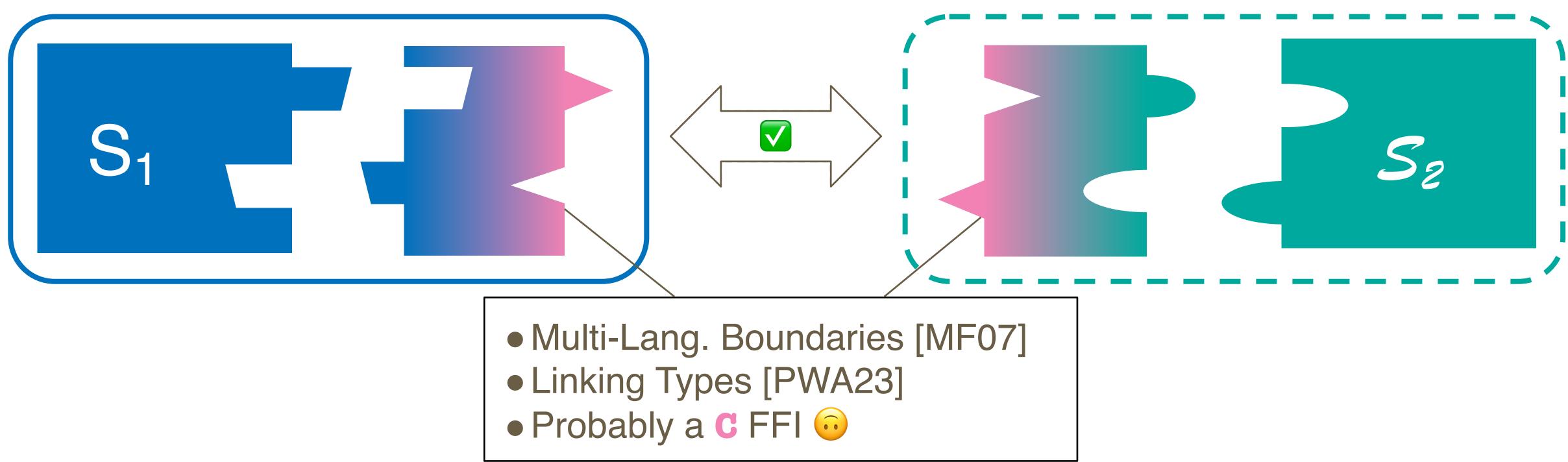






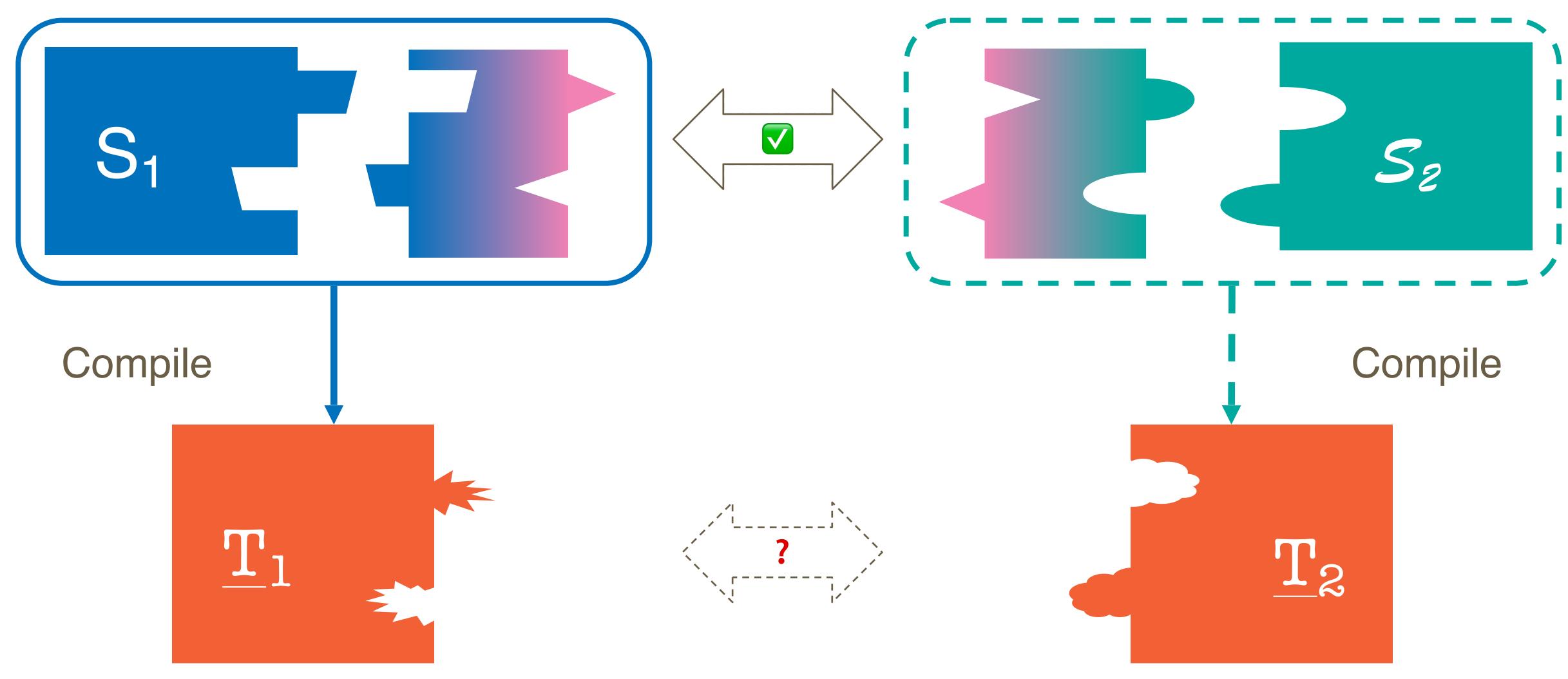


## All the Languages Together

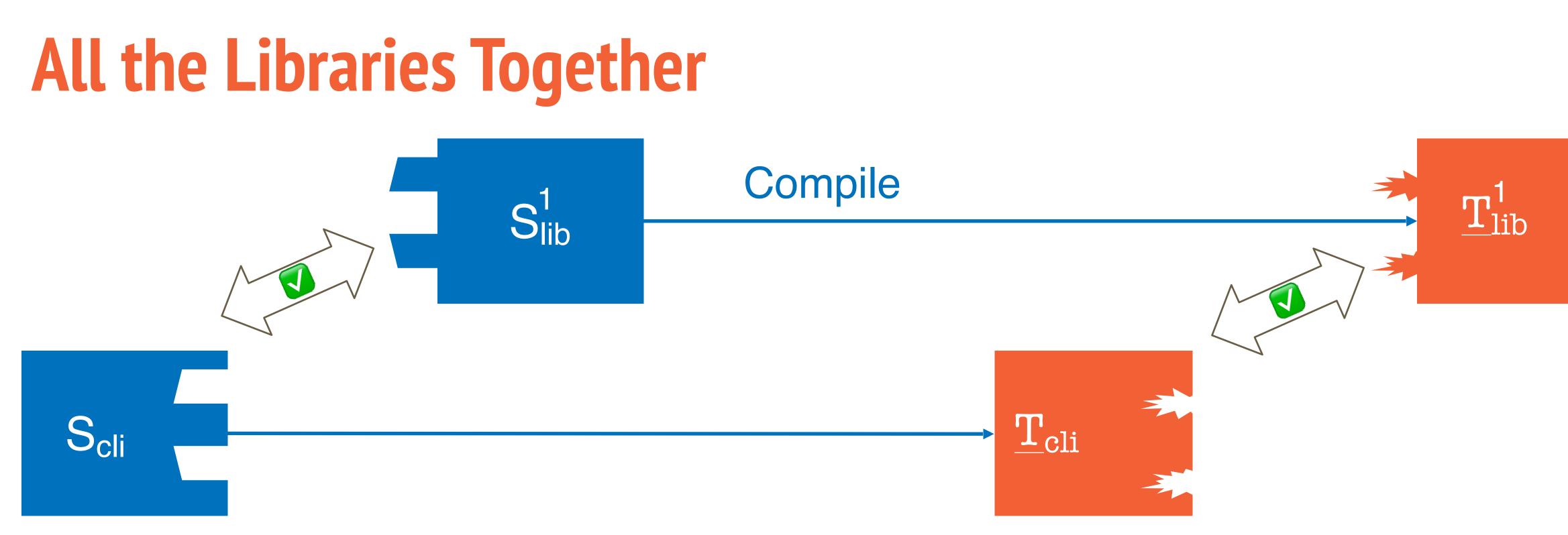




## All the Languages Together

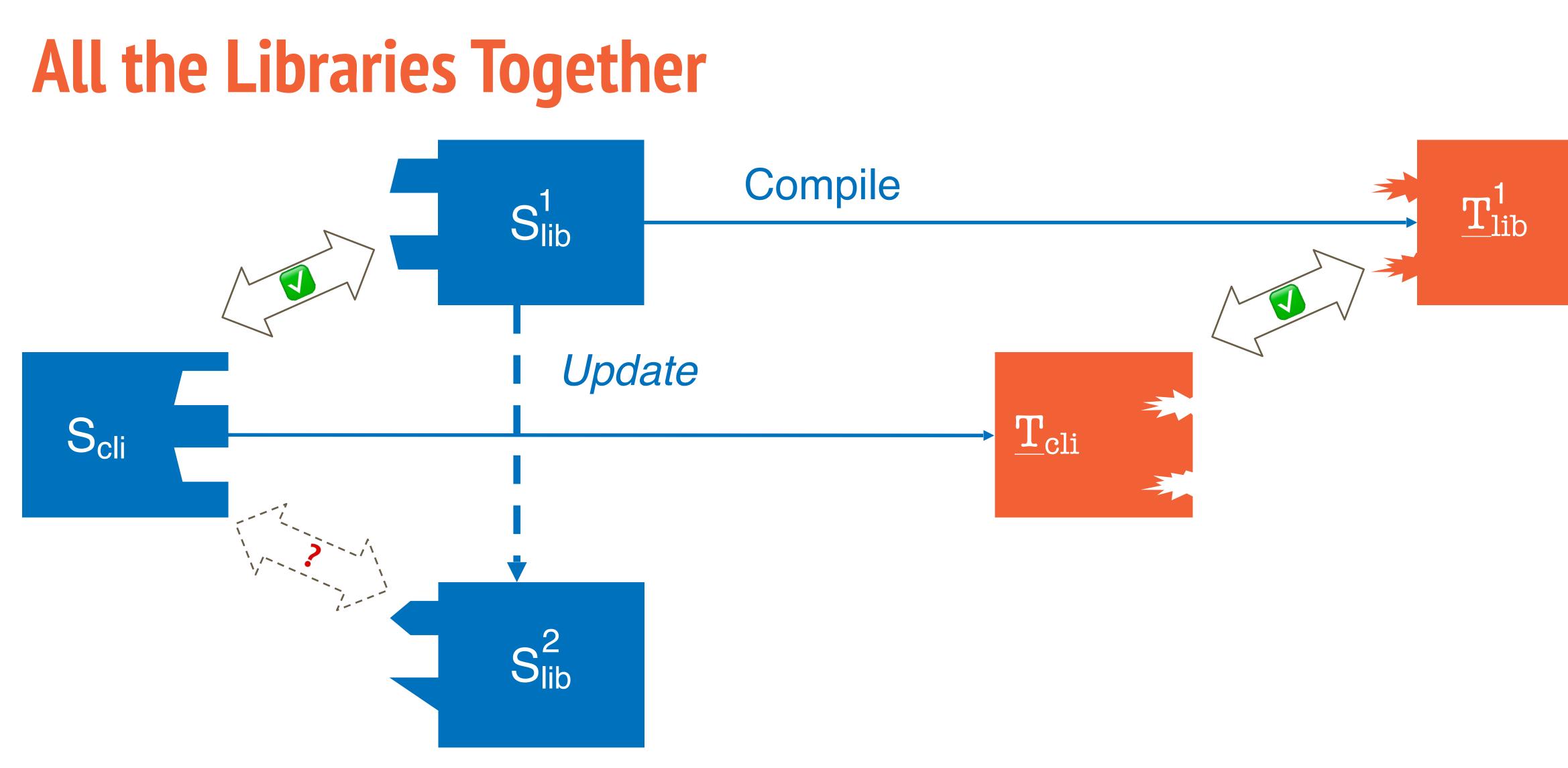






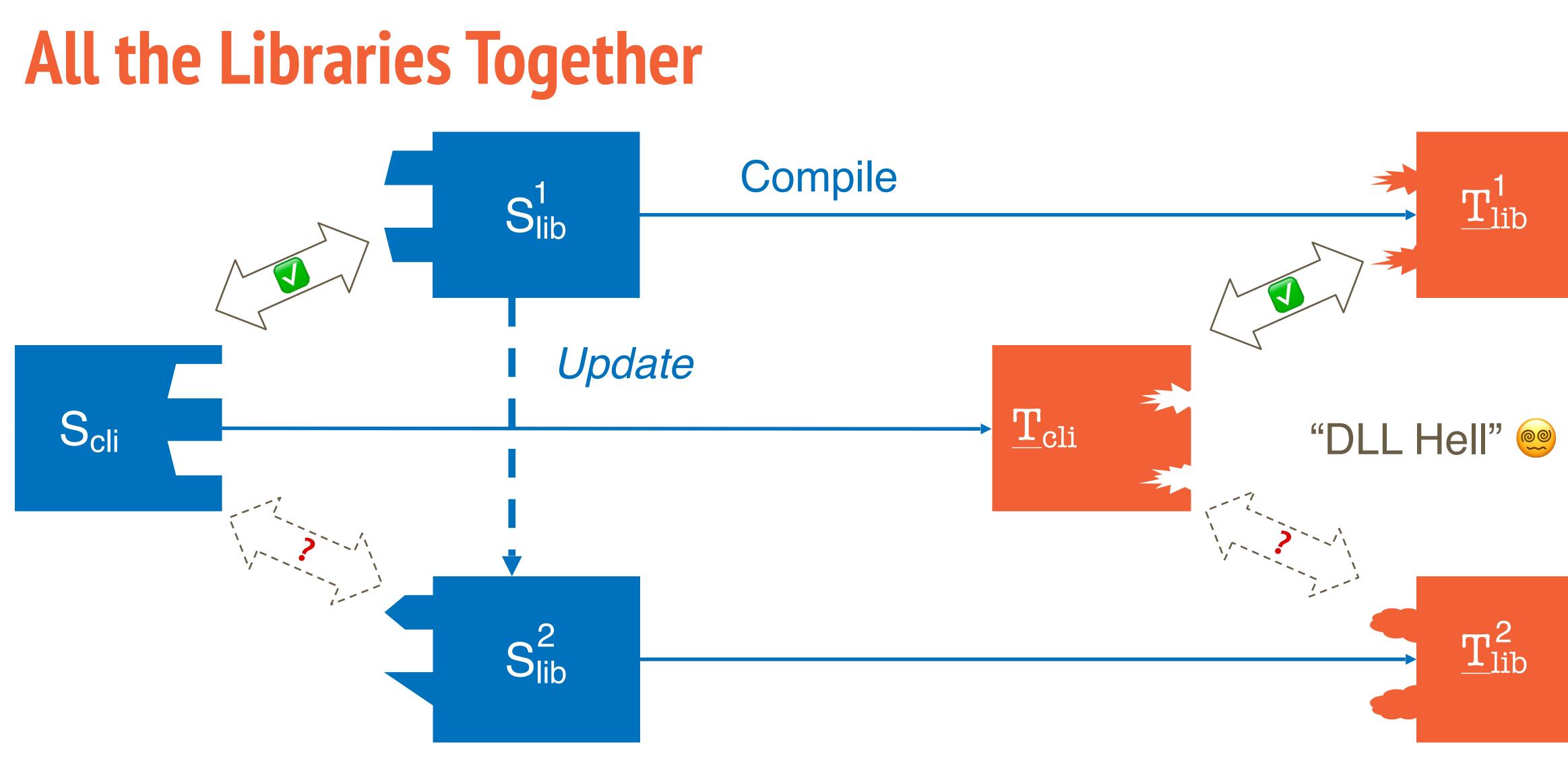
















## **Towards a Formal AB**

- Languages are already grappling with these problems
- Growing dissatisfaction with status quo
- Demand for richer ABIs
- Design decisions, tradeoffs, uncharted territory



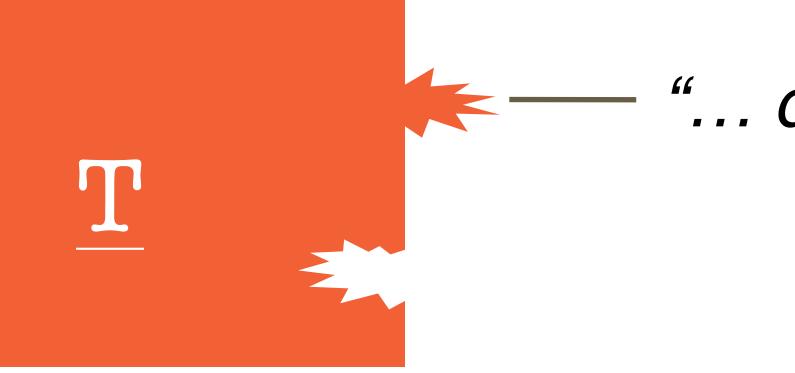
## **Towards a Formal AB**

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# Can we provide a semantic foundation?

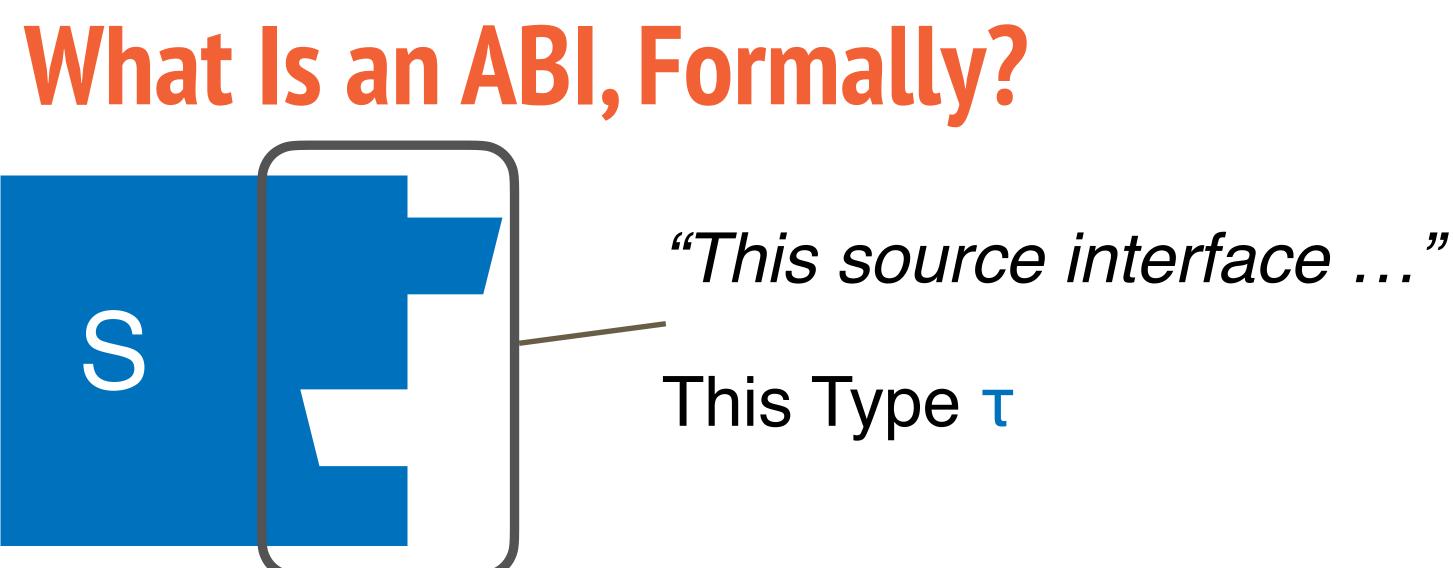






"... describes target programs like this"







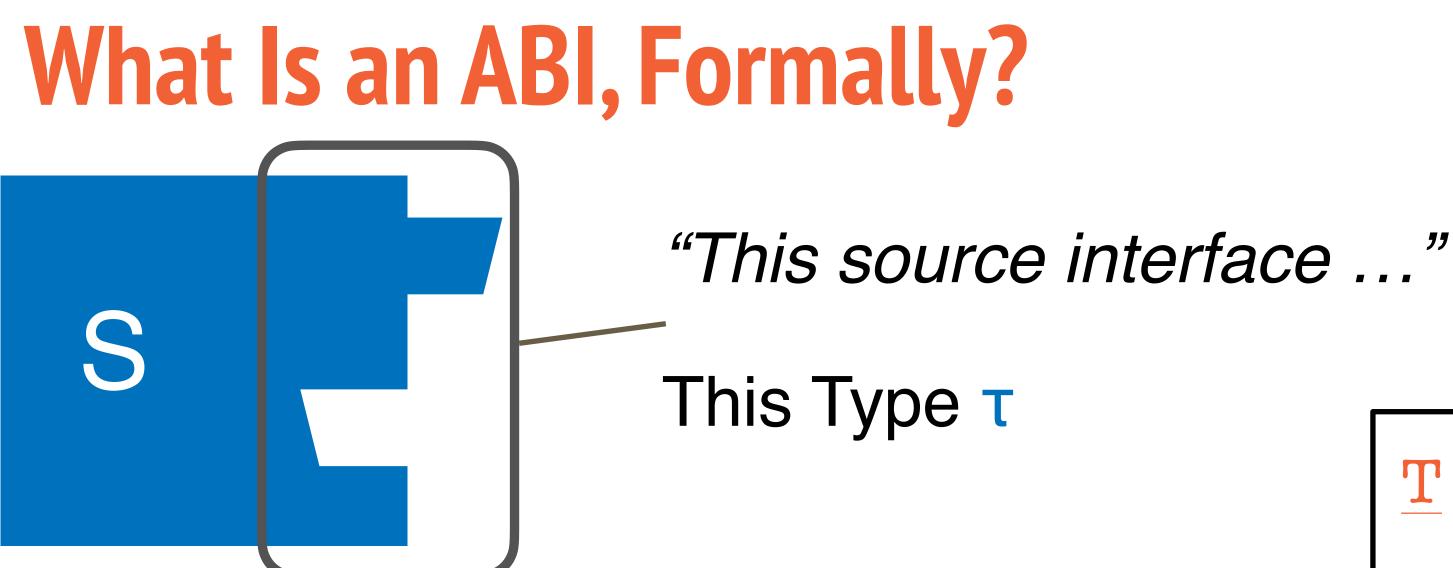
**Denotes These Programs**  $\llbracket \mathsf{T} \rrbracket = \{ \ \underline{\mathsf{T}} \mid \ldots \}$ 

# "... describes target programs like this"

-Semantic Typing via Realizability









"... describes target programs like this" **Denotes These Programs**  $\llbracket \mathsf{T} \rrbracket = \{ \ \underline{\mathsf{T}} \mid \ldots \}$ -Semantic Typing via Realizability









# $\underline{T}$ is ABI compliant with $\tau$ if $\underline{T} \in \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$

## Is this a good spec?



### **T** is **ABI compliant** with $\tau$ if $\mathbf{T} \in \llbracket \mathbf{T} \rrbracket$

## Is this a good spec?

1. Formalization: Can the spec capture all the pertinent details?

2. Application: Can the spec be used in all the relevant scenarios?

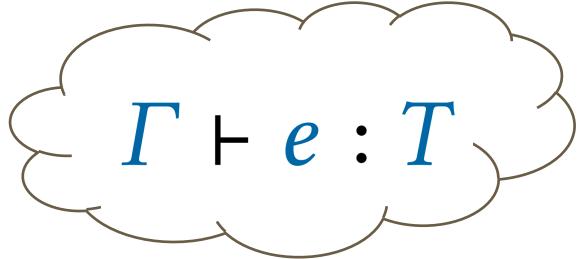


## **Case Study:** Reference Counting

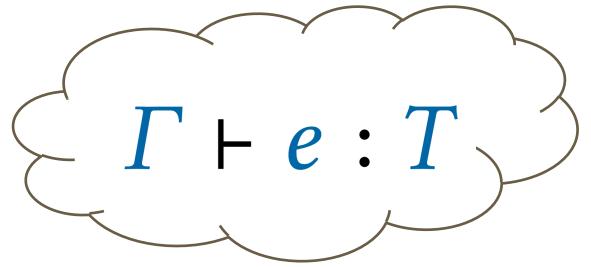
### **PCF-ish Source**

- Records, variants, higher-order recursive functions  $\bigcirc$
- C-ish Target
  - Block-based memory, pointer arithmetic  $\bigcirc$
- **Reference Counting ABI** 
  - All values are boxed and reference-counted  $\bigcirc$
  - Separation logic specification  $\bigcirc$



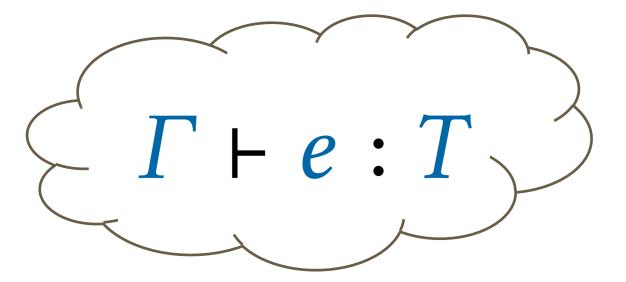






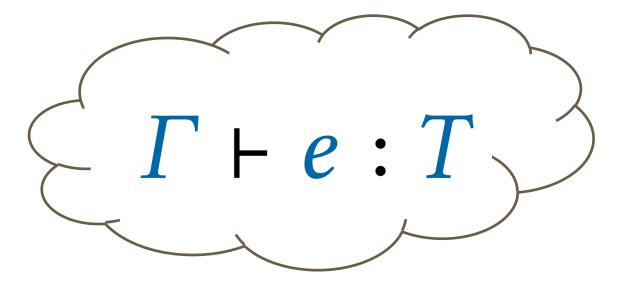
 $\Gamma \models e : T$ 





 $\Gamma \models e : T$  $\approx \left\{ \text{``Prestate like } \Gamma \text{''} \right\} e \left\{ v. \text{``v like } T \text{''} \right\}$ 





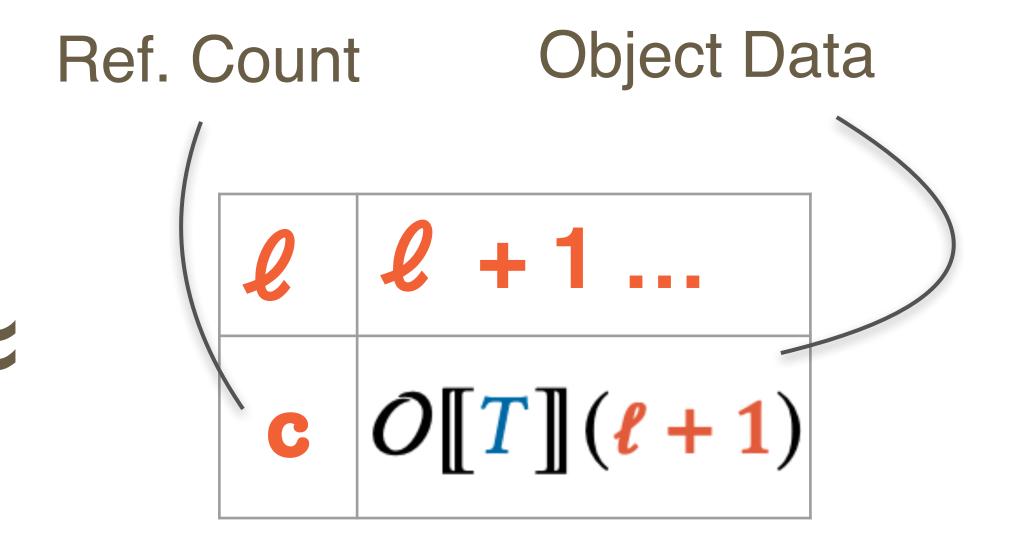
 $\Gamma \models e : T$  $\approx$  { "Prestate like  $\Gamma$ " } e {v. "v like T" }  $(\Gamma = \mathbf{x} : T_{\mathbf{x}})$  $\approx \left\{ \bigstar \overline{\mathcal{R}}[[T_x]](x) \right\} e \left\{ \ell . \mathcal{R}[[T]](\ell) \right\}$ 





## Formalization: Reference Layout

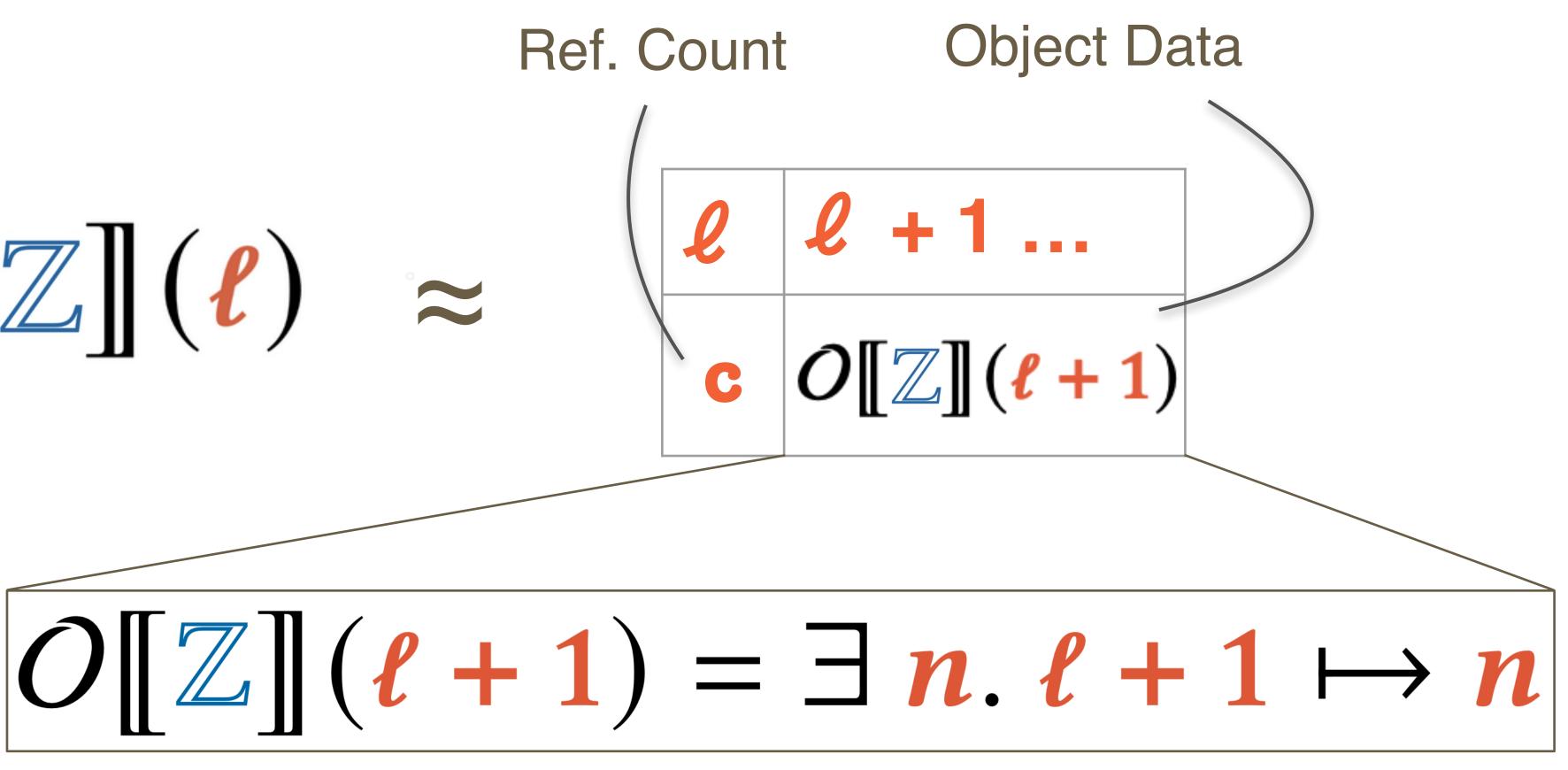
# $\mathcal{R}[[T]](\ell) \approx$



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## **Formalization:** Reference Layout

# $\mathcal{R}[\mathbb{Z}](l) \approx$

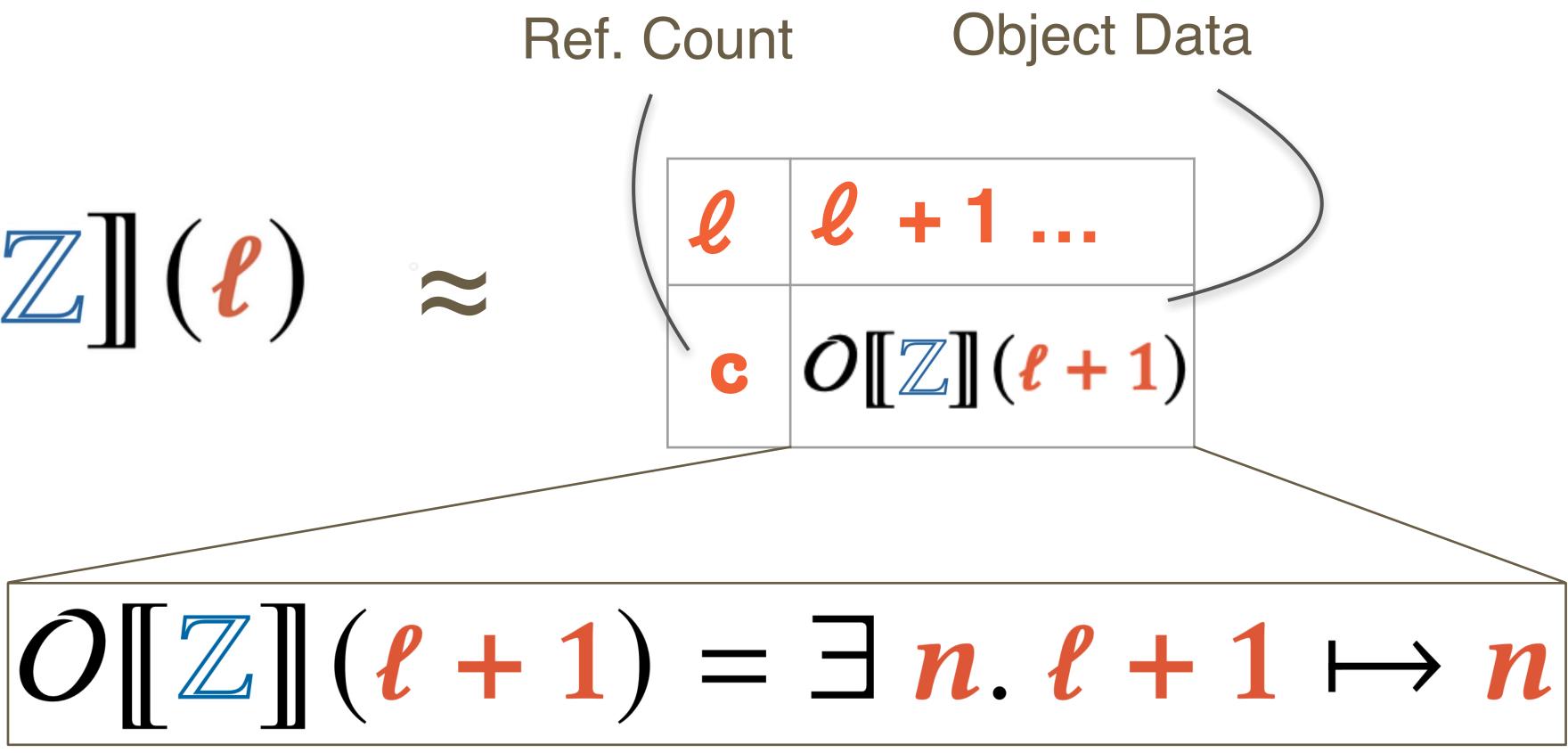


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## **Formalization:** Reference Layout

# $\mathcal{R}[\![\mathbb{Z}]\!](l)$



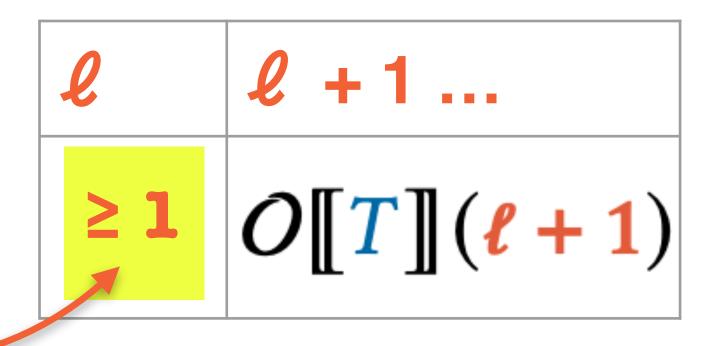


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l	<i>l</i> + 1
С	$O[[T]](\ell + 1)$

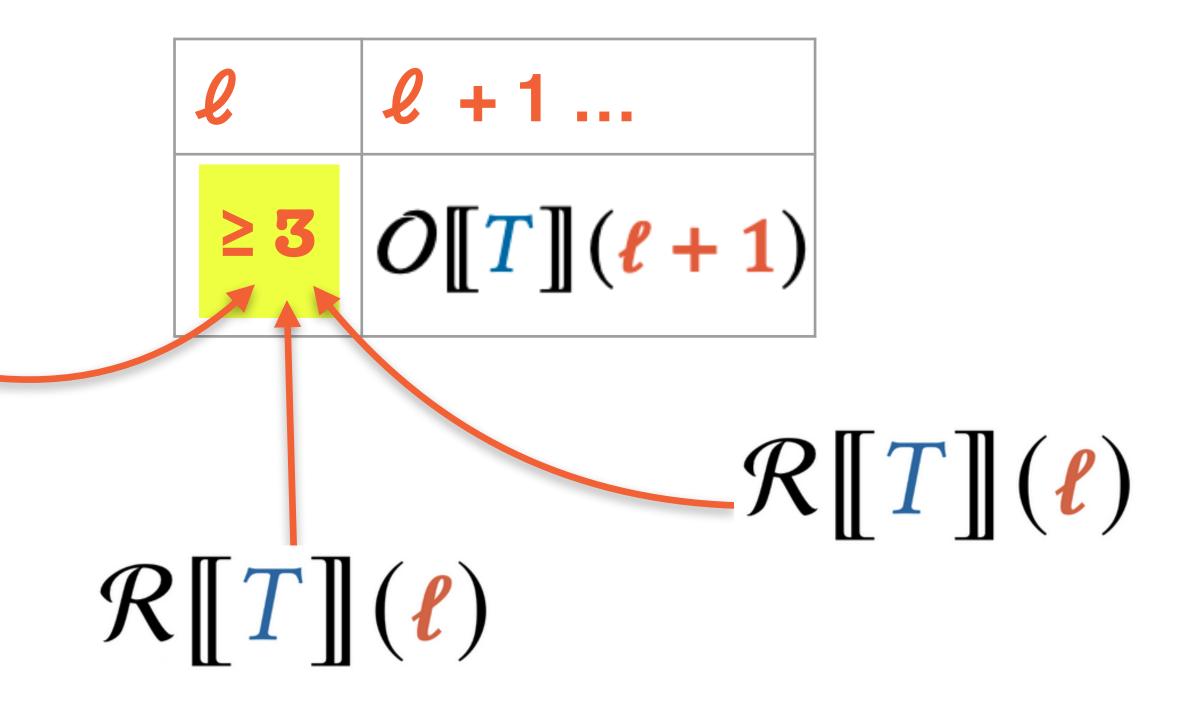


## $\mathcal{R}[[T]](\boldsymbol{\ell})$





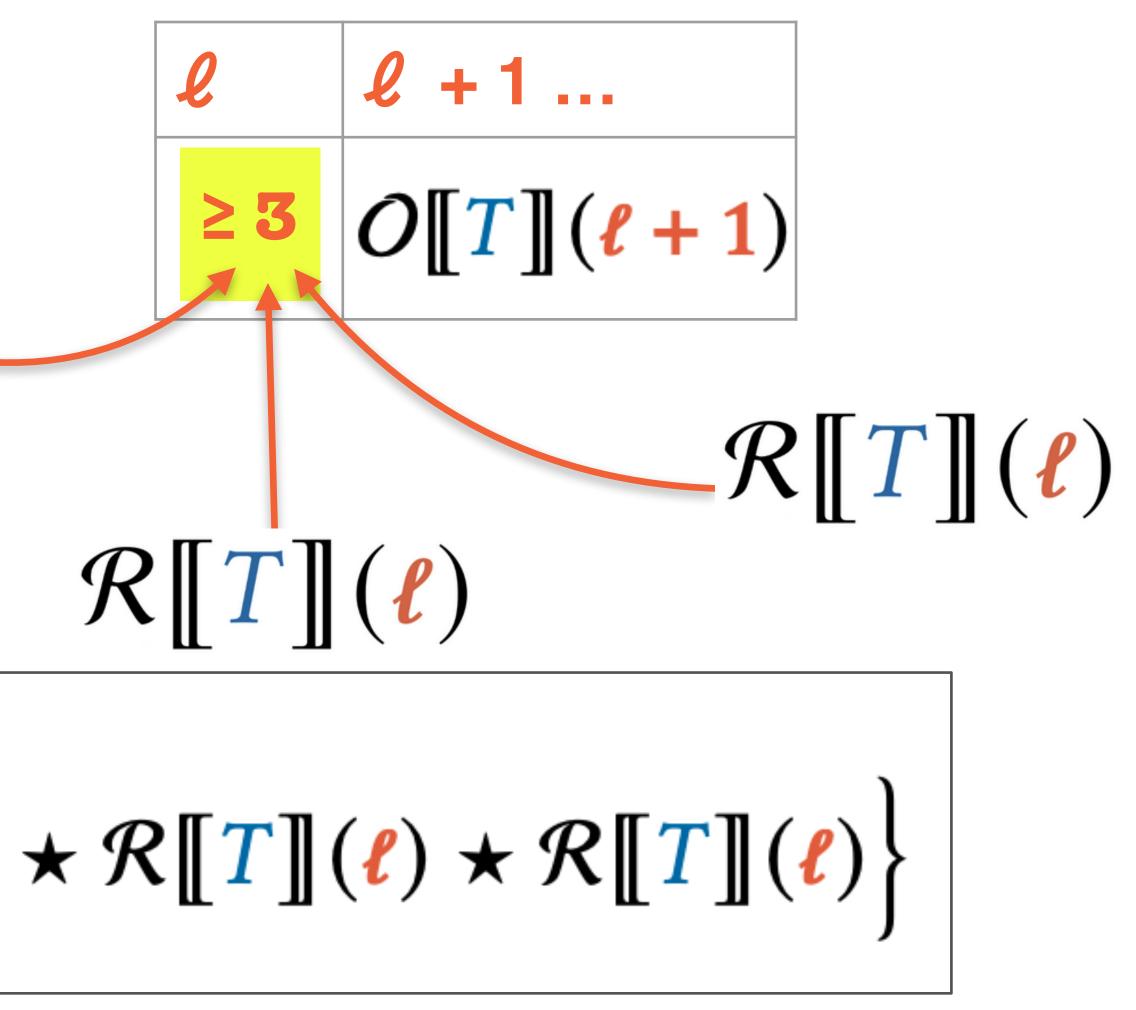
## $\mathcal{R}[\![T]\!](\boldsymbol{\ell})$



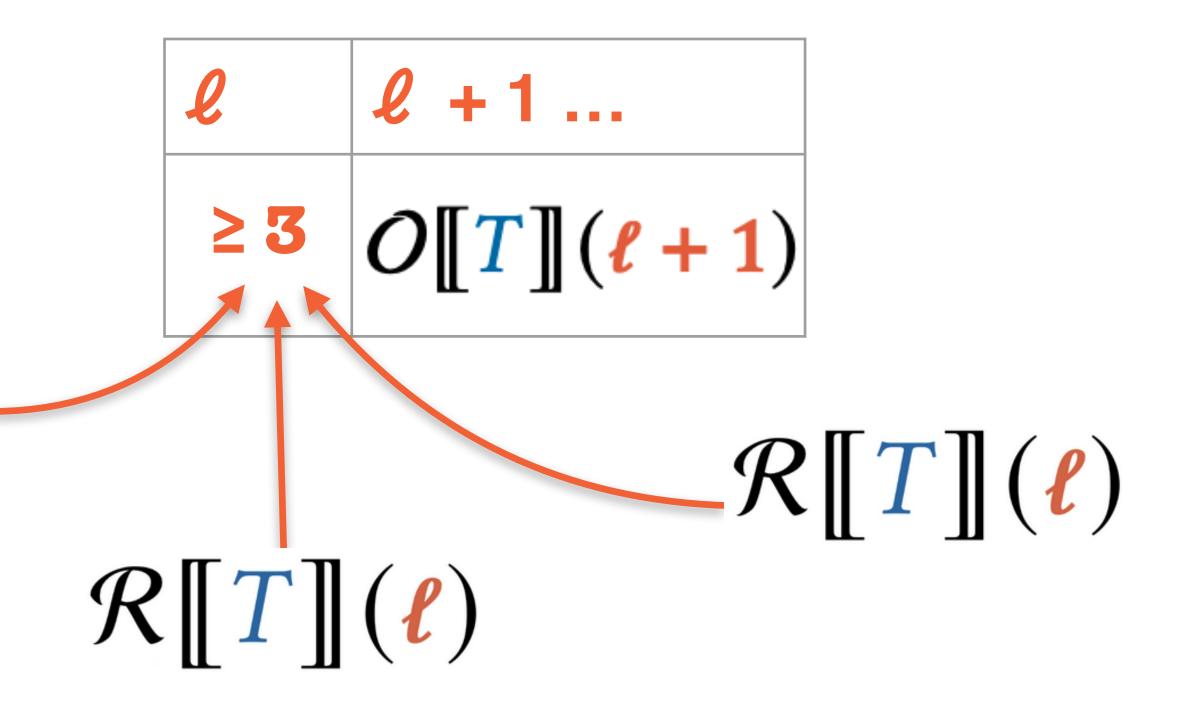


$$\left\{ \mathcal{R}[[T]](\ell) \right\} + \ell \left\{ n. \ \lceil n > 1 \rceil \right\}$$



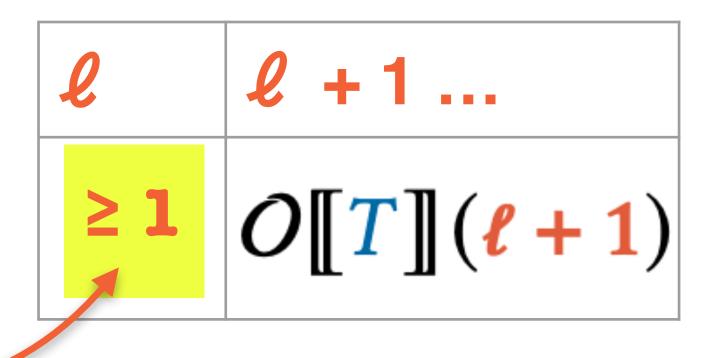


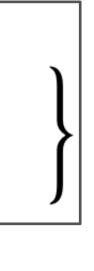






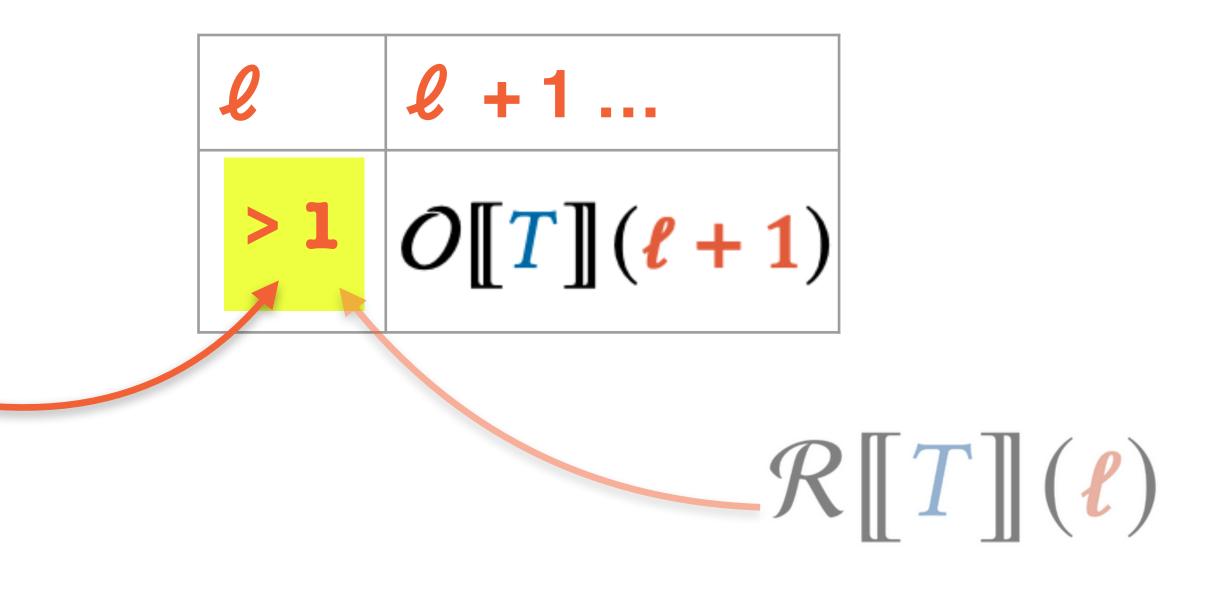
$$\left\{ \mathcal{R}[[T]](\boldsymbol{\ell}) \right\} - -\boldsymbol{\ell} \left\{ n. \right\}$$



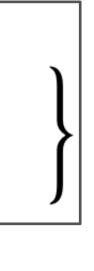




$$\left\{ \mathcal{R}[[T]](\boldsymbol{\ell}) \right\} = -\boldsymbol{\ell} \left\{ \boldsymbol{n} \cdot \left( \boldsymbol{n} > \boldsymbol{0} \right) \land \boldsymbol{m} \right\}$$

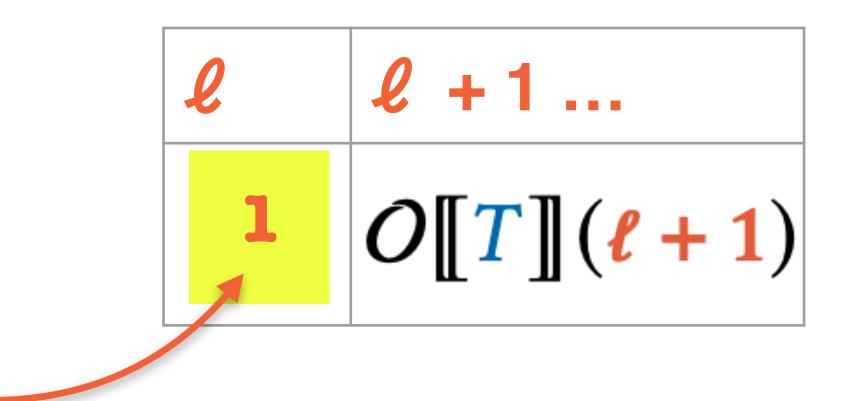


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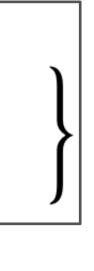




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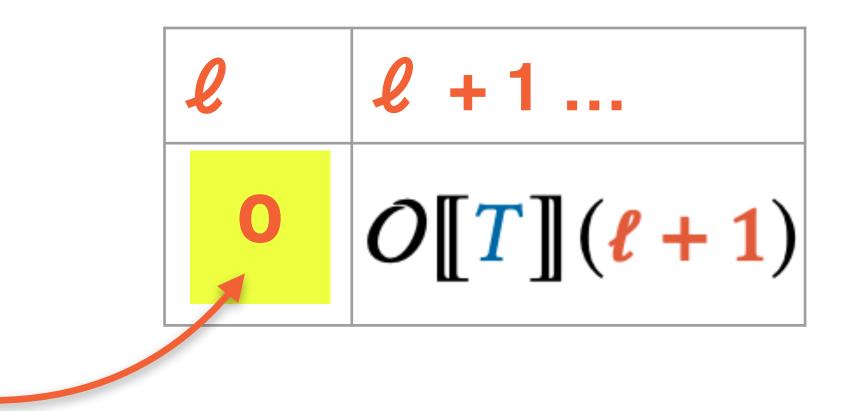


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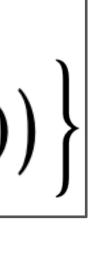




$$\left\{ \mathcal{R}[[T]](\boldsymbol{\ell}) \right\} = -\boldsymbol{\ell} \left\{ \boldsymbol{n} \cdot \left( \boldsymbol{n} > \boldsymbol{0} \right) \wedge \boldsymbol{em} \right\}$$



#### $np) \lor ( \ulcorner n = 0 \urcorner \star \ell \mapsto 0 \star O[[T]](\ell + 1)) \}$



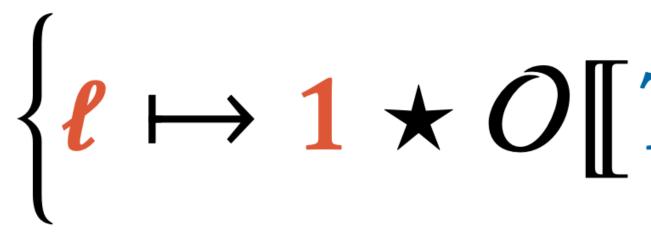


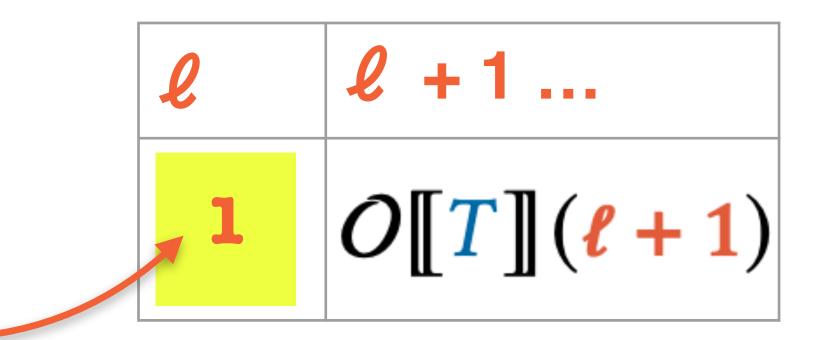




l	<i>l</i> + 1
• 0	$O[[T]](\ell + 1)$



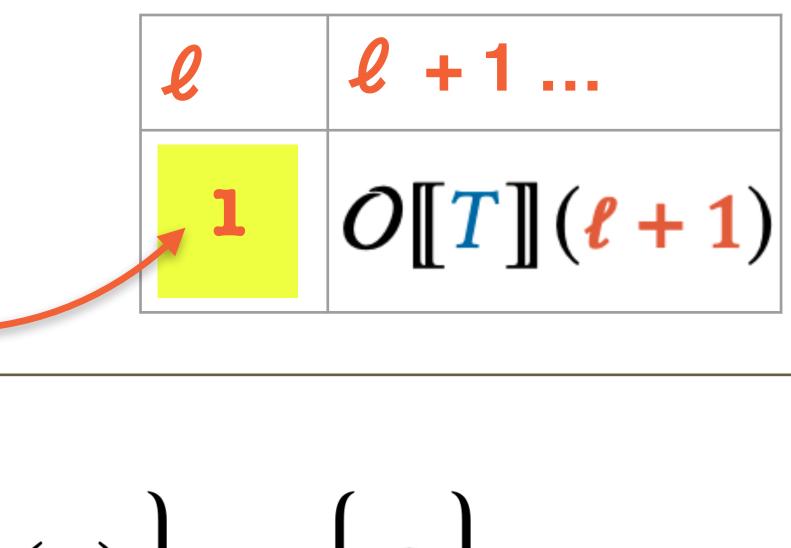


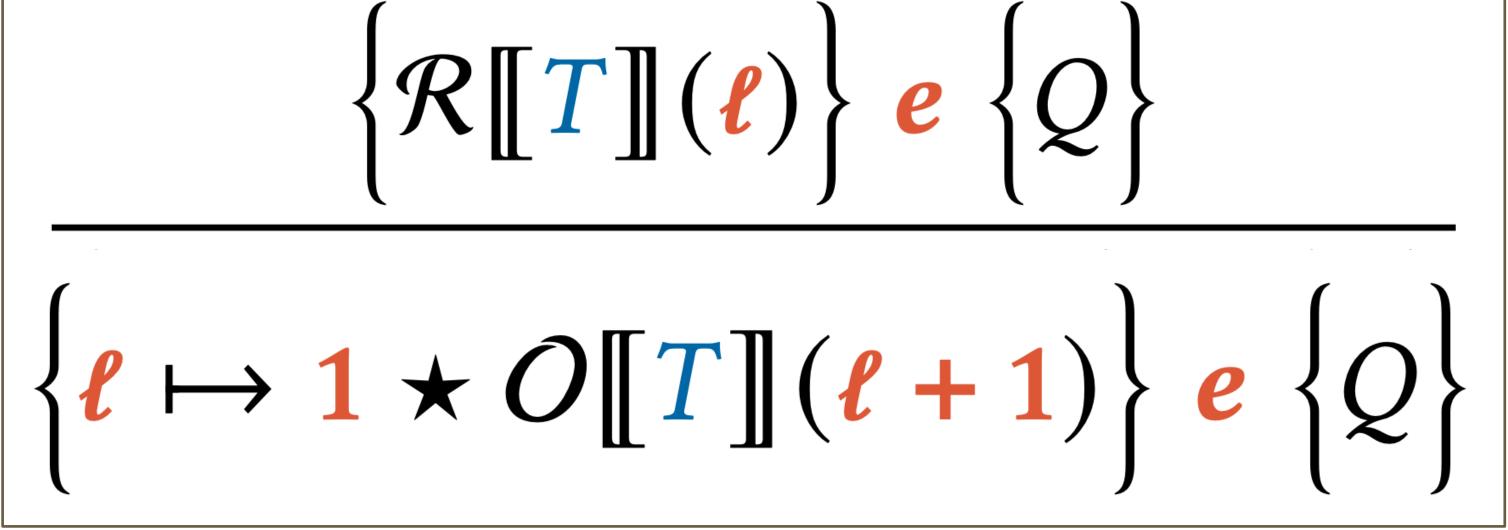


# $\left\{ \boldsymbol{\ell} \mapsto \boldsymbol{1} \star \mathcal{O}[[T]](\boldsymbol{\ell} + \boldsymbol{1}) \right\} \boldsymbol{e} \left\{ \mathcal{Q} \right\}$



# $\mathcal{R}\llbracket T \rrbracket (\ell)$ **RC-NEW**







#### Formalization: Compound Layout

#### $O\llbracket T_1 \times T_2 \rrbracket(\ell) \approx$

 $O[\![T_1 \times T_2]\!](\ell) \triangleq$ 

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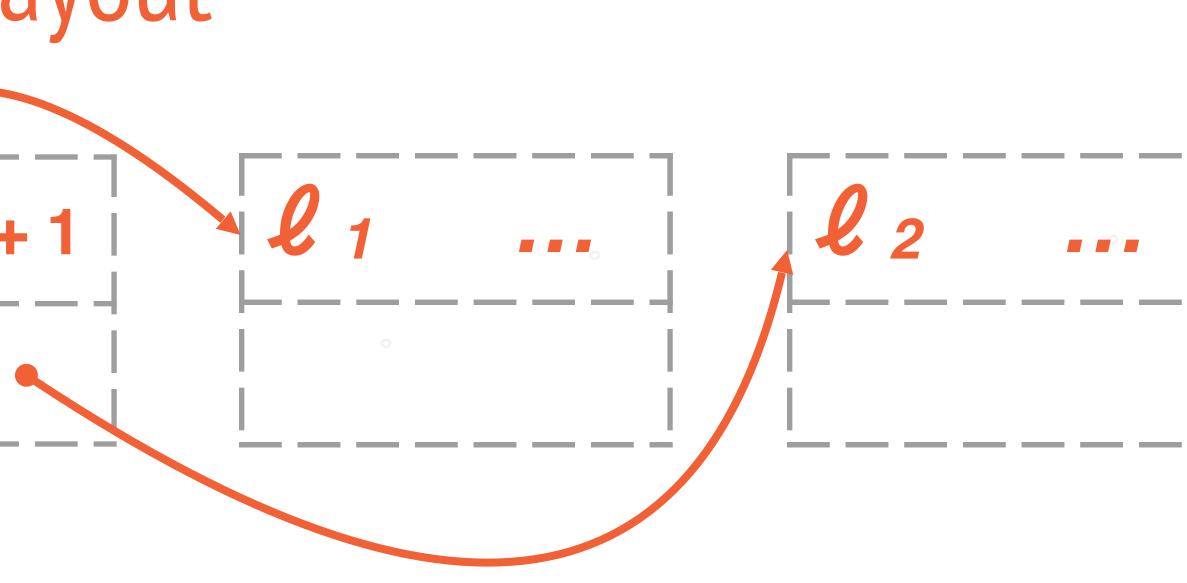
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# Formalization: Compound Layout $O[[T_1 \times T_2]](\ell) \approx \ell + 1$

# $O\llbracket T_1 \times T_2 \rrbracket(\boldsymbol{\ell}) \triangleq \exists \boldsymbol{\ell}_1, \boldsymbol{\ell}_2.$ $\star l + 1 \mapsto l_2$







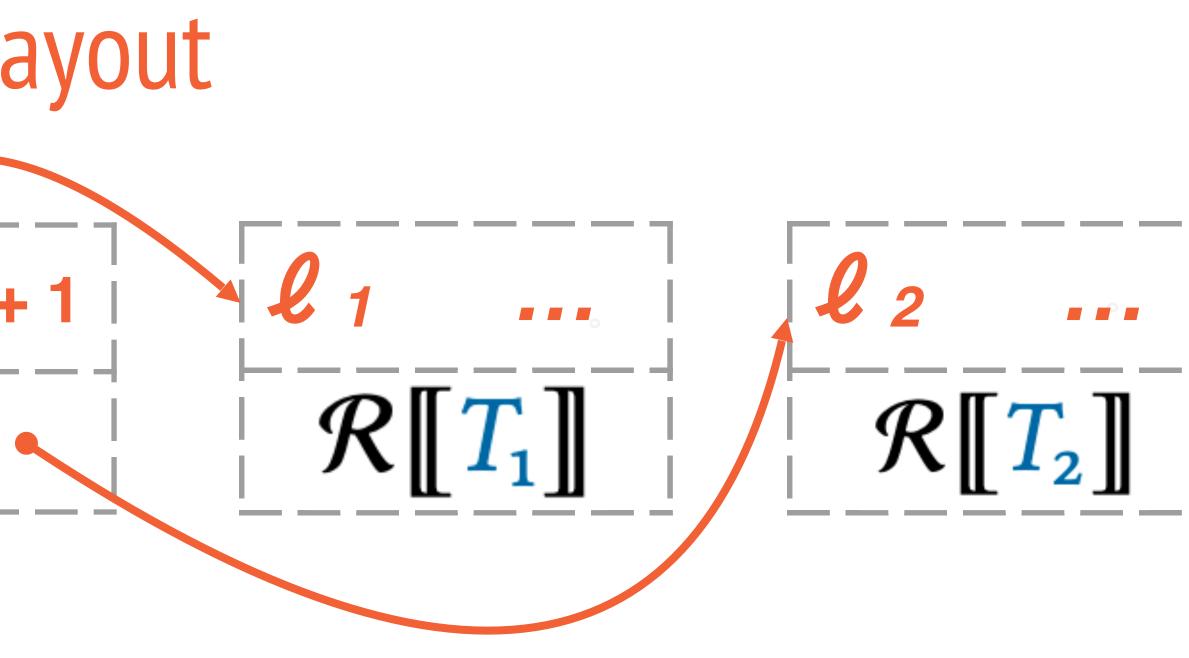


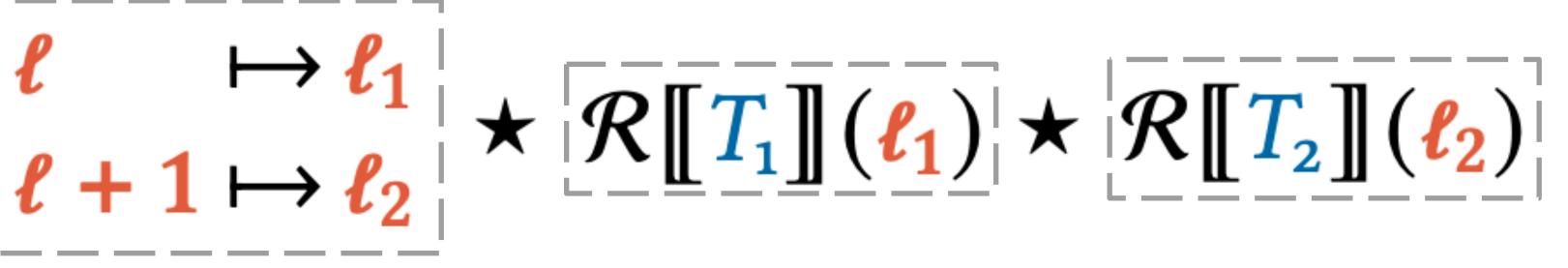




# Formalization: Compound Layout $O[[T_1 \times T_2]](\ell) \approx [\ell + 1]$

# $O\llbracket T_1 \times T_2 \rrbracket(\boldsymbol{\ell}) \triangleq \exists \boldsymbol{\ell}_1, \boldsymbol{\ell}_2.$ $\times \ell + \perp \mapsto \ell_2$





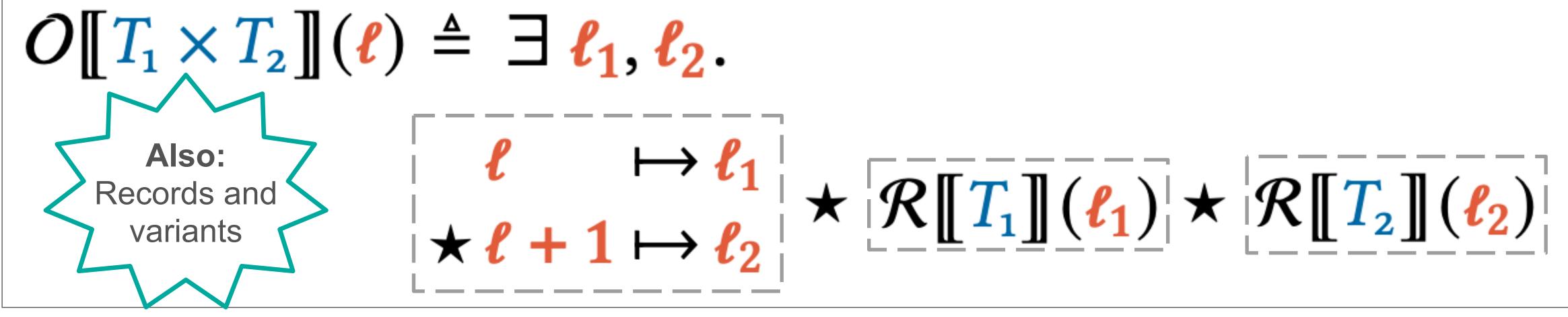


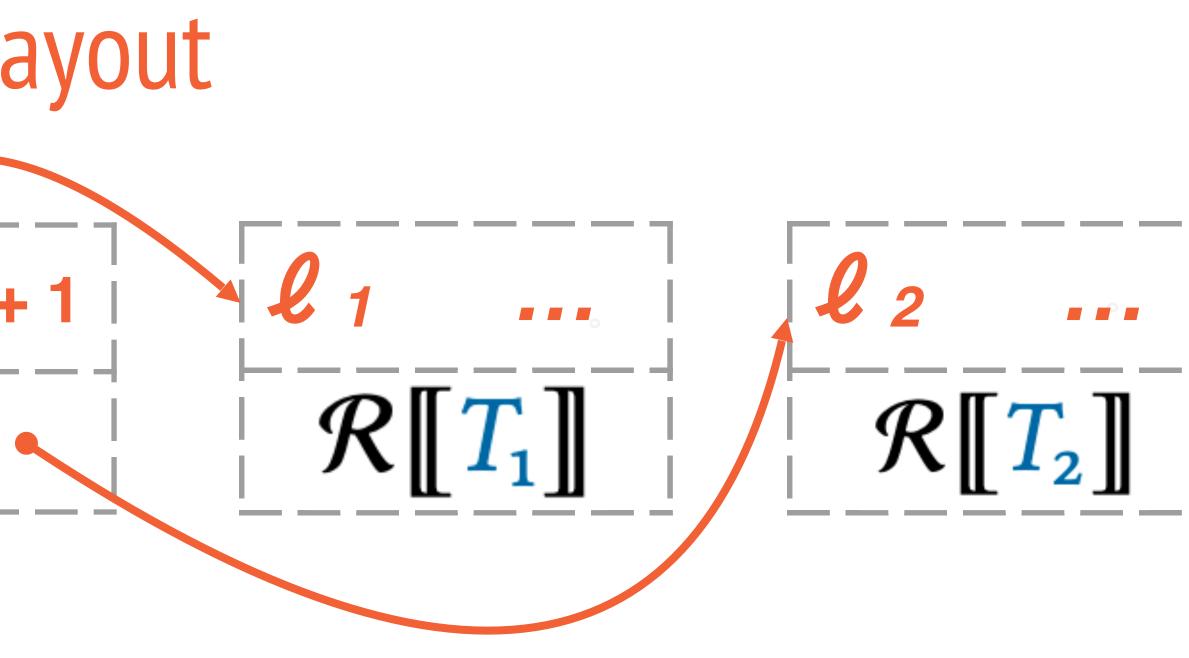






# Formalization: Compound Layout $O[\![T_1 \times T_2]\!](\ell) \approx \ell$ *l* + 1













#### $O\llbracket T_1 \to T_2 \rrbracket(\ell) \stackrel{\text{\tiny $\widehat{$}$}}{=} \exists f. \ell \mapsto f \star$

#### Pointer to function





## $O[\![T_1 \to T_2]\!](l) \triangleq \exists f. l \mapsto f \star$ $\forall \, \boldsymbol{\ell}_1. \, \{ \mathcal{R}[[T_1]](\boldsymbol{\ell}_1) \} \, \boldsymbol{f(\ell_1)} \, \{ \boldsymbol{\ell}_2. \, \mathcal{R}[[T_2]](\boldsymbol{\ell}_2) \}$

Pointer to function

Calling convention: Caller retain





## $O[[T_1 \to T_2]](l) \triangleq \exists f. l \mapsto f \star$ $\forall \, \boldsymbol{\ell}_1. \, \{ \mathcal{R}[[T_1]](\boldsymbol{\ell}_1) \} \, \boldsymbol{f(\ell_1)} \, \{ \boldsymbol{\ell}_2. \, \mathcal{R}[[T_2]](\boldsymbol{\ell}_2) \}$

VS.

Pointer to function

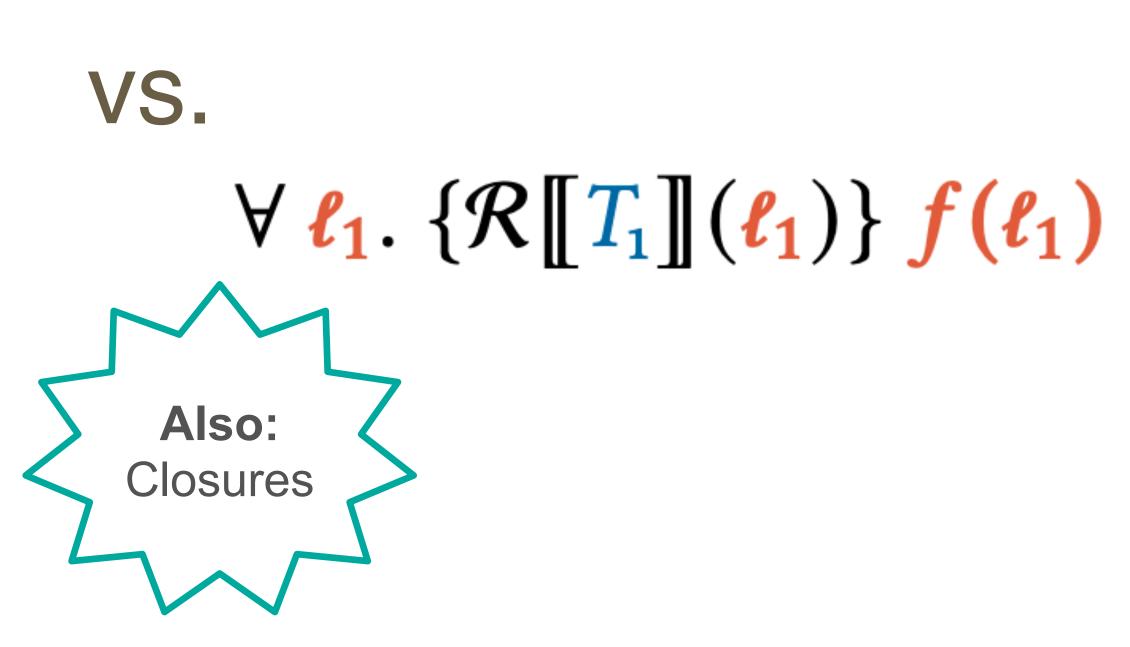
Calling convention: Caller retain

 $\forall \boldsymbol{l}_1. \{ \mathcal{R}[[T_1]](\boldsymbol{l}_1) \} \boldsymbol{f(l_1)} \{ \boldsymbol{l}_2. \mathcal{R}[[T_2]](\boldsymbol{l}_2) \star \mathcal{R}[[T_1]](\boldsymbol{l}_1) \}$ Callee retain





### $O[\![T_1 \to T_2]\!](\ell) \stackrel{\text{\tiny $\&$}}{=} \exists f. \ell \mapsto f \star$ $\forall \, \boldsymbol{l}_1. \, \{ \mathcal{R}[\![T_1]\!](\boldsymbol{l}_1) \} \, \boldsymbol{f(l_1)} \, \{ \boldsymbol{l}_2. \, \mathcal{R}[\![T_2]\!](\boldsymbol{l}_2) \} \,$



Pointer to function

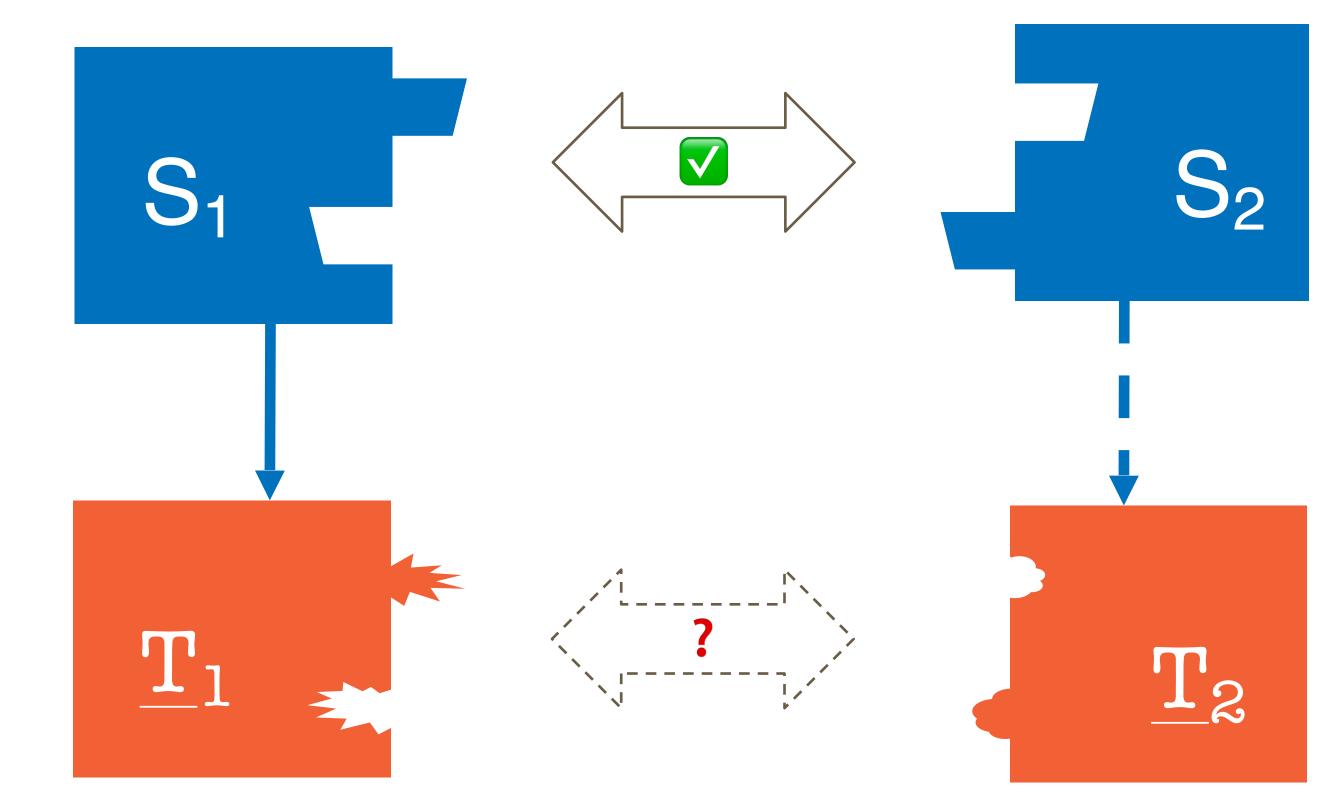
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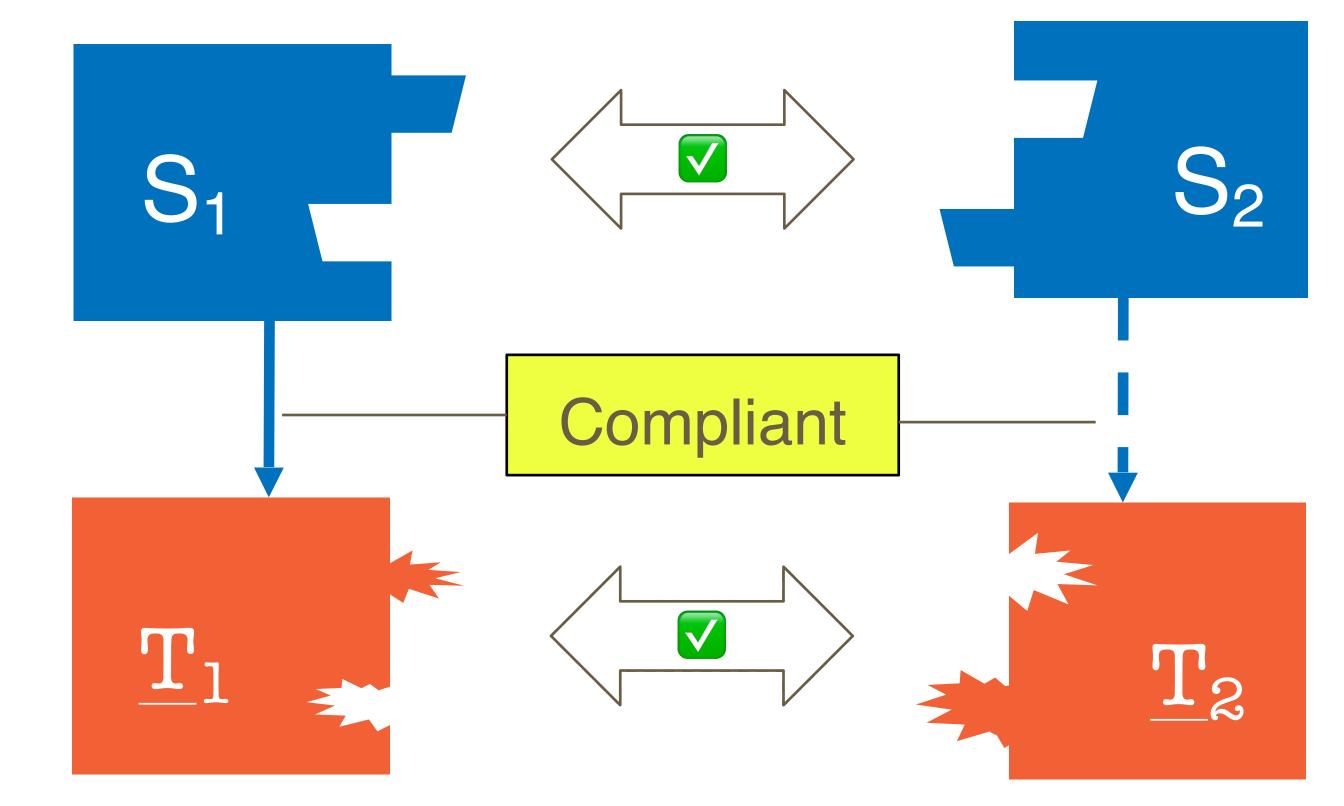


#### **Application:** Compiler Compliance





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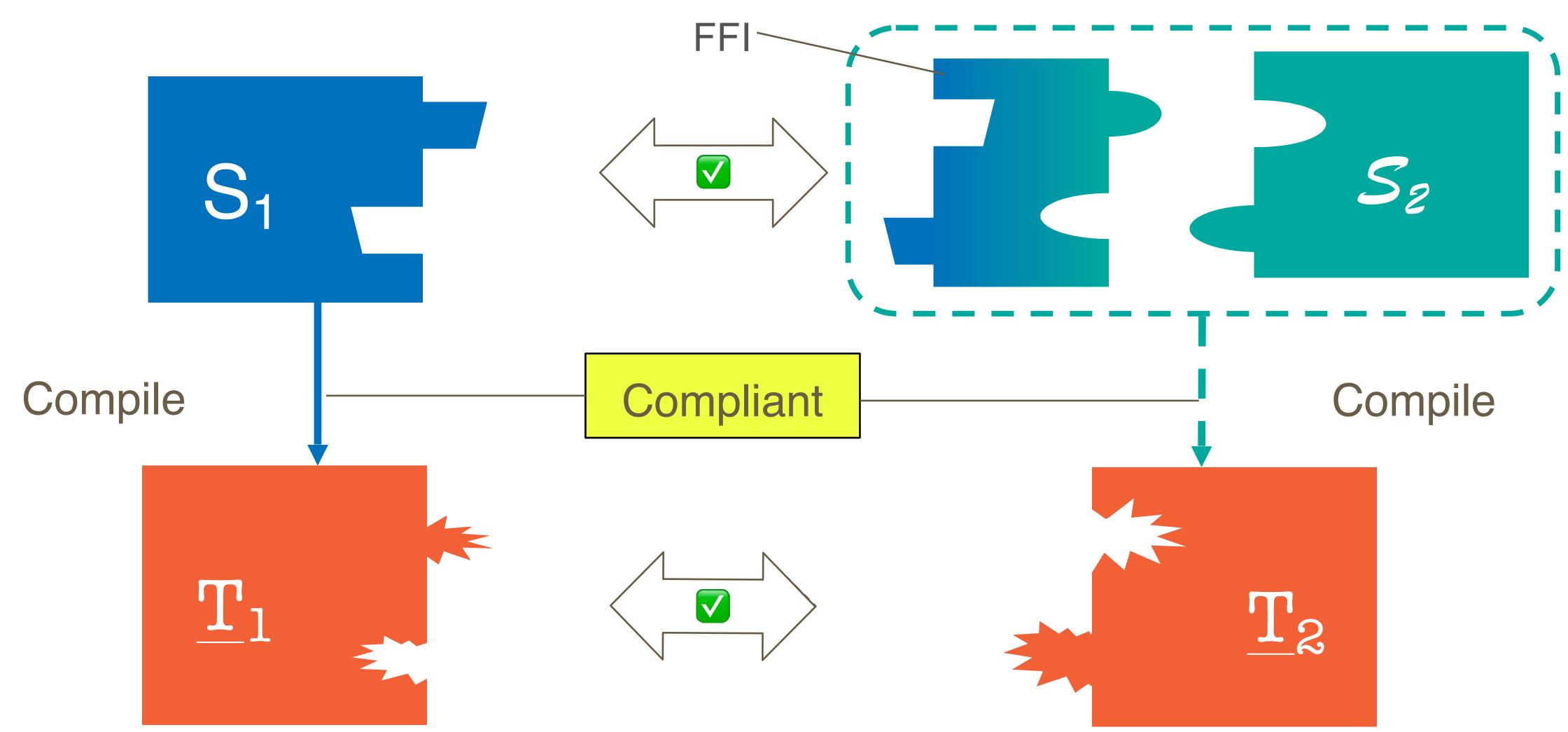
#### → is an compliant compiler if

 $S:\tau$  and  $S \twoheadrightarrow \underline{T}$  implies  $\underline{T} \in [\![\tau]\!]$ 



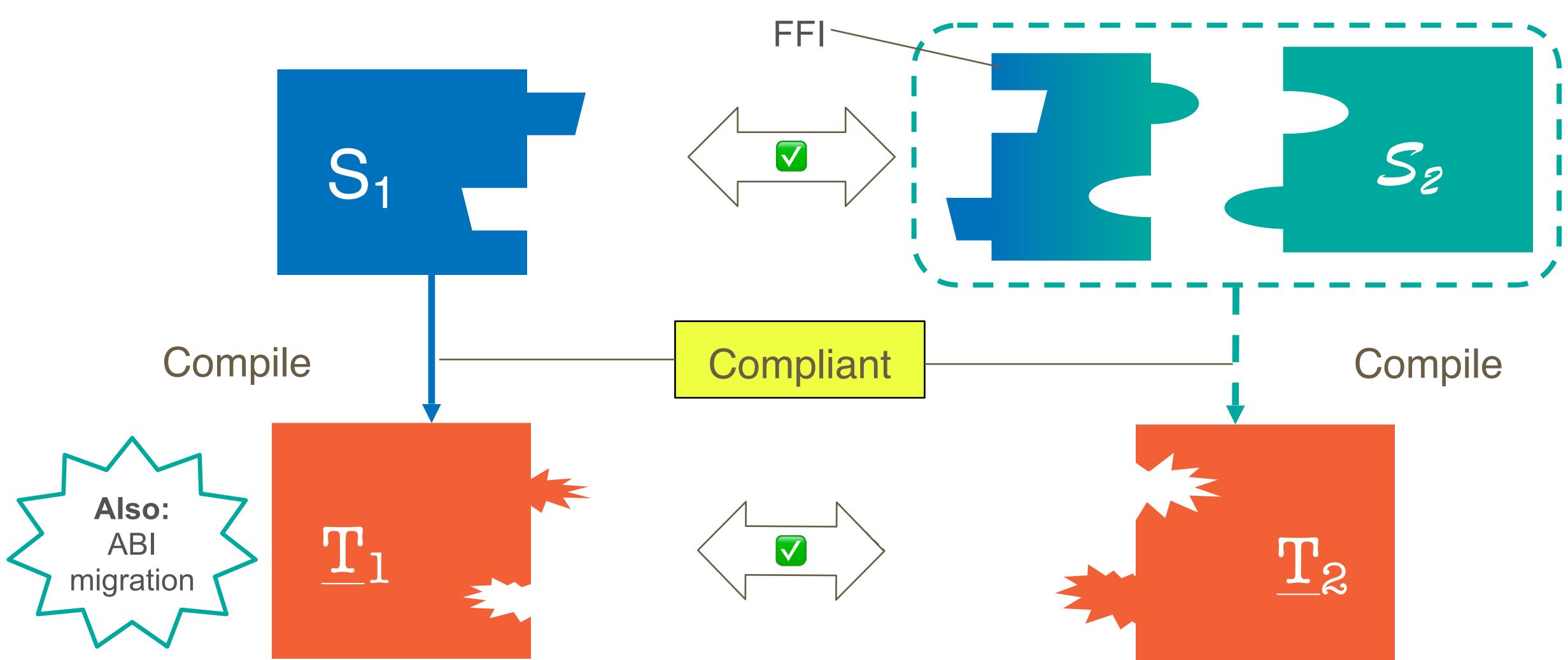


#### Application: FFI Safety



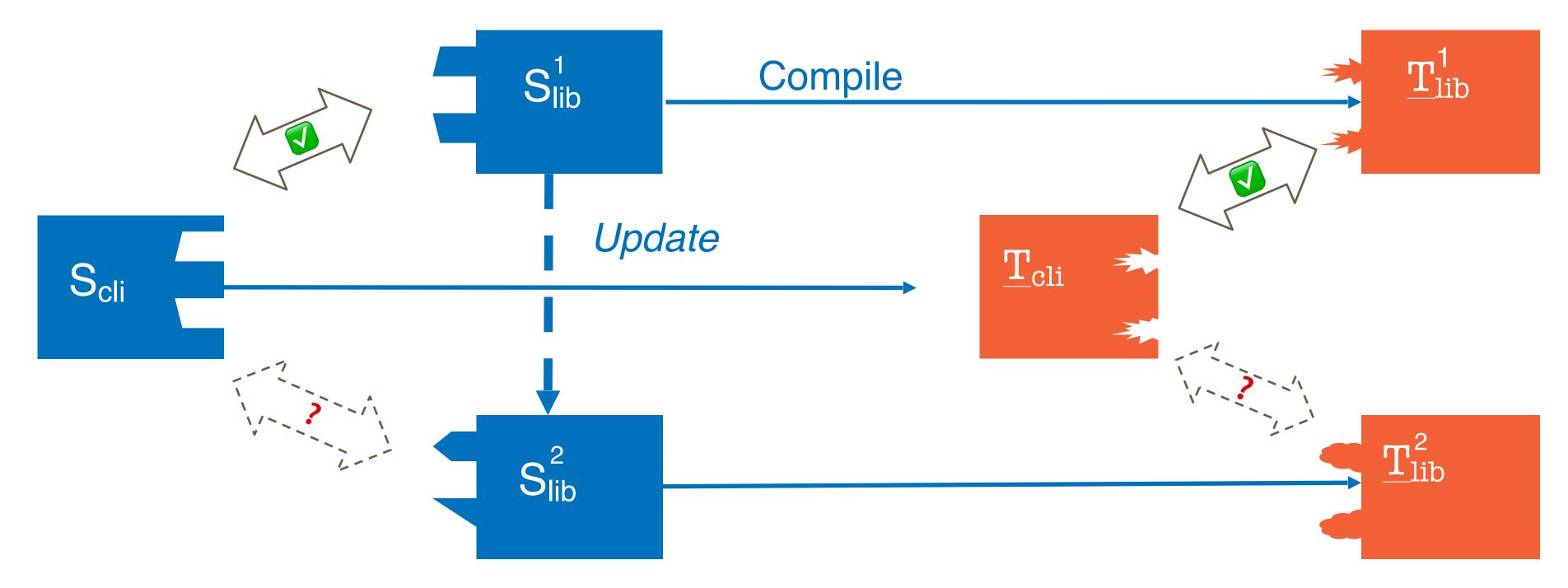


#### Application: FFI Safety



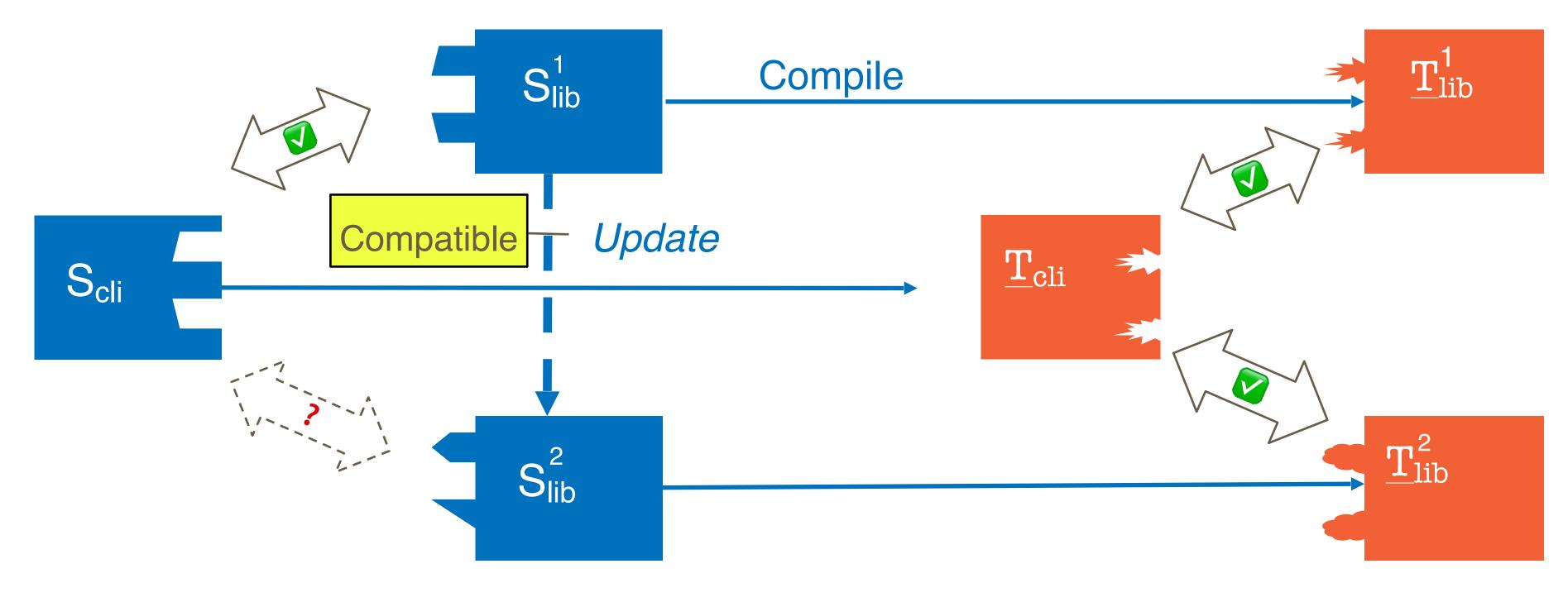


### Application: Library Compatibility



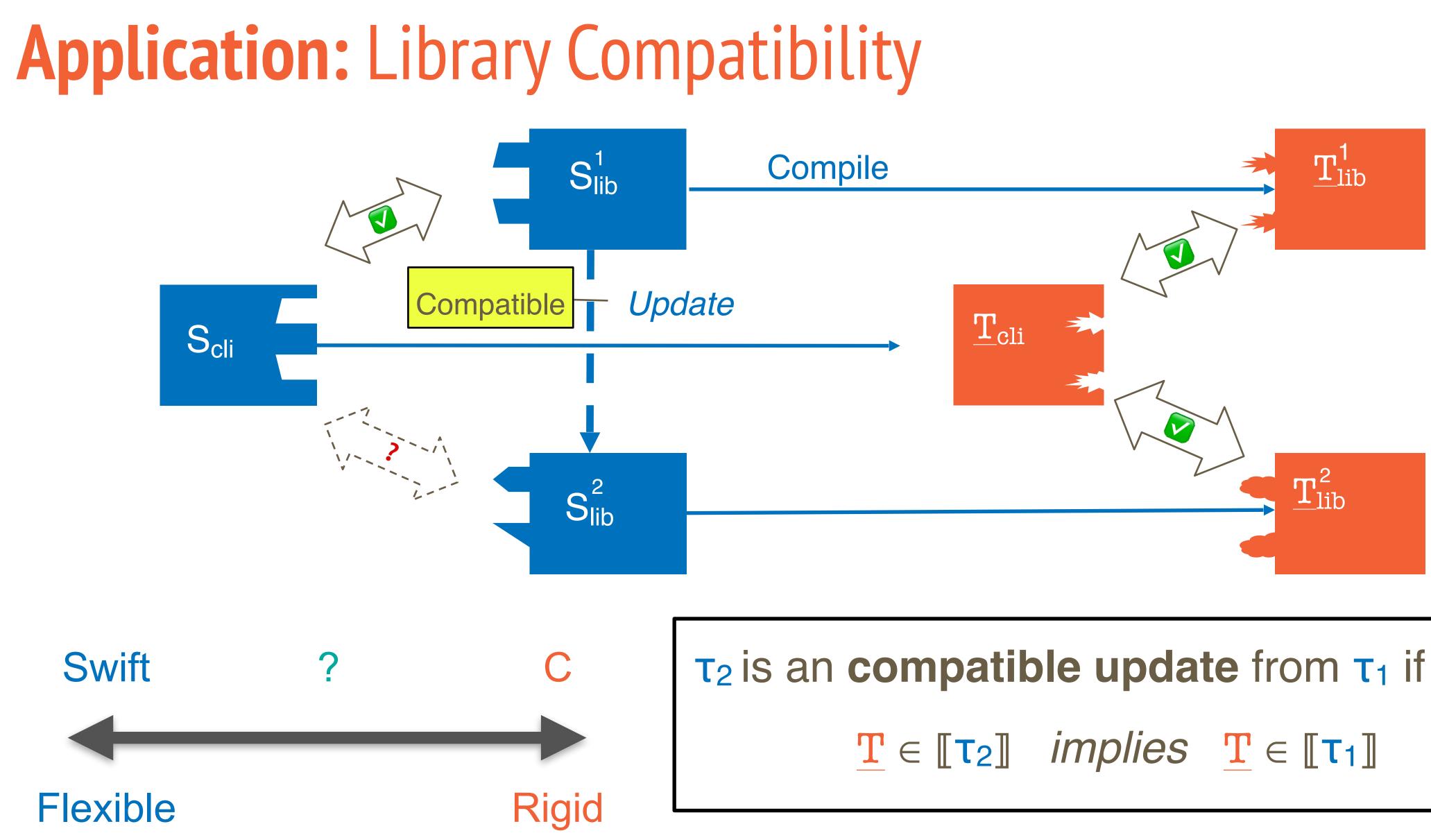


### **Application:** Library Compatibility



#### $\tau_2$ is an **compatible update** from $\tau_1$ if $\underline{\mathbf{T}} \in \llbracket \mathbf{T}_2 \rrbracket \text{ implies } \underline{\mathbf{T}} \in \llbracket \mathbf{T}_1 \rrbracket$







#### Next Steps

#### **Wrapping up case study**

#### Variations on design

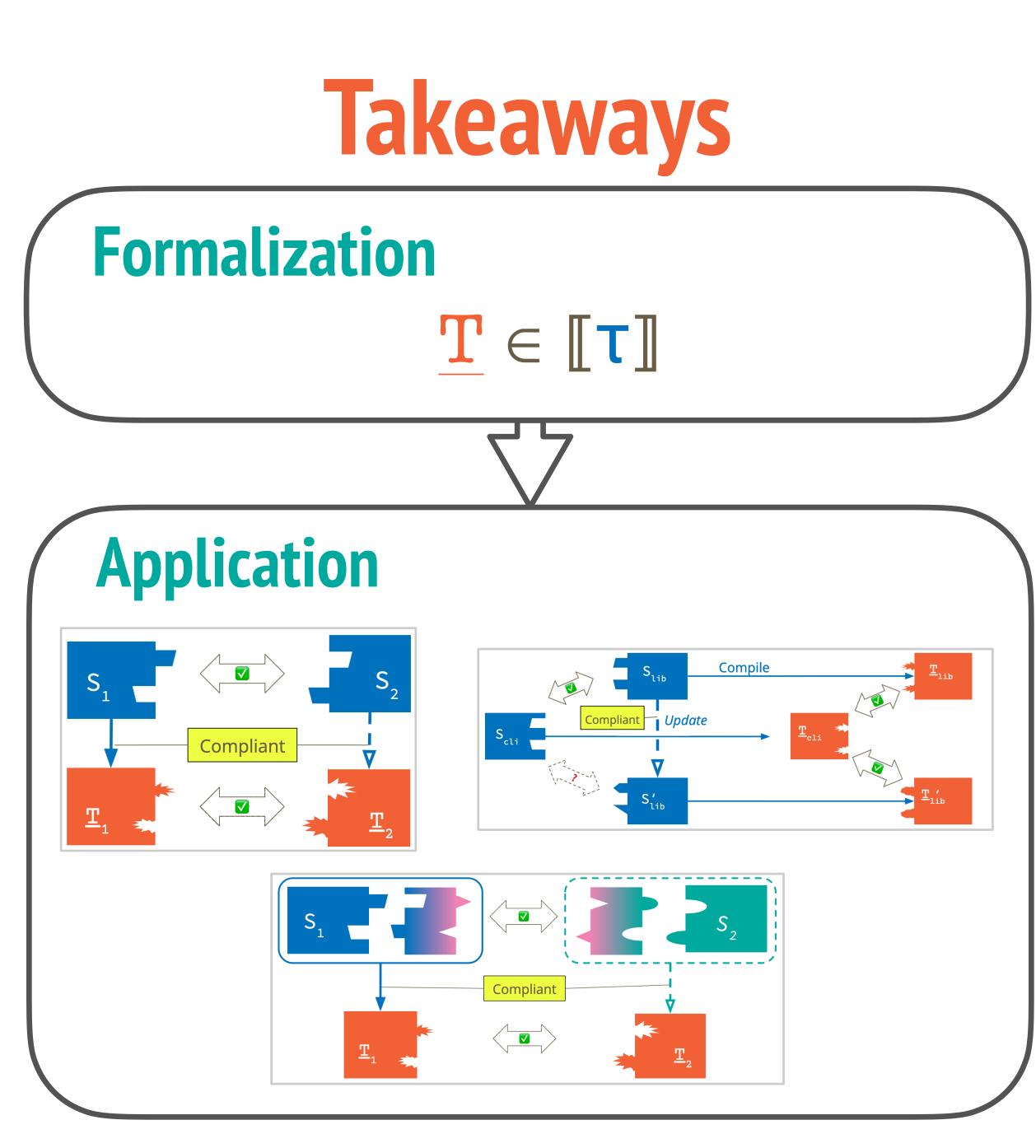
#### ★ Idiosyncrasies of Swift ABI

#### Resilient type layouts, reabstraction (polymorphism)

#### **Rust ABI over Wasm**

Component Model (prev. Interface Types) building blocks





### Let's Chat!

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