
Realistic Realizability:

Specifying ABIs You Can Count On

Andrew Wagner, Zachary Eisbach, Amal Ahmed

Northeastern University

October 29, 2024 @ POPV Seminar, Boston University

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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*

What is an ABI?

Application Binary Interface (ABI)

The run-time contract for using a particular API (or for an entire library), including things like symbol names, **calling conventions**, and type **layout** information.

— Swift

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— Swift

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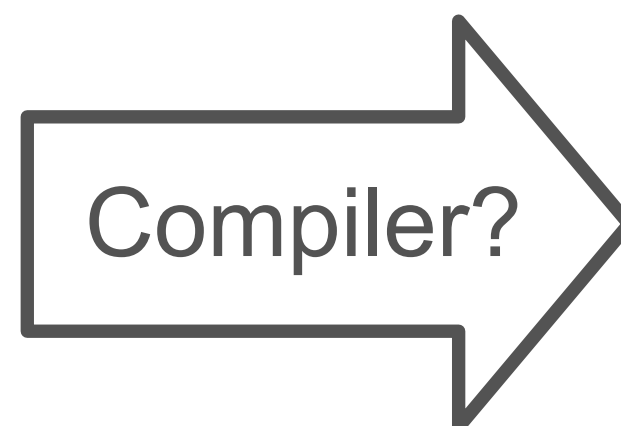
Application Binary Interface (ABI)

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Behavior

— Swift

```
foo : (Int, Int) -> Int
```



```
int foo(int fst, int snd)
```

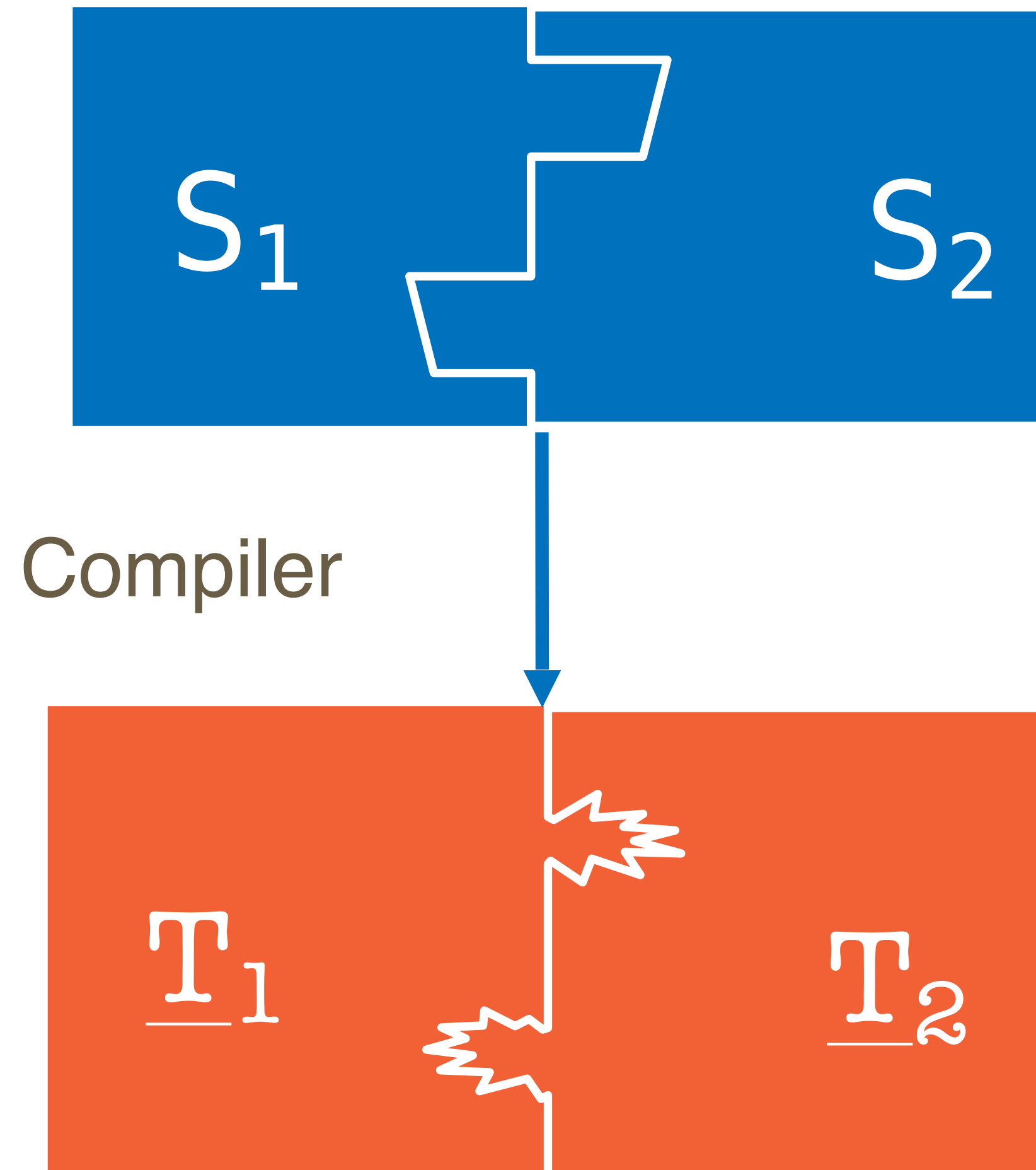
```
int foo(int indir[])
```

```
void foo(int indir[], int *ret)
```

Why Use an ABI?

Why Use an ABI? Interoperability

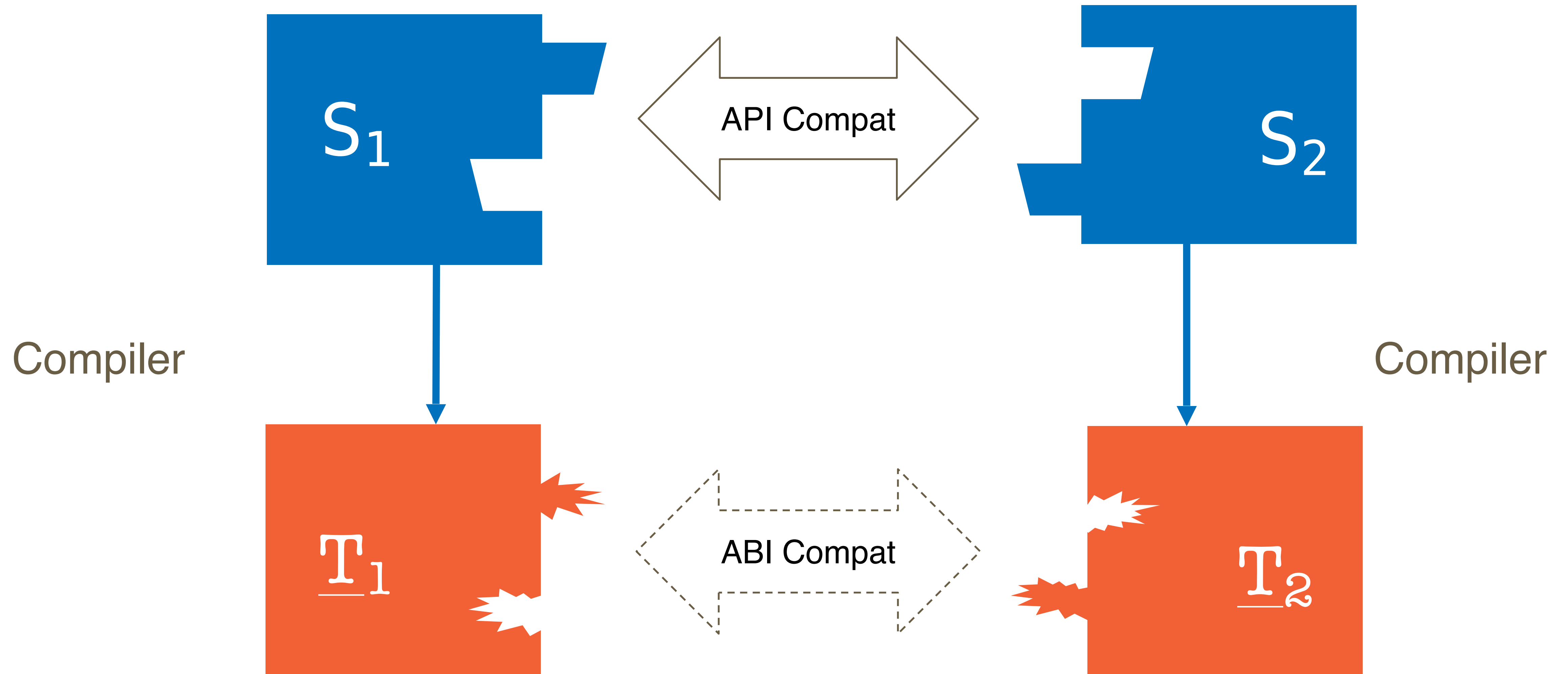
Why Use an ABI? Interoperability



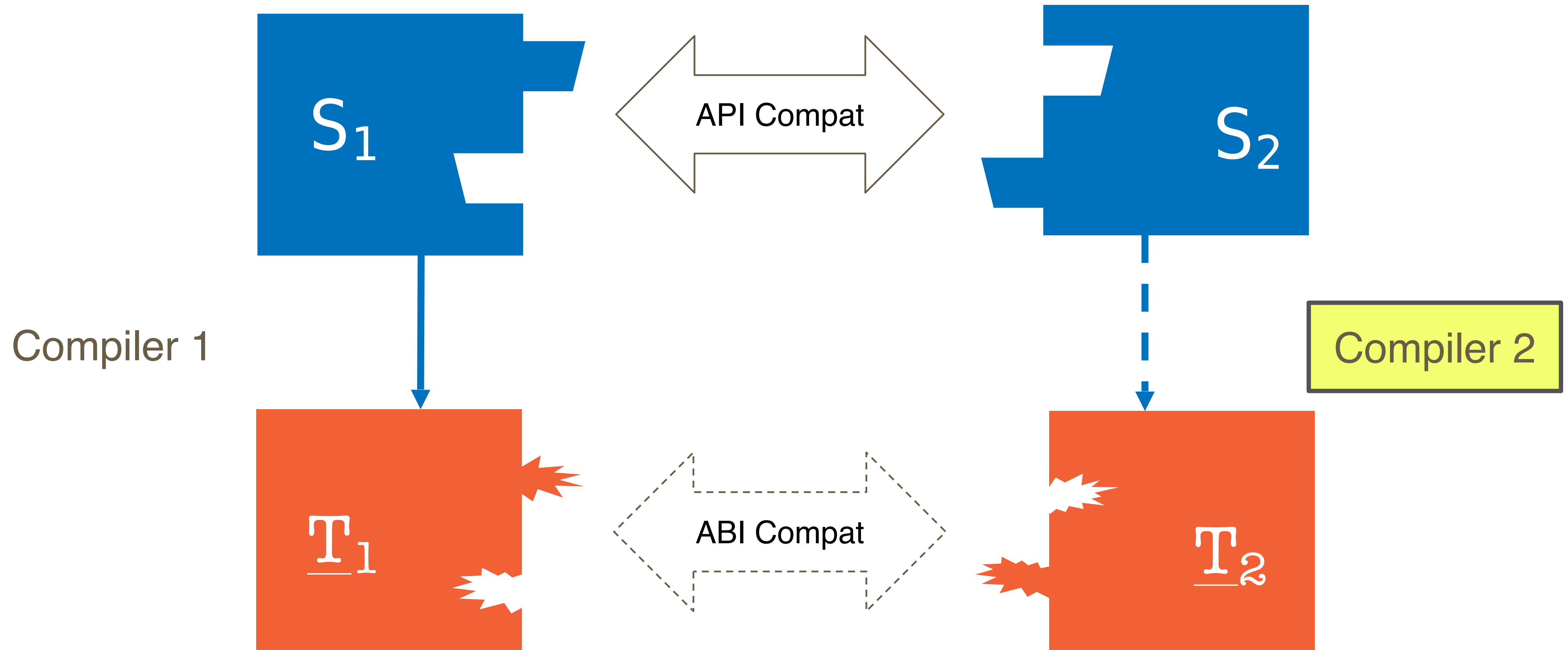
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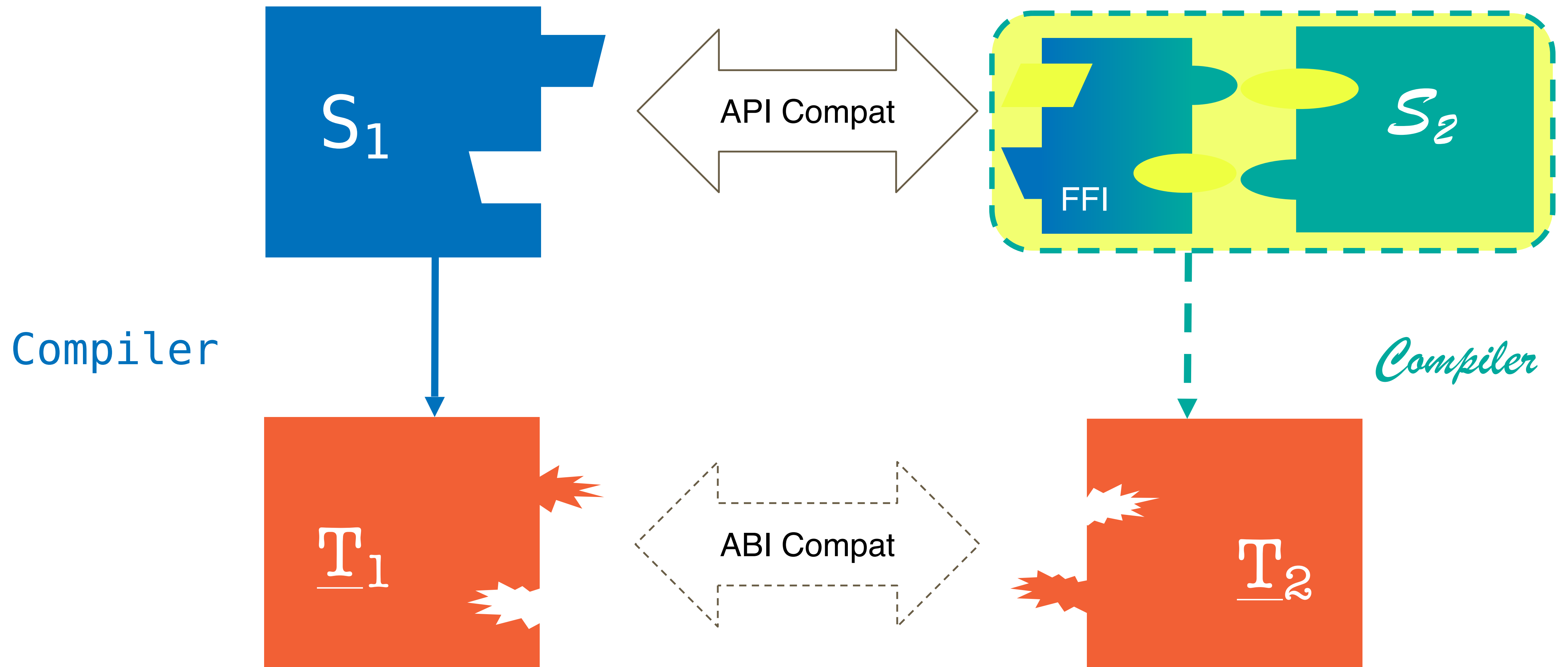
Why Use an ABI? Interoperability for Components



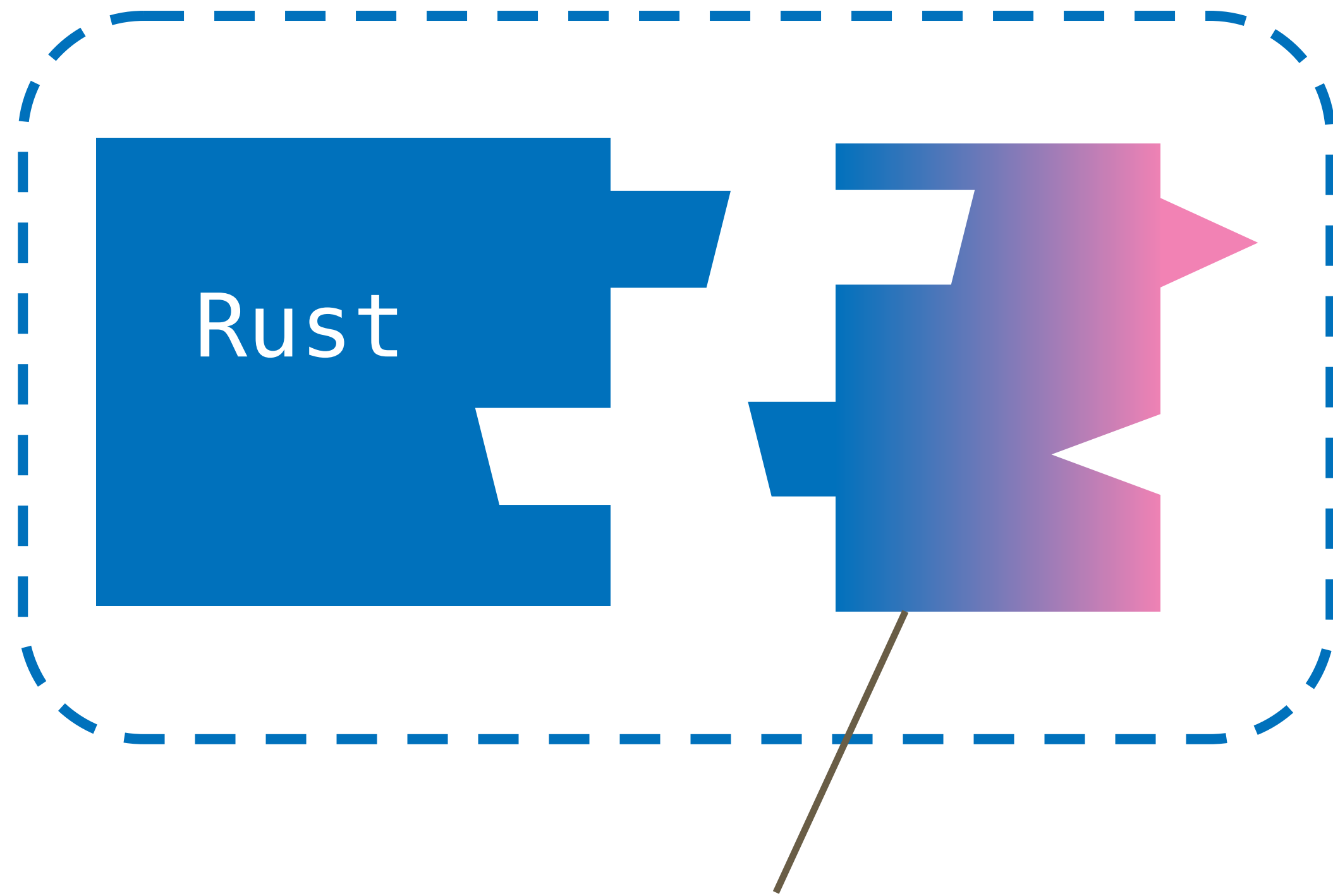
Why Use an ABI? Interoperability for **Compilers**



Why Use an ABI? Interoperability for Languages



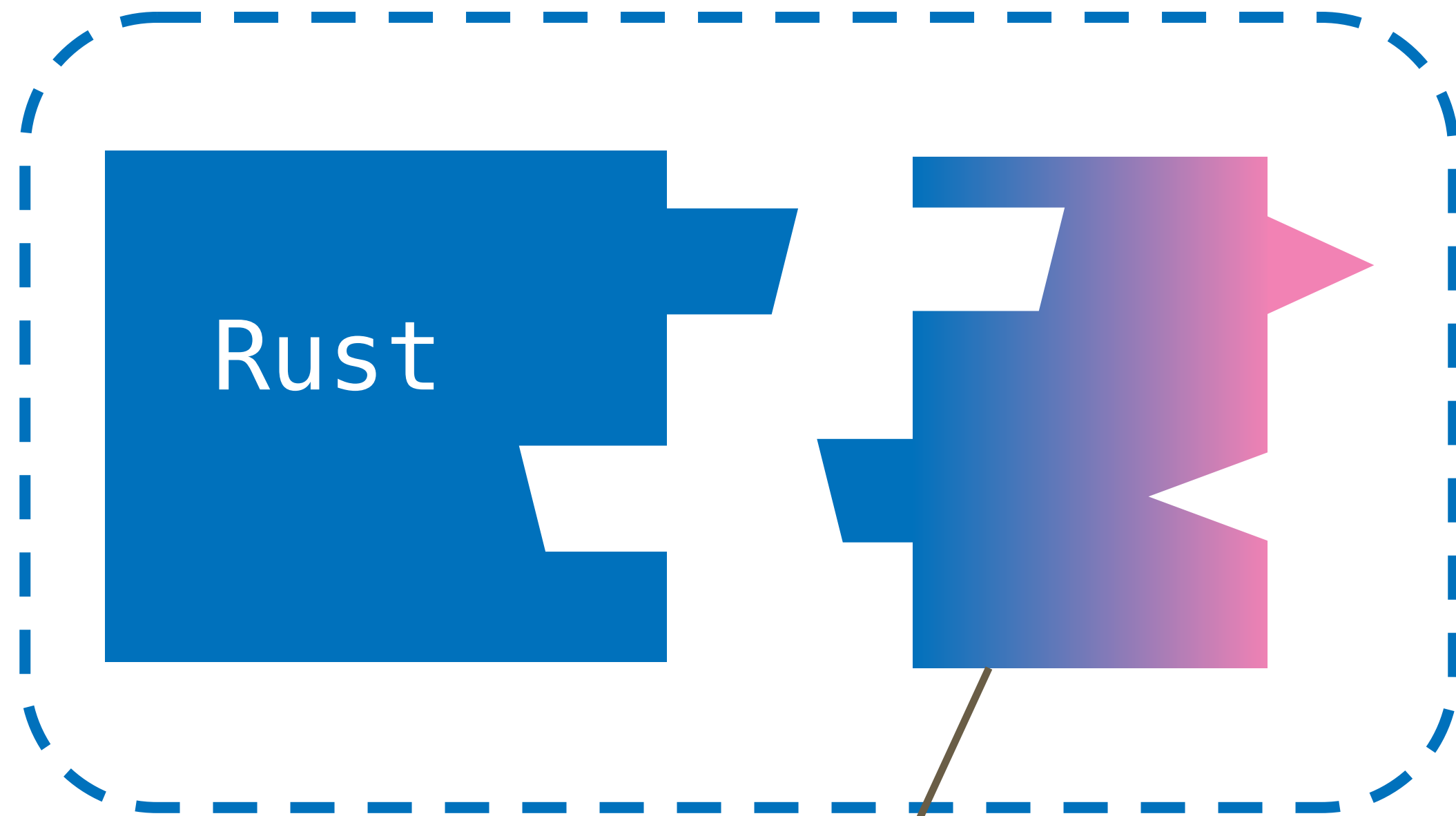
Foreign Function Interfaces



Foreign Function Interface (**FFI**)



Foreign Function Interfaces



Foreign Function Interface (**FFI**)



Linking Types
Patterson, Wagner, Ahmed
TyDe '23

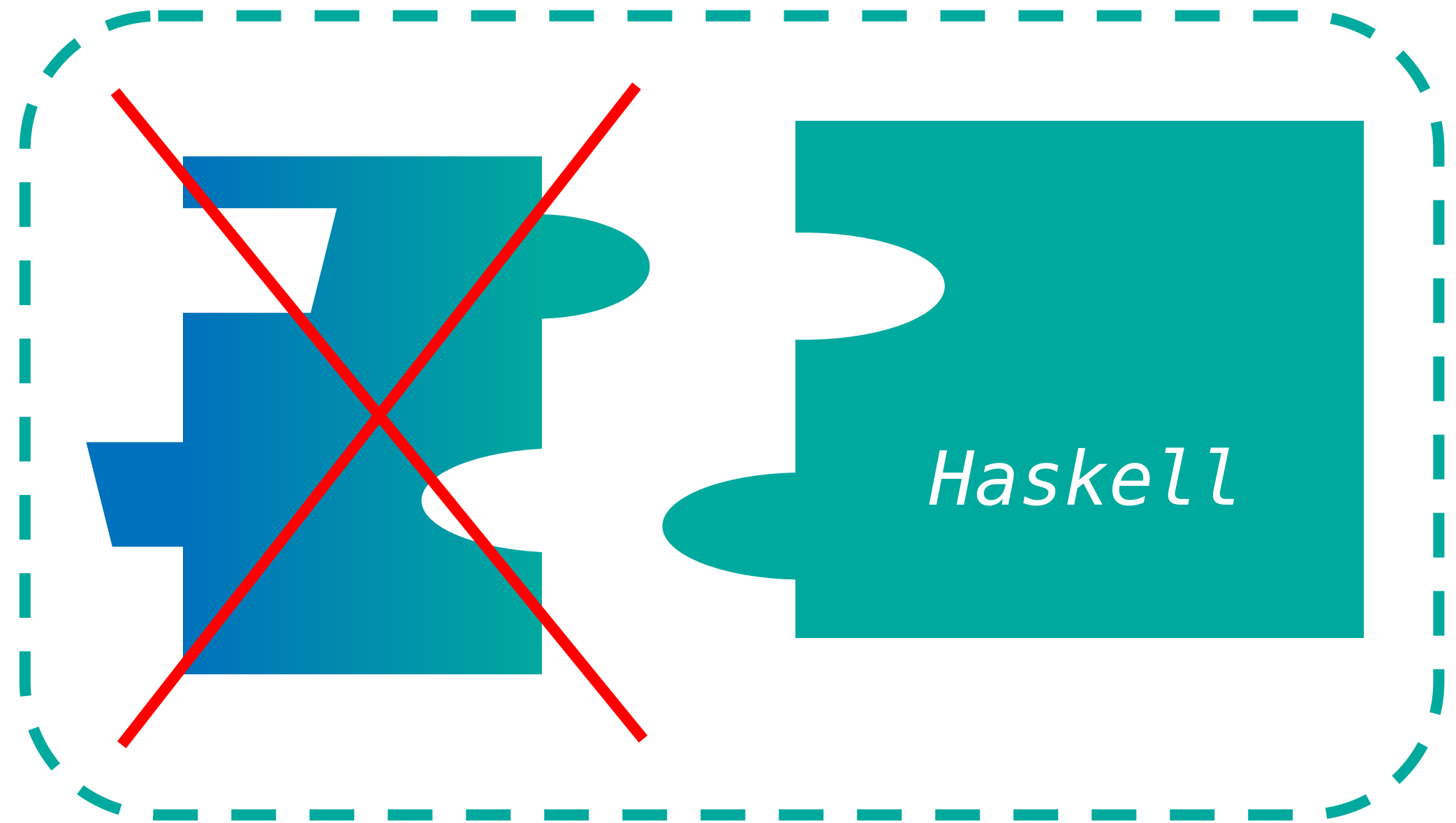
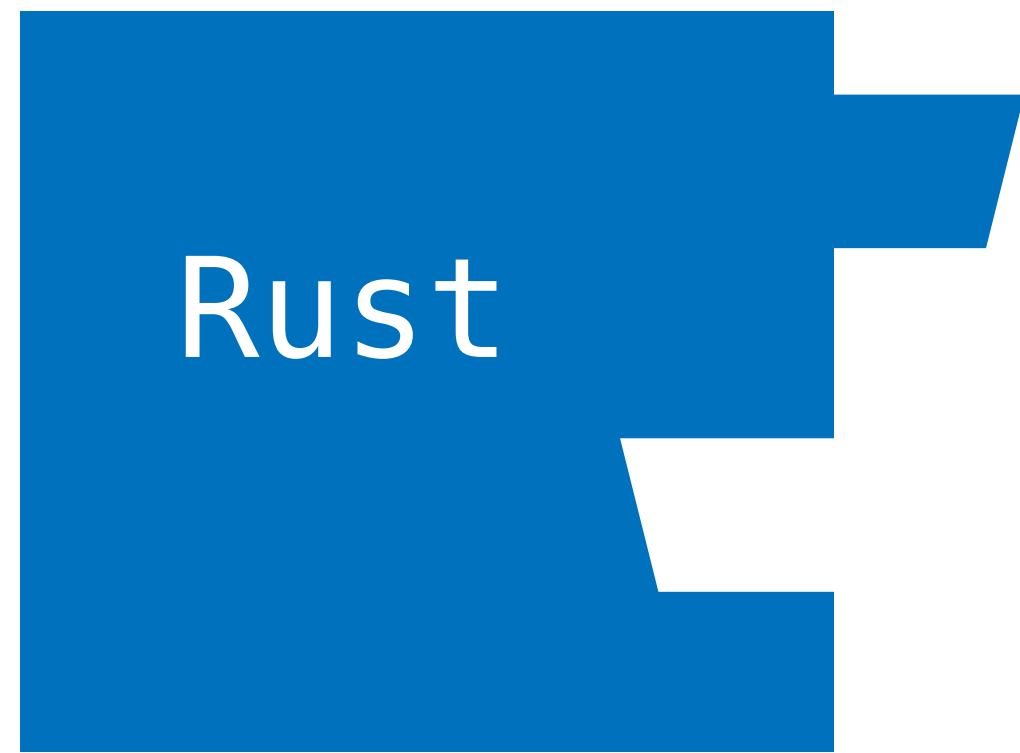
Safe Foreign Function Interfaces



“Rewrite it in Rust!”

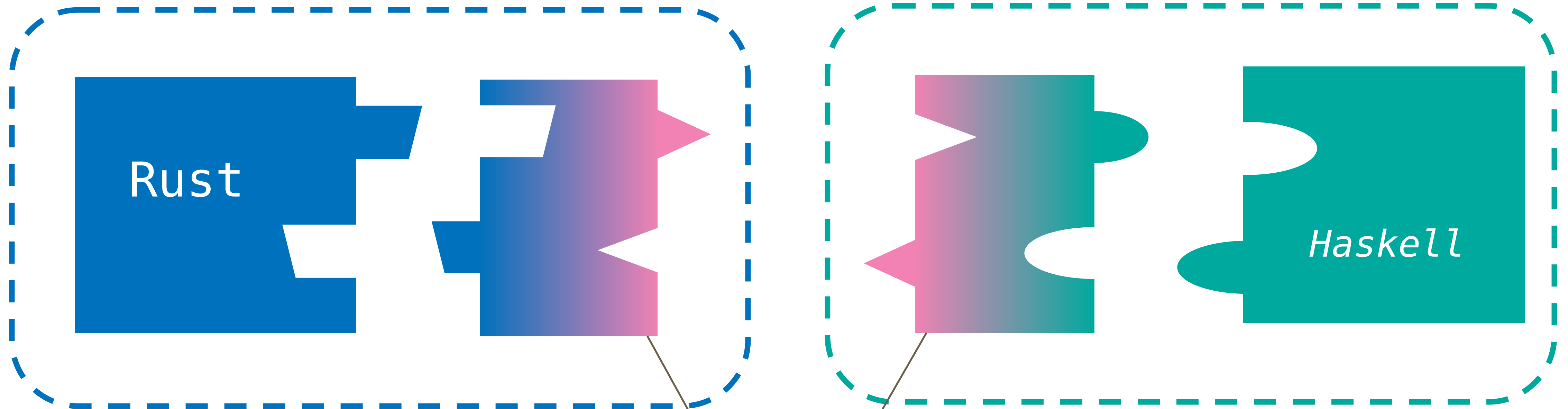


~~Safe~~ Foreign Function Interfaces



“Rewrite it in Rust!”

C, the Rosetta Stone?



More **C** Code 🤨

Why C?

Why C?

Shallow Answer: Because every language speaks C

Why **C**?

Shallow Answer: Because every language speaks **C**

But Why Does Every Language Speak **C**?

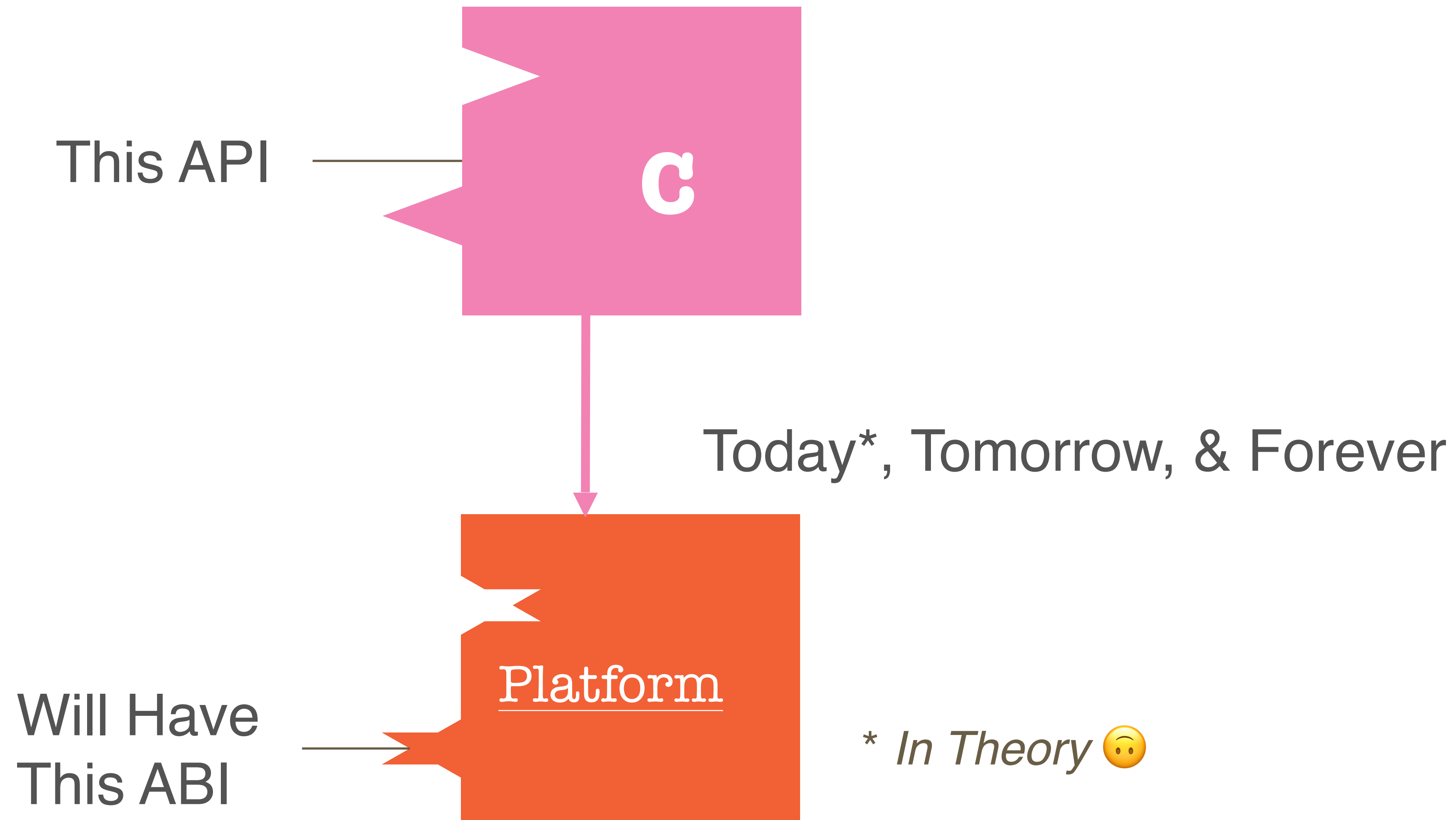
Why C?

Shallow Answer: Because every language speaks C

But Why Does Every Language Speak C?

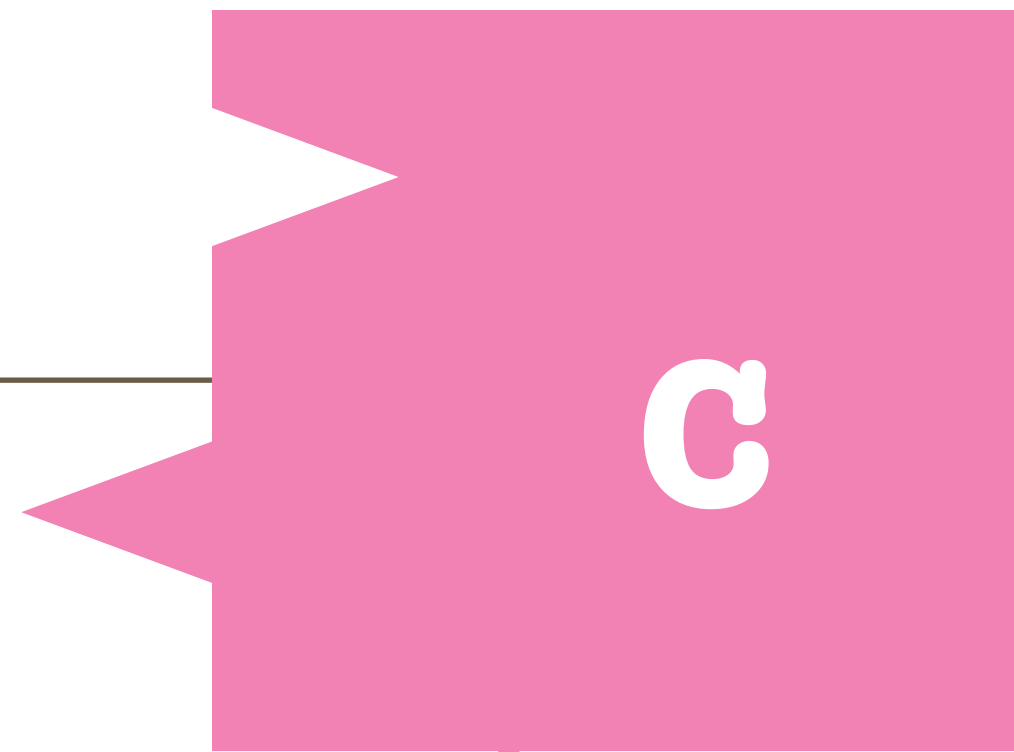
Deeper Answer: Because C is committed to ABI stability

ABI Stability



ABI Stability

This API



Today*, Tomorrow, & Forever

Will Have
This ABI



**n2526: use const for data
from the library that shall
not be modified**

Submitter:Philipp Klaus Krause
Submission Date:2020-05-11

* *In Theory* 🙄

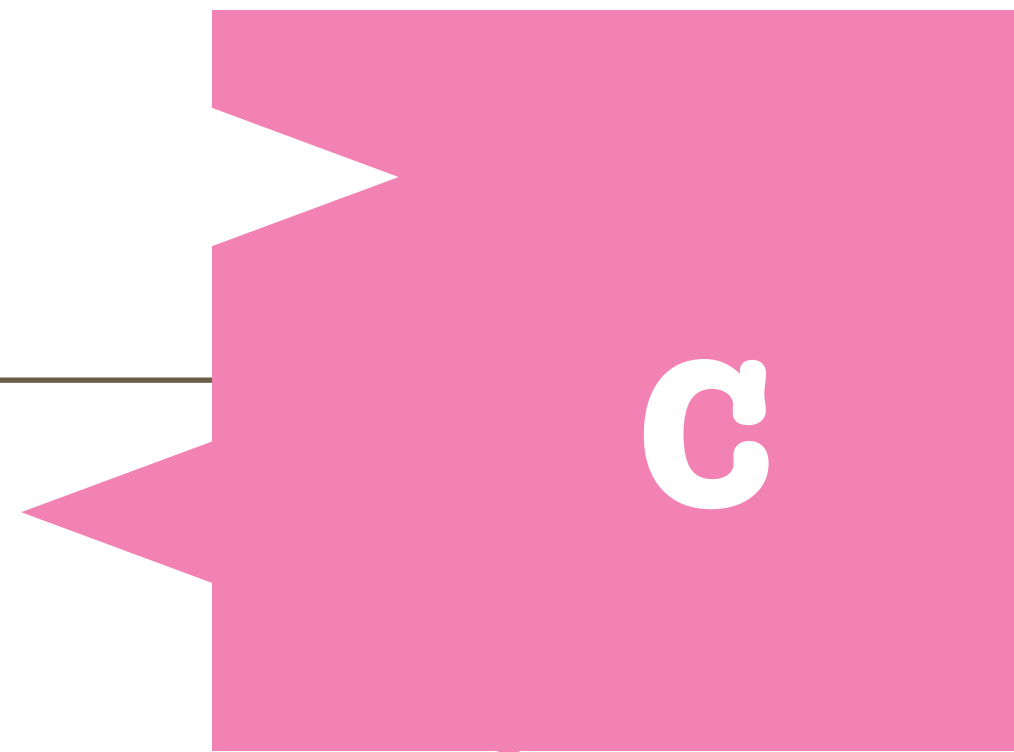
ABI Stability

Rejected: New Warnings = Bad!

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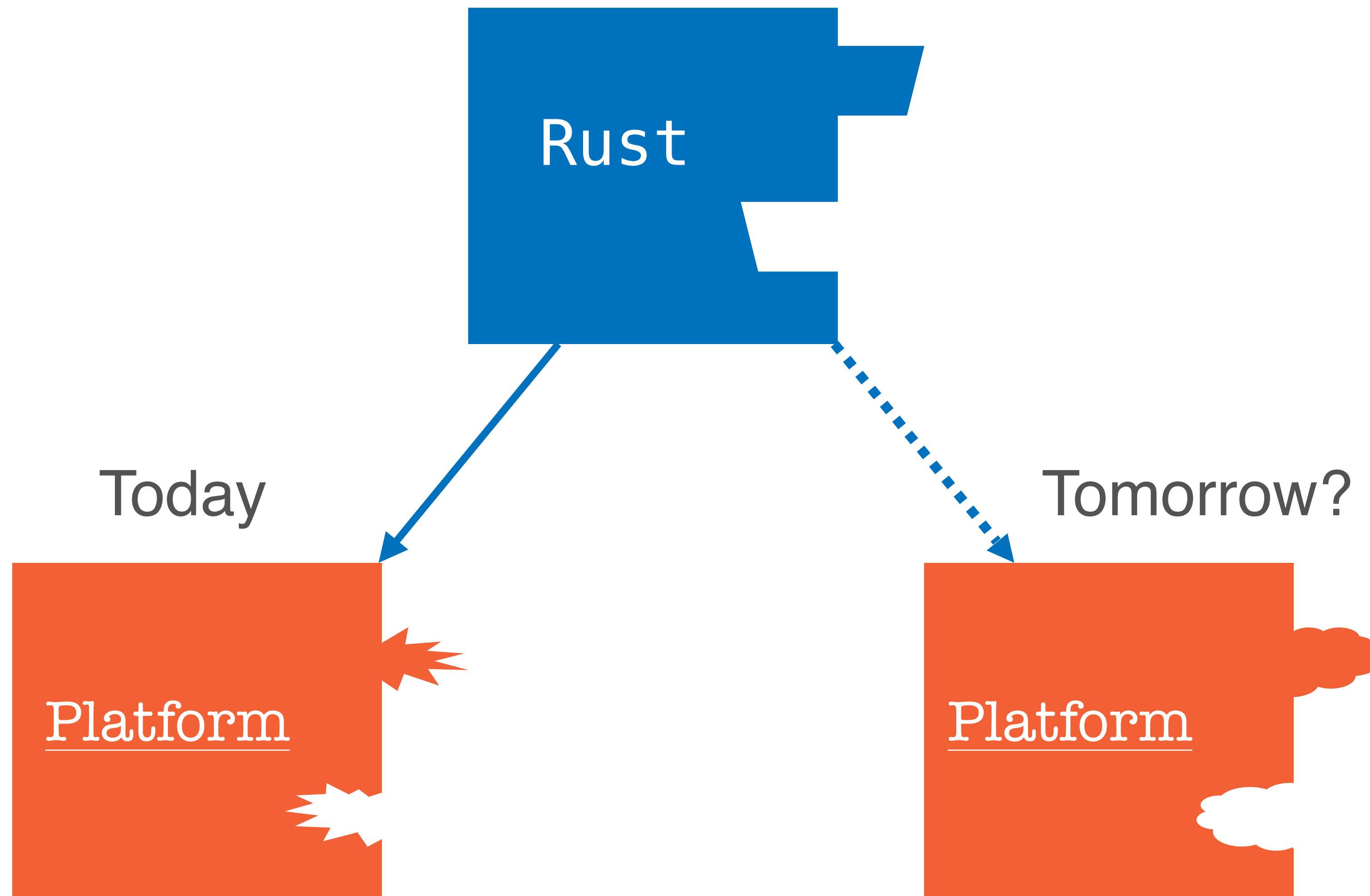
Today*, Tomorrow, & Forever

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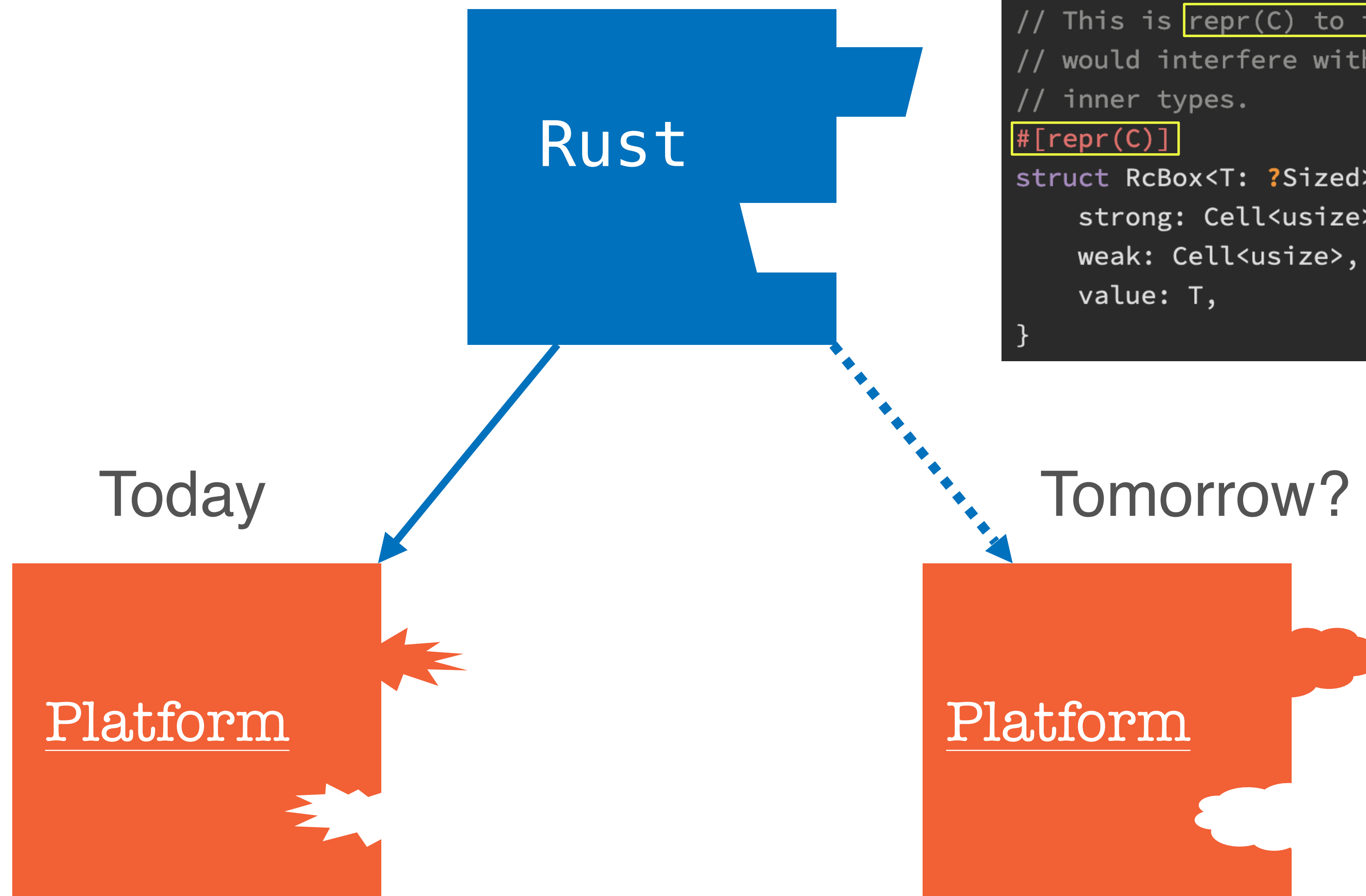


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ABI Instability



ABI Instability



```
// This is repr(C) to future-proof against possible field-reordering, wh  
// would interfere with otherwise safe [into|from]_raw() of transmutable  
// inner types.  
#[repr(C)]  
struct RcBox<T: ?Sized> {  
    strong: Cell<usize>,  
    weak: Cell<usize>,  
    value: T,  
}
```

To Stabilize or Not to Stabilize, That Is the Question

Pros

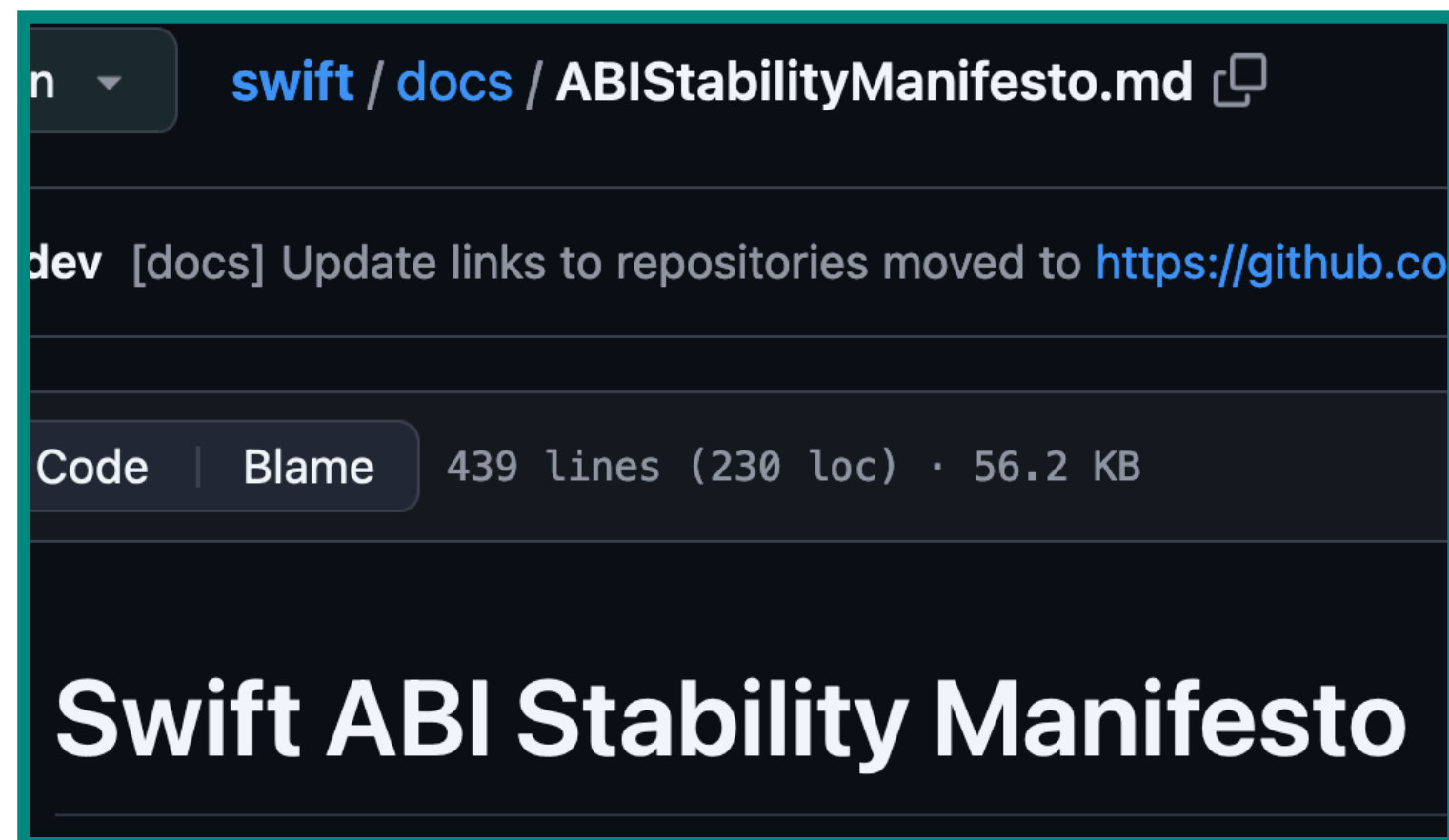
- + Precise control over interface to other languages
- + Proper support for shared libraries

Cons

- Can stunt language growth
- Limits compiler optimizations
- Tension between flexibility and performance
- Pressure on library developers

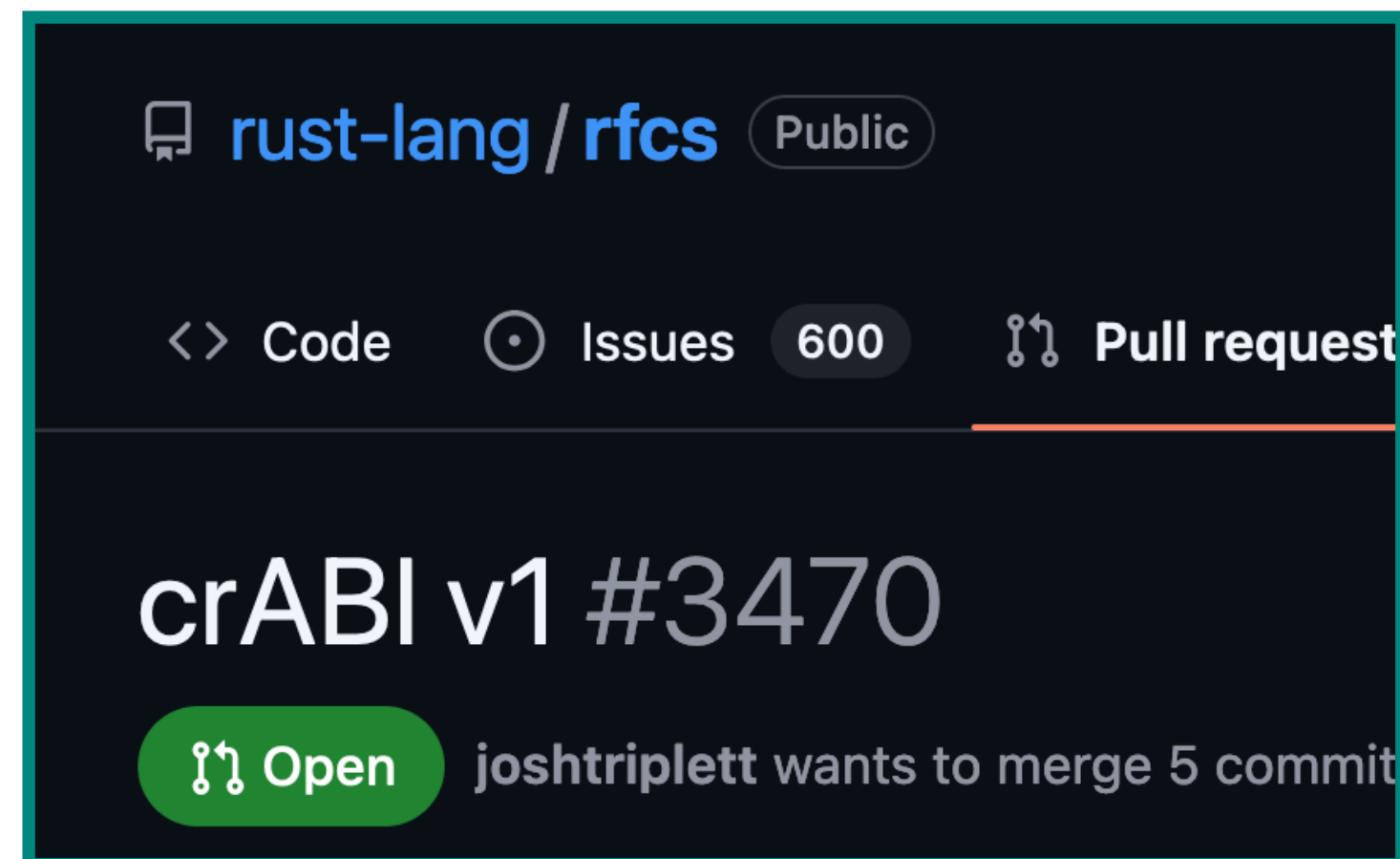
Who is Designing an ABI?

Swift



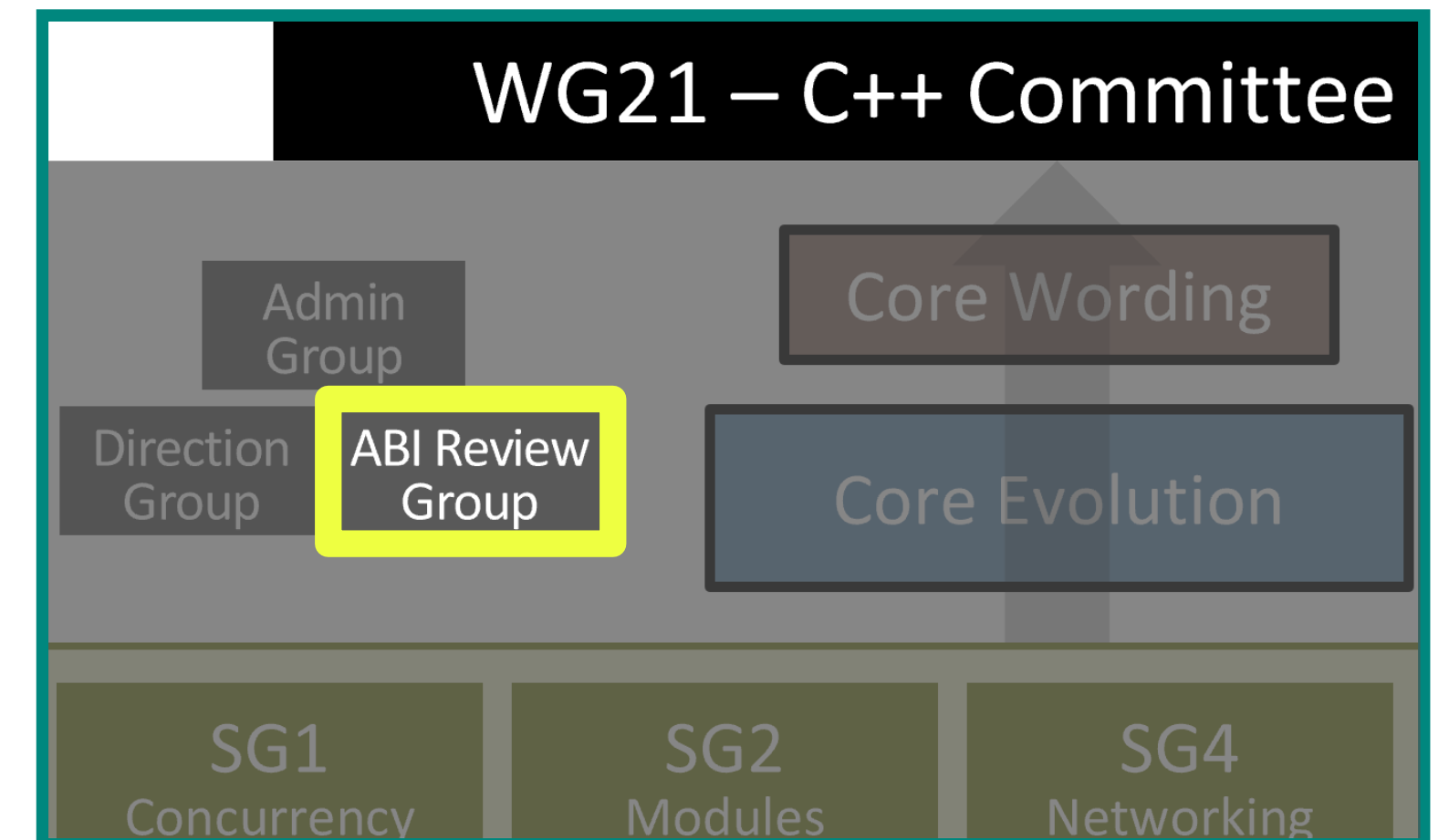
A screenshot of a GitHub repository page for the file `swift / docs / ABIStabilityManifesto.md`. The page shows a commit message: `dev [docs] Update links to repositories moved to https://github.co`. Below the commit, it indicates the file size: `439 lines (230 loc) · 56.2 KB`. At the bottom, the title **Swift ABI Stability Manifesto** is displayed.

Rust



A screenshot of a GitHub pull request page for the repository `rust-lang / rfcs`. The pull request is titled `crABI v1 #3470` and is being opened by `joshtriple`. The page shows `600` issues and a `Pull request` button. A green `Open` button is visible at the bottom.

C++

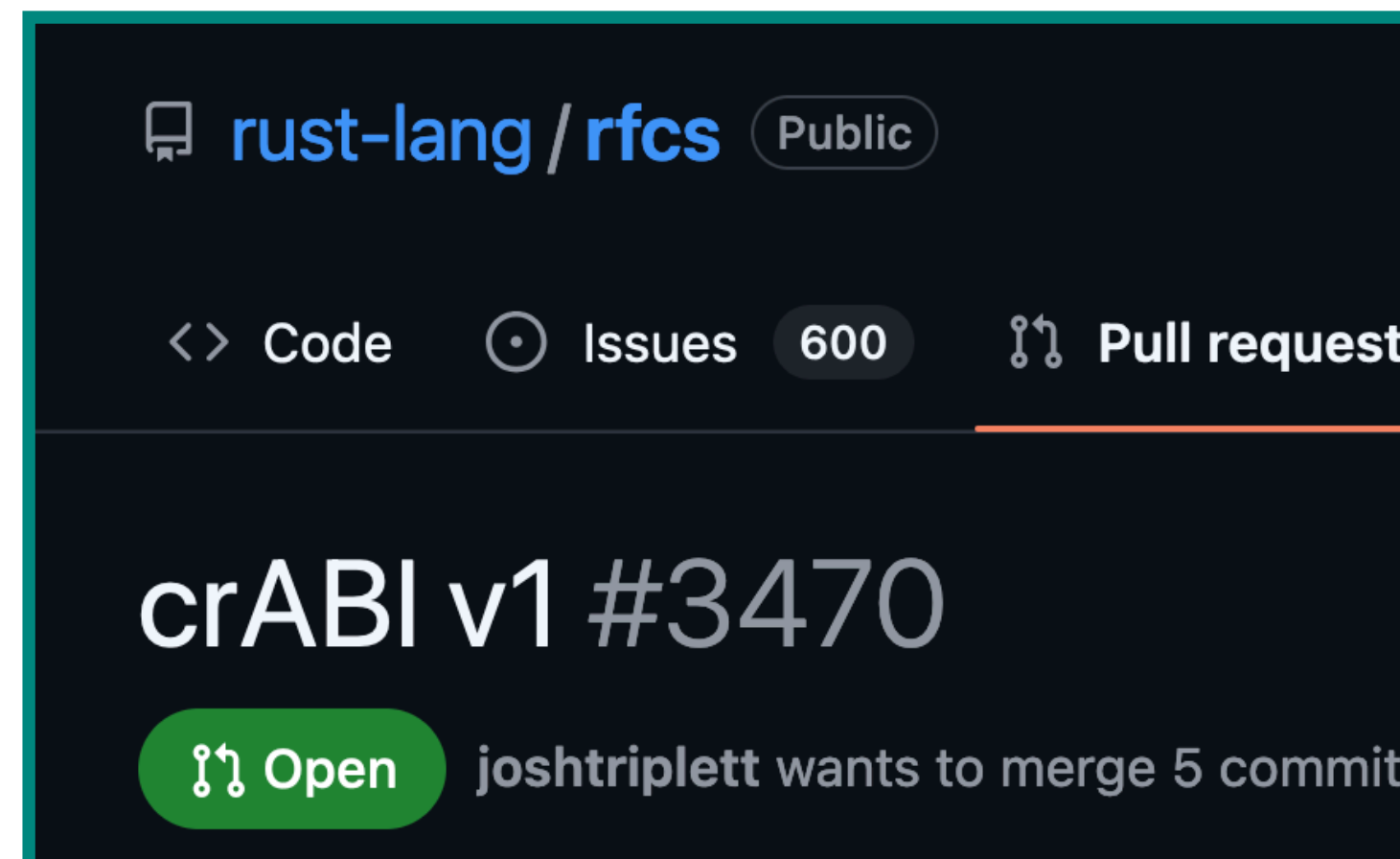


Who is Designing an ABI?

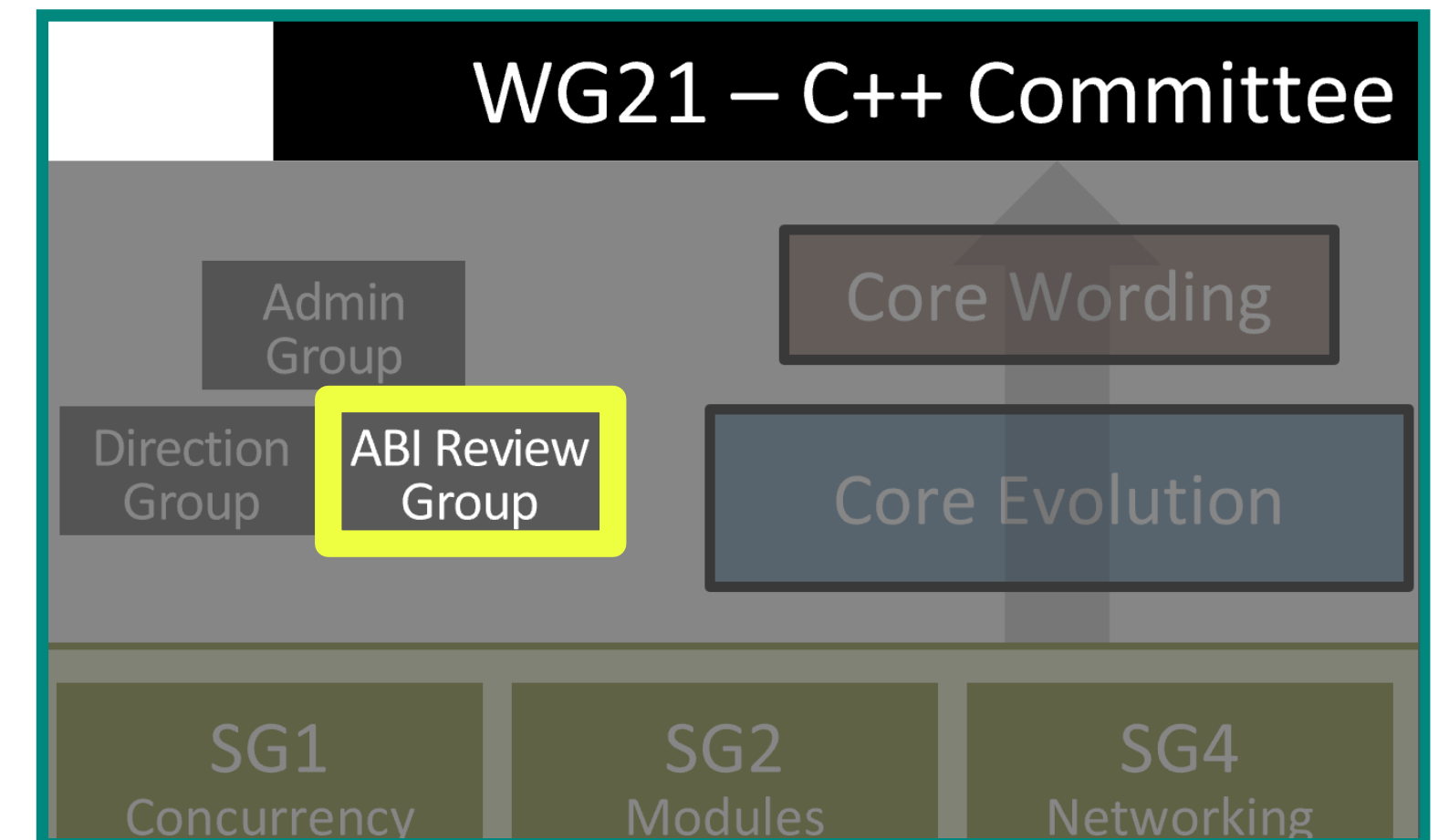
Swift



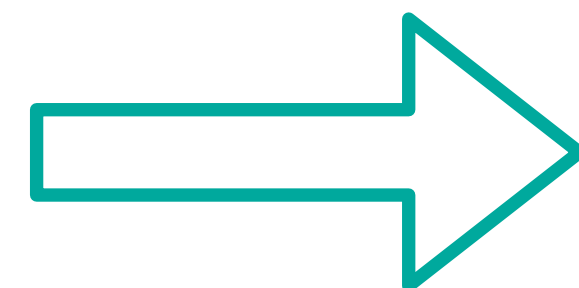
Rust



C++



Richer Types

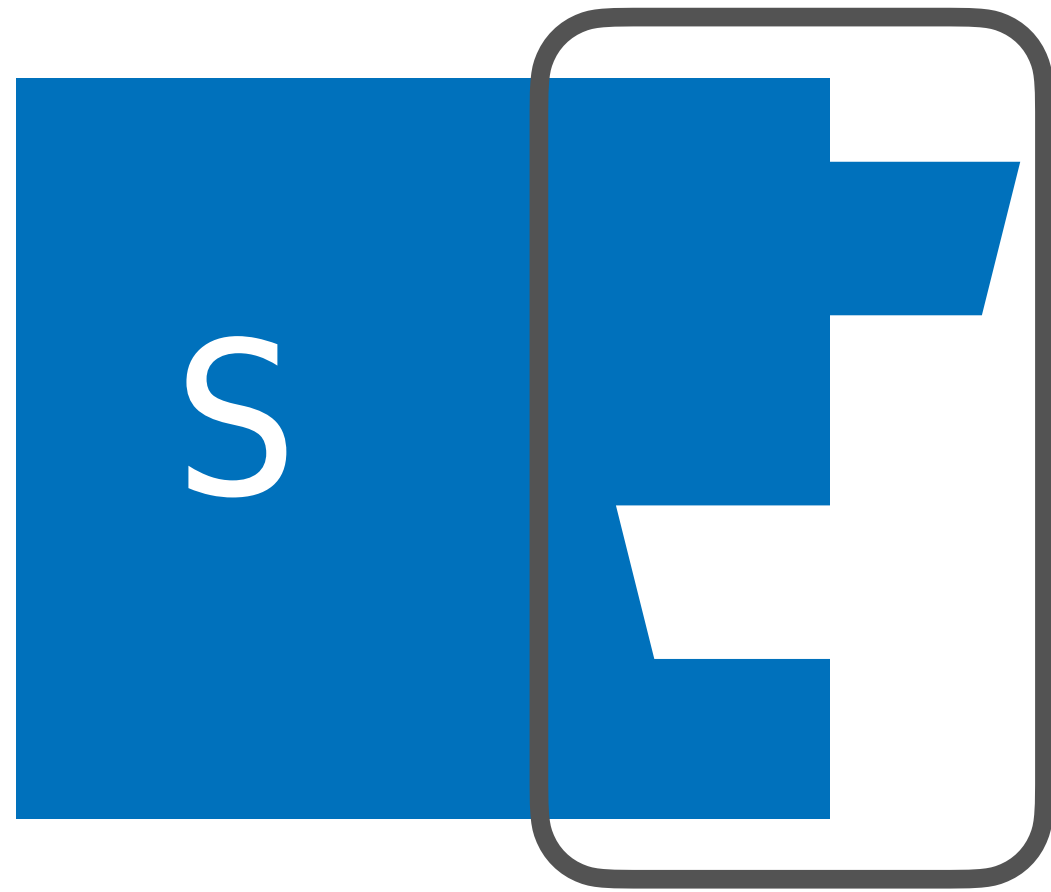


Richer ABIs?

How Should We Specify an ABI?

The run-time contract for using a particular API

How Should We Specify an ABI?

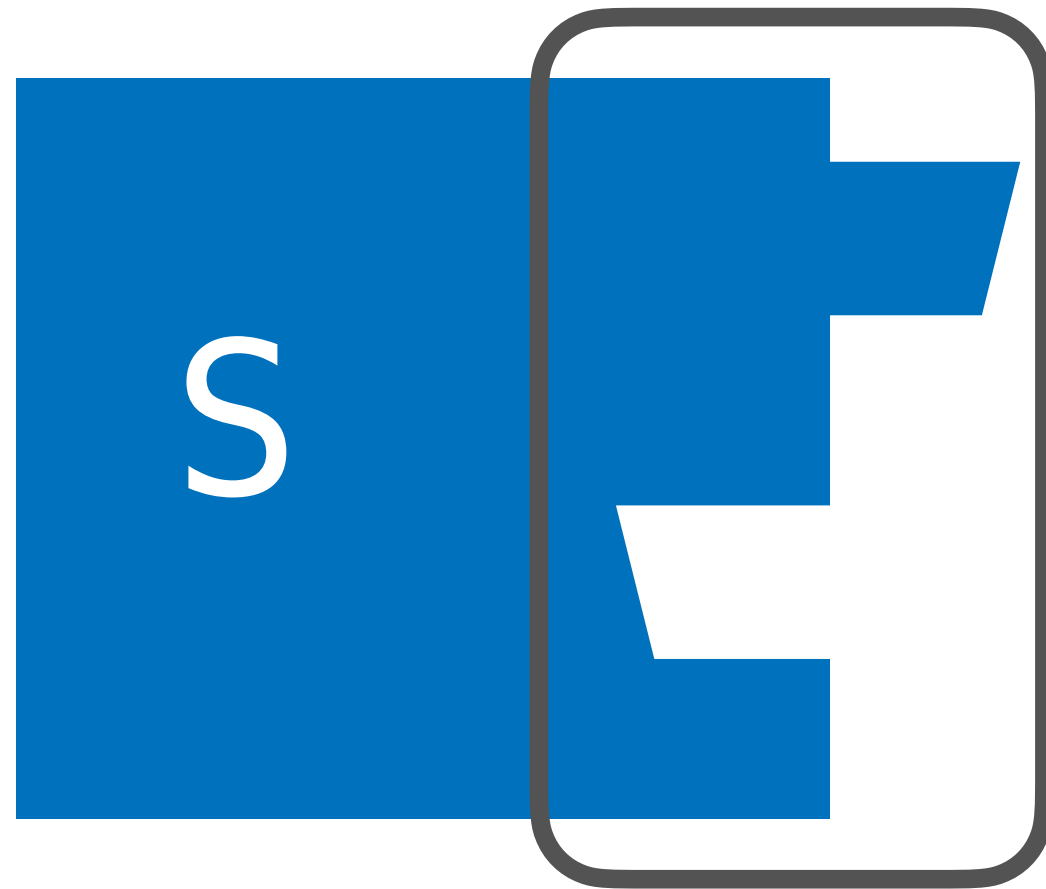


The run-time contract for using a particular API

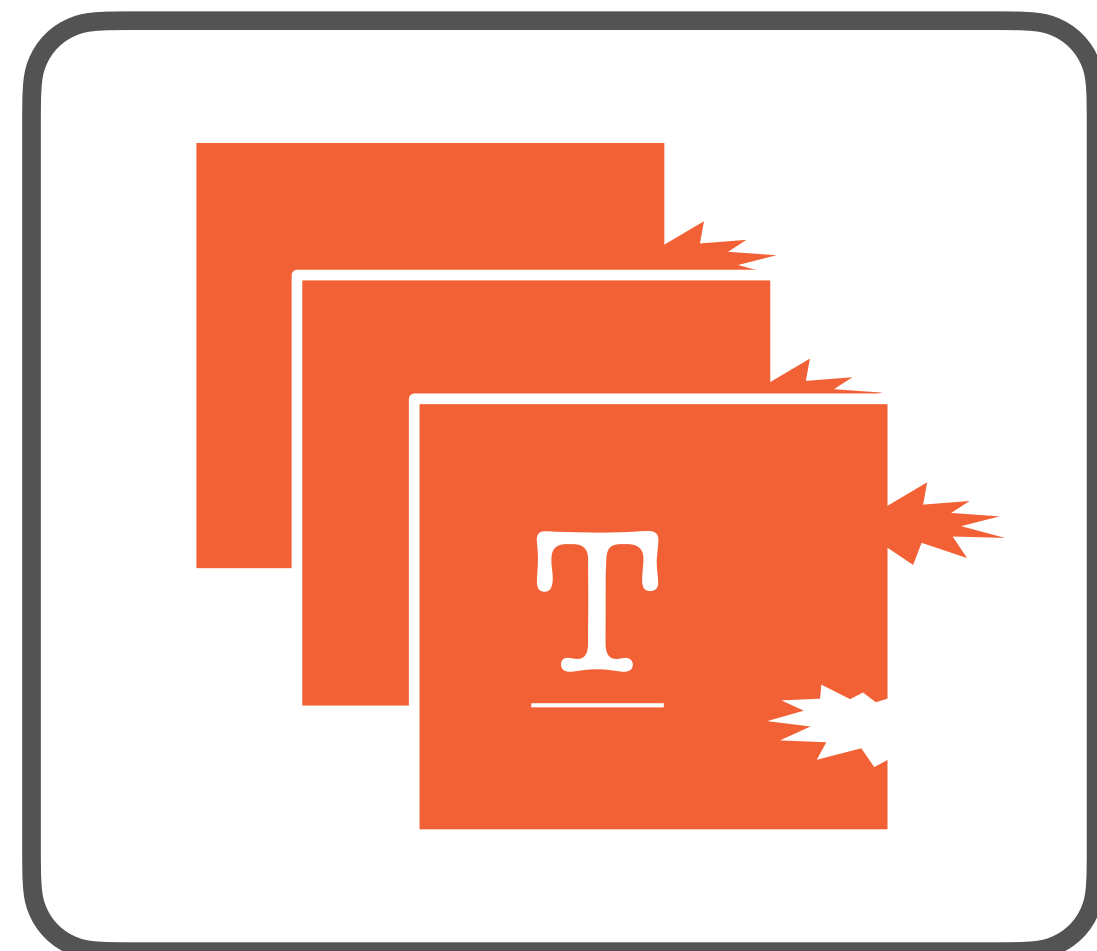
This Type τ

How Should We Specify an ABI?

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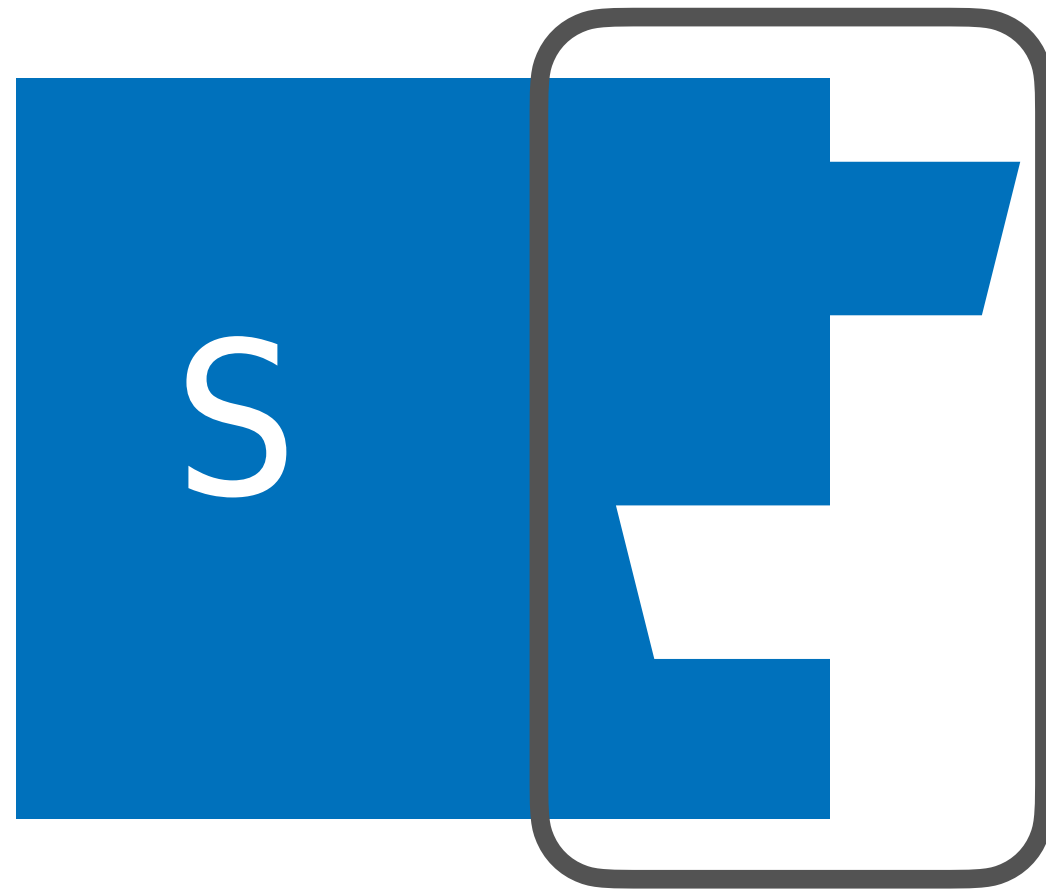


Is *Realized By* These Target Programs

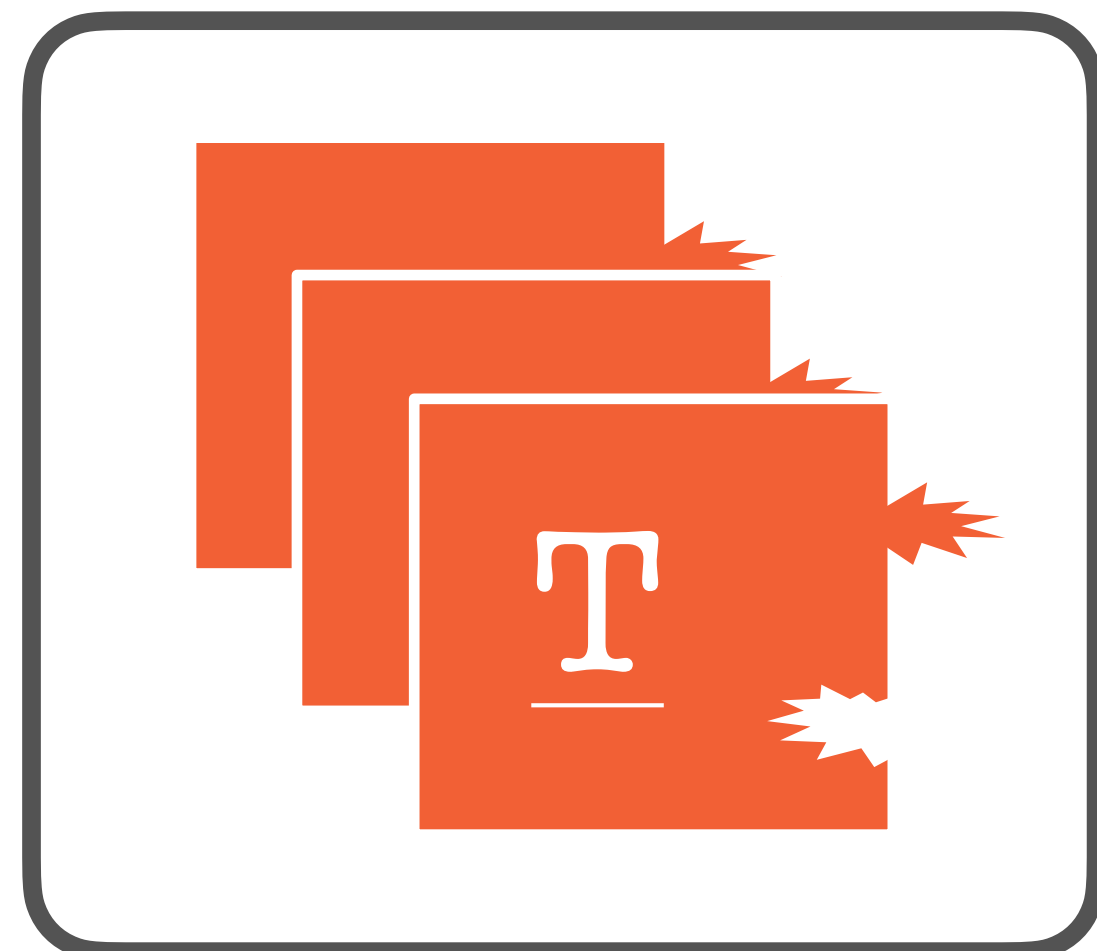
$\llbracket \tau \rrbracket = \{ \underline{e} \mid \dots \}$

How Should We Specify an ABI?

The run-time contract for using a particular API



This Type τ



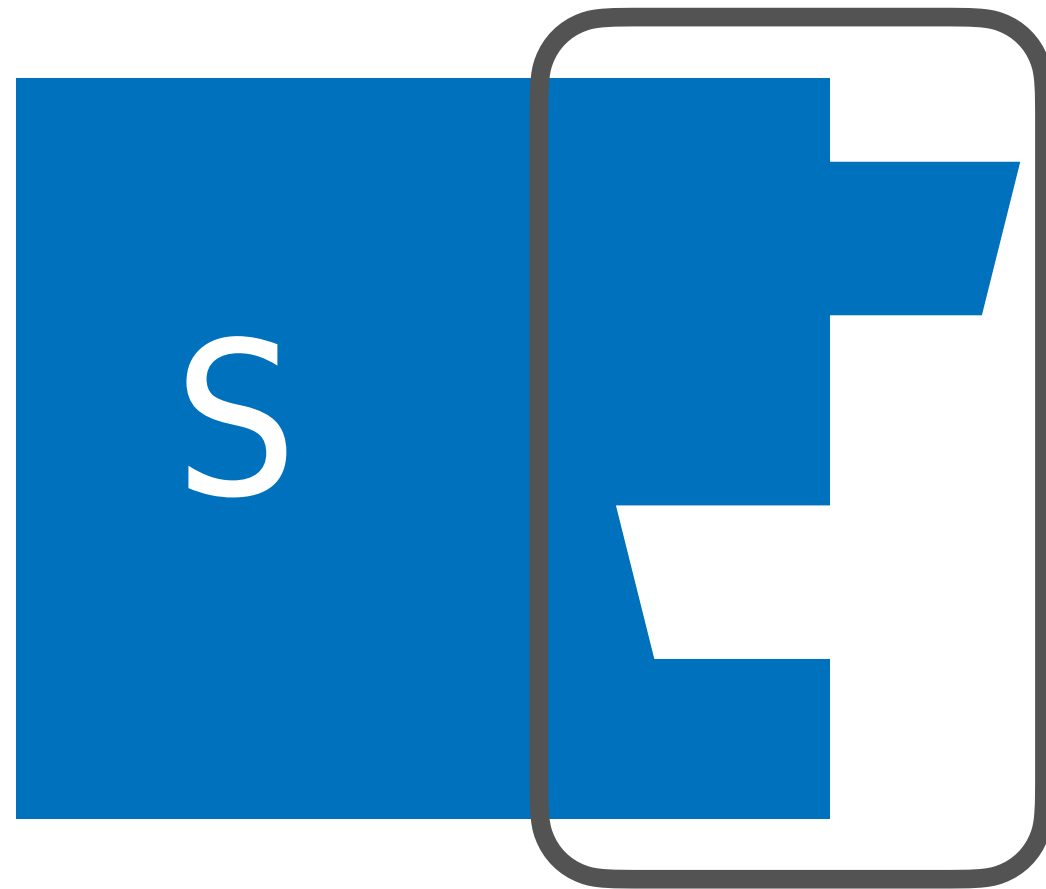
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Semantic Typing using *Realistic Realizability* [Benton06]

How Should We Specify an ABI?

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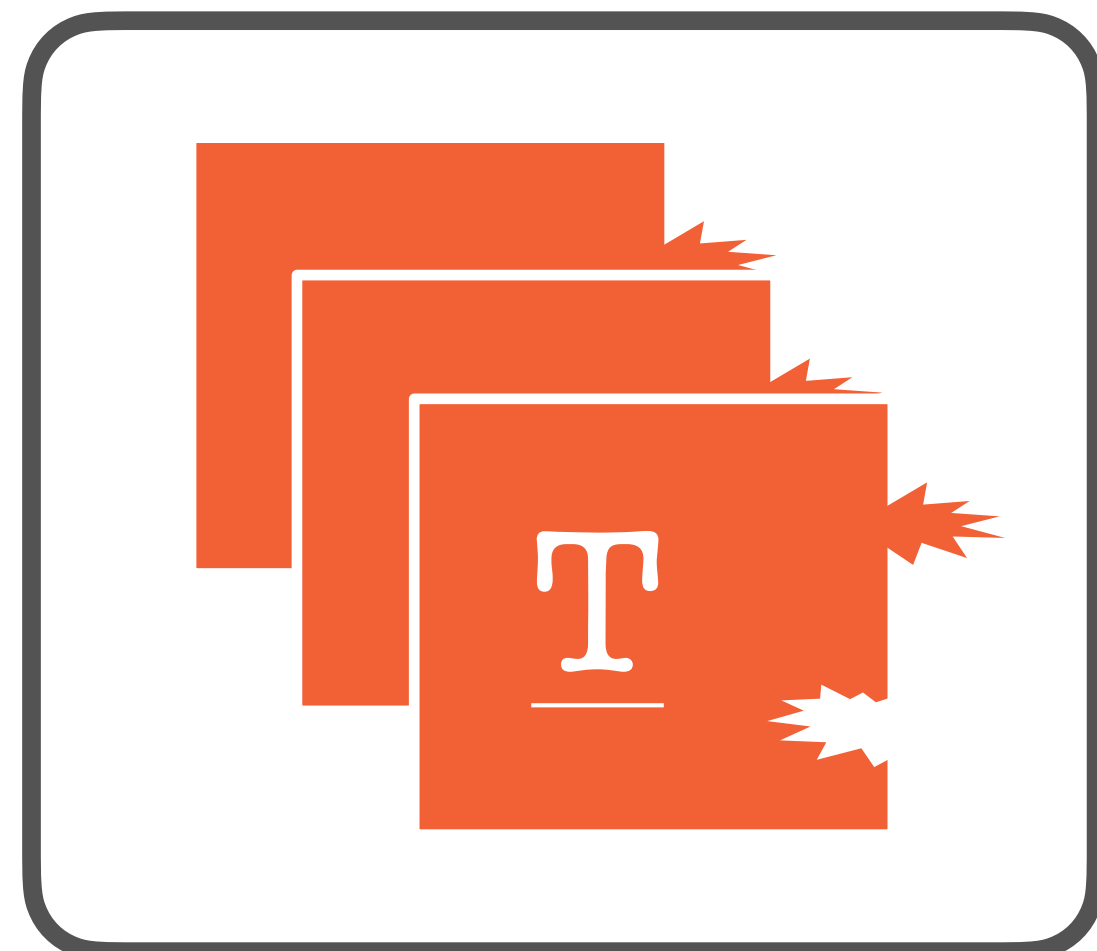


This Type τ

Our Proposal

e is ABI compliant with τ if

$$\underline{e} \in \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$$



Is *Realized By* These Target Programs

$$\llbracket \tau \rrbracket = \{ \underline{e} \mid \dots \}$$

Semantic Typing using *Realistic Realizability* [Benton06]

Interlude: Semantic Typing via Realizability

$\Gamma \vdash e : T$ *Syntactic typing*

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$\Gamma \vDash e : T$ *Semantic typing / Logical relation*

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$\left\{ \text{“Prestate like } \Gamma \text{”} \right\}$ e $\left\{ v. \text{“}v \text{ like } T \text{”} \right\}$

Interlude: Semantic Typing via Realizability

$$\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash e : T \quad \textit{Syntactic typing} \\ \Gamma \vDash e : T \quad \textit{Semantic typing / Logical relation} \\ \left\{ \textit{“Prestate like } \Gamma \textit{”} \right\} \quad e \quad \left\{ v. \textit{“}v \textit{ like } T \textit{”} \right\} \\ \left\{ \star \overline{\mathcal{V}[[T_x]](x)} \right\} \quad e \quad \left\{ v. \mathcal{V}[[T]](v) \right\} \end{array} \quad (\Gamma = \overline{x : T_x})$$

Case Study

- **Functional Source Language**
 - Recursive records and variants, higher-order recursive functions
- **C-like Target**
 - Block-based memory, pointer arithmetic
- **Automatic Reference Counting (ARC) Implementation**
 - Values are boxed and reference-counted
 - Separation logic abstractions for reasoning about RC

Case Study

- Functional Source Language
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Layout + Behavior

The run-time contract for using a particular type

e is ABI compliant with τ if

$e \in \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$

Automatic Reference Counting Compiler

$$\Gamma \vdash e : T$$

Type system is internally linear

$$\frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash e_1 : T_1 \quad \Gamma_2, x : T_1 \vdash e_2 : T_2 \quad \Gamma_2 \not\ni x}{\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2 \vdash \text{let } x = e_1; e_2 : T_2} \text{ (let}^+\text{)}$$

$$x : T \vdash x : T \quad \text{(var}^+\text{)}$$

Inspired by *Perceus* [Reinking et. al. 2021]

Automatic Reference Counting Compiler

$$\Gamma \vdash e : T$$

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Explicit occurrences of weakening and contraction

$$\frac{\Gamma \ni x : T' \quad \Gamma, x : T' \vdash e : T}{\Gamma \vdash e : T} \text{ (dup}^+\text{)} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : T}{\Gamma, x : T' \vdash e : T} \text{ (drop}^+\text{)}$$

Inspired by *Perceus* [Reinking et. al. 2021]

Automatic Reference Counting Compiler

$$\Gamma \vdash e : T \rightsquigarrow e$$

Type system is internally linear

$$\frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash e_1 : T_1 \rightsquigarrow e_1 \quad \Gamma_2, x : T_1 \vdash e_2 : T_2 \rightsquigarrow e_2 \quad \Gamma_2 \not\ni x}{\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2 \vdash \text{let } x = e_1; e_2 : T_2 \rightsquigarrow \text{const } x = e_1; e_2} \text{ (let}^+\text{)} \quad x : T \vdash x : T \rightsquigarrow x \text{ (var}^+\text{)}$$

Explicit occurrences of weakening and contraction

$$\frac{\Gamma \ni x : T' \quad \Gamma, x : T' \vdash e : T \rightsquigarrow e}{\Gamma \vdash e : T \rightsquigarrow \underline{\text{dup}}_{T'}(x); e} \text{ (dup}^+\text{)}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : T \rightsquigarrow e}{\Gamma, x : T' \vdash e : T \rightsquigarrow \underline{\text{drop}}_{T'}(x); e} \text{ (drop}^+\text{)}$$

Inspired by *Perceus* [Reinking et. al. 2021]

References: Layout

Location ℓ is a reference to an object that behaves like type T

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

Ref. Count Object Data

ℓ	$\ell + 1 \dots$
c	$O [T] (\ell + 1)$

References: Layout

Location ℓ is a reference to an object that behaves like type T

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

Ref. Count

Object Data

ℓ	$\ell + 1 \dots$
c	$O [Z] (\ell + 1)$

$$O [Z] (\ell + 1) = \exists n. \ell + 1 \mapsto n$$

Later:
Unboxed types

References: Ownership + Sharing

$\mathcal{R} \llbracket T \rrbracket (\ell)$

ℓ	$\ell + 1 \dots$
c	$\mathcal{O} \llbracket T \rrbracket (\ell + 1)$

References: Ownership + Sharing

Single reference represents one share of underlying object

$\mathcal{R} \llbracket T \rrbracket (\ell)$

ℓ	$\ell + 1 \dots$
≥ 1	$\mathcal{O} \llbracket T \rrbracket (\ell + 1)$



References: Ownership + Sharing

Single reference represents one share of underlying object

$\mathcal{R} \llbracket T \rrbracket (\ell)$

ℓ	$\ell + 1 \dots$
≥ 3	$O \llbracket T \rrbracket (\ell + 1)$

$\mathcal{R} \llbracket T \rrbracket (\ell)$

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References: Ownership + Sharing

Single reference represents one share of underlying object

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$\mathcal{R} \llbracket T \rrbracket (\ell)$

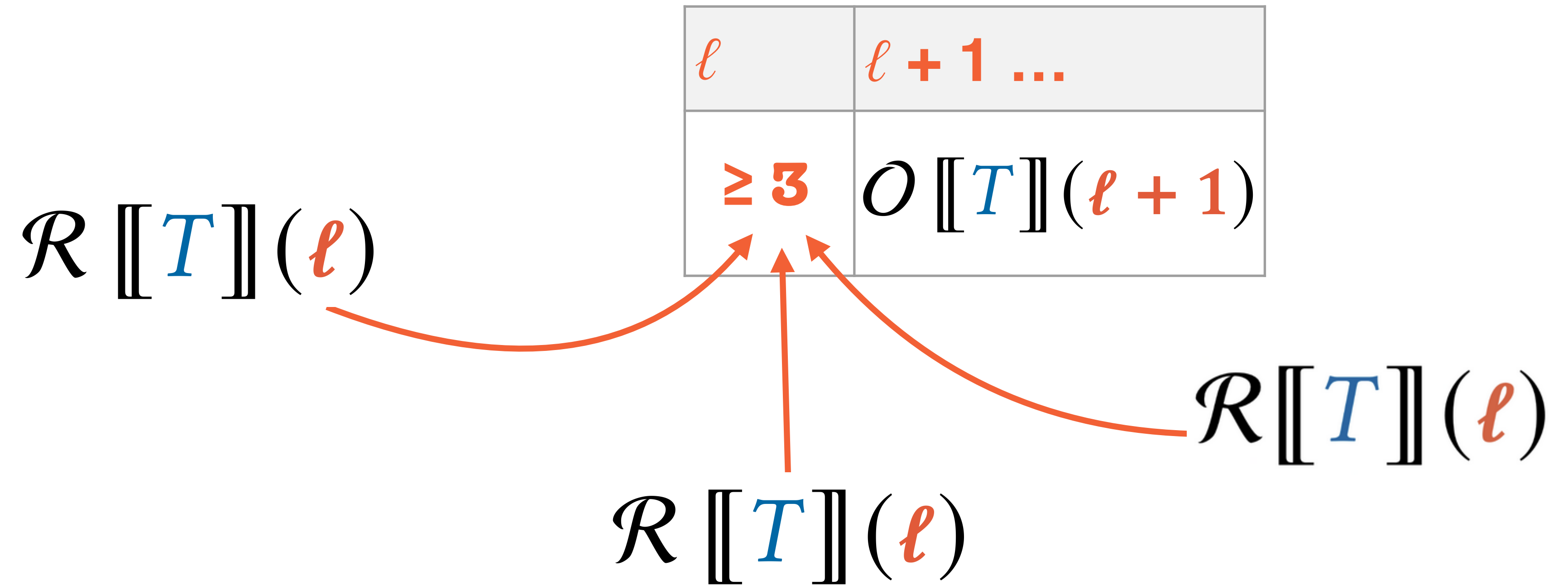
$\mathcal{R} \llbracket T \rrbracket (\ell)$

Reference confers permission to increment count & acquire more shares

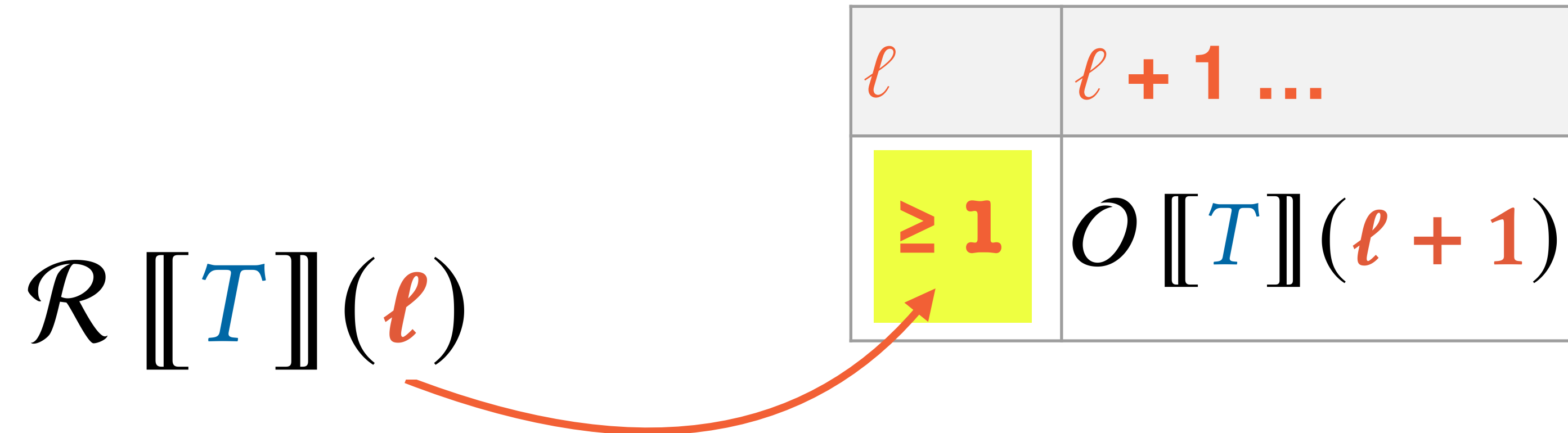
RC-INCR

$\left\{ \mathcal{R} \llbracket T \rrbracket (\ell) \right\} ++\ell \left\{ n. \lceil n > 1 \rceil \star \mathcal{R} \llbracket T \rrbracket (\ell) \star \mathcal{R} \llbracket T \rrbracket (\ell) \right\}$

References: Ownership + Sharing



References: Ownership + Sharing

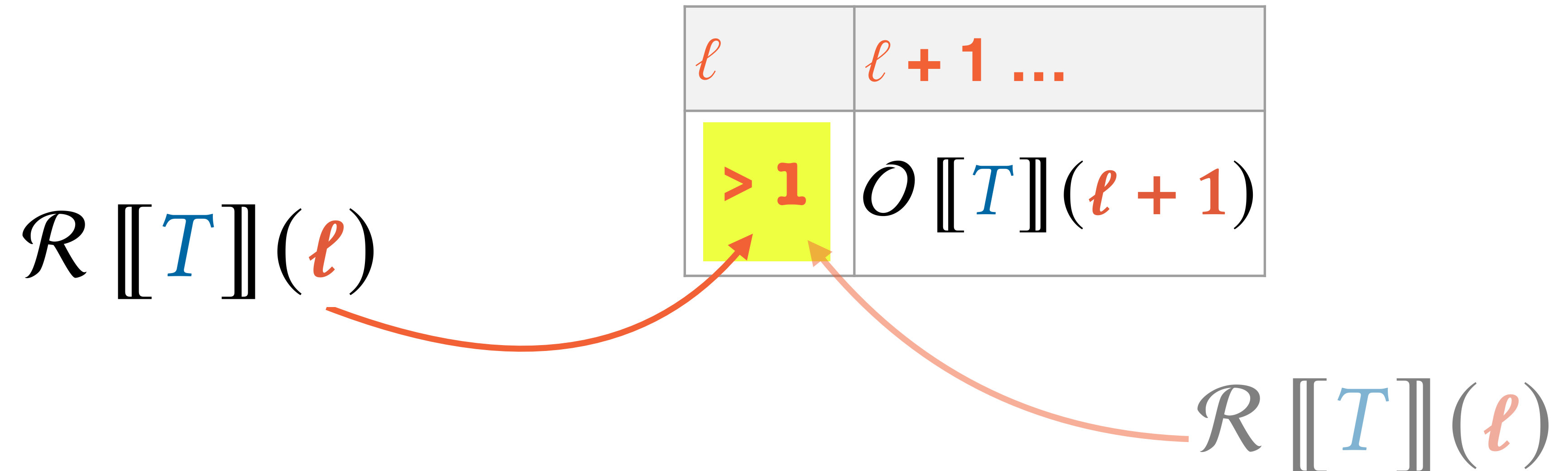


Reference confers permission to decrement count & release shares

RC-DECR

$\left\{ \mathcal{R} \llbracket T \rrbracket (\ell) \right\} \text{---} \ell \left\{ n. \right\}$

References: Ownership + Sharing

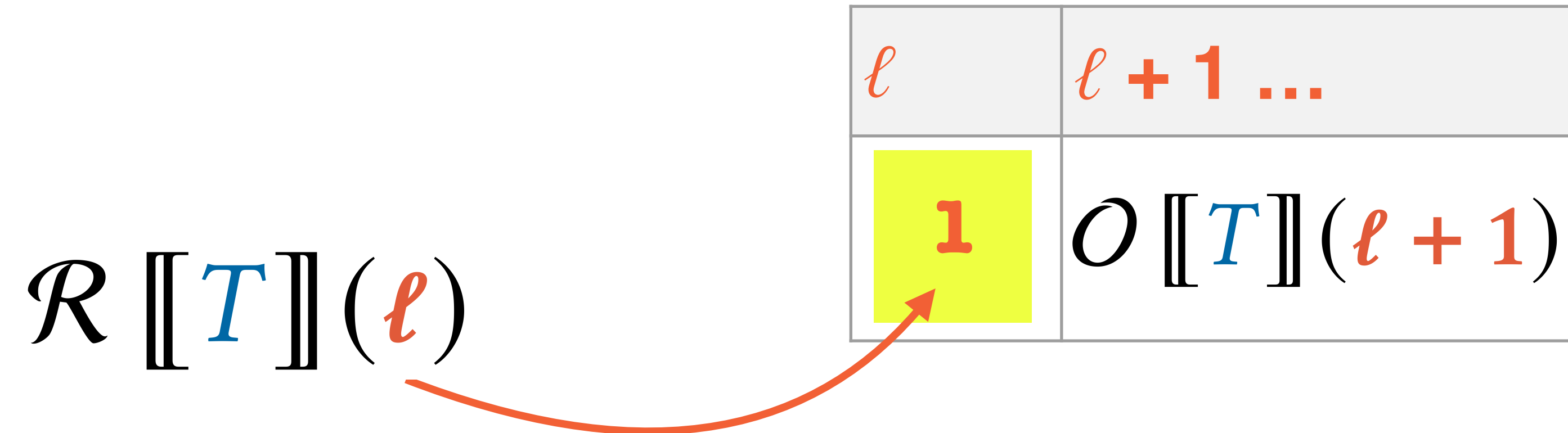


Reference confers permission to decrement count & release shares

RC-DECR

$$\left\{ \mathcal{R}[[T]](\ell) \right\} \dashrightarrow \ell \left\{ n. (\ulcorner n > 0 \urcorner \wedge \text{emp}) \right\}$$

References: Ownership + Sharing



Reference confers permission to decrement count & release shares

RC-DECR

$$\left\{ \mathcal{R}[[T]](\ell) \right\} \dashrightarrow \ell \left\{ n. (\ulcorner n > 0 \urcorner \wedge \text{emp}) \right\}$$

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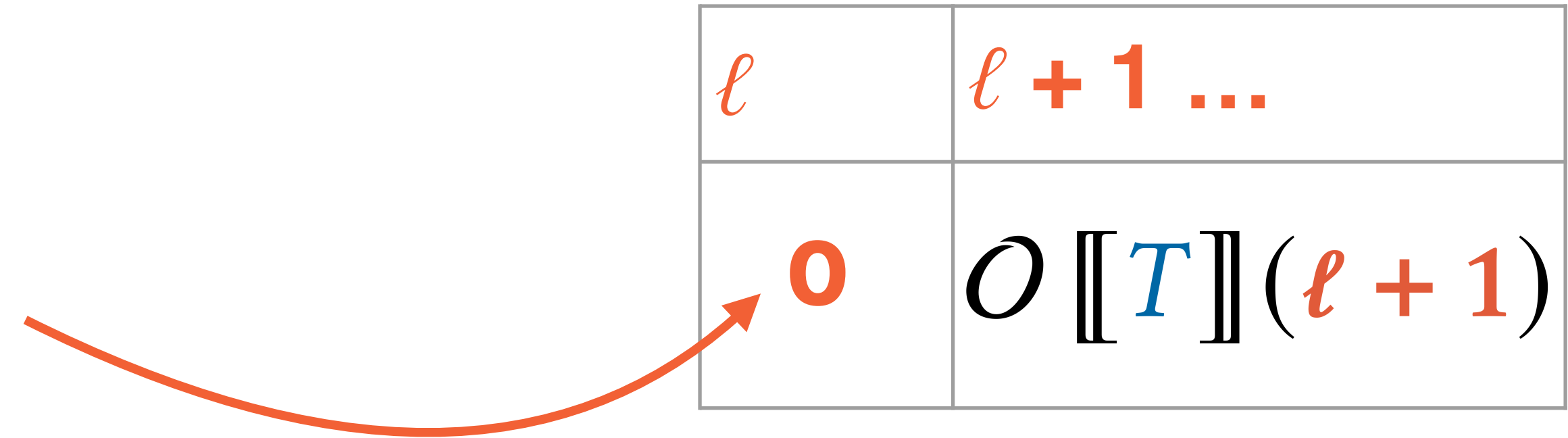
ℓ	$\ell + 1 \dots$
0	$O[[T]](\ell + 1)$

Reference confers permission to decrement count & release shares

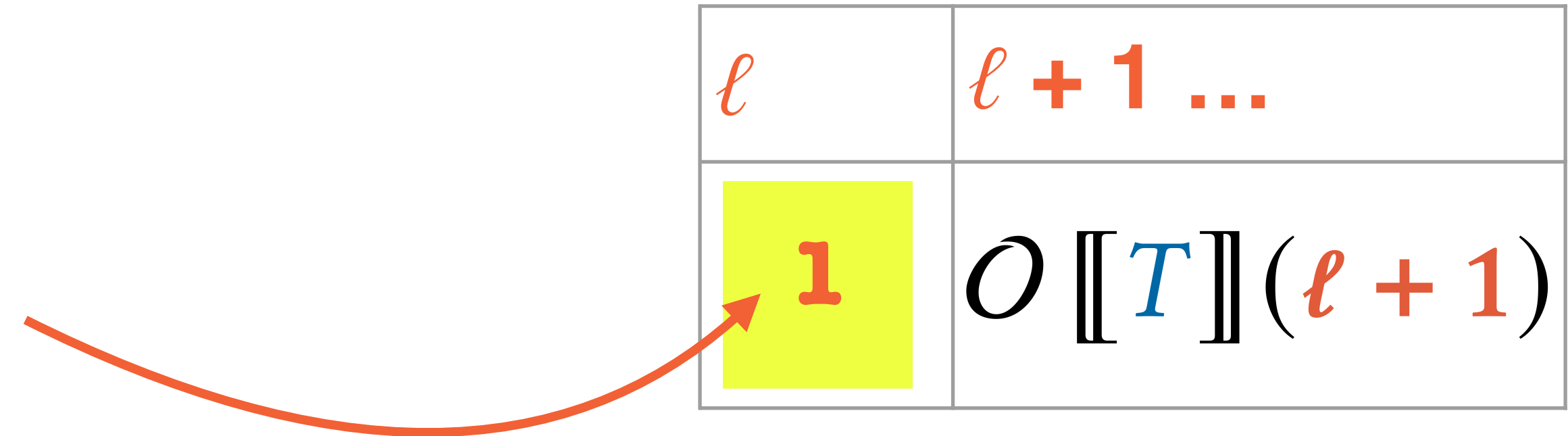
RC-DECR

$$\left\{ \mathcal{R}[[T]](\ell) \right\} \dashv\vdash \ell \left\{ n. \left(\ulcorner n > 0 \urcorner \wedge \text{emp} \right) \vee \left(\ulcorner n = 0 \urcorner \star \ell \mapsto 0 \star O[[T]](\ell + 1) \right) \right\}$$

References: Ownership + Sharing

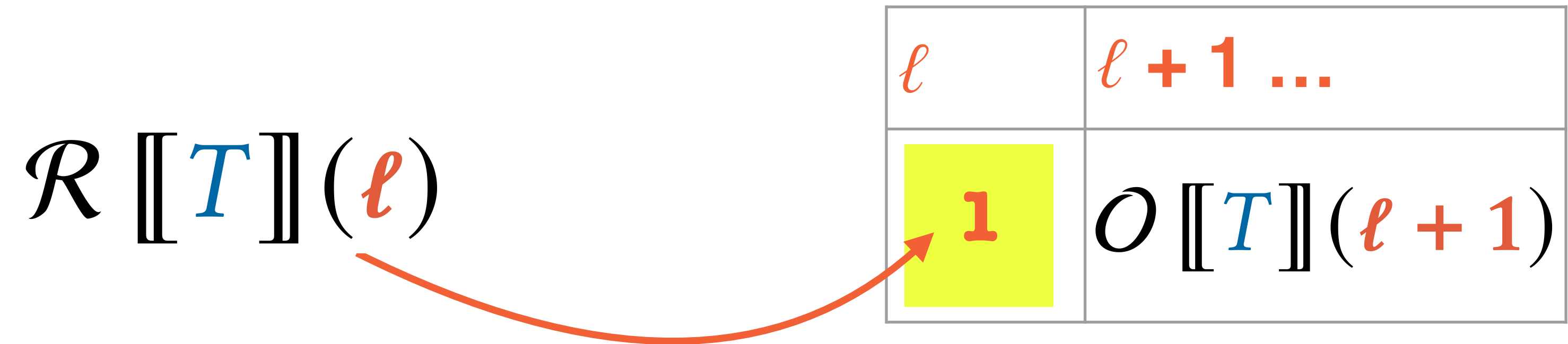


References: Ownership + Sharing



$$\left\{ l \mapsto 1 \star O[[T]](l + 1) \right\} e \{ Q \}$$

References: Ownership + Sharing



RC-NEW

$$\left\{ \mathcal{R} \llbracket T \rrbracket (\ell) \right\} e \left\{ \mathcal{Q} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \ell \mapsto \mathbf{1} \star \mathcal{O} \llbracket T \rrbracket (\ell + 1) \right\} e \left\{ \mathcal{Q} \right\}$$

Calling Conventions: Simple Functions

$$O \llbracket T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \rrbracket (\ell) \triangleq \exists f. \ell \mapsto f \star$$

Pointer to function

Calling Conventions: Simple Functions

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O} \llbracket T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \rrbracket (\ell) &\hat{\approx} \exists f. \ell \mapsto f \star \\ \forall \ell_1. \left\{ \mathcal{R} \llbracket T_1 \rrbracket (\ell_1) \right\} &f(\ell_1) \left\{ \ell_2. \mathcal{R} \llbracket T_2 \rrbracket (\ell_2) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Pointer to function

Calling convention:
Caller increment

Calling Conventions: Simple Functions

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Pointer to function

Calling convention:
Caller increment

VS.

$$\forall \ell_1. \left\{ \mathcal{R} \llbracket T_1 \rrbracket (\ell_1) \right\} f(\ell_1) \left\{ \ell_2. \mathcal{R} \llbracket T_2 \rrbracket (\ell_2) \right\} \star \underbrace{\mathcal{R} \llbracket T_1 \rrbracket (\ell_1)}_{\text{Callee increment}}$$

Callee increment

Calling Conventions: Simple Functions

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O} \llbracket T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \rrbracket (\ell) &\triangleq \exists f. \ell \mapsto f \star \\ \forall \ell_1. \left\{ \mathcal{R} \llbracket T_1 \rrbracket (\ell_1) \right\} f(\ell_1) &\left\{ \ell_2. \mathcal{R} \llbracket T_2 \rrbracket (\ell_2) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

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Callee increment

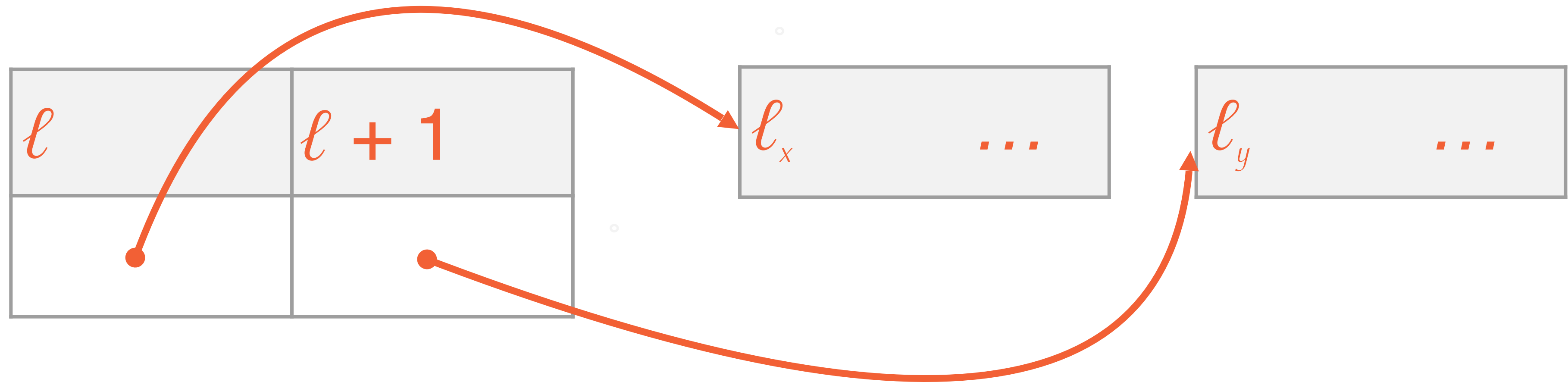
Later:
Recursive closures

Aggregate Layout

O `[[struct Point {x : Z, y : Z}]](ℓ)`

Aggregate Layout

O `[[struct Point {x : Z, y : Z}]](ℓ)`

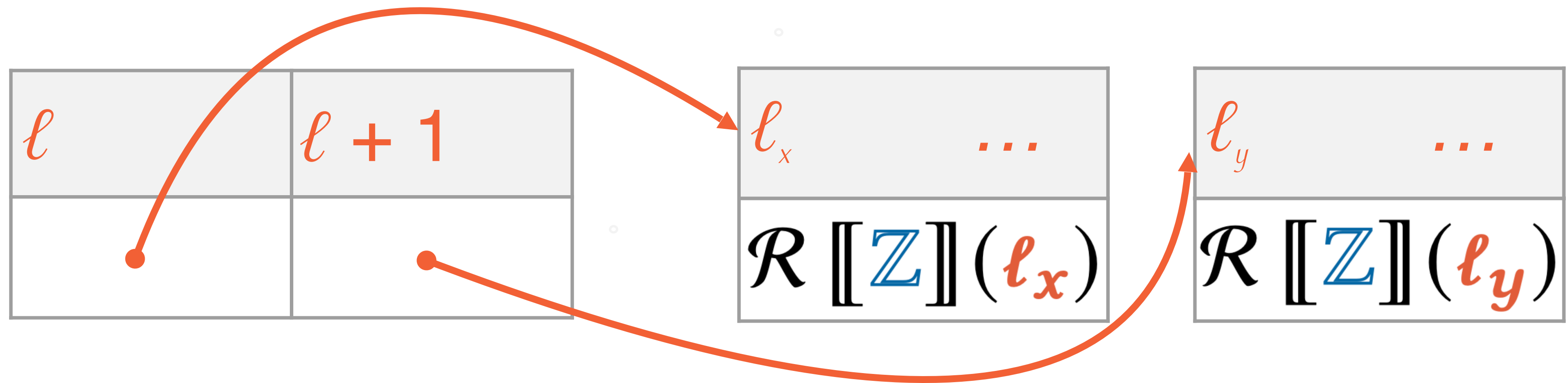


$\exists \ell_x, \ell_y. \ell \mapsto \ell_x \star \ell + 1 \mapsto \ell_y$

Physical footprint

Aggregate Layout

O `[[struct Point {x : Z, y : Z}]](ℓ)`

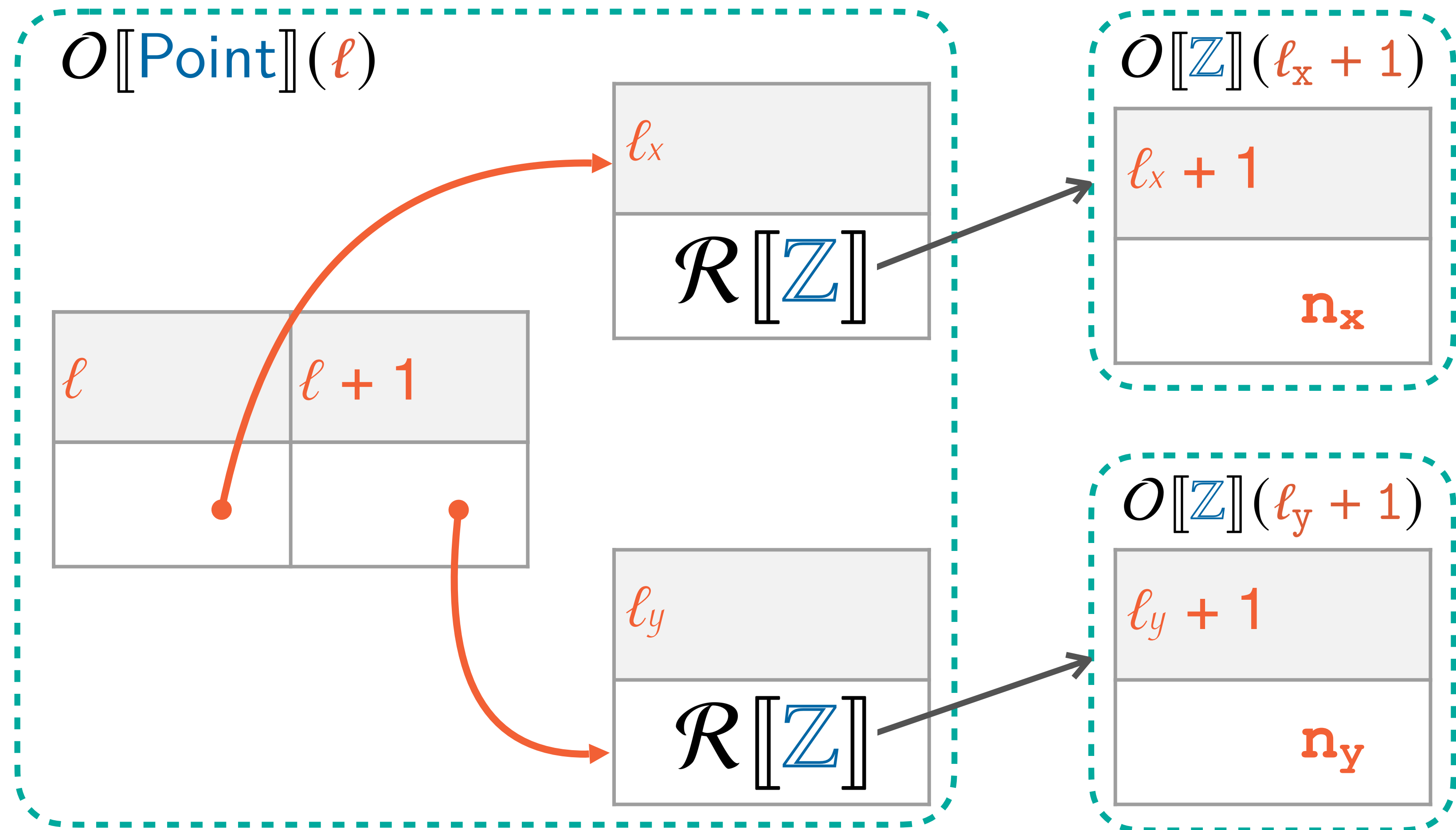


$$\exists l_x, l_y. \ell \mapsto l_x \star \ell + 1 \mapsto l_y \star \mathcal{R}[[Z]](l_x) \star \mathcal{R}[[Z]](l_y)$$

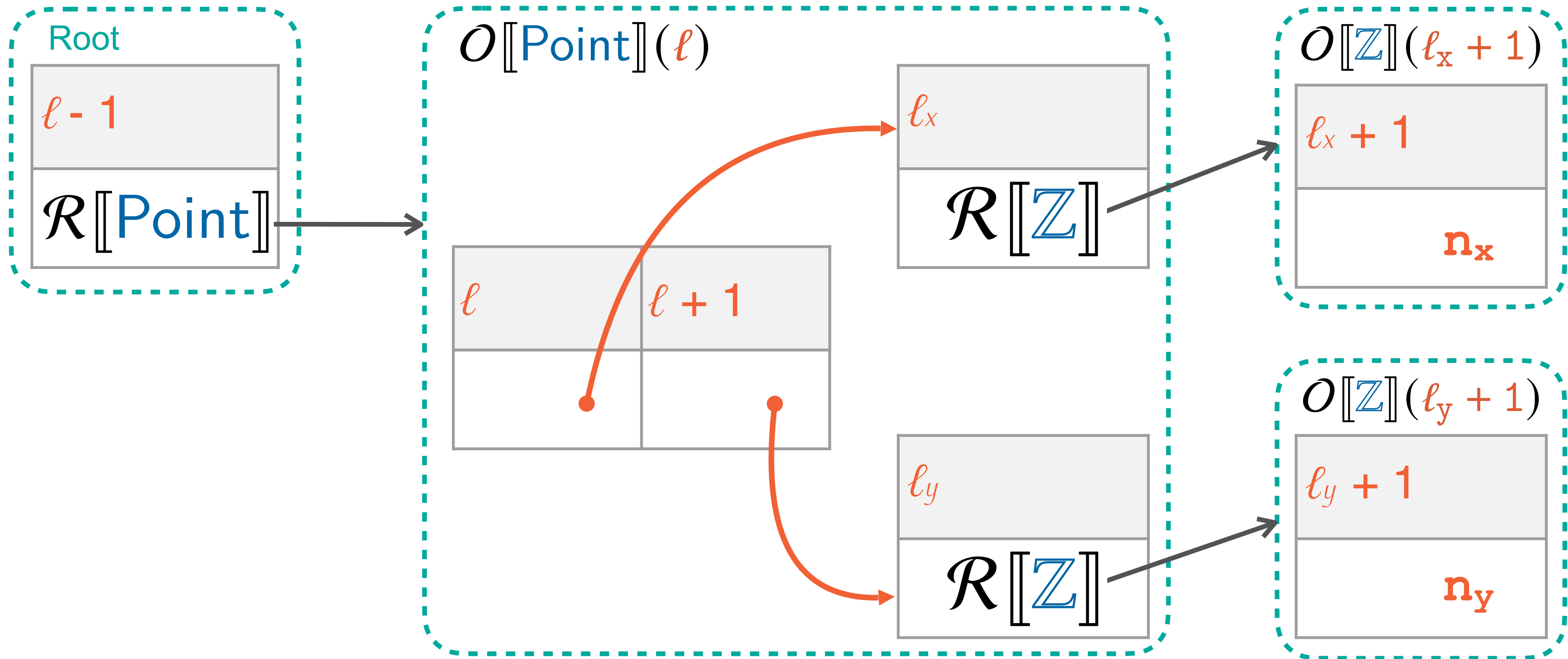
Physical footprint

Logical footprint includes permission to access fields

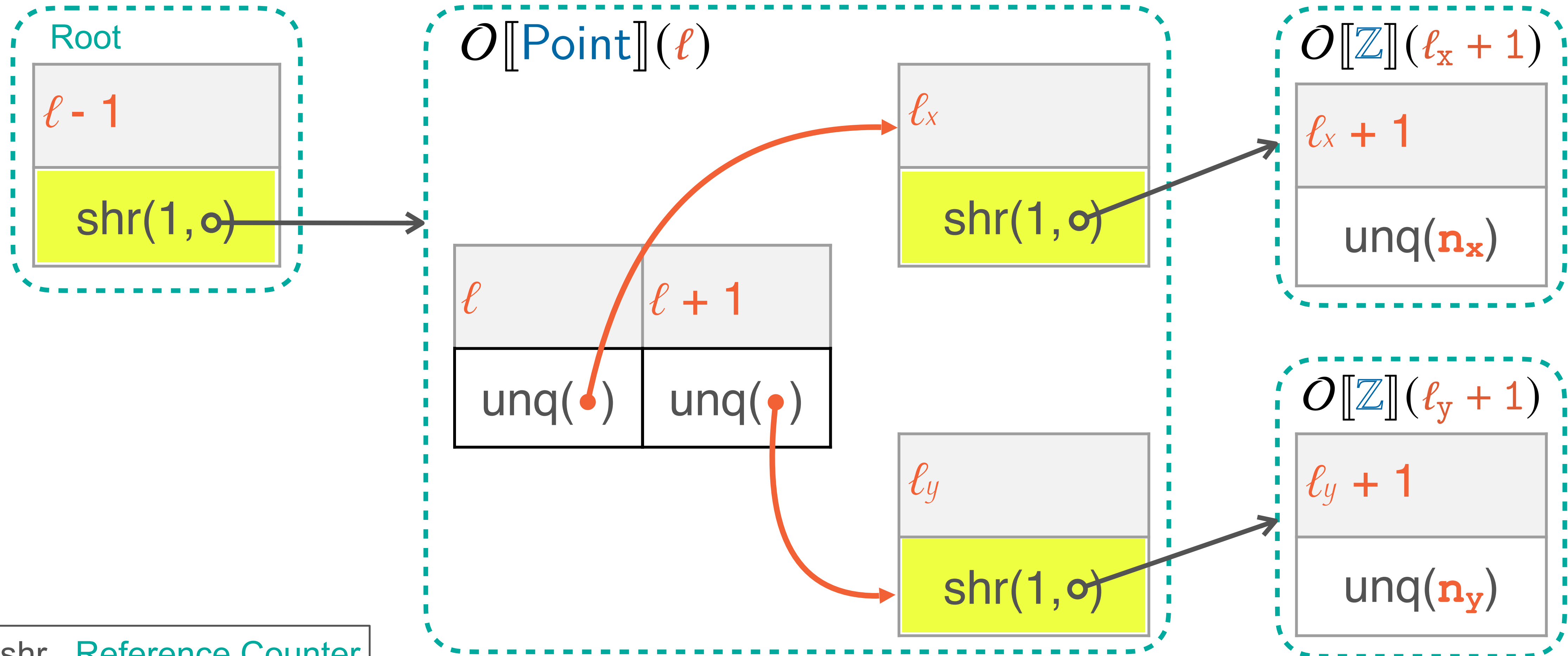
Resource Graphs



Resource Graphs



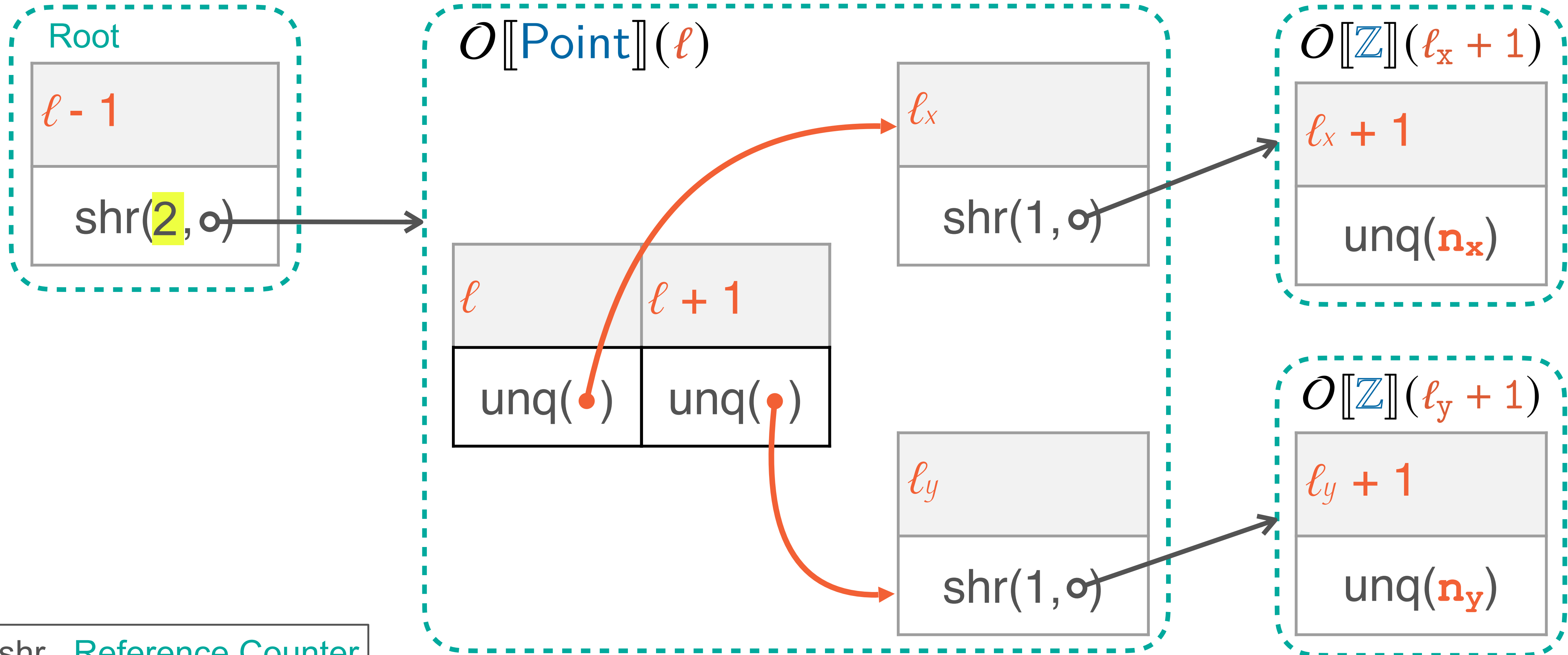
Resource Graphs



shr Reference Counter
unq Plain Old Data

Resource Graphs

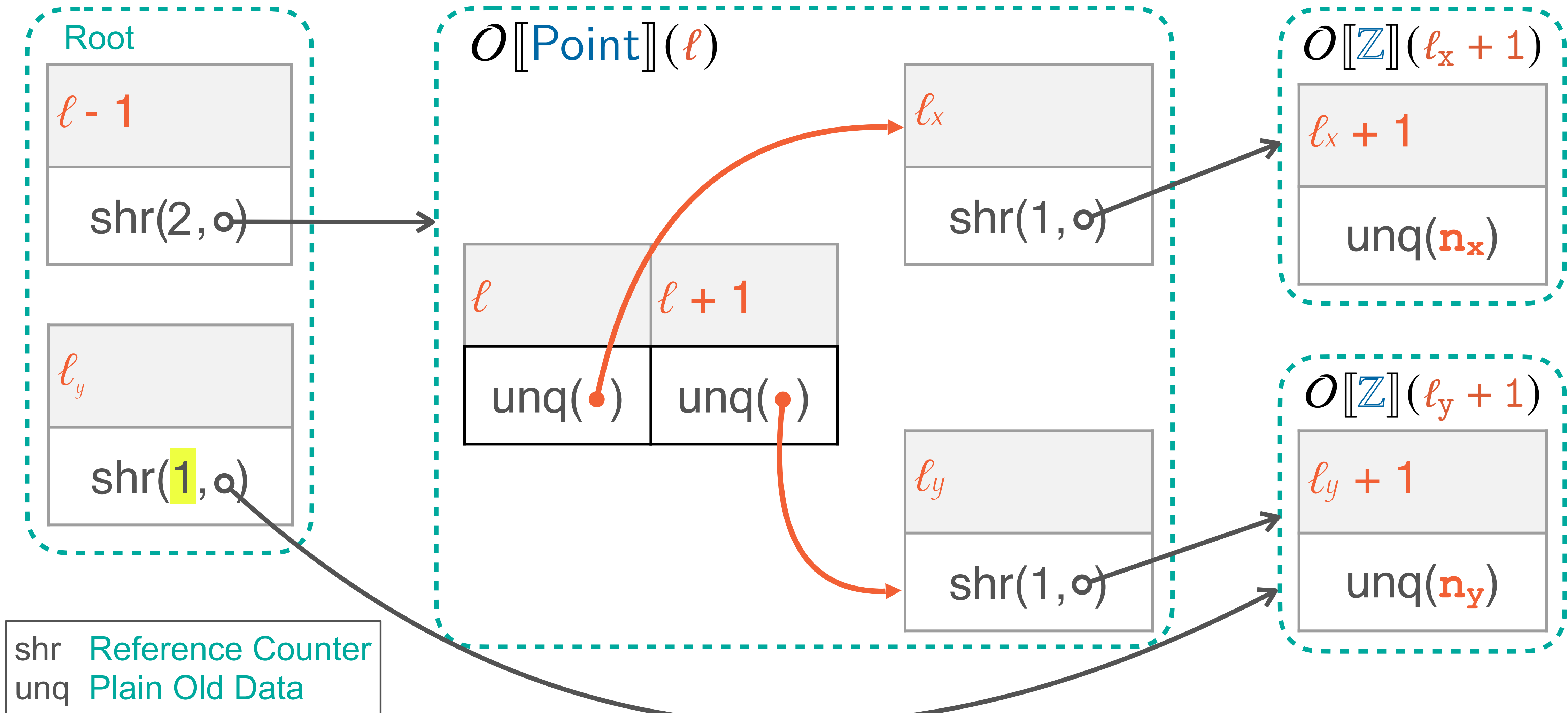
++ ($\ell - 1$)



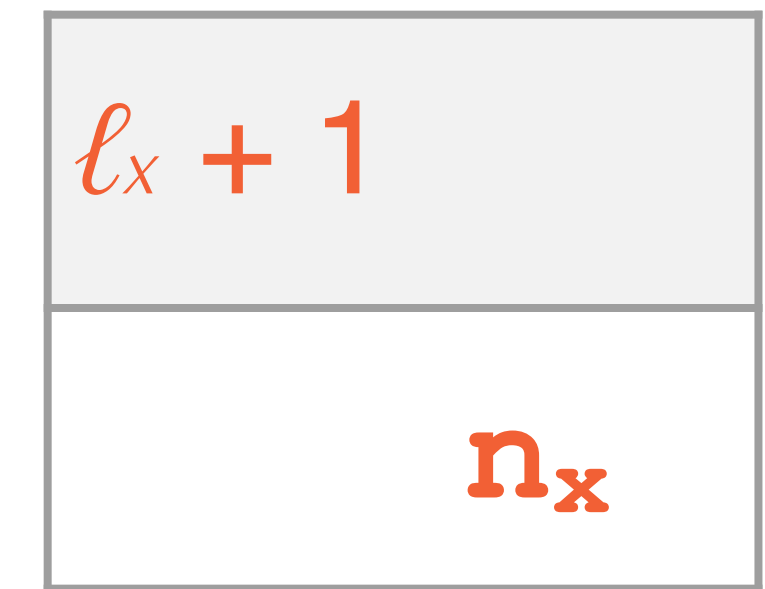
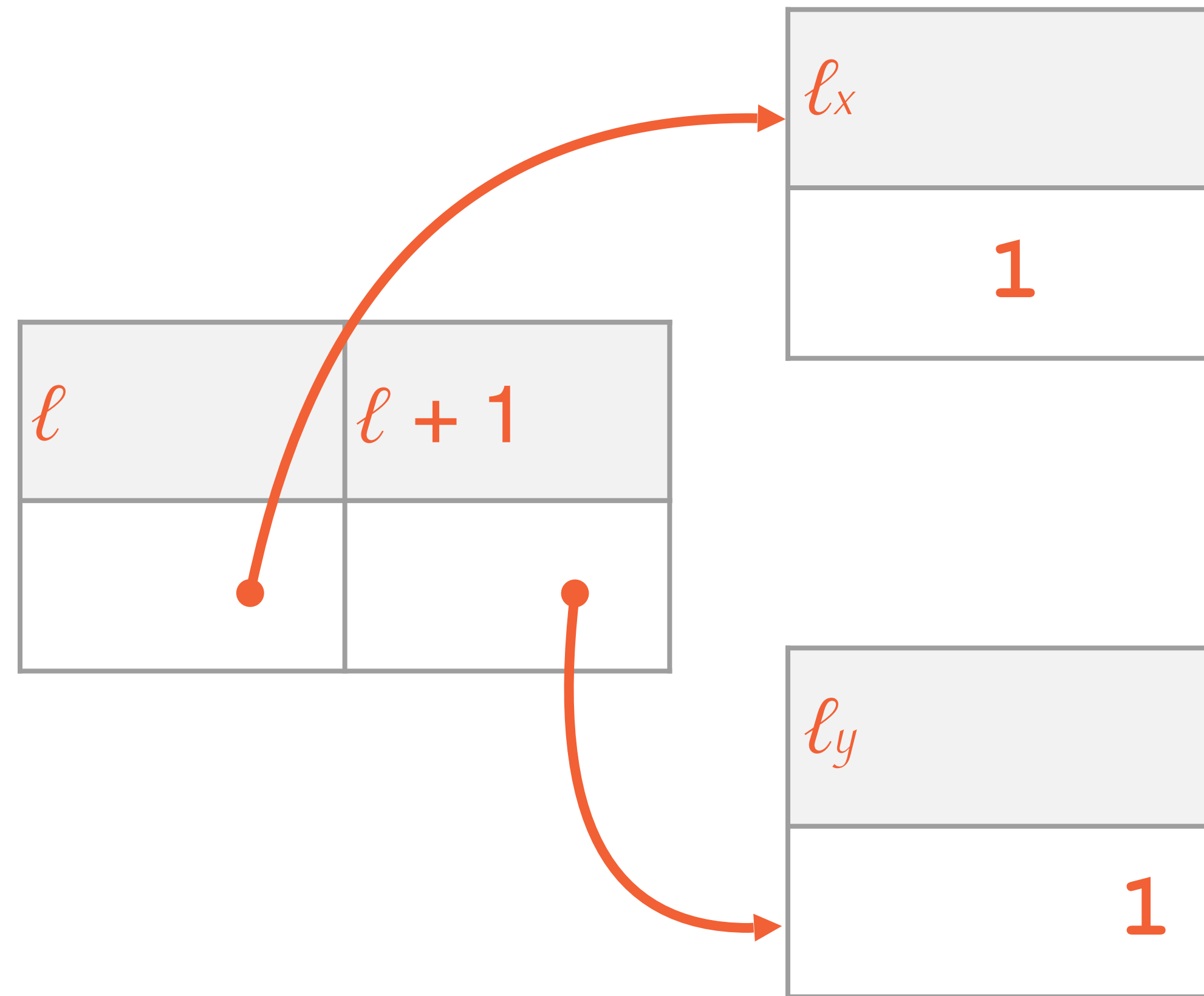
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Resource Graphs

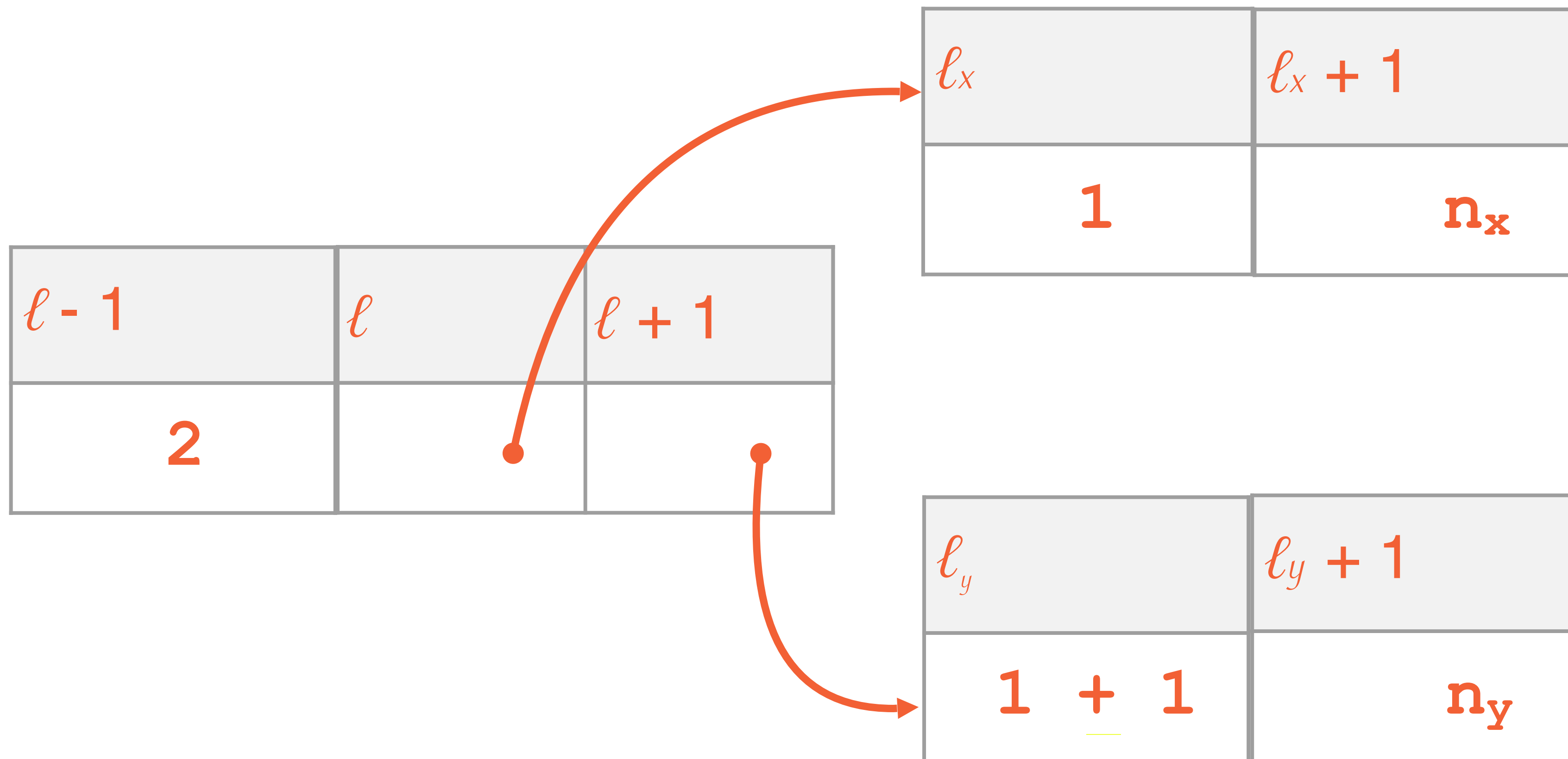
$++(\ell-1)$; $++\ell_y$



Resource Graphs



Resource Graphs



Resources

$$\rho \in \text{RES} \triangleq \text{LOC} \rightarrow \text{own}(\text{VAL}) + \text{shr}(\mathbb{N}_{>0} \times \text{RES})$$

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$$\ell \mapsto \text{shr}(n_1, \rho) \bullet \ell \mapsto \text{shr}(n_2, \rho) = \ell \mapsto \text{shr}(n_1 + n_2, \rho)$$

Siblings split counter

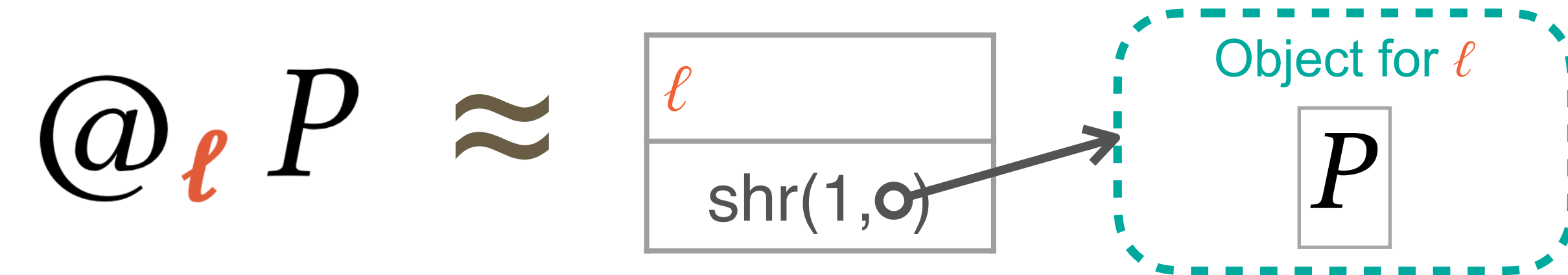
Agree on resource

But share resource

Modalities

Modalities

Jump Modality: It is possible to “jump” from ℓ to an object that satisfies P



Modalities

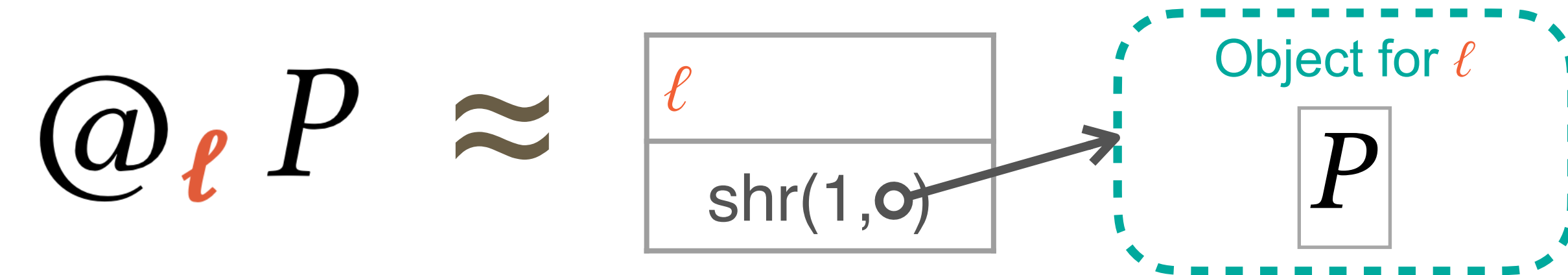
Jump Modality: It is possible to “jump” from ℓ to an object that satisfies P



Composition sums counters at the root, not in objects

Modalities

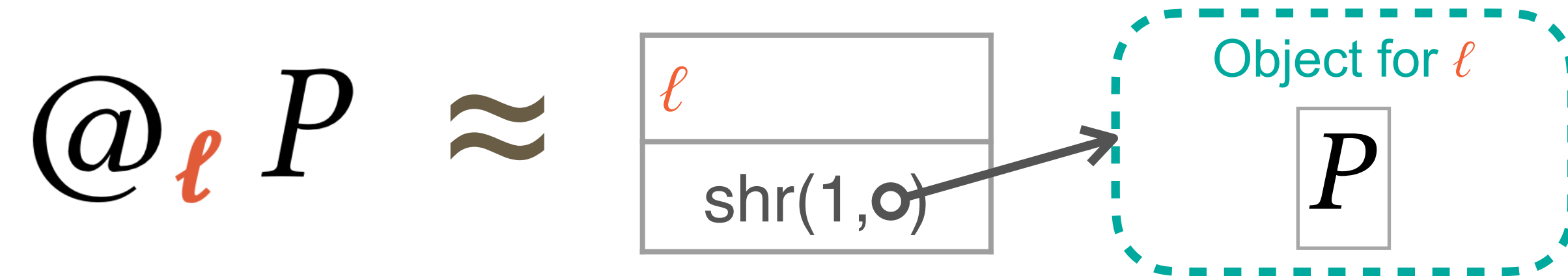
Jump Modality: It is possible to “jump” from ℓ to an object that satisfies P



$$\mathcal{R} \llbracket T \rrbracket (\ell) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} @_{\ell} \mathcal{O} \llbracket T \rrbracket (\ell + 1)$$

Modalities

Jump Modality: It is possible to “jump” from ℓ to an object that satisfies P



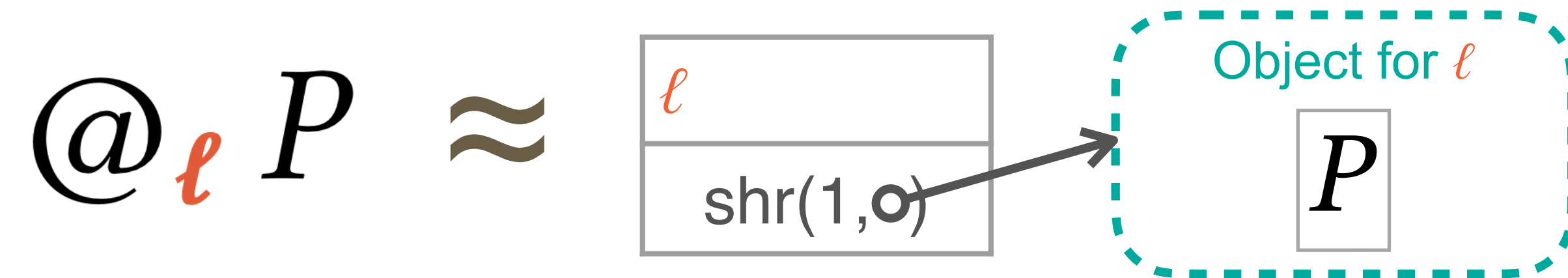
$$\mathcal{R} \llbracket T \rrbracket (\ell) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} @_{\ell} \mathcal{O} \llbracket T \rrbracket (\ell + 1)$$

Reachability Modality $\diamond P$: It is possible to reach P via some sequence of jumps

Allows reading and incrementing from deeply nested objects

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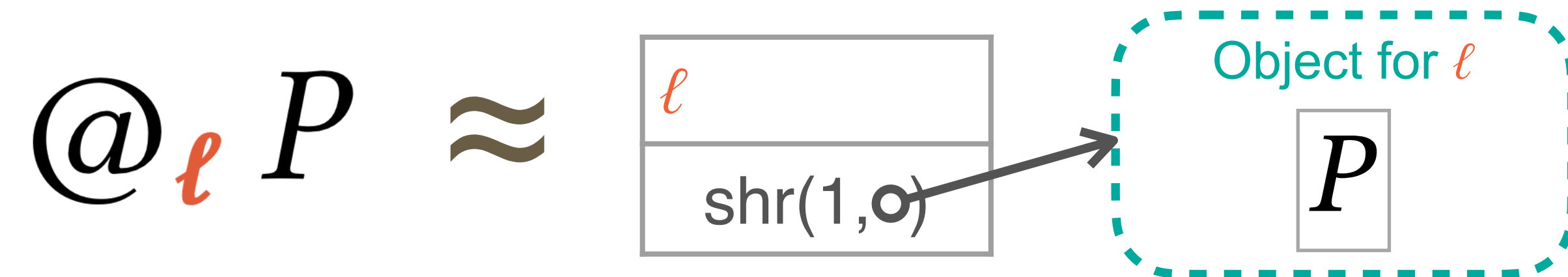
Allows reading and incrementing from deeply nested objects

@-INCR

$$\frac{}{\{ @_{\ell} P \} ++\ell \{ n. \lceil n > 1 \rceil \star @_{\ell} P \star @_{\ell} P \}}$$

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$$\frac{\text{@-INCR-}\diamond \quad Q \vdash \diamond @_{\ell} P}{\{ Q \} ++\ell \{ n. \ulcorner n > 1 \urcorner \star Q \star @_{\ell} P \}}$$

Calling Conventions: Recursive Closures

$$O \llbracket T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \rrbracket(\ell) \triangleq \exists \text{ call}$$
$$\ell \mapsto \text{call}$$

Calling Conventions: Recursive Closures

$O \llbracket T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \rrbracket(\ell) \triangleq \exists \text{ call, destroy, } Q_{\text{env}}. \text{Environment}$

$\ell \mapsto \text{call} \star \ell + 1 \mapsto \text{destroy} \star Q_{\text{env}}$

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$\star \forall \ell_1. \left\{ @_{\ell-1} (\ell \mapsto \text{call} \star \ell + 1 \mapsto \text{destroy} \star Q_{\text{env}}) \star \mathcal{R} \llbracket T_1 \rrbracket(\ell_1) \right\}$

“self” argument

$\text{call}(\ell - 1, \ell_1)$

$\left\{ \ell_2. \mathcal{R} \llbracket T_2 \rrbracket(\ell_2) \right\}$

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$\star \left\{ \ell - 1 \mapsto 0 \star \ell \mapsto \text{call} \star \ell + 1 \mapsto \text{destroy} \star Q_{\text{env}} \right\} \text{destroy}(\ell - 1) \left\{ \text{emp} \right\}$

After ref. counter hits zero

Rigid Layout

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{O} \llbracket \text{struct Point } \{x : \mathbb{Z}, y : \mathbb{Z}\} \rrbracket (\ell) \\ &= \exists \ell_x, \ell_y. \ell \mapsto \ell_x \star \ell + 1 \mapsto \ell_y \star \mathcal{R} \llbracket \mathbb{Z} \rrbracket (\ell_x) \star \mathcal{R} \llbracket \mathbb{Z} \rrbracket (\ell_y) \end{aligned}$$

Like C ABI

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No reordering

$\text{struct Point } \{x : \mathbb{Z}, y : \mathbb{Z}\} \stackrel{\text{upd}}{\not\Rightarrow} \text{struct Point } \{y : \mathbb{Z}, x : \mathbb{Z}\}$

Rigid Layout

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Like C ABI

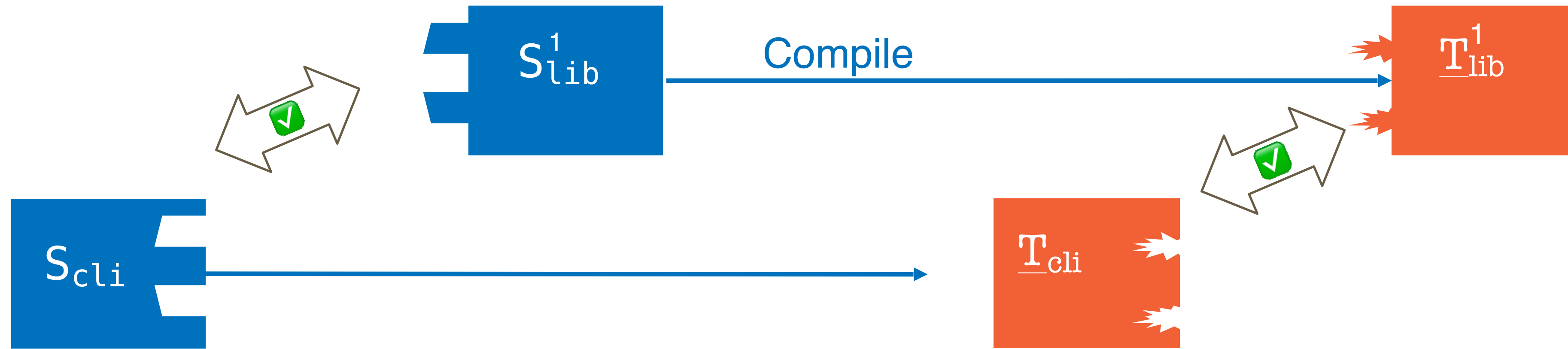
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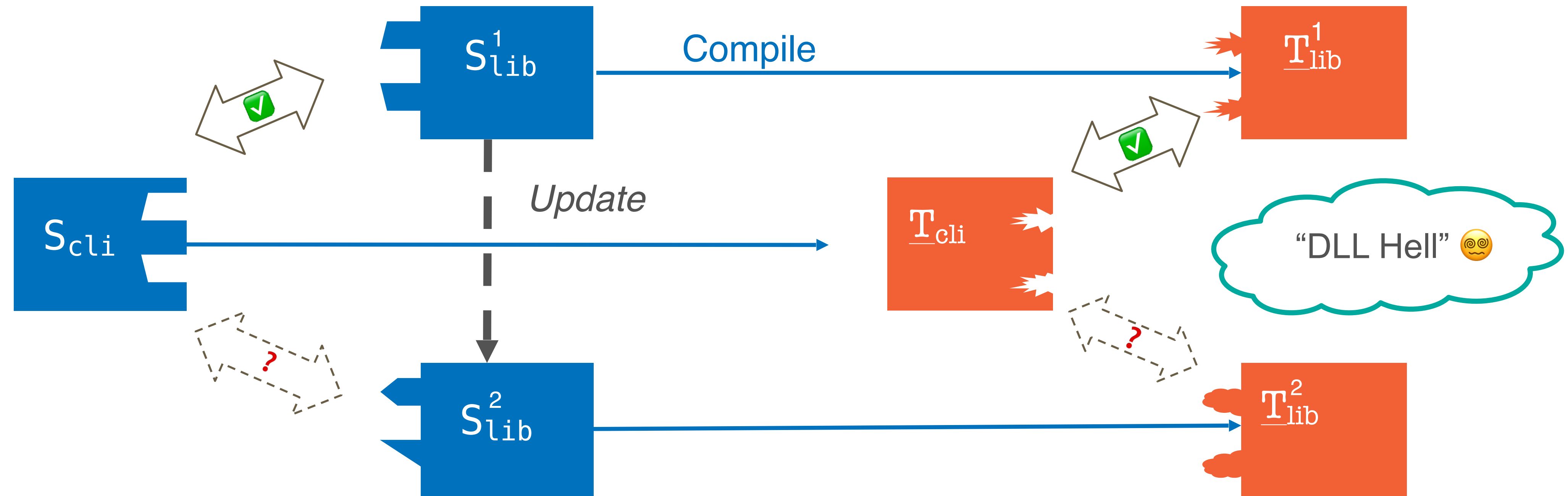
No extensibility

$$\text{struct Point } \{x : \mathbb{Z}, y : \mathbb{Z}\} \stackrel{\text{upd}}{\not\Rightarrow} \text{struct Point } \{x : \mathbb{Z}, y : \mathbb{Z}, z : \mathbb{Z}\}$$

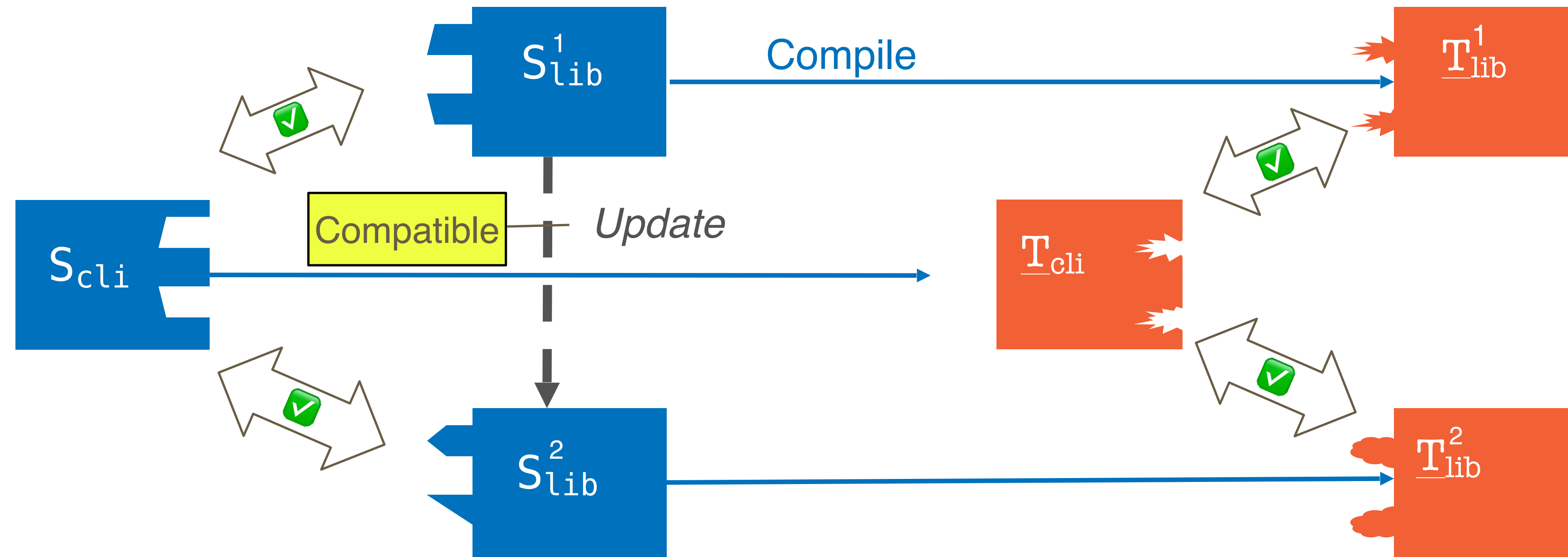
Library Evolution



Library Evolution



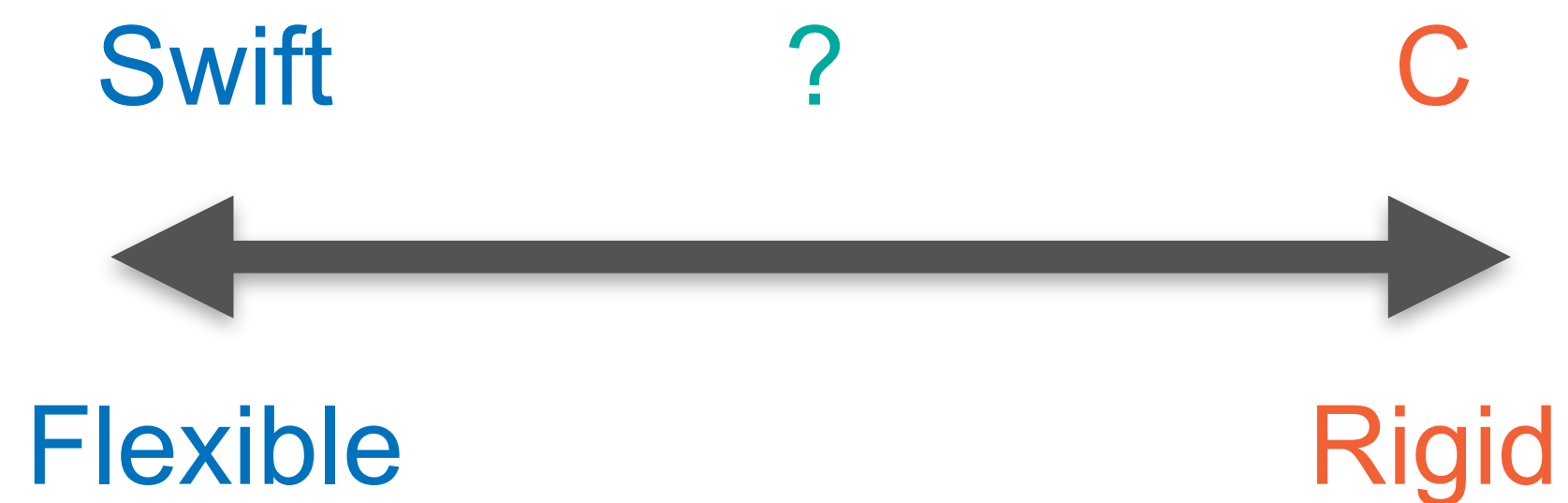
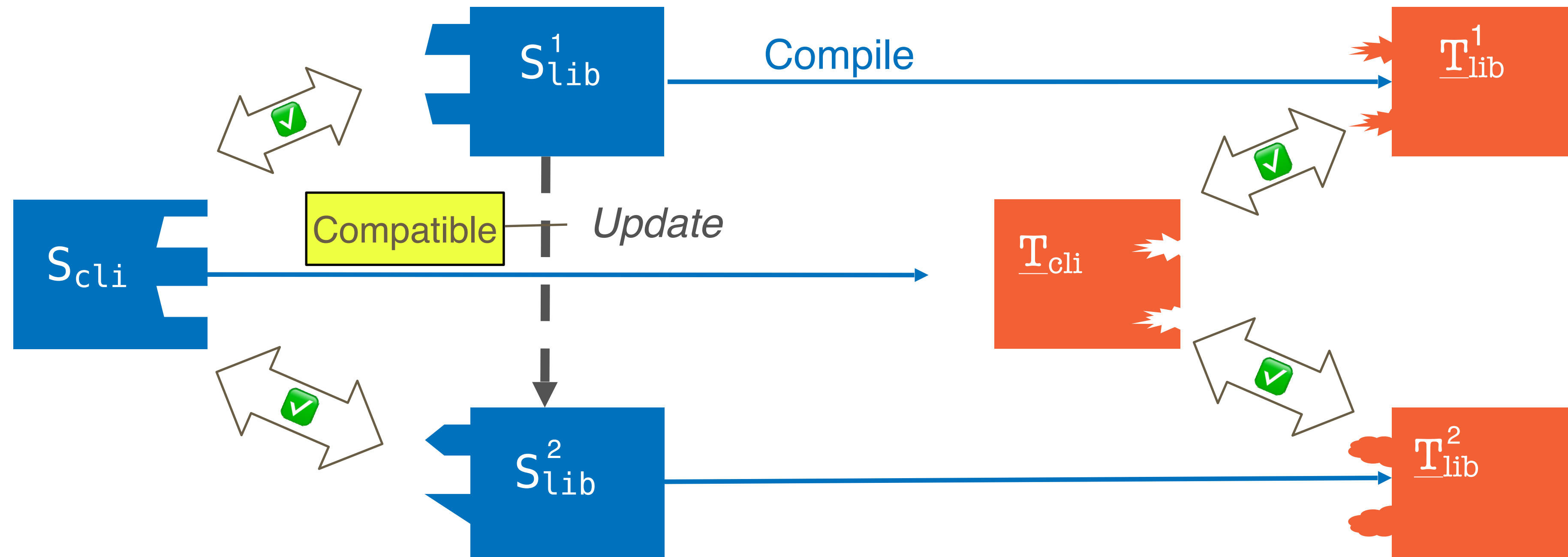
Library Evolution



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Library Evolution



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Resilient Layout

Like Swift ABI

Resilient Layout

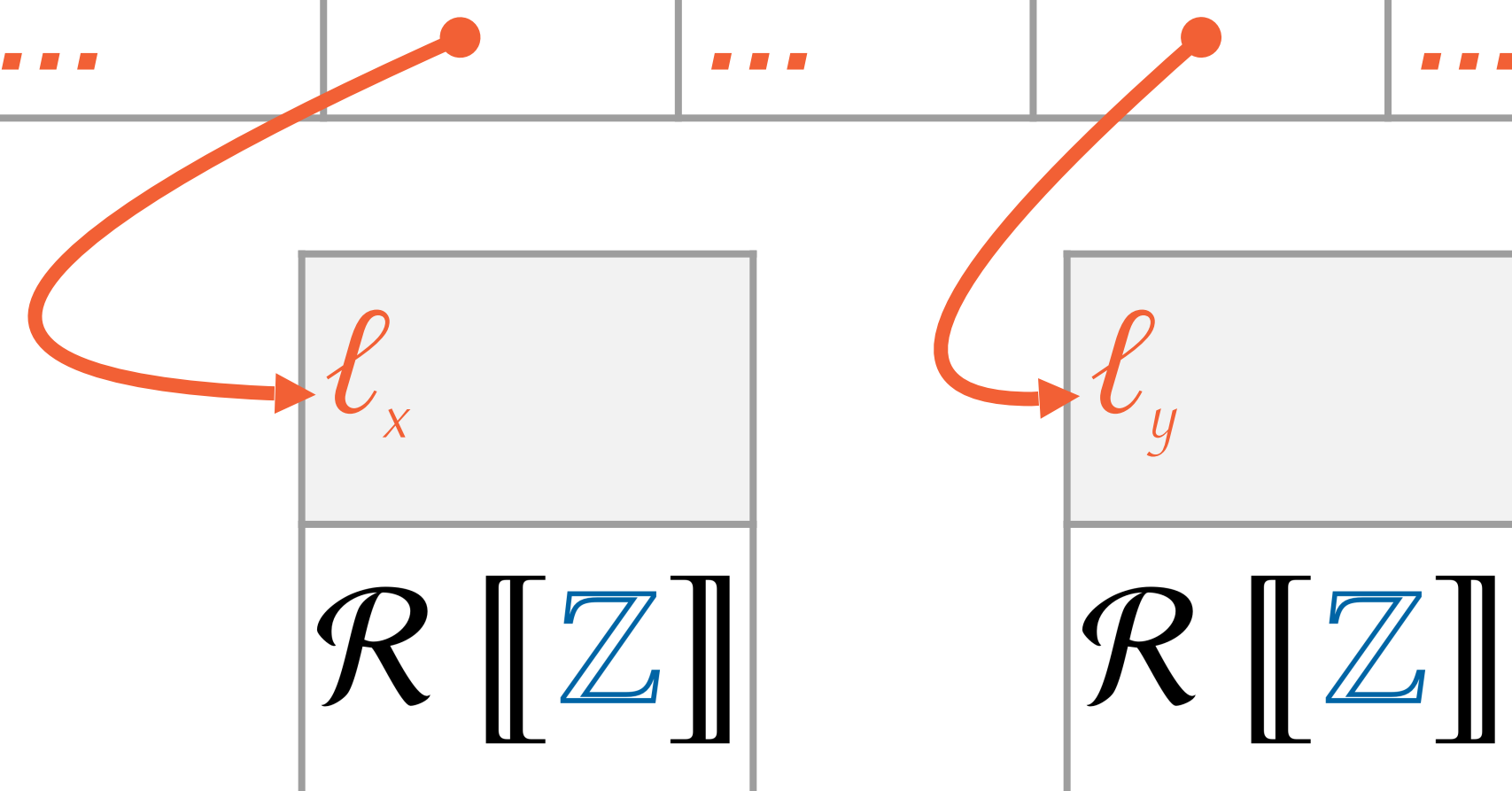
Like Swift ABI

Client Using Point

...	O_x	...	O_y	...
	?		?	

Offset Table

...	$\ell + O_x$...	$\ell + O_y$...
...	



Resilient Layout

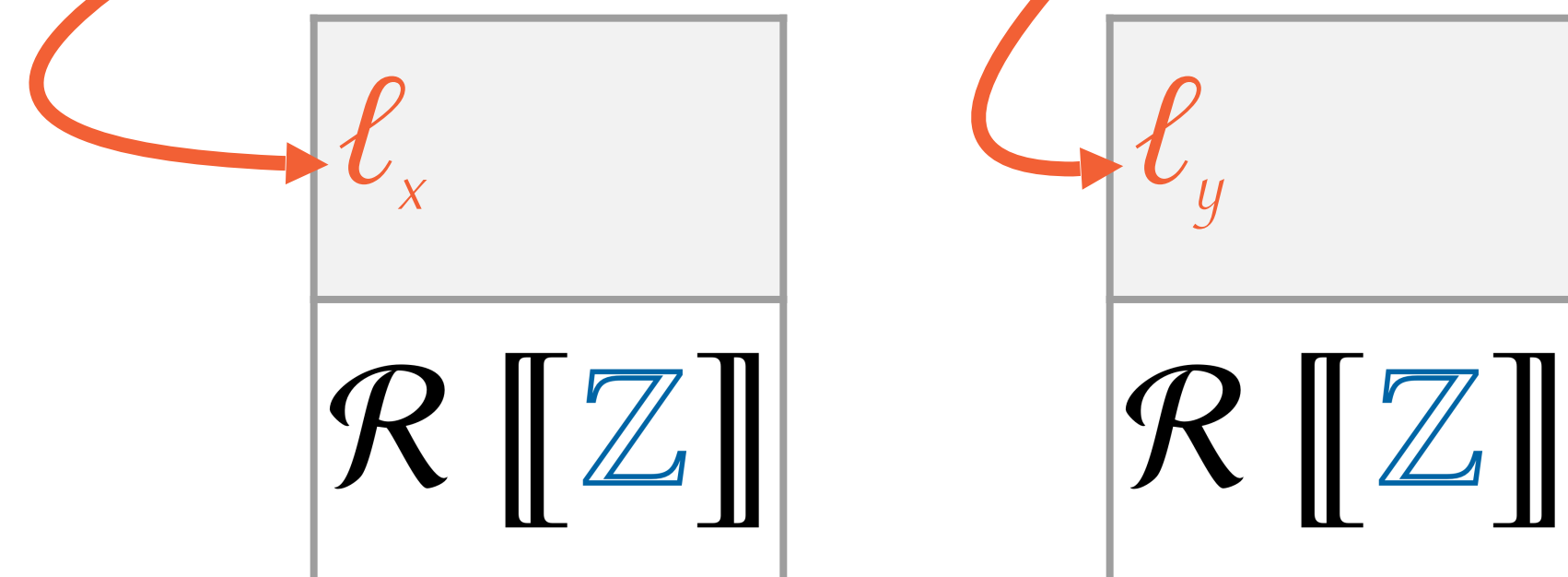
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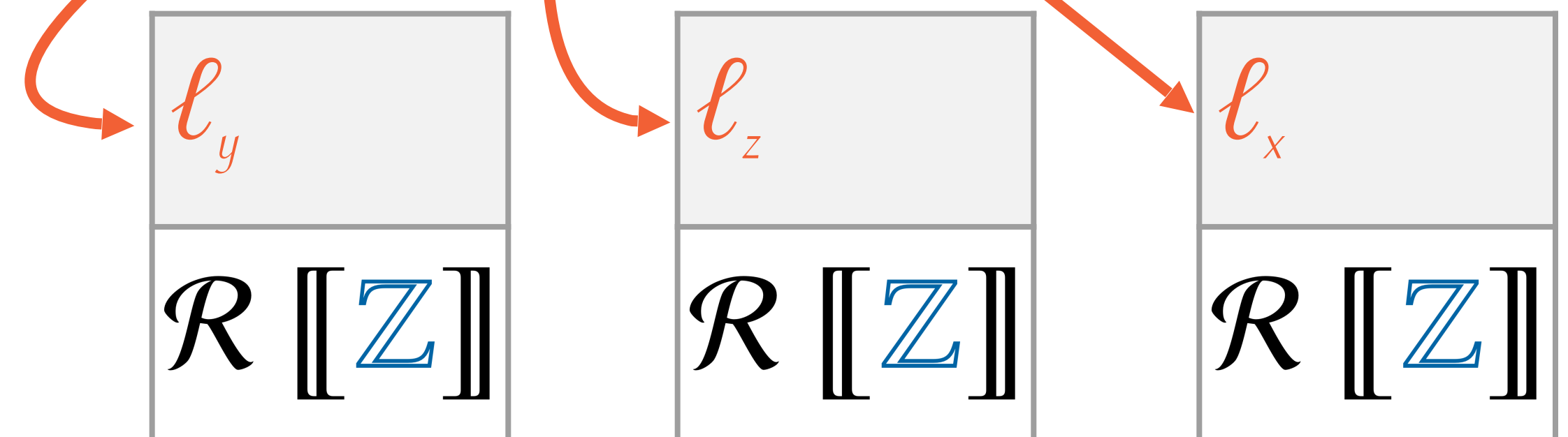
...	$l + O_x$...	$l + O_y$...
...	



Library Providing Point

O_x	O_y	O_z
2	0	1

l	$l + 1$	$l + 2$



Interlude: Type Polymorphism

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{V}[\alpha]_{\delta}(v) &\triangleq \delta(\alpha)(v) \\ \mathcal{V}[\forall \alpha. T]_{\delta}(v) &\triangleq \forall P \in \text{SemTy}. \mathcal{E}[T]_{\delta[\alpha \mapsto P]}(v[]) \\ \mathcal{D}[\Delta](\delta) &\triangleq \delta \in \text{dom}(\Delta) \rightarrow \text{SemTy}\end{aligned}$$

Resilient Layout: Signature Predicate

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2. A **destructor** is defined that can clean up a $\zeta(\text{Point})[\ell]$
3. If **Point** is **rigid**, then the accessors exactly match the **declaration order** of the fields

Evolvable Types

struct or enum

$\text{Mode} \ni m ::= \text{flex} \mid \text{rigid}$

$\text{Sig} \ni \Sigma ::= \emptyset \mid \Sigma, m \text{ k } X \{ \overline{s : T} \}$

Evolvable Types

Like `non_exhaustive` in Rust

Like `@frozen` in Swift

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(rigid struct-I)

$$\frac{\Sigma \ni \text{rigid struct } X \ \{\overline{s : T}\} \quad \overline{\Sigma; \Gamma \vdash e : T}}{\Sigma; \overline{\Gamma} \vdash \{\overline{s : e}\} : X}$$

(m struct-E)

$$\frac{\Sigma \ni m \text{ struct } X \ \{\overline{s_i : T_i}^{i < n}\} \quad \Sigma; \Gamma \vdash e : X \quad j < n}{\Sigma; \Gamma \vdash e.s_j : T_j}$$

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$\Sigma \ni m \text{ enum } X \{ \overline{s_i : T_i}^{i < n} \}$

$\Sigma; \Gamma \vdash e : T_j \quad j < n$

(m enum-I)

$$\Sigma; \Gamma \vdash s_j e : X$$

$\Sigma \ni \text{rigid enum } X \{ \overline{s : T_1} \} \quad \Sigma; \Gamma_1 \vdash e_1 : X$

$\Sigma; \Gamma_2, x : T_1 \vdash e_2 : T_2 \quad \Gamma_2 \not\ni \overline{x}$

(rigid enum-E)

$$\Sigma; \Gamma_1, \Gamma_2 \vdash \text{case } e_1 \{ \overline{s \ x \Rightarrow e_2} \} : T_2$$

Unboxed Data

$$\mathcal{V}[[T]](\ell) \triangleq \exists (b, i) = \ell.$$

{

Always boxed

($T = \text{struct } -$)

Never boxed

($T = \mathbb{Z}$)

Sometimes boxed

($T = - \rightarrow -$)

Unboxed Data

$$\mathcal{V}[[T]](\ell) \triangleq \exists (b, i) = \ell.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lceil i = 1 \rceil \star \mathcal{R}[[T]](\ell - 1) \end{array} \right.$$

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$$\underbrace{\left(\lceil i = 0 \rceil \star \mathcal{U}[[T]](b) \right)}_{\text{Top-level functions}} \vee \underbrace{\left(\lceil i = 1 \rceil \star \mathcal{R}[[T]](\ell - 1) \right)}_{\text{Closures}}$$

Top-level functions

Closures

Always boxed

($T = \text{struct } -$)

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More in the Paper

- Variations: Unboxed types, calling conventions, layout optimizations
- Theorems: Safety & memory reclamation, compiler compliance, type evolution

Next Steps

- Ongoing: **Rust**-like ABI over **Wasm** with ownership and borrowing
- Application: Verified FFI

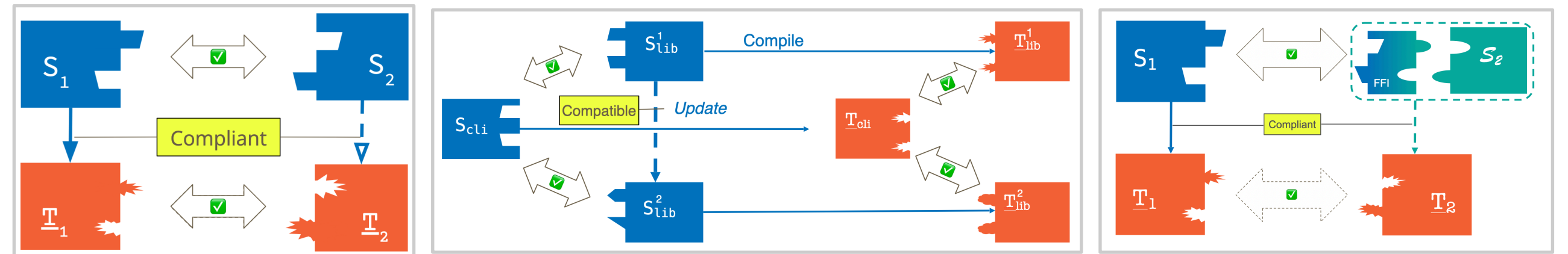
Takeaways

The Methodology

ABI Spec with Realistic Realizability

$$\underline{e} \in [\tau]$$

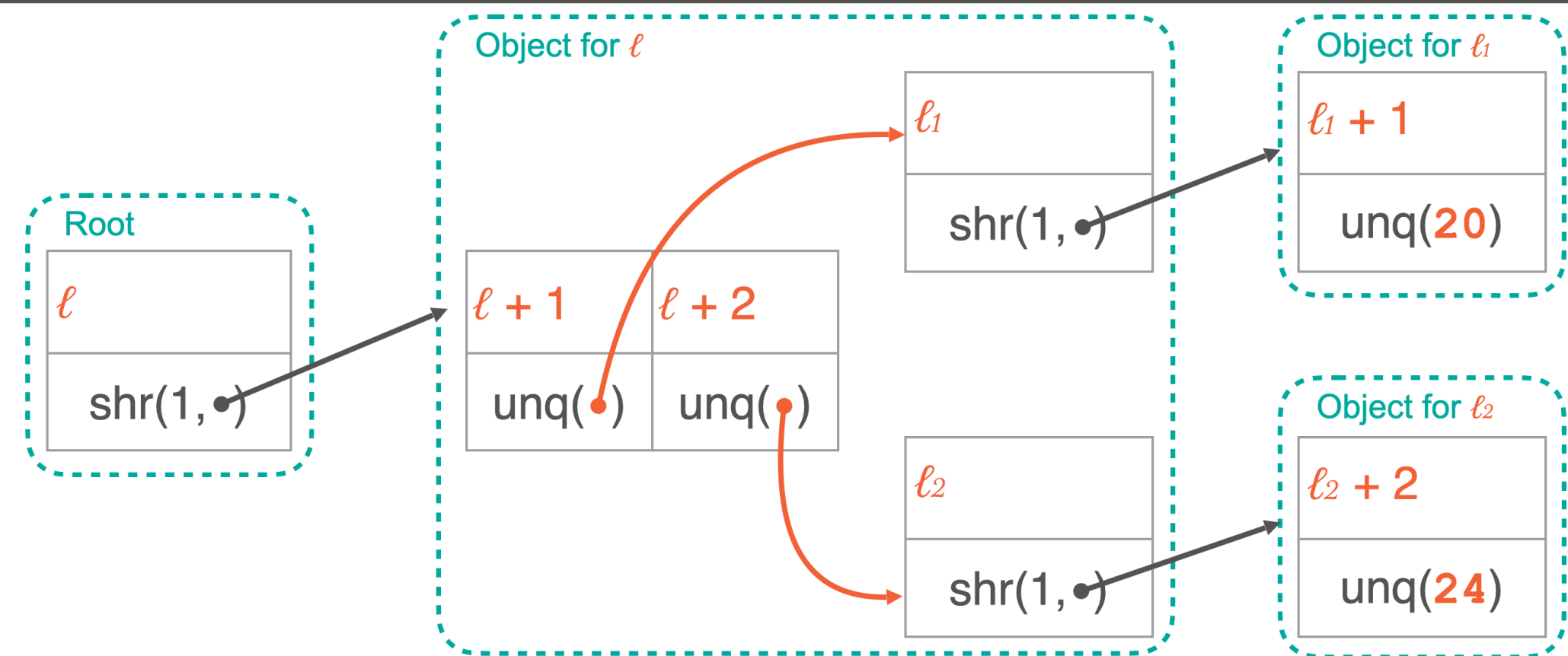
Compiler Compliance, Library Evolution, FFI Safety*



The Case Study

Graph-Based Resources for RC

$$@_{\ell} P \quad \diamond P$$



Paper
Slides
Contact