

A Reversible Semantics for Janus

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Reversible Computation & Janus

Reversible computation is a programming paradigm that allows execution to proceed both forwards and backwards

Janus: a paradigmatic reversible programming language

- imperative language with assignments, conditionals, loops
- execution can be performed deterministically forwards **and** backwards

$$x += 5 \quad \leftrightarrow \quad x -= 5$$

$$\text{if } (i > 0) \text{ then } i -= 1 \text{ else } i -= 1 \text{ fi } (i \geq 0)$$


$$\text{if } (i \geq 0) \text{ then } i += 1 \text{ else } i += 1 \text{ fi } (i > 0)$$

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$$\text{if } (i \geq 0) \text{ then } i += 1 \text{ else } i += 1 \text{ fi } (i > 0)$$

A statement inverter has been defined [Yokoyama, Glück, PEPM07]:

$$\begin{array}{llll}
 \mathcal{I}_{op}[\![+]\!] & ::= - & \mathcal{I}_{op}[\![-]\!] & ::= + & \mathcal{I}_{op}[\![^{\wedge}]\!] & ::= ^{\wedge} \\
 \mathcal{I}[\![x \oplus = e]\!] & & & & x \mathcal{I}_{op}[\![\oplus]\!] = e & \\
 \mathcal{I}[\![x[e_1] \oplus = e_2]\!] & & & & x[e_1] \mathcal{I}_{op}[\![\oplus]\!] = e_2 & \\
 \mathcal{I}[\![\text{if } e_1 \text{ then } s_1 \text{ else } s_2 \text{ fi } e_2]\!] & & & & \text{if } e_2 \text{ then } \mathcal{I}[\![s_1]\!] \text{ else } \mathcal{I}[\![s_2]\!] \text{ fi } e_1 & \\
 \mathcal{I}[\![\text{from } e_1 \text{ do } s_1 \text{ loop } s_2 \text{ until } e_2]\!] & & & & \text{from } e_2 \text{ do } \mathcal{I}[\![s_1]\!] \text{ loop } \mathcal{I}[\![s_2]\!] \text{ until } e_1 & \\
 \mathcal{I}[\![\text{call } id]\!] & & & & \text{uncall } id & \\
 \mathcal{I}[\![\text{uncall } id]\!] & & & & \text{call } id & \\
 \mathcal{I}[\![\text{skip}]\!] & & & & \text{skip} & \\
 \mathcal{I}[\![s_1 \ s_2]\!] & & & & \mathcal{I}[\![s_2]\!] \mathcal{I}[\![s_1]\!] & \\
 \mathcal{I}[\![\text{procedure } id \ s]\!] & & & & \text{procedure } id^{-1} \ \mathcal{I}[\![s]\!] &
 \end{array}$$

such that:

$$\sigma \vdash s \Downarrow \sigma' \text{ iff } \sigma' \vdash \mathcal{I}[\![s]\!] \Downarrow \sigma$$

Motivation

Janus has a well-established **big-step** semantics [Yokoyama, Glück, PEPM07]

- simple, intuitive, good for proving formal properties, ...
- but worse for analyzing nontermination, exposing intermediate steps, debugging, concurrency, etc

A **small-step** semantics was recently introduced [Lami, Lanese, Stefani, RC24]

- configurations include the statement to be executed
- uses contexts to identify the next statement

Drawback: The small-step semantics is **irreversible!**

E.g., if e_1 then s_1 else s_2 fi e_2 reduces to s_1 when e_1 is true

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Our goal

Define a **reversible** small-step semantics for Janus

Why?

- program understanding
 - reversing an statement vs executing this statement backwards
- satisfy the “loop lemma” (any reduction has an inverse)
- reversible debugging
- ...

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How to make small-step semantics reversible?

Option 1: Add a “history” to configurations

- expensive memory usage
- not strictly necessary since Janus itself is reversible!

Option 2 (Our Approach):

- statement $\rightarrow$ “program counter” (PC)

(very few examples of high-level lang. semantics based on a PC)

Move from $\langle \sigma, s, \pi \rangle$ to $\langle \sigma, \ell_{last}, \ell_{next}, \pi \rangle$ where

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Some auxiliary notions

To manage the program counter, we label **elementary blocks** (conditions, assignments, calls, etc):

if $[e_1]^{\ell_1}$ then s_1 else s_2 fi $[e_2]^{\ell_2}$

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Example

Sum2: a program computing the sum of the multiples of 2 up to n

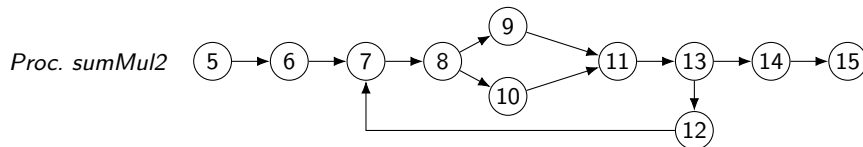
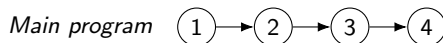
```
[start]1
[n += 2]2
[call sumMul2]3
[stop]4

procedure sumMul2
  [start]5
  [i += 1]6
  from [i == 1]7 do
    if [(i % 2) == 0]8 then [total += i]9
    else [skip]10

    fi [(i % 2) == 0]11
  loop
    [i += 1]12
  until [i >= n]13
  [n += total]14
  [stop]15
```

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Note: no explicit call/return edges in the CFG

- these are handled dynamically using the stack

An irreversible small-step semantics

We first define a small-step semantics

- use stacks for storing continuations
- equivalent to previous semantics (big-step and small-step)
- irreversible

E.g., for procedure calls:

$$\text{CALL} \frac{}{\langle \sigma, \text{call } id, \pi \rangle \rightarrow \langle \sigma, \Gamma(id), \pi \rangle}$$

E.g., for conditionals:

$$\text{IFTRUE1} \frac{\sigma \vdash e_1 \Downarrow v_1 \quad \text{is_true?}(v_1)}{\langle \sigma, \text{if } e_1 \text{ then } s_1 \text{ else } s_2 \text{ fi } e_2, \pi \rangle \rightarrow \langle \sigma, s_1, \text{if_true?}(e_2) : \pi \rangle}$$

$$\text{IFTRUE2} \frac{\sigma \vdash e_2 \Downarrow v_2 \quad \text{is_true?}(v_2)}{\langle \sigma, \text{skip, if_true?}(e_2) : \pi \rangle \rightarrow \langle \sigma, \text{skip}, \pi \rangle}$$

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From an irreversible small-step semantics to a reversible forward small-step semantics...

Main idea:

- statement $\rightarrow$ “program counter” (PC)

Move from $\langle \sigma, s, \pi \rangle$ to $\langle \sigma, \ell_{last}, \ell_{next}, \pi \rangle$ where

- ℓ_{last} : last executed statement
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Reversible Forward Semantics ($\rightarrow$)

E.g., for procedure calls:

$$\overrightarrow{\text{Call}} \frac{\text{block}(\ell') = (\text{call } id) \quad \text{entry}(\Gamma(id)) \rightarrow \ell'' \in CFG}{\langle \sigma, \ell, \ell', \pi \rangle \rightarrow \langle \sigma, \text{entry}(\Gamma(id)), \ell'', \text{call}(\ell') : \pi \rangle}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{Return}} \frac{\text{block}(\ell') = \text{stop} \quad \ell'' \rightarrow \ell''' \in CFG}{\langle \sigma, \ell, \ell', \text{call}(\ell'') : \pi \rangle \rightarrow \langle \sigma, \ell'', \ell''', \pi \rangle}$$

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$$\overrightarrow{\text{IfTrue1}} \frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{ctx}(\ell_1) = (\text{if } [e_1]^{\ell_1} \text{ then } s_1 \text{ else } s_2 \text{ fi } [e_2]^{\ell_2}) \\ \sigma \vdash e_1 \Downarrow v_1 \quad \text{is_true?}(v_1) \end{array}}{\langle \sigma, \ell, \ell_1, \pi \rangle \rightarrow \langle \sigma, \ell_1, \text{entry}(s_1), \text{if_true}(\ell_1, \ell_2) : \pi \rangle}$$

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From a reversible forward semantics to a reversible backward semantics...

- now consider pointer to last executed statement

$$\langle \sigma, \ell, \ell', \pi \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \sigma, \ell, \ell', \pi \rangle$$

- Inverse CFG: $\boxed{CFG \Rightarrow CFG^{-1}}$
- Effects of rules are swapped, e.g.,
 - $\overrightarrow{Call} \approx \overleftarrow{Return},$
 - $\overrightarrow{Return} \approx \overleftarrow{Call},$
 - $\overrightarrow{IfTrue1} \approx \overleftarrow{IfTrue2},$
 - ...

Reversible Backward Semantics ($\overleftarrow{}$)

E.g., for procedure calls:

$$\overleftarrow{\text{Call}} \frac{\text{block}(\ell_s) = \text{start} \quad \ell' \longrightarrow \ell \in \text{CFG}^{-1}}{\langle \sigma, \ell_s, \ell'', \text{call}(\ell') : \pi \rangle \leftarrow \langle \sigma, \ell, \ell', \pi \rangle}$$

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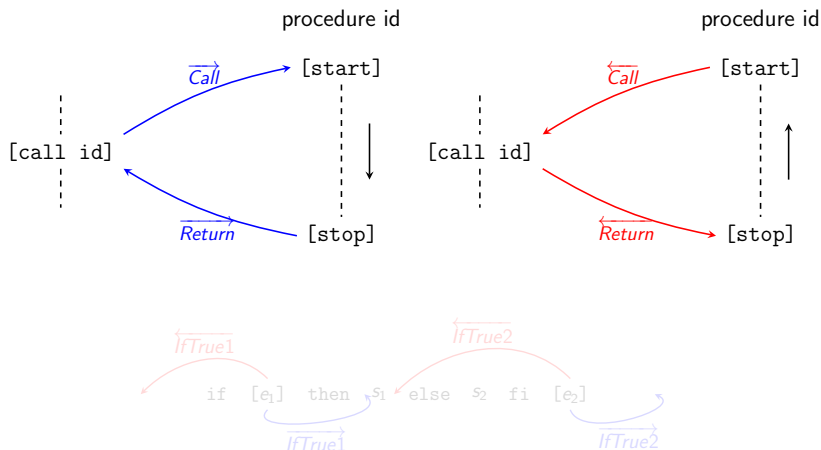
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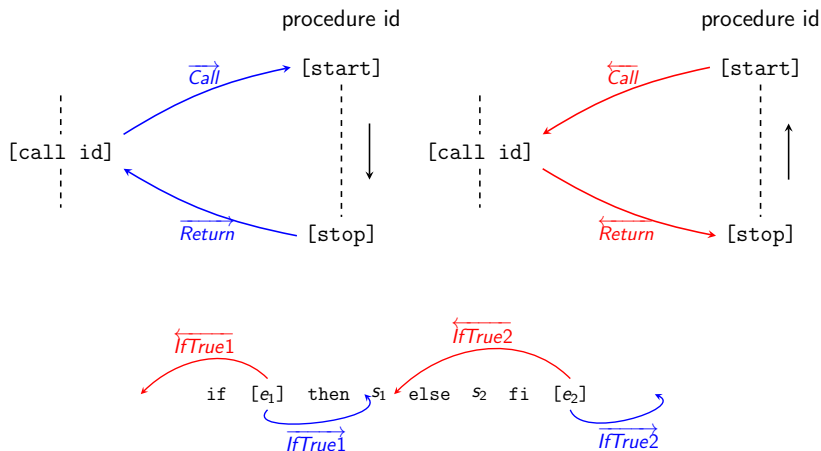
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Some properties

soundness and completeness

Let s be a program with $\text{entry}(s) \longrightarrow \ell \in \text{CFG}$. Then,

$$\langle \epsilon, s, [] \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \sigma, \text{skip}, [] \rangle$$

if and only if

$$\langle \epsilon, \text{entry}(s), \ell, [] \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \sigma, \ell', \ell'', [] \rangle \quad \text{with } \text{block}(\ell'') = \text{stop}$$

loop lemma

$$\langle \sigma, \ell_1, \ell_2, \pi \rangle \rightarrow \langle \sigma', \ell_2, \ell_3, \pi' \rangle \quad \text{iff} \quad \langle \sigma', \ell_2, \ell_3, \pi' \rangle \leftarrow \langle \sigma, \ell_1, \ell_2, \pi \rangle$$

Concluding Remarks

Contributions:

- introduced a reversible semantics for Janus (based on the use of a “program counter”)
- proved equivalence and loop lemma

Future work:

- dealing with errors
- defining a reversible debugger for Janus

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Thanks for your attention!

Questions?