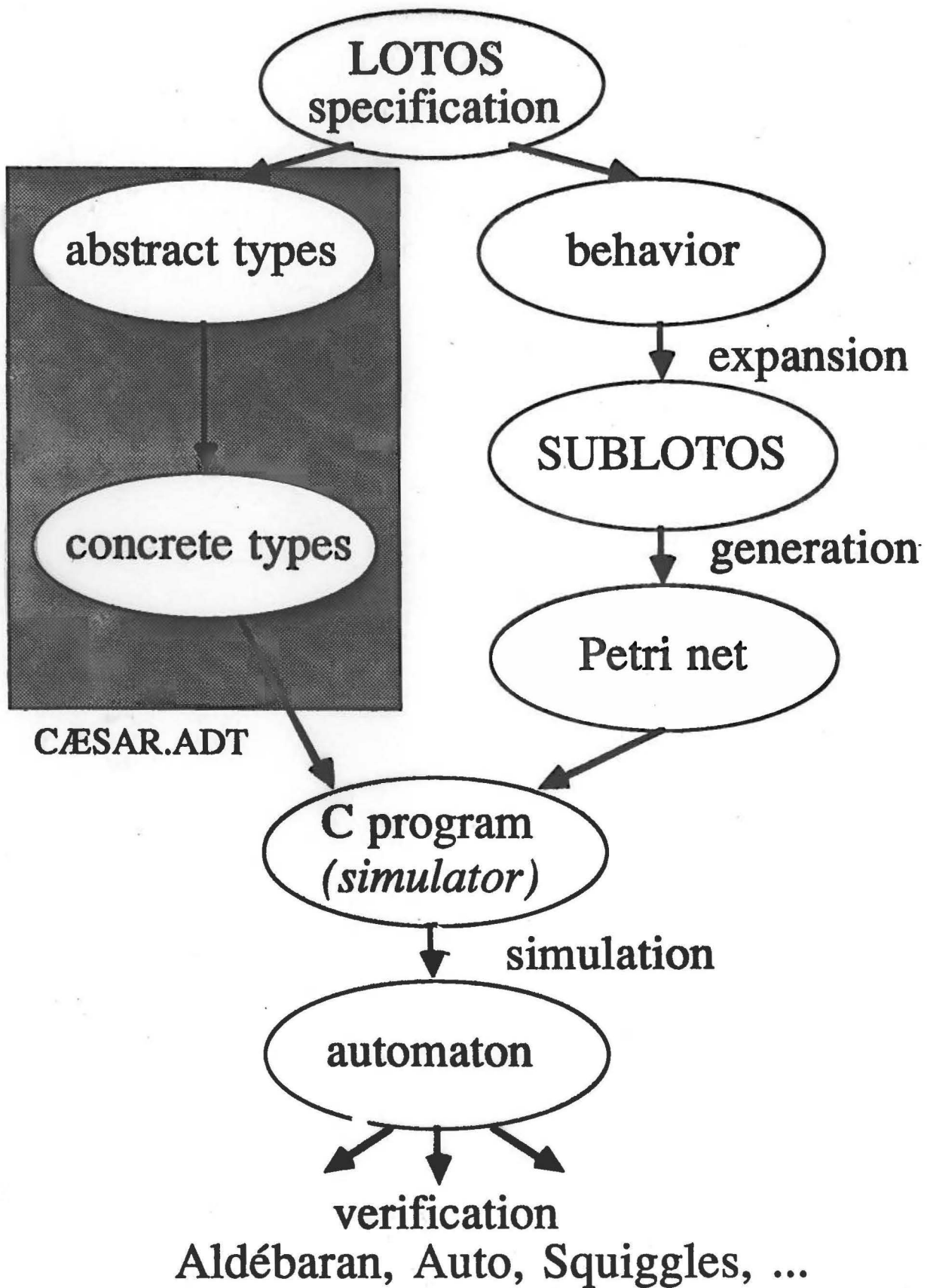


# **Compilation of LOTOS Abstract Data Types**

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## Problem

Executing LOTOS abstract data type specifications

## Existing solutions

1. dynamic term rewriting
2. code generation for rewriting machines [Wolz-Boehm]

## Our approach

- 1'. static compilation
  - performing computations at compile-time
  - no pattern-matching, unification, backtracking, ... at run-time
- 2'. target language: C

## Issues

- **data representation**  
LOTOS sorts  $\rightarrow$  C types
- **translation of equations into deterministic code**  
LOTOS operations  $\rightarrow$  C functions

[Schnoebelen, "Refined Compilation of Pattern-Matching for Functional Languages", SCP, 1988]

- taken from the transport service [ISO-8072]
- history of requests
- transformations:
  - some operations removed: **NonEmpty**, **eq**, **ne**
  - one operation introduced: **App**

type TransportServiceBasicTSPRequestHistory is ...

sorts

History

opns

NoTReqs : -> History

App : TSP, History -> History

Append : TSP, History -> History

Empty : History -> Bool

eqns

forall t, t1, t2 : TSP,

h, h1, h2 : History

ofsort History

not (IsTReq (t)) => Append (t, h) = h;

IsTReq (t) => Append (t, h) = App (t, h);

ofsort Bool

Empty (NoTReqs) = true;

Empty (App (t, h)) = Empty (h) and not (IsTReq (t));

endtype

1. apply flattening to the specification
2. treat each sort  $S$  in turn

Here:  $S = \text{History}$

3. consider the set of operations with result of sort  $S$

Here:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{NoTReqs} : \rightarrow \text{History} \\ \text{App} : \text{TSP}, \text{History} \rightarrow \text{History} \\ \text{Append} : \text{TSP}, \text{History} \rightarrow \text{History} \end{array} \right.$

4. divide this set in two parts

- **constructors**: not completely defined by the equations
- **non-constructors** completely defined by the equations  
non-constructor operations can always be rewritten

Here:

★ constructors: `NoTReqs` and `App`

★ non-constructors. `Append`

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{not (IsTReq (t))} \Rightarrow \text{Append (t, h)} = \text{h}; \\ \text{IsTReq(t)} \Rightarrow \text{Append (t, h)} = \text{App (t, h)}; \end{array} \right.$$

Constructor identification can be done:

- by hand (as in `CÆSAR.ADT`)
- automatically [Comon]

## 5. choose an implementation for values

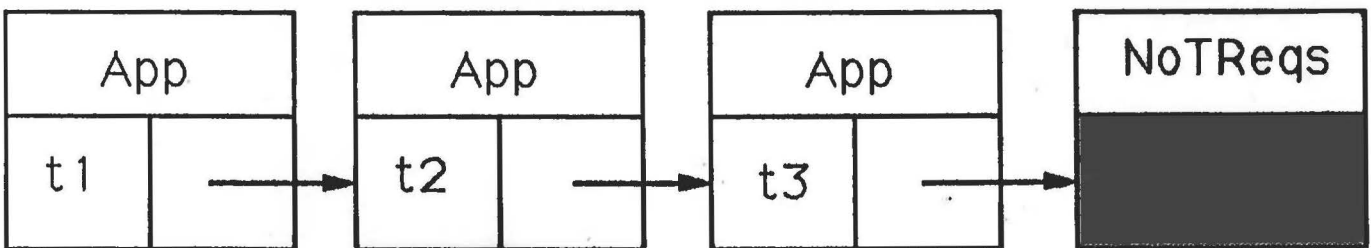
$\{ \text{values of sort } S \} \subseteq \{ \text{terms made only of constructors} \}$

Here:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{NoTReqs} : \rightarrow \text{History} \\ \text{App} : \text{TSP, History} \rightarrow \text{History} \end{array} \right.$

Syntactical definition:

$\langle \text{History} \rangle ::= \text{NoTReqs} \mid \text{App} (\langle \text{TSP} \rangle, \langle \text{History} \rangle)$

Example:  $\text{App} (\text{t1}, \text{App} (\text{t2}, \text{App} (\text{t3}, \text{NoTReqs})))$



Representation with C data structures:

**general:** pointers and discriminated unions:

- $\langle \text{App}, t, h \rangle$
- $\langle \text{NoTReqs} \rangle$

**optimized:** no discriminant

- $\langle t, h \rangle$
- NULL

## Implementation of constructors

- allocation and initialization of a memory cell

$$\text{App } (t, h) = \begin{cases} \text{create a cell } \langle \text{App}, t, h \rangle \\ \text{return a pointer to it} \end{cases}$$

## Implementation of non-constructors

- pattern-matching algorithm
- generation by induction on the set of rules

`Empty (NoTReqs) = true;`

`Empty (App (t, h)) = Empty (h) and not (IsTReq (t));`

⇓

$$\text{Empty } (h_0) = \begin{cases} \text{if } h_0 \text{ has the form } \langle \text{NoTReqs} \rangle \text{ then} \\ \quad \text{true} \\ \text{else if } h_0 \text{ has the form } \langle \text{App}, t, h \rangle \text{ then} \\ \quad \text{Empty } (h) \text{ and not } (\text{IsTReq } (t)) \end{cases}$$

`not (IsTReq (t)) => Append (t, h) = h;`

`IsTReq (t) => Append (t, h) = App (t, h);`

⇓

$$\text{Append } (t, h) = \begin{cases} \text{if not } (\text{IsTReq } (t)) \text{ then} \\ \quad h \\ \text{else if } \text{IsTReq } (t) \text{ then} \\ \quad \text{App } (t, h) \end{cases}$$

## Restrictions

- equations are **oriented**
- equations must be **left-linear**

$$f(t, h, h) = \text{Append}(t, h)$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$h = h' \Rightarrow f(t, h, h') = \text{Append}(t, h)$$

- equations **between constructors** must be removed

## Termination

- What happens if the rewriting system does not terminate?
- The generated code loops (unfinite recursive calls).

$$f(t, h) = \text{Append}(t, f(t, h))$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$f(t, h) = \{ \text{Append}(t, f(t, h)) \}$$

## Confluence

- What happens if the rewriting system is not confluent?
- Call-by-value + decreasing priority is assumed.

$$g(t, \text{NoTReqs}) = \text{false};$$

$$g(t, h) = \text{IsTReq}(t);$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$g(t, h) = \begin{cases} \text{if } h \text{ has the form } \langle \text{NoTReqs} \rangle \text{ then} \\ \quad \text{false} \\ \text{else} \\ \quad \text{IsTReq}(t) \end{cases}$$



- LOTOS ADTs can be translated into C libraries
- a prototype tool exists: CÆSAR.ADT
- translation is general
- translation is fast
- generated code is efficient, even optimal for:
  - integer numbers
  - enumerated types
  - tuples (records)
- other applications:
  - LOTOS → ASN.1
  - SDL → C