

可逆プログラミング言語



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Example: Fibonacci-Pairs

`n x1 x2`

global store (three integer variables,
initially zero)

`procedure fib`

`if n=0 then x1 += 1`

test

`x2 += 1`

`else n -= 1`

`call fib`

`x1 += x2`

`x1 <=> x2`

reversible
procedure

swap values of x1, x2

`fi x1=x2`

assertion

Forward & Backward Computation

```
procedure main_fwd
```

```
  n += 4
```

```
  call fib
```

procedure forward

```
procedure main_bwd
```

```
  x1 += 5
```

```
  x2 += 8
```

```
  uncall fib
```

procedure backward

```
procedure fib
```

*same procedure!
(code sharing)*

Janus: a Reversible Language

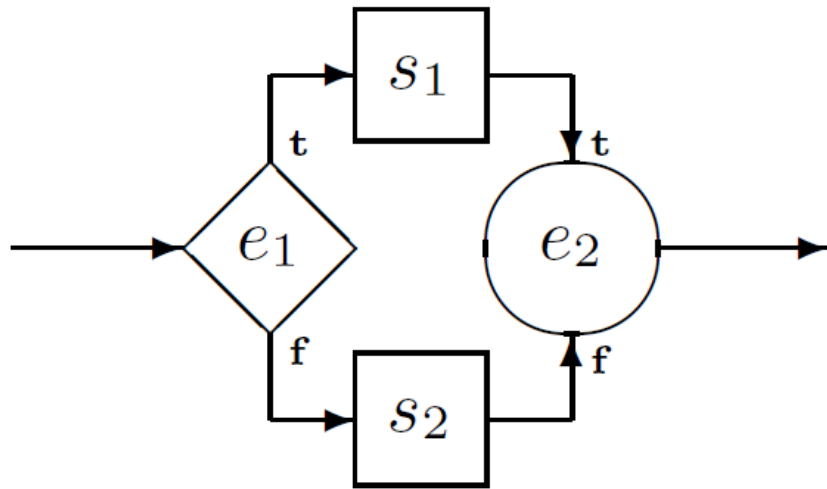
- To our knowledge, the first reversible structured language
 - Suggested for a class at Caltech [Lutz and Dervy 1982]
- Imperative language
- Global store, no local store
- Scalar and array types, integer values
- Structured control operators (IF, LOOP)
- Simple procedures (correspond to loops)
 - No return value, side effects on global store

Syntax of Janus

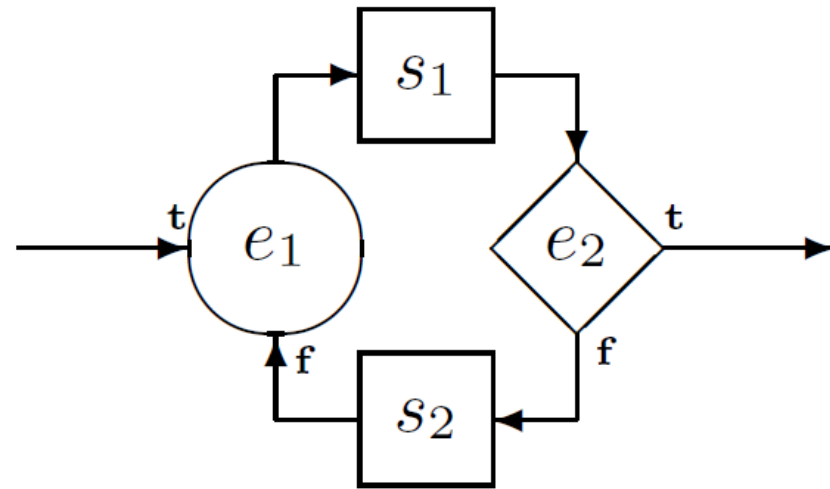
$p ::= vdec^* (\text{procedure } id \ s)^+$
 $vdec ::= x \mid x[c]$
 $s ::= x \oplus = e \mid x[e] \oplus = e \mid$
 $\text{if } e \text{ then } s \text{ else } s \text{ fi } e \mid$
 $\text{from } e \text{ do } s \text{ loop } s \text{ until } e \mid$
 $\text{call } id \mid \text{uncall } id \mid \text{skip} \mid s \ s$
 $e ::= c \mid x \mid x[e] \mid \sim e \mid e \odot e$
 $c ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid \dots \mid 4294967295$
 $\oplus ::= + \mid - \mid \wedge$
 $\odot ::= \oplus \mid * \mid / \mid \% \mid */ \mid \& \mid | \mid \&\& \mid || \mid$
 $< \mid > \mid = \mid != \mid <= \mid >=$

Assignment operations
 Reversible Conditional
 Reversible Loop
 Procedure call/uncall
 32-bit integers

Control Flow Operators



(a) Conditional



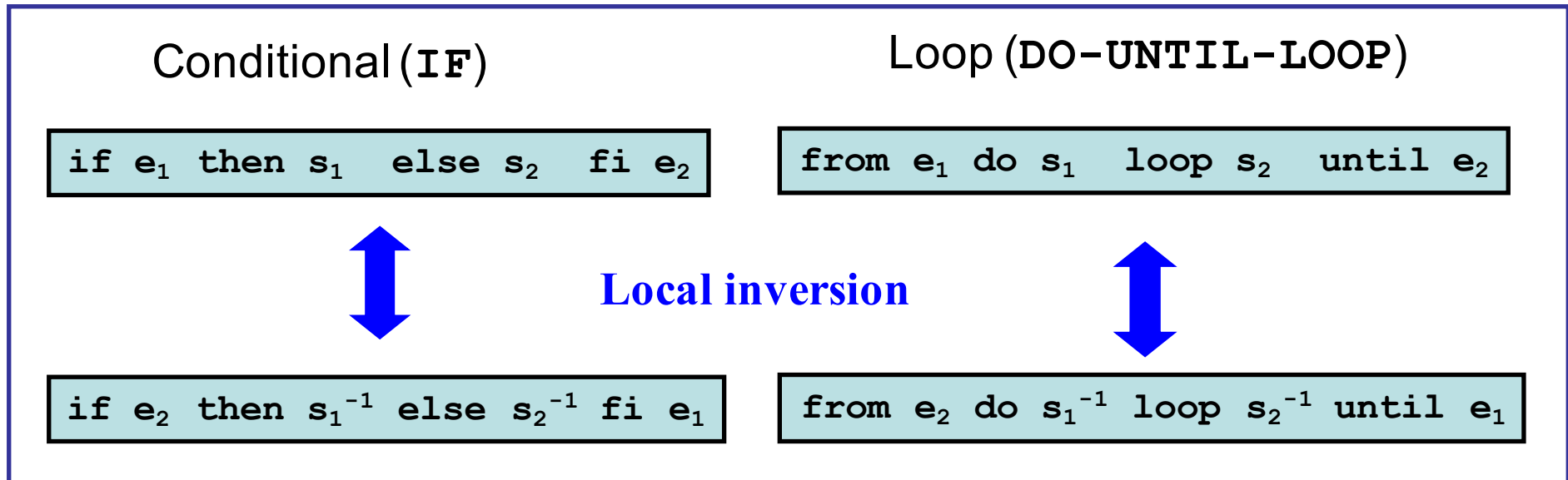
(b) Loop

```
if e1 then s1 else s2 fi e2
```

```
from e1 do s1 loop s2 until e2
```

Remark: Circles are assertions

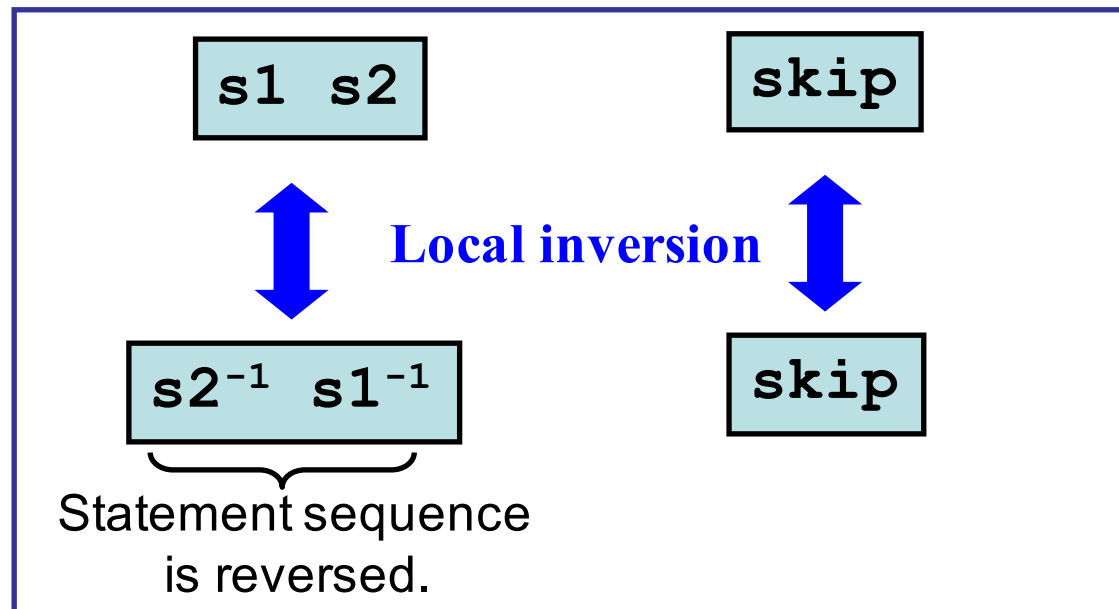
Local Inversion of CFOs



⇒ Conditional and Loop are reversible.

Skip and Sequence

$$\frac{\sigma \vdash_{stmt} s_1 \Rightarrow \sigma' \quad \sigma' \vdash_{stmt} s_2 \Rightarrow \sigma''}{\sigma \vdash_{stmt} s_1 s_2 \Rightarrow \sigma''} \text{Seq} \quad \frac{}{\sigma \vdash_{stmt} \text{skip} \Rightarrow \sigma} \text{Skip}$$



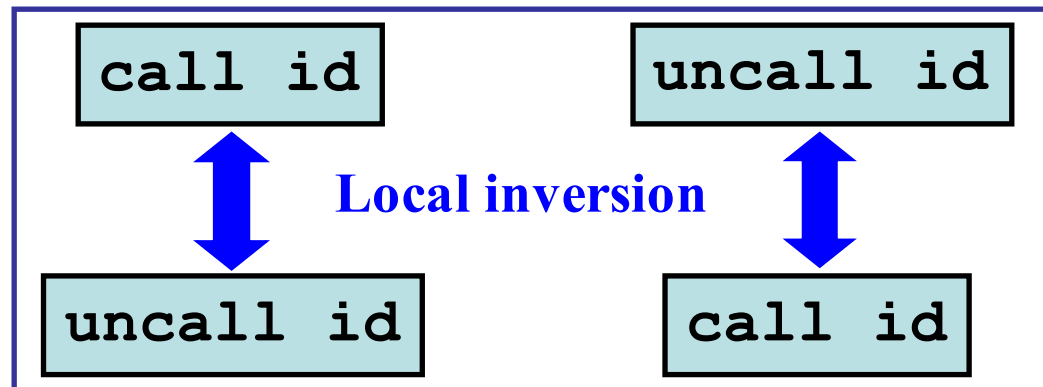
⇒ Skip and sequence are reversible.

Procedure Call / Uncall

$$\frac{\boxed{\sigma} \vdash_{stmt} \Gamma(id) \Rightarrow \boxed{\sigma'}}{\sigma \vdash_{stmt} \text{call } id \Rightarrow \sigma'} \quad \text{Call}$$

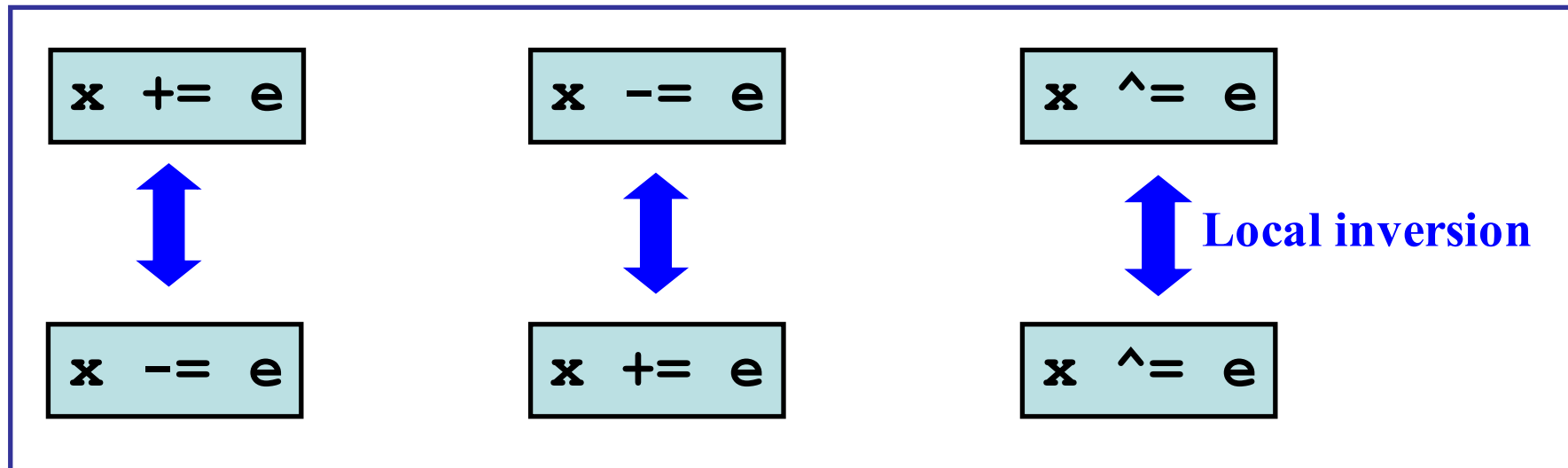
$$\frac{\boxed{\sigma'} \vdash_{stmt} \Gamma(id) \Rightarrow \boxed{\sigma}}{\sigma \vdash_{stmt} \text{uncall } id \Rightarrow \sigma'} \quad \text{Uncall}$$

$\Gamma \in \text{Idens}[\text{Janus}] \rightarrow \text{Stmts}[\text{Janus}]$



⇒ Procedure call / uncall is reversible.

C-like Assignments



Abbreviation: $x += e \Leftrightarrow x := x + e$
If variable x must not occur in expression e ,
this is again an example of reversible update.

⇒ C-like Assignments are reversible.

Evaluation of Expressions

Judgment: $\sigma \vdash_{\text{Store}} \text{expr } e \Rightarrow_{\text{Exp}} v$ _{Val}

$$\frac{}{\sigma \vdash_{\text{expr}} c \Rightarrow \llbracket c \rrbracket} \text{Con}$$

$$\frac{}{\sigma \vdash_{\text{expr}} x \Rightarrow \sigma(x)} \text{Var}$$

$$\frac{\sigma \vdash_{\text{expr}} e_1 \Rightarrow v_1 \quad \sigma \vdash_{\text{expr}} e_2 \Rightarrow v_2 \quad \llbracket \odot \rrbracket(v_1, v_2) = v}{\sigma \vdash_{\text{expr}} e_1 \odot e_2 \Rightarrow v} \text{BinOp}$$

$$\odot \in \{+, -, \wedge, \dots\}$$

Store $\sigma : \text{Var} \Rightarrow \text{Val}$

Evaluation of expressions is **fwd deterministic**.
But it is not **backward deterministic**.

Non-injective Binary Operators

- Some of the binary operators (others are similar)

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket + \rrbracket(v_1, v_2) &= (v_1 + v_2) \bmod 2^{32} \\ \llbracket = \rrbracket(v_1, v_2) &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } v_1 \neq v_2 \\ 1 & \text{if } v_1 = v_2 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

- No binary operator is injective.
- There does not exist a unique inverse operation.

Question: Why does this *not* harm the reversibility of statements?

Answer: Reversible Update

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Evaluation of RHS} \\
 \text{(Irreversible)} \\
 \boxed{\sigma \vdash_{expr} e \Rightarrow v} \\
 \text{Reversible Update} \\
 \boxed{v_2 = \llbracket \oplus \rrbracket(v_1, v)} \\
 \hline
 \sigma \uplus \{x \mapsto v_1\} \vdash_{stmt} x \oplus = \boxed{e} \Rightarrow \sigma \uplus \{x \mapsto v_2\} \quad \text{AssVar}
 \end{array}$$

- $\sigma \vdash_{expr} e \Rightarrow v$ is fwd deterministic.
 - Variable x must not occur in expression e .
 - Function $\lambda v'. \llbracket \oplus \rrbracket(v', v)$ is injective for any v when \oplus is $+$, $-$ or \wedge .
- \Rightarrow It has an inverse function.

 C-like Assignments are reversible.

Theorem: Janus Statements are Reversible

$$\forall s \in \text{Stmts}[\text{Janus}], \exists s' \in \text{Stmts}[\text{Janus}], \\ \forall \sigma, \sigma' \in \text{Stores}[\text{Janus}]. \\ \sigma \vdash_{\text{stmt}} s \Rightarrow \sigma' \iff \sigma' \vdash_{\text{stmt}} s' \Rightarrow \sigma$$

Remarks:

- Evaluation of expressions is not reversible.
But this does not harm this reversibility.
- Referential transparency: $s = s' \Rightarrow s_1 s s_2 = s_1 s' s_2$
- **We cannot write irreversible programs in Janus.**

Criteria of Computational Strength

R-Turing completeness

A reversible language is called r-Turing complete if it can simulate **reversible Turing machines (RTM), cleanly.**

RTM in Janus: Less than 40 lines

```
procedure main
  ... RTM, tape and constants decl. and init.
  from q=QS
  do call inst(q,left,s,right,q1,s1,s2,q2:
    pc += 1
    if pc=PC_MAX then
      pc ^= PC_MAX
    fi pc=0
  until q=QF

procedure pushtape
  if empty(stk) && (s=BLANK) then
    s ^= BLANK // zero-clear s
  else
    push(s,stk)
  fi empty(stk)
```

```
procedure inst

  if q=q1[pc] then
    if s=s1[pc] then // Symbol rule:
      q += q2[pc]-q1[pc] // set q to q2[pc]
      s += s2[pc]-s1[pc] // set s to s2[pc]
    else
      if s1[pc]=SLASH then // Shift rule:
        q += q2[pc]-q1[pc] // set q to q2[pc]
        if s2[pc]=RIGHT then
          call pushtape(s,left) // push s on left
          uncall pushtape(s,right) // pop right to s
        else
          if s2[pc]=LEFT then
            call pushtape(s,right) // push s on right
            uncall pushtape(s,left) // pop left to s
          fi s2[pc]=LEFT
          fi s2[pc]=RIGHT
          fi s1[pc]=SLASH
          fi s=s2[pc]
        fi q=q2[pc]
```

- Assignment:

- Zero-cleared copying, Zero-clearing by a constant

```
{ x := 0, y := v }  
x ^= y  
{ x := v, y := v }
```

```
{ x := v, y := v }  
x ^= y  
{ x := 0, y := v }
```

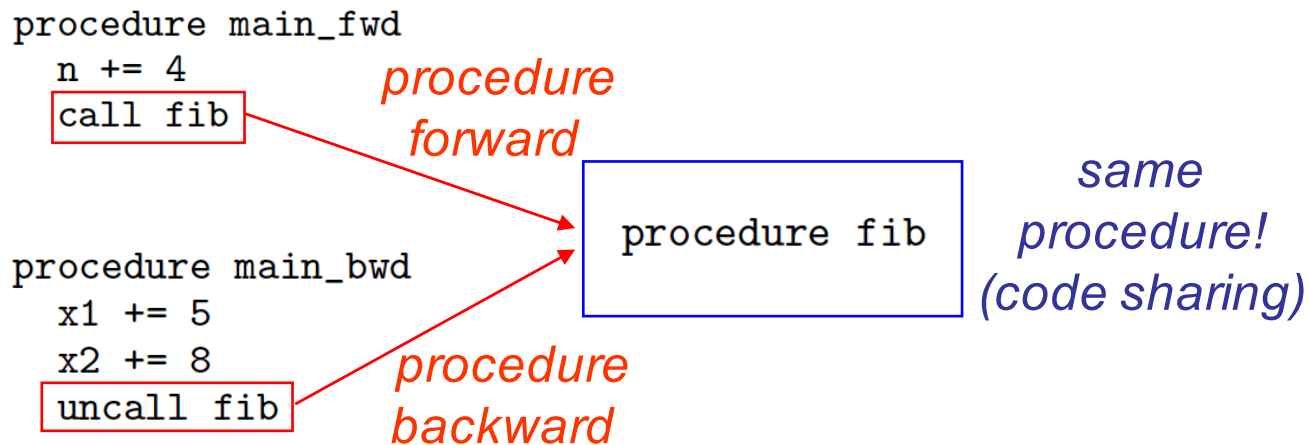
- Garbage manipulation:

- Temporary stack

```
procedure alloc_tmp  
  tmp_sp += 1  
  tmp <=> tmp_stack[tmp_sp]
```

```
{ x := v, ... }  
x <=> tmp  
call alloc_tmp  
{ x := 0, ... }
```

- New modularity:
 - Code sharing by call and uncall



- Call-uncall (Garbage collection)
 - Local Bennett's method [Bennett 1973]:

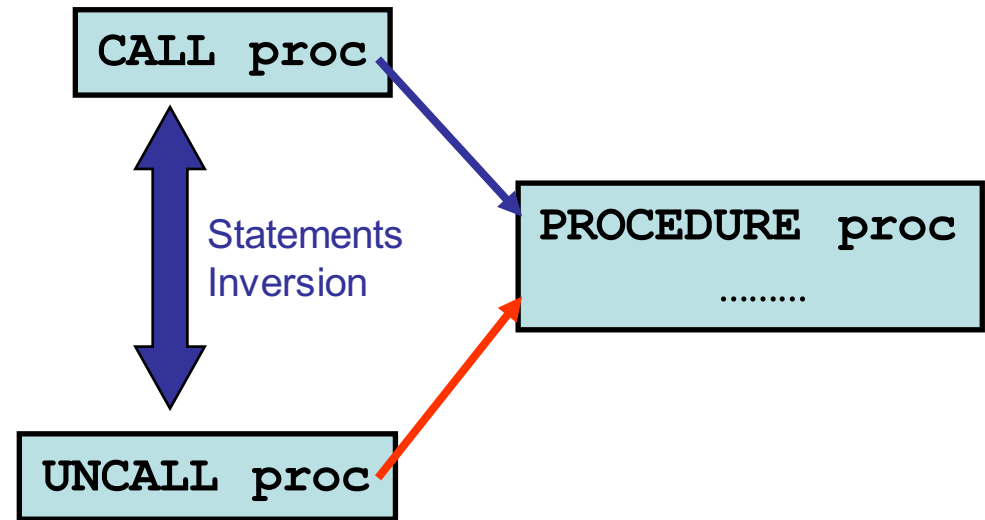
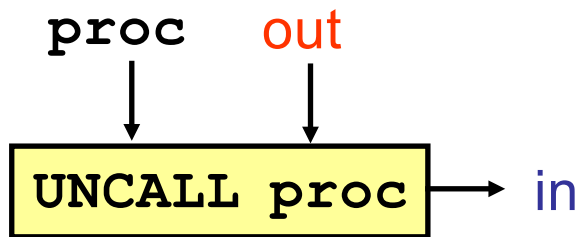
```

call f
// copy the result of f
uncall f

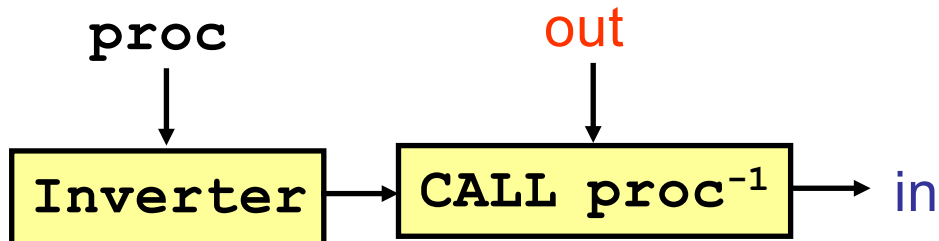
```

Two Approaches to Inversion of Program

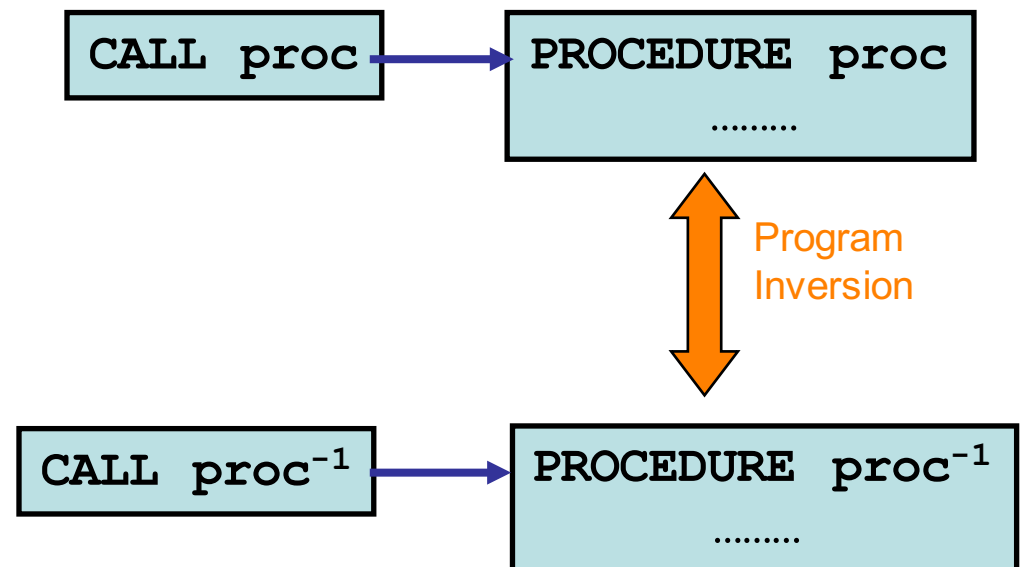
- Inverse Interpretation:



- Program Inversion:



In Janus, any statements have its inverse.



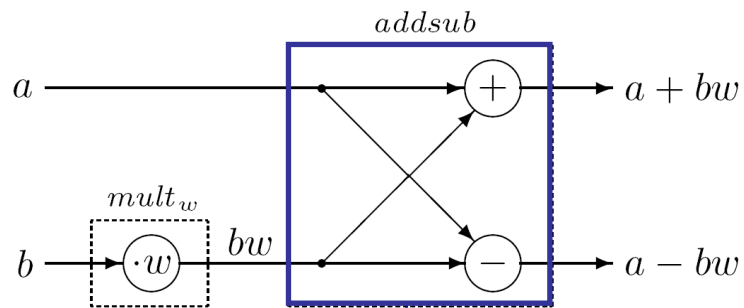
Reversible Integer FFT (radix-2) [CF08]

```
procedure rfft(int re, int im, int N)
  local int k=0, int j=0, int m=1
  from m=1 // Stage of butterflies
  do from k=0
    do from j=0 // Butterfly:
      do re[k+j+m] += lift1(k,j,m,im) // 1. lifting
        im[k+j+m] += lift2(k,j,m,re)
        re[k+j+m] += lift1(k,j,m,im)
        call flipswap(k,j,m,re,im)
        +=(re[k+j],re[k+j+m]) // 2. addsub
        +=(im[k+j],im[k+j+m])
      j += 1
    until j=m
    j ^= m
    k += m*2
  until k=N
  k ^= N
  call double(m)
until m=N
delocal int k=0, int j=0, int m=N
```

Computational Kernel

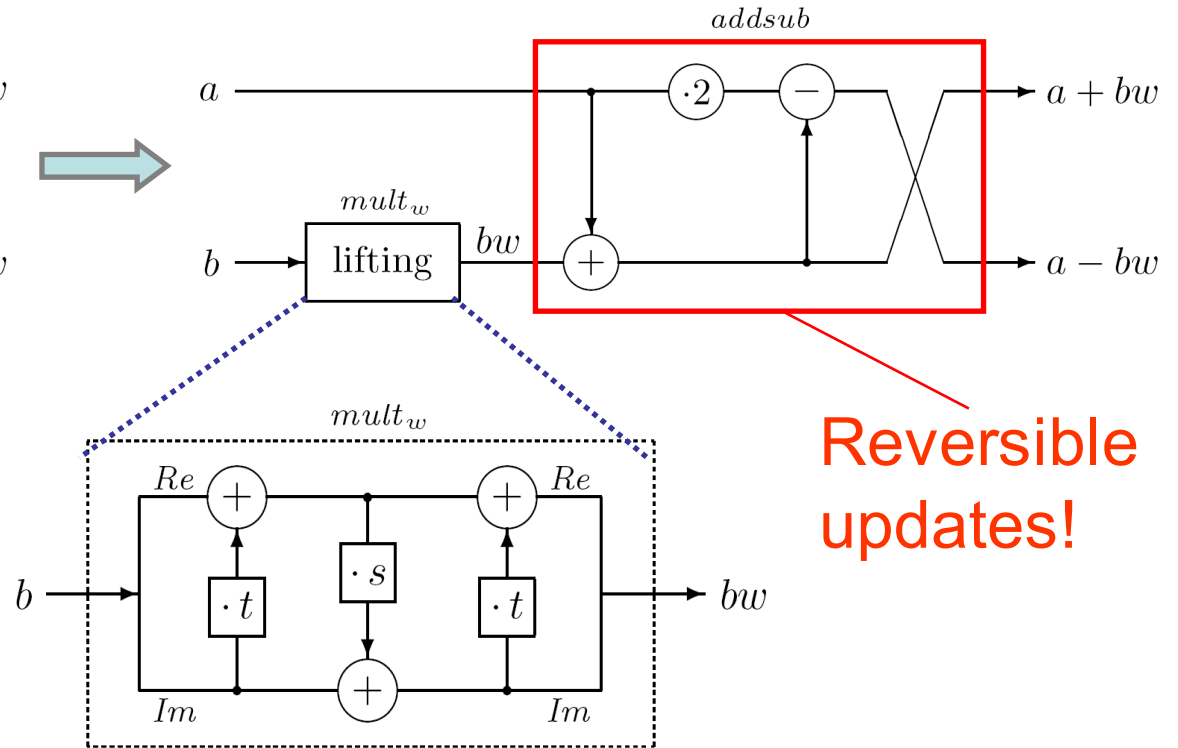
Computational Kernel

Ordinary butterfly



Add and subtract real and imaginary parts of a and b .

Reversible butterfly



Reversible updates!

Lifting

[OraintaraChenNguyen02]

Concluding Remarks

- As any computation model does, reversible computation model itself is theoretically of interest.
- **Formalized** reversible language Janus.
 - Janus: the first reversible language suggested for a class at Caltech [Lutz 1986].
- **Proved** that Janus is reversible.
- Explored the connection between **program inversion** and reversible computing.
- Demonstrated the practical and nontrivial reversible programs
 - **fast Fourier transform**
- Shown the computational strength of the language by implementing a **reversible Turing machine interpreter**.

Related Work: History of (Clean) Reversible High-level Programming Languages

- **Janus** [Lutz and Derby 1982]
 - The *first* reversible language. Imperative.
- **psiLisp** [Baker 1992]
 - The reversible Lisp-like functional language w/destructive updates.
- **R** [Frank 1997]
 - R compiler generates PISA code, which *runs on the reversible processor* Pendulum [Vieri 1999].
- **Inv** [Mu, Hu, and Takeichi 2004]
 - An injective *functional* language.
- **Gries' invertible language** [Gries 1981]
 - Locally invertible CFOs

References

- Yokoyama T., Glück R., [A reversible programming language and its invertible self-interpreter](#). In: Partial Evaluation and Program Manipulation. Proceedings. 144-153, ACM Press 2007.
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- Yokoyama T., Axelsen H.B., Glück R., [Reversible Flowchart Languages and the Structured Reversible Program Theorem](#). In: International Colloquium on Automata, Languages and Programming. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, Vol. 5126, pp. 258-270, Springer-Verlag, 2008.