

# Decoding Lua: Formal Semantics for the Developer and the Semanticist

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- About Lua.
- Why do we need a formal semantics of Lua?
- The Semantics.
- The mechanization.
- Future work.

# About Lua



- Extension programming language.
  - Good data-description facilities.
  - Small language, small implementation.
  - Should be extensible.
  - Clear and simple syntax.
  - No need for mechanisms for programming-in-the-large.
- Concretely:
  - Procedural programming with data-description facilities.
  - Features for fast development: dynamic typing, automatic memory management.
  - Metaprogramming mechanisms: modification of values' behaviour under special circumstances.



- Projects using Lua:

- Heavily used in the video game industry: mobile games, “AAA” games and game engines.
- Other scriptable software: **Adobe Photoshop Lightroom, LuaTex, VLC media player, Wireshark,...**
- Look at [www.lua.org/uses.html](http://www.lua.org/uses.html).

## Why do we need a formalized semantics of Lua?

- Developers of tools for code analysis and language extensions.
- Lua programmers.

## Developers of tools for code analysis and language extensions

- Tools for code analysis:
  - **Luacheck**<sup>1</sup>
  - **Lua Inspect**<sup>2</sup>
  - More on [lua-users.org/wiki/ProgramAnalysis](http://lua-users.org/wiki/ProgramAnalysis).
- Language extensions
  - **Ravi**<sup>3</sup>
  - **Typed Lua**<sup>4</sup>
- Formal proofs of soundness, strengthen the possibilities of static analysis (e.g., *weak tables*).

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<sup>1</sup><https://github.com/mpeterv/luacheck>

<sup>2</sup><http://lua-users.org/wiki/LuaInspect>

<sup>3</sup><http://ravilang.github.io/>

<sup>4</sup>A. M. Maidl, F. Mascarenhas, and R. Ierusalimsky. A formalization of Typed Lua. In DLS '15, 2015.

## Lua programmers

- From  $\lambda_{JS}$ , S5,  $\lambda_{\pi}$ : it's plausible to give a formal semantics for real programming languages, using (mostly) just common mathematical knowledge.
- They even provide a lightweight mechanization.
- Developers could benefit from it: concise formal description of the semantics of the whole language (no core language approach required for Lua).
- The project can be benefited from having people of different areas testing it (JSCert).



## Semantics

- The model.
- Semantics of stateless constructions.
- Semantics of state.
- Semantics of programs.
- Built-in services.
- Metatables.

## The model

- Concepts from small-steps operational semantics and reduction semantics with evaluation contexts.
  - **Small-step operational semantics:** the execution model of state (to capture the intuition of the developer).
  - **Reduction semantics with evaluation contexts:** evaluation contexts and their several applications (easiness of description of context-sensitive semantics, modularity), environment using substitution function.

## Semantics of stateless constructions

## syntax

$$s ::= \text{if } e \text{ then } s \text{ else } s \text{ end} \mid ; \mid \dots$$

$$v ::= \text{nil} \mid \text{true} \mid \text{false} \mid \dots$$

$$e ::= v \mid e \text{ and } e \mid e \text{ or } e \mid \dots$$

## relations between terms (computations)

$$\frac{v \notin \{\text{nil}, \text{false}\}}{\text{if } v \text{ then } s_1 \text{ else } s_2 \text{ end} \rightarrow^s s_1} \quad \frac{v \in \{\text{nil}, \text{false}\}}{\text{if } v \text{ then } s_1 \text{ else } s_2 \text{ end} \rightarrow^s s_2}$$

$$\frac{op \in \{\text{and}, \text{or}\}}{v \text{ op } e \rightarrow^e \delta(\text{op}, v, e)}$$

## interpretation function

$$\delta(\text{and}, v, e) = \begin{cases} v & \text{if } v = \text{false} \vee v = \text{nil} \\ e & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\delta(\text{or}, v, e) = \begin{cases} v & \text{if } v \neq \text{false} \wedge v \neq \text{nil} \\ e & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

## Semantics of state

## syntax

$$s ::= \dots \mid \mathbf{local\ } x = e \mathbf{\ in\ } s \mathbf{\ end} \mid x = e$$

## computations

$$\frac{\sigma' = (r, v), \sigma}{\sigma : \mathbf{local\ } x = v \mathbf{\ in\ } s \mathbf{\ end} \rightarrow^{s.\sigma} \sigma' : s[x \setminus r]}$$

$$\frac{\sigma' = \sigma[r := v]}{\sigma : r = v \rightarrow^{s.\sigma} \sigma' ;;}$$

## Semantics of programs

## evaluation contexts

$$\begin{aligned}
 E ::= & \quad [] \mid \text{if } E \text{ then } s \text{ else } s \text{ end} \\
 & \quad \mid \text{local } x = E \text{ in } s \text{ end} \mid \\
 & \quad \mid x = E \mid E \text{ binop } e \mid v \text{ binop } E
 \end{aligned}$$


## embedding relations using evaluation contexts

$$\frac{e \rightarrow^e e'}{\sigma : E[e] \mapsto \sigma : E[e']} \qquad \frac{s \rightarrow^s s'}{\sigma : E[s] \mapsto \sigma : E[s']}$$

$$\frac{\sigma : s \rightarrow^{s\text{-}\sigma} \sigma' : s'}{\sigma : E[s] \mapsto \sigma' : E[s']}$$

**Built-in services**

- Abstracts the details of the semantics of a service into an interpretation function ( $\delta$ ):

$$\frac{l \in \{\text{type, assert, error, pcall, select, ...}\}}{\mathbf{\$builtin} \ l \ (v_1, \dots, v_n) \rightarrow^{\text{builtin}} \delta(l, v_1, \dots, v_n)}$$

- Our def. of execution environment: global variables bound with wrapper procedures of a **\$builtin** form:

```

type = function (v)
    return $builtin type(v)
end

```

## Metatables

- An ordinary Lua table that defines the behaviour of a given value under certain special operations:

```
1 local t = {}
2 print(t)    >> table: 0x68d7f0
3 print(next(t))    >> nil
4 t()    >> attempt to call local 't' (a table value)
5 setmetatable(t, { __call = function () print(" Callable!") end})
6 print(t)    >> table: 0x68d7f0
7 print(next(t))    >> nil
8 t()    >> Callable!
```

- Useful to develop DSLs.

## Metatables

- Formalization of the mechanism:
  - The special operation is tagged:

$$\frac{\delta(\text{type}, v_1) \neq \text{"function"}}{\sigma : v_1(v_2, \dots) \rightarrow^{\text{funcall}} \sigma : \langle v_1(v_2, \dots) \rangle \Downarrow \text{WrngFC}}$$

- The metatable mechanism solves the situation:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} v_3 = \text{indexmetatable}(v_1, \text{"\_call"}, \sigma) \\ v_3 \notin \{\text{nil}, \text{false}\} \end{array}}{\sigma : \langle v_1(v_2, \dots) \rangle \Downarrow \text{WrngFC} \rightarrow^{\text{meta}} \sigma : v_3(v_1, v_2, \dots)}$$



- Some of the features formalized:
  - Every type of Lua value, except coroutines and userdata.
  - Metatables.
  - Identity of closures.
  - Dynamic execution of source code.
  - Error handling.
  - Services of the standard library: basic functions and services from the libraries **math**, **tables** and **string**.
- Features left:
  - Coroutines and userdata.
  - GC and *weak tables*.
  - **goto** and **repeat** statement.
  - Remaining standard library's services.

# Mechanization

- Implemented using PLT Redex.
- Tested against Lua 5.2's test suite:

<b>File</b>	<b>Features tested</b>	<b>Coverage</b>
calls.lua	<b>functions and calls</b>	77.83%
closure.lua	<b>closures</b>	48.5%
constructs.lua	<b>syntax and short-circuit opts.</b>	63.18%
events.lua	<b>metatables</b>	90.4%
locals.lua	<b>local variables and environments</b>	62.3%
math.lua	<b>numbers and math lib</b>	82.2%
nextvar.lua	<b>tables, next, and for</b>	53.24%
sort.lua	<b>(parts of) table library</b>	24.1%
vararg.lua	<b>vararg</b>	100%

- Next step: testing against libraries written in pure Lua.

- What's left from the test suite:
  - Language features not covered by our formalization (mentioned later).
  - Tests of implementation details of the interpreter and not the language's semantics.
- Every line of code of the test suite that falls within the scope of this work successfully passes the tests.
- Mechanization available at [github.com/Mallku2/lua-redex-model](https://github.com/Mallku2/lua-redex-model).

## Future work

- Strengthen the possibilities of static analysis
  - Weak references (*wr*): don't prevent the data they point to from being garbage collected.
  - Lua introduces *wr* by means of *weak tables*: Lua's tables whose elements are *wr*.

```

1      local t = {}    >> New table...
2      setmetatable(t, {__mode = "v"})  >> ...whose values are
3                                          >> referred by wr.
```

- *wr* are a way of interfacing with the GC: it opens the possibility of writing programs with GC dependent behaviour.

- Strengthen the possibilities of static analysis

```
1 local t = {}
```

```
2 setmetatable(t, {__mode = "v"})
```

```
3 t["foo"] = {}    >> Just one ref. to this value: a wr.
```

- Strengthen the possibilities of static analysis

```
1 local t = {}
2 setmetatable(t, {__mode = "v"})
3 t["foo"] = {}    >> Just one ref. to this value: a wr.
4 local i = 0
5 while t["foo"] do    >> GC will delete the value t["foo"]
6     print(i)
7     i = i + 1
8 end
```



- Strengthen the possibilities of static analysis

```

1 local t = {}
2 setmetatable(t, {__mode = "v"})
3 t["foo"] = {}    >> Just one ref. to this value: a wr.
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```

```
~$ lua wt.lua
```

```
0
```

```
·
·
```

```
391
```

```
~$ lua wt.lua
```

```
0
```

```
·
·
·
```

```
337
```

- Strengthen the possibilities of static analysis

```

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8 end

```

```

~$ lua wt.lua
0
.
.
.
391

~$ lua wt.lua
0
.
.
.
337

```

Donnelly et. al., *"Formal Semantics of Weak References"*

- Add missing features:
  - goto (replace evaluation contexts by *program contexts*<sup>5</sup>).
  - Coroutines<sup>6</sup>.
  - GC and weak tables (in progress).
  - Remaining services of the standard library.
- Check desired properties on a proof assistant: PLT Redex → Coq.
- Enjoy it:
  - Recognise GC-safe Lua programs.

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<sup>5</sup>R. Krebbers and F. Wiedijk. *Separation logic for non-local control flow and block scope variables*. In FOSSACS'13, 2013

<sup>6</sup>A. L. Moura and R. Ierusalimsky. *Revisiting coroutines*. TOPLAS, 31(2):6:1–6:31, February 2009