Synchronous Languages—Lecture 08

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Schizophrenia Problems

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- 4. What is the physical explanation/equivalent for constructiveness?

- 1. How can we determine the *constructive behavioral semantics* of a program? (Hint: 2-step procedure)
- 2. When does this fail?
- 3. What is the difference to the logical behavioral semantics?
- 4. What is the physical explanation/equivalent for constructiveness?
- 5. What circuit property is equivalent to logical correctness?

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Overview

Schizophrenia and Reincarnation

The Problem Solving the Reincarnation Problem Tardieu and de Simone (2004)

Schizophrenia Problems

Recall

- Synchronous programs consist of macro steps
- Macro steps consist of micro steps
- Transition rules define micro steps

Questions:

- Can a statement be executed more than once in a macro step?
- ▶ If so, does this cause any problems?

Schizophrenia Problems

Recall

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Questions:

- Can a statement be executed more than once in a macro step?
- ▶ If so, does this cause any problems?

Schizophrenic statements

- are statements that are started more than once in a macro step (eg., an emit), or left and entered in the same macrostep (eg., an abort)
- ► Although signal values do not change in the further starts, the repeated execution might differ!

A Related Problem with Abortion

```
loop
abort
emit A;
pause;
emit B
when I
end loop
```

Assume the control is at the pause and I is present

- \sim emit B is aborted
- ightarrow emit A is executed

Hence, we cannot simply say that

- Weak abortion executes all actions of the macro step
- And strong abortion kills these actions

Instead, it depends on whether the actions belong to the surface of the abort statement or to its depth

- Surface of a statement: parts that are reachable in one macrostep.
- ▶ Depth of a statement: all parts reachable in later macrosteps.

Example for Schizophrenic Emission

```
loop
present I then
pause
end present;
emit A;
||
pause
end loop
```

- The previous example was not yet schizophrenic
- However, consider Schizo1 on the left
- Assume I was present in the first instance and is absent in the second

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Example for Schizophrenic Emission

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present I then
pause
end present;
emit A;
||
pause
end loop
```

- The previous example was not yet schizophrenic
- However, consider Schizo1 on the left
- Assume I was present in the first instance and is absent in the second
 - → emit A is executed
 - → loop restarts its body
 - \sim present I ... is skipped
 - → emit A is executed twice
- Hence, schizophrenic statements exist

Schizophrenic Actions

▶ Is it a problem that statements may be executed more than once in a macro step?

Schizophrenic Actions

- Is it a problem that statements may be executed more than once in a macro step?
- Since the value of a valued signal is always computed for a whole macrostep, it appears (at a first glance) not to be a problem
 - ▶ Executing emit S more than once makes S present
 - Executing emit(S(i)) more than once has the same effect as the execution of multiple emit(S(i))
- So, the synchrony of the valued signal updates and the causal ordering of variable updates seems to make everything consistent

Schizophrenic Actions

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 - Executing emit(S(i)) more than once has the same effect as the execution of multiple emit(S(i))
- So, the synchrony of the valued signal updates and the causal ordering of variable updates seems to make everything consistent
- However, scopes of local variables may be re-entered
- ▶ This can change the environment in micro steps
- → Reincarnation problem

The Reincarnation Problem

- The reincarnation problem is related to schizophrenia
- Reincarnation takes place, iff a local declaration is left and re-entered within the same macro step
- ► This is not necessarily a problem
- However, it may lead to unexpected behaviours
- In particular, in combination with schizophrenic statements, since these may behave different in the second execution

```
loop
 signal S in
   present S then
     emit S_on
   else
     emit S off
   end:
   pause
   emit S;
   present S then
     emit S_on
   else
     emit S_off
   end;
 end signal
end loop
```

```
loop
 signal S in
   present S then
     emit S on
   else
     emit S off
   end;
   pause
   emit S;
   present S then
     emit S_on
   else
     emit S_off
   end;
 end signal
end loop
```

If control starts at the pause, then S is emitted

```
loop
 signal S in
   present S then
     emit S_on
   else
     emit S off
   end;
   pause
   emit S;
   present S then
     emit S_on
   else
     emit S_off
   end:
  end signal
end loop
```

- If control starts at the pause, then S is emitted
- Second conditional emits S_on
- Scope of local signal is left
- Loop restarts its body
- Scope of local signal is entered
- First conditional emits S_off
- Control stops at pause

```
loop
 signal S in
   present S then
     emit S_on
   else
     emit S off
   end;
   pause
   emit S;
   present S then
     emit S_on
   else
     emit S_off
   end:
  end signal
end loop
```

- If control starts at the pause, then S is emitted
- Second conditional emits S on
- Scope of local signal is left
- Loop restarts its body
- Scope of local signal is entered
- First conditional emits S_off
- Control stops at pause
- \rightarrow Both S_on and S_off are present for t > 0

Compilation to Software

 Reincarnating local declarations is well-known from sequential imperative languages

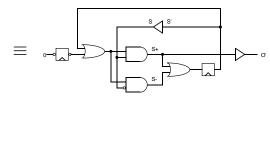
Compilation to Software

- Reincarnating local declarations is well-known from sequential imperative languages
- It is handled by maintaining a stack that holds the current visible variables together with their values
- ▶ If a local declaration is entered, an entry for the variable is put on the stack
- During execution, the values of the variables on the stack may be changed; to this end, the stack is searched from top to bottom to find a variable
- If a local declaration is left, the entry is deleted from the stack
- → No problem in software

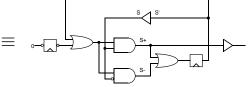
```
module P17:
output 0;
loop
signal S in
present S
then emit 0
end present;
pause;
emit S;
end signal
end loop
end module
```



```
module P17:
output 0;
loop
  signal S in
   present S
     then emit O
   end present;
   pause;
   emit S;
  end signal
end loop
end module
```

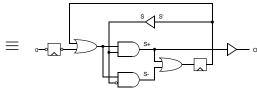


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module P17:
output 0;
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end loop
end module
```



➤ The circuit resulting from the translation rules (as given so far) does not behave as P17!

```
module P17:
output 0;
loop
signal S in
present S
then emit 0
end present;
pause;
emit S;
end signal
end loop
end module
```



- ➤ The circuit resulting from the translation rules (as given so far) does not behave as P17!
- ► The Problem: The circuit translation rules do not consider signal scoping rules
- Different signal incarnations are treated as identical

Compilation Problem

The proposed hardware synthesis can still be used with the following adaptions:

- generate copies of locally declared signals (one for the surface and one for the depth)
- decide for every occurrence of these signals which copy is meant

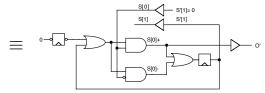
Note: more than one copy may be required this way → multiple reincarnation

```
module P17:
output 0;
loop
signal S in
present S
then emit 0
end present;
pause;
emit S;
end signal
end loop
end module
```



```
module P17:
output 0;
loop
  signal S in
    present S
     then emit 0
  end present;
  pause;
  emit S;
  end signal
end loop
end module
```

```
module P17:
output 0;
loop
signal S in
present S
then emit 0
end present;
pause;
emit S;
end signal
end loop
end module
```



 In this circuit, signal is handled correctly by separating surface and depth

```
loop
                  (a)
 trap T1 in
                  (1)
   pause;
   exit T1
                  (b)
   loop
    trap T2 in
      pause; (2)
      exit T2
      loop (c)
        emit 0(1);
                  (3)
        pause
      end loop
     end trap
   end loop
 end trap
end loop
```

▶ 0 is an integer signal, combined by +

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```
loop
                    (a)
 trap T1 in
                    (1)
   pause;
   exit T1
   loop
                    (b)
     trap T2 in
                   (2)
       pause;
       exit T2
       loop
                    (c)
         emit 0(1);
                    (3)
         pause
       end loop
     end trap
   end loop
  end trap
end loop
```

- ▶ 0 is an integer signal, combined by +
- After first macrostep, control rests on all three pause statements in parallel

```
1000
                    (a)
 trap T1 in
                    (1)
   pause;
   exit T1
                    (b)
   loop
     trap T2 in
                    (2)
       pause:
       exit T2
       loop
                    (c)
         emit O(1):
                    (3)
         pause
       end loop
     end trap
   end loop
  end trap
end loop
```

- ▶ 0 is an integer signal, combined by +
- After first macrostep, control rests on all three pause statements in parallel
- ▶ In the second macrostep:
 - ▶ pause (3) is left \rightarrow restart loop (c) \rightarrow 0(1) emitted
 - pause (2) is left → execute
 exit T2 → restart loop (b)
 → emit O(1)
 - pause (1) is left → execute
 exit T1 → restart loop (a)
 → emit O(1)
- \sim 0(1) is emitted three times

- Nested loops may even lead to multiple reincarnations
- Note: leaving and restarting a local declaration can only be done by a surrounding loop
- Number of nested loops around the local declaration corresponds with the number of possible reincarnations
- ► Remark: generated copies can, in principle, be substituted, however, the compilation is then even more complicated

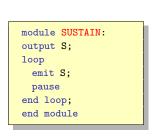
 Schizophrenia can be a problem even without local signal reincarnations

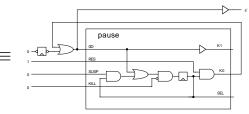
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- ➤ To illustrate, first consider the following circuit translation (which is equivalent to sustain S):

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- ➤ To illustrate, first consider the following circuit translation (which is equivalent to sustain S):

```
module SUSTAIN:
output S;
loop
emit S;
pause
end loop;
end module
```

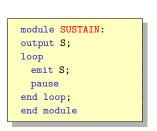
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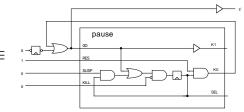




► KO output of pause subcircuit feeds back to the GO input

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- To illustrate, first consider the following circuit translation (which is equivalent to sustain S):





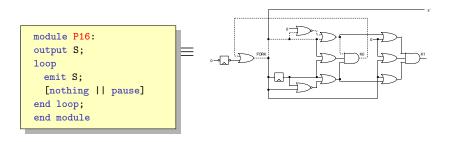
- ► KO output of pause subcircuit feeds back to the GO input
- However, signal levels are always fully determined

Now consider the circuit translation for P16, which should be equivalent to SUSTAIN:

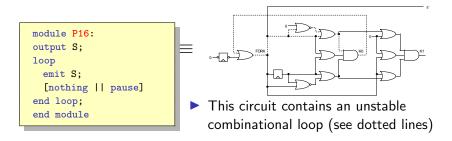
Now consider the circuit translation for P16, which should be equivalent to SUSTAIN:

```
module P16:
output S;
loop
emit S;
[nothing || pause]
end loop;
end module
```

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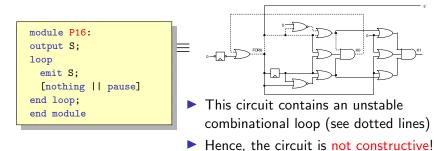
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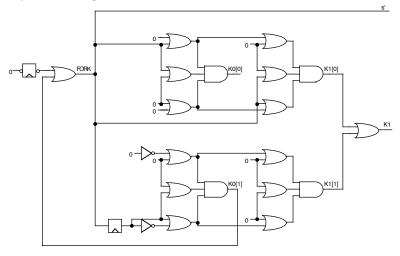
Now consider the circuit translation for P16, which should be equivalent to SUSTAIN:



► The problem: reincarnation of parallel

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Schizophrenic Synchronizer



Correct circuit of (!s; (0 | 1))*

Solutions to the Reincarnation Problem

Problematic for hardware circuit synthesis

- Variables are translated to wires and registers
- Wires must have unique values for every cycle!

Questions

- Do schizophrenic local declarations require more than one wire?
- ▶ How to separate the scopes in the circuit?

Solutions:

- Simple loop duplication
- Poigné and Holenderski (1995) → circuit level
- ► Berry (1996/1999) ~ circuit level
- ▶ Schneider and Wenz $(2001) \sim$ program level
- ► Tardieu and de Simone (2004) ~ program level

Reincarnation: Simple Solution

A simple approach to eliminate schizophrenia (and hence reincarnation), is to duplicate loop bodies:



- ➤ Since *p* is not instantaneous, no part of *p* can be restarted immediately
- We have to do this recursively
- → Worst-case increase of program size:

Reincarnation: Simple Solution

► A simple approach to eliminate schizophrenia (and hence reincarnation), is to duplicate loop bodies:

```
100p p end \Rightarrow 100p p;p end
```

- ➤ Since *p* is not instantaneous, no part of *p* can be restarted immediately
- We have to do this recursively
- → Worst-case increase of program size: Exponential



- Add unique labels to each pause statement
- New Esterel statement gotopause jumps to a labeled pause

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- Define function surf(p) to compute surface of p as:
 - ightharpoonup surf(100p p end) = surf(p)
 - ightharpoonup surf(p;q) = surf(p); surf(q) if p can be instantaneous
 - ightharpoonup surf(p) = surf(p) otherwise
 - ightharpoonup $surf(\ell: exttt{pause}) = exttt{gotopause}\ \ell$

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 - ightharpoonup surf(p;q) = surf(p) otherwise
 - $ightharpoonup surf(\ell : pause) = gotopause \ell$
- ▶ Define function dup(p) that expands loop bodies:
 - ightharpoonup dup(loop p end) = loop surf(p); dup(p) end
- Omitted rules correspond to simple recursive calls

Example with gotopause

Expand loop body by applying dup():

```
loop
  signal S in
    present S then emit O end;
  pause
    emit S;
  end;
  present I then emit O;
end loop
```

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Example with gotopause

Expand loop body by applying dup():

```
loop
    signal S in
    present S then emit O end;
    pause
    emit S;
    end;
    present I then emit O;
end loop
```

```
loop
  signal S in
    present S then emit O end;
  gotopause 1;
end;
signal S in
    present S then emit O end;
  1: pause;
    emit S
end;
  present I then emit O end;
end loop
```

Optimization: remove dead code

- Program size grows quadratic in worst case, but linear in practice
- ► As by Schneider and Wenz, no new registers are introduced
- But there is still room for improvement . . .

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- ▶ But there is still room for improvement . . .
- ▶ Observation 1: Whether a program p is instantly re-started depends on both p and the context of p

```
trap T in
loop

P1
end loop
end trap
```

```
loop
trap T in

P2;
pause
end trap
end loop
```

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P1
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```

```
loop
trap T in
P2;
pause
end trap
end loop
```

 \triangleright p_1 is instantly restarted when it returns completion code 0

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```
trap T in
loop
P1
end loop
end trap
```

```
loop
trap T in
P2;
pause
end trap
end loop
```

- \triangleright p_1 is instantly restarted when it returns completion code 0
- \triangleright p_2 is instantly restarted when it returns completion code 2

Based on Observation 1, the program transformation can be enhanced with static program analysis

- Compute potential completion codes for each program fragment p
- Compute unsafe completion codes for the context of p
- ▶ If intersection is not empty, then p is potentially schizophrenic

Based on Observation 1, the program transformation can be enhanced with static program analysis

- Compute potential completion codes for each program fragment p
- Compute unsafe completion codes for the context of p
- ▶ If intersection is not empty, then p is potentially schizophrenic

Observation 2: Only signal declarations and parallel statements can lead to schizophrenic behavior

► The improved transformation does not blindly duplicate whole loop bodies, but instead duplicates only potentially schizophrenic signal declarations and parallel statements

To Go Further

- Gérard Berry, The Constructive Semantics of Pure Esterel, Draft book, current version 3.0, Dec. 2002, Chapter 12, http://www-sop.inria.fr/members/Gerard.Berry/ Papers/EsterelConstructiveBook.zip
- Klaus Schneider and M. Wenz, A New Method for Compiling Schizophrenic Synchronous Programs, CASES 2001, http: //es.cs.uni-kl.de/publications/datarsg/ScWe01.pdf
- Oliver Tardieu and Robert de Simone, Curing Schizophrenia by Program Rewriting in Esterel, MEMOCODE 2004 http://www1.cs.columbia.edu/~tardieu/papers/ memocode04.pdf