

WasmFX: Typed Continuations in Wasm

Daniel Hillerström¹ Sam Lindley¹
Andreas Rossberg² KC Sivaramakrishnan³ Daan Leijen⁴ Matija Pretnar⁵

¹The University of Edinburgh, UK

²DFINITY, CH

³IIT Madras, IN

⁴Microsoft Research, USA

⁵University of Ljubljana, SI

October 20, 2021

WebAssembly: neither web nor assembly (Haas et al. 2017)

What is Wasm?

- A universal compilation target
- A virtual stack machine (source language agnostic)
- A predictable performance model

Code format

- A Wasm “program” is a structured module
- Designed for stream compilation
- The term language is *statically typed* and block-structured
- Control flow is structured (*i.e.* all CFGs are reducible)

Wasm MVP 1.0 is tailored for C/C++

WasmFX extends Wasm with first-class continuations

The problem

- Non-local control flow abstractions are pervasive (e.g. `async/await`, lightweight threads, first-class continuations)
- Wasm lacks support for non-local control flow

The solution

- Handling-style delimited continuations (Sitaram (1993), Plotkin and Pretnar (2009))
- Admits easy typing using insights from effect handlers
- Minimal extension to Wasm
 - Introduction of control tags
 - A type constructor for continuations
 - Six instructions for manipulating (linear) continuations

Deep or shallow semantics?

Deep capture and resumption

handle $\mathcal{E}[\text{op } V]$ with $H \rightsquigarrow N[\text{cont}_{\langle H; \mathcal{E} \rangle} / r, V/x]$, where $\{\text{op } p \ r \mapsto N\} \in H$
resume V with $W \rightsquigarrow \text{handle } \mathcal{E}[W]$ with H , where $V = \text{cont}_{\langle H; \mathcal{E} \rangle}$

Shallow capture and resumption

handle $\mathcal{E}[\text{op } V]$ with $H \rightsquigarrow N[\text{cont}_{\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle} / r, V/x]$, where $\{\text{op } p \ r \mapsto N\} \in H$
resume V with $W \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{E}[W]$, where $V = \text{cont}_{\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle}$

Deep or shallow semantics?

Deep capture and resumption

handle $\mathcal{E}[\text{op } V]$ with $H \rightsquigarrow N[\text{cont}_{\langle H; \mathcal{E} \rangle} / r, V/x]$, where $\{\text{op } p \ r \mapsto N\} \in H$
resume V with $W \rightsquigarrow \text{handle } \mathcal{E}[W]$ with H , where $V = \text{cont}_{\langle H; \mathcal{E} \rangle}$

Shallow capture and resumption

handle $\mathcal{E}[\text{op } V]$ with $H \rightsquigarrow N[\text{cont}_{\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle} / r, V/x]$, where $\{\text{op } p \ r \mapsto N\} \in H$
resume V with $W \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{E}[W]$, where $V = \text{cont}_{\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle}$

'Sheep' allocation, capture, and resumption

$\text{cont.new } V \rightsquigarrow \text{cont}_{\langle V \rangle}$, where $V = \lambda \langle \rangle . M$
handle $\mathcal{E}[\text{op } V]$ with $H \rightsquigarrow N[\text{cont}_{\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle} / r, V/x]$, where $\{\text{op } p \ r \mapsto N\} \in H$
resume V with $\langle H; W \rangle \rightsquigarrow$ handle $\mathcal{E}[W]$ with H , where $V = \text{cont}_{\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle}$

Running example: coroutines (1)

```
;; interface for running two coroutines
;; non-interleaving implementation
(module $co2
  ;; type alias task = [] -> []
  (type $task (func))

  ;; yield : [] -> []
  (func $yield (export "yield")
    (nop))

  ;; run : [(ref $task) (ref $task)] -> []
  (func $run (export "run") (param $task1 (ref $task)) (param $task2 (ref $task))
    ;; run the tasks sequentially
    (call_ref (local.get $task1))
    (call_ref (local.get $task2))
  )
)
```

Running example: coroutines (2)

```
;; main example: streams of odd and even naturals
(module $example
  ...
  ;; imports yield : [] -> []
  (func $yield (import "co2" "yield"))

  ;; odd : [i32] -> []
  ;; prints the first $niter odd natural numbers
  (func $odd (param $niter i32)
    (local $n i32) ;; next odd number
    (local $i i32) ;; iterator
    ;; initialise locals
    (local.set $n (i32.const 1))
    (local.set $i (i32.const 1))
    (block $b
      (loop $l
        (br_if $b (i32.gt_u (local.get $i) (local.get $niter)))
        ;; print the current odd number
        (call $print (local.get $n))
        ;; compute next odd number
        (local.set $n (i32.add (local.get $n) (i32.const 2)))
        ;; increment the iterator
        (local.set $i (i32.add (local.get $i) (i32.const 1)))
        ;; yield control
        (call $yield)
        (br $l))))

  ;; even : [i32] -> []
  ;; prints the first $niter even natural numbers
  (func $even (param $niter i32) ...)

  ;; odd5, even5 : [] -> []
  (func $odd5 (export "odd5")
    (call $odd (i32.const 5)))
  (func $even5 (export "even5")
    (call $even (i32.const 5)))
)
```

Instructions: declaring control tags

Control tag declaration

`(tag $tag (param σ^*) (result τ^*))`

it's a mild extension of *Wasm's exception tags*

(known in the literature as an 'operation symbol' (Plotkin and Pretnar 2009))

Refactoring the co2 module (1)

```
(module $co2
  ;; type alias task = [] -> []
  (type $task (func))

  ;; yield : [] -> []
  (tag $yield (param) (result))

  ;; yield : [] -> []
  (func $yield (export "yield")
    (nop))

  ;; run : [(ref $task) (ref $task)] -> []
  (func $run (export "run") (param $task1 (ref $task)) (param $task2 (ref $task))
    ...)
)
```

Instructions: creating continuations

Continuation type

$$(\text{cont } ([\sigma^*] \rightarrow [\tau^*]))$$

cont is a new reference type constructor parameterised by a function type

Continuation allocation

$$\text{cont.new} : [(\text{ref } ([\sigma^*] \rightarrow [\tau^*]))] \rightarrow [(\text{cont } ([\sigma^*] \rightarrow [\tau^*]))]$$

where ref is the type constructor for function reference types

Refactoring the co2 module (2)

```
(module $co2
  ;; type alias task = [] -> []
  (type $task (func))
  ;; type alias ct = $task
  (type $ct (cont $task))

  ;; yield : [] -> []
  (tag $yield (param) (result))

  ;; yield : [] -> []
  (func $yield (export "yield")
    (nop))

  ;; run : [(ref $task) (ref $task)] -> []
  ;; implements a 'seesaw' (c.f. Ganz et al. (ICFP@99))
  (func $run (export "run") (param $task1 (ref $task)) (param $task2 (ref $task))
    ;; locals to manage continuations
    (local $up (ref null $ct))
    (local $down (ref null $ct))
    (local $isOtherDone i32)
    ;; initialise locals
    (local.set $up (cont.new (type $ct) (local.get $task1)))
    (local.set $down (cont.new (type $ct) (local.get $task2)))
    ...)
  )
```

Instructions: invoking continuations

Continuation resumption

$$\text{cont.resume (tag } \$tag \$h)^* : [\sigma^* (\text{cont } ([\sigma^*] \rightarrow [\tau^*]))] \rightarrow [\tau^*]$$

where $\{ \$tag : [\sigma_i^*] \rightarrow [\tau_i^*] \}$ and $\$h : [\sigma_i^* (\text{cont } [\tau_i^*] \rightarrow [\tau^*])]$

Continuation cancellation

$$\text{cont.throw (exception } \$exn) (\text{tag } \$tag \$h)^* : [\sigma_0^* (\text{cont } ([\sigma^*] \rightarrow [\tau^*]))] \rightarrow [\tau^*]$$

where $\$exn : [\sigma_0^*] \rightarrow []$, $\{ \$tag : [\sigma_i^*] \rightarrow [\tau_i^*] \}$ and $\$h : [\sigma_i^* (\text{cont } [\tau_i^*] \rightarrow [\tau^*])]$

Both instructions fully consume their continuation argument

Refactoring the co2 module (3)

```
(module $co2
  ...
  ;; run : [(ref $task) (ref $task)] -> []
  ;; implements a 'seesaw' (c.f. Ganz et al. (ICFP@99))
  (func $run (export "run") (param $task1 (ref $task)) (param $task2 (ref $task))
    ;; locals to manage continuations
    (local $up (ref null $ct))
    (local $down (ref null $ct))
    (local $isOtherDone i32)
    ;; initialise locals
    (local.set $up (cont.new (type $ct) (local.get $task1)))
    (local.set $down (cont.new (type $ct) (local.get $task2)))
    ;; run $up
    (loop $h
      (block $on_yield (result (ref $ct))
        (cont.resume (tag $yield $on_yield)
          (local.get $up))
        ;; $up finished, check whether $down is done
        (if (i32.eq (local.get $isOtherDone) (i32.const 1))
          (then (return)))
        ;; prepare to run $down
        (local.get $down)
        (local.set $up)
        (local.set $isOtherDone (i32.const 1))
        (br $h)
      ) ;; on_yield clause, stack type: [(cont $ct)]
      (local.set $up)
      (if (i32.eqz (local.get $isOtherDone))
        (then
          ;; swap $up and $down
          (local.get $down)
          (local.set $down (local.get $up))
          (local.set $up)
        )
      )
      (br $h)))
  )
```

Instructions: suspending continuations

Continuation suspension

`cont.suspend $tag : [σ*] → [τ*]`

where `$tag : [σ*] → [τ*]`

Refactoring the co2 module (4)

```
(module $co2
  ;; type alias task = [] -> []
  (type $task (func))
  ;; type alias ct = $task
  (type $ct (cont $task))

  ;; yield : [] -> []
  (tag $yield (param) (result))

  ;; yield : [] -> []
  (func $yield (export "yield")
    (cont.suspend $yield))

  ;; run : [(ref $task) (ref $task)] -> []
  ;; implements a 'seesaw' (c.f. Ganz et al. (ICFP@99))
  (func $run (export "run") (param $task1 (ref $task)) (param $task2 (ref $task))
    ... )
)
```

Now (call \$run (ref.func \$odd5) (ref.func \$even5)) prints 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Instructions: binding and trapping continuations

Partial continuation application

$\text{cont.bind (type \$ct) : } [\sigma_0^* (\text{cont } ([\sigma_0^* \sigma_1^*] \rightarrow [\tau^*]))] \rightarrow [(\text{cont } ([\sigma_1^*] \rightarrow [\tau^*]))]$

where $\$ct = \text{cont } ([\sigma_0^* \sigma_1^*] \rightarrow [\tau^*])$

Control barriers

$\text{barrier \$lbl (type \$bt) instr}^* : [\sigma^*] \rightarrow [\tau^*]$

where $\$bt = [\sigma^*] \rightarrow [\tau^*]$ and $\text{instr}^* : [\sigma^*] \rightarrow [\tau^*]$

Summary

In summary

- Typed continuations proposal adds first-class control to Wasm
- A marriage of deep and shallow handlers
- It's a minimal extension to Wasm

The proposal is being actively developed at

<https://github.com/effect-handlers/wasm-spec>

Comments and feedback are welcome!

References

- Sitaram, Dorai (1993). “Handling Control”. In: *PLDI*. ACM, pp. 147–155.
- Ganz, Steven E., Daniel P. Friedman, and Mitchell Wand (1999). “Trampolined Style”. In: *ICFP*. ACM, pp. 18–27.
- Plotkin, Gordon D. and Matija Pretnar (2009). “Handlers of Algebraic Effects”. In: *ESOP*. Vol. 5502. LNCS. Springer, pp. 80–94.
- Haas, Andreas et al. (2017). “Bringing the web up to speed with WebAssembly”. In: *PLDI*. ACM, pp. 185–200.