

How Functional Programming leads to tight C-code at Runtime



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OWL Cyber
Defense

Outline/Agenda

- What is DFDL and What is Apache Daffodil?
- Daffodil's DFDL *schema compiler*
 - Functional programming
 - Object-Oriented Lazy Attribute Grammars (OOLAG).
- New runtime environment
 - C-code generator
 - C-language source code for standard C compilers
- Extras:
 - new Daffodil VSCode-based data debugger
 - EXI - dense binary "XML"

What is DFDL

(Data Format Description Language)

and

What is Apache Daffodil?

Got EDIFACT Data?

UNA:+.?*

UNB+UNOC:4+5790000274017:14+5708601000836:14+990420:1137+17++INVOIC++++1'

UNH+30+INVOIC:D:03B:UN'

BGM+380+539602'

DTM+137:19990420:102'

RFF+CO:01671727'

NAD+BY+5708601000836::9'

RFF+VA:UK37499919'

NAD+SU++IBM UK'

RFF+VA:UK19430839'

RFF+ADE:00000767'

NAD+DP+++MyCompany+MyStreet+MyTown++1234+UK'

CUX+2:GBP:9'

LIN+1++V0370246:IN'

Got bit-packed binary data ?

Bytes are

09 20 42 F0 0D B8 DD

Fields are described as:

Message Number	XXXXXX00	00001xxx
FPI for Message Subtype		XXXXX0xx
FPI for File Name		XXXX0xxx
FPI for Message Size		XXX0XXXX
Operation Indicator		X01XXXXX
Retransmit Indicator		0XXXXXXXX
Message Precedence Codes		XXXXX010
Security Classification		XXX00XXX

Got ISO8583 Data?

1111FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF1912345678901234567
8912345612345678901212345678901212345678901212312359591
2345678123456781234567812345699123112000099129912991231
123112311234123123123A1B2C3D4E5F61231231234123419912311
2312345678901234567890123408C00015001112345678901111234
567890128123456789012345678901234567826;1111111111111111
11=1215=?1062;11222222222222222222=1231123412341234121
123456112121212341?1A1B2C3D4E5F6A1B2C3123123A1A#A1A#A1#
A1#A1#A1#A1#15A1#A1#A1#A1#A1#15A1#A1#A1#A1#A1#35%A11111
111111111111^JOHNDOE^1215^?015A1#A1#A1#A1#A1#015A1#A1#A
1#A1#A1#015A1#A1#A1#A1#A1#ABCABCABC08008123456780080111
2301100110011001100110011

DFDL = Data Format Description Language

- A standard from Open Grid Forum (OGF)
- Started 2001, Ratified 2022
- Big - 200+ pages
- **DFDL** → **DaFfoDiL**

- DFDL is *mostly* not new ideas
 - *Standardizes existing practice* of data integration tools 1995 - 2010
- DFDL has some innovations
 - Especially for *unparsing binary data*



Use Daffodil: NACHA as JSON Please...

```
{ "ACHFile":  
  { "FileHeaderRecord":  
    { "RecordTypeCode": "1",  
      "PriorityCode": "01",  
      "ImmediateDestination": " 123456789",  
      "ImmediateOrigin": " 987654321",  
      "FileCreationDate": "071030",  
      "FileCreationTime": "1634",  
      "FileIdModifier": "A",  
      "RecordSize": "094",  
      "ImmediateDestinationName": "TEST Destination ",  
      "ImmediateOriginName": "TEST Origination ", "ReferenceCode": " " },  
    "Batch": [ { ...
```

Use Daffodil: NACHA as XML Please...

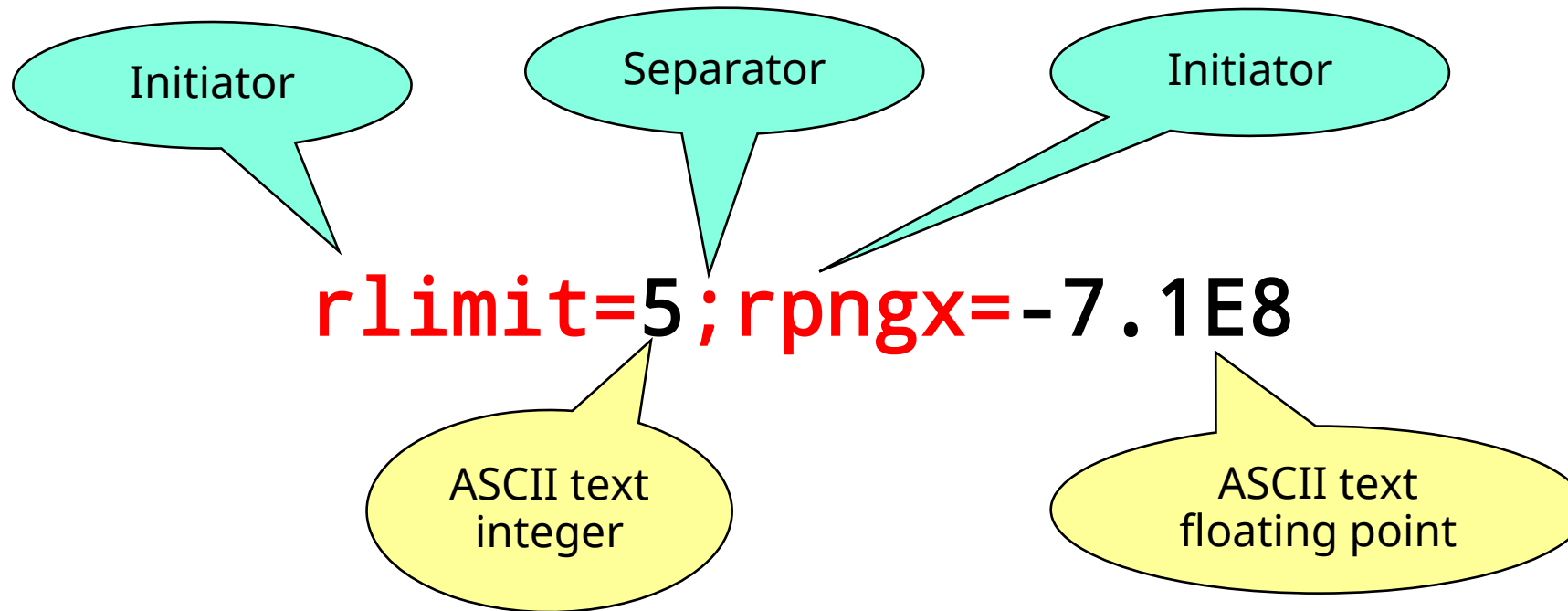
```
<ACHFile xmlns="ach:2013">
<FileHeaderRecord>
<RecordTypeCode>1</RecordTypeCode>
  <PriorityCode>01</PriorityCode>
<ImmediateDestination> 123456789</ImmediateDestination>
<ImmediateOrigin> 987654321</ImmediateOrigin>
<FileCreationDate>071030</FileCreationDate>
<FileCreationTime>1634</FileCreationTime>
<FileIdModifier>A</FileIdModifier>
<RecordSize>094</RecordSize>
<ImmediateDestinationName>TEST Destination </ImmediateDestinationName>
<ImmediateOriginName>TEST Origination </ImmediateOriginName>
<ReferenceCode> </ReferenceCode>
</FileHeaderRecord> ...
```

Introduction to Data Format Description Language aka DFDL

Example – Delimited Text Data

```
rlimit=5;rpngx=-7.1E8
```

Example – Delimited Text Data



- Separators, initiators (aka tags), & terminators are all examples in DFDL of *delimiters*
- Delimiters are one kind of *Framing*.
- DFDL divides the data into *content* (becomes values) and Framing (surrounds values)

DFDL Schema

```
<complexType name="rPair">  
  <sequence>  
    <element name="rlim" type="xs:int"/>  
  
    <element name="rpng" type="xs:float"/>  
  
  </sequence>  
</complexType>
```

Logical Elements

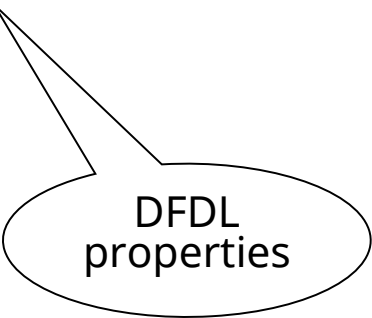
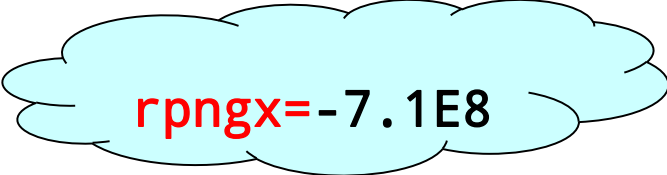
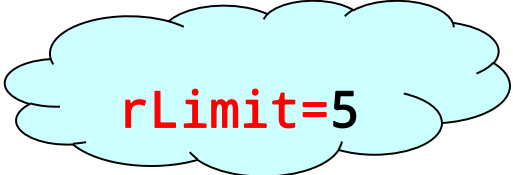
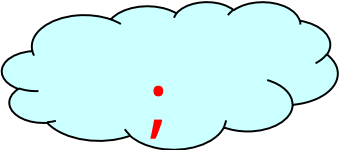
Simple Type

DFDL Schema

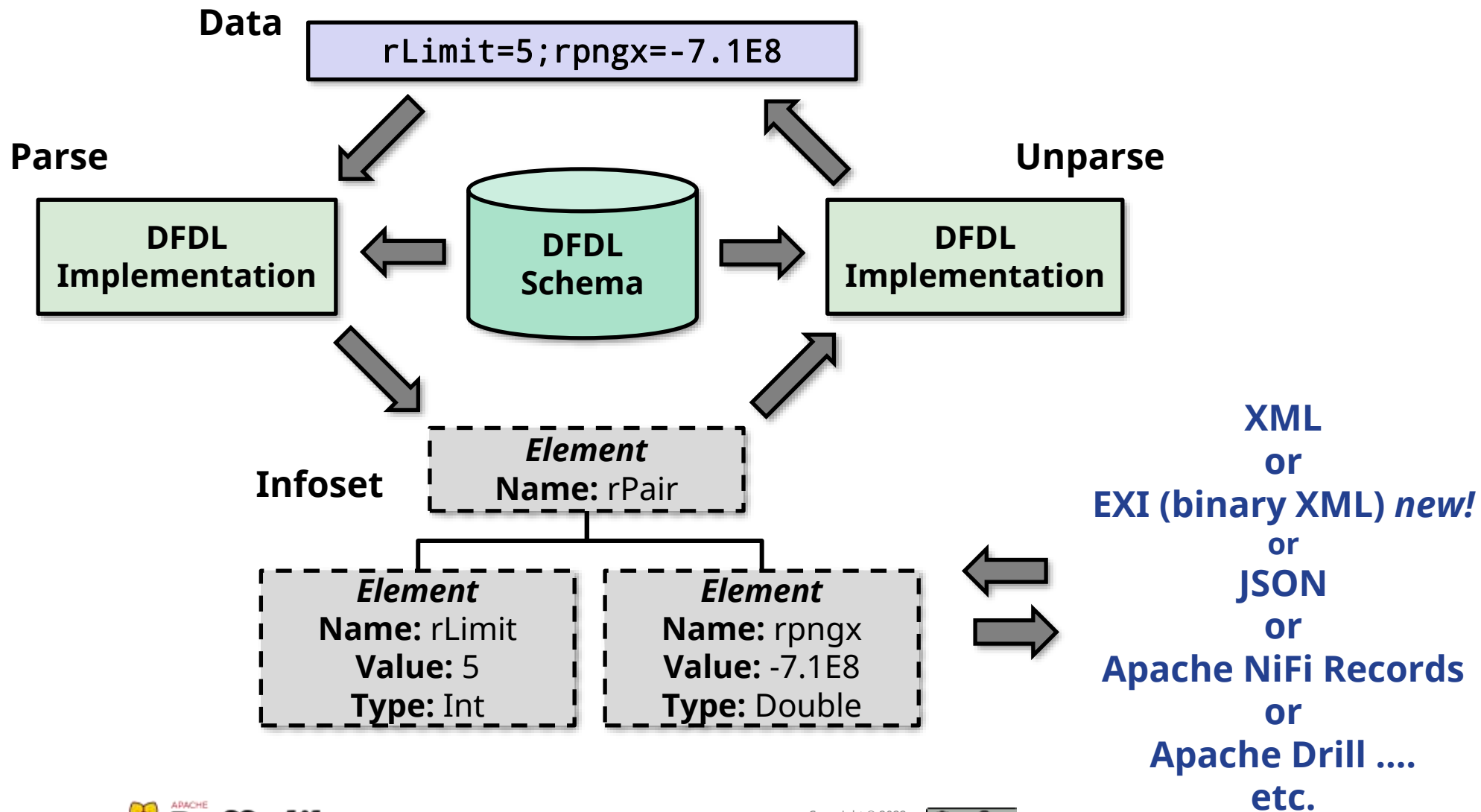
Top level format declaration block applies to this entire schema *file*.

```
<annotation>  
  <appinfo source="http://www.ogf.org/dfdl/">  
    <dfdl:format representation="text"  
      textNumberRep="standard" encoding="ascii"  
      lengthKind="delimited" .../>  
  </appinfo>  
</annotation>
```

```
<complexType name="rPair">  
  <sequence dfdl:separator=";">  
    <element name="rLim" type="xs:int"  
      dfdl:initiator="rLimit=" />  
    <element name="rpng" type="xs:float"  
      dfdl:initiator="rpngx=" />  
  </sequence>  
</complexType>
```



DFDL Data and Infoset Lifecycle

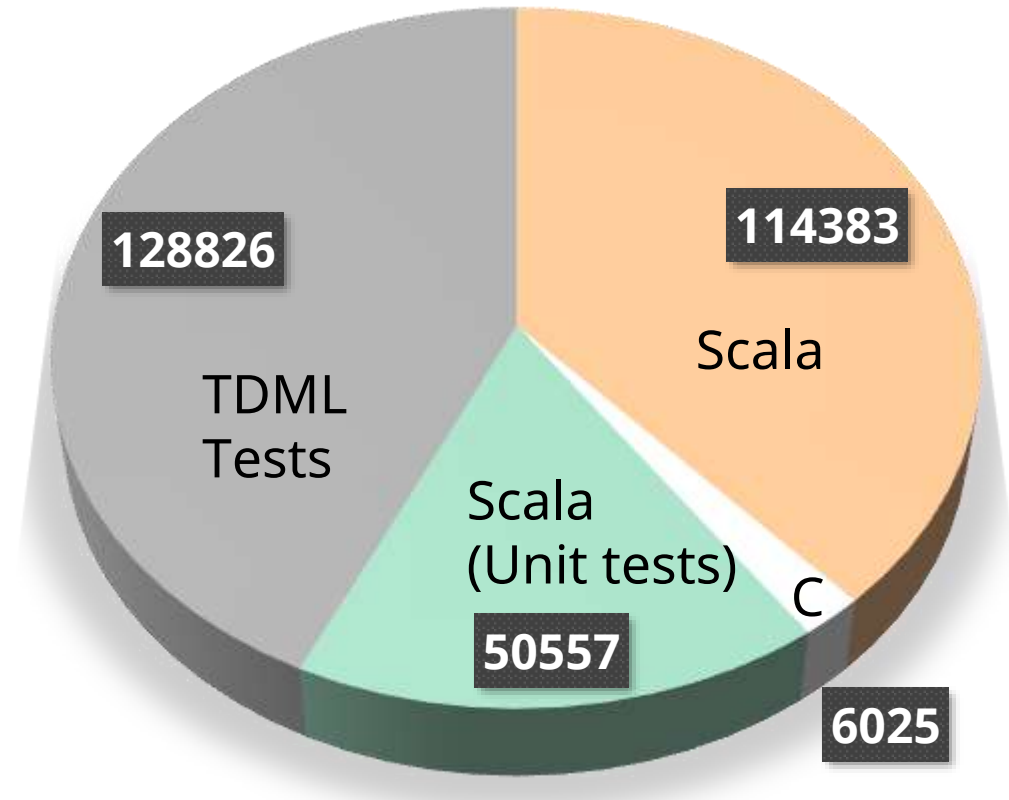


Internals of Apache Daffodil

Apache Daffodil

- Daffodil contains
 - Full-blown compiler for DFDL schemas
 - JVM-based low-level runtime for parse/unparse
 - Big test suite (TDML)
 - **New: C-code generating runtime for parse/unparse**
- Written in Scala
 - Extensive use of Functional Programming

Lines = 293K Total

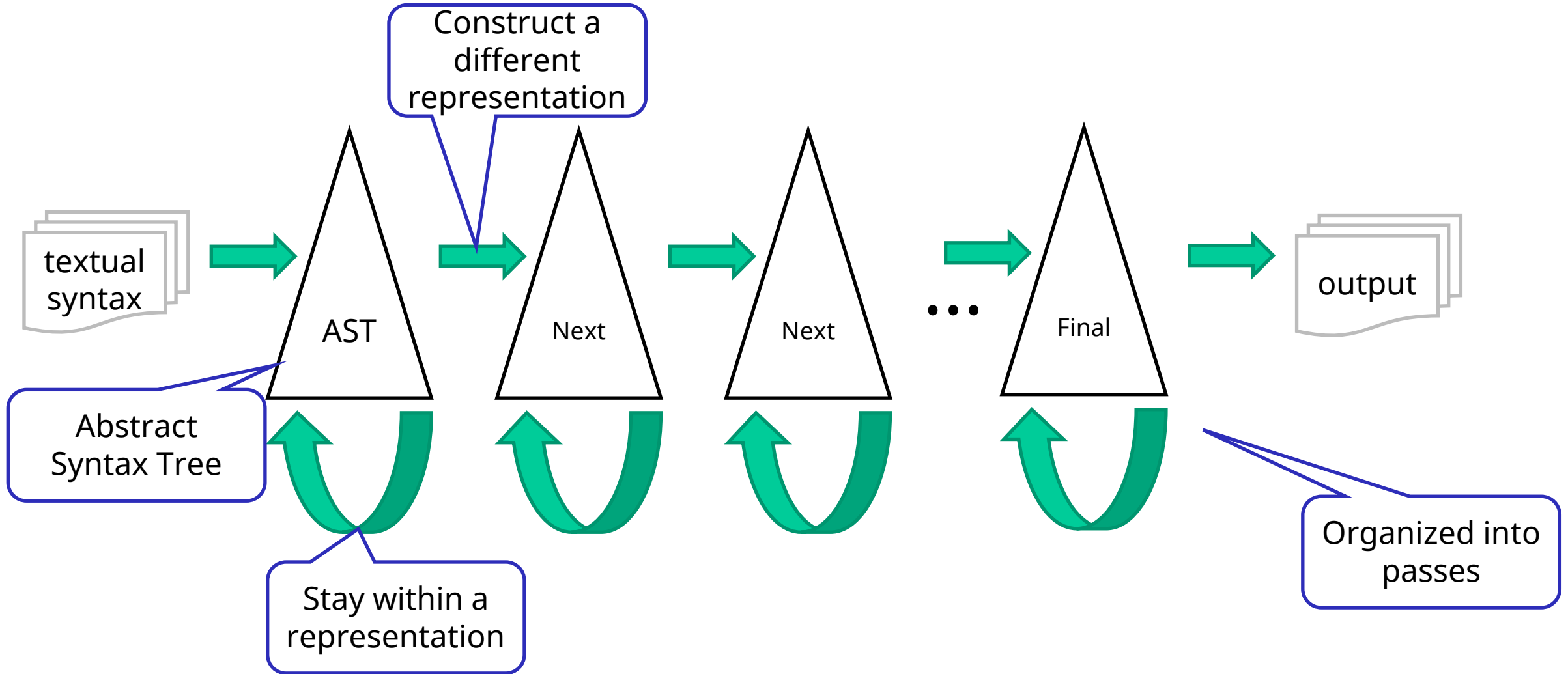


Apache Daffodil

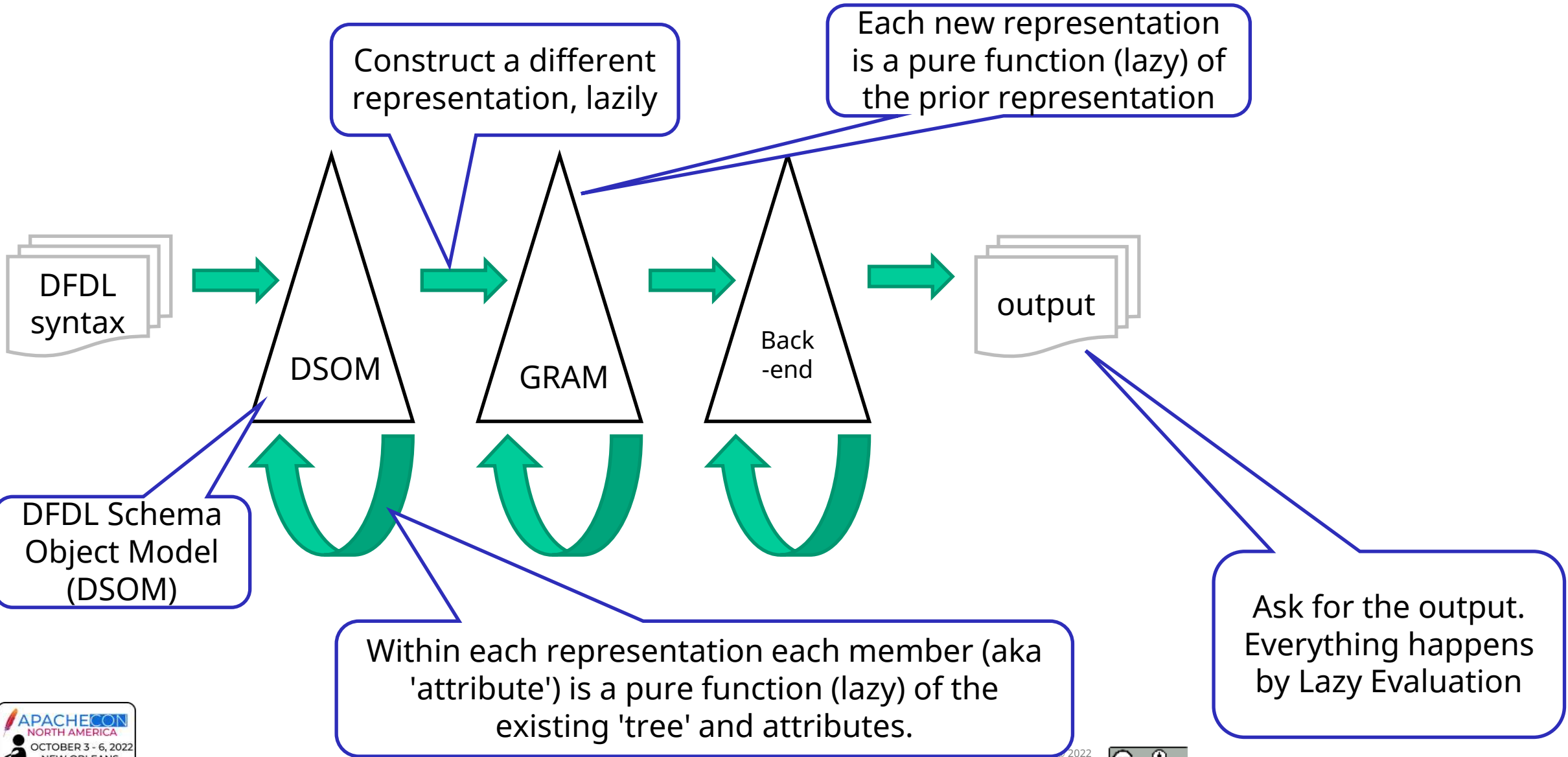
If you download it,
what do you get?

- Jar libraries – runs on JVM
 - **DFDL Schema Compiler**, runtime, utilities, TDML runner
 - Signed Jars available from Maven Central
 - Java & Scala API with documentation
 - new: C-generator backend
 - (today: handles small subset of DFDL)
- Command Line Interface
 - Interactive CLI debugger and trace
 - XML, JSON, and EXI (new!) for parse-output, unparse-input
- New: Can also get the Daffodil VSCode Extension

Any Compiler

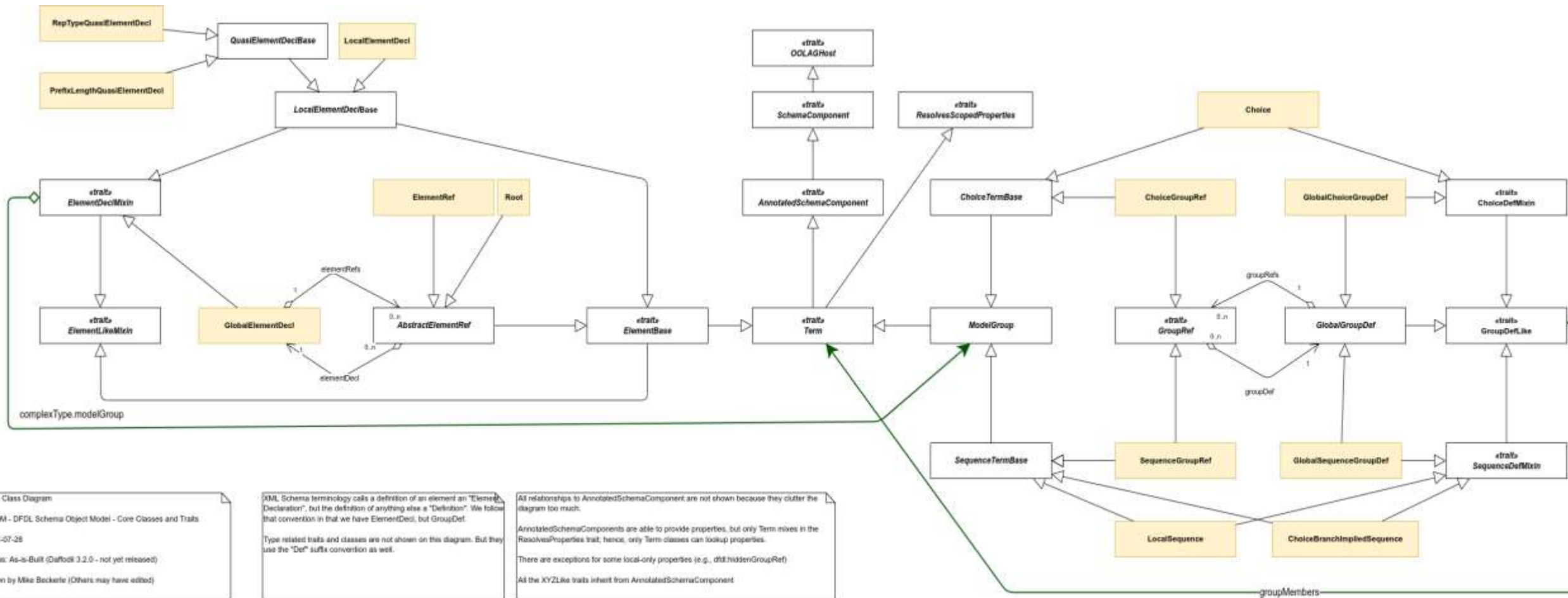


Daffodil Schema Compiler



DSOM

- Similar to XML Schema Object Model (XSOM)
- Scala, lazy functional programming



- Functional Programming Idiom for Compilers
 - Johnsson, Thomas. (1995). *Attribute Grammars as a Functional Programming Paradigm*. LNCS. 274. 10.1007/3-540-18317-5_10.
- Attribute grammars - a grammar with 'attribute' computations
 - Wikipedia "Attribute Grammar"
 - synthetic (bottom up)
 - inherited (top down) (Not the OO notion of inherit)
- Object-Orientation
 - Mixins (via Scala traits), Inheritance
- Powerful pattern for Rich Transformations (like compilers)

OOLAG - Object Oriented Lazy Attribute Grammars

- Lazy Evaluation - Avoids organizing compiler into 'passes'
- All values are special OOLAGValue that allow the answer of a computation to be
 - an ordinary value
 - a set of diagnostic objects, one or more of which are errors
 - both (a value and diagnostics that are only warnings)
- Code is structured into OOLAGValue calculations (using the LV idiom) and OOLAGHost objects
- OOLAGHost objects carry a list of required evaluations that must be evaluated to insure they are 'done' and can answer the isError test.

Lazy Evaluation in Scala

on class Choice (extends Term)

```
lazy val hasKnownRequiredSyntax: Boolean = LV {  
  hasFraming || groupMembers.forall { _.hasKnownRequiredSyntax }  
}.value
```

on class Term (a supertype of Choice)

```
def hasKnownRequiredSyntax: Boolean
```

```
lazy val hasFraming = LV {  
  hasInitiator || hasTerminator || !hasNoSkipRegions  
}.value
```

```
lazy val hasNoSkipRegions = LV {  
  leadingSkip == 0 && trailingSkip == 0  
}.value
```

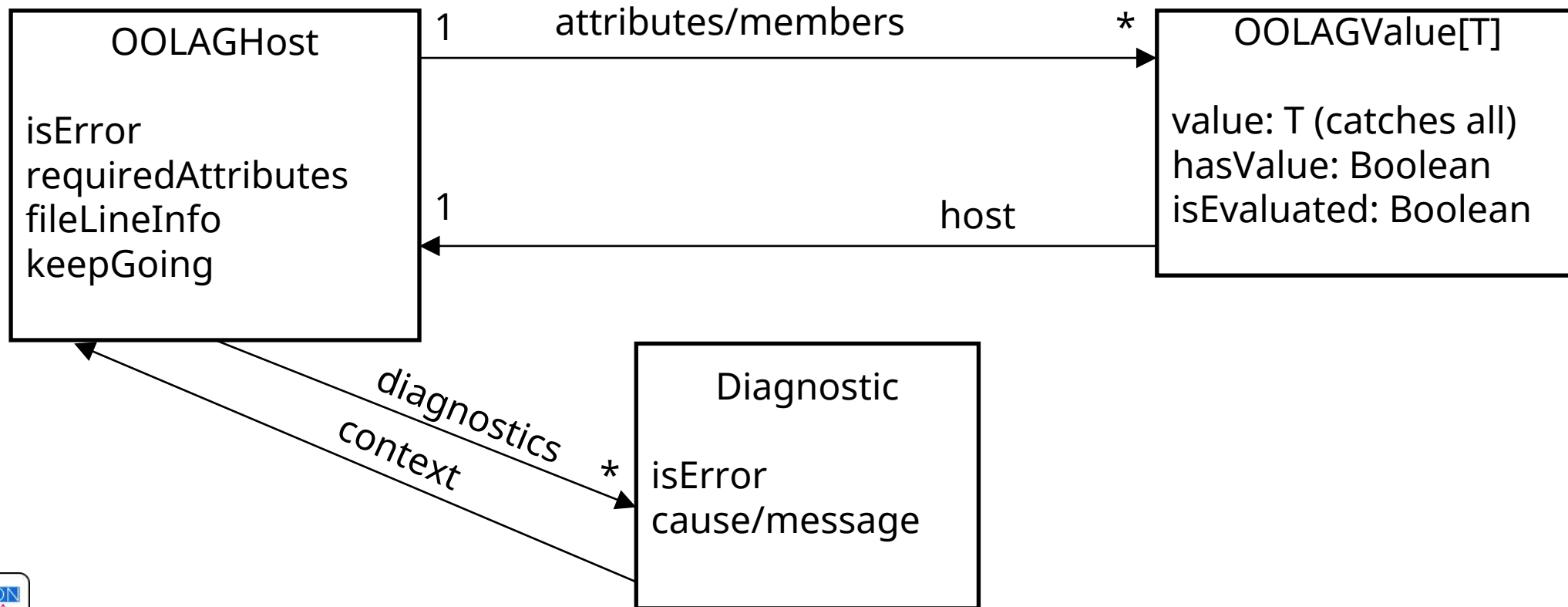
Lazy Evaluation in Scala

on class `Sequence` (extends `Term`)

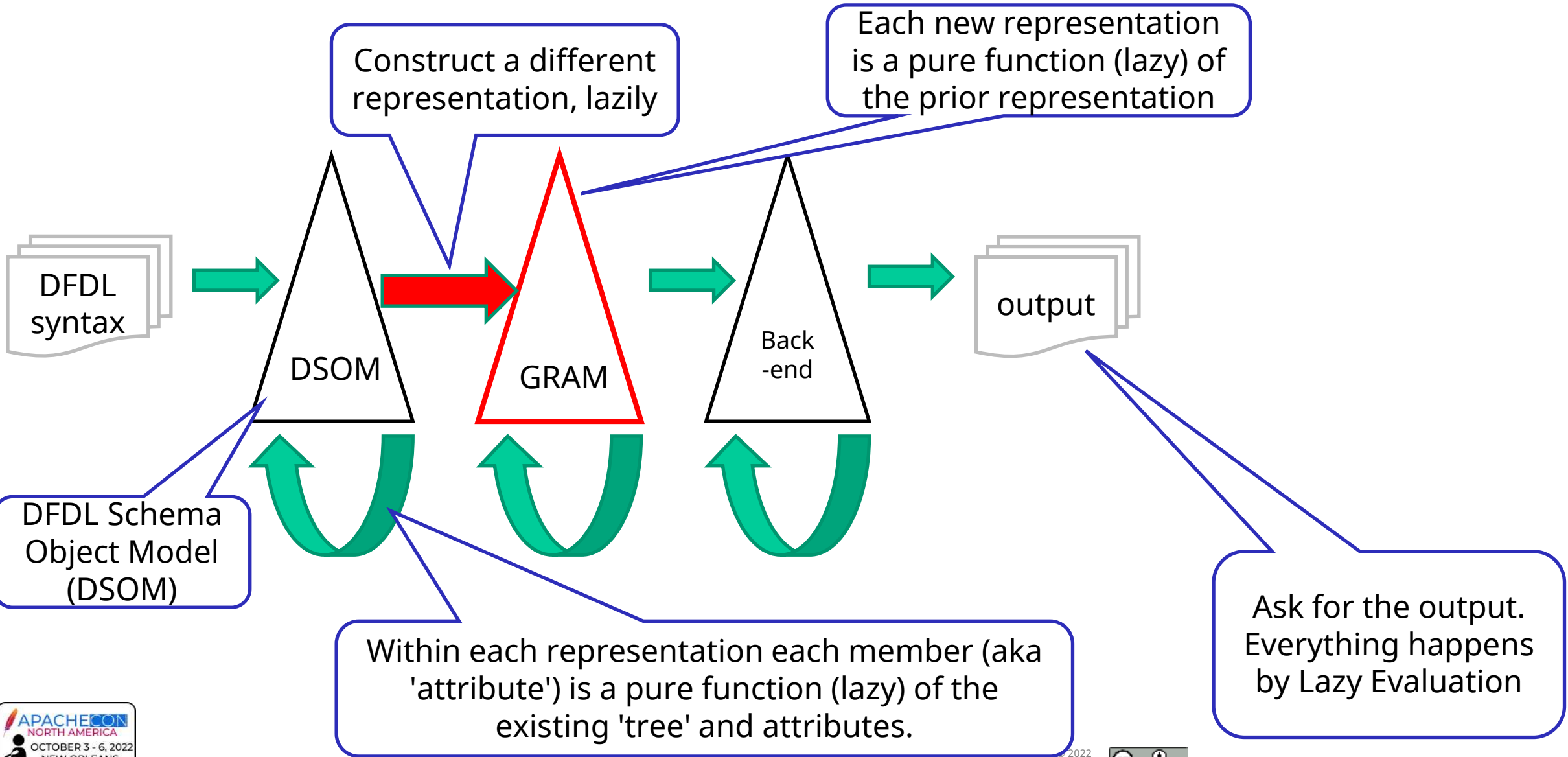
```
lazy val hasKnownRequiredSyntax: Boolean = LV {  
  hasFraming ||  
  groupMembers.exists { m =>  
    m.isRequired &&  
    m.hasKnownRequiredSyntax  
  }  
}.value
```

OOLAG Host and OOLAG Value

- Error accumulation
 - Gathering more than one error before giving up
 - Avoiding duplicates
 - Associating file and line number with the right object to 'blame' from the DFDL schema
- Circular Definition Detection



Daffodil Schema Compiler



Gram - Grammar Trees

- Data Grammar
 - Based on concepts *Scala Combinator Parsers*
 - Yet Another Functional Programming Pattern
- Optimizations done on Grammar Trees
 - Back-end independent

Grammar Rules in Scala

on trait ModelGroupGrammarMixin

```
lazy val termContentBody = prod {  
  startGroupStmts ~ groupLeftFraming ~ groupContentWithDelims ~  
  groupRightFraming ~ endGroupStmts  
}
```

```
lazy val groupLeftFraming = prod {  
  LeadingSkipRegion() ~ AlignmentFill()  
}
```

```
lazy val groupContentWithDelims = prod {  
  initiatorRegion ~ groupContent ~ terminatorRegion  
}
```

on class InitiatedTerminatedMixin

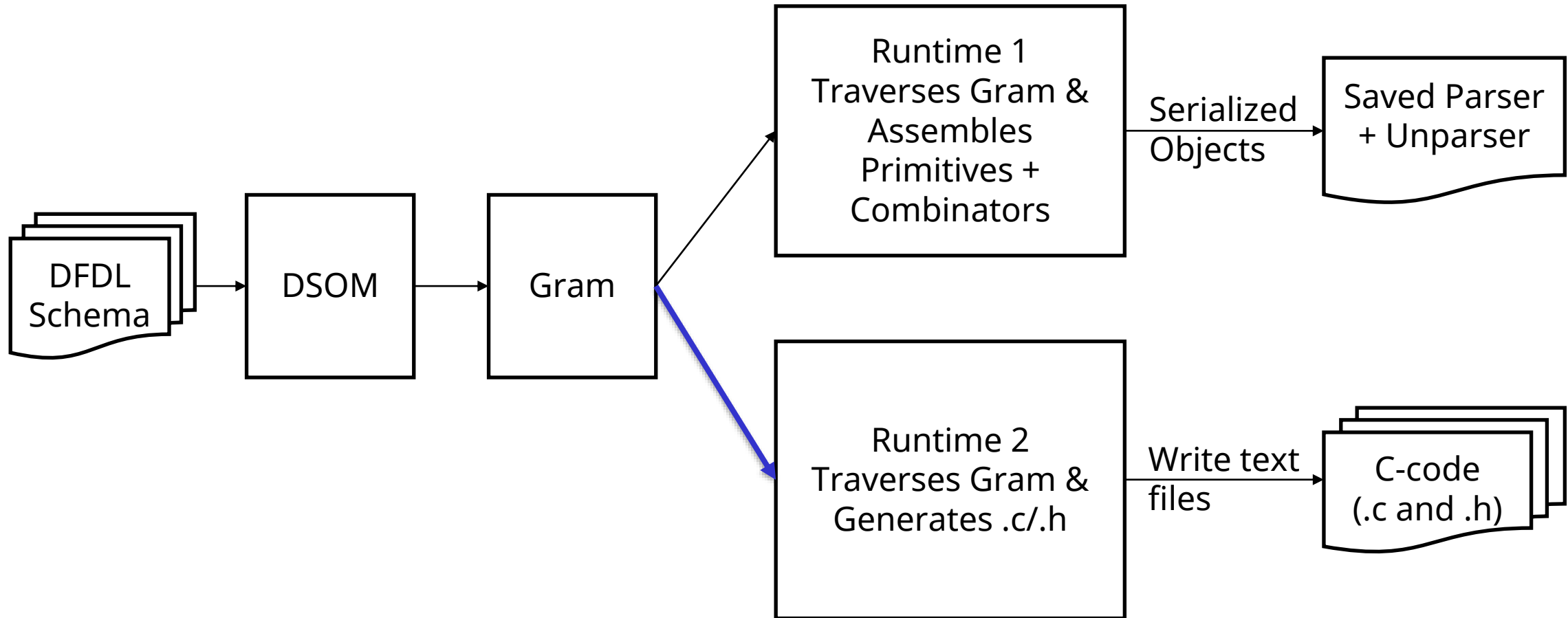
```
lazy val terminatorRegion =  
  prod(hasTerminator) { delimMTA ~ Terminator() }
```

C-code Runtime

aka "Runtime 2"

Mostly a contribution of John Interrante of GE Research

Daffodil Schema Compilation



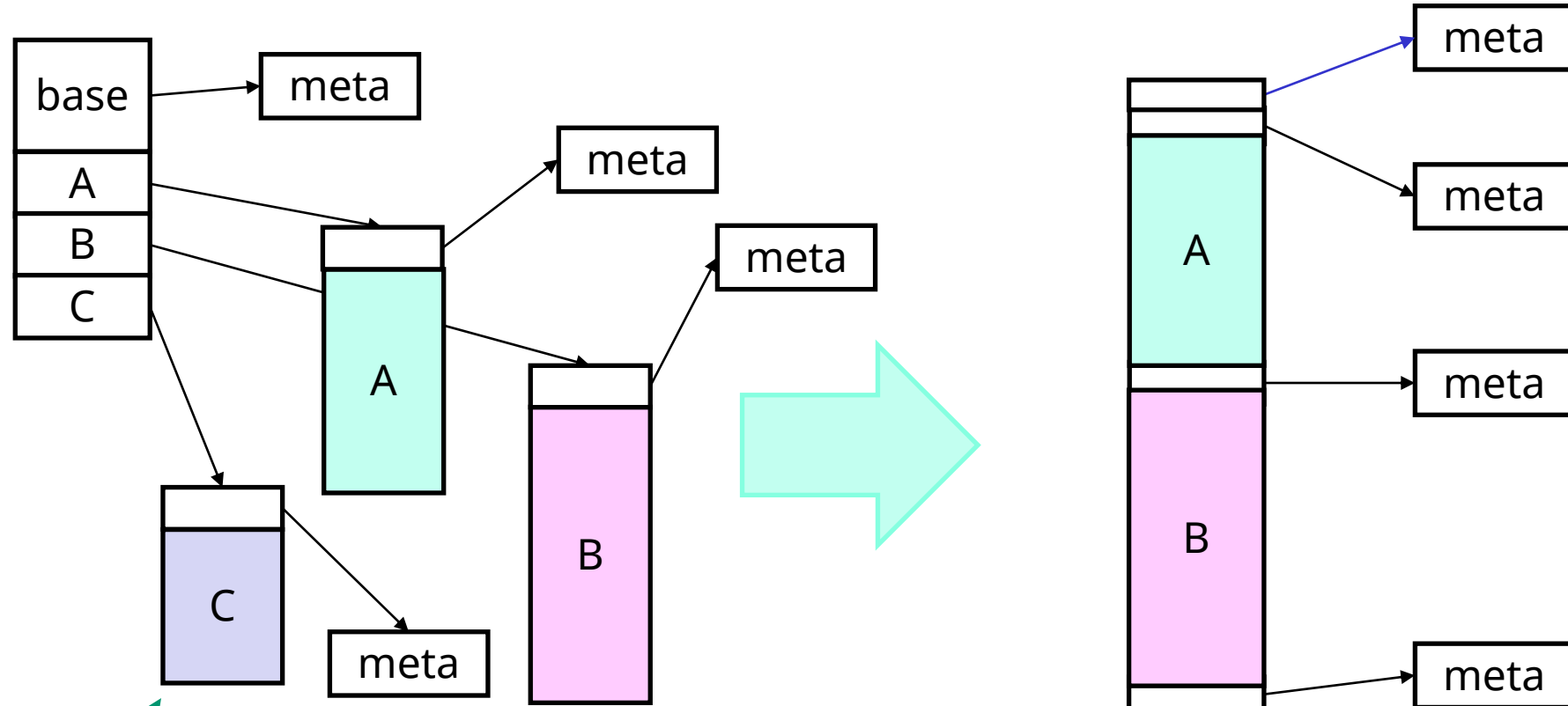
Runtime 2: Different Goals

- Accepts Restrictions on DFDL for simplicity and performance
 - Deterministic - no backtracking
 - Must fit in memory - no streaming
 - Focus on binary data, mostly fixed-length fields
- Generates C code
 - Fast, small footprint
 - Statically allocate everything possible
- Future: generate VHDL for FPGA hardware realization

Runtime 2 Infoset

- More efficient than what programmers would typically create
- Generality needed to handle all of DFDL infoset
- Walkable: metadata connected
- Cache/Prefetch friendly - localized/linearized (not pointers)
 - Similar concepts to Java 'Valhalla' JVM design goals

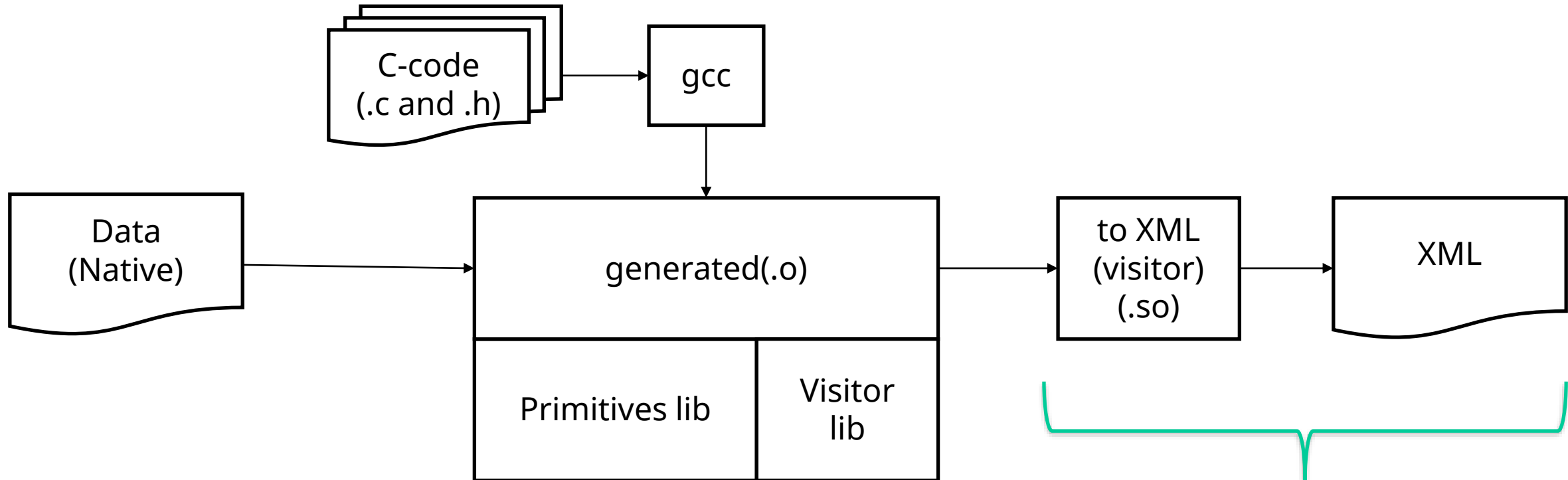
Runtime 2 Infoset - Localized



malloc/heap oriented, pointer intensive

linear, cache-friendly, prefetch friendly, hardware friendly

Runtime for Daffodil Runtime 2



C Back-end (aka Runtime 2)

- Two simple tuples

```
<complexType name="FooType">
  <sequence>
    <element name="a" type="xs:int"/>
    <element name="b" type="xs:int"/>
    <element name="c" type="xs:int"/>
  </sequence>
</complexType>

<complexType name="BarType">
  <sequence>
    <element name="x" type="xs:double"/>
    <element name="y" type="xs:double"/>
    <element name="z" type="xs:double"/>
  </sequence>
</complexType>
```

C Back-end (aka Runtime 2)

- Tagged union of two tuples

```
<complexType name="NestedUnionType">
  <sequence>
    <element name="tag" type="xs:int32"/>
    <element name="data">
      <complexType>
        <choice dfdl:choiceDispatchKey="{xs:string(..../tag)}">
          <element name="foo" type="idl:FooType"
            dfdl:choiceBranchKey="1 2"/>
          <element name="bar" type="idl:BarType"
            dfdl:choiceBranchKey="3 4"/>
        </choice>
      </complexType>
    </element>
  </sequence>
</complexType>
```

Generated C Highlights

- the tuples

```
typedef struct foo_data_NestedUnionType_  
{  
    InfosetBase _base;  
    int32_t      a;  
    int32_t      b;  
    int32_t      c;  
} foo_data_NestedUnionType_  
  
typedef struct bar_data_NestedUnionType_  
{  
    InfosetBase _base;  
    double      x;  
    double      y;  
    double      z;  
} bar_data_NestedUnionType_;
```

Generated C Highlights

```
typedef struct data_NestedUnionType_  
{  
    InfosetBase _base;  
    size_t      _choice; // choice of which union field to use  
    union  
    {  
        foo_data_NestedUnionType_ foo;  
        bar_data_NestedUnionType_ bar;  
    };  
} data_NestedUnionType_  
  
typedef struct NestedUnion_  
{  
    InfosetBase _base;  
    int32_t     tag;  
    data_NestedUnionType_ data;  
} NestedUnion_;
```


Generated C Highlights

```
static void
data_NestedUnionType__unparseSelf(const data_NestedUnionType_ *instance, UState *ustate)
{
    static Error error = {ERR_CHOICE_KEY, {0}};

    ustate->error = instance->_base.erd->initChoice(&instance->_base, rootElement());
    if (ustate->error) return;

    switch (instance->_choice)
    {
    case 0:
        foo_data_NestedUnionType__unparseSelf(&instance->foo, ustate);
        if (ustate->error) return;
        break;
    case 1:
        bar_data_NestedUnionType__unparseSelf(&instance->bar, ustate);
        if (ustate->error) return;
        break;
    default:
        // Should never happen because initChoice would return an error first
        ...
        return;
    }
}
```

```
static void
foo_data_NestedUnionType__unparseSelf(
    const foo_data_NestedUnionType_ *instance,
    UState *ustate)
{
    unparse_be_int32(instance->a, 32, ustate); if (ustate->error) return;
    unparse_be_int32(instance->b, 32, ustate); if (ustate->error) return;
    unparse_be_int32(instance->c, 32, ustate); if (ustate->error) return;
}
```

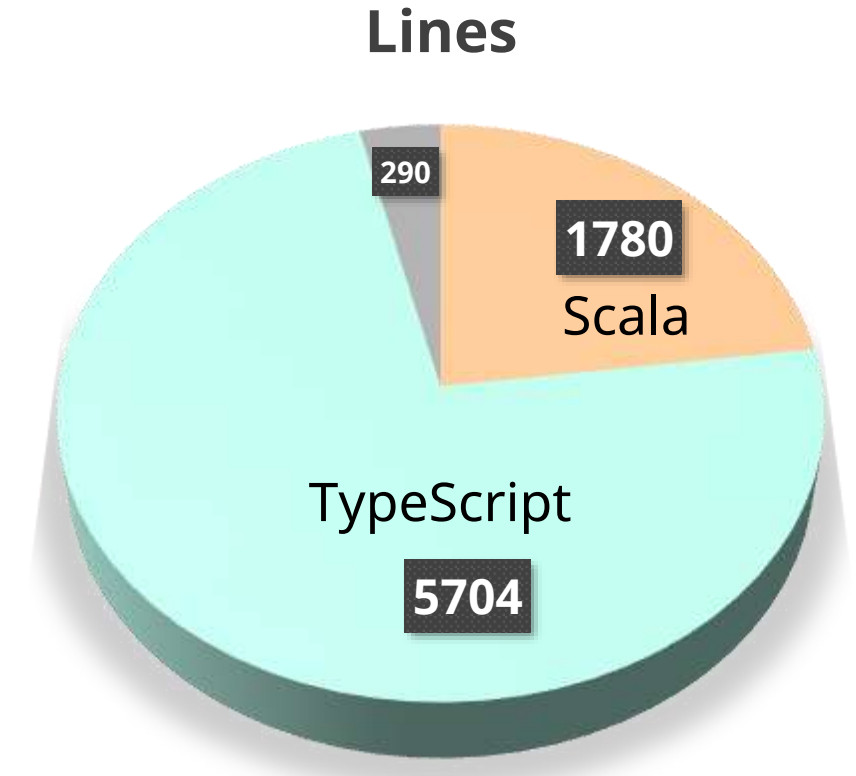
C-code Generator Status

- Still Partial
 - Needs strings, variable-length arrays, expressions

More cool stuff...

Apache Daffodil VSCode Debugger

- Data Format Debugger
 - Eventually a full Data-Format-Oriented IDE
- Extension to VSCode
 - Front-end - Typescript
 - Strongly typed Javascript
 - Back-end server - Scala
 - Uses the Daffodil library (Scala backend)
 - More functional programming idioms: typelevel FS2 & Cats Effect



Apache Daffodil VSCode Extension

The screenshot displays the Apache Daffodil VSCode extension interface. The main editor shows the XSD schema for an Ethernet packet, including elements like `<xs:sequence>`, `<xs:element name="Type" type="b:bit" dfdl:length="1" dfdl:outputValueCalc="{ if (fn:exists(..../EchoRequest)) then 8 else if (fn:exists(..../EchoReply)) then 0 else -1 }"/>`, and `<xs:element name="EchoRequest" dfdl:choiceBranch="1" dfdl:choiceDispatchKey="{ fn:concat('EchoRequest',/Identifier) }"/>`. The right sidebar shows the debug console output, which is a hex dump of the captured packet data. The hex dump shows the following structure:

```
39  > value
40
41  <value>192.168.158.139</value>
42  </IPSrc>
43  <IPDest>
44  <value>174.137.42.77</value>
45  </IPDest>
46  <ComputedChecksum>11123</ComputedChecksum>
47  </IPv4Header>
48  <Protocol>1</Protocol>
49  <ICMPv4>
50  <Type>8</Type>
51  <Code>0</Code>
52  <Checksum>10844</Checksum>
53  <EchoRequest>
54  <Identifier>512</Identifier>
55  <SequenceNumber>8448</SequenceNumber>
56  <Payload>616263646566676869</Payload>
57  </EchoRequest>
58  </ICMPv4>
59  </IPv4>
60  </NetworkLayer>
61  </Ethernet>
62  </LinkLayer>
63  </Packet>
64  <Packet></Packet>
65  </tns:PCAP>
66
```

The bottom status bar shows the 'DEBUG CONSOLE' tab, which is currently empty. The 'CALL STACK' panel shows the following stack:

Package	File	Line
Packet	pcap.dfdl.xsd	128
PCAP	pcap.dfdl.xsd	98
PCAP	pcap.dfdl.xsd	98

Apache Daffodil VSCode Extension

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the Apache Daffodil extension. The main editor displays an XSD schema for 'ICMPv4' with various conditional elements. The right sidebar shows a hex dump of data, and the left sidebar shows the project structure and variables.

```
<xs:complexType name="ICMPv4">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="Type" type="dfdl:outputValueC"
      if (fn:exists(..EchoReq)
      else if (fn:exists(..EchoRepl)
      else -1 )"/>
    <xs:element name="Code" type="dfdl:outputValueC"
      if (fn:exists(..EchoReq)
      else if (fn:exists(..EchoRepl)
      else -1 )"/>
    <xs:element name="Checksum" type="dfdl:outputValueC"/>
    <xs:choice dfdl:choiceDisposition="all">
      <xs:element name="EchoRequest" type="dfdl:outputValueC">
        <xs:complexType>
          <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element name="Identifier" type="dfdl:outputValueC"/>
            <xs:element name="SequenceNumber" type="dfdl:outputValueC"/>
            <xs:element name="Payload" type="dfdl:outputValueC"/>
          </xs:sequence>
        </xs:complexType>
      </xs:element>
      <xs:element name="EchoReply" type="dfdl:outputValueC">
        <xs:complexType>
          <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element name="Identifier" type="dfdl:outputValueC"/>
            <xs:element name="SequenceNumber" type="dfdl:outputValueC"/>
            <xs:element name="Payload" type="dfdl:outputValueC"/>
          </xs:sequence>
        </xs:complexType>
      </xs:element>
    </xs:choice>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
```

The right sidebar shows a hex dump of data:

```
1 00000000: D4 C3 B2 A1 02 00 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
2 00000010: FF FF 00 00 01 00 00 00 C4 6F C1 51 F8 CC 0C 00 .....0.0...
3 00000020: 4A 00 00 00 4A 00 00 00 50 56 E0 14 49 00 0C J...J...PV..I..
4 00000030: 29 34 0B DE 08 00 45 00 00 3C D7 43 00 00 80 01 )4...E...<.C...
5 00000040: 2B 73 C0 A8 9E 8B AE 89 2A 4D 08 00 2A 5C 02 00 +s.....*M.*\..
6 00000050: 21 00 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 6A 6B 6C 6D 6E !.abcdefghijklmnop
7 00000060: 6F 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 opqrstuvwxyzabcd
8 00000070: 68 69
```



EXI - Dense Binary XML Alternative

- EXI = Efficient XML Interchange Format (W3C)
- Coming in Daffodil 3.4.0 (soon)
- Wrings all the redundancy and inefficiency out of XML text

Example: Aircraft messaging data format

- Original Message: 174 bytes
- Daffodil -> XML Text Infoset: 1493 bytes
- Daffodil -> EXI infoset: 160 bytes

Conclusion/Review

- Quick Intro to DFDL and Apache Daffodil
- Daffodil Schema Compiler - Functional Programming & Scala
 - Useful idioms for DFDL compilation
 - Enables Code-generation for fast runtimes
- More Cool Stuff
 - VSCode Data Debugger/IDE
 - EXI dense binary alternative to XML text
- What am I working on this week?
 - Integration of Daffodil with Apache Drill !

END

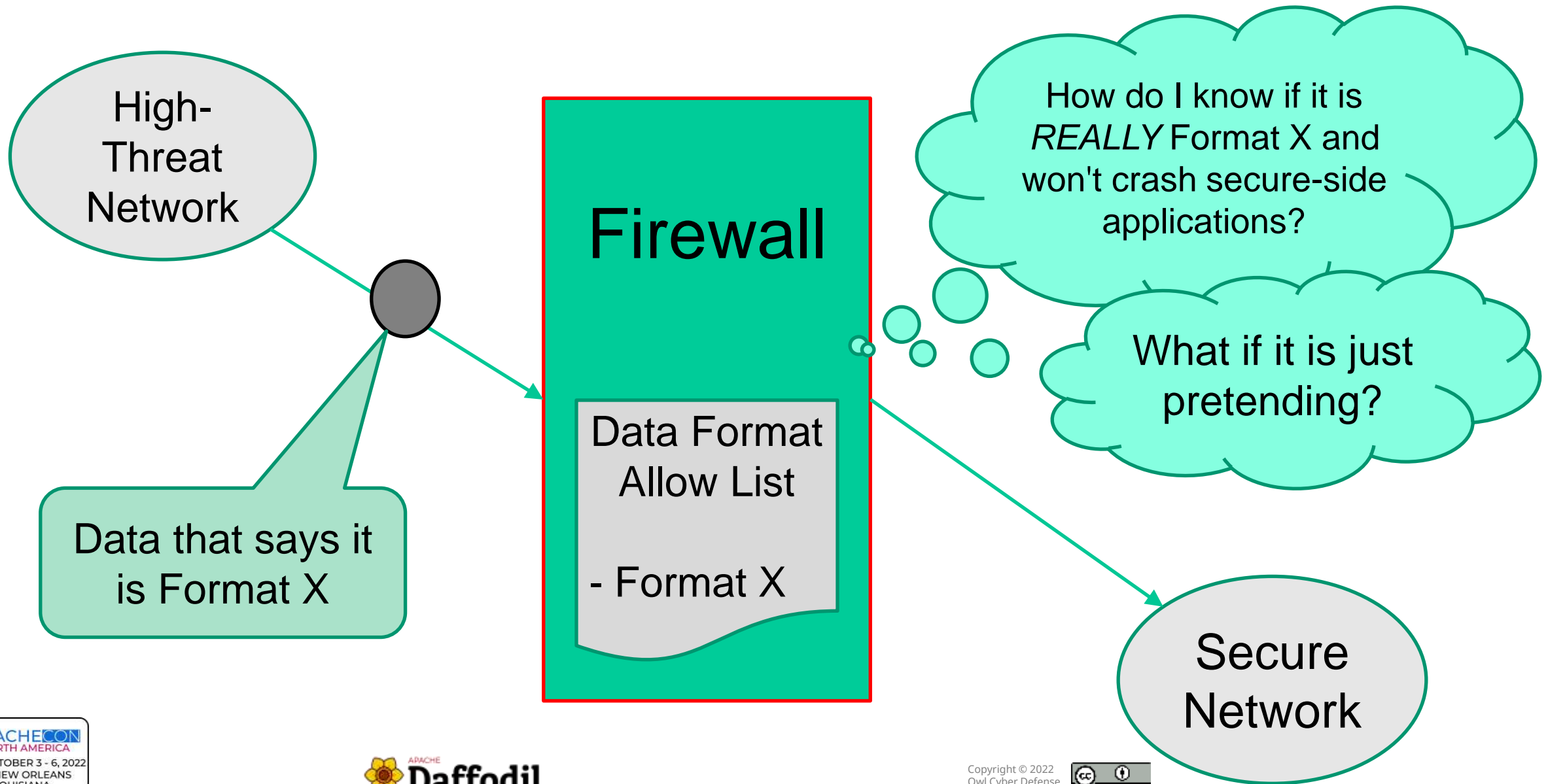
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Use Case

DFDL AND CYBER SECURITY

Cyber-Security Use Case: Bad Data DoS Attack



Cyber-Security Use Case: Full Protocol Break

