

High-Fidelity C Interoperability in Hylo

1. Contributions

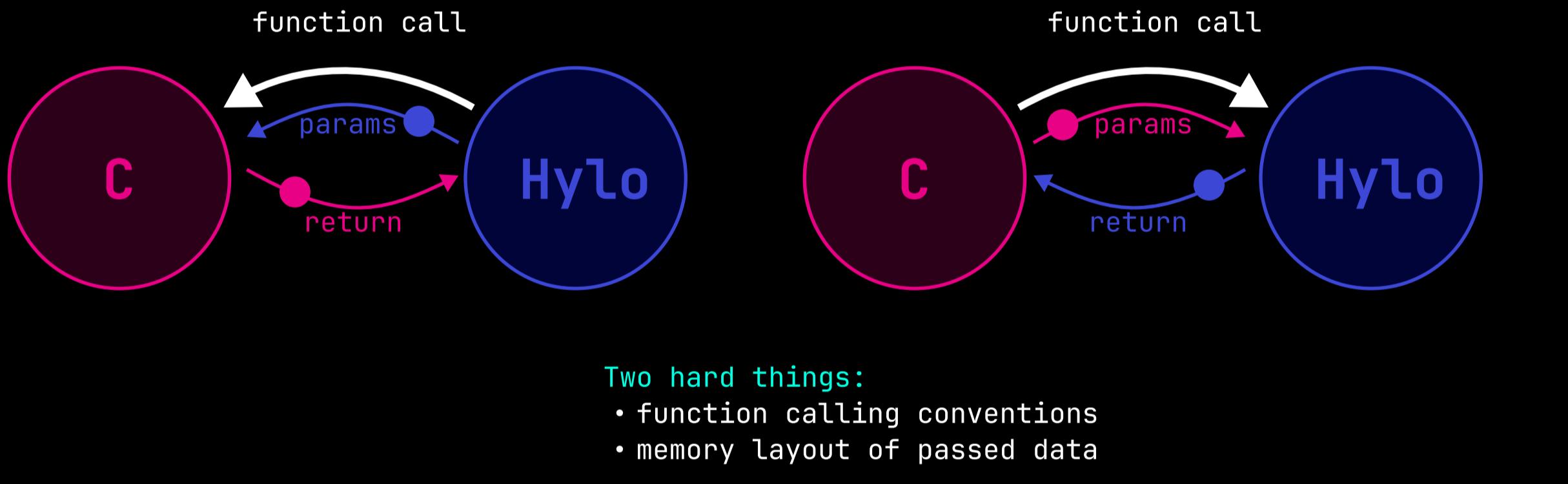
- design goals for a high-fidelity C interoperability
- novel, simple architectural design for capturing memory layout of C into Hylo
- specification for mapping C constructs to Hylo

2. Methodology

- Understand C and Hylo well
- Industry review - Rust Bindgen, Swift, Zig
- Academic literature review (scopus, Undermind)
- Personal interviews with PL experts and interop tooling developers
- Prototypes:
 - ABI explorer - abiexplorer.org
 - Explicit conversions from/to C integers
 - mapping prototypes: bit-fields, unions, flexible array members

3. Required for Interop

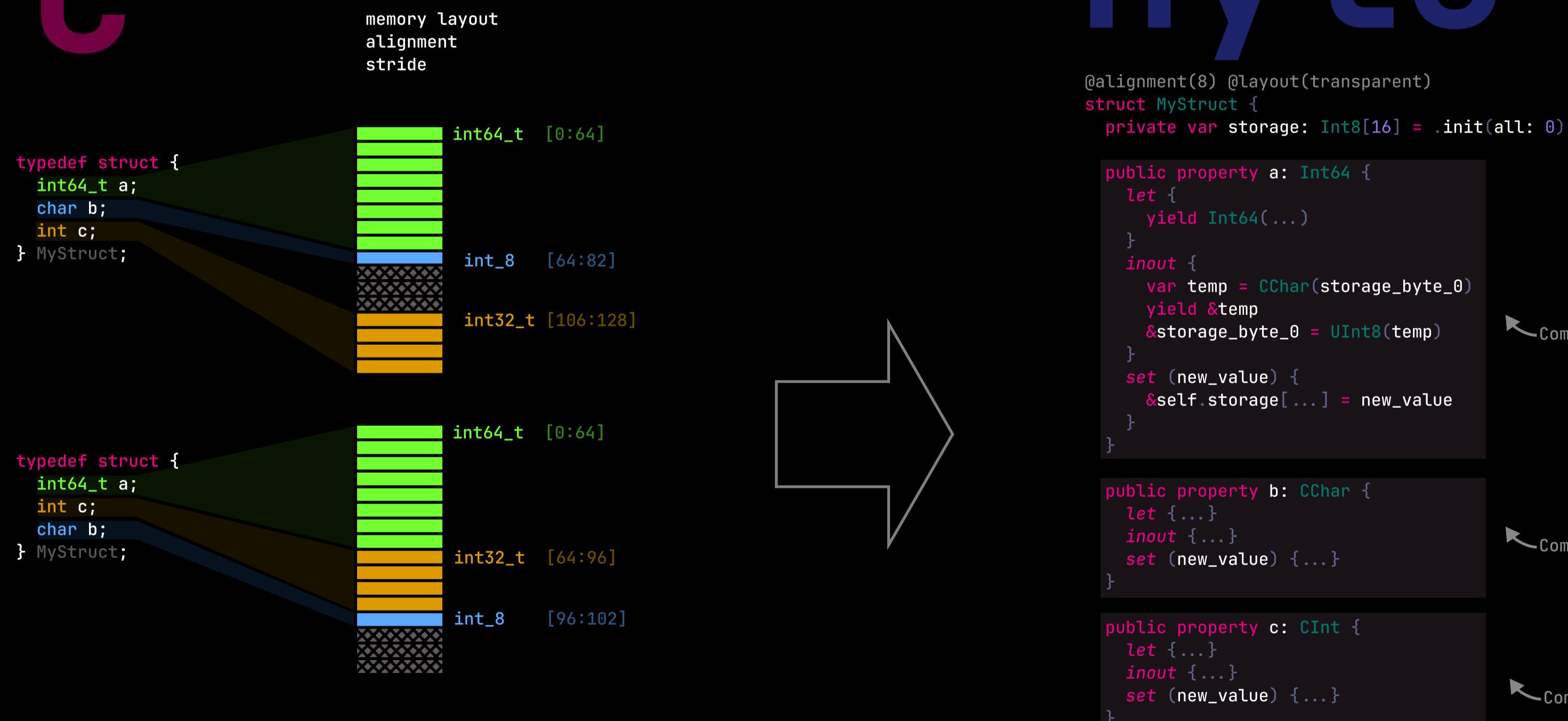
ABI: Abstract Binary Interface



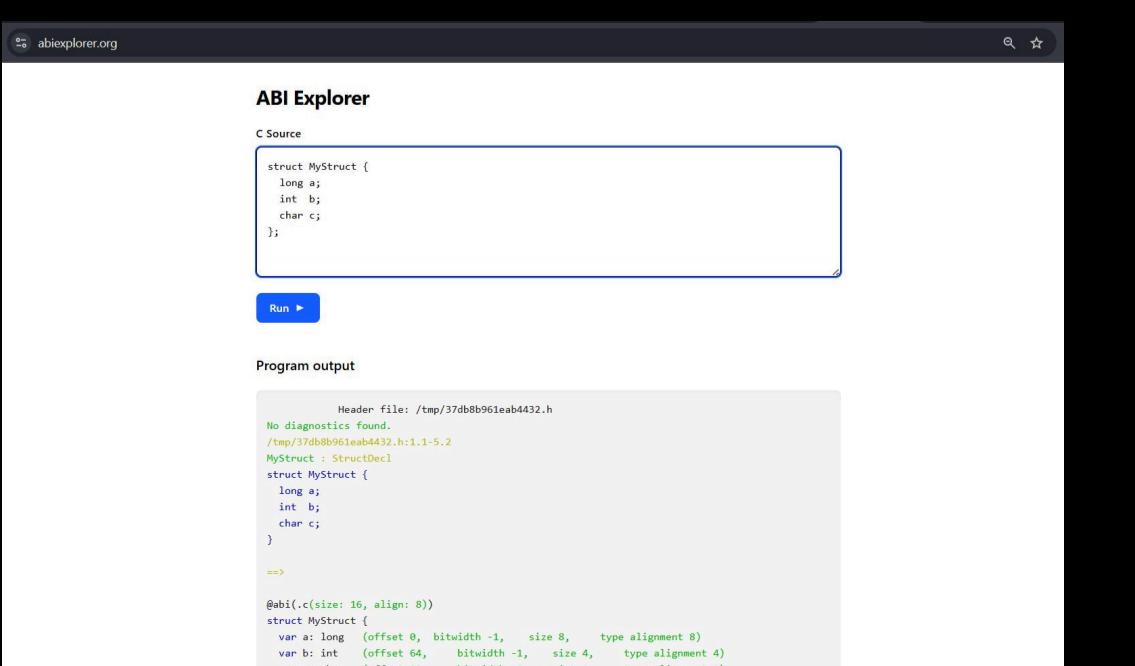
4. Other Requirements

- High coverage of C constructs
- Flexible and portable use (dialects)
- Maintainable and robust interop tooling
- Control and customizability
- Cross-Language LSP support
- Build system integration

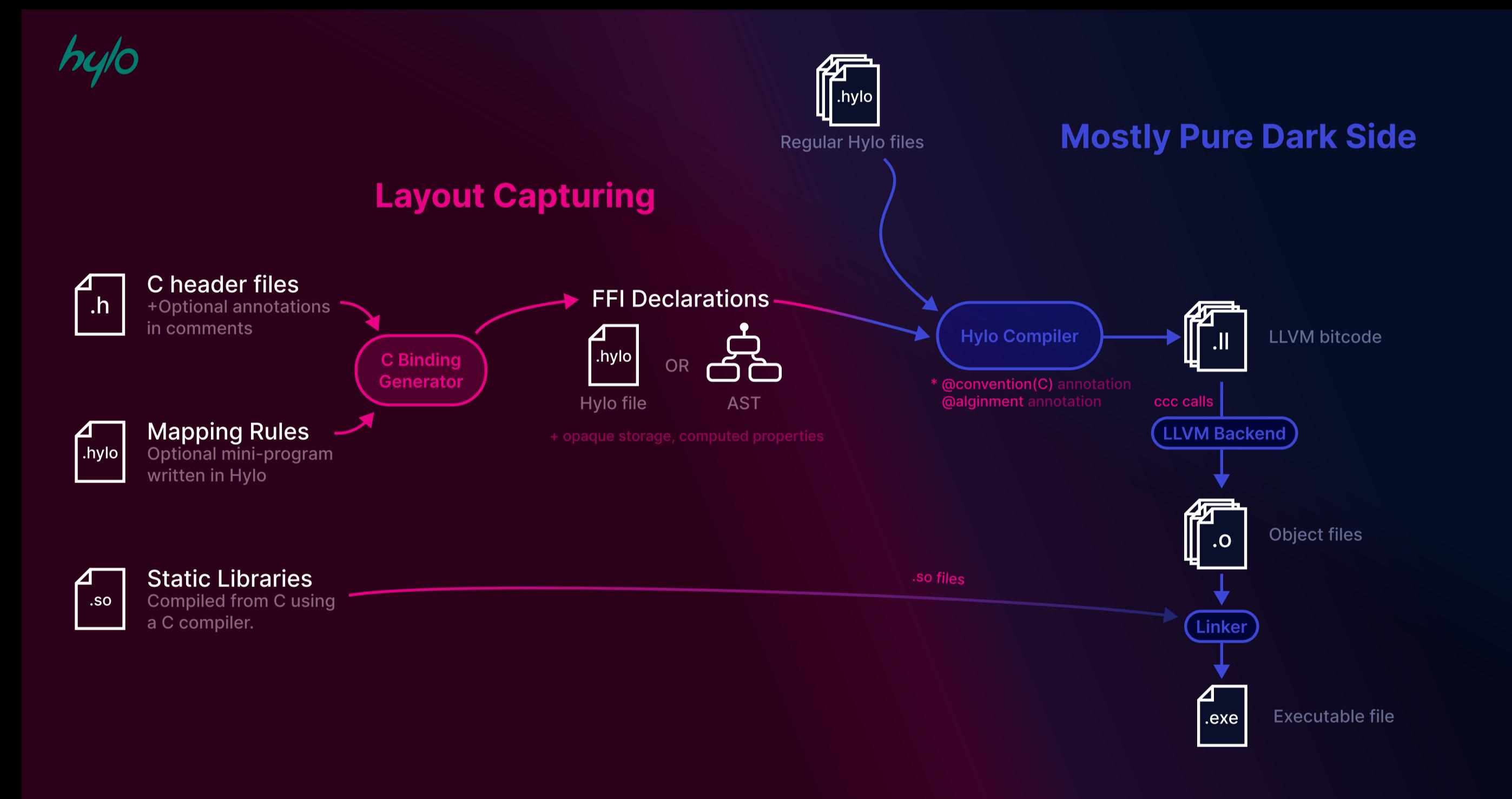
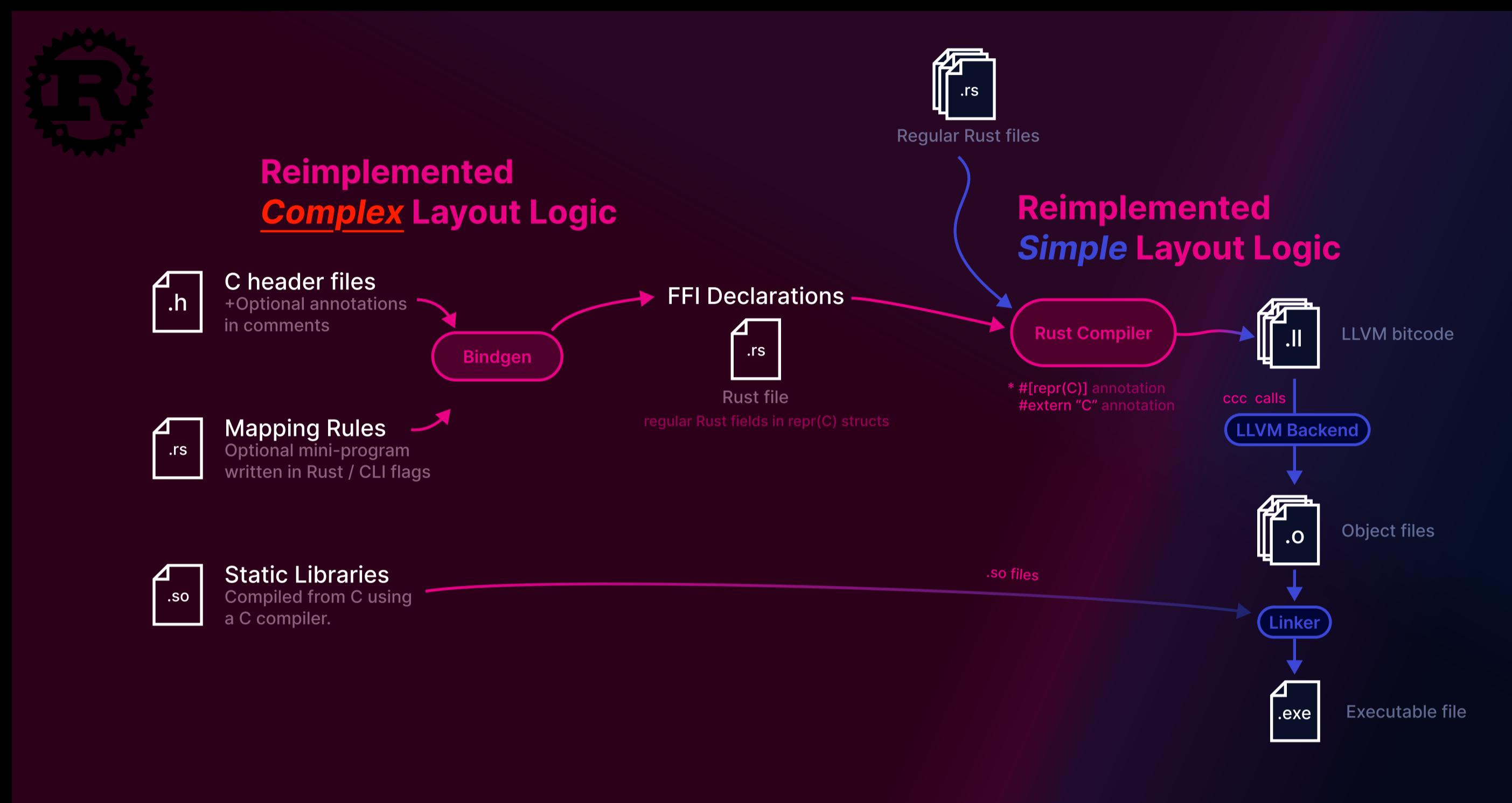
C Hylo



```
@alignment(8) @layout(transparent)
struct MyStruct {
    private var storage: Int8[16] = .init(all: 0) // Do type // punning here!
    public property a: Int64 {
        let {
            yield Int64(...)
        }
        input {
            var temp = CChar(storage_byt_0)
            yield temp
            &storage_byt_0 + UInt(temp)
        }
        set (newValue) {
            &self.storage[...] = newValue
        }
    }
    public property b: CChar {
        let {
            input(' ')
            set (newValue) {...}
        }
    }
    public property c: CInt {
        let {
            char(' ')
            set (newValue) {...}
        }
    }
}
```



Architecture



Type Mapping: Integers

Future Work

- macro translation
- full implementation
- design and implement the customization library details

// C Declaration // C Meaning

char x; "size = 1 byte, at least 8 bit, either signed or unsigned"

int x;

"signed, at least 16 bit sizeof(short) ≤ sizeof(int) ≤ sizeof(long)"

- avoid conversions when not needed
- preserve values
- guarantee at compile-time or runtime
- encourage maximal portability - no reliance on accidentally matching types

```
#if target == x86-64
    int x; → UInt32 x;
#else
    CInt x;
#endif
let x1 = UInt32(truncating_if_needed: x)
let x2 = UInt32(trap_on_loss: x)
let x3 = UInt32(non_narrowing: x)
```