

BinDat: Bin there, done Dat

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What's BinDat anyway?

Problems encountered

- Lack of flexibility
- Repeated assaults on kitten

The new design

- Simpler and more flexible by *exposing code as code*
- Try and keep efficiency in mind

Examples

What's BinDat anyway

An Emacs Lisp library. From the horse's mouth:

Packing and unpacking of (binary) data structures.

The data formats used in binary files and network protocols are often structured data which can be described by a C-style structure such as the one shown below. Using the Bindat package, decoding and encoding binary data formats like these is made simple using a structure specification which closely resembles the C style structure declarations.

Encoded (binary) data is stored in a unibyte string or vector, while the decoded data is stored in an alist with (*field* . *value*) pairs.

More concretely

A description language:

```

struct data {
    char opcode;
    char id[7];
    int length;
    char data[];
};

(setq data-bindat-spec
      '( (opcode      u8)
        (id          strz 7)
        (length      i32r)
        (data        vec (length))
        (align       4)))

```

With 3 functions to make use of those descriptions:

```
(bindat-pack spec struct)
```

```
(bindat-length spec struct)
```

```
(bindat-unpack spec raw)
```

Example use

```
[ 192 168 1 100 192 168 1 101 01 28 21 32 2 0 0 0
  2 3 5 0 ?A ?B ?C ?D ?E ?F 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 0 0 0 1
  4 7 0 ?B ?C ?D ?E ?F ?G 0 0 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 0 ]
```



```
((header (dest-ip . [192 168 1 100])
         (src-ip . [192 168 1 101])
         (dest-port . 284)
         (src-port . 5408))
 (items . 2)
 (item ((data . [1 2 3 4 5]) (data . [6 7 8 9 10 11 12])
       (id . "ABCDEF") (id . "BCDEFG")
       (length . 5) (length . 7)
       (opcode . 3) (opcode . 4)
       (type . 2)) (type . 1))))
```

Patient 0 of BinDat

Switch to lexical-binding **broke** weechat.el:

```
(defconst weechat--relay-message-spec
  ' ((length u32)
      (compression u8)
      (id struct weechat--relay-str-spec)
      (data vec
          (eval (- (bindat-get-field struct 'length)
                   4 ;length
                   1 ;compression
                   (+ 4 (length (bindat-get-field
                                struct 'id 'val))))))
```

The DSL's original syntax

```
SPEC ::= (ITEM... )
```

```
ITEM ::= ([FIELD] TYPE)
```

```
| ([FIELD] eval FORM)      -- Eval FORM for side
```

```
| ([FIELD] fill LEN)       -- Skip LEN bytes
```

```
| ([FIELD] align LEN)     -- Skip to next multi
```

```
| ([FIELD] struct SPEC_NAME)
```

```
| ([FIELD] union ARG (TAG SPEC)... [(t SPEC)])
```

```
| ([FIELD] repeat COUNT ITEM...)
```

The DSL's original syntax (cont'd)

```

TYPE ::= (eval EXPR)
      | u8      | byte      -- Length 1
      | u16     | word      | short -- Length 2, network byte
      | u24     -- 3-byte value
      | u32     | dword    | long  -- Length 4, network byte
      | u16r    | u24r     | u32r  -- Little endian byte or
      | str LEN -- LEN byte string
      | strz LEN -- LEN byte (zero-termin
      | vec LEN [TYPE] -- Vector of LEN items o
      | ip      -- 4 byte vector
      | bits LEN -- List with bits set in

```


The DSL's original syntax (cont'd)

```
FIELD ::= NAME | (eval EXPR)
```

```
LEN ::= ARG | <omitted> | nil
```

```
TAG ::= LISP_CONSTANT  
      | (eval EXPR) -- Return non-nil if tag matches  
                        current ARG in 'union'.
```

```
ARG ::= (eval EXPR)  
       | INTEGER_CONSTANT  
       | ([NAME | INTEGER]...)  
       -- Field NAME or array index relative  
         to current structure spec.
```

Problems I saw with BinDat

The spec imposes the use of `eval`: kitten hell

Var `struct` undocumented, tho indispensable!

Grammar is more complex than necessary

- 9 distinct nonterminals, with ambiguity
- Vector length can be `INTEGER` or `(LABEL)` or `(eval EXP)`
- Lots of places allow an `(eval EXP)`, but not all!

No Edebugging

Not conveniently extensible

Problem sample 1

```
(defun weechat--message-available-p ()  
  (and (> (buffer-size) 5)  
        (>= (buffer-size)  
             (bindat-get-field  
              (bindat-unpack '(len u32))  
                          (buffer-string))  
              'len))))
```

Useless construction of an alist

Problem sample 2

```
(bindat-get-field
  (bindat-unpack
    `(:val
      , (cond ((= n 1) 'u8)
              ((= n 2) 'u16)
              ((= n 4) 'u32)
              (t (error "websocket-get-bytes: ..."))))
    s)
  :val)
```

Fixed integer sizes (no `eval EXP`) available there)

BinDat only used to pack&unpack integers!

The new design

Make it all code!

Expose the field's values as local variables

```
(defconst weechat--relay-message-spec
  (bindat-type
    (length uint 32)
    (compression uint 8)
    (id type weechat--relay-str-spec)
    (data vec (- length
                4      ;length
                1      ;compression
                (+ 4 (length (bindat-get-field
                             id 'val)))))))
```

New grammar

<code>TYPE ::= uint BITLEN</code>	- Big-endian unsigned int
<code> uintr BITLEN</code>	- Little-endian unsigned int
<code> str LEN</code>	- Byte string
<code> strz [LEN]</code>	- Zero-terminated byte string
<code> bits LEN</code>	- Bit vector (LEN is count)
<code> fill LEN</code>	- Just a filler
<code> align LEN</code>	- Fill up to the next multiple
<code> vec COUNT TYPE</code>	- COUNT repetitions of TYPE
<code> type EXP</code>	- Indirection; EXP should be a type
<code> unit EXP</code>	- 0-width type holding the value of EXP
<code> struct FIELDS...</code>	- A composite type

`FIELDS... ::= (LABEL TYPE) ...`

Advantages

Support for Edebug

`struct`, `repeat`, `align` not special cased any more

No need for `union`: can use `cond` or `pcase` instead!

No need to use a single-field struct for simple types

Flymake and the compiler can pester you

Kitten can safely play with your mouse!

Everything is code! Even `TYPE!`

```
(bindat-type vec (sqrt -1)
                if (reino-del-revés)
                (uintr 32) (uint 32))
```

New features

Control over the representation of unpacked `structs`:

- `:unpack-val EXP` tells how to construct the unpacked value from its fields's unpacked values.
- `:pack-val EXP` tells how to extract the unpacked value of a field from the unpacked value of the containing object.
- `:pack-var VAR` gives a name to the unpacked value of an object, so `:pack-val` can refer to it.

Define new types with `bindat-defmacro!`

Example, rookie

Timestamp values in OSC:

```
(defconst osc-timetag
  (let ((hz (ash 1 32)))
    (bindat-type :pack-var time
      (ticks uint 64
        :pack-val (+ (car (time-convert time hz))
          (* osc-ntp-offset hz)))
      :unpack-val (cons (- ticks (* osc-ntp-offset hz))
        hz))))
```

`bindat-pack/unpack` convert to/from proper time values!

Admittedly, we're back to single-field structs :-)

Example, journeyman

```
(defconst bindat-test--LEB128
  (bindat-type
    letrec
      ((loop
        (struct :pack-var n
          (head u8
            :pack-val (+ (logand n 127)
                        (if (> n 127) 128 0)))
          (tail if (< head 128) (unit 0) loop
            :pack-val (ash n -7))
          :unpack-val (+ (logand head 127)
                        (ash tail 7))))))
    loop) )
```

Conclusion

Simpler, more flexible, more powerful, better behaved.

Significantly faster as well, by the way.

Distinction between `bindat-defmacro` and `bindat-type`?

No bit-level control

Not anywhere near GNU Poke's power and flexibility

Not used very much