

# Closure-Free Functional Programming in a Two-Level Type Theory

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# Compiling monads in GHC Haskell

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-OO Core output:

```
dict1 :: Monad (Reader Int)
dict1 = MkMonad ...

dict2 :: MonadReader (Reader Int)
dict2 = MkMonadReader ...

f :: Reader Bool Int
f = (>=) dict1 (ask dict2) (\b ->
  case b of
    True  -> return dict1 10
    False -> return dict1 20)
```

# Compiling monads in GHC Haskell

-01 output:

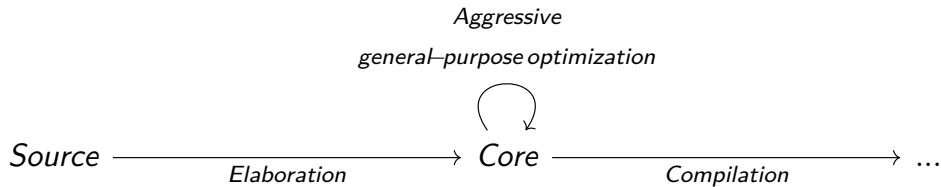
```
f :: Bool -> Int
f b = case b of
  True  -> 10
  False -> 20
```

*Optimization is hard!*

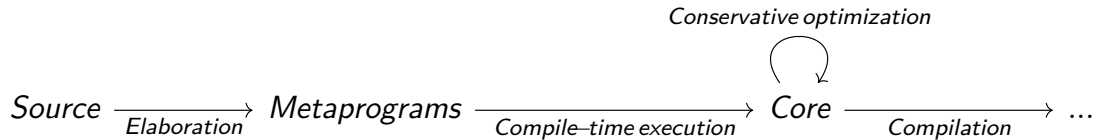
Example: `mapM` is third-order & rank-2 polymorphic, but almost all use cases should compile to first-order monomorphic code.

```
mapM :: Monad m => (a -> m b) -> [a] -> m [b]
```

# Compiling monads in GHC Haskell



# Proposal



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Source in WIP language:

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- Looks similar to Haskell.
- Desugaring & elaboration does slightly more work.
- Compilation to efficient code is formally guaranteed.

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## Setup

- *Two-level type theory (2LTT)*:
  - Metalanguage (compile time): dependently typed.
  - Object language (runtime): simply typed, *polarized*.
  - The two are smoothly integrated.
- Most optimizations are implemented in libraries instead of compiler internals.



# The 2LTT

- **MetaTy**: universe of meta-level types.
- **Ty**: universe of object-level types. **Polarization**: **ValTy** and **CompTy** are sub-universes of **Ty**.

A meta-level program:

```
id : {A : MetaTy} -> A -> A
id x = x
```

An object-level program:

```
data List (A : ValTy) := Nil | Cons A (List A)

myMap : List Int -> List Int
myMap ns := case xs of
  Nil      -> Nil
  Cons n ns -> Cons (n + 10) (myMap ns)
```

# Closure-freedom

In the object language:

- Closures are **values**.
- Statically known functions are **computations**.
- If we don't ask for closures, we don't get them!

Essential usage of closures is surprisingly rare!

Closure-freedom is a good indicator of low-cost abstraction.

# The 2LTT - interaction between stages

- **Lifting**: for  $A : \text{Ty}$ , we have  $\uparrow A : \text{MetaTy}$ , as the type of metaprograms that produce  $A$ -typed object programs.
- **Quoting**: for  $t : A$  and  $A : \text{Ty}$ , we have  $\langle t \rangle$  as the metaprogram which immediately returns  $t$ .
- **Splicing**: for  $t : \uparrow A$ , we have  $\sim t : A$  which runs the metaprogram  $t$  and inserts its output in some object-level code.
- Definitional equalities:  $\sim \langle t \rangle \equiv t$  and  $\langle \sim t \rangle \equiv t$ .

## Staged example

```
map : {A B : ValTy} -> (↑A -> ↑B) -> ↑(List A) -> ↑(List B)
```

```
map f as = <letrec go as := case as of  
    Nil          -> Nil  
    Cons a as -> Cons ~(f <a>) (go as)  
in go ~as>
```

```
myMap : List Int -> List Int
```

```
myMap ns := ~(map (\x. <~x + 10>) <ns>)
```

## Staged example - with stage inference

```
map : {A B : ValTy} -> (A -> B) -> List A -> List B
map f = letrec go as := case as of
    Nil      -> Nil
    Cons a as -> Cons (f a) (go as)
in go
```

```
myMap : List Int -> List Int
myMap := map (\x. x + 10)
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# A monad for code generation

Type classes (and monads) only exist in the metalanguage.

```
class Monad (M : MetaTy -> MetaTy) where
  return : A -> M A
  (>>=)   : M A -> (A -> M B) -> M B
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**Gen** is a Monad whose effect is **generating object code**:

```
newtype Gen A = Gen {unGen : {R : Ty} -> (A -> ↑R) -> ↑R}
instance Monad Gen where ...
```

```
runGen : Gen (↑A) -> ↑A
runGen (Gen f) = f id
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instance Monad Gen where ...
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runGen (Gen f) = f id
```

Generating an object-level **let**-definition:

```
gen : {A : Ty} -> ↑A -> Gen (↑A)
gen {A} a = Gen $ \k. <let x : A := ~a in ~(k <x>)>
```



# A monad for code generation

## Metaprogram:

```
foo : Int
foo := ~(runGen $ do
  x <- gen <10 + 10>
  y <- gen <~x * ~x>
  return <~x * ~y>)
```

## Code output:

```
foo : Int
foo := let x := 10 + 10 in
       let y := x * x in
       x * y
```

# Generating monadic code

We want to define efficient code generation for a monad **M**.

***M** extended with **Gen** at the bottom yields the corresponding code generator monad.*

For example:

- **ReaderT** ( $\uparrow R$ ) **Gen** ( $\uparrow A$ ) actions are code generators for **R**  $\rightarrow$  **A**.
- **StateT** ( $\uparrow S$ ) **Gen** ( $\uparrow A$ ) actions are code generators for **S**  $\rightarrow$  (**A**, **S**).

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For example:

- **ReaderT** ( $\uparrow R$ ) **Gen** ( $\uparrow A$ ) actions are code generators for  $R \rightarrow A$ .
- **StateT** ( $\uparrow S$ ) **Gen** ( $\uparrow A$ ) actions are code generators for  $S \rightarrow (A, S)$ .

In each case, we can convert back-and forth, e.g.

```
up    :  $\uparrow (R \rightarrow A) \rightarrow \text{ReaderT } (\uparrow R) \text{ Gen } (\uparrow A)$   
down  :  $\text{ReaderT } (\uparrow R) \text{ Gen } (\uparrow A) \rightarrow \uparrow (R \rightarrow A)$ 
```

# Generating monadic code

## Metaprogram:

```
action : Int -> Int
action := ~(down $ do
  x <- ask
  x <- ask
  return <~x + ~x>)
```

## Output:

```
action : Int -> Int
action x := x + x
```

*We get “fusion” for monadic code.*

## Pattern matching on object-level values

*Generativity*: metaprograms cannot inspect the structure of object expressions.

But we can generate object-level pattern matches in **Gen**:

```
split : ↑Bool -> Gen MetaBool
split b = Gen $ \k. <case ~b of
  True  -> ~(k MetaTrue)
  False -> ~(k MetaFalse)>
```

**split** generalizes to all object ADT-s and all **Gen**-based monads.

## Compiling monads - example

```
f : Reader Bool Int
f := do
  b <- ask
  if b then return 10
    else return 20
```

==>

```
f : Reader Bool Int
f := ~(down $ do
  b <- ask
  split b >=> \case
    MetaTrue  -> return <10>
    MetaFalse -> return <20>)
```

```
==> f : Reader Bool Int
f = Reader (\b. case b of
  True  -> 10
  False -> 20)
```

# More things

More in the paper and artifact:

- Handling join points in monads.
- Handling mutually recursive blocks.
- Powerful & general stream fusion.
- More metatheory.
- Adaptation as Agda and Typed Template Haskell libraries.

Work in progress:

- Standalone prototype targeting LLVM.
- Deploying the Template Haskell library in the Agda source code, in high-performance generics.

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**Thank you!**