

Simply RaTT

A Fitch-Style Modal Calculus for Reactive Programming
Without Space Leaks.

Patrick Bahr, **Christian Graulund**, Rasmus Møgelberg
IT University of Copenhagen

HOPE 20

Reactive Programming

Reactive Programs

- ▶ A **reactive program** has continual interaction with environment.
- ▶ Includes control software, servers, GUI etc.
- ▶ Traditionally imperative with shared state and call-backs.
- ▶ Hence, error-prone and difficult to reason about.
- ▶ Many safety-critical systems are reactive.

Reactive Programming

Reactive Programs

- ▶ A **reactive program** has continual interaction with environment.
- ▶ Includes control software, servers, GUI etc.
- ▶ Traditionally imperative with shared state and call-backs.
- ▶ Hence, error-prone and difficult to reason about.
- ▶ Many safety-critical systems are reactive.

Why *Functional* Reactive Programs?

- ▶ We want to **reason about** reactive programs.
- ▶ We want **high abstraction** with **efficient implementations**.
- ▶ We want **modular programs**.
- ▶ We want **safety guarantees**.

Functional Reactive Programming

- ▶ FRP¹ are programming with **signals**.
- ▶ Signals are values that *vary over time*.
- ▶ Programs are signal transducers:

$$prog : \text{Signal } A \rightarrow \text{Signal } B$$

One implementation is **signals as streams**:

$$\text{Stream } A \cong A \times \text{Stream } A$$

Known problems include *causality*, *productivity* and *space-leaks*.

¹Elliott and Hudak, 1997.

Causality and Productivity

Causality

A program is **causal** (*implementable*) if the n th output depends only on the first n inputs.

$\text{noncausal} : \text{Stream } A \rightarrow \text{Stream } A$

$\text{noncausal } as = \text{head}(\text{tail } as) :: \text{noncausal } as$

Productivity

A program is **productive** (*useful*) if something is output at every n .

$\text{nonproductive} : \text{Stream } A$

$\text{nonproductive} = \text{tail nonproductive}$

Leaking Space

Space Leaks

A program has a **space leak** if the execution of the program uses more memory than expected and the memory is released later than expected.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| bs | F | F | F | T | F | T | ... |
| ns | n_1 | n_2 | n_3 | n_4 | n_5 | n_6 | ... |
| f ns bs | 0 | 0 | 0 | n_1 | 0 | n_1 | ... |

Leaking Space

Space Leaks

A program has a **space leak** if the execution of the program uses more memory than expected and the memory is released later than expected.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| bs | F | F | F | T | F | T | ... |
| ns | n_1 | n_2 | n_3 | n_4 | n_5 | n_6 | ... |
| f ns bs | 0 | 0 | 0 | n_1 | 0 | n_1 | ... |

$$leakyF : \text{Stream Bool} \rightarrow \text{Stream Nat} \rightarrow \text{Stream Nat}$$
$$\text{leakyF } bs \ ns = \text{let } g \ s = \text{if } (\text{head } s) \text{ then } (\text{head } ns) :: g \ (\text{tail } s) \\ \text{else } 0 \quad \quad \quad :: g \ (\text{tail } s) \\ \text{in } g \ bs$$

Plugging a Leak

The problem is that streams is not **stable** over time and this can lead to leaks.

```
safeF : Stream Bool → Stream Nat → Stream Nat
safeF bs ns = let n = head ns in
               let g s = if (head s) then n :: g (tail s)
                           else 0 :: g (tail s)
               in g bs
```

To avoid leaks, we should only store **stable values** for future retrieval, but they can not be differentiated in the naive approach.

Possible Solution: Restricted API

- ▶ Restrict direct access to signals.
- ▶ Restrict FRP to predefined combinators.
- ▶ E.g. arrowized FRP² (arrows are signal transformers)

Drawbacks

- ▶ Loose simplicity and flexibility of original formulation.
- ▶ We want to **make signals first class again!**

²Nilsson et. al. 2002.

Possible Solution: Restricted API

- ▶ Restrict direct access to signals.
- ▶ Restrict FRP to predefined combinators.
- ▶ E.g. arrowized FRP² (arrows are signal transformers)

Drawbacks

- ▶ Loose simplicity and flexibility of original formulation.
- ▶ We want to [make signals first class again!](#)

Solution with first class signals: Modal FRP

²Nilsson et. al. 2002.

Modal FRP³ = FRP + modal types

- ▶ Add modality \triangleright pronounced “*Later*” or “*Delay*”.
- ▶ $\triangleright A$ denotes “*A one time step from now*”.
- ▶ We now work with **guarded streams**:

$$\text{Stream } A \cong A \times \triangleright(\text{Stream } A)$$

³Jeffrey 2012, 2014; Jeltsch 2013; Krishnaswami 2013.

Modal FRP³ = FRP + modal types

- ▶ Add modality \triangleright pronounced “Later” or “Delay”.
- ▶ $\triangleright A$ denotes “A one time step from now”.
- ▶ We now work with **guarded streams**:

$$\text{Stream } A \cong A \times \triangleright(\text{Stream } A)$$

Ensures Causality

$\text{noncausal} : \text{Stream } A \rightarrow \text{Stream } A$

$\text{noncausal } as = \text{head } \underbrace{(\text{tail } as)}_{\text{type error}} :: \text{noncausal } as$

- ▶ Similarly for productivity

³Jeffrey 2012, 2014; Jeltsch 2013; Krishnaswami 2013.

Simply RaTT: The language

Simply RaTT: An overview

Goal:

- ▶ Full dependent type theory for reactive programming (RaTT).

Simply RaTT:

- ▶ A **simply typed** calculus for modal FRP.
- ▶ **Fitch-style** approach:
 - ▶ Removes need for let-bindings.
 - ▶ Allows simple and concise programs.

Contributions:

- ▶ Heap-based operational semantics for streams and transducers.
- ▶ Disallow (implicit) **space leaks** *by construction*.⁴
- ▶ Type system that ensures **safety**, **causality** and **productivity**.

⁴Following Krishnaswami.

Examples with Simplified Syntax

$const : A \text{ stable} \Rightarrow A \rightarrow \text{Stream } A$

$const\ a\ \sharp = a :: \text{delay } (const\ a)$

Examples with Simplified Syntax

$const : A \text{ stable} \Rightarrow A \rightarrow \text{Stream } A$

$const\ a \# = a :: \text{delay } (const\ a)$

$zip : \text{Stream } A \rightarrow \text{Stream } B \rightarrow \text{Stream } (A \times B)$

$zip\ \#(a :: as)\ (b :: bs) = (a, b) :: \text{delay } (zip\ (\text{adv } as)\ (\text{adv } bs))$

Examples with Simplified Syntax

$const : A \text{ stable} \Rightarrow A \rightarrow \text{Stream } A$

$const\ a\ \# = a :: \text{delay } (const\ a)$

$zip : \text{Stream } A \rightarrow \text{Stream } B \rightarrow \text{Stream } (A \times B)$

$zip\ \#(a :: as)\ (b :: bs) = (a, b) :: \text{delay } (zip\ (\text{adv } as)\ (\text{adv } bs))$

$switch : \text{Stream } A \rightarrow \text{Ev } (\text{Stream } A) \rightarrow \text{Stream } A$

$switch\ \#(x :: xs)\ (\text{wait } es) = x :: \text{delay } (switch\ (\text{adv } xs)\ (\text{adv } es))$

$switch\ \#xs\ (\text{val } ys) = ys$

Type System

Let considered harmful

Traditional: Dual contexts

$$\frac{\Theta \mid \emptyset \vdash t : A}{\Gamma \mid \Theta \vdash \text{delay}(t) : \triangleright A}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \Gamma \mid \Theta \vdash t : \triangleright A \\ \Gamma \mid \Theta, x : A \vdash t' : C \end{array}}{\Gamma \mid \Theta \vdash \text{let } x = t \text{ in } t' : C}$$

$$\frac{}{\underbrace{\Gamma, x : A, \Gamma'}_{\text{now}} \mid \underbrace{\Theta}_{\text{later}} \vdash x : A}$$

Let considered harmful

Traditional: Dual contexts

$$\frac{\Theta \mid \emptyset \vdash t : A}{\Gamma \mid \Theta \vdash \text{delay}(t) : \triangleright A}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \Gamma \mid \Theta \vdash t : \triangleright A \\ \Gamma \mid \Theta, x : A \vdash t' : C \end{array}}{\Gamma \mid \Theta \vdash \text{let } x = t \text{ in } t' : C}$$

$$\frac{}{\underbrace{\Gamma, x : A, \Gamma'}_{\text{now}} \mid \underbrace{\Theta}_{\text{later}} \vdash x : A}$$

Modern: Fitch-style

$$\frac{\overbrace{\Gamma, \checkmark}^{\text{earlier}} \vdash t : A}{\underbrace{\Gamma}_{\text{now}} \vdash \text{delay}(t) : \triangleright A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \triangleright A}{\Gamma, \checkmark, \Gamma' \vdash \text{adv}(t) : A}$$

$$\frac{\checkmark\text{-free}(\Gamma')}{\Gamma, x : A, \Gamma' \vdash x : A}$$

To know what values are safe to transport into the future we have two notions:

Stable types

- ▶ Types that are **inherently** stable.
- ▶ These are `Nat`, `1` and products and sums of these.

Stability

To know what values are safe to transport into the future we have two notions:

Stable types

- ▶ Types that are **inherently** stable.
- ▶ These are Nat , 1 and products and sums of these.

Box Modality

- ▶ Given a type A , we can restrict it to **its stable terms**.
- ▶ Represented by **box modality**, $\Box A$.
- ▶ $\Box A$ is a *stable type*.

$$\frac{\Gamma, \# \vdash t : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{box}(t) : \Box A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \Box A}{\Gamma, \#, \Gamma' \vdash \text{unbox}(t) : A}$$

To ensure *causality* and *productivity* of recursive definition we use modified [Nakano Style fixed point](#).

$$\frac{\Gamma, \sharp, x : \triangleright A \vdash t : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fix } x.t : \Box A}$$

Crucially, fixed points are stable to allow the recursive call *in the future*.

In general we [do not](#) have $A \rightarrow \triangleright A$, but we [do](#) have $\Box A \rightarrow \triangleright \Box A$.

Examples

$$\begin{aligned} (\circledast) : \triangleright (A \rightarrow B) &\rightarrow \triangleright A \rightarrow \triangleright B \\ f \circledast a &= \text{delay } ((\text{adv } f) (\text{adv } a)) \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} (\boxtimes) : \square (A \rightarrow B) &\rightarrow \square A \rightarrow \square B \\ f \boxtimes a &= \text{box } ((\text{unbox } f) (\text{unbox } a)) \end{aligned}$$

Examples

$$(\circledast) : \triangleright (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \triangleright A \rightarrow \triangleright B$$
$$f \circledast a = \text{delay } ((\text{adv } f) (\text{adv } a))$$
$$(\boxtimes) : \square (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \square A \rightarrow \square B$$
$$f \boxtimes a = \text{box } ((\text{unbox } f) (\text{unbox } a))$$
$$\text{map} : \square (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \square (\text{Stream } A \rightarrow \text{Stream } B)$$
$$\text{map} = \lambda f . \text{fix } \text{map}' . \lambda a . (\text{unbox } f) (\text{head } a) :: \text{map}' \circledast \text{tail } a$$

Examples

$$(\circledast) : \triangleright (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \triangleright A \rightarrow \triangleright B$$
$$f \circledast a = \text{delay } ((\text{adv } f) (\text{adv } a))$$
$$(\boxtimes) : \square (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \square A \rightarrow \square B$$
$$f \boxtimes a = \text{box } ((\text{unbox } f) (\text{unbox } a))$$
$$\text{map} : \square (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \square (\text{Stream } A \rightarrow \text{Stream } B)$$
$$\text{map} = \lambda f . \text{fix } \text{map}' . \lambda a . (\text{unbox } f) (\text{head } a) :: \text{map}' \circledast \text{tail } a$$
$$\text{mapSugar} : \square (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \square (\text{Stream } A \rightarrow \text{Stream } B)$$
$$\text{mapSugar } f \sharp (a :: as) = (\text{unbox } f) a :: \text{mapSugar } \circledast as$$

Eliminating Space Leaks

Evaluation and Step Semantics

We define two **heap based** semantics for Simply RaTT, an evaluation semantics and a step semantics.

Evaluation and Step Semantics

We define two **heap based** semantics for Simply RaTT, an evaluation semantics and a step semantics.

The evaluation semantics describes how a term evaluates to a value with a given store:

$$\langle t; \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma' \rangle$$

Evaluation and Step Semantics

We define two **heap based** semantics for Simply RaTT, an evaluation semantics and a step semantics.

The evaluation semantics describes how a term evaluates to a value with a given store:

$$\langle t; \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma' \rangle$$

The step semantics describes how a stream evaluates over time.

Given $\vdash t : \Box \text{Str } A$, we have

$$\langle \text{unbox } t; \emptyset \rangle \xRightarrow{v_1} \langle t_1; \eta_1 \rangle \xRightarrow{v_2} \langle t_2; \eta_2 \rangle \dots$$

Evaluation and Step Semantics

We define two **heap based** semantics for Simply RaTT, an evaluation semantics and a step semantics.

The evaluation semantics describes how a term evaluates to a value with a given store:

$$\langle t; \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma' \rangle$$

The step semantics describes how a stream evaluates over time.

Given $\vdash t : \Box \text{Str } A$, we have

$$\langle \text{unbox } t; \emptyset \rangle \xRightarrow{v_1} \langle t_1; \eta_1 \rangle \xRightarrow{v_2} \langle t_2; \eta_2 \rangle \dots$$

In both cases, the store is used for delayed computations, recursive call and input data for transducers.

Shape of the store

The store σ is of the form:

$$\sigma ::= \bullet \mid \eta_L \mid \eta_N \checkmark \eta_L$$

where η_N, η_L are heaps, i.e., finite maps from locations to terms.

Shape of the store

The store σ is of the form:

$$\sigma ::= \bullet \mid \eta_L \mid \eta_N \checkmark \eta_L$$

where η_N, η_L are heaps, i.e., finite maps from locations to terms.

The shape of the store corresponds to capabilities:

- ▶ \bullet allows neither reading or writing.
- ▶ η_L allows writing but not reading.
- ▶ $\eta_N \checkmark \eta_L$ allows both reading and writing.

Big Step Rules

$$\frac{l = \text{alloc}(\sigma) \quad \sigma \neq \bullet}{\langle \text{delay } t; \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \langle l; (\sigma, l \mapsto t) \rangle}$$

$$\frac{\langle t; \eta_N \rangle \Downarrow \langle l; \eta'_N \rangle \quad \langle \eta'_N(l); (\eta'_N \checkmark \eta_L) \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma' \rangle}{\langle \text{adv } t; (\eta_N \checkmark \eta_L) \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma' \rangle}$$

Big Step Rules

$$\frac{l = \text{alloc}(\sigma) \quad \sigma \neq \bullet}{\langle \text{delay } t; \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \langle l; (\sigma, l \mapsto t) \rangle}$$

$$\frac{\langle t; \eta_N \rangle \Downarrow \langle l; \eta'_N \rangle \quad \langle \eta'_N(l); (\eta'_N \vee \eta_L) \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma' \rangle}{\langle \text{adv } t; (\eta_N \vee \eta_L) \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma' \rangle}$$

$$\frac{\langle t; \bullet \rangle \Downarrow \langle \text{box } t'; \bullet \rangle \quad \langle t'; \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma' \rangle \quad \sigma \neq \bullet}{\langle \text{unbox } t; \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma' \rangle}$$

$$\frac{\langle t; \bullet \rangle \Downarrow \langle \text{fix } x.t'; \bullet \rangle \quad \langle t'[\text{box}(\text{delay}(\text{unbox}(\text{fix } x.t')))/x]; \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma' \rangle \quad \sigma \neq \bullet}{\langle \text{unbox } t; \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma' \rangle}$$

Step Stream Semantics

Given $t : \text{Str } A$ we define

$$\frac{\langle t; (\eta \checkmark) \rangle \Downarrow \langle v :: l; (\eta_N \checkmark \eta_L) \rangle}{\langle t; \eta \rangle \xRightarrow{v} \langle \text{adv}(l); \eta_L \rangle}$$

- ▶ After evaluation we delete the **entire “now” heap η_N** .
- ▶ All data must be explicitly moved forward to remain available.

Step Stream Semantics

Given $t : \text{Str } A$ we define

$$\frac{\langle t; (\eta \checkmark) \rangle \Downarrow \langle v :: l; (\eta_N \checkmark \eta_L) \rangle}{\langle t; \eta \rangle \xRightarrow{v} \langle \text{adv}(l); \eta_L \rangle}$$

- ▶ After evaluation we delete the **entire “now” heap η_N** .
- ▶ All data must be explicitly moved forward to remain available.

We additionally define a step semantics for transducers:

$$\frac{\langle t; (\eta, l \mapsto v :: l' \checkmark l' \mapsto \langle \rangle) \rangle \Downarrow \langle v' :: w; (\eta_N \checkmark \eta_L, l' \mapsto \langle \rangle) \rangle}{\langle t; \eta; l \rangle \xRightarrow{v/v'} \langle \text{adv } w; \eta_L; l' \rangle}$$

- ▶ The input data for the transducer is deleted after each evaluation.

Productivity Theorems

Our main results a productivity and a causality theorem:

Theorem (Productivity)

Given $\vdash t : \Box(\text{Str } A)$ and any $n \in \text{nats}$, there exists a reduction sequences

$$\langle \text{unbox}(t); \emptyset \rangle \xRightarrow{v_1} \langle t_1; \eta_1 \rangle \xRightarrow{v_2} \dots \xRightarrow{v_n} \langle t_n; \eta_n \rangle$$

s.t. $\forall 1 \leq i \leq n. \vdash v_i : A$.

Productivity Theorems

Our main results a productivity and a causality theorem:

Theorem (Productivity)

Given $\vdash t : \Box(\text{Str } A)$ and any $n \in \text{nats}$, there exists a reduction sequences

$$\langle \text{unbox}(t); \emptyset \rangle \xRightarrow{v_1} \langle t_1; \eta_1 \rangle \xRightarrow{v_2} \dots \xRightarrow{v_n} \langle t_n; \eta_n \rangle$$

s.t. $\forall 1 \leq i \leq n. \vdash v_i : A$.

Theorem (Causality, simplified)

Given $\vdash t : \Box(\text{Str } A \rightarrow \text{Str } B)$ and inputs $\vdash v_i : A$ there is a reduction

$$\langle \text{unbox } t; \emptyset \rangle \xRightarrow{v_1/v'_1} \langle t_1; \eta_1 \rangle \xRightarrow{v_2/v'_2} \dots$$

s.t. $\forall i. \vdash v'_i : B$.

Step-Indexed Kripke Logical Relations

The worlds are triples $(\sigma, \bar{\eta}, \alpha)$ where, σ is a store, $\bar{\eta}$ is an infinite sequence of heaps and $\alpha < \omega$ is an ordinal.

The stores describes the state of the store, the sequence describes possible future inputs and the ordinal is the step-index

$$\mathcal{V}[\![\triangleright A]\!](\sigma, (\eta; \bar{\eta}), \alpha) = \begin{cases} \text{dom}(\text{gc}(\sigma)) & \alpha = 0 \\ \{I \mid \text{adv } I \in \mathcal{T}[\![A]\!](\text{gc}(\sigma) \checkmark \eta, \bar{\eta}, \alpha')\} & \alpha = \alpha' + 1 \end{cases}$$

where

$$\text{gc}(\sigma) = \begin{cases} \eta_L & \sigma = \eta_N \checkmark \eta_L \\ \sigma & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

describes the semantics of garbage collection.

The semantics of \Box describe stability:

$$\mathcal{V}[\Box A](\sigma, \bar{\eta}, \alpha) = \{t \mid \forall \bar{\eta}'. \text{unbox } t \in \mathcal{T}[A](\emptyset, \bar{\eta}', \alpha)\}$$

Note that $\emptyset \neq \bullet$ and $\bar{\eta}$ is freely chosen.

The semantics of \Box describe stability:

$$\mathcal{V}[\Box A](\sigma, \bar{\eta}, \alpha) = \{ t \mid \forall \bar{\eta}'. \text{unbox } t \in \mathcal{T}[A](\emptyset, \bar{\eta}', \alpha) \}$$

Note that $\emptyset \neq \bullet$ and $\bar{\eta}$ is freely chosen.

The same property holds for any **stable** type, i.e., 1 , Nat , \dots

The tick describes the passage of time in the context:

$$\mathcal{C}[\![\Gamma, \checkmark]\!](\eta_N \checkmark \eta_L, \bar{\eta}, \alpha) = \mathcal{C}[\![\Gamma]\!](\eta_N, (\eta_L; \bar{\eta}), \alpha + 1)$$

The tick describes the passage of time in the context:

$$\mathcal{C}[\![\Gamma, \checkmark]\!](\langle \eta_N \checkmark \eta_L \rangle, \bar{\eta}, \alpha) = \mathcal{C}[\![\Gamma]\!](\eta_N, (\eta_L; \bar{\eta}), \alpha + 1)$$

The lock describes when the store is available:

$$\mathcal{C}[\![\Gamma, \sharp]\!](\sigma, \bar{\eta}, \alpha) = \bigcup_{\bar{\eta}'} \mathcal{C}[\![\Gamma]\!](\bullet, \bar{\eta}', \alpha) \quad \sigma \neq \bullet$$

Ongoing Work: Denotational Semantics

Current work focuses on give a presheaf model of Simply RaTT.
We use the same worlds as for the logical relation.

Current work focuses on give a presheaf model of Simply RaTT.
We use the same worlds as for the logical relation.

Modalities and corresponding tokens are interpreted using adjunctions:

$$\mathrm{Hom}(\Gamma\checkmark, A) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(\Gamma, \triangleright A)$$

$$\mathrm{Hom}(\Gamma\sharp, A) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(\Gamma, \Box A)$$

Current work focuses on give a presheaf model of Simply RaTT.
We use the same worlds as for the logical relation.

Modalities and corresponding tokens are interpreted using adjunctions:

$$\text{Hom}(\Gamma\checkmark, A) \cong \text{Hom}(\Gamma, \triangleright A)$$

$$\text{Hom}(\Gamma\sharp, A) \cong \text{Hom}(\Gamma, \Box A)$$

The safety guarentees are encoded using a garbage collection modality:

$$(\text{GC}(A))(\sigma, \bar{\eta}, \alpha) = A(\text{gc}(\sigma), \bar{\eta}, \alpha)$$

Types are interpreted as GC -algebras, i.e., we have

$$\mathcal{V}[[A]] \cong \text{GC}(\mathcal{V}[[A]])$$

Types are interpreted as GC -algebras, i.e., we have

$$\mathcal{V}[[A]] \cong \text{GC}(\mathcal{V}[[A]])$$

Terms are interpreted with respect to an appropriate [store object](#).
In particular, we interpreted a term of type A as a map

$$\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}[[A]]$$

The term interpretation is itself a [monad](#).

Summary

Summary and Future Work

Summary

- ▶ Fitch-style approach to Modal FRP.
- ▶ Heap-based operational semantics that rules out space leaks.
- ▶ Type system that ensures safety, causality and productivity.
- ▶ Rule out (some) time leaks.
- ▶ Formalized meta-theory in Coq.

Summary and Future Work

Summary

- ▶ Fitch-style approach to Modal FRP.
- ▶ Heap-based operational semantics that rules out space leaks.
- ▶ Type system that ensures safety, causality and productivity.
- ▶ Rule out (some) time leaks.
- ▶ Formalized meta-theory in Coq.

Future Work

- ▶ Many ticks and many heaps.
- ▶ Denotational semantics.
- ▶ Logic on top of language.
- ▶ Extension to dependent types (RaTT).

Thank you

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

Time Leaks

- Computation on tail of stream **will never evaluate fully**.

leakyNats : Str Nat

leakyNats = fix ns. 0 :: $\underbrace{\text{delay unbox}(\text{map } +1) \text{ ns}}_{\bigcirc \text{Str Nat}}$

- We (roughly) have the unfolding:

$$\begin{aligned} & 0 :: (\text{map } +1) \text{ ns} \\ \rightsquigarrow & 0 :: (\text{map } +1) (0 :: (\text{map } +1) \text{ ns}) \\ \rightsquigarrow & 0 :: 1 :: (\text{map } +1) (\text{map } +1) (0 :: (\text{map } +1) \text{ ns}) \\ \rightsquigarrow & 0 :: \dots :: n - 1 :: (\text{map } +1)^n (0 :: (\text{map } +1) \text{ ns}) \end{aligned}$$

- To compute n we need to recompute $(n - 1)$ elements!

Time Leaks II

- **Solution:** Disallow fixed points under delay.

$$\frac{\Gamma, \sharp, x : \bigcirc A \vdash t : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fix } x. t : \square A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \square A \quad \checkmark\text{-free}(\Gamma')}{\Gamma, \sharp, \Gamma' \vdash \text{unbox } t : A}$$

leakyNats : Str Nat

leakyNats = fix ns. 0 :: delay $\overbrace{\text{unbox}(\text{map } +1)}^{\text{type error}} ns$

- Solution is *unique to Fitch-style approach*.
- We can write nats with **explicit buffering**:

nats : $\square(\text{Str Nat})$

nats = from $\square 0$

from : $\square(\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Str Nat})$

from $n = n :: f \odot (n + 1)$

Stream Transducer:

- For $t : \text{Str } A \rightarrow \text{Str } B$:

$$\frac{\langle t; \# \eta, l^* \mapsto v :: l^* \checkmark l^* \mapsto \langle \rangle \rangle \Downarrow \langle v' :: l; \# \eta_N \checkmark \eta_L, l^* \mapsto \langle \rangle \rangle}{\langle t; \eta \rangle \xRightarrow{v/v'} \langle \text{adv } l; \eta_L \rangle}$$

- Head of input stream is stored on heap and deleted after each iteration

Typing Rules:

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A, \Gamma' \vdash \text{token-free}(\Gamma')}{\Gamma, x : A, \Gamma' \vdash x : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash}{\Gamma \vdash \langle \rangle : 1}$$

$$\frac{n \in \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash \bar{n} : \text{Nat}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash s : \text{Nat} \quad \Gamma \vdash t : \text{Nat}}{\Gamma \vdash s + t : \text{Nat}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash t : B \quad \text{tick-free}(\Gamma)}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. t : A \rightarrow B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma \vdash t' : A}{\Gamma \vdash t t' : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A \quad \Gamma \vdash t' : B}{\Gamma \vdash \langle t, t' \rangle : A \times B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A_1 \times A_2 \quad i \in \{1, 2\}}{\Gamma \vdash \pi_i t : A_i}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A_i \quad i \in \{1, 2\}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{in}_i t : A_1 + A_2}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A_i \vdash t_i : B \quad \Gamma \vdash t : A_1 + A_2 \quad i \in \{1, 2\}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{case } t \text{ of } \text{in}_1 x. t_1; \text{in}_2 x. t_2 : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \checkmark \vdash t : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{delay } t : \bigcirc A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \bigcirc A \quad \Gamma, \checkmark, \Gamma' \vdash}{\Gamma, \checkmark, \Gamma' \vdash \text{adv } t : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \Box A \quad \text{token-free}(\Gamma')}{\Gamma, \sharp, \Gamma' \vdash \text{unbox } t : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \sharp \vdash t : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{box } t : \Box A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A \quad \Gamma, \checkmark, \Gamma' \vdash \quad A \text{ stable}}{\Gamma, \checkmark, \Gamma' \vdash \text{progress } t : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A \quad \Gamma, \sharp, \Gamma' \vdash \quad A \text{ stable}}{\Gamma, \sharp, \Gamma' \vdash \text{promote } t : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A[\bigcirc(\mu\alpha.A)/\alpha]}{\Gamma \vdash \text{into } t : \mu\alpha.A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \mu\alpha.A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{out } t : A[\bigcirc(\mu\alpha.A)/\alpha]}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \sharp, x : \bigcirc A \vdash t : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fix } x. t : \Box A}$$

Operational Semantics (selected rules):

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{\langle v; \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma \rangle} \quad \frac{\langle t; \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \langle \lambda x.s; \sigma' \rangle \quad \langle t'; \sigma' \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma'' \rangle \quad \langle s[v/x]; \sigma'' \rangle \Downarrow \langle v'; \sigma''' \rangle}{\langle t t'; \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \langle v'; \sigma''' \rangle} \\
 \\
 \frac{\sigma \neq \perp \quad I = \text{alloc}(\sigma)}{\langle \text{delay } t; \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \langle I; \sigma, I \mapsto t \rangle} \quad \frac{\langle t; \# \eta_N \rangle \Downarrow \langle I; \# \eta'_N \rangle \quad \langle \eta'_N(I); \# \eta_N \checkmark \eta_L \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma' \rangle}{\langle \text{adv } t; \# \eta_N \checkmark \eta_L \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma' \rangle} \\
 \\
 \frac{\langle t; \perp \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \perp \rangle \quad \sigma \neq \perp}{\langle \text{promote } t; \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma \rangle} \quad \frac{\langle t; \# \eta_N \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \# \eta'_N \rangle}{\langle \text{progress } t; \# \eta_N \checkmark \eta_L \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \# \eta'_N \checkmark \eta_L \rangle} \\
 \\
 \frac{\langle t; \perp \rangle \Downarrow \langle \text{box } t'; \perp \rangle \quad \langle t'; \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma' \rangle \quad \sigma \neq \perp}{\langle \text{unbox } t; \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma' \rangle} \quad \frac{\langle t; \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma' \rangle}{\langle \text{into } t; \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \langle \text{into } v; \sigma' \rangle} \\
 \\
 \frac{\langle t; \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \langle \text{into } v; \sigma' \rangle}{\langle \text{out } t; \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma' \rangle} \\
 \\
 \frac{\langle t; \perp \rangle \Downarrow \langle \text{fix } x.t'; \perp \rangle \quad \langle t' [I/x]; \sigma, I \mapsto \text{unbox}(\text{fix } x.t') \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma' \rangle \quad \sigma \neq \perp \quad I = \text{alloc}(\sigma)}{\langle \text{unbox } t; \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \langle v; \sigma' \rangle}
 \end{array}$$

from : $\Box(\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Str Nat})$

from = $\text{fix } f. \lambda(n : \text{Nat}). n :: \text{delay}((\text{adv } f) (\text{progress } n))$

nats : $\Box(\text{Str Nat})$

nats = $\text{box}(\text{unbox}(\textit{from}) \text{promote}(0))$

LeakyNats

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \langle \text{unbox leakyNats}; \emptyset \rangle \\
 \xRightarrow{\bar{0}} & \left\langle \text{adv } l'_1; l_1 \mapsto \text{unbox leakyNats}, l'_1 \mapsto \text{unbox map } (\text{box } \lambda x.x + \bar{1}) (\text{adv } l_1) \right\rangle \\
 \xRightarrow{\bar{1}} & \left\langle \text{adv } l_2^3; \begin{array}{l} l_2^0 \mapsto \text{unbox leakyNats}, l_2^1 \mapsto \text{unbox map } (\text{box } \lambda x.x + \bar{1}) (\text{adv } l_2^0), \\ l_2^2 \mapsto \text{unbox step}, \quad l_2^3 \mapsto \text{adv } l_2^2 (\text{adv } (\text{tail } (\bar{0} :: l_2^1))) \end{array} \right\rangle \\
 \xRightarrow{\bar{2}} & \left\langle \text{adv } l_3^5; \begin{array}{l} l_3^0 \mapsto \text{unbox leakyNats}, l_3^1 \mapsto \text{unbox map } (\text{box } \lambda x.x + \bar{1}) (\text{adv } l_3^0), \\ l_3^2 \mapsto \text{unbox step}, \quad l_3^3 \mapsto \text{adv } l_3^2 (\text{adv } (\text{tail } (\bar{0} :: l_3^1))) \\ l_3^4 \mapsto \text{unbox step}, \quad l_3^5 \mapsto \text{adv } l_3^4 (\text{adv } (\text{tail } (\bar{1} :: l_3^3))) \end{array} \right\rangle \\
 & \vdots
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\text{step} = \text{fix } f. \lambda s. \text{unbox } (\text{box } \lambda n. n + \bar{1}) (\text{head } s) :: (f \circ \text{tail } s).$