

Algebraic Subtyping for Algebraic Effects and Handlers

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Introduction

Algebraic effect handlers

A feature for side effects and exception handlers on steroids [1, 4, 5]

Implemented in Eff programming language [6, 7]

Algebraic subtyping

A form of subtyping used in type inference systems [2]

```
let twice f x =  
  f (f x)
```

With subtyping

$\text{twice} : (\beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma \mid \alpha \leq \beta, \gamma \leq \beta$

With algebraic subtyping

$\text{twice} : (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha \ \& \ \beta) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta$

```
effect Op : unit -> int  
  
let someFun b =  
  handle (  
    if (b == 0) then  
      let a = #Op ()  
      print a  
    else  
      print b  
  ) with  
    | #Op () cont -> cont 1
```

Evaluation

Implementation

Eff programming language
Fully featured

Replace type inference engine
~2900 loc \Leftrightarrow ~5800

Proofs

Algorithms have been proven to be correct
(see thesis appendix for the proofs)

System Program	Algebraic Subtyping	Standard Subtyping
Interpreter	1.550	1.740
Loop	1.285	2.859
Parser	171.887	11.791
N-Queens	35.377	5.362
Range	0.642	1.058

Future Work

Optimizations engine

Adapting the effect-aware optimizing compiler for the algebraic-subtyping based system.

Simplification of types and effects

Implementing the extended algorithm to simplify types and effects using type automata.

Research problem

Too many constraints

Constraints keep stacking and they become unwieldy.

Algebraic Subtyping

Does not use effect information.

Optimisations

Implementing effect-aware optimizing compiler is error-prone due to the many different constraints that remain unsolved in traditional subtyping systems.

How can effects be introduced within algebraic subtyping? How can such a system be implemented in the Eff programming language?

Summary

Algebraic effects and handlers

These are a very active area of research. An important aspect is the development of an optimising compiler.

Research problem

Compilation is a slow process with difficult to read types due to the constraints without a strong, reliable type-&-effect system.

This thesis simplifies constraint generation for types **AND EFFECTS** by providing a new core language based upon extended **algebraic subtyping**.

Extension

value $v ::=$	x \hat{x} true false $\lambda x. c$ { return $x \mapsto c_r$, $[Op \ y \ k \mapsto c_{Op}]_{Op \in O}$ }	λ -variable let-variable true false function handler return case operation cases
comp $c ::=$	$v_1 \ v_2$ do $\hat{x} = c_1 ; c_2$ let $\hat{x} = v$ in c if e then c_1 else c_2 return v $Op \ v$ handle c with v	application sequencing let conditional returned val operation call handling

(pure) type $A, B ::=$	bool $A \rightarrow C$ $C \Rightarrow D$ α $\mu \alpha. A$ \top \perp $A \sqcap B$ $A \sqcup B$	bool type function type handler type type variable recursive type top bottom intersection union
dirty type $\underline{C}, \underline{D} ::=$	$A ! \Delta$	
dirt $\Delta ::=$	Op δ \emptyset $\Delta_1 \sqcap \Delta_2$ $\Delta_1 \sqcup \Delta_2$	operation dirt variable empty dirt intersection union

Formulation of typing rules

Relationship to subtyping

Biunification algorithm

input \leftrightarrow output

Type inference algorithm

Type simplification algorithm

Construct type automata

Convert to NFA

Minimization algorithm

Semantics of the dirt

Set operations?

$(Op \sqcup Op2) \sqcap (Op \sqcup Op3)$
 $\Rightarrow Op$

Input vs Output

\sqcup for outputs

\sqcap for inputs

$$\Delta_1 \leq \Delta_2 \leftrightarrow \Delta_1 \sqcup \Delta_2 \equiv \Delta_2$$

$$\Delta_1 \leq \Delta_2 \leftrightarrow \Delta_1 \equiv \Delta_1 \sqcap \Delta_2$$

References

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