Interacting with the external world using comodels (aka runners)

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The plan

- **Computational effects** and **external resources** in PL
- **Runners** – a natural model for **top-level runtime**
- **T-runners** – for also modelling **non-top-level runtimes**
- Turning **T**-runners into a **useful programming construct**
- Some **programming examples**
- Some **implementation details**

Computational effects

and

external resources

Computational effects in PL

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- Using **monads** (as in Haskell)

```
type St a = String → (a,String)

f :: St a → St (a,a)
f c = c  >>=  (\x → c  >>=  (\y → return (x,y)))
```

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type St a = String → (a,String)

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```

- Using **alg. effects** and **handlers** (as in EFF, FRANK, KOKA)

```
effect Get : int
effect Put : int → unit

let g (c:Unit → a!{Get,Put}) =
  with state_handler handle (perform (Put 42); c ())   (* : int → a * int *)
```

Computational effects in PL

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- Using **alg. effects** and **handlers** (as in EFF, FRANK, KOKA)

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effect Get : int
effect Put : int → unit

let g (c:Unit → a!{Get,Put}) =
  with state_handler handle (perform (Put 42); c ())  (* : int → a * int *)
```

- Both are good for **faking comp. effects** in a pure language!

  But what about effects that need access to the **external world**?

External resources in PL

External resources in PL

- Declare a **signature of monads** or **algebraic effects**, e.g.,

```
(* System.IO *)
type IO a
openFile :: FilePath → IOMode → IO Handle
```

```
(* pervasives.eff *)
effect RandomInt : int → int
effect RandomFloat : float → float
```

- And then **treat them specially** in the compiler, e.g.,

```
(* eff/src/backends/eval.ml *)
let rec top_handle op =
  match op with
  | ...
```

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but there are some issues with that approach . . .

First issue

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- Difficult to cover all possible use cases
  - **external resources hard-coded** into the top-level runtime
  - **non-trivial to change** what's available and how it's implemented

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Ohad 8:35 PM

So here's the hack I added. We should do something a bit more principled

In `pervasives.eff`:

```
effect Write : (string*string) -> unit
```

in `eval.ml`, under `let rec top_handle op =` add the case:

```
    | "Write" ->
      (match v with
       | V.Tuple vs ->
          let (file_name :: str :: _)  = List.map V.to_str vs in
          let file_handle = open_out_gen
                              [Open_wronly
                              ;Open_append
                              ;Open_creat
                              ;Open_text
                              ] 0o666 file_name in
          Printf.fprintf file_handle "%s" str;
          close_out file_handle;
          top_handle (k V.unit_value)
      )
```

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This talk — a principled modular (co)algebraic approach!

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- **Lack of linearity** for external resources

```
let f (s:string) =
  let fh = fopen "foo.txt" in
  fwrite (fh,s^s);
  fclose fh;
  return fh

let g s =
  let fh = f s in fread fh
```

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```

- We shall address these kinds of issues **indirectly**,
  - by **not** introducing a linear typing discipline
  - but instead make it convenient to **hide** external resources

Third issue

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- **Excessive generality** of effect handlers

```
let f (s:string) =
  let fh = fopen "foo.txt" in
  fwrite (fh,s^s);
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let h = handler { fwrite (fh,s) k → return () }

let f' s = handle (f "bar") with h
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where misuse of external resources can also be **purely accidental**

```
let g (s:string) =
  let fh = fopen "foo.txt" in
  let b = choose () in
  if b then (fwrite (fh,s)) else (fwrite (fh,s^s));
  fclose fh

let nondet_handler =
  handler { choose () k → return (k true ++ k false) }
```

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let f (s:string) =
  let fh = fopen "foo.txt" in
  fwrite (fh,s^s);
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let h = handler { fwrite (fh,s) k → return () }

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```

- We shall address these kinds of issues **directly**,
  - by proposing a **restricted form** of handlers for resources
  - that support **controlled initialisation** and **finalisation**,
  - and **limit** how general handlers can be used

Runners enter the spotlight

A natural model of top-level runtime

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- Given a **signature**[1] Σ of operation symbols ($A_{\mathsf{op}}, B_{\mathsf{op}}$ countable)

$$\mathsf{op} : A_{\mathsf{op}} \rightsquigarrow B_{\mathsf{op}}$$

  a **runner**[2] $\mathcal{R}$ for Σ is given by a carrier $|\mathcal{R}|$ and co-operations

$$\Big(\overline{\mathsf{op}}_{\mathcal{R}} : A_{\mathsf{op}} \times |\mathcal{R}| \longrightarrow B_{\mathsf{op}} \times |\mathcal{R}|\Big)_{\mathsf{op} \in \Sigma}$$

[1] We consider runners for signatures, but the work generalises to alg. theories.

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- For example, a natural runner $\mathcal{R}$ for **S-valued state**

$$\mathsf{get} : \mathbb{1} \rightsquigarrow S \qquad \mathsf{set} : S \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{1}$$

  is given by

$$|\mathcal{R}| \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} S \qquad \overline{\mathsf{get}}_{\mathcal{R}}\,(\star, s) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (s, s) \qquad \overline{\mathsf{set}}_{\mathcal{R}}\,(s, s) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\star, s)$$

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[2] In the literature also known as **comodels** for Σ (or for an algebraic theory).

A natural model of top-level runtime ctd.

- Runners/comodels have been used for
  - **operational semantics** using tensors of models and comodels
    [Plotkin and Power '08]

    and
  - **stateful running** of algebraic effects [Uustalu '15]
  - **linear-use state-passing translation**
    [Møgelberg and Staton '11, '14]

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- The latter explicitly rely on one-to-one correspondence between
  - **runners** $\mathcal{R}$
  - **monad morphisms**[3] $\mathsf{r} : \mathbf{Free}_\Sigma(-) \longrightarrow \mathbf{St}_{|\mathcal{R}|}$

where

$$\mathbf{St}_C\, X \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} C \Rightarrow X \times C$$

[3] $\mathbf{Free}_\Sigma(X)$ is the free monad ind. defined with leaves $\mathsf{val}\, x$ and nodes $\mathsf{op}(a, \kappa)$.

A natural model of top-level runtime ctd.

- For our purposes, we see runners

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  as describing how operations affect **runtime configurations** $|\mathcal{R}|$

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- But what if this runtime is not **the** runtime?
  - hardware vs OS
  - OS vs VMs
  - VMs vs sandboxes

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- Unfortunately, runners, as defined above, are **not readily able to**
  - use **external resources**
  - **signal failure** caused by unavoidable circumstances

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- But is there a **useful generalisation** that would achieve this?

Effectful runners for modular top-levels

Effectful runners **for** **modular top-levels**

- Møgelberg and Staton usefully observed that a **runner** $\mathcal{R}$ is equivalently simply a family of **generic effects** for $\mathbf{St}_{|\mathcal{R}|}$, i.e.,

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- The one-to-one correspondence with **monad morphisms**

$$\mathsf{r} : \mathbf{Free}_{\Sigma}(-) \longrightarrow \mathbf{T}$$

  now simply amounts to the **univ. property of free models**, e.g.,

$$\mathsf{r}_X\,(\mathsf{val}\, x) = \eta_X\, x \qquad\qquad \mathsf{r}_X\,(\mathsf{op}(a, \kappa)) = (\mathsf{r}_X \circ \kappa)^{\dagger}(\overline{\mathsf{op}}_{\mathcal{R}}\; a)$$

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- Observe that κ appears in a **tail call position** on the right!

Effectful runners for modular top-levels ctd.

- What would be a **useful class of monads** $\mathbf{T}$ to use?

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- We want a runner to be a bit like a **kernel** of an OS, i.e., to

  (i) provide management of **(internal) resources**

  (ii) use further **external resources**

  (iii) **signal failure** caused by unavoidable circumstances

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- **Algebraically** (and pragmatically), this amounts to taking
  - **(i)** $\mathsf{getenv} : \mathbb{1} \rightsquigarrow C$, $\mathsf{setenv} : C \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{1}$
  - **(ii)** $\mathsf{op} : A_{\mathsf{op}} \rightsquigarrow B_{\mathsf{op}}$ $\qquad$ ($\mathsf{op} \in \Sigma'$, for some external Σ')
  - **(iii)** $\mathsf{kill} : S \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{0}$

  s.t., **(i)** satisfy state equations; and **(i)** commute with **(ii)** and **(iii)**

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- **Algebraically** (and pragmatically), this amounts to taking
  - **(i)** getenv : $\mathbb{1} \rightsquigarrow C$, setenv : $C \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{1}$
  - **(ii)** op : $A_{\mathsf{op}} \rightsquigarrow B_{\mathsf{op}}$ (op $\in \Sigma'$, for some external Σ')
  - **(iii)** kill : $S \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{0}$

  s.t., **(i)** satisfy state equations; and **(i)** commute with **(ii)** and **(iii)**

- The **induced monad** is then isomorphic to

$$\mathbf{T}\,X \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \quad C \Rightarrow \mathbf{Free}_{\Sigma'}\big((X \times C) + S\big)$$

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- The corresponding **T-runners** $\mathcal{R}$ for Σ are then of the form

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- With this, our **T-runners** $\mathcal{R}$ for Σ are (with "primitive" excs.)

$$\Big(\overline{\mathsf{op}}_{\mathcal{R}} : A_{\mathsf{op}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{K}_C^{\Sigma' ! E_{\mathsf{op}} \lightning S}\, B_{\mathsf{op}}\Big)_{\mathsf{op} \in \Sigma}$$

  where we call $\mathbf{K}_C^{\Sigma ! E \lightning S}$ a **kernel monad**, given by

$$\mathbf{K}_C^{\Sigma ! E \lightning S}\, X \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \quad C \Rightarrow \mathbf{Free}_{\Sigma}\big(((X + E) \times C) + S\big)$$

T-runners as a programming construct

T-runners as a **programming construct**

- As our **T-runners** for Σ are of the form
$$\left(\overline{\mathsf{op}}_{\mathcal{R}} : A_{\mathsf{op}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{K}_C^{\Sigma' ! E_{\mathsf{op}} \lightning S} \, B_{\mathsf{op}}\right)_{\mathsf{op} \in \Sigma}$$
we can easily accommodate them in a programming language as

```
let R = runner { op1 x1 → K1 , ... , opn xn → Kn } @ C
```

where K_i are **kernel computations**, modelled using $\mathbf{K}_C^{\Sigma' ! E_{\mathsf{op}_i} \lightning S}$

T-runners as a programming construct

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let R = runner { op₁ x₁ → K₁ , ... , opₙ xₙ → Kₙ } @ C
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where K_i are **kernel computations**, modelled using $\mathbf{K}_C^{\Sigma' ! E_{\mathrm{op}_i} \lightning S}$

- For instance, we can implement a **write-only file handle** as

```
let R_FH = runner {
  write s → if (length s > max)
            then (raise WriteSizeExceeded)
            else  (let fh = getenv () in
                  if (valid fh) then (fwrite (fh,s)) else (kill IOError))
} @ FileHandle
```

where
$$\left(\mathsf{fwrite} : \mathsf{FileHandle} \times \mathsf{String} \rightsquigarrow 1 + E\right) \in \Sigma'$$
$$\Sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\ \mathsf{write} : \mathsf{String} \rightsquigarrow 1 + E \cup \{\mathsf{WriteSizeExceeded}\}\ \} \qquad \mathsf{IOError} \in S$$

Controlled **initialisation** and **finalisation**

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- Recall that the components r_X of the monad morphism

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induced by a $\mathbf{T}$-runner $\mathcal{R}$ are all **tail-recursive**

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- We can make use of it, to accommodate **running user code**:

  ```
  using R @ M₁
  run M₂
  finally { return x @ c → M₃ , raise e @ c → M₄ , kill s → M₅ }
  ```

  where

  - M_1 is an **initialiser** producing the initial kernel state
  - M_2 is the **user computation** being run using the runner R
  - M_3, M_4, M_5 are **finalisers** for return values, exceptions, signals

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  induced by a $\mathbf{T}$-runner $\mathcal{R}$ are all **tail-recursive**

- We can make use of it, to accommodate **running user code**:

```
using R (* : Σ ⇒ Σ' ↯ S @ C *) @ M₁ (* : U^{Σ' ! E'} C *)
run M₂ (* : U^{Σ ! E} X *)
finally { return x @ c → M₃ (* : U^{Σ' ! E'} Y *) , ... , kill s → M₅ }
```

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Controlled **initialisation** and **finalisation** ctd.

- For instance, we can define a PYTHON-like **with-file construct**

```
with file_name do M
=
using R_FH @ (fopen file_name)
run M
finally {
  return x @ fh → fclose fh; return x ,
  raise   e @ fh → fclose fh; raise e   ,
  kill    s       → return ()   }
```

- Importantly, here
  - the **file handle is hidden** from M
  - M can only use write but not fopen and fclose
  - fopen and fclose are limited to initialisation-finalisation

Controlled initialisation and finalisation ctd.

- **Semantically** (say, in the category of sets), in

```
using R @ M₁                                                  (* (a) *)
run M₂                                                        (* (b) *)
finally { return x @ c → M₃ , raise e @ c → M₄ , kill s → M₅ }  (* (c) *)
```

  - R denotes $\left(\overline{\mathsf{op}}_{\mathcal{R}} : A_{\mathsf{op}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{K}_{C}^{\Sigma'!E_{\mathsf{op}} \not\downarrow S}\ B_{\mathsf{op}}\right)_{\mathsf{op}\in\Sigma}$
  - M_1 denotes an element of $\mathbf{U}^{\Sigma'!E'}\ C$
  - M_2 denotes an element of $\mathbf{U}^{\Sigma!E}\ A$
  - **return** x @ c → M_3 denotes an element of $A \times C \Rightarrow \mathbf{U}^{\Sigma'!E'}\ B$
  - **raise** e @ c → M_4 denotes an element of $E \times C \Rightarrow \mathbf{U}^{\Sigma'!E'}\ B$
  - **kill** e @ c → M_5 denotes an element of $S \Rightarrow \mathbf{U}^{\Sigma'!E'}\ B$

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- allowing us to interpret (b) and (c) using **free model properties**

$$\mathbf{U}^{\Sigma!E} A \xrightarrow[\text{(b)}]{\mathsf{r}_{A+E}} \mathbf{K}_C^{\Sigma'!E \lightning S} A \xrightarrow[\text{(c)}]{(\lambda M_3)^{\ddagger}} C \Rightarrow \mathbf{U}^{\Sigma'!E'} B$$

  and (a) using the **Kleisli extension** of $\mathbf{U}^{\Sigma'!E'}$

A core calculus for programming with runners

Core calculus (very briefly)

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- **Ground types** (types of ops. and kernel state)

$$A, B, C \quad ::= \quad \mathsf{B} \mid 1 \mid 0 \mid A \times B \mid A + B$$

- **Types**

$$X, Y \ ::= \ \ldots \ \mid X \xrightarrow{\Sigma} Y \mathbin{!} E \mid X \xrightarrow{\Sigma} Y \mathbin{!} E \lightning S \mathbin{@} C \mid \Sigma \Rightarrow \Sigma' \lightning S \mathbin{@} C$$

- **Values**

$$[\![\Gamma \vdash V : X]\!] : [\![\Gamma]\!] \longrightarrow [\![X]\!]$$

- **User computations**

$$[\![\Gamma \overset{\Sigma}{\models} M : X \mathbin{!} E]\!] : [\![\Gamma]\!] \longrightarrow \mathbf{U}^{\Sigma ! E}[\![X]\!]$$

- **Kernel computations**

$$[\![\Gamma \overset{\Sigma}{\models} K : X \mathbin{!} E \lightning S \mathbin{@} C]\!] : [\![\Gamma]\!] \longrightarrow \mathbf{K}^{\Sigma ! E \lightning S}_{[\![C]\!]}[\![X]\!]$$

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- **Values**

$$[\![\Gamma \vdash V : X]\!] : [\![\Gamma]\!] \longrightarrow [\![X]\!]$$

- **User computations**

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- **Kernel computations**

$$[\![\Gamma \overset{\Sigma}{\models} K : X \;!\; E \lightning S \mathbin{@} C]\!] : [\![\Gamma]\!] \longrightarrow \mathbf{K}_{[\![C]\!]}^{\Sigma!E\lightning S}[\![X]\!]$$

- To address coherence, actual semantics in subobject fibrations

Core calculus (very briefly) ctd.

$$
\begin{aligned}
M ::=\ & \mathbf{return}\, V \mid \mathbf{try}\ M\ \mathbf{with}\ \{\ \mathbf{return}\ x \mapsto N_{val}\ ,\ \left(\mathbf{raise}\ e \mapsto N_e\right)_{e \in E}\ \} \\
\mid\ & V\, W \mid \mathbf{match}\ V\ \mathbf{with}\ \{\ \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle \mapsto N\ \} \\
\mid\ & \mathbf{match}\ V\ \mathbf{with}\ \{\}_X \mid \mathbf{match}\ V\ \mathbf{with}\ \{\ \mathbf{inl}\ x_1 \mapsto N_1\ ,\ \mathbf{inr}\ x_2 \mapsto N_2\ \} \\
\mid\ & \mathsf{op}_X\, V\, (x.M)\, (N_e)_{e \in E_{\mathsf{op}}} \mid \mathbf{raise}_X\, e \\
\mid\ & \mathbf{using}\ V\ @\ W\ \mathbf{run}\ M\ \mathbf{finally}\ \{\ \mathbf{return}\ x\ @\ c \mapsto N_{val}\ , \\
& \qquad \left(\mathbf{raise}\ e\ @\ c \mapsto N_e\right)_{e \in E}\ , \\
& \qquad \left(\mathbf{kill}\ s \mapsto N_s\right)_{s \in S}\ \} \\
\mid\ & \mathbf{exec}\ K\ @\ W\ \mathbf{finally}\ \{\ \mathbf{return}\ x\ @\ c \mapsto N_{val}\ , \\
& \qquad \left(\mathbf{raise}\ e\ @\ c \mapsto N_e\right)_{e \in E}\ , \\
& \qquad \left(\mathbf{kill}\ s \mapsto N_s\right)_{s \in S}\ \}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
K ::=\ & \mathbf{return}_C\, V \mid \mathbf{try}\ K\ \mathbf{with}\ \{\ \mathbf{return}\ x \mapsto L_{val}\ ,\ \left(\mathbf{raise}\ e \mapsto L_e\right)_{e \in E}\ \} \\
\mid\ & V\, W \mid \mathbf{match}\ V\ \mathbf{with}\ \{\ \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle \mapsto L\ \} \\
\mid\ & \mathbf{match}\ V\ \mathbf{with}\ \{\}_{X @ C} \mid \mathbf{match}\ V\ \mathbf{with}\ \{\ \mathbf{inl}\ x_1 \mapsto L_1\ ,\ \mathbf{inr}\ x_2 \mapsto L_2\ \} \\
\mid\ & \mathsf{op}_{X @ C}\, V\, (x.K)\, (L_e)_{e \in E_{\mathsf{op}}} \mid \mathbf{raise}_{X @ C}\, e \mid \mathbf{kill}_{X @ C}\, s \\
\mid\ & \mathbf{getenv}_C\, (c.K) \mid \mathbf{setenv}\, V\, K \\
\mid\ & \mathbf{exec}\ M\ \mathbf{finally}\ \{\ \mathbf{return}\ x \mapsto L_{val}\ ,\ \left(\mathbf{raise}\ e \mapsto L_e\right)_{e \in E}\ \}
\end{aligned}
$$

Fig. 1. Syntax of user and kernel computations

Core calculus (very briefly) ctd.

- For example, the **typing rule for running user comps.** is

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c}\Gamma \vdash V : \Sigma \Rightarrow \Sigma' \lightning S \mathbin{@} C \qquad \Gamma \vdash W : C \\ \Gamma \models^{\Sigma} M : X \mathrel{!} E \qquad \Gamma, x\!:\!X, c\!:\!C \models^{\Sigma'} N_{ret} : Y \mathrel{!} E' \\ \big(\Gamma, c\!:\!C \models^{\Sigma'} N_e : Y \mathrel{!} E'\big)_{e \in E} \qquad \big(\Gamma \models^{\Sigma'} N_s : Y \mathrel{!} E'\big)_{s \in S}\end{array}}{\begin{array}{ll}\Gamma \models^{\Sigma'} \textbf{using } V \mathbin{@} W \textbf{ run } M \textbf{ finally } \{ & \textbf{return } x \mathbin{@} c \mapsto N_{ret} \,, \\ & \big(\textbf{raise } e \mathbin{@} c \mapsto N_e\big)_{e \in E} \,, \\ & \big(\textbf{kill } s \mapsto N_s\big)_{s \in S} \;\} : Y \mathrel{!} E'\end{array}}$$

Core calculus (very briefly) ctd.

- For example, the **typing rule for running user comps.** is

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c}\Gamma \vdash V : \Sigma \Rightarrow \Sigma' \not\downarrow S \,@\, C \qquad \Gamma \vdash W : C \\ \Gamma \models^{\Sigma} M : X \,!\, E \qquad \Gamma, x\!:\!X, c\!:\!C \models^{\Sigma'} N_{ret} : Y \,!\, E' \\ \left(\Gamma, c\!:\!C \models^{\Sigma'} N_e : Y \,!\, E'\right)_{e \in E} \qquad \left(\Gamma \models^{\Sigma'} N_s : Y \,!\, E'\right)_{s \in S}\end{array}}{\begin{array}{l}\Gamma \models^{\Sigma'} \textbf{using } V \,@\, W \textbf{ run } M \textbf{ finally } \{\, \textbf{return } x \,@\, c \mapsto N_{ret} \,, \\ \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad \left(\textbf{raise } e \,@\, c \mapsto N_e\right)_{e \in E} \,, \\ \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad \left(\textbf{kill } s \mapsto N_s\right)_{s \in S} \,\} : Y \,!\, E'\end{array}}$$

- and the **main β-equation for running user comps.** is

$$\begin{array}{l}\Gamma \models^{\Sigma'} \textbf{using } R_C \,@\, W \textbf{ run } (\mathrm{op}_X\, V\, (x.M)\, (M_e)_{e \in E_{\mathrm{op}}}) \textbf{ finally } F \\ \quad \equiv \textbf{exec } R_{op}[V] \,@\, W \textbf{ finally } \{ \\ \qquad\qquad \textbf{return } x \,@\, c' \mapsto \textbf{using } R_C \,@\, c' \textbf{ run } M \textbf{ finally } F \,, \\ \qquad\qquad \left(\textbf{raise } e \,@\, c' \mapsto \textbf{using } R_C \,@\, c' \textbf{ run } M_e \textbf{ finally } F\right)_{e \in E_{\mathrm{op}}} \,, \\ \qquad\qquad \left(\textbf{kill } s \mapsto N_s\right)_{s \in S} \,\} : Y \,!\, E'\end{array}$$

Runners in action

Runners can be vertically nested

Runners can be **vertically nested**

- ```
  using R_FH @ (fopen file_name)
  run (
    using R_FC @ (return "")
    run m
    finally {
      return x @ s → write s; return x ,
      raise   e @ s → write s; raise e   }
  )
  finally {
    return x @ fh → fclose fh; return x ,
    raise   e @ fh → fclose fh; raise e   }
  ```

  where the **file contents runner** (with $\Sigma' = \mathbb{0}$) is defined as

  ```
  let R_FC = runner {
    write s → let s' = getenv () in
              if (length (s^s') > max) then (raise WriteSizeExceeded)
                                       else  (setenv (s^s'))
  } @ String
  ```
  ```

Runners can be horizontally paired

Runners can be **horizontally paired**

- Given a runner for Σ

```
let R₁ = runner { ... , op_1i x → k_1i , ... } @ C₁
```

and a runner for Σ'

```
let R₂ = runner { ... , op_2j x → k_2j , ... } @ C₂
```

we can **pair them** to get a runner for $\Sigma \uplus \Sigma'$

```
let R = runner {
  ... ,
  op_1i x → let (c,c') = getenv () in
            let (x,c'') = k_1i x in
            setenv (c'',c');
            return x,
  ... ,
  op_2j x → ... (* analogously to above *) ,
  ...
} @ C₁ * C₂
```

Vertical nesting for instrumentation

Vertical nesting for instrumentation

- ```
  using R_Sniffer @ (return 0)
  run m
  finally {
    return x @ c →
          let fh = fopen "nsa.txt" in fwrite (fh,to_str c); fclose fh }
  ```

  where the **instrumenting runner** is defined as

  ```
  let R_Sniffer = runner {
    ... ,
    op a → op a;                        (* forwards op outwards *)
             let c = getenv () in
             setenv (c + 1) ,
    ...
  } @ Nat
  ```

- The runner $\mathsf{R}_{\mathsf{Sniffer}}$ implements the same sig. Σ that `m` is using
- As a result, the runner $\mathsf{R}_{\mathsf{Sniffer}}$ is **invisible** from `m`'s viewpoint
  ```

Integer state with active monitoring

Integer state with active monitoring

- ```
  type IntHeap = { memory : Nat → Option Int ; next : Nat }
  ```

  ```
  let R_IntState = runner {
    alloc x → ... ,

    deref r → let h = getenv () in
              match (heap_sel h r) with
              | Some x → return x
              | None → kill ReferenceDoesNotExistSignal,

    assign r y → let h = getenv () in
                 match (heap_upd h r y) with
                 | Some h' → if (rel x y)
                             then (setenv h')
                             else (raise MonotonicityException)
                 | None → kill ReferenceDoesNotExistSignal
  } @ IntHeap
  ```
  ```

Integer state with active monitoring

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  ```

  ```
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  } @ IntHeap
  ```

- This is **runtime verification** for `rel` **-monotonic integer state**
  ```

Integer state with active monitoring

- `type IntHeap = { memory : Nat → Option Int ; next : Nat }`

```
let R_IntState = runner {
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                           then (setenv h')
                           else (raise MonotonicityException)
               | None → kill ReferenceDoesNotExistSignal
} @ IntHeap
```

- This is **runtime verification** for `rel`**-monotonic integer state**
- Also possible with **vertical nesting**: MLState ↔ Monotonicity

Other examples

- More general forms of **(ML-style) state** (for general `Ref A`)
  - if the host language allows it, we use GADTs, etc for safety
  - some examples extract a footprint from a larger memory

- **Combinations** of different effects and runners
  - in particular the combination of IO and state
  - good use case for both vertical and horizontal composition

- KOKA-style **ambient values** and **ambient functions**
  - ambient values are essentially mutable variables/parameters
  - ambient functions are executed in their lexical context
  - a runner for amb. funs. treats fun. application as a co-operation
  - amb. funs. are stored in a context-sensitive heap
  - the appl. co-operation restores the heap to the lexical context

Implementing runners

Experimenting with the theory in practice

Experimenting with the theory in practice

- A **small experimental language** COOP[4]
  - Implements the core calculus with few extras
  - The interpreter is directly based on the denotational semantics
  - Top-level containers for running external (OCaml) code

[4] coop [/ku:p/] – a cage where small animals are kept, especially chickens

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  - Top-level containers for running external (OCaml) code
- A HASKELL **library** HASKELL-COOP
  - A shallow-embedding of the core calculus in HASKELL
  - Uses one of the Freer monad implementations underneath
  - Again, the operational aspects implement the denot. semantics
  - Top-level containers for arbitrary HASKELL monads
  - Examples make use of HASKELL's features (GADTs, ...)

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  - Top-level containers for arbitrary HASKELL monads
  - Examples make use of HASKELL's features (GADTs, ...)
- Both still need some finishing touches, but will be public soon

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Experimenting with the theory in practice

```haskell
module AmbientsTests where

import Control.Runner
import Control.Runner.Ambients

ambFun :: AmbVal Int -> Int -> AmbEff Int
ambFun x y =
  do x <- getVal x;
     return (x + y)

test1 :: AmbEff Int
test1 =
  withAmbVal
    (4 :: Int)
    (\ x ->
      withAmbFun
        (ambFun x)
        (\ f ->
          do rebindVal x 2;
             applyFun f 1))

test2 = ambTopLevel test1
```

Wrapping up

- **Runners** are a natural model of **top-level runtime**
- We proposed **T-runners** to also model **non-top-level runtimes**
- We turned **T**-runners into a **practical programming construct**, that supports controlled initialisation and finalisation
- We showed some **combinators** and **programming examples**
- Two **implementations** in the works, Coop and Haskell-Coop

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Thank you!