Handling Fibred Algebraic Effects

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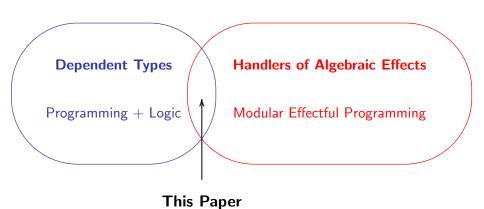
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Dependent Types

 ${\sf Programming} + {\sf Logic}$

Handlers of Algebraic Effects

Modular Effectful Programming



Outline

- Setting the scene
 - Algebraic effects and their handlers
 - An effectful dependently typed core calculus (FoSSaCS'16)

[A., Ghani, Plotkin'16]

- What can we gain from handlers + dependent types?
 - Modular programming with handlers + expressiveness of d. types
 - Extrinsic reasoning about effectful computations
- Extending the FoSSaCS'16 calculus with alg. effects and handlers
 - Take 1: The common **term-level def.** of handlers (unsoundness)
 - Take 2: A new type-level treatment of handlers

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Algebraic effects

• Moggi taught us to model comp. effects using **monads** $(T,\eta,(-)^\dagger)$

$$\eta_A:A\to TA$$
 $(f:A\to TB)^{\dagger}_{A,B}:TA\to TB$

- Plotkin and Power showed that most of these monads arise from
 - operation symbols representing the sources of effects

$$\mathsf{raise} : \mathsf{Exc} \longrightarrow \mathsf{0} \qquad \mathsf{get} : \mathsf{Loc} \longrightarrow \mathsf{Val} \qquad \mathsf{put} : \mathsf{Loc} \times \mathsf{Val} \longrightarrow \mathsf{I}$$

equations – describing the computational behaviour

$$\ell : \mathsf{Loc} \mid w : 1 \vdash \mathsf{get}_{\ell}(x.\mathsf{put}_{\langle \ell, x \rangle}(w(\star))) = w(\star)$$

- The algebraic approach significantly simplifies
 - choosing a monad/adjunction to model a given language
 - modelling combinations of two or more comp. effects
 - generic effectful programming (via handlers)

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- Plotkin and Pretnar's handlers of algebraic effects
 - generalisation of exception handlers
 - given by redefining the given ops. (handlers denote algebras)
 - many uses rollbacks, stream redirection, concurrency, ...
- Usually included in languages using the handling construct

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M handled with \{\operatorname{op}_{x_v}(x_k)\mapsto N_{\operatorname{op}}\}_{\operatorname{op}\in\mathcal{S}_{\operatorname{eff}}} to y\colon A in C N_{\operatorname{ret}} interpreted using the homomorphism FA \longrightarrow \langle U\underline{C}, \overrightarrow{N_{\operatorname{op}}}\rangle, i.e (\operatorname{op}_V(y.M)) handled with \{\ldots\}_{\operatorname{op}\in\mathcal{S}_{\operatorname{eff}}} to y\colon A in C N_{\operatorname{ret}} = N_{\operatorname{op}}[V/x_v][\lambda\,y\colon O . thunk (M handled with \ldots)/x_k] and
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interpreted using the **homomorphism** $FA \longrightarrow \langle U\underline{C}, \overrightarrow{N_{\mathrm{op}}} \rangle$, i.e.,

$$(\operatorname{op}_V(y.M))$$
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$$N_{\rm op}[V/x_v][\lambda\,y:O.\,{\rm thunk}\,(M\,\,{\rm handled}\,\,{\rm with}\,\,\ldots)/x_k]$$

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 $(\operatorname{return} V) \text{ handled with } \{\ldots\}_{\operatorname{op} \in \mathcal{S}_{\operatorname{eff}}} \text{ to } y \colon A \text{ in}_{\underline{C}} \ N_{\operatorname{ret}} \ = \ N_{\operatorname{ret}}[V/y]$

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- (Model-theoretically) natural extension of type theory
 - clear distinction between values and computations (CBPV, EEC)
- Value types $(\Gamma \vdash A)$ and computation types $(\Gamma \vdash \underline{C})$

$$A,B ::= \ldots \mid U\underline{C} \quad \underline{C},\underline{D} ::= FA \mid \Pi x : A . \underline{C} \mid [\Sigma x : A . \underline{C}]$$

- Value terms $(\Gamma \vdash V : A)$
 - $V, W ::= \dots \mid \text{thunk } M$
- Computation terms $(\Gamma \vdash M : \underline{C})$

• Homomorphism terms $(\Gamma \mid z : \underline{C} \vdash K : \underline{D})$ $K, L ::= z \mid K \text{ to } x : A \text{ in}_{\underline{C}} M \mid \dots$ (s

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M, N ::= \operatorname{return} V \mid M \text{ to } x : A \text{ in}_{\underline{C}} N \mid \lambda x : A . M \mid M V \mid \langle V, M \rangle \mid M \text{ to } (x : A, z : \underline{C}) \text{ in}_{\underline{D}} K \mid \operatorname{force}_{\underline{C}} V
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The calculus we work in

- We work in an extension to the FoSSaCS'16 calculus, with
 - a Tarski-style value universe U
 - with codes written as $\widehat{\Pi}$, $\widehat{\Sigma}$, $\widehat{0}$, $\widehat{1}$, ...
 - but thinking of them as \forall , \exists , \bot , \top , ...
 - fibred algebraic effects
 - dep. typed **operation symbols** op : $(x_v:I) \longrightarrow O$
 - ops. determine **comp. terms** op $\frac{C}{V}(y:O[V/x_v]:M)$
 - effect egs. determine definitional egs.
 - a derivable "into-comps." variant of handlers and handling

$$M$$
 handled with $\{\operatorname{op}_{\mathsf{x}_{\mathsf{v}}}(\mathsf{x}_k)\mapsto \mathsf{N}_{\operatorname{op}};\overrightarrow{W_{\operatorname{eq}}}\}_{\operatorname{op}\,\in\,\mathcal{S}_{\operatorname{eff}}}$ to $y\!:\!A$ in \underline{C} N_{ret}

a derivable "into-values" variant of handlers and handling

M handled with $\{\operatorname{op}_{\mathsf{x}_v}(x_k)\mapsto V_{\operatorname{op}}; \overline{W_{\operatorname{eq}}'}\}_{\operatorname{op}\in\mathcal{S}_{\operatorname{eff}}}$ to y:A in B V_{ret}

The calculus we work in

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- Handlers are useful for extrinsic reasoning!
- They help us to reason about effectful computations M : FA
 - ullet Can be used to define **predicates** $P: \mathit{UFA}
 ightarrow \mathcal{U}$ by
 - 1) equipping \mathcal{U} (or a resp. type) with an algebra structure
 - 2) handling the given computation using that algebra
 - Intuitively, P (thunk M) computes a proof obligation for M
 - We discuss three examples of such predicates
- Also, can be an alternative to mon. reification for rel. reasoning
 - E.g., relating stateful comps. M,N:FA as functions S → A × S
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$$\Box P \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda y : UFA. \text{ (force } y) \text{ handled with } \{\ldots\}_{op \in S_{1/0}} \text{ to } y' : A \text{ in } u P y'$$
 using the **handler** given by

$$\operatorname{read}(x_k) \mapsto \widehat{\Pi} y : \operatorname{El}(\widehat{\operatorname{Chr}}) . x_k y \qquad (\text{where } x_k : \operatorname{Chr} \to \mathcal{U})$$

$$\operatorname{write}_{x_{\nu}}(x_k) \mapsto x_k \star \qquad (\text{where } x_{\nu} : \operatorname{Chr}, \ x_k : 1 \to \mathcal{U})$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \Box P (\text{thunk}(\text{read}(x.\text{write}_{k'}(\text{return }V)))) = \widehat{\Pi}x: \widehat{El(Chr)}.PV$$

• Given a predicate $P: A \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$ on **return values**,

we define a predicate $\Box P: \mathit{UFA} \to \mathcal{U}$ on (I/O)-comps. as

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ullet Is similar to the **necessity modality** from Evaluation Logic

$$\Gamma \vdash \Box P \left(\text{thunk} \left(\text{read}(x.\text{write}_{e'}(\text{return } V)) \right) \right) = \widehat{\Pi} x : \widehat{\text{El}(\widehat{\mathsf{Chr}})} . P V$$

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Given a postcondition on return values and final states

$$Q: A \to S \to \mathcal{U}$$
 ($S \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Pi \ell: \mathsf{Loc}.\mathsf{Val}(\ell)$)

we define a precondition for stateful comps. on initial states

$$\mathsf{wp}_{\mathcal{Q}}: \mathit{UFA} o \mathit{S} o \mathcal{U}$$

by

$$V_{\mathrm{get}}$$
 , V_{put} on $S \to \mathcal{U} \times S$ and V_{ret} "=" G

- **2)** feeding in the **initial state**; and **3)** projecting out the **value of** \mathcal{U}
- Then, wp_Q satisfies the expected properties, such as

$$\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{wp}_Q \; (\mathsf{thunk} \, (\mathsf{return} \, V)) = \lambda \, x_S \colon S \cdot Q \, V \, x_S$$

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Ex3: Allowed patterns of (I/O)-effects

Assuming an inductive type of I/O-protocols, given by

e : Protocol
$$\mathbf{r}: (\mathsf{Chr} \to \mathsf{Protocol}) \to \mathsf{Protocol}$$

 $\mathbf{w}: (\mathsf{Chr} \to \mathcal{U}) \times \mathsf{Protocol} \to \mathsf{Protocol}$

• We can define a **relation** between **comps.** and **protocols**

Allowed :
$$\mathit{UFA}
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by handling the given computation using a **handler** on

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read
$$(x_k)$$
 $\mapsto \lambda \{(\mathbf{r} x_{pr}) \to \widehat{\Pi} y : El(\widehat{\mathsf{Chr}}) . x_k y (x_{pr} y) ; \to \widehat{0} \}$

$$\mathsf{write}_{\mathsf{x}_{\mathsf{v}}}(\mathsf{x}_{k}) \quad \mapsto \quad \lambda \left\{ \left(\mathsf{w} \ P \ \mathsf{x}_{\mathsf{pr}} \right) \rightarrow \widehat{\Sigma} \ \mathsf{y} : \mathsf{El}(P \ \mathsf{x}_{\mathsf{v}}) \ . \ \mathsf{x}_{k} \ \star \ \mathsf{x}_{\mathsf{pr}} \right\}$$

Ex3: Allowed patterns of (I/O)-effects

• Assuming an inductive type of I/O-protocols, given by

$$\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{e} : \mathsf{Protocol} & \begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{r} : (\mathsf{Chr} \to \mathsf{Protocol}) \to \mathsf{Protocol} \\ & \begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{w} : (\mathsf{Chr} \to \mathcal{U}) \times \mathsf{Protocol} \to \mathsf{Protocol} \\ \end{tabular}$$

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$$\mathsf{read}(x_k) \qquad \mapsto \quad \lambda \left\{ (\mathbf{r} \ x_{pr}) \quad \to \widehat{\Pi} \ y : \mathsf{El}(\widehat{\mathsf{Chr}}) \ . \ x_k \ y \ (x_{pr} \ y) \ ; \right. \\ \left. \qquad \qquad \to \widehat{0} \ \right\}$$

$$\operatorname{write}_{x_{v}}(x_{k}) \mapsto \lambda \left\{ \left(w P x_{pr} \right) \to \widehat{\Sigma} y : \operatorname{El}(P x_{v}) . x_{k} \star x_{pr} ; \right.$$

$$\left. - \widehat{0} \right\}$$

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write_{x_v}
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Outline

- Setting the scene
 - Algebraic effects and their handlers
 - An effectful dependently typed core calculus (FoSSaCS'16)
 [A., Ghani, Plotkin'16]
- What can we gain from handlers + dependent types?
 - Modular programming with handlers + expressiveness of d. types
 - Extrinsic reasoning about effectful computations
- Extending the FoSSaCS'16 calculus with alg. effects and handlers
 - Take 1: The common **term-level def.** of handlers (unsoundness)
 - Take 2: A new type-level treatment of handlers

Extending the FoSSaCS'16 calculus

- We assume given a **fibred effect theory** $\mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{E})$
- First, we extend the calculus with algebraic effects as follows:
 - we extend the computation terms with

$$M, N ::= \ldots \mid \operatorname{op}_{V}^{\underline{C}}(y : \mathcal{O}[V/x_{v}] \cdot M) \quad (\operatorname{op} : (x_{v} : t) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O} \in \mathcal{S})$$

- ullet we extend the **equational theory** with equations given in ${\mathcal E}$
- we capture the interaction of comp. terms and ops. with the eq.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash V : I \quad \Gamma, x : O[V/x_v] \vdash M : \underline{C} \quad \Gamma \mid z : \underline{C} \vdash K : \underline{D}}{\Gamma \vdash K[\operatorname{op}_V^{\underline{C}}(x.M)/z] = \operatorname{op}_V^{\underline{D}}(x.K[M/z]) : \underline{D}} \text{ (op: } (x_v : I) \longrightarrow O \in S)$$

Second, we extend the calculus with a support for handlers . . .

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```
M,N ::= \ldots \mid M \text{ handled with } \{ \operatorname{op}_{\mathsf{x}_\mathsf{v}}(\mathsf{x}_k) \mapsto N_{\operatorname{op}} \}_{\operatorname{op} \in \mathcal{S}_{\operatorname{eff}}} \text{ to } y : A \text{ in}_{\underline{C}} \ N_{\operatorname{ret}}
```

• But as handling denotes a **homomorphism**, then perhaps also

$$K,L \ ::= \ \ldots \ | \ K \ \mathrm{handled} \ \mathrm{with} \ \{\mathrm{op}_{\mathsf{x}_{\mathsf{v}}}(\mathsf{x}_k) \mapsto N_{\mathrm{op}}\}_{\mathrm{op} \, \in \, \mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{eff}}} \ \mathrm{to} \ y \, : A \ \mathrm{in}_{\underline{C}} \ N_{\mathrm{re}}$$

However, this leads to an inconsistent system, e.g.,

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{write}_{a}(\text{return} \star) = \text{write}_{z}(\text{return} \star) : F1$$

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How to proceed?

- Possible ways to solve this unsoundness problem
 - Option 1: Change the FoSSaCS'16 calculus
 - change the equational theory of homomorphism terms
 - hom. terms would not denote homomorphisms any more
 - investigated for exceptions in CBPV with stacks by [Levy'06]
 - Option 2: Keep the FoSSaCS'16 calculus unchanged
 - extend it so that handling for comp. terms is derivable
 - while making sure that the calculus remains sound
 - key idea: comp. types and handlers both denote algebras
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- Instead, we extend the FoSSaCS'16 computation types with
 - a user-defined algebra type

$$\underline{C}, \underline{D} ::= \ldots \mid \langle A; \overrightarrow{V_{\sf op}}; \overrightarrow{W_{\sf eq}} \rangle$$

where

- A is the carrier value type
- $\overrightarrow{V_{\mathrm{op}}}$ is a set of user-defined **operations**
- ullet $\overrightarrow{W_{
 m eq}}$ is a set of **witnesses** of equational proof obligations
- As a result, we can derive the handing construct as

$$M$$
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 $\mathtt{force}_{\underline{C}}(\mathtt{thunk}\,(\underline{M}\,\mathtt{to}\,\,y\!:\!A\,\mathtt{in}\,\,\mathtt{force}_{(\underline{U}\underline{C};\overrightarrow{V_{N_{\mathrm{op}}}};\overrightarrow{W_{\mathrm{eq}}})}(\mathtt{thunk}\,(N_{\mathrm{ret}}))))$

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Conclusion

- In conclusion
 - handlers are natural for defining predicates on computations
 - lifting predicates from return values to computations
 - Dijkstra's weakest precondition semantics of state
 - specifying patterns of allowed (I/O)-effects
 - they admit a principled type-based treatment
- See the paper for
 - formal details of what I have shown you today
 - families fibrations based denotational semantics
 - discussion about the calculus's inherent extensional nature
 - **Agda code** for the example predicates $P: UFA \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$

Thank you!

Questions?