Handling Fibred Algebraic Effects

Danel Ahman INRIA Paris

POPL 2018 January 10, 2018 **Dependent Types**

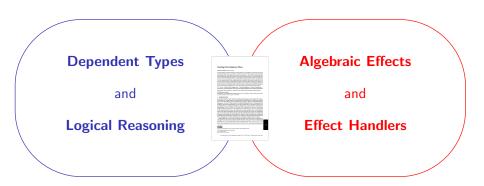
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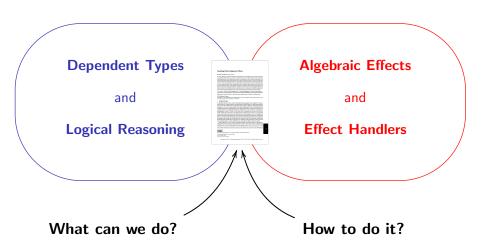
Logical Reasoning

Algebraic Effects

and

Effect Handlers





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 (has issues)
 - 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 stream redirection, state, rollbacks, 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}}}, W_{\operatorname{eq}}) to y:A in\underline{C} N_{\operatorname{ret}} interpreted using the homomorphism FA \longrightarrow \langle U\underline{C}, \overrightarrow{f}_{N_{\operatorname{op}}}\rangle, i.e., (\operatorname{op}_{V}(y.M)) handled with \{\ldots\}_{\operatorname{op}\in\mathcal{S}_{\operatorname{eff}}} to y:A in\underline{C} N_{\operatorname{ret}}
```

 $N_{\text{op}}[V/x_v][\lambda \ y: O \text{.thunk} (M \text{ handled with } \dots)/x_k]$

and

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

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6/2

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- Natural extension of Martin-Löf's (intensional) type theory
 - clear distinction between values and computations (CBPV, EEC)
- Value types $(\Gamma \vdash A)$ and computation types $(\Gamma \vdash \underline{C})$

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

- Value terms $(\Gamma \vdash V : A)$
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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
```

▶ Homomorphism terms $(\Gamma \mid z : \underline{C} \vdash K : \underline{D})$

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- Homomorphism terms (Γ | z: <u>C</u> ⊢ K : <u>D</u>)
 K, L ::= z | K to x: A in_C M | ... (stack terms, eval. ctxs.)

- ... is a variant of the FoSSaCS'16 calculus, with
 - ullet a Tarski-style value universe ${\cal U}$
 - with **codes** written as $\widehat{\Pi}$. $\widehat{\Sigma}$. $\widehat{0}$. $\widehat{1}$
 - but thinking of them as $\forall \ , \exists \ , \bot \ , \top \ , \ldots$
 - fibred algebraic effects
 - dep. typed **operation symbols** op : $(x_v:I) \longrightarrow O$
 - ops. determine **computation terms** $\operatorname{op}_{V}^{C}(y:O[V/x_{v}]:M)$
 - effect equations determine definitional equations
 - a derivable "into-comps." variant of handlers and handling

$$M$$
 handled with $(\{\operatorname{op}_{X_{\mathsf{v}}}(x_k)\mapsto N_{\operatorname{op}}\}_{\operatorname{op}\in\mathcal{S}_{\operatorname{eff}}};\overrightarrow{W_{\operatorname{eq}}})$ to $y:A$ in C

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

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- An alternative to using prop. eq. on thunks for preds. on M: FA
 - With handlers we define **predicates** $P: UFA \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$ 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, an alternative to monadic reification for rel. reasoning
 - E.g., relating stateful comps. M,N:FA as functions $S \to A \times S$
 - Not investigated in this paper
 - See [Grimm et al.'18] for reification-based relational reasoning

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Given a predicate P: A → U on return values,
 we define a predicate □P: UFA → U on (I/O)-comps. as

$$\square P \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \lambda y \colon UFA \cdot (\mathsf{force}\ y) \ \mathsf{handled}\ \mathsf{with}\ \{\ldots\}_{\mathsf{op} \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathsf{I/O}}} \ \mathsf{to}\ y' \colon A \ \mathsf{in}_{\mathcal{U}} \ P\ y'$$
 using the **handler** given by
$$\mathsf{read}(x_k) \quad \mapsto \quad \widehat{\Pi}\ y \colon \mathsf{El}(\widehat{\mathsf{Chr}}) \cdot x_k \ y \qquad \qquad (\mathsf{where}\ x_k \colon \mathsf{Chr} \to \mathcal{U})$$

 $\mathsf{write}_{\mathsf{x}_{\mathsf{v}}}(\mathsf{x}_{k}) \; \mapsto \; \mathsf{x}_{k} \; \star \qquad \qquad (\mathsf{where} \; \mathsf{x}_{\mathsf{v}} \colon \mathsf{Chr}, \; \mathsf{x}_{k} \colon \mathsf{1} \to \mathcal{U})$

$$\Box \vdash \Box P \text{ (thunk (read(x, write_{ij}(return V))))} = \widehat{\Pi} x : El(\widehat{Chr}) P V$$

• To get $\Diamond P$, we only have to replace $\widehat{\Pi}$ with $\widehat{\Sigma}$ in the handler

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- Given a predicate $P:A\to \mathcal{U}$ on **return values**, we define a predicate $\Box P:UFA\to \mathcal{U}$ on **(I/O)-comps.** as
- $\Box P \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda y : UFA . \text{ (force } y) \text{ handled with } \{\dots\}_{op \in \mathcal{S}_{I/O}} \text{ to } y' : A \text{ in}_{\mathcal{U}} P y'$ using the **handler** given by

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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

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

$$\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{wp}_Q \; (\mathsf{thunk} \, (\mathsf{put}_{(\ell, V)}(M))) = \lambda \, x_S \colon S \cdot \mathsf{wp}_Q \; (\mathsf{thunk} \, M) \, x_S[\ell \mapsto V]$$

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• Given a postcondition on return values and final states

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

we define a precondition for stateful comps. on initial states

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by

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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 :
$$\mathit{UFA} o \mathsf{Protocol} o \mathcal{U}$$

by handling the given computation using a handler on

$$\mathsf{Protocol} o \mathcal{U}$$

given by (using pattern-matching lambda notation)

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

$$\mathsf{write}_{\mathsf{x}_{\mathsf{v}}}(\mathsf{x}_{k}) \;\; \mapsto \;\; \lambda \left\{ \left(\mathsf{w} \; P \; \mathsf{x}_{\mathsf{pr}} \right) \to \widehat{\Sigma} \; y \colon \mathsf{El}(P \; \mathsf{x}_{\mathsf{v}}) \, . \, \mathsf{x}_{k} \; \star \; \mathsf{x}_{\mathsf{pr}} \; ; \right. \\ \left. \to \widehat{\mathsf{n}} \; \right\}$$

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$$= \longrightarrow \widehat{0} \left. \right\}$$

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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 (has issues)
 - 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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```

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

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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
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 - 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
- $\overrightarrow{V_{
 m op}}$ is a set of user-defined **operations**
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- As a result, we can derive the handing construct as

$$M \text{ handled with } (\{\operatorname{op}_{x_{v}}(x_{k}) \mapsto N_{\operatorname{op}}\}_{\operatorname{op} \in \mathcal{S}_{\operatorname{eff}}}; \overrightarrow{W_{\operatorname{eq}}}) \text{ to } y : A \text{ in}_{\underline{C}} N$$

$$\stackrel{\operatorname{def}}{=}$$

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and similarly for the "**into-values**" variant of it

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Conclusion

- In conclusion
 - handlers are natural for extrinsic reasoning about 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?