

A monad for full ground reference cells

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joint work with

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Dynamic allocation of memory cells

Kinds of storage

(* ground *)

type data = **bool**

(* full ground: refs to refs, cyclic data *)

type linked_list = **1 + ref** list_cell

type list_cell = **ref** data * **ref** linked_list

(* general: suspended computation/effectful functions *)

type process = **1 + (1 → ref process)**

This talk

Full ground storage only

A semantic gap

Success stories

- ▶ Operational semantics: general
- ▶ Relational semantics [Benton, Hofmann, et al., Bohr and Birkedal'06]: general with dangling pointers
- ▶ Step-indexing [Ahmed'04, Birkedal et al.'10 etc]: general print
- ▶ Game semantics: general storage with partiality
- ▶ Parametricity semantics [Reddy-Young'04]: full ground

A dead end? [Reynolds and Oles'82, Moggi'90, O'Hearn and Tennent'92, Stark'94, Ghica'97, Plotkin-Power'02, Levy'02]

- ▶ Sets-with-structure and structure preserving functions
- ▶ Possible-world semantics
- ▶ Monad over a bi-CCC
- ▶ Avoid dangling pointers

Contribution

Goal

Semantics for full ground storage:

- ▶ Sets-with-structure and structure preserving functions
- ▶ Possible-world semantics
- ▶ Monad over a bi-CCC
- ▶ Avoid dangling pointers

Evaluation

- ▶ Effect masking
- ▶ Adequacy
- ▶ Local ground storage equations

Talk structure

- ▶ Full ground storage
- ▶ Worlds and initialisations
- ▶ The monad
- ▶ A monad for hiding/encapsulation
- ▶ Denotational semantics
- ▶ Conclusion

Aspiration

Computational motivation alongside technical development

Full ground storage

Full ground signature $\langle \mathbb{m}, \text{type} \rangle$

- ▶ Countably many $c \in \mathbb{m}$ **storable-type names**
- ▶ A **full ground type interpretation type** : $\mathbb{m} \rightarrow \mathbb{G}$

Where the **full ground types** $\gamma \in \mathbb{G}$ are:

$$\gamma ::= \mathbf{0} \mid \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 \mid \mathbf{1} \mid \gamma_1 * \gamma_2 \mid \mathbf{ref} c$$

Example

$$\mathbb{m} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\text{data}, \text{linked_list}, \text{list_cell}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{type data} &= \mathbf{bool} \\ \text{type linked_list} &= \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{ref} \text{ list_cell} \\ \text{type list_cell} &= \mathbf{ref} \text{ data} * \mathbf{ref} \text{ linked_list} \end{aligned}$$

A call-by-value calculus: λ_{ref} (syntax)

$\tau ::=$	types
$\mathbf{ref} \, c$	reference
$\mathbf{0}$	empty
$\tau_1 + \tau_2$	binary sum
$\mathbf{1}$	unit
$\tau_1 * \tau_2$	product
$\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$	function
$v ::=$	values
ℓ	location ($\ell \in \mathbb{L}$)
x	identifier
$\mathbf{inj}_i^{\tau_1 + \tau_2} v$	constructor
$()$	unit
(v_1, v_2)	pair
$\lambda x : \tau. t$	function

Sugar

let $(x : \tau) = t$ **in** $s \equiv (\lambda x : \tau. s)$

new $_c t \equiv$

let $(x : \mathbf{type} \, c) = t$

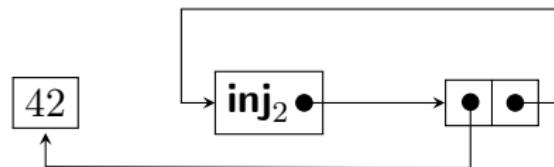
in **letref** $(y : \mathbf{ref} \, c) := x$ **in** y

$t, s ::=$	terms
ℓ	location ($\ell \in \mathbb{L}$)
x	identifier
$\mathbf{inj}_i^{\tau_1 + \tau_2} t$	sum constructor
$()$	unit
(t, s)	pair
$\lambda x : \tau. t$	function abstraction
match t with $\{ \cdot \}^\tau$	pattern matching
match t with	
$\{ \mathbf{inj}_1 x_1 \mapsto s_1$	
$ \mathbf{inj}_2 x_2 \mapsto s_2 \}$	
$\mathbf{prj}_i t$	projections
$t \, s$	function application
$t := s$	assignment
$!t$	dereferencing
letref	allocation
$(x_1 : \mathbf{ref} \, c_1) := v_1,$	
\vdots	
$(x_n : \mathbf{ref} \, c_n) := v_n$	
in t	

A call-by-value calculus: λ_{ref} (allocation syntax)

Example

```
letref (payload      : ref data          ) := 42,  
       (cyclic_list: ref linked_list) := inj2head,  
       (head        : ref list_cell   ) := (payload, cyclic_list)  
in cyclic_list
```



A call-by-value calculus: λ_{ref} (type system)

Typing judgements $\boxed{\Gamma \vdash_w t : \tau}$

Type contexts: $\Gamma = x_1 : \tau_1, \dots, x_n : \tau_n$

Heap layouts: $w = \{\ell_1 : c_1, \dots, \ell_n : c_n\}$
 $\underline{w} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\ell_1, \dots, \ell_n\}$

$$\frac{(\ell : c) \in w}{\Gamma \vdash_w \ell : \mathbf{ref} c}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_w t : \mathbf{ref} c \quad \Gamma \vdash_w s : \mathbf{type} c}{\Gamma \vdash_w t := s : \mathbf{1}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_w t : \mathbf{ref} c}{\Gamma \vdash_w !t : \mathbf{type} c}$$

for $i = 1, \dots, n$: $\Gamma, x_1 : \mathbf{ref} c_1, \dots, x_n : \mathbf{ref} c_n \vdash_w v_i : \mathbf{type} c_i$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x_1 : \mathbf{ref} c_1, \dots, x_n : \mathbf{ref} c_n \vdash_w t : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash_w \mathbf{letref}(x_1 : \mathbf{ref} c_1) := v_1, \quad \vdots \quad (x_n : \mathbf{ref} c_n) := v_n \mathbf{in} t : \tau}$$

A call-by-value calculus: λ_{ref} (operational semantics)

$$\eta = \langle v_\ell \rangle_{\ell \in \underline{w}_\eta}$$

$$\overline{\langle \ell, \eta \rangle \Downarrow \langle \ell, \eta \rangle} \quad \langle t, \eta \rangle \Downarrow \langle \lambda x : \tau.t', \eta_1 \rangle \quad \langle s, \eta_1 \rangle \Downarrow \langle v', \eta_2 \rangle$$

$$\frac{\langle t, \eta \rangle \Downarrow \langle v, \eta' \rangle}{\langle t s, \eta \rangle \Downarrow \langle v, \eta' \rangle} \quad \frac{\langle t' [x \mapsto v'], \eta_2 \rangle \Downarrow \langle v, \eta' \rangle}{\langle t s, \eta \rangle \Downarrow \langle v, \eta' \rangle}$$

$$\overline{\left\langle \mathbf{inj}_i^{\tau_1 + \tau_2} t, \eta \right\rangle \Downarrow \left\langle \mathbf{inj}_i^{\tau_1 + \tau_2} v, \eta' \right\rangle}$$

$$\overline{\langle () , \eta \rangle \Downarrow \langle () , \eta \rangle}$$

$$\frac{\langle t, \eta \rangle \Downarrow \langle \ell, \hat{\eta} \rangle \quad \langle s, \hat{\eta} \rangle \Downarrow \langle v, \eta' \rangle (\ell \in \underline{w}_{\eta'})}{\langle t := s, \eta \rangle \Downarrow \langle () , \eta' [\ell \mapsto v] \rangle}$$

$$\frac{\langle t_1, \eta \rangle \Downarrow \langle v_1, \hat{\eta} \rangle \quad \langle t_2, \hat{\eta} \rangle \Downarrow \langle v_2, \eta' \rangle}{\langle (t_1, t_2), \eta \rangle \Downarrow \langle (v_1, v_2), \eta' \rangle}$$

$$\frac{\langle t, \eta \rangle \Downarrow \langle \ell, \eta' \rangle}{\langle !t, \eta \rangle \Downarrow \langle \eta'(\ell), \eta' \rangle} (\ell \in w_{\eta'})$$

$$\overline{\langle \lambda x : \tau.t, \eta \rangle \Downarrow \langle \lambda x : \tau.t, \eta \rangle}$$

$$\overline{\langle t, \eta \rangle \Downarrow \left\langle \mathbf{inj}_i^{\tau_1 + \tau_2} \hat{v}, \hat{\eta} \right\rangle}$$

$$\overline{\langle s_i [x_i \mapsto \hat{v}], \hat{\eta} \rangle \Downarrow \langle v, \eta' \rangle}$$

matcht with

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{l} \{\mathbf{inj}_1 x_1 \mapsto s_1\}, \eta \\ \mid \mathbf{inj}_2 x_2 \mapsto s_2 \end{array} \right\rangle \Downarrow \langle v, \eta' \rangle$$

$$\frac{\left\langle t[\theta], \eta \left[\ell_i \mapsto v_i[\theta] \right]_{i=1}^n \right\rangle \Downarrow \langle v, \eta' \rangle \quad \text{where } \theta \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [x_i \mapsto \ell_i]_{i=1}^n}{\text{letref}} (\#_{\underline{w}_\eta} \langle \ell_1, \dots, \ell_n \rangle)$$

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} (x_1 : \mathbf{ref} c_1) := v_1, \\ \vdots \\ (x_n : \mathbf{ref} c_n) := v_n \end{array}, \eta \right\rangle \Downarrow \langle v, \eta' \rangle$$

$$(x_n : \mathbf{ref} c_n) := v_n \mathbf{in} t$$

$$\frac{\langle t, \eta \rangle \Downarrow \langle (v_1, v_2), \eta' \rangle}{\langle \mathbf{prj}_i t, \eta \rangle \Downarrow \langle v_i, \eta' \rangle}$$

A call-by-value calculus: λ_{ref} (meta-theory)

Functionality of types

If $w \leq w'$ as partial functions, then $\Gamma \vdash_w t : \tau \implies \Gamma \vdash_{w'} t : \tau$. So

$$\begin{aligned}\tau^v w &\subseteq \tau^v w' & \text{and} && \tau^t w &\subseteq \tau^t w' & \text{where} \\ \tau^v w &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{v \mid \vdash_w v : \tau\} & \text{and} && \tau^t w &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{t \mid \vdash_w t : \tau\}\end{aligned}$$

Non-functionality of heaps

For $\mathbb{H}w := \{\eta \mid \underline{w}_\eta = \underline{w}, \forall (\ell : c) \in w. \vdash_w \eta(\ell) : \mathbf{type} c\}$ and $w \leq w'$ we **lack** functions

$$\mathbb{H}w \rightarrow \mathbb{H}w' \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{H}w \leftarrow \mathbb{H}w'$$

A call-by-value calculus: λ_{ref} (meta-theory)

Non-functoriality of heaps

For $\mathbb{H}w := \{\eta \mid \underline{w}_\eta = \underline{w}, \forall (\ell : c) \in w. \vdash_w \eta(\ell) : \mathbf{type} c\}$ and $w \leq w'$ we **lack** functions

$$\mathbb{H}w \rightarrow \mathbb{H}w' \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{H}w \leftarrow \mathbb{H}w'$$

as we lack **initialisation data** and want to avoid **dangling references**:

$$\langle \rangle \in \mathbb{H}\emptyset \mapsto ? \in \mathbb{H} \{ \ell : \text{ptr} \}$$
$$? \in \mathbb{H} \{ \ell_1 : \text{ptr} \} \leftarrow \begin{cases} \ell_1 \mapsto \ell_2, \\ \ell_2 \mapsto \ell_1 \end{cases} \in \mathbb{H} \{ \ell_1, \ell_2 : \text{ptr} \}$$

for **type** $\text{ptr} = \mathbf{ref}$ ptr .

A call-by-value calculus: λ_{ref} (meta-theory)

Theorem (totality)

All well-typed closed programs fully evaluate:

$$\forall \vdash_w t : \tau, w_1 \geq w, \eta_1 \in \mathbb{H}w_1.$$

$$\implies \exists w_2 \geq w_1, \vdash_{w_2} v : \tau \eta_2 \in \mathbb{H}w_2. \langle t, \eta \rangle \Downarrow \langle v, \eta' \rangle$$

Proof highlights

Use Tait's method with Kripke logical predicates, and a w -indexed predicate on $\mathbb{H}w$ that is **not** Kripke.

Allocation case: initialisation data $\vdash_{w \oplus \{\ell_1:c_1, \dots, \ell_n:c_n\}} v_1, \dots, v_n$ needs to extend $\eta \in \mathbb{H}w_1$, $w_1 \geq w$:

$$\begin{array}{c} w \leq w \oplus \{\ell_1 : c_1, \dots, \ell_n : c_n\} \\ | \wedge \quad \quad \quad | \wedge \\ w' \leq w' \oplus \{\ell_1 : c_1, \dots, \ell_n : c_n\} \end{array}$$

Talk structure

- ▶ Full ground storage
- ▶ Worlds and initialisations
- ▶ The monad
- ▶ A monad for hiding/encapsulation
- ▶ Denotational semantics
- ▶ Conclusion

Aspiration

Computational motivation alongside technical development

Worlds

The category \mathbb{W}

Objects: layouts w

Morphisms $\rho : w \rightarrow w'$: label preserving injections $\rho : \underline{w} \rightarrowtail \underline{w}'$

Interpreting full ground types

Set $\mathbf{V} := [\mathbb{W}, \mathbf{Set}]$ and define:

$$[\![\mathbf{0}]\!] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset \quad [\![\gamma_1 + \gamma_2]\!] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [\![\gamma_1]\!] + [\![\gamma_2]\!]$$

$$[\![\mathbf{1}]\!] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbb{1} \quad [\![\gamma_1 + \gamma_2]\!] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [\![\gamma_1]\!] \times [\![\gamma_2]\!]$$

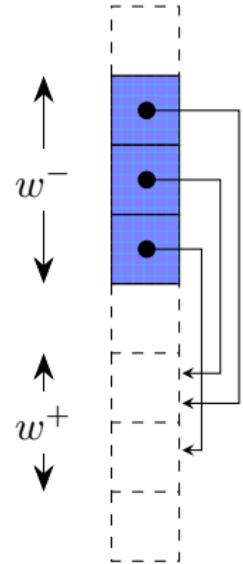
$$[\![\mathbf{ref}\; c]\!] w \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\ell \in w \mid w(\ell) = c\} \quad [\![\mathbf{ref}\; c]\!] \rho(\ell) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \rho(\ell)$$

Stores

Store fragments

Define $\underline{\$} : \mathbb{W}^{\text{op}} \times \mathbb{W} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$:

$$\underline{\$}(w^-, w^+) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \prod_{(\ell:c) \in w^-} [\![\mathbf{type}\ c]\!] w^+$$



Stores

$$\$w \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \underline{\$}(w, w)$$

Combining store fragments

Independent coproducts [Simpson, unpublished]

Given $\# : \mathbb{N} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{L}$, define:

$$\#w \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \min\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid \forall i \geq n. \#i \notin w\}$$

$$w_1 \oplus w_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \underline{w_1} \cup \{\#(\#w + n) \mid \#n \in w_2\}$$

$$\iota_i^\oplus : w_i \rightarrow \underline{w_1 \oplus w_2}$$

$$\iota_1^\oplus : \ell_1 \mapsto \ell_1$$

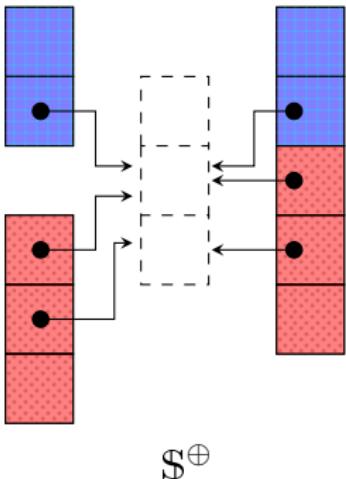
$$\iota_2^\oplus : \#n \mapsto \#(\#w + n)$$

$$(w_1 \oplus w_2)(\iota_i^\oplus \ell) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} w_i(\ell)$$

and we have: $w_1 \xrightarrow{\iota_1^\oplus} w_1 \oplus w_2 \xleftarrow{\iota_2^\oplus} w_2$ in \mathbb{W}

Canonical isomorphisms

$$\underline{\mathbb{S}}^\oplus : \underline{\mathbb{S}}(w_1, w) \times \underline{\mathbb{S}}(w_2, w) \xrightarrow{\cong} \underline{\mathbb{S}}(w_1 \oplus w_2, w)$$



$$\underline{\mathbb{S}}^\emptyset : \mathbb{1} \xrightarrow{\cong} \underline{\mathbb{S}}(\emptyset, w)$$

Initialisations

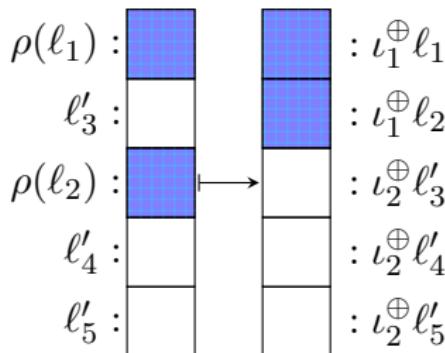
Complements

Given $\rho : w_1 \rightarrow w_2$, define:

$$\underline{w_2 \ominus \rho} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \underline{w_2} \setminus \text{Im}(\rho)$$

$$w_2 \ominus \rho(\ell) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} w_2(\ell)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho^C : w_2 \ominus \rho &\rightarrow w_2 \\ \ell &\mapsto \ell\end{aligned}$$

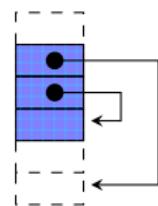


$$\underline{\$}(w_2, w) \xrightarrow{\underline{\$}(\cong, w)} \underline{\$}(w_1 \oplus (w_2 \ominus \rho), w)$$

The category \mathbb{E} of initialisations

Objects: layouts w

Morphisms $\varepsilon : w \rightarrow w'$: injections $u\varepsilon : w \rightarrow w'$ and
initialisation data $\sigma_\varepsilon \in \underline{\$}(w' \ominus u\varepsilon, w')$

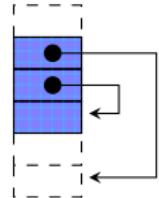


Initialisations

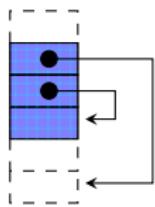
The category \mathbb{E} of initialisations

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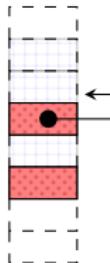
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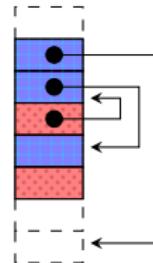
Composition



σ_{ε_1}



σ_{ε_2}



$\sigma_{\varepsilon_2 \circ \varepsilon_1}$

Functionality of stores

$$\$w = \underline{\$}(w, w) \cong \mathbb{E}(\emptyset, w)$$

so $\$$ is a representable functor in $\mathbf{C} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [\mathbb{E}, \mathbf{Set}]$

Talk structure

- ▶ Full ground storage
- ▶ Worlds and initialisations
- ▶ **The monad**
- ▶ A monad for hiding/encapsulation
- ▶ Denotational semantics
- ▶ Conclusion

Aspiration

Computational motivation alongside technical development

The full ground storage monad

Outline

For every $X \in \mathbf{V} = [\mathbb{W}, \mathbf{Set}]$:

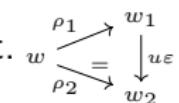
$$TXw \subseteq \prod_{w \rightarrow w' \in \mathbb{W}} \$w' \Rightarrow \left(\sum_{w' \rightarrow w'' \in \mathbb{W}} Xw'' \times \$w'' \right) / \sim$$

Comma category

For the forgetful $u : \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{W}$, the comma $w \downarrow u$ is:

Objects: \mathbb{W} -morphisms $\rho : w \rightarrow w'$

Morphisms $\varepsilon : (\underset{w_1}{\overset{w}{\rho_1 \downarrow}}) \rightarrow (\underset{w_2}{\overset{w}{\rho_2 \downarrow}})$: Initialisations $\varepsilon : w'_1 \rightarrow w'_2$ s.t.



The monad

$$(TX)w \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{w \rightarrow w' \in w \downarrow u} \$w' \Rightarrow \left(\int^{w' \rightarrow w'' \in w \downarrow u} X \circ uw'' \times \$w'' \right)$$

The full ground storage monad

The monad

$$(TX)w \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{w \rightarrow w' \in w \downarrow u} \$w' \Rightarrow \left(\int^{w' \rightarrow w'' \in w \downarrow u} X \circ uw'' \times \$w'' \right)$$

Subtleties

- ▶ $\int^{w' \rightarrow w'' \in w \downarrow u} X \circ uw'' \times \$w'' = \text{Colim}_{w' \rightarrow w'' \in w \downarrow u} X \circ uw'' \times \w''
we use the coend for notational convenience and comparison
- ▶ The morphisms $\rho : w \rightarrow w'$ and $\rho' : w' \rightarrow w''$ are implicitly used to define compatibility and to quotient.

[cf. Plotkin-Power'02]

The full ground storage monad

The monad

$$(TX)w \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{w \rightarrow w' \in w \downarrow u} \$w' \Rightarrow \left(\int^{w' \rightarrow w'' \in w \downarrow u} X \circ uw'' \times \$w'' \right)$$

Subtleties

- ▶ $\int^{w' \rightarrow w'' \in w \downarrow u} X \circ uw'' \times \w'' is contravariant in w' , but the end is taken w.r.t. a covariant action we define later
- ▶ The functorial action $TX\rho$ is given via the end

Analogous to $TX\rho$ in the ground case [cf. Plotkin-Power'02]

The full ground storage monad

Outline

For every $X \in \mathbf{V} = [\mathbb{W}, \mathbf{Set}]$:

$$TXw \subseteq \prod_{w \rightarrow w' \in \mathbb{W}} \$w' \Rightarrow \left(\sum_{w' \rightarrow w'' \in \mathbb{W}} Xw'' \times \$w'' \right) / \sim$$

The monad

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Return

$$(\pi_{\rho:w \rightarrow w'} \circ \text{return } x)(\sigma) = [\text{id}_{w'}, (X\rho)x, \sigma]$$

The full ground storage monad

The monad

$$(TX)w \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{w \rightarrow w' \in w \downarrow u} \$w' \Rightarrow \left(\int^{w' \rightarrow w'' \in w \downarrow u} X \circ uw'' \times \$w'' \right)$$

Bind

Given $f : X \rightarrow TY$ in \mathbf{V} and $\alpha \in TX$,

$$(\pi_{\rho:w \rightarrow w'} \alpha \gg f)(\sigma') = [\rho'' \circ \rho', y, \sigma''']$$

where

$$(\pi_\rho \alpha) \sigma' = [\rho' : w' \rightarrow w'', x, \sigma'']$$

$$(\pi_{\text{id}_{w''}} \circ f_{w''}(x))(\sigma'') = [\rho'' : w'' \rightarrow w''', y, \sigma''']$$

The full ground storage monad

The monad

$$(TX)w \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{w \rightarrow w' \in w \downarrow u} \$w' \Rightarrow \left(\int^{w' \rightarrow w'' \in w \downarrow u} X \circ uw'' \times \$w'' \right)$$

State manipulation

$$\text{get}_c : [\![\mathbf{ref}\ c]\!] \rightarrow T[\![\mathbf{type}\ c]\!]$$

$$(\pi_\rho \circ \text{get}_c(\ell))(\sigma) = [\text{id}_{w'}, \sigma(\rho(\ell)), \sigma]$$

$$\text{set}_c : [\![\mathbf{ref}\ c]\!] \times [\![\mathbf{type}\ c]\!] \rightarrow T\mathbb{1}$$

$$(\pi_\rho \circ \text{set}_c(\ell, a))(\sigma) = [\text{id}_{w'}, \star, \sigma[\rho(\ell) \mapsto [\![\mathbf{type}\ c]\!] \rho(a)]]$$

where $\sigma(\ell) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \pi_\ell \sigma$, and

$$\sigma[\ell \mapsto x](\ell') = \begin{cases} x & \ell' = \ell \\ \sigma(\ell') & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The full ground storage monad

The monad

$$(TX)w \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{w \rightarrow w' \in w \downarrow u} \$w' \Rightarrow \left(\int^{w' \rightarrow w'' \in w \downarrow u} X \circ uw'' \times \$w'' \right)$$

Allocation

Using

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{w_0} : \mathbf{V} &\rightarrow \mathbf{V} & \text{init}_{w_0} : \prod_{(\ell:c) \in w_0} \partial_{w_0} [\![\mathbf{type}\ c]\!] &\rightarrow \mathbb{E}(w, w \oplus w_0) \\ X &\mapsto X(- \oplus w_0) \end{aligned}$$

define

$$\begin{aligned} \text{new}_{w_0} : \prod_{(\ell:c) \in w_0} \partial_{w_0} [\![\mathbf{type}\ c]\!] &\rightarrow T \prod_{(\ell:c) \in w_0} [\![\mathbf{ref}\ c]\!] \\ (\pi_\rho \circ \text{new}_{w_0}(\langle a_\ell \rangle))\sigma &= [\varepsilon^\star \rho, (\langle \varepsilon^\star \rho(\ell) \rangle_{\ell \in w_0}, \$ (\rho^\star \varepsilon)(\sigma))] \end{aligned}$$

where $\varepsilon \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{init } \langle a_\ell \rangle$.

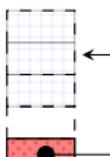
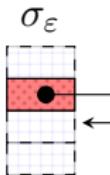
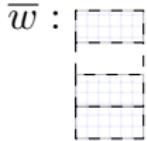
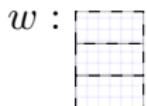
The initialisation $\rho^\star\varepsilon$

Local independent coproducts

Given $\bar{w} \xleftarrow{\rho_1} w \xrightarrow{\rho_2} \hat{w}$, define:

$$w_1 \oplus_w w_2 := w \oplus (w_1 \ominus \rho_1) \oplus (w_2 \ominus \rho_2)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} w & \xrightarrow{\rho_2} & \hat{w} \\ \rho_1 \downarrow & = & \downarrow \rho_2^\star \rho_1 \\ \bar{w} & \xrightarrow{\rho_1^\star \rho_2} & \rho_1 \oplus_w \rho_2 \end{array}$$



$$\sigma_{\rho_1^\star \varepsilon}$$

when $\rho_2 = u\varepsilon$ there is an initialisation $\rho_1^\star\varepsilon : \bar{w} \rightarrow \rho_1 \oplus_w \rho_2$ with $u\rho_1^\star\varepsilon = \rho_1^\star u\varepsilon$.

Semantic counterpart of

$$w \leq w \oplus \{\ell_1 : c_1, \dots, \ell_n : c_n\}$$

$$\mid\wedge \qquad \qquad \mid\wedge$$

$$w' \leq w' \oplus \{\ell_1 : c_1, \dots, \ell_n : c_n\}$$

Talk structure

- ▶ Full ground storage
- ▶ Worlds and initialisations
- ▶ The monad
- ▶ A monad for hiding/encapsulation
- ▶ Denotational semantics
- ▶ Conclusion

Aspiration

Computational motivation alongside technical development

The hiding monad

Define for $A \in \mathbf{C} = [\mathbb{E}, \mathbf{Set}]$:

$$PAw \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int^{w \rightarrow w' \in w \downarrow u} A$$

Intuition: in $[\rho : w \rightarrow w', a]$ the locations in $w' \ominus \rho$ are private to a
For $\varepsilon : w_1 \rightarrow w_2$ in \mathbb{E} :

$$\begin{aligned} PA\varepsilon : \quad & PAw_1 \rightarrow \quad PAw_2 \\ & [\rho : w_1 \rightarrow w', a] \mapsto [\varepsilon^*\rho, A(\rho^*\varepsilon)(a)] \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{array}{ccc} w & \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} & \hat{w} \\ \rho \downarrow & = & \downarrow \varepsilon^*\rho_1 \\ \bar{w} & \xrightarrow{\rho^*\varepsilon} & \rho_1 \oplus_w \rho_2 \end{array}$$

The hiding monad

Define for $A \in \mathbf{C} = [\mathbb{E}, \mathbf{Set}]$:

$$PAw \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int^{w \rightarrow w' \in w \downarrow u} A$$

Hiding

For $\rho : w_1 \rightarrow w_2$ we have

Return

$$\text{hide}_\rho : PAw_1 \leftarrow PAw_2$$

$$\text{return}_w a \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [\text{id}_w, a]$$

Bind

For $g : A \rightarrow PB$, define:

$$([\rho : w \rightarrow w', a] \gg g) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{hide}_\rho(g_{w'}(a))$$

A state transformer

Enrichment

\mathbf{C} is enriched over \mathbf{V} with tensors:

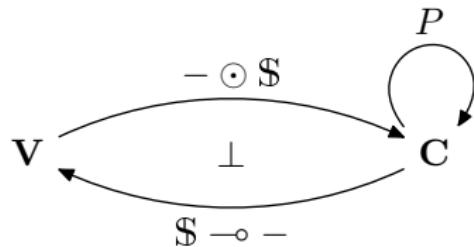
$$X \odot A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (X \circ u) \times A$$

$$(A \multimap B)w \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{w \rightarrow w' \in w \downarrow u} Aw' \Rightarrow (Bw')$$

(directly/as a \mathbf{V} -actegory [Gordon-Power'97, Janelidze-Kelly'01])

Recovering full ground storage

We have $T \cong \$ \multimap P(- \odot \$)$



Garbage collection

Constant functors

Functors $X \in \mathbf{V}$ whose action $X\rho$ is a bijection.

Theorem (effect masking)

For every pair of constant functors $\Gamma, X \in \mathbf{V}$, every morphism $f : \Gamma \rightarrow TX$ factors uniquely through the monadic unit:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma & \xrightarrow{f} & TX \\ & \searrow \text{runST } f & \swarrow = \\ & X & \end{array}$$

$\nearrow \text{return}^T$

A commutative diagram showing the factorization of a morphism f from Γ to TX . The top arrow is f . The bottom arrow is X . A dashed diagonal arrow labeled "runST f " points from Γ down to X . A solid diagonal arrow labeled "=" points from X up to TX . A solid arrow labeled "return T " points from X up to TX .

Interprets a multi-monadic-metalanguage with a **runST** construct [Launchbury-Peyton Jones'94]

Garbage collection

Proof.

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{1} \rightarrow \$ \multimap P(X \odot \$) \quad \text{in } \mathbf{V} \\ \hline\hline \\ \$ \rightarrow P(X \odot \$) \quad \text{in } \mathbf{C} \\ \hline\hline \\ \$ \rightarrow X \odot P\$ \quad \text{by lemma} \\ \hline\hline \\ \mathbb{E}(\underline{0}, -) \rightarrow X \odot P\$ \quad \text{in } \mathbf{C} \\ \hline\hline \\ \mathbb{1} \rightarrow (X \odot P\$)\underline{0} \quad \text{in } \mathbf{Set}, \text{ by Yoneda} \\ \hline\hline \\ \mathbb{1} \rightarrow X\underline{0} \quad \text{by lemma} \\ \hline\hline \\ \mathbb{1} \rightarrow X \quad \text{in } \mathbf{V} \end{array}$$

and chase a generic morphism upwards. □

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A call-by-value calculus: λ_{ref} (denotational semantics)

With a standard denotational semantics we have:

Theorem (adequacy)

For all terms $\Gamma \vdash_w t_1, t_2 : \tau$, if $\llbracket t_1 \rrbracket = \llbracket t_2 \rrbracket$ then $\Gamma \vdash_w t_1 \simeq_{\text{ctx}} t_2 : \tau$.

Program transformations

The semantics validates the Hilbert-Post complete program equations for local ground state [Staton'10], which can be divided into three groups [*loc.cit.*, Melliés'14]:

- ▶ Global state equations [Plotkin-Power'02]
- ▶ Block algebra equations (allocation only)
- ▶ Local state equations (state-allocation interaction)

Summary

Conclusions

- ▶ A monad for full ground storage
- ▶ Heaps/stores functoriality over initialisations
- ▶ Decomposition into state-transformed encapsulation monad
- ▶ Evaluation: effect masking theorem and local ground state equations

Further work

- ▶ Haskell's **runST** and effect masking
- ▶ A denotational account of the value restriction [Wright'95]
- ▶ General storage
- ▶ Algebraic presentations, Hilbert-Post completeness, handlers
- ▶ Independence structures
- ▶ Combining effects
- ▶ Further analysis
- ▶ Garbage collectors and mallocators
- ▶ Comparison with ground case