

No value restriction is needed for algebraic effects and handlers

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joint work with Sean Moss and Matija Pretnar



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Value restriction

Identity crisis

```
let id1 = (fun x → x) in (* id1 :  $\forall \alpha. \alpha \rightarrow \alpha$  *)
let id2 = id1(id1)      in (* id2 :  $\_ \alpha \rightarrow \_ \alpha$  *)
                        id2(id2)  (* TYPE ERROR: The type
                                   variable  $\_ \alpha$  occurs
                                   inside  $\_ \alpha \rightarrow \_ \alpha$  *)
```

Reason

Unrestricted, would type

```
let r = ref [] in (* r :  $\forall \alpha. \alpha$  list ref *)
r := [true]; (* specialise  $\alpha := \text{bool}$  *)
0 ::!r      (* specialise  $\alpha := \text{int}$  *)
```

as int list

Three crucial ingredients

- ▶ Computational effects
- ▶ Polymorphism
- ▶ Call-by-value

Some history

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- ▶ Polymorphism
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Moggi ['89] λ_c -calculus

Some history

Three crucial ingredients

- ▶ Computational effects
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Hindley ['69]-Milner ['78]-Damas ['85]

Some history

Three crucial ingredients

- ▶ Computational effects
- ▶ Polymorphism
- ▶ Call-by-value

Leroy ['93], and recently Haskell:

- ▶ **let** : **polymorphic call-by-name**
- ▶ $\gg=$: **monomorphic call-by-value**

Combine:

- ▶ Computational **algebraic** effects
- ▶ Polymorphism
- ▶ Call-by-value

in a sound, unrestricted, Hindley-Milner type system.

Extend Pretnar's [15] core calculus of effect handlers with:

1. Standard Hindley-Milner polymorphism
type variables, type schemes, let-generalization
(no value restriction)
2. Polymorphic type soundness (in Twelf)
3. Robustness evidence
effect annotations, subtyping, shallow handlers.
4. Comparison with ref cells.
5. Comparison with dynamically scoped cells.
6. Sound denotational model.

For 1–5, see draft: <http://arxiv.org/abs/1605.06938>

Algebraic effects and handlers

Algebraic effect operations

- ▶ $\text{get} : \text{unit} \rightarrow \text{int}$
- ▶ $\text{set} : \text{int} \rightarrow \text{unit}$

let *inc* = **fun** $_ \rightarrow \text{set}(1 + \text{get}())$ **in** ...

generally:

- ▶ $\text{op} : P \rightarrow A$

Effect handlers

$H := \text{handler } \{ \text{get}(_, k) \mapsto k(5)$
 $\text{set}(s; k) \mapsto k() \}$

with H **handle** *inc*();
inc();
get() $\rightsquigarrow^* 5$

Simulating global state locally

Real state

$$H_{ST} := \text{handler } \{ \begin{array}{l} x \mapsto \text{fun } _ \rightarrow x \\ \text{get}(_, k) \mapsto \text{fun } s \rightarrow k \ s \ s \\ \text{set}(s'; k) \mapsto \text{fun } _ \rightarrow k \ () \ s' \end{array} \}$$

Syntactic sugar:

$$\langle c, s \rangle := (\text{with } H_{ST} \text{ handle } c) \ s$$

Define:

$$\langle \text{get}(), s \rangle \rightsquigarrow^{st} \langle s, s \rangle \qquad \langle \text{set}(s'), s \rangle \rightsquigarrow^{st} \langle (), s' \rangle$$

$$\frac{\langle c_1, s \rangle \rightsquigarrow^{st} \langle c'_1, s' \rangle}{\langle \text{let } x = c_1 \text{ in } c_2, s \rangle \rightsquigarrow^{st} \langle \text{let } x = c'_1 \text{ in } c_2, s' \rangle} \quad \dots$$

Then:

$$\frac{\langle c_1, s \rangle \rightsquigarrow^{st} \langle c'_1, s' \rangle}{\langle c_1, s \rangle \rightsquigarrow^+ \langle c'_1, s' \rangle}$$

Handlers summary

- ▶ Control effect that expresses real effects
- ▶ Generalise exception handlers

Other perspectives

- ▶ Folds over free monads
- ▶ Command-response trees [Hancock-Setzer'00]
- ▶ A variant of monadic reflection [Filinski'94,96,99,10]
- ▶ Structured delimited control
Bauer's thesis:

$$\frac{\text{handlers}}{\text{delimited control}} = \frac{\text{while loops}}{\text{goto}}$$

Hindley-Milner type system (summary)

Just add schemes

- ▶ Extend types with type variables: α
- ▶ Add type schemes: $\forall \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n. A$
- ▶ Add type generalisation:

$$\frac{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_m; \Gamma \vdash c : A! \Sigma \quad \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \vdash \Gamma, \Sigma}{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n; \Gamma \vdash c : (\forall \beta_1 \cdots \beta_m. A)! \Sigma} \text{(GEN)}$$

E.g.:

$$H_{ST} := \text{handler } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \mapsto \text{fun } _ \rightarrow x \\ \text{get}(_, k) \mapsto \text{fun } s \rightarrow k \ s \ s \\ \text{set}(s'; k) \mapsto \text{fun } _ \rightarrow k \ () \ s' \end{array} \right\}$$
$$H_{ST} : \forall \alpha, \beta. \alpha! \{ \text{get} : \text{unit} \rightarrow \beta, \text{set} : \beta \rightarrow \text{unit} \} \Rightarrow (\beta \rightarrow \alpha! \emptyset)! \emptyset$$

Theorem

If $\vdash c : A! \Sigma$ holds, then either:

- (i) $c \rightsquigarrow c'$ for some $\vdash c' : A! \Sigma$;
- (ii) $c = v$ for some $\vdash v : A$; or
- (iii) $c = \text{op}(v; y. c')$ for some $(\text{op} : A_{\text{op}} \rightarrow B_{\text{op}}) \in \Sigma, \vdash v : A_{\text{op}}$,
and $y : B_{\text{op}} \vdash c' : A! \Sigma$.

In particular, when $\Sigma = \emptyset$, evaluation will not get stuck before returning a value.

Proof

Formalised in Twelf¹. □

Robust under calculus variations:

effect annotations, subtyping and instances, shallow handlers.

¹<https://github.com/matijapretnar/twelf-eff/tree/val-restriction-local-sig>

Evaluation, following Leroy's thesis

Feature interaction

```
let imp_map = fun f xs →  
  with  $H_{ST}$  handle (foldl (fun x → set(f x :: get ()) ()) xs;  
    reverse(get ()))  
  [] (* initial state *) in ...
```

$$\text{imp_map} : \forall \alpha \beta. (\alpha \rightarrow \beta ! \Sigma) \rightarrow (\alpha \text{ list} \rightarrow \beta \text{ list} ! \Sigma) ! \emptyset$$

for any Σ .

Unrestricted polymorphism

```
let id = (fun f → f)(fun x → x) in ...  
  
 $id : \forall \alpha (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha ! \emptyset)$ 
```

Reference cells

We believe they are not expressible.

H_{ST} simulates dynamically scoped state.

Denotational soundness

- ▶ **Relativise** Seely's System F fibrational models:
[Altenkirch et al.'14, Ulmer'68]

$$J : \text{Types} \rightarrow \text{Schemes}$$

$$\text{Weakening } \dashv_J \forall \vec{\alpha} : \text{Types} \rightarrow \text{Schemes}$$

$$\frac{W\Gamma \longrightarrow JA}{\Gamma \longrightarrow \forall \vec{\alpha} A}$$

- ▶ Postulate a universal set $\mathcal{U} \neq \emptyset$
- ▶ Construct a relational set-theoretic model
[Harper and Mitchell'93]
- ▶ Define a free fibred monad $T_{\vec{\alpha}}$

Theorem

The canonical morphism $T_{\vec{\alpha}} \forall \vec{\beta}. \tau \rightarrow \forall \vec{\beta}. T_{\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}} \tau$ is invertible.

Extend Pretnar's [15] core calculus of effect handlers with:

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Conclusion

Takeaway message

- ▶ Reach beyond the value restriction
- ▶ New perspectives via algebraic effects
- ▶ Redrawn the boundary of safe polymorphism

Further work

- ▶ Reference cells
- ▶ Delimited control
- ▶ Algorithmic concerns: inference, principal types
- ▶ Usability: effect polymorphism

Untyped Eff

Syntax

$v ::=$	x true false fun $x \rightarrow c$ h	value variable boolean constants function handler
$h ::=$	handler { $x \mapsto c_r,$ $op_1(x; k) \mapsto c_1, \dots, op_n(x; k) \mapsto c_n$ }	handler return clause operation clauses
$c ::=$	v let $x = c_1$ in c_2 $op(v; y. c)$ if v then c_1 else c_2 $v_1 v_2$ with v handle c	computation return value sequencing operation call conditional application handling

Semantics (part 1)

$$\frac{c_1 \rightsquigarrow c'_1}{\text{let } x = c_1 \text{ in } c_2 \rightsquigarrow \text{let } x = c'_1 \text{ in } c_2}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{let } x = v \text{ in } c \rightsquigarrow c[v/x]}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{if true then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \rightsquigarrow c_1}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{if false then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \rightsquigarrow c_2}$$

$$\frac{}{(\text{fun } x \rightarrow c) v \rightsquigarrow c[v/x]}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{let } x = \text{op}(v; y. c_1) \text{ in } c_2 \rightsquigarrow \text{op}(v; y. \text{let } x = c_1 \text{ in } c_2)}^{\text{(DO-OP)}}$$

Semantics (part 2)

For every

$h = \mathbf{handler} \{x \mapsto c_r, \mathbf{op}_1(x; k) \mapsto c_1, \dots, \mathbf{op}_n(x; k) \mapsto c_n\}$, define:

$$\frac{c \rightsquigarrow c'}{\mathbf{with } h \text{ handle } c \rightsquigarrow \mathbf{with } h \text{ handle } c'}$$
$$\frac{}{\mathbf{with } h \text{ handle } (v) \rightsquigarrow c_r[v/x]}$$
$$\frac{(1 \leq i \leq n)}{\mathbf{with } h \text{ handle } \mathbf{op}_i(v; y. c) \rightsquigarrow c_i[v/x, (\mathbf{fun } y \rightarrow \mathbf{with } h \text{ handle } c)/k]}$$
$$\frac{(\mathbf{op} \notin \{\mathbf{op}_1, \dots, \mathbf{op}_n\})}{\mathbf{with } h \text{ handle } \mathbf{op}(v; y. c) \rightsquigarrow \mathbf{op}(v; y. \mathbf{with } h \text{ handle } c)}$$

Eff types and effects

Types

value type	$A, B ::= \alpha$	type variable
	bool	boolean type
	$A \rightarrow \underline{C}$	function type
	$\underline{C} \Rightarrow \underline{D}$	handler type
computation type	$\underline{C}, \underline{D} ::= A! \Sigma$	
scheme	$\forall \vec{\alpha}. A$	
effect signatures	$\Sigma ::= \{\text{op}_1: A_1 \rightarrow B_1, \dots, \text{op}_n: A_n \rightarrow B_n\}$	

Well-formed value types:

$$\frac{\alpha \in \Theta}{\Theta \vdash \alpha} \quad \frac{}{\Theta \vdash \text{bool}} \quad \frac{\Theta \vdash A \quad \Theta \vdash \underline{C}}{\Theta \vdash A \rightarrow \underline{C}} \quad \frac{\Theta \vdash \underline{C} \quad \Theta \vdash \underline{D}}{\Theta \vdash \underline{C} \Rightarrow \underline{D}}$$

Well-formed effect signatures, schemes, and computation types:

$$\frac{[\Theta \vdash A_i \quad \Theta \vdash B_i]_{1 \leq i \leq n}}{\Theta \vdash \{\text{op}_1 : A_1 \rightarrow B_1, \dots, \text{op}_n : A_n \rightarrow B_n\}} \quad \frac{\Theta, \vec{\alpha} \vdash A}{\Theta \vdash \forall \vec{\alpha}. A}$$
$$\frac{\Theta \vdash A \quad \Theta \vdash \Sigma}{\Theta \vdash A ! \Sigma}$$

Well-formed polymorphic and monomorphic contexts:

$$\frac{[\Theta \vdash \forall \vec{\alpha}. A]_{(x:\forall \vec{\alpha}. A) \in \Xi}}{\Theta \vdash \Xi} \quad \frac{[\Theta \vdash A]_{(x:A) \in \Gamma}}{\Theta \vdash \Gamma}$$

Type and effect system (part 1)

Value judgements $\boxed{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash v : A}$, assuming $\Theta \vdash \Xi, \Gamma, A$:

$$\frac{(x : A) \in \Gamma}{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash x : A}$$

$$\frac{(x : \forall \vec{\alpha}. B) \in \Xi \quad [\Theta \vdash A_i]_{1 \leq i \leq |\vec{\alpha}|}}{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash x : B[A_i / \alpha_i]_{1 \leq i \leq |\vec{\alpha}|}}$$

$$\frac{}{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{true} : \mathbf{bool}}$$

$$\frac{}{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{false} : \mathbf{bool}}$$

$$\frac{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma, x : A \vdash c : \underline{C}}{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{fun} x \rightarrow c : A \rightarrow \underline{C}}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \Theta; \Xi; \Gamma, x : A \vdash c_r : B ! \Sigma' \\ \left[(\text{op}_i : A_i \rightarrow B_i) \in \Sigma \quad \Theta; \Xi; \Gamma, x : A_i, k : B_i \rightarrow B ! \Sigma' \vdash c_i : B ! \Sigma' \right]_{1 \leq i \leq n} \\ \Sigma \setminus \{\text{op}_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\} \subseteq \Sigma' \end{array}}{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{handler} \{x \mapsto c_r, \text{op}_1(x; k) \mapsto c_1, \dots, \text{op}_n(x; k) \mapsto c_n\} : A ! \Sigma \Rightarrow B ! \Sigma'}$$

Type and effect system (part 2)

Computation judgements $\boxed{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash c : A! \Sigma}$, assuming $\Theta \vdash \Xi, \Gamma, A$:

$$\frac{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash v : A}{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash v : A! \Sigma} \quad \frac{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash c_1 : (\forall \vec{\alpha}. A)! \Sigma \quad \Theta; \Xi, x : \forall \vec{\alpha}. A; \Gamma \vdash c_2 : B! \Sigma}{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = c_1 \text{ in } c_2 : B! \Sigma}$$

$$\frac{(\text{op} : A_{\text{op}} \rightarrow B_{\text{op}}) \in \Sigma \quad \Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash v : A_{\text{op}} \quad \Theta; \Xi; \Gamma, y : B_{\text{op}} \vdash c : A! \Sigma}{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash \text{op}(v; y. c) : A! \Sigma}$$

$$\frac{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash v : \text{bool} \quad \Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash c_1 : \underline{C} \quad \Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash c_2 : \underline{C}}{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash \text{if } v \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 : \underline{C}}$$

$$\frac{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash v_1 : A \rightarrow \underline{C} \quad \Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash v_2 : A}{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash v_1 v_2 : \underline{C}} \quad \frac{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash v : \underline{C} \Rightarrow \underline{D} \quad \Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash c : \underline{C}}{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash \text{with } v \text{ handle } c : \underline{D}}$$

Type and effect system (part 3)

Scheme judgement $\boxed{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash c : (\forall \vec{\alpha}. A) ! \Sigma}$, assuming $\Theta \vdash \Xi, \Gamma, (\forall \vec{\alpha}. A), \Sigma:$

$$\frac{\Theta, \vec{\alpha}; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash c : A ! \Sigma}{\Theta; \Xi; \Gamma \vdash c : (\forall \vec{\alpha}. A) ! \Sigma} (\text{GEN})$$

Safety proof in detail

Proof sketch (formalised in Twelf):

Prove progress and preservation by induction. Only interesting case is preservation, in the following step:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\vdots}{(\text{op} : A_{\text{op}} \rightarrow B_{\text{op}}) \in \Sigma}}{\Theta, \vec{\alpha} \vdash v : A_{\text{op}}} \quad \frac{\frac{\vdots}{\Theta, \vec{\alpha}; y : B_{\text{op}} \vdash c_1 : A! \Sigma}}{\Theta, \vec{\alpha} \vdash \text{op}(v; y. c_1) : A! \Sigma}}{\Theta \vdash \text{op}(v; y. c_1) : (\forall \vec{\alpha}. A)! \Sigma} \quad \frac{\frac{\vdots}{\Theta; x : \forall \vec{\alpha}. A \vdash c_2 : B! \Sigma}}{\Theta \vdash \text{let } x = \text{op}(v; y. c_1) \text{ in } c_2 : B! \Sigma} \quad \rightsquigarrow \\
 \frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\vdots}{(\text{op} : A_{\text{op}} \rightarrow B_{\text{op}}) \in \Sigma}}{\Theta \vdash v : A_{\text{op}}} \quad \frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\vdots}{\Theta, \vec{\alpha}; y : B_{\text{op}} \vdash c_1 : A! \Sigma}}{\Theta; y : B_{\text{op}} \vdash c_1 : (\forall \vec{\alpha}. A)! \Sigma} \quad \frac{\frac{\vdots}{\Theta; x : \forall \vec{\alpha}. A \vdash c_2 : B! \Sigma}}{\Theta; y : B_{\text{op}} \vdash \text{let } x = c_1 \text{ in } c_2 : B! \Sigma}}{\Theta \vdash \text{op}(v; y. \text{let } x = c_1 \text{ in } c_2) : B! \Sigma}
 \end{array}$$

Programming with handlers (additional examples)

Backtracking

```
Let e := if toss() then if toss() then 1 in
                                     else 2
                                     else 3
```

$$\text{handle } e \text{ with handler } \{\text{toss}(_; k) \mapsto k \text{ true}\} \rightsquigarrow^* 1$$
$$\begin{aligned} \text{handle } e \text{ with handler } & \{ x \mapsto \text{fun } _ \rightarrow x \\ & \text{toss}(_, k) \mapsto \text{fun } b \rightarrow k \ b \ (\text{not } b) \\ & \} \text{ true} \rightsquigarrow^* 2 \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{array}{l} \text{handle } e \text{ with handler } \{ x \mapsto [x] \\ \quad \text{toss}(_; k) \mapsto (k \text{ true}) @ (k \text{ false}) \\ \quad \} \rightsquigarrow^* 1 \end{array}$$

Programming with handlers (additional examples)

Delimited continuations

Taking

$$\mathbf{S}_0 \ k.e := \text{shift}_0 \ (\mathbf{fun} \ k \rightarrow e)$$
$$\mathbf{reset} \ e := \mathbf{with \ handler} \ \{\text{shift}_0(f; k) \mapsto f \ k\} \ \mathbf{handle} \ e$$

simulates $\text{shift}_0/\text{reset}_0$:

$$\mathbf{reset} \ C[\mathbf{S}_0 \ k.e] \rightsquigarrow^* e[\mathbf{fun} \ x \rightarrow \mathbf{reset} \ C[x]/k]$$

but our type system will not be able to type it.

Images

- ▶ `http://cfensi.files.wordpress.com/2014/01/frozen-let-it-go.png`