

Programming with Effect Handlers in Links

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What this talk is about

*Handlers for **algebraic effects** provide a compelling alternative to **monads** as a basis for **effectful programming**.*

- **Key idea:** Separate effect signatures from their implementation.
- **Consequent:** High-degree of modularity.

Definitions will follow later...

Programs are inherently effectful

Programs may...

- ...halt prematurely
- ...diverge
- ...be stateful (e.g. modify a global state)
- ...communicate via a network
- ...print to standard out

A pure¹ program is not much fun.

¹By pure we mean a program that has no effects.

Effectful computations (I)

$f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

`int f(int x)`

$f : \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}$

Mathematical pure function

C/C++ (impure) function

ML (impure) function

Let's be explicit about effects

Effect annotation

An effect annotation gives a static description of the potential run-time behaviour of a computation.

Benefits

- Serves as documentation (clarity)
- Compiler can apply specific optimisations
- Possible to reason more precisely about programs

Enter the Monad

“Have you considered using a monad?”



Figure 1: Philip Wadler aka. Lambda Man

- The Essence of Functional Programming (1992)
- The Marriage of Effects and Monads (1998/2003)

Effectful computations (II)

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ML (impure) function

$f : \text{Int} \rightarrow \text{IO Int}$

Haskell effect annotation

Effectful computations (II)

$f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

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Haskell effect annotation

IO can be considered an effect annotation

Effectful computations (II)

$f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

Mathematical pure function

`int f(int x)`

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ML (impure) function

$f : \text{Int} \rightarrow \text{IO Int}$

Haskell effect annotation

`int f(int x) throws Exception`

Java effect annotation

Great! Many monads, many effects

A couple of monads and their “effect interpretation”

IO a May perform I/O, returns a

Reader r a May read from r , returns a

Writer w a May write to w , returns a

State s a May read/write some state s , returns a

Maybe a May fail, returns a on success

Sadly, monads do not compose well.



Figure 2: Gordon Plotkin



Figure 3: John Power

Adequacy for Algebraic Effects (2001)

Algebraic effects and computations

Definition (Algebraic effect)

An algebraic effect is a collection of abstract operations. For example $Choice \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{Choose : \text{Bool}\}$.

Definition (Abstract computation)

An abstract computation is composed from abstract operations.

Effect handlers



Figure 4: Gordon Plotkin



Figure 5: Matija Pretnar

Handling Algebraic Effects (2003)

Effect handler

Definition (Handler)

A handler interprets an abstract computation.

An example

Essentially, a handler pattern-matches on operations occurring in a computation m :

```
handler choice(m) {  
  case Choose(k) -> ...  
  case Return(x) -> ...  
}
```

WARNING

The following code examples may be reproduced at home.

Nim: A game with sticks

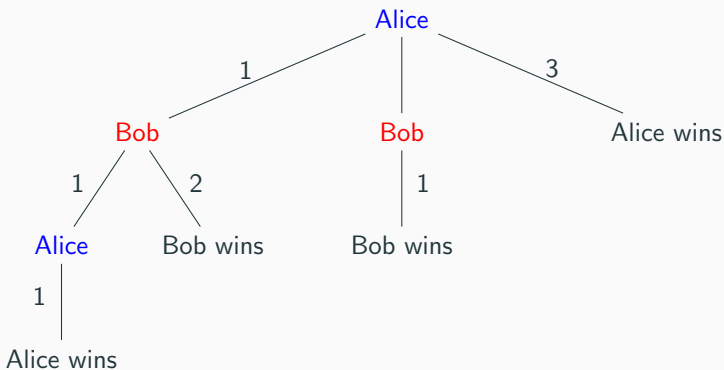


Set-up

- Two players: Alice and Bob; Alice always starts.
- One heap of n sticks.
- Turn-based. Each player take between 1-3 sticks.
- The one, who takes the last stick, wins.

We'll demonstrate how to encode strategic behaviour, compute game data, and cheat using handlers.

Game tree generated by mtGen with $n = 3$



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