

Cooking concurrency for algebraic effects

Mauro Jaskelioff

Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Argentina
(joint work with Exequiel Rivas)

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Two Coin Tosses

toss : $1 \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$

do $b_1 \leftarrow$ toss

$b_2 \leftarrow$ toss

⋮

Two Coin Tosses

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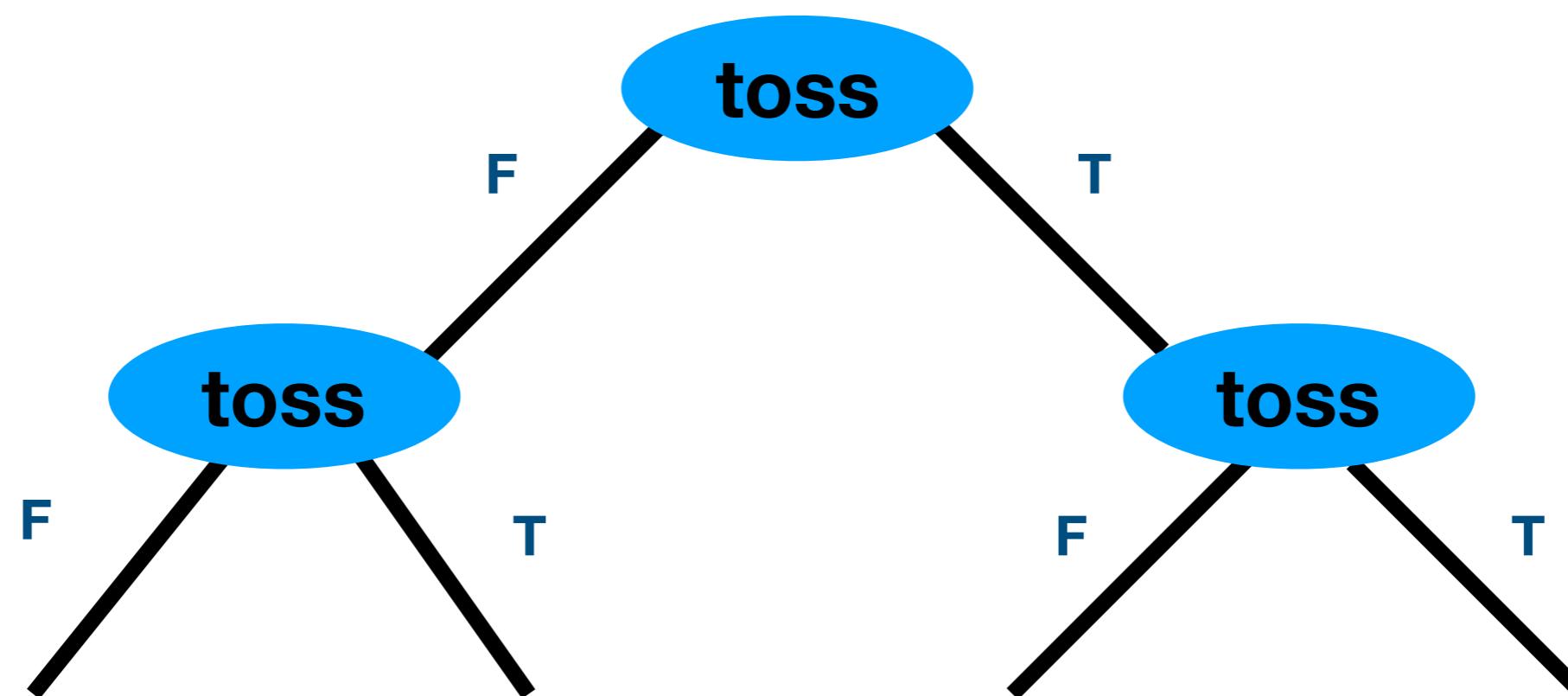
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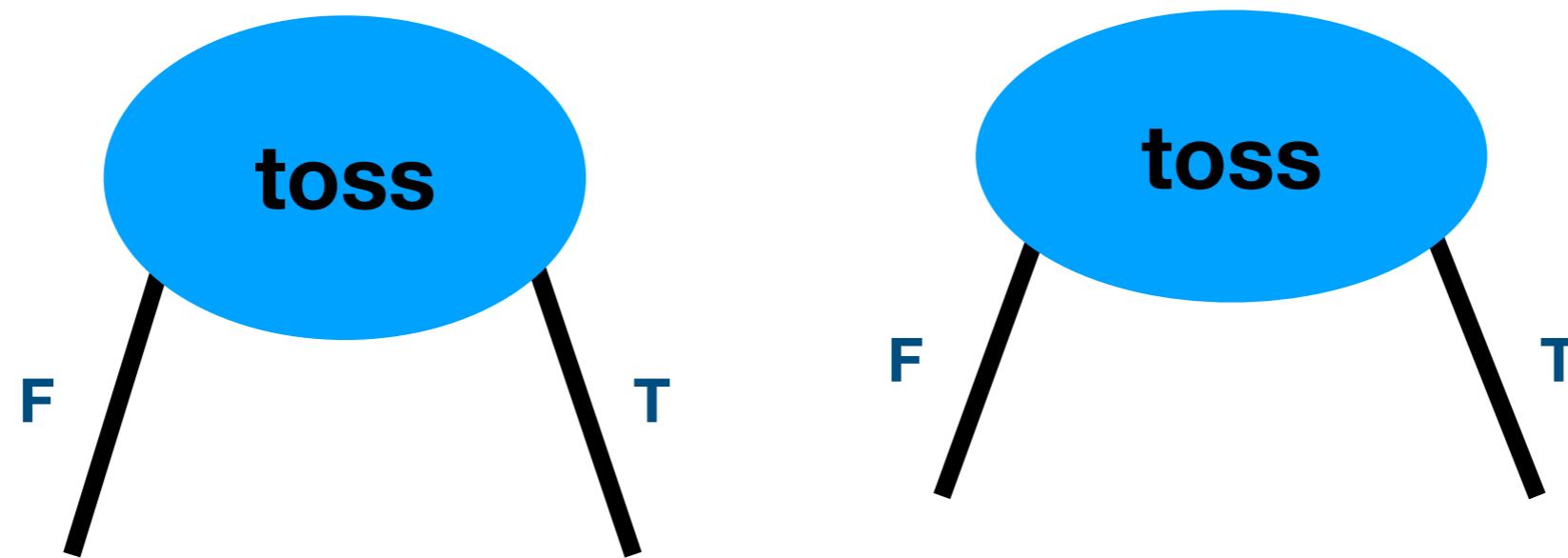


Two Coin Tosses



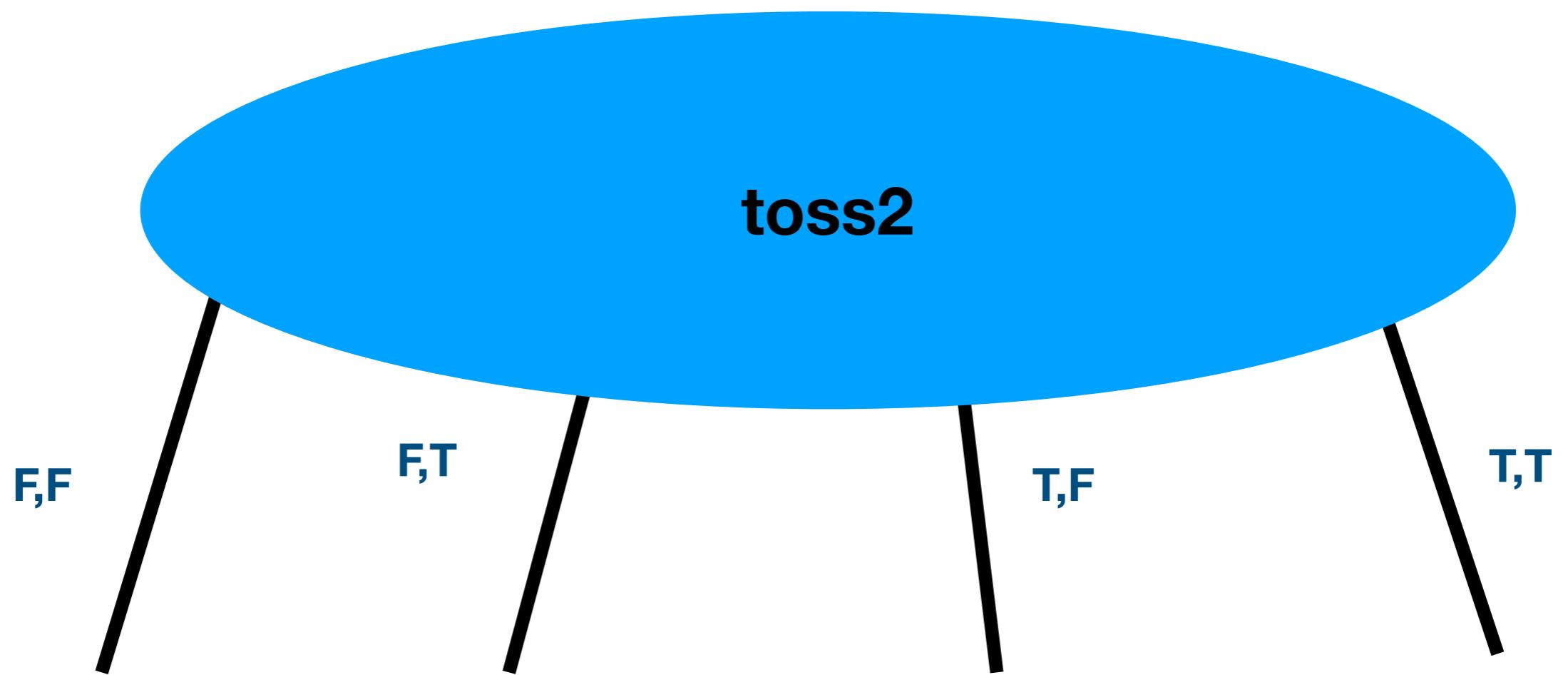
Two Independent Coin Tosses?

Two Independent Coin Tosses?



Toss Two Coins

$\text{toss2} : 1 \rightarrow \mathbb{B} \times \mathbb{B}$



$$\mathsf{toss2} : 1 \rightarrow \mathbb{B} \times \mathbb{B}$$

`toss2 : 1 → B × B`

`toss3 : 1 → B × B × B`

toss2 : 1 → B × B

`toss3` : $1 \rightarrow \mathbb{B} \times \mathbb{B} \times \mathbb{B}$

toss4 : 1 → B × B × B × B

toss5 : 1 → B × B × B × B × B

toss6 : 1 → B × B × B × B × B × B

toss7 : 1 → B × B × B × B × B × B × B × B

toss8 : 1 → B × B × B × B × B × B × B × B × B

toss2 : 1 → B × B

toss3 : 1 → B × B × B

toss4 : 1 → B × B × B × B

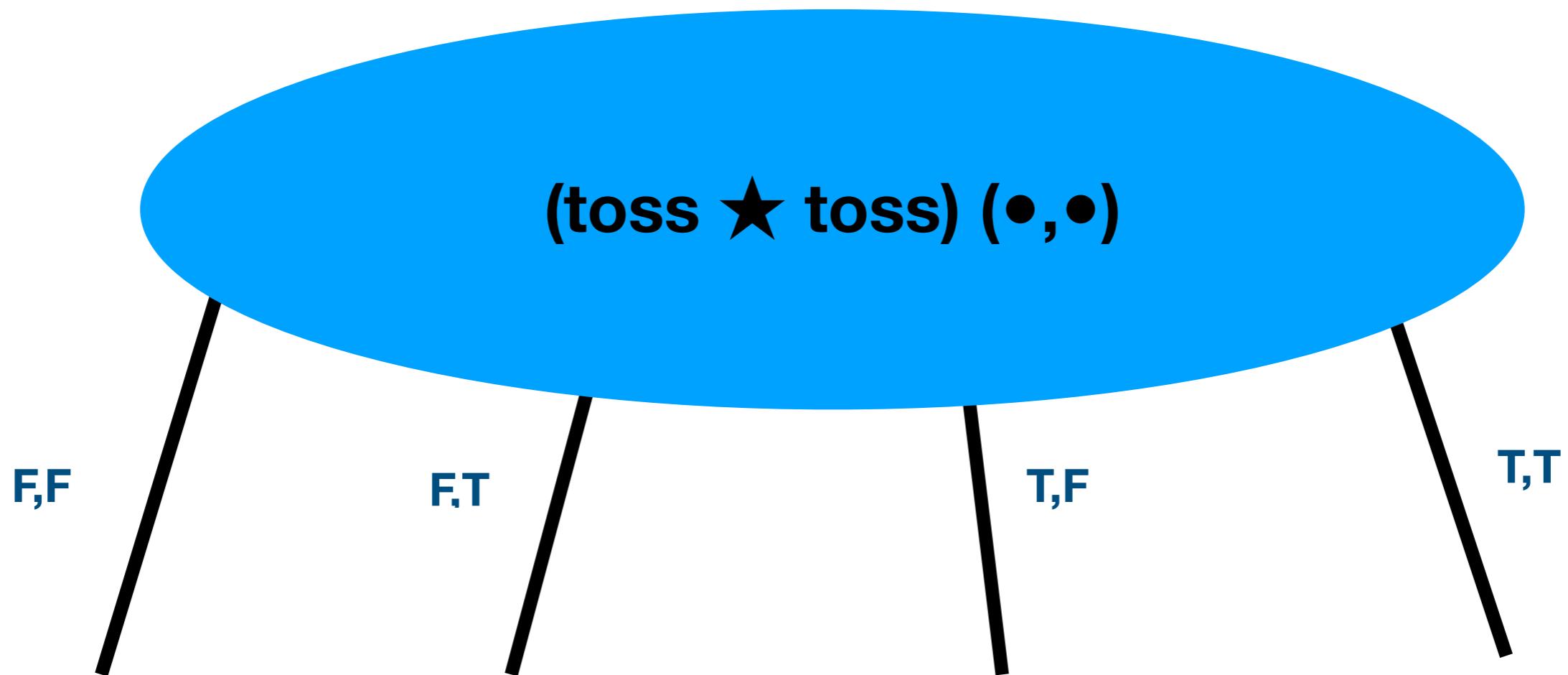
toss5 : 1 → $\mathbb{B} \times \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{F}$

8 Handler Clauses?

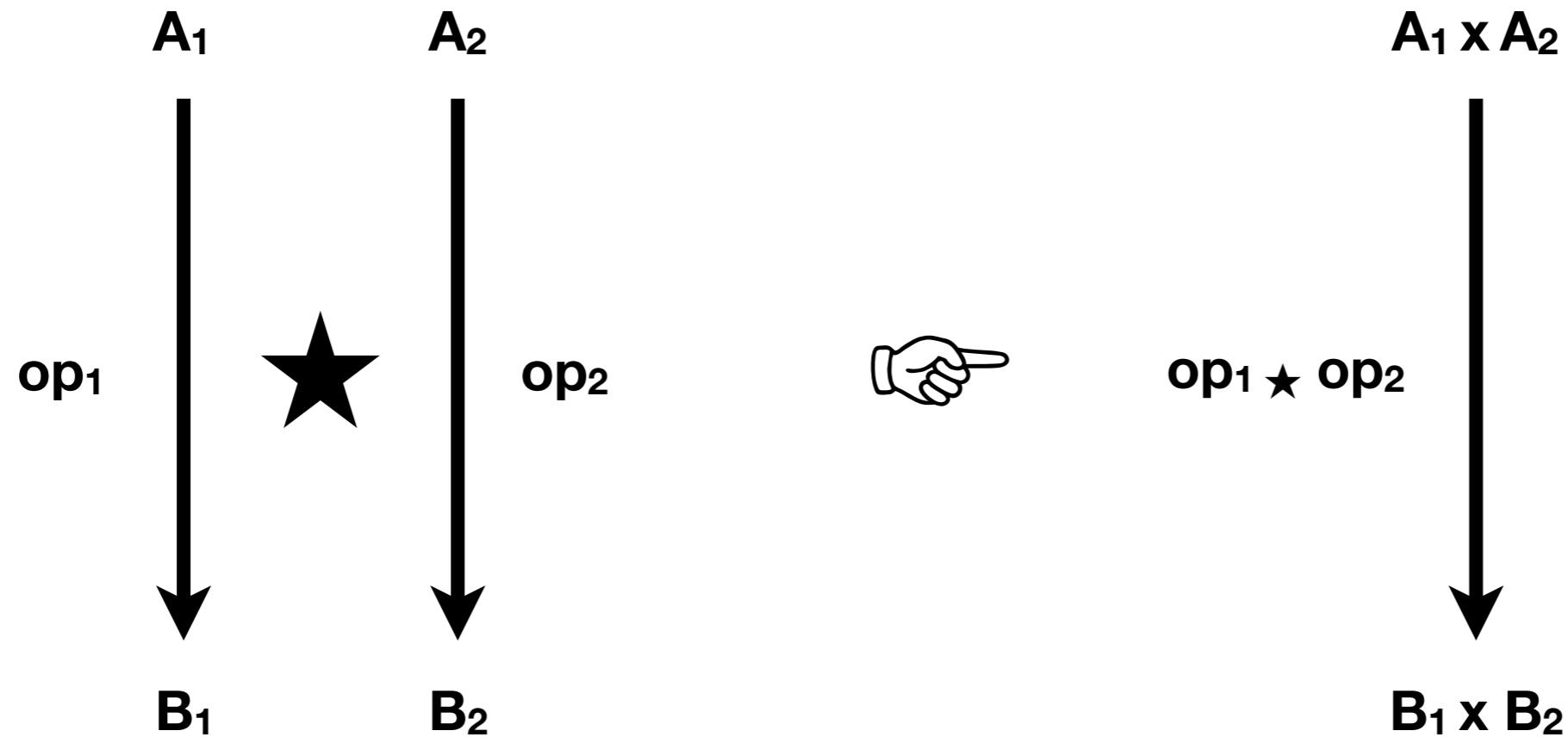
toss8 : 1 → B × B × B × B × B × B × B × B × B

Concurrent operations

$\text{toss} \star \text{toss} : 1 \times 1 \rightarrow \mathbb{B} \times \mathbb{B}$



Concurrent operations



Closure Signature

Closure Signature

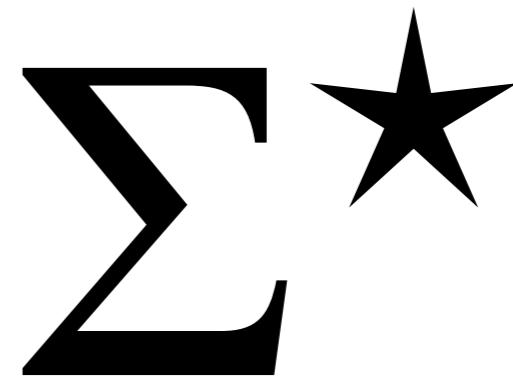
Σ

Atomic operations

Closure Signature



Atomic operations

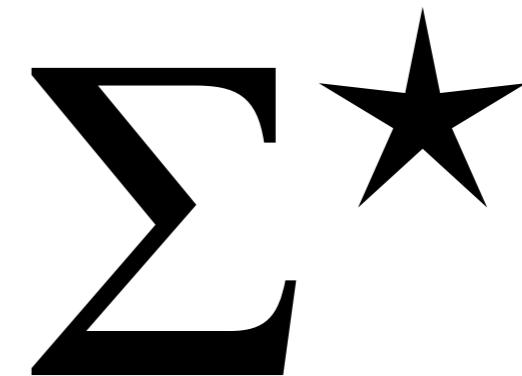


Concurrent operations

Closure Signature



Atomic operations



Concurrent operations

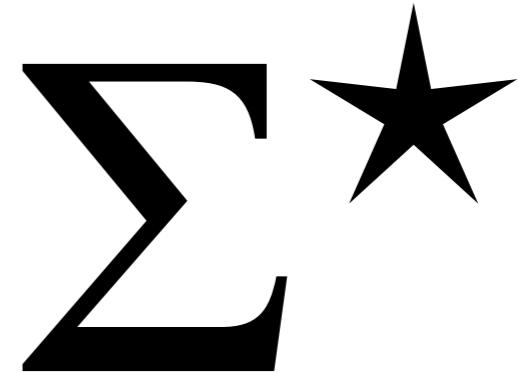
$\{\text{op}_1 : A_1 \rightarrow B_1, \text{op}_2 : A_2 \rightarrow B_2\}$

Closure Signature



Atomic operations

$\{op_1 : A_1 \rightarrow B_1, op_2 : A_2 \rightarrow B_2\}$



Concurrent operations

$\{op_1 : A_1 \rightarrow B_1, op_2 : A_2 \rightarrow B_2,$
 $op_1 \star op_1 : A_1 \times A_1 \rightarrow B_1 \times B_1,$
 $op_1 \star op_2 : A_1 \times A_2 \rightarrow B_1 \times B_2,$
 $op_2 \star op_1 : A_2 \times A_1 \rightarrow B_2 \times B_1,$
 $op_1 \star op_1 \star op_1 : A_1 \times A_1 \times A_1 \rightarrow B_1 \times B_1 \times B_1,$
 $op_1 \star op_1 \star op_2 : A_1 \times A_1 \times A_2 \rightarrow B_1 \times B_1 \times B_2,$
 $\dots\}$

An Eff Calculus (with products)

based on M. Pretnar's tutorial

value type

$$\begin{aligned} A, B ::= & \text{bool} \mid \text{unit} \\ & \mid A \rightarrow \underline{C} \\ & \mid \underline{C} \Rightarrow \underline{D} \\ & \mid A \times B \end{aligned}$$

computation type $\underline{C}, \underline{D} ::= A ! \{\text{op}_i : A_i \rightarrow B_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$

$$\text{op}_i \in \Sigma$$

An Eff Calculus (with products)

based on M. Pretnar's tutorial

value	$v ::= x$
	true false
	(v, v) \bullet
	fun $x \mapsto c$
	h

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

An Eff Calculus (with products)

based on M. Pretnar's tutorial

computation $c ::= \mathbf{return}~v$

- | $\mathbf{op}(v; y \mapsto c)$
- | $\mathbf{do}~x \leftarrow c_1~\mathbf{in}~c_2$
- | $\mathbf{if}~v~\mathbf{then}~c_1~\mathbf{else}~c_2$
- | $v_1~v_2$
- | $\mathbf{with}~v~\mathbf{handle}~c$
- | $\mathbf{match}~v~\mathbf{as}~(x, y) \mapsto c$

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ChEff Calculus

computation $c ::= \mathbf{return}~v$

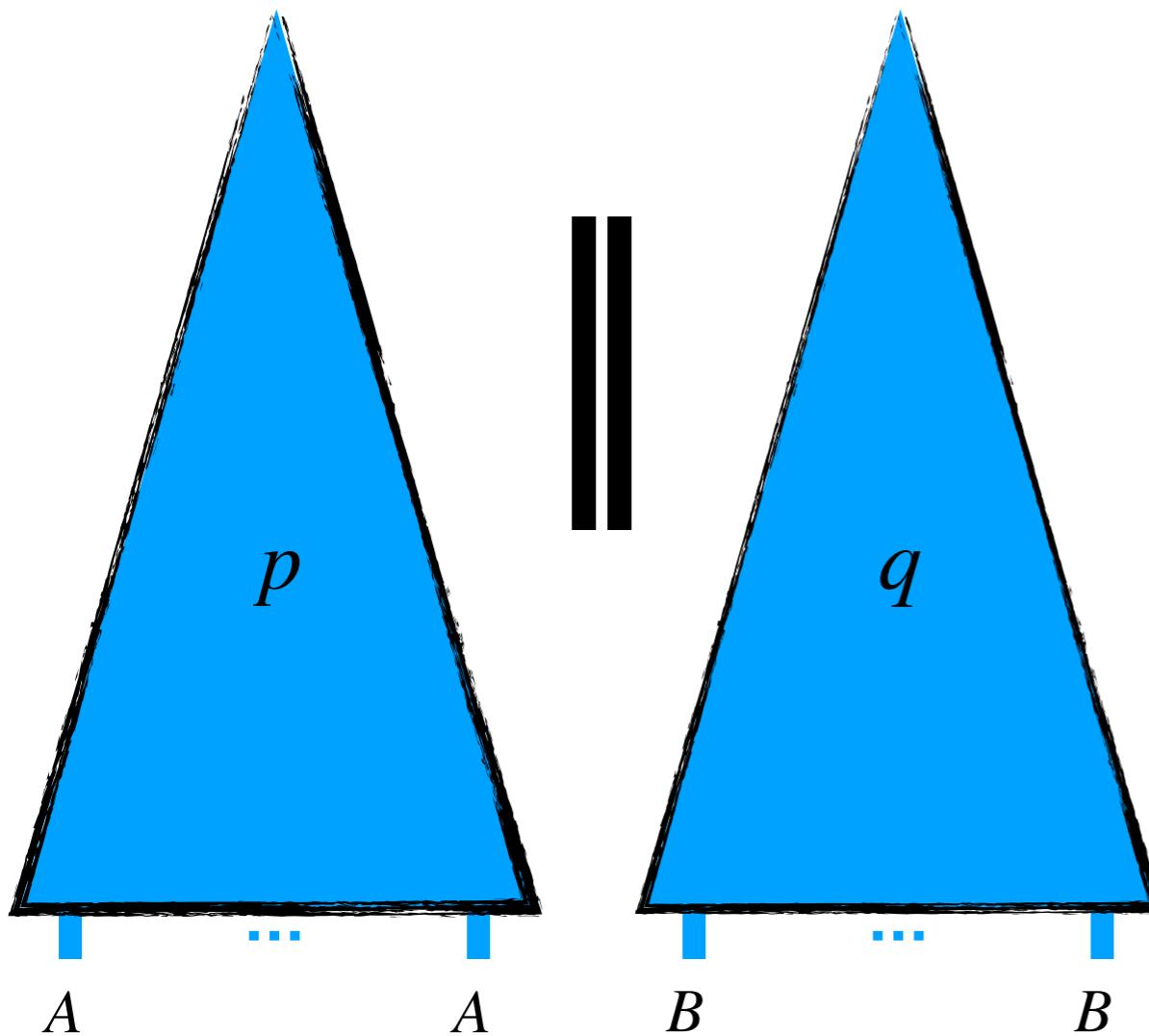
- | $\mathbf{op}(v; y \mapsto c)$
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- | $v_1~v_2$
- | $\mathbf{with}~v~\mathbf{handle}~c$
- | $\mathbf{match}~v~\mathbf{as}~(x, y) \mapsto c$
- | $c_1 \parallel c_2$



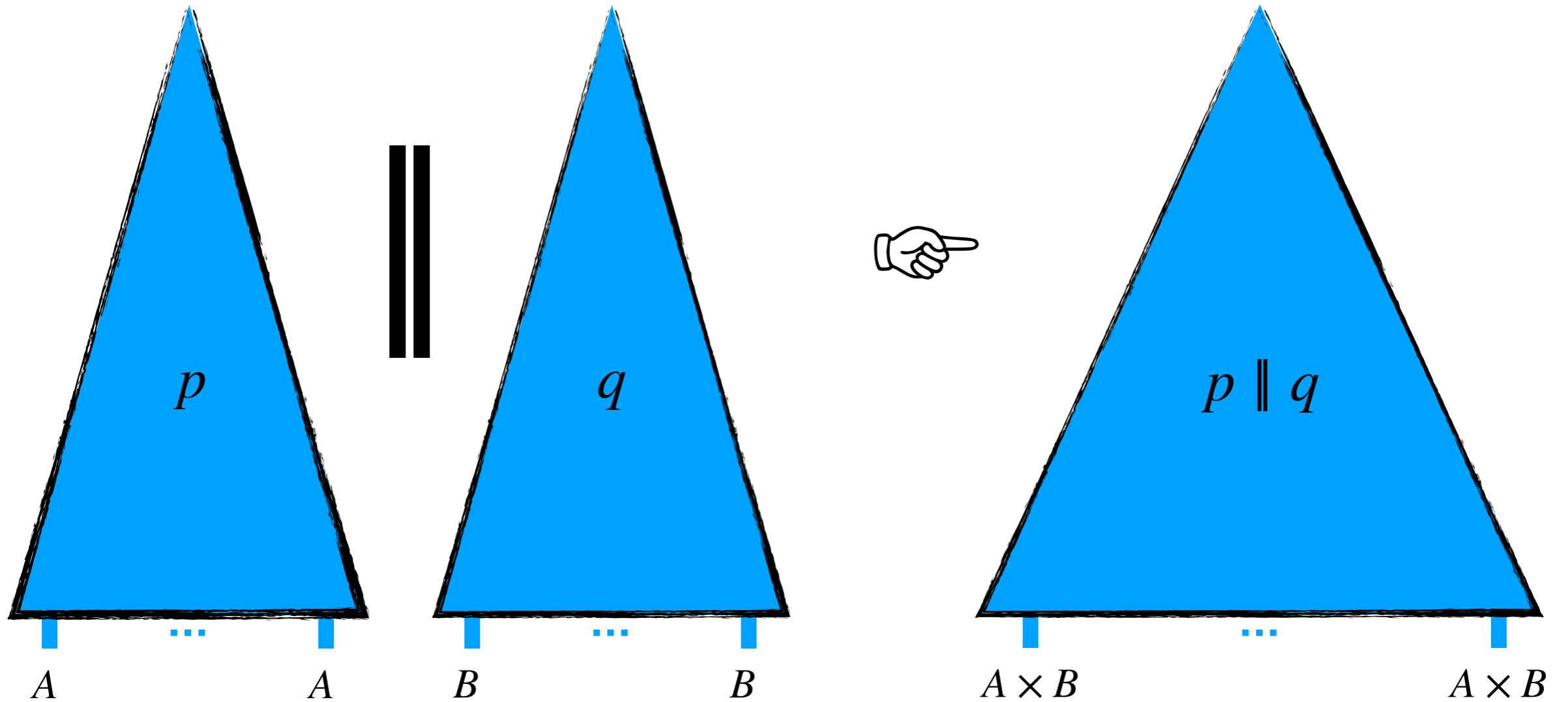
Merging Computations

$p : A ! \Delta$

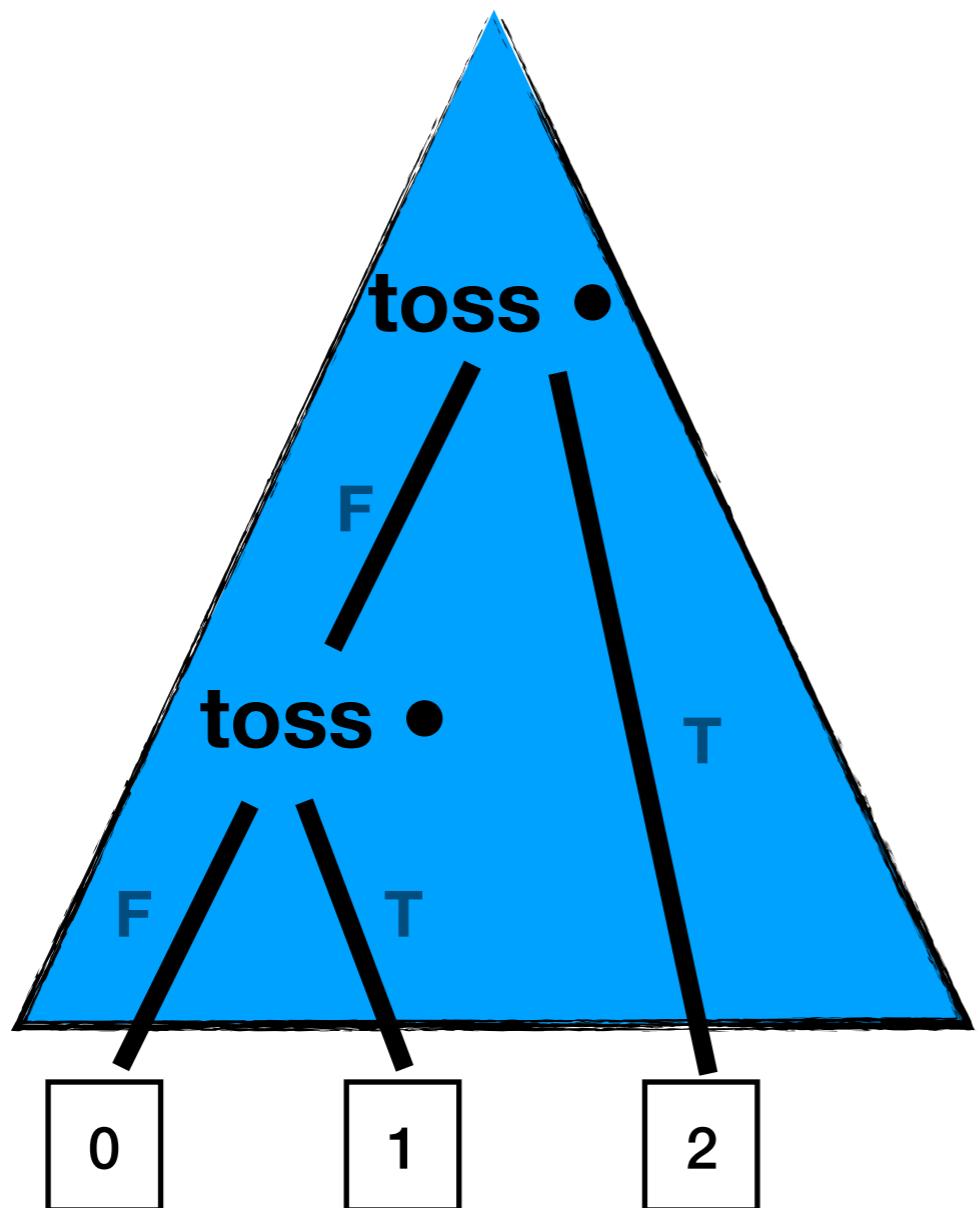
$q : B ! \Delta$



Merging Computations

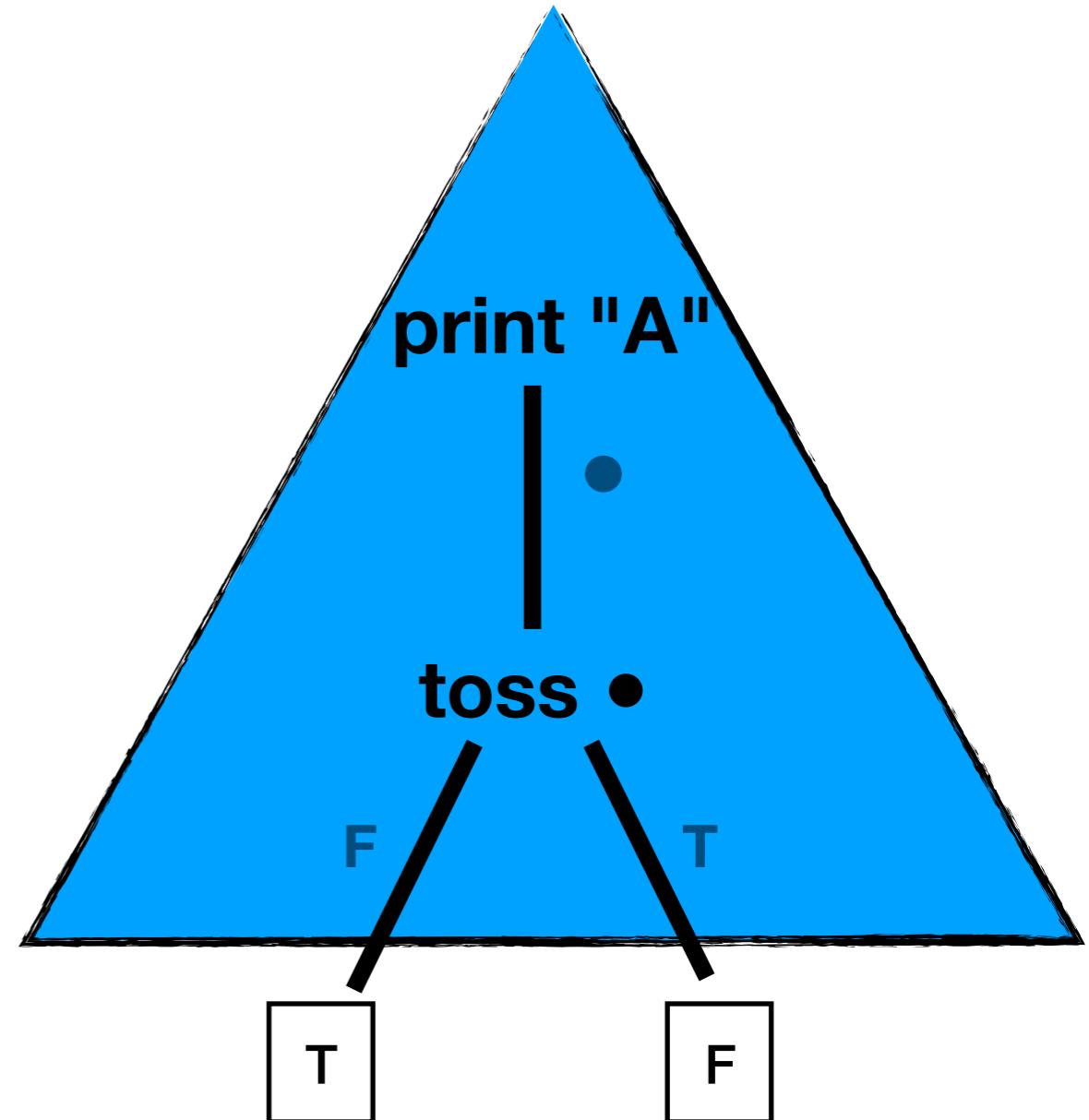
 $p : A ! \Delta$ $q : B ! \Delta$ $p \parallel q : A \times B ! \Delta$ 

Merging Computations



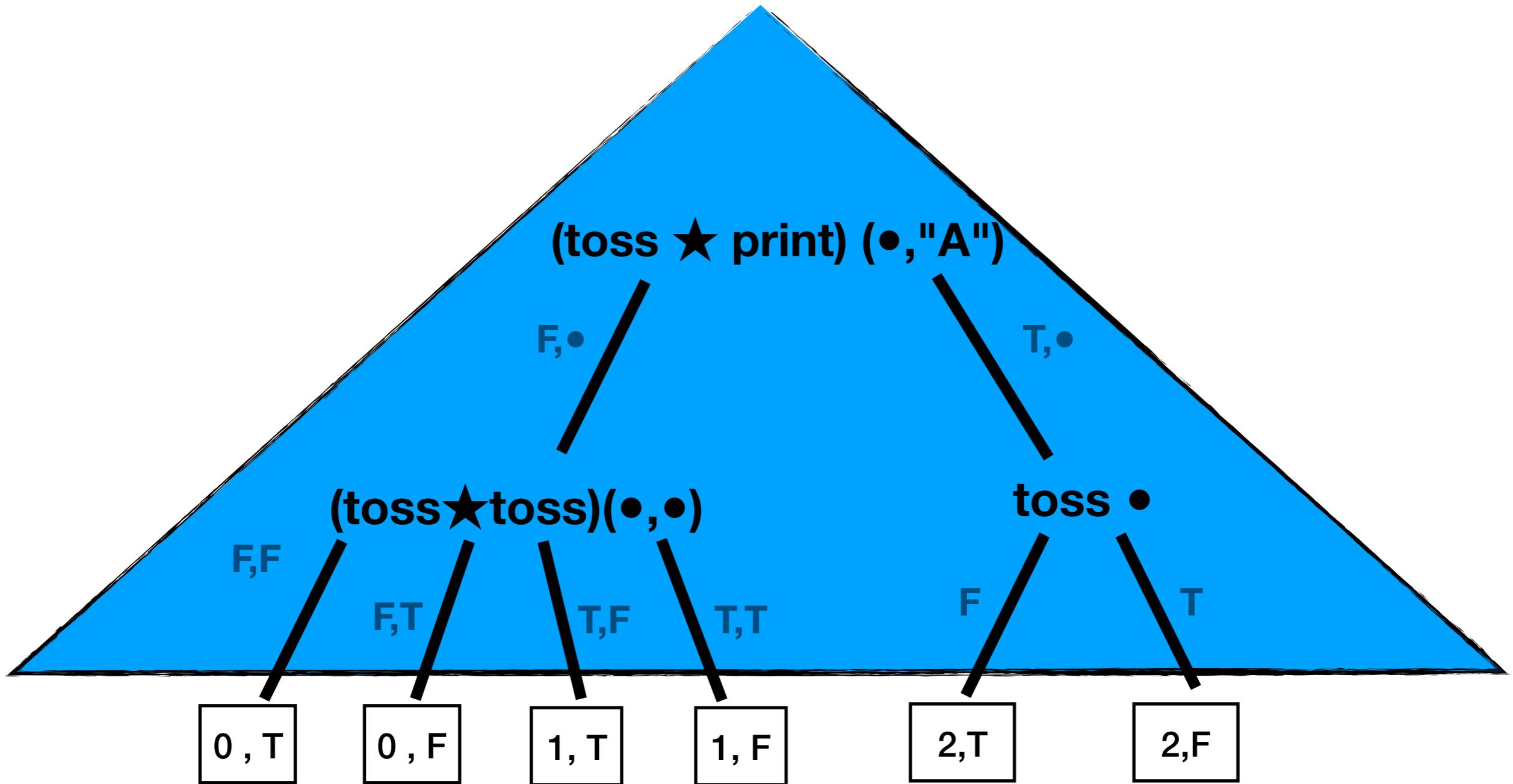
$\mathbb{N} ! \{\text{toss, print}\}$

||



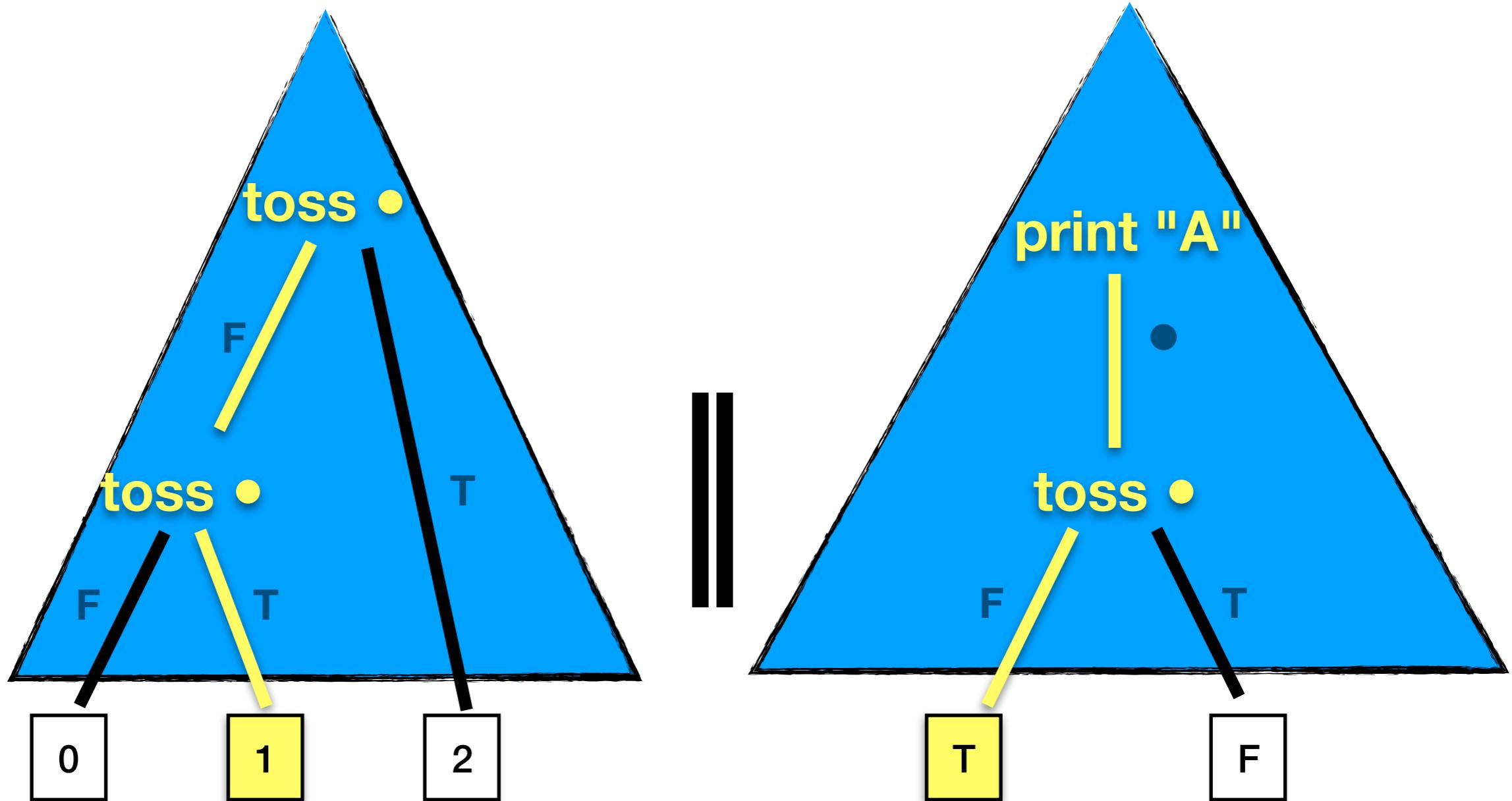
$\mathbb{B} ! \{\text{toss, print}\}$

Merging Computations

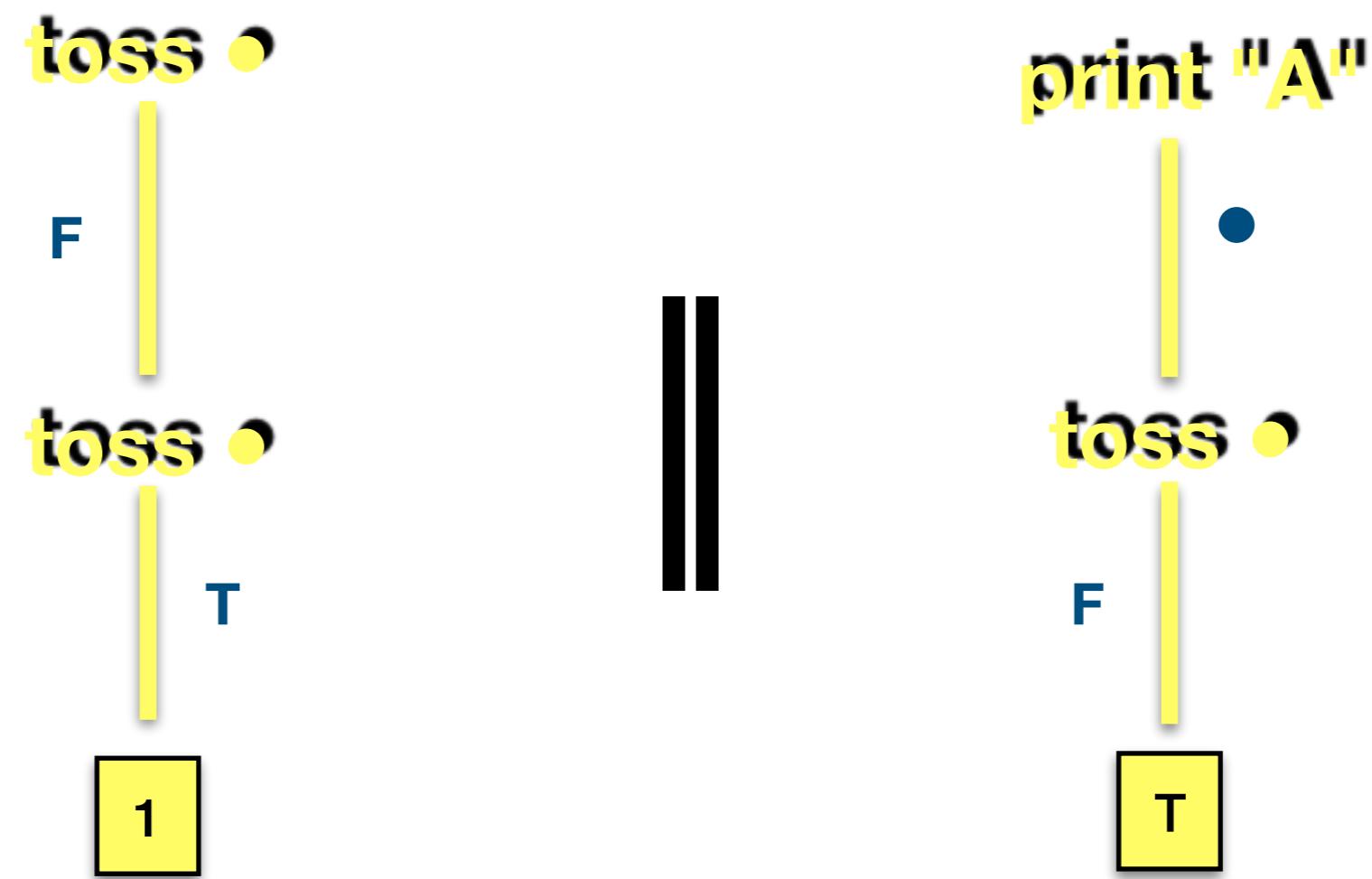


$\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{B}^+ \setminus \{\text{toss, print}\}$

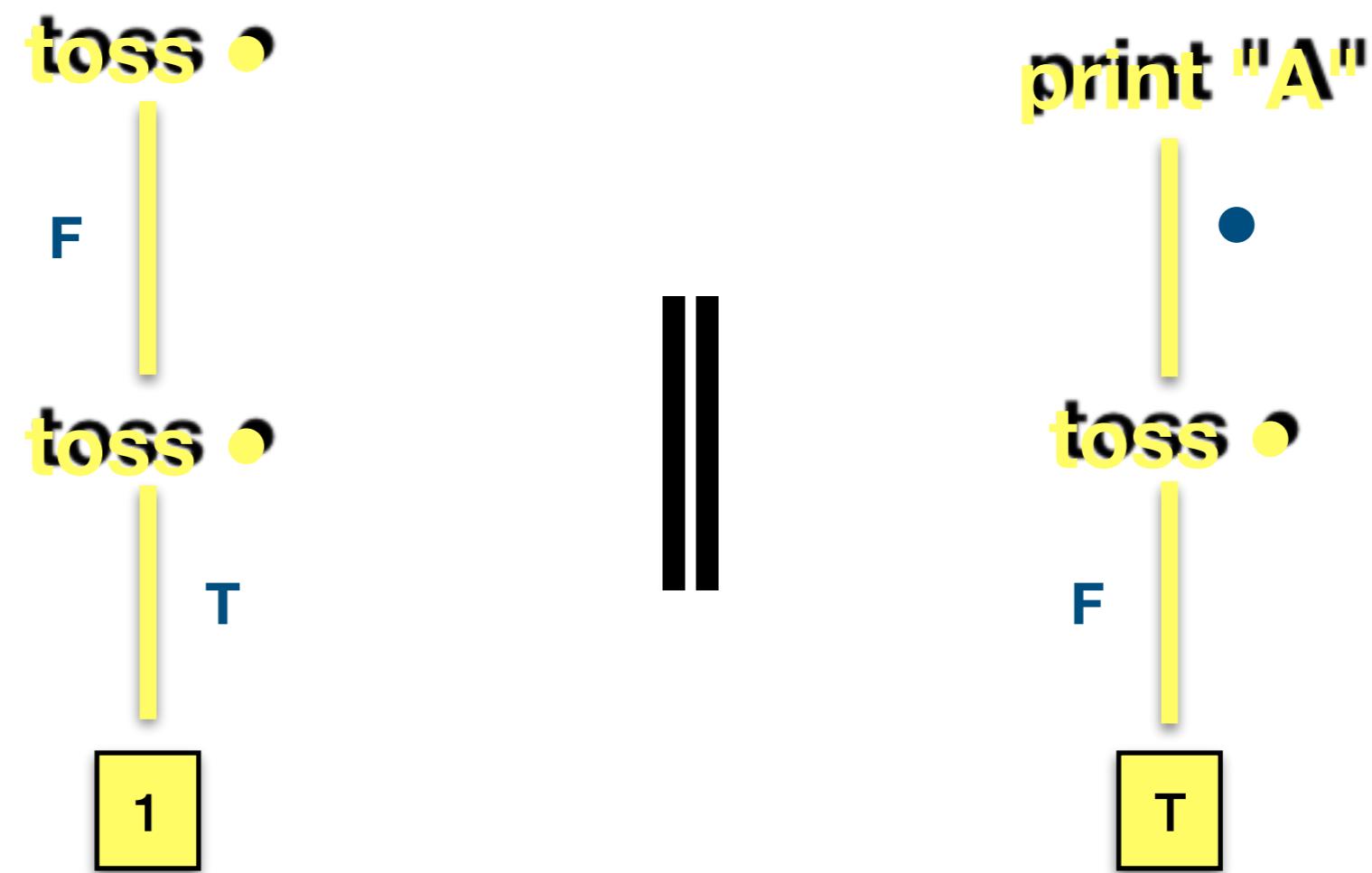
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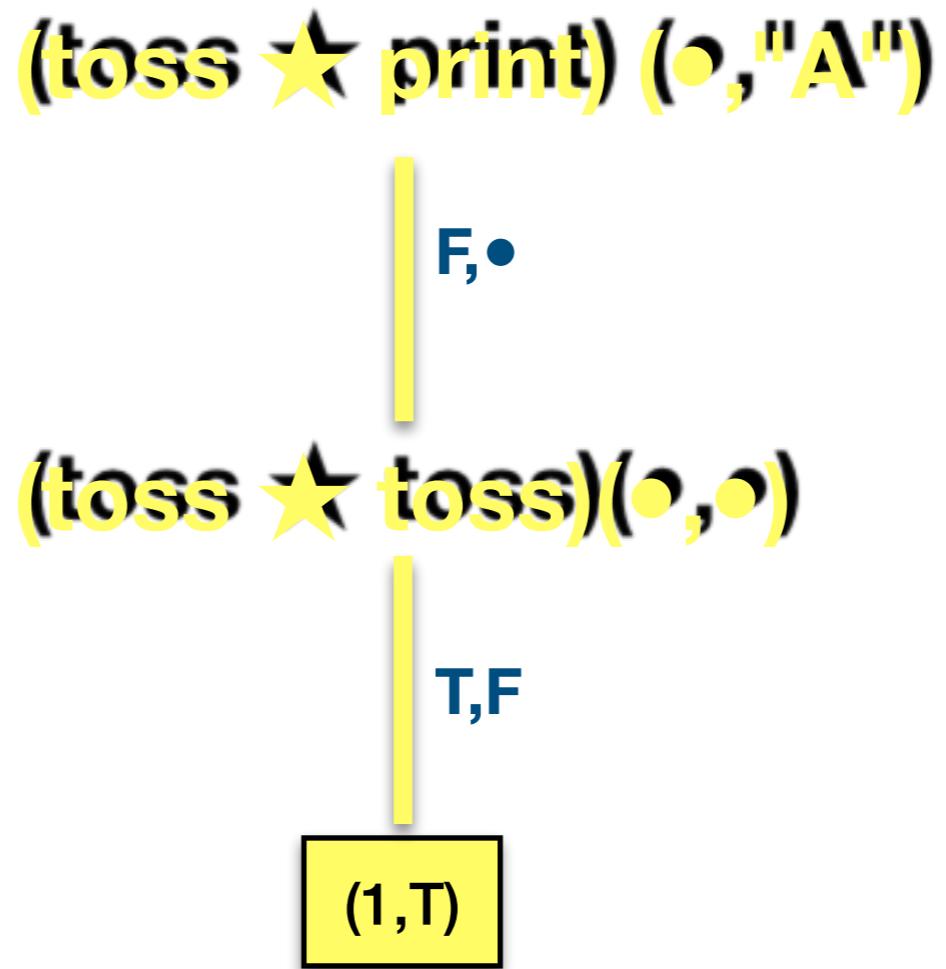
Merging Computations



Merging Computations is zipping



Merging Computations is zipping



Handling Concurrent Computations

Handling Concurrent Computations

- Reuse usual handlers

HANDLER

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash_c c_r : B ! \Delta' \quad [(\text{op}_i : A_i \rightarrow B_i) \in \Delta \quad \Gamma, x : A_i, k : B_i \rightarrow B ! \Delta' \vdash_c c_i : B ! \Delta']_{1 \leq i \leq n} \quad \Delta / \{\text{op}_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n} \subseteq \Delta'}{\Gamma \vdash \text{handler } \{\text{return } x \mapsto c_r, \text{op}_1(x; k) \mapsto c_1, \dots, \text{op}_n(x; k) \mapsto c_n\} : A ! \Delta \Rightarrow B ! \Delta'}$$

- Preserve semantics when \parallel is not used

Handling Concurrent Computations

- Reuse usual handlers

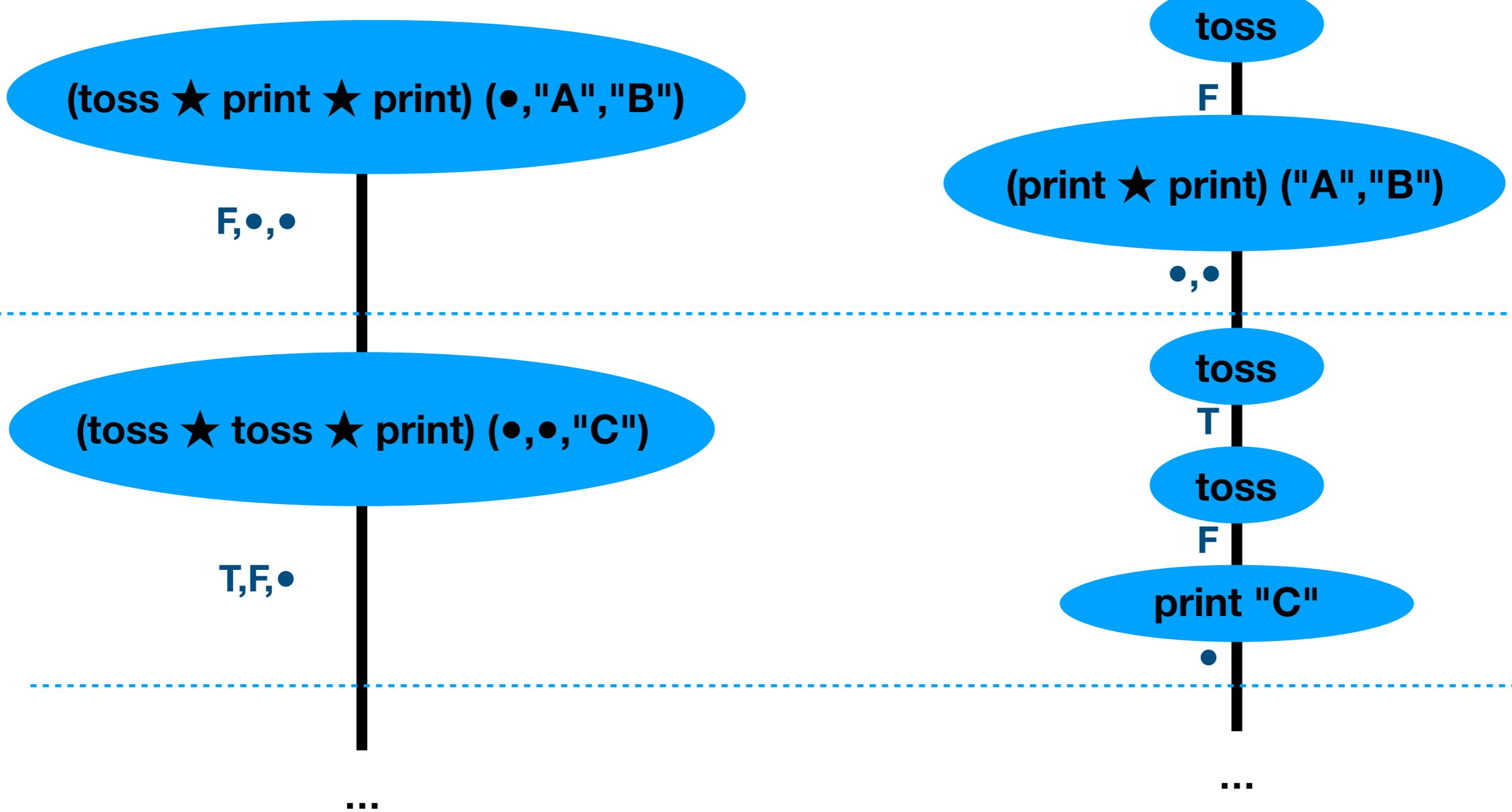
HANDLER

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- Preserve semantics when \parallel is not used
- What happens when \parallel is used?

Interleaving Semantics:

Handling toss



Interleaving vs Native concurrency

Interleaving vs Native concurrency

- Handling all operations we get an Eff program with an interleaving semantics

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Interleaving vs Native concurrency

- Handling all operations we get an Eff program with an interleaving semantics
- Unhandled concurrent operations may given a native concurrency semantics
- Example: Haskell's IO monad has an operation
 $\text{concurrently} :: \text{IO } a \rightarrow \text{IO } b \rightarrow \text{IO } (a, b)$

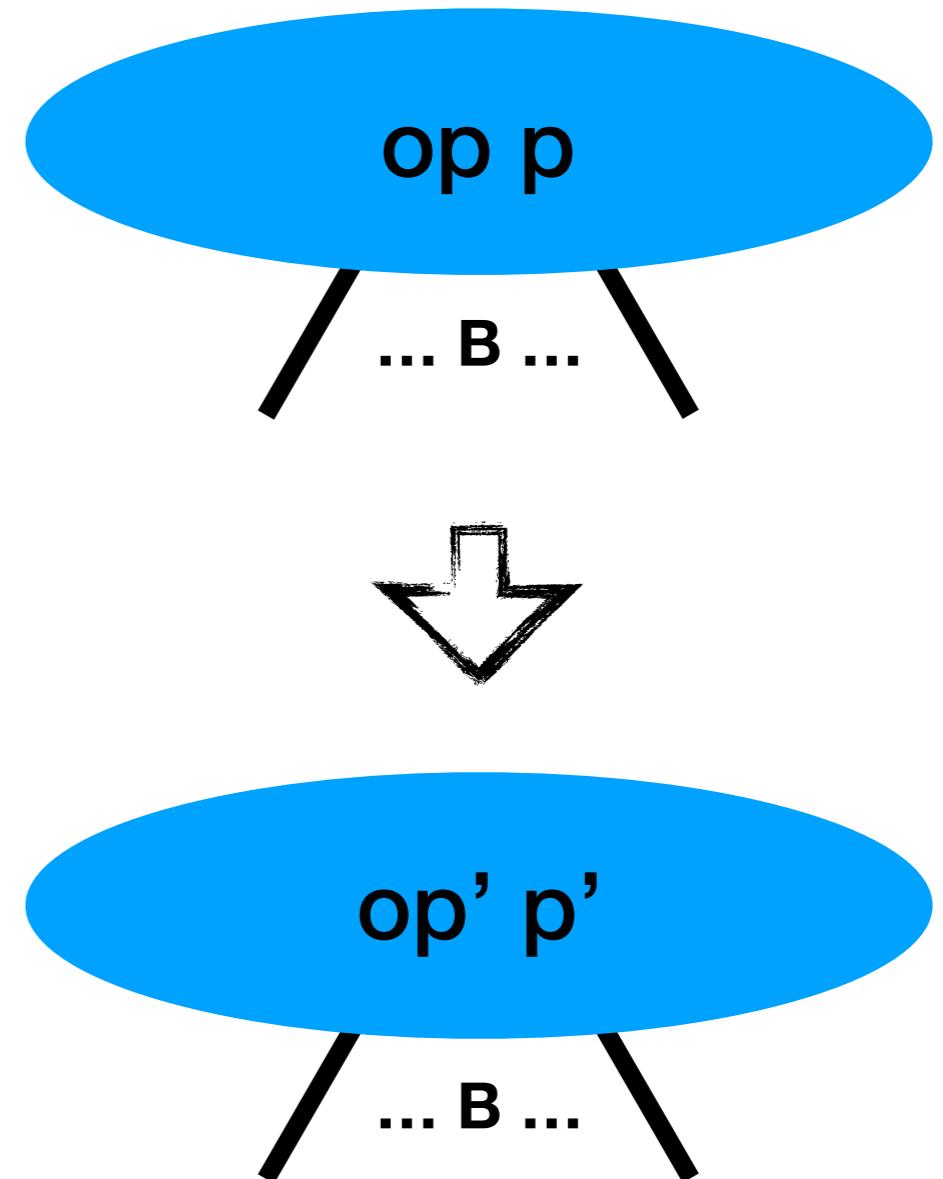
Concurrent Handlers

Concurrent Handlers

- Can't use the continuation

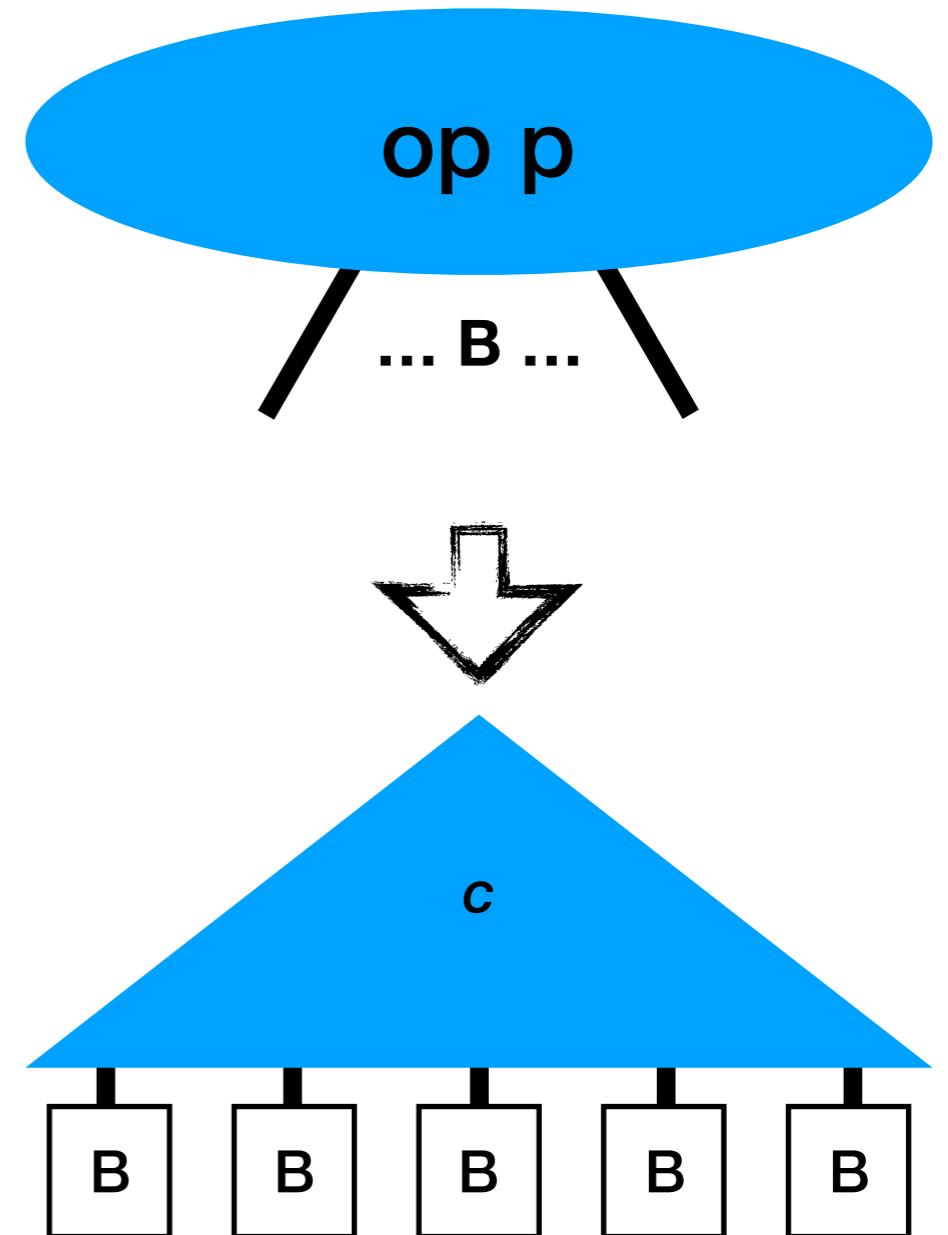
Concurrent Handlers

- Can't use the continuation
- Modify a concurrent node but preserve arity.



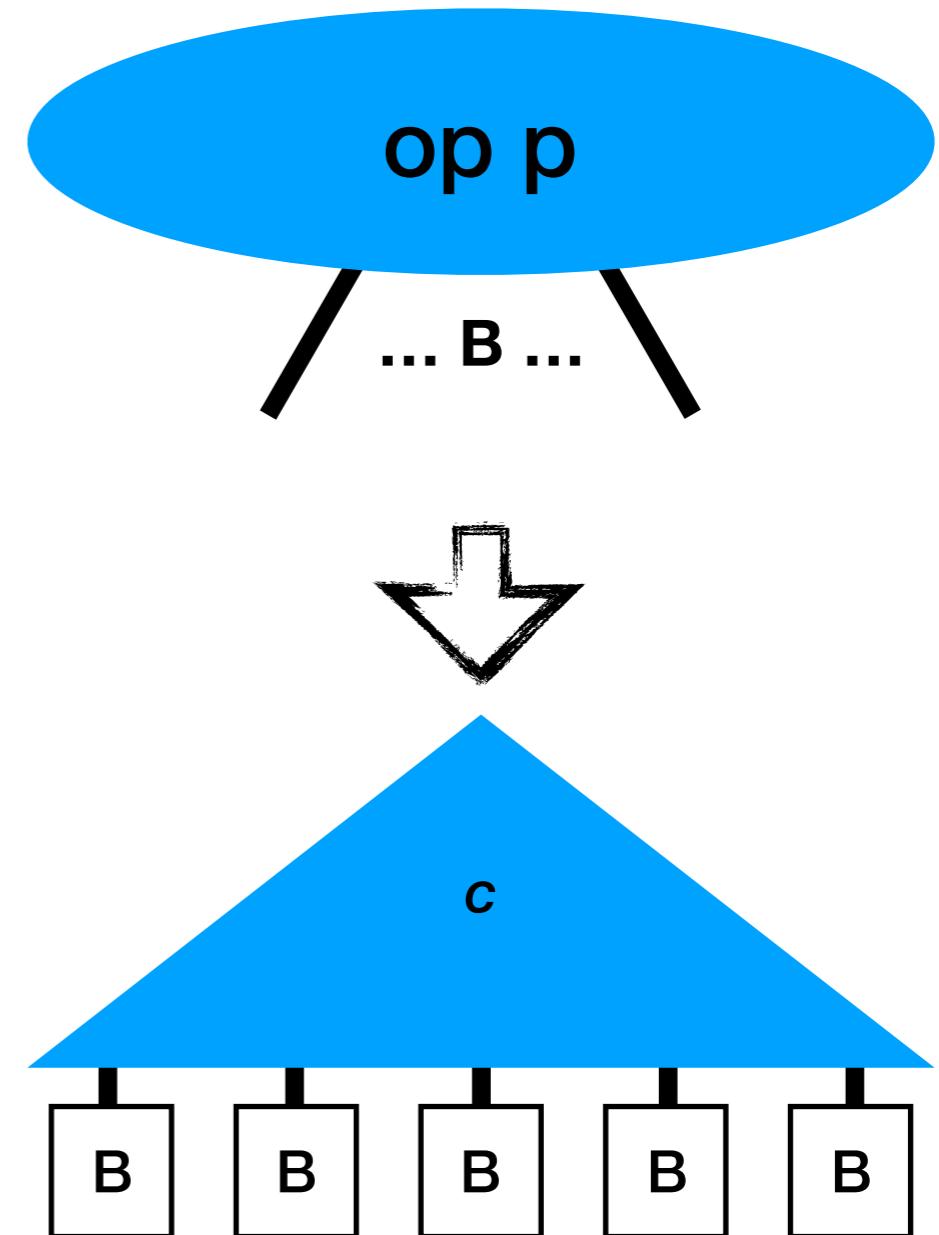
Concurrent Handlers

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Concurrent Handlers

- Can't use the continuation
- Modify a concurrent node but preserve arity.
- In ChEff, for each op to be handled, we need a computation:

$$\Gamma, x: A_{\text{op}}, \dots \vdash_c c: B_{\text{op}} ! \Delta$$


Scenario

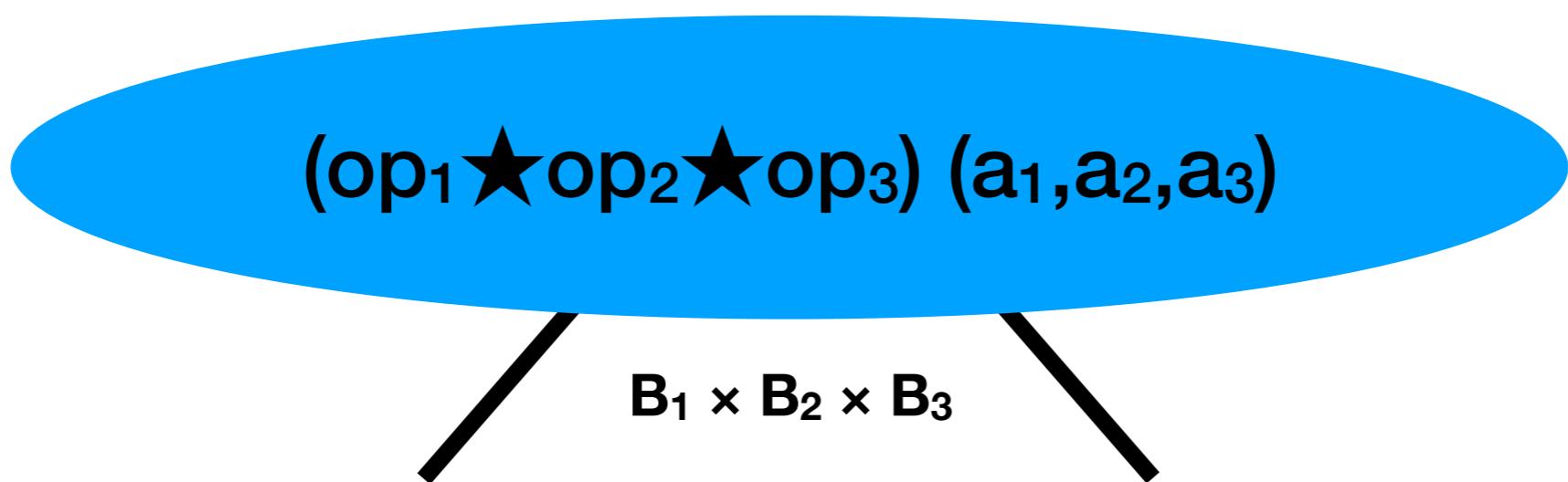
- We want to interpret an operation $\text{random} : 1 \rightarrow \text{int32}$, in terms of $\text{toss} : 1 \rightarrow 2$

Concurrent Handler: interpret

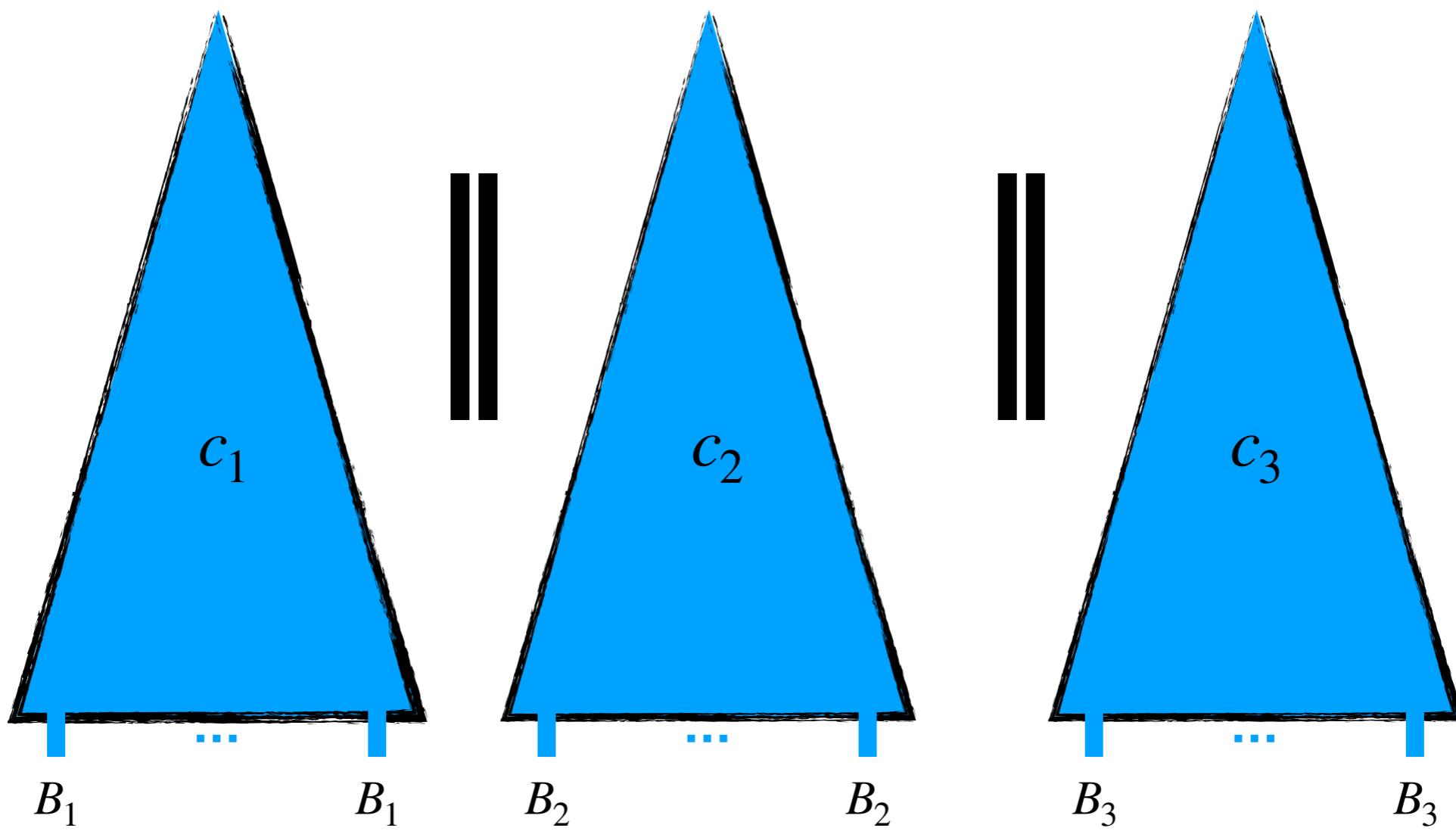
$\text{op}_1: A_1 \rightarrow B_1$ $\text{op}_2: A_2 \rightarrow B_2$ $\text{op}_3: A_3 \rightarrow B_3$

Concurrent Handler: interpret

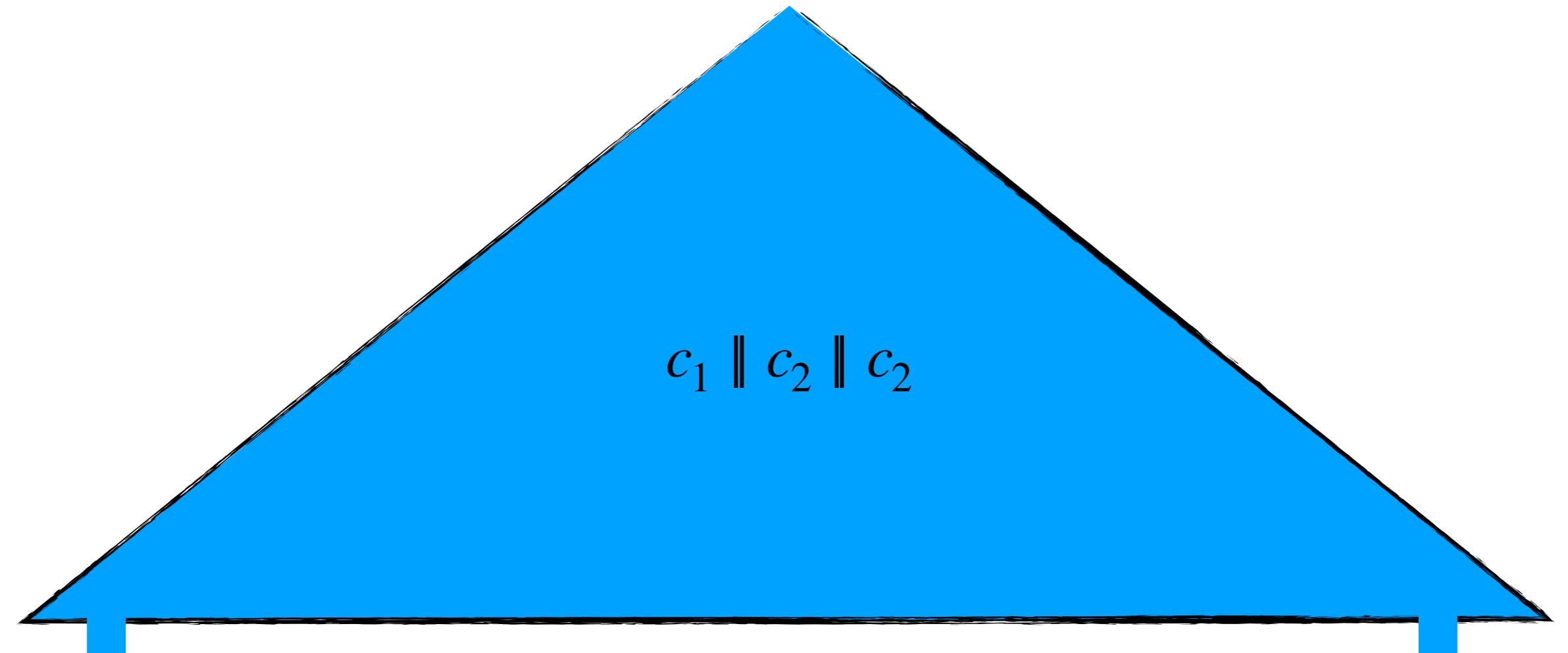
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Concurrent Handler: interpret

$$\text{op}_1: A_1 \rightarrow B_1$$
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Concurrent Handler: interpret

$$\text{op}_1: A_1 \rightarrow B_1$$
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$$\text{op}_3: A_3 \rightarrow B_3$$

$$B_1 \times B_2 \times B_3$$
$$\dots$$
$$B_1 \times B_2 \times B_3$$

Concurrent Handler: interpret

- We add a new handler to ChEff:

handler $h ::= \dots$

 | **interpret**_A { op₁(x) \mapsto c₁, …, op_n(x) \mapsto c_n }

INTERPRET

$$\frac{[(\text{op}_i : A_i \rightarrow B_i) \in \Delta \quad \Gamma, x : A_i \vdash_c c_i : B_i ! \Delta']_{1 \leq i \leq n} \quad \Delta / \{\text{op}_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n} \subseteq \Delta'}{\Gamma \vdash \text{interpret}_A \{ \text{op}_1(x) \mapsto c_1, \dots, \text{op}_n(x) \mapsto c_n \} : A ! \Delta \Rightarrow A ! \Delta'}$$

- The handler is parametric in its return type A

Scenario

- We want to consolidate concurrent queries to a database
- We need to:
 1. collect the queries
 2. produce a new computation based on the collected info
 3. The computation returns a big table with all the info.
We need projections into the original queries.

Concurrent Handler: consolidate

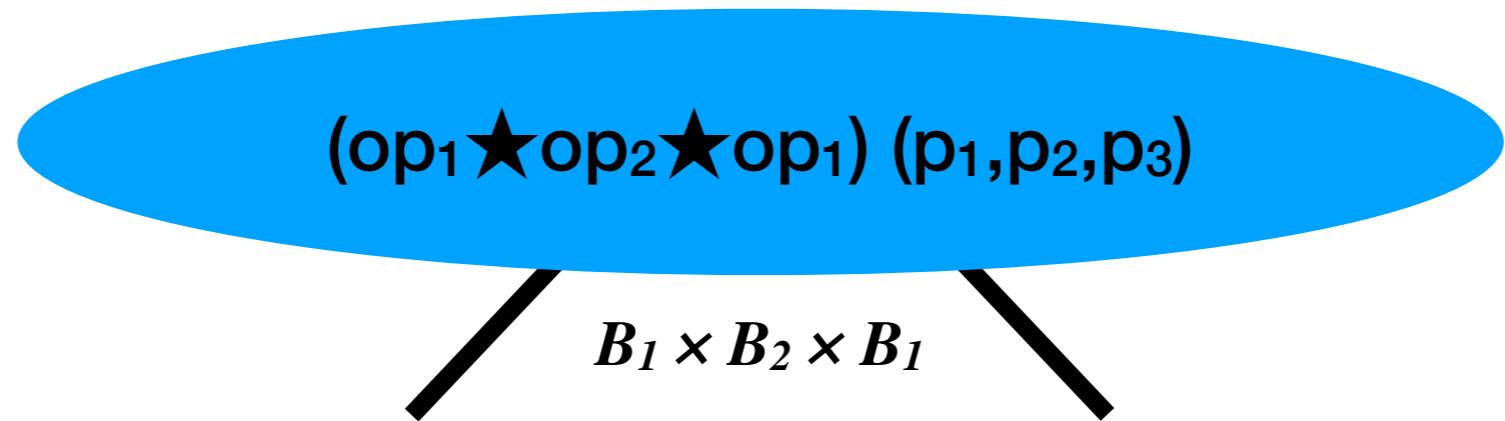
- handler $h ::= \dots$
 - | **consolidate**_A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{op}_1((x,r) \mapsto c_1; (x,y) \mapsto k_1), \\ \dots, \\ \text{op}_n((x,r) \mapsto c_n; (x,y) \mapsto k_n) \end{array} \right\}$ **from** v **with** c

CONSOLIDATE

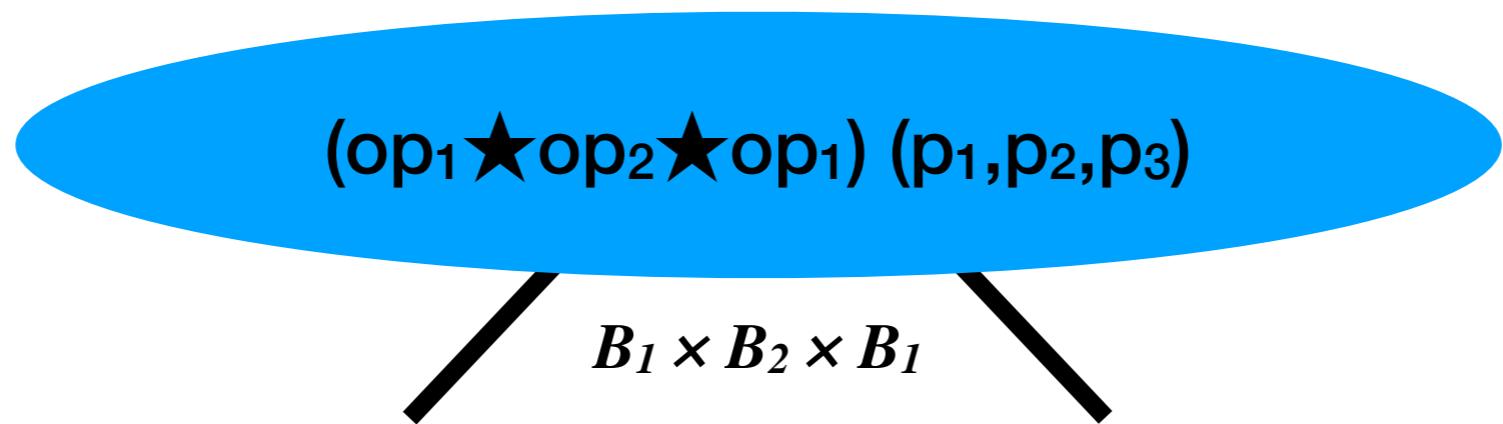
$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} [(\text{op}_i : A_i \rightarrow B_i) \in \Delta \quad \Gamma, x : A_i, r : B \vdash_c c_i : B ! \Delta' \quad \Gamma, x : A_i, y : B' \vdash_c k_i : B_i ! \Delta']_{1 \leqslant i \leqslant n} \\ \Gamma \vdash r_0 : B \quad \Gamma, r : B \vdash_c c : B' ! \Delta' \quad \Delta / \{\text{op}_i\}_{1 \leqslant i \leqslant n} \subseteq \Delta' \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{consolidate}_A \{ \text{op}_i((x,r) \mapsto c_i; (x,y) \mapsto k_i) \}_{1 \leqslant i \leqslant n} \text{ from } r_0 \text{ with } c : A ! \Delta \Rightarrow A ! \Delta'}$$

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Concurrent Handler: consolidate



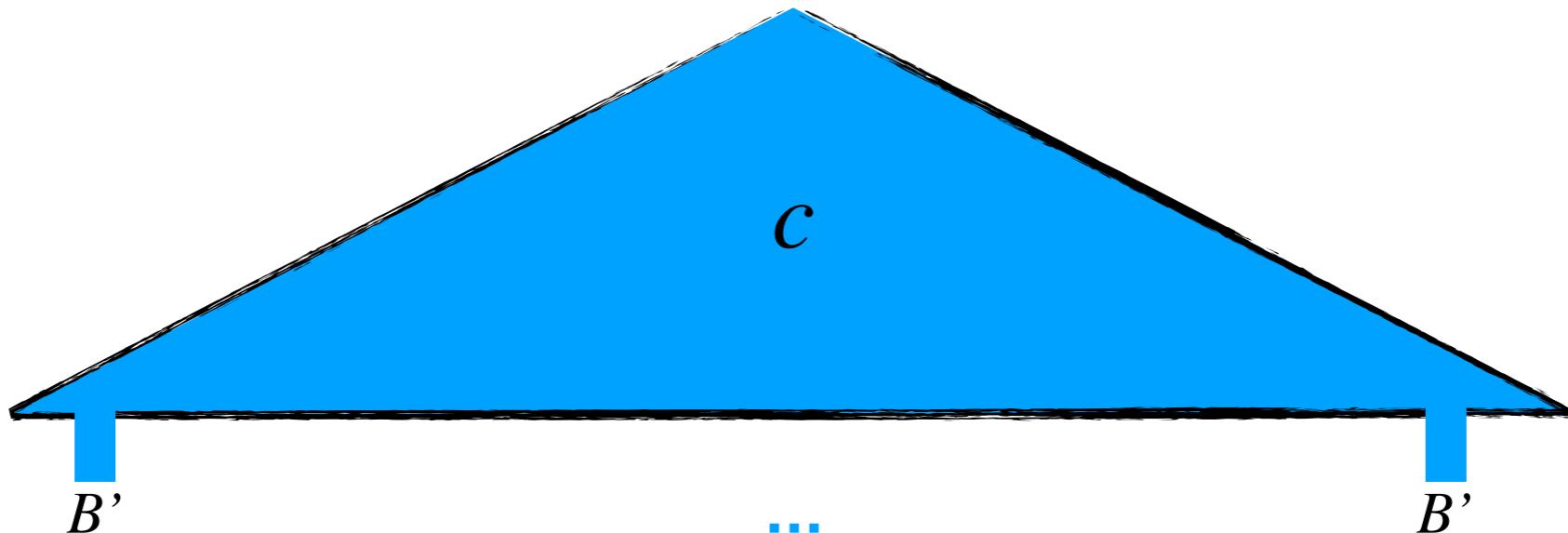
Concurrent Handler: consolidate



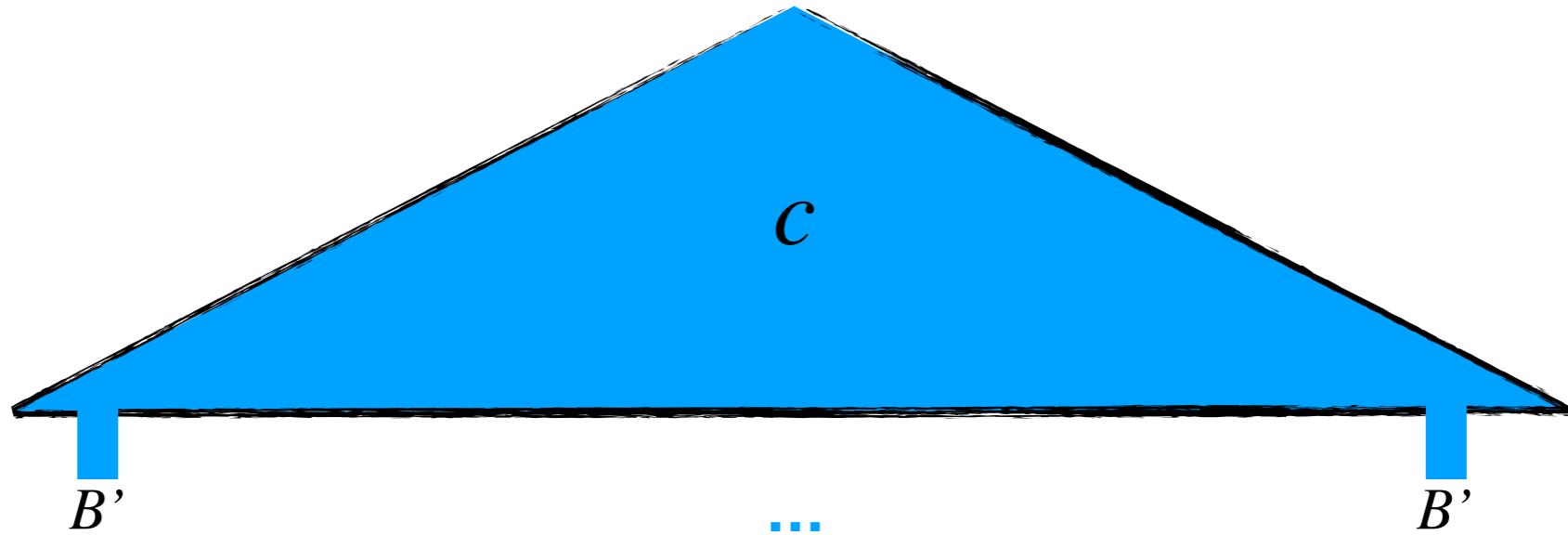
$$p_1 \oplus_1 (p_2 \oplus_2 (p_3 \oplus_1 r_0)) \mapsto r : B$$

Concurrent Handler: consolidate

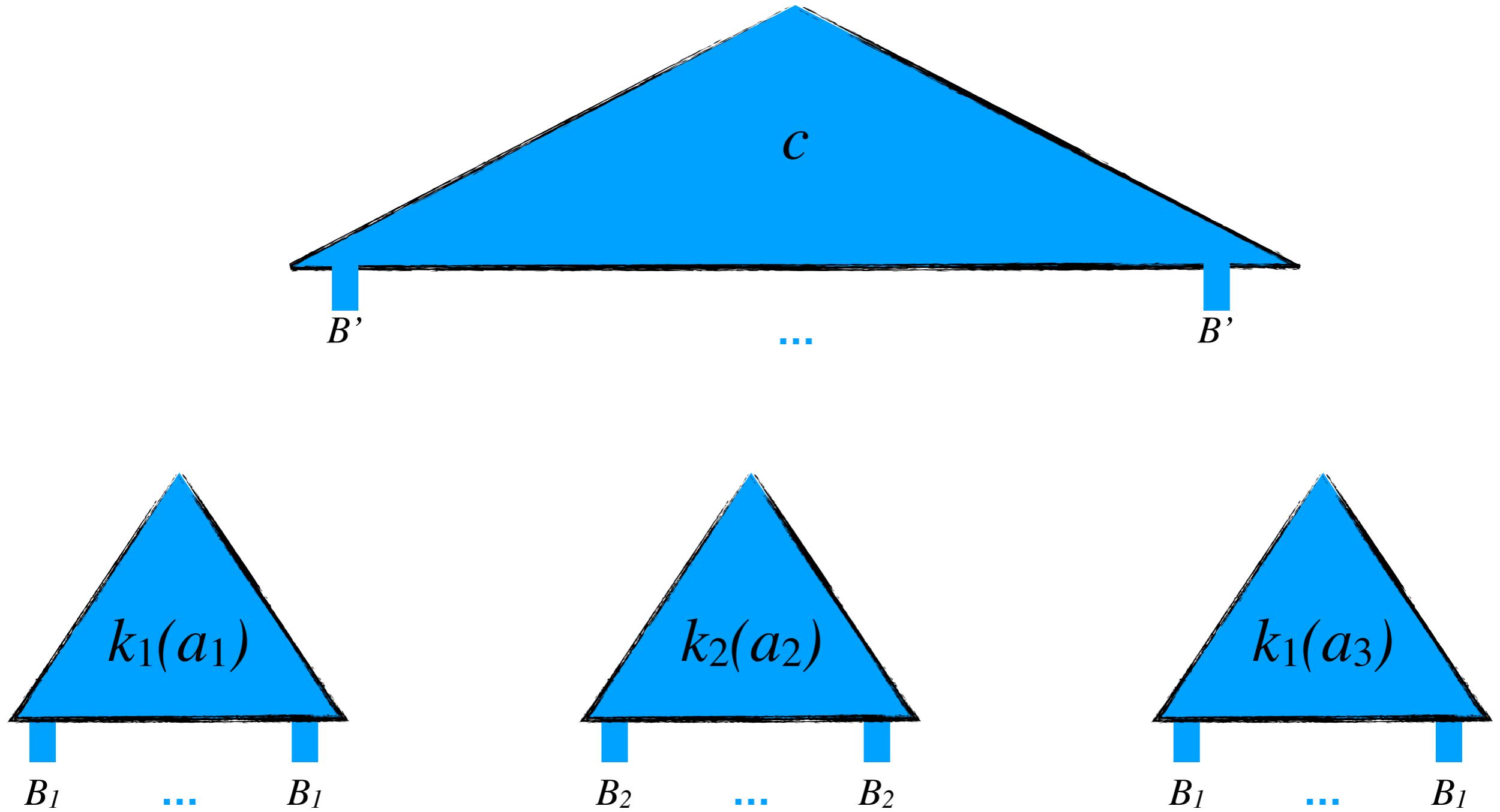
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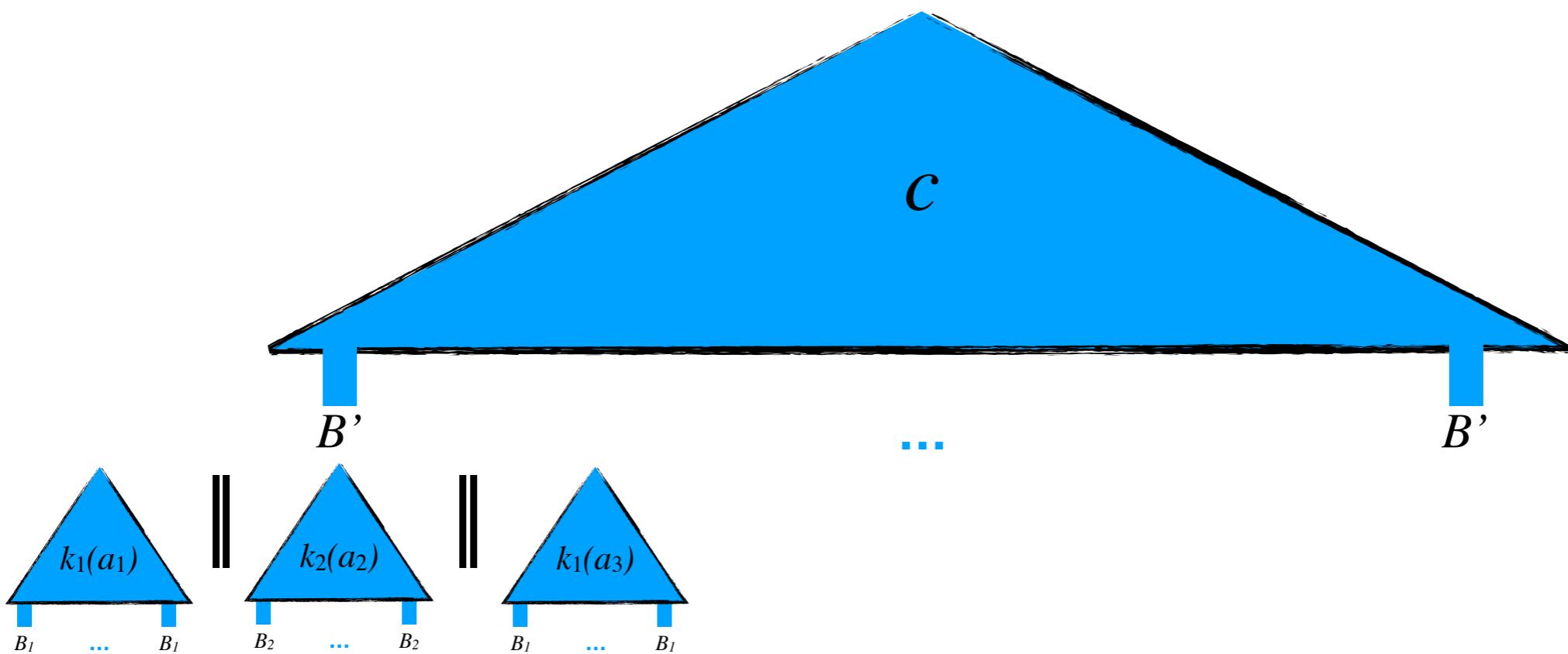
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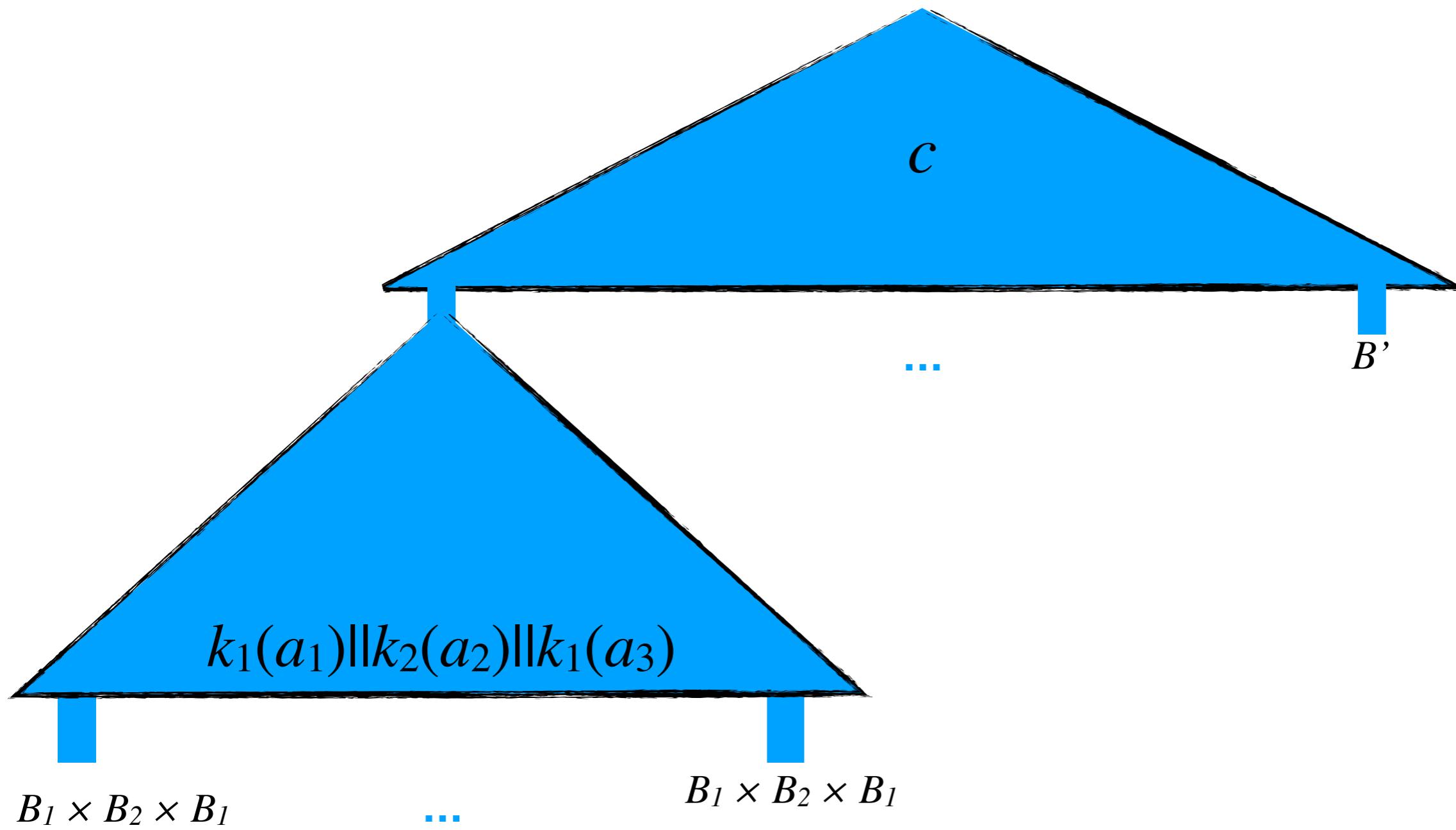
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- Concurrent operations are related to the use of applicative programming for concurrency in Haskell (for example Haxl)

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- Applicative Functors are monoids wrt the Day convolution

$$(F \star G) a = \exists b, c . F(b) \times G(c) \times ((b \times c) \rightarrow a)$$

The Haskell Connection

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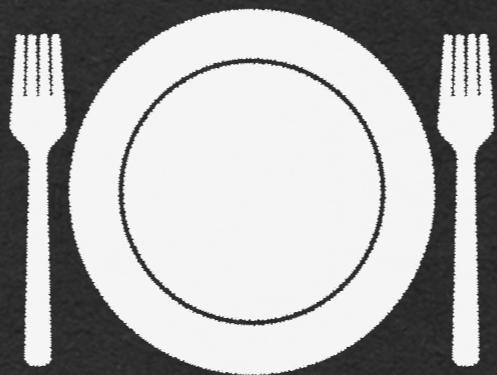
$$(F \star G) a = \exists b . F(b \rightarrow a) \times G(b)$$

- F_Σ^\star is closure of F_Σ wrt the Day convolution

Free applicative functor over F_Σ	list of operations
F_Σ^\star	non-empty list of operations



Effect of the Day



Concurrency

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- Structured operations



- Structured operations
- ChEff



- Structured operations
- ChEff
- Choice of interleaving or native concurrency
(or both)



- Structured operations
- ChEff
- Choice of interleaving or native concurrency (or both)
- Details of operational semantics



- Structured operations
- ChEff
- Choice of interleaving or native concurrency (or both)
- Details of operational semantics
- Different concurrent handlers.
Need to unify.

