



# A Non-allocating Option

---

Richard A. Eisenberg

Jane Street

[reisenberg@janestreet.com](mailto:reisenberg@janestreet.com)

Diana Kalinichenko

Jane Street

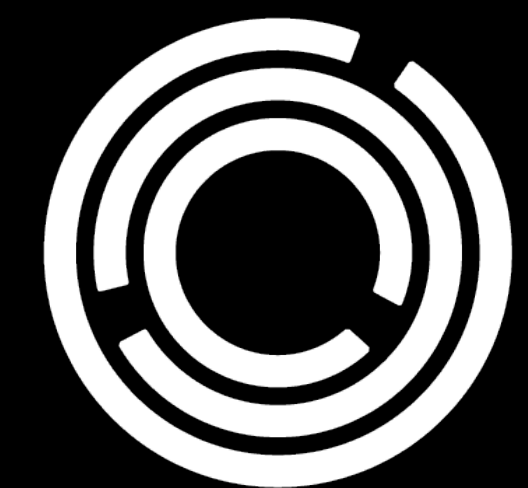
[dkalinichenko@janestreet.com](mailto:dkalinichenko@janestreet.com)

Saturday, 7 September 2024

OCaml Workshop

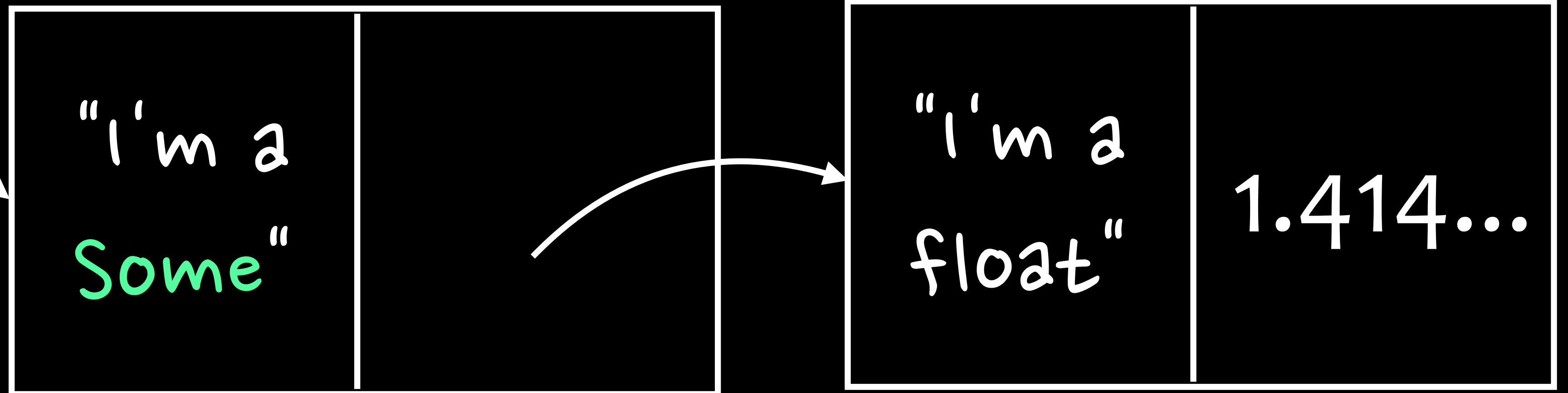
Milan, Italy

```
type 'a option =  
  | None  
  | Some of 'a
```

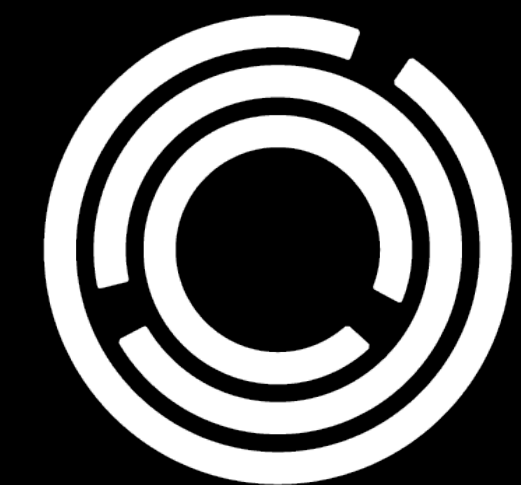


```
let safe_sqrt f =  
  if f < 0.  
  then None  
  else Some (Float.sqrt f)
```

return  
register

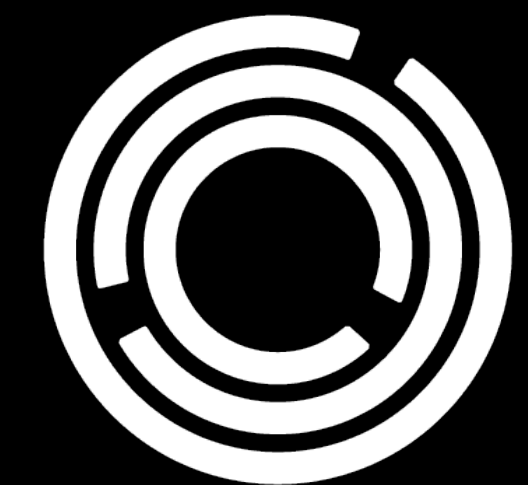


Can we avoid that  
allocation?



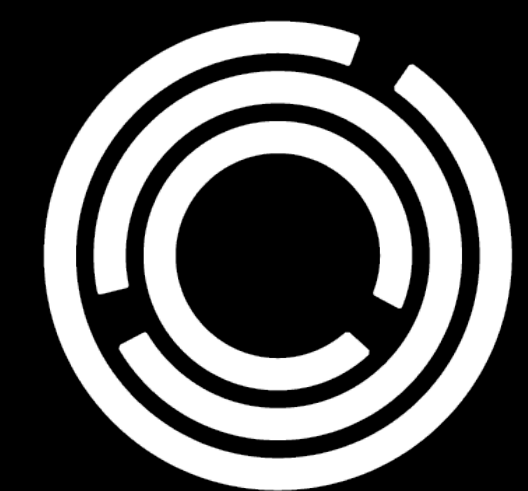
Idea:

Store **Some** **x** just like **x**.



Challenge:  
What to do with **None**?

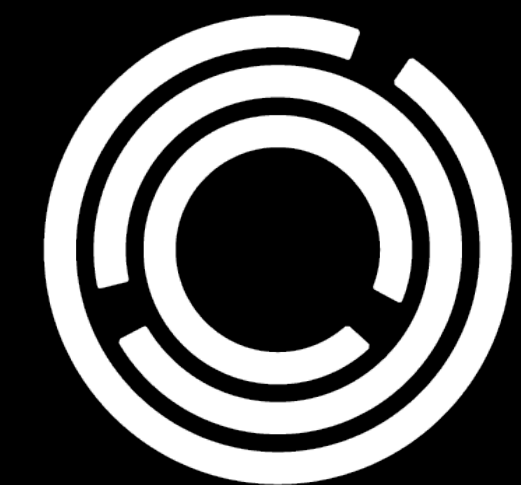
**None** has to be distinct from  
every other value.



**None** has to be distinct from  
every other value.



Use NULL.





Use NULL.

Other values:

Pointer	Tagged int
Not NULL	Not NULL



Challenge:

None vs Some None

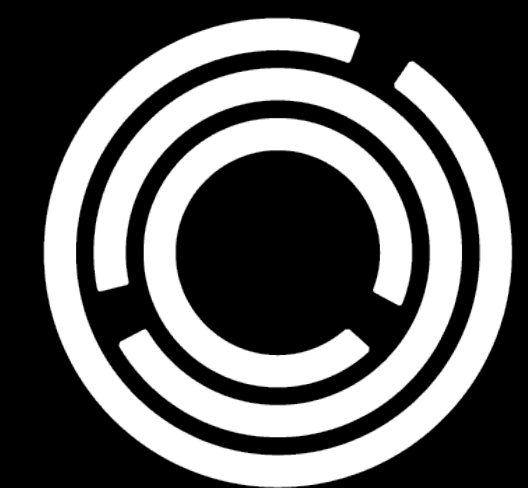
NULL



NULL

Disallow

' a option option

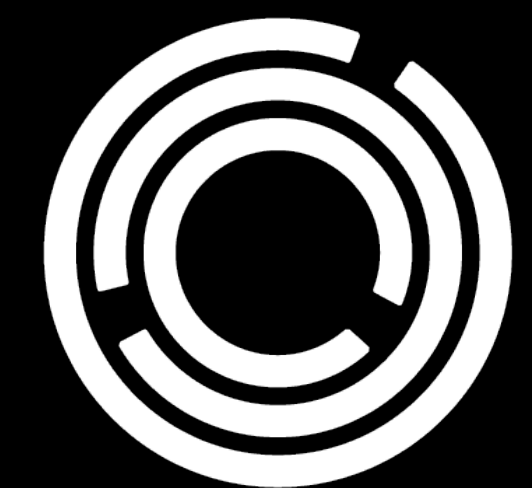


# Challenge:

## None vs Some None



## Disallow



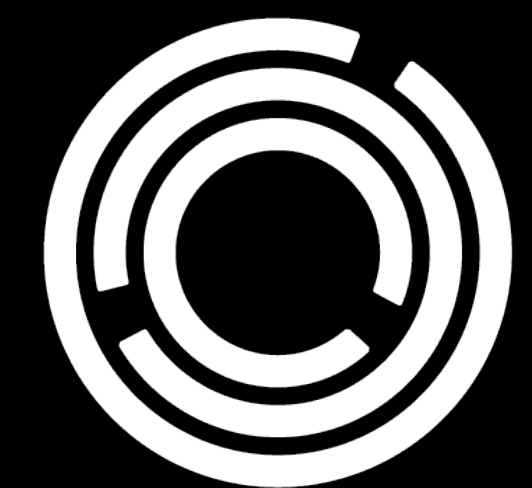
'a or\_null or\_null

# Challenge:

## Null vs This Null



## Disallow



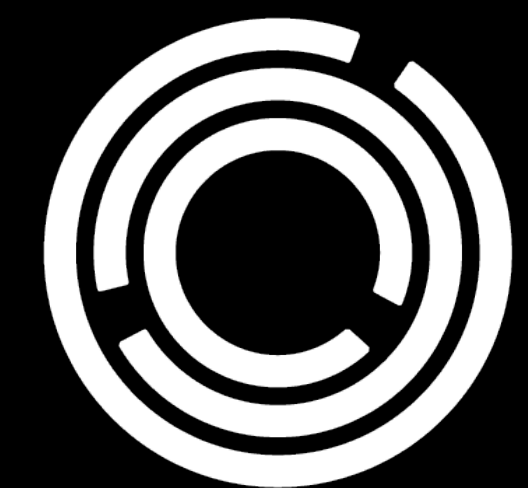
## 'a or\_null or\_null

Key Idea:

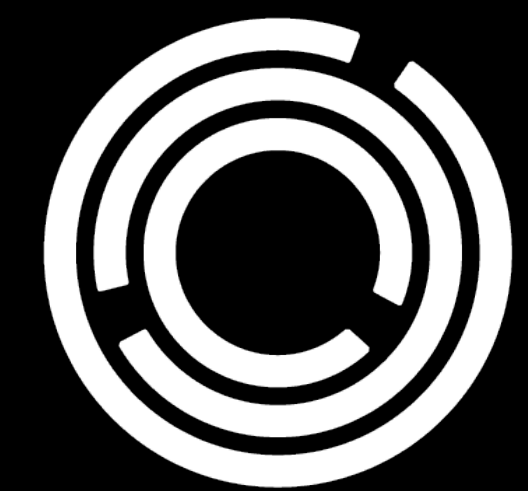
Separate *with-null types*  
from *no-null types*

like the way

`[@@immediate]` works



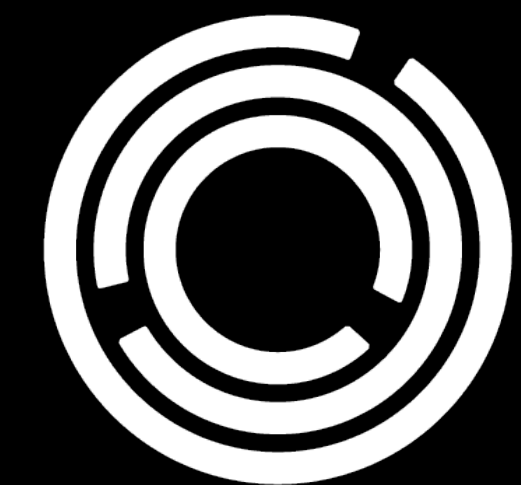
# Demo Time



# Challenge:

# Type inference & defaults

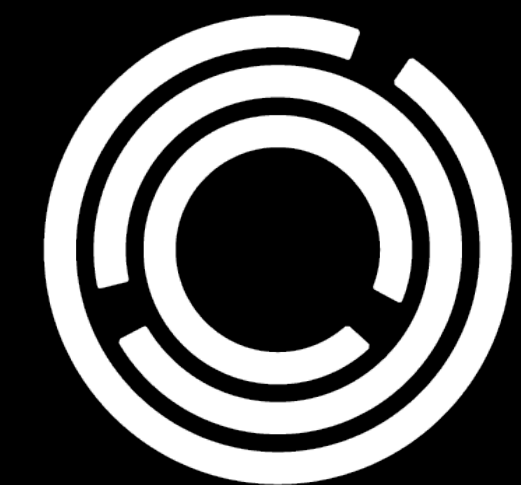
ask me afterwards



# Challenge: Flat float arrays

- Array representation is controlled by the first element.
- Thus, every type must be *separable*.

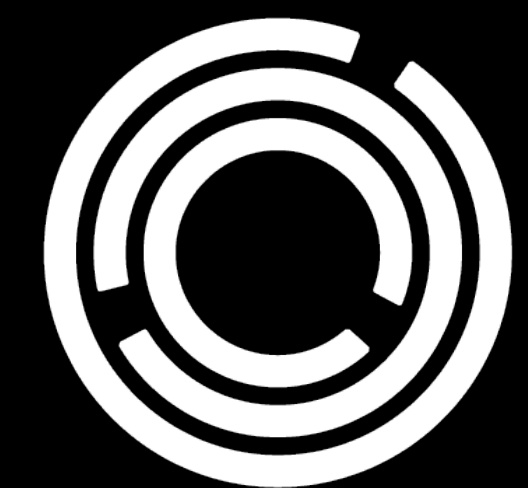
either every value is a float,  
or every value is a non-float



- Thus, every type must be *separable*.

either every value is a float,  
or every value is a non-float

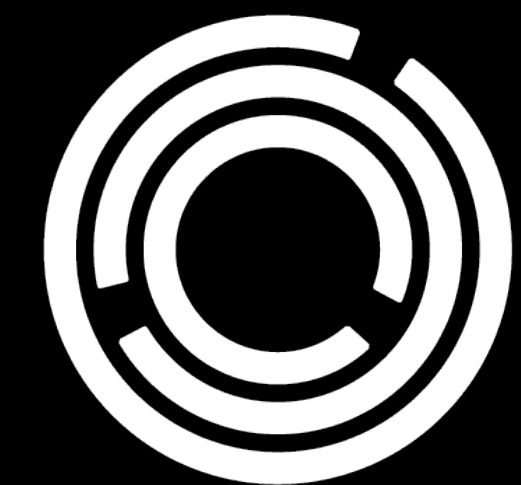
float or\_null is *not* separable.





`float or_null` is *not* separable.

We cannot allow  
`float or_null` array.

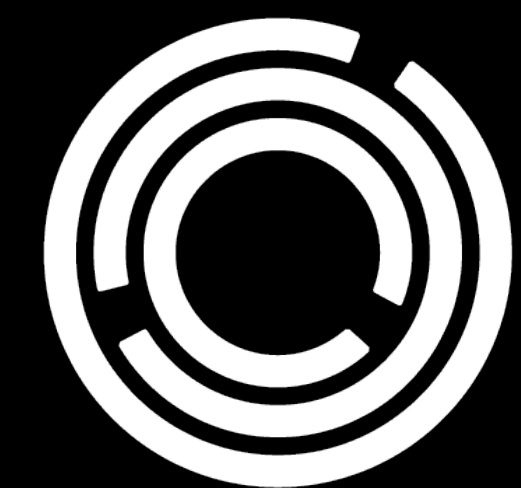


We cannot allow  
float or\_null array.

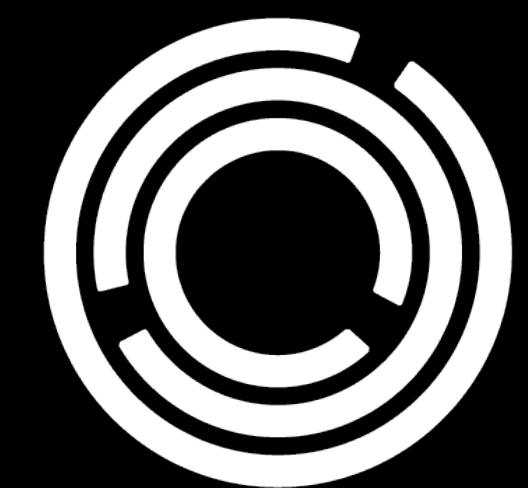
~~Ban float or\_null?~~

~~This would also ban float t!~~

Ban 'a or\_null array?

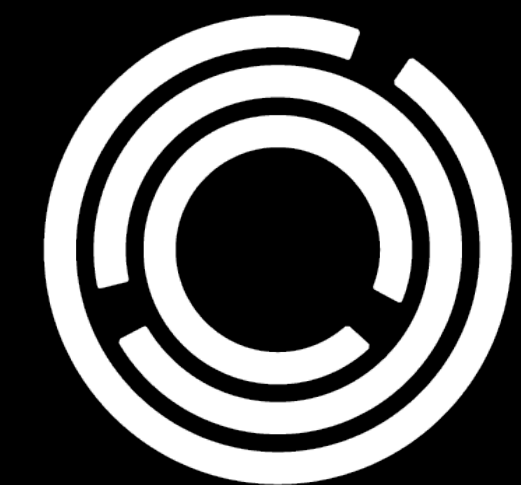


An alternative approach that doesn't affect the type system at all is simply incompatible with the flat float array optimization. 🥲



ask me for details

Implementation mostly complete on  
our branch!





# A Non-allocating Option

---

Richard A. Eisenberg

Jane Street

[reisenberg@janestreet.com](mailto:reisenberg@janestreet.com)

Diana Kalinichenko

Jane Street

[dkalinichenko@janestreet.com](mailto:dkalinichenko@janestreet.com)

Saturday, 7 September 2024

OCaml Workshop

Milan, Italy

Question:

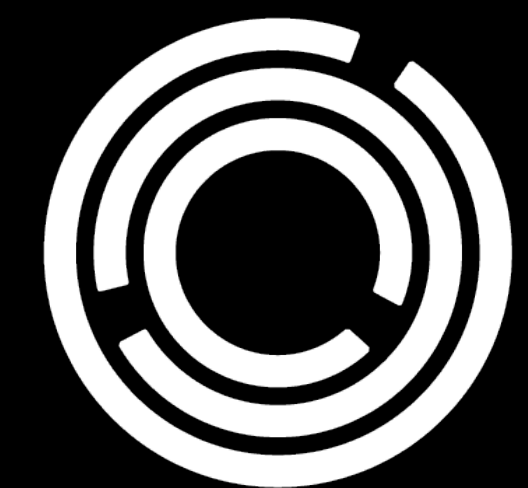
Can I call

```
val id : 'a -> 'a
```

with something of type

```
string or_null
```

? it's complicated



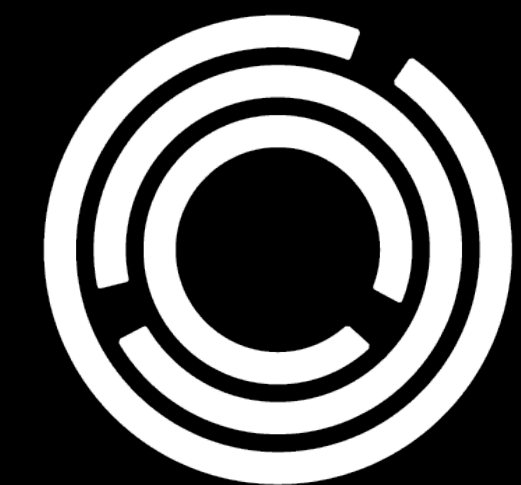
```
module type S = sig
  type t
end
```

we can't have  
both M1 and F2.

```
module M1 : S = struct
  type t = string or_null
end
```

we choose F2.

```
module F2 (X : S) = struct
  type t = X.t or_null
end
```

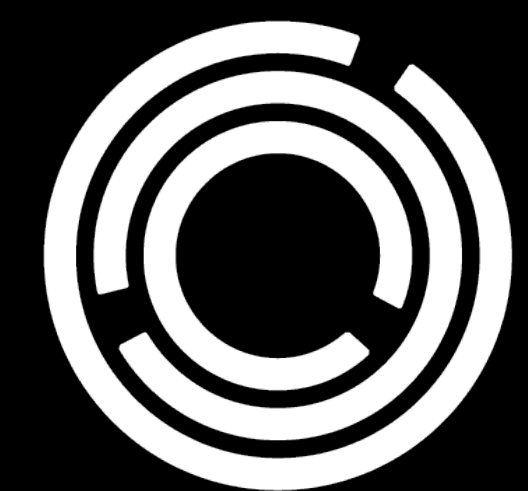




we choose F2.

```
module F2 (X : S) = struct  
  type t = X.t or_null  
end
```

```
module M : S = ...  
... M.t or_null ...
```



choosing F2 increases availability



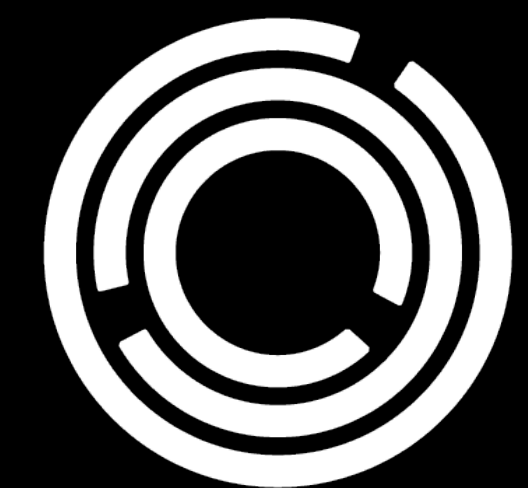
```
module M : sig
  type 'a t
end = struct
  type 'a t = 'a
end
```

no-null

must also be no-null

string or\_null t needs

an annotation to work 🥲



```
module M : sig
  val f : 'a -> 'a ← must be no-null
end = struct
  let f x =
    (* build an ['a collection] *) ← must be no-null
  end
```

Library functions will need  
annotations to accept e.g.  
`string or_null`. 😓

