

Essential Haskell



coping with compiler complexity

Observations:

- Programmers: want programming languages to do as much as possible of their programming job
- Users: want guarantees of resulting programs, e.g. no errors

Resulting problem:

Programming language + compiler: become more complex

Coping with design complexity: stepwise grow a language (Haskell in particular)

Feature: Simply typed λ calculus \rightarrow Polymorphic type inference → Higher ranked types **let** $id :: a \rightarrow a$

let i :: Int**let** $id = \lambda x \rightarrow x$ Example: i = 5in (id 3, id 'x')

 $id = \lambda x \rightarrow x$ $f :: (\forall a.a \rightarrow a) \rightarrow ...$ $f = \lambda i \rightarrow (i \ 3, i \ \mathbf{x'})$ in f id

v fresh Γ ; $\square \to \sigma^k \vdash^e e_1 : \sigma_a \to \sigma$ o_{str} ; Γ ; C^k ; $v \to \sigma^k \vdash^e e_1 : _ \to \sigma \leadsto C_f \to$ Semantics: Γ ; $\sigma_a \vdash^e e_2$: _ $o_{inst-lr}; \Gamma; C_f; v \vdash^e e_2 : _ \longrightarrow C_a$ $\Gamma; \sigma^k \vdash^e e_1 e_2 : \sigma$ $o; \Gamma; C^k; \sigma^k \vdash^e e_1 e_2 : C_a \sigma \leadsto C_a$ $(E.APP_K)$ $(E.APP_{I1})$

v fresh $o_{str}; \Gamma; \mathbb{C}^k; C^k; v \to \sigma^k \vdash^e e_1 : \sigma_f; _\to \sigma \leadsto \mathbb{C}_f; C_f$ $o_{im} \vdash^{\leqslant} \mathbb{O}_f \leqslant \mathbb{C}_f(v \to \sigma^{\hat{k}}) : _ \leadsto \mathbb{C}_F$ $o_{inst-lr}; \Gamma; \mathbb{C}_F \mathbb{C}_f; C_f; \nu \vdash^{e} e_2 : \sigma_a; _ \leadsto \mathbb{C}_a; C_a$ $fl^{+}_{alt}, o_{inst-l} \vdash^{\leq} \sigma_a \leq \mathbb{C}_a \nu : _ \leadsto \mathbb{C}_A$ $\mathbb{C}_1 \equiv \mathbb{C}_A \mathbb{C}_a$ $o; \Gamma; \mathbb{C}^k; C^k; \sigma^k \vdash^e e_1 e_2 : \mathbb{C}_1 \sigma^k; C_a \sigma \leadsto \mathbb{C}_1; C_a$ $(E.APP_{I2})$

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{me Lypr} & \text{l.sypr} \\ | \textit{App func.knTy} = [\textit{Ty.Any}] \text{ 'mkArrow'} & \text{@lhs.knTy} \\ | \text{(loc.ty.a., loc.ty.)} \\ & = \text{ryArrowArgRes} & \text{@func.ty} \\ | \textit{arg.knTy} = & \text{@ty.a.} \\ | \text{loc.ty} & = & \text{@ty.} \end{array}$ Implementation:

App (func.gUniq, loc.uniq1)

= mkNewLevUID @ lhs.gUniq
loc.tvarv.= mkTyVar @ uniq1
func.fiOpts = ostr

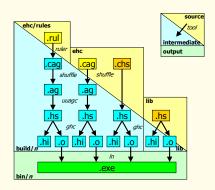
k.fiTy = [@rwarv.] 'mkArrow' @ lhs.knTy
(_loc.ty.) = tyArrowArgRes @ func.ty $\begin{array}{ll} arg \ fiOpts = o_{inst-lr} \\ knTy &= @tvarv_{-} \\ \textbf{loc} \ .ty &= @arg.tyCnstr \oplus @ty_{-} \end{array}$

| App (func.gUniq, loc.uniq1)

Documentation: ...

Coping with maintenance complexity: generate, generate and generate

from common source: guarantees consistency of generated artefacts



- Chunks (.chs, .cag): combine chunks of text for program, documentation, ...
- Attribute Grammar (.ag): domain specific language for tree based computation
- Ruler (.rul): domain specific language for type rules

Coping with formalisation complexity: domain specific languages

$$\begin{array}{c} v \text{ fresh} \\ o_{\mathit{str}}; \Gamma; \mathbb{C}^k; C^k; v \rightarrow \sigma^k \vdash^e e_1 : \sigma_f; _ \rightarrow \sigma \leadsto \mathbb{C}_f; C_f \\ o_{\mathit{im}} \vdash^{\leqslant} \sigma_f \leqslant \mathbb{C}_f (v \rightarrow \sigma^k) : _ \leadsto \mathbb{C}_F \\ o_{\mathit{inst-lr}}; \Gamma; \mathbb{C}_F \mathbb{C}_f; C_f; v \vdash^e e_2 : \sigma_a; _ \leadsto \mathbb{C}_a; C_a \\ fi^*_{\mathit{alt}}, o_{\mathit{inst-l}} \vdash^{\leqslant} \sigma_a \leqslant \mathbb{C}_a v : _ \leadsto \mathbb{C}_A \\ \mathbb{C}_1 \equiv \mathbb{C}_A \mathbb{C}_a \\ \hline o; \Gamma; \mathbb{C}^k; C^k; \sigma^k \vdash^e e_1 e_2 : \mathbb{C}_1 \sigma^k; C_a \sigma \leadsto \mathbb{C}_1; C_a \\ (\text{E.APP}_{I2}) \end{array}$$

- Specification of type rules
- Implementation of type rules, different strategies
- · Pretty printing type rules

More information

- Supported by NWO program 'Hefboom' (project 641.000.412)
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- See http://www.cs.uu.nl/wiki/Ehc/WebHome