

“A Survey on Reactive Programming”

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ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) – 2013

PLaNES reading club
21 Jan 2015

Languages

6 Dimensions

Language	Basic abstractions	Evaluation model	Lifting	Multidirectionality	Glitch avoidance	Support for distribution
FRP Siblings						
Fran	behaviours and events	Pull	Explicit	N	Y	N
Yampa	signal functions and events	Pull	Explicit	N	Y	N
FrTime	behaviours and events	Push	Implicit	N	Y	N
NewFran	behaviours and events	Push and Pull	Explicit	N	Y	N
Frappé	behaviours and events	Push	Explicit	N	N	N
Scala.React	signals and events	Push	Manual	N	Y	N
Flapjax	behaviours and events	Push	Explicit and implicit	N	Y (local)	Y
AmbientTalk/R	behaviours and events	Push	Implicit	N	Y (local)	Y
Cousins of Reactive Programming						
Cells	rules, cells and observers	Push	Manual	N	Y	N
Lamport Cells	reactors and reporters	Push and Pull	Manual	N	N	Y
SuperGlue	signals, components, and rules	Push	Manual	N	Y	N
Trellis	cells and rules	Push	Manual	N	Y*	N
Radul/Sussman Propagators	propagators and cells	Push	Manual	Y	N	N
Coherence	reactions and actions	Pull	N/A	Y	Y	N
.NET Rx	events	Push	Manual	N	N?	N

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Christophe's paper next time

VUB's work

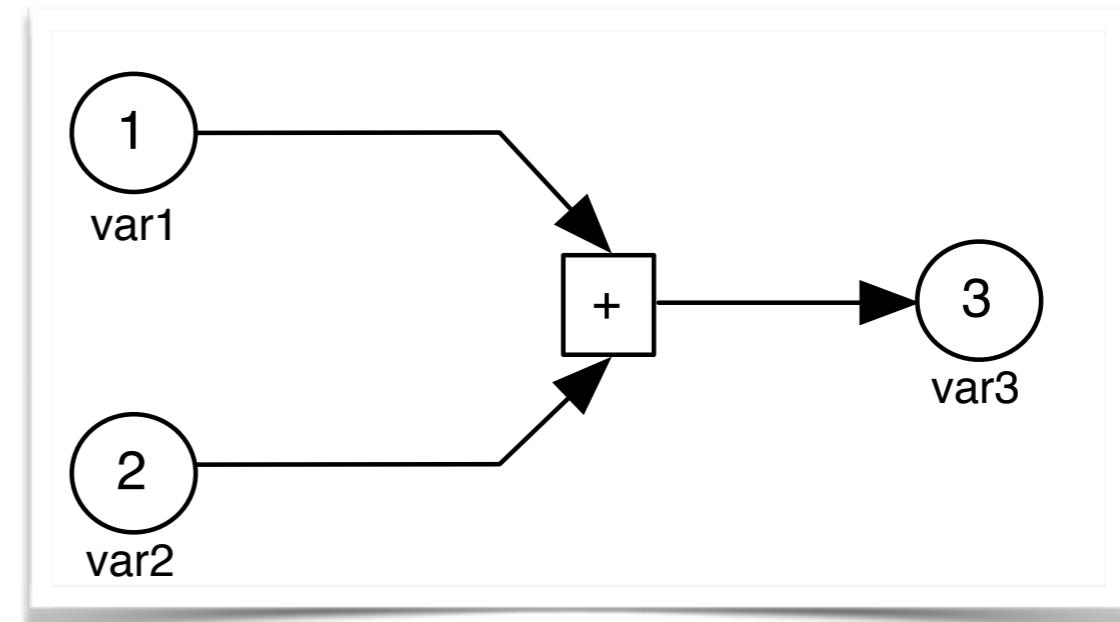
Reactive programming

- for event-driven and interactive applications
- express time-varying values
- automatically manage dependencies between such values
- abstract over time management
- like spreadsheets:
change 1 cell => others are recalculated

e.g., GUIs, web-apps

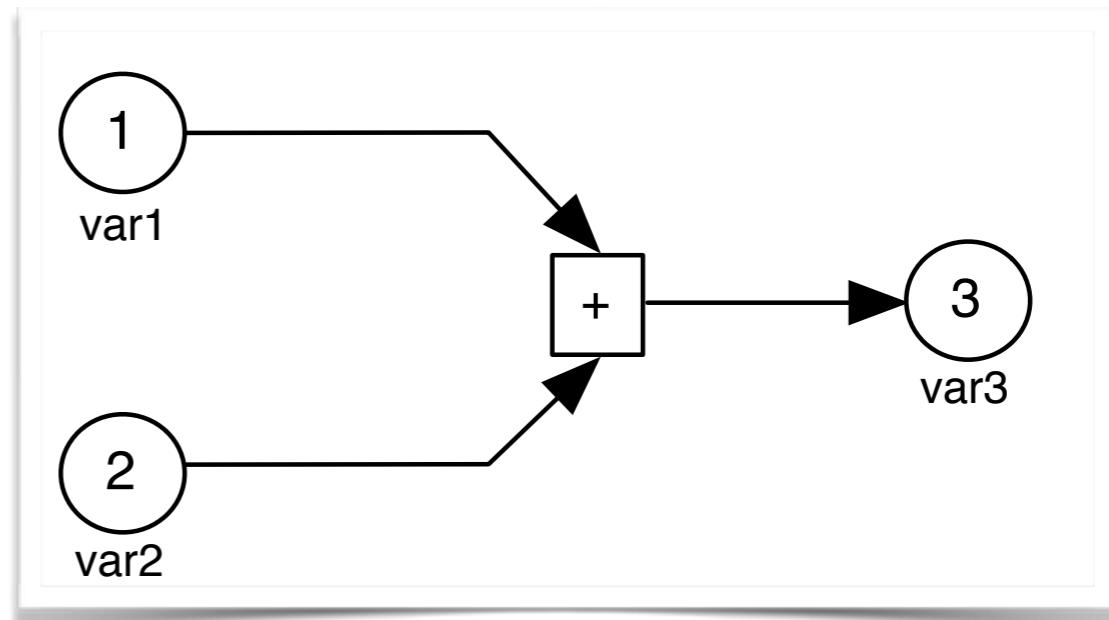
Example

```
var1 = 1  
var2 = 2  
var3 = var1 + var2
```



Example

```
var1 = 1  
var2 = 2  
var3 = var1 + var2
```



```
Stream s1 = new Stream("1");  
Stream s2 = new Stream("2");  
Stream s3 = Stream.add(s1,s2);
```

“Callback Hell” [Edw09]

- Lots of event handlers - asynchronous callbacks
- Manipulating the same data - unpredictable order
- No return value => update state via side-effects

The 6 dimensions

1. representation of time-varying values
2. evaluation model
3. lifting operations
4. multi-directionality
5. glitch avoidance
6. support for distribution



Conflicting

The 6 dimensions

1. representation of time-varying values
2. evaluation model
3. lifting operations
4. multi-directionality
5. glitch avoidance
6. support for distribution

Host languages:

- ◆ Haskell
- ◆ Scala
- ◆ Scheme/Racket
- ◆ JavaScript
- ◆ Java
- ◆ Python
- ◆ C#.Net
- ◆ ...

1. Basic abstractions

What is manipulated?

Behaviour

- ◆ time-varying values
- ◆ continuously changing over time
- ◆ e.g.: “seconds” “seconds*10”

Events

- ◆ (maybe infinite) streams of values
- ◆ discrete point in time
- ◆ e.g.: “key-press” “merge” “filter”

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Coherence	reactions and actions	Pull	N/A	Y
.NET Rx	events	Push	Manual	N

2. Evaluation model

Who triggers sending of messages?

Pull-based - good for continuous streams

- ◆ consumer asks for value
- ◆ like a method call
- ◆ demand-driven propagation
- ◆ result of lazy evaluation (e.g., in Haskell)

Push-based - good for discrete events

- ◆ producer pushes data based on availability
- ◆ data-driven propagation
- ◆ followed by most recent implementations

Language	Basic abstractions	Evaluation model	Lifting	Multidirectionality	Glitch avoidance
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3. Lifting

```
add : (Int, Int) -> Int
```

```
lift(add) :  
(Stream<Int>, Stream<Int>)  
-> Stream<Int>
```

- ◆ Map operations to all elements of the streams
- ◆ Registers a dependency graph

(In the paper: Stream <-> Behaviour/Events)

3. Lifting

Explicit

```
lift(add) :  
  (Stream<Int>, Stream<Int>)  
  -> Stream<Int>
```

Implicit

```
add : (Int, Int) -> Int  
// this works automatically!  
s3 = add(stream1, stream2)
```

Manual

```
x = add(get(stream1), get(stream2))
```

method overloading
(define add for Int
and Stream)
still counts as
explicit

Explicit

in dynamically
typed languages

Implicit

Manual

3. Lifting

```
lift(add) :  
(Stream<Int>, Stream<Int>)  
-> Stream<Int>
```

```
add : (Int, Int) -> Int  
// this works automatically!  
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Multidirectionality

4. Multidirectionality

- updates in both directions

$$F = (C * 1.8) + 32$$

N
N
N
N
N
N
N
N
N
N

(scheme)

Radul/Sussman
Propagators
Coherence

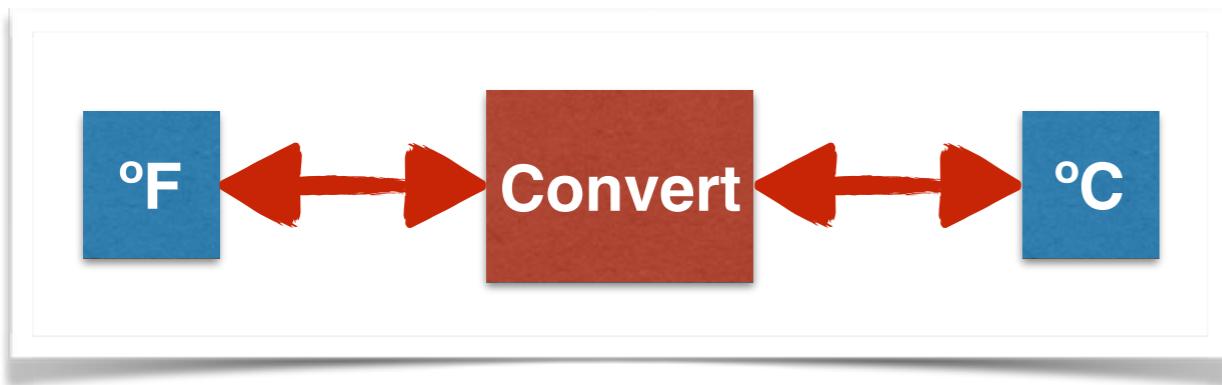
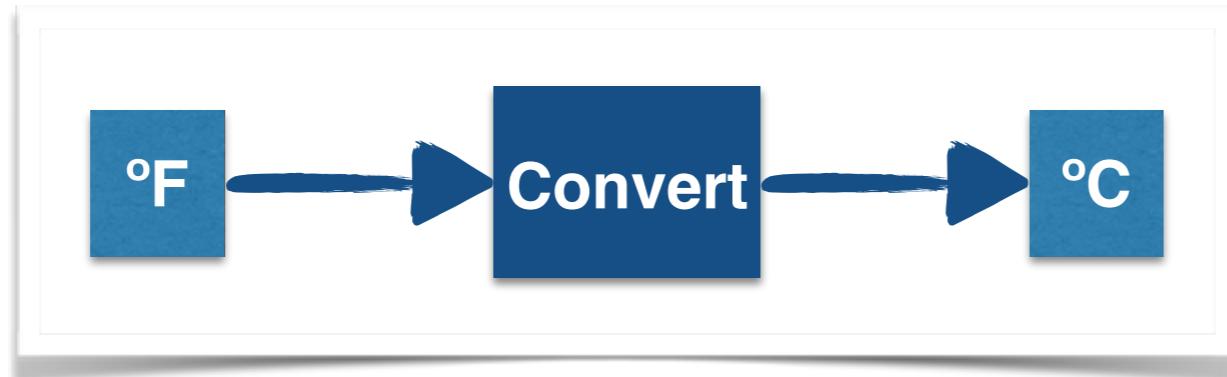
N
N
N
N
Y
Y
N

Multidirectionality

4. Multidirectionality

- updates in both directions

$$F = (C * 1.8) + 32$$



(scheme)

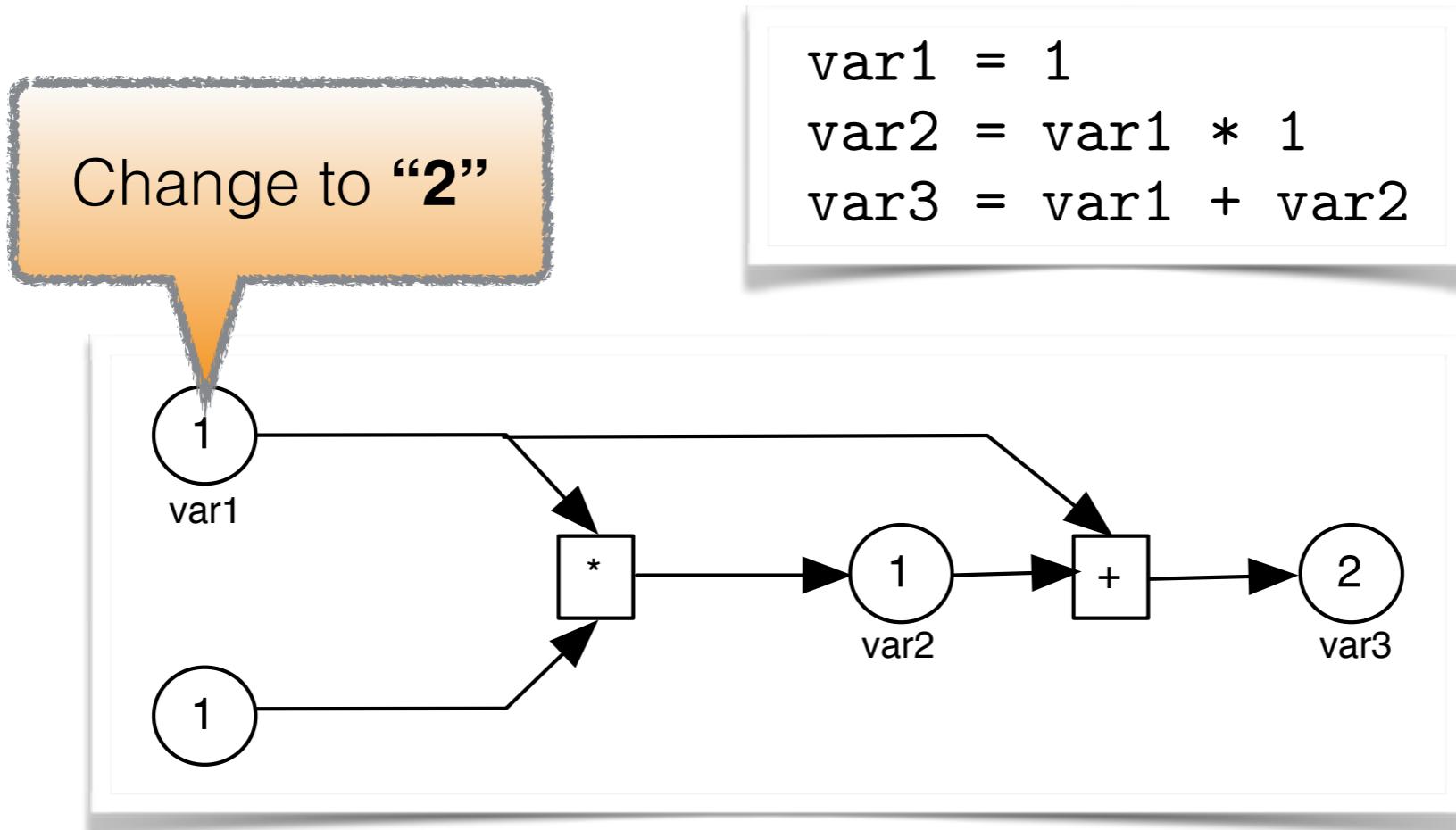
Radul/Sussman
Propagators
Coherence

N
N
N
N
N
N
N
N

N
N
N
N
Y
Y
N

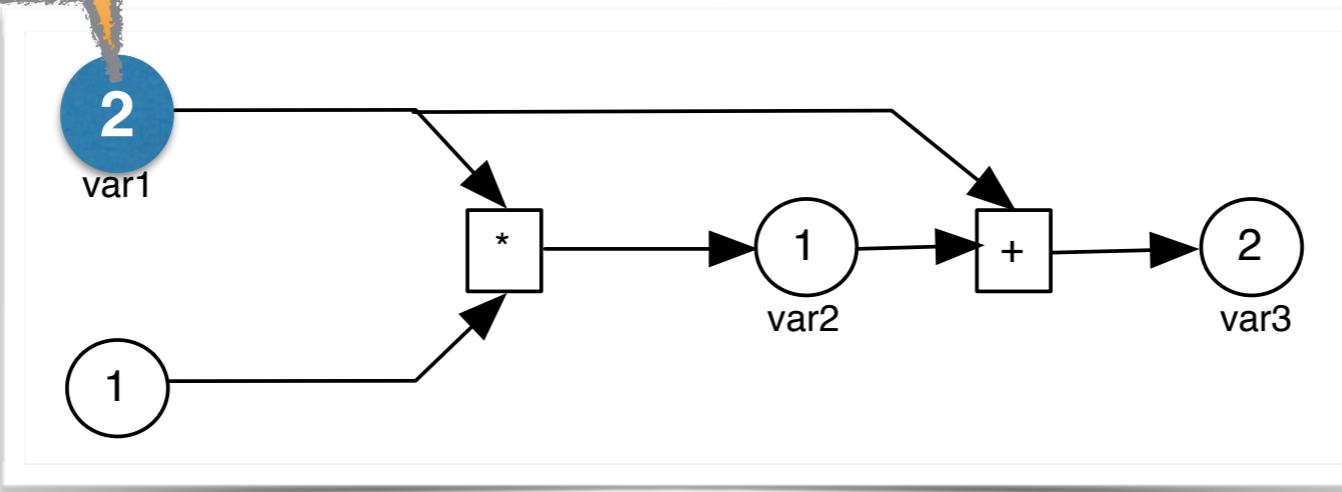
5. Glitches

“Momentary view of inconsistent data”

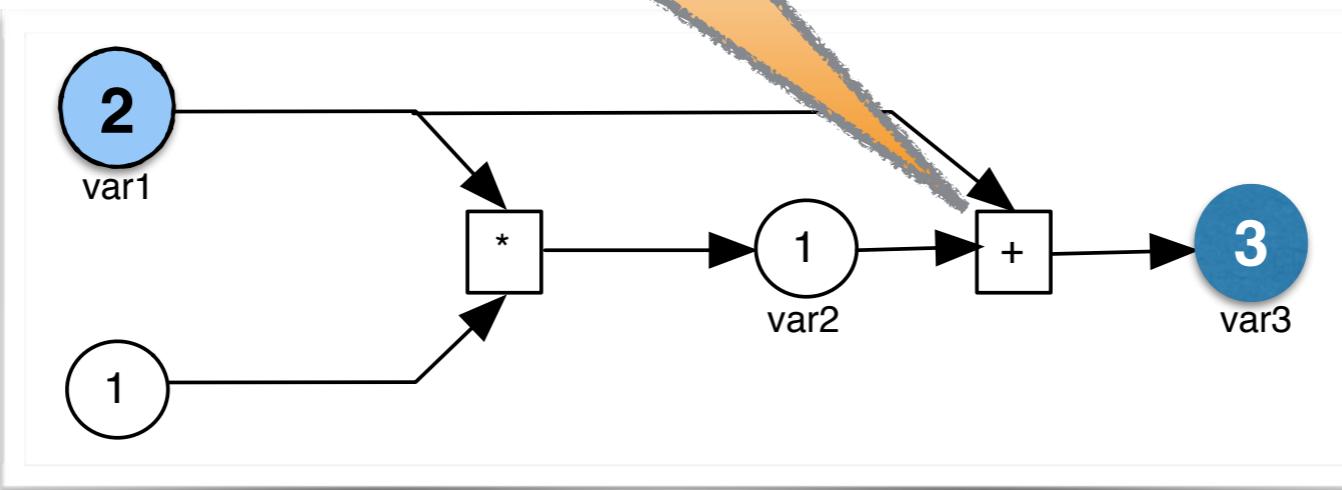


5. Glitches

Change to “2”

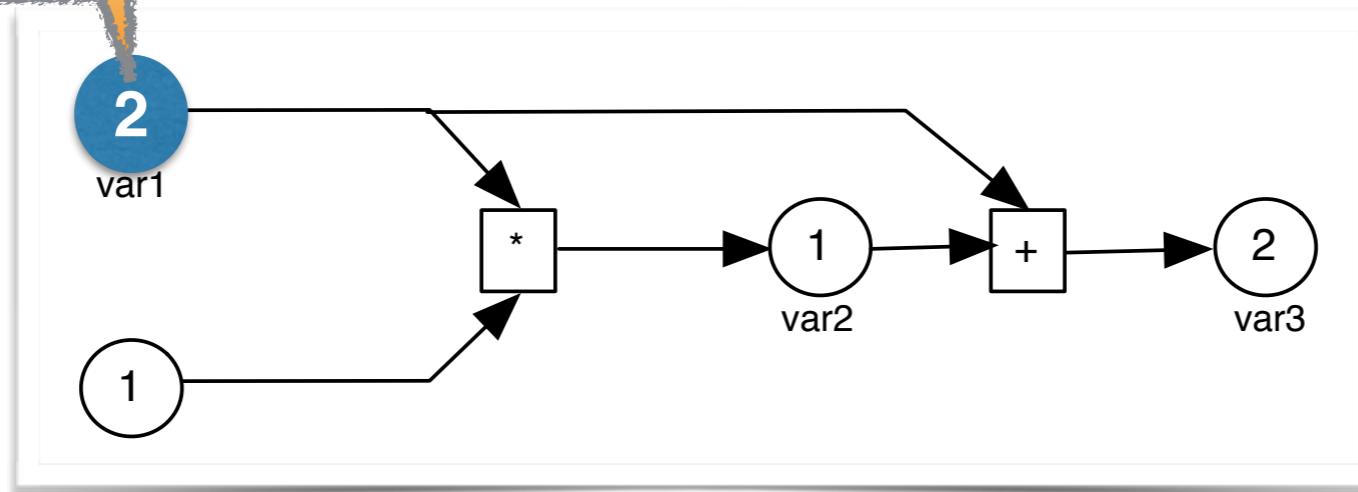


1st Calculate ‘+’



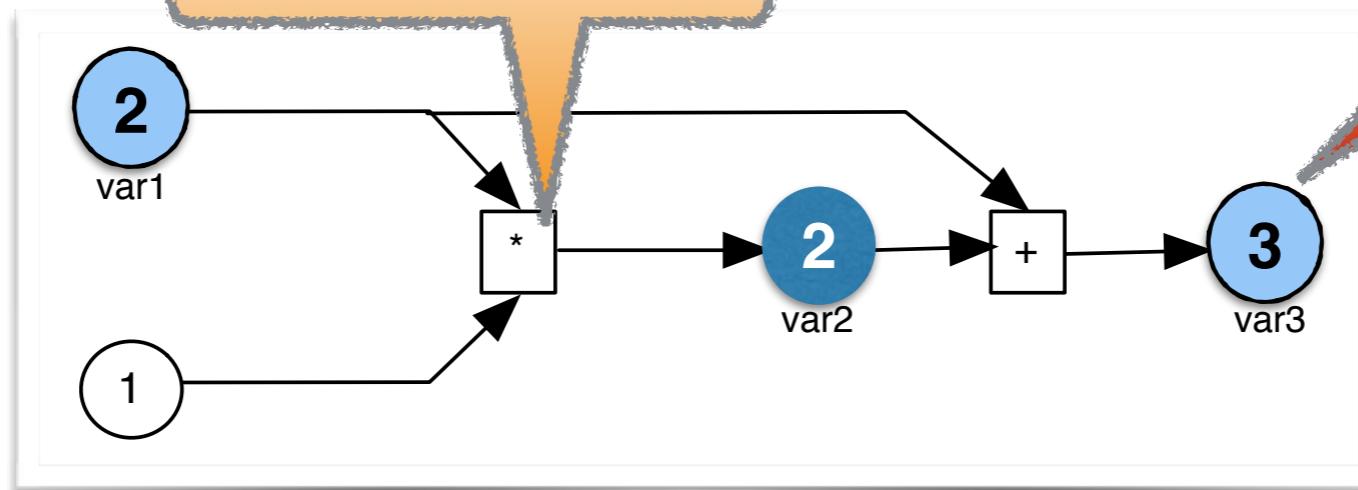
Change to “2”

5. Glitches



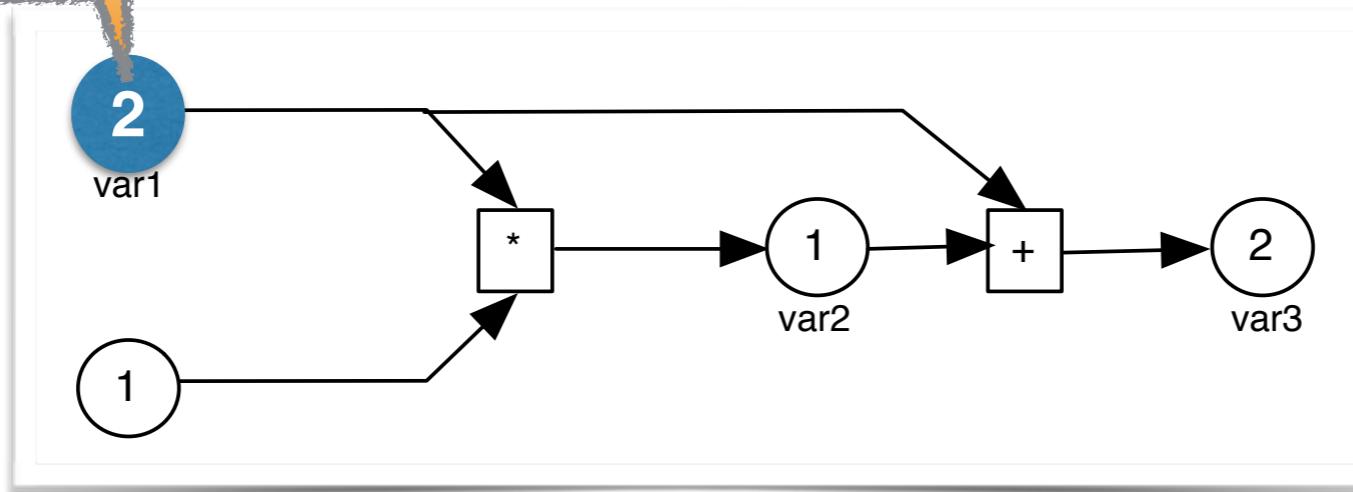
2nd Calculate *

WRONG!



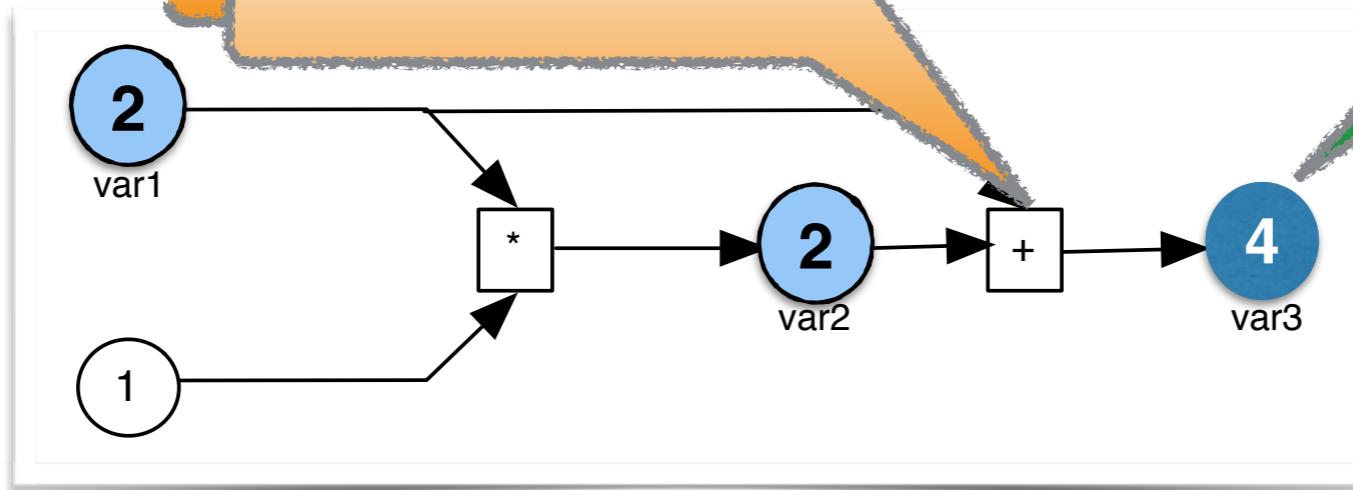
5. Glitches

1. Change to “2”



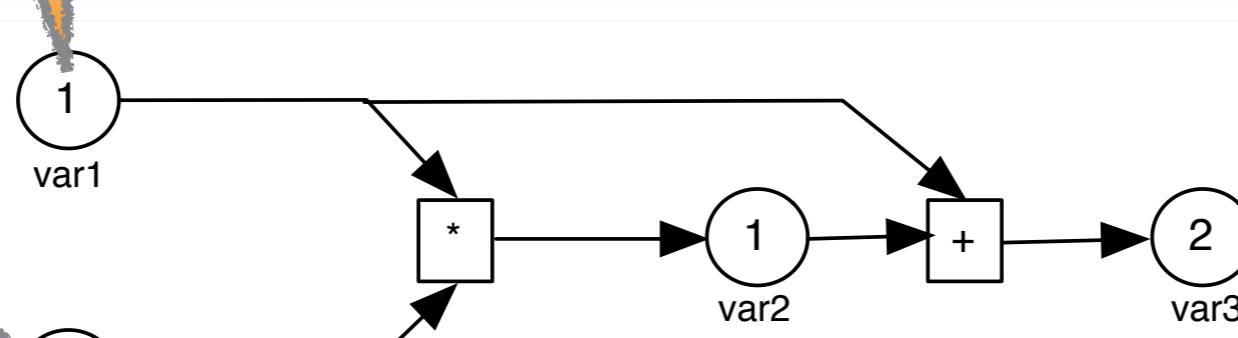
3rd REcalculate +

OK (now!)

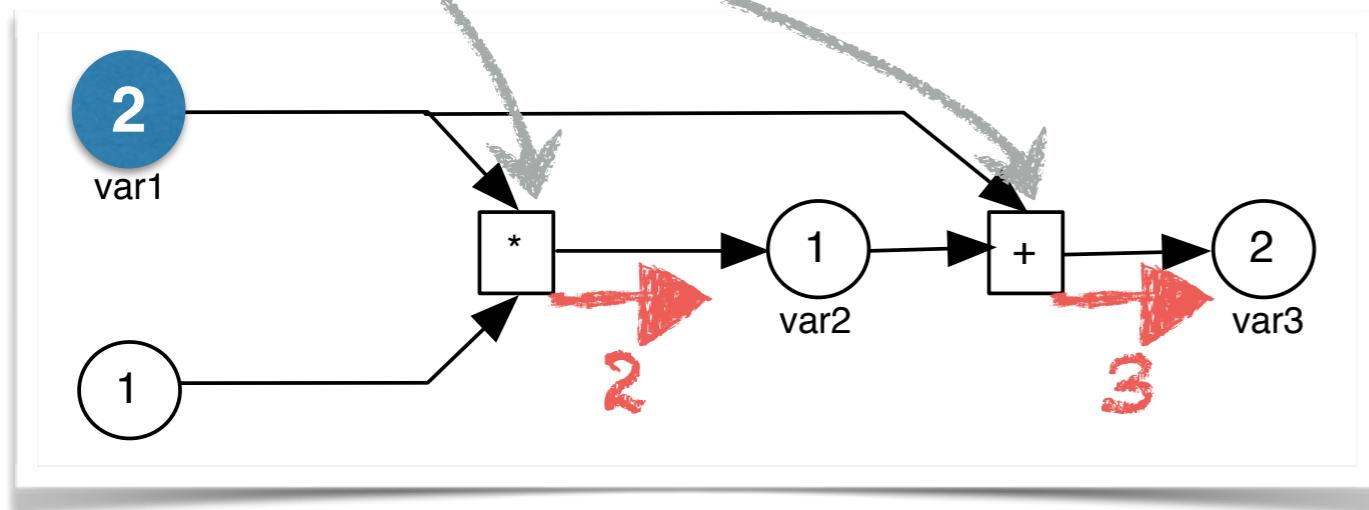


5. Glitches (distributed view)

1. Change to “2”

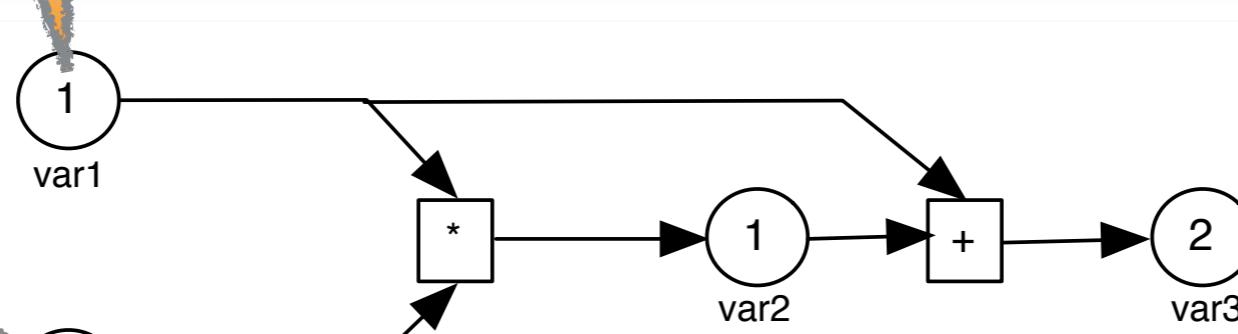


2. Calculate



5. Glitches (distributed view)

1. Change to “2”



2. Calculate

2
var1

1
var2

2
var3

3. Recalculate

WRONG!

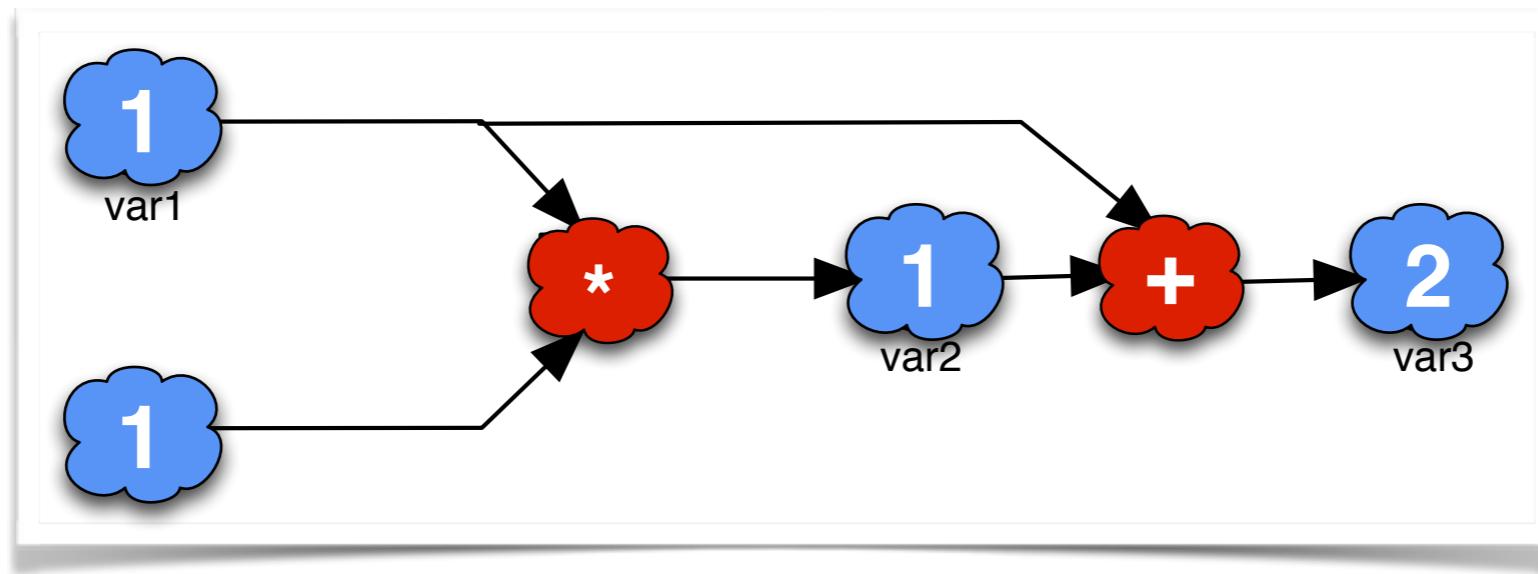
1
var1

2
var2

3
var3

4

6. Distribution



- Operations in different network nodes
- hard to ensure consistency
- (latency, network failures, etc.)

Language	Lifting	Multidirectionality	Glitch avoidance	Support for distribution
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Scala.React	Manual		Y	N
Flapjax	Explicit a implicit		Y (local)	Y ←
AmbientTalk/R	Implicit	N	Y (local)	Y ←
Cousins of React				
Cells	Manual	N	Y	N
Lamport Cells	Manual		N	Y ←
SuperGlue	Manual		Y	N
Trellis	Manual		Y*	N
Radul/Sussman Propagators	Manual	Y	N	N
Coherence	N/A		Y	N
.NET Rx	Manual		N?	N

within
each node

extra care by
developers

authors are
not sure...

Going back to abstractions...

What is manipulated:
Behaviour (continuous) vs. Events (discrete)

siblings of RP - based on Fran

- ♦ about time-varying values (behaviour) and *lifting*

Cousins of RP - less “pure”

- ♦ about “*containers*” with dedicated code to manage dependencies.

Code examples

Language	Host language
Fran [Elliott and Hudak 1997]	Haskell
Yampa [Hudak et al. 2003]	Haskell
Frappé [Courtney 2001]	Java
FrTime [Cooper and Krishnamurthi 2006]	PLT Scheme (now known as Racket)
NewFran [Elliott 2009]	Haskell
Flapjax [Meyerovich et al. 2009]	JavaScript
Scala.React [Maier et al. 2010]	Scala
AmbientTalk/R [Carreton et al. 2010]	AmbientTalk

Siblings
(lifting)

Language	Host language
Cells [Tilton 2008]	CLOS
Lamport Cells [Miller 2003]	E
SuperGlue [McDirmid and Hsieh 2006]	Java
Trellis [Eby 2008]	Python
Radul/Sussman Propagators [Radul and Sussman 2009]	MIT/GNU Scheme
Coherence [Edwards 2009]	Coherence
.NET Rx [Hamilton and Dyer 2010]	C#.NET

Cousins
(dependencies)

Fran & Yampa (Haskell)

```
tempConverter :: Behavior Double
tempConverter = tempF
  where
    tempC = temp
    tempF = (tempC*1.8)+32
```

```
tempConverter = proc -> do
  tempC <- tempSF
  tempF <- (tempC*1.8)+32
  returnA -< tempF
```

```
drawcircle :: ImageB
drawcircle = withColour colour circle
  where
    colour = stepper red (lbp --> green .|. rbp --> red)
```

```
drawCircle = proc input -> do
  lbpE      <- lbp -< input
  rbpE      <- rbp -< input
  redB     <- constantB red
  thecolour <- selectcolour (lbpE `lmerge` rbpE)
  colour    <- rSwitch (redB thecolour)
  returnA -< circle 0 0 1 1 colour
```

FrTime & FlapJax

(Racket & JavaScript)

```
(define (temp-converter)
  (let* ((tempC temperature)
         (tempF (+ (* tempC 1.8) 32)))
    tempF))
```

```
(define (drawcircle)
  (let ((radius 60)
        (colour (new-cell "red")))
    (map-e (lambda (e) (set-cell! colour "green")) left-clicks)
    (map-e (lambda (e) (set-cell! colour "red")) right-clicks)
    (display-shapes
      (list
        (make-circle mouse-pos radius colour)))))
```

```
function tempConverter() {
  var temp = Temperature();
  var tempC = temp;
  var tempF = tempC * 1.8 + 32;
  insertValueB(tempC, "tempCtext", "innerHTML");
  insertValueB(tempF, "tempFtext", "innerHTML");
}
```

```
<body onLoad = "tempConverter()">
<div id= "tempCtext"> </div>
<div id= "tempFtext"> </div>
</body>
```

```
//draw circle at (x,y) and paint it colour
function drawcircle(x, y, colour) {...};

//map button press to colour
function handleMouseEvent(evt) {...};

var buttonE = extractEventE(document,"mousedown");
var colourE = buttonE.mapE(handleMouseEvent);
var colourB = startsWith(colourE, "red");
var canvas = document.getElementById('draw');
drawcircle(mouseLeftB(canvas), mouseTopB(canvas), colourB);
```

language or
library

extends JavaBeans

Frappé (Java)

```
Temperature temp = new Temperature();
Behavior tempC = FRPUtilities.makeBehavior(sched, temp,
                                             "currentTemp");
Behavior tempF = FRPUtilities.liftMethod(sched, temp,
                                         "temperatureConverter", new Behavior[] {tempC});
```

AmbientTalk/R & Scala.React

```
def temperatureConverter := object: {
    def @Reactive temp := Temperature.new();
    def tempC := temp;
    def tempF := tempC * 1.8 + 32;
}
```

```
val tempC = Signal{ Temperature() }
val tempF = Signal{ tempC() * 1.8 + 32}

observe(tempC) { C =>
    // print on label
}
observe(tempF) { F =>
    // print on label
}
```

manual lifting

```
def drawCircle(circle) { ... };

def @Reactive circle := object: {
    def posx := 0;
    def posy := 0;
    def colour := Colour.red;
};

def circleEventSource := changes: circle;
circleEventSource.foreach: { |circle| drawCircle(circle);

def handleMouseEvent(e) {
    // Update the circle object's coordinates and colour given e.
};
```

```
val selectedcolour = mouseDown map {md =>
//transform button press events to colour signal
}
val colour = selectedcolour switchTo Signal{Colour.red}
observe(colour) { c =>
    // redraw circle
}
```

Language	Cousins (dependencies)	Host language
Cells [Tilton 2008]		CLOS
Lamport Cells [Miller 2003]		E
SuperGlue [McDirmid and Hsieh 2006]		Java
Trellis [Eby 2008]		Python
Radul/Sussman Propagators [Radul and Sussman 2009]		MIT/GNU Scheme
Coherence [Edwards 2009]		Coherence
.NET Rx [Hamilton and Dyer 2010]		C#.NET

- Manual lifting
- no combinators (e.g., `merge`, `map-e`, `switch`)
- only `TempConverter` example

(Python)

```
(defmodel TempConverter ()  
  ((tempC :cell t  
   :initform (c-in Temperature)  
   :accessor tempC)  
  (tempF :cell t  
   :initform (c? (+ (* (^tempC) 1.8) 32))  
   :accessor tempF)))
```

Cells

```
class TempConverter(trellis.Component):  
    tempC = trellis.attr(Temperature)  
    tempF = trellis.maintain(  
        lambda self: self.tempC * 1.8 + 32,  
        initially = 32  
    )  
  
    @trellis.perform  
    def viewGUI(self):  
        display "Celsius: ", self.tempC  
        display "Fahrenheit: ", self.tempF
```

Trellis

```
atom Thermometer {  
    export temp : Float;  
}  
  
atom Label {  
    import tempCText : String;  
    import tempFText : String;  
}  
  
let model = new Thermometer;  
let view = new Label;  
let tempF = (model.temp * 1.8) + 32;  
view.tempCText = "Celsius: " + model.temp;  
view.tempFText = "Fahrenheit: "+tempF;
```

SuperGlue

(wraps Java)

Propagators

```
(define (temp-converter C F)  
  (let ((nine/five (make-cell))  
        (C*9/5 (make-cell))  
        (thirty-two (make-cell)))  
    ((constant 1.8) nine/five)  
    ((constant 32) thirty-two)  
    (multiplier C nine/five C*9/5)  
    (adder C*9/5 thirty-two F)))  
  
(define tempC (make-cell Temperature))  
(define tempF (make-cell))  
(temp-converter tempC tempF)
```

(multidirectional)

Coherence

```
temperatureConverter: {  
    tempC = Temperature,  
    tempF = Sum(Product(tempC, 1.8), 32)}
```

(multidirectional)

Lamport Cells

```
def tempConverter(){  
    def tempC := makeLamportSlot(Temperature);  
    def tempF := whenever([tempC], fn{tempC * 1.8 + 32}, fn{true});  
    return tempF;  
}
```

(distributed)

.Net RX

```
var temperature = new Temperature();  
temperature.Subscribe( temp =>  
{  
    var tempC = temp.currentTemperature;  
    var tempF = (tempC*1.8)+32;  
})
```

Other languages

- Reactions take no time – atomic
- Compilation = finite state machine
- E.g. [Esterel](#), [StateCharts](#), [Politi](#), [FairThreads](#)

Synchronous

- program as a graph
- nodes: operations
- arcs: data dependencies
- E.g. [LabVIEW](#), [Simulink](#)

Dataflow

- combination of the 2
- graph known at compile time (static scheduling)
- time plays a key role
- E.g. [Lustre](#), [Signal](#), [[RT-FRP](#), [E-FRP](#)]

**Synchronous
dataflow**

Open questions

Can multidirectionality be embedded in “sibling” RP?

- use of constraints to relate streams **vs.**
- explicitly define operations (first-class values)

Avoiding glitches in a distributed setting?

- Need for *time-stamping*
- Extra centralised clock? (not great)
- Use “ticks” – Guarantee all clocks do not deviate more than 1 tick-time

Handling network failure?

- suggestion: integrating publish/subscribe-style
- self-reference to extension of AmbientTalk/R

Next meetings

Christophe, 28 Feb:

Ingo Maier, Tiark Rompf, and Martin Odersky, **Deprecating the Observer Pattern with Scala.React**, Technical report, École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, 2010

Candidate papers

- Margara, A., & Salvaneschi, G., **We have a DREAM: distributed reactive programming with consistency guarantees**. In: ACM DEBS, 2014.
- Evan Czaplicki and Stephen Chong. **Asynchronous Functional Reactive Programming for GUIs**. In: ACM SIGPLAN PLDI, 2013.
- Meijer, E., **Reactive extensions (Rx): curing your asynchronous programming blues**, In: ACM SIGPLAN CUFP, 2010.
- Andoni L. Carreton, Stijn Mostinckx, Tom Van Cutsem, and Wolfgang De Meuter, **Loosely-coupled distributed reactive programming in mobile ad hoc networks**. In: TOOLS, 2010.
- Ankush Desai, Vivek Gupta, Ethan Jackson, Shaz Qadeer, Sriram Rajamani, and Damien Zufferey - **P: Safe Asynchronous Event-Driven Programming**, 2012 (referred to by Prof. Piessens with respect to state of the art in event-driven programming)
- Geoffrey Mainland Greg Morrisett Matt Welsh - **Flask: Staged Functional Programming for Sensor Networks**, 2008
- Frédéric Boussinot - **Reactive C: An Extension of C to Program Reactive Systems** - 1991
- *Bob Reynders - FRP overview + previous and ongoing work*