

A Syntax for Composable Data Types in Haskell

A User-friendly Syntax for Solving the Expression Problem



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Introduction

data Expr = Const Int | Add Expr Expr | Mul Expr Expr

```
data Expr = Const Int | Add Expr Expr | Mul Expr Expr
eval :: Expr -> Int
eval (Const i) = i
eval (Add e1 e2) = eval e1 + eval e2
eval (Mul e1 e2) = eval e1 * eval e2
```

Introduction

 Extend both data types and set of functions without recompiling old code

- Extend both data types and set of functions without recompiling old code
- The expression problem

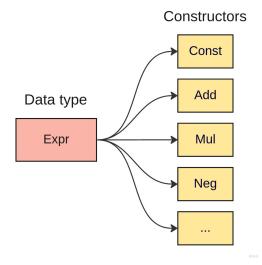
This Project

Designed syntax components for a solution to the expression problem

This Project

- Designed syntax components for a solution to the expression problem
- A transformation into standard Haskell with compdata

Background



Open Data Types

```
open data Expr :: *
Const :: Int -> Expr
Add :: Expr -> Expr -> Expr
Mul :: Expr -> Expr -> Expr
```

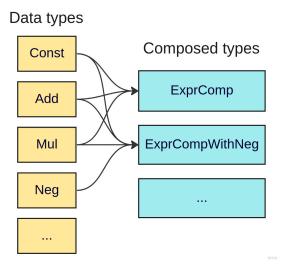
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Const :: Int -> Expr
Add :: Expr -> Expr -> Expr
Mul :: Expr -> Expr -> Expr
open eval :: Expr -> Int
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eval (Const i) = i
eval (Add e1 e2) = eval e1 + eval e2
eval (Mul e1 e2) = eval e1 * eval e2
Neg :: Expr -> Expr
eval (Neg e) = (-1) * eval e
```

Automatic extension of data types

```
open data Expr :: *
Const :: Int -> Expr
Add :: Expr -> Expr -> Expr
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eval (Const i) = i
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Neg :: Expr -> Expr
eval (Neg e) = (-1) * eval e
```

Simple syntax, but limited in expressive power



Data Types in compdata

```
data Term f = In (f (Term f))
data (f :+: g) e = Inl (f e) | Inr (g e)
```

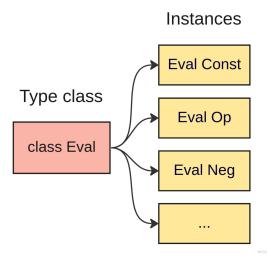
```
data Term f = In (f (Term f))
data (f :+: g) e = Inl (f e) | Inr (g e)
data Const a = Const Int
data Op a = Add a a | Mul a a
```

```
data Term f = In (f (Term f))
data (f :+: g) e = Inl (f e) | Inr (g e)
data Const a = Const Int
data Op a = Add a a | Mul a a
type ExprComp = Term (Const :+: Op)
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data Term f = In (f (Term f))
data (f :+: g) e = Inl (f e) | Inr (g e)
data Const a = Const Int
data Op a = Add a a | Mul a a
type ExprComp = Term (Const :+: Op)
data Neg a = Neg a
type ExprWithNeg = Term (Const :+: Op :+: Neg)
```

```
data Term f = In (f (Term f))
data (f :+: g) e = Inl (f e) | Inr (g e)
data Const a = Const Int
data Op a = Add a a | Mul a a
type ExprComp = Term (Const :+: Op)
data Neg a = Neg a
type ExprWithNeg = Term (Const :+: Op :+: Neg)
    Complex syntax, but higher expressive power
```

Automatic Extension of Functions



```
class Eval f where eval' :: Eval g => f (Term g) \rightarrow Int
```

```
class Eval f where
    eval' :: Eval g => f (Term g) -> Int
eval :: (Eval f) => Term f -> Int
eval = eval' . unTerm
```

```
class Eval f where
    eval' :: Eval g => f (Term g) -> Int

eval :: (Eval f) => Term f -> Int

eval = eval' . unTerm

instance Eval Const where
    eval' (Const i) = i

instance Eval Op where
    eval' (Add e1 e2) = eval e1 + eval e2
    eval' (Mul e1 e2) = eval e1 * eval e2
```

```
class Eval f where
    eval' :: Eval g \Rightarrow f (Term g) \rightarrow Int
eval :: (Eval f) => Term f -> Int
eval = eval' . unTerm
instance Eval Const where
    eval' (Const i) = i
instance Eval Op where
    eval' (Add e1 e2) = eval e1 + eval e2
    eval' (Mul e1 e2) = eval e1 * eval e2
instance (Eval f, Eval g) => Eval (f :+: g) where
    eval' (Inl a) = eval' a
    eval'(Inr b) = eval' b
```

```
class Eval f where
    eval' :: Eval g \Rightarrow f (Term g) \rightarrow Int
eval :: (Eval f) => Term f -> Int
eval = eval' . unTerm
instance Eval Const where
    eval' (Const i) = i
instance Eval Op where
    eval' (Add e1 e2) = eval e1 + eval e2
    eval' (Mul e1 e2) = eval e1 * eval e2
$(derive [liftSum] [''Eval])
```

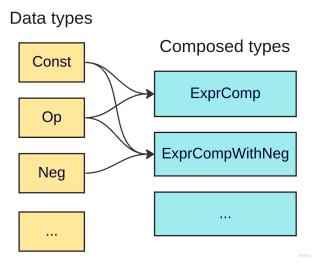
```
class Eval f where
    eval' :: Eval g \Rightarrow f (Term g) \rightarrow Int
eval :: (Eval f) => Term f -> Int
eval = eval' . unTerm
instance Eval Const where
    eval' (Const i) = i
instance Eval Op where
    eval' (Add e1 e2) = eval e1 + eval e2
    eval' (Mul e1 e2) = eval e1 * eval e2
$(derive [liftSum] [''Eval])
instance Eval Neg where
    eval' (Neg e) = (-1) * eval e
```

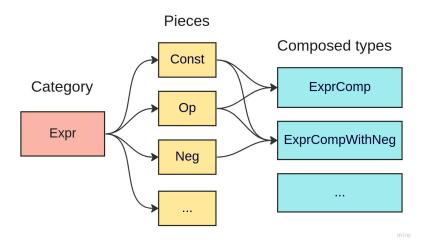
```
threePlusFive :: ExprComp
threePlusFive = In (Inr (Add (In (Inl (Const 3)))
                             (In (Inl (Const 5))))
                    Subsumption
inject :: (g :<: f) => g (Term f) -> Term f
                 Smart constructors
iAdd :: (Op :<: f) => Term f -> Term f -> Term f
iAdd x y = inject (Add x y)
```

```
threePlusFive :: ExprComp
threePlusFive = In (Inr (Add (In (Inl (Const 3)))
                             (In (Inl (Const 5))))
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inject :: (g :<: f) => g (Term f) -> Term f
                 Smart constructors
iAdd :: (Op :<: f) => Term f -> Term f -> Term f
iAdd x y = inject (Add x y)
threePlusFive' :: ExprComp
threePlusFive' = iConst 3 `iAdd` iConst 5
```

Our syntax and transformation

Data Types



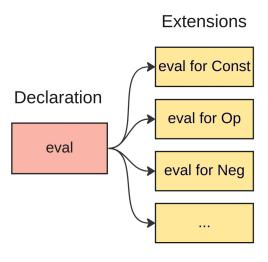


Transformation of Data Types

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type ExprComp = Term (Const :+: Op)

Extensible Functions



Extensible Functions

```
eval -: Expr -> Int
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ext eval for Const where
    eval (Const i) = i

ext eval for Op where
    eval (Add e1 e2) = eval e1 + eval e2
    eval (Mul e1 e2) = eval e1 * eval e2
```

Transformation of Function Declaration

```
eval -: Expr -> Int
```

Transformation of Function Declaration

```
eval -: Expr -> Int
class Eval f where
    eval' :: Eval g => f (Term g) -> Int
$(derive [liftSum] [''Eval])
class Eval_outer t where
    eval :: t \rightarrow Tnt
instance Eval g => Eval_outer (Term g) where
    eval = eval' . unTerm
```

Transformation of Function Extensions

```
ext eval for Const where
   eval (Const i) = i

ext eval for Op where
   eval (Add e1 e2) = eval e1 + eval e2
   eval (Mul e1 e2) = eval e1 * eval e2
```

Transformation of Function Extensions

instance Eval Op where

```
ext eval for Const where
    eval (Const i) = i

ext eval for Op where
    eval (Add e1 e2) = eval e1 + eval e2
    eval (Mul e1 e2) = eval e1 * eval e2

instance Eval Const where
    eval' (Const i) = i
```

eval' (Add e1 e2) = eval e1 + eval e2 eval' (Mul e1 e2) = eval e1 * eval e2

Constructors

```
threePlusFive :: ExprComp
threePlusFive = Const 3 `Add` Const 5
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Constructors

Constructors

threePlusFive :: ExprComp

```
threePlusFive = Const 3 `Add` Const 5

Smart constructors
```

```
threePlusFive :: ExprComp
threePlusFive = iConst 3 `iAdd` iConst 5
```

Piece Constraints

```
constTwo :: Expr ==> (Const)
constTwo = Const 2

twoMulThreePlusFive ::
    Expr ==> (Const | Op)
twoMulThreePlusFive = constTwo `Mul`
    (Const 3 `Add` Const 5)
```

Piece Constraints

```
constTwo :: Const partof e => e
constTwo = Const 2

twoMulThreePlusFive ::
    (Const partof e, Op partof e) => e
twoMulThreePlusFive = constTwo `Mul`
    (Const 3 `Add` Const 5)
```

Piece Constraints

```
constTwo :: Const partof e => e
constTwo = Const 2
twoMulThreePlusFive ::
    (Const partof e, Op partof e) => e
twoMulThreePlusFive = constTwo `Mul`
    (Const 3 `Add` Const 5)
constTwo :: Const :<: f => Term f
twoMulThreePlusFive ::
    (Const :<: f, Op :<: f) => Term f
```

Transforming e to Term f is difficult!

Piece Constraints with PartOf

```
class PartOf f e where
   inject' :: f e -> e
instance f :<: g => PartOf f (Term g) where
   inject' = inject
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Piece Constraints with PartOf

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class PartOf f e where
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instance f :<: g => PartOf f (Term g) where
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constTwo :: PartOf Const e => e

twoMulThreePlusFive ::
   (PartOf Const e, PartOf Op e) => e
```

Smart Constructors with PartOf

```
iConst :: (PartOf Const e) => Int -> e
iConst i = inject' (Const i)

iAdd :: (PartOf Op e) => e -> e -> e
iAdd e1 e2 = inject' (Add e1 e2)

iMul :: (PartOf Op e) => e -> e -> e
iMul e1 e2 = inject' (Mul e1 e2)
```

```
evalCond -: Expr -> Bool -> Int
evalFalse :: Expr ==> (Const | Op) -> Int
evalFalse a = evalCond a False
```

```
evalCond -: Expr -> Bool -> Int
evalFalse :: e with evalCond => e -> Int
evalFalse a = evalCond a False
```

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evalCond -: Expr -> Bool -> Int
evalFalse :: e with evalCond => e -> Int
evalFalse a = evalCond a False

evalFalse :: EvalCond_outer e => e -> Int
evalFalse a = evalCond a False
```

```
evalCond -: Expr -> Bool -> Int
evalFalse :: e with evalCond => e -> Int
evalFalse a = evalCond a False
evalFalse :: EvalCond outer e => e -> Int
evalFalse a = evalCond a False
class EvalCond_outer t where
    evalCond :: t -> Bool -> Int
instance EvalCond g => EvalCond_outer (Term g) where
    evalCond = evalCond' . unTerm
```

Discussion and Conclusion

Multi-Variant Pieces

data piece Expr ==> Op = Add Expr Expr | Mul Expr Expr Should a piece have several constructors?

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data piece Expr = Const Int
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data piece Expr = Mul Expr Expr
type ExprComp = Expr ==> (Const | Add | Mul)
```

Multi-Variant Pieces

```
data piece Expr ==> Op = Add Expr Expr | Mul Expr Expr
      Should a piece have several constructors?
data piece Expr = Const Int
data piece Expr = Add Expr Expr
data piece Expr = Mul Expr Expr
type ExprComp = Expr ==> (Const | Add | Mul)
ext eval (Const i) = i
ext eval (Add e1 e2) = eval e1 + eval e2
ext eval (Mul e1 e2) = eval e1 * eval e2
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Multi-Variant Pieces

```
data piece Expr ==> Op = Add Expr Expr | Mul Expr Expr Should a piece have several constructors?
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data piece Expr = Const Int
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ext eval (Const i) = i
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```

But more piece constraints, larger composed types, no way to group constructors

Conclusion

Accomplishments:

Characterizing some solutions to the expression problem

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- Characterizing some solutions to the expression problem
- A syntax for composable data types
- A working transformation into standard Haskell

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Accomplishments:

- Characterizing some solutions to the expression problem
- A syntax for composable data types
- A working transformation into standard Haskell
- Combined concepts of composable data types and automatically extended data types

The End

Thank you for your attention!