

The missing diamond of Scala variance

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Why does variance matter?

What works in Scala?

What doesn't work?

Variance in a nutshell

type Endo[A] = A => A	invariant
type Get[+A] = Foo => A	covariant
type Put[-A] = A => Foo	contravariant
$X \sim Y \rightarrow \text{Endo}[X] \sim \text{Endo}[Y]$	invariant
$X <: Y \rightarrow \text{Get}[X] <: \text{Get}[Y]$	covariant
$X <: Y \rightarrow \text{Put}[Y] <: \text{Put}[X]$	contravariant

Subtyping is incomplete without variance

Type Equality	
reflexivity	$A \sim A$
symmetry	$A \sim B \rightarrow B \sim A$
transitivity	$A \sim B \wedge B \sim C$ $\rightarrow A \sim C$
congruence	$A \sim B$ $\rightarrow F[A] \sim F[B]$

Subtyping is incomplete without variance

	Type Equality	Type Conformance
reflexivity	$A \sim A$	$A <: A$
symmetry	$A \sim B \rightarrow B \sim A$	$A <: B \wedge B <: A \rightarrow A = B$
transitivity	$A \sim B \wedge B \sim C$ $\rightarrow A \sim C$	$A <: B \wedge B <: C$ $\rightarrow A <: C$
congruence	$A \sim B$ $\rightarrow F[A] \sim F[B]$???

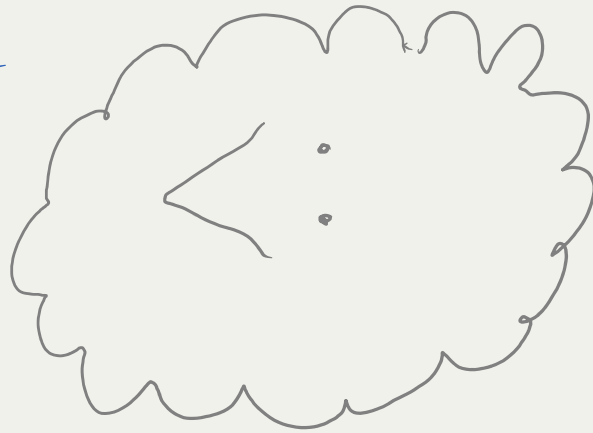
Completing subtyping: variables

```
val aCat = Cat("Audrey")  
val anAnimal: Animal = aCat
```

Completing subtyping: the harmony of a function call

```
def speak(a: Animal): IO[Unit]  
speak(aCat)
```

covariant
aCat
: Cat



contravariant
speak
: Animal → IO[Unit]

The rest

What else does Scala model here?

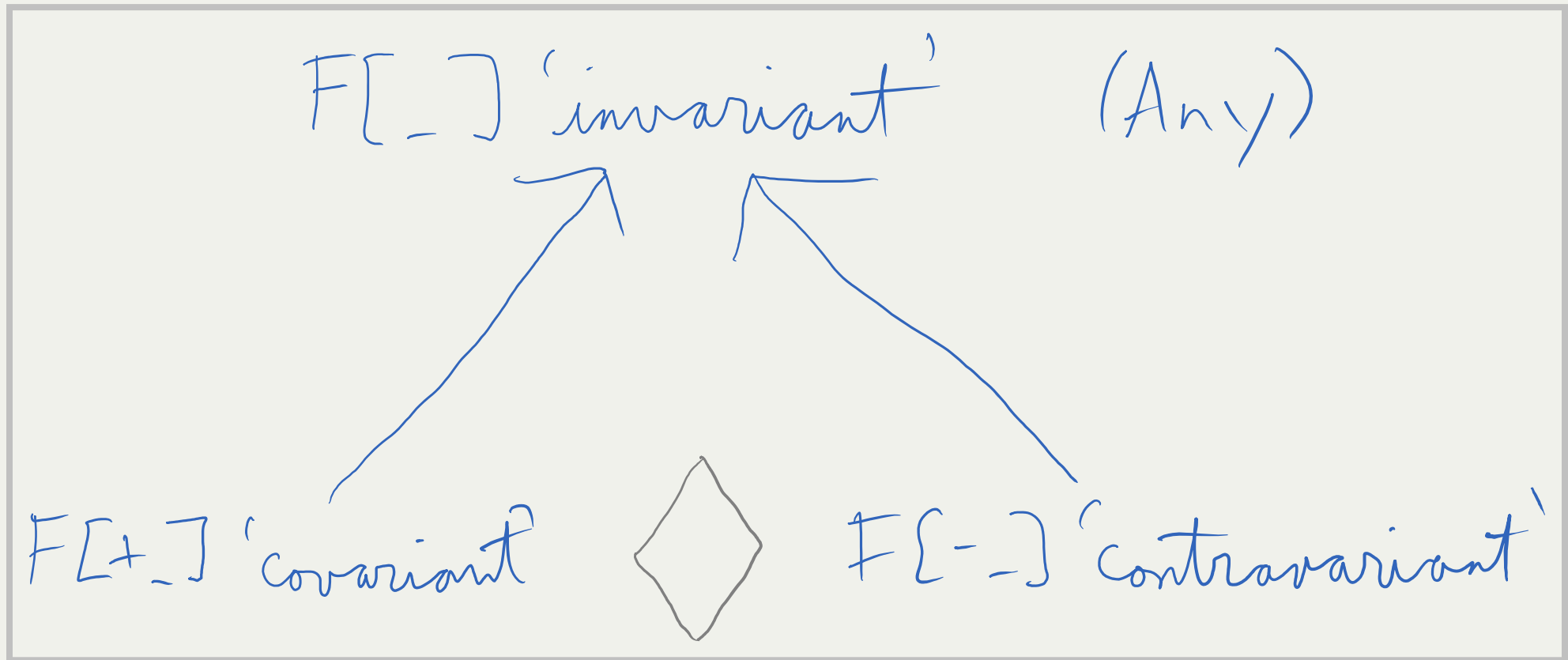
What is it missing?

You *need* this

```
def same[A, F[_]]  
  (fa: F[A]): F[A] = fa
```

```
def widen[A, B >: A, F[+_]]  
  (fa: F[A]): F[B] = fa
```


Variance exhibits a subkinding relation



Flipping variances

`mutable.Seq[A]` extends `Seq[+A]`

`CovCoy[F[+_]]` extends `Coy[F[_]]`

Flipping variances

<code>mutable.</code>	<code>Seq[A]</code>	<code>extends</code>	<code>Seq[+A]</code>
<code>CovCoy</code>	<code>[F[+_]]</code>	<code>extends</code>	<code>Coy[F[_]]</code>
<code>InvMT</code>	<code>[T[_[_]]]</code>	<code>extends</code>	<code>CovMT[T[_[+_]]]</code>
<code>CovMTT</code>	<code>[W[_[_[+_]]]]</code>	<code>extends</code>	<code>InvMTT[W[_[_[_]]]]</code>

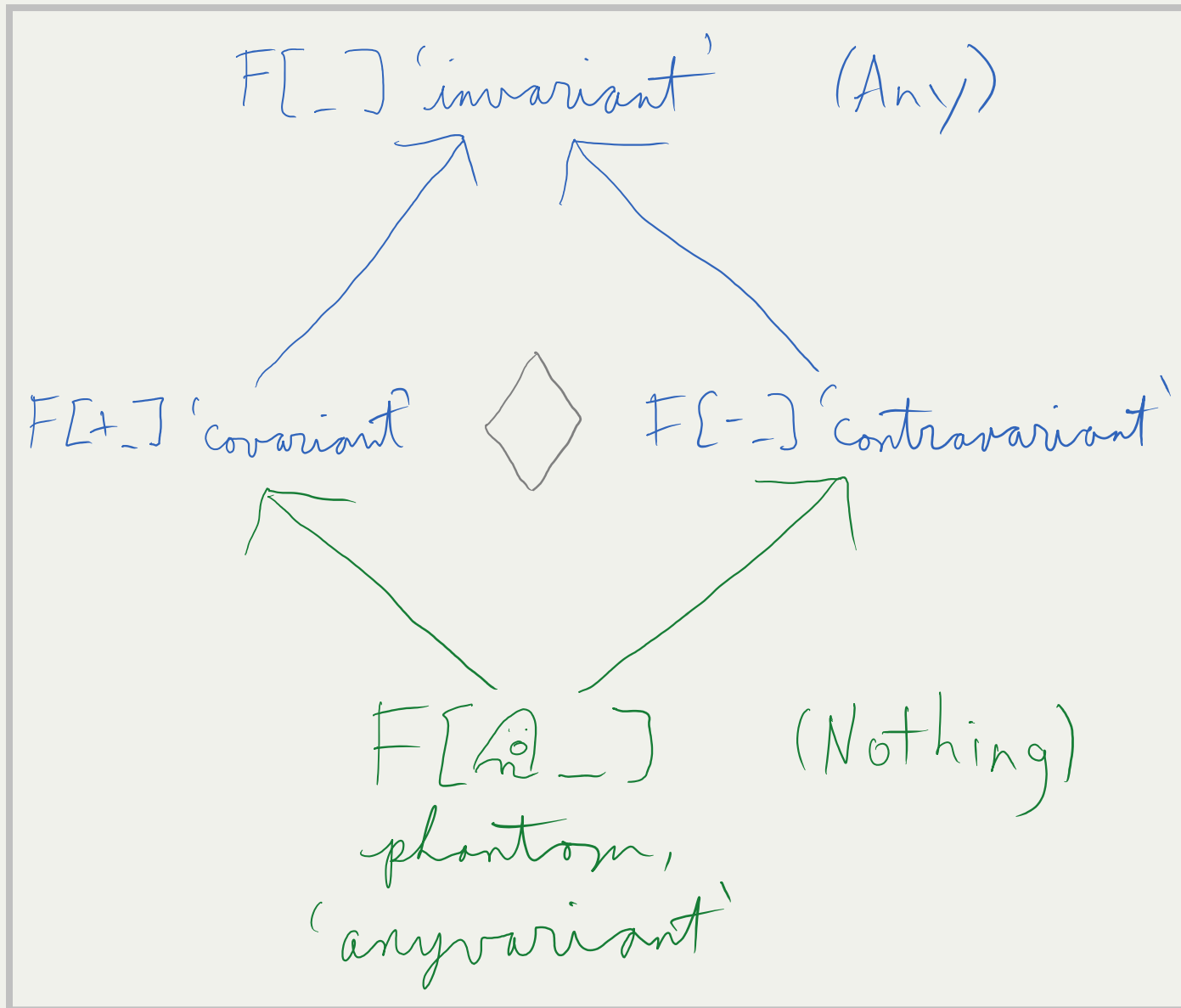
Type parameter positions
are variance-contravariant
(variance variance)

Complete diamond: the bottom variance

type **ConstI**[ **A**] = **Int**

ConstI[**A**] ~ **ConstI**[**B**] phantom, or 

The diamond



Variance of monad transformers

```
case class NewOptionT[F[_], A]  
case class OldOptionT[F[+_], +A]
```

```
(run: F[Option[A]]) // in both cases
```

Variance variables

```
case class OptionT[☹V, F[V☹_], V☹A]
```


GHC type roles

$a \sim b \rightarrow f a \sim f b$ nominal

$a \sim_w b \rightarrow f a \sim_w f b$ representational

$f a \sim_w f b$ phantom

Breakout roles

```
newtype MaybeT m a =  
  MaybeT (m (Maybe a))
```

Harder cases

```
case class Compose[F[_], G[_], A]  
  (run: F[G[A]])
```

There are
[only]
four variances.

References

- “Of variance and functors”, Adelbert Chang, <https://is.gd/yumowo>
- “SI-2066 Unsoundness in overriding methods with higher-order type parameters”, Scala JIRA, <https://is.gd/jifixe>
- “Roles”, GHC Wiki, <https://is.gd/pugupu>

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