

Notions of Stack-Manipulating Computation and Relative Monads

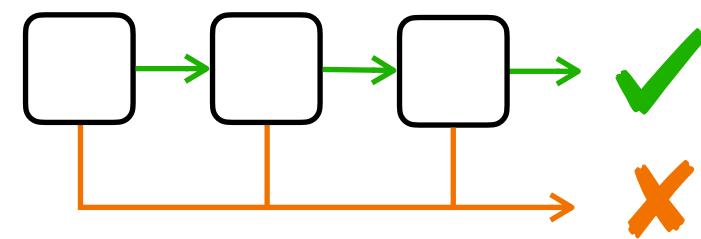
OOPSLA' 25

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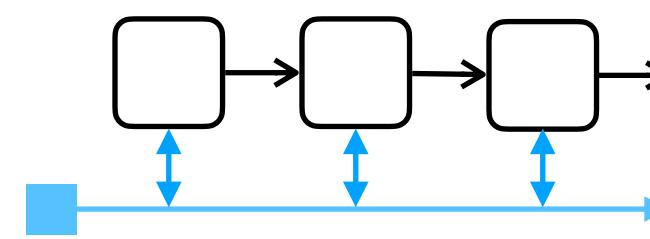


Effects

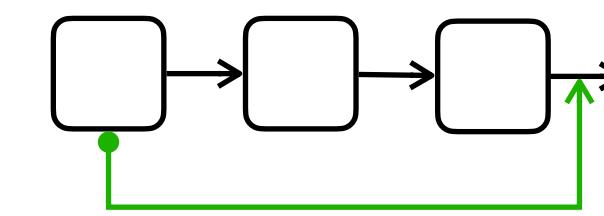
Exception



State



Continuations



How do we abstract over effects in high-level programming languages?

Monads

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash V : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{ret } V : T A} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash M : T A \quad \Gamma, x : A \vdash N : T A'}{\Gamma \vdash \text{do } x \leftarrow M; N : T A'}$$

$T A$ types an effectful program that returns value of type A

Monads

Chain Effectful Programs via *monads*

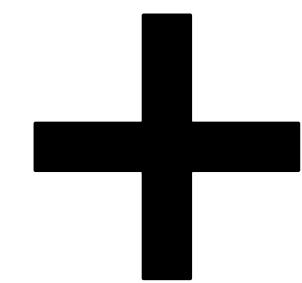
$$\Gamma \vdash V : A$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{ret } V : T A$$

$$\Gamma \vdash M : T A$$

$$\Gamma, x : A \vdash N : T A'$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{do } x \leftarrow M; N : T A'$$



Interfaces for Specific Effects

Exception E

$$\text{raise} : E \rightarrow T A$$

$$\text{Exn } A = A + E$$

State S

$$\text{get} : 1 \rightarrow T S$$

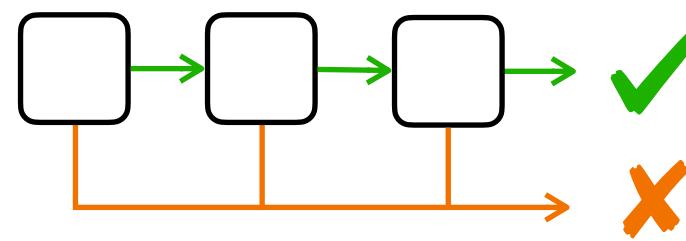
$$\text{set} : S \rightarrow T 1$$

Continuation R

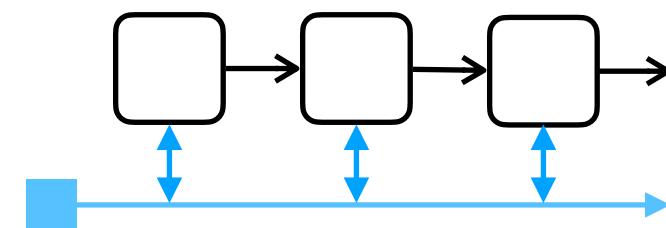
$$\text{callcc} : ((A \rightarrow T A') \rightarrow T A) \rightarrow T A$$

Effects

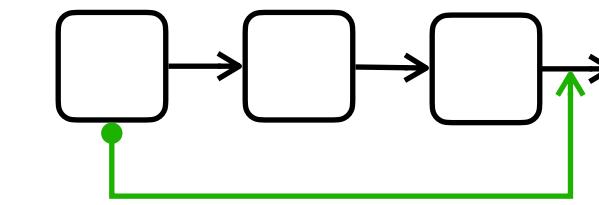
Exception



State



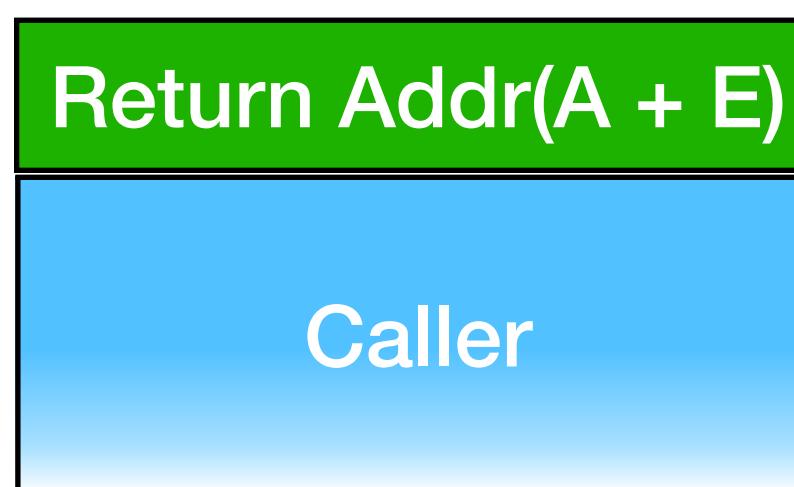
Continuation



How do we implement effects in programming language implementation?

3 Implementations of Exceptions

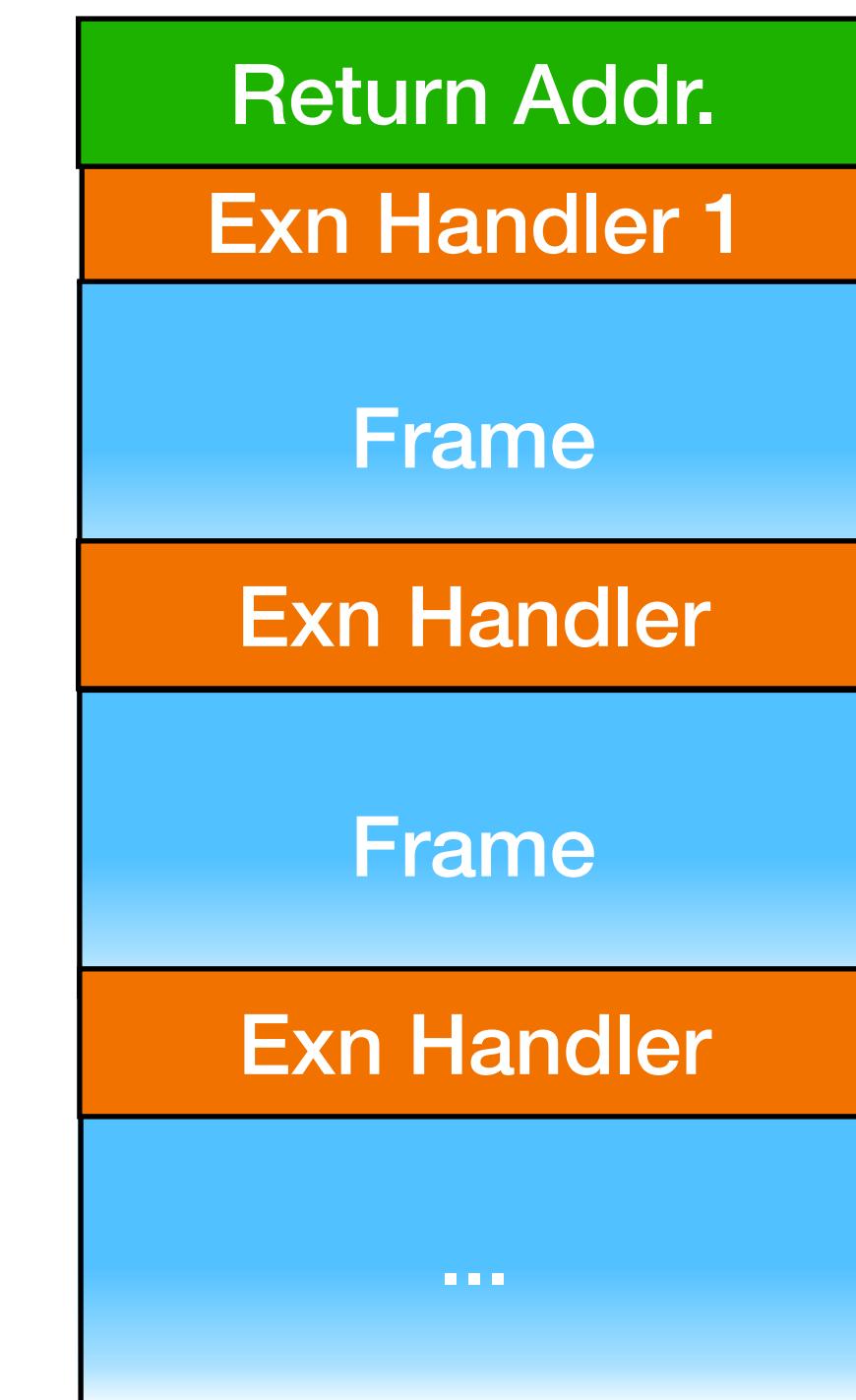
One continuation



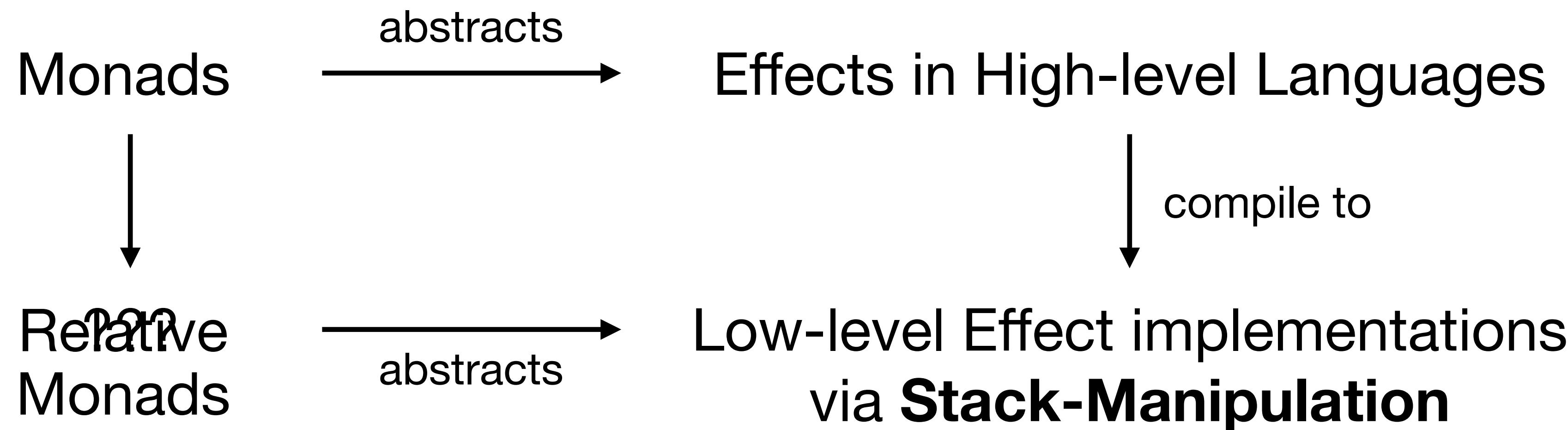
Two continuations



stack walking +
exception handlers



Monads in My Compiler?



Contribution

- Adapt *relative monads* to CBPV to abstract over low-level effects
- Introduce *monadic blocks*, an extension of do-notation for CBPV
- Automatic derivation of *relative monad transformers* to compose effects

Call-by-push-value

ValueType
classifies data

Basic Data	Int
Tagged Unions	$A + A'$
Tuples	$A \times A'$
Closures	Closure B
Existential	$\exists X.A$

```
data List (A : VType)
| +Nil : Unit
| +Cons : A * List A
```

ComputationType
classifies stacks

Stack-passed Argument	$A \rightarrow B$
Destructor Tag	$B \& B'$
Continuation	Return A
Polymorphism	$\forall X.B$

```
codata VarArg (A : VType) (C : CType)
| .more : A -> VarArg A B
| .done : B
```

Monads for CBPV

- The natural notion of monad for CBPV isn't quite a monad
 - Similar to monads but change the **kinds** of types

Monad $T : \text{ValueType} \rightarrow \text{ValueType}$

Relative Monad $T : \text{ValueType} \rightarrow \text{ComputationType}$

TA types the stack for a computation performing effects and returning A

CBPV Relative Monad Interface

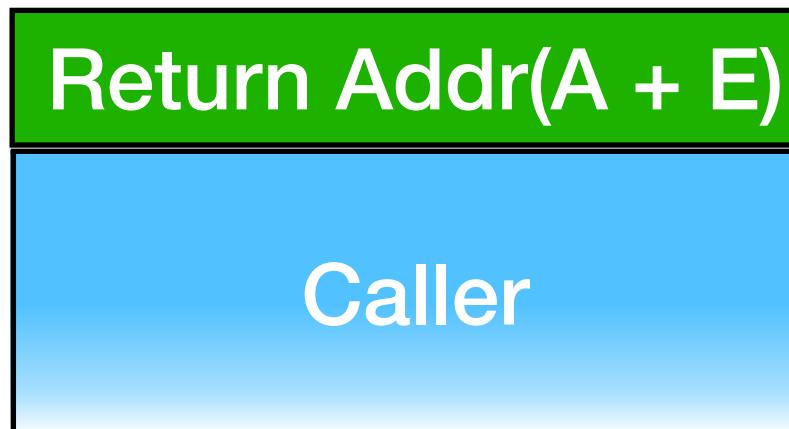
Kinds change, but the monad interface is otherwise unchanged!

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash V : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{ret } V : T A} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash M : T A \quad \Gamma, x : A \vdash N : T A'}{\Gamma \vdash \text{do } x \leftarrow M; N : T A'}$$

state, reader, writer, error, continuation, free monads, etc

3 Implementations of Exceptions

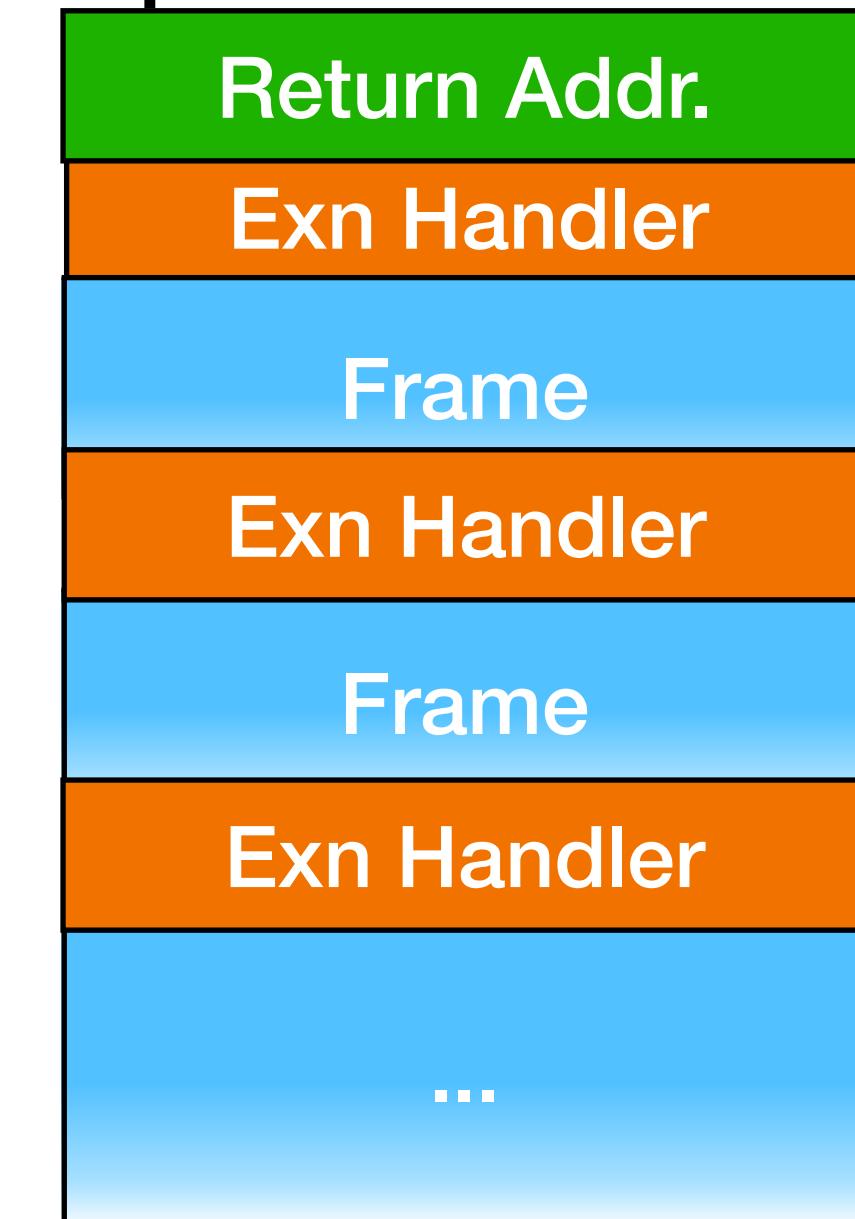
One continuation



Two continuations



Stack Walking +
Exception Handlers



Ret (A + E)

forall R.

Closure (E -> R) ->

Closure (A -> R) ->

R

codata Exn3 E A where

| .try : forall E' .

Closure (E -> Exn3 E' A) -> Exn3 E' A

| .kont : forall A' .

Closure (A -> Exn3 E A') -> Exn3 E A'

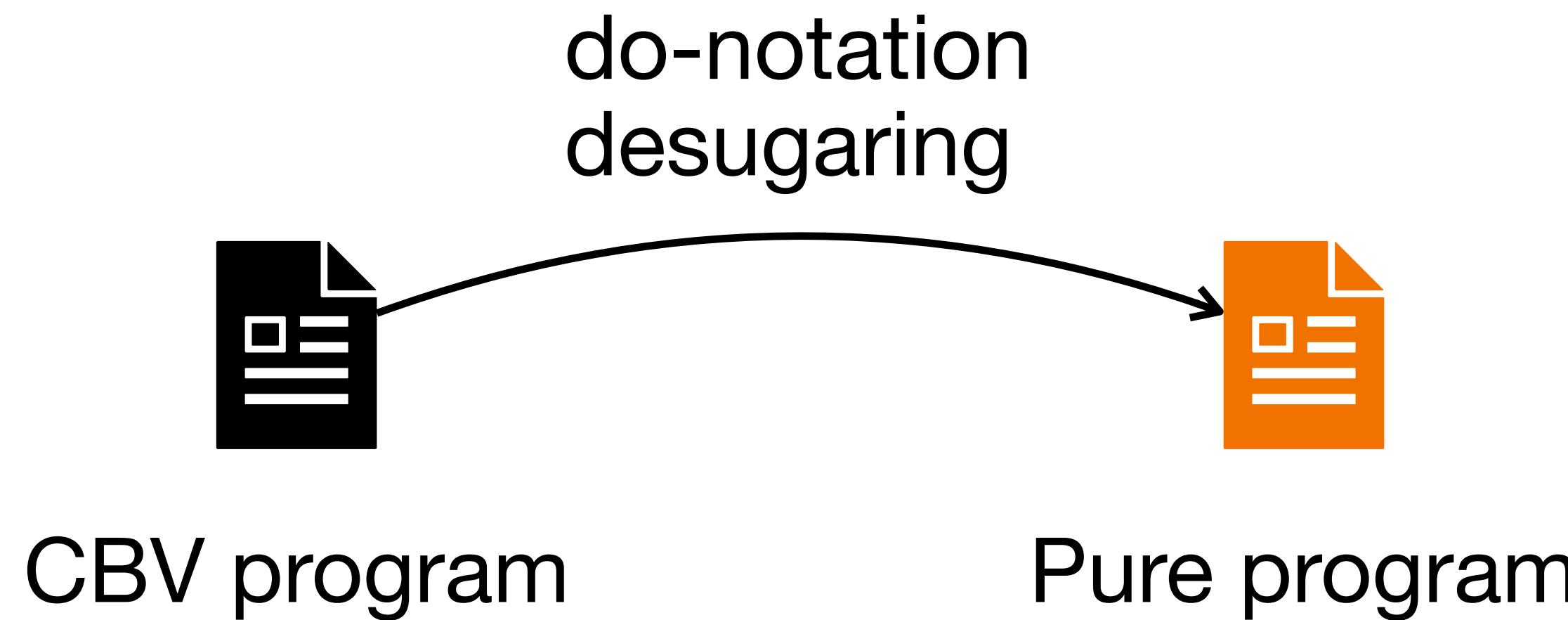
| .done : Ret (Either E A)

end

Contribution

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- Introduce *monadic blocks*, an extension of do-notation for CBPV
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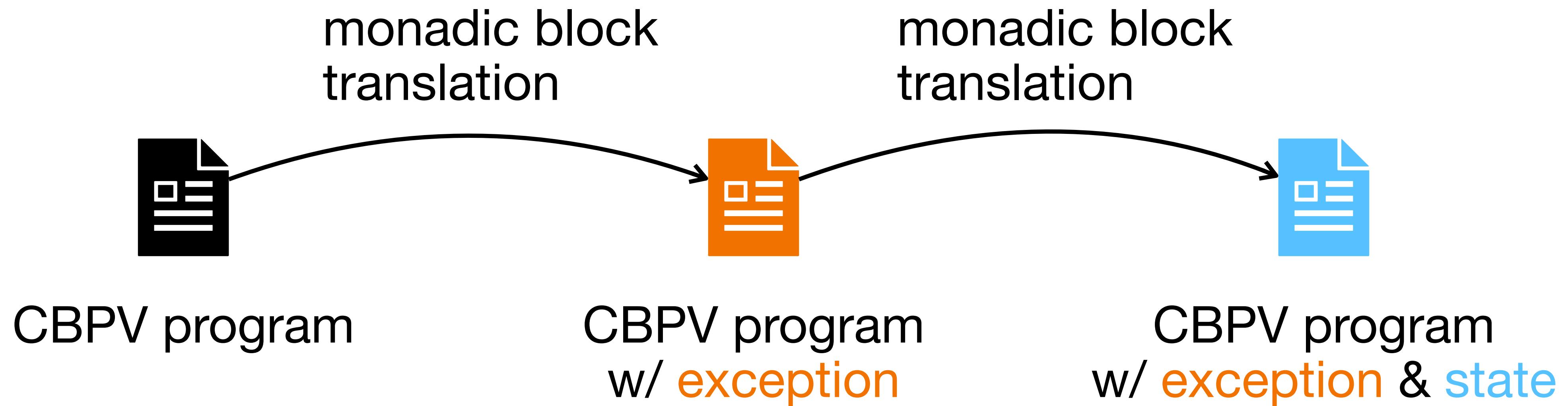
Embedded Effectful Programming



Moggi:

Given a monad on a model of pure lambda calculus, we can construct a model of call-by-value lambda calculus

Embedded Effectful Programming in CBPV



Fundamental Theorem of CBPV Relative Monads

Given a CBPV *relative monad* T , we construct a new CBPV model s.t. all closed CBPV program can be reinterpreted w.r.t. *relative monad* T .

Monadic Blocks

```
monadic fn raise ->
  do a <- 1 - 1;
  do b <- if a = 0
    then ! raise "..."
    else 42 / a;
  ret b
end
```

Algebra Translation

```
fn mo -> fn raise ->
  ! mo.bind { 1 - 1 }
  { fn a ->
    ! mo.bind
    { if a = 0
      then ! raise "..."
      else 42 / a }
    { fn b -> ! mo.return b }}
```

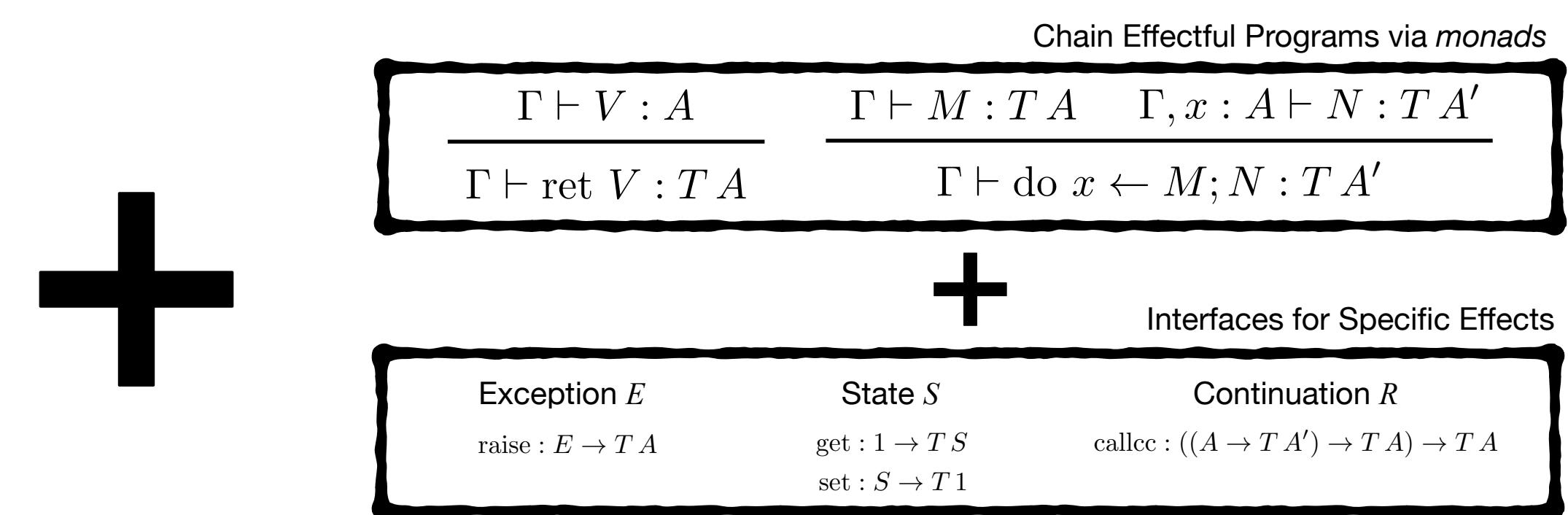
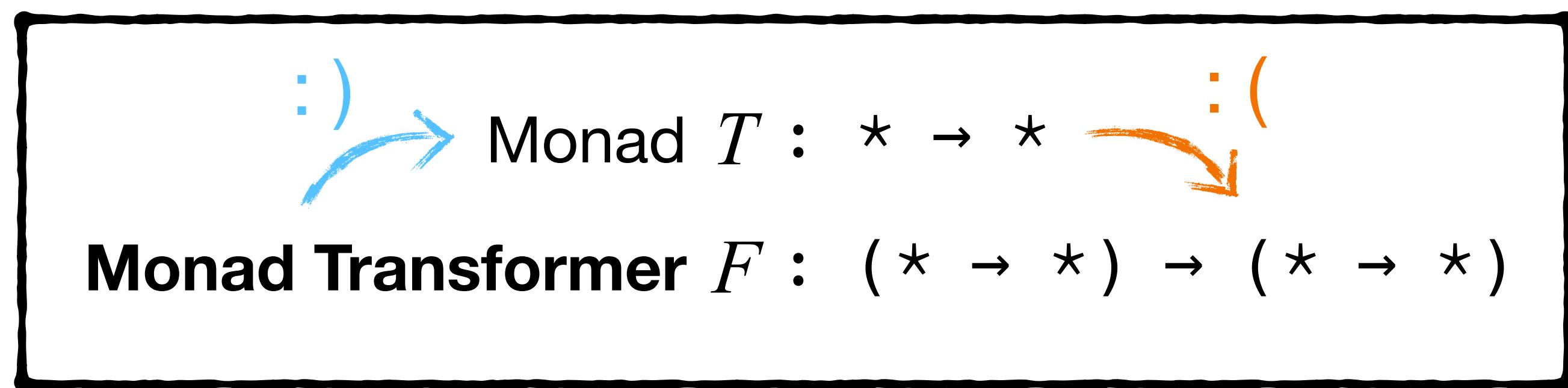
Contribution

Embedded Effectful Programming in CBPV

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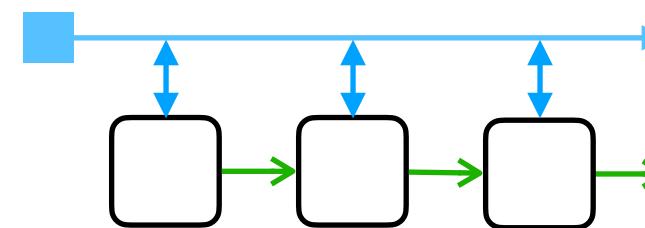
Monad Transformers for Effect Composition

Compose Effects via *monad transformers*

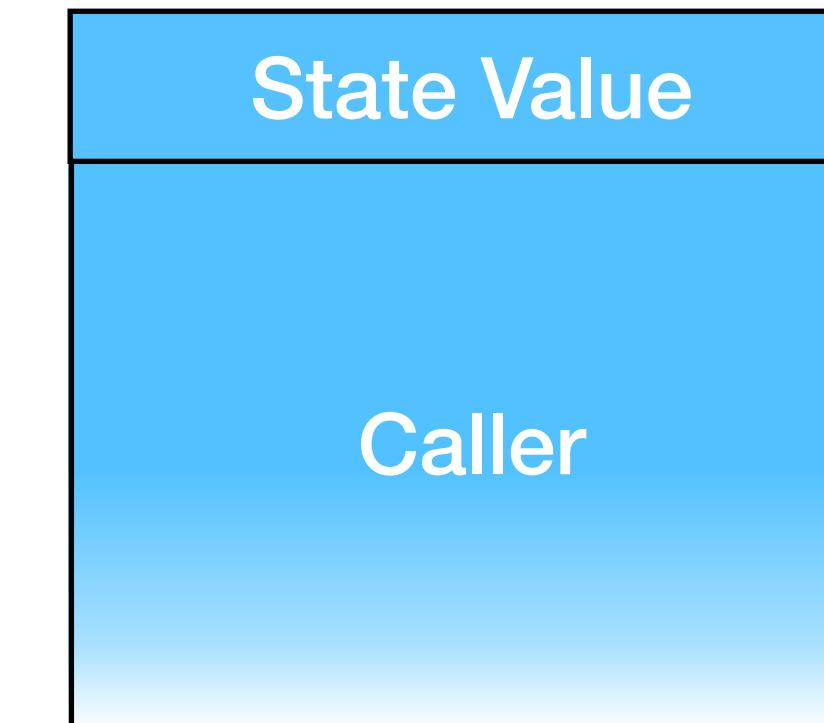


Relative Monads Compose for Free!

State

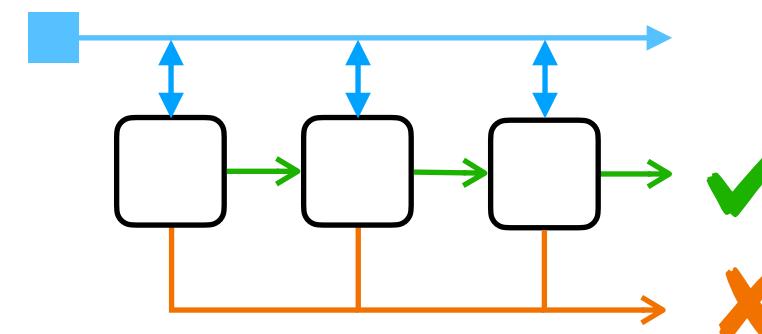


Runtime Stack

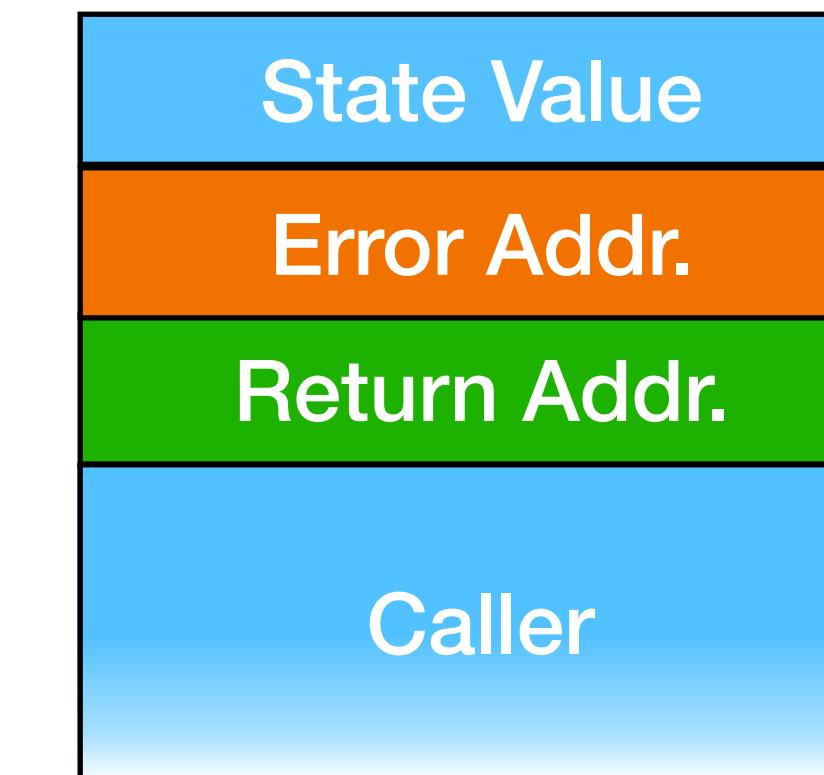


Relative Monads Compose for Free!

Exception & State



Runtime Stack



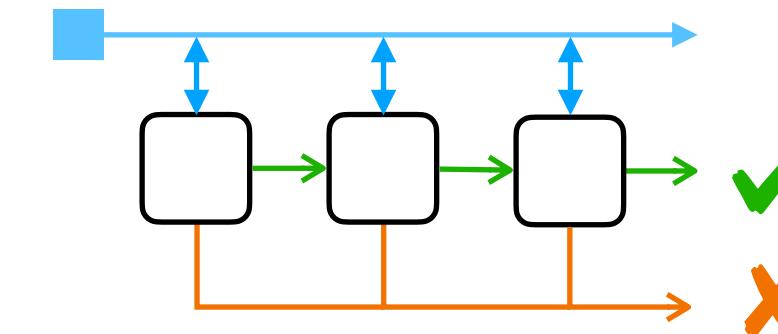
Relative Monads are always polymorphic over **tail** of the stack

Every Relative Monad comes from a Monad Transformer

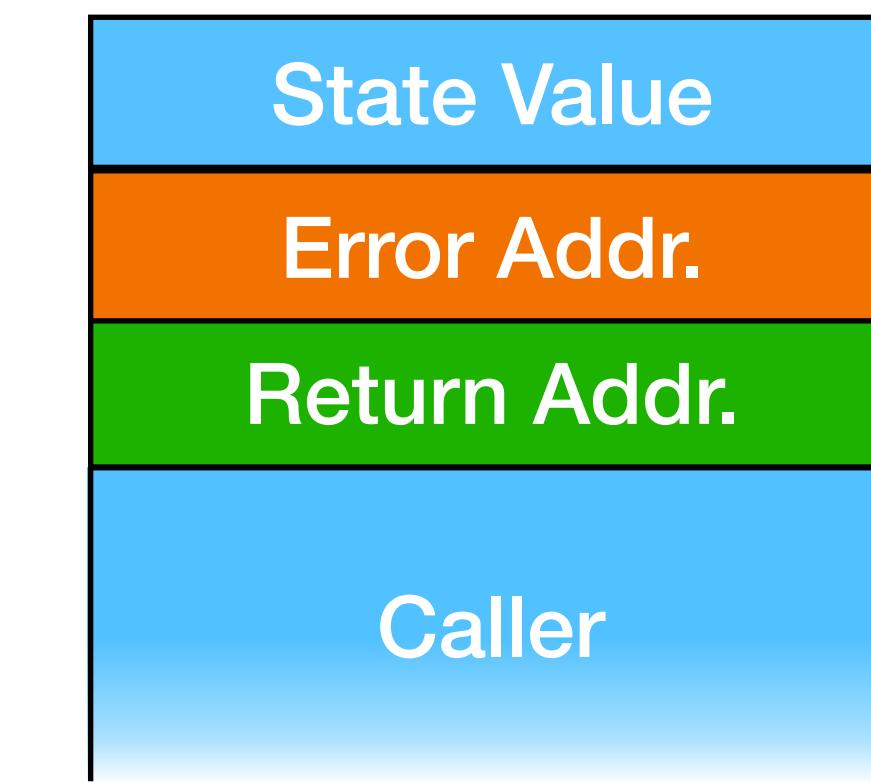
Monadic Block in CBPV



Exception & State



Runtime Stack



Relative monad transformers can be automatically derived via *monadic blocks*

Discussion

- More in paper
 - Common Relative Monad Instances and Stack-Walking Exceptions
 - Relative Monad, Algebras and their Laws
 - Algebra Translation implementing Monadic Blocks, correctness proofs
- Implementation in our research language, Zydeco
- Future work
 - CBPV as a stack-based IR in compilers
 - Relative Comonads?



Conclusion

Relative Monads for Stack-based Effect Implementations

- Adapt *relative monads* to CBPV to program with low-level effects
- Introduce *monadic blocks* to parameterize CBPV program w/ effects
- Automatically derive *relative monad transformers* to compose effects

