Modularity and Backpack

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MirageOS

 ${\sf TODO\ picture\ of\ unikernel}$

MirageOS

TODO picture of HTTP app with dependencies

Exhibit 1
MirageOS

The compiler heavily emphasises static type checking, and the resulting binaries are fast native code with no runtime type information and the module system is among the most powerful in a general-purpose programming language in terms of permitting flexible and safe code reuse and refactoring.

Technical Background of MirageOS

ML Modules Structures

```
structure IntInteger =
struct
  type integer = int
  val zero = 0
  val succ n = n + 1
  fun add a b = a + b
  fun mul a b = a * b
end
```

ML Modules

Signatures

```
signature INTEGER =
sig
    type integer
    val zero: integer
    val succ: integer -> integer
    fun add: integer -> integer -> integer
    fun mul: integer -> integer -> integer
```

ML Modules

Functors

```
functor RationalFun(I: INTEGER) =
    struct
    type rational = I.integer * I.integer
    fun nom (n, _) = n
    fun denom (_, d) = d
    fun add (n1, d1) (n2, d2) =
        (I.add (I.mul n1 d2) (I.mul n2 d1),
        I.mul d1 d2)
    end
```

structure IntRational = RationalFun(IntInteger)

ML Modules

TODO: Mirage app diagram

tagstream-conduit

Exhibit 2

Exhibit 3 tagsoup

```
class (Typeable a, Eq a) => StringLike a where
  empty     :: a
  cons     :: Char -> a -> a
  uncons     :: a -> Maybe (Char, a)
  toString     :: a -> String
  fromString    :: String -> a
  -- [...]
```

Backpack Signatures

```
module IntegerSig where
```

data Integer

```
zero :: Integer
succ :: Integer
add :: Integer -> Integer -> Integer
mul :: Integer -> Integer -> Integer
```

Backpack Mixins

```
module Rational where
import qualified IntegerSig as I
data Rational = R \mid .Integer \mid .Integer
nom (R n _) = n
denom(R d) = d
add (R n1 d1) (R n2 d2) =
  R (I.add (I.mul n1 d2) (I.mul n2 d1))
   (I.mul d1 d2)
```