

Hasochism

The pleasure and pain of dependently typed Haskell programming

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(joint work with Conor McBride)

```
data Nat = Z | S Nat deriving (Show, Eq, Ord)
```

```
data Vec :: Nat → * → * where
```

```
  V0  :: Vec Z x
```

```
  (:>) :: x → Vec n x → Vec (S n) x
```

```
type family (m :: Nat) :+ (n :: Nat) :: Nat
```

```
type instance Z    :+ n = n
```

```
type instance S m :+ n = S (m :+ n)
```

```
vappend :: Vec m x → Vec n x → Vec (m :+ n) x
```

```
vappend V0      ys = ys
```

```
vappend (x :> xs) ys = x :> vappend xs ys
```

Singletons

Inverting vappend:

$$\text{vchop} :: \text{Vec } (m :+ n) \ x \rightarrow (\text{Vec } m \ x, \text{Vec } n \ x) \quad \text{-- } (\times)$$

We cannot write vchop as m is not available at run time.

Singleton GADT for naturals:

```
data Natty :: Nat → ★ where  
  Zy :: Natty Z  
  Sy :: Natty n → Natty (S n)
```

If we pass in a Natty m , then we can compute over it at run time:

```
vchop :: Natty m → Vec (m :+ n) x → (Vec m x, Vec n x)  
vchop Zy      xs      = (V0,      xs)  
vchop (Sy m) (x :> xs) = (x :> ys, zs)  
  where (ys, zs) = vchop m xs
```

Proxies

Compute the first component of vchop:

```
vtake :: Natty m → Vec (m :+ n) x → Vec m x -- (×)
vtake Zy      xs      = V0
vtake (Sy m) (x :> xs) = x :> vtake m xs
```

Doesn't type check because GHC does not know how to instantiate n in the recursive call.

A proxy is an explicit representation of a type:

```
data Proxy :: κ → ★ where
  Proxy :: Proxy i
```

This type checks:

```
vtake :: Natty m → Proxy n → Vec (m :+ n) x → Vec m x
vtake Zy      n xs      = V0
vtake (Sy m) n (x :> xs) = x :> vtake m n xs
```

Generate a proxy from existing data:

```
proxy :: f i → Proxy i
proxy _ = Proxy
```

Implicit singletons

```
class NATTY (n :: Nat) where  
  natty :: Natty n  
instance NATTY Z where  
  natty = Zy  
instance NATTY n  $\Rightarrow$  NATTY (S n) where  
  natty = Sy natty
```

An implicit version of `vtake` that infers the required length from the result type:

```
vtrunc :: NATTY m  $\Rightarrow$  Proxy n  $\rightarrow$  Vec (m :+ n) x  $\rightarrow$  Vec m x  
vtrunc = vtake natty
```

```
> vtrunc Proxy (1 :> 2 :> 3 :> 4 :> V0) :: Vec (S (S Z)) Int  
1 :> 2 :> V0
```

Four kinds of quantifier

	implicit	explicit
static	$\forall (n :: \text{Nat}).$	$\forall (n :: \text{Nat}). \text{Proxy } n \rightarrow$
dynamic	$\forall n. \text{NATTY } n \Rightarrow$	$\forall n. \text{Natty } n \rightarrow$

Instances for indexed types

instance NATTY $n \Rightarrow$ Applicative (Vec n) **where**

pure = vcopies natty

($\langle \star \rangle$) = vapp

vcopies :: $\forall n\ x.$ Natty $n \rightarrow x \rightarrow$ Vec $n\ x$

vcopies Zy $x = V0$

vcopies (Sy n) $x = x \mathrel{:}> \text{vcopies } n\ x$

vapp :: $\forall n\ s\ t.$ Vec $n\ (s \rightarrow t) \rightarrow$ Vec $n\ s \rightarrow$ Vec $n\ t$

vapp V0 V0 = V0

vapp ($f \mathrel{:}> fs$) ($s \mathrel{:}> ss$) = $f\ s \mathrel{:}> \text{vapp } fs\ ss$

Converting between implicit and explicit singletons

Implicit to explicit:

$$\text{natty} :: \text{NATTY } n \Rightarrow \text{Natty } n$$

Explicit to implicit:

$$\text{natter} :: \text{Natty } n \rightarrow (\text{NATTY } n \Rightarrow t) \rightarrow t$$
$$\text{natter } \text{Zy} \quad t = t$$
$$\text{natter } (\text{Sy } n) \quad t = \text{natter } n \quad t$$

Proof objects

```
data Cmp :: Nat → Nat → ★ where  
  LTNat :: Natty z → Cmp m (m :+ S z)  
  EQNat ::           Cmp m m  
  GTNat :: Natty z → Cmp (n :+ S z) n
```

```
cmp :: Natty m → Natty n → Cmp m n  
cmp Zy      Zy      = EQNat  
cmp Zy      (Sy n) = LTNat n  
cmp (Sy m) Zy      = GTNat m  
cmp (Sy m) (Sy n) = case cmp m n of  
  LTNat z → LTNat z  
  EQNat   → EQNat  
  GTNat z → GTNat z
```

The Procrustes function

Fit a vector of length m into a vector of length n by padding or trimming as necessary:

```
procrustes :: a → Natty m → Natty n → Vec m a → Vec n a  
procrustes p m n xs = case cmp m n of  
  LTNat z → vappend xs (vcopies (Sy z) p)  
  EQNat   → xs  
  GTNat z → vtake n (proxy (Sy z)) xs
```

```
data Box :: ((Nat, Nat) → ★) → (Nat, Nat) → ★ where  
  Stuff ::  $p\ wh \rightarrow \text{Box } p\ wh$   
  Clear ::  $\text{Box } p\ wh$   
  Hor   ::  $\text{Natty } w_1 \rightarrow \text{Box } p'(w_1, h) \rightarrow$   
            $\text{Natty } w_2 \rightarrow \text{Box } p'(w_2, h) \rightarrow \text{Box } p'(w_1 :+ w_2, h)$   
  Ver   ::  $\text{Natty } h_1 \rightarrow \text{Box } p'(w, h_1) \rightarrow$   
            $\text{Natty } h_2 \rightarrow \text{Box } p'(w, h_2) \rightarrow \text{Box } p'(w, h_1 :+ h_2)$ 
```

Boxes are monads in a category of indexed types

Morphisms:

type $s \rightarrow t = \forall i. s\ i \rightarrow t\ i$

Monads over indexed types:

class MonadIx ($m :: (\kappa \rightarrow \star) \rightarrow (\kappa \rightarrow \star)$) **where**
 returnIx :: $a \rightarrow m\ a$
 extendIx :: $(a \rightarrow m\ b) \rightarrow (m\ a \rightarrow m\ b)$

Box is a MonadIx:

instance MonadIx Box **where**
 returnIx = Stuff
 extendIx f (Stuff c) = $f\ c$
 extendIx f Clear = Clear
 extendIx f (Hor $w_1\ b_1\ w_2\ b_2$) =
 Hor w_1 (extendIx $f\ b_1$) w_2 (extendIx $f\ b_2$)
 extendIx f (Ver $h_1\ b_1\ h_2\ b_2$) =
 Ver h_1 (extendIx $f\ b_1$) h_2 (extendIx $f\ b_2$)

Two flavours of conjunction for indexed things

Separating conjunction:

data $(p :: \iota \rightarrow \star) :: (q :: \kappa \rightarrow \star) :: (\iota, \kappa) \rightarrow \star$ **where**
 $(:\&:) :: p \iota \rightarrow q \kappa \rightarrow (p :: q) '(\iota, \kappa)$

Non-separating conjunction:

data $(p :: \kappa \rightarrow \star) :: (q :: \kappa \rightarrow \star) :: \kappa \rightarrow \star$ **where**
 $(:\&:) :: p \kappa \rightarrow q \kappa \rightarrow (p :: q) k$

```
juxH :: Size '(w1, h1) → Size '(w2, h2) →  
      Box p '(w1, h1) → Box p '(w2, h2) →  
      Box p '(w1 :+ w2, Max h1 h2)
```

```
type Size = Natty :*: Natty
```

```
type family Max (m :: Nat) (n :: Nat) :: Nat
```

```
type instance Max Z      n      = n
```

```
type instance Max (S m) Z      = S m
```

```
type instance Max (S m) (S n) = S (Max m n)
```

Juxtaposition (broken)

```
juxH (w1 :&&: h1) (w2 :&&: h2) b1 b2 =  
  case cmp h1 h2 of  
    LTNat n → Hor w1 (Ver h1 b1 (Sy n) Clear) w2 b2  -- (×)  
    EQNat   → Hor w1 b1 w2 b2                        -- (×)  
    GTNat n → Hor w1 b1 w2 (Ver h2 b2 (Sy n) Clear)  -- (×)
```

Doesn't type check because GHC has no way of knowing that the height of the resulting box is the maximum of the heights of the component boxes.

```

juxH (w1 :&&: h1) (w2 :&&: h2) b1 b2 =
  case cmp h1 h2 of
    LTNat z      → maxLT h1 z $ Hor w1 (Ver h1 b1 (Sy z) Clear) w2 b2
    EQNat        → maxEQ h1 $ Hor w1 b1 w2 b2
    GTNat z      → maxGT h2 z $ Hor w1 b1 w2 (Ver h2 b2 (Sy z) Clear)

maxLT :: ∀m z t. Natty m → Natty z →
  ((Max m (m :+ S z) ~ (m :+ S z)) ⇒ t) → t
maxLT Zy      z t  = t
maxLT (Sy m) z t  = maxLT m z t

maxEQ :: ∀m t. Natty m → ((Max m m ~ m) ⇒ t) → t
maxEQ Zy      t  = t
maxEQ (Sy m) t  = maxEQ m t

maxGT :: ∀n z t. Natty n → Natty z →
  ((Max (n :+ S z) n ~ (n :+ S z)) ⇒ t) → t
maxGT Zy      z t  = t
maxGT (Sy n) z t  = maxGT n z t

```


Type equations for free

```
data Cmp :: Nat → Nat → ★ where  
  LTNat :: Natty z → Cmp m (m :+ S z)  
  EQNat ::           Cmp m m  
  GTNat :: Natty z → Cmp (n :+ S z) n
```

Make GADT type equations explicit:

```
data Cmp :: Nat → Nat → ★ where  
  LTNat :: ((m :+ S z) ~ n) ⇒ Natty z → Cmp m n  
  EQNat :: (m ~ n)           ⇒           Cmp m n  
  GTNat :: (m ~ (n :+ S z)) ⇒ Natty z → Cmp m n
```

Add more type equations:

```
data Cmp :: Nat → Nat → ★ where  
  LTNat :: ((m :+ S z) ~ n, Max m n ~ n) ⇒ Natty z → Cmp m n  
  EQNat :: (m ~ n,           Max m n ~ m) ⇒           Cmp m n  
  GTNat :: (m ~ (n :+ S z), Max m n ~ m) ⇒ Natty z → Cmp m n
```

```

juxH :: Size '(w1, h1) → Size '(w2, h2) →
      Box p '(w1, h1) → Box p '(w2, h2) →
      Box p '(w1 :+ w2, Max h1 h2)
juxH (w1 :&&: h1) (w2 :&&: h2) b1 b2 =
  case cmp h1 h2 of
    LTNat z → Hor w1 (Ver h1 b1 (Sy z) Clear) w2 b2
    EQNat   → Hor w1 b1 w2 b2
    GTNat z → Hor w1 b1 w2 (Ver h2 b2 (Sy z) Clear)
  
```

The required properties of maximum are available as type equations in the proof object.

- ▶ Can add extra type equations to `Cmp` by hand.
- ▶ Seems difficult to be more modular without higher-order constraints.
- ▶ Works for other equations concerning properties of functions such as subtraction that are defined inductively on the structure of natural numbers.