

Effect typing

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Effect polymorphism

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Example: choice and failure

$\text{maybeFail} : \forall e.A!(e \uplus \{\text{fail} : a.1 \rightarrow a\}) \Rightarrow \text{Maybe } A!e$

$\text{allChoices} : \forall e.A!(e \uplus \{\text{choose} : 1 \rightarrow \text{Bool}\}) \Rightarrow \text{List } A!e$

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With explicit type applications we may write:

handle (**handle** drunkTosses 2 **with** maybeFail {choose : 1 → Bool}) **with** allChoices ∅

or

handle (**handle** drunkTosses 2 **with** allChoices {fail : a.1 → a}) **with** maybeFail ∅

Effect polymorphism via row polymorphism

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Row polymorphism also works nicely for polymorphic variants and **effect polymorphism**

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Row polymorphism also works nicely for polymorphic variants and **effect polymorphism**

For effect handlers labels are either operation names or effect names

Rémy-style row polymorphism

Rows as maps from labels to type-level maybes — each label is either present with type A ($\text{Pre}(A)$) or absent (Abs)

Duplicate labels disallowed

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Example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{maybeFail} &: \forall (e : \text{Row}_{\{\text{fail}\}}), (p : \text{Presence}). \\ &\quad A!({\text{fail}} : (a : \text{Type}).1 \rightarrow a; e) \Rightarrow \text{Maybe } A!{\text{fail}} : p; e \\ \text{allChoices} &: \forall (e : \text{Row}_{\{\text{choose}\}}), (p : \text{Presence}). \\ &\quad A!(e \uplus {\text{choose}} : 1 \rightarrow \text{Bool}; e) \Rightarrow \text{List } A!{\text{choose}} : p; e \end{aligned}$$

Leijen-style row polymorphism

Rows as maps from labels to type-level lists — each label may be present multiple times at different types

Duplicate labels allowed; order of duplicates matters

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Example:

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maybeFail :  $\forall (e : \text{Row}).$   
              $A!(\{\text{fail} : (a : \text{Type}).1 \rightarrow a; e\}) \Rightarrow \text{Maybe } A!\{; e\}$   
allChoices :  $\forall (e : \text{Row}).$   
              $A!(e \uplus \{\text{choose} : 1 \rightarrow \text{Bool}; e\}) \Rightarrow \text{List } A!\{; e\}$ 
```

Handler composition with row polymorphism

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Rémy style (explicit instantiation):

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handle (handle drunkTosses 2 with maybeFail {choose : 1 → Bool} Abs)  
with allChoices ∅ Abs
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Handler composition with row polymorphism

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Leijen style (explicit instantiation):

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Example: abstracting over an exception handler

Rémy style:

$$\text{catch} : (1 \rightarrow b!\{\text{fail} : a.1 \twoheadrightarrow a; e\}) \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow b!\{\text{fail} : p; e\}) \rightarrow b!\{\text{fail} : p; e\}$$

$\text{catch } m \ h = \mathbf{handle} \ m() \ \mathbf{with}$

- $\mathbf{return} \ x \mapsto x$
- $\langle \text{fail } () \rangle \mapsto h ()$

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If h can itself fail then e is instantiated to $(\text{fail} : a.1 \twoheadrightarrow a; e')$ for some e' , which means the type of m is $(1 \rightarrow b!\{\text{fail} : a.1 \twoheadrightarrow a, \text{fail} : a.1 \twoheadrightarrow a; e'\})$

Invisible effect polymorphism

Key observation: for higher-order functions the effect variables almost always match up because we typically *use* the function arguments

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$$\text{map} : (a \rightarrow b!\{; e\}) \rightarrow \text{List } a \rightarrow \text{List } b!\{; e\}$$

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We adopt a convention that omitted effect variables are all the same

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And further that empty polymorphic effects need not be written at all:

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We do now need to use explicit syntax to denote a closed row (\emptyset), but with row-based effect typing closed rows are uncommon

Effect pollution example

Handlers

$\text{reads} : \text{List Nat} \rightarrow a! \{ \text{get} : 1 \rightarrow \text{Nat} \} \Rightarrow a$

$\text{reads} ([]) = \text{return } x \quad \mapsto x$ $\text{reads} (n :: ns) = \text{return } x \quad \mapsto x$
 $\langle \text{get} () \rightarrow r \rangle \mapsto \text{fail} ()$ $\langle \text{get} () \rightarrow r \rangle \mapsto r \text{ ns } n$

$\text{maybeFail} : b! \{ \text{fail} : a.1 \rightarrow a \} \Rightarrow \text{Maybe } b$

$\text{maybeFail} = \text{return } x \quad \mapsto \text{Just } x$
 $\langle \text{fail} () \rightarrow r \rangle \mapsto \text{Nothing}$

Effect pollution example

$\text{bad} : \text{List } b \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow b! \{ \text{get} : 1 \twoheadrightarrow \text{Nat}, \text{fail} : a.1 \twoheadrightarrow a \}) \rightarrow \text{Maybe } b$
 $\text{bad } ns \ t = \mathbf{handle} \ (\mathbf{handle} \ t \ ()) \ \mathbf{with} \ \text{reads } ns) \ \mathbf{with} \ \text{maybeFail}$

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How can we encapsulate the use of `fail` as an intermediate effect?

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How can we encapsulate the use of `fail` as an intermediate effect?

The aim is to define

$\text{good} : \text{List } b \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow b! \{ \text{get} : 1 \twoheadrightarrow \text{Nat} \}) \rightarrow \text{Maybe } b$

by composing `reads` and `maybeFail` such that

$\text{good } [1, 2] (\lambda().\text{get} () + \text{fail} ()) : \text{Maybe Nat!} \{ \text{fail} : a.1 \twoheadrightarrow a \}$

performs the `fail` operation.

Effect encapsulation

Two solutions to the effect pollution problem:

- ▶ Mask the intermediate effect (only works for Leijen-style row-typing)

$$\text{good} : \text{List } b \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow b!\{\text{get} : 1 \rightarrow \text{Nat}\}) \rightarrow \text{Maybe } b$$
$$\text{good } ns \ t = \mathbf{handle} (\mathbf{handle} (\langle \text{fail} \rangle (t ())) \mathbf{with} \text{ reads } ns) \mathbf{with} \text{ maybeFail}$$

Frank, Koka, and Helium support this approach.

[Biernacki, Piróg, Polesiuk, Sieczkowski, POPL 2018, “Handle with care”]

[Convent, Lindley, McBride, McLaughlin, JFP 2019, “Doo bee doo bee doo”]

- ▶ Add support for fresh effects

Helium and Links support this approach.

[Biernacki, Piróg, Polesiuk, Sieczkowski, POPL 2019, “Abstracting algebraic effects”]

Effect masking

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash M : A! \{R\}}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash \langle \text{op} \rangle M : A! \{\text{op} : B \rightarrow C; R\}}$$

Akin to weakening for effects

Doo bee doo bee doo

Shall I be pure or impure?

—Philip Wadler



A value is. A computation does.

—Paul Blain Levy



'To be is to do'—Socrates.

'To do is to be'—Sartre.

'Do be do be do'—Sinatra.

—anonymous graffiti, via Kurt Vonnegut



Frank

[Lindley, McBride, McLaughlin, POPL 2017, “Do be do be do”]

[Convent, Lindley, McBride, McLaughlin, JFP 2019, “Doo bee doo bee doo”]

Frank is an unequivocally effect handler oriented research programming language

Key features include:

- ▶ invisible effect polymorphism
- ▶ call-by-handling
- ▶ multihandlers
- ▶ adjustments
- ▶ adaptors (a generalisation of mask)

Probably a misfeature: unusual syntax

Links

<http://www.links-lang.org>

Linking theory to practice
for the web



DATABASE INTEGRATION



Query
Shredding

Relational
Lenses

Language-
Integrated
Query

Provenance

Typed
HTML +
antiquotes

WEB DEVELOPMENT



CONCURRENCY & DISTRIBUTION



INTERACTIVE PROGRAMMING



EFFECT HANDLERS



CEK
Machine
(Server)

CPS
Translation
(Client)

Row-based
Effects

With thanks to Simon Fowler



Notebook
Programming

TryLinks

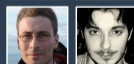
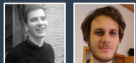
Formlets

Model-
View-
Update

RPC
Calculus

Distributed
Session
Types

Session
Exceptions



Handlers in Links and Frank (demo)

Effect typing scalability challenges

Effect encapsulation

Linearity

Generativity

Indexed effects

Equations