

On the expressive power of user-defined effects: effect handlers, monadic reflection, and delimited control

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User-defined effects

User-defined state

$toggle = \{ x \leftarrow get!; y \leftarrow not! x; put! y; x \}$

Direct-style

$get = \{ \lambda s. (s, s) \}$
 $put = \{ \lambda s'. \lambda_. ((), s') \}$
 $runState = \lambda c. \lambda s. c! s$

$toggle = \{ \lambda s. (x, s) \leftarrow get! s; y \leftarrow not! x; (.., s) \leftarrow put! y s; (x, s) \}$

State-passing

User-defined effects

User-defined state

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 $y \leftarrow not! x;$
 $put! y;$
 $x \}$

Direct-style

$get = \{ \lambda s. (s, s) \}$
 $put = \{ \lambda s'. \lambda_. ((), s') \}$
 $runState = \lambda c. \lambda s. c! s$
 $toggle = \{ \lambda s. (x, s) \leftarrow get! s;$
 $y \leftarrow not! x;$
 $(_, s) \leftarrow put! y s;$
 $(x, s) \}$

State-passing

Macro-expressibility

A macro translation:

- ▶ Local
- ▶ Preserves core constructs

Goal

Relative expressiveness in language design

Compare and contrast:

- ▶ Algebraic effects and handlers
- ▶ Monads
- ▶ Delimited control

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Compare and contrast:

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Small print

- ▶ Large design space:
deep handlers, shallow handlers, parameterised monads,
graded monads, shift vs. shift₀, answer-type modification
- ▶ Inexpressivity is brittle:
adding inductive or polymorphic types invalidates our proofs

Goal

Relative expressiveness in language design

Compare and contrast:

- ▶ Algebraic effects and handlers
- ▶ Monads
- ▶ Delimited control

Small print

- ▶ Large design space
- ▶ Inexpressivity is brittle

Takeaway message

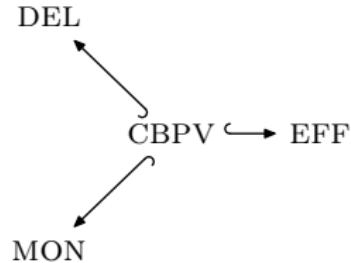
Expressibility must be stated as formal translations between calculi.

Contribution

CBPV

status
established

Contribution



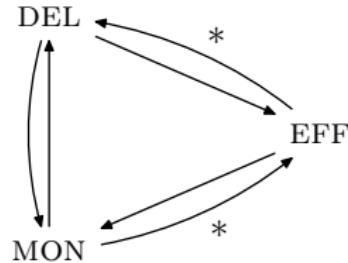
- ▶ Syntax, operational semantics  

status
established

- ▶ Formalisation in Abella



Contribution



status
established

- ▶ Syntax, operational semantics



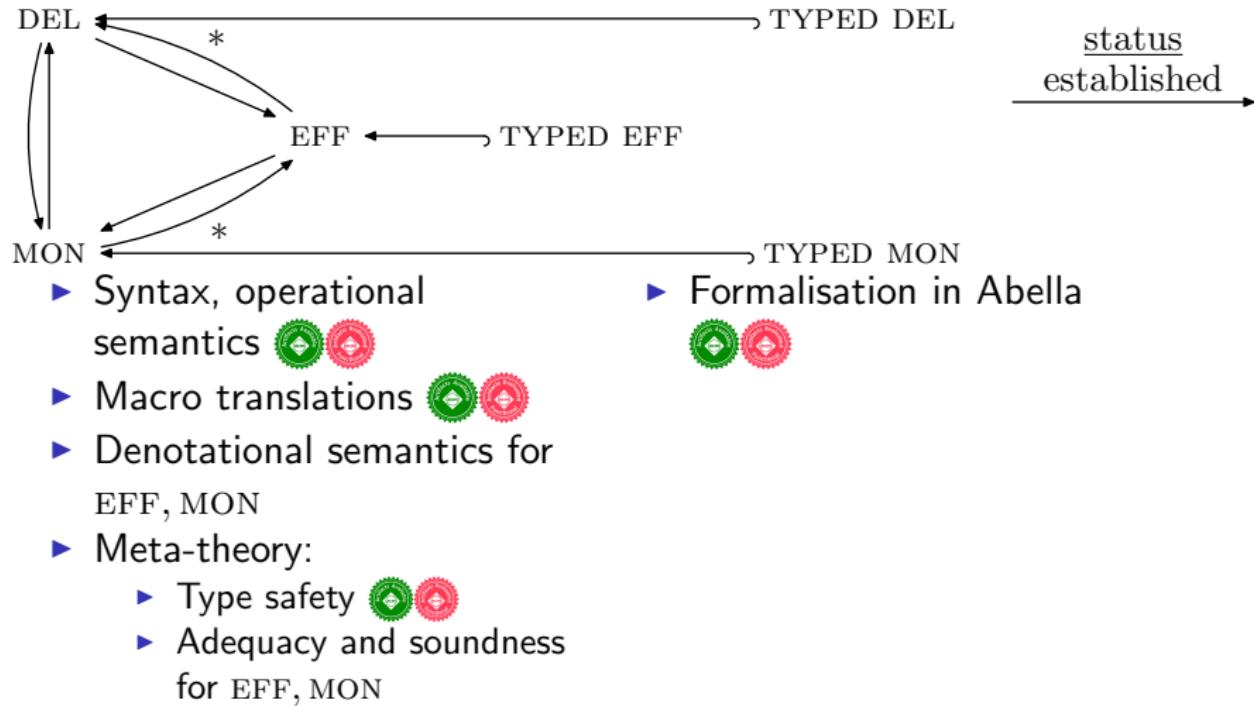
- ▶ Macro translations



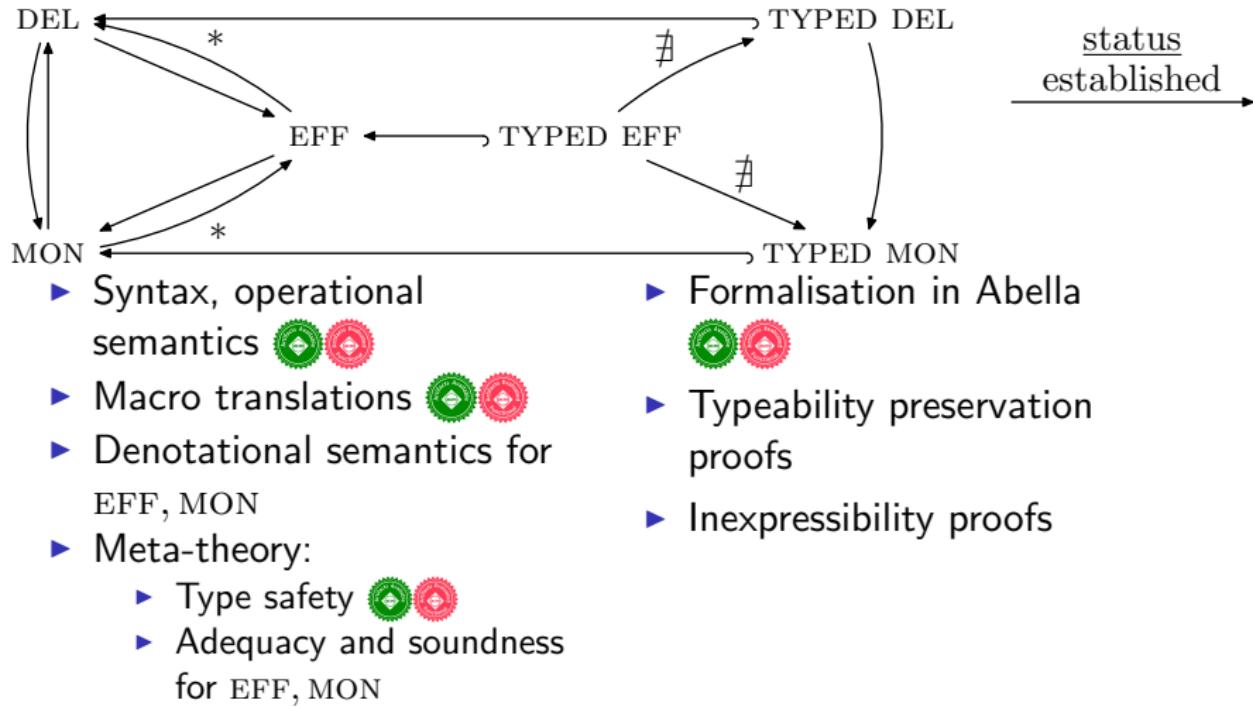
- ▶ Formalisation in Abella



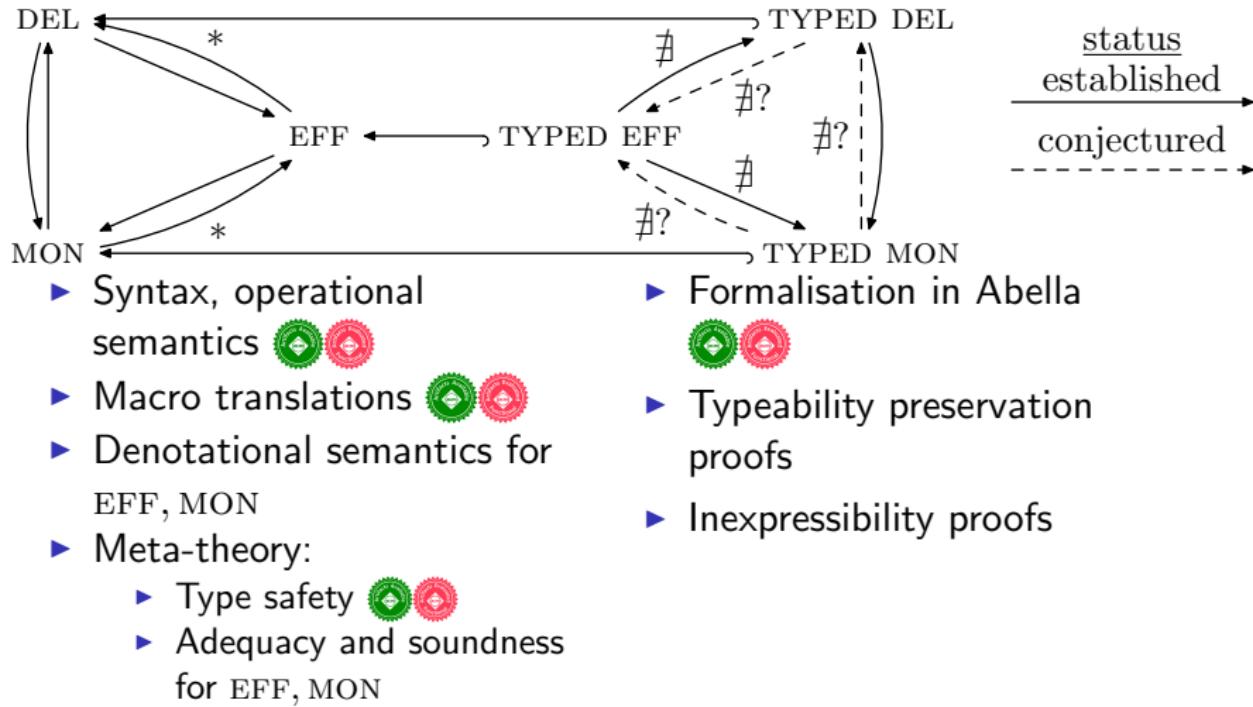
Contribution



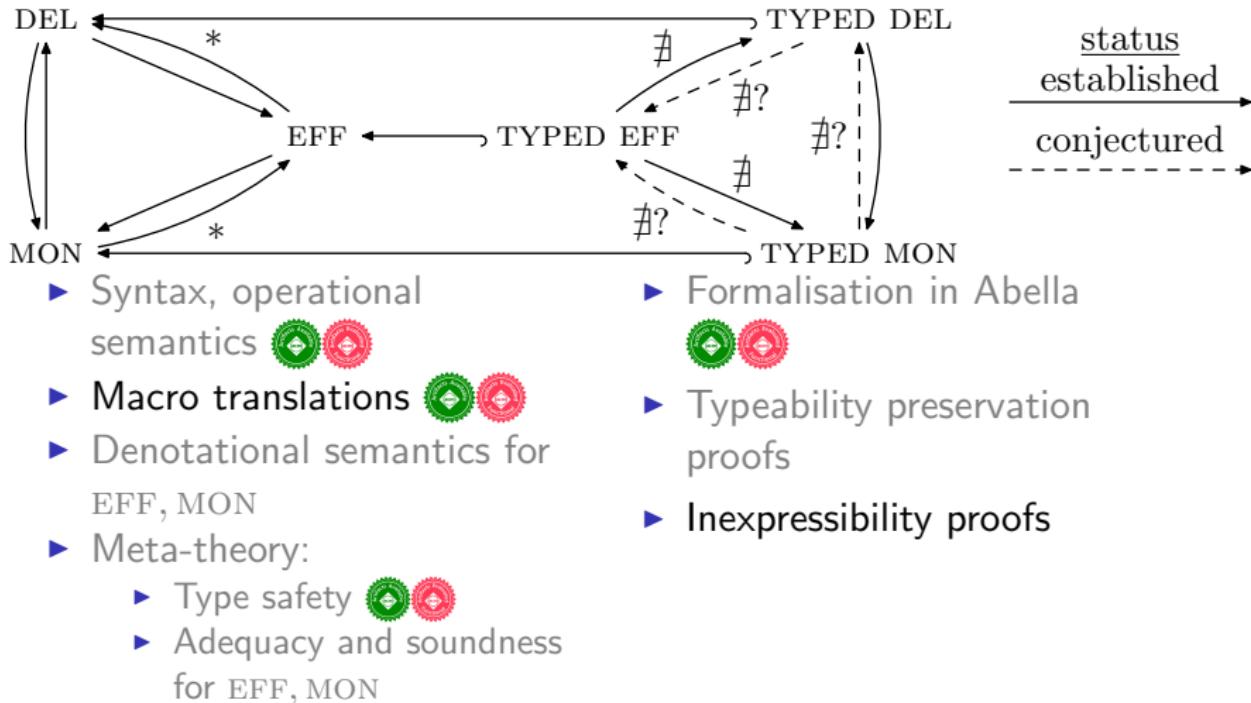
Contribution



Contribution



Contribution (this talk)



Effect handlers

User-defined state

```
toggle = {x ← get ();
           y ← not! x;
           put y;
           x}
```

```
 $H_{ST} = \{\mathbf{return } x \mapsto \lambda s. \mathbf{return } x$ 
 $\quad \mathbf{get }_s k \mapsto \lambda s. k! s\ s$ 
 $\quad \mathbf{put } s' k \mapsto \lambda s. k! () s'\}$ 
```

```
 $runState = \{\lambda c. \mathbf{handle } c! \mathbf{with } H_{ST}\}$ 
```

Effect handlers

User-defined state

```
toggle = {x ← get ();
           y ← not! x;
           put y;
           x}
```

$$H_{ST} = \{\mathbf{return } x \mapsto \lambda s. \mathbf{return } x \\
\mathbf{get }_s k \mapsto \lambda s. k! s\ s \\
\mathbf{put } s' k \mapsto \lambda s. k! () s'\}$$
$$runState = \{\lambda c. \mathbf{handle } c! \mathbf{with } H_{ST}\}$$
$$runState! toggle \text{True} \rightsquigarrow^* (\mathbf{handle } \text{True} \mathbf{with } H_{ST}) \text{False} \rightsquigarrow^* \text{True}$$

Effect handlers

User-defined state

$toggle = \{x \leftarrow \text{get}();\; y \leftarrow \text{not! } x;\; \text{put } y;\; x\} : U_{State} F\text{bit}$

$H_{ST} = \{\text{return } x \mapsto \lambda s. \text{return } x$
 $\quad \text{get } _- k \mapsto \lambda s. k! s\; s$
 $\quad \text{put } s' k \mapsto \lambda _. k! () s'\} : \text{bit}^{State \Rightarrow \emptyset} \text{bit} \rightarrow F\text{bit}$

$runState = \{\lambda c. \text{handle } c! \text{ with } H_{ST}\} : U_\emptyset((U_{State} F\text{bit}) \rightarrow \text{bit} \rightarrow F\text{bit})$

$runState! \; toggle \; \text{True} \rightsquigarrow^* (\text{handle } \text{True} \text{ with } H_{ST}) \; \text{False} \rightsquigarrow^* \text{True}$

Monadic reflection

User-defined state

$toggle = \{x \leftarrow get!;$
 $y \leftarrow not! x;$
 $put! y;$
 $x\}$

$get = \{\mu(\lambda s.(s, s))\}$

$put = \{\lambda s'.\mu(\lambda_.(((), s')))\}$

$runState = \{\lambda c. [c!]^{T_{State}}\}$

$T_{State} = \text{where } \{$

return $x = \lambda s. (x, s);$

$f \gg k = \lambda s. (x, s') \leftarrow f s;$
 $k! x s'\}$

Monadic reflection

User-defined state

```
toggle = {x ← get!;
           y ← not! x;
           put! y;
           x}
get    = { μ(λs.(s , s)) }
put    = { λs'.μ(λ_.(((), s')))}
```

$runState = \{\lambda c. [c!]^{T_{State}}\}$

$T_{State} = \text{where } \{$

- return** $x = \lambda s. (x, s);$
- $f \gg k = \lambda s. (x, s') \leftarrow f\ s;$
- $k! x\ s'\}$

$runState! \ toggle \ True \rightsquigarrow^* \text{return } (\text{True}, \text{False})$

Monadic reflection

User-defined state

$toggle = \{x \leftarrow get!;$
 $y \leftarrow not! x;$
 $put! y;$
 $x\} : U_{State} F\text{bit}$

$get = \{\mu(\lambda s.(s, s))\} : U_{State} F\text{bit}$

$put = \{\lambda s'.\mu(\lambda_.(((), s'))\} : U_{State} (\text{bit} \rightarrow F1)$

$runState = \{\lambda c. [c!]^{T_{State}}\} : U_\emptyset((U_{State} F\text{bit}) \rightarrow \text{bit} \rightarrow F(\text{bit} \times \text{bit}))$

$State = \emptyset \prec \text{instance monad } (\alpha.\text{bit} \rightarrow F(\alpha \times \text{bit}))$

where {

return $x = \lambda s.(x, s);$
 $f \gg k = \lambda s.(x, s') \leftarrow f\ s;$
 $k! x s'\} : \mathbf{Eff}$

$runState! \ toggle \ True \rightsquigarrow^* \mathbf{return} \ (\text{True}, \text{False})$

Translation: MON \rightarrow EFF

$$\begin{aligned}\mu(\underline{N}) &:= \text{reflect } \{\underline{N}\} \\ [\underline{M}]^T &:= \mathbf{handle } \underline{M} \mathbf{ with } \underline{T} \\ \underline{T} &:= \{\mathbf{return } x \mapsto \underline{N_u} \\ &\quad \text{reflect } y f \mapsto \underline{N_b}\}\end{aligned}$$

Theorem (Correctness)
EFF *simulates* MON:
 $M \rightsquigarrow N \implies \underline{M} \rightsquigarrow^+ \underline{N}$

This translation does not preserve typability:

$$\begin{aligned}[b \leftarrow \mu(\{\lambda(b, f).b\}); \\ f \leftarrow \mu(\{\lambda(b, f).f\}); \\ f! b]^T_{\text{Reader}} \\ (\mathbf{inj}_{\text{true}}(), \{\lambda b.\mathbf{return } b\})\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Reflection at different type
- ▶ Remedy: effects with polymorphic arities

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Reader} = \emptyset \prec \mathbf{instance } \mathbf{monad } (\alpha.\mathbf{bit} \times U_\emptyset(\mathbf{bit} \rightarrow F\mathbf{bit}) \rightarrow F\alpha) \\ \mathbf{where } \{\mathbf{return } x = \lambda e.\mathbf{return } x; \\ m \gg= f = \lambda e. x \leftarrow m! e; f! x e\}\end{aligned}$$

Delimited control

$toggle = \{x \leftarrow get!; y \leftarrow not! x; put! y; x\}$

$get = \{\mathbf{S_0} k. \lambda s. k! s s\}$

$put = \{\lambda s'. \mathbf{S_0} k. \lambda_. k! () s'\}$

$runState = \{\lambda c. \langle c! | x. \lambda s. x \rangle\}$

(shift-zero and dollar without answer-type modification)

Delimited control

$toggle = \{x \leftarrow get!; y \leftarrow not! x; put! y; x\}$

$get = \{\mathbf{S_0} k. \lambda s. k! s\}$

$put = \{\lambda s'. \mathbf{S_0} k. \lambda_. k! () s'\}$

$runState = \{\lambda c. \langle c! | x. \lambda s. x \rangle\}$

$runState! toggle \text{ True} \rightsquigarrow^* \langle \text{True} | x. \lambda s. x \rangle \text{ False} \rightsquigarrow^* \mathbf{return} \text{ True}$

(shift-zero and dollar without answer-type modification)

Delimited control

$$\begin{array}{ll} \textit{toggle} & = \{x \leftarrow \textit{get}!; \\ & \qquad\qquad y \leftarrow \textit{not}! x; \\ & \qquad\qquad \textit{put}! y; \\ & \qquad\qquad x\} \qquad\qquad \textit{State} = \emptyset, \mathbf{bit} \rightarrow F\mathbf{bit} : \mathbf{Eff} \\ \textit{get} & = \{ \mathbf{S_0} k. \lambda s. k! s\ s \} : U_{\textit{State}} F\mathbf{bit} \\ \textit{put} & = \{\lambda s'. \mathbf{S_0} k. \lambda _. k! ()\ s'\} : U_{\textit{State}} (\mathbf{bit} \rightarrow F1) \\ \textit{runState} & = \{\lambda c. \langle c! | x. \lambda s. x \rangle\} \qquad : U_\emptyset ((U_{\textit{State}} F\mathbf{bit}) \rightarrow \mathbf{bit} \rightarrow F\mathbf{bit}) \end{array}$$

$\textit{runState}! \textit{toggle} \text{ True } \rightsquigarrow^* \langle \text{True} | x. \lambda s. x \rangle \text{ False } \rightsquigarrow^* \mathbf{return} \text{ True}$

(shift-zero and dollar without answer-type modification)

Translation: EFF → DEL

$$\frac{\text{op } V}{\underline{\text{handle } M \text{ with } H}} \quad \begin{aligned} &:= \mathbf{S}_0 k. \lambda h. h! (\mathbf{inj}_{\text{op}} (\underline{V}, \{\lambda y. k! y h\})) \\ &:= \langle \underline{M} | H^{\text{ret}} \rangle \ \{H^{\text{ops}}\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{handle } M \text{ with} \\ \{ \mathbf{return} \ x \mapsto N_{\text{ret}} \} \\ \uplus \{ \text{op}_i \ p \ k \mapsto N_i \}_i \end{array} \right)^{\text{ret}} := x. \lambda h. \underline{N_{\text{ret}}}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{handle } M \text{ with} \\ \{ \mathbf{return} \ x \mapsto N_{\text{ret}} \} \\ \uplus \{ \text{op}_i \ p \ k \mapsto N_i \}_i \end{array} \right)^{\text{ops}} := \lambda y. \mathbf{case} \ y \ \mathbf{of} \ \{ \mathbf{inj}_{\text{op}_i} (p, k) \rightarrow \underline{N_i} \}_i$$

Theorem (Correctness)

DEL *simulates* EFF *up to congruence*:

$$M \rightsquigarrow N \implies \underline{M} \rightsquigarrow_{\text{cong}}^+ \underline{N}$$

Inexpressivity

Theorem

*The following macro translations do **not** exist:*

- ▶ TYPED EFF→TYPED MON *satisfying*: $M \rightsquigarrow N \implies \underline{M} \simeq \underline{N}$.
- ▶ TYPED EFF→TYPED DEL *satisfying*: $M \rightsquigarrow N \implies \underline{M} \simeq \underline{N}$.

Proof sketch:

Lemma (finite denotation property)

*Every closed type X denotes a **finite** set $\llbracket X \rrbracket$.*

Take

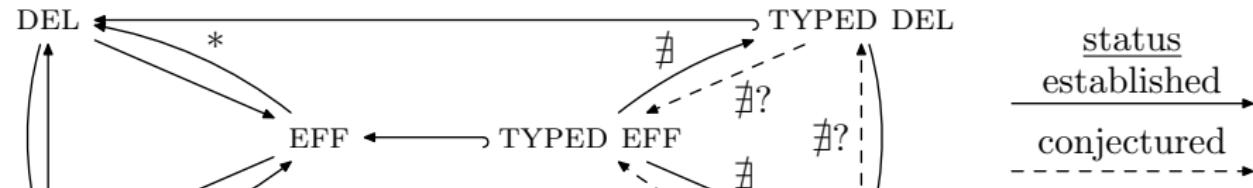
$$\text{tick}^0 := \mathbf{return} () \quad \text{tick}^{n+1} := \text{tick}(); \text{tick}^n$$

and note:

$$m \neq n \implies \text{tick}^n \not\simeq \text{tick}^m$$

A macro translation TYPED EFF→TYPED MON yields a contradiction using these two facts and MON's adequacy.

Contribution



- ▶ Syntax, operational semantics  
- ▶ Macro translations  
- ▶ Denotational semantics for EFF, MON
- ▶ Meta-theory:
 - ▶ Type safety  
 - ▶ Adequacy and soundness for EFF, MON

- ▶ Formalisation in Abella  
- ▶ Typeability preservation proofs
- ▶ Inexpressibility proofs

Expressibility must be stated as formal translations between calculi.