

Coeffect Systems and Typing (Preliminary talk)

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Introducing effect and **coeffect** systems

Effect systems

Typing judgement for effect systems

$$\Gamma \vdash e : \tau, F$$

- Expression e has type τ
- And performs effects F

Example: Accessing reference cells

Construct with effects

- Information about effects is lost

$$\frac{r : \text{ref}_p \tau \in \Gamma \quad \Gamma \vdash e : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash r := e : \text{unit}}$$

Composing expressions

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \quad \Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : \tau_2}$$

Example: Accessing reference cells

Construct with effects

- Typing rules track effects too!

$$\frac{r : \text{ref}_p \tau \in \Gamma \quad \Gamma \vdash e : \tau, F}{\Gamma \vdash r := e : \text{unit}, F \cup \{!p\}}$$

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Composing expressions

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1, F_1 \quad \Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2, F_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : \tau_2, F_1 \cup F_2}$$

Coeffect systems

Typing judgement has “capabilities” or “constraints”

$$\Gamma, C \vdash e : \tau$$

- Expression e has type τ
- In context specified by C

Example: Distributed programming

Modalities: server, browser, phone

$\Gamma, \{phone, server\} \vdash \text{access network} : int$

$\Gamma, \{browser, phone\} \vdash \text{access input} : int$

Composing expressions

$$\frac{\Gamma, C_1 \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \quad \Gamma, x, C_2 : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2}{\Gamma, C_1 \cap C_2 \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : \tau_2}$$

Effects and coeffects

Effect systems

- Tracked as part of the result
- Propagate forward
- Reflected in the overall result

Coeffect systems

- Tracked as part of the context
- Propagate backward
- Reflected in the overall input

Tracking effects with monads

Monads

- Functions with structure on result: $\tau_1 \rightarrow M\tau_2$
- Type $M\tau$ captures the effects

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Composition of functions

Compose functions and combine effects

$$(\tau_1 \rightarrow M\tau_2) \rightarrow (\tau_2 \rightarrow M\tau_3) \rightarrow (\tau_1 \rightarrow M\tau_3)$$

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Unit of a monad

Add empty effect to a value

$$(\tau \rightarrow M\tau)$$

Tagged monads

- Functions with structure on result: $\tau_1 \rightarrow M^r \tau_2$
- Type $M^r \tau$ captures effects r

Composition of functions

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$$(\tau_1 \rightarrow M^r \tau_2) \rightarrow (\tau_2 \rightarrow M^s \tau_3) \rightarrow (\tau_1 \rightarrow M^{r \cup s} \tau_3)$$

Unit of a monad

Add empty effect to a value

$$(\tau \rightarrow M^\emptyset \tau)$$

Marriage of effects and monads

Use tagged monads to capture effects

$$\frac{r : \text{ref}_p \tau \in \Gamma \quad \Gamma \vdash e : M^r \tau}{\Gamma \vdash r := e : M^{r \cup \{!p\}} \text{unit}}$$

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Using monadic composition

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1, F_1 \quad \Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2, F_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : \tau_2, F_1 \cup F_2}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : M^r A \quad \Gamma, x : A \vdash e_2 : M^s B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : M^{r \cup s} B}$$

Marriage of effects and monads

Effectful functions become pure functions returning $M^r \tau$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e : \tau_2, F}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. e : \tau_1 \xrightarrow{F} \tau_2, \emptyset}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e : M^r \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. e : M^\emptyset(\tau_1 \rightarrow M^r \tau_2)}$$

Monoid tagged monads

- Generalize tags to monoid $(X, \otimes, 1)$
- Previously $(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{E}), \cup, \emptyset)$ monoid

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Tracking context-dependence with comonads

Comonads

Monads: functions with structure on result:

$$\tau_1 \rightarrow M\tau_2$$

Comonads: functions with structure on argument:

$$C\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$$

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Comonads: functions with structure on argument:

$$C_{\tau_1} \rightarrow \tau_2$$

C_{τ} captures “context-dependence”

- Value τ depends on extra information

$$C_{\tau} = (\textit{time} \times \textit{location}) \rightarrow \tau$$

Comonads

Monads: functions with structure on result:

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C_{τ} captures “context-dependence”

- Value τ depends on extra information

$$C_{\tau} = (\textit{time} \times \textit{location}) \rightarrow \tau$$

- Argument τ paired with “implicit” parameter A :

$$C_{\tau} = \tau \times A$$

Comonads

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Composition of functions

Compose functions, propagating context-dependence

$$(C_{\tau_1} \rightarrow \tau_2) \rightarrow (C_{\tau_2} \rightarrow \tau_3) \rightarrow (C_{\tau_1} \rightarrow \tau_3)$$

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Composition of functions

Compose functions, propogating context-dependence

$$(C_{\tau_1} \rightarrow \tau_2) \rightarrow (C_{\tau_2} \rightarrow \tau_3) \rightarrow (C_{\tau_1} \rightarrow \tau_3)$$

Unit of a comonad

Extract value at some “current” context

$$(C_{\tau} \rightarrow \tau)$$

Tagged comonads

- Functions with structure on argument: $C^r \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$
- Monoid $(X, \otimes, 1)$ specifies “what” context

Composition of functions

Compose functions, propagating context-dependence

$$(C^r \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2) \rightarrow (C^s \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_3) \rightarrow (C^{r \otimes s} \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_3)$$

Unit of a comonad

Extract value at some “current” context

$$(C^1 \tau \rightarrow \tau)$$

Tagged comonads vs. tagged monads

Monads propagate effects forwards

$$(\tau_1 \rightarrow M^r \tau_2) \rightarrow (\tau_2 \rightarrow M^s \tau_3) \rightarrow (\tau_1 \rightarrow M^{r \otimes s} \tau_3)$$

Comonads propagate coefficients backwards

$$(C^r \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2) \rightarrow (C^s \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_3) \rightarrow (C^{r \otimes s} \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_3)$$

Example: Distributed programming

Comonad tagged with sets of possible modalities

$$C\{phone, server\} \Gamma \vdash \text{access } network : int$$
$$C\{browser, phone\} \Gamma \vdash \text{access } input : int$$

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Context-dependencies composed using comonads

$$\textit{let } \textit{hashInput} = \lambda^\circ().$$
$$\textit{let } i = \textit{access input}$$
$$\textit{let } n = \textit{access network}$$
$$\textit{hash } i \ n$$

Input captures modality $\textit{hashInput} : C\{\textit{phone}\} \textit{unit} \rightarrow \textit{int}$

Marriage of **coeffects** and **comonads**

Tagged comonads capture capabilities or context

$$C^{\{phone\}} \Gamma \vdash \text{access } gps : float \times float$$

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Using comonadic composition

$$\frac{\Gamma, F_1 \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \quad (\Gamma, x : \tau_1), F_2 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2}{\Gamma, F_1 \cap F_2 \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : \tau_2}$$

$$\frac{C^r \Gamma \vdash e_1 : A \quad C^s(\Gamma, x : A) \vdash e_2 : B}{C^{r \otimes s} \Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : B}$$

Comandic coeffect typing

$$\frac{C^r \Gamma \vdash e_1 : (C^s A \rightarrow B) \quad C^t \Gamma \vdash e_2 : A}{C^{r \otimes t \otimes s} \Gamma \vdash e_1 e_2 : B}$$

$$C^1 \Gamma, x : A \vdash x : A$$

$$\frac{C^{r \otimes s}(\Gamma, x : A) \vdash e : B}{C^r \Gamma \vdash \lambda^\circ x. e : C^s A \rightarrow B}$$

Example: Implicit parameters

Configuration problem

- Configure function deep in a call tree
- Add parameter to nearly all functions?

```
let printString =  $\lambda s.$   
    if length s > 78 then ...
```

```
let print =  $\lambda doc.$   
    ... printString ...
```

Example: Implicit parameters

Add *dynamically scoped* implicit parameters $?p$

```
let prints =  $\lambda^{\circ}s$ .  
  if length s >  $?width$  then ...  
     $\lambda^{\circ}str$ . append str s  $?width$   $?size$   
    ...
```

Example: Implicit parameters

Add *dynamically scoped* implicit parameters $?p$

```
let prints = λos.  
  if length s > ?width then ...  
    λostr. append str s ?width ?size  
    ...
```

$prints : C\{?width:int\} string \rightarrow (C\{?size:int\} string \rightarrow string)$

Example: Implicit parameters

Add *dynamically scoped* implicit parameters $?p$

```
let prints = λ°s.  
  if length s > ?width then ...  
  λ°str. append str s ?width ?size  
  ...
```

$prints : C\{?width:int\} string \rightarrow (C\{?size:int\} string \rightarrow string)$

```
let pf = prints ◊ "world" with ?width = 78  
in pf ◊ "Hello" with ?size = 100
```

Comparing monads and comonads

Comonadic abstraction captures current context

$$\frac{C^{r \otimes s} \Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e : \tau_2}{C^s \Gamma \vdash \lambda x. e : C^r \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2}$$

Monadic abstraction is always in a pure context

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e : M^r \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. e : M^\emptyset(\tau_1 \rightarrow M^r \tau_2)}$$

- Compare implicit parameters and reader monad!
- Two variants of *comonadic* type system

Conclusion

- View context-dependent computations as *coeffects*
- Based on denotational semantics using comonads
- Related to modal logics for distributed computations
- Examples include: distributed programming, implicit parameters