

Effect handler oriented programming

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Effects

Programs as black boxes (Church-Turing model)?



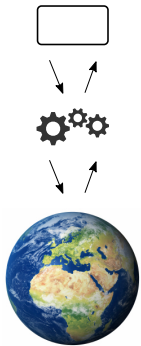
Effects

Programs must interact with their environment



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Effects are pervasive

- ▶ input/output
user interaction
- ▶ concurrency
web applications
- ▶ distribution
cloud computing
- ▶ exceptions
fault tolerance
- ▶ choice
backtracking search

Typically ad hoc and hard-wired

Effect handlers



Gordon Plotkin



Matija Pretnar

Handlers of algebraic effects, ESOP 2009

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Composable and **customisable** user-defined interpretation of effects in general

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Composable and **customisable** user-defined interpretation of effects in general

Give programmer direct access to **environment**

(c.f. resumable exceptions, monads, delimited control)

Effect handlers



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Composable and **customisable** user-defined interpretation of effects in general

Give programmer direct access to **environment**

Growing industrial interest (c.f. resumable exceptions, monads, delimited control)

GitHub

`semantic`

Code analysis library (> 25 million repositories)




React

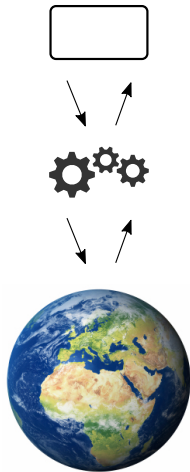
JavaScript UI library (> 2 million websites)



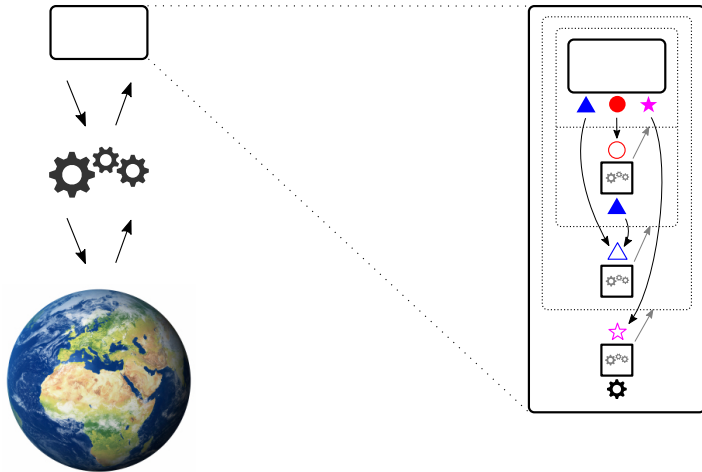

Pyro

Statistical inference (10% ad spend saving)

Effect handlers as composable user-defined operating systems



Effect handlers as composable user-defined operating systems



Example 1: choice and failure

Effect signature

$\{\text{choose} : 1 \Rightarrow \text{Bool}, \text{fail} : a.1 \Rightarrow a\}$

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Drunk coin tossing

$$\text{toss} () = \text{if } \text{choose} () \text{ then Heads else Tails}$$
$$\begin{aligned} \text{drunkToss} () = & \text{if } \text{choose} () \text{ then} \\ & \text{if } \text{choose} () \text{ then Heads else Tails} \\ & \text{else} \\ & \text{fail} () \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} \text{drunkTosses } n = & \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } [] \\ & \text{else } \text{drunkToss} () :: \text{drunkTosses } (n - 1) \end{aligned}$$

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Handlers

maybeFail = — exception handler

return x \mapsto Just x

\langle fail() \rangle \mapsto Nothing

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trueChoice = — linear handler

return x \mapsto x

\langle choose() $\rightarrow r$ \rangle \mapsto r True

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handle 42 with trueChoice \implies 42

handle toss() with trueChoice \implies Heads

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handle 42 with trueChoice $\implies 42$

handle toss () with trueChoice $\implies \text{Heads}$

allChoices = — non-linear handler

return $x \mapsto [x]$

$\langle \text{choose } () \rightarrow r \rangle \mapsto r \text{ True} ++ r \text{ False}$

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Small-step operational semantics for (deep) effect handlers

Reduction rules

$$\text{let } x = V \text{ in } N \rightsquigarrow N[V/x]$$

$$\text{handle } V \text{ with } H \rightsquigarrow N_{\text{ret}}[V/x]$$

$$\text{handle } \mathcal{E}[\text{op } V] \text{ with } H \rightsquigarrow N_{\text{op}}[V/p, (\lambda x. \text{handle } \mathcal{E}[x] \text{ with } H)/r], \quad \text{op} \# \mathcal{E}$$

$$\text{where } H = \text{return } x \quad \mapsto N_{\text{ret}}$$

$$\langle \text{op}_1 p \rightarrow r \rangle \mapsto N_{\text{op}_1}$$

...

$$\langle \text{op}_k p \rightarrow r \rangle \mapsto N_{\text{op}_k}$$

Evaluation contexts

$$\mathcal{E} ::= [] \mid \text{let } x = \mathcal{E} \text{ in } N \mid \text{handle } \mathcal{E} \text{ with } H$$

Example 2: generators

Effect signature

$\{\text{send} : \text{Nat} \Rightarrow 1\}$

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Handler — parameterised handler

$$\begin{aligned} \text{until } stop = & \\ \text{return } () & \mapsto [] \\ \langle \text{send } n \rightarrow r \rangle & \mapsto \text{if } n < stop \text{ then } n :: r \text{ stop } () \\ & \text{else } [] \end{aligned}$$

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$$\text{handle nats } 0 \text{ with until } 8 \implies [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]$$

Example 3: cooperative concurrency (static)

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$\{\text{yield} : 1 \Rightarrow 1\}$

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Two cooperative lightweight threads

`tA () = print ("A1 "); yield (); print ("A2 ")`

`tB () = print ("B1 "); yield (); print ("B2 ")`

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Handler — parameterised handler

`coop ([]) =`

`return ()` $\mapsto ()$

`<yield () → r'>` $\mapsto r' [] ()$

`coop (r :: rs) =`

`return ()` $\mapsto r rs ()$

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Handler — parameterised handler

`coop ([]) =`

`return () ↦ ()`

`⟨yield () → r'⟩ ↦ r' [] ()`

`coop (r :: rs) =`

`return () ↦ r rs ()`

`⟨yield () → r'⟩ ↦ r (rs ++ [r']) ()`

Helpers

`coopWith t = λrs.λ().handle t () with coop rs`

`cooperate ts = coopWith id (map coopWith ts) ()`

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$\text{cooperate } [tA, tB] \Longrightarrow ()$

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Exercise: express parameterised handlers as non-parameterised handlers

Example 4: cooperative concurrency (dynamic)

Effect signature — recursive effect signature

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main () = print "M1 "; fork (\().print "A1 "; yield (); print "A2 ");  
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Parameterised handler and helpers

coop ([]) =

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$\langle \text{yield} () \rightarrow r' \rangle \mapsto r' [] ()$

$\langle \text{fork } t \rightarrow r' \rangle \mapsto \text{coopWith } t [r'] ()$

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cooperate [main] \Longrightarrow ()

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$\text{return} () \mapsto ()$	$\text{return} () \mapsto r \text{ } rs ()$
$\langle \text{yield} () \rightarrow r' \rangle \mapsto r' [] ()$	$\langle \text{yield} () \rightarrow r' \rangle \mapsto r (rs ++ [r']) ()$
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$\text{cooperate} [\text{main}] \Longrightarrow ()$

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Example 5: cooperative concurrency (with UNIX-style fork)

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Example 6: pipes

Effect signatures

Sender = {send : Nat \Rightarrow 1}

Receiver = {receive : 1 \Rightarrow Nat}

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A producer and a consumer

nats n = send n ; nats ($n + 1$)

grabANat () = receive ()

Example 6: pipes

Effect signatures

Sender = {send : Nat \Rightarrow 1}

Receiver = {receive : 1 \Rightarrow Nat}

A producer and a consumer

nats n = send n ; nats ($n + 1$)

grabANat () = receive ()

Pipes and copipes as shallow handlers

pipe p c = handle[†] c () with

return x $\mapsto x$
 \langle receive () $\rightarrow r$ $\rangle \mapsto$ copipe r p

copipe c p = handle[†] p () with

return x $\mapsto x$
 \langle send $n \rightarrow r$ $\rangle \mapsto$ pipe r ($\lambda().c$ n)

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pipe $p\ c = \text{handle}^\dagger\ c\ ()$ with

return $x \quad \mapsto x$
 $\langle \text{receive } () \rightarrow r \rangle \mapsto \text{copipe } r\ p$

copipe $c\ p = \text{handle}^\dagger\ p\ ()$ with

return $x \quad \mapsto x$
 $\langle \text{send } n \rightarrow r \rangle \mapsto \text{pipe } r\ (\lambda().c\ n)$

pipe $(\lambda().\text{nats } 0)\ \text{grabANat} \rightsquigarrow^+ \text{copipe } (\lambda x.x)\ (\lambda().\text{nats } 0)$
 $\rightsquigarrow^+ \text{pipe } (\lambda().\text{nats } 1)\ (\lambda().0) \rightsquigarrow^+ 0$

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pipe ($\lambda()$.nats 0) grabANat \rightsquigarrow^+ copipe ($\lambda x.x$) ($\lambda()$.nats 0)
 \rightsquigarrow^+ pipe ($\lambda()$.nats 1) ($\lambda()$.0) \rightsquigarrow^+ 0

Exercise: implement pipes using deep handlers

Small-step operational semantics for shallow effect handlers

Reduction rules

$$\begin{aligned} \text{let } x = V \text{ in } N &\rightsquigarrow N[V/x] \\ \text{handle}^\dagger V \text{ with } H &\rightsquigarrow N_{\text{ret}}[V/x] \\ \text{handle}^\dagger \mathcal{E}[\text{op } V] \text{ with } H &\rightsquigarrow N_{\text{op}}[V/p, (\lambda x. \mathcal{E}[x])/r], \quad \text{op} \# \mathcal{E} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{where } H = \text{return } x &\mapsto N_{\text{ret}} \\ \langle \text{op}_1 p \rightarrow r \rangle &\mapsto N_{\text{op}_1} \\ &\dots \\ \langle \text{op}_k p \rightarrow r \rangle &\mapsto N_{\text{op}_k} \end{aligned}$$

Evaluation contexts

$$\mathcal{E} ::= [] \mid \text{let } x = \mathcal{E} \text{ in } N \mid \text{handle}^\dagger \mathcal{E} \text{ with } H$$

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Evaluation contexts

$$\mathcal{E} ::= [] \mid \text{let } x = \mathcal{E} \text{ in } N \mid \text{handle}^\dagger \mathcal{E} \text{ with } H$$

Exercise: express shallow handlers as deep handlers

Built-in effects

Console I/O

Console = {
 inch : 1 ⇒ char
 ouch : char ⇒ 1}

print s = map(λc.ouch c) s; ()

Generative state

GenState = {
 new : a. a ⇒ Ref a,
 write : a. (Ref a × a) ⇒ 1,
 read : a. Ref a ⇒ a}

Example 7: actors

Process ids

$\text{Pid } a = \text{Ref}(\text{List } a)$

Effect signature

$\text{Actor } a = \{$
 $\text{self} \quad : \quad 1 \Rightarrow \text{Pid } a,$
 $\text{spawn} : b. (1 \rightarrow [\text{Actor } b]1) \Rightarrow \text{Pid } b,$
 $\text{send} \quad : b. \quad (b \times \text{Pid } b) \Rightarrow 1,$
 $\text{recv} \quad : \quad 1 \Rightarrow a \}$

Example 7: actors

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An actor chain

$\text{spawnMany } p \ 0 = \text{send} (\text{"ping!"}, p)$

$\text{spawnMany } p \ n = \text{spawnMany} (\text{spawn} (\lambda(). \text{let } s = \text{recv} () \text{ in print "."; send } (s, p))) (n - 1)$

$\text{chain } n = \text{spawnMany} (\text{self} ()) \ n; \text{ let } s = \text{recv} () \text{ in print } s$

Example 7: actors

Actors via cooperative concurrency

```
act mine =  
  return ()           ↦ ()  
  ⟨self () → r⟩     ↦ r mine mine  
  ⟨spawn you → r⟩   ↦ let yours = new [] in  
                      fork (λ().act yours (you ())); r mine yours  
  ⟨send (m, yours) → r⟩ ↦ let ms = read yours in  
                      write (yours, ms ++ [m]); r mine ()  
  ⟨recv () → r⟩     ↦ case read mine of  
                        []           ↦ yield (); r mine (recv ())  
                        (m :: ms)   ↦ write (mine, ms); r mine m
```

Example 7: actors

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```

cooperate [handle chain 64 with act (new [])] \implies ()

.....ping!

Effect handler oriented programming languages

Eff	https://www.eff-lang.org/
Effekt	https://effekt-lang.org/
Frank	https://github.com/frank-lang/frank
Helium	https://bitbucket.org/pl-uwr/helium
Links	https://www.links-lang.org/
Koka	https://github.com/koka-lang/koka
Multicore OCaml	https://github.com/ocaml-labs/ocaml-multicore/wiki

Effect handlers — some of my contributions

Handlers in action (ICFP 2013)

with Kammar and Oury

Effect handlers in Links (TyDe 2016 / JFP 2020)

with Hillerström

Frank programming language (POPL 2017 / JFP 2020)

with Convent, McBride, and McLaughlin

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Continuation-passing style for effect handlers (FSCD 2017 / JFP 2020)

with Atkey, Hillerström, and Sivaramakrishnan

Shallow effect handlers (APLAS 2018 / JFP 2020)

with Hillerström

Linear effect handlers for session exceptions (POPL 2019)

with Decova, Fowler, and Morris

Scalability challenges

Modularity — effect typing

- ▶ Effect encapsulation
- ▶ Linearity
- ▶ Generativity
- ▶ Indexed effects
- ▶ Equations

Efficiency — compilation techniques

- ▶ Segmented stacks
(Multicore OCaml / C library)
- ▶ Continuation Passing Style
(JavaScript backends)
- ▶ Fusion (Haskell libraries / Eff)
- ▶ Staging (Scala Effekt library)



New directions

Effect handlers for Wasm

add effect handlers once and for all — avoid pitfalls of JavaScript

Asynchronous effects

pre-emptive concurrency; reactive programming

Gradually typed effect handlers

transition mainstream languages towards effect typing

Hardware capabilities as dynamic effects

safe effect handlers in C? efficient implementation?

Lexically scoped effect handlers

improved hygiene? improved performance? improved reasoning?

Resources



Jeremy Yallop's effects bibliography

<https://github.com/yallop/effects-bibliography>



Matija Pretnar's tutorial

"An introduction to algebraic effects and handlers",
MFPS 2015



Andrej Bauer's tutorial

"What is algebraic about algebraic effects and handlers?",
Dagstuhl and OPLSS 2018

Bonus slides

Example 8: effect pollution

Effect signatures

Receiver = {receive : 1 \Rightarrow Nat}

Failure = {fail : a.1 \Rightarrow a}

Example 8: effect pollution

Effect signatures

Receiver = {receive : 1 \Rightarrow Nat}

Failure = {fail : a.1 \Rightarrow a}

Handlers

receives ([])

return x \mapsto x
 \langle receive () \rightarrow r $\rangle \mapsto$ fail ()

receives (n :: ns)

return x \mapsto x
 \langle receive () \rightarrow r $\rangle \mapsto$ r ns n

maybeFail =

return x \mapsto Just x
 \langle fail () \rightarrow r $\rangle \mapsto$ Nothing

Example 8: effect pollution

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Receiver = {receive : 1 \Rightarrow Nat}

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bad ns t = handle (handle t () with receives ns) with maybeFail

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bad ns t = handle (handle t () with receives ns) with maybeFail

bad [1, 2] (λ ().receive () + fail ()) \Longrightarrow Nothing

Example 9: counting

Predicates as higher order functions

$$\text{Pred} = (\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Bool}) \rightarrow \text{Bool}$$

Signature of a counting function

$$\text{count} : ((\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Bool}) \rightarrow \text{Bool}) \rightarrow \text{Nat}$$

Exclusive or

$$\text{count} (\lambda v. \text{if } v \text{ 0 then not } (v \text{ 1}) \text{ else } v \text{ 1}) = 2$$

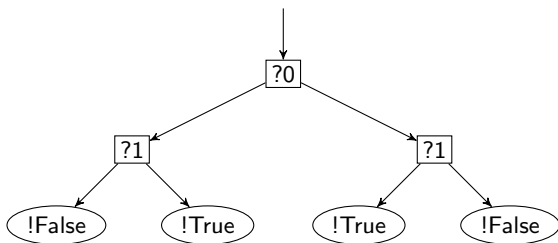
Example 9: counting

Counting with a choice handler

$\text{count} : ((\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Bool}) \rightarrow \text{Bool}) \rightarrow \text{Nat}$
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return x \mapsto if x then 1 else 0
 $\langle \text{choose } () \rightarrow r \rangle \mapsto r \text{ True} + r \text{ False}$

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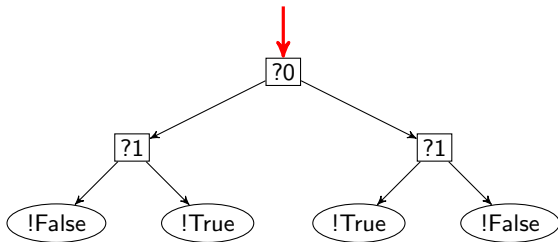
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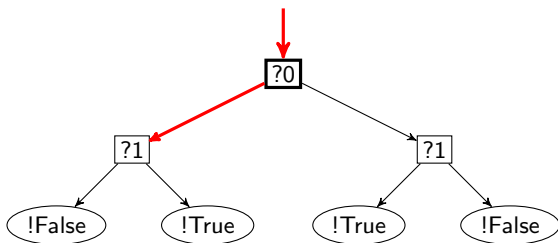
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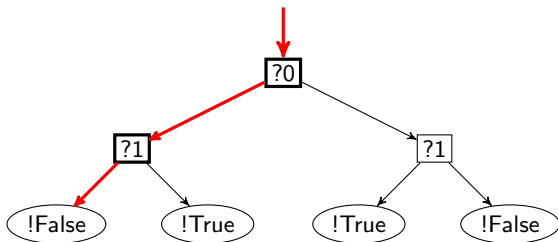
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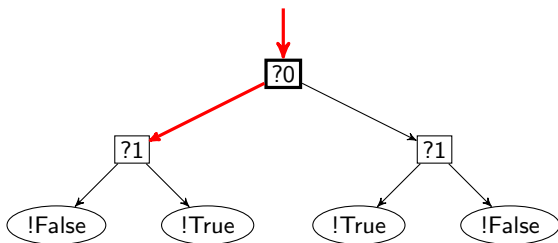
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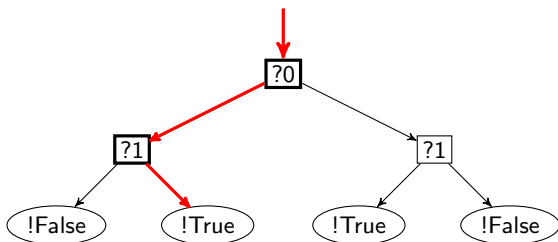
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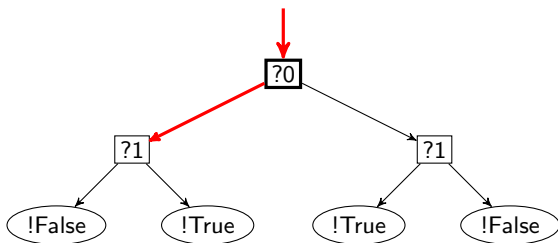
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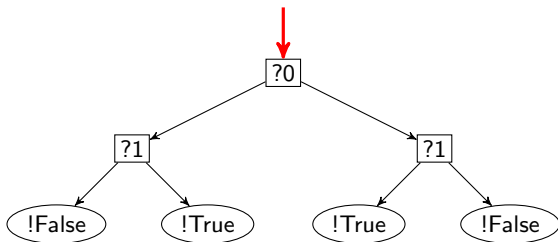
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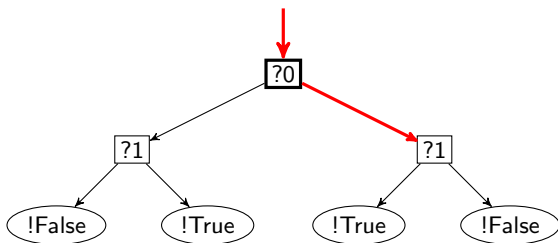
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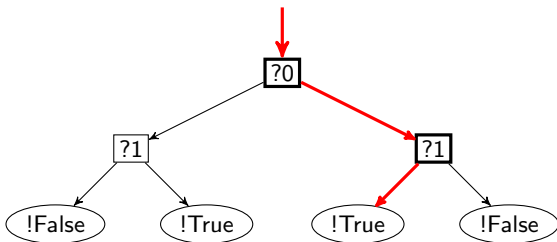
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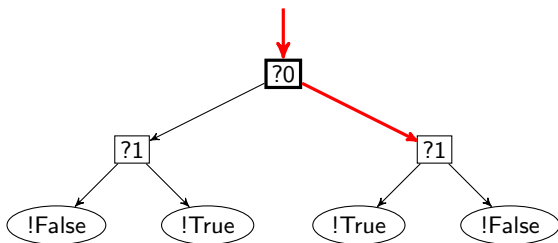
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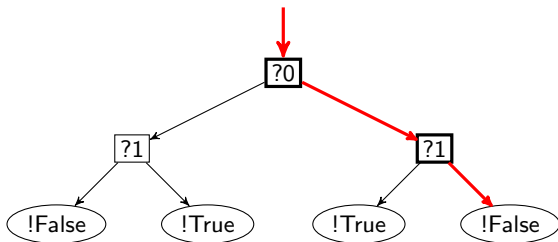
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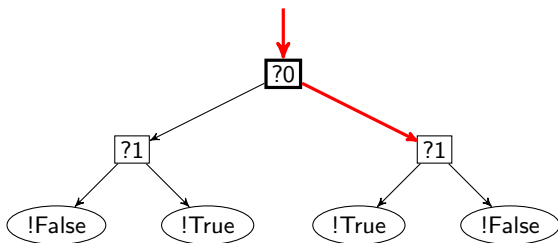
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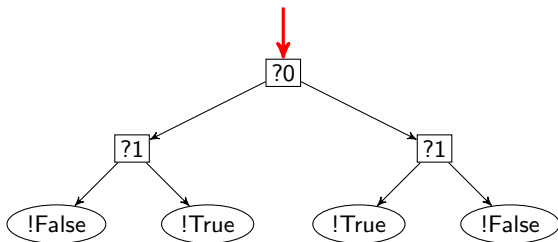
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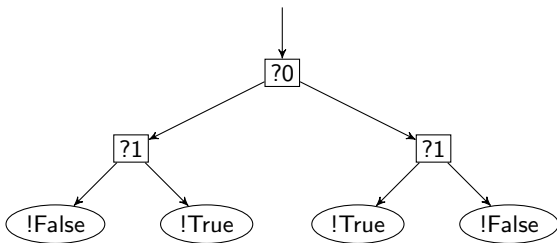
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Example 10: pipes using multihandlers

Effect signatures

Sender = {send : Nat \Rightarrow 1}

Receiver = {receive : 1 \Rightarrow Nat}

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A pipe multihandler

pipe = — multihandler

\langle send n		receive () $\rightarrow r$	\mapsto	$r () n$
\langle -		return x	\mapsto	x
\langle return ()		receive ()	\mapsto	fail ()

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\langle send n | receive () $\rightarrow r$ $\rangle \mapsto r () n$

\langle - | return x $\rangle \mapsto x$

\langle return () | receive () $\rangle \mapsto$ fail ()

handle nats 0 | grabANat () with pipe \implies 0