

Fun with indexed monads

Dominic Orchard
Computer Laboratory, University of Cambridge

<http://dorchar.d.co.uk/ixmonad>

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Monads



Monads

- (design pattern/idiom)
 - abstract the composition of computations
with *output* effects
- (types)
 - distinguish pure from effectful

$$\frac{f : a \rightarrow M b \quad g : b \rightarrow M c}{\text{comp.}}$$
$$\lambda x. f x \gg g : a \rightarrow M c$$
$$\frac{}{\text{return} : a \rightarrow M a} \text{id}$$

Effect systems

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1, F \quad \Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2, F'}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{let} \ x = e_1 \ \mathbf{in} \ e_2 : \tau_2, F \cup F'}$$

more fine grained information
than monadic typing

Indexed monads



$M :: * \rightarrow * \rightarrow *$



effect 'index'

M r a

1. cf. “Marriage of monads and effects” (Wadler, Thiemann, 2000)
2. “Coeffects: Unified static analysis of context dependence” (Petricek, Orchard, Mycroft, ICALP 2013) ([indexed comonads](#))
3. “Semantic marriage of monads and effects (extended abstract)” (Orchard, Petricek, Mycroft, arXiv 2013)
4. “Parametric effect monads and semantics of effect systems” (Katsumata, POPL 2014)

Indexed monads

$$f : a \rightarrow M \{\text{read } A\} b \quad g : b \rightarrow M \{\text{write } B\} c$$

$$g \text{ "o" } f : a \rightarrow M \{\text{read } A, \text{write } B\} c$$

Monads

$$\frac{f : a \rightarrow M b \quad g : b \rightarrow M c}{\lambda x. f x >>= g : a \rightarrow M c} \text{comp.}$$
$$\frac{}{\text{return} : a \rightarrow M a} \text{id}$$

Indexed Monads

$$\frac{f : a \rightarrow M r b \quad g : b \rightarrow M s c}{\lambda x. f x >>= g : a \rightarrow M (r \bullet s) c} \text{comp.}$$

$$\lambda x. f x >>= g : a \rightarrow M (r \bullet s) c$$

$$\frac{\lambda x. f x >>= g : a \rightarrow M (r \bullet s) c}{\text{return} : a \rightarrow M \varepsilon a} \text{id}$$

effect indices are a monoid $(F, \bullet, \varepsilon)$

Indexed monads

- (design pattern/idiom)
 - abstract the composition of computations with different kinds of *output* effects
- (types)
 - distinguish different levels of impurity

```
cabal install ixmonad
```

<http://dorchar.d.co.uk/ixmonad>

```
class IxMonad (m :: * -> * -> *) where
  type Unit m
  type Plus m s t

  return :: a -> m (Unit m) a
  (>>=) :: m s a -> (a -> m t b) -> m (Plus m s t) b
```

Indexed reader monad

- Composing 'reader' monad is cumbersome
- Indexed reader annotates computation with (named) requirements

M {x : A, y : B, z : C} **a**

today: **M** [A, B, C] **a**

```
foo :: (HCons String HNil) → String
```

```
foo = do x ← ask  
        return ("Name " ++ x)
```

```
foo :: Show a => HCons String (HCons a HNil) → String
```

```
foo = do x ← ask  
        y ← ask  
        return ("Name " ++ x ++ ". Age " ++ (show y))
```

```
*Main> foo (HCons "Dom" (HCons 27 HNil))  
"Name Dom. Age 27"
```

```
instance IxMonad (→) where
```

```
  type Unit (→)      = HNil
```

```
  type Plus (→) s t = Append s t
```

```
  return :: a → (HNil → a)
```

```
  return x = \HNil → x
```

```
(>>=) :: (s → a) → (a → (t → b)) → (s ++ t → b)
```

```
  e >>= k = \st → let (s, t) = split st
                    in  (k (e s)) t
```

```
split :: (Append s t) → (s, t)
```

Indexed *update* monad

```
foo :: (Put String, Bool)
foo = do put 42
         put "hello"
         return True
```

- Related to the writer monad

$$M r a = (r, a)$$

Indexed *uupdate** monad

```
foo :: (Put String, Bool)
foo = do put 42
         put "hello"
         return True
```

- Related to the writer monad

$$M r a = (r, a)$$

* see “Update monads” (Ahmen, Uustalu)

```
data Put a = Put a
```

```
data NoPut = NoPut
```

```
instance IxMonad (,) where
```

```
  type Unit (,) = NoPut
```

```
  type Plus (,) s NoPut = s
```

```
  type Plus (,) s (Put t) = Put t
```

“preserve”

“update”

```
return :: a → (NoPut, a)
```

```
return x = (NoPut, x)
```

```
(>>=) :: (s, a) → (a → (t, b)) → (Plus (,) s t, b)
```

```
e >>= k = bind e k
```

```
type Plus (, ) s NoPut = s
type Plus (, ) s (Put t) = Put t
```

“preserve”
“update”

```
class UpdateBind s t where
  bind :: (s, a) → (a → (t, b)) → (Plus (, ) s t, b)

instance UpdateBind s NoPut where
  bind (s, a) k = let (NoPut, b) = k a in (s, b)

instance UpdateBind s (Put t) where
  bind (s, a) k = k a
```

M r may not be a monad

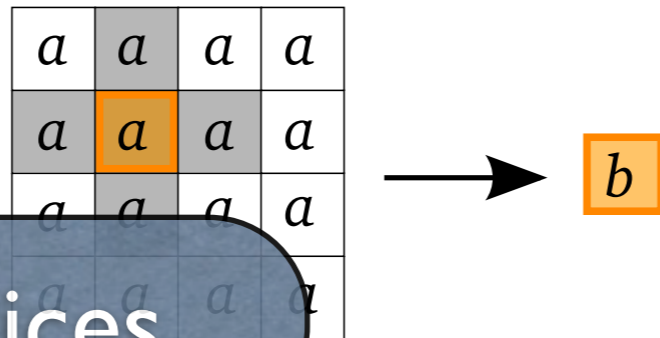
- For the update indexed monad:

$$M\ r\ a = (r, a)$$

- Monad: r must be a monoid
- Indexed monad: must have a monoid on type indices

Effect specifications

- Type signatures to reject code with ‘bad’ effects
- Example: relative array access as effects



list of relative indices

ArrayReader a r $b = (\text{Array } a \rightarrow b)$

<http://github.com/dorchard/stencil-specs>

ArrayReader a r b = (Array a → b)

```
ix :: TyInt x → ArrayReader a (HCons x HNil) a
```

```
(Pos (S Z)) :: TyInt (S Z)  
(Neg (S Z)) :: TyInt (Neg (S Z))
```

```
localMean :: ArrayReader Double  
  (HCons Z (HCons (S Z) (HCons (Neg (S Z)) HNil)))  
  Double
```

```
localMean = do a ← ix (Pos Z)  
              b ← ix (Pos (S Z))  
              c ← ix (Neg (S Z))  
              return $ (a + b + c) / 3.0
```

```
data Stencil r x y where
```

```
Stencil :: ArrayReader x r y → Stencil (Sort r) x y
```

type-level function computing symmetrical
relative index list to depth of l

```
localMean :: Stencil (Symmetrical (S Z)) Double Double
```

```
localMean = Stencil $ do a ← ix (Pos Z)  
                          b ← ix (Pos (S Z))  
                          c ← ix (Neg (S Z))  
                          return $ (a + b + c) / 3.0
```

type-level function computing forward
relative-index list to depth of 1

```
fwdMean :: Stencil (Forward (S Z)) Double Double
```

```
fwdMean = Stencil $ do a ← ix (Pos Z)  
                       b ← ix (Pos (S Z))  
                       return $ (a + b) / 2.0
```



```
fwdMean' :: Stencil (Forward (S Z)) Double Double
```

```
fwdMean' = Stencil $ do a ← ix (Pos Z)
                        b ← ix (Pos (S (S Z)))
                        return $ (a + b) / 2.0
```

```
Couldn't match type `S Z' with `Z'
```

```
Expected type: Stencil (Forward (S Z)) a a
```

```
Actual type: Stencil (Sort (HCons Z (HCons (S (S Z))
HNil))) a a
```

Work in progress

- State {read a} $t = a \rightarrow t$
State {write a} $t = (a, t)$
State {read a, write b} $t = a \rightarrow (b, t)$
State {readwrite b} $t = b \rightarrow (b, t)$
- Closed-typed families will help
- Implement algebraic effect handlers?

Thanks!

Play: `cabal install ixmonad`

Code: <http://github.com/dorchard/ixmonad>
<http://github.com/dorchard/stencil-specs>

Read:

- <http://dorchard.co.uk/ixmonad>
- “Semantic marriage of monads and effects” (Orchard, Petricek, Mycroft)
- “Parametric effect monads and semantics of effect systems” (Katsumata)

Richer effects

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash g : \mathbb{B}, \emptyset \quad \Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau, F \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau, F'}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{if } g \mathbf{ then } e_1 \mathbf{ else } e_2 : \tau, F + F'}$$

use `Control.Monad.Cond`

see `Control.Monad.Reader`

`Control.Monad.Maybe`