

Effect handler oriented programming

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The University of Edinburgh

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Effects

Programs as black boxes (Church-Turing model)?



Effects

Programs must interact with their context



Effects

Programs must interact with their context



Effects

Programs must interact with their context



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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Give programmer direct access to **context**

(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 **context**

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

GitHub

`semantic`

Code analysis library (> 25 million repositories)




React

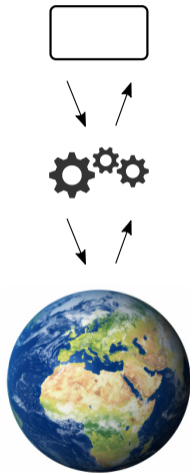
JavaScript UI library (> 2 million websites)



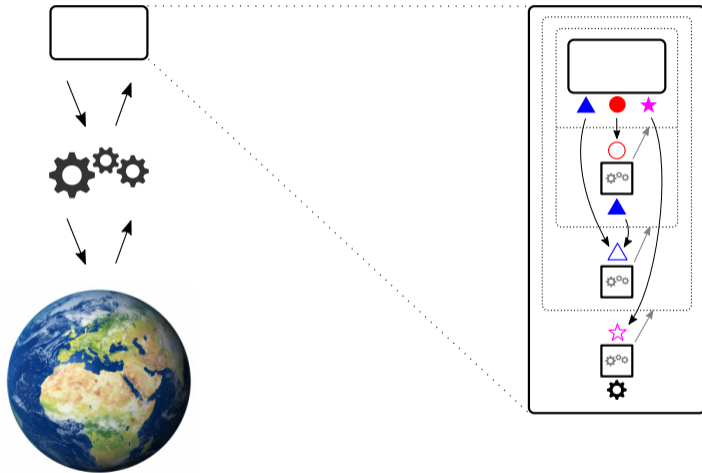

Pyro

Statistical inference (10% ad spend saving)

Effect handlers as composable user-defined operating systems



Effect handlers as composable user-defined operating systems



Example 1: generators

Effect signature

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

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A simple generator

$$\text{nats} : \text{Nat} \rightarrow 1!(e \ \& \ \{\text{send} : \text{Nat} \rightarrow 1\})$$
$$\text{nats } n = \text{send } n; \text{nats } (n + 1)$$

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Handler

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sumUntil} &: \text{Nat} \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow 1!(e \ \& \ \{\text{send} : \text{Nat} \rightarrow 1\})) \rightarrow \text{Nat}!e \\ \text{sumUntil } \text{stop } t &= \\ &\quad \mathbf{handle } t () \mathbf{with} \\ &\quad \quad \mathbf{return } () \quad \mapsto 0 \\ &\quad \langle \text{send } n \rightarrow r \rangle \mapsto \mathbf{if } n \leq \text{stop} \mathbf{then } n + \text{sumUntil } \text{stop } r \\ &\quad \quad \quad \mathbf{else } 0 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\text{sumUntil } 5 \ (\lambda().\text{nats } 0) \Longrightarrow 15$$

Example 2: lightweight threads

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Two cooperative lightweight threads

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

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

Example 2: lightweight threads

Types

Thread $e = 1 \rightarrow 1!(e \ \& \ \{\text{yield} : 1 \rightarrow 1\})$

Handler

cooperate : List (Thread e) $\rightarrow 1!e$

cooperate [] = ()

cooperate ($r :: rs$) =

handle $r()$ **with**

return () \mapsto cooperate (rs)

$\langle \text{yield} () \rightarrow s \rangle \mapsto$ cooperate ($rs \ ++ \ [s]$)

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$\langle \text{yield} () \rightarrow s \rangle \mapsto \text{cooperate}(rs \ ++ \ [s])$

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

A1 B1 A2 B2

Example 3: lightweight threads with fork

Effect signature — recursive effect signature

$$\text{Co } e = e \ \& \ \{\text{yield} : 1 \twoheadrightarrow 1, \ \text{fork} : (1 \rightarrow 1! \text{Co } e) \twoheadrightarrow 1\}$$

Example 3: lightweight threads with fork

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A single cooperative program

```
main : 1 → 1!Co e
```

```
main () = print "M1 "; fork (λ().print "A1 "; yield (); print "A2 ");  
         print "M2 "; fork (λ().print "B1 "; yield (); print "B2 "); print "M3 "
```

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cooperate [main] \implies ()

M1 A1 M2 B1 A2 M3 B2

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Built-in effects

Generative state

$$\text{GenState} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{new} : a. \quad a \rightarrow \text{Ref } a, \\ \text{write} : a. (\text{Ref } a \times a) \rightarrow 1, \\ \text{read} : a. \quad \text{Ref } a \rightarrow a \end{array} \right\}$$

Example 4: actors

Process ids

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

Effect signature

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

Example 4: actors

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Effect signature

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An actor chain

`spawnMany : Pid String \rightarrow Int \rightarrow 1!(e & Actor String)`

`spawnMany p 0 = send ("ping!", p)`

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

`chain : Int \rightarrow 1!(e & Actor String & Console)`

`chain n = spawnMany (self ()) n; let s = recv () in print s`

Example 4: actors — via lightweight threads

$\text{act} : \text{Pid } a \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow 1!(e \ \& \ \text{Actor } a)) \rightarrow 1!\text{Co } (e \ \& \ \text{GenState})$

$\text{act } \text{mine } t =$

handle $t()$ **with**

return $() \quad \mapsto ()$

$\langle \text{self } () \rightarrow r \rangle \quad \mapsto \text{act } \text{mine } (\lambda().r \ \text{mine})$

$\langle \text{spawn } \text{you} \rightarrow r \rangle \quad \mapsto \text{let } \text{yours} = \text{new } [] \text{ in}$
 $\quad \text{fork } (\lambda().\text{act } \text{yours } (\text{you } ()))$; $\text{act } \text{mine } (\lambda().r \ \text{yours})$
 $\quad r \ \text{mine } \text{yours}$

$\langle \text{send } (m, \text{yours}) \rightarrow r \rangle \mapsto \text{let } \text{ms} = \text{read } \text{yours} \text{ in}$
 $\quad \text{write } (\text{yours}, \text{ms} \ ++ \ [m])$; $\text{act } \text{mine } r$

$\langle \text{recv } () \rightarrow r \rangle \quad \mapsto \text{case } \text{read } \text{mine} \text{ of}$
 $\quad [] \quad \mapsto \text{yield } ()$; $\text{act } \text{mine } (\lambda().r \ (\text{recv } ()))$
 $\quad (m :: \text{ms}) \mapsto \text{write } (\text{mine}, \text{ms})$; $\text{act } \text{mine } (\lambda().r \ m)$

Example 4: actors — via lightweight threads

$\text{act} : \text{Pid } a \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow 1!(e \ \& \ \text{Actor } a)) \rightarrow 1!\text{Co } (e \ \& \ \text{GenState})$

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 $\quad r \ \text{mine } \text{yours}$

$\langle \text{send } (m, \text{yours}) \rightarrow r \rangle \mapsto \text{let } \text{ms} = \text{read } \text{yours} \text{ in}$
 $\quad \text{write } (\text{yours}, \text{ms} ++ [m]) ; \text{act } \text{mine } r$

$\langle \text{recv } () \rightarrow r \rangle \quad \mapsto \text{case } \text{read } \text{mine} \text{ of}$
 $\quad [] \quad \mapsto \text{yield } (); \text{act } \text{mine } (\lambda().r \ (\text{recv } ()))$
 $\quad (m :: \text{ms}) \mapsto \text{write } (\text{mine}, \text{ms}) ; \text{act } \text{mine } (\lambda().r \ m)$

$\text{cooperate } [\lambda().\text{act } (\text{new } []) (\lambda().\text{chain } 64)] \implies ()$

.....ping!

Other use-cases

- ▶ reactive programming
- ▶ dependency injection
- ▶ mocking
- ▶ fuzzing
- ▶ automatic differentiation
- ▶ probabilistic programming
- ▶ backtracking

Example 5: lightweight threads in C++

```
struct Yield : eff::command<> { };
struct Fork : eff::command<> {
    std::function<void()> proc;
};

void yield() {
    eff::invoke_command(Yield{});
}

void fork(std::function<void()> proc) {
    eff::invoke_command(Fork{{}, proc});
}

void mainThread() {
    std::cout << "M1 "; fork( [= ]() {std::cout << "A1 "; yield(); std::cout << "A2 "});
    std::cout << "M2 "; fork( [= ]() {std::cout << "B1 "; yield(); std::cout << "B2 "});
    std::cout << "M3 ";
}
```


Example 5: lightweight threads in C++

```
using Res = eff::resumption<void()>;
class Scheduler : public eff::handler<void, void, Yield, Fork> {
public:
    static void Start(std::function<void()> f) {
        queue.push_back(eff::wrap<Scheduler>(f));
        while (!queue.empty()) {
            Res resumption = std::move(queue.front());
            queue.pop_front();
            std::move(resumption).resume();
        }
    }
private:
    static std::list<Res> queue;
    void handle_command(Yield, Res r) override {
        queue.push_back(std::move(r));
    }
    void handle_command(Fork f, Res r) override {
        queue.push_back(std::move(r));
        queue.push_back(eff::wrap<Scheduler>(f.proc));
    }
    void handle_return() override { }
};
```

Example 5: lightweight threads in C++

```
int main() {  
    Scheduler::Start(mainThread);  
}
```

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```
int main() {  
    Scheduler::Start(mainThread);  
}
```

M1 A1 M2 B1 A2 M3 B2

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 |
| OCaml 5 | https://github.com/ocaml-labs/ocaml-multicore/wiki |

Timeline

Short term

- ▶ One-shot effect handlers / delimited continuations without effect types (OCaml 5, Java 19, Wasm stack switching)
- ▶ Primary users: compiler engineers, low-level library developers
- ▶ Largely hidden from application developers (e.g. Java 19's virtual threads, OCaml 5's EIO library, Daan Leijen's Node.C library)

Longer term

- ▶ Effect type systems to support more robust programming in the large
- ▶ Potential compromises for legacy systems based on capability-passing style and modal types
- ▶ Efficient compilation of deeply-nested handlers
- ▶ Multishot effect handlers for backtracking, probabilistic programming, etc.
- ▶ Combination with linear/affine type systems (e.g. languages like Rust)

Resources

The EHOP project website

<https://effect-handlers.org/>

Jeremy Yallop's effects bibliography

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

Daniel Hillerström's PhD thesis

Foundations for programming and implementing effect handlers

Hillerström (The University of Edinburgh, 2022)

OCaml 5 effect handlers

Retrofitting effect handlers to OCaml

Sivaramakrishnan, Dolan, White, Jaffer, Kelly, Madhavapeddy (PLDI 2021)

C++ effects library

High-level effect handlers in C++

Ghica, Lindley, Bravo, Piróg (OOPSLA 2022)