

# Functional Translation of a Calculus of Capabilities

**Arthur Charguéraud**

**Joint work with François Pottier**

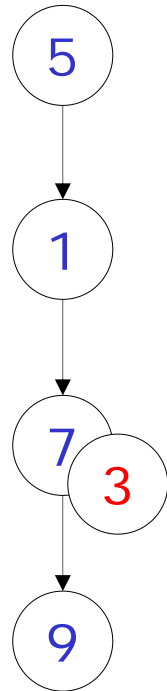
**INRIA**

ICFP'08

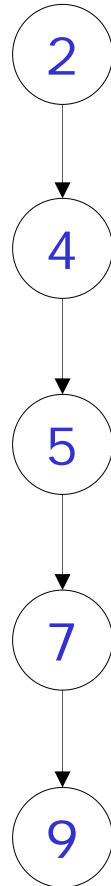
Victoria, 2008-09-23

# Separation in Data Structures

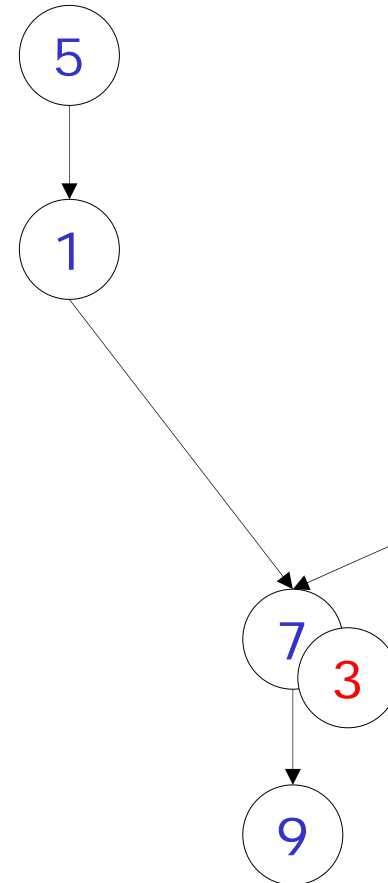
L1: odd values



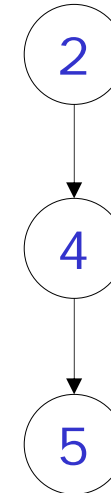
L2: sorted



L1: odd values



~~L2: sorted~~



→ A **type system** able to capture disjointness of data structures

# Extending ML with Separation

---

Technical starting point	⇒	System F
Materialization of ownership	⇒	Capability calculi
Description of disjointness	⇒	Separation Logic
Exclusivity of ownership	⇒	Linear Logic
Delimiting the scope of effects	⇒	Effects type systems
Fine-grained control of aliasing	⇒	Alias Types
Describing maybe-aliased data	⇒	Region calculi

---

→ A combination of many ideas into a single type system that targets a high-level programming language

# Contributions

---

- 1) A type system controlling side-effects more accurately than ML**
- 2) A fine-grained translation of typed imperative programs into a purely functional language**


# Capabilities

**Capability:** a static entity used to materialize ownership.  
Reading or writing a reference requires the capability on this ref.

Type of the function "get" that reads a reference:

in ML:  $\forall \tau. (\text{ref } \tau) \rightarrow \tau$

$\forall \tau. (\text{ref } \tau) \{ \cdot \} \rightarrow \tau \{ \cdot \}$



$\forall \tau \sigma. (\text{ref } \tau)_{[\sigma]} \{ \sigma \} \rightarrow \tau \{ \sigma \}$

here:  $\forall \tau \sigma. [\sigma] \{ \sigma: \text{ref } \tau \} \rightarrow \tau \{ \sigma: \text{ref } \tau \}$

"at-sigma" singleton  
type for the location

the capability for the  
corresponding location

Ref: *Alias Types*, Smith, Walker, Morrisset, *ESOP'00*

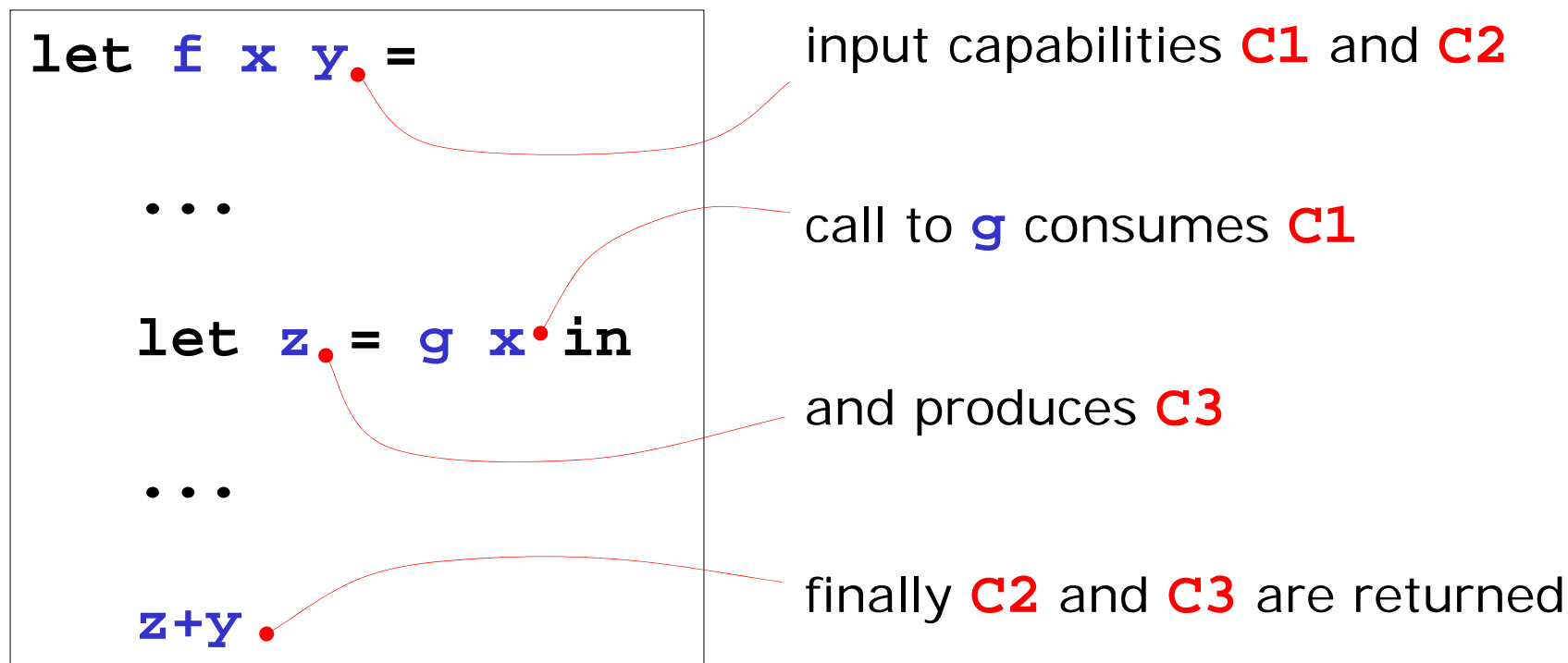
Ref: *Linear Language with Locations*, Morrisett, Ahmed, Fluet, *TLCA'05* 5

# Flow of Capabilities

---

**A set of capabilities** is available at each point in the program.

Skeleton of example:



Capabilities are treated **linearly**: they cannot be duplicated.  
A **frame rule** is used to work locally on a subset of capabilities.

# Life-cycle of Capabilities

---

Type of the function "**ref**" that allocates a reference:

in ML:  $\tau \rightarrow (\text{ref } \tau)$

here:  $\tau \rightarrow \exists \sigma. [\sigma] \{ \sigma: \text{ref } \tau \}$

Type of the function "**set**" that updates a reference:

in ML:  $\tau \rightarrow (\text{ref } \tau) \rightarrow \text{unit}$

here:  $\tau \rightarrow [\sigma] \{ \sigma: \text{ref } \tau \} \rightarrow \text{unit } \{ \sigma: \text{ref } \tau \}$

strong:  $\tau_2 \rightarrow [\sigma] \{ \sigma: \text{ref } \tau_1 \} \rightarrow \text{unit } \{ \sigma: \text{ref } \tau_2 \}$

Type of the function "**free**" that de-allocates a reference:

in ML:  $(\text{ref } \tau) \rightarrow \text{unit} \quad (\text{unsafe})$

here:  $[\sigma] \{ \sigma: \text{ref } \tau \} \rightarrow \text{unit} \quad (\text{safe})$

# Invariants on Capabilities

---

If  $\ell$  is a location, then

in ML:  $\ell : \text{ref } \tau$

here:  $\ell : [\sigma]$  with capability  $\{\sigma : \text{ref } \tau\}$

## Invariants

- 1) Whenever  $\{\sigma : \text{ref } \tau\}$  is available, the store maps a location of type  $[\sigma]$  towards a value of type  $\tau$
- 2) There can be at most one capability on a given location
- 3) If  $\{\sigma : \text{ref } \tau\}$  is not available, the location of type  $[\sigma]$  cannot be accessed



# Example with Aliasing

---

```
let r1 = ref 5
```

```
let r2 = ref 7
```

```
let r3 = r2
```

```
let x = get r3
```

$r1 : [\sigma_1] \quad \{\sigma_1: \text{ref int}\}$

$r2 : [\sigma_2] \quad \{\sigma_2: \text{ref int}\}$

$r3 : [\sigma_2]$

$x : \text{int}$



Function "get" is here applied with type

$[\sigma_2] \{\sigma_2: \text{ref int}\} \rightarrow \text{int} \{\sigma_2: \text{ref int}\}$

# Example with Sharing

```
let r1 = ref 5
```

```
let r2 = ref r1
```

```
let r3 = ref r1
```

```
let r4 = get r3
```

```
let x = get r4
```

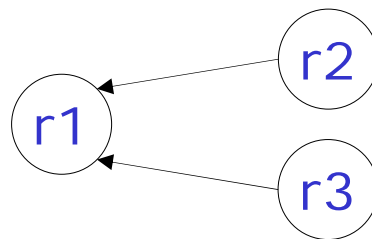
$r1 : [\sigma_1] \quad \{\sigma_1: \text{ref int}\}$

$r2 : [\sigma_2] \quad \{\sigma_2: \text{ref } [\sigma_1]\}$

$r3 : [\sigma_3] \quad \{\sigma_3: \text{ref } [\sigma_1]\}$

$r4 : [\sigma_1]$

$x : \text{int}$



# Building Data Structures

```
let r1 = ref 5
```

```
let r2 = ref r1
```

$r1 : [\sigma_1]$

$r2 : [\sigma_2]$

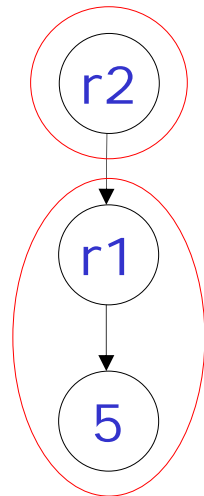
```
let x = get r2
```

$x : (\text{ref int})$

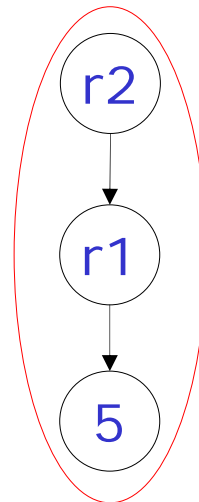
**BUG!**

$\{\sigma_2 : \text{ref } [\sigma_1]\}$

$\{\sigma_1 : \text{ref int}\}$



merge  
← split



$\{\sigma_2 : \text{ref } (\text{ref int})\}$

```
get :  $[\sigma] \{\sigma : \text{ref } \tau\} \rightarrow \tau \{\sigma : \text{ref } \tau\}$ 
```

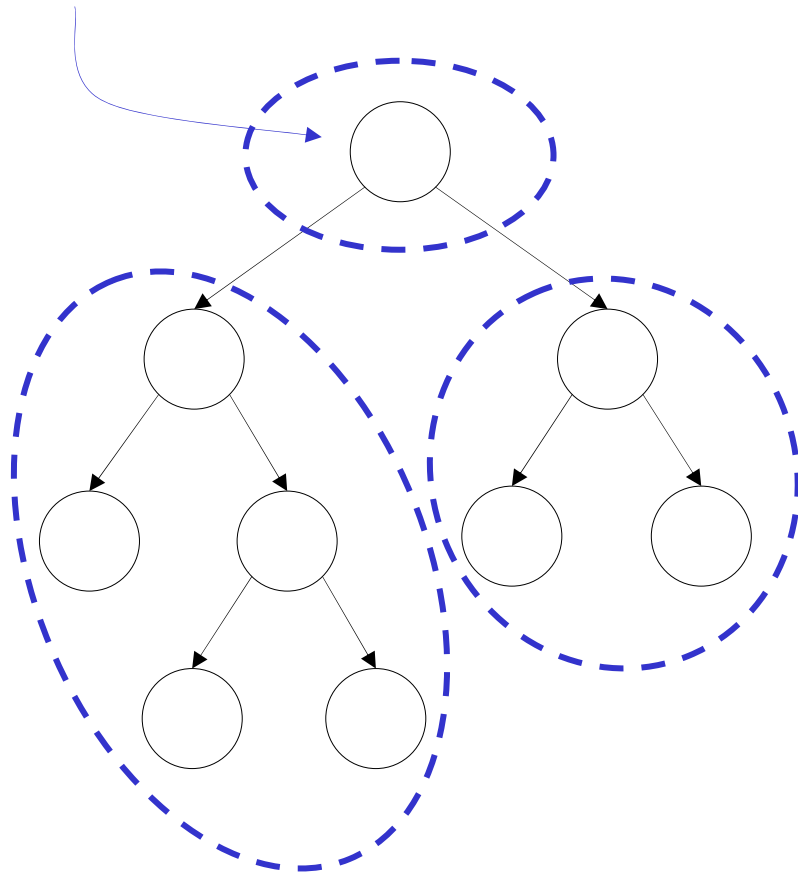
$\tau$  stands for a type free of the "ref" constructor

# Example: Mutable Binary Tree

tree  $\alpha = \text{ref } (\alpha \times \text{tree } \alpha \times \text{tree } \alpha)$

Note: the constructor for leaves has been hidden for simplicity.

$L : [\sigma]$  with capability  $\{\sigma : \text{tree } \alpha\}$



$\{\sigma : \text{ref } (\alpha \times \text{tree } \alpha \times \text{tree } \alpha)\}$

can be traded against

$\{\sigma : \text{ref } ([\sigma_1] \times [\sigma_2] \times [\sigma_3])\}$

$\{\sigma_1 : \alpha\}$

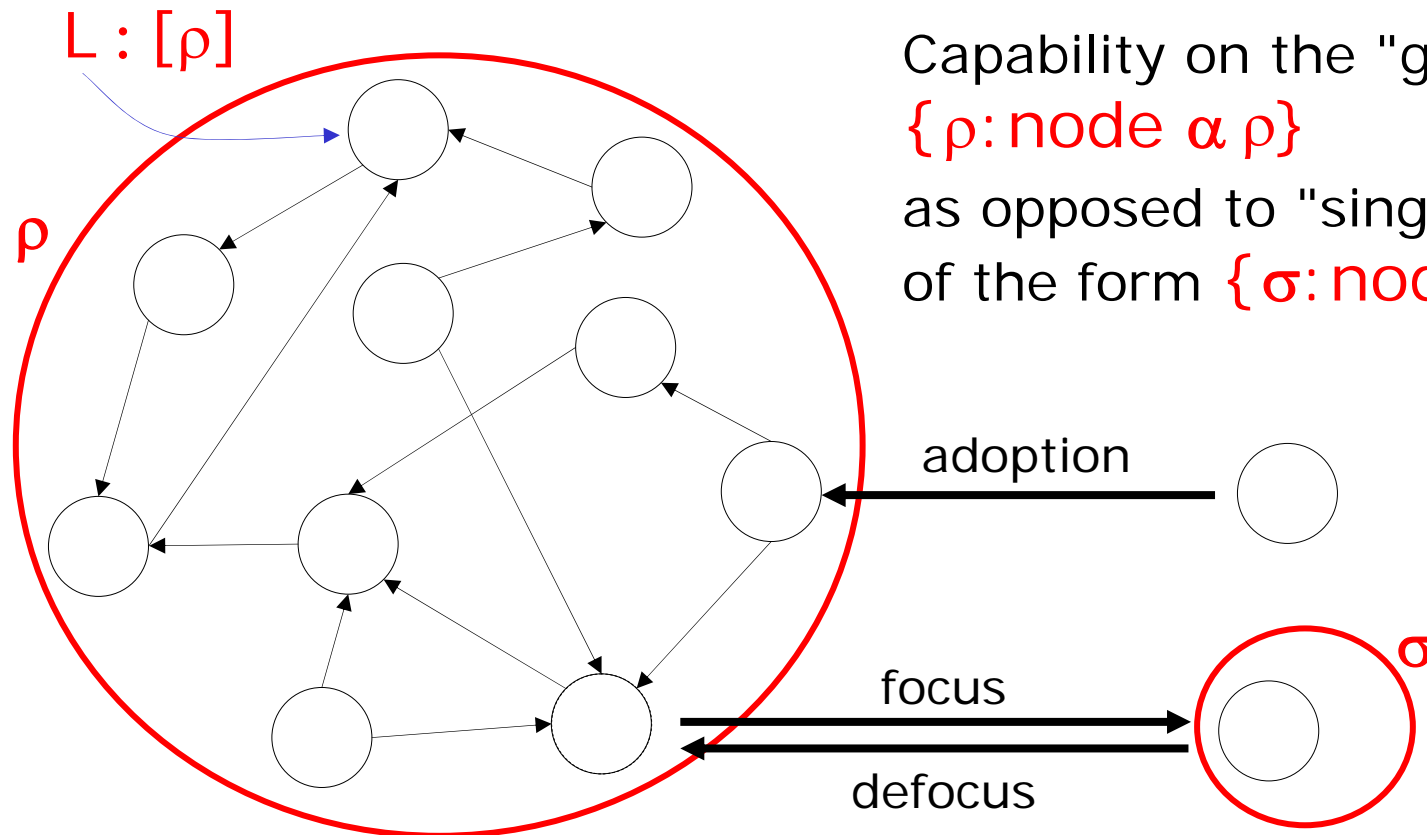
$\{\sigma_2 : \text{tree } \alpha\}$

$\{\sigma_3 : \text{tree } \alpha\}$

# Example: Graph with Pointers

in ML:  $\text{node } \alpha = \text{ref } (\alpha \times \text{list } (\text{node } \alpha))$

here:  $\text{node } \alpha \rho = \text{ref } (\alpha \times \text{list } [\rho])$



Ref: *Adoption & Focus*, Fahndrich, DeLine, *PLDI'02*

Ref: *Connecting Effects & Uniqueness with Adoption*, Boyland, Retert, *POPL'05*

# Functional Translation

---

**Goal:** write a purely functional program equivalent to a given imperative program

**Standard monadic translation:** threads a map that represents the state of the store throughout the program

**But:**

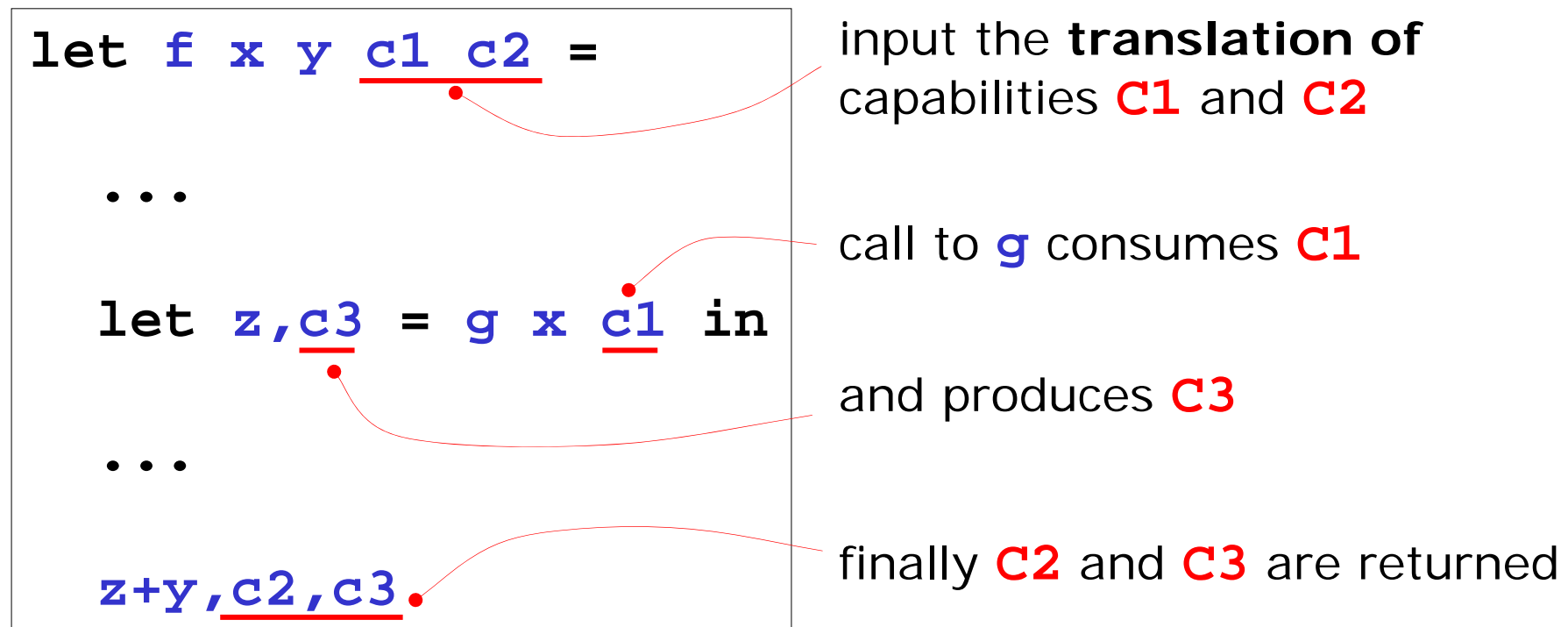
- it threads more data than necessary
  - does not take advantage of separation properties
  - is not the identity over the pure fragment
  - does not match what a programmer would code
- the threaded map contains heterogeneous data
  - does not type-check in System F

# Translation based on Capabilities

**Fact:** capabilities describe precisely which pieces of store need to be threaded at each point in the program

**Idea:** materialize capabilities as runtime values

Translated program:



# Translating Capabilities and Types

<i>Source program</i>	<i>Translated program</i>
Static capability $\{\sigma:\text{ref } \tau\}$ $\{\rho:\text{ref } \tau\}$	Type of runtime value $\tau$ map key $\tau$
Type of runtime value $[\sigma]$ $[\rho]$	Type of runtime value unit key



# A Few Examples

---

**Mutable trees:** represented as functional trees.

**Mutable lists:** the in-place list reversal function is translated to the reverse function for functional lists.

**Tarjan's union-find:** each instance of the union-find graph is represented using a map, each node is represented using a key.

**Landin's knot:** this fixpoint combinator implemented with a reference cell translates to the Y-combinator (which type-checks in System F with recursive types).

# Conclusions

---

## On-going work

- Extend the system to a full-blown language
- Augment the expressiveness of operations on group regions
- Set up a partial type-inference engine and implement it

## Applications

- More precise types mean better **documentation** and fewer bugs
- Relaxing the **value restriction** (restriction now only on types)
- Support for **safe deallocation** (with runtime support for groups)
- Semi-automatic **functional translation** of imperative programs
- Should help for **reasoning** on imperative programs
- Should help for programming **concurrent** programs

Thanks!