#### Ornaments in Practice

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#### Motivation

Very similar data structures expressed as algebraic data types:

- trees with values at the leaves, at the nodes, etc
- GADTs encoding different invariants

Very similar functions on these structures

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Very similar data structures expressed as algebraic data types:

- trees with values at the leaves, at the nodes, etc
- GADTs encoding different invariants

Very similar functions on these structures

Ornaments (McBride, 2010)

- express the link between similar datatypes
- between operations on these types

#### Naturals and lists

**type** nat = Z | S **of** nat **type**  $\alpha$  list = Nil | Cons **of**  $\alpha \times \alpha$  list

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#### Naturals and lists

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#### Naturals and lists

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Projection function:

**ornament from** length :  $\alpha$  list  $\rightarrow$  nat

Intuitively, an ornament match values from an *ornamented* datatype to values of a *bare* type.

- Project the constructors from the ornamented to the bare type
- maybe forget some information
- while keeping the recursive structure of the value

An ornament is defined by a projection function, subject to some syntactic conditions described in our paper.

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#### Relating functions

let rec add m n = match m with |  $Z \rightarrow n$ |  $S m' \rightarrow S$  (add m' n) let rec append ml nl = match ml with

```
| Nil → nl
| Cons(x,ml') → Cons(x,append ml' nl)
```

Coherence: length (append ml nl) = add (length ml) (length nl) project (f\_lifted x y) = f (project x) (project y)

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**let lifting** append **from** add **with** {length}  $\rightarrow$  {length}  $\rightarrow$  {length}

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let rec add m n =match m with $| Z \rightarrow n$  $| S m' \rightarrow S$  (add m' n)

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let rec append ml nl = match ml with | Nil  $\rightarrow$ 

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let rec add m n = match m with  $| Z \rightarrow n$  $| S m' \rightarrow S (add m' n)$ 

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**let lifting** append **from** add **with**  $\{ \text{length} \} \rightarrow \{ \text{length} \} \rightarrow \{ \text{length} \}$ 

let rec append ml nl = match ml with | Nil  $\rightarrow$  nl

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let rec add m n = match m with
|  $Z \rightarrow n$ |  $S m' \rightarrow S$  (add m' n)

**let lifting** append **from** add **with**  $\{ \text{length} \} \rightarrow \{ \text{length} \} \rightarrow \{ \text{length} \}$ 

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**let lifting** append **from** add **with**  $\{ \text{length} \} \rightarrow \{ \text{length} \} \rightarrow \{ \text{length} \}$ 

let rec append ml nl = match ml with
| Nil → nl
| Cons(x,ml') →

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length ml = m
length nl = n
length ml' = m'

```
let lifting append from add with \{ \text{length} \} \rightarrow \{ \text{length} \} \rightarrow \{ \text{length} \}
```

```
let rec append ml nl = match ml with

| Nil \rightarrow nl

| Cons(x,ml') \rightarrow
```

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let rec append ml nl = match ml with
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  | Cons(x,ml') → Cons( , )
```

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| Nil \rightarrow nl

| Cons(x,ml') \rightarrow Cons( , )
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let rec append ml nl = match ml with
  | Nil → nl
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length ml = m
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```
let lifting append from add with \{ \text{length} \} \rightarrow \{ \text{length} \} \rightarrow \{ \text{length} \}
```

```
let rec append ml nl = match ml with
  | Nil → nl
  | Cons(x,ml') → Cons(???, append ml' nl)
```

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```
length ml = m
length nl = n
length ml' = m'
```

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let lifting append from add with \{ \text{length} \} \rightarrow \{ \text{length} \} \rightarrow \{ \text{length} \}
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let rec append ml nl = match ml with
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```
length ml = m
length nl = n
length ml' = m'
```

#### Filling the missing part

# let rec append ml nl = match ml with | Nil → nl | Cons(x,ml') → Cons(?, append ml' nl)

- Manually, by intervention of the programmer
- With a patch specifying what should be added where

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Code inference: x makes the most sense here

#### The other liftings

length (add\_lifted ml nl) = add (length ml) (length nl)

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let rec rev\_append ml nl = match ml with
 | Nil → nl
 | Cons(x,ml') → rev\_append ml' (Cons(x,nl))

#### Ornaments for refactoring

```
type expr =
    | Const of int
    | Add of expr × expr
    | Mul of expr × expr
let rec eval = function
    | Const(i) → i
    | Add(u, v) → eval u + eval v
```

| Mul(u, v)  $\rightarrow$  eval u  $\times$  eval v

```
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```

#### Ornaments for refactoring

```
type expr =
  | Const of int
  | Add of expr \times expr
  | Mul of expr \times expr
let rec eval = function
  | Const(i) \rightarrow i
  | Add(u, v) \rightarrow eval u + eval v
  | Mul(u. v) \rightarrow eval u \times eval v
type binop = Add' | Mul'
type expr' =
  | Const' of int
  | BinOp' of binop × expr' × expr'
```

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Ornaments for refactoring (2)

```
let rec convert : expr' \rightarrow expr = function
| Const'(i) \rightarrow Const(i)
| BinOp(Add', u, v) \rightarrow Add(convert u, convert v)
| BinOp(Mul', u, v) \rightarrow Mul(convert u, convert v)
ornament from convert : expr' \rightarrow expr
```

let lifting eval' from eval with {convert}  $\rightarrow$  \_

The projection convert is bijective: the lifting is uniquely defined.

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Ornaments for refactoring (2)

```
let rec convert : expr' → expr = function
    | Const'(i) → Const(i)
    | BinOp(Add', u, v) → Add(convert u, convert v)
    | BinOp(Mul', u, v) → Mul(convert u, convert v)
ornament from convert : expr' → expr
```

**let lifting** eval' from eval with {convert}  $\rightarrow$  \_

The projection convert is bijective: the lifting is uniquely defined.

```
let rec eval' : expr' \rightarrow int = function
| Const'(i) \rightarrow i
| BinOp'(Add', u, v) \rightarrow eval' u + eval' v
| BinOp'(Mul', u, v) \rightarrow eval' u × eval' v
```

#### Lifting data structures

```
type key
val compare : key \rightarrow key \rightarrow int
type set = Empty | Node of key × set × set
type \alpha map =
   | MEmpty
   | MNode of key \times \alpha \times \alpha map \times \alpha map
let rec keys = function
   | MEmpty \rightarrow Empty
   | MNode(k, v, l, r) \rightarrow Node(k, keys l, keys r)
ornament from keys : \alpha map \rightarrow set
```

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Lifting an higher-order function

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Lifting an higher-order function

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**let lifting** map\_exists **from** exists with  $(\_ \rightarrow +\_ \rightarrow \_) \rightarrow \{\text{keys}\} \rightarrow \_$  Lifting an higher-order function

```
let rec exists (p : elt \rightarrow bool) (s : set) : bool =
  match s with
     | Empty \rightarrow false
     | Node(1. k. r) \rightarrow p k
                   || exists p l || exists p r
let lifting map_exists from exists
  with (\_ \rightarrow +\_ \rightarrow \_) \rightarrow \{\text{kevs}\} \rightarrow \_
let rec map_exists p m =
  match m with
     | Empty \rightarrow false
     | Node(1, k, v, r) \rightarrow p k | ?
                   || map_exists p l || map_exists p r
```

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#### GADTs

Several data structures with the same contents but different invariants, *i.e.* a constraint on the shape of the type. Lists and vectors:

```
type \alpha list = Nil | Cons of \alpha \times \alpha list
   type zero = Zero type _ succ = Succ
   type (_, \alpha) vec =
    | VNil : (zero, \alpha) vec
     | VCons : \alpha \times (n, \alpha) vec \rightarrow (n \text{ succ}, \alpha) vec
   let rec to_list : type n. (n, \alpha) vec \rightarrow \alpha list =
      function
      | VNil \rightarrow Nil
      | VCons(x, xs) \rightarrow Cons(x, xs)
   ornament from to_list : (\gamma, \alpha) vec \rightarrow \alpha list
The lifting should be unambiguous.
```

# Lifting for GADTs

Automatic for some invariants, we only need to give the expected type of the function:

let rec zip xs ys = match xs, ys with
 | Nil, Nil → Nil
 | Cons(x, xs), Cons(y, ys) → Cons((x, y), zip xs ys)
 | \_→ failwith "different length"

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# Lifting for GADTs

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let rec zip xs ys = match xs, ys with
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let lifting vzip : type n. (n,  $\alpha$ ) vec  $\rightarrow$  (n,  $\beta$ ) vec  $\rightarrow$  (n,  $\alpha \times \beta$ ) vec from zip with {to\_list}  $\rightarrow$  {to\_list}  $\rightarrow$  {to\_list}

# Lifting for GADTs

Automatic for some invariants, we only need to give the expected type of the function:

let rec zip xs ys = match xs, ys with
 | Nil, Nil → Nil
 | Cons(x, xs), Cons(y, ys) → Cons((x, y), zip xs ys)
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```
let lifting vzip :
type n. (n, \alpha) vec \rightarrow (n, \beta) vec \rightarrow (n, \alpha \times \beta) vec
from zip with {to_list} \rightarrow {to_list} \rightarrow {to_list}
```

```
let rec vzip :
  type n. (n, \alpha) vec \rightarrow (n, \beta) vec \rightarrow (n, \alpha \times \beta) vec
  = fun xs ys \rightarrow match xs, ys with
  | VNil, VNil \rightarrow VNil
  | VCons(x, xs), VCons(y, ys) \rightarrow
        VCons((x, y), vzip xs ys)
  | _ \rightarrow failwith "different length"
```

#### Conclusion

- 1. Describing ornaments by projection is a good fit for ML
- 2. There are ornaments in the wild
- 3. The automatic lifting is incommplete, but gives good and predictable results

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# Questions ?

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