Ornaments in Practice

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Motivation

Two very similar functions

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Two very similar 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 $| Nil \rightarrow nl$ $| Cons(x,ml') \rightarrow Cons(x,append ml' nl)$

Coherent

add (length ml) (length nl) = length (append ml nl)

Naturals and lists

```
Similar types

type nat = Z | S of nat

type \alpha list = Nil | Cons of \alpha \times \alpha list

S ( S ( S ( Z )))

Cons(1, Cons(2, Cons(3, Nil)))
```

Projection function

```
let rec length = function

| Nil \rightarrow Z

| Cons(x, xs) \rightarrow S(length xs)
```

Motivation

Trees

type tree =
 LLeaf
 LNode of ltree × ltree

type α ntree = | NLeaf | NNode **of** α ntree $\times \alpha$ $\times \alpha$ ntree

GADTs

type α list =type $(_, \alpha)$ vec =| Nil| VNil : (zero, α) vec| Cons of $\alpha \times \alpha$ list| VCons : $\alpha \times (n, \alpha)$ vec \rightarrow (n succ, α) vectype zero = Zerotype $_$ succ = Succ

Ornaments (McBride, 2010; Dagand, 2012)

Ornaments were developed in type theory. Can they be adapted to $\mathsf{ML}?$

Toy implementation: a preprocessor for a small System F-like language with GADTs. It adapts easily to ML: we will assume this in the examples.

Contents

Ornaments in ML Applications Theory

A syntax for ornaments

An ornament is defined by a *projection function* from the ornamented type to the bare type.

```
let rec length = function

| Nil \rightarrow Z

| Cons(x, xs) \rightarrow S(length xs)
```

The function is subject to some syntactic restrictions to ensure it preserves the recursive structure. They are checked by the system when declaring an ornament:

```
ornament from length : \alpha list \rightarrow nat
```

Lifting functions

Coherence

length (append ml nl) = add (length ml) (length nl)

Lifting functions

Coherence length (append ml nl) = add (length ml) (length nl) project (f_lifted x y) = f (project x) (project y) The function f_lifted is a lifting of f.



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



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

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

let rec append ml nl =



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

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

let rec append ml nl =





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



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

let rec append ml nl = match with



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let rec append ml nl = match ml with
 Nil→



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 →
  | Cons(x,ml') →
```



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

$$m' \xleftarrow{length}{ml'} ml'$$

$$n \xleftarrow{length}{nl} ml$$
add m' n $\xleftarrow{length}{append ml'} nl$

$$Z \xleftarrow{length}{Nil}$$

$$n \xleftarrow{length}{nl} nl$$

$$m \xleftarrow{length}{cons(x,nl)}$$

$$m \xleftarrow{length}{ml}$$

$$n \xleftarrow{length}{nl}$$

$$n \xleftarrow{length}{ml}$$

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') →
```



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( , )
```



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



Two phases

Syntactic lifting

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

The creative part

- Manually, by intervention of the programmer
- With a patch specifying what should be added where let append from add with {length} → {length} → {length} patch fun _→ match _ with Cons(x, _) → Cons({x}, _)
- Code inference: x makes the most sense here

Coherence is not enough

length (rev_append ml nl) = add (length ml) (length nl)

The coherence condition is not strong enough to guide the automatic lifting process.

Contents

Ornaments in ML Applications Theory

Ornaments for refactoring

```
type expr =
  | Const of int
  | Add of expr × expr
  | Mul of expr × expr
```

Ornaments for refactoring (2)

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

let lifting eval' from eval with {conv} \rightarrow _

```
 \left| \begin{array}{c} \texttt{let rec eval': expr' \rightarrow int = function} \\ | \ \texttt{Const'(i) \rightarrow i} \\ | \ \texttt{BinOp'(Add', u, v) \rightarrow eval' u + eval' v} \\ | \ \texttt{BinOp'(Mul', u, v) \rightarrow eval' u \times eval' v} \end{array} \right|
```

The lifting is unique, because conv is bijective.

Other applications

Large-scale lifting of data structures

- Ocaml's Set library to maps (sets with values)
- Including higher-order functions
- Only the values need to be propagated

GADTs

- A GADT is an ornament: constraints are added
- Lifting unique: the contents are the same
- In practice, works for what the typechecker could have proved

Contents

What are ornaments? Applications Theory

Syntactic ornament, binary term

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

Syntactic ornament, binary term

Syntactic ornament, binary term

```
let rec add m n = match m with
    | Z → n
    | S(m') → S(add m' n)
let rec add&append m&ml n&nl = match m&ml with
    | Z&Nil → n&nl
    | S&Cons({x},m'&ml') → S&Cons({x},add&append m'&ml' n&nl)
let rec append ml nl = match ml with
    | Nil → nl
    | Cons(x,ml') → Cons(x,append ml' nl)
```

Typing of ornaments

The & in names is only a notation, it has no meaning in the binary language.

Ornaments translate to binary type definitions.

```
type {\alpha} nat&list =
| Z&Nil
| S&Cons of {\alpha} ×{\alpha} nat&list
```

The typing enforces ornamentation:

```
val add&append
```

: { α }. { α } nat&list \rightarrow { α } nat&list \rightarrow { α } nat&list

The braces guarantee that values don't escape from the ornamented code to the bare code.

Lifting with binary terms

Lifting: finding a binary term that *projects* to the base term and has the right type.

- 1. The binary typing relation guarantees that we have a valid lifting.
- 2. The projections of a well-typed term are well-typed.
- 3. The complexity is preserved: the additional complexity comes only from the code added between brackets.
- 4. If the ornamented code terminates, the base code terminates too.

Semantic ornaments

We can recover a semantic definition using contextual equivalence. All syntactic rules remain admissible (it is *compatible*), it is a superset of syntactic equivalence (it is *adequate*), and equivalent to the definition using coherence.

Higher-order and nested ornaments

We can use this to understand what is a higher-order ornament and a nested ornament.

Conclusion

What we have learned

- Describing ornaments by projection is a good fit for ML
- Several classes of useful ornaments
- The syntactic lifting gives good, predictable results
- And can be well-explained by theory

Future work

- Better patches
- Integrating into ML: effects? inference?
- Combining ornaments: adding the invariants of two GADTs?

Questions ?

Ocaml integration

Interaction with type inference: inferring the ornament specification of let-bound values?

Lifting effectful libraries?

Lifting more complex data structures

```
Sets
   type t
   val compare : t \rightarrow t \rightarrow int
   type set = Empty | Node of t × set × set
Maps
   type \alpha map =
      | MEmpty
      | MNode of t \times \alpha \times \alpha map \times \alpha map
Ornament
   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
```

Lifting a higher-order function

let lifting map_exists from exists with $(t \rightarrow +\alpha \rightarrow t) \rightarrow \{keys\} \rightarrow bool$ Lifting a higher-order function

```
let lifting map_exists from exists
with (t \rightarrow +\alpha \rightarrow t) \rightarrow \{keys\} \rightarrow bool
```

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"

let lifting vzip : type n. (n, α) vec \rightarrow (n, β) 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:

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let rec zip xs ys = match xs, ys with
    | Nil, Nil → Nil
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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"
```

When lifting fails

```
type (_, _, _) min =
   | MinS : (\alpha, \beta, \gamma) min \rightarrow (\alpha su, \beta su, \gamma su) min
   | MinZl : (ze, \alpha, ze) min
   | MinZr : (\alpha, ze, ze) min
let lifting vzipm :
  type n1 n2 nmin.
      (n1, n2, nmin) min \rightarrow
           (n1, \alpha) vec \rightarrow (n2, \beta) vec \rightarrow (nmin, \alpha \times \beta) vec
  from zipm
  with + \rightarrow {to list} \rightarrow {to list} \rightarrow {to list}
let rec vzipm :
  type n1 n2 nmin. (n1, n2, nmin) min
     \rightarrow (n1, \alpha) vec \rightarrow (n2, \beta) vec \rightarrow (nmin, \alpha \times \beta) vec
  = fun m xs ys \rightarrow match xs, ys with
   | VNil, VNil \rightarrow VNil
   | VCons(x, xs), VCons(y, ys) \rightarrow
        VCons((x, y), vzipm | ? | xs ys)
   | _, _ \rightarrow failwith "different length"
```