

Open Closure Types

Gabriel Scherer, Jan Hoffmann

Gallium – INRIA

Background

Look at type systems that classify intentional properties of programs: resource usage, liveness analysis, information flow, etc.

Background

Look at type systems that classify intentional properties of programs: resource usage, liveness analysis, information flow, etc.

$$x:\text{List}(\text{int})^1, y:\text{bool}^0 \vdash e : \tau$$

may mean, among others:

- e will not use y at runtime
- e will allocate memory linear in the size of x (list length)
- e will treat y as secure information requiring declassification

Lots of possible structures for the funny annotations (coeffects [POM12]).

Motivation

Existing type systems are good at first-order programs.

$$\text{append} : \text{List}(A)^1 * \text{List}(A)^0 \rightarrow \text{List}(A)$$

[JHLH10] handles functions that take functions as parameter.

Motivation

Existing type systems are good at first-order programs.

$$\text{append} : \text{List}(A)^1 * \text{List}(A)^0 \rightarrow \text{List}(A)$$

[JHLH10] handles functions that take functions as parameter.

This work attacks functions that **return** functions, eg. curriffication.

$$\text{append} : \text{List}(A)^? \rightarrow (\text{List}(A)^0 \rightarrow \text{List}(A))$$

Motivation

Existing type systems are good at first-order programs.

$$\text{append} : \text{List}(A)^1 * \text{List}(A)^0 \rightarrow \text{List}(A)$$

[JHLH10] handles functions that take functions as parameter.

This work attacks functions that **return** functions, eg. curriffication.

$$\text{append} : \text{List}(A)^? \rightarrow (\text{List}(A)^0 \rightarrow \text{List}(A))$$

We propose **open closure types**

$$\text{append} : \lambda(x : \text{List}(A)^0) \rightarrow \left([x:\text{List}(A)^1](y:\text{List}(A)^0) \rightarrow \text{List}(A) \right)$$

General Idea

Open types track how terms use variables from the context – we reason about it statically.

Work out the metatheory of the simplest interesting system:

- simply-typed lambda-calculus
- dead-simple annotations (booleans on inputs)
- call-by-value : only function types need context information

$$\frac{\Gamma^\Phi, x:\sigma^\phi \vdash e : \tau}{\Gamma^0 \vdash \lambda x.e : [\Gamma^\Phi](x : \sigma^\phi) \rightarrow \tau}$$

Goal: Pave the way for more sophisticated stuff later.

Seems easy...

$$\frac{\text{LAM} \quad \Gamma^\Phi, x:\sigma^\phi \vdash e : \tau}{\Gamma^0 \vdash \lambda x.e : [\Gamma^\Phi](x : \sigma^\phi) \rightarrow \tau}$$

Seems easy...

$$\text{LAM} \frac{\Gamma^\Phi, x:\sigma^\phi \vdash e : \tau}{\Gamma^0 \vdash \lambda x.e : [\Gamma^\Phi](x:\sigma^\phi) \rightarrow \tau}$$

$$\text{VAR} \frac{\Gamma, x:\sigma, \Delta \vdash}{\Gamma^0, x:\sigma^1, \Delta^0 \vdash x : \sigma}$$

Seems easy...

$$\text{LAM} \frac{\Gamma^\Phi, x:\sigma^\phi \vdash e : \tau}{\Gamma^0 \vdash \lambda x.e : [\Gamma^\Phi](x:\sigma^\phi) \rightarrow \tau}$$

$$\text{VAR} \frac{\Gamma, x:\sigma, \Delta \vdash}{\Gamma^0, x:\sigma^1, \Delta^0 \vdash x : \sigma}$$

$$\text{LET} \frac{\Gamma^{\Phi_{\text{def}}} \vdash e_1 : \sigma \quad \Gamma^{\Phi_{\text{body}}}, x:\sigma^\phi \vdash e_2 : \tau}{\Gamma^{\phi.\Phi_{\text{def}}+\Phi_{\text{body}}} \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : \tau}$$

Seems easy...

$$\text{LAM} \quad \frac{\Gamma^\Phi, x:\sigma^\phi \vdash e : \tau}{\Gamma^0 \vdash \lambda x.e : [\Gamma^\Phi](x:\sigma^\phi) \rightarrow \tau}$$

$$\text{VAR} \quad \frac{\Gamma, x:\sigma, \Delta \vdash}{\Gamma^0, x:\sigma^1, \Delta^0 \vdash x : \sigma}$$

$$\text{LET} \quad \frac{\Gamma^{\Phi_{\text{def}}} \vdash e_1 : \sigma \quad \Gamma^{\Phi_{\text{body}}}, x:\sigma^\phi \vdash e_2 : \tau}{\Gamma^{\phi.\Phi_{\text{def}}+\Phi_{\text{body}}} \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : \tau}$$

$$\text{APP} \quad \frac{(\Gamma_0, \Gamma_1)^{\Phi_{\text{fun}}} \vdash t : [\Gamma_0^{\Phi_{\text{clos}}}] (x:\sigma^\phi) \rightarrow \tau \quad (\Gamma_0, \Gamma_1)^{\Phi_{\text{arg}}} \vdash u : \sigma}{(\Gamma_0, \Gamma_1)^{\Phi_{\text{fun}}+\Phi_{\text{clos}}+\phi.\Phi_{\text{arg}}} \vdash t u : \tau}$$

Easy to get wrong!

$$\frac{\vdash 57 : \text{int} \quad \frac{}{x:\text{int} \vdash \lambda y.x :}}{\vdash (\text{let } x = 57 \text{ in } \lambda y.x) :}$$

Easy to get wrong!

$$\frac{\frac{\vdash 57 : \text{int} \quad \frac{x:\text{int}^1, y:A^0 \vdash x : \text{int}}{x:\text{int} \vdash \lambda y.x :}}{x:\text{int} \vdash \lambda y.x :}}{\vdash (\text{let } x = 57 \text{ in } \lambda y.x) :}$$

Easy to get wrong!

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdash 57 : \text{int} \\ \frac{x:\text{int}^1, y:A^0 \vdash x : \text{int}}{x:\text{int} \vdash \lambda y.x : [x:\text{int}^1](y:A^0) \rightarrow \text{int}} \end{array}}{\vdash (\text{let } x = 57 \text{ in } \lambda y.x) :}$$

Easy to get wrong!

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdash 57 : \text{int} \\ \frac{x:\text{int}^1, y:A^0 \vdash x : \text{int}}{x:\text{int} \vdash \lambda y.x : [x:\text{int}^1](y:A^0) \rightarrow \text{int}} \end{array}}{\vdash (\text{let } x = 57 \text{ in } \lambda y.x) : [x:\text{int}^1](y:A^0) \rightarrow \text{int}}$$

Easy to get wrong!

$$\frac{\vdash 57 : \text{int} \quad \frac{x:\text{int}^1, y:A^0 \vdash x : \text{int}}{x:\text{int} \vdash \lambda y.x : [x:\text{int}^1](y:A^0) \rightarrow \text{int}}}{\vdash (\text{let } x = 57 \text{ in } \lambda y.x) : [x:\text{int}^1](y:A^0) \rightarrow \text{int}}$$

$[x:\text{int}^1](y:\dots) \rightarrow \dots$ does not make sense in a closed context.

The context in the types must be kept synchronized with the environment.
Crucial difference with contextual type theory.

Context management

New substitution judgment

$$\Gamma, y:\tau, \Delta \vdash \tau \quad \begin{array}{c} y \backslash \Psi \\ \rightsquigarrow \end{array} \quad \Gamma, \Delta' \vdash \tau'$$

Context management

New substitution judgment $\Gamma, y:\tau, \Delta \vdash \tau \xrightarrow[y \setminus \Psi]{\sim} \Gamma, \Delta' \vdash \tau'$

LET

$$\frac{\Gamma^{\Phi_{\text{def}}} \vdash e_1 : \sigma \quad \Gamma^{\Phi_{\text{body}}, x:\sigma^\phi} \vdash e_2 : \tau}{\Gamma^{\phi.\Phi_{\text{def}}+\Phi_{\text{body}}} \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : \tau}$$

Context management

New substitution judgment $\Gamma, y:\tau, \Delta \vdash \tau \xrightarrow{y \setminus \Psi} \Gamma, \Delta' \vdash \tau'$

LET

$$\frac{\Gamma^{\Phi_{\text{def}}} \vdash e_1 : \sigma \quad \Gamma^{\Phi_{\text{body}}}, x:\sigma^\phi \vdash e_2 : \tau \quad \Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash \tau \xrightarrow{x \setminus \Phi_{\text{def}}} \Gamma \vdash \tau'}{\Gamma^{\phi \cdot \Phi_{\text{def}} + \Phi_{\text{body}}} \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : \tau'}$$

Context management

New substitution judgment $\Gamma, y:\tau, \Delta \vdash \tau \xrightarrow{y \setminus \Psi} \Gamma, \Delta' \vdash \tau'$

LET

$$\frac{\Gamma^{\Phi_{\text{def}}} \vdash e_1 : \sigma \quad \Gamma^{\Phi_{\text{body}}}, x:\sigma^\phi \vdash e_2 : \tau \quad \Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash \tau \xrightarrow{x \setminus \Phi_{\text{def}}} \Gamma \vdash \tau'}{\Gamma^{\phi \cdot \Phi_{\text{def}} + \Phi_{\text{body}}} \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : \tau'}$$

APP

$$\frac{(\Gamma_0, \Gamma_1)^{\Phi_{\text{fun}}} \vdash t : [\Gamma_0^{\Phi_{\text{clos}}}] (x:\sigma^\phi) \rightarrow \tau \quad (\Gamma_0, \Gamma_1)^{\Phi_{\text{arg}}} \vdash u : \sigma \quad \Gamma_0, \Gamma_1, x:\sigma \vdash \tau \xrightarrow{x \setminus \Phi_{\text{arg}}} \Gamma_0, \Gamma_1 \vdash \tau'}{(\Gamma_0, \Gamma_1)^{\Phi_{\text{fun}} + \Phi_{\text{clos}} + \phi \cdot \Phi_{\text{arg}}} \vdash t u : \tau'}$$

Context management

New substitution judgment $\Gamma, y:\tau, \Delta \vdash \tau \xrightarrow{y \setminus \Psi} \Gamma, \Delta' \vdash \tau'$

LET

$$\frac{\Gamma^{\Phi_{\text{def}}} \vdash e_1 : \sigma \quad \Gamma^{\Phi_{\text{body}}}, x:\sigma^\phi \vdash e_2 : \tau \quad \Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash \tau \xrightarrow{x \setminus \Phi_{\text{def}}} \Gamma \vdash \tau'}{\Gamma^{\phi \cdot \Phi_{\text{def}} + \Phi_{\text{body}}} \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : \tau'}$$

APP

$$\frac{(\Gamma_0, \Gamma_1)^{\Phi_{\text{fun}}} \vdash t : [\Gamma_0^{\Phi_{\text{clos}}}] (x:\sigma^\phi) \rightarrow \tau \quad (\Gamma_0, \Gamma_1)^{\Phi_{\text{arg}}} \vdash u : \sigma \quad \Gamma_0, \Gamma_1, x:\sigma \vdash \tau \xrightarrow{x \setminus \Phi_{\text{arg}}} \Gamma_0, \Gamma_1 \vdash \tau'}{(\Gamma_0, \Gamma_1)^{\Phi_{\text{fun}} + \Phi_{\text{clos}} + \phi \cdot \Phi_{\text{arg}}} \vdash t u : \tau'}$$

SUBST-CLOSURE

$$\frac{\Gamma, y:\rho, \Delta, \Gamma_1 \xrightarrow{y \setminus \Psi} \Gamma, \Delta', \Gamma'_1 \quad \Gamma, y:\rho, \Delta \vdash \sigma_1 \xrightarrow{y \setminus \Psi} \Gamma, \Delta' \vdash \sigma_1 \quad \Gamma, y:\rho, \Delta, x:\sigma_1 \vdash \sigma_2 \xrightarrow{y \setminus \Psi} \Gamma, \Delta', x:\sigma_1 \vdash \tau_2}{\Gamma, y:\rho, \Delta, \Gamma_1 \vdash [\Gamma^{\Phi_1}, y:\rho^x, \Delta^{\Phi_2}] (x:\sigma_1^\phi) \rightarrow \sigma_2 \xrightarrow{y \setminus \Psi} \Gamma, \Delta', \Gamma'_1 \vdash [\Gamma^{\Phi_1 + x \cdot \Psi}, \Delta'^{\Phi_2}] (x:\sigma_1^\phi) \rightarrow \tau_2}$$

Validation?

Static property of **well-scopedness** preserved by type substitutions.

Soundness: If $\Gamma^\Phi \vdash t : \sigma$, $V : \Gamma \vdash$ and $V \vdash t \implies v$ then $\Gamma \vdash v : \sigma$.

Validation?

Static property of **well-scopedness** preserved by type substitutions.

Soundness: If $\Gamma^\Phi \vdash t : \sigma$, $V : \Gamma \vdash$ and $V \vdash t \implies v$ then $\Gamma \vdash v : \sigma$.

Implementation of the type system.

— the next best thing after a mechanized proof?

Validation?

Static property of **well-scopedness** preserved by type substitutions.

Soundness: If $\Gamma^\Phi \vdash t : \sigma$, $V : \Gamma \vdash$ and $V \vdash t \implies v$ then $\Gamma \vdash v : \sigma$.

Implementation of the type system.

— the next best thing after a mechanized proof?

Dynamic correctness property: soundness of intentional information.

In our simple system, a simple **non-interference** property.

A word on soundness

Detour through an exotic (bigstep) semantics that closely mirrors the static structure.

LET

$$\frac{\Gamma^{\Phi_{\text{def}}} \vdash e_1 : \sigma \quad \Gamma^{\Phi_{\text{body}}, x:\sigma^\phi} \vdash e_2 : \tau \quad \Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash \tau \xrightarrow{x \setminus \Phi_{\text{def}}} \Gamma \vdash \tau'}{\Gamma^{\phi.\Phi_{\text{def}} + \Phi_{\text{body}}} \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : \tau'}$$

RED-LET

$$\frac{V \vdash e_1 \Longrightarrow v_1 \quad V, (x \mapsto v_1) \vdash e_2 \Longrightarrow v_2 \quad v_2 \xrightarrow{x \setminus v_1} v_2'}{V \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 \Longrightarrow v_2'}$$

(details next slide)

RED-LAM

$$V \vdash \lambda x.t \implies (\text{dom } V, \emptyset, \lambda x.t)$$

SUBST-VALUE-CLOSURE

$$([x_{j_1}, \dots, x_{j_n}, y], (x_i \mapsto w_i)_{i \in I}, t) \xrightarrow{y \setminus^v} ([x_{j_1}, \dots, x_{j_n}], (y \mapsto v)(x_i \mapsto w_i)_i, t)$$

RED-LAM

$$V \vdash \lambda x. t \implies (\text{dom } V, \emptyset, \lambda x. t)$$

SUBST-VALUE-CLOSURE

$$([x_{j_1}, \dots, x_{j_n}, y], (x_i \mapsto w_i)_{i \in I}, t) \xrightarrow{y \setminus^V} ([x_{j_1}, \dots, x_{j_n}], (y \mapsto v)(x_i \mapsto w_i)_{i \in I}, t)$$

RED-APP

$$\frac{V, V_1 \vdash t \implies (\text{dom } V, V_2, \lambda y. t') \quad V, V_1 \vdash u \implies v_{\text{arg}} \quad V, V_1, V_2, y \mapsto v_{\text{arg}} \vdash t' \implies w \quad w \xrightarrow{y \setminus^{V_{\text{arg}}}} w' \quad w' \xrightarrow{V_2} w''}{V, V_1 \vdash t u \implies w''}$$

Conclusion

The basic idea (Jan's idea) is simple.

The technical details are trickier than we thought.
It is certainly not the first obvious thing that worked.

Keeping a simple system made the first step possible.
But the shiny things are in the future.

Thanks. Any question?



Steffen Jost, Kevin Hammond, Hans-Wolfgang Loidl, and Martin Hofmann.
Static Determination of Quantitative Resource Usage for Higher-Order Programs.
In *37th Symp. on Principles of Programming Languages (POPL'10)*, pages
223–236, 2010.



Tomas Petricek, Dominic Orchard, and Alan Mycroft.
Coeffacts: The Essence of Context Dependence.
2012.
URL: <http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~tp322/drafts/coeffacts.html>.