Compiling Effectful Terms to Transducers

Prototype Implementation of Memoryful Geometry of Interaction

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Naohiko Hoshino (RIMS, Kyoto Univ.)

LOLA (Vienna), July 13, 2014

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"Terms to Transducers"

$$(\lambda x : nat. x + x) (3 \sqcup 5) : nat$$

 $TtT Compiler$



terms

transducers

TtT Simulator

Overview

result



 semantics of linear logic proof [Girard '89], functional programming

token machine presentation [Mackie '95]
 "Gol implementation"
 compilation techniques and implementations
 [Mackie '95] [Pinto '01] [Ghica '07]

• token machine presentation [Mackie '95]



• token machine presentation [Mackie '95]



• token machine presentation [Mackie '95]



proof net style



• token machine presentation [Mackie '95]



proof net style



• token machine presentation [Mackie '95]



proof net style



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proof net style



• token machine presentation [Mackie '95]



proof net style



• advantage: simplicity



- challenges
 - additive connectives $\&, \oplus$
 - computational effects

advantage: simplicity



- challenges
 - additive connectives $\&, \oplus$
 - computational effects

additive slices [Laurent '01]

• challenge: computational effects



• challenge: computational effects

 $(\lambda \mathtt{x}:\mathtt{nat.}\,\mathtt{x}+\mathtt{x})\,(\mathtt{3}\sqcup\mathtt{5})$: nat



• challenge: computational effects

 $(\lambda x: \texttt{nat. } x + x) (3 \sqcup 5)$: nat



• challenge: computational effects

 $(\lambda x: \texttt{nat. } x + x) (3 \sqcup 5)$: nat



• challenge: computational effects



• challenge: computational effects



• challenge: computational effects



memoryful Gol [Hoshino, –, Hasuo CSL-LICS '14]

• challenge: computational effects







Memoryful Gol — Input

terms

λ-terms with <u>algebraic effects</u>

transducers

algebraic operations [Plotkin, Power '03]

- nondeterministic choice
 - probabilistic choice
- action on global state

Memoryful Gol — Output

stream transducers (Mealy machines)

$$\mathcal{C} = (X, X \times A \xrightarrow{c} T(X \times B), x_0 \in X)$$

transducers





string diagram style

Memoryful Gol — Output

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Memoryful Gol — Output

transducers

stream transducers (Mealy machines)

$$\mathcal{C} = (X, X \times A \xrightarrow{c} T(X \times B), x_0 \in X)$$



$$T = \mathcal{D} \quad (x_0, a_0) \longmapsto \begin{bmatrix} (x_1, b_1) \mapsto 1/4, \\ (x_2, b_2) \mapsto 3/4, \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_0/b_1 \quad x_0 \quad a_0/b_2$$

$$x_1 \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad x_2$$
probabilistic computation

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Muroya (U. Tokyo)

terms

transducers

idea: resumptions + categorical Gol
 [Abramsky, Haghverdi, Scott '02]

• use coalgebraic component calculus [Barbosa '03] [Hasuo, Jacobs '11]

composition operations for software components

(many-sorted) process calculus

1. introduce component calculus over transducers

- 2. define interpretation inductively $(\Gamma \vdash t : \tau)$
 - $\begin{aligned} (\![\Gamma \vdash t \ s \colon \tau]\!) \\ = (\![\Gamma \vdash t \colon \sigma \Rightarrow \tau]\!] \bullet (\![\Gamma \vdash s \colon \sigma]\!] \end{aligned}$
- 3. prove soundness of interpretation $(\Gamma \vdash t : \tau)$

Def. (component calculus)







1. introduce component calculus over transducers



2. define interpretation inductively $(\Gamma \vdash t : \tau)$

$$\begin{aligned} (\![\Gamma \vdash t \ s: \tau]\!] \\ = (\![\Gamma \vdash t: \sigma \Rightarrow \tau]\!] \bullet (\![\Gamma \vdash s: \sigma]\!] \end{aligned}$$

3. prove soundness of interpretation $(\Gamma \vdash t : \tau)$

Def. (interpretation $(\Gamma \vdash t : \tau)$)

For a type judgement $\Gamma \vdash t \colon \tau \ (\Gamma = x_1 \colon \tau_1, \ldots, x_n \colon \tau_n)$,

we inductively define

$$(\!(\Gamma \vdash t \colon \tau)\!) = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ \mathbb{N} \not \mid \mathbb{N} \not \mid \cdots \not \mid \mathbb{N} \\ & & & \\ \mathbb{N} \not \mid \mathbb{N} \not \mid \cdots \not \mid \mathbb{N} \\ & & & \\ \mathbb{N} \not \mid \mathbb{N} \not \mid \cdots \not \mid \mathbb{N} \end{array}}_{n}$$

Def. (interpretation $(\Gamma \vdash t : \tau)$)



Def. (interpretation $(\Gamma \vdash t : \tau)$)

$$(\Gamma \vdash n : \operatorname{nat}) = (\Gamma \vdash (\lambda xy : \operatorname{nat} x + y) ts : \operatorname{nat})$$

$$(\Gamma \vdash t + s : \operatorname{nat}) = (\Gamma \vdash (\lambda xy : \operatorname{nat} x + y) ts : \operatorname{nat})$$

$$(\mathbf{x}_{1} : \tau_{1}, \cdots, \mathbf{x}_{n} : \tau_{n} \vdash \mathbf{x}_{i} : \tau_{i}) = (\mathbf{x}_{1} \cdots \mathbf{y})$$

1. introduce component calculus over transducers



2. define interpretation inductively $(\Gamma \vdash t : \tau)$

 $(\Gamma \vdash t: \tau) = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} n \\ \mathbb{N} \checkmark \mathbb{N} \checkmark \cdots \checkmark \mathbb{N} \\ (\Gamma \vdash t: \tau) \\ \mathbb{N} \checkmark \mathbb{N} \checkmark \cdots \checkmark \mathbb{N} \end{array}}_{\mathbb{N} \checkmark \cdots \checkmark \mathbb{N}}$

3. prove soundness of interpretation $(\Gamma \vdash t : \tau)$

Thm. (soundness)

Theorem 6.2 (Soundness). *For closed terms* t *and* s *of type* τ *,*

- If $\mathbf{t} \approx \mathbf{s}$, then $([(\mathbf{t})], [(\mathbf{s})]) \in \Phi[[\tau]]$.
- If $t \approx s$ and τ is the base type nat, then $(t) \simeq_{\mathbb{N},\mathbb{N}}^{T} (s)$.

where [(t)] is the $\operatorname{Res}(T)$ -morphism represented by (t), and we write $t \approx s$ when the equation holds in the extension of the computational lambda calculus. For example, we have

 $v(3 \sqcup 5) \approx v3 \sqcup v5,$ $3 \sqcup 5 \sqcup 3 \approx 3 \sqcup 5 \approx 5 \sqcup 3$

for any value v when the extension of the computational lambda calculus has nondeterminism.









resumptions	partial equivalence relations (per's) on resumptions
Gol situation $\begin{pmatrix} (\mathbf{Res}(T), \emptyset, \boxplus, \mathrm{Tr}), \\ F, J_0 \phi, J_0 \psi, J_0 u, J_0 v \end{pmatrix}$	cartesian closed category $\mathbf{Per}(T)$ monad Φ on $\mathbf{Per}(T)$
categorical Gol [Abramsky, Haghverdi, Scott '02] realizability	









Memoryful Gol — Summary





Our Tool *TtT* — Demonstration $(\lambda f. f \mathbf{0} + f \mathbf{1}) (\lambda x. \mathbf{3} \sqcup \mathbf{5})$ $(\lambda x.\,x)$ 1 3∐5 secondNondetExample = Apply (Abst "f" \$ sumLambda idOne = Apply threeOrFive = (Apply (Variable "f") (Const 0)) (Abst "x" \$ Variable "x") (Apply (Variable "f") (Const 1)) Oplus (Const 3) (Const 5) (Const 1)) (Abst "x" \$ Oplus (Const 3) (Const 5))

Our Tool *TtT* — Demonstration

---- dd<42,137> ---> Query: [[3] _ [5] @ Nothing] ---- dd<42,137> ---> Query: [[3]]_|5 @ *] h; k_3; h [[3]|_|5 @ *]:Answer ---- dd<42,3> ---> [[3|_|5] @ Just (Left (*))]:Answer ---- dd<42,3> ---> Result: 3 / State: Just (Left (*)) ---- dd<42,137> ---> Query: [3]_[5] @ *] h; k_5; h [3|_|[5] @ *]:Answer ---- dd<42,5> ---> [[3|_|5] @ Just (Right (*))]:Answer ---- dd<42,5> ---> Result: 5 / State: Just (Right (*))

3∐5





(4,526 lines)

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• currently no practical use

- currently no practical use
- nevertheless worthwhile
 - helpful for studying higher-order effectful computations
 - showing dynamics of token
 - (speculative) basis of compiler for effectful computations
 - following [Mackie '95] [Pinto '01] [Ghica '07]

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 - helpful for studying higher-order effectful computations
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 - following [Mackie '95] [Pinto '01] [Ghica '07]
- fun to see Gol at work!