

Threesomes, with and without blame (POPL 2010)

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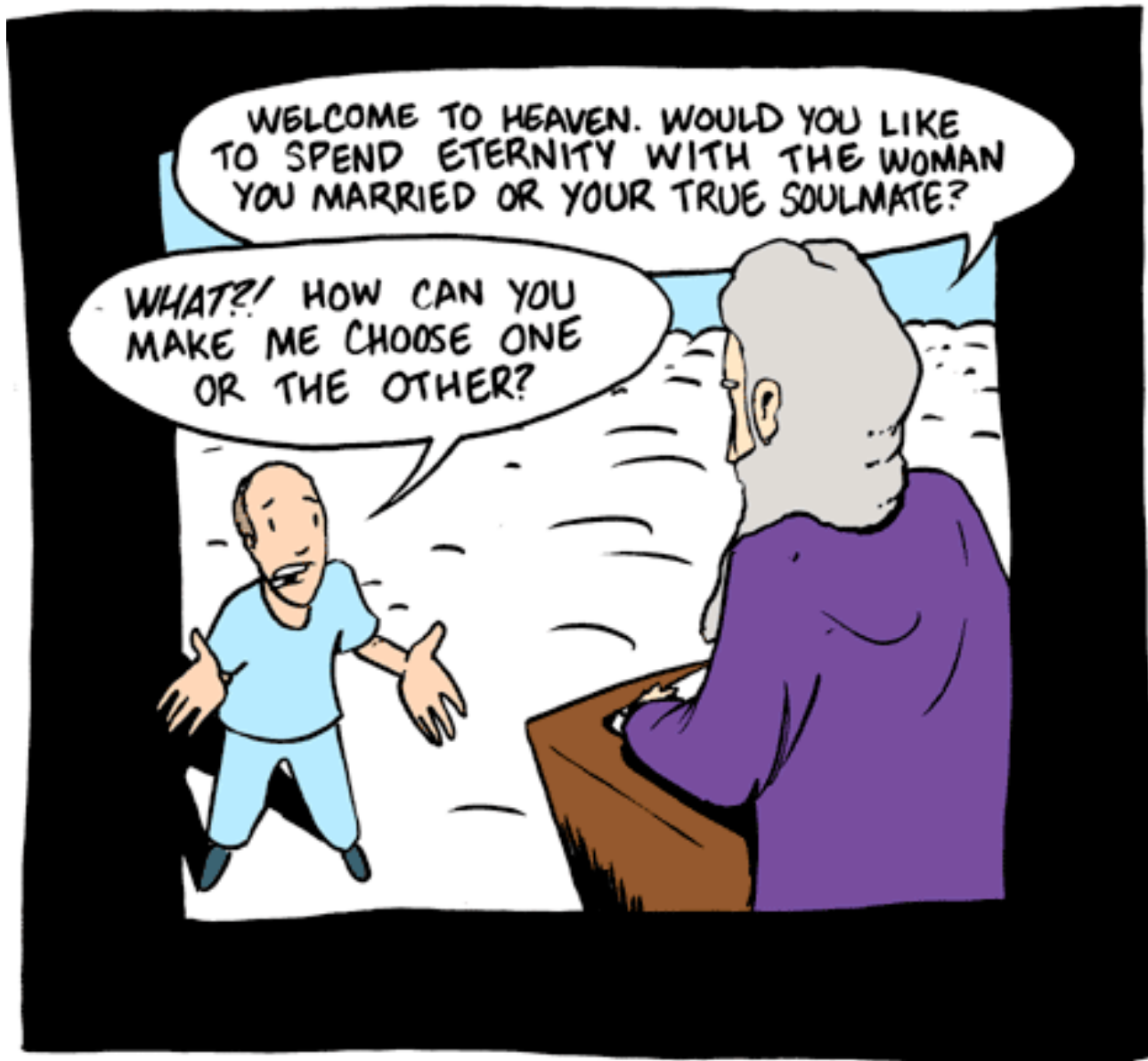
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My whole life I had assumed there were threesomes in Heaven.

Even and odd, untyped

```
[let
  even* =  $\lambda n.$  if  $n = 0$ 
    then true
    else odd* ( $n - 1$ )
  odd* =  $\lambda n.$  if  $n = 0$ 
    then false
    else even* ( $n - 1$ )
in
  even* 2]
```

Even and odd, partly typed

let

$even^* = [\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0$
 then true
 else $odd^* (n - 1)]$

$odd = \lambda n : \text{Int}. \text{if } n = 0$
 then false
 else $even (n - 1)$

$even = even^* : \star \xRightarrow{p} \text{Int} \rightarrow \text{Int}$

$odd^* = odd : \text{Int} \rightarrow \text{Int} \xRightarrow{q} \star$

in

$[even^* 2]$

Goodbye tail recursion!

[*even** 4]

→

(*odd* 3) : Bool \xRightarrow{q} ★

→

[*even** 2] : ★ \xRightarrow{p} Bool \xRightarrow{q} ★

→

(*odd* 1) : Bool \xRightarrow{q} ★ \xRightarrow{p} Bool \xRightarrow{q} ★

→

[*even** 0] : ★ \xRightarrow{p} Bool \xRightarrow{q} ★ \xRightarrow{p} Bool \xRightarrow{q} ★

→

[true]

Recovering tail recursion!

$[even^* 4]$

→

$(odd\ 3) : Bool \xRightarrow{q} *$

→

$[even^* 2] : * \xRightarrow{p} Bool \xRightarrow{q} *$

→

$(odd\ 1) : Bool \xRightarrow{q} *$

→

$[even^* 0] : * \xRightarrow{p} Bool \xRightarrow{q} *$

→

$[true]$

Part I

Twosomes: a small change to blame calculus

Add the empty type

Types $A, B, C ::= \iota \mid A \rightarrow B \mid \star \mid \perp$

Every type is incompatible with \perp .

$$A \not\sim \perp \quad \perp \not\sim A$$

There are no values of type \perp .

Allow casts between any types

Change one type rule

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash s : A \quad A \prec B}{\Gamma \vdash (s : A \xRightarrow{p} B) : B}$$

becomes

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash s : A}{\Gamma \vdash (s : A \xRightarrow{p} B) : B}$$

Add one reduction

$$v : A \xRightarrow{p} \perp \longrightarrow \text{blame } p$$

Retain wrapping casts as values

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Values } v, w & ::= c \mid \lambda x:A. t \mid v : G \Rightarrow \star \mid \\ & v : A \rightarrow B \xRightarrow{p} A' \rightarrow B' \end{aligned}$$

Change the wrap rule

$$v : A \rightarrow B \xRightarrow{p} A' \rightarrow B' \longrightarrow \lambda x':A'. (v (x' : A' \xRightarrow{\bar{p}} A) : B \xRightarrow{p} B')$$

becomes

$$(v : A \rightarrow B \xRightarrow{p} A' \rightarrow B') w \longrightarrow v (w : A' \xRightarrow{\bar{p}} A) : B \xRightarrow{p} B'$$

Part II

Naive subtype and meet

Naive subtype

$$\overline{A <{:}_n \star}$$

$$\overline{l <{:}_n l}$$

$$\frac{A <{:}_n A' \quad B <{:}_n B'}{A \rightarrow B <{:}_n A' \rightarrow B'}$$

Shallow incompatibility

$$A \# \perp \quad \perp \# A$$

$$\iota \# \iota' \text{ if } \iota \neq \iota'$$

$$\iota \# A \rightarrow B \quad A \rightarrow B \# \iota$$

A base type is shallowly compatible with itself.

Any two functions are shallowly compatible.

Everything is shallowly compatible with \star .

Meet

$$A \& \star = A$$

$$\star \& A = A$$

$$\iota \& \iota = \iota$$

$$A \rightarrow B \& A' \rightarrow B' = (A \& A') \rightarrow (B \& B')$$

$$A \& B = \perp \quad \text{if } A \# B$$

$A \& B$ is the greatest lower bound of A and B .

$C <:_n A \& B$ if and only if $C <:_n A$ and $C <:_n B$

First factoring theorem

$$v : A \xRightarrow{p} B = v : A \xRightarrow{p} A \& B \xRightarrow{p} B$$

An example

$$\begin{aligned} v : \text{Int} \rightarrow \star \xRightarrow{p} \star \rightarrow \text{Bool} \\ = \\ v : \text{Int} \rightarrow \star \xRightarrow{p} \text{Int} \rightarrow \text{Bool} \xRightarrow{p} \star \rightarrow \text{Bool} \end{aligned}$$

Second factoring theorem

$$v : A \xRightarrow{p} B \quad = \quad v : A \xRightarrow{p} \star \xRightarrow{p} B$$

An example

$$\begin{aligned} v : \text{Int} \rightarrow \star \xRightarrow{p} \star \rightarrow \text{Bool} \\ = \\ v : \text{Int} \rightarrow \star \xRightarrow{p} \star \xRightarrow{p} \star \rightarrow \text{Bool} \end{aligned}$$

Third factoring theorem

$$v : A \xRightarrow{p} B \quad = \quad v : A \xRightarrow{p} C \xRightarrow{p} B$$

whenever $A \& B <{:}_n C$

This result subsumes the other two.

Take $C = A \& B$ for the first theorem.

Take $C = \star$ for the second theorem.

Part III

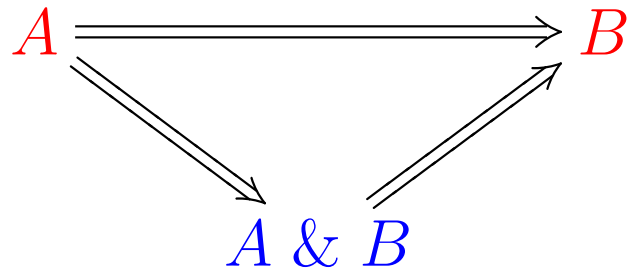
Threesomes, without blame

Threesomes

Let A, B, C, P, Q range over types.

$$v : A \xRightarrow{P} B \quad =_{\text{def}} \quad v : A \Rightarrow P \Rightarrow B$$

whenever $P <:_n A$ and $Q <:_n B$.

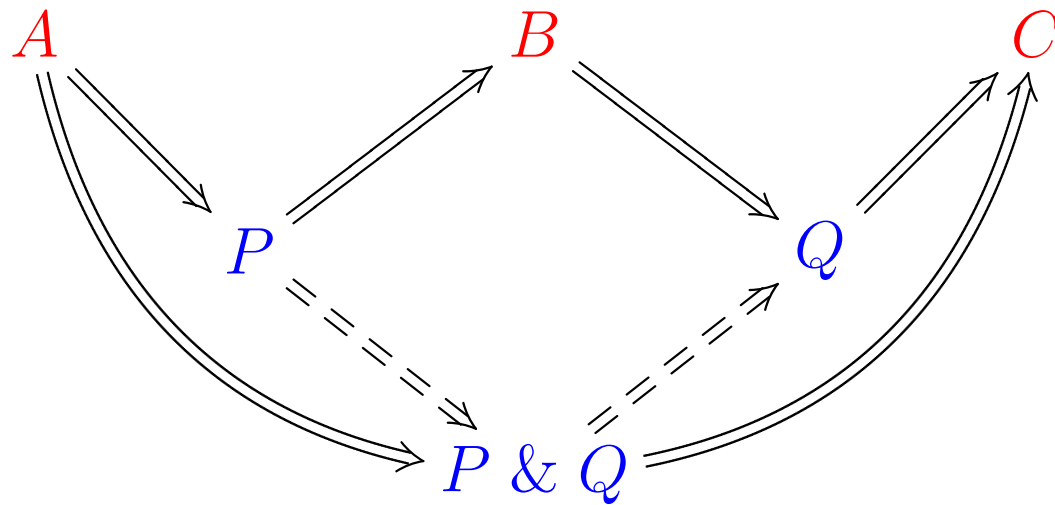


Combining threesomes

$$\begin{aligned} & v : A \xRightarrow{P} B \xRightarrow{Q} C \\ = & \quad \text{Def'n: } P <{:}_n A, P <{:}_n B, Q <{:}_n B, Q <{:}_n C \\ & v : A \Rightarrow P \Rightarrow B \Rightarrow Q \Rightarrow C \\ = & \quad \text{3'rd thm, } P \& Q <{:}_n B \\ & v : A \Rightarrow P \Rightarrow Q \Rightarrow C \\ = & \quad \text{1'st thm} \\ & v : A \Rightarrow P \Rightarrow P \& Q \Rightarrow Q \Rightarrow C \\ = & \quad \text{3'rd thm, } A \& P \& Q <{:}_n P, P \& Q \& C <{:}_n Q \\ & v : A \Rightarrow P \& Q \Rightarrow C \\ = & \quad \text{Def'n: } P \& Q <{:}_n A, P \& Q <{:}_n C \\ & v : A \xRightarrow{P\&Q} C \end{aligned}$$

Combining threesomes

$$v : A \xRightarrow{P} B \xRightarrow{Q} C = v : A \xRightarrow{P \& Q} C$$



Recovering tail recursion!

$[even^* 4]$

→

$(odd\ 3) : Bool \xRightarrow{Bool} *$

→

$[even^* 2] : * \xRightarrow{Bool} *$

→

$(odd\ 1) : Bool \xRightarrow{Bool} *$

→

$[even^* 0] : * \xRightarrow{Bool} *$

→

$[true]$

Syntax

Types	A, B, C, P, Q	$::=$	$\iota \mid A \rightarrow B \mid \star \mid \perp$
Terms	s, t	$::=$	$c \mid op(\vec{t}) \mid x \mid \lambda x:A. t \mid t s \mid$ $blame\ p \mid s : A \xRightarrow{P} B$
Values	u	$::=$	$c \mid \lambda x:A. t$
	v, w	$::=$	$u \mid u : A \xRightarrow{P} \star \mid$ $u : A \rightarrow B \xRightarrow{P \rightarrow Q} A' \rightarrow B'$

Reductions

$$(u : A \rightarrow B \xrightarrow{P \rightarrow Q} A' \rightarrow B') w \longrightarrow u (w : A' \xrightarrow{P} A) : B \xrightarrow{Q} B'$$

$$u : A \xrightarrow{P} B \xrightarrow{Q} C \longrightarrow u : A \xrightarrow{P \& Q} C$$

$$u : \iota \xrightarrow{\iota} \iota \longrightarrow u$$

$$u : A \xrightarrow{\perp} B \longrightarrow \text{blame}$$

Part IV

Threesomes, with blame

Adding blame

Types $A, B, C ::= \iota \mid A \rightarrow B \mid \star \mid \perp$

Labeled types $P, Q ::= \iota^p \mid P \rightarrow^p Q \mid \star \mid \perp^{pGq}$

Terms $s, t ::= c \mid op(\vec{t}) \mid x \mid \lambda x:A. t \mid t s \mid$
 $s : A \xRightarrow{P} B \mid s : G \mid \text{blame } p$

Key ideas

$$A \xrightarrow{\iota^p} B \sim A \xrightarrow{p} \iota \Rightarrow B$$

$$A \xrightarrow{\perp^{Gpq}} B \sim A \xrightarrow{p} G \xrightarrow{q} \perp \Rightarrow B$$

Notation

$$\begin{aligned} \|\iota^p\| &= \iota^p \\ \|\mathcal{P} \rightarrow^p \mathcal{G}\| &= (\star \rightarrow \star)^p \end{aligned}$$

We write A^{G^p} when $\|A\| = G^p$.

Meet with blame

$$P \ \&\& \ \star \ = \ P$$

$$\star \ \&\& \ P \ = \ P$$

$$l^p \ \&\& \ l^q \ = \ l^p$$

$$P \ \rightarrow^p \ Q \ \&\& \ P' \ \rightarrow^q \ Q' \ = \ (P' \ \&\& \ P) \ \rightarrow^p \ (Q \ \&\& \ Q')$$

$$P^{Gp} \ \&\& \ Q^{Hq} \ = \ \perp^{Gpq}$$

if $G \neq H$

$$\perp^{Gpq} \ \&\& \ Q \ = \ \perp^{Gpq}$$

$$P^{Gp} \ \&\& \ \perp^{Gqr} \ = \ \perp^{Gpr}$$

$$P^{Gp} \ \&\& \ \perp^{Hqr} \ = \ \perp^{Gpq}$$

if $G \neq H$

Reductions

$$\begin{aligned} (u : A \rightarrow B \xrightarrow{P \rightarrow^p Q} A' \rightarrow B') w &\longrightarrow u (w : A' \xrightarrow{P} A) : B \xrightarrow{Q} B' \\ u : A \xrightarrow{P} B \xrightarrow{Q} C &\longrightarrow u : A \xrightarrow{P \&\& Q} C \\ u : \iota \xrightarrow{\iota^p} \iota &\longrightarrow u \\ u : A \xrightarrow{\perp^{Gpq}} B &\longrightarrow \text{blame } q \end{aligned}$$

An example

$1 : \text{Int} \xRightarrow{n} \star \xRightarrow{o} \text{Bool} \xRightarrow{p} \star \xRightarrow{q} \text{Int}$

→ blame o

$\text{true} : \text{Bool} \xRightarrow{n} \star \xRightarrow{o} \text{Bool} \xRightarrow{p} \star \xRightarrow{q} \text{Int}$

→ blame q

An example

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 : \text{Int} \xRightarrow{\text{Int}^n} \star \xRightarrow{\text{Bool}^o} \text{Bool} \xRightarrow{\text{Bool}^p} \star \xRightarrow{\text{Int}^q} \text{Int} \\ \longrightarrow & 1 : \text{Int} \xRightarrow{\text{Int}^n} \star \xRightarrow{\text{Bool}^o} \text{Bool} \xRightarrow{\perp^{\text{Bool}^p q}} \text{Int} \\ \longrightarrow & 1 : \text{Int} \xRightarrow{\text{Int}^n} \star \xRightarrow{\perp^{\text{Bool}^o q}} \text{Int} \\ \longrightarrow & 1 : \text{Int} \xRightarrow{\perp^{\text{Int}^n o}} \text{Int} \\ \longrightarrow & \text{blame } o \\ \\ & \text{true} : \text{Bool} \xRightarrow{\text{Int}^n} \star \xRightarrow{\text{Bool}^o} \text{Bool} \xRightarrow{\text{Bool}^p} \star \xRightarrow{\text{Int}^q} \text{Int} \\ \longrightarrow & \text{true} : \text{Bool} \xRightarrow{\text{Int}^n} \star \xRightarrow{\text{Bool}^o} \text{Bool} \xRightarrow{\perp^{\text{Bool}^p q}} \text{Int} \\ \longrightarrow & \text{true} : \text{Bool} \xRightarrow{\text{Bool}^n} \star \xRightarrow{\perp^{\text{Bool}^o q}} \text{Int} \\ \longrightarrow & \text{true} : \text{Bool} \xRightarrow{\perp^{\text{Bool}^n q}} \text{Int} \\ \longrightarrow & \text{blame } q \end{aligned}$$

