

Fixing Idioms

A recursion primitive for `Applicative` DSLs

Dominique Devriese Ilya Sergey
Dave Clarke Frank Piessens

Functional DSLs

- ▶ Functional languages are a good host for elegant DSLs
- ▶ Shallow functional embeddings inherit desirable features: abstraction, types, reasoning.
- ▶ Missing: a *typed, functional representation of cyclic structures*?
- ▶ This problem is holding DSLs back, e.g. parser DSLs:
 - ▶ Why only parse? Why not analyse, visualise, debug?
 - ▶ Less optimisation than parser generators?

Representations of Cyclic Structures

- ▶ Mutable references, referential identity: imperative ☹️
- ▶ Deep embeddings: not shallow ☹️
- ▶ Reduce cyclic to infinite + laziness:
 - ▶ Makes recursion unobservable for DSL algorithms ☹️
 - ▶ In other words: DSL restricted to *least* fixpoints ☹️
- ▶ Previous work:
 - ▶ implicitly take fixpoint at top-level (like CFGs)
 - ▶ represent DSL terms as open recursive
 - ▶ no recursion inside term, modularity disadvantages: ☹️

Functional Representations of Cyclic Structures

- ▶ Add a fixpoint primitive $\mu x. \dots x \dots$ to DSL.
- ▶ Shallow functional representation of binding? HOAS?
- ▶ Correct version of HOAS: PHOAS or Finally Tagless

Applicative DSLs

Applicative DSLs:

- ▶ good for DSLs representing computations with hidden effects or hidden inputs (e.g. parsers)
- ▶ contrary to *Monads*: still analysable (less power to user, more power to library)
- ▶ effect-value separation:
 - ▶ *Monad*: $(\gg=) :: m\ a \rightarrow (a \rightarrow m\ b) \rightarrow m\ b$
 - ▶ *Applicative*: $(\otimes) :: m\ (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow m\ a \rightarrow m\ b$
- ▶ natural setting for effectful recursion (not *Monadic* value recursion)

Different fixpoint primitives for different DSLs?

- ▶ Applicative DSLs differ from lambda calculi (e.g. Oliveira and Löh):
 - ▶ Add $pure :: a \rightarrow p\ a$.
 - ▶ Subtract $lam :: (p\ a \rightarrow p\ b) \rightarrow p\ (a \rightarrow b)$.

Note: adding Lam in an *Applicative* DSL is not a solution, e.g. parsing.

- ▶ Observation: finally tagless fixpoint primitive not enough for advanced parser transformations!
- ▶ Need to *specify and exploit value-effects-separation during transformation!*
- ▶ Surprising: re-specify what already follows?

Contributions

- ▶ Fixpoint primitive *afix*:

class *Applicative* *p* \Rightarrow *ApplicativeFix* *p* **where**
afix :: $(\forall q. \text{Applicative } q \Rightarrow$
 $(p \circ q) a \rightarrow (p \circ q) a) \rightarrow p a$

- ▶ Properties:

- ▶ Rank-2 type specifies effect-values separation for *afix*'s argument
- ▶ Axiom specifying fixpoint behaviour

- ▶ Practicality:

- ▶ Reduce mutual recursion to simple (uses generic programming)
- ▶ **alet**-notation: shallow syntactic sugar implemented in GHC

- ▶ Applications:

- ▶ Left-recursion removal for *Applicative* parser combinators
- ▶ Analyse cyclicity in FRP model of circuits

A Closer Look

- ▶ Composing *Applicative* Functors: $(p \circ q)$
- ▶ *afix*'s type

Composing Applicative Functors

class *Applicative* *p* **where**

pure :: $a \rightarrow p\ a$

(\otimes) :: $p\ (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow p\ a \rightarrow p\ b$

newtype $(p \circ q)\ a = \text{Comp}\ \{\text{comp} :: p\ (q\ a)\}$

instance (*Applicative* *p*, *Applicative* *q*) \Rightarrow
Applicative $(p \circ q)$ **where** ...

afix's type

class *Applicative* $p \Rightarrow$ *ApplicativeFix* p **where**
 $afix :: (\forall q. \textit{Applicative } q \Rightarrow$
 $(p \circ q) a \rightarrow (p \circ q) a) \rightarrow p a$

The type

$f :: \forall q. \textit{Applicative } q \Rightarrow (p \circ q) a \rightarrow (p \circ q) a$

specifies *Applicative* effects-values separation for f (see paper).

Crucial: a restricted equivalent of lambda...

$coapp :: \textit{Applicative } p \Rightarrow (\forall q. \textit{Applicative } q \Rightarrow$
 $(p \circ q) a \rightarrow (p \circ q) b) \rightarrow p (a \rightarrow b)$

Practicality

- ▶ *nafix*: arity-generic version of *afix* for mutual recursion
- ▶ **alet**-notation: shallow syntactic sugar implemented in GHC

alet *expr* = (+) \$ *expr* ⊗ *token* '+' ⊗ *factor*

⊕ *factor*

factor = (*) \$ *factor* ⊗ *token* '*' ⊗ *term*

⊕ *term*

term = *token* '(' ⊗ *expr* ⊗ *token* ')'

⊕ *decimal*

in *expr*

Desugars into application of *nafix*.

Applications

- ▶ Test circuits for correct cyclicity (see paper).
- ▶ Left-recursion removal:

```
exprParse :: String → Int  
exprParse = parseUU (transformPaull expr)  
testParse = exprParse "1+7*3+(8*1+2*6)"
```

(Intuition behind need for `coapp` in left-recursion removal)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{expr} &:: \dots \Rightarrow p \text{ Int} \\ \text{expr} &= \text{afix } \$ \lambda s \rightarrow \text{digit} \oplus (+) \ \$ s \otimes \text{digit} \end{aligned}$$

is transformed (essentially) into

$$\begin{aligned} \text{expr} &:: \dots \Rightarrow p \text{ Int} \\ \text{expr} &= \text{flip } \$ \ \$ \text{ digit} \otimes \text{many exprD} \\ \text{exprD} &:: \dots \Rightarrow p (\text{Int} \rightarrow \text{Int}) \\ \text{exprD} &= \text{flip } (+) \ \$ \text{ digit} \end{aligned}$$

To derive `exprD`, we go from type

$(\forall q. \text{Applicative } q \Rightarrow (p \circ q) \text{ Int} \rightarrow (p \circ q) \text{ Int})$ to $p (\text{Int} \rightarrow \text{Int})$.

This is `coapp`!

Conclusion

- ▶ Shallow functional DSLs need shallow functional representation of recursion
- ▶ Applicative DSLs have special needs
- ▶ We show one suitable solution with
 - ▶ a new finally tagless primitive *afix* whose type enforces effects-values separation
 - ▶ support for mutual recursion using generically programmed *nafix*
 - ▶ shallow syntactic sugar through **alet** with implementation in GHC
 - ▶ applications to parsing and circuit design
- ▶ Read our paper if you want to know more!