Full abstraction for multi-language systems ML plus linear types

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Multi-language systems

Languages of today tend to evolve into behemoths by piling features up: C++, Scala, GHC Haskell, OCaml...

Multi-language systems: several languages working together to cover the feature space. (simpler?)

Multi-language system **design** may include designing new languages for interoperation.

Full abstraction to understand graceful language interoperability.

 $\llbracket_\rrbracket: S \to T$ fully abstract:

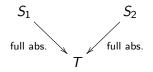
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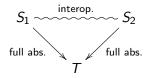


Mixed S_1, S_2 programs preserve (equational) reasoning of their fragments.

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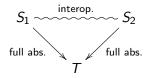
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(or vice versa)

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In this talk: a first ongoing experiment on ML plus linear types.

U: a core ML

$\Gamma \vdash_u e : \sigma$

Resource tracking, unique ownership.

σ !σ Γ !Γ Γ⊢_ι e : σ

We own **e** at type σ (duplicable or not), **e** owns the resources in Γ .

Multi-language applications

Protocol with resource handling requirements.

"This file descriptor must be closed"

(details about the boundaries come later)

Typestate.

(details about the boundaries come later)

```
let concat_lines path : String = UL(
  loop (open LU(path)) LU(Nil)
  where rec loop handle (acc : ![List String]) =
    match line handle with
    | EOF handle ->
        close handle; LU(rev_concat "\n" UL(acc))
    | Next line handle ->
        loop handle LU(Cons UL(line) UL(acc)))
```

 $\frac{|\Gamma \vdash_{lu} e : \sigma}{|\Gamma \vdash_{ul} \mathcal{LU}(e) : ![\sigma]} \qquad \frac{|\Gamma \vdash_{ul} e : ![\sigma]}{|\Gamma \vdash_{lu} \mathcal{UL}(e) : \sigma}$

Linear types: linear locations

Box 1 σ : full cell

Box 0 σ : empty cell



Applications: in-place reuse of memory cells.

List reversal

```
type LList a = \mut. 1 \oplus Box 1 (a \otimes t)
pattern Nil = inl ()
pattern Cons l x xs = inr (box (l, (x, xs)))
val reverse : LList a -\infty LList a
let reverse list = loop Nil list
where rec loop tail = function
| Nil \rightarrow tail
| Cons l x xs \rightarrow loop (Conx l x tail) xs
```

type List a = μ t. 1 + (a × t) let reverse list = UL(share (reverse (copy (LU(list)))))

$$\vdash_{\mathsf{ul}} \sigma \simeq \sigma$$

Full abstraction

Theorem

The embedding of \cup into $\cup L$ is fully abstract.

Proof: by pure interpretation of the linear language into ML. (\mbox{Cogent})

${\sf Questions}\ ?$

Thanks!

Interaction: lump

Types $\sigma \mid \sigma$ Values v | v σ v \mathbf{v} + ::= · · · | [\mathbf{v}] $\sigma + ::= \cdots \mid [\sigma]$ Expressions e | e $\mathbf{e} + ::= \cdots \mid \mathcal{UL}(\mathbf{e})$ \mathbf{e} + ::= · · · | $\mathcal{LU}(\mathbf{e})$ Contexts $\Gamma ::= \cdot | \Gamma, \mathbf{x} : \sigma | \Gamma, \alpha | \Gamma, \mathbf{x} : \sigma$

 $\frac{|\Gamma \vdash_{\mathsf{lu}} \mathsf{e} : \sigma}{|\Gamma \vdash_{\mathsf{ul}} \mathcal{LU}(\mathsf{e}) : ![\sigma]} \qquad \frac{|\Gamma \vdash_{\mathsf{ul}} \mathsf{e} : ![\sigma]}{!\Gamma \vdash_{\mathsf{lu}} \mathcal{UL}(\mathsf{e}) : \sigma}$

Interaction: compatibility

Compatibility relation $|\vdash_{ul} \sigma \simeq \sigma|$ $\vdash_{\mathrm{ul}} \sigma_1 \simeq ! \sigma_1 \qquad \vdash_{\mathrm{ul}} \sigma_2 \simeq ! \sigma_2$ $\vdash_{\cdots} 1 \simeq !1$ $\vdash_{\mathrm{ul}} \sigma_1 \times \sigma_2 \simeq !(\sigma_1 \otimes \sigma_2)$ $\vdash_{\mathsf{ul}} \sigma_1 \simeq !\sigma_1 \qquad \vdash_{\mathsf{ul}} \sigma_2 \simeq !\sigma_2 \qquad \vdash_{\mathsf{ul}} \sigma \simeq !\sigma \qquad \vdash_{\mathsf{ul}} \sigma' \simeq !\sigma'$ $\vdash_{\mathsf{ul}} \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 \simeq !(\sigma_1 \oplus \sigma_2) \qquad \qquad \vdash_{\mathsf{ul}} \sigma \to \sigma' \simeq !(!\sigma \multimap !\sigma')$ $\vdash_{ul} \sigma \simeq !\sigma$ $\vdash_{\mathsf{ul}} \sigma \simeq !\sigma$ $\begin{array}{c} \hline \\ \vdash_{\mathsf{ul}} \sigma \simeq ![\sigma] \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \hline \\ \vdash_{\mathsf{ul}} \sigma \simeq ![\sigma] \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \hline \\ \vdash_{\mathsf{ul}} \sigma \simeq !(\mathsf{Box} \ 1 \ \sigma) \end{array}$

Interaction primitives and derived constructs: