

Denotational semantics for
lazy initialization of letrec
black holes as exceptions rather than divergence

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Lazy evaluation in OCaml and Racket

OCaml and Racket (PLT Scheme) support lazy evaluation which implements

- **memorization** of computation — evaluate just once
- **on-demand** computation — evaluate when necessary

Recall that both OCaml and Racket are call-by-value languages with arbitrary side-effects.

Background: Controlled use of lazy evaluation in call-by-value effectful languages to account for dynamic libraries.

Lazy evaluation for letrec

Lazy evaluation provides a useful means to initialize unrestricted recursive bindings

`let rec x_1 be M_1, \dots, x_n be M_n in N`

where M_i 's are arbitrary expressions.

- On-demand computation to find a **most successful initialization order**.
 - the initialization succeeds if and only if there is a non-circular order in which the bindings can be initialized.
- Memorization for **value recursion**
 - initialization may perform side-effects which are produced just once

Black holes as exceptions

OCaml and Racket distinguishes black holes and looping recursion.

`let rec x be x in x` \Rightarrow exception

`let rec x be ($\lambda y.y$) x in x` \Rightarrow exception

`let rec f be $\lambda x.f$ in f` \Rightarrow termination

`let rec f be $\lambda x.f x$ in f 0` \Rightarrow divergence

Circular initialization signals a runtime exception, which is both natural and useful in practice.

(Cf. β takes a tick but substitution does not.)

C.f. F#'s object initialization

Syntax

<i>Expressions</i>	M, N	$::=$	$n \mid x \mid \lambda x.M \mid M N \mid \bullet$ $\mid \text{let rec } x_1 \text{ be } M_1, \dots, x_n \text{ be } M_n \text{ in } M$
<i>Results</i>	V	$::=$	$n \mid \lambda x.M \mid \bullet$
<i>Types</i>	τ	$::=$	$\text{nat} \mid \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$

N.B. The order of bindings in letrec is insignificant.

Typing

$n : \text{nat}$ $x : \text{type}(x)$ $\bullet : \tau$

$$\frac{x : \tau_1 \quad M : \tau_2}{\lambda x.M : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2} \quad \frac{M : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \quad N : \tau_1}{M N : \tau_2}$$

$$\frac{x_1 : \tau_1 \quad \dots \quad x_n : \tau_n \quad M_1 : \tau_1 \quad \dots \quad M_n : \tau_n \quad N : \tau}{\text{let rec } x_1 \text{ be } M_1, \dots, x_n \text{ be } M_n \text{ in } N : \tau}$$

Natural semantics

Judgment form

$\langle \Psi \rangle M \Downarrow \langle \Phi \rangle V$ expresses that an expression M in an initial heap Ψ evaluates to a result V with the heap being Φ .

Inference rules of the Natural semantics

Result

$$\langle \Psi \rangle V \Downarrow \langle \Psi \rangle V$$

Application

$$\frac{\langle \Psi \rangle M_1 \Downarrow \langle \Phi \rangle \lambda x. N \quad \langle \Phi[x' \mapsto M_2] \rangle N[x'/x] \Downarrow \langle \Psi' \rangle V \quad x' \text{ fresh}}{\langle \Psi \rangle M_1 M_2 \Downarrow \langle \Psi' \rangle V}$$

Variable

$$\frac{\langle \Psi[x \mapsto \bullet] \rangle \Psi(x) \Downarrow \langle \Phi \rangle V}{\langle \Psi \rangle x \Downarrow \langle \Phi[x \mapsto V] \rangle V}$$

Letrec

$$\frac{\langle \Psi[x'_1 \mapsto M'_1, \dots, x'_n \mapsto M'_n] \rangle N' \Downarrow \langle \Phi \rangle V \quad x'_1, \dots, x'_n \text{ fresh}}{\langle \Psi \rangle \text{let rec } x_1 \text{ be } M_1, \dots, x_n \text{ be } M_n \text{ in } N \Downarrow \langle \Phi \rangle V}$$

where $M'_i = M_i[x'_1/x_1] \dots [x'_n/x_n]$

Error_β

$$\frac{\langle \Psi \rangle M_1 \Downarrow \langle \Phi \rangle \bullet}{\langle \Psi \rangle M_1 M_2 \Downarrow \langle \Phi \rangle \bullet}$$

Example

$$\frac{\langle x' \mapsto \bullet, f' \mapsto \lambda y.y, y' \mapsto \bullet \rangle \bullet \Downarrow \langle x' \mapsto \bullet, f' \mapsto \lambda y.y, y' \mapsto \bullet \rangle \bullet}{\langle x' \mapsto \bullet, f' \mapsto \lambda y.y, y' \mapsto \bullet \rangle x' \Downarrow \langle x' \mapsto \bullet, f' \mapsto \lambda y.y, y' \mapsto \bullet \rangle \bullet} \bullet$$

$$\frac{\langle x' \mapsto \bullet, f' \mapsto \lambda y.y, y' \mapsto x' \rangle y' \Downarrow \langle x' \mapsto \bullet, f' \mapsto \lambda y.y, y' \mapsto \bullet \rangle \bullet}{\langle x' \mapsto \bullet, f' \mapsto \lambda y.y, y' \mapsto \bullet \rangle \bullet}$$

$$\frac{\langle x' \mapsto \bullet, f' \mapsto \bullet \rangle \lambda y.y \Downarrow \langle x' \mapsto \bullet, f' \mapsto \bullet \rangle \lambda y.y}{\langle x' \mapsto \bullet, f' \mapsto \lambda y.y \rangle f' \Downarrow \langle x' \mapsto \bullet, f' \mapsto \lambda y.y \rangle \lambda y.y} \bullet$$

$$\frac{\langle x' \mapsto \bullet, f' \mapsto \lambda y.y \rangle f' x' \Downarrow \langle x' \mapsto \bullet, f' \mapsto \lambda y.y, y' \mapsto \bullet \rangle \bullet}{\langle x' \mapsto f' x', f' \mapsto \lambda y.y \rangle x' \Downarrow \langle x' \mapsto \bullet, f' \mapsto \lambda y.y, y' \mapsto \bullet \rangle \bullet} \bullet$$

$$\langle \rangle \text{ let rec } x \text{ be } f \ x, f \text{ be } \lambda y.y \text{ in } x \Downarrow \langle x' \mapsto \bullet, f' \mapsto \lambda y.y, y' \mapsto \bullet \rangle \bullet$$

Denotational semantics

An expression M of type τ denotes an element of $(V_\tau + \text{Err}_\tau)_\perp$.

Err_τ is a singleton, whose only element is \bullet_τ .

V_τ denotes proper values of type τ and is defined by

$$V_{\text{nat}} = N \quad V_{\tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1} = [(V_{\tau_0} + \text{Err}_{\tau_0})_\perp \rightarrow (V_{\tau_1} + \text{Err}_{\tau_1})_\perp]$$

Notations

Denotational semantics

For $d \in (V_{\tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1} + \text{Err}_{\tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1})_{\perp}$ and $d' \in (V_{\tau_0} + \text{Err}_{\tau_0})_{\perp}$, application of d to d' is defined by

$$d(d') = \begin{cases} \perp_{\tau_1} & \text{when } d = \perp_{\tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1} \\ \bullet_{\tau_1} & \text{when } d = \bullet_{\tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1} \\ \varphi(d') & \text{when } d = \varphi \in V_{\tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1} \end{cases}$$

Moreover we write $(d)^*$ to denote the strict version of d on both \perp and \bullet , i.e.,

$$(d)^*(d') = \begin{cases} \perp_{\tau_1} & \text{when } d = \varphi \text{ and } d' = \perp_{\tau_0} \\ \bullet_{\tau_1} & \text{when } d = \varphi \text{ and } d' = \bullet_{\tau_0} \\ d(d') & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

An environment, ρ , maps variables to denotations:

$\rho(x) \in (V_{\tau} + \text{Err}_{\tau})_{\perp}$ where $x : \tau$.

The least environment, ρ_{\perp} , maps all variables to bottom elements.

Semantic function

Denotational semantics

The semantic function $\llbracket M : \tau \rrbracket_\rho$ assigns a denotation to a typing derivation $M : \tau$ under an environment ρ .

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket n : \tau \rrbracket_\rho &= n \\ \llbracket x : \tau \rrbracket_\rho &= \rho(x) \\ \llbracket \bullet : \tau \rrbracket_\rho &= \bullet_\tau \\ \llbracket \lambda x. M : \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1 \rrbracket_\rho &= \lambda \nu. \llbracket M : \tau_1 \rrbracket_{\rho[x \mapsto \nu]} \\ \llbracket M^{\tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1} N^{\tau_0} : \tau_1 \rrbracket_\rho &= (\llbracket M : \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1 \rrbracket_\rho)(\llbracket N : \tau_0 \rrbracket_\rho) \\ \llbracket \text{let rec } x_1 \text{ be } M_1^{\tau_1}, \dots, x_n \text{ be } M_n^{\tau_n} \text{ in } N : \tau \rrbracket_\rho &= \llbracket N : \tau \rrbracket_{\{\{x_1 \mapsto M_1^{\tau_1}, \dots, x_n \mapsto M_n^{\tau_n}\}\}_\rho^{(n)}} \end{aligned}$$

Semantic function for heaps

Denotational semantics

$$\{\{x_1 \mapsto M_1^{\tau_1}, \dots, x_n \mapsto M_n^{\tau_n}\}\}_{\rho}^{(0)} = \rho[x_1 \mapsto \bullet_{\tau_1}, \dots, x_n \mapsto \bullet_{\tau_n}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \{\{x_1 \mapsto M_1^{\tau_1}, \dots, x_n \mapsto M_n^{\tau_n}\}\}_{\rho}^{(m+1)} = \\ & \mu\rho'.\rho[x_1 \mapsto \llbracket M_1 : \tau_1 \rrbracket_{\rho_m} \cdot \llbracket M_1 : \tau_1 \rrbracket_{\rho'}, \dots, x_n \mapsto \llbracket M_n : \tau_n \rrbracket_{\rho_m} \cdot \llbracket M_n : \tau_n \rrbracket_{\rho'}] \\ & \text{where } \rho_m = \{\{x_1 \mapsto M_1^{\tau_1}, \dots, x_n \mapsto M_n^{\tau_n}\}\}_{\rho}^{(m)} \end{aligned}$$

$d \cdot d'$ abbreviates $((\lambda y.\lambda x.x)^*(d))(d')$

Denotation of heaps

Denotational semantics

The denotation of a heap $\Psi = x_1 \mapsto M_1^{\tau_1}, \dots, x_n \mapsto M_n^{\tau_n}$ under an environment ρ is computed as follows.

1. Pre-initialize to black holes.

$$\rho_0 = \rho[x_1 \mapsto \bullet_{\tau_1}, \dots, x_n \mapsto \bullet_{\tau_n}].$$

2. Compute the denotation of $M_i : \tau_i$ under ρ_0 .
3. Compute the fixed-point semantics for M_i 's whose evaluation was successful under ρ_0 .

$$\rho_1 = \mu \rho'. \rho[x_1 \mapsto d_1, \dots, x_n \mapsto d_n] \text{ where}$$

$$d_i = \begin{cases} \bullet_{\tau_i} & \text{when } \llbracket M_i : \tau_i \rrbracket_{\rho_0} = \bullet_{\tau_i} \\ \llbracket M_i : \tau_i \rrbracket_{\rho'} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

4. Compute the denotation of $M_i : \tau_i$ under ρ_1 .
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6. ...

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Denotation of heaps (cont.)

Denotational semantics

Generally, ρ_{m+1} is given by taking the fixed-point semantics for the recursive bindings whose initialization is successful under the environment ρ_m

$$\rho_{m+1} = \mu \rho'. \rho [x_1 \mapsto d_1, \dots, x_n \mapsto d_n]$$

$$\text{where } d_i = \begin{cases} \bullet_{\tau_i} & \text{when } \llbracket M_i : \tau_i \rrbracket_{\rho_m} = \bullet_{\tau_i} \\ \llbracket M_i : \tau_i \rrbracket_{\rho'} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

This process is iterated for n times; it converges by then:

$$\forall m, \llbracket \Psi \rrbracket_{\rho}^{(n)} = \llbracket \Psi \rrbracket_{\rho}^{(n+m)}$$

Semantic function for heaps

Denotational semantics

$$\{\{x_1 \mapsto M_1^{\tau_1}, \dots, x_n \mapsto M_n^{\tau_n}\}\}_{\rho}^{(0)} = \rho[x_1 \mapsto \bullet_{\tau_1}, \dots, x_n \mapsto \bullet_{\tau_n}]$$

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$d \cdot d'$ abbreviates $((\lambda y.\lambda x.x)^*(d))(d')$

Adequacy

Denotational semantics

Evaluations preserve the denotations of expressions.

Proposition

For any typed expression $M : \tau$, if $\langle \rangle M \Downarrow \langle \Psi \rangle V$, then $V : \tau$ and $\llbracket M : \tau \rrbracket_{\rho \perp} = \llbracket V : \tau \rrbracket_{\{\Psi\} \rho \perp}$.

An expression evaluates to a result if and only if its denotation is non-bottom.

Proposition

For any typed expression $M : \tau$, $\llbracket M : \tau \rrbracket_{\rho \perp} \neq \perp_{\tau}$ iff there are Φ and V such that $\langle \rangle M \Downarrow \langle \Phi \rangle V$.

Operational soundness of equational laws for letrec

β_{need}

$(\lambda x.M) N = \text{let rec } x \text{ be } N \text{ in } M$

lift

$(\text{let rec } D \text{ in } M) N = \text{let rec } D \text{ in } M N$

deref

$\text{let rec } x \text{ be } V, D \text{ in } C[x] = \text{let rec } x \text{ be } V, D \text{ in } C[V]$

deref_{env}

$\text{let rec } x \text{ be } C[x'], x' \text{ be } V, D \text{ in } M = \text{let rec } x \text{ be } C[V], x' \text{ be } V, D \text{ in } M$

assoc

$\text{let rec } x \text{ be } (\text{let rec } D \text{ in } M), D' \text{ in } N = \text{let rec } D, x \text{ be } M, D' \text{ in } N$

where D abbreviates $x_1 \text{ be } M_1 \dots x_n \text{ be } M_n$.

Monadic framework for effectful unrestricted value recursion

Joint work with Masahito Hasegawa

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash L : A \rightarrow T B}{\Gamma \vdash L^* : A \rightarrow T B} \quad \overline{\Gamma \vdash \eta_A : A \rightarrow T A} \quad \overline{\Gamma \vdash \bullet_A : T A}$$
$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \Gamma, x_1 : T A_1, \dots, x_n : T A_n \vdash L_1 : T A_1 \\ \Gamma, x_1 : T A_1, \dots, x_n : T A_n \vdash L_n : T A_n \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash \mu(x_1^{T A_1}, \dots, x_n^{T A_n}).(L_1, \dots, L_n) : T A_1 \times \dots T A_n}$$

To be modeled in a target language given by a cartesian closed category equipped with a strong monad and a uniform T-fixed point operator and a family of black hole constants.

Black holes are exceptions!

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