Dijkstra Monads for All

An Everest All Hands Pitch

Kenji Maillard

Danel Ahman

Cătălin Hriţcu

Éric Tanter

Danel Ahman Robert Atkey Guido Martinez

Exequiel Rivas

ICFP'19 paper @ https://arxiv.org/abs/1903.01237

```
ret<sup>M</sup>
bind<sup>M</sup>
              + Monad
act<sup>M</sup>
                morphism
                 laws
+ Monad
   laws
```

Dijkstra Monads

```
\begin{array}{l} ret^W: x:a \to W \ a \\ bind^W: W \ a \to (a \to W \ b) \to W \ b \\ act^W: & \ldots \to W \ a \\ (\leq): w_1:W \ a \to w_2:W \ a \to Type_0 \\ + Monad \ laws + \leq is \ a \ preorder \\ + bind^W \ monotonic \end{array}
```

```
\begin{split} \text{ret}^D: x: & \textbf{a} \rightarrow \textbf{D} \text{ a } (\text{ret}^W \text{ x}) \\ \text{bind}^D: \#\text{w}: \textbf{W} \text{ a} \rightarrow \#\text{f}: (\textbf{a} \rightarrow \textbf{W} \text{ b}) \rightarrow ... \rightarrow \textbf{D} \text{ b } (\text{bind}^W \text{ w f}) \\ \text{act}^D: & ... \rightarrow \textbf{D} \text{ a } (\text{act}^W \text{ ...}) \\ \text{weaken}^D: \textbf{w}_1: \textbf{W} \text{ a} \rightarrow \textbf{w}_2: \textbf{W} \text{ a} \{\textbf{w}_1 \leq \textbf{w}_2\} \rightarrow \textbf{D} \text{ a } \textbf{w}_1 \rightarrow \textbf{D} \text{ a } \textbf{w}_2 \end{split}
```

+ Dijkstra monad laws (bind^D-ret^D, ret^D-bind^D, bind^D-bind^D, weaken^D-trans)

Short-term benefits for

- big step towards effect definition mechanism that is general, sound, and usable
 - like DM4Free, aiming for soundness by construction
- more expressive, can do more effects than DM4Free:
 - IO (ongoing case study: small web server by Cezar, Exe, ...)
 - nondeterminism (... later probabilities, continuations?)
- more flexible than DM4Free:
 - nondeterminism: angelic θ vs demonic θ
 - IO: context-free W vs. history-dependent W (ghost state)
- ready to merge in F* master soon (Guido)

1. Better understanding of Dijkstra monads

- Formal definition of Dijkstra monads (including laws!)
- In Coq we can abstract over Dijkstra monads, which gives us a form of effect polymorphism
 - Kenji used the spec. monad laws to verify map and fold
- In F* effect polymorphism is interesting direction
 - F* effects are not first class (by design)
 - spec. monad laws might be automatable via SMT or tactics
 - bonded effect polymorphism already interesting
 - e.g. all effects with the same W (Pure, Div, Ghost)

2. Better understanding of DM4Free

- DM4Free is just a special case of DM4All
 - for any monad transformer T:
 M=T(Id), W=T((_→Prop)→Prop), canonical θ
- SM: lang. for defining correct monad transformers
 - subsumes DM language from DM4Free
 - currently in Coq, could be ported to F*
- Make F* effect definitions usable and sound:
 - Currently F* ignores all laws, let's enforce them!
 - either manually (with SMT) or get them from SM

3. Better understanding of specification monads

- they are ordered monads with monotonic bind
 - + conjunction seems to account for recording conditional guards or effect-specific asserts (Guido, Kenji)
- general recipe for obtaining specification monads
 - apply monad transformers (from SM) to various base specification monads:
 - not just weakest-pre and pre+post, but also
 strongest-post (as expressive as weakest-liberal-pre)
- optimize wps: use strongest-post? wlps? (Guido)
- monotonic state: from "Prop" to "S -> Prop"? (Danel, Kenji, ...)
- quantitative spec. monads (cost, probabilities -- Kenji)

4. Better understanding Dijkstra monad actions

- algebraic operations are simple (get, put)
- handlers more complicated
 - experiment 1: exception catching (Danel)
 - experiment 2: fixpoints / general recursion (Bob, Kenji)
 - independent validation for F*'s semantic termination check
 - more work needed for the general story (Danel, ...)

5. Showing that Dijkstra Monads not F*-specific

- we implemented them as just a library in Coq
 - subsuming Hoare Type Theory, Ynot, etc.
- maybe F* v(2+n) will be just a library on top of Lean
 - would be great, many more steps needed though:
 e.g. there's more to F* effects than just Dijkstra monads
 e.g. SMT encoding, extensional equality, ...
- 6. Strong foundations for further research
- effect hiding / observational purity
- relational verification (Friday @ 9am)

