Zero-Cost Lexical Effect Handlers

<u>Cong Ma</u>, Zhaoyi Ge, Max Jung, Yizhou Zhang **University of Waterloo**





Effect handler

Effect handlers subsume an array of control flow features: async/await, coroutine, generator...

handler restores the modularity.



Dynamically scoped handler has a modularity problem, and lexically scoped

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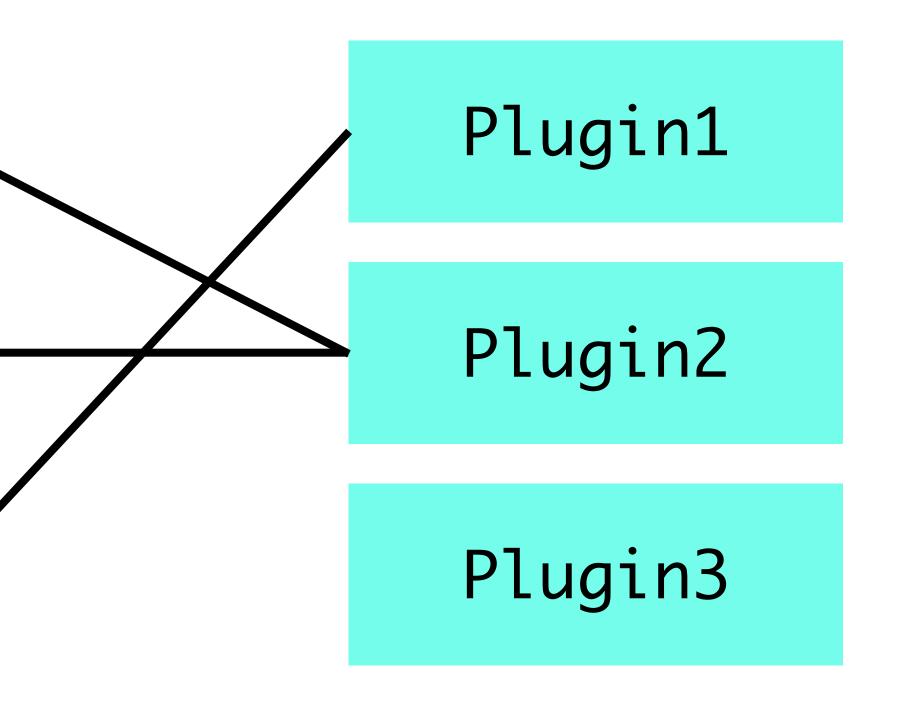


Framework2

Framework3 /



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#application framework(plugin)



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#application let plugin = λx in let framework = λf in handle framework(λx.plugin x; raise Logging(...)) with Logging: $\lambda x, k. print(x); resume k$



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Black triangle denotes a handler

Red arrow denotes a raised effect





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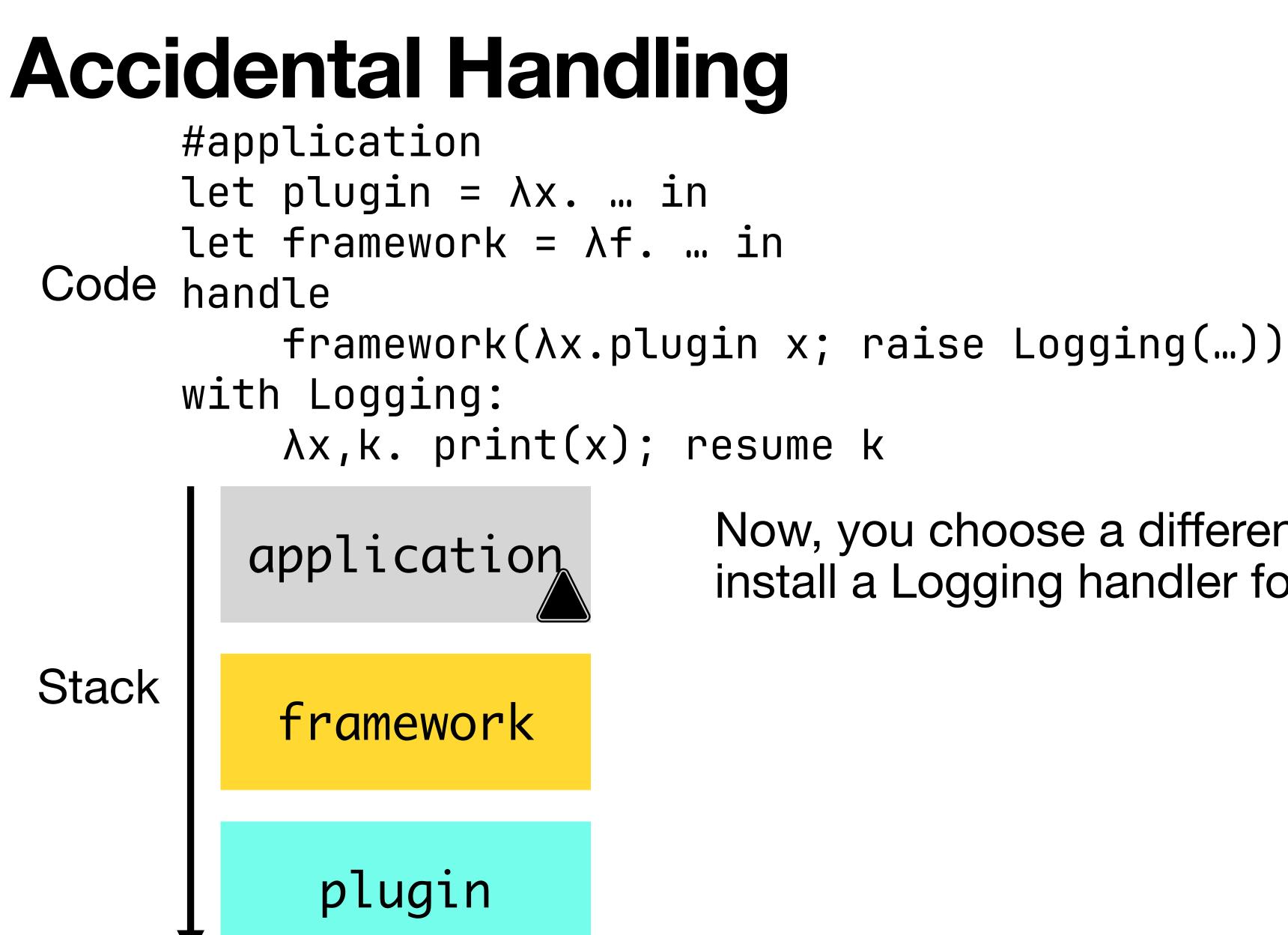
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plugin



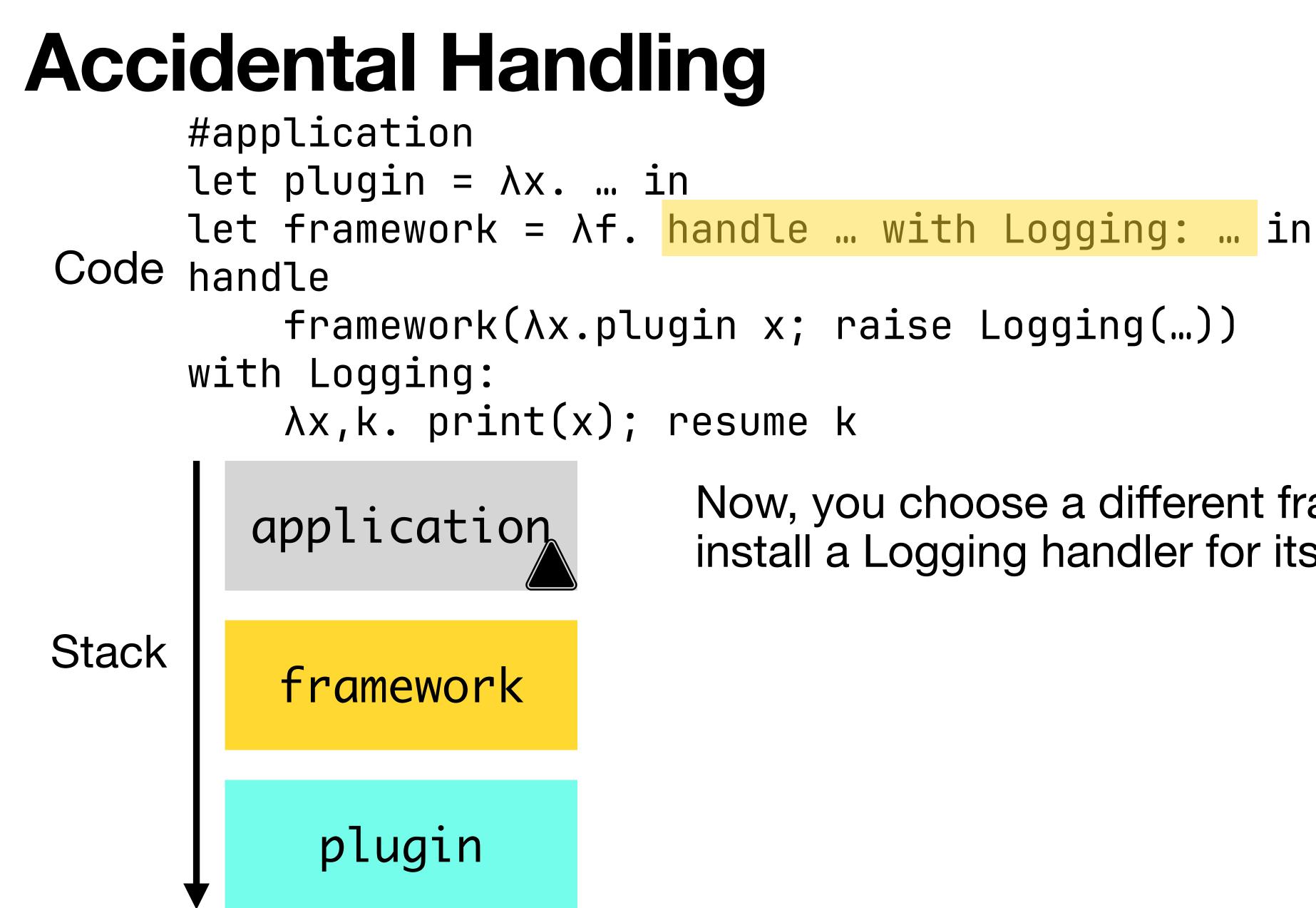
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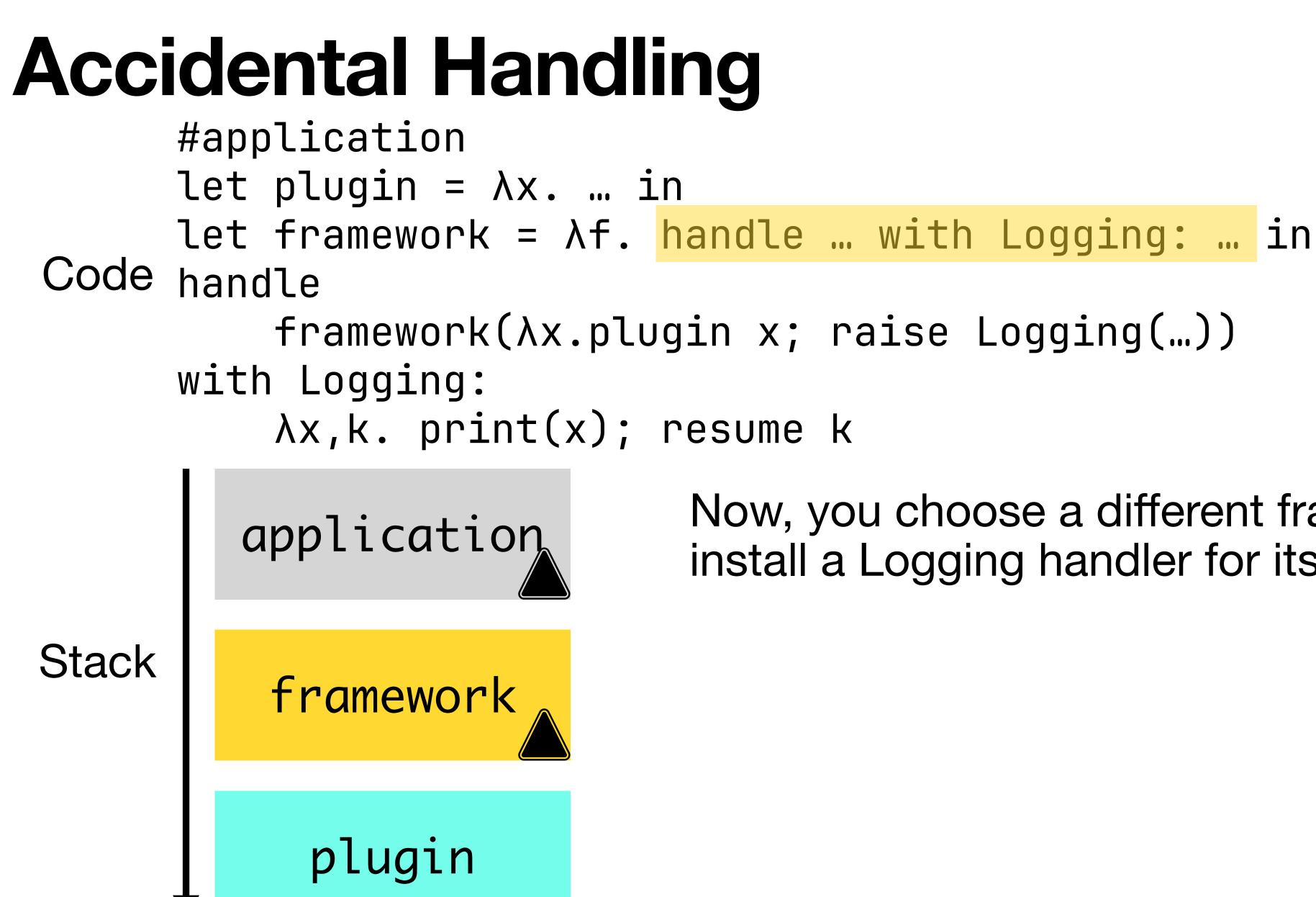


Now, you choose a different framework that install a Logging handler for its own purpose.



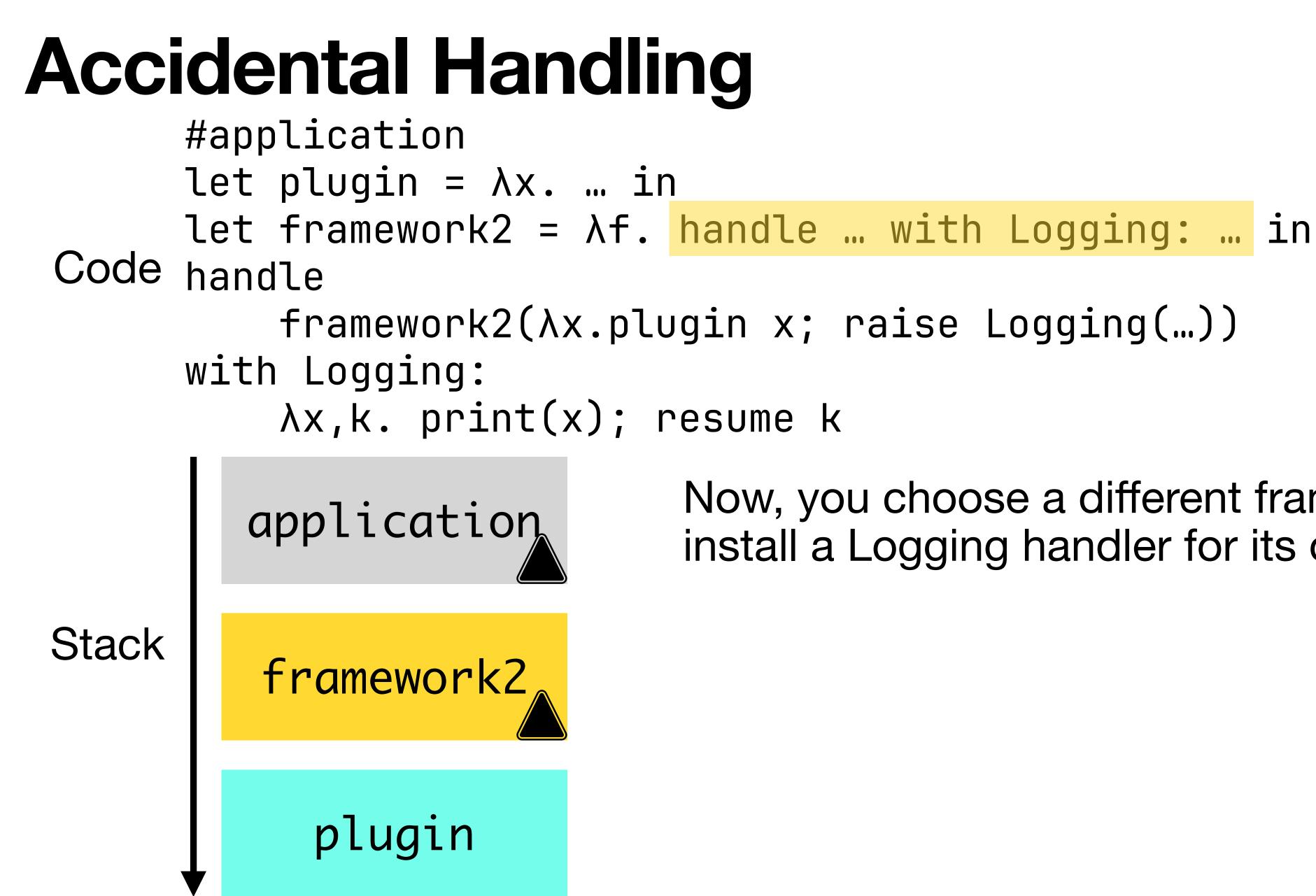


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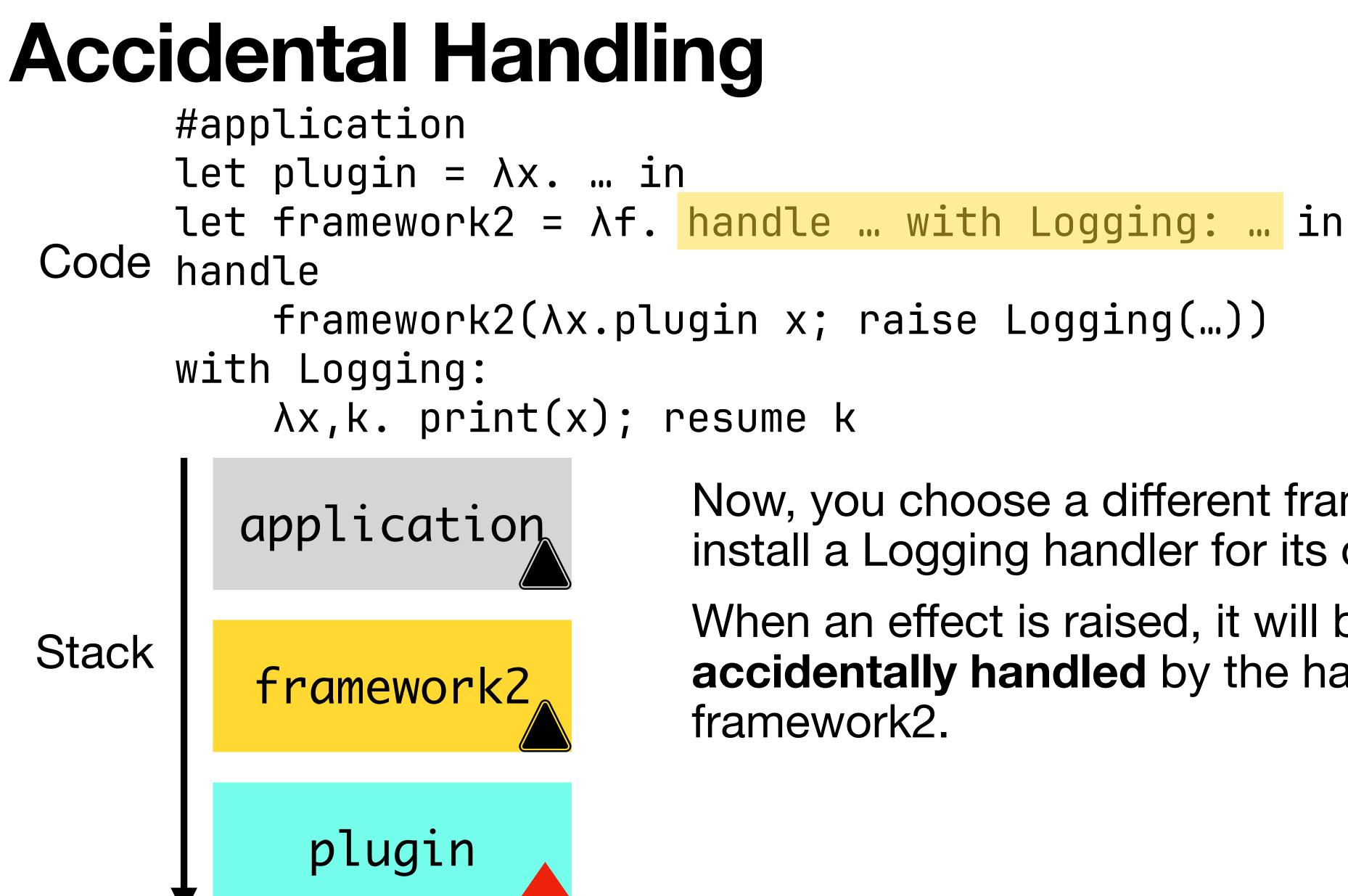


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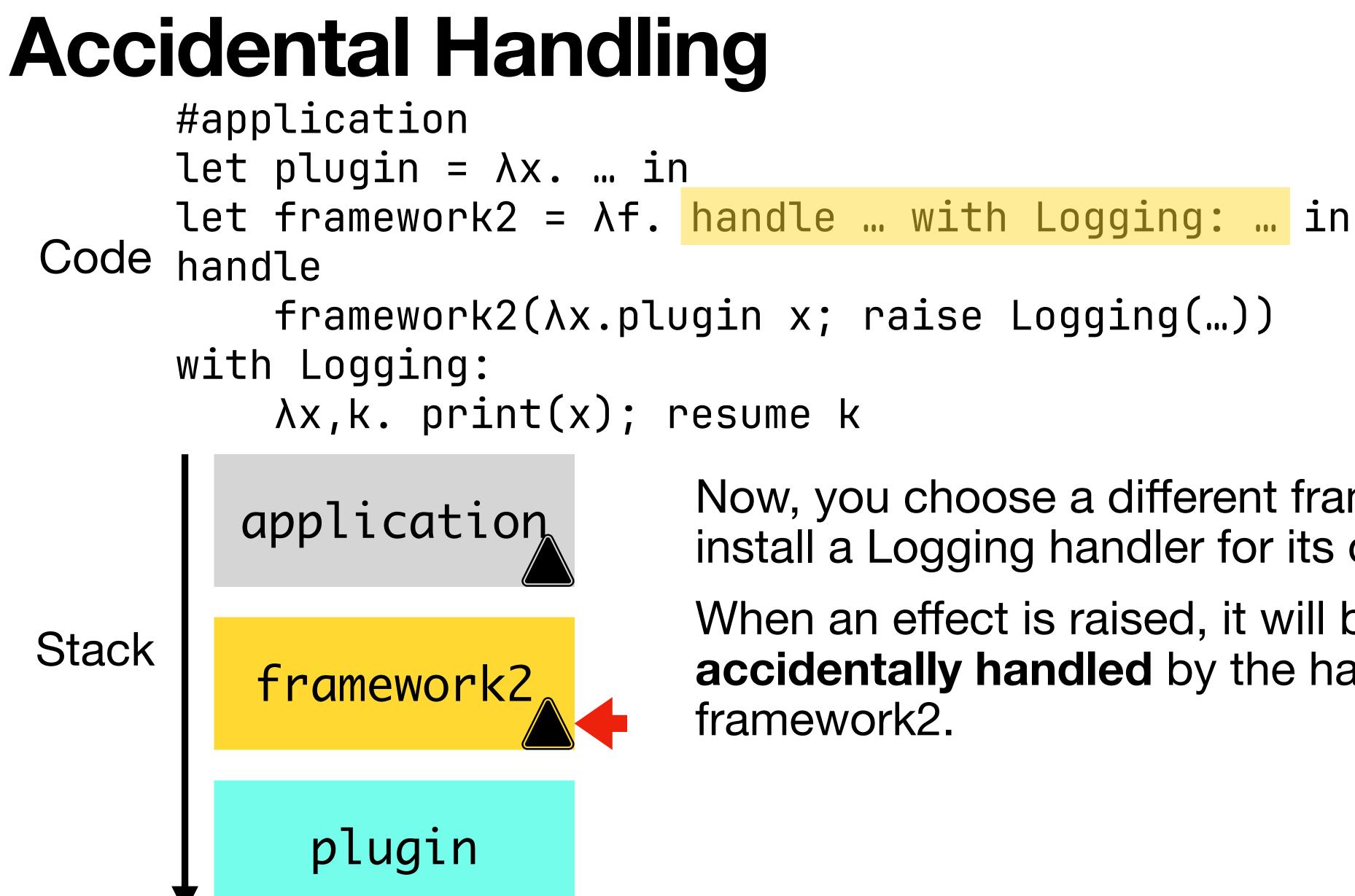
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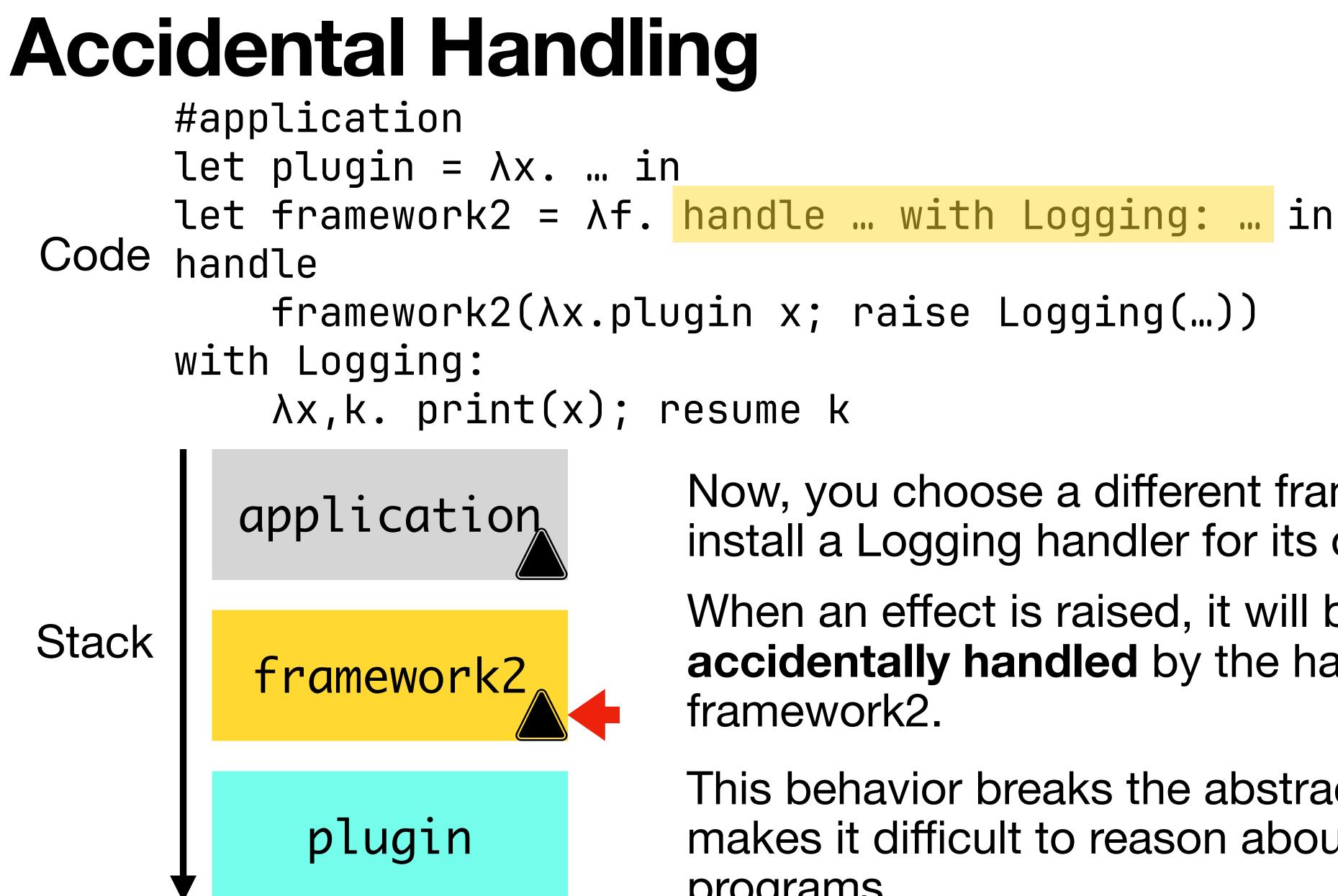
When an effect is raised, it will be accidentally handled by the handler in framework2.





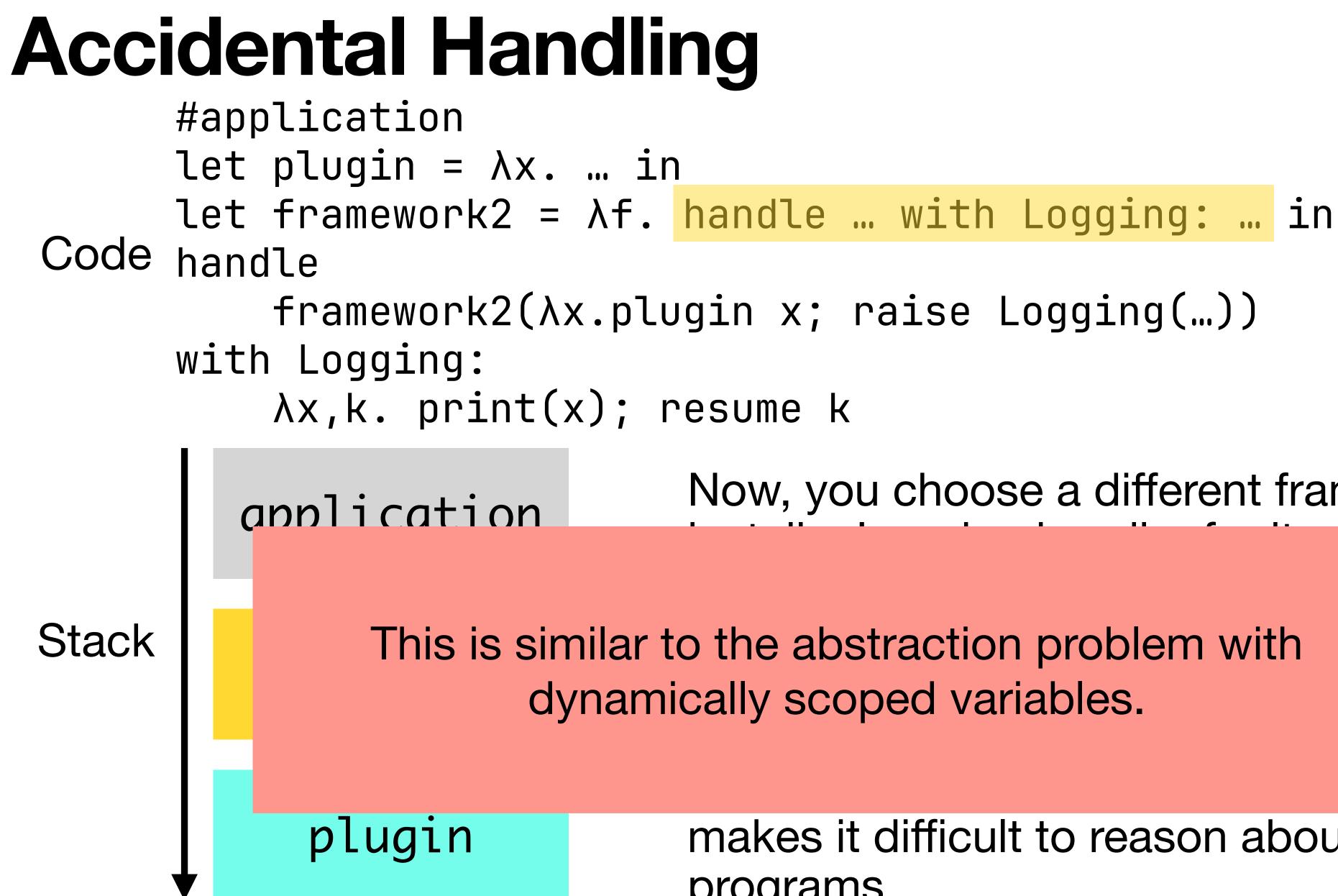
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- Now, you choose a different framework that install a Logging handler for its own purpose.
- When an effect is raised, it will be accidentally handled by the handler in framework2.
- This behavior breaks the abstraction and makes it difficult to reason about the programs.





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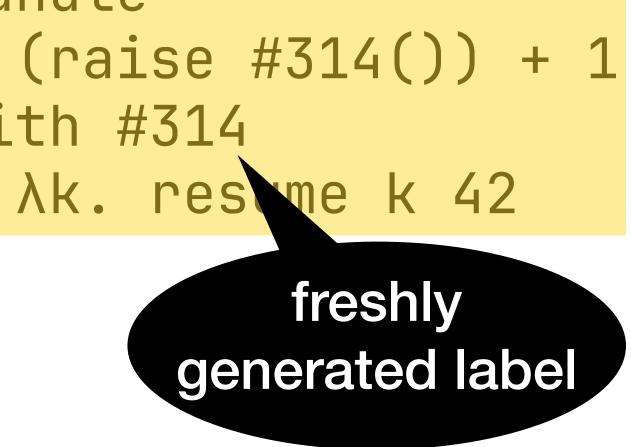


Dynamically scoped handler has a modularity problem, and lexically scoped

handle (raise ask()) + 1 with ask = λk. resume k 42



handle with #314





handle (raise #314()) + 1 with #314 λk. resume k 42



handle (raise #314()) + 1 with #314 λk. resume k 42



Lexical effect handler 101

Programs built with lexical effect handlers enjoy modularity.

Yizhou Zhang and Andrew C. Myers. Abstraction-safe effect handlers via tunneling. Proc. of the ACM on Programming Languages (PACMPL), 3(POPL), January 2019

Dariusz Biernacki, Maciej Piróg, Piotr Polesiuk, and Filip Sieczkowski. Binders by day, labels by night: effect instances via lexically scoped handlers. Proc. of the ACM on Programming Languages (PACMPL), 4(POPL), January 2020



Lexical effect handler However, existing implementations impose a runtime cost

def f(n, exception_handler) =
 ...
 if (bad)
 raise exception_handler(...);
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All effectful functions need to explicitly receive handler labels as arguments.

This imposes a runtime cost even for rarely raised effects.



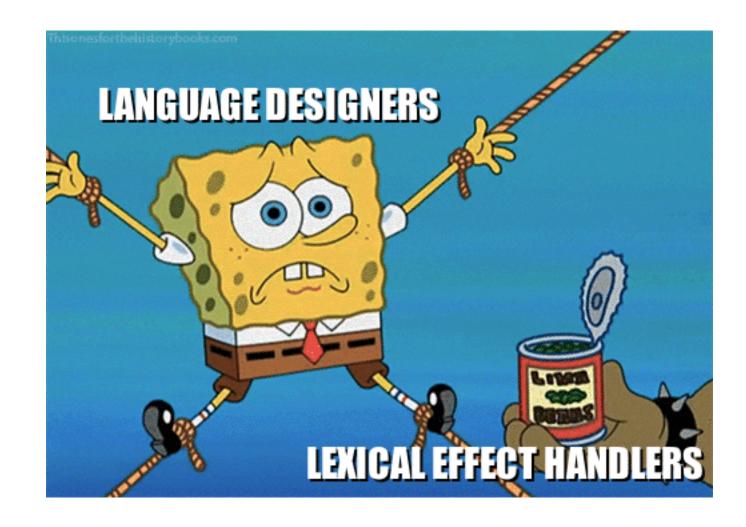
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Zero-Cost Lexical Effect Handlers

In this work, we present a type-directed compilation that eliminates the runtime cost for having handlers in the lexical context. This compilation design obeys zero-cost principle.

```
#main
let f = \lambda(x, h1, h2).
          raise h1(x); raise h2(x)
let g = \lambda(x, h).
         handle
           f(x, h, log)
         with log = \ldots
in
handle
 g(42, log)
with log = \ldots
```

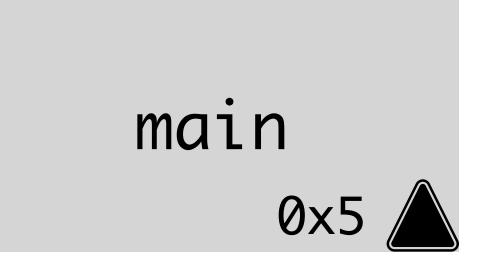
We will first see an execution with the lexical effect handler semantics.

We will then figure out how to make the semantics zero-cost!

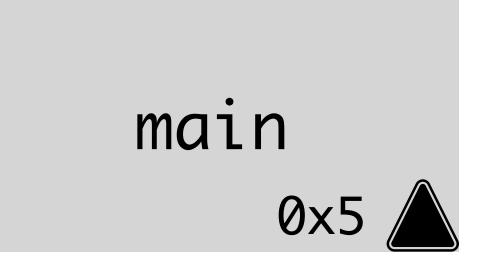
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main

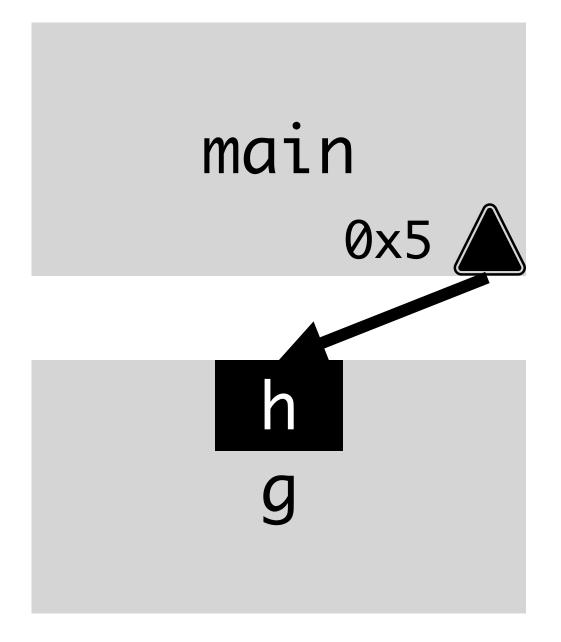
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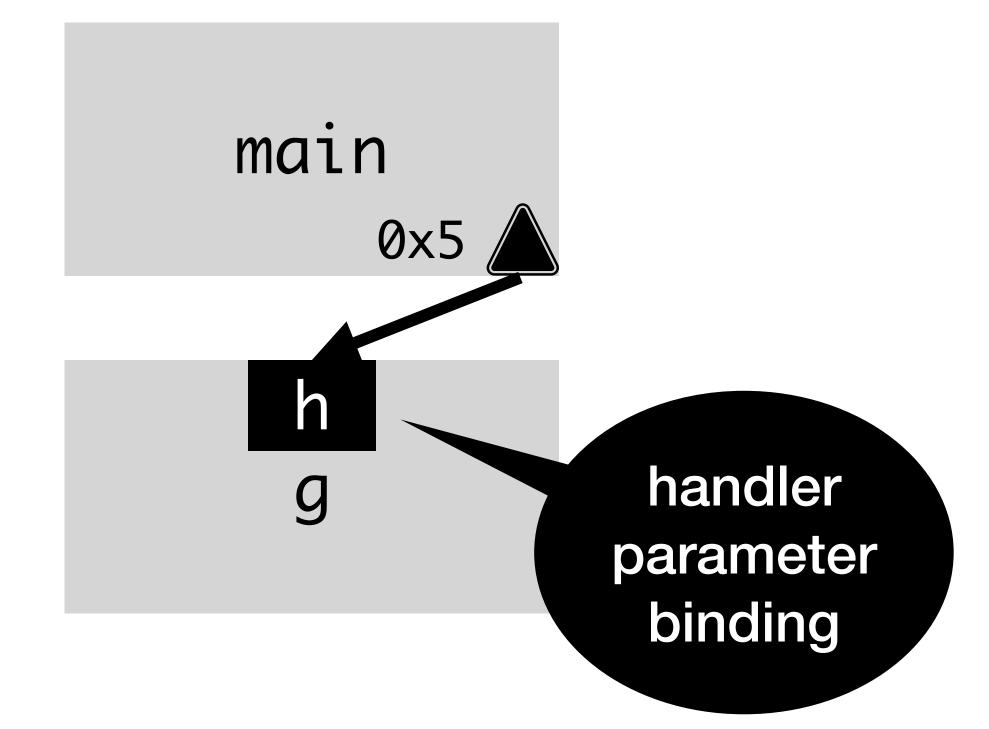
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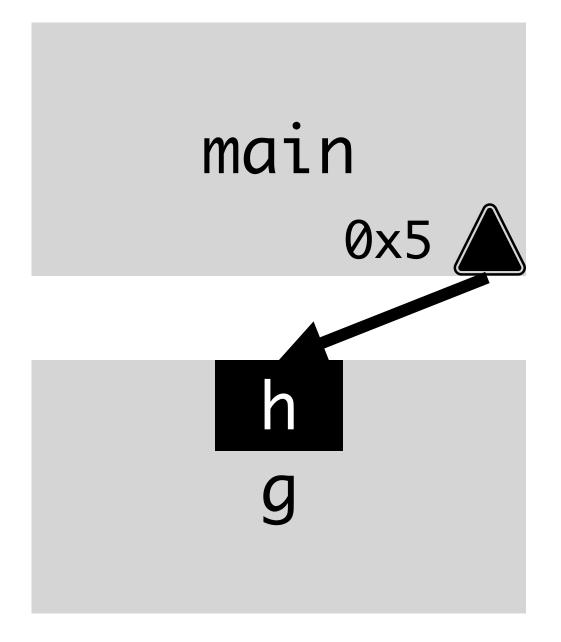


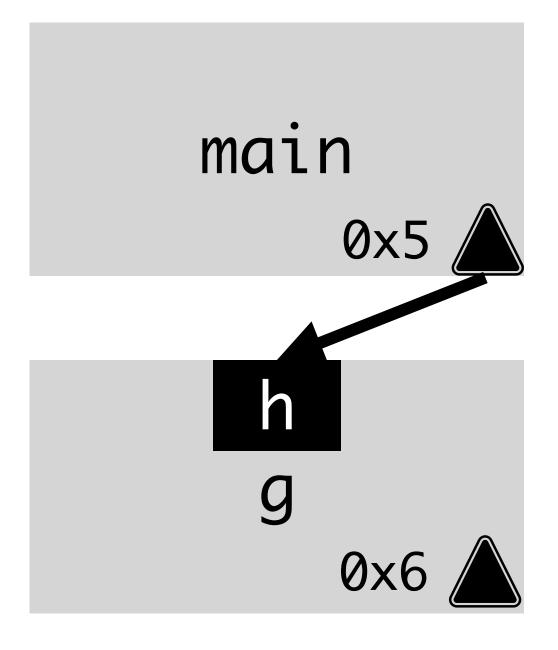
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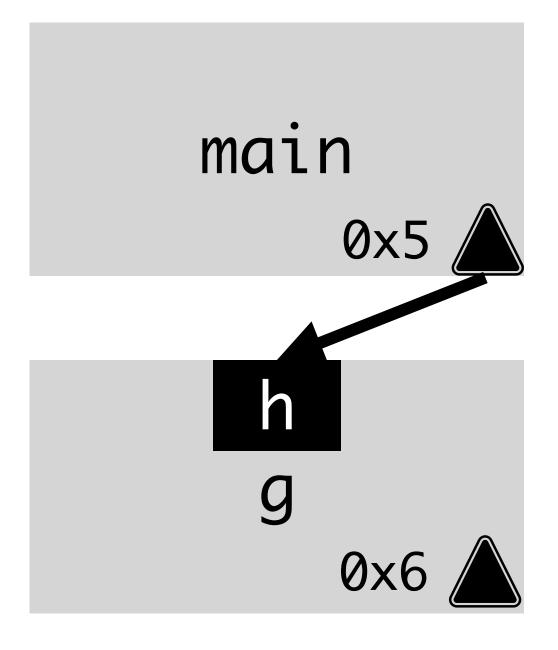
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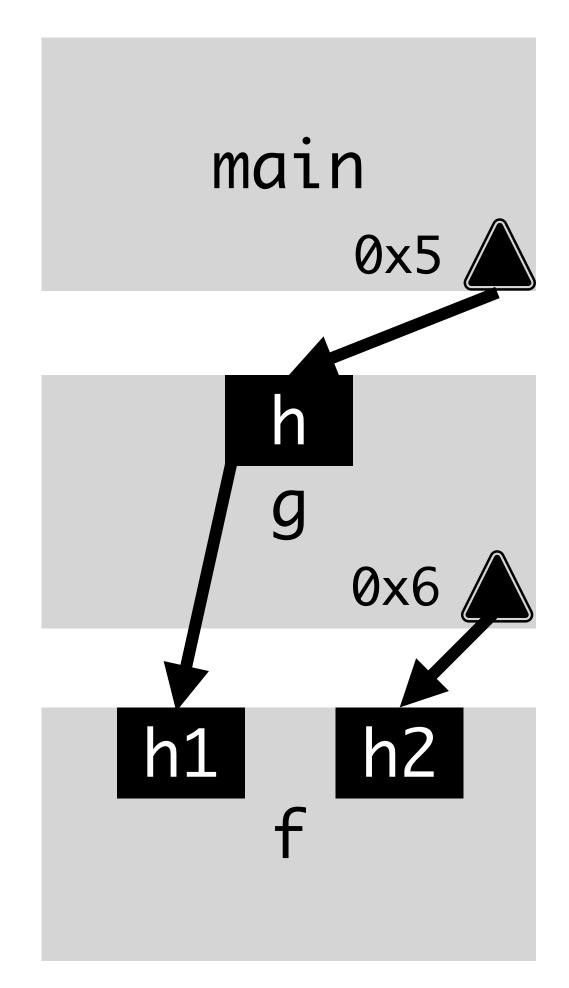




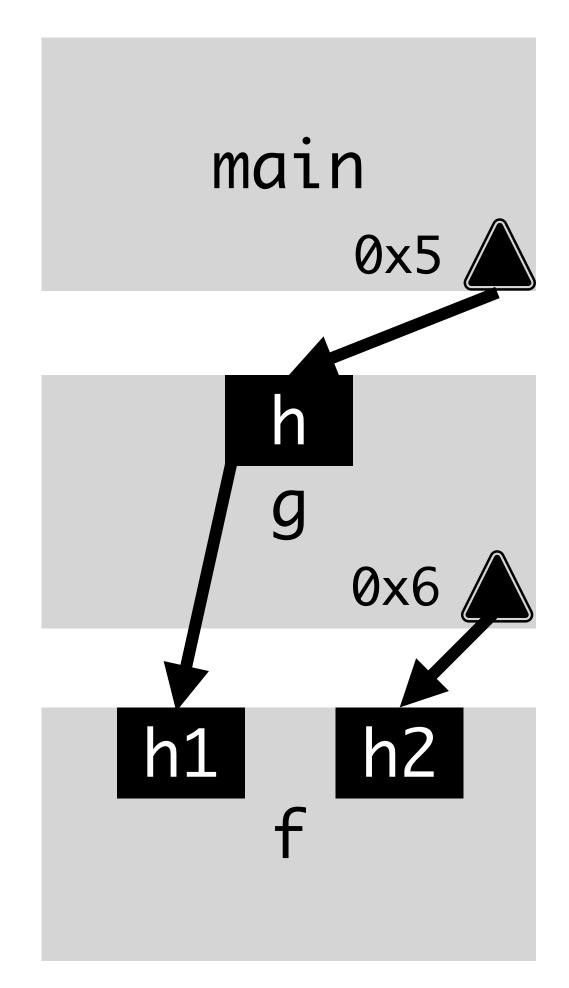
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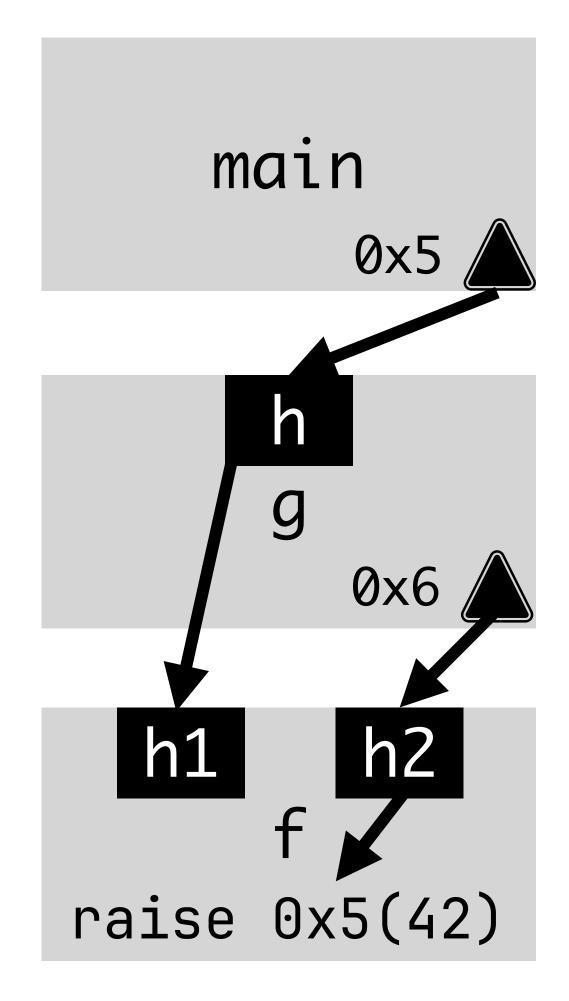
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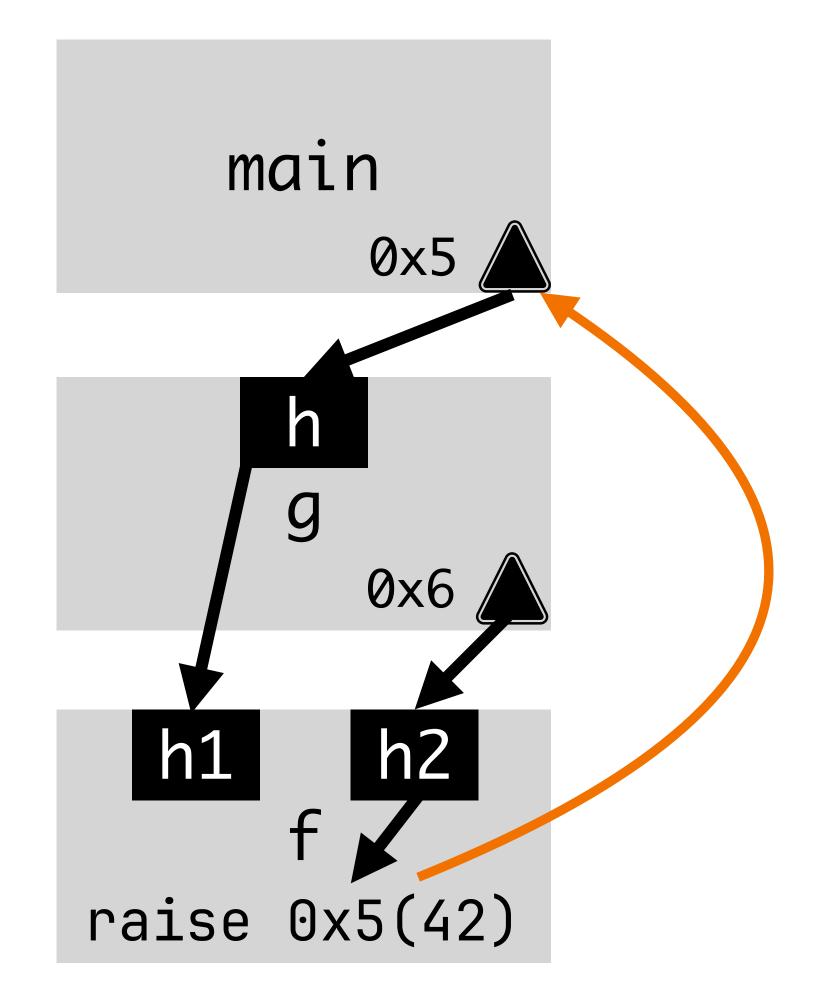
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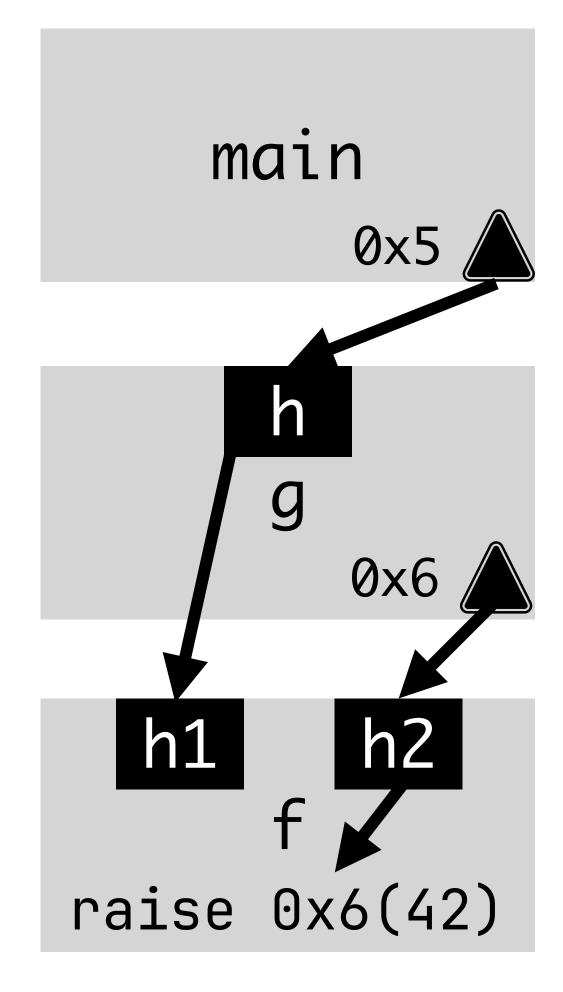
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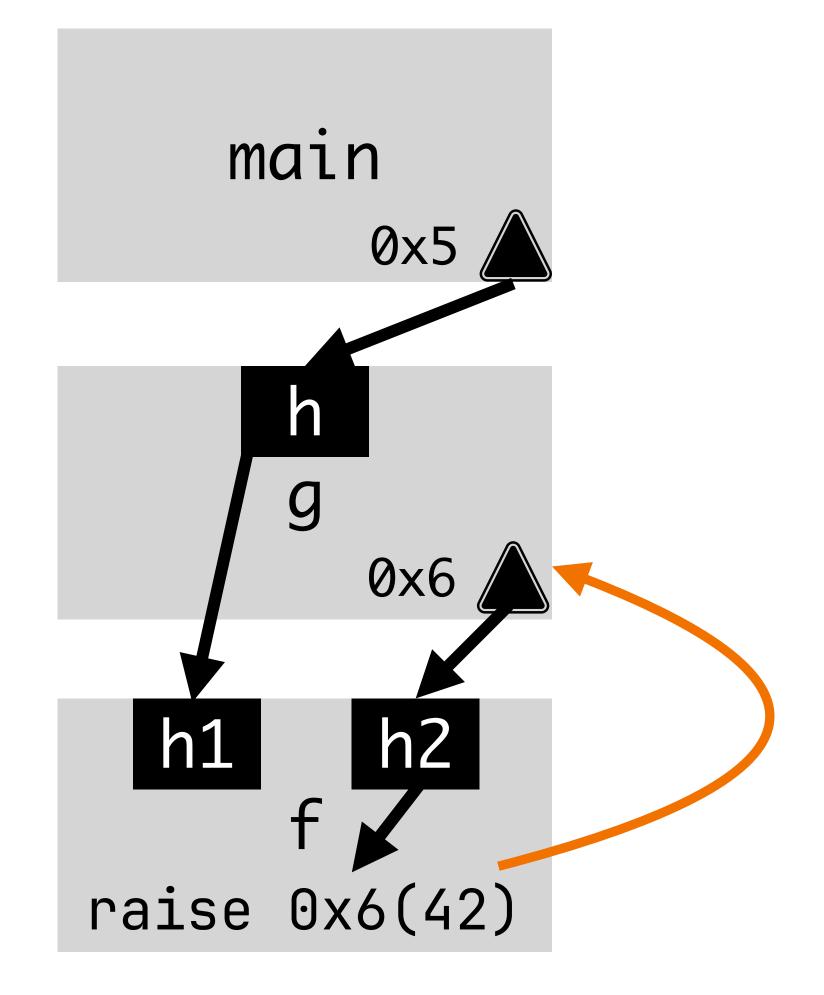
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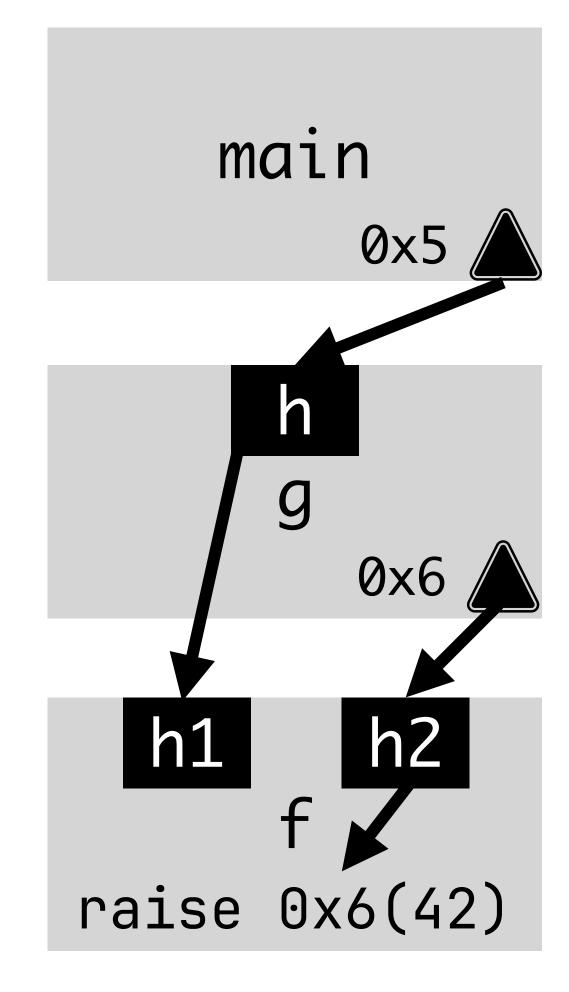


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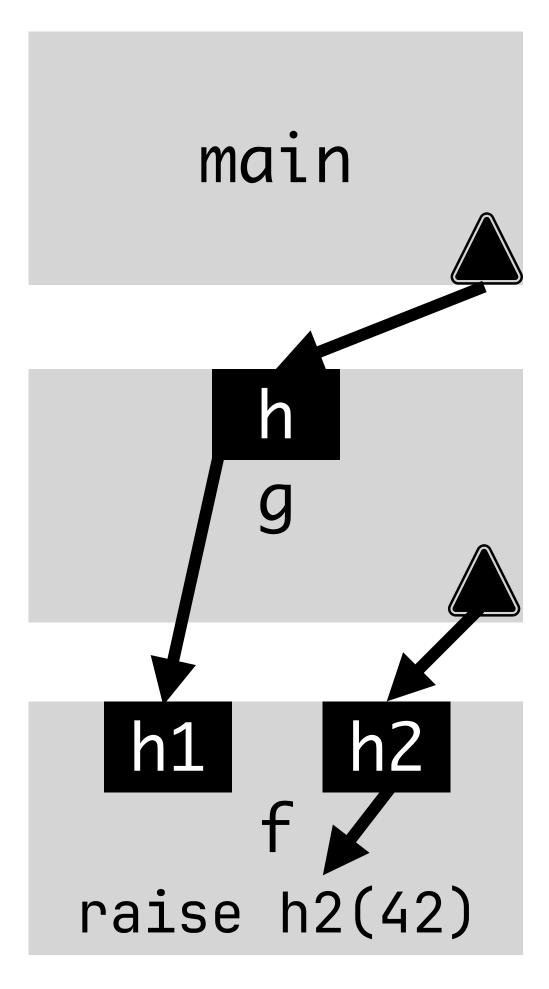
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Can we locate the intended handler without passing down labels?



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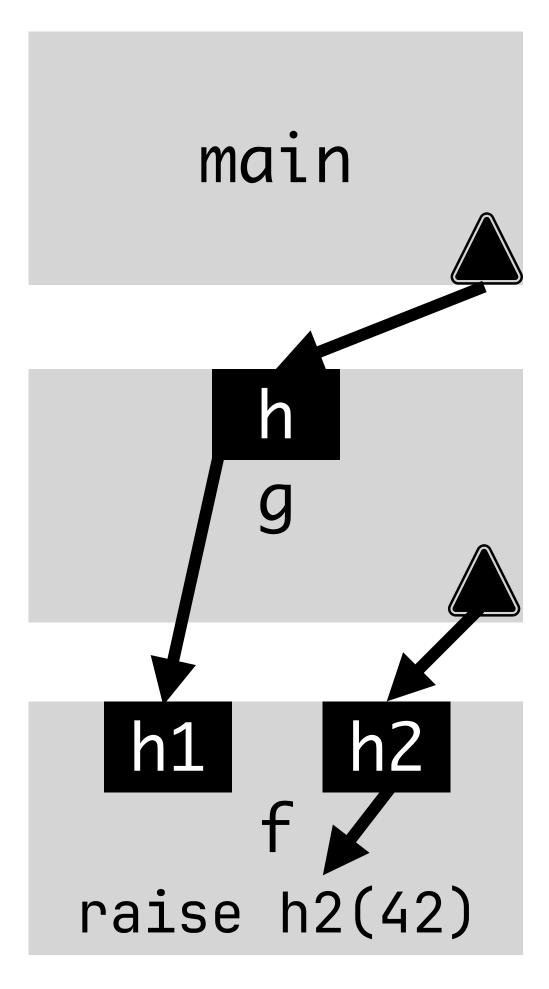
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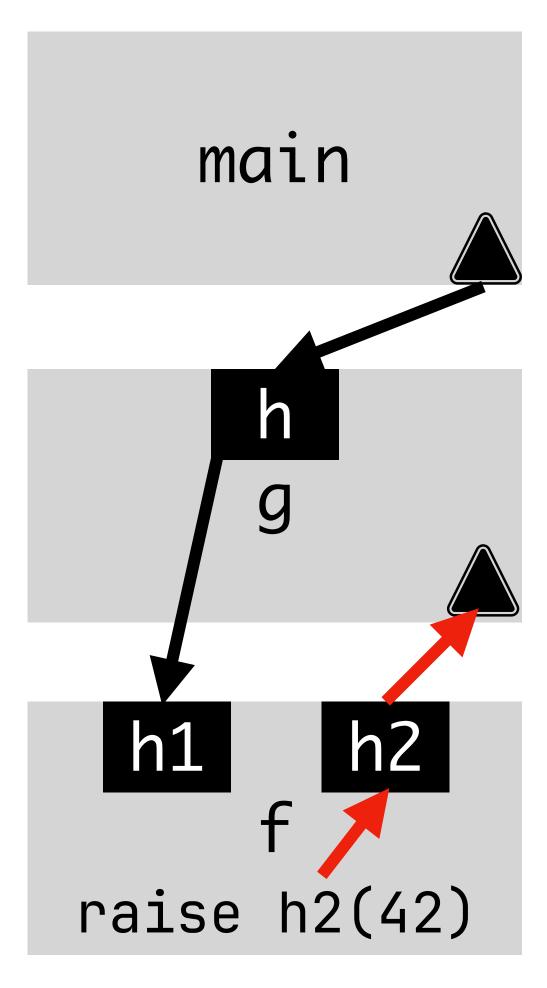
Yes, just reverse the arrows!



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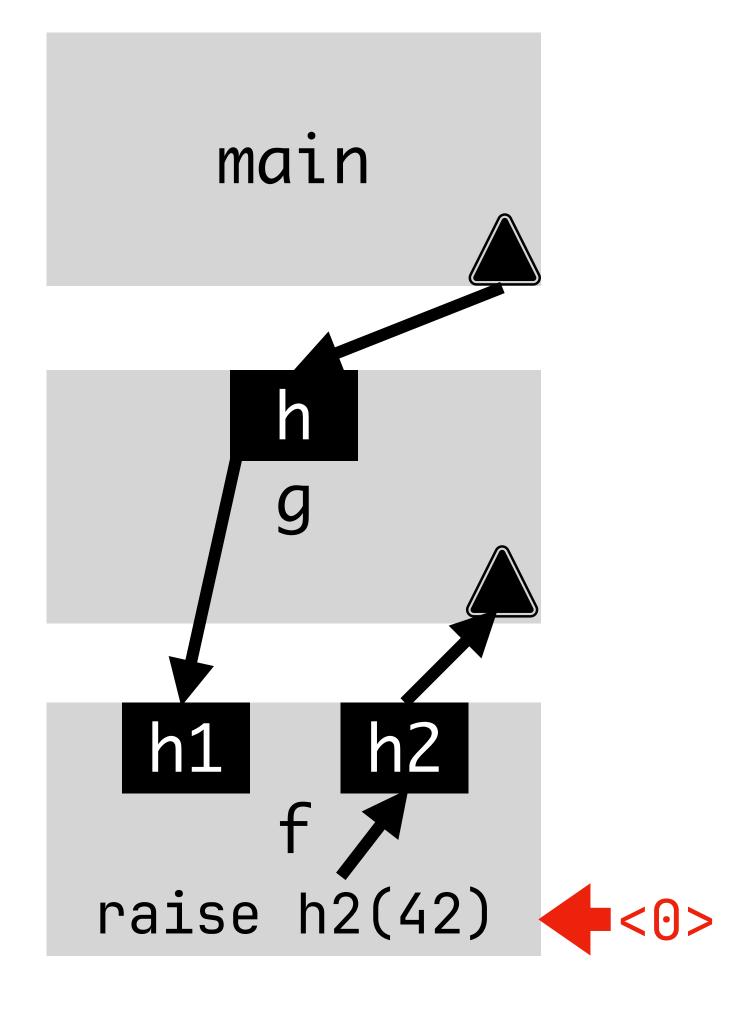
Implementation-wise, a stackwalker walks the stack. It carries the De Bruijn index of the intended handler variable.

main g h1

raise h2(42)

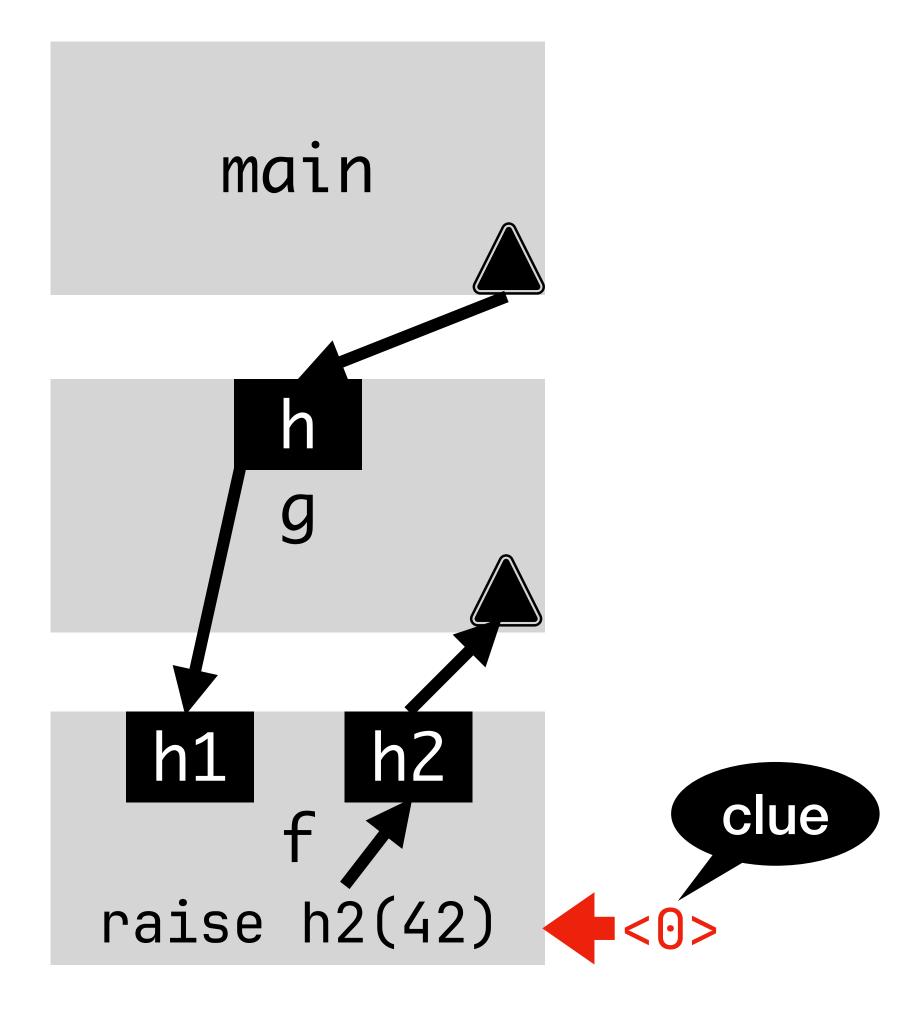
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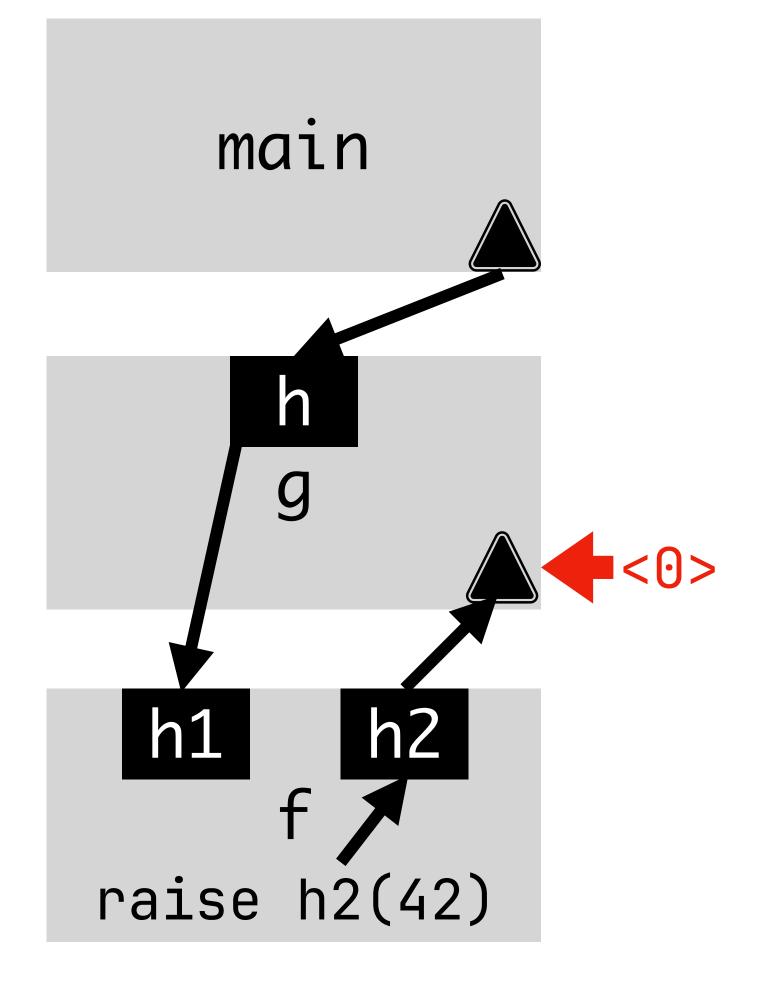
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This semantics finds the handler by walking the stack, so its performance characteristics is similar to dynamically scoped handlers.

Moreover, it walks the stack more "carefully" and simulates the behavior of lexically scoped handlers, so it enjoys modularity.



Our compilation can also deal with higher-order functions.



```
#main
let
  g = \Lambda a.\lambda(x, f: [a]N \rightarrow N).f(x)
in
handle
  handle
    let
       f = \lambda(x).raise log(x); raise exc()
     in
       g[log, exc](42, f)
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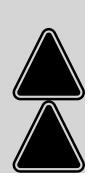


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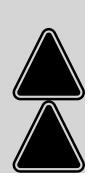


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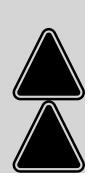


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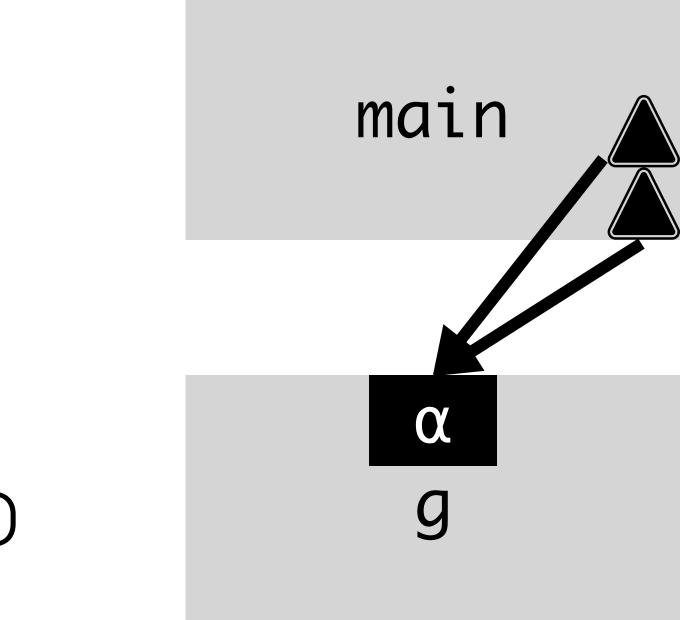


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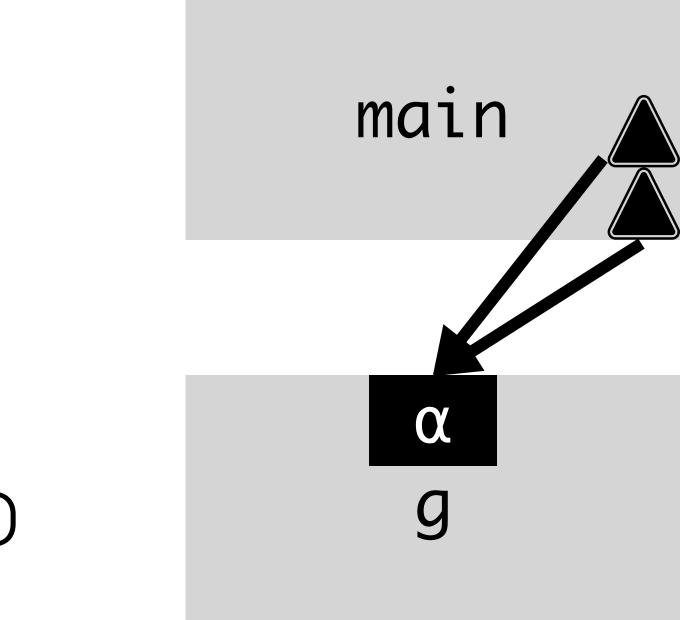


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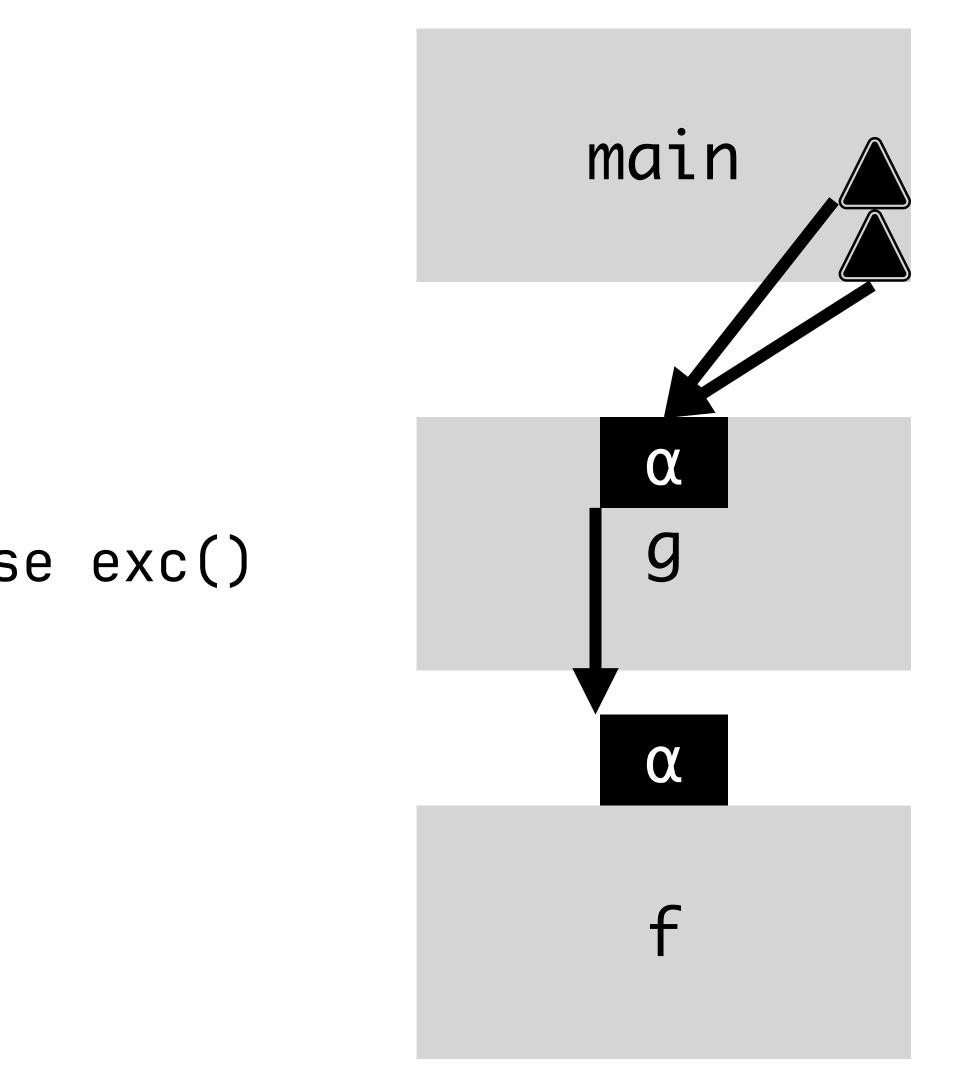


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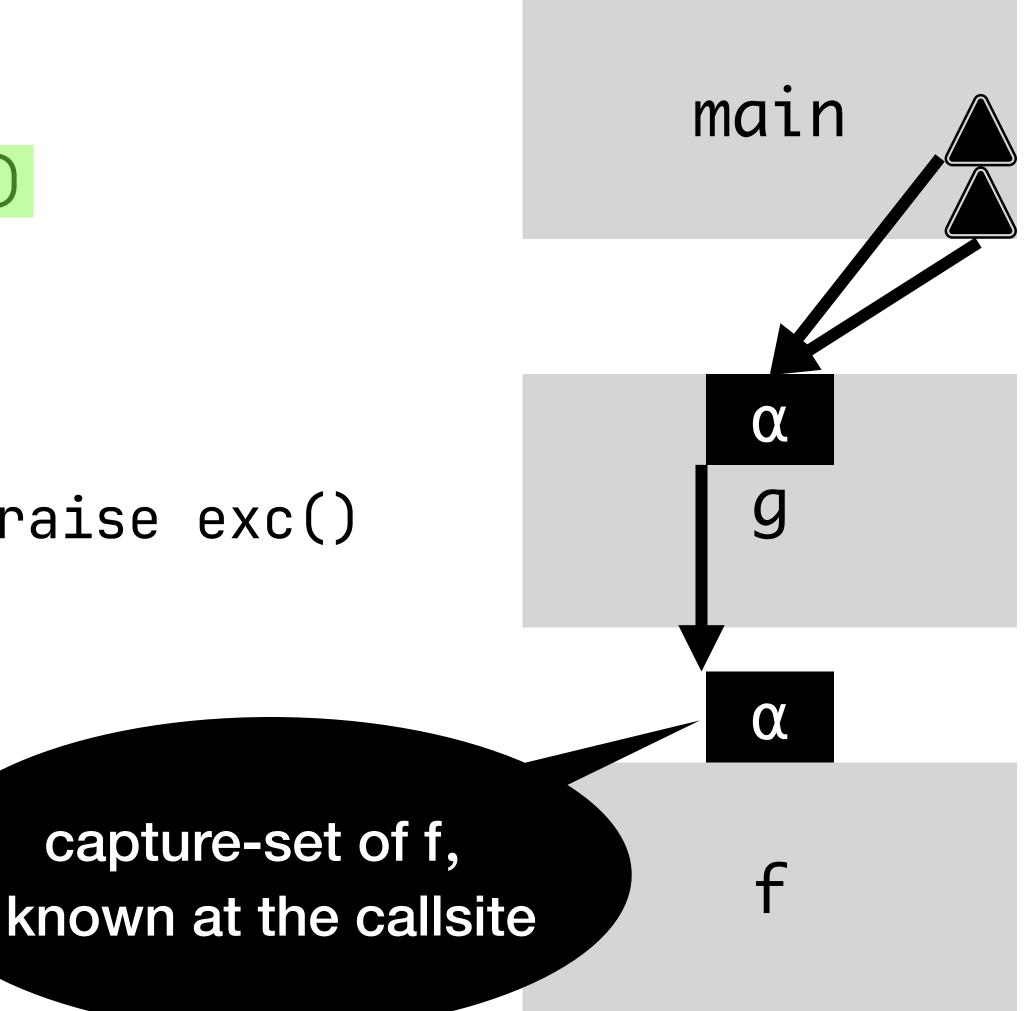


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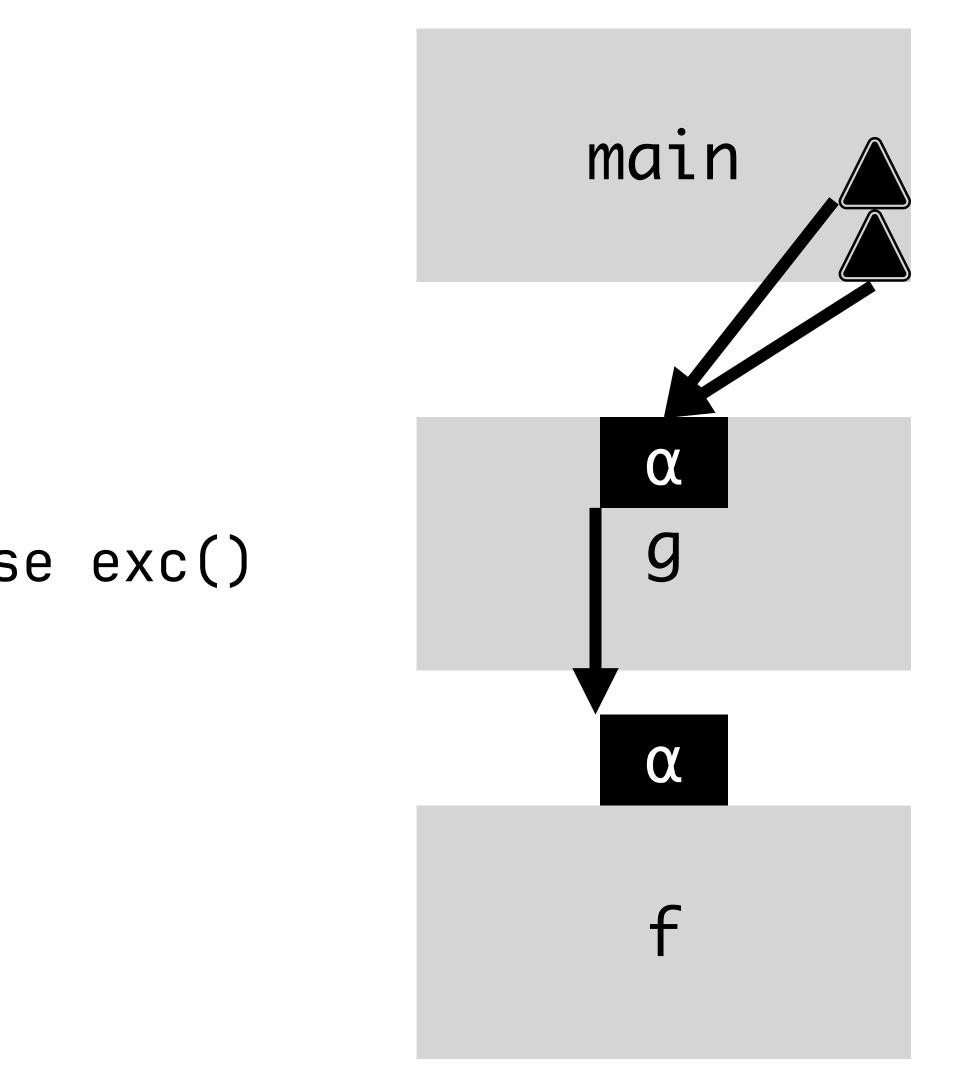


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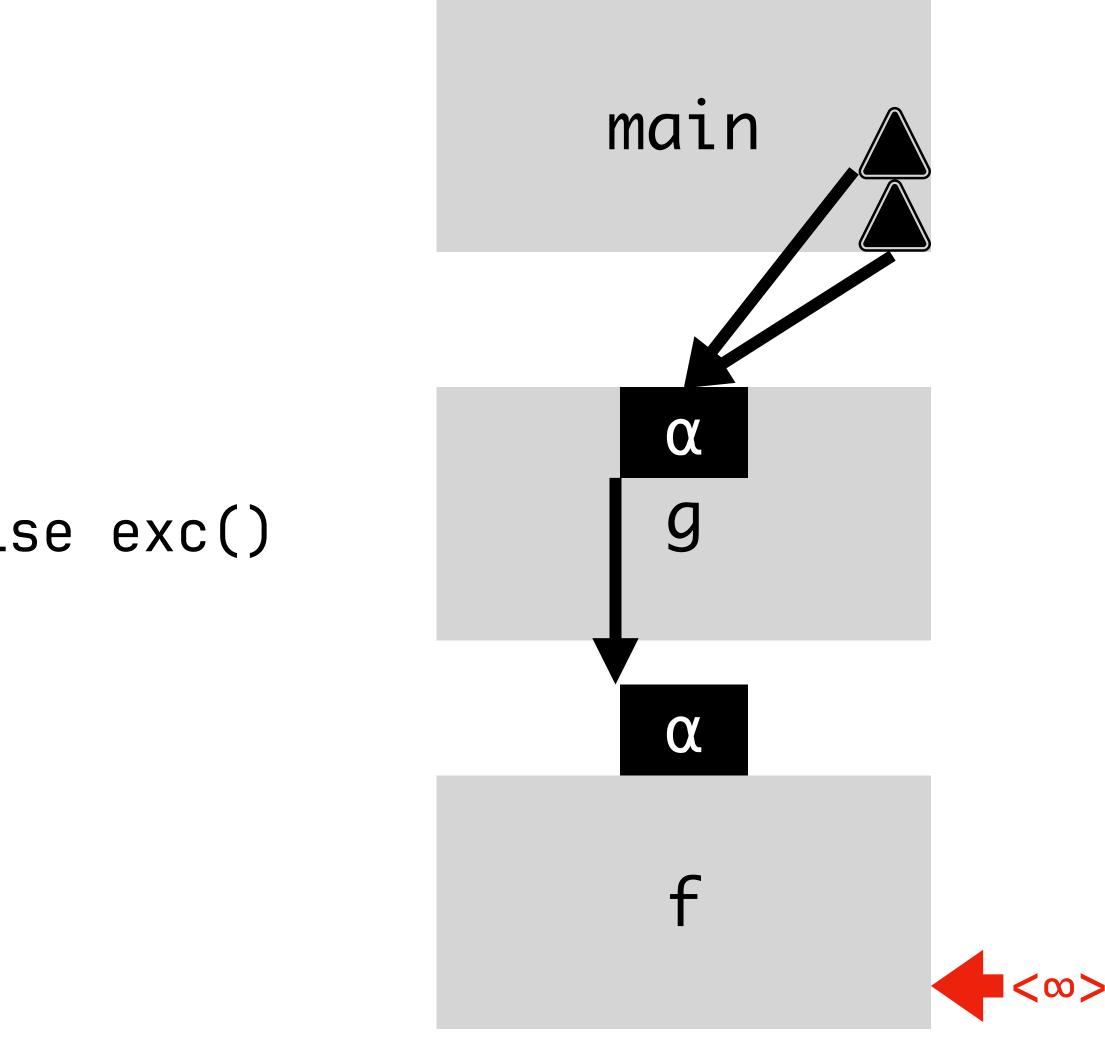


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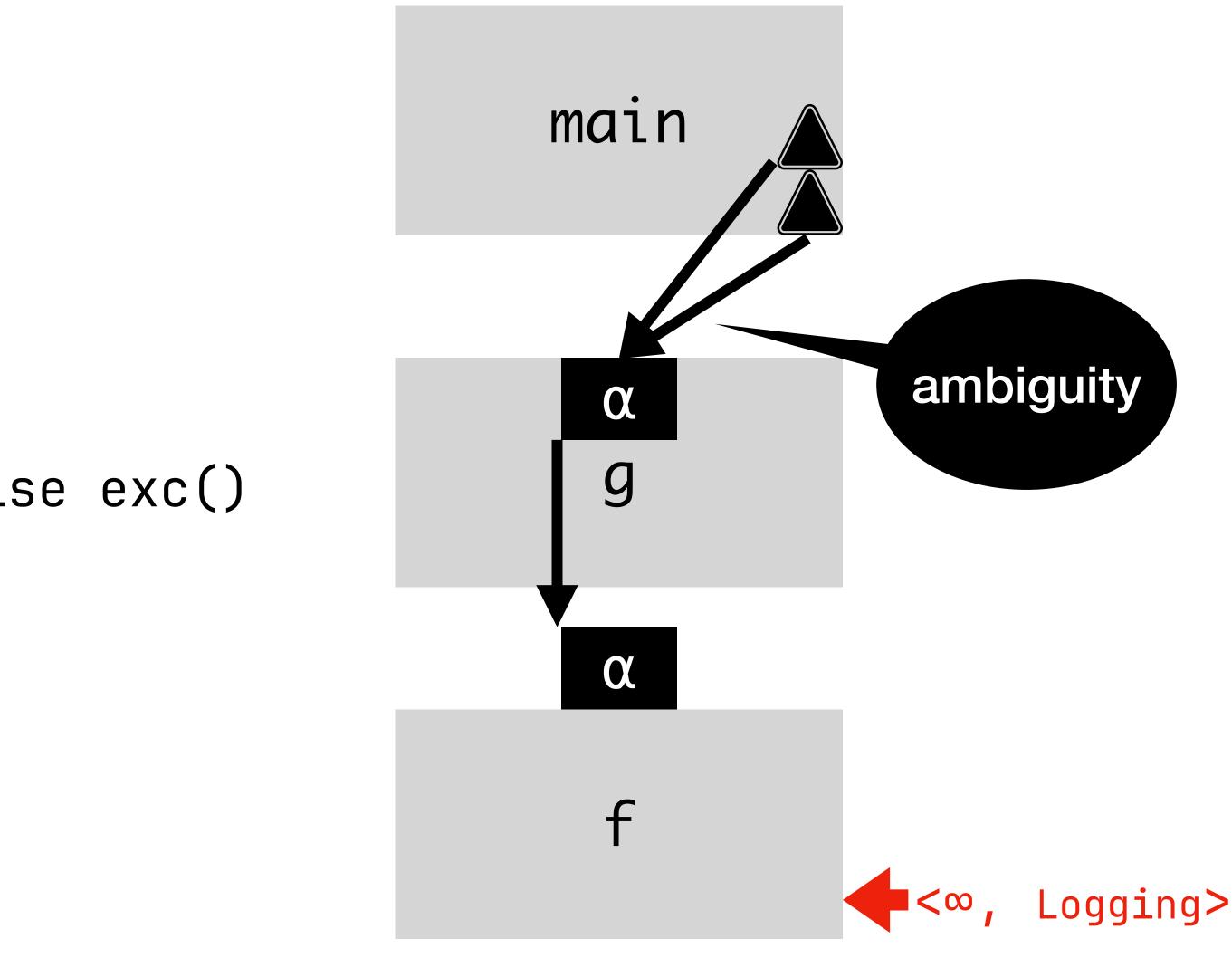


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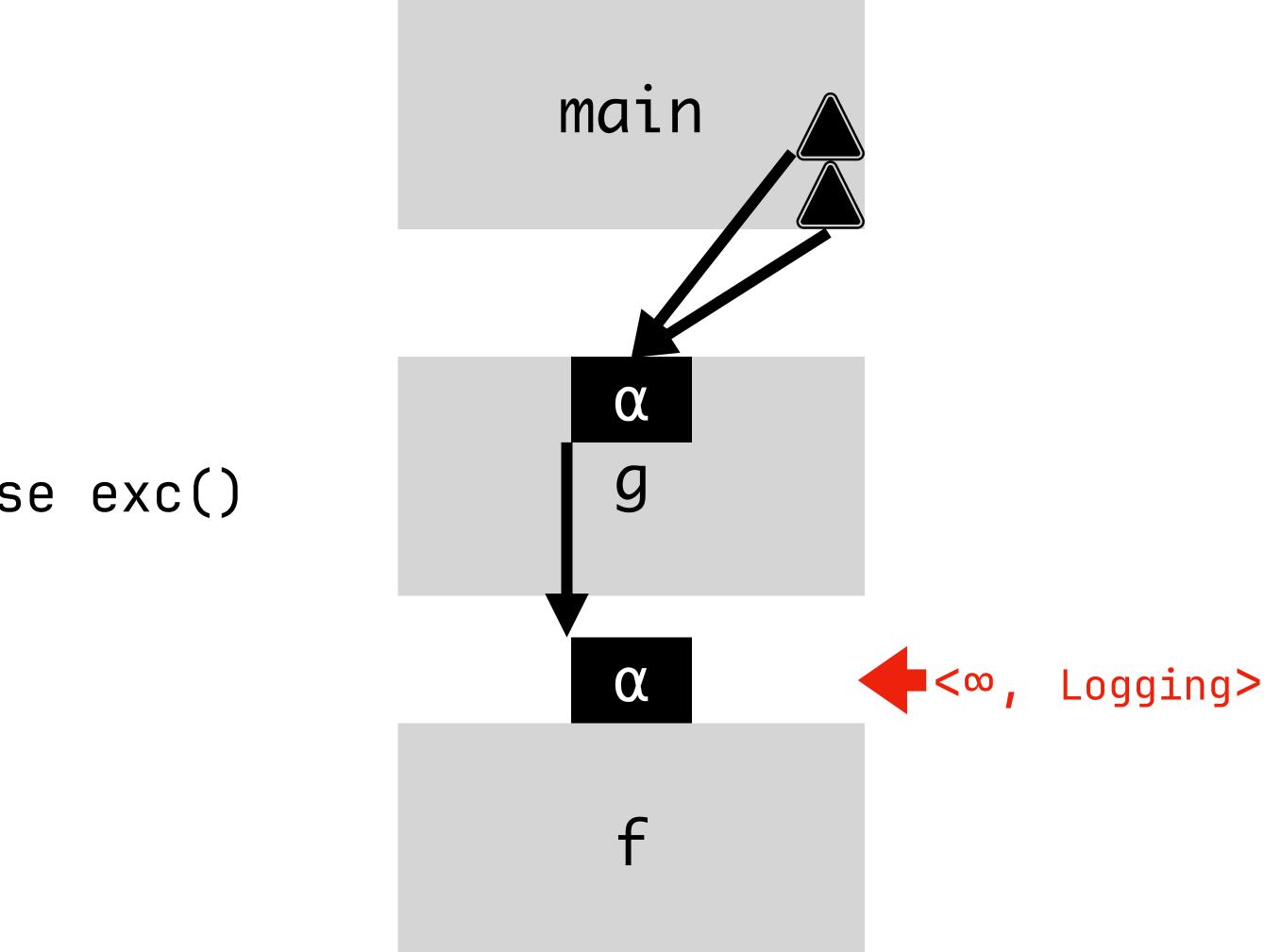


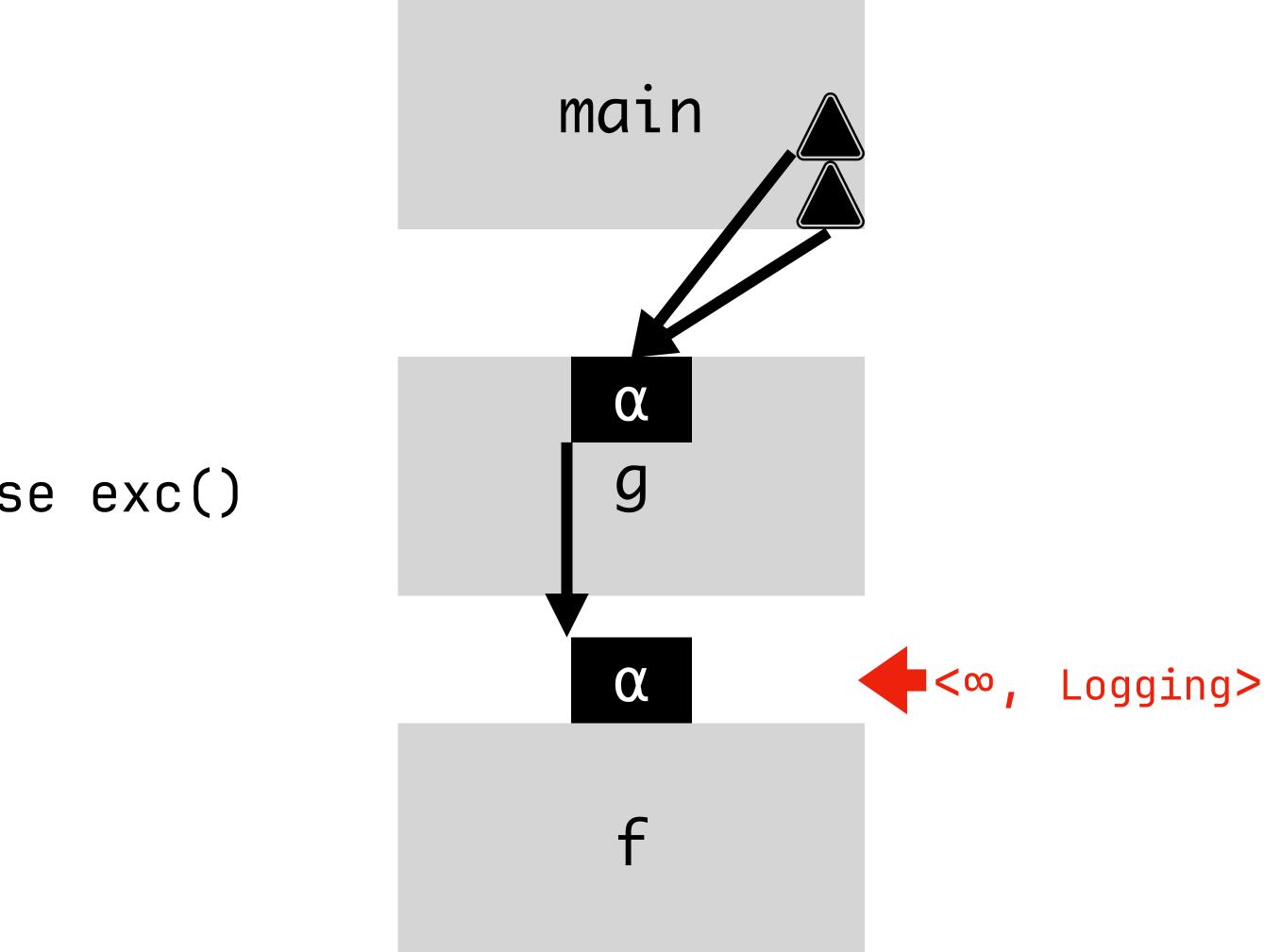


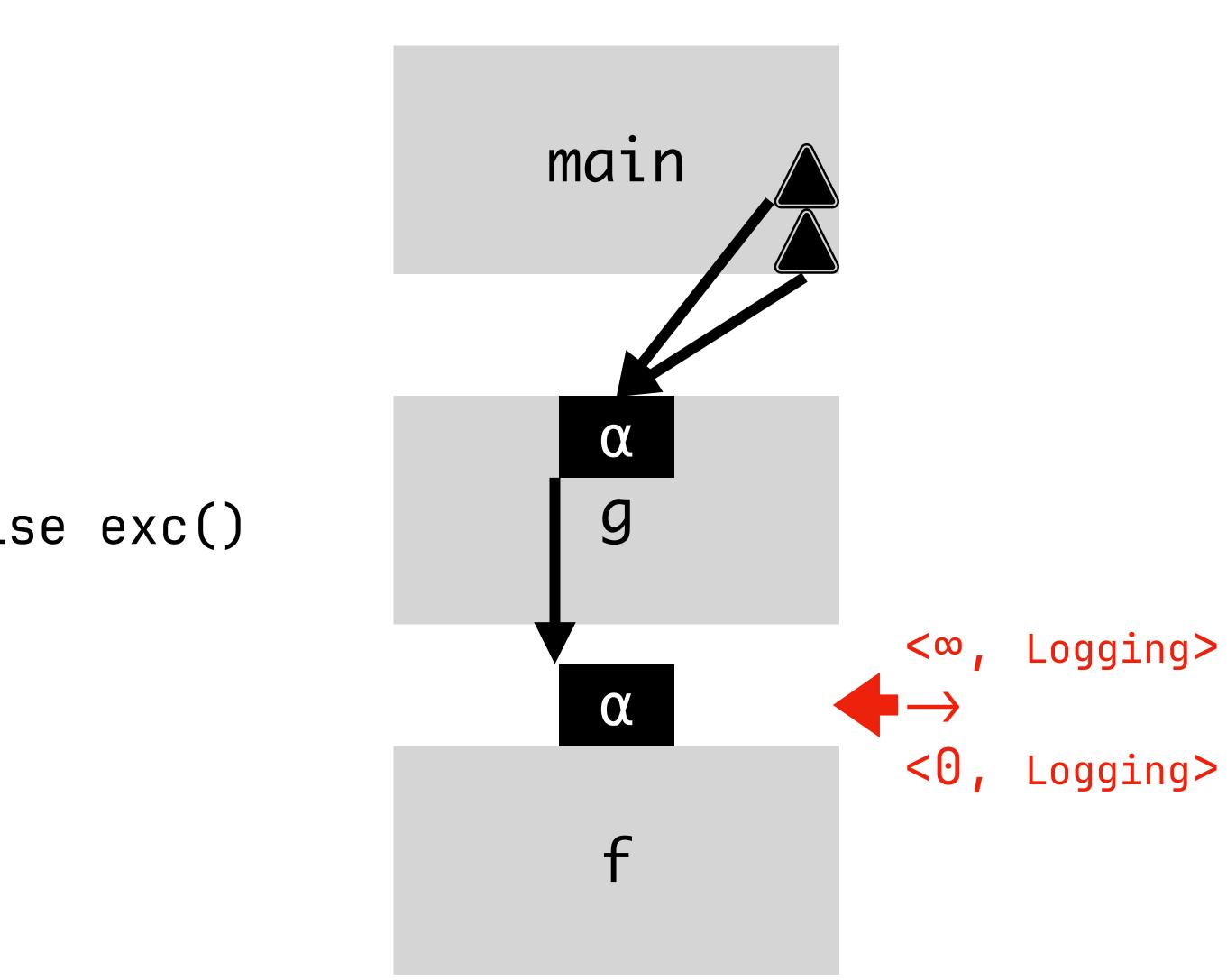
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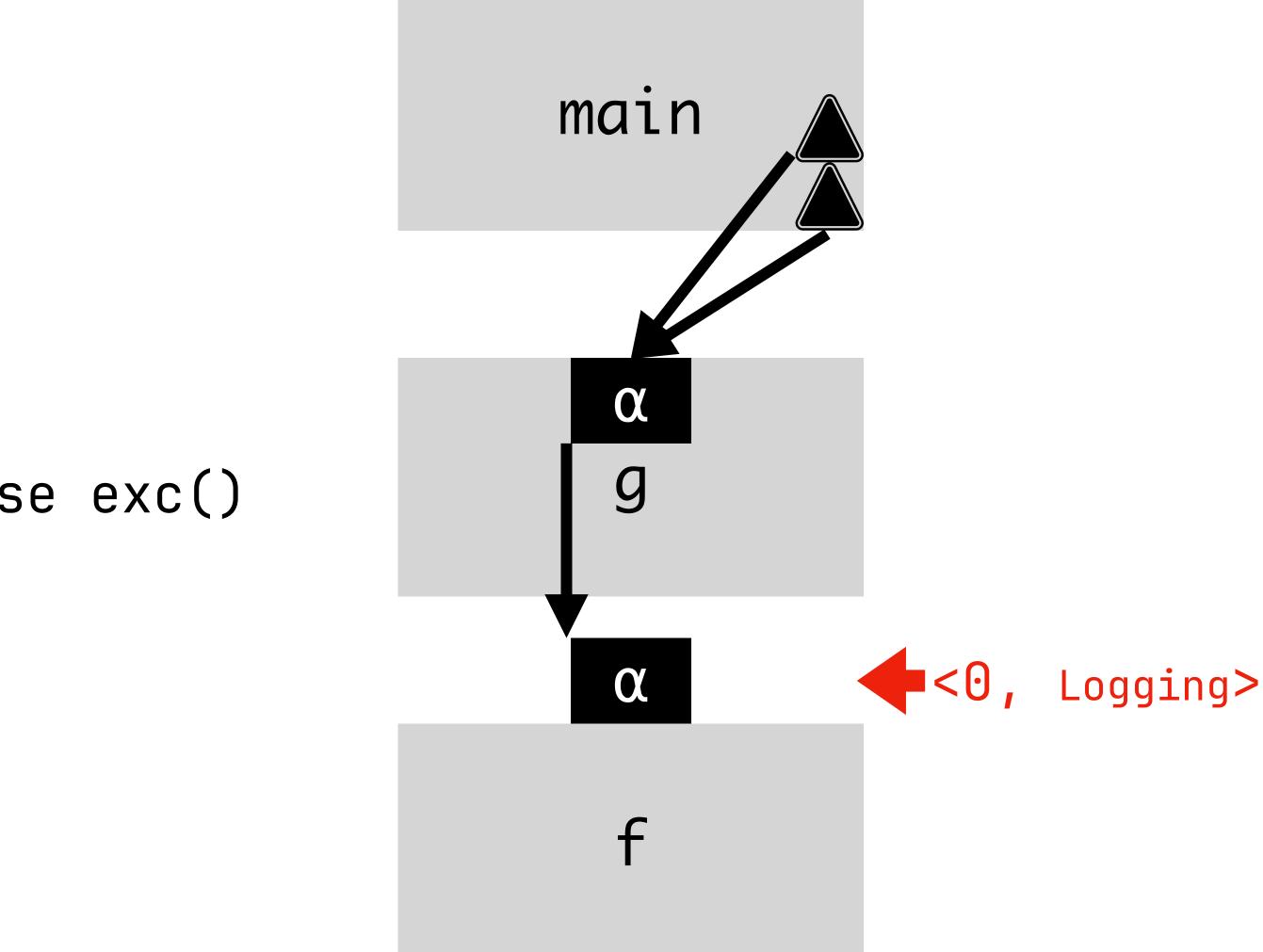


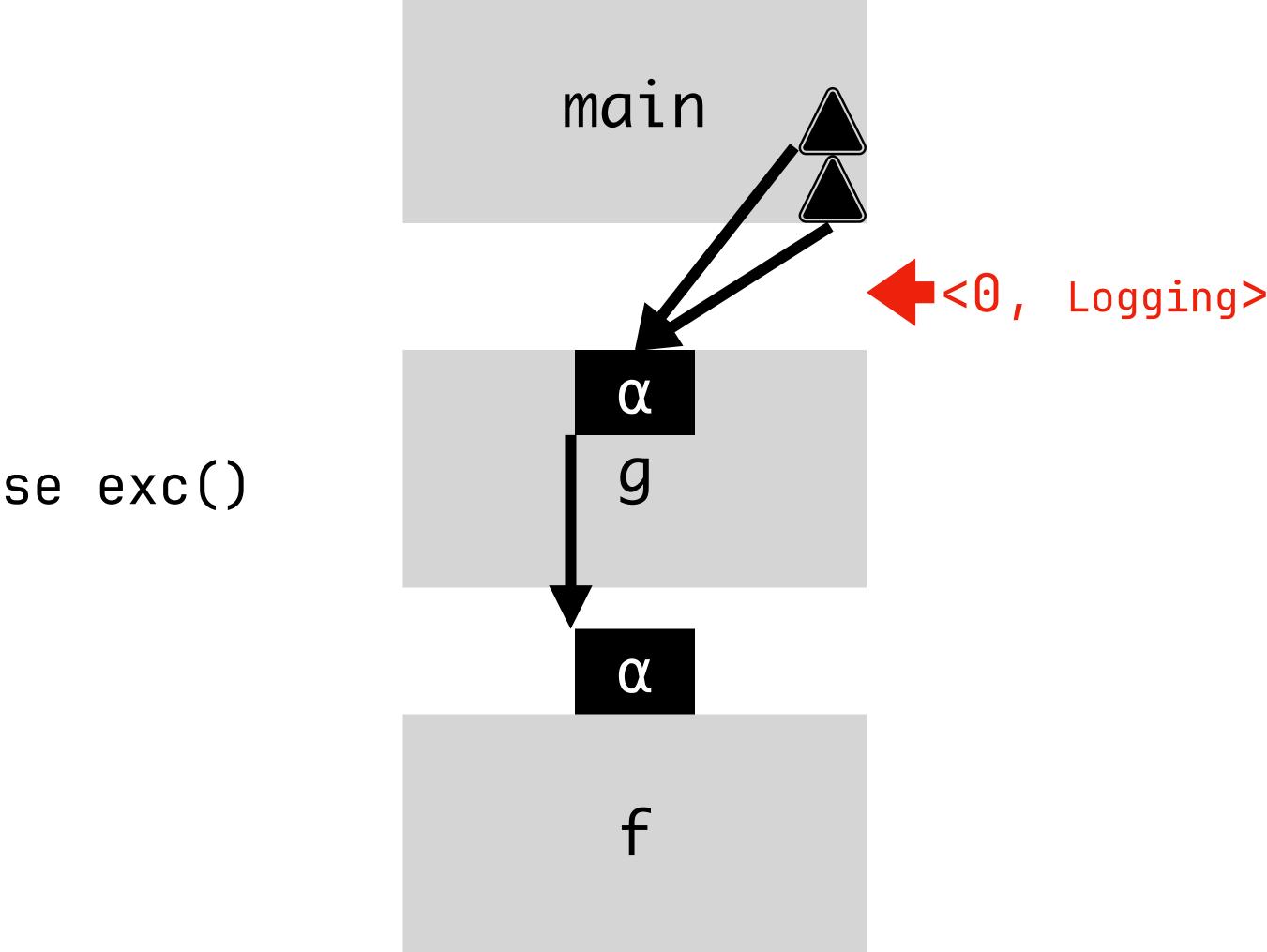
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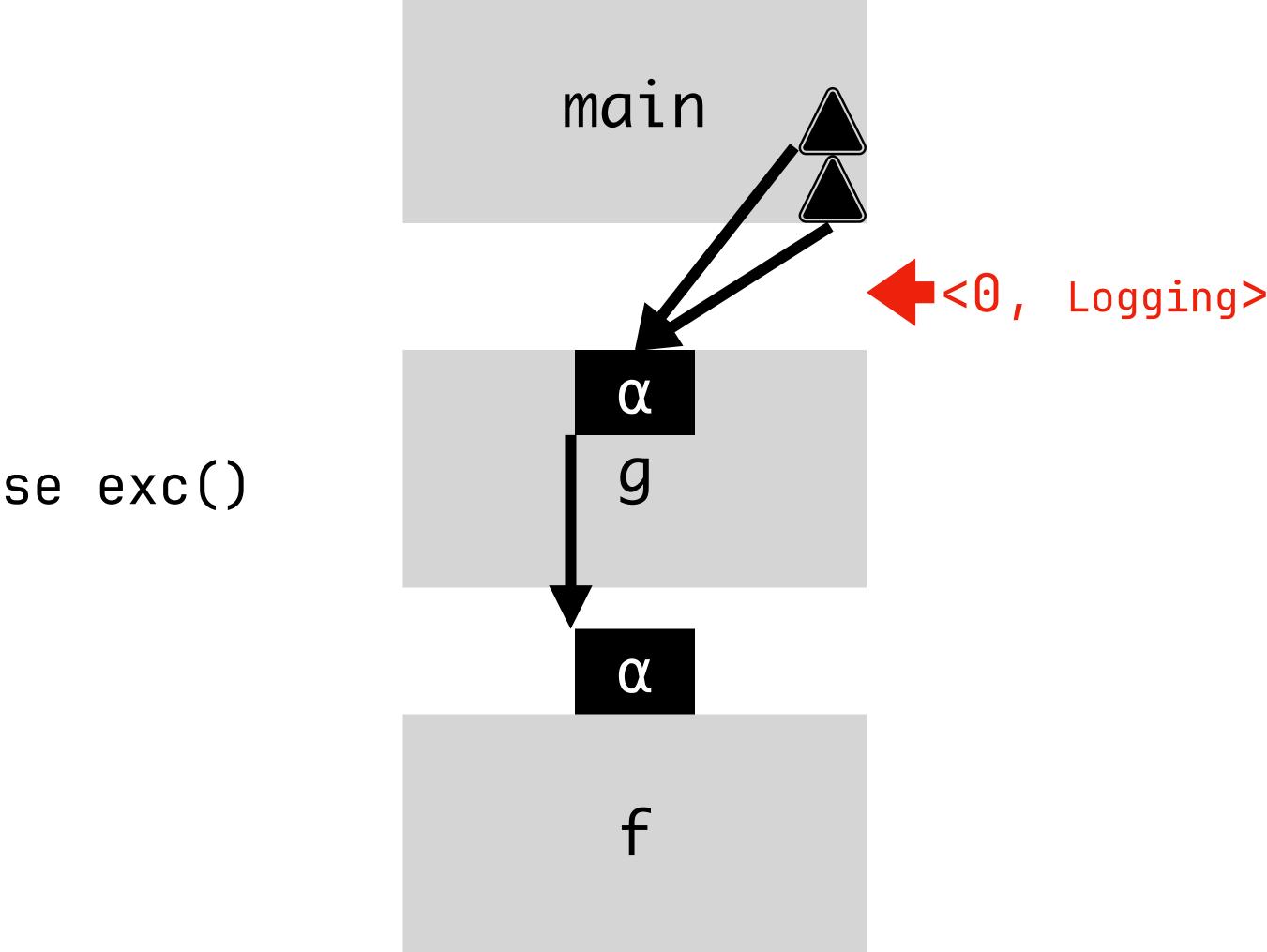






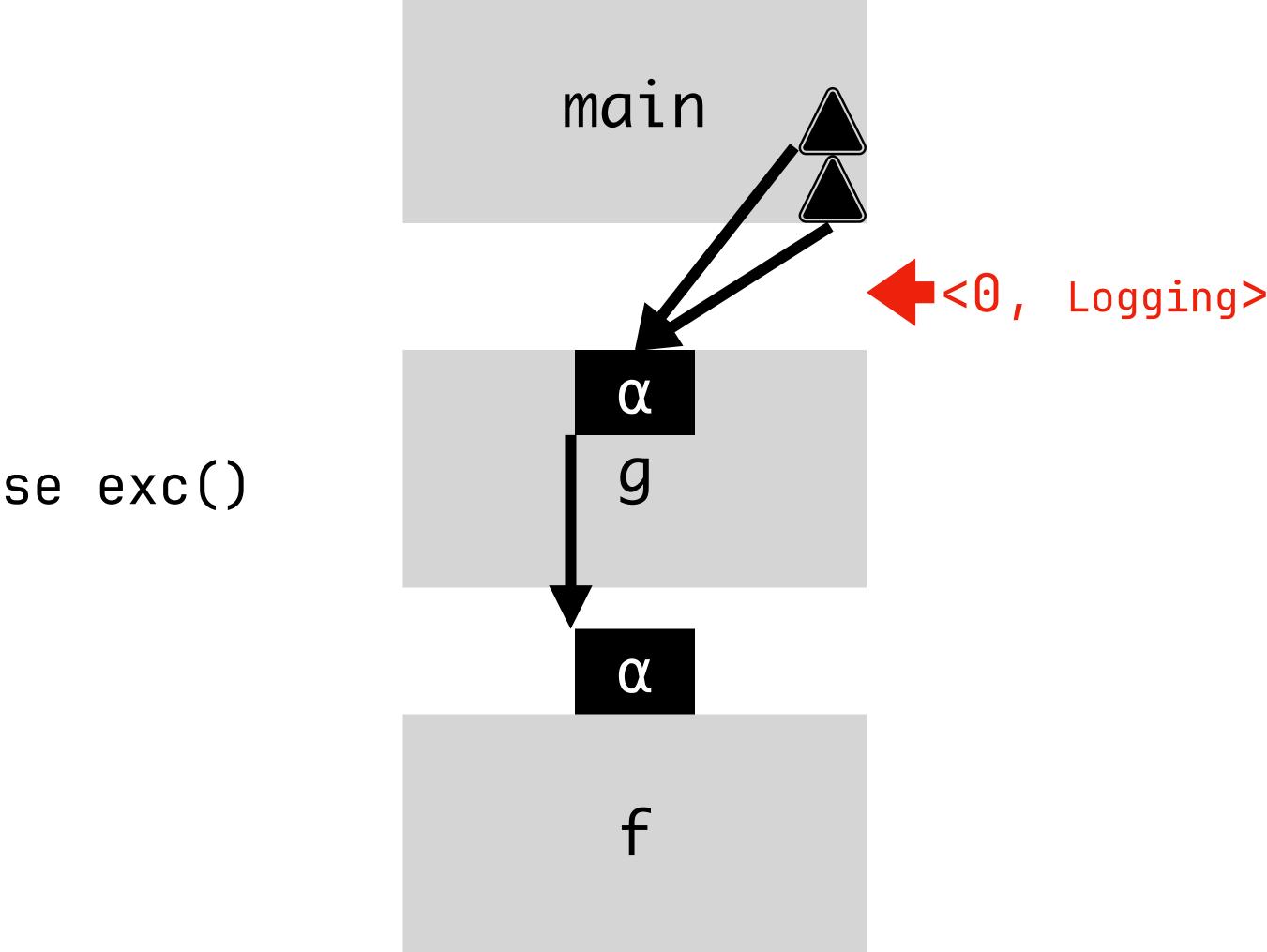


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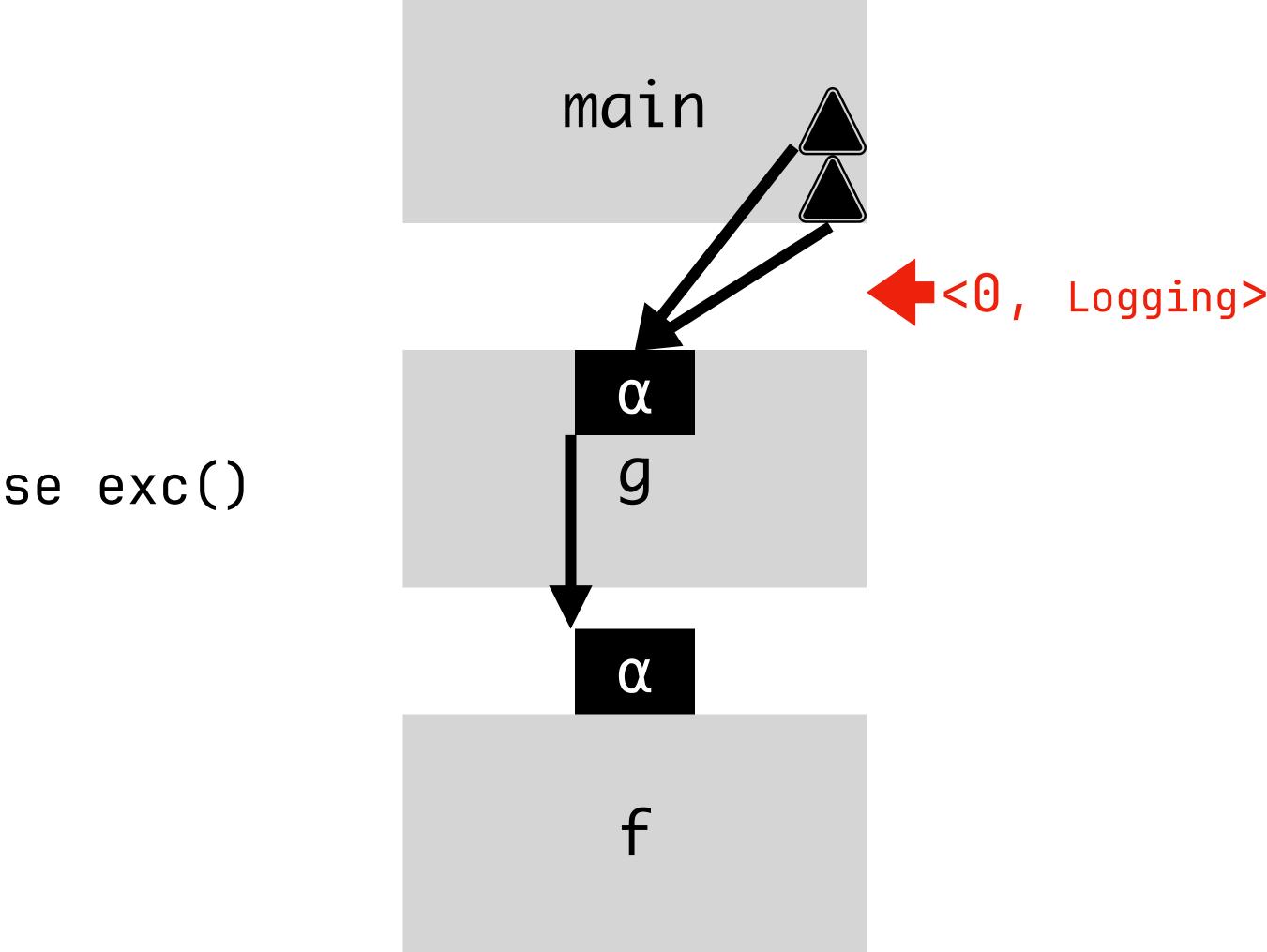


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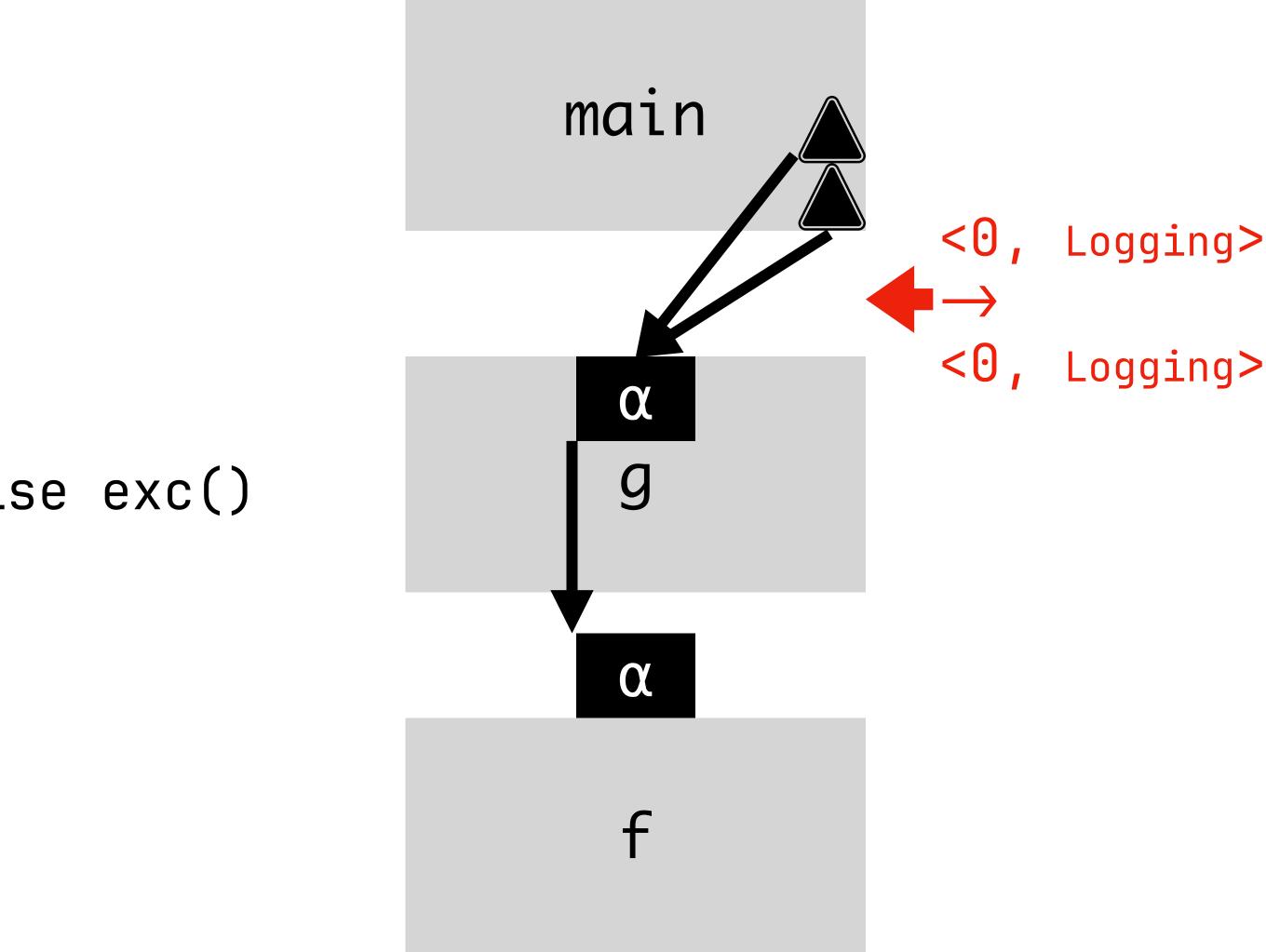


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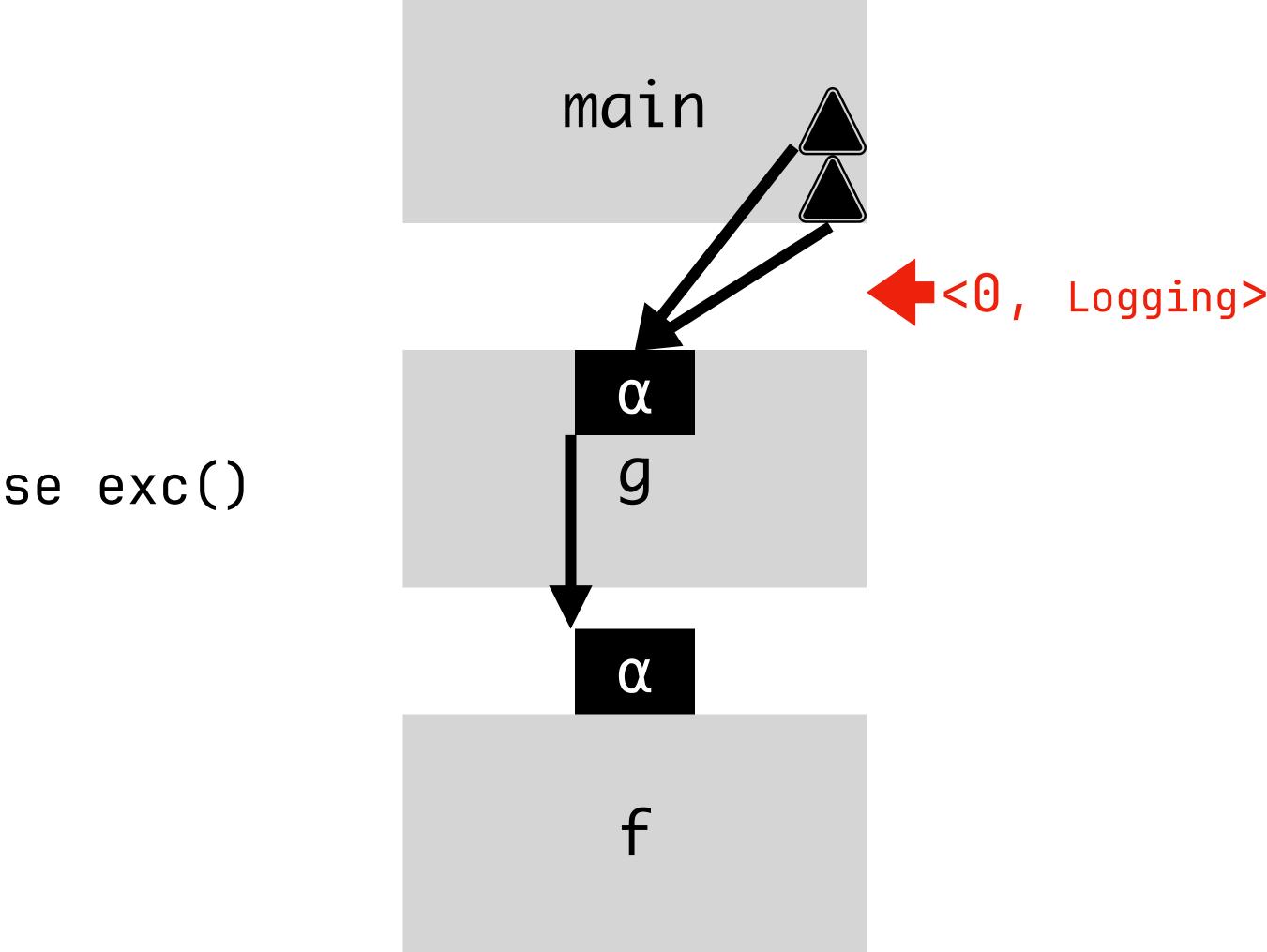




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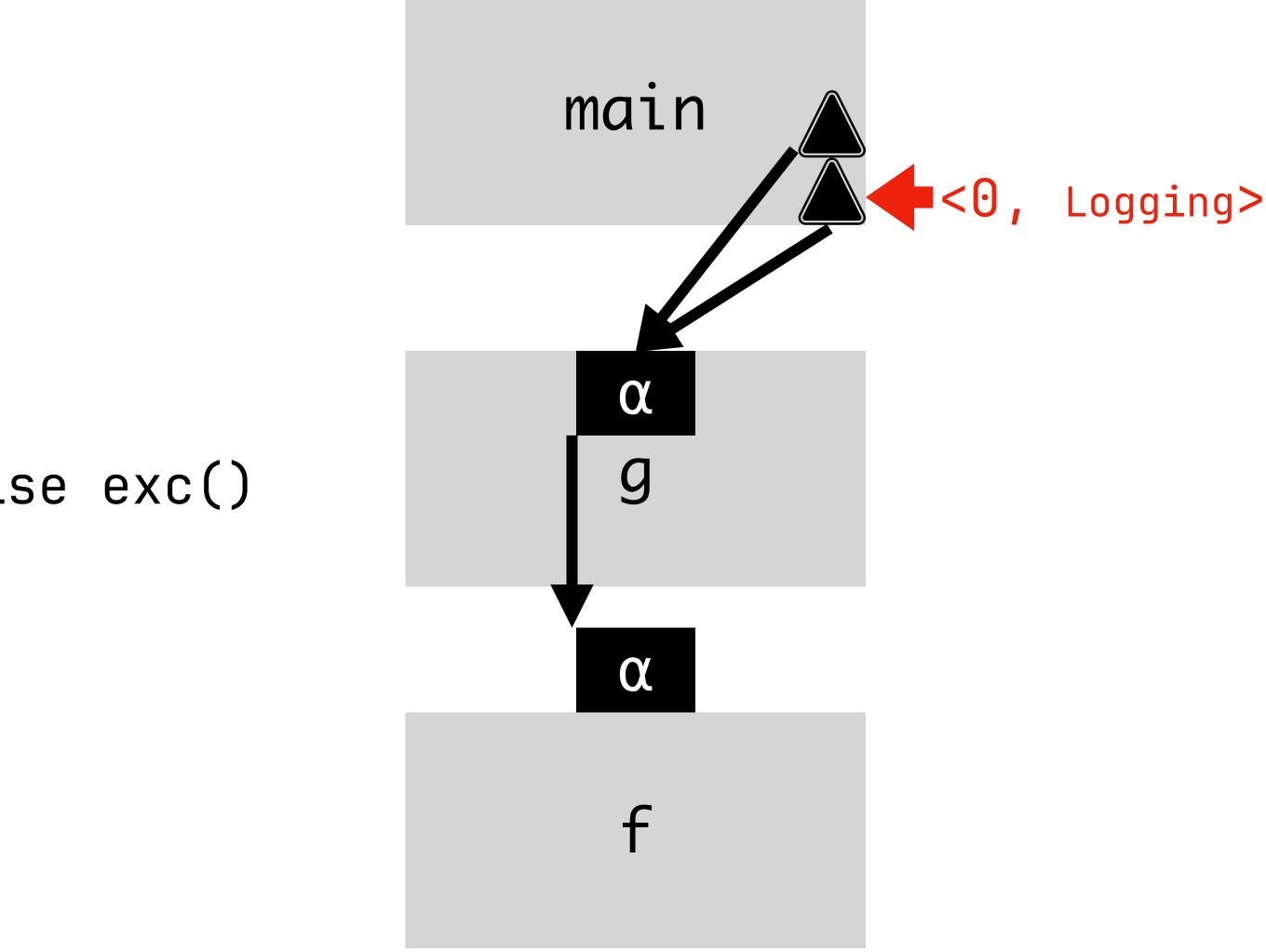


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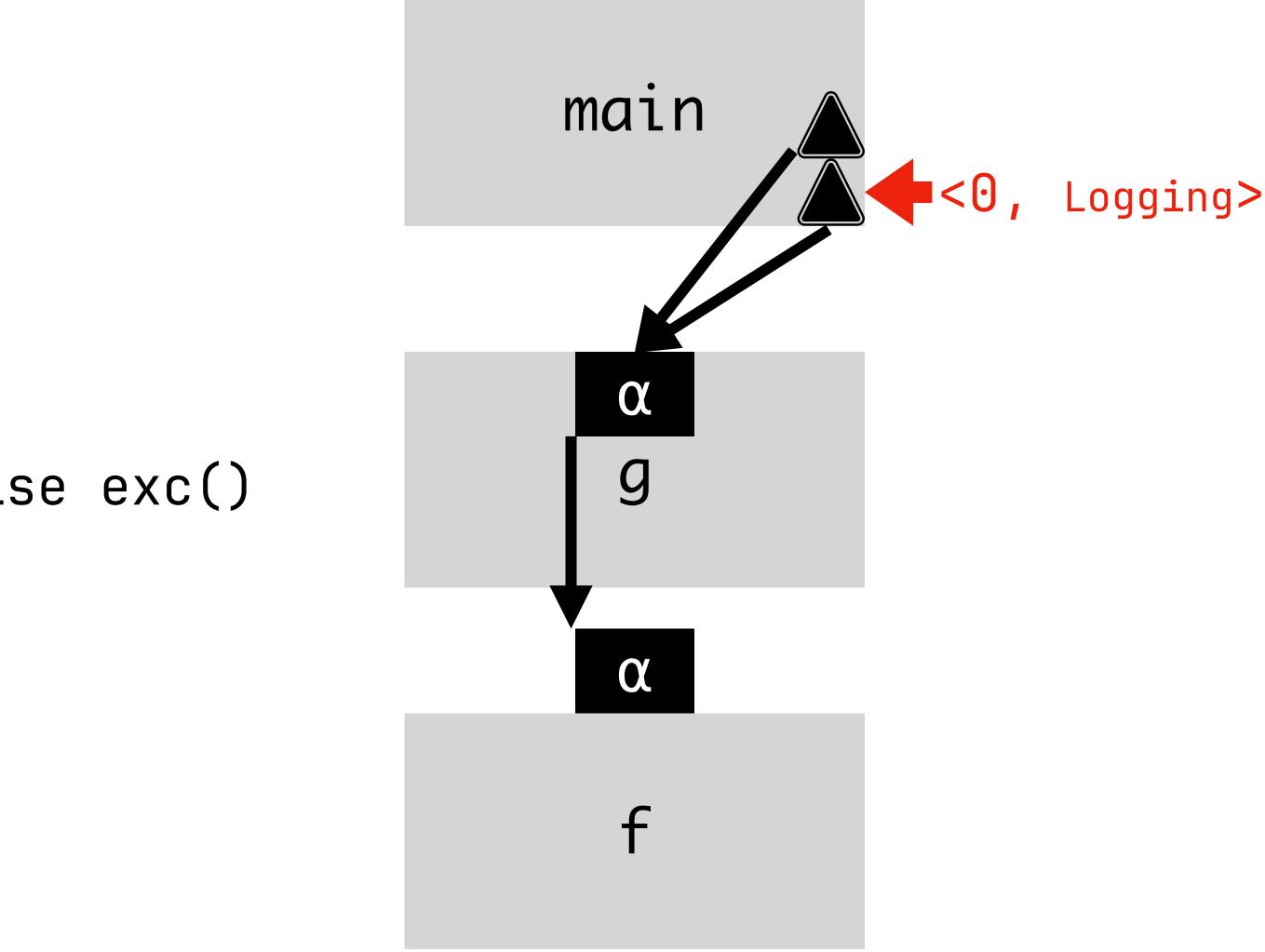




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Source Language

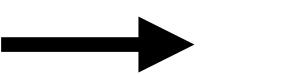
handle g(log) with log:Logging =

• • •



Source Language

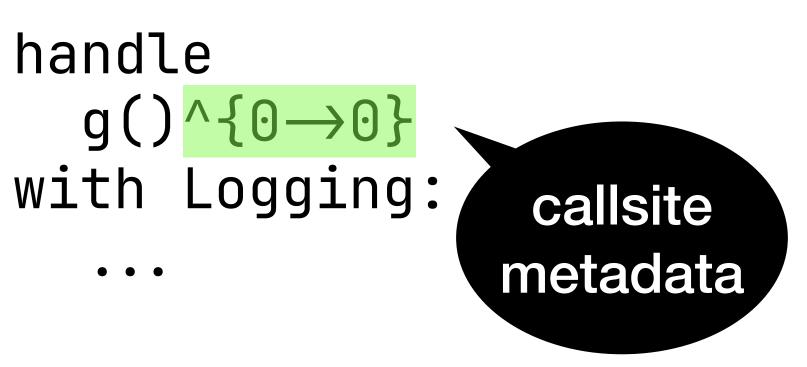
• • •



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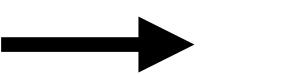


Target Language



Source Language

• • •



handle handle $q()^{0} \rightarrow 0$ g(log) with Logging: with log:Logging =



Target Language



Binary

• • •

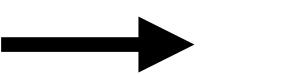
Code Segment:

0x122 ... 0x123 call g 0x124 ...

Data Segment: 0x83: {...} $0x124: \{0 \rightarrow 0\}$ 0x143:{...}

Source Language

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Target Language



Binary

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• • •

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We formally defined the source and targe languages and proved that the compilation is semantic-preserving.



Target Language



Binary

• • •

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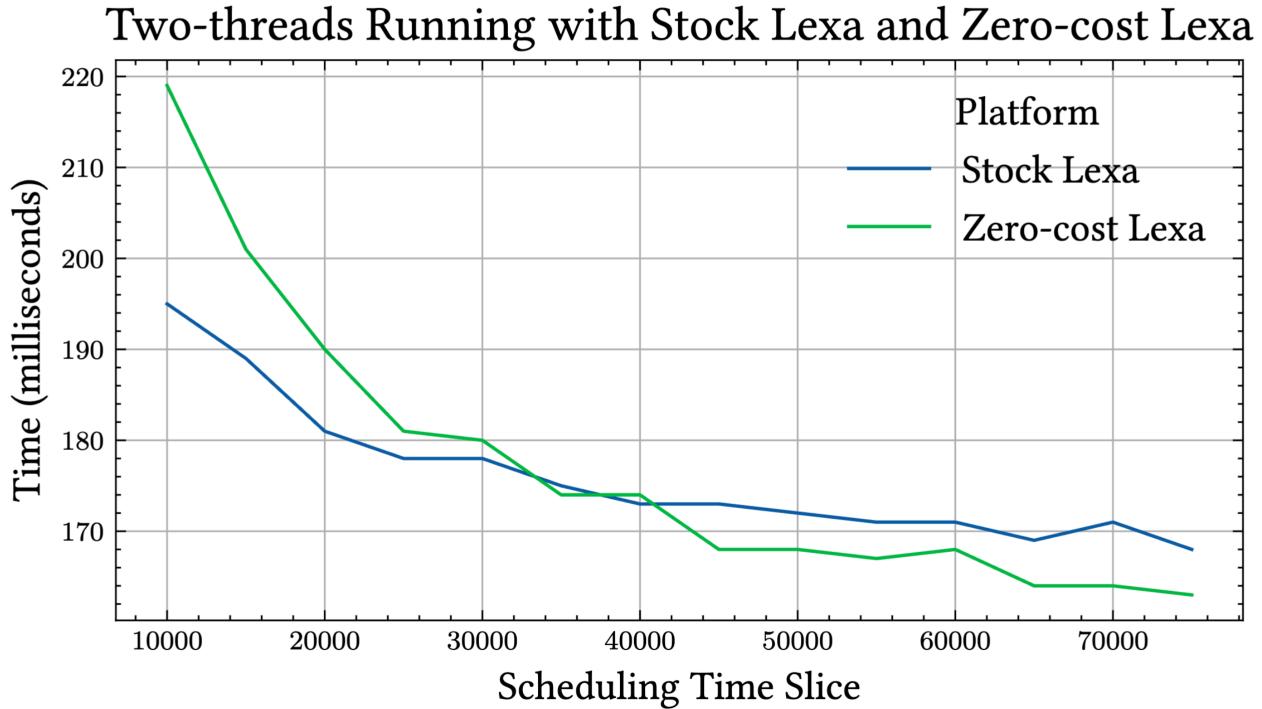
Evaluation

Hypothesis: effect handlers that are rarely used benefit from zero-cost implementation.

Evaluation

A program with two coorperativley scheduled co-routine.

more efficient.

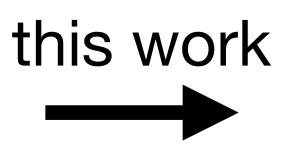


A larger value on x-axis means less frequent yielding, so zero-cost strategy is

Lexical Effect Handler

Enjoys modularity, but incurs overhead even on infrequently-used effects.

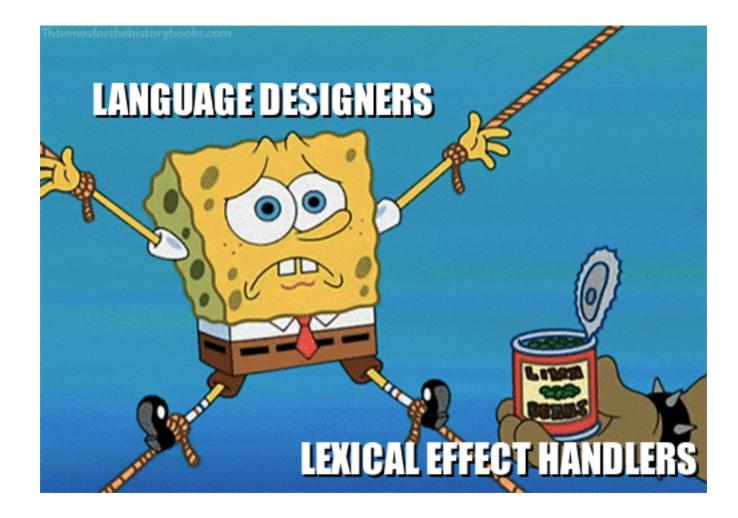




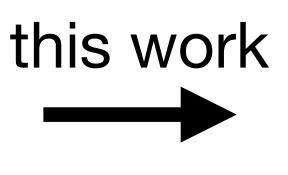
Enjoys modularity, and obey zero-cost principle.

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