

Links

Philip Wadler

University of Edinburgh

wadler@inf.ed.ac.uk

Less than a Grand Challenge

Design a programming language with a sound basis in theory that becomes the leader in its domain.

Wadler's theorem of language adoption

A programming language will be adopted
if and only if
it permits its users to
do something that cannot be done in any other way.

Wadler's theorem of language adoption

A programming language will be adopted

if and only if

it permits its users to

boldly go where no programming language has gone before.

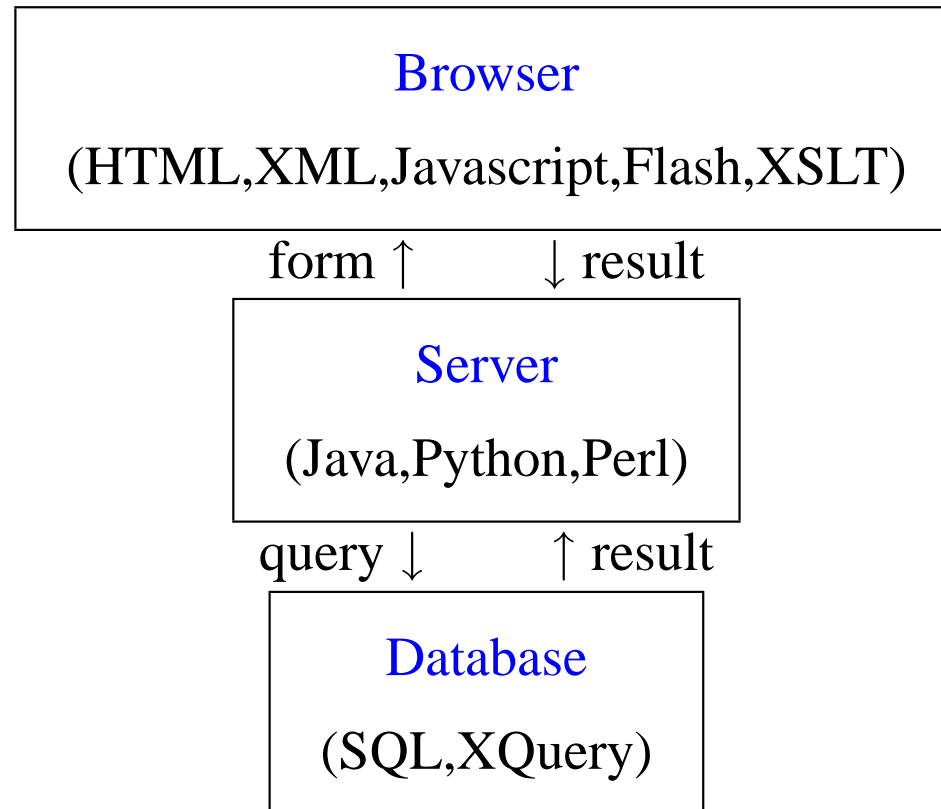
Success stories

- [Klesli](#) (databases)
- [XDuce and XQuery](#) (XML, databases)
- [PLT Scheme](#) (web applications)
- [Erlang](#) (distribution)

Why can't you do this in Haskell or ML?

- [Kleisli](#) (SQL compilation, record and variant types)
- [Xduce](#) (Regular expression types)
- [PLT Scheme](#) (Variable binding, session types)
- [Erlang](#) (Distributed communication, channel types)

Three-tier model



Kleisli

Comprehensions for Queries

Comprehensions

$$[(x, y) \mid x \leftarrow [1, 2, 3], y \leftarrow ['a', 'b']]$$

=

$$\text{join} [[(x, y) \mid x \leftarrow [1, 2, 3]] \mid y \leftarrow ['a', 'b']]$$

=

$$\text{join} [[(x, 'a') \mid x \leftarrow [1, 2, 3]], \\ [(x, 'b') \mid x \leftarrow [1, 2, 3]]]$$

=

$$\text{join} [[(1, 'a'), (2, 'a'), (3, 'a')], \\ [(1, 'b'), (2, 'b'), (3, 'b')]]$$

=

$$[(1, 'a'), (2, 'a'), (3, 'a'), (1, 'b'), (2, 'b'), (3, 'b')]$$

Monads and Comprehensions

$$(1) \quad [t \mid ()] = \mathit{unit} \ t$$

$$(2) \quad [t \mid x \leftarrow u] = \mathit{map} \ (\lambda x. t) \ u$$

$$(3) \quad [t \mid (p, q)] = \mathit{join} \ [[t \mid q] \mid p]$$

$$(1') \quad \mathit{unit} \ x = [x]$$

$$(2') \quad \mathit{map} \ f \ xs = [f \ x \mid x \leftarrow xs]$$

$$(3') \quad \mathit{join} \ xss = [x \mid xs \leftarrow xss, x \leftarrow xs]$$

Monad laws and Comprehension laws

$$(I) \quad \textit{join} \cdot \textit{unit} = \textit{id}$$

$$(II) \quad \textit{join} \cdot \textit{map unit} = \textit{id}$$

$$(III) \quad \textit{join} \cdot \textit{join} = \textit{join} \cdot \textit{map join}$$

$$(I') \quad [t \mid (), q] = [t \mid q]$$

$$(II') \quad [t \mid q, ()] = [t \mid q]$$

$$(III') \quad [t \mid (p, q), r] = [t \mid p, (q, r)]$$

Comprehension laws

$$(a) \quad [x \mid x \leftarrow u] = u$$

$$(b) \quad [t \mid p, x \leftarrow [u|q], r] = [t[u/x] \mid p, q, r[u/x]]$$

Relational Data

TITLES

title	isbn	year
What Can You Do With a Shoe?	0613733266	1997
Where the Wild Things Are	0060254920	1963

AUTHORS

author	isbn
Beatrice Schenk de Regniers	0613733266
Maurice Sendak	0613733266
Maurice Sendak	0060254920

Relational Query

SQL

```
select t.title, a.author
from TITLES t, AUTHORS a
where t.isbn = a.isbn
       and t.year < 2000
```

Kleisli

```
TITLES : {(title: String, isbn: Integer, year: Date)}
AUTHORS : {(author: String, isbn: Integer)}
```

```
{ (title: t.title, author: a.string) |
  \t <--- TITLES, \a <--- AUTHORS,
  t.isbn = a.isbn, t.year < 2000 }
```

An odd relational Query

Kleisli

```
{ (title: t.title, author: a.string) |  
  \t <--- TITLES, \a <--- AUTHORS,  
  t.isbn = a.isbn, t.year < 2000, odd(t.year) }
```

Optimized Kleisli

```
{ (title: t, author: a) |  
  (title: \t, year: \y, author: \a)  
  <- process("select t.title, a.author  
             from TITLES t, AUTHORS a  
             where t.isbn = a.isbn  
             and t.year < 2000"),  
  odd(y) }
```

Kleisli for bioinformatics

```
localblast-blastp (#name: "scop-blast", #db: "scopseq");
localblast-blastp (#name: "pat-blast", #db: "patseq");
scop-add "scop";
setindex-access (#name:"sid2seq", #file: "scopseq",
                #key: "#sid");

{(#sf: (#desc: xinfo.#desc.#sf, #hit:x.#accession,
        #pscore:x.#pscore),
  #bridge: (#hit: s, #patent: p.#title, #pscore: p.#pscore))
|  <- process SEQ using scop-blast, x.#pscore <= PSCORE,
  <- process <#sidinfo: x.#accession> using scop,
  <- process <#numsid: xinfo.#type.#sf> using scop,
  <- process <#key: s> using sid2seq,
  <- process y.#seq using pat-blast, p.#pscore <= PSCORE };
```

Kleisli was first to perform “twelve impossible queries” identified by DoE
Workshop for Human Genome Project

XML Data

```
<books>
  <book>
    <title>Where the Wild Things Are</title>
    <author>Maurice Sendak</author>
    <isbn>0060254920</isbn>
    <year>1963</year>
  </book>
  <book>
    <title>What Can You Do With a Shoe?</title>
    <author>Beatrice Schenk de Regniers</author>
    <author>Maurice Sendak</author>
    <isbn>0613733266</isbn>
    <year>1997</year>
  </book>
</books>
```

XML Query

XQuery

```
for $b from input()/books/book
    $a from $b/author
where $b/year < 2000
return
    <book>{ $b/title, $a }</book>
```

Kleisli

```
BOOKS : {(title: String,
          authors: [String],
          isbn: Integer,
          year: Date)}
```



```
{ (title: b.title, author: a) |
  \b <--- BOOKS, \a <-- t.authors,
  b.year < 2000 }
```

Related work

- [Kleisli](#) (Buneman, Libkin, Suciu, Tannen, Wong)
- [Mnesia/Erlang](#) (Wikström)
- [Pdiff](#) (Griffin and Trickey)
- [Natural Expert](#) (Hutchison, Neuhaus, Schmidt-Schauss)
- [XQuery](#) (Chamberlin, Robie, Wadler, *et al.*)

Xduce

Regular expression types for XML

XML data

```
<addrbook>
  <person>
    <name> Haruo Hosoya </name>
    <email> hahosoya@kyoto-u </email>
    <email> hahosoya@upenn </email>
  </person>
  <person>
    <name> Benjamin Pierce </name>
    <email> bcpierce@upenn </email>
    <tel> 123-456-789 </tel>
  </person>
</addrbook>
```

Xduce types

```
type Addrbook = addrbook[Person*]  
type Person = person[Name,Email*,Tel?]  
type Name = name[String]  
type Email = email[String]  
type Tel = tel[String]  
  
type TelBook = telbook[TelPerson*]  
type TelPerson = person[Name,Tel]
```

XML Schema

```
<xs:element name="addrbook">
  <xs:complexType>
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="Person"
        minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
<xs:element name="addrbook">
  <xs:complexType>
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="name" type="xs:string" />
      <xs:element name="email" type="xs:string" />
      <xs:element name="tel" type="xs:string" />
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
```

Xduce transformation

```
fun telbook(doc : Addrbook) : TelBook =  
  match doc with  
    addrbook[val persons as Person*] ->  
      telbook[telpersons(persons)]
```

```
fun telpersons (val ps as Person*) : TelPerson* =  
  match ps with  
    person[name[val n as String], Email*,  
            tel[val t as String]],  
    val rest as Person*  
      -> person[name[n], tel[t]],  
          telpersons(rest)  
  | person[name[val n as String], Email*],  
    val rest as Person*  
      -> telpersons(rest)  
  | ()  
      -> ()
```


XQuery transformation

```
<telbook>{  
  for $person in input()/addrbook/person[tel] return  
    <person>{ $person/name, $person/tel }</person>  
}</telbook>
```



XQuery 1.0: An XML Query Language

W3C Working Draft 16 August 2002

This version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/WD-xquery-20020816/>

Latest version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/xquery/>

Previous versions:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/WD-xquery-20020430/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/WD-xquery-20011220/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/WD-xquery-20010607/>

Editors:

Scott Boag (XSL WG), IBM Research <scott_boag@us.ibm.com>

Don Chamberlin (XML Query WG), IBM Almaden Research Center <chamberlin@almaden.ibm.com>

Mary F. Fernandez (XML Query WG), AT&T Labs <mff@research.att.com>

Daniela Florescu (XML Query WG), XQRL <dana@xqrl.com>

Jonathan Robie (XML Query WG), DataDirect Technologies <jonathan.robie@datadirect-technologies.com>

Jérôme Siméon (XML Query WG), Bell Labs, Lucent Technologies <simeon@research.bell-labs.com>

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XQuery 1.0 and XPath 2.0 Formal Semantics

W3C Working Draft 16 August 2002

This version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/WD-query-semantics-20020816/>

Latest version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/query-semantics/>

Previous versions:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/WD-query-semantics-20020326/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/WD-query-semantics-20010607/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/WD-query-algebra-20010215/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/WD-query-algebra-20001204/>

Editors:

Denise Draper (XML Query WG), Nimble Technology <ddraper@nimble.com>

Peter Fankhauser (XML Query WG), Infonyte GmbH <fankhaus@infonyte.com>

Mary Fernández (XML Query WG), AT&T Labs - Research <mff@research.att.com>

Ashok Malhotra (XML Query and XSL WGs), Microsoft <ashokma@microsoft.com>

Kristoffer Rose (XSL WG), IBM Research <krisrose@us.ibm.com>

Michael Rys (XML Query WG), Microsoft <mrys@microsoft.com>

Jérôme Siméon (XML Query WG), Lucent Technologies <simeon@research.bell-labs.com>

Philip Wadler (XML Query WG), Avaya <wadler@avaya.com>

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3.3.2 Matches

Notation

The judgment

Value matches Type

holds when the given value matches the given type.

Semantics

This judgment is specified by the following rules.

The empty sequence matches the empty sequence type.

$$\frac{}{\text{statEnv} \mid - () \text{ matches } ()}$$

If two values match two types, then their sequence matches the corresponding sequence type.

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{statEnv} \mid - \textit{Value}_1 \text{ matches } \textit{Type}_1 \\ \text{statEnv} \mid - \textit{Value}_2 \text{ matches } \textit{Type}_2 \end{array}}{\text{statEnv} \mid - \textit{Value}_1, \textit{Value}_2 \text{ matches } \textit{Type}_1, \textit{Type}_2}$$

Related work

- [Xduce, Xtatic](#) (Pierce, Hasoya, Gapayev, *et al.*)
- [Cduce](#) (Castagna, Frisch, *et al.*)
- [Bigwig, Jwig](#) (Schwartbach, Møller, *et al.*)
- [XQuery](#) (Chamberlin, Robie, Wadler, *et al.*)

PLT Scheme

Continuations for the Web

Orbitz: Two flights

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Orbitz: Flight Search Results - Domestic". The address bar contains "1&lastPage=Interstitial" and the zoom level is set to 200%. The page displays two flight options, each with a "SELECT" button and a list of costs. The first flight is Alaska Airlines 15, departing on Fri, Aug 16 at 5:50p. The second flight is Alaska Airlines 1551, departing on Fri, Aug 16 at 9:30a. Both departure times are circled in red. The second flight is also operated by a partner airline, Alaska Airlines 2086, departing on Fri, Aug 16 at 2:00p.

Flight Details	Costs	Departure Time
Alaska Airlines 15 Fri, Aug 16	6 airfare 5 service fee 1 trip cost	5:50p
Alaska Airlines 2168 operated by partner airline Sat, Aug 31		12:00p
Alaska Airlines 1529 operated by partner airline Sat, Aug 31		1:45p
Alaska Airlines 1551 operated by partner airline Fri, Aug 16	3 airfare 5 service fee 8 trip cost	9:30a
Alaska Airlines 2086 operated by partner airline Fri, Aug 16		2:00p

Graunke, Findler, Krishnamurthi, Felleisen (ESOP 2003)

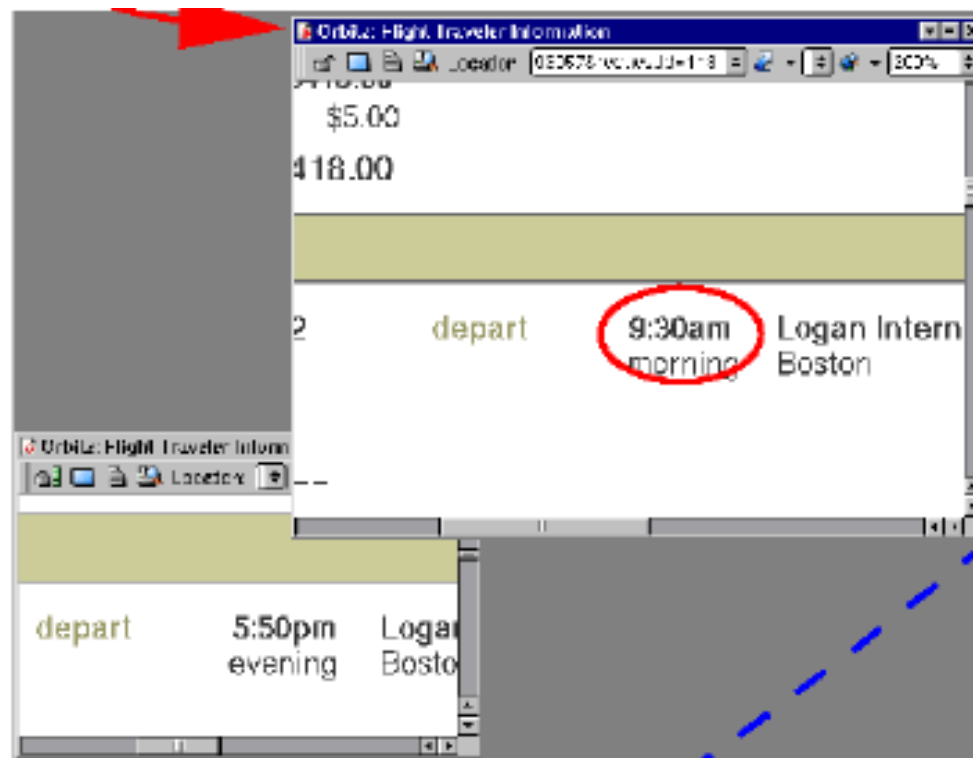
Orbitz: Clone and submit first

The image shows a screenshot of the Orbitz website interface. The top window, titled "Orbitz: Flight Search Results - Domestic", displays a list of flight options. A red arrow points to a "SELECT" button on the left side of the results. The flight results are as follows:

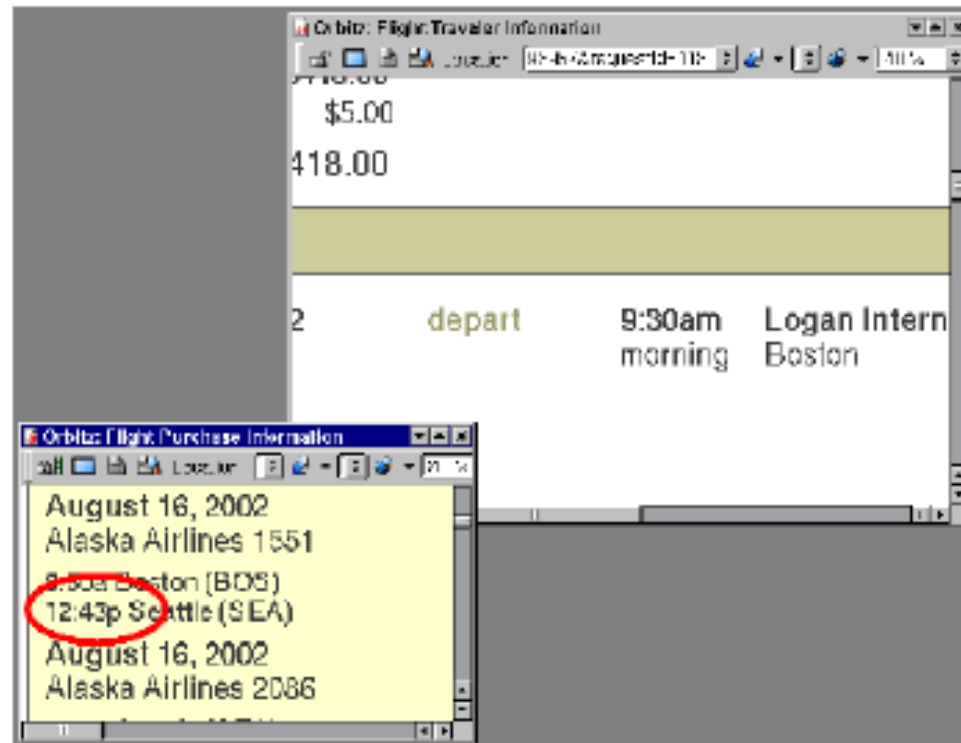
Flight Details	Time
Alaska Airlines 15 Fri, Aug 15	5:50p
Alaska Airlines 2188 operated by partner airline Sat, Aug 31	12:00p plane
Alaska Airlines 1529 operated by partner airline Sat, Aug 31	1:45p
Alaska Airlines 1551 operated by partner airline Fri, Aug 15	9:30a plane
Alaska Airlines 2086 operated by partner airline Fri, Aug 15	2:00p

Below the search results, a smaller window titled "Orbitz: Flight Traveler Information" is visible. It shows a "depart" field with the value "5:50pm evening" circled in red. A blue dashed line points from the "5:50pm evening" text to the "Logat" field in the same window.

Orbitz: Submit second



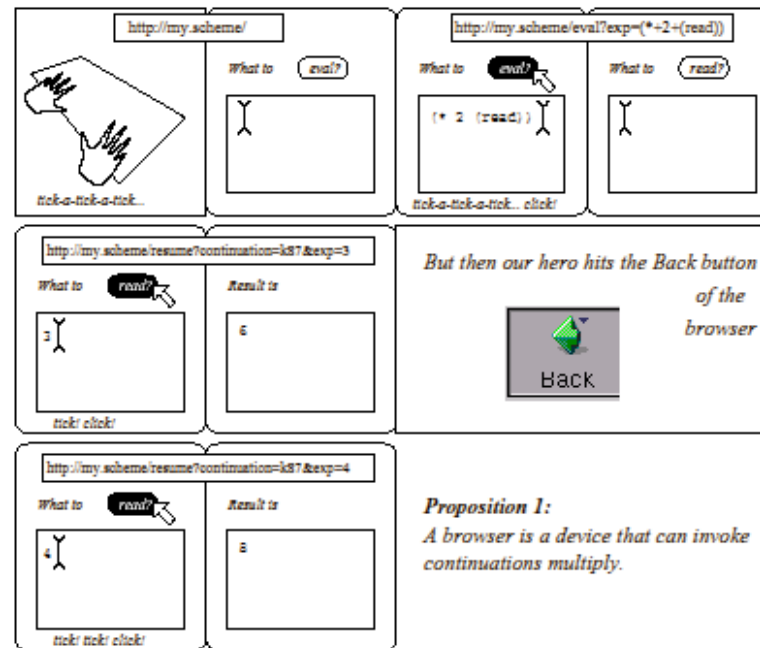
Orbitz: Select first – problem!



Quenniec: Browsers and continuations

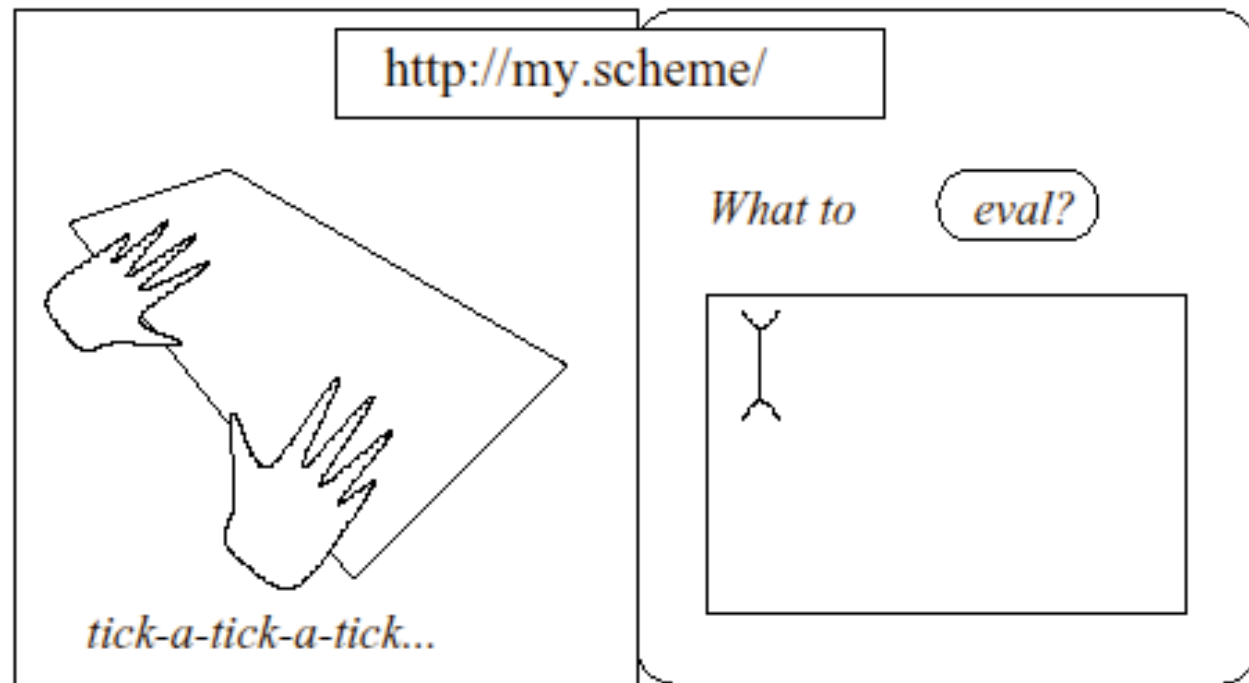
The Influence of Browsers on Evaluators or, Continuations to Program Web Servers [revised 31X 2000]

Christian Queinnec
Université Paris 6 — Pierre et Marie Curie
LIP6, 4 place Jussieu, 75252 Paris Cedex — France
Christian.Queinnec@lip6.fr

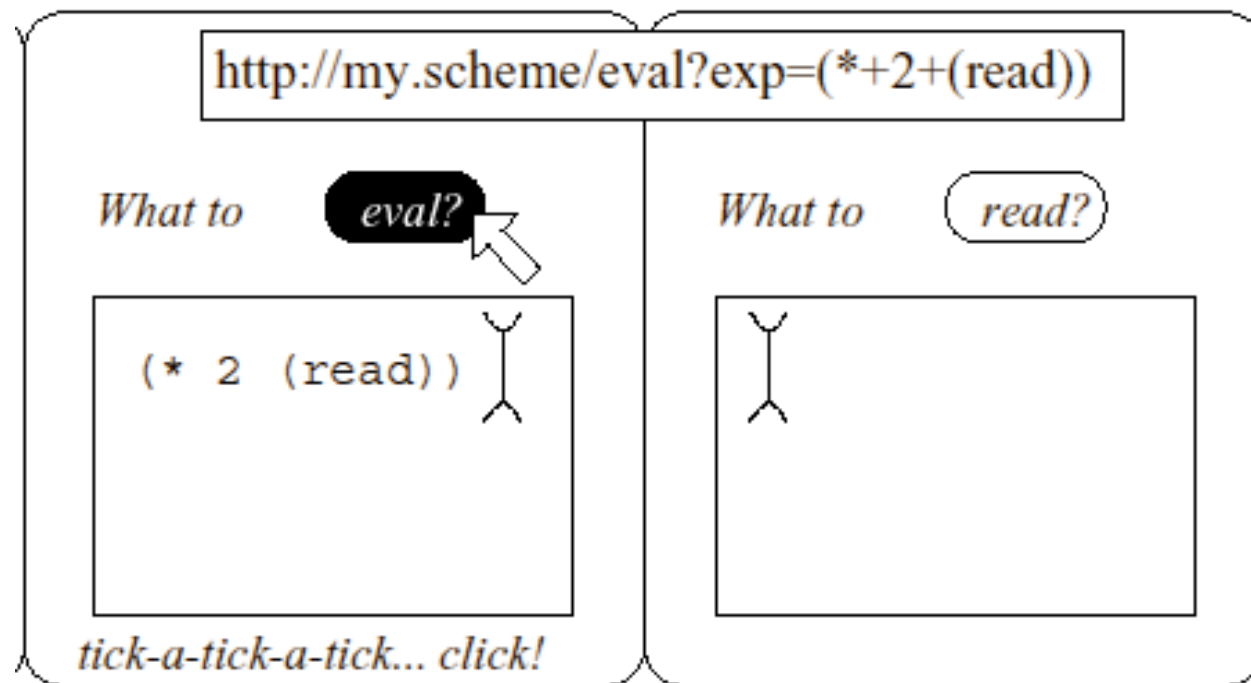


Christian Queinnec (ICFP 2000)
also John Hughes, Paul Graham

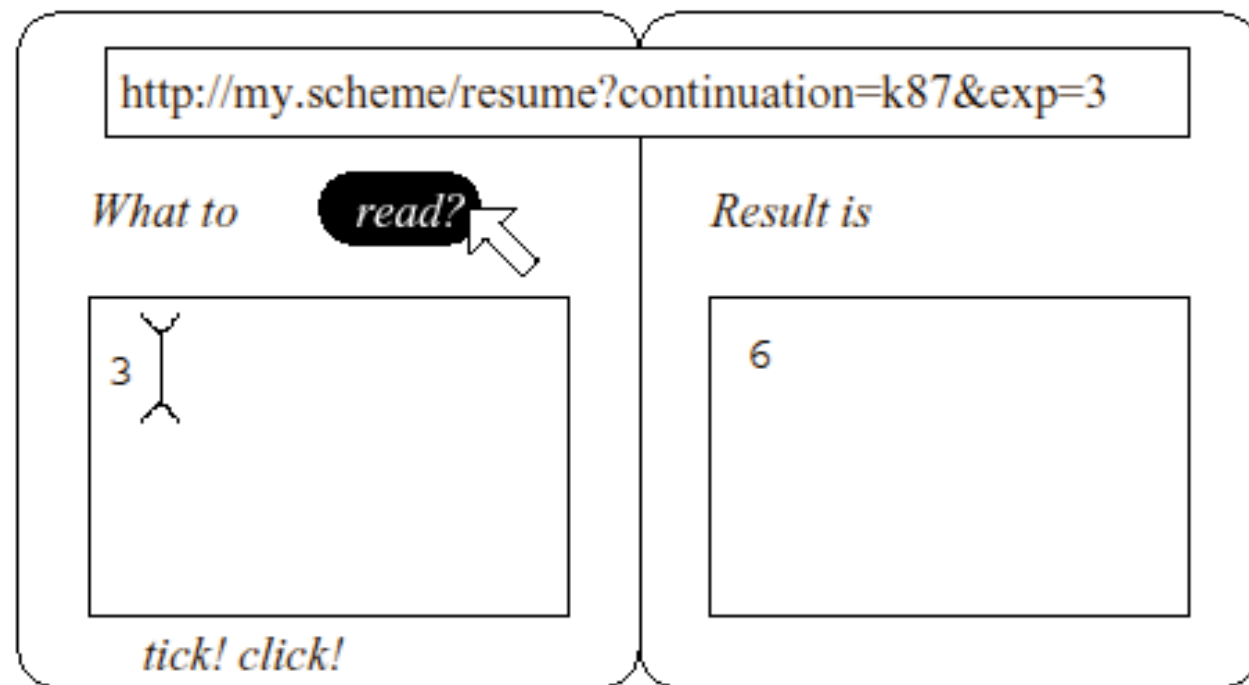
Quenniec: Go to web page



Quenniec: First argument



Quenniec: Second argument

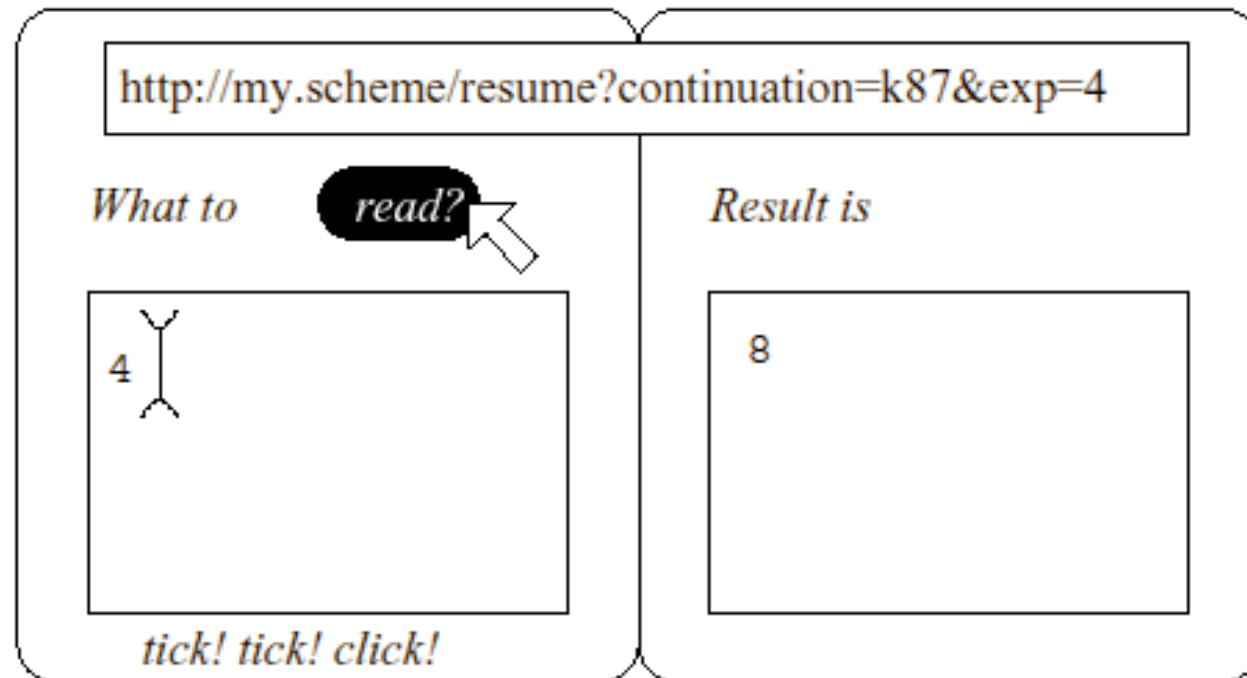


Quenniec: Back button

*But then our hero hits the Back button
of the
browser*



Quenniec: Second argument, second time



Related work

- [Mawl](#) (Ramming, Atkins, Ball, Bruns, Cox)
- [Continuations](#) (Quiennec)
- [PLT Scheme](#) (Graunke, Findler, Krishnamurthi, Felleisen)
- [Bigwig, Jwig](#) (Schwartbach, Møller, *et al.*)
- [WASH](#) (Thiemann)

Erlang

Communication via values

Erlang: An area server

```
start() ->
    register(area_server,
        spawn(fun() -> loop(0) end)).
loop(Tot) ->
    receive
        {Pid, {square, X}} ->
            Pid ! X*X,
            loop(Tot + X*X);
        {Pid, {rectangle, [X,Y]}} ->
            Pid ! X*Y,
            loop(Tot + X*Y);
        {Pid, areas} ->
            Pid ! Tot,
            loop(Tot)
    end.
```

Erlang: Generic server

```
start(Name, Data, Fun) ->
    register(Name,
        spawn(fun() -> loop(Data, Fun) end)).
rpc(Name, Query) ->
    Tag = ref(),
    Name ! {query, self(), Tag, Query},
    receive
        {Tag, Reply} -> Reply
    end.
loop(Data, Fun) ->
    receive
        {query, Pid, Tag, Query} ->
            {Reply, Data1} = Fun(Query, Data),
            Pid ! {Tag, Reply},
            loop(Data1, Fun)
    end.
```

Erlang: Instantiating the Generic Server

```
start() ->
    start(area_server, 0, handler/2).
handler({square, X}, Tot) ->
    {X*X, Tot + X*X};
handler({rectangle, [X,Y]}, Tot) ->
    {X*Y, Tot + X*Y};
handler(areas, Tot) ->
    {Tot, Tot}.
```

Erlang: Instantiating a Replicated Server

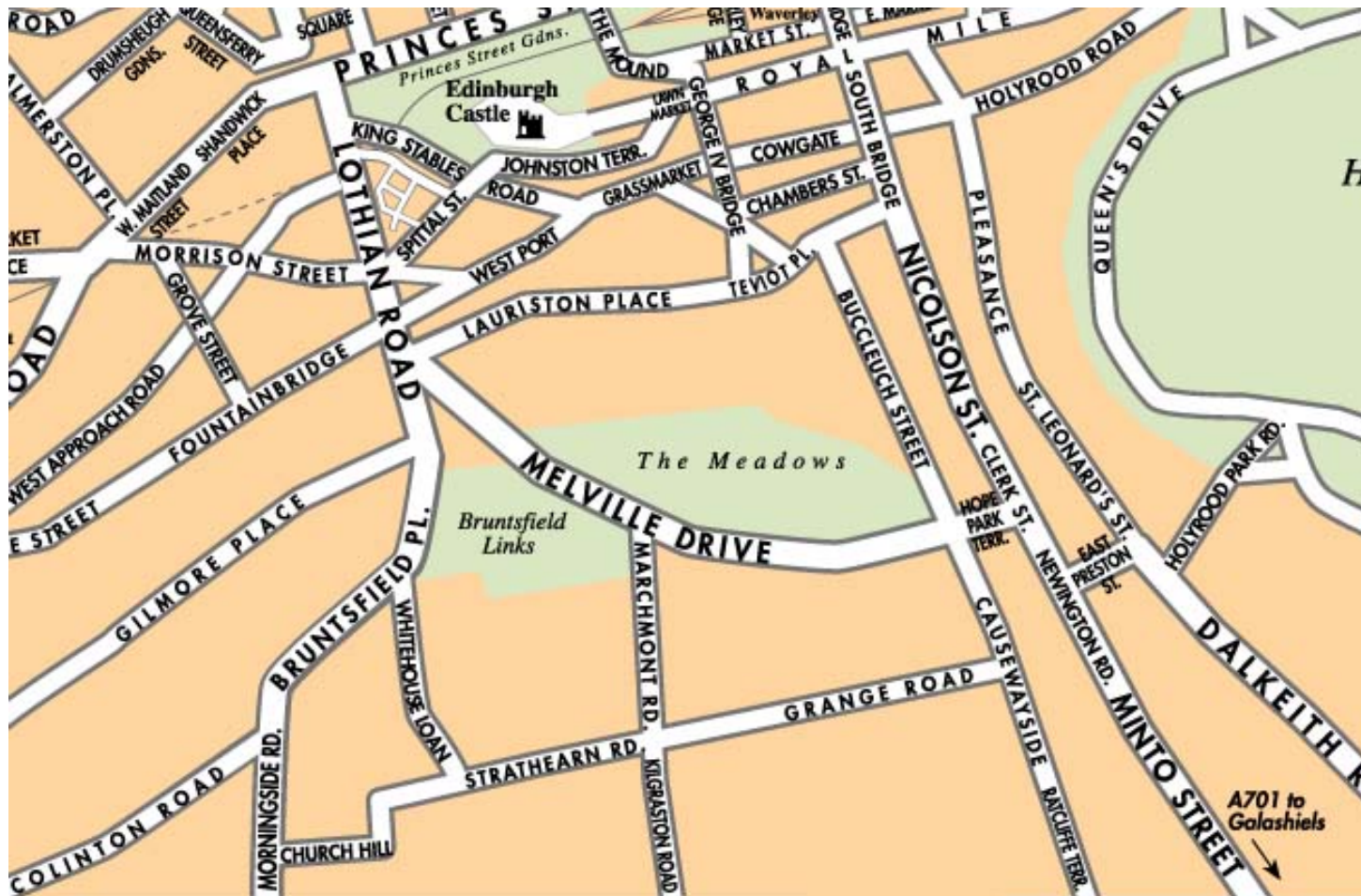
```
start() ->
    start_replicated(area_server, 0, handler/2).
handler({square, X}, Tot) ->
    {X*X, Tot + X*X};
handler({rectangle, [X,Y]}, Tot) ->
    {X*Y, Tot + X*Y};
handler(areas, Tot) ->
    {Tot, Tot}.
```

Related work

- [Erlang](#) (Armstrong, Virding, Wikström, Williams)
- [Ensemble](#) (Hayden and vanRenesse)
- [Fox](#) (Harper and Lee)
- [Plan X](#) (Henglein)

Links

Hope and Links



Hope and Links

Hope

(Hope Park Square)

Burstall, MacQueen,

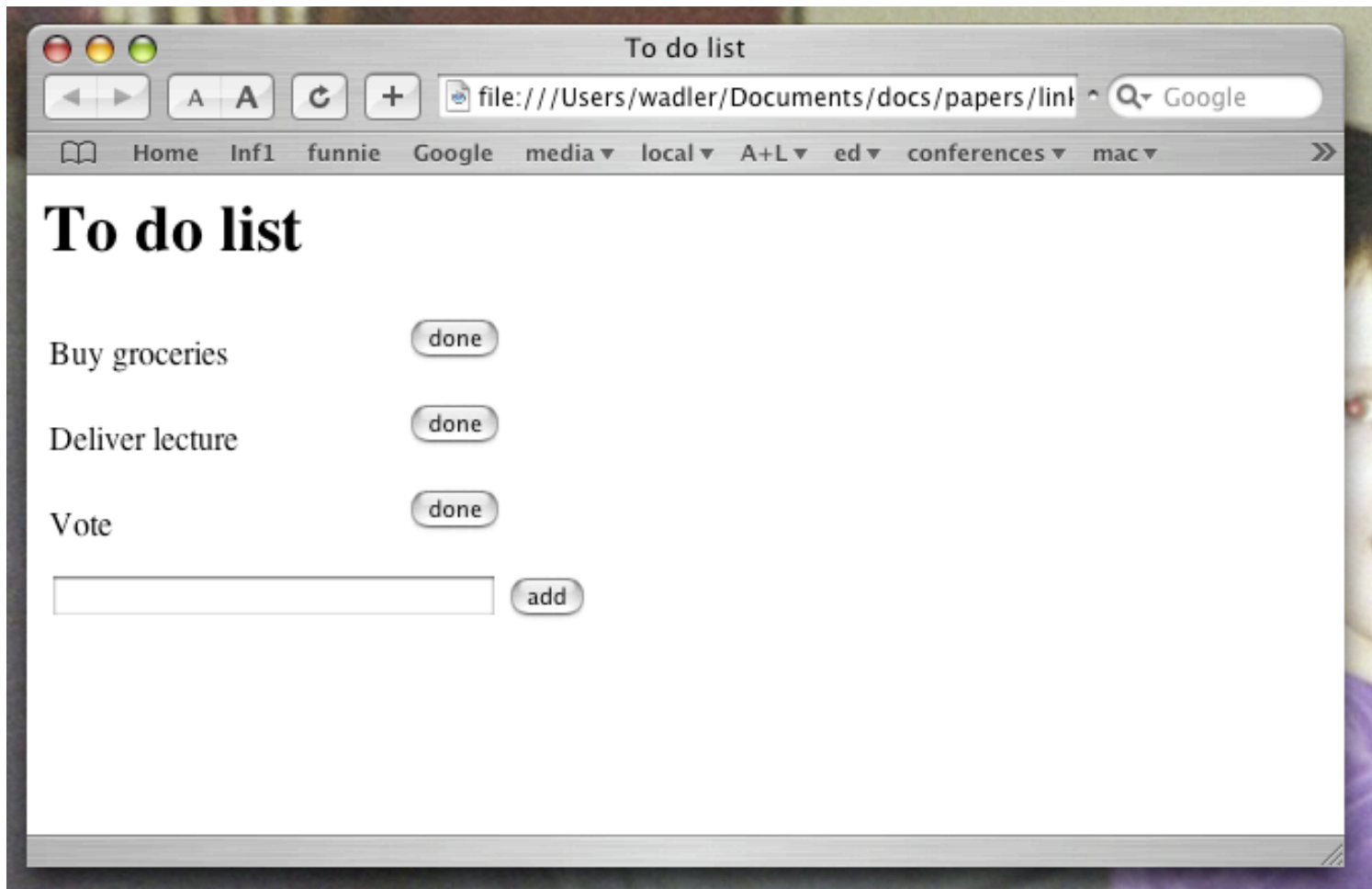
Sannella (1980)

Links

(Bruntsfield Links)

Wadler et al (2005)

A Links program
state in client



```
main() { todo([]) }
todo(items) {
  <html><body>
    <h1>Items to do</h1>
    <table>{
      for item in items return
        <tr>
          <td>{item}</td>
          <td>
            <form action="{todo(items\[item])}">
              <input type="submit" value="done"/>
            </form>
          </td>
        </tr>
      }</table>
      <form action="{todo(items+[new])}">
        <input name="{new}" type="text" size="40">
        <input type="submit" value="add"/>
      </form>
    </body></html>
  }
```

A Links program
state in server

```
table TODO of (name : String, item: String)
lookup(n) { [ i | (name:n,item:i) <- TODO ] }
add(n,i) {
  insert into TODO values (name:n, item:i);
  todo(name)
}
remove(n,i) {
  remove from TODO values (name:n, item:i);
  todo(name)
}
main() {
  <html><body>
    <h1>Login</h1>
    <form action="todo(name)">
      <input name="{name}" type="text" size="40">
      <input type="submit" value="login"/>
    </form>
  </body></html>
}
```

```
todo(name) {
  let items = lookup(name) in
  <html><body>
    <h1>Items to do</h1>
    <table>{
      for item in items return
        <tr>
          <td>{item}</td>
          <td>
            <form action="{remove(name,item)}">
              <input type="submit" value="done"/>
            </form>
          </td>
        </tr>
      </table>
      <form action="{add(name,new)}">
        <input name="{new}" type="text" size="40">
        <input type="submit" value="add"/>
      </form>
    </body></html>
}
```


An event lookup system

```
table DATES of (date:Date, id:Int)
table EVENTS of (id:Int, name:String, details:String)
main() {
  <html><body>
    <h1>Events</h1>
    <h:form l:action="{events(date)}"
      l:check="{date > today()}">
      <input l:name="{date}" type="text"/>
    </h:form>
  </body></html>
}
```

```

events(d) {
  <html><body>
    <h1>Events on {d}</h1>
    <ul>{
      for (date:d2,id:i) in DATES
        for (id:i2,name:n) in EVENTS
          where d==d2 && i=i2 return
            <li><a l:action="{details(i)}">{n}</a></li>
    }</ul>
  </body></html>
}
details(i) {
  for (id:i2,name:n,details:d) in EVENTS
    where i==i2 return
      <html><body>
        <h1>Details of {n}</h1>
        <p>{ d }</p>
      </html></body>
}

```

Variations

```
events(date) {
  <html><body>
    <h1>Events on {date}</h1>
    <ul>{
      for (date,id) in DATES
        for (id,name) in EVENTS
          <li><a l:action="{details(id)}">{name}</a></li>
    }</ul>
  </body></html>
}
details(i) {
  for the (id,name,details) in EVENTS return
  <html><body>
    <h1>Details of {name}</h1>
    <p>{ details }</p>
  </html></body>
}
```

Defining new tags – page template

```
template <page><title>{t}</title>{ c }</page> {  
  <html>  
    <head><title>{t}</title></head>  
    <body>  
      <h1>{t}</h1>  
      {c}  
    </body>  
  </html>  
}
```

Now I can write

```
details(id) {  
  for the (id,name,details) in EVENTS return  
    <page>  
      <title>Details of {name}</title>  
      <p>{ details }</p>  
    </page>  
}
```

Defining new tags – enter a date

```
template <range from="{from}" to="{to}" {rest}/> {  
  <select l:name="{n}" {rest}>{  
    for i in [from..to] return  
    <option value="{i}">{i}</option>  
  }</select>  
}  
template <date from="{from}" to="{to}"/> {  
  <range l:name="{year}" from="{from}" to="{to}"  
    value="{today().year}"/>  
  <range l:name="{month}" from="1" to="12"  
    value="{today().month}"/>  
  <range l:name="{day}"  
    from="1" to="{daysinmonth(month,year)}"  
    l:disabled="{!defined(year) || !defined(date)}/>  
}
```

Conclusions

A few open questions

- Syntax? – Can we take a scientific approach?
- Framework for compiling to multiple targets?
- Integrate diverse type systems?
- Monads and effect types?
- Subtyping?
- Type classes and generic programming?
- Integration with Java or .NET?
- Transactions?