

Links

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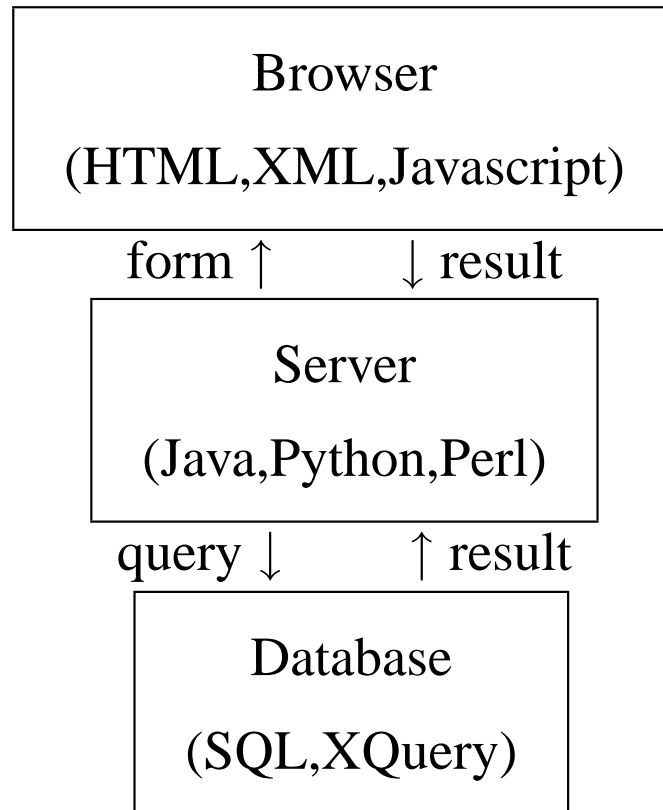
Less than a Grand Challenge

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

Success stories

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

Three-tier model



Comprehensions for Data

Comprehensions from Monads

- (i) $\text{map } id = id$
- (ii) $\text{map } (g \cdot f) = \text{map } g \cdot \text{map } f$
- (iii) $\text{map } f \cdot \text{unit} = \text{unit} \cdot f$
- (iv) $\text{map } f \cdot \text{join} = \text{join} \cdot \text{map } (\text{map } f)$

- (I) $\text{join} \cdot \text{unit} = id$
- (II) $\text{join} \cdot \text{map } \text{unit} = id$
- (III) $\text{join} \cdot \text{join} = \text{join} \cdot \text{map } \text{join}$

- (1) $[t \mid ()] = \text{unit } t$
- (2) $[t \mid x \leftarrow u] = \text{map } (\lambda x. t) u$
- (3) $[t \mid (p, q)] = \text{join } [[t \mid q] \mid p]$

Monads from Comprehensions

$$\begin{aligned} (I') \quad & [t \mid (), q] & = & [t \mid q] \\ (II') \quad & [t \mid q, ()] & = & [t \mid q] \\ (III') \quad & [t \mid (p, q), r] & = & [t \mid p, (q, r)] \\ (a) \quad & [x \mid x \leftarrow u] & = & u \\ (b) \quad & [t \mid p, x \leftarrow [u|q], r] & = & [t[u/x] \mid p, q, r[u/x]] \\ (1') \quad & \mathit{unit} \ x & = & [x] \\ (2') \quad & \mathit{map} \ f \ xs & = & [f \ x \mid x \leftarrow xs] \\ (3') \quad & \mathit{join} \ xss & = & [x \mid xs \leftarrow xss, x \leftarrow xs] \end{aligned}$$

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 TITLES.title, AUTHORS.author
from TITLES, AUTHORS
where TITLES.isbn = AUTHORS.isbn
       and TITLES.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 }
```

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

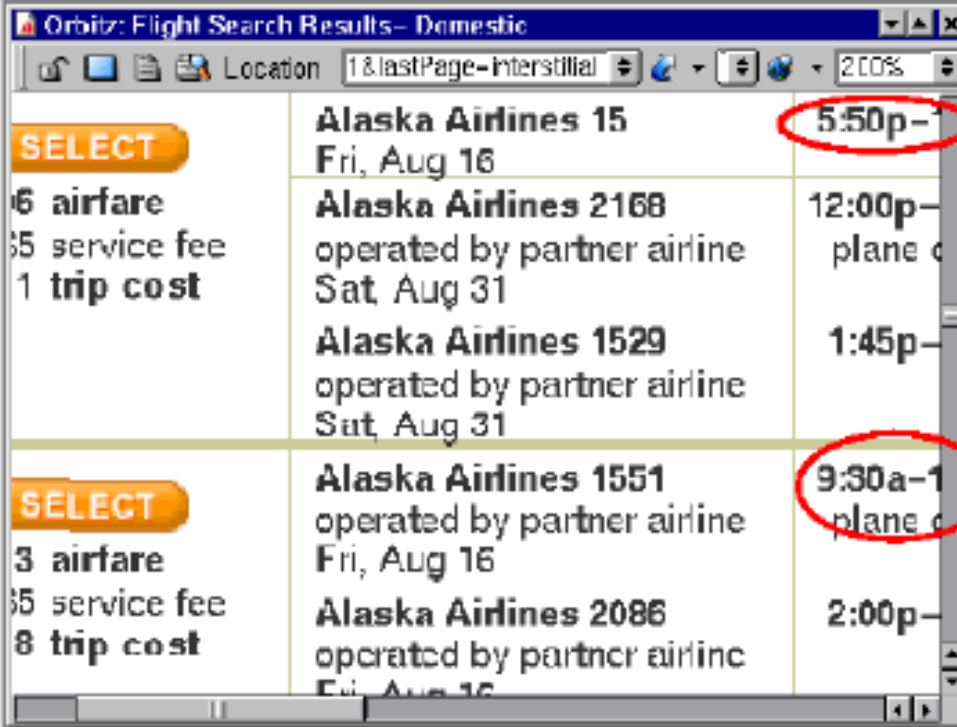
```
BOOKS : {(title: String,
          authors: [String],
          isbn: Integer,
          year: Date)}
{ (title: b.title, author: a) |
  \b <--- BOOKS, \a <-- t.authors,
  b.year < 2000 }
```

Related work

- [Kleisli](#) (Buneman, Libkin, Suciu, Tannen, Wong)
- [Mnesia/Erlang](#) (Wikström)
- [Pdiff](#) (Griffin and Trickey)
- [Natural Expert](#) (Hutchison, Neuhaus, Schmidt-Schauss)

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 pricing information.

Flight Details	Price	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-1
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 two overlapping browser windows from Orbitz. 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 bottom window, titled "Orbitz: Flight Traveler Information", shows a form with a "depart" field containing "5:50pm evening" circled in red. A blue dashed line connects the circled text to the flight results above.

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

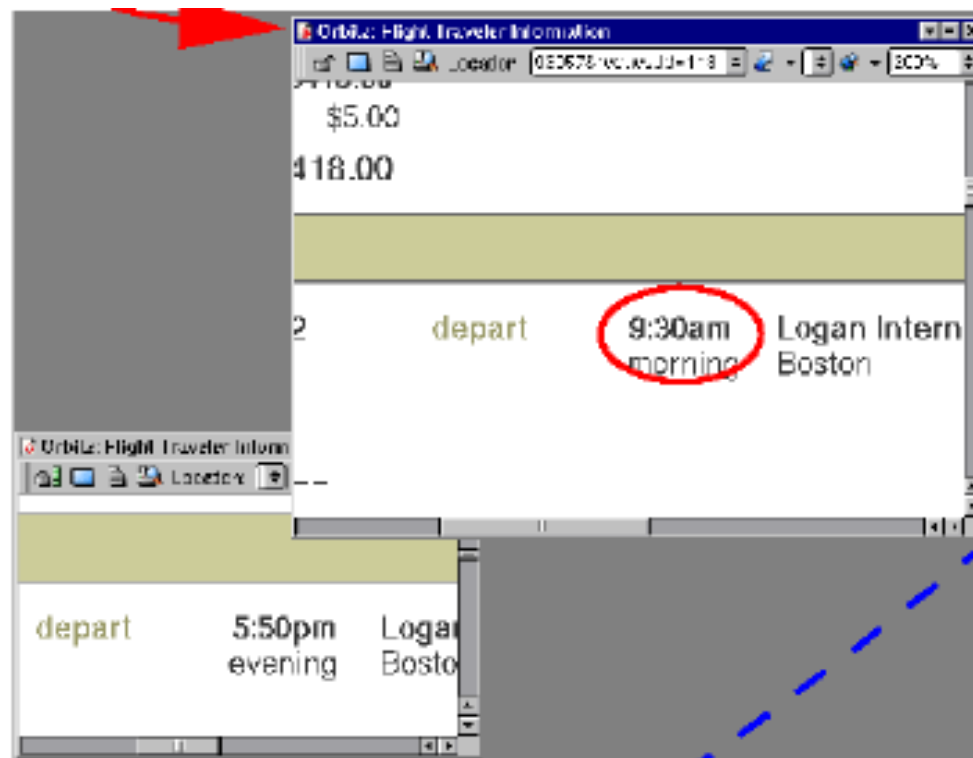
Flight Search Results Summary:

- 16 airfare
- \$5 service fee
- 11 trip cost

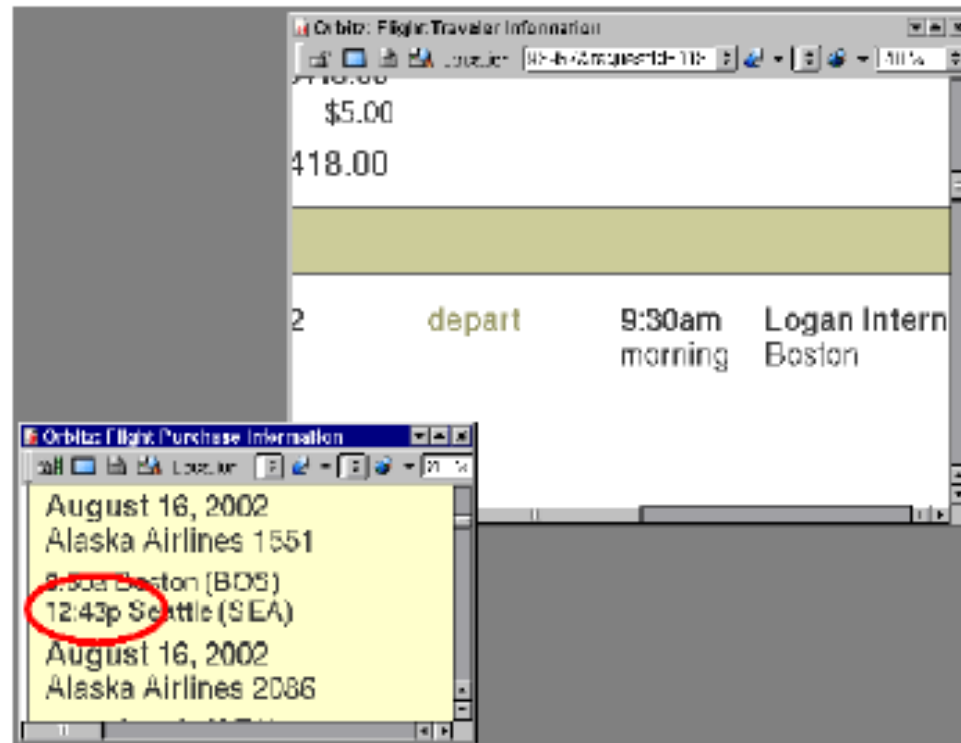
Traveler Information:

depart: 5:50pm evening

Orbitz: Submit second



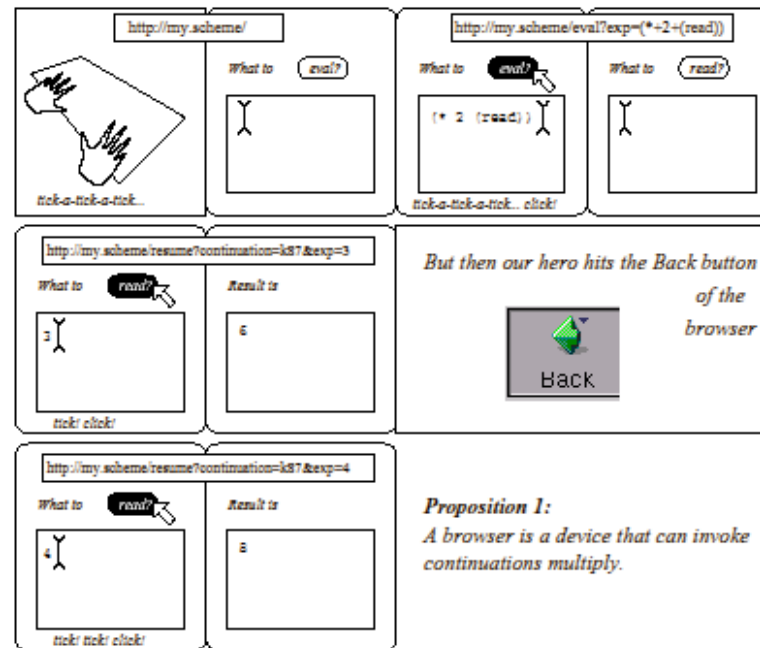
Orbitz: Select first – problem!



Quenniec: Browsers and continuations

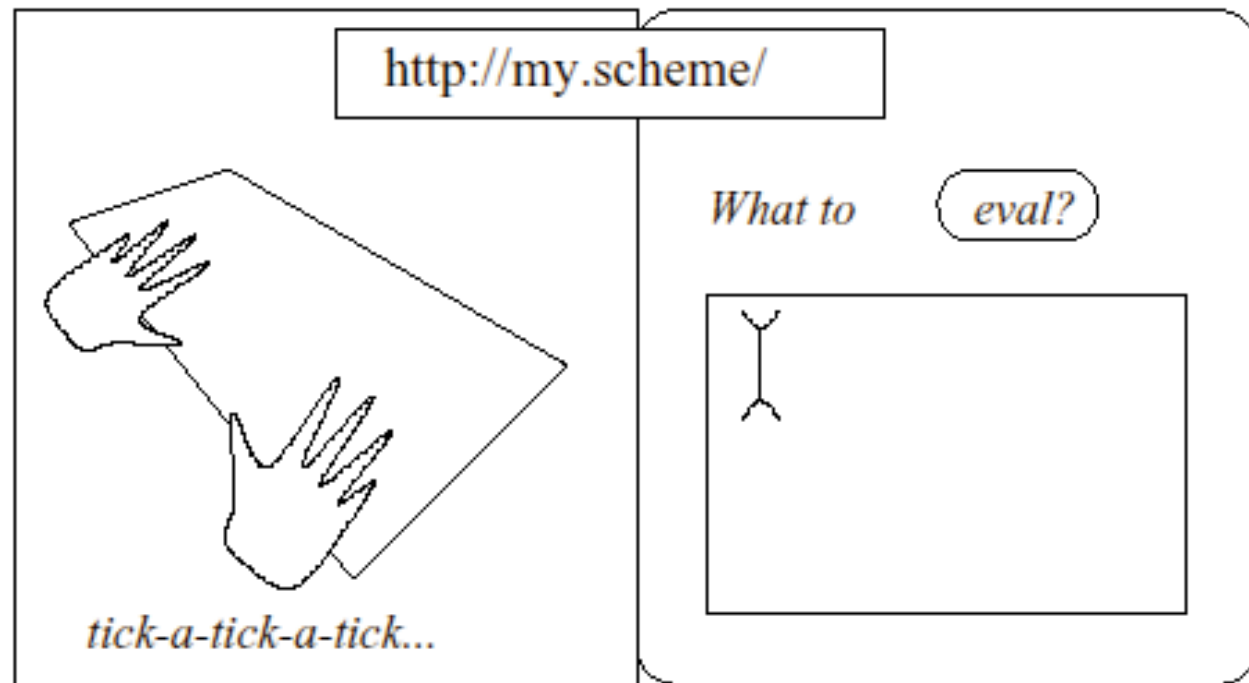
The Influence of Browsers on Evaluators or, Continuations to Program Web Servers [revised 31X 2000]

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

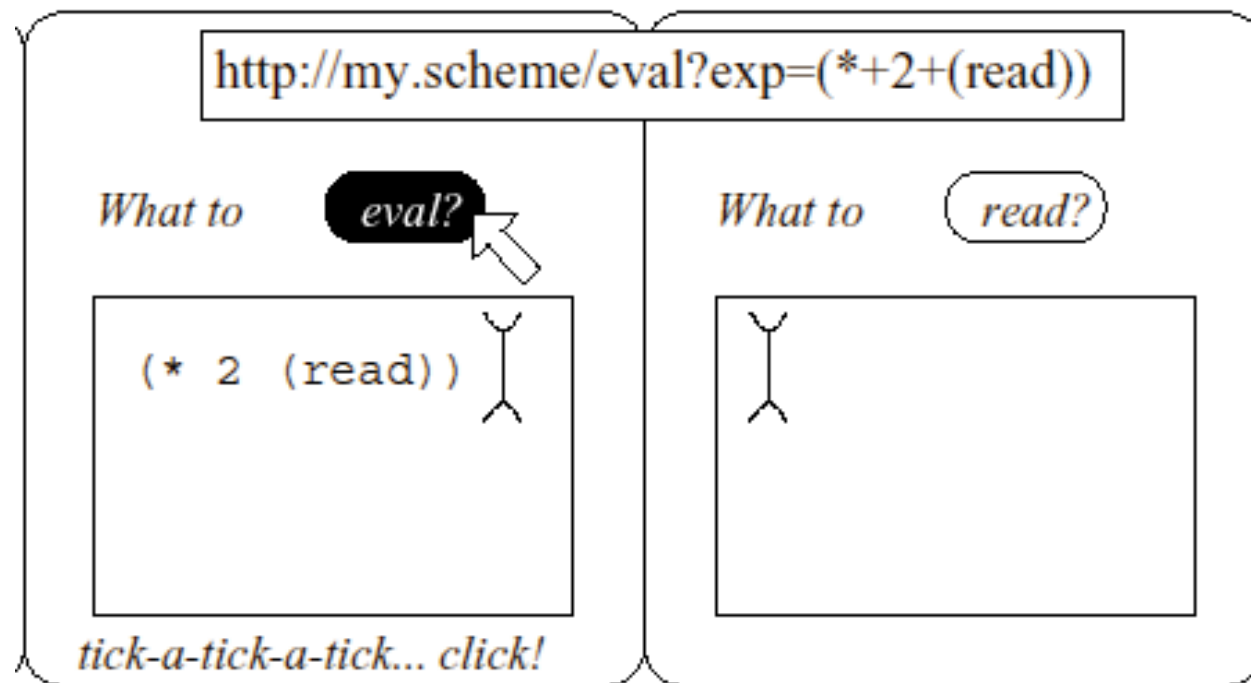


Christian Queinnec (ICFP 2000)
also John Hughes, Paul Graham

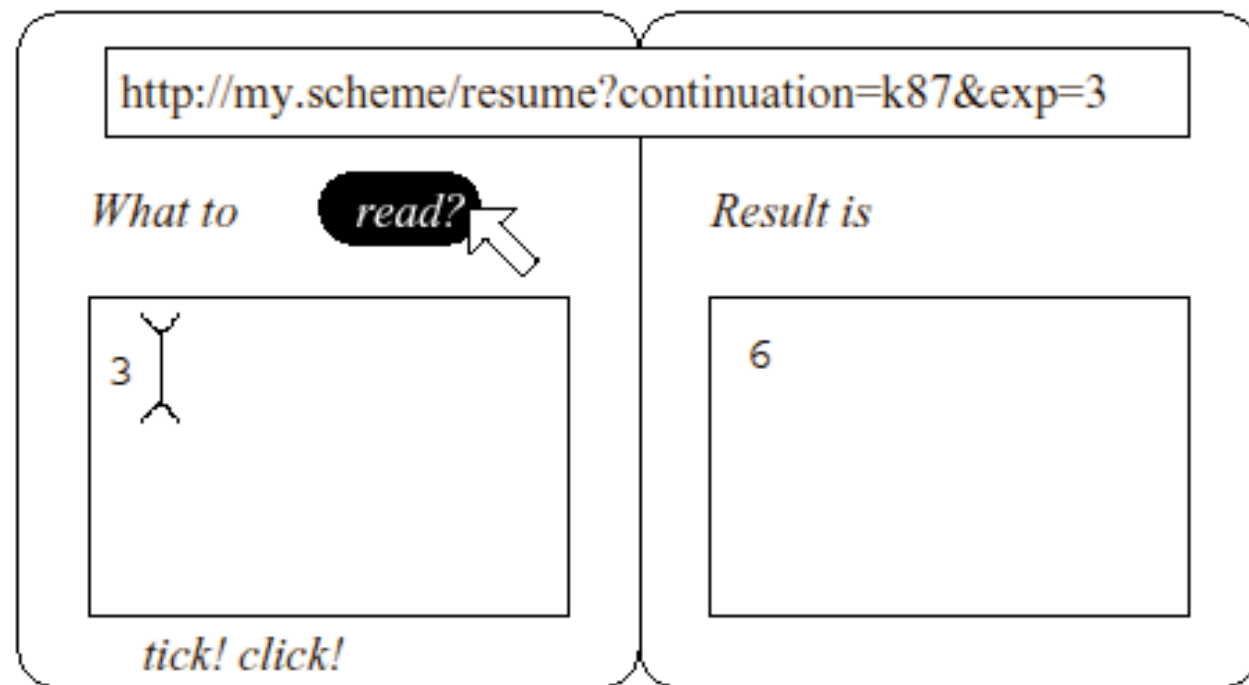
Quenniec: Go to web page



Quenniec: First argument



Quenniec: Second argument

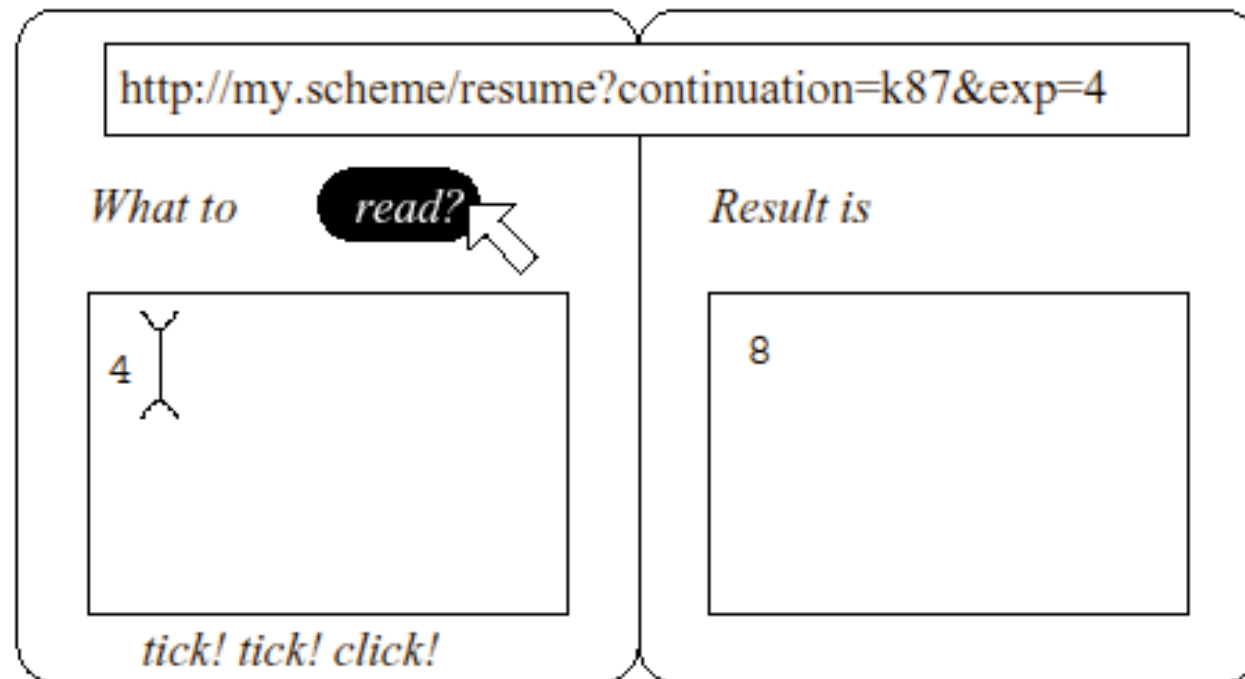


Quenniec: Back button

*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](#) (Brabrand, Sandholm, Møller, Schwartzbach)
- [WASH](#) (Thiemann)

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

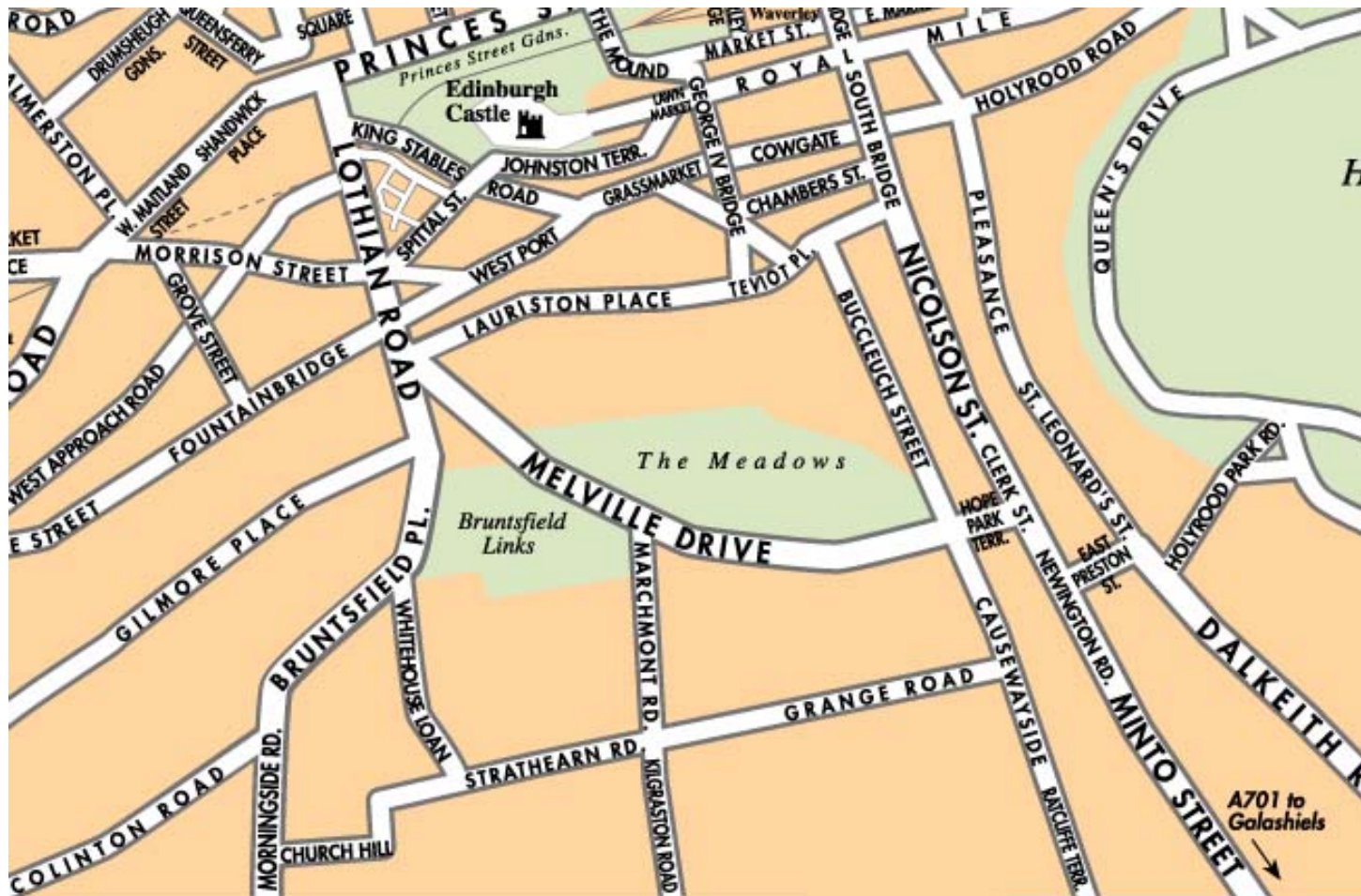
```
start() ->
    start_replicated(area_server, 0, handler/2).
handler({square, X}, Tot) ->
    {X*X, Tot + X*X};
handler({rectangle, [X,Y]}, Tot) ->
    {X*Y, Tot + X*Y};
handler(areas, Tot) ->
    {Tot, Tot}.
```

Related work

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

Links

Hope and Links



Links

Hope

(Hope Park Square)

Burstall, MacQueen,

Sannella (1980)

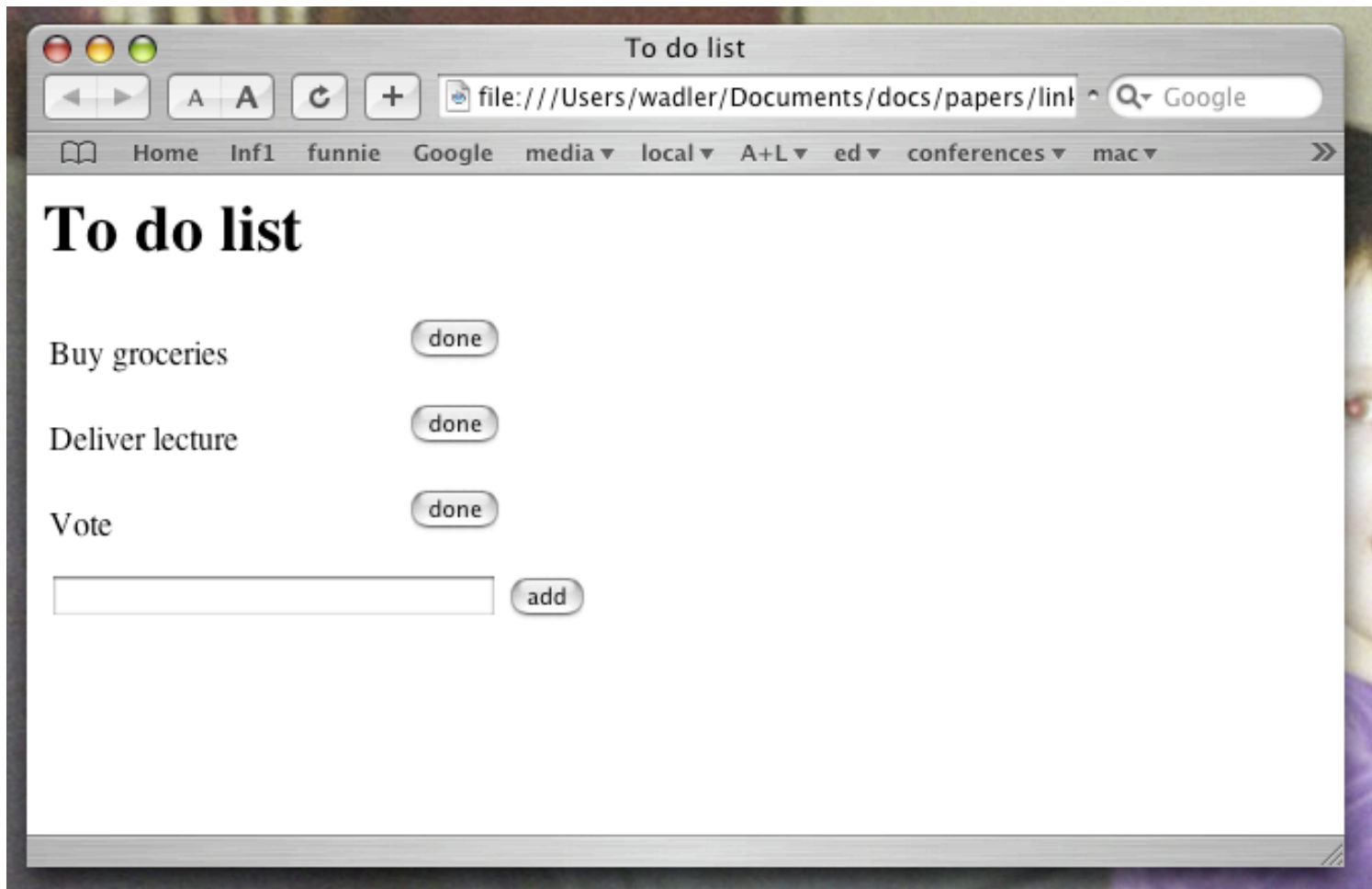
Links

(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

```
type Name = String.  
type Item = String.  
table TODO of (name : Name, item : Item)  
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>.
```

A few open questions

- Syntax? – Can we take a scientific approach?
- Type classes and generic programming?
- Types for servers?
- Integration with Java or .NET?
- Transactions?
- Monads and effect types?