

Programming Coroutines via Effect Handlers

Or How Effect Handlers are Structured Coroutines

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Coroutines are everywhere



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Powering programming idioms

- Async/await (e.g. C++, C#, Dart, JavaScript, Rust, Swift)
- Lightweight threads (e.g. Erlang, Go, Haskell, Java, Swift)
- Yield-style generators (e.g. C#, Dart, Haskell, JavaScript, Kotlin, Python)

Powering programming models

- User interface programming (e.g. widgets)
- High performance programming (e.g. tasking)
- Probabilistic programming (e.g. sampling)

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Coroutines are an instance of **first-class continuations**

Coroutines are all great, what's the problem?

Classical coroutines do not offer **modular composition**

Problem: one type to embed them all

`R suspend<R,S>(S)`

`union<A,S> resume<R,S,A>(coroutine_t<R,S,A>, R)`

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Solution: name control effects

```
effect eff : S -> R
```

```
R suspend(effS,R)
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union<A,effS,R...> resume[effS,R ...]<A>(coroutine_t<A>, R)
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Now we have discovered effect handlers

Demos

Demo programs in **libseff** (Alvarez-Picallo et al. 2023)

Warm-up: Hello World

src/hello.c

Dynamic binding

inc/env.h

src/env.c

Lightweight threading

inc/lwt.h

src/lwt.c

Obtaining actors via modular composition

src/actor.c

Conclusions

Summary

- Effect handlers allow programmers to name control effects
- Differentiating control effects enables modular composition
- Customisable and flexible interpretation of effects

Future considerations

- A HiCR frontend for effect handler oriented programming (EHOP)?
- FunctionFlow as the universal runtime? A bespoke API for EHOP
- Abstracting coroutine/continuation/stack allocation policies

References

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