

# The Expression Problem and Lenses

Lambdajam 2016

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# The Expression Problem

A new name for an old problem[Wad98]

*Whether a language can solve the Expression Problem is a salient indicator of its capacity for expression.*

# The Expression Problem

## What is The Expression Problem?

```
data TrafficLight = Green | Amber | Red
```

```
cycle Red = Green
```

```
cycle Amber = Red
```

```
cycle Green = Amber
```

## Adding a new case?

- **data** `TrafficLight = ... | BusesOnlyProceed`
- All referencing functions (e.g. `cycle`) must either change or fail for the new case.

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# The Expression Problem

## Create a new data type?

- `data BussyLight = Old TrafficLight | BusesOnlyProceed`
- Existing functions are unusable and must be repeated.
- Does there exist an appropriate abstraction?

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# The Expression Problem

What is the solution?

- **There isn't one.**
- Does closure defprotocol solve TEP?
- No.

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- There are only *trade-offs*.
- Some trades maximise economy.
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# The Expression Problem

What is the solution?

I will use the Haskell `lens` library to demonstrate one such technique.

# The Expression Problem

## Another example

```
data Either a b = Left a | Right b
```

```
leftor :: a -> Either a b -> a
```

```
leftor _ (Left a) = a
```

```
leftor a (Right _) = a
```



# The Expression Problem

## Add `None` case

```
data Either a b = Left a | Right b | None
```

```
leftor :: a -> Either a b -> a
```

```
leftor _ (Left a) = a
```

```
leftor a (Right _) = a
```

```
leftor a None = a
```

# The Expression Problem

## Another example

We'd like to write `leftor` once, and for both data types.

# The Expression Problem

None CASE

```
data Either a b = Left a | Right b
data Proolly a b = This a | That b | None

leftor :: Leftish t => a -> t a b -> a
leftor = ...
```

# The Expression Problem

## Leftish

We want to abstract

- the **view** of (a)
- **possibly existing** in (t a b)

# The Expression Problem

## Leftish view

```
type LeftishView t a b =  
  (a -> Identity a) -> (t a b -> Identity (t a b))
```

- Identity
- (->)

# The Expression Problem

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```

- Identity
- (->)

# The Expression Problem

## Leftish view

```
type LeftishView p f t a b =  
  (a 'p' f a) -> (t a b 'p' f (t a b))
```

# The Expression Problem

## Left prism

```
type LeftPrism p f t a b =  
  (Choice p, Applicative f) =>  
  (a 'p' f a) -> (t a b 'p' f (t a b))
```



# The Expression Problem

## Leftish type-class

```
class Leftish p f t where
  _Leftish ::
    (a 'p' f a) -> (t a b 'p' f (t a b))

instance (Choice p, Applicative f) =>
  Leftish p f Either where
instance (Choice p, Applicative f) =>
  Leftish p f Proolly where
```

# The Expression Problem

## leftor from Leftish type-class

```
leftor ::  
  Leftish (->) (Const (First a)) t =>  
  a  
  -> t a b  
  -> a  
leftor a x =  
  fromMaybe a (x ^? _Leftish)
```

# The Expression Problem

## Other structures supporting Leftish

- `iso Const` in `data` `Const a b = Const a`
- `prism These` in `data` `These a b = This a | That b | Both a b`
- `prism Validation` in `data` `Validation e a = Fail e | Success a`
- `lens Pair` in `data` `Pair a b = Pair a b`

# The Expression Problem

## leftor from Leftish type-class

```
leftor ::  
  LeftLike (->) (Const (First a)) t =>  
  a  
  -> t a b  
  -> a  
leftor a x =  
  fromMaybe a (x ^? _Leftish)
```

# The Expression Problem

## The technique

- For each field or data constructor
  - A type-class over  $p$   $f$   $s$  with one function.
  - A target type (T); the field type or the data associated with the constructor.
  - $(T \text{ 'p' } f T) \rightarrow (s \text{ 'p' } f s)$
- The equivalence instance for that type (T).
- The instance for the data type with the field or constructor.

# The Expression Problem

## The technique

Constraints depending on the type of view.

- Lens:  $(p \sim (->), \text{Functor } f) \Rightarrow$
- Prism:  $(\text{Choice } p, \text{Applicative } f) \Rightarrow$
- Traversal:  $(p \sim (->), \text{Applicative } f) \Rightarrow$
- Iso:  $(\text{Profunctor } p, \text{Functor } f) \Rightarrow$
- Getter:  $(p \sim (->), \text{Contravariant } f, \text{Functor } f) \Rightarrow$
- Fold:  $(p \sim (->), \text{Contravariant } f, \text{Applicative } f) \Rightarrow$

# The Expression Problem

## The technique

```
data Person = Person Int String

class AsAge p f s where
  _Age ::
    p Int (f Int) -> p s (f s)

instance
  AsAge p f Int where _Age = id
instance (p ~ (->), Functor f) => -- Lens
  AsAge p f Person where ...

... library functions in terms of _Age
```

# The Expression Problem

## The technique

```
data Shape = Circle Float | ...

class AsRadius p f s where
  _Radius ::
    p Float (f Float) -> p s (f s)

instance
  AsRadius p f Float where _Radius = id
instance (Choice p, Applicative f) => -- Prism
  AsRadius p f Shape where ...

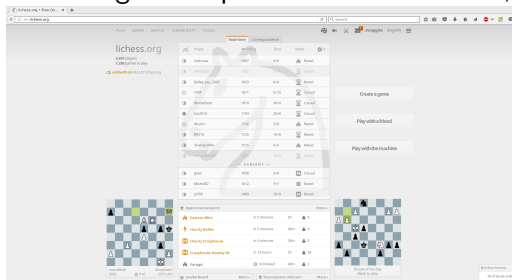
... library functions in terms of _Radius
```



# The Expression Problem

## Cheat Detection

lichess.org is an open-source chess server, written using Scala.



# The Expression Problem

## Cheat Detection



Here is the world #12 being beaten by a patzer using computer-assistance.

# The Expression Problem

## Cheat Detection

 **GM Wesley\_So** 13 days ago

#1

I'm closing my account here in lichess. There are far too many cheater which I play almost every other day. Perhaps I'll be back after this site has rid of cheaters...

# The Expression Problem

## Cheat Detection

```
cheatReport :: String
```

Currently, cheat reports are written by and assessed by humans.

# The Expression Problem

## Cheat Detection

```
data CheatReport =  
  UnhumanCriticalLine MoveNumber  
  | RepeatingMoveStrengthPattern Pattern  
  | UnusualCentipawnLoss Loss  
  | ...
```

## Cheat Detection

- A `String` cheat report provides open description.
- However, with no structure, applying any automation is impossible.
- A closed, structured cheat report afford automation.
- However, cheat report structure is likely to change over time.

# The Expression Problem

## Cheat Detection

```
class AsMoveNumber p f s where ...  
class AsCentipawnLoss p f s where ...  
learn :: AsPattern p f s => ...
```

# The Expression Problem

## An incidental advantage

GPS Exchange Format (GPX) is the open standard format for GPS tracks, waypoints and routes.



# The Expression Problem

## An incidental advantage

- a **gpx** has zero or many **tracks**
- a **track** has zero or many **segments**
- a **segment** has zero or many **track points**
- a **track point** has one **latitude**
- a **latitude** has a **decimal value between -90 and 90**

# The Expression Problem

## An incidental advantage

```
gpxTrack =  
  _Gpx . _Track  
gpxTrackSegment =  
  _GpxTrack . _Segment  
gpxTrackSegmentTrackPointLatitude =  
  _GpxTrackSegment . _TrackPoint . _Latitude
```

# The Expression Problem

An incidental advantage

```
instance AsLatitude Gpx where ...
```

No need to come up with a tree of identifier names!

# The Expression Problem

## Disadvantages

What are some of the penalties?

## Disadvantages

Lots of boilerplate

- `{-# LANGUAGE MultiParamTypeClasses, FlexibleInstances #-}`
- A type-class.
- An equivalence instance (`id`).
- The instance for the field or constructor.

# The Expression Problem

## Disadvantages

Type errors are difficult to navigate.

```
λ> 12.34 .#. 56.78
```

```
No instance for (Fractional lat0)
    arising from the literal '12.34'
The type variable 'lat0' is ambiguous
```

```
No instance for (AsLongitude
    (->) (Control.Applicative.Const Longitude) lon0)
    arising from a use of '.#.'
```

# The Expression Problem

## Disadvantages

Type **signatures** are difficult to navigate.

```
javaClassFileParser ::  
  (AsEmpty (c Word8), AsEmpty (t Char),  
   AsEmpty (f (Attribute a1)), AsEmpty (a Word8),  
   AsEmpty (m (Attribute a2)), AsEmpty (a3 Word8), AsEmpty (a4 Word8),  
   AsEmpty (c1 (ConstantPoolInfo p)), AsEmpty (i Word16),  
   AsEmpty (s1 (Field a5 f1)), AsEmpty (t1 (Method m1 b))),  
  AsEmpty (u (Attribute d)), Cons (c Word8) (c Word8) Word8 Word8,  
  Cons (t Char) (t Char) Char Char,  
  Cons  
    (f (Attribute a1)) (f (Attribute a1)) (Attribute a) (Attribute a),  
  Cons (a Word8) (a Word8) Word8 Word8,  
  Cons  
    (m (Attribute a2))  
    (m (Attribute a2))  
    (Attribute a3)  
    (Attribute a3),  
  Cons (a3 Word8) (a3 Word8) Word8 Word8,  
  Cons (a4 Word8) (a4 Word8) Word8 Word8,  
  Cons  
    (c1 (ConstantPoolInfo p))  
    (c1 (ConstantPoolInfo p))  
    (ConstantPoolInfo t)  
    (ConstantPoolInfo t),  
  Cons (i Word16) (i Word16) Word16 Word16,  
  ...
```

# The Expression Problem

## Disadvantages

No, srsly.

```
...
Cons
  (s1 (Field a5 f1)) (s1 (Field a5 f1)) (Field a1 f) (Field a1 f),
Cons
  (t1 (Method m1 b)) (t1 (Method m1 b)) (Method m a2) (Method m a2),
Cons
  (u (Attribute d)) (u (Attribute d)) (Attribute a4) (Attribute a4),
AsClassFileCafebabeError Tagged Identity (s c),
AsClassFileVersionError Tagged Identity (s c),
AsClassFileConstantPoolError Tagged Identity s,
AsClassFileThisAccessFlagsError Tagged Identity (s c),
AsClassFileThisClassError Tagged Identity (s c),
AsClassFileSuperClassError Tagged Identity (s c),
AsClassFileInterfacesError Tagged Identity (s c),
AsClassFileFieldsError Tagged Identity (s c),
AsClassFileMethodsError Tagged Identity (s c),
AsClassFileAttributesError Tagged Identity (s c),
AsClassFileUnexpectedInputOnStream Tagged Identity (s c) =>
Get (s c) (ClassFile p c1 i a5 f1 s1 m1 b t1 d u)
```



# The Expression Problem

## Disadvantages

However,

- This java class file parser works for both version 1.5 and 1.7 class files.
- Works for future java versions.
- Derived functions work against similar formats (.NET).
- and I can prove all this by **parametricity**.

## Discussion

- The Expression Problem has been conquered in part by exploiting lens abstractions.
- For real this time; with demonstrable benefits.
- However, there are penalties.
- Is there an even better way?

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-  Philip Wadler, *The expression problem*, Java-genericity mailing list (1998).