



# Simple Functional Effects with Tag Unions

@rtfeldman



A photograph of a winding asphalt road through a dense forest of tall evergreen trees. The scene is shrouded in a thick, grey fog, creating a mysterious and atmospheric setting. The road has a white line on the left and a double yellow line in the center. The text is overlaid on the upper and middle portions of the image.

Side Effects

Managed Effects

**Effect Systems**

# Outline

Motivation

Tag Unions

The System

Comparisons

# 1. Motivation

Testing

Handling Errors

Logging

# Package Downloader

<https://example.com/a9fdb2.tar.gz>

1. Download compressed tarball from URL
2. Verify contents against hash in URL
3. Decompress into a local directory

```
fn download_tarball(url: String)
```

```
fn download_tarball(url: String)  
    -> Result<Hash, io::Error>
```

```
fn download_tarball(url: String)
    -> Result<Hash, io::Error> {
    let resp = https::get(url);

    return hash(resp);
}
```



```
fn download_tarball(url: String)
    -> Result<Hash, io::Error> {
    let resp = https::get(url);
    let enc = get_encoding(...);

    return hash(resp);
}
```

```
fn download_tarball(url: String)
    -> Result<Hash, io::Error> {
    let resp = https::get(url);
    let enc = get_encoding(...);
    extract_tarball(enc, resp);
    return hash(resp);
}
```

```
fn download_tarball(url: String)
  -> Result<Hash, io::Error> {
  let resp = https::get(url)?;
  let enc = get_encoding(...); if Err,
                                return Err
  extract_tarball(enc, resp);
  return hash(resp);
}
```

```
fn download_tarball(url: String)
    -> Result<Hash, io::Error> {
    let resp = https::get(url)?;
    let enc = get_encoding(...);
    extract_tarball(enc, resp)?;
    return hash(resp);
}
```

```
fn download_tarball(url: String)
  -> Result<Hash, io::Error> {
  let resp = https::get(url)?;
  let enc = get_encoding(...);
  extract_tarball(enc, resp)?;
  return hash(resp);
}
```



```
fn download_tarball(url: String)
  -> Result<Hash, io::Error> {
  let resp = https::get(url)?;
  let enc = get_encoding(...)??; doesn't
                                return
  extract_tarball(enc, resp)?; io::Error
  return hash(resp);
}
```

```
enum ContentEncoding {  
    Gzip, Brotli, Uncompressed  
}
```

```
enum Problem {  
    Io(io::Error),  
    Enc(EncError),  
}
```

```
https::get(url)?; Result<Response, io::Error>  
get_encoding(...)?; Result<Encoding, EncError>
```

```
enum Problem {  
    Io(io::Error),  
    Enc(EncError),  
}
```

```
https::get(url).map_err(Io)?; Problem
```

```
get_encoding(...).map_err(Enc)?; Problem
```

```
enum Problem {  
    Io(io::Error),  
    Enc(EncError),  
}
```

```
fn download_tarball(url: String)  
    -> Result<Hash, io::Error>
```



```
fn download_tarball(url: String)  
    -> Result<Hash, Problem>
```



# What I like about this

Errors are visible in the type

I can't accidentally forget to handle errors

`map_err` lets me tag errors with my own info

the `?` operator lets me short-circuit easily

# What I dislike about this

Use a second error type? `.map_err` everywhere!

Promotes overbroad errors (`AddrInUse` for files!)

Easy to miss early returns from the `?` operator

# Testing

```
fn get_encoding(url: ..., header: ...)
    -> ContentEncoding {
    // if header missing, look at URL
}
```

**pure function** - call it and check return value!

# Testing

```
fn download_tarball(url: String)
  -> Result<Hash, io::Error> {
    // do lots of side effects
}
```

**side-effecting function** - calling runs effects

# Logging in Web Servers

```
fn download_tarball(url: String) ... {  
    let response = https::get(url);  
    extract_tarball(response);  
    return hash(response);  
}
```



# What I'd really like

Different **errors accumulate automatically**

Testing is as easy as **testing pure functions**

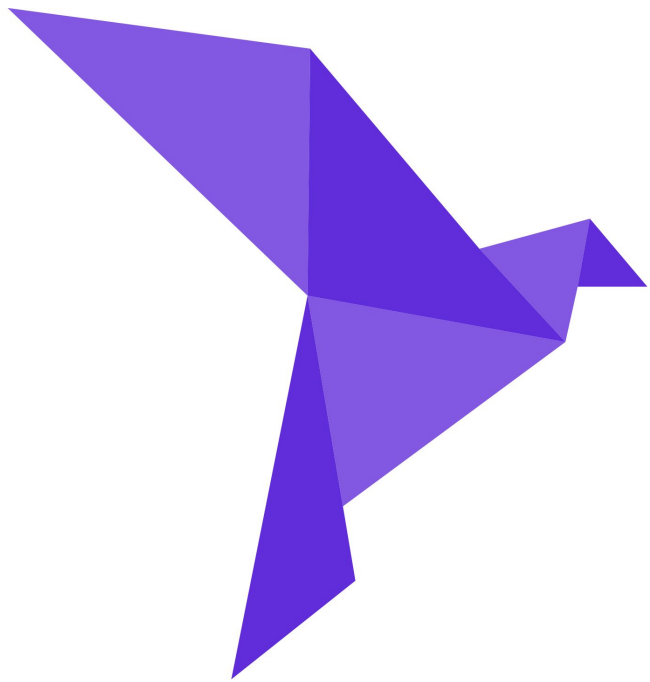
Automatic, **centralized logging** of all I/O

# 2. Tag Unions

Anonymous Sum Types

Accumulating Tags

Pattern Matching



roc-lang.org

**work in progress!**

purely functional language  
compiles to **machine code**  
(or to **web assembly**)

type system includes  
**Tag Unions**

# Tags

color = Green

color = Red

color = Gold

# Tags

```
color : [Red, Green, Gold]  
color = Green
```

```
color : [Red, Green, Gold]  
color = Red
```

```
color : [Red, Green, Gold]  
color = Gold
```

# Tags

```
color : [Red, Green, Gold]  
color = Green
```

```
color : [Red, Green, Gold]  
color = Red
```

```
color : [Red, Green, Gold]  
color = Gold
```

```
color : [Red, Green, Gold]  
color = Blue
```

# Tag Unions

```
color : [Green, Gold]
```

```
color =
```

```
    if x > 0 then
```

```
        Green
```

```
    else
```

```
        Gold
```

# Tag Unions

```
toStr : [Red, Green, Gold] -> Str
```

```
toStr = \color ->  
  when color is  
    Red -> "red"  
    Green -> "green"  
    Gold -> "gold"
```



# Tag Unions

```
toStr : [Red, Green, Gold] -> Str
```

```
toStr = \color ->  
    when color is  
        Red -> "red"  
        Green -> "green"
```

# Tag Unions

— UNSAFE PATTERN —

tags.roc —

This `when` does not cover all the possibilities:

```
11 |>      when color is
12 |>          Red  -> "red"
13 |>          Green -> "green"
```

Other possibilities include:

Gold

I would have to crash if I saw one of those! Add branches for them!

# Tag Unions

```
toStr : [Red, Green, Other Str] -> Str
```

```
toStr = \color ->
```

```
    when color is
```

```
        Red -> "red"
```

```
        Green -> "green"
```

```
        Other str -> "Other: \ (str)"
```

```
toStr (Other "purple")
```

# Tag Unions, Summarized

Anonymous **sum types**

Tags can have **payloads**

Exhaustive **pattern matching**

Tags **accumulate** across conditional branches

# 3. The System

I/O Example

Error Handling

Internal Representation

```
Http.getBytes : Url -> Task Bytes HttpErr
```

```
File.exists : Path -> Task Bool MetadataErr
```

```
File.writeBytes : Path, Bytes -> Task {} WriteErr
```

```
download = \filename, url ->
```

```
  exists <- File.exists filename |> Task.await
```

short-circuits on error,

```
  if exists then
```

like Rust's ? operator

```
    Task.succeed {}
```

```
else
```

```
  tarball <- Http.getBytes url |> Task.await
```

```
  File.writeBytes filename tarball
```

```
result <- download filename url |> Task.attempt
```

```
when result is
```

```
  HttpErr url problem -> ...
```

```
  FileWriteErr path problem -> ...
```

```
  FileMetadataErr path problem -> ...
```

# exhaustiveness checking



```
tarball <- Http.getBytes url |> Task.await
```

---

when result is

```
HttpErr url problem -> ...
```

```
FileWriteErr path problem -> ...
```

```
FileMetadataErr path problem -> ...
```

```
tarball <-  
  Http.getBytes url  
  |> Task.await
```

---

when result is

```
HttpErr url problem -> ...
```

```
FileWriteErr path problem -> ...
```

```
FileMetadataErr path problem -> ...
```

```
tarball <-  
  Http.getBytes url  
  |> Task.mapErr DownloadTarball  
  |> Task.await
```

when result is

io::Error

```
DownloadTarball (HttpErr url problem) -> ...  
FileWriteErr path problem -> ...  
FileMetadataErr path problem -> ...
```

# Quick Shout-Out!

William Brandon

[twitter.com/exists\\_forall](https://twitter.com/exists_forall)

```
Http.getBytes : Url -> Task Bytes HttpErr
```

```
File.exists : Path -> Task Bool MetadataErr
```

```
File.writeBytes : Path, Bytes -> Task {} WriteErr
```

Operation : [

]

```
Operation : [  
    # Http.getBytes : Url -> Task Bytes HttpErr  
    HttpGetBytes Url  
        ([Ok Bytes, Err Http.Err] -> Operation),  
  
    # File.exists : Path -> Task Bool MetadataErr  
    FileExists Path  
        ([Ok Bool, Err File.MetaErr] -> Operation),  
    ...  
]
```

```
Operation : [  
    # Http.getBytes : Url -> Task Bytes HttpErr  
    HttpGetBytes Url  
        ([Ok Bytes, Err Http.Err] -> Operation),  
  
    # File.exists : Path -> Task Bool MetadataErr  
    FileExists Path  
        ([Ok Bool, Err File.MetaErr] -> Operation),  
    ...  
]
```



when operation is

HttpGetBytes url getNextOperation ->

FileExists path getNextOperation ->

FileWriteBytes path bytes getNextOperation ->

Simulatable!

Loggable!

```
Task ok err : ([Ok ok, Err err] -> Op) -> Op
```

```
succeed : ok -> Task ok *
```

```
succeed = \ok -> \continue -> continue (Ok ok)
```

```
await : Task a err, (a -> Task b err) -> Task b err
```

# Still Simulatable/Loggable!

```
Http.getBytes : [  
    Task Bytes [HttpErr Http.Err]
```

```
File.exists : Path ->  
    Task Bool [MetaErr File.MetaErr]
```

```
File.writeBytes : Path, Bytes ->  
    Task {} [WriteErr File.WriteErr]
```

```
Http.getBytes : [  
    Task Bytes [HttpErr Http.Err] [Network]
```

```
File.exists : Path ->  
    Task Bool [MetaErr File.MetaErr] [FileRead]
```

```
File.writeBytes : Path, Bytes ->  
    Task {} [WriteErr File.WriteErr] [FileWrite]
```

# Runtime Representation

## Tag Unions & functions

```
Operation : [  
    HttpGetBytes Url (... -> Operation),  
    FileExists Path (... -> Operation),  
    FileWriteBytes Path Bytes (... -> Operation),  
]
```

```
Task ok err : (... -> Operation) -> Operation
```

# Runtime Representation

## Tag Unions & functions

Roc tag unions are C “tagged unions”

No heap allocations by default

Roc closures are implemented as tag unions

Operation is like Rust’s async state machine

# 4. Comparisons

Capabilities

Ergonomics

Performance

There are a **lot** of effect systems out there!

**Stdlib** systems

**Third-party** systems

**Algebraic Effects**





# Capabilities

- ✓ Simulation Testing
- ✓ Errors accumulate automatically
- ✓ Can't forget to handle errors
- ✓ Can track which effects a Task may perform
- ✓ Can use `mapErr` to tag custom error types

# Non-Capabilities

- ✗ Composing Task with non-Task effects
- ✗ Calling effectful functions with same syntax
- ✗ “Colorless” effectful functions (no type change to do effects)

# Ergonomics

Very simple, gentle learning curve

Similar verbosity to `async/await`

Error accumulation Just Works

# Performance: Tag Unions

Same as any other sum types (enums/ADTs/etc.)

In Roc's case, same performance as Rust enums

(Could be done with union types too, e.g. in TS)

# Performance: State Machine

Depends on how the language represents closures

Roc's are not heap-allocated (very unusual!)

Task wrapper performance depends on inlining

# Performance: Effects

Effects in Roc can be written in systems languages

Languages with C FFI could do something similar

Wrappers around stdlib I/O also a fine option



# SUMMARY



# Motivation

Testing

Handling Errors

Logging



# Tag Unions

Anonymous **sum types**

Tags can have **payloads**

Exhaustive **pattern matching**

Tags **accumulate** across conditional branches

```
download = \filename, url ->
  exists <- File.exists filename |> Task.await

  if exists then
    Task.succeed {}
  else
    tarball <- Http.getBytes url |> Task.await
    File.writeBytes filename tarball
```

# Tag Unions

— UNSAFE PATTERN —

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This `when` does not cover all the possibilities:

```
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Other possibilities include:

Gold

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when operation is

HttpGetBytes url getNextOperation ->

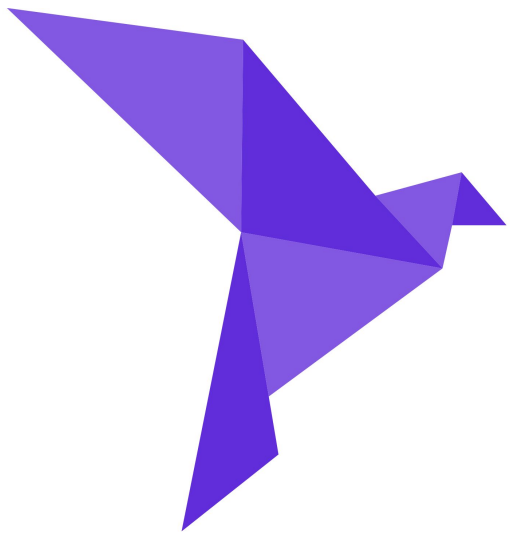
FileExists path getNextOperation ->

FileWriteBytes path bytes getNextOperation ->

Simulatable!  Loggable!



# Simple Functional Effects with Tag Unions



**roc-lang.org**

I host a podcast!



**software-unscripted.com**