Lecture 19 – Typed Languages

COSE212: Programming Languages

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PLRG

2023 Fall

Recall

- Safe Language Systems
  - Dynamic vs Static Analysis for Detecting Run-Time Errors
  - Soundness vs Completeness of Analysis

- Type Systems
  - Types
  - Type Errors
  - Type Checking
  - Type Soundness

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- Type Systems
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  - Type Checking
  - Type Soundness
- In this lecture, we will define our first **typed language**.
- **TFAE** – FAE with **type system**.
  - **Type Checker** and **Typing Rules**
  - Interpreter and Natural Semantics

Contents

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TFAE – FAE with Type System

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/* FAE */ x => x + 1
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It produces a function value, but can we say more about its type?

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How about this? There is no information on the parameter x.

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```
/* FAE */ x => x
```

How about this? There is no information on the parameter x.

One simple solution is to explicitly add **type annotations**!

TFAE – FAE with Type System

Let's extend FAE into TFAE with **type annotations** to specify the types of function parameters:

```
/* TFAE */
(x: Number) => x                 // x is `Number` type
(f: Number => Number) => f       // f is `Number => Number` type
```

TFAE – FAE with Type System

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Let's extend FAE into TFAE with **type annotations** to specify the types of function parameters:

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/* TFAE */
(x: Number) => x              // x is `Number` type
(f: Number => Number) => f    // f is `Number => Number` type
```

If we define immutable variable definitions as **syntactic sugar**, it requires the type annotations: $\mathcal{D}[\![\texttt{val}\ x\texttt{:}\tau\texttt{=}e\texttt{;}\ e']\!] = (\lambda x\texttt{:}\tau.\mathcal{D}[\![e']\!])(\mathcal{D}[\![e]\!])$

```
/* TFAE */
val x: Number = 42; x + 1     // == `((x: Number) => x + 1)(42)`
```

TFAE – FAE with Type System

Let's extend FAE into TFAE with **type annotations** to specify the types of function parameters:

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/* TFAE */
(x: Number) => x              // x is `Number` type
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If we define immutable variable definitions as **syntactic sugar**, it requires the type annotations: $\mathcal{D}[\![\texttt{val}\ x\texttt{:}\tau\texttt{=}e\texttt{;}\ \ e']\!] = (\lambda x\texttt{:}\tau.\mathcal{D}[\![e']\!])(\mathcal{D}[\![e]\!])$

```
/* TFAE */
val x: Number = 42; x + 1     // == `((x: Number) => x + 1)(42)`
```

However, if we **explicitly define** them rather than syntactic sugar, we can guess variable types from their initial values:

```
/* TFAE */
val x = 42; x + 1             // x is `Number` type because of `42`
```

Concrete Syntax

For TFAE, we need to extend **expressions** of FAE with

1. **function definitions** with **type annotations**
2. **immutable variable definitions** without **type annotations**
3. **types**

Concrete Syntax

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1. **function definitions** with **type annotations**
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3. **types**

We can extend the **concrete syntax** of FAE as follows:

```
// expressions
<expr> ::= ...
         | "(" <id> ":" <type> ")" "=>" <expr>
         | "val" <id> "=" <expr> ";" <expr>

// types
<type> ::= "(" <type> ")"          // only for precedence
         | "Number"                // number type
         | <type> "=>" <type>      // arrow type
```

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For TFAE, we need to extend **expressions** of FAE with

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// types
<type> ::= "(" <type> ")"          // only for precedence
         | "Number"                // number type
         | <type> "=>" <type>      // arrow type
```

Since functions are first-class values, the parameter and return types could be recursively arrow types. And, `=>` is **right-associative**.

Abstract Syntax

We can extend the **abstract syntax** of FAE for TFAE as follows:

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{Expressions} & \mathbb{E} \ni e ::= & \ldots & \\
& & \mid \lambda x{:}\tau.e & (\texttt{Fun}) \\
& & \mid \texttt{val}\ x\texttt{=}e;\ e & (\texttt{Val}) \\
\\
\text{Types} & \mathbb{T} \ni \tau ::= & \texttt{num} & (\texttt{NumT}) \\
& & \mid \tau \to \tau & (\texttt{ArrowT})
\end{array}
$$

We can define the abstract syntax of TFAE in Scala as follows:

```scala
enum Expr:
  ...
  case Fun(param: String, ty: Type, body: Expr)
  case Val(name: String, init: Expr, body: Expr)

enum Type:
  case NumT
  case ArrowT(paramTy: Type, retTy: Type)
```

Contents

Recall: Type Checking

If the following conditions hold, we say **"the expression e has type τ"**:

- e does not cause any type error, and
- e evaluates to a value of type τ or does not terminate.

If so, we use the following notation and say that e is **well-typed**:

$$\boxed{\vdash e : \tau}$$

Definition (Type Checking)

Type checking is a kind of static analysis checking whether a given expression e is **well-typed**. A **type checker** returns the **type** of e if it is well-typed, or rejects it and reports the detected **type error** otherwise.

Recall: Type Checking

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Definition (Type Checking)

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We need to

1. design **typing rules** to define when an expression is well-typed
2. implement a **type checker** in Scala according to typing rules

Type Environment

Let's ❶ design **typing rules** of TFAE to define when an expression is well-typed in the form of:

$$\boxed{\vdash e : \tau}$$

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and ❷ implement a **type checker** in Scala according to typing rules:

```scala
def typeCheck(expr: Expr): Type = ???
```

The type checker returns the **type** of e if it is well-typed, or rejects it and throws a **type error** otherwise.

Type Environment

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In addition, we need to keep track of the **variable types**.

Type Environment

Let's ❶ design **typing rules** of TFAE to define when an expression is well-typed in the form of:

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau}$$

and ❷ implement a **type checker** in Scala according to typing rules:

```scala
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = ???
```

The type checker returns the **type** of e if it is well-typed, or rejects it and throws a **type error** otherwise.

In addition, we need to keep track of the **variable types**.

Let's define a **type environment** Γ as a mapping from variable names to their types and pass it to the type checker.

$$\text{Type Environments} \qquad \Gamma \;\in\; \mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\text{fin}} \mathbb{T} \quad (\texttt{TypeEnv})$$

```scala
type TypeEnv = Map[String, Type]
```

Numbers

```
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  case Num(_) => ???
  ...
```

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau}$$

$$\tau\text{—Num}\ \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash n : ???}$$

Numbers

```scala
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  case Num(_) => NumT
  ...
```

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau}$$

$$\tau\text{—}\mathtt{Num}\ \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash n : \mathtt{num}}$$

The number literal n has $\mathtt{num}$ type in any type environment Γ.

Addition

```
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case Add(left, right) =>
    ???
```

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau}$$

$$\tau\text{-}\mathtt{Add}\ \frac{???}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 + e_2 : ???}$$

Addition

```
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case Add(left, right) =>
    typeCheck(left, tenv)
    ???
```

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau}$$

$$\tau\texttt{-Add}\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau \qquad ???}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 + e_2 : ???}$$

Type checker should do

1. get the type of e_1 in Γ

Addition

```scala
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case Add(left, right) =>
    mustSame(typeCheck(left, tenv), NumT)
    ???


def mustSame(lty: Type, rty: Type): Unit =
  if (lty != rty) error(s"type mismatch: ${lty.str} != ${rty.str}")
```

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau}$$

$$\tau\text{--}\mathtt{Add}\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \mathtt{num} \qquad ???}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 + e_2 : ???}$$

Type checker should do

1. check the type of e_1 is $\mathtt{num}$ in Γ

Addition

```scala
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case Add(left, right) =>
    mustSame(typeCheck(left, tenv), NumT)
    mustSame(typeCheck(right, tenv), NumT)
    ???

def mustSame(lty: Type, rty: Type): Unit =
  if (lty != rty) error(s"type mismatch: ${lty.str} != ${rty.str}")
```

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau}$$

$$\tau\text{--Add}\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \texttt{num} \qquad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \texttt{num}}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 + e_2 : ???}$$

Type checker should do

1. check the types of e_1 and e_2 are $\texttt{num}$ in Γ

Addition

```
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case Add(left, right) =>
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    NumT

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$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau}$$

$$\tau\text{--Add}\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \texttt{num} \qquad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \texttt{num}}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 + e_2 : \texttt{num}}$$

Type checker should do

1. check the types of e_1 and e_2 are `num` in Γ
2. return `num` as the type of $e_1 + e_2$

Multiplication

```
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case Mul(left, right) =>
    mustSame(typeCheck(left, tenv), NumT)
    mustSame(typeCheck(right, tenv), NumT)
    NumT

def mustSame(lty: Type, rty: Type): Unit =
  if (lty != rty) error(s"type mismatch: ${lty.str} != ${rty.str}")
```

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau}$$

$$\tau\text{−}\mathtt{Mul}\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \mathtt{num} \qquad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \mathtt{num}}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \times e_2 : \mathtt{num}}$$

Type checker should do

1. check the types of e_1 and e_2 are $\mathtt{num}$ in Γ
2. return $\mathtt{num}$ as the type of $e_1 \times e_2$

Immutable Variable Definition

```
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case Val(x, init, body) =>
    val initTy = typeCheck(init, tenv)
    typeCheck(body, tenv + (x -> initTy))
```

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau}$$

$$\tau\text{–}\texttt{Val}\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \qquad \Gamma[x : \tau_1] \vdash e_2 : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \texttt{val}\ x\texttt{=}e_1\texttt{;}\ e_2 : \tau_2}$$

This rule stores the type of x in Γ inferred from the initial value.

```
/* TFAE */ val x = 1; x + 2       // `x: Number` in `tenv` <- `1: Number`
```

Identifier Lookup

```scala
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case Id(x) =>
    tenv.getOrElse(x, error(s"free identifier: $x"))
```

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau}$$

$$\tau\text{–Id}\ \frac{x \in \mathsf{Domain}(\Gamma)}{\Gamma \vdash x : \Gamma(x)}$$

This rule looks up the type of x in Γ.

```scala
/* TFAE */ val x = 1; x + 2      // `x: Number` in `tenv` <- `1: Number`
```

Function Definition

```
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case Fun(param, paramTy, body) =>
    val retTy = typeCheck(body, tenv + (param -> paramTy))
    ArrowT(paramTy, retTy)
```

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau}$$

$$\tau\text{−}\texttt{Fun}\ \frac{\Gamma[x : \tau] \vdash e : \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x{:}\tau.e : \tau \to \tau'}$$

We can check the body of a function with the its parameter type.

```
/* TFAE */ (x: Number) => x     // Number => Number
```

Function Application

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```scala
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case App(fun, arg) => typeCheck(fun, tenv) match
    case ArrowT(paramTy, retTy) =>
      mustSame(typeCheck(arg, tenv), paramTy)
      retTy
    case ty => error(s"not a function type: ${ty.str}")
```

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau}$$

$$\tau\text{−App}\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_0 : \tau_1 \to \tau_2 \qquad \Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1}{\Gamma \vdash e_0(e_1) : \tau_2}$$

We don't have to check the type of the function body because it is already checked when the function is defined.

```
/* TFAE */ ((x: Number) => x)(1) // Number
```

Examples

```
/* TFAE */ val x = 1; x + 2                    // 3: Number
```

Examples

```
/* TFAE */ val x = 1; x + 2                    // 3: Number
```

$$
\dfrac{\dfrac{}{\varnothing \vdash 1 : \texttt{num}} \quad \dfrac{\dfrac{x \in \mathsf{Domain}([x : \texttt{num}])}{[x : \texttt{num}] \vdash x : \texttt{num}} \quad \dfrac{}{[x : \texttt{num}] \vdash 2 : \texttt{num}}}{[x : \texttt{num}] \vdash x + 2 : \texttt{num}}}{\varnothing \vdash \texttt{val}\ x\texttt{=}1;\ x + 2 : \texttt{num}}
$$

Examples

```
/* TFAE */ val x = 1; x + 2                    // 3: Number
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$$
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$$

```
/* TFAE */ ((x: Number) => x)(2) * 3          // 3: Number
```

Examples

```
/* TFAE */ val x = 1; x + 2                // 3: Number
```

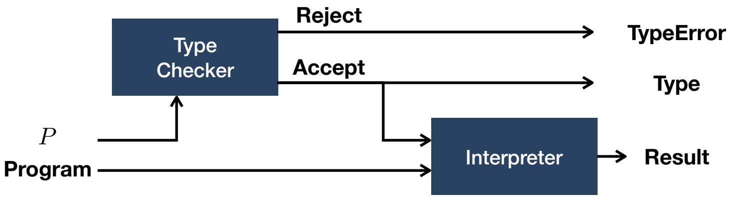
$$\dfrac{\dfrac{}{\varnothing \vdash 1 : \texttt{num}} \quad \dfrac{\dfrac{x \in \mathsf{Domain}([x : \texttt{num}])}{[x : \texttt{num}] \vdash x : \texttt{num}} \quad \dfrac{}{[x : \texttt{num}] \vdash 2 : \texttt{num}}}{[x : \texttt{num}] \vdash x + 2 : \texttt{num}}}{\varnothing \vdash \texttt{val}\ x\texttt{=}1;\ x + 2 : \texttt{num}}$$

```
/* TFAE */ ((x: Number) => x)(2) * 3      // 3: Number
```

$$\dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{x \in \mathsf{Domain}([x : \texttt{num}])}{[x : \texttt{num}] \vdash x : \texttt{num}}}{\varnothing \vdash \lambda x{:}\texttt{num}.x : \texttt{num} \to \texttt{num}} \quad \dfrac{}{\varnothing \vdash 2 : \texttt{num}}}{\varnothing \vdash (\lambda x{:}\texttt{num}.x)(2) : \texttt{num}} \quad \dfrac{}{\varnothing \vdash 3 : \texttt{num}}}{\varnothing \vdash (\lambda x{:}\texttt{num}.x)(2) \times 3 : \texttt{num}}$$

Contents

Interpreter with Type Checker



Interpreter with Type Checker

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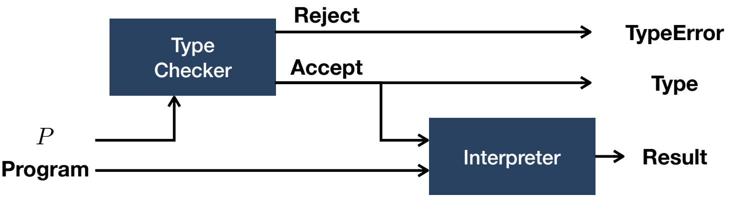
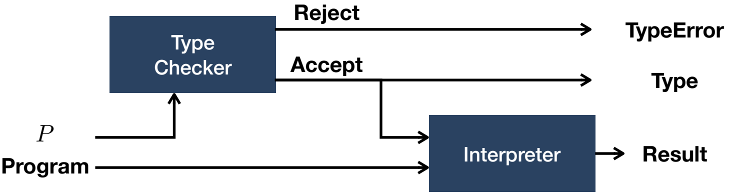



```scala
def eval(str: String): String =
  val expr = Expr(str)
  val ty = typeCheck(expr, Map.empty)
  val v = interp(expr, Map.empty)
  s"${v.str}: ${ty.str}"
```

Interpreter with Type Checker

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  val expr = Expr(str)
  val ty = typeCheck(expr, Map.empty)
  val v = interp(expr, Map.empty)
  s"${v.str}: ${ty.str}"
```

```scala
eval("val x = 1; x + 2")            // 3: Number
eval("((x: Number) => x)(2) * 3") // 6: Number
eval("1 + (x: Number) => x")        // a type error thrown by `typeCheck`
```

Interpreter and Natural Semantics

For interpreter and natural semantics for TFAE, it is just enough to extend the those for function definitions in FAE.

```
def interp(expr: Expr, env: Env): Value = expr match
  ...
  case Fun(p, t, b) => CloV(p, b, env)
```

$$\boxed{\sigma \vdash e \Rightarrow v}$$

$$\texttt{Fun}\ \frac{}{\sigma \vdash \lambda x{:}\tau.e \Rightarrow \langle \lambda x.e, \sigma \rangle}$$

The type annotation is ignored in the interpreter and natural semantics.

Dynamic vs Static and Concrete vs Abstracts

What is the difference between **operational semantics** and **typing rules**?

$$\boxed{\sigma \vdash e \Rightarrow v} \qquad \text{vs} \qquad \boxed{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau}$$

Dynamic vs Static and Concrete vs Abstracts

What is the difference between **operational semantics** and **typing rules**?

$$\boxed{\sigma \vdash e \Rightarrow v} \quad \text{vs} \quad \boxed{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau}$$

See the table below for the comparison.

	Operational Semantics	**Typing Rules**
Mathematical Notation	$\sigma \vdash e \Rightarrow v$	$\Gamma \vdash e : \tau$
Dynamic/Static	Dynamic	Static
Concrete/Abstract	Concrete	Abstract
Purpose	Evaluation	Type Checking
Implementation	Interpreter	Type Checker
Result	Value	Type

Summary

1. TFAE – FAE with Type System
    - Concrete Syntax
    - Abstract Syntax
2. Type Checker and Typing Rules
    - Recall: Type Checking
    - Type Environment
    - Numbers
    - Addition and Multiplication
    - Immutable Variable Definition and Identifier Lookup
    - Function Definition and Application
    - Examples
3. Interpreter with Type Checker
    - Interpreter and Natural Semantics
    - Operational Semantics vs Typing Rules

Exercise #10

- Please see this document[1] on GitHub.
  - Implement `typeCheck` function.
  - Implement `interp` function.
- It is just an exercise, and you **don't need to submit** anything.
- However, some exam questions might be related to this exercise.

[1] https://github.com/ku-plrg-classroom/docs/tree/main/cose212/tfae.

Next Lecture

- Typing Recursive Functions

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