Lecture 22 – Algebraic Data Types (2)

COSE212: Programming Languages

Jihyeok Park

PLRG

2024 Fall

Recall

- A way to define new types by combining existing types:
  - product type
  - union type
  - sum type (tagged union type)
  - **algebraic data type** (recursive sum type of product types)

- **ATFAE** – TRFAE with **ADTs** and **pattern matching**.
  - **Interpreter** and **Natural Semantics**
  - **Type Checker** and **Typing Rules**

Recall

- A way to define new types by combining existing types:
  - product type
  - union type
  - sum type (tagged union type)
  - **algebraic data type** (recursive sum type of product types)
- **ATFAE** – TRFAE with **ADTs** and **pattern matching**.
  - **Interpreter** and **Natural Semantics**
  - **Type Checker** and **Typing Rules**
- In this lecture, we will discuss on **Type Checker** and **Typing Rules**.

Recall: Natural Semantics of ATFAE

```
/* ATFAE */
enum Tree {
  case Leaf(Number)
  case Node(Tree, Number, Tree)
}
Leaf(42) match {
  case Leaf(v)       => v
  case Node(l, v, r) => v
}
```

The natural semantics of ATFAE ignores all the types.

Recall: Natural Semantics of ATFAE

```
/* ATFAE */
enum Tree {
  case Leaf(Number)
  case Node(Tree, Number, Tree)
}
Leaf(42) match {
  case Leaf(v)       => v
  case Node(l, v, r) => v
}
```

The natural semantics of ATFAE ignores all the types.

`Leaf` and `Node` are not types but **variant names**.

Recall: Natural Semantics of ATFAE

```
/* ATFAE */
enum Tree {
  case Leaf(Number)
  case Node(Tree, Number, Tree)
}
Leaf(42) match {
  case Leaf(v)       => v
  case Node(l, v, r) => v
}
```

The natural semantics of ATFAE ignores all the types.

`Leaf` and `Node` are not types but **variant names**.

`Leaf` and `Node` are **constructors** that take lists of values and produce **variant values** by adding their variant names as tags.

Recall: Natural Semantics of ATFAE

```
/* ATFAE */
enum Tree {
  case Leaf(Number)
  case Node(Tree, Number, Tree)
}
Leaf(42) match {
  case Leaf(v)       => v
  case Node(l, v, r) => v
}
```

The natural semantics of ATFAE ignores all the types.

`Leaf` and `Node` are not types but **variant names**.

`Leaf` and `Node` are **constructors** that take lists of values and produce **variant values** by adding their variant names as tags.

A **pattern matching** expression takes a **variant value** and finds the first match case whose name is equal to the variant name of the value.

Contents

Contents

Type Checker and Typing Rules

Let's ❶ design **typing rules** of ATFAE 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:

```
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.

Type Checker and Typing Rules

Let's ❶ design **typing rules** of ATFAE 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:

```
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.

Similar to TRFAE, we will keep track of the **variable types** using a **type environment** Γ as a mapping from variable names to their types.

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

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

Type Environment for ADTs

However, we need additional information in type environments about new types defined by **algebraic data types** (ADTs).

$$\text{Type Environments} \quad \in (\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\text{fin}} \mathbb{T}) \times (\mathbb{X}_t \xrightarrow{\text{fin}} (\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\text{fin}} \mathbb{T}^*)) \; (\texttt{TypeEnv})$$

$$\Gamma(t) = x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) + \ldots + x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n})$$

Type Environment for ADTs

However, we need additional information in type environments about new types defined by **algebraic data types** (ADTs).

$$\text{Type Environments} \quad \in \ (\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\text{fin}} \mathbb{T}) \times (\mathbb{X}_t \xrightarrow{\text{fin}} (\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\text{fin}} \mathbb{T}^*)) \ (\texttt{TypeEnv})$$

$$\Gamma(t) = x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) + \ldots + x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n})$$

and sum types are **commutative**:

$$\Gamma(\texttt{A}) = \texttt{B}(\texttt{bool}) + \texttt{C}(\texttt{num}) \qquad \text{equivalent to} \qquad \Gamma(\texttt{A}) = \texttt{C}(\texttt{num}) + \texttt{B}(\texttt{bool})$$

Type Environment for ADTs

However, we need additional information in type environments about new types defined by **algebraic data types** (ADTs).

$$\text{Type Environments} \quad \in (\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\text{fin}} \mathbb{T}) \times (\mathbb{X}_t \xrightarrow{\text{fin}} (\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\text{fin}} \mathbb{T}^*)) \; (\texttt{TypeEnv})$$

$$\Gamma(t) = x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) + \ldots + x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n})$$

and sum types are **commutative**:

$$\Gamma(\texttt{A}) = \texttt{B}(\texttt{bool}) + \texttt{C}(\texttt{num}) \quad \text{equivalent to} \quad \Gamma(\texttt{A}) = \texttt{C}(\texttt{num}) + \texttt{B}(\texttt{bool})$$

```
case class TypeEnv(
  vars: Map[String, Type] = Map(),
  tys: Map[String, Map[String, List[Type]]] = Map()
) {
  def addVar(pair: (String, Type)): TypeEnv = TypeEnv(vars + pair, tys)
  def addVars(pairs: Iterable[(String, Type)]): TypeEnv =
    TypeEnv(vars ++ pairs, tys)
  def addType(tname: String, ws: Map[String, List[Type]]): TypeEnv =
    TypeEnv(vars, tys + (tname -> ws))
}
```

Type Environment for ADTs

For example, consider the following an ADT for binary trees:

```
/* ATFAE */
enum Tree {
  case Leaf(Number)
  case Node(Tree, Number, Tree)
} ...
```

Type Environment for ADTs

PLRG

For example, consider the following an ADT for binary trees:

```
/* ATFAE */
enum Tree {
  case Leaf(Number)
  case Node(Tree, Number, Tree)
} ...
```

We can add the type information of the `Tree` ADT to an existing type environment Γ (or `tenv`) as follows:

$$\Gamma[\texttt{Tree} = \texttt{Leaf}(\texttt{num}) + \texttt{Node}(\texttt{Tree}, \texttt{num}, \texttt{Tree})]$$

```
val newTEnv = tenv.addType(NameT("Tree"), Map(
  "Leaf" -> List(NumT),
  "Node" -> List(NameT("Tree"), NumT, NameT("Tree"))
))
```

Well-Formedness of Types

PLRG

```
/* ATFAE */
enum Tree {
  case Leaf(Number)
  case Node(Tree, Number, Tree)
}
def f(t: Tree): Tree = t
...
```

It is a well-typed ATFAE expression.

Well-Formedness of Types

```
/* ATFAE */
enum Tree {
  case Leaf(Number)
  case Node(Tree, Number, Tree)
}
def f(t: Tree): Tree = t
...
```

It is a well-typed ATFAE expression.

```
/* ATFAE */
def f(t: Tree): Tree = t
...
```

How about this?

Well-Formedness of Types

```
/* ATFAE */
enum Tree {
  case Leaf(Number)
  case Node(Tree, Number, Tree)
}
def f(t: Tree): Tree = t
...
```

It is a well-typed ATFAE expression.

```
/* ATFAE */
def f(t: Tree): Tree = t
...
```

How about this? **No!**

It is **syntactically correct** but the `Tree` type is **not defined**.

Well-Formedness of Types

```
/* ATFAE */
enum Tree {
  case Leaf(Number)
  case Node(Tree, Number, Tree)
}
def f(t: Tree): Tree = t
...
```

It is a well-typed ATFAE expression.

```
/* ATFAE */
def f(t: Tree): Tree = t
...
```

How about this? **No!**

It is **syntactically correct** but the `Tree` type is **not defined**.

We need to check the **well-formedness** of types with **type environment**.

Well-Formedness of Types

We need to check the **well-formedness** of types with **type environment**:

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

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \texttt{num}} \qquad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \texttt{bool}} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \tau_1 \quad \dots \quad \Gamma \vdash \tau_n \qquad \Gamma \vdash \tau}{\Gamma \vdash (\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n) \to \tau}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(t) = x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \dots, \tau_{1,m_1}) + \dots + x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \dots, \tau_{n,m_n})}{\Gamma \vdash t}$$

```scala
def mustValid(ty: Type, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = ty match
  case NumT => NumT
  case BoolT => BoolT
  case ArrowT(ptys, rty) =>
    ArrowT(ptys.map(mustValid(_, tenv)), mustValid(rty, tenv))
  case NameT(tn) =>
    if (!tenv.tys.contains(tn)) error(s"invalid type name: $tn")
    NameT(tn)
```

Function Definition

```
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case Fun(params, body) =>
    val ptys = params.map(_.ty)
    for (pty <- ptys) mustValid(pty, tenv)
    val rty = typeCheck(body, tenv.addVars(params.map(p => p.name -> p.
    ty)))
    ArrowT(ptys, rty)
```

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

$$\tau\text{–}\mathtt{Fun}\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash \tau_1 \quad \ldots \quad \Gamma \vdash \tau_n \qquad \Gamma[x_1 : \tau_1, \ldots, x_n : \tau_n] \vdash e : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda(x_1 {:} \tau_1, \ldots, x_n {:} \tau_n).e : (\tau_1, \ldots, \tau_n) \to \tau}$$

We need to check the **well-formedness** of parameter types.

Recursive Function Definition

PLRG

```
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case Rec(name, params, rty, body, scope) =>
    val ptys = params.map(_.ty)
    for (pty <- ptys) mustValid(pty, tenv)
    mustValid(rty, tenv)
    val fty = ArrowT(ptys, rty)
    val bty = typeCheck(body, tenv.addVar(name -> fty)
      .addVars(params.map(p => p.name -> p.ty)))
    mustSame(bty, rty)
    typeCheck(scope, tenv.addVar(name -> fty))
```

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

$$\tau\text{–Rec}\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash \tau_1 \quad \ldots \quad \Gamma \vdash \tau_n \qquad \Gamma \vdash \tau \qquad \Gamma[x_0 : (\tau_1, \ldots, \tau_n) \to \tau, x_1 : \tau_1, \ldots, x_n : \tau_n] \vdash e : \tau \qquad \Gamma[x_0 : (\tau_1, \ldots, \tau_n) \to \tau] \vdash e' : \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash \texttt{def}\ x_0(x_1{:}\tau_1, \ldots, x_n{:}\tau_n){:}\tau\ \texttt{=}\ e;\ e' : \tau'}$$

We need to check the **well-formedness** of parameter and return types.

Function Application

PLRG

```
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case App(fun, args) => typeCheck(fun, tenv) match
    case ArrowT(ptys, retTy) =>
      if (ptys.length != args.length) error("arity mismatch")
      (ptys zip args).map((p, a) => mustSame(typeCheck(a, tenv), p))
      retTy
    case ty => error(s"not a function type: ${ty.str}")
```

$$\tau\text{–App}\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_0 : (\tau_1, \ldots, \tau_n) \to \tau \qquad \Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \qquad \ldots \qquad \Gamma \vdash e_n : \tau_n}{\Gamma \vdash e_0(e_1, \ldots, e_n) : \tau}$$

No change in the type checking for **function application**.

```
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case TypeDef(tn, ws, body) =>
    ???
```

$$\tau\text{−TypeDef}\ \frac{???}{\Gamma \vdash \texttt{enum}\ t \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \texttt{case}\ x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) \\ \ldots \\ \texttt{case}\ x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n}) \end{array} \right\};\ e : ???}$$

Algebraic Data Types

```
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case TypeDef(tn, ws, body) =>
    val newTEnv = tenv.addType(tn, ws.map(w => w.name -> w.ptys).toMap)
    ???
```

$$\tau\text{−}\texttt{TypeDef}\ \frac{\Gamma' = \Gamma[t = x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) + \ldots + x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n})] \qquad ???}{\Gamma \vdash \texttt{enum}\ t\ \left\{\begin{array}{l} \texttt{case}\ x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) \\ \ldots \\ \texttt{case}\ x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n}) \end{array}\right\};\ e : ???}$$

First, we need to add the **type information** of the new ADT whose type name is t and its variants to the type environment.

Algebraic Data Types

```
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case TypeDef(tn, ws, body) =>
    val newTEnv = tenv.addType(tn, ws.map(w => w.name -> w.ptys).toMap)
    for (w <- ws; pty <- w.ptys) mustValid(pty, newTEnv)
    ???
```

$$\tau\text{–TypeDef}\ \frac{\begin{array}{c}\Gamma' = \Gamma[t = x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) + \ldots + x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n})] \\ \Gamma' \vdash \tau_{1,1} \quad \ldots \quad \Gamma' \vdash \tau_{n,m_n} \qquad ???\end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash \texttt{enum}\ t \left\{\begin{array}{l}\texttt{case}\ x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) \\ \ldots \\ \texttt{case}\ x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n})\end{array}\right\};\ e : ???}$$

Then, we need to check the **well-formedness** of the parameter types of variants of the new ADT.

Algebraic Data Types

```
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case TypeDef(tn, ws, body) =>
    val newTEnv = tenv.addType(tn, ws.map(w => w.name -> w.ptys).toMap)
    for (w <- ws; pty <- w.ptys) mustValid(pty, newTEnv)
    ???
```

$$\tau\text{-}\texttt{TypeDef}\ \frac{\begin{array}{c}\Gamma' = \Gamma[t = x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) + \ldots + x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n})] \\ \Gamma' \vdash \tau_{1,1} \quad \ldots \quad \Gamma' \vdash \tau_{n,m_n} \qquad \textcolor{red}{???}\end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash \texttt{enum}\ t \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \texttt{case}\ x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) \\ \ldots \\ \texttt{case}\ x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n}) \end{array} \right\};\ e : \textcolor{red}{???}}$$

Then, we need to check the **well-formedness** of the parameter types of variants of the new ADT.

Note that we use Γ' instead of Γ in the well-formedness check to support the **recursive** use of the type name t in the parameter types.

Algebraic Data Types

PLRG

```scala
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case TypeDef(tn, ws, body) =>
    val newTEnv = tenv.addType(tn, ws.map(w => w.name -> w.ptys).toMap)
    for (w <- ws; pty <- w.ptys) mustValid(pty, newTEnv)
    typeCheck(
      body,
      newTEnv.addVars(ws.map(w => w.name -> ArrowT(w.ptys, NameT(tn))))
    )
```

$$
\tau\text{–TypeDef}\;
\frac{
\begin{array}{c}
\Gamma' = \Gamma[t = x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) + \ldots + x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n})] \\
\Gamma' \vdash \tau_{1,1} \quad \ldots \quad \Gamma' \vdash \tau_{n,m_n} \qquad \Gamma' \left[\begin{array}{l} x_1 : (\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) \to t, \\ \ldots, \\ x_n : (\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n}) \to t \end{array} \right] \vdash e : \tau
\end{array}
}{
\Gamma \vdash \texttt{enum}\ t \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \texttt{case}\ x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) \\ \ldots \\ \texttt{case}\ x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n}) \end{array} \right\} ;\ e : ???
}
$$

Finally, we need to check the type of the **body** expression with the extended type environment with the types of **constructors** $x_1, \ldots, x_n$.

Algebraic Data Types

PLRG

```
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case TypeDef(tn, ws, body) =>
    val newTEnv = tenv.addType(tn, ws.map(w => w.name -> w.ptys).toMap)
    for (w <- ws; pty <- w.ptys) mustValid(pty, newTEnv)
    typeCheck(
      body,
      newTEnv.addVars(ws.map(w => w.name -> ArrowT(w.ptys, NameT(tn))))
    )
```

$$
\tau\text{–TypeDef}\ \frac{\begin{array}{c}\Gamma' = \Gamma[t = x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) + \ldots + x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n})] \\ \Gamma' \vdash \tau_{1,1} \quad \ldots \quad \Gamma' \vdash \tau_{n,m_n} \qquad \Gamma' \left[\begin{array}{l} x_1 : (\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) \to t, \\ \ldots, \\ x_n : (\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n}) \to t \end{array}\right] \vdash e : \tau\end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash \texttt{enum}\ t \left\{\begin{array}{l} \texttt{case}\ x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) \\ \ldots \\ \texttt{case}\ x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n}) \end{array}\right\};\ e : \tau}
$$

Algebraic Data Types

PLRG

```
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case TypeDef(tn, ws, body) =>
    val newTEnv = tenv.addType(tn, ws.map(w => w.name -> w.ptys).toMap)
    for (w <- ws; pty <- w.ptys) mustValid(pty, newTEnv)
    typeCheck(
      body,
      newTEnv.addVars(ws.map(w => w.name -> ArrowT(w.ptys, NameT(tn))))
    )
```

$$\tau\text{−TypeDef}\ \frac{\begin{array}{c}\Gamma' = \Gamma[t = x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) + \ldots + x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n})] \\ \Gamma' \vdash \tau_{1,1} \quad \ldots \quad \Gamma' \vdash \tau_{n,m_n} \qquad \Gamma'\left[\begin{array}{l} x_1 : (\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) \to t, \\ \ldots, \\ x_n : (\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n}) \to t \end{array}\right] \vdash e : \tau\end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash \texttt{enum}\ t \left\{\begin{array}{l} \texttt{case}\ x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) \\ \ldots \\ \texttt{case}\ x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n}) \end{array}\right\};\ e : \tau}$$

It is indeed **type unsound**, and we will fix it later in this lecture.

Pattern Matching

PLRG

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

$$\tau\text{–Match}\ \frac{\texttt{???}}{\Gamma \vdash e\ \texttt{match}\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\texttt{case}\ x_1(x_{1,1}, \ldots, x_{1,m_1})\ \texttt{=>}\ e_1 \\ \ldots \\ \texttt{case}\ x_n(x_{n,1}, \ldots, x_{n,m_n})\ \texttt{=>}\ e_n\end{array}\right\} : \texttt{???}}$$

Pattern Matching

```
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case Match(expr, cs) => typeCheck(expr, tenv) match
    case NameT(t) =>
      ???
    case _ => error("not a variant")
```

$$\tau\text{–}\texttt{Match}\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : t \qquad ???}{\Gamma \vdash e\ \texttt{match} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \texttt{case}\ x_1(x_{1,1}, \ldots, x_{1,m_1})\ \texttt{=>}\ e_1 \\ \ldots \\ \texttt{case}\ x_n(x_{n,1}, \ldots, x_{n,m_n})\ \texttt{=>}\ e_n \end{array} \right\} : ???}$$

First, we need to check the type of the **matched expression** e and ensure that it is a **type name**.

Pattern Matching

PLRG

```
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case Match(expr, cs) => typeCheck(expr, tenv) match
    case NameT(t) =>
      val tmap = tenv.tys.getOrElse(t, error(s"unknown type: $t"))
      mustValidMatch(t, cs, tmap)
      ???
    case _ => error("not a variant")
```

$$\tau\text{–Match}\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : t \qquad \Gamma(t) = x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) + \ldots + x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n}) \qquad ???}{\Gamma \vdash e\ \texttt{match} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \texttt{case}\ x_1(x_{1,1}, \ldots, x_{1,m_1})\ \texttt{=>}\ e_1 \\ \ldots \\ \texttt{case}\ x_n(x_{n,1}, \ldots, x_{n,m_n})\ \texttt{=>}\ e_n \end{array} \right\} : ???}$$

Then, we need to 1) look up the **type information** of the type name t in the type environment Γ and 2) check the **validity** of the match cases.

Pattern Matching

The following Scala code is an implementation of the `mustValidMatch` function that checks the validity of the match cases:

```scala
def mustValidMatch(
  t: String,
  cs: List[MatchCase],
  tmap: Map[String, List[Type]],
): Unit =
  val xs = cs.map(_.name)
  val ys = tmap.keySet
  for (x <- xs if xs.count(_ == x)>1) error(s"duplicate case $x for $t")
  for (x <- xs if !ys.contains(x))    error(s"unknown case $x for $t")
  for (y <- ys if !xs.contains(y))    error(s"missing case $y for $t")
  for {
    MatchCase(x, ps, _) <- cs
    n = tmap(x).size
    m = ps.size
    if n != m
  } error(s"arity mismatch ($n != $m) in case $x for $t")
```

Pattern Matching

PLRG

```
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case Match(expr, cs) => typeCheck(expr, tenv) match
    case NameT(t) =>
      val tmap = tenv.tys.getOrElse(t, error(s"unknown type: $t"))
      mustValidMatch(t, cs, tmap)
      val tys = for (MatchCase(x, ps, b) <- cs)
        yield typeCheck(b, tenv.addVars((ps zip tmap(x))))
      ???
    case _ => error("not a variant")
```

$$\tau\text{−}\mathtt{Match}\ \frac{\begin{array}{c}\Gamma \vdash e : t \qquad \Gamma(t) = x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) + \ldots + x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n}) \\ \forall 1 \leq i \leq n.\ \Gamma_i = \Gamma[x_{i,1} : \tau_{i,1}, \ldots, x_{i,m_i} : \tau_{i,m_i}] \\ \Gamma_1 \vdash e_1 : ??? \quad \ldots \quad \Gamma_n \vdash e_n : ???\end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash e\ \mathtt{match}\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathtt{case}\ x_1(x_{1,1}, \ldots, x_{1,m_1})\ \mathtt{=>}\ e_1 \\ \ldots \\ \mathtt{case}\ x_n(x_{n,1}, \ldots, x_{n,m_n})\ \mathtt{=>}\ e_n\end{array}\right\} : ???}$$

Now, we need to check the type of the **body** expressions e_i with the type environment Γ_i extended with the parameter types of the match cases.

Pattern Matching

```scala
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case Match(expr, cs) => typeCheck(expr, tenv) match
    case NameT(t) =>
      val tmap = tenv.tys.getOrElse(t, error(s"unknown type: $t"))
      mustValidMatch(t, cs, tmap)
      val tys = for (MatchCase(x, ps, b) <- cs)
        yield typeCheck(b, tenv.addVars((ps zip tmap(x))))
      tys.reduce((lty, rty) => { mustSame(lty, rty); lty })
    case _ => error("not a variant")
```

$$\tau\text{−Match}\ \frac{\begin{array}{c}\Gamma \vdash e : t \qquad \Gamma(t) = x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) + \ldots + x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n}) \\ \forall 1 \leq i \leq n.\ \Gamma_i = \Gamma[x_{i,1} : \tau_{i,1}, \ldots, x_{i,m_i} : \tau_{i,m_i}] \\ \Gamma_1 \vdash e_1 : \tau \quad \ldots \quad \Gamma_n \vdash e_n : \tau\end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash e\ \texttt{match}\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\texttt{case}\ x_1(x_{1,1}, \ldots, x_{1,m_1})\ \texttt{=>}\ e_1 \\ \ldots \\ \texttt{case}\ x_n(x_{n,1}, \ldots, x_{n,m_n})\ \texttt{=>}\ e_n\end{array}\right\} : \tau}$$

Finally, all the **body** expressions e_i should have the **same type** τ, which is the type of the whole match expression.

Contents

Recall: Type Soundness

Definition (Type Soundness)

A **type system** is **sound** if it guarantees that a **well-typed** program will **never** cause a **type error** at run-time.

Recall: Type Soundness

Definition (Type Soundness)

A **type system** is **sound** if it guarantees that a **well-typed** program will **never** cause a **type error** at run-time.

Consider the following ATFAE expression:

```
/* ATFAE */
enum A { case X(Number) }                          // X: Number => A
val f = (a: A) => a match { case X(n) => n } // f: A => Number
enum A { case X(Boolean) }                         // X: Boolean => A
f(X(true)) + 1                                     // Number
```

Recall: Type Soundness

PLRG

Definition (Type Soundness)

A **type system** is **sound** if it guarantees that a **well-typed** program will **never** cause a **type error** at run-time.

Consider the following ATFAE expression:

```
/* ATFAE */
enum A { case X(Number) }                               // X: Number => A
val f = (a: A) => a match { case X(n) => n } // f: A => Number
enum A { case X(Boolean) }                              // X: Boolean => A
f(X(true)) + 1                                          // Number
```

It throws a **type error** when evaluating `true + 1` at run-time while this expression is **well-typed** (i.e., **unsound type system**).

Recall: Type Soundness

PLRG

Definition (Type Soundness)

A **type system** is **sound** if it guarantees that a **well-typed** program will **never** cause a **type error** at run-time.

Consider the following ATFAE expression:

```
/* ATFAE */
enum A { case X(Number) }                          // X: Number => A
val f = (a: A) => a match { case X(n) => n } // f: A => Number
enum A { case X(Boolean) }                         // X: Boolean => A
f(X(true)) + 1                                     // Number
```

It throws a **type error** when evaluating `true + 1` at run-time while this expression is **well-typed** (i.e., **unsound type system**).

It happens because the **same type name** `A` is defined twice and **shadows** the previous one with **different types** for its **variants**.

Recall: Type Soundness

Definition (Type Soundness)

A **type system** is **sound** if it guarantees that a **well-typed** program will **never** cause a **type error** at run-time.

Consider the following ATFAE expression:

```
/* ATFAE */
enum A { case X(Number) }                          // X: Number => A
val f = (a: A) => a match { case X(n) => n } // f: A => Number
enum A { case X(Boolean) }                         // X: Boolean => A
f(X(true)) + 1                                     // Number
```

It throws a **type error** when evaluating `true + 1` at run-time while this expression is **well-typed** (i.e., **unsound type system**).

It happens because the **same type name** `A` is defined twice and **shadows** the previous one with **different types** for its **variants**.

Let's **forbid** the redefinition of **same type name** in the scope of **ADTs**!

Algebraic Data Types - Revised (1)

PLRG

```
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case TypeDef(tn, ws, body) =>
    if (tenv.tys.contains(tn)) error(s"already defined type: $tn")
    val newTEnv = tenv.addType(tn, ws.map(w => w.name -> w.ptys).toMap)
    for (w <- ws; pty <- w.ptys) mustValid(pty, newTEnv)
    typeCheck(
      body,
      newTEnv.addVars(ws.map(w => w.name -> ArrowT(w.ptys, NameT(tn))))
    )
```

$$\tau\text{–TypeDef}\quad \frac{\begin{array}{c}\Gamma' = \Gamma[t = x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) + \ldots + x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n})] \\ t \notin \mathsf{Domain}(\Gamma) \qquad \Gamma' \vdash \tau_{1,1} \quad \ldots \quad \Gamma' \vdash \tau_{n,m_n} \\ \Gamma' \left[\begin{array}{l} x_1 : (\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) \to t, \\ \ldots, \\ x_n : (\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n}) \to t \end{array}\right] \vdash e : \tau\end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{enum}\ t \left\{\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{case}\ x_1(\tau_{1,1}, \ldots, \tau_{1,m_1}) \\ \ldots \\ \mathsf{case}\ x_n(\tau_{n,1}, \ldots, \tau_{n,m_n}) \end{array}\right\};\ e : \tau}$$

Algebraic Data Types - Revised (1)

Now, consider the following another ATFAE expression:

```
/* ATFAE */
val f = {
  enum A { case X(Number) }                           // X: Number => A
  (a: A) => a match { case X(n) => n }
}                                                     // f: A => Number
enum A { case X(Boolean) }                            // X: Boolean => A
f(X(true)) + 1                                        // Number
```

Since the second A type does not shadow the first one, the type system allows the definition of the second A type.

Algebraic Data Types - Revised (1)

Now, consider the following another ATFAE expression:

```
/* ATFAE */
val f = {
  enum A { case X(Number) }                                   // X: Number => A
  (a: A) => a match { case X(n) => n }
}                                                             // f: A => Number
enum A { case X(Boolean) }                                    // X: Boolean => A
f(X(true)) + 1                                                // Number
```

Since the second `A` type does not shadow the first one, the type system allows the definition of the second `A` type.

Unfortunately, it throws a **type error** when evaluating `true + 1` at run-time while this expression is **well-typed** (i.e., **unsound type system**).

Algebraic Data Types - Revised (1)

PLRG

Now, consider the following another ATFAE expression:

```
/* ATFAE */
val f = {
  enum A { case X(Number) }                                   // X: Number => A
  (a: A) => a match { case X(n) => n }
}                                                             // f: A => Number
enum A { case X(Boolean) }                                    // X: Boolean => A
f(X(true)) + 1                                                // Number
```

Since the second `A` type does not shadow the first one, the type system allows the definition of the second `A` type.

Unfortunately, it throws a **type error** when evaluating `true + 1` at run-time while this expression is **well-typed** (i.e., **unsound type system**).

It happens because the first `A` type **escapes its scope** and is still visible in the scope of the second `A` type.

Algebraic Data Types - Revised (1)

Now, consider the following another ATFAE expression:

```
/* ATFAE */
val f = {
  enum A { case X(Number) }                          // X: Number => A
  (a: A) => a match { case X(n) => n }
}                                                    // f: A => Number
enum A { case X(Boolean) }                           // X: Boolean => A
f(X(true)) + 1                                       // Number
```

Since the second `A` type does not shadow the first one, the type system allows the definition of the second `A` type.

Unfortunately, it throws a **type error** when evaluating `true + 1` at run-time while this expression is **well-typed** (i.e., **unsound type system**).

It happens because the first `A` type **escapes its scope** and is still visible in the scope of the second `A` type.

Let's **forbid** the escape of **ADTs** from their scope!

Algebraic Data Types - Revised (2)

PLRG

```
def typeCheck(expr: Expr, tenv: TypeEnv): Type = expr match
  ...
  case TypeDef(tn, ws, body) =>
    if (tenv.tys.contains(tn)) error(s"already defined type: $tn")
    val newTEnv = tenv.addType(tn, ws.map(w => w.name -> w.ptys).toMap)
    for (w <- ws; pty <- w.ptys) mustValid(pty, newTEnv)
    mustValid(typeCheck(
      body,
      newTEnv.addVars(ws.map(w => w.name -> ArrowT(w.ptys, NameT(tn))))
    ), tenv)
```

$$\tau\text{–TypeDef}\ \frac{\begin{array}{c}\Gamma' = \Gamma[t = x_1(\tau_{1,1},\ldots,\tau_{1,m_1}) + \ldots + x_n(\tau_{n,1},\ldots,\tau_{n,m_n})] \\ t \notin \mathsf{Domain}(\Gamma) \qquad \Gamma' \vdash \tau_{1,1} \quad \ldots \quad \Gamma' \vdash \tau_{n,m_n} \\ \Gamma'\left[\begin{array}{l} x_1 : (\tau_{1,1},\ldots,\tau_{1,m_1}) \to t, \\ \ldots, \\ x_n : (\tau_{n,1},\ldots,\tau_{n,m_n}) \to t \end{array}\right] \vdash e : \tau \qquad \Gamma \vdash \tau\end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{enum}\ t \left\{\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{case}\ x_1(\tau_{1,1},\ldots,\tau_{1,m_1}) \\ \ldots \\ \mathsf{case}\ x_n(\tau_{n,1},\ldots,\tau_{n,m_n}) \end{array}\right\};\ e : \tau}$$

Summary

1. Type Checker and Typing Rules
    - Type Environment for ADTs
    - Well-Formedness of Types
    - (Recursive) Function Definition and Application
    - Algebraic Data Types
    - Pattern Matching

2. Type Soundness of ATFAE
    - Recall: Type Soundness
    - Algebraic Data Types - Revised (1)
    - Algebraic Data Types - Revised (2)

Exercise #13

https://github.com/ku-plrg-classroom/docs/tree/main/cose212/atfae

- Please see above document 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.

Next Lecture

- Parametric Polymorphism

Jihyeok Park
jihyeok_park@korea.ac.kr
https://plrg.korea.ac.kr