

Functional Programming

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week 10

Week 10 - Types

Summary of Week 9

Combinator Parsing

Notes

- ▶ decompose linear sequence (**text**) into structure (**type**)
- ▶ type `('a,'t)Parser.t` is `'t list -> ('a * 't list)option`
- ▶ primitive parser accepts/rejects single token
- ▶ parser combinators compose parsers, e.g., $\underbrace{(>>=)}$, $\underbrace{(>>)}$, $\underbrace{(<|>)}$, `many`
bind **then** **choice**

This Week

Practice I

OCaml introduction, lists, strings, trees

Theory I

lambda-calculus, evaluation strategies, induction, reasoning about functional programs

Practice II

efficiency, tail-recursion, combinator-parsing

Theory II

type checking, type inference

Advanced Topics

lazy evaluation, infinite data structures, monads, ...

Core ML

Definition (Expressions)

$$e ::= \overbrace{x \mid e \ e \mid \lambda x. e}^{\lambda\text{-Calculus}} \mid \underbrace{c}_{\text{primitives/constants}} \mid \underbrace{\text{let } x = e \text{ in } e}_{\text{let binding}} \mid \underbrace{\text{if } e \text{ then } e \text{ else } e}_{\text{conditional}}$$

Primitives

Boolean: true, false, <, >, ...

Arithmetic: ×, +, ÷, −, 0, 1, ...

Tuples: pair, fst, snd

Lists: nil, cons, hd, tl

What is Type Checking?

Given some **environment** (assigning types to primitives) together with a core ML **expression** and a **type**, check whether the expression really has that type with respect to the environment.

Preliminaries

Definition (Types)

$$\tau ::= \underbrace{\alpha}_{\text{type variable}} \mid \overbrace{\tau \rightarrow \tau}^{\text{function type constructor}} \mid \underbrace{g(\tau, \dots, \tau)}_{\text{data type constructor}}$$

Convention

- ▶ **type variables** $\alpha, \alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \beta, \beta_0, \dots$
- ▶ **function type** constructor ' \rightarrow ' is right associative
- ▶ **base data type** constructors: `int`, `bool` (instead of `int()`, `bool()`)

Example

`int \rightarrow bool, (int \rightarrow list(int)) \rightarrow bool, list(α_0) \rightarrow int, ...`

Preliminaries (cont'd)

(Typing) environment E : maps variables and primitives to types

$$(e : \tau) \in E \quad \text{“}e \text{ is of type } \tau \text{ in } E\text{”}$$

(Typing) judgment:

$$E \vdash e : \tau \quad \text{“it can be *proved* that expression } e \text{ has type } \tau \text{ in environment } E\text{”}$$

Example

- ▶ environment $P = \{+ : \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}, \text{nil} : \text{list}(\alpha), \text{true} : \text{bool}, \dots\}$
- ▶ judgement $P \vdash \text{true} : \text{bool}$
- ▶ judgement $P \not\vdash \text{true} : \text{int}$

Convention

$E, e : \tau$ abbreviates $E \cup \{e : \tau\}$

The Type Checking System \mathcal{C}

$$\frac{}{E, e : \tau \vdash e : \tau} \text{ (ref)} \qquad \frac{E \vdash e_1 : \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_1 \quad E \vdash e_2 : \tau_2}{E \vdash e_1 e_2 : \tau_1} \text{ (app)}$$

$$\frac{E, x : \tau_1 \vdash e : \tau_2}{E \vdash \lambda x. e : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2} \text{ (abs)} \qquad \frac{E \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \quad E, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2}{E \vdash \mathbf{let} \ x = e_1 \ \mathbf{in} \ e_2 : \tau_2} \text{ (let)}$$

$$\frac{E \vdash e_1 : \text{bool} \quad E \vdash e_2 : \tau \quad E \vdash e_3 : \tau}{E \vdash \mathbf{if} \ e_1 \ \mathbf{then} \ e_2 \ \mathbf{else} \ e_3 : \tau} \text{ (ite)}$$

Example

- ▶ environment $E = \{\text{true} : \text{bool}, + : \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}\}$
- ▶ judgment $E \vdash (\lambda x.x) \text{ true} : \text{bool}$

Proof.

$$\frac{\frac{E, x : \text{bool} \vdash x : \text{bool}}{E \vdash \lambda x.x : \text{bool} \rightarrow \text{bool}} \text{ (abs)} \quad E \vdash \text{true} : \text{bool}}{E \vdash (\lambda x.x) \text{ true} : \text{bool}} \text{ (app)}$$

□

Example

- ▶ environment $E = \{\text{true} : \text{bool}, + : \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}\}$
- ▶ judgment $E \vdash \lambda x.x + x : \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}$

Proof.

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□

What is Type Inference?

Given some **environment** together with a core ML **expression** and a **type**, infer a **unifier** (type substitution)—if possible—such that the **most general type** of the expression is obtained.

Preliminaries

Type variables:

$$\mathcal{TVar}(\tau) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} \{\alpha\} & \text{if } \tau = \alpha \\ \mathcal{TVar}(\tau_1) \cup \mathcal{TVar}(\tau_2) & \text{if } \tau = \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \\ \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq n} \mathcal{TVar}(\tau_i) & \text{if } \tau = g(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n) \end{cases}$$

Type substitution: σ is mapping from type variables to types

Application:

$$\tau\sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} \sigma(\alpha) & \text{if } \tau = \alpha \\ \tau_1\sigma \rightarrow \tau_2\sigma & \text{if } \tau = \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \\ g(\tau_1\sigma, \dots, \tau_n\sigma) & \text{if } \tau = g(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n) \end{cases}$$

$$E\sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{e : \tau\sigma \mid e : \tau \in E\}$$

Composition: $\sigma_1\sigma_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sigma_2 \circ \sigma_1$, i.e., $\alpha \mapsto \sigma_2(\sigma_1(\alpha))$

Example

$$\begin{aligned}\tau &= \alpha \rightarrow (\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_3) \\ \sigma &= \{\alpha/\text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}, \alpha_1/\text{list}(\alpha_2)\} \\ \sigma_2 &= \{\alpha_3/\alpha_4, \alpha_2 \rightarrow \alpha, \alpha \rightarrow \alpha_1\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{TVar}(\tau) &= \{\alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_3\} \\ \tau\sigma &= (\text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}) \rightarrow (\text{list}(\alpha_2) \rightarrow \alpha_3) \\ \mathcal{TVar}(\tau\sigma) &= \{\alpha_2, \alpha_3\} \\ \sigma\sigma_2 &= \{\alpha/\text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}, \alpha_1 \rightarrow \text{list}(\alpha), \alpha_3/\alpha_4, \alpha_2 \rightarrow \alpha\}\end{aligned}$$

Unification Problems

Definition

- ▶ **unification problem** is (finite) sequence of equations

$$\tau_1 \approx \tau'_1; \dots; \tau_n \approx \tau'_n$$

- ▶ \square denotes **empty sequence**
- ▶ type substitution σ is **unifier** of unification problem if

$$\tau_1\sigma = \tau'_1\sigma; \dots; \tau_n\sigma = \tau'_n\sigma$$

- ▶ process of computing a unifier is called **unification**

The Unification System \mathcal{U}

$$\frac{E_1; g(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n) \approx g(\tau'_1, \dots, \tau'_n); E_2}{E_1; \tau_1 \approx \tau'_1; \dots; \tau_n \approx \tau'_n; E_2} \text{ (d}_1\text{)}$$

$$\frac{E_1; \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \approx \tau'_1 \rightarrow \tau'_2; E_2}{E_1; \tau_1 \approx \tau'_1; \tau_2 \approx \tau'_2; E_2} \text{ (d}_2\text{)}$$

$$\frac{E_1; \alpha \approx \tau; E_2 \quad \alpha \notin \mathcal{TVar}(\tau)}{(E_1; E_2)\{\alpha/\tau\}} \text{ (v}_1\text{)}$$

$$\frac{E_1; \tau \approx \alpha; E_2 \quad \alpha \notin \mathcal{TVar}(\tau)}{(E_1; E_2)\{\alpha/\tau\}} \text{ (v}_2\text{)}$$

$$\frac{E_1; \tau \approx \tau; E_2}{E_1; E_2} \text{ (t)}$$

Unification Problem (cont'd)

Notation

$E \Rightarrow_{\sigma}^{(r)} E'$ if rule r from \mathcal{U} applied to equations E yields E'

Theorem

if $E_1 \Rightarrow_{\sigma_1}^{(r_1)} E_2 \Rightarrow_{\sigma_2}^{(r_2)} \dots \Rightarrow_{\sigma_{n-1}}^{(r_{n-1})} \square$ then E_1 has unifier $\sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_{n-1}$

Example

$$\begin{aligned} \text{list}(\text{bool}) \approx \text{list}(\alpha) &\Rightarrow_{\text{t}}^{(d_1)} \text{bool} \approx \alpha \\ &\Rightarrow_{\{\alpha/\text{bool}\}}^{(v_2)} \square \end{aligned}$$

Remarks

- ▶ unification always terminates
- ▶ the order of applying inference rules has no (dramatic) effect

Type Inference Problems

- ▶ $E \triangleright e : \alpha_0$ is **type inference problem**
- ▶ σ s.t., $E\sigma \vdash e : \alpha_0\sigma$ (if exists) is **solution** (otherwise: e not typable)

The Type Inference System \mathcal{I}

$$\frac{E, e : \tau_0 \triangleright e : \tau_1}{\tau_0 \approx \tau_1} \text{ (con)} \qquad \frac{E \triangleright e_1 \ e_2 : \tau}{E \triangleright e_1 : \alpha \rightarrow \tau; E \triangleright e_2 : \alpha} \text{ (app)}$$

$$\frac{E \triangleright \lambda x. e : \tau}{E, x : \alpha_1 \triangleright e : \alpha_2; \tau \approx \alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2} \text{ (abs)} \qquad \frac{E \triangleright \mathbf{let} \ x = e_1 \ \mathbf{in} \ e_2 : \tau}{E \triangleright e_1 : \alpha; E, x : \alpha \triangleright e_2 : \tau} \text{ (let)}$$

$$\frac{E \triangleright \mathbf{if} \ e_1 \ \mathbf{then} \ e_2 \ \mathbf{else} \ e_3 : \tau}{E \triangleright e_1 : \mathbf{bool}; E \triangleright e_2 : \tau; E \triangleright e_3 : \tau} \text{ (ite)}$$

Recipe - Type Inference

Input

core ML expression e and typing environment E

Algorithm

1. start with $E \triangleright e : \alpha_0$ (**fresh** type variable α_0)
2. use \mathcal{I} to transform $E \triangleright e : \alpha_0$ into unification problem u
(if at any point no rule applicable **Not Typable**)
3. if possible solve u (obtaining **unifier** σ) otherwise **Not Typable**

Output

the **most general** type of e w.r.t. E is $\alpha_0\sigma$

Example

find most general type of **let** $id = \lambda x.x$ **in** $id\ 1$ w.r.t. P

Proof.

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