

On to real programming
languages...

The Unit type

unit is like “void”

$t ::= \dots$
 unit

terms
constant unit

$v ::= \dots$
 unit

values
constant unit

$T ::= \dots$
 Unit

types
unit type

New typing rules

$\Gamma \vdash t : T$

$\Gamma \vdash \text{unit} : \text{Unit}$

(T-UNIT)

Sequencing

$t ::= \dots$
 $t_1; t_2$

terms

Sequencing

unit is like “void”

$t ::= \dots$
 $t_1; t_2$

terms

$$\frac{t_1 \longrightarrow t'_1}{t_1; t_2 \longrightarrow t'_1; t_2} \quad (\text{E-SEQ})$$

$$\text{unit}; t_2 \longrightarrow t_2 \quad (\text{E-SEQNEXT})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \text{Unit} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T_2}{\Gamma \vdash t_1; t_2 : T_2} \quad (\text{T-SEQ})$$

Derived forms

- ▶ Syntactic sugar
- ▶ Internal language vs. external (surface) language

Sequencing as a derived form

$$t_1; t_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\lambda x:\text{Unit}. t_2) t_1$$

where $x \notin FV(t_2)$

Ascription

documentation, enforcing types

New syntactic forms

$t ::= \dots$
 $t \text{ as } T$

New evaluation rules

$v_1 \text{ as } T \longrightarrow v_1$

(E-ASCRIIBE)

$$\frac{t_1 \longrightarrow t'_1}{t_1 \text{ as } T \longrightarrow t'_1 \text{ as } T}$$

(E-ASCRIIBE1)

New typing rules

$\Gamma \vdash t : T$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T}{\Gamma \vdash t_1 \text{ as } T : T}$$

(T-ASCRIIBE)

terms

ascription

$t \longrightarrow t'$

Ascription as a derived form

$t \text{ as } T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\lambda x:T. x) t$

Let-bindings

Prelude> let y = let x=6 in x+2
Prelude> y
8

New syntactic forms

$t ::= \dots$
 $\text{let } x=t \text{ in } t$

terms

let binding

New evaluation rules

$t \longrightarrow t'$

$\text{let } x=v_1 \text{ in } t_2 \longrightarrow [x \mapsto v_1]t_2$ (E-LETV)

$$\frac{t_1 \longrightarrow t'_1}{\text{let } x=t_1 \text{ in } t_2 \longrightarrow \text{let } x=t'_1 \text{ in } t_2}$$
 (E-LET)

New typing rules

$\Gamma \vdash t : T$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \quad \Gamma, x:T_1 \vdash t_2 : T_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x=t_1 \text{ in } t_2 : T_2}$$
 (T-LET)

Derived Form for let binding?

$$\text{let } x=t_1 \text{ in } t_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\lambda x:T_1. t_2) t_1$$

New typing rules

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash t : T}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \quad \Gamma, x:T_1 \vdash t_2 : T_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x=t_1 \text{ in } t_2 : T_2}$$

(T-LET)

Pairs, tuples, and records

Pairs

$t ::= \dots$
 $\{t, t\}$
 $t.1$
 $t.2$

terms

pair

first projection

second projection

$v ::= \dots$
 $\{v, v\}$

values

pair value

$T ::= \dots$
 $T_1 \times T_2$

types

product type

Evaluation rules for pairs

$$\{v_1, v_2\}.1 \longrightarrow v_1 \quad (\text{E-PAIRBETA1})$$

$$\{v_1, v_2\}.2 \longrightarrow v_2 \quad (\text{E-PAIRBETA2})$$

$$\frac{t_1 \longrightarrow t'_1}{t_1.1 \longrightarrow t'_1.1} \quad (\text{E-PROJ1})$$

$$\frac{t_1 \longrightarrow t'_1}{t_1.2 \longrightarrow t'_1.2} \quad (\text{E-PROJ2})$$

$$\frac{t_1 \longrightarrow t'_1}{\{t_1, t_2\} \longrightarrow \{t'_1, t_2\}} \quad (\text{E-PAIR1})$$

$$\frac{t_2 \longrightarrow t'_2}{\{v_1, t_2\} \longrightarrow \{v_1, t'_2\}} \quad (\text{E-PAIR2})$$

Typing rules for pairs

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T_2}{\Gamma \vdash \{t_1, t_2\} : T_1 \times T_2} \quad (\text{T-PAIR})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_{11} \times T_{12}}{\Gamma \vdash t_1.1 : T_{11}} \quad (\text{T-PROJ1})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_{11} \times T_{12}}{\Gamma \vdash t_1.2 : T_{12}} \quad (\text{T-PROJ2})$$

Tuples

generalized pairs

$t ::= \dots$
 $\{t_i^{i \in 1..n}\}$
 $t.i$

terms
tuple
projection

$v ::= \dots$
 $\{v_i^{i \in 1..n}\}$

values
tuple value

$T ::= \dots$
 $\{T_i^{i \in 1..n}\}$

types
tuple type

Evaluation rules for tuples

$$\{v_i \mid i \in 1..n\}.j \longrightarrow v_j \quad (\text{E-PROJTUPLE})$$

$$\frac{t_1 \longrightarrow t'_1}{t_1.i \longrightarrow t'_1.i} \quad (\text{E-PROJ})$$

$$\frac{t_j \longrightarrow t'_j}{\{v_i \mid i \in 1..j-1, t_j, t_k \mid k \in j+1..n\} \longrightarrow \{v_i \mid i \in 1..j-1, t'_j, t_k \mid k \in j+1..n\}} \quad (\text{E-TUPLE})$$

Typing rules for tuples

$$\frac{\text{for each } i \quad \Gamma \vdash t_i : T_i}{\Gamma \vdash \{t_i\}_{i \in 1..n} : \{T_i\}_{i \in 1..n}} \quad (\text{T-TUPLE})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \{T_i\}_{i \in 1..n}}{\Gamma \vdash t_1.j : T_j} \quad (\text{T-PROJ})$$

Records

tuples with “labelled” components

$t ::= \dots$
 $\{l_i = t_i \mid i \in 1..n\}$
 $t.l$

terms
record
projection

$v ::= \dots$
 $\{l_i = v_i \mid i \in 1..n\}$

values
record value

$T ::= \dots$
 $\{l_i : T_i \mid i \in 1..n\}$

types
type of records

Evaluation rules for records

$$\{l_i = v_i \mid i \in 1..n\} . l_j \longrightarrow v_j \quad (\text{E-PROJRC D})$$

$$\frac{t_1 \longrightarrow t'_1}{t_1 . l \longrightarrow t'_1 . l} \quad (\text{E-PROJ})$$

$$\frac{t_j \longrightarrow t'_j}{\{l_i = v_i \mid i \in 1..j-1, l_j = t_j, l_k = t_k \mid k \in j+1..n\} \longrightarrow \{l_i = v_i \mid i \in 1..j-1, l_j = t'_j, l_k = t_k \mid k \in j+1..n\}} \quad (\text{E-RCD})$$

Typing rules for records

$$\frac{\text{for each } i \quad \Gamma \vdash t_i : T_i}{\Gamma \vdash \{l_i = t_i \mid i \in 1..n\} : \{l_i : T_i \mid i \in 1..n\}} \quad (\text{T-RCO})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \{l_i : T_i \mid i \in 1..n\}}{\Gamma \vdash t_1.l_j : T_j} \quad (\text{T-PROJ})$$

Sums and variants

```
data Ast = TRUE
         | FALSE
         | IFTHENELSE Ast Ast Ast
         | PAIR Ast Ast
         | FST Ast
         | SND Ast
```

Sums – motivating example

```
PhysicalAddr = {firstlast:String, addr:String}
VirtualAddr  = {name:String, email:String}
Addr         = PhysicalAddr + VirtualAddr
inl  : "PhysicalAddr → PhysicalAddr+VirtualAddr"
inr  : "VirtualAddr  → PhysicalAddr+VirtualAddr"
```

```
getName = λa:Addr.
  case a of
    inl x ⇒ x.firstlast           inject left (tagging)
  | inr y ⇒ y.name;              inject right (tagging)
```

```
data Ast = FST Ast
         | SND Ast
```

```
type2 t = case t of
  FST (PAIR t1 t2) -> type2 t1
  SND (PAIR t1 t2) -> type2 t2
```

New syntactic forms

$t ::=$...	<i>terms</i>
	<code>inl t</code>	<i>tagging (left)</i>
	<code>inr t</code>	<i>tagging (right)</i>
	<code>case t of inl $x \Rightarrow t$ inr $x \Rightarrow t$</code>	<i>case</i>
$v ::=$...	<i>values</i>
	<code>inl v</code>	<i>tagged value (left)</i>
	<code>inr v</code>	<i>tagged value (right)</i>
$T ::=$...	<i>types</i>
	<code>T+T</code>	<i>sum type</i>

T_1+T_2 is a *disjoint union* of T_1 and T_2 (the tags `inl` and `inr` ensure disjointness)

New evaluation rules

$$\boxed{t \longrightarrow t'}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{case (inl } v_0) \\ \text{of inl } x_1 \Rightarrow t_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \Rightarrow t_2 \end{array} \longrightarrow [x_1 \mapsto v_0]t_1 \quad (\text{E-CASEINL})$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{case (inr } v_0) \\ \text{of inl } x_1 \Rightarrow t_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \Rightarrow t_2 \end{array} \longrightarrow [x_2 \mapsto v_0]t_2 \quad (\text{E-CASEINR})$$

$$\frac{t_0 \longrightarrow t'_0}{\begin{array}{l} \text{case } t_0 \text{ of inl } x_1 \Rightarrow t_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \Rightarrow t_2 \\ \longrightarrow \text{case } t'_0 \text{ of inl } x_1 \Rightarrow t_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \Rightarrow t_2 \end{array}} \quad (\text{E-CASE})$$

$$\frac{t_1 \longrightarrow t'_1}{\text{inl } t_1 \longrightarrow \text{inl } t'_1} \quad (\text{E-INL})$$

$$\frac{t_1 \longrightarrow t'_1}{\text{inr } t_1 \longrightarrow \text{inr } t'_1} \quad (\text{E-INR})$$

New typing rules

$\Gamma \vdash t : T$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1}{\Gamma \vdash \text{inl } t_1 : T_1 + T_2} \quad (\text{T-INL})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{inr } t_1 : T_1 + T_2} \quad (\text{T-INR})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_0 : T_1 + T_2 \quad \Gamma, x_1 : T_1 \vdash t_1 : T \quad \Gamma, x_2 : T_2 \vdash t_2 : T}{\Gamma \vdash \text{case } t_0 \text{ of inl } x_1 \Rightarrow t_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \Rightarrow t_2 : T} \quad (\text{T-CASE})$$

Sums and Uniqueness of Types

Problem:

If t has type T , then $\text{inl } t$ has type $T+U$ for every U .

I.e., we've lost uniqueness of types.

Possible solutions:

- ▶ “Infer” U as needed during typechecking
- ▶ Give constructors different names and only allow each name to appear in one sum type (requires generalization to “variants,” which we'll see next) — OCaml's solution
- ▶ Annotate each inl and inr with the intended sum type.

For simplicity, let's choose the third.

New syntactic forms

`t ::= ...`
`inl t as T`
`inr t as T`

terms

tagging (left)
tagging (right)

`v ::= ...`
`inl v as T`
`inr v as T`

values

tagged value (left)
tagged value (right)

Note that `as T` here is not the ascription operator that we saw before — i.e., not a separate syntactic form: in essence, there is an ascription “built into” every use of `inl` or `inr`.

New typing rules

$\Gamma \vdash t : T$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1}{\Gamma \vdash \text{inl } t_1 \text{ as } T_1+T_2 : T_1+T_2}$$

(T-INL)

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{inr } t_1 \text{ as } T_1+T_2 : T_1+T_2}$$

(T-INR)

Evaluation rules ignore annotations:

$$\boxed{t \longrightarrow t'}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{case (inl } v_0 \text{ as } T_0) \\ \text{of inl } x_1 \Rightarrow t_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \Rightarrow t_2 \\ \longrightarrow [x_1 \mapsto v_0]t_1 \end{array} \quad (\text{E-CASEINL})$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{case (inr } v_0 \text{ as } T_0) \\ \text{of inl } x_1 \Rightarrow t_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \Rightarrow t_2 \\ \longrightarrow [x_2 \mapsto v_0]t_2 \end{array} \quad (\text{E-CASEINR})$$

$$\frac{t_1 \longrightarrow t'_1}{\text{inl } t_1 \text{ as } T_2 \longrightarrow \text{inl } t'_1 \text{ as } T_2} \quad (\text{E-INL})$$

$$\frac{t_1 \longrightarrow t'_1}{\text{inr } t_1 \text{ as } T_2 \longrightarrow \text{inr } t'_1 \text{ as } T_2} \quad (\text{E-INR})$$

Variants

Just as we generalized binary products to labeled records, we can generalize binary sums to labeled *variants*.

```
data Ast = TRUE
         | FALSE
         | IFTHENELSE Ast Ast Ast
         | PAIR Ast Ast
         | FST Ast
         | SND Ast
```

New syntactic forms

$t ::= \dots$
 $\langle l=t \rangle \text{ as } T$
 $\text{case } t \text{ of } \langle l_i=x_i \rangle \Rightarrow t_i \quad i \in 1..n$

terms
tagging
case

$T ::= \dots$
 $\langle l_i:T_i \quad i \in 1..n \rangle$

types
type of variants

New evaluation rules

$$t \longrightarrow t'$$

$$\text{case } (\langle l_j = v_j \rangle \text{ as } T) \text{ of } \langle l_i = x_i \rangle \Rightarrow t_i^{i \in 1..n} \longrightarrow [x_j \mapsto v_j] t_j \quad (\text{E-CASE VARIANT})$$

$$\frac{t_0 \longrightarrow t'_0}{\text{case } t_0 \text{ of } \langle l_i = x_i \rangle \Rightarrow t_i^{i \in 1..n} \longrightarrow \text{case } t'_0 \text{ of } \langle l_i = x_i \rangle \Rightarrow t_i^{i \in 1..n}} \quad (\text{E-CASE})$$

$$\frac{t_i \longrightarrow t'_i}{\langle l_i = t_i \rangle \text{ as } T \longrightarrow \langle l_i = t'_i \rangle \text{ as } T} \quad (\text{E-VARIANT})$$

New typing rules

 $\Gamma \vdash t : T$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_j : T_j}{\Gamma \vdash \langle l_j = t_j \rangle \text{ as } \langle l_i : T_i^{i \in 1..n} \rangle : \langle l_i : T_i^{i \in 1..n} \rangle} \text{ (T-VARIANT)}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \Gamma \vdash t_0 : \langle l_i : T_i^{i \in 1..n} \rangle \\ \text{for each } i \quad \Gamma, x_i : T_i \vdash t_i : T \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{case } t_0 \text{ of } \langle l_i = x_i \rangle \Rightarrow t_i^{i \in 1..n} : T} \text{ (T-CASE)}$$

```
data Ast = IFTHENELSE Ast Ast Ast
         | PAIR Ast Ast
         | FST Ast
         | SND Ast
```

```
type2 t = case t of
  IFTHENELSE t t2 t3 -> if (type2 t == BOOL && t' == type2 t3)
    then t' else error "Untypable"
    where t' = type2 t2
  PAIR t1 t2 -> P (type2 t1) (type2 t2)
  FST (PAIR t1 t2) -> type2 t1
  SND (PAIR t1 t2) -> type2 t2
  _ -> error "Untypable"
```