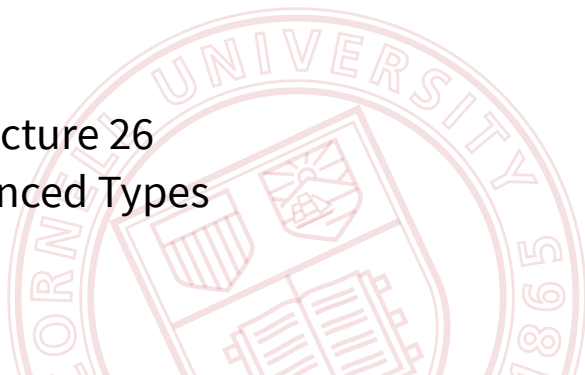


CS 4110

Programming Languages & Logics

Lecture 26

Advanced Types



Plan

We'll finish proving the soundness of a simple type system for λ -calculus.

Then, we'll extend our *type system* with features commonly found in real-world languages: products, sums, and references.

Simply-Typed Lambda Calculus

Syntax

expressions	$e ::= x \mid \lambda x:\tau. e \mid e_1 e_2 \mid n \mid e_1 + e_2 \mid ()$
values	$v ::= \lambda x:\tau. e \mid n \mid ()$
types	$\tau ::= \mathbf{int} \mid \mathbf{unit} \mid \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$

Dynamic Semantics

$$E ::= [\cdot] \mid E e \mid v E \mid E + e \mid v + E$$

$$\frac{e \rightarrow e'}{E[e] \rightarrow E[e']}$$

$$\frac{}{(\lambda x:\tau. e) v \rightarrow e\{v/x\}}$$

$$\frac{n = n_1 + n_2}{n_1 + n_2 \rightarrow n}$$

Simply-Typed Lambda Calculus

Static Semantics

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash n : \mathbf{int}} \text{T-INT}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash () : \mathbf{unit}} \text{T-UNIT}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \mathbf{int} \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \mathbf{int}}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 + e_2 : \mathbf{int}} \text{T-ADD}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(x) = \tau}{\Gamma \vdash x : \tau} \text{T-VAR}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash e : \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : \tau. e : \tau \rightarrow \tau'} \text{T-ABS}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau \rightarrow \tau' \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 e_2 : \tau'} \text{T-APP}$$

Properties

Theorem (Type soundness)

If $\vdash e:\tau$ and $e \rightarrow^ e'$ and $e' \not\rightarrow$ then e' is a value and $\vdash e':\tau$.*

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If $\vdash e:\tau$ and $e \rightarrow e'$ then $\vdash e':\tau$.

Properties

Theorem (Type soundness)

If $\vdash e:\tau$ and $e \rightarrow^ e'$ and $e' \not\rightarrow$ then e' is a value and $\vdash e':\tau$.*

Lemma (Preservation)

If $\vdash e:\tau$ and $e \rightarrow e'$ then $\vdash e':\tau$.

Lemma (Progress)

If $\vdash e:\tau$ then either e is a value or there exists an e' such that $e \rightarrow e'$.

Extra Lemmas for Preservation

Lemma (Substitution)

If $x:\tau' \vdash e:\tau$ and $\vdash v:\tau'$ then $\vdash e\{v/x\}:\tau$.

Lemma (Context)

If $\vdash E[e]:\tau$ and $\vdash e:\tau'$ and $\vdash e':\tau'$ then $\vdash E[e']:\tau$.

Extra Lemma for Progress

Lemma (Canonical Forms)

If $\vdash v : \tau$, then

- 1. If τ is **int**, then v is a constant, i.e., some c .*
- 2. If τ is $\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$, then v is an abstraction, i.e., $\lambda x : \tau_1. e$ for some x and e .*

Products (Pairs)

Syntax

$$e ::= \dots \mid (e_1, e_2) \mid \#1\ e \mid \#2\ e$$
$$v ::= \dots \mid (v_1, v_2)$$

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Semantics

$$E ::= \dots \mid (E, e) \mid (v, E) \mid \#1\ E \mid \#2\ E$$
$$\frac{}{\#1\ (v_1, v_2) \rightarrow v_1}$$
$$\frac{}{\#2\ (v_1, v_2) \rightarrow v_2}$$

Product Types

$$\tau_1 \times \tau_2$$

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash (e_1, e_2) : \tau_1 \times \tau_2}$$

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau_1 \times \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \#1 e : \tau_1}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau_1 \times \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \#2 e : \tau_2}$$

Sums (Tagged Unions)

Syntax

$$e ::= \dots \mid \text{inl}_{\tau_1 + \tau_2} e \mid \text{inr}_{\tau_1 + \tau_2} e \mid (\text{case } e_1 \text{ of } e_2 \mid e_3)$$
$$v ::= \dots \mid \text{inl}_{\tau_1 + \tau_2} v \mid \text{inr}_{\tau_1 + \tau_2} v$$

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$$\frac{}{\text{case inl}_{\tau_1 + \tau_2} v \text{ of } e_2 \mid e_3 \rightarrow e_2 v}$$
$$\frac{}{\text{case inr}_{\tau_1 + \tau_2} v \text{ of } e_2 \mid e_3 \rightarrow e_3 v}$$

Sum Types

$$\tau ::= \cdots \mid \tau_1 + \tau_2$$

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau_1 + \tau_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{case } e \text{ of } e_1 \mid e_2 : \tau}$$

Example

```
let  $f = \lambda a:\mathbf{int} + (\mathbf{int} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}).$   
    case  $a$  of  $(\lambda y:\mathbf{int}. y + 1) \mid (\lambda g:\mathbf{int} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}. g\ 35)$  in  
let  $h = \lambda x:\mathbf{int}. x + 7$  in  
 $f(\text{inr}_{\mathbf{int}+(\mathbf{int} \rightarrow \mathbf{int})} h)$ 
```

References

Syntax

$$e ::= \dots \mid \text{ref } e \mid !e \mid e_1 := e_2 \mid \ell$$
$$v ::= \dots \mid \ell$$

References

Syntax

$$\begin{aligned} e &::= \dots \mid \text{ref } e \mid !e \mid e_1 := e_2 \mid \ell \\ v &::= \dots \mid \ell \end{aligned}$$

Semantics

$$E ::= \dots \mid \text{ref } E \mid !E \mid E := e \mid v := E$$

$$\frac{\ell \notin \text{dom}(\sigma)}{\langle \sigma, \text{ref } v \rangle \rightarrow \langle \sigma[\ell \mapsto v], \ell \rangle} \quad \frac{\sigma(\ell) = v}{\langle \sigma, !\ell \rangle \rightarrow \langle \sigma, v \rangle} \quad \frac{}{\langle \sigma, \ell := v \rangle \rightarrow \langle \sigma[\ell \mapsto v], v \rangle}$$

Reference Types

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau \mathbf{ref} \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 := e_2 : \tau}$$

Question

Is this type system sound?

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Store Typings

Let Σ range over partial functions from locations to types.

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$$\frac{\Sigma(\ell) = \tau}{\Gamma, \Sigma \vdash \ell : \tau \textbf{ref}}$$

Reference Types Metatheory

Definition

Store σ is *well-typed* with respect to typing context Γ and store typing Σ , written $\Gamma, \Sigma \vdash \sigma$, if $\text{dom}(\sigma) = \text{dom}(\Sigma)$ and for all $\ell \in \text{dom}(\sigma)$ we have $\Gamma, \Sigma \vdash \sigma(\ell) : \Sigma(\ell)$.

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Theorem (Type soundness)

If $\cdot, \Sigma \vdash e : \tau$ and $\cdot, \Sigma \vdash \sigma$ and $\langle e, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', \sigma' \rangle$ and $\langle e', \sigma' \rangle \not\rightarrow$, then e' is a value.

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Lemma (Preservation)

If $\Gamma, \Sigma \vdash e : \tau$ and $\Gamma, \Sigma \vdash \sigma$ and $\langle e, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', \sigma' \rangle$ then there exists some $\Sigma' \supseteq \Sigma$ such that $\Gamma, \Sigma' \vdash e' : \tau$ and $\Gamma, \Sigma' \vdash \sigma'$.

Landin's Knot

Using references, we (re)gain the ability define recursive functions!

let $r = \text{ref } \lambda x:\text{int}. 0$ **in**

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 $f\ 5$ 
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Fixed Points

Syntax

$$e ::= \dots \mid \text{fix } e$$

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Syntax

$$e ::= \dots \mid \text{fix } e$$

Semantics

$$E ::= \dots \mid \text{fix } E$$

$$\overline{\text{fix } \lambda x:\tau. e \rightarrow e\{(\text{fix } \lambda x:\tau. e)/x\}}$$

Fixed Points

Syntax

$$e ::= \dots \mid \text{fix } e$$

Semantics

$$E ::= \dots \mid \text{fix } E$$

$$\frac{}{\text{fix } \lambda x:\tau. e \rightarrow e\{(\text{fix } \lambda x:\tau. e)/x\}}$$

The typing rule for fix is left as an exercise...

Exceptions

Syntax

$$e ::= \dots \mid \mathbf{error} \mid \mathbf{try} \ e \ \mathbf{with} \ e$$

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$$\frac{e_1 \rightarrow e'_1}{\mathbf{try} \ e_1 \ \mathbf{with} \ e_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{try} \ e'_1 \ \mathbf{with} \ e_2} \qquad \frac{}{E[\mathbf{error}] \rightarrow \mathbf{error}}$$

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$$\frac{}{\mathbf{try} \ v \ \mathbf{with} \ e \rightarrow v}$$

Exception Types

We don't need to add any new types...

$$\overline{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{error} : \tau}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{try } e_1 \mathbf{ with } e_2 : \tau}$$

Exception Metatheory

Lemma (Progress)

If $\vdash e:\tau$ then either

- *e is a value or*
- *e is **error** or*
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Theorem (Soundness)

If $\vdash e:\tau$ and $e \rightarrow^ e'$ and $e' \not\rightarrow$ then either*

- *e is a value or*
- *e is **error***