

Type inference

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Type inference

40 + 2 : Int

Typing Rules

$$\frac{40:\text{Int} \quad 2:\text{Int}}{40+2:\text{Int}}$$

If the premises (above line) hold,
then the conclusion (below line) holds.

Typing Rules

with variables

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash x:\text{Int} \quad \Gamma \vdash 2:\text{Int}}{\Gamma \vdash x+2:\text{Int}}$$

Keep variable info in an *environment* Γ .

Here $\Gamma = \{x:\text{Int}\}$

Typing Rules

the plus rule

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e1:\text{Int} \quad \Gamma \vdash e2:\text{Int}}{\Gamma \vdash e1+e2:\text{Int}}$$

Polymorphism

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{id } x = x \\ \text{id} :: t \rightarrow t \end{array}$$

type variable t stands for *any* type

Polymorphism

$$\text{fst } (x, y) = x$$
$$\text{fst} :: (t, t1) \rightarrow t$$

type variables $t, t1$ stand for *any* type

Polymorphism

```
strange f = (f 5, f "foo")  
type error
```

f is not polymorphic!

Type inference

```
let f g x = g x (x + 1)
let m a b = a * b
f m 6
```

find the types

Type inference

```
let f (g :: @1) (x :: @2) :: @3 = g x (x + 1)
let m (a :: @4) (b :: @5) :: @6 = a * b
f m 6
```

add type variables for all the unknown types

```
f  :: @1 -> @2 -> @3 ,
m  :: @4 -> @5 -> @6
```

Type inference

```
let f (g :: @1) (x :: @2) :: @3 = g x (x + 1)
let m (a :: @4) (b :: @5) :: @6 = a * b
f m 6
```

add constraints

```
f :: @1 -> @2 -> @3 ,
m :: @4 -> @5 -> @6 ,
@4 := Int, @5 := Int, @6 := Int
```

Type inference

```
let f (g::@1) (x::@2) :: @3 = g x (x + 1)
let m (a::@4) (b::@5) :: @6 = a * b
f m 6
```

add constraints

```
f :: @1 -> @2 -> @3,
m :: @4 -> @5 -> @6,
@4 := Int, @5 := Int, @6 := Int,
@2 := Int, @1 := Int -> Int -> @3
```

Type inference

```
let f (g :: @1) (x :: @2) :: @3 = g x (x + 1)
let m (a :: @4) (b :: @5) :: @6 = a * b
f m 6
```

add constraints

```
f :: @1 -> @2 -> @3 ,
m :: @4 -> @5 -> @6 ,
@4 := Int, @5 := Int, @6 := Int,
@2 := Int, @1 := Int -> Int -> @3 ,
@1 := Int -> Int -> Int
```

Type inference

```
f :: @1 -> @2 -> @3,  
m :: @4 -> @5 -> @6,  
@4 := Int, @5 := Int, @6 := Int,  
@2 := Int, @1 := Int -> Int -> @3,  
@1 := Int -> Int -> Int
```

Type inference in λ -calculus

expressions: $e ::= x \mid \lambda x.e \mid e e$

types: $t ::= a \mid t \rightarrow t$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : t_x \rightarrow t \quad \Gamma \vdash e_x : t_x}{\Gamma \vdash e e_x : t}$$

$$\frac{(x:t) \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash x : t}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x:t_x \vdash e : t}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x.e : t_x \rightarrow t}$$

Type inference in λ -calculus

constraint solving

$\text{unify}(\emptyset) = \{\}$

$\text{unify}(\{ \tau_1 = \tau_2 \} \cup C) =$

if $\tau_1 \equiv \tau_2$ then

$\text{unify}(C)$

else if $\tau_1 \equiv \alpha$ and α not in τ_2 then

$\text{unify}([\alpha \rightarrow \tau_2] \cup C) \circ [\alpha \rightarrow \tau_2]$ — compose unifications

else if $\tau_2 \equiv \alpha$ and α not in τ_1 then

$\text{unify}([\alpha \rightarrow \tau_1]C) \circ [\alpha \rightarrow \tau_1]$

else if $\tau_1 \equiv \tau_{11} \rightarrow \tau_{12}$ and $\tau_2 \equiv \tau_{21} \rightarrow \tau_{22}$ then

$\text{unify}(C \cup \{ \tau_{11} = \tau_{21}, \tau_{12} = \tau_{22} \})$

else

failure!