

# Clafer Type System and Attributes



**Jimmy Liang and Kacper Bak**

Generative Software Development Lab

University of Waterloo

GSD Lab Workshop. February 7, 2012

# Recent Progress

# Recent Progress

Many people involved

Language

Applications and ecosystem

Documentation and promotion

# Recent Progress: Language

Defaults (Leo)

Type system (Jimmy)

Intermediate representation - XML (Jimmy)

Translator (Jimmy, Kacper)

Test suite (Michal, Kacper)

Visualization (Seyi)

# Recent Progress: Applications

Lightweight methodology (Krzysztof, Michal)

Multiobjective optimization (Bo, Derek)

Usability Evaluation (Dina)

Future: financial domain (Marko), security (with Mahesh)

# Recent Progress: Documentation

Tutorial (Michal)

Clafer wiki: [github.com/gsdlab/clafer/wiki/](https://github.com/gsdlab/clafer/wiki/) (Michal, Kacper)

Website: [clafer.org](https://clafer.org) (Michal, Kacper)

# Type System

# Motivation

Why does Clafer need a type system?



# Type check

Free and automatic sanity check.

```
abstract Y  
  x : string  
  y : int  
  [x + y = 3]
```

Clafer reports that “+” cannot be applied on  $x$  and  $y$ .

# Semantics

The type of an expression affects the semantics (output Alloy code). Also, needed for code optimization.

```
computer
  dualCpu ?
    speed : integer
  totalSpeed : integer
```

What does the expression *speed* mean?

# Semantics case 1

```
computer
  dualCpu ?
    speed : integer
    extraSpeed : integer
    [extraSpeed = (speed  $\Rightarrow$  speed else 0)]
```

The expression *speed* refers 1) presence of clafer, 2) to its integer value.

# Semantics OO-analogy

```
class MemberAge {  
    int value;  
}  
class CentenarianClub {  
    MemberAge[] memberAge;  
}
```

The expression *memberAge* can refer to

- the *MemberAge* object(s)
- or its *value* field

The inferred type of the expression implicitly determines which of the two case applies.

# Type system

A Clafer model consists of two parts.

- Clafer definitions
- Constraints

The type system performs two tasks in parallel.

- Type check the expressions in the constraints.
- Infer the types of expressions in the constraints.

# Notation & Definition 1

## Definition

$::$  is shorthand for “is type”.

example: “ $x :: \textit{integer}$ ” is read as “ $x$  is type *integer*”.

## Definition

$\vdash$  is shorthand for “entails”.

example: “ $\Gamma \vdash x :: \textit{integer}$ ” is read as “ $\Gamma$  entails  $x :: \textit{integer}$ ”.  
Sometimes it is clearer to read it as “ $x :: \textit{integer}$  given  $\Gamma$ ”.

## Notation & Definition 2

### Definition

The letter “*x*” is a Clafer reference.

In the expression below, “*speed*” is a Clafer reference.

[speed > 80]

## Notation & Definition 3

### Definition

The letters “*E*, *F*, *G*” are expressions.

2 leaf expressions: “*speed*” and “80”.

1 super expression: “*speed* > 80”.

[*speed* > 80]

Less frequent notations will be explained as they come.



# Notation & Definition 4

## Definition

A type environment ( $\Gamma$ ) is a mapping from Clafer definition to the type of its value.

```
abstract Y : string
```

```
  a : integer
```

```
  b
```

```
X : Y
```

$$\Gamma = \{Y :: \textit{string}, \quad a :: \textit{integer}, \quad b :: \textit{clafer}, \quad X :: \textit{string}\}$$

# Type rule

$$\text{name of rule} \frac{\textit{statementA} \quad \textit{statementB}}{\textit{statementC}}$$

If  $A$  and  $B$  holds then  $C$  follows.

The type system is specified through a series of type rules.

# Clafer type rule 1

$$\text{intconst} \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{INTEGER} :: \textit{integer}}$$

## Clafer type rule 2

$$\text{eq} \frac{\Gamma \vdash E :: \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash F :: \tau}{\Gamma \vdash E = F :: \text{boolean}}$$

# Clafer type rule 3

Can we prove that the following model passes type checking?  
What is the type of each expression?

```
abstract Y  
  [0 = 1]
```

$$\Gamma = \{Y :: \textit{clafer}\}$$

## Clafer type rule 4

$$\Gamma = \{Y :: \textit{clafer}\}$$

Proof.

$$\text{intconst} \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash 0 :: \textit{integer}} \quad \text{intconst} \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash 1 :: \textit{integer}} \\ \text{eq} \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash 0 = 1 :: \textit{boolean}}$$

## Clafer type rule 5

$$\text{value} \frac{(x :: \tau) \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash x :: \tau}$$

# Clafer type rule 6

Prove that the following model is type correct.

```
abstract Y  
  a : integer  
  [a = 1]
```

$$\Gamma = \{Y :: \textit{clafer}, \quad a :: \textit{integer}\}$$



# Clafer type rule 7

$$\Gamma = \{Y :: \textit{clafer}, \quad a :: \textit{integer}\}$$

Proof.

$$\text{value} \frac{(a :: \textit{integer}) \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash a :: \textit{integer}} \quad \text{intconst} \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash 1 :: \textit{integer}} \\ \text{eq} \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash a = 1 :: \textit{boolean}}$$

## Clafer type rule 8

$$\text{clafer} \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash x :: \textit{clafer}}$$

# Clafer type rule 9

Prove that the following model is type correct.

```
abstract Y
  a : integer
  b
  [a = b]
```

$$\Gamma = \{Y :: \textit{clafer}, \quad a :: \textit{integer}, \quad b :: \textit{clafer}\}$$

# Clafer type rule 10

$$\Gamma = \{Y :: \textit{clafer}, \quad a :: \textit{integer}, \quad b :: \textit{clafer}\}$$

Proof.

$$\text{eq} \frac{\text{clafer} \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash a :: \textit{clafer}} \quad \text{clafer} \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash b :: \textit{clafer}}}{\Gamma \vdash a = b :: \textit{boolean}}$$

# Clafer type rule precedence

**abstract Y**

a : integer

b : integer

[a = b]

Integer equality or clafer equality?

# Clafer type rule casting 1

**abstract Y**

a : real

b : integer

[a = b]

## Clafer type rule casting 2

$$\text{eqcast1} \frac{\Gamma \vdash E :: \text{real} \quad \Gamma \vdash F :: \text{integer}}{\Gamma \vdash E = F :: \text{boolean}}$$

$$\text{eqcast2} \frac{\Gamma \vdash E :: \text{integer} \quad \Gamma \vdash F :: \text{real}}{\Gamma \vdash E = F :: \text{boolean}}$$

# Attributes



# Conclusion

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blahbla

blahbla

blahbla

blahbla

Thanks for listening!

# Questions?

[clafer.org](http://clafer.org)