A Second Look at Overloading

Pseudocode — Example

```
let id :: \forall a. a \rightarrow a = \lambda x. x in .. (id 42) .. (id "foo")
let cons :: \forall a. a \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [a] = \lambda x. \lambda lst. x : lst in ..
```

```
let evil :: (\forall a. a \rightarrow a) \rightarrow Unit = \lambda id. id 42; id "foo"; in ... (\lambda id 42) ... (id "foo") ...) (\lambda x. x)
```

```
e := x
           (if overloaded)
                                                       \mid inst o:\sigma_T=e in p
      k \quad (k \in \{\text{unit}, 42, [e_1, ..., e_n], ...\})
      \lambda x. e
      |e_1|e_2
      |  let x = e_2 in e_1
```

```
inst eq : Nat \rightarrow Nat \rightarrow Bool = \lambda x. \lambda y. x \doteq y in inst eq : \forall a. (eq : a \rightarrow a \rightarrow Bool) \Rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow Bool = |\lambda[]. \lambda[]. True |\lambda[x : xs].\lambda[y : ys]. eq x y \& eq xs ys in eq [0] [0]
```

System 0 — Syntax

$$egin{aligned} x: \sigma \in \Gamma \ \overline{\Gamma} & \Gamma \end{aligned}$$

$$(\hspace{.1cm} o \hspace{.1cm} \mathrm{I}) \hspace{1cm} rac{\Gamma, \hspace{.1cm} x: au_1 dash e: au_2}{\Gamma dash \lambda x. \hspace{.1cm} e: au_1 o au_2}$$

$$(
ightarrow E) \quad rac{\Gamma dash e_1 : au_1
ightarrow au_2 \qquad \Gamma dash e_2 : au_1}{\Gamma dash e_1 \ e_2 : au_2}$$

System 0 — Typing

$$(ext{LET}) egin{array}{cccc} \Gamma dash e_2 : \sigma & \Gamma, \ x : \sigma dash e_1 : au \ \hline \Gamma dash ext{let} \ x = e_2 \ ext{in} \ e_1 : au \end{array}$$

$$(ext{INST}) \quad rac{\Gamma dash e : \sigma_T \quad \Gamma, \ o : \sigma_T dash p : \sigma \quad orall (o : \sigma_{T'}) \in \Gamma : T
eq T'}{\Gamma dash ext{inst } o : \sigma_T = e ext{ in } p : \sigma}$$

$$(orall \mathrm{I}) \qquad \qquad rac{\Gamma, \,\, \pi_lpha dash e : \sigma \quad \, \mathrm{fresh} \,\, lpha}{\Gamma dash e : orall lpha . \pi_lpha \Rightarrow \sigma}$$

$$(orall \mathrm{E}) \qquad \qquad rac{\Gamma dash e : orall lpha. \ \pi_lpha \Rightarrow \sigma \qquad \Gamma dash [au/lpha] \pi_lpha}{\Gamma dash e : [au/lpha] \sigma}$$

$$\Gamma = \{ \mathrm{eq} : \mathrm{Nat} o \mathrm{Nat} o \mathrm{Bool},$$
 $\mathrm{eq} : orall lpha. \ (\mathrm{eq} : lpha o lpha o \mathrm{Bool}) \Rightarrow [lpha] o [lpha] o \mathrm{Bool} \}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{eq} : \forall \alpha. \ (\operatorname{eq} : \alpha \to \alpha \to \operatorname{Bool}) \\ \Rightarrow [\alpha] \to [\alpha] \to \operatorname{Bool} \in \Gamma \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash \operatorname{eq} : \forall \alpha. \ (\operatorname{eq} : \alpha \to \alpha \to \operatorname{Bool}) & \operatorname{Nat} \to \operatorname{Nat} \to \operatorname{Bool} \in \Gamma \\ \Rightarrow [\alpha] \to [\alpha] \to \operatorname{Bool} & \overline{\Gamma \vdash \operatorname{Nat} \to \operatorname{Nat} \to \operatorname{Bool}} & \dots \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash \operatorname{eq} : [\operatorname{Nat}] \to [\operatorname{Nat}] \to \operatorname{Bool} & \dots \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash \operatorname{eq} [0] : [\operatorname{Nat}] \to \operatorname{Bool} & \dots \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash \operatorname{eq} [0] : [\operatorname{Nat}] \to \operatorname{Bool} & \dots \\ \hline \end{array}$$

System 0 — Constraint Solving

```
\| \text{inst } eq : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{B} = e_1 \text{ in }
           inst eq: \forall \alpha. \ (\text{eq}: \alpha \to \alpha \to \mathbb{B}) \Rightarrow [\alpha] \to [\alpha] \to \mathbb{B} = e_2 \text{ in}
           |eq| |0| |0| \|_{\emptyset}
= [[\text{inst } eq: \forall \alpha. \ (\text{eq}: \alpha \to \alpha \to \mathbb{B}) \Rightarrow [\alpha] \to [\alpha] \to \mathbb{B} = ... \text{ in}]
           eq \ \llbracket 0 
bracket \llbracket 0 
bracket \llbracket e_1 
bracket x. 	ext{ if } x 	ext{ is } \mathbb{N} 	ext{ then } \llbracket e_1 
bracket x 
bracket
= \llbracket eq \ [0] \ [0] \rrbracket_{\{eq:=\lambda x. \text{ if } x \text{ is List then } \llbracket e_2 \rrbracket \ x \text{ else } \lambda x. \text{ if } x \text{ is } \mathbb{N} \text{ then } \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket \ x\}
=(\lambda x. \text{ if } x \text{ is } [\alpha] \text{ then } \llbracket e_2 \rrbracket x \text{ else } \lambda x. \text{ if } x \text{ is } \mathbb{N} \text{ then } \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket x) [0]
= [e_2] [0] [0]
```

```
inst eq : Nat \rightarrow Nat \rightarrow Bool = \lambda.. in inst eq : \forall \alpha. (eq : \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow Bool) \Rightarrow [\alpha] \rightarrow [\alpha] \rightarrow Bool eq [0] [0]
```

System 0

```
let eq<sub>0</sub> :: Nat \rightarrow Nat \rightarrow Bool

= \lambda.. in

let eq<sub>1</sub> :: \forall \alpha. (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow Bool) \rightarrow [\alpha] \rightarrow [\alpha] \rightarrow Bool

= \lambda eq_0. \lambda.. in

eq<sub>1</sub> eq<sub>0</sub> [\alpha] [\alpha]
```

Hindley Milner

System 0 — Translation to Hindley Milner

```
let max :: \forall \beta. (gte : \beta \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow Bool) \Rightarrow

\forall \alpha. (\alpha \leq \{\text{key: }\beta\}) \Rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha

= \lambda x. \lambda y. if gte x.key y.key then x else y in max {field: "a", key: 1} {field: "b", key: 2}
```

Records + Subtyping

```
inst field : \forall \alpha. \forall \beta. R_0 \alpha \beta \rightarrow \alpha = \lambda R_0 x y. x in inst key : \forall \alpha. \forall \beta. R_0 \alpha \beta \rightarrow \beta = \lambda R_0 x y. y in let max :: \forall \beta. (gte : \beta \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow Bool) \Rightarrow \forall \alpha. (key : \alpha \rightarrow \beta) \Rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = \lambda x. \lambda y. if gte (key x) (key y) then x else y in max (R_0 "a" 1) (R_0 "b" 2)
```

System 0

System 0 — Relationship with Record Typing

Repository

github.com/Mari-W/popl

References

- A Second Look at Overloading 1995
 Martin Odersky, Philip Wadler, Martin Wehr
- A Theory of Type Polymorphism in Programming 1978 Hindley Milner