



Refinement Types for Elm

By Lucas Payr



About me

- **Computer Mathematics** student at the Johannes Kepler University in Linz.
- Currently working on my Master thesis: “**Refinement Types for Elm**”
 - Started working on it in Summer 2019
 - Expected completion in Summer 2021
- Master thesis has 3 parts:
 - Proving that every program written in Elm can be also compiled.
 - Proving that add Refinement types does not break anything.
 - Implementing a type checker for refinement types (As a fork of Elm-Analyse)

[@orasund](#) on Github

Refinement Types are

“verifications done in
compile time”





Division by Zero

```
(//) : Int -> Int -> Int
```

```
1 // 0 --> 0    this is not good!
```

Wouldn't it be great if this could be caught in compile time?

```
(//) : Int -> NonZeroInt -> Int
```

```
1 // 0 --> COMPILER ERROR
```



Off By One Errors

```
type alias Model =  
  { options : Array String  
    , selected : Int --We actually mean an index  
  }
```

Making impossible states impossible, right?

```
type alias Model =  
  { options : Array String  
    , selected : IntFromZeroToTen  
  }
```



Pre- and Post-Conditions

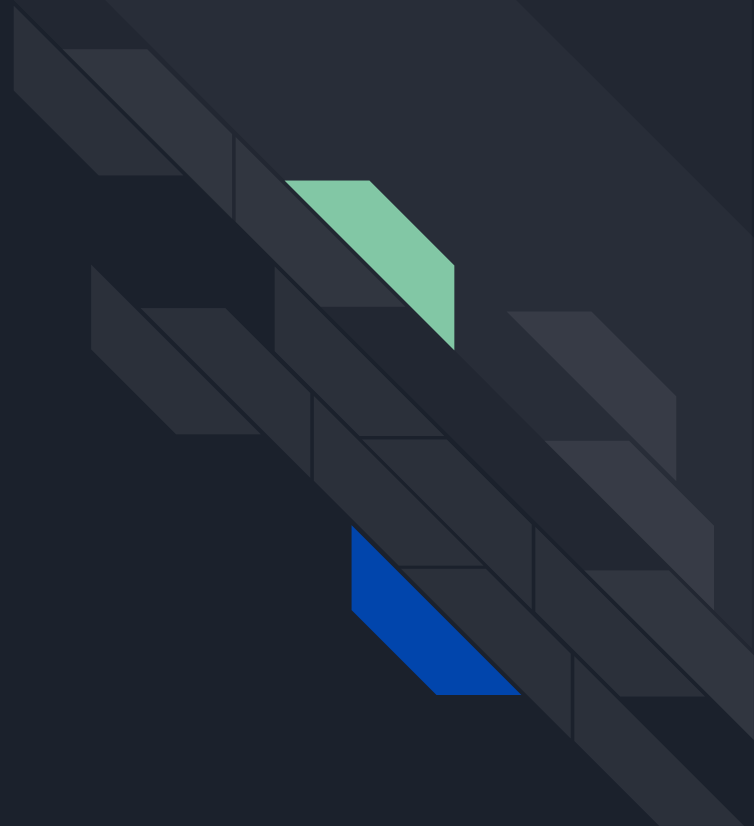
```
max : Int -> Int -> Int
```

We might want to have a more specific type

```
max : GivenTwoIntsReturnTheBiggerOne
```

How to Refinement
types work?

Refinement types =
Type
+ Refining Function





Using Refinement Types

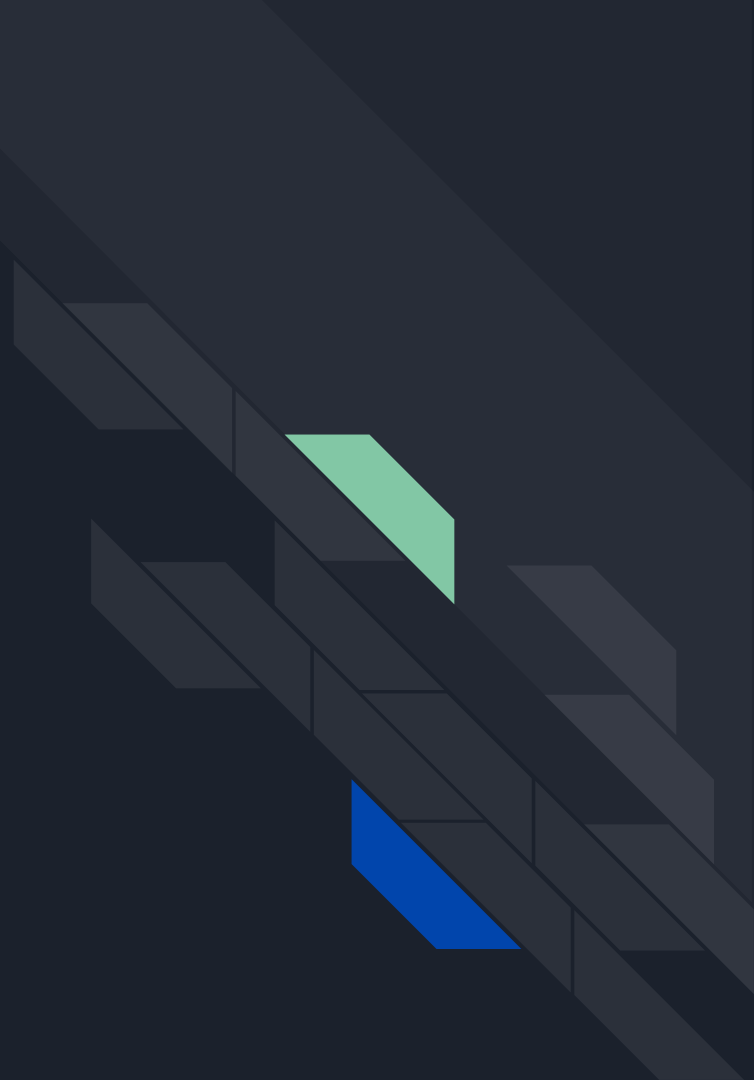
```
{-| @refined \i -> i /= 0  
-}  
type alias NonZeroInt =  
    Int
```

```
{-| @refined \i -> 10 >= i && i >= 0  
-}  
type alias IntFromZeroToTen =  
    Int
```

```
{-| @refined  
    \a b out -> (a == out && a >= b) || (b == out && b >= a)  
-}  
type alias GivenTwoIntsReturnTheBiggerOne =  
    Int -> Int -> Int
```


Evan, why don't you *just* add this to Elm?

😁...I might not have been completely honest...





The Downsides

- The compiler sometimes gets stuck
 - Even the fastest supercomputer can't compile every program that uses refinement types

So what do we do?

- We allow refinement types only on a subset where the compiler never gets stuck
- No multiplication of two variables!
- Use only **Int**, **Tuple of Ints** and **Function from Int to Ints**



Example

```
fun : IntFromZeroToTen -> IntFromZeroToTen
fun x =
  if (x * x) <= (x + x) then --compiler gets stuck
    x * x
  else
    x
```

```
fun : IntFromZeroToTen -> IntFromZeroToTen
fun x =
  if (x >= 0) && (x <= 2) then --compiler can continue
    x * x
  else
    x
```



Further Readings

- [Liquid Haskell](#) - Refinement types for Haskell
- [Refined Scala](#) - Refinement types for Scala

Thanks for your attention