

1 Formalization

1.1 Syntax

$$\begin{aligned} f &\in \text{TRANSFORMER NAMES} & t &\in \text{TYPE NAMES} \\ a, x, y, z &\in \text{IDENTIFIERS} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S} &::= ! \mid \text{any} \mid \text{nonempty} \mid \text{empty} \mid \text{every} \\ M &::= \text{fungible} \mid \text{unique} \mid \text{immutable} \mid \text{consumable} \mid \text{asset} \quad (\text{type declaration modifiers}) \\ T &::= \text{bool} \mid \text{nat} \mid \text{type } t \text{ is } \overline{M} \ T \mid \text{list } \tau \mid \{\overline{x} : \overline{\tau}\} \\ \tau, \sigma, \pi &::= \mathcal{Q} \ T \\ \mathcal{S} &::= x \mid x.y \mid \text{true} \mid \text{false} \mid n \mid [x] \mid \{\overline{x} : \overline{\tau} \mapsto \overline{x}\} \mid \text{new}(t, \overline{M}, T) \\ \mathcal{D} &::= x \mid x.y \mid \text{var } x : T \mid \text{consume} \\ \text{Decl} &::= \text{transformer } f(\overline{x} : \overline{\tau}) \rightarrow x : \tau \ \{\overline{\text{Stmt}}\} \\ \text{Stmt} &::= \text{pass} \\ &\quad \mid \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \mid \mathcal{S} \xrightarrow{x} \mathcal{D} \mid \mathcal{S} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Q} \text{ s.t. } f(\overline{x})} \mathcal{D} \mid \mathcal{S} \rightarrow f(\overline{x}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \\ &\quad \mid \text{try } \{\overline{\text{Stmt}}\} \text{ catch } \{\overline{\text{Stmt}}\} \\ \text{Prog} &::= \overline{\text{Decl}; \text{Stmt}} \end{aligned}$$

[Add rules for flow-by-variable.] [Remove bool type? Can implement the “filter” selectors another way, e.g., by using a transformer returning a pair.]

1.2 Statics

$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{S} : \tau \dashv \Delta} \quad \boxed{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{D} : \tau \dashv \Delta}$ **Storage Typing**

A *storage* is either a source or a destination.

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{b \in \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}}{\Gamma \vdash b : ! \text{bool} \dashv \Gamma} \text{ BOOL} & \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash n : ! \text{nat} \dashv \Gamma} \text{ NAT} & \frac{\neg(\tau \text{ immutable})}{\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash x : \tau \dashv \Gamma, x : \tau} \text{ VAR} \\ &\frac{\Gamma \vdash x : \tau \dashv \Delta \quad \neg(\tau \text{ immutable}) \quad \text{fields}(\tau) = \overline{z} : \overline{\sigma} \quad y : \mathcal{R} \ T \in \overline{z} : \overline{\sigma}}{\Gamma \vdash x.y : \mathcal{R} \ T \dashv \Gamma} \text{ FIELD} \\ &\frac{}{\Gamma, x : \mathcal{Q} \ T \vdash [x] : ! \text{list } \mathcal{Q} \ T \dashv \Gamma, x : \text{empty } T} \text{ SINGLE} \\ &\frac{}{\Gamma, \overline{y} : \overline{\mathcal{Q} \ T} \vdash \{\overline{x} : \overline{\mathcal{Q} \ T} \mapsto \overline{y}\} : ! \{\overline{x} : \overline{\mathcal{Q} \ T}\} \dashv \Gamma, \overline{y} : \text{empty } T} \text{ RECORD} \\ &\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{new}(t, \overline{M}, T) : \text{every list } ! (\text{type } t \text{ is } \overline{M} \ T) \dashv \Gamma} \text{ NEW} \\ &\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash (\text{var } x : T) : \text{empty } T \dashv \Gamma, x : \text{empty } T} \text{ VARDEF} & \frac{\tau \text{ consumable}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{consume} : \tau \dashv \Gamma} \text{ CONSUME} \end{aligned}$$

$\Gamma \vdash S \text{ ok} \dashv \Delta$ Statement Well-formedness

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{pass ok} \dashv \Gamma} \text{OK-PASS} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash S : \mathcal{Q} \ T \dashv \Delta \quad \text{update}(\Delta, \mathcal{S}, \Delta(\mathcal{S}) \ominus \mathcal{Q}) \vdash \mathcal{D} : \mathcal{R} \ T \dashv \Xi}{\Gamma \vdash (S \rightarrow \mathcal{D}) \text{ ok} \dashv \text{update}(\Xi, \mathcal{D}, \Xi(\mathcal{D}) \oplus \mathcal{Q})} \text{OK-FLOW-EVERY}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \Gamma \vdash S : \mathcal{Q} \ T \dashv \Delta \\ \text{transformer } f(\overline{x} : \overline{\sigma}, y : \text{demote}(\text{elemtype}(T))) \rightarrow z : ! \text{bool} \{ \overline{\text{Stmt}} \} \\ \forall i. \text{demote}(\Gamma(a_i)) = \sigma_i \quad \text{update}(\Delta, \mathcal{S}, \Delta(\mathcal{S}) \ominus \mathcal{Q}) \vdash \mathcal{D} : \mathcal{S} \ T \dashv \Xi \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash (S \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R} \text{ s.t. } f(\overline{a})} \mathcal{D}) \text{ ok} \dashv \text{update}(\Xi, \mathcal{D}, \Xi(\mathcal{D}) \oplus \min(\mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{R}))} \text{OK-FLOW-FILTER}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \Gamma \vdash S : \mathcal{Q} \ T_1 \dashv \Delta \\ \text{transformer } f(\overline{x} : \overline{\sigma}, y : \text{demote}(\text{elemtype}(T_1))) \rightarrow z : \mathcal{R} \ T_2 \{ \overline{\text{Stmt}} \} \\ \forall i. \text{demote}(\Gamma(x_i)) = \sigma_i \quad \text{update}(\Delta, \mathcal{S}, \Delta(\mathcal{S}) \ominus \mathcal{Q}) \vdash \mathcal{D} : \mathcal{S} \ T_2 \dashv \Xi \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash (S \rightarrow f(\overline{x}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}) \text{ ok} \dashv \text{update}(\Xi, \mathcal{D}, \Xi(\mathcal{D}) \oplus \mathcal{Q})} \text{OK-FLOW-TRANSFORMER}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \overline{S_1} \text{ ok} \dashv \Delta \quad \Gamma \vdash \overline{S_2} \text{ ok} \dashv \Xi}{\Gamma \vdash (\text{try } \{ \overline{S_1} \} \text{ catch } \{ \overline{S_2} \}) \text{ ok} \dashv \Delta \sqcup \Xi} \text{OK-TRY}$$

$\vdash \text{Decl ok}$ Declaration Well-formedness

$$\frac{\overline{x} : \overline{\tau} \vdash \overline{\text{Stmt}} \text{ ok} \dashv \Gamma, y : \sigma \quad \forall \pi \in \text{img}(\Gamma). \neg(\pi \text{ asset})}{\vdash (\text{transformer } f(\overline{x} : \overline{\tau}) \rightarrow y : \sigma \{ \overline{\text{Stmt}} \}) \text{ ok}} \text{OK-TRANSFORMER}$$

Prog ok Program Well-formedness

$$\frac{\vdash \overline{\text{Decl}} \text{ ok} \quad \emptyset \vdash \overline{\text{Stmt}} \text{ ok} \dashv \Gamma \quad \forall \tau \in \text{img}(\Gamma). \neg(\tau \text{ asset})}{(\overline{\text{Decl}}; \overline{\text{Stmt}}) \text{ ok}} \text{OK-PROG}$$

1.3 Dynamics

$$\begin{array}{ll} V & ::= \text{true} \mid \text{false} \mid n \mid \{x : \tau \mapsto V\} \\ \mathcal{V} & ::= \overline{V} \\ \text{Stmt} & ::= \dots \mid \text{put}(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{D}) \mid \text{revert} \mid \text{try}(\Sigma, \overline{S}, \overline{S}) \end{array}$$

Definition 1. An environment Σ is a tuple (μ, ρ) where $\mu : \text{IDENTIFIERNAMES} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is the variable lookup environment, and $\rho : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ is the storage environment.

$$\boxed{\langle \Sigma, \overline{\text{Stmt}} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \Sigma, \overline{\text{Stmt}} \rangle}$$

Note that we abbreviate $\langle \Sigma, \cdot \rangle$ as Σ , which signals the end of evaluation.

The new constructs of $\text{resolve}(\Sigma, \mathcal{S})$ and $\text{put}(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{D})$ are used to simplify the process of locating sources and updating destinations, respectively.

$$\frac{\langle \Sigma, S_1 \rangle \rightarrow \langle \Sigma', \overline{S_3} \rangle}{\langle \Sigma, S_1 \overline{S_2} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \Sigma', \overline{S_3} \overline{S_2} \rangle} \text{SEQ} \quad \frac{}{\langle \Sigma, (\text{revert}) \overline{S} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \Sigma, \text{revert} \rangle} \text{REVERT} \quad \frac{}{\langle \Sigma, \text{pass} \rangle \rightarrow \Sigma} \text{PASS}$$

Here we give the rules for the new $\text{put}(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{D})$ statement. **[TODO: Need to finalize how $\mathcal{V} + \mathcal{W}$ works; in particular, need to make sure that you can't overwrite things that shouldn't be overwritten (e.g., a nonfungible nat). Probably need to tag types with modifiers or something.]**

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{}{\langle \Sigma, \text{put}(\mathcal{V}, \text{consume}) \rangle \rightarrow \Sigma} \text{PUT-CONSUME} \qquad \frac{}{\langle \Sigma, \text{put}(\mathcal{V}, x) \rangle \rightarrow \langle \Sigma, \text{put}(\mathcal{V}, \mu(x)) \rangle} \text{PUT-VAR} \\
\\
\frac{\rho(\mu(X)) = \{x : \tau \mapsto \ell\} \quad (y : \sigma \mapsto k) \in \overline{x : \tau \mapsto \ell}}{\langle \Sigma, \text{put}(\mathcal{V}, x.y) \rangle \rightarrow \langle \Sigma, \text{put}(\mathcal{V}, k) \rangle} \text{PUT-FIELD} \\
\\
\frac{\rho(\ell) = \mathcal{W} \quad \mathcal{W} + \mathcal{V} \neq \text{revert}}{\langle \Sigma, \text{put}(\mathcal{V}, \ell) \rangle \rightarrow \Sigma[\rho \mapsto \rho[\ell \mapsto \mathcal{W} + \mathcal{V}]]} \text{PUT-LOC} \qquad \frac{\rho(\ell) = \mathcal{W} \quad \mathcal{W} + \mathcal{V} = \text{revert}}{\langle \Sigma, \text{put}(\mathcal{V}, \ell) \rangle \rightarrow \langle \Sigma, \text{revert} \rangle} \text{PUT-LOC-FAIL} \\
\\
\frac{\ell \notin \text{dom}(\rho)}{\langle \Sigma, \text{put}(\mathcal{V}, \text{var } A : T) \rangle \rightarrow \Sigma[\mu \mapsto \mu[A \mapsto \ell], \rho \mapsto \rho[\ell \mapsto \mathcal{V}]]} \text{PUT-VARDEF} \\
\\
\frac{\text{resolve}(\Sigma, \mathcal{S}) = (\Sigma', \ell)}{\langle \Sigma, \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \Sigma'[\rho \mapsto \rho'[\ell \mapsto []]], \text{put}(\rho'(\ell), \mathcal{D}) \rangle} \text{FLOW-EVERY} \\
\\
\frac{\text{resolve}(\Sigma, \mathcal{S}) = (\Sigma', \ell) \quad \rho'(\ell) = \mathcal{V} \quad \mathcal{U} = [v \in \mathcal{V} \mid \langle \Sigma', f(\bar{x}, v) \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \Sigma'', k \rangle \text{ and } \rho''(k) = \text{true}] \quad \text{compat}(|\mathcal{U}|, |\mathcal{V}|, \mathcal{Q})}{\Sigma, (\mathcal{S} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Q} \text{ s.t. } f(\bar{x})} \mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \langle \Sigma'[\rho' \mapsto \rho'[\ell \mapsto \rho'(\ell) - \mathcal{U}]], \text{put}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{D}) \rangle} \text{FLOW-FILTER} \\
\\
\frac{\text{resolve}(\Sigma, \mathcal{S}) = (\Sigma', \ell) \quad \rho'(\ell) = \mathcal{V} \quad \mathcal{U} = [v \in \mathcal{V} \mid \langle \Sigma', f(\bar{x}, v) \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \Sigma'', k \rangle \text{ and } \rho''(k) = \text{true}] \quad \neg \text{compat}(|\mathcal{U}|, |\mathcal{V}|, \mathcal{Q})}{\Sigma, (\mathcal{S} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Q} \text{ s.t. } f(\bar{x})} \mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \langle \Sigma', \text{revert} \rangle} \text{FLOW-FILTER-FAIL} \\
\\
\frac{\text{resolve}(\Sigma, \mathcal{S}) = (\Sigma', \ell) \quad \rho'(\ell) = v, \mathcal{V} \quad \langle \Sigma'[\rho \mapsto \rho'[\ell \mapsto \mathcal{V}]], f(\bar{x}, v) \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle \Sigma'', k \rangle}{\langle \Sigma, \mathcal{S} \rightarrow f(\bar{x}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \langle \mu', \rho'' \rangle, \text{put}(\rho''(k), \mathcal{D}) (\mathcal{S} \rightarrow f(\bar{x}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}) \rangle} \text{FLOW-TRANSFORMER} \\
\\
\frac{\text{resolve}(\Sigma, \mathcal{S}) = (\Sigma', \ell) \quad \rho'(\ell) = []}{\langle \Sigma, \mathcal{S} \rightarrow f(\bar{x}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rangle \rightarrow \Sigma} \text{FLOW-TRANSFORMER-DONE} \\
\\
\frac{\ell \notin \text{dom}(\rho) \quad \text{transformer } f(\bar{y} : \bar{\tau}) \rightarrow z : \sigma \{ \bar{S} \} \quad \mu' = \overline{y \mapsto \mu(x)}, z \mapsto \ell}{\langle \Sigma, f(\bar{x}) \rangle \rightarrow \langle \langle \mu', \rho[\ell \mapsto []], \bar{S} \ell \rangle} \text{CALL}
\end{array}$$

We introduce a new statement, $\text{try}(\Sigma, \overline{S_1}, \overline{S_2})$, to implement the try-catch statement, which keeps track of the environment that we begin execution in so that we can revert to the original environment in the case of a `revert`.

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{}{\langle \Sigma, \text{try } \{\overline{S_1}\} \text{ catch } \{\overline{S_2}\} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \Sigma, \text{try}(\Sigma, \overline{S_1}, \overline{S_2}) \rangle} \text{TRY-START} \\
\\
\frac{\langle \Sigma, \overline{S_1} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \Sigma'', \overline{S'_1} \rangle}{\langle \Sigma, \text{try}(\Sigma', \overline{S_1}, \overline{S_2}) \rangle \rightarrow \langle \Sigma'', \text{try}(\Sigma', \overline{S'_1}, \overline{S_2}) \rangle} \text{TRY-STEP} \\
\\
\frac{}{\langle \Sigma, \text{try}(\Sigma', \text{revert}, \overline{S_2}) \rangle \rightarrow \langle \Sigma', \overline{S_2} \rangle} \text{TRY-REVERT} \qquad \frac{}{\langle \Sigma, \text{try}(\Sigma', \cdot, \overline{S_2}) \rangle \rightarrow \Sigma} \text{TRY-DONE}
\end{array}$$

[Need to handle fungible specially (or maybe only after adding nats, I'm not sure it really has any meaning without them)]

Storage Resolution

We use $\text{resolve}(\Sigma, \mathcal{S})$ to get the location storing the values of \mathcal{S} , which returns an environment because it may need to allocate new memory (e.g., in the case of creating a new record value).

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\mu(\mathcal{S}) = \ell}{\text{resolve}(\Sigma, \mathcal{S}) = (\Sigma, \ell)} \text{RESOLVE-VAR} \quad \frac{\rho(\mu(x)) = \overline{\{z : \tau \mapsto \ell\}} \quad (y : \sigma \mapsto k) \in \overline{z : \tau \mapsto \ell}}{\text{resolve}(\Sigma, x.y) = (\Sigma, k)} \text{RESOLVE-FIELD} \\
\\
\frac{\ell \notin \text{dom}(\rho)}{\text{resolve}(\Sigma, [x]) = (\Sigma[\rho \mapsto \rho[\ell \mapsto \rho(\mu(x)), \mu(x) \mapsto []]], \ell)} \text{RESOLVE-SINGLE} \\
\\
\frac{k \notin \text{dom}(\rho) \cup \bar{\ell} \quad \Sigma' = \Sigma[\rho \mapsto \rho[\mu(y) \mapsto [], \bar{\ell} \mapsto \rho(\mu(y)), k \mapsto \{x : \tau \mapsto \bar{\ell}\}]]}{\text{resolve}(\Sigma, \{x : \tau \mapsto \bar{y}\}) = (\Sigma', k)} \text{RESOLVE-RECORD} \\
\\
\frac{b \in \{\text{true}, \text{false}\} \quad \ell \notin \text{dom}(\rho)}{\text{resolve}(\Sigma, b) = (\Sigma[\rho \mapsto \rho[\ell \mapsto b]], \ell)} \text{RESOLVE-BOOL} \\
\\
\frac{\mu(t) = \ell}{\text{resolve}(\Sigma, \text{new}(t, \bar{M}, T)) = (\Sigma, \ell)} \text{RESOLVE-SOURCE} \\
\\
\frac{t \notin \text{dom}(\mu) \quad \ell \notin \text{dom}(\rho)}{\text{resolve}(\Sigma, \text{new}(t, \bar{M}, T)) = (\Sigma'[\rho \mapsto \rho[\ell \mapsto \text{values}(T)], \mu \mapsto \mu[t \mapsto \ell]], \ell)} \text{RESOLVE-NEW-SOURCE}
\end{array}$$

[TODO: Need to be sure to handle uniqueness correctly; could do this in RESOLVE-NEW-SOURCE, or in the various flow rules.]

1.4 Auxiliaries

Definition 2. Define $\mathbf{Quant} = \{\text{empty}, \text{any}, !, \text{nonempty}, \text{every}\}$, and call any $Q \in \mathbf{Quant}$ a type quantity. Define $\text{empty} < \text{any} < ! < \text{nonempty} < \text{every}$.

τ asset Asset Types

$$\begin{aligned}
(Q \ T) \text{ asset} &\Leftrightarrow Q \neq \text{empty} \text{ and } (\text{asset} \in \text{modifiers}(T) \text{ or} \\
&\quad (T = \mathcal{C} \ \tau \text{ and } \tau \text{ asset}) \text{ or} \\
&\quad (T = \{\bar{y} : \bar{\sigma}\} \text{ and } \exists x : \tau \in \bar{y} : \bar{\sigma}. (\tau \text{ asset})))
\end{aligned}$$

τ consumable Consumable Types

$$\begin{aligned}
(Q \ T) \text{ consumable} &\Leftrightarrow \text{consumable} \in \text{modifiers}(T) \text{ or} \\
&\quad \neg((Q \ T) \text{ asset}) \text{ or} \\
&\quad (T = \mathcal{C} \ \tau \text{ and } \tau \text{ consumable}) \text{ or} \\
&\quad (T = \{\bar{y} : \bar{\sigma}\} \text{ and } \forall x : \tau \in \bar{y} : \bar{\sigma}. (\sigma \text{ consumable}))
\end{aligned}$$

$Q \oplus \mathcal{R}$ represents the quantity present when flowing \mathcal{R} of something to a storage already containing Q . $Q \ominus \mathcal{R}$ represents the quantity left over after flowing \mathcal{R} from a storage containing Q .

Definition 3. Let $Q, R \in \mathbf{Quant}$. Define the commutative operator \oplus , called combine, as the unique function $\mathbf{Quant}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{Quant}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} Q \oplus \text{empty} &= Q \\ Q \oplus \text{every} &= \text{every} \\ \text{nonempty} \oplus R &= \text{nonempty} \quad \text{if } \text{empty} < R < \text{every} \\ ! \oplus R &= \text{nonempty} \quad \text{if } \text{empty} < R < \text{every} \\ \text{any} \oplus \text{any} &= \text{any} \end{aligned}$$

Define the operator \ominus , called split, as the unique function $\mathbf{Quant}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{Quant}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} Q \ominus \text{empty} &= Q \\ \text{empty} \ominus R &= \text{empty} \\ Q \ominus \text{every} &= \text{empty} \\ \text{every} \ominus R &= \text{every} \quad \text{if } R < \text{every} \\ \text{nonempty} - R &= \text{any} \quad \text{if } \text{empty} < R < \text{every} \\ ! - R &= \text{empty} \quad \text{if } ! \leq R \\ ! - \text{any} &= \text{any} \\ \text{any} - R &= \text{any} \quad \text{if } \text{empty} < R < \text{every} \end{aligned}$$

Note that we write $(Q \ T) \oplus R$ to mean $(Q \oplus R) \ T$ and similarly $(Q \ T) \ominus R$ to mean $(Q \ominus R) \ T$.

Definition 4. We can consider a type environment Γ as a function $\text{IDENTIFIERS} \rightarrow \text{Types} \cup \{\perp\}$ as follows:

$$\Gamma(x) = \begin{cases} \tau & \text{if } x : \tau \in \Gamma \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

We write $\text{dom}(\Gamma)$ to mean $\{x \in \text{IDENTIFIERS} \mid \Gamma(x) \neq \perp\}$, and $\Gamma|_X$ to mean the environment $\{x : \tau \in \Gamma \mid x \in X\}$ (restricting the domain of Γ).

Definition 5. Let Q and R be type quantities, T_Q and T_R base types, and Γ and Δ type environments. Define the following orderings, which make types and type environments into join-semilattices. For type quantities, define the partial order \sqsubseteq as the reflexive closure of the strict partial order \sqsubset given by

$$Q \sqsubset R \Leftrightarrow (Q \neq \text{any} \text{ and } R = \text{any}) \text{ or } (Q \in \{!, \text{every}\} \text{ and } R = \text{nonempty})$$

For types, define the partial order \leq by

$$Q \ T_Q \leq R \ T_R \Leftrightarrow T_Q = T_R \text{ and } Q \sqsubseteq R$$

For type environments, define the partial order \leq by

$$\Gamma \leq \Delta \Leftrightarrow \forall x. \Gamma(x) \leq \Delta(x)$$

Denote the join of Γ and Δ by $\Gamma \sqcup \Delta$.

$\text{elementype}(T) = \tau$

$$\text{elementype}(T) = \begin{cases} \text{elementype}(T') & \text{if } T = \text{type } t \text{ is } \overline{M} \ T' \\ \tau & \text{if } T = \mathcal{C} \ \tau \\ ! \ T & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$\boxed{\text{modifiers}(T) = \overline{M}}$ **Type Modifiers**

$$\text{modifiers}(T) = \begin{cases} \overline{M} & \text{if } T = \text{type } t \text{ is } \overline{M} T \\ \emptyset & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$\boxed{\text{demote}(\tau) = \sigma}$ $\boxed{\text{demote}_*(T_1) = T_2}$ **Type Demotion** demote and demote_{*} take a type and “strip”

all the asset modifiers from it, as well as unfolding named type definitions. This process is useful, because it allows selecting asset types without actually having a value of the desired asset type. Note that demoting a transformer type changes nothing. This is because a transformer is **never** an asset, regardless of the types that it operators on, because it has no storage.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{demote}(\mathcal{Q} T) &= \mathcal{Q} \text{demote}_*(T) \\ \text{demote}_*(\text{bool}) &= \text{bool} \\ \text{demote}_*(\text{nat}) &= \text{nat} \\ \text{demote}_*({\overline{\{x : \tau\}}}) &= {\overline{\{x : \text{demote}(\tau)\}}} \\ \text{demote}_*(\text{type } t \text{ is } \overline{M} T) &= \text{demote}_*(T) \end{aligned}$$

$\boxed{\text{fields}(T) = \overline{x : \tau}}$ **Fields**

$$\text{fields}(T) = \begin{cases} \overline{x : \tau} & \text{if } T = {\overline{\{x : \tau\}}} \\ \text{fields}(T) & \text{if } T = \text{type } t \text{ is } \overline{M} T \\ \emptyset & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$\boxed{\text{update}(\Gamma, x, \tau)}$ **Type environment modification**

$$\text{update}(\Gamma, x, \tau) = \begin{cases} \Delta, x : \tau & \text{if } \Gamma = \Delta, x : \sigma \\ \Gamma & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$\boxed{\text{compat}(n, m, \mathcal{Q})}$ The relation $\text{compat}(n, m, \mathcal{Q})$ holds when the number of values sent, n , is compatible with the original number of values m , and the type quantity used, \mathcal{Q} .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{compat}(n, m, \mathcal{Q}) &\Leftrightarrow (\mathcal{Q} = \text{nonempty} \text{ and } n \geq 1) \text{ or} \\ &\quad (\mathcal{Q} = ! \text{ and } n = 1) \text{ or} \\ &\quad (\mathcal{Q} = \text{empty} \text{ and } n = 0) \text{ or} \\ &\quad (\mathcal{Q} = \text{every} \text{ and } n = m) \text{ or} \\ &\quad \mathcal{Q} = \text{any} \end{aligned}$$

$\boxed{\text{values}(T) = \mathcal{V}}$ The function values gives a list of all of the values of a given base type.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{values}(\text{bool}) &= [\text{true}, \text{false}] \\ \text{values}(\text{nat}) &= [0, 1, 2, \dots] \\ \text{values}(\text{list } T) &= [L \mid L \subseteq \text{values}(T), |L| < \infty] \\ \text{values}(\text{type } t \text{ is } \overline{M} T) &= \text{values}(T) \\ \text{values}({\overline{\{x : \mathcal{Q} T\}}}) &= [{\overline{\{x : \tau \mapsto v\}}} \mid v \in \text{values}(T)] \end{aligned}$$