

I. Static Type-Checker

ASTTypes

As suggested by the code given a new construct `ASTType` was created to represent the type system of the language. This abstraction captures the variety of types expressible in the language. The following specialized `ASTType` variants were implemented:

- `ASTTArrow` – Describes a Lambda function type as `ArgumentType → ReturnType`
- `ASTTBool` – Describes a boolean
- `ASTTId` – Describes an Identifier
- `ASTTInt` – Describes an Integer
- `ASTTList` – Describes a List (Eager and Lazy)
- `ASTTRef` – Describes a reference
- `ASTTString` – Describes a String
- `ASTTStruct` – Describes a product type (structs)
- `ASTTUnion` – Describes a sum type (union)
- `ASTTUnit` – Describes a unit (null)

ASTNode

To start a new Environment<`ASTType`> was created. Now all AST nodes have a new function called `typecheck()`. This function mirrors the structure of the `eval()` but works with types and not Nodes. This function asserts that all the type in the code lead to a safe execution.

To support additional language features introduced in the type system, the following AST node types were added:

- `ASTMatchUnion` – Match construct for Union variables
- `ASTString` – Creation of Strings, `VString` and an update to the `+` operation
- `ASTStruct` – Creation of product types (structs) (Also comes with a new `VStruct` value)
- `ASTUnion` – “ “ “ “ but for unions
- `ASTUnit` – Creation of unit's (Also comes with a new `ASTUnit` value)
- `ASTTypeDef` – Let Logic for types

Type Bindings

To handle field labeling in structures and variant labeling in unions, a new class named `TypeBindList` was introduced. This class manages the association between labels and their corresponding `ASTTypes`.

Handling Ids

To handle id's in `ASTType`'s a method called `unfold` was added, this method checks for `ASTTId` on his arguments like the type that `Ref` points to, and unfolds them with the environment.

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