Types



A type is a set of values having predefined characteristics, e.g. integer, floating point, character, string, pointer.

```
- size in memory

- value range (min – max)

- ล้าเป็น string เลือ เอมาค่อ

ล้าเป็น int คือ เอเลย
```

Types provide implicit context for operations so that the programmer does not have to specify that context explicitly, e.g.

- a+b Integer addition if a and b are of integer types. (concat if they are strings)
- new MyType ()

 Heap is allocated without having to specify object size, and constructor is called automatically.

Types limit the set of operations that may be performed in a semantically valid program (it helps us program correctly) e.g.

- Prevent adding char and struct
- Prevent passing a file as a parameter to a subroutine that expects an integer

High-level languages associate types with values to provide contextual information and error checking.

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Common Types

Discrete types = มีผลานค (มีนั้น มีนลังได้)

- The domains to which they correspond are <u>countable</u>.
- There is the notion of predecessor and successor.
 - E.g. integer, boolean, char, enumeration, subrange

Scalar types = Infillungu

- They hold a single data item (single-valued types).
- E.g. discrete, real, floating point number

Composite types = เอา data เล็กๆ มากับรามกัน

 Non-scalar types created by applying a type constructor to one or more simpler types.

Nม่เนิน discrete (มีบั้นโลงไม่ได้ เช่น 0.05 จะมาเป็น 0.051 โมโต้)

• E.g. record (struct), array, string, set, pointer, list, file



Usinounn char

Type System (1) = Antikin + Boldkin

Consists of

- A mechanism to define types and associate them with certain language constructs
 - Mechanism: predefined types vs. composite types (having type constructors to build from simpler types)
 - Associated construct: named constant, variable, record field, parameter, subroutine, literal constant, complicated expression

```
//C struct
typedef struct pnt {
  int x, y;
} Point;

Point point_new(int x, int y) { ... }
```

```
(* Pascal array, subrange *)

type

ch_array = array[char] of 1..26;

test_score = 0..100;

var

alphabet: ch_array;
score: test_score;

var
```

```
//Java enumeration, class
public enum Day {
    SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY,
    WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY,
    SATURDAY
}
public class EnumTest {
    Day day;
    ... }

EnumTest firstDay;
```



Consists of (cont.)

Type equivalence rules to determine when the types of two values are the same.
 Type compatibility rules to determine when a value of a given type can be used in a

given context. (may need some auto conversion)

• Type inference rules to determine the type of an expression based on the types of its constituent parts or the surrounding context.

Type Checking = Type manufally



Process of ensuring that a program obeys the language's type compatibility rules (checking if an object of a certain type can be used in a certain context)

A violation of the rules is known as a type clash. = type hims

```
//c
int a;
a = "xyz"; //clash
```

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Static vs. Dynamic Typing ผมหมักไปกัน งดาลประเทย Statically-typed language

สานในพอน Run น้อมลง

 Type is bound to the variable, and type checking can be performed at compile time, e.g. Pascal, Java, C, C#

```
//Java 🔑 type 🌡 m suð
String (s) = "abcd"; //s will forever be a string
```

• In practice, most type checking can be performed at compile time and the rest at

run time.

```
index out of bound representations of bound re
int iarr[3];
                                                                                                                                                //indexoutofbound at runtime
```

Dynamically-typed language

Type is bound to the value, and types are checked at run time, e.g. Lisp, Perl, PHP,

Python, Ruby

```
"abcd"
      # s is a string
       # s is now an integer
```

Type Equivalence Rules = ขณ 2 สิ่งสื่อ่าเป็น type เลี่นากันได้อย่างไร

In a language in which the user can define new types, there are two ways of defining type equivalence.

- Structural equivalence ชี่อ่า ล เป็น type เดียวกับ 6 ใหม โดยดู "โครงสร้างภายใน"
- Based on meaning behind the declarations
- Two types are the same if they consist of the same components.
- E.g. Algol-68, Modula-3, (to some extent) C, ML.

Name equivalence * ชื่อต่องเหมือนกันด้วย



- Based on declarations
- Each definition introduces a new type.
- More fashionable these days
- E.g. Java, C#, Pascal, Ada



Structural Equivalence (1)

Name equalent > non Runnanilla la structural equalent > R1 NL R2 unilla

Expand the definitions of two types. If the same, they are equivalent. (R3 sure) Structure

But exact definition of structural equivalence varies from one language to another.

```
= record
        : integer
end;
type R2 = record
                                                                    b
                                                            a
       integer;
                                                         integer
                                                                 integer
       integer
end;
                                          (In Structure (Madounty)
type R3 =record
                                                                    a
       integer;
                                                                 integer
                                                         integer
                 //order differs
       integer;
end;
```

R1 and R2 are equivalent. What about R2 and R3?
Most languages say R2 and R3 are equivalent, ML says no.

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Structural Equivalence (2)

Inability to distinguish between types that programmer may think of as distinct but which happen to have the same internal structure. Compiler with structural equivalence will accept this.

```
type student = record

name, address: string
age: integer

type school = record

name, address: string
age: integer

x: student; y: school;

...

x := y;

(anan logic sense)
```

```
nameaddressagestringstringintegernameaddressagestringstringinteger
```

```
//C structural equivalence for scalar types

typedef float celsius;

typedef float fahrenheit;

...

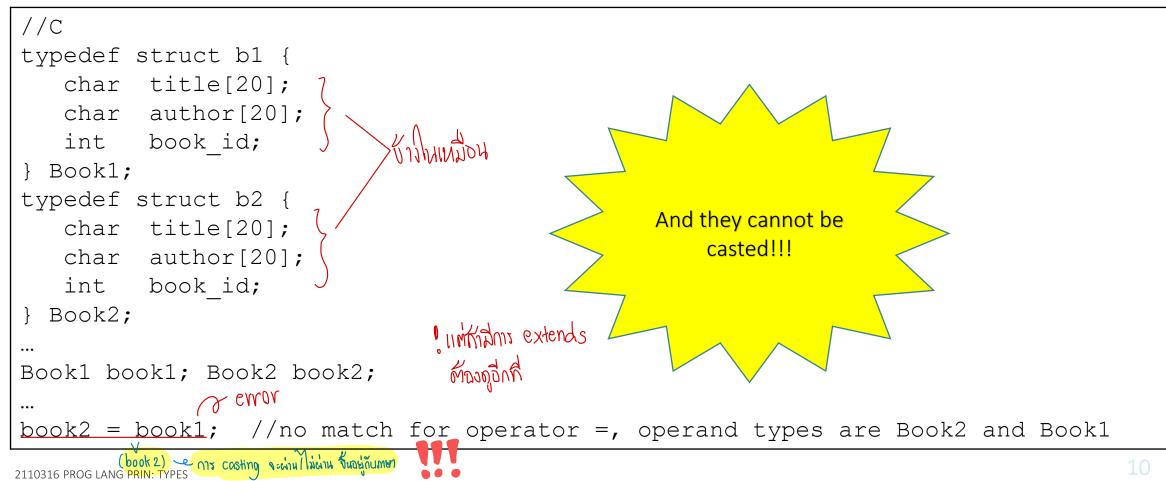
celsius c; fahrenheit f;

...

/f = c; // does not check the logic
```

Name Equivalence

If the programmer takes the effort to write two type definitions, then those are meant to represent different types.



Exercise: Structural vs. Name Equivalence

```
//Java
class MyCard {
  public MyCard() { ... }
  public int suit() { ... }
  public int rank() { ... }
  private int suitValue;
  private int rankValue;
class YourCard {
  public YourCard() { ... }
  public int suit() { ... }
  public int rank() { ... }
  private int suitValue;
  private int rankValue;
class MyCardChild extends MyCard { ... }
```

```
Given

MyCard mc;

What kind of type equivalence (structural or name) is used in each statement?

What happens to each statement when type checking is performed?

1. mc = new YourCard();

2. mc = (MyCard) new MyCardChild();

3. mc = new MyCardChild();
```

Exercise: Structural vs. Name Equivalence

class MyCardChild extends MyCard { ... }

```
//Java Ryname eqivalent
                                                                                                                  \alpha = new
                                         Given
class MyCard {
  public MyCard() { ... }
                                                                                อูกมีกุกอย่างของแม่ (แปลงกลับมาโปนแม่ก็ไม่มีปัญหา)
                                          MyCard mc;
   public int suit() { ... }
  public int rank() { ... }
                                          What kind of type equivalence (structural or name) is used in each statement?
   private int suitValue;
                                          What happens to each statement when type checking is performed?
   private int rankValue;
                                         1. mc = new YourCard(); <u>name eqivalent</u> (Error เพราซื้อในพรงกัน
                                         2. mc = (MyCard) new MyCardChild(); name eqivalent (http://www. MyCardChild extends worn
class YourCard {
                                         3. mc = new MyCardChild(); Mame eqivalent ( "มีมีถึงเพา
  public YourCard() { ... }
   public int suit() { ... }
                                                                                ลือที่มีทุกอนางของ My Card ที่เป็น Pavent
   public int rank() { ... }
                                                                                      ดังนั้น ตาม compatibility rule ของภาษา Java ที่ให้ <mark>super class สามารถรับการ assign จาก subclass ได้ ทำให้ไม่ว่าจะ</mark>
                                        idu type Myčard msoňu
                                                                                   ้นำตัวแปรชนิดคลาส Object ไปรับข้อมูลคลาสชนิดใดก็สามารถทำได้โดยไม่ต้องทำการ cast ใด ๆ เลย
   private int suitValue;
   private int rankValue;
                                                          2. mc = (MyCard) new MyCardChild(); //compile okay and run okay. By name equivalence, as the assignment operator expects the type MyCard, so the reference to MyCardChild object is cast to
                                                          the reference to MyCard. And at runtime the type system knows how to convert the reference to MyCardChild object to a reference to MyCard object because, by inheritance or extends, the
                                                          structure of object MyCardchild is compatible with the structure of object MyCard as MyCardchild has the attributes and methods that MyCard object has. So the cast is successful and mc
```

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MyCardChild(); //compile okay and run okay. You can omit the cast (MyCard) in statement 2. Java uses loose name equivalence between superclass and subclass

Type Conversion and Cast (1)

In a statically-typed language, there are many contexts in which values of a specific type are expected, e.g.

- a = expression (expression is expected to be of the same type as a)
- a+b (a and b are expected to be either integer or float)
- foo (arg1, arg2, ..., argN) (arguments are expected to be of the types declared in foo's header)

If the programmer wishes to use a value of one type in a context that expects another, he or she will need to specify an explicit type conversion (or type cast) to enforce type equivalence.

Variables can be cast into other types, but they do not get converted. You just read them assuming they are another type.

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Type Conversion and Cast (2)/

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Depending on the types involved, conversion may or may not require code to be executed at run time. There are three principal cases:

1. If two types are structurally equivalent (same low-level representations and set of values) but the language uses name equivalence, no code will need to be executed at run time.

- 2. The types have different sets of values, but intersecting values are represented in the same way (e.g. one type is a subrange of the other, one type is two's complement signed integers and the other is unsigned).
 - If the provided type has some values that the expected type does not, code must be executed at run time to check if the current value is valid in the expected type.

```
Typedef test score 0..100;
 = j; //ok. // (เพราะ j เล็กต่ำ i)
 = i; //compile error
   (test score)i; //compile ok ✓
                     // if value of i is in range ->run ok
       เหมือนเป็นm force dd compiler ok // if value of i is not in range -> runtime error
                     // Need code to run for this range check!
```

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3. The types have different low-level representations but a correspondence among their values can be defined (e.g. integer to floating-point, floating-point rounded to integer). Most processors provide a machine instruction for this.

```
double i; — เครื่อมกันคมละแบบ
               แพ่นงานงดนมอง มองามีนแปลงกันได้
int j; -
              (mulogic และมีนเป็นเลยที่งดู)
  เลกสโหน่
i = j; //ok. Machine instruction provides auto conversion.
 = i; //compile error ปูกกู่ก่า มีฝนนนม
  = (int)i; //compile ok
              // run ok -> machine instruction does the conversion.
                             precision is lost though.
           precision and lost
```

กรณีที่ 2 cast โดยทำการตรวจสอบความถูกต้องของค่าก่อนในตอน run-time ว่าสามารถทำได้หรือไม่

นีที่ 3 convert โดยใช้ machine instruction 🥒 / มูตักมู่ดี cost โปรและผู้ที่ใน

Exercise: Type Conversion and Cast

Which of the three cases of run-time code for type checking applies to the following? --Ada 1 = Structuraln:integer; --assume 32 bits 2 = Intersecting value r:long_float; --assume IEEE double-precision 3 = Correspondence among their value t:test_score; --type test score is new integer range 0..100; c: celsius temp; --type celsius temp is new integer; Thas check mu care Inh (เกลมสถี่ยด pdf หน้า 11) 1. t := test score(n); 2. n := integer(\dot{t}); $3. r := long_float(n);$ 4. n := integer(r); Ok เพราะ structure เหมือนกัน) 7 ไม่ได้มีชื่อ 5. n := integer(c); 6. c := celsius_temp(n);

Type Compatibility Rules

Most languages do not require type equivalence in every context. They say that a value's type must be compatible with that of the context in which it appears.

Whenever a language allows a value of one type to be used in a context that expects another, the language implementation must perform an automatic implicit conversion to the expected type. This is a type coercion.

Like explicit type conversion, coercion may require run-time code to perform a dynamic semantic check or to convert between low-level representations.

Type Coercion

Coercion allows types to be mixed without explicit indication of intent from programmer.

```
//C
short int s; //16 bits
unsigned long int 1; //32 bits
                   //8 bits
char c;
                   //32 bits, IEEE single-precision
float f;
double d;
                    //64 bits, IEEE double-precision
          //something may be interpreted differently,
           //or some precision may be lost
1 = s;
s = c;
f = 1;
d = f;
f = d;
```

```
//c
//array and pointer can be mixed

int n;
int *\frac{1}{2}; \to pointer to int}
int b[10]; \to suuzonvert | uomunm
a = b;
n = a[3];
```

A **void*** pointer cannot be dereferenced unless it is cast to another type.

Universal Reference Type

Several languages provide a universal reference type (compatible/with any data value), e.g.

void * C, C++

Clu any

Modula-2 address

Object Java

object C#

```
char y;
```

```
//Java superclass vonnant
      c = new Cat(); Dog d = new Dog();
   = d; ____ แพ่เลลาใช้จริงต้อง Casting ให้เป็น cat/dog ก่อน "ใม่รั้นจะสีไปได้
```

Arbitrary I-values (locations) can be assigned into an object of a universal reference type.

Assignment of a universal reference back into the object of a particular reference type requires the object to be self-descriptive and include a type tag in the representation of each object. (Normally, this will need programmer to do casting!)

Such type tags are common in OO languages.

Exercise: Universal Reference Type

What happens to the last statement below? How can you ensure the safety of universal-to-specific assignment?

```
import java.util.* //library containing Stack container class
                                                          class (Stack
Stack my_stack = new Stack();
                                                             Object push (Object item) { ... }
                                                             Object pop()
String s = "Hi, Mom";
foo f = new foo();
Object aString = my_stack.push(s);
Object aFoo = my stack.push(f);
s = my_stack.pop();
                                  Error isima Casting No
                                                            S = (String) my - stack.pop();
```

Type Inference Rules

Sometimes type of a whole expression needs to be inferred from the types of subexpressions (and possibly the type expected by the surrounding context) for type checking.

In many cases, the answer is easy, e.g. +,-,*,/,....

• Result of an <u>arithmetic operator</u> usually <u>has the same type</u> as the operands (possible after coercing one of them if their types are not the same)

int int
$$a = b + c$$
 $a = b + c$ $a = b + c$ Int float $a = b + c$ int float $a = b + c$ $a = b + c$ int float

- Result of an assignment operator has the same type as the left-hand side.
- Result of a function call is of the type declared in the function's header. In other cases, the answer is not obvious, e.g.

```
(* Pascal *)

type Atype = 0..20;

Btype = 10..20;

var a: Atype; b: Btype; c: integer;

c = a + b; (* subrange base type (integer), not the type sometype = 10..40 *)
```