

An Intro to Dependent Types with Idris

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August 9, 2016

Problems with regular type systems

Haskell, F#, and OCaml all have great type systems, but still there are still holes that can be improved on

```
1  head []  
   -- *** Exception: Prelude.head: empty list  
3  
   printf "blah %s %s" "hello"  
5  -- *** Exception: printf: argument list ended  
   -- prematurely
```

What causes these problems?

- Most functional languages have two languages that can't interact: the Type language, and the programming language
 - Types exist only as an enforcement layer
- Since these languages can't interact, all the types and conditions for them must be known by the programmer ahead of time, and can't can't be deduced from the context of the code.

The solution to these problems (and many others) are
dependent types

A note about compiler hacks

F#'s `printfn` works as you would expect due to a special case in the compiler doing static analysis on that particular case.

This is totes OK, but that only works for that particular case.

So what the hell is a dependent type?

A dependently typed language generally means two things

- Types, like functions, are first-class citizens that can be built dynamically (without it being dynamic typing)
- Types (return types, input types, etc) can change depending on values
- Functions can be called inside the type signature

Common languages for it are:

- Agda
- Coq
- F*

What is Idris?

- Idris is a Haskell-like language by Edwin Brady
 - Similar syntax, but not lazy
- Dependent types are a main feature, but less dogmatic than Agda
 - Long-term goals are dependently typed system drivers
- Outputs to C, LLVM, JavaScript, and PHP
 - Making a new backend can usually be done in <500 LOC

A safe list with a length

Lists are annoying for a couple reasons

- the aforementioned issue with unexpected empty lists causes runtime errors

```
2      head []  
      — *** Exception: Prelude.head: empty list
```

- Even getting the length requires $O(n)$ operations.

A safe list with a length

Let's code it!