Enriching Typed Racket with Dependent Types

Overview and Status Report

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The Big Picture

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- Typed Racket

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- Typed Racket + refinement types

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  - **sound interoperation** with full featured dynamically typed language
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  - no dependence on SMT solver

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- Individually? Absolutely!
  - **sound interoperation** with full featured dynamically typed language
  - **unique type system** successfully used by Typed Racket and Typed Clojure
  - no dependence on SMT solver
    (more traditional type system)

Already Logical Types

A Brief Refresher on How Typed Racket Works!

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  - `1` and `2` are of type `Number`

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- Simple example:
  - `(+ 1 2)`
  - `+` is of type `Number -> Number -> Number`
  - `1` and `2` are of type `Number`
  - therefore `(+ 1 2)` is of type `Number`

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    ```
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  - `n` is *either* a `Fixnum` or a `Flonum`
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  - `n` is *either* a `Fixnum` or a `Flonum`
  - What does `(fixnum? n)` tell us?
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    ```
  - `n` is *either* a `Fixnum` or a `Flonum`
  - What does `(fixnum? n)` tell us?
- Answer: We need **logical propositions** about types!
    ```

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- Typechecking our example:

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- Assume `(n -: Fixnum)` *or* `(n -: Float)`

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- **then branch**...?

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- **then branch** `(n -: Fixnum)`

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  - `(fx+ n 1)` typechecks!

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- Assume `(n -: (U Fixnum Float))`
- **then branch** `(n -: Fixnum)`
  - `(fx+ n 1)` typechecks!
- **else branch**...?

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- Assume `(n -: (U Fixnum Float))`
- **then branch** `(n -: Fixnum)`
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- **else branch** `(n -! Fixnum)`

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  ⇒ `(n -: Float)`

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- **then branch** `(n -: Fixnum)`
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  ⇒ `(n -: Float)`
  - `(fl+ n 1.0)` typechecks!

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(define (plus1 n)
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- Simple types won't cut it!

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```

- Simple types won't cut it!
  - `(Γ ⊢ (fixnum? n) : Boolean)`

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- Typechecking our example:

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(define (plus1 n)
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(define (plus1 n)
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  - `(Γ ⊢ (fixnum? n)`
    `: Boolean`
    `; when not #f => (n -: Fixnum)`
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    `; ∅)`

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- Typechecking our example:

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(define (plus1 n)
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- We need logical types!
  - `(Γ ⊢ (fixnum? n)`
    `: Boolean`
    `; when not #f => (n -: Fixnum)`
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    `; ∅)`
- Typed Racket uses logical propositions as part of the typing judgement and in function types

More Descriptive Types

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(Hint... we're going to leverage those logical propositions!)

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[(U Fixnum Float) -> (U Fixnum Float)]
```

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```

- But we'd like to know `(plus1 1)` produces a `Fixnum`

More Descriptive Types

- The type of `plus1`:
- Better

```
(case-> [Fixnum -> Fixnum]
        [Float -> Float]
        [(U Fixnum Float)
         -> (U Fixnum Float)])
```

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- The type of `plus1`:
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(case-> [Fixnum -> Fixnum]
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        [(U Fixnum Float)
         -> (U Fixnum Float)])
```

- But we don't want to forget the relation between input and output types!

More Descriptive Types

- The type of `plus1`:

- e.g. we want this to typecheck:

```
(define (foo [x : (U Fixnum Float)]) : Fixnum
  (let ([y (plus1 x)])
    (if (fixnum? x)
        (fx* x y)
        42)))
```

More Descriptive Types

- The type of `plus1`:

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(define (foo [x : (U Fixnum Float)]) : Fixnum
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  - current type of `plus1`:

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(dependent-case->
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- Now this typechecks!

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(define (foo [x : (U Fixnum Float)]) : Fixnum
  (let ([y (plus1 x)])
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- The type of `plus1`:
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(dependent-case->
 [Fixnum -> Fixnum]
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```

- ... but how *is* `dependent-case->` implemented?

More Descriptive Types

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```
(dependent-case->
 [Fixnum -> Fixnum]
 [Float -> Float])
```

- expands to:

```
[([x : (U Fixnum Float)])
 ->
 (Refine [ret : (U Fixnum Float)]
         (or (and [x   -: Fixnum]
                  [ret -: Fixnum])
             (and [x   -: Float]
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(dependent-case->
 [Fixnum -> Fixnum]
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- refinement types = more precise types!

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- Sound interoperability?
  - with typed code? Typechecker!

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  - with typed code? Typechecker!
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- Sound interoperability?
  - with typed code? Typechecker!
  - with untyped code? Contracts!

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- Sound interoperability?

```
(->i ([x (or/c fixnum? flonum?)])
     [ret (x) (if (fixnum? x) fixnum? flonum?)])
```

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- Another example

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(cond
  [(fl> (flabs denom) ε)
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  ...)
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- `(flabs denom)` types at `Fixnum` currently

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- In `<division-exp>` we know `denom ≠ 0`, but currently in TR this fact is lost
- With a dependent refinement we could more accurately track these types!
  - Just like `plus1` using `dependent-case->` to better track types

Linear Integer Constraints

Relating more than just 'types'!

Linear Integer Constraints

- Types can depend on other types...

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- What about other practical, decidable theories?

Linear Integer Constraints

- Types can depend on other types...
- What about other practical, decidable theories?
- **Linear integer constraints** are a well understood, decidable problem w/ numerous applications!

Linear Integer Constraints

```
(define (norm [v : (Vectorof Real)])
  (sqrt (for/sum ([i (vec-len v)])
          (square (vector-ref v i)))))
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```

- Is it possible to get an out of bounds error from `(vector-ref v i)`?
- Nope!

  `∀i (and (≤ 0 i) (< i (vec-len v)))`

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(define (norm [v : (Vectorof Real)])
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- The optimizer can replace `vector-ref` with `unsafe-vector-ref`:

Linear Integer Constraints

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```

- The optimizer can replace `vector-ref` with `unsafe-vector-ref`:
- This requires no intervention from the user!

Linear Integer Constraints

```
(: safe-vector-ref
   (All (α) (([v : (Vectorof α)]
               [i : Natural (< i (vec-len v))])
              -> α)))
(define safe-vector-ref vector-ref)
```

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```

- Users can specifically require statically guaranteed safe usages of functions like `vector-ref`
- `safe-vector-ref` can never have a runtime out-of-bounds error!

Linear Integer Constraints

```
(define (dot-product [v1 : (Vectorof Real)]
                     [v2 : (Vectorof Real)
                         (= (vec-len v1)
                            (vec-len v2))])
  (for/sum ([i (vec-len v1)])
    (* (safe-vector-ref v1 i)
       (safe-vector-ref v2 i))))
```

Linear Integer Constraints

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(define (dot-product [v1 : (Vectorof Real)]
                     [v2 : (Vectorof Real)
                         (= (vec-len v1)
                            (vec-len v2))])
  (for/sum ([i (vec-len v1)])
    (* (safe-vector-ref v1 i)
       (safe-vector-ref v2 i))))
```

- No bounds errors + verified optimizations!

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- What about `plus1`?

Linear Integer Constraints

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```
(dependent-case->
 [[n : Fixnum] -> [m : Fixnum
                     (= m (+ 1 n))]]
 [Float -> Float])
```

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Recap

- Refinements are a great, natural extension to Typed Racket!
  - Relate the types of runtime values and reason about common integer constraints!
  - Create expressive dependent functions!
  - The logical propositions are already part of the type system!
  - Refinements are easily mapped to dependent contracts
  - Small/medium scale implemented and working! (Currently scaling to full scale...)

To Do

Next Steps?

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- Experiment w/ new types for standard library
- Support arbitrary *pure* predicates in refinements

Thanks!

- PLT Redex model available:
  `https://github.com/andmkent/stop2015-redex`
  - Typed Racket fork:
    `https://github.com/andmkent/typed-racket`
    - Work in progress! =)