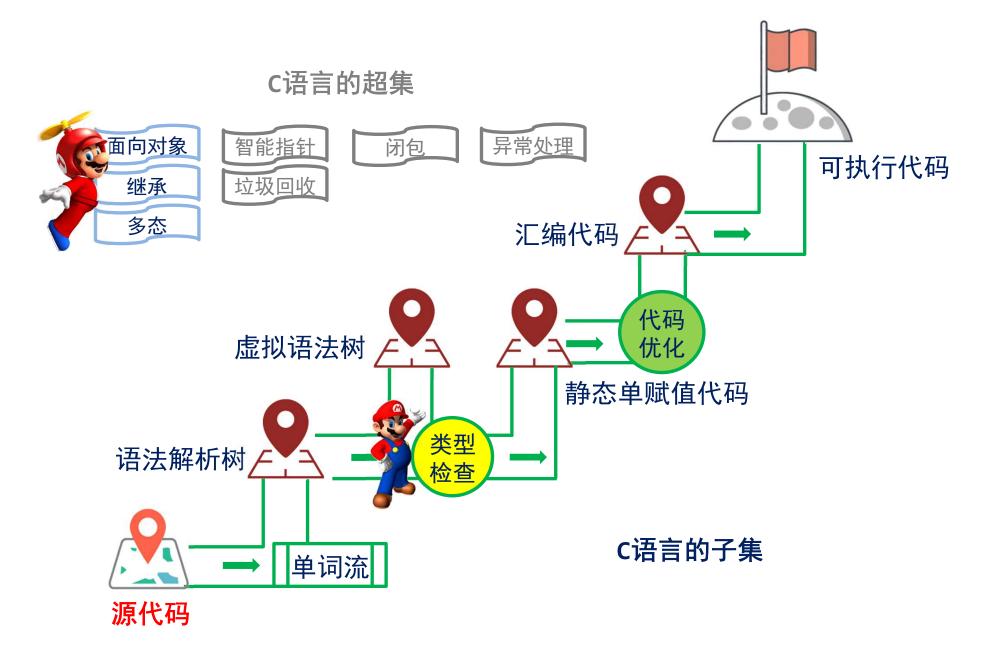
#### Lecture 7

# 类型系统

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## 学习地图



## 大纲

- 一、基本概念
- 二、类型检查
- 三、类型推断
- 四、子类型和泛型
- 五、动态类型

# 一、基本概念

#### 未知程序

- 并非所有可解析的代码都是well defined。
  - 除数为0?
  - "abc" + 123
  - 12(34)
- 类型问题是一类主要问题
- 如何解决这类问题?
  - 需要借助上下文信息
  - 语义推敲/semantic elaboration



#### 类型系统: 类型和规则

- 类型包括语言预定义类型或程序员构建的类型,分为:
  - 基础类型(语言预定义)
    - 数字:整数(有符号、无符号)、浮点数
    - 字符: ASCII、Unicode、UTF8
    - 布尔值: true/false。
  - 复合类型
    - 数组
    - 串: 字符串
    - 枚举类型(enum): 值的枚举(C)? Rust则不同
    - 并集(union): 类型的枚举(C)?

#### 类型系统: 规则集合

- 规则举例
  - 运算符&的返回值是指针,指向的值和操作数的类型相同。
  - 运算符+、-、\*的返回值与运算数相同
- 如何判断类型是否等价?
  - 名字相同
  - 结构相同
    - MyString vs String

```
struct MyString {
  char* val;
  len n;
}
struct String {
  char* val;
  len n;
}
```

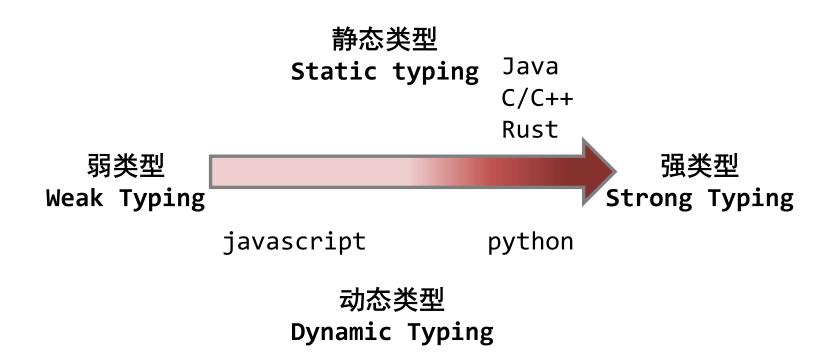
#### 类型系统的目标

- 安全性(type soundness): 一个well-typed程序 在运行时不会遇到未定义操作undefined operation。
  - 类型错误: float=>int
  - 内存越界
- 表达能力:不因严格的类型要求增加语言的使用难度
  - 加入上下文相关的特性, 如运算符重载
  - 隐式转换: 编译器按需插入类型转换操作

#### 如何实现安全性?

- 类型检查(type checking):分析每一个运算的参数类型是否与运算符要求一致。
  - 需要显示声明变量类型。
- 类型推断(type inference): 为代码中的每个标识 符和表达式确定类型。
  - 无需显示声明变量类型。
  - 可类型(typeability): 类型推断是有解?

## 类型系统分类



#### 动态类型的例子

- 静态类型系统:编译阶段检查类型的一致性,避免运行时错误,一般偏向强类型。
- 动态类型系统:一般不显示 定义变量类型,在运行时检 查类型的一致性。

```
//python代码, foo的类型是什么?
def foo(x):
    if x == 1:
        return "bingo!"
    return x

print(foo(10))
print(foo(1))
print(foo(10) + foo(1))
```

```
#: python factorial.py
10
bingo!
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "factorial.py", line 11, in <module>
    print(foo(10) + foo(1))
TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'int' and 'str'
```

#### 弱类型语言

- 类型会发生隐式转换,可能会造成意想不到的错误
- 代表语言: JavaScript
  - Javascript Equality Game: https://eqeq.js.org/

```
1 + '2';
               ToString(number) + string
                                              var a = 42;
               number + ToNumber(boolean)
                                              var b = "42";
1 + true;
               string + ToString(boolean)
'1' + true;
                                              var c = [42];
                                              a === b;
                                                              false
                                              a == b;
                                                              true
                                              a == c;
                                                              true
if (a == 1 && a == 2) {
   alert('hello world!');
}
       var i = 1;
       Number.prototype.valueOf = function() {
         return i++;
       };
       var a = new Number(1);
```

#### 强类型语言

- 变量必须先定义后使用,不允许隐式类型转换。
- 代表语言: Python、Java
  - C/C++?

```
      //C代码

      int a = 1 + '2';
      51

      int b = 1 + "2";
      4202501

      int c = 1 + true;
      2

      int d = '1' + true;
      50

      int e = "1" + true;
      4202503
```

# 二、类型检查

#### 类型检查问题

- 已知类型系统中运算符的类型定义或函数签名;
- 分析当前语句中的变量、常量是否满足类型约束;
- 变量必须先声明后使用。

```
函数类型定义
Tf = (T1,T2) → TR

T1 p1;
T2 p2;
TR r = f(p1, p2,);
```

#### 类型检查的主要思路

- 提取AST上每一个运算符的类型定义或函数签名;
- 提取每一个参数标识符的类型;
  - 考虑作用域
- 检查参数类型是否满足类型约束。
- 如果不满足?
  - 隐式转换
  - 报错

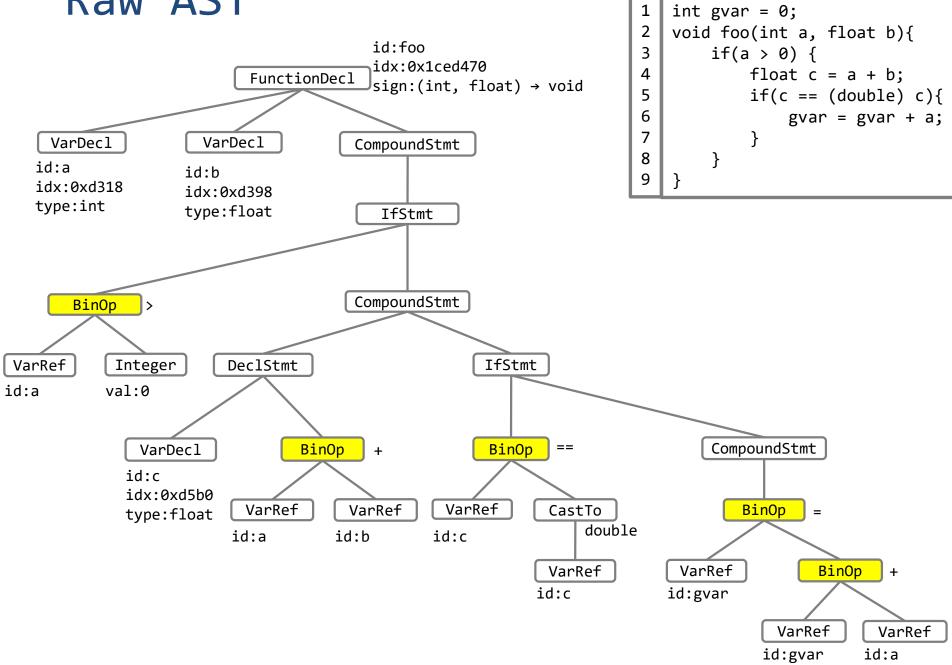
## 标识符类型

- 如何提取代码标识符类型?
  - 类型
  - 作用域
  - 其它属性

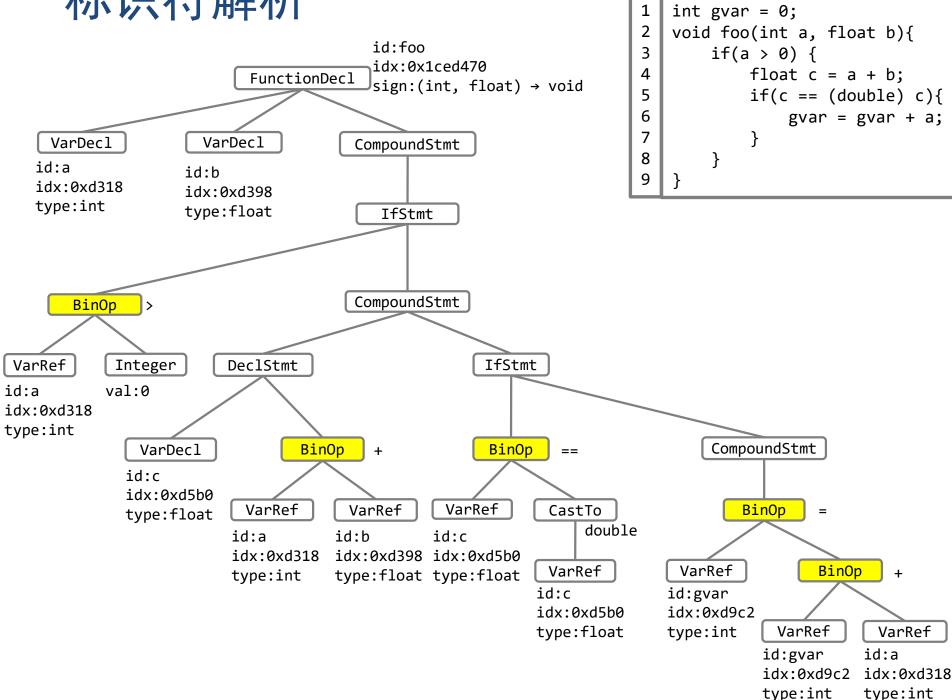
```
1 int gvar = 0;
2 void foo(int a, float b){
3    if(a > 0) {
4       float c = a + b;
5       if(c == (double) c){
6          gvar = gvar + a;
7       }
8     }
9 }
```

标识符	索引	类型	作用域
gvar	0xd9c2	int	global
foo	0xd470	(int,float) → void	global
а	0xd318	int	foo
b	0xd398	float	foo
С	0xd5b0	float	foo:line4-7

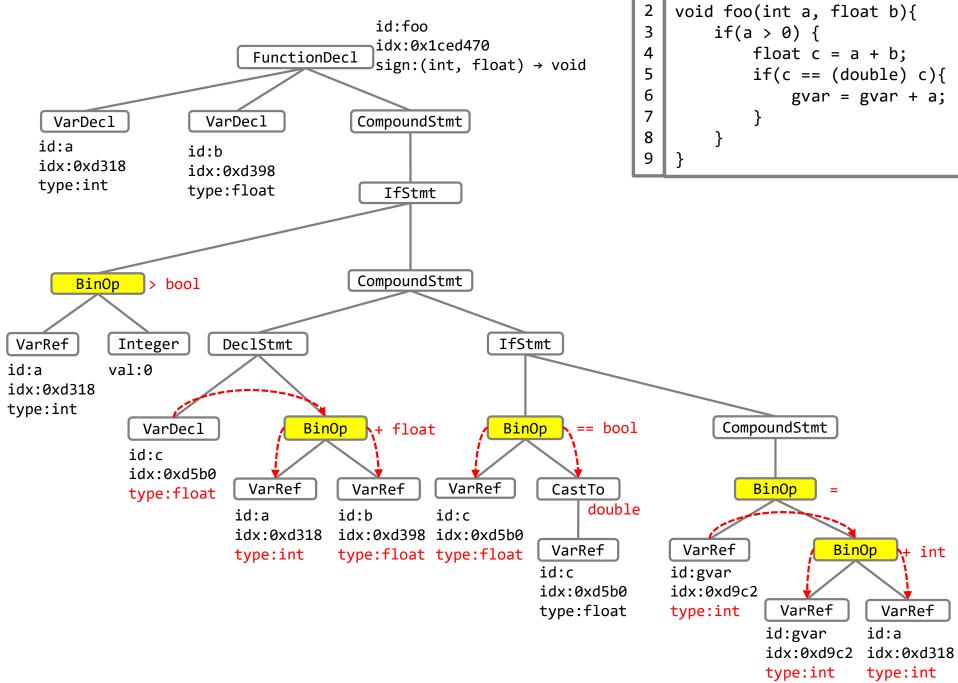
#### Raw AST



## 标识符解析

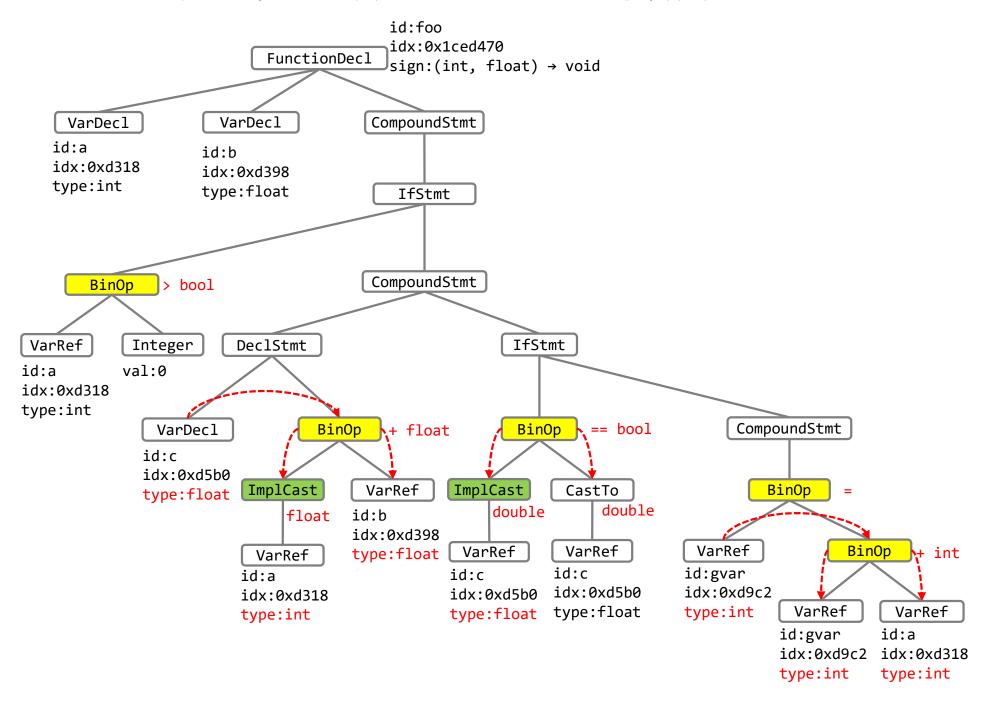


## 类型检查



int gvar = 0;

## 不匹配的如何处理? 隐式转换?



#### 小心疏漏!

- 可能会有False Negatives?
- 比如Java的Array是Covariant Type。
  - 如果X是Y的子类型,那么X[]也是Y[]的子类型。
- Type soundness vs Representativeness

```
Integer[] myInts = {1,2,3,4};
Number[] myNumber = myInts;
myNumber[0] = 3.14;
```

ArrayStoreException (动态类型检查)

#### 思考:如何实现Variadic function?

• 可变参数的函数?如C语言的printf等函数

```
//c语言程序
int printf(const char *format,...);
```

```
//c语言程序
int sum(int num,...)
{
    va_list ap;
    int sum = 0;
    va_start(ap,num);
    for(int i=0; i<num; i++){
        sum += va_arg(ap,int);
    }
    va_end(ap);
    return sum;
}</pre>
```

## 三、类型推断

Damas-Hindley-Milner算法

## 类型推断的典型场景

- 缺省变量类型定义的语言,如
  - Scheme等函数式编程语言
  - Python(动态类型)

```
(define (factorial n)
    (if (= n 0)
          1
          (* n (factorial (- n 1)))))
```

#### Scheme程序样例:

- n的类型?
- factorial(n)的类型?

```
def factorial(n):
    if n == 1:
        return n
    else:
        return n*factorial(n-1)
```

#### Python程序样例:

- n的类型?
- factorial(n)的类型?

#### 其它场景

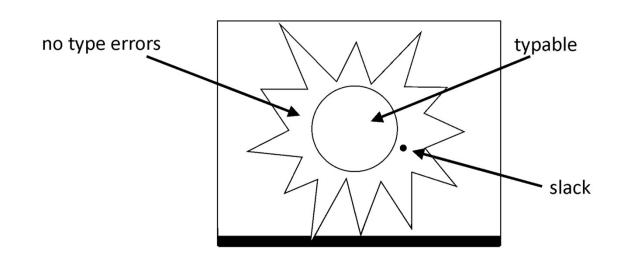
- C++11的auto、Rust的let
- C++ template、Java Interface、Rust泛型

```
//c++代码
auto a = 1 + 2;
auto b = add(1, 1.2);
auto d = {1, 2};
auto (*p)() -> int;
auto lambda = [](int x) { return x + 3; };
```

```
//Rust代码
let i1 = 10u8;
let i2 = 1024;
let f = 5.;
let mut vec = Vec::new();
vec.push(i1);
vec.push(i2);
vec.push(f);//Error
```

#### 类型推断

- Damas-Hindley-Milner类型推断方法
  - 基于约束求解的方法;
  - ML、Haskell、Ocaml等语言中使用
- 使用保守的推断策略
  - 根据虚拟语法树获得类型约束;
  - 如果可类型,则不应出现运行时错误;
  - 有些程序可能被错误拒绝(slack/false positive)



#### 假设存在以下类型系统

• 基础的值类型:

```
τ → int 整数
| & τ 指针
| (τ,...,τ) → τ 函数
```

• 基于基础类型可以推导出复合类型, 比如:

(int, &int)  $\rightarrow$  &&int

## 类型约束

- 基于AST生成类型约束:
  - 约束一般都为等价关系
  - 通过合一算法(unification algorithm)求解
- 类型变量:
  - 变量X的类型变量用[X]表示
    - 所有的变量标识符都是唯一的
  - 表达式E(非标识符的)的类型变量用[[E]]表示
    - E为一个AST节点

#### 类型约束生成规则举例(1/2)

# 程序语句(AST节点) I // 常量 E1 op E2 E1 == E2 input X = E Output E if(E){S} if(E){S1}else{S2} while(E){S}

```
类型约束
[I] = int
[E1] = [E2] = [E1 op E2] = int
[E1] = [E2] = [E1 == E2] = int
[input] = int
[X] = [E]
[E] = int
[E] = int
[E] = int
[E] = int
```

#### 类型约束生成规则举例(2/2)

```
类型约束
[X] = ([X1]...[Xn])→[E]

[E] = ([E1]...[En])→[E(E1...En)]
[alloc E] = &[E]
[&X] = &[X]
[E] = &[*E]
[X] = &[E]
```

#### 举例

```
main(){
   var x, y, z;
    x = input;
    *y = x;
    z = *y;
    return z;
```

```
[[main]] = () \rightarrow [[z]]
             | [x] = [input] = int
y = alloc x; | [[y]] = [[alloc x]] = &[[x]]
                  [y] = &[x]
                   [z] = [*y], [y] = &[*y]
```

#### 解约束:

```
||x|| = int
[y] = &int
||z|| = int
[main] = () \rightarrow int
```

#### 练习

#### 推导变量x、y、z的类型

```
main(){
   var x, y, z;
    *z = x;
   return z;
```

```
[main] = () \rightarrow [z]
x = alloc 1; | [x] = [alloc 1] = &[1]
y = alloc x; | ||y|| = ||alloc x|| = &||x||
                       \llbracket z \rrbracket = \& \llbracket x \rrbracket
```

#### 解约束:

```
[x] =  aint
[y] = &&int
[z] = &&int
[main] = ()\rightarrow \& int
```

#### Slack: 无法求解?

• 由于Flow-sensitivity导致无解

```
foo(x) {
  var x;
  x = alloc 10;
  x = 1
  return x+1;
}
```

## 如果存在多个可行解?

- 不支持?
- 或取较安全的类型?

```
foo(x) {
  return *x;
}
```

```
[[foo]] = ([[x]])→[*x]]
[[x]] = &[[*x]]
```

```
解约束:
[x] = int
| &int
| &&int
```

```
foo(x,y) {
 *x = y;
}
```

$$[x] = &[y]$$

#### 解约束:

[[x] = &int
[[y]] = int

#### 递归问题 (可解)

```
//Scheme代码
(define (factorial n)
(if (= n 0)
1
(* n (factorial (- n 1)))))
```

#### 约束:

```
[factorial] = ([n])→[1]
[factorial] = ([n])→[(* n (factorial (- n 1)))]
[n] = [0] = [(= n 0)]
[n] = [(factorial (- n 1))] = [(* n (factorial (- n 1)))]
[n] = [1] = [(- n 1)]
```

#### 解约束:

```
[[n] = int
[factorial] = (int)→int
```

#### 递归问题 (不可解)

```
factorial(p, x) {
   if (p == 0)
     return 1;
   else
     return p * x(p-1,x);
 factorial(10, factorial);
[[factorial]] = ([[p]], [[x]]) \rightarrow [[1]] = ([[p]], [[x]]) \rightarrow [[p*x(p-1,x)]]
||p|| = ||0|| = ||p==0|| = int
[p] = [x(p-1,x)] = [p*x(p-1,x)] = int
||x|| = (||p-1||, ||x||) \rightarrow ||x(p-1, x)||
[p] = [1] = [p-1] = int
[[factorial]] = ([10]],[factorial])→[factorial(10, factorial)]
使用φ来标记Regular Type
```

### 结构体递归定义

```
//Java代码
class List<T> {
    T value;
    List<T> next;
}
```

```
//Haskell代码
data List a = Nil
| Cons a (List a)
```

```
使用φ来标记Regular Type

[List<T>] = φ = (T, φ)
```

```
//C代码
struct List{
   int data;
   struct List next;
};
```

```
//C代码
struct List{
    int data;
    struct List *next;
};
```

#### Rust中的递归结构

- 需要将递归结构放入Box中,为什么?
  - Box将数据放在堆上

```
//Rust代码
struct MyList{
  val: u32,
  next: Option<MyList>,
}
```

```
//Rust代码
struct MyList{
  val: u32,
  next: Option<Box<MyList>>,
}
```

[-] impl<T> Box<T, Global>

Allocates memory on the heap and then places  $\times$  into it.

This doesn't actually allocate if T is zero-sized.

[-] pub fn new(x: T) -> Box<T, Global> ①

#### **Examples**

```
let five = Box::new(5);
```

#### 更多例子: C++中的递归函数?

```
//C++代码
auto factorial(int i) {
  if(i == 1)
    return i;
  else
    return factorial(i-1)*i;
}
```

```
//C++代码
auto factorial(int i) {
  return (i == 1) ? i : factorial(i-1)*i;
}
```

```
#: clang++ autofunc.cpp
autofunc.cpp:12:25: error: function 'factorial' with deduced return
type cannot be used before it is defined
  return (i == 1) ? i : factorial(i-1)*i;
```

# 四、子类型和泛型

### 子类型

- · 类型之间存在偏序关系,如X≤Y表示:
  - X是Y的子类型;
  - Y是的父类型。
- 偏序的特性:
  - 自反性: X≤X;
  - 传递性: X≤Y, Y≤Z ⇒ X≤Z;
- 当类型约束为父类型时,可用子类型的对象;
- 子类型的数据结构可兼容父类型。

#### 子类型的应用

- 泛型编程(参数多态): Genetic Programming
  - 将参数类型设为通用类型,编译时确定具体类型。
  - 如C++ template、Rust Generic
- 继承关系
  - C++类的继承
  - Rust Trait的继承

#### 如何编写可实现下列功能API?

- 比较两个参数的大小,并返回其中较大的一个。
  - 支持int、float、double、char等参数类型
  - 支持自定义参数类型

```
//C++代码
int max(int x, int y) {
    return (x > y) ? x : y;
}
double max(double x, double y) {
    return (x > y) ? x : y;
char max(char x, char y) {
    return (x > y) ? x : y;
}
\max(3, 7);
\max(3.0, 7.0);
max('g', 'e');
```

```
//C++代码
template <typename T>
T max(T x, T y) {
    return (x > y) ? x : y;
}
max(3, 7);
max(3.0, 7.0);
max('g', 'e');
```

```
//C++代码
template <typename T, typename G>
auto max(T x, G y) {
    return (x > y) ? x : y;
}
max(3, 'g');
max(3, 1.5);
max(3.0, 'g');
```

#### 泛型的实现

- 编译阶段推导确定具体类型;
- 也可以通过属性指定泛型的具体类型;

```
template <typename T>
T max(T x, T y) {
    return (x > y) ? x : y;
}

max(3, 7);
max(3.0, 7.0);
max('g', 'e');

[max] = (T,T)→T

[max] = (T,T)→T

[max] = (int,int)→int
```

```
template <typename T, typename G>
auto max(T x, G y) {
   return (x > y) ? x : y;
}

max<int,char>(123,'g');
max(3, 1.5);
max(3.0, 'g');
```

https://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/language/template\_argument\_deduction

# 汇编代码

```
template <typename T, typename G>
auto max(T x, G y) {
    return (x > y) ? x : y;
}

max(3, 7);
max(3.0, 7.0);
max(3, 'g');
max(3, 7.0);
max(3, 7.0);
max(3.0, 'g');
max(30, 'g');
max(7.0, 3);
max(7.0, 3);
max('g', 3.0);
```

🚮 main	.text
fstatic_initialization_and_destruction_0(int,int)	.text
_GLOBAL_sub_l_main	.text
f std::max <int>(int const&amp;,int const&amp;)</int>	.text
f std::max < double > (double const&, double const&)	.text
fZ3maxlicEDaT_T0_	.text
f_Z3maxlidEDaT_T0_	.text
<u></u>	.text
f _Z3maxlciEDaT_T0_	.text
fZ3maxldiEDaT_T0_	.text
<u>fZ3maxlcdEDaT_T0_</u>	.text
flibc_csu_init	.text
flibc_csu_fini	.text
f_term_proc	.fini
fcxa_atexit	extern
<u>fstack_chk_fail</u>	extern
f std::ios_base::Init::Init(void)	extern

#### Rust使用Trait作为泛型的类型约束

```
fn largest<T:PartialOrd+Copy>(list: &[T]) -> T {
    let mut largest = list[0];
    for &item in list {
        if item > largest {
            largest = item;
    largest
}
fn main() {
    let number list = vec![34, 50, 25, 100, 65];
    let result = largest(&number list);
    println!("The largest number is {}", result);
    let char_list = vec!['y', 'm', 'a', 'q'];
    let result = largest(&char list);
    println!("The largest char is {}", result);
}
```

#### C语言有泛型吗?

- 基于void可以实现类似的功能。
- C语言的运算符也支持多种参数
  - 编译器自身支持的功能;
  - 不支持运算符重载。

```
int a = 1 + 2;
int = 'a' + 'b';
```

```
void *max(void *x, void *y, int* (*f)(void *, void *)) {
    if (f(x, y) > 0)
        return x;
    else
        return y;
}

int* compare(void *x, void *y) {
    return (* (int *) x > * (int *) y) ? 1 : 0;
}

int *a = 123;
int *b = 234;
int *r = (int *)max(&a, &b, compare);
printf("max = %d\n", *r);
```

#### 继承

• 类型关系: 父类>子类

```
A>B>S

//C++代码

class A { ... }

class B : public A { ... }

class S : public B { ... }
```

#### Rust支持继承吗?

- Trait的代码可以在struct中复用;
  - "impl A for S" => S>A?
  - 但trait不是类型。
- Trait之间可以存在偏序关系;
  - "trait B:A" => B<A</li>
  - 但非类型之间的偏序关系
  - "impl B"会作用到所有实现A的T。
    - impl<T> B for T where T:A { ... }
- 基于Trait多少的subtype关系?
  - S>T?

```
struct S { }
trait A { ... }
impl A for S { ... }
```

```
struct S { }
trait A { ... }
trait B : A { ... }
impl A for S { ... }
impl B for S { ... }
```

```
struct S { }
struct T { }
trait A { ... }
trait B { ... }
impl A for T { ... }
impl A for S { ... }
```

```
fn makeacall(s: &S){ }
let t = T {};
makeacall(&t);
```

# Upcast和Downcast

- Upcasting: 如果X>Y,将Y类型转换为X类型
  - 一般不存在风险, 默认都允许
  - Rust Trait不支持Upcast
- Downcasting: 如果X>Y,将X类型转换为T类型
  - 类型检查,如果类型不匹配会抛出异常

```
class Base {};
class Derived : public Derived {};

int main(int argc, const char** argv) {
    Base* base = new Base();
    if(Derived* derived = dynamic_cast<Derived *>(base)){
        ...
    }
}
```

# 五、动态类型

#### 下面这段代码输出什么?

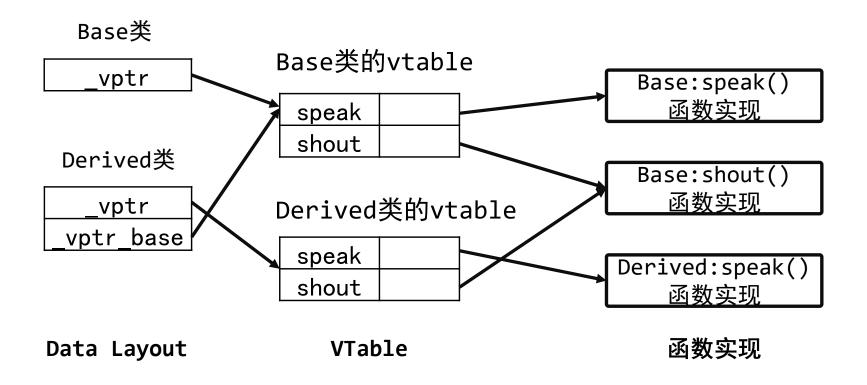
```
class Base {
public:
  void print(){ cout << "base print" << endl;}</pre>
  virtual void speak(){ cout << "base speak" << endl;}</pre>
  virtual void shout(){ cout << "base shout" << endl;}</pre>
  virtual ~Base(){ cout << "destroying base" << endl;}</pre>
};
class Derived : public Base {
public:
  void print(){ cout << "derived print" << endl;}</pre>
  virtual void speak(){ cout << "derived speak" << endl;}</pre>
  virtual ~Derived(){ cout << "destroying derived" << endl;}</pre>
};
void test(Base* bptr){
  bptr->print();
  bptr->speak();
  bptr->shout();
                                                 base print
int main(){
                                                 derived speak
                                                 base shout
  Derived dobj;
                                                 destroying derived
  test(&dobj);
                                                 destroying base
```

### 虚函数和动态绑定

- 静态绑定:可在编译时确定执行版本
  - 通过对象调用任意函数
  - 调用非虚函数
- 动态绑定: 直到运行时才能确定执行版本
  - C++虚函数
  - Rust dynamic trait

### C++如何实现动态分发

- 编译器为每个类创建一个虚拟指针(vptr)指向虚拟方法表格 (vtable: virtual method table)
- vtable包含每一个可用虚函数以及指向其具体函数实现的指针。



https://itanium-cxx-abi.github.io/cxx-abi/cxx-vtable-ex.html

# Clang++的VTable

#### clang++ -Xclang -fdump-vtable-layouts

```
Vtable for 'Base' (6 entries).
   0 | offset to top (0)
   1 | Base RTTI
       -- (Base, 0) vtable address --
   2 | void Base::speak()
   3 | void Base::shout()
   4 | Base::~Base() [complete]
   5 | Base::~Base() [deleting]
VTable indices for 'Base' (4 entries).
   0 | void Base::speak()
   1 | void Base::shout()
   2 | Base::~Base() [complete]
   3 | Base::~Base() [deleting]
Vtable for 'Derived' (6 entries).
   0 | offset to top (0)
   1 | Derived RTTI
       -- (Base, 0) vtable address --
       -- (Derived, 0) vtable address --
   2 | void Derived::speak()
   3 | void Base::shout()
   4 | Derived::~Derived() [complete]
   5 | Derived::~Derived() [deleting]
VTable indices for 'Derived' (3 entries).
   0 | void Derived::speak()
   2 | Derived::~Derived() [complete]
   3 | Derived::~Derived() [deleting]
```

RTTI(run-time type identification)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Run-time\_type\_information

#### LLVM IR + Assembly Code

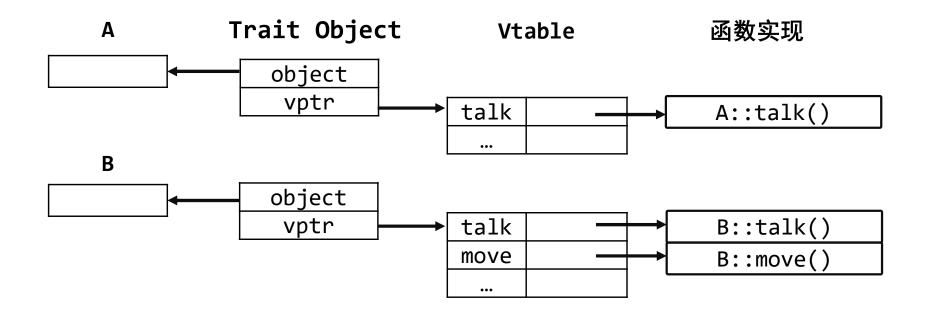
```
%class.Derived = type { %class.Base }
%class.Base = type { i32 (...)** }
 %1 = alloca %class.Derived, align 8
 %2 = alloca %class.Base*, align 8
 %3 = alloca i8*
 %4 = alloca i32
 call void @ ZN7DerivedC2Ev(%class.Derived* %1) #3
 %5 = bitcast %class.Derived* %1 to %class.Base*
 store %class.Base* %5, %class.Base** %2, align 8
 invoke void @ ZN7Derived5printEv(%class.Derived* %1)
          to label %6 unwind label %21
                                                  ; preds = %0
6:
 %7 = load %class.Base*, %class.Base** %2, align 8
 invoke void @ ZN4Base5printEv(%class.Base* %7)
          to label %8 unwind label %21
                                                  ; preds = \%6
8:
 %9 = load %class.Base*, %class.Base** %2, align 8
 %10 = bitcast %class.Base* %9 to void (%class.Base*)***
 %11 = load void (%class.Base*)**, void (%class.Base*)*** %10, align 8
 %12 = getelementptr inbounds void (%class.Base*)*
        , void (%class.Base*)** %11, i64 0
 %13 = load void (%class.Base*)*, void (%class.Base*)** %12, align 8
 invoke void %13(%class.Base* %9)
          to label %14 unwind label %21
                                                  ; preds = \%8
14:
 %15 = load %class.Base*, %class.Base** %2, align 8
 %16 = bitcast %class.Base* %15 to void (%class.Base*)***
 %17 = load void (%class.Base*)**, void (%class.Base*)*** %16, align 8
 %18 = getelementptr inbounds void (%class.Base*)*
        , void (%class.Base*)** %17, i64 1
 %19 = load void (%class.Base*)*, void (%class.Base*)** %18, align 8
 invoke void %19(%class.Base* %15)
          to label %20 unwind label %21
```

```
# %bb.0:pushq
               %rbp
               %rsp, %rbp
       movq
               $48, %rsp
       subq
       leag
               -8(%rbp), %rax
               %rax, %rdi
       movq
               %rax, -40(%rbp)
       movq
               ZN7DerivedC2Ev
       callq
               -40(%rbp), %rax
       movq
               %rax, -16(%rbp)
       movq
.Ltmp0: movq
               %rax, %rdi
               ZN7Derived5printEv
       callq
.Ltmp1: jmp
               .LBB1 1
.LBB1 1:movq
               -16(%rbp), %rdi
.Ltmp2: callq
               ZN4Base5printEv
.Ltmp3: jmp
               .LBB1 2
               -16(%rbp), %rax
.LBB1 2:movq
               (%rax), %rcx
       movq
               (%rcx), %rcx
       movq
.Ltmp4: movq
               %rax, %rdi
               *%rcx
       callq
.Ltmp5: jmp
               .LBB1 3
.LBB1 3:movq
               -16(%rbp), %rax
               (%rax), %rcx
       movq
               8(%rcx), %rcx
       movq
.Ltmp6: movq
               %rax, %rdi
       calla
               *%rcx
.Ltmp7: jmp
               .LBB1 4
.LBB1 4:leaq
               -8(%rbp), %rdi
               ZN7DerivedD2Ev
       callq
               %eax, %eax
       xorl
               $48, %rsp
       adda
               %rbp
       popq
       retq
```

#### Rust Dyn Trait

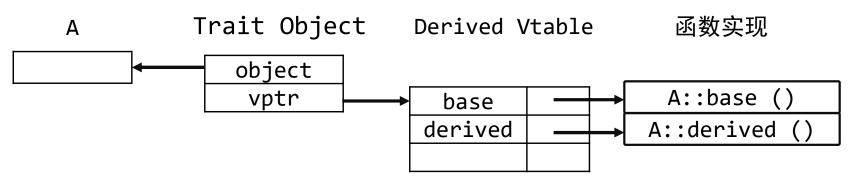
```
trait Sound { fn talk(&self); }
trait Move { fn walk(&self); }
struct A { }
struct B { }
impl Sound for A {
    fn talk(&self) { println!("I am A"); }
impl Sound for B {
    fn talk(&self) { println!("I am B"); }
impl Move for B {
    fn walk(&self) { println!("Move one step"); }
}
fn makeacall(s: &dyn Sound){ s.talk(); }
fn makeanycall(s: &dyn Any){
    if let Some(a) = s.downcast ref::<A>(){
        a.talk();
}
fn main() {
  let a = A {};
  let b = B {};
  makeacall(&a);
  makeanycall(&b);
```

# Dyn Trait vs 虚函数



# Trait偏序(不支持upcast)

```
trait Base { fn base(&self); }
trait Derived : Base { fn derived(&self); }
struct A { }
impl Base for A {
    fn base(&self) { println!("Base"); }
impl<T> Derived for T where T:Base {
    fn derived(&self) { println!("Derived"); }
fn makeacall(s: &dyn Derived){ s as &dyn Base;}
fn main() {
 let a = A {};
  a.super();
  a.derived();
  makeacall(&a);
```



## 参考资料

- 《编译器设计(第2版)》
  - 第4章: 上下文相关分析
- 《Static Program Analysis》, Anders Møller等著
  - 第3章 Type Analysis