ML Family / OCaml

Nullable Type Inference

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Nullable Types

A **nullable type** *t*? includes **NULL** and (unboxed) values of type *t*

```
\begin{array}{ll} t & ::= & t_b \mid \alpha \mid \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \\ \tau & ::= & t \mid t? \end{array}
```

We provide a type inference algorithm:

- featuring Hindley-Milner polymorphism
- that statically guarantees that NULL cannot be used as a regular value
- whose soudness has been proved

Nullable types in practice

```
Hack (Facebook)Swift (Apple)
```

```
func f (b : Bool, s : String) -> String? {
  if b { return s } else { return nil }
}
```

Type Inference

Swift:

```
var f = { (b : Bool, s : String) -> String? in
    if b { s } else { nil }
}

→ 0k

var f = { (b : Bool, s) -> String? in
    if b { s } else { nil }
}

→ Error: Cannot convert type '(Bool, $T0) -> String?' to type '$T1'
```

OCaml:

```
let f b (s : [ 'String ]) =
  if b then s else 'NULL
```

```
→ Error: This expression has type [> 'NULL ]
but an expression was expected of type [ 'String ]
The second variant type does not allow tag(s) 'NULL
```

Replace Unification by Subtyping

The algorithm interleaves inference of subtyping constraints. . .

$$\frac{ \text{TApp} \\ \text{let } \alpha \text{ fresh} }{ \text{ } \Phi, \Gamma \vdash e_1 : \alpha \to \tau \rhd \Phi' } \qquad \Phi', \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \alpha \rhd \Phi'' \qquad \frac{ \text{TNull} \\ \text{let } \alpha \text{ fresh} }{ \text{ } \Phi, \Gamma \vdash e_1 : \alpha ? \rhd \Phi'' } \qquad \frac{ \text{TNull} \\ \text{let } \alpha \text{ fresh} }{ \text{ } \Phi, \Gamma \vdash \text{NULL} : \tau \rhd \Phi' }$$

$$\frac{ \text{TCase} \\ \text{let } \alpha \text{ fresh} }{ \text{ } \Phi_0, \Gamma \vdash e_1 : \alpha ? \rhd \Phi_1 } \qquad \Phi_1, \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau \rhd \Phi_2 \qquad \Phi_2, \Gamma \oplus x : \alpha \vdash e_3 : \tau \rhd \Phi_3$$

$$\frac{ \text{TNull} }{ \text{ } \Phi, \Gamma \vdash \text{NULL} : \tau \rhd \Phi' }$$

... and their resolution

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathsf{LeqArrow} \\ \frac{\Phi \vdash \tau_1' \leqslant \tau_1 \rhd \Phi' \qquad \Phi' \vdash \tau_2 \leqslant \tau_2' \rhd \Phi''}{\Phi \vdash \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \leq \tau_1' \Rightarrow \tau_2' \rhd \Phi''} \\ \\ \frac{\mathsf{GeqVarLeqTy}}{\Phi \vdash \alpha \vdash \alpha \; \mathsf{and} \; \tau' \leqslant \tau \notin \Phi} \qquad \frac{\Phi \vdash t_b \leq t_b? \rhd \Phi}{\Phi \vdash t_b \leq t_b? \rhd \Phi} \\ \frac{\mathsf{GeqVarLeqTy}}{\Phi \vdash \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \leq (\tau_1' \Rightarrow \tau_2')? \rhd \Phi''} \\ \\ \frac{\mathsf{Men} \; \tau' \neq \alpha \; \mathsf{and} \; \tau' \leqslant \tau \notin \Phi}{\Phi, \; \alpha \leqslant \tau, \tau' \leqslant \tau \vdash \tau' \leq \alpha \; \rhd \Phi'} \\ \Phi, \; \alpha \leqslant \tau \vdash \tau' \leq \alpha \; \rhd \Phi'' \\ \\ \mathsf{LeqVarEnd} \\ \\ \frac{\mathsf{When} \; \tau' \neq \alpha \quad \mathsf{when} \; (\forall \tau \mid \alpha \leqslant \tau \in \Phi \; \Rightarrow \; \tau \approx \tau' \in \Phi)}{\Psi \vdash \alpha \leqslant \tau' \in \Phi} \\ \frac{\mathsf{when} \; (\forall \tau \mid \tau \leqslant \alpha \in \Phi \; \Rightarrow \; \tau \leqslant \tau' \in \Phi) \quad \mathsf{when} \; (\forall \tau \mid \alpha \approx \tau \in \Phi \; \Rightarrow \; \tau \approx \tau' \in \Phi)}{\Psi \vdash \alpha \leqslant \tau' \vdash \varphi} \\ \cdots (23 \; \mathsf{more} \; \mathsf{rules}) \\ \\ \frac{\mathsf{ver} \; \mathsf{ver} \;$$