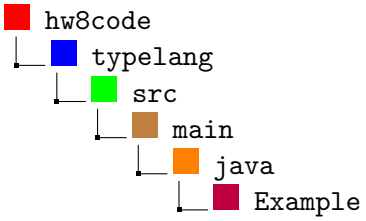
Homework: TypeLang

Learning Objectives:

1. Understanding, writing, and implementing typing rules
2. TypeLang programming

Instructions:

- Total points 66 pt
- Early deadline: Apr 14 (Wed) at 11:59 PM; Regular deadline: Apr 16 (Fri) at 11:59 PM (or till TAs start grading the homework)
- Download hw8code.zip from Canvas. Interpreter for Typelang is significantly different compared to previous interpreters:
  - Env in Typelang is generic compared to previous interpreters.
  - Two new files Checker.java and Type.java have been added
  - Type.java defines all the valid types of Typelang.
  - Checker.java defines type checking semantics of all expressions.
  - Typelang.g has changed to add type information in expressions. Please review the changes in file to understand the syntax.
  - Finally Interpreter.java has been changed to add type checking phase before evaluation of Typelang programs.
- Set up the programming project following the instructions in the tutorial from hw2 (similar steps)
- Extend the Typelang interpreter for Q1 - Q5.
- How to submit:
  - Please submit your solutions in one zip file with all the source code files (just zip the complete project's folder).
  - Write your solutions to Q6 - Q7 in a HW8.scm file and store it under your code directory.



  - Submit the zip file to Canvas under Assignments, Homework 8.

Questions:

1. (10 pt) [Implement type rules] Implement the type rules for memory related expressions:

   (a) (5 pt) DerefExp: Let a deref expression be (deref e1), where e1 is an expression.

   - if e1's type is ErrorT then (deref e1)'s type should be ErrorT
   - if e1's type is RefT then (deref e1)'s type should RefT.nestType(). Note that nestType() is method in RefT class.
   - otherwise, (deref e1)'s type is ErrorT with message "The dereference expression expect a reference type " + "found " + e1's type + " in " + expression.

   Note that you have to add e1's and e2's type and expression in the error message. Examples: $ (deref (ref : num 45))
   45
   // no explicit error cases
   $ (deref 45)
   Type error: The dereference expression expects a reference type, found num in (deref 45)

   (b) (5 pt) AssignExp: Let a set expression be (set! e1 e2), where e1 and e2 are expressions.

   - if e1's type is ErrorT then (set! e1 e2)'s type should be ErrorT
   - if e1's type is RefT and nestedType of e1 is T then
     - if e2's type is ErrorT then (set! e1 e2)'s type should be ErrorT
     - if e2's type is typeEqual To T then (set! e1 e2)'s type should be e2's type.
     - otherwise (set! e1 e2)'s type is ErrorT with message "The inner type of the reference type is " + nestedType T + " the rhs type is " + e2's type + " in " + expression
   - otherwise (set! e1 e2)'s type is ErrorT with message "The lhs of the assignment expression expect a reference type found " + e1's type + " in "+ expression.

   Note that you have to add e1's and e2's type and expression in the error message. Examples:
   $ (set! (ref : num 0) #t)
   Type error: The inner type of the reference type is number the rhs type is bool in (set! (ref 0) #t)
   $ (set! (ref : bool #t) (list : num 1 2 3 4 5 6))
   Type error: The inner type of the reference type is bool the rhs type is List<number> in (set! (ref #t) (list 1 2 3 4 5 6))

2. (10 pt) [Implement type rules] Implement the type rules for list expressions:

   (a) (5 pt) CarExp: Let a car expression be (car e1), where e1 is an expression.

   - if e1's type is ErrorT then (car e1)'s type should be ErrorT
   - if e1's type is PairT then (car e1)'s type should be the type of the first element of the pair
   - otherwise, (car e1)'s type is ErrorT with message "The car expect an expression of type Pair, found"+ e1's type+ "in" + expression

   Note that you have to add e1's type and expression in the error message. See some examples below.

$ (car 2)
Type error: The car expect an expression of type Pair, found num in (car 2)
$ (car (car 2))
Type error: The car expect an expression of type Pair, found num in (car 2)

(b) (5 pt) ListExp: Let a list expression be (list : T e1 e2 e3 ... en), where T is type of list and e1, e2, e3 ... en are expressions:

- if type of any expression ei, where ei is an expression of element in list at position i, is ErrorT then type of (list : T e1 e2 e3 ... en) is ErrorT.
- if type of any expression ei, where ei is an expression of an element of list, is not T then type of (list : T e1 e2 e3 ... en) is ErrorT with message "The " + index + " expression should have type " + T + " found " + Type of ei + " in " + "expression". where index is the position of expression in list's expression list.
- else type of (list : T e1 e2 e3 ... en) is ListT.

Note that you have to add ei's type and expression in the error message.Index starts from 0. Some examples appear below.
$ (list : bool 1 2 3 4 5 6 7)
Type error: The 0 expression should have type bool, found number in (list 1 2 3 4 5 6 7)
$ (list : num 1 2 3 4 5 #t 6 7 8)
Type error: The 5 expression should have type number, found bool in (list 1 2 3 4 5 #t 6 7 8)

3. (5 pt) [Implement type rules] Implement the type rules for function calls.

CallExp: Let a call expression be (ef e1 ... en) with type:

- if the type of ef is ErrorT, return ErrorT
- if the type of ef is not FuncT, the type of the call expression is ErrorT, reporting the message "Expect a function type in the call expression, found "+ef's type+"in "+ expression
- if any one of e1, e2, ...en has ErrorT, the call expression has ErrorT
- given that ef has FuncT (T1 ... Tn)->Tb, if the actual parameter ei does not have a type Ti, the call expression has ErrorT, reporting the message "The expected type of the " + i + "th actual parameter is " + Ti + ", found " + ei's type +"in "+expression
- otherwise, the type of call expression is Tb

Some examples appear below.

```
$(define add: (num num num -> num) (lambda (x: num y: num z: num) (+ x (+
    y z))))
```

$ (add 5 56 #t)
Type error: The expected type of the 2 argument is number found bool in (add 5.0 56.0 #t)
$ (3 4)
Type error: Expect a function type in the call expression, found number in (3 4)

4. (18 pt) [Design and implement type rules] Design and implement the type rules for comparison expressions:

   BinaryComparator: Let a BinaryComparator be (binary operator e1 e2), where e1 and e2 are expressions.

   (a) (4 pt) Describe the type rules (see the example type rules provided in the above questions) to support the comparisons of two numbers (NumT)

   (b) (4 pt) Describe the type rules to support the comparison of two lists (listT)

   (c) (10 pt) Implement the type checking rules for number and list comparisons.

5. (9 pt) [Design and implement type rules] Design and implement the type checking rules for condition expressions.

   IfExp: Let a IfExp be (if cond then else), where cond, then, else are expressions.

   - (4 pt) Describe the type rules to support the condition expressions.
   - (5 pt) Implement the type checking rules for condition expressions.

6. (8 pt) [Typelang programming] For all the above typing rules (total 8 of them) you implement, write a typelang program for each type rule to test and demonstrate your type checking implementation. (You can use typelang.g in hw8code.zip as a reference for the syntax of TypeLang). For each expression, put in comments which type rules the expression is exercising.

   For example:
   $ (list: num 45 45 56 56 67) // test correct types for list expressions
   $(> 45.0 #t) // test incorrect types for binary comparator expressions

7. (6 pt) [Typelang programming] In HW5, you have written a function `processlists` that takes three arguments `op`, `list1`, `list2`, where `op` is a function that takes two pairs as parameters, and `list1` and `list2` are the two lists of pairs. The return value is the result of applying `op` on each pair of`list1` and `list2`. You have also written functions `common` and `diff` to test `processlists`.

   Please refer to the examples below:

   $ (define list1 (list (cons 1 3) (cons 4 2) (cons 5 6)))
   $ (define list2 (list (cons 2 6) (cons 4 2) (cons 1 3)))
   $ (processlists common list1 list2)
   ((-1,-1)(4,2)(-1,-1))
   $ ((processlists diff list1 list2)
   ((1,3)(-1,-1)(5,6))
   $ (processlists diff list2 list1)
   ((2,6)(-1,-1)(1,3))

   In this problem, you are required to write `common` and `diff` and `processlists` in TypeLang. The types of function arguments should be compatible with the types used in the above examples.

   Note:

(a) You will need to modify your code from HW5 to output a default pair (-1,-1) when op is not satisfied instead of empty list (), so that the output type is consistent.

(b) Assume TypeLang supports type checking for recursive functions as you answer this question.