

COMPLETE MONITORS FOR GRADUAL TYPES

★ Ben Greenman
at **Northeastern**

Matthias Felleisen
at **Northeastern**

Christos Dimoulas
at **Northwestern**

COMPLETE MONITORS FOR GRADUAL TYPES

a careful analysis
of the mixed-typed
design space

- ★ Ben Greenman
at **Northeastern**
- Matthias Felleisen
at **Northeastern**
- Christos Dimoulas
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Type soundness is not enough

Complete monitoring* is crucial
for **meaningful** gradual types

"Incomplete" monitoring provides a way to
measure the quality of blame errors

*from ESOP 2012

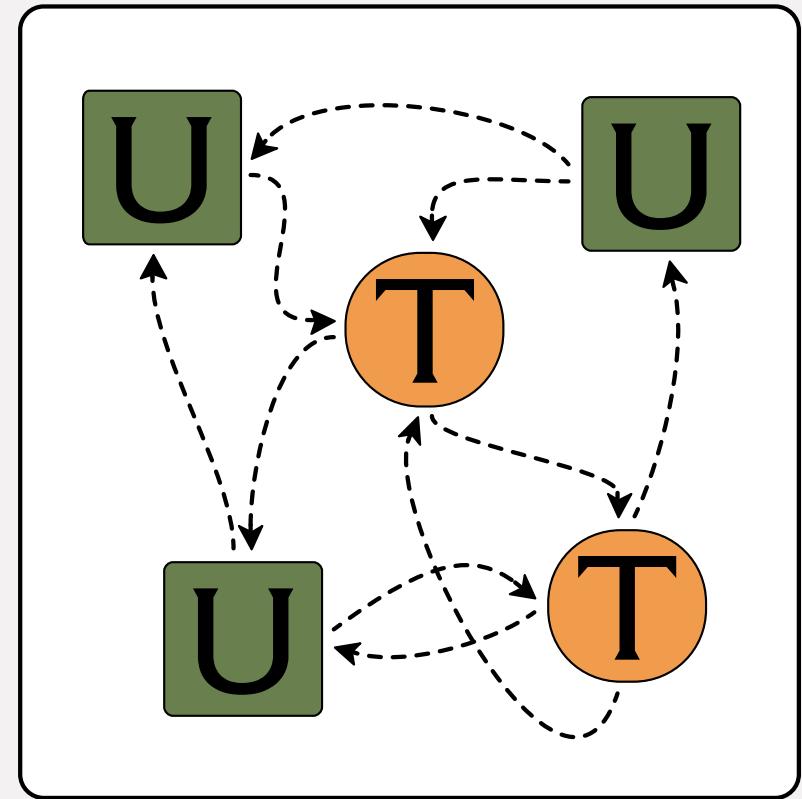
Mixed-Typed Language

Mixed-Typed Language

U = untyped code

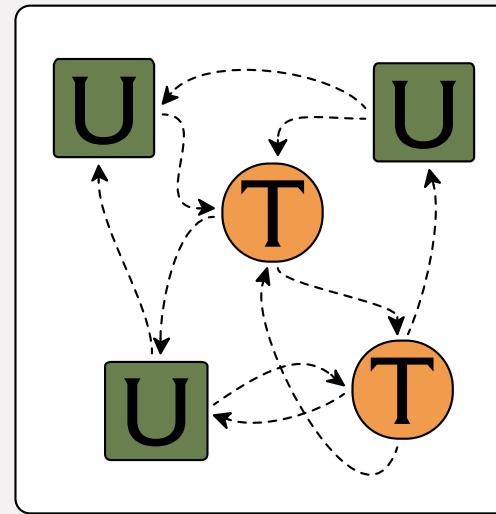
T = simply-typed
code

(no 'Dynamic' type)



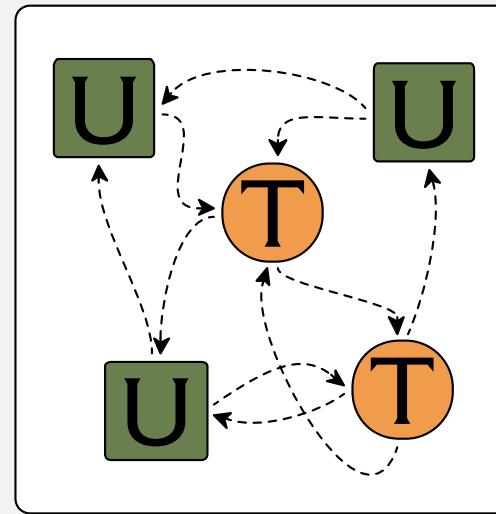
Untyped/Typed mix

A Few Motivations



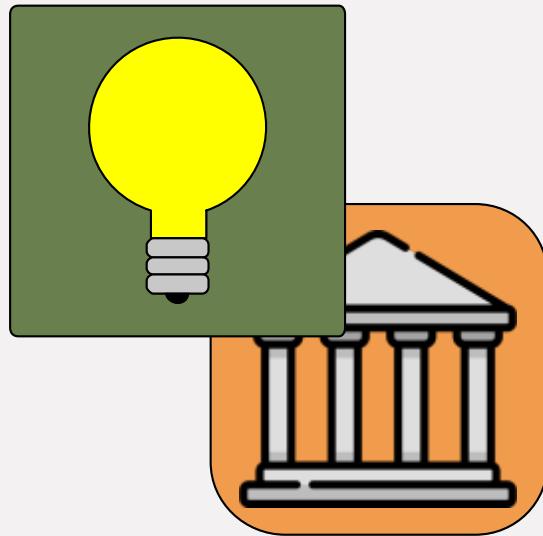
A Few Motivations

Prototyping

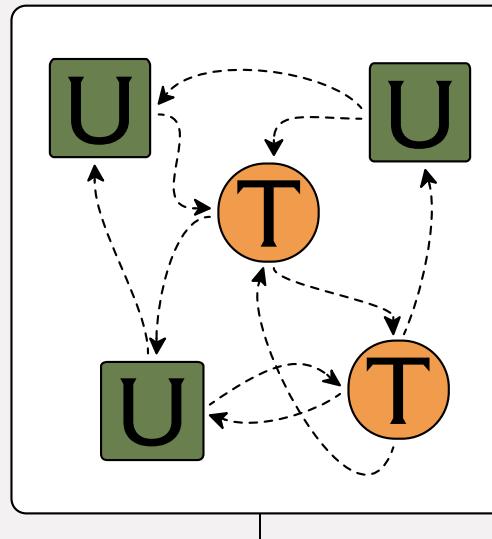


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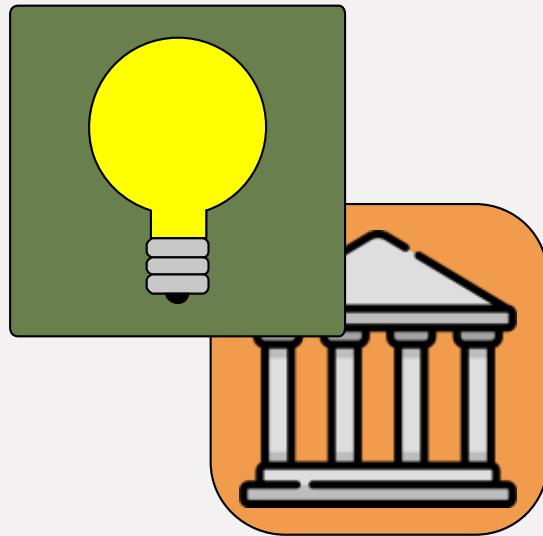


write untyped code,
rely on types

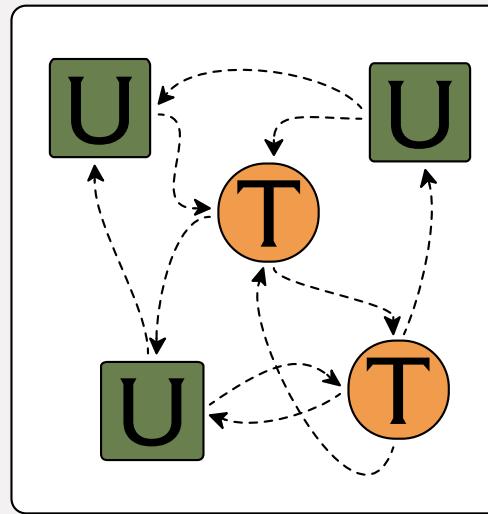


A Few Motivations

Prototyping



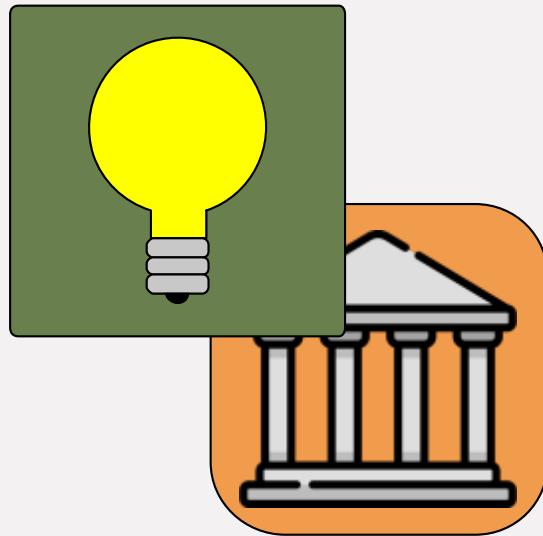
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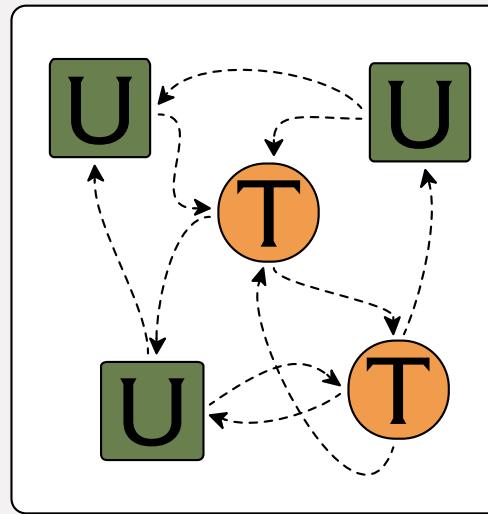
Re-Use

A Few Motivations

Prototyping



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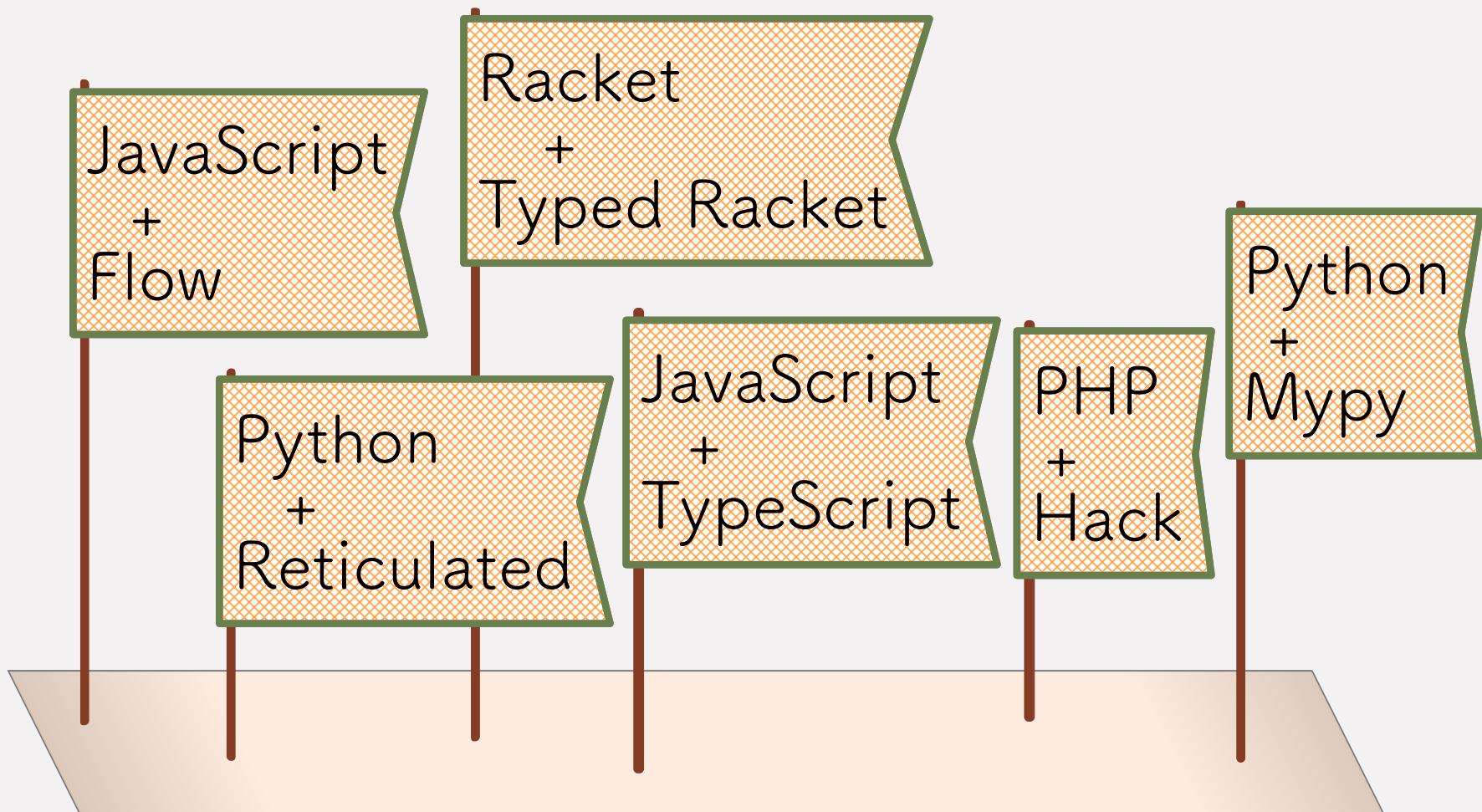


Re-Use

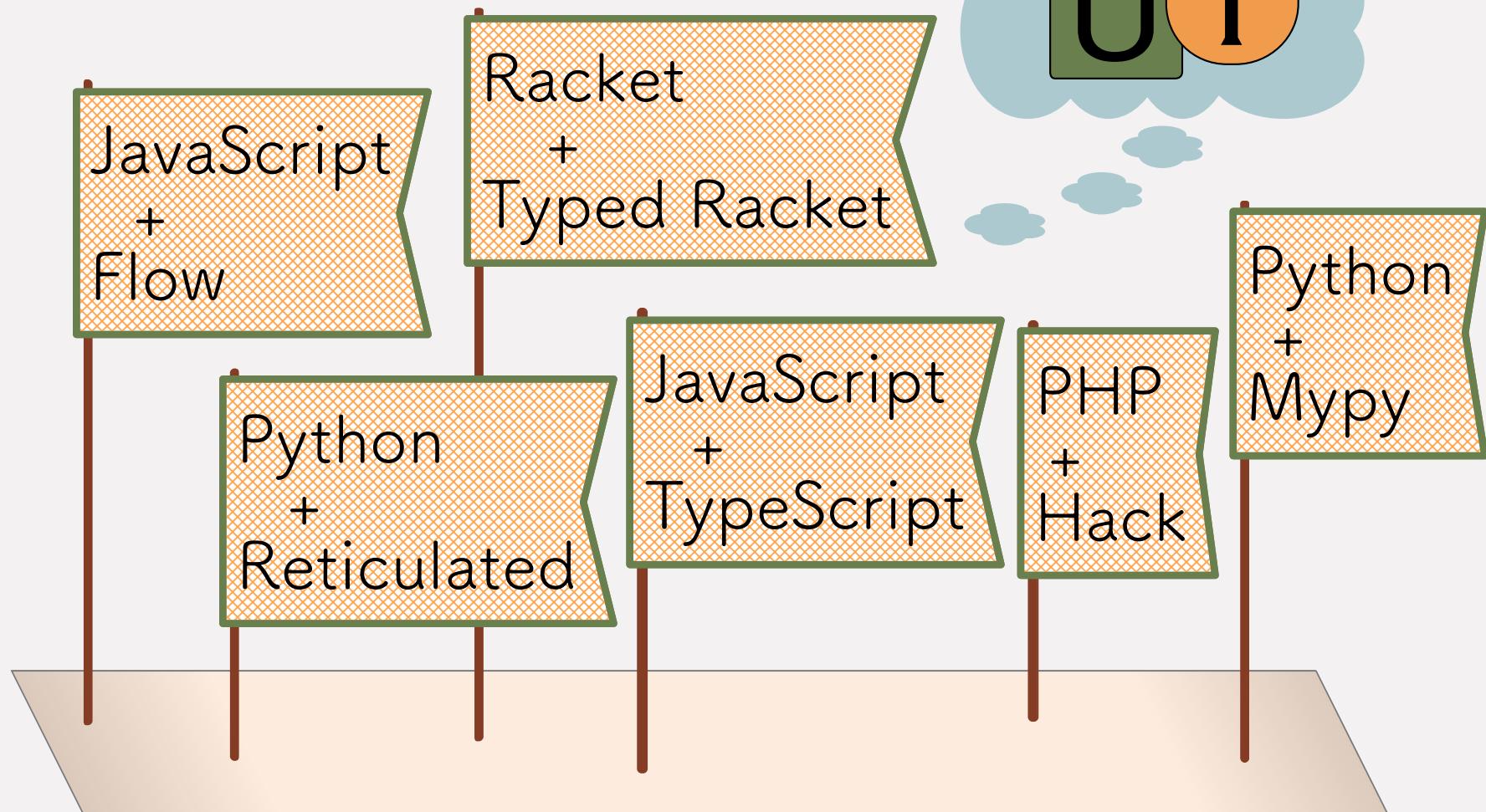


write typed code,
use old libraries

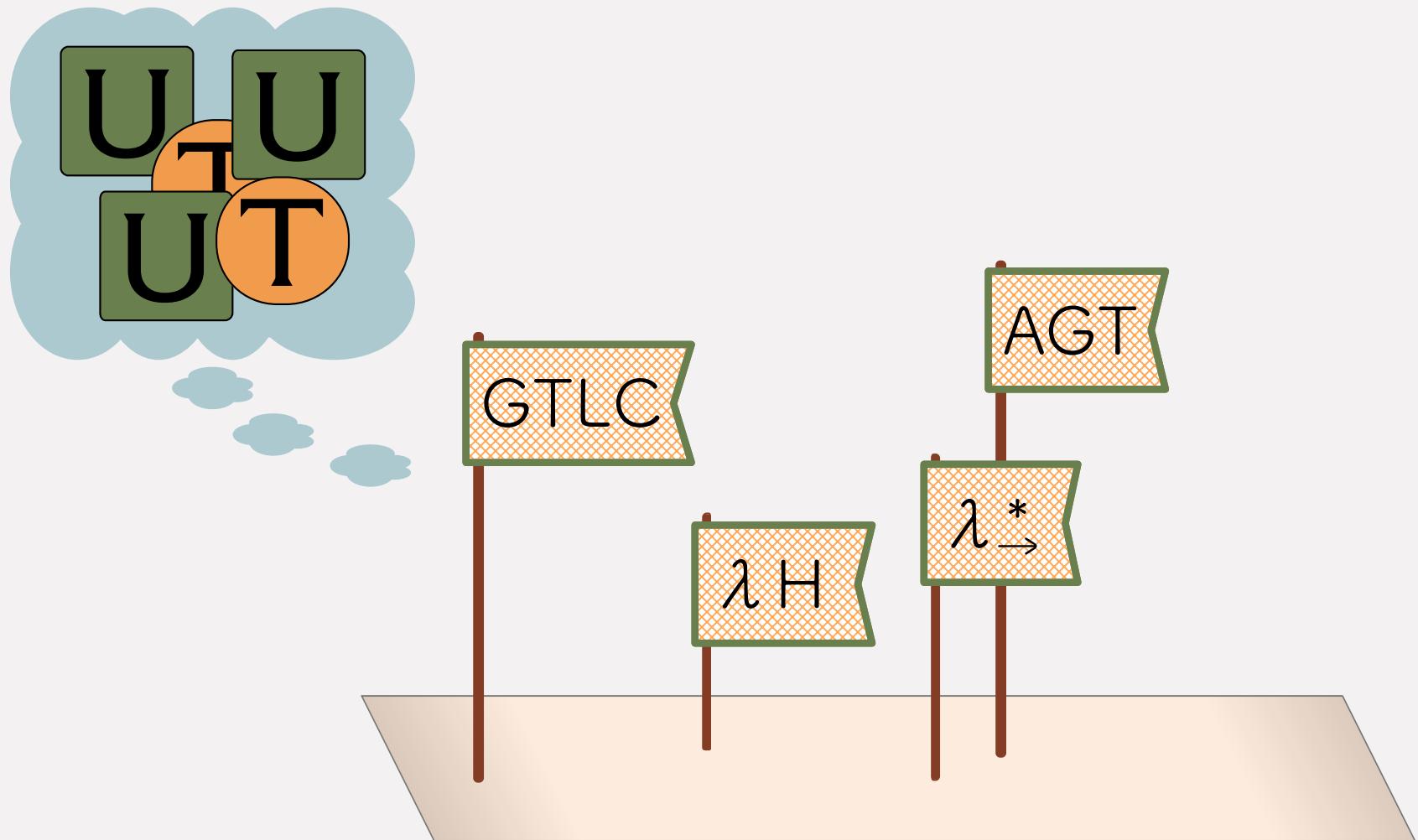
Many Implementations ...



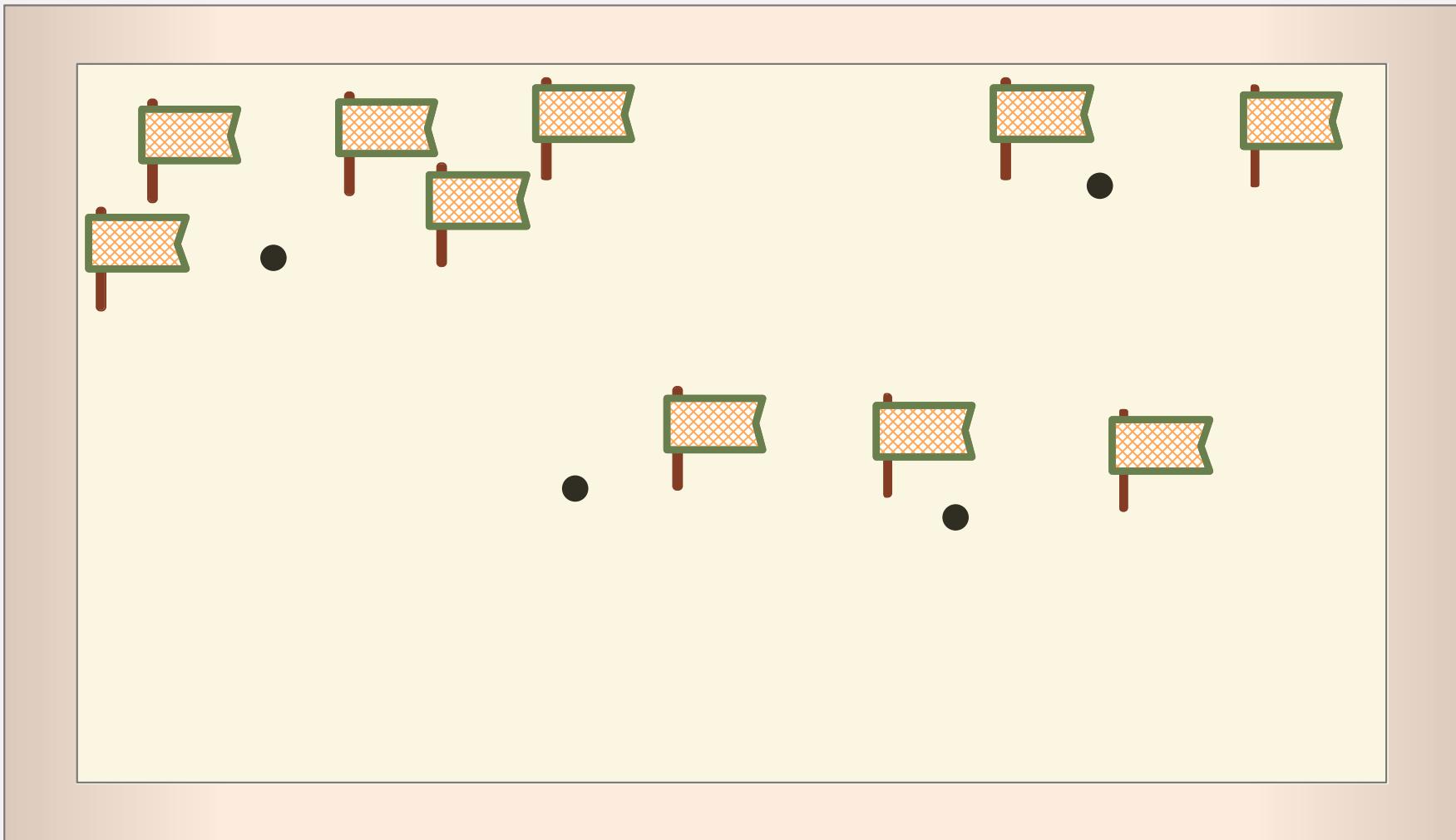
Many Implementations ...
... difficult to compare



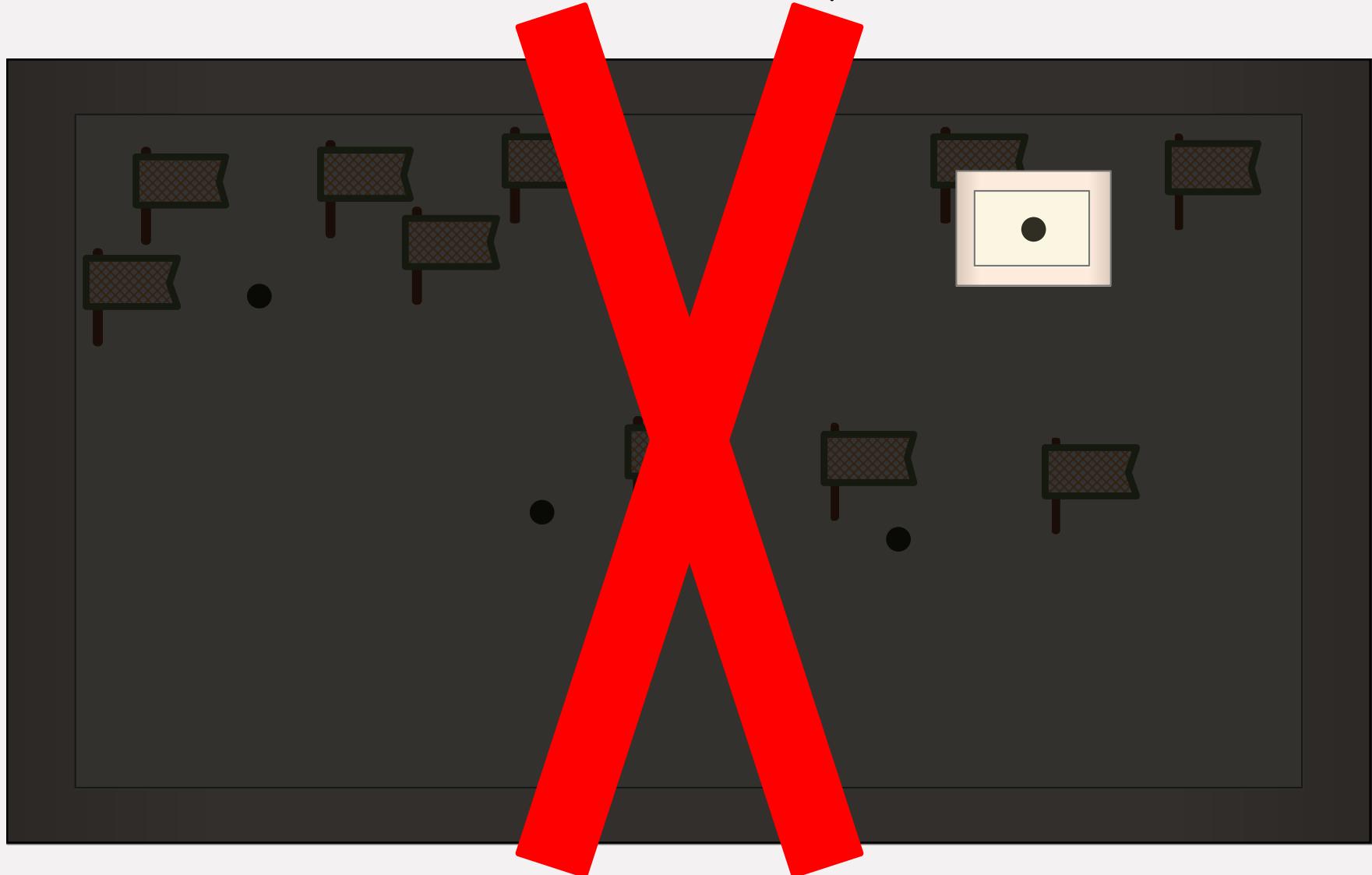
Many Models, too

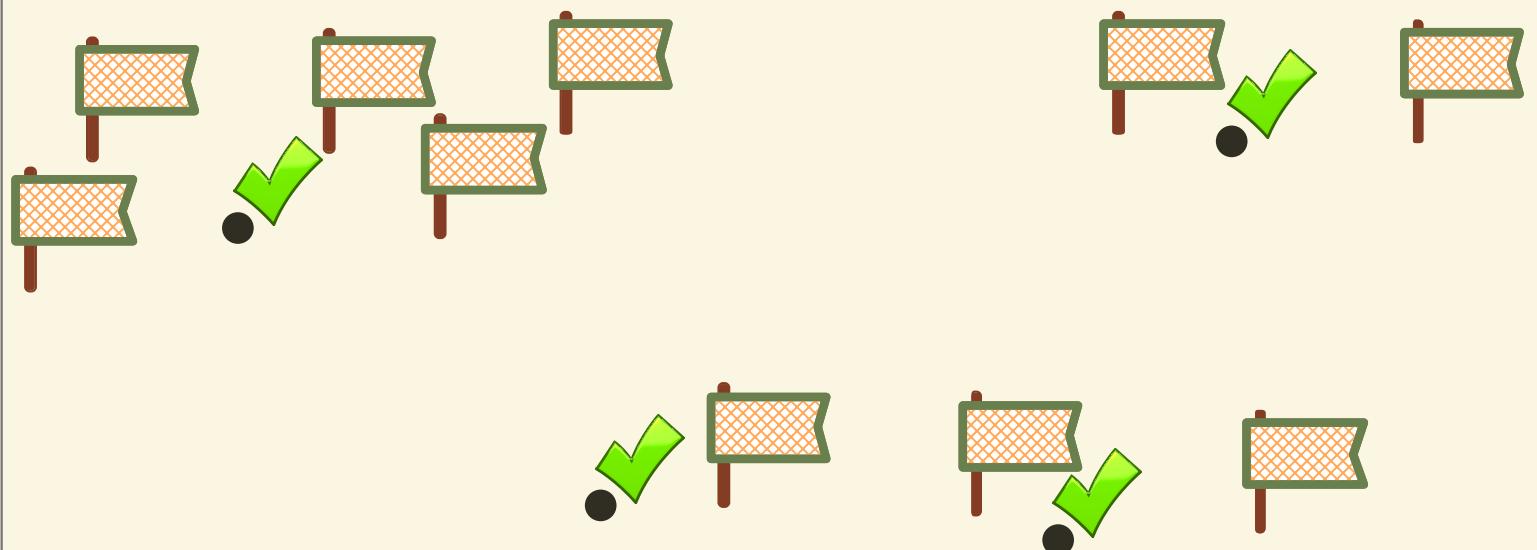


Goal: Characterize the Landscape

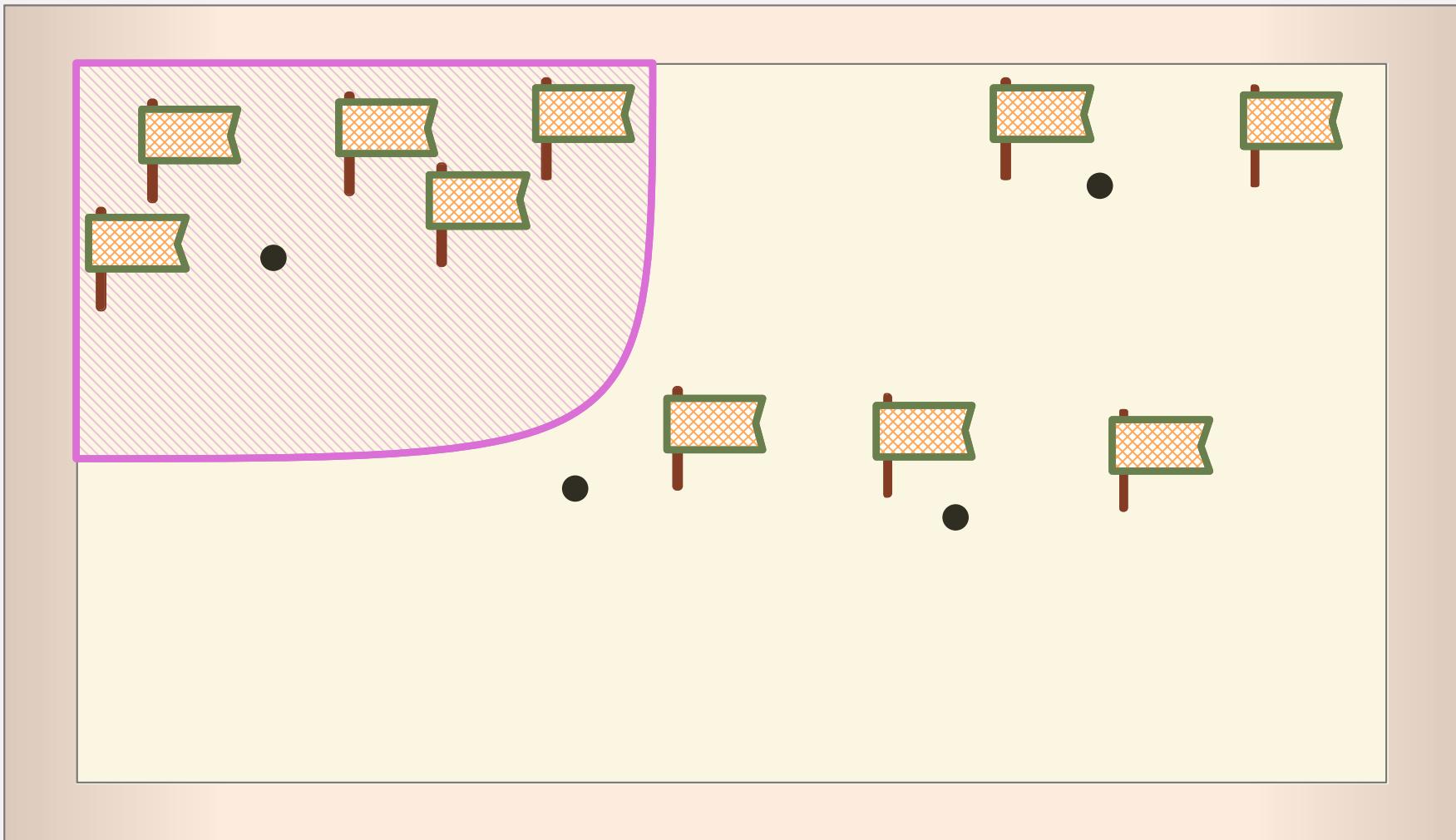


Non-Goal: Restrict Landscape





Warmup: Optional Typing / Erasure



Example: Optional Typing

T

```
function f (x : [N,N]) {  
    ... fst x ...  
}
```

Example: Optional Typing

T

```
function f (x : [N,N]) {  
    ... fst x ...  
}
```

U

```
f(9)
```

Example: Optional Typing

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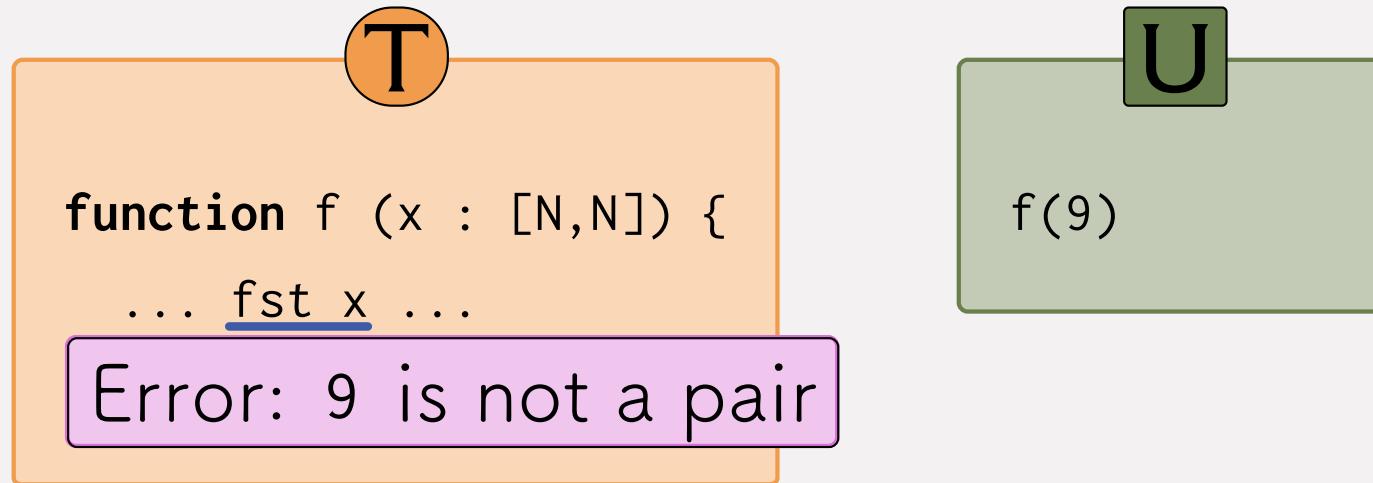
```
function f (x : [N,N]) {  
    ... fst x ...
```

Error: 9 is not a pair

U

```
f(9)
```

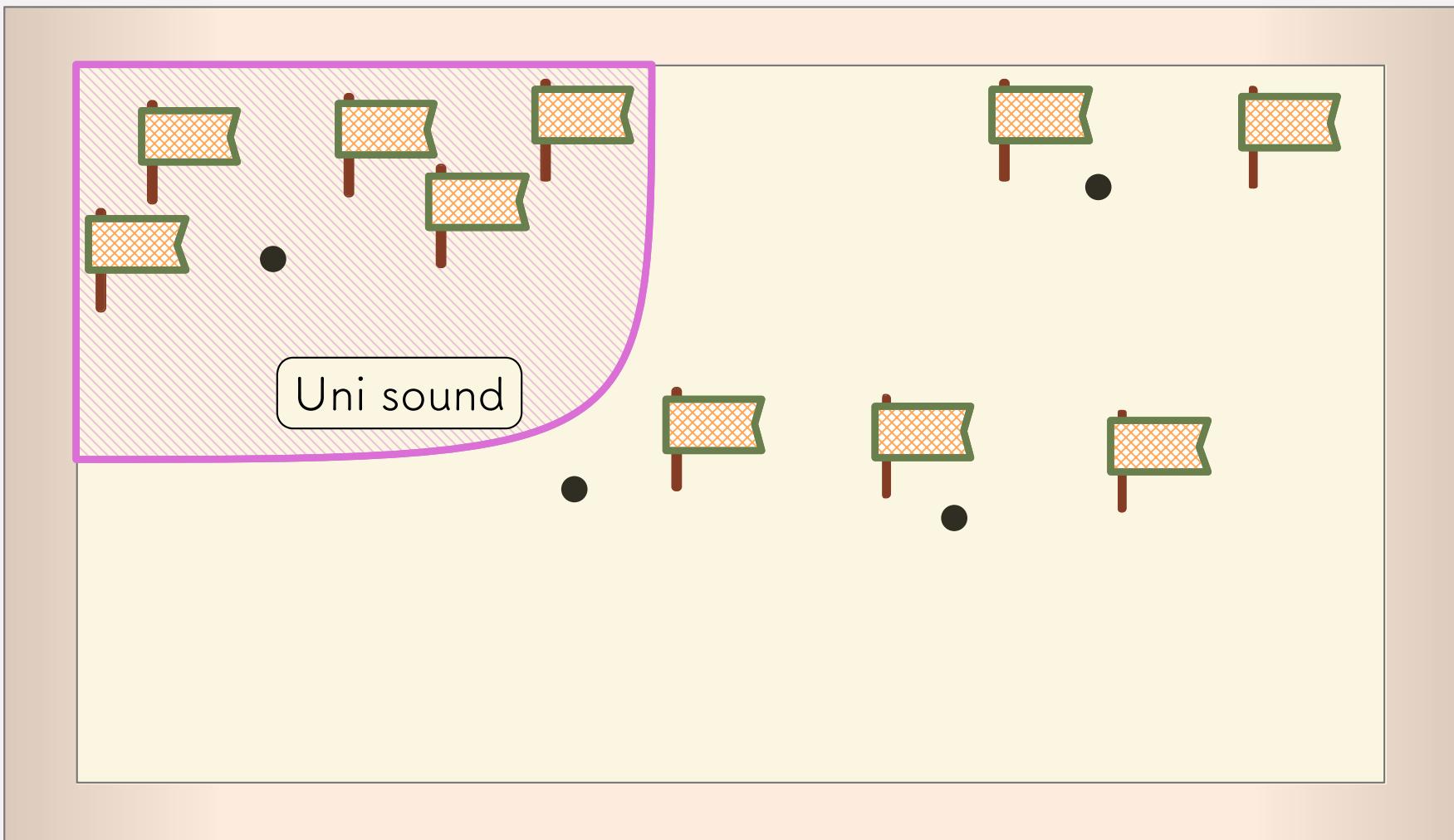
Example: Optional Typing



types are **meaningless** at run-time
cannot help debug a faulty program

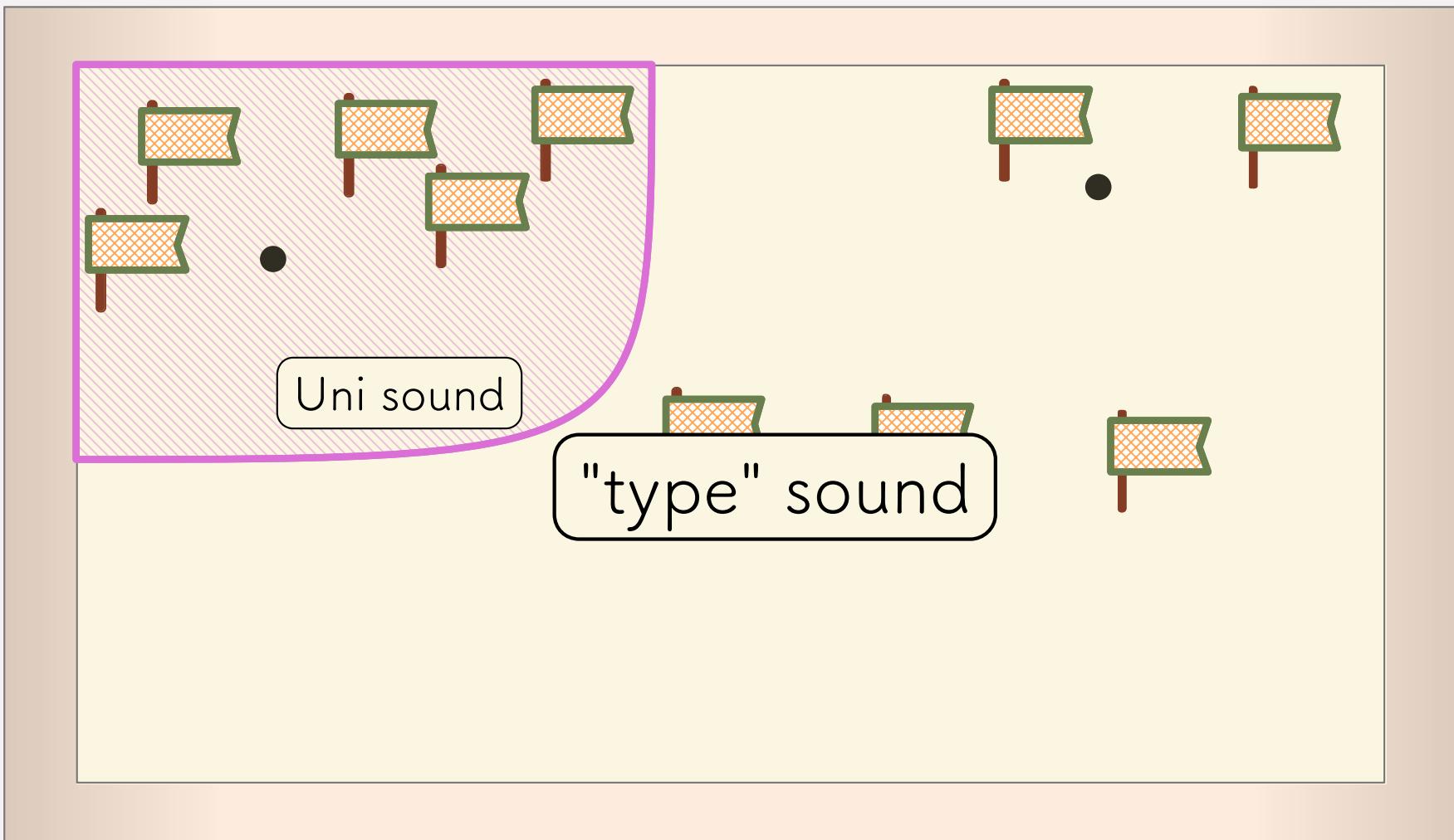


= Does Not Preserve Types



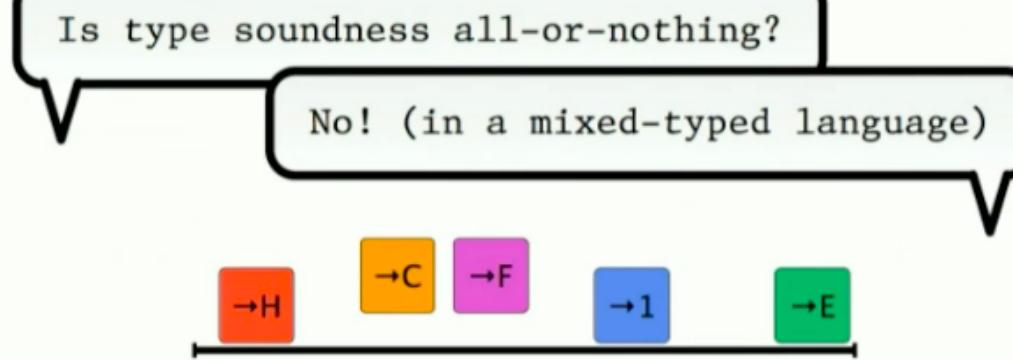


= Does Not Preserve Types



A Spectrum of Type Soundness and Performance

Ben Greenman



ICFP '18 : Three Semantics, Soundnesses

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Erasure semantics

- types predict nothing

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Transient semantics

- types predict the top-level shape of values
- enforced by **tag checks**

ICFP '18 : Three Semantics, Soundnesses

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Transient semantics

- types predict the top-level shape of values
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Natural semantics

- types predict the full behavior of values
- enforced by higher-order **wrappers**

ICFP '18 : Three Semantics, Soundnesses

Erasure semantics

Uni sound

- types predict nothing

Transient semantics

$\lfloor T \rfloor$ sound

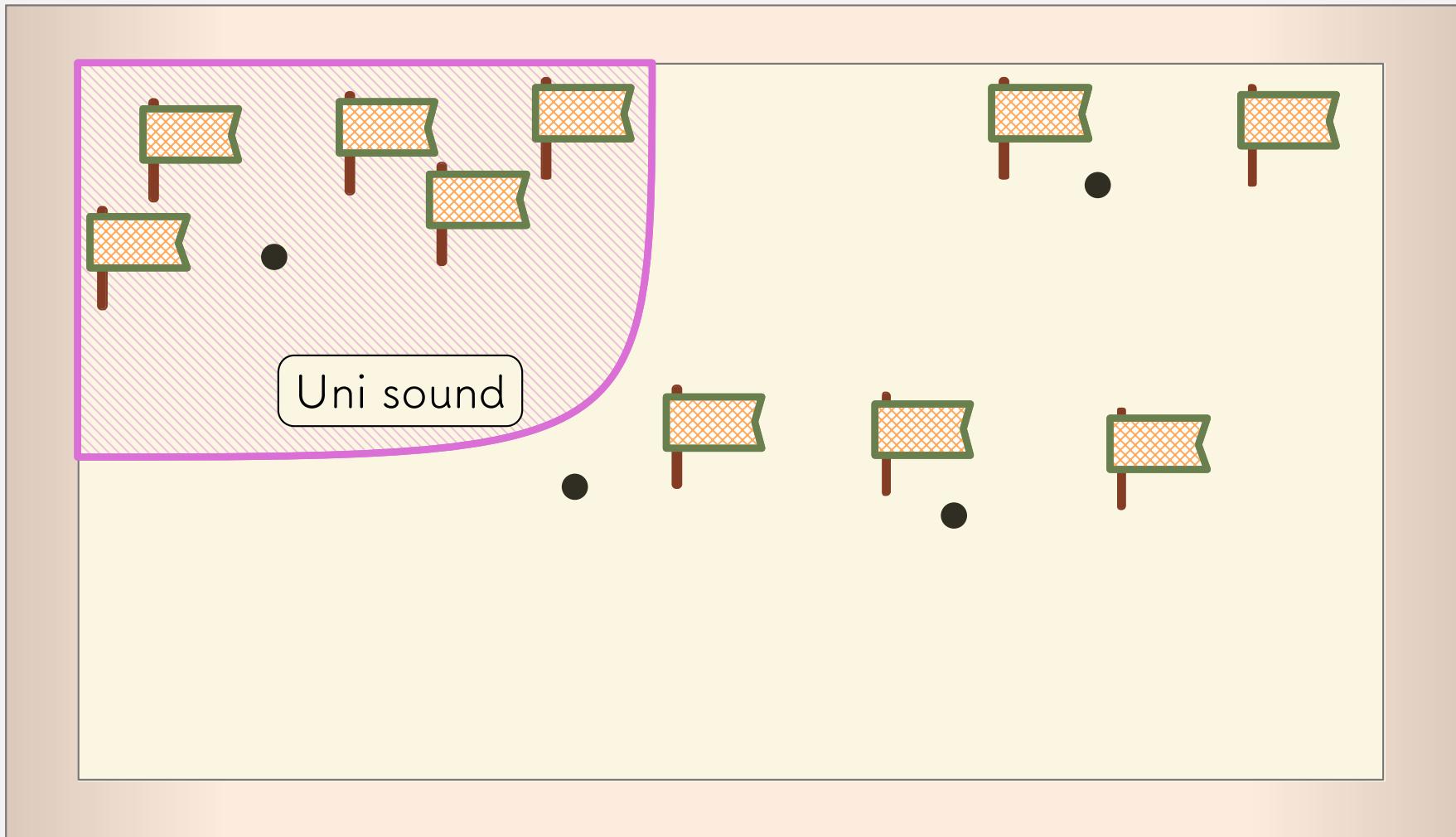
- types predict the top-level shape of values
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Natural semantics

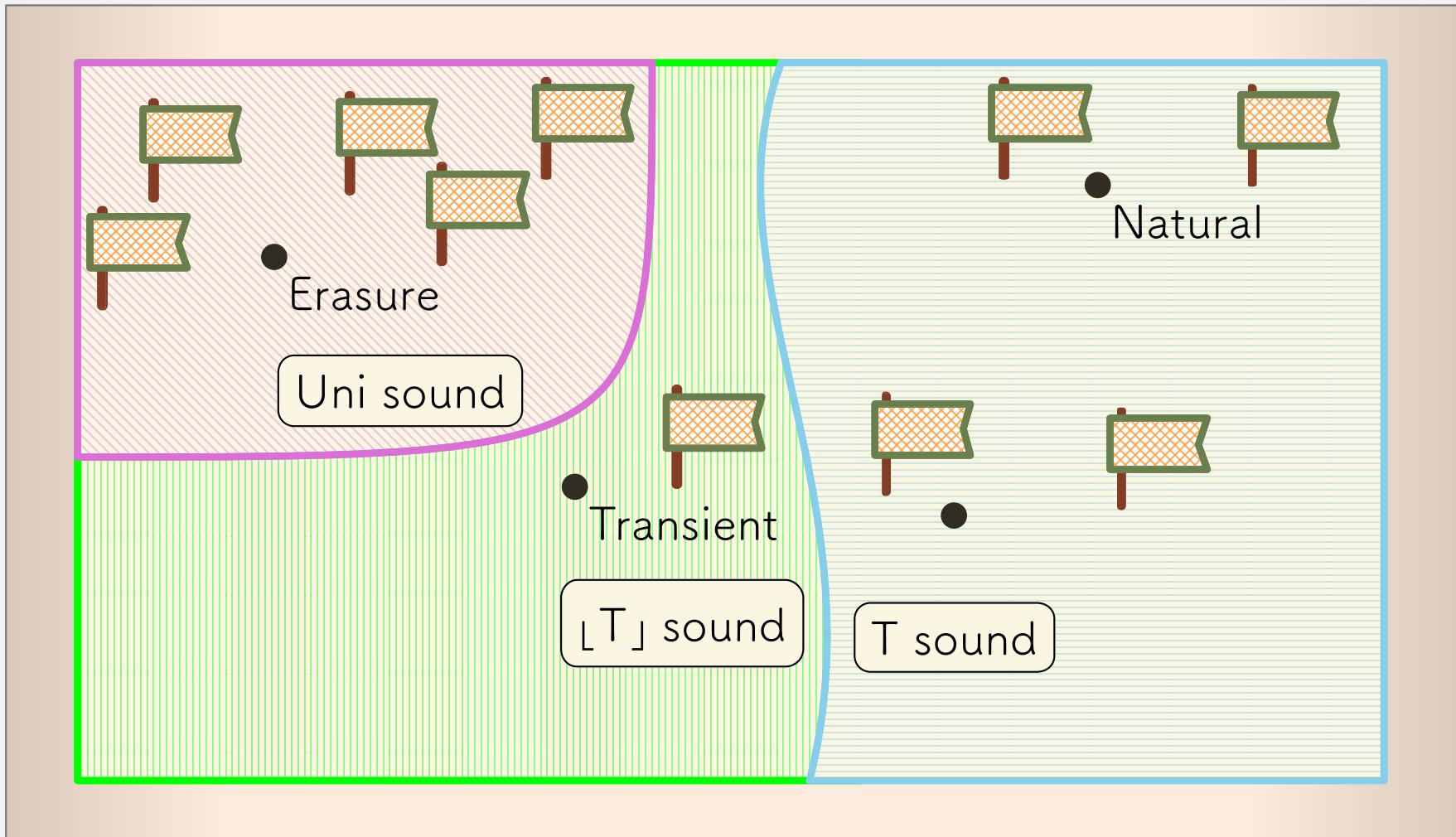
T sound

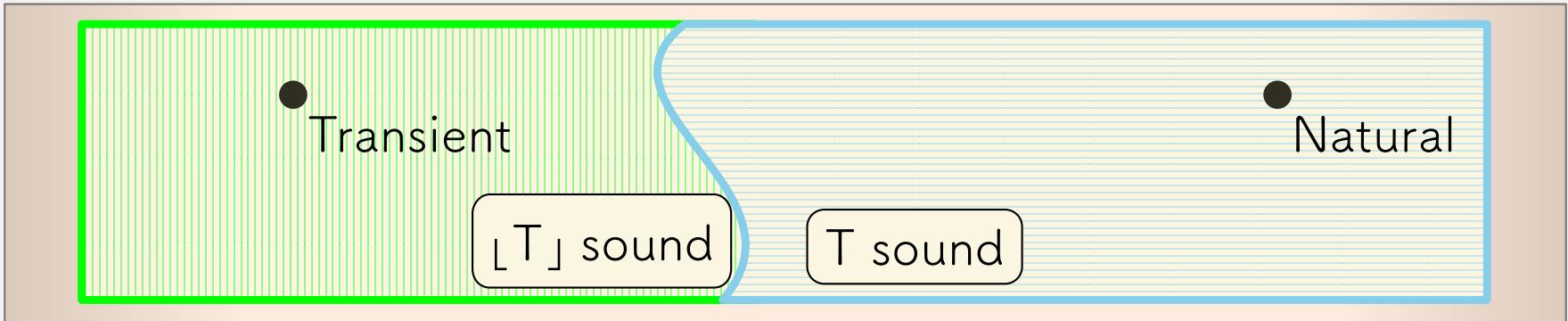
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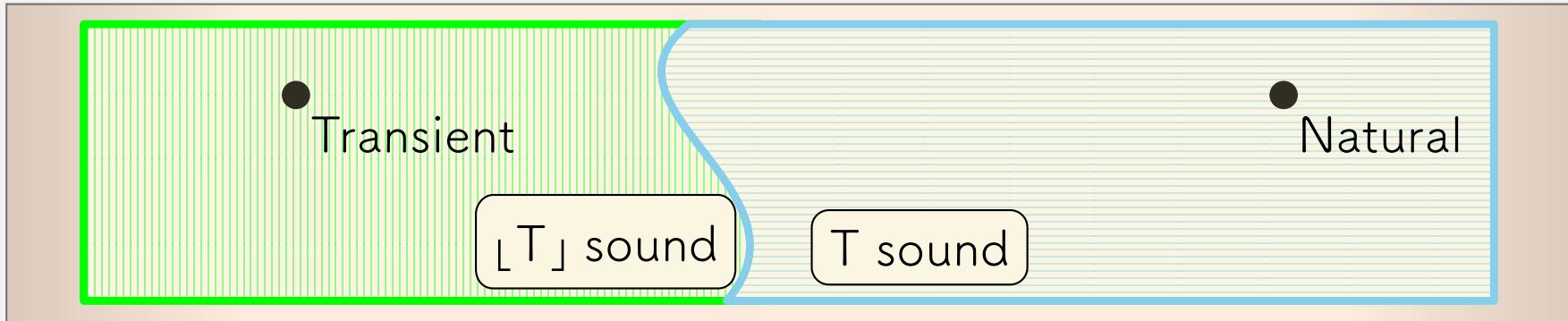
ICFP '18: A Spectrum of Type Soundness



ICFP '18: A Spectrum of Type Soundness





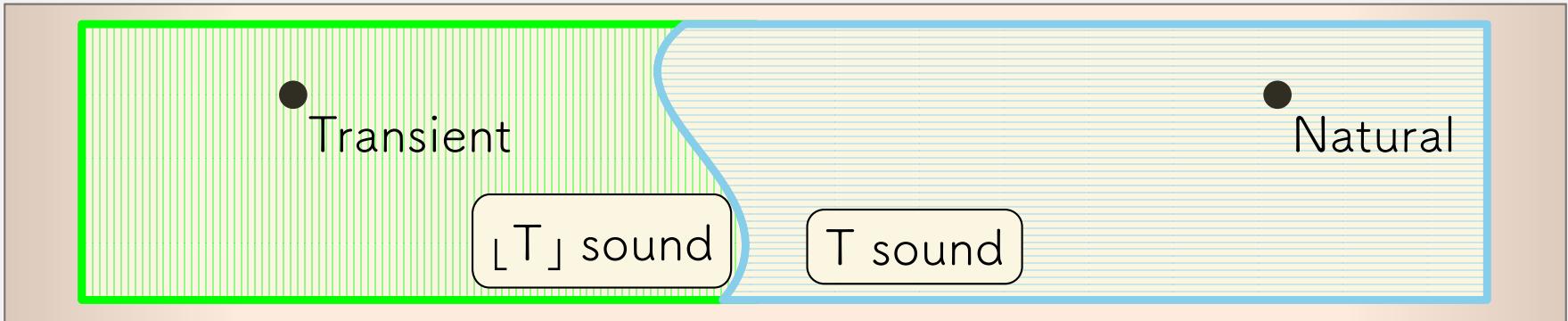


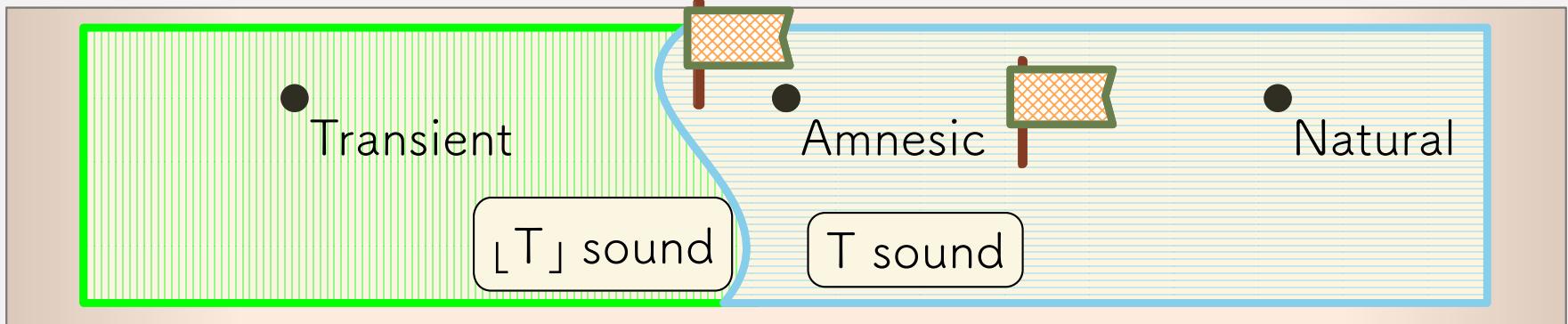
Transient semantics $\lfloor T \rfloor$ sound

- types predict the top-level shape of values
- enforced by **tag checks**

Natural semantics T sound

- types predict the full behavior of values
- enforced by higher-order **wrappers**





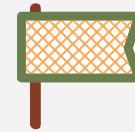
OOPSLA '19

Amnesic semantics

- enforce **tag checks** $L T]$ with higher-order **wrappers**
- same behavior as Transient
- same type soundness as Natural

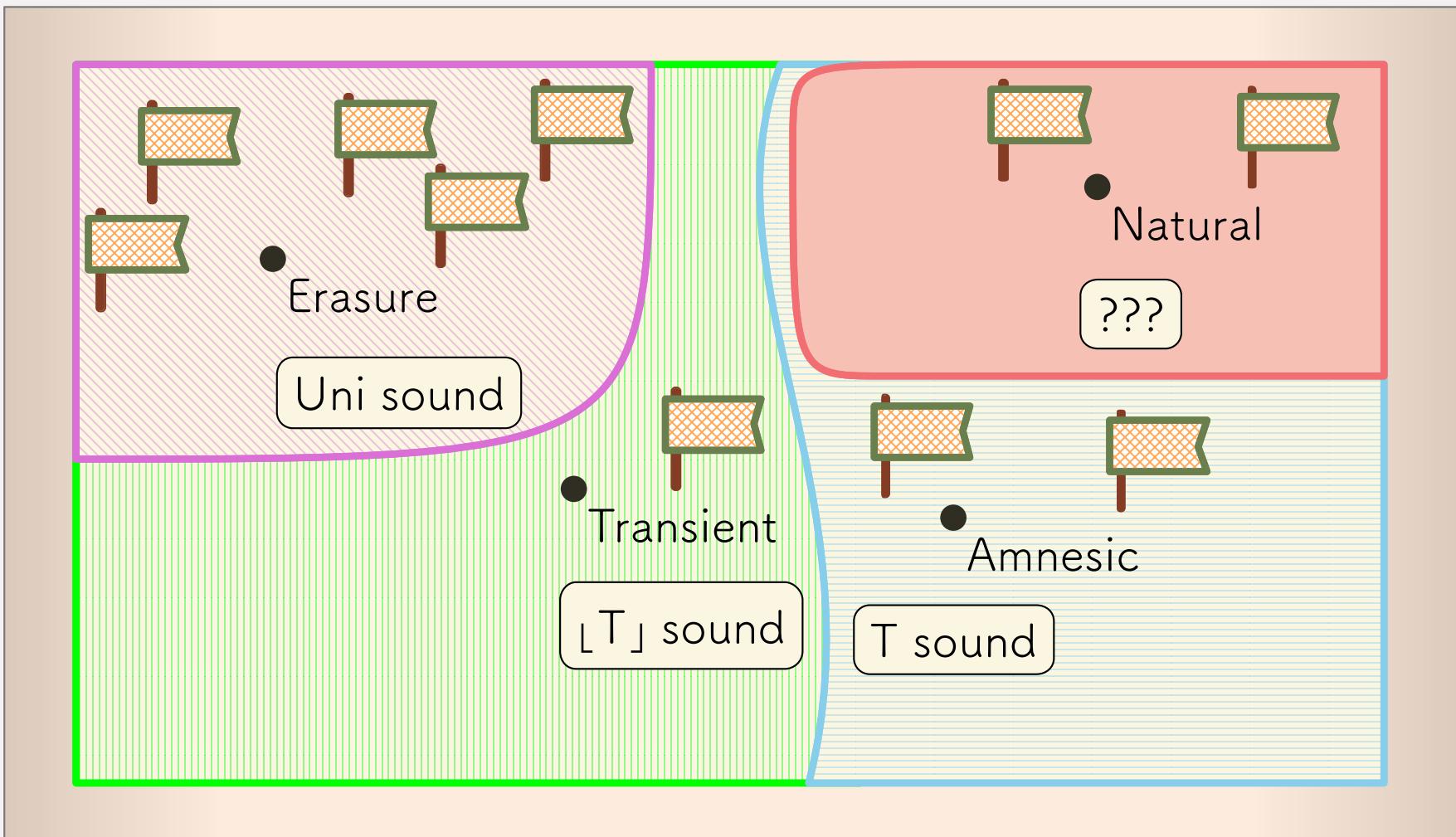


Greenberg POPL '15



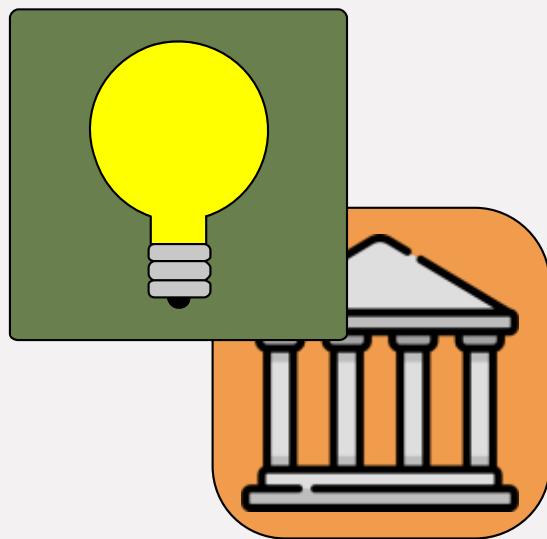
Castagna, Lanvin ICFP '17

Type Soundness is NOT ENOUGH



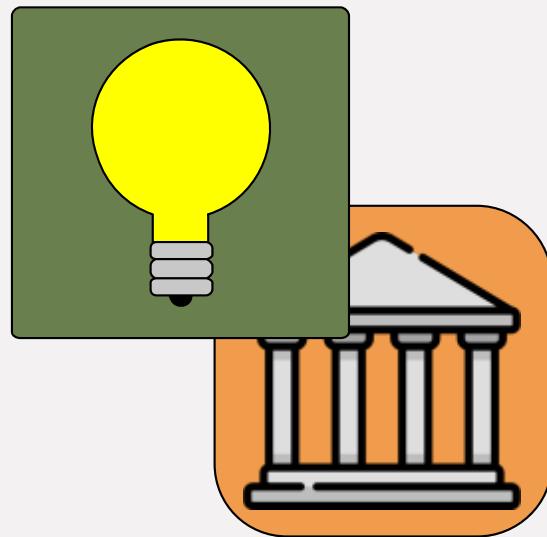
Example: Transient/Amnesic vs. Natural

Example: Transient/Amnesic vs. Natural Prototyping



Example: Transient/Amnesic vs. Natural

Prototyping



Library Re-Use



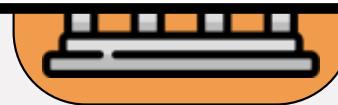
Example: Transient/Amnesic vs. Natural

Prototyping

Library Re-Use

Combine:

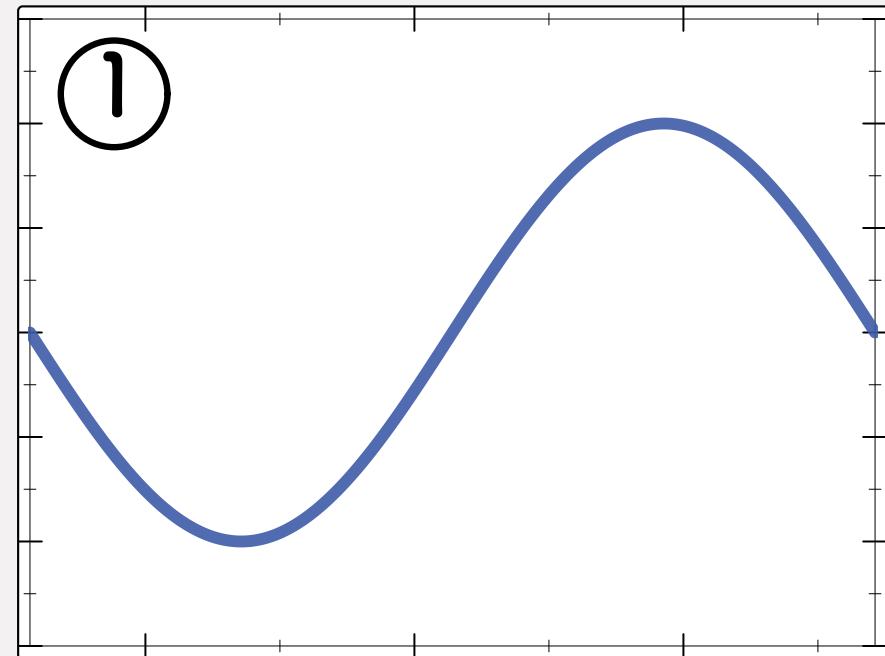
untyped script + typed API + untyped library
via a higher-order value



Example: Transient/Amnesic vs. Natural

1. plot data
2. listen for a click
3. draw an image

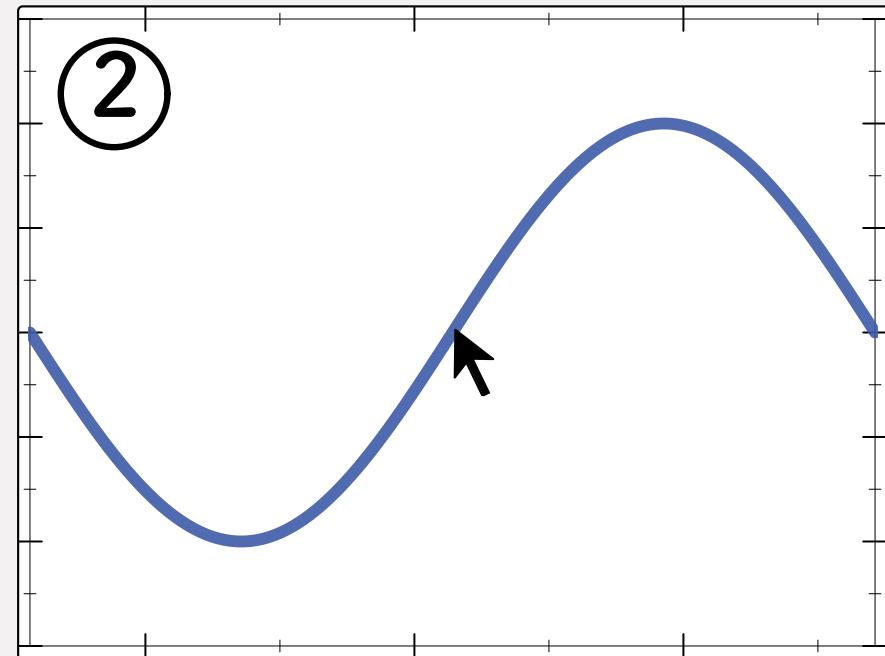
Clickable Plot



Example: Transient/Amnesic vs. Natural

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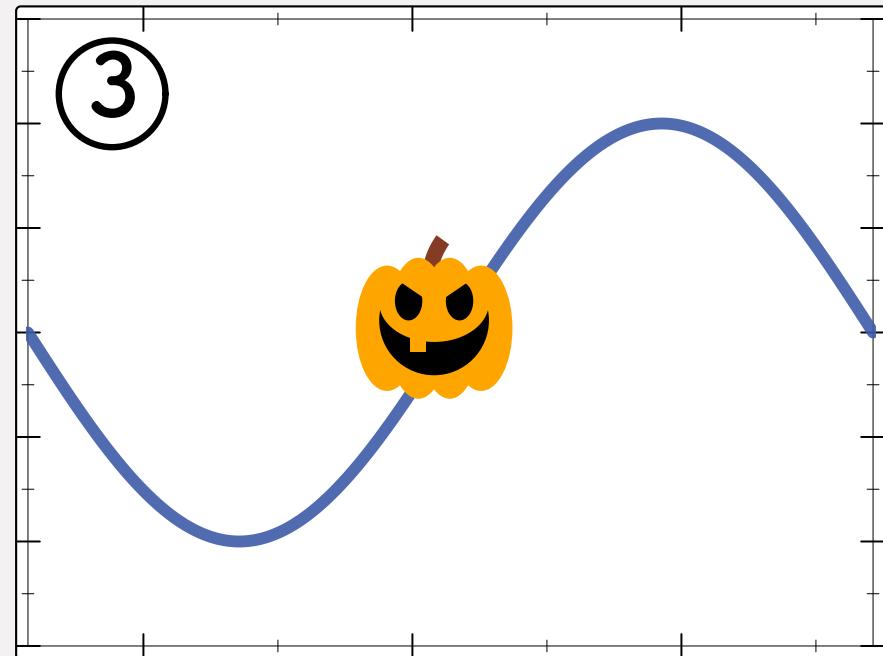
Clickable Plot



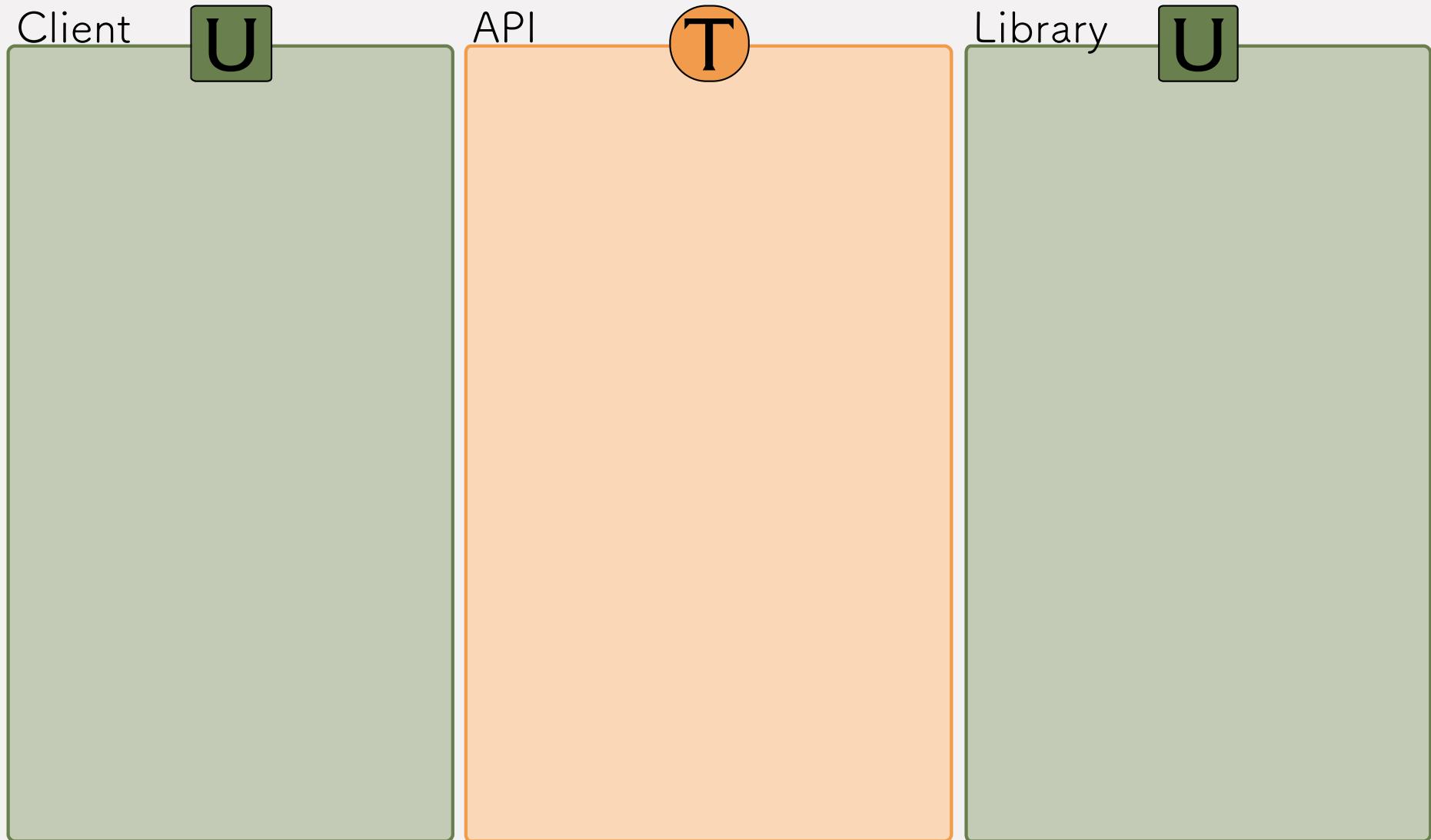
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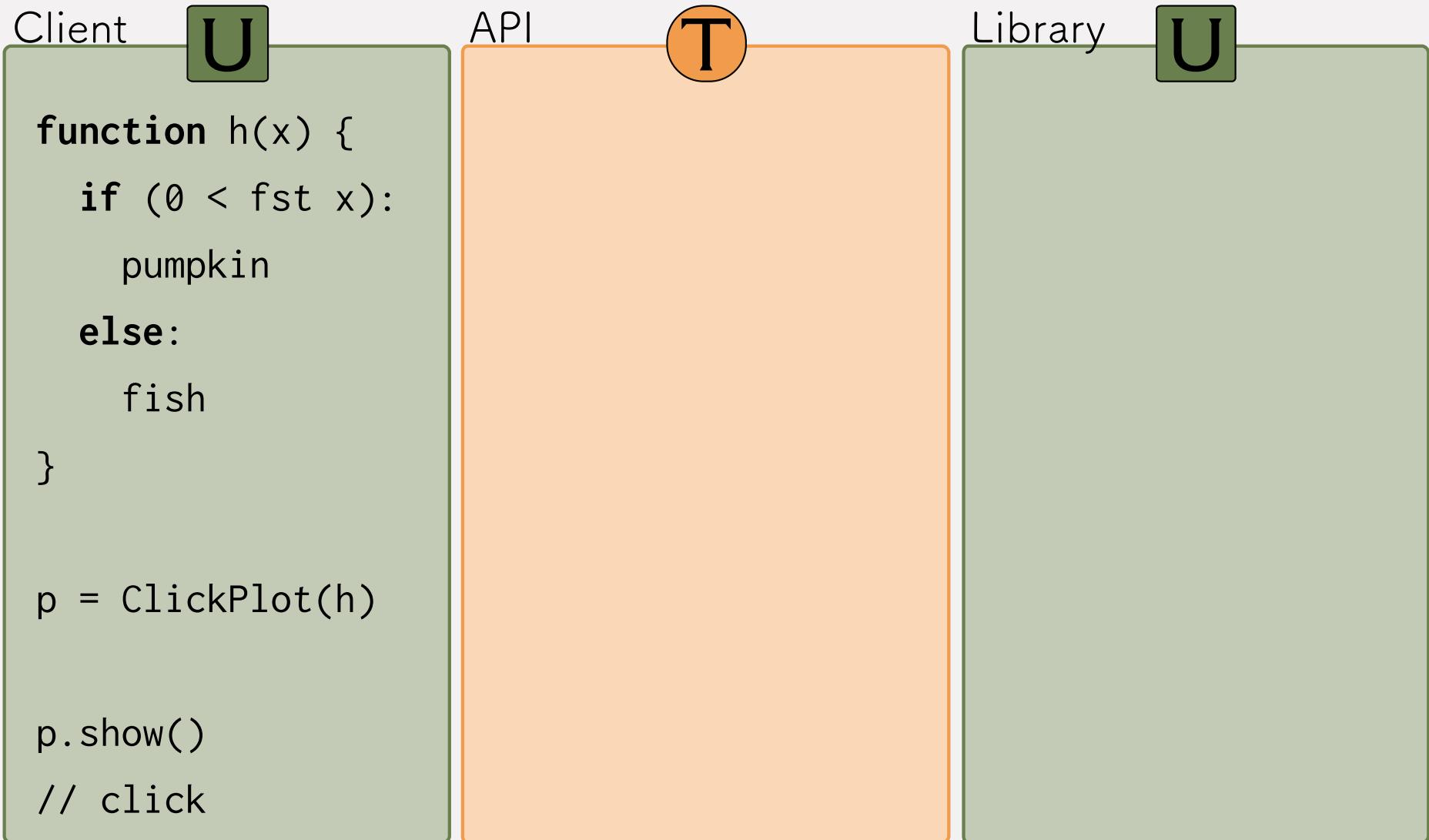
Clickable Plot



Example: interactive plot



Example: interactive plot



Example: interactive plot

Client

U

```
function h(x) {  
    if (0 < fst x):  
        pumpkin  
    else:  
        fish  
}  
  
p = ClickPlot(h)  
  
p.show()  
// click
```

API

T

Library

U

```
class ClickPlot {  
    constructor(  
        onClick){...}  
  
    mouseHandler(evt){  
        i = onClick(evt)  
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API

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```
type ClickPlot {  
    constructor([N,N]) => Image  
  
    mouseHandler :  
        (MouseEvt) => Void  
  
    show : () => Void  
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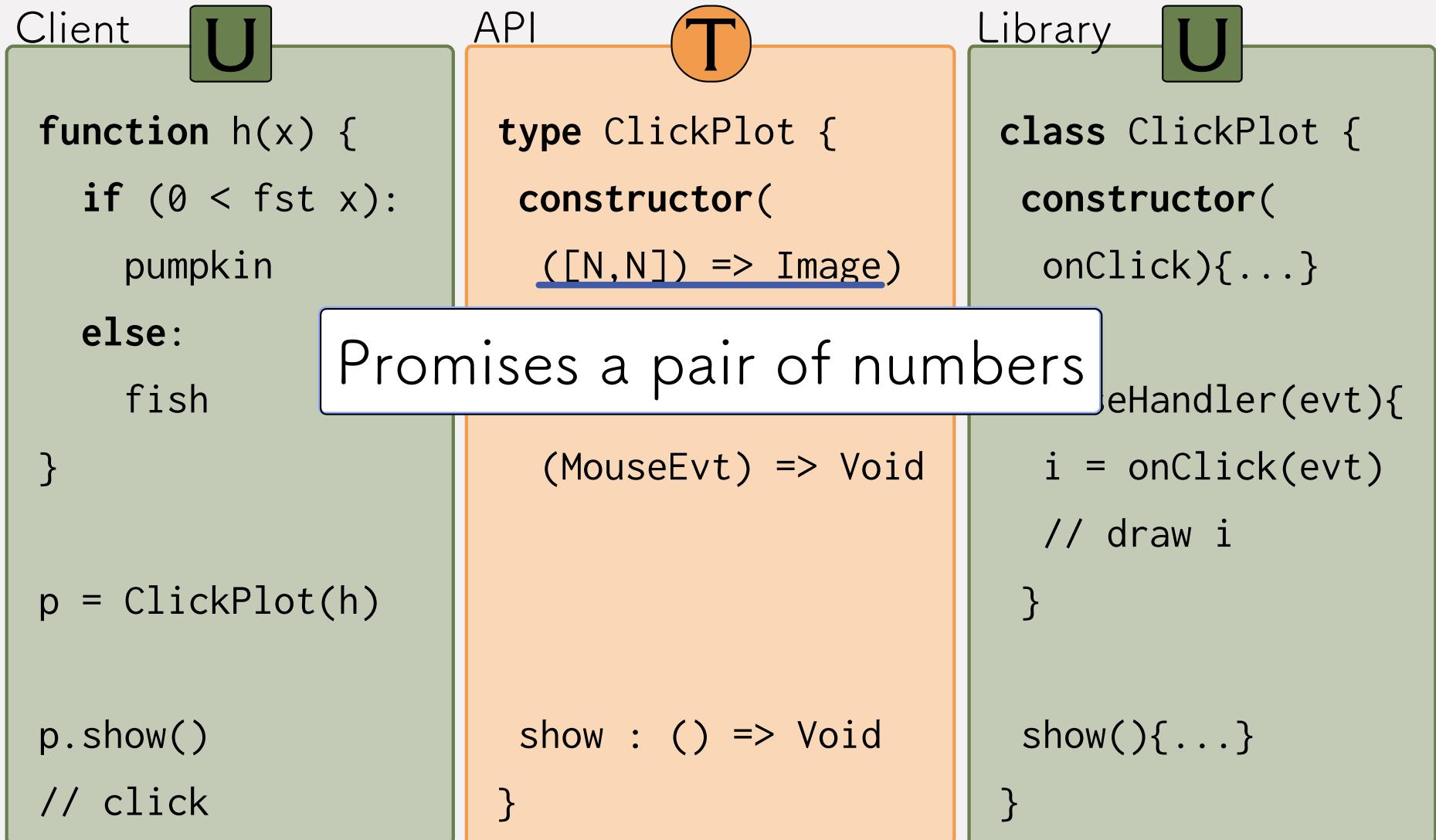
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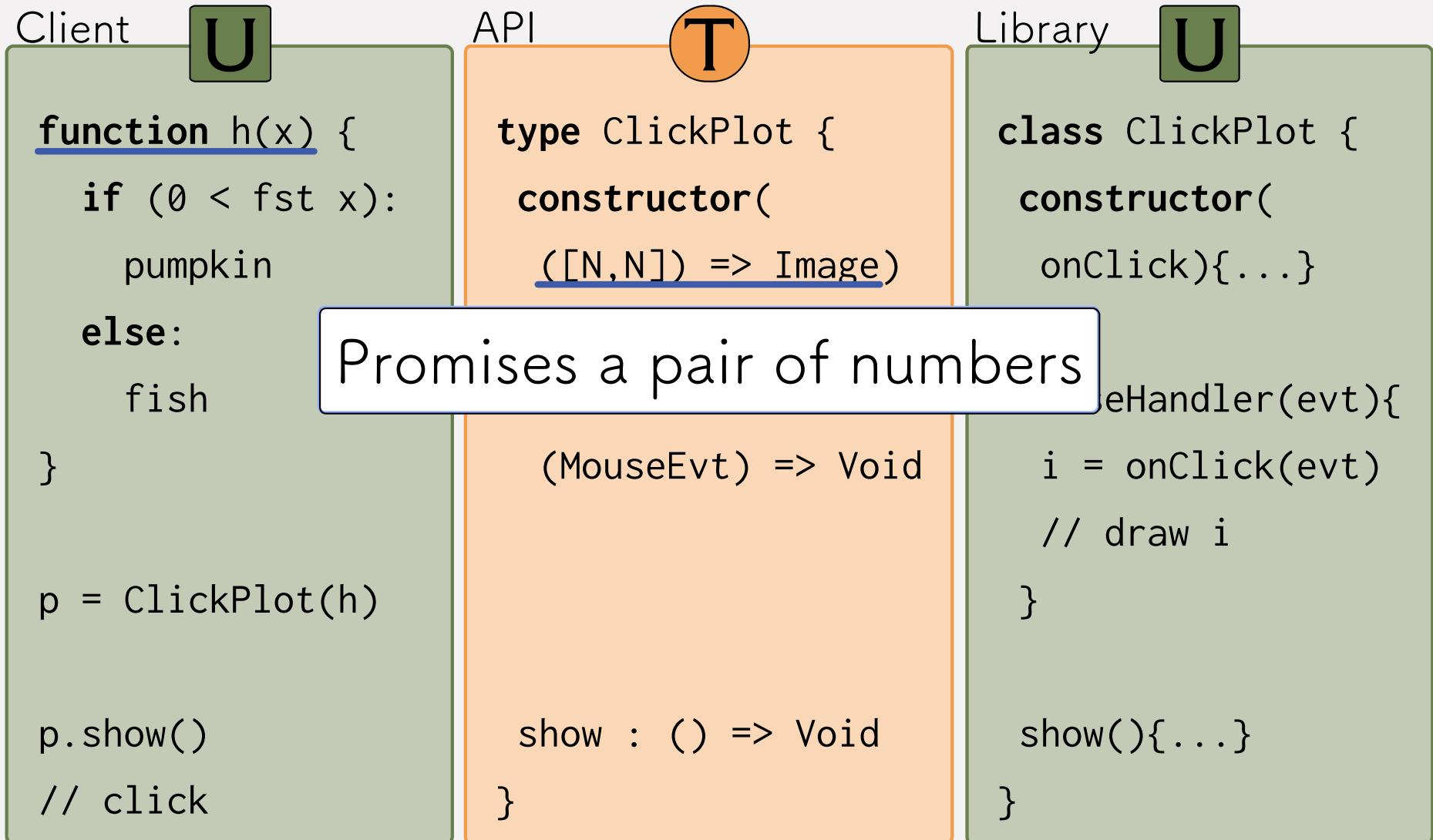
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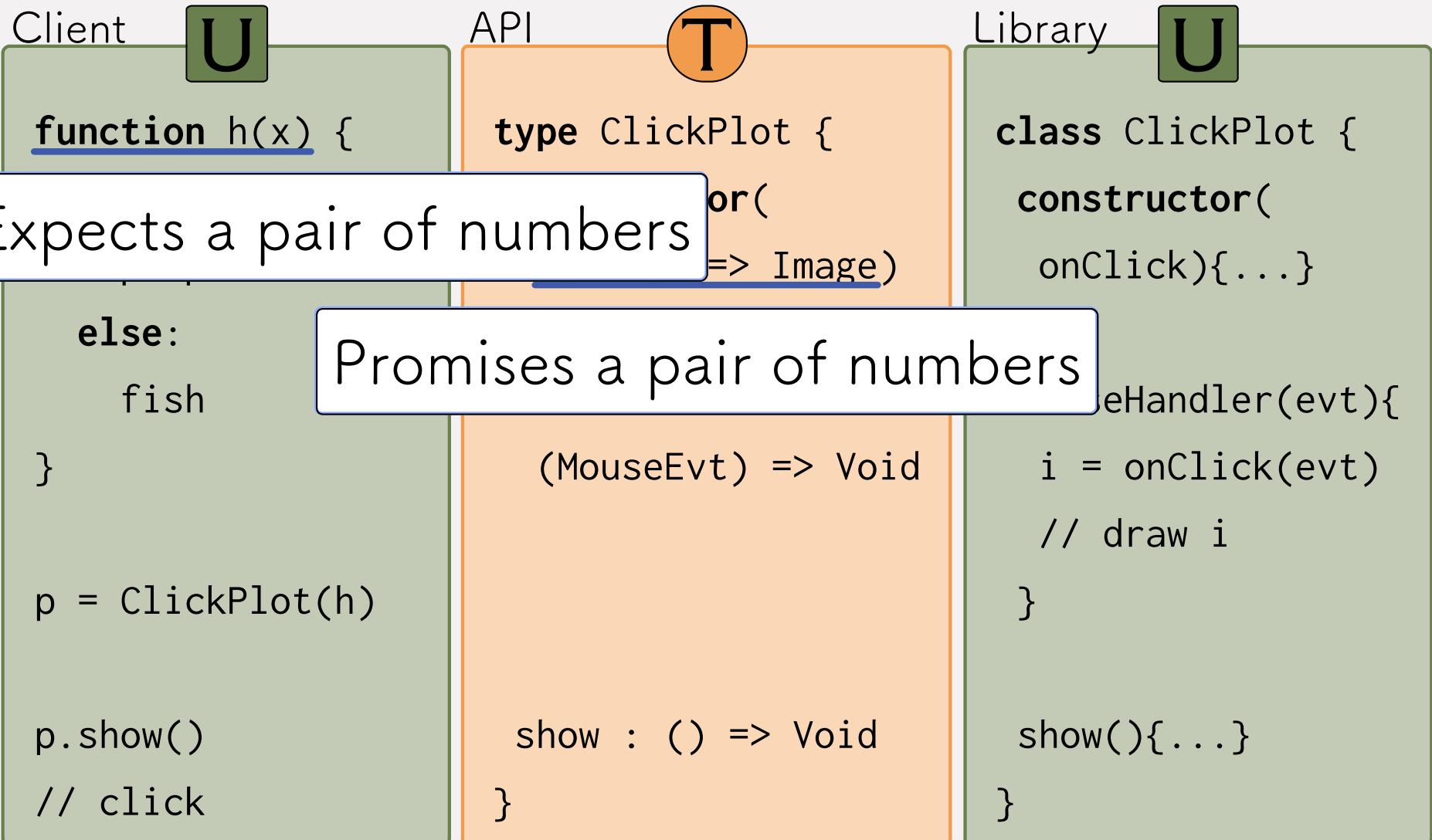
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Example: interactive plot



Example: interactive plot



Example: interactive plot

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Example: interactive plot

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Example: interactive plot

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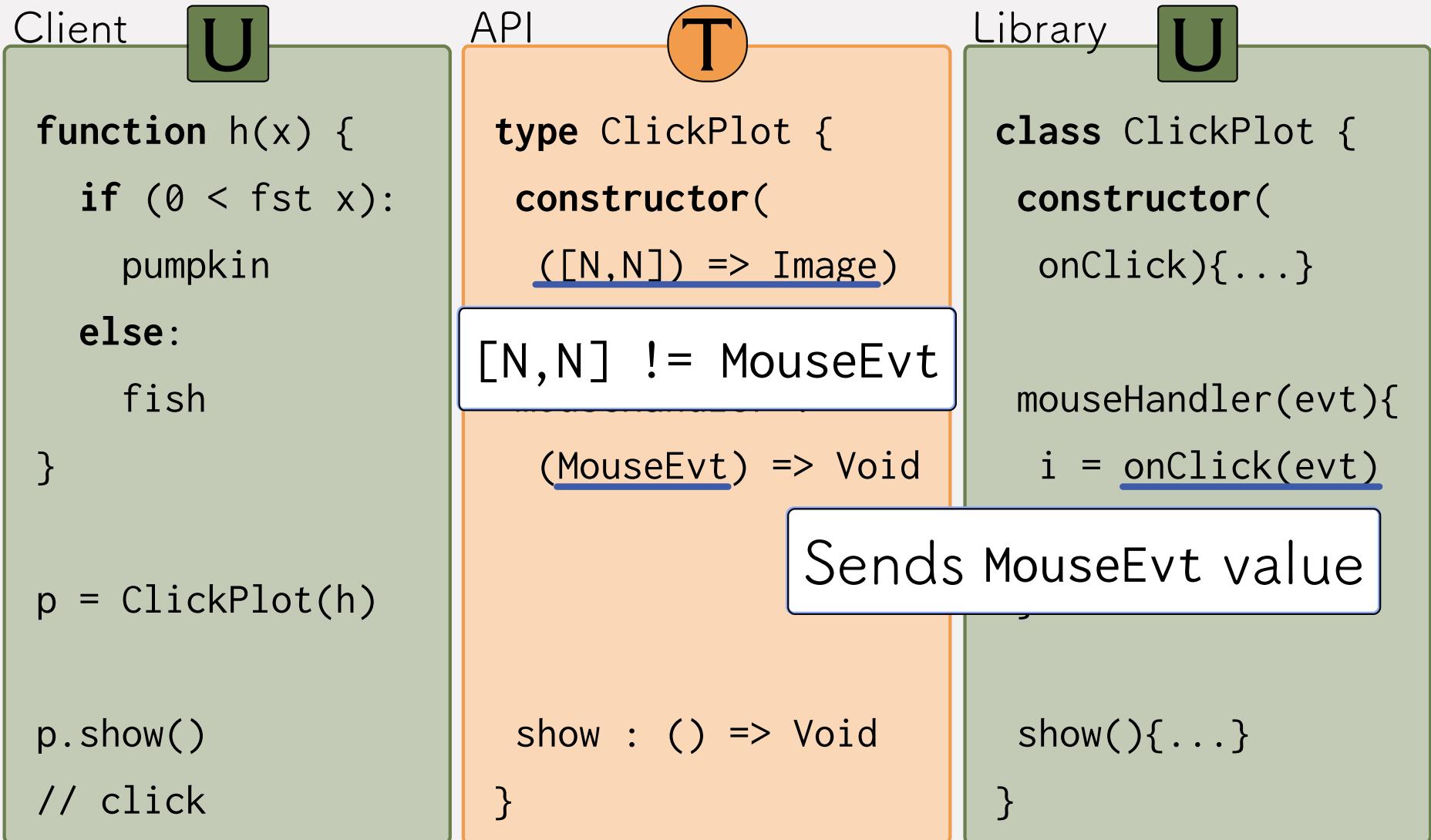
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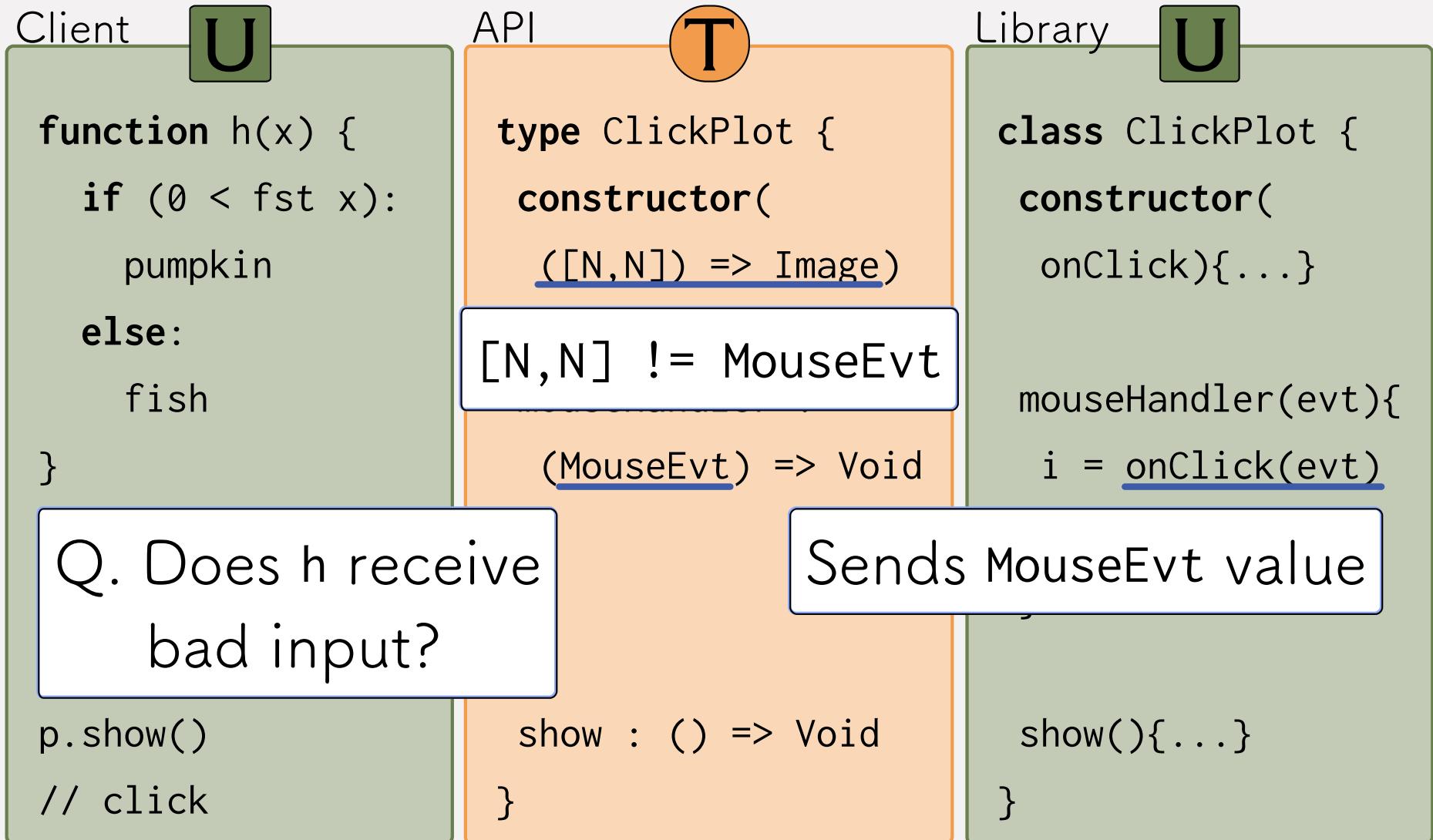
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    }  
  
    show(){...}  
}
```

Sends MouseEvt value

Example: interactive plot



Example: interactive plot



Example: interactive plot

Client

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function h(x) {  
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  else:  
    fish  
}
```

Q. Does h receive
bad input?

```
p.show()  
// click
```

API

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type ClickPlot {  
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    (MouseEvt) => Void
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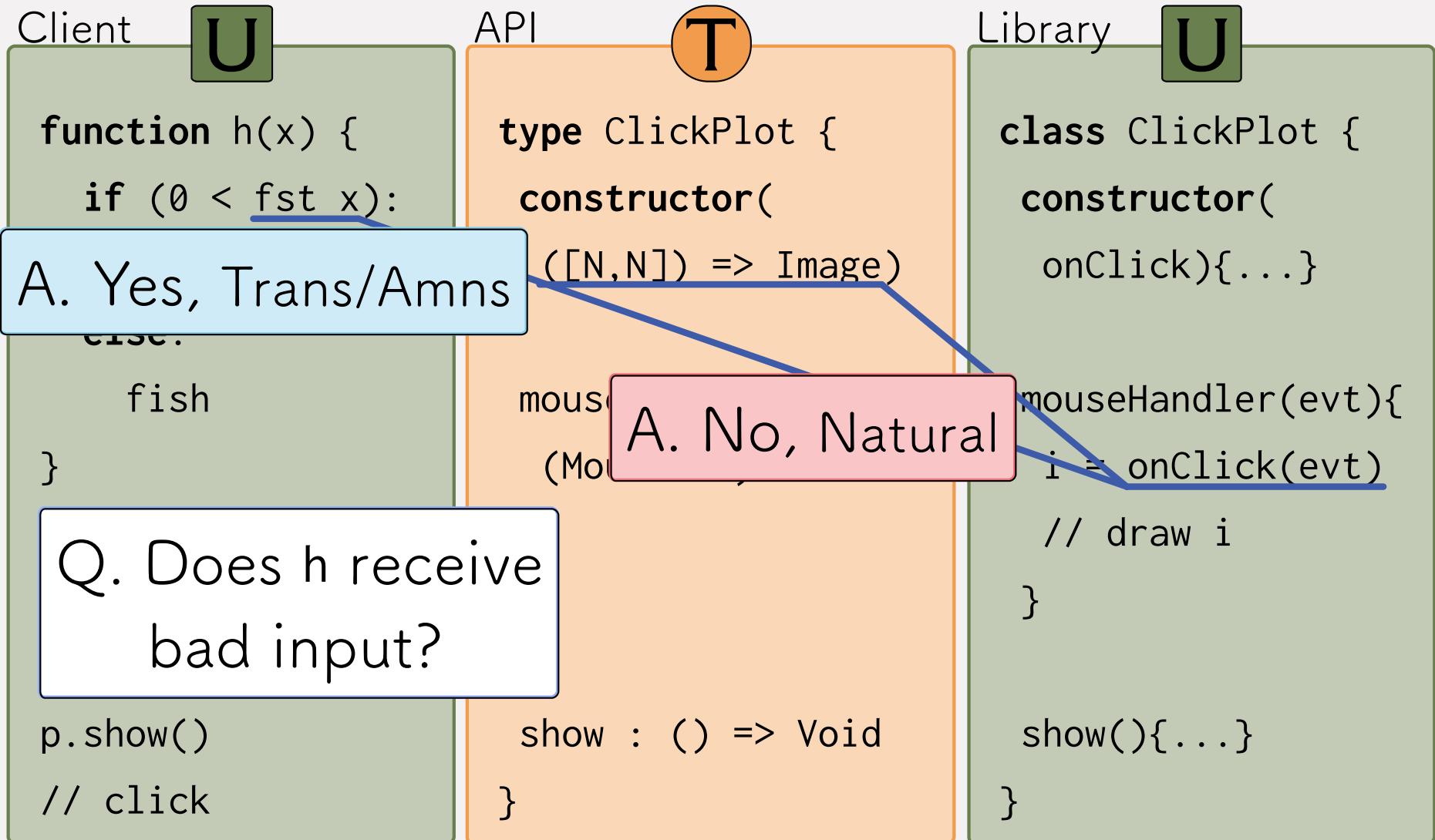
```
show : () => Void  
}
```

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  }  
  
  show(){...}  
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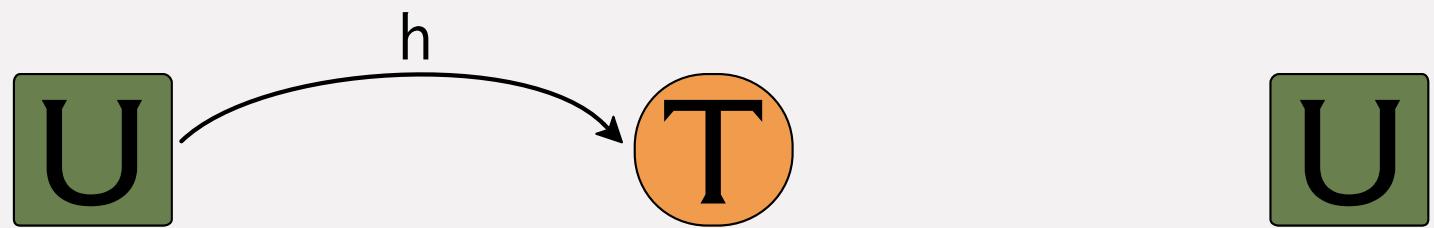
Example: interactive plot

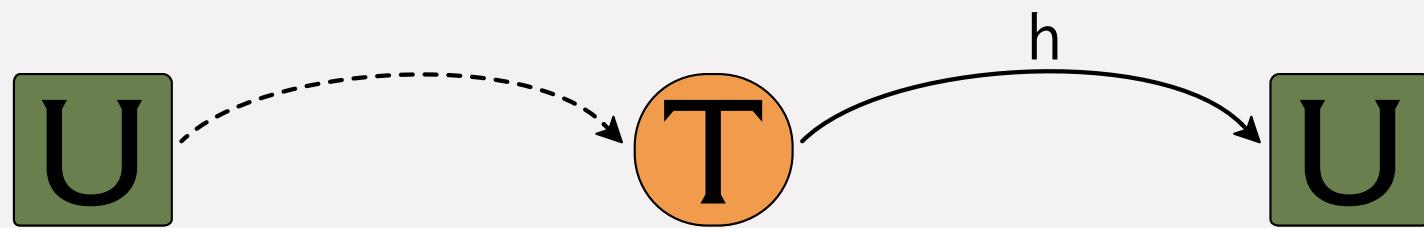


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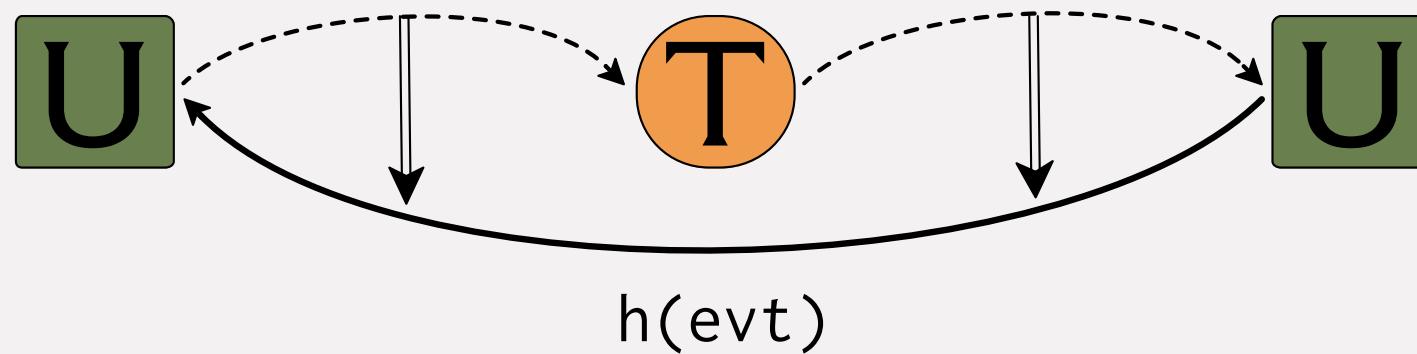
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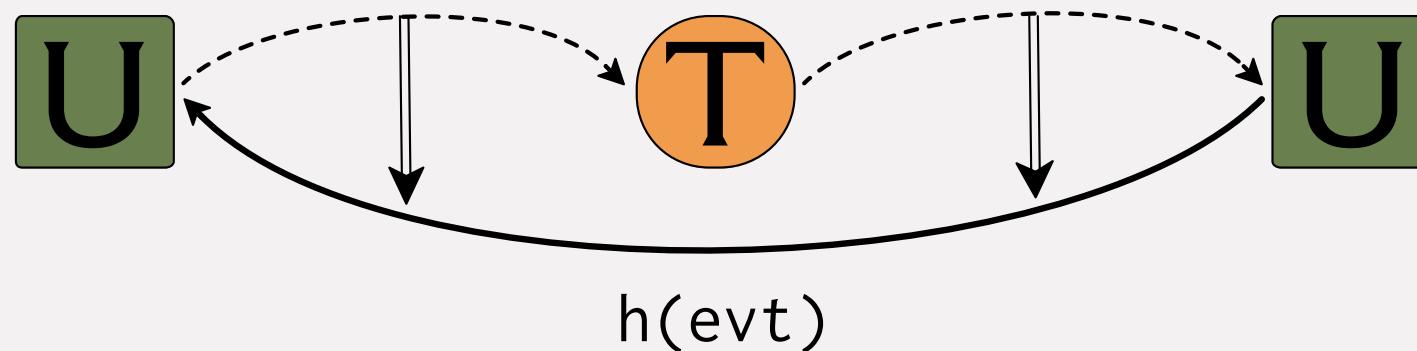




Q. Do types guard the **callback** channel?



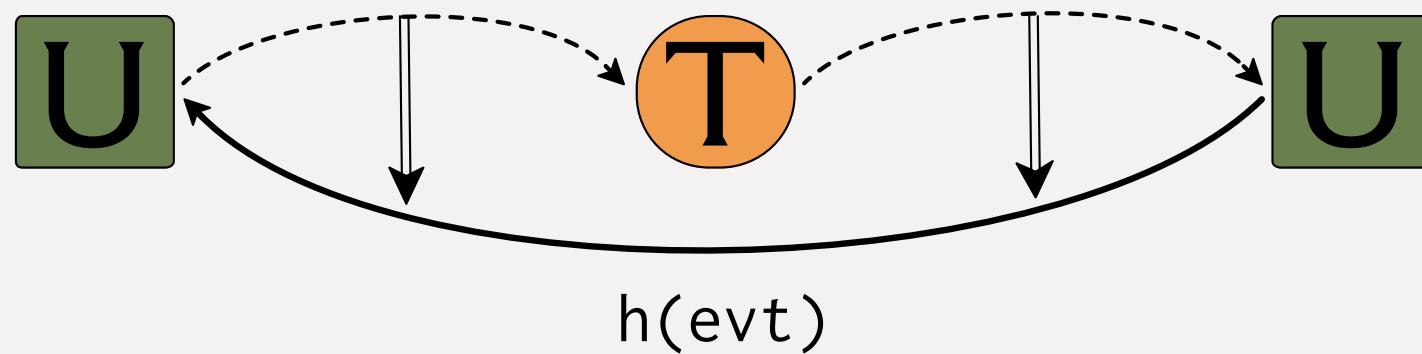
Q. Do types guard the **callback** channel?



Transient/Amnesic: no, because the channel is between two untyped components

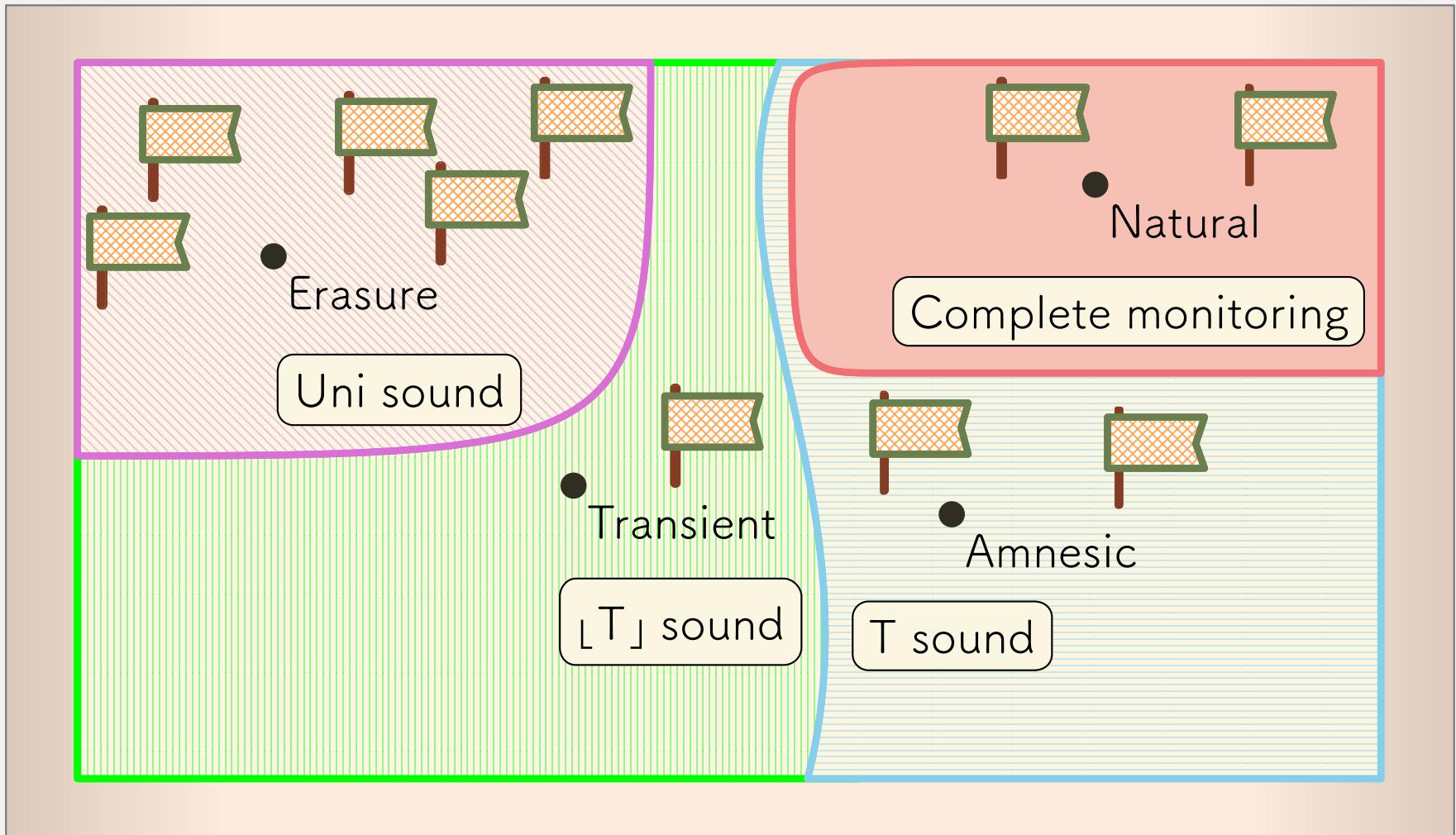
Natural: yes, because the channel was created via typed code

Q. Do types guard the **callback** channel?



Type Soundness $\not\Rightarrow$ yes

Complete Monitoring \Rightarrow yes



**type
soundness**

**complete
monitoring**

Natural

T



Transient

[T]



Amnesic

T



**type
soundness**

**complete
monitoring**

BLAME

Natural

T



Transient

[T]



Amnesic

T



Natural, Blame

Client

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        fish  
}  
  
p = ClickPlot(h)
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API

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type ClickPlot {  
    constructor([N,N]) => Image  
  
    mouseHandler :  
        (MouseEvt) => Void  
  
    show : () => Void  
}
```

Library

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```
class ClickPlot {  
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}
```

Natural, Blame

Client

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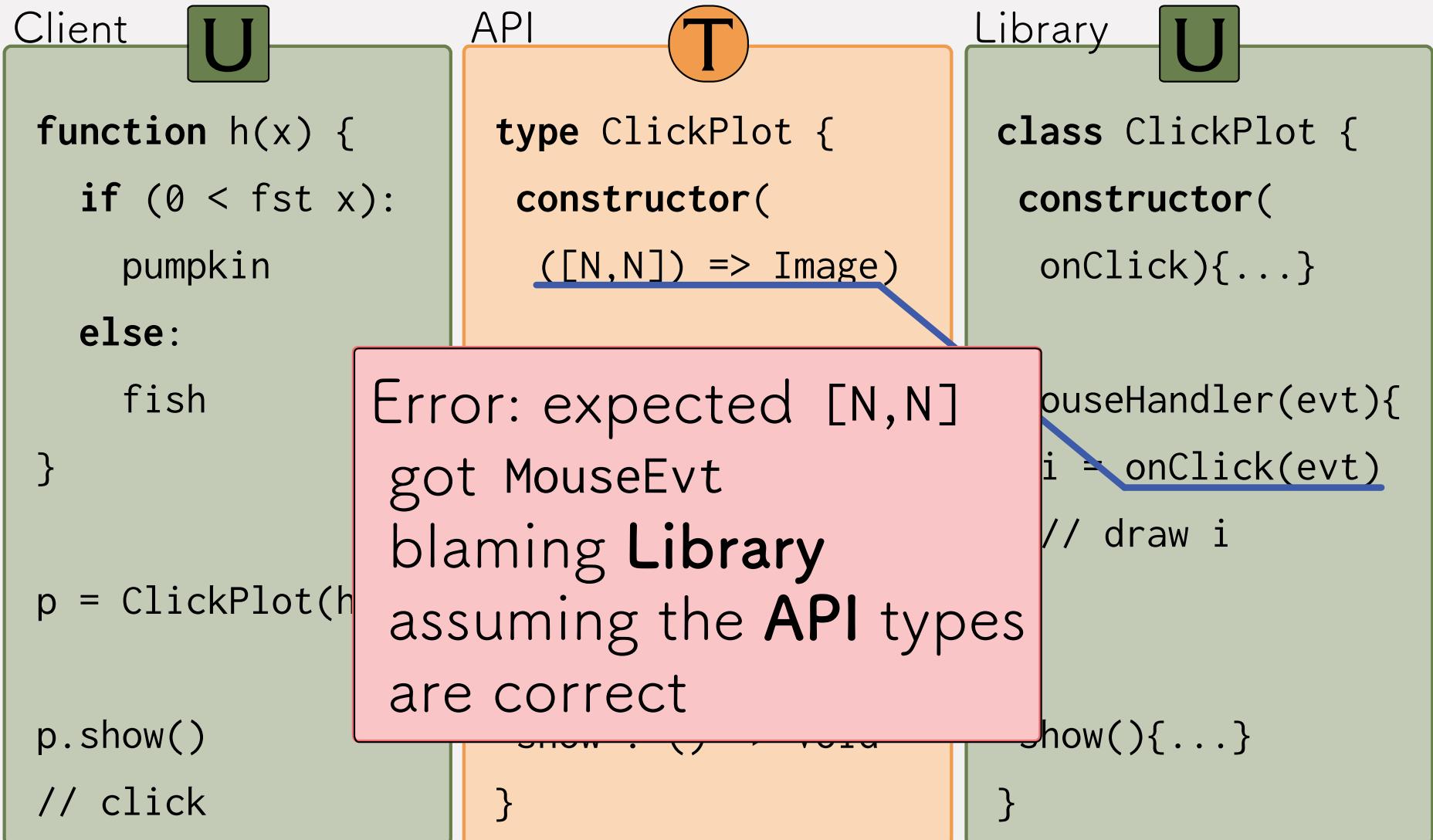
Library

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    constructor(onClick){...}  
  
    mouseHandler(evt){  
        i = onClick(evt)  
        // draw i  
    }  
  
    show(){...}  
}
```

Error: MouseEvt
is not a pair

Natural, Blame



Transient/Amnesic, Blame

Client

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    }  
  
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```

Transient/Amnesic, Blame

Client

U

```
function h(x) {  
    if (0 < fst x):
```

Error: <obj>

is not a pair
blaming:

Client / API
API / Library

```
p.show()  
// click
```

API

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```
type ClickPlot {  
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```
show : () => Void  
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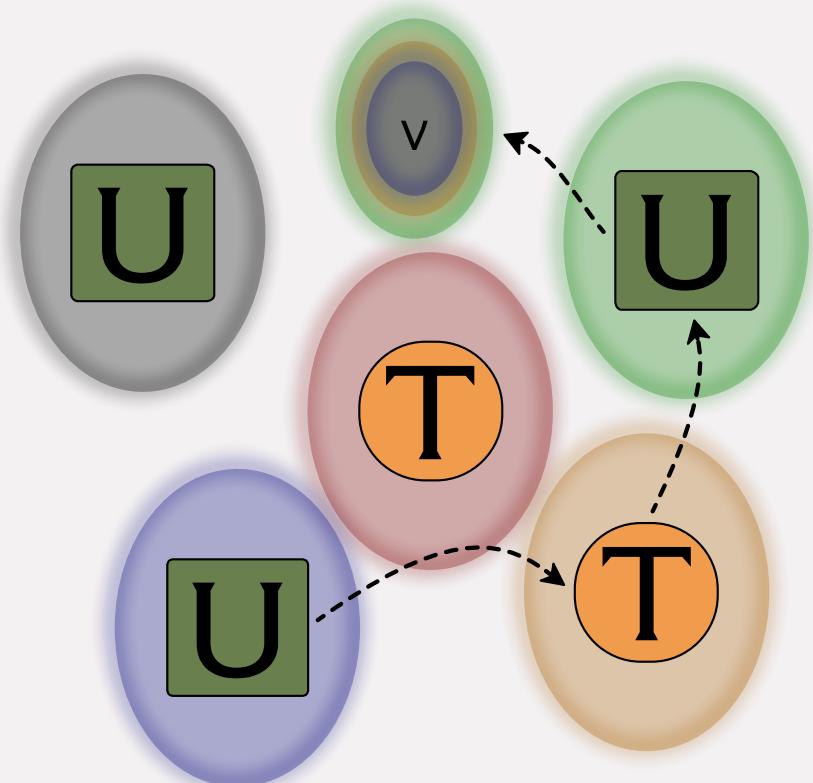
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```
mouseHandler(evt){  
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    // draw i  
}
```

```
show(){...}  
}
```

Blame Properties

1. blame **only**
responsible edges
2. blame **all**
responsible edges
3. blame **exactly** the responsible edges



Blame Properties

Blame Soundness

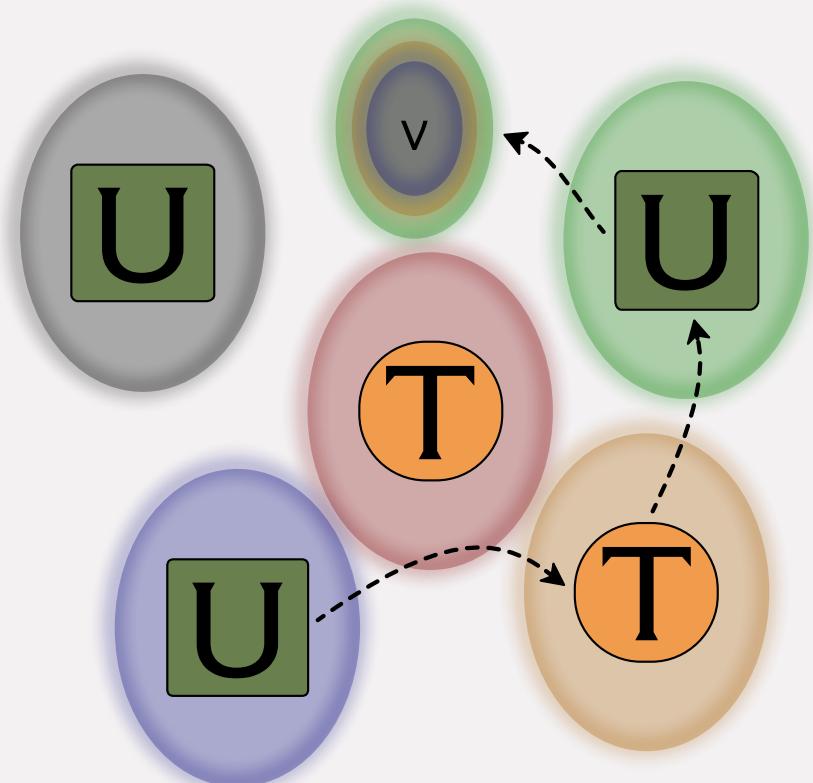
1. blame **only** responsible edges

Blame Completeness

2. blame **all** responsible edges

B. Soundness + B. Completeness

3. blame **exactly** the responsible edges



Natural

type
soundness

T

complete
monitoring



blame
soundness



blame
completeness



Transient

[T]

Amnesic

T



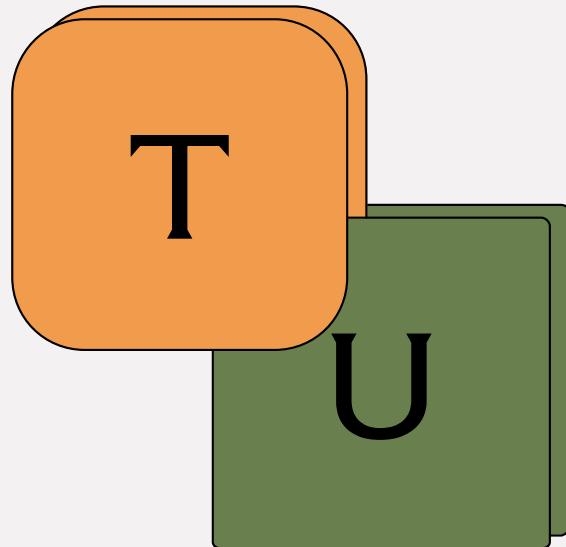
	Natural	Transient	Amnesic
type soundness	T	[T]	T
complete monitoring	✓	✗	✗
blame soundness	✓	✗	✓
blame completeness	✓	✗	✓

Every Typed Language is Mixed-Typed



Many typed languages
trust untyped code

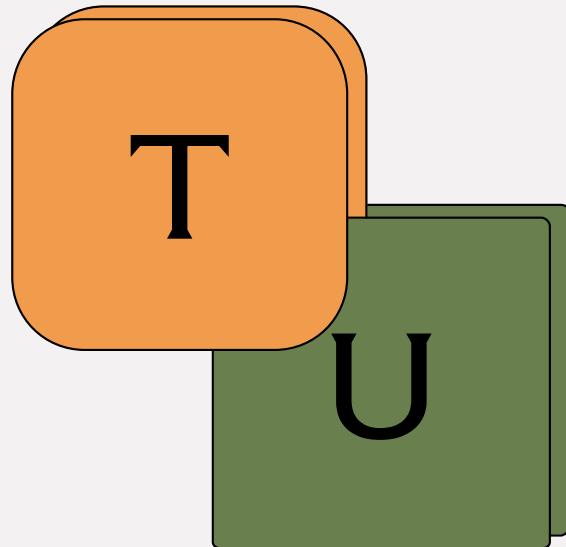
Every Typed Language is Mixed-Typed



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Gradual typing makes these
boundaries **visible** ...

Every Typed Language is Mixed-Typed



Many typed languages
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Gradual typing makes these
boundaries **visible** ...

... and **challenges** our notions of types and
what types mean

Complete monitoring **strengthens** type soundness
for programs that **compose** typed and untyped

and **enables** precise statements about
the quality of blame

Code + Proofs:

github.com/nupr1/gfd-oopsla-2019

	Natural	Transient	Amnesic
type soundness	T	L T J	T
complete monitoring*	✓	✗	✗
blame soundness*	✓	✗	✓
blame completeness*	✓	✗	✓

