SmallC Formal Type Checking and Type Inference Rules

April 16, 2025

1 Introduction

This document presents the formal type checking and type inference rules using the syntax used in lecture.

2 Preliminaries

- **2.1.** Environments. Type rules define judgments that make use of a context Γ (Stylized as G). The rules show two operations on environments:
 - G(x) means to look up the type of x mapped to in the context G. This operation is undefined if there is no mapping for x in G.
 - The second operation is written G[x:t]. It defines a new environment that is the same as G but maps x to t. It thus overrides any prior mapping for x in G.
- 2.2. Constraints. In addition to the context, we also will need to keep track of the constraints we should use when we try and infer types of variables.
 - A constrain set is a set of bindings of one type to another. We will use the syntax $t_1 : t_2$ to indicate that type t_1 should be the same as type t_2 .
 - To keep types consistent, we may use a placeholder type to refer to an expression. You can see more in the below constraints rules. These placeholder types will look like t or t_n . If two types use the same n value, then they are considered the same type.
- 2.3. Syntax. In this document, we have simplified the presentation of the syntax, so it may not correspond exactly to the files that your checker/inferencer will read in. For example, we write while es to represent the syntax of a while-loop, where e is the guard and s is the body. This corresponds to While of expr * stmt in the ast.ml file. Hopefully the connection between what we show here at that file is clear enough from context.
- **2.4.** Error conditions. The semantics here defines only correct evaluations. It says nothing about what happens when, say, you have a type error. For example, for the rules below there is no type t for which you can prove the judgment $\Gamma \vdash 1 + \mathbf{true} - > t$. In your actual implementation, erroneous programs will cause an exception to be raised, as indicated in the project README.

3 Type Checking Rules

int
$$\overline{G \vdash n : int}$$
 bool $\overline{G \vdash b : bool}$ value $\overline{G \vdash read() : UT}$ var-lookup $\overline{G(x) = t}$

Subtype Bool
$$\overline{UT <: bool}$$
 Subtype Int $\overline{UT <: int}$ $UT = Unknown_Type$

$$\operatorname{add} \frac{G \vdash e_1 : int \quad G \vdash e_2 : int}{G \vdash e_1 + e_2 : int} \quad \operatorname{sub} \frac{G \vdash e_1 : int \quad G \vdash e_2 : int}{G \vdash e_1 - e_2 : int} \quad \operatorname{mult} \frac{G \vdash e_1 : int \quad G \vdash e_2 : int}{G \vdash e_1 * e_2 : int}$$

$$\operatorname{div} \frac{G \vdash e_1 : \operatorname{int} \quad G \vdash e_2 : \operatorname{int}}{G \vdash e_1 / e_2 : \operatorname{int}} \quad \text{pow} \quad \frac{G \vdash e_1 : \operatorname{int} \quad G \vdash e_2 : \operatorname{int}}{G \vdash e_1 \hat{\ } e_2 : \operatorname{int}}$$

and
$$\frac{G \vdash e_1 : bool \quad G \vdash e_2 : bool}{G \vdash e_1 \&\& e_2 : bool}$$
 or $\frac{G \vdash e_1 : bool \quad G \vdash e_2 : bool}{G \vdash e_1 \mid\mid e_2 : bool}$ not $\frac{G \vdash e : bool}{G \vdash not \ e : bool}$

$$\text{equal } \frac{G \vdash e_1 : t \quad G \vdash e_2 : t}{G \vdash e_1 == e_2 : bool} \qquad \text{not-equal } \frac{G \vdash e_1 : t \quad G \vdash e_2 : t}{G \vdash e_1! = e_2 : bool} \qquad \text{greater-equal } \frac{G \vdash e_1 : t \quad G \vdash e_2 : t}{G \vdash e_1 >= e_2 : bool}$$

$$\text{less-equal } \frac{G \vdash e_1 : t \quad G \vdash e_2 : t}{G \vdash e_1 <= e_2 : bool} \qquad \text{greater } \frac{G \vdash e_1 : t \quad G \vdash e_2 : t}{G \vdash e_1 > e_2 : bool} \qquad \text{less } \frac{G \vdash e_1 : t \quad G \vdash e_2 : t}{G \vdash e_1 < e_2 : bool}$$

Statements can modify the context. So $\to G'$ means the context updated the environment to G'.

$$\operatorname{seq} \frac{G \vdash s_1 : () \to G' \quad G' \vdash s_2 : () \to G''}{G \vdash s_1; s_2 : () \to G''} \qquad \operatorname{print} \frac{G \vdash e : t}{G \vdash printf(e) : () \to G}$$

$$\text{if } \frac{G \vdash e_1 : bool \quad G \vdash s_1 : () \rightarrow G' \quad G \vdash s_2 : () \rightarrow G''}{G \vdash if \ e \ s_1 \ s_2 : () \rightarrow G' \cup G''} \qquad \text{while } \frac{G \vdash e : bool \quad G \vdash s : () \rightarrow G'}{G \vdash while \ e \ s : () \rightarrow G'}$$

$$\text{for (x previously assigned)} \ \frac{G(x): int \quad G \vdash e_1: int \quad G \vdash e_2: int \quad G \vdash s: () \to G'}{G \vdash for \ x \ e_1 \ e_2 \ s: () \to G'}$$

$$\text{for (x undefined)} \ \frac{G \vdash e_1 : int \quad G \vdash e_2 : int \quad G[x : int] \vdash s : () \to G'}{G \vdash for \ x \ e_1 \ e_2 \ s : () \to G'}$$

$$\text{assign} \ \frac{G \vdash e : t_1 \qquad Ast(x,t_0,e) \qquad t_1 <: t_0}{G \vdash x = e : () \to G[x:t_0]} \qquad \text{assign-UT} \ \frac{G \vdash e : t \qquad Ast(x,UT,e)}{G \vdash x = e : () \to G[x:UT]}$$

4 Type Inference Rules

Statements can modify the context. So $\to G'$ means the context updated the environment to G'.

$$\operatorname{seq} \frac{G \vdash s_1 : () \dashv C_1 \to G' \quad G' \vdash s_2 : () \dashv C_2 \to G''}{G \vdash s_1; s_2 : () \dashv C_1 \cup C_2 \to G''} \quad \operatorname{assign} \frac{G \vdash e : t_1 \dashv C \quad Ast(,t_0,e)}{G \vdash x = e : () \dashv \{t_0 : t_1, G(x) : t_0\} \cup C \to G[x : t_1]}$$

$$\operatorname{if} \frac{G \vdash e_1 : t \dashv C_1 \quad G \vdash s_1 : () \dashv C_2 \to G' \quad G \vdash s_2 : () \dashv C_3 \to G''}{G \vdash if \ e \ s_1 \ s_2 : () \dashv \{t : bool\} \cup C_1 \cup C_2 \cup C_3 \to G' \cup G''}}$$

$$\operatorname{for} \frac{G \vdash e_1 : t_1 \dashv C_1 \quad G \vdash e_2 : t_2 \dashv C_2 \quad G \vdash s : () \dashv C_3 \to G'}{G \vdash for \ x \ e_1 \ e_2 \ s : () \dashv \{t_1 : int, t_2 : int, G'(x) : int\} \cup C_1 \cup C_2 \cap C_3 \to G'}}$$

$$\operatorname{while} \frac{G \vdash e : t \dashv C_1 \quad G \vdash s : () \dashv C_2 \to G'}{G \vdash while \ e \ s : () \dashv \{t : bool\} \cup C_1 \cup C_2 \to G'} \quad \operatorname{print} \frac{G \vdash e : t \dashv C}{G \vdash print f(e) : () \dashv C \to G}}$$