

"A type system is a tractable syntactic method for proving the absence of certain program behaviors by classifying phrases according to the kinds of values they compute."

The type systems in pure typed lambda calculi require computations to halt. Hence they are not Turing complete. Type systems in the context of programming languages lack this requirement in order to allow general recursion.

Terms are syntactic phrases. Types apply to terms and describe the possible values that the term will compute when run.

Those "types" are tags on the heap for identifying different kinds of values. They are not static *approximations* on terms of run-time values.

They can only prove the *absence* of some behaviors, never their presence. They therefore must reject some programs that will also lack these behaviors at run-time.

To allow more programs to be typed by improving the accuracy of static type approximations.

... *run-time type errors*.

... safe. As in *type-safe* or *type-sound* language.

- Early detection of some programming errors.
- Maintenance/refactoring.
- Abstraction.
- Documentation.
- Language safety.
- Efficiency.

Pierce: A safe language guarantees the integrity of its abstractions.

Cardelli: A safe language traps its errors, meaning they halt computation immediately or raise an exception that can be handled. Unsafe languages have untrapped errors that allow computation to proceed.

Also: A safe language lacks undefined behavior. Or in other words, it's portable between implementations.

There is little marginal cost to checking the safety of all operations at run-time once most are.

Certain violations of abstractions (e.g., array indexes that are out of bounds) are beyond any currently widely used type system.

Run-time type errors are only those the language is aiming to prevent. For example, a language can be type-safe despite allowing out-of-bounds array accesses because array bounds checking is not one of the properties the type system is aiming to guarantee (i.e., not a run-time type error). In that case it is simply an unsafe behavior that the language might (1) allow, or (2) prevent through dynamic checks.

To distinguish between integers and floating-point numbers,
for the sake of efficiency.