

Typed Clojure

An optional type system for Clojure

What if Type Systems were more like Linters?

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Me

- A Practical Optional Type System for Clojure (2012)
- Typed Clojure Indiegogo Campaign
- @ambrosebs

Pluggable, Optional Type Systems

- Do not affect program semantics
- Same tooling
- Opt-in
- Combinations



Clojure

- Lisp dialect
- Dynamically typed
- Hosted (JVM, JavaScript, CLR)
- Immutability

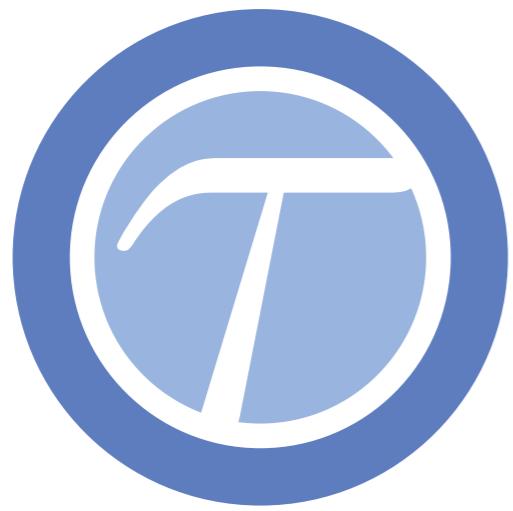
Clojure Syntax

(**f** a1 a2 a3)



Operator

Arguments



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Goals

- Type checker as a Library
- Understand common Clojure style
- Sound type checking



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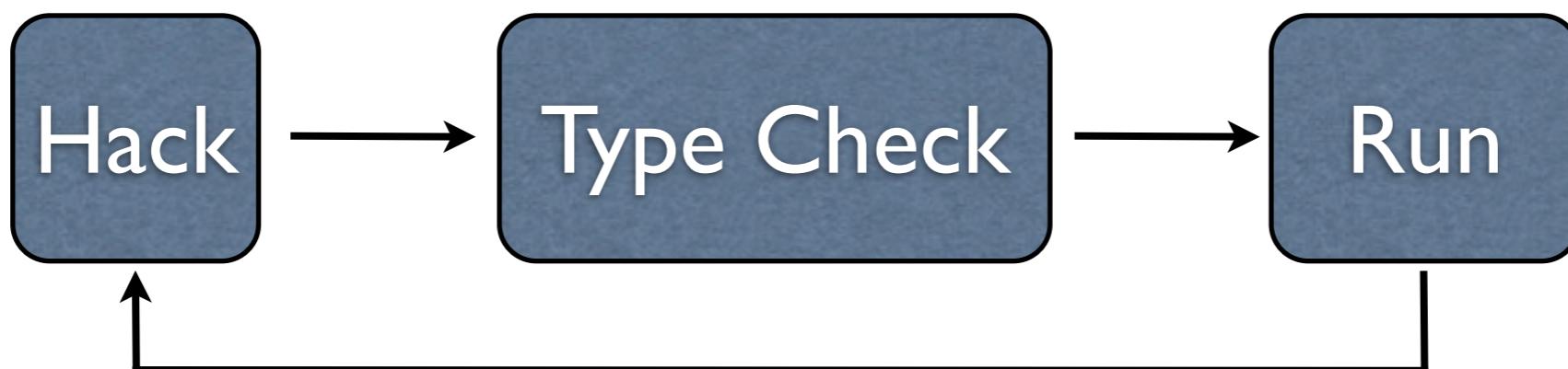
Type System

- Does not affect runtime semantics
- Statically sound
- Explicitly typed with local inference

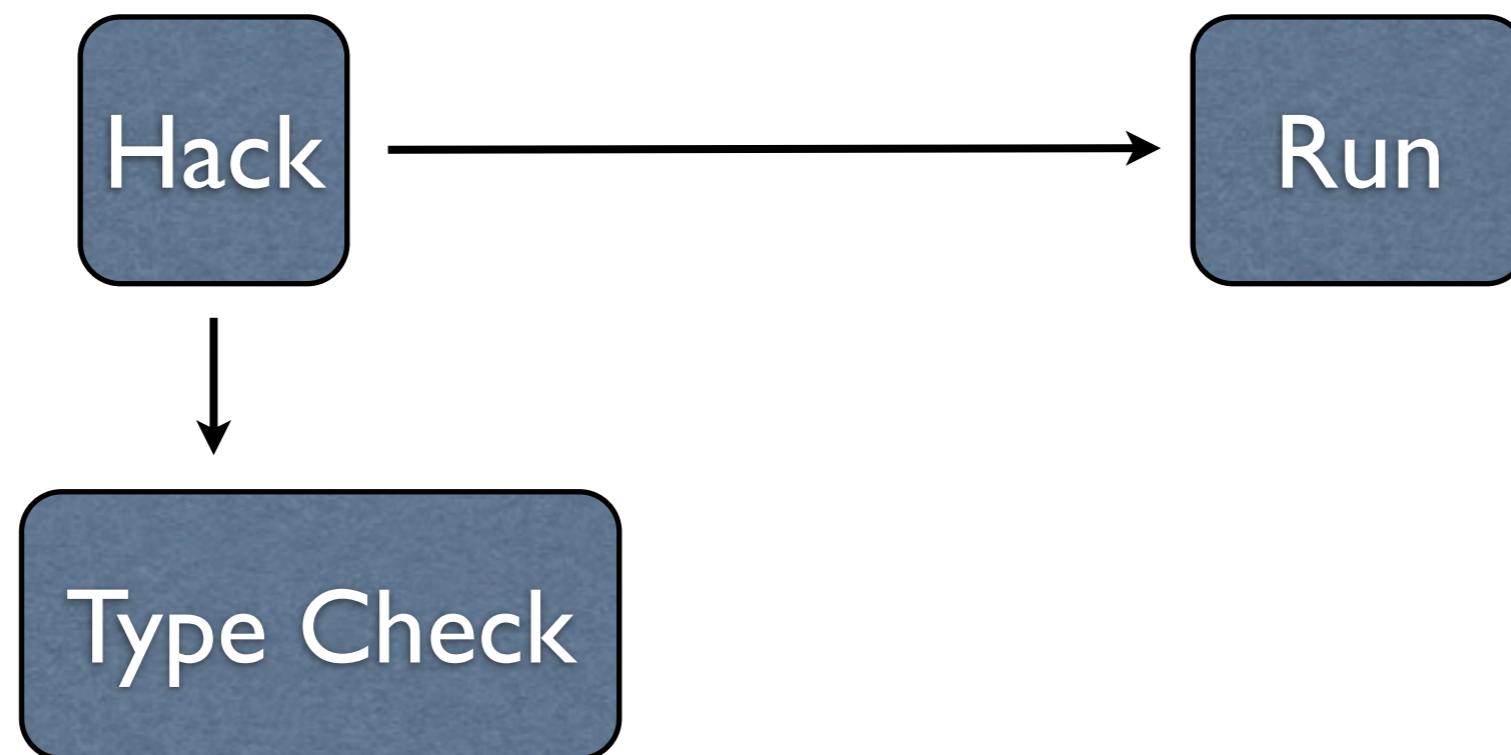


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Traditional Type Systems



Pluggable, Optional Type Systems



Simple Types

```
'a  
; clojure.lang.Symbol  
  
1  
; java.lang.Long  
  
<some-expression>  
; Any  
  
(throw e)  
; Nothing
```

Simple Types

```
(fn> [a :- Number] (inc a))  
; [Number -> Number]
```

Immutable Collections

```
[1 `a :b]  
; (Vec (U Number Keyword Symbol))
```

```
{1 2, 3 4}  
; (Map Number Number)
```

Type Aliases

```
(def-alias MyName  
  "Optional docstring"  
  Symbol)
```

Unions

- Ad-hoc/untagged unions
- Model data flow common in dynamic languages

Unions

```
(if c?
  'sym
  1.2)
; (U Number Symbol)
```

The diagram illustrates the union of two sets. On the left, there is a list of three elements: 'sym' in red, '1.2' in blue, and a semicolon followed by '(U Number Symbol)' in blue. A black arrow points from the '1.2' element to the right, where the text '(U Number Symbol)' is written in red. This indicates that the union of the Number and Symbol sets contains the element '1.2'.

Control Flow

- Need to eliminate union members
- *Occurrence typing* understands common control flow

Eliminating Unions

```
(let [a (if c? 'a 1)]  
  (if (symbol? a)  
      (name a)  
      (inc a)))
```

Inline Assertions

```
(let [a (if c? 'a 1)]  
  (assert (number? a))  
  (inc a))
```

Data

- Clojure emphasises *data*
- Maps, vectors, lists
- Often implied structure
 - Typed Clojure understands common patterns

Maps

- Heterogeneous maps
- Optional keys
- Partial maps
- Common operations
 - add/remove keys, merge

Creating Maps

```
{ :a 1, :b 1.2, :c 'a}  
; (HMap :mandatory { :a Int,  
;                      :b Number,  
;                      :c Symbol }  
;                      :complete? true)
```

Modifying Maps

```
(assoc { :a 1 } :b 1.2)
; (HMap :mandatory { :a (Value 1) ,
;                      :b (Value 1.2) }
;       :complete? true)

(dissoc { :a 1 } :a)
; (HMap :complete? true)
```

Lookup Maps

```
(:a { :a 1 } )
```

```
; Number
```

```
(:a (if c?
```

```
    { :a 1 }
```

```
    { :b 2 } ) )
```

```
; (U nil Number)
```

Merging Maps

```
(merge (if c?
           { :a 1, :c 'a }
           { :b 2 } )
           { :c 3 } )

; (HMap :mandatory { :c Number }
;       :optional { :a Number
;                  :b Number }
;       :complete? true)
```

Occurrence Typing + Maps

```
(let [a {:a
          {:b (if c? 1 'a) } } ]
  (if (number? (-> a :a :b))
      (inc (-> a :a :b))
      (name (-> a :a :b)) ))
```

Maps + Unions

```
(defalias Expr
  (Rec [Expr]
    (U `{:op (Value :if)
           :test Expr, :then Expr
           :else Expr}
        `{:op (Value :do)
           :exprs (Coll Expr) }
        ...))))
```

```
(defmulti parse :op)
(defmethod parse :if
  [{:keys [test then else]}] ...)
(defmethod parse :do
  [{:keys [exprs]}] ...)
```

Java Interop

- Pessimistic by default, overridable by programmer
- Understands Java invariants

Functions

- Ordered intersections (like TypeScript)
- An ordered list of arities that represents a function

Functions

```
(ann foo [Number -> Number])  
(defn foo [n] (inc n))
```

Multiple Arities

```
(defalias NumSym (U Number Symbol))  
(defalias NumStr (U Number String))  
  
(ann foo2 (Fn [Number -> Number]  
              [Symbol -> String]  
              [NumSym -> NumStr]))  
  
(defn foo2 [n]  
  (if (number? n)  
      (inc n)  
      (name n)))
```

Keyword Arguments

```
(ann kwarg [& :optional { :kw Number } -> Any] )  
(defn kwarg [& { :keys [kw] } ]  
  ; kw :- (U nil Number)  
  . . . )  
  
(foo2 :kw 1)
```

Polymorphism

- Polymorphic Functions
- Bounded polymorphism

Simple Polymorphism

```
(ann id (All [x] [x -> x])  
(defn id [a] a)
```

Bounded Polymorphism

```
(ann add-a (All [ [x :< (Map Any Any]
                     [x -> (Assoc x `:a Number) ] )
(defn add-a [m]
  (assoc m :a 1))
(inc (:a (add-a {:b 1})))
(inc (:b (add-a {:b 1})))
```

Dotted Polymorphism

```
; Infinite number of arities.  
; Dotted polymorphism defines a template  
; that covers all valid usages.  
(map + [1 2 3])  
(map + [1 2 3] [4 5 6])  
(map + [1 2 3] [4 5 6] [7 8 9])  
(map + [1 2 3] [4 5 6] [7 8 9] [10 11 12])
```

Macros

- macros + types = yum!
- Roll your own syntax

Pretty def

```
(defmacro def [nme _ t init]
  ` (do (ann ~nme ~t)
        (core/def ~nme ~init))
```

```
(def v :- Symbol 'a)
; Same as:
; (do (ann v Symbol)
;      (def v 'a))
```

Conclusion

- Pluggable type systems don't change semantics
- They provide layers of verification on top of a language
- Your favourite language?