

Typed Clojure in Theory and Practice

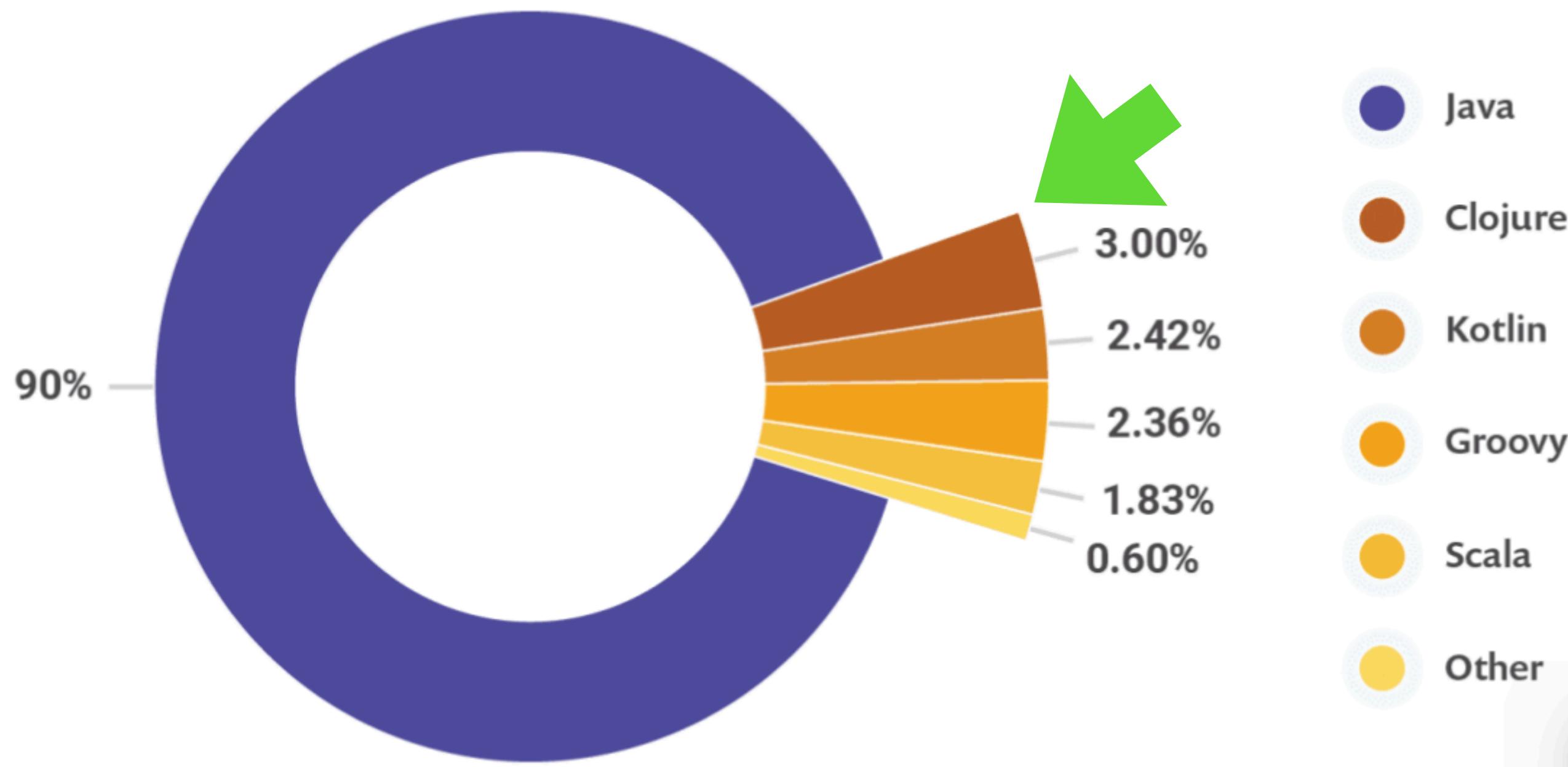
Ambrose Bonnaire-Sergeant

What is Clojure?

*A programming language
running on the Java Virtual Machine*

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*A programming language
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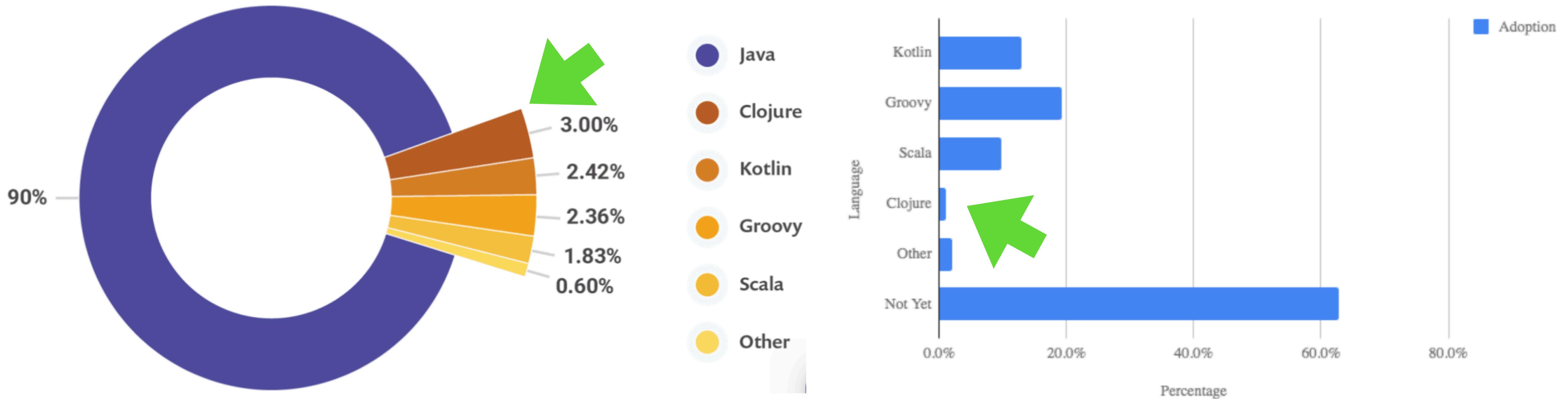


3% of JVM users' primary language is Clojure

- [JVM Ecosystem Report 2018, snyk.io]

What is Clojure?

*A programming language
running on the Java Virtual Machine*



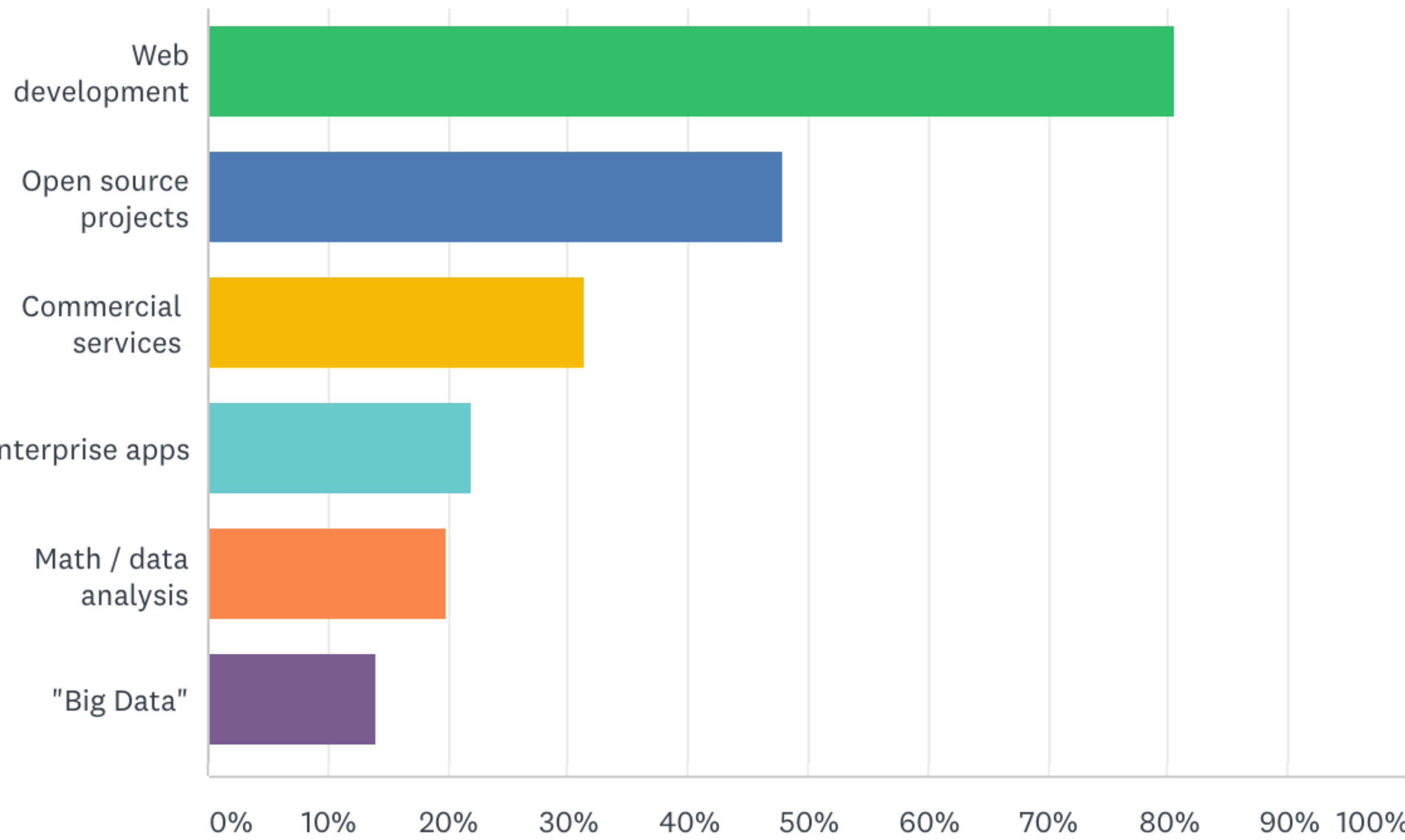
3% of JVM users' primary language is Clojure

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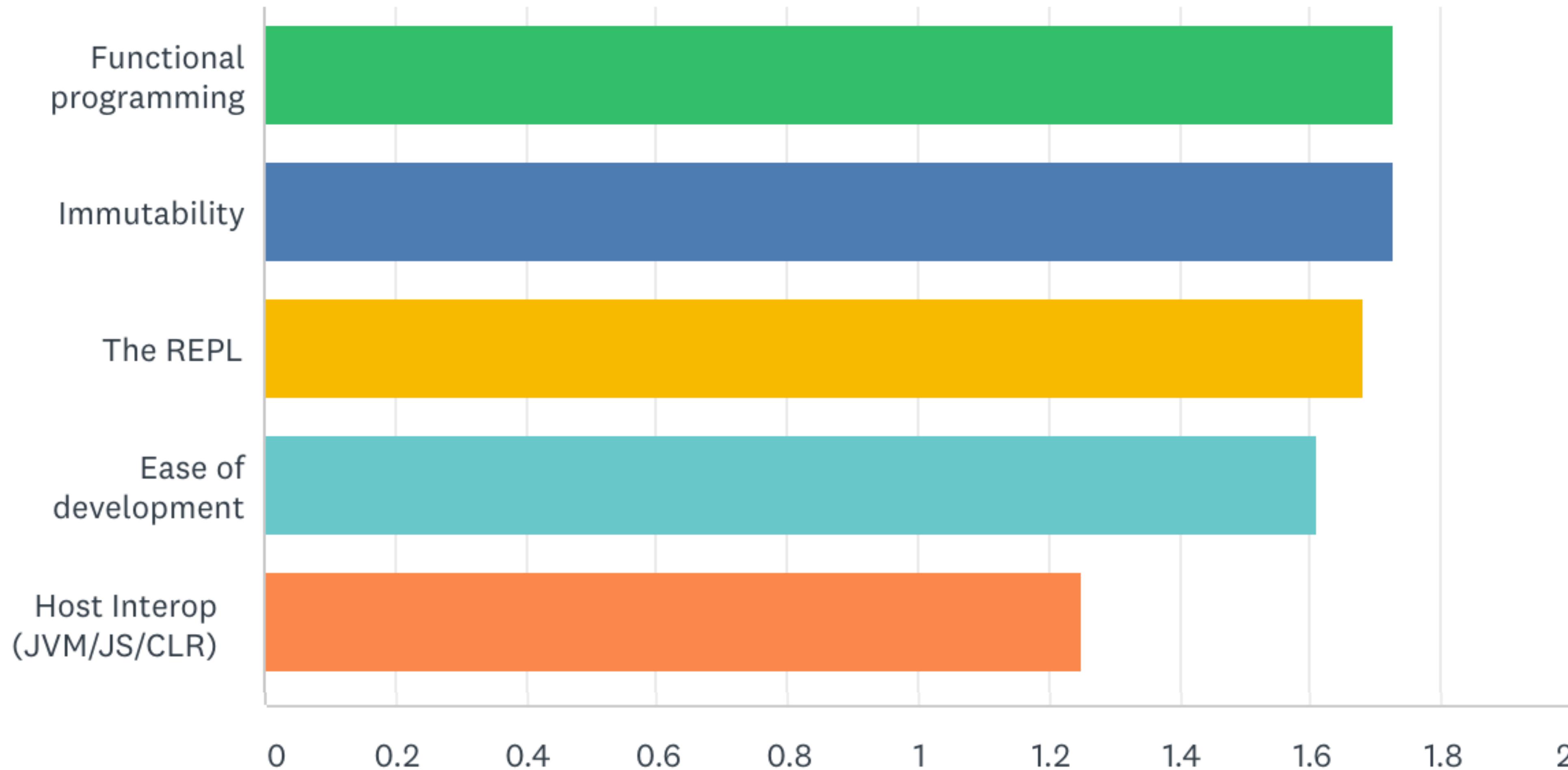
1.1% of JVM users have adopted Clojure

- [The State of Java in 2018, baeldung.com]

General Purpose

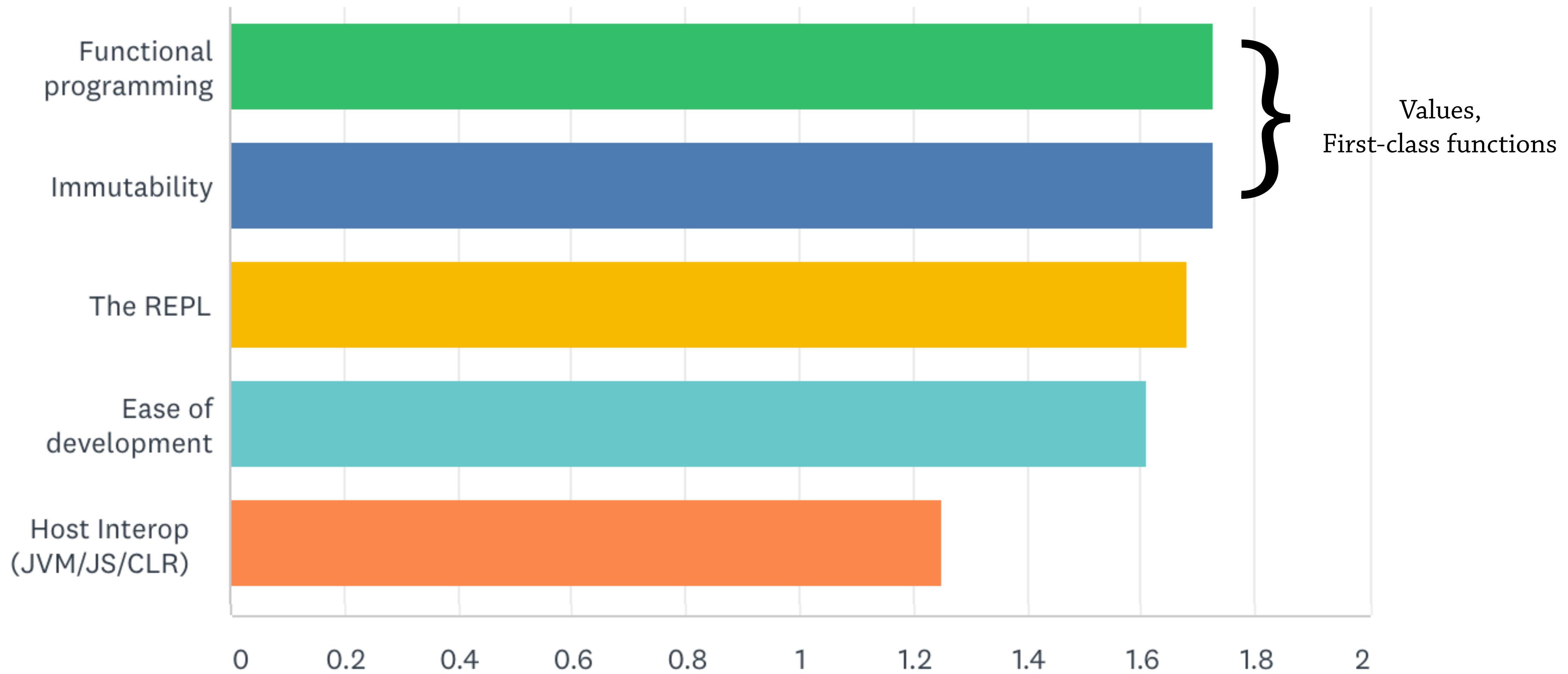


Survey: Why Clojure?



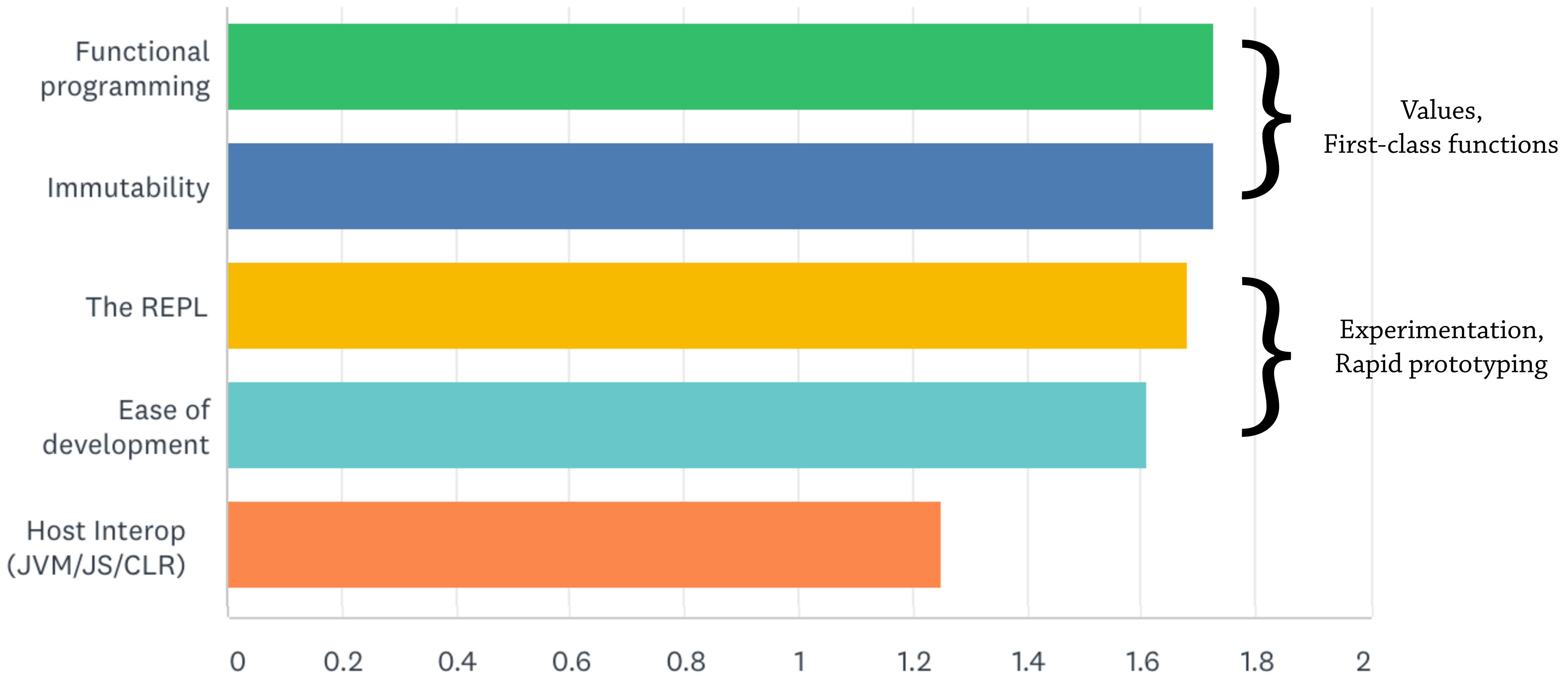
[State of Clojure 2019 Survey, Weighted average: 0 = Not Important, 1 = Important, 2 = Very Important]

Survey: Why Clojure?



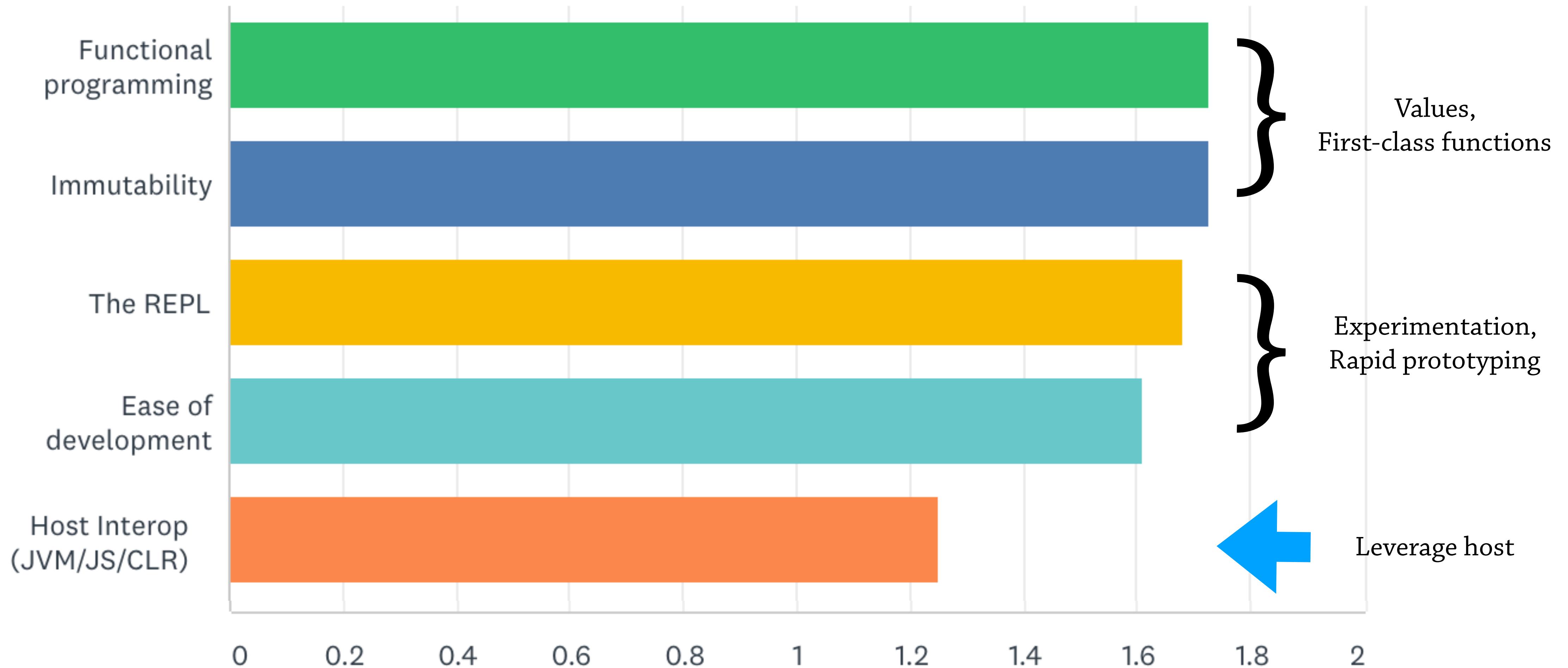
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Survey: Why Clojure?



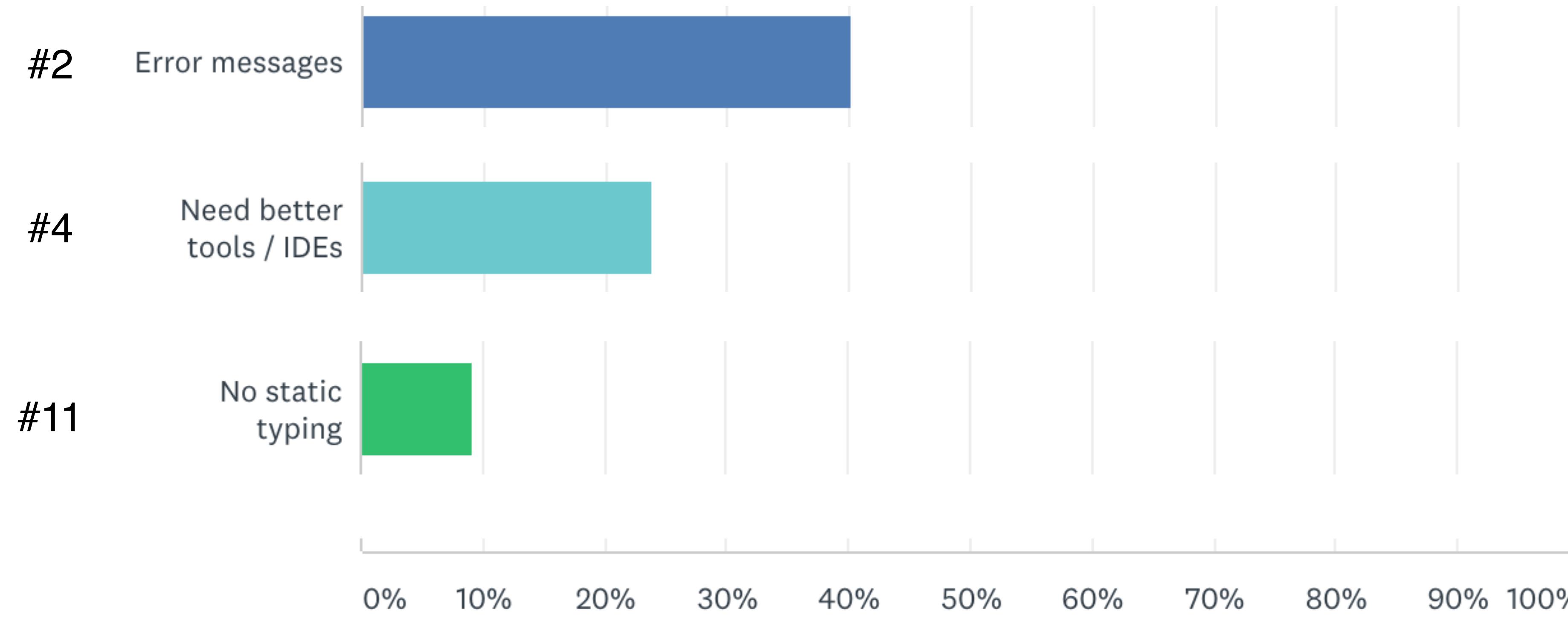
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Survey: Why Clojure?



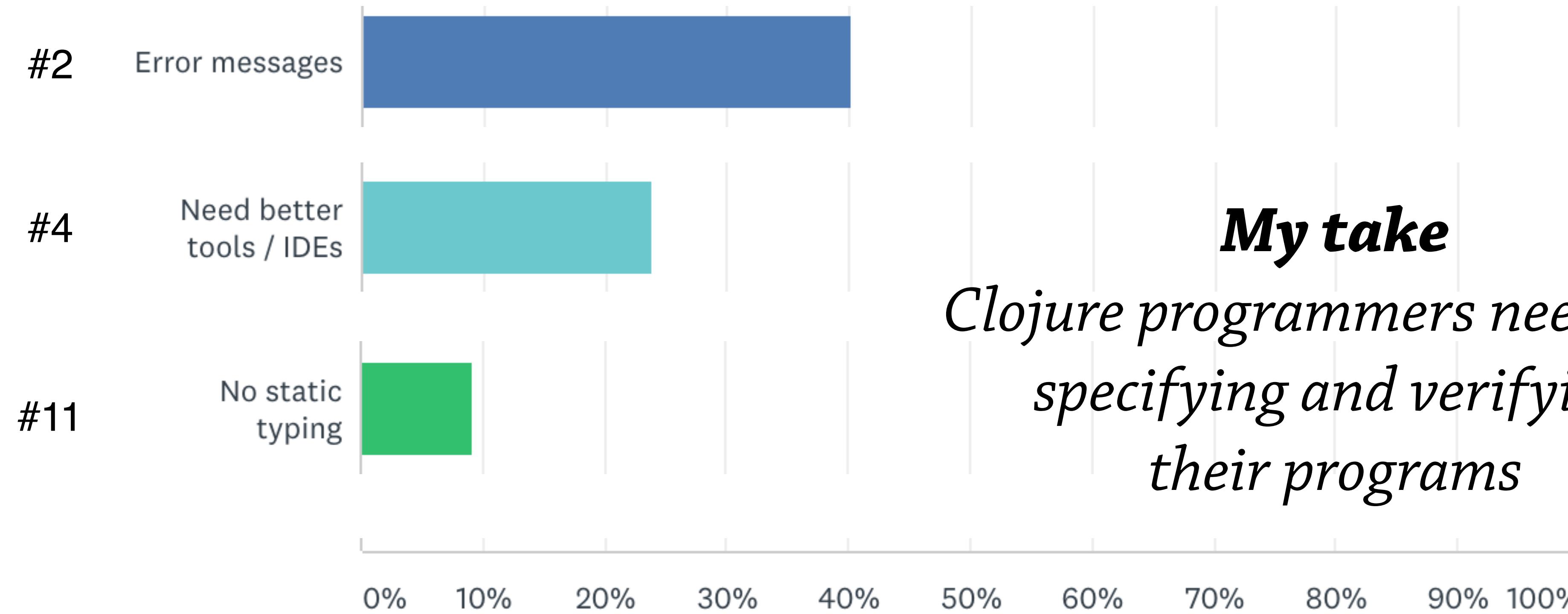
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Frustrations with Clojure



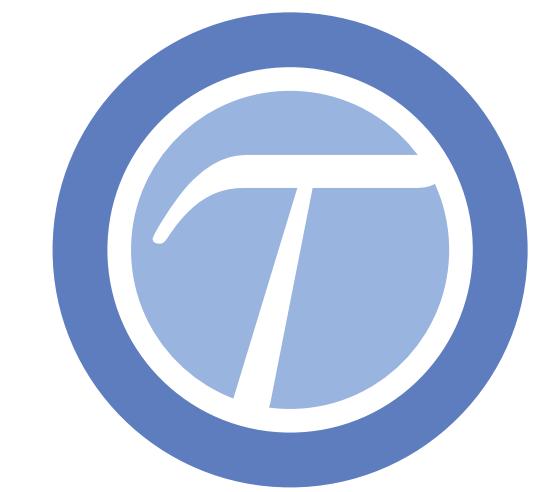
[State of Clojure 2019 Survey]

Frustrations with Clojure



My take

*Clojure programmers need help
specifying and verifying
their programs*



Typed Clojure

Typed Clojure is an *optional type system* for Clojure

My Research

Good Response to Typed Clojure

2012



2013

INDIEGOGO

\$35,254 USD

728 backers



2014



2015



2015

INDIEGOGO

\$8,621 USD

73 backers

2016

INDIEGOGO

\$8,621 USD

73 backers

2017



INDIEGOGO

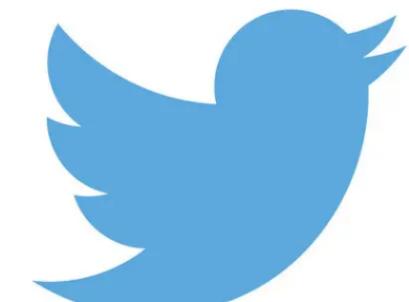
\$11,695 USD by 199 backers

[clojure / core.typed](#)

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Unstar 1,076

Fork 68



Typed Clojure
@TypedClojure

Followers
1,574

My Research

How Typed Clojure works

How Typed Clojure works

1. Take an existing Clojure program

```
(defn say-hello [to]
  (str "Hello, " to))
```

```
(say-hello "world!")
;=> "Hello, world!"
```

How Typed Clojure works

1. Take an existing Clojure program
2. Add type annotations

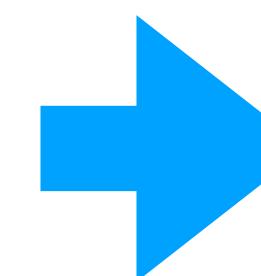
```
(defn say-hello [to]
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```

How Typed Clojure works

1. Take an existing
Clojure program

2. Add type
annotations



```
(ann say-hello [Any -> String])
(defn say-hello [to]
  (str "Hello, " to))
```

```
(say-hello "world!")
;=> "Hello, world!"
```

How Typed Clojure works

1. Take an existing Clojure program
2. Add type annotations
3. Use the type checker to verify Clojure programs (statically)

```
(ann say-hello [Any -> String])
(defn say-hello [to]
  (str "Hello, " to))
```

```
(say-hello "world!")
;=> "Hello, world!"
```

How Typed Clojure works

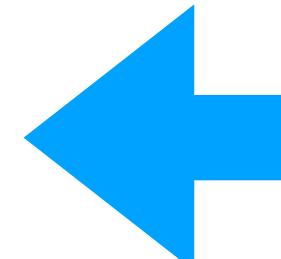
1. Take an existing Clojure program

2. Add type annotations

3. Use the type checker to verify Clojure programs (statically)

```
(ann say-hello [Any -> String])  
(defn say-hello [to]  
  (str "Hello, " to))
```

```
(say-hello "world!")  
;=> "Hello, world!" : String
```



My Thesis Statement:

Typed Clojure is a
sound and **practical**
optional type system for Clojure

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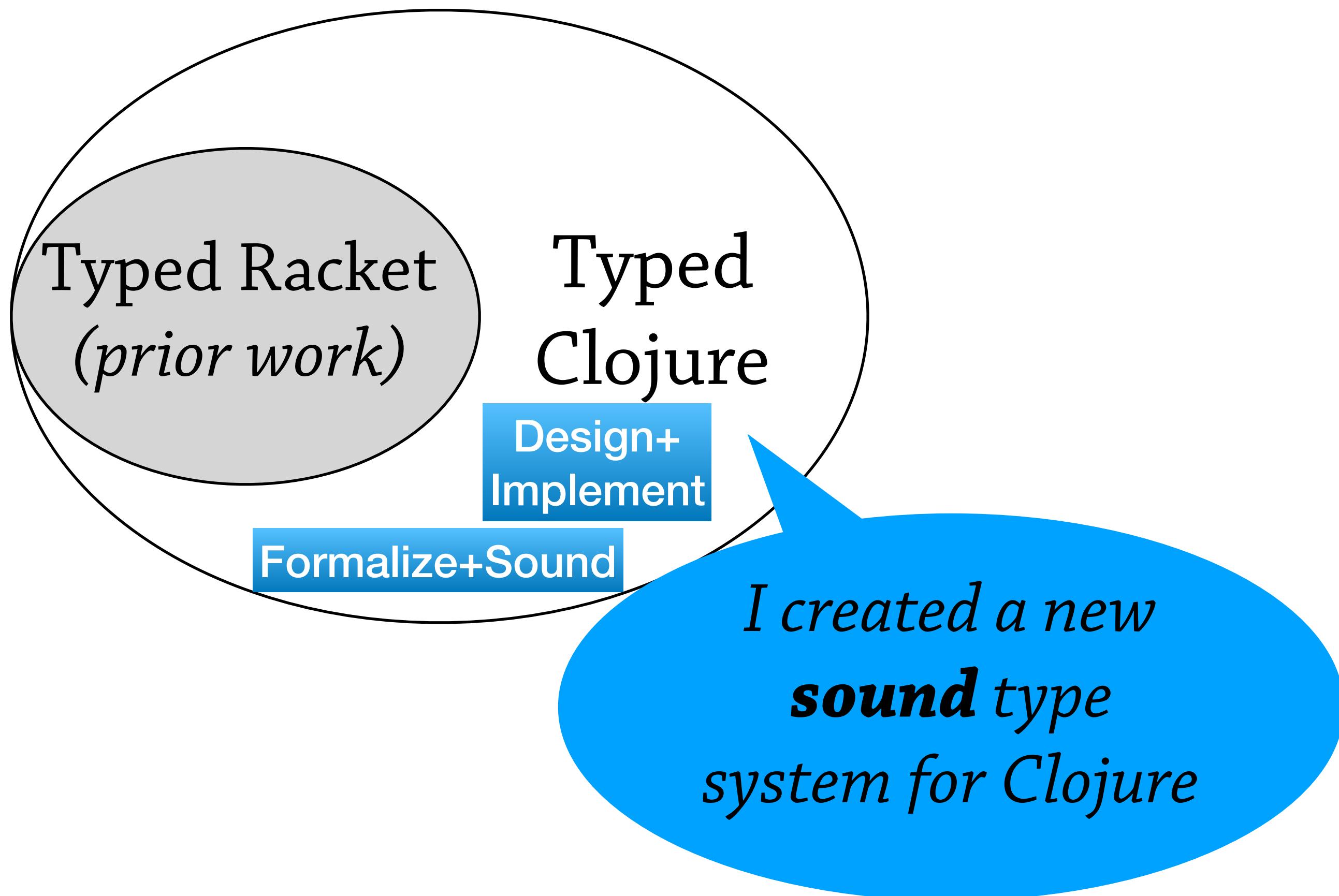
Typed Clojure is a
sound and **practical**
optional type system for Clojure

Typed Racket
(*prior work*)

*My starting point for
Typed Clojure*

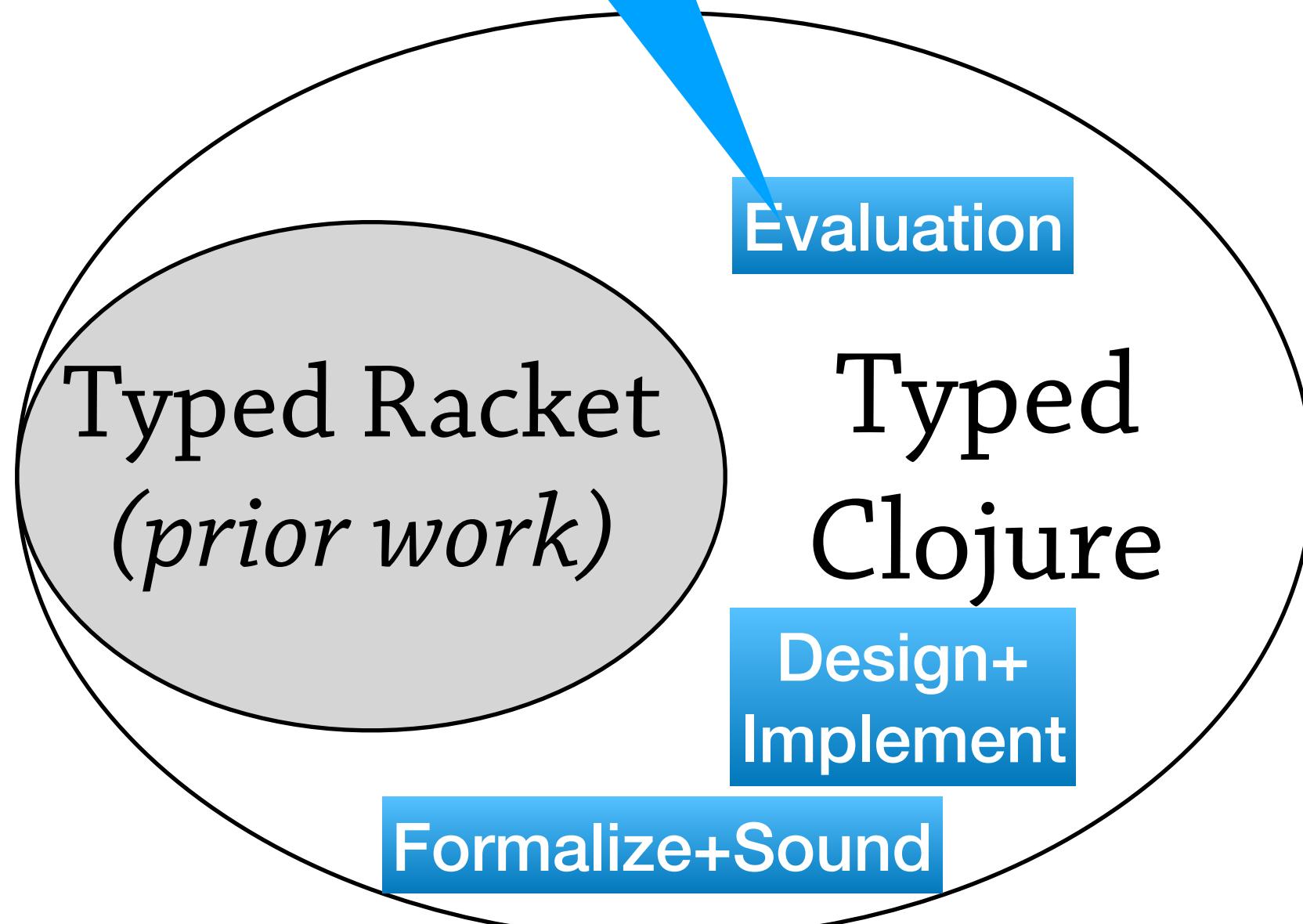
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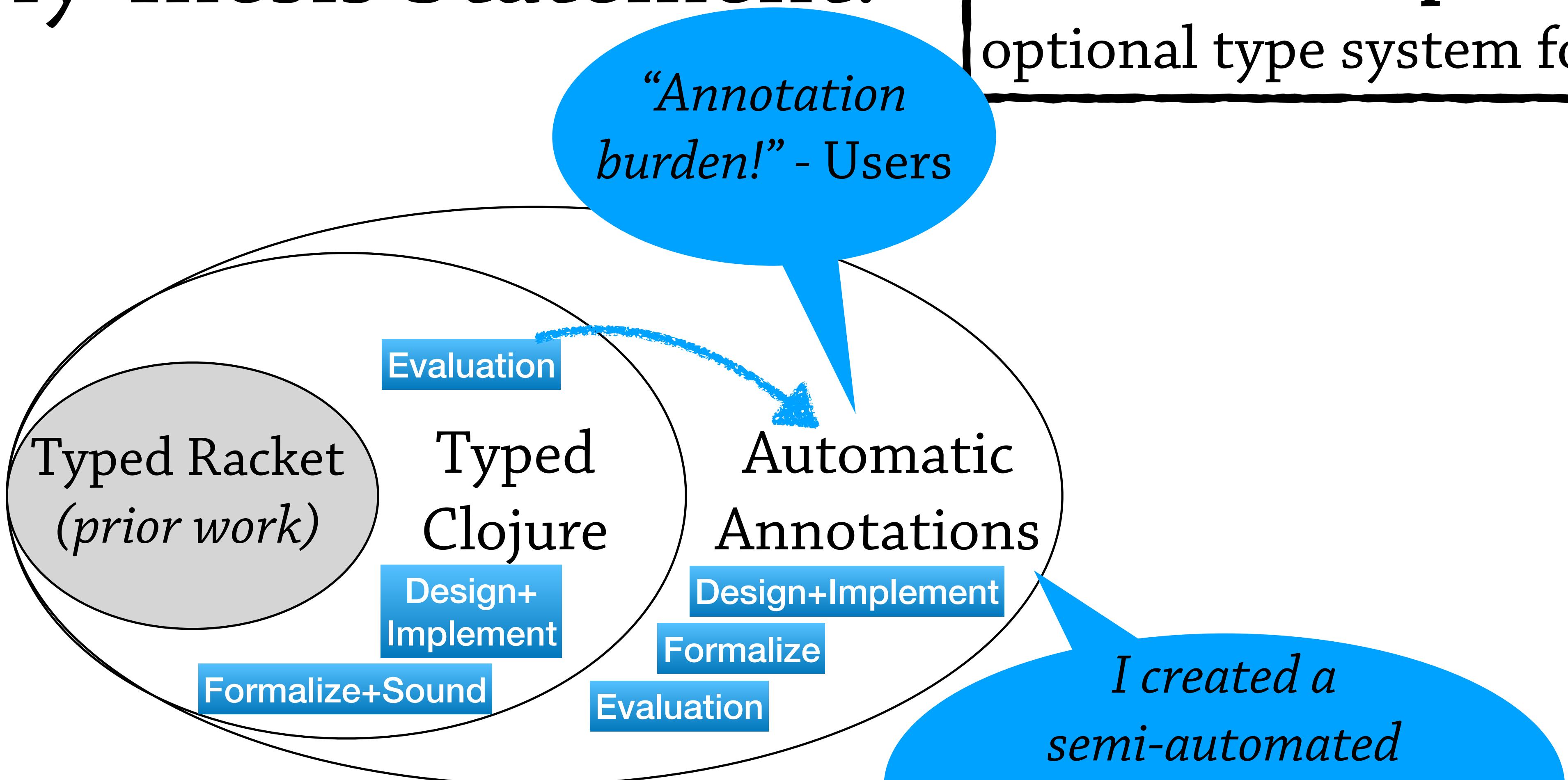
My Statement:

*I show
Typed Clojure's features
correspond to **real**
programs*



Typed Clojure is a
sound and **practical**
optional type system for Clojure

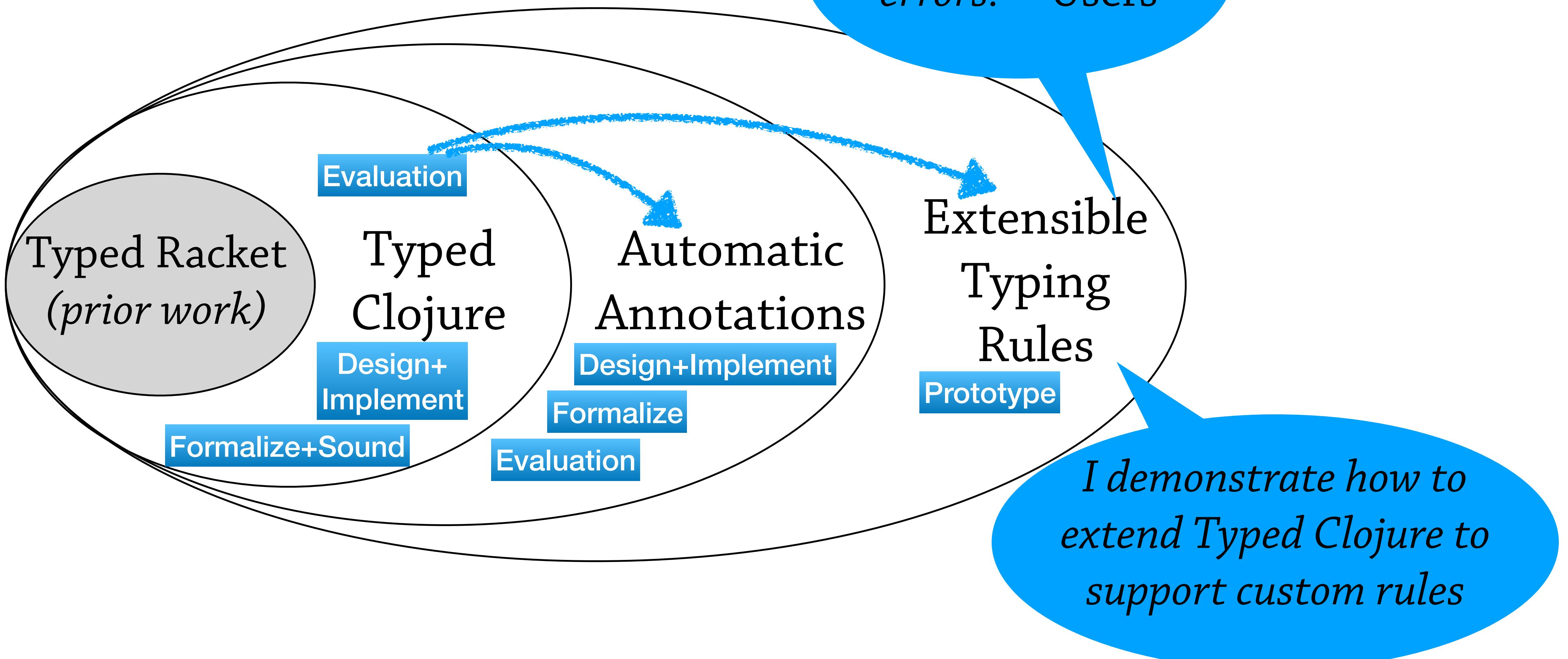
My Thesis Statement:



Typed Clojure is a
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*I created a
semi-automated
workflow to port Clojure
programs*

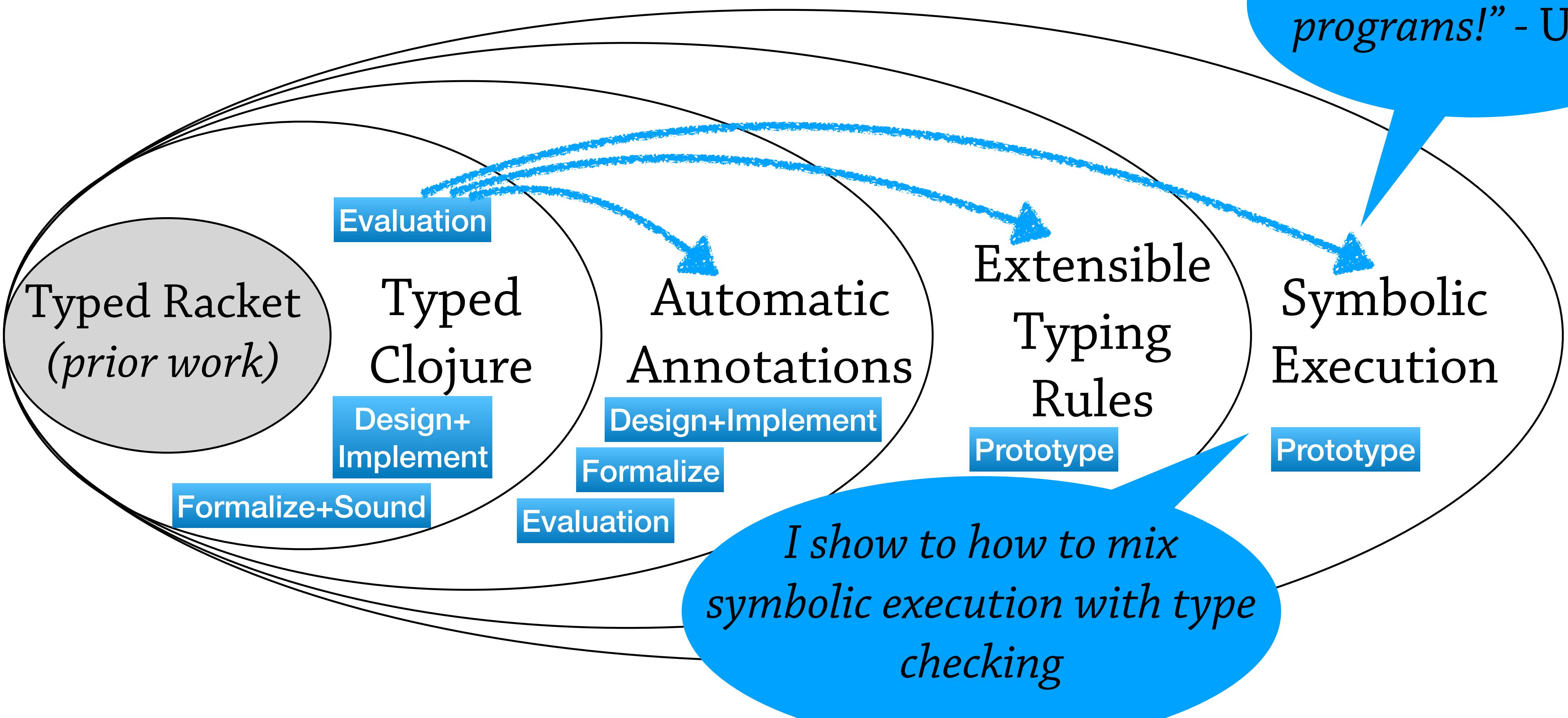
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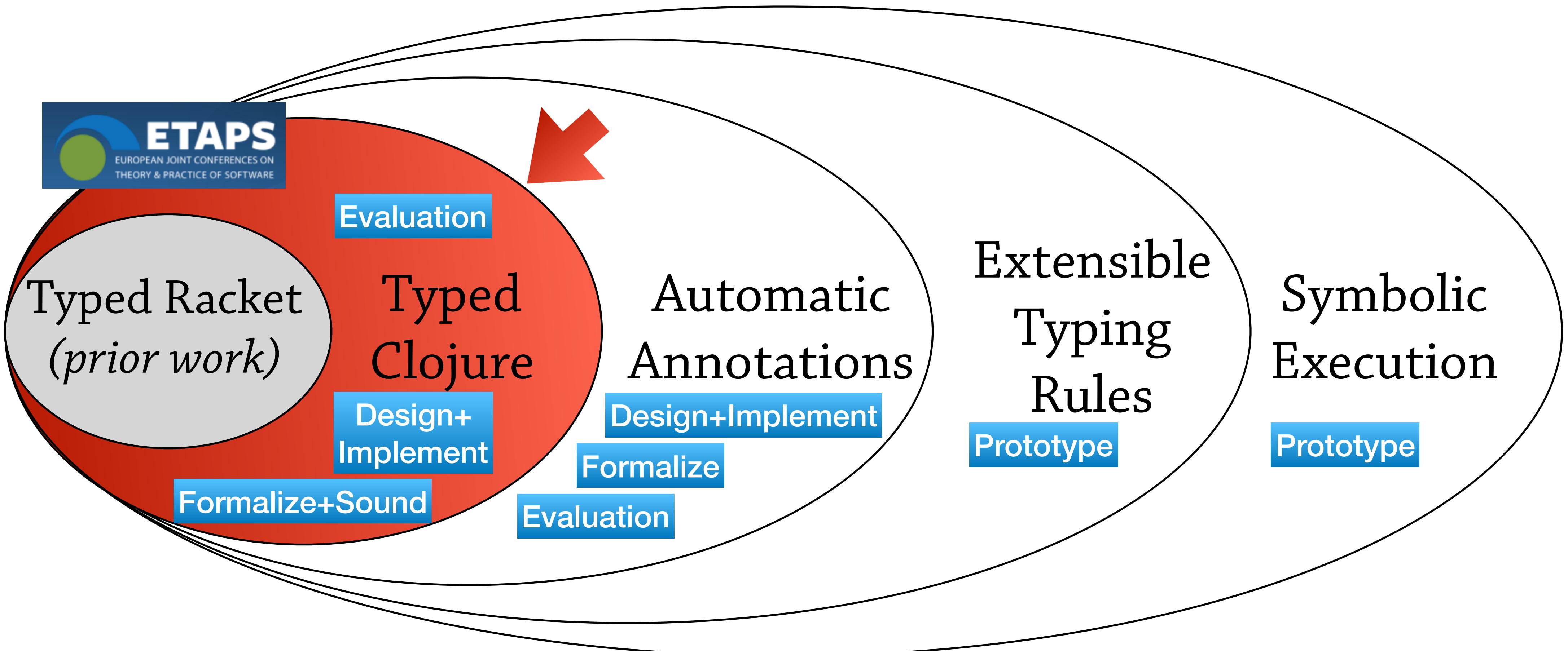
Typed Clojure is a
sound and **practical**
optional type system

*"Check more
programs!" - Users*



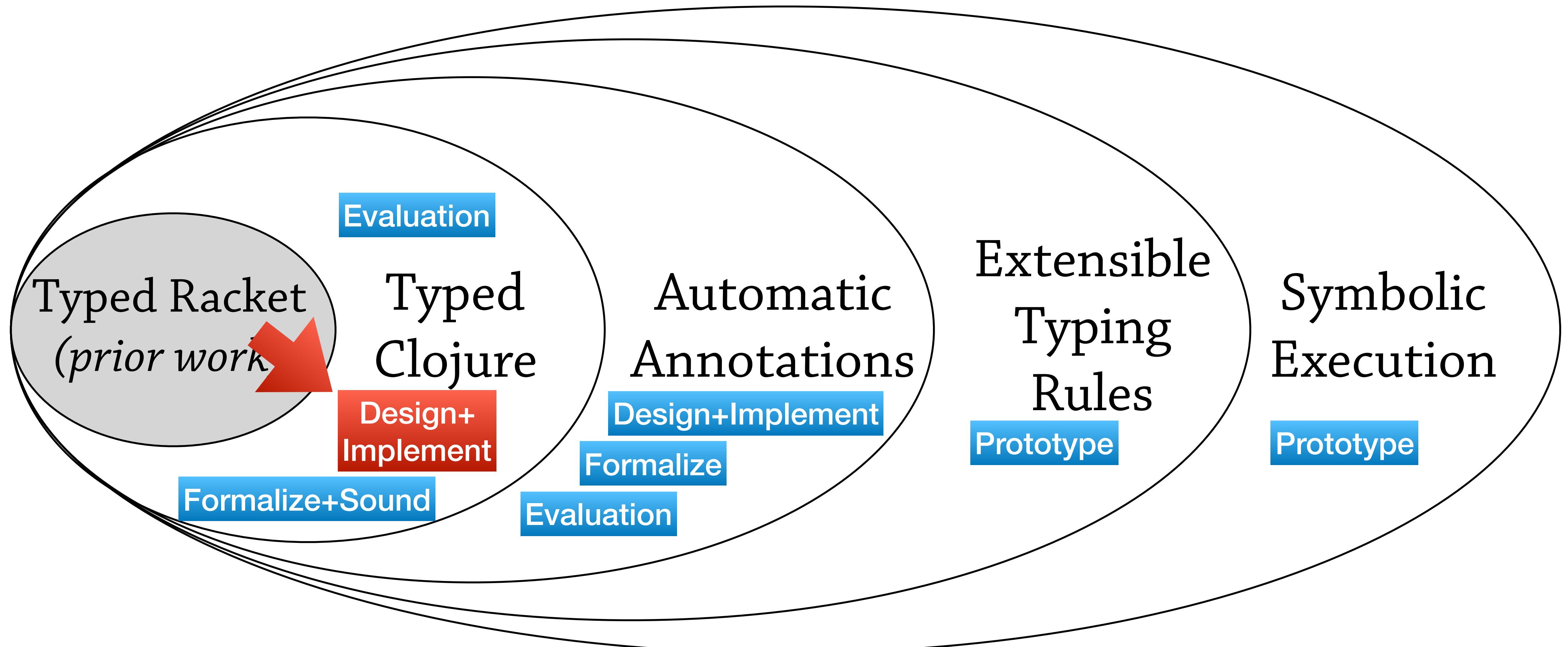
Part I

Design and Evaluation of Typed Clojure

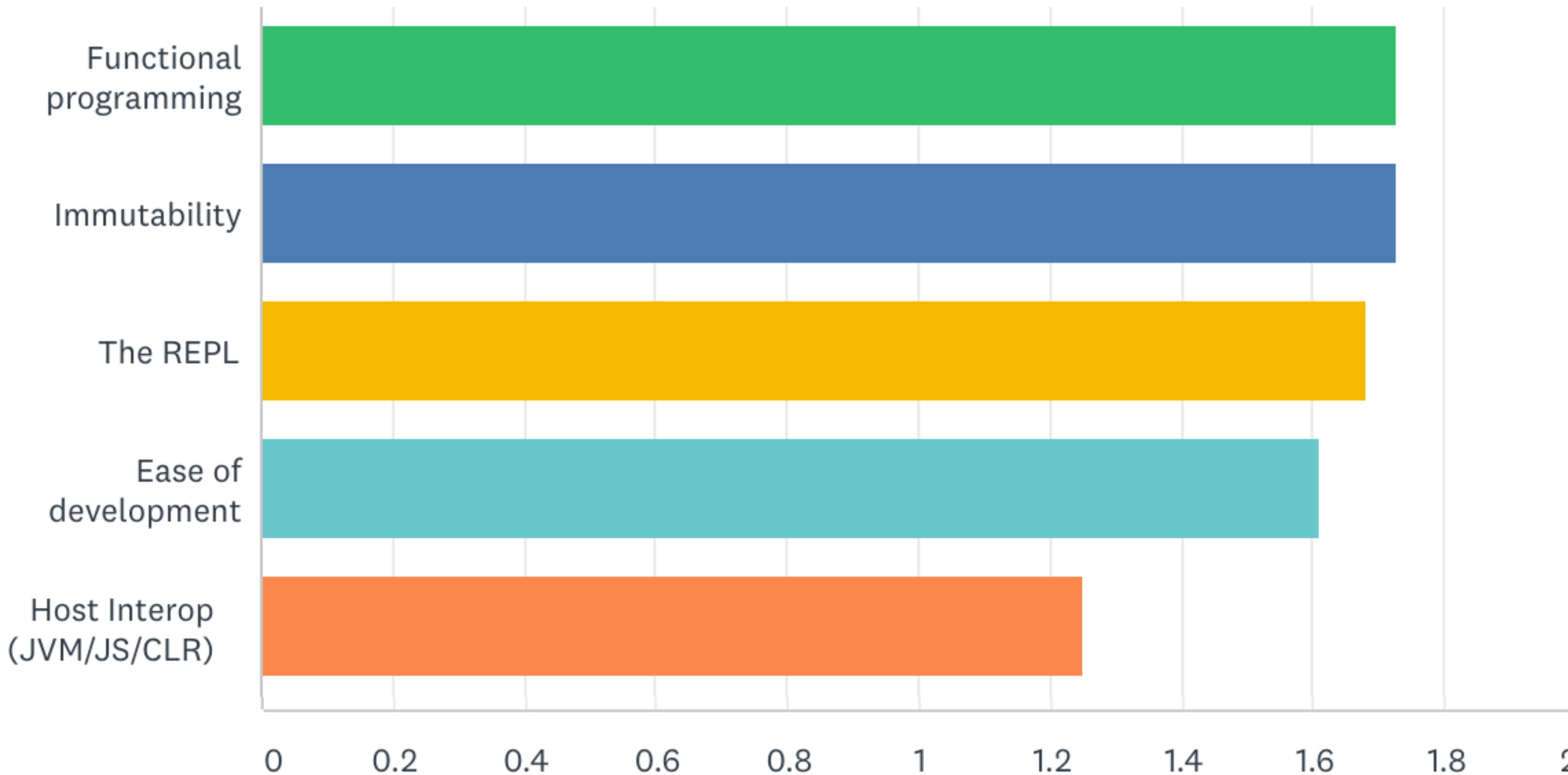


Published:

“Practical Optional Types for Clojure”, **Ambrose Bonnaire-Sergeant**, Rowan Davies, Sam Tobin-Hochstadt; **ESOP 2016**



Check with Typed Clojure



Simple Functions

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

```
(defn point [x y]  
  {:_ x, :_ y})
```

```
(:_ (point 1 2))  
;=> 1  
(:_ (point 1 2))  
;=> 2
```

Simple Functions

Scorecard

Functional
programming

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Host Interop

```
(defalias Point
  '{:x Int :y Int})

(ann point [Int Int -> Point])
(defn point [x y]
  {:x x, :y y})

(:x (point 1 2))
=> 1
(:y (point 1 2))
=> 2
```

Simple Functions

Scorecard

Functional
programming



Immutability



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(defalias Point
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=> 2
```

Higher-order functions

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

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Host Interop

```
(defn combine [p f]
  (f (:x p) (:y p)))

(combine (point 1 2) +)
;=> 3
(combine (point 1 2) str)
;=> "12"
```

Higher-order functions

Scorecard

Functional
programming

```
(ann combine
  (All [a]
    [Point [Int Int -> a] -> a]))
```

Immutability

```
(defn combine [p f]
  (f (:x p) (:y p)))
```

The REPL

```
(combine (point 1 2) +)
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Ease of
development

Host Interop

Higher-order functions

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Functional
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Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
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```

Host Interop

Type-Based Control flow

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

```
(defn to-int [m]
  (if (string? m)
    (Integer/parseInt m)
    m))
```

```
(to-int 1)
;;=> 1
(to-int "2")
;;=> 2
```

Type-Based Control flow

Scorecard

Functional
programming

```
(ann to-int
  [(U Int Str) -> Int])
```

Immutability

```
(defn to-int [m]
  (if (string? m)
    (Integer/parseInt m)
    m))
```

The REPL

Ease of
development

```
(to-int 1)
;;=> 1
(to-int "2")
;;=> 2
```

Host Interop

Type-Based Control flow

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
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Host Interop

```
(ann to-int
  [(U Int Str) -> Int])

(defn to-int [m]
  (if (string? m)
    (Integer/parseInt m))
  Int))
```

Str

Int

```
(to-int 1)
=> 1
(to-int "2")
=> 2
```

Type-Based Control flow

Scorecard

Functional
programming



Immutability

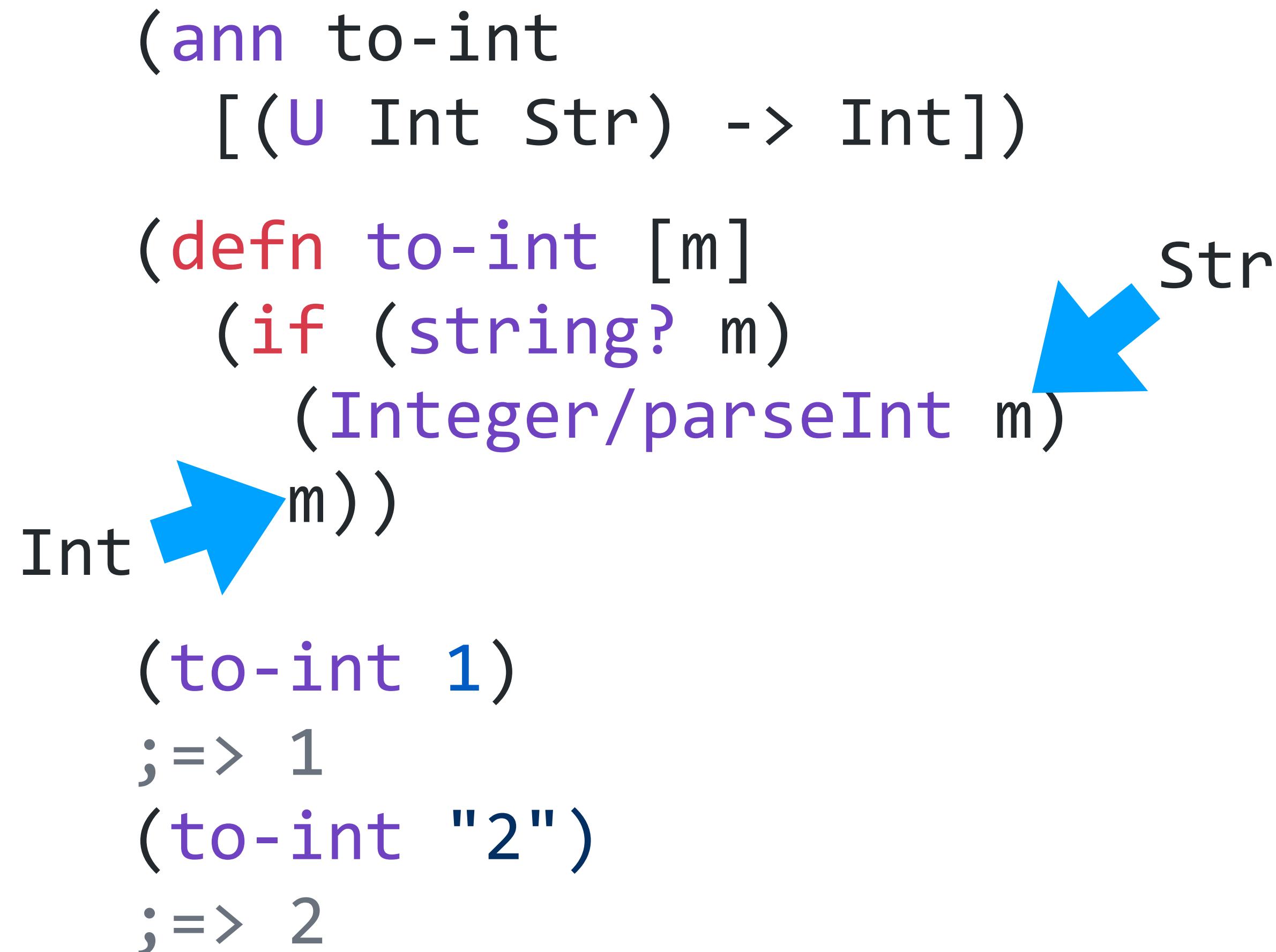
The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop



```
(ann to-int
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(defn to-int [m]
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Int → m))
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;=> 1
(to-int "2")
;=> 2
```



Multimethods

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

```
(defmulti to-int-mm class)
(defmethod to-int-mm String [m]
  (Integer/parseInt m))
(defmethod to-int-mm Number [m] m)
```

```
(to-int-mm 1) ;=> 1
(to-int-mm "2") ;=> 2
```

Multimethods

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

```
(defmulti to-int-mm [class])
(defmethod to-int-mm String [m]
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(to-int-mm 1) ;=> 1
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Multimethods

Scorecard

Functional
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Multimethods

Scorecard

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(to-int-mm 1) ;=> 1
(to-int-mm "2") ;=> 2
```

Multimethods

Scorecard

Functional
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```
(ann to-int-mm  
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Immutability

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(defmulti to-int-mm class)  
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Ease of
development

```
(to-int-mm 1) ;=> 1  
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Host Interop

Multimethods

Scorecard

Functional
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Immutability

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(defmulti to-int-mm class)
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```
(defmethod to-int-mm Number [m] m)
```

```
(to-int-mm 1) ;=> 1
```

```
(to-int-mm "2") ;=> 2
```

Ease of
development

Str
Int

Host Interop

Multimethods

Scorecard

Functional
programming



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Immutability

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The REPL

```
(defmethod to-int-mm Number [m] m)
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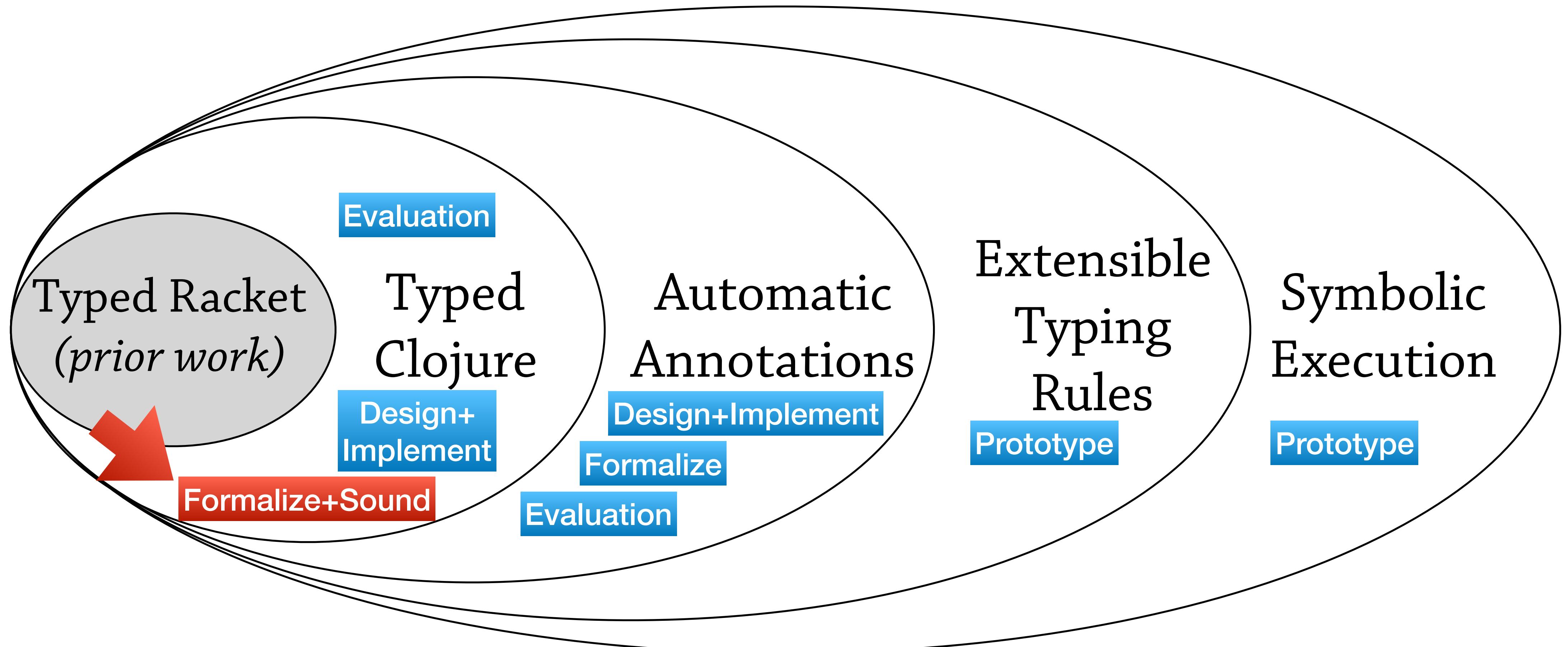
Ease of
development

```
(to-int-mm 1) ;=> 1
(to-int-mm "2") ;=> 2
```

Int

Host Interop





λ_{TC}

Formalism

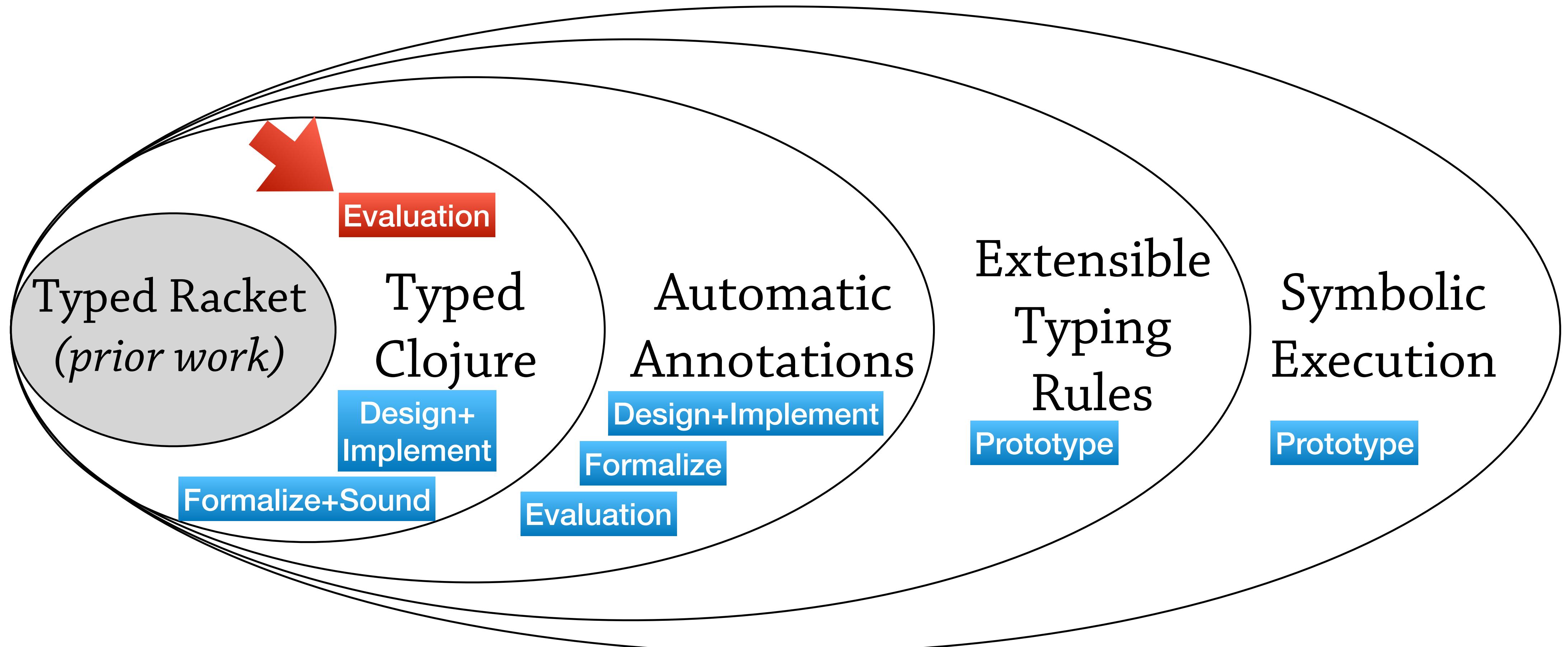
1. Based on Occurrence Typing[1] (big-step semantics)
2. *Add Typed Clojure features:* HMaps, Multimethods
3. *Add (some) Java Interop:* Classes, Methods, Fields...

λ_{TC}

Type soundness

Theorem Well-typed programs don’t “go wrong”

Corollary Well-typed programs
don’t throw null-pointer exceptions



Empirical Evaluation of Typed Clojure



19k lines of Typed Clojure

Not Enough FP Support

Scorecard

Functional
programming

```
(let [f (fn [x :- Int] x)]  
  (f 1))
```

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

```
(map (fn [p :- Point]  
        (+ (:x p)  
            (:y p)))  
      [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Host Interop

Not Enough FP Support

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
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Host Interop

```
(let [f (fn [x :- Int] x)]  
  (f 1))
```

 *Required!*

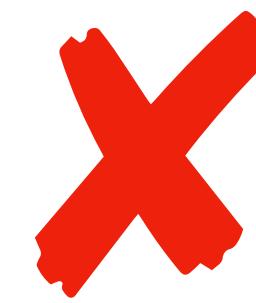
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 *Required!*

Not Enough FP Support

Scorecard

Functional
programming



Immutability

The REPL



Ease of
development



Host Interop

```
(let [f (fn [x :- Int] x)]  
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Required!

```
(map (fn [p :- Point]  
        (+ (:x p)  
            (:y p)))  
      [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Required!

Global Annotation Burden

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

Global Annotation Burden

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

```
(defalias Point
  '{:x Int :y Int})  
  
(ann point [Int Int -> Point])  
  
(ann combine
  (All [a]
    [Point [Int Int -> a] -> a]))  
  
(ann extract-int
  ['{:value (U Int Str)} -> Int])  
  
(ann extract-int-mm
  ['{:value (U Int Str)} -> Int])
```

Burden!



Global Annotation Burden

Scorecard

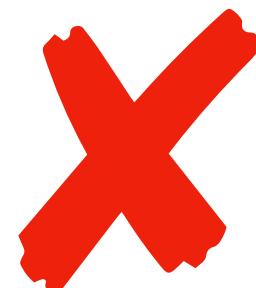
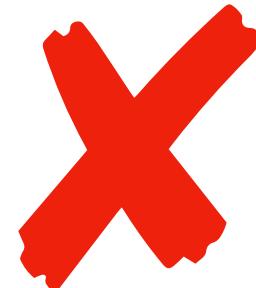
Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
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Host Interop



```
(defalias Point
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(ann point [Int Int -> Point])  
  
(ann combine
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(ann extract-int
  ['{:value (U Int Str)} -> Int])  
  
(ann extract-int-mm
  ['{:value (U Int Str)} -> Int])
```

Burden!



Poor Errors with Macros

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

Poor Errors with Macros

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programming

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The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

(**inc nil**)

Poor Errors with Macros

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

(inc nil)

Type Error:

Static method clojure.lang.Numbers/inc does not accept nil

Poor Errors with Macros

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

(inc nil)

Type Error:

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Who??

Poor Errors with Macros

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

(**inc nil**) ; Expands to (**Numbers/inc nil**)

Type Error:

Static method clojure.lang.Numbers/inc does not accept nil



Who??

Poor Errors with Macros

Scorecard

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 Who??

(**for** [a [**1 2 3**]]
 (**inc** a))

Poor Errors with Macros

Scorecard

Functional
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The REPL

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Type Error:

Static method clojure.lang.Numbers/inc does not accept nil

 Who??

(**for** [a [**1 2 3**]]
 (**inc** a))

Type Error:

Static method clojure.lang.Numbers/inc does not accept Any

Poor Errors with Macros

Scorecard

Functional
programming

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The REPL

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Host Interop

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Type Error:

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 Who??

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 Huh? But it's an Int...

Poor Errors with Macros

Scorecard

Functional
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The REPL

Ease of
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Host Interop

(**inc nil**) ; Expands to (Numbers/inc nil)

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 Who??

(**for** [a [1 2 3]]
 (**inc** a))

Type Error:

Static method clojure.lang.Numbers/inc does not accept Any

 Huh? But it's an Int...

(**t/for** [a :- t/Int, [1 2 3]]
 (**inc** a))

Poor Errors with Macros

Scorecard

Functional
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Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
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Host Interop

(**inc nil**) ; Expands to (Numbers/inc nil)

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X Who??

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Type Error:

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X Huh? But it's an Int...

(**t/for** [a :- t/Int, [1 2 3]]
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X How was I supposed to know about t/for?

Poor Errors with Macros

Scorecard

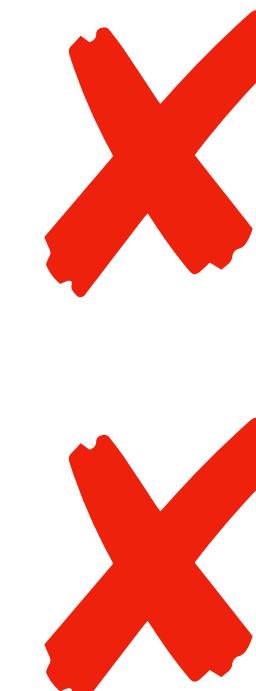
Functional
programming

Immutability

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Host Interop



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 (**inc** a))

X How was I supposed to know about t/for?

Scorecard: Typed Clojure's initial design

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

Scorecard: Typed Clojure's initial design

Functional
programming



Immutability



The REPL

Ease of
development

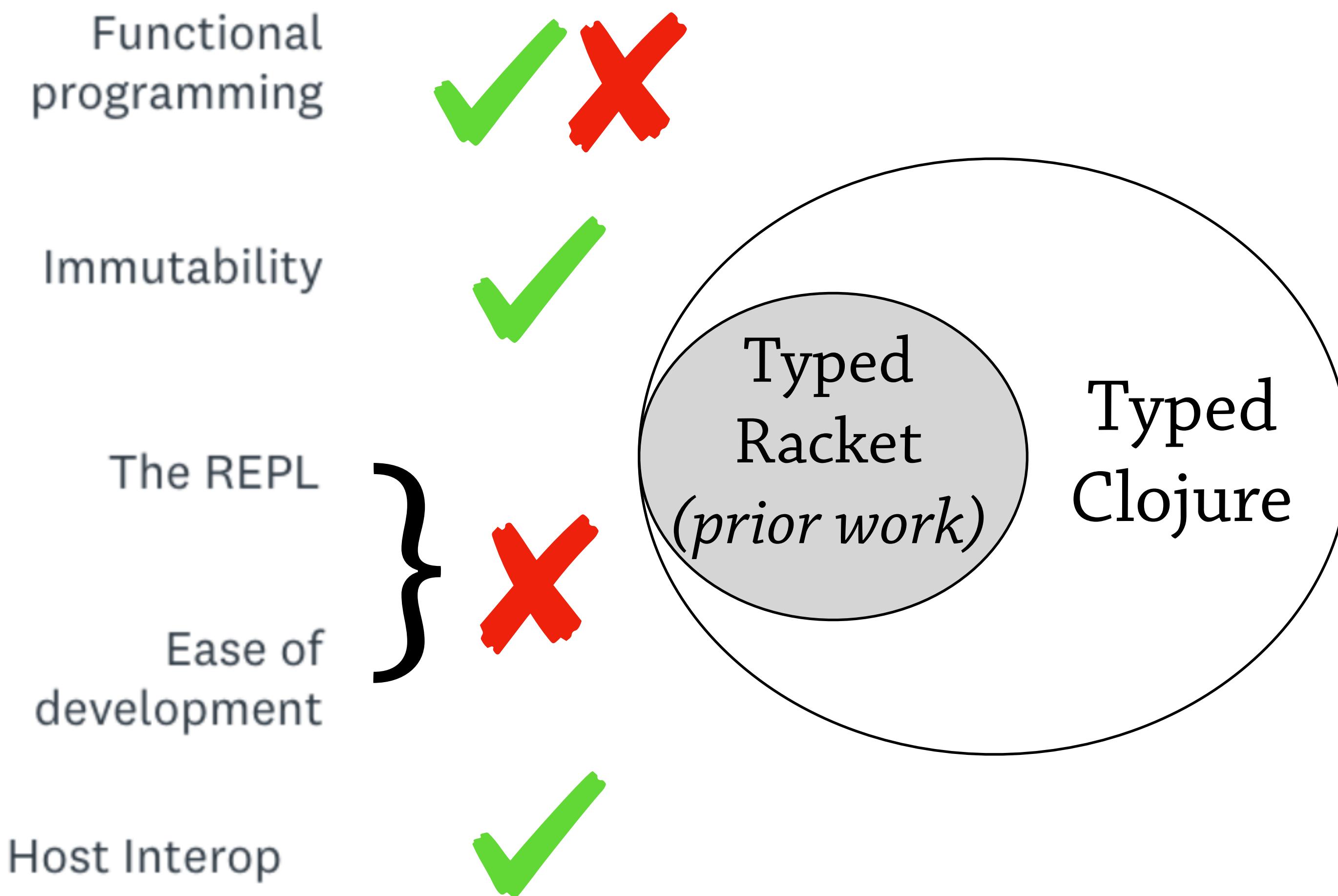


Host Interop

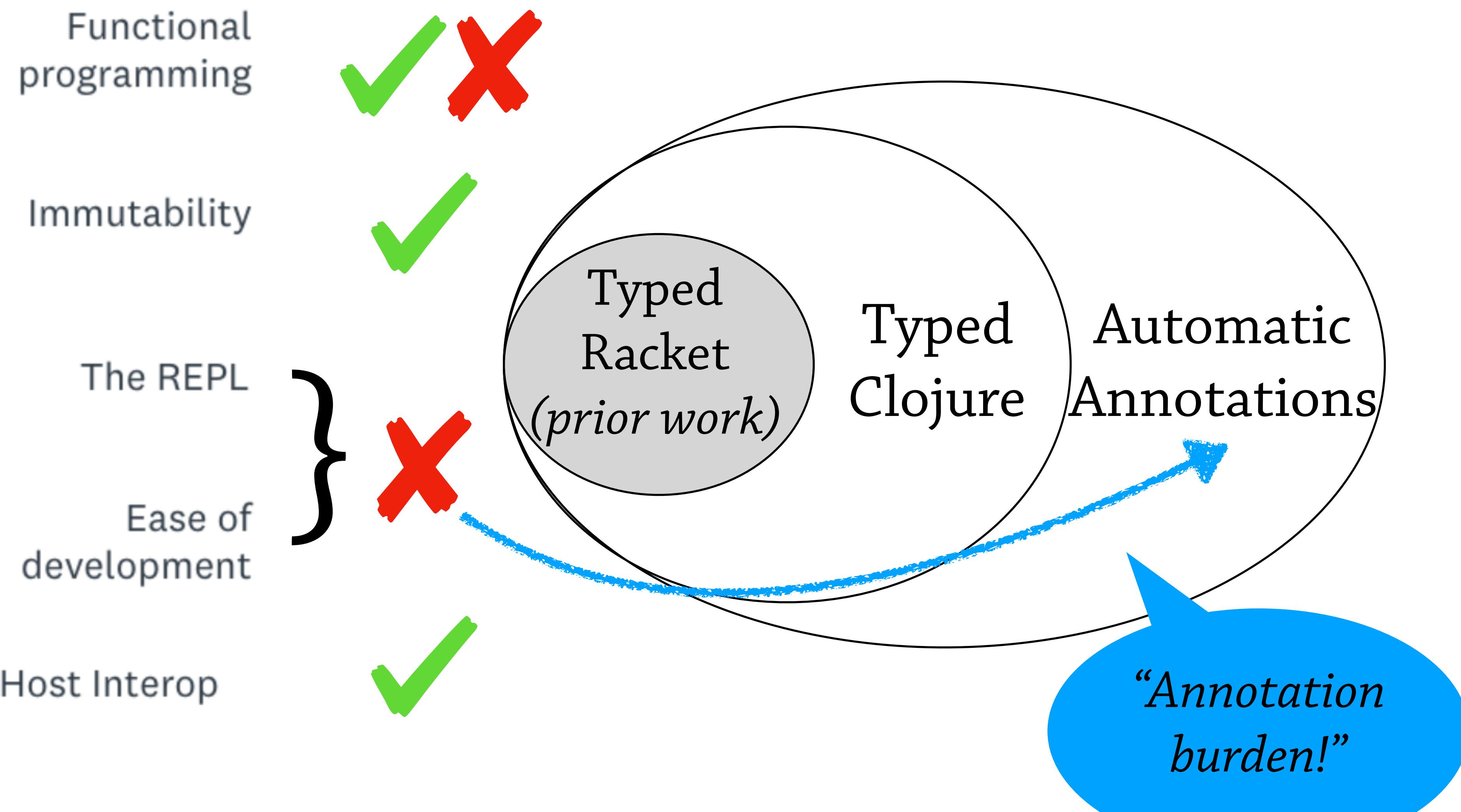
Scorecard: Typed Clojure's initial design

Functional programming	✓✗
Immutability	✓
The REPL	✗
Ease of development	✗
Host Interop	✓

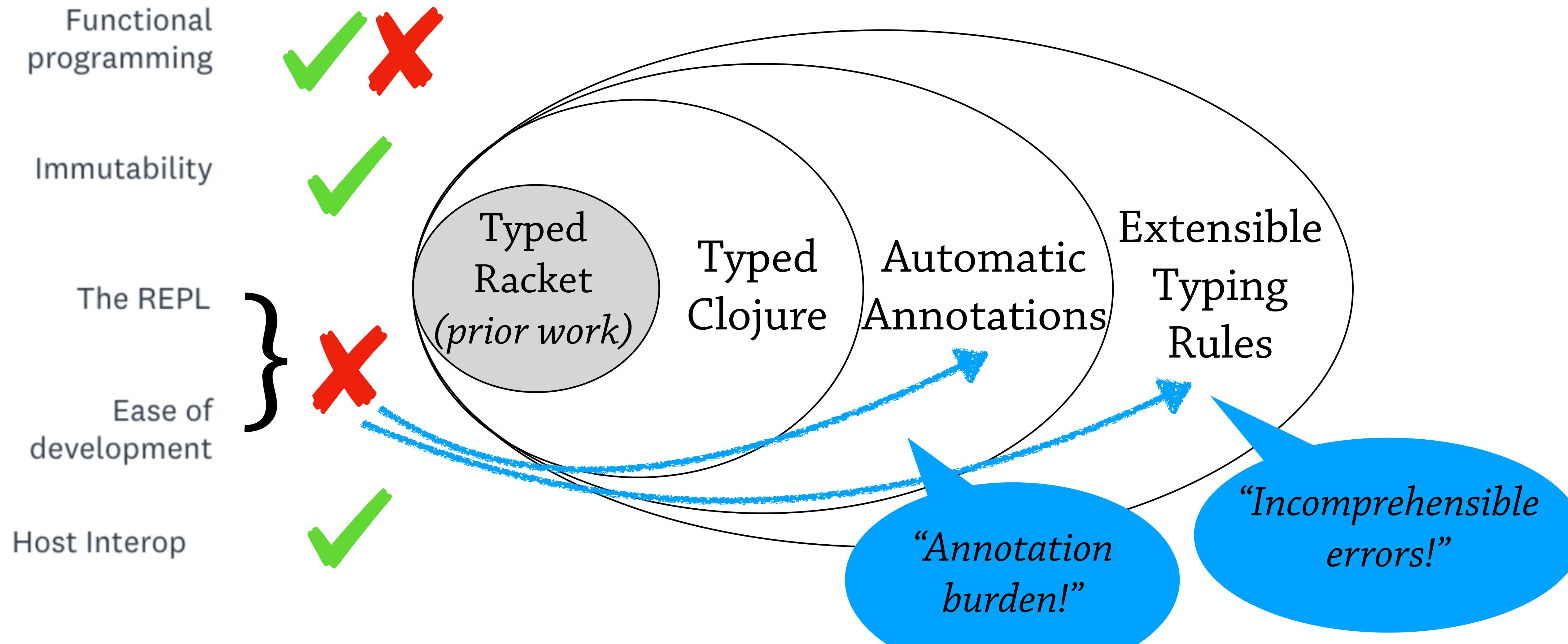
Scorecard: Typed Clojure's initial design



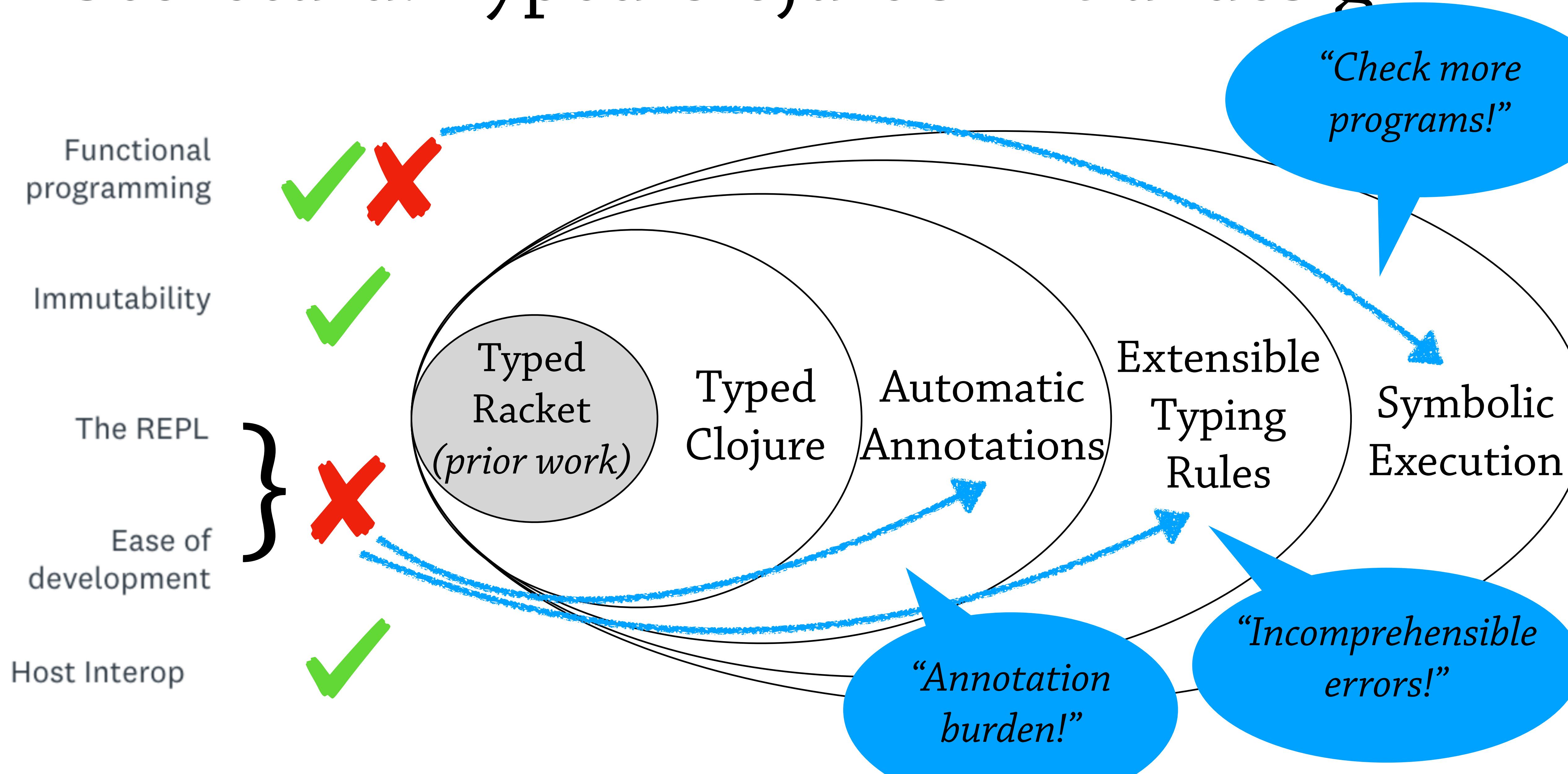
Scorecard: Typed Clojure's initial design



Scorecard: Typed Clojure's initial design

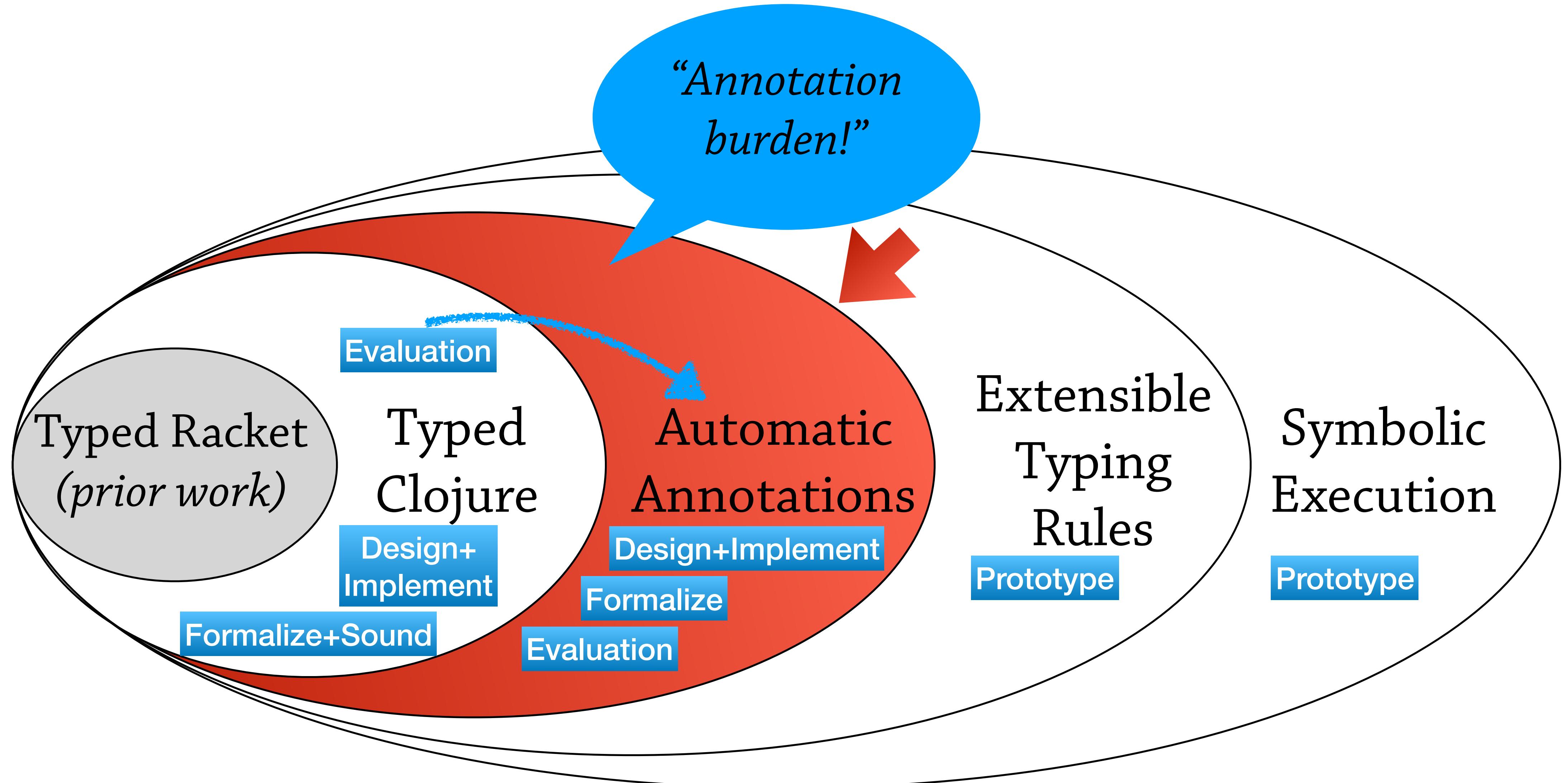


Scorecard: Typed Clojure's initial design



Part II

Automatic Annotations



In submission:

“Squash the work: A Workflow for Typing Untyped Programs that use Ad-Hoc Data Structures”,
Ambrose Bonnaire-Sergeant, Sam Tobin-Hochstadt

Annotation burden

```
(defalias Point
  '{:x Int :y Int})
(ann point [Int Int -> Point])
(ann combine
  (All [a]
    [Point [Int Int -> a] -> a]))
(ann extract-int
  ['{:value (U Int Str)} -> Int])
(ann extract-int-mm
  ['{:value (U Int Str)} -> Int])
```

Annotation burden

```
(defalias Point  
  '{:x Int :y Int})
```

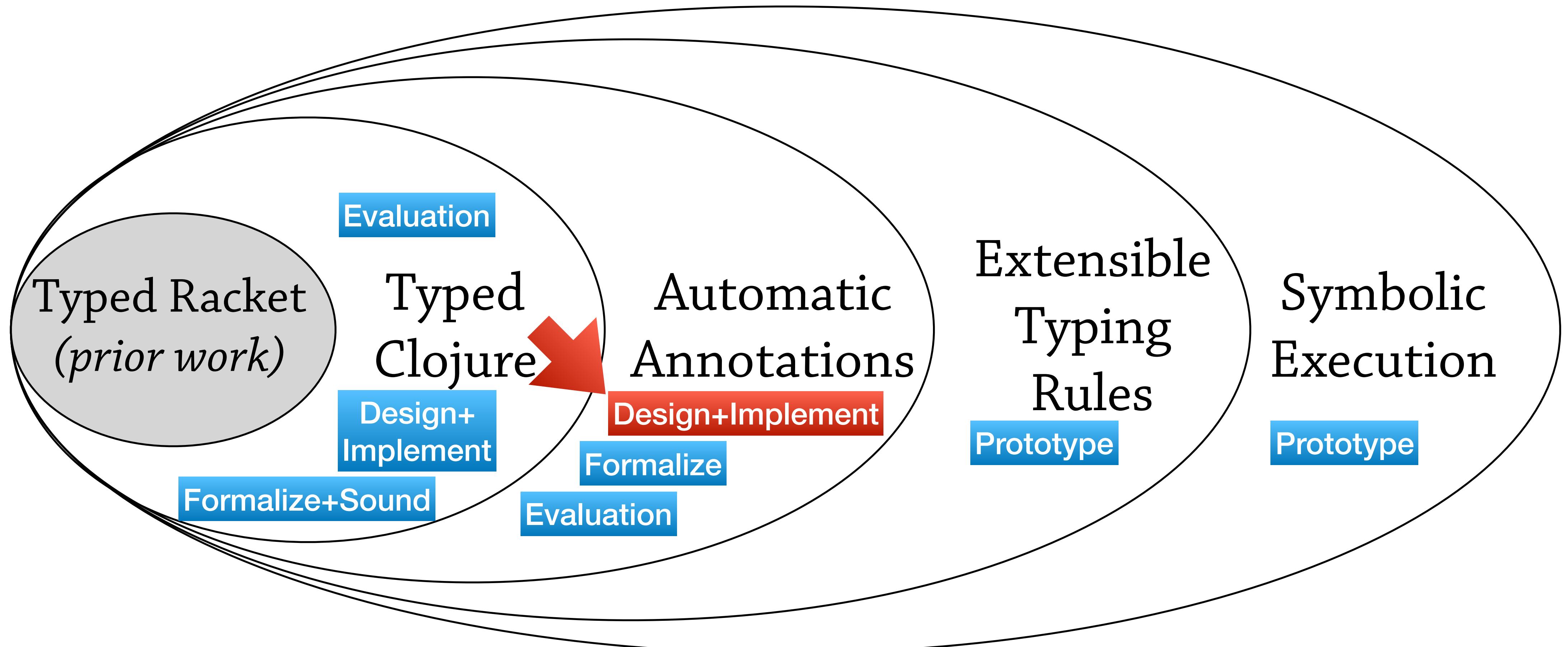
```
(ann point [Int Int -> Point])
```

```
(ann combine  
  (All [a]  
    [Point [Int Int -> a] -> a]))
```

```
(ann extract-int  
  ['{:value (U Int Str)} -> Int])
```

```
(ann extract-int-mm  
  ['{:value (U Int Str)} -> Int])
```

Goal: Automatically generate



```
(def forty-two 42)
```

Tool design

```
(def forty-two 42)
```

Tool design

$$\Gamma = \{\text{forty-two} : \text{Long}\}$$

```
(def forty-two 42)
```

Tool design

Collection Phase
Instrument

$$\Gamma = \{\text{forty-two} : \text{Long}\}$$


```
(def forty-two  
  (track 42 ['forty-two]))
```

```
(def forty-two 42)
```

Tool design

$$\Gamma = \{\text{forty-two} : \text{Long}\}$$



```
(def forty-two  
  (track 42 ['forty-two]))
```



```
; Inference result:  
; ['forty-two] : Long  
(def forty-two 42)
```

```
(def forty-two 42)
```

Tool design

$$\Gamma = \{\text{forty-two} : \text{Long}\}$$



```
(def forty-two  
  (track 42 ['forty-two]))
```



```
; Inference result:  
; ['forty-two] : Long  
(def forty-two 42)
```

Γ_0



```
(def forty-two 42)
```

Tool design

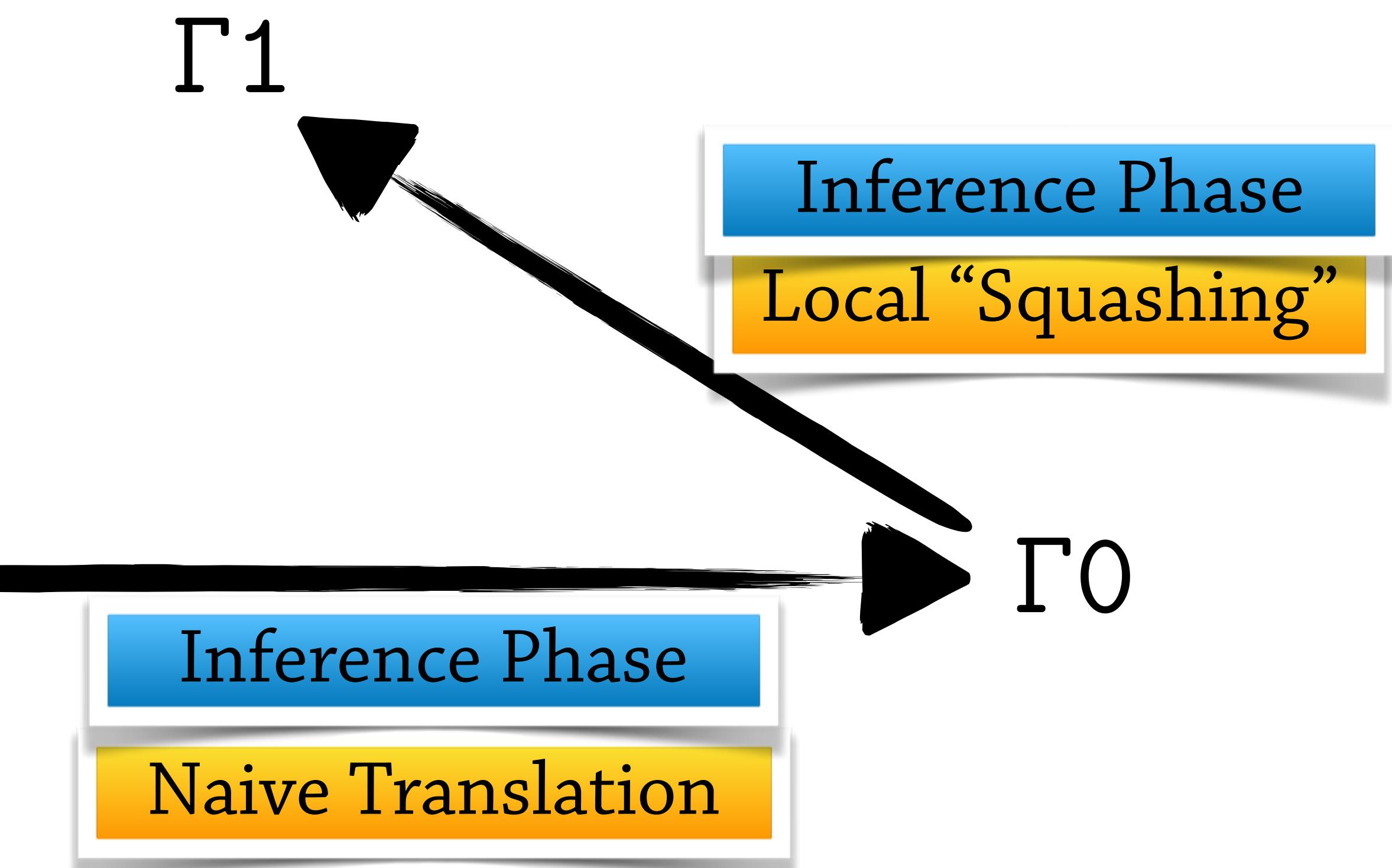
$$\Gamma = \{\text{forty-two} : \text{Long}\}$$



```
(def forty-two  
  (track 42 ['forty-two]))
```



```
; Inference result:  
; ['forty-two] : Long  
(def forty-two 42)
```

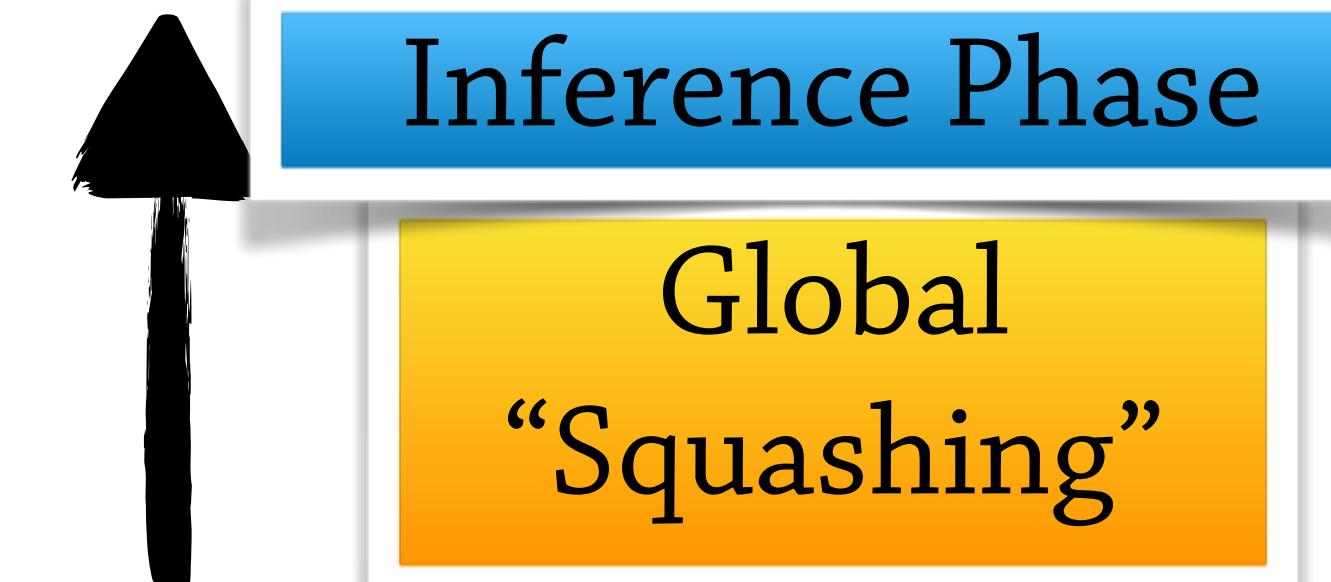


```
(def forty-two 42)
```

Tool design

```
(def forty-two  
  (track 42 ['forty-two]))
```

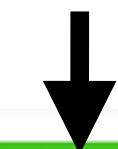
```
; Inference result:  
; ['forty-two] : Long  
(def forty-two 42)
```


$$\Gamma = \{\text{forty-two} : \text{Long}\}$$

$$\Gamma_1$$

$$\Gamma_0$$

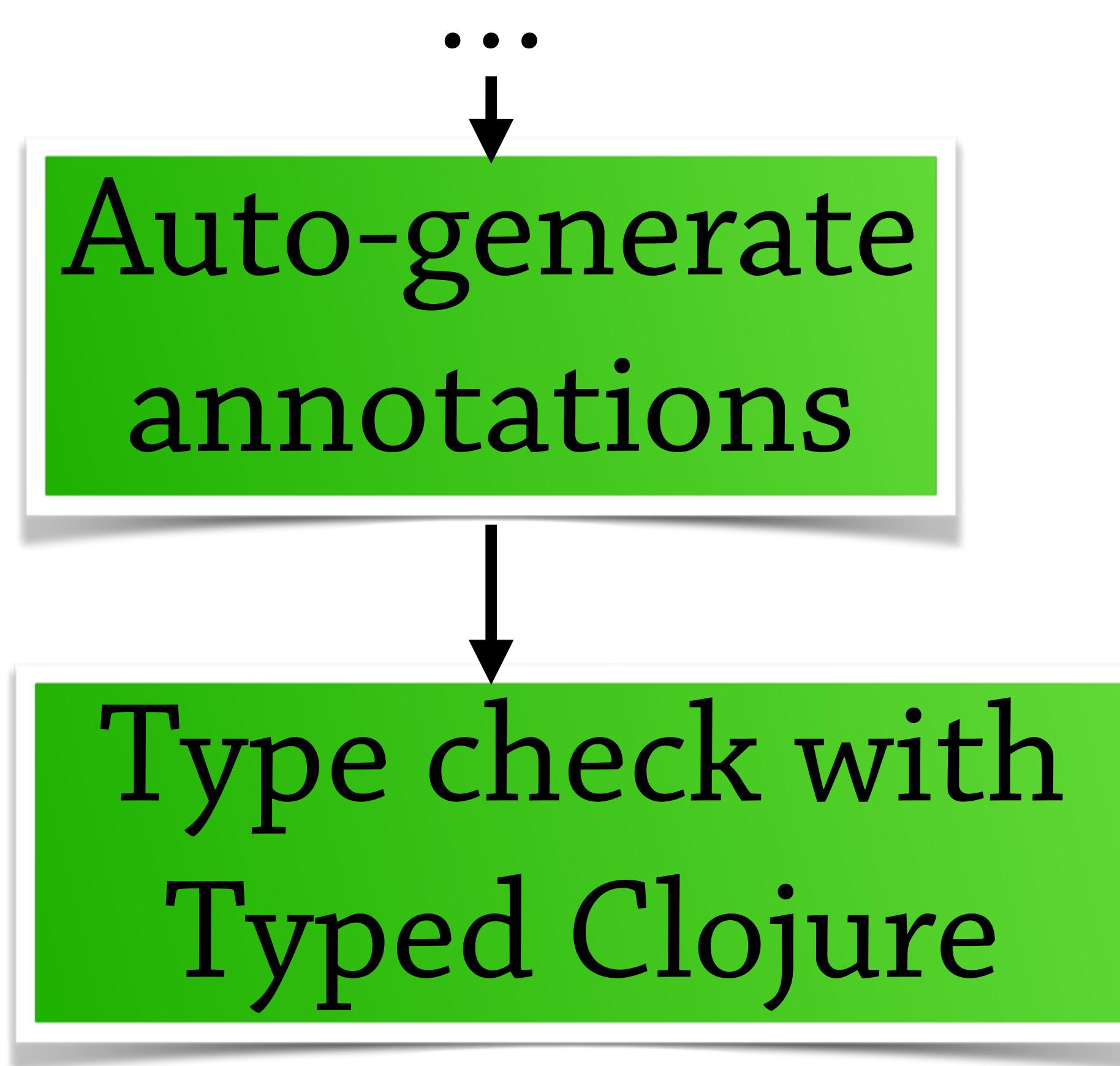

Porting workflow

...

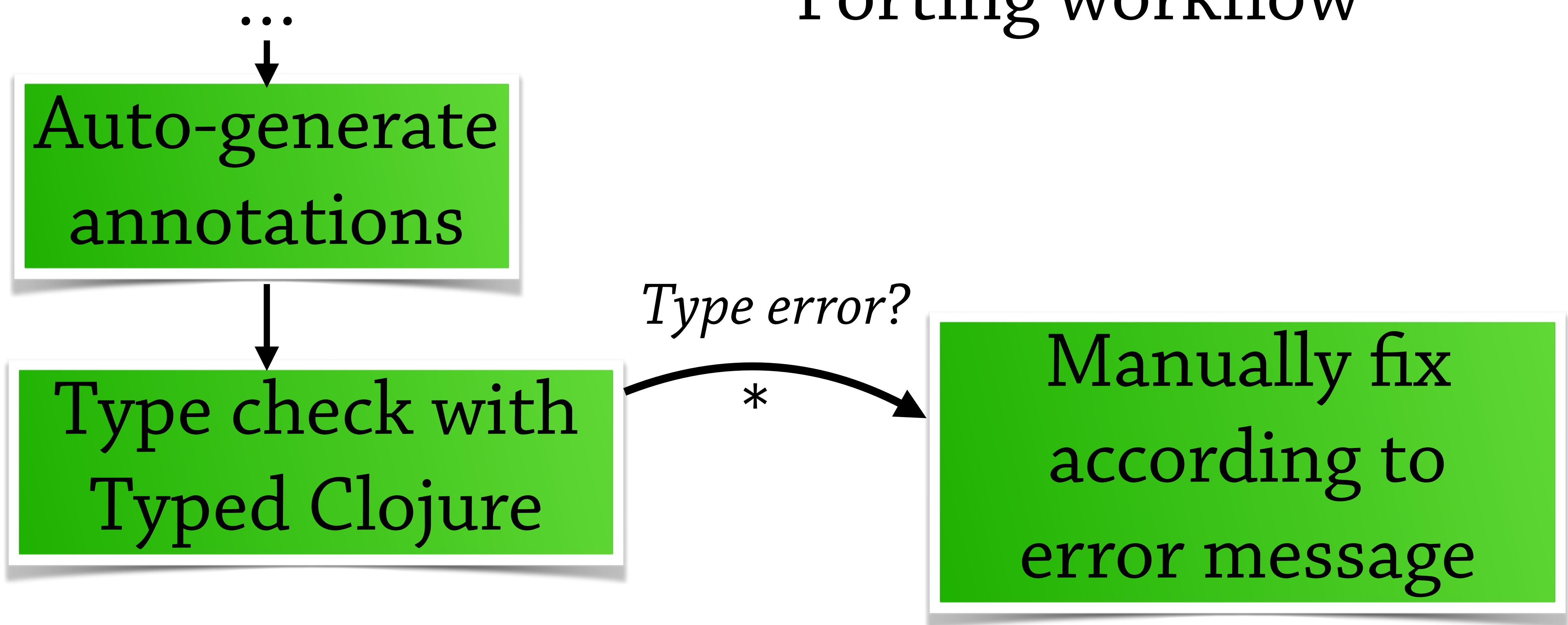


Auto-generate
annotations

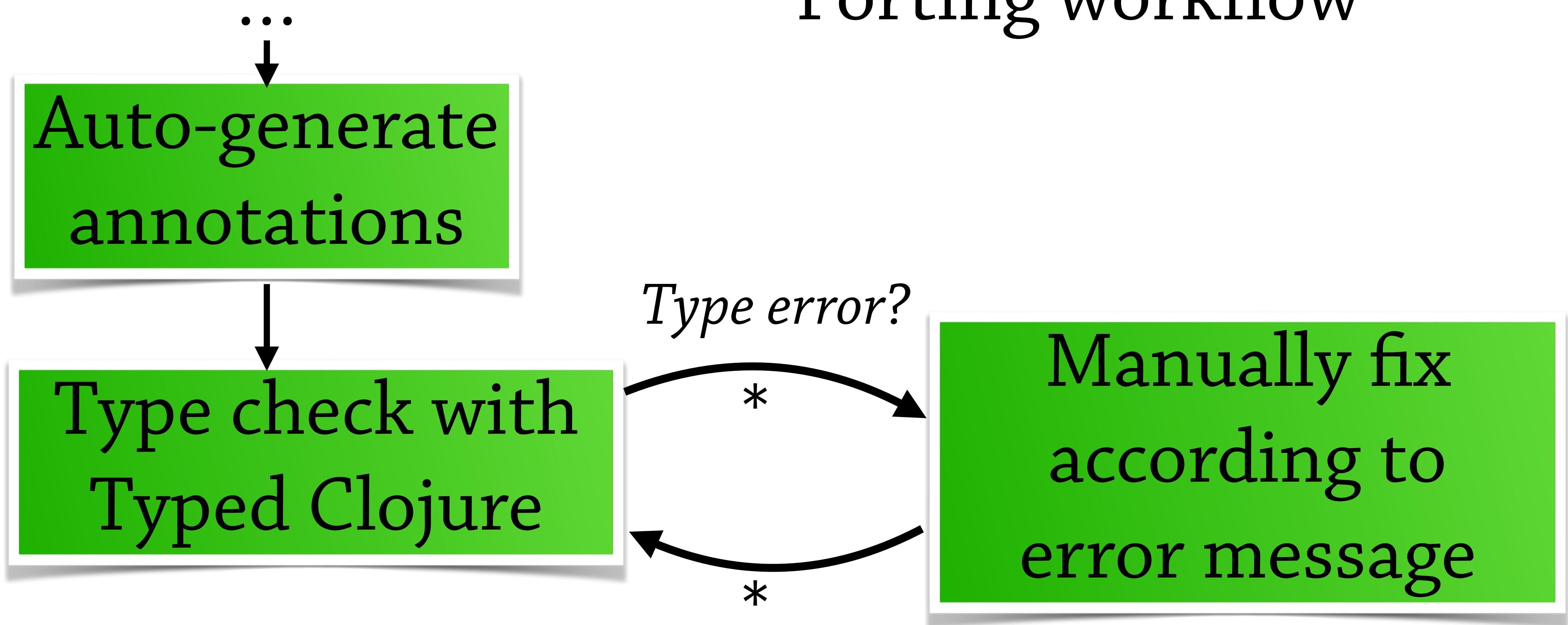
Porting workflow



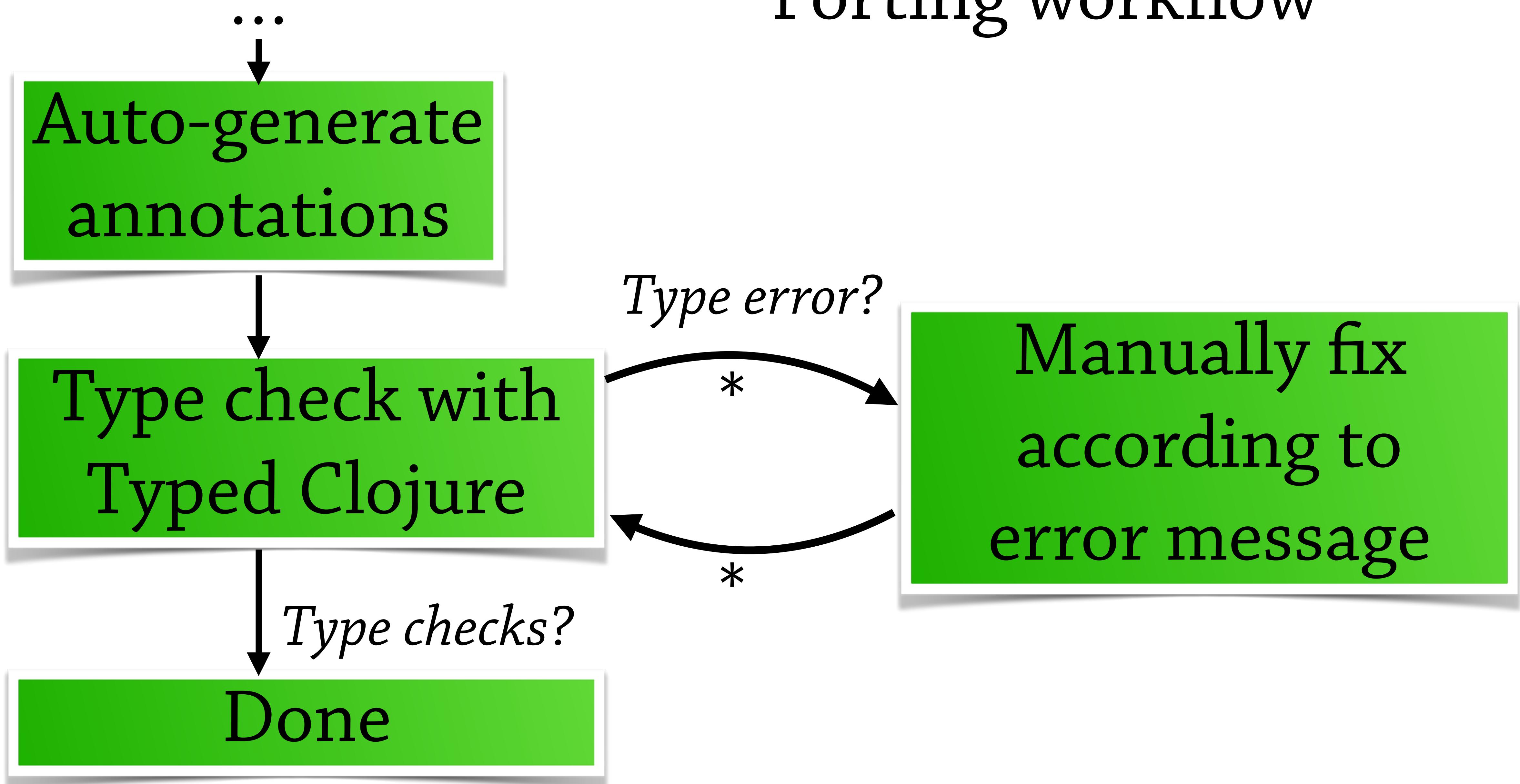
Porting workflow

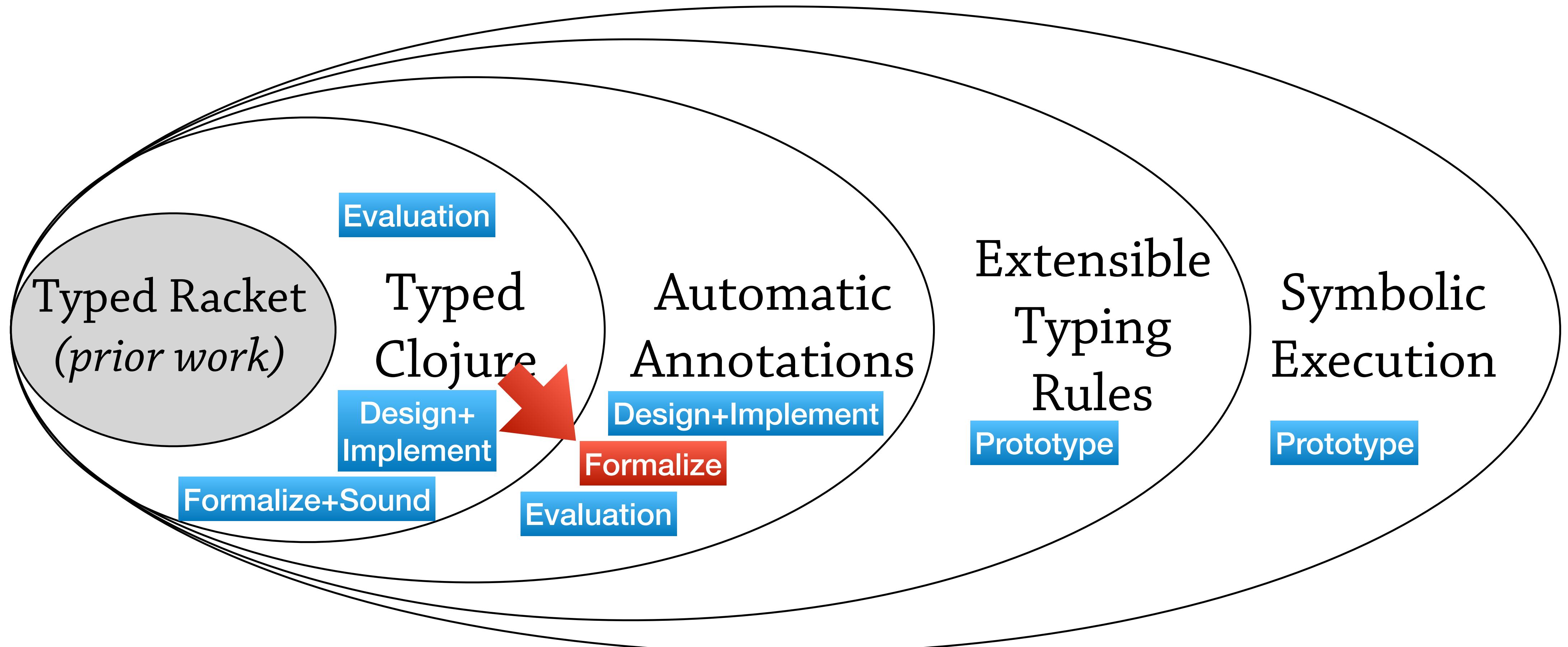


Porting workflow



Porting workflow





λ track

annotate : $e, \bar{x} \rightarrow \Delta$

annotate = infer \circ collect

λ track

annotate : $e, \bar{x} \rightarrow \Delta$

annotate = infer \circ collect

“Track and annotate x’s in program e”

λ_{track}

λ track

```
define f =  $\lambda m.(\text{get } m :a)$ 
```

Definition

λ track

```
define f =  $\lambda m.(\text{get } m :a)$ 
```

Definition

```
(f {:a 42}) => 42
```

Test

λ track

```
define f =  $\lambda m.(\text{get } m :a)$ 
```

Definition

```
(f {:a 42}) => 42
```

Test

```
annotate((f {:a 42}), [f]) = {f : [{:a N} → N]}
```

λ track

```
define f =  $\lambda m.(\text{get } m :a)$ 
```

Definition

```
(f {:a 42}) => 42
```

Test

```
annotate((f {:a 42}), [f]) = {f : [{:a N} → N]}
```

Test

λ track

```
define f =  $\lambda m.(\text{get } m :a)$ 
```

Definition

```
(f {:a 42}) => 42
```

Test

```
annotate((f {:a 42}), [f]) = {f : [{:a N} → N]}
```

Test

Track-me

λ track

```
define f =  $\lambda m.$ (get m :a)
```

Definition

```
(f {:a 42}) => 42
```

Test

```
annotate((f {:a 42}), [f]) = {f : [{:a N} → N]}
```

Test

Track-me

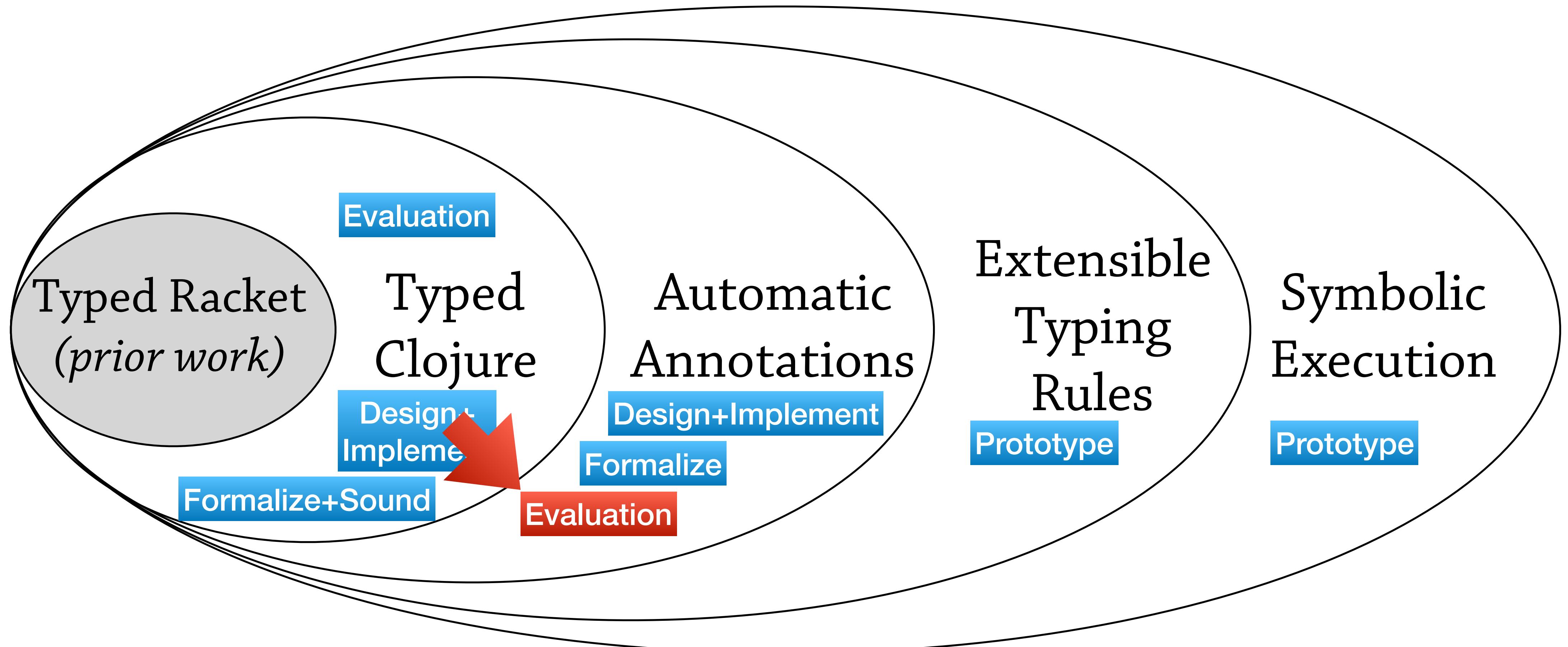
Derived type

λ track

Intentionally unsound

Aggressively combines
types to create compact aliases
and recursive types

Tailored for the workflow

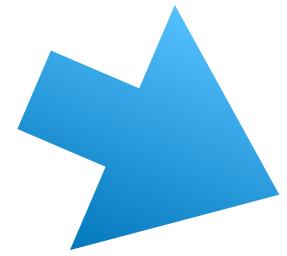


Evaluation

*Ported 5 open-source
programs (~1500 LOC)*

*Measured the kinds of
manual changes needed*

*Auto-generated
types*



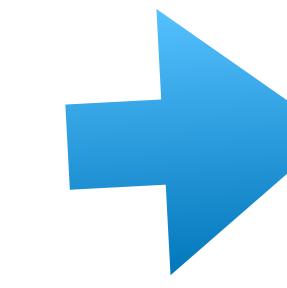
```
(ann mult [Int Int :> Int])
```

*Auto-generated
types*



```
(ann mult [Int Int :-> Int])
```

*Manual
changes*



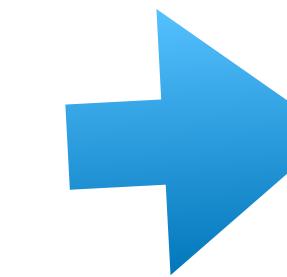
```
(ann mult [Int *:-> Int])
```

*Auto-generated
types*



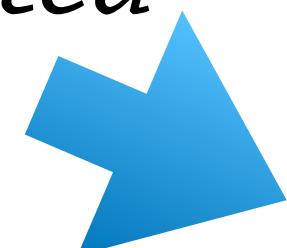
```
(ann mult [Int Int :-> Int])
```

*Manual
changes*



```
(ann mult [Int *:-> Int])
```

*Auto-generated
types*



```
(ann initial-perm-numbers [(Map Int Int) :-> (Coll Int)])
```

*Auto-generated
types*

→ (ann mult [Int Int :-> Int])

*Manual
changes*

→ (ann mult [Int *:-> Int])

*Auto-generated
types*

→ (ann initial-perm-numbers [(Map Int Int) :-> (Coll Int)])

(ann initial-perm-numbers [(Map Any Int) :-> (Coll Int)])

*Manual
changes*

*Has an
interesting
type*

```
(defn parse-exp [e]
  (cond
    (symbol? e) {:E :var, :name e}
    (false? e) {:E :false}
    (= 'n? e) {:E :n?}

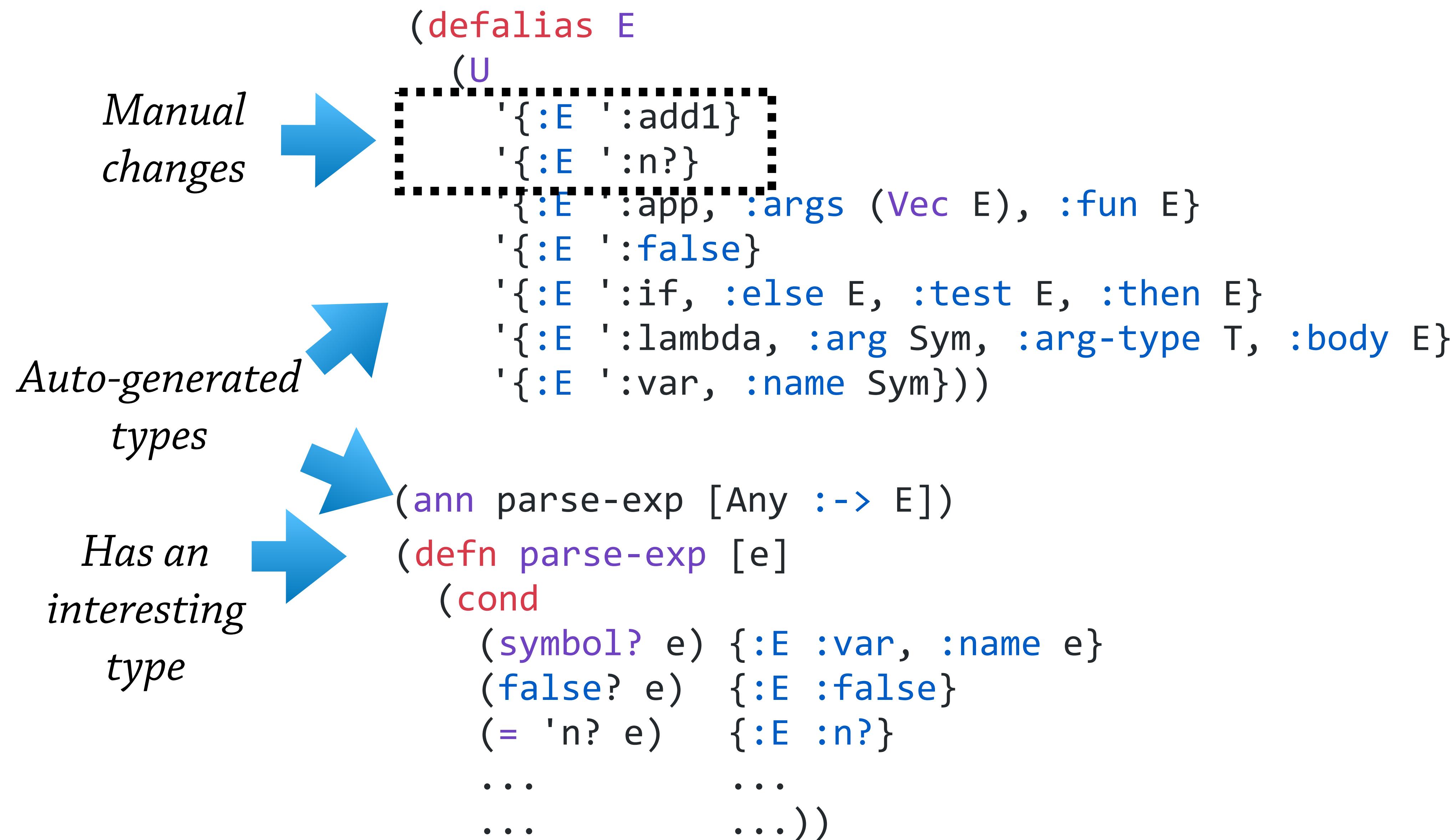
    ...
    ...
    ...)))
```

*Auto-generated
types*

*Has an
interesting
type*

```
(defalias E
  (U
    '{:E ':app, :args (Vec E), :fun E}
    '{:E ':false}
    '{:E ':if, :else E, :test E, :then E}
    '{:E ':lambda, :arg Sym, :arg-type T, :body E}
    '{:E ':var, :name Sym}))
```

```
(ann parse-exp [Any :-> E])
(defn parse-exp [e]
  (cond
    (symbol? e) {:E :var, :name e}
    (false? e) {:E :false}
    (= 'n? e) {:E :n?}
    ...
    ...
    ...)))
```



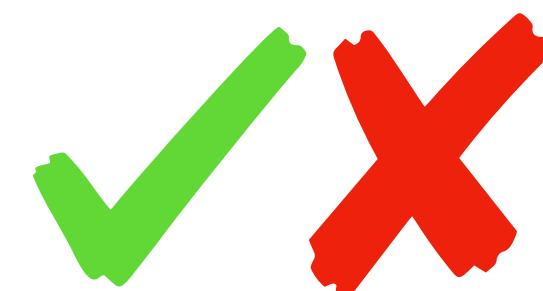
Manual effort

Mostly deleting/upcasting types

*Adding missing cases to
(generated) recursive types*

Scorecard

Functional
programming



Immutability



The REPL



Ease of
development



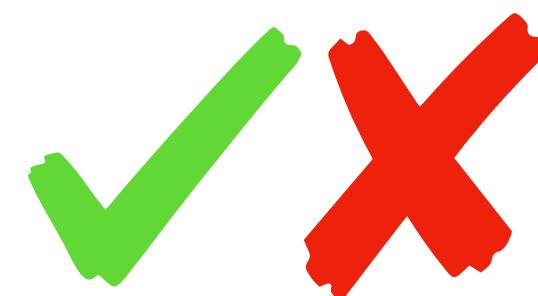
Host Interop



*“Annotation
burden!”*

Scorecard

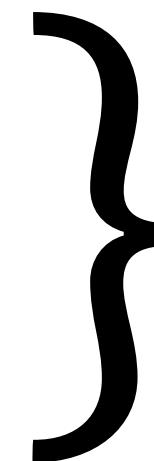
Functional
programming



Immutability



The REPL



Ease of
development



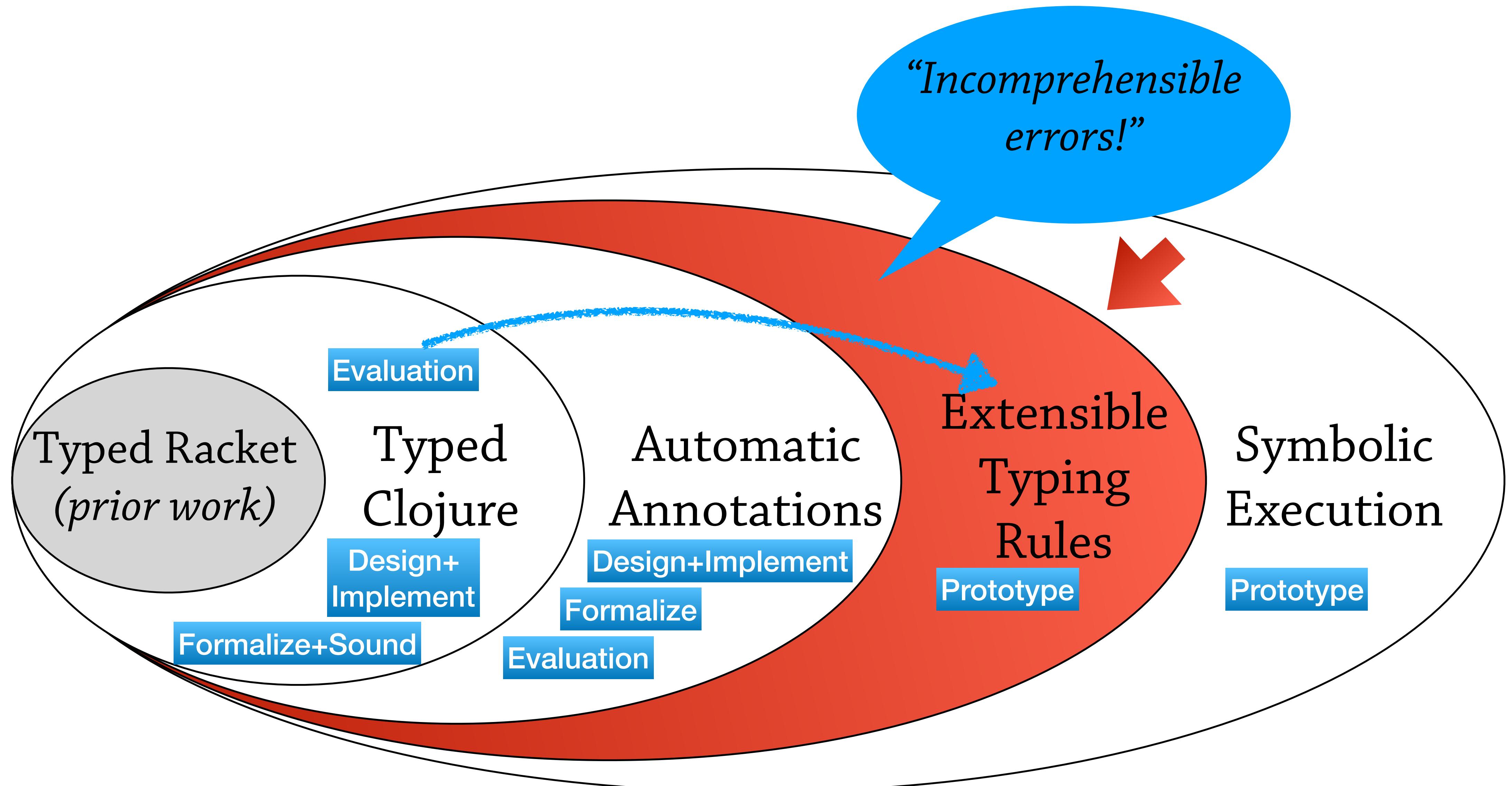
Host Interop

*Automatic annotations makes
porting Clojure programs easier*

*“Annotation
burden!”*

Part III

Extensible Typing Rules



Problem

```
(for [a [1 2 3]]  
  (inc a))
```

Problem

```
(for [a [1 2 3]]  
     (inc a))
```

Type Error:
Static method clojure.lang.Numbers/inc does not accept Any

Problem

How to propagate type information?

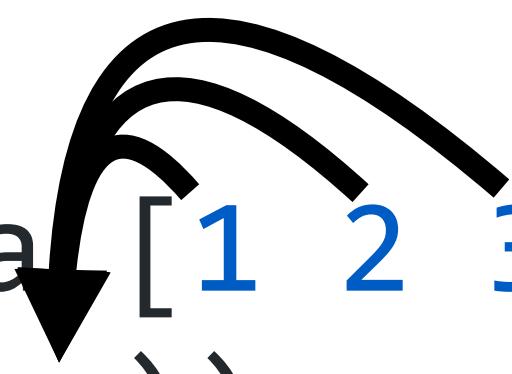
```
(for [a [1 2 3]]  
  (inc a))
```

Type Error:

Static method clojure.lang.Numbers/inc does not accept Any

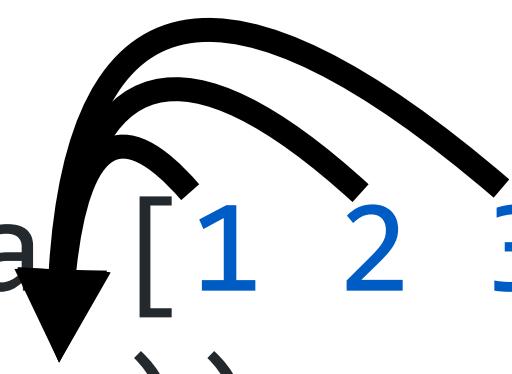
Idea

```
(for [a [1 2 3]]  
  (inc a))
```



Idea

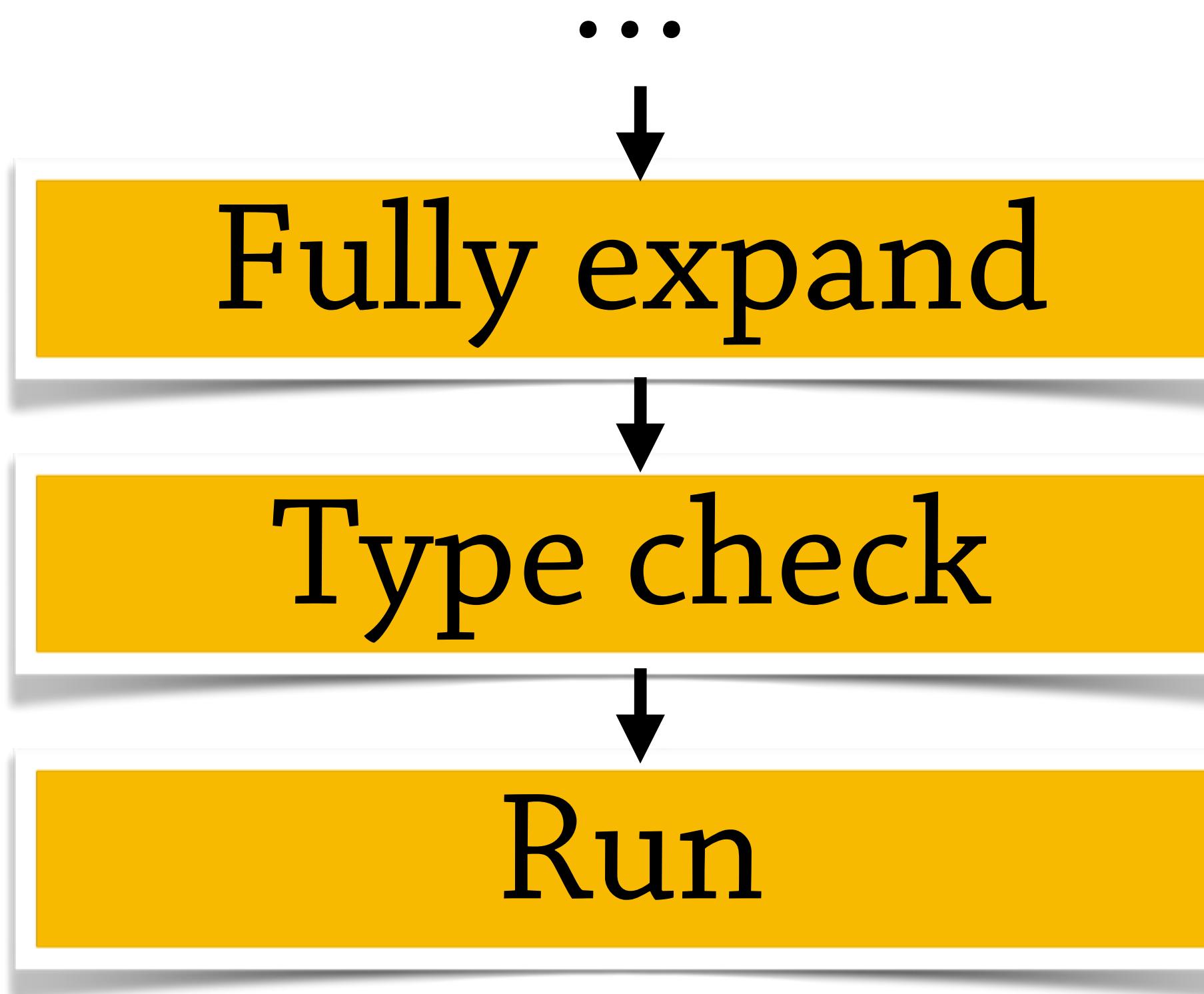
```
(for [a [1 2 3]]  
  (inc a))
```



*Allow the user to define custom
typing rules for macros*

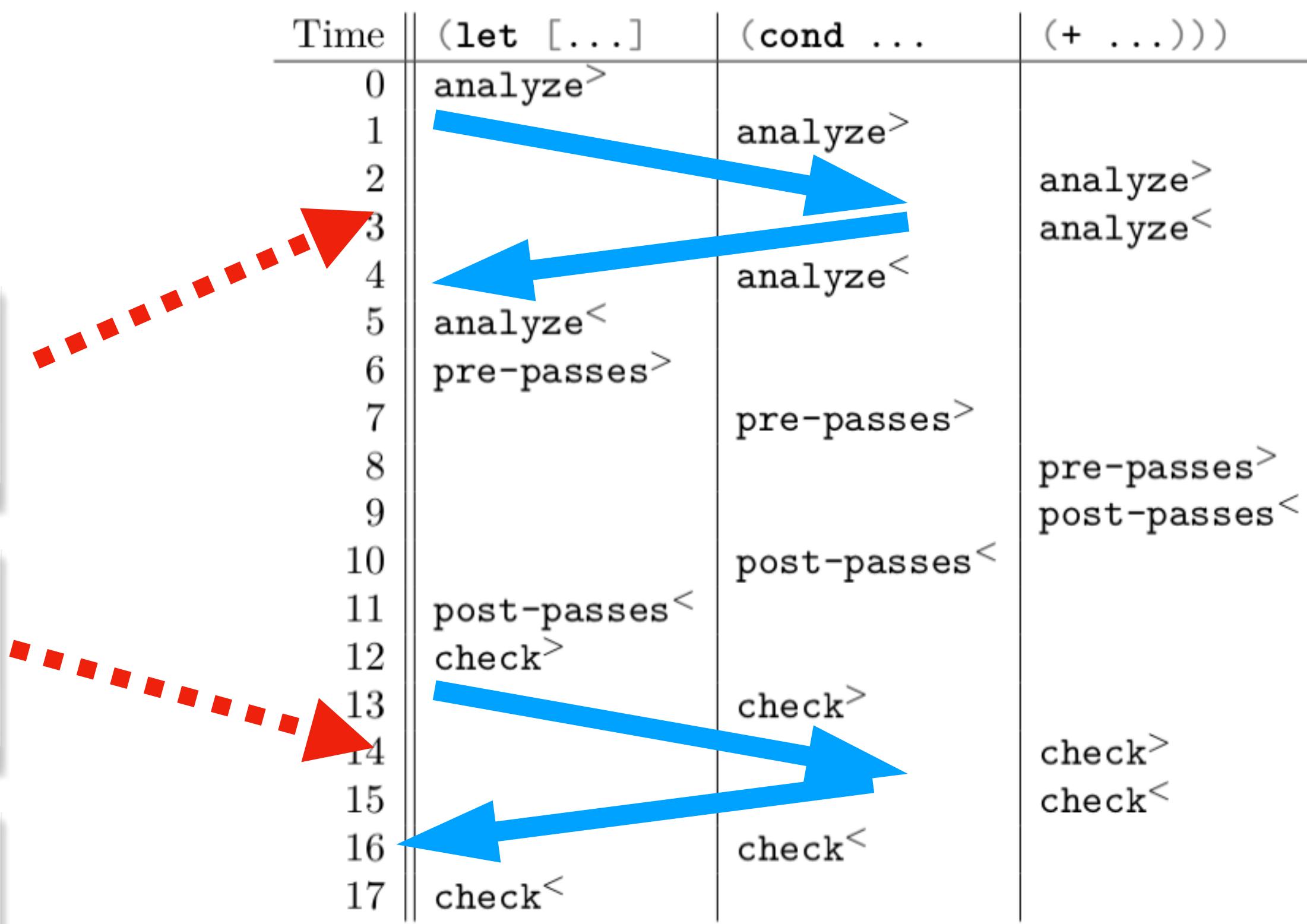
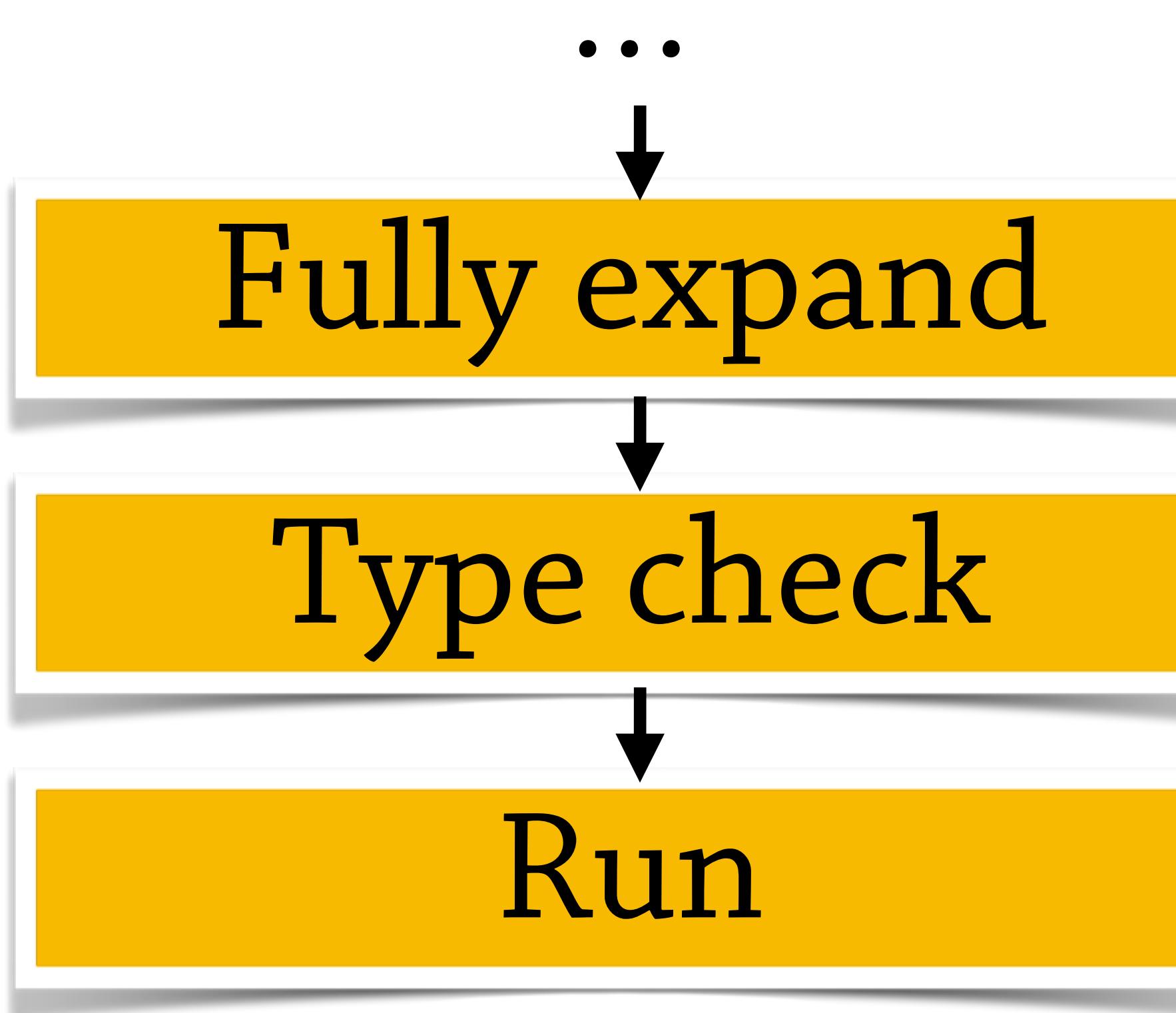
Roadblock:

Expansion comes *before* check

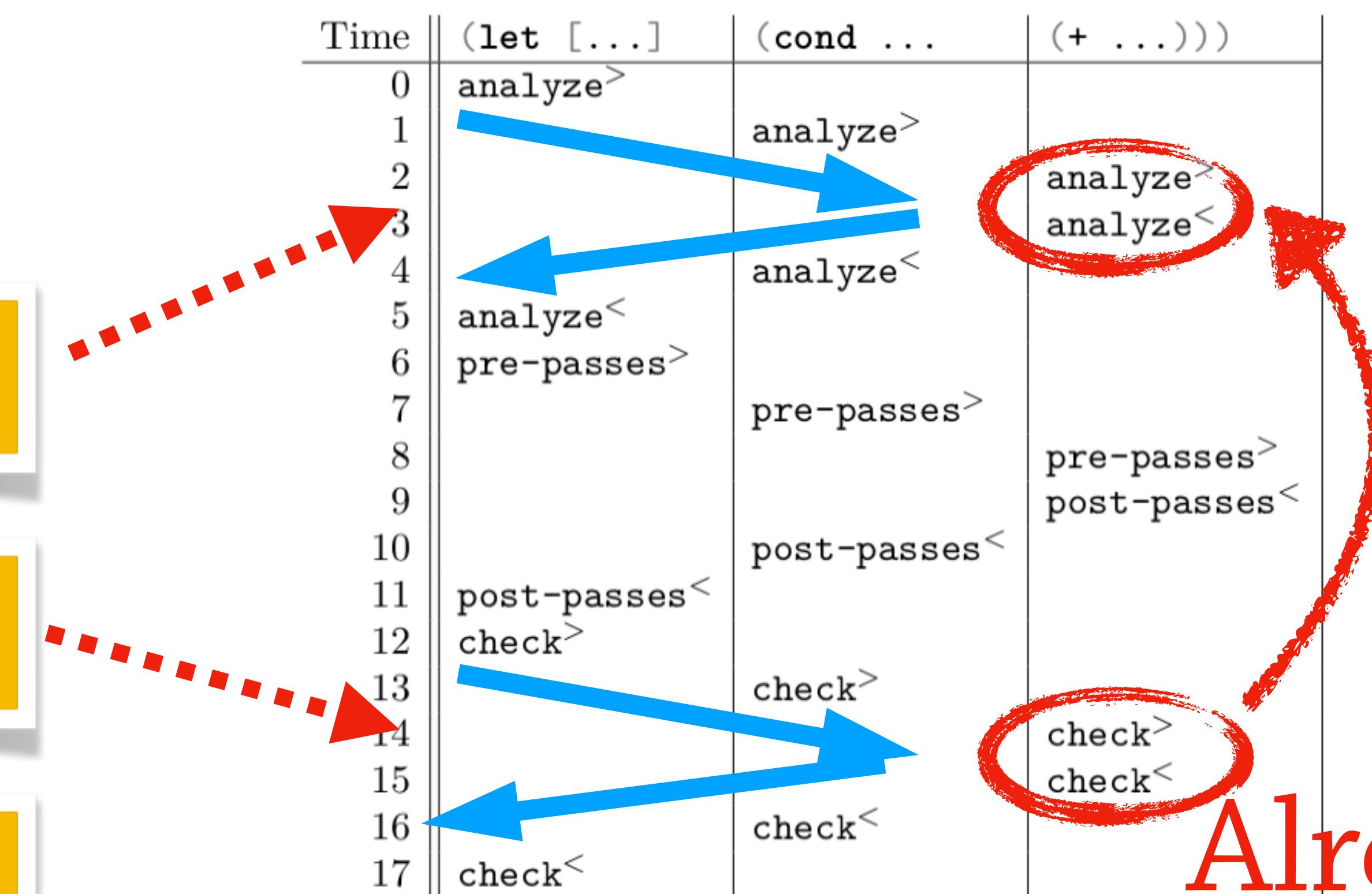
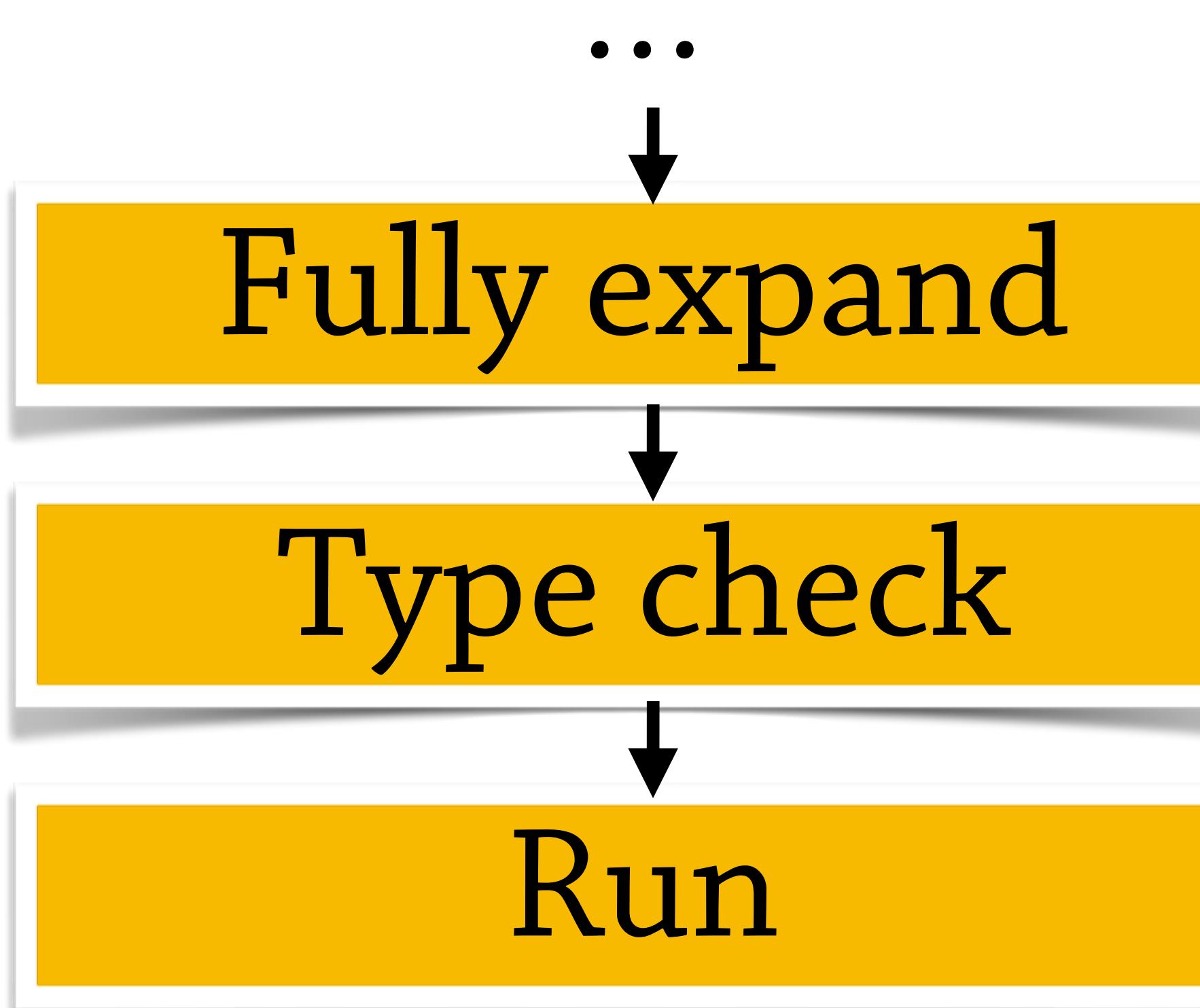


Roadblock:

Expansion comes *before* check



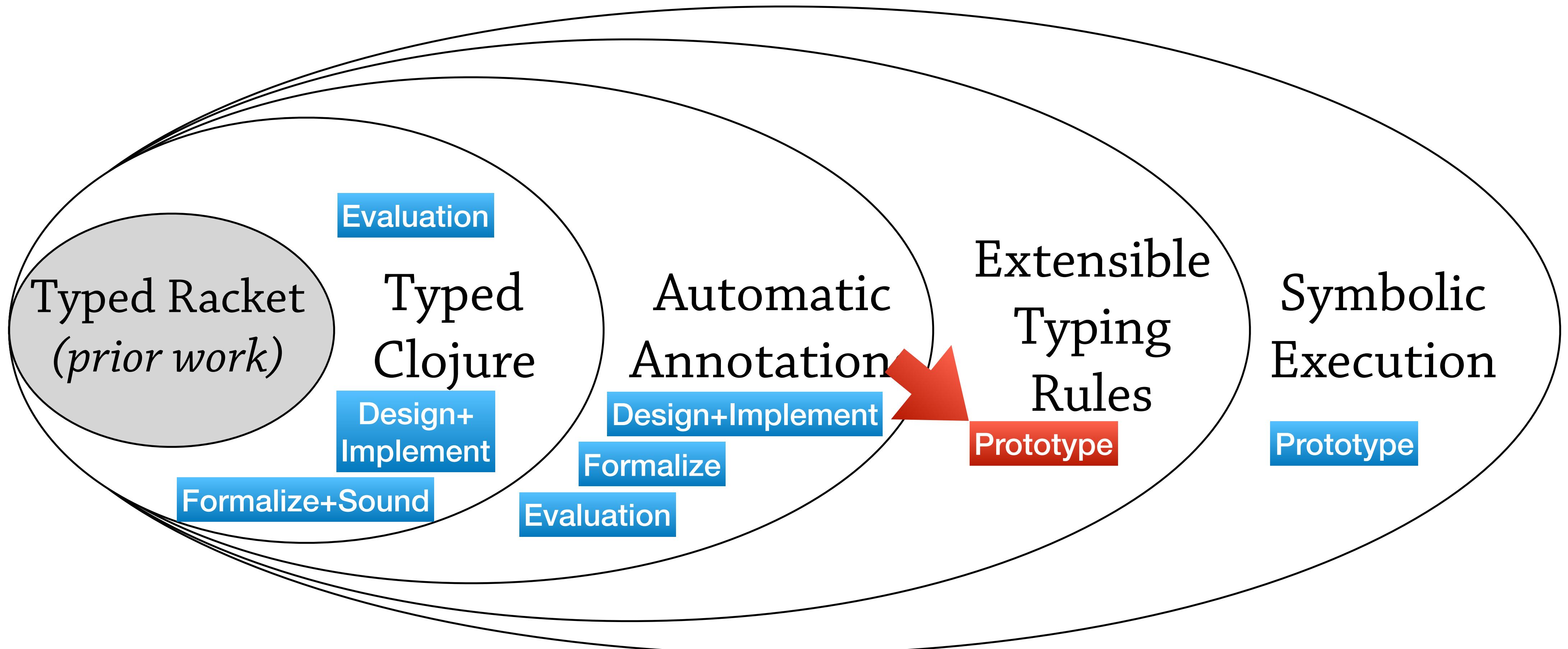
Roadblock: Expansion comes *before* check



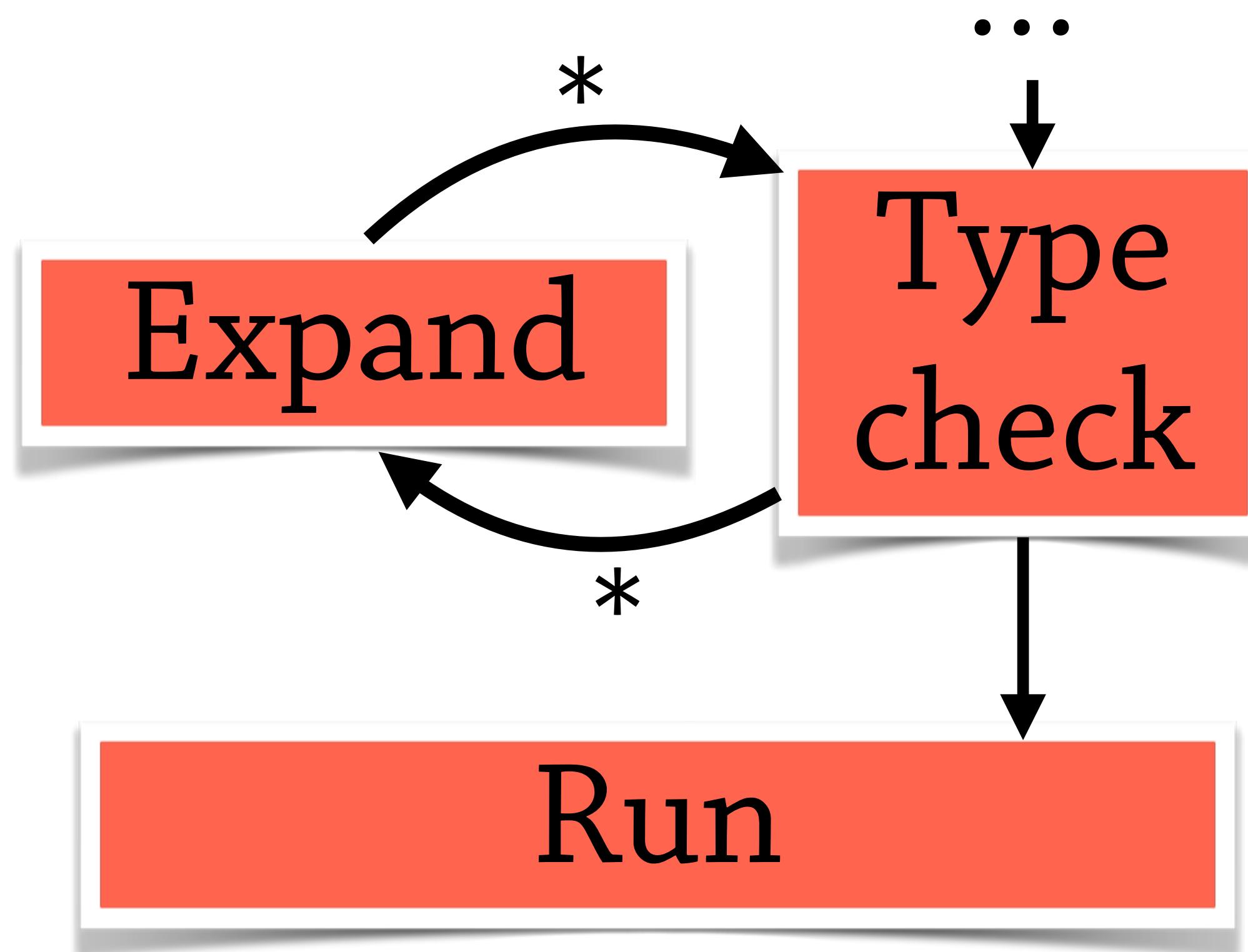
Already
expanded!

Solution

*Allow Typed Clojure to
interleave macroexpansion
and type checking*



Checker controls expansion



I wrote a new Clojure code analyzer

Time	(let [...])	(cond ...)	(+ ...))
0	unanalyzed>		
1	analyze-outer*		
2	run-pre-passes>		
3	check>		
4		analyze-outer*	
5		run-pre-passes>	
6		check>	
7			analyze-outer*
8			run-pre-passes>
9			check>
10			run-post-passes<
11			check<
12		run-post-passes<	
13		check<	
14	run-post-passes<		
15	check<		

Expand as needed

This was non-trivial

Must also interleave *evaluation*

Maintains correct lexical scope

Interacts with Clojure's type hinting system

Example type checker with new analyzer

```
(defn check-expr
  "Check an AST node has the expected type."
  [expr expected]
  (if (= :unanalyzed (:op expr))
      (case <resolved-op-sym-for-expr>
        clojure.core/cond (check-special-cond expr expected)
        ; default case
        (check-expr (analyze-outer expr) expected))
      (run-post-passes
        (check (run-pre-passes expr)
              expected))))
```

Example type checker with new analyzer

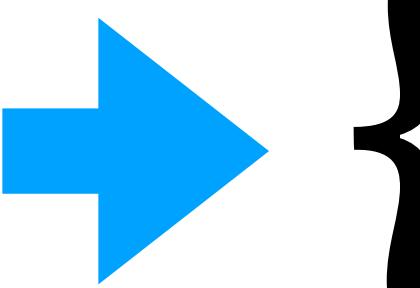
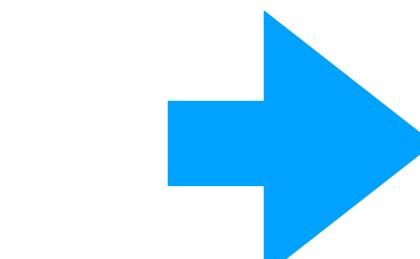
If partially expanded...

```
(defn check-expr
  "Check an AST node has the expected type."
  [expr expected]
  (if (= :unanalyzed (:op expr))
    (case <resolved-op-sym-for-expr>
      clojure.core/cond (check-special-cond expr expected)
      ; default case
      (check-expr (analyze-outer expr) expected))
    (run-post-passes
      (check (run-pre-passes expr)
        expected))))
```

Example type checker with new analyzer

If partially expanded...

Custom rules

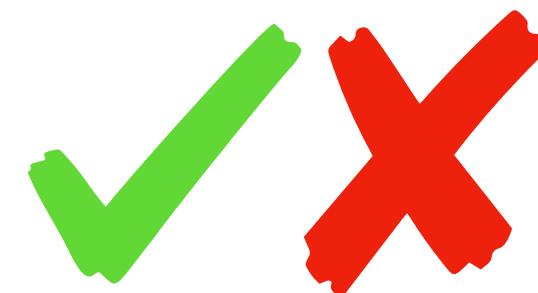


{

```
(defn check-expr
  "Check an AST node has the expected type."
  [expr expected]
  (if (= :unanalyzed (:op expr))
      (case <resolved-op-sym-for-expr>
        clojure.core/cond (check-special-cond expr expected)
        ; default case
        (check-expr (analyze-outer expr) expected))
      (run-post-passes
        (check (run-pre-passes expr)
              expected))))
```

Scorecard

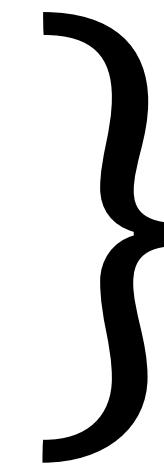
Functional
programming



Immutability



The REPL



Ease of
development



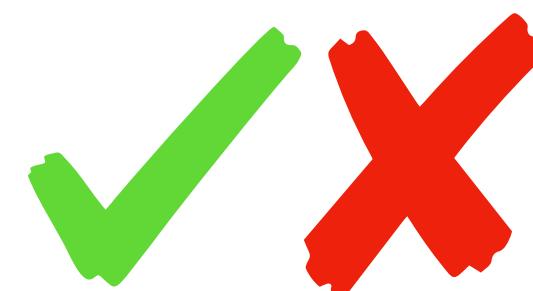
Host Interop



*“Incomprehensible
errors!”*

Scorecard

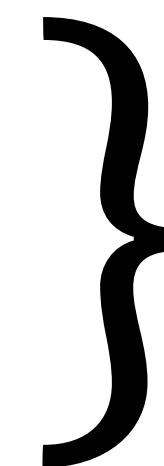
Functional
programming



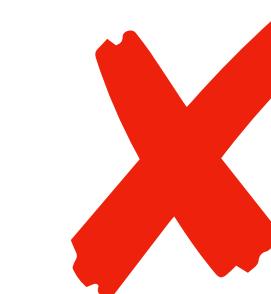
Immutability



The REPL



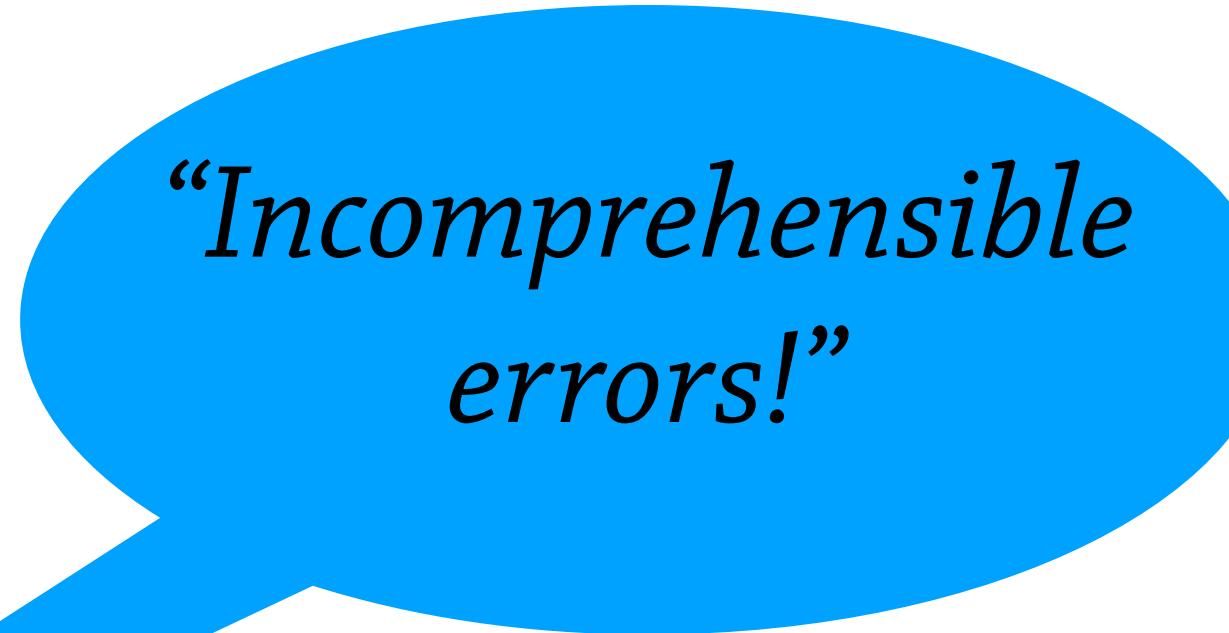
Ease of
development



Host Interop

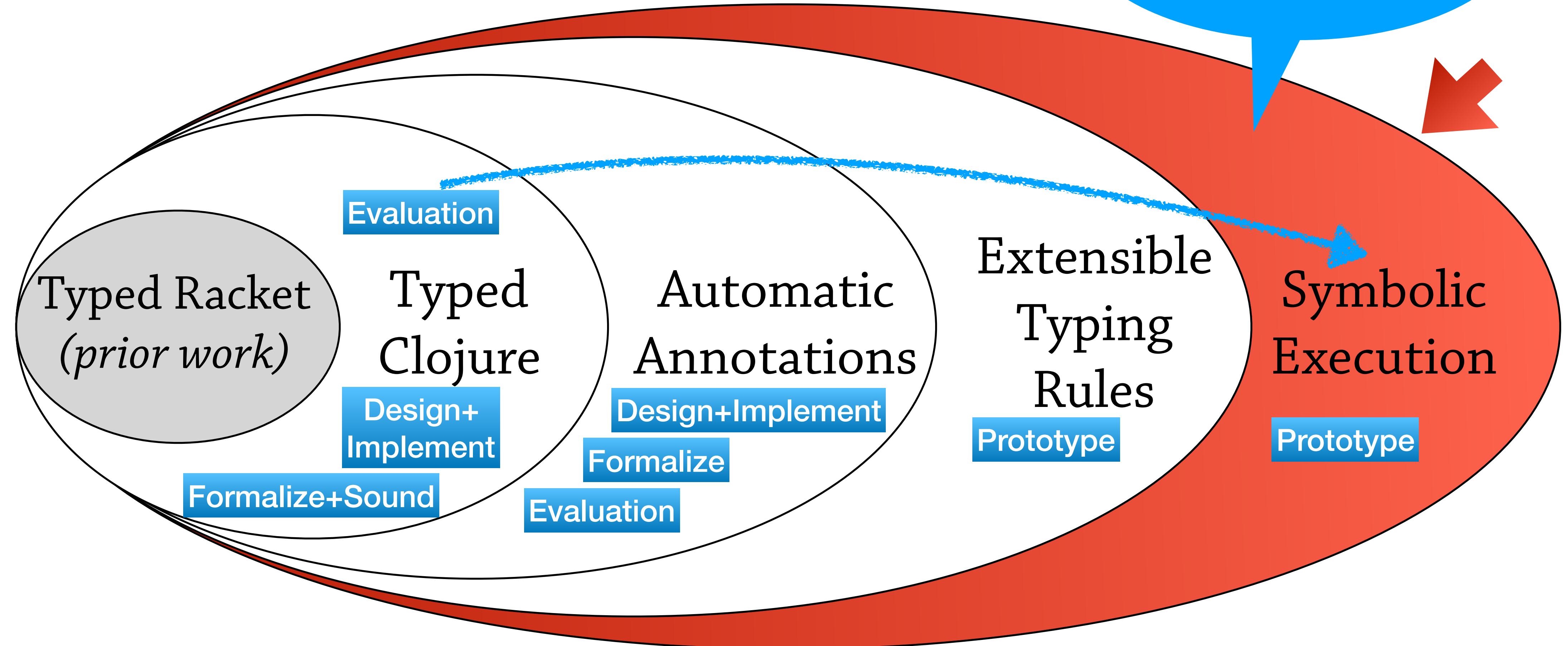


Extensible rules Prototype:
Improve errors, check more programs



Part VI

Symbolic Execution



Goal: Reduce local annotations

```
(let [f (fn [x :- Int] x)]  
  (f 1))
```

```
(map (fn [p :- Point]  
        (+ (:x p)  
            (:y p)))  
      [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Goal: Reduce local annotations

```
(let [f (fn [x :- Int] x)]  
  (f 1))
```

```
(map (fn [p :- Point]  
        (+ (:x p)  
           (:y p)))  
      [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Goal: Reduce local annotations

```
(let [f (fn [x :- Int] x)]  
  (f 1))
```

```
(map (fn [p :- Point]  
        (+ (:x p)  
           (:y p)))  
      [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Setting: Bidirectional Checking

```
(let [f (fn [x :- ???] x)]  
  (f 1))
```

```
(map (fn [p :- ?????]  
         (+ (:x p)  
             (:y p)))  
      [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Setting: Bidirectional Checking

Type checking proceeds outside-in

```
(let [f (fn [x :- ???] x)]  
  (f 1))
```

```
(map (fn [p :- ?????]  
         (+ (:x p)  
             (:y p)))  
      [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Setting: Bidirectional Checking

Type checking proceeds outside-in

```
(let [f (fn [x :- ???] x)]  
    (f 1))
```



Must have type of x here

```
(map (fn [p :- ?????]  
        (+ (:x p)  
            (:y p)))  
     [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Setting: Bidirectional Checking

Type checking proceeds outside-in

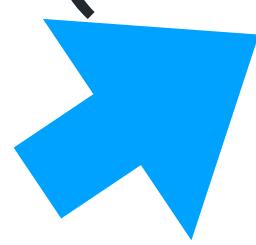
```
(let [f (fn [x :- ???] x)]  
  (f 1))
```



Must have type of x here

```
(map (fn [p :- ?????]  
        (+ (:x p)  
            (:y p)))  
     [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Must have type of p here



Intuition

```
(let [f (fn [x :- ???] x)]  
  (f 1))
```

```
(map (fn [p :- ?????]  
         (+ (:x p)  
             (:y p)))  
      [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Intuition

```
(let [f (fn [x :- ???] x)]  
  (f 1))
```



```
(map (fn [p :- ?????]  
         (+ (:x p)  
             (:y p)))  
      [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Intuition

```
(let [f (fn [x :- ???] x)]  
  (f 1))
```

```
(map (fn [p :- ?????]  
        (+ (:x p)  
            (:y p)))  
      [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Intuition

```
(let [f (fn [x :- ???] x)]  
  (f 1))
```

```
(map (fn [p :- ?????]  
        (+ (:x p)  
           (:y p))))  
     [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Approach

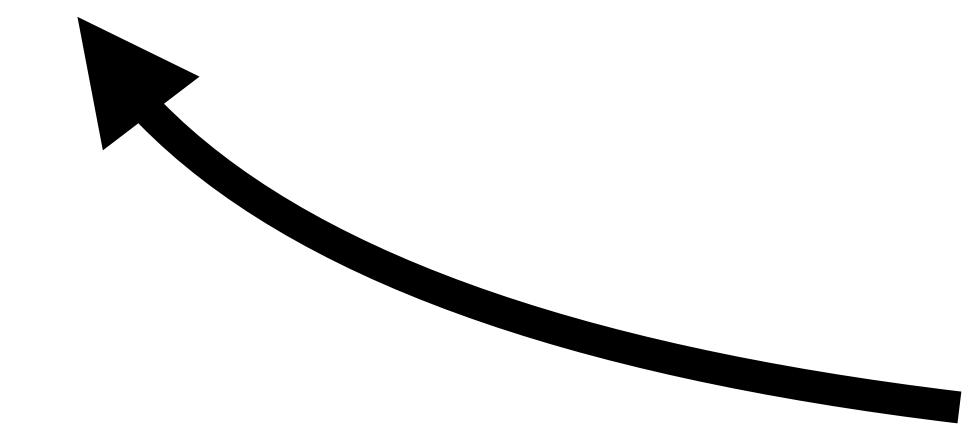
New type rule for checking (unannotated) functions:

```
(let [f (fn [x] x)]  
  ; f :    ??????????  
  (f 1))
```

Approach

New type rule for checking (unannotated) functions:

```
(let [f (fn [x] x)]  
; f : (fn [x] x)  
(f 1))
```

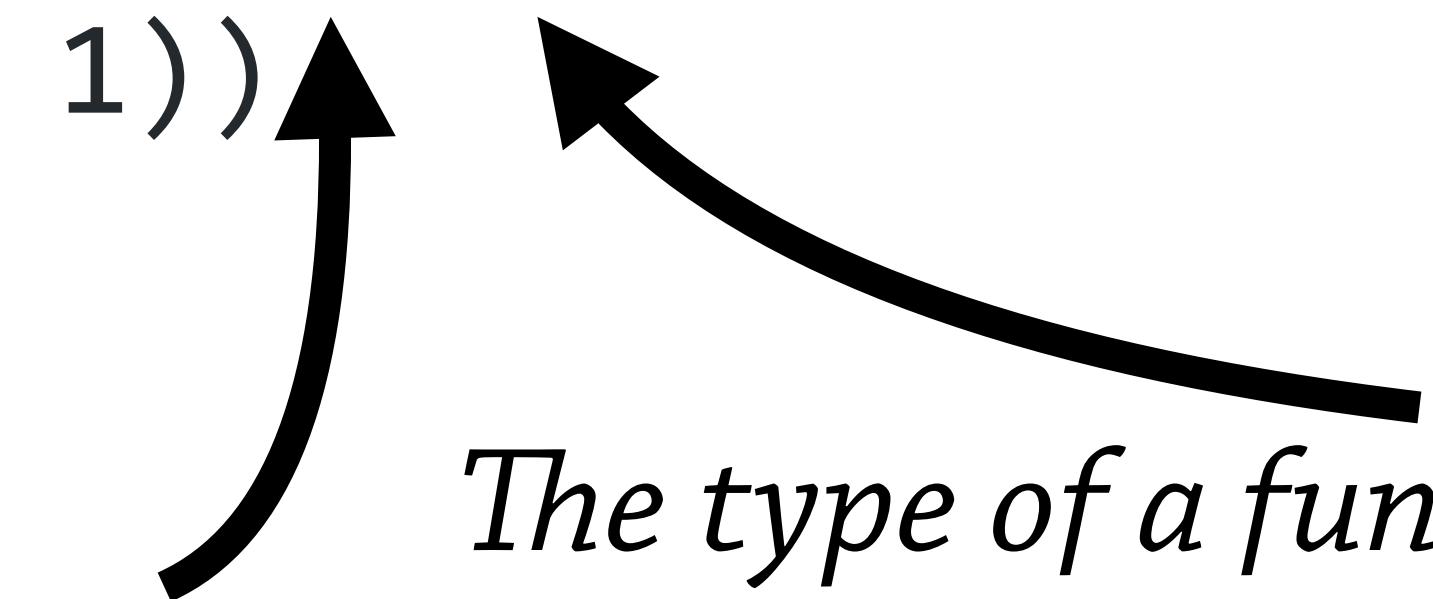


The type of a function is its code

Approach

New type rule for checking (unannotated) functions:

```
(let [f (fn [x] x)]  
; f :  $\Gamma @ (\text{fn} [x] x)$   
(f 1))
```



*The type of a function is its code
...and the type environment it was “defined” at*

Approach

New type rule for checking (unannotated) functions:

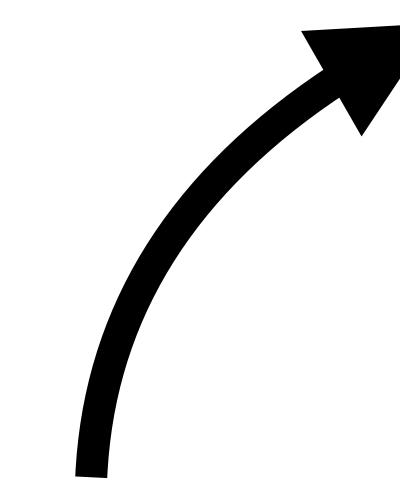
```
(let [f (fn [x] x)]  
  ; f :  $\Gamma @ (\text{fn} [x] x)$   
  (f 1))
```

Symbolic Closure Types

Resembles runtime closures, except
executed symbolically

Approach

```
(let [f (fn [x] x)]  
  ; f : ∀@(fn [x] x)  
  (f 1))
```



Application rule?

Approach

```
(let [f (fn [x] x)]  
  ; f : ∀@(fn [x] x)  
  (f 1))
```

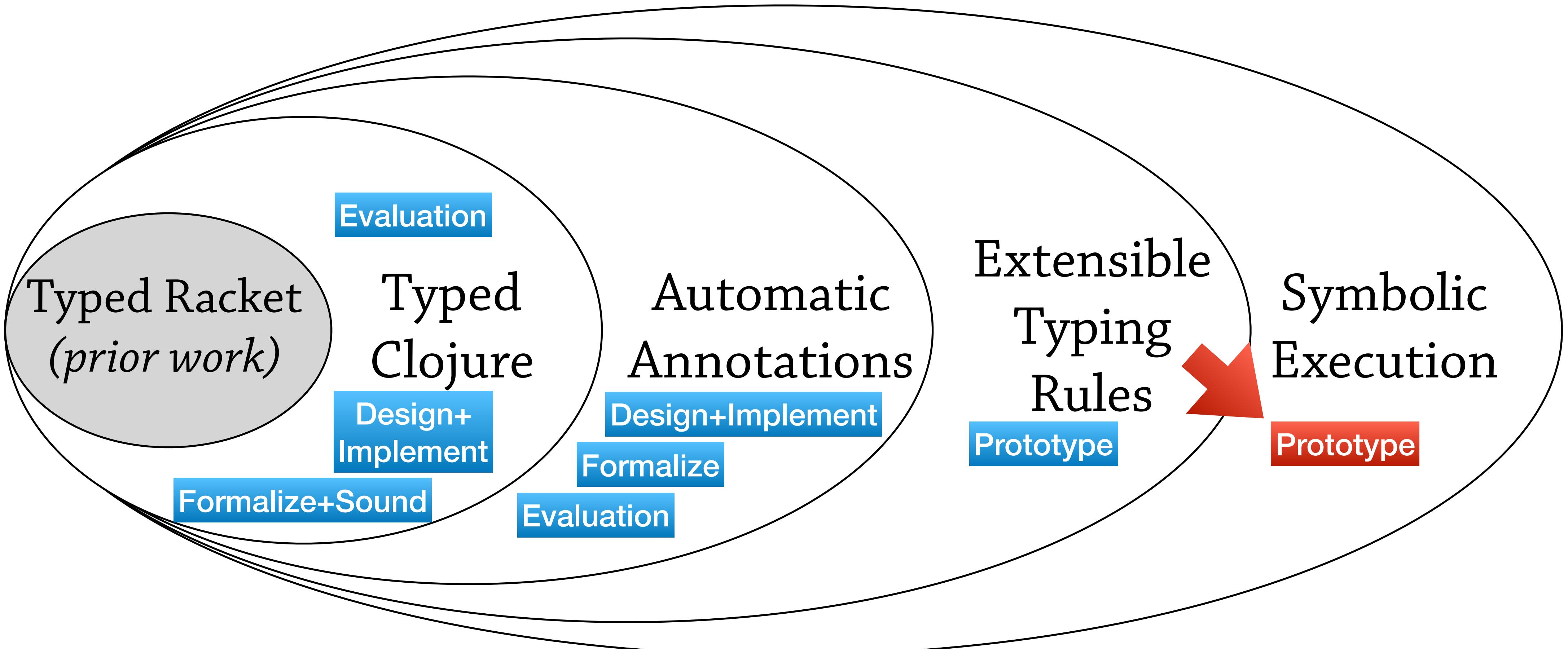


Tradeoffs

Undecidable in general

*However, many local functions
are only used once and are non-recursive*

*Can rely on top-level annotations to drive
the symbolic execution*



Naive formalism

$$\frac{\text{UAABS} \quad \frac{\text{UAAPP} \quad \Gamma' \vdash e_1 : \Gamma @ \lambda(x)f \quad \Gamma' \vdash e_2 : \sigma}{\Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash f : \tau}}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda(x)f : \Gamma @ \lambda(x)f} \quad \frac{\Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash f : \tau}{\Gamma' \vdash e_1(e_2) : \tau}$$

Naive formalism

UA_{ABS}

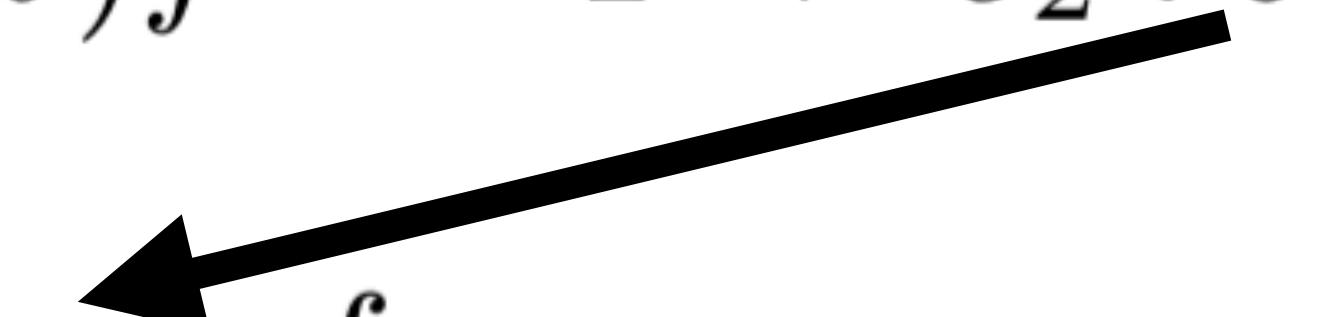
$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda(x)f : \Gamma @ \lambda(x)f}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{UAAPP} \\ \Gamma' \vdash e_1 : \Gamma @ \lambda(x)f \quad \Gamma' \vdash e_2 : \sigma \\ \hline \Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash f : \tau \end{array}}{\Gamma' \vdash e_1(e_2) : \tau}$$


Naive formalism

$$\frac{\text{UAABS} \quad \frac{\text{UAAPP} \quad \Gamma' \vdash e_1 : \Gamma @ \lambda(x)f \quad \Gamma' \vdash e_2 : \sigma}{\Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash f : \tau}}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda(x)f : \Gamma @ \lambda(x)f} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma' \vdash e_1(e_2) : \tau}$$

Naive formalism

$$\frac{\text{UAABS}}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda(x)f : \Gamma @ \lambda(x)f}$$
$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{UAAPP} \\ \Gamma' \vdash e_1 : \Gamma @ \lambda(x)f \quad \Gamma' \vdash e_2 : \sigma \\ \hline \Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash f : \tau \end{array}}{\Gamma' \vdash e_1(e_2) : \tau}$$


Naive formalism

$$\frac{\text{UAABS} \quad \frac{\text{UAAPP} \quad \Gamma' \vdash e_1 : \Gamma @ \lambda(x)f \quad \Gamma' \vdash e_2 : \sigma}{\Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash f : \tau}}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda(x)f : \Gamma @ \lambda(x)f} \quad \Gamma' \vdash e_1(e_2) : \tau$$

Naive formalism

UA_{ABS}

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda(x)f : \Gamma @ \lambda(x)f}$$

$$\frac{\text{UA}_{\text{APP}} \quad \Gamma' \vdash e_1 : \Gamma @ \lambda(x)f \quad \Gamma' \vdash e_2 : \sigma}{\Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash f : \tau}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash f : \tau}{\Gamma' \vdash e_1(e_2) : \tau}$$



Prototype Implementation

Prototype Implementation

```
(tc ? 1)  
=> Int
```

Prototype Implementation

```
(tc ? 1)  
=> Int
```

```
(tc [Int :-> Int] (fn [x] x))  
=> [Int :-> Int]
```

Prototype Implementation

```
(tc ? 1)  
=> Int
```

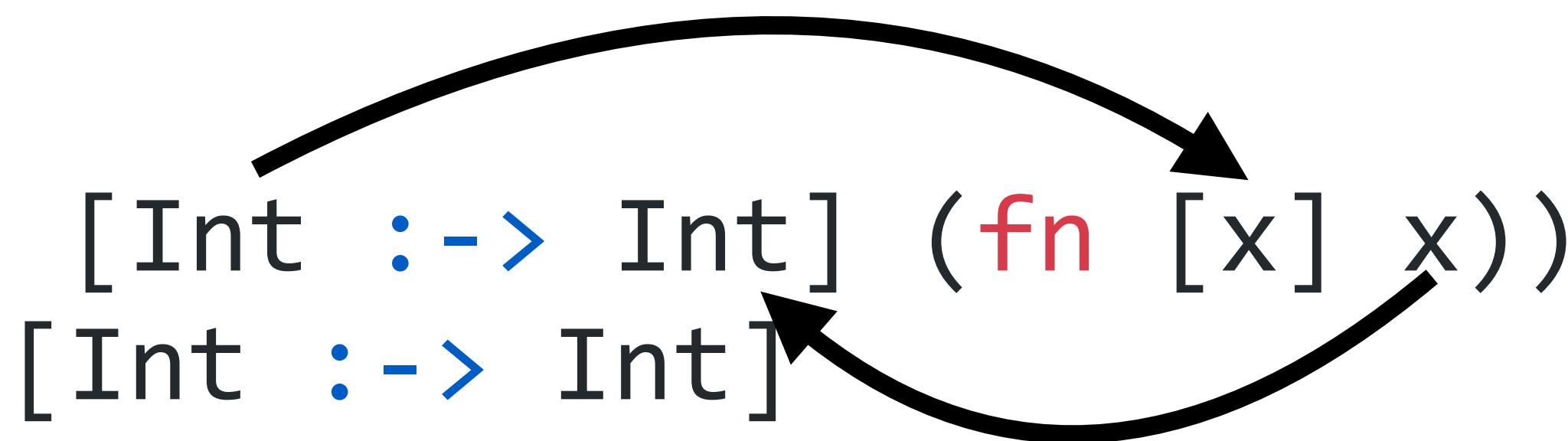
```
(tc [Int :-> Int] (fn [x] x))  
=> [Int :-> Int]
```



Prototype Implementation

(**tc** ? 1)
=> Int

(**tc** [Int :-> Int] (**fn** [x] x))
=> [Int :-> Int]



Prototype Implementation

```
(tc ? 1)  
=> Int
```

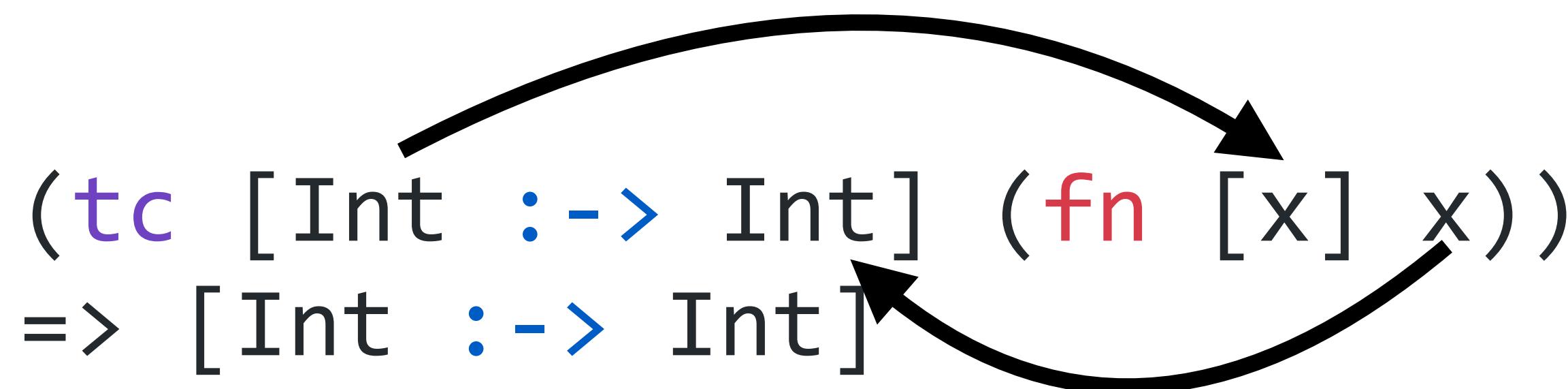
```
(tc [Int :-> Int] (fn [x] x))  
=> [Int :-> Int]
```

```
(tc ? (fn [x] x))  
=> (Closure {} (fn [x] x))
```

Prototype Implementation

```
(tc ? 1)  
=> Int
```

```
(tc [Int :-> Int] (fn [x] x))  
=> [Int :-> Int]
```



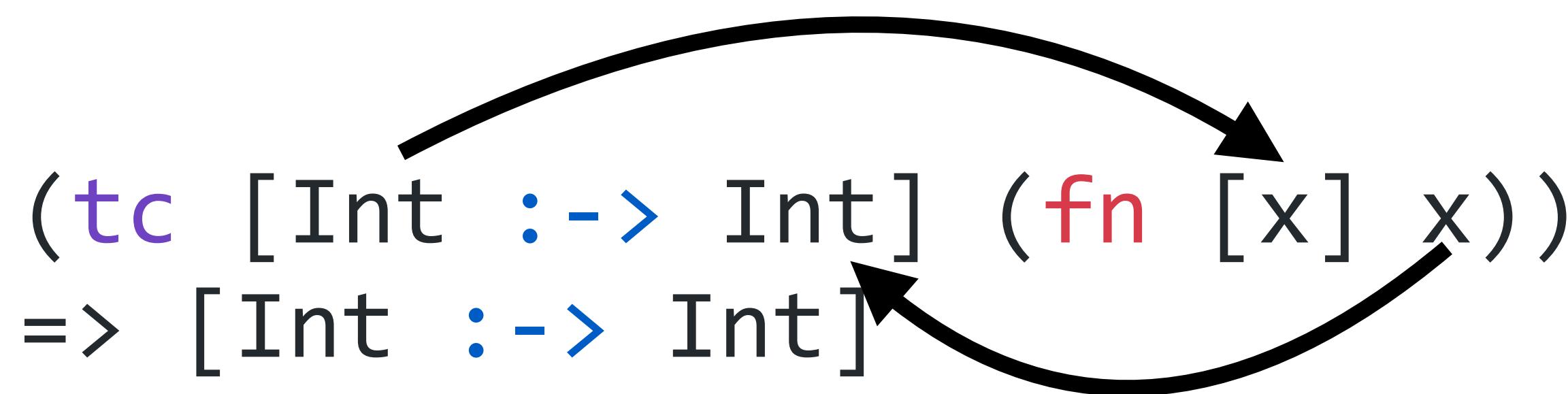
```
(tc ? (fn [x] x))  
=> (Closure {} (fn [x] x))
```

```
(tc ? ((fn [x] x) 1))  
=> Int
```

Prototype Implementation

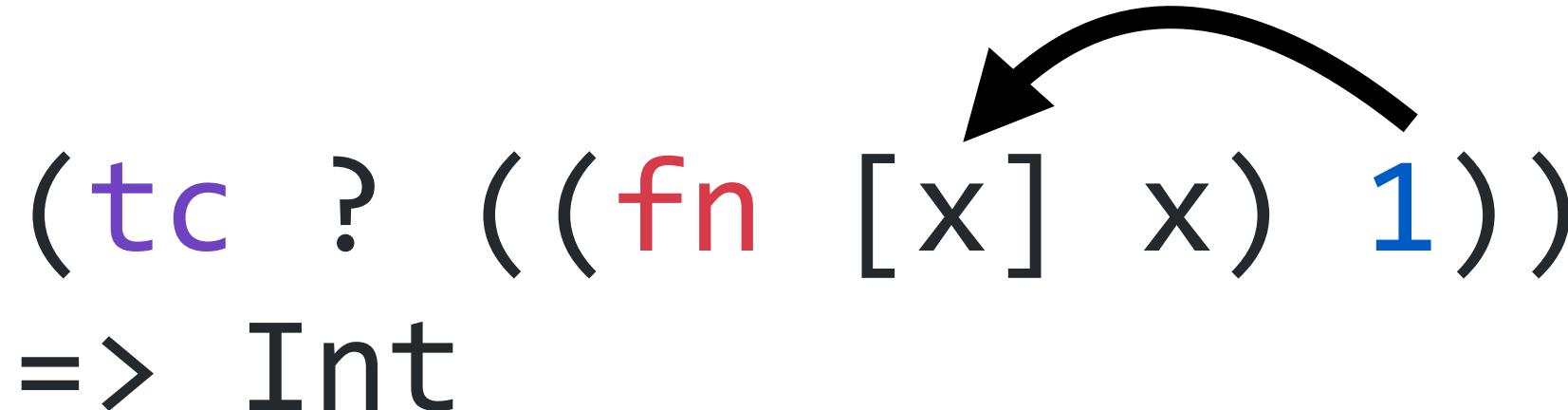
(**tc** ? **1**)
=> Int

(**tc** [Int :-> Int] (**fn** [x] x))
=> [Int :-> Int]



(**tc** ? (**fn** [x] x))
=> (**Closure** {} (**fn** [x] x))

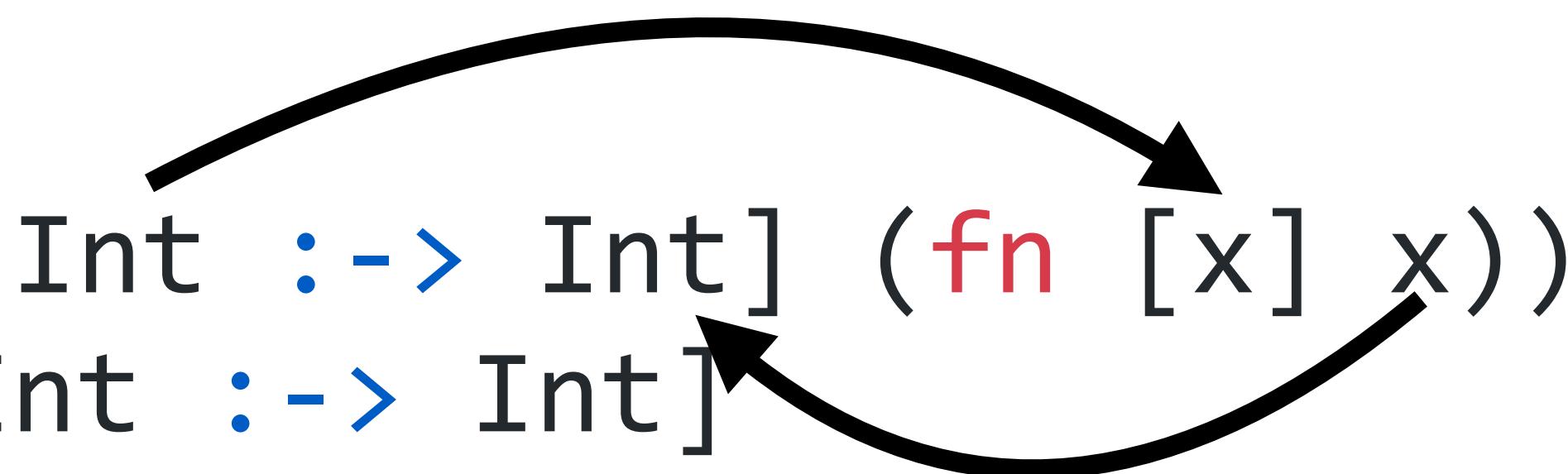
(**tc** ? ((**fn** [x] x) **1**))
=> Int



Prototype Implementation

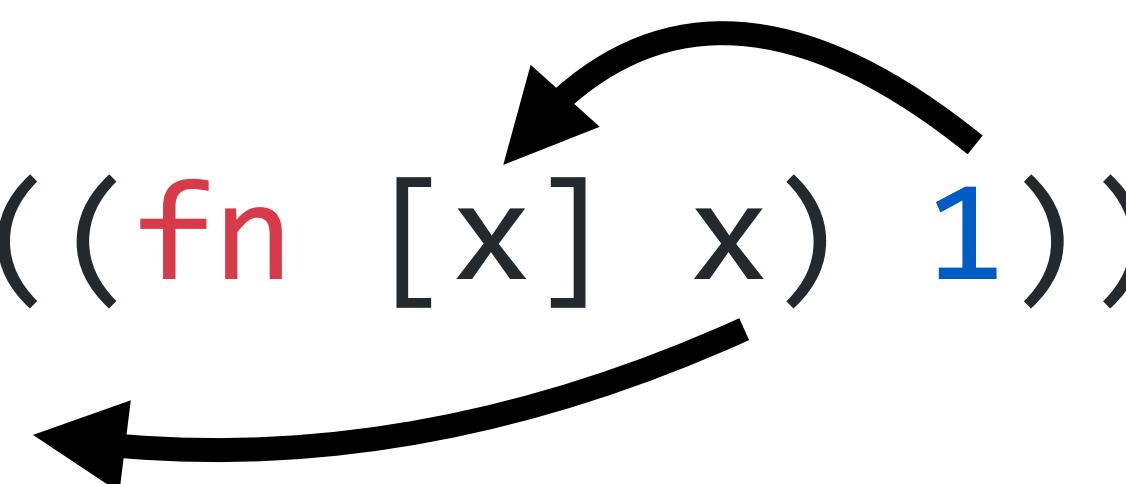
(**tc** ? **1**)
=> Int

(**tc** [Int :-> Int] (**fn** [x] x))
=> [Int :-> Int]



(**tc** ? (**fn** [x] x))
=> (**Closure** {} (**fn** [x] x))

(**tc** ? ((**fn** [x] x) **1**))
=> Int



Prototype Implementation

```
(tc ? (map (fn [x] x) [1 2 3]))  
=> (Seq Int)
```

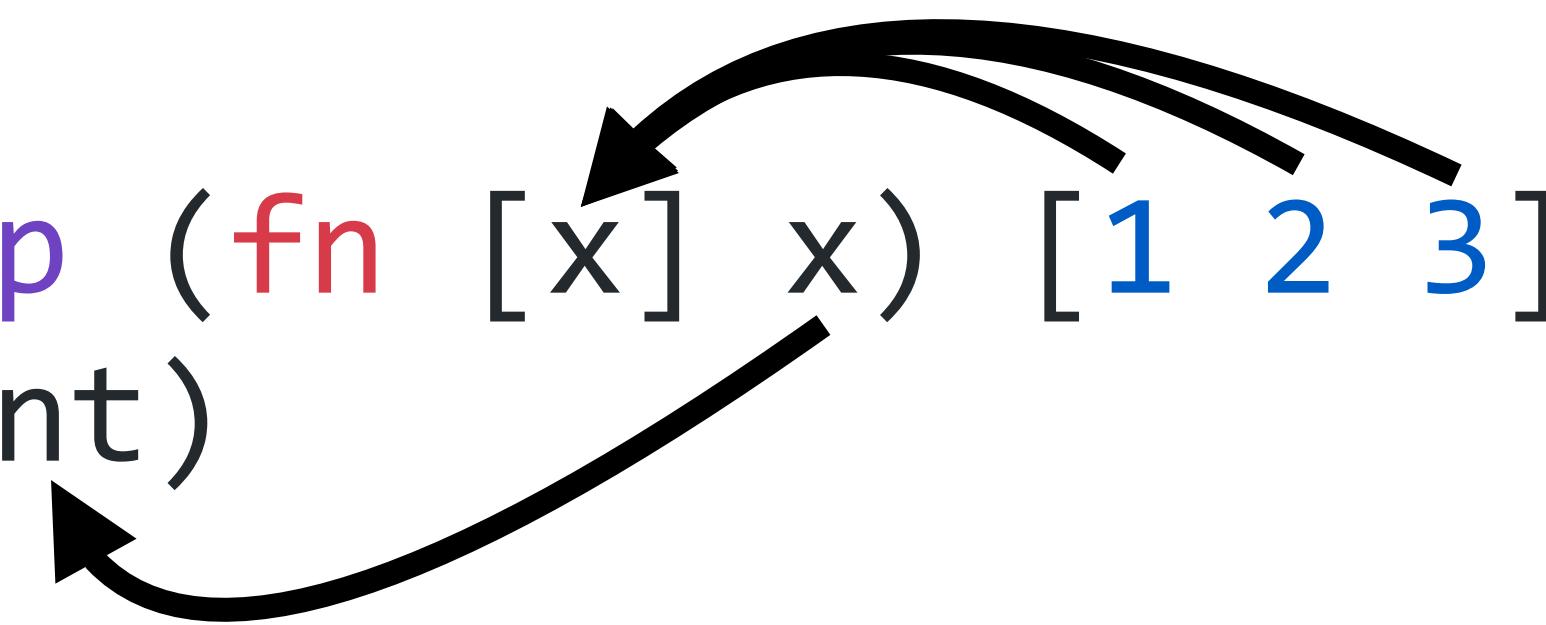
Prototype Implementation

```
(tc ? (map (fn [x] x) [1 2 3]))  
=> (Seq Int)
```



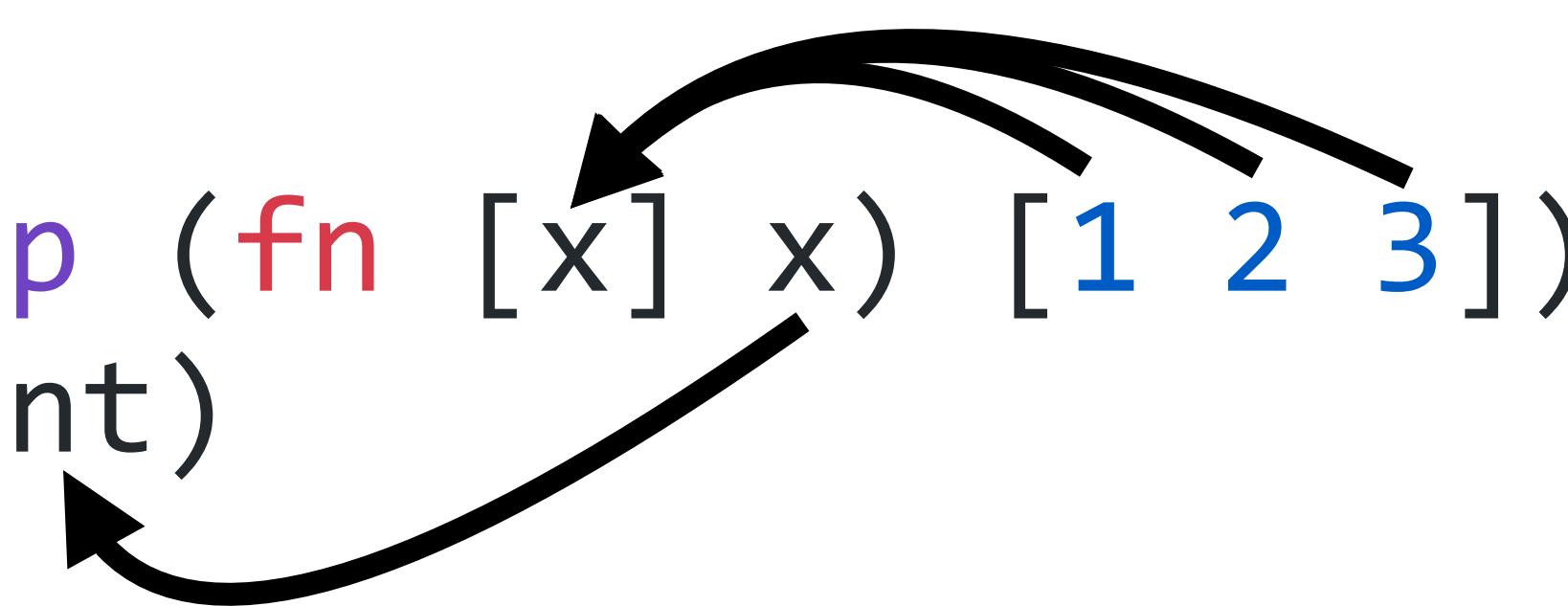
Prototype Implementation

```
(tc ? (map (fn [x] x) [1 2 3]))  
=> (Seq Int)
```



Prototype Implementation

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(tc ? (map (fn [x] x) [1 2 3]))  
=> (Seq Int)
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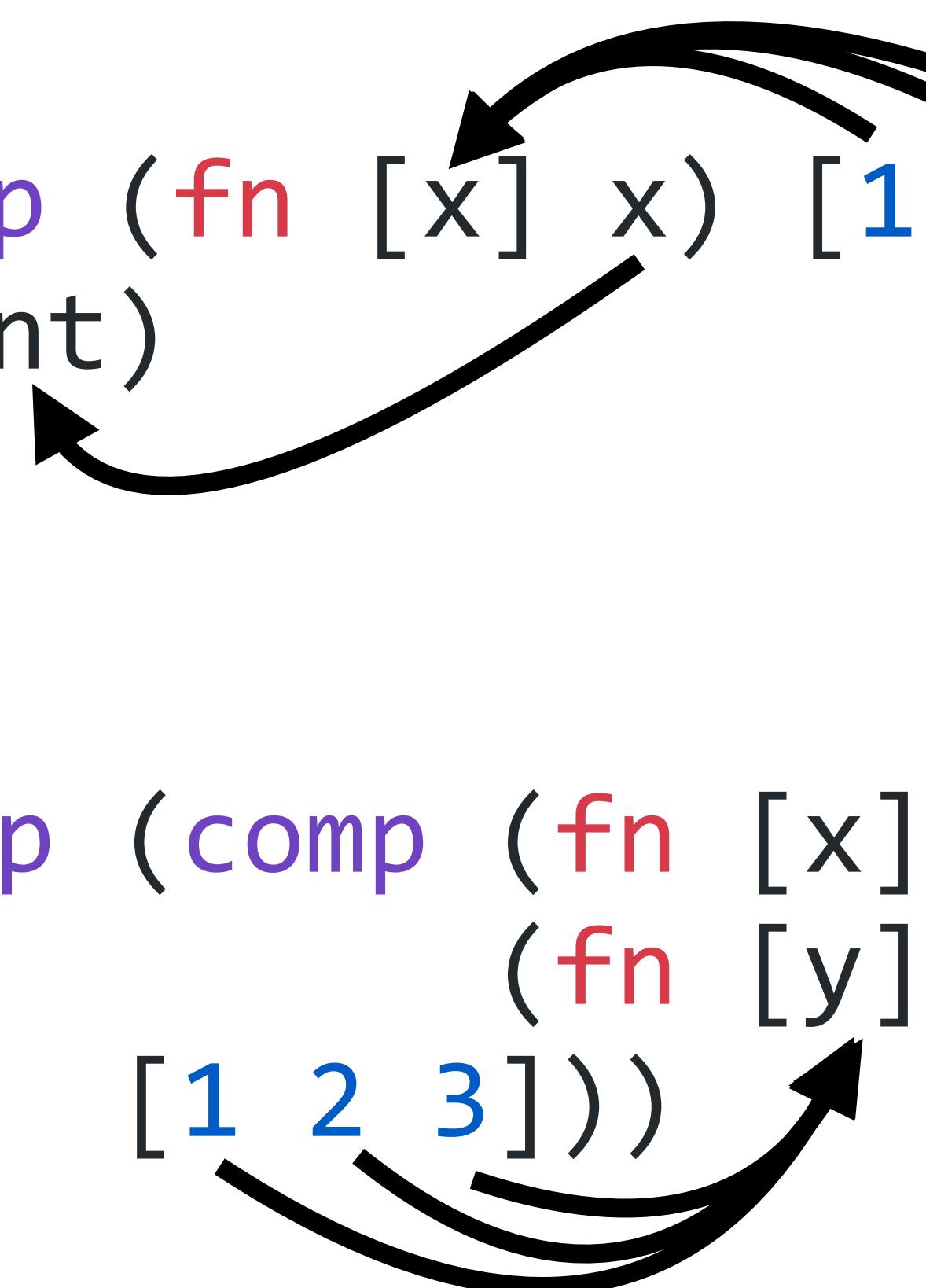


```
(tc ? (map (comp (fn [x] x)  
                    (fn [y] y))  
                  [1 2 3]))
```

```
=> (Seq Int)
```

Prototype Implementation

```
(tc ? (map (fn [x] x) [1 2 3]))  
=> (Seq Int)  
  
(tc ? (map (comp (fn [x] x)  
                  (fn [y] y)))  
      [1 2 3]))  
=> (Seq Int)
```



Prototype Implementation

```
(tc ? (map (fn [x] x) [1 2 3]))  
=> (Seq Int)  
  
(tc ? (map (comp (fn [x] x)  
                  (fn [y] y)))  
      [1 2 3]))  
=> (Seq Int)
```

Prototype Implementation

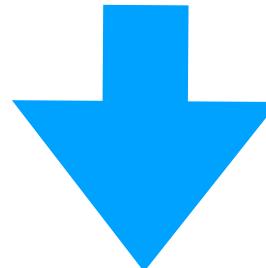
```
(tc ? (map (fn [x] x) [1 2 3]))  
=> (Seq Int)
```

```
(tc ? (map (comp (fn [x] x)  
                   (fn [y] y))  
               [1 2 3]))  
=> (Seq Int)
```

Prototype Implementation

GR is an ***untypable***[1] strongly normalizing term of System F

GR



```
(let [I (fn [a] a)
      K (fn [b] (fn [c] b))
      D (fn [d] (d d))]
  ((fn [x] (fn [y] ((y (x I))
                     (x K))))
   D))
```

Prototype Implementation

GR is an ***untypable***[1] strongly normalizing term of System F

Evaluating it in plain Clojure, it's just quirky identity function

GR
↓

```
(GR (fn [] (fn [] 42))) ;=> 42
(GR (fn [] (fn [] "hello")));=> "hello"
```

```
(let [I (fn [a] a)
      K (fn [b] (fn [c] b))
      D (fn [d] (d d))]
  ((fn [x] (fn [y] ((y (x I))
                     (x K))))
   D))
```

[1] LICS'88, Giannini & Rocca

Prototype Implementation

GR is an ***untypable***[1] strongly normalizing term of System F

Evaluating it in plain Clojure, it's just quirky identity function

GR
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```
(GR (fn [] (fn [] 42))) ;=> 42
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```

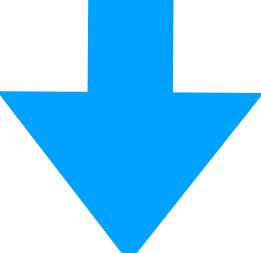
```
(let [I (fn [a] a)
      K (fn [b] (fn [c] b))
      D (fn [d] (d d))]
  ((fn [x] (fn [y] ((y (x I))
                     (x K))))
   D))
```

Challenge: Type check this quirky identity function

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

Prototype Implementation

Symbolic closures let us treat GR as a **black box**
until it is executed symbolically

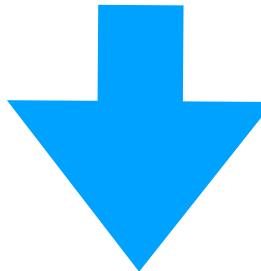
GR


```
(let [I (fn [a] a)
      K (fn [b] (fn [c] b))
      D (fn [d] (d d))]
  ((fn [x] (fn [y] ((y (x I))
                     (x K))))
   D))
```

Prototype Implementation

Symbolic closures let us treat GR as a **black box**
until it is executed symbolically

GR



Prototype Implementation

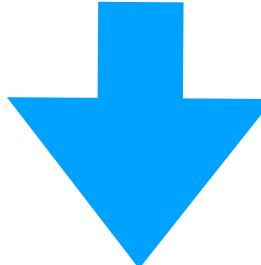
Symbolic closures let us treat GR as a **black box**
until it is executed symbolically

(tc (All [a] [a -> a]))

(fn [x]
(GR (fn [_] (fn [_] x)))))

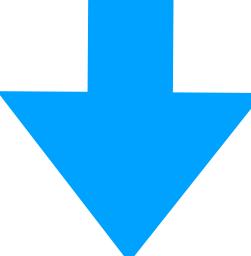
=> (All [a] [a -> a])

GR



Prototype Implementation

Symbolic closures let us treat GR as a **black box**
until it is executed symbolically

GR


```
(tc (All [a] [a -> a])  
    (fn [x]  
        (GR (fn [] (fn [] x)))))  
  
=> (All [a] [a -> a])
```

Prototype Implementation

Symbolic closures let us treat GR as a **black box**
until it is executed symbolically

GR
↓

```
(tc (All [a] [a -> a])  
    (fn [x]  
        ?(GR (fn [] (fn [] x))))))  
=> (All [a] [a -> a])
```

Prototype Implementation

Symbolic closures let us treat GR as a **black box**
until it is executed symbolically

GR
↓

```
(tc (All [a] [a -> a])  
    (fn [x]  
        ?(GR (fn [] (fn [] x))))))  
=> (All [a] [a -> a])
```

Prototype Implementation

Symbolic closures let us treat GR as a **black box**
until it is executed symbolically

GR
↓

```
(tc (All [a] [a -> a])  
    (fn [x]  
        ?  
        ?  
        ?  
        ?  
        GR  
        (fn [] (fn [] x))))))  
=> (All [a] [a -> a])
```

Prototype Implementation

Symbolic closures let us treat GR as a **black box**
until it is executed symbolically

GR
↓

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{tc} \ (\text{All} \ [a] \ [a \rightarrow a])) \\ & \quad \downarrow \\ & (\text{fn} \ [x] \ ? \ \text{GR} \ ? \ (\text{fn} \ [\] \ (\text{fn} \ [\] \ x)))))) \\ & \Rightarrow (\text{All} \ [a] \ [a \rightarrow a]) \end{aligned}$$

Prototype Implementation

Symbolic closures let us treat GR as a **black box**
until it is executed symbolically

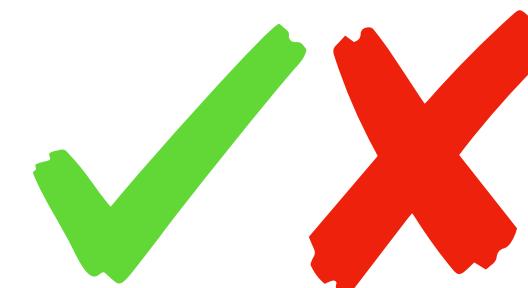
GR
↓

```
(tc (All [a] [a -> a])  
    (fn [x]  
        (fn []  
            (fn []  
                (fn [] x))))))  
=> (All [a] [a -> a])
```

*Symbolic Closures make the most
of top-level annotations*

Scorecard

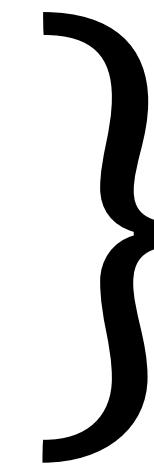
Functional
programming



Immutability



The REPL



Ease of
development



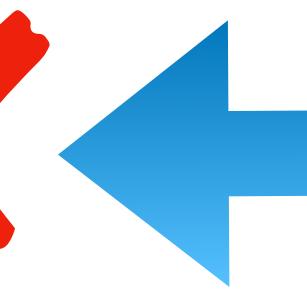
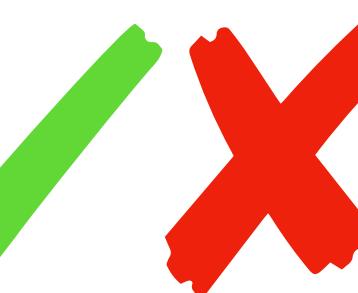
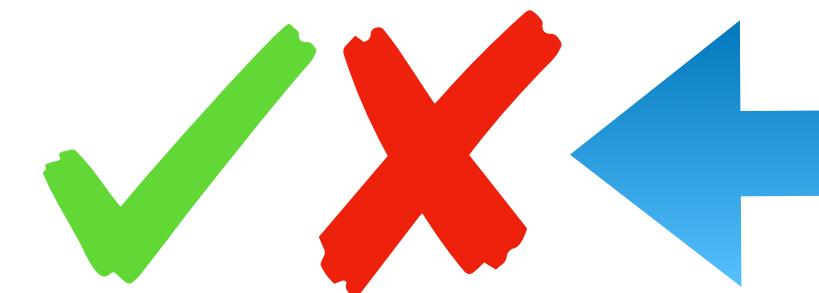
Host Interop



*“Check more
programs!”*

Scorecard

Functional
programming



Immutability



The REPL



Ease of
development

Host Interop



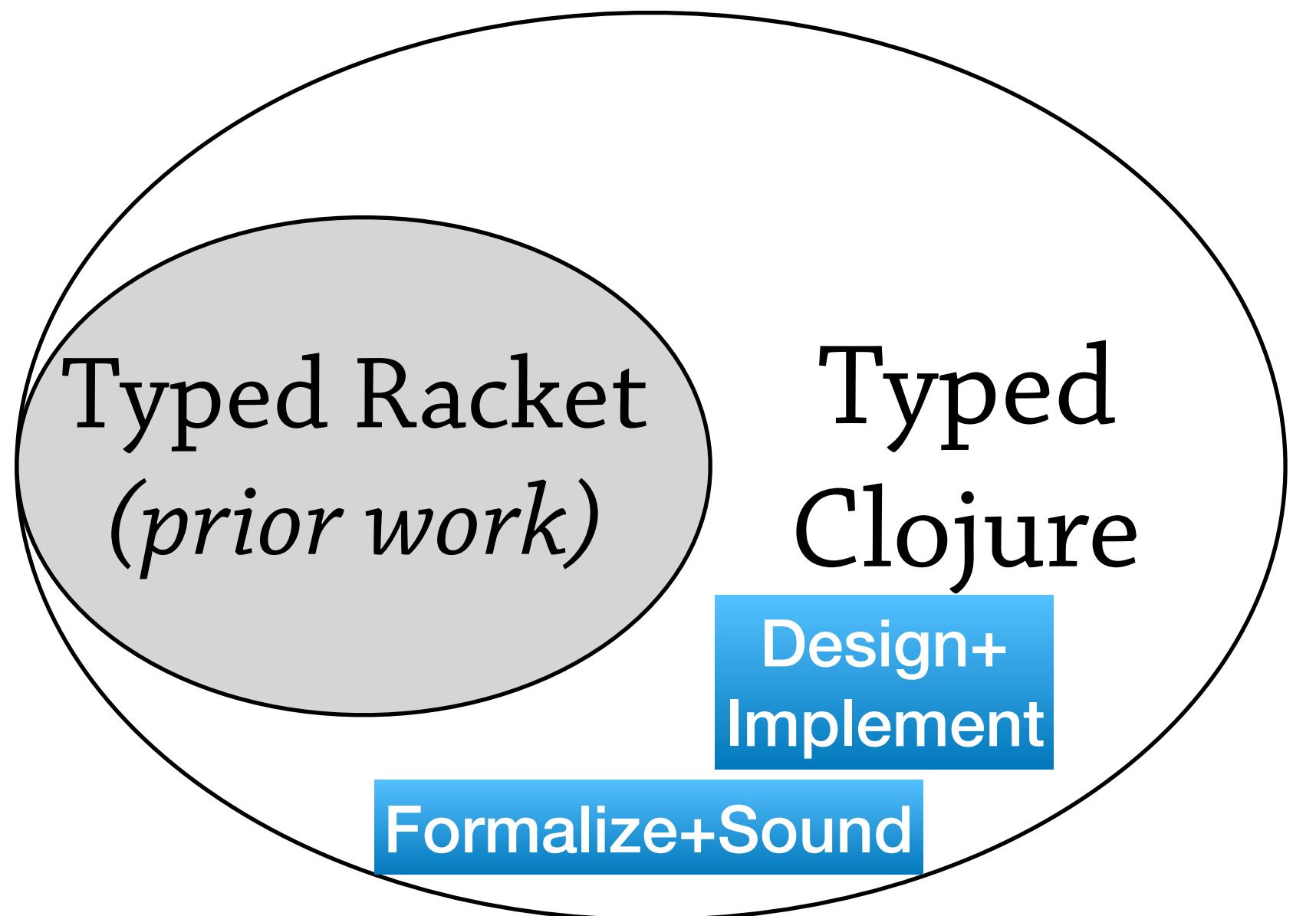
Symbolic closure prototype:
Checks more programs

*"Check more
programs!"*

Conclusion

Typed Clojure is a
sound and **practical**
optional type system for Clojure

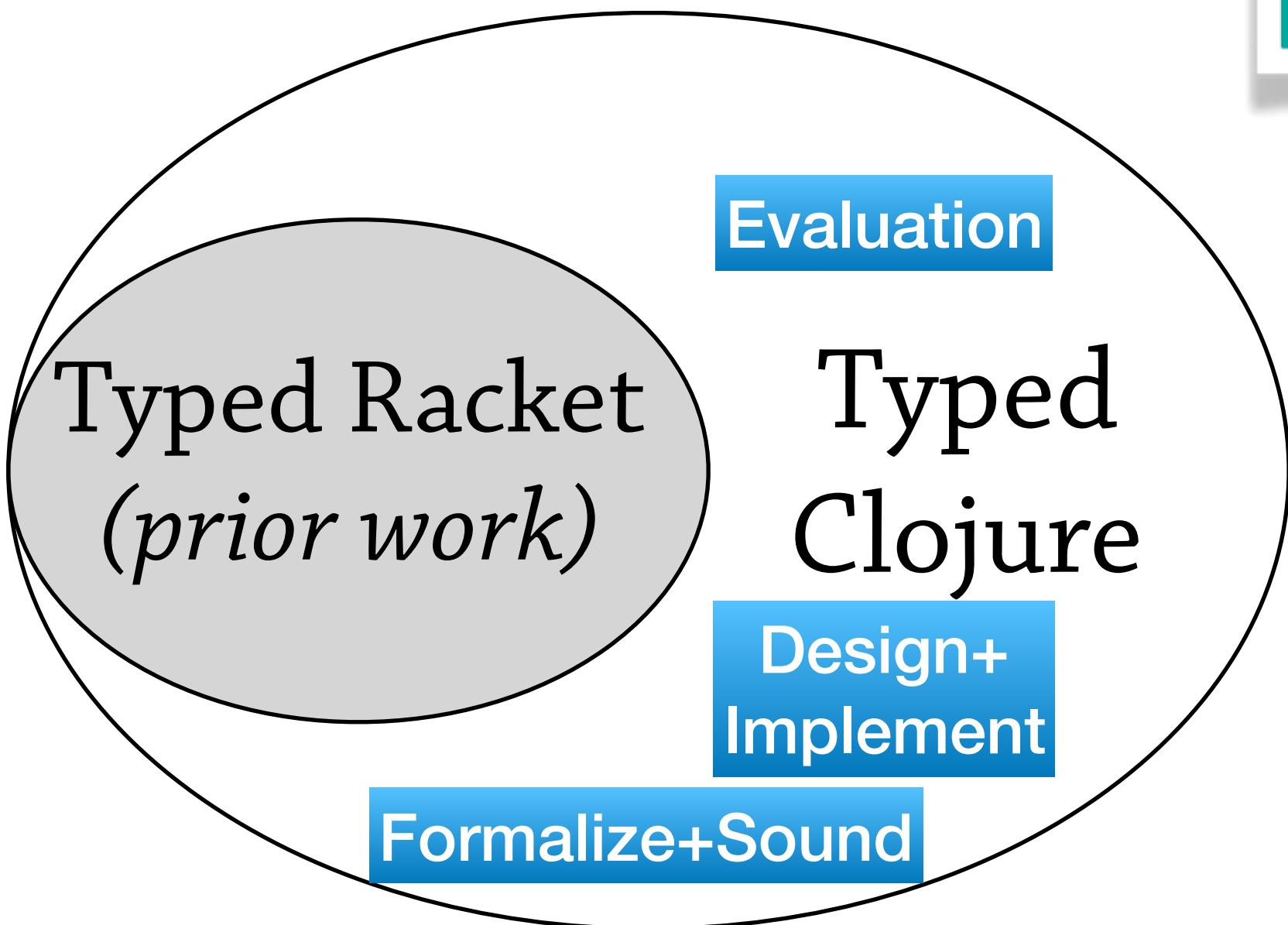
Typed Clojure is a
sound and **practical**
optional type system for Clojure



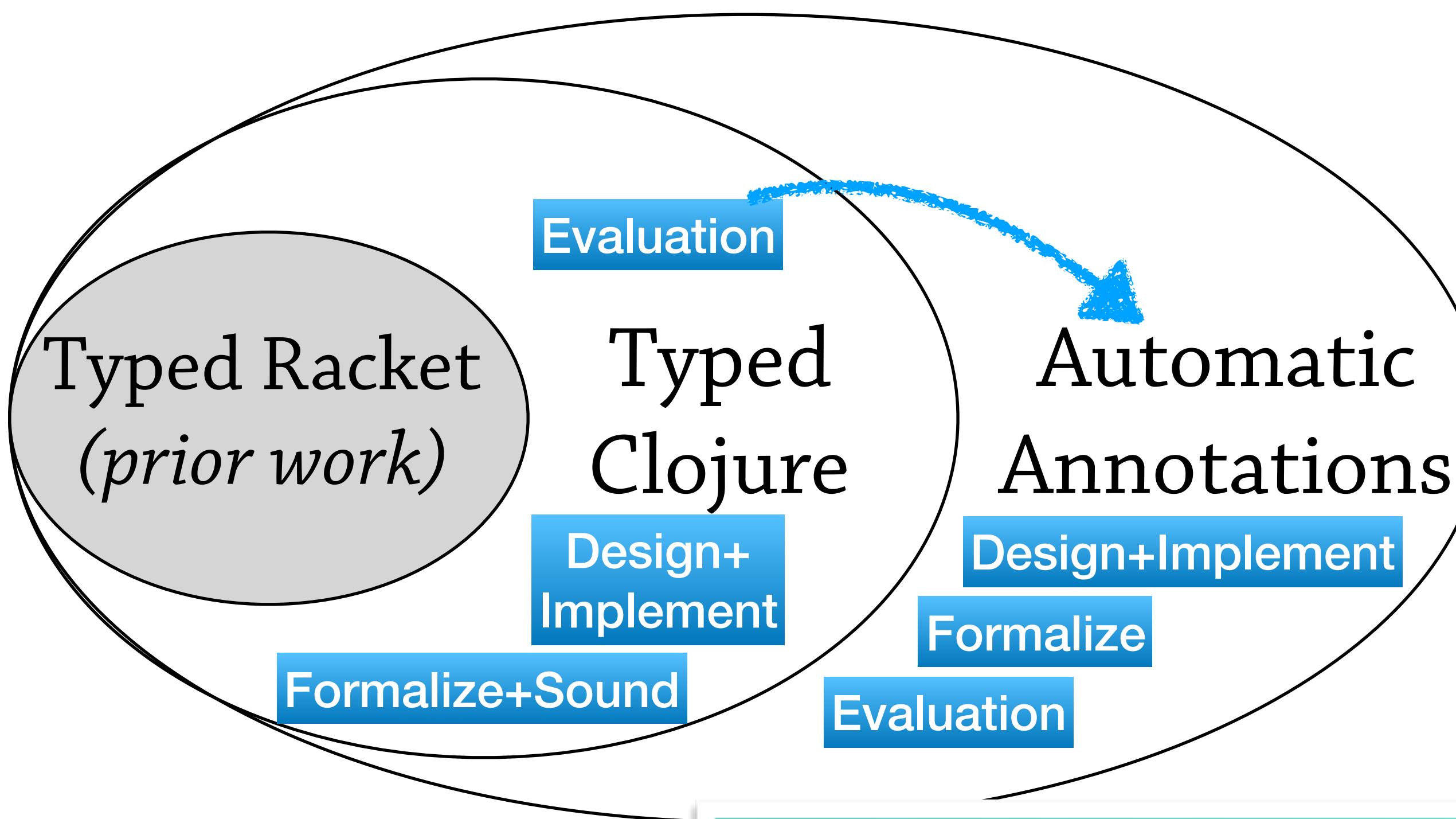
I present the **design** of Typed Clojure,
formalize the core type system, and prove it **sound**

Typed Clojure is a
sound and **practical**
optional type system for Clojure

I **empirically** show Typed Clojure's features
correspond to **real-world** programs

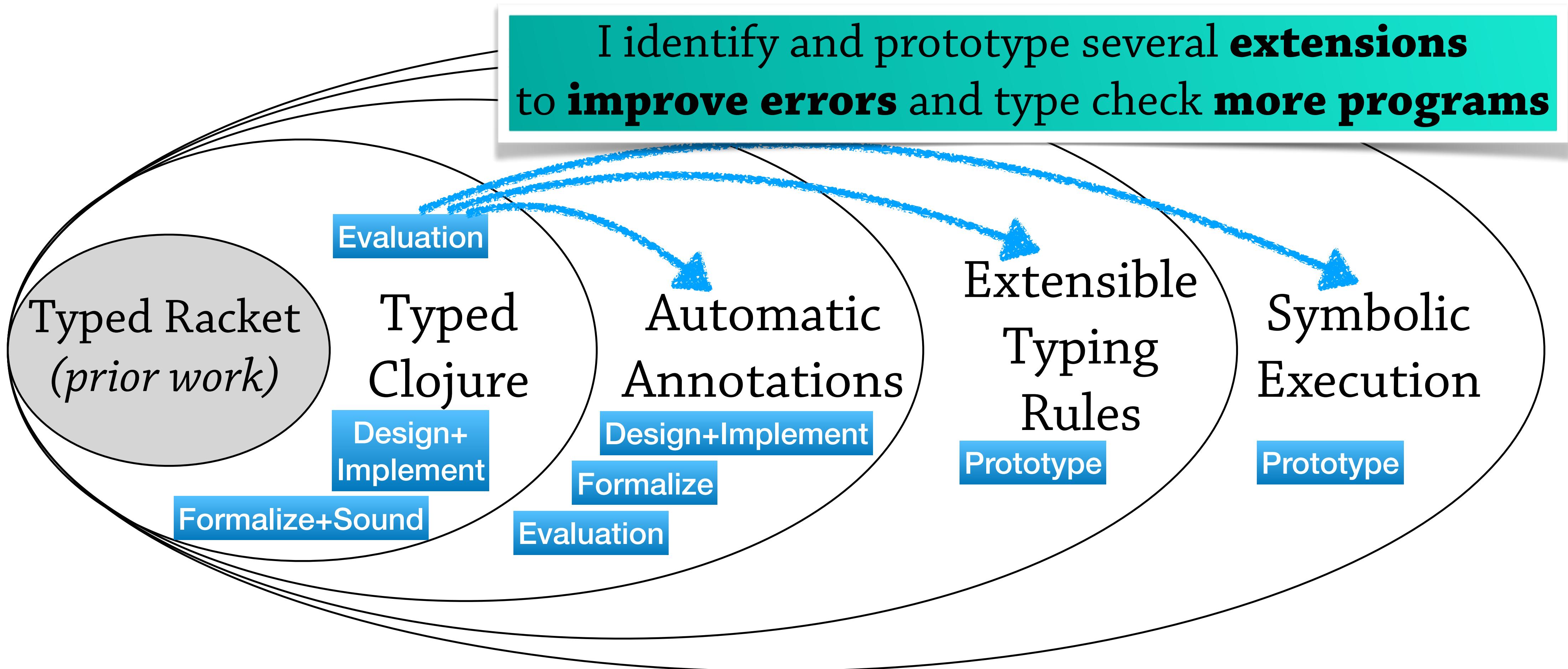


Typed Clojure is a
sound and **practical**
optional type system for Clojure



I present a tool to **automatically generate annotations**
and use it to port **real-world** Clojure programs

Typed Clojure is a
sound and **practical**
optional type system for Clojure



Thanks

Extra slides

λ_{TC} Type soundness Proof

1. Extend calculus with Java-style throwable errors
2. Make explicit assumptions about Java
3. Add “stuck”, “wrong”, and “error” rules to semantics
4. *Shown:* Well-typed programs reduce to correct values or errors
 - By induction on the reduction derivation, then cases on final red. rule and final (non-subsump.) typing rule
5. *Corollary:* Well-typed programs don’t “go wrong”
6. *Corollary:* Well-typed programs **don’t throw null-ptr exceptions**