

# 1 Syntax

## 1.1 Source Syntax

Types	$T ::= \alpha \mid \top \mid \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \mid \forall \alpha. \tau \mid \tau_1 \& \tau_2 \mid \{l:\tau\}$
Expressions	$E ::= x \mid \top \mid \lambda(x:\tau).e \mid \overline{e_1} \ e_2 \mid \Lambda \alpha. e \mid e \ \tau \mid e_1, , e_2 \mid \{l = e\} \mid e.l \mid e \setminus l$ $\mid \text{sig } s[\overline{\alpha}] \text{ where } \overline{l}:\overline{\tau} \text{ in } e$ $\mid \text{sig } s_1[\overline{\alpha_1}] \text{ extends } \overline{s_2}[\overline{\alpha}] \text{ where } \overline{l}:\overline{\tau} \text{ in } e$ $\mid \text{algebra } x \text{ implements } \overline{s}[\overline{\tau}] \text{ where } \overline{l@}(l_1 \ \overline{x_1}) = e_1 \text{ in } e$ $\mid \text{algebra } x \text{ extends } \overline{x_0} \text{ implements } \overline{s}[\overline{\tau}] \text{ where } \overline{l@}(l_1 \ \overline{x_1}) = e_1 \text{ in } e$ $\mid \text{data } d \text{ from } s[\overline{\alpha_0}].\alpha_1 \text{ in } e$ $\mid \text{let } x \ (\overline{x_1}:\overline{\tau_1}) \ (\overline{x_2}:d[\overline{\tau}]) : d[\overline{\tau}] = e_1 \text{ in } e$ $\mid \langle \overline{x} \rangle$
Contexts	$\Gamma ::= \epsilon \mid \Gamma, \alpha \mid \Gamma, x:\tau$ $\mid \Gamma, s[\overline{\alpha}] \rightarrow \overline{l}:\overline{\tau}$ $\mid \Gamma, x \multimap \overline{s}[\overline{\tau}]$ $\mid \Gamma, d \rightsquigarrow s[\overline{\alpha_0}].\alpha_1 : \tau$
Labels	$l$ (fields) $s$ (interfaces) $d$ (datatypes)
Syntactic sugars	$\circ ::= s[\overline{\tau_0}]$ $\bullet ::= [\overline{\tau_0}/\overline{\alpha}] \Gamma(s)$ $\circ ::= d(\overline{\tau_0})$ $\bullet ::= [\overline{\tau_0}/(\overline{\alpha_0} \setminus \alpha_1)] \Gamma(d)$

## 1.2 Target Syntax

Types	$T ::= \alpha \mid \top \mid \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \mid \forall \alpha. \tau \mid \tau_1 \& \tau_2 \mid \{l:\tau\}$
Expressions	$E ::= x \mid \top \mid \lambda(x:\tau).e \mid e_1 \ e_2 \mid \Lambda \alpha. e \mid e \ \tau \mid e_1, , e_2 \mid \{l = e\} \mid e.l \mid e \setminus l$
Contexts	$\Gamma ::= \epsilon \mid \Gamma, \alpha \mid \Gamma, x:\tau$
Labels	$l$
Syntactic sugars	$\circ ::= \text{let } x:\tau = e_1 \text{ in } e_2$ $\bullet ::= (\lambda(x:\tau).e_2) \ e_1$

# 2 Translation Rules

$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash e:\tau \Rightarrow E}$	$\frac{\Gamma, s[\overline{\alpha}] \rightarrow \overline{l}:\overline{\tau} \vdash e:\tau_* \Rightarrow E}{\Gamma \vdash \text{sig } s[\overline{\alpha}] \text{ where } \overline{l}:\overline{\tau} \text{ in } e:\tau_* \Rightarrow \text{let merge}_s : \dots = \dots \text{ in } E}$
	$\frac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash s_2[\overline{\alpha_2}]} \quad \Gamma, s_1[\overline{\alpha_1}] \rightarrow \mathbf{U}_{\emptyset}[\overline{\alpha}/\overline{\alpha_2}] \Gamma(s_2) \ \mathbf{U}_{\leftarrow} \overline{l}:\overline{\tau} \vdash e:\tau_* \Rightarrow E}{\Gamma \vdash \text{sig } s_1[\overline{\alpha_1}] \text{ extends } \overline{s_2}[\overline{\alpha}] \text{ where } \overline{l}:\overline{\tau} \text{ in } e:\tau_* \Rightarrow \text{let merge}_{s_1} : \dots = \dots \text{ in } E}$
$\overline{\Gamma \vdash s[\overline{\alpha}]}$	$\frac{\overline{\Gamma, \overline{x_1}:[\overline{\tau}/\overline{\alpha}] \text{gen2}_A(l_1) \vdash e_1:\tau_1 \Rightarrow E_1} \quad \Gamma, x:\&[\overline{\tau}/\overline{\alpha}] \Gamma(s), x \multimap \overline{s}[\overline{\tau}] \vdash e:\tau_* \Rightarrow E}{\Gamma \vdash \text{algebra } x \text{ implements } \overline{s}[\overline{\tau}] \text{ where } \overline{l@}(l_1 \ \overline{x_1}) = e_1 \text{ in } e:\tau_* \Rightarrow \text{let } x:\&[\overline{\tau}/\overline{\alpha}] \Gamma(s) = \{l_1 = \lambda(\overline{x_1}:[\overline{\tau}/\overline{\alpha}] \text{gen2}_A(l_1)).\{l = E_1\}\} \text{ in } E}$
$\overline{\Gamma \vdash s[\overline{\alpha}]}$	$\frac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash x_0} \quad \overline{\Gamma, \overline{x_1}:[\overline{\tau}/\overline{\alpha}] \text{gen2}_A(l_1) \vdash e_1:\tau_1 \Rightarrow E_1} \quad \Gamma, x:\&[\overline{\tau}/\overline{\alpha}] \Gamma(s), x \multimap \overline{s}[\overline{\tau}] \vdash e:\tau_* \Rightarrow E}{\Gamma \vdash \text{algebra } x \text{ extends } \overline{x_0} \text{ implements } \overline{s}[\overline{\tau}] \text{ where } \overline{l@}(l_1 \ \overline{x_1}) = e_1 \text{ in } e:\tau_* \Rightarrow \text{let } x:\&[\overline{\tau}/\overline{\alpha}] \Gamma(s) = \overline{x_0}, \{l_1 = \lambda(\overline{x_1}:[\overline{\tau}/\overline{\alpha}] \text{gen2}_A(l_1)).\{l = E_1\}\} \text{ in } E}$
$\Gamma \vdash s[\overline{\alpha}] \rightarrow \overline{l}:\overline{\tau}$	$\frac{\Gamma, d \rightsquigarrow s[\overline{\alpha_0}].\alpha_1 : \{\text{accept}:\forall \alpha_1. s[\overline{\alpha_0}] \rightarrow \alpha_1\} \vdash e:\tau_* \Rightarrow E}{\Gamma \vdash \text{data } d \text{ from } s[\overline{\alpha_0}].\alpha_1 \text{ in } e:\tau_* \Rightarrow \text{let gen3}(l) = \dots \text{ in } E} \text{ NEED TCHECK}$
$\Gamma \vdash d$	$\frac{\Gamma, \overline{x_1}:\overline{\tau_1}, \overline{x_2}:d[\overline{\tau}] \vdash e_1:d[\overline{\tau}] \Rightarrow E_1 \quad \Gamma, x:\overline{\tau_1} \rightarrow \overline{d}[\overline{\tau}] \rightarrow d[\overline{\tau}] \vdash e:\tau_* \Rightarrow E}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x \ (\overline{x_1}:\overline{\tau_1}) \ (\overline{x_2}:d[\overline{\tau}]) : d[\overline{\tau}] = e_1 \text{ in } e:\tau_* \Rightarrow \text{let } x = [\text{gen4}(d)]E_1 \text{ in } E} \text{ NEED TCHECK}$
	$\frac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash x \multimap s[\overline{\tau}]} \quad \Gamma \vdash s[\overline{\alpha}]}{\Gamma \vdash \langle \overline{x} \rangle : s[\&\overline{\tau}] \Rightarrow \text{merge}_s[\overline{\tau}] \ \overline{x}}$

$\text{merge}_s$ : the merge algebra for object algebra interface  $s$ .

$\text{merge}_s : \forall \overline{\alpha_A}. \forall \overline{\alpha_B}. s[\overline{\alpha_A}] \rightarrow s[\overline{\alpha_B}] \rightarrow s[\overline{\alpha_A} \& \overline{\alpha_B}] = \Lambda \overline{\alpha_A}. \Lambda \overline{\alpha_B}. \lambda(\text{alg}_1:s[\overline{\alpha_A}]). \lambda(\text{alg}_2:s[\overline{\alpha_B}]). \{\overline{l} = [\overline{\alpha_A} \& \overline{\alpha_B}/\overline{\alpha}] \text{gen}(l)\}$

$\text{merge}_s[\overline{\tau}] \bar{x}$ : generalizing  $\text{merge}_s[\overline{\tau_i}][\overline{\tau_j}] x_i x_j$ .

$\text{gen}(\text{l})$ :  $\lambda(\bar{x}:\text{gen2}_A(\text{l})). \text{alg}_1.\text{l } \bar{x},, \text{alg}_2.\text{l } \bar{x}$ .

$\text{gen2}(\text{l})$ : get the type from context  $\Gamma(s).\text{l}$ .  $\text{gen2}_A(\text{l})$  derives the type of arguments in field  $\text{l}$ , and  $\text{gen2}_B(\text{l})$  gets the return type.

$\text{gen3}(\text{l})$ : for each case  $\text{l}$ , generate an auxiliary function for building structures. Only consider those with return type  $[\overline{\alpha_0}/\overline{\alpha}]\text{gen2}_B(\text{l}) = \alpha_1$ , where  $\overline{\alpha_0}, \alpha_1$  are the ones from **data d from s** $[\overline{\alpha_0}].\alpha_1$  in  $e$ .

$[\text{gen4}(\text{d})]$ :  $[\overline{\text{l}}[\overline{\tau}]/\overline{\text{l}}]$ . Only when  $\text{d} \rightsquigarrow s[\overline{\alpha_0}].\alpha_1$ ,  $\text{l}$  is a constructor in  $s$ , and  $\text{gen3}(\text{l})$  exists.

$\text{U}_\emptyset$  denotes the disjoint union on records, and  $\text{U}_\leftarrow$  also means the union, but the fields on the right side will replace the left ones with same names.

### 3 Auxiliary Rules for Expanding Types

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash \tau \Rightarrow T} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash s[\overline{\alpha}] \rightarrow \tau_*}{\Gamma \vdash s[\overline{\tau_0}] \Rightarrow [\overline{\tau_0}/\overline{\alpha}]\tau_*} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \text{d} \rightsquigarrow s[\overline{\alpha_0}].\alpha_1 : \tau_* \quad \Gamma \vdash s[\overline{\alpha}] \rightarrow \overline{\text{l}} : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{d}[\overline{\tau_0}] \Rightarrow [\overline{\tau_0}/(\overline{\alpha_0} \setminus \alpha_1)]\tau_*}$$

The rules here are consistent with the syntactic sugars before.

### 4 Notes

The rules should support both special syntax for algebras and common syntax.

- **sig**: (1) in the environment; (2) as a type synonym.
- **alg**: (1) in the environment; (2) as a function.
- **data**: (1) in the environment; (2) as a type synonym.

Each datatype has only one sort. And instantiation only works for datatypes.

Type and consistency check need. The type-check has already been **highlighted** in translation rules. For consistency, like in the declaration of an algebra, the label  $\text{l}$  should be consistent. And in the instantiation  $\langle \bar{x} \rangle$ , it requires  $\bar{x} \multimap s[\overline{\tau}]$  with the same  $s$ .

### 5 Example: ListAlg

Declaration of ListAlg:

$\text{sig ListAlg}[A, L] \text{ where } \text{nil} : L, \text{ cons} : A \rightarrow L \rightarrow L;$

Get the types:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{gen2}_A(\text{nil}) & = - \\ \text{gen2}_B(\text{nil}) & = L \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ll} \text{gen2}_A(\text{cons}) & = A, L \\ \text{gen2}_B(\text{cons}) & = L \end{array}$$

The merge algebra:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mergeListAlg} &= \Lambda(A1, L1). \Lambda(A2, L2). \lambda(\text{alg1}:\text{ListAlg}[A1, L1]). \lambda(\text{alg2}:\text{ListAlg}[A2, L2]). \\ &\{ \text{nil} = \text{alg1.nil},, \text{alg2.nil}, \\ &\text{cons} = \lambda(x:A1 \ \& \ A2). \lambda(y:L1 \ \& \ L2). \text{alg1.cons } x \ y,, \text{alg2.cons } x \ y \} \end{aligned}$$

Declaration of List:

$\text{data List from ListAlg}[A, L].L;$

Generate auxiliary constructors:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{gen3}(\text{nil}) &: \forall A. \text{List}[A] \\ &= \Lambda A. \{ \text{accept} = \Lambda L. \lambda(\text{alg}:\text{ListAlg}[A, L]). \text{alg.nil} \} \\ \text{gen3}(\text{cons}) &: \forall A. A \rightarrow \text{List}[A] \rightarrow \text{List}[A] \\ &= \Lambda A. \lambda(x:A). \lambda(y:\text{List}[A]). \{ \text{accept} = \Lambda L. \lambda(\text{alg}:\text{ListAlg}[A, L]). \text{alg.cons } x \ (y.\text{accept}[L] \ \text{alg}) \} \end{aligned}$$