# 1 Syntax

#### 1.1 Source Syntax

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Types
                                         T ::= \alpha \mid \top \mid \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \mid \forall \alpha. \tau \mid \tau_1 \& \tau_2 \mid \{l:\tau\}
                                          E \ \ \coloneqq \ \ 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 
Expressions
                                                     | sig s[\overline{\alpha}] where l:\tau in e
                                                     | \operatorname{sig} s_1[\overline{\alpha_1}] extends s_2[\overline{\alpha}] where \overline{1:\tau} in e
                                                     algebra x implements s[\overline{\tau}] where l@(l_1 \overline{x_1}) = e_1 in e
                                                     algebra x extends \overline{x_0} implements \overline{s[\overline{\tau}]} where \overline{l@(l_1 \overline{x_1}) = e_1} in e
                                                     | data d from s[\overline{\alpha_0}].\alpha_1 in e
                                                     | \text{ let } x \ (\overline{x_1} : \overline{\tau_1}) \ (\overline{x_2} : d[\overline{\tau}]) : d[\overline{\tau}] = e_1 \text{ in } e
                                                     |\langle \overline{\chi} \rangle
                                         \Gamma := \epsilon \mid \Gamma, \alpha \mid \Gamma, x : \tau
Contexts
                                                     \mid \Gamma, s[\overline{\alpha}] \rightarrow \overline{\iota : \tau}
                                                     |\Gamma, \chi \multimap \overline{s[\overline{\tau}]}|
                                                           \Gamma, d \rightsquigarrow s[\overline{\alpha_0}].\alpha_1 : \tau
                                         l
Labels
                                                            (fields)
                                                            (interfaces)
                                         d
                                                            (datatypes)
Syntactic sugars
                                      0
                                               := s[\overline{\alpha_0}]
                                                := [\overline{\alpha_0}/\overline{\alpha}]\Gamma(s)
                                               := d(\overline{\tau_0})
                                              := [\overline{\tau_0}/(\overline{\alpha_0}\backslash\alpha_1)]\Gamma(d)
```

### 1.2 Target Syntax

### 2 Translation Rules

$$\begin{array}{c} \Gamma_{,s}[\overline{\alpha}] \to \overline{1\colon \tau} \vdash e : \tau_* \Rightarrow E \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash e : \tau \Rightarrow E \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash sig s[\overline{\alpha}] \text{ where } \overline{1\colon \tau} \text{ in } e : \tau_* \Rightarrow \text{let merge}_s : ... = ... \text{ in } E \\ \hline \hline \Gamma \vdash sig s[\overline{\alpha}] \text{ where } \overline{1\colon \tau} \text{ in } e : \tau_* \Rightarrow \text{let merge}_s : ... = ... \text{ in } E \\ \hline \hline \Gamma \vdash sig s_1[\overline{\alpha}_1] \text{ extends } \overline{s_2[\overline{\alpha}]} \text{ where } \overline{1\colon \tau} \text{ in } e : \tau_* \Rightarrow \text{let merge}_{s_1} : ... = ... \text{ in } E \\ \hline \hline \Gamma \vdash sig s[\overline{\alpha}_1] \text{ extends } \overline{s_2[\overline{\alpha}]} \text{ where } \overline{1\colon \tau} \text{ in } e : \tau_* \Rightarrow \text{let merge}_{s_1} : ... = ... \text{ in } E \\ \hline \hline \Gamma \vdash sig s[\overline{\alpha}] \text{ in } e : \tau_1 \Rightarrow E_1 \qquad \Gamma, x : \&[\overline{\tau}/\overline{\alpha}]\Gamma(s), x \multimap s[\overline{\tau}] \vdash e : \tau_* \Rightarrow E \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash \text{algebra } x \text{ implements } \overline{s[\overline{\tau}]} \text{ where } \overline{1:} \underline{0:} \underline{0:$$

 $merge_s$ : the merge algebra for object algebra interface s.

$$merge_s: \forall \overline{\alpha_A}. \forall \overline{\alpha_B}. s[\overline{\alpha_A}] \rightarrow s[\overline{\alpha_B}] \rightarrow s[\overline{\alpha_A} \ \& \ \alpha_B] = \Lambda \overline{\alpha_A}. \Lambda \overline{\alpha_B}. \lambda (alg_1: s[\overline{\alpha_A}]). \lambda (alg_2: s[\overline{\alpha_B}]). \{\overline{l = [\overline{\alpha_A} \ \& \ \alpha_B/\overline{\alpha}]}gen(l)\}$$

 $merge_s[\overline{\tau_i}] \ \overline{x} \colon \operatorname{generalizing} \ merge_s[\overline{\tau_i}][\overline{\tau_j}] \ x_i \ x_j.$ 

gen(l): 
$$\lambda(\overline{x}:...)$$
. alg1. $\overline{x}$ , alg2. $\overline{x}$ .

gen2(l): get the type from context  $\Gamma(s).l.$   $gen2_A(l)$  derives the type of arguments in field l, and  $gen2_B(l)$  gets the return type.

gen3(l): for each case l, generate an auxiliary function for building structures. Only consider those with return type  $\alpha_1$  in data d from  $s[\overline{\alpha_0}].\alpha_1$  in e.

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

 $\mathbf{U}_{\varnothing}$  denotes the disjoint union on records, and  $\mathbf{U}_{\leftarrow}$  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

$$\begin{array}{c} \Gamma \vdash s[\overline{\alpha}] \to \overline{l:\tau} \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash \tau \Rightarrow T \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \Gamma \vdash d \leadsto s[\overline{\alpha}] . \alpha_1 : \tau_* \qquad \Gamma \vdash s[\overline{\alpha}] \to \overline{l:\tau} \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash s[\overline{\tau_0}] \Rightarrow [\overline{\tau_0}/\overline{\alpha}]\{\overline{l:\tau}\} \end{array} \qquad \overline{\Gamma} \vdash d[\overline{\tau_0}] \Rightarrow [\overline{\tau_0}/(\overline{\alpha_0}\backslash \alpha_1)]\{accept : \forall \alpha_1. [\overline{\alpha_0}/\overline{\alpha}]\{\overline{l:\tau}\} \to \alpha_1\} \end{array}$$

## 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. Like in the declaration of an algebra, the label l should be consistent. And in the instantiation  $\langle \overline{x} \rangle$ , it requires  $\overline{x} - s[\overline{\tau}]$  with the same s.