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 \  \, := \  \, 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
                                                    |e[\overline{\tau}]<\overline{x}>
                                         \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} \setminus \alpha_1)]\Gamma(d)
```

1.2 Target Syntax

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\begin{array}{lll} \text{Types} & \text{T} & \coloneqq & \alpha \mid \top \mid \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \mid \forall \alpha. \tau \mid \tau_1 \ \& \ \tau_2 \mid \{l : \tau\} \\ \text{Expressions} & \text{E} & \coloneqq & x \mid \top \mid \lambda(x : \tau). \ e \mid e_1 \ e_2 \mid \land \alpha. \ e \mid e \ \tau \mid e_1,, e_2 \mid \{l = e\} \mid e.l \mid e \setminus l \\ \text{Contexts} & \text{\Gamma} & \coloneqq & \varepsilon \mid \Gamma, \alpha \mid \Gamma, x : \tau \\ \text{Labels} & \text{l} & \\ \text{Syntactic sugars} & \circ & \coloneqq & \text{let} \ x : \tau = e_1 \ \text{in} \ e_2 \\ & \bullet & \coloneqq & (\lambda(x : \tau). \ e_2) \ e_1 \end{array}
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2 Translation Rules

$$\begin{array}{c} \Gamma_{,s}[\overline{\alpha}] \to \overline{1:\tau} \vdash e:\tau_* \Rightarrow E \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash e:\tau \Rightarrow E \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash sig s[\overline{\alpha}] \text{ where } \overline{1:\tau} \text{ in } e:\tau_* \Rightarrow \text{let merge}_s:...=... \text{ in } E \\ \hline \hline \Gamma \vdash sig s[\overline{\alpha}] \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash sig s[\overline{\alpha}] \text{ where } \overline{1:\tau} \text{ in } e:\tau_* \Rightarrow \text{let merge}_{s_1}:...=... \text{ in } E \\ \hline \hline \Gamma \vdash sig s[\overline{\alpha}] \text{ extends } \overline{s_2}[\overline{\alpha}] \text{ where } \overline{1:\tau} \text{ in } e:\tau_* \Rightarrow \text{let merge}_{s_1}:...=... \text{ in } E \\ \hline \hline \Gamma \vdash sig s[\overline{\alpha}] \text{ extends } \overline{s_2}[\overline{\alpha}] \text{ where } \overline{1:\tau} \text{ in } e:\tau_* \Rightarrow \text{let merge}_{s_1}:...=... \text{ in } E \\ \hline \hline \Gamma \vdash sig s[\overline{\alpha}] \text{ extends } \overline{s_2}[\overline{\alpha}] \text{ where } \overline{1:\tau} \text{ in } e:\tau_* \Rightarrow \text{let merge}_{s_1}:...=... \text{ in } E \\ \hline \hline \Gamma \vdash sig s[\overline{\alpha}] \text{ extends } \overline{s_2}[\overline{\alpha}] \text{ where } \overline{1:\tau} \text{ in } e:\tau_* \Rightarrow \text{let } x:\phi = \frac{1}{1+\tau} \text{ extends } x:\phi = \frac$$

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

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\begin{split} \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} \ \& \ \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)\} \\ \text{gen}(l): \ \lambda(\overline{x}:...). \ alg1.\overline{x}, , \ alg2.\overline{x}. \end{split}
```

gen2(l): get the type from context $\Gamma(s).l$.

gen3(l): for each case l, generate an auxiliary function for building structures. Only consider those with return type α_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.

3 Auxiliary Rules for Expanding Types

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 $e[\overline{\tau}] < \overline{x} >$, it requires $x \to s[\overline{\tau}]$ with the same s.