

# Typing Rule of Baremetalisp

Yuuki Takano  
ytakano@wide.ad.jp

April 28, 2020

## 1 Introduction

In this paper, I will formally describe the typing rule of Baremetalisp, which is a well typed Lisp for trusted execution environment.

## 2 Notation and Syntax

Table 1 and Fig. 1 shows notation used in this paper and syntax for the typing rule, respectively.

Listing 1: Example of variable and type

---

```
1 (defun add (a b) (Pure (-> (Int Int) Int))
2   (+ a b))
```

---

$x$  is a symbol denoting variable. For example,  $x \in \{a, b\}$  in Listing 1.  $\mathcal{T}$  is a symbol denoting type. For example,  $\mathcal{T} \in \{\text{Int}, (\rightarrow (\text{Int Int}) \text{Int})\}$  in Listing 1.  $(\rightarrow (\text{Int Int}) \text{Int})$  is a function type which takes 2 integer values and return 1 integer value. **Pure** in Listing 1 denotes the effect of the function but I just ignore it now. Function effects will be described in Sec. 4.  $\mathcal{T}$  can be other forms as described in Fig. 1 such as **Bool**,  $'(\text{Int})$ ,  $[\text{Bool Int}]$ ,  $(\text{List } a)$ ,  $(\text{List Int})$ .

Listing 2: Example of user defined data type

---

```
1 (data (List a)
2   (Cons a (List a))
3   EList)
```

---

$t$  is a symbol denoting type variable. For example,  $t \in \{a\}$  in Listing 2.  $L$  is a symbol denoting label for user defined type. For example,  $L \in \{\text{Cons}, \text{EList}\}$  in Listing 2.  $L_{type}$  is a function from label to type. For example,  $L_{type}(\text{Cons}) = (\text{List } a)$  and  $L_{type}(\text{EList}) = (\text{List } a)$  in Listing 2.  $L_{nth}$  is a function to n-th type of label. For example,  $L_{nth}(\text{Cons}, 0) = a$  and  $L_{nth}(\text{Cons}, 1) = (\text{List } a)$  in Listing 2.  $D$  is a symbol denoting user defined data. For example,  $D \in \{\text{List}\}$  in Listing 2.

Table 1: Notation

|  |  |
|--|--|
| $e$  | expression   |
| $z$  | integer literal such as 10, -34, 112   |
| $x$  | variable   |
| $t$  | type variable  |
| $D$  | type name of user defined data   |
| $L$  | label of user defined data   |
| $\mathcal{T}$  | type   |
| $C$  | type constraint  |
| $\Gamma : x \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$                         | context  |
| $L_{type} : L \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$                       | function from label to type  |
| $L_{nth} : L \rightarrow \text{Int} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ | function to n-th type of label $L$   |
| $\mathcal{P}$  | pattern  |
| $\mathcal{P}_{let}$  | pattern of let expression  |
| $\mathcal{T}_1 \equiv_\alpha \mathcal{T}_2$                  | $\mathcal{T}_1$ and $\mathcal{T}_2$ are $\alpha$ -equivalent   |
| $\mathcal{S} : t \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$                    | substitution from type variable to type  |
| $\mathcal{T} \cdot \mathcal{S}$                              | apply $\mathcal{S}$ to $\mathcal{T}$   |
| $\mathcal{X}$  | set of $t$   |
| $FV_{\mathcal{T}} : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$     | function from $\mathcal{T}$ to its free variables  |
| $FV_{\Gamma} : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$               | function from $\Gamma$ to its free variables   |
| $\Gamma \vdash e : \mathcal{T} \mid_{\mathcal{X}} C$         | $e$ 's type is deduced as $\mathcal{T}$ from $\Gamma$<br>under constraint $C$ and type variables $\mathcal{X}$ |

### 3 Typing Rule

### 4 Effect

|                     |      |  |  |
|---------------------|------|--|--|
| $\mathcal{C}$       | $:=$ | $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{C}$<br>  $\emptyset$  | <b>type constraint</b>   |
| $\mathcal{T}$       | $:=$ | $\text{Int}$<br>  $\text{Bool}$<br>  $'(\mathcal{T})$<br>  $[\mathcal{T}+]$<br>  $D$<br>  $(D \ \mathcal{T}+)$<br>  $(\rightarrow (\mathcal{T}^*) \ \mathcal{T})$<br>  $t$ | <b>type</b><br><br>list type<br>tuple type<br>user defined type<br>user defined type with type arguments<br>function type<br>type variable |
| $\mathcal{P}$       | $:=$ | $x$<br>  $L$<br>  $(L \ \mathcal{P}+)$<br>  $'()$<br>  $[\mathcal{P}+]$  | <b>pattern</b><br>variable<br>label<br>label with patterns<br>empty list<br>tuple  |
| $\mathcal{P}_{let}$ | $:=$ | $x$<br>  $(L \ \mathcal{P}_{let}+)$<br>  $[\mathcal{P}_{let}+]$  | <b>patten for let</b><br>variable<br>label with patterns<br>tuple  |

Figure 1: Syntax

$$\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{true} : \mathbf{Bool} \mid_{\emptyset} \emptyset \quad (\text{T-True}) \qquad \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{false} : \mathbf{Bool} \mid_{\emptyset} \emptyset \quad (\text{T-False})$$

$$\frac{x : T \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash x : T \mid_{\emptyset} \emptyset} \quad (\text{T-Var}) \qquad \Gamma \vdash z : \mathbf{Int} \mid_{\emptyset} \emptyset \quad (\text{T-Num})$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{P}_{let} : \mathcal{T}_0 \mid_{\mathcal{X}_0} C_0 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_1 : \mathcal{T}_1 \mid_{\mathcal{X}_1} C_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \mathcal{T}_2 \mid_{\mathcal{X}_2} C_2 \\ \mathcal{X}_0 \cap \mathcal{X}_1 \cap \mathcal{X}_2 = \emptyset \quad C = C_0 \cup C_1 \cup C_2 \cup \{\mathcal{T}_0 = \mathcal{T}_1\} \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash (\mathbf{let1} \ \mathcal{P}_{let} \ e_1 \ e_2) : \mathcal{T}_2 \mid_{\mathcal{X}_0 \cup \mathcal{X}_1 \cup \mathcal{X}_2} C} \quad (\text{T-Let1})$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash e_1 : \mathcal{T}_1 \mid_{\mathcal{X}_1} C_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \mathcal{T}_2 \mid_{\mathcal{X}_2} C_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_3 : \mathcal{T}_3 \mid_{\mathcal{X}_3} C_3 \\ \mathcal{X}_1 \cap \mathcal{X}_2 \cap \mathcal{X}_3 = \emptyset \quad C = C_1 \cup C_2 \cup C_3 \cup \{\mathcal{T}_1 = \mathbf{Bool}, \mathcal{T}_2 = \mathcal{T}_3\} \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash (\mathbf{if} \ e_1 \ e_2 \ e_3) : \mathcal{T}_2 \mid_{\mathcal{X}_1 \cup \mathcal{X}_2 \cup \mathcal{X}_3} C} \quad (\text{T-If})$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash e_1 : \mathcal{T}_1 \mid_{\mathcal{X}_1} C_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \mathcal{T}_2 \mid_{\mathcal{X}_2} C_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \Gamma \vdash e_n : \mathcal{T}_n \mid_{\mathcal{X}_n} C_n \\ \{t\} \cap FV_{\Gamma}(\Gamma) = \emptyset \quad \{t\} \cap \mathcal{X}_1 \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{X}_n = \emptyset \\ \mathcal{X} = \{t\} \cup \mathcal{X}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{X}_n \\ C = C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_n \cup \{\mathcal{T}_1 = (\rightarrow (\mathcal{T}_2 \ \dots \ \mathcal{T}_n) \ t)\} \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash (e_1 \ e_2 \ \dots \ e_n) : t \mid_{\mathcal{X}} C} \quad (\text{T-App})$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash e_0 : \mathcal{T}_0 \mid_{\mathcal{X}_0} C_0 \\ \Gamma \vdash e_1 : \mathcal{T}_{e1} \mid_{\mathcal{X}_{e1}} C_{e1} \wedge \dots \wedge \Gamma \vdash e_n : \mathcal{T}_{en} \mid_{\mathcal{X}_{en}} C_{en} \\ \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{P}_1 : \mathcal{T}_{p1} \mid_{\mathcal{X}_{p1}} C_{p1} \wedge \dots \wedge \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{P}_{pn} : \mathcal{T}_{pn} \mid_{\mathcal{X}_{pn}} C_{pn} \\ \mathcal{X}_0 \cap \mathcal{X}_{e1} \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{X}_{en} \cap \mathcal{X}_{p1} \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{X}_{pn} = \emptyset \\ \mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}_0 \cup \mathcal{X}_{e1} \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{X}_{en} \cup \mathcal{X}_{p1} \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{X}_{pn} \\ C = C_0 \cup C_{e1} \cup \dots \cup C_{en} \cup C_{p1} \cup \dots \cup C_{pn} \cup \\ \{\mathcal{T}_0 = \mathcal{T}_{p1}, \dots, \mathcal{T}_0 = \mathcal{T}_{pn}\} \cup \{\mathcal{T}_{e1} = \mathcal{T}_{e2}, \dots, \mathcal{T}_{e1} = \mathcal{T}_{en}\} \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash (\mathbf{match} \ e_0 \ (\mathcal{P}_1 \ e_1) \ \dots \ (\mathcal{P}_n \ e_n)) : \mathcal{T}_{e1} \mid_{\mathcal{X}} C} \quad (\text{T-Match})$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash x_1 : \mathcal{T}_1 \mid_{\emptyset} \emptyset \wedge \dots \wedge \Gamma \vdash x_n : \mathcal{T}_n \mid_{\emptyset} \emptyset \\ \Gamma \vdash e : \mathcal{T}_0 \mid_{\mathcal{X}} C_0 \quad FV_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{T}) = FV_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{T}_1) = \dots = FV_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{T}_n) = \emptyset \\ C = C_0 \cup \{\mathcal{T} = (\rightarrow (\mathcal{T}_1 \ \dots \ \mathcal{T}_n) \ \mathcal{T}_0)\} \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash (\mathbf{defun} \ \text{name} \ (x_1 \ \dots \ x_n) \ \mathcal{T} \ e) : \mathcal{T} \mid_{\mathcal{X}} C} \quad (\text{T-Defun})$$

Figure 2: Typing rule

$$\Gamma \vdash '() : '(T) \mid_{\{T\}} \emptyset \quad (\text{P-EList}) \qquad \frac{S(L_{type}(L)) \equiv_{\alpha} \mathcal{T}}{\Gamma \vdash L : \mathcal{T} \mid_{FV_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{T})} \emptyset} \quad (\text{P-Label0})$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{P}_1 : \mathcal{T}_1 \mid_{\mathcal{X}_1} C_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{P}_n : \mathcal{T}_n \mid_{\mathcal{X}_n} C_n \\ L_{type}(L) \cdot \mathcal{S} \equiv_{\alpha} \mathcal{T}_0 \quad FV(\mathcal{T}_0) \cap \mathcal{X}_1 \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{X}_n = \emptyset \\ FV_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{T}_0) \cap FV_{\Gamma}(\Gamma) = \emptyset \quad \mathcal{X} = FV(\mathcal{T}_0) \cup \mathcal{X}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{X}_n \\ C = C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_n \cup \{L_{nth}(L, 1) \cdot \mathcal{S} = \mathcal{T}_1, \dots, L_{nth}(L, n) \cdot \mathcal{S} = \mathcal{T}_n\} \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash (L \mathcal{P}_1 \dots \mathcal{P}_n) : \mathcal{T}_0 \mid_{\mathcal{X}} C \end{array} \quad (\text{P-Label})$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{P}_1 : \mathcal{T}_1 \mid_{\mathcal{X}_1} C_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{P}_n : \mathcal{T}_n \mid_{\mathcal{X}_n} C_n \\ \mathcal{X}_1 \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{X}_n = \emptyset \quad \mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{X}_n \quad C = C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_n \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash [\mathcal{P}_1 \dots \mathcal{P}_n] : [\mathcal{T}_1 \dots \mathcal{T}_n] \mid_{\mathcal{X}} C \end{array} \quad (\text{P-Tuple})$$

Figure 3: Typing rule of pattern