Typify types

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Parser and tools for type signatures of typify. Essentially the language is dependent type theory, with omitted lambda constructor.

1 Formal syntax definition

level	name		associativity	example
8	optional	?	postfix	$a?$
7	application	$a\ b$	left associative	$a\ b\ c \equiv (a\ b)\ c$
6	conjunction	$\wedge$	associative	$(a \wedge b) \wedge c \equiv a \wedge (b \wedge c)$
5	disjunction	$\vee$	associative	$(a \vee b) \vee c \equiv a \vee (b \vee c)$
4	product	$\times$	associative	$(a \times b) \times c \equiv a \times (b \times c)$
3	ellipsis	...	postfix	$a \ldots$
2	type	:	right associative	$x : a$
1	function	$\rightarrow$	right associative	$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \equiv a \rightarrow (b \rightarrow c)$
0	semicolon	;	associative	

Table 1: Operator precedence

name		code variants
any	$\top$	$\top$ *
nothing	$\bot$	$\bot$ _|_
optional	?	?
conjunction	$\wedge$	$\wedge$ |
disjunction	$\vee$	$\vee$ &
ellipsis	...	... (either three dots, or unicode ellipsis)
type	:	:
product	$\times$	$\times$,
function	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$ ->
semicolon	;	;

Table 2: Special character code representations

Terminals:

$$\frac{}{\top : \text{type}}\ \textsc{Any} \qquad \frac{}{\bot : \text{type}}\ \textsc{Nothing}$$

$$\frac{}{\texttt{number} : \text{type}}\ \textsc{Number} \qquad \frac{}{\texttt{string} : \text{type}}\ \textsc{String} \qquad \frac{}{\texttt{bool} : \text{type}}\ \textsc{Boolean}$$

Identifiers:

$$\frac{n : \text{name}}{n : \text{type}}\ \textsc{Identifier}$$

Record pairs:

$$\frac{n : \text{name} \quad a : \text{type}}{n : a : \text{pair}}\ \textsc{Record-Pair} \qquad \frac{r : \text{pair}}{r : \text{rlist}}\ \textsc{Record-Singleton} \qquad \frac{p : \text{pair} \quad r : \text{rlist}}{p; r : \text{rlist}}\ \textsc{Record-Cons}$$

Records:

$$\frac{}{\{\} : \text{type}}\ \textsc{Empty-Record} \qquad \frac{r : \text{rlist}}{\{r\} : \text{type}}\ \textsc{Record}$$

Row types:

$$\frac{a : \text{type} \quad b : \text{type}}{a \wedge b : \text{type}}\ \textsc{Conjunction} \qquad \frac{a : \text{type} \quad b : \text{type}}{a \vee b : \text{type}}\ \textsc{Disjunction} \qquad \frac{a : \text{type}}{a? : \text{type}}\ \textsc{Optional}$$

Application:

$$\frac{a : \text{type} \quad b : \text{type}}{a\ b : \text{type}}\ \textsc{Application}$$

Parameter types:

$$\frac{a : \text{type}}{a : \text{parameter}''}\ \textsc{Singular} \qquad \frac{a : \text{type}}{a \ldots : \text{parameter}''}\ \textsc{Variadic}$$

Function parameters:

$$\frac{p : \text{parameter}''}{p : \text{parameter}'}\ \textsc{Anonymous} \qquad \frac{n : \text{name} \quad p : \text{parameter}''}{n : p : \text{parameter}'}\ \textsc{Named}$$

Function parameter modifiers:

$$\frac{p : \text{parameter}'}{p : \text{parameter}}\ \textsc{Mandatory} \qquad \frac{p : \text{parameter}'}{[p] : \text{parameter}}\ \textsc{Optional}'$$

Function parameter lists:

$$\frac{p : \text{parameter}}{p : \text{plist}}\ \textsc{Singleton} \qquad \frac{p : \text{parameter} \quad l : \text{plist}}{p \times l : \text{plist}}\ \textsc{Product}$$

Functions:

$$\frac{a : \text{type}}{\to a : \text{type}}\ \textsc{Action} \qquad \frac{l : \text{plist}}{l \to a : \text{type}}\ \textsc{Function}$$

Figure 1: Typify syntax rules

Anonymous:

$$\frac{t : \text{type}}{t : \text{parameter}}\ \textsc{Anon-Mandatory-Singular} \qquad \frac{t : \text{type}}{t \ldots : \text{parameter}}\ \textsc{Anon-Mandatory-Variadic}$$

$$\frac{t : \text{type}}{[t] : \text{parameter}}\ \textsc{Anon-Optional-Singular} \qquad \frac{t : \text{type}}{[t \ldots] : \text{parameter}}\ \textsc{Anon-Optional-Variadic}$$

Named:

$$\frac{n : \text{name} \quad t : \text{type}}{n : t : \text{parameter}}\ \textsc{Named-Mandatory-Singular} \qquad \frac{n : \text{name} \quad t : \text{type}}{n : t \ldots : \text{parameter}}\ \textsc{Named-Mandatory-Variadic}$$

$$\frac{n : \text{name} \quad t : \text{type}}{[n : t] : \text{parameter}}\ \textsc{Named-Optional-Singular} \qquad \frac{n : \text{name} \quad t : \text{type}}{[n : t \ldots] : \text{parameter}}\ \textsc{Named-Optional-Variadic}$$

Figure 2: Alternative parameter rules

$$
\begin{aligned}
&a \times ys : b \ldots \times c \to d \to e \\
&\quad \equiv x : a \times ys : (b \ldots) \times c \to d \to e \\
&\quad \equiv (x : a) \times (ys : (b \ldots)) \times c \to d \to e \\
&\quad \equiv ((x : a) \times (ys : (b \ldots)) \times c) \to d \to e \\
&\quad \equiv ((x : a) \times (ys : (b \ldots)) \times c) \to (d \to e) \\
&a \times y : b \to c \\
&\quad \equiv a \times (y : b) \to c \\
&\quad \equiv (a \times (y : b)) \to c
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&a \vee b? \wedge c\ d \ldots \to e \\
&\quad \equiv a \vee (b?) \wedge (c\ d) \ldots \to e \\
&\quad \equiv a \vee ((b?) \wedge (c\ d)) \ldots \to e \\
&\quad \equiv (a \vee ((b?) \wedge (c\ d))) \ldots \to e \\
&\quad \equiv ((a \vee ((b?) \wedge (c\ d))) \ldots) \to e
\end{aligned}
$$

Figure 3: Examples of operator precedence

$$Either\ a\ b \equiv \{type : \text{"}\texttt{left}\text{"}; value : a\} \vee \{type : \text{"}\texttt{right}\text{"}; value : b\}$$
$$flatMap : (@ : Observable\ A \times f : A \to Observable\ B \vee Event\ B \vee B) \to EventStream\ B$$

Figure 4: Examples of real world types