

Example uses of ttr.sty for Record Types, Records, Functions, Operations and Relations

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- Simple record types:

$$R_1 : \left[\begin{array}{l} l_1 : T_1 \\ l_2 : T_2 \\ l_3 : T_3(l_1) \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_2 : \left[\begin{array}{l} l_1 : T_1 \\ l_2 : T_{2'} \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_3 : []$$

- Simple records:

$$S_1 = \left[\begin{array}{l} l_1 = a \\ l_2 = b \\ l_3 = c \end{array} \right]$$

$$S_2 = \left[\begin{array}{l} l_1 = a \\ l_2 = b' \end{array} \right]$$

$$S_3 = []$$

- Complex record types (with manifest fields, embedded RTs and paths):

$$\left[\begin{array}{lcl} r & : & \left[\begin{array}{lcl} x & : & e \\ p=\text{doctor}(x) & : & t \\ p1=\text{Chorlton}(x) & : & t \end{array} \right] \\ x=\text{witness}(r.x) & : & e \\ x1=\text{spkr} & : & e \\ ev=\text{examine} & : & eS \\ p=\text{subj}(ev,x) & : & t \\ p1=\text{obj}(ev,x1) & : & t \end{array} \right]$$

- Complex records:

$$\left[\begin{array}{lcl} r & = & \left[\begin{array}{lcl} x & = & e \\ p=\text{doctor}(x) & = & t \\ p1=\text{Chorlton}(x) & = & t \end{array} \right] \\ x=\text{witness}(r.x) & = & e \\ x1=\text{spkr} & = & e \\ ev=\text{examine} & = & eS \\ p=\text{subj}(ev,x) & = & t \\ p1=\text{obj}(ev,x1) & = & t \end{array} \right]$$

- RT functions:

$$\lambda r : \left[\begin{array}{lcl} l_1 & : & a \\ l_2 & : & b \end{array} \right] . \left[\begin{array}{lcl} l_3 & : & a \end{array} \right]$$

- Merge, min common super type and asymmetric merge functions:

$$x \wedge (y \vee z) = (x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z)$$

$$x \boxed{\wedge} y$$

- Subtype and supertype relations:

$$x \sqsubseteq y$$

$$x \sqsupseteq y$$

- Small inline versions:

You can put small record types inline as $[l_1 : a]$, records as $[l_1 = a]$ and functions as $\lambda r : [l_1 : a].[l_2 : a]$.