# COSE212: Programming Languages

Lecture 12 — Type System

(3) Manual Type Annotation

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### Typing Rules

$$\frac{[x \mapsto t_1]\Gamma \vdash E: t_2}{\Gamma \vdash \texttt{proc} \ x \ E: t_1 \to t_2}$$

### Implementation: First Try

Can we implement the type checker recursively (like interpreter)?

```
let rec typeof \Gamma E =
 match E with
  \mid n \rightarrow \mathsf{int}
 |x \to \Gamma(x)|
 \mid E_1 + E_2 \rightarrow
     let t_1 = \text{typeof } \Gamma E_1
     let t_2 = \mathsf{typeof} \; \Gamma \; E_2
         if t_1 = \text{int and } t_2 = \text{int then int}
        else raise TypeError
  \mid proc x \ E \rightarrow
```

### Challenge

Given a program E, how to check  $[] \vdash E : t$ ? Nontrivial, because of the following type rule:

$$\frac{[x\mapsto t_1]\Gamma\vdash E:t_2}{\Gamma\vdash\operatorname{proc} x\;E:t_1\to t_2}$$

Two approaches:

- *Type Annotation*: Programmers are required to supply the type of the function argument. Used in C, C++, Java, etc.
- Type Inference: Type checker attempts to automatically infer types.
   Only possible if the language is carefully designed. Used in ML,
   Haskell, etc.

### Language with Type Annotation

Consider the language with (recursive) procedures:

#### Examples

```
• proc (x:int) (x+1)
```

- letrec int double (x: int) =
  if iszero x then 0 else (double (x-1)) +2
  in double 2
- proc (f: (bool -> int)) proc (n: int) (f (iszero n))

## Typing Rules

### Type Check Algorithm

Now we can implement the type checking algorithm recursively:

```
let rec typeof \Gamma E =
match E with
 \mid proc (x:t_1) E_1 \rightarrow
   let t_2 = \text{typeof} (\{x \mapsto t_1\}\Gamma) E_1
   in t_1 \rightarrow t_2
 | letrec t_1 f(x:t_2)=E_1 in E_2
    let t' = \text{typeof} (\{x \mapsto t_2, f \mapsto (t_2 \to t_1)\}\Gamma) E_1
   in if t'=t_1 then typeof (\{f\mapsto (t_2\to t_1)\}\Gamma) E_2
       else raise TypeError
```