The Ceylon Type System

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```
function timesTwo(num) {
  return num * 2;
}
```

```
function timesTwo(Float num) {
  return num * 2;
}
```

```
Float timesTwo(Float num) {
  return num * 2;
}
```

```
Float timesTwo(Float num) {
  return num << 1;
}</pre>
```

```
Float timesTwo(Float num) {
  return num << 1; // error: only ints support bitshift
}</pre>
```

A value of type X|Y can have the type X or Y.

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```
shared Document|ParseError parseDocument(String html);
```

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```
shared Document|ParseError parseDocument(String html);
shared void enqueue(Element item, Integer? priority = null);
```

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```
A value of type X|Y can have the type X or Y.
```

```
shared Document | ParseError parseDocument (String html);
shared void enqueue (Element item, Integer? priority = null);
Integer? is equivalent to Integer | Null. (Null is a class with only one instance, null.)
```

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Intersection types

A value of type X&Y has the types X and Y.

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A value of type X&Y has the types X and Y.

```
shared void printScaled(
    Printable&Scalable element, Float factor);
```

Flow-sensitive typing

```
Instead of Java's
Object o = getSomething();
if (o instanceof String) {
   String s = (String)o;
   String su = s.toUpperCase();
}
```

```
Instead of Java's
Object o = getSomething();
if (o instanceof String) {
  String s = (String)o;
  String su = s.toUpperCase();
you simply write
Object o = getSomething():
if (is String o) {
  // o has type String now
  String su = o.uppercased; // look ma, no cast!
```

```
String? arg = process.arguments.first;
if (exists arg) {
 // arg: String
 print(arg.uppercased);
```

```
String? arg = process.arguments.first;
if (exists arg) { // is Object arg
 // arg: String
 print(arg.uppercased);
```

```
String? arg = process.arguments.first;
if (exists arg) { // is Object arg
  // arg: <String?>&Object
  print(arg.uppercased);
```

```
String? arg = process.arguments.first;
if (exists arg) { // is Object arg
 // arg: <String?>&Object
  // = <String|Null>&Object
 print(arg.uppercased);
```

print(arg.uppercased);

```
String? arg = process.arguments.first;
if (exists arg) { // is Object arg
   // arg: <String?>&Object
   // = <String|Null>&Object (String Unull) Object
```

```
String? arg = process.arguments.first;
if (exists arg) { // is Object arg
  // arg: <String?>&Object
  // = <String | Null > & Object (String ∪ Null) ∩ Object
                                    (String \cap Object) \cup (Null \cap Object)
  print(arg.uppercased);
```

```
String? arg = process.arguments.first;
if (exists arg) { // is Object arg
 // arg: <String?>&Object
 // = <String|Null>&Object
 // = <String&Object>|<Null&Object>
 print(arg.uppercased);
```

```
String? arg = process.arguments.first;
if (exists arg) { // is Object arg
 // arg: <String?>&Object
 // = <String|Null>&Object
 // = <String&Object>|<Null&Object>
 // = String|<Null&Object>
 print(arg.uppercased);
```

```
String? arg = process.arguments.first;
if (exists arg) { // is Object arg
 // arg: <String?>&Object
    = <String|Null>&Object
 // = <String&Object>|<Null&Object>
 // = String|<Null&Object>
    = String|Nothing
 print(arg.uppercased);
```

```
String? arg = process.arguments.first;
if (exists arg) { // is Object arg
 // arg: <String?>&Object
       = <String | Null > & Object
 // = <String&Object>|<Null&Object>
 // = String|<Null&Object>
 // = String|Nothing
 // = String
 print(arg.uppercased):
```

Thank you!

- If this sounded interesting, please talk to me later or keep in touch!
- @LucasWerkmeistr or @ceylonlang
- https://ceylon-lang.org
 - https://ceylon-lang.org/documentation/current/introduction/
 - https://ceylon-lang.org/documentation/current/tour/

Backup slide!

More cool stuff!

- Declaration-site variance: Set<Integer>|Set<Float> = Set<Integer|Float>
- Tuple types like [String, Integer, Integer] are linked lists of types (arbitrary length)
- Tuple types are used for function types like Integer(Integer, Integer) (no Function22 limit like in Scala)

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