

# SCALA TYPE-LEVEL OPERATIONS



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# OUTLINE

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- Hands-on: implement `Read`
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# LITERAL TYPES

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Type inhabited by a single constant value known at compile-time:

```
val x: 3 = 3
val y: false = false
val z: "monday" | "tuesday" = "monday"
```

See [SIP-23 - literal-based singleton types](#).

# TERM-REFERENCE TYPES

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Type inhabited by a single non-necessary-constant term:

```
val a: Int = ???  
val b: Int = ???  
  
val c: a.type = a  
val d: Int = a      // Ok because (a: Int) <: Int
```

```
val e: a.type = b // Error: found (b: Int)  
                  // but required (a: Int)
```

# DEPENDENT PARAMETER TYPES

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```
def same(a: Any, b: a.type) = true
```

```
same(3, 3) // Ok
```

```
same(3, 4) // Error
```

```
def same2[T](a: T, b: T) = true
```

```
same2(3, 4) // Ok
```

# COMPILE-TIME OPERATIONS

Simple bounded type aliases:

```
infix type +[X <: Int, Y <: Int] <: Int
```

With special compiler support for constant-folding:

```
import scala.compiletime.ops.int.+
```

```
val a: 2 + 2 = 4
```

See [Add primitive compiletime operations on singleton types #7628](#).

# REFINEMENT TYPES

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```
case class Vec(size: Int)

val v: Vec {val size: 2} = ???

val size: 2 = v.size
```

# EXAMPLE: SIZED VECTORS

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```
//> using options "-Xprint:typer"
import scala.compiletime.ops.int.+
def vec(s: Int) = Vec(s).asInstanceOf[Vec {val size: s.type}]
def add(a: Int, b: Int) = (a + b).asInstanceOf[a.type + b.type]

case class Vec(size: Int):
  def sum(that: Vec {val size: Vec.this.size.type}) = vec(size)
  def concat(that: Vec) = vec(add(size, that.size))

val v: Vec {val size: 13} = vec(6).concat(vec(7)).sum(vec(13))
```

Source: `examples/1_vec.scala`



# ALGEBRAIC REASONING

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```
// Summing x n times is normalized to x * n.  
summon[2L * m.type == m.type + m.type]  
summon[2L * m.type + 2L * m.type == m.type + 3L * m.type]  
summon[2L * m.type * m.type == m.type * 2L * m.type]
```

# **EXAMPLE: CHECK `Vec.map` (REFINEMENTS)**



Live.

# EXAMPLE: CHECK `Vec.map` (TYPE PARAMS)

```
import compiletime.ops.int.{+,-}

enum Vec[Len <: Int, +T]:
  case Nil extends Vec[0, Nothing]

  case NotNil[T]() extends Vec[Int, T]

  def ::[S >: T](x: S): Vec[Len + 1, T] = ???
  def tail: Vec[Len - 1, T] = ???
  def head: T = ???
```

See [Boruch-Gruszecki, A. \(2019\). GADTs in Dotty. Slide 16.](#)

# EXAMPLE: TF-DOTTY (WITH ABSTRACT DIMENSIONS)

```
val x: Int = 2
val y: Int = 2
val tensor = tf.zeros(x #: y #: SNil)
val res = tf.reshape(tensor, y #: x #: SNil)
```

See [github.com/MaximeKjaer/tf-dotty](https://github.com/MaximeKjaer/tf-dotty), in particular the implementation of `reshape`.

# OPEN PROBLEMS WITH NORMALIZATION



- Exponential explosion and compilation time
- Sub-typing

# MATCH TYPES

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```
type IsEmpty[S <: String] <: Boolean = S match {  
  case "" => true  
  case _ => false  
}
```

```
summon[IsEmpty[""]] == true  
summon[IsEmpty["hello"]] == false
```

See [Blanvillain, O., Brachthäuser, J., Kjaer, M., & Odersky, M. \(2021\). Type-Level Programming with Match Types. 70.](#)

# EXAMPLE: STRONGLY-TYPED `printf`

```
//> using scala "3.nightly"
//> using options "-Xprint:typer"
import scala.compiletime.ops.int.{+}
import scala.compiletime.ops.string.{CharAt, Length, Substring}

import scala.Tuple._

type ArgTypes[S <: String] <: Tuple =
  S match {
    case "" => EmptyTuple
    case _ => CharAt[S, 0] match {
```

Source: `examples/2_printf.scala`

See also `printf` in Zig

# EXAMPLE: REGSAFE

---

```
import regsafe.Regex

val date = Regex("""(\d{4})-(\d{2})-(\d{2})""")
"2004-01-20" match
  case date(y, m, d, a) =>
    s"$y was a good year for PLs."
```

See [github.com/OlivierBlanvillain/regsafe](https://github.com/OlivierBlanvillain/regsafe) and [Blanvillain, O. \(2022\). Type-Safe Regular Expressions.](#)



# SELECTABLE

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*Not presented.*

```
class MySelectable extends Selectable:
  def selectDynamic(name: String): Any =
    name match

      case "foo" => 1
      case "bar" => "hey"

val s = MySelectable().asInstanceOf[MySelectable {val foo: Int; val bar:
String}]

@main def test() =
```

Source: `examples/3_selectable.scala`

# HANDS-ON: STRONGLY-TYPED CSV (MACROS)

*Not presented.*

```
import scala.quoted.*

object Macro {

  transparent inline def read(file: String): Any =
    ${ impl('file) }

  private def impl(file: Expr[String]) (using Quotes): Expr[Any] = {
    import quotes.reflect.*
    val refinementType = Refinement (TypeRepr.of[Object], "hello",
    TypeRepr.of[String]).asType
  }
```

Source: [examples/4\\_macro\\_refinement/1\\_macro.scala](#)

# HANDS-ON: IMPLEMENT **Read**



Live.

Code written during the live session: <https://github.com/dotty-staging/dotty/commit/7dfde36139bc380ac9c6e0c4f5ee80647006c29e>.

For a real-world example of generating types at compile-time, see [FSharp.Data](#) and [F# Type Providers](#).

**THANKS!**

