

LABMATE: Supporting Types for MATLAB

Conor McBride¹, Georgi Nakov¹, Fredrik Nordvall Forsberg¹,
André Videla¹, Alistair Forbes², Keith Lines²

¹University of Strathclyde, UK

²National Physical Laboratory, UK

August 26, 2024

The Problem

- ▶ Much software in science and engineering. written in `MATLAB`
 - ▶ May contain errors and bugs, as with any software.
- ▶ Developers often leave comments about how their data should be interpreted, e.g., units of measure for quantities.
- ▶ However `MATLAB` is oblivious to these high-level comments, and instead performs low-level checks during execution.

Our Plan

Can we do better?

- ▶ Make these developer comments formal.
- ▶ ...and create a tool to make use of them — LABMATE.
 - ▶ Keep existing MATLAB code and toolchains; no need to switch to a new language.
- ▶ Distill the essence of the developer comments in LABMATE's expressive type system.
 - ▶ A set of logical rules that assign domains of admissible values to program expressions.
- ▶ LABMATE is meant to be used while writing the code to get instant feedback and guidance — do not delay until execution.

How does LABMATE Work?

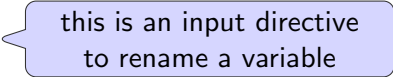
- ▶ LABMATE is a program transducer: reads MATLAB code with formal comments, and outputs a modified version of the input.
- ▶ These formal comments are directives — they start with `%<`.
- ▶ Input the program:

```
%> rename n x  
n = 5;  
display(n);
```

How does LABMATE Work?

- ▶ LABMATE is a program transducer: reads MATLAB code with formal comments, and outputs a modified version of the input.
- ▶ These formal comments are directives — they start with `%<`.
- ▶ Input the program:

```
%> rename n x  
n = 5;  
display(n);
```



this is an input directive
to rename a variable

How does LABMATE Work?

- ▶ LABMATE is a program transducer: reads MATLAB code with formal comments, and outputs a modified version of the input.
- ▶ These formal comments are directives — they start with `%<`.
- ▶ Input the program:

```
%> rename n x  
n = 5;  
display(n);
```

How does LABMATE Work?

- ▶ LABMATE is a program transducer: reads MATLAB code with formal comments, and outputs a modified version of the input.
- ▶ These formal comments are directives — they start with `%<`.
- ▶ Input the program:

```
%> rename n x  
n = 5;  
display(n);
```

- ▶ Run LABMATE to get:

```
%< LabMate 0.2.0.1  
%< renamed n x  
x = 5;  
display(x);
```

How does LABMATE Work?

- ▶ LABMATE is a program transducer: reads MATLAB code with formal comments, and outputs a modified version of the input.
- ▶ These formal comments are directives — they start with %<.
- ▶ Input the program:

```
%> rename n x  
n = 5;  
display(n);
```

- ▶ Run LABMATE to get:

```
%< LabMate 0.2.0.1  
%< renamed n x  
x = 5;  
display(x);
```

LabMate response to
the input directive

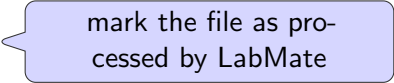
How does LABMATE Work?

- ▶ LABMATE is a program transducer: reads MATLAB code with formal comments, and outputs a modified version of the input.
- ▶ These formal comments are directives — they start with `%<`.
- ▶ Input the program:

```
%> rename n x  
n = 5;  
display(n);
```

- ▶ Run LABMATE to get:

```
%< LabMate 0.2.0.1  
%< renamed n x  
x = 5;  
display(x);
```



mark the file as processed by LabMate

Matrix Types

- ▶ Matrices feature heavily in MATLAB code.

Matrix Types

- ▶ Matrices feature heavily in MATLAB code.
- ▶ LABMATE supports type annotations for matrices:

```
%> A :: [ 1 x 2 ] int
```

```
A = [ 3 4 ]
```

```
%> B :: [ 2 x 4 ] int
```

```
B = [ 1 1 1 1  
      5 6 7 8 ]
```

```
C = A * B
```

Matrix Types

- ▶ Matrices feature heavily in MATLAB code.
- ▶ LABMATE supports type annotations for matrices:

```
%> A :: [ 1 x 2 ] int
```

```
A = [ 3 4 ]
```

```
%> B :: [ 2 x 4 ] int
```

```
B = [ 1 1 1 1  
      5 6 7 8 ]
```

```
C = A * B
```

Matrix Types

- ▶ Matrices feature heavily in MATLAB code.
- ▶ LABMATE supports type annotations for matrices:

```
%> A :: [ 1 x 2 ] int
A = [ 3 4 ]
%> B :: [ 2 x 4 ] int
B = [ 1 1 1 1
      5 6 7 8 ]
C = A * B
```

type annotations
at declaration of A

Matrix Types

- ▶ Matrices feature heavily in MATLAB code.
- ▶ LABMATE supports type annotations for matrices:

```
%> A :: [ 1 x 2 ] int
```

```
A = [ 3 4 ]
```

```
%> B :: [ 2 x 4 ] int
```

```
B = [ 1 1 1 1  
      5 6 7 8 ]
```

```
C = A * B
```

type annotations
at declaration of B

Matrix Types

- ▶ Matrices feature heavily in MATLAB code.
- ▶ LABMATE supports type annotations for matrices:

```
%> A :: [ 1 x 2 ] int
```

```
A = [ 3 4 ]
```

```
%> B :: [ 2 x 4 ] int
```

```
B = [ 1 1 1 1  
      5 6 7 8 ]
```

```
C = A * B
```

- ▶ We can ask for type information:

```
%> typeof C
```

```
%< C :: [Matrix 1 4 int]
```

Matrix Types

- ▶ Matrices feature heavily in MATLAB code.
- ▶ LABMATE supports type annotations for matrices:

```
%> A :: [ 1 x 2 ] int
```

```
A = [ 3 4 ]
```

```
%> B :: [ 2 x 4 ] int
```

```
B = [ 1 1 1 1  
      5 6 7 8 ]
```

```
C = A * B
```

- ▶ We can ask for type information:

```
%> typeof C
```

```
%< C :: [Matrix 1 4 int]
```


Matrix Types

- ▶ Matrices feature heavily in MATLAB code.
- ▶ LABMATE supports type annotations for matrices:

```
%> A :: [ 1 x 2 ] int
```

```
A = [ 3 4 ]
```

```
%> B :: [ 2 x 4 ] int
```

```
B = [ 1 1 1 1  
      5 6 7 8 ]
```

```
C = A * B
```

- ▶ We can ask for type information:

```
%> typeof C
```

query for the type of C

```
%< C :: [Matrix 1 4 int]
```

Matrix Types

- ▶ Matrices feature heavily in MATLAB code.
- ▶ LABMATE supports type annotations for matrices:

```
%> A :: [ 1 x 2 ] int
```

```
A = [ 3 4 ]
```

```
%> B :: [ 2 x 4 ] int
```

```
B = [ 1 1 1 1  
      5 6 7 8 ]
```

```
C = A * B
```

- ▶ We can ask for type information. LabMate can infer the dimensions

```
%> typeof C
```

```
%< C :: [Matrix 1 4 int]
```

Matrix Types

- ▶ Matrices feature heavily in MATLAB code.
- ▶ LABMATE supports type annotations for matrices:

```
%> A :: [ 1 x 2 ] int
```

```
A = [ 3 4 ]
```

```
%> B :: [ 2 x 4 ] int
```

```
B = [ 1 1 1 1  
      5 6 7 8 ]
```

```
C = A * B
```

- ▶ We can ask for type information:

```
%> typeof C
```

```
%< C :: [Matrix 1 4 int]
```

- ▶ ...and can easily spot incompatible sizing:

```
D = B * A
```

```
%> typeof D
```

```
%< The expression D is quite a puzzle
```

Matrix Types

- ▶ Matrices feature heavily in MATLAB code.
- ▶ LABMATE supports type annotations for matrices:

```
%> A :: [ 1 x 2 ] int
```

```
A = [ 3 4 ]
```

```
%> B :: [ 2 x 4 ] int
```

```
B = [ 1 1 1 1  
      5 6 7 8 ]
```

```
C = A * B
```

- ▶ We can ask for type information:

```
%> typeof C
```

```
%< C :: [Matrix 1 4 int]
```

- ▶ ...and can easily spot incompatible sizing:

```
D = B * A
```

```
%> typeof D
```

```
%< The expression D is quite a puzzle
```

Matrix Types

- ▶ Matrices feature heavily in MATLAB code.
- ▶ LABMATE supports type annotations for matrices:

```
%> A :: [ 1 x 2 ] int
```

```
A = [ 3 4 ]
```

```
%> B :: [ 2 x 4 ] int
```

```
B = [ 1 1 1 1  
      5 6 7 8 ]
```

```
C = A * B
```

- ▶ We can ask for type information:

```
%> typeof C
```

```
%< C :: [Matrix 1 4 int]
```

- ▶ ...and can easily spot incompatible sizing:

```
D = B * A
```

```
%> typeof D
```

```
%< The expression D is quite a puzzle
```

LabMate can point
out an error with D

Matrix Types

- ▶ LABMATE processes arbitrary MATLAB code.

Matrix Types

- ▶ LABMATE processes arbitrary MATLAB code.
 - ▶ LABMATE does not rely on constants, variables work as well.

Matrix Types

- ▶ LABMATE processes arbitrary MATLAB code.
 - ▶ LABMATE does not rely on constants, variables work as well.

```
function B = f(A)
    %> B :: [ 1 x 3 ] int
    B = [ 1 A ]

    %> typeof A
    %< A :: [Matrix int 1 2]
end

A = 'hello'
%> typeof A
%< A :: string
```


Matrix Types

- ▶ LABMATE processes arbitrary MATLAB code.
 - ▶ LABMATE does not rely on constants, variables work as well.

```
function B = f(A)
    %> B :: [ 1 x 3 ] int
    B = [ 1 A ]

    %> typeof A
    %< A :: [Matrix int 1 2]
end

A = 'hello'
%> typeof A
%< A :: string
```

Matrix Types

- ▶ LABMATE processes arbitrary MATLAB code.
 - ▶ LABMATE does not rely on constants, variables work as well.

```
function B = f(A)
    %> B :: [ 1 x 3 ] int
    B = [ 1 A ]

    %> typeof A
    %< A :: [Matrix int 1 2]
end
```

LabMate infers type of A
from the annotation on B

```
A = 'hello'
%> typeof A
%< A :: string
```

Matrix Types

- ▶ LABMATE processes arbitrary MATLAB code.
 - ▶ LABMATE does not rely on constants, variables work as well.

```
function B = f(A)
    %> B :: [ 1 x 3 ] int
    B = [ 1 A ]

    %> typeof A
    %< A :: [Matrix int 1 2]
end
```

```
A = 'hello'
%> typeof A
%< A :: string
```

tracks Matlab scope

Dimensions and Quantities

- ▶ LABMATE has support for arbitrary quantities.

```
%> dimensions V for Q over `Mass, `Time  
%> unit kg :: Q({ `Mass })
```

Dimensions and Quantities

- ▶ LABMATE has support for arbitrary

define some base
set of dimensions

```
%> dimensions V for Q over `Mass`, `Time`  
%> unit kg :: Q({ `Mass` })
```

Dimensions and Quantities

- ▶ LABMATE has support for arbitrary quantities and a canonical unit of measure
- ```
%> dimensions V for Q over `Mass`, `Time`
%> unit kg :: Q({ `Mass` })
```

# Dimensions and Quantities

- ▶ LABMATE has support for arbitrary quantities.

can be arbitrary group  
expression over V

```
%> dimensions `V for Q over `Mass, `Time
%> unit kg :: Q({ `Mass })
```

# Dimensions and Quantities

- ▶ LABMATE has support for arbitrary quantities.

```
%> dimensions V for Q over `Mass, `Time
%> unit kg :: Q({ `Mass })
```



# Dimensions and Quantities

- ▶ LABMATE has support for arbitrary quantities.

```
%> dimensions V for Q over `Mass, `Time
%> unit kg :: Q({ `Mass })

%<{
kg = 1;
%<}
```

# Dimensions and Quantities

- ▶ LABMATE has support for arbitrary quantities.

```
%> dimensions V for Q over `Mass, `Time
%> unit kg :: Q({ `Mass })
```

```
%<{
kg = 1;
%<}
```

this is a “magic” response  
that LabMate emits

# Dimensions and Quantities

- ▶ LABMATE has support for arbitrary quantities.

```
%> dimensions V for Q over `Mass, `Time
%> unit kg :: Q({ `Mass })

%<{
kg = 1;
%<}
```

# Dimensions and Quantities

- ▶ LABMATE has support for arbitrary quantities.

```
%> dimensions V for Q over `Mass, `Time
%> unit kg :: Q({ `Mass })

%<{
kg = 1;
%<}
```

- ▶ We can then use the unit of measure for quantities:

```
y = 5*kg
%> typeof y
%< y :: Quantity (Enum [`Mass, `Time])
%< {`Mass}
```

# Dimensions and Quantities

- ▶ LABMATE has support for arbitrary quantities.

```
%> dimensions V for Q over `Mass, `Time
%> unit kg :: Q({ `Mass })

%<{
kg = 1;
%<}
```

- ▶ We can then use the unit of measure for quantities:

```
y = 5*kg
%> typeof y
%< y :: Quantity (Enum [`Mass, `Time])
%< {`Mass}
```

turn a value of a dimensionless type into a quantity

## Dimensional Consistency for Matrices

- ▶ Most MATLAB programs do not work on uniform matrices: type of the entry  $e_{i,j}$  might depend on the indices  $i$  and  $j$ .

## Dimensional Consistency for Matrices

- ▶ Most MATLAB programs do not work on uniform matrices: type of the entry  $e_{i,j}$  might depend on the indices  $i$  and  $j$ .
- ▶ A common scenario when working with matrices of quantities

```
%> dimensions V for Q over `L, `M, `T
%> unit metre :: Q({ `L })
%> unit kg :: Q({ `M })
%> unit sec :: Q({ `T })
```

## Dimensional Consistency for Matrices

- ▶ Most MATLAB programs do not work on uniform matrices: type of the entry  $e_{i,j}$  might depend on the indices  $i$  and  $j$ .
- ▶ A common scenario when working with matrices of quantities

```
%> dimensions V for Q over `L, `M, `T
%> unit metre :: Q({ `L })
%> unit kg :: Q({ `M })
%> unit sec :: Q({ `T })
```

- ▶ Work in progress: LABMATE support for such matrices

```
% > A :: [i <- [{ } {`T}]
% x j <- [{ } {`L}]
%] Q({`M * j / i})
A = [2*kg 5*kg*metre
 3*kg/sec 4*kg*metre/sec]
```



## Implementation Details

- ▶ MATLAB programs are modelled as trees of commands, rather than sequence of commands.

## Implementation Details

- ▶ MATLAB programs are modelled as trees of commands, rather than sequence of commands.
  - ▶ Type information is propagated (consistently) throughout the tree; can put type annotations after variable declarations.

## Implementation Details

- ▶ MATLAB programs are modelled as trees of commands, rather than sequence of commands.
  - ▶ Type information is propagated (consistently) throughout the tree; can put type annotations after variable declarations.
  - ▶ Not every annotation is needed; document the interesting ones.

## Implementation Details

- ▶ MATLAB programs are modelled as trees of commands, rather than sequence of commands.
  - ▶ Type information is propagated (consistently) throughout the tree; can put type annotations after variable declarations.
  - ▶ Not every annotation is needed; document the interesting ones.
- ▶ MATLAB expressions are translated to LABMATE internal core type theory.

## Implementation Details

- ▶ MATLAB programs are modelled as trees of commands, rather than sequence of commands.
  - ▶ Type information is propagated (consistently) throughout the tree; can put type annotations after variable declarations.
  - ▶ Not every annotation is needed; document the interesting ones.
- ▶ MATLAB expressions are translated to LABMATE internal core type theory.
  - ▶ Matrix types are parametrised over 5 parameters with dependencies between them.

## Implementation Details

- ▶ MATLAB programs are modelled as trees of commands, rather than sequence of commands.
  - ▶ Type information is propagated (consistently) throughout the tree; can put type annotations after variable declarations.
  - ▶ Not every annotation is needed; document the interesting ones.
- ▶ MATLAB expressions are translated to LABMATE internal core type theory.
  - ▶ Matrix types are parametrised over 5 parameters with dependencies between them.
  - ▶ Quantities are modelled as the free Abelian group over a base set of dimensions.

# Implementation Details

- ▶ `MATLAB` programs are modelled as trees of commands, rather than sequence of commands.
  - ▶ Type information is propagated (consistently) throughout the tree; can put type annotations after variable declarations.
  - ▶ Not every annotation is needed; document the interesting ones.
- ▶ `MATLAB` expressions are translated to `LABMATE` internal core type theory.
  - ▶ Matrix types are parametrised over 5 parameters with dependencies between them.
  - ▶ Quantities are modelled as the free Abelian group over a base set of dimensions.
  - ▶ The typechecker understands nontrivial algebraic properties.

## Current Progress & Future Plans

- ▶ LABMATE is under active development.



## Current Progress & Future Plans

- ▶ LABMATE is under active development.
  - ▶ Available on GitHub, please get in touch if interested.

## Current Progress & Future Plans

- ▶ LABMATE is under active development.
  - ▶ Available on GitHub, please get in touch if interested.
- ▶ Work in the pipeline:

# Current Progress & Future Plans

- ▶ LABMATE is under active development.
  - ▶ Available on GitHub, please get in touch if interested.
- ▶ Work in the pipeline:
  - ▶ **Uniqueness of representation**: currently, a matrix with quantities can have more than one corresponding type; this might lead to odd behaviour during typechecking.

# Current Progress & Future Plans

- ▶ LABMATE is under active development.
  - ▶ Available on GitHub, please get in touch if interested.
- ▶ Work in the pipeline:
  - ▶ **Uniqueness of representation**: currently, a matrix with quantities can have more than one corresponding type; this might lead to odd behaviour during typechecking.
  - ▶ **Quality of life improvements**: better messages and more readable responses from LABMATE.

# Current Progress & Future Plans

- ▶ LABMATE is under active development.
  - ▶ Available on GitHub, please get in touch if interested.
- ▶ Work in the pipeline:
  - ▶ **Uniqueness of representation**: currently, a matrix with quantities can have more than one corresponding type; this might lead to odd behaviour during typechecking.
  - ▶ **Quality of life improvements**: better messages and more readable responses from LABMATE.
- ▶ We want to extend our coverage to loops and conditionals in the future.