

# Learning to Love Type Systems

Swipe Left, Uncaught  
TypeError



PRESENTED BY

Lauren Tan (she/her)

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TypeError



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# Bonjour



Secure | https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bNG53SA4n48

# Dependent functions

- Fix  $a : A$  now from  $n : \mathbb{N}$  construct  
 $\underbrace{(a, a, \dots, a)}_{n \text{ times}} : A^n$   
 $\text{tup} : \prod_{n : \mathbb{N}} A^n$   
 $\text{tup } n \equiv \underbrace{(a, a, \dots, a)}_{n \text{ times}}$
- The normal function type is a special case of  $\Pi$ -types  
 $A \rightarrow B \equiv \prod_{x : A} B$

THORSTEN ALLENKIRCH  
NAIVE TYPE THEORY

Up next

Homotopy Type Theory Discussed - Computerphile

Computerphile 35K views

19:15 / 1:30:36

AUTOPLAY

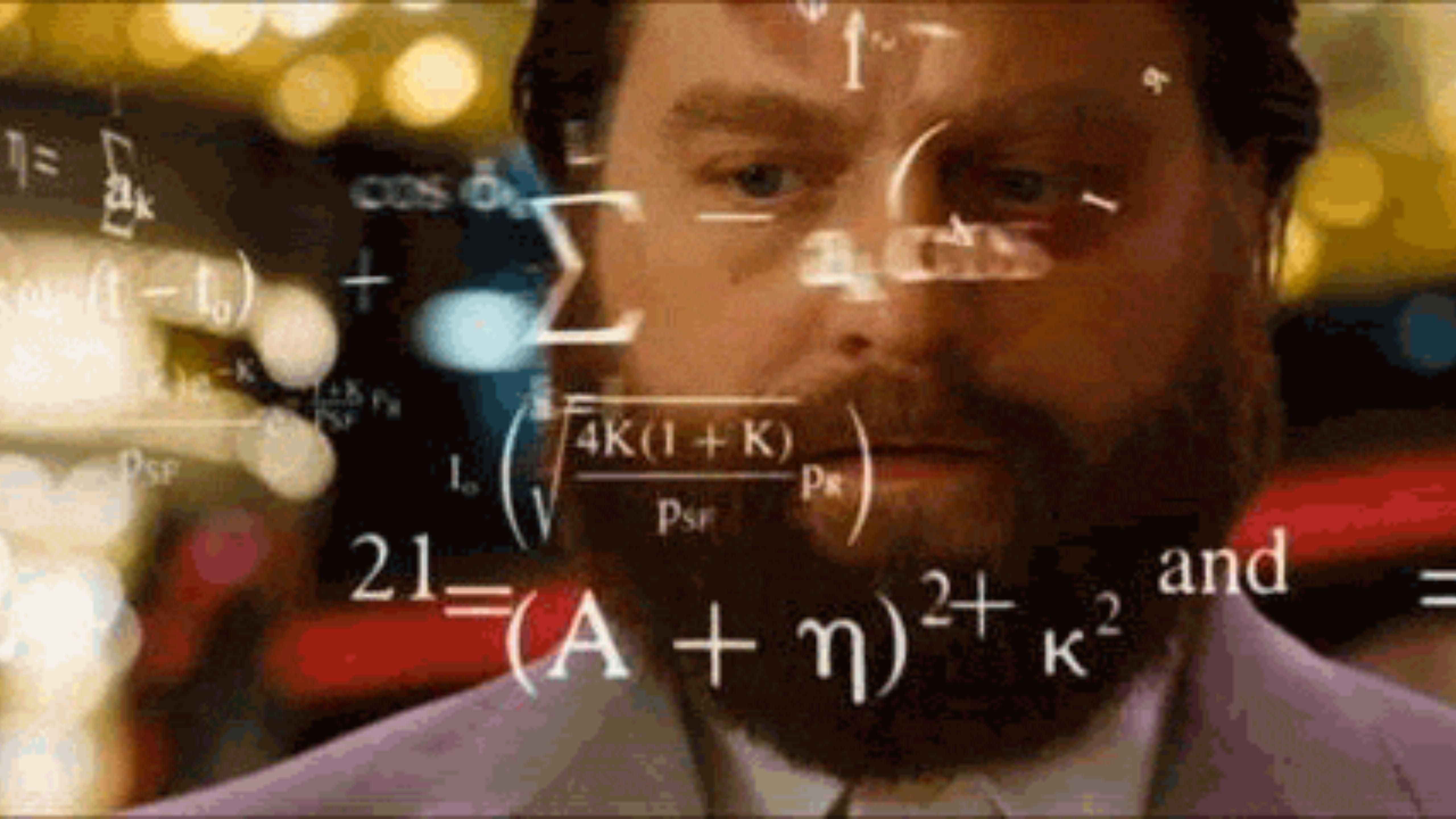
Naive Type Theory by Thorsten Altenkirch (University of Nottingham, UK)

2,779 views

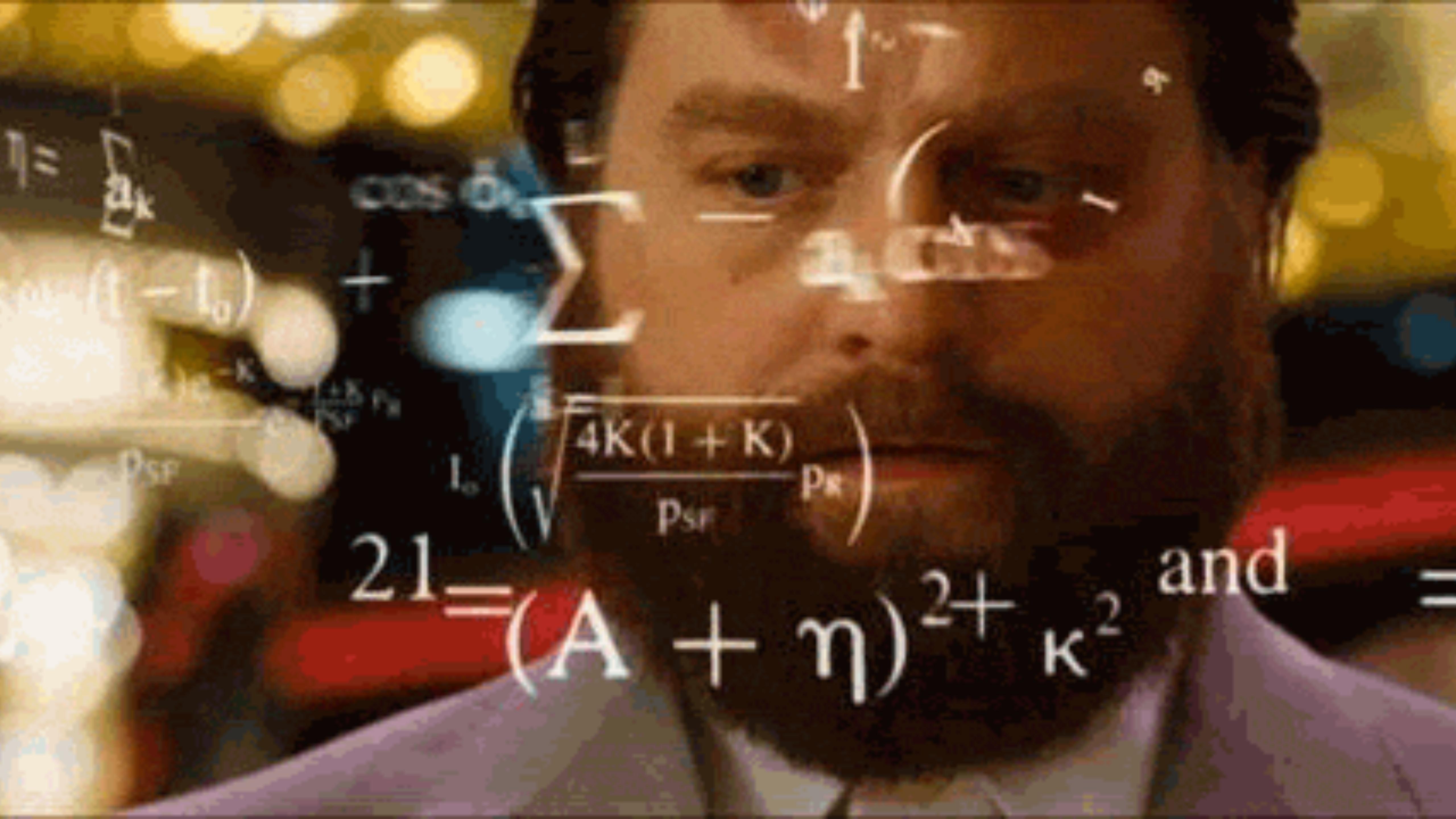
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...



$$21 = (A + \mathfrak{N})^2 + \kappa^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\sqrt{4K(1+K)}}{P_{sr}} \left( 1 - \frac{P_s}{P_{sr}} \right)$$

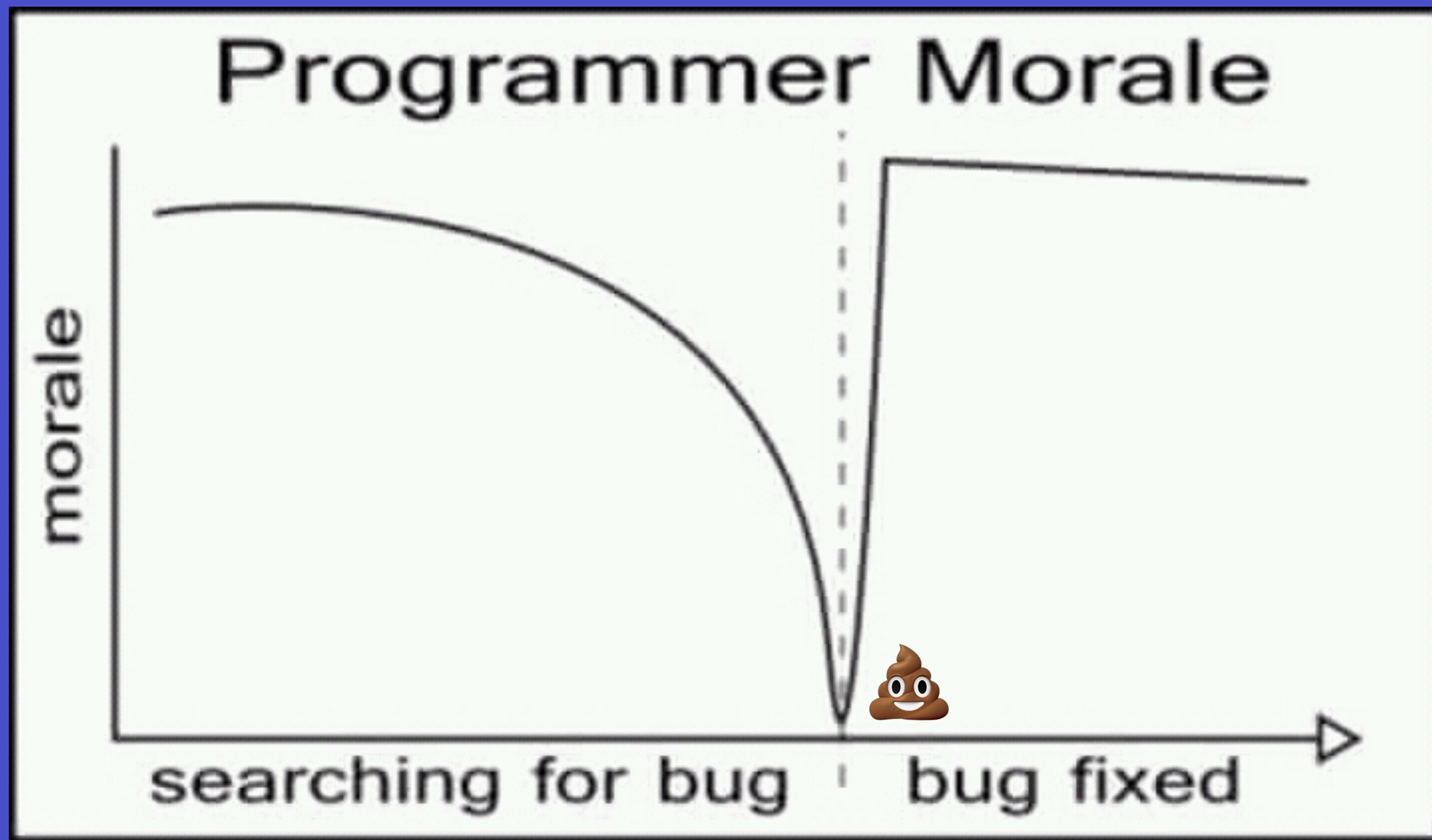


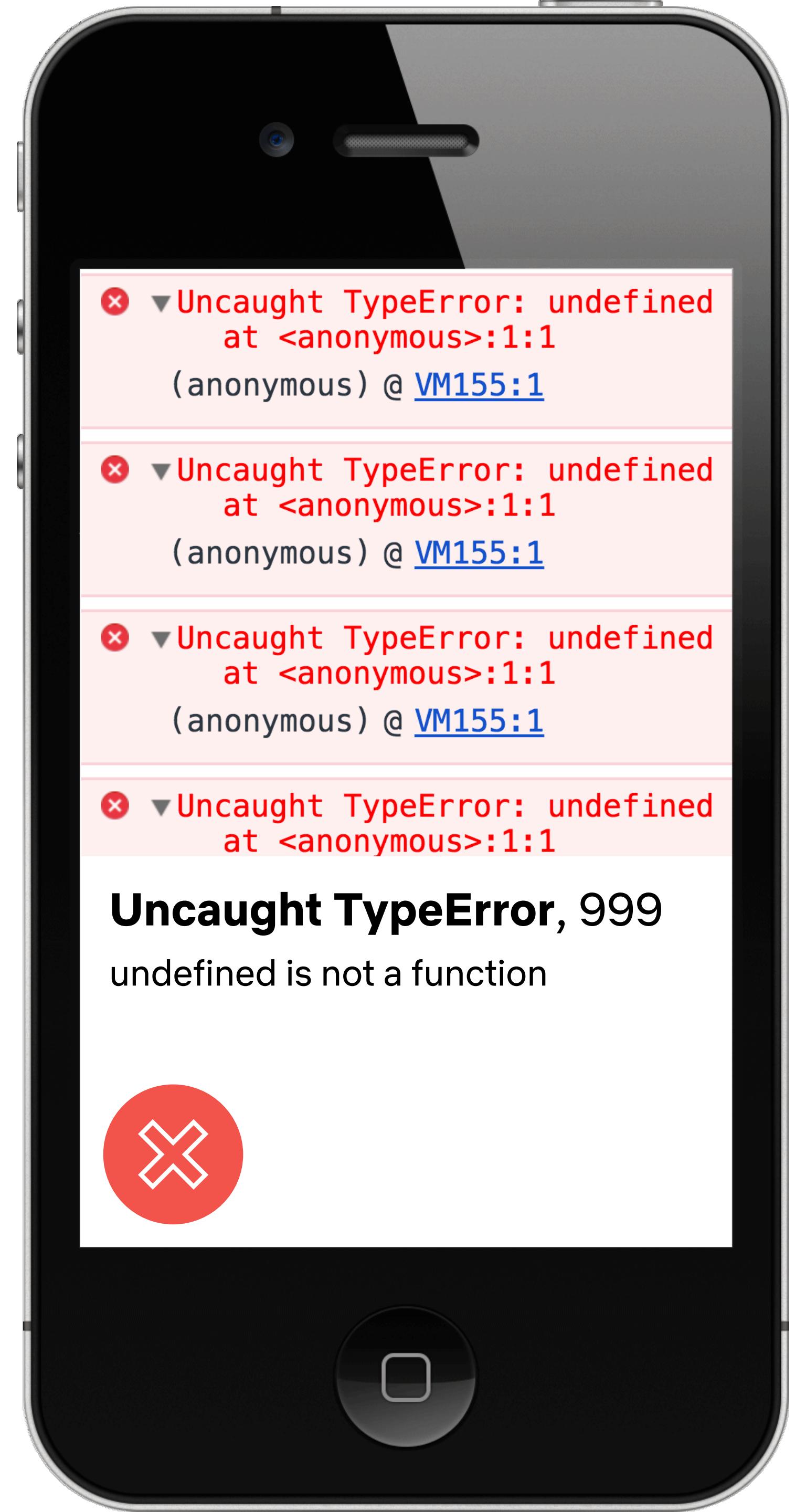
$$I_0 \left( \frac{4K(1+K)}{P_{sr}} \right)$$

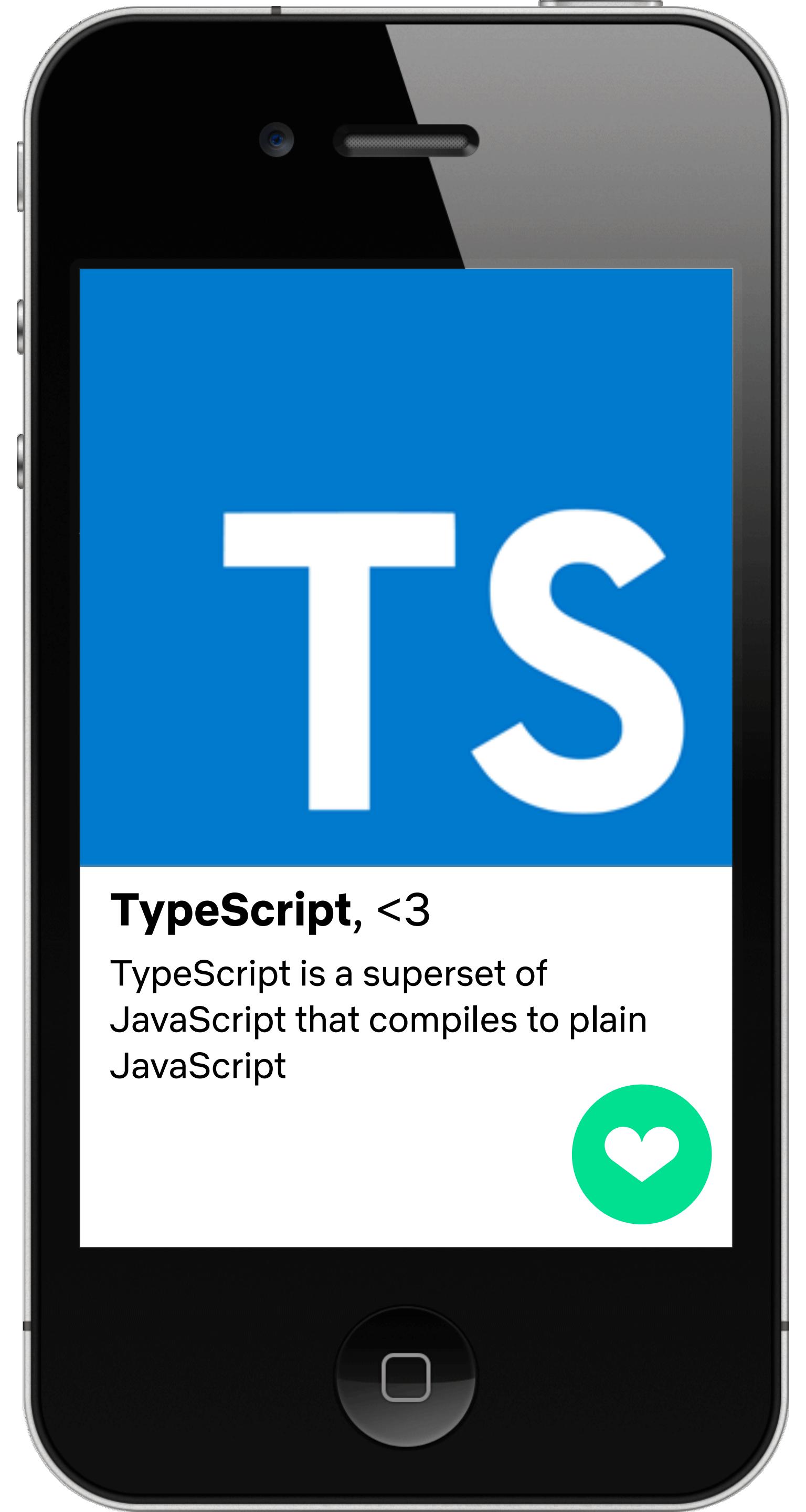
$$21 = (A + \mathfrak{N})^2 + \kappa^2 \quad \text{and} \quad$$

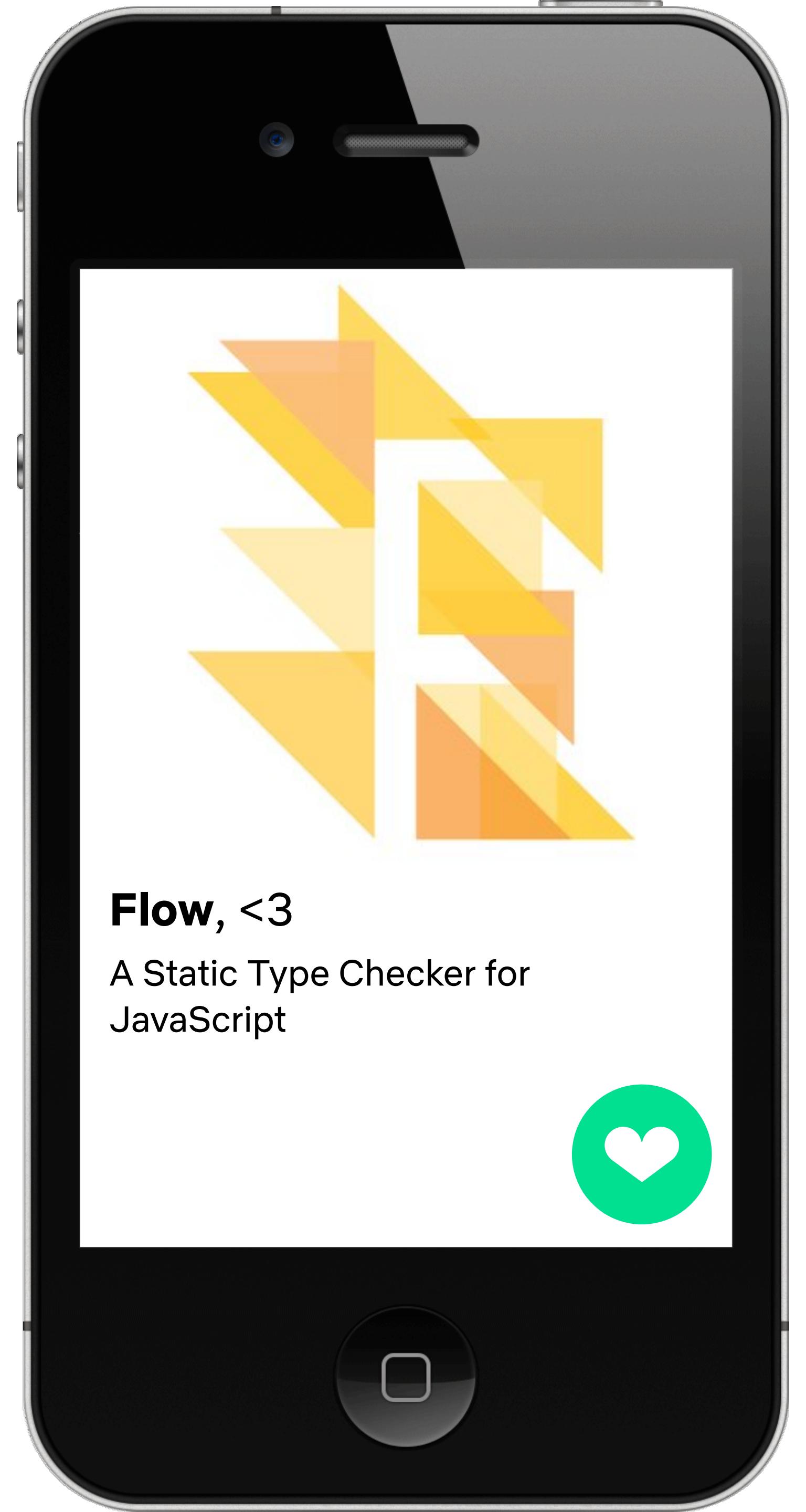
*"If debugging is the process of removing software bugs, then programming must be the process of putting them in."*

Dijkstra, supposedly 









*"A type system is a tractable syntactic method for proving the absence of certain program behaviors by classifying phrases according to the kinds of values they compute."*

[Types and Programming Languages, Benjamin C. Pierce](#)





# How many ways can this program fail?

```
const half = x => x / 2;
```

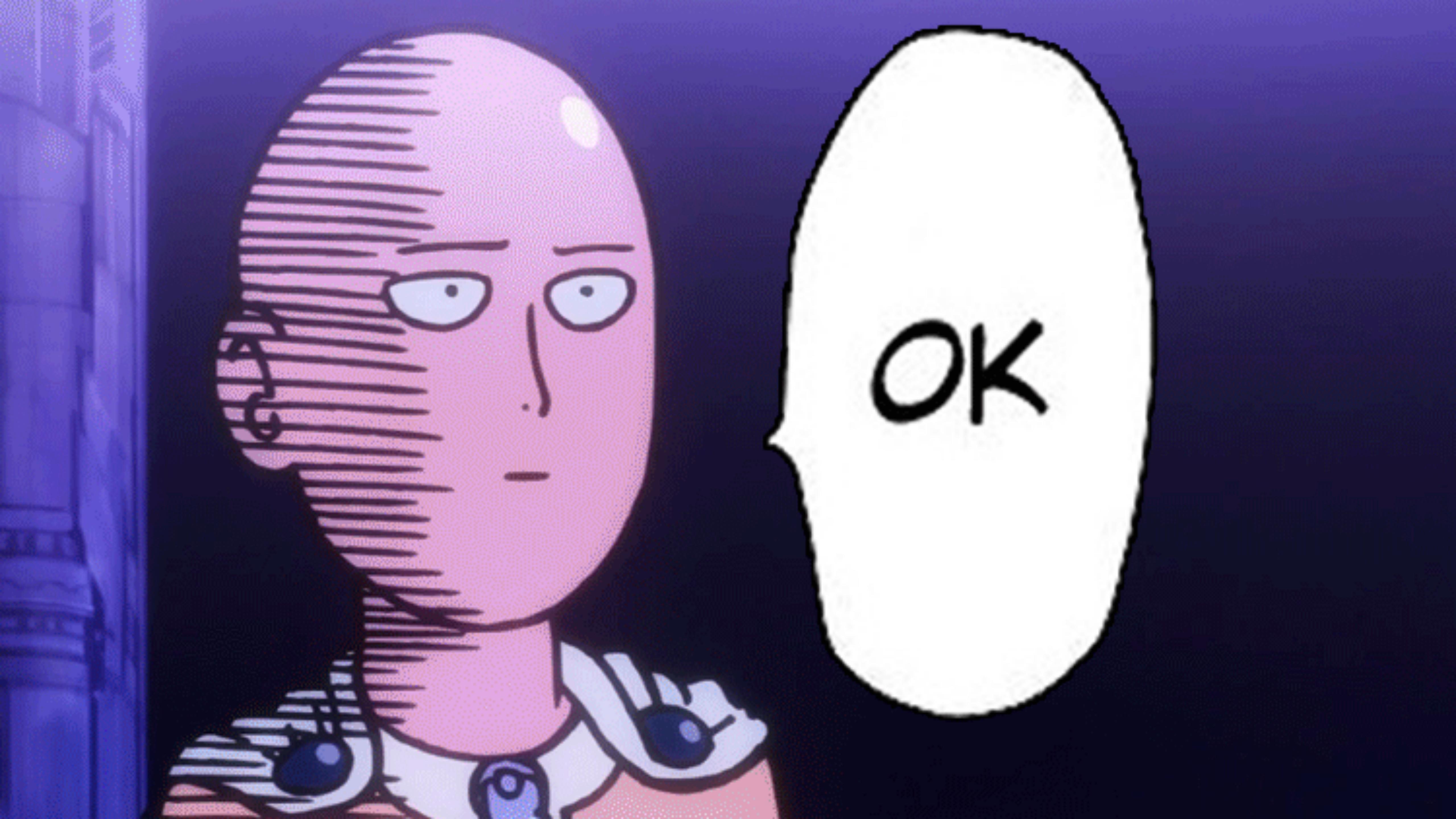
```
const TEST_CASES = [
  null,
  undefined,
  Symbol(1),
  10,
  '10',
  'hello world',
  { name: 'Lauren' },
  [1, 2, 3],
  x => x * x
];
```

```
TEST_CASES.map(testValue => {
  return {
    result: half(testValue),
    test: testValue.toString()
  }
});
```



not my type!

✖ ➔ Uncaught TypeError: Cannot read property 'toString' of null  
at TEST\_CASES.map.testValue (<anonymous>:17:21)  
at Array.map (<anonymous>)  
at <anonymous>:14:12



OK



OK



donavon/undefined-is-a-function x Lauren

← → ⌛ GitHub, Inc. [US] | https://github.com/donavon/undefined-is-a-function

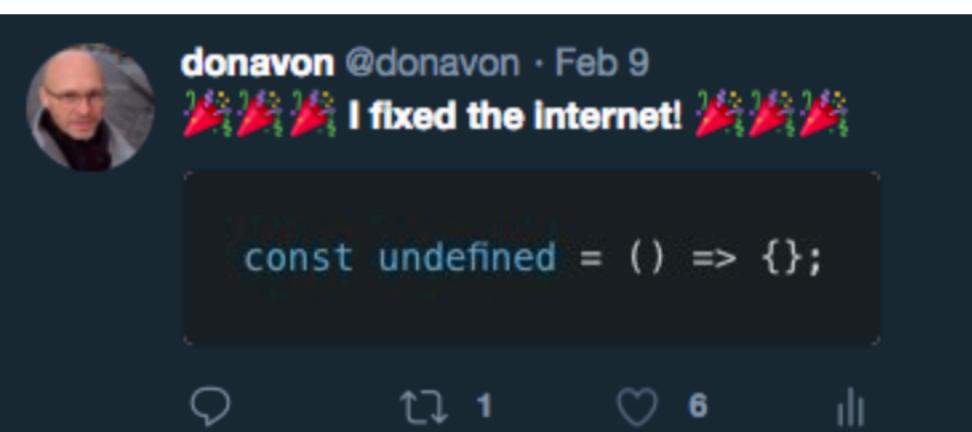
donavon / undefined-is-a-function master

src  
.babelrc  
.gitignore  
.npmignore  
.travis.yml  
LICENSE.md  
README.md  
package-lock.json  
package.json

## "undefined is not a function"? — It is now!

build passing npm v0.1.0

A while ago I tweeted that I had fixed the internet.



Well, I guess that wasn't entirely accurate. I gave people the ability for *them* to fix the internet, but not everyone was on board.

So today, I'm making it even easier for you to fix your little corner of the interwebs.

### Get the code (i.e. fix the internet)

All you have to do is this:

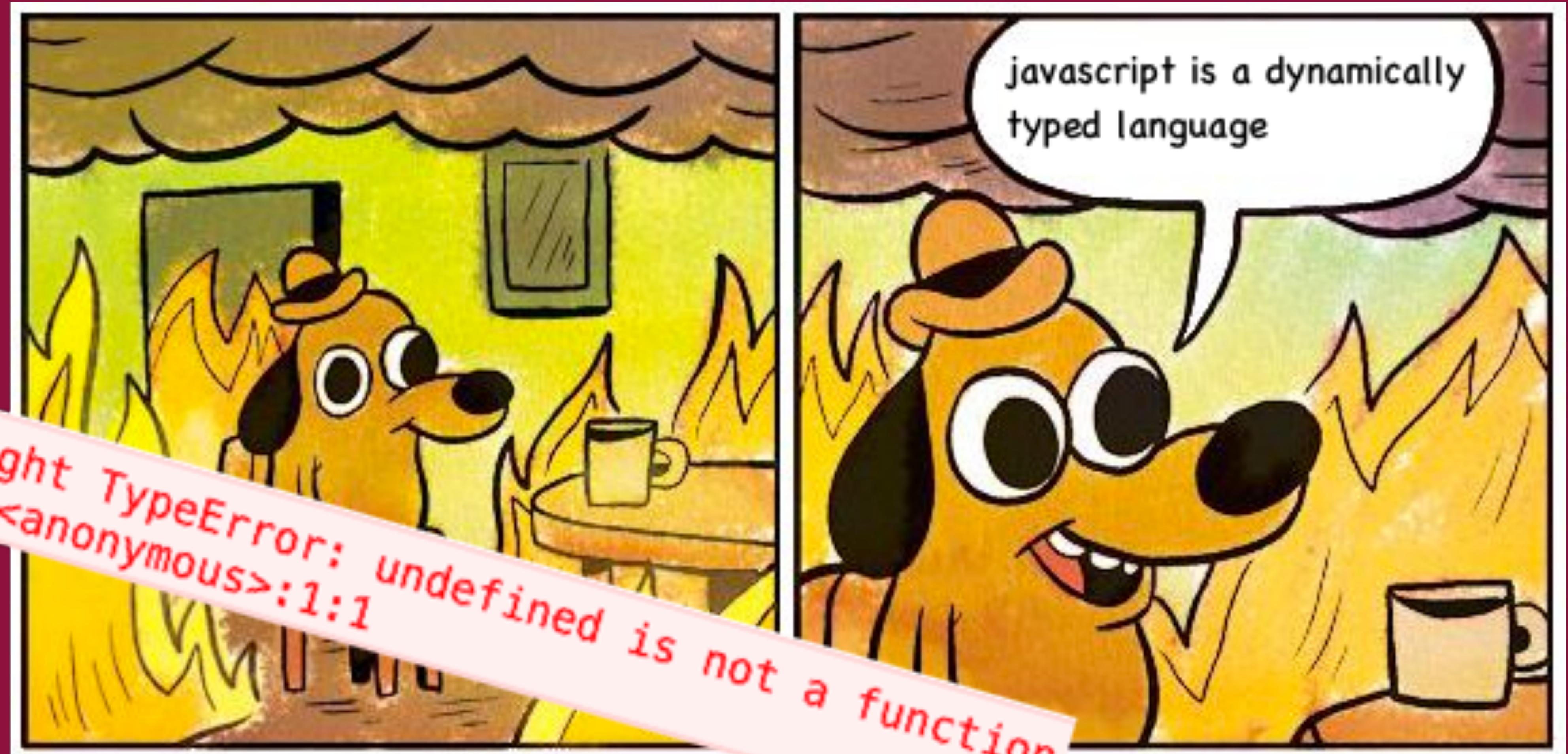
```
$ npm i --save undefined-is-a-function
```

(or if you like yarn)

```
$ yarn add undefined-is-a-function
```

Then in your code:

```
import { undefined } from 'undefined-is-a-function';
```



```
const TEST_CASES = [
  null, // Uncaught TypeError
  undefined, // Uncaught TypeError
  Symbol(1), // Uncaught TypeError
  10, // 5
  '10', // 5 🙄
  'hello world', // NaN
  { name: 'Lauren' }, // NaN
  [1, 2, 3], // NaN
  x => x * x // NaN
];
```

# How many ways can this program fail?

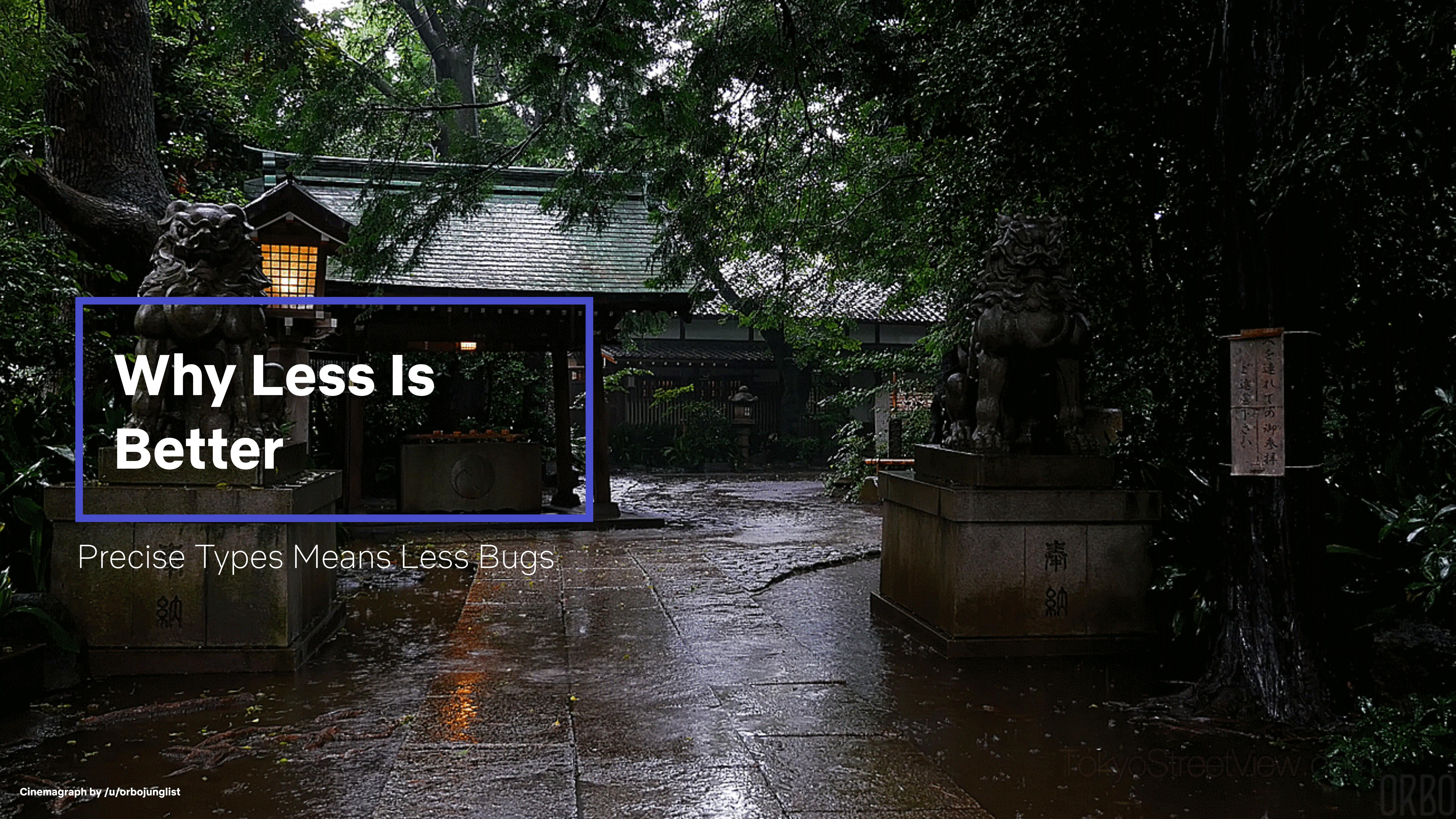
How (Infinity) fail?



```
const half = (x: number) => x / 2;
```

# How many ways can this program fail (at compile time)?

0\*



# Why Less Is Better

Precise Types Means Less Bugs

TokyoStreetView.com

ORBO



# Why Less Is Better

Precise Types Means Less Bugs

# Learning from Functional Programming

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ev7AYsLjxk&index=5&list=PL8Ky8YL8-Oh7awpOsqa82o7Ggt4AGhyf>

 **niftierideology**  
@niftierideology

Haskell is very simple. Everything is composed of Functads which are themselves a Tormund of Gurmoids, usually defined over the Devons. All you have to do is stick one Devon inside a Tormund and it yields Reverse Functads (Actually Functoids) you use to generate Unbound Gurmoids.

11:34 AM - 15 Jul 2018

---

764 Retweets 2,360 Likes



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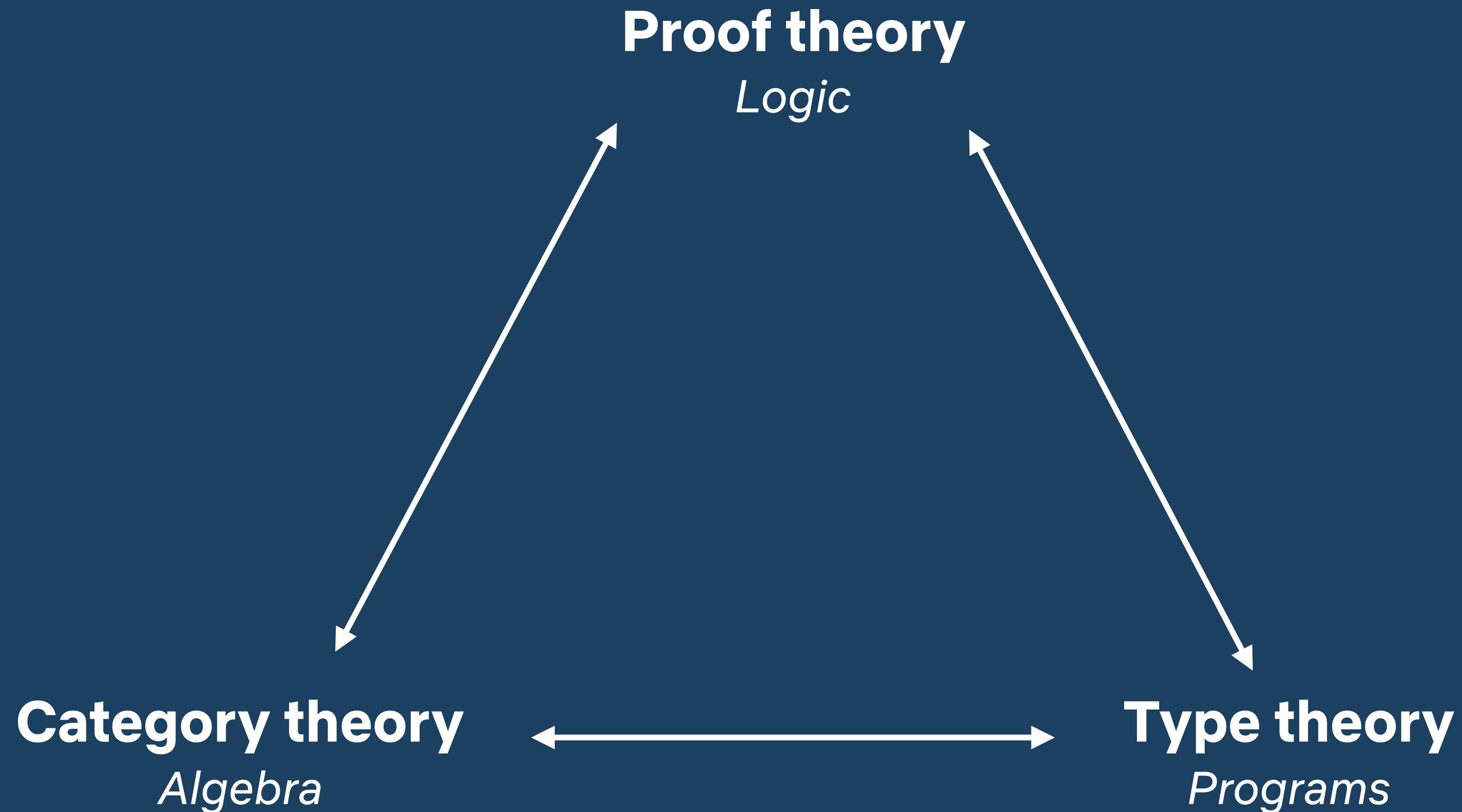
 51  764  2.4K 

 Tweet your reply

 **niftierideology** @niftierideology · Jul 15

Wow, this really derived Combustible. Check out my type class.

 2  20  218 



# Curry-Howard-Lambek correspondence

$\sin$   $\frac{1}{2}$

$\cos$   $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\tan$   $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\sin$   $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\cos$   $\frac{1}{2}$

$\tan$   $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$\sin$   $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\cos$   $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\tan$   $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

Stop with the jargon, Lauren

$\sin$   $\frac{1}{2}$

$\cos$   $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\tan$   $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\sin$   $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\cos$   $\frac{1}{2}$

$\tan$   $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$\sin$   $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

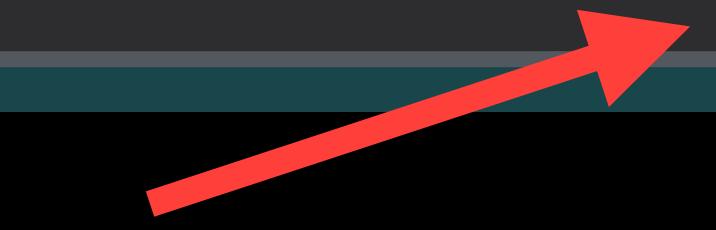
$\cos$   $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\tan$   $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

Stop with the jargon, Lauren

```
declare function Addition(x: number, y: number): number;      // proposition
function add(x: number, y: number): number { return x + y; } // proof
```

Proposition: If  $x$  and  $y$  are numbers, a number exists

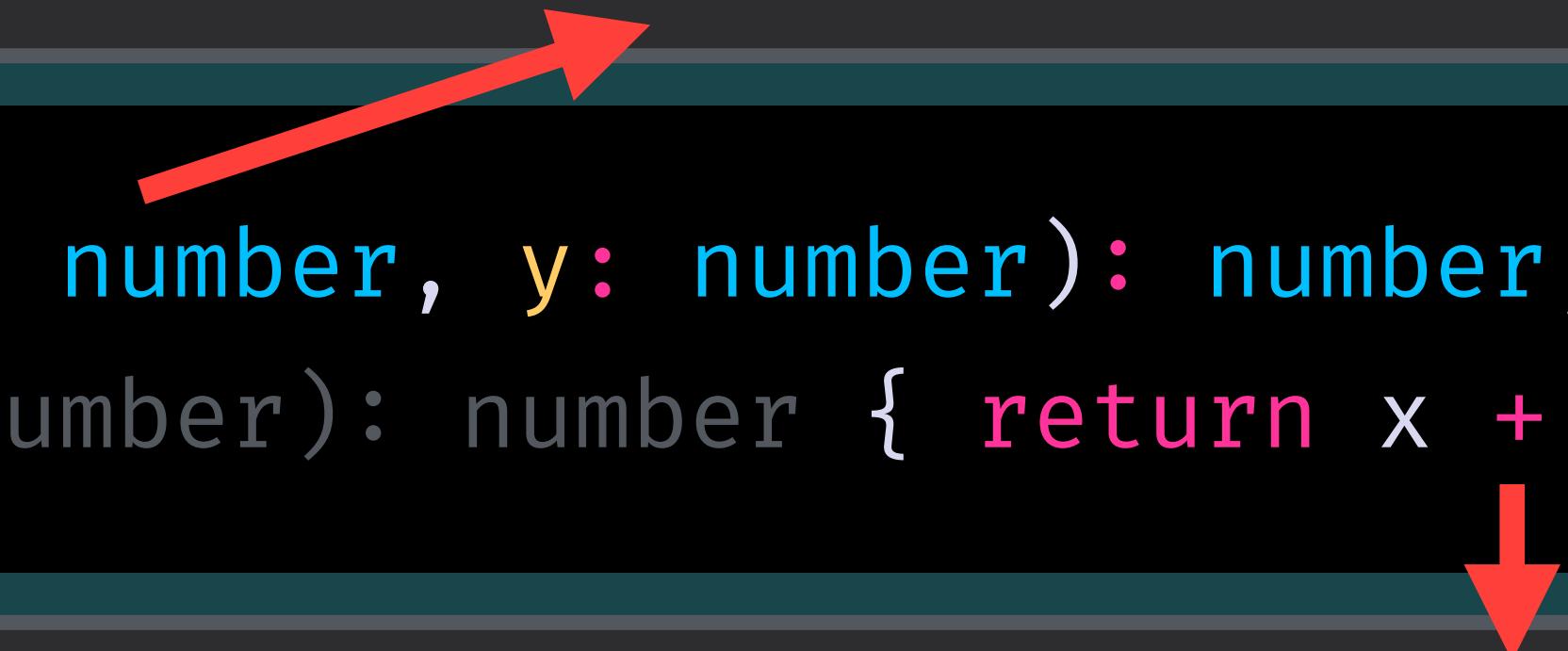


```
declare function Addition(x: number, y: number): number; // proposition
function add(x: number, y: number): number { return x + y; } // proof
```

Proposition: If  $x$  and  $y$  are numbers, a number exists

```
declare function Addition(x: number, y: number): number;           // proposition
function add(x: number, y: number): number { return x + y; }        // proof
```

Proof:  $x + y$  is a proof that a number exists



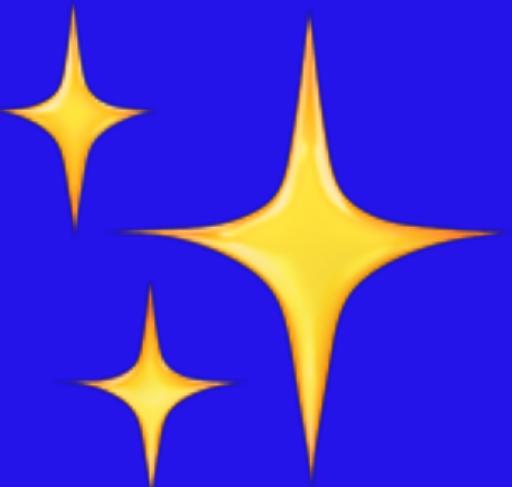
# What is a function?

$$f : A \rightarrow B$$
$$a : A \longrightarrow \boxed{f} \longrightarrow b : B$$

$f :: \text{function from type A to type B}$



*\* not a JS object*



**Types are propositions  
Programs are proofs**

*Curry-Howard Correspondence*

Let the type system  
suggest the implementation



```
function head<T>(list: T[]): T {  
    // ...  
}
```

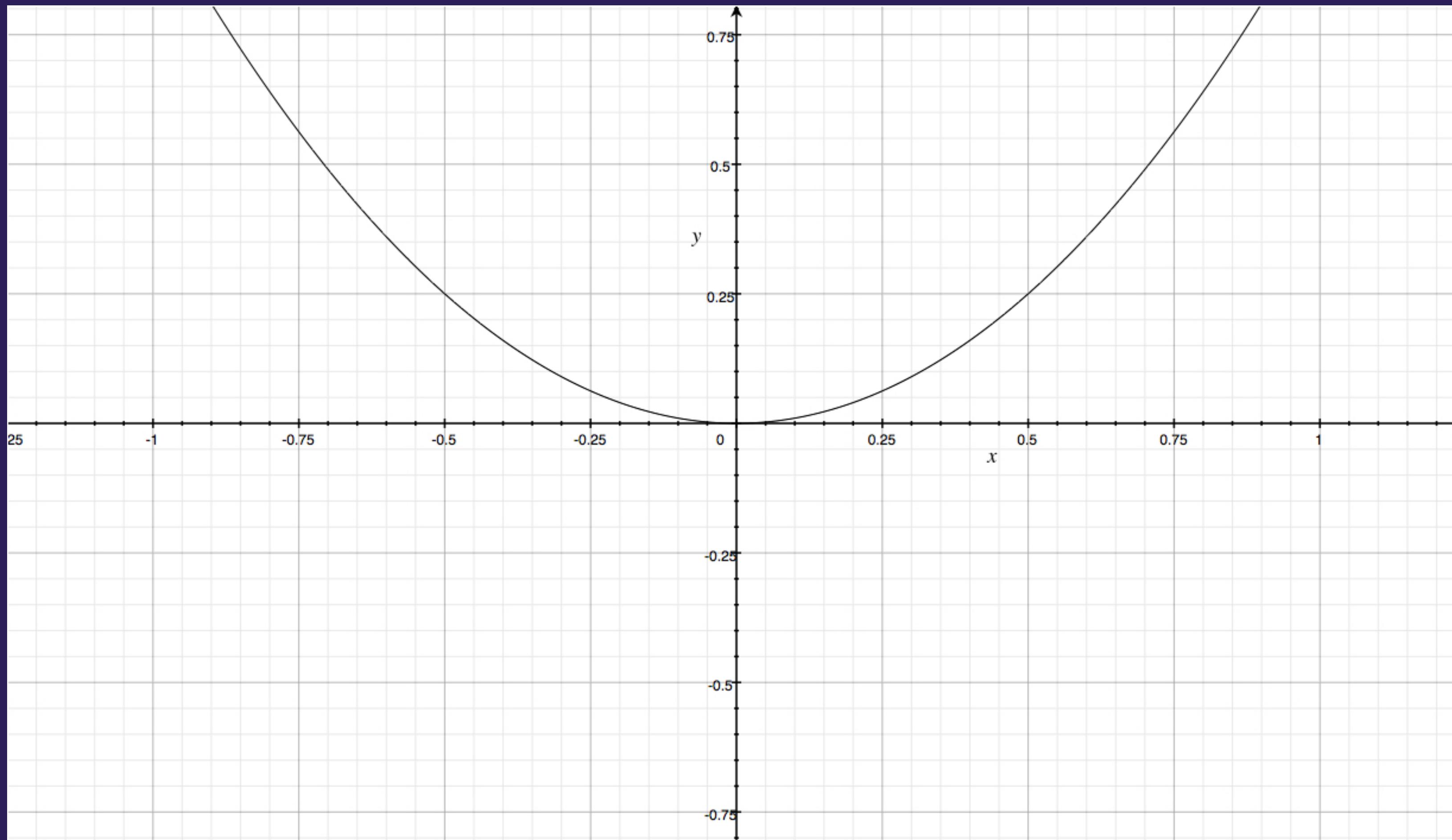
```
[ts] Type 'T[]' is not assignable to type 'T'.
(parameter) list: T[]
```

```
function head<T>(list: T[]): T {
    return list;
}
```



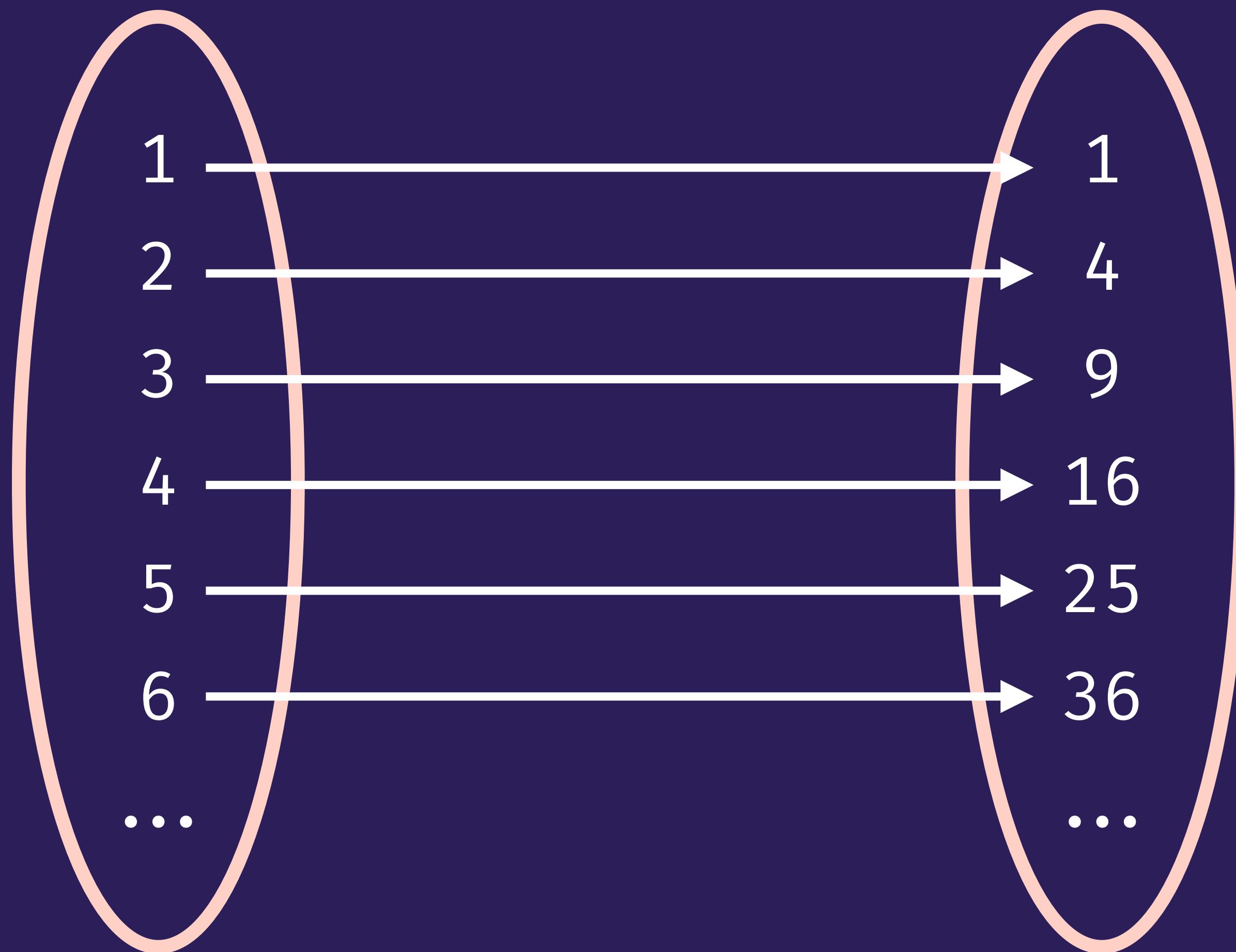
```
function head<T>(list: T[]): T {  
    return list[0];  
}
```

# Writing better functions



$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$f(x) = x^2$$

**Domain****Codomain**

# Total vs Partial functions

	Partial	Total
Pure	Pure & Partial	Pure & Total
Impure	Impure & Partial	Impure & Total

# Partial



A partial function is a function  
that is not defined for all possible  
input values.

```
const half = x => x / 2;
```

```
const half = x => x / 2;
```

## Possible Domains

number  
string  
void  
object  
array  
symbol

## Possible Codomains

number  
NaN  
Uncaught TypeError



```
const half = x => x / 2;
```

## Possible Domains

number  
string  
void  
object  
array  
symbol

## Possible Codomains

number  
NaN  
Uncaught TypeError



```
const half = x => x / 2;
```

## Possible Domains

number  
string  
void  
object  
array  
symbol

## Possible Codomains

number  
NaN  
Uncaught TypeError



```
const half = x => x / 2;
```

## Possible Domains

```
half('10') // 5  
half('hello world') // NaN
```

object  
array  
symbol

## Possible Codomains



Uncaught TypeError



```
const half = x => x / 2;
```

## Possible Domains

number  
string  
void  
object  
array  
symbol

## Possible Codomains

number  
NaN  
Uncaught TypeError



```
const half = x => x / 2;
```

## Possible Domains

number  
string  
void  
object  
array  
symbol

## Possible Codomains

number  
NaN  
Uncaught TypeError



```
const half = (x: number) => x / 2;
```

## Possible Domains

number

string

void

object

array

symbol

## Possible Codomains

number

NaN

Uncaught TypeError



# Total



A total function is a function that is defined for all possible values of its input. That is, it terminates and returns a value.

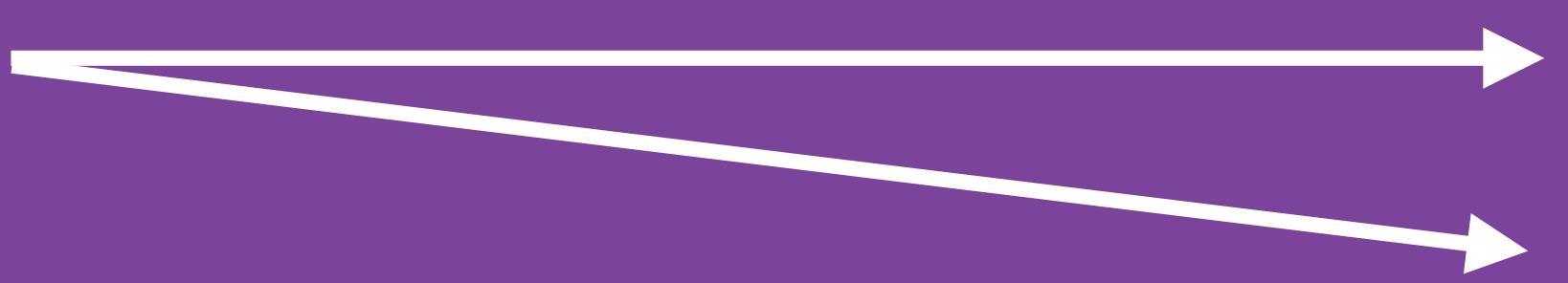
```
function fetchUser(username: string): Promise<User>
```

## Possible Domains

string  
number  
void  
object  
array  
symbol

## Possible Codomains

Promise<User>  
Uncaught Error



```
function fetchUser(username: string): Promise<Either<FetchError, User>>
```

## Possible Domains

string  
number  
void  
object  
array  
symbol

## Possible Codomains

Promise<Either<FetchError, User>>  
Uncaught Error

```
type Either<L, A> = Left<L, A> | Right<L, A>
```

It looks like you're trying  
to use a monad.



```
type Either<L, A> = Left<L, A> | Right<L, A>
```

It looks like you're trying  
to use a monad.



```
import { Either, left, right } from 'fp-ts/lib/Either';
import fetch from 'node-fetch';

async function fetchUser(username: string): Promise<Either<FetchError, User>> {
  const res = await fetch(`https://api.sugarpirate.com/users/${username}`);
  if (!res.ok) { return left(new FetchError(`[${res.status}] ${res.statusText}`)) }
  return right(await res.json());
}
```

<https://github.com/gcanti/fp-ts>

```
import { Either, left, right } from 'fp-ts/lib/Either';
import fetch from 'node-fetch';

async function fetchUser(username: string): Promise<Either<FetchError, User>> {
  const res = await fetch(`https://api.sugarpirate.com/users/${username}`);
  if (!res.ok) { return left(new FetchError(`[${res.status}] ${res.statusText}`)) }
  return right(await res.json());
}
```

<https://github.com/gcanti/fp-ts>

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import { Either, left, right } from 'fp-ts/lib/Either';
import fetch from 'node-fetch';

async function fetchUser(username: string): Promise<Either<FetchError, User>> {
  const res = await fetch(`https://api.sugarpirate.com/users/${username}`);
  if (!res.ok) { return left(new FetchError(`[${res.status}] ${res.statusText}`)) }
  return right(await res.json());
}
```

<https://github.com/gcanti/fp-ts>

```
import { Either, left, right } from 'fp-ts/lib/Either';
import fetch from 'node-fetch';

async function fetchUser(username: string): Promise<Either<FetchError, User>> {
  const res = await fetch(`https://api.sugarpirate.com/users/${username}`);
  if (!res.ok) { return left(new FetchError(`[${res.status}] ${res.statusText}`)) }
  return right(await res.json());
}
```

<https://github.com/gcanti/fp-ts>

```
async function doIt() {  
  const maybeLauren = await fetchUser('lauren');  
  const maybeNoOne = await fetchUser('asdjasjdasjhdahjkahjksd');  
  maybeLauren  
    .map(lauren => lauren.projects)  
    .map(projects => console.log(projects.map(p => p.name)));  
  maybeNoOne  
    .map(noOne => noOne.projects)  
    .map(projects => console.log(projects.map(p => p.name)));  
}
```

```
async function doIt() {  
  const maybeNoOne = await fetchUser('asdjasjdashjdkahjk');  
  maybeNoOne  
    .mapLeft(e => console.log(e.message)); // e: FetchError  
}
```

```
export function firstVisibleElement(  
    selector: string,  
    scrollableAreaSelector: string  
): Element | undefined
```

## Possible Domains

[string, string]

number

void

object

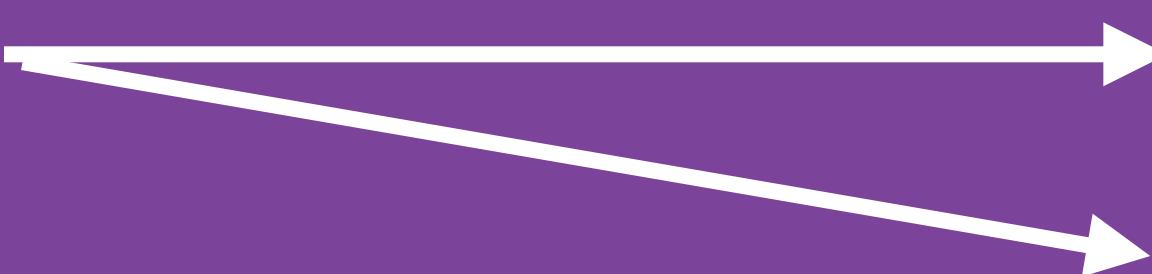
array

symbol

## Possible Codomains

Element

undefined



```
export function firstVisibleElement(  
    selector: string,  
    scrollableAreaSelector: string  
): Option<Element>
```

## Possible Domains

[string, string] —————→

number

void

object

array

symbol

## Possible Codomains

Option<Element>

undefined

```
type Option<A> = None<A> | Some<A>
```

<https://github.com/gcanti/fp-ts>

```
export function firstVisibleElement(
  selector: string,
  scrollableAreaSelector: string
): Option<Element> {
  const scrollableElement = document.querySelector(scrollableAreaSelector);
  if (!scrollableElement) return none;
  const scrollableBounds = scrollableElement.getBoundingClientRect();
  const firstVisibleItem = Array.from(document.querySelectorAll(selector)).find(
    el => {
      const elBounds = el.getBoundingClientRect();
      const isInViewport = detectInViewport(elBounds, scrollableBounds);
      return isInViewport && elBounds.top - scrollableBounds.top ≤ 0;
    }
  );
  return firstVisibleItem ? some<Element>(firstVisibleItem) : none;
}
```

```
export function firstVisibleElement(
  selector: string,
  scrollableAreaSelector: string
): Option<Element> {
  const scrollableElement = document.querySelector(scrollableAreaSelector);
  if (!scrollableElement) return none;
  const scrollableBounds = scrollableElement.getBoundingClientRect();
  const firstVisibleItem = Array.from(document.querySelectorAll(selector)).find(
    el => {
      const elBounds = el.getBoundingClientRect();
      const isInViewport = detectInViewport(elBounds, scrollableBounds);
      return isInViewport && elBounds.top - scrollableBounds.top ≤ 0;
    }
  );
  return firstVisibleItem ? some<Element>(firstVisibleItem) : none;
}
```

```
export function firstVisibleElement(
  selector: string,
  scrollableAreaSelector: string
): Option<Element> {
  const scrollableElement = document.querySelector(scrollableAreaSelector);
  if (!scrollableElement) return none;
  const scrollableBounds = scrollableElement.getBoundingClientRect();
  const firstVisibleItem = Array.from(document.querySelectorAll(selector)).find(
    el => {
      const elBounds = el.getBoundingClientRect();
      const isInViewport = detectInViewport(elBounds, scrollableBounds);
      return isInViewport && elBounds.top - scrollableBounds.top ≤ 0;
    }
  );
  return firstVisibleItem ? some<Element>(firstVisibleItem) : none;
}
```

```
export function firstVisibleElement(
  selector: string,
  scrollableAreaSelector: string
): Option<Element> {
  const scrollableElement = document.querySelector(scrollableAreaSelector);
  if (!scrollableElement) return none;
  const scrollableBounds = scrollableElement.getBoundingClientRect();
  const firstVisibleItem = Array.from(document.querySelectorAll(selector)).find(
    el => {
      const elBounds = el.getBoundingClientRect();
      const isInViewport = detectInViewport(elBounds, scrollableBounds);
      return isInViewport && elBounds.top - scrollableBounds.top ≤ 0;
    }
  );
  return firstVisibleItem ? some<Element>(firstVisibleItem) : none;
}
```

```
firstVisibleElement('.item', '.item-container').map(el =>
  el.getAttribute('data-whatever') // string
);
```

```
(method) map<string>(f: (a: Element) => string):  
Option<string>
```

f Takes a function f and an Option of A. Maps f either on None or Some, Option's data constructors. If it maps on Some then it will apply the f on Some's value, if it maps on None it will return None.

*@example*

```
assert.deepEqual(some(1).map(n => n * 2),  
some(2))
```

# Cardinality

*cardinality · number of elements of the set*

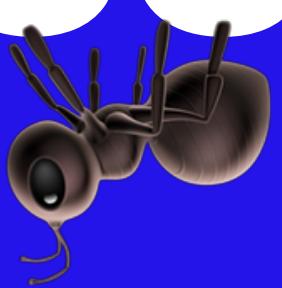


lower cardinality = Less  
bugs\*





Lower cardinality = Less  
bugs\*



# Pragmatic Set Theory



*set · collection of objects*

```
type Conferences = 'QConSF' | 'dotJS' | 'React Rally';
```

*(not real syntax)*

| Conferences | = 3

```
type Conferences = string;
```

*(not real syntax)*

| Conferences | = Infinity

# Primitive types are not precise

*(not real syntax)*

```
| string | = Infinity  
| number | = Infinity  
| symbol | = Infinity  
| boolean | = 2  
| null | = 1  
| undefined | = 1
```

*(not real syntax)*

```
| object | = Infinity
```

# Be precise

```
function toString<T>(x: T): string { return x.toString(); }  
toString(undefined);  
toString(null);
```

```
function toString<undefined>(x: undefined): string
```

```
function toString<T>(x: T): string { return x.toString(); }  
toString(undefined);  
toString(null);
```

```
function toString<null>(x: null): string
```

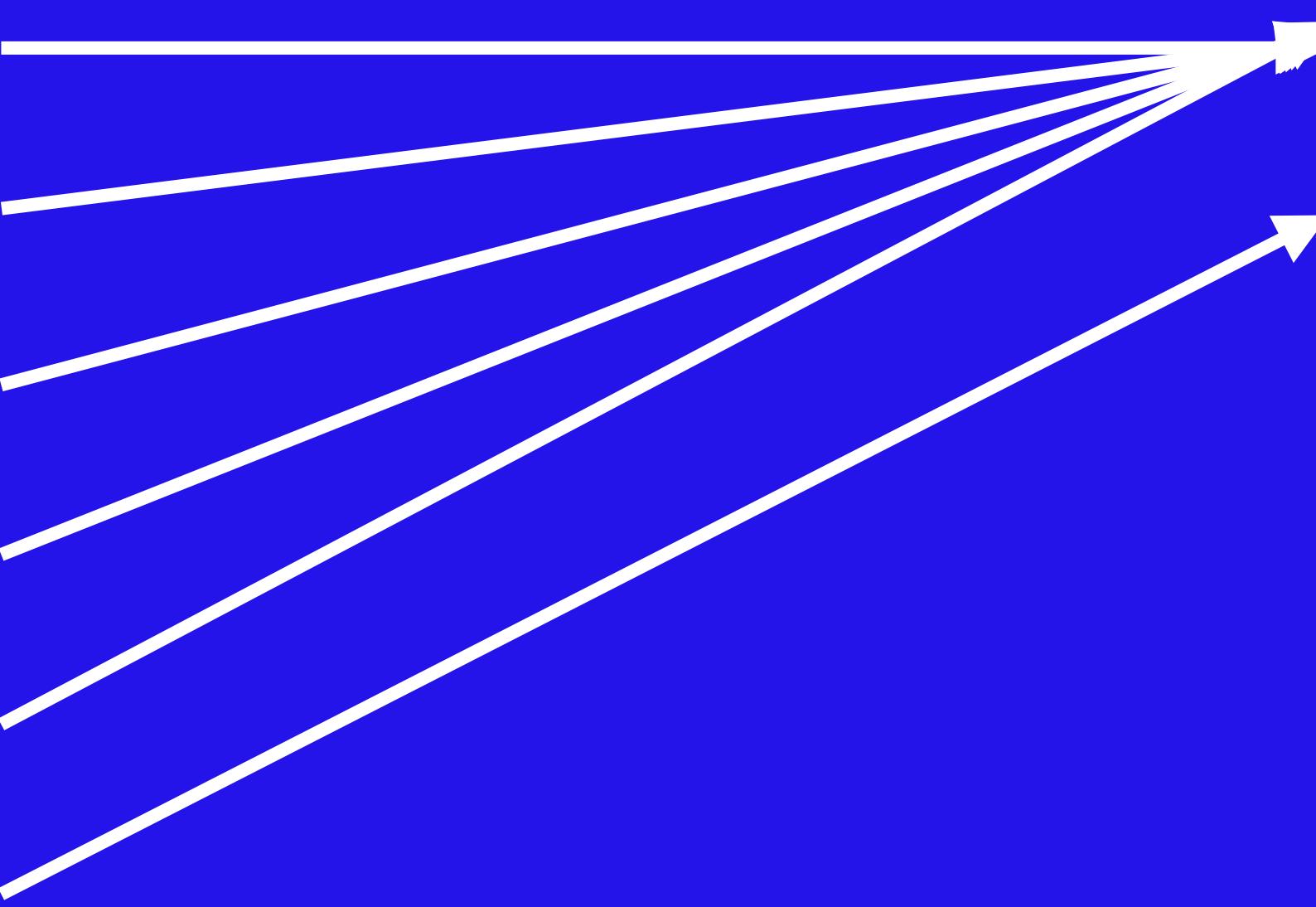
```
function toString<T>(x: T): string
```

## Possible Domains

string  
number  
object  
array  
symbol  
void

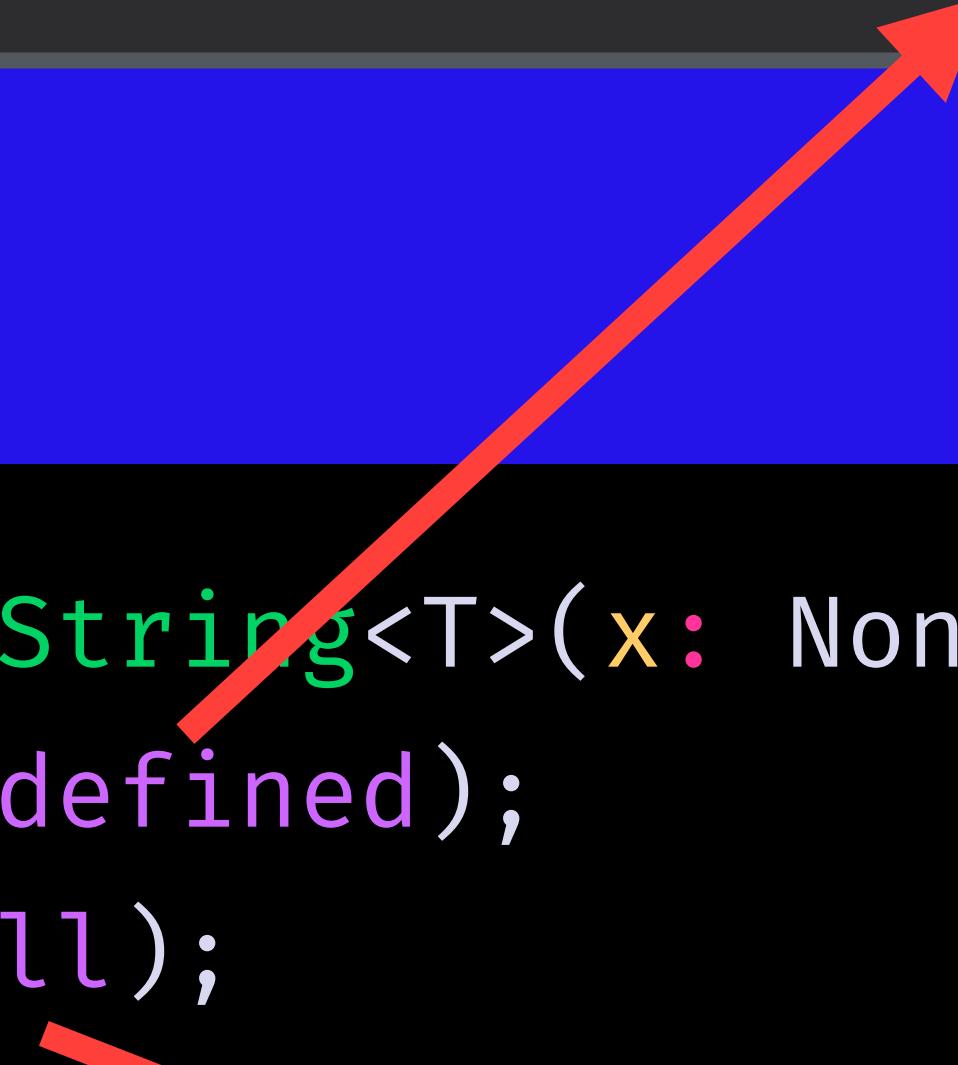
## Possible Codomains

string  
Uncaught TypeError

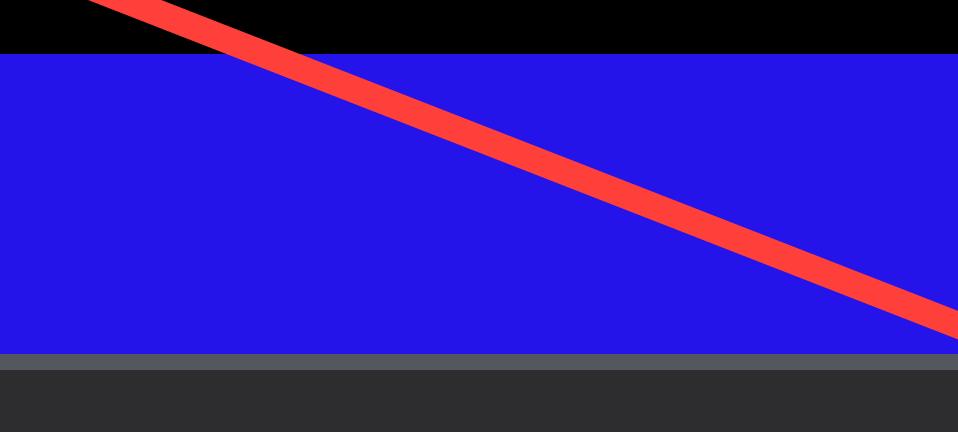


```
function toString<T>(x: NonNullable<T>): string { return x.toString(); }  
toString(undefined);  
toString(null);
```

```
function toString<T>(x: NonNullable<T>): string { return x.toString(); }  
toString(undefined);  
toString(null);
```

[ts] Argument of type 'undefined' is not assignable to parameter of type '{}'.  


```
function toString<T>(x: NonNullable<T>): string { return x.toString(); }  
toString(undefined);  
toString(null);
```

[ts] Argument of type 'null' is not assignable to parameter of type '{}'.  


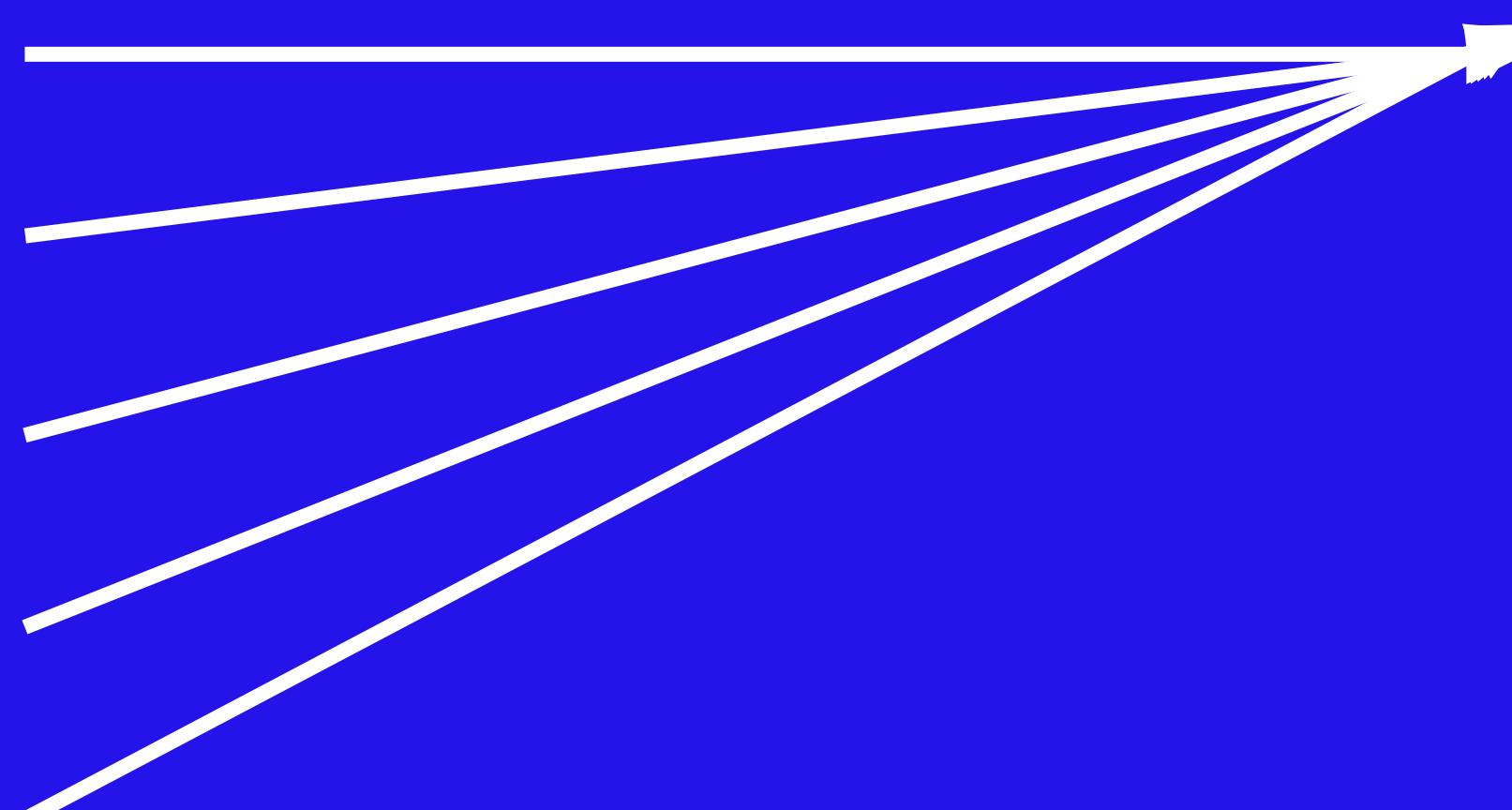
```
function toString<T>(x: NonNullable<T>): string
```

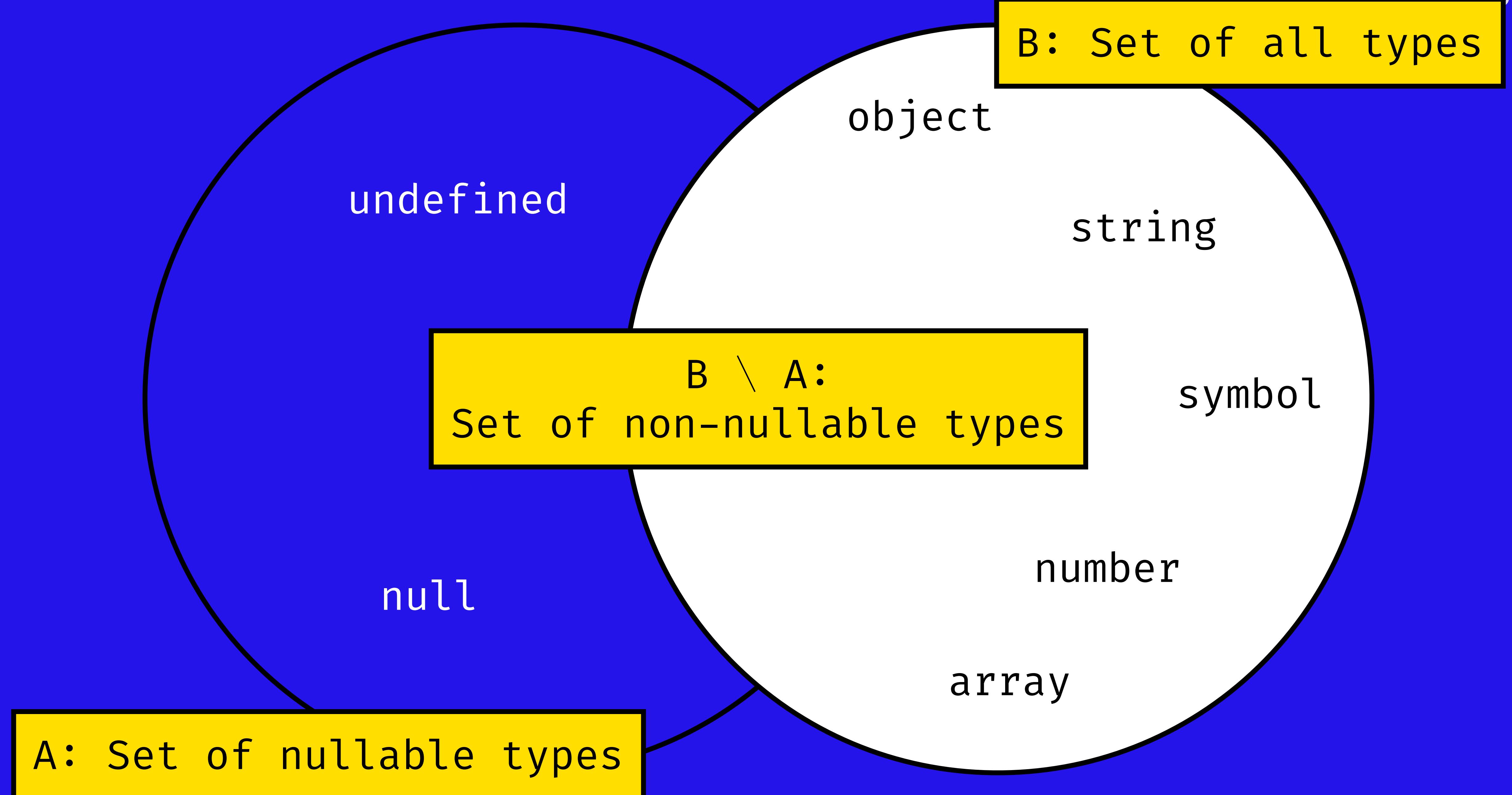
## Possible Domains

string  
number  
object  
array  
symbol  
void

## Possible Codomains

string  
Uncaught TypeError





```
type NonNullable<T> = T extends null | undefined ? never : T
type T34 = NonNullable<string | number | undefined>; // string | number
type T35 = NonNullable<string | string[] | null | undefined>; // string | string[]
```

```
type Partial<T> = { [P in keyof T]?: T[P]; };
type Required<T> = { [P in keyof T]-?: T[P]; };
type Readonly<T> = { readonly [P in keyof T]: T[P]; };
type Pick<T, K extends keyof T> = { [P in K]: T[P]; };
type Record<K extends keyof any, T> = { [P in K]: T; };
type Exclude<T, U> = T extends U ? never : T;
type Extract<T, U> = T extends U ? T : never;
type NonNullable<T> = T extends null | undefined ? never : T;
type ReturnType<T extends (...args: any[]) => any> = T extends (...args: any[]) => infer R ? R : any;
```

<https://github.com/Microsoft/TypeScript/blob/v3.0.1/src/lib/es5.d.ts>



*"No matter what language you work in, programming in a functional style provides benefits. You should do it whenever it is convenient, and you should think hard about the decision when it isn't convenient."*

John Carmack



Merci beaucoup



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