

# Mechanizing an elaboration algorithm for the Hindley-Damas-Milner system

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# Type checking, inference & elaboration

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bool p = let bool q = True in q \ / q
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## Elaboration

```
p = let q = True in q \/\ q
```

$\Rightarrow$

```
(p :: Bool) =
```

```
  let (q :: Bool) = True in q \/\ q
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# Why not study elaboration

Plenty of research on **type checking** and **type inference**  
[GMM10; McB03; NN99; DM99; RC15]

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Yet, compilers like GHC use an **elaboration algorithm**

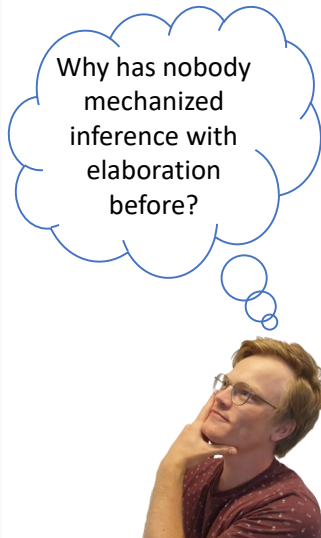
- Used to implement features like typeclasses  
[WB89]

# Why not study elaboration

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- Used to implement features like typeclasses [WB89]





Claim: type checking algorithms like algorithm  $\mathcal{W}$  [DM82] cannot (fully) do elaboration

## Example

```
let x =  
  (λ y. unit)  
  (λ z. z) in ...
```

## Example

```
let (x ::  $\hat{\alpha}$ ) =  
    ( $\lambda(y :: \hat{\beta}). \text{unit}$ )  
    ( $\lambda(z :: \hat{\gamma}). z$ ) in ...
```

To elaborate we must

- Assign existential type variables

## Example

```
let (x :: Unit) =  
  (λ(y ::  $\hat{\gamma} \rightarrow \hat{\gamma}$ ). unit)  
  (λ(z ::  $\hat{\gamma}$ ). z) in ...
```

To elaborate we must

- Assign existential type variables
- Solve constraints

## Example

```
let (x :: Unit) =  
    (λ(y ::  $\hat{\gamma} \rightarrow \hat{\gamma}$ ). unit)  
    (λ(z ::  $\hat{\gamma}$ ). z) in ...
```

To elaborate we must

- Assign existential type variables
- Solve constraints

## Example

```
let (x ::  $\forall a$ . Unit) =  
   $\Lambda a$ . ( $\lambda(y :: a \rightarrow a)$ . unit)  
    ( $\lambda(z :: a)$ . z) in ...
```

To elaborate we must

- Assign existential type variables
- Solve constraints
- Generalize

## Example

```
let (x ::  $\forall a. \text{Unit}$ ) =  
   $\Lambda a. (\lambda(y :: a \rightarrow a). \text{unit})$   
    ( $\lambda(z :: a). z$ ) in ...
```

To elaborate we must

- Assign existential type variables
- Solve constraints
- Generalize

Since type inference algorithms like algorithm  $\mathcal{W}$  are **constraint based**, they cannot perform this last step. The scope of existential type variables is lost.

## Our algorithm

Solution? Maintain explicit scopes!



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$$\Psi_{in} \vdash e : [A]\tau \rightsquigarrow t \vdash \Psi_{out}$$

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$$\boxed{\overbrace{\Psi_{in} \vdash e}^{inputs} : \underbrace{[A]\tau \rightsquigarrow t \vdash \Psi_{out}}_{outputs}}$$

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$$\Psi_{in} \vdash e : [A]\tau \rightsquigarrow t \dashv \Psi_{out}$$

$A$  is a list of existential type variables  $\bar{\alpha}$  in scope of inferred type  $\tau$

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Now with  
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$$\Psi_{in} \vdash e : [A]\tau \rightsquigarrow t \dashv \Psi_{out}$$

$A$  is a list of existential type variables  $\bar{\alpha}$  in scope of inferred type  $\tau$

This makes generalization **almost trivial**:

$$\frac{\Psi_{in} \vdash e : [A]\tau \rightsquigarrow t \dashv \Psi_{out}}{\Psi_{in} \vdash e : \forall A.\tau \rightsquigarrow \Lambda A.t \dashv \Psi_{out}} \text{ GEN}$$

## Mechanization ongoing

- Coq proof assistant [BC13]
- Generalized rewriting [Soz]
- Locally nameless [Cha12]
- Ott/LNgen [Sew+10; AW10]

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Future work: extend with typeclasses



## References

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