

Compilers

Types

- What is a type?
 - The notion varies from language to language

- Consensus

 - A set of valuesA set of operations on those values

 Classes are one instantiation of the modern notion of type

Consider the assembly language fragment

What are the types of \$r1, \$r2, \$r3?

Certain operations are legal for values of each type

 It doesn't make sense to add a <u>function pointer</u> and an integer in C

It does make sense to add two integers

But both have the same assembly language implementation!

 A language's type system specifies which operations are valid for which types

- The goal of type checking is to ensure that operations are used with the correct types
 - Enforces intended interpretation of values, because nothing else will!

Three kinds of languages:

 Statically typed: All or almost all checking of types is done as part of compilation (C, Java, Cool)

- Dynamically typed: Almost all checking of types is done as part of program execution (Scheme)

— Untyped: No type checking (machine code)

Competing views on static vs. dynamic typing

- Static typing proponents say:
 - Static checking catches many programming errors at compile time
 - Avoids overhead of runtime type checks

- Dynamic typing proponents say:
 - Static type systems are restrictive
 - Rapid prototyping difficult within a static type system

- A lot of code is written in statically typed languages with an "escape" mechanism
 - Unsafe casts in C, Java
- People retrofit static typing to dynamically typed languages
 - For optimization, debugging
- It's debatable whether either compromise represents the best or worst of both worlds

- The types in Cool are:
 - Class Names
 - SELF_TYPE

The user declares types for identifiers

- The compiler infers types for expressions
 - Infers a type for <u>every</u> expression

Type Checking is the process of verifying fully typed programs

Type Inference is the process of filling in missing type information

The two are different, but the terms are often used interchangeably