

# Automating Gradual Typing

or; Abstracting Abstracting Gradual Typing

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July 17, 2016

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Lift a type system into its gradual form

- Abstracting Gradual Typing
- Gradualizer

# Mechanisation

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```
data Type : Set where  
  Int : Type  
  Bool : Type  
  _→_ : (T1 T2 : Type) → Type
```

data Term  $n$  : Set where

int :  $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow$  Term  $n$

bool :  $\mathbb{B} \rightarrow$  Term  $n$

...

$\_ \cdot \_$  :  $(t_1 \ t_2 : \text{Term } n) \rightarrow \text{Term } n$

...

if\_then\_else\_ :  $(t_1 \ t_2 \ t_3 : \text{Term } n) \rightarrow \text{Term } n$

# Typing

```
data _⊢_:_ {n} (Γ : Vec Type n) : Term n → Type → Set where
  int : ∀ {x} → Γ ⊢ int x : Int
  bool : ∀ {x} → Γ ⊢ bool x : Bool
  ...
```

```
data _⊢_:_ {n} (Γ : Vec Type n) : Term n → Type → Set where
  int : ∀ {x} → Γ ⊢ int x : Int
  bool : ∀ {x} → Γ ⊢ bool x : Bool
  ...
  app : ∀ {t1 t2 T T1 T2} → Γ ⊢ t1 : T → Γ ⊢ t2 : T1
      → T := T1 → T2
      → Γ ⊢ t1 · t2 : T2
  ...
```

# Typing

```
data _⊢_:_ {n} (Γ : Vec Type n) : Term n → Type → Set where
  int : ∀ {x} → Γ ⊢ int x : Int
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  ...
  app : ∀ {t1 t2 T T1 T2} → Γ ⊢ t1 : T → Γ ⊢ t2 : T1
      → T := T1 → T2
      → Γ ⊢ t1 · t2 : T2
  ...
  cond : ∀ {t1 t2 t3 T T1 T2} → Γ ⊢ t1 : Bool
      → Γ ⊢ t2 : T1 → Γ ⊢ t3 : T2
      → T := T1 ∩ T2
      → Γ ⊢ if t1 then t2 else t3 : T
```



# Lifting Relations

$\text{Lift}^1 : (\text{Type} \rightarrow \text{Set}) \rightarrow \text{GType} \rightarrow \text{Set}$

$\text{Lift}^2 : (\text{Type} \rightarrow \text{Type} \rightarrow \text{Set}) \rightarrow \text{GType} \rightarrow \text{GType} \rightarrow \text{Set}$

...

$$\gamma : \text{GType} \rightarrow \mathbb{P} \text{Type}$$

data  $\gamma : \text{GType} \rightarrow \text{Type} \rightarrow \text{Set}$  where

$?: \forall \{T\} \rightarrow \gamma ? T$

$\text{Int} : \gamma \text{ Int Int}$

$\text{Bool} : \gamma \text{ Bool Bool}$

$\_ \rightarrow \_ : \forall \{\widetilde{T}_1 \widetilde{T}_2 T_1 T_2\} \rightarrow \gamma \widetilde{T}_1 T_1$   
 $\rightarrow \gamma \widetilde{T}_2 T_2$   
 $\rightarrow \gamma (\widetilde{T}_1 \rightarrow \widetilde{T}_2) (T_1 \rightarrow T_2)$

```
data Lift2 (_≈_ : Rel Type) (T1 T2 : GType) : Set where  
  raise : ∀ {T1 T2} → T1 ≈ T2  
        → T1 ∈ γ T1  
        → T2 ∈ γ T2  
        → Lift2 _≈_ T1 T2
```

# Consistent Equality

$\_ \cong \_ = \text{Lift}^2 \_ \equiv \_$

`example : Int → ? ≅ ? → Bool`

`example = raise {Int → Bool} refl (Int → ?) (? → Bool)`

# Lifting Functions

$\text{lift}^1 : (\text{Type} \rightarrow \text{Type}) \rightarrow \text{GType} \rightarrow \text{GType}$

$\text{lift}^2 : (\text{Type} \rightarrow \text{Type} \rightarrow \text{Type}) \rightarrow \text{GType} \rightarrow \text{GType} \rightarrow \text{GType}$

...

# Abstraction

Not computable

$$\alpha : \mathbb{P} \text{ Type} \rightarrow \text{GType}$$

Cannot just lift equality predicates: must preserve optimality

## Ad-hoc solutions?

```
data _:=_→_ : GType → GType → GType → Set where
  refl : ∀ { $\widetilde{T}_1 \widetilde{T}_2$ } → ( $\widetilde{T}_1 \rightarrow \widetilde{T}_2$ ) :=  $\widetilde{T}_1 \rightarrow \widetilde{T}_2$ 
  ? : ? := ? → ?
```



# Automation

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## Gradual Typing as a library

- Describe languages in a uniform, abstract way
- Provide a mechanism to apply this abstraction
- Different type systems for different applications

## GType = Maybe?

```
data Maybe A : Set where  
  ? : Maybe A  
type : A → Maybe A
```

Maybe Type not enough

```
data Type (F : Set → Set) : Set where  
  Int : Type F  
  Bool : Type F  
  _→_ : (T1 T2 : F (Type F)) → Type F
```

# Abstractly Typed Functional Language

```
data Type (F : Set → Set) : Set where  
  Int : Type F  
  Bool : Type F  
  _→_ : (T1 T2 : F (Type F)) → Type F
```

```
Type = id (Type id)  
GType = Maybe (Type Maybe)
```

# Abstractly Typed Functional Language

```
data Type (F : Set → Set) : Set where  
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  _→_ : (T1 T2 : F (Type F)) → Type F
```

```
Type = id (Type id)  
GType = Maybe (Type Maybe)
```

(Not necessarily strictly positive — no way to negotiate this)

Type  $(F : \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}) : \text{Set}$

lift :  $\forall \{A\ B\} \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow F\ A \rightarrow F\ B$

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lift :  $\forall \{A\} \{B\} \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow F\ A \rightarrow F\ B$

unit :  $\forall \{A\} \rightarrow A \rightarrow F\ A$



# Using Unit

**data**  $\_ \vdash \_ : \_ \{n\} (\Gamma : \mathbf{Vec} (F (\mathbf{Type} F)) n) : \mathbf{Term} n \rightarrow F (\mathbf{Type} F)$   
 $\rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$  **where**

**int** :  $\forall \{x\} \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{int} x : \mathbf{unit}$  **Int**

**bool** :  $\forall \{x\} \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{bool} x : \mathbf{unit}$  **Bool**

...

**app** :  $\forall \{t_1 t_2 T T_1 T_2\} \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash t_1 : T \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T_1$   
 $\rightarrow T := T_1 \rightarrow T_2$   
 $\rightarrow \Gamma \vdash t_1 \cdot t_2 : T_2$

...

**cond** :  $\forall \{t_1 t_2 t_3 T T_1 T_2\} \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash t_1 : \mathbf{unit}$  **Bool**  
 $\rightarrow \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T_1 \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash t_3 : T_2$   
 $\rightarrow T := T_1 \sqcap T_2$   
 $\rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{if} t_1 \mathbf{then} t_2 \mathbf{else} t_3 : T$

Implementing  $\gamma$  relied on knowing the shape of  $\text{Type}$

**data**  $\gamma : \text{GType} \rightarrow \text{Type} \rightarrow \text{Set}$  **where**

$? : \forall \{T\} \rightarrow \gamma ? T$

$\text{Int} : \gamma \text{ Int Int}$

$\text{Bool} : \gamma \text{ Bool Bool}$

$\_ \rightarrow \_ : \forall \{\widetilde{T}_1 \widetilde{T}_2 T_1 T_2\} \rightarrow \gamma \widetilde{T}_1 T_1$   
 $\rightarrow \gamma \widetilde{T}_2 T_2$   
 $\rightarrow \gamma (\widetilde{T}_1 \rightarrow \widetilde{T}_2) (T_1 \rightarrow T_2)$

# Abstracting Concretisation

We need to have a single rule for all variants of **Type**

```
data  $\gamma$  : GType  $\rightarrow$  Type  $\rightarrow$  Set where  
  ? :  $\forall \{T\} \rightarrow \gamma ? T$   
  type : (T : Type  $\square$ )  
          $\rightarrow \gamma$  (type T  $\rightarrow$  Type Maybe )  
         (id T  $\rightarrow$  Type id )
```

# Mapping Functors

Need a mechanism to transform the indexed functor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{map} : \forall \{F\ G\} \rightarrow & (F \text{ (Type } G) \rightarrow G \text{ (Type } G)) \\ & \rightarrow \text{Type } F \rightarrow \text{Type } G \end{aligned}$$

`map f Int`            `= Int`

`map f Bool`           `= Bool`

`map f (T1 → T2) = f (lift (map f) T1) → f (lift (map f) T2)`

`map f Int` = `Int`

`map f Bool` = `Bool`

`map f (T1 → T2) = f (lift (map f) T1) → f (lift (map f) T2)`

(Not guaranteed to terminate — also no way to negotiate this)

Now we just need to choose the initial functor

```
data  $\gamma$  : GType  $\rightarrow$  Type  $\rightarrow$  Set where  
  ? :  $\forall \{T\} \rightarrow \gamma ? T$   
  type : (T : Type  $\square$ )  
          $\rightarrow \gamma$  (type (map  $\square \rightarrow$  Maybe T))  
           (id (map  $\square \rightarrow$  id T))
```

# Constant Functor

We don't care about the recursive type: ignore it

```
data  $\gamma$  : GType  $\rightarrow$  Type  $\rightarrow$  Set where  
  ? :  $\forall \{T\} \rightarrow \gamma ? T$   
  type : ( $T$  : Type (const  $\bigcirc$ ))  
          $\rightarrow \gamma$  (type (map  $\bigcirc \rightarrow$  GType  $T$ ))  
           (id (map  $\bigcirc \rightarrow$  Type  $T$ ))
```



Embed a pair of **GType** and **Type** at each point of recursion

```
data γ : GType → Type → Set where
  ? : ∀ {T} → γ ? T
type : (T : Type (const (GType × Type)))
      → γ (type (map proj1 T))
          (id   (map proj2 T))
```

# Recursive Proof

$\gamma$  ensured that matching components were recursively related

data  $\gamma : \text{GType} \rightarrow \text{Type} \rightarrow \text{Set}$  where

$? : \forall \{T\} \rightarrow \gamma ? T$

$\text{Int} : \gamma \text{ Int Int}$

$\text{Bool} : \gamma \text{ Bool Bool}$

$\_ \rightarrow \_ : \forall \{\widetilde{T}_1 \widetilde{T}_2 T_1 T_2\} \rightarrow \gamma \widetilde{T}_1 T_1$   
 $\rightarrow \gamma \widetilde{T}_2 T_2$   
 $\rightarrow \gamma (\widetilde{T}_1 \rightarrow \widetilde{T}_2) (T_1 \rightarrow T_2)$

Also embed a proof that the elements of the pair are related

```
data γ : GType → Type → Set where
  ? : ∀ {T} → γ ? T
type : (T : Type (const (Σ (GType × Type) (uncurry γ))))
      → γ (type (map (proj₁ ∘ proj₁) T))
          (id    (map (proj₂ ∘ proj₁) T))
```

# Abstracted Consistent Equality

$\_ \cong \_ = \text{Lift}^2 \_ \equiv \_$

example : type (type Int  $\rightarrow$  ?)  $\cong$  type (?  $\rightarrow$  type Bool)

example =

raise {Int  $\rightarrow$  Bool} refl

Int  $\rightarrow$  ?

?  $\rightarrow$  Bool

# Abstracted Consistent Equality

$\_ \cong \_ = \text{Lift}^2 \_ \equiv \_$

example : type (type Int  $\rightarrow$  ?)  $\cong$  type (?  $\rightarrow$  type Bool)

example =

```
raise {Int  $\rightarrow$  Bool} refl
  (type (((type Int , Int) , type Int)  $\rightarrow$  ((? , Bool) , ?)))
  (type (((? , Bool) , ?)  $\rightarrow$  ((type Bool , Bool) , type Bool)))
```

# Abstracted Consistent Equality

$\_ \cong \_ = \text{Lift}^2 \_ \equiv \_$

example : type (type Int  $\rightarrow$  ?)  $\cong$  type (?  $\rightarrow$  type Bool)

example =

```
raise {Int  $\rightarrow$  Bool} refl
  (type ((, type Int)  $\rightarrow$  (, ?)))
  (type ((, ?)  $\rightarrow$  (, type Bool)))
```

# Abstraction

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## Other Functors = Other Type Systems

Type = id (Type id)

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Type = id (Type id)

GType = Maybe (Type Maybe)

DType = const  $\top$  (Type (const  $\top$ ))

LType = List (Type List)

EType =  $(A : \text{Set}) \rightarrow A \uplus \text{Type} \rightarrow T \rightarrow A \uplus T$

## Other Functors = Other Type Systems

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GType = Maybe (Type Maybe)

DType = const  $\top$  (Type (const  $\top$ ))

LType = List (Type List)

EType =  $(A : \text{Set}) \rightarrow A \uplus \text{Type} \lambda T \rightarrow A \uplus T$

RType =  $(A : \text{Set}) \rightarrow A \rightarrow \text{Type} \lambda T \rightarrow A \rightarrow T$

WType =  $\forall \{A\} \rightarrow \text{Monoid } A \rightarrow A \times \text{Type} \lambda T \rightarrow A \times T$

## Other Functors = Other Type Systems

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GType = Maybe (Type Maybe)

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EType =  $(A : \text{Set}) \rightarrow A \uplus \text{Type} \lambda T \rightarrow A \uplus T$

RType =  $(A : \text{Set}) \rightarrow A \rightarrow \text{Type} \lambda T \rightarrow A \rightarrow T$

WType =  $\forall \{A\} \rightarrow \text{Monoid } A \rightarrow A \times \text{Type} \lambda T \rightarrow A \times T$

SType =  $\forall \{A\} \rightarrow \text{Monoid } A \rightarrow A \rightarrow \text{Type} \lambda T \rightarrow A \rightarrow T \times A$

# Abstracting Abstracting Concretisation

The definition of  $\gamma$  was for gradual types only

```
data  $\gamma$  : GType  $\rightarrow$  Type  $\rightarrow$  Set where  
  ? :  $\forall \{T\} \rightarrow \gamma ? T$   
  type : ( $T$  : Type (const ( $\Sigma$  (GType  $\times$  Type) (uncurry  $\gamma$ ))))  
     $\rightarrow \gamma$  (type (map (proj1  $\circ$  proj1)  $T$ ))  
          (id    (map (proj2  $\circ$  proj1)  $T$ )))
```

# Abstracting Abstracting Concretisation

The definition of  $\gamma$  was for gradual types only

```
data  $\gamma$  : GType  $\rightarrow$  Type  $\rightarrow$  Set where
  ? :  $\forall \{T\} \rightarrow \gamma ? T$ 
  type : (T : Type (const ( $\Sigma$  (GType  $\times$  Type) (uncurry  $\gamma$ ))))
         $\rightarrow \gamma$  (type (map (proj1  $\circ$  proj1) T))
               (id    (map (proj2  $\circ$  proj1) T))
```

This looks suspiciously like an application of **Maybe**...

# Abstracting Abstracting Concretisation

Define  $\gamma$  for any functor  $F$

```
data  $\gamma$  {F} : F (Type F) → Type → Set where
  rel :  $\forall$  {T}
    → (x : F ( $\Sigma$  (Type (const ( $\Sigma$  (F (Type F)  $\times$  Type)
                                     (uncurry  $\gamma$ ))))))
      (_ $\equiv$ _ T  $\circ$  map (proj2  $\circ$  proj1))))
    →  $\gamma$  (lift (map (proj1  $\circ$  proj1)  $\circ$  proj1) x) T
```



# Abstracting Abstracting Concretisation

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                                     (uncurry  $\gamma$ ))))))
      (_ $\equiv$ _ T  $\circ$  map (proj2  $\circ$  proj1))))
    →  $\gamma$  (lift (map (proj1  $\circ$  proj1)  $\circ$  proj1) x) T
```

Why is Type special?

# Abstracting Abstracting Concretisation

Define  $\gamma$  for any two functors  $F$  and  $G$

```
data  $\gamma$  {F G} : F (Type F)  $\rightarrow$  G (Type G)  $\rightarrow$  Set where
  rel :  $\forall$  {T}
     $\rightarrow$  (x : F ( $\Sigma$  (Type (const ( $\Sigma$  (F (Type F)  $\times$  G (Type G))
      (uncurry  $\gamma$ ))))))
      (_ $\equiv$ _ T  $\circ$  unit  $\circ$  map (proj2  $\circ$  proj1))))
     $\rightarrow$   $\gamma$  (lift (map (proj1  $\circ$  proj1)  $\circ$  proj1) x) T
```

# Abstracting Abstracting Concretisation

Define  $\gamma$  for any two functors  $F$  and  $G$

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data  $\gamma$  {F G} : F (Type F)  $\rightarrow$  G (Type G)  $\rightarrow$  Set where
  rel :  $\forall$  {T}
     $\rightarrow$  (x : F ( $\Sigma$  (Type (const ( $\Sigma$  (F (Type F)  $\times$  G (Type G))
      (uncurry  $\gamma$ ))))))
      (_ $\equiv$ _ T  $\circ$  unit  $\circ$  map (proj2  $\circ$  proj1))))
     $\rightarrow$   $\gamma$  (lift (map (proj1  $\circ$  proj1)  $\circ$  proj1) x) T
```

If the functors are the same, then  $\gamma$  is the precision relation  $\sqsubseteq$

# Abstracted Abstracted Consistent Equality

$\_ \cong \_ = \text{Lift}^2 \_ \equiv \_$

example : type (type Int  $\rightarrow$  ?)  $\cong$  type (?  $\rightarrow$  type Bool)

example =

```
raise {Int  $\rightarrow$  Bool} refl
  (rel (type (((, rel (type (, refl)))  $\rightarrow$  (, rel ?)) , refl)))
  (rel (type (((, rel ?)  $\rightarrow$  (, rel (type (, refl)))) , refl)))
```

Github: [zmthy/automating-gradual-typing](https://github.com/zmthy/automating-gradual-typing)

- Apply beyond STFL
- Investigate alternative type systems
- Dynamic semantics
- Proofs