

Type Inference

CSCI 334
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1

1

Type Checking

- Dynamic
 - + Prevents Errors
 - run-time overhead
 - catch errors only at run time
 - coverage: only catch errors on paths executed
 - + more flexible
- Static
 - + Prevents Errors
 - + no run-time cost
 - + catch errors at compile time
 - + coverage: catches errors on all possible paths
 - restricts flexibility

2

2

Limitations of Static Type Checking

- Types restrict expressiveness:
 - Lisp: '(1 "cow" 4.5)
 - ML: [1,2,3] : int list
 - zip_any in ML

• Decidability

```

fun f() {
  while (big-test) {
    if (big-test-2) {
      return 3;
    }
  }
  return 3 + true;
}

fun h(int x) {
  int a[] = new int[10];
  int y = (x*x+sqrt(x)*2)/g(x);
  a[y] = 3;
}
    
```

3

3

Checking vs. Inference

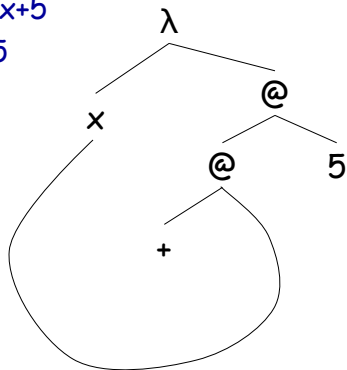
- Type Checking
 - int f(int x) { return x + 1; }
 - int g(int y) { return f(y) * 2; }
- Type Inference
 - fun f(x) = x + 1;
 - fun g(y) = f(y) * 2;

4

4

```

fun g(x) = x+5
g = λx.x+5
    
```

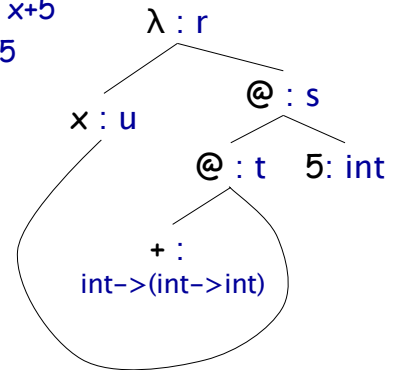


5

5

```

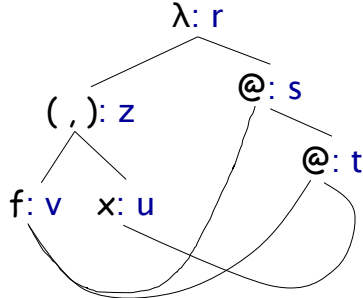
fun g(x) = x+5
g = λx.x+5
    
```



6

6

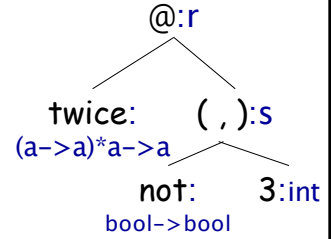
```
fun twice(f,x) = f(f(x))
twice = λ(f,x).f(f(x))
```



7

7

```
not: bool -> bool
twice(not, 3);
```

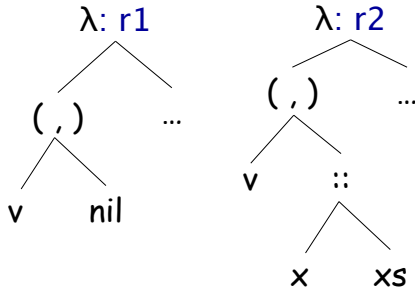


```
s = (bool -> bool) * int
(a -> a) * a -> a = s -> r
(a -> a) * a = s
a = r
(a -> a) * a = (bool -> bool) * int
(a -> a) = (bool -> bool)
a = int
a = bool
```

8

8

```
fun search(v,nil) = ...
| search(v,x::xs) = ...
```



9

9

Java Autoboxing

```
class Vector<E> {
    E elementData[];
    int elementCount;

    void add(E o) {
        elementData[elementCount++] = o;
    }
}

Vector<Integer> v = new Vector<Integer>();
v.add(3);
...
println(v.get(0) * 2);
```

10

10

Java Reality: Boxing/Unboxing

```
class Vector {
    Object elementData[];
    int elementCount;

    void add(Object o) {
        elementData[elementCount++] = o;
    }
}

Vector v = new Vector();
v.add(new Integer(3));
...
println(((Integer)v.get(0)).intValue()*2);
```

11

11

C++ Templates

```
template <typename T> void sort(T d[], int n) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n - i - 1; j++) {
            if (d[j] < d[j+1]) {
                T temp = d[j];
                d[j] = d[j+1];
                d[j+1] = temp;
            }
        }
    }
}

int a[100];
char b[100];
double c[100];
sort(a,100);
sort(b,100);
sort(c,100);
```

12

12

add for ints

```
template <typename T> T add(T x, T y)
{ return x+y; }

add(1,2);

add<int>:
    sub    sp, sp, #16
    str    w0, [sp, #12]
    str    w1, [sp, #8]
    ldr    w8, [sp, #12]
    ldr    w9, [sp, #8]
    add    w0, w8, w9
    add    sp, sp, #16
    ret
```

13

13

add for reals

```
add(1.3,2.3);

add<double>:
    sub    sp, sp, #16
    str    d0, [sp, #8]
    str    d1, [sp]
    ldr    d0, [sp, #8]
    ldr    d1, [sp]
    fadd   d0, d0, d1
    add    sp, sp, #16
    ret
```

14

14

Code Specialization

```
int f(int g, int r, int x, int y) {
    return g*g*g*x + y/(r*r);
}

int main() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 50000000; i++) {
        int a = f(100, 100, i, 30);
        int b = f(10, 90, 1, 3);
        int c = f(20, 20, i, 3);
        ...
    }
}
```

15

15

Code Specialization

```
template <int G, int R> int f(int x, int y) {
    return G*G*G*x + y/(R*R);
}

int main() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 50000000; i++) {
        int a = f<100,100>(i,30);
        int b = f<10,90>(1,3);
        int c = f<20,20>(i,3);
        ...
    }
}
```

16

16

Code Specialization

```
template <int G, int R> int f(int x, int y) {
    return G*G*G*x + y/(R*R);
}

int main() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 50000000; i++) {
        int a = f0(i,30);
        int b = f1(1,3);
        int c = f2(i,3);
        ...
    }
}
```

*f0(int x, int y) {
 return 1000000*x + y/10000;
}*

*f2(int x, int y) {
 return 8000*x + y/400;
}*

17

17

Type Inference Applications

- Compilers
- C++ template expansion
- JVM Safety Checking
- Race condition analysis

18

18