

Type Inference

CSCI 334
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Limitations of Static Type Checking

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

- Decidability

```
fun f() {  
  while (big-test) {  
    if (big-test-2) {  
      return 3;  
    }  
  }  
}  
  
fun h(int x) {  
  int a[] = new int[10];  
  int y = (x*x+sqrt(x)*2)/g(x);  
  a[y] = 3;  
}
```

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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;
```

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Java 1.5 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);
```

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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);
```

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C++ Templates

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

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add for ints

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

add(1,2);

add<int>:
    pushl    %ebp
    movl     %esp, %ebp
    movl     12(%ebp), %eax
    addl     8(%ebp), %eax
    leave
    ret
```

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add for reals

```
add(1.3,2.3);

add<double>:
    pushl    %ebp
    movl     %esp, %ebp
    subl     $16, %esp
    movl     8(%ebp), %eax
    movl     12(%ebp), %edx
    movl     %eax, -8(%ebp)
    movl     %edx, -4(%ebp)
    movl     16(%ebp), %eax
    movl     20(%ebp), %edx
    movl     %eax, -16(%ebp)
    movl     %edx, -12(%ebp)
    fldl     8(%ebp)
    faddl    16(%ebp)
    leave
    ret
```

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Code Specialization

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

int main() {
    int x = f(100,100,10,30);
    int y = f(100,90,1,3);
    int z = f(35,52,11,11);

    for (int i = 0; i < 100000; i++) {
        ... f(20,20,i,3) ...
    }
}
```

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Code Specialization

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

int main() {
    int x = f<100,100>(10,30);
    int y = f<100,90>(1,3);
    int z = f<35,52>(11,11);

    for (int i = 0; i < 100000; i++) {
        ... f<20,20>(i,3) ...
    }
}
```

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Code Specialization

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

int main() {
    int x = f0(10,30);
    int y = f2(1,3);
    int z = f3(11,11);

    for (int i = 0; i < 100000; i++) {
        ... f1(i,3) ...
    }
}
```

Diagram: Blue arrows point from f0(10,30) to f0(int x, int y) and from f1(i,3) to f1(int x, int y).

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

f1(int x, int y) {
    return 8000*x + y/400;
}
```

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