

Great Idea!

Inspired MANY Languages Over 16+ Years

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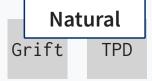


































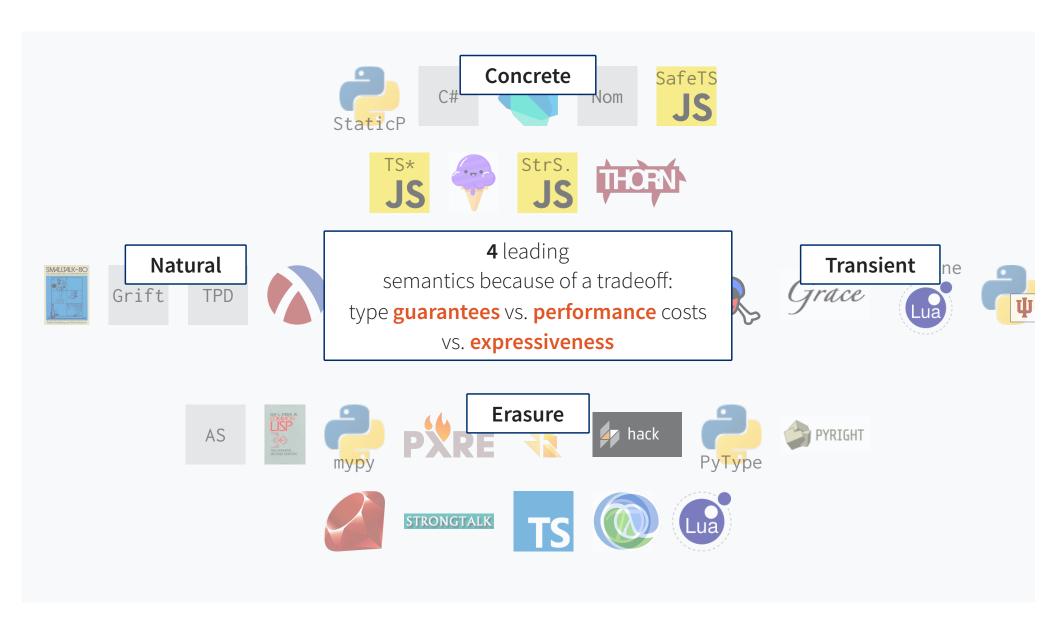
















































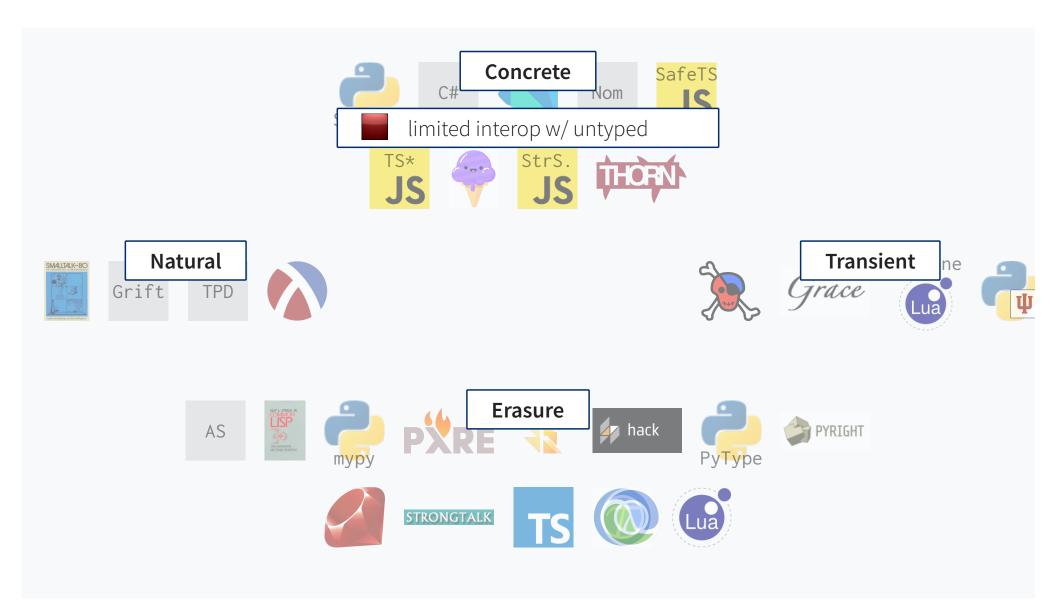


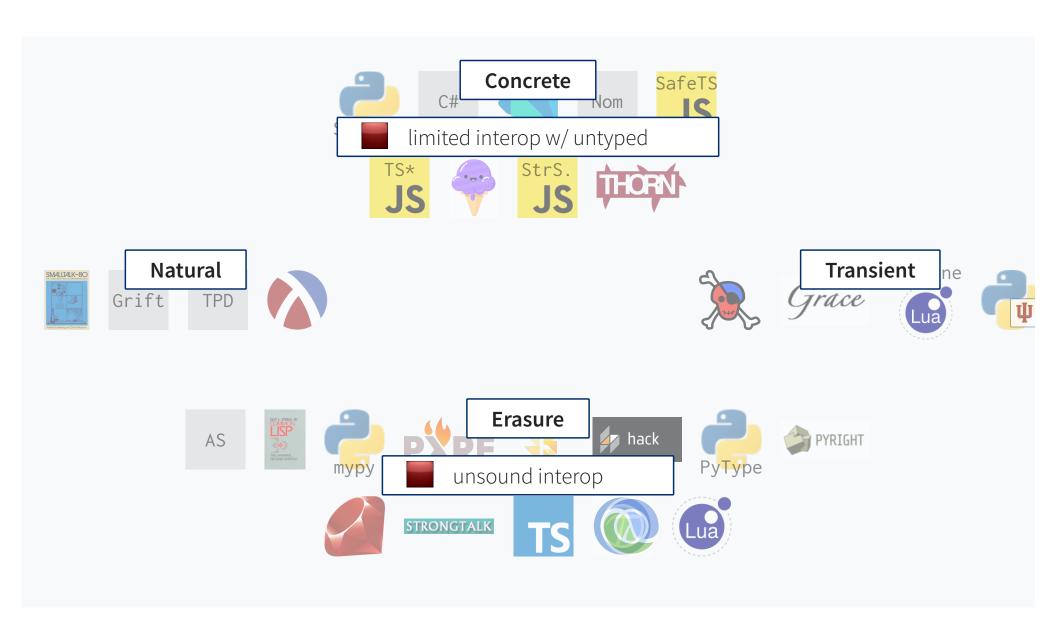


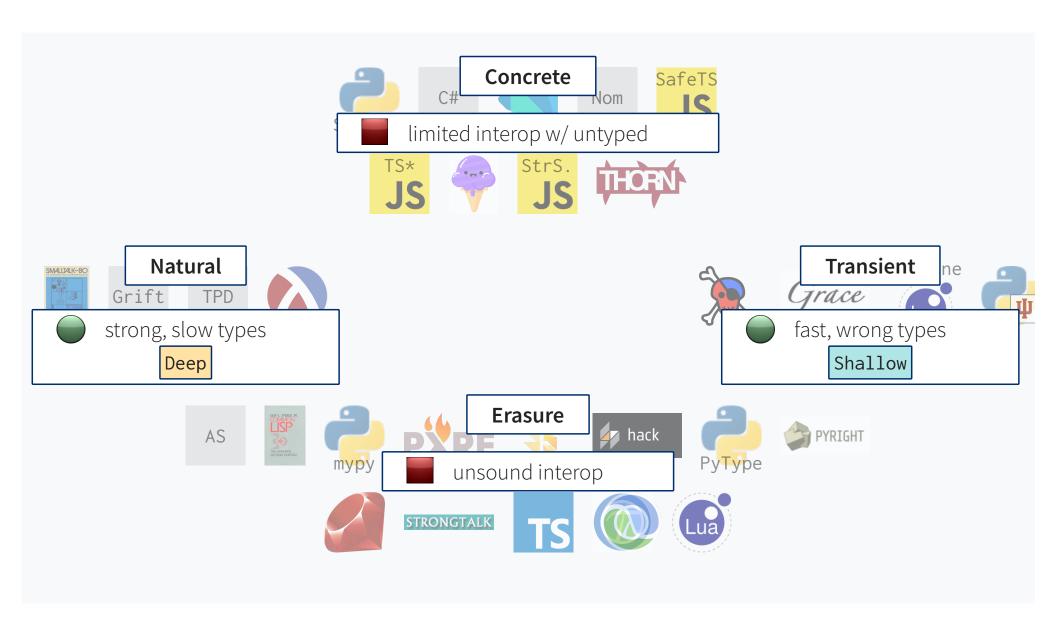






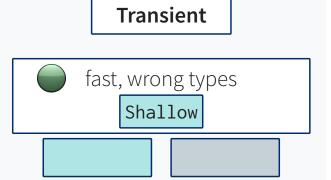






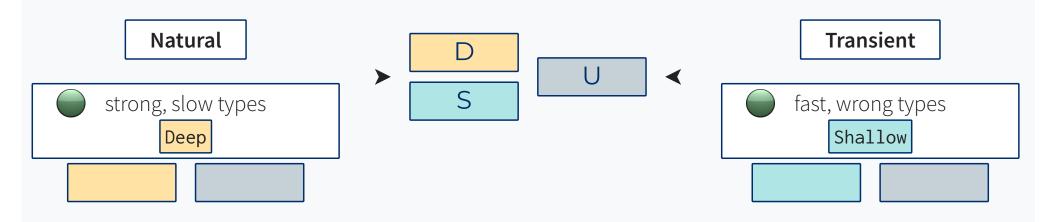
Starting Point

Natural strong, slow types Deep

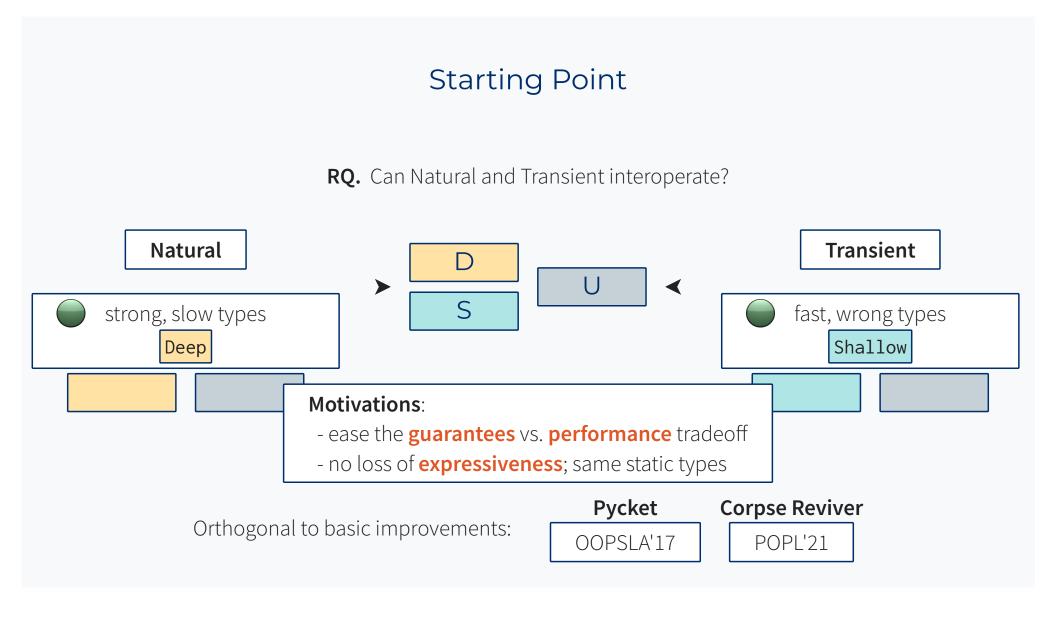


Starting Point

RQ. Can Natural and Transient interoperate?



Starting Point **RQ.** Can Natural and Transient interoperate? Natural **Transient** strong, slow types fast, wrong types Deep Shallow **Motivations**: - ease the **guarantees** vs. **performance** tradeoff - no loss of **expressiveness**; same static types



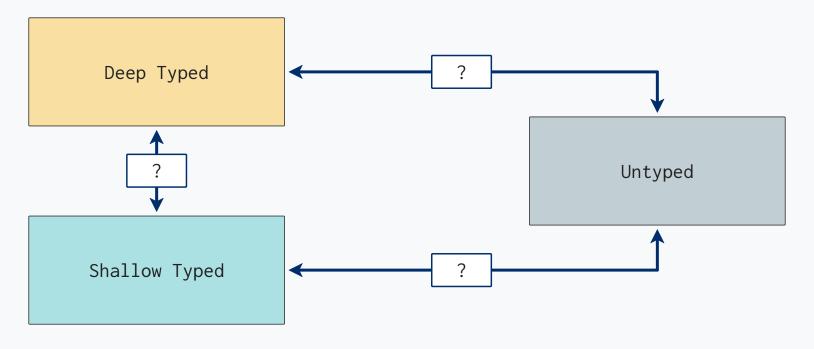
How to Enforce Types at Boundaries?

Deep Typed

Shallow Typed

Untyped

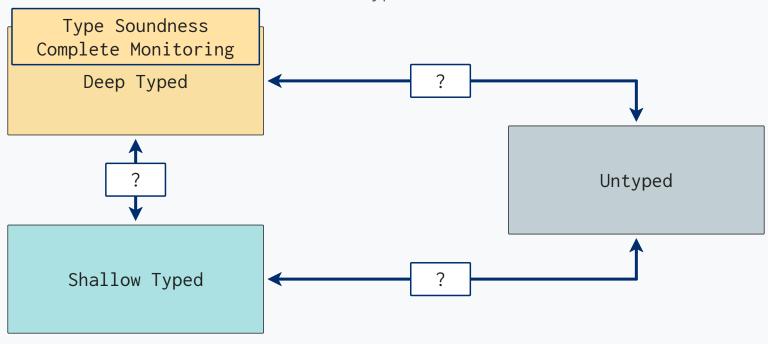
How to Enforce Types at Boundaries?



While preserving their formal properties

OOPSLA'19 ICFP'18

How to Enforce Types at Boundaries?

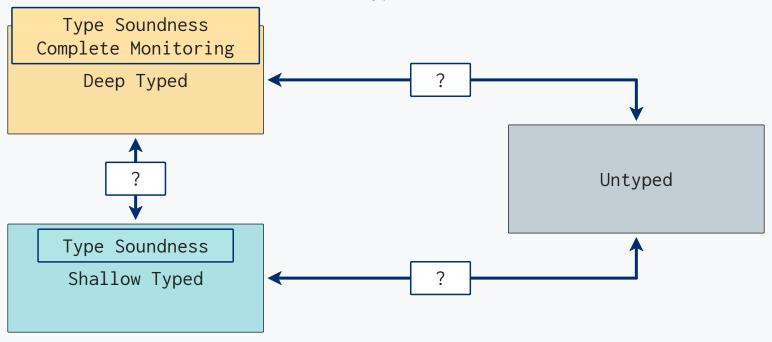


While preserving their formal properties

OOPSLA'19

ICFP'18

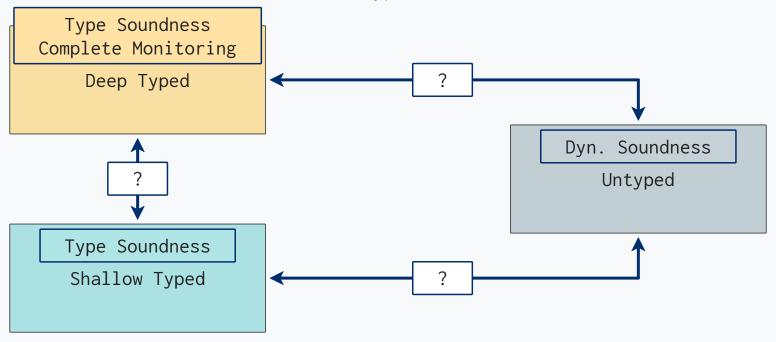
How to Enforce Types at Boundaries?



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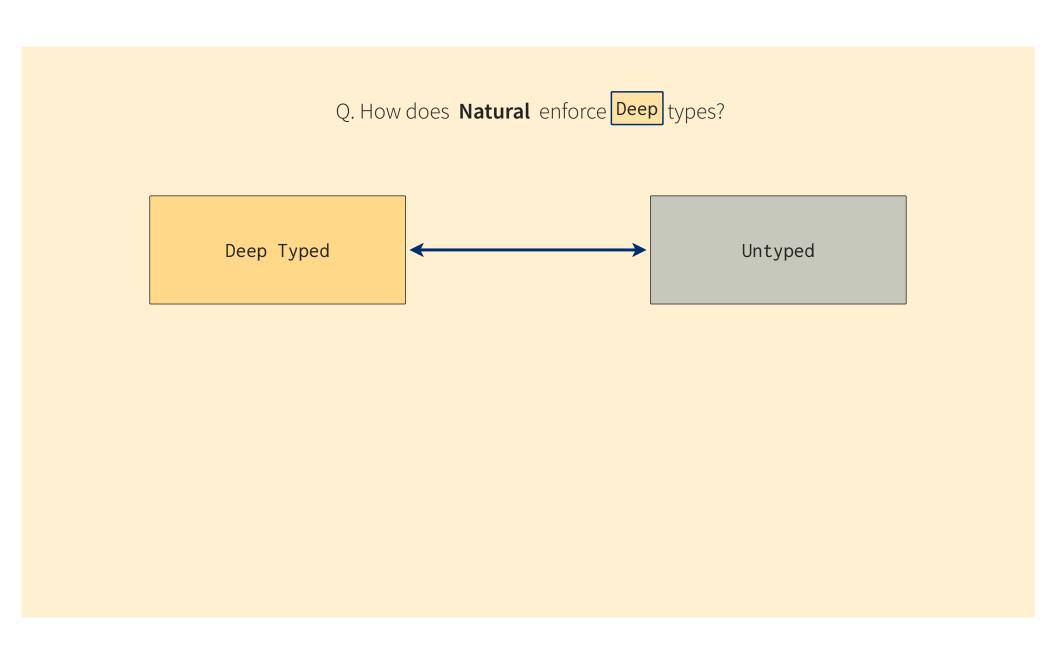
OOPSLA'19 ICFP'18

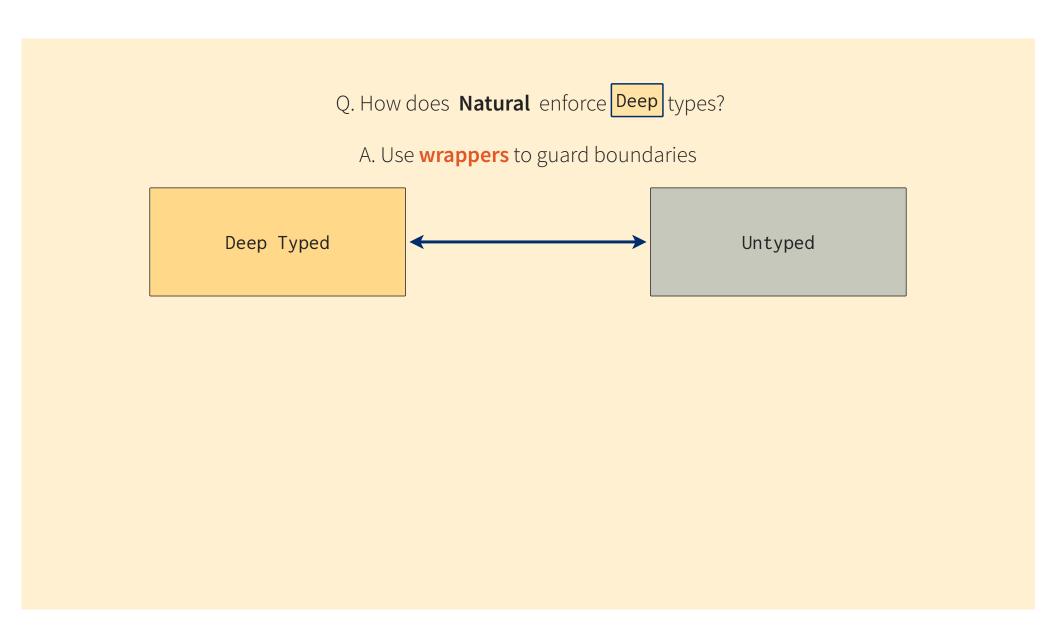
How to Enforce Types at Boundaries?

How to Enforce Types at Boundaries?

First of all:

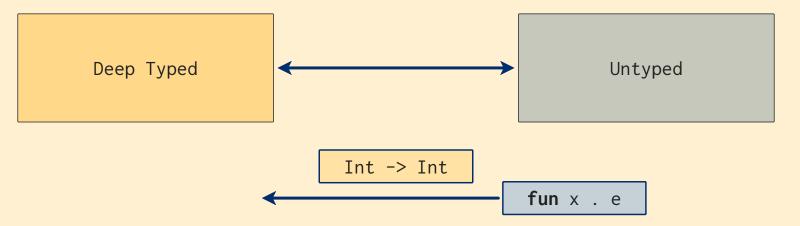
- Q. How does **Natural** enforce **Deep** types?
- Q. How does **Transient** enforce **Shallow** types?

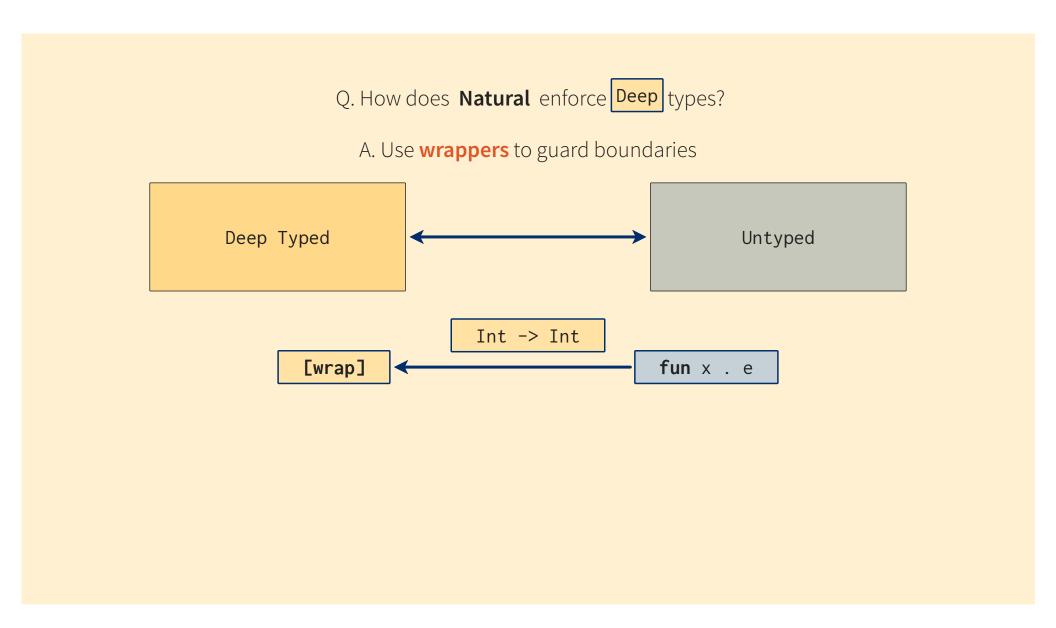






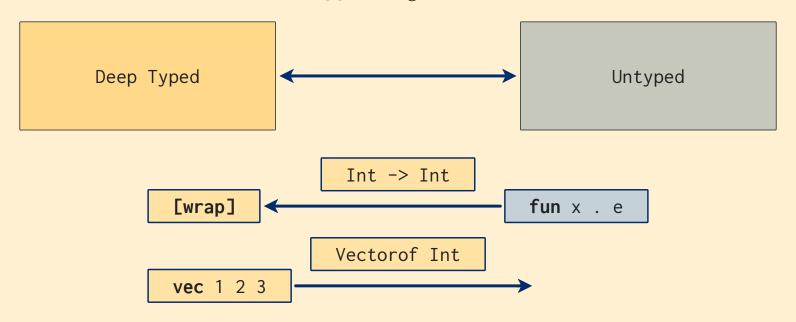
A. Use **wrappers** to guard boundaries





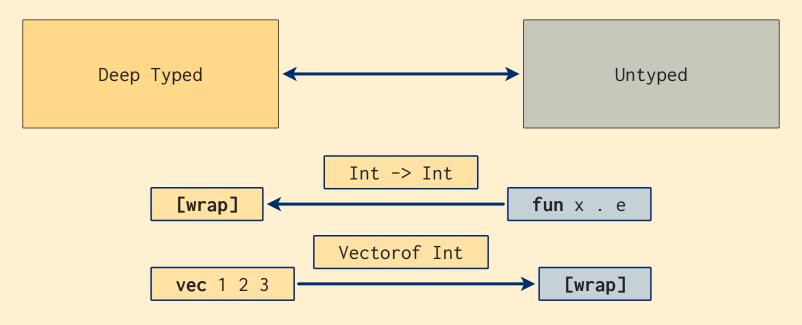
Q. How does **Natural** enforce Deep types?

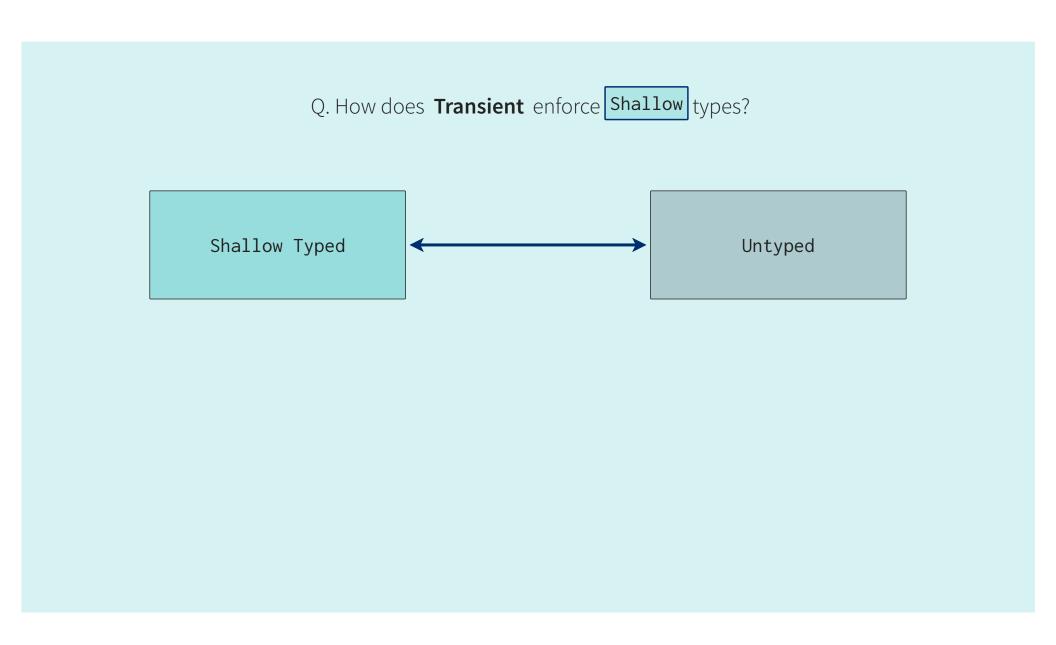
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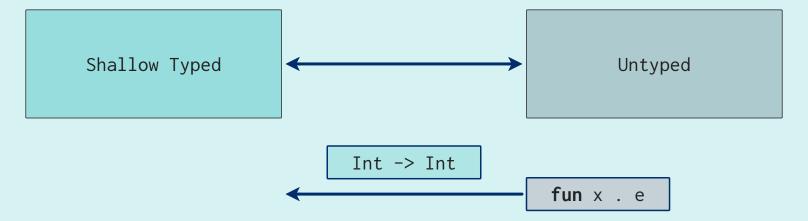


Q. How does **Transient** enforce Shallow types?

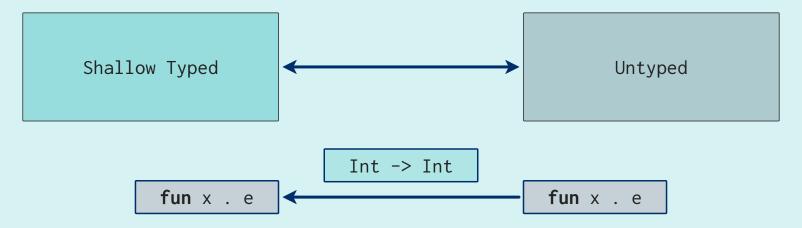
A. With **no wrappers** but many tiny **shape checks**



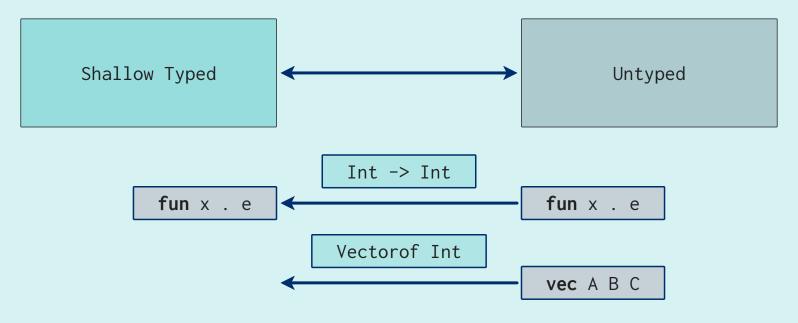
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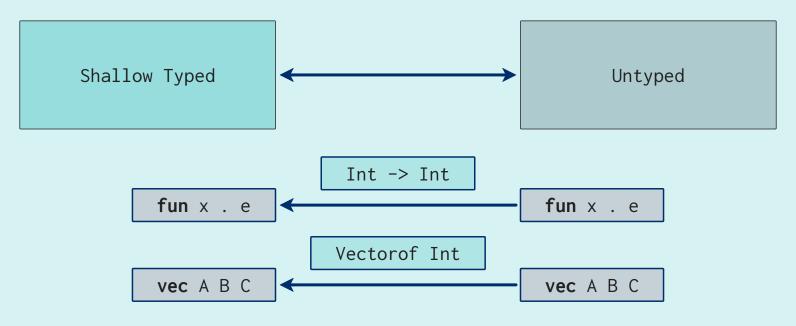




Q. How does **Transient** enforce Shallow types?

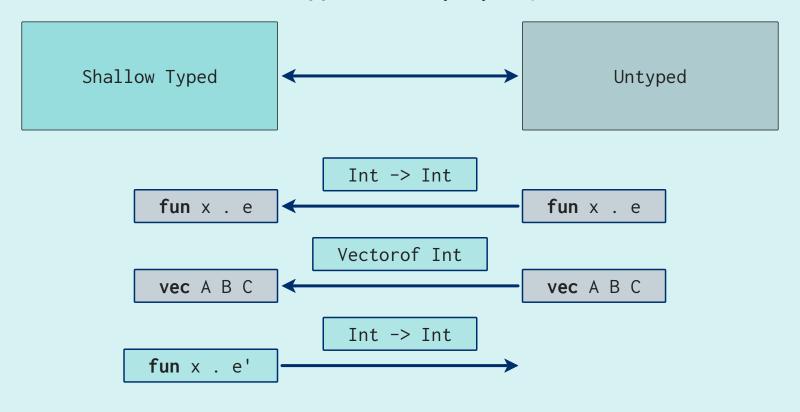


Q. How does **Transient** enforce Shallow types?



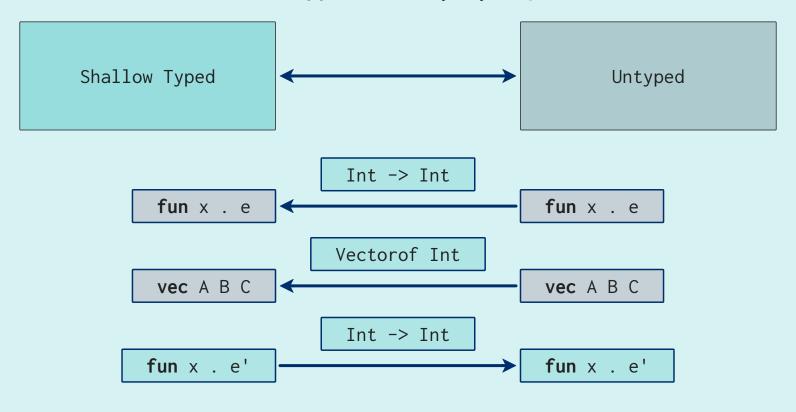
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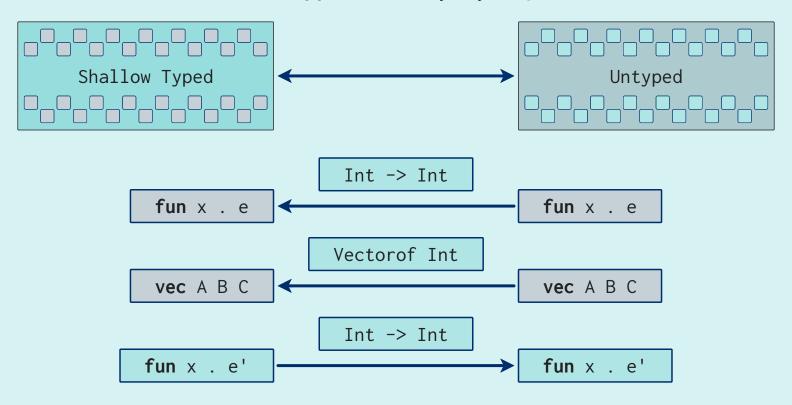
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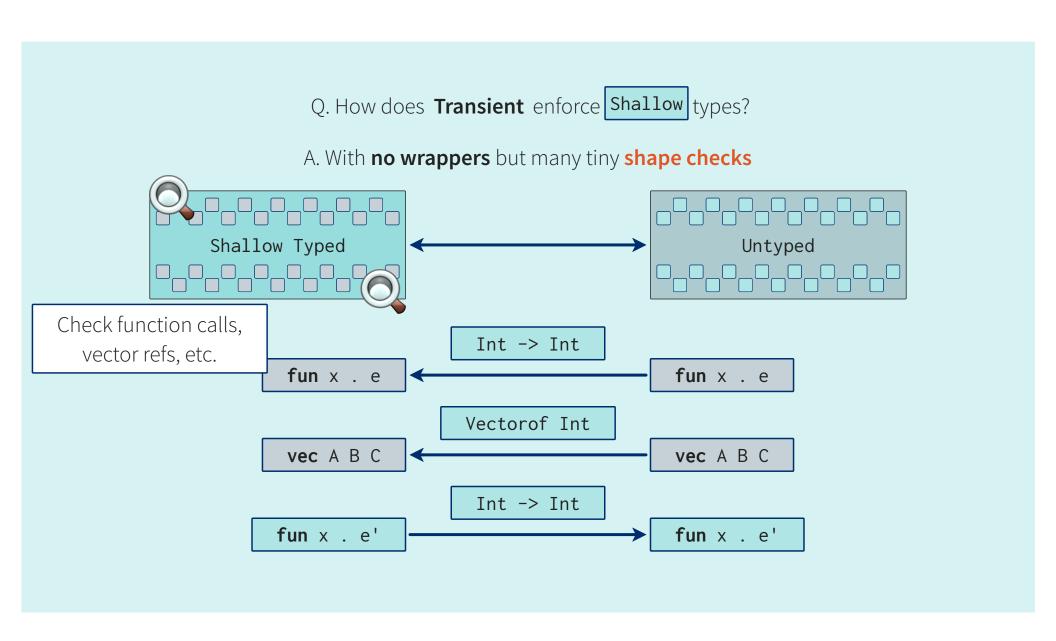
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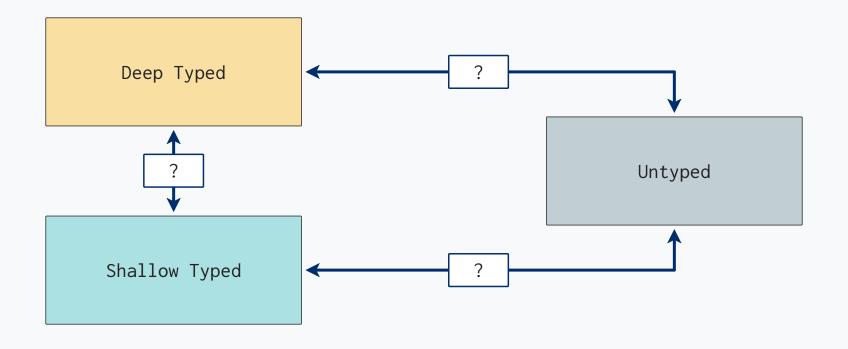


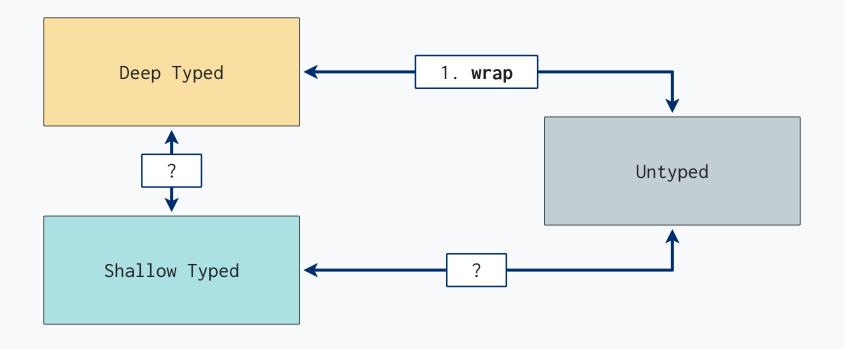
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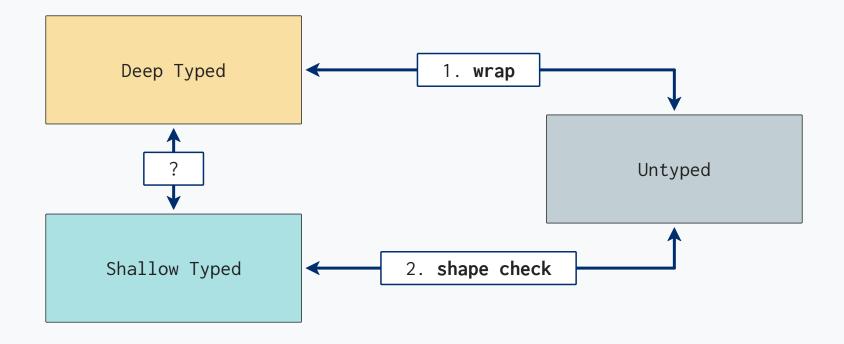
A. With **no wrappers** but many tiny **shape checks**

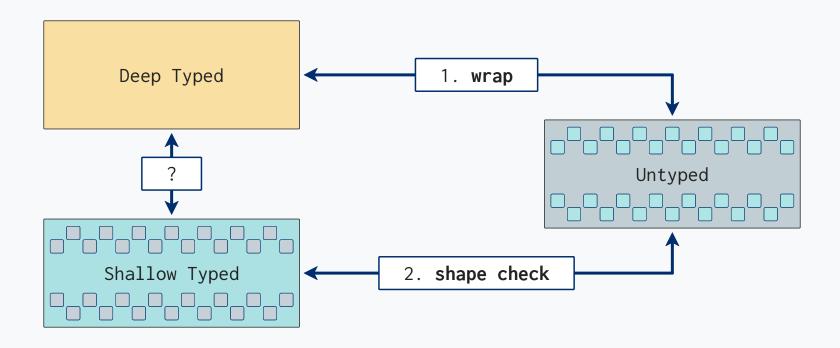


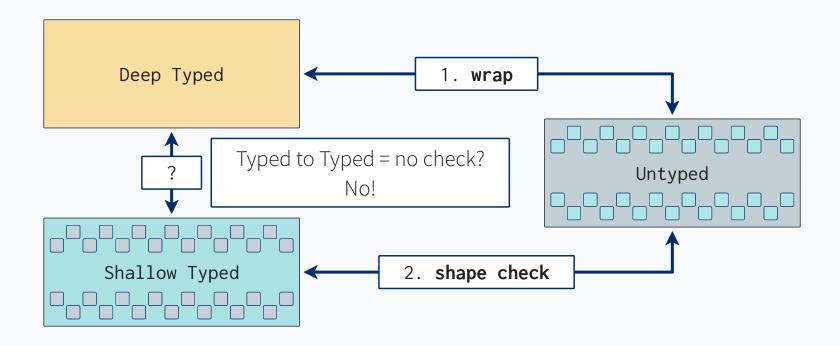












Example 1:

Deep code cannot trust Shallow types because they are lazily enforced

Shallow makes a function,

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sends it to untyped code ...

$$def$$
 f1 = f0

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Types say f2: Str -> Str Checks say f2 is a function

Example 1:

Deep code cannot trust Shallow types because they are lazily enforced

Types say f2: Str -> Str Checks say f2 is a function Shallow makes a function,

sends it to untyped code ...

$$def f1 = f0$$

and back, with a new type.

Deep gets a 'bad' function

Deep makes a function,

def g0(h : Int -> Int):
 h(3)

Example 2: Shallow can send a Deep value to Untyped code

Deep makes a function,

```
def g0(h : Int -> Int):
  h(3)
```

Example 2:

Shallow can send a Deep value to Untyped code

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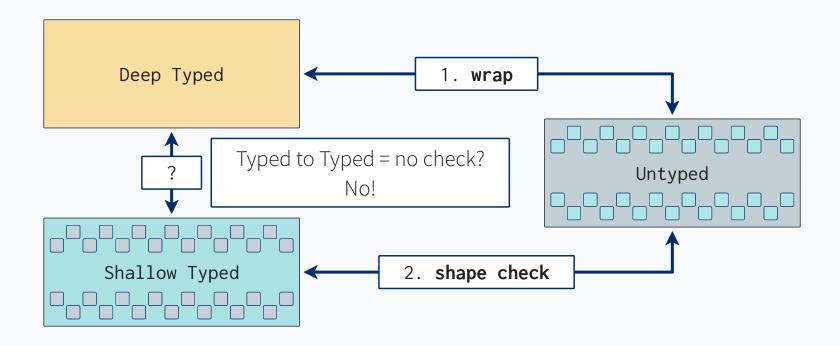
```
def g0(h : Int -> Int):
  h(3)
```

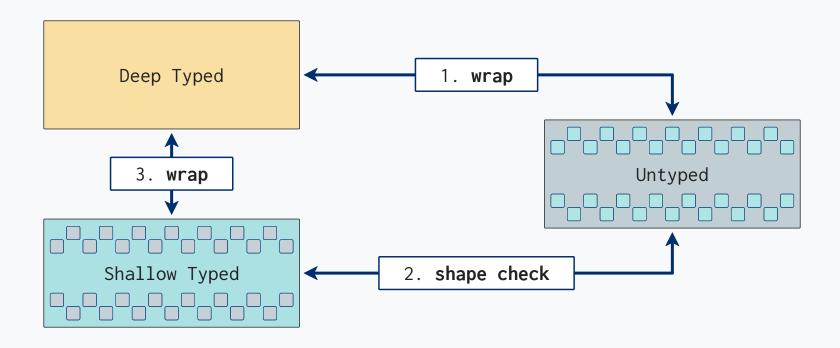
sends it to Shallow,

```
g1 : (Int -> Int) -> Int
def g1 = g0
```

which sends it to untyped

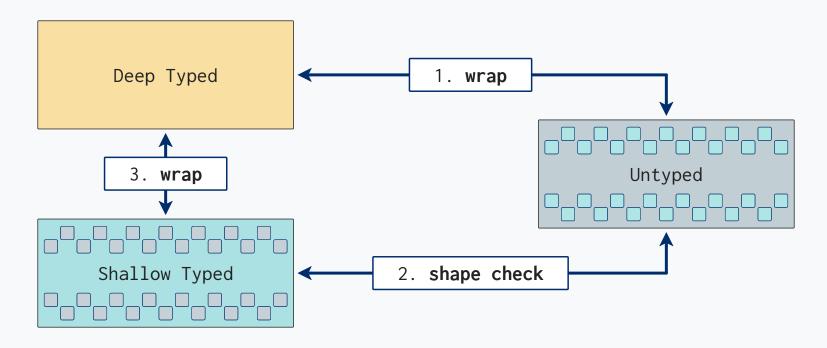
```
def g2 = g1
g2("not a function")
```

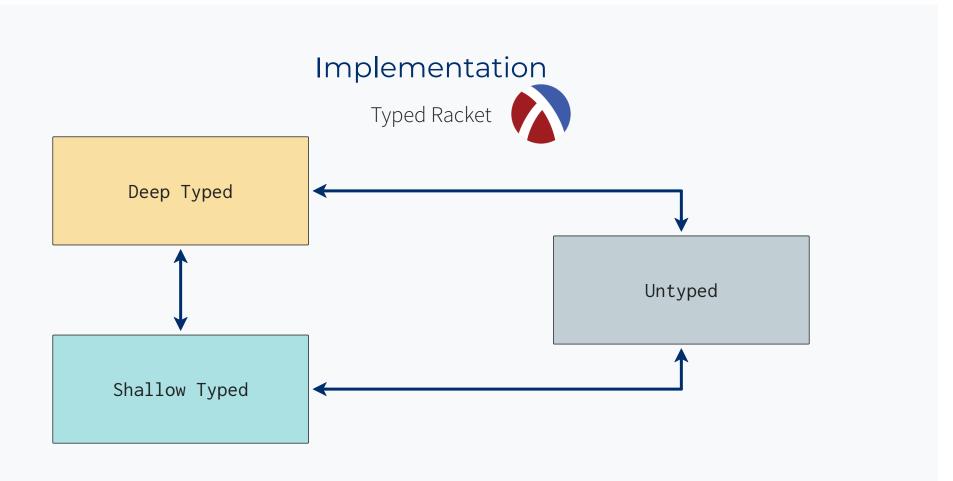


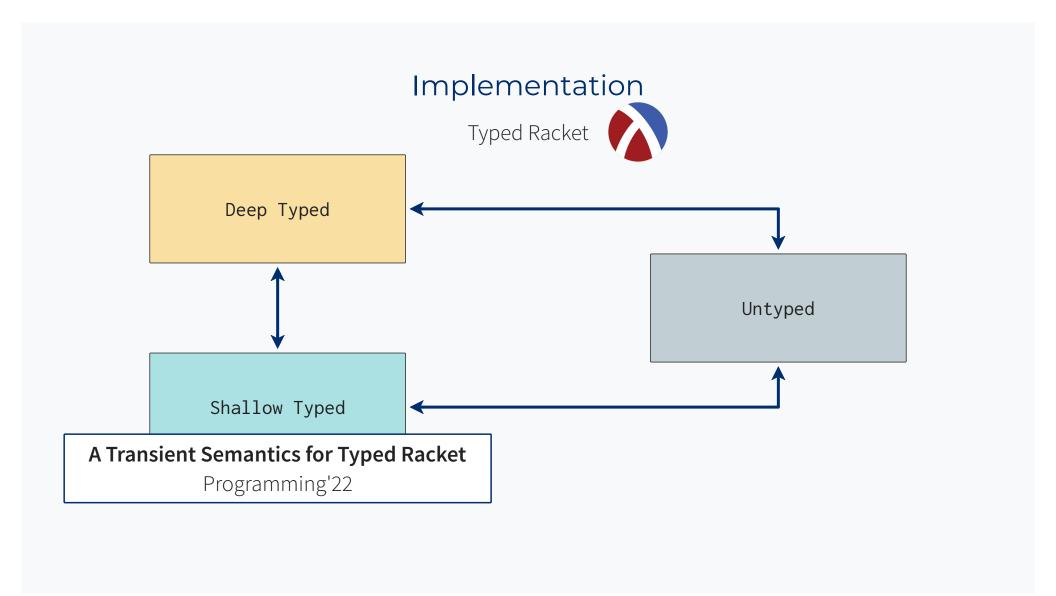


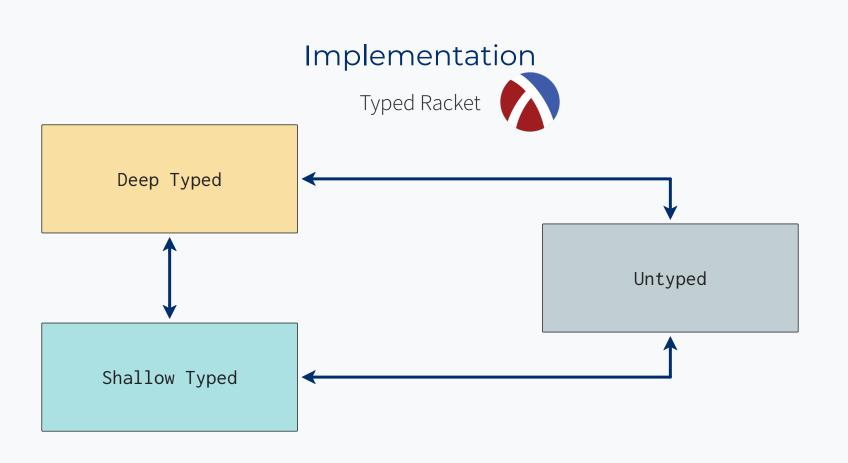


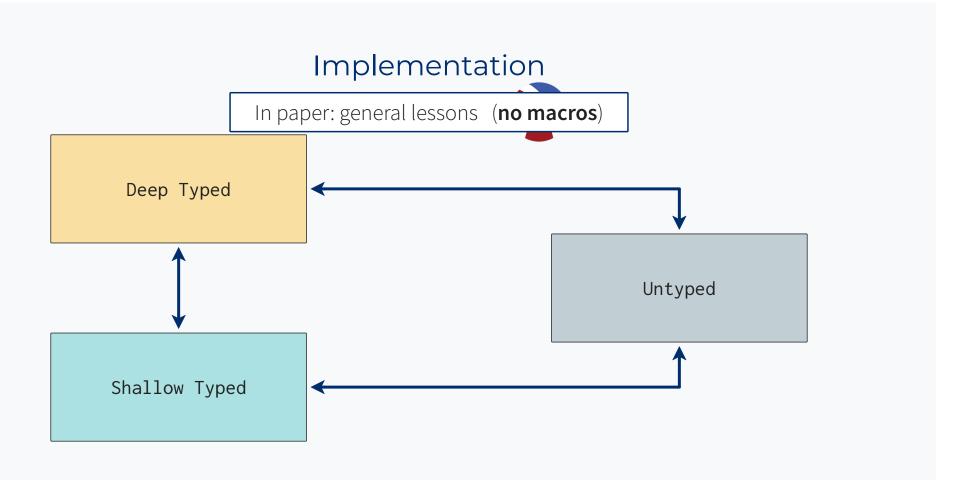
In paper: model, type soundness, complete monitoring









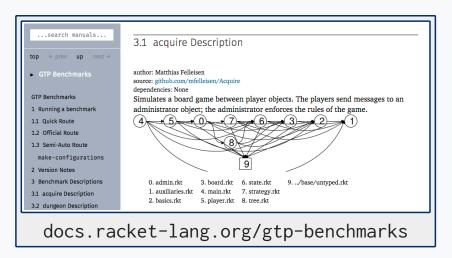


Evaluation

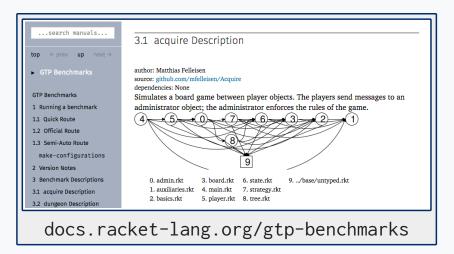
Guarantees vs. **Performance** vs. **Expressiveness**

Evaluation Guarantees vs. Performance vs. Expressiveness







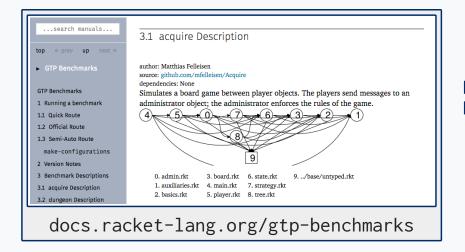


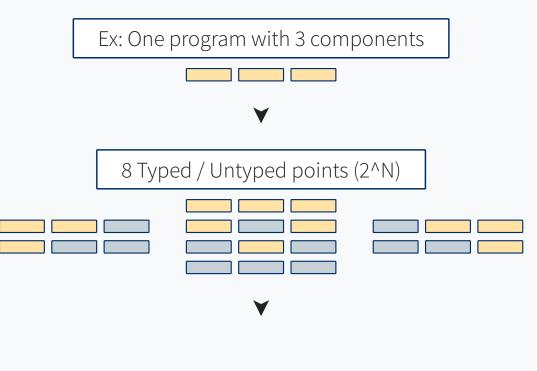
Ex: One program with 3 components



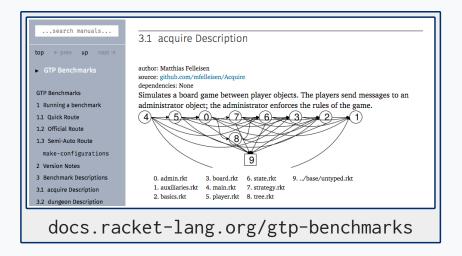


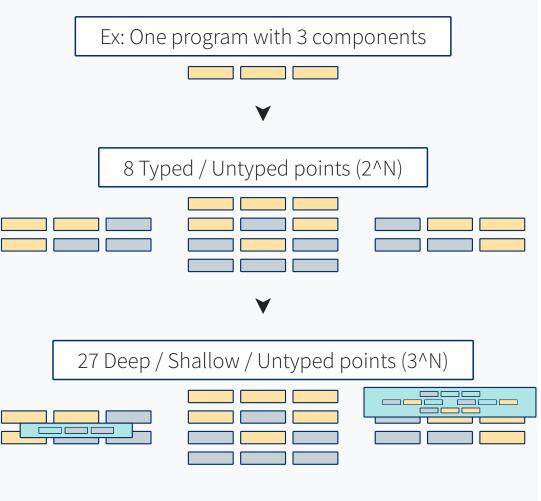






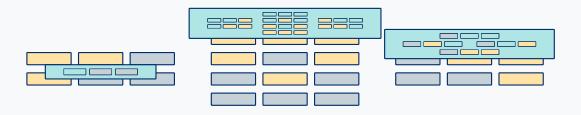






Q. How many points run fastest with a Deep + Shallow mix?

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Q. How many points run fastest with a Deep + Shallow mix?

| forth | 12% | zordoz | 47 % | |
|-----------|-----|------------|-------------|--|
| fsm | 38% | lnm | 66% | |
| fsmoo | 31% | suffixtree | 48% | |
| mbta | 19% | kcfa | 55% | |
| morsecode | 25% | snake | 46% | |
| zombie | 6% | take5 | 36% | |
| dungeon | 31% | acquire | 64% | |
| jpeg | 38% | tetris | 62% | |
| | | | | |

Q. What is the worst-case overhead?

Deep or Shallow

| | Q. What is the worst-case overhe | ead? Deep or Shallow |
|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| sieve 2.97x | suffixtre | ee 5.8x |
| forth 5.43x | kcfa | 1.24x |
| fsm 1.91x | snake | 7.61x |
| fsmoo 4.25x | take5 | 2.97x |
| mbta 1.71x | acquire | 1.42x |
| morsecode 1.3x | tetris | 5.44x |
| zombie 31x | synth | 4.2x |
| dungeon 3.16x | gregor | 1.51x |
| jpeg 1.56x | quadT | 7.23x |
| zordoz 2.58x | quadU | 7.45x |
| lnm 1.17x | | |

| | | Q. What is the worst-case overhead? | | | | Deep or Sh | | |
|-----------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|--|
| sieve | 2.97x | 16x | 4.36x | suffixtree | 5.8x | 31x | 5.8x | |
| forth | 5.43x | 5800x | 5.51x | kcfa | 1.24x | 4.33x | 1.24x | |
| fsm | 1.91x | 2.24x | 2.38x | snake | 7.61x | 12x | 7.67x | |
| fsmoo | 4.25x | 420x | 4.28x | take5 | 2.97x | 44x | 2.99x | |
| mbta | 1.71x | 1.91x | 1.74x | acquire | 1.42x | 4.22x | 1.42x | |
| morsecode | 1.3x | 1.57x | 2.77x | tetris | 5.44x | 13x | 9.93x | |
| zombie | 31x | 46x | 31x | synth | 4.2x | 47x | 4.2x | |
| dungeon | 3.16x | 15000x | 4.97x | gregor | 1.51x | 1.72x | 1.59x | |
| jpeg | 1.56x | 23x | 1.66x | quadT | 7.23x | 26x | 7.39x | |
| zordoz | 2.58x | 2.63x | 2.75x | quadU | 7.45x | 55x | 7.57x | |
| lnm | 1.17x | 1.23x | 1.21x | | | | | |

Better Performance

| | | | Q. What is the worst-case overhead? | | | | Deep or | | Shallow |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|------------|-------|----------------|-------|---------|
| | sieve | 2.97x | 16x | 4.36x | suffixtree | 5.8x | 31x | 5.8x | |
| H.O. values and many elim. forms | forth | 5.43x | 5800x | 5.51x | kcfa | 1.24x | 4.33x | 1.24x | |
| | fsm | 1.91x | 2.24x | 2.38x | snake | 7.61x | 12x | 7.67x | |
| | fsmoo | 4.25x | 420x | 4.28x | take5 | 2.97x | 44x | 2.99x | |
| | mbta | 1.71x | 1.91x | 1.74x | acquire | 1.42x | 4.22x | 1.42x | |
| | morsecode | 1.3x | 1.57x | 2.77x | tetris | 5.44x | 13x | 9.93x | |
| | ➤ zombie | 31x | 46x | 31x | synth | 4.2x | 47x | 4.2x | |
| | dungeon | 3.16x | 15000x | 4.97x | gregor | 1.51x | 1.72x | 1.59x | |
| | jpeg | 1.56x | 23x | 1.66x | quadT | 7.23x | 26x | 7.39x | |
| | zordoz | 2.58x | 2.63x | 2.75x | quadU | 7.45x | 55x | 7.57x | |
| | lnm | 1.17x | 1.23x | 1.21x | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Better Performance

Better Performance

Overall: switching between Deep and Shallow can avoid perf. bottlenecks

Deep near the top, to maximize the benefits of types

Shallow in the middle, to minimize the cost of boundaries

Conclusion

Different GT strategies exist **Context:** (for good reason!)

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S



Inquiry: Can two extreme strategies interoperate?

Deep types via Natural (wrappers)

Shallow types via Transient (no wrappers)

Context: Different GT strategies exist

(for good reason!)

Can two extreme strategies interoperate?

Deep types via Natural (wrappers)

Shallow types via **Transient** (no wrappers)

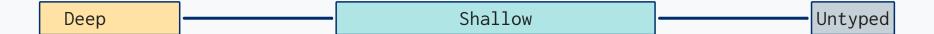
Contribution: Yes! In a way that:

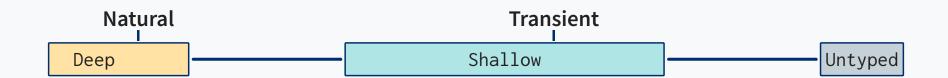
Inquiry:

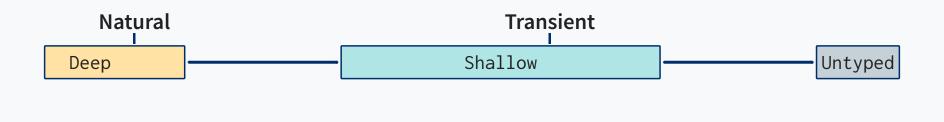
- preserves their formal **guarantees**

- leads to better overall **performance**

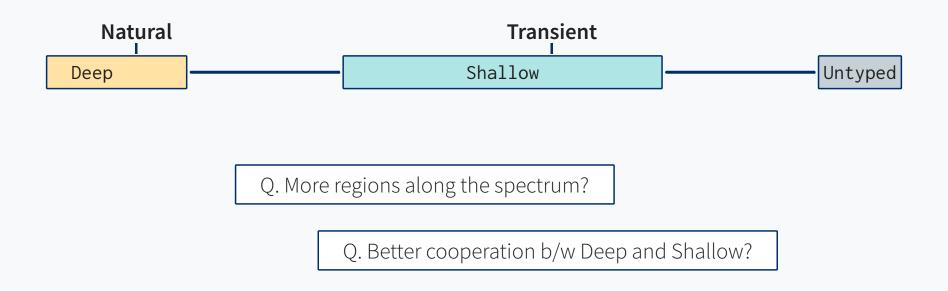
- lets TR **express** additional programs

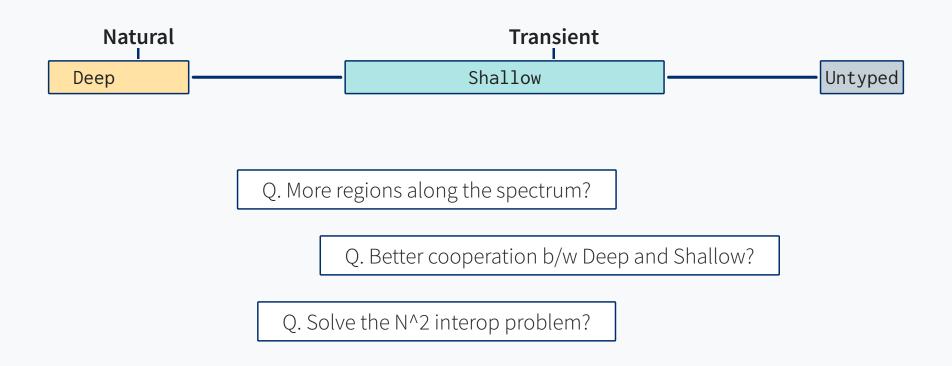




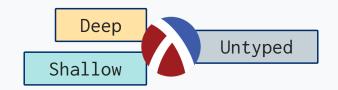


Q. More regions along the spectrum?





The End



Coming soon to Racket

https://racket-lang.org

Pull Request https://github.com/racket/typed-racket/pull/948

Research Repo https://github.com/bennn/g-pldi-2022