

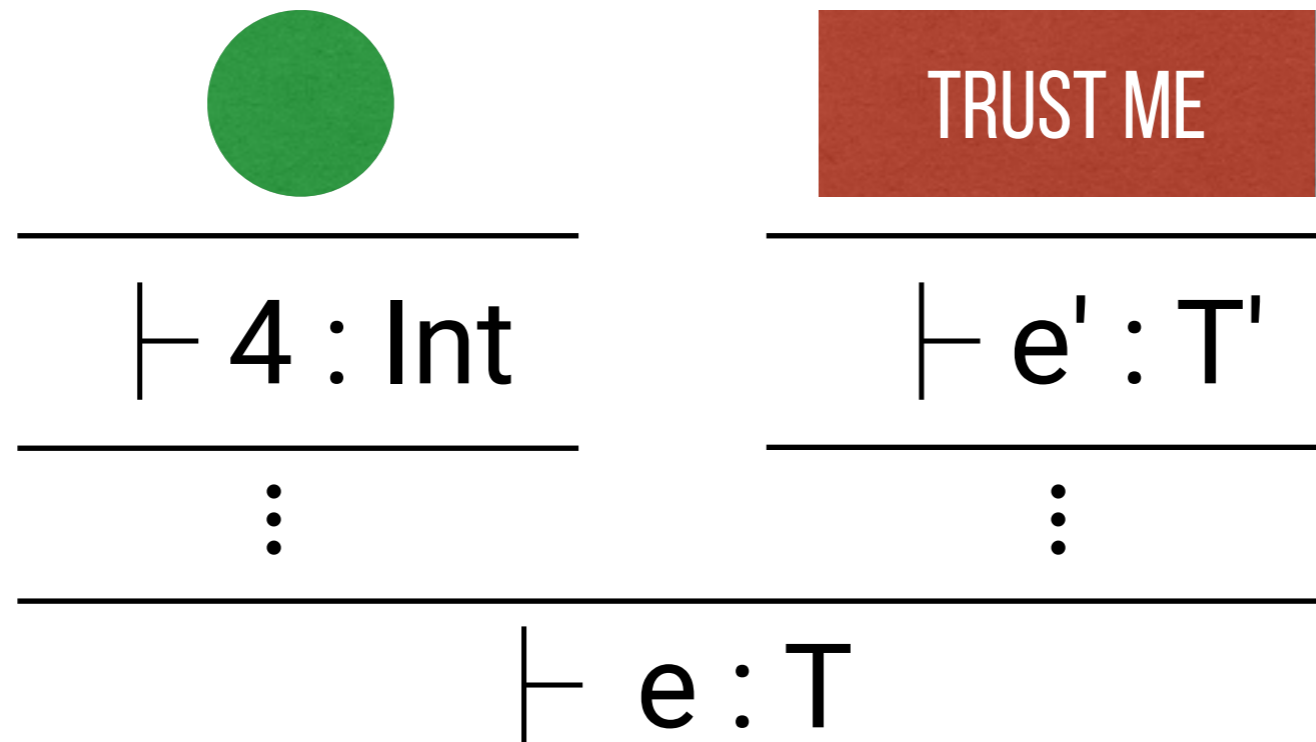
Transient Racket

Ben Greenman
Northeastern University

$e : T$

What is the meaning of types?

What is the meaning of types?



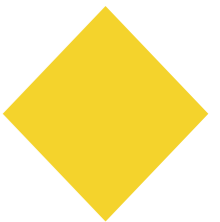
What is the meaning of types?

$$\frac{x:\text{Int}}{\dots \vdash x : \text{Int}}$$

$$\frac{y:\text{Dyn} \quad \text{Dyn} \sim \text{Int}}{\dots \vdash y : \text{Int}}$$

$$x:\text{Int}, y:\text{Dyn} \vdash x + y : \text{Int}$$

$$\vdash (\lambda x y . x + y) : \text{Int Dyn} \rightarrow \text{Int}$$



What is the meaning of types?

Easy!

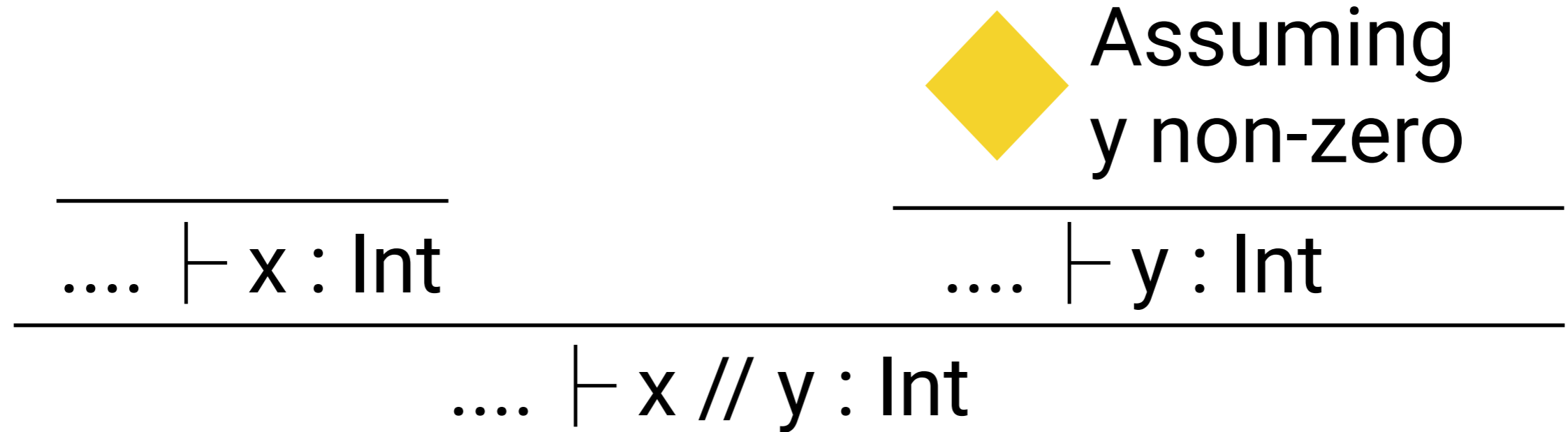
Generalize classic soundness

Classic Type Soundness

If $\vdash e : T$ then either:

- $e \rightarrow^* v$ and $\vdash v : T$
- e diverges
- $e \rightarrow^* \text{RuntimeError}$

Example: "RuntimeError"



Classic Type Soundness

If $\vdash e : T$ then either:

- $e \rightarrow^* v$ and $\vdash v : T$
- e diverges
- $e \rightarrow^* \text{RuntimeError}$

Generalized Type Soundness

If $\vdash e : T$ then either:

- $e \rightarrow^* v$ and $\vdash v : T$
- e diverges
- $e \rightarrow^* \text{RuntimeError}$
- $e \rightarrow^* \text{CheckError}$

Example: CheckError #1

$$\text{Int Dyn} \\ ((\lambda x y . x + y) 2 \text{"NaN"}) \rightarrow T$$

$$\text{Dyn} \\ ((\lambda y . 2 + y) \text{"NaN"}) \rightarrow T$$

$$\text{Dyn} \sim \text{Int} \\ 2 + \text{"NaN"} \rightarrow T$$

CheckError

Example: CheckError #2

$((\lambda x y . x + y) \text{ 2 } \text{"NaN"}) \rightarrow T$

$((\lambda y . 2 + y) \text{"NaN"}) \rightarrow T$

CheckError

Example: CheckError #3

$$\overset{\text{Int} \rightarrow \text{Int}}{((\lambda f . \dots)) (\lambda x . \text{"hello"})} \rightarrow T$$

CheckError

Generalized Soundness

If $\vdash e : T$ then either:

- $e \rightarrow^* v$ and $\vdash v : T$
- e diverges
- $e \rightarrow^* \text{RuntimeError}$
- $e \rightarrow^* \text{CheckError}$

Classic vs. Generalized

RuntimeError ~ assumption about ∂

CheckError ~ assumption about \vdash

Practical Issues

(Generalized) Soundness

If $\vdash e : T$ then either:

- $e \rightarrow^* v$ and $\vdash v : T$
- e diverges
- $e \rightarrow^* \text{RuntimeError}$
- $e \rightarrow^* \text{CheckError}$

How to implement checks?

$\vdash v : T$

- A. Run the type checker
- B. Check finite values,
monitor behaviors (for infinite values)

Monitor Behaviors

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Int} \rightarrow \text{Int} \\ & ((\lambda f . \dots) (\lambda x . \text{"hello"})) \rightarrow T \\ & \dots [f \mapsto v+] \end{aligned}$$

where $v+ = \text{mon}(\text{Int} \rightarrow \text{Int}, (\lambda x . \text{"hello"}))$

Generalized Soundness v2

If $\vdash e : T$ then either:

- $e \rightarrow^* v$ and $[(e \rightarrow^* v) \not\vdash v : T]$
- e diverges
- $e \rightarrow^* \text{RuntimeError}$
- $e \rightarrow^* \text{CheckError}$

Case closed?

No!

Monitor Behaviors

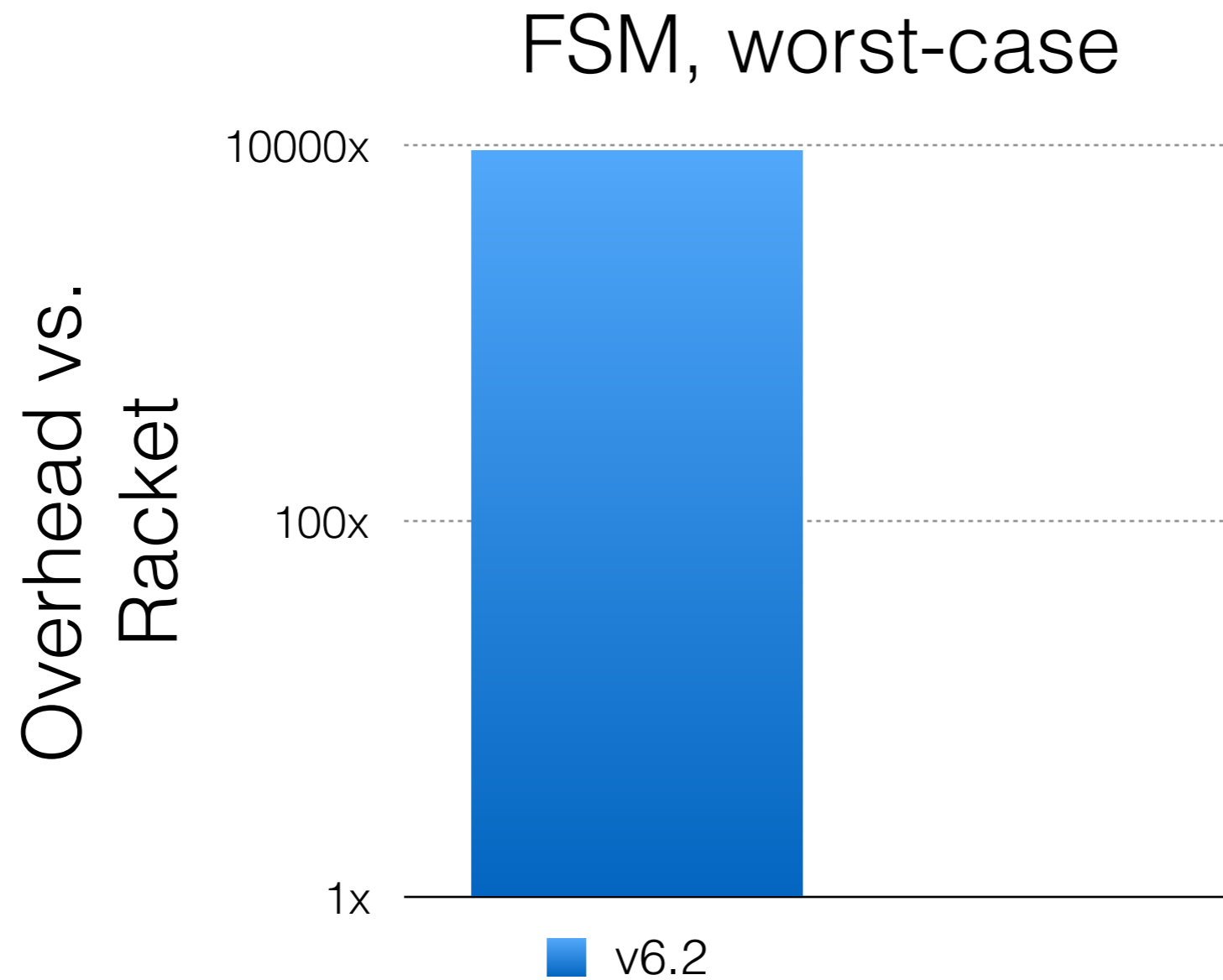
$((\lambda f . \dots) (\lambda x . \text{"hello"})) \dashrightarrow T$
 $\dots [f \dashrightarrow v+]$

where $v+ = \text{mon}(\text{Int} \rightarrow \text{Int}, (\lambda x . \text{"hello"}))$

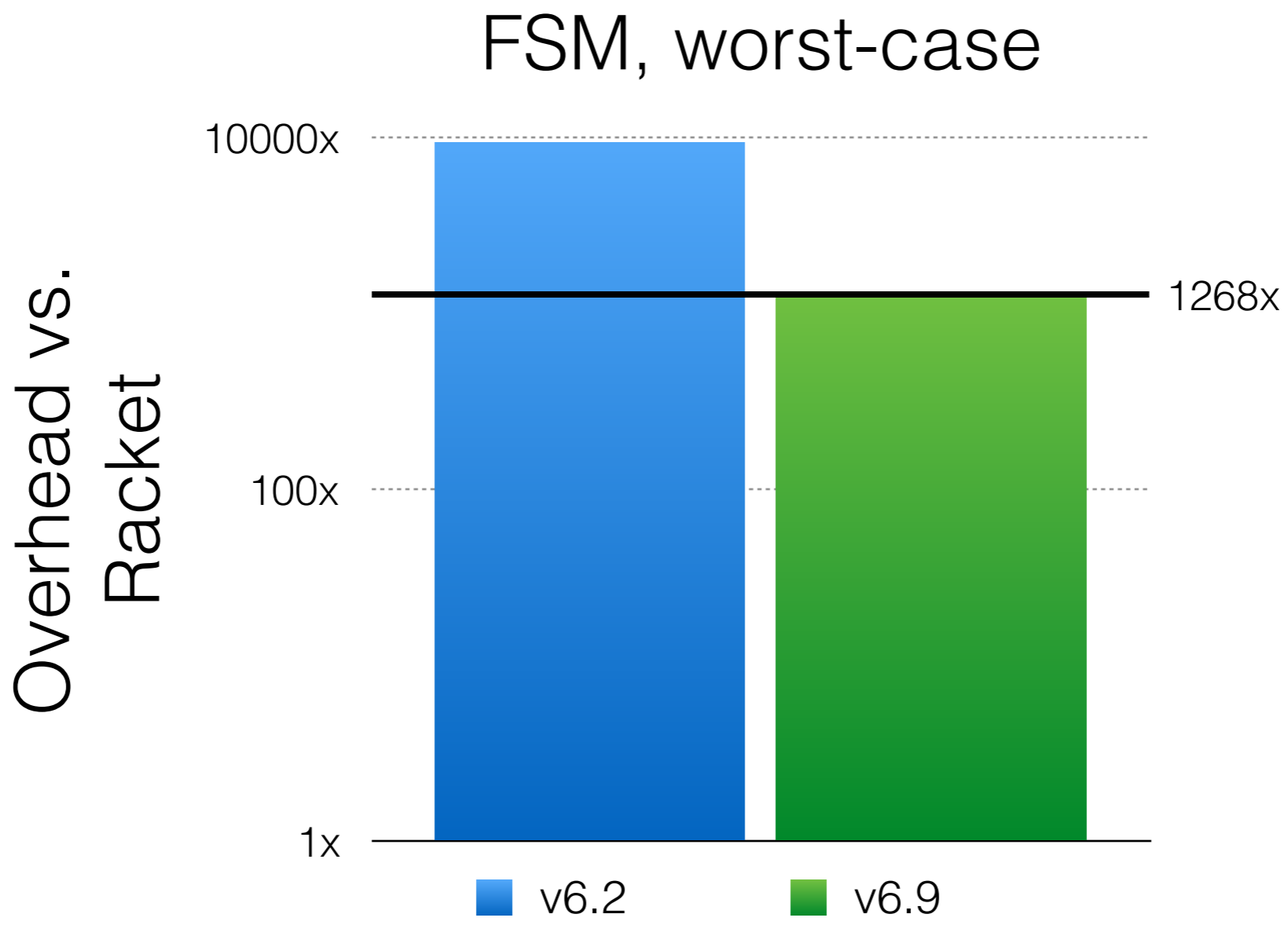
Costs of Monitoring

1. Checking
2. Allocation
3. Interposition

Costs of Monitoring



Costs of Monitoring



Any Program, Any Types

"[P]rogrammers should be able to add or remove type annotations without any unexpected impacts on their program" -- SNAPL 2015

$e : T$

Big Types in Little Runtime

Open-World Soundness and Collaborative Blame for Gradual Type Systems

Michael M. Vitousek Cameron Swords Jeremy G. Siek

Indiana University, USA

{mvitouse,cswords,jsiek}@indiana.edu

Tag Soundness

If $\vdash e : T$ then $\vdash e : \lfloor T \rfloor$ and either:

- $e \rightarrow^* v$ and $\vdash v : \lfloor T \rfloor$
- e diverges
- $e \rightarrow^* \text{RuntimeError}$
- $e \rightarrow^* \text{CheckError}$

$$\llbracket T \rrbracket = K$$

- $\llbracket \text{Int} \rrbracket = \text{Int}$
- $\llbracket \text{List}(T) \rrbracket = \text{List}$
- $\llbracket T \rightarrow T \rrbracket = \rightarrow$

Tag Soundness

If $\vdash e : T$ then $\vdash e : \lfloor T \rfloor$ and either:

- $e \rightarrow^* v$ and $\vdash v : \lfloor T \rfloor$
- e diverges
- $e \rightarrow^* \text{RuntimeError}$
- $e \rightarrow^* \text{CheckError}$

Tradeoffs

- $\lfloor T \rfloor$ weaker than T
- Weaker compositional reasoning
- + $O(1)$ to check $\lfloor T \rfloor$
- + No allocation, "less" interposition

Tag Example #1

$$\text{Int Dyn} \\ ((\lambda x y . x + y) 2 \text{"NaN"}) \rightarrow K$$

$$\text{Dyn} \\ ((\lambda y . 2 + y) \text{"NaN"}) \rightarrow K$$

$$\text{Dyn} \sim \text{Int} \\ 2 + \text{"NaN"} \rightarrow K$$

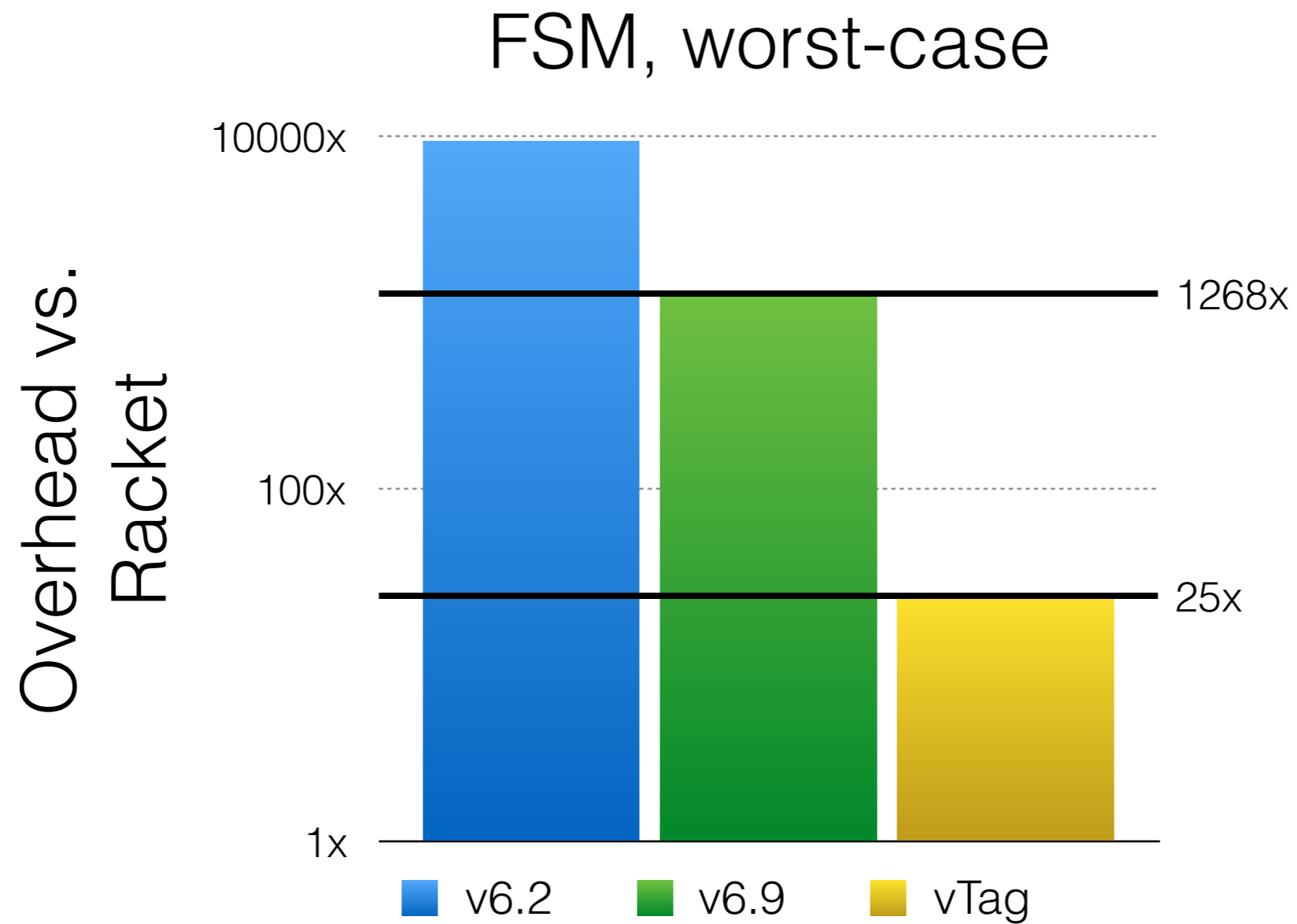
CheckError

Tag Example #2

$((\lambda f^{\rightarrow} \dots) (\lambda x . \text{"hello"})) \rightarrow K$

$\dots [f \rightarrow (\lambda x . \text{"hello"})] \rightarrow K$

Costs of Monitoring



Coming Soon

```
#lang transient/racket
```

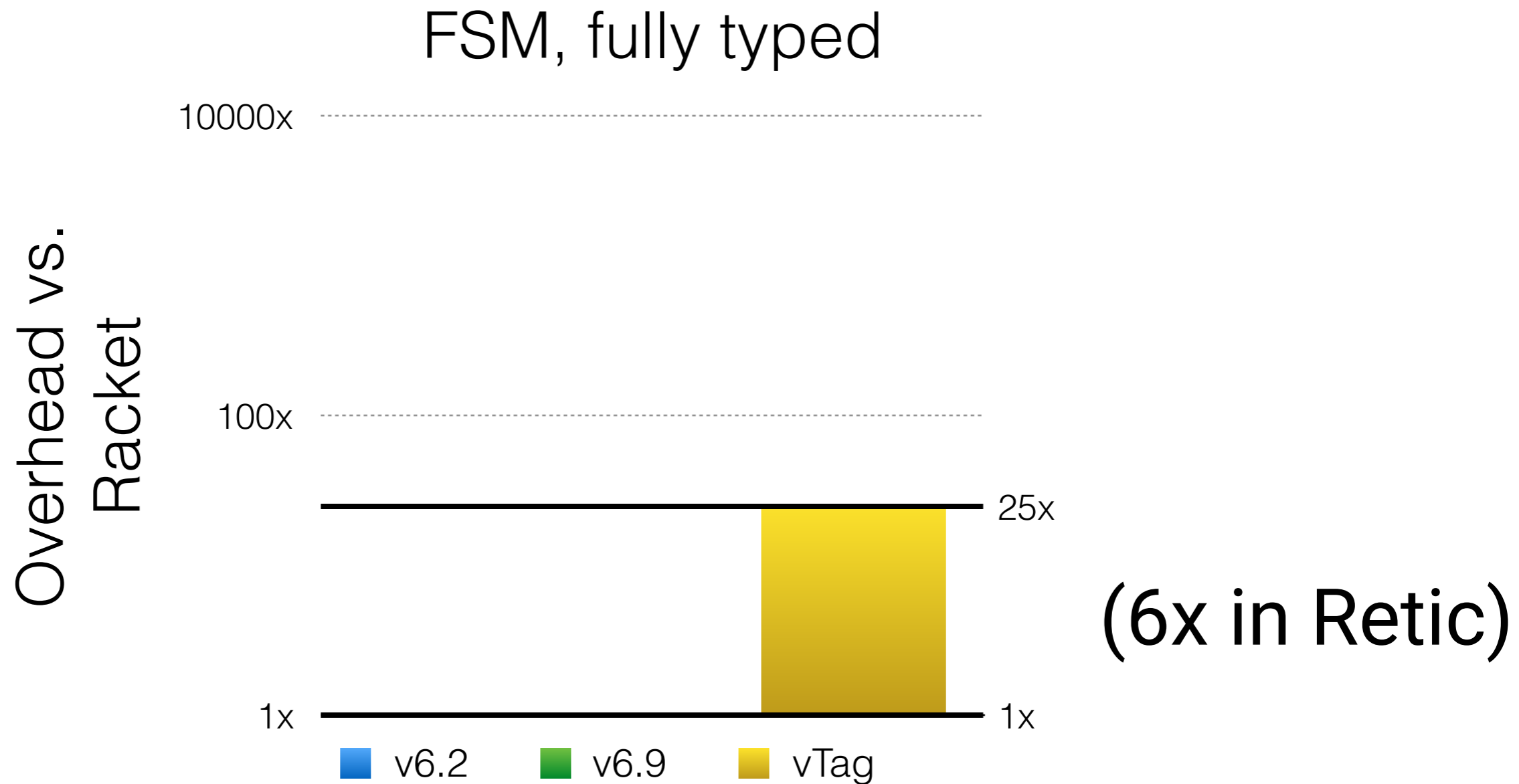
```
;; tag soundness
```

```
;; O(1) checks
```

```
;; no monitors
```

2 Closing Thoughts

Monitors are pay-as-you-go



JIT compilation

$C[((\lambda a b . e) v_0 v_1)] \rightarrow K \text{ ???}$

Need to check inputs?

Depends on the context!

2^2 versions of e

"Preservation" types

- Generalized Soundness: $\rightarrow T$
- Tag Soundness: $\rightarrow K$
- TypeScript: $\rightarrow \text{Dyn}$

"Preservation" types

- Generalized Soundness: $\rightarrow T$
- Tag Soundness: $\rightarrow K$
- TypeScript: $\rightarrow \text{Dyn}$

