

# CS 476 – Programming Language Design

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## Questions

Nobody has responded yet.

Hang tight! Responses are coming in.

# From Typed Lambda Calculus to OCaml

- User-friendly syntax
- Basic types, tuples, records
- Inductive datatypes and pattern-matching
- Local declarations
- References
- Type inference
- Generics/polymorphism

# Type Inference

- Typed lambda calculus has type annotations on arguments:

$\lambda x: \text{int}. \lambda y: \text{int}. x$        $\lambda x: \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}. \lambda y: \text{int}. x y$

- But OCaml doesn't always need them:

```
let f x y = x + y
```

```
let g f x = f x + f 3
```

- How does it figure out the types?

# Type Inference

- Our typing rules have the form:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash l_1 : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash l_2 : \tau_1}{\Gamma \vdash l_1 l_2 : \tau_2}$$

$$\frac{(n \text{ is a number literal})}{\Gamma \vdash n : \text{int}}$$

- First-pass inference algorithm: mark literals with their types, then pass types down through the proof tree
  - Like the `type_of` function for imperative/OO expressions

# Direct Type Inference

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$\Gamma \vdash \text{if } 2+3=5 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 2 : ?$

# Direct Type Inference

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash 2+3=5 : ? \quad \Gamma \vdash 1 : ? \quad \Gamma \vdash 2 : ?}{\Gamma \vdash \text{if } 2+3=5 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 2 : ?}$$

# Direct Type Inference

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash 2+3 : ? \quad \Gamma \vdash 5 : ?}{\Gamma \vdash 2+3=5 : ?} \quad \Gamma \vdash 1 : ? \quad \Gamma \vdash 2 : ?}{\Gamma \vdash \text{if } 2+3=5 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 2 : ?}$$



# Direct Type Inference

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash 2+3 : ? \quad \Gamma \vdash 5 : \mathbf{int}}{\Gamma \vdash 2+3=5 : ?} \quad \Gamma \vdash 1 : \mathbf{int} \quad \Gamma \vdash 2 : \mathbf{int}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{if } 2+3=5 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 2 : ?}$$

# Direct Type Inference

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash 2+3 : \mathbf{int} \quad \Gamma \vdash 5 : \mathit{int}}{\Gamma \vdash 2+3=5 : ?} \quad \Gamma \vdash 1 : \mathit{int} \quad \Gamma \vdash 2 : \mathit{int}}{\Gamma \vdash \mathit{if} \ 2+3=5 \ \mathit{then} \ 1 \ \mathit{else} \ 2 : ?}$$

# Direct Type Inference

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash 2+3 : \text{int} \quad \Gamma \vdash 5 : \text{int}}{\Gamma \vdash 2+3=5 : \text{bool}} \quad \Gamma \vdash 1 : \text{int} \quad \Gamma \vdash 2 : \text{int}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{if } 2+3=5 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 2 : ?}$$

# Direct Type Inference

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash 2+3 : \text{int} \quad \Gamma \vdash 5 : \text{int}}{\Gamma \vdash 2+3=5 : \text{bool}} \quad \Gamma \vdash 1 : \text{int} \quad \Gamma \vdash 2 : \text{int}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{if } 2+3=5 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 2 : \text{int}}$$

# Direct Type Inference

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash 2+3 : \text{int} \quad \Gamma \vdash 5 : \text{int}}{\Gamma \vdash 2+3=5 : \text{bool}} \quad \Gamma \vdash 1 : \text{int} \quad \Gamma \vdash 2 : \text{int}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{if } 2+3=5 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 2 : \text{int}}$$

let type\_of (e : exp) : typ option =

match e with

| Num i -> Some IntTy

| Add (e1, e2) -> (match type\_of e1, type\_of e2 with

| Some IntTy, Some IntTy -> Some IntTy

| \_ -> None)

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# Direct Type Inference

```
let type_of (gamma : context) (e : exp) : typ option =  
  match e with  
  | Num i -> Some IntTy  
  | Add (e1, e2) -> (match type_of e1, type_of e2 with  
                      | Some IntTy, Some IntTy -> Some IntTy  
                      | _ -> None)  
  | Var x -> lookup gamma x
```

# Type Inference

$\Gamma \vdash \text{fun } f \rightarrow \text{fun } x \rightarrow f\ x + f\ 3 : ?$

- Exercise: What type does this term have? How would you figure it out?



# Type Inference

$$\frac{\Gamma[f \mapsto ?, x \mapsto ?] \vdash f \ x \ + \ f \ 3 : ?}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fun } f \ -> \text{fun } x \ -> f \ x \ + \ f \ 3 : ?}$$

# Type Inference

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{f : ? \quad x : ?}{\dots}}{\Gamma[f \mapsto ?, x \mapsto ?] \vdash f \ x + f \ 3 : ?}}{\dots}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fun } f \rightarrow \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ 3 : ?}$$

# Type Inference

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{f : ? \quad x : ?}{\dots} \quad \frac{f : \text{int} \rightarrow ? \quad 3 : \text{int}}{\dots}}{\Gamma[f \mapsto ?, x \mapsto ?] \vdash f \ x + f \ 3 : ?}}{\dots}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fun } f \rightarrow \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ 3 : ?}$$

# Type Inference

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{f : \text{int} \rightarrow ? \quad x : ?}{\dots}}{\Gamma[f \mapsto \text{int} \rightarrow ?, x \mapsto ?] \vdash f \ x + f \ 3 : ?}}{\dots}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fun } f \ -> \text{fun } x \ -> f \ x + f \ 3 : ?}$$

# Type Inference

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{f : \text{int} \rightarrow ? \quad x : \text{int}}{\dots}}{\Gamma[f \mapsto \text{int} \rightarrow ?, x \mapsto \text{int}] \vdash f \ x + f \ 3 : ?}}{\dots}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fun } f \ -> \ \text{fun } x \ -> \ f \ x \ + \ f \ 3 \ : \ ?}$$

# Type Inference

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{f : \text{int} \rightarrow ? \quad x : \text{int}}{\dots}}{\Gamma[f \mapsto \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}, x \mapsto \text{int}] \vdash f \ x + f \ 3 : \text{int}} \quad \frac{\frac{f : \text{int} \rightarrow ? \quad 3 : \text{int}}{\dots}}{\dots}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fun } f \rightarrow \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ 3 : ?}$$

# Type Inference

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{f : \text{int} \rightarrow ? \quad x : \text{int}}{\dots}}{\Gamma[f \mapsto \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}, x \mapsto \text{int}] \vdash f \ x + f \ 3 : \text{int}} \quad \frac{\frac{f : \text{int} \rightarrow ? \quad 3 : \text{int}}{\dots}}{\dots}}{\dots}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fun } f \rightarrow \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ 3 : (\text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}) \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}}$$

# Type Inference

- With bound variables, type inference goes both ways:
  - From top to bottom, as we learn the types of literals
  - From bottom to top, as we see how variables are used
- More powerful algorithm: start with some unknown variable  $\tau$  for the type of the expression, and gather *constraints* on what  $\tau$  must be



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# Type Inference

- With bound variables, type inference goes both ways:
  - From top to bottom, as we learn the types of literals
  - From bottom to top, as we see how variables are used

```
fun f -> fun x -> f x + f 3
```

- More powerful algorithm: start with some unknown variable  $\tau$  for the type of the expression, and gather *constraints* on what  $\tau$  must be

# Constraint-Based Type Inference

- We can do this in two steps:
  - First, introduce *type variables* and gather constraints on them
  - Second, find a solution to the constraints and fill in the variables
- For step 1, we need constraints for each typing rule:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash l_1 : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash l_2 : \tau_1}{\Gamma \vdash l_1 l_2 : \tau_2} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash l_1 : \tau_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash l_2 : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash l_1 l_2 : \tau \mid \{\tau_1 = \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau\}}$$

- $\Gamma \vdash l : \tau \mid S$  means “ $l$  has type  $\tau$  in context  $\Gamma$ , as long as constraints  $S$  are satisfied”

# Constraint-Based Type Inference

- For step 1, we need constraints for each typing rule:

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- $\Gamma \vdash l : \tau \mid S$  means “ $l$  has type  $\tau$  in context  $\Gamma$ , as long as constraints  $S$  are satisfied”

let get\_constraints (gamma : context) (e : exp) : (typ \* constraints) =  
...

# Constraint-Based Type Inference: Rules

$$\frac{(n \text{ is a number literal})}{\Gamma \vdash n : \text{int} \mid \{}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(x) = \tau}{\Gamma \vdash x : \tau \mid \{}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash l_1 : \tau_1 \mid S_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash l_2 : \tau_2 \mid S_2}{\Gamma \vdash l_1 + l_2 : \text{int} \mid \{\tau_1 = \text{int}, \tau_2 = \text{int}\} \cup S_1 \cup S_2}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma[x \mapsto \tau_1] \vdash l : \tau_2 \mid S}{\Gamma \vdash (\text{fun } x:\tau_1 \rightarrow l) : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \mid S}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma[x \mapsto \tau_1] \vdash l : \tau_2 \mid S \quad \tau_1 \text{ fresh}}{\Gamma \vdash (\text{fun } x \rightarrow l) : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \mid S}$$

# Constraint-Based Type Inference: Rules

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash l_1 : \tau_1 \mid S_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash l_2 : \tau_2 \mid S_2}{\Gamma \vdash l_1 + l_2 : \text{int} \mid \{\tau_1 = \text{int}, \tau_2 = \text{int}\} \cup S_1 \cup S_2}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma[x \mapsto \tau_1] \vdash l : \tau_2 \mid S}{\Gamma \vdash (\text{fun } x:\tau_1 \rightarrow l) : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \mid S} \quad \frac{\Gamma[x \mapsto \tau_1] \vdash l : \tau_2 \mid S \quad \tau_1 \text{ fresh}}{\Gamma \vdash (\text{fun } x \rightarrow l) : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \mid S}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash l_1 : \tau_1 \mid S_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash l_2 : \tau_2 \mid S_2 \quad \tau \text{ fresh}}{\Gamma \vdash l_1 l_2 : \tau \mid \{\tau_1 = \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau\} \cup S_1 \cup S_2}$$

## Questions

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# Constraint-Based Type Inference: Example

```
fun f -> fun x -> f x + f 3
```



# Constraint-Based Type Inference: Example

$$\frac{\Gamma[x \mapsto \tau_1] \vdash l : \tau_2 \mid S \quad \tau_1 \text{ fresh}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fun } x \rightarrow l : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \mid S}$$

$\{\} \vdash \text{fun } f \rightarrow \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ 3 : ? \mid ?$

# Constraint-Based Type Inference: Example

$$\frac{\Gamma[x \mapsto \tau_1] \vdash l : \tau_2 \mid S \quad \tau_1 \text{ fresh}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fun } x \rightarrow l : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \mid S}$$

$$\frac{\{f \mapsto \tau_1\} \vdash \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ 3 : ? \mid ?}{\{\} \vdash \text{fun } f \rightarrow \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ 3 : \tau_1 \rightarrow ? \mid ?}$$

# Constraint-Based Type Inference: Example

$$\frac{\Gamma[x \mapsto \tau_1] \vdash l : \tau_2 \mid S \quad \tau_1 \text{ fresh}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fun } x \rightarrow l : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \mid S}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\{f \mapsto \tau_1, x \mapsto \tau_2\} \vdash f \ x + f \ 3 : ? \mid ?}{\{f \mapsto \tau_1\} \vdash \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ 3 : \tau_2 \rightarrow ? \mid ?}}{\{\} \vdash \text{fun } f \rightarrow \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ 3 : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \rightarrow ? \mid ?}$$

# Constraint-Based Type Inference: Example

$$\frac{\Gamma[x \mapsto \tau_1] \vdash l : \tau_2 \mid S \quad \tau_1 \text{ fresh}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fun } x \rightarrow l : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \mid S}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash f \ x + f \ 3 : ? \mid ?}{\frac{\{f \mapsto \tau_1\} \vdash \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ 3 : \tau_2 \rightarrow ? \mid ?}{\{\} \vdash \text{fun } f \rightarrow \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ 3 : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \rightarrow ? \mid ?}}$$

$$\Gamma = \{f \mapsto \tau_1, x \mapsto \tau_2\}$$

# Constraint-Based Type Inference: Example

Exercise: Which rule would we apply next?

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash f \ x + f \ 3 : ? | ?}{\{f \mapsto \tau_1\} \vdash \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ 3 : \tau_2 \rightarrow ? | ?}}{\{\} \vdash \text{fun } f \rightarrow \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ 3 : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \rightarrow ? | ?}$$

$$\Gamma = \{f \mapsto \tau_1, x \mapsto \tau_2\}$$

# Constraint-Based Type Inference: Example

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash l_1 : \tau_1 \mid S_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash l_2 : \tau_2 \mid S_2}{\Gamma \vdash l_1 + l_2 : \text{int} \mid \{\tau_1 = \text{int}, \tau_2 = \text{int}\} \cup S_1 \cup S_2}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash f \ x + f \ 3 : ? \mid ?}{\{f \mapsto \tau_1\} \vdash \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ 3 : \tau_2 \rightarrow ? \mid ?}}{\{\} \vdash \text{fun } f \rightarrow \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ 3 : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \rightarrow ? \mid ?}$$

$$\Gamma = \{f \mapsto \tau_1, x \mapsto \tau_2\}$$

# Constraint-Based Type Inference: Example

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \Gamma \vdash l_1 : \tau_1 \mid S_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash l_2 : \tau_2 \mid S_2 \\
 \hline
 \Gamma \vdash l_1 + l_2 : \text{int} \mid \{\tau_1 = \text{int}, \tau_2 = \text{int}\} \cup S_1 \cup S_2 \\
 \\
 \Gamma \vdash f \ x : ? \mid ? \quad \Gamma \vdash f \ 3 : ? \mid ? \\
 \hline
 \Gamma \vdash f \ x + f \ 3 : \text{int} \mid \{? = \text{int}, ? = \text{int}, ?\} \\
 \hline
 \{f \mapsto \tau_1\} \vdash \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ 3 : \tau_2 \rightarrow ? \mid ? \\
 \hline
 \{\} \vdash \text{fun } f \rightarrow \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ 3 : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \rightarrow ? \mid ?
 \end{array}$$

$$\Gamma = \{f \mapsto \tau_1, x \mapsto \tau_2\}$$

# Constraint-Based Type Inference: Example

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash l_1 : \tau_1 \mid S_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash l_2 : \tau_2 \mid S_2 \quad \tau \text{ fresh}}{\Gamma \vdash l_1 l_2 : \tau \mid \{\tau_1 = \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau\} \cup S_1 \cup S_2}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash f \ x : ? \mid ? \quad \Gamma \vdash f \ 3 : ? \mid ?}{\Gamma \vdash f \ x + f \ 3 : \text{int} \mid \{? = \text{int}, ? = \text{int}, ?\}}}{\{f \mapsto \tau_1\} \vdash \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ 3 : \tau_2 \rightarrow ? \mid ?}}{\{\} \vdash \text{fun } f \rightarrow \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ 3 : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \rightarrow ? \mid ?}$$

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# Constraint-Based Type Inference: Example

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash l_1 : \tau_1 \mid S_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash l_2 : \tau_2 \mid S_2 \quad \tau \text{ fresh}}{\Gamma \vdash l_1 l_2 : \tau \mid \{\tau_1 = \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau\} \cup S_1 \cup S_2}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash f : ? \mid ? \quad \Gamma \vdash x : ? \mid ?}{\Gamma \vdash f \ x : \tau_3 \mid \{? = ? \rightarrow \tau_3, ?\}} \quad \Gamma \vdash f \ z : ? \mid ?}{\Gamma \vdash f \ x + f \ z : \text{int} \mid \{? = \text{int}, ? = \text{int}, ?\}}}{\{f \mapsto \tau_1\} \vdash \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ z : \tau_2 \rightarrow ? \mid ?}$$

$$\frac{}{\{\} \vdash \text{fun } f \rightarrow \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ z : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \rightarrow ? \mid ?}$$

$$\Gamma = \{f \mapsto \tau_1, x \mapsto \tau_2\}$$

# Constraint-Based Type Inference: Example

$$\frac{
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 \overline{\Gamma \vdash f : \tau_1 \mid \{\}} \quad \overline{\Gamma \vdash x : \tau_2 \mid \{\}}
 }{
 \Gamma \vdash f \ x : \tau_3 \mid \{? = ? \rightarrow \tau_3, ?\}
 }
 }{
 \Gamma \vdash f \ x + f \ z : \text{int} \mid \{\tau_3 = \text{int}, ? = \text{int}, ?\}
 }
 }{
 \{f \mapsto \tau_1\} \vdash \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ z : \tau_2 \rightarrow ? \mid ?
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$$\Gamma = \{f \mapsto \tau_1, x \mapsto \tau_2\}$$

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 }
 \quad
 \frac{
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 }{
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 }
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 }
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$$\Gamma = \{f \mapsto \tau_1, x \mapsto \tau_2\}$$

# Constraint-Based Type Inference: Example

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\frac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash f : \tau_1 \mid \{\}} \quad \overline{\Gamma \vdash x : \tau_2 \mid \{\}}}{\overline{\Gamma \vdash f \ x : \tau_3 \mid \{\tau_1 = \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_3\}}} \quad \frac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash f : \tau_1 \mid \{\}} \quad \overline{\Gamma \vdash 3 : \text{int} \mid \{\}}}{\overline{\Gamma \vdash f \ 3 : \tau_4 \mid \{\tau_1 = \text{int} \rightarrow \tau_4\}}} \\
 \hline
 \overline{\Gamma \vdash f \ x + f \ 3 : \text{int} \mid \{\tau_3 = \text{int}, \tau_4 = \text{int}, \tau_1 = \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_3, \tau_1 = \text{int} \rightarrow \tau_4\}} \\
 \hline
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 \Gamma = \{f \mapsto \tau_1, x \mapsto \tau_2\}
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 }{
 \overline{\{f \mapsto \tau_1\} \vdash \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ 3 : \tau_2 \rightarrow ? \mid ?}
 }{
 \overline{\{\} \vdash \text{fun } f \rightarrow \text{fun } x \rightarrow f \ x + f \ 3 : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \rightarrow ? \mid ?}
 }$$

$$\Gamma = \{f \mapsto \tau_1, x \mapsto \tau_2\} \\
 S_1 = \{\tau_3 = \text{int}, \tau_4 = \text{int}, \tau_1 = \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_3, \tau_1 = \text{int} \rightarrow \tau_4\}$$

# Constraint-Based Type Inference: Example

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$$\Gamma = \{f \mapsto \tau_1, x \mapsto \tau_2\}$$

$$S_1 = \{\tau_3 = \text{int}, \tau_4 = \text{int}, \tau_1 = \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_3, \tau_1 = \text{int} \rightarrow \tau_4\}$$

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# HW7 Overview

- Implement type inference
- `get_constraints` function implements inference rules
- There's also a “constraint solving” section; for now, it just works