CSE 341: Programming Languages

Dan Grossman
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Lecture 10—Higher-Order Functions Wrapup; Type inference; Namespace Management
One Last Closure Example

Closures are essential to elegant functional programming.

See our 15 ways of counting zeros in a list to see how currying and higher-order functions give us lots of flexibility.

- And some interesting reuse vs. straightforwardness vs. efficiency trade-offs
Now inference

• We have learned an interesting subset of ML expressions
• But we have been really informal about some aspects of the type system:
  – Type inference (what types do bindings implicitly have)
  – Type variables (what do ’a and ’b really mean)
  – Type constructors (why is int list a type but not list)
• Type inference and parametric polymorphism are separate concepts that end up intertwined in ML
  – A different language could have one or the other
  – Focus on inference today; type variables on Friday
Type Inference

Some languages are untyped or dynamically typed.

ML is \textit{statically typed}; every binding has one type, determined during type-checking (compile-time).

ML is \textit{implicitly typed}; programmers rarely need to write bindings’ types (e.g., if using features like \#1).

The type-inference question: Given a program without explicit types, produce types for all bindings such that the program type-checks; reject if and only if it is impossible.

Whether type inference is easy, hard, or impossible depends on details of the type system: Making it more or less powerful (i.e., more programs typecheck) may make inference easier or harder.
ML Type Inference

• Determine types of bindings in order (earlier first) (except for mutual recursion)

• For each val or fun binding, analyze the binding to determine necessary facts about its type.

• Afterward, use type variables (e.g., ’a) for any unconstrained types in function arguments or results.

• (One extra restriction to be discussed in lecture 12.)

Amazing fact: For the ML type system, “going in order” this way never causes unnecessary rejection.

[Let’s walk through a few examples, doing type inference by hand.]
Comments on ML type inference

• If we had subtyping, the “equality constraints” we generated would be unnecessarily restrictive.

• If we did not have type variables, we would not be able to give a type to compose until we saw how it was used.
  – But type variables are useful regardless of inference.
  – (Other languages could just make programmer write them.)
Structure basics

Large programs benefit from more structure than a list of bindings.

Syntax: `structure Name = struct bindings end`

If `x` is a variable, exception, type, constructor, etc. defined in `Name`, the rest of the program refers to it via `Name.x`

(You can also do `open Name`, which is often bad style, but convenient when testing.)

So far, this is just *namespace management*, which is important for large programs, but not very interesting.
Signature basics

(For those interested in learning more, we’re doing only opaque signatures on structure definitions.)

A signature signature BLAH = sig ... end is like a type for a structure.

- Describes what types a structure provides.
- Describes what values a structure provides (and their types).

That way, a module client can be type-checked without consulting the module implementation (just the signature).

Now the interesting part: A signature can promise less, i.e., hide things about the implementation.

- This is the essence of abstraction, one of the (possibly the) most important concepts in computer science.