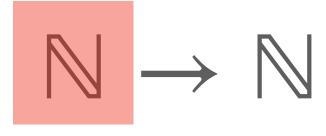
Structural Refinement Types

TyDe '22, David Binder, Ingo Skupin, David Läwen, Klaus Ostermann





Consider: pred Z



 $\forall \alpha . \langle S(\alpha) \rangle \rightarrow \alpha$

 $\forall \alpha . \langle S \rangle$

Consider: pred *S*(true)

$$(\alpha) \rangle \rightarrow \alpha$$

def pred := $\lambda x. \text{case } x \text{ of } \{S(n) \Rightarrow n\}$ $\langle \mathbb{N} | S(\mathbb{N}^T) \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^T$

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 $\mathbb{N}^{\top} := \mu \alpha . \langle \mathbb{N} | Z, S(\alpha) \rangle$

Our simple idea:

Nominal

$\mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$

$\langle \mathbb{N} | S(\mu\alpha . \langle \mathbb{N} | Z, S(\alpha) \rangle) \rangle \rightarrow \mu\alpha . \langle \mathbb{N} | Z, S(\alpha) \rangle$

Structural Refinement Type

Structural / Polymorphic Variant

 $\forall \alpha . \langle S(\alpha) \rangle \rightarrow \alpha$

Our simple idea:

Nominal Structural / Polymorphic Variant $\forall \alpha . \langle S(\alpha) \rangle \rightarrow \alpha$ $\mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ $\langle \mathbb{N} | S(\mu\alpha . \langle \mathbb{N} | Z, S(\alpha) \rangle) \rangle \rightarrow \mu\alpha . \langle \mathbb{N} | Z, S(\alpha) \rangle$

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Structural Refinement Type

Thankfully, we didn't have to do any of the hard work!

should also accept non-zero natural numbers.

Refinement types require subtyping: Any function accepting natural numbers

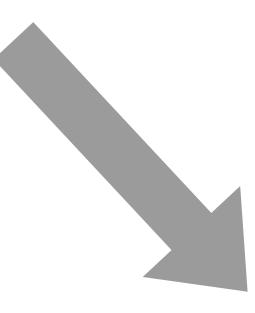
- Refinement types require subtyping: Any function accepting natural numbers should also accept non-zero natural numbers.
- The combination of subtyping, parametric polymorphism and complete inference of principal types is hard.

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- Refinement types require subtyping: Any function accepting natural numbers should also accept non-zero natural numbers.
- The combination of subtyping, parametric polymorphism and complete inference of principal types is hard.
- We build upon the work on algebraic subtyping (AS) of Dolan (2017), Dolan and Mycroft (2017), and Parreaux (2020) who showed how to do this.
- Very similar idea to Hindley-Milner (HM) type-inference, but instead of type equality constraints $\sigma \sim \tau$ we generate type inequality constraints $\sigma <: \tau$.

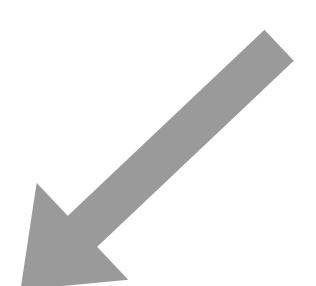
Typing rules for constructors

$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash S(e) : \mathbb{N}} S_{Nominal}$



$\Gamma \vdash e : \sigma \qquad \sigma <: \mu c$ $\Gamma \vdash S(e) : \langle \mathbb{N} \rangle$

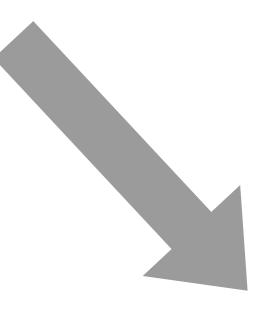
$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{S}(e) : \langle \mathsf{S}(\sigma) \rangle} S_{Structural}$



$$\frac{\alpha . \langle \mathbb{N} | Z, S(\alpha) \rangle}{| S(\sigma) \rangle} S_{Refinement}$$

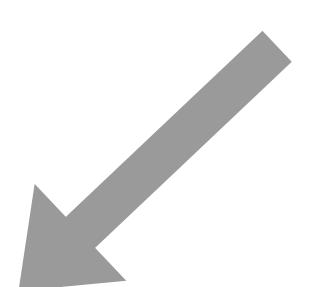
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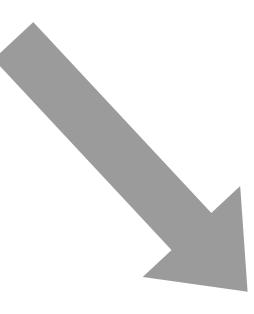
$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{S}(e) : \langle \mathsf{S}(\sigma) \rangle} S_{Structural}$



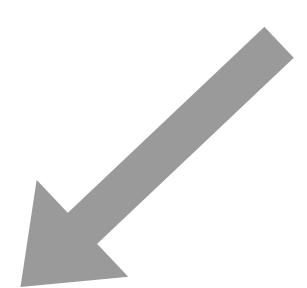
$$\frac{\alpha (\mathbb{N} | Z, S(\alpha))}{| S(\sigma) \rangle} S_{Refinement}$$

Typing rules for constructors

$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash S(e) : \mathbb{N}} S_{Nominal}$



$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{S}(e) : \langle \mathsf{S}(\sigma) \rangle} S_{Structural}$

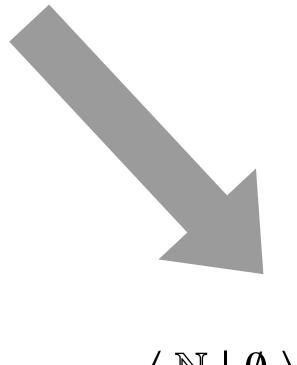


 $\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \sigma \qquad \sigma <: \mu \alpha. \langle \mathbb{N} \mid Z, S(\alpha) \rangle}{\Gamma \vdash S(e) : \langle \mathbb{N} \mid S(\sigma) \rangle} S_{Refinement}$

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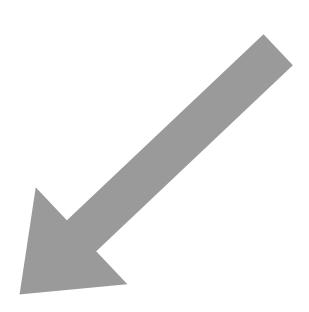
Typing rules for pattern matches

 $\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \mathbb{N} \qquad \Gamma \vdash e_Z : \tau \qquad \Gamma, x : \mathbb{N} \vdash e_S : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{case} \ e \ of} \ \{Z \Rightarrow e_Z, S(x) \Rightarrow e_S\} : \tau \qquad \mathsf{CASE}_{Nominal}^{\mathbb{N}}$



 $\langle \mathbb{N} \mid \emptyset \rangle <: \tau <: \mu \alpha . \langle \mathbb{N} \mid Z, S(\alpha) \rangle$ $\Gamma \vdash e : \langle \mathbb{N} \mid S(\tau) \rangle$

$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \langle \mathsf{S}(\tau) \rangle \qquad \Gamma, x : \tau \vdash e_S : \rho}{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{case} \ e \ \mathsf{of} \ \{\mathsf{S}(x) \Rightarrow e_S\} : \rho} \operatorname{CASE}_{Structural}^S$



 $\frac{\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash e_S : \rho}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{case} \ e \ \mathbf{of} \ \{S(x) \Rightarrow e_S\} : \rho} \operatorname{Case}^{S}_{Refinement}$

Typing rules for pattern matches

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$$\langle \mathbb{N} \mid \emptyset \rangle <: \tau <: \mu\alpha.\langle \mathbb{N} \mid S \rangle$$
$$\Gamma \vdash e : \langle \mathbb{N} \mid S \rangle$$
$$\Gamma \vdash es \Gamma, x : \tau \vdash es \Gamma$$
$$\Gamma \vdash case e \text{ of } \{S(x)\}$$



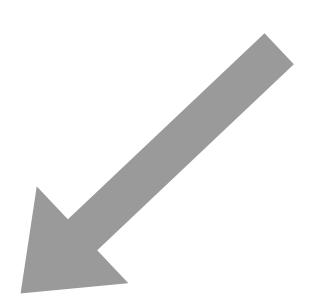
 $\mathbb{N} \mid Z, S(\alpha) \rangle$ $|(\tau)\rangle$ $\frac{:\rho}{) \Rightarrow e_S\}:\rho \quad CASE_{Refinement}^S$

Typing rules for pattern matches

 $\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \mathbb{N} \qquad \Gamma \vdash e_Z : \tau \qquad \Gamma, x : \mathbb{N} \vdash e_S : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{case} \ e \ of} \ \{Z \Rightarrow e_Z, S(x) \Rightarrow e_S\} : \tau \qquad \mathsf{CASE}_{Nominal}^{\mathbb{N}}$

 $\langle \mathbb{N} \mid \emptyset \rangle <: \tau <: \mu \alpha. \langle$ $\Gamma \vdash e : \langle \mathbb{N} \mid S$ $\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash e_S$ $\Gamma \vdash \text{case } e \text{ of } \{S(x)\}$

$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \langle \mathsf{S}(\tau) \rangle}{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{case} \ e \ \mathsf{of} \ \{\mathsf{S}(x) \Rightarrow e_S\} : \rho} \operatorname{Case}^{S}_{Structural}$



$$\{ \mathbb{N} \mid Z, S(\alpha) \}$$

$$S(\tau) \}$$

$$: \rho$$

$$S(\tau) > CASE_{Refinement}^{S}$$

What will you find in the paper?



[true, "hello tyde"]



true, "hello tyde"

[true, "hello tyde"] : [B, String]

true, "hello tyde"

[true, "hello tyde"]: [B, String]

[true, "hello tyde"]: $[_, _]@(\mathbb{B} \lor \text{String})$



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[true, "hello tyde"]: [_____@(B \ String)

$$Constraint generation: \Gamma \vdash e: \tau \rightsquigarrow \Xi$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(x) = \tau}{\Gamma \vdash x: \tau \rightsquigarrow \emptyset} \text{ G-Var}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x: \beta^{?} \vdash e: \tau \rightsquigarrow \Xi \qquad Fresh(\beta^{?})}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x: e: \beta^{?} \rightarrow \tau \rightsquigarrow \Xi} \text{ G-Lam}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_{1}: \sigma_{1} \rightsquigarrow \Xi_{1} \qquad \Gamma \vdash e_{2}: \sigma_{2} \rightsquigarrow \Xi_{2} \qquad Fresh(\beta^{?})}{\Gamma \vdash e_{1}: e_{2}: \beta^{?} \rightsquigarrow \{\sigma_{1} < : \sigma_{2} \rightarrow \beta^{?}\} \cup \Xi_{1} \cup \Xi_{2}} \text{ G-App}$$

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash e: \tau \rightsquigarrow \Xi} \qquad \sqrt{a, a^{'}}. C(\overline{\sigma}): N(\overline{a; a^{'}}) \in Ctors \qquad Fresh(\overline{\beta^{?}}, \overline{\beta^{'?}})}{\Gamma \vdash c(\overline{e}): \langle N(\overline{a; a^{'}}) \mid C(\overline{\sigma}) \rangle @(\overline{\beta^{?}}; \overline{\beta^{'?}}) \rightsquigarrow \{\tau <: [[\sigma]]_{N}^{\top} [\overline{\beta^{?}}/\overline{a}, \overline{\beta^{'?}}/\overline{a^{'}}]\} \cup (\bigcup_{i} \Xi_{i})} \text{ G-Cror}$$

$$\overline{\Gamma \vdash e: \sigma \rightsquigarrow \Xi} \qquad Fresh(\overline{\beta^{?}}, \gamma^{?}, \overline{\delta^{?}}, \overline{\delta^{'?}}) \qquad \sqrt{\overline{a, a^{'}}. C(\overline{\sigma}): N(\overline{a; a^{'}}) \subseteq Ctors} \text{ Fresh}(\overline{\beta^{'}}, \overline{\alpha^{'}}] \rightarrow (\bigcup_{i} \Xi_{i}) \text{ G-Cror}$$

$$\overline{\Gamma \vdash e: \sigma \rightsquigarrow \Xi} \qquad Fresh(\overline{\beta^{?}}, \gamma^{?}, \overline{\delta^{?}}, \overline{\delta^{'?}}) \qquad \sqrt{\overline{a, a^{'}}. C(\overline{\sigma}): N(\overline{a; a^{'}}) \subseteq Ctors} \text{ G-Case}$$

$$\overline{\Gamma \vdash case \ e \ of \ \{\overline{C(\overline{x}) \Rightarrow e}\} : \gamma^{?} \rightsquigarrow \{\sigma <: (N(\overline{a; a^{'}}) \mid \overline{C(\overline{\sigma})}) @(\overline{\delta^{?}}; \overline{\delta^{'?}}), \ \tau <: \gamma^{?}, \} \cup \Xi \cup \{\bigcup_{i} \Xi_{i}\} \cup \{\bigcup_{i} \Xi_{\gamma,i}\} \text{ G-Case}$$

$$\overline{C(\overline{\beta^{?}}) \heartsuit_{N} C(\overline{\tau}) \rightsquigarrow \{[\tau]_{N}^{\perp} <: \beta^{?} <: [[\tau]_{N}^{\top}\} \text{ G-COMPAT}}$$

(a) Constraint generation rules. Inputs are contexts and terms, outputs are types and constraint sets.

$$\frac{\Gamma(x) = \tau}{\Gamma \models x: \tau \rightarrow \emptyset} \text{ G-VAR} \xrightarrow{\prod_{i=1}^{n} P_{i} \in \mathbb{C}[0]} \left[\begin{array}{c} \Gamma_{i} = \frac{\Gamma_{i} + e_{i} +$$

(a) Constraint generation rules. Inputs are contexts and terms, outputs are types and constraint sets.

Constraint solver step: $S \twoheadrightarrow S'$

$$\frac{q \in ca}{ca; q, qs \vdash bs \twoheadrightarrow ca; qs \vdash bs} \text{ CacheHit}$$

$$\frac{q \notin ca}{ca; q, qs \vdash bs \twoheadrightarrow ca, q; \{lb <: \sigma\}_{lb \in lbs}, qs \vdash bs[\alpha^{?} \mapsto lbs <: \alpha^{?} <: ubs}{ca; q, qs \vdash bs \twoheadrightarrow ca, q; \{lb <: \sigma\}_{lb \in lbs}, qs \vdash bs[\alpha^{?} \mapsto lbs <: \alpha^{?} <: \{ubs, \sigma\}]} \text{ UpperBound}$$

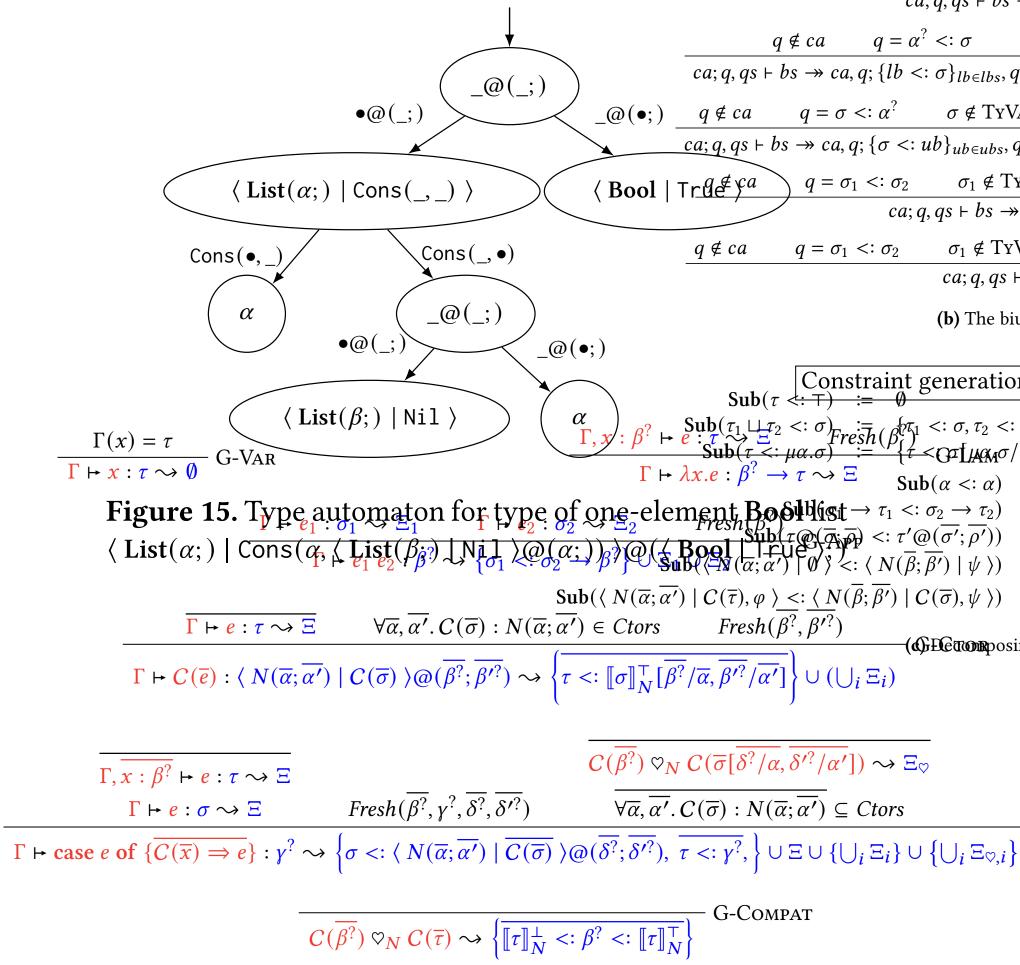
$$\frac{q \notin ca}{ca; q, qs \vdash bs \twoheadrightarrow ca, q; \{\sigma <: ub\}_{ub \in ubs}, qs \vdash bs[\alpha^{?} \mapsto \{\sigma, lbs\} <: \alpha^{?} <: ubs]}{ca; q, qs \vdash bs \twoheadrightarrow ca, q; \{\sigma <: ub\}_{ub \in ubs}, qs \vdash bs[\alpha^{?} \mapsto \{\sigma, lbs\} <: \alpha^{?} <: ubs]} \text{ LowerBound}$$

$$\frac{q \notin ca}{ca; q, qs \vdash bs \twoheadrightarrow ca, q; \{\sigma <: ub\}_{ub \in ubs}, qs \vdash bs[\alpha^{?} \mapsto \{\sigma, lbs\} <: \alpha^{?} <: ubs]}{ca; q, qs \vdash bs \twoheadrightarrow ca, q; qs' + qs \vdash bs}$$

$$\frac{q \notin ca}{ca; q, qs \vdash bs \twoheadrightarrow ca, q; qs' + bs \twoheadrightarrow ca, q; qs' + qs \vdash bs}$$

$$\frac{q \notin ca}{ca; q, qs \vdash bs \twoheadrightarrow ca, q; qs' + bs \twoheadrightarrow ca, q; qs' + gs \vdash bs}$$
SubOk

(**b**) The biunification algorithm.



(a) Constraint generation rules. Inputs are contexts and terms, outputs are types and constraint sets.

Constraint solver step: $S \twoheadrightarrow S'$

$$\frac{q \in ca}{ca; q, qs + bs \twoheadrightarrow ca; qs + bs} \text{ CACHEHIT}$$

$$\frac{q \notin ca}{ca; q, qs + bs \twoheadrightarrow ca, q; \{lb <: \sigma\}_{lb \in lbs}, qs + bs[\alpha^{?} \mapsto lbs <: \alpha^{?} <: ubs}{bs[\alpha^{?}] = lbs <: \alpha^{?} <: ubs} \text{ UPPERBOUND}$$

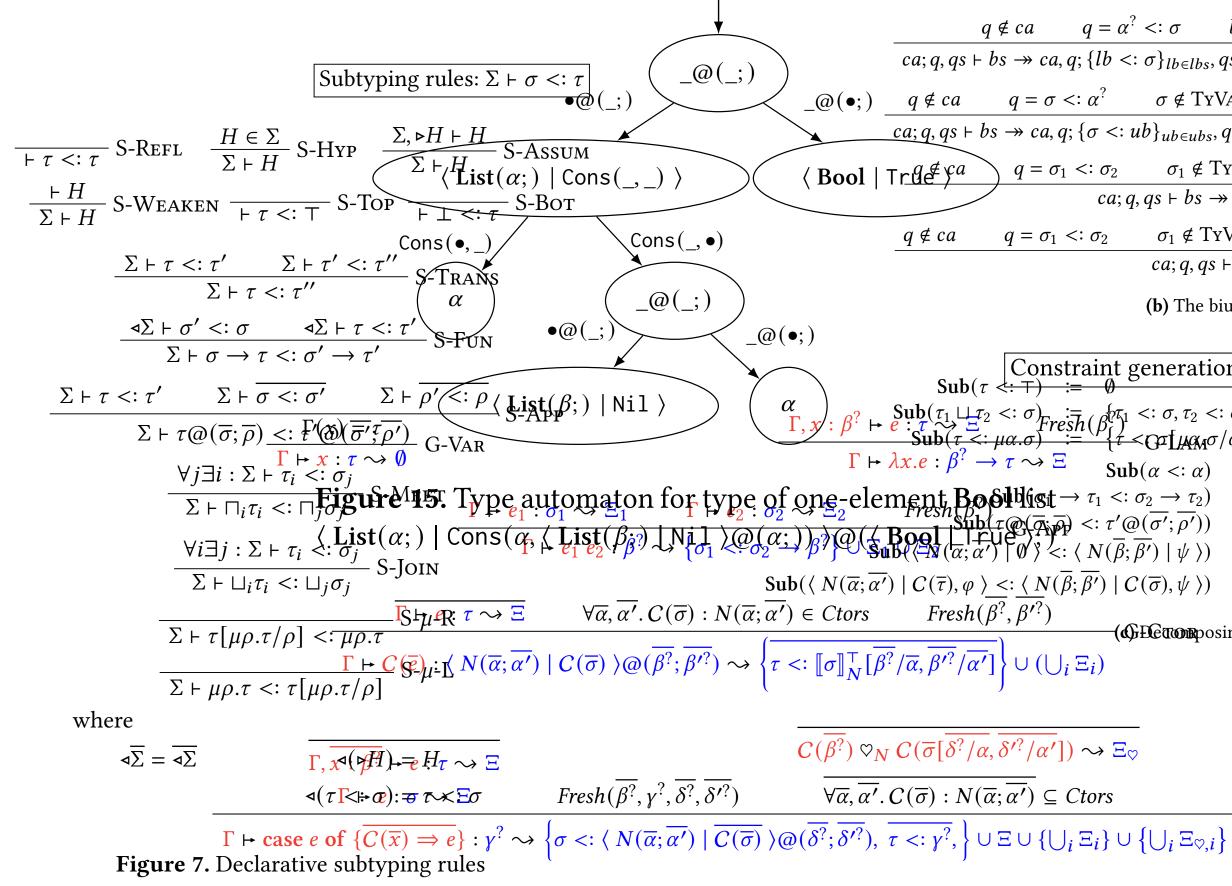
$$\frac{q \notin ca}{a; q, qs + bs \twoheadrightarrow ca, q; \{lb <: \sigma\}_{lb \in lbs}, qs + bs[\alpha^{?} \mapsto lbs <: \alpha^{?} <: ubs}{bs[\alpha^{?}] = lbs <: \alpha^{?} <: ubs} \text{ LowerBound}$$

$$\frac{q \notin ca}{a; q, qs + bs \twoheadrightarrow ca, q; \{\sigma <: ub\}_{ub \in ubs}, qs + bs[\alpha^{?} \mapsto \{\sigma, lbs\} <: \alpha^{?} <: ubs]}{ca; q, qs + bs \twoheadrightarrow ca, q; \{\sigma <: ub\}_{ub \in ubs}, qs + bs[\alpha^{?} \mapsto \{\sigma, lbs\} <: \alpha^{?} <: ubs]} \text{ LowerBound}$$

$$\frac{q \notin ca}{ca; q, qs + bs \twoheadrightarrow ca, q; qs' + qs + bs} \text{ Sub}(q) = qs'}{ca; q, qs + bs \twoheadrightarrow ca, q; qs' + qs + bs} \text{ Sub}(q) = Fail \text{ SubFAIL}$$

(b) The biunification algorithm.

 $\overline{C(\overline{\beta^?})} \heartsuit_N C(\overline{\sigma}[\overline{\delta^?/\alpha}, \overline{\delta'^?/\alpha'}]) \rightsquigarrow \Xi_{\heartsuit}$ $\overline{\forall \overline{\alpha}, \overline{\alpha'}. C(\overline{\sigma}) : N(\overline{\alpha}; \overline{\alpha'})} \subseteq Ctors$ - G-Case



$$C(\overline{\beta^?}) \heartsuit_N C(\overline{\tau}) \rightsquigarrow \left\{ \overline{\llbracket \tau \rrbracket_N^\perp} <: \beta^? <: \llbracket \tau \rrbracket_N^\top \right\}$$

(a) Constraint generation rules. Inputs are contexts and terms, outputs are types and constraint sets.

Constraint solver step: $S \twoheadrightarrow S'$

$$\frac{q \in ca}{ca; q, qs + bs \twoheadrightarrow ca; qs + bs} \text{ CACHEHIT}$$

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(b) The biunification algorithm.

 $C(\overline{\beta^?}) \heartsuit_N C(\overline{\sigma}[\overline{\delta^?/\alpha}, \overline{\delta'^?/\alpha'}]) \rightsquigarrow \Xi_{\heartsuit}$ $\overline{\forall \overline{\alpha}, \overline{\alpha'}. C(\overline{\sigma}) : N(\overline{\alpha}; \overline{\alpha'})} \subseteq Ctors$ – G-Case

- G-Compat





• Easy to implement if you already use algebraic subtyping.



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- Expressive enough for many interesting use cases.

Takeaways

- Easy to implement if you already use algebraic subtyping.
- Expressive enough for many interesting use cases.
- Does not require anything but familiar type inference machinery.

What remains to be done?

• Develop formal metatheory.

- Develop formal metatheory.
- Investigate expressivity.

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- Investigate expressivity.
- Larger case studies.

- Develop formal metatheory.
- Investigate expressivity.
- Larger case studies.
- Usability engineering.

That was my presentation.

What do you want to know?