

COMPILING POLYMORPHISM  
USING  
INTENSIONAL TYPE ANALYSIS

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# Languages

- Source : Mini-ML

$$\tau ::= t \mid \text{int} \mid \tau \rightarrow \tau \mid \tau \times \tau$$
$$\sigma ::= \tau \mid \forall t. \sigma$$
$$e ::= x \mid n \mid (e, e) \mid \pi_1 e \mid \pi_2 e \\ \mid \lambda x. e \mid e e \mid \text{let } x = v \text{ in } e$$
$$v ::= x \mid n \mid (v_1, v_2) \mid \lambda x. e$$

- Target :  $\lambda_i^{\text{ML}}$

$$\kappa ::= \Omega \mid \kappa \rightarrow \kappa$$
$$\mu ::= t \mid \text{Int} \mid \rightarrow(\mu, \mu) \mid \times(\mu, \mu)$$
$$\mid \lambda t :: \kappa. \mu \mid \mu[\mu] \mid \text{TypeRec } \mu \text{ of } (\mu_i, \mu_{\rightarrow}, \mu_{\times})$$
$$\sigma ::= T(\mu) \mid \text{int} \mid \sigma \rightarrow \sigma \mid \sigma \times \sigma$$
$$\mid \forall t :: \kappa. \sigma$$
$$e ::= x \mid n \mid \lambda x : \sigma. e \mid @^{\sigma} e e$$
$$\mid (e, e)^{\sigma, \sigma} \mid \pi_1^{\sigma, \sigma} e \mid \pi_2^{\sigma, \sigma} e$$
$$\mid \Delta t :: \kappa. e \mid e[\mu]$$
$$\mid \text{typeRec } \mu \text{ of } [t. \sigma] (e_i, e_{\rightarrow}, e_{\times})$$

# typerec / Typerec examples

- Typerec RecArray [Int] = intarray  
 | RecArray [Real] = realarray  
 | RecArray [ $\tau_1$  x  $\tau_2$ ] =  
    RecArray [ $\tau_1$ ] x RecArray [ $\tau_2$ ]

RecArray  $\equiv$

$\Delta t :: \Omega$ . Typerec t of

( intarray, realarray,  
 $\lambda t_1 \dots t_4$ . X ( $t_3, t_4$ ))

- typerec sub [Int] = int.sub  
 | Sub [Real] = realsub  
 | Sub [ $\tau_1$  x  $\tau_2$ ] =  
     $\lambda ((x, y), \bar{i})$ . (sub [ $\tau_1$ ] (x,  $\bar{i}$ ),  
    sub [ $\tau_2$ ] (y,  $\bar{i}$ ))

sub  $\equiv$

$\Delta t :: \Omega$ . typerec t of  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} t \cdot T(\text{RecArray}[t]) \\ \times \text{int} \rightarrow T(t) \end{array} \right]$

( intsub, realsub,  
 $\Delta t_1, t_2 :: \Omega$ .  $\lambda \text{sub}_{\tau_1}$ .  $\lambda \text{sub}_{\tau_2}$ .  
 $\lambda ((x, y), \bar{i})$ . (sub $_{\tau_1}$  (x,  $\bar{i}$ ), sub $_{\tau_2}$  (y,  $\bar{i}$ ))

(*int*)  $\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright \bar{n} : \text{int}$

(*var*) 
$$\frac{FTV([\tau_n/t_n](\cdots([\tau_1/t_1]\tau)\cdots)) \subseteq \Delta}{\Delta; \Gamma \uplus \{x : \forall t_1, \dots, t_n. \tau\} \triangleright x : [\tau_n/t_n](\cdots([\tau_1/t_1]\tau)\cdots)}$$

(*pair*) 
$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e_1 : \tau_1 \quad \Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e_2 : \tau_2}{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle : \tau_1 \times \tau_2}$$

( $\pi$ ) 
$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e : \tau_1 \times \tau_2}{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright \pi_i e : \tau_i} \quad (i = 1, 2)$$

(*abs*) 
$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma \uplus \{x : \tau_1\} \triangleright e : \tau_2}{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright \lambda x. e : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2}$$

(*app*) 
$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e_1 : \tau' \rightarrow \tau \quad \Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e_2 : \tau'}{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e_1 e_2 : \tau}$$

(*let*) 
$$\frac{\Delta \uplus \{t_1, \dots, t_n\}; \Gamma \triangleright v : \tau' \quad \Delta; \Gamma \uplus \{x : \forall t_1, \dots, t_n. \tau'\} \triangleright e : \tau}{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright \text{let } x = v \text{ in } e : \tau}$$

Figure 1: Mini-ML Typing Rules

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{(val)} \quad v \hookrightarrow v \\
\\
\text{(pair)} \quad \frac{e_1 \hookrightarrow v_1 \quad e_2 \hookrightarrow v_2}{\langle e_1, e_2 \rangle^{\sigma_1, \sigma_2} \hookrightarrow \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle^{\sigma_1, \sigma_2}} \\
\\
\text{(proj)} \quad \frac{e \hookrightarrow \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle^{\sigma'_1, \sigma'_2}}{\pi_i^{\sigma_1, \sigma_2} e \hookrightarrow v_i} \quad (i = 1, 2) \\
\\
\text{(app)} \quad \frac{e_1 \hookrightarrow \lambda x:\sigma'. e \quad e_2 \hookrightarrow v' \quad \frac{[v'/x]e \hookrightarrow v}{@^\sigma e_1 e_2 \hookrightarrow v}}{} \\
\\
\text{(tapp)} \quad \frac{e \hookrightarrow \Lambda t::\kappa. e' \quad \frac{[\mu/t]e' \hookrightarrow v}{e[\mu] \hookrightarrow v}}{}
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{c}
\text{(trec-int)} \quad \frac{\mu \hookrightarrow \text{Int} \quad e_i \hookrightarrow v}{\text{typerec } \mu \text{ of } [t.\sigma](e_i|e_\rightarrow|e_x) \hookrightarrow v} \\
\\
\text{(trec-fn)} \quad \frac{\mu \hookrightarrow \rightarrow(\mu_1, \mu_2) \quad \text{typerec } \mu_1 \text{ of } [t.\sigma](e_i|e_\rightarrow|e_x) \hookrightarrow v_1 \quad \text{typerec } \mu_2 \text{ of } [t.\sigma](e_i|e_\rightarrow|e_x) \hookrightarrow v_2 \quad @^{[\mu_2/t]\sigma} (@^{[\mu_1/t]\sigma} (e_\rightarrow[\mu_1][\mu_2]) v_1) v_2 \hookrightarrow v}{\text{typerec } \mu \text{ of } [t.\sigma](e_i|e_\rightarrow|e_x) \hookrightarrow v} \\
\\
\text{(trec-pair)} \quad \frac{\mu \hookrightarrow \times(\mu_1, \mu_2) \quad \text{typerec } \mu_1 \text{ of } [t.\sigma](e_i|e_\rightarrow|e_x) \hookrightarrow v_1 \quad \text{typerec } \mu_2 \text{ of } [t.\sigma](e_i|e_\rightarrow|e_x) \hookrightarrow v_2 \quad @^{[\mu_2/t]\sigma} (@^{[\mu_1/t]\sigma} (e_x[\mu_1][\mu_2]) v_1) v_2 \hookrightarrow v}{\text{typerec } \mu \text{ of } [t.\sigma](e_i|e_\rightarrow|e_x) \hookrightarrow v}
\end{array}$$

Figure 3: Operational Semantics for  $\lambda_i^{ML}$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\Delta \uplus \{t :: \kappa'\} \triangleright \mu_1 :: \kappa \quad \Delta \triangleright \mu_2 :: \kappa'}{\Delta \triangleright (\lambda t :: \kappa'. \mu_1)[\mu_2] \equiv [\mu_2/t]\mu_1 :: \kappa} \quad \frac{\Delta \triangleright \mu_i :: \kappa \quad \Delta \triangleright \mu_{\rightarrow} :: \Omega \rightarrow \Omega \rightarrow \kappa \rightarrow \kappa \rightarrow \kappa \quad \Delta \triangleright \mu_{\times} :: \Omega \rightarrow \Omega \rightarrow \kappa \rightarrow \kappa \rightarrow \kappa}{\Delta \triangleright \text{Typerec Int of } (\mu_i | \mu_{\rightarrow} | \mu_{\times}) \equiv \mu_i :: \kappa} \\
\frac{\Delta \triangleright \mu_1 :: \Omega \quad \Delta \triangleright \mu_2 :: \Omega \quad \Delta \triangleright \mu_i :: \kappa \quad \Delta \triangleright \mu_{\rightarrow} :: \Omega \rightarrow \Omega \rightarrow \kappa \rightarrow \kappa \rightarrow \kappa \quad \Delta \triangleright \mu_{\times} :: \Omega \rightarrow \Omega \rightarrow \kappa \rightarrow \kappa \rightarrow \kappa}{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta \triangleright \text{Typerec } (\rightarrow(\mu_1, \mu_2)) \text{ of } (\mu_i | \mu_{\rightarrow} | \mu_{\times}) \equiv \mu_{\rightarrow} \mu_1 \mu_2 \text{ (Typerec } \mu_1 \text{ of } (\mu_i | \mu_{\rightarrow} | \mu_{\times})) \text{ (Typerec } \mu_2 \text{ of } (\mu_i | \mu_{\rightarrow} | \mu_{\times})) :: \kappa} \\ \Delta \triangleright \text{Typerec } (\times(\mu_1, \mu_2)) \text{ of } (\mu_i | \mu_{\rightarrow} | \mu_{\times}) \equiv \mu_{\times} \mu_1 \mu_2 \text{ (Typerec } \mu_1 \text{ of } (\mu_i | \mu_{\rightarrow} | \mu_{\times})) \text{ (Typerec } \mu_2 \text{ of } (\mu_i | \mu_{\rightarrow} | \mu_{\times})) :: \kappa} \end{array} \right\}}
\end{array}$$

Figure 2: Constructor Equivalence

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{(var)} \quad \frac{\Delta \triangleright \sigma}{\Delta; \Gamma \uplus \{x : \sigma\} \triangleright x : \sigma} \quad \text{(int)} \quad \Delta; \Gamma \triangleright \bar{n} : \text{int} \\
\text{(pair)} \quad \frac{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e_1 : \sigma_1 \quad \Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e_2 : \sigma_2}{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle^{\sigma_1, \sigma_2} : \sigma_1 \times \sigma_2} \quad \text{(\pi)} \quad \frac{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e : \sigma_1 \times \sigma_2}{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright \pi_i^{\sigma_1, \sigma_2} e : \sigma_i} \quad (i = 1, 2) \\
\text{(abs)} \quad \frac{\Delta \triangleright \sigma_1 \quad \Delta; \Gamma \uplus \{x : \sigma_1\} \triangleright e : \sigma_2}{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright \lambda x : \sigma_1. e : \sigma_1 \rightarrow \sigma_2} \\
\text{(app)} \quad \frac{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e_1 : \sigma' \rightarrow \sigma \quad \Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e_2 : \sigma'}{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright @^{\sigma'} e_1 e_2 : \sigma} \\
\text{(tabs)} \quad \frac{\Delta \uplus \{t :: \kappa\}; \Gamma \triangleright e : \sigma}{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright \Lambda t :: \kappa. e : \forall t :: \kappa. \sigma} \quad \text{(tapp)} \quad \frac{\Delta \triangleright \mu :: \kappa \quad \Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e : \forall t :: \kappa. \sigma}{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e[\mu] : [\mu/t]\sigma} \\
\text{(trec)} \quad \frac{\Delta \triangleright \mu :: \Omega \quad \Delta \uplus \{t :: \Omega\} \triangleright \sigma \quad \Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e_i : [\text{Int}/t]\sigma \quad \Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e_{\rightarrow} : \forall t_1, t_2 :: \Omega. [t_1/t]\sigma \rightarrow [t_2/t]\sigma \rightarrow [\rightarrow(t_1, t_2)/t]\sigma \quad \Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e_{\times} : \forall t_1, t_2 :: \Omega. [t_1/t]\sigma \rightarrow [t_2/t]\sigma \rightarrow [\times(t_1, t_2)/t]\sigma}{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright \text{typerec}[t.\sigma](\mu; e_i; e_{\times}; e_{\rightarrow}) : [\mu/t]\sigma}
\end{array}$$

Figure 5: Term Formation

$$\begin{aligned}
|t| &= t \\
|\text{int}| &= \text{Int} \\
|\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2| &= \rightarrow(|\tau_1|, |\tau_2|) \\
|\tau_1 \times \tau_2| &= \times(|\tau_1|, |\tau_2|)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
|\tau|_s &= T(|\tau|) \\
|\forall t. \sigma|_s &= \forall t::\Omega. |\sigma|_s
\end{aligned}$$

$$(int) \quad \Delta; \Gamma \triangleright \bar{n} : \text{int} \Rightarrow \bar{n}$$

$$(var) \quad \frac{FTV([\tau_n/t_n](\dots([\tau_1/t_1]\tau)\dots)) \subseteq \Delta}{\Delta; \Gamma \uplus \{x : \forall t_1, \dots, t_n. \tau\} \triangleright x : [\tau_n/t_n](\dots([\tau_1/t_1]\tau)\dots) \Rightarrow x[|\tau_1|] \dots [|\tau_n|]}$$

$$(pair) \quad \frac{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e_1 : \tau_1 \Rightarrow e'_1 \quad \Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e_2 : \tau_2 \Rightarrow e'_2}{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle : \tau_1 \times \tau_2 \Rightarrow \langle e'_1, e'_2 \rangle^{|\tau_1|_s, |\tau_2|_s}}$$

$$(abs) \quad \frac{\Delta; \Gamma \uplus \{x : \tau_1\} \triangleright e : \tau_2 \Rightarrow e'}{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright \lambda x. e : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \Rightarrow \lambda x : |\tau_1|_s. e'}$$

$$(\pi) \quad \frac{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e : \tau_1 \times \tau_2 \Rightarrow e'}{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright \pi_i e : \tau_i \Rightarrow \pi_i^{|\tau_1|_s, |\tau_2|_s} e'} \quad (i = 1, 2)$$

$$(app) \quad \frac{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e_1 : \tau' \rightarrow \tau \Rightarrow e'_1 \quad \Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e_2 : \tau' \Rightarrow e'_2}{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e_1 e_2 : \tau \Rightarrow @^{|\tau'|_s} e'_1 e'_2}$$

$$(let) \quad \frac{\Delta \uplus \{t_1, \dots, t_n\}; \Gamma \triangleright v : \tau' \Rightarrow e'_1 \quad \Delta; \Gamma \uplus \{x : \forall t_1, \dots, t_n. \tau'\} \triangleright e : \tau \Rightarrow e'_2}{\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright \text{let } x = v \text{ in } e : \tau \Rightarrow}$$

$$@^{|\forall t_1, \dots, t_n. \tau'|_s} (\lambda x : \forall t_1::\Omega, \dots, t_n::\Omega. |\tau'|_s. e'_2) (\Lambda t_1::\Omega, \dots, t_n::\Omega. e'_1)$$

Figure 4: Translation from Mini-ML to  $\lambda_i^{ML}$

# THEOREMS

- Target Language

2.1  $\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e : \sigma$  decidable

2.2 (Type Preservation)

$\emptyset; \emptyset \triangleright e : \sigma$  &  $e \hookrightarrow v$

$\Rightarrow \emptyset; \emptyset \triangleright v : \sigma$

2.3 (Termination)

$\emptyset; \emptyset \triangleright e : \sigma \Rightarrow \exists v. e \hookrightarrow v$

- Translation

2.5  $\Delta; \Gamma \triangleright e : \tau \Rightarrow e'$

$\Downarrow$

$|\Delta|; |\Gamma| \triangleright e' : |\tau|.$

## SOME Application of $\text{TypeRec}/\text{TypeRec}$

### EQUALITY

$$\text{Eq} :: \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$$

$$\text{Eq} [\text{Int}] = \text{Int}$$

$$\text{Eq} [\text{Bool}] = \text{Bool}$$

$$\text{Eq} [x(\mu_1, \mu_2)] = x(\text{Eq} [\mu_1], \text{Eq} [\mu_2])$$

$$\text{Eq} [\rightarrow(\mu_1, \mu_2)] = \text{Void}$$

$$\text{Eq} [\text{Void}] = \text{Void}$$

$$\text{eq} [\text{Int}] = \text{eqint}$$

$$\text{eq} [\text{Bool}] = \text{eqbool}$$

$$\text{eq} [x(\mu_1, \mu_2)] = \lambda x. \lambda y. \text{eq} [\text{Eq} [\mu_1]] (\pi_1 x) (\pi_1 y) \\ \&\& \text{eq} [\text{Eq} [\mu_2]] (\pi_2 x) (\pi_2 y)$$

$$\text{eq} [\rightarrow(\mu_1, \mu_2)] = \lambda x : \text{void}. \lambda y : \text{void}. \text{false}$$

$$\text{eq} [\text{Void}] = \quad \quad \quad \prime$$

### FLATTENING

$$|\tau_1 \times \tau_2| = \text{Prod} [|\tau_1|] [|\tau_2|]$$

where

$$\text{Prod} [\text{Int}] [\mu] = x(\text{Int}, \mu)$$

$$\text{Prod} [\rightarrow(\mu_1, \mu_2)] [\mu] = x(\rightarrow(\mu_1, \mu_2), \mu)$$

$$\text{Prod} [x(\mu_1, \mu_2)] [\mu] = x(\mu_1, \text{Prod} [\mu_2] [\mu])$$

## QUESTION

- No recursive function
- Efficiency
  - TIL reported that  
3.3 times faster than  
below 75% memory consumption of <sup>SML</sup>/<sub>NJ</sub>
  - Morrisett's thesis reported that  
slow-down in separate compilation
  - Leroy criticized that  
TIL's report was not conclusive