

TypePlug -- Practical, Pluggable Types

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Types?

Caveat....

I am not a Type Person



“Now! *That* should clear up
a few things around here!”

Static types are Evil





WHAT ARE YOU *DOING*?!
YOU'RE GOING TO BE
LATE FOR SCHOOL!
HURRY UP AND PUT
YOUR CLOTHES
ON RIGHT!



IT'S SAD HOW SOME PEOPLE
CAN'T HANDLE A LITTLE
VARIETY.



WATSON

Static types are Evil?

Static is Evil!

The Future....

...change

...evolution

...dynamic

...biological

Static typing is Good!

- > Programs with failures are rejected
 - Reduces errors detected at runtime
- > Documentation
- > Minor inconvenience, major payoff

Static typing is Evil!

- > Exactly all cool programs are rejected
 - Reflection?!
- > Inconvenience is not at all “minor”
 - Typed programs hard to change + evolve
- > Only the most trivial errors are detected
 - We would have found those anyway before deployment



Cakes by Darcy



Cakes by Darey

Is it possible to have one's cake and eat it, too?

History: Strongtalk

- > Anymorphic. Startup (ca. 1996)
 - Self team, from Sun
 - Smalltalk VM

- > Smalltalk with a Type System

- > Observations:
 - Types not needed for performance
 - Optional Types are nice (Documentation!)
 - *Can be introduced later when the system is stable*

Problem of Mandatory Types

- > Types constrain the expressiveness of a Language

- > Types make systems more brittle
 - Security and Performance
 - If types fail, behavior is undefined

- > But Type-Systems are proven to be correct!?
 - Real world is too complex to formalize
 - Implementation will have bugs

Pluggable Types

- > Optional: do not change the semantics
- > Pluggable: many different ones
 - Especially exotic type-systems
- > “Type-Systems as Tools”

Gilad Bracha, OOPSLA 04:
Pluggable Type-Systems

Pluggable Types: Language

- > Optional types do not constrain the expressiveness
 - We can ignore the type system if we want
 - (or turn it off completely)

- > New language models can be realized faster

- > Inventing the Future is hard if it needs to be type-safe
 - Example: NewSpeak

Pluggable Types: Pluggability

- > There is **a lot** of very interesting research on Types
- > It is very hard to get it into the hands of Programmers
 - Sun will not change Java for you!
 - (even though you suffered with java for years for your research)
- > Pluggable type-systems free type research from language adoption!

Pluggable Types: Types as Tools



Type Checker



We are free to explore
the unthinkable in our
Room

(Research!)

Type Inference?

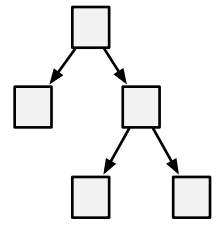
- > Isn't Type Inference enough?
- > Type Inference is cool. But it's a Type-system
- > No Type Annotation \neq No Type System

Pluggable Types are very likely to use Inference

Pluggable Types at SCG

- > Research about Software Evolution
 - Reflection to support dynamic change
- > We like to use dynamically typed systems
 - Smalltalk / Squeak
- > Thinking is not constrained by Types
 - Very important!

Methods and Reflection



- > Method are Objects
 - e.g in Smalltalk
- > No high-level model for sub-method elements
 - Message sends
 - Assignments
 - Variable access
- > Structural reflection stops at the granularity of methods

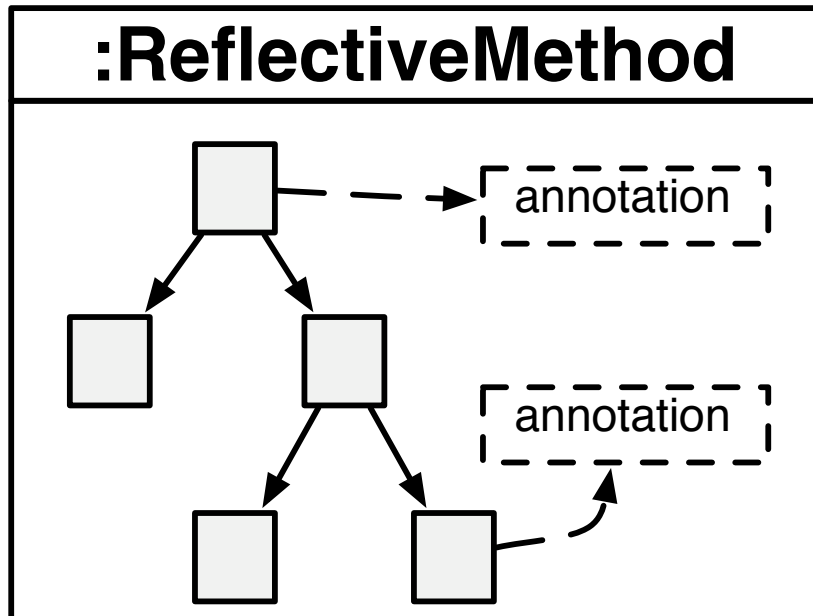
Sub-Method Reflection

- > Many tools work on sub method level
 - Profiler, Refactoring Tool, Debugger, Type Checker

- > Communication between tools needed
 - example: Code coverage

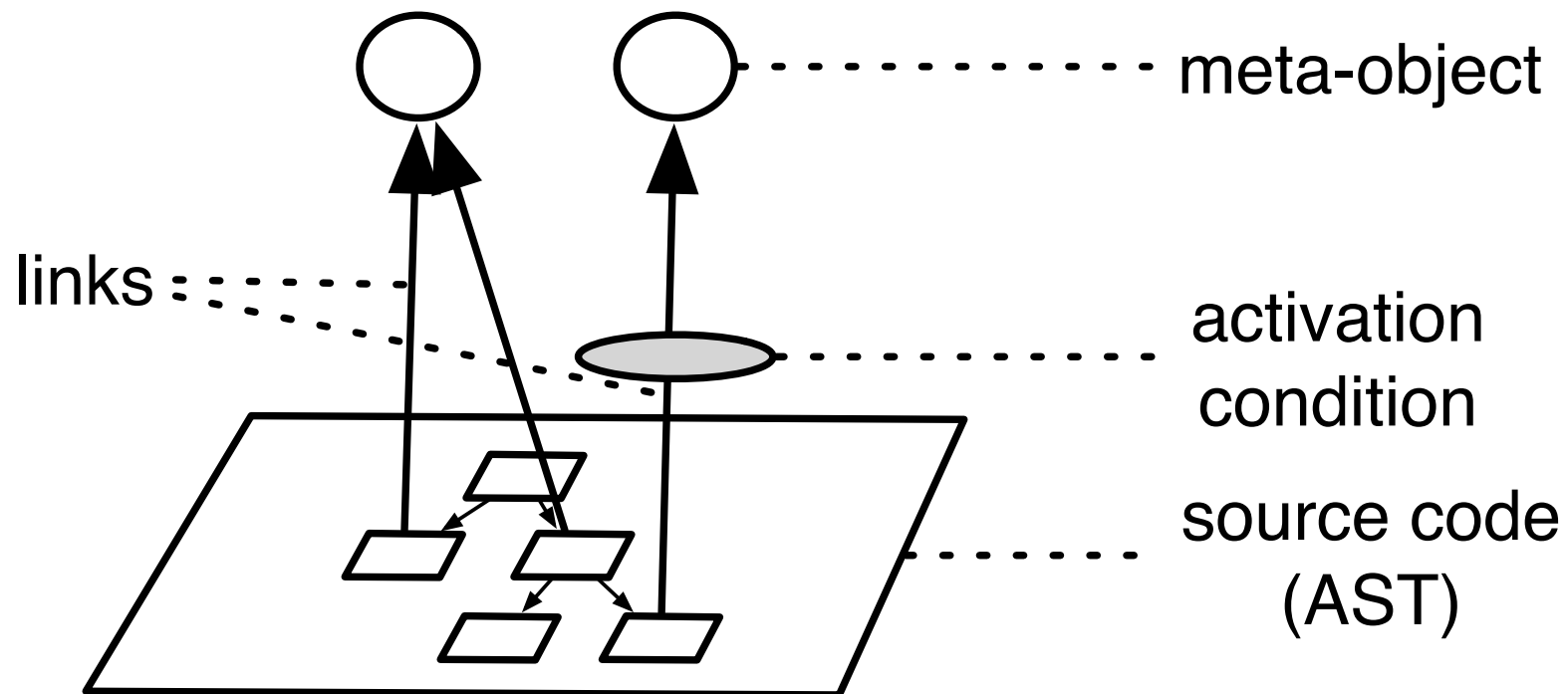
- > All tools use different representations
 - Tools are harder to build
 - Communication not possible

Sub-Method Reflection



- > Sub-method Structure (AST)
- > Annotations
 - Source visible
 - non-visible
- > Causally connected

Sub-Method Reflection: Behavior



Sub-Method Reflection: Annotations

- > Source visible annotations

(9 raisedTo: 10000) <:evaluateAtCompiletime:>

- > Every node can be annotated

- > Semantics: Compiler Plugins

- > Type Annotations?

TypePlug

- > Pluggable types for Squeak
- > Based on sub-method reflection framework
- > Case-Studies:
 - Non-Nil Types
 - Class Based Types
 - Confined Types

Master Thesis:
Nik Haldiman

The Problem

- > Large, untyped code-base
- > Overhead for using pluggable types is high
 - Existing code needs to be annotated with type information

Example: Non-Nil Type-System

> Declare variables to never be nil

```
Object subclass: #Line
  typedInstanceVariables: 'startPoint endPoint <:nonNil:>'
  typedClassVariables: ''
  poolDictionaries: ''
  category: 'Demo'
```

Non-Nil Type-System

```
moveHorizontally: anInteger
```

```
  startPoint := self movePoint: startPoint  
              horizontally: anInteger.
```

```
  endPoint:=self movePoint: endPoint  
            horizontally: anInteger
```

Non-Nil Type-System

```
moveHorizontally: anInteger
```

```
startPoint := self movePoint: startPoint  
              horizontally: anInteger.
```

```
endPoint:=self movePoint: endPoint  
              horizontally: anInteger <- type 'TopType' of  
expression is not compatible with type 'nonNil' of variable  
'endPoint'.
```

Non-Nil Type-System

```
movePoint: aPoint horizontally: anInteger
```

```
↑ (aPoint addX: anInteger y: 0) <:nonNil :>
```


The Problem (repeat)

- > Large, untyped code-base
- > Overhead for using pluggable types is high
 - Existing code needs to be annotated with type information

Solution

- > Only type-check annotated code
- > Use type-inference to infer types of non-annotated code
- > Explicit type-casts
- > Allow external annotations for foreign code

External Type Annotations

- > We need to annotate existing code
 - Especially libraries and frameworks
 - Example: `Object>>#hash` is `<: nonNil` :>

- > We do not want to change the program code!

- > Solution: External Type Annotations
 - Added and modified in the TypesBrowser
 - Do not change the source
 - External representation: Type Packages

Browser

The screenshot shows a browser window titled "TPNilTypeSystem Browser: InterestingPoint". The window is divided into several panes:

- Left Pane:** Shows the class name "InterestingPoint" and a list of methods: "moving", "accessing", and "initializing". Below the list are buttons for "instance", "?", and "class".
- Middle Pane:** Shows the method signature "addX: addX:y:". The "addX:" part is highlighted.
- Right Pane:** Shows the method body: "y: <nonNil :>" followed by an upward-pointing arrow "↑".

Below the panes is a navigation bar with buttons: "browse", "variables", "hierarchy", "inheritance", "senders", "implementors", "versions", and "errors".

The main content area displays the following code:

```

addX: anInteger y: anotherInteger
  self addX: anInteger<- in message 'addX:' of class 'InterestingPoint' is argument 'TopType' not
  compatible with expected type 'nonNil'.
  self addY: anotherInteger.
  
```

Future Work

- > Improve Type-Inference
 - Better algorithms
 - Explore heuristical type inference

- > Type Checking and Reflection
 - Use pluggable types to check reflective change

Conclusion

- > Pluggable Types
 - All positive effects of static types
 - Avoid the problems

- > TypePlug: Pragmatic framework for Pluggable Types
 - Example in the context of Smalltalk/Squeak

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Questions?