

Typed Clojure in Theory and Practice

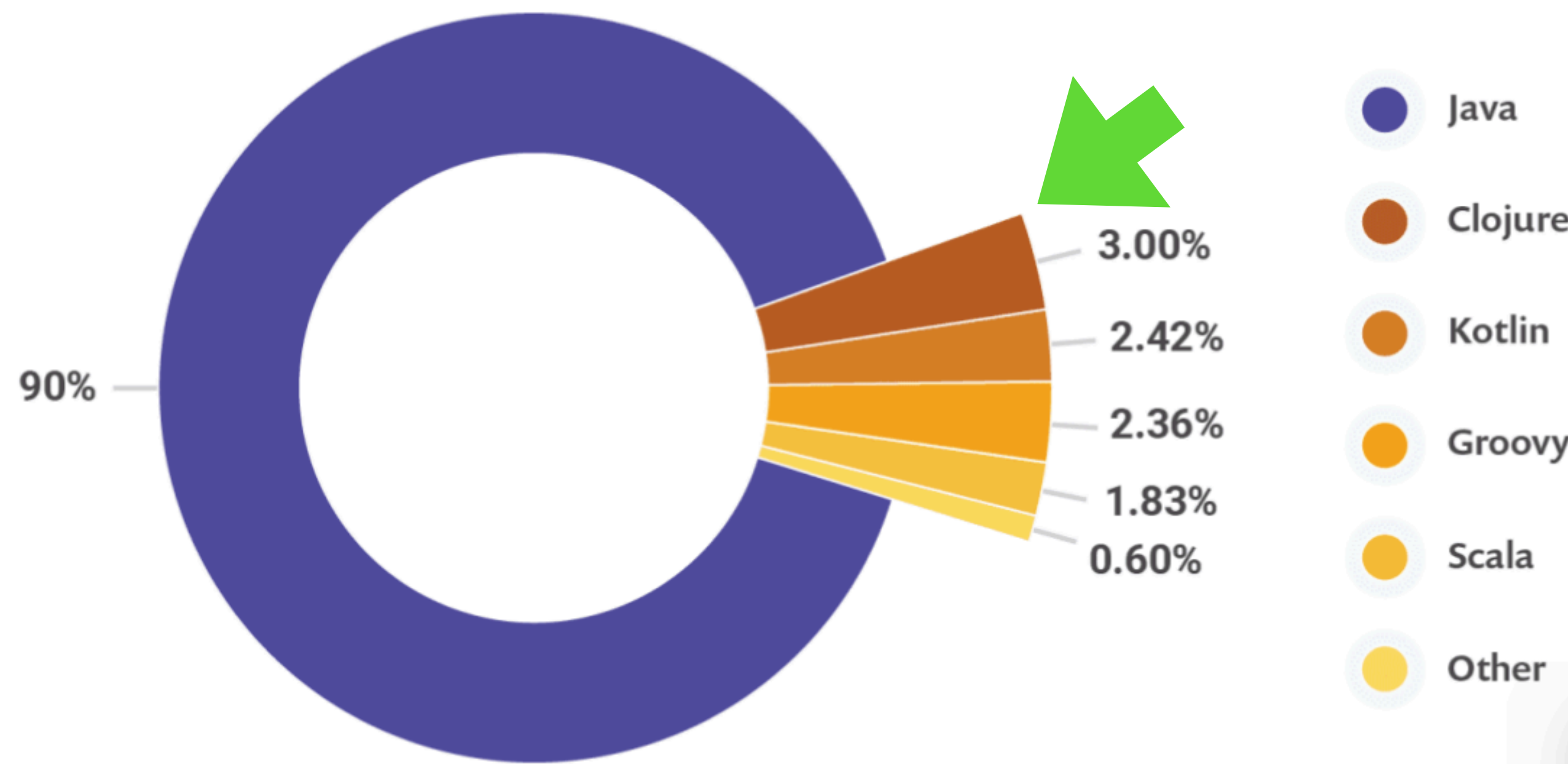
Ambrose Bonnaire-Sergeant

What is Clojure?

*A programming language
running on the Java Virtual Machine*

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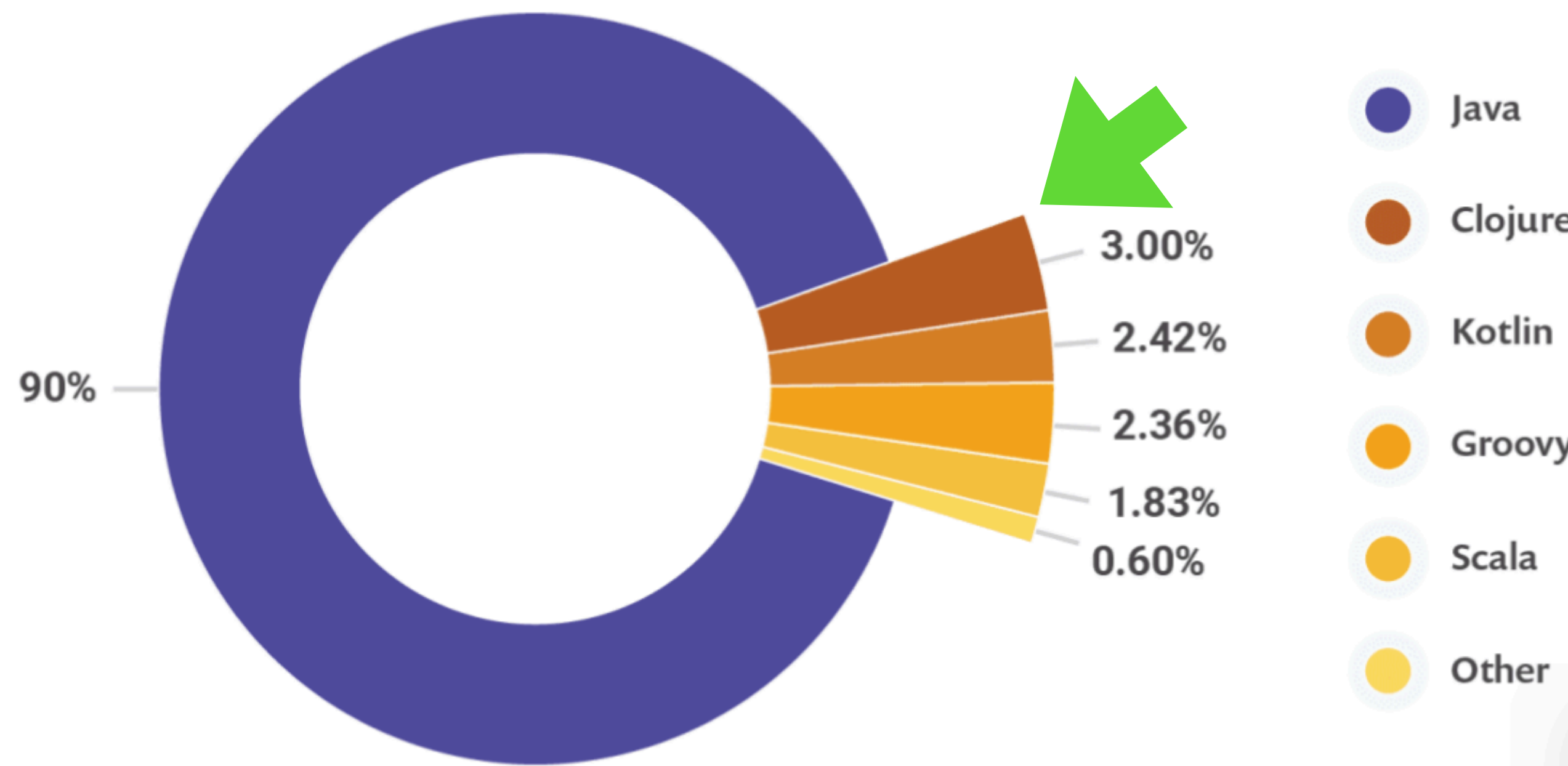


3% of JVM users' primary language is Clojure

- [JVM Ecosystem Report 2018, snyk.io]

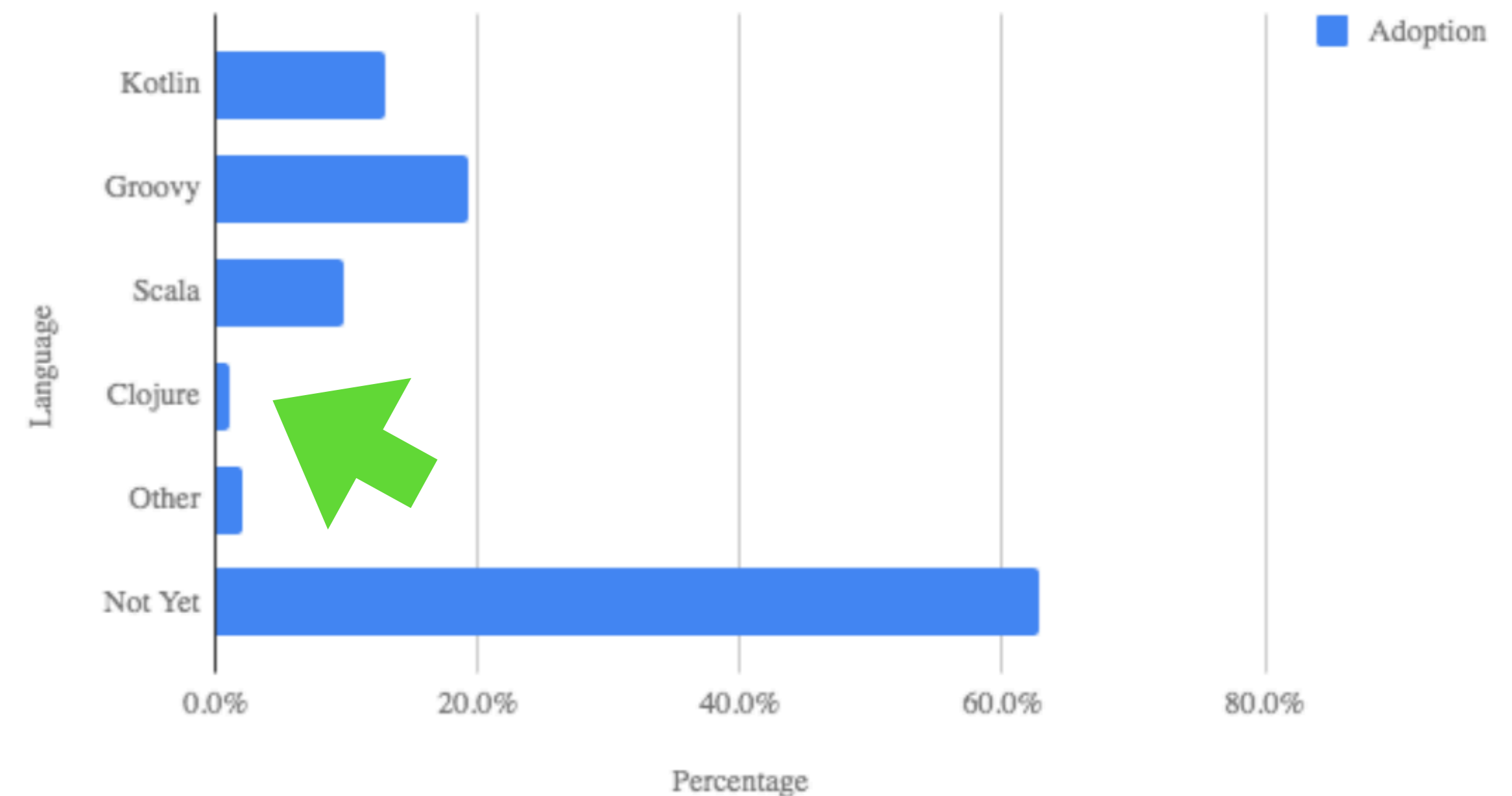
What is Clojure?

*A programming language
running on the Java Virtual Machine*



3% of JVM users' primary language is Clojure

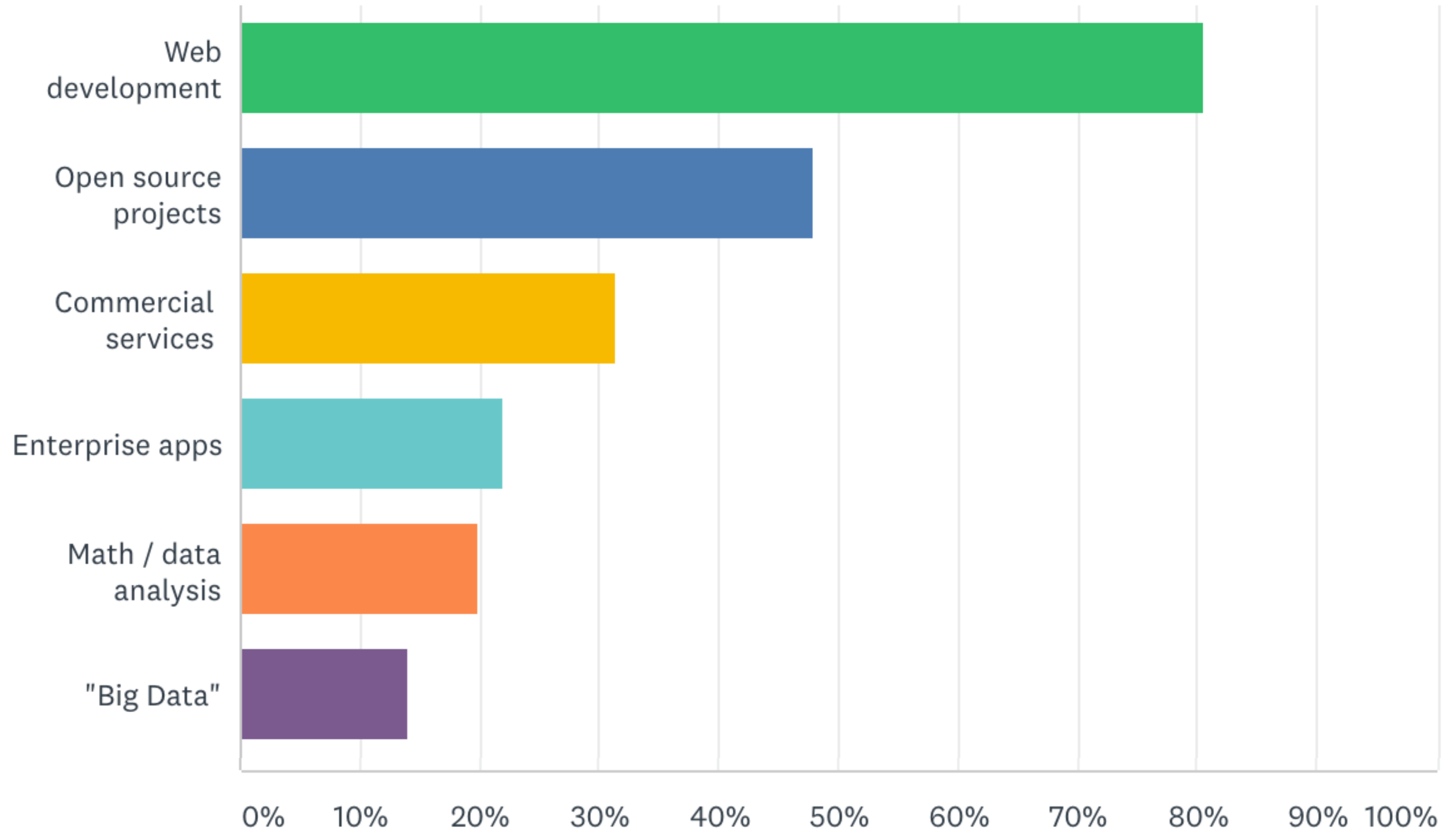
- [JVM Ecosystem Report 2018, snyk.io]



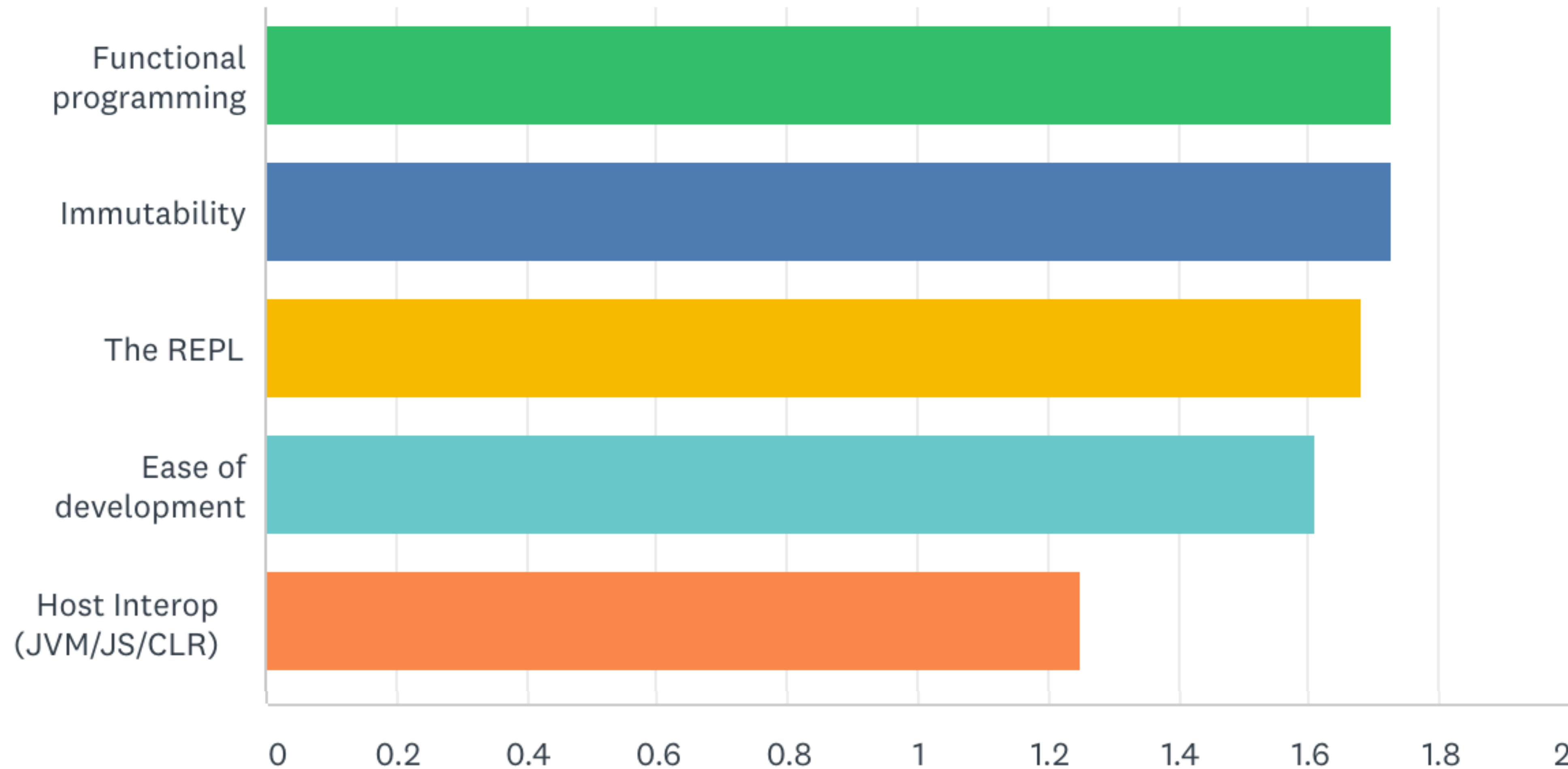
1.1% of JVM users have adopted Clojure

- [The State of Java in 2018, baeldung.com]

General Purpose

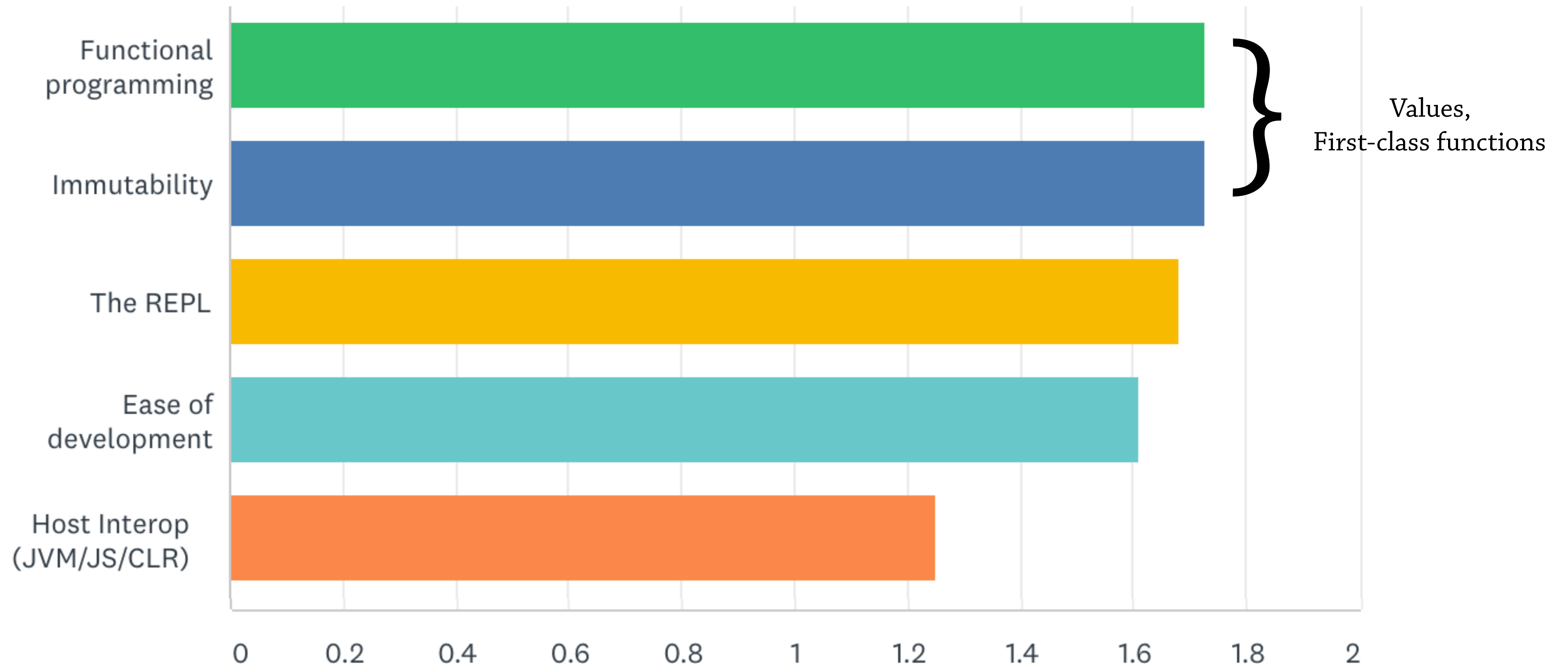


Survey: Why Clojure?



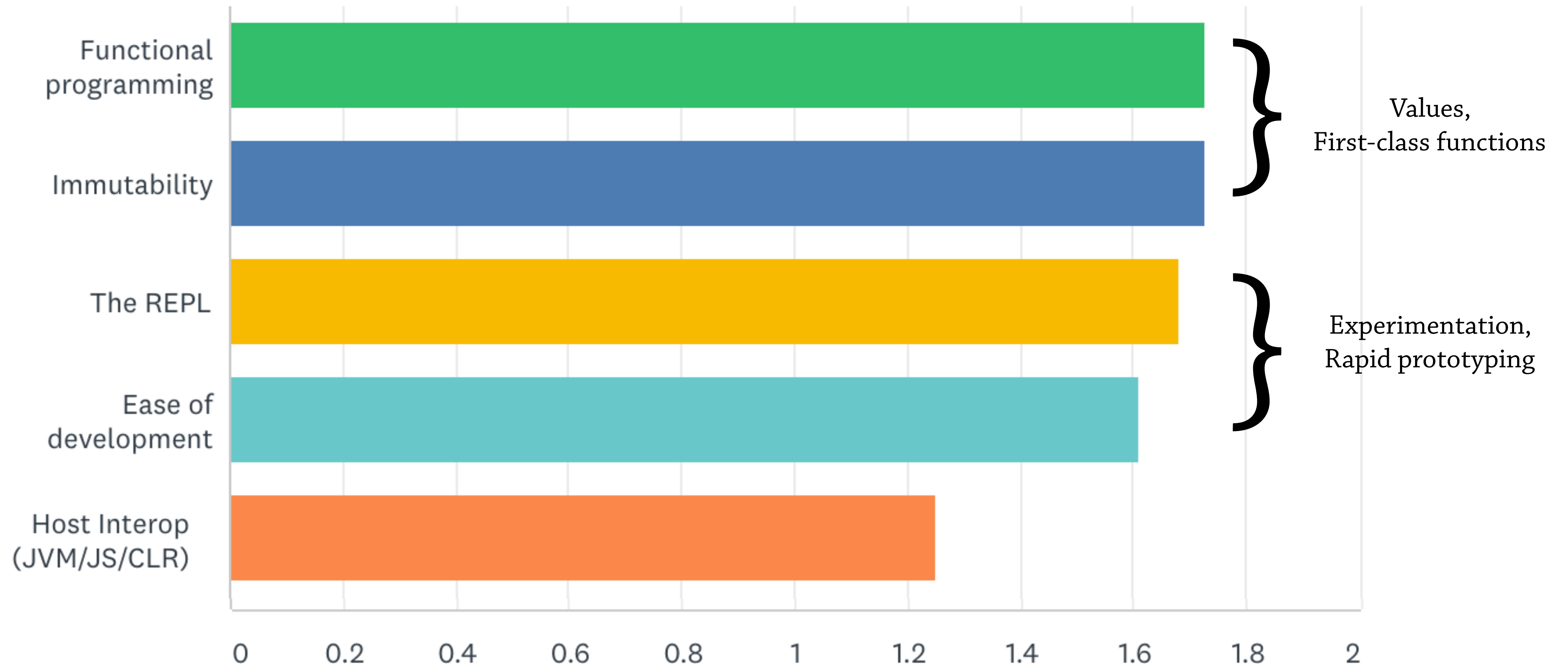
[State of Clojure 2019 Survey, Weighted average: 0 = Not Important, 1 = Important, 2 = Very Important]

Survey: Why Clojure?



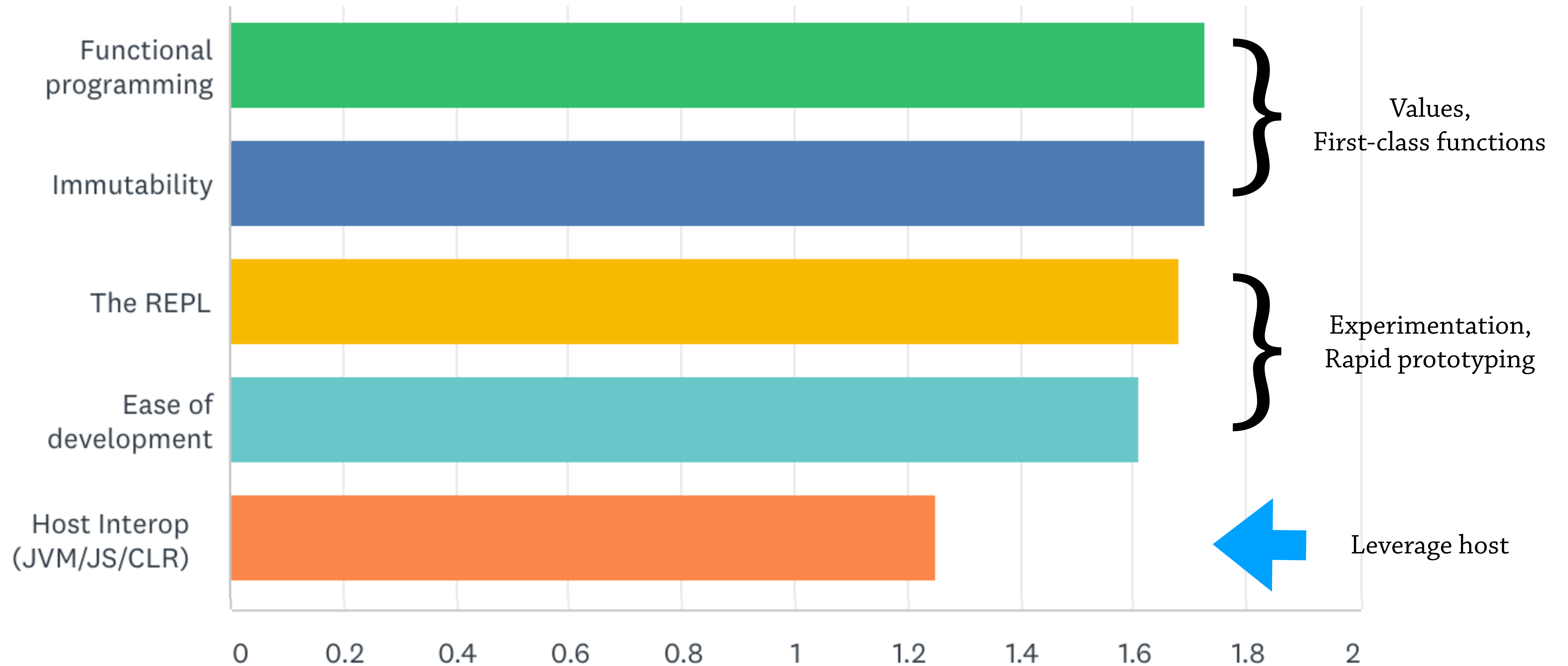
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Survey: Why Clojure?



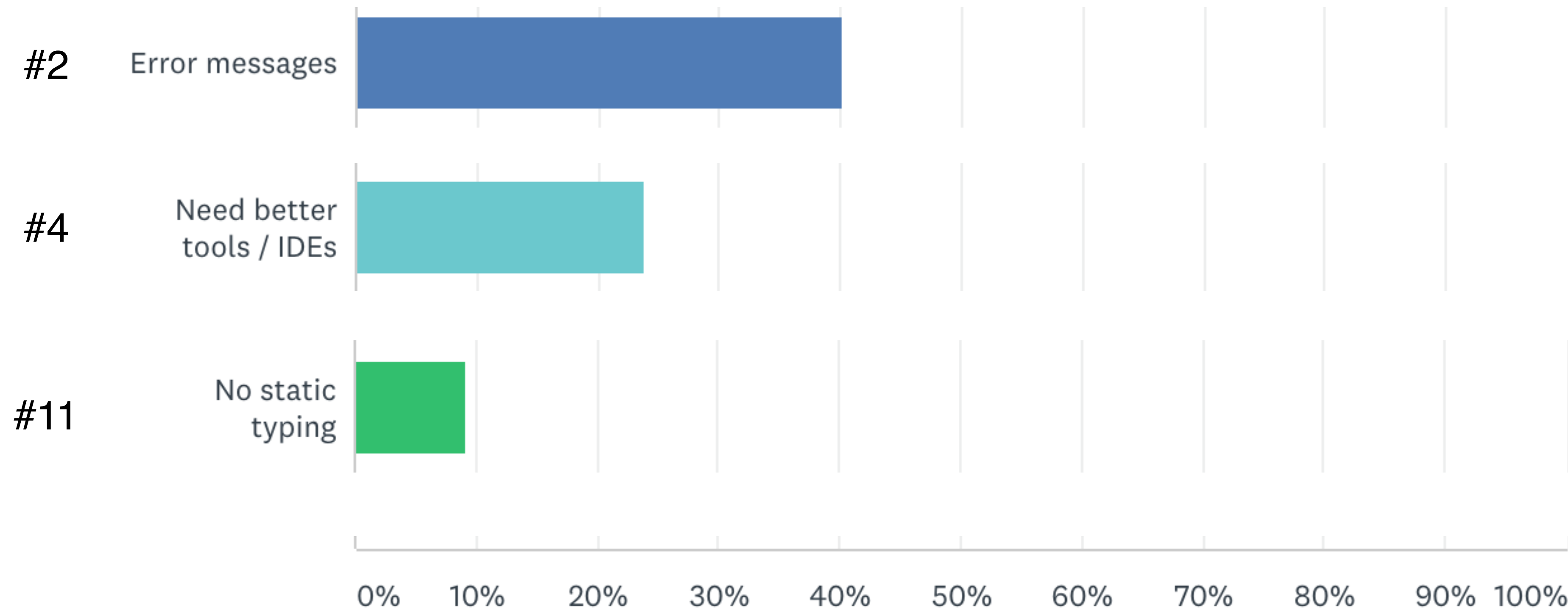
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Survey: Why Clojure?



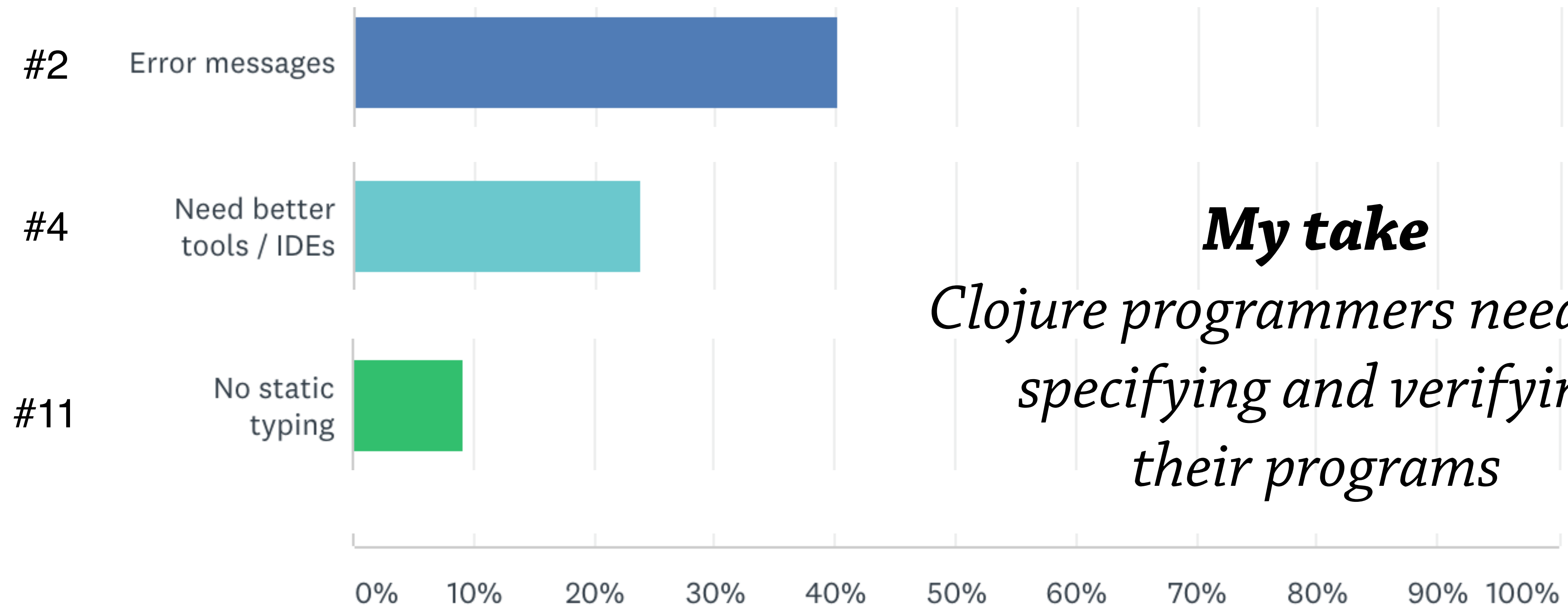
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Frustrations with Clojure

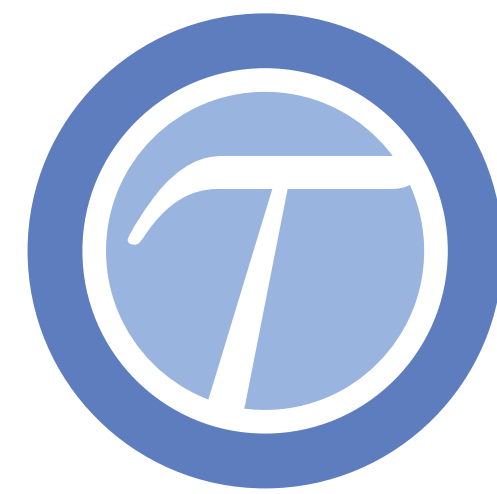


[State of Clojure 2019 Survey]

Frustrations with Clojure



My take
*Clojure programmers need help
specifying and verifying
their programs*



Typed Clojure

Typed Clojure is an *optional type system* for Clojure

My Research Good Response to Typed Clojure

2012

Clojure
conj



2013

INDIEGOGO

\$35,254 USD

728 backers



2014



strangeloop



2015



strangeloop



2016

INDIEGOGO

\$8,621 USD

73 backers



2017

Clojure
conj



INDIEGOGO

\$11,695 USD by 199 backers

 [clojure / core.typed](#)

 Unwatch ▾

92

★ Unstar

1,076

 Fork

68



Typed Clojure

@TypedClojure

Followers

1,574

How Typed Clojure works

How Typed Clojure works

1. Take an existing Clojure program

```
(defn say-hello [to]  
  (str "Hello, " to))
```

```
(say-hello "world!")  
=> "Hello, world!"
```

How Typed Clojure works

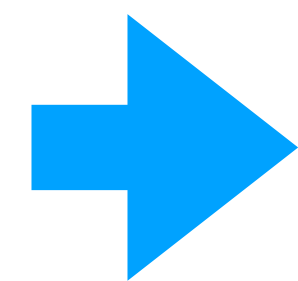
1. Take an existing Clojure program
2. Add type annotations

```
(defn say-hello [to]  
  (str "Hello, " to))
```

```
(say-hello "world!")  
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```


How Typed Clojure works

1. Take an existing Clojure program
2. Add type annotations



```
(ann say-hello [Any -> String])  
(defn say-hello [to]  
  (str "Hello, " to))
```

```
(say-hello "world!")  
=> "Hello, world!"
```

How Typed Clojure works

1. Take an existing Clojure program
2. Add type annotations
3. Use the type checker to verify Clojure programs (statically)

```
(ann say-hello [Any -> String])  
(defn say-hello [to]  
  (str "Hello, " to))
```

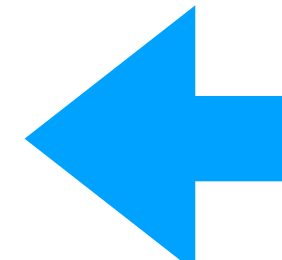
```
(say-hello "world!")  
=> "Hello, world!"
```

How Typed Clojure works

1. Take an existing Clojure program
2. Add type annotations
3. Use the type checker to verify Clojure programs (statically)

```
(ann say-hello [Any -> String])  
(defn say-hello [to]  
  (str "Hello, " to))
```

```
(say-hello "world!")  
=> "Hello, world!" : String
```



My Thesis Statement:

Typed Clojure is a
sound and **practical**
optional type system for Clojure

My Thesis Statement:

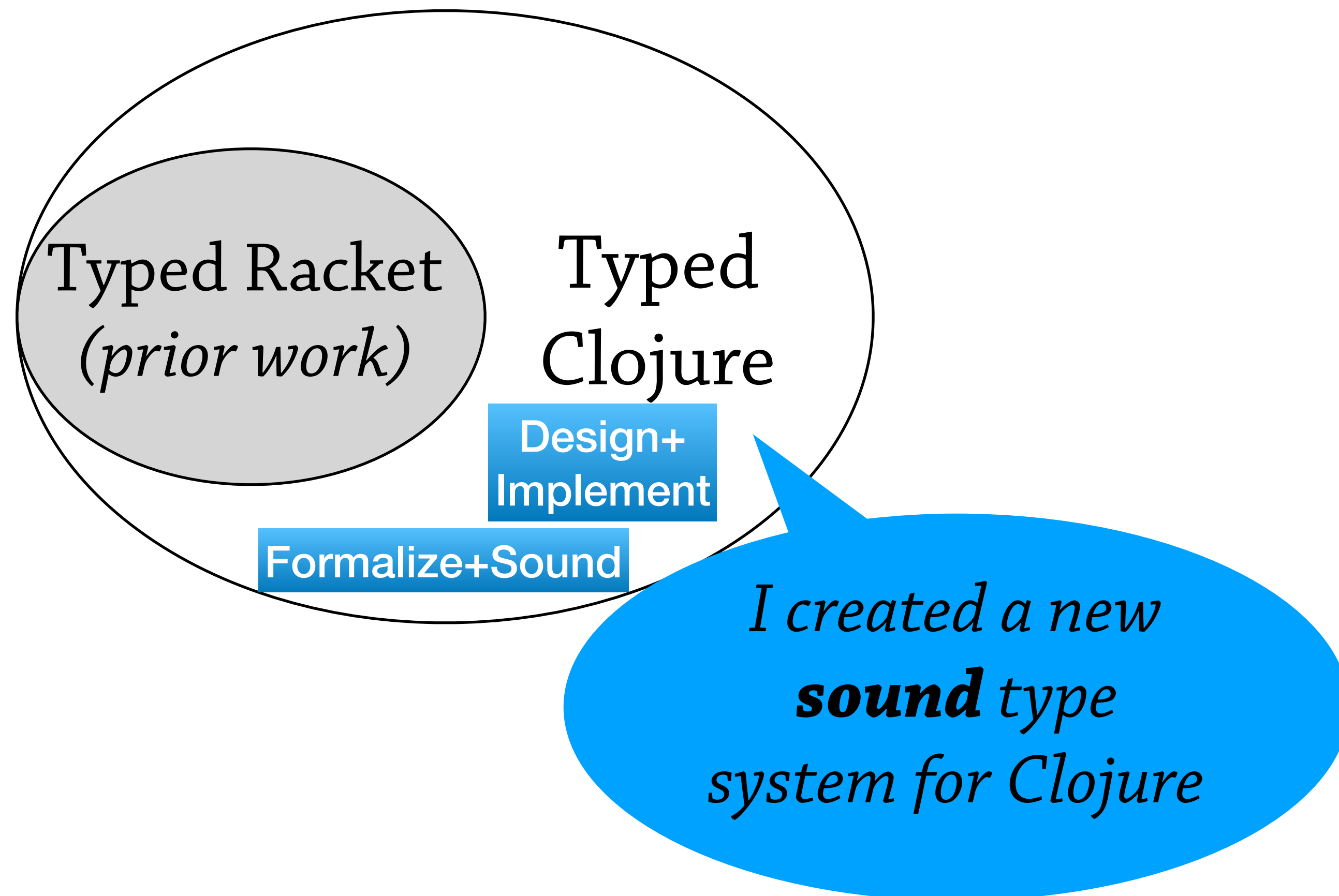
Typed Clojure is a
sound and **practical**
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Typed Racket
(prior work)

*My starting point for
Typed Clojure*

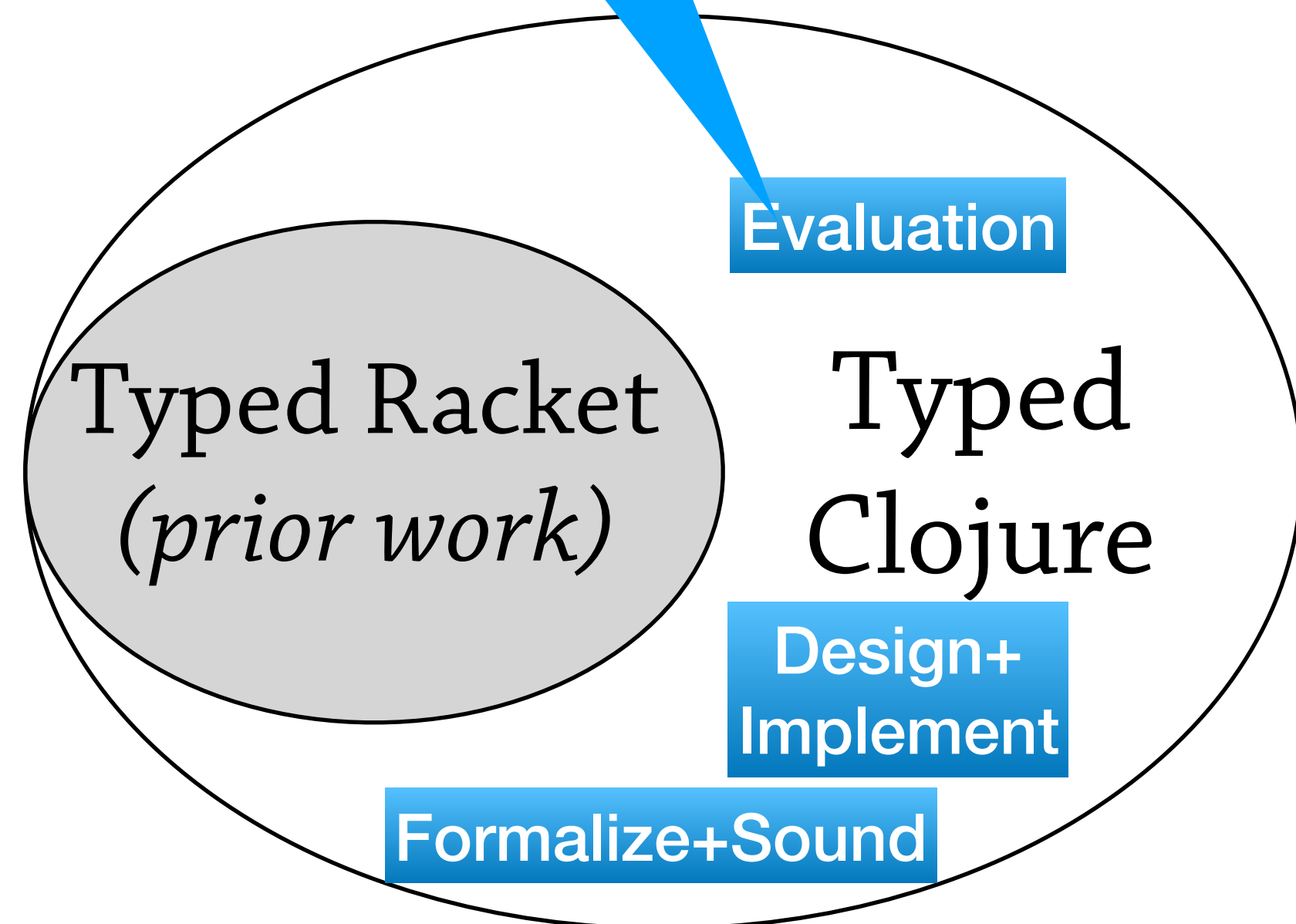
My Thesis Statement:

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Motivation Statement:

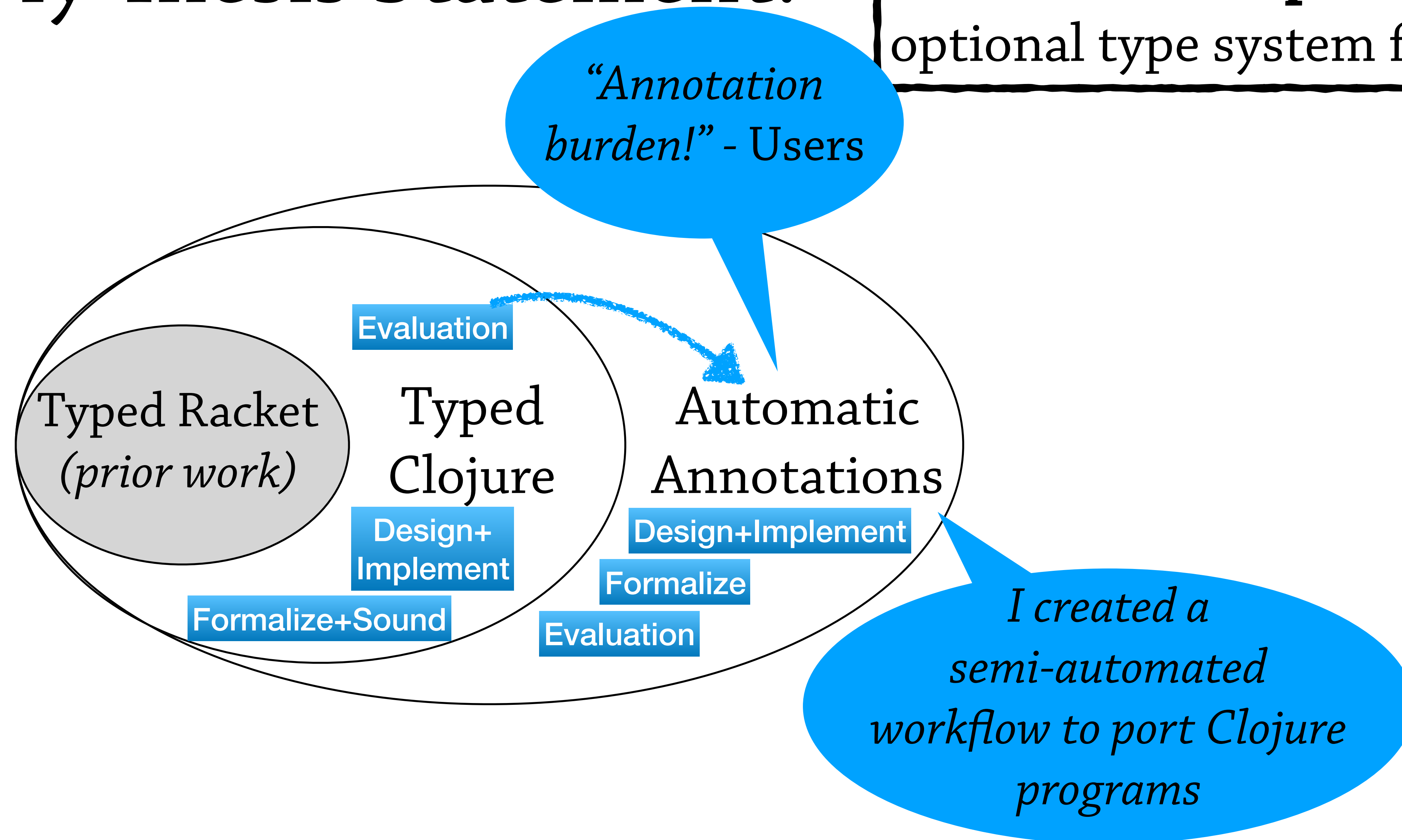
*I show
Typed Clojure's features
correspond to **real
programs***



Typed Clojure is a
sound and **practical**
optional type system for Clojure

My Thesis Statement:

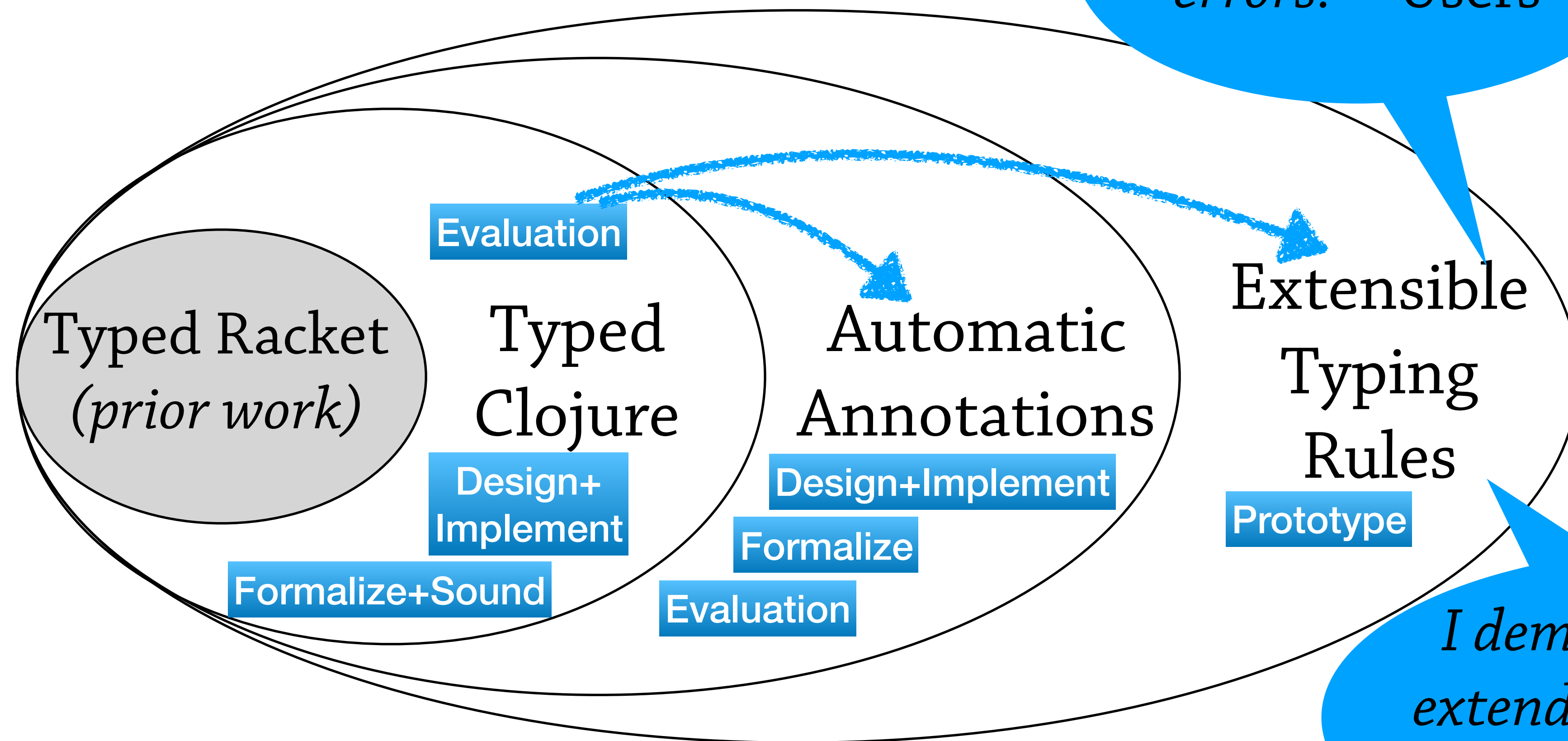
Typed Clojure is a
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My Thesis Statement:

Typed Clojure is a
sound and **practical**
system for Clojure

*“Incomprehensible
errors!” - Users*

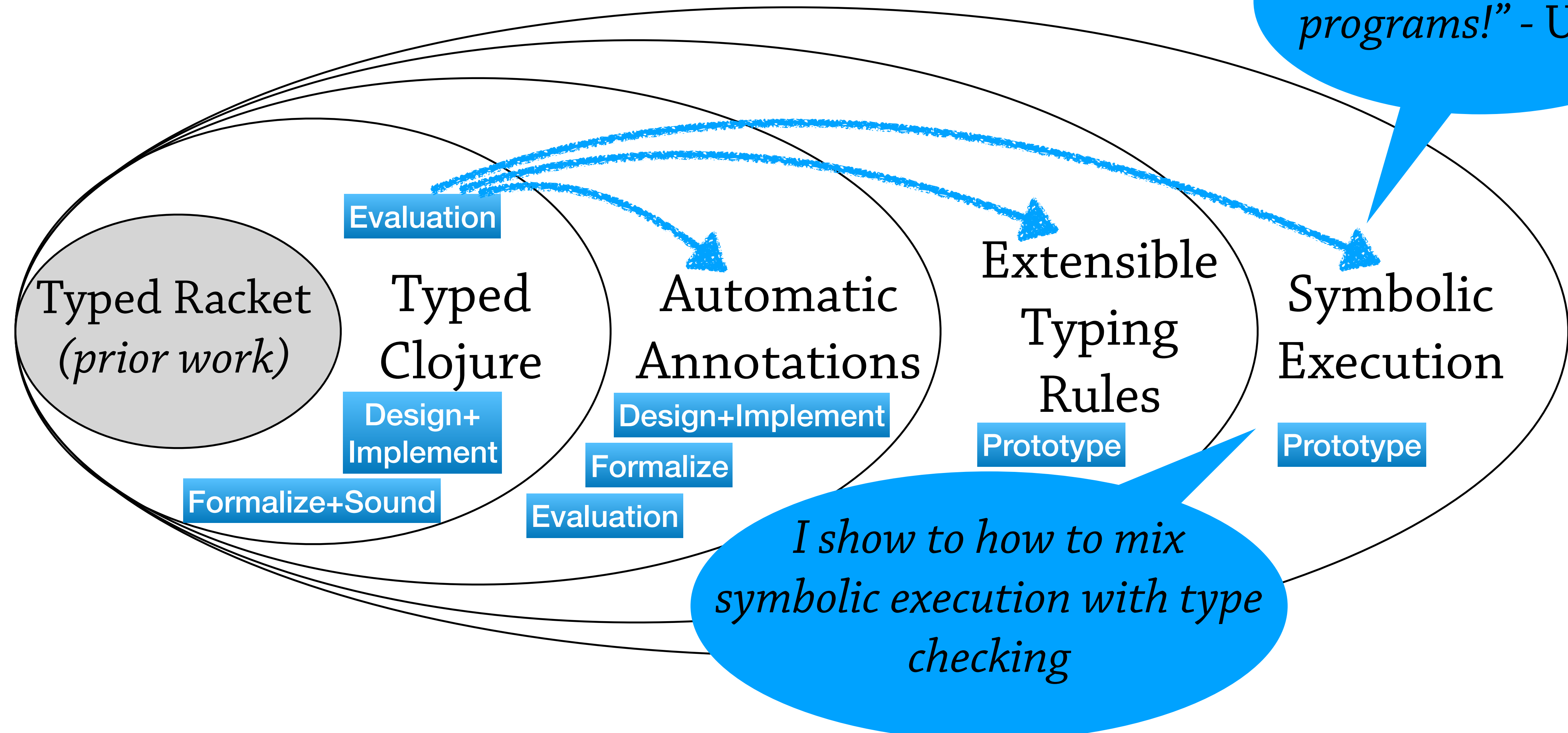


*I demonstrate how to
extend Typed Clojure to
support custom rules*

My Thesis Statement:

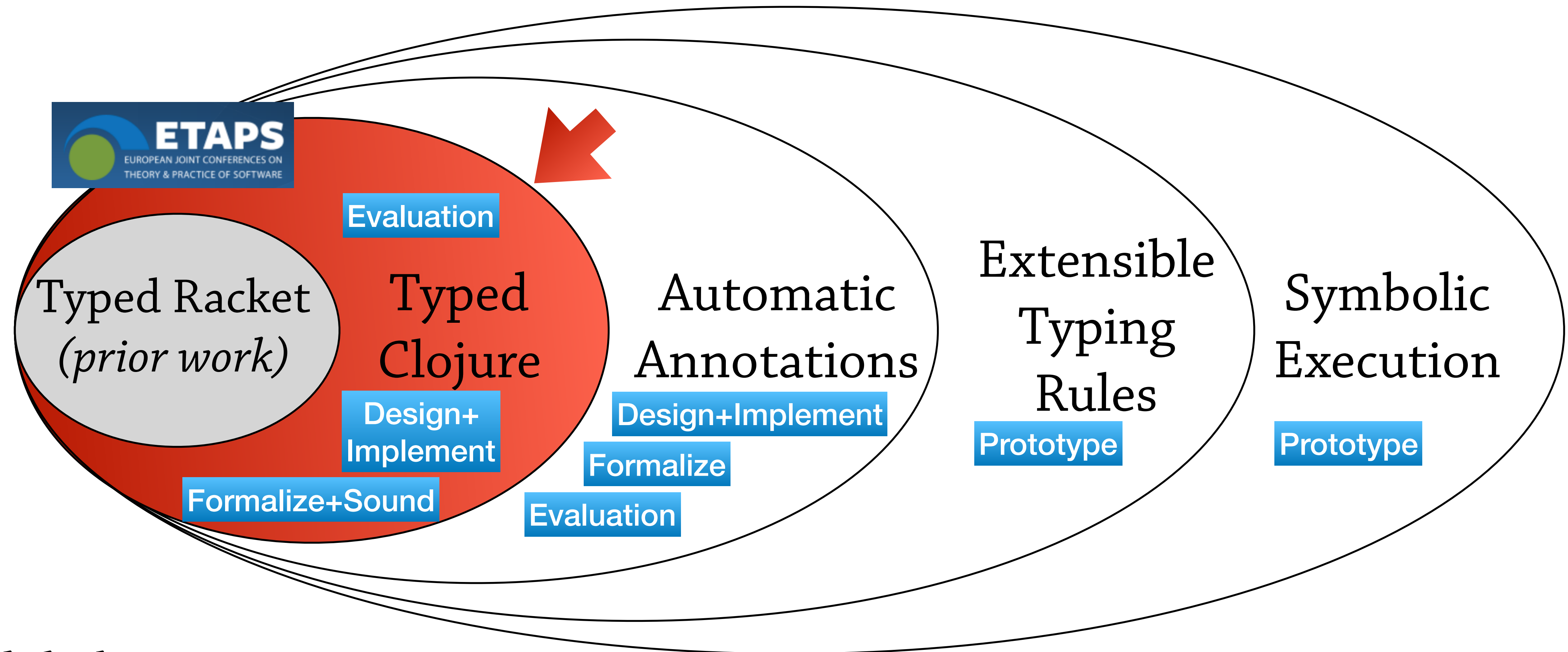
Typed Clojure is a
sound and **practical**
optional type system

*“Check more
programs!” - Users*



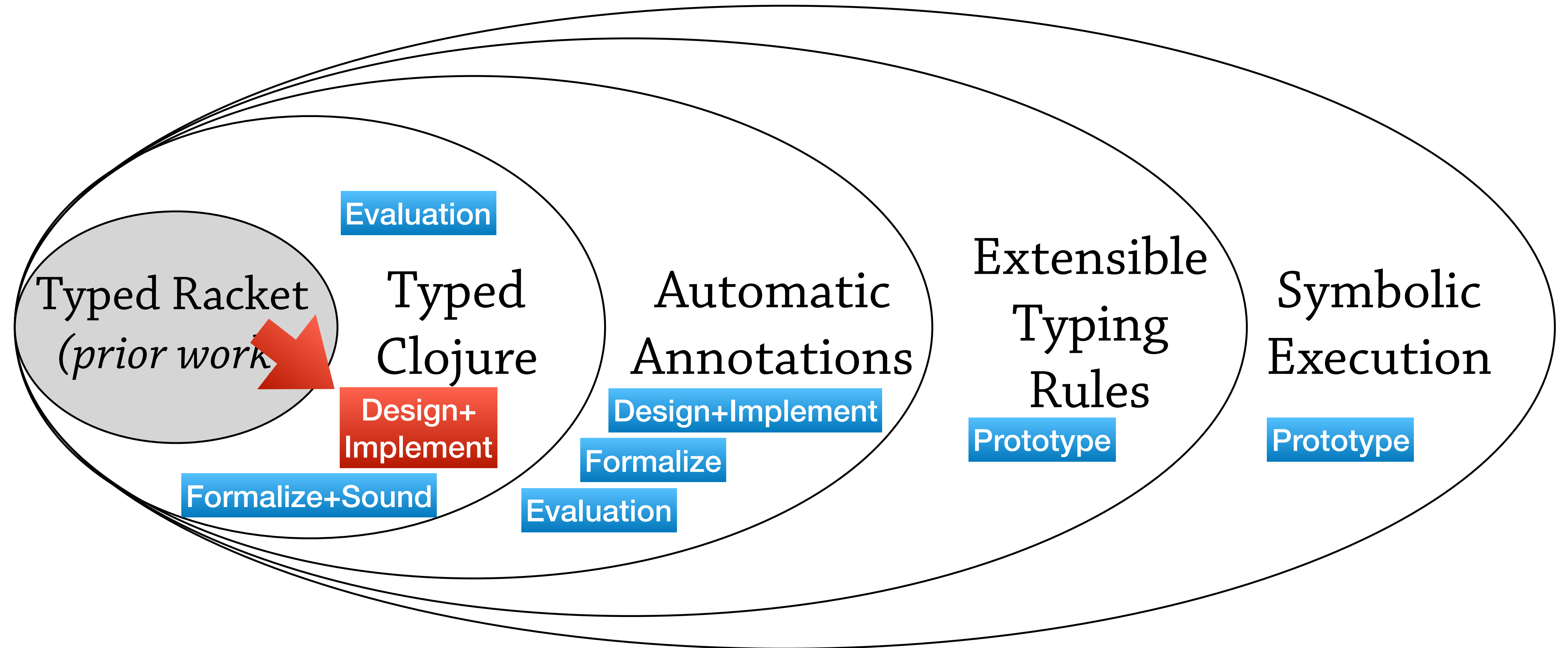
Part I

Design and Evaluation of Typed Clojure

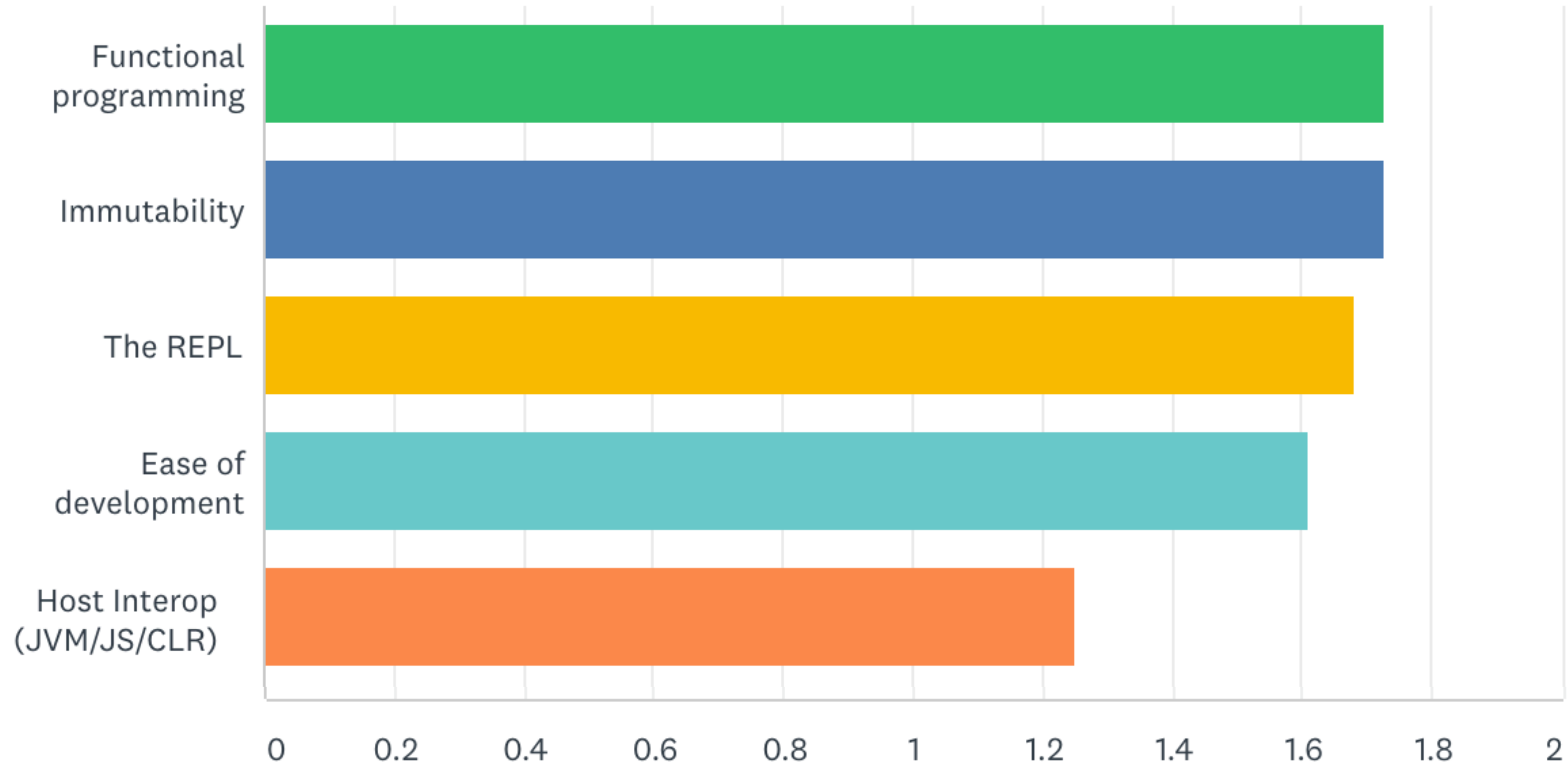


Published:

“Practical Optional Types for Clojure”, **Ambrose Bonnaire-Sergeant**, Rowan Davies, Sam Tobin-Hochstadt; **ESOP 2016**



Check with Typed Clojure



Simple Functions

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

```
(defn point [x y]  
  {:x x, :y y})
```

```
(:x (point 1 2))  
=> 1  
(:y (point 1 2))  
=> 2
```

Simple Functions

Scorecard

Functional
programming

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Ease of
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Host Interop

```
(defalias Point  
  '{:x Int :y Int})
```

```
(ann point [Int Int -> Point])
```

```
(defn point [x y]  
  {:x x, :y y})
```

```
(:x (point 1 2))
```

```
=> 1
```

```
(:y (point 1 2))
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Simple Functions

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```
(:x (point 1 2))
```

```
;=> 1
```

```
(:y (point 1 2))
```

```
;=> 2
```

Higher-order functions

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

```
(defn combine [p f]
  (f (:x p) (:y p)))
```

```
(combine (point 1 2) +)
```

```
;=> 3
```

```
(combine (point 1 2) str)
```

```
;=> "12"
```

Higher-order functions

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

```
(ann combine
  (All [a]
    [Point [Int Int -> a] -> a]))

(defn combine [p f]
  (f (:x p) (:y p)))

(combine (point 1 2) +)
;=> 3
(combine (point 1 2) str)
;=> "12"
```

Higher-order functions

Scorecard

Functional
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```
(ann combine
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(combine (point 1 2) +)
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(combine (point 1 2) str)
;=> "12"
```

Type-Based Control flow

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

```
(defn to-int [m]
  (if (string? m)
    (Integer/parseInt m)
    m))
```

```
(to-int 1)
=> 1
(to-int "2")
=> 2
```

Type-Based Control flow

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

```
(ann to-int  
  [(U Int Str) -> Int])  
  
(defn to-int [m]  
  (if (string? m)  
      (Integer/parseInt m)  
      m))  
  
(to-int 1)  
=> 1  
(to-int "2")  
=> 2
```

Type-Based Control flow

Scorecard

Functional
programming

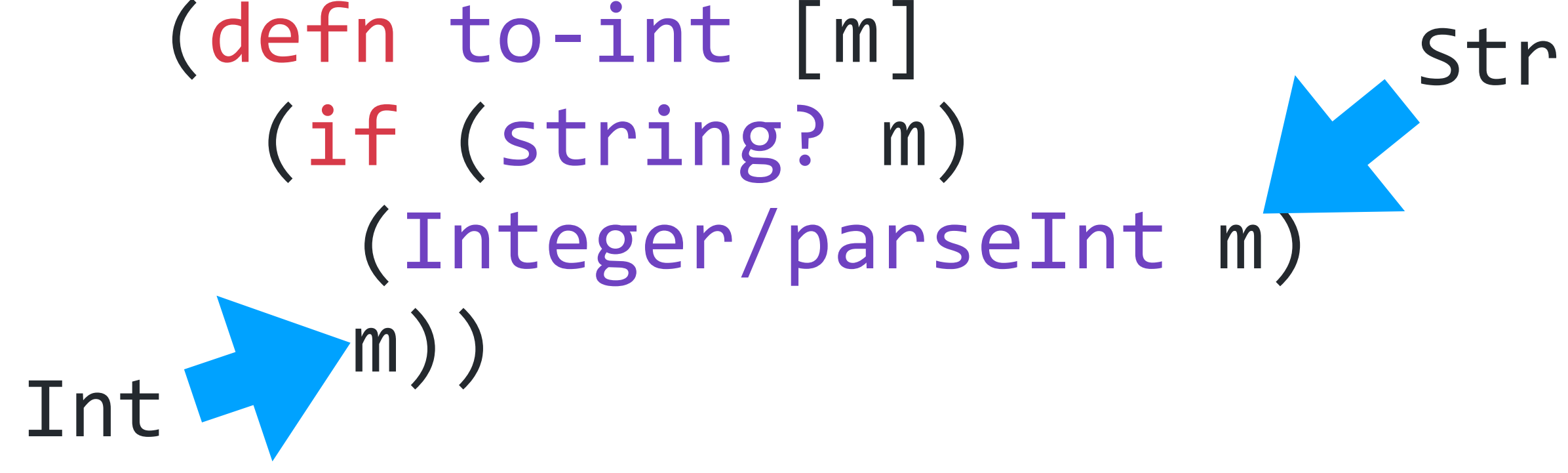
Immutability

The REPL

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Host Interop

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(ann to-int  
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(defn to-int [m]  
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      (Integer/parseInt m)  
      (Int m)))  
  
(to-int 1)  
=> 1  
(to-int "2")  
=> 2
```



Type-Based Control flow

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
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(defn to-int [m]  
  (if (string? m)  
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      (Int m)))  
  
(to-int 1)  
=> 1  
(to-int "2")  
=> 2
```

Str

Int

Multimethods

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

```
(defmulti to-int-mm class)
(defmethod to-int-mm String [m]
  (Integer/parseInt m))
(defmethod to-int-mm Number [m] m)
```

```
(to-int-mm 1)    ;=> 1
(to-int-mm "2") ;=> 2
```

Multimethods

Scorecard

Functional
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(defmulti to-int-mm class)
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Multimethods

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Multimethods

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Multimethods

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```

Multimethods

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```
(ann to-int-mm  
  [(U Int Str) -> Int])
```

```
(defmulti to-int-mm class)  
(defmethod to-int-mm String [m]  
  (Integer/parseInt m) ← Str  
(defmethod to-int-mm Number [m] m) ↑ Int
```

```
(to-int-mm 1)    ;=> 1  
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```

Multimethods

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Immutability

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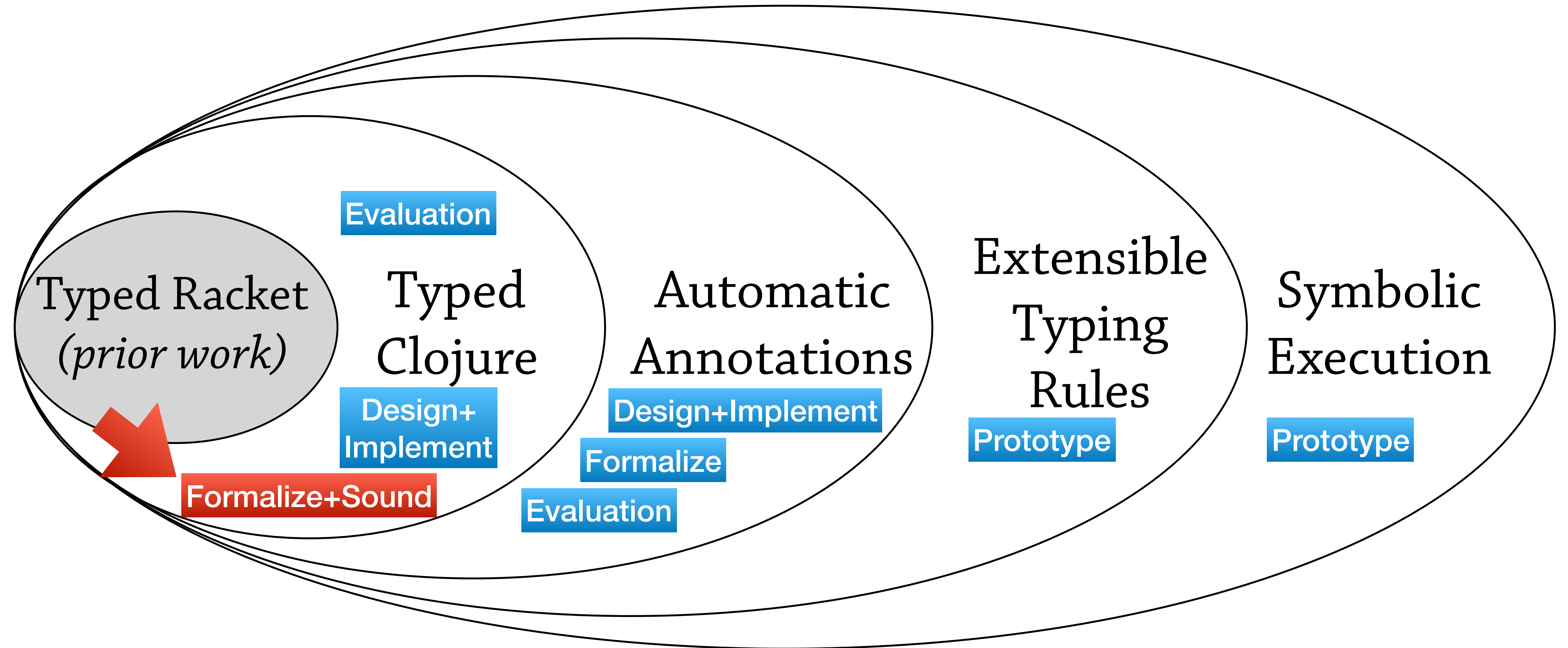
Host Interop



```
(ann to-int-mm  
  [(U Int Str) -> Int])
```

```
(defmulti to-int-mm class)  
(defmethod to-int-mm String [m]  
  (Integer/parseInt m) ← Str  
(defmethod to-int-mm Number [m] m) ↑ Int
```

```
(to-int-mm 1)    ;=> 1  
(to-int-mm "2") ;=> 2
```

λ_{TC}

Formalism

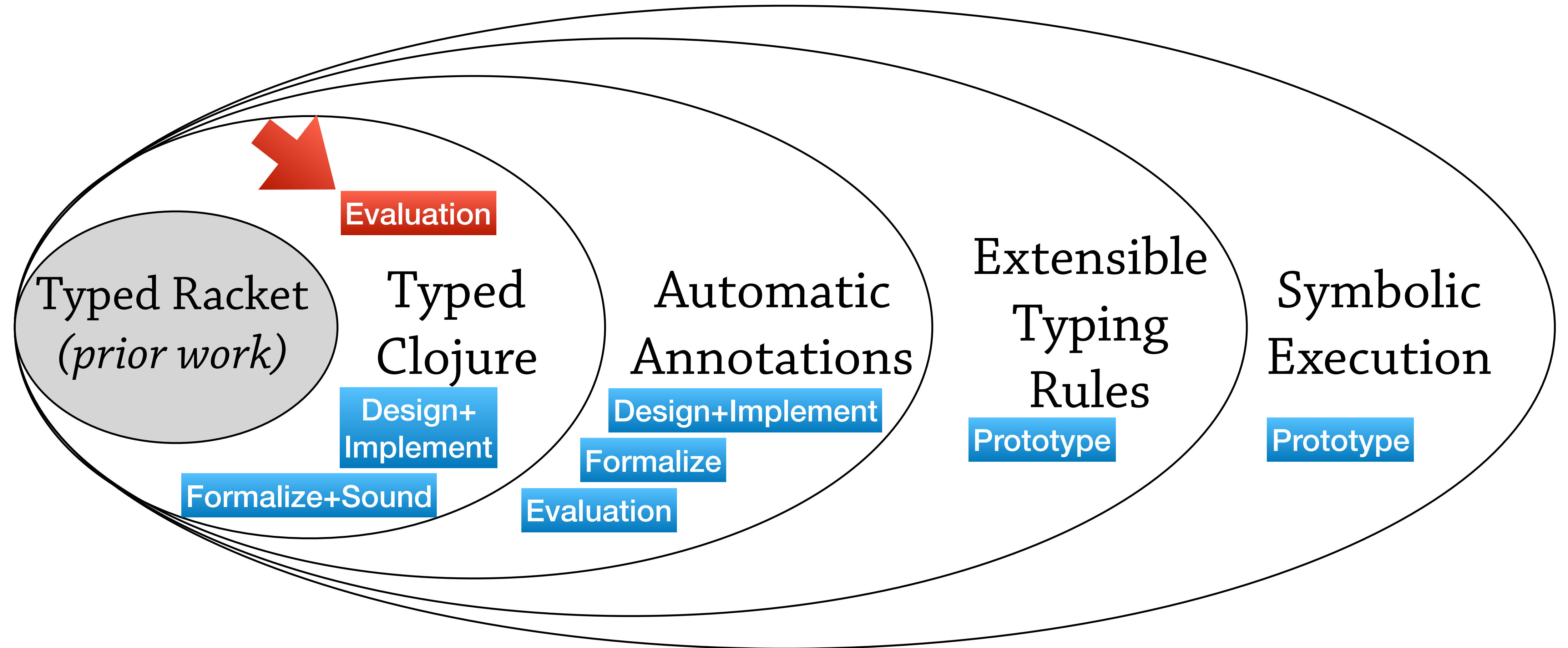
1. Based on Occurrence Typing[1] (big-step semantics)
2. *Add Typed Clojure features:* HMaps, Multimethods
3. *Add (some) Java Interop:* Classes, Methods, Fields...

λ_{TC}

Type soundness

Theorem Well-typed programs don't “go wrong”

Corollary Well-typed programs
don't throw null-pointer exceptions



Empirical Evaluation of Typed Clojure



19k lines of Typed Clojure

Not Enough FP Support

Scorecard

Functional
programming

```
(let [f (fn [x :- Int] x)]  
      (f 1))
```

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

```
(map (fn [p :- Point]  
      (+ (:x p)  
         (:y p)))  
      [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Host Interop

Not Enough FP Support

Scorecard

Functional
programming


Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

```
(let [f (fn [x :- Int] x)]  
      (f 1))
```

 *Required!*

```
(map (fn [p :- Point]  
      (+ (:x p)  
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      [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

 *Required!*

Not Enough FP Support

Scorecard

Functional programming



```
(let [f (fn [x :- Int] x)]  
  (f 1))
```



Required!

Immutability

The REPL



```
(map (fn [p :- Point]  
      (+ (:x p)  
         (:y p))))
```



Required!

Ease of development



```
[(point 1 2) (point 3 4)]
```

Host Interop

Global Annotation Burden

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

Global Annotation Burden

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
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Host Interop

```
(defalias Point
  '{:x Int :y Int})

(ann point [Int Int -> Point])

(ann combine
  (All [a]
    [Point [Int Int -> a] -> a]))

(ann extract-int
  ['{:value (U Int Str)} -> Int])

(ann extract-int-mm
  ['{:value (U Int Str)} -> Int])
```

Burden!



Global Annotation Burden

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop



Burden!



```
(defalias Point
  '{:x Int :y Int})

(ann point [Int Int -> Point])

(ann combine
  (All [a]
    [Point [Int Int -> a] -> a]))

(ann extract-int
  ['{:value (U Int Str)} -> Int])

(ann extract-int-mm
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```

Poor Errors with Macros

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

Poor Errors with Macros

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programming

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The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

(*inc* *nil*)

Poor Errors with Macros

Scorecard

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The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

```
(inc nil)
```

Type Error:

Static method clojure.lang.Numbers/inc does not accept nil

Poor Errors with Macros

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

```
(inc nil)
```

Type Error:

Static method clojure.lang.Numbers/inc does not accept nil



Who??

Poor Errors with Macros

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

`(inc nil)` ; Expands to `(Numbers/inc nil)`

Type Error:

Static method `clojure.lang.Numbers/inc` does not accept `nil`



Who??

Poor Errors with Macros

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Functional
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Immutability

The REPL

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Host Interop

`(inc nil)` ; Expands to `(Numbers/inc nil)`

Type Error:

Static method `clojure.lang.Numbers/inc` does not accept `nil`



Who??

```
(for [a [1 2 3]]  
  (inc a))
```


Poor Errors with Macros

Scorecard

Functional
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The REPL

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`(inc nil)` ; Expands to `(Numbers/inc nil)`

Type Error:

Static method `clojure.lang.Numbers/inc` does not accept `nil`



Who??

`(for [a [1 2 3]]
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Type Error:

Static method `clojure.lang.Numbers/inc` does not accept `Any`

Poor Errors with Macros

Scorecard

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Who??

`(for [a [1 2 3]]
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Huh? But it's an Int...

Poor Errors with Macros

Scorecard

Functional
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Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

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Who??

`(for [a [1 2 3]]
 (inc a))`

Type Error:

Static method `clojure.lang.Numbers/inc` does not accept `Any`



Huh? But it's an Int...

`(t/for [a :- t/Int, [1 2 3]]
 (inc a))`

Poor Errors with Macros

Scorecard

Functional
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Immutability

The REPL

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`(inc nil)` ; Expands to `(Numbers/inc nil)`

Type Error:

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 *Who??*

`(for [a [1 2 3]]
 (inc a))`

Type Error:

Static method `clojure.lang.Numbers/inc` does not accept `Any`

 *Huh? But it's an Int...*

`(t/for [a :- t/Int, [1 2 3]]
 (inc a))`

 *How was I supposed to know about t/for?*

Poor Errors with Macros

Scorecard

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

`(inc nil)` ; Expands to `(Numbers/inc nil)`

Type Error:

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Who??

`(for [a [1 2 3]]
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Type Error:

Static method `clojure.lang.Numbers/inc` does not accept `Any`



Huh? But it's an Int...

`(t/for [a :- t/Int, [1 2 3]]
 (inc a))`



How was I supposed to know about t/for?

Scorecard: Typed Clojure's initial design

Functional
programming

Immutability

The REPL

Ease of
development

Host Interop

Scorecard: Typed Clojure's initial design

Functional
programming



Immutability








The REPL

Ease of
development

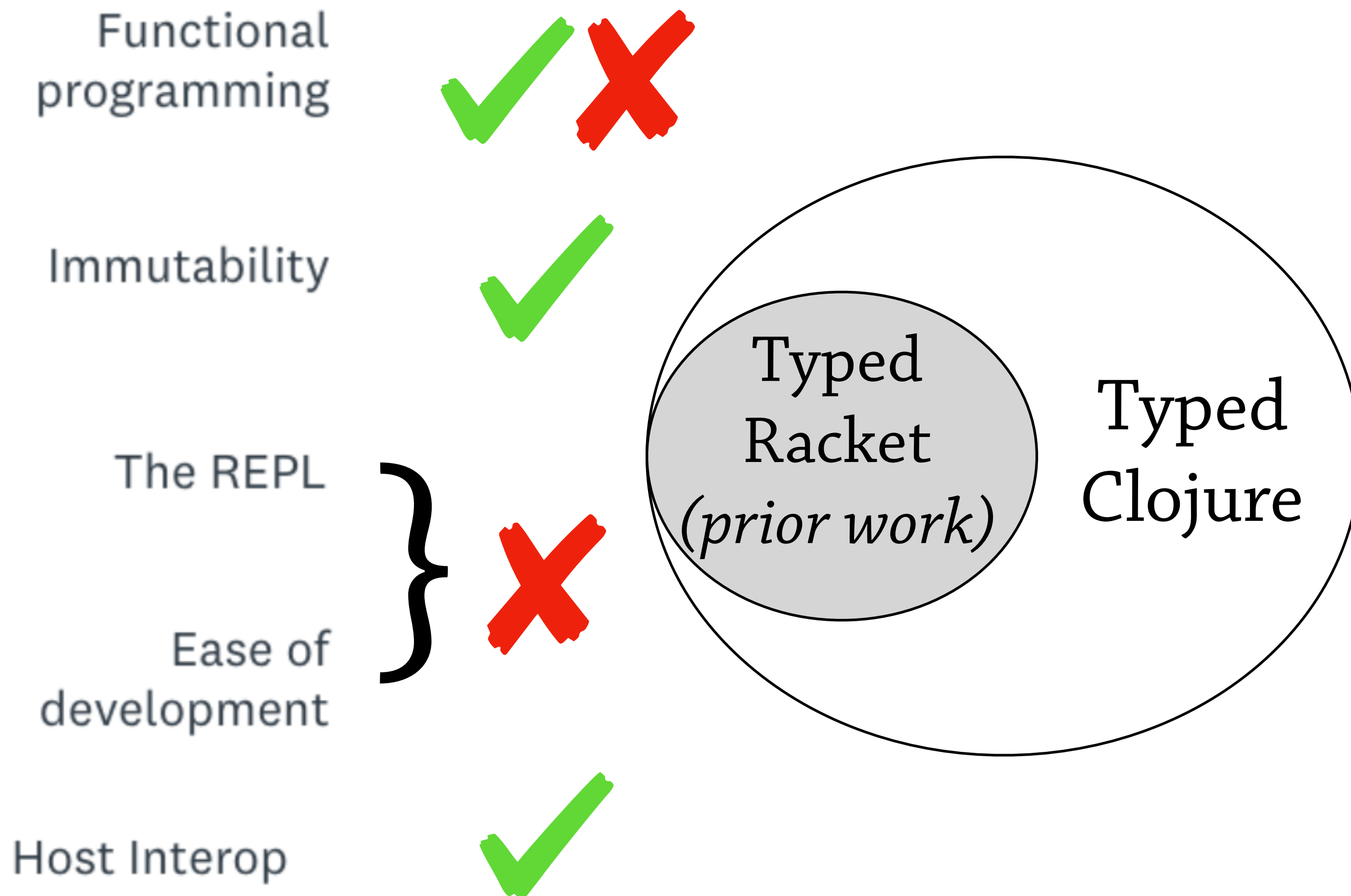
Host Interop



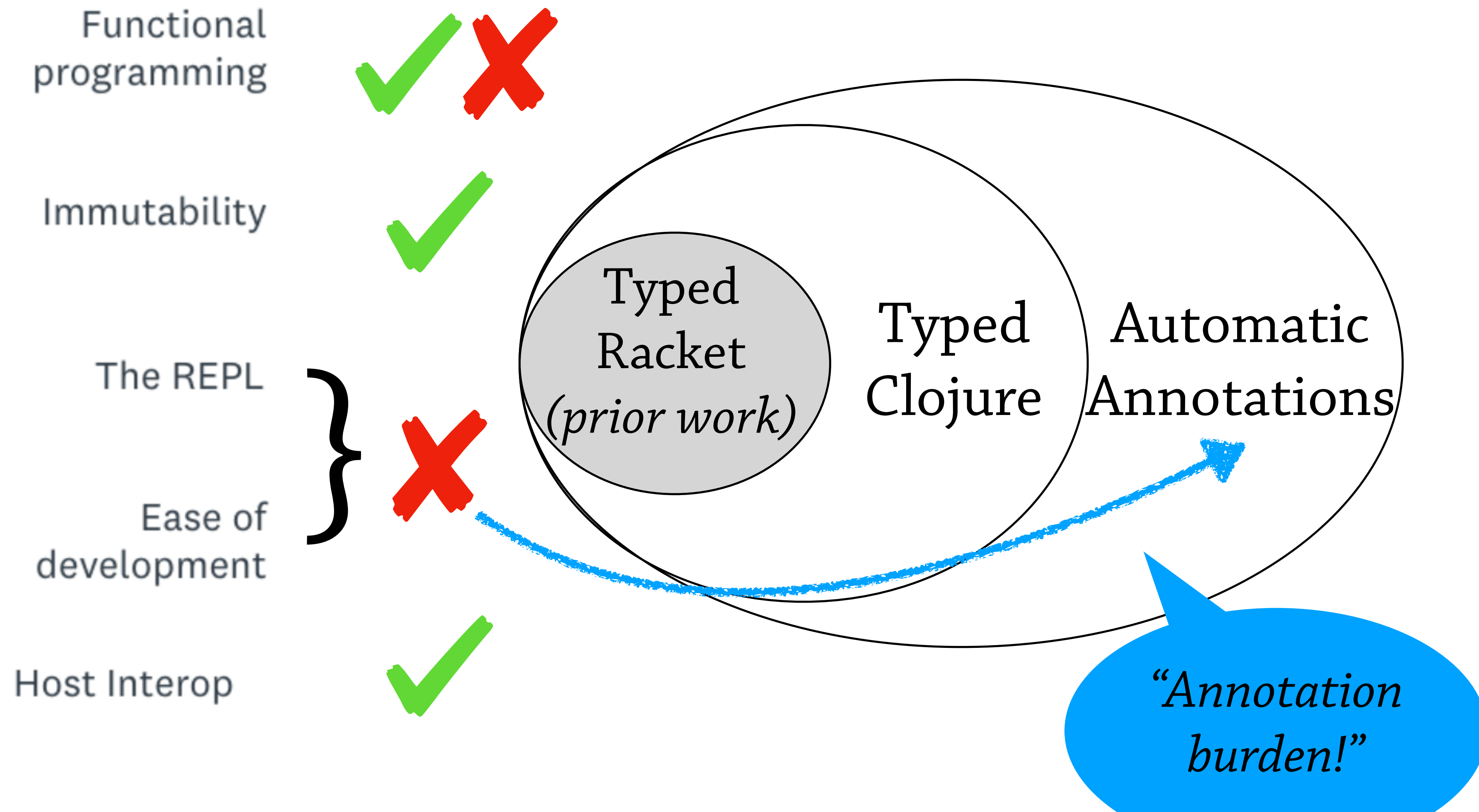
Scorecard: Typed Clojure's initial design

Functional programming	 
Immutability	
The REPL	
Ease of development	
Host Interop	

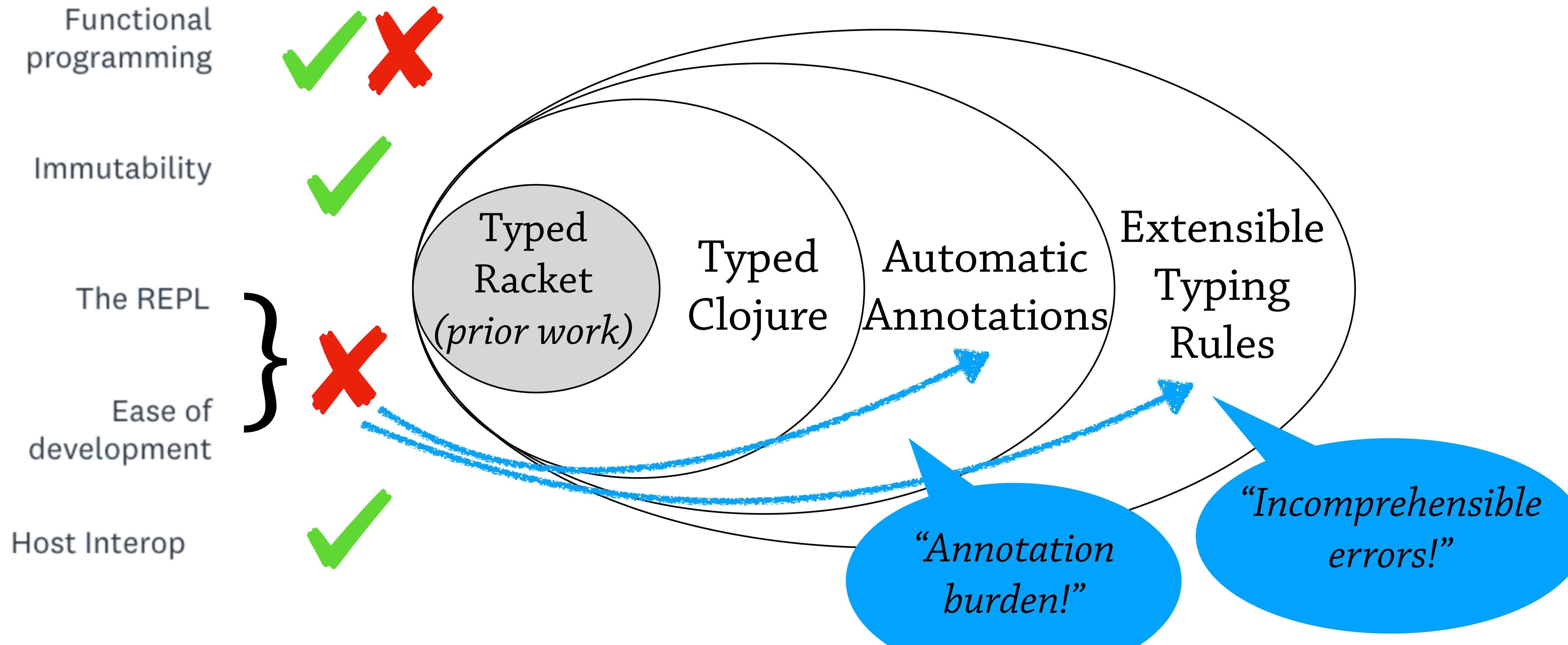
Scorecard: Typed Clojure's initial design



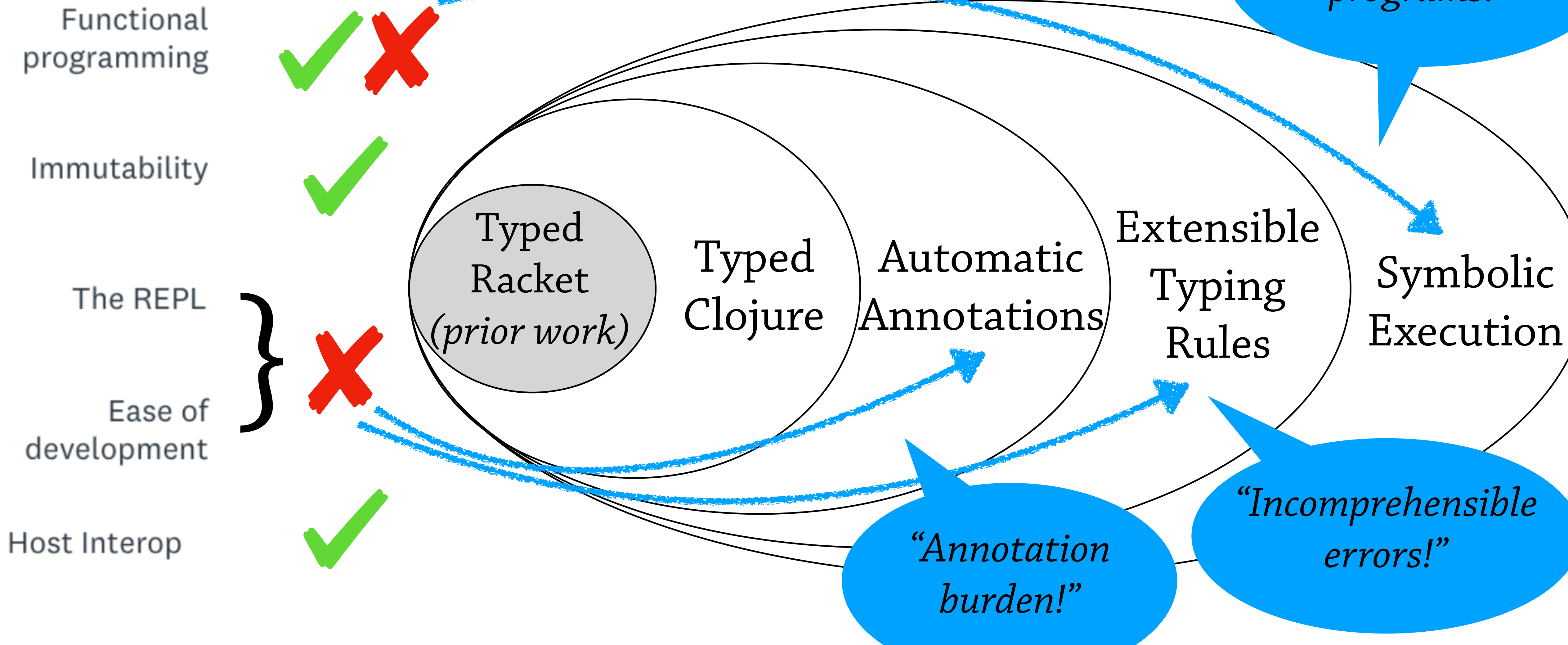
Scorecard: Typed Clojure's initial design



Scorecard: Typed Clojure's initial design

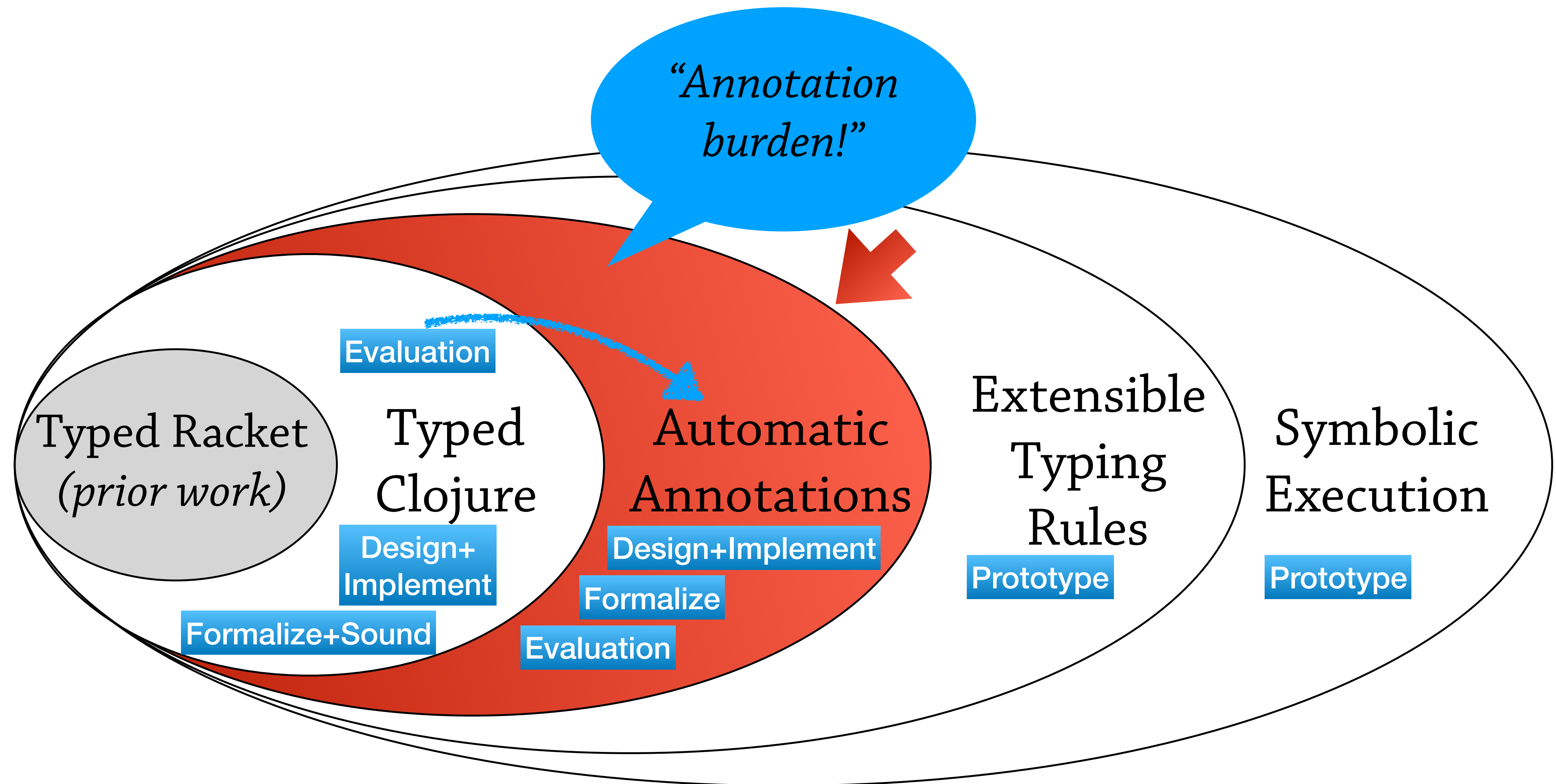


Scorecard: Typed Clojure's initial design



Part II

Automatic Annotations



In submission:

“Squash the work: A Workflow for Typing Untyped Programs that use Ad-Hoc Data Structures”,
Ambrose Bonnaire-Sergeant, Sam Tobin-Hochstadt

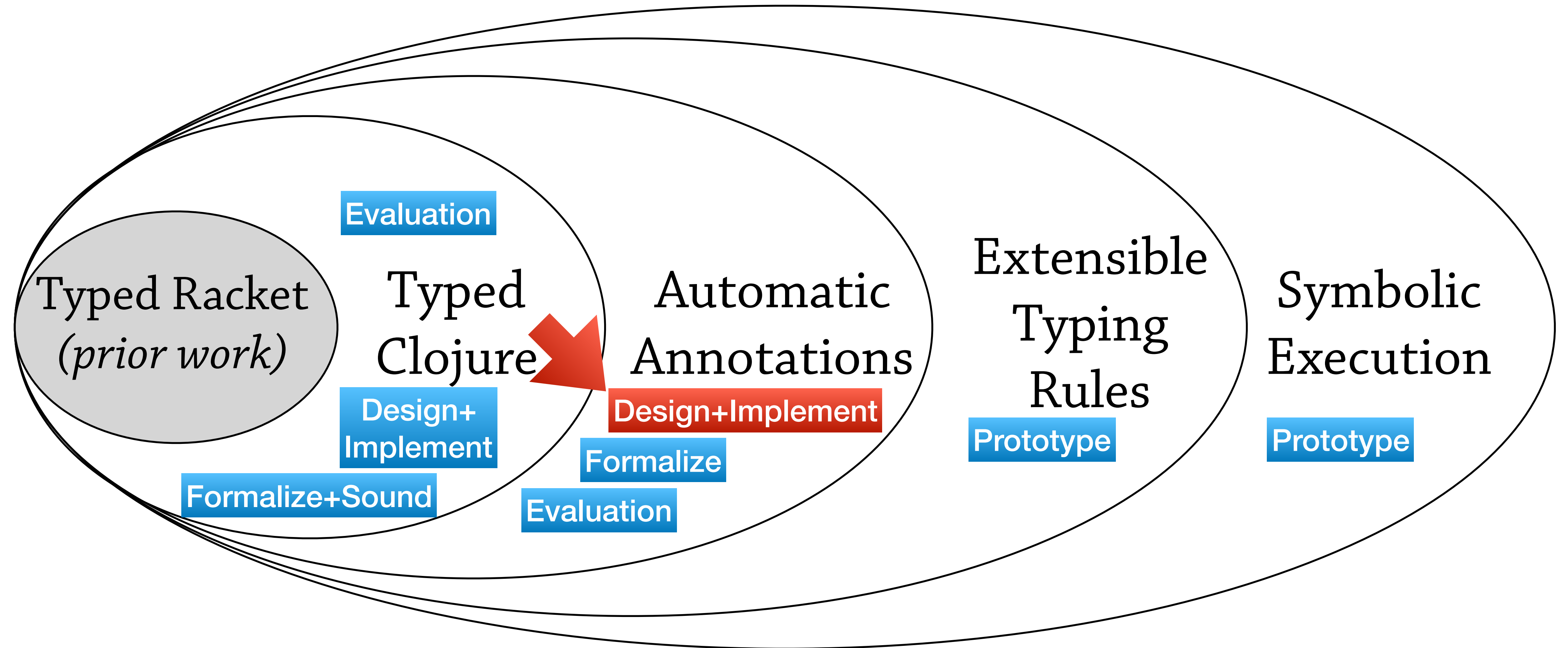
Annotation burden

```
(defalias Point  
  '{:x Int :y Int})  
  
(ann point [Int Int -> Point])  
  
(ann extract-int  
  ['{:value (U Int Str)} -> Int])  
  
(ann combine  
  (All [a]  
    [Point [Int Int -> a] -> a]))  
  
(ann extract-int-mm  
  ['{:value (U Int Str)} -> Int])
```

Annotation burden

```
(defalias Point  
  '{:x Int :y Int})  
  
(ann point [Int Int -> Point])  
  
(ann combine  
  (All [a  
    [Point [Int Int -> a] -> a]]))  
  
(ann extract-int  
  ['{:value (U Int Str)} -> Int])  
  
(ann extract-int-mm  
  ['{:value (U Int Str)} -> Int])
```

Goal: Automatically generate



```
(def forty-two 42)
```

Tool design

```
(def forty-two 42)
```

Tool design

$$\Gamma = \{\text{forty-two} : \text{Long}\}$$

```
(def forty-two 42)
```

Tool design

Collection Phase

Instrument

$\Gamma = \{\text{forty-two} : \text{Long}\}$

```
(def forty-two  
  (track 42 ['forty-two]))
```

```
(def forty-two 42)
```

Tool design

 $\Gamma = \{\text{forty-two} : \text{Long}\}$

Collection Phase

Instrument



```
(def forty-two  
  (track 42 ['forty-two]))
```

Collection Phase

Track



```
; Inference result:  
; ['forty-two] : Long  
(def forty-two 42)
```

```
(def forty-two 42)
```

Tool design

 $\Gamma = \{\text{forty-two} : \text{Long}\}$

Collection Phase

Instrument



```
(def forty-two  
  (track 42 ['forty-two]))
```

Collection Phase

Track



```
; Inference result:  
; ['forty-two] : Long  
(def forty-two 42)
```

Inference Phase

Naive Translation



Γ_0

```
(def forty-two 42)
```

Tool design

$\Gamma = \{\text{forty-two} : \text{Long}\}$

Collection Phase

Instrument

```
(def forty-two  
  (track 42 ['forty-two]))
```

Collection Phase

Track

```
; Inference result:  
; ['forty-two] : Long  
(def forty-two 42)
```

Γ_1

Inference Phase

Local “Squashing”

Γ_0

Inference Phase

Naive Translation


```
(def forty-two 42)
```

Tool design

Collection Phase

Instrument

```
(def forty-two  
  (track 42 ['forty-two]))
```

Collection Phase

Track

```
; Inference result:  
; ['forty-two] : Long  
(def forty-two 42)
```

$\Gamma = \{\text{forty-two} : \text{Long}\}$

Inference Phase

Global
“Squashing”

Γ_1

Inference Phase

Local “Squashing”

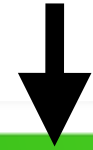
Γ_0

Inference Phase

Naive Translation

Porting workflow

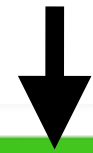
...



Auto-generate
annotations

Porting workflow

...

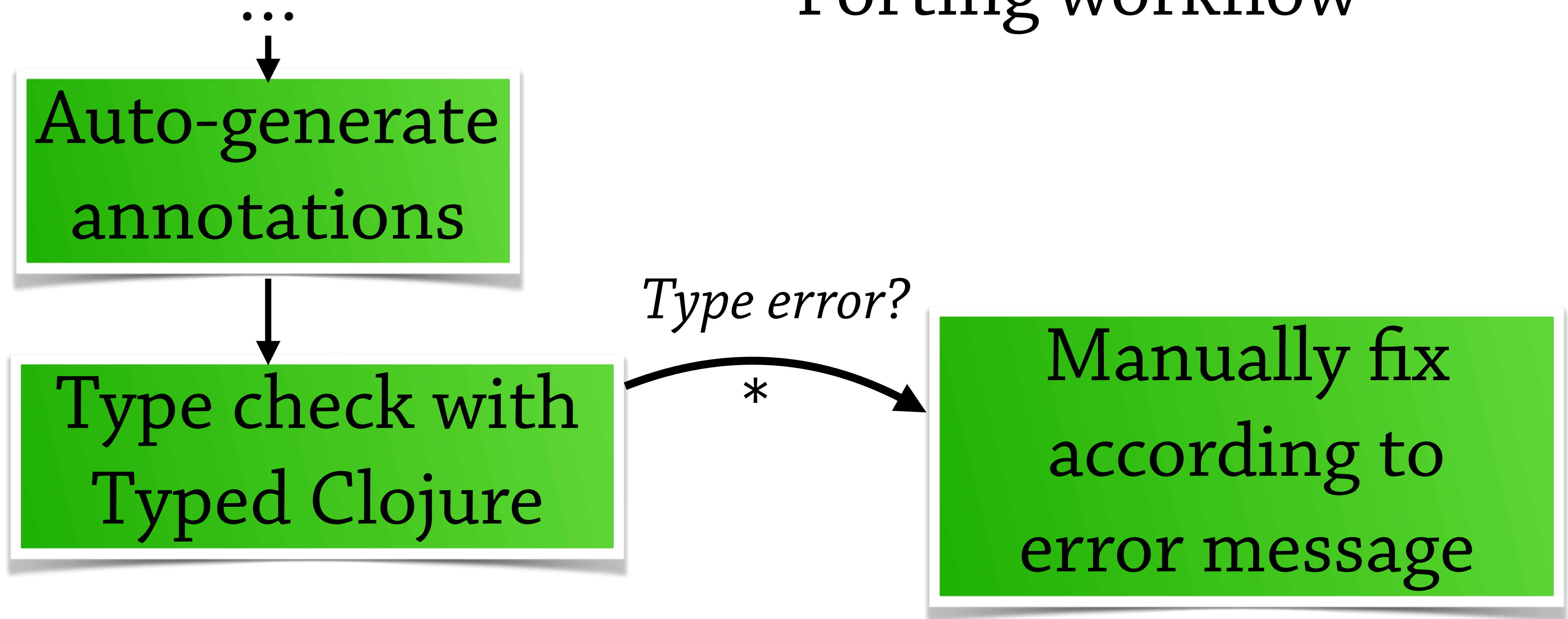


Auto-generate
annotations

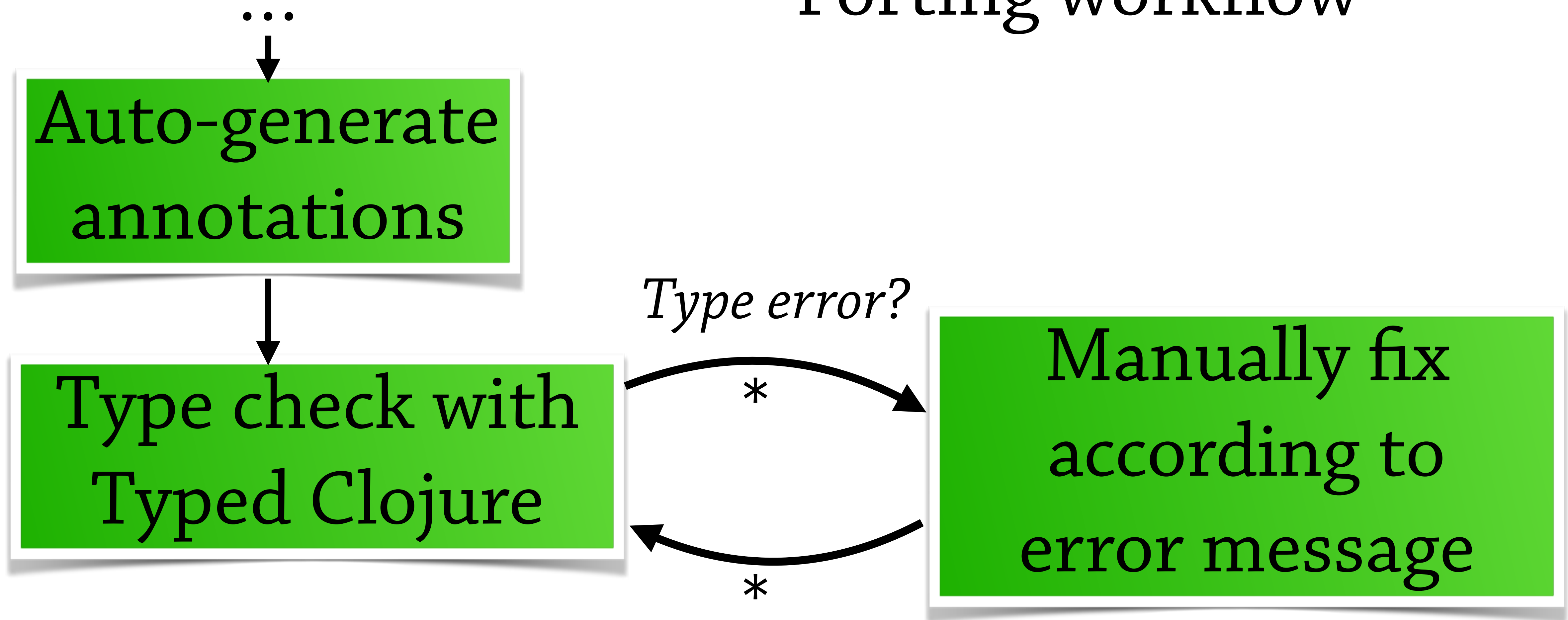


Type check with
Typed Clojure

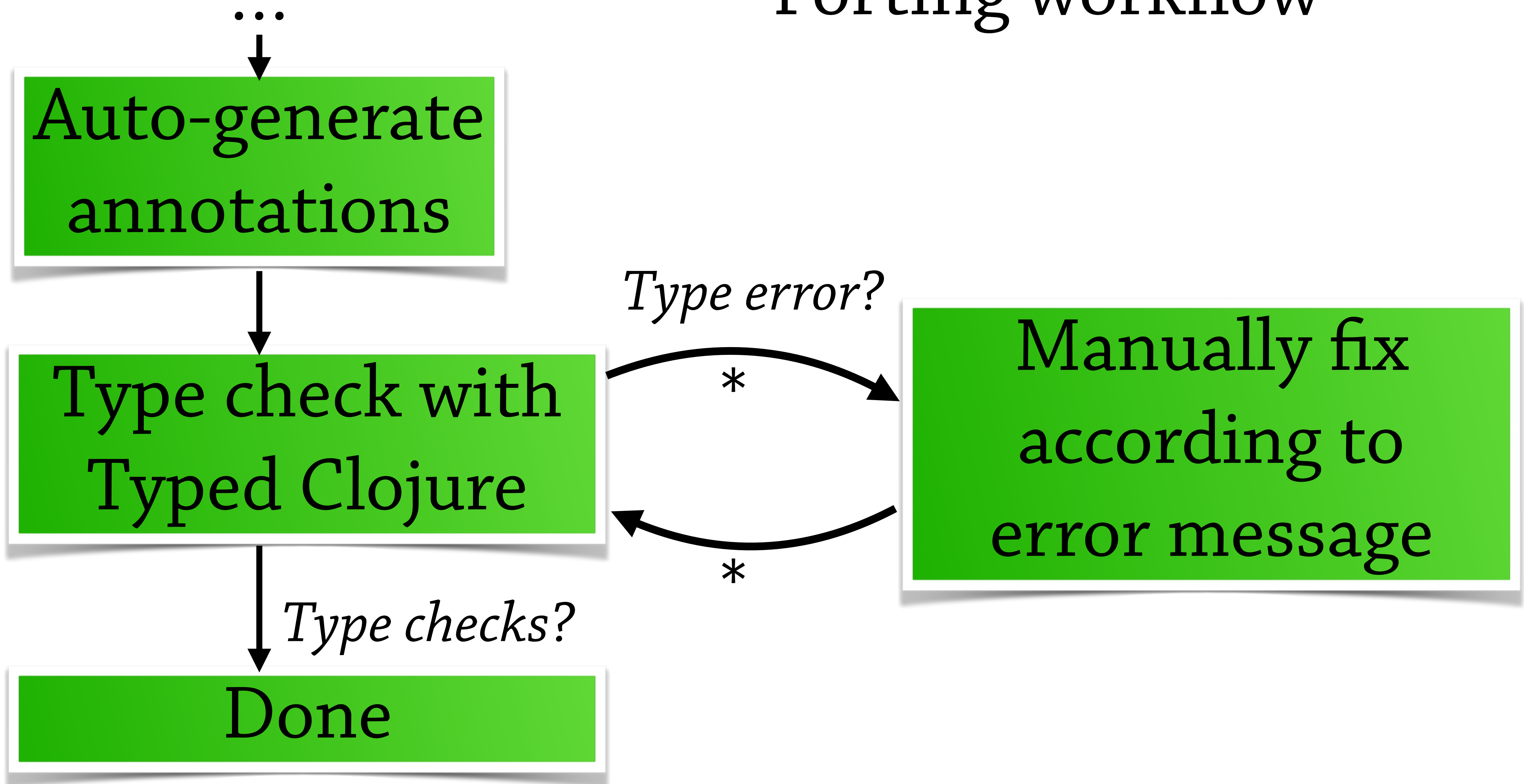
Porting workflow

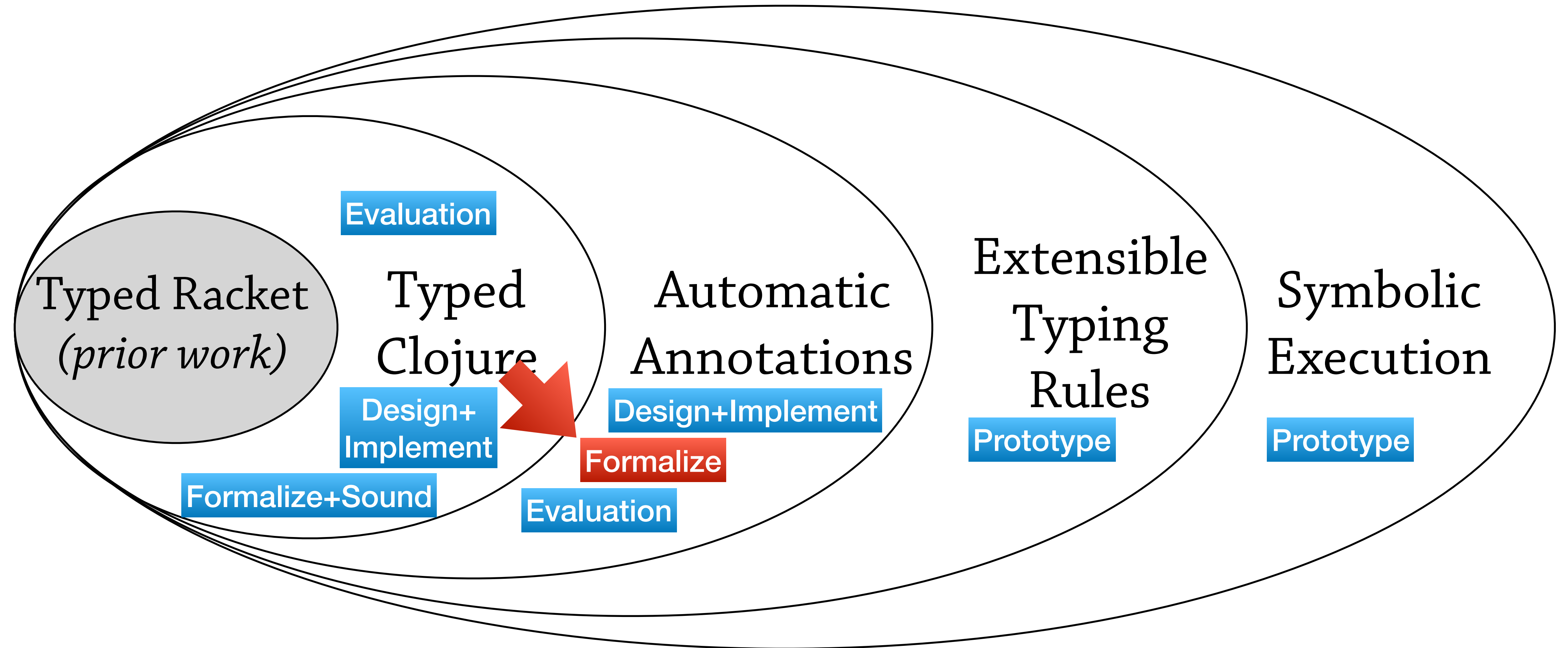


Porting workflow



Porting workflow





λ_{track}

$\text{annotate} : e, \overline{x} \rightarrow \Delta$

$\text{annotate} = \text{infer} \circ \text{collect}$

λ_{track}

$\text{annotate} : e, \overline{x} \rightarrow \Delta$

$\text{annotate} = \text{infer} \circ \text{collect}$

“Track and annotate x’s in program e”

λ track

λ track

define $f = \lambda m.(\text{get } m :a)$

Definition

λ track

define $f = \lambda m.(\text{get } m \text{ :a})$

Definition

$(f \text{ \{ :a 42 \}}) \Rightarrow 42$

Test

λ track

define $f = \lambda m.(\text{get } m :a)$

Definition

$(f \{ :a \ 42 \}) \Rightarrow 42$

Test

$\text{annotate}((f \{ :a \ 42 \}), [f]) = \{f : [\{ :a \ N \} \rightarrow N]\}$

λ track

define $f = \lambda m.(\text{get } m :a)$

Definition

$(f \{ :a \ 42 \}) \Rightarrow 42$

Test

$\text{annotate}((f \{ :a \ 42 \}), [f]) = \{f : [\{ :a \ N \} \rightarrow N]\}$

Test

λ track

define $f = \lambda m.(\text{get } m :a)$

Definition

$(f \{ :a \ 42 \}) \Rightarrow 42$

Test

$\text{annotate}((f \{ :a \ 42 \}), [f]) = \{f : [\{ :a \ N \} \rightarrow N]\}$

Test

Track-me

λ track

define $f = \lambda m.(\text{get } m :a)$

Definition

$(f \{ :a \ 42 \}) \Rightarrow 42$

Test

$\text{annotate}((f \{ :a \ 42 \}), [f]) = \{f : [\{ :a \ N \} \rightarrow N]\}$

Test

Track-me

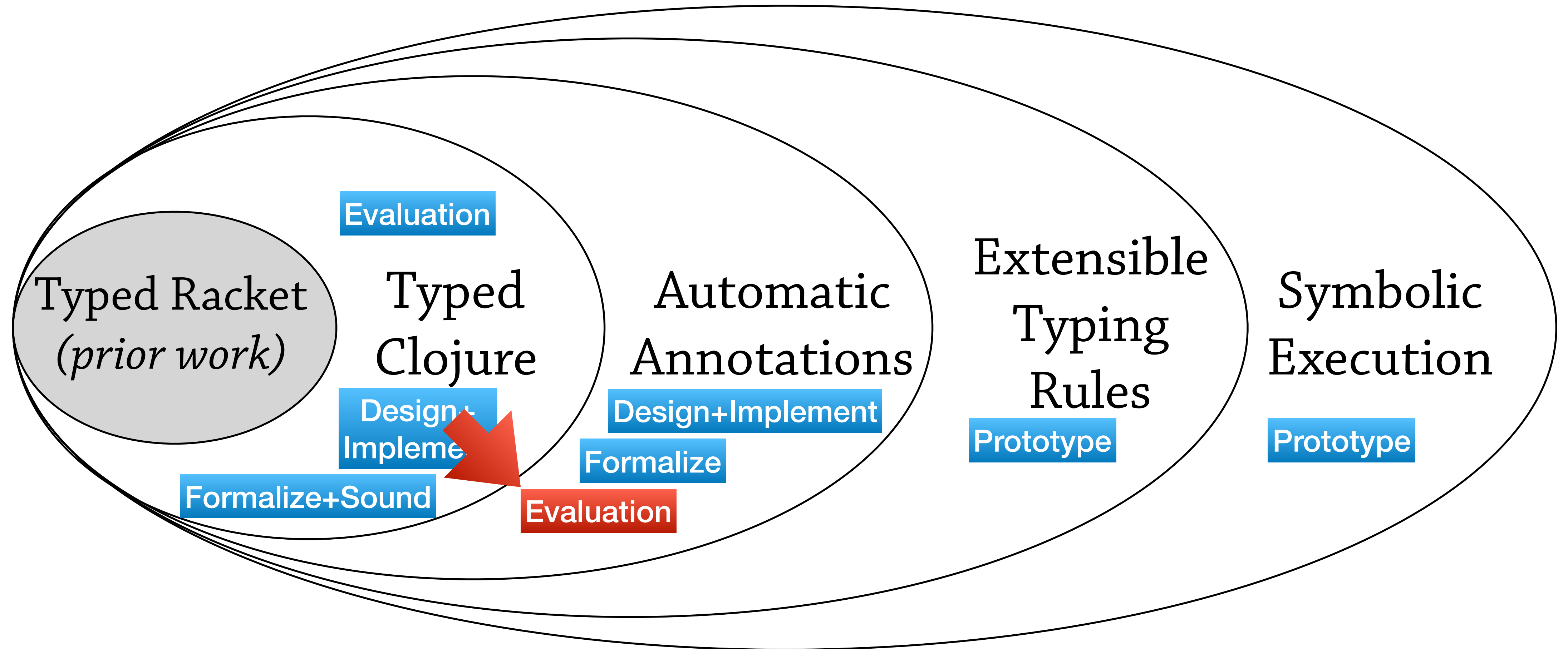
Derived type

λ track

Intentionally unsound

Aggressively combines
types to create compact aliases
and recursive types

Tailored for the workflow



Evaluation

*Ported 5 open-source
programs (~1500 LOC)*

*Measured the kinds of
manual changes needed*

*Auto-generated
types*



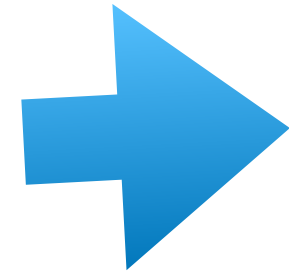
```
(ann mult [Int Int :-> Int])
```

*Auto-generated
types*



```
(ann mult [Int Int :-> Int])
```

*Manual
changes*



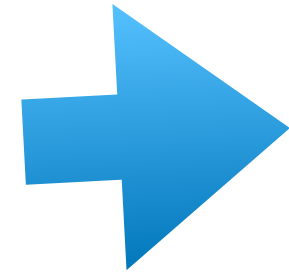
```
(ann mult [Int * :-> Int])
```

*Auto-generated
types*



```
(ann mult [Int Int :-> Int])
```

*Manual
changes*



```
(ann mult [Int * :-> Int])
```

*Auto-generated
types*



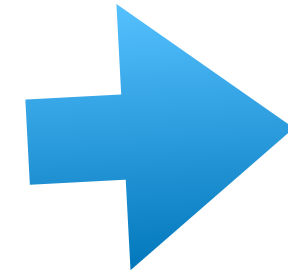
```
(ann initial-perm-numbers [(Map Int Int) :-> (Coll Int)])
```

*Auto-generated
types*



```
(ann mult [Int Int :-> Int])
```

*Manual
changes*



```
(ann mult [Int * :-> Int])
```

*Auto-generated
types*



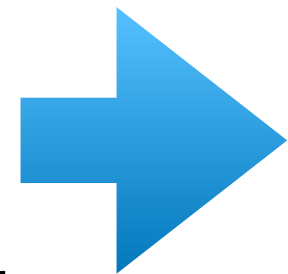
```
(ann initial-perm-numbers [(Map Int Int) :-> (Coll Int)])
```

```
(ann initial-perm-numbers [(Map Any Int) :-> (Coll Int)])
```

*Manual
changes*



*Has an
interesting
type*



```
(defn parse-exp [e]
  (cond
    (symbol? e) {:E :var, :name e}
    (false? e)  {:E :false}
    (= 'n? e)   {:E :n?}
    ...        ...
    ...        ...)))
```

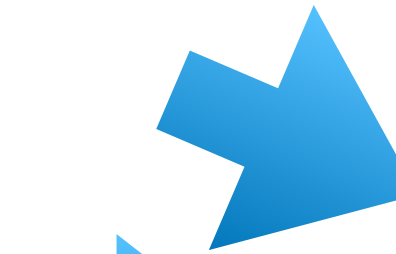
```
(defalias E
  (U
```

```
    '{:E ':app, :args (Vec E), :fun E}
    '{:E ':false}
    '{:E ':if, :else E, :test E, :then E}
    '{:E ':lambda, :arg Sym, :arg-type T, :body E}
    '{:E ':var, :name Sym}))
```

*Auto-generated
types*

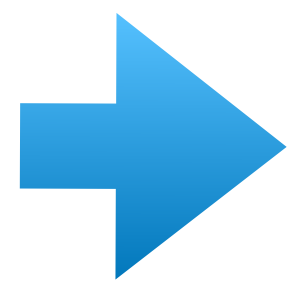


*Has an
interesting
type*



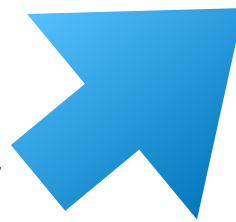
```
(ann parse-exp [Any :-> E])
(defn parse-exp [e]
  (cond
    (symbol? e) {:E :var, :name e}
    (false? e)  {:E :false}
    (= 'n? e)   {:E :n?}
    ...         ...
    ...         ...)))
```


*Manual
changes*

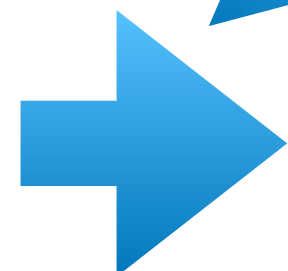


```
(defalias E
  (U
    '{:E ':add1}
    '{:E ':n?}
    '{:E ':app, :args (Vec E), :fun E}
    '{:E ':false}
    '{:E ':if, :else E, :test E, :then E}
    '{:E ':lambda, :arg Sym, :arg-type T, :body E}
    '{:E ':var, :name Sym}))
```

*Auto-generated
types*



*Has an
interesting
type*



```
(ann parse-exp [Any :-> E])
(defn parse-exp [e]
  (cond
    (symbol? e) {:E :var, :name e}
    (false? e)  {:E :false}
    (= 'n? e)   {:E :n?}
    ...         ...
    ...         ...)))
```

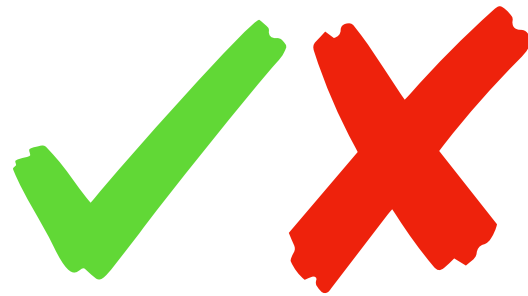
Manual effort

Mostly deleting/upcasting types

*Adding missing cases to
(generated) recursive types*

Scorecard

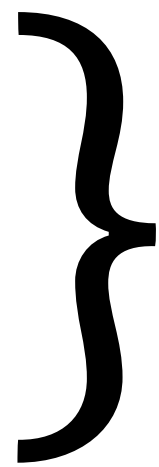
Functional
programming



Immutability



The REPL



Ease of
development

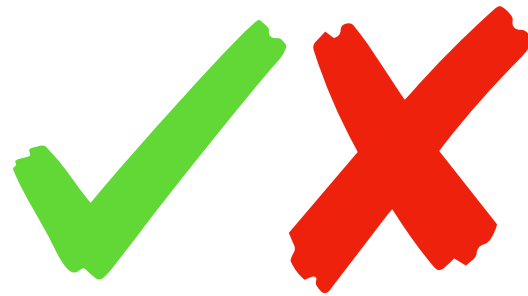
Host Interop



*“Annotation
burden!”*

Scorecard

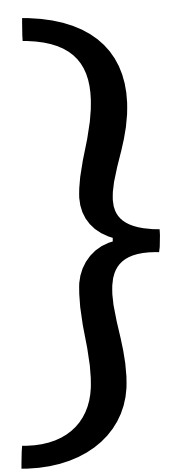
Functional
programming



Immutability



The REPL



Ease of
development



Host Interop

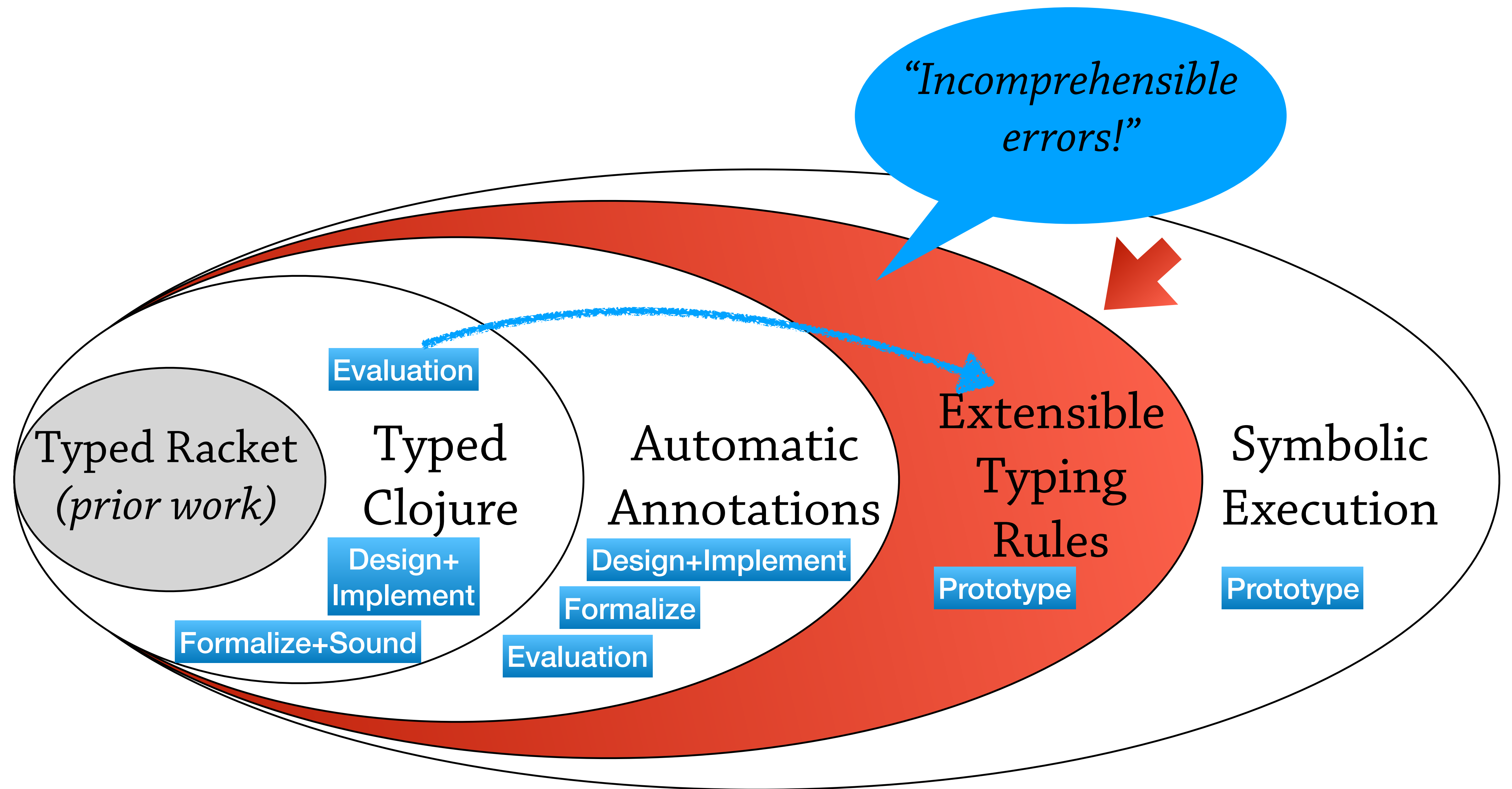


*“Annotation
burden!”*

*Automatic annotations makes
porting Clojure programs easier*

Part III

Extensible Typing Rules



Problem

```
(for [a [1 2 3]]  
  (inc a))
```

Problem

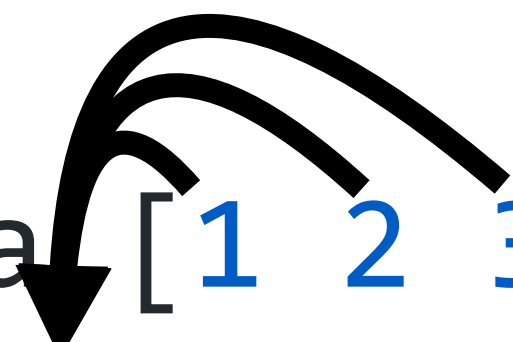
```
(for [a [1 2 3]]  
  (inc a))
```

Type Error:

Static method clojure.lang.Numbers/inc does not accept Any

Problem

How to propagate type information?



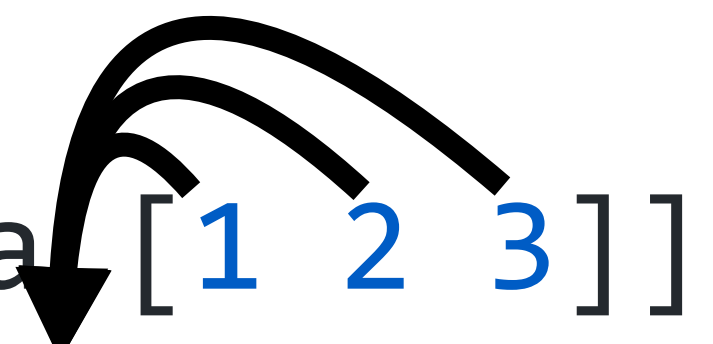
```
(for [a [1 2 3]]  
  (inc a))
```

Type Error:

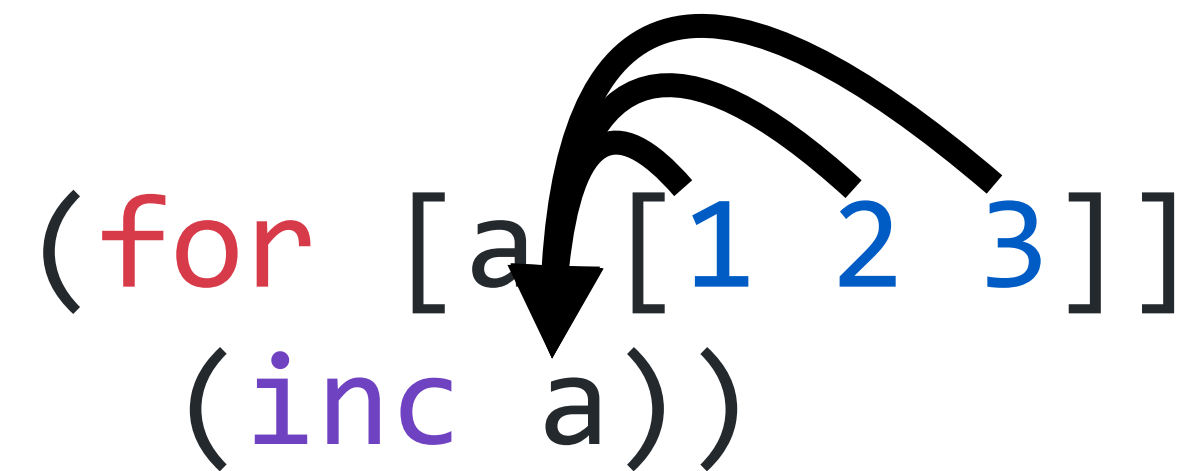
Static method clojure.lang.Numbers/inc does not accept Any

Idea

```
(for [a [1 2 3]]  
  (inc a))
```



Idea

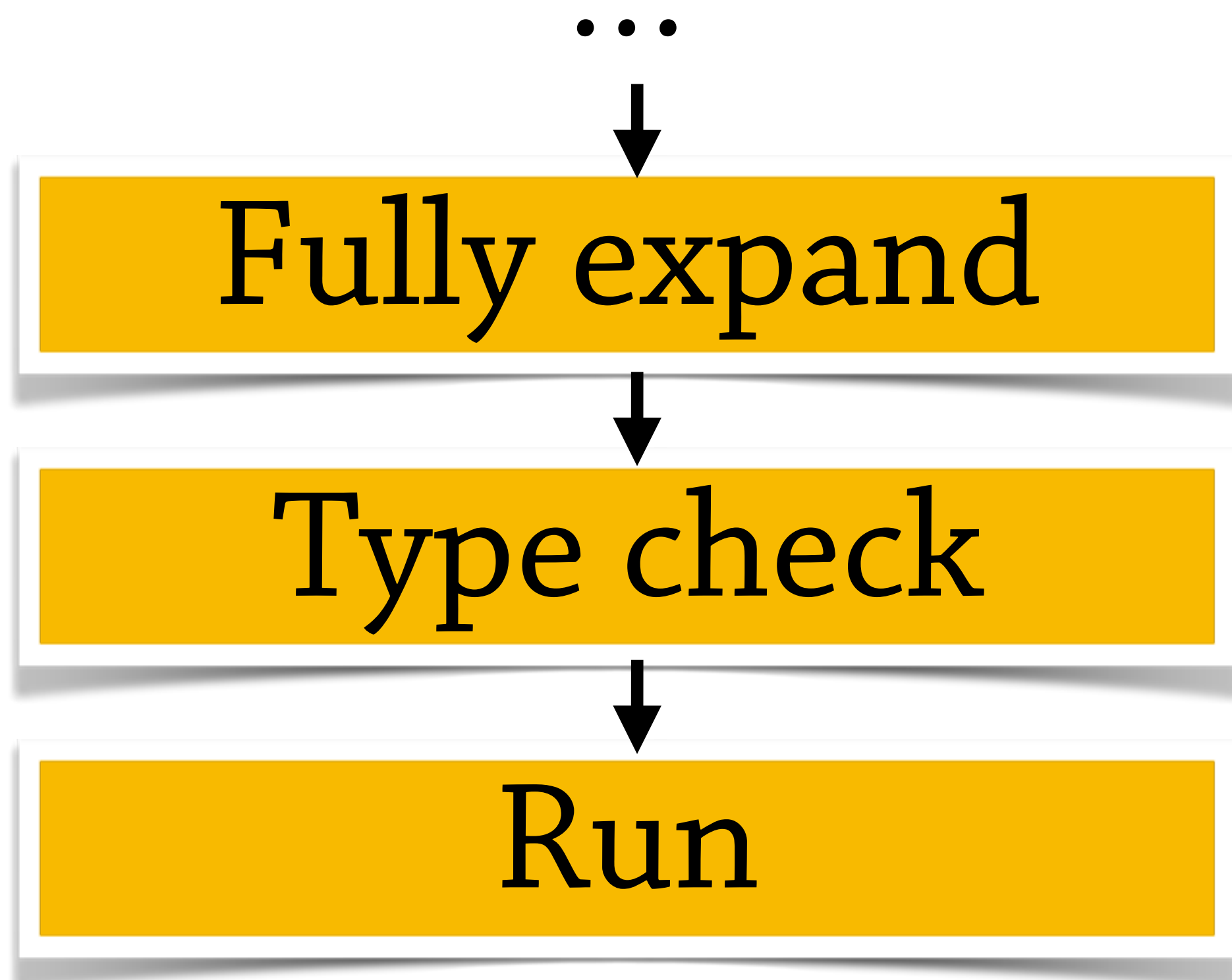


(for [a [1 2 3]]
 (inc a))

The diagram illustrates a macro call in a Lisp-like language. The code consists of two lines: a macro call `(for [a [1 2 3]]` on the first line and its body `(inc a))` on the second line. The word `for` is red, `[a` is black, and the list `[1 2 3]` is blue. The word `inc` is purple, and `a` is black. Three curved arrows originate from the blue list `[1 2 3]` and point to the variable `a` in the body `(inc a)`, indicating that the elements of the list are passed as arguments to the macro's body.

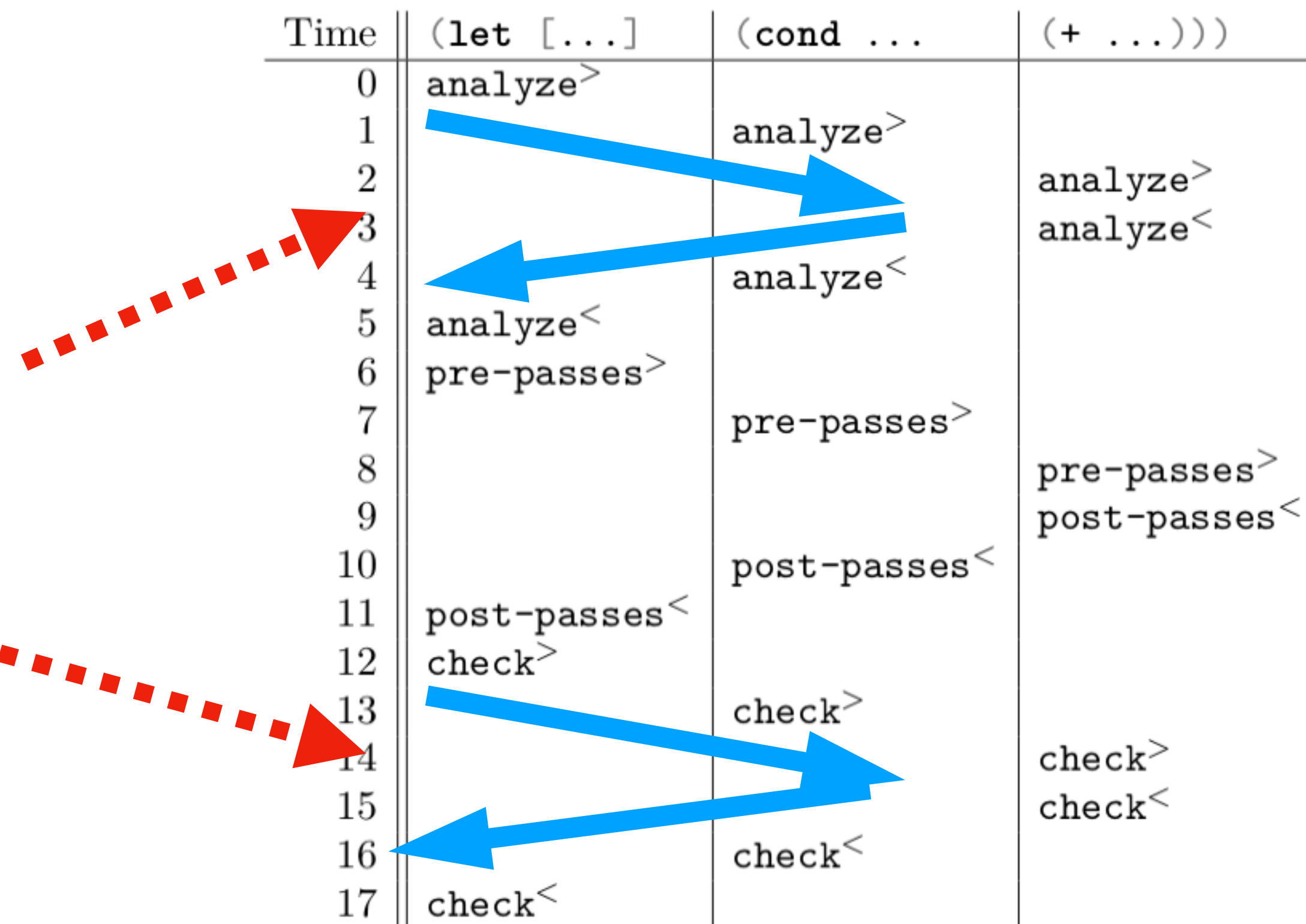
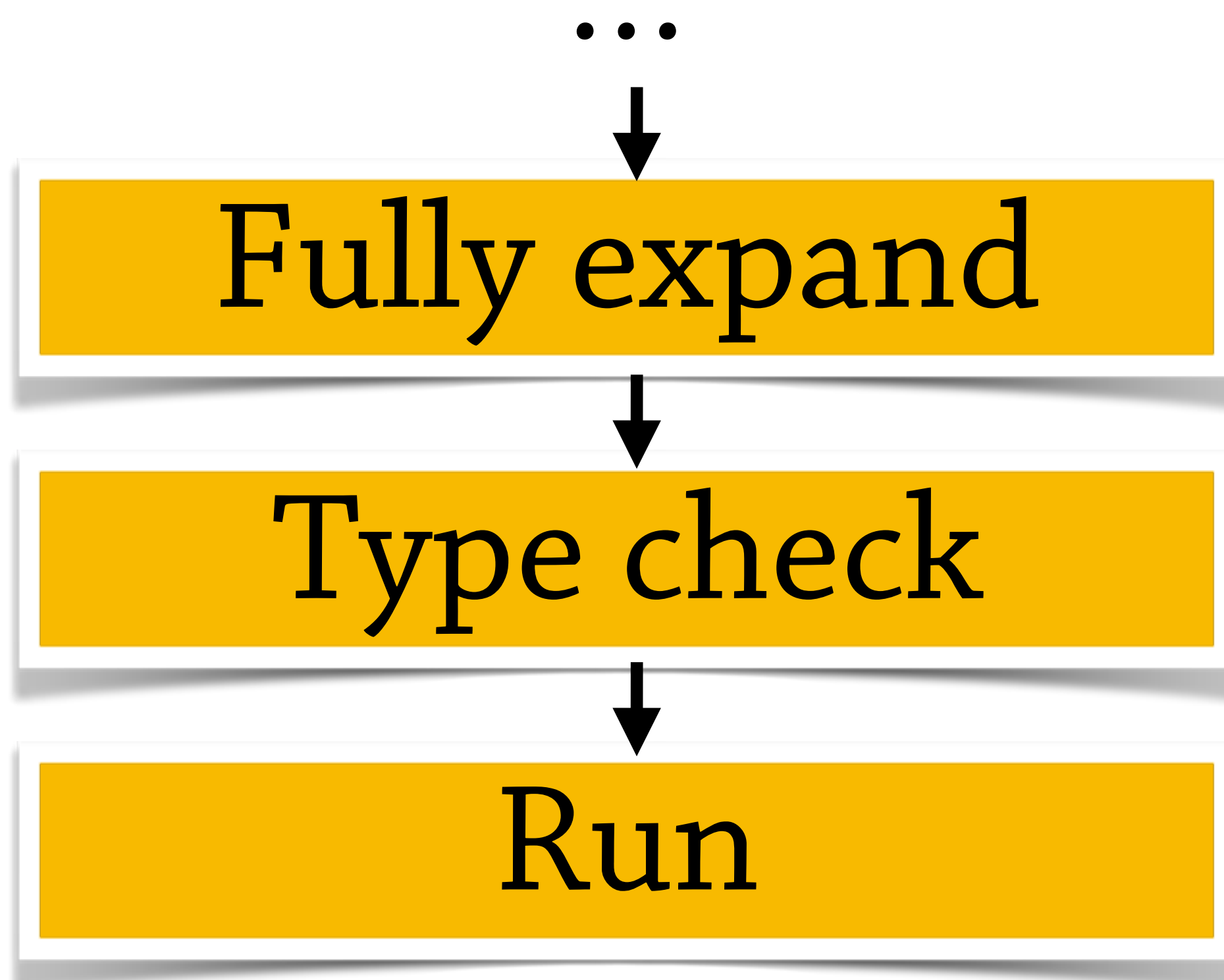
***Allow the user to define custom
typing rules for macros***

Roadblock:
Expansion comes *before* check



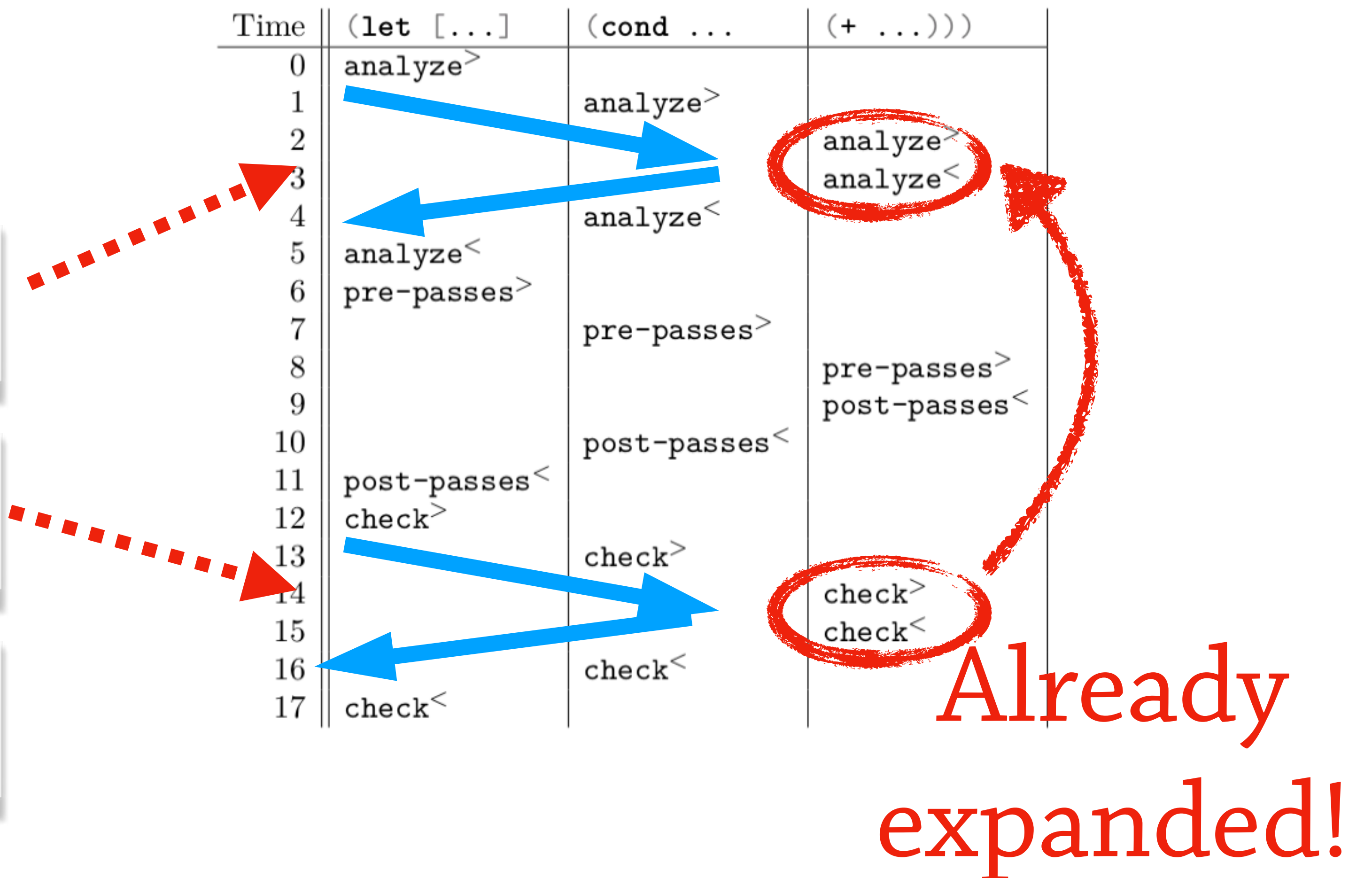
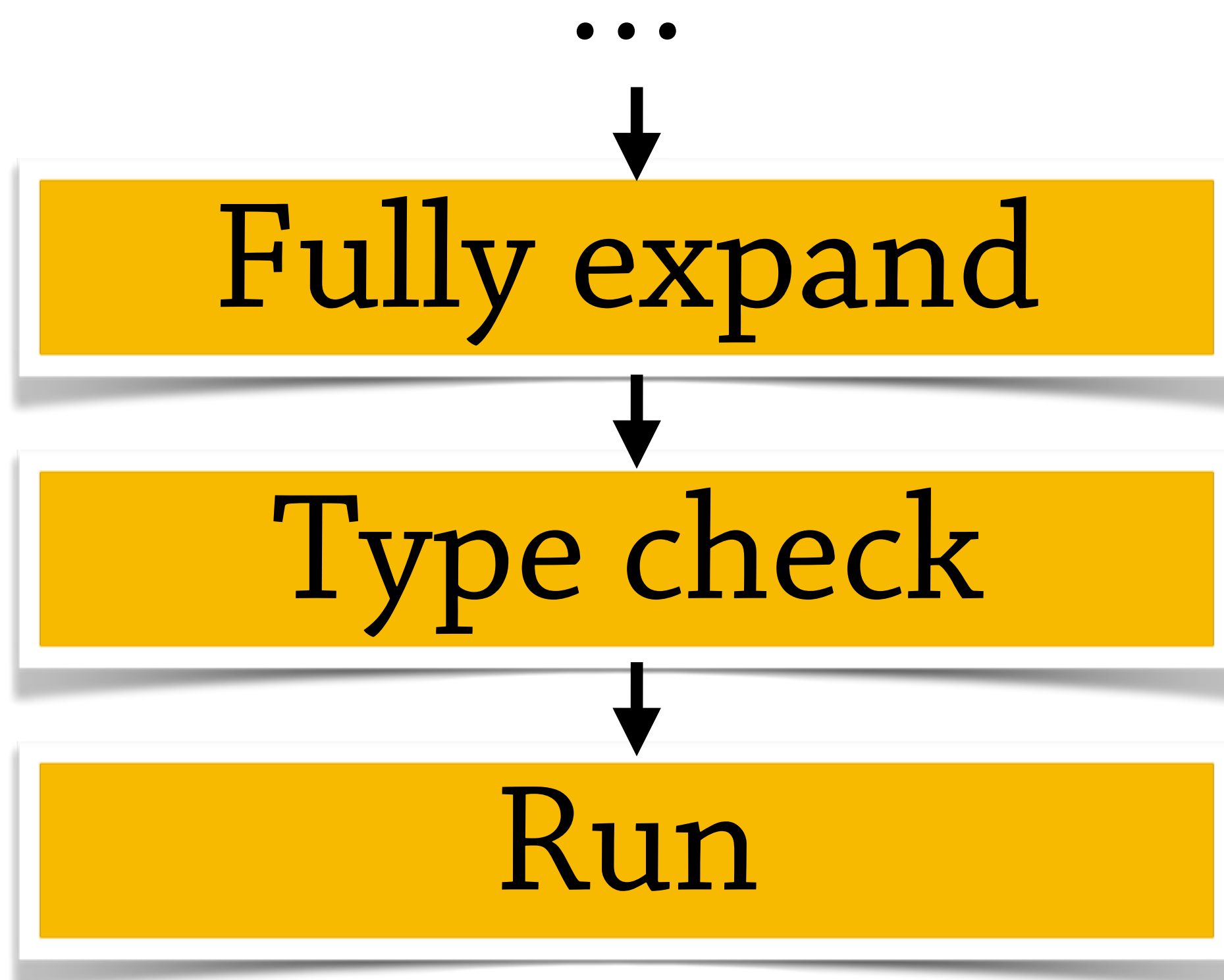
Roadblock:

Expansion comes *before* check



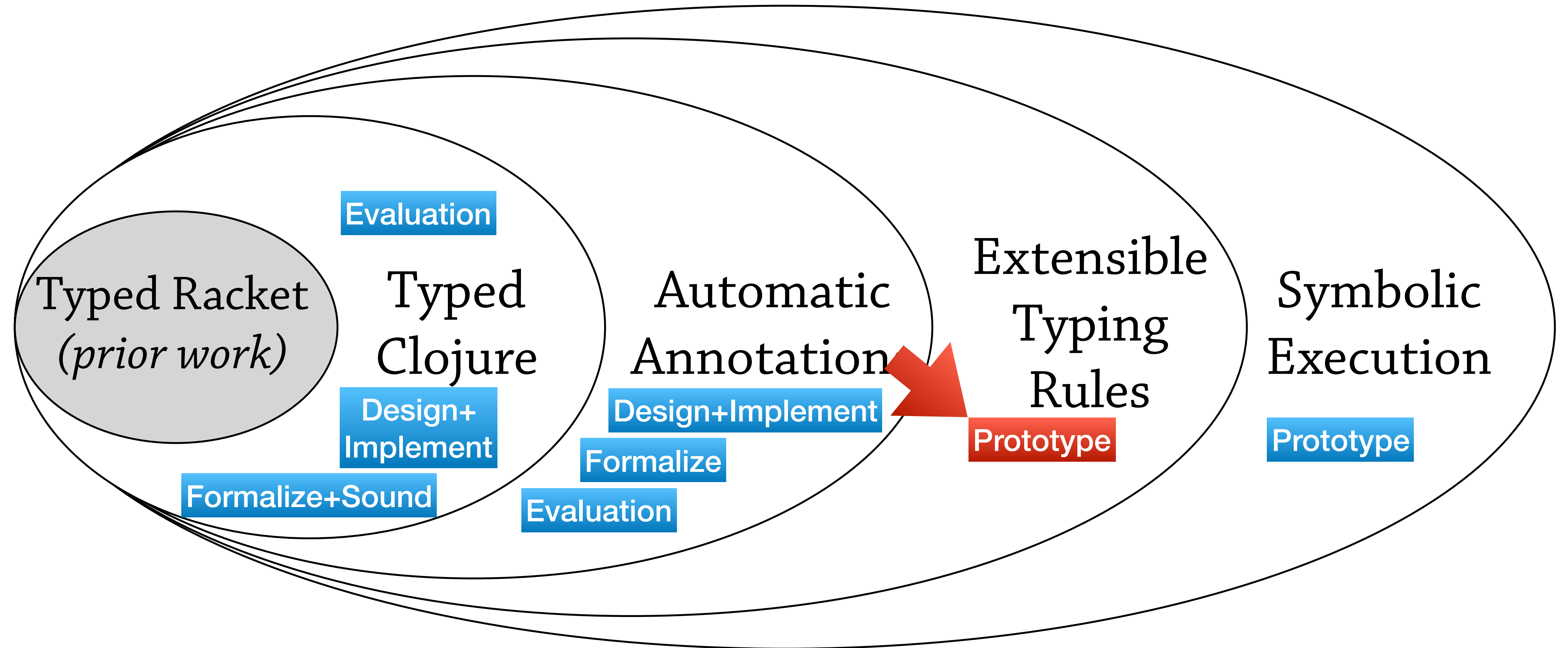
Roadblock:

Expansion comes *before* check

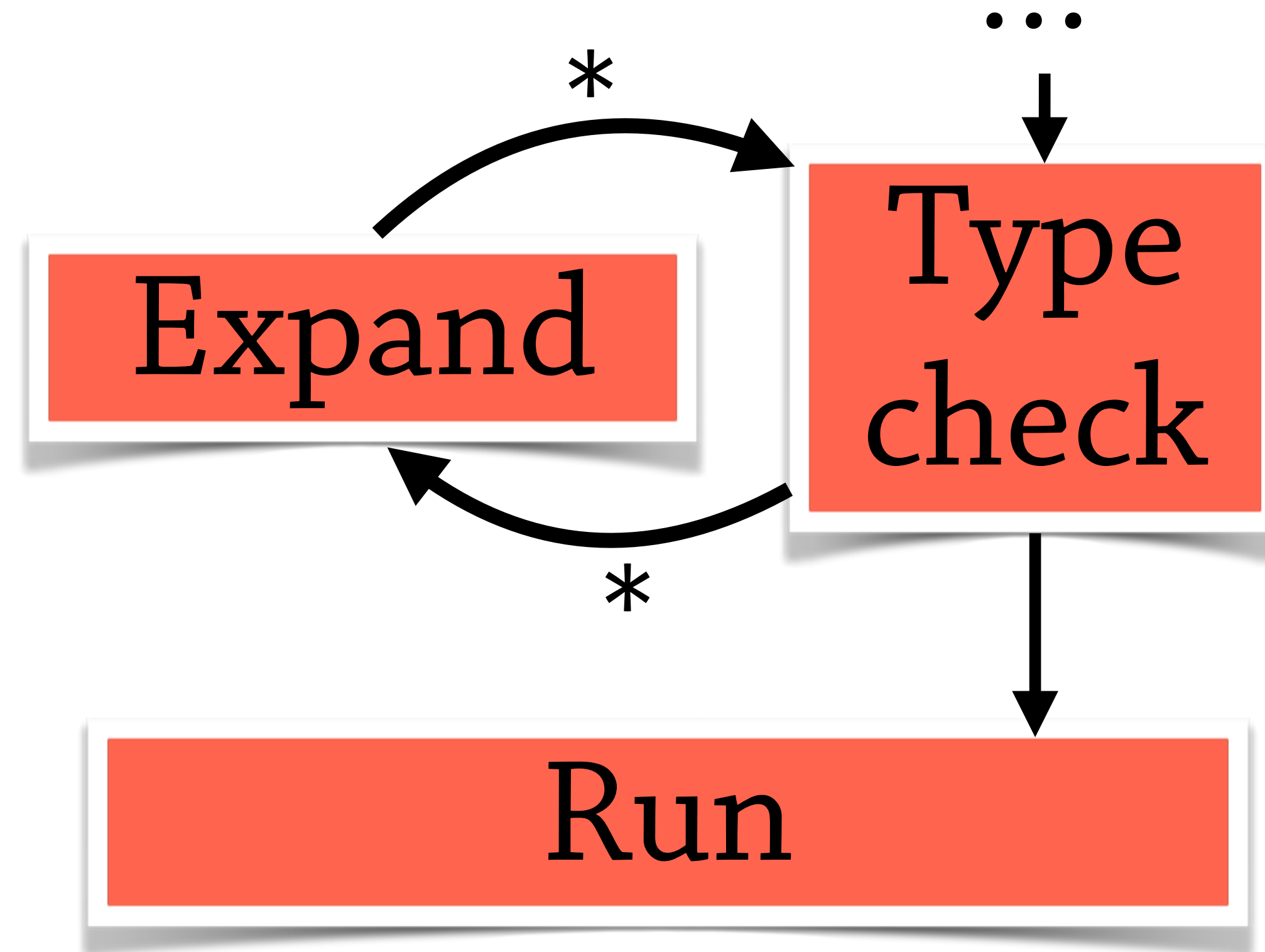


Solution

*Allow Typed Clojure to
interleave macroexpansion
and type checking*



Checker controls expansion



I wrote a new Clojure code analyzer

Time	(let [...]	(cond ...	(+ ...)))
0	unanalyzed>		
1	analyze-outer*		
2	run-pre-passes>		
3	check>		
4		analyze-outer*	
5		run-pre-passes>	
6		check>	
7			analyze-outer*
8			run-pre-passes>
9			check>
10			run-post-passes<
11			check<
12		run-post-passes<	
13		check<	
14	run-post-passes<		
15	check<		

Expand as needed

This was non-trivial

Must also interleave *evaluation*

Maintains correct lexical scope

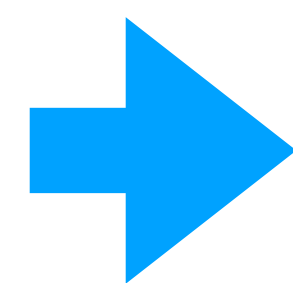
Interacts with Clojure's type hinting system

Example type checker with new analyzer

```
(defn check-expr
  "Check an AST node has the expected type."
  [expr expected]
  (if (= :unanalyzed (:op expr))
    (case <resolved-op-sym-for-expr>
      clojure.core/cond (check-special-cond expr expected)
      ; default case
      (check-expr (analyze-outer expr) expected))
    (run-post-passes
      (check (run-pre-passes expr)
              expected))))
```

Example type checker with new analyzer

*If partially
expanded...*

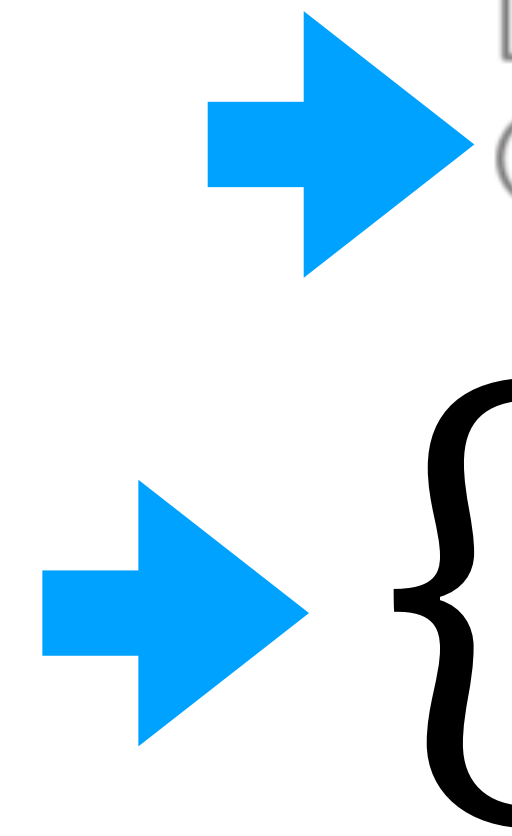


```
(defn check-expr
  "Check an AST node has the expected type."
  [expr expected]
  (if (= :unanalyzed (:op expr))
    (case <resolved-op-sym-for-expr>
      closure.core/cond (check-special-cond expr expected)
      ; default case
      (check-expr (analyze-outer expr) expected))
    (run-post-passes
      (check (run-pre-passes expr)
              expected))))
```

Example type checker with new analyzer

*If partially
expanded...*

Custom rules



```
(defn check-expr
  "Check an AST node has the expected type."
  [expr expected]
  (if (= :unanalyzed (:op expr))
    (case <resolved-op-sym-for-expr>
      closure.core/cond (check-special-cond expr expected)
      ; default case
      (check-expr (analyze-outer expr) expected))
    (run-post-passes
      (check (run-pre-passes expr)
        expected))))
```

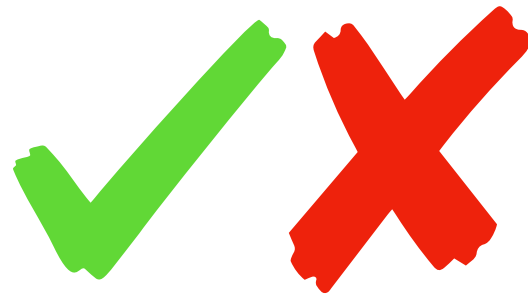

Scorecard

Functional programming	✓✗
Immutability	✓
The REPL	✗
Ease of development	
Host Interop	✓

“Incomprehensible errors!”

Scorecard

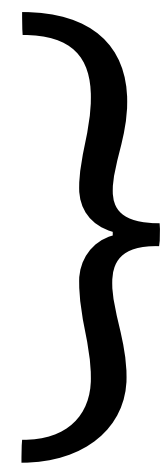
Functional
programming



Immutability



The REPL



Ease of
development



Host Interop

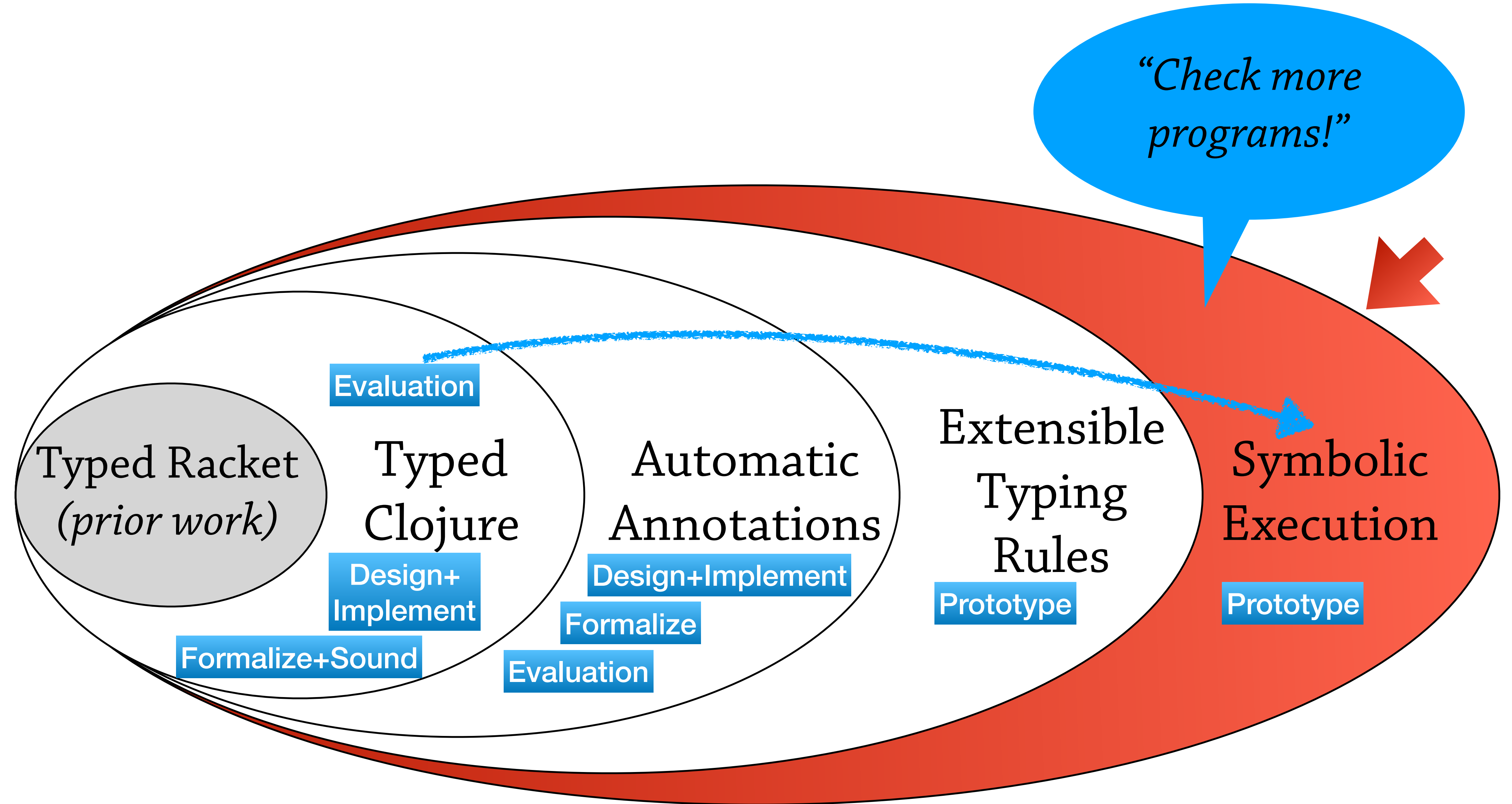


*“Incomprehensible
errors!”*

Extensible rules Prototype:
Improve errors, check more programs

Part VI

Symbolic Execution



Goal: Reduce local annotations

```
(let [f (fn [x :- Int] x)]  
      (f 1))
```

```
(map (fn [p :- Point]  
      (+ (:x p)  
         (:y p)))  
      [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Goal: Reduce local annotations

```
(let [f (fn [x :- Int] x)]  
      (f 1))
```

```
(map (fn [p :- Point]  
      (+ (:x p)  
         (:y p)))  
      [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Goal: Reduce local annotations

```
(let [f (fn [x :- Int] x)]  
      (f 1))
```

```
(map (fn [p :- Point]  
      (+ (:x p)  
         (:y p)))  
      [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Setting: Bidirectional Checking

```
(let [f (fn [x :- ???] x)]  
      (f 1))
```

```
(map (fn [p :- ??????]  
      (+ (:x p)  
         (:y p)))  
      [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Setting: Bidirectional Checking

Type checking proceeds outside-in

```
(let [f (fn [x :- ???] x)]  
      (f 1))
```

```
(map (fn [p :- ??????]  
      (+ (:x p)  
         (:y p)))  
      [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Setting: Bidirectional Checking

Type checking proceeds outside-in

```
(let [f (fn [x :- ???] x)]  
      (f 1))
```



Must have type of x here

```
(map (fn [p :- ?????]  
      (+ (:x p)  
         (:y p)))  
      [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```


Setting: Bidirectional Checking

Type checking proceeds outside-in

```
(let [f (fn [x :- ???] x)]  
      (f 1))
```

Must have type of x here

```
(map (fn [p :- ?????]  
      (+ (:x p)  
         (:y p))))
```

Must have type of p here

```
[(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Intuition

```
(let [f (fn [x :- ???] x)]  
  (f 1))
```

```
(map (fn [p :- ??????]  
      (+ (:x p)  
         (:y p)))  
  [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Intuition

```
(let [f (fn [x :- ???] x)]  
  (f 1))
```



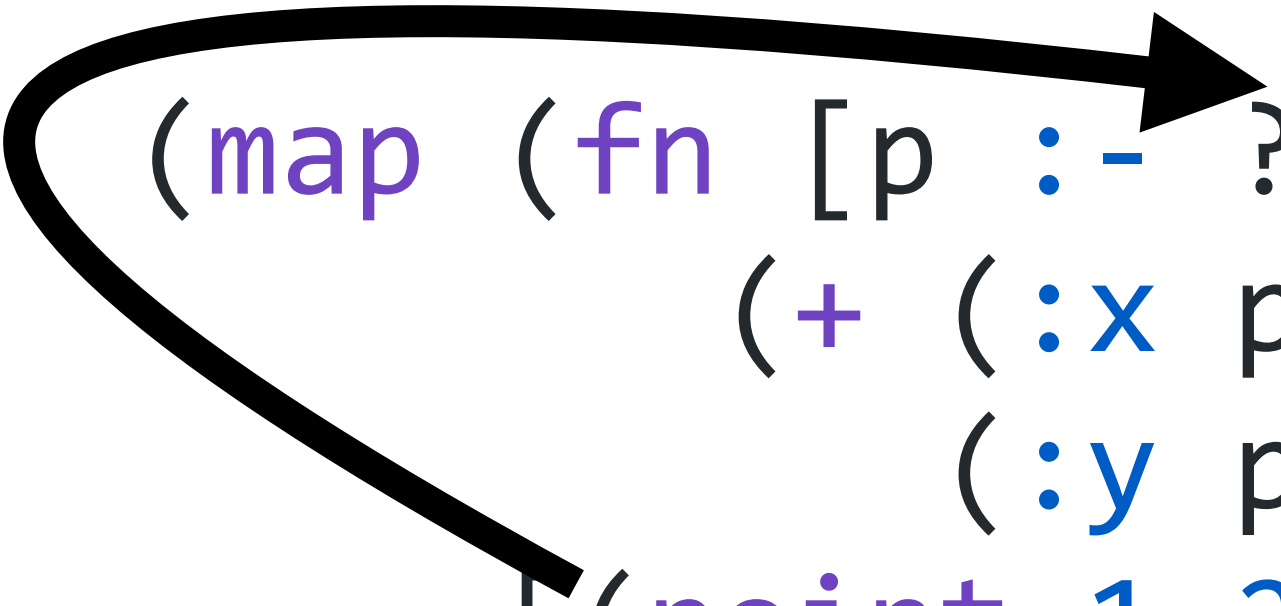
```
(map (fn [p :- ??????]  
      (+ (:x p)  
         (:y p)))  
  [(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

Intuition

```
(let [f (fn [x :- ???] x)]  
  (f 1))
```



```
(map (fn [p :- ??????]   
      (+ (:x p)  
         (:y p))))  
[(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```

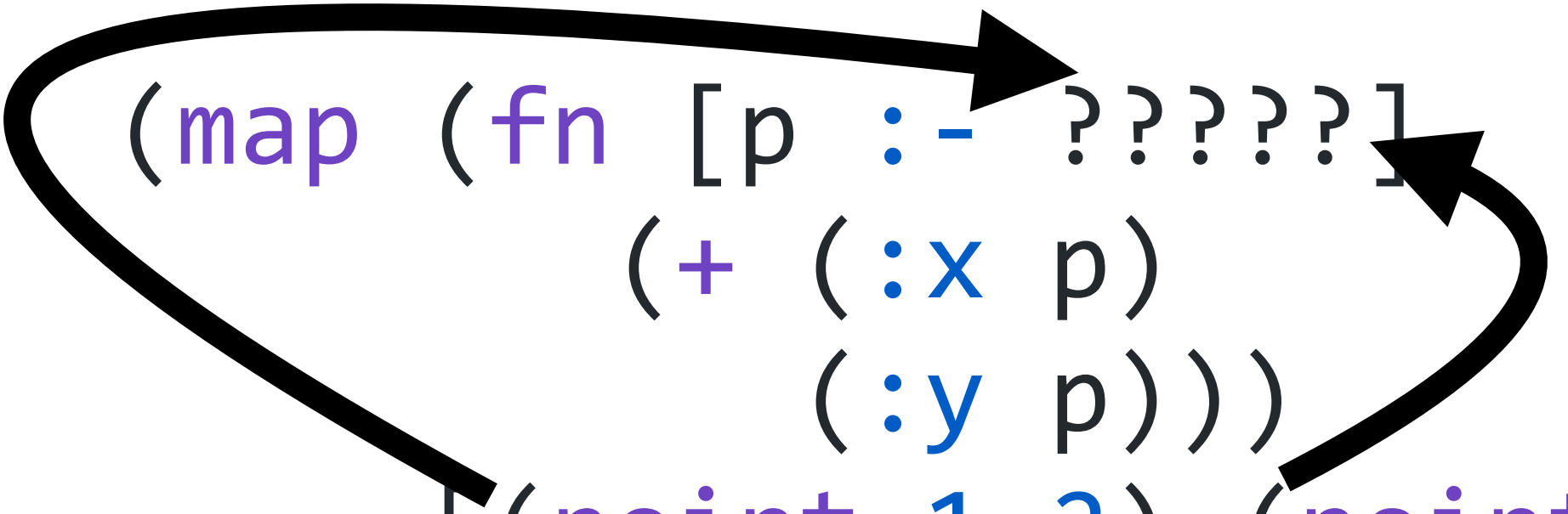


Intuition

```
(let [f (fn [x :- ???] x)]  
  (f 1))
```



```
(map (fn [p :- ??????]   
      (+ (:x p)  
         (:y p))))  
[(point 1 2) (point 3 4)])
```



Approach

New type rule for checking (unannotated) functions:

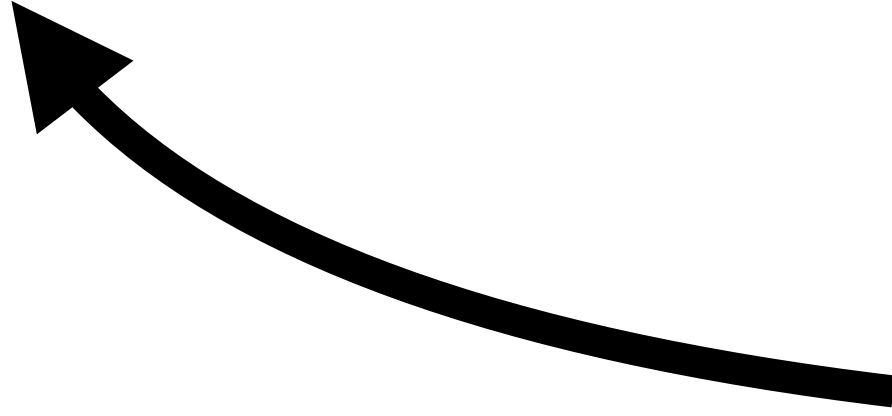
```
(let [f (fn [x] x)]  
  ; f :      ???????  
  (f 1))
```

Approach

New type rule for checking (unannotated) functions:

```
(let [f (fn [x] x)]  
  ; f : (fn [x] x)  
  (f 1))
```

The type of a function is its code



Approach

New type rule for checking (unannotated) functions:

```
(let [f (fn [x] x)]  
  ; f :  $\Gamma @ (fn [x] x)$   
  (f 1))
```

*The type of a function is its code
...and the type environment it was “defined” at*



Approach

New type rule for checking (unannotated) functions:

```
(let [f (fn [x] x)]  
  ; f :  $\Gamma @ (fn [x] x)$   
  (f 1))
```

Symbolic Closure Types

Resembles runtime closures, except
executed *symbolically*

Approach

```
(let [f (fn [x] x)]  
  ; f :  $\Gamma @ (fn [x] x)$   
  (f 1))
```

Application rule?



Approach

```
(let [f (fn [x] x)]  
  ; f :  $\Gamma @(\text{fn } [x] \text{ x})$   
  (f 1))
```

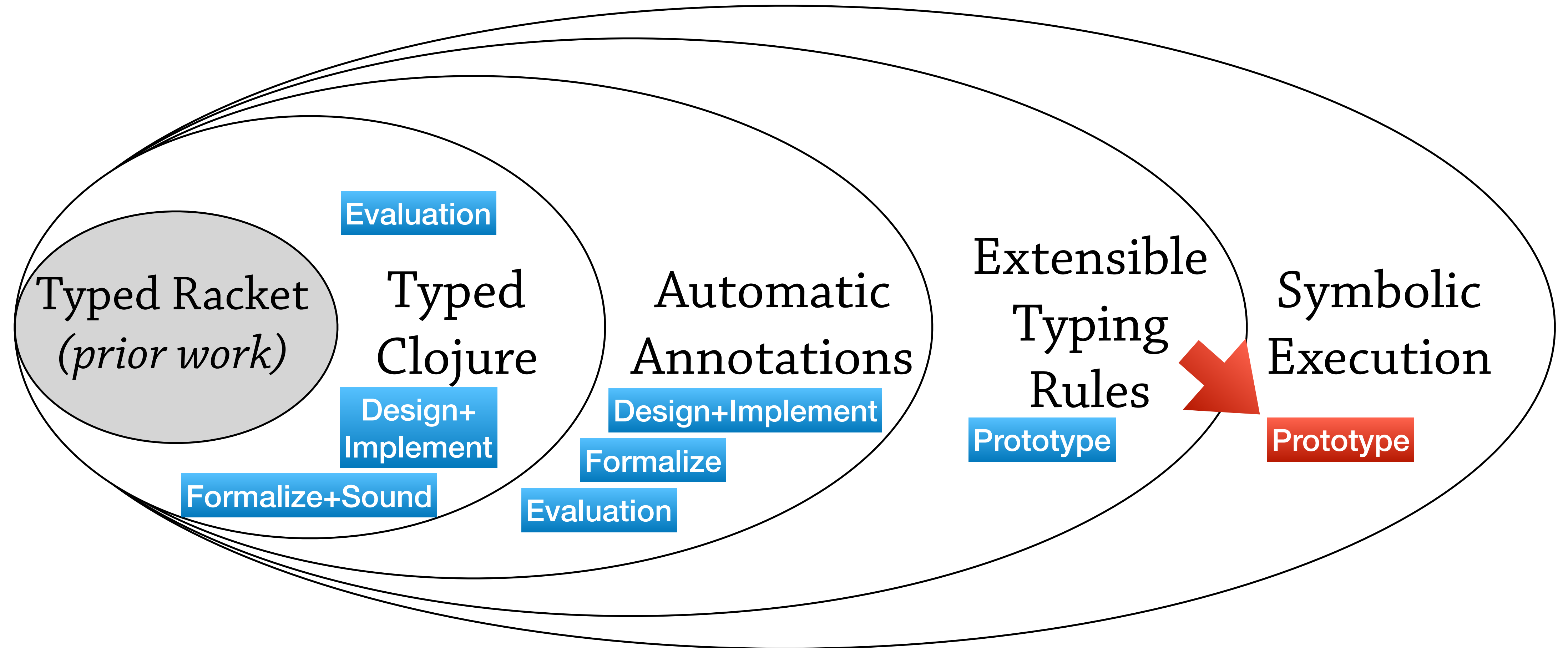


Tradeoffs

Undecidable in general

*However, many local functions
are only used once and are non-recursive*

*Can rely on top-level annotations to drive
the symbolic execution*



Naive formalism

U_{APP}

$$\Gamma' \vdash e_1 : \Gamma @ \lambda(x)f \quad \Gamma' \vdash e_2 : \sigma$$

U_{ABS}

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda(x)f : \Gamma @ \lambda(x)f}$$

$$\Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash f : \tau$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma' \vdash e_1(e_2) : \tau}$$

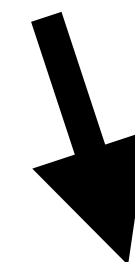
Naive formalism

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Naive formalism

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Naive formalism

U_{ABS}

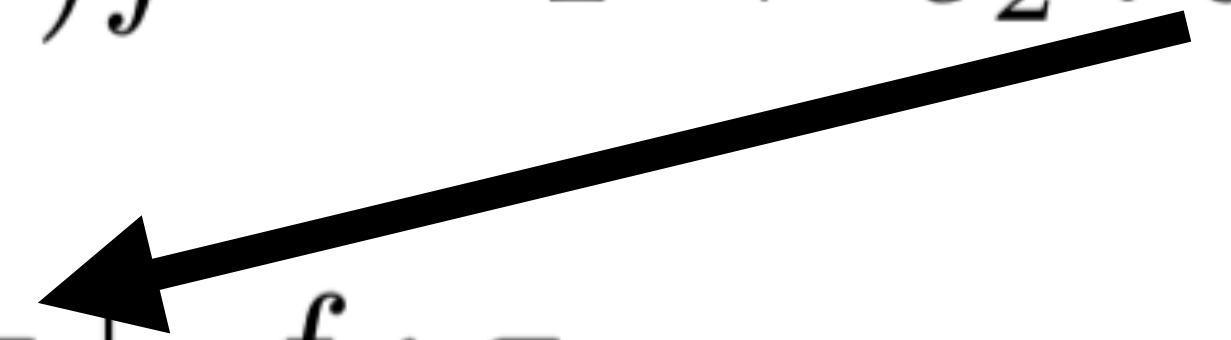
$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda(x)f : \Gamma @ \lambda(x)f}$$

U_{APP}

$$\Gamma' \vdash e_1 : \Gamma @ \lambda(x)f \quad \Gamma' \vdash e_2 : \sigma$$

$$\Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash f : \tau$$

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Naive formalism

U_{ABS}

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda(x)f : \Gamma @ \lambda(x)f}$$

U_{APP}


$$\Gamma' \vdash e_1 : \Gamma @ \lambda(x)f \quad \Gamma' \vdash e_2 : \sigma$$



$$\Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash f : \tau$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma' \vdash e_1(e_2) : \tau}$$

Naive formalism

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{U}_{\text{APP}} \\ \Gamma' \vdash e_1 : \Gamma @ \lambda(x)f \quad \Gamma' \vdash e_2 : \sigma \\ \hline \Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash f : \tau \\ \hline \Gamma' \vdash e_1(e_2) : \tau \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{U}_{\text{ABS}} \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash \lambda(x)f : \Gamma @ \lambda(x)f \end{array}$$

Prototype Implementation

Prototype Implementation

```
(tc ? 1)  
=> Int
```

Prototype Implementation

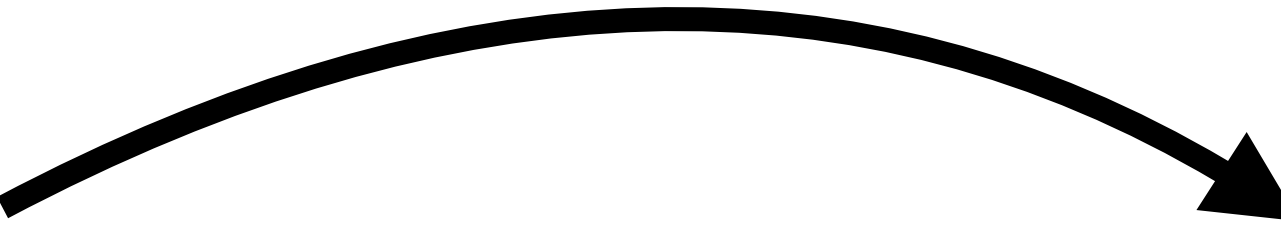
```
(tc ? 1)  
=> Int
```

```
(tc [Int :-> Int] (fn [x] x))  
=> [Int :-> Int]
```

Prototype Implementation

(**tc** ? **1**)
=> Int

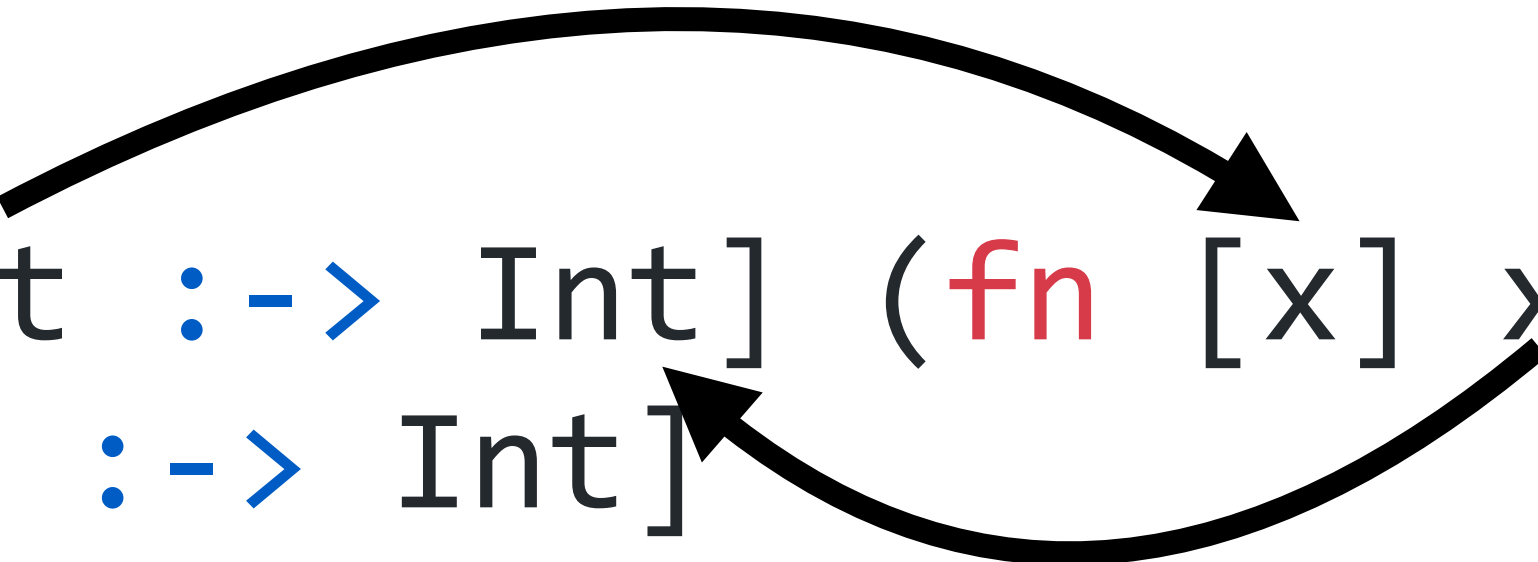
(**tc** [Int :-> Int] (**fn** [x] x))
=> [Int :-> Int]



Prototype Implementation

(**tc** ? **1**)
=> Int

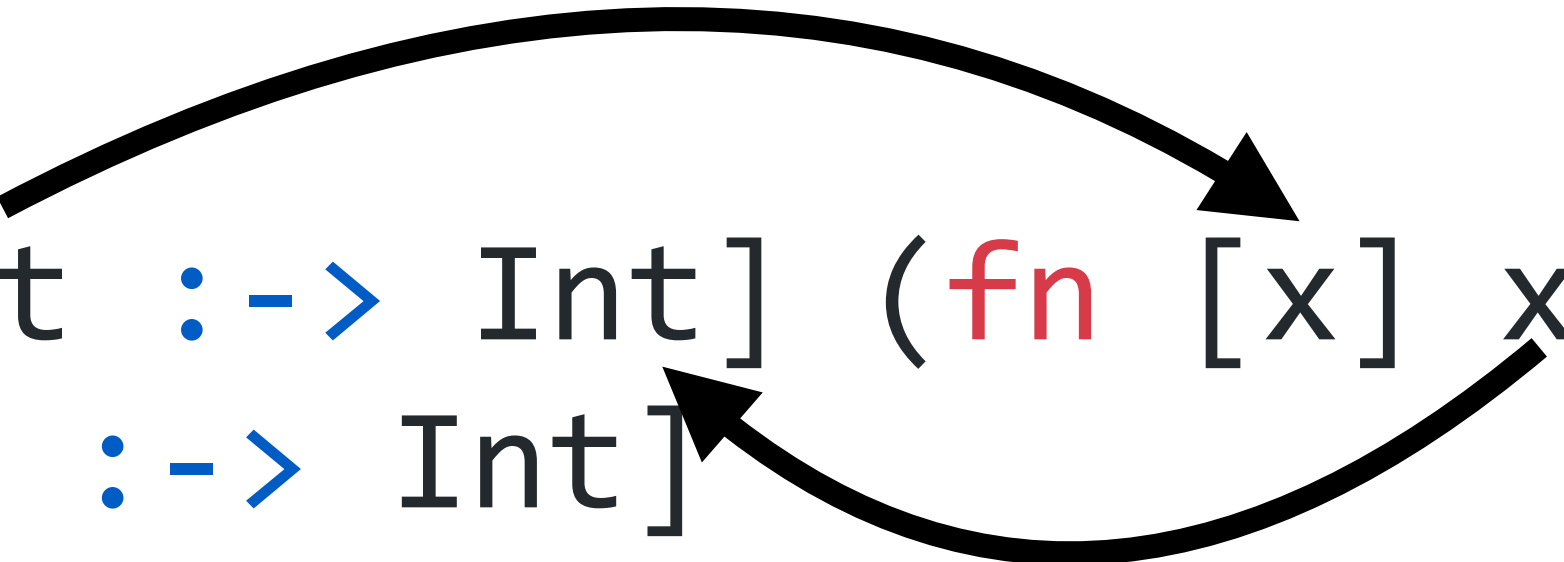
(**tc** [Int :-> Int] (**fn** [x] x))
=> [Int :-> Int]



Prototype Implementation

(tc ? 1)
=> Int

(tc [Int :-> Int] (fn [x] x))
=> [Int :-> Int]



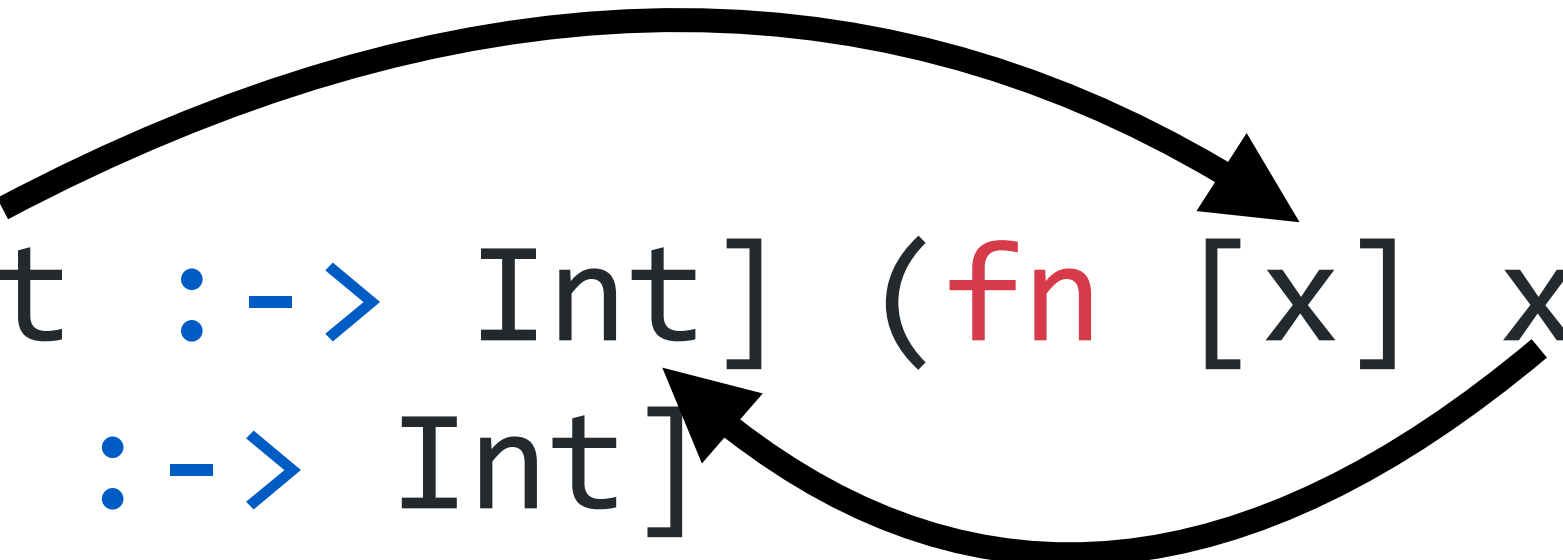
The diagram consists of two curved arrows. The first arrow starts at the 'tc' in the first line and points to the '(fn [x] x)' in the second line. The second arrow starts at the '(fn [x] x)' in the second line and points to the '[->]' in the third line.

(tc ? (fn [x] x))
=> (Closure {} (fn [x] x))

Prototype Implementation

(tc ? 1)
=> Int

(tc [Int :-> Int] (fn [x] x))
=> [Int :-> Int]



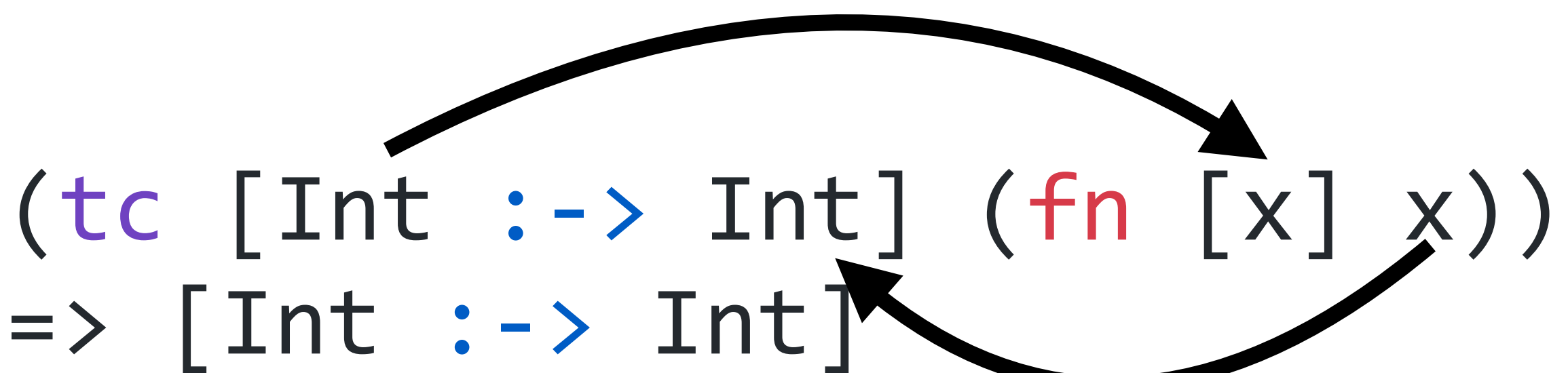
(tc ? (fn [x] x))
=> (Closure {} (fn [x] x))

(tc ? ((fn [x] x) 1))
=> Int

Prototype Implementation

(tc ? 1)
=> Int

(tc [Int :-> Int] (fn [x] x))
=> [Int :-> Int]



(tc ? (fn [x] x))
=> (Closure {} (fn [x] x))

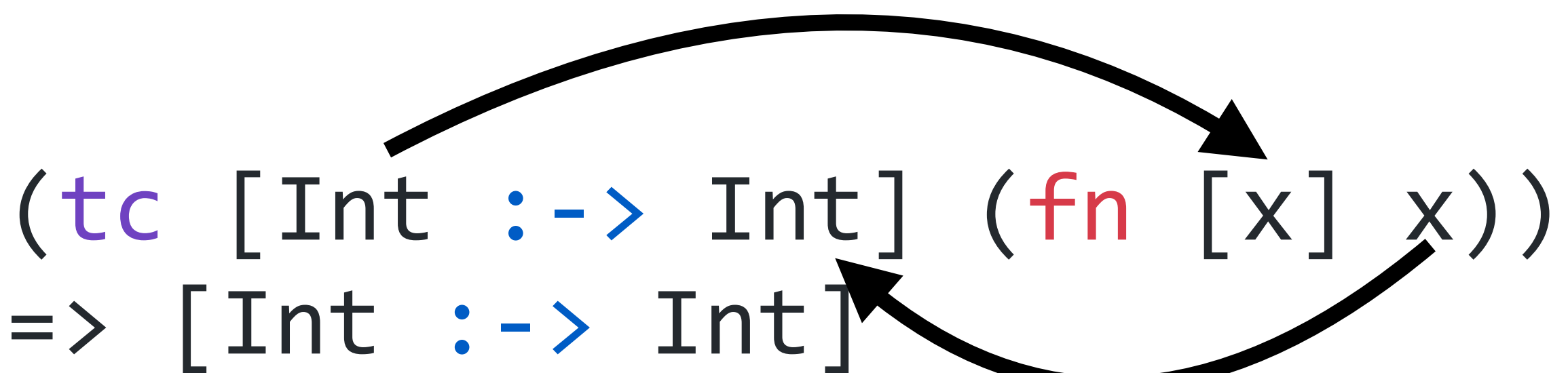
(tc ? ((fn [x] x) 1))
=> Int



Prototype Implementation

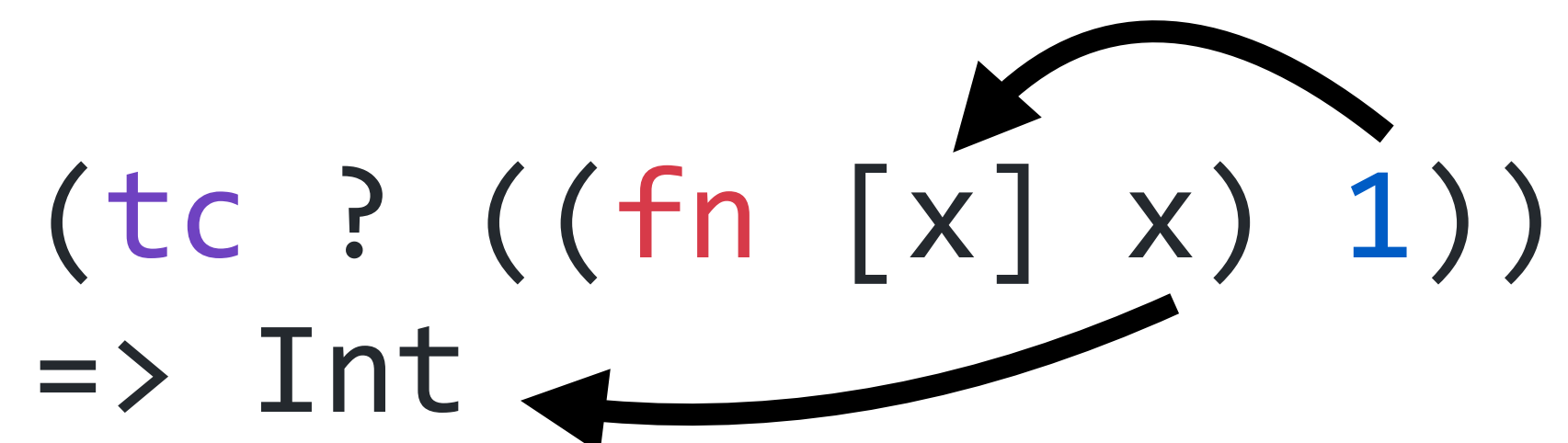
(tc ? 1)
=> Int

(tc [Int :-> Int] (fn [x] x))
=> [Int :-> Int]



(tc ? (fn [x] x))
=> (Closure {} (fn [x] x))

(tc ? ((fn [x] x) 1))
=> Int




Prototype Implementation

```
(tc ? (map (fn [x] x) [1 2 3]))  
=> (Seq Int)
```

Prototype Implementation

```
(tc ? (map (fn [x] x) [1 2 3]))  
=> (Seq Int)
```

A diagram consisting of two curved arrows. The first arrow starts at the 'fn' token in the first line of code and points to the opening square bracket of the list '[1 2 3]'. The second arrow starts at the 'x' parameter in the function definition '(fn [x] x)' and points to the first element '1' of the list '[1 2 3]'.

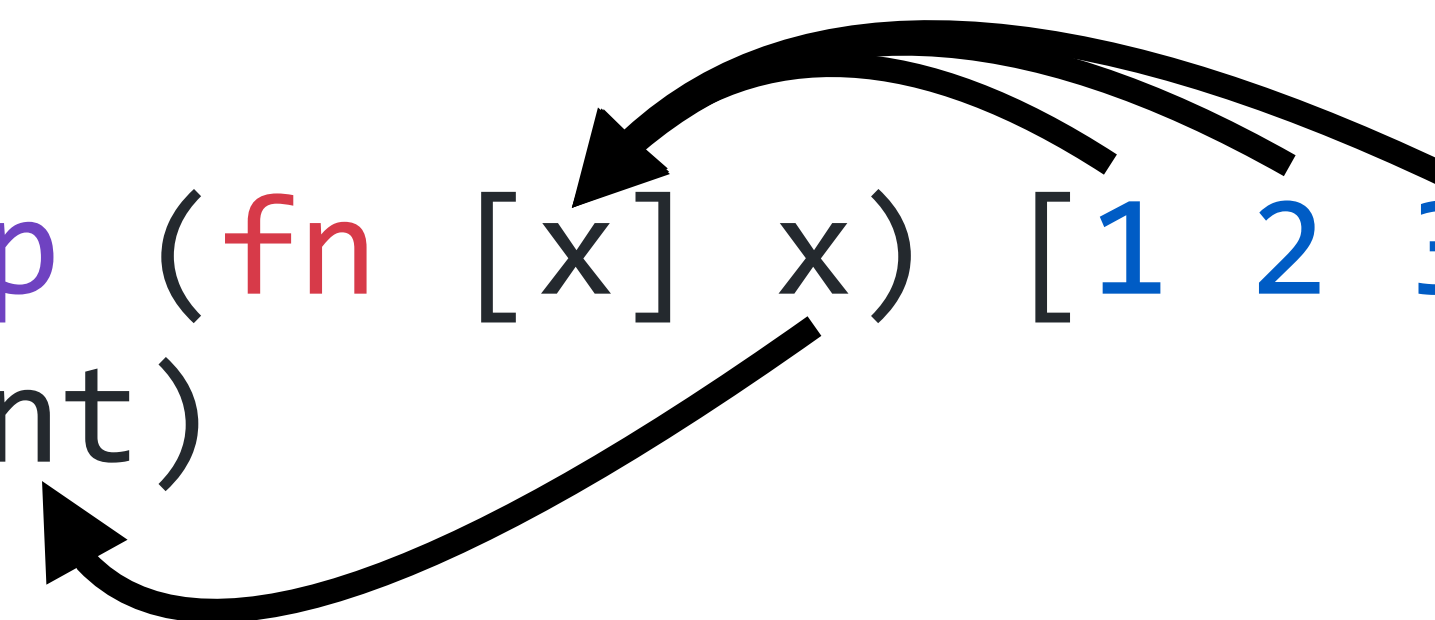
Prototype Implementation

```
(tc ? (map (fn [x] x) [1 2 3]))  
=> (Seq Int)
```

The diagram illustrates the type inference process. Two curved arrows originate from the argument `[1 2 3]` in the function call `(map (fn [x] x) [1 2 3])`. One arrow points to the parameter `x` in the lambda function `(fn [x] x)`, indicating that the type of `x` is inferred from the elements of the list. The second arrow points from the `x` parameter to the `Seq Int` type in the return value `(Seq Int)`, showing how the inferred type of `x` is used to determine the type of the sequence returned by the `map` function.

Prototype Implementation

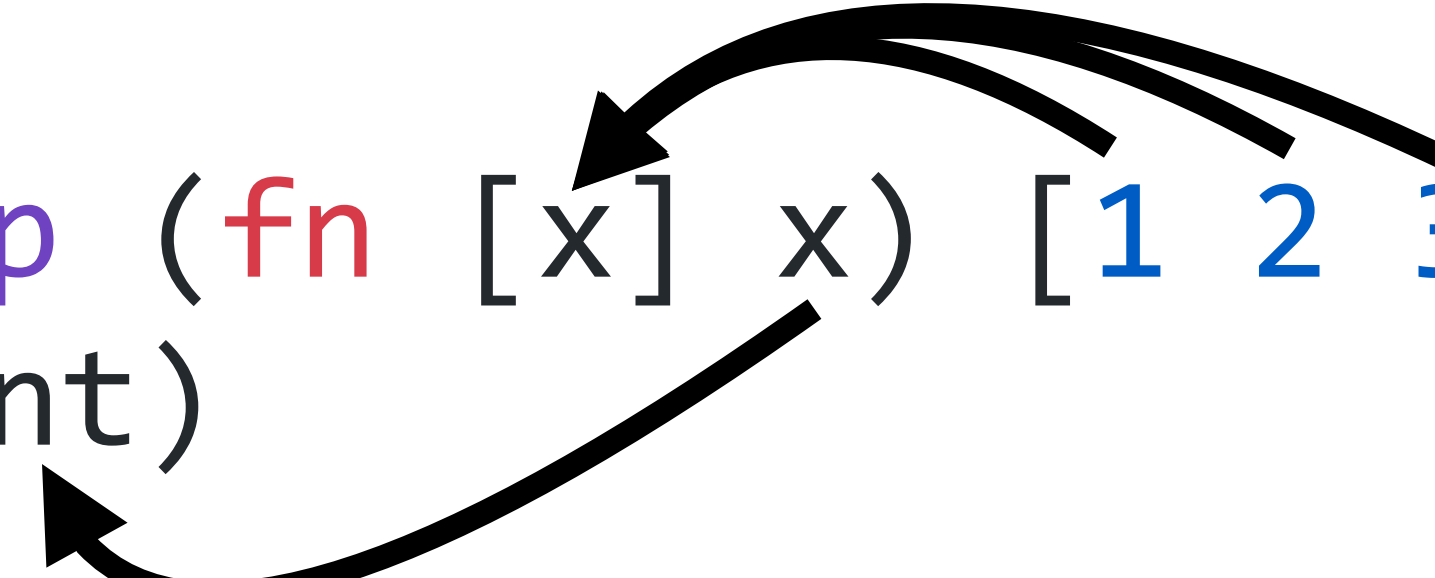
```
(tc ? (map (fn [x] x) [1 2 3]))  
=> (Seq Int)
```



```
(tc ? (map (comp (fn [x] x)  
                 (fn [y] y))  
           [1 2 3]))  
  
=> (Seq Int)
```

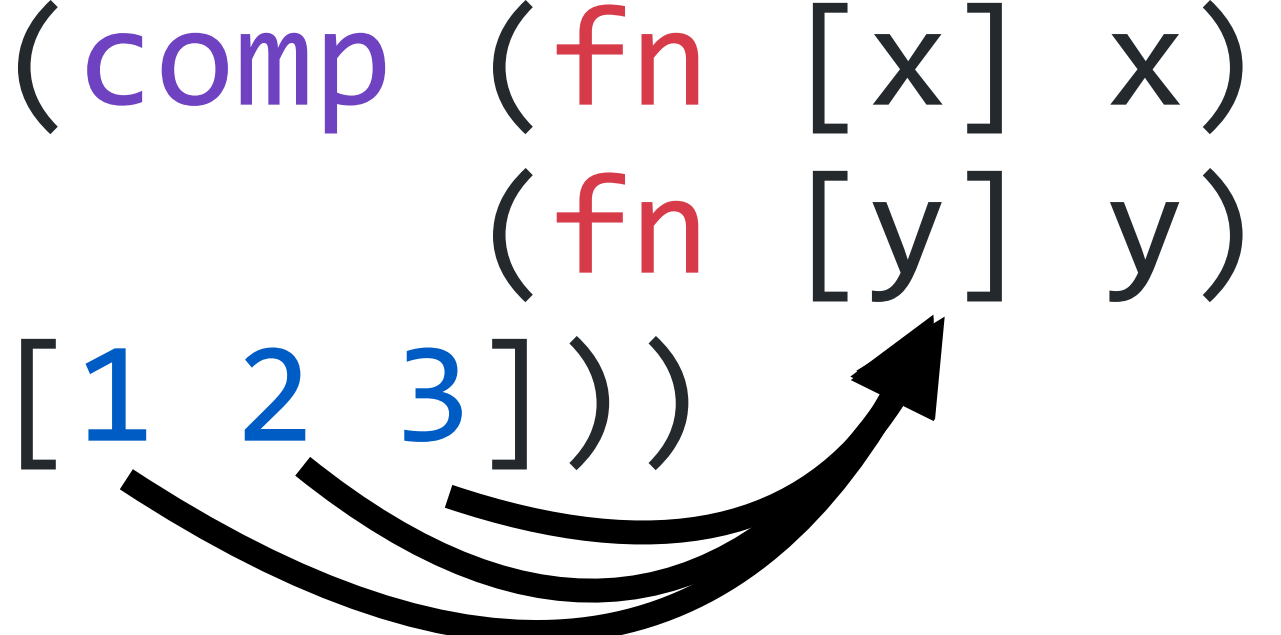

Prototype Implementation

`(tc ? (map (fn [x] x) [1 2 3]))`
`=> (Seq Int)`



The diagram illustrates the type inference process for the first example. A curved arrow originates from the `[1 2 3]` list in the function call and points to the `Seq` type in the return type `(Seq Int)`. Another curved arrow originates from the `fn [x] x` lambda expression and points to the `Int` type in the return type, indicating that the function maps elements of the input list to integers.

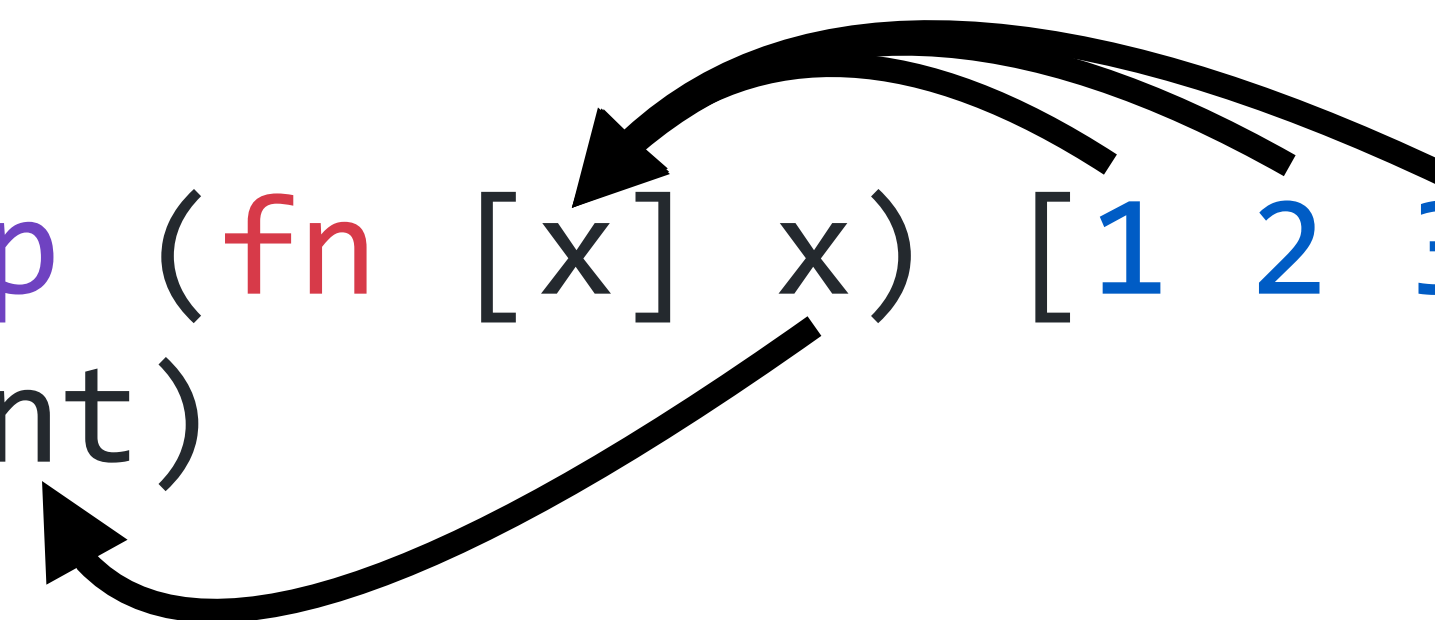
`(tc ? (map (comp (fn [x] x)`
 `(fn [y] y))`
 `[1 2 3])))`
`=> (Seq Int)`



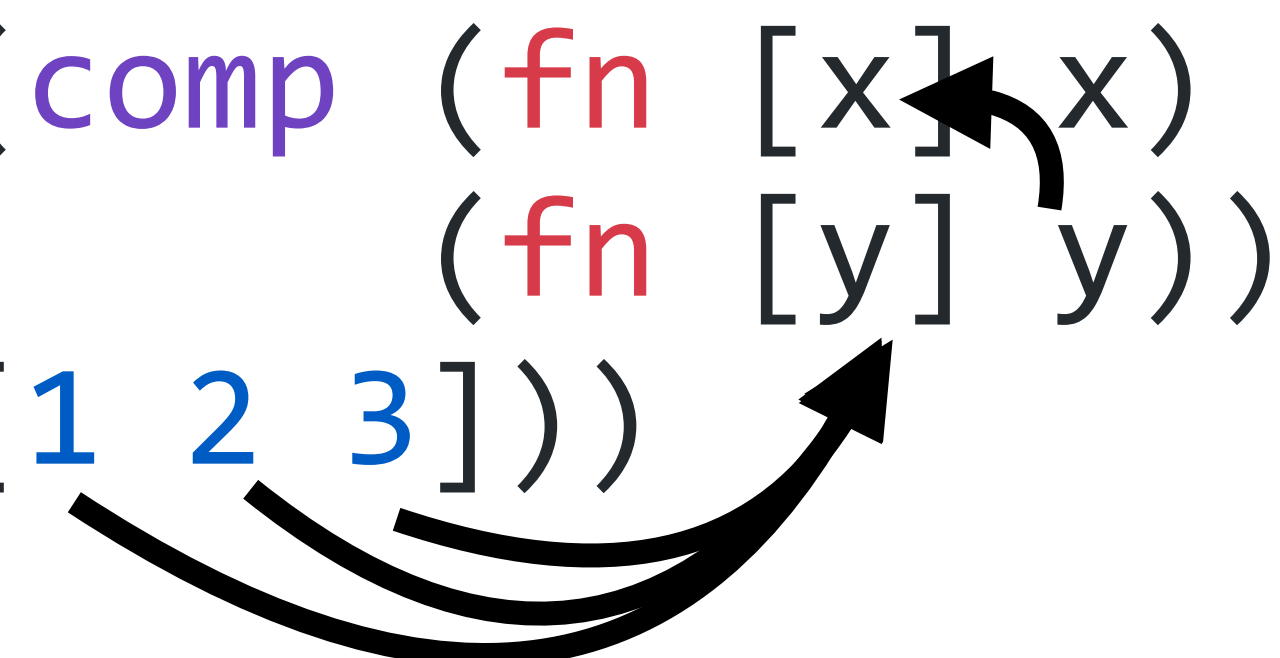
The diagram illustrates the type inference process for the second example. A curved arrow originates from the `[1 2 3]` list and points to the `Seq` type in the return type `(Seq Int)`. Another curved arrow originates from the composition of functions `(comp (fn [x] x) (fn [y] y))` and points to the `Int` type in the return type, indicating that the composition of functions maps elements of the input list to integers.

Prototype Implementation

`(tc ? (map (fn [x] x) [1 2 3]))`
`=> (Seq Int)`



`(tc ? (map (comp (fn [x] x) (fn [y] y)) [1 2 3]))`
`=> (Seq Int)`



Prototype Implementation

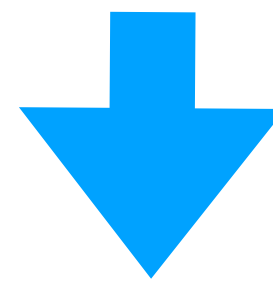
`(tc ? (map (fn [x] x) [1 2 3]))`
`=> (Seq Int)`

`(tc ? (map (comp (fn [x] x) (fn [y] y)) [1 2 3]))`
`=> (Seq Int)`

Prototype Implementation

GR is an ***untypable***^[1] strongly normalizing term of System F

GR



```
(let [I (fn [a] a)
      K (fn [b] (fn [c] b))
      D (fn [d] (d d))]
  ((fn [x] (fn [y] ((y (x I))
                    (x K))))
   D))
```

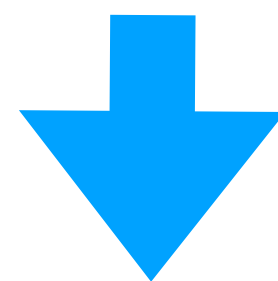
[1] LICS'88, Giannini & Rocca

Prototype Implementation

GR is an ***untypable***[1] strongly normalizing term of System F

Evaluating it in plain Clojure, it's just quirky identity function

GR



```
(GR (fn [_] (fn [_] 42)))           ;=> 42  
(GR (fn [_] (fn [_] "hello")))) ;=> "hello"
```

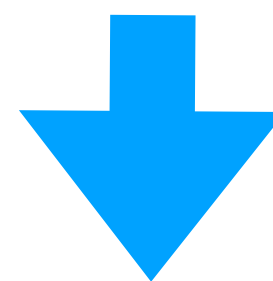
```
(let [I (fn [a] a)  
      K (fn [b] (fn [c] b))  
      D (fn [d] (d d))]  
  ((fn [x] (fn [y] ((y (x I))  
                      (x K)))))  
  D))
```

Prototype Implementation

GR is an ***untypable***[1] strongly normalizing term of System F

Evaluating it in plain Clojure, it's just quirky identity function

GR



```
(GR (fn [_] (fn [_] 42)))           ;=> 42  
(GR (fn [_] (fn [_] "hello")))    ;=> "hello"
```

```
(let [I (fn [a] a)  
      K (fn [b] (fn [c] b))  
      D (fn [d] (d d))]  
  ((fn [x] (fn [y] ((y (x I))  
                      (x K)))))  
  D))
```

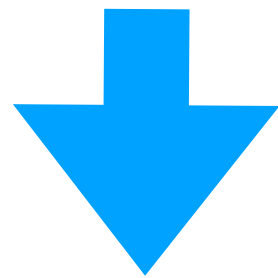
Challenge: Type check this quirky identity function

```
(ann id (All [a] [a -> a]))  
(defn id [x]  
  (GR (fn [_] (fn [_] x)))))
```

Prototype Implementation

Symbolic closures let us treat GR as a **black box** until it is executed symbolically

GR

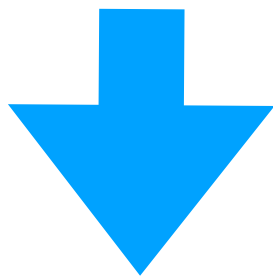


```
(let [I (fn [a] a)
      K (fn [b] (fn [c] b))
      D (fn [d] (d d))]
  ((fn [x] (fn [y] ((y (x I))
                     (x K)))))
  D))
```

Prototype Implementation

Symbolic closures let us treat GR as a **black box**
until it is executed symbolically

GR



Prototype Implementation

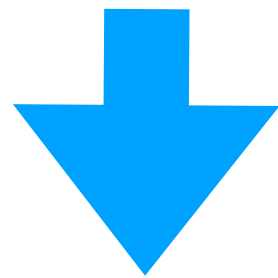
Symbolic closures let us treat GR as a **black box**
until it is executed symbolically

```
(tc (All [a] [a -> a]))
```

```
(fn [x]  
  (GR (fn [_] (fn [_] x))))))
```

```
=> (All [a] [a -> a])
```

GR



Prototype Implementation

Symbolic closures let us treat GR as a **black box** until it is executed symbolically

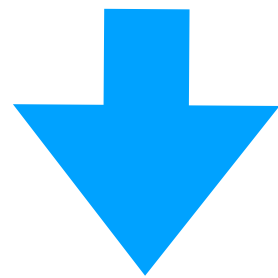
(tc (All [a] [a -> a]))

(fn [x]

(GR (fn [_] (fn [_] x))))))

=> (All [a] [a -> a])

GR



Prototype Implementation

Symbolic closures let us treat GR as a **black box** until it is executed symbolically

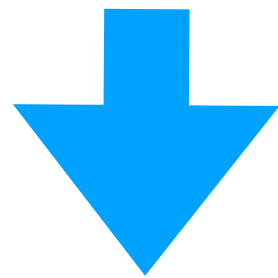
(tc (All [a] [a -> a]))

(fn [x]

? (GR (fn [_] (fn [_] x))))

=> (All [a] [a -> a])

GR



Prototype Implementation

Symbolic closures let us treat GR as a **black box** until it is executed symbolically

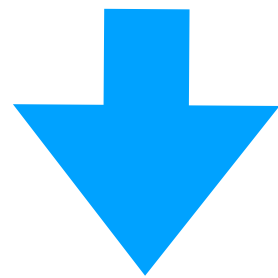
```
(tc (All [a] [a -> a]))
```

```
(fn [x]
```

```
? (GR (fn [_] (fn [_] x)))) ?
```

```
=> (All [a] [a -> a])
```

GR



Prototype Implementation

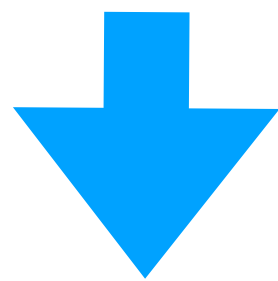
Symbolic closures let us treat GR as a **black box** until it is executed symbolically

```
(tc (All [a] [a -> a]))
```

```
(fn [x]  
  ? GR (fn [_] (fn [_] x))))
```

```
=> (All [a] [a -> a])
```

GR



Prototype Implementation

Symbolic closures let us treat GR as a **black box** until it is executed symbolically

```
(tc (All [a] [a -> a])  
  (fn [x]  
    ? GR (fn [_] (fn [_] x))))))  
=> (All [a] [a -> a])
```

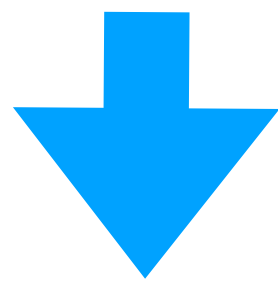
Prototype Implementation

Symbolic closures let us treat GR as a **black box** until it is executed symbolically

$(\text{tc } (\text{All } [a] [a \rightarrow a]))$
 $(\text{fn } [x] \text{ ? } \text{GR} \text{ ? } (\text{fn } [_] (\text{fn } [_] x))))$
 $\Rightarrow (\text{All } [a] [a \rightarrow a])$

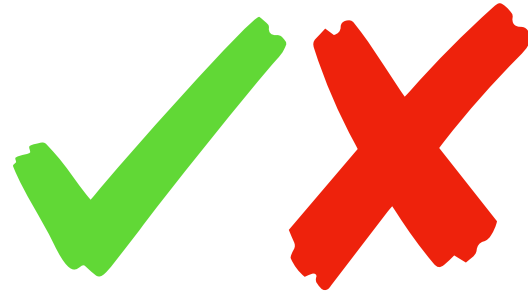
*Symbolic Closures make the most
of top-level annotations*

GR



Scorecard

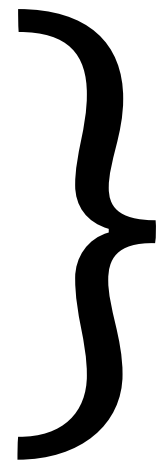
Functional
programming



Immutability



The REPL



Ease of
development

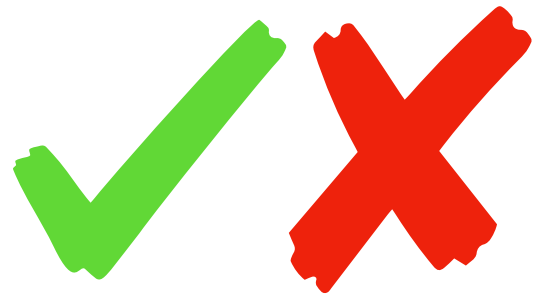
Host Interop



*“Check more
programs!”*

Scorecard

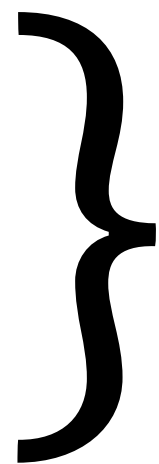
Functional
programming



Immutability



The REPL



Ease of
development

Host Interop



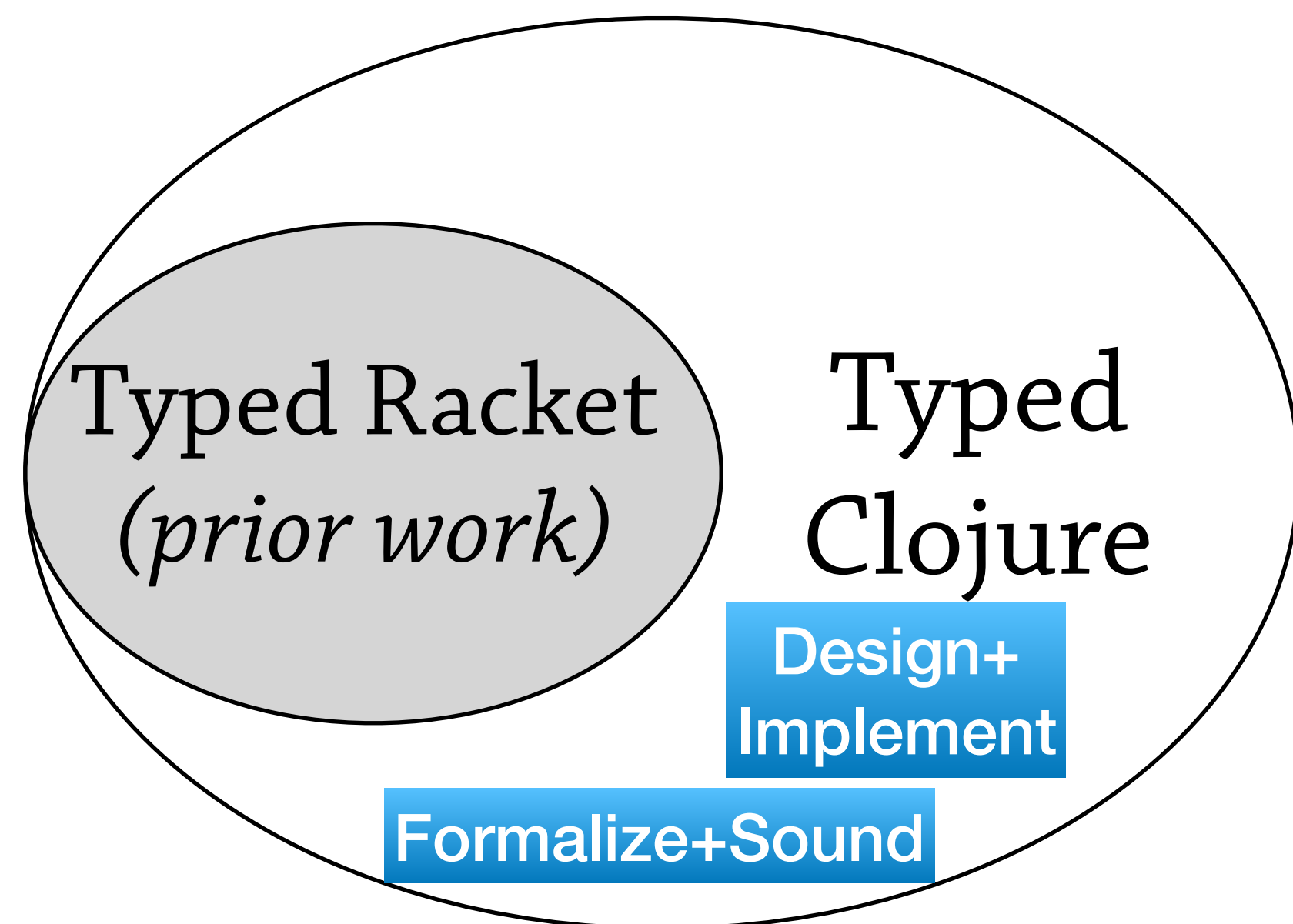
Symbolic closure prototype:
Checks more programs

*“Check more
programs!”*

Conclusion

Typed Clojure is a
sound and **practical**
optional type system for Clojure

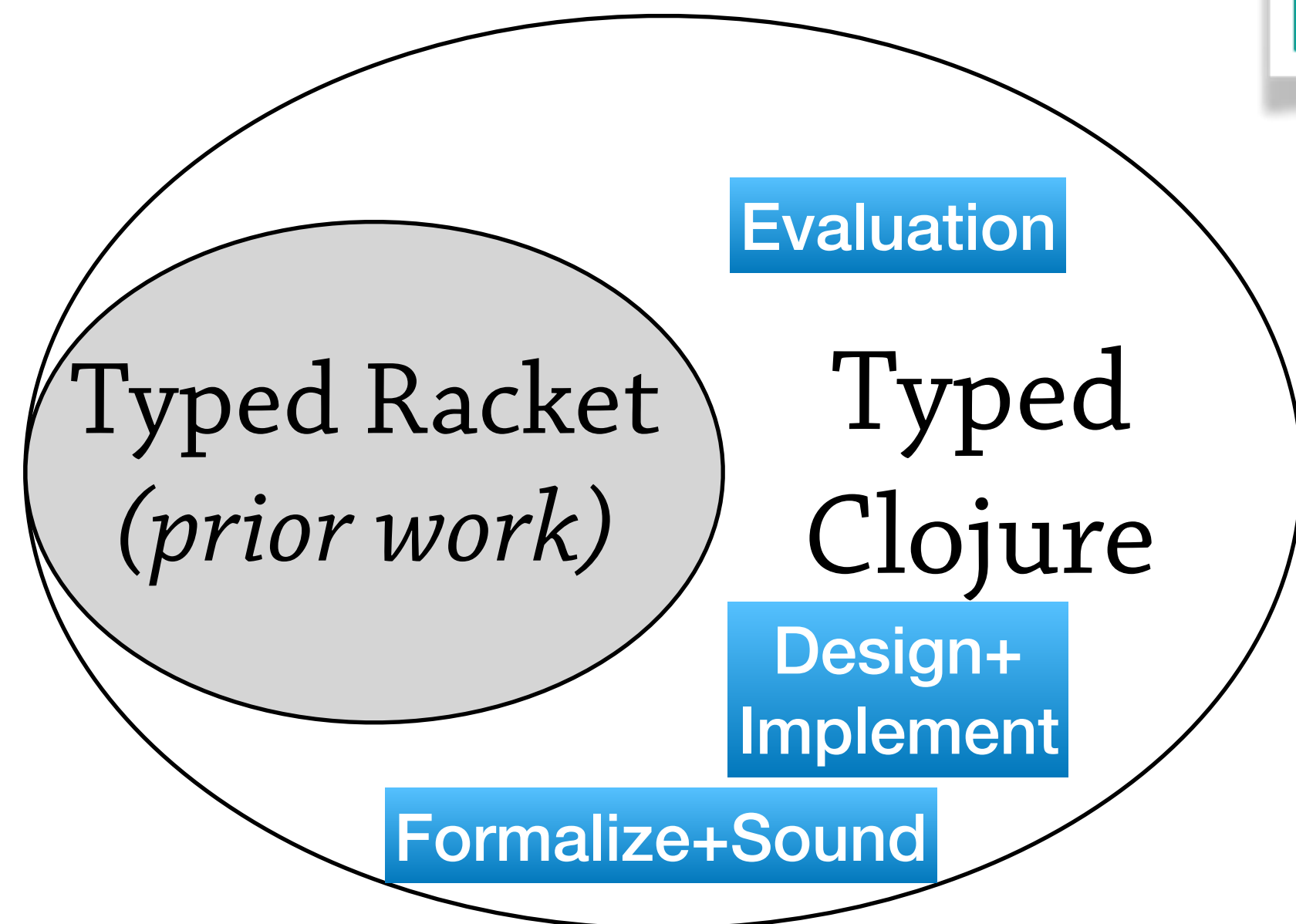
Typed Clojure is a
sound and **practical**
optional type system for Clojure



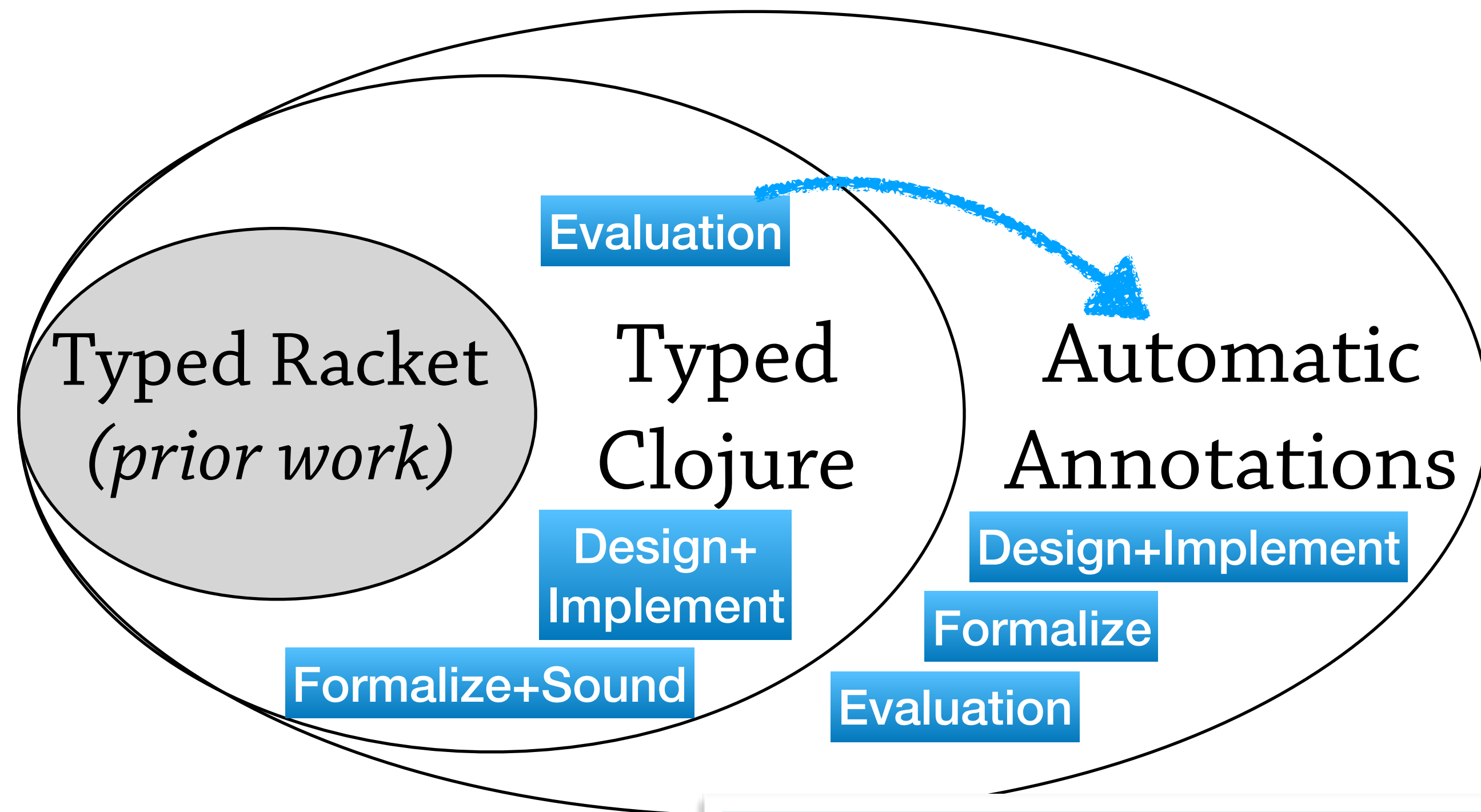
I present the **design** of Typed Clojure,
formalize the core type system, and prove it **sound**

Typed Clojure is a
sound and **practical**
optional type system for Clojure

I **empirically** show Typed Clojure's features
correspond to **real-world** programs



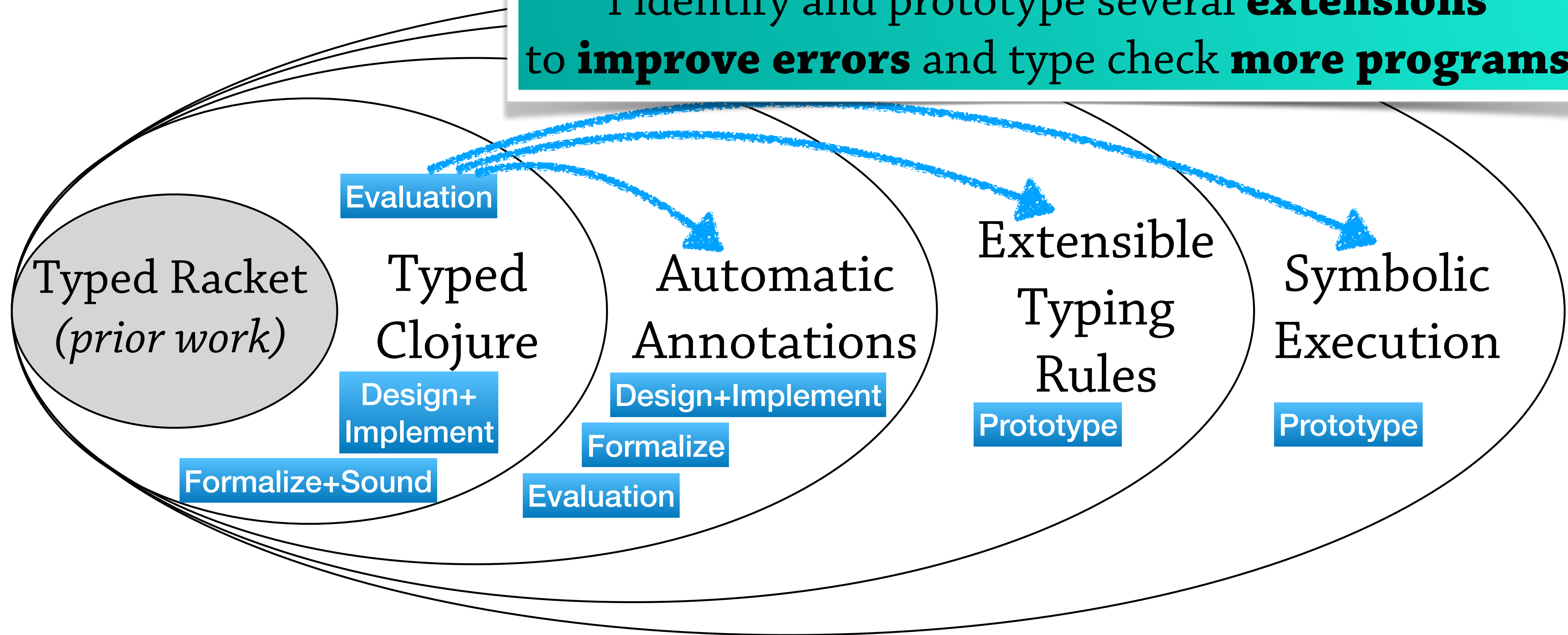
Typed Clojure is a
sound and **practical**
optional type system for Clojure



I present a tool to **automatically generate annotations**
and use it to port **real-world** Clojure programs

Typed Clojure is a
sound and **practical**
optional type system for Clojure

I identify and prototype several **extensions**
to **improve errors** and type check **more programs**



Thanks

Extra slides

λ_{TC} Type soundness Proof

1. Extend calculus with Java-style throwable errors
2. Make explicit assumptions about Java
3. Add “stuck”, “wrong”, and “error” rules to semantics
4. *Shown:* Well-typed programs reduce to correct values or errors
 - By induction on the reduction derivation, then cases on final red. rule and final (non-subsump.) typing rule
5. *Corollary:* Well-typed programs don’t “go wrong”
6. *Corollary:* Well-typed programs **don’t throw null-ptr exceptions**