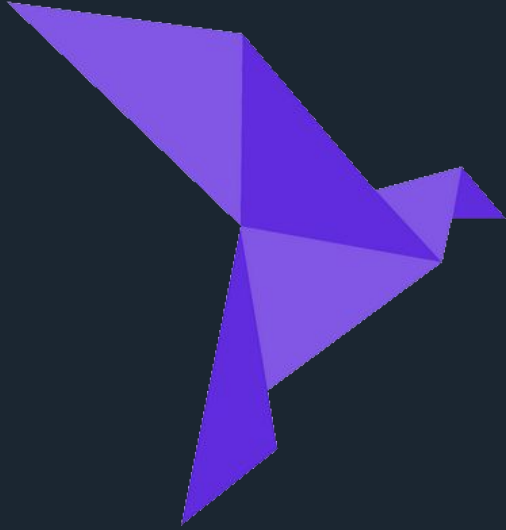


Building a Static Type-Infering Compiler

Please follow these instructions to get set up:

github.com/rtfeldman/compiler-workshop-v1

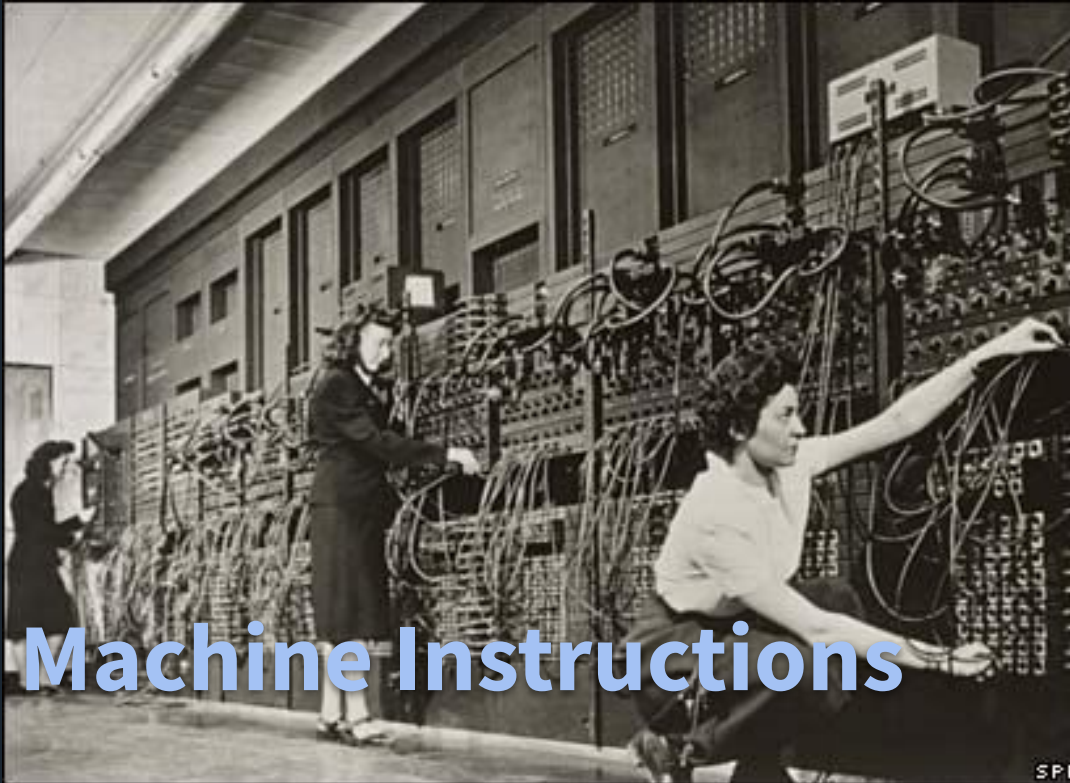


roc-lang.org



zed.dev

Before There Were Compilers



1946 UPenn
ENIAC

Electronic
Numerical
Integrator
And
Computer

Source Representation

Runtime
Interpreter



Ahead-of-Time
Compiler



“Assembler”

Machine Instructions

011100100110111101100011

Source Representation

Runtime
Interpreter



Just-in-Time
Compiler



Streaming
WebAssembly
Compilation

Machine Instructions

011100100110111101100011

Source Representation



Transpiler **tsc**

Intermediate Representation **JavaScript**

IR Interpreter

Netscape



IR Compiler (JIT or AOT)

V8

Machine Instructions

011100100110111101100011

Source Representation



Bytecode
Compiler



Intermediate Representation

JVM

Bytecode

01101010...

IR Interpreter

JVM



IR Compiler

HotSpot

Machine Instructions

011100100110111101100011

Source Representation



Bytecode
Compiler



*This
Course!*

Intermediate Representation

**WebAssembly
Bytecode**

IR Interpreter
Browser



IR Compiler
Browser

01110111...

Machine Instructions

011100100110111101100011

Terminology

Assembler (Low-Level → Low-Level)

Transpiler (High-Level → High-Level)

Interpreter (Generates at runtime)

Compiler (Take input, generate output)

Analysis

Names

Types

Optimization

Course Overview

Compiler for small subset of JS

Formatting

Name Resolution

Type Inference (Hindley-Milner, not TypeScript!)

WASM Generation

Part 1: Formatting

Lexing

Parsing

Formatting

Lexing

```
const x = 5 // x is 5
```

```
{  
  type: "CONST",  
  value: null,  
  position: 0,  
}
```

Lexing

```
const x = 5 // x is 5
```

```
{  
  type: "IDENTIFIER",  
  value: "x",  
  position: 6,  
}
```

Lexing

```
const x = 5 // x is 5
```

```
{  
  type: "EQUALS",  
  value: null,  
  position: 8,  
}
```

Lexing

```
const x = 5 // x is 5
```

```
{  
  type: "NUMBER",  
  value: "5",  
  position: 10,  
}
```

Lexing

```
const x = 5 // x is 5  
  
{  
  type: "COMMENT",  
  value: " x is 5",  
  position: 12,  
}
```

Formatting

```
{  
  type: "CONST",  
  value: null,  
  position: 0,  
}
```

"const "

Formatting

```
{  
  type: "IDENTIFIER",  
  value: "x",  
  position: 6,  
}
```

"const "

Formatting

```
{  
  type: "IDENTIFIER",  
  value: "x",  
  position: 6,  
}
```

```
"const x"
```

Formatting

```
{  
  type: "EQUALS",  
  value: null,  
  position: 8,  
}
```

```
"const x"
```

Formatting

```
{  
  type: "EQUALS",  
  value: null,  
  position: 8,  
}
```

```
"const x ="
```

Formatting

```
{  
  type: "NUMBER",  
  value: 5,  
  position: 10,  
}
```

```
"const x ="
```

Formatting

```
{  
  type: "NUMBER",  
  value: 5,  
  position: 10,  
}
```

```
"const x = 5"
```

Formatting

```
{  
  type: "COMMENT",  
  value: " x is 5",  
  position: 12,  
}
```

```
"const x = 5"
```

Formatting

```
{  
  type: "COMMENT",  
  value: " x is 5",  
  position: 12,  
}
```

```
"const x = 5 // x is 5"
```

Formatting

```
const x = 5 // x is 5
```

```
"const x = 5 // x is 5"
```

Formatting

```
const    x    =    5    // x is 5
```

```
"const x = 5 // x is 5"
```

Formatting Newlines

```
{ a: 1, b: 2, c: 3 }
```

← how do we know back here
to do multiline mode?

```
{  
  a: 1,  
  b: 2,  
  c: 3,  
}
```

Tokens → Parse Tree

```
const x = 5 // x is 5
```

CONST

IDENTIFIER "x"

EQUALS

NUMBER 5

COMMENT "..."

Tokens → Parse Tree

const x = 5 // x is 5

```

{
  CONST
  IDENTIFIER "x"
  EQUALS
  NUMBER 5
  type: "ConstDecl",
  id: "x",
}
```

Tokens → Parse Tree

const x = 5 // x is 5

	{
CONST	type: "ConstDecl",
IDENTIFIER "x"	id: "x",
EQUALS	value: {
NUMBER 5	
	},
	}

Tokens → Parse Tree

```
const x = 5 // x is 5
```

CONST

IDENTIFIER "x"

EQUALS

NUMBER 5

```
{ Parse Tree Node
  type: "ConstDecl",
  id: "x",
  value: {
    type: "Number",
    value: "5",
  },
}
```

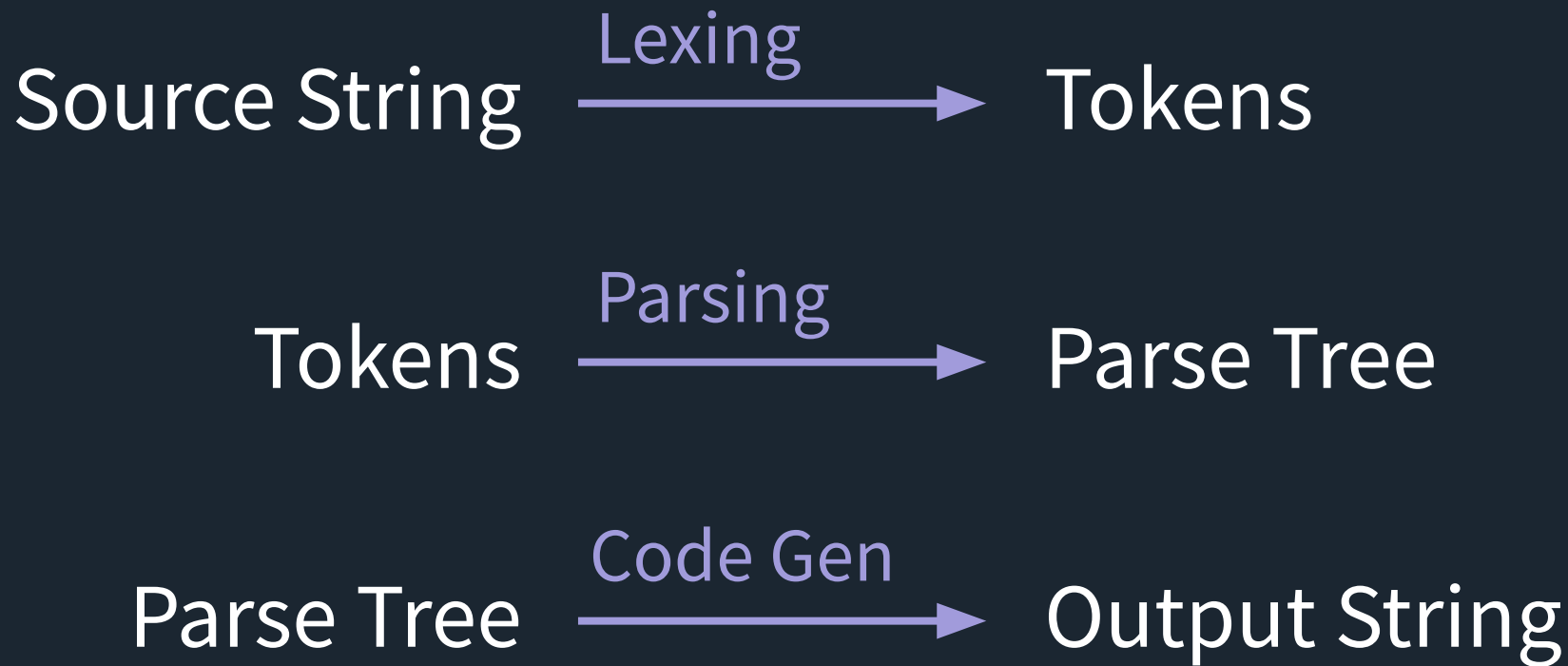
Formatting Newlines

```
{  
    { a: 1, b: 2, c: 3 }  
  a: 1, ←  
  b: 2,  
  c: 3,  
}
```

Q: How do we know back here to do multiline mode?

A: Set `isMultiline: true` in the parse tree node when we see the comma token at the end

Pipeline

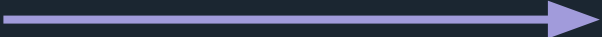


Syntax Sugar

Formatter

```
x+++      IDENTIFIER "x"  
          PLUS  
          PLUS  
{         PLUS  
  type: "PlusPlusPlus",  
  identifier: "x",  
}
```

"x = x + 2"

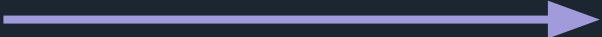
Parse Tree  Output String

Syntax Sugar

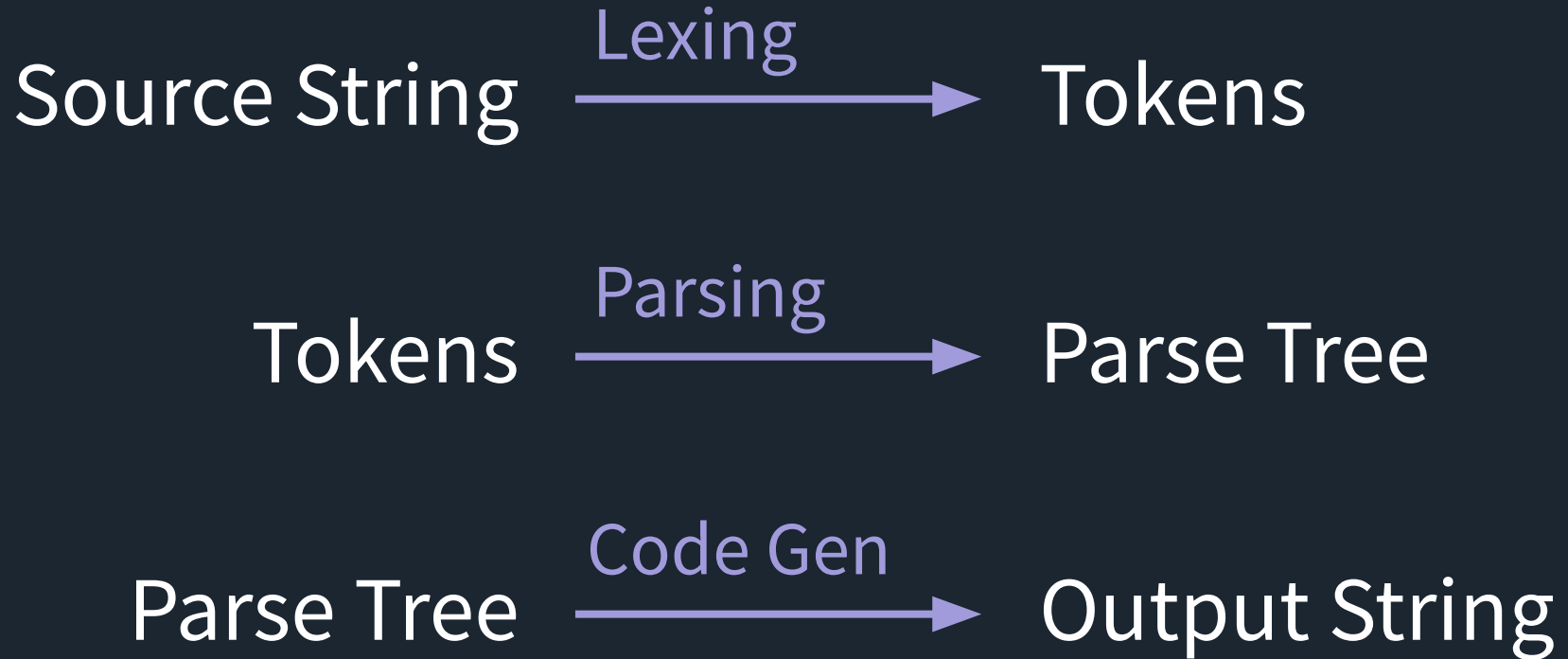
```
x+++      IDENTIFIER "x"  
          PLUS  
          PLUS  
{         PLUS  
  type: "PlusPlusPlus",  
  identifier: "x",  
}
```

~~Formatter~~ Transpiler

```
"x = x + 2"
```

Parse Tree  Output String

Theme: Traverse input, generate output



Summary of Part 1

Lexing (input string, output tokens)

Parsing (input tokens, output parse tree)

Formatting (input parse tree, output string)

Part 1 Exercises

Open `exercises/1/formatter.js`

See comments with 🙌 in them

Try doing what those comments say!

Part 2: Name Resolution

Declarations & Lookups

Hoisting

Nested Scopes

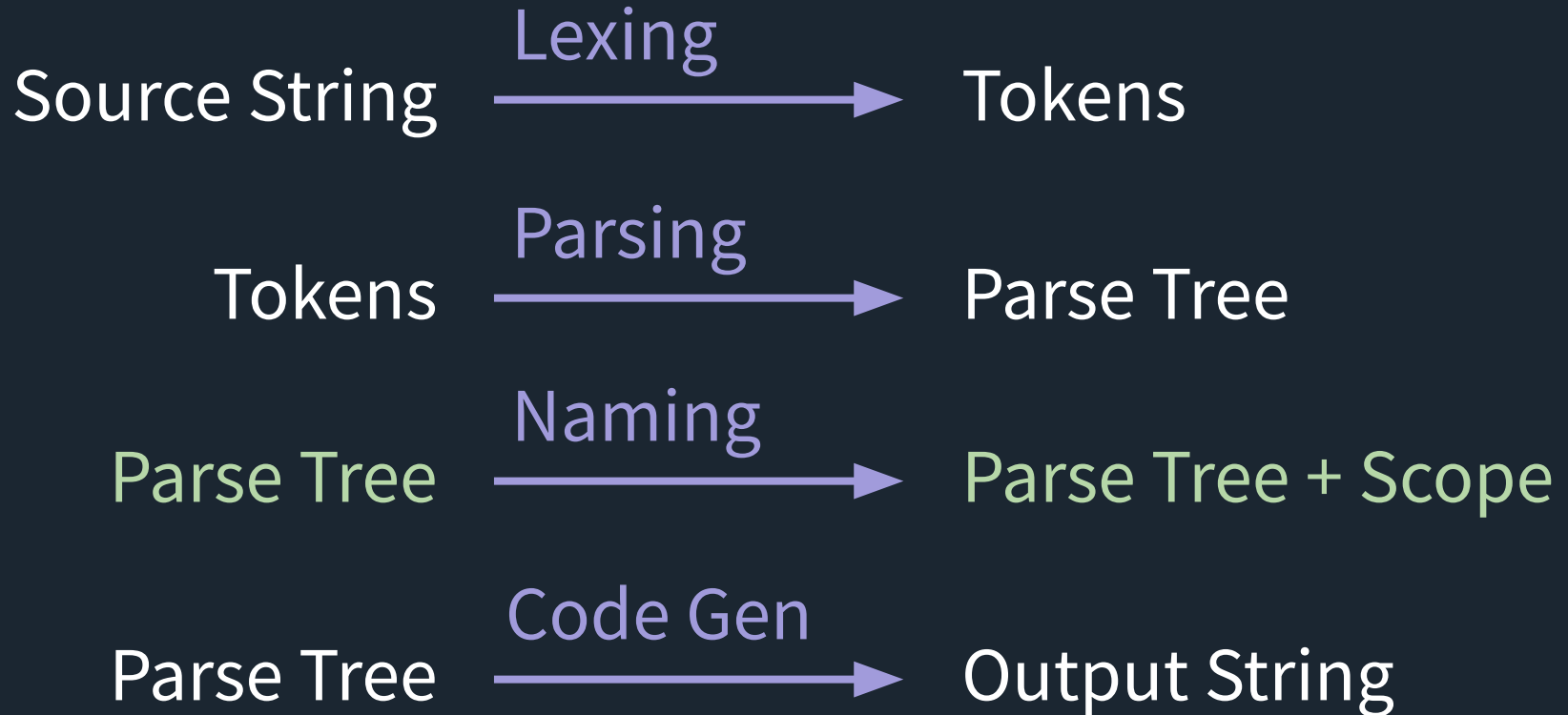
Theme: Traverse input, generate output

Source String $\xrightarrow{\text{Lexing}}$ Tokens

Tokens $\xrightarrow{\text{Parsing}}$ Parse Tree

Parse Tree $\xrightarrow{\text{Code Gen}}$ Output String

Theme: Traverse input, generate output



Declarations & Lookups

```
const x = 5
```

```
const y = x + 1
```

```
const scope = new Set()
```

```
scope.add("x")
```

```
if (!scope.has("x")) {  
    // naming error
```

```
if (scope.has("y")) {  
    // duplicate const  
}
```

```
scope.add("y")
```

Nested Scopes

```
const inc = (n) => {  
  return n + 1  
}
```

```
const scope = new Set()  
  
scope.add("inc")  
scope.add("n")  
scope.add("x") ⚠  
scope.add("y") ⚠
```

```
const x = 5
```

```
const y = inc(3)
```

Nested Scopes

```
const inc = (n) => {  
    return n + 1  
}
```

```
const x = 5  
const y = inc(3)
```

```
const scope = new Set()  
scopes.push(scope)  
scope.add("inc")  
const inner = new Set()  
scopes.push(inner)  
inner.add("n")
```

```
if (!scopes.some(s =>  
    s.has("n")  
)) { /* naming error */  
    scopes.pop()
```

Hoisting

```
const x = 5
```

```
const y = inc(3)
```

```
function inc(arg) {  
    return arg + 1  
}
```

```
const scope = new Set()  
scopes.push(scope)  
scope.add("x")  
scope.add("y")
```

```
if (!scopes.some(scope =>  
    scope.has("inc")  
)) { /* naming error */ }
```

Hoisting Pass

```
const x = 5
```

```
const y = inc(3)
```

```
function inc(arg) { ... }
```

```
const scope = new Set()  
scopes.push(scope)  
scope.add("inc")
```

```
if (!scopes.some(scope =>  
    scope.has("inc")  
)) { /* naming error */ }
```

Hoisting Pass

```
const x = 5
```

```
const y = inc(3)
```

```
function inc(arg) { ... }
```

```
const scope = new Set()  
scopes.push(scope)  
scope.add("inc")  
scope.add("x")
```

```
if (!scopes.some(scope =>  
    scope.has("inc")  
)) { /* naming error */ }
```

Hoisting Pass

```
const x = 5
```

```
const y = inc(3)
```

```
function inc(arg) { ... }
```

```
const scope = new Set()  
scopes.push(scope)  
scope.add("inc")  
scope.add("x")
```

```
if (!scopes.some(scope =>  
    scope.has("inc")  
)) { /* naming error */ }
```

```
scope.add("y")
```

Hoisting Pass

```
const x = 5
```

```
const y = inc(3)
```

```
function inc(arg) { ... }
```

```
const scope = new Set()
```

```
scopes.push(scope)
```

```
scope.add("inc")
```

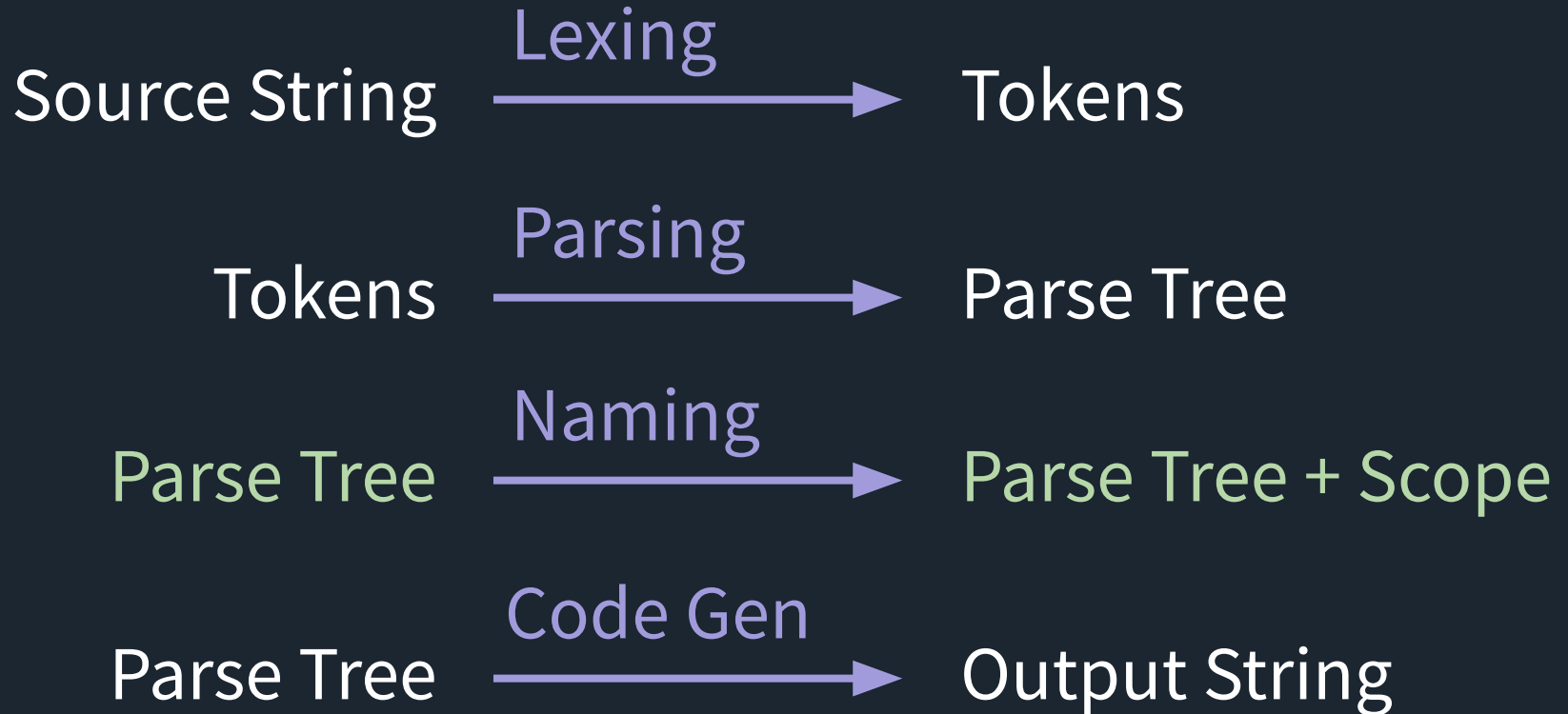
```
scope.add("x")
```

```
if (!scopes.some(scope =>  
  scope.has("inc")  
)) { /* naming error */ }
```

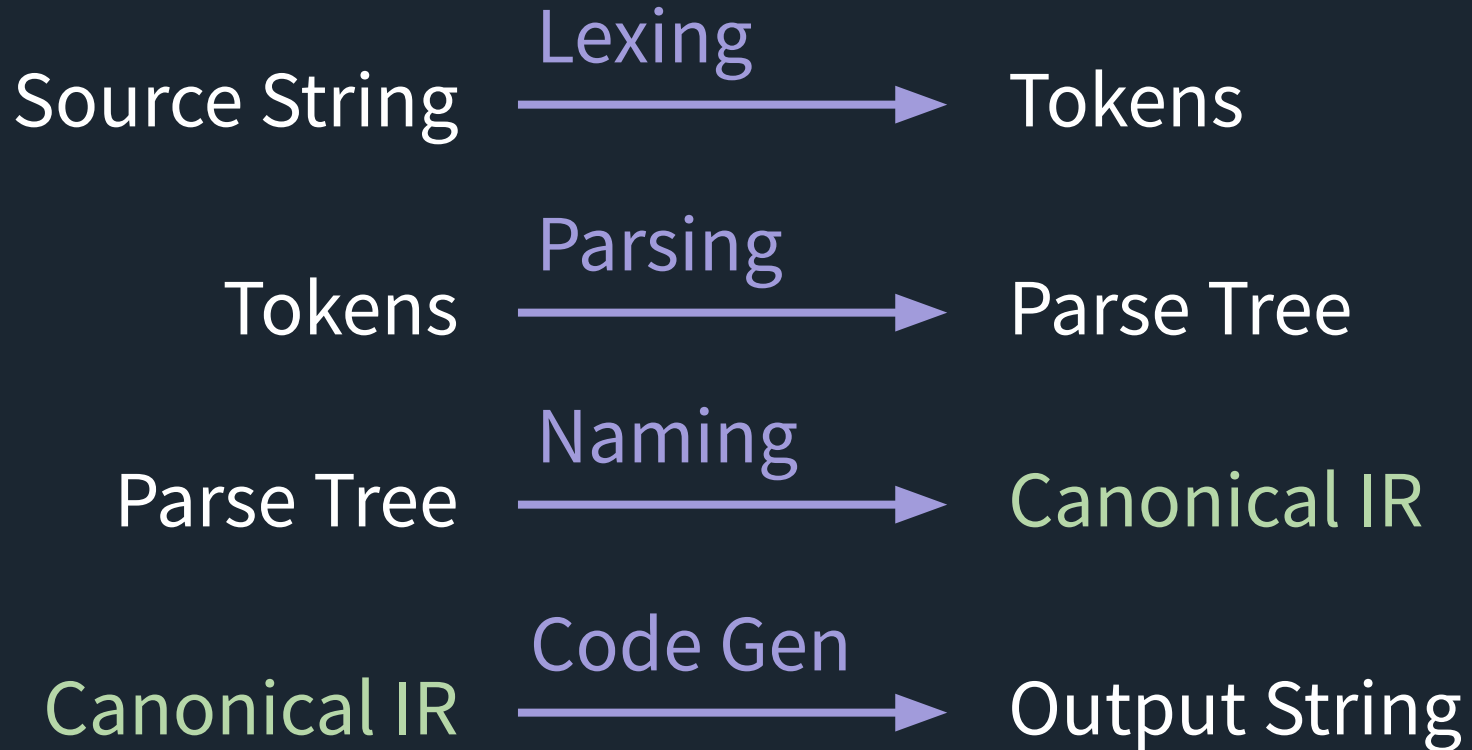
```
scope.add("y")
```

```
const inner = new Set()
```

Theme: Traverse input, generate output



Optional: intermediate representation



Summary of Part 2

Declarations & Lookups (adding to scope set)

Hoisting (extra pass just for functions)

Nested Scopes (removing entries from scope)

Part 2 Exercises

Open `exercises/2/naming.js`

See comments with 👉 in them

Try doing what those comments say!

Part 3: Inferring Constants

Type Variables

Type Relationships

Path Compression

Why **Hindley-Milner** Inference?

Used by languages like Elm, Haskell, Roc...

Simple type system (no co/contravariance etc.)

Sound (no runtime type mismatches)

Decidable (no annotations required, ever)

Polymorphic (supports generics)

Inferring Constants

```
const a = "hi"  
const b = a  
const c = b
```



Goal: infer that
c is a String

Types Database

```
const a = "hi"  
const b = a  
const c = b
```

Assign type
variables

id	type
0	null
1	null
2	null
3	null

const a

"hi"

const b

const c

Types Database

```
const a = "hi"  
const b = a  
const c = b
```

**Assign type
relationships**

id	type
0	null
1	null
2	null
3	null

```
const a  
  "hi"  
const b  
const c
```

Types Database

```
const a = "hi"  
const b = a  
const c = b
```

Assign type
relationships

id	type
0	db[1]
1	null
2	null
3	null

```
const a  
"hi"  
const b  
const c
```

Types Database

```
const a = "hi"  
const b = a  
const c = b
```

Assign type
relationships

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	null
3	null

```
const a  
"hi"  
const b  
const c
```

Types Database

```
const a = "hi"  
const b = a  
const c = b
```

Assign type
relationships

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[0]
3	null

```
const a  
  "hi"  
const b  
const c
```

Types Database

```
const a = "hi"  
const b = a  
const c = b
```

Assign type
relationships

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[0]
3	db[2]

```
const a  
  "hi"  
const b  
const c
```

Types Database

```
const a = "hi"  
const b = a  
const 3 = b
```



id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[0]
3	db[2]

```
const a  
  "hi"  
const b  
const c
```

Goal: infer that
c is a String

Tokens → Parse Tree → Types

```
const a = "hi"
```

Tokens

{	{
type: "CONST",	type: "IDENTIFIER",
value: null,	value: "a",
position: 0,	position: 6,
}	}

Tokens → Parse Tree → Types

```
const a = "hi"
```

```
{ Parse Tree Node  
  type: "ConstDecl",  
  id: "a",  
  value: {  
    type: "String",  
    value: "hi",  
  },  
}
```

```
{ Typed Parse Tree Node  
  type: "ConstDecl",  
  id: "a",  
  typeId: 0,  
  value: {  
    type: "String",  
    value: "hi",  
    typeId: 1,  
  },  
}
```

Tokens → Parse Tree → Types

```
const a = "hi"
```

id	type
0	null
1	null
2	null
3	null

```
{ Typed Parse Tree Node
  type: "ConstDecl",
  id: "a",
  typeId: 0,
  value: {
    type: "String",
    value: "hi",
    typeId: 1,
  },
}
```

Tokens → Parse Tree → Types

```
const a = "hi"
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[0]
3	db[2]

```
{ Typed Parse Tree Node
  type: "ConstDecl",
  id: "a",
  typeId: 0,
  value: {
    type: "String",
    value: "hi",
    typeId: 1,
  },
}
```

Tokens → Parse Tree → Types

```
const a = "hi"
```

id	type
0	null
1	null
2	null
3	null

```
{ Typed Parse Tree Node  
  type: "ConstDecl",  
  typeId: 0,  
  ...  
}
```

```
db[0] = null  
db[1] = null  
db[2] = null  
db[3] = null
```

Tokens → Parse Tree → Types

```
const a = "hi"
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	null
2	null
3	null

```
{ Typed Parse Tree Node  
  type: "ConstDecl",  
  typeId: 0,  
  ...  
}
```

```
db[0] = { symlink: 1 }  
db[1] = null  
db[2] = null  
db[3] = null
```

Tokens → Parse Tree → Types

```
const a = "hi"
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	null
3	null

```
{ Typed Parse Tree Node  
  type: "ConstDecl",  
  typeId: 0,  
  ...  
}
```

```
db[0] = { symlink: 1 }  
db[1] = { concrete: "String" }  
db[2] = null  
db[3] = null
```

Tokens → Parse Tree → Types

```
const a = "hi"
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[3]
3	null

```
{ Typed Parse Tree Node  
  type: "ConstDecl",  
  typeId: 0,  
  ...  
}
```

```
db[0] = { symlink: 1 }  
db[1] = { concrete: "String" }  
db[2] = { symlink: 0 }  
db[3] = null
```

Tokens → Parse Tree → Types

```
const a = "hi"
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[3]
3	db[0]

```
{ Typed Parse Tree Node  
  type: "ConstDecl",  
  typeId: 0,  
  ...  
}
```

```
db[0] = { symlink: 1 }  
db[1] = { concrete: "String" }  
db[2] = { symlink: 0 }  
db[3] = { symlink: 2 }
```

Path Compression

```
const a = "hi"  
const b = a  
const 3 = b
```



id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[0]
3	db[2]

```
const a  
  "hi"  
const b  
const c
```

Goal: infer that
c is a String

Path Compression

```
const a = "hi"  
const b = a  
const 3 = b
```



id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[0]
3	db[2]



```
const a  
"hi"  
const b  
const c
```

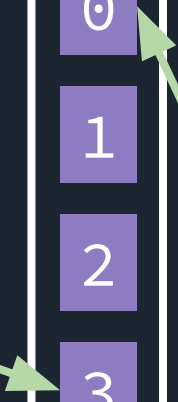
Goal: infer that
c is a String

Path Compression

```
const a = "hi"  
const b = a  
const 3 = b
```



id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[0]
3	db[0]



```
const a  
  "hi"  
const b  
const c
```

Goal: infer that
c is a String

Path Compression

```
const a = "hi"  
const b = a  
const 3 = b
```



id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[0]
3	db[1]



```
const a  
  "hi"  
const b  
const c
```

Goal: infer that
c is a String

Path Compression

```
const a = "hi"  
const b = a  
const c = b
```

Unification, not
Subtyping

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[1]
3	db[1]

```
const a  
  "hi"  
const b  
const c
```

Editor Tooling

String

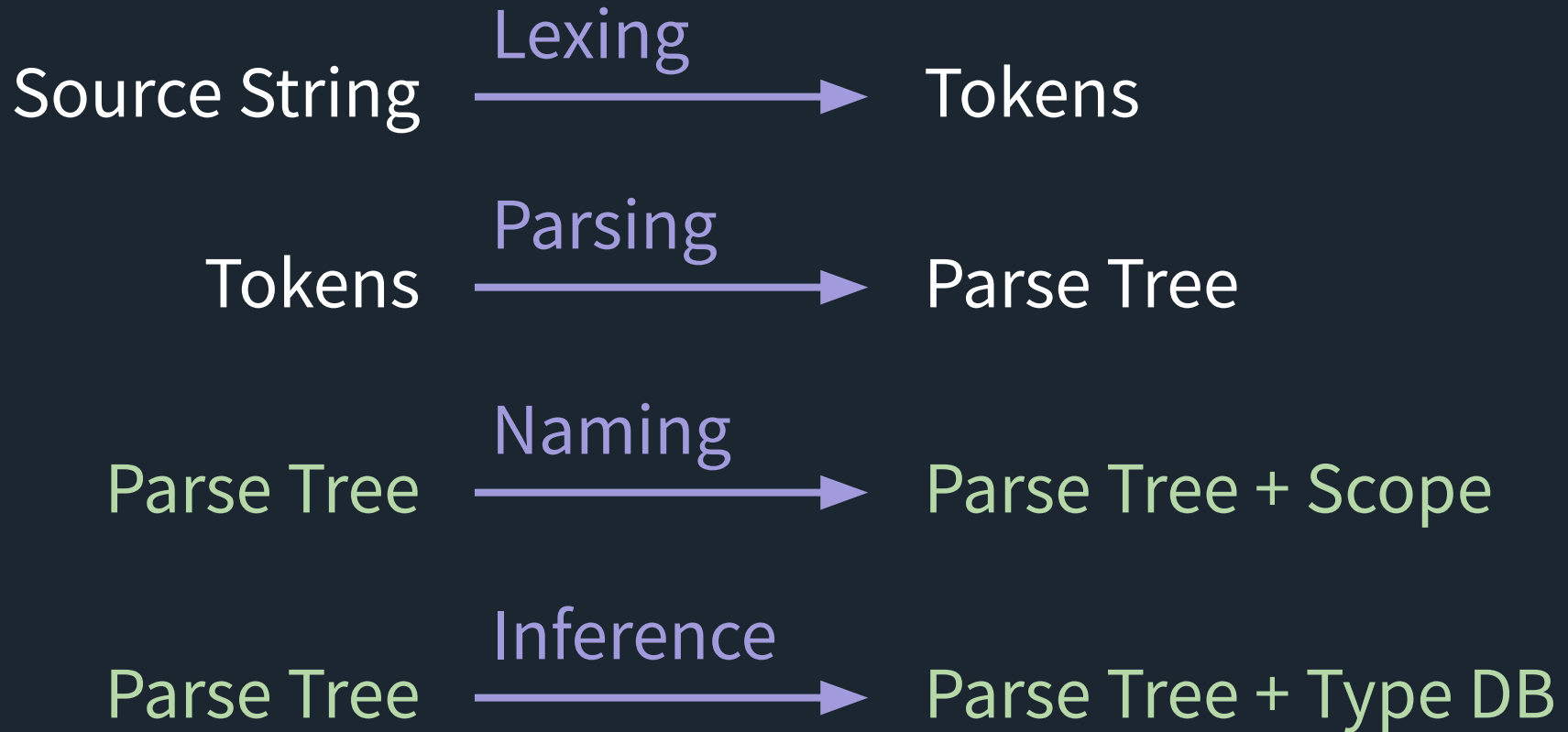
```
const a = "hi"  
const b = a  
const c = b
```

1. Find source position of **c**
2. Find that parse tree node
3. Get that node's type ID
4. Look up that ID in the DB

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[1]
3	db[1]

```
const a  
  "hi"  
const b  
const c
```

Theme: Traverse input, generate output



Summary of Part 3

Type Variables

Type Relationships

Path Compression

Part 3 Exercises

Open `exercises/3/typing.js`

See comments with 🙌 in them

Try doing what those comments say!

Part 4: Type Unification

Unifying Operators

Type Mismatches

The `unify()` function

Type Unification

A way to say "these 2 types should be **identical**"

A way to impose **multiple constraints** on types

A way to detect **type mismatches** at build time

Unifying Operators

```
const a = "hi"  
const b = a  
a * b
```

id	type
0	null
1	null
2	null

Goal: infer two
type mismatches

Unifying Operators

const ⁰a = ¹"hi"

const b = a

⁰ ²² ⁰

a * b

3

Goal: infer two
type mismatches

id	type
⁰	null
¹	null
²	null
³	null

Unifying Operators

const ⁰a = ¹"hi"

const b = a

⁰ ²² ⁰

a * b

³

Goal: infer two
type mismatches

id	type
⁰	db[1]
¹	null
²	null
³	null

Unifying Operators

const ⁰a = ¹"hi"

const b = a

⁰ ²² ⁰

a * b

³

Goal: infer two
type mismatches

id	type
⁰	db[1]
¹	String
²	null
³	null

Unifying Operators

const ⁰a = ¹"hi"

const b = a

⁰ ²² ⁰

a * b

³

Goal: infer two
type mismatches

id	type
⁰	db[1]
¹	String
²	db[0]
³	null

Unifying Operators

const ⁰a = ¹"hi"

const b = a

⁰ ²² ⁰

a * b

³

Goal: infer two
type mismatches

id	type
⁰	db[1]
¹	String
²	db[0]
³	Number

Unifying Operators

const ⁰a = ¹"hi"
const b = a
⁰a ²* ²b ⁰

³

Unify both * operator args
with the Number type

id	type
⁰	db[1]
¹	String
²	db[0]
³	Number

Unifying Operators

`unify(null, null) → symlink`

`unify("String", "String") → "String"`

`unify("Number", "Number") → "Number"`

`unify("Number", "String") →`

Unify both `*` operator args
with the `Number` type

Unifying Operators

`unify(null, null) → symlink`

`unify("String", "String") → "String"`

`unify("Number", "Number") → "Number"`

`unify("Number", "String") → TYPE MISMATCH!`

Unify both `*` operator args
with the `Number` type

Unifying Operators

```
const a = "hi"
```

```
const b = a
```

```
0    2  
a * b
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[0]
3	Number

Unify both * operator args
with the Number type

Unifying Operators

```
const a = "hi"
```

```
const b = a
```

```
0    2
```

```
a * b
```

```
unify("Number",
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[0]
3	Number

Unifying Operators

```
const a = "hi"
```

```
const b = a
```

```
0    2  
a * b
```

```
unify("Number", "String") →
```

TYPE MISMATCH!

```
unify("Number",
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[0]
3	Number

Unifying Operators

```
const a = "hi"
```

```
const b = a
```

```
0      2
```

```
a * b
```

```
unify("Number", "String") →
```

TYPE MISMATCH!

```
unify("Number", "String") →
```

TYPE MISMATCH!

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[0]
3	Number

Unifying Operators

```
const a = "hi"
```

```
const b = a
```

0 2

a * b

Goal: infer two
type mismatches

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[0]
3	Number

Tokens → Parse Tree → Types

```
const a = "hi"
```

Tokens

{	{
type: "CONST",	type: "IDENTIFIER",
value: null,	value: "a",
position: 0,	position: 6,
}	}

Tokens → Parse Tree → Types

```
const a = "hi"
```

```
{ Parse Tree Node  
  type: "ConstDecl",  
  id: "a",  
  value: {  
    type: "String",  
    value: "hi",  
  },  
}
```

```
{ Typed Parse Tree Node  
  type: "ConstDecl",  
  id: "a",  
  typeId: 0,  
  value: {  
    type: "String",  
    value: "hi",  
    typeId: 1,  
  },  
}
```

Tokens → Parse Tree → Types

```
const a = "hi"
```

id	type
0	null
1	null
2	null
3	null

```
{ Typed Parse Tree Node
  type: "ConstDecl",
  id: "a",
  typeId: 0,
  value: {
    type: "String",
    value: "hi",
    typeId: 1,
  },
}
```

Tokens → Parse Tree → Types

```
const a = "hi"
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[0]
3	Number

```
{ Typed Parse Tree Node
  type: "ConstDecl",
  id: "a",
  typeId: 0,
  value: {
    type: "String",
    value: "hi",
    typeId: 1,
  },
}
```

Tokens → Parse Tree → Types

```
const a = "hi"
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[0]
3	Number

```
{ Typed Parse Tree Node  
  type: "ConstDecl",  
  typeId: 0,  
  ...  
}
```

```
db[0] = { symlink: 1 }  
db[1] = { concrete: "String" }  
db[2] = { symlink: 0 }  
db[3] = { concrete: "Number" }
```

```
const unify = (aTypeId, bTypeId) => {  
  const aType = resolveSymlinksAndCompress(aTypeId)  
  const bType = resolveSymlinksAndCompress(bTypeId)  
  
  if (aType == null) {  
    db[aTypeId] = (bType == null)  
      ? { symlink: bTypeId }  
      : { concrete: bType.concrete }  
  } else if (bType == null) {  
    return unify(bTypeId, aTypeId) // Swap the args  
  } else if (aType.concrete != bType.concrete) {  
    reportTypeMismatch(...)  
  }  
}
```

Summary of Part 4

Unifying Operators

Type Mismatches

The `unify()` function

Part 4 Exercises

Open `exercises/4/typecheck.js`

See comments with 👉 in them

Try doing what those comments say!

Part 5: Inferring Functions

Inferring Conditionals

Inferring Function Declarations

Inferring Function Calls

Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"
```

```
const cond = true
```

```
const b = cond ? a : "other"
```

must be boolean

must be the same type

Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"
```

```
const cond = true
```

```
const b = cond ? a : "other"
```

these must all be the same type

Inferring Conditionals

```
const a0 = 1"hi"  
const cond2 = 3true  
const b = cond ? a : "..."
```

id	type
⁰	db[1]
¹	String
²	db[3]
³	Bool

Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = true  
const b = cond ? a : "..."
```

Diagram illustrating the inference of conditionals in a code snippet. The code is annotated with indices 0 through 8, and a box highlights the conditional expression.

Indices and corresponding tokens:

- 0: `const`
- 1: `a`
- 2: `=`
- 3: `"hi"`
- 4: `const`
- 5: `cond`
- 6: `=`
- 7: `true`
- 8: `const`

The conditional expression `cond ? a : "..."` is highlighted by a box, with indices 5, 6, and 7 corresponding to `cond`, `?`, and `a` respectively. The ellipsis `...` is represented by three dots above the index 7.

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[3]
3	Bool

Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = true  
const b = cond ? a : "..."  
  
unify(4, 8)
```

Diagram illustrating variable assignments and a conditional expression with numbered annotations:

- 0: `a`
- 1: `"hi"`
- 2: `cond`
- 3: `true`
- 4: `b`
- 5: `cond`
- 6: `a`
- 7: `"..."`
- 8: `unify(4, 8)`

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[3]
3	Bool
4	null

Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = true  
const b = cond ? a : "..."  
  
unify(4, 8)
```

Diagram illustrating variable assignments and a conditional expression with indices in purple boxes:

- 0: a
- 1: "hi"
- 2: cond
- 3: true
- 4: b
- 5: cond
- 6: a
- 7: "..."
- 8: unify(4, 8)

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[3]
3	Bool
4	db[8]

Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = true  
const b = cond ? a : "..."  
  
unify(4, 8)  
unify(5, 2)
```

Diagram illustrating variable assignments and unification constraints:

- 0: `a`
- 1: `"hi"`
- 2: `cond`
- 3: `true`
- 4: `b`
- 5: `cond` (in conditional expression)
- 6: `a` (in conditional expression)
- 7: `"..."` (in conditional expression)
- 8: `unify(4, 8)`

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[3]
3	Bool
4	db[8]
5	null

Inferring Conditionals

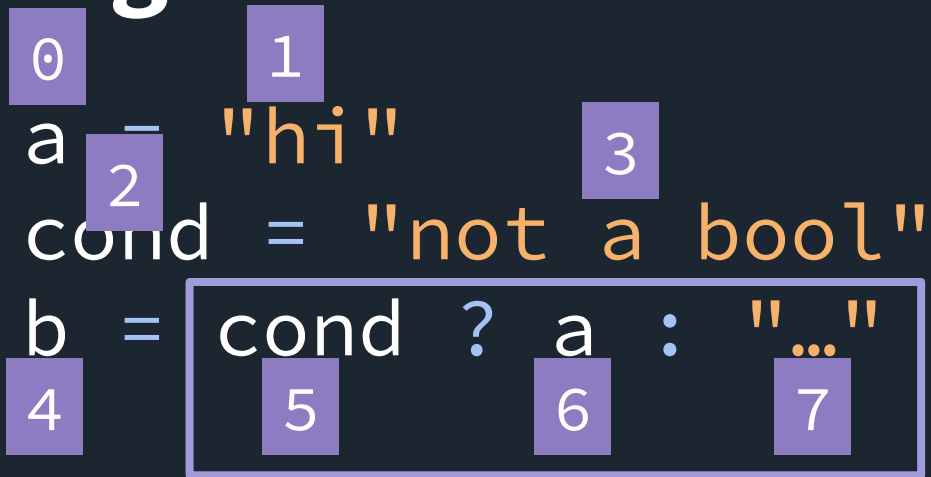
```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = true  
const b = cond ? a : ""
```

```
unify(4, 8)  
unify(5, 2)  
unify(5, Bool)
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[3]
3	Bool ✓
4	db[8]
5	db[2]

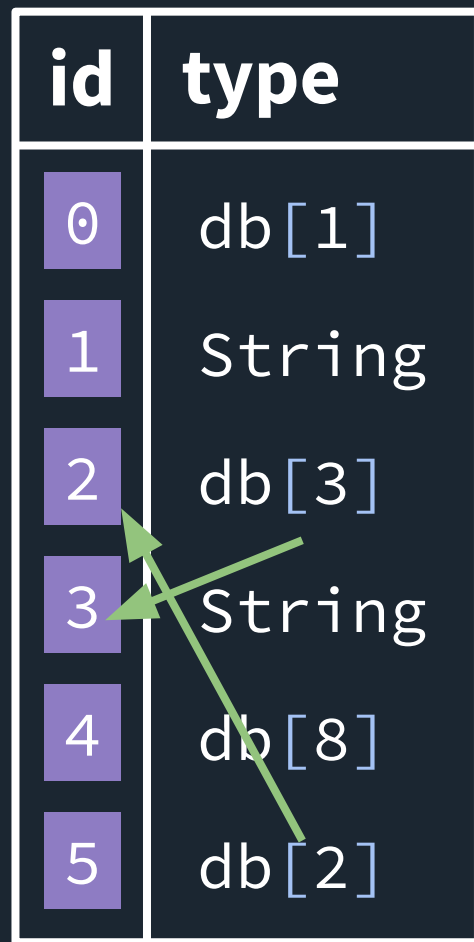
Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = "not a bool"  
const b = cond ? a : "..."
```



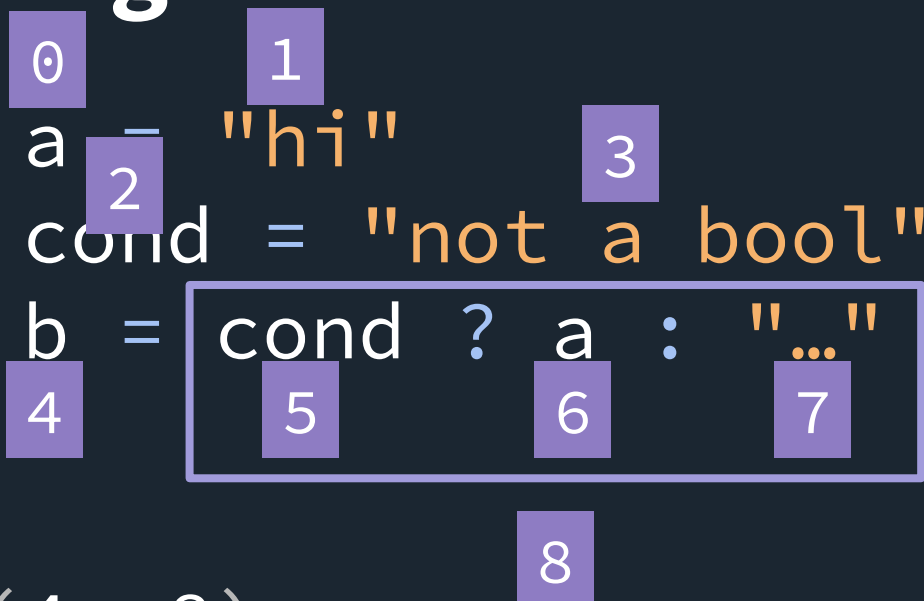
```
unify(4, 8)  
unify(5, 2)  
unify(5, Bool)
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[3]
3	String
4	db[8]
5	db[2]



Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = "not a bool"  
const b = cond ? a : "..."
```



`unify(4, 8)`

`unify(5, 2)`

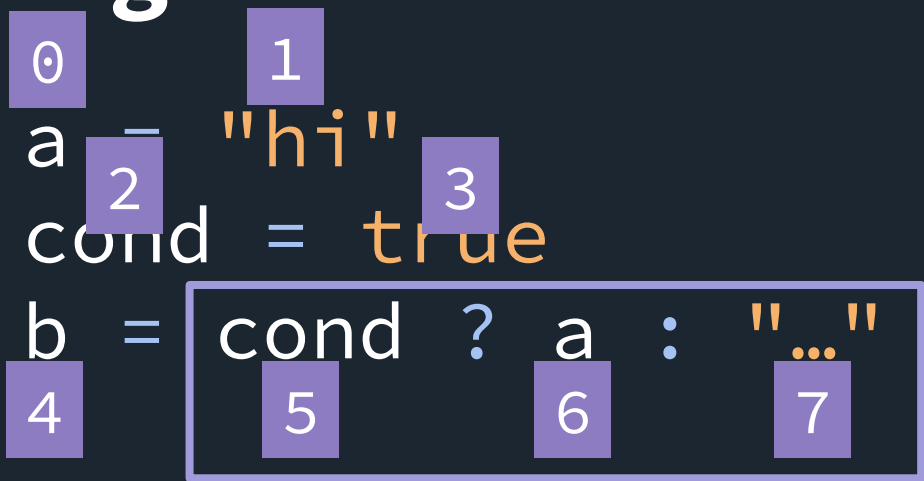
`unify(5, Bool)` **TYPE MISMATCH**

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[3]
3	String
4	db[8]
5	db[2]



Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = true  
const b = cond ? a : "..."
```



```
unify(4, 8)  
unify(5, 2)  
unify(5, Bool)
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[3]
3	Bool ✓
4	db[8]
5	db[2]



path compression

Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = true  
const b = cond ? a : ""
```

```
unify(4, 8)  
unify(5, 2)  
unify(5, Bool)
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	String
2	db[3]
3	Bool ✓
4	db[8]
5	db[3]

path compression

Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = true  
const b = cond ? a : "..."  
  
unify(6, 0)
```

Diagram illustrating variable assignments and a conditional expression with indices:

- 0: a
- 1: "hi"
- 2: cond
- 3: true
- 4: b
- 5: cond
- 6: a
- 7: "..."
- 8: unify(6, 0)

id	type
3	Bool
4	db[8]
5	db[3]
6	null
7	null
8	null

Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = true  
const b = cond ? a : "..."  
  
unify(6, 0)
```

The diagram illustrates the inference of conditionals in a code snippet. It shows three lines of code: `const a = "hi"`, `const cond = true`, and `const b = cond ? a : "..."`. Below the code, a box highlights the conditional expression `cond ? a : "..."`. The nodes in the code are numbered as follows: `a` is 0, `"hi"` is 1, `cond` is 2, `true` is 3, `b` is 4, `cond` in the ternary is 5, `a` in the ternary is 6, `:` is 7, and `"..."` is 8. The `unify(6, 0)` call is shown below the code.

id	type
3	Bool
4	db[8]
5	db[3]
6	db[0]
7	null
8	null

path compression

Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = true  
const b = cond ? a : "..."  
  
unify(6, 0)  
unify(7, String)
```

Diagram illustrating variable assignments and unification steps:

- 0: `a`
- 1: `"hi"`
- 2: `cond`
- 3: `true`
- 4: `b`
- 5: `cond`
- 6: `a`
- 7: `"..."`
- 8: `unify(6, 0)`

id	type
3	Bool
4	db[8]
5	db[3]
6	db[1]
7	null
8	null

Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = true  
const b = cond ? a : "..."
```

```
unify(6, 0)  
unify(7, String)  
unify(6, 7)
```

id	type
3	Bool
4	db[8]
5	db[3]
6	db[1]
7	String
8	null

Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = true  
const b = cond ? a : "..."
```

```
unify(6, 0)  
unify(7, String)  
unify(6, 7)
```

id	type
3	Bool
4	db[8]
5	db[3]
6	db[7]
7	 String
8	null

Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = true  
const b = cond ? a : 123
```

```
unify(6, 0)  
unify(7, String)  
unify(6, 7)
```

id	type
3	Bool
4	db[8]
5	db[3]
6	db[1]
7	Number
8	null

Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = true  
const b = cond ? a : 123
```

unify(6, 0)

unify(7, String)

unify(6, 7) **TYPE MISMATCH**

id	type
3	Bool
4	db[8]
5	db[3]
6	db[1]
7	Number
8	null

Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = true  
const b = cond ? a : "..."
```

```
unify(6, 0)  
unify(7, String)  
unify(6, 7)
```

id	type
3	Bool
4	db[8]
5	db[3]
6	db[7]
7	 String
8	null

Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = true  
const b = cond ? a : "..."  
  
unify(8, 6)  
unify(8, 7) ?
```

Diagram illustrating variable assignments and a conditional expression with numbered markers:

- 0: `const`
- 1: `a`
- 2: `=`
- 3: `"hi"`
- 4: `const`
- 5: `cond`
- 6: `=`
- 7: `cond ? a : "..."` (entire conditional expression)
- 8: `unify(8, 6)` and `unify(8, 7)`

id	type
3	Bool
4	db[8]
5	db[3]
6	db[7]
7	String
8	null

Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = true  
const b = cond ? a : "..."  
  
unify(8, 6)
```

The diagram illustrates the inference of conditionals in a code snippet. It shows three lines of code: `const a = "hi"`, `const cond = true`, and `const b = cond ? a : "..."`. Below the code, a box highlights the conditional expression `cond ? a : "..."`. The nodes in the code are numbered as follows: `a` is 0, `"hi"` is 1, `cond` is 2, `true` is 3, `b` is 4, `cond` in the ternary is 5, `a` in the ternary is 6, `"..."` is 7, and the `6` in `unify(8, 6)` is 8. The `unify` function is also shown.

id	type
3	Bool
4	db[8]
5	db[3]
6	db[7]
7	String
8	db[6]

path compression

Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = true  
const b = cond ? a : "..."  
  
unify(8, 6)  
unify(8, 7) ?
```

Diagram illustrating variable assignments and a conditional expression with indices:

- 0: a
- 1: "hi"
- 2: cond
- 3: true
- 4: b
- 5: cond
- 6: a
- 7: "..."
- 8: unify(8, 7) ?

id	type
3	Bool
4	db[8]
5	db[3]
6	db[7]
7	String
8	db[7]

Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = true  
const b = cond ? a : "..."
```

unify(8, 6)

~~unify(8, 7)~~ **not needed!**

id	type
3	Bool
4	db[8]
5	db[3]
6	db[7]
7	String
8	db[7]

Inferring Conditionals

```
const a = "hi"  
const cond = true  
const b = cond ? a : "..."
```

Diagram illustrating the inference of conditionals in a code snippet. The code is annotated with indices 0 through 8, and a box highlights the conditional expression.

Indices and corresponding tokens:

- 0: `const`
- 1: `a`
- 2: `=`
- 3: `"hi"`
- 4: `const`
- 5: `cond`
- 6: `=`
- 7: `true`
- 8: `const`

The conditional expression `cond ? a : "..."` is highlighted by a box, with indices 5, 6, and 7 corresponding to `cond`, `?`, and `a` respectively. The ellipsis `...` is represented by three dots above the index 7.

id	type
3	Bool
4	db[8]
5	db[3]
6	db[7]
7	String
8	db[7]

Inferring Functions

0

2

3

```
const inc = (x) => {
```

```
  return x + 1
```

```
}
```

4

2

5

1

unify(0, 1) =

unify(4, Number) +

unify(2, Number) +

unify(5, Number) +

unify(5, Number) 1

unify(4, 3) return

id

type

0

null

1

null

2

null

3

null

4

null

5

null

Inferring Functions

0 2 3

```
const inc = (x) => {  
  return x + 1  
}
```

4 2 5 1

unify(0, 1) =
unify(4, Number) +
unify(2, Number) +
unify(5, Number) +
unify(5, Number) 1
unify(4, 3) return

id	type
0	db[1]
1	null
2	null
3	null
4	null
5	null

Inferring Functions

```
    0      2      3
const inc = (x) => {
  return x + 1
}
```

Diagram illustrating function inference with variable bindings (ids) and types:

- 0: const inc
- 2: x
- 3: =>
- 4: return
- 2: x
- 5: +
- 1: 1

```
unify(0, 1)      =
unify(4, Number) +
unify(2, Number) +
unify(5, Number) +
unify(5, Number) 1
unify(4, 3)      return
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	null
2	null
3	null
4	Number
5	null

Inferring Functions

```
    0      2      3
const inc = (x) => {
  return x + 1
}
```

Diagram illustrating function inference with variable bindings and scopes:

- 0: `const inc`
- 2: `(x)`
- 3: `=>`
- 4: `return`
- 2: `x`
- 5: `+`
- 1: `1`

```
unify(0, 1)      =
unify(4, Number) +
unify(2, Number) +
unify(5, Number) +
unify(5, Number) 1
unify(4, 3)      return
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	null
2	Number
3	null
4	Number
5	null

Inferring Functions

```
    0      2      3
const inc = (x) => {
  return x + 1
}
```

Diagram illustrating function inference with variable bindings and scopes:

- 0: `const inc`
- 2: `(x)`
- 3: `=>`
- 4: `return`
- 2: `x`
- 5: `1`
- 1: `}`

```
unify(0, 1)      =
unify(4, Number) +
unify(2, Number) +
unify(5, Number) +
unify(5, Number) 1
unify(4, 3)      return
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	null
2	Number
3	null
4	Number
5	Number

Inferring Functions

```
    0      2      3
const inc = (x) => {
  return x + 1
}
```

Diagram illustrating function inference with variable bindings and types:

- 0: `const inc`
- 2: `(x)`
- 3: `=>`
- 4: `return`
- 2: `x`
- 5: `+`
- 1: `1`

```
unify(0, 1)      =
unify(4, Number) +
unify(2, Number) +
unify(5, Number) +
unify(5, Number) 1
unify(4, 3)      return
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	null
2	Number
3	null
4	Number
5	Number

Inferring Functions

```
    0      2      3
const inc = (x) => {
  return x + 1
}
```

Diagram illustrating function inference with variable bindings and their types:

- 0: const inc
- 2: x
- 3: =>
- 4: return
- 2: x
- 5: +
- 1: 1

```
unify(0, 1)      =
unify(4, Number) +
unify(2, Number) +
unify(5, Number) +
unify(5, Number) 1
unify(4, 3)      return
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	null
2	Number
3	db[4]
4	Number
5	Number

Inferring Functions

```
const inc = 2 (x) 3 => {  
  return x + 1 1  
}
```

```
{  
  concrete: "Function",  
  args: [2],  
  returns: 3,  
}
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	null
2	Number
3	db[4]
4	Number
5	Number

Inferring Functions

```
const inc = 2(x) 3=> {  
  return x + 11  
}
```

```
{  
  concrete: "Function",  
  args: [2],  
  returns: 3,  
}
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[3]
2	Number
3	db[4]
4	Number
5	Number

Inferring Functions

```
const inc = (x) => {  
  return x + 1  
}
```

inc(42)

GOAL:

1 success

inc("hi")

1 mismatch

id	type
0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[3]
2	Number
3	db[4]
4	Number
5	Number

Inferring Functions

0 2 3
`const inc = (x) => {
 return x + 1
}`

0 6 7
`inc(42)`
unify(6, Num)
unify(6, 2)
unify(7, 3)

0 8 9
`inc("hi")`
unify(8, Str)
unify(8, 2)
unify(9, 3)

0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[3]
2	Number
3	db[4]
...	...
6	null
7	null
8	null
9	null

Inferring Functions

0 2 3
const inc = (x) => {
 return x + 1
}

0 6 7
inc(42)

0 8 9
inc("hi")

unify(6, Num)
unify(6, 2)
unify(7, 3)

unify(8, Str)
unify(8, 2)
unify(9, 3)

0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[3]
2	Number
3	db[4]
...	...
6	Number
7	null
8	null
9	null

Inferring Functions

0 2 3
`const inc = (x) => {
 return x + 1
}`

0 6 7
`inc(42)`
unify(6, Num)
unify(6, 2)
unify(7, 3)

0 8 9
`inc("hi")`
unify(8, Str)
unify(8, 2)
unify(9, 3)

0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[3]
2	Number
3	db[4]
...	...
6	Number
7	null
8	null
9	null

Inferring Functions

0 2 3
`const inc = (x) => {
 return x + 1
}`

0 6 7
`inc(42)`

`unify(6, Num)
unify(6, 2)
unify(7, 3)`

0 8 9
`inc("hi")`

`unify(8, Str)
unify(8, 2)
unify(9, 3)`

0	<code>db[1]</code>
1	<code>db[2] => db[3]</code>
2	<code>Number</code>
3	<code>db[4]</code>
...	...
6	<code>Number</code>
7	<code>db[3]</code>
8	<code>null</code>
9	<code>null</code>

Inferring Functions

0 2 3
const inc = (x) => {
 return x + 1
}

0 6 7
inc(42)

unify(6, Num)
unify(6, 2)
unify(7, 3)

0 8 9
inc("hi")

unify(8, Str)
unify(8, 2)
unify(9, 3)

0

db[1]

1

db[2] => db[3]

2

Number

3

db[4]

...

...

6

Number

7

db[3]

8

String

9

null

Inferring Functions

```
const inc = (x) => {  
  return x + 1  
}
```

TYPE

MISMATCH!

```
inc(42)
```

```
unify(6, Num)  
unify(6, 2)  
unify(7, 3)
```

```
inc("hi")
```

```
unify(8, Str)  
unify(8, 2)  
unify(9, 3)
```

0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[3]
2	Number
3	db[4]
...	...
6	Number
7	db[3]
8	String
9	null

Inferring Functions

```
const inc = (x) => {  
  return x + 1  
}
```

TYPE

MISMATCH!

```
inc(42)
```

```
unify(6, Num)  
unify(6, 2)  
unify(7, 3)
```

```
inc("hi")
```

```
unify(8, Str)  
unify(8, 2)  
unify(9, 3)
```

0

db[1]

1

db[2] => db[3]

2

Number

3

db[4]

...

...

6

Number

7

db[3]

8

String

9

db[3]

Inferring Functions

```
const inc = (x) => {  
  return x + 1  
}
```

inc(42)

GOAL:

1 success

inc("hi")

1 mismatch

0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[3]
2	String
3	db[4]
...	...
6	Number
7	db[3]
8	String
9	db[3]

Summary of Part 5

Inferring Conditionals

Inferring Function Declarations

Inferring Function Calls

Part 5 Exercises

Open `exercises/5/typecheck.js`

See comments with 👉 in them

Try doing what those comments say!

Part 6: Polymorphism

Polymorphic Functions

Arrays

Type Annotations

Polymorphic Functions

```
const inc = (x) => {  
  return x + 1  
}
```

inc(42)

GOAL:

1 success

inc("hi")

1 mismatch

Polymorphic Functions

```
const identity =  
  (a) => { return a }
```

identity(42) **GOAL:**
2 successes

identity("hi")

Polymorphic Functions

0
const identity =
1 (a) => { return a }
2 3 2

unify(0, 1) =
unify(3, 2) return

...that's it!

id	type
0	null
1	null
2	null
3	null

Polymorphic Functions

`0`

```
const identity =  
1 (a) => { return a }  
2      3      2
```

`unify(0, 1)` `=`
`unify(3, 2)` `return`

id	type
<code>0</code>	<code>db[1]</code>
<code>1</code>	<code>null</code>
<code>2</code>	<code>null</code>
<code>3</code>	<code>null</code>

Polymorphic Functions

0
const identity =
1 (a) => { return a }
2 3 2

unify(0, 1) =
unify(3, 2) return

{ concrete: "Function", args: [2], returns: 3 }

id	type
0	db[1]
1	null
2	null
3	db[2]

Polymorphic Functions

```
    0  
const identity =  
1 (a) => { return a }  
    2    3    2
```

```
unify(0, 1)      =  
unify(3, 2)      return
```

```
{ concrete: "Function", args: [2], returns: 3 }
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[3]
2	null
3	db[2]

path compression

Polymorphic Functions

```
const identity =  
  1 (a) => { return a }  
    2   3       2
```

```
unify(0, 1)      =  
unify(3, 2)      return
```

```
{ concrete: "Function", args: [2], returns: 2 }
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[2]
2	null
3	db[2]

Polymorphic Functions

```
    0  
const identity =  
1 (a) => { return a }  
    2    3    2
```

id	type
0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[2]
2	null
3	db[2]

identity(42) **GOAL:**
2 successes

identity("hi")

Polymorphic Functions

0
const identity =
1 (a) => { return a }
2 3 2

4 0 5
identity(42) unify(4, 2)
unify(5, 2)
unify(5, N)

6 0 7
identity("hi")

0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[2]
2	null
3	db[2]
4	null
5	null
6	null
7	null

Polymorphic Functions

0
const identity =
1 (a) => { return a }
2 3 2

4 0 5
identity(42) unify(4, 2)
unify(5, 2)
unify(5, N)

6 0 7
identity("hi")

0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[2]
2	null
3	db[2]
4	db[2]
5	null
6	null
7	null

Polymorphic Functions

0
const identity =
1 (a) => { return a }
2 3 2

4 0 5 unify(4, 2)
identity(42) unify(5, 2)
unify(5, N)

6 0 7
identity("hi")

0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[2]
2	null
3	db[2]
4	db[2]
5	db[2]
6	null
7	null

Polymorphic Functions

0
const identity =
1 (a) => { return a }
2 3 2

4 0 5
identity(42) unify(4, 2)
unify(5, 2)
unify(5, N)

6 0 7
identity("hi")

0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[2]
2	Number ⚠
3	db[2]
4	db[2]
5	db[2]
6	null
7	null

Polymorphic Functions

0
const identity =
1 (a) => { return a }
2 3 2

4 0 5
identity(42) unify(6, 2)
unify(7, 2)
unify(7, 5)

6 0 7
identity("hi")

0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[2]
2	Number ⚠
3	db[2]
4	db[2]
5	db[2]
6	null
7	null

Polymorphic Functions

0
const identity =
1 (a) => { return a }
2 3 2

4 0 5 unify(6, 2)
identity(42) unify(7, 2)
unify(7, S)

6 0 7
identity("hi")

0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[2]
2	Number ⚠
3	db[2]
4	db[2]
5	db[2]
6	db[2]
7	null

Polymorphic Functions

0
const identity =
1 (a) => { return a }
2 3 2

4 0 5 unify(6, 2)
identity(42) unify(7, 2)
unify(7, s)

6 0 7
identity("hi")

0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[2]
2	Number ⚠
3	db[2]
4	db[2]
5	db[2]
6	db[2]
7	db[2]

Polymorphic Functions

0
const identity =

1 (a) => { return a }

2

3

2

4

0

5

identity(42)

unify(6, 2)

unify(7, 2)

unify(7, S)

6

0

7

identity("hi")

GOAL:

2 successes

0

db[1]

1

db[2] => db[2]

2

Number !

3

db[2]

4

db[2]

5

db[2]

6

db[2]

7

db[2]

Polymorphic Functions

0
const identity =
1 (a) => { return a }
2 3 2

4 0 5
identity(42)

*A fresh function type,
just for this call!*

0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[2]
2	null
3	db[2]
4	null
5	null

Polymorphic Functions

0
const identity =
1 (a) => { return a }
2 3 2

4 0 5
identity(42) unify(4, 7)
unify(5, 7)
unify(5, N)

*A fresh function type,
just for this call!*

0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[2]
2	null
3	db[2]
4	null
5	null
6	db[7] => db[7]
7	null

Polymorphic Functions

0

```
const identity =  
1 (a) => { return a }  
2      3      2  
4      0      5  
identity(42) unify(4, 7)  
              unify(5, 7)  
              unify(5, N)
```

***A fresh function type,
just for this call!***

0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[2]
2	null
3	db[2]
4	db[7]
5	null
6	db[7] => db[7]
7	null

Polymorphic Functions

0

```
const identity =  
1 (a) => { return a }  
2      3      2  
4      0      5  
identity(42) unify(4, 7)  
              unify(5, 7)  
              unify(5, N)
```

*A fresh function type,
just for this call!*

0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[2]
2	null
3	db[2]
4	db[7]
5	db[7]
6	db[7] => db[7]
7	null

Polymorphic Functions

0
const identity =
1 (a) => { return a }
2 3 2

4 0 5
identity(42) unify(4, 7)
unify(5, 7)
unify(5, N)

*A fresh function type,
just for this call!*

0	db[1]
1	db[2] => db[2]
2	null
3	db[2]
4	db[7]
5	db[7]
6	db[7] => db[7]
7	Number

Polymorphic Functions

0
const identity =
1 (a) => { return a }
2 3 2

4 0 5
identity(42) unify(8, 11)
unify(9, 11)
unify(9, S)

8 0 9
identity("hi")

4	db[7]
5	db[7]
6	db[7] => db[7]
7	Number
8	null
9	null
10	db[11] => db[11]
11	null

Polymorphic Functions

0
const identity =
1 (a) => { return a }
2 3 2

4 0 5
identity(42) unify(8, 11)
unify(9, 11)
unify(9, S)

8 0 9
identity("hi")

4	db[7]
5	db[7]
6	db[7] => db[7]
7	Number
8	db[11]
9	null
10	db[11] => db[11]
11	null

Polymorphic Functions

0

```
const identity =  
1 (a) => { return a }  
2      3      2
```

4 0 5

```
identity(42) unify(8, 11)  
              unify(9, 11)  
              unify(9, S)
```

8 0 9

```
identity("hi")
```

4	db[7]
5	db[7]
6	db[7] => db[7]
7	Number
8	db[11]
9	db[11]
10	db[11] => db[11]
11	null

Polymorphic Functions

0
const identity =
1 (a) => { return a }
2 3 2

4 0 5
identity(42) unify(8, 11)
unify(9, 11)
unify(9, S)

8 0 9
identity("hi")

4	db[7]
5	db[7]
6	db[7] => db[7]
7	Number
8	db[11]
9	db[11]
10	db[11] => db[11]
11	String

Polymorphic Functions

0
const identity =
1 (a) => { return a }
2 3 2

4 0 5
identity(42) 2 successes

8 0 9
identity("hi")

4	db[7]
5	db[7]
6	db[7] => db[7]
7	Number
8	db[11]
9	db[11]
10	db[11] => db[11]
11	String

Arrays

0

const concat =

(a, b) => { ... }

1

2

3

4

concat([1, 2, 3])

concat(["a", "b"])

0

db[1]

1

db[2], db[3] => db[4]

2

Array<5>

3

Array<5>

4

Array<5>

5

null

Arrays

0

const concat =

(a, b) => { ... }

1

2

3

4

concat([1, 2, 3])

concat(["a", "b"])

1

db[2], db[3] => db[4]

...

4

Array<5>

5

null

6

db[7], db[8] => db[9]

7

Array<10>

8

Array<10>

9

Array<10>

10

Number

Polymorphic Type-Checking

Whenever calling polymorphic functions,
make **fresh copies** of the function's type.

The new copies have new unbound (`null`) vars.

Call `unify()` on the copies instead of originals.

Type Annotations

⁰
const x: String = ¹"hi!"

²
const y: Number = ³5

⁰	null
¹	null
²	null
³	null

Type Annotations

⁰
const x: String = ¹"hi!"
unify(⁰, String)

²
const y: Number = ³5
unify(², Number)

⁰	db[1]
¹	String
²	db[3]
³	Number

Type Annotations

⁰
const x: String = "hi!"
unify(¹0, String)

²
const y: Number = "hi!"
unify(2, ³Number)

⁰	db[1]
¹	String
²	db[3]
³	String

Principal **Decidable** Type Inference

This type system **always infers the correct type**,
and never needs help from annotations.

It also always **infers the most generic type**.

Adding annotations can never add flexibility.

Sound Type System

This type system has no runtime type mismatches.

If there are errors, they are reported at build time.

All types are **fully known at build time**.

Summary of Part 6

Polymorphic Functions

Arrays

Type Annotations

Part 6 Exercises

Open `exercises/6/typecheck.js`

See comments with 📌 in them

Try doing what those comments say!

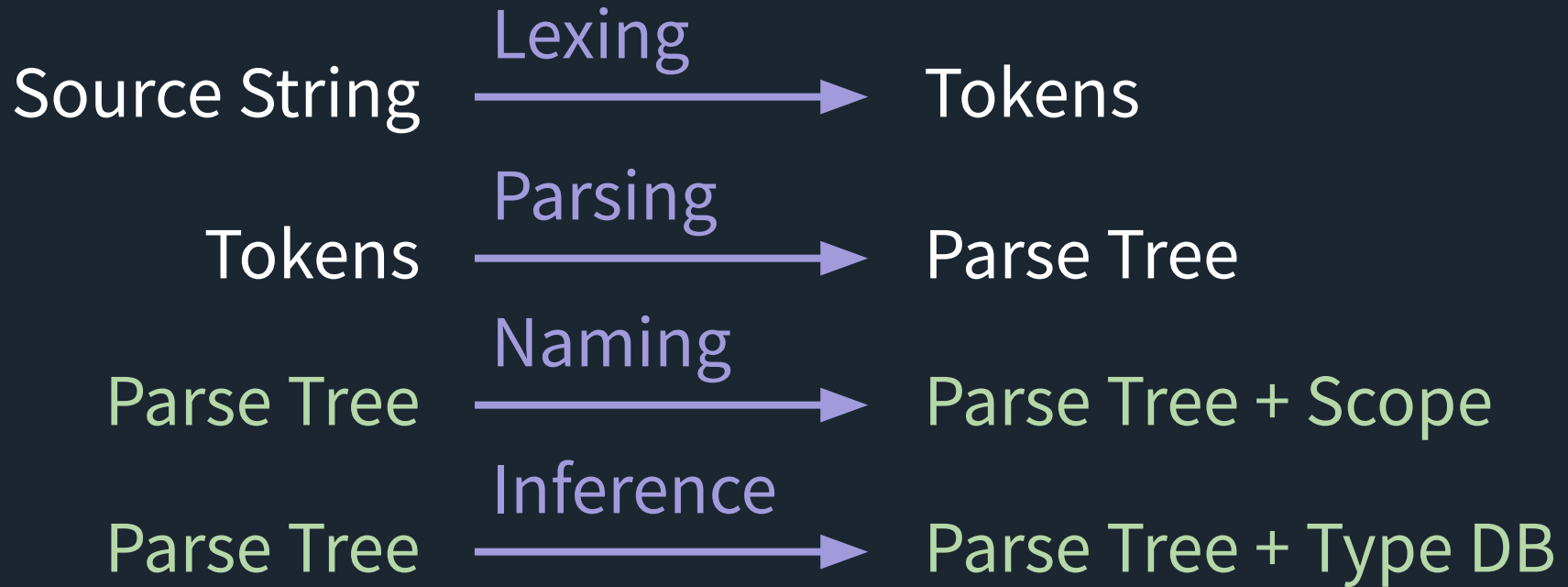
Part 7: Generating WASM

Generating Bytecode

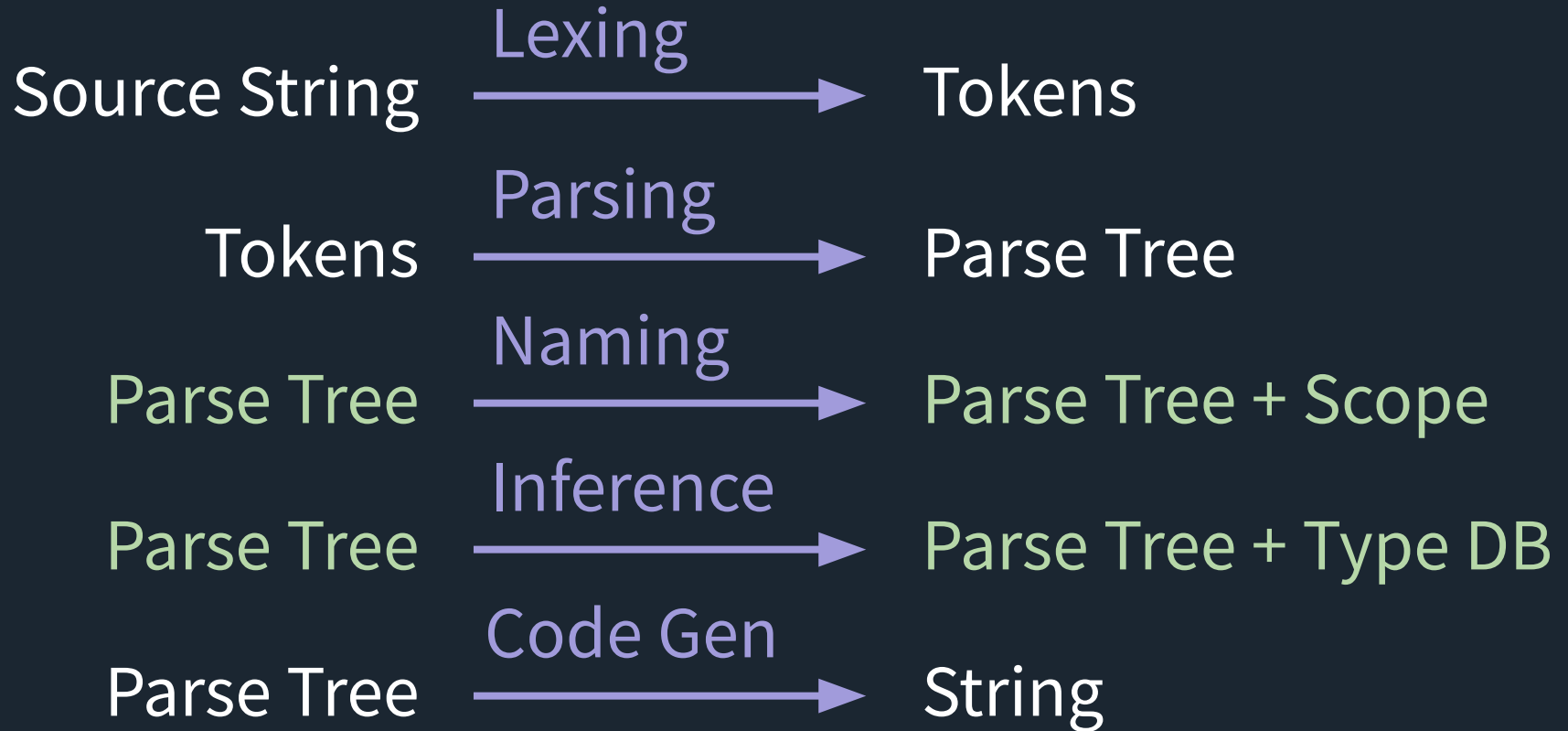
Code Tour

Generating Polymorphic Functions

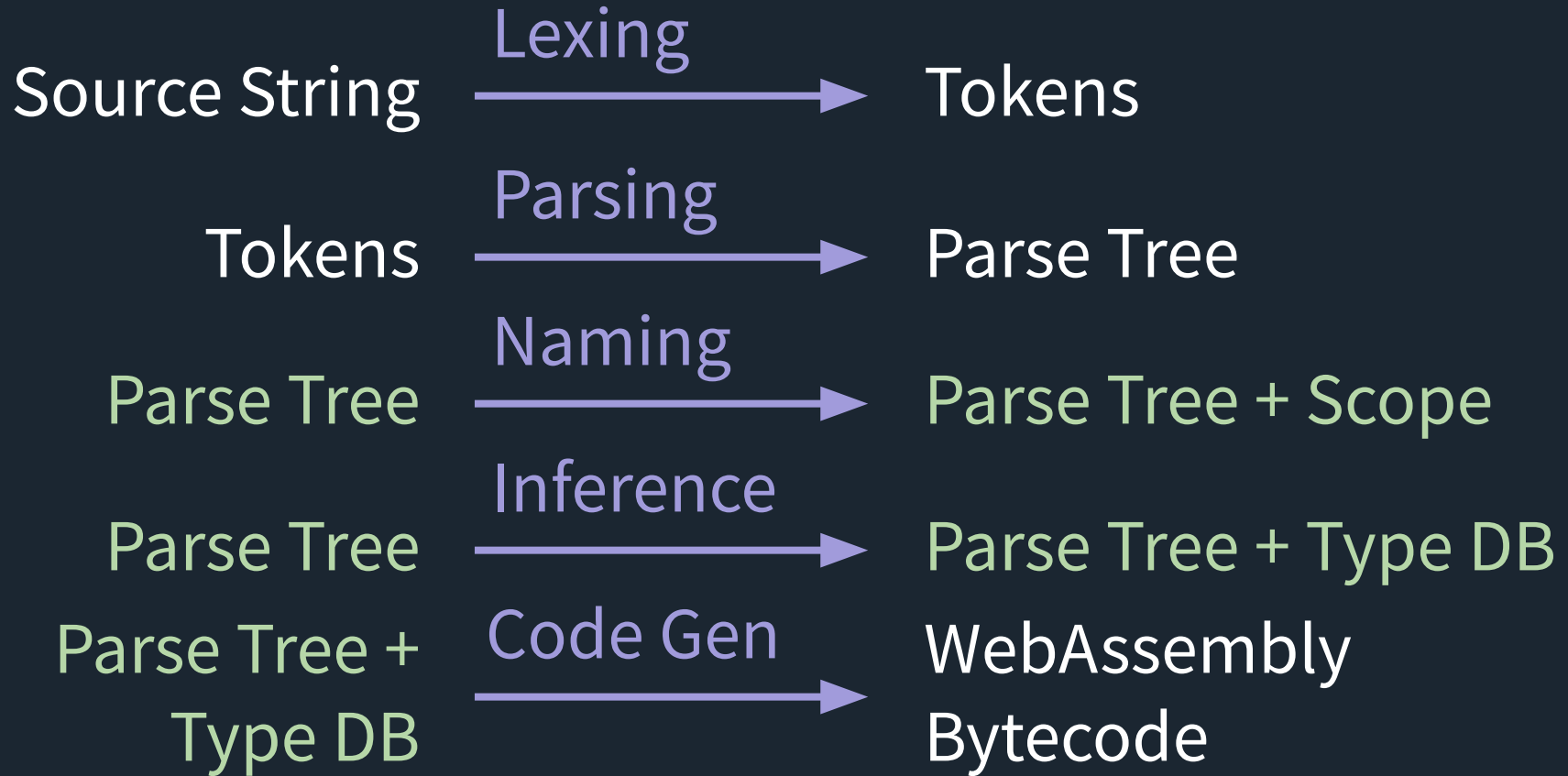
Theme: Traverse input, generate output



Generate Code as String ("Formatting")



Generate Code as WebAssembly



CODE TOUR!

Generating Polymorphic Functions

A `Bool` is **1 byte** in memory. A `Number` is **8 bytes**.

This affects `Array<Bool>` and `Array<Number>`

```
push: <T>(array: Array<T>, arg: T)
```

How many bytes do we add to the end of this array?

Approach 1: Hidden Runtime Data

Whenever we call **push** with a different type for **T**,
we also pass some **hidden runtime data** about that **T** instance.

This can contain info like how many bytes **T** takes up.

Results in more runtime logic and memory usage.

Approach 2: Monomorphization

Whenever we call **push** with a different type for **T**,
we create a **specialized version** of the function.

Inside that function, **T** is no longer polymorphic. It's **concrete**.

Results in more functions being generated, but no runtime data.

Summary of Part 7

Generating Bytecode

Code Tour

Generating Polymorphic Functions

Part 7 Exercises

Open `exercises/7/wasm.js`

See comments with 📌 in them

Try doing what those comments say!

Wrap-Up

Recap

Further Learning

Source Representation

Runtime
Interpreter



Ahead-of-Time
Compiler



“Assembler”

Machine Instructions

011100100110111101100011

Source Representation

Runtime
Interpreter



Just-in-Time
Compiler



Streaming
WebAssembly
Compilation

Machine Instructions

011100100110111101100011

Terminology

Assembler (Low-Level → Low-Level)

Transpiler (High-Level → High-Level)

Interpreter (Generates at runtime)

Compiler (Take input, generate output)

Compiler Passes

Tokenizing ("Lexing")

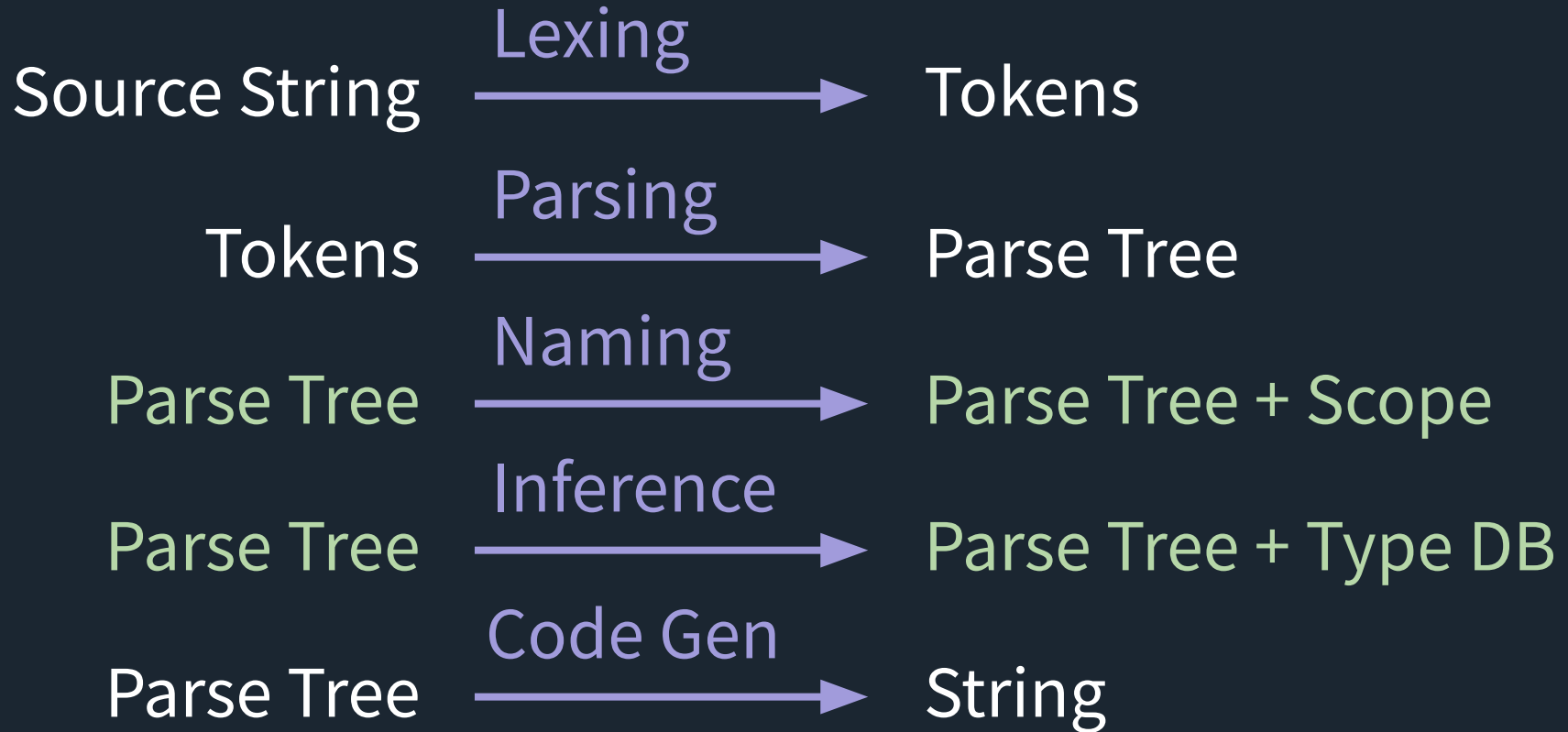
Parsing

Naming

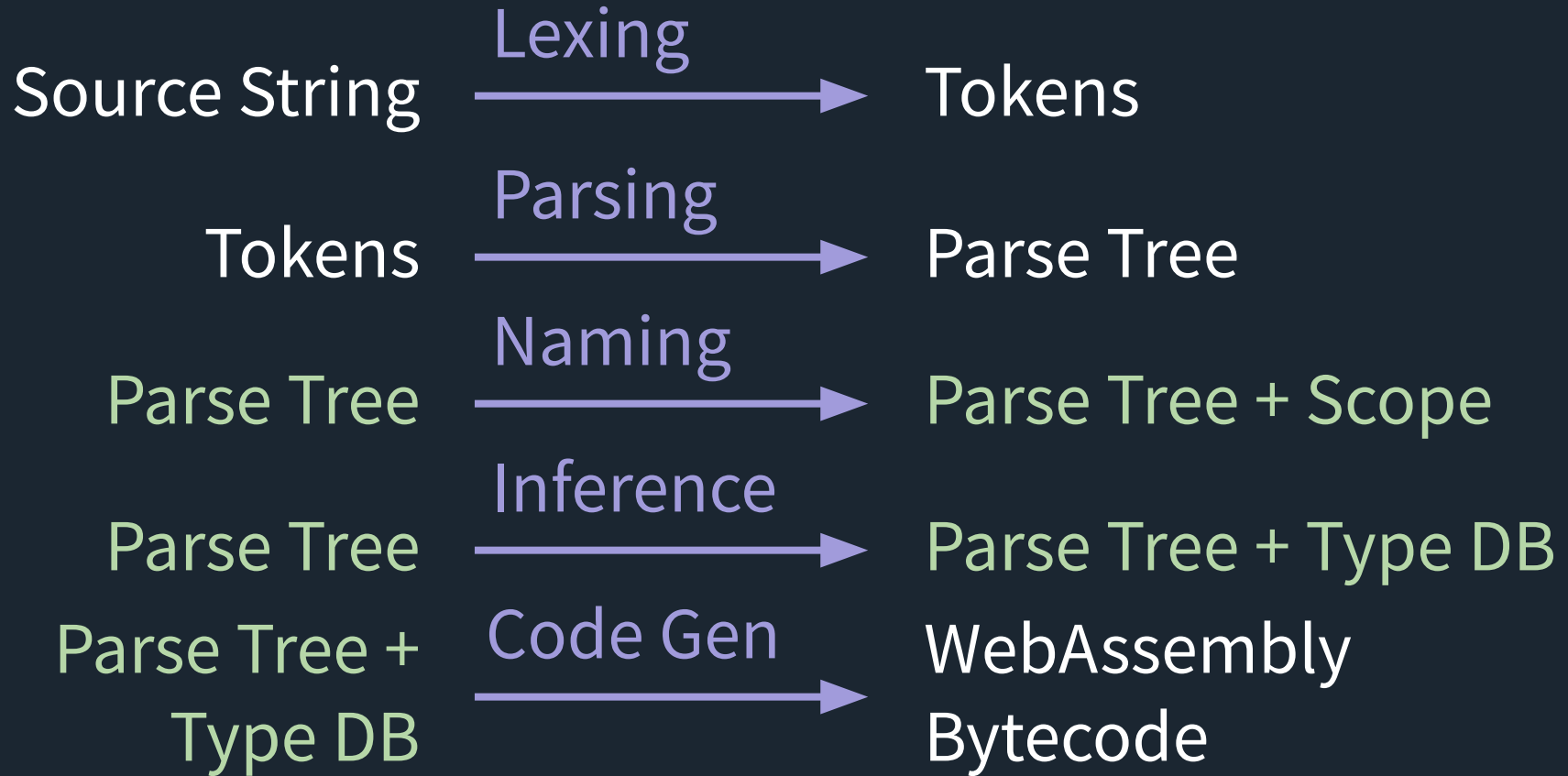
Type Inference

Code Generation

Generate Code as String ("Formatting")

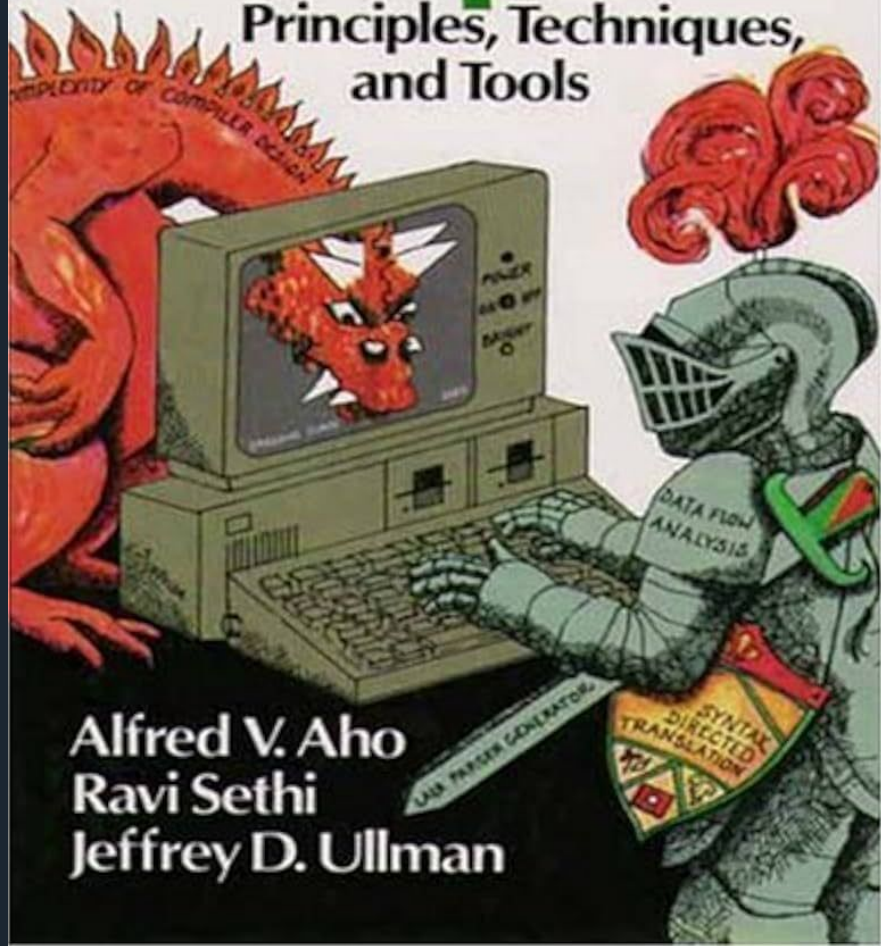


Generate Code as WebAssembly



Compilers

Principles, Techniques,
and Tools



Alfred V. Aho
Ravi Sethi
Jeffrey D. Ullman

ENGINEERING A COMPILER

SECOND EDITION



MK
Morgan Kaufmann

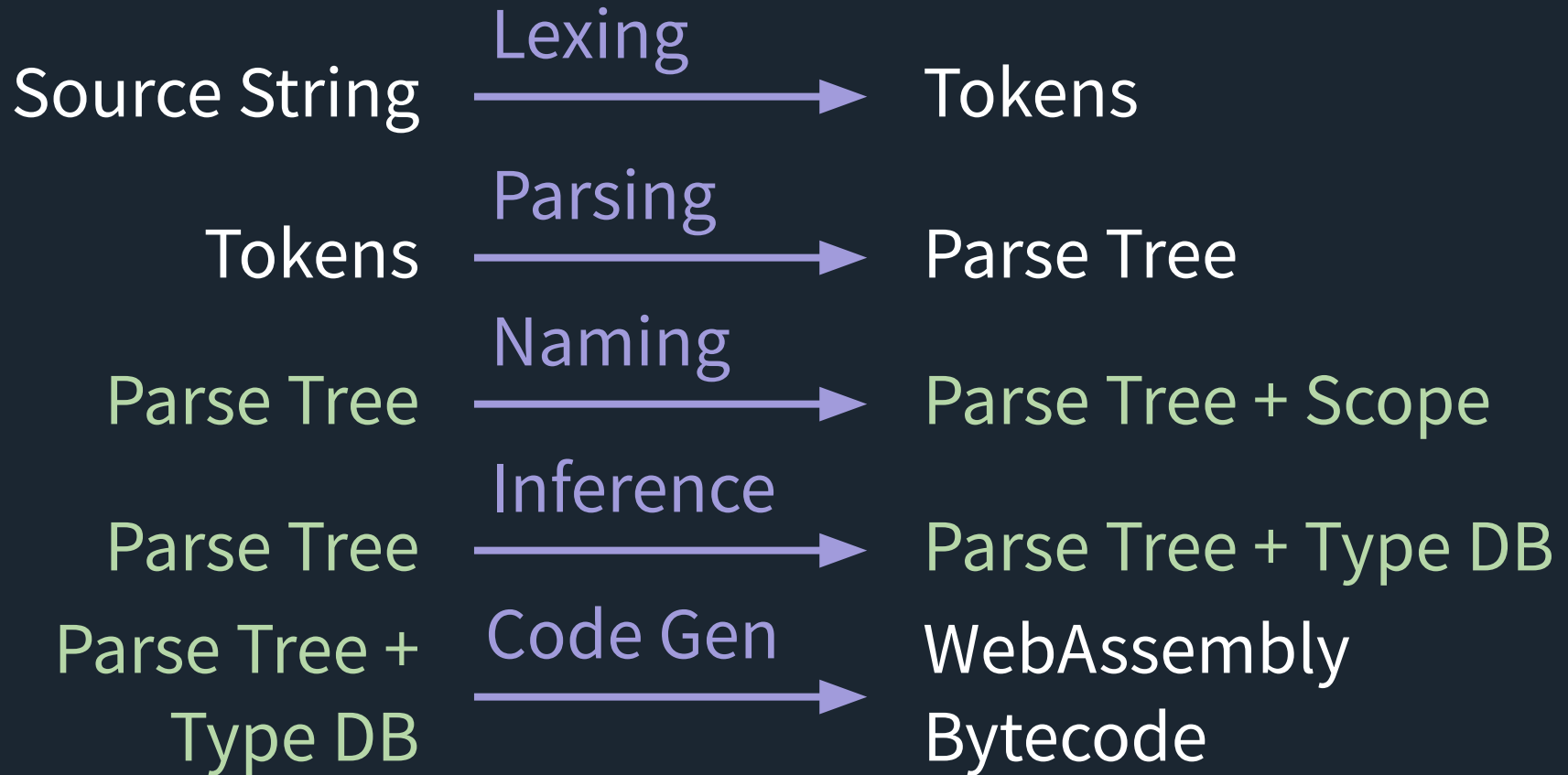
Keith D. Cooper & Linda Torczon

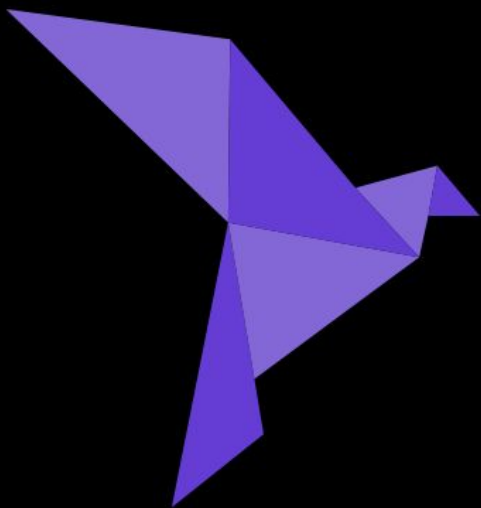
PROGRAM

P R O O F

Samuel MIMRAM

Theme: Traverse input, generate output





roc-lang.org

I host a podcast!



software-unscripted.com