

# Datatypes in PLC [Sect. 4.4]

- define a suitable PLC type for the data
- define suitable PLC expressions for values & operations on the data
- show PLC expressions have correct typings & computational behaviour

Example : finite lists [p48 →]

# Iteratively defined functions on finite lists

$A^* \triangleq$  finite lists of elements of the set  $A$

Notation :

empty list :  $\text{Nil} \in A^*$

cons : 
$$\frac{x \in A \quad l \in A^*}{x :: l \in A^*}$$

# Iteratively defined functions on finite lists

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Given a set  $B$ , an element  $x' \in B$ , and a function  $f : A \rightarrow B \rightarrow B$ , the *iteratively defined function*  $listIter\ x'\ f$  is the unique function

$g : A^* \rightarrow B$

satisfying:

$$\begin{aligned}g\ Nil &= x' \\g\ (x :: \ell) &= f\ x\ (g\ \ell)\end{aligned}$$

for all  $x \in A$  and  $\ell \in A^*$ .

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$$\begin{aligned}g\ Nil &= x' \\g(x_1 :: Nil) &= f\ x_1\ x' \\g(x_2 :: x_1 :: Nil) &= f\ x_2\ (f\ x_1\ x') \\g(x_n :: \dots :: x_1 :: Nil) &= f\ x_n\ (\dots\ (f\ x_1\ x')\ \dots)\end{aligned}$$

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For each  $\ell \in A^*$   $x', f \mapsto \text{listIter } x' f$   
is a function  $B \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B \rightarrow B) \rightarrow B$   
which is "polymorphic" in  $B$  (&  $A$ )

# Polymorphic lists

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$\rightarrow : \forall \alpha (\alpha \text{ list})$

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$\rightarrow : \forall \alpha (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha \text{ list} \rightarrow \alpha \text{ list})$

# List iteration in PLC

$$\mathit{iter} \triangleq \Lambda \alpha, \alpha' (\lambda x' : \alpha', f : \alpha \rightarrow \alpha' \rightarrow \alpha' (\lambda \ell : \alpha \mathit{list} (\ell \alpha' x' f)))$$

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*(Handwritten annotations: a red box around the expression, a red arrow pointing to the result  $x'$ , and a red arrow pointing from  $x'$  to a red box containing  $\text{Nil } \alpha \alpha' x' f$  with a red asterisk below the arrow.)*

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- ▶  $iter \alpha \alpha' x' f (Cons \alpha x \ell) =_{\beta} f x (iter \alpha \alpha' x' f \ell)$

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$\swarrow$   
 $*$   
 $(\text{Cons } \alpha x \ell) \alpha' x' f \rightarrow^* f x (\ell \alpha' x' f)$



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$(\text{Cons } \alpha x \ell) \alpha' x' f \rightarrow^* f x (\ell \alpha' x' f) \rightarrow^*$

FACT Given a closed PLC type  $\tau$

{ closed  $\beta$ -normal forms of type  $\tau$  list }

$\cong$

{ closed  $\beta$ -normal forms of type  $\tau$  }<sup>\*</sup>

$\text{nil} \leftrightarrow \beta\text{NF}(\text{Nil } \tau)$

$N_1 :: \text{nil} \leftrightarrow \beta\text{NF}(\text{Cons } \tau (N_1 (\text{Nil } \tau)))$

$N_2 :: N_1 :: \text{nil} \leftrightarrow \beta\text{NF}(\text{Cons } \tau (N_2 (\text{Cons } \tau (N_1 (\text{Nil } \tau))))))$

etc

# "Algebraic" data types in ML

datatype  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  alg = C<sub>1</sub> of  $\tau_1$  | ... | C<sub>m</sub> of  $\tau_m$

types  $\tau_1 \dots \tau_m$  built up from  
 $\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n$  and the type  $(\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n)$  alg  
using unit,  $-, * -$  & previously  
declared alg. datatypes

# "Algebraic" data types in ML

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Eg.

datatype bool = T of unit | F of unit

datatype  $\alpha$  list = Nil of unit |  
Cons of  $\alpha * \alpha$  list

E.g. of a non-algebraic ML datatype

datatype nTree = Leaf  
| Node of (nat  $\rightarrow$  nTree)

[Fig. 5, p50.]

# PLC encodings of ML algebraic datatypes

ML	PLC
$\alpha_1 * \alpha_2$	$\forall \alpha ((\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha)$
datatype $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ sum = Inl of $\alpha_1$   Inr of $\alpha_2$	$\forall \alpha ((\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow (\alpha_2 \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha)$
datatype nat = Zero   Succ of nat	$\forall \alpha (\alpha \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha)$
datatype binTree = Leaf   Node of binTree * binTree	$\forall \alpha (\alpha \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha)$
unit	$\forall \alpha (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha)$

[Fig. 5, p50.]

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unit	$\forall \alpha (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha)$

# Standard ML signatures and structures

```
signature QUEUE =
  sig
    type 'a queue
    exception Empty
    val empty : 'a queue
    val insert : 'a * 'a queue -> 'a queue
    val remove : 'a queue -> 'a * 'a queue
  end
```

```
structure Queue =
  struct
    type 'a queue = 'a list * 'a list
    exception Empty
    val empty = (nil, nil)
    fun insert (f, (front,back)) = (f::front, back)
    fun remove (nil, nil) = raise Empty
      | remove (front, nil) = remove (nil, rev front)
      | remove (front, b::back) = (b, (front, back))
  end
```



# PLC + existential types

Types

$t ::= \dots \mid \exists \alpha (\tau)$

Expressions

$M ::= \dots \mid \text{pack } (\tau, M) : \exists \alpha (\tau) \mid \text{unpack } M \text{ as } (\alpha, x) \text{ in } M : \tau$

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Typing rules

( $\exists$ intro) 
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \tau[\tau'/\alpha]}{\Gamma \vdash (\text{pack } (\tau', M) : \exists \alpha (\tau)) : \exists \alpha (\tau)}$$

( $\exists$ elim) 
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash E : \exists \alpha (\tau) \quad \Gamma, x : \tau \vdash M' : \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash (\text{unpack } E \text{ as } (\alpha, x) \text{ in } M' : \tau') : \tau'} \text{ if } \alpha \notin \text{ftv}(\Gamma, \tau')$$

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 if  $\alpha \notin \text{ftv}(\Gamma, \tau')$

Reduction

$$\text{unpack } (\text{pack } (\tau', M) : \exists \alpha (\tau)) \text{ as } (\alpha, x) \text{ in } M' : \tau' \rightarrow M'[\tau'/\alpha, M/x]$$

# Existential types in PLC

$$\exists \alpha (\tau) \triangleq \forall \beta ((\forall \alpha (\tau \rightarrow \beta)) \rightarrow \beta)$$

$$\text{pack } (\tau', M) : \exists \alpha (\tau) \triangleq \Lambda \beta (\lambda y : \forall \alpha (\tau \rightarrow \beta) (y \tau' M))$$

$$\text{unpack } E \text{ as } (\alpha, x) \text{ in } M' : \tau' \triangleq E \tau' (\Lambda \alpha (\lambda x : \tau (M')))$$

(where  $\beta \notin \text{ftv}(\alpha \tau \tau' M M')$ )

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These definitions satisfy the typing and reduction rules on the previous slide (exercise).