



Typed Clojure

An optional type system for Clojure

What if Type Systems were more like Linters?

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Me

- A Practical Optional Type System for Clojure (2012)
- Typed Clojure Indiegogo Campaign
- @ambrosebs

Pluggable, Optional Type Systems

- Do not affect program semantics
- Same tooling
- Opt-in
- Combinations



Clojure

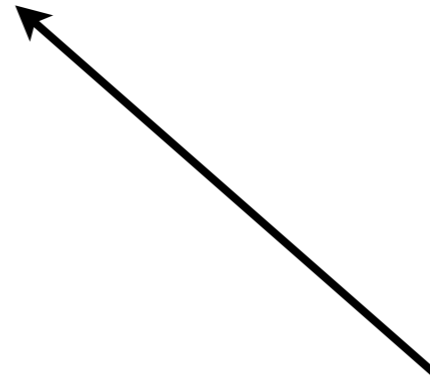
- Lisp dialect
- Dynamically typed
- Hosted (JVM, JavaScript, CLR)
- Immutability

Clojure Syntax

(f a1 a2 a3)

Operator

Arguments





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Goals

- Type checker as a Library
- Understand common Clojure style
- Sound type checking



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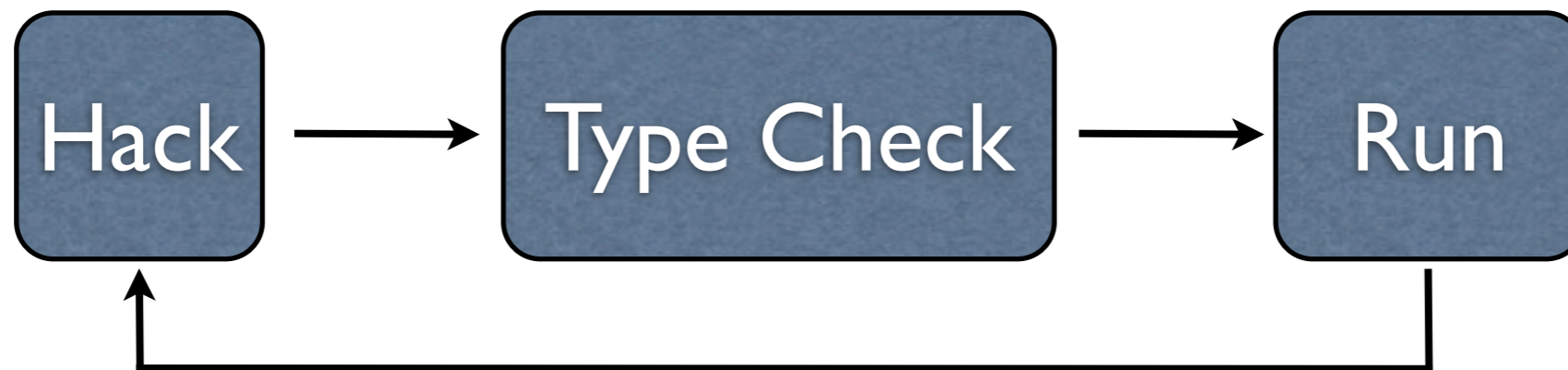
Type System

- Does not affect runtime semantics
- Statically sound
- Explicitly typed with local inference

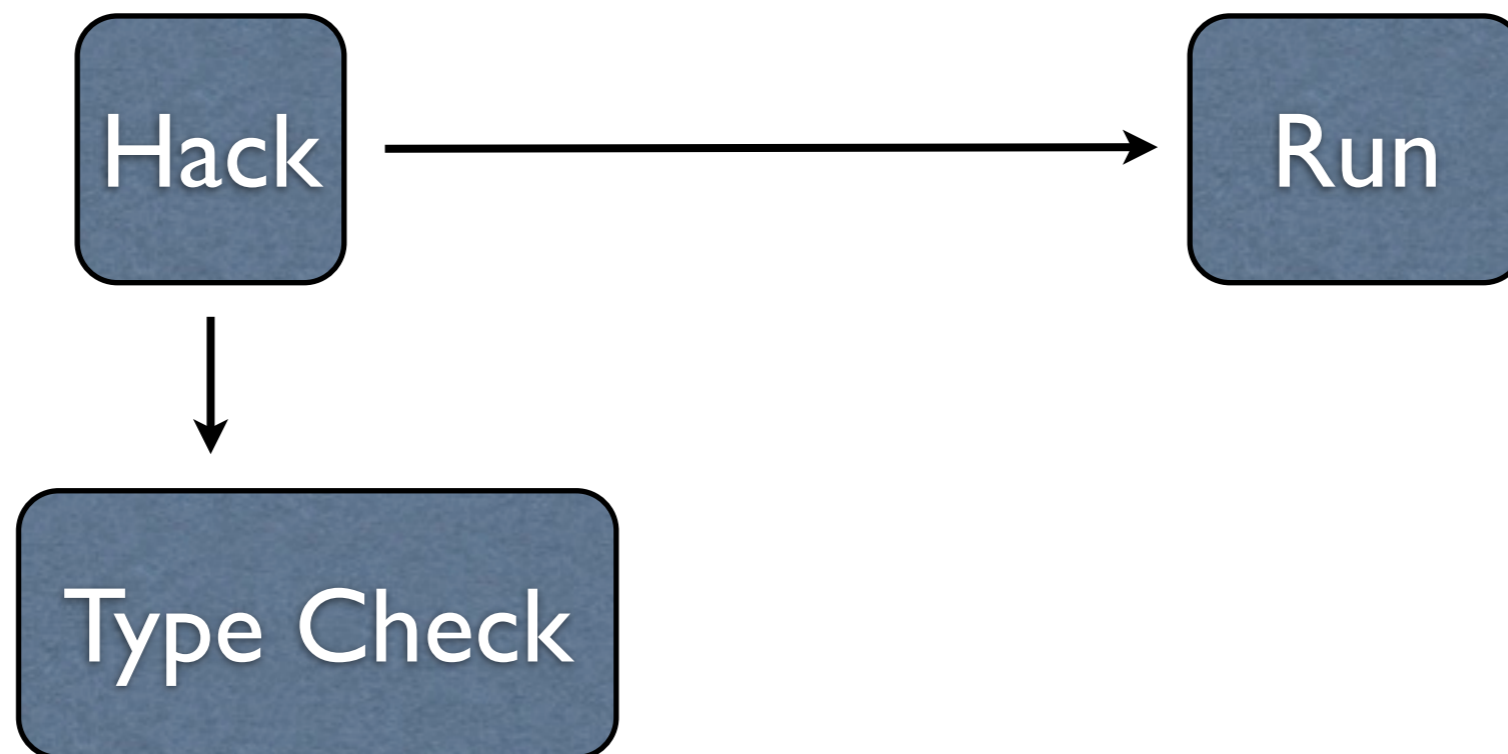


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Traditional Type Systems



Pluggable, Optional Type Systems



Simple Types

``a`

`; clojure.lang.Symbol`

`1`

`; java.lang.Long`

`<some-expression>`

`; Any`

`(throw e)`

`; Nothing`

Simple Types

```
(fn> [a :- Number] (inc a))  
; [Number -> Number]
```

Immutable Collections

```
[1 'a :b]
```

```
; (Vec (U Number Keyword Symbol))
```

```
{1 2, 3 4}
```

```
; (Map Number Number)
```

Type Aliases

```
(def-alias MyName  
  "Optional docstring"  
  Symbol)
```

Unions

- Ad-hoc/untagged unions
- Model data flow common in dynamic languages

Unions

```
(if c?  
  'sym  
  1.2)  
; (U Number Symbol)
```

The diagram illustrates the mapping between code and a union definition. Two arrows originate from the code: one from the red text `'sym` pointing to the red text `Symbol` in the union definition, and another from the blue text `1.2` pointing to the blue text `Number` in the union definition.

Control Flow

- Need to eliminate union members
- *Occurrence typing* understands common control flow

Eliminating Unions

```
(let [a (if c? 'a 1)]  
  (if (symbol? a)  
      (name a)  
      (inc a)))
```

Inline Assertions

```
(let [a (if c? 'a 1)]  
  (assert (number? a))  
  (inc a))
```

Data

- Clojure emphasises *data*
- Maps, vectors, lists
- Often implied structure
- Typed Clojure understands common patterns

Maps

- Heterogeneous maps
- Optional keys
- Partial maps
- Common operations
 - add/remove keys, merge

Creating Maps

```
{:a 1, :b 1.2, :c 'a}  
; (HMap :mandatory {:a Int,  
;                               :b Number,  
;                               :c Symbol}  
;   :complete? true)
```

Modifying Maps

```
(assoc {:a 1} :b 1.2)  
; (HMap :mandatory {:a (Value 1),  
;                  :b (Value 1.2)}  
;      :complete? true)
```

```
(dissoc {:a 1} :a)  
; (HMap :complete? true)
```

Lookup Maps

```
(:a { :a 1 } )  
; Number
```

```
(:a (if c?  
      { :a 1 }  
      { :b 2 } ) )  
; (U nil Number)
```


Merging Maps

```
(merge (if c?  
      { :a 1, :c 'a }  
      { :b 2 } )  
      { :c 3 } )  
  
; (HMap :mandatory { :c Number }  
;   :optional { :a Number  
;              :b Number }  
;   :complete? true)
```

Occurrence Typing + Maps

```
(let [a {:a  
        {:b (if c? 1 'a) }}]  
  (if (number? (-> a :a :b))  
    (inc (-> a :a :b))  
    (name (-> a :a :b))))
```

Maps + Unions

```
(def-alias Expr
  (Rec [Expr]
    (U `{:op (Value :if)
         :test Expr, :then Expr
         :else Expr}
       `{:op (Value :do)
         :exprs (Coll Expr) }
       ...)))
```

```
(defmulti parse :op)
(defmethod parse :if
  [{:keys [test then else]}] ...)
(defmethod parse :do
  [{:keys [exprs]}] ...)
```

Java Interop

- Pessimistic by default, overridable by programmer
- Understands Java invariants

Functions

- Ordered intersections (like TypeScript)
- An ordered list of arities that represents a function

Functions

```
(ann foo [Number -> Number])  
(defn foo [n] (inc n))
```

Multiple Arities

```
(def-alias NumSym (U Number Symbol))
(def-alias NumStr (U Number String))

(ann foo2 (Fn [Number -> Number]
              [Symbol -> String]
              [NumSym -> NumStr]))

(defn foo2 [n]
  (if (number? n)
      (inc n)
      (name n)))
```

Keyword Arguments

```
(ann kwarg [& :optional { :kw Number } -> Any])  
(defn kwarg [& { :keys [kw] }]  
  ; kw :- (U nil Number)  
  ...)  
  
(foo2 :kw 1)
```


Polymorphism

- Polymorphic Functions
- Bounded polymorphism

Simple Polymorphism

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

Bounded Polymorphism

```
(ann add-a (All [[x :< (Map Any Any)]  
                [x -> (Assoc x `:a Number) ] )  
(defn add-a [m]  
  (assoc m :a 1))  
  
(inc (:a (add-a {:b 1})))  
(inc (:b (add-a {:b 1})))
```

Dotted Polymorphism

```
; Infinite number of arities.  
; Dotted polymorphism defines a template  
; that covers all valid usages.  
(map + [1 2 3])  
(map + [1 2 3] [4 5 6])  
(map + [1 2 3] [4 5 6] [7 8 9])  
(map + [1 2 3] [4 5 6] [7 8 9] [10 11 12])
```

Macros

- macros + types = yum!
- Roll your own syntax

Pretty def

```
(defmacro def [nme _ t init]
  `(do (ann ~nme ~t)
        (core/def ~nme ~init)))
```

```
(def v :- Symbol 'a)
; Same as:
; (do (ann v Symbol)
;      (def v 'a))
```

Conclusion

- Pluggable type systems don't change semantics
- They provide layers of verification on top of a language
- Your favourite language?