

# Compilers

Type Environments

— false : Bool [False]

s is a string literal

⊢ s: String

[String]

#### new T produces an object of type T

– Ignore SELF\_TYPE for now . . .

———— [New] ⊢ new T : T

```
⊢ e: Bool
⊢ !e : Bool
```

[Not]

```
⊢ e<sub>1</sub>: Bool
```

 $\vdash$  e<sub>2</sub>:T

[Loop]

⊢ while e<sub>1</sub> loop e<sub>2</sub> pool:Object

What is the type of a variable reference?

• The local, structural rule does not carry enough information to give x a type.

Put more information in the rules!

- A type environment gives types for free variables
  - A type environment is a function from ObjectIdentifiers to Types
  - A variable is free in an expression if it is not defined within the expression

Let O be a function from ObjectIdentifiers to Types

The sentence O ⊢ e: T

is read: Under the assumption that variables have the types given by O, it is provable that the expression e has the type T

#### The type environment is added to the earlier rules:

$$\frac{O \vdash e_1: Int \quad O \vdash e_2: Int}{O \vdash e_1 + e_2: Int}$$
 [Add]

#### And we can write new rules:

$$\frac{O(x) = T}{\Box x \cdot T}$$
 [Var]

$$\frac{O[T_0/x] \vdash e_1: T_1}{O \vdash let x: T_0 in e_1: T_1}$$
 [Let-No-Init]

Fill in the correct type environments in the following type rule

$$O_1 \vdash e_1: T_1$$

$$O_2 \vdash e_2: T_2$$

$$O \vdash let x: T_1 \leftarrow e_1 in e_2 : T_2$$

$$O_1 = O[T_1/x]; O_2 = O[T_1/x]$$

$$O_1 = O[T_1/x]; O_2 = O[T_2/x]$$

$$O_1 = O; O_2 = O[T_1/x]$$

$$O_1 = O; O_2 = O[T_2/x]$$

## Type Environments

[Let-Init]

• The type environment gives types to the free identifiers in the current scope

 The type environment is passed down the AST from the root towards the leaves

 Types are computed up the AST from the leaves towards the root