

# COSE212: Programming Languages

## Lecture 10 — Type System

### (1) Motivation

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# Review: Our Programming Language System So Far

- Designed and implemented a programming language system:
  - ▶ Rigorously defined syntax and semantics of the language.
  - ▶ Faithfully implemented the interpreter based on the formal design.

Program → Interpreter → Result

- A well-designed language indeed, with clean syntax and semantics :-)
- However, the current system has a significant shortcoming.

# The Language System is Unsafe

- It attempts to execute unsafe programs too, only to fail at runtime.

Unsafe Program → Interpreter → Runtime Failure

For example,

- ▶ `if 3 then 88 else 99`
- ▶ `(proc (x) (x 3)) 4`
- ▶ `let x = iszero 0 in (3-x)`
- We want to avoid evaluating unsafe programs but the language system puts all the burden of writing safe programs on the programmers.
  - ▶ Also in C, C++, Python, JavaScript, etc.
- This manual approach of avoiding software errors has proven extremely unsuccessful.

## Software Failures in History

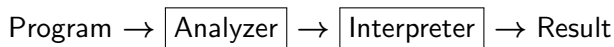
- (1996) The Arian-5 rocket, whose development required 10 years and \$8 billion, exploded just 37s after launch due to software error.



- (1998) NASA's Mars climate orbiter lost in space. Cost: \$125 million
- (2000) Accidents in radiation therapy system. Cost: 8 patients died
- (2007) Air control system shutdown in LA airport. Cost: 6,000 passengers stranded
- (2012) Glitch in trading software of Knight Capital. Cost: \$440 million
- (2014) Airbag malfunction of Nissan vehicles. Cost: \$1 million vehicles recalled
- ... Countless software projects failed in history.

# Dream: Safe Language System

- Automated technology for analyzing the safety and detecting all bugs of programs statically.



- Static analyzer detects software bugs **statically** and **automatically**
  - ▶ **static**: by analyzing program text, before run/ship/embed
  - ▶ **automatic**: sw is analyzed by sw (“static analyzer”)
- Next-generation software testing technology
  - ▶ finding bugs early / full automation / all bugs found

# Static Analysis is Undecidable

- Unfortunately, “static analysis” is undecidable.

Halting problem is undecidable!



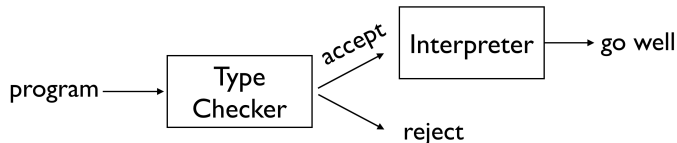
- More precisely, sound and complete static analysis is impossible.
- Approximate (yet useful) ones are possible.

## Soundness and Completeness

- **Soundness:** Analyzer can prove the absence of errors. If analyzer accepts a program, then the program is safe. If a program has errors, analyzer rejects the program. All unsafe programs are rejected. No false negatives.
- **Completeness:** Analyzer can prove the presence of errors. If analyzer rejects a program, then the program has errors. If the program is safe, analyzer accepts the program. All safe programs are accepted. No false positives.

# Plan: Building a Static Type System for Our Language

Static analyzer that detects type errors (runtime failures caused by type mismatches).



- `if true then 88 else 99`
- `if 3 then 88 else 99`
- `(proc (x) (x 3)) (proc (x) x)`
- `(proc (x) (3 x)) e`
- `let x = iszero 0 in (3-x)`

cf) Detecting other types of errors is beyond the scope of our type system, e.g., `((proc (x) (4 / x)) 0)`.



## Sound but Incomplete Type System

- We settle for a sound but incomplete type system.
  - ▶ Sound: detecting all type errors.
  - ▶ Incomplete: some safe programs will not pass our type system.
- Type systems in modern programming languages such as ML, Haskell, and Scala are also sound but incomplete.
- cf) Type systems in languages like C and C++ are neither sound nor complete.

## Next: Sound Type System for PROC

$$\begin{array}{l} E \rightarrow n \\ | \\ x \\ | \\ E + E \\ | \\ E - E \\ | \\ \text{iszero } E \\ | \\ \text{if } E \text{ then } E \text{ else } E \\ | \\ \text{let } x = E \text{ in } E \\ | \\ \text{proc } x E \\ | \\ E E \end{array}$$