minimalism versus types

Hisham Muhammad

<hisham@konghq.com>

minimalism

Lua: fits in my head



types

pair-programming with the computer

untyped: no types at all

assembly, un(i)typed lambda calculus

typed: types exist!

string and number are different things (even if you can do "1" + 2)

dynamically typed: values have types, variables don't

Lua, Scheme, Erlang, Python, Ruby, PHP, etc.

statically typed:

values have types, variables have types

C, Java, Go, C#, Rust, Haskell, etc.

strongly typed

weakly typed

dynamically typed: values have types, variables don't

Lua, Scheme, Erlang, Python, Ruby, PHP, etc.

statically typed:

values have types, variables have types

C, Java, Go, C#, Rust, Haskell, etc.

what happens when we put minimalism and types together?

a brief history of typing Lua

2013: Tidal Lock

https://github.com/fab13n/metalua/blob/tilo/src/tilo/readme.md

2015: Typed Lua

https://github.com/andremm/typedlua

2017: Titan

https://github.com/titan-lang/titan

2018: Pallene

https://github.com/pallene-lang/pallene

and yet

why is it so hard?

once you add types and the whole enchilada that comes with it, then the language is no longer minimalistic, right?

once you add types and the whole enchilada that comes with it, then the language is no longer minimalistic, right?

types make our tiny languages complicated?

the problem is kinda the opposite

dynamically typed languages have HUGE type systems

type system: set of rules that describe what are the valid interactions of values in correct programs

type system: set of rules that describe what are the valid interactions of values in correct programs

it's in your head!

you are the type checker

can't do that: yesterday I changed get_coords from return x, y to return { x = x, y = y }

what are the rules in your head?

dynamically typed: values have types, variables don't

Lua, Scheme, Erlang, Python, Ruby, PHP, etc.

statically typed: values have types, variables have types

C, Java, Go, C#, Rust, Haskell, etc.

dependently typed: values have types, variables have types... and types have values! and types!

Idris, Agda... not that many yet!

a: integer

b: if a < 256 then string else array of strings

a: integer b: if a < 256 then string else array of strings

red: integer

green: integer

blue: integer

a: integer b: if a < 256 then string else array of strings

red: integer

green: integer

blue: integer

f(red, {1, 2, 3})

Curry-Howard correspondence

propositions ↔ types logic ↔ type system

btw, arithmetics is undecidable

```
local t = {}
local ok, err = load_values_into_table(t)
if not ok then
   return nil, "failed! " .. err
end
return { r = t[1], g = t[2], b = t[3] }
```

Lua: table is the only structured type

everything is a table

a table is anything

everything is a table

a table is anything an array

a table is anything an array a dictionary

a table is anything an array a dictionary a struct

a table is anything an array a dictionary a struct an object

a table is anything an array a dictionary a struct an object a dictionary mapping objects to strings or arrays depending on whether field x of the key object is true or false

expressiveness

not really what a language can express

but how can you express it

dynamically typed languages are super expressive

like a blank sheet of paper

type checker works both for good ("Thank you for catching my silly typo!")

and bad

("no, I _know_ that this use of the variable is safe!")



```
local t = {}
t.name = "items"
t[1] = 100
t[2] = 200
```

here's the dilemma:

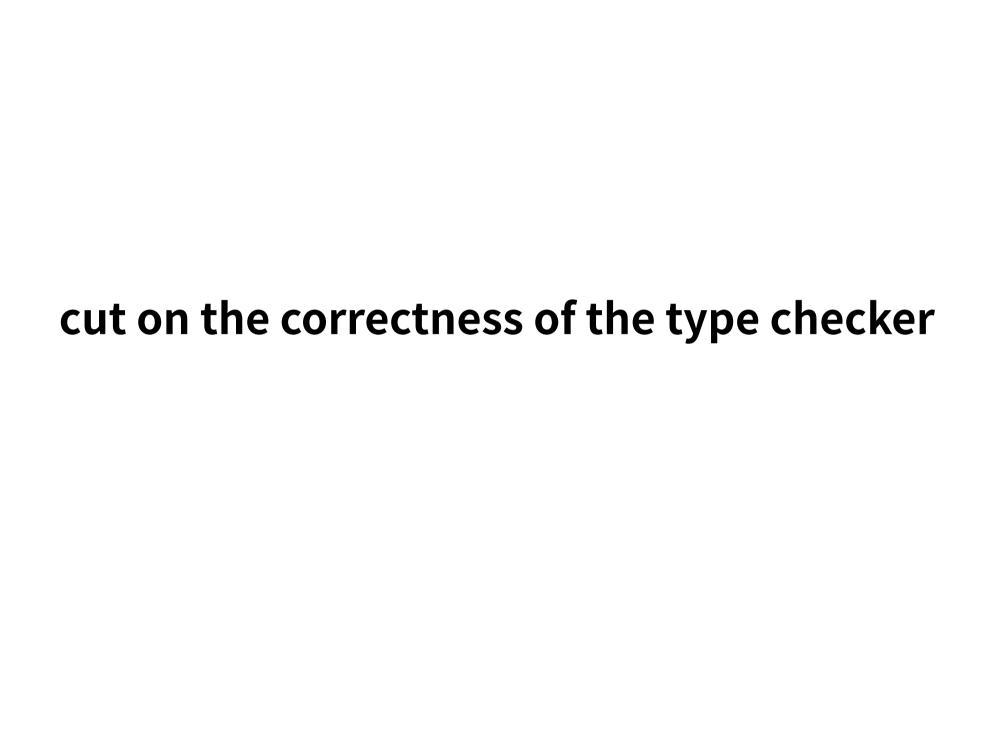
how much of the language do you change?

if you want to make it feel like Lua, then the type checker is super complex

if you want to finish your type checker, you have to make cuts somewher

two options on where to make cuts

cut on programmer expressiveness



"every program the type checker accepts has correct types"

"every program that the type checker rejects has wrong types"

the more sophisticated your type system, the deeper you are in research territory

soundness vs. usability (vs. performance!)

Typed Lua
Typed Clojure
Typed Racket

is all lost?

TypeScript

usability above all else

https://github.com/Microsoft/TypeScript/wiki/TypeScript-Design-Goals

intentionally unsound

① 1 Open 🗸 570 Closed	Author →	Labels →	Projects →	Milestones ₹	Assignee →	Sort →
(F) No error for invalid module augmentat #24307 by andy-ms was closed on May 22, 2018	ion in '.d.t	s' file <mark>By De</mark>	esign			□ 2
(F) Watch mode sometimes watches files the depending on installed packages By Design #23414 by dguo was closed on Apr 28, 2018 TypeScrip	gn	targeted f	or compilat	ion,		₽ 7
(F) Distribute conditional types over concrete #22595 by DanielRosenwasser was closed on Mar 29, 2018		By Design				Д 3
(is Valid Spread Type doesn't handle type #20013 by andy-ms was closed on Nov 14, 2017	parametei	By Design				₽1
Function that always throws is not infer By Design #16608 by masaeedu was closed on Aug 17, 2017	rred as ha	ving `neve	r` return ty	/pe		□ 5
(F) Keyof doesn't see all apparent members #16578 by olegdunkan was closed on Jun 17, 2017	By Design					Г 3

what about Lua?

exploring this design space

tl: minimalistic Lua type checker

what's the minimum set of features so that it can check itself?

tl tl.tl: currently fails with 384 type errors

tl tl.tl: currently fails with 384 type errors (one week ago it was 1493!)

TypeScript: JavaScript-like

(features, features!)

tl: aiming for Lua-like

(a balance between functionality and small size)

http://github.com/hishamhm/tl

so, in closing

Lua and types: to be continued!

thank you