

When is a language not a language?

- When it's well-typed
- *Despite being somewhat unfashionable, type systems keep software partially safe, through the prevention of undefined execution sequences, ideally before program execution begins.*

Untrapped errors

- *When this is not possible, the difference between detected and undetected type errors is still critical.*
 - *var x = 3 / 0; // fail – divide by zero*
 - *var y = p.name; // fail – no such label*
 - *var z = lookup(p, “name”); // success*
 - *No allowance by programmer*
 - *May lead to wrong answer - undetected*

A database person type

- type person is { name : string, age : int }

```
function f ( var p : person ){  
    ... p.name ...  
    ... p.address ...  
    ... p.age ...  
}
```

A web person

- Can not conform to a rigid type definition
 - Autonomy
 - Independence
 - Disagreement
 - Evolution
 - Pre-existing data
 - (Internationalisation)
- But: probably has a name, maybe age...

A web person type

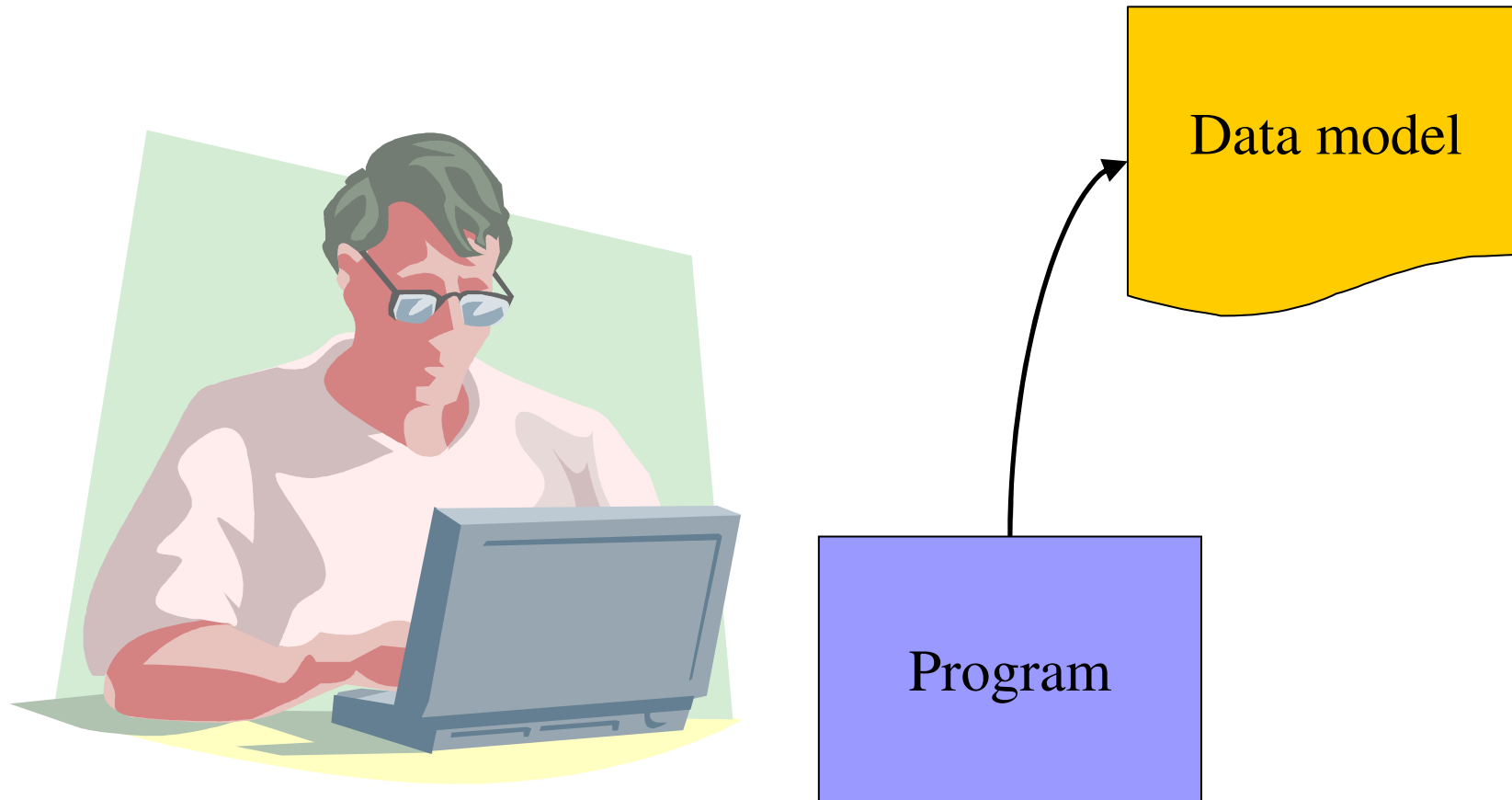
- typeof person is { name, age?, other stuff? }
typeof name is String | {sname, fname}
typeof other stuff is anything

```
function f ( var p : person ){  
    ... p.name ...  
    ... p.address ...  
    ... p.age ...  
}
```

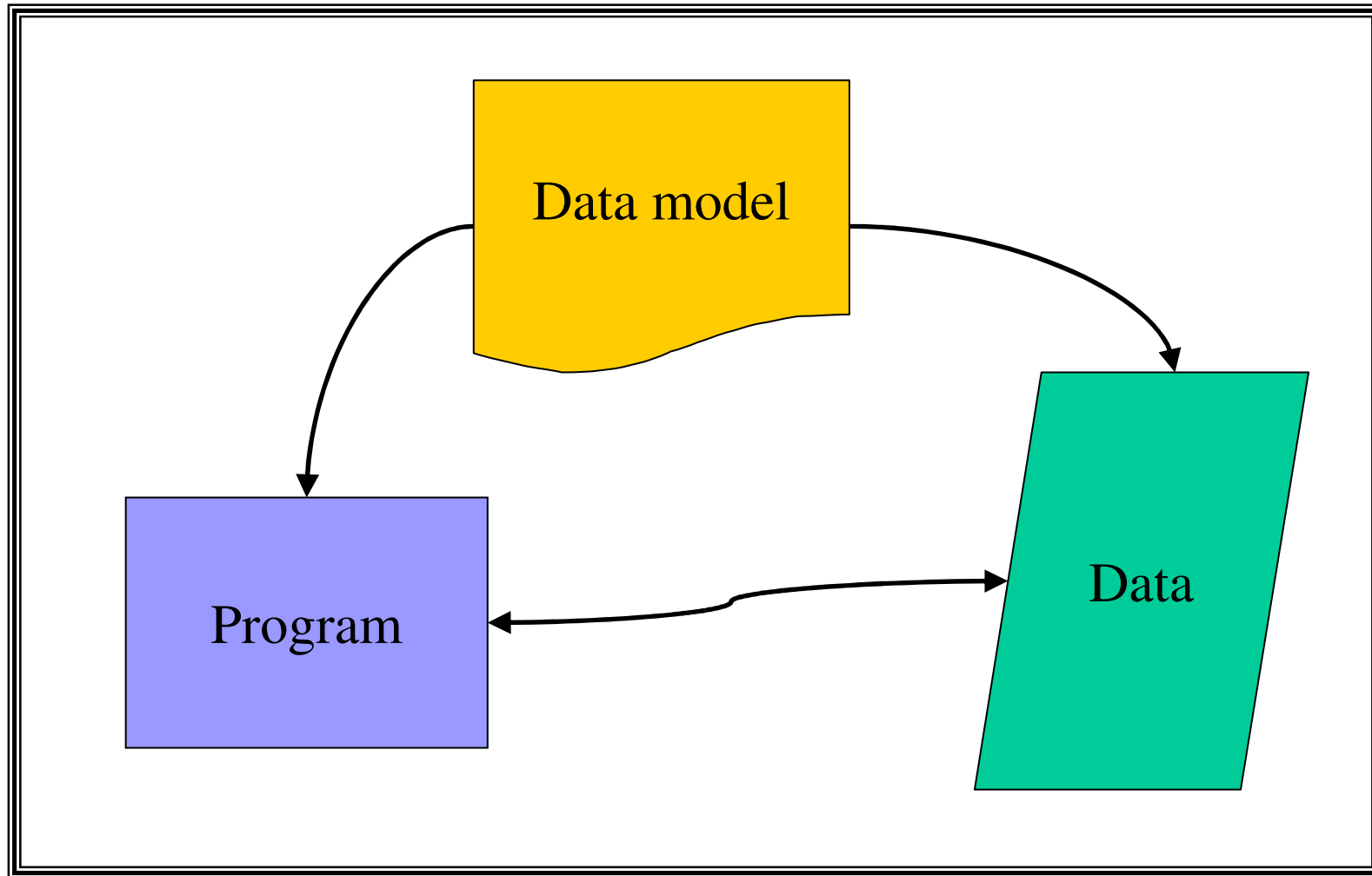
The web-type alchemist's dream

- A loosely agreed, flexible data model
 - May change with evolution
 - May only be partial wrt actual data
 - May be partially inaccurate wrt actual data
- Programs should work correctly
 - No untrapped error can occur
 - Ideally trapped before execution commences
 - As the data model changes
 - Also world peace would be nice

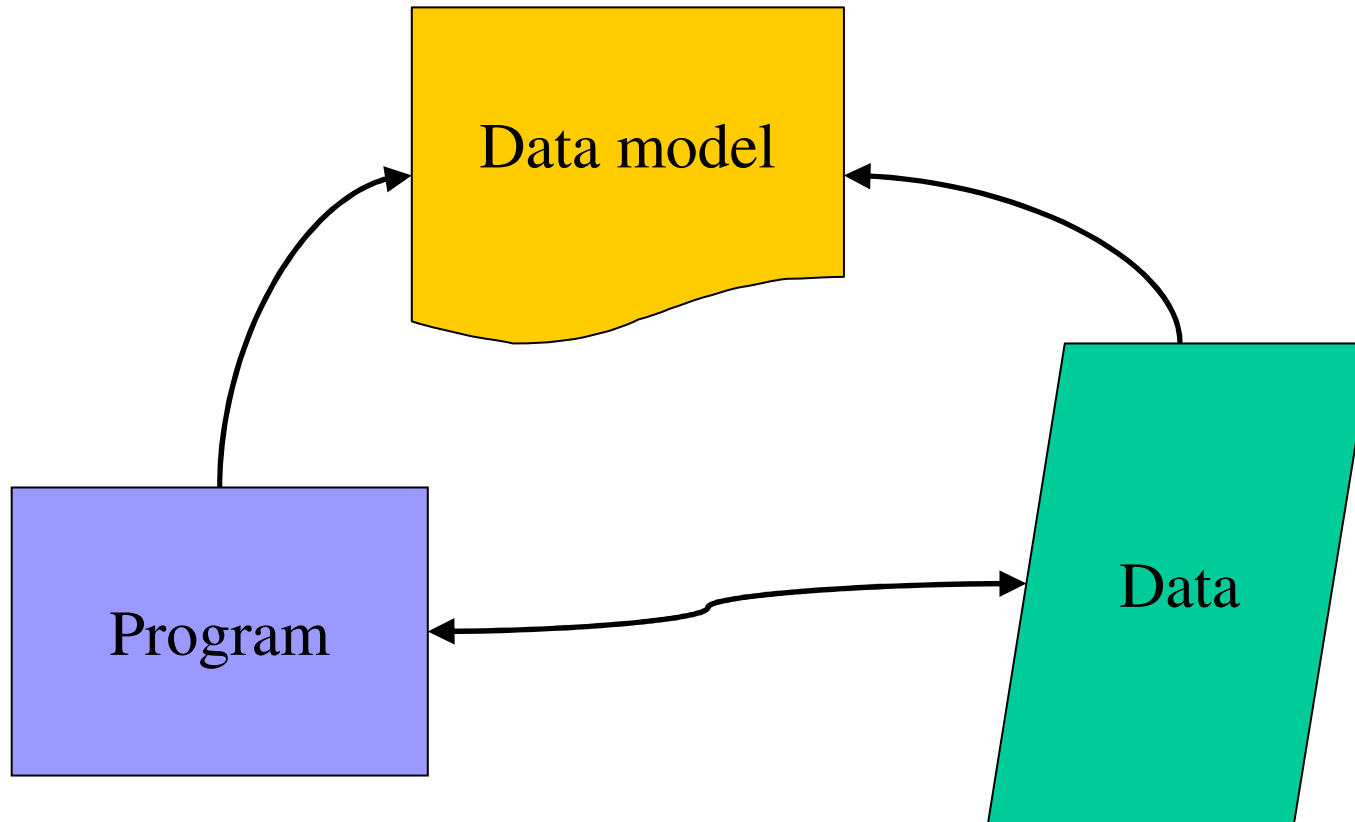
The programmer's task



Type safety - enforced



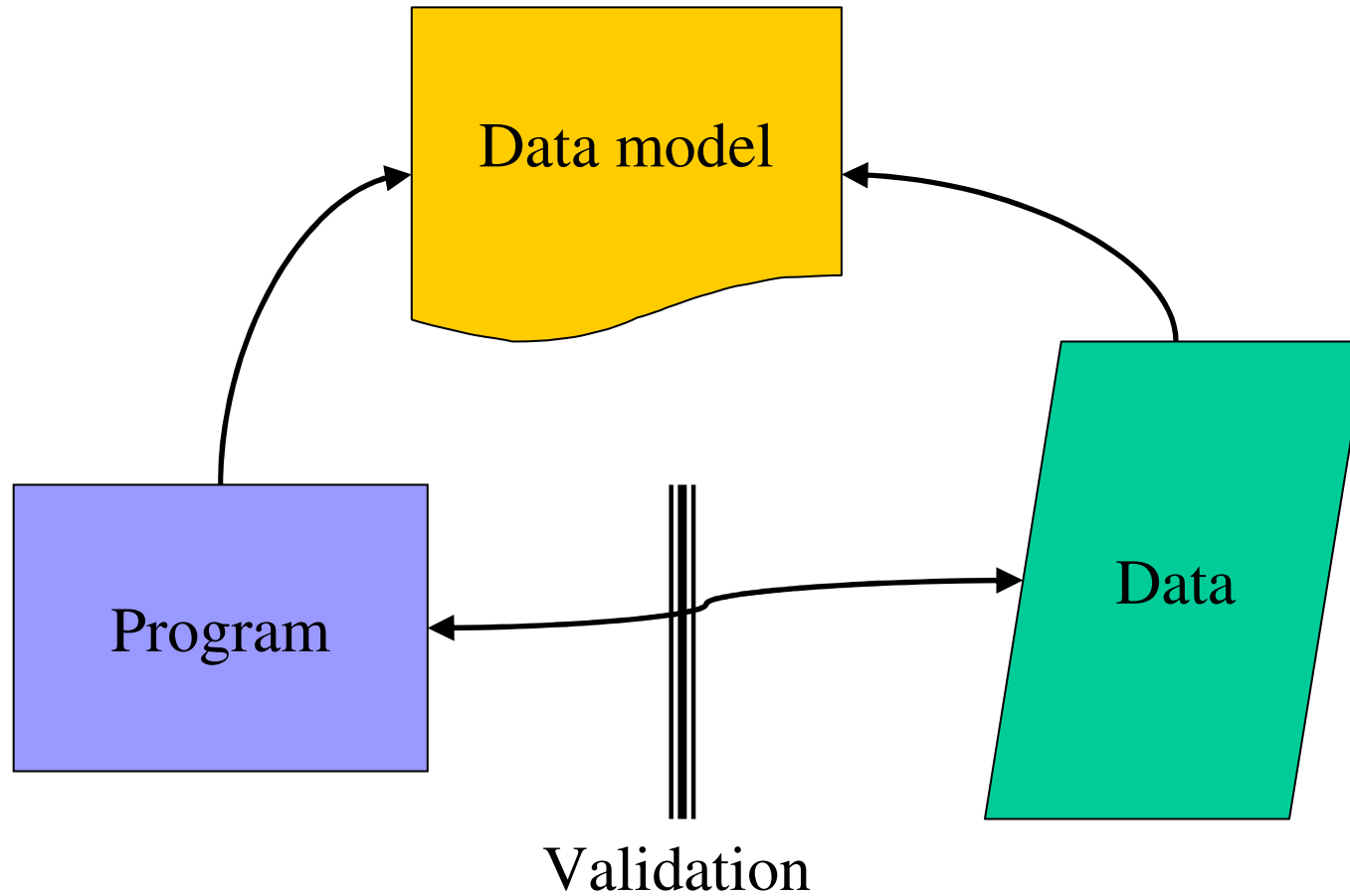
Type safety – by convention



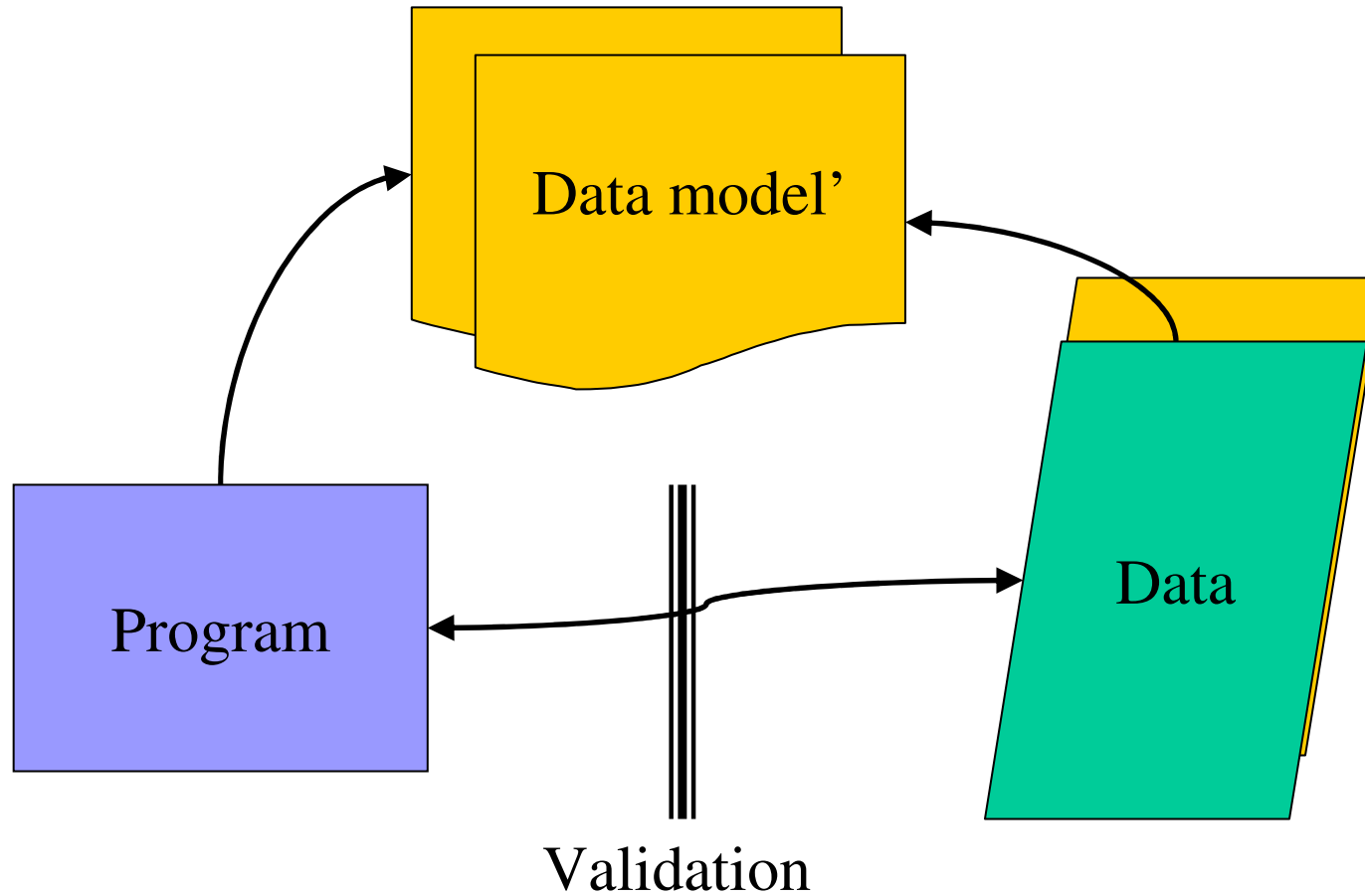
Safety through convention

- More flexibility
 - Should work if structural attributes are correct
 - Should still work if changes occur...
 - ... which don't affect the meaning of the code
- Less safety
 - To achieve this flexibility, something must give
 - What, and how much?

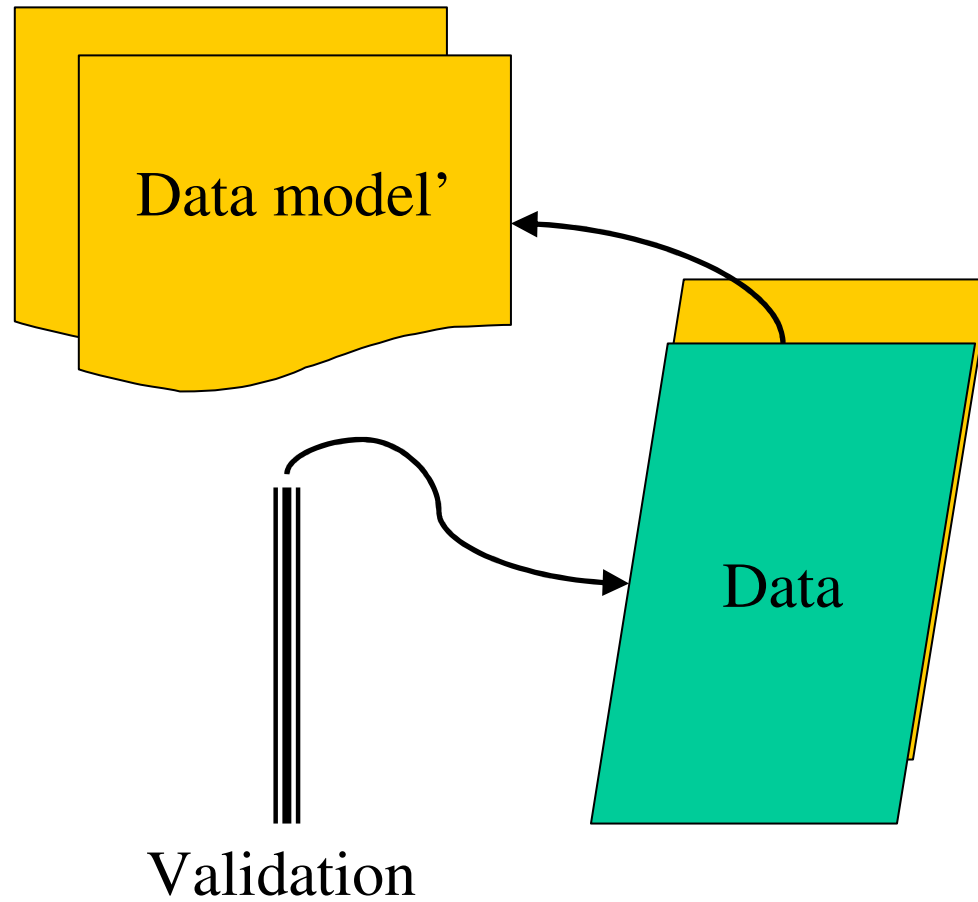
More type safety – by convention



Less type safety – by convention



Less type safety – by convention



“Identity” conventions

- URI
 - UUID
 - 094067-0396097546-3002497-34082087
 - persons.richard.cis.strath.ac.uk
 - URL
 - <http://www.cis.strath.ac.uk/~richard/persons.htm>
- xmlns
 - label to URI binding
- Weak identity – doesn’t capture equality!

Idioms of well-typing

- Interpretation
 - Program behaves itself, adjusting to context
- Generation
 - Data and program stubs generated from data model
- Projection
 - Data matched against most general program type

Interpretation

- SAX, DOM, XSLT
- Data is presented to programmer as a tree
 - Mechanically typed as such
- Type safety requires programming skills
 - Semantics and context are programmer's task
 - Attribute identifiers are treated as strings
 - Many errors are not statically detectable

miniDom interface

- ```
class miniDomTree{
 miniDomTree(URL document)
 miniDomTree firstChild()
 miniDomTree nextSibling()
 String incomingEdge() // no direct model
 String elementText()
}
```

# miniDOM code

- ```
void printNames( miniDomTree t ){  
    if( t.firstChild != nil )  
        { printNames( t.firstChild() ) }  
    if( t.nextSibling != nil )  
        { printNames( t.nextSibling() ) }  
    if( t.incomingEdge() == "name" )  
        { print( t.elementText() ) }  
}
```

miniSax interface

- ```
interface miniSax{
 void openElement(String elementName)
 void closeElement(String elementName)
 void text(String theText)
}
```

```
class SaxEngine{
 void SaxEngine(URL document)
 void runEngine(miniSax whatToDo)
}
```

# miniSAX code

- class namePrinter implements miniSax {  
    private Boolean inName = false  
  
    void openElement( String elementName )  
    if( elementName=="name")  
        { inName = true }  
  
    void closeElement( String elementName )  
    if( elementName=="name")  
        { inName = false }  
  
    void text( String theText )  
        if( inName ){ print( theText ) }  
}

# XSLT

- `<xsl:template match="person">`  
    `<xsl:value-of`  
        `select="name"/>`  
`</xsl:template>`

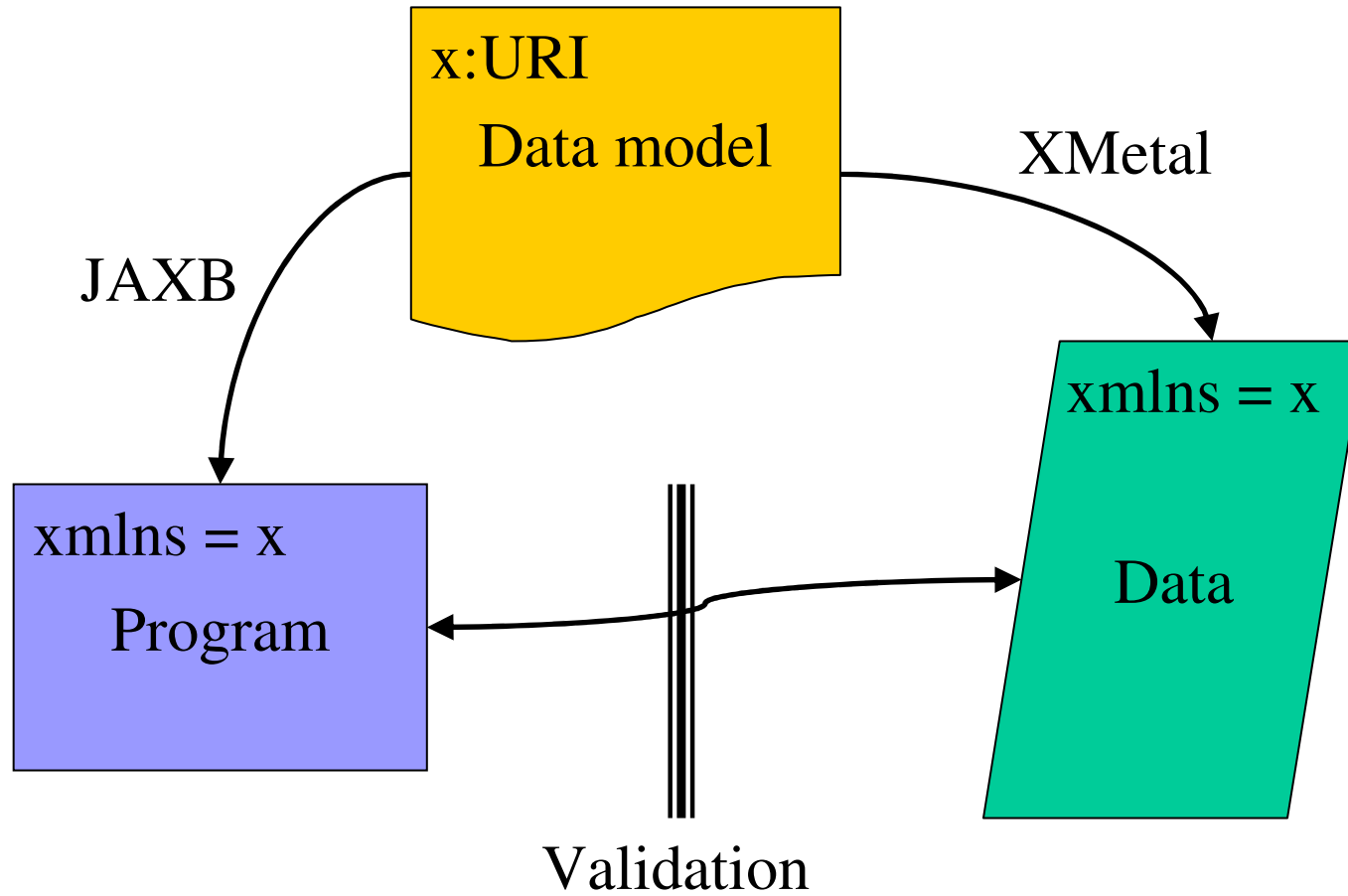
# All of the above...

- ... lead to ...

# Untrapped type errors!



# Generation





Restrictive: can't change schema



Leading to...



# Projection

- Ultimate cool!!!

