

# Podtipi & objekti

## Podtipi

Spomnimo se:

- Polimorfizem: program P ima lahko več tipov

$$\text{fun } (x,y) \rightarrow (y,x) : \begin{array}{l} \text{int} \times \text{bool} \rightarrow \text{bool} \times \text{int} \\ \text{int} \times \text{float} \rightarrow \text{float} \times \text{int} \\ \underline{\alpha \times \beta \rightarrow \beta \times \alpha} \\ \text{glavni tip} \end{array}$$

Ideja:

A je podtip B,  $A \leq B$ ,

če smemo vrednosti tipa A uporabljati, kot da imajo tip B

Če velja  $P:A$  in je  $A \leq B$ , potem velja tudi  $P:B$ .

$$\frac{P:A \quad A \leq B}{P:B}$$

(subsumption)

V praksi se ta ideja pojavlja:

- v prog. jezikih, primer  $\text{int} \leq \text{float}$
- programske komponente in vmesniki:

modul Nvidia  
val init : unit  $\rightarrow$  unit  
val draw-point : ...  
:  
val make-coffee : ...

modul Fortnite  
val shoot  
val die

- Objektno programiranje:  
 $A$  je podrazred  $B$

$O : A$  objekt  
 $O$  lahko uporabljam, kot da bi imel razred  $B$

# Osnovne lastnosti podtipov

$$\boxed{A \leq A} \quad \text{refleksivnost}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{A \leq B \quad B \leq C}{A \leq C}} \quad \text{transitivnost}$$

Kaj pa antisimetričnost?

$$\boxed{\frac{A \leq B \quad B \leq A}{A = B}} \quad (\text{Ta v splošnem ne velja.})$$

Ali je  $\text{int} \leq \text{float}$ ?

$$\text{float} \leq \text{int}$$

Kaj pa  $\text{bool} \leq \text{int}$ ?  
 $\text{char} \leq \text{int}$ ?

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sin(x \leq 0.5) \\ \text{bool} \\ \text{int} \\ \text{float} \end{array} \right\} \quad \checkmark$$

1. Vsakic, ko p:int pretvorimo v float, pretvorbu predala p iz formata za int v float
2. Ali pri pretvorbi lahko pride do napake?

$$B_1 \xrightarrow[A_1 \times A_2]{(p_1, p_2)} B_2$$

$$\boxed{\text{int} \leq \text{float}}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{A_1 \leq B_1 \quad A_2 \leq B_2}{A_1 \times A_2 \leq B_1 \times B_2}}$$

$$\text{Imamo } f: \overset{A_1}{\text{float}} \rightarrow \overset{A_2}{\text{int}}$$

$$f: \text{float} \rightarrow \text{float} ?$$

$$f: \underset{B_1}{\text{int}} \rightarrow \underset{B_2}{\text{int}}$$

Pravimo:  $\uparrow \rightarrow \downarrow$  kurariantna  
 $\uparrow \leftarrow \downarrow$  kontravariantna

$$f \ 42$$

Primeri: Dovimo  $\text{int} \leq \text{float}$

$$\text{int} \rightarrow \text{float}$$

$g: \text{int} \rightarrow \text{float}$   
 $\text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} ? \times$   
 $\text{float} \rightarrow \text{float} ? \times$   
 $\text{float} \rightarrow \text{int} ? \times$

$$\begin{matrix} & \text{float} \times \text{float} \\ \text{float} \times \text{int} & \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \text{int} \times \text{int} & \leq \text{int} \times \text{float} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} & \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \text{float} \rightarrow \text{int} & \leq \text{float} \rightarrow \text{float} \end{matrix}$$

Zahaj:  $\text{float} \rightarrow \text{float} \leq \text{int} \leq \text{float}$

1)

$$\boxed{\frac{B_1 \leq A_1 \quad A_2 \leq B_2}{A_1 \rightarrow A_2 \leq B_1 \rightarrow B_2}}$$

Uporabimo pravilo

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{int} \leq \text{float} \\ \text{float} \rightarrow \text{float} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{float} \leq \text{float} \\ \text{int} \rightarrow \text{float} \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} \text{float} \rightarrow \text{float} \\ \text{A}_1 \quad \text{A}_2 \end{array} \leq \begin{array}{c} \text{int} \rightarrow \text{float} \\ \text{B}_1 \quad \text{B}_2 \end{array}}$$

2) Primer:  $\sin : \text{float} \rightarrow \text{float}$   
 $\text{int} \rightarrow \text{float} ? \checkmark \text{ DA}$

$$\begin{array}{c} 42 \\ \downarrow \\ 42.0 \end{array}$$

$\text{float} \rightarrow \text{int} ? \times \text{ NE}$

$$3.141592 \xrightarrow{\sin} \underbrace{0.000001}_{\text{ni int, ne znamo pretvoriti v int}}$$

## Podtipi zapisov

Zapisi (records):

Ocaml:  $\{ \underbrace{x : \text{float}}_{\text{polje}} ; \underbrace{y : \text{float}}_{\text{polje}} \}$  tip zapisa (DB: schema tabele)

$\{ x = 3.5 ; y = 4.2 \}$  zapis (DB: vrstica)  
record

Java: 

```
public class Point {  
    float x;  
    float y;  
}
```

# 1. Ali je vrstni red polj pomemben?

○ Caml:

$$\{x=3.7; y=4.2\} : \{x:\text{float}; y:\text{float}\}$$

$$\{y=4.2; x=3.7\} : \{y:\text{float}; x:\text{float}\}$$

# 2. Podtipi zapisov po širini

$$A := \{x:\text{float}; y:\text{float}\}$$

$$B := \{x:\text{float}; y:\text{float}; c: \text{color}\}$$

~~$A \leq B ?$~~

$$p = \{x=3.2; y=4.7\} : A$$

$$p.x \rightarrow 3.2$$

$$p.y \rightarrow 4.7$$

$$p.c ??$$

~~$B \leq A ?$~~

$$q = \{x=1.5; y=4.5; c=\text{red}\} : B$$

$$q.x \rightarrow 1.5$$

$$q.y \rightarrow 4.5 \} A$$

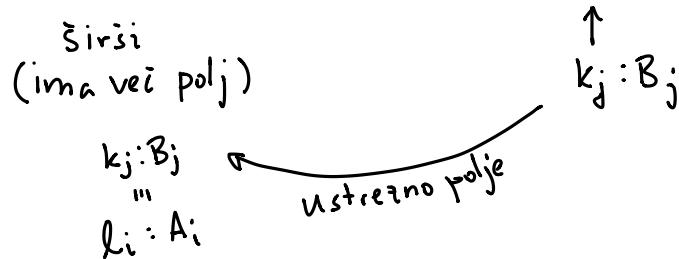
Kje se pojavi ta vrsta podtipov:

- moduli
- objekti

Pravilo za podtipe po širini in vrstnem redu hkrati:

za vsak  $j \leq m$  obstaja  $i \leq n$ , da je  $\ell_i = k_j$  in  $A_i = B_j$

$$\{\ell_1 : A_1; \dots; \ell_n : A_n\} \leq \{k_1 : B_1; \dots; k_m : B_m\}$$

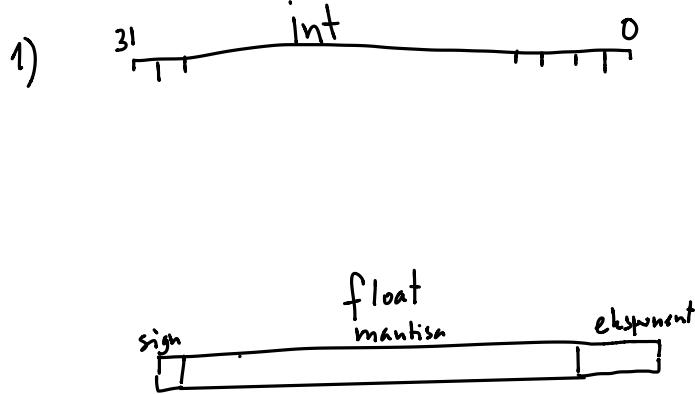


Zapomnimo si:

$$\{\ell_1 : A_1, \dots, \ell_n : A_n\} \leq \{k_1 : B_1, \dots, k_m : B_m\}$$

↑  
ta ima vse polja od tega in lahko še več.

Ali je int širši ali ožji od float?



int je zapis, ki ima 32 polj

```
{ bit0 : bool  
bit1 : bool  
:  
bit32 : bool }
```

float je zapis :

```
{ sign : bool ;  
mantissa : { bit0, ..., bit56 }  
exponent : { ... }  
}
```

2)  $\text{int} \leq \text{float}$

obravnavamo kot samodijno pretvorbo (implicit coercion)

Vaja:

↗ praten zapis

$\dots \leq \{x:A; y:B; z:C\} \leq \{x:A; y:B\} \leq \{x:A\} \leq \{\}$

↗  $\{y:B\}$

V javi:  $C \leq \text{Object}$

3. Podtipi po globini

Demonstrirajmo  $\text{int} \leq \text{float}$

$N = \{x=3; y=4\} : \{x:\text{int}; y:\text{int}\} = A$   
Λ ?

N.  $x:\text{int} \leq \text{float}$

v.  $y:\text{int} \leq \text{float}$

$\{x:\text{float}; y:\text{float}\} = B$

$\text{trihotnik} = \{ a : \{x: \text{float}; y: \text{float}\};$   
 $b : \{x: \text{float}; y: \text{float}\};$   
 $c : \{x: \text{float}; y: \text{float}\}$

$\text{barvni\_trihotnik} =$

$\{ a : \{x: \text{float}; y: \text{float}; c: \text{color}\};$   
 $b : \{x: \text{float}; y: \text{float}; c: \text{color}\};$   
 $c : \{x: \text{float}; y: \text{float}; c: \text{color}\}$

$\text{barvni\_trihotnik} \leq \text{trihotnik}$

$$A_1 \leq B_1 \quad A_2 \leq B_2 \quad \dots \quad A_n \leq B_n$$

$$\{ \ell_1 : A_1; \dots; \ell_n : A_n \} \leq \{ \ell_1 : B_1; \dots; \ell_n : B_n \}$$

Podlipi zapisov  
v globino

Kombinirani podlipi (vrstni red ni pomoren, po širini, po globini)

za vsak  $j \leq m$  obstaja  $i \leq n$ , da je  $\ell_i = k_j$  in  $A_i \leq B_j$

$$\{ \ell_1 : A_1; \dots; \ell_n : A_n \} \leq \{ k_1 : B_1; \dots; k_m : B_m \}$$

širsi & globji



$$\ell_i : A_i \xleftarrow{\text{ustreza}} k_j : B_j$$

$$\ell_i = k_j$$

$$A_i \leq B_j$$

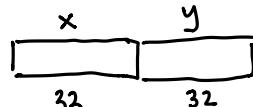
Pozor: Pri zapisih s spremenljivimi polji (objekti)  
podlipi po globini ne veljajo

$$A = \{ \text{mutable } x : \text{int}; \text{mutable } y : \text{int} \}$$

$$B = \{ \text{mutable } x : \text{float}; \text{mutable } y : \text{float} \}$$

$$A \leq B$$

$$p = \{ x = 3; y = 4 \}$$



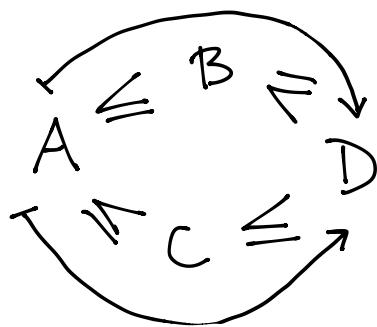
$$p.x \leftarrow 17$$

} shranimo podatek  
(kontravariantno)

$$\text{ker } A \leq B: \quad p.x \leftarrow \underbrace{3.141592}_{64}$$

} preberemo podatek  
(kovariantno)

# Problem koherentnosti



Ali so različni dostopi do D  
med seboj ekvivalentni?  
so koherentni?  
(se ujemajo)

Objektno:

public class D { .... }

public class B extends D { .... }

public class C extends D { .... }

public class A extends B,C { .... }

Ali A vsebuje dve kopiji D?

Ni enoznačnega odgovora.

Koherentnost pri software systemi:

Paketi :      Linux : Debian packages

Node.js :

Ocaml :      OPAM

MacOS :      Homebrew