

Podtipi

Parametrični polimorfizem:

fun (x,y) ⇒ (y,x) : $\alpha \times \beta \rightarrow \beta \times \alpha$ glavni

ima več tipov:

$\text{int} \times \text{bool} \rightarrow \text{bool} \times \text{int}$
 $\text{cow} \times \text{rabbit} \rightarrow \text{rabbit} \times \text{cow}$
 $\alpha \times \text{bool} \rightarrow \text{bool} \times \alpha$

α, β parametra

Podtipi:

$A \leq B$ "A je podtip B"

Vrednosti tipa A lahko uporabimo, kot da bi imele tip B.

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

Java: $\text{float} \sin(\text{float } x)$ $\text{float} \rightarrow \text{float}$

$\sin(\underbrace{3.14}_{\text{float}})$ ✓

$\sin(\underbrace{42}_{\text{int}})$ ✓

simuliramo
 $\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

Pravila:

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

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

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

~~$$\frac{A \leq B \quad B \leq A}{A = B} \quad \text{antisimetričnost}$$~~

šibka urejenost

Primer:

SELECT FROM tabelaA
c₁, c₂

tabela A

c ₁	c ₂
...	...
..
..

tabela (c₁, c₂, c₃, c₄) ≤ tabela (c₁, c₂)
↑
samo za SELECT

tabela B

c ₁	c ₂	c ₃	c ₄
..

Ostala pravila:

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

(Note: Blue arrows in the original image show the mapping of A1 to A2 and B1 to B2, and the resulting product inequality.)

Vaja:

$$\frac{A_1 \leq A_2 \quad B_1 \leq B_1}{A_1 \times B_1 \leq A_2 \times B_1} \quad \checkmark$$

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

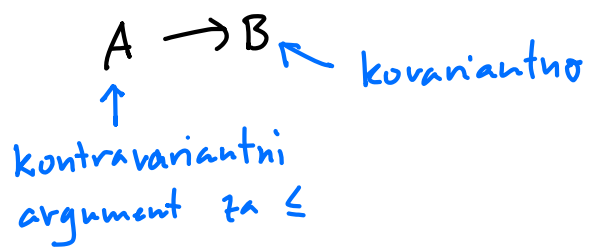
NA ROBE

~~$$\begin{aligned} &\text{int} \leq \text{float} \\ &f: \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} \\ &f: \text{float} \rightarrow \text{float?} \\ &f(3.4) \end{aligned}$$~~

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

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_f$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f: A_1 & \longrightarrow & B_1 \\ \vee & & \wedge \\ e: A_2 & & B_2 \\ f(e) & & \end{array}$$



Podtipi in zapisi

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

$p := \{ x = 3.14; y = 7.8 \}$ zapis

$p: A$

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

$q := \{ x = 0.1; y = 0.2; z = 0.3 \}$

~~$A \leq B$~~

$B \leq A$ ✓

p.z ?!

Podtip zapisov v širino (width subtyping)

$$\frac{\forall i \leq m. \exists j \leq n. k_i = l_j \wedge B_i = A_j}{\{ l_i: A_i, \dots, l_n: A_n \} \leq \{ k_i: B_i, \dots, k_m: B_m \}}$$

\hookrightarrow Za vsako polje $k_i: B_i$ obstaja polje $l_j: A_j$,
 da velja $k_i = l_j$ in $B_i = A_j$
 imeni polj se ujemata tipa sta enaka

Primeri:

$$\{ \underset{\textcircled{1}}{x: \text{float}}; z: \text{float}; \underset{\textcircled{2}}{y: \text{float}} \} \leq \{ \underset{\textcircled{1}}{x: \text{float}}; \underset{\textcircled{2}}{y: \text{float}} \} \quad \checkmark ?$$

$$\{ x: \text{float}; b: \text{bool} \} \leq \{ \} \quad \checkmark$$

Podtip zapisov u globino:

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

$$\{ x: \text{int}; y: \text{int} \} \leq \{ x: \text{float}; y: \text{float} \} \quad ?$$

$$p = \{ x = 7; y = 8 \}$$

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

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

$$\frac{n=m \quad \forall i \leq m. \exists j \leq n. k_i = l_j \wedge A_j \leq B_i}{\{ l_i: A_i, \dots; l_n: A_n \} \leq \{ k_i: B_i, \dots; k_m: B_m \}}$$

$$\{ l_i: A_i, \dots; l_n: A_n \} \leq \{ k_i: B_i, \dots; k_m: B_m \}$$

Podtipi zapisov u širino in globino:

$$\frac{\forall i \leq m. \exists j \leq n. k_i = l_j \wedge A_j \leq B_i}{\{ l_i: A_i, \dots; l_n: A_n \} \leq \{ k_i: B_i, \dots; k_m: B_m \}}$$

$$\{ l_i: A_i, \dots; l_n: A_n \} \leq \{ k_i: B_i, \dots; k_m: B_m \}$$

za vsako polje $k_i: B_i$ obstaja polje $l_j: A_j$,
 da $k_i = l_j$ in $A_j \leq B_i$.

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

$$\{ \underset{\textcircled{1}}{x: \text{int}}; z: \text{float}; y: \text{float} \} \leq \{ \underset{\textcircled{1}}{x: \text{float}}; \underset{\textcircled{2}}{y: \text{float}} \} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\{ a: \{ x: \text{int}; y: \text{float} \}; b: \{ u: \text{int} \} \} \leq \{ b: \{ \}; a: \{ y: \text{float} \} \} ?$$

$$\textcircled{2} \{ x: \text{int}; y: \text{float} \} \leq \{ y: \text{float} \}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{float} \leq \text{float}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \{ u: \text{int} \} \leq \{ \}$$

$$\{ x: \text{int} \} \rightarrow \{ y: \{ u: \text{float} \}; z: \text{int} \} \leq \{ x: \text{int}; y: \text{int} \} \rightarrow \{ y: \{ \}; z: \text{int} \}$$

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

$$\textcircled{1} \{ x: \text{int}; y: \text{int} \} \leq \{ x: \text{int} \}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{int} \leq \text{int}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \{ y: \{ u: \text{float} \}; z: \text{int} \} \leq \{ y: \{ \}; z: \text{int} \}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \{ u: \text{float} \} \leq \{ \}$$

Spremenljiva polja:

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

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

$$q = \{ x = 4.7 \} : B$$

$$q.x = 4.7 : \text{float}$$

$$q.x \leftarrow 3.14 \quad \checkmark$$

$$q.x \leftarrow 42 \quad \checkmark \quad 42: \text{int} \leq \text{float}$$

$$p = \{ x = 42 \} : A$$

$$p.x = 42 : \text{int} \leq \text{float} \quad \checkmark$$

$$p.x \leftarrow 3.14 \quad \times \quad 3.14: \text{float} \not\leq \text{int} ?$$

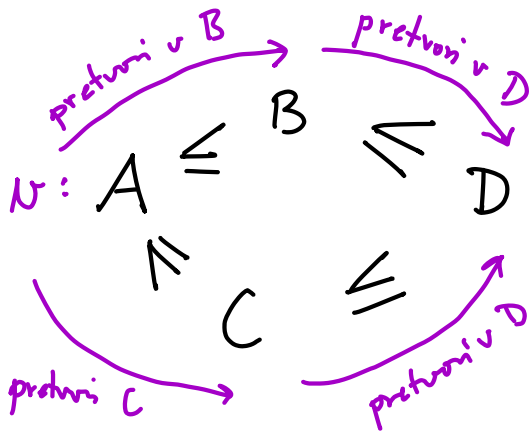
Ugotovili smo:

- dostop do polja v zapisu je kovarianten
- spreminjanje polja v zapisu je kontravariantno

Za polja, ki jih lahko spreminjamo ne velja pravilo za podkipe v globino. (V širino velja.)

$A \leq B$

"vrednosti tipa A lahko samodejno pretvorimo v vrednosti tipa B."



Ali obahvat dobimo isto vrednost v D?

Objekti

`this` = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x: \text{float}; \\ y: \text{float}; \\ \text{norm}: \text{fun}() \rightarrow \sqrt{\text{this}.x^2 + \text{this}.y^2} \end{array} \right\}$

Objekt = rekurziven zapis

Podtipi

strukturni
(duck typing)

$$A \leq B$$

pogledamo strukturu A in B

$$\{x:\text{int}; y:\text{float}\} \leq \{x:\text{int}\}$$

nominalni

Relcija \leq je določena
s hierhijo podrazredov

$$A \leq B$$

pogledamo ime razredov A in B

class C { int x }

class D { int x; float y }

class E extends C { float y }

NOMINALNO:

$$E \leq C \quad \checkmark$$

$$D \leq C \quad \times$$

STRUKTURNO:

$$E \leq C \quad \checkmark$$

$$D \leq C \quad \checkmark$$