Chapter 6

Data Types
Chapter 6 Topics

• Introduction
• Primitive Data Types
• Character String Types
• User-Defined Ordinal Types
• Array Types
• Associative Arrays
• Record Types
• Tuple Types
• List Types
• Union Types
• Pointer and Reference Types
• Type Checking
• Strong Typing
• Type Equivalence
• Theory and Data Types
Introduction

- A *data type* defines a collection of data objects and a set of predefined operations on those objects
- A *descriptor* is the collection of the attributes of a variable
- An *object* represents an instance of a user-defined (abstract data) type
- One design issue for all data types: What operations are defined and how are they specified?
Primitive Data Types

• Almost all programming languages provide a set of *primitive data types*

• Primitive data types: Those not defined in terms of other data types

• Some primitive data types are merely reflections of the hardware

• Others require only a little non-hardware support for their implementation
Primitive Data Types: Integer

- Almost always an exact reflection of the hardware so the mapping is trivial
- There may be as many as eight different integer types in a language
- Java’s signed integer sizes: `byte`, `short`, `int`, `long`
Primitive Data Types: Floating Point

- Model real numbers, but only as approximations
- Languages for scientific use support at least two floating-point types (e.g., `float` and `double`; sometimes more
- Usually exactly like the hardware, but not always
- IEEE Floating-Point Standard 754
Primitive Data Types: Complex

- Some languages support a complex type, e.g., C99, Fortran, and Python
- Each value consists of two floats, the real part and the imaginary part
- Literal form (in Python):
  \[(7 + 3j)\], where 7 is the real part and 3 is the imaginary part
Primitive Data Types: Decimal

• For business applications (money)
  – Essential to COBOL
  – C# offers a decimal data type
• Store a fixed number of decimal digits, in coded form (BCD)
• Advantage: accuracy
• Disadvantages: limited range, wastes memory
Primitive Data Types: Boolean

• Simplest of all
• Range of values: two elements, one for “true” and one for “false”
• Could be implemented as bits, but often as bytes
  – Advantage: readability
Primitive Data Types: Character

• Stored as numeric codings
• Most commonly used coding: ASCII
• An alternative, 16-bit coding: Unicode (UCS-2)
  – Includes characters from most natural languages
  – Originally used in Java
  – C# and JavaScript also support Unicode
• 32-bit Unicode (UCS-4)
  – Supported by Fortran, starting with 2003
Character String Types

• Values are sequences of characters
• Design issues:
  – Is it a primitive type or just a special kind of array?
  – Should the length of strings be static or dynamic?
Character String Types Operations

• Typical operations:
  – Assignment and copying
  – Comparison (=, >, etc.)
  – Catenation
  – Substring reference
  – Pattern matching
Character String Type in Certain Languages

- **C and C++**
  - Not primitive
  - Use `char` arrays and a library of functions that provide operations
- **SNOBOL4 (a string manipulation language)**
  - Primitive
  - Many operations, including elaborate pattern matching
- **Fortran and Python**
  - Primitive type with assignment and several operations
- **Java**
  - Primitive via the `String` class
- **Perl, JavaScript, Ruby, and PHP**
  - Provide built-in pattern matching, using regular expressions
Character String Length Options

• Static: COBOL, Java’s String class

• Limited Dynamic Length: C and C++
  – In these languages, a special character is used to indicate the end of a string’s characters, rather than maintaining the length

• Dynamic (no maximum): SNOBOL4, Perl, JavaScript

• Ada supports all three string length options
Character String Type Evaluation

• Aid to writability
• As a primitive type with static length, they are inexpensive to provide--why not have them?
• Dynamic length is nice, but is it worth the expense?
Character String Implementation

- Static length: compile-time descriptor
- Limited dynamic length: may need a run-time descriptor for length (but not in C and C++)
- Dynamic length: need run-time descriptor; allocation/deallocation is the biggest implementation problem
Compile- and Run-Time Descriptors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Static string</th>
<th>Limited dynamic string</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>Maximum length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Current length</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compile-time descriptor for static strings

Run-time descriptor for limited dynamic strings
User-Defined Ordinal Types

• An ordinal type is one in which the range of possible values can be easily associated with the set of positive integers

• Examples of primitive ordinal types in Java
  – integer
  – char
  – boolean
Enumeration Types

• All possible values, which are named constants, are provided in the definition

• C# example

  ```csharp
  enum days {mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat, sun};
  ```

• Design issues

  – Is an enumeration constant allowed to appear in more than one type definition, and if so, how is the type of an occurrence of that constant checked?

  – Are enumeration values coerced to integer?

  – Any other type coerced to an enumeration type?
Evaluation of Enumerated Type

• Aid to readability, e.g., no need to code a color as a number

• Aid to reliability, e.g., compiler can check:
  – operations (don’t allow colors to be added)
  – No enumeration variable can be assigned a value outside its defined range
  – Ada, C#, and Java 5.0 provide better support for enumeration than C++ because enumeration type variables in these languages are not coerced into integer types
Subrange Types

• An ordered contiguous subsequence of an ordinal type
  – Example: 12..18 is a subrange of integer type

• Ada’s design
  
  ```
  type Days is (mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat, sun);
  subtype Weekdays is Days range mon..fri;
  subtype Index is Integer range 1..100;
  
  Day1: Days;
  Day2: Weekday;
  Day2 := Day1;
  ```
Subrange Evaluation

• Aid to readability
  – Make it clear to the readers that variables of subrange can store only certain range of values

• Reliability
  – Assigning a value to a subrange variable that is outside the specified range is detected as an error
Implementation of User-Defined Ordinal Types

- Enumeration types are implemented as integers
- Subrange types are implemented like the parent types with code inserted (by the compiler) to restrict assignments to subrange variables
Array Types

• An array is a homogeneous aggregate of data elements in which an individual element is identified by its position in the aggregate, relative to the first element.
Array Design Issues

- What types are legal for subscripts?
- Are subscripting expressions in element references range checked?
- When are subscript ranges bound?
- When does allocation take place?
- Are ragged or rectangular multidimensional arrays allowed, or both?
- What is the maximum number of subscripts?
- Can array objects be initialized?
- Are any kind of slices supported?
Array Indexing

• *Indexing* (or subscripting) is a mapping from indices to elements

\[
\text{array\_name (index\_value\_list)} \rightarrow \text{an element}
\]

• **Index Syntax**
  – Fortran and Ada use parentheses
    • Ada explicitly uses parentheses to show uniformity between array references and function calls because both are *mappings*
  – Most other languages use brackets
Arrays Index (Subscript) Types

- FORTRAN, C: integer only
- Ada: integer or enumeration (includes Boolean and char)
- Java: integer types only
- Index range checking
  - C, C++, Perl, and Fortran do not specify range checking
  - Java, ML, C# specify range checking
  - In Ada, the default is to require range checking, but it can be turned off
Subscript Binding and Array Categories

- **Static**: subscript ranges are statically bound and storage allocation is static (before run-time)
  - Advantage: efficiency (no dynamic allocation)
- **Fixed stack-dynamic**: subscript ranges are statically bound, but the allocation is done at declaration time
  - Advantage: space efficiency
Subscript Binding and Array Categories (continued)

- **Stack-dynamic**: subscript ranges are dynamically bound and the storage allocation is dynamic (done at run-time)
  - Advantage: flexibility (the size of an array need not be known until the array is to be used)
- **Fixed heap-dynamic**: similar to fixed stack-dynamic: storage binding is dynamic but fixed after allocation (i.e., binding is done when requested and storage is allocated from heap, not stack)
Subscript Binding and Array Categories (continued)

• Heap-dynamic: binding of subscript ranges and storage allocation is dynamic and can change any number of times
  – Advantage: flexibility (arrays can grow or shrink during program execution)
Subscript Binding and Array Categories (continued)

• C and C++ arrays that include `static` modifier are static
• C and C++ arrays without `static` modifier are fixed stack-dynamic
• C and C++ provide fixed heap-dynamic arrays
• C# includes a second array class `ArrayList` that provides fixed heap-dynamic
• Perl, JavaScript, Python, and Ruby support heap-dynamic arrays
Array Initialization

- Some languages allow initialization at the time of storage allocation
  - C, C++, Java, C# example
    ```
    int list [] = {4, 5, 7, 83}
    ```
  - Character strings in C and C++
    ```
    char name [] = "freddie";
    ```
  - Arrays of strings in C and C++
    ```
    char *names [] = {"Bob", "Jake", "Joe"};
    ```
  - Java initialization of String objects
    ```
    String[] names = {"Bob", "Jake", "Joe"};
    ```
Heterogeneous Arrays

• A *heterogeneous array* is one in which the elements need not be of the same type
• Supported by Perl, Python, JavaScript, and Ruby
Array Initialization

• C-based languages
  - `int list [] = {1, 3, 5, 7}`
  - `char *names [] = {"Mike", "Fred", "Mary Lou"};`

• Ada
  - `List : array (1..5) of Integer := (1 => 17, 3 => 34, others => 0);`

• Python
  - `List comprehensions`
    ```python
    list = [x ** 2 for x in range(12) if x % 3 == 0]
    puts [0, 9, 36, 81] in list
    ```
Arrays Operations

- APL provides the most powerful array processing operations for vectors and matrixes as well as unary operators (for example, to reverse column elements)
- Ada allows array assignment but also catenation
- Python’s array assignments, but they are only reference changes. Python also supports array catenation and element membership operations
- Ruby also provides array catenation
- Fortran provides *elemental* operations because they are between pairs of array elements
  - For example, + operator between two arrays results in an array of the sums of the element pairs of the two arrays
Rectangular and Jagged Arrays

• A rectangular array is a multi-dimensioned array in which all of the rows have the same number of elements and all columns have the same number of elements

• A jagged matrix has rows with varying number of elements
  – Possible when multi-dimensioned arrays actually appear as arrays of arrays

• C, C++, and Java support jagged arrays

• Fortran, Ada, and C# support rectangular arrays (C# also supports jagged arrays)
Slices

• A slice is some substructure of an array; nothing more than a referencing mechanism
• Slices are only useful in languages that have array operations
Slice Examples

• Python

\[
\text{vector} = [2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16] \\
\text{mat} = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]] \\
\]

\text{vector (3:6) is a three-element array} \\
\text{mat[0][0:2] is the first and second element of the first row of mat}

• Ruby supports slices with the \texttt{slice} method

\text{list.slice(2, 2) returns the third and fourth elements of list}
Implementation of Arrays

• Access function maps subscript expressions to an address in the array
• Access function for single-dimensioned arrays:
  \[
  \text{address(list[k])} = \text{address (list[lower_bound])} + ((k - \text{lower_bound}) \times \text{element_size})
  \]
Accessing Multi-dimensioned Arrays

• Two common ways:
  – Row major order (by rows) – used in most languages
  – Column major order (by columns) – used in Fortran
  – A compile-time descriptor for a multidimensional array
Locating an Element in a Multi-dimensioned Array

• General format

\[
\text{Location } (a[i,j]) = \text{address of a}[\text{row}_{lb},\text{col}_{lb}] + ((i - \text{row}_{lb}) \times n) + (j - \text{col}_{lb})) \times \text{element}_{size}
\]
## Compile-Time Descriptors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single-dimensioned array</th>
<th>Multidimensional array</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Array</strong></td>
<td><strong>Multidimensioned array</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Element type</td>
<td>Element type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index type</td>
<td>Index type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index lower bound</td>
<td>Number of dimensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index upper bound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Index range 1**
- \:::
- **Index range n**
- **Address**
Associative Arrays

• An *associative array* is an unordered collection of data elements that are indexed by an equal number of values called *keys*
  – User-defined keys must be stored

• Design issues:
  - What is the form of references to elements?
  - Is the size static or dynamic?

• Built-in type in Perl, Python, Ruby, and Lua
  – In Lua, they are supported by tables
Associative Arrays in Perl

• Names begin with %; literals are delimited by parentheses
  
  ```perl
  %hi_temps = ("Mon" => 77, "Tue" => 79, "Wed" => 65, ...);
  ```

• Subscripting is done using braces and keys
  
  ```perl
  $hi_temps{"Wed"} = 83;
  ```

  – Elements can be removed with delete
  
  ```perl
  delete $hi_temps{"Tue"};
  ```
Record Types

- A *record* is a possibly heterogeneous aggregate of data elements in which the individual elements are identified by names.

- Design issues:
  - What is the syntactic form of references to the field?
  - Are elliptical references allowed?
Definition of Records in COBOL

• COBOL uses level numbers to show nested records; others use recursive definition

  01 EMP-REC.
    02 EMP-NAME.
      05 FIRST PIC X(20).
      05 MID   PIC X(10).
      05 LAST  PIC X(20).
    02 HOURLY-RATE PIC 99V99.
Definition of Records in Ada

• Record structures are indicated in an orthogonal way

```ada
type Emp_Rec_Type is record
    First: String (1..20);
    Mid: String (1..10);
    Last: String (1..20);
    Hourly_Rate: Float;
end record;

Emp_Rec: Emp_Rec_Type;
```
References to Records

• Record field references
  1. COBOL
     field_name OF record_name_1 OF ... OF record_name_n
  2. Others (dot notation)
     record_name_1.record_name_2. ... record_name_n.field_name

• Fully qualified references must include all record names

• Elliptical references allow leaving out record names as long as the reference is unambiguous, for example in COBOL
  FIRST, FIRST OF EMP-NAME, and FIRST of EMP-REC are elliptical references to the employee’s first name
Operations on Records

• Assignment is very common if the types are identical
• Ada allows record comparison
• Ada records can be initialized with aggregate literals
• COBOL provides MOVE CORRESPONDING
  – Copies a field of the source record to the corresponding field in the target record
Evaluation and Comparison to Arrays

• Records are used when collection of data values is heterogeneous
• Access to array elements is much slower than access to record fields, because subscripts are dynamic (field names are static)
• Dynamic subscripts could be used with record field access, but it would disallow type checking and it would be much slower
Implementation of Record Type

Offset address relative to the beginning of the records is associated with each field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field 1</th>
<th>Field n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Record</td>
<td>Record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offset</td>
<td>Offset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Offset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tuple Types

• A tuple is a data type that is similar to a record, except that the elements are not named
• Used in Python, ML, and F# to allow functions to return multiple values
  – Python
    • Closely related to its lists, but immutable
    • Create with a tuple literal
      myTuple = (3, 5.8, 'apple')
      Referenced with subscripts (begin at 1)
      Catenation with + and deleted with del
Tuple Types (continued)

- ML
  
  ```ml
  val myTuple = (3, 5.8, 'apple');
  ```

  - Access as follows:
    
    ```ml
    #1(myTuple) is the first element
    ```

  - A new tuple type can be defined
    
    ```ml
    type intReal = int * real;
    ```

- F#
  
  ```fsharp
  let tup = (3, 5, 7)
  ```

  ```fsharp
  let a, b, c = tup 
  ```

  This assigns a tuple to a tuple pattern `(a, b, c)`
List Types

• Lists in LISP and Scheme are delimited by parentheses and use no commas

  (A B C D) and (A (B C) D)

• Data and code have the same form

  As data, (A B C) is literally what it is
  As code, (A B C) is the function A applied to the parameters B and C

• The interpreter needs to know which a list is, so if it is data, we quote it with an apostrophe

  ’ (A B C) is data
List Types (continued)

- **List Operations in Scheme**
  - **CAR** returns the first element of its list parameter
    
    (CAR '(A B C)) returns A
  
  - **CDR** returns the remainder of its list parameter after the first element has been removed
    
    (CDR '(A B C)) returns (B C)
  
  - **CONS** puts its first parameter into its second parameter, a list, to make a new list
    
    (CONS 'A (B C)) returns (A B C)
  
  - **LIST** returns a new list of its parameters
    
    (LIST 'A 'B '(C D)) returns (A B (C D))
List Types (continued)

• List Operations in ML
  – Lists are written in brackets and the elements are separated by commas
  – List elements must be of the same type
  – The Scheme \texttt{CONS} function is a binary operator in ML, ::
    
    3 :: [5, 7, 9] evaluates to [3, 5, 7, 9]
  – The Scheme \texttt{CAR} and \texttt{CDR} functions are named \texttt{hd} and \texttt{tl}, respectively
List Types (continued)

• F# Lists
  – Like those of ML, except elements are separated by semicolons and \texttt{hd} and \texttt{tl} are methods of the \texttt{List} class

• Python Lists
  – The list data type also serves as Python’s arrays
  – Unlike Scheme, Common LISP, ML, and F#, Python’s lists are mutable
  – Elements can be of any type
  – Create a list with an assignment
    
    \texttt{myList = \{3, 5.8, "grape"\]}
List Types (continued)

- Python Lists (continued)
  - List elements are referenced with subscripting, with indices beginning at zero
    
    \[
    x = \text{myList}[1] \quad \text{Sets} \ x \ \text{to} \ 5.8
    \]
  - List elements can be deleted with `del`
    
    \[
    \text{del myList}[1]
    \]
  - List Comprehensions – derived from set notation
    
    \[
    [x * x \ \text{for} \ x \ \text{in} \ \text{range}(6) \ \text{if} \ x \ % \ 3 == 0]
    \]
    
    \text{range}(12) \ \text{creates} \ [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

    \text{Constructed list:} \ [0, 9, 36]
List Types (continued)

- Haskell’s List Comprehensions
  - The original
    \[ [n \times n \mid n \leftarrow [1..10]] \]
- F#’s List Comprehensions
  
  ```fsharp
  let myArray = [|for i in 1 .. 5 -> i * i|]
  ```
- Both C# and Java supports lists through their generic heap-dynamic collection classes, List and ArrayList, respectively
Unions Types

• A *union* is a type whose variables are allowed to store different type values at different times during execution

• Design issues
  – Should type checking be required?
  – Should unions be embedded in records?
Discriminated vs. Free Unions

• Fortran, C, and C++ provide union constructs in which there is no language support for type checking; the union in these languages is called *free union*

• Type checking of unions require that each union include a type indicator called a *discriminant*
  
  – Supported by Ada
Ada Union Types

```ada
type Shape is (Circle, Triangle, Rectangle);
type Colors is (Red, Green, Blue);
type Figure (Form: Shape) is record
  Filled: Boolean;
  Color: Colors;
  case Form is
    when Circle => Diameter: Float;
    when Triangle =>
      Leftside, Rightside: Integer;
      Angle: Float;
    when Rectangle => Side1, Side2: Integer;
  end case;
end record;
```
Ada Union Type Illustrated

A discriminated union of three shape variables
Implementation of Unions

type Node (Tag : Boolean) is
  record
    case Tag is
      when True => Count : Integer;
      when False => Sum : Float;
    end case;
  end record;
Evaluation of Unions

• Free unions are unsafe
  – Do not allow type checking
• Java and C# do not support unions
  – Reflective of growing concerns for safety in programming language
• Ada’s discriminated unions are safe
Pointer and Reference Types

• A *pointer* type variable has a range of values that consists of memory addresses and a special value, *nil*

• Provide the power of indirect addressing

• Provide a way to manage dynamic memory

• A pointer can be used to access a location in the area where storage is dynamically created (usually called a *heap*)
Design Issues of Pointers

• What are the scope of and lifetime of a pointer variable?
• What is the lifetime of a heap-dynamic variable?
• Are pointers restricted as to the type of value to which they can point?
• Are pointers used for dynamic storage management, indirect addressing, or both?
• Should the language support pointer types, reference types, or both?
Pointer Operations

• Two fundamental operations: assignment and dereferencing
• Assignment is used to set a pointer variable’s value to some useful address
• Dereferencing yields the value stored at the location represented by the pointer’s value
  – Dereferencing can be explicit or implicit
  – C++ uses an explicit operation via *

\[ j = *ptr \]

sets \( j \) to the value located at \( ptr \)
Pointer Assignment Illustrated

The assignment operation \( j = *\text{ptr} \)
Problems with Pointers

• Dangling pointers (dangerous)
  – A pointer points to a heap-dynamic variable that has been deallocated

• Lost heap-dynamic variable
  – An allocated heap-dynamic variable that is no longer accessible to the user program (often called garbage)
    • Pointer p1 is set to point to a newly created heap-dynamic variable
    • Pointer p1 is later set to point to another newly created heap-dynamic variable
    • The process of losing heap-dynamic variables is called memory leakage
Pointers in Ada

• Some dangling pointers are disallowed because dynamic objects can be automatically deallocated at the end of pointer's type scope
• The lost heap-dynamic variable problem is not eliminated by Ada (possible with UNCHECKED_DEALLOCATION)
Pointers in C and C++

• Extremely flexible but must be used with care
• Pointers can point at any variable regardless of when or where it was allocated
• Used for dynamic storage management and addressing
• Pointer arithmetic is possible
• Explicit dereferencing and address-of operators
• Domain type need not be fixed (void *)
  
  void * can point to any type and can be type checked (cannot be de-referenced)
Pointer Arithmetic in C and C++

```c
float stuff[100];
float *p;
p = stuff;

*(p+5) is equivalent to stuff[5] and p[5]
*(p+i) is equivalent to stuff[i] and p[i]
```
Reference Types

• C++ includes a special kind of pointer type called a reference type that is used primarily for formal parameters
  – Advantages of both pass-by-reference and pass-by-value
• Java extends C++’s reference variables and allows them to replace pointers entirely
  – References are references to objects, rather than being addresses
• C# includes both the references of Java and the pointers of C++
Evaluation of Pointers

• Dangling pointers and dangling objects are problems as is heap management
• Pointers are like goto's--they widen the range of cells that can be accessed by a variable
• Pointers or references are necessary for dynamic data structures--so we can't design a language without them
Representations of Pointers

• Large computers use single values
• Intel microprocessors use segment and offset
Dangling Pointer Problem

• *Tombstone*: extra heap cell that is a pointer to the heap-dynamic variable
  – The actual pointer variable points only at tombstones
  – When heap-dynamic variable de-allocated, tombstone remains but set to nil
  – Costly in time and space

. *Locks-and-keys*: Pointer values are represented as (key, address) pairs
  – Heap-dynamic variables are represented as variable plus cell for integer lock value
  – When heap-dynamic variable allocated, lock value is created and placed in lock cell and key cell of pointer
Heap Management

• A very complex run-time process
• Single-size cells vs. variable-size cells
• Two approaches to reclaim garbage
  – Reference counters (*eager approach*): reclamation is gradual
  – Mark-sweep (*lazy approach*): reclamation occurs when the list of variable space becomes empty
Reference Counter

• Reference counters: maintain a counter in every cell that store the number of pointers currently pointing at the cell
  – Disadvantages: space required, execution time required, complications for cells connected circularly
  – Advantage: it is intrinsically incremental, so significant delays in the application execution are avoided
Mark-Sweep

• The run-time system allocates storage cells as requested and disconnects pointers from cells as necessary; mark-sweep then begins
  – Every heap cell has an extra bit used by collection algorithm
  – All cells initially set to garbage
  – All pointers traced into heap, and reachable cells marked as not garbage
  – All garbage cells returned to list of available cells
  – Disadvantages: in its original form, it was done too infrequently. When done, it caused significant delays in application execution. Contemporary mark-sweep algorithms avoid this by doing it more often—called incremental mark-sweep
Marking Algorithm

Dashed lines show the order of node_marking
Variable-Size Cells

• All the difficulties of single-size cells plus more
• Required by most programming languages
• If mark-sweep is used, additional problems occur
  – The initial setting of the indicators of all cells in the heap is difficult
  – The marking process in nontrivial
  – Maintaining the list of available space is another source of overhead
Type Checking

• Generalize the concept of operands and operators to include subprograms and assignments

• *Type checking* is the activity of ensuring that the operands of an operator are of compatible types

• A *compatible type* is one that is either legal for the operator, or is allowed under language rules to be implicitly converted, by compiler-generated code, to a legal type
  – This automatic conversion is called a *coercion*.

• A *type error* is the application of an operator to an operand of an inappropriate type
Type Checking (continued)

- If all type bindings are static, nearly all type checking can be static.
- If type bindings are dynamic, type checking must be dynamic.
- A programming language is *strongly typed* if type errors are always detected.
- **Advantage of strong typing**: allows the detection of the misuses of variables that result in type errors.
Strong Typing

Language examples:

– C and C++ are not: parameter type checking can be avoided; unions are not type checked

– Ada is, almost *(UNCHECKED CONVERSION is loophole)*

(Java and C# are similar to Ada)
Strong Typing (continued)

• Coercion rules strongly affect strong typing—they can weaken it considerably (C++ versus Ada)

• Although Java has just half the assignment coercions of C++, its strong typing is still far less effective than that of Ada
Name Type Equivalence

- *Name type equivalence* means the two variables have equivalent types if they are in either the same declaration or in declarations that use the same type name.

- Easy to implement but highly restrictive:
  - Subranges of integer types are not equivalent with integer types.
  - Formal parameters must be the same type as their corresponding actual parameters.
Structure Type Equivalence

- *Structure type equivalence* means that two variables have equivalent types if their types have identical structures
- More flexible, but harder to implement
Type Equivalence (continued)

• Consider the problem of two structured types:
  – Are two record types equivalent if they are structurally the same but use different field names?
  – Are two array types equivalent if they are the same except that the subscripts are different? (e.g. [1..10] and [0..9])
  – Are two enumeration types equivalent if their components are spelled differently?
  – With structural type equivalence, you cannot differentiate between types of the same structure (e.g. different units of speed, both float)
Theory and Data Types

• Type theory is a broad area of study in mathematics, logic, computer science, and philosophy

• Two branches of type theory in computer science:
  – Practical – data types in commercial languages
  – Abstract – typed lambda calculus

• A type system is a set of types and the rules that govern their use in programs
Theory and Data Types (continued)

• Formal model of a type system is a set of types and a collection of functions that define the type rules
  – Either an attribute grammar or a type map could be used for the functions
  – Finite mappings – model arrays and functions
  – Cartesian products – model tuples and records
  – Set unions – model union types
  – Subsets – model subtypes
Summary

• The data types of a language are a large part of what determines that language’s style and usefulness
• The primitive data types of most imperative languages include numeric, character, and Boolean types
• The user-defined enumeration and subrange types are convenient and add to the readability and reliability of programs
• Arrays and records are included in most languages
• Pointers are used for addressing flexibility and to control dynamic storage management