

Alain Frisch

Joint work with: Véronique Benzaken, Giuseppe Castagna

http://www.cduce.org/



CDuce - p.1/26

Programming with XML

- Level 0: textual representation of XML documents
 - AWK, sed, Perl
- Level 1: abstract view provided by a parser
 SAX, DOM, ...
- Level 2: untyped XML-specific languages
 - SSLT, XPath
- Level 3: XML types taken seriously (aka: related work)
 - Solution XDuce, Xtatic
 - XQuery
 - ۰..



Presentation

\mathbb{C} Duce:

- XML-oriented
- type-centric
- general-purpose features
- efficient (faster than XSLT at least !)

Intended uses:

- Small "adapters" between different XML applications
- Larger applications
- Web applications, web services



Status of the implementation

- Public release available for download (+ online web prototype to play with).
- JIT compilation of pattern matching.
- Quite efficient, but many more optimizations are possible (and considered).
- Integration with standards:
 - Unicode, XML, Namespaces: fully supported.
 - **DTD: external** dtd2cduce tool.
 - XML Schema: being implemented at a deeper level.



Summary of the talk

Introduction

- SML in CDuce: document and types
- Jypes
- Pattern matching
- Functions
- Type errors
- Ongoing work. Around CDuce



XML-oriented + data-centric

- XML literals : in the syntax.
- XML fragments : first-class citizens, not embedded in objects.

```
<program>[
        <date day="monday">[
            <invited>[ <title>[ 'Conservation of information' ]
                 <author>[ 'Thomas Knight, Jr.' ] ]
            <talk>[ <title>[ 'Scripting the type-inference process' ]
                <author>[ 'Bastiaan Heeren' ]
                <author>[ 'Jurriaan Hage' ]
                <author>[ 'Doaitse Swierstra' ] ] ] ]
```





Types are pervasive in \mathbb{C} Duce:

- Static validation
 - E.g.: does the transformation produce valid XHTML ?
- Type-driven semantics
 - Dynamic dispatch
 - Overloaded functions
- Type-driven compilation
 - Optimizations made possible by static types
 - Avoids unnecessary and redundant tests at runtime
 - Allows a more declarative style



```
\vdash v:t
v
  <program>[
    <date day="monday">[
      <invited>[ <title>[ 'Conservation of information' ]
                 <author>[ 'Thomas Knight, Jr.' ] ]
      <talk>[ <title>[ 'Scripting the type-inference process' ]
              <author>[ 'Bastiaan Heeren' ]
              <author>[ 'Jurriaan Hage' ]
              <author>[ 'Doaitse Swierstra' ] ] ]
t ==
  <program>[
    <date day="monday">[
      <invited>[ <title>[ 'Conservation of information' ]
                 <author>[ 'Thomas Knight, Jr.' ] ]
      <talk>[ <title>[ 'Scripting the type-inference process' ]
              <author>[ 'Bastiaan Heeren' ]
              <author>[ 'Jurriaan Hage' ]
              <author>[ 'Doaitse Swierstra' ] ] ]
```



```
\vdash v:t
v
  <program>[
    <date day="monday">[
      <invited>[ <title>[ 'Conservation of information' ]
                 <author>[ 'Thomas Knight, Jr.' ] ]
      <talk>[ <title>[ 'Scripting the type-inference process' ]
              <author>[ 'Bastiaan Heeren' ]
              <author>[ 'Jurriaan Hage' ]
              <author>[ 'Doaitse Swierstra' ] ] ]
t ==
  <program>[
    <date day=String>[
      <invited>[ <title>[ PCDATA ]
                 <author>[ PCDATA ] ]
      <talk>[ <title>[ PCDATA ]
              <author>[ PCDATA ]
              <author>[ PCDATA ]
              <author>[ PCDATA ] ] ] ]
```



```
\vdash v:t
v
   <program>[
     <date day="monday">[
       <invited>[ <title>[ 'Conservation of information' ]
                  <author>[ 'Thomas Knight, Jr.' ] ]
       <talk>[ <title>[ 'Scripting the type-inference process' ]
               <author>[ 'Bastiaan Heeren' ]
               <author>[ 'Jurriaan Hage' ]
               <author>[ 'Doaitse Swierstra' ] ] ]
t ==
   <program>[
     <date day=String>[
       <invited>[ Title Author ]
       <talk>[ Title Author Author Author ] ] ]
type Author = <author>[ PCDATA ]
type Title = <title>[ PCDATA ]
```



```
\vdash v:t
v
   <program>[
     <date day="monday">[
       <invited>[ <title>[ 'Conservation of information' ]
                  <author>[ 'Thomas Knight, Jr.' ] ]
       <talk>[ <title>[ 'Scripting the type-inference process' ]
               <author>[ 'Bastiaan Heeren' ]
               <author>[ 'Jurriaan Hage' ]
               <author>[ 'Doaitse Swierstra' ] ] ]
t ==
   <program>[
     <date day=String>[
       <invited>[ Title Author+ ]
       <talk>[ Title Author+ ] ] ]
type Author = <author>[ PCDATA ]
type Title = <title>[ PCDATA ]
```



```
\vdash v:t
\boldsymbol{v}
   <program>[
     <date day="monday">[
       <invited>[ <title>[ 'Conservation of information' ]
                   <author>[ 'Thomas Knight, Jr.' ] ]
       <talk>[ <title>[ 'Scripting the type-inference process' ]
               <author>[ 'Bastiaan Heeren' ]
               <author>[ 'Jurriaan Hage' ]
               <author>[ 'Doaitse Swierstra' ] ] ]
t ==
  Program
type Program = <program>[ Day* ]
type Day = <date day=String>[ Invited? Talk+ ]
type Invited = <invited>[ Title Author+ ]
type Talk = <talk>[ Title Author+ ]
type Author = <author>[ PCDATA ]
type Title = <title>[ PCDATA ]
```





- Types describe values.
- A natural notion of subtyping:

$$t \le s \iff \llbracket t \rrbracket \subseteq \llbracket s \rrbracket$$

where

$$\llbracket t \rrbracket = \{ v \mid \vdash v : t \}$$

- Problem: circular definition between subtyping and typing!
 - Bootstrap method to remain set-theoretic.
- Problem: implementation of the complex subtyping relation.
 - hand-made lightweight solver
 (~> remove backtracking from XDuce algorithm)
 - caching, set-theoretic heurtistics



Pattern Matching: ML-like flavor

ML-like flavor:

- Patterns are "types with capture variables"
- The type system:
 - Ensures exhaustivity.
 - Infers precise types for capture variables.



Pattern Matching: beyond ML

```
Type-based dispatch:
```

```
match e with
    | x & Int -> ...
    | x & Char -> ...
let doc =
    match (load_xml "doc.xml") with
        | x & DocType -> x
        | _ -> raise "Invalid input !";;
```



Pattern Matching: beyond ML

Regular expression and capture:

```
fun (Invited|Talk -> [Author+]) <_>[ Title x::Author* ] -> x
fun ([(Invited|Talk|Event)*] -> ([Invited*], [Talk*]))
[ (i::Invited | t::Talk | _)* ] -> (i,t)
fun parse_email (String -> (String,String))
| [ local::_* '@' domain::_* ] -> (local,domain)
| _ -> raise "Invalid email address"
```



Compilation of pattern matching

- Problem: implementation of pattern matching
- Result: A new kind of push-down tree automata.
 Non-backtracking implementation
 Uses static type information
 Allows a more declarative style.

```
type A = <a>[ Int* ]
type B = <b>[ Char* ]
fun ([A+|B+] -> Int) [A+] -> 0 | [B+] -> 1
2
fun ([A+|B+] -> Int) [ <a>_ _* ] -> 0 | _ -> 1
```

TODO: formalize and prove optimality properties.





Overloaded, first-class, subtyping, name sharing, code sharing...

```
type Program = <program>[ Day* ]
type Day = <date day=String>[ Invited? Talk+ ]
type Invited = <invited>[ Title Author+ ]
type Talk = <talk>[ Title Author+ ]
let patch program
  (p : [Program], f : (Invited -> Invited) & (Talk -> Talk)): [Program] =
 xtransform p with (Invited | Talk) & x \rightarrow [(f x)]
let first author ([Program] -> [Program];
                  Invited -> Invited;
                  Talk -> Talk)
  [ Program ] & p -> patch_program (p,first_author)
  <invited>[ t a * ] -> <invited>[ t a ]
  <talk>[ t a _* ] -> <talk>[ t a ]
(* we can replace the last two branches with:
  <(k)>[ta *] -> <(k)>[ta]
* )
```

```
type Title = <title>String
type Author = <author>String
type Talk = <talk>[ Title Author+ ]
let x : Talk = <talk>[ <author>[ 'Alain Frisch' ] <title>[ 'CDuce' ] ]
~
let x : Talk = <talk>[ <author>[ 'Alain Frisch' ] <title>[ 'CDuce' ] ]
This expression should have type:
'title
but its inferred type is:
'author
which is not a subtype, as shown by the sample:
'author
```





```
type Title = <title>String
type Author = <author>String
type Talk = <talk>[ Title Author+ ]
type Invited = <invited>[ Title Author+ ]
type Day = <date>[ Invited? Talk+ ]
fun (Day -> [Talk+]) <date>[ x:: *] -> x
\rightarrow
fun (Day -> [Talk+]) <date>[ _ x::_*] -> x
This expression should have type:
[ Talk+ ]
but its inferred type is:
[ Talk* ]
which is not a subtype, as shown by the sample:
[ ]
```



```
type Program = <program>[ Day* ]
type Day = <date day=String>[ Invited? Talk+ ]
type Invited = <invited>[ Title Author+ ]
type Talk = <talk>[ Title Author+ ]
type Author = <author>[ PCDATA ]
type Title = <title>[ PCDATA ]
fun (p :[Program]):[Program] = xtransform p with Invited -> []
fun (p :[Program]):[Program] = xtransform p with <invited>c -> [<talk>c]
fun (p :[Program]):[Program] = xtransform p with Talk -> []
\rightarrow
fun (p :[Program]):[Program] = xtransform p with Talk -> []
This expression should have type:
[ Program ]
but its inferred type is:
[ <program>[ <date day = String>[ Invited? ]* ] ]
which is not a subtype, as shown by the sample:
[ <program>[ <date day = "">[ ] ]
```



Other features

- General-purpose: records, tuples, integers, exceptions, references,
- String + regular expressions (types/patterns)
- Boolean connectives (types/patterns)
- Other iterators



Ongoing work on language design

Currently investigated:

- SLT/XPath/XQuery-like primitives
- Support for XML Schema.
- Interface with external languages.
- Module system, incremental programming.
- Parametric polymorphism.



Around CDuce

- Dynamic web applications (S. Zacchiroli)
- Query language (C. Miachon)
- Security & information flow analysis (M. Burelle)



Thank you !

http://www.cduce.org/

