

Type-Constrained Code Generation with Language Models

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ACM PLDI 2025



AI is Redefining Software Development

Completion



Chat



Agent



Microsoft has over a million paying Github Copilot users: CEO Nadella



Written by **Tierman Ray**
Oct. 25, 2023 at 5:52 a.m. PT

AI means everyone can now be a programmer, Nvidia chief says

By Reuters

May 29, 2023 3:40 PM PDT



Over 25% of Google's code is now written by AI—and CEO Sundar Pichai says it's just the start



BY **GREG MCKENNA**
October 30, 2024 at 11:14 AM EDT

37.2% of queries sent to Claude were in the “computer and mathematical” category, which in large part covers software engineering roles.

Feb 10, 2025

ANTHROPIC

A.I. Is Getting More Powerful, but Its Hallucinations Are Getting Worse

A new wave of “reasoning” systems from companies like OpenAI is producing incorrect information more often. Even the companies don’t know



SOTA LLMs generate semantic errors and unsafe code

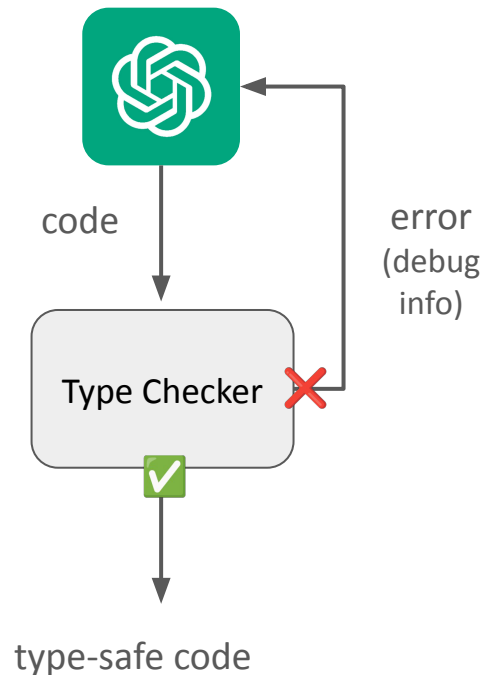
Our Work

Leveraging Type Systems for safe LLM code generation

Direct approach: Feedback loop with type checker

Treat type checker as a black box:

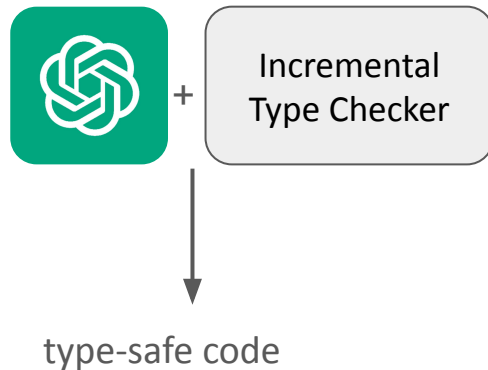
- No control during LLM decoding
- LLM needs to figure out a well-typed alternative from the error messages
- LLM passes: unpredictable, can require many iterations!



Our work: Constraining LLMs' next-token decoding with types

Potential Benefits:

- Full control during decoding
- Generated code is guaranteed to be type safe
- LLM passes: predictable, one pass



Wanted: new **incremental** type checkers for LLM decoding

Background: LLM generates code left-to-right

“Write a function to check if a string represents an integer”

```
function
```

Background: LLM generates code left-to-right

“Write a function to check if a string represents an integer”

```
function is
```

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“Write a function to check if a string represents an integer”

```
function is_int
```

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“Write a function to check if a string represents an integer”



Background: LLM generates code left-to-right

“Write a function to check if a string represents an integer”

```
function is_int(text: string): boolean {  
  const num = Number(text);  
  return !isNaN(num) &&  
    parseInt
```

Background: LLM generates code left-to-right

“Write a function to check if a string represents an integer”

```
function is_int(text: string): boolean {  
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Background: LLM generates code left-to-right

“Write a function to check if a string represents an integer”

```
function is_int(text: string): boolean {  
  const num = Number(text);  
  return !isNaN(num) &&  
    parseInt(num,
```

Background: LLM generates code left-to-right

“Write a function to check if a string represents an integer”

```
function is_int(text: string): boolean {  
  const num = Number(text);  
  return !isNaN(num) &&  
    parseInt(num,
```



num is of type number
parseInt expects type string

Generated by
CodeLlama 32B

Background: LLM generates code left-to-right

“Write a function to check if a string represents an integer”

```
function is_int(text: string): boolean {  
  const num = Number(text);  
  return !isNaN(num) &&  
    parseInt(num, 10)  
}
```



num is of type number
parseInt expects type string

Generated by
CodeLlama 32B

Background: LLM generates code left-to-right

“Write a function to check if a string represents an integer”

```
function is_int(text: string): boolean {  
  const num = Number(text);  
  return !isNaN(num) &&  
    parseInt(num.toString()) === num  
}
```

There is a valid completion!

Incremental type checker

“Can current output be completed to be well-typed?”

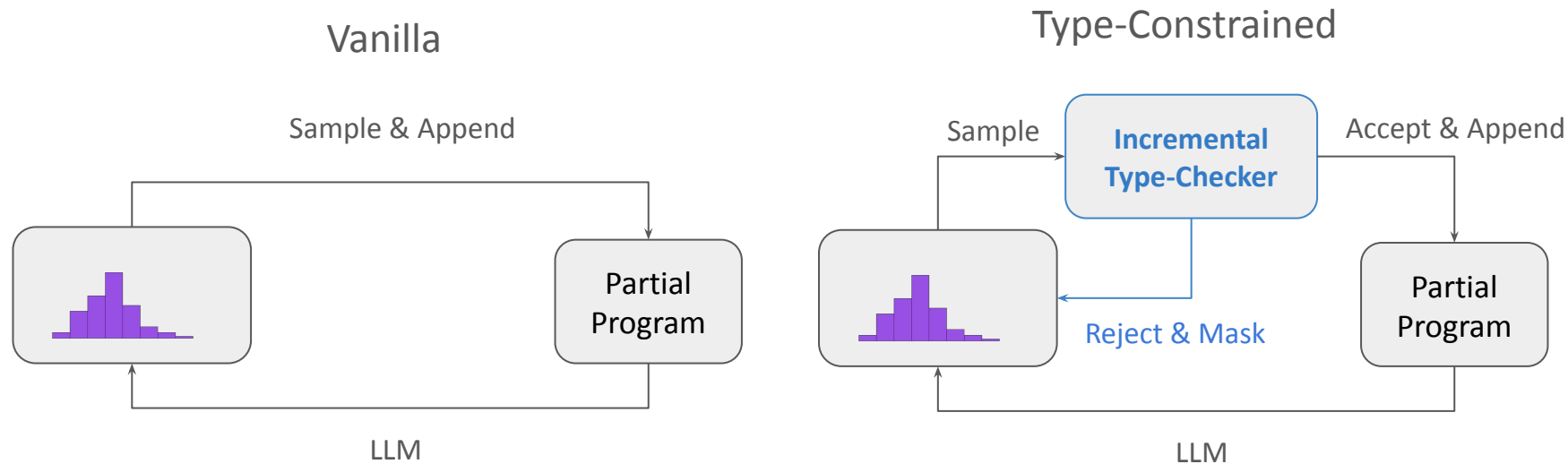
```
function is_int(text: string): boolean {  
  const num = Number(text);  
  return !isNaN(num) &&  
    parseInt(num
```

ok!

```
function is_int(text: string): boolean {  
  const num = Number(text);  
  return !isNaN(num) &&  
    parseInt(num,
```

not ok!

Vanilla vs. Type-Constrained LLM code generation



Building an Incremental Type checker

Key ingredient: Incremental type-checking automaton

Non-deterministic automaton that only accepts well-typed programs

- Abstract syntax tree
- Augmented with typing environment

Ensure *prefix property* on automaton

- Every state leads to an accepting state
- If we are in state $\rightarrow$ current parsed output is prefix
- If in no state $\rightarrow$ current parsed output is not prefix

Applying our method to a subset of TypeScript

Generic simply typed language

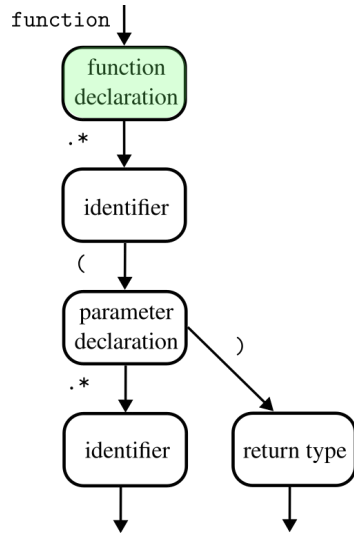
$l ::=$	Literal	$p ::= x : T$	Typed Identifier
$\backslash d+$	Numeric Literal		
$"\backslash w * "$	String Literal	$T ::=$	Type
$true \mid false$	Boolean Literal	$number$	Numeric Type
		$string$	String Type
$x ::= \backslash w+$	Identifier	$boolean$	Boolean Type
		$(\bar{p}) \Rightarrow T$	Function Type
$e ::= e_0 \mid e_1$	Expression		
$e_0 ::=$	Base Expression	$s ::=$	Statement
l	Literal	$let\ x : T ;$	Variable Declaration
x	Identifier	$e ;$	Expression Statement
$(\bar{p}) \Rightarrow e$	Function Expression	$return\ e ;$	Return Statement
(e)	Grouped Expression	$\{ \bar{s} \}$	Statement Block
$e_1 ::=$	Extension Expression	$function\ x (\bar{p}) : T \{ \bar{s} \}$	Function Definition
$e \odot e$	Binary Operator	$if\ (e)\ s\ else\ s$	If-Then-Else Statement
$e(\bar{e})$	Function Call		
$e.n$	Member Access	$M ::= \bar{s}$	Program

TypeScript extensions

- Mutable vs Immutable Variables
- Arrays
- Loops
- More Operators and Types
- Operator Precedence
- Global Identifiers
- Imports
- Polymorphic Built-Ins
- ...

Incremental type checking

Automaton



Typing Environment

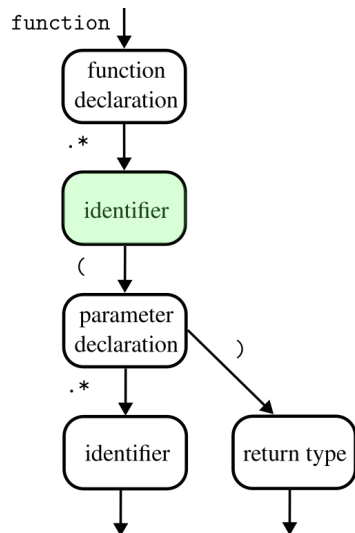
Identifier	Type
parseInt	(string) => number

Code

function

Incremental type checking

Automaton



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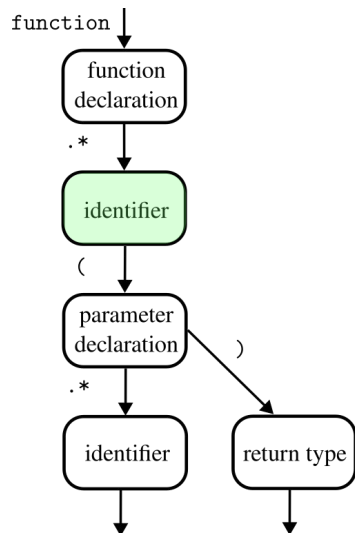
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Incremental type checking

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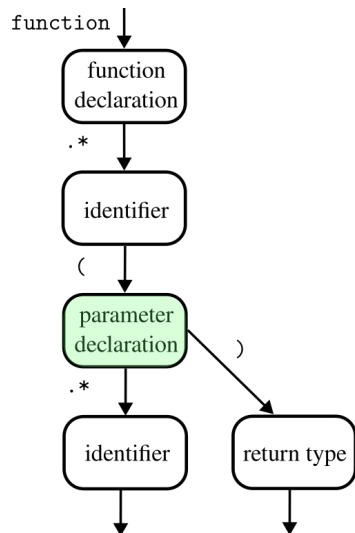
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Code

```
function is_int
```

Incremental type checking

Automaton



Typing Environment

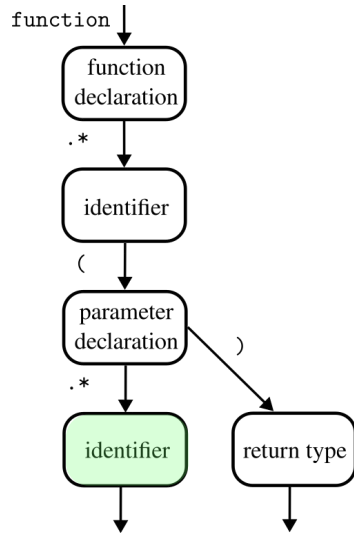
Identifier	Type
parseInt	(string) => number

Code

```
function is_int(text
```

Incremental type checking

Automaton



Typing Environment

Identifier	Type
parseInt	(string) => number

Code

```
function is_int(text
```

Incremental type checking

Automaton

Typing Environment

Code

Identifier	Type
parseInt	(string) => number
text	string
is_int	(string) => boolean

```
function is_int(text: string): boolean {
```

Incremental type checking

Automaton

Typing Environment

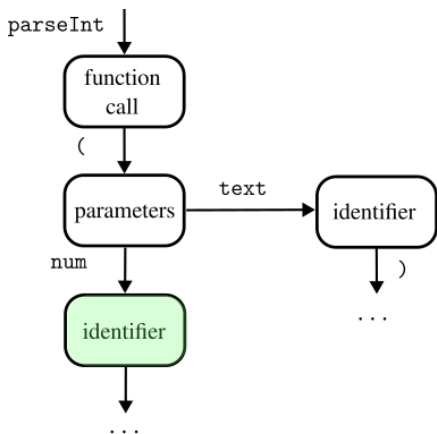
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Identifier	Type
parseInt	(string) => number
text	string
is_int	(string) => boolean
num	number

```
function is_int(text: string): boolean {  
  const num = Number(text);
```

Incremental type checking

Automaton



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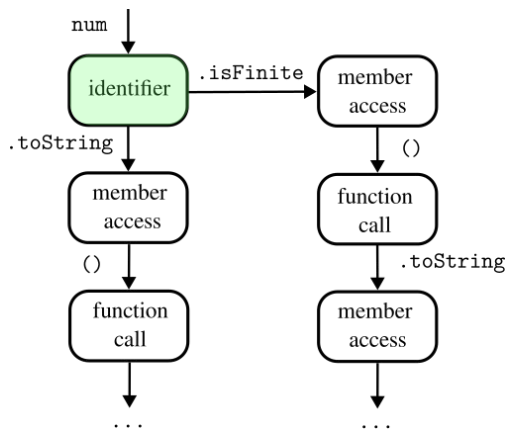
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Incremental type checking

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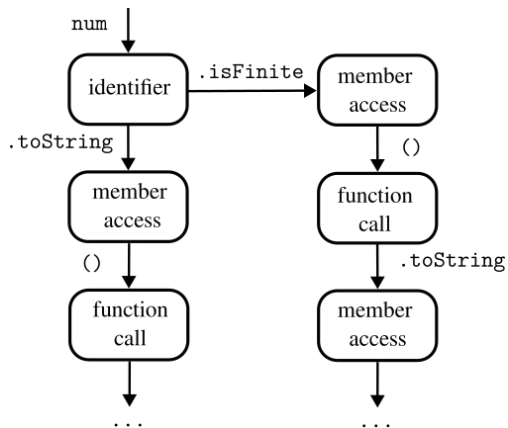
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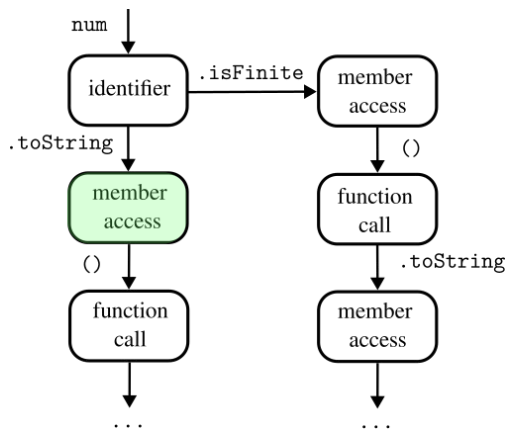
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Incremental type checking

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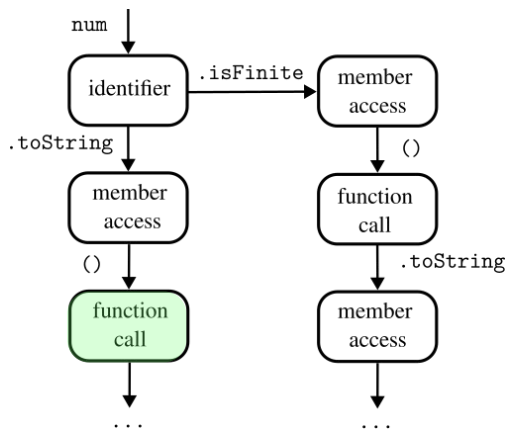
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Incremental type checking

Automaton

Typing Environment

Code



Identifier	Type
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Incremental type checking

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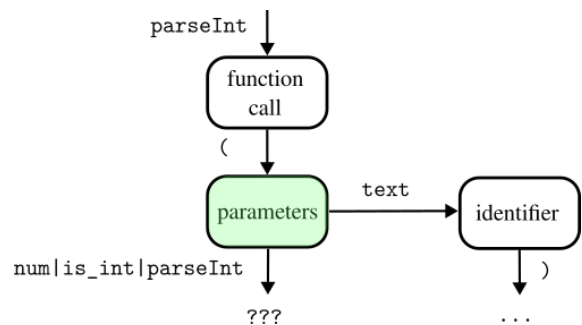
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```

Rewind: Addressing type inhabitation

Automaton

Typing Environment

Code

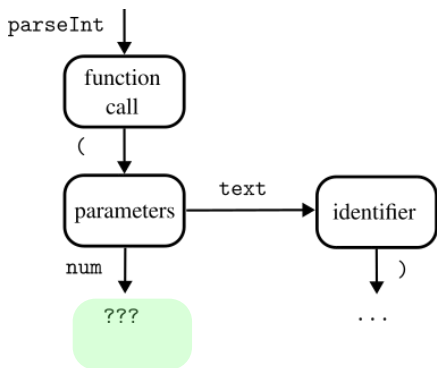


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Rewind: Addressing type inhabitation

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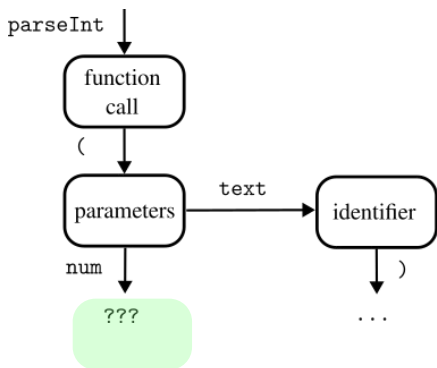
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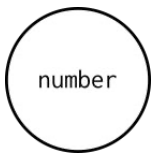
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```

Check if we *can inhabit* the **goal type** with a completion of the **current partial expression**

Type reachability search

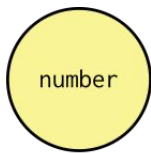
Can we append operators to turn type number into string?



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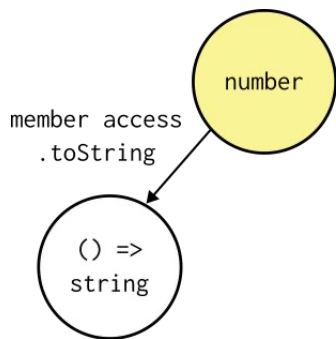
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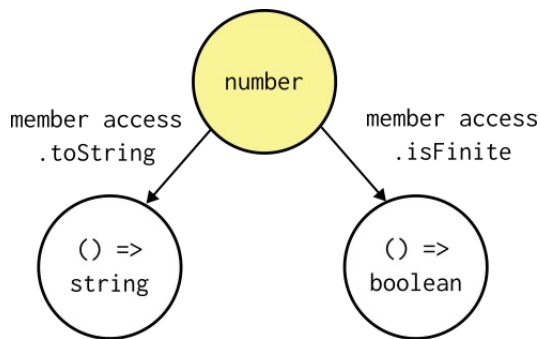
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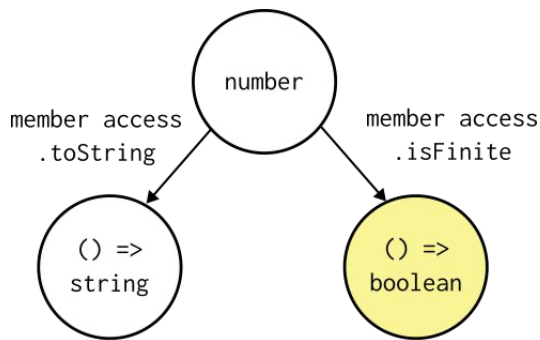
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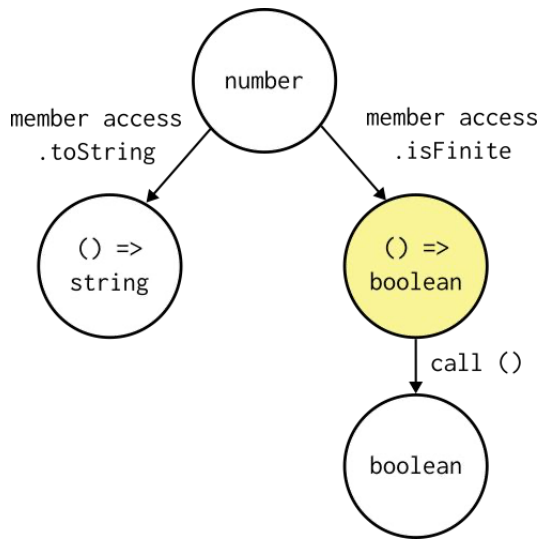
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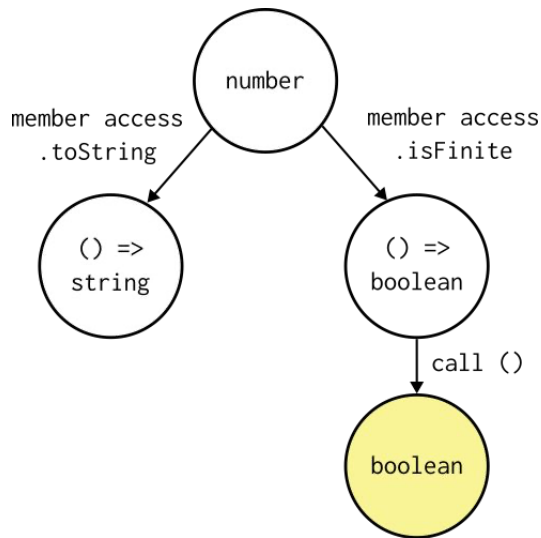
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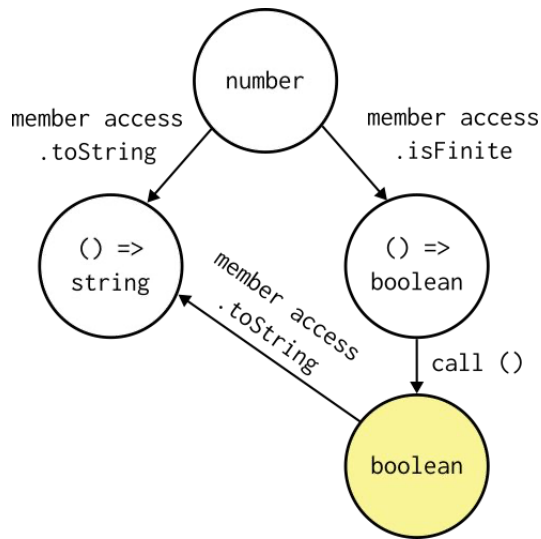
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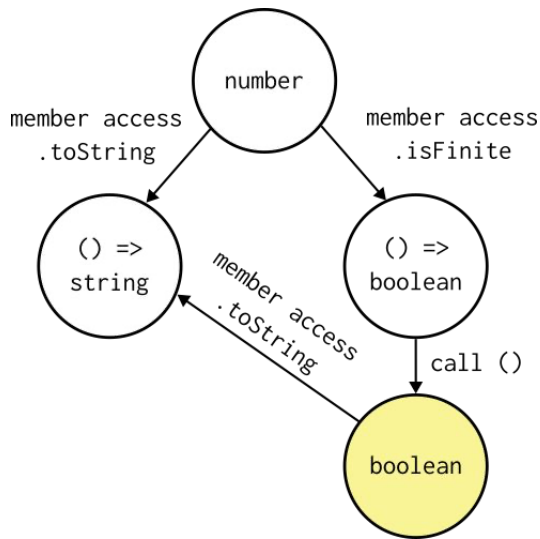
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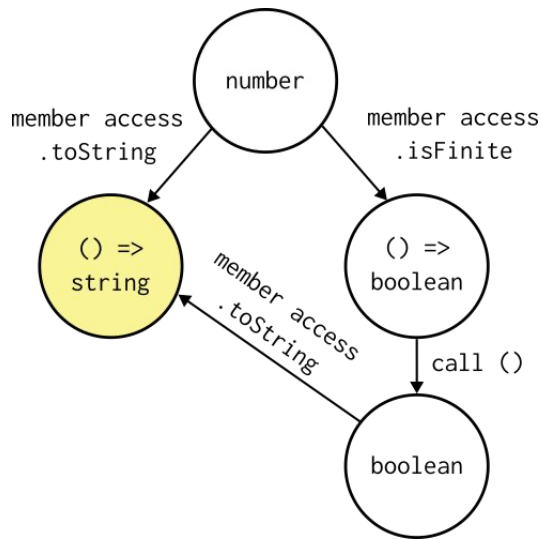
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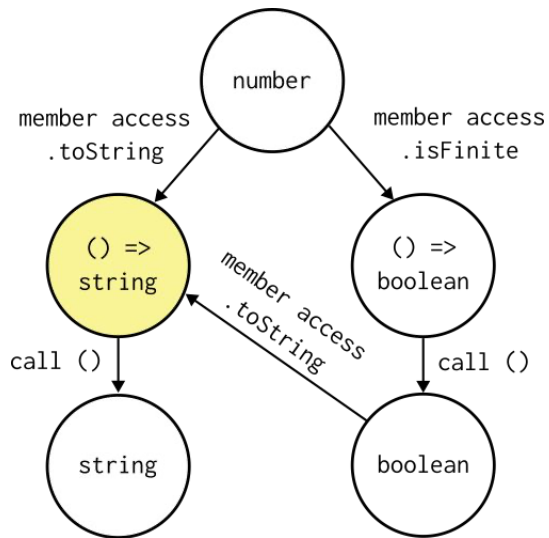
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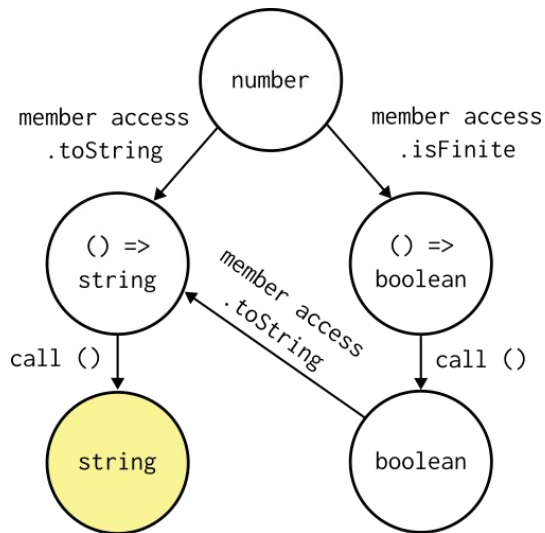
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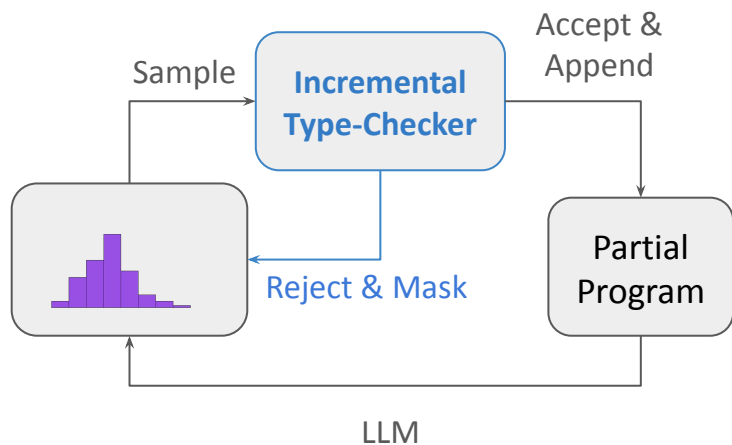
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```

Type-Constrained LLM code generation: benefits



One forward LLM inference pass, no backtracking

Guaranteed type safety on termination

Fully leverages type system during decoding

Requires manually coming up with the automata from the language and its type system definitions

Experimental Evaluation

Drastic reduction of compiler errors

		Synthesis		Translation		Repair	
Model		Vanilla	Types	Vanilla	Types	Vanilla	Types
HumanEval	Gemma 2 2B	103	44 ↓57.3%	177	80 ↓54.8%	194	103 ↓46.9%
	Gemma 2 9B	45	13 ↓71.1%	75	16 ↓78.7%	113	52 ↓54.0%
	Gemma 2 27B	15	2 ↓86.7%	20	3 ↓85.0%	45	22 ↓51.1%
	DS Coder 33B	26	5 ↓80.8%	18	7 ↓61.1%	36	15 ↓58.3%
	CodeLlama 34B	86	28 ↓67.4%	158	59 ↓62.7%	153	48 ↓68.6%
	Qwen2.5 32B	17	2 ↓88.2%	24	5 ↓79.2%	36	13 ↓63.9%
MBPP	Gemma 2 2B	67	27 ↓59.7%	126	79 ↓37.3%	194	108 ↓44.3%
	Gemma 2 9B	30	10 ↓66.7%	67	33 ↓50.7%	129	63 ↓51.2%
	Gemma 2 27B	20	7 ↓65.0%	37	22 ↓40.5%	71	32 ↓54.9%
	DS Coder 33B	32	19 ↓40.6%	29	13 ↓55.2%	90	43 ↓52.2%
	CodeLlama 34B	80	41 ↓48.8%	126	54 ↓57.1%	157	76 ↓51.6%
	Qwen2.5 32B	19	13 ↓31.6%	22	16 ↓27.3%	55	29 ↓47.3%

Drastic reduction of compiler errors

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HumanEval	Gemma 2 2B	103	44 ↓57.3%	177	80 ↓54.8%	194	103 ↓46.9%
	Gemma 2 9B	45	13 ↓71.1%	75	16 ↓78.7%	113	52 ↓54.0%
	Gemma 2 27B	15	2 ↓86.7%	20	3 ↓85.0%	45	22 ↓51.1%
	DS Coder 33B	26	5 ↓80.8%	18	7 ↓61.1%	36	15 ↓58.3%
	CodeLlama 34B	86	28 ↓67.4%	158	59 ↓62.7%	153	48 ↓68.6%
	Qwen2.5 32B	17	2 ↓88.2%	24	5 ↓79.2%	36	13 ↓63.9%
MBPP	Gemma 2 2B	67	27 ↓59.7%	126	79 ↓37.3%	194	108 ↓44.3%
	Gemma 2 9B	30	10 ↓66.7%	67	33 ↓50.7%	129	63 ↓51.2%
	Gemma 2 27B	20	7 ↓65.0%	37	22 ↓40.5%	71	32 ↓54.9%
	DS Coder 33B	32	19 ↓40.6%	29	13 ↓55.2%	90	43 ↓52.2%
	CodeLlama 34B	80	41 ↓48.8%	126	54 ↓57.1%	157	76 ↓51.6%
	Qwen2.5 32B	19	13 ↓31.6%	22	16 ↓27.3%	55	29 ↓47.3%

Drastic reduction of compiler errors

	Model	Synthesis		Translation		Repair	
		Vanilla	Types	Vanilla	Types	Vanilla	Types
HumanEval	Gemma 2 2B	103	44 ↓57.3%	177	80 ↓54.8%	194	103 ↓46.9%
	Gemma 2 9B	45	13 ↓71.1%	75	16 ↓78.7%	113	52 ↓54.0%
	Gemma 2 27B	15	2 ↓86.7%	20	3 ↓85.0%	45	22 ↓51.1%
	DS Coder 33B	26	5 ↓80.8%	18	7 ↓61.1%	36	15 ↓58.3%
	CodeLlama 34B	86	28 ↓67.4%	158	59 ↓62.7%	153	48 ↓68.6%
	Qwen2.5 32B	17	2 ↓88.2%	24	5 ↓79.2%	36	13 ↓63.9%
MBPP	Gemma 2 2B	67	27 ↓59.7%	126	79 ↓37.3%	194	108 ↓44.3%
	Gemma 2 9B	30	10 ↓66.7%	67	33 ↓50.7%	129	63 ↓51.2%
	Gemma 2 27B	20	7 ↓65.0%	37	22 ↓40.5%	71	32 ↓54.9%
	DS Coder 33B	32	19 ↓40.6%	29	13 ↓55.2%	90	43 ↓52.2%
	CodeLlama 34B	80	41 ↓48.8%	126	54 ↓57.1%	157	76 ↓51.6%
	Qwen2.5 32B	19	13 ↓31.6%	22	16 ↓27.3%	55	29 ↓47.3%

Drastic reduction of compiler errors

	Model	Synthesis		Translation		Repair	
		Vanilla	Types	Vanilla	Types	Vanilla	Types
HumanEval	Gemma 2 2B	103	44 ↓57.3%	177	80 ↓54.8%	194	103 ↓46.9%
	Gemma 2 9B	45	13 ↓71.1%	75	16 ↓78.7%	113	52 ↓54.0%
	Gemma 2 27B	15	2 ↓86.7%	20	3 ↓85.0%	45	22 ↓51.1%
	DS Coder 33B	26	5 ↓80.8%	18	7 ↓61.1%	36	15 ↓58.3%
	CodeLlama 34B	86	28 ↓67.4%	158	59 ↓62.7%	153	48 ↓68.6%
	Qwen2.5 32B	17	2 ↓88.2%	24	5 ↓79.2%	36	13 ↓63.9%
MBPP	Gemma 2 2B	67	27 ↓59.7%	126	79 ↓37.3%	194	108 ↓44.3%
	Gemma 2 9B	30	10 ↓66.7%	67	33 ↓50.7%	129	63 ↓51.2%
	Gemma 2 27B	20	7 ↓65.0%	37	22 ↓40.5%	71	32 ↓54.9%
	DS Coder 33B	32	19 ↓40.6%	29	13 ↓55.2%	90	43 ↓52.2%
	CodeLlama 34B	80	41 ↓48.8%	126	54 ↓57.1%	157	76 ↓51.6%
	Qwen2.5 32B	19	13 ↓31.6%	22	16 ↓27.3%	55	29 ↓47.3%

Drastic reduction of compiler errors

	Model	Synthesis		Translation		Repair	
		Vanilla	Types	Vanilla	Types	Vanilla	Types
HumanEval	Gemma 2 2B	103	44 ↓57.3%	177	80 ↓54.8%	194	103 ↓46.9%
	Gemma 2 9B	45	13 ↓71.1%	75	16 ↓78.7%	113	52 ↓54.0%
	Gemma 2 27B	15	2 ↓86.7%	20	3 ↓85.0%	45	22 ↓51.1%
	DS Coder 33B	26	5 ↓80.8%	18	7 ↓61.1%	36	15 ↓58.3%
	CodeLlama 34B	86	28 ↓67.4%	158	59 ↓62.7%	153	48 ↓68.6%
	Qwen2.5 32B	17	2 ↓88.2%	24	5 ↓79.2%	36	13 ↓63.9%
MBPP	Gemma 2 2B	67	27 ↓59.7%	126	79 ↓37.3%	194	108 ↓44.3%
	Gemma 2 9B	30	10 ↓66.7%	67	33 ↓50.7%	129	63 ↓51.2%
	Gemma 2 27B	20	7 ↓65.0%	37	22 ↓40.5%	71	32 ↓54.9%
	DS Coder 33B	32	19 ↓40.6%	29	13 ↓55.2%	90	43 ↓52.2%
	CodeLlama 34B	80	41 ↓48.8%	126	54 ↓57.1%	157	76 ↓51.6%
	Qwen2.5 32B	19	13 ↓31.6%	22	16 ↓27.3%	55	29 ↓47.3%

Improvement of functional correctness

	Model	Synthesis		Translation		Repair	
		Vanilla	Types	Vanilla	Types	Vanilla	Types
HumanEval	Gemma 2 2B	29.1	30.2 ↑3.8%	50.2	53.9 ↑7.5%	11.6	20.9 ↑79.4%
	Gemma 2 9B	56.6	58.3 ↑3.1%	73.7	78.3 ↑6.2%	24.0	34.9 ↑45.7%
	Gemma 2 27B	69.5	71.2 ↑2.5%	86.6	87.7 ↑1.3%	38.4	41.1 ↑7.1%
	DS Coder 33B	68.9	71.1 ↑3.2%	88.7	90.1 ↑1.6%	47.6	50.7 ↑6.5%
	CodeLlama 34B	41.0	43.4 ↑5.7%	58.6	63.5 ↑8.3%	17.5	27.4 ↑56.9%
	Qwen2.5 32B	79.6	81.8 ↑2.8%	92.1	93.9 ↑1.9%	65.4	71.2 ↑8.9%
MBPP	Gemma 2 2B	40.4	42.4 ↑5.2%	52.3	56.0 ↑7.0%	12.1	22.6 ↑86.7%
	Gemma 2 9B	65.4	67.4 ↑3.2%	71.4	75.8 ↑6.2%	24.2	31.9 ↑31.7%
	Gemma 2 27B	70.6	72.1 ↑2.2%	83.1	84.4 ↑1.6%	39.1	45.2 ↑15.5%
	DS Coder 33B	65.4	67.2 ↑2.8%	85.9	89.1 ↑3.6%	35.1	43.1 ↑23.0%
	CodeLlama 34B	42.2	45.6 ↑8.0%	55.7	63.3 ↑13.6%	15.7	26.6 ↑69.2%
	Qwen2.5 32B	76.3	76.6 ↑0.3%	89.6	90.4 ↑0.9%	48.0	54.0 ↑12.6%

Future work

Extend to more TypeScript features

Construct incremental type-checker for other languages

Characterize the *kind* of type systems that *can* be incrementally verified

Conclusion



A.I. Is Getting More Powerful, but Its Hallucinations Are Getting Worse

A new wave of “reasoning” systems from companies like OpenAI is producing incorrect information more often. Even the companies don't know

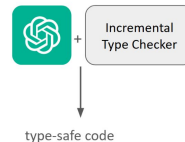


SOTA LLMs generate semantic errors and unsafe code

Our work: Type-augmented LLM decoders

Potential Benefits:

- Full control during decoding
- Generated code is guaranteed to be type safe
- Inference-time costs: predictable, one pass

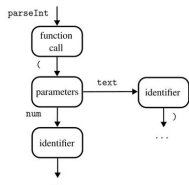


Wanted: new incremental type checkers for LLM decoding

Type-constrained code generation in LLMs: key ingredient

An automata tracked during LLM decoding that only accepts type safe programs

Technically, the automata is an AST augmented with type relevant context



```

function is_int(text: string): boolean {
  const num = Number(text);
  return !isNaN(num) &&
    parseInt(num
  
```

Type-Constrained Code Generation with Language Models

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Drastic reduction of compiler errors

	Model	Synthesis		Translation		Repair	
		Vanilla	Types	Vanilla	Types	Vanilla	Types
HumanEval	Gemma 2 2B	103	44 _{157.3%}	177	80 _{154.8%}	194	103 _{146.9%}
	Gemma 2 9B	45	13 _{171.1%}	75	16 _{178.7%}	113	52 _{154.0%}
	Gemma 2 27B	15	2 _{186.7%}	20	3 _{185.0%}	45	22 _{151.1%}
	DS Coder 33B	26	5 _{180.8%}	18	7 _{161.1%}	36	15 _{158.3%}
	CodeLlama 34B	86	28 _{167.4%}	158	59 _{162.7%}	153	48 _{168.6%}
	Qwen2.5 32B	17	2 _{188.2%}	24	5 _{179.2%}	36	13 _{163.9%}
MBPP	Gemma 2 2B	67	27 _{159.7%}	126	79 _{137.3%}	194	108 _{144.3%}
	Gemma 2 9B	30	10 _{166.7%}	67	33 _{150.7%}	129	63 _{151.2%}
	Gemma 2 27B	20	7 _{165.0%}	37	22 _{140.5%}	71	32 _{154.9%}
	DS Coder 33B	32	19 _{140.6%}	29	13 _{155.2%}	90	43 _{152.2%}
	CodeLlama 34B	80	41 _{148.8%}	126	54 _{157.1%}	157	76 _{151.6%}
	Qwen2.5 32B	19	13 _{131.6%}	22	16 _{127.3%}	55	29 _{147.3%}