

Writing Ruby Scripts with TypeProf

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RubyKaigi 2025



STORES



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PR: I wrote a book

- 「型システムのしくみ」
"Type Systems Distilled with TypeScript"
(A Japanese book)
- It explains how to write a type checker
... for a subset of TypeScript



PR: I wrote a book

- Inspired by 「型システム入門 (TAPL)」
 - "Types and Programming Languages"
(The most well-known textbook of type systems)
- It explains:
 - Base type system
 - Subtyping
 - Recursive types
 - Generics

... in TypeScript



PR: I wrote a book

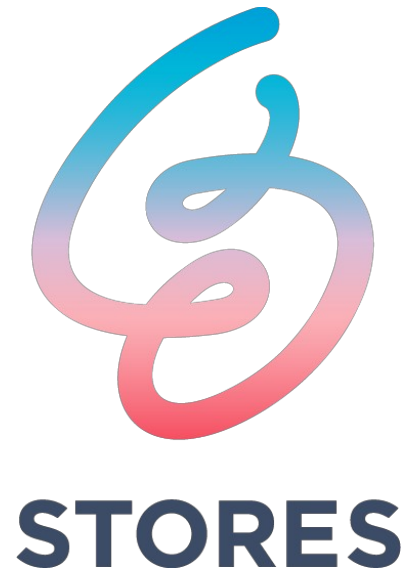
- It uses TypeScript. Why?
 - ~~It sells better than Ruby~~
 - First-class functions make it convenient to explain the traditional type systems
- I want more contributors for Ruby types
 - Interested in Steep or Sorbet? Check it out!
- Available at the bookstore (the 2nd floor)
 - Book signing next break. Get one!




PR: IRB Treasure Hunt! (@ STORES booth)

<https://ruby-quiz-2025.storesinc.tech/>

by mame, hogelog, and ima1zumi



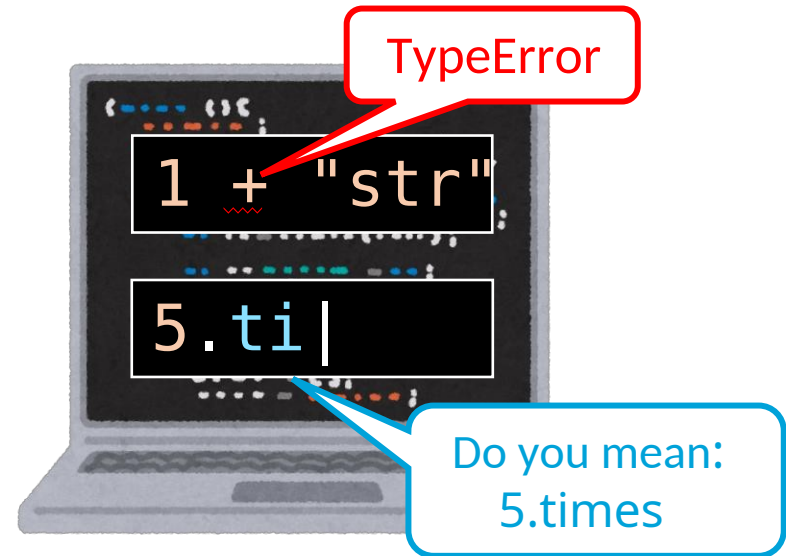
Today's talk

- What is TypeProf?
- How to use TypeProf effectively
- Ruby's constant is 
- Conclusion

What is TypeProf?

Ruby Editor support

- Error report, go to definition, completion, etc.
- With minimal type annotations!



Features

- Type inference, error/warning report
- Go to definition
- Completion
- Go to references
- Go to type references
- Automatic rename (method, constant)
- Inline RBS (→ rbs-inline)

File Edit Selection ... typeprof [WSL: Ubuntu]

ast.rb service.rb 9+ env.rb 9+

lib > typeprof > core > ast.rb


```
1 module TypeProf::Core
2   class AST
3     #: (String, String) -> TypeProf::Core::AST::ProgramNode?
4     def self.parse_rb(path, src)
5       result = Prism.parse(src)
6       return nil unless result.errors.empty?
7
8       # comments, errors, magic_comments
9       raw_scope = result.value
10
11       raise unless raw_scope.type == :program_node
12
13       Fiber[:comments] = result.comments
14
15       cref = CRef::Toplevel
16       lenv = LocalEnv.new(path, cref, {}, [])
17
18       ProgramNode.new(raw_scope, lenv)
19     end
20   end
21 end
```

< WSL: Ubuntu v2* 368 0 0 Screen Reader Optimized Ln 7, Col 1 Spaces: 2 UTF-8 LF Ruby TypeProf

Progresses since last RubyKaigi

- Called for contributions
 - Got about 100+ PRs (Thanks all contributors!)
 - Supported for Ruby's full syntax
 - Created TypeProf.wasm (a demo in browser by ruby.wasm)
 - <https://mame.github.io/typeprof.wasm/>
 - Improved for practical use cases
 - Fixed a bug of infinite-loop
- } Today's main topics

Today's talk

- What is TypeProf?
- **How to use TypeProf (and recent improvements)**
- Ruby's constant is 
- Conclusion

How to use TypeProf for your projects

- Install VSCode "Ruby TypeProf" plugin
- Put typeprof.conf.json (or jsonc) in the top folder

```
{  
  "typeprof_version": "experimental",  
  "rbs_dir": "sig/",  
}
```

- Reopen VSCode, and see if it works 🙏
 - If it doesn't work well, that's a good chance to contribute 😊
- For details, check my slide deck for RubyKaigi 2024

New features

- diagnostic_severity and analysis_unit_dirs

```
{  
  "typeprof_version": "experimental",  
  "rbs_dir": "sig/",  
  "diagnostic_severity": "info",  
  "analysis_unit_dirs": [  
    "lib/your_project/foo/",  
    "lib/your_project/bar/",  
  ]  
}
```

} New features

"diagnostic_severity": change error level

- TypeProf still reports many false positives
 - For a short-term solution, I provided a way to hide errors

<pre>#: (untyped) -> nil 1 def foo(n) 2 end 3 4 <u>foo</u>(1, 2)</pre>	<pre>#: (untyped) -> nil 1 def foo(n) 2 end 3 4 <u>foo</u>(1, 2)</pre>	<pre>#: (untyped) -> nil 1 def foo(n) 2 end 3 4 <u>foo</u>(1, 2)</pre>	<pre>#: (untyped) -> nil 1 def foo(n) 2 end 3 4 <u>foo</u>(1, 2)</pre>
--	--	--	--

severity: "error"
(default)

"warning"

"info"

"hint"

... and "none" are available

"analysis_unit_dirs": separate analysis

- You can specify directories to be analyzed together
 - For a large project, you need to separate analysis for each directory
 - API calls across file groups should be declared in RBS

TypeProf infers types by default

```
module TypeProf::Core
  class Service
    def update(path, text)
      ...
    end
  end
end
lib/typeprof/
```

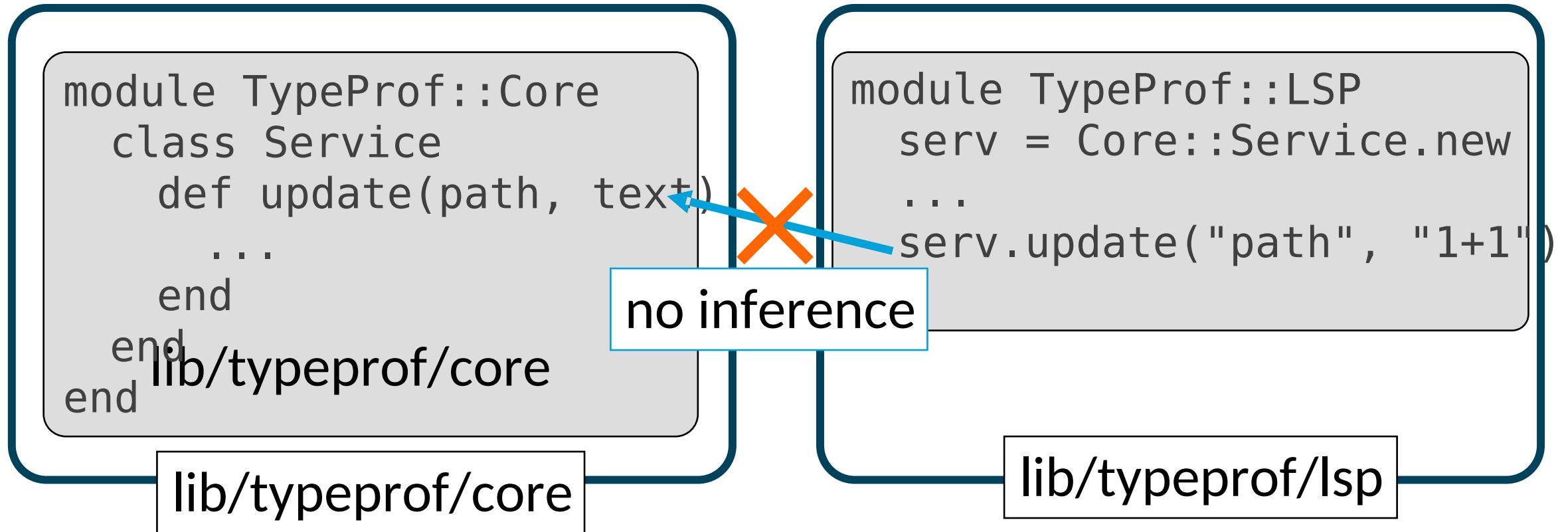
(String, String)
inferred

```
module TypeProf::LSP
  serv = Core::Service.new
  ...
  serv.update("path", "1+1")
end
```

lib/typeprof

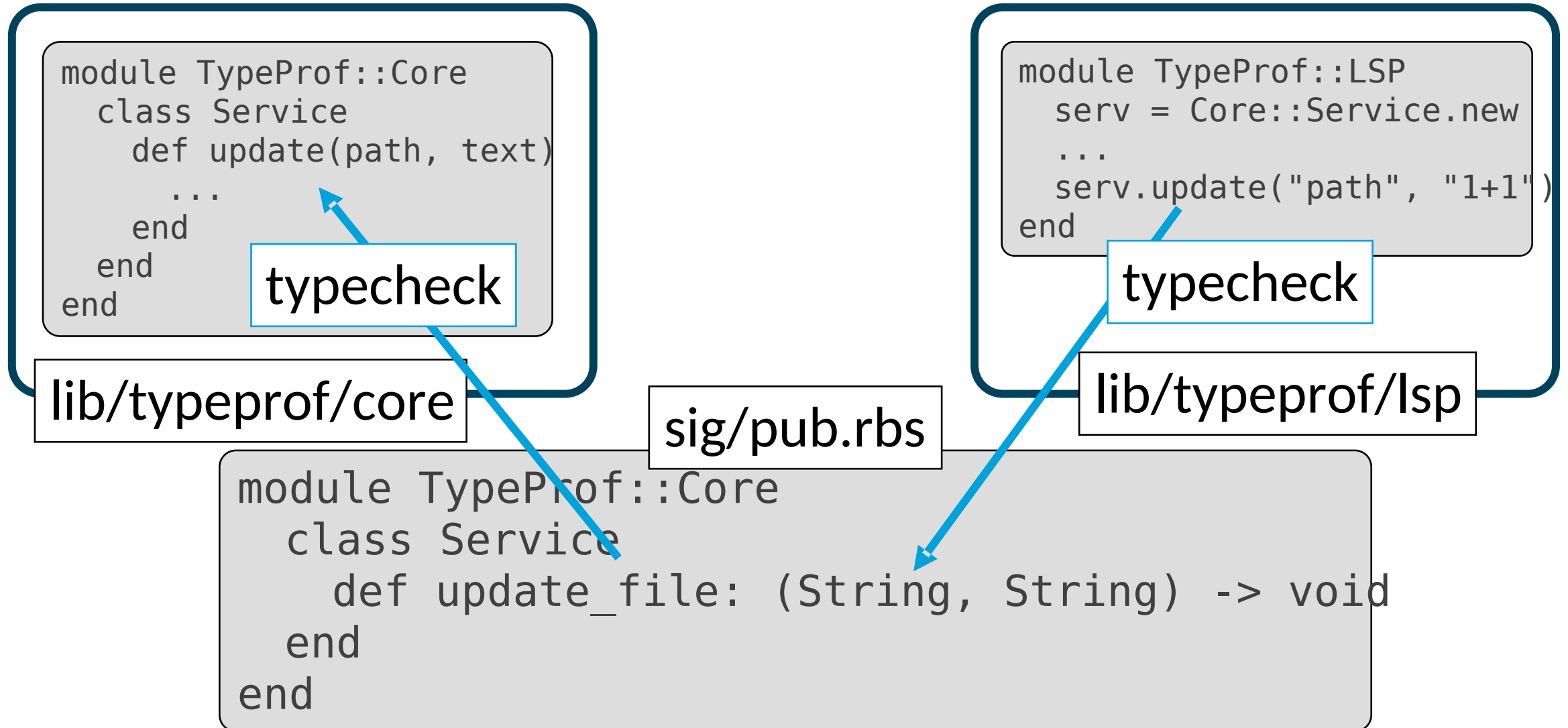
- ... but as the project size grows, it will not scale

Separate analysis units




- Stop type inference between units

Write RBS between analysis units



Today's talk

- What is TypeProf?
- How to use TypeProf (and recent improvements)
- **Ruby's constant is** 
- Conclusion

Background: Ruby's constant is too complex

```
class P < Q
end

class A
  class B < Z
    class C < P
      include M

      Foo.new(...)
    end
  end
end
```

What could this Foo refer to?

- Ruby's constant resolution
 - `C::Foo`
 - The current context has the priority
 - `M::Foo` `P::Foo` `Q::Foo`
 - The inheritance has the next priority
 - `B::Foo` `A::Foo` `::Foo`
 - The scope has the last priority
 - (Note: `Z::Foo` is not searched)

Constant analysis requires whole programs

```
# myapp/main.rb  
class MyApp  
  String.new(...)  
end
```

This String should be ::String.

```
# myapp/string.rb  
class MyApp  
  class String  
  end  
end
```

No, that was MyApp::String

Constant analysis requires whole programs

```
# myapp/main.rb
class MyApp
  String.new(...)
end
```

This String should be `::String`.

```
# myapp/string.rb
module M
  class String
  end
end
class MyApp
  include M
end
```

Also indirectly makes
`MyApp::String` accessible

How to handle constants in TypeProf

- Re-analyze existing constant resolutions:
 - **when a new constant is defined**
 - when the inheritance hierarchy is changed

```
# myapp/main.rb  
class MyApp  
  String.new(...)  
end
```

Assume that this is ::String

Updated: this is MyApp::String

```
# myapp/string.rb  
class MyApp  
  class String  
  end  
end
```

MyApp::String is defined!
Re-analyze all "String" references

How to handle constants in TypeProf

- Re-analyze existing constant resolutions:
 - when a new constant is defined
 - **when the inheritance hierarchy is changed**

```
# myapp/main.rb  
class MyApp  
  String.new(...)  
end
```

Assume that this is `::String`

Updated: this is `MyApp::String`

```
# myapp/string.rb  
class MyApp  
  include M  
end
```

This changes the inheritance!
Re-analyze all references under `MyApp`

This mechanism caused an infinite-loop bug

- Found by @alpaca-tc

```
module M
  module M
    end
  end

  class MyApp
    include M
  end
```

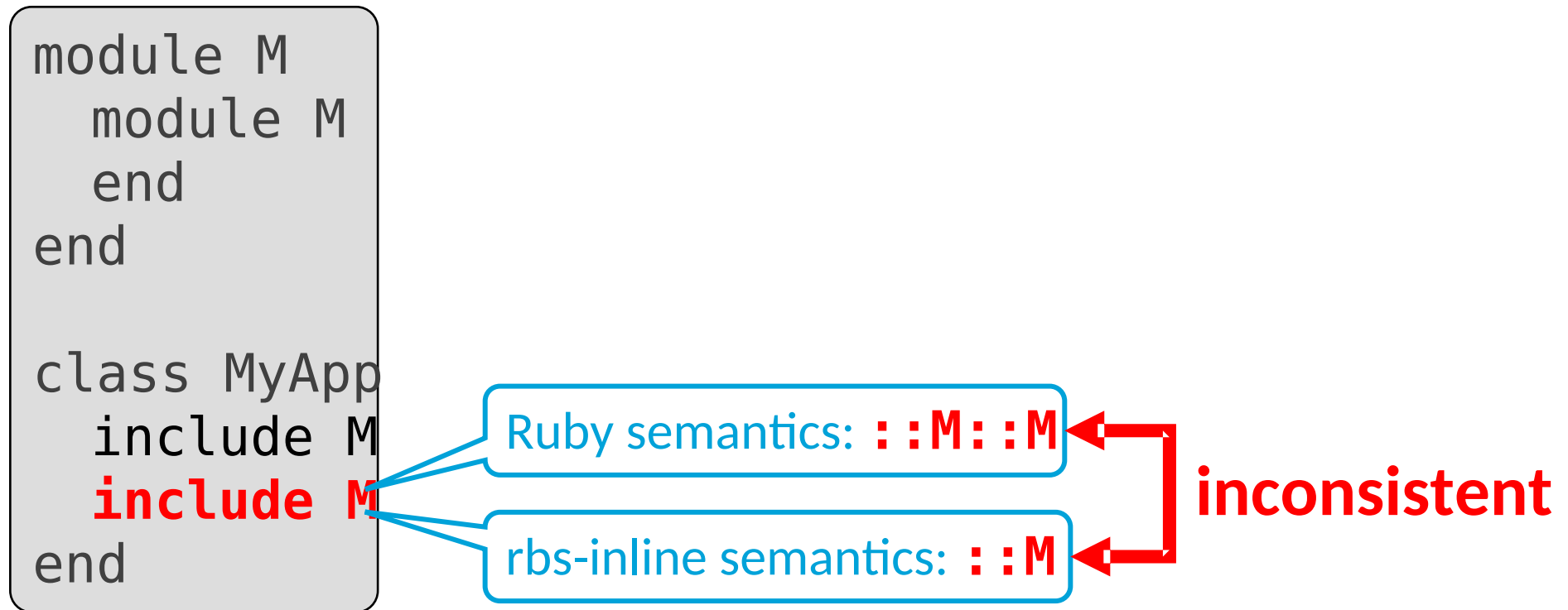
0. There are `::M` and `::M::M`

1. This M should be `::M`
2. This changes the inheritance hierarchy!
Re-analyze all references under MyApp
3. Updated: This M should be `::M::M(!)`
4. This changes the inheritance hierarchy!
Re-analyze all references under MyApp
5. Updated: This M should be `::M`

**Infinite
loop!**

Similar problem was found in rbs-inline

- Constant could be inconsistent between ruby and rbs-inline



Solution: Give up the inheritance search

```
class P < Q
end

class A
  class B
    class C < P
      include M

      include Foo
    end
  end
end
```

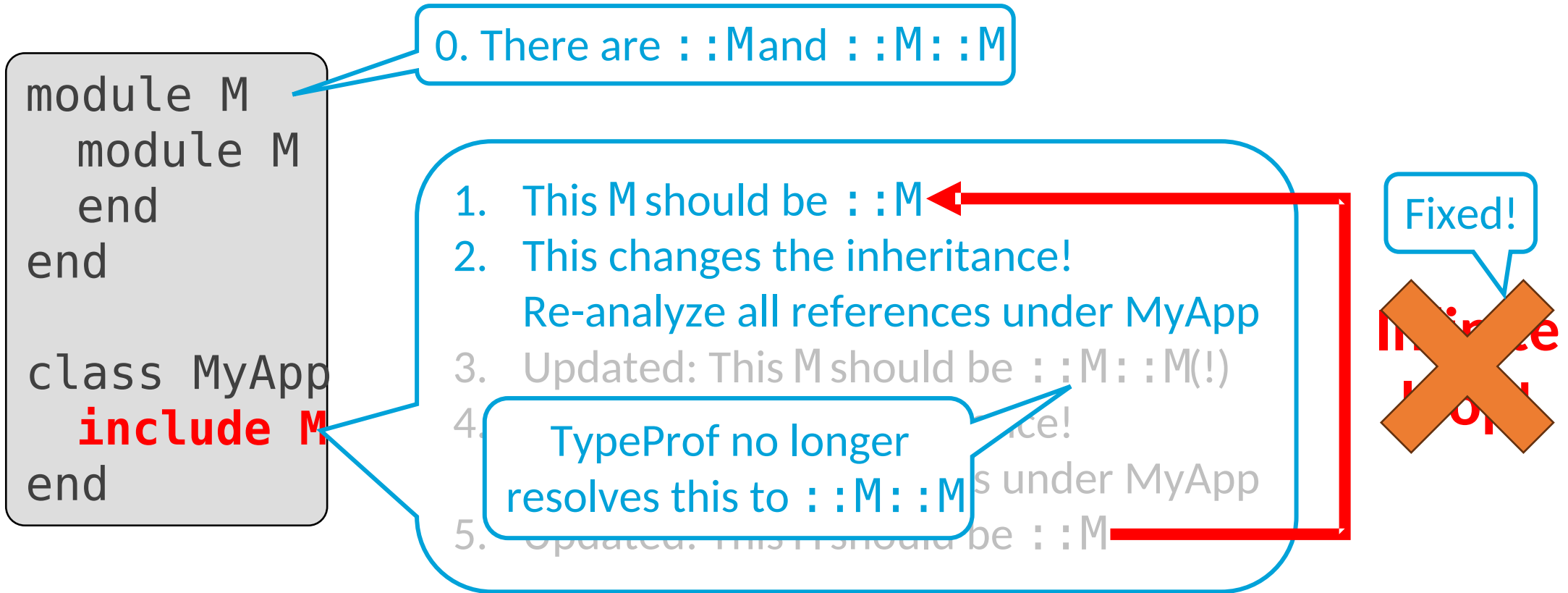
What could
this Foo
refer to?

- ... for the argument of `include`
- Ruby's constant resolution
 - `C::Foo`
 - The current context
 - `M::Foo` `P::Foo` `Q::Foo`
 - The inheritance chain has the next priority
 - `B::Foo` `A::Foo` `::Foo`
 - The scope has the last priority

TypeProf no longer
searches for inheritance

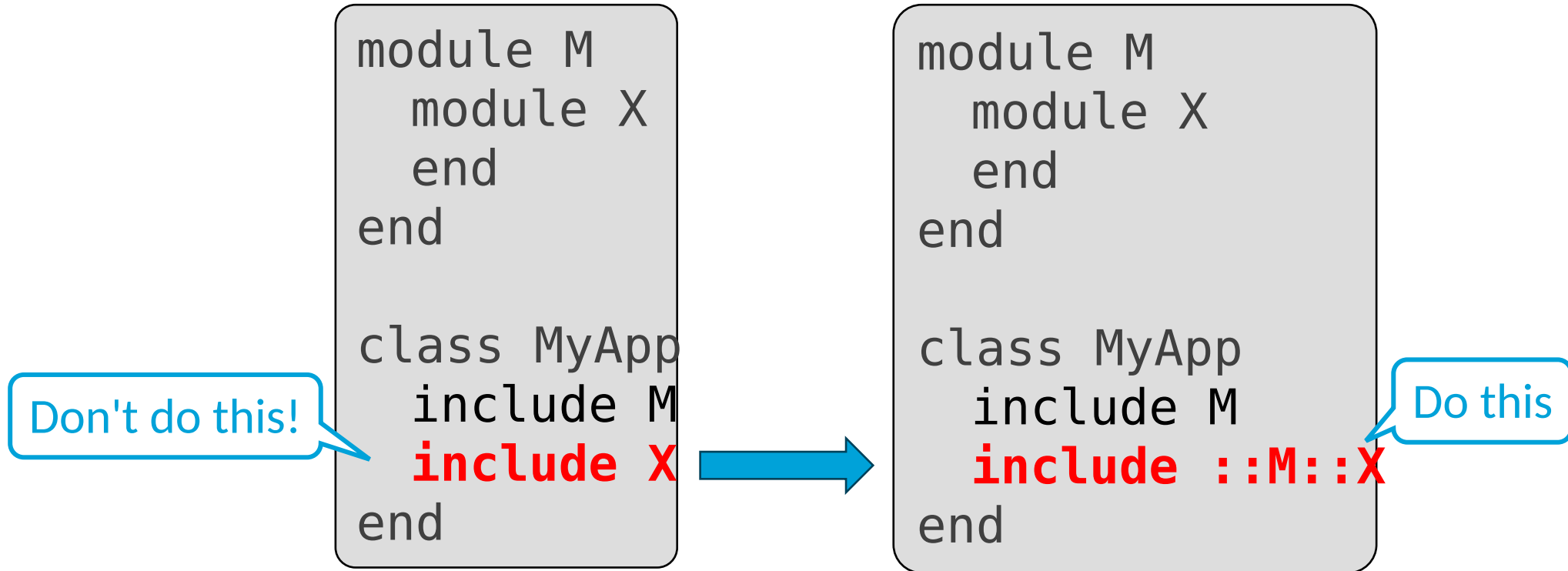
This mechanism caused an infinite-loop bug

- Found by @alpaca-tc




Recap: Rewrite your Ruby Code

- ... if you want to use TypeProf or rbs-inline (or Sorbet)
 - Do not depend on the inheritance on constants



Today's talk

- What is TypeProf?
- How to use TypeProf (and recent improvements)
- Ruby's constant is 
- Conclusion

Conclusion

- TypeProf is getting production-ready (hopefully)
- Future work
 - Experiment with other than TypeProf itself
 - Still need many improvements
 - Contribution is truly welcome!
- Come meet me at the venue bookstore→

