CVO103: Programming Languages

Lecture 8 — Design and Implementation of PLs (3) States

Hakjoo Oh
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Review: Our Language So Far

Our language has expressions and procedures.

Syntax

$$
\begin{array}{rcl}
P & \to & E \\
E & \to & n \\
 & | & x \\
 & | & E + E \\
 & | & E - E \\
 & | & \texttt{iszero}\ E \\
 & | & \texttt{if}\ E\ \texttt{then}\ E\ \texttt{else}\ E \\
 & | & \texttt{let}\ x = E\ \texttt{in}\ E \\
 & | & \texttt{read} \\
 & | & \texttt{letrec}\ f(x) = E\ \texttt{in}\ E \\
 & | & \texttt{proc}\ x\ E \\
 & | & E\ E
\end{array}
$$

Review: Our Language So Far

Semantics

$$\frac{}{\rho \vdash n \Rightarrow n} \qquad \frac{}{\rho \vdash x \Rightarrow \rho(x)} \qquad \frac{\rho \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow n_1 \quad \rho \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow n_2}{\rho \vdash E_1 + E_2 \Rightarrow n_1 + n_2}$$

$$\frac{\rho \vdash E \Rightarrow 0}{\rho \vdash \texttt{iszero}\ E \Rightarrow \mathit{true}} \qquad \frac{\rho \vdash E \Rightarrow n}{\rho \vdash \texttt{iszero}\ E \Rightarrow \mathit{false}}\ n \neq 0 \qquad \frac{}{\rho \vdash \texttt{read} \Rightarrow n}$$

$$\frac{\rho \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow \mathit{true} \quad \rho \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v}{\rho \vdash \texttt{if}\ E_1\ \texttt{then}\ E_2\ \texttt{else}\ E_3 \Rightarrow v} \qquad \frac{\rho \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow \mathit{false} \quad \rho \vdash E_3 \Rightarrow v}{\rho \vdash \texttt{if}\ E_1\ \texttt{then}\ E_2\ \texttt{else}\ E_3 \Rightarrow v}$$

$$\frac{\rho \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow v_1 \quad [x \mapsto v_1]\rho \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v}{\rho \vdash \texttt{let}\ x = E_1\ \texttt{in}\ E_2 \Rightarrow v} \qquad \frac{[f \mapsto (f, x, E_1, \rho)]\rho \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v}{\rho \vdash \texttt{letrec}\ f(x) = E_1\ \texttt{in}\ E_2 \Rightarrow v}$$

$$\frac{}{\rho \vdash \texttt{proc}\ x\ E \Rightarrow (x, E, \rho)}$$

$$\frac{\rho \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow (x, E, \rho') \quad \rho \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v \quad [x \mapsto v]\rho' \vdash E \Rightarrow v'}{\rho \vdash E_1\ E_2 \Rightarrow v'}$$

$$\frac{\rho \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow (f, x, E, \rho') \quad \rho \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v \quad [x \mapsto v, f \mapsto (f, x, E, \rho')]\rho' \vdash E \Rightarrow v'}{\rho \vdash E_1\ E_2 \Rightarrow v'}$$

Today: Adding States to the Language

- So far, our language only had the values produced by computation.
- But computation also has *effects*: it may change the state of memory.
- We will extend the language to support computational effects:
  - Syntax for creating and using memory locations
  - Semantics for manipulating memory states

Motivating Example

- How can we compute the number of times `f` has been called?

```
let f = proc (x) (x)
in (f (f 1))
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- Does the following program work?

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let counter = 0
in let f = proc (x) (let counter = counter + 1
                     in x)
   in let a = (f (f 1))
      in counter
```

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```

- The binding of `counter` is local. We need global *effects*.
- Effects are implemented by introducing *memory* (*store*) and *locations* (*reference*).

Two Approaches

Programming languages support references explicitly or implicitly.

- Languages with explicit references provide a clear account of allocation, dereference, and mutation of memory cells.
  - e.g., OCaml, F#
- In languages with implicit references, references are built-in. References are not explicitly manipulated.
  - e.g., C and Java.

A Language with Explicit References

$$
\begin{array}{rcl}
P & \to & E \\
E & \to & n \mid x \\
& \mid & E + E \mid E - E \\
& \mid & \texttt{iszero}\ E \mid \texttt{if}\ E\ \texttt{then}\ E\ \texttt{else}\ E \\
& \mid & \texttt{let}\ x = E\ \texttt{in}\ E \\
& \mid & \texttt{proc}\ x\ E \mid E\ E \\
& \mid & \texttt{ref}\ E \\
& \mid & !\ E \\
& \mid & E := E \\
& \mid & E; E
\end{array}
$$

- `ref` E allocates a new location, store the value of E in it, and returns it.
- $!\ E$ returns the contents of the location that E refers to.
- $E_1 := E_2$ changes the contents of the location (E_1) by the value of E_2.
- $E_1; E_2$ executes E_1 and then E_2 while accumulating effects.

Example 1

- ```
  let counter = ref 0
  in let f = proc (x) (counter := !counter + 1; !counter)
     in let a = (f 0)
        in let b = (f 0)
           in (a - b)
  ```
  ```

Example 1

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  let counter = ref 0
  in let f = proc (x) (counter := !counter + 1; !counter)
     in let a = (f 0)
        in let b = (f 0)
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  ```
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  ```

Example 1

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  let f = let counter = ref 0
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        in (a - b)
  ```
- ```
  let f = proc (x) (let counter = ref 0
                    in (counter := !counter + 1; !counter))
  in let a = (f 0)
     in let b = (f 0)
        in (a - b)
  ```
  ```

Example 2

We can make chains of references:

```
let x = ref (ref 0)
in (!x := 11; !(!x))
```

Semantics

Memory is modeled as a finite map from locations to values:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} Val & = & \mathbb{Z} + Bool + Procedure + Loc \\ Procedure & = & Var \times E \times Env \\ \rho \in Env & = & Var \to Val \\ \sigma \in Mem & = & Loc \to Val \end{array}$$

Semantics rules additionally describe memory effects:

$$\rho, \sigma \vdash E \Rightarrow v, \sigma'$$

Semantics

Existing rules are enriched with memory effects:

$$\frac{}{\rho, \sigma \vdash n \Rightarrow n, \sigma} \qquad \frac{}{\rho, \sigma \vdash x \Rightarrow \rho(x), \sigma}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow n_1, \sigma_1 \qquad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow n_2, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 + E_2 \Rightarrow n_1 + n_2, \sigma_2}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E \Rightarrow 0, \sigma_1}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \texttt{iszero}\ E \Rightarrow \mathit{true}, \sigma_1} \qquad \frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E \Rightarrow n, \sigma_1}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \texttt{iszero}\ E \Rightarrow \mathit{false}, \sigma_1}\ n \neq 0$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow \mathit{true}, \sigma_1 \qquad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \texttt{if}\ E_1\ \texttt{then}\ E_2\ \texttt{else}\ E_3 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow \mathit{false}, \sigma_1 \qquad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_3 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \texttt{if}\ E_1\ \texttt{then}\ E_2\ \texttt{else}\ E_3 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow v_1, \sigma_1 \qquad [x \mapsto v_1]\rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \texttt{let}\ x = E_1\ \texttt{in}\ E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2}$$

$$\frac{}{\rho, \sigma \vdash \texttt{proc}\ x\ E \Rightarrow (x, E, \rho), \sigma}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow (x, E, \rho'), \sigma_1 \qquad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2 \qquad [x \mapsto v]\rho', \sigma_2 \vdash E \Rightarrow v', \sigma_3}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1\ E_2 \Rightarrow v', \sigma_3}$$

Semantics

Rules for new constructs:

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E \Rightarrow v, \sigma_1}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \texttt{ref } E \Rightarrow l, [l \mapsto v]\sigma_1} \quad l \notin \mathrm{Dom}(\sigma_1)$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E \Rightarrow l, \sigma_1}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \,!\, E \Rightarrow \sigma_1(l), \sigma_1}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow l, \sigma_1 \qquad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 := E_2 \Rightarrow v, [l \mapsto v]\sigma_2}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow v_1, \sigma_1 \qquad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v_2, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1; E_2 \Rightarrow v_2, \sigma_2}$$

Example

$$\overline{\boldsymbol{\rho}, \boldsymbol{\sigma_0} \vdash \texttt{let x = ref (ref 0) in (!x := 11; !(!x))} \Rightarrow}$$

Exercise

Extend the language with recursive procedures:

$$
\begin{array}{rcl}
P & \rightarrow & E \\
E & \rightarrow & n \mid x \\
& \mid & E + E \mid E - E \\
& \mid & \texttt{iszero } E \mid \texttt{if } E \texttt{ then } E \texttt{ else } E \\
& \mid & \texttt{let } x = E \texttt{ in } E \\
& \mid & \texttt{letrec } f(x) = E \texttt{ in } E \\
& \mid & \texttt{proc } x \; E \mid E \; E \\
& \mid & \texttt{ref } E \\
& \mid & \texttt{!} \; E \\
& \mid & E := E \\
& \mid & E; E
\end{array}
$$

Exercise (Continued)

- Domain:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \boldsymbol{Val} & = & \mathbb{Z} + \boldsymbol{Bool} + \boldsymbol{Procedure} + \boldsymbol{Loc} \\ \boldsymbol{Procedure} & = & \boldsymbol{Var} \times \boldsymbol{E} \times \boldsymbol{Env} \\ \boldsymbol{\rho} \in \boldsymbol{Env} & = & \boldsymbol{Var} \to \boldsymbol{Val} \\ \boldsymbol{\sigma} \in \boldsymbol{Mem} & = & \boldsymbol{Loc} \to \boldsymbol{Val} \end{array}$$

- Semantics rules:

$$\frac{}{\boldsymbol{\rho}, \boldsymbol{\sigma_0} \vdash \texttt{letrec}\ \boldsymbol{f(x) = E_1}\ \texttt{in}\ \boldsymbol{E_2} \Rightarrow}$$

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& \mid & \texttt{let}\ x = E\ \texttt{in}\ E \\
& \mid & \texttt{proc}\ x\ E \mid E\ E \\
& \mid & \texttt{set}\ x = E \\
& \mid & E; E
\end{array}
$$

- In this design, every variable denotes a reference and is mutable.
- set $x = E$ changes the contents of x by the value of E.

Examples

Computing the number of times `f` has been called:

- ```
  let counter = 0
  in let f = proc (x) (set counter = counter + 1; counter)
     in let a = (f 0)
        in let b = (f 0)
           in (a-b)
  ```
  ```

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  in let a = (f 0)
     in let b = (f 0)
        in (a-b)
  ```
  ```

Exercise

What is the result of the program?

```
let f = proc (x)
         proc (y)
          (set x = x + 1; x - y)
in ((f 44) 33)
```

Semantics

References are no longer values and every variable denotes a reference:

$$
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Val & = & \mathbb{Z} + Bool + Procedure \\
Procedure & = & Var \times E \times Env \\
\rho \in Env & = & Var \rightarrow Loc \\
\sigma \in Mem & = & Loc \rightarrow Val
\end{array}
$$

Semantics

$$\frac{}{\rho, \sigma \vdash n \Rightarrow n, \sigma} \qquad \frac{}{\rho, \sigma \vdash x \Rightarrow \sigma(\rho(x)), \sigma}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow n_1, \sigma_1 \qquad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow n_2, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 + E_2 \Rightarrow n_1 + n_2, \sigma_2} \qquad \frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E \Rightarrow 0, \sigma_1}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \texttt{iszero}\ E \Rightarrow \mathit{true}, \sigma_1}$$

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Example

```
let f = let count = 0
        in proc (x) (set count = count + 1; count)
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   in let b = (f 0)
      in a - b
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- Semantics rules:

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$$\frac{}{\boldsymbol{\rho, \sigma_0} \vdash \boldsymbol{E_1\ E_2} \Rightarrow}$$

Parameter-Passing Variations

- Our current strategy of calling a procedure is *call-by-value*. The formal parameter refers to a new location containing the value of the actual parameter:

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow (x, E, \rho'), \sigma_1 \qquad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2 \qquad [x \mapsto l]\rho', [l \mapsto v]\sigma_2 \vdash E \Rightarrow v', \sigma_3}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1\ E_2 \Rightarrow v', \sigma_3}\ l \notin \mathrm{Dom}(\sigma_2)$$

- The most commonly used form of parameter-passing.

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- The most commonly used form of parameter-passing.
- For example, the assignment to `x` has no effect on the contents of `a`:

```
let p = proc (x) (set x = 4)
in let a = 3
   in ((p a); a)
```

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- For example, the assignment to `x` has no effect on the contents of `a`:

```
let p = proc (x) (set x = 4)
in let a = 3
   in ((p a); a)
```

- Under *call-by-reference*, the assignment changes the value of `a` after the call.

Call-By-Reference Parameter-Passing

The location of the caller's variable is passed, rather than the contents of the variable.

- Extend the syntax:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} E & \rightarrow & \vdots \\ & | & E\ E \\ & | & E\ \langle y \rangle \end{array}$$

- Extend the semantics:

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow (x, E, \rho'), \sigma_1 \qquad [x \mapsto \rho(y)]\rho', \sigma_1 \vdash E \Rightarrow v', \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1\ \langle y \rangle \Rightarrow v', \sigma_2}$$

What is the benefit of call-by-reference compared to call-by-value?

Examples

- ```
  let p = proc (x) (set x = 4)
  in let a = 3
     in ((p <a>); a)
  ```
  ```

Examples

- ```
  let p = proc (x) (set x = 4)
  in let a = 3
     in ((p <a>); a)
  ```
- ```
  let f = proc (x) (set x = 44)
  in let g = proc (y) (f <y>)
     in let z = 55
        in ((g <z>); z)
  ```

Examples

- ```
  let p = proc (x) (set x = 4)
  in let a = 3
     in ((p <a>); a)
  ```
- ```
  let f = proc (x) (set x = 44)
  in let g = proc (y) (f <y>)
     in let z = 55
        in ((g <z>); z)
  ```
- ```
  let swap = proc (x) proc (y)
                 let temp = x
                 in (set x = y; set y = temp)
  in let a = 33
     in let b = 44
        in (((swap <a>) <b>); (a-b))
  ```
  ```

Variable Aliasing

More than one call-by-reference parameter may refer to the same location:

```
let b = 3
in let p = proc (x) proc (y)
            (set x = 4; y)
   in ((p <b>) <b>)
```

- A *variable aliasing* is created: x and y refer to the same location
- With aliasing, reasoning about program behavior is very difficult, because an assignment to one variable may change the value of another.

Lazy Evaluation

- So far all the parameter-passing strategies are *eager* in that they always evaluate the actual parameter before calling a procedure.
- In eager evaluation, procedure arguments are completely evaluated before passing them to the procedure.
- On the other hand, *lazy evaluation* delays the evaluation of arguments until it is actually needed. If the procedure body never uses the parameter, it will never be evaluated.
- Lazy evaluation potentially avoids non-termination:

```
letrec infinite(x) = (infinite x)
in let f = proc (x) (1)
   in  (f (infinite 0))
```

- Lazy evaluation is popular in functional languages, because lazy evaluation makes it difficult to determine the order of evaluation, which is essential to understanding a program with effects.

Summary

Our language is now (somewhat) realistic:

- expressions, procedures, recursion,
- states with explicit/implicit references
- parameter-passing variations