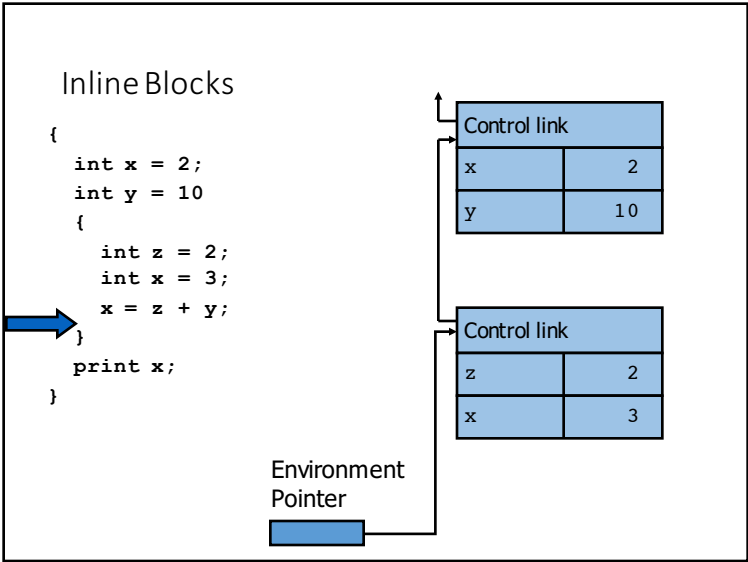
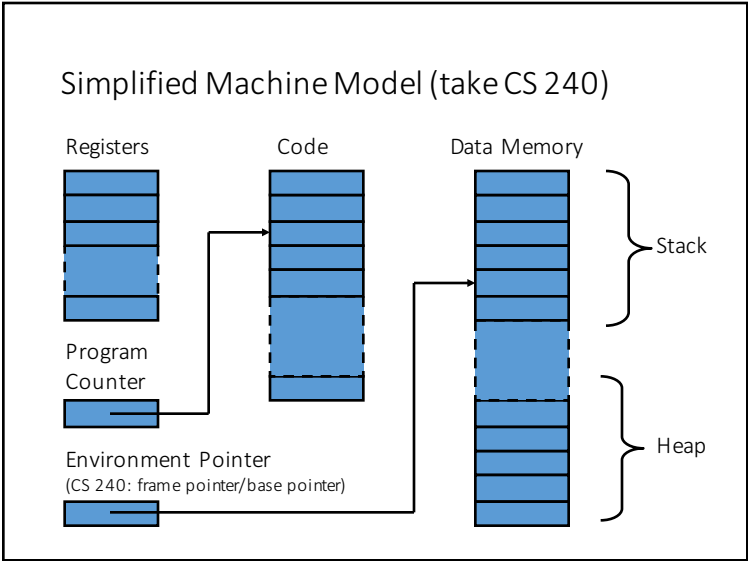


## Implementing Control Flow and Scope

reconciling "the call stack" with "the environment" under the hood

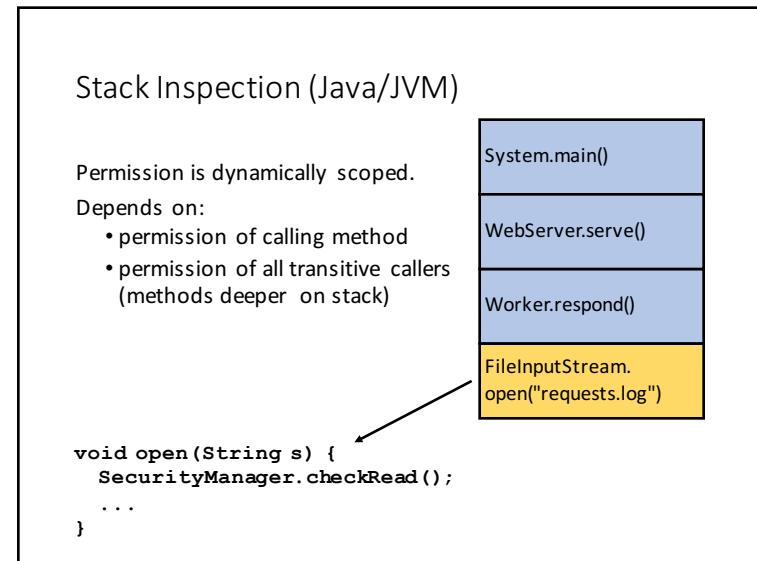
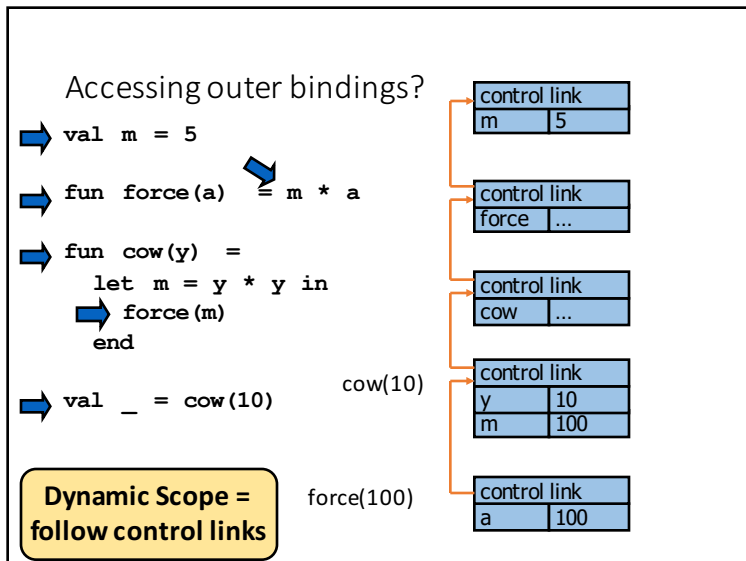
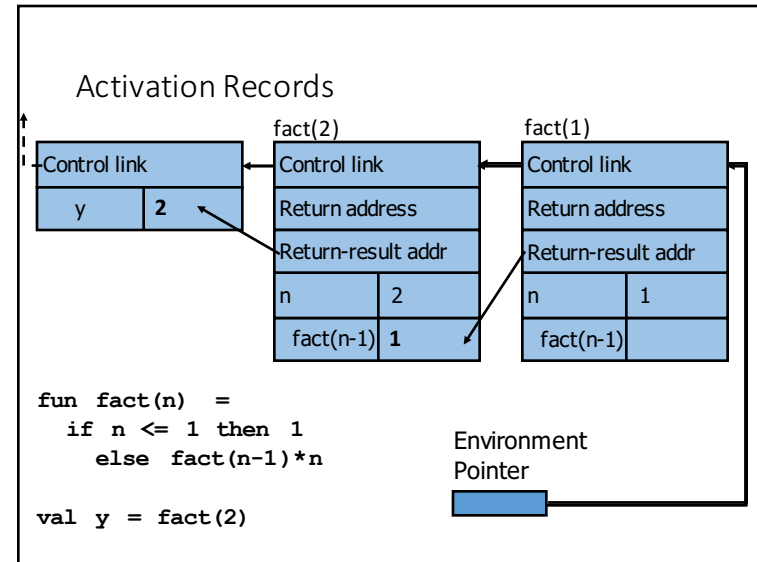
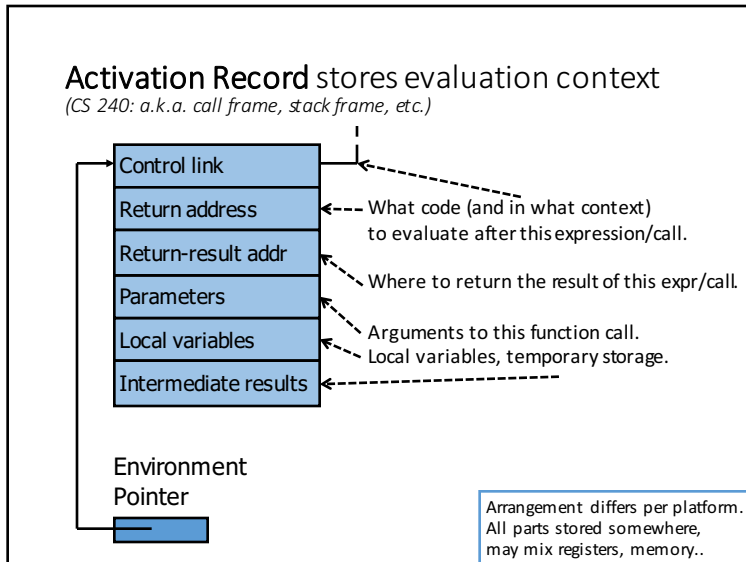
Slides adapted from Steve Freund, Williams College CS334



### Function Calls

```

1  int squm(int n) {
2    int i, sum = 0;
3    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
4      sum = sum + i * i;
5    return sum;
6  }
7
8  void main() {
9    int x = squm(15);
10   print x;
11  }
    
```

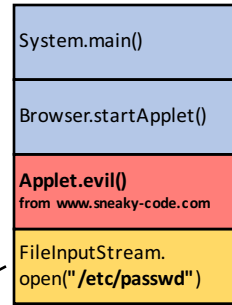


### Stack Inspection (Java/JVM)

Permission is dynamically scoped.

Depends on:

- permission of calling method
- permission of all transitive callers (methods deeper on stack)



```

void open(String s) {
  SecurityManager.checkRead();
  ...
}
  
```

Fails if Applet code is not trusted

### Accessing outer bindings?

```
val m = 5
```

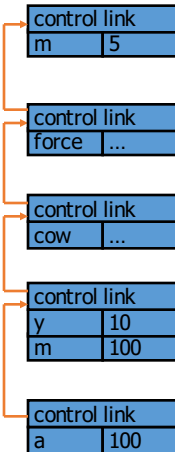
```
fun force(a) = m * a
```

```
fun cow(y) =
  let m = y * y in
    force(m)
  end
```

```
val _ = cow(10)
```

cow(10)

Lexical Scope = ???  
# links to follow?



### Accessing outer bindings?

```
val m = 5
```

```
fun force(a) = m * a
```

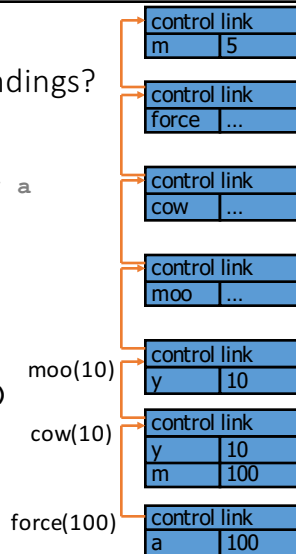
```
fun cow(y) =
  let m = y * y in
    force(m)
  end
```

```
val _ = cow(10)
```

```
fun moo(y) = cow(y)
```

```
val _ = moo(y)
```

Lexical Scope = ???  
# links to follow?



### Control ≠ Environment! Separate link.

```
val m = 5
```

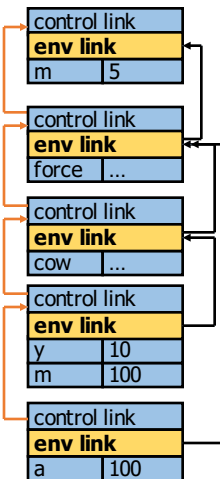
```
fun force(a) = m * a
```

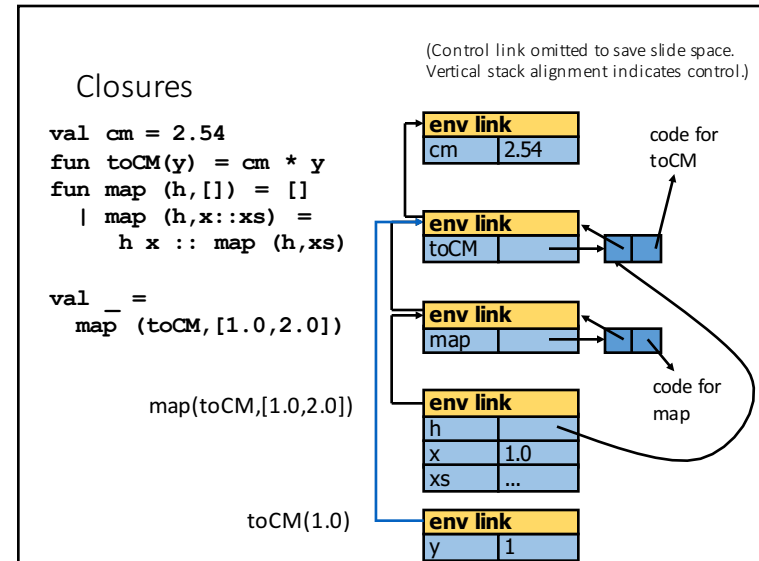
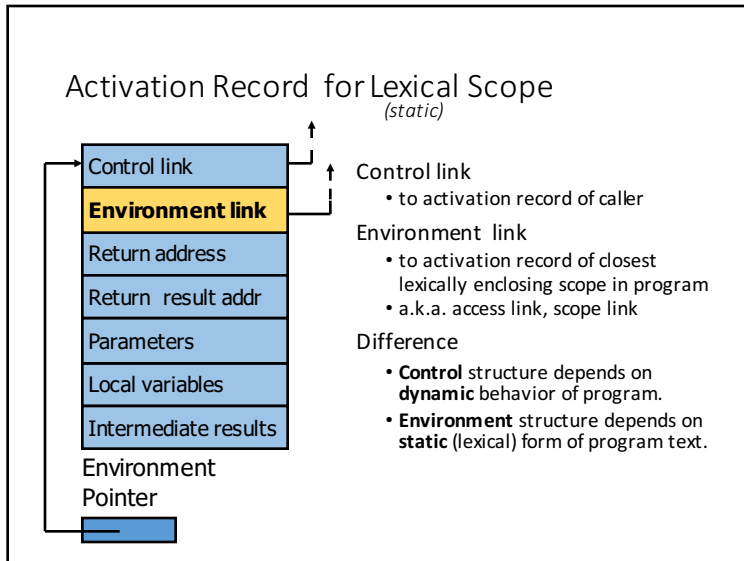
```
fun cow(y) =
  let m = y * y in
    force(m)
  end
```

```
cow(10)
```

cow(10)

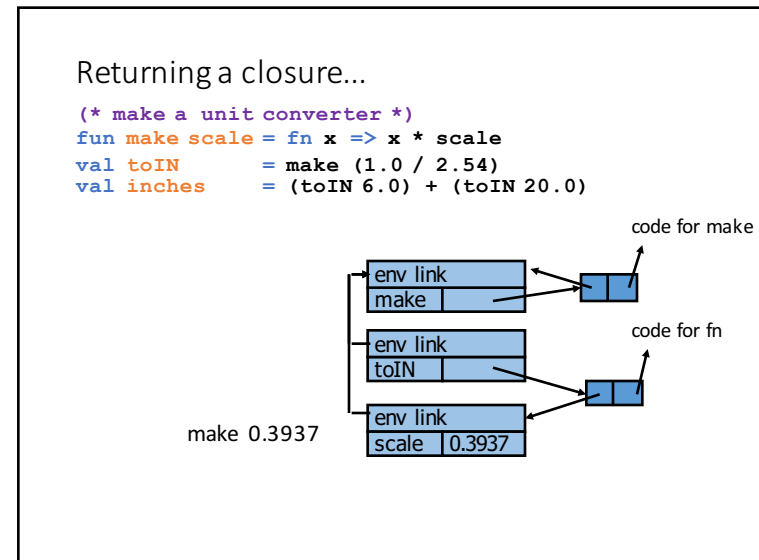
force(100)





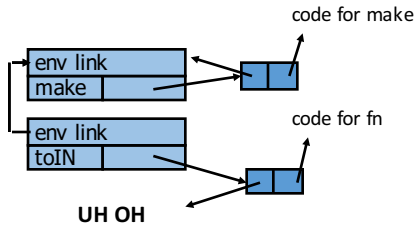
### Implementation So Far

- Activation records track *separate*:
  - Control link**: what code called this code/should continue executing next?
  - Environment link**: what environment does this activation record extend?
- Closures:
  - Environment reference: to activation record where defined.
  - Code reference: to code
- On function call, new activation record with:
  - Control link set to caller's activation record.
  - Environment link set to closure's environment.
- SO FAR**: all control/environment links point "back" (deeper) in the stack
  - Can still deallocate activation records in LIFO order.
- But** what about returning functions...?



Returning a closure: *broken*

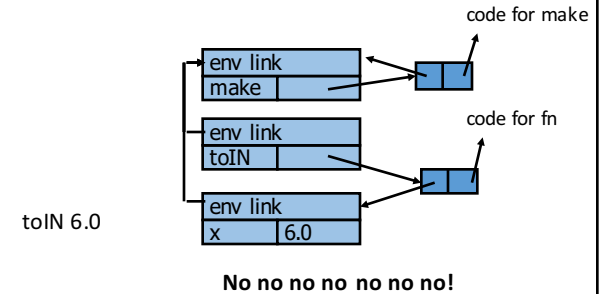
```
(* make a unit converter *)
fun make scale = fn x => x * scale
val toIN      = make (1.0 / 2.54)
val inches    = (toIN 6.0) + (toIN 20.0)
```



LIFO stack of activation records will not work!

Returning a closure: *even more broken*

```
(* make a unit converter *)
fun make scale = fn x => x * scale
val toIN      = make (1.0 / 2.54)
val inches    = (toIN 6.0) + (toIN 20.0)
```



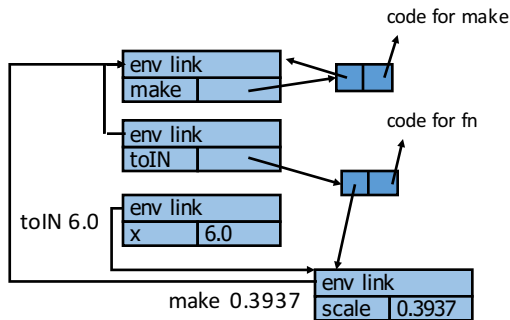
LIFO stack of activation records will not work!

One solution: *the "heap-allocated stack"*

```
(* make a unit converter *)
fun make scale = fn x => x * scale
val toIN      = make (1.0 / 2.54)
val inches    = (toIN 6.0) + (toIN 20.0)
```

Give up on stack.  
Heap-allocate + GC  
activation records.

Contributes to  
generational hypothesis.



*Free variables:* when scope matters

```
(* xs is a long list *)
fun make x xs =
  let val temp1 = map (fn y => ...) xs
      val temp2 = filter (fn y => ...) temp1
      ... bind temp3 - temp17 to lists ...
      val (a::rest) = map (fn y => ...) temp17
  in
    fn z => x + a + z
  end
val f = make 31 [...]
val n = f 57
```

**FV(expr) = variables used where not bound within expr.**

Recursive definition:

$$FV(x) = \{x\} \qquad FV(e1 + e2) = FV(e1) \cup FV(e2)$$

$$FV(fn x => e) = FV(e) - \{x\} \quad \dots$$

### Inefficiencies of Basic Heap-Allocated Stack

```
(* xs is a long list *)
fun make x xs =
  let val temp1 = map (fn y => ...) xs
      val temp2 = filter (fn y => ...) temp1
      ...
      val (a::rest) = map (fn y => ...) temp17
  in
    fn z => x + a + z
  end
val f = make 31 [...]
val n = f 57
```

Closure creation: **O(1)**  
 Variable lookup: **O(|env|)**

1

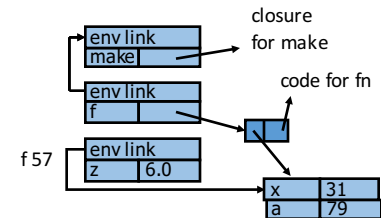
Lots of garbage reachable from closure.

2

### Alternative: *save only free-variable bindings*

```
(* xs is a long list *)
fun make x xs =
  let val temp1 = map (fn y => ...) xs
      val temp2 = filter (fn y => ...) temp1
      ...
      val (a::rest) = map (fn y => ...) temp17
  in
    fn z => x + a + z
  end
val f = make 31 [...]
val n = f 57
```

Closure creation: **O(|env|)**  
 Variable lookup: **O(1)**



Even better:  
<http://users-cs.au.dk/danvy/sfp12/papers/keep-heap-n-dybvig-paper-sf-p12.pdf>

### Summary: Implementing Control and Scope

- Activation records track :
  - **Control link**: what code called this code/should continue executing next?
  - **Environment link**: what environment does this activation record extend?
- Closures:
  - Environment reference: to activation record where defined (or copy of free vars)
  - Code reference: to code
- On function call, new activation record with:
  - Control link set to caller's activation record.
  - Environment link set to closure's environment.
- **Cannot manage activation records with stack discipline alone, but:**
  - Heap-allocate the stack or at least the copied closure environments.
  - Either way: Generational GC useful!