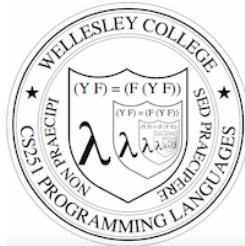


Bindex: Naming, Free Variables, and Environments **SOLUTIONS**



CS251 Programming Languages
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Review: Declarations vs. References

A **declaration** introduces an identifier (variable) into a scope.

A **reference** is a use of an identifier (variable) within a scope.

We can box declarations, circle references, and draw a line from each reference to its declaration. Dr. Racket does this for us (except it puts ovals around both declarations and references).

An identifier (variable) reference is **unbound** if there is no declaration to which it refers.

Bindex 3

Review: Scope and Lexical Contours

scope = area of program where declared name can be used.
Show scope in Racket via **lexical contours** in **scope diagrams**.

```
(define add-n (λ (x) (+ n x)) )  
(define add-2n (λ (y) (add-n (add-n y))))  
(define n 17)  
(define f (λ (z)  
  (let { [c (add-2n z)]  
        [d (- z 3)] }  
    (+ z (* c d)))) ) )
```

Bindex 2

Review: Shadowing

An inner declaration of a name **shadows** uses of outer declarations of the same name.

```
(let {[x 2]}  
  (- (let {[x (* x x)}  
          (+ x 3)}) Can't refer to  
          outer x here.)  
  x ))
```

Bindex 4

Review: Alpha-renaming

Can consistently rename identifiers as long as it doesn't change the connections between uses and declarations.

```
(define (f w z)
  (* w
     (let {[c (add-2n z)]
           [d (- z 3)]}
       (+ z (* c d)))))

OK
```



```
(define (f c d)
  (* c
     (let {[b (add-2n d)]
           [c (- d 3)]}
       (+ d (* b c)))))

Not OK
```

```
(define (f x y)
  (* x
     (let {[x (add-2n y)]
           [y (- d y)]}
       (+ y (* x y)))))
```

Bindex 5

Review: Scope, Free Variables, and Higher-order Functions

In a lexical contour, an identifier is a **free variable** if it is not defined by a declaration within that contour.

Scope diagrams are especially helpful for understanding the meaning of free variables in higher order functions.

```
(define (make-sub n)
  (λ (x) (- x n)))
```

```
(define (map-scale factor ns)
  (map (λ (num) (* factor num)) ns))
```

Bindex 6

A New Mini-Language: Bindex

Bindex adds variable names to Intex in two ways:

- The arguments of Bindex programs are expressed via variable names rather than positionally. E.g.:

```
(bindex (a b) (/ (+ a b) 2))
(bindex (a b c x) (+ (* a (* x x)) (+ (* b x) c)))
```

- Bindex has a local naming construct (bind I_defn E_defn E_body) that behaves like Racket's (let {[I_defn E_defn]} E_body)

```
(bindex (p q)
  (bind sum (+ p q)
    (/ sum 2)))
(bindex (a b)
  (bind a_sq (* a a)
    (bind b_sq (* b b)
      (bind numer (+ a_sq b_sq)
        (bind denom (- a_sq b_sq)
          (/ numer denom))))))
```

```
(bindex (x y)
  (+ (bind a (/ y x)
    (bind b (- a y)
      (* a b)))
    (bind c (bind d (+ x y)
      (* d y)))
    (/ c x))))
```

Can use bind in any expression position

Bindex 7

Bindex REPL Interpreter in action

REPL = Read/Eval/Print Loop. Our goal is to see how this all works.

```
- BindexEnvInterp.repl();
bindex> (+ (/ 6 3) (* 5 8))
42
bindex> (bind a (+ 1 2) (bind b (* a 5) (- a b)))
~12
bindex> (#args (num 5) (p 10) (q 8))
bindex> (* (- q num) p)
30
bindex> (#run (bindex (x y) (+ (* x x) (* y y))) 3 4)
25
bindex> (#run (bindex (a b) (bind sum (+ a b) (/ sum 2))) 5 15)
10
bindex> (#quit)
Moriturus te saluto!
val it = () : unit
```

Try it out:

~wx/sml/bindex/BindexEnvInterp.sml

Bindex 8

Bindex Abstract Syntax

```

type ident = string (* introduce ident as synonym for string *)

datatype pgm = Bindex of ident list * exp (* param names, body *)

and exp = Int of int (* integer literal with value *)
| Var of ident (* variable reference *)
| BinApp of binop * exp * exp
(* binary application of rator to rand1 & rand2 *)
| Bind of ident * exp * exp
(* bind name to value of defn in body *)

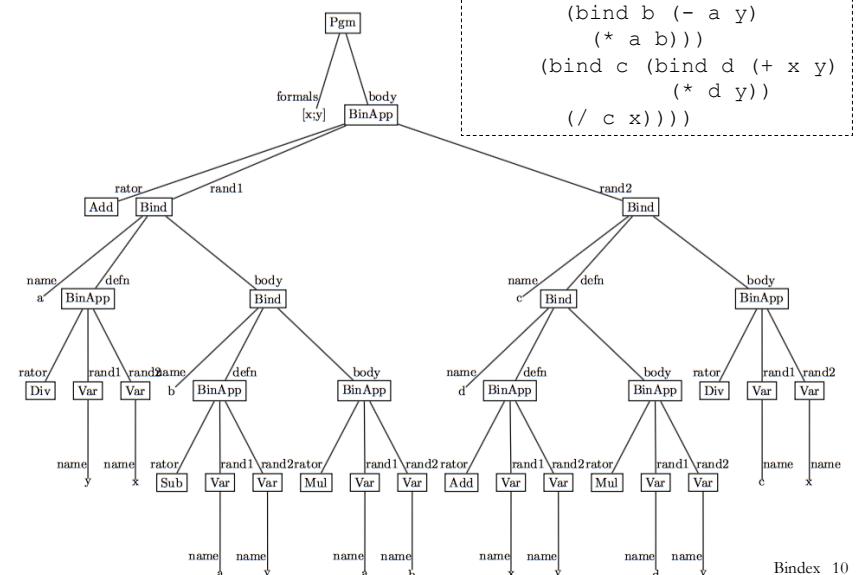
and binop = Add | Sub | Mul | Div | Rem (* binary arithmetic ops *)

val stringToExp : string -> exp
val stringToPgm : string -> pgm
val expToString : exp -> string
val pgmToString : pgm -> string

- Bindex.stringToPgm "(bindex (a b) (bind sum (+ a b) (/ sum 2)))"
val it =
  Bindex
    (["a","b"],
     Bind ("sum",BinApp (Add,Var "a",Var "b"),
           BinApp (Div,Var "sum",Int 2))) : Bindex.pgm
  
```

Bindex 9

Bindex AST example



Bindex 10

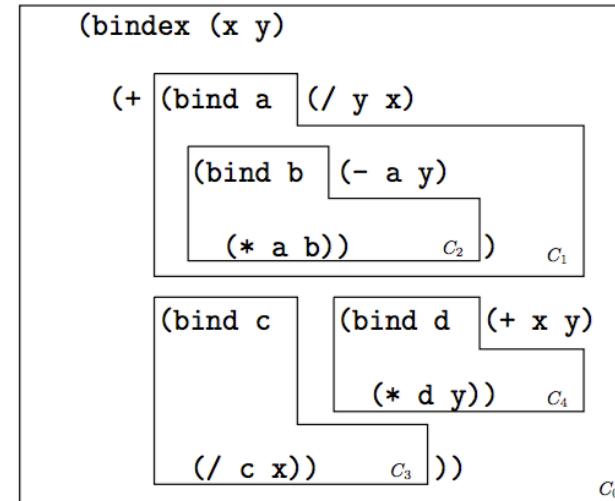
Calculating Free Variables in Bindex



Bindex Phrase P	Free Variables: FV(P)
L (integer literal)	$\{\}$
I (variable reference)	$\{I\}$
$(O_{rator} E_{rand1} E_{rand2})$	$FV(E_{rand1}) \cup FV(E_{rand2})$
$(bind I E_{defn} E_{body})$	$FV(E_{defn}) \cup (FV(E_{body}) - \{I\})$
$(bindex (I_1 \dots I_n) E_{body})$	$FV(E_{body}) - \{I_1 \dots I_n\}$

Bindex 11

Bindex Lexical Contours and Free Variables



Bindex 12

String sets (similar to PS7 sets, but specialized to strings)

```

signature STRING_SET =
sig
  type t (* The type of a string set *)
  val empty : t
  val singleton : string -> t
  val isEmpty : t -> bool
  val size : t -> int
  val member : string -> t -> bool
  val insert : string -> t -> t
  val delete : string -> t -> t
  val union : t -> t -> t
  val intersection : t -> t -> t
  val difference : t -> t -> t
  val fromList : string list -> t
  val toList : t -> string list
  val toPred : t -> (string -> bool)
  val toString : t -> string
end

structure StringSetList :> STRING_SET = struct
  (* See ~wx/sml/utils/StringSet.sml for details *)
end

```

Bindex 13

Bindex: Code for handling free variables **SOLUTIONS**

```

structure S = StringSetList

(* val freeVarsPgm : pgm -> S.t *)
(* Returns the free variables of a program *)
fun freeVarsPgm (Bindex(fmls,body)) =
  S.difference (freeVarsExp body) (S.fromList fmls)

(* val freeVarsExp : exp -> S.t *)
(* Returns the free variables of an expression *)
and freeVarsExp (Int i) = S.empty
| freeVarsExp (Var name) = S.singleton name
| freeVarsExp (BinApp(_,rand1,rand2)) =
  S.union (freeVarsExp rand1) (freeVarsExp rand2)
| freeVarsExp (Bind(name,defn,body)) =
  S.union (freeVarsExp defn)
  (S.difference (freeVarsExp body) (S.singleton name))

(* val freeVarsExps : exp list -> S.t *)
(* Returns the free variables of a list of expressions *)
and freeVarsExps exps =
  foldr (fn (s1,s2) => S.union s1 s2) S.empty (map freeVarsExp exps)

(* val varCheck : pgm -> bool *)
and varCheck pgm = S.isEmpty (freeVarsPgm pgm)

```

Bindex 14

Environments bind names to values

```

signature ENV = sig
  type 'a env
  val empty : 'a env
  val bind : string -> 'a -> 'a env -> 'a env
  val bindAll : string list -> 'a list -> 'a env -> 'a env
  val make : string list -> 'a list -> 'a env
  val lookup : string -> 'a env -> 'a option
  val map: ('a -> 'a) -> 'a env -> 'a env
  val remove : string -> 'a env -> 'a env
  val removeAll : string list -> 'a env -> 'a env
  val merge : 'a env -> 'a env -> 'a env
end

structure Env :> ENV = struct
  (* See ~wx/sml/utils/Env.sml for details *)
end

```

Bindex 15

Environment Examples

```

- val env0 = Env.make ["a", "b"] [7, 3]
val env0 = - : int Env.env

- Env.lookup "a" env0;
val it = SOME 7 : int option

- Env.lookup "b" env0;
val it = SOME 3 : int option

- Env.lookup "c" env0;
val it = NONE : int option

- val env1 = Env.bind "sum" 10 env0;
val env1 = - : int Env.env

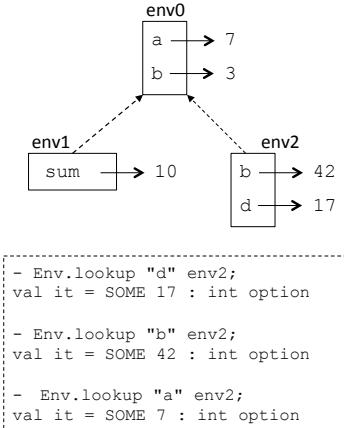
- Env.lookup "sum" env1;
val it = SOME 10 : int option

- Env.lookup "sum" env0;
val it = NONE : int option

- Env.lookup "a" env1;
val it = SOME 7 : int option

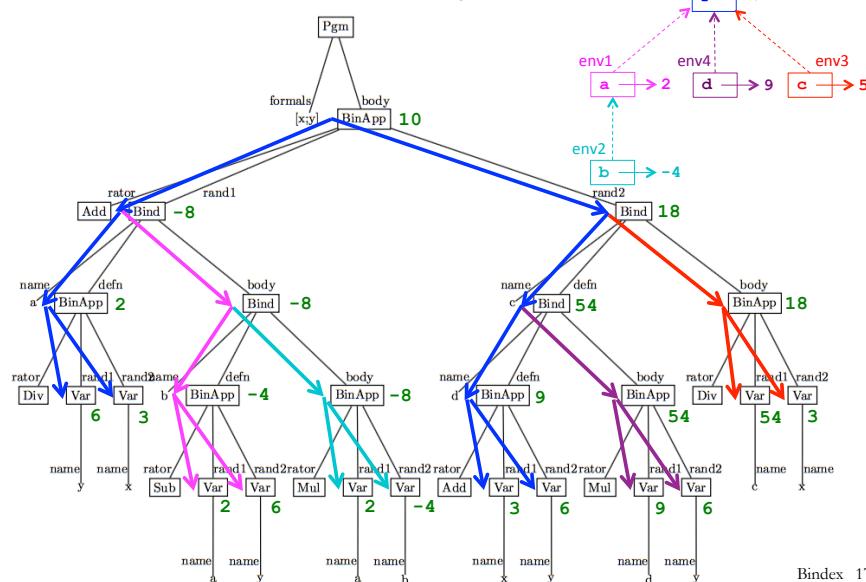
- val env2 =
  Env.bindAll ["b", "d"] [42, 17] env0;
val env2 = - : int Env.env

```



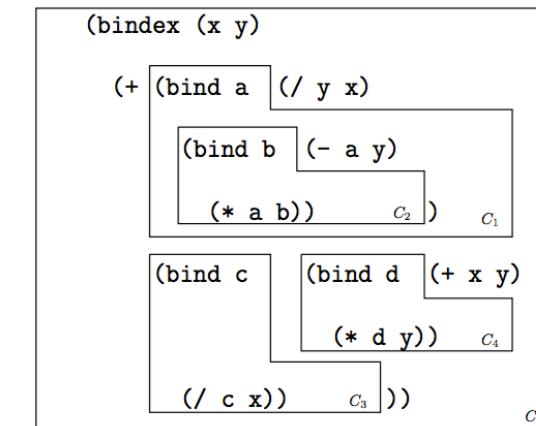
Bindex 16

Bindex Evaluation Example



Environments follow contours!

- For each contour C_i , there is a corresponding environment env_i that binds the variables in C_i
- If C_k is nested directly inside of C_j , environment frame env_k has frame env_j as its parent



```

open Bindex
exception EvalError of string

(* val run : Bindex.pgm -> int list -> int *)
fun run (Bindex(fmls,body)) ints =
  let val flen = length fmls
  val ilen = length ints
  in if flen = ilen then
     eval body (Env.make fmls ints)
   else
     raise (EvalError ("Program expected " ^ (Int.toString flen)
                      ^ " arguments but got " ^ (Int.toString ilen)))
  end

(* val eval : Bindex.exp -> int Env.env -> int *)
and eval (Int i) env = i
| eval (Var name) env =
  (case Env.lookup name env of
    SOME(i) => i
    | NONE => raise (EvalError("Unbound variable: " ^ name)))
| eval (BinApp(rator,rand1,rand2)) env =
  (binopToFun rator)(eval rand1 env, eval rand2 env)
| eval (Bind(name,defn,body)) env =
  eval body (Env.bind name (eval defn env) env)

(* val binopToFun : Bindex.binop -> (int * int) -> int *)
(* This is unchanged from the Intex interpreter *)

```

Bindex Interpreter
SOLUTIONS

it's
your
turn

Bindex 19

BindexEnvInterp examples

```

- eval (stringToExp "/(y x)") env0;
val it = 2 : int

- val env1 = Env.bind "a" 2 env0;
val env1 = - : int Env.env

- eval (stringToExp "(- a y)") env1;
val it = ~4 : int

- val env2 = Env.bind "b" ~4 env1;
val env2 = - : int Env.env

- eval (stringToExp "(* a b)") env2;
val it = ~8 : int

- eval (stringToExp "(/ c x)") env3;
val it = 18 : int

- eval (stringToExp "(bind a (/ y x) (bind b (- a y) (* a b)))") env0;
val it = ~8 : int

- eval (stringToExp "(bind c (bind d (+ x y) (* d y)) (/ c x)))") env0;
val it = 18 : int

- runFile "scope.bdx" [3,6];
val it = 10 : int

- run (stringToPgm "(bind index (a b) (bind sum (+ a b) (/ sum 2)))") [7,3];
val it = 5 : int

```

Bindex 20

Extending Bindex: Sigmex = Bindex + sigma

(sigma I_{var} E_{lo} E_{hi} E_{body})

Assume that I_{var} is a variable name, E_{lo} and E_{hi} are expressions denoting integers that are not in the scope of I_{var} , and E_{body} is an expression that is in the scope of I_{var} . Returns the sum of E_{body} evaluated at all values of the index variable I_{var} ranging from the integer value of E_{lo} up to the integer value of E_{hi} , inclusive. This sum would be expressed in traditional mathematical summation notation as:

$$\sum_{I_{var}=E_{lo}}^{E_{hi}} E_{body}$$

If the value of E_{lo} is greater than that of E_{hi} , the sum is 0.

Bindex 21

Sigmex: sigma examples

Mathematical Notation	Bindex Notation	Value
$\sum_{i=3}^7 i$	(sigma i 3 7 i)	$3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 = 25$
$\sum_{j=1+2}^{2*3} j^2$	(sigma j (+ 1 2) (* 2 3) (* j j))	$3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 + 6^2 = 86$
$\sum_{j=5}^1 j^2$	(sigma j 5 1 (* j j))	0
$\sum_{i=2}^5 \sum_{j=i}^4 i \cdot j$	(sigma i 2 5 (sigma j i 4 (* i j)))	$2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 4 = 55$
$\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ i=\sum_{k=1}^3 k^2}}^5 i$	(sigma i (sigma k 1 3 (* k k)) (sigma j 1 5 j) i)	$\sum_{i=(1^2+2^2+3^2)}^{1+2+3+4+5} = \sum_{i=14}^{15} = 14+15 = 29$

Bindex 22

Sigmex: Parsing/unparsing sigma expression from/to S-expressions



SOLUTIONS

```
datatype pgm = Sigmex of ident list * exp (* param names, body *)
and exp = ... Int, Var, BinApp, Bind from Bindex ...
| Sigma of ident * exp * exp * exp (* E_lo, E_hi, E_body *)
```

```
(* val sexpToExp : Sexp.sexpr -> exp *)
and sexpToExp (Sexpr.Int i) = Int i
| ... other clauses for Bindex ...
| sexpToExp (Seq [Sym "bind", Sym name, defnx, bodyx]) =
  Bind (name, sexpToExp defnx, sexpToExp bodyx)
(* Figure out parsing of sigma below by analogy with bind above *)
| sexpToExp (Seq [Sym "sigma", Sym name, lox, hix, bodyx]) =
  Sigma(name, sexpToExp lox, sexpToExp hix, sexpToExp bodyx)
```

```
(* val expToSexp : exp -> Sexp.sexpr *)
and expToSexp (Int i) = Sexp.Int I
| ... other clauses for Bindex ...
| expToSexp (Bind(name, defn, body)) =
  Seq [Sym "bind", Sym name, expToSexp defn, expToSexp body]
(* Figure out unparsing of sigma below by analogy with bind above *)
| expToSexp (Sigma(name, lo, hi, body)) =
  Seq [Sym "sigma", Sym name, expToSexp lo,
        expToSexp hi, expToSexp body]
```

Bindex 23

Sigmex: free vars of sigma expression

Free variable rule:

Bindex Phrase P	Free Variables: FV(P)
(sigma I E_lo E_hi E_body)	$FV(E_{lo}) \cup FV(E_{hi}) \cup (FV(E_{body}) - \{I\})$

Expressing sigma free variable rule in Sigmex program:

```
datatype pgm = Sigmex of var list * exp (* param names, body *)
and exp = ... Int, Var, BinApp, Bind from Bindex ...
| Sigma of var * exp * exp * exp (* E_lo, E_hi, E_body *)
```

```
(* val freeVarsExp : exp -> S.t *)
and freeVarsExp (Int i) = S.empty
| ... other clauses for Bindex ...
| freeVarsExp (Bind(name, defn, body)) =
  S.union (freeVarsExp defn)
           (S.difference (freeVarsExp body) (S.singleton name))
| freeVarsExp (Sigma(name, lo, hi, body)) =
  S.union (freeVarsExp lo)
           (S.union (freeVarsExp hi)
                     (S.difference (freeVarsExp body)
                                   (S.singleton name))))
```

Bindex 24

Sigmex: sigma evaluation SOLUTIONS

How should the following sigma expression be evaluated in an environment `env1 = a ↦ 2, b ↦ 3`?

```
(sigma j ((+ a 1) (* a b) (+ a (* b j))) # env1
⇒* (sigma j 3 6 (+ a (* b j)) # env1
```

Sum up the following:

```
(+ a (* b j)) # j ↦ 3, env1
(+ a (* b j)) # j ↦ 4, env1
(+ a (* b j)) # j ↦ 5, env1
(+ a (* b j)) # j ↦ 6, env1
```

```
⇒* (+ 11 (+ 14 (+ 17 (+ 20 0)))) # env1
⇒* 62 # env1
```



Sigmex: sigma evaluation clause SOLUTIONS

```
datatype pgm = Sigmex of var list * exp (* param names, body *)
and exp = ... Int, Var, BinApp, Bind from Bindex ...
| Sigma of var * exp * exp * exp (* E_lo, E_hi, E_body *)
```

```
(* val eval : Sigmex.exp -> int Env.env -> int *)
and eval ... other clauses from bindex ...
| eval (Bind(name, defn, body)) env =
  eval body (Env.bind name (eval defn env) env)
| eval (Sigma(name, lo, hi, body)) env =
  let val vlo = eval lo env
  val vhi = eval hi env
  val ints = Utils.range vlo (vhi + 1)
  val vals =
    List.map (fn i => eval body (Env.bind name i env))
    ints
  in List.foldr op+ 0 vals
end
```

Bindex 25

Bindex 26

