

L1 Syntax and Documentation

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Introduction

The *L1* programming language is a functional language with eager left-to-right evaluation. It has a simple I/O system supporting only direct string operations. It is a trait based strongly and statically typed language supporting both explicit and implicit typing.

This document both specifies the *L1* language and shows its implementation in F#. It is divided into 4 categories:

1. Abstract Syntax and Semantics

This defines the abstract syntax and semantics for the functional language. It only contains the bare minimum for the language to function, without any syntactic sugar.

2. Concrete Syntax

This is the actual syntax when programming for *L1*. This defines all operators, syntactic sugar and other aspects of the language.

3. Implementation

Technical aspects on how *L1* is implemented in F#, showing the interpreter, evaluator and type inference.

4. Change log

A chronological list of changes made both to the language definition and its implementation.

1 Abstract Syntax and Semantics

1.1 Abstract Syntax

Programs in *L1* are terms e belonging to the following abstract syntax tree:

e	$::=$	n $ $ b $ $ c $ $ x $ $ $e_1 \text{ op } e_2$ $ $ $\text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3$ $ $ $e_1 \ e_2$ $ $ $\text{fn } x : T \Rightarrow e$ $ $ $\text{fn } x \Rightarrow e$ $ $ $\text{rec } x_1 : T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \ x_2 : T_1 \Rightarrow e$ $ $ $\text{rec } x_1 \ x_2 \Rightarrow e$ $ $ $\text{let } x : T = e_1 \text{ in } e_2$ $ $ $\text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2$ $ $ nil $ $ $e_1 :: e_2$ $ $ $\text{isempty } e$ $ $ $\text{hd } e$ $ $ $\text{tl } e$ $ $ raise $ $ $\text{try } e_1 \text{ with } e_2$ $ $ skip $ $ $e_1 ; e_2$ $ $ input $ $ $\text{output } e$
T	$::=$	$\text{Int} \mid \text{Bool} \mid \text{Char} \mid \text{Unit}$ $ $ $T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \mid T \ \text{list}$
x	$::=$	$\{x_0, x_1, \dots\}$
b	$::=$	$\text{True} \mid \text{False}$
n	$::=$	\mathbb{N}
c	$::=$	'char'
char	$::=$	ASCII characters
op	$::=$	$\text{opNum} \mid \text{opEq} \mid \text{opIneq} \mid \text{opBool}$
opNum	$::=$	$+$ $ $ $-$ $ $ $*$ $ $ \div
opEq	$::=$	$=$ $ $ \neq
opIneq	$::=$	$<$ $ $ \leq $ $ $>$ $ $ \geq
boolOp	$::=$	\wedge $ $ \vee

1.2 Operational Semantics

The *L1* language is evaluated using a big-step evaluation with environments. This evaluation reduces a term into a value directly, not necessarily having a rule of evaluation for every possible term. To stop programmers from creating programs that cannot be evaluated, a type inference system will be specified later.

Value A value is the result of the evaluation of a term in big-step. This set of values that is different from the set of terms of *L1*, even though they share many similarities.

Environment An environment is a mapping of identifiers to values that is extended each time a *let* declaration is encountered. Because the environment stores only values, this means that *L1* has eager evaluation.

Below are the definitions of both values and environments:

$$\begin{aligned} env &::= \{\} \mid \{x \rightarrow v\} \cup env \\ v &::= \begin{array}{l} n \\ | \\ b \\ | \\ c \\ | \\ nil \\ | \\ v_1 :: v_2 \\ | \\ raise \\ | \\ skip \\ | \\ \langle x, e, env \rangle \\ | \\ \langle x_1, x_2, e, env \rangle \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

The values $\langle x, e, env \rangle$ and $\langle x_1, x_2, e, env \rangle$ are closures and recursive closures, respectively. They represent the result of evaluating functions and recursive functions, and store the environment at the moment of evaluation. This means that *L1* has static scope, since closures capture the environment at the moment of evaluation and *L1* has eager evaluation.

1.2.1 Big-Step Rules

$$env \vdash n \Downarrow n \quad (\text{BS-Num})$$

$$env \vdash b \Downarrow b \quad (\text{BS-Bool})$$

$$env \vdash c \Downarrow c \quad (\text{BS-Char})$$

$$\frac{env(x) = v}{env \vdash x \Downarrow v} \quad (\text{BS-Ident})$$

Numerical Operations The *L1* language only supports integers, so all operations are done on integer numbers. This means that the division always results in a whole number, truncated towards zero.

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad \|n\| = \|n_1\| + \|n_2\|}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 + e_2 \Downarrow n} \quad (\text{BS-+})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad \|n\| = \|n_1\| - \|n_2\|}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 - e_2 \Downarrow n} \quad (\text{BS-})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad \|n\| = \|n_1\| * \|n_2\|}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 * e_2 \Downarrow n} \quad (\text{BS-*})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow 0}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \div e_2 \Downarrow \text{raise}} \quad (\text{BS-}\div\text{ZERO})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad \|n_2\| \neq 0 \quad \|n\| = \|n_1\| \div \|n_2\|}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \div e_2 \Downarrow n} \quad (\text{BS-}\div)$$

Equality Operations The equality operators (= and \neq) allow comparison of certain terms with other terms of the same kind. In this way, it is a polymorphic operator, being usable in different contexts. Even so, it is important to realize that it only compares values of the same kind (numbers with numbers, characters with characters, etc).

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad \|n_1\| = \|n_2\|}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 = e_2 \Downarrow \text{True}} \quad (\text{BS-}=\text{NumTrue})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad \|n_1\| \neq \|n_2\|}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 = e_2 \Downarrow \text{False}} \quad (\text{BS-}=\text{NumFalse})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow c_1 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow c_2 \quad \|c_1\| = \|c_2\|}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \text{ineqOPE}_2 \Downarrow \text{True}} \quad (\text{BS-}=\text{CharTrue})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow c_1 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow c_2 \quad \|c_1\| \neq \|c_2\|}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \text{ineqOPE}_2 \Downarrow \text{True}} \quad (\text{BS-}=\text{CharFalse})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow b_1 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow b_2 \quad \|b_1\| = \|b_2\|}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 = e_2 \Downarrow \text{True}} \quad (\text{BS-}=\text{BoolTrue})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow b_1 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow b_2 \quad \|b_1\| \neq \|b_2\|}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 = e_2 \Downarrow \text{False}} \text{ (BS-BOOLEFALSE)}$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow \text{nil} \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow \text{nil}}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 = e_2 \Downarrow \text{True}} \text{ (BS-NILTRUE)}$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow v_1 :: v_2 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow \text{nil}}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 = e_2 \Downarrow \text{False}} \text{ (BS-NILFALSE1)}$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow \text{nil} \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow v_1 :: v_2}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 = e_2 \Downarrow \text{False}} \text{ (BS-NILFALSE2)}$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow h_1 :: tl_1 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow h_2 :: tl_2 \quad \text{env} \vdash h_1 = h_2 \Downarrow \text{False}}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 = e_2 \Downarrow \text{False}} \text{ (BS-LISTFALSE)}$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow h_1 :: tl_1 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow h_2 :: tl_2 \quad \text{env} \vdash h_1 = h_2 \Downarrow \text{True} \quad \text{env} \vdash tl_1 = tl_2 \Downarrow b}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 = e_2 \Downarrow b} \text{ (BS-LISTTRUE)}$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 = e_2 \Downarrow \text{False}}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \neq e_2 \Downarrow \text{True}} \text{ (BS-NETRUE)}$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 = e_2 \Downarrow \text{True}}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \neq e_2 \Downarrow \text{False}} \text{ (BS-NEFALSE)}$$

Inequality Operations The inequality operators function much in the same way as the equality operators. The only difference is that they do not allow comparison of certain kinds of terms (such as booleans) when such terms do not have a clear ordering to them.

To reduce the number of rules, some rules are condensed for all inequality operators ($<$, \leq , $>$, \geq). The comparison done on numbers is the ordinary numerical comparison. For characters, the ASCII values are compared numerically.

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad \|n_1\| \text{ opIneq } \|n_2\|}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \text{ opIneq } e_2 \Downarrow \text{True}} \text{ (BS-INEQNUMTRUE)}$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad \neg \|n_1\| \text{opIneq} \|n_2\|}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \text{opIneq} e_2 \Downarrow \text{True}} \text{(BS-INEQNUMFALSE)}$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow c_1 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow c_2 \quad \|c_1\| \text{opIneq} \|c_2\|}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \text{opIneq} e_2 \Downarrow \text{True}} \text{(BS-INEQCHARTRUE)}$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow c_1 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow c_2 \quad \neg \|c_1\| \text{opIneq} \|c_2\|}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \text{opIneq} e_2 \Downarrow \text{True}} \text{(BS-INEQCHARFALSE)}$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow \text{nil} \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow \text{nil}}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 < e_2 \Downarrow \text{False}} \text{(BS-<NIL)}$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow \text{nil} \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow \text{nil}}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \leq e_2 \Downarrow \text{True}} \text{(BS-≤NIL)}$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow \text{nil} \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow \text{nil}}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 > e_2 \Downarrow \text{False}} \text{(BS->NIL)}$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow \text{nil} \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow \text{nil}}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \geq e_2 \Downarrow \text{True}} \text{(BS-≥NIL)}$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow v_1 :: v_2 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow \text{nil}}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 < e_2 \Downarrow \text{False}} \text{(BS-<LISTNIL)}$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow v_1 :: v_2 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow \text{nil}}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \leq e_2 \Downarrow \text{False}} \text{(BS-≤LISTNIL)}$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow v_1 :: v_2 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow \text{nil}}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 > e_2 \Downarrow \text{True}} \text{(BS->LISTNIL)}$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow v_1 :: v_2 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow \text{nil}}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \geq e_2 \Downarrow \text{True}} \text{(BS-≥LISTNIL)}$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow \text{nil} \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow v_1 :: v_2}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 < e_2 \Downarrow \text{True}} \text{(BS-<NILLIST)}$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow \text{nil} \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow v_1 :: v_2}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \leq e_2 \Downarrow \text{True}} \quad (\text{BS-}\leq\text{NILLIST})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow \text{nil} \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow v_1 :: v_2}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 > e_2 \Downarrow \text{False}} \quad (\text{BS-}>\text{NILLIST})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow \text{nil} \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow v_1 :: v_2}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \geq e_2 \Downarrow \text{False}} \quad (\text{BS-}\geq\text{NILLIST})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow h_1 :: tl_1 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow h_2 :: tl_2 \quad \text{env} \vdash h_1 = h_2 \Downarrow \text{False} \quad \text{env} \vdash h_1 \text{ opIneq } h_2 \Downarrow b}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \text{ opIneq } e_2 \Downarrow b} \quad (\text{BS-INEQLISTHEAD})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow h_1 :: tl_1 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow h_2 :: tl_2 \quad \text{env} \vdash h_1 = h_2 \Downarrow \text{True} \quad \text{env} \vdash tl_1 \text{ opIneq } tl_2 \Downarrow b}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \text{ opIneq } e_2 \Downarrow b} \quad (\text{BS-INEQLISTTAIL})$$

Logical Operations The logical operators \wedge (AND) and \vee (OR) both have a short-circuit evaluation. This means that, if the result of the operation can be determined from the first operand, the second one is not evaluated.

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow \text{True}}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \vee e_2 \Downarrow \text{True}} \quad (\text{BS-}\vee\text{SHORT})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow \text{False} \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow b}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \vee e_2 \Downarrow b} \quad (\text{BS-}\vee)$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow \text{False}}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \wedge e_2 \Downarrow \text{False}} \quad (\text{BS-}\wedge\text{SHORT})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow \text{True} \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow b}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \wedge e_2 \Downarrow b} \quad (\text{BS-}\wedge)$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow \text{True} \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow v}{\text{env} \vdash \text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3 \Downarrow v} \quad (\text{BS-IFTRUE})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow \text{False} \quad \text{env} \vdash e_3 \Downarrow v}{\text{env} \vdash \text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3 \Downarrow v} \quad (\text{BS-IFFALSE})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow \langle x, e, \text{env} \rangle \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow v_2 \quad \{x \rightarrow v_2\} \cup \text{env} \vdash e \Downarrow v}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 e_2 \Downarrow v} \quad (\text{BS-APPFN})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow \langle x_1, x_2, e, \text{env} \rangle \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow v_2 \quad \{x_2 \rightarrow v_2, x_1 \rightarrow \langle x_1, x_2, e, \text{env} \rangle\} \cup \text{env} \vdash e \Downarrow v}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 e_2 \Downarrow v} \quad (\text{BS-APPREC})$$

$$\text{env} \vdash \text{fn } x : T \Rightarrow e \Downarrow \langle x, e, \text{env} \rangle \quad (\text{BS-FN})$$

$$\text{env} \vdash \text{fn } x \Rightarrow e \Downarrow \langle x, e, \text{env} \rangle \quad (\text{BS-FN2})$$

$$\text{env} \vdash \text{rec } x_1 : T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \quad x_2 : T_1 \Rightarrow e \Downarrow \langle x_1, x_2, e, \text{env} \rangle \quad (\text{BS-REC})$$

$$\text{env} \vdash \text{rec } x_1 x_2 \Rightarrow e \Downarrow \langle x_1, x_2, e, \text{env} \rangle \quad (\text{BS-REC2})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow v \quad \{x \rightarrow v\} \cup \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow v_2}{\text{env} \vdash \text{let } x : T = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 \Downarrow v_2} \quad (\text{BS-LET})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow v \quad \{x \rightarrow v\} \cup \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow v_2}{\text{env} \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 \Downarrow v_2} \quad (\text{BS-LET2})$$

$$\text{env} \vdash \text{nil} \Downarrow \text{nil} \quad (\text{BS-NIL})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow v \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow \text{nil}}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 :: e_2 \Downarrow v :: \text{nil}} \quad (\text{BS-LIST})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow v_1 \quad \text{env} \vdash e_2 \Downarrow h_2 :: tl_2}{\text{env} \vdash e_1 :: e_2 \Downarrow v_1 :: (h_2 :: tl_2)} \quad (\text{BS-LIST2})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow \text{nil}}{\text{env} \vdash \text{isemtpye}_1 \Downarrow \text{True}} \quad (\text{BS-EMPTYTRUE})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow h_1 :: tl_1}{\text{env} \vdash \text{isemtpye}_1 \Downarrow \text{False}} \quad (\text{BS-EMPTYFALSE})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow h_1 :: tl_1}{\text{env} \vdash hde_1 \Downarrow h_1} \quad (\text{BS-HEAD})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow nil}{\text{env} \vdash hde_1 \Downarrow raise} \quad (\text{BS-HEADEMPTY})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow h_1 :: tl_1}{\text{env} \vdash tle_1 \Downarrow tl_1} \quad (\text{BS-TAIL})$$

$$\frac{\text{env} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow nil}{\text{env} \vdash tle_1 \Downarrow raise} \quad (\text{BS-TAILEMPTY})$$