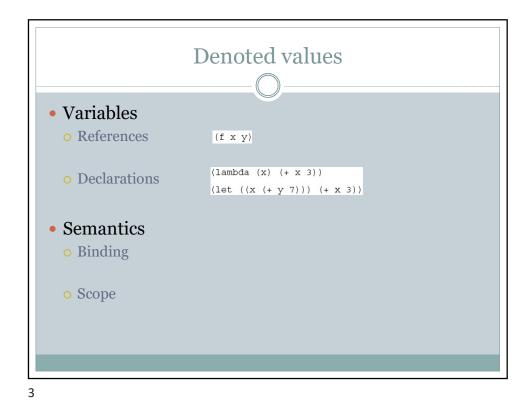
Announcements

Project 3 will be out today

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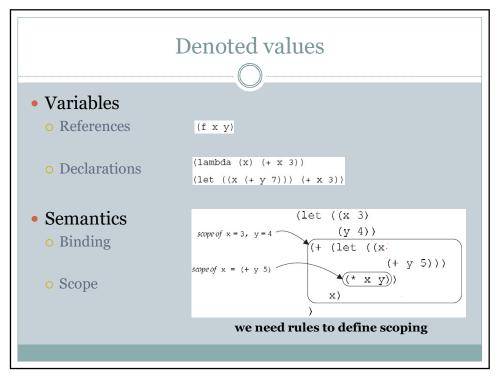
Lecture 17 Scoping & Binding Review

T. METIN SEZGIN



What is the value of this expression?

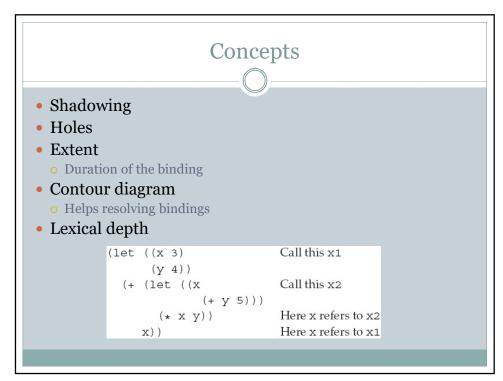
let a = 3
in let p = proc (x) - (x,a)
a = 5
in - (a, (p 2))

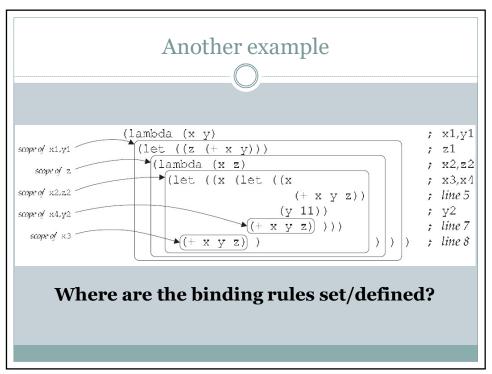


```
Scoping

    Static scoping

  o Declarations and references can be matched without code
                                                      Call this x1
                              (let ((x 3)
                                    (y 4))
  o Search "outward"
                                                      Call this x2
                                (+ (let ((x
                                          (+ y 5)))
                                                      Here x refers to x2
                                     (* x y))
                                   x))
                                                      Here x refers to x1
• Dynamic scoping
  o Declarations and references are matched during code
    execution
                                      let a = 3
                                      in let p = proc(x) - (x,a)
  o a in the proc bound to 5
                                            a = 5
                                         in - (a, (p 2))
```





How are the binding rules defined?

```
(apply-procedure (procedure var body ρ) val)
= (value-of body (extend-env var val ρ))

(value-of (let-exp var val body) ρ)
= (value-of body (extend-env var val ρ))

(value-of (letrec-exp proc-name bound-var proc-body letrec-body) ρ)
= (value-of letrec-body (extend-env-rec proc-name bound-var proc-body ρ))
```

Q

Lecture 18 Lexical Addressing and Translation

T. METIN SEZGIN

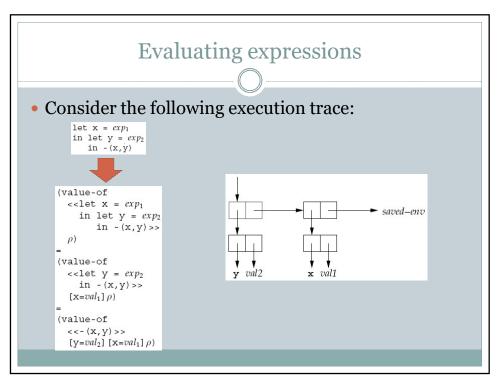
Nuggets of the lecture

- Arguments to procedures always found at the expected places
- We don't need names
- We can create a new "nameless" language
- We can translate named language to the nameless one

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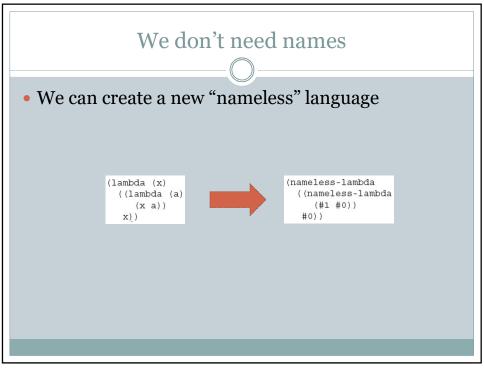
Nugget

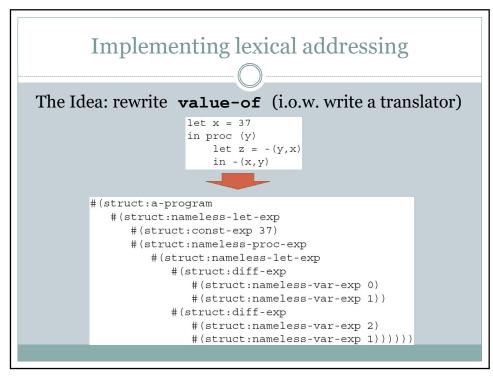
Arguments to procedures always found at the expected places



```
Consider another example
• The expression:
                         let a = 5
                         in proc (x) - (x,a)
• Its value:
                         (value-of
                           <<let a = 5 in proc (x) - (x,a)>>
                         = (value-of <<pre><<pre>(x) -(x,a)>>
                             (extend-env a \lceil 5 \rceil \rho))
                         = (proc-val (procedure x <<-(x,a)>> [a=[5]]\rho)
• Application:
                         (apply-procedure
                           (procedure x <<- (x,a) >> [a=[5]] \rho)
                          (value-of <<-(x,a)>>
                             [x=\lceil 7\rceil] [a=\lceil 5\rceil] \rho)
    Things are found at the expected lexical depth!
```







We can create a new "nameless" language

The translator: the target language

Expression ::= %lexref number

nameless-var-exp (num)

Expression ::= %let Expression in Expression

nameless-let-exp (exp1 body)

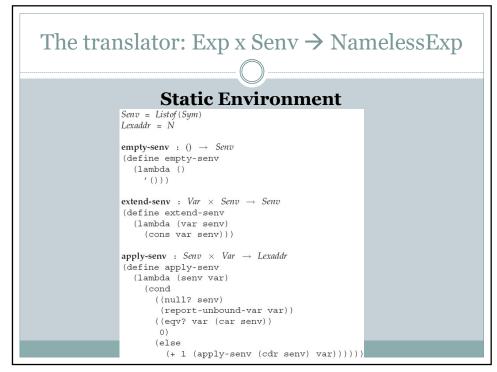
Expression ::= %lexproc Expression

nameless-proc-exp (body)

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Nugget

We can translate the named language to the nameless one



Translator 2