

FPL

Lars Hansen

MODULE FPL-VALUE

Special rules for call by value.

lambda derivation

SYNTAX $K ::= \text{lambda } Ids \rightarrow Block(\text{ans}, VExprs)$

RULE
$$\frac{\text{lambda } X, Xs \rightarrow B(E, Es)}{E \curvearrowright \text{lambda } X, Xs \rightarrow B(\text{ans}, Es)}$$

lambda read ans

RULE

lambda partial application

RULE
$$\frac{\text{lambda } X, Xs \rightarrow \{ B \} (V, Es)}{\text{lambda } Xs \rightarrow \{ (X := V) ; B \} (Es)}$$

lambda application

RULE

variable definition

RULE

function definition

RULE

END MODULE

MODULE FPL-NAME

Special rules for call by name.

lambda partial application

RULE
$$\frac{\text{proc } X, Xs \rightarrow \{ B \} (E, Es)}{\text{proc } Xs \rightarrow \{ \text{set } X = (\$arg E) ; B \} (Es)}$$

lambda application

RULE

variable definition

RULE

function definition

RULE

base variable lookup

RULE

END MODULE

MODULE FPL-NEED

Special rules for call by need.

lambda partial application

RULE
$$\frac{\backslash X, Xs \rightarrow \{ B \} (E, Es)}{\backslash Xs \rightarrow \{ \text{let } X = (\$arg E) ; B \} (Es)}$$

lambda application

RULE

variable definition

RULE

function definition

RULE

thunk variable lookup

RULE

thunk variable override

RULE

END MODULE

MODULE FPL-SYNTAX

This is a functional language with three different methods of function evaluation:
1. Call by Value: Parameters are reduced to base values, then assigned to the argument variables. 2. Call by Name: In the function body, argument names are substituted with parameter values. 3. Call by Need: Parameters are assigned to argument values and only evaluated on usage. Once evaluated, the value is stored instead of the expression.
Call by Value functions are eagerly evaluated, Call by Name and Call by Need are lazily evaluated.
FPL currently has the following features: - variable assignment (no override, all 3 evaluation methods) - variable lookup - standard arithmetics (+,-,*,/) (call by need) - branching (if, including comparison operator <) - anonymous functions (all 3 evaluation methods) - named functions (all 3 evaluation methods) - eager lists (including predefined functions empty,head and tail)
To demonstrate the different evaluation styles, this language also includes pre-increment ++x, thereby introducing side effects to the language. It is noteworthy that pre-increment may also be skipped in lazy-evaluated contexts. This is somewhat counter-intuitive, so let's analyze the alternatives: 1. execute on read: does not comply with project specification, as call-by-name square(++x) would be equal to call-by-value square(++x) (see test.fpl) 2. execute on variable read: this requires the data structure to tell numeric variables from other kinds and mark them as tainted, thus creating considerable overhead

top level program expressions:
Expressions, variable and function definitions, halt program and sequential composition

SYNTAX $PgmExp ::= VExp$

\mid *Let*
 \mid *Funct*
 \mid *halt*
 \mid *PgmExp ; PgmExp*

values or expressions which return values

SYNTAX $VExp ::= Exp$

\mid *Val*

expressions which return values:
Id variable lookup
++Id pre-increment (with side-effects!)
AOp VExp VExp arithmetics in polish notation
VExp : VExp haskell-style list extension
VExp (VExprs) function / lambda call
if VExp then Block else Block if condition
\$arg VExp evaluate expression in caller context (e.g. function arguments)
pre-defined list functions:
empty (VExp) check if list is empty
head (VExp) get head of list
tail (VExp) get tail of list

SYNTAX $Exp ::= Id$

\mid ++ *Id*
 \mid *AOp* *VExp* *VExp*
 \mid *VExp* : *VExp*
 \mid empty (*VExp*)
 \mid head (*VExp*)
 \mid tail (*VExp*)
 \mid *VExp*(*VExprs*)
 \mid if *VExp* then *Block* else *Block*
 \mid \$arg *VExp*
 \mid (*VExp*) [*bracket*]

variable assignment
let Id = (VExp) for call by need
set Id = (VExp) for call by name
(Id := VExp) for call by value

SYNTAX $Let ::= \text{let } Id = (VExp)$

\mid set *Id* = (*VExp*)
 \mid *Id* := *VExp* [*strict*(2)]

function definition
def Id (Ids) Block for call by need
sub Id (Ids) Block for call by name
function Id (Ids) Block for call by value

SYNTAX $Funct ::= \text{def } Id(Ids)Block$

\mid sub *Id*(*Ids*)*Block*
 \mid function *Id*(*Ids*)*Block*

anonymous function definition
\\ Ids -> Block for call by need
proc Ids -> Block for call by name
lambda Ids -> Block for call by value

SYNTAX $Lambda ::= \backslash Ids \rightarrow Block$

\mid proc *Ids* -> *Block*
 \mid lambda *Ids* -> *Block*

list [eager]

SYNTAX $Li ::= [VExprs] [\text{strict}]$

code block for conditions and functions

SYNTAX $Block ::= \{ PgmExp \}$

predefined functions

SYNTAX $Prefdef ::= \text{empty}$

\mid head
 \mid tail

SYNTAX $Ids ::= List\{ Id, ", " \}$

SYNTAX $VExprs ::= List\{ VExp, ", " \} [\text{strict}]$

arithmetic operations (call by need)

SYNTAX $AOp ::= *$

\mid /
 \mid +
 \mid -
 \mid <

base values (string used for comments only)

SYNTAX $Val ::= Int$

\mid Bool
 \mid String
 \mid Lambda
 \mid Li

END MODULE

MODULE FPL-CONFIG

SYNTAX $KResult ::= Val$

additional syntax for internal processes: *execute* starts evaluation in functions with lazy evaluation
ans allows insertion of value from anys cell (like HOLE)
continue returns evaluation in another scope
(%,K) stores call-by-name values
Id < *VExp* overrides memory of variables

SYNTAX $K ::= \text{execute}$

\mid ans
 \mid (*Map*, *K*)
 \mid continue (*Map*, *K*)
 \mid (% , *K*)
 \mid *Id* < *VExp*

k program (eager evaluation in main scope)
env scoped environment
genv global environment (functions only)
store heap memory
fstack function stack, each element with (environment,remaining commands)
reading reading mode for lazy evaluation
ans answer value of last expression

CONFIGURATION:

END MODULE

MODULE FPPL

pre-increment (with side-effects!)

RULE
$$\frac{++ N}{(+ N \ 1) \curvearrowright N <- \text{ans}}$$

halting

RULE

sequential composition

RULE
$$\frac{X ; Y}{X \curvearrowright Y}$$
 [structural]

end of reading program

RULE

base case integer rules

RULE
$$\frac{(+ \ X \ Y)}{X +_{Int} Y}$$

RULE
$$\frac{(- \ X \ Y)}{X -_{Int} Y}$$

RULE
$$\frac{(* \ X \ Y)}{X *_{Int} Y}$$

RULE
$$\frac{(/ \ X \ Y)}{X \div_{Int} Y}$$
 requires $Y \neq_{Int} 0$

comparison

RULE
$$\frac{< \ X \ Y}{X <_{Int} Y}$$

conditional

RULE
$$\frac{\text{if true then } \{ E \} \text{ else } \text{---}}{E}$$

RULE
$$\frac{\text{if false then } \text{---} \text{ else } \{ E \}}{E}$$

lambda - end of execution, garbage collect

RULE

lambda - end of execution, change scope

RULE

necessary for HOLE in eager lists

list extension

RULE
$$\frac{X : [Els]}{[X, Els]}$$

predef functions

RULE
$$\text{empty } ([\text{VExprs}])$$

true

RULE
$$\text{empty } ([E, Es])$$

false

RULE
$$\text{head } ([E, Es])$$

E

RULE
$$\text{tail } ([E, Es])$$

[Es]

write ans

RULE

skip over all expressions while reading program

RULE

get value from different scope

RULE

return to scope

RULE

base variable lookup

RULE

global variable lookup

RULE

END MODULE