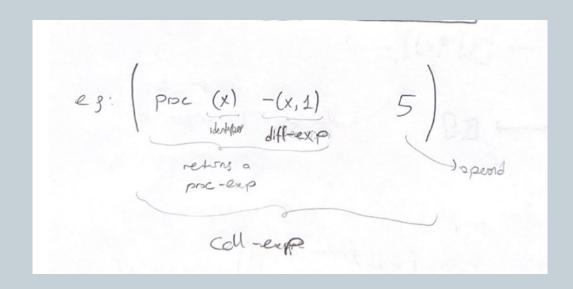
Lecture 13 – Review Proc

T. METIN SEZGIN

Sude Gungor



Numan Batur

```
Expression ::= proc (Identifier) Expression

proc - exp (var body) bound variable

formal parameter

Expression ::= (Expression Expression) value at operand is argument

call-exp (rator rand) operand actual parameter

operand
```

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```
(S) Why constructor procedure must take 3 args: (in (5))
  M ( notice - ot ( bloc-exb now post ) b )
        = (proc - val (procedure vor body P)) soved - env
         constructor - like bool-val or num-val
     let X = 200
     in let f = proc (=) (-(=, x) -
         in let x = 100
              in let g = proc(x) - (x, x) once this is evaluated in (x - ((f 1), (g 1))) environment it is soved en
        subtracts 200 from its org. I procedure f
        subtrocts 100 from its eg. ] procedure 9
        bound to 100
```

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```
a value of the operator is proc-val,
☼ ;+
  then apply it to the value of the operand.
   (value-of (call-exp retor rend) p)
  = (let (6 proc Gerpual - proc (value-of retor P)))
         (org (value - of rand p)))
      (apply-procedure proc org))
         Observer - apply-procedure
(x) What hoppens when apply-procedure is invoked?
   1 a procedure applica
   2 body evaluated
   I in environment that bonds the formal parameter of the procedure
     to the esperient
      (apply-procedure (procedure va body p) val)
     = ( value-of body [var = val] p)
```

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Lecture 14 PROC

T. METIN SEZGIN

LET is ex; long live PROC

- LET had its limitations
 - No procedures
- Define a language with procedures
 - Specification
 - × Syntax
 - **×** Semantics
 - Representation
 - Implementation

Expressed and Denoted values

Before

$$ExpVal = Int + Bool$$

 $DenVal = Int + Bool$

After

$$ExpVal = Int + Bool + Proc$$

 $DenVal = Int + Bool + Proc$

Examples

Concepts

- In definition
 - × var
 - Bound variable (a.k.a. formal parameter)
- o In procedure call
 - × Rand
 - Actual parameter (the value → argument)
 - **x** Rator
 - Operator

Syntax for constructing and calling procedures

```
let f = proc (x) - (x,11)
in (f (f 77))

(proc (f) (f (f 77))
 proc (x) - (x,11))
```

Syntax for constructing and calling procedures

```
let x = 200
in let f = proc (z) -(z,x)
   in let x = 100
     in let g = proc (z) -(z,x)
        in -((f 1), (g 1))
```

The interface for PROC

- Procedures have
 - o Constructor → procedure

```
(value-of (proc-exp var\ body) \rho) = (proc-val (procedure var\ body\ \rho))
```

o Observer → apply-procedure

The intuition behind application

- Extend the environment
- Evaluate the body

```
(apply-procedure (procedure var\ body\ \rho) val) = (value-of body\ [var=val]\ \rho)
```

```
(value-of
  <<let x = 200
    in let f = proc(z) - (z,x)
       in let x = 100
          in let g = proc(z) - (z, x)
              in -((f 1), (g 1))>>
 \rho)
= (value-of
    <<let f = proc(z) - (z,x)
      in let x = 100
         in let g = proc(z) - (z, x)
             in -((f 1), (q 1))>>
    [x=[200]]\rho
= (value-of
    <<let x = 100
      in let g = proc(z) - (z,x)
         in -((f 1), (q 1))>>
    [f=(proc-val (procedure z <<-(z,x)>> [x=[200]]\rho))]
     [x=[200]]\rho
= (value-of
    <<let g = proc(z) - (z,x)
      in -((f 1), (g 1))>>
    [x=[100]]
     [f=(proc-val (procedure z <<-(z,x)>> [x=[200]]\rho))]
      [x=[200]]\rho
```

```
= (value-of
    <<-((f 1), (g 1))>>
    [g=(proc-val (procedure z <<-(z,x)>>
                     [x=[100]][f=...][x=[200]]\rho))]
      [x=[100]]
      [f=(proc-val (procedure z <<-(z,x)>> [x=[200]]\rho))]
        [x=[200]]\rho
= [(-
    (value-of <<(f 1)>>
      [g=(proc-val (procedure z <<-(z,x)>>
                       [x=[100]][f=...][x=[200]]\rho)
        [x=[100]]
         [f=(proc-val (procedure z <<-(z,x)>> [x=[200]]\rho))]
          [x=[200]]\rho
    (value-of <<(q 1)>>
       [q=(proc-val (procedure z <<-(z,x)>>
                       [x=[100]][f=...][x=[200]]\rho))]
        [x=[100]]
         [f=(proc-val (procedure z <<-(z,x)>> [x=[200]]\rho))]
          [x=[200]]\rho)
= [(-
    (apply-procedure
      (procedure z <<-(z,x)>> [x=[200]]\rho)
       [1])
    (apply-procedure
       (procedure z <<-(z,x)>> [x=[100]][f=...][x=[200]]\rho)
       [1]))]
```

An example

```
= [(-
    (value-of <<(f 1)>>
      [g=(proc-val (procedure z <<-(z,x)>>
                       [x=[100]][f=...][x=[200]]\rho))]
       [x=[100]]
         [f=(proc-val (procedure z <<-(z,x)>> [x=[200]]\rho))]
          [x=[200]]\rho
    (value-of << (q 1)>>
      [g=(proc-val (procedure z <<-(z,x)>>
                       [x=[100]][f=...][x=[200]]\rho))]
       [x=[100]]
         [f=(proc-val (procedure z <<-(z,x)>> [x=[200]]\rho))]
          [x=[200]]\rho)
= [(-
    (apply-procedure
      (procedure z \ll (z,x) \gg [x=[200]]\rho)
       [1])
    (apply-procedure
      (procedure z <<- (z,x) >> [x=[100]][f=...][x=[200]]\rho)
      [1]))]
= [(-
    (value-of <<-(z,x)>> [z=[1]][x=[200]]\rho)
    (value-of <<-(z,x)>> [z=[1]][x=[100]][f=...][x=[200]]\rho))
= [(-199-99)]
= [-100]
```

Implementation

```
proc? : SchemeVal → Bool
(define proc?
  (lambda (val)
     (procedure? val)))
procedure : Var \times Exp \times Env \rightarrow Proc
(define procedure
  (lambda (var body env)
     (lambda (val)
       (value-of body (extend-env var val env)))))
apply-procedure : Proc \times ExpVal \rightarrow ExpVal
(define apply-procedure
  (lambda (proc1 val)
     (proc1 val)))
```

Alternative implementation

Other changes to the interpreter

```
(define-datatype expval expval?
  (num-val
    (num number?))
  (bool-val
    (bool boolean?))
  (proc-val
    (proc proc?)))
(proc-exp (var body)
 (proc-val (procedure var body env)))
(call-exp (rator rand)
 (let ((proc (expval->proc (value-of rator env)))
        (arg (value-of rand env)))
    (apply-procedure proc arg)))
```