Scope Graphs: The Story so Far

Aron Zwaan Hendrik van Antwerpen

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Delft University of Technology

Names in Programs

- Programmers Love Abstractions!
- Perhaps most popular: Names
 - Abstract over Memory Locations
 - Later: Modules, Types, etc.
- Many Tools Manipulate Names

- A. well-typed.
- B. well-typed if any class A exists.
- C. untypeable, there is not enough information.
- D. ill-typed.

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class B extends A {
   B self() { return this; }
}
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}
class A {
   class B { }
}
```

```
$ javac B.java
B.java:2: error: incompatible types: B cannot be converted to A.B
B self() { return this; }
```

Traditional Approach: Environments

$$\begin{array}{c} X:\tau\in\Gamma\\ \hline\Gamma\vdash X:\tau\end{array} \text{ T-VAR}\\ \vdots\\ \hline\Gamma;X:\tau\vdash e:\tau\\ \hline\Gamma\vdash \lambda X:\tau.e:\tau\to\tau'\end{array} \text{ T-LAM}$$

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Binding Propagation follows Derivation Tree.

Scaling to Real-World Languages

- Non-Lexical Binding
- Possible Encodings
 - 1. Low-Level: Explicit Staging
 - 2. High-Level: Non-Algorithmic

```
class A {
   static void f() { B.g(); }
}
class B {
   static void g() { A.f(); }
}
```

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Cannot have Declarativity and Executability!

- Lexical: Tree-shaped Name Distribution.
- Non-Lexical: Generalize to Graphs!

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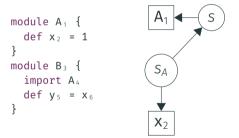


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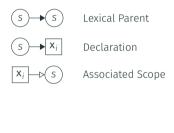




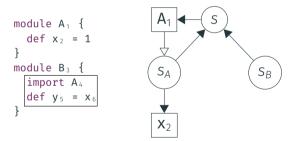
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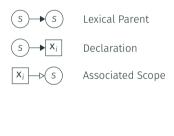
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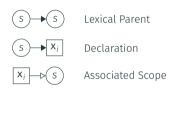
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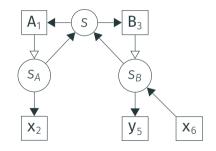
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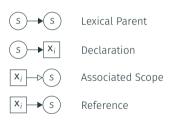
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X_2
B_3
S_B
V
V
```



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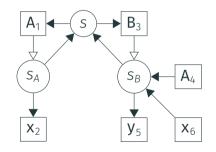
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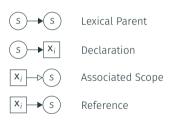




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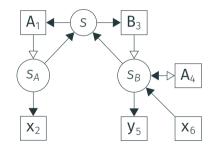
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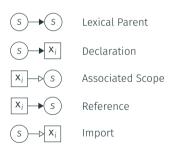




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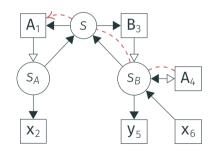
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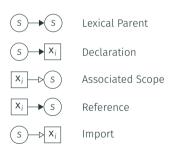




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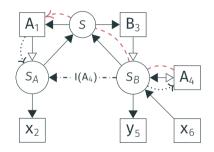
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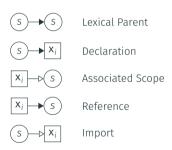




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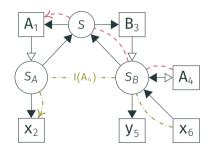
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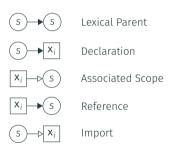




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What Problems do Scope Graphs Solve?

- Declarative Specification of Name Binding
- Generating Type Checkers (Scheduling)
- Support Reasoning about Type-Safety
- Support Tooling: Editor Services/Refactorings

Overview: See Paper

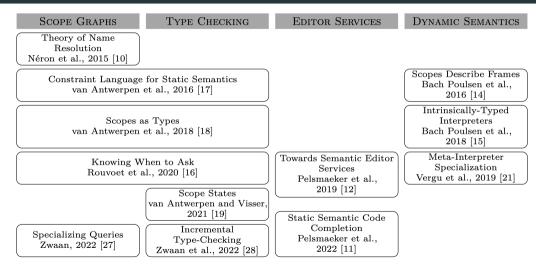


Figure 1 Overview of publications related to scope graphs.

Conclusion

Names are Ubiquitous in Programs.

Name Binding is Intricate.

Scope Graphs Support Versatile Program Analysis/Transformation Tools.