

CS450

Structure of Higher Level Languages

Lecture 23: Language λ_D : adding definitions correctly

Tiago Cogumbreiro

Today we will...

- Introduce the **mutable** semantics of λ -calculus with environments
- Study mutation as a side-effect

Introducing the λ_D

Language λ_D : Terms

We highlight in **red** an operation that produces a side effect: *mutating an environment*.

$$\frac{e \Downarrow_E v \quad \textcolor{red}{E} \leftarrow [\textcolor{red}{x} := \textcolor{red}{v}]}{(\textbf{define } x \ e) \Downarrow_E \textbf{void}} \text{ (E-def)}$$

$$\frac{t_1 \Downarrow_E v_1 \quad t_2 \Downarrow_E v_2}{t_1; t_2 \Downarrow_E v_2} \text{ (E-seq)}$$

Language λ_D : Expressions

Because we have side-effects, the order in which we evaluate each sub-expression is important.

$$v \Downarrow_E v \quad (\mathbf{E}\text{-val})$$

$$x \Downarrow_E E(x) \quad (\mathbf{E}\text{-var})$$

$$\lambda x.t \Downarrow_E (E, \lambda x.t) \quad (\mathbf{E}\text{-lam})$$

$$\frac{e_f \Downarrow_E (E_f, \lambda x.t_b) \quad e_a \Downarrow_E v_a \quad \textcolor{red}{E_b \leftarrow E_f + [x := v_a]} \quad t_b \Downarrow_{E_b} v_b}{(e_f e_a) \Downarrow_E v_b} \quad (\mathbf{E}\text{-app})$$

Can you explain why the order is important?

Language λ_D : Expressions

Because we have side-effects, the order in which we evaluate each sub-expression is important.

$$v \Downarrow_E v \quad (\mathbf{E}\text{-val})$$

$$x \Downarrow_E E(x) \quad (\mathbf{E}\text{-var})$$

$$\lambda x.t \Downarrow_E (E, \lambda x.t) \quad (\mathbf{E}\text{-lam})$$

$$\frac{e_f \Downarrow_E (E_f, \lambda x.t_b) \quad e_a \Downarrow_E v_a \quad E_b \leftarrow E_f + [x := v_a] \quad t_b \Downarrow_{E_b} v_b}{(e_f e_a) \Downarrow_E v_b} \quad (\mathbf{E}\text{-app})$$

Can you explain why the order is important? Otherwise, we might evaluate the body of the function e_b without observing the assignment $x := v_a$ in E_b .

Mutable operations on environments

Mutable operations on environments

Put

$$E \leftarrow [x := v]$$

Take a reference to an environment E and mutate its contents, by adding a new binding.

Push

$$E \leftarrow E' + [x := v]$$

Create a new environment referenced by E which copies the elements of E' and also adds a new binding.

Making side-effects explicit

Mutation as a side-effect

Let us use a triangle \blacktriangleright to represent the order of side-effects.

$$\frac{e \Downarrow_E v \quad \blacktriangleright \quad E \leftarrow [x := v]}{(\text{define } x \ e) \Downarrow_E \text{void}} \text{ (E-def)}$$

$$\frac{t_1 \Downarrow_E v_1 \quad \blacktriangleright \quad t_2 \Downarrow_E v_2}{t_1; t_2 \Downarrow_E v_2} \text{ (E-seq)}$$

$$\frac{e_f \Downarrow_E (E_f, \lambda x. t_b) \quad \blacktriangleright \quad e_a \Downarrow_E v_a \quad \blacktriangleright \quad E_b \leftarrow E_f + [x := v_a] \quad \blacktriangleright \quad t_b \Downarrow_{E_b} v_b}{(e_f \ e_a) \Downarrow_E v_b} \text{ (E-app)}$$

Implementing side-effect mutation

Making the heap explicit

We can annotate each triangle with a heap, to make explicit which how the global heap should be passed from one operation to the next. In this example, defining a variable takes an input global heap H and produces an output global heap H_2 .

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \blacktriangleright_H \quad e \Downarrow_E v \quad \blacktriangleright_{H_1} \quad E \leftarrow [x := v] \quad \blacktriangleright_{H_2} \end{array}}{\blacktriangleright_H \text{ (define } x \text{ } e) \Downarrow_E \text{ void } \blacktriangleright_{H_2}} \text{ (E-def)}$$

Let us use our rule sheet!

$$\frac{e \Downarrow_E v \quad \blacktriangleright \quad E \leftarrow [x := v]}{(\text{define } x \ e) \Downarrow_E \text{ void}} \text{ (E-def)}$$

$$\frac{t_1 \Downarrow_E v_1 \quad \blacktriangleright \quad t_2 \Downarrow_E v_2}{t_1; t_2 \Downarrow_E v_2} \text{ (E-seq)}$$

$$\frac{e_f \Downarrow_E (E_f, \lambda x. t_b) \quad \blacktriangleright \quad e_a \Downarrow_E v_a \quad \blacktriangleright \quad E_b \leftarrow E_f + [x := v_a] \quad \blacktriangleright \quad t_b \Downarrow_{E_b} v_b}{(e_f \ e_a) \Downarrow_E v_b} \text{ (E-app)}$$

$$v \Downarrow_E v \quad \text{ (E-val)}$$

$$x \Downarrow_E E(x) \quad \text{ (E-var)}$$

$$\lambda x. t \Downarrow_E (E, \lambda x. t) \quad \text{ (E-lam)}$$

Examples

Evaluating Example 2

```
(define b (lambda (x) a))
(define a 20)
(b 1)
```

Input

```
E0: []
---
Env: E0
Term: (define b (lambda (y) a))
```

Evaluating Example 2

```
(define b (lambda (x) a))
(define a 20)
(b 1)
```

Input

```
E0: []
---
Env: E0
Term: (define b (lambda (y) a))
```

Output

```
E0: [
  (b . (closure E0 (lambda (y) a)))
]
Value: #<void>
```

$$\frac{\frac{\lambda y.a \Downarrow_{E_0} (E_0, \lambda y.a)}{\quad} \blacktriangleright \quad \frac{E_0 \leftarrow [b := (E_1, \lambda y.a)]}{\quad}}{(\text{define } b \lambda y.a) \Downarrow_{E_0} \text{void}}$$

Example 2: step 2

Input

```
E0: [
  (b . (closure E0 (lambda (y) a)))
]
---
Env: E0
Term: (define a 20)
```


Example 2: step 2

Input

```
E0: [
  (b . (closure E0 (lambda (y) a)))
]
---
Env: E0
Term: (define a 20)
```

Output

```
E0: [
  (a . 20)
  (b . (closure E0 (lambda (y) a)))
]
Value: #<void>
```

$$\frac{\overline{20 \Downarrow_{E_0} 20} \quad \blacktriangleright \quad \overline{E_0 \leftarrow [a := 20]}}{(\text{define } a \ 20) \Downarrow_{E_0} \text{void}}$$

Example 2: step 3

Input

```
E0: [
  (a . 20)
  (b . (closure E0 (lambda (y) a)))
]
```

Env: E0

Term: (b 1)

Example 2: step 3

Input

```
E0: [
  (a . 20)
  (b . (closure E0 (lambda (y) a)))
]
---
Env: E0
Term: (b 1)
```

Output

```
E0: [
  (a . 20)
  (b . (closure E0 (lambda (y) a)))
]
E1: [ E0
      (y . 1)
    ]
Value: 20
```

$$\frac{b \Downarrow_{E_0} (E_0, \lambda y. a) \blacktriangleright 1 \Downarrow_{E_0} 1 \blacktriangleright E_1 \leftarrow E_0 + [y := 1] \blacktriangleright a \Downarrow_{E_1} 20}{(b \ 1) \Downarrow_{E_0} 20}$$

Example 3

```
(define (f x) (lambda (y) x))  
(f 10)
```

Input

```
E0: []  
---  
Env: E0  
Term: (define (f x) (lambda (y) x))
```

Example 3

```
(define (f x) (lambda (y) x))
(f 10)
```

Input

```
E0: []
---
Env: E0
Term: (define (f x) (lambda (y) x))
```

Output

```
E0: [
  (f . (closure E0
              (lambda (x) (lambda (y) x))))
]
Value: void
```

Example 3

```
(define (f x) (lambda (y) x))
(f 10)
```

Input

```
E0: []
---
Env: E0
Term: (define (f x) (lambda (y) x))
```

Output

```
E0: [
  (f . (closure E0
               (lambda (x) (lambda (y) x))))
]
Value: void
```

$$\frac{\lambda x. \lambda y. x \Downarrow_{E_0} (E_0, \lambda x. \lambda y. x)}{(\text{define } f \lambda x. \lambda y. x) \Downarrow_{E_0} \text{void}}$$

Example 3

```
(define (f x) (lambda (y) x))
(f 10)
```

Input

```
E0: []
---
Env: E0
Term: (define (f x) (lambda (y) x))
```

Output

```
E0: [
  (f . (closure E0
              (lambda (x) (lambda (y) x))))
]
Value: void
```

$$\frac{\lambda x. \lambda y. x \Downarrow_{E_0} (E_0, \lambda x. \lambda y. x) \quad \blacktriangleright \quad E_0 \leftarrow [f := (E_0, \lambda x. \lambda y. x)]}{(\text{define } f \lambda x. \lambda y. x) \Downarrow_{E_0} \text{void}}$$

Example 3

Input

```
E0: [
  (f . (closure E0
        (lambda (x) (lambda (y) x))))
]
---
Env: E0
Term: (f 10)
```


Example 3

Input

```
E0: [
  (f . (closure E0
        (lambda (x) (lambda (y) x))))
]
---
Env: E0
Term: (f 10)
```

Output

```
E0: [
  (f . (closure E0
        (lambda (x) (lambda (y) x))))
]
E1: [ E0 (x . 10) ]
Value: (closure E1 (lambda (y) x))
```

Example 3

Input

```
E0: [
  (f . (closure E0
           (lambda (x) (lambda (y) x))))
]
---
Env: E0
Term: (f 10)
```

Output

```
E0: [
  (f . (closure E0
           (lambda (x) (lambda (y) x))))
]
E1: [ E0 (x . 10) ]
Value: (closure E1 (lambda (y) x))
```

$$\begin{array}{c}
 E_0(f) = (E_0, \lambda x. \lambda y. x) \\
 \hline
 f \Downarrow_{E_0} (E_0, \lambda x. \lambda y. x) \quad \overline{10 \Downarrow_{E_0} 10} \quad \overline{E_1 \leftarrow E_0 + [x := 10]} \quad \overline{\lambda y. x \Downarrow_{E_1} (E_1, \lambda y. x)} \\
 \hline
 (f \ 10) \Downarrow_{E_0} (E_1, \lambda y. x)
 \end{array}$$