

```

val x = 5;
fun f(y) = (x+y) - 2;
fun g(h) = let val k = 7 in h(x) end;
let val x = 10 in g(f) end

```

Activation Records

(1)	Access Link	(0)	
	x		5
(2)	Access Link	(1)	
	f		
(3)	Access Link	(2)	
	g		
(4)	Access Link	(3)	
	x		7
(5) g(f)	Access Link	(4)	
	h		
	x		
(6) h(x)	Access Link	(2)	
	y		

Diagram illustrating the activation records and their links:

- Record (1) is the initial environment with x = 5.
- Record (2) is created for function f, with its Access Link pointing to (1). It contains a pointer to the code for f.
- Record (3) is created for function g, with its Access Link pointing to (2). It contains a pointer to the code for g.
- Record (4) is created for the call g(f), with its Access Link pointing to (3). It contains the argument f (record 2) and a pointer to the code for g.
- Record (5) is created for the call g(f), with its Access Link pointing to (4). It contains the argument h (record 5) and a pointer to the code for g.
- Record (6) is created for the call h(x), with its Access Link pointing to (2). It contains the argument x (record 4) and a pointer to the code for h.

b) The value will be 10. This is because the record function h points to the closure for f which points to the initial value of x. Thus g(f) evaluates to $(7+5)-2 = 10$.