COSE212: Programming Languages

Lecture 8 — Design and Implementation of PLs
(4) States

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Review: Our Language So Far

Our language has expressions and procedures.

Syntax

$$
\begin{aligned}
P &\rightarrow E \\
E &\rightarrow n \\
&\quad | \quad x \\
&\quad | \quad E + E \\
&\quad | \quad E - E \\
&\quad | \quad \text{iszero } E \\
&\quad | \quad \text{if } E \text{ then } E \text{ else } E \\
&\quad | \quad \text{let } x = E \text{ in } E \\
&\quad | \quad \text{read} \\
&\quad | \quad \text{letrec } f(x) = E \text{ in } E \\
&\quad | \quad \text{proc } x \ E \\
&\quad | \quad E \ E
\end{aligned}
$$

Review: Our Language So Far

Semantics

$$\overline{\rho \vdash n \Rightarrow n} \qquad \overline{\rho \vdash x \Rightarrow \rho(x)} \qquad \frac{\rho \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow n_1 \quad \rho \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow n_2}{\rho \vdash E_1 + E_2 \Rightarrow n_1 + n_2}$$

$$\frac{\rho \vdash E \Rightarrow 0}{\rho \vdash \texttt{iszero } E \Rightarrow \textit{true}} \qquad \frac{\rho \vdash E \Rightarrow n}{\rho \vdash \texttt{iszero } E \Rightarrow \textit{false}} \; n \neq 0 \qquad \overline{\rho \vdash \texttt{read} \Rightarrow n}$$

$$\frac{\rho \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow \textit{true} \quad \rho \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v}{\rho \vdash \texttt{if } E_1 \texttt{ then } E_2 \texttt{ else } E_3 \Rightarrow v} \qquad \frac{\rho \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow \textit{false} \quad \rho \vdash E_3 \Rightarrow v}{\rho \vdash \texttt{if } E_1 \texttt{ then } E_2 \texttt{ else } E_3 \Rightarrow v}$$

$$\frac{\rho \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow v_1 \quad [x \mapsto v_1]\rho \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v}{\rho \vdash \texttt{let } x = E_1 \texttt{ in } E_2 \Rightarrow v} \qquad \frac{[f \mapsto (f,x,E_1,\rho)]\rho \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v}{\rho \vdash \texttt{letrec } f(x) = E_1 \texttt{ in } E_2 \Rightarrow v}$$

$$\overline{\rho \vdash \texttt{proc } x \; E \Rightarrow (x, E, \rho)}$$

$$\frac{\rho \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow (x, E, \rho') \quad \rho \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v \quad [x \mapsto v]\rho' \vdash E \Rightarrow v'}{\rho \vdash E_1 \; E_2 \Rightarrow v'}$$

$$\frac{\rho \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow (f, x, E, \rho') \quad \rho \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v \quad [x \mapsto v, f \mapsto (f, x, E, \rho')]\rho' \vdash E \Rightarrow v'}{\rho \vdash E_1 \; E_2 \Rightarrow v'}$$

This Lecture: Adding States to the Language

- So far, our language only had the values produced by computation.
- But computation also has *effects*: it may change the state of memory.
- We will extend the language to support computational effects:
  - ▶ Syntax for creating and using memory locations
  - ▶ Semantics for manipulating memory states

Motivating Example

- How can we compute the number of times f has been called?

```
let f = proc (x) (x)
in (f (f 1))
```

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- Does the following program work?

```
let counter = 0
in let f = proc (x) (let counter = counter + 1
                      in x)
   in let a = (f (f 1))
      in counter
```

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let counter = 0
in let f = proc (x) (let counter = counter + 1
                     in x)
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      in counter
```

- The binding of counter is local. We need global *effects*.
- Effects are implemented by introducing *memory* (*store*) and *locations* (*reference*).

Two Approaches

Programming languages support references explicitly or implicitly.

- Languages with explicit references provide a clear account of allocation, dereference, and mutation of memory cells.
    - e.g., OCaml, F#
- In languages with implicit references, references are built-in. References are not explicitly manipulated.
    - e.g., C and Java.

A Language with Explicit References

$$
\begin{aligned}
P \quad &\rightarrow \quad E \\
E \quad &\rightarrow \quad n \mid x \\
&\quad \mid \quad E + E \mid E - E \\
&\quad \mid \quad \texttt{iszero } E \mid \texttt{if } E \texttt{ then } E \texttt{ else } E \\
&\quad \mid \quad \texttt{let } x = E \texttt{ in } E \\
&\quad \mid \quad \texttt{proc } x \; E \mid E \; E \\
&\quad \mid \quad \texttt{ref } E \\
&\quad \mid \quad ! \; E \\
&\quad \mid \quad E := E \\
&\quad \mid \quad E; E
\end{aligned}
$$

- $\texttt{ref } E$ allocates a new location, store the value of E in it, and returns it.
- $! \; E$ returns the contents of the location that E refers to.
- $E_1 := E_2$ changes the contents of the location (E_1) by the value of E_2.
- $E_1; E_2$ executes E_1 and then E_2 while accumulating effects.

Example 1

- ```
  let counter = ref 0
  in let f = proc (x) (counter := !counter + 1; !counter)
     in let a = (f 0)
        in let b = (f 0)
           in (a - b)
  ```

Example 1

- ```
  let counter = ref 0
  in let f = proc (x) (counter := !counter + 1; !counter)
     in let a = (f 0)
        in let b = (f 0)
           in (a - b)
  ```

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  let f = let counter = ref 0
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     in let b = (f 0)
        in (a - b)
  ```

Example 1

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  let counter = ref 0
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  let f = let counter = ref 0
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        in (a - b)
  ```
- ```
  let f = proc (x) (let counter = ref 0
                    in (counter := !counter + 1; !counter))
  in let a = (f 0)
     in let b = (f 0)
        in (a - b)
  ```

Example 2

We can make chains of references:

```
let x = ref (ref 0)
in (!x := 11; !(!x))
```

Semantics

Memory is modeled as a finite map from locations to values:

$$
\begin{aligned}
Val &= \mathbb{Z} + Bool + Procedure + Loc \\
Procedure &= Var \times E \times Env \\
\rho \in Env &= Var \to Val \\
\sigma \in Mem &= Loc \to Val
\end{aligned}
$$

Semantics rules additionally describe memory effects:

$$
\rho, \sigma \vdash E \Rightarrow v, \sigma'
$$

Semantics

Existing rules are enriched with memory effects:

$$\overline{\rho, \sigma \vdash n \Rightarrow n, \sigma} \qquad \overline{\rho, \sigma \vdash x \Rightarrow \rho(x), \sigma}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow n_1, \sigma_1 \qquad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow n_2, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 + E_2 \Rightarrow n_1 + n_2, \sigma_2}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E \Rightarrow 0, \sigma_1}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \mathtt{iszero}\ E \Rightarrow true, \sigma_1} \qquad \frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E \Rightarrow n, \sigma_1}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \mathtt{iszero}\ E \Rightarrow false, \sigma_1}\ n \neq 0$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow true, \sigma_1 \qquad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \mathtt{if}\ E_1\ \mathtt{then}\ E_2\ \mathtt{else}\ E_3 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow false, \sigma_1 \qquad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_3 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \mathtt{if}\ E_1\ \mathtt{then}\ E_2\ \mathtt{else}\ E_3 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow v_1, \sigma_1 \qquad [x \mapsto v_1]\rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \mathtt{let}\ x = E_1\ \mathtt{in}\ E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2}$$

$$\overline{\rho, \sigma \vdash \mathtt{proc}\ x\ E \Rightarrow (x, E, \rho), \sigma}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow (x, E, \rho'), \sigma_1 \qquad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2 \qquad [x \mapsto v]\rho', \sigma_2 \vdash E \Rightarrow v', \sigma_3}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1\ E_2 \Rightarrow v', \sigma_3}$$

Semantics

Rules for new constructs:

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E \Rightarrow v, \sigma_1}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \mathtt{ref}\ E \Rightarrow l, [l \mapsto v]\sigma_1} \quad l \notin \mathrm{Dom}(\sigma_1)$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E \Rightarrow l, \sigma_1}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash\ !\ E \Rightarrow \sigma_1(l), \sigma_1}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow l, \sigma_1 \qquad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 := E_2 \Rightarrow v, [l \mapsto v]\sigma_2}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow v_1, \sigma_1 \qquad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v_2, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1; E_2 \Rightarrow v_2, \sigma_2}$$

Example

$$\overline{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \text{let } x = \text{ref (ref 0) in } (!x := 11; \ !(!x)) \Rightarrow}$$

Exercise

Extend the language with recursive procedures:

$$
\begin{aligned}
P \;\;\rightarrow\;\;& E \\
E \;\;\rightarrow\;\;& n \mid x \\
& \mid\;\; E + E \mid E - E \\
& \mid\;\; \texttt{iszero } E \mid \texttt{if } E \texttt{ then } E \texttt{ else } E \\
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& \mid\;\; E := E \\
& \mid\;\; E; E
\end{aligned}
$$

Exercise (Continued)

- Domain:

$$
\begin{aligned}
Val &= \mathbb{Z} + Bool + Procedure + Loc \\
Procedure &= Var \times E \times Env \\
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\sigma \in Mem &= Loc \rightarrow Val
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$$

- Semantics rules:

$$
\overline{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \texttt{letrec } f(x) = E_1 \texttt{ in } E_2 \Rightarrow}
$$

$$
\overline{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \ E_2 \Rightarrow}
$$

A Language with Implicit References

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\begin{aligned}
P \;\rightarrow\; & E \\
E \;\rightarrow\; & n \mid x \\
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& \mid \; \texttt{iszero } E \mid \texttt{if } E \texttt{ then } E \texttt{ else } E \\
& \mid \; \texttt{let } x = E \texttt{ in } E \\
& \mid \; \texttt{proc } x \; E \mid E \; E \\
& \mid \; x := E \\
& \mid \; E; E
\end{aligned}
$$

- In this design, every variable denotes a reference and is mutable.
- $x := E$ changes the contents of x by the value of E.

Examples

Computing the number of times f has been called:

- ```
  let counter = 0
  in let f = proc (x) (counter := counter + 1; counter)
     in let a = (f 0)
        in let b = (f 0)
           in (a-b)
  ```

Examples

Computing the number of times f has been called:

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  ```
- ```
  let f = proc (x) (let counter = 0
                    in (counter := counter + 1; counter))
  in let a = (f 0)
     in let b = (f 0)
        in (a-b)
  ```

Exercise

What is the result of the program?

```
let f = proc (x)
         proc (y)
           (x := x + 1; x - y)
in ((f 44) 33)
```

Semantics

References are no longer values and every variable denotes a reference:

$$
\begin{aligned}
Val &= \mathbb{Z} + Bool + Procedure \\
Procedure &= Var \times E \times Env \\
\rho \in Env &= Var \to Loc \\
\sigma \in Mem &= Loc \to Val
\end{aligned}
$$

Semantics

$$\overline{\rho, \sigma \vdash n \Rightarrow n, \sigma} \qquad \overline{\rho, \sigma \vdash x \Rightarrow \sigma(\rho(x)), \sigma}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow n_1, \sigma_1 \qquad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow n_2, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 + E_2 \Rightarrow n_1 + n_2, \sigma_2} \qquad \frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E \Rightarrow 0, \sigma_1}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \mathtt{iszero}\ E \Rightarrow true, \sigma_1}$$

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$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow v_1, \sigma_1 \qquad [x \mapsto l]\rho, [l \mapsto v_1]\sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \mathtt{let}\ x = E_1\ \mathtt{in}\ E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2}\ l \not\in \mathsf{Dom}(\sigma_1)$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow (x, E, \rho'), \sigma_1 \qquad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2 \\ [x \mapsto l]\rho', [l \mapsto v]\sigma_2 \vdash E \Rightarrow v', \sigma_3 \end{array}}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1\ E_2 \Rightarrow v', \sigma_3}\ l \not\in \mathsf{Dom}(\sigma_2)$$

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Example

```
let f = let count = 0
        in proc (x) (count := count + 1; count)
in let a = (f 0)
   in let b = (f 0)
      in a - b
```

Exercise

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$$
\frac{}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \texttt{letrec } f(x) = E_1 \texttt{ in } E_2 \Rightarrow}
$$

$$
\frac{}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1\ E_2 \Rightarrow}
$$

Parameter-Passing Variations

- Our current strategy of calling a procedure is *call-by-value*. The formal parameter refers to a new location containing the value of the actual parameter:

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow (x, E, \rho'), \sigma_1 \qquad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \ E_2 \Rightarrow v', \sigma_3} \quad l \notin \mathsf{Dom}(\sigma_2)$$

with the intermediate premise

$$[x \mapsto l]\rho', [l \mapsto v]\sigma_2 \vdash E \Rightarrow v', \sigma_3$$

- The most commonly used form of parameter-passing.

Parameter-Passing Variations

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$$[x \mapsto l]\rho', [l \mapsto v]\sigma_2 \vdash E \Rightarrow v', \sigma_3$$

- The most commonly used form of parameter-passing.

- For example, the assignment to x has no effect on the contents of a:

```
let p = proc (x) (x := 4)
in let a = 3
   in ((p a); a)
```

Parameter-Passing Variations

- Our current strategy of calling a procedure is *call-by-value*. The formal parameter refers to a new location containing the value of the actual parameter:

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- The most commonly used form of parameter-passing.
- For example, the assignment to x has no effect on the contents of a:

```
let p = proc (x) (x := 4)
in let a = 3
   in ((p a); a)
```

- Under *call-by-reference*, the assignment changes the value of a after the call.

Call-By-Reference Parameter-Passing

The location of the caller's variable is passed, rather than the contents of the variable.

- Extend the syntax:

$$
\begin{aligned}
E \quad \rightarrow \quad & \vdots \\
| \quad & E \; E \\
| \quad & E \; \langle y \rangle
\end{aligned}
$$

- Extend the semantics:

$$
\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow (x, E, \rho'), \sigma_1 \quad [x \mapsto \rho(y)]\rho', \sigma_1 \vdash E \Rightarrow v', \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \; \langle y \rangle \Rightarrow v', \sigma_2}
$$

What is the benefit of call-by-reference compared to call-by-value?

Examples

- ```
  let p = proc (x) (x := 4)
  in let a = 3
     in ((p <a>); a)
  ```

Examples

- ```
  let p = proc (x) (x := 4)
  in let a = 3
     in ((p <a>); a)
  ```
- ```
  let f = proc (x) (x := 44)
  in let g = proc (y) (f <y>)
     in let z = 55
        in ((g <z>); z)
  ```

Examples

- let p = proc (x) (x := 4)
  in let a = 3
     in ((p <a>); a)

- let f = proc (x) (x := 44)
  in let g = proc (y) (f <y>)
     in let z = 55
        in ((g <z>); z)

- let swap = proc (x) proc (y)
              let temp = x
              in (x := y; y := temp)
  in let a = 33
     in let b = 44
        in (((swap <a>) <b>); (a-b))

Variable Aliasing

More than one call-by-reference parameter may refer to the same location:

```
let b = 3
in let p = proc (x) proc (y)
            (x := 4; y)
   in ((p <b>) <b>)
```

- A *variable aliasing* is created: x and y refer to the same location
- With aliasing, reasoning about program behavior is very difficult, because an assignment to one variable may change the value of another.

Lazy Evaluation

- So far all the parameter-passing strategies are *eager* in that they always evaluate the actual parameter before calling a procedure.

- In eager evaluation, procedure arguments are completely evaluated before passing them to the procedure.

- On the other hand, *lazy evaluation* delays the evaluation of arguments until it is actually needed. If the procedure body never uses the parameter, it will never be evaluated.

- Lazy evaluation potentially avoids non-termination:

  ```
  letrec infinite(x) = (infinite x)
  in let f = proc (x) (1)
     in  (f (infinite 0))
  ```

- Lazy evaluation is popular in functional languages, because lazy evaluation makes it difficult to determine the order of evaluation, which is essential to understanding a program with effects.

Summary

Our language is now (somewhat) realistic:

- expressions, procedures, recursion,
- states with explicit/implicit references
- parameter-passing variations