HW 4 — Variables and Parameters

CS 421 Spring 2016 Revision 1.0

Assigned April 21, 2016 Due April 28, 2016

1. Static vs Dynamic Scoping The following piece of code would implement eval for expressions of the form elle (i.e., application expressions). However, a section of the code is missing and has been replaced with a comment.

```
import Data.HashMap.Strict
eval (AppExp e1 e2) env =
  let CloVal (param body cenv) = eval e1 env
  in eval body $ {- YOUR TASK -}
```

Here, the type of env is HashMap String Val. You may use insert from the HashMap module. Fill in the missing portion of the code to implement

- (a) Static scoping insert param (eval e2 env) cenv
- (b) Dynamic scoping insert param (eval e2 env) env
- **2.** Call By Value, Reference, and Result Consider the following code which is written in H++, a hybrid of Haskell and C. Its syntax is very Haskellesque, except it allows for variables to be re-assigned, and for printf to be used freely. := is an assignment operator. Note that both do and let blocks execute code sequentially.

What does this code print out if our parameter passing style is:

```
Call By Value 210 10 10 10
```

Call By Reference 220 20 220 240

Call By Result 210 20 210 230

3. Call by Value, Name, and Need Consider the following code sample. Assume both foo and bar are functions defined elsewhere, and that we don't care what they do, *except* that they don't call themselves or each other.

```
baz x y =
    x + x + y + y

main = printf "%d " (baz (foo 5) (bar 10))
```

How many times do each of foo and bar run for the following parameter passing styles (write down two numbers).

Call By Value foo is called once, bar is called once

Call By Name foo is called twice, bar is called twice

Call By Need foo is called once, bar is called once

4. Pick the correct parameter passing style We want to write a function called doubleOrNothing that takes a guard, a body, and a default, representing a boolean guard and two integer values, respectively. If guard is True, return the result of adding body to itself. Otherwise, return default.

(Yeah, we know it's terrible code. We're just trying to make a point about parameters.)

```
doubleOrNothing guard body default =
  if guard then body + body else default
```

We then run the following:

```
fact n = n * (doubleOrNothing (n>0) (fact (n-1)) 1)

main = printf "%d" (fact 3)
```

Think about what happens when we run that code over the following parameter passing styles. Then answer, how many times does fact get called for each style?

Call By Name 15

Call By Need 4

Call By Value until stack overflow