

Tarea 06 - EXPLICIT REFS

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Exercise 4.8 [★]

Show exactly where in our implementation of the store these operations take linear time rather than constant time.

- En *newref-exp* se utiliza *append* el cual tiene un tiempo de ejecución dependiente de la cantidad de todos los argumentos en la lista (exceptuando el último) por lo que *new-ref* tiene tiempo de ejecución lineal. Esto siempre sucede.
- En *deref-exp* se utiliza *list-ref*, el cual tiene un tiempo de ejecución lineal por lo que *deref-exp* tiene un tiempo de ejecución lineal. Esto sucede siempre y cuando el *store* no es vacío y la referencia es válida.
- En *setref-exp* se utiliza *list-set* el cual tiene un tiempo de ejecución lineal por lo que *setref-exp* tiene tiempo de ejecución lineal. Esto sucede siempre y cuando el *store* no es vacío y la referencia es válida.

Exercise 4.9 [★]

Implement the store in constant time by representing it as a Scheme vector. What is lost by using this representation?

El código se vuelve más complicado de entender, además por el uso de la estructura para el vector es más complicado manejar múltiples *stores*.

Exercise 4.10 [★]

Implement the begin expression as specified in exercise 4.4.

Sintaxis Concreta y Abstracta

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Expression} &::= \text{begin Expression } \{; \text{Expression}\}^* \\ &(\text{begin-exp exp exps}) \end{aligned}$$

Semántica

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{value-of } (\text{begin-exp exp exps}) \text{ env } \sigma) = \\ (\text{if } (\text{null? exps}) \\ \quad (\text{value-of exp env } \sigma) \\ \quad (\text{value-of } (\text{begin-exp } (\text{first exps}) (\text{rest exps})) \text{ env } \sigma_1)) \end{aligned}$$

Donde σ_1 es el *store* resultante de:

$$(\text{value-of exp env } \sigma)$$

Exercise 4.11 [★]

Implement list from exercise 4.5.

Sintaxis Concreta y Abstracta

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Expression} &::= \text{list (Expression}^*) \\ &(\text{list exps}) \end{aligned}$$

Semántica

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{value-of } (\text{list-exp exps}) \text{ env } \sigma) = \\ (\text{if } (\text{null? exps}) \\ \quad ((\text{null-val}), \sigma) \\ \quad ((\text{pair-val } (\text{cons } val_1 \text{ } val_2)), \sigma_2))) \end{aligned}$$

Donde:

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{value-of } (\text{first exps}) \text{ env } \sigma) &= (val_1, \sigma_1) \\ (\text{value-of } (\text{list-exp rest exps}) \text{ env } \sigma_1) &= (val_2, \sigma_2) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 4.12 [***]

Our understanding of the store, as expressed in this interpreter, depends on the meaning of effects in Scheme. In particular, it depends on us knowing when these effects take place in a Scheme program. We can avoid this dependency by writing an interpreter that more closely mimics the specification. In this interpreter, `value-of` would return both a value and a store, just as in the specification. A fragment of this interpreter appears in figure 4.6. We call this a store-passing interpreter. Extend this interpreter to cover all of the language EXPLICIT-REFS. Every procedure that might modify the store returns not just its usual value but also a new store. These are packaged in a data type called `answer`. Complete this definition of `value-of`.

Desde un principio la implementamos de esta forma, por tanto las pruebas y la implementación están `explicit-refs.rkt`, y `test-explicit-refs.rkt`.

Exercise 4.13 [***]

Extend the interpreter of the preceding exercise to have procedures of multiple arguments.

Sintaxis Concreta y Abstracta

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Expression} &::= \text{proc } \{\text{Expression}\}^+ \text{ Expression} \\ \text{Expression} &::= (\text{Expression } \{\text{Expression}\}^+) \\ &\quad (\text{proc-exp params body}) \\ &\quad (\text{call-exp fun args})\end{aligned}$$

Semántica

$$(\text{value-of } (\text{proc-exp params body}) \text{ env } \sigma) = ((\text{proc-val } f), \sigma)$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned}f &= (\text{procedure } p_1 \text{ } p' \text{ env}) \\ \text{params} &= (p_1 \text{ } p_2 \text{ } p_3 \dots p_n) \\ (\text{proc-exp params body}) &= (\text{proc-exp } p_1 \text{ } (\text{proc-exp } p_2 \text{ } (\dots (\text{proc-exp } p_n \text{ } \text{body})))) \\ p' &= (\text{proc-exp } p_2 \text{ } (\text{proc-exp } p_3 \text{ } (\dots (\text{proc-exp } p_n \text{ } \text{body}))))\end{aligned}$$
$$(\text{value-of } (\text{call-exp fun args}) \text{ env } s) = (val_n, s_n)$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{args} &= (a_1 \text{ } a_2 \dots a_n) \\ (\text{call-exp fun args}) &= (\text{call-exp } (\text{call-exp } (\dots (\text{call-exp fun } a_1) \dots) a_{n-1}) a_n))\end{aligned}$$

Usando las definiciones que ya teníamos anteriormente, sabemos que:

```
(value-of (call-exp rator rand) env  $\sigma$ )  
= (let ([proc (expval->proc  $val_1$ )]  
        [arg  $val_2$ ])  
    (apply-procedure proc arg  $\sigma_2$ ))
```

where:

```
( $val_1, \sigma_1$ ) = (value-of rator env  $\sigma$ )  
( $val_2, \sigma_2$ ) = (value-of rand env  $\sigma_1$ )
```

```
(define (apply-procedure proc val  $\sigma$ )  
  (unless (procedure? proc)  
    (error 'value-of "no es un procedimiento: ~e" proc))  
  (let ([var (procedure-var proc)]  
        [body (procedure-body proc)]  
        [saved-env (procedure-saved-env proc)])  
    (value-of body (extend-env var val saved-env)  $\sigma$ )))
```

```
(value-of (call-exp fun  $a_1$ ) env  $\sigma$ ) = ( $val_1, \sigma_1$ )  
(value-of (call-exp (proc->expval  $val_1$ )  $a_2$ ) env  $\sigma_1$ ) = ( $val_2, \sigma_2$ )  
...  
(value-of (call-exp (proc->expval  $val_{n-1}$ )  $a_n$ ) env  $\sigma_{n-1}$ ) = ( $val_n, \sigma_n$ )
```