Sun Jan 26 22:32:38 2020

1

```
Jan 26 22:28 2020 Env.java Page 1
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
public abstract class Env {
     * Look up the symbol in the environment.
   public abstract Val applyEnv(String sym);
    /**
     * Extend the current environment by adding bindings.
     * @return a new Env linked to this one.
   public Env extendEnv(Bindings bindings) {
       return new EnvNode(bindings, this);
    * Display, in a string, the sequence of all bindings,
     * newest to oldest, in this and in enclosing environments.
   @Override
   public String toString() {
       return "{" + this.envListing() + "}";
     * Show the bindings in this Env. and in all surrounding Env's.
   public abstract String envListing();
    /**
     * The "end of sequence" object for an environment chain
   private static class EnvNull extends Env {
         * The parent class will make one instance of this class.
       private EnvNull () {}
       @Override
       public Val applyEnv(String sym) {
            throw new RuntimeException("no binding for "+sym);
       @Override
       public String envListing() {
            return "";
     * The initial (empty) environment
   private static final Env ENV NULL = new EnvNull();
```

```
Jan 26 22:28 2020 Env.java Page 2
    public static void main(String [] args) {
       Env env0 = Env.ENV NULL;
       Env env1 = env0.extendEnv(
            new Bindings(Arrays.asList(
                new Binding ("a", new Val(1)),
                new Binding("b", new Val(2)),
                new Binding("c", new Val(3))));
       List<String> i2 = Arrays.asList("a", "p");
       List<Val> v2 = Arrays.asList(new Val(4), new Val(5));
       Env env2 = env1.extendEnv(new Bindings(i2, v2));
            System.out.println("env0:\n" + env0);
            System.out.println("env1:\n" + env1);
            System.out.println("env2:\n" + env2);
            System.out.print("a(env2) => ");
                System.out.println(env2.applyEnv("a"));
            System.out.print("a(env1) => ");
                System.out.println(env1.applyEnv("a"));
            System.out.print("b(env2) => ");
                System.out.println(env2.applyEnv("b"));
            System.out.print("p(env2) => ");
                System.out.println(env2.applyEnv("p"));
            System.out.print("p(env1) => ");
                System.out.println(env1.applyEnv("p"));
        catch( Exception e ) {
            System.err.println(e);
```

Jan 26 22:32 2020 EnvNode.java Page 1

```
* The standard Env class. It contains a Bindings object.
public class EnvNode extends Env {
   /** Sequence of local bindings */
   public final Bindings bindings;
   /** Enclosing scope in the chain */
   public final Env enclosing;
    * Create a new environment
     * @param bindings a given set of variable bindings
     * @param env the enclosing scope
   public EnvNode(Bindings bindings, Env env) {
       this.bindings = bindings;
       this.enclosing = env;
     * Look up the given symbol in this Env's bindings.
     * @param sym the symbol
     * @return the symbol's (most recent) binding in the {\tt Env} chain
   @Override
   public Val applyEnv(String sym) {
       // look first in the local bindings
       for (Binding b : bindings.bindingList) {
            if (sym.equals(b.id))
               return b.value;
       // not found in the local bindings,
       // so look in the next (enclosing) environment
       return enclosing.applyEnv(sym);
     * Create a string containing the bindings of this environment,
     * plus those of enclosing environments.
   @Override
   public String envListing() {
       String result = bindings.toString();
       result += enclosing.envListing();
       return result;
```

```
Jan 30 23:08 2019 Bindings.java Page 1
import java.util.List;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Iterator;
* A set of bindings associated with a single scope.
 * A sequence of bindings forms an environment for the program at any
 * given point in time.
public class Bindings {
    * An associative table of identifier bindings
    public final List< Binding > bindingList;
     * Bindings is initially empty, unless another constructor is used.
    public Bindings() {
        bindingList = new ArrayList< Binding >();
     \ensuremath{^{\star}} Create bindings from the parallel arrays constructed by code
     * generated by PLCC.
    public Bindings( List< String > idList, List< Val > valList ) {
        // the Lists must be the same size
        if ( idList.size() != valList.size() )
            throw new RuntimeException( "Bindings: List size mismatch" );
        bindingList = new ArrayList< Binding >();
        Iterator< String > is = idList.iterator();
        Iterator< Val > vs = valList.iterator();
        while ( is.hasNext() ) {
            bindingList.add( new Binding( is.next().toString(), vs.next() ) );
     * Create Bindings from a list of Bindings.
    public Bindings( List< Binding > bindingList ) {
        this.bindingList = bindingList;
    * Add a Binding object to this local environment.
    public void add( Binding b ) {
        bindingList.add( b );
     * Add a binding (s, v) to this local environment.
```

```
Jan 30 23:08 2019 Bindings.java Page 2

public void add( String s, Val v ) {
    add( new Binding( s, v ) );
}

/**
    * Create a string that is the concatentated string representations
    * of the individual Bindings.
    */
@Override
public String toString() {
    String result = "";
    for ( Binding b : bindingList ) {
        result += b;
    }
    return result;
}
```

Sun Jan 26 22:32:38 2020

```
Jan 26 22:15 2020 Binding.java Page 1
* Binding of a single identifier to its value.
* They go into a collection of bindings called Bindings.
public class Binding {
   /** the identifier / variable name */
   public final String id;
   /** the value to which the identifier is bound */
   public final Val value;
    * Construct a Binding by initializing its two fields.
   public Binding( String id, Val value ) {
       this.id = id;
       this.value = value;
    * Return a string representation in the format '(ID, value)'.
   @Override
   public String toString() {
       return "(" + id + ',' + value + ')';
```

```
Jan 26 22:14 2020 Val.java Page 1

/**
    * The run-time value of a variable
    */
public class Val {
        /**
          * The actual int value
          */
        public final int value;

          /**
          * Create an int Val.
           */
        public Val( int value ) {
                this.value = value;
        }

          /**
          * Return the int value as a string.
          */
          @Override
        public String toString() {
                return Integer.toString( value );
        }
}
```