

A Theory of Name Resolution



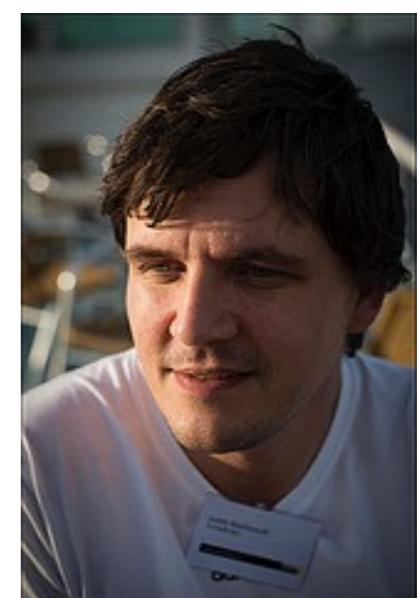
Pierre
Neron¹



Andrew
Tolmach²



Eelco
Visser¹



Guido¹
Wachsmuth

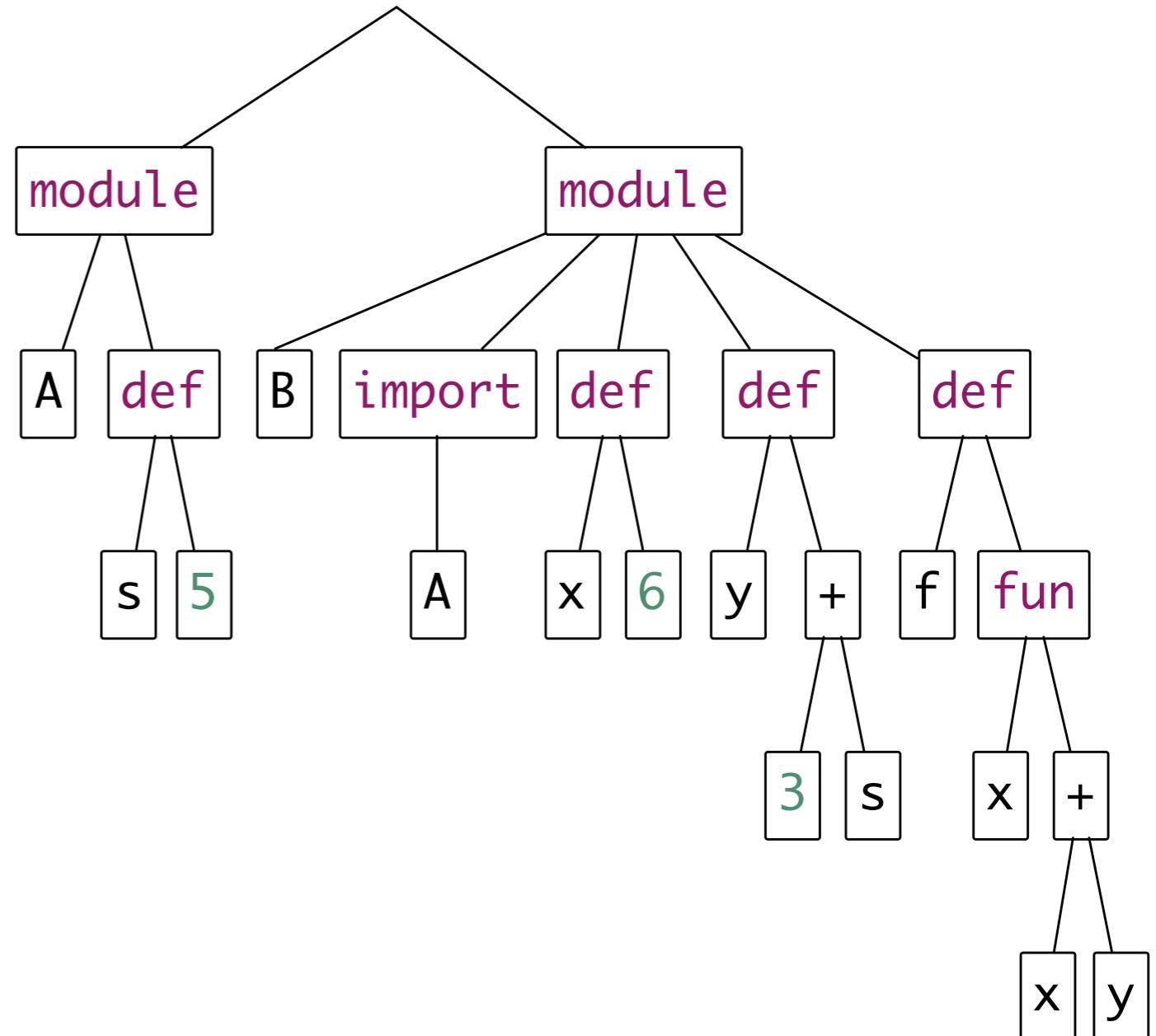
Static Name Resolution

```
module A {  
    def s = 5  
}
```

```
module B {  
    import A  
  
    def x = 6  
  
    def y = 3 + s  
  
    def f =  
        fun x { x + y }  
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```

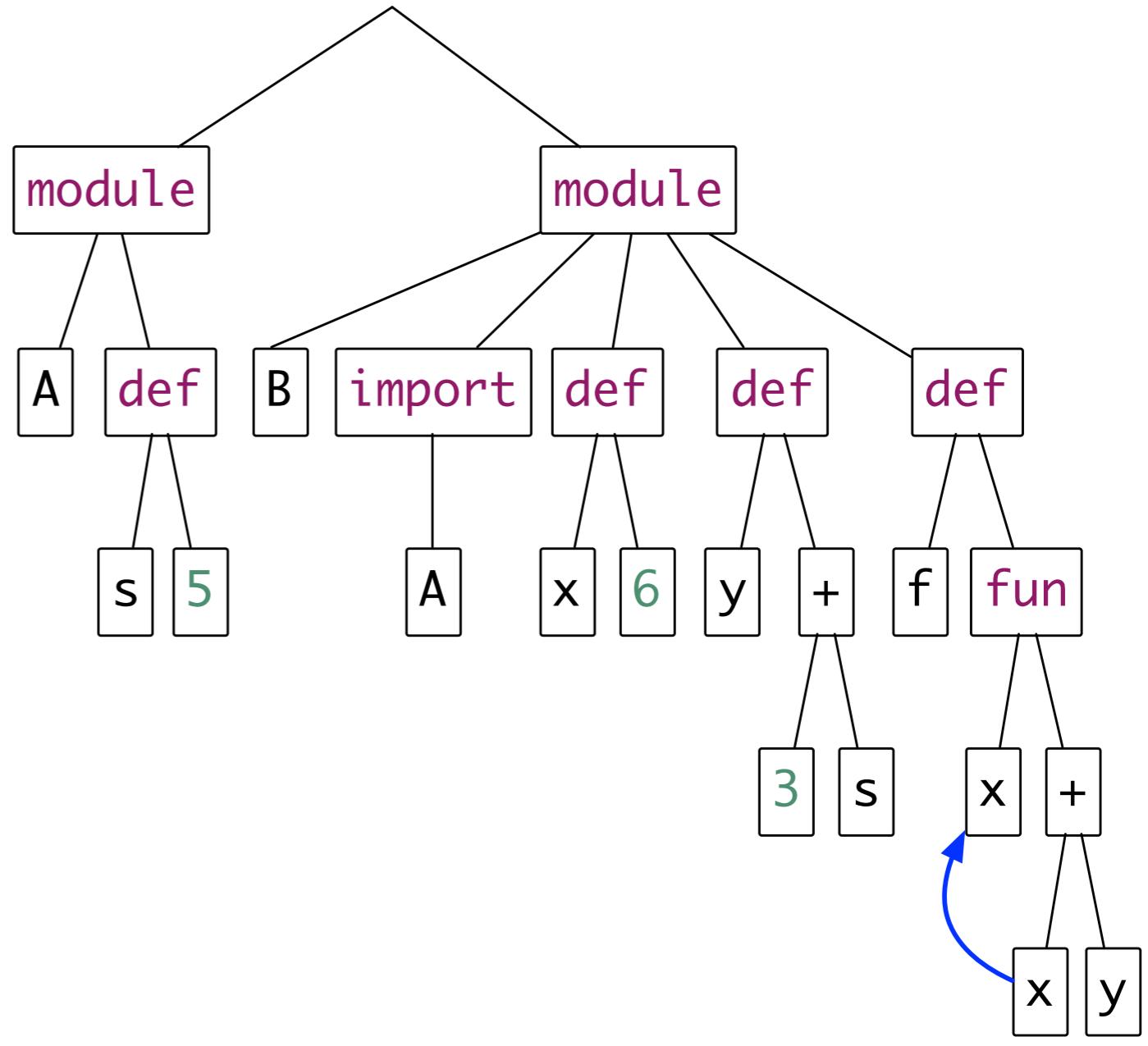
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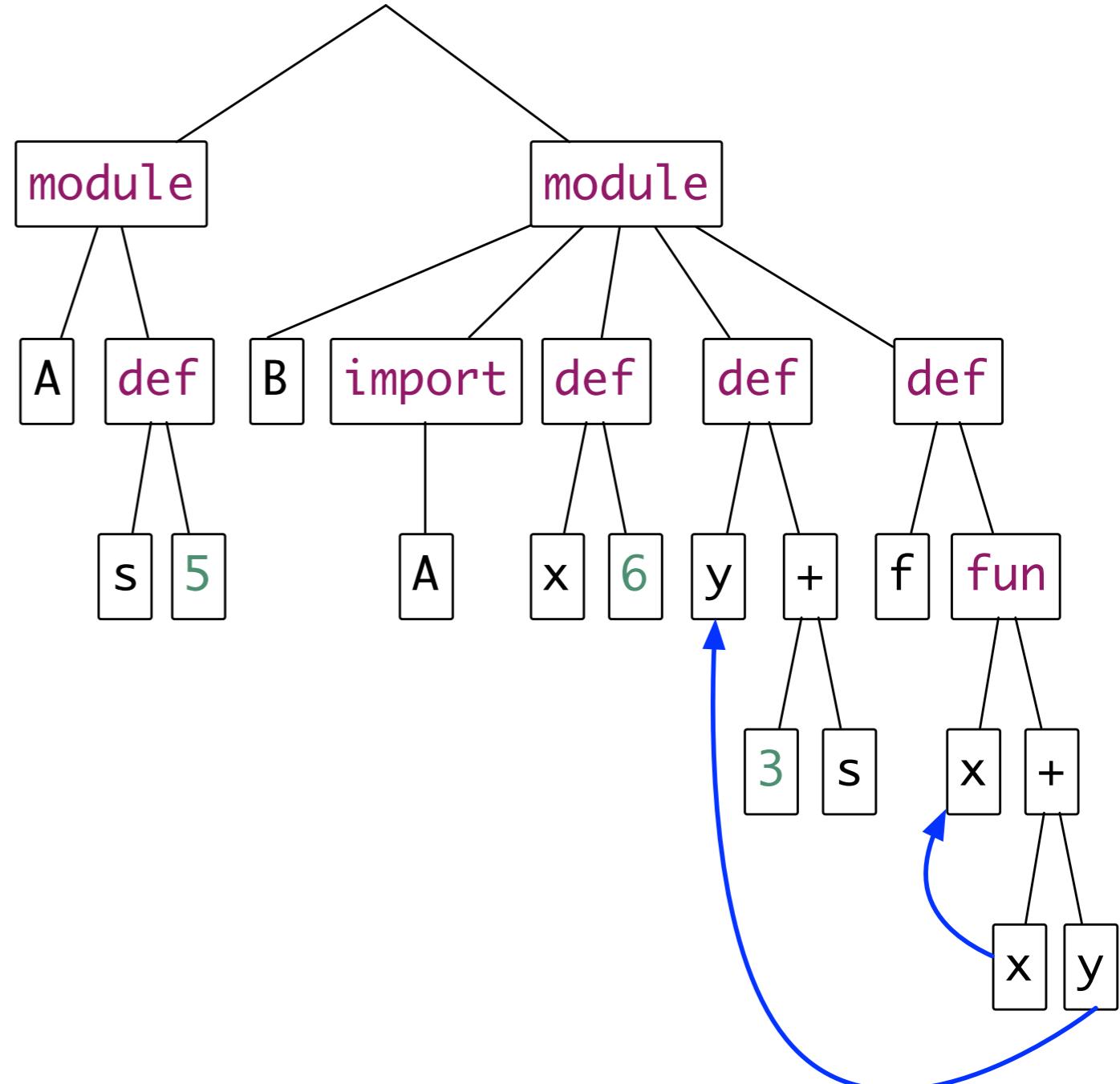
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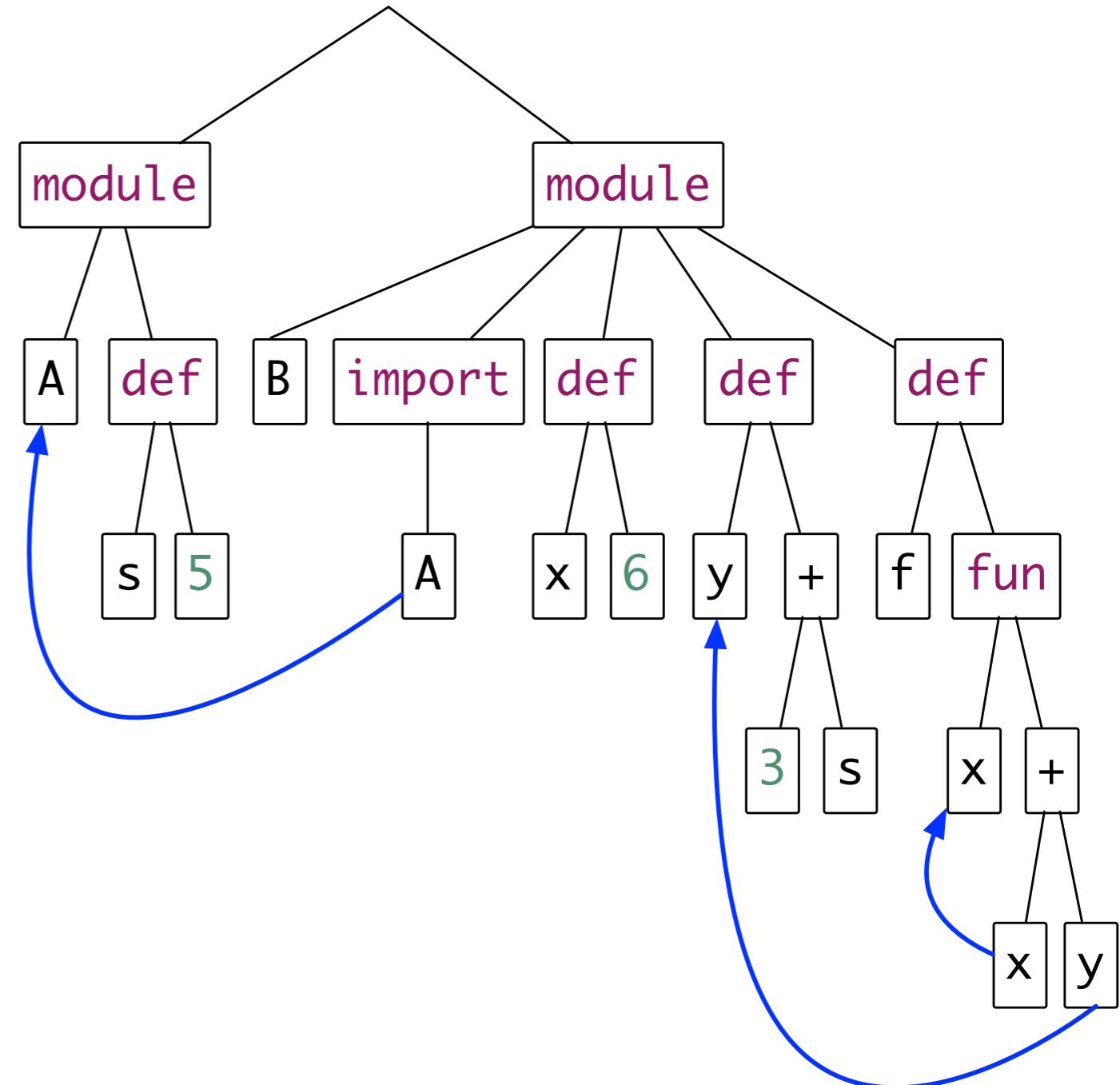
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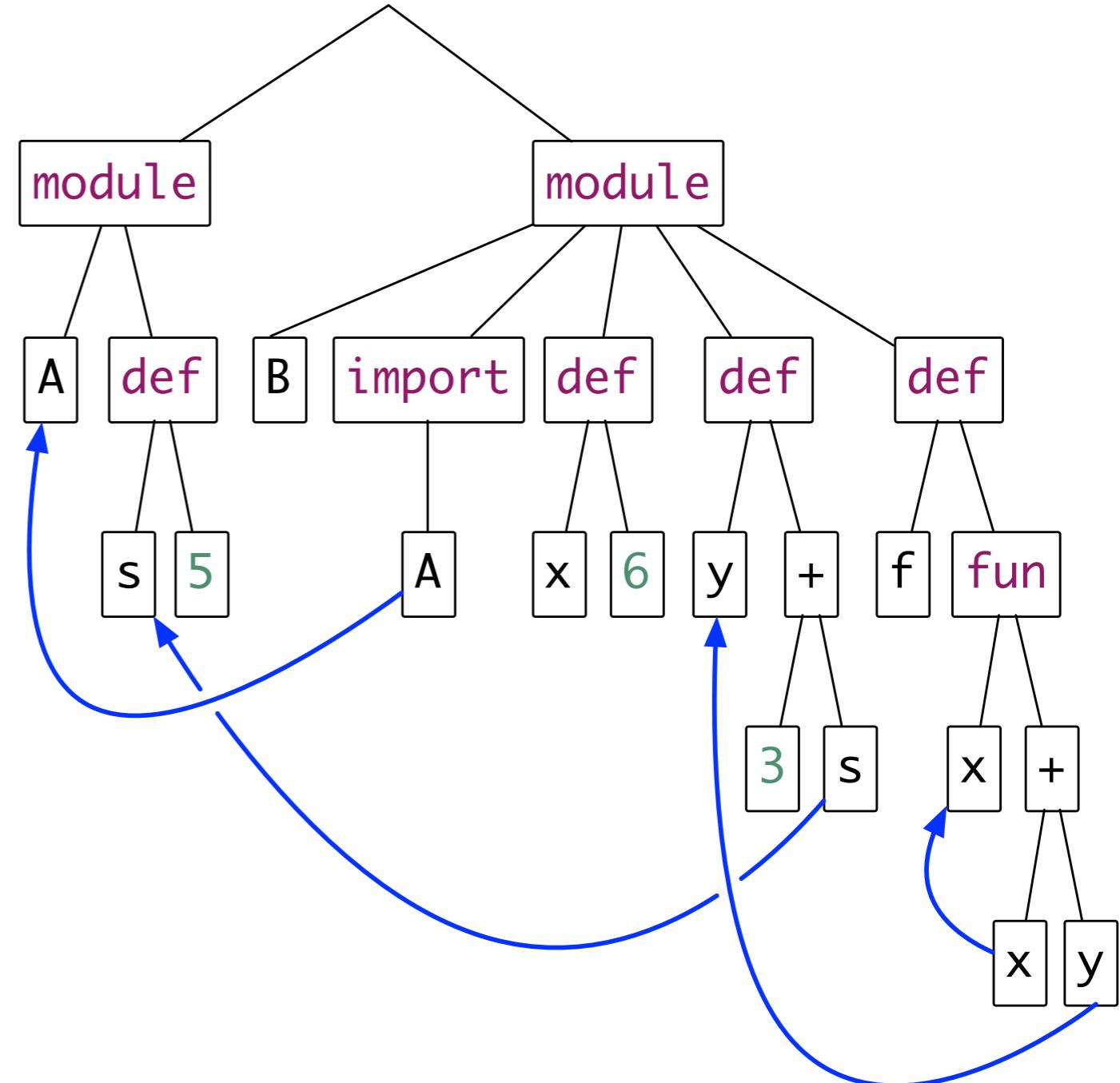
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Use Scope Graphs to Describe Name Resolution

**Use Scope Graphs to
Describe Name Resolution ??**

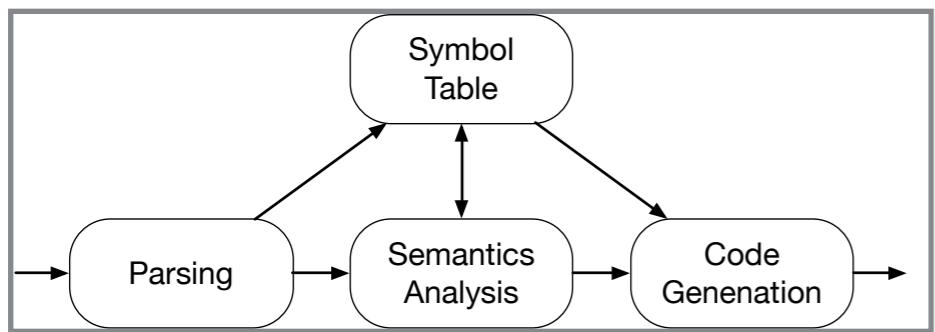
Name Resolution is Pervasive

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Appears in many different artifacts...

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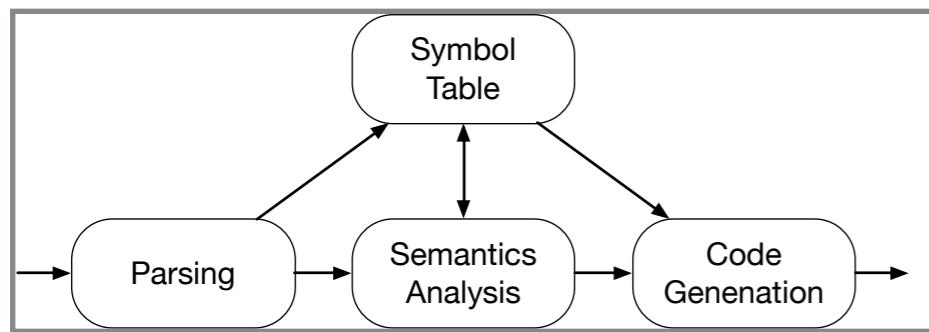
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Compiler

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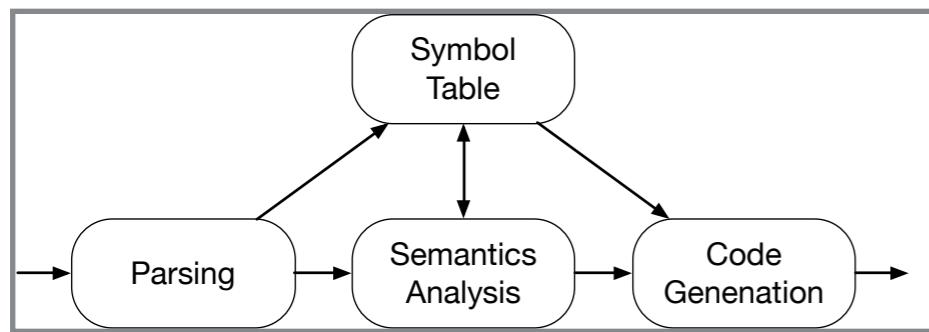
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$$\frac{x : \tau_1, \Gamma \vdash e : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x.e : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma(x) = \tau}{\Gamma \vdash x : \tau}$$

Semantics

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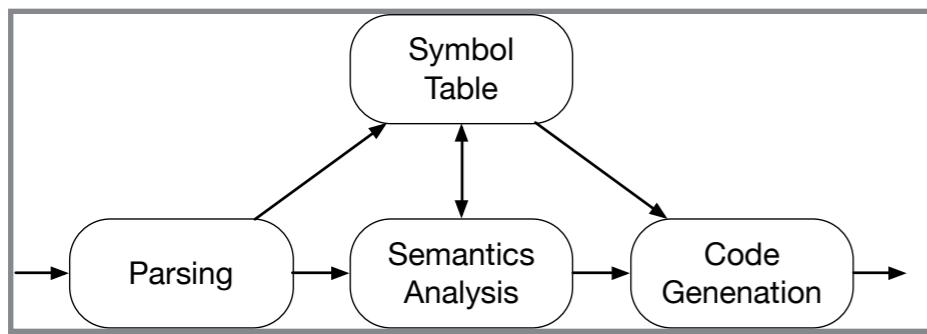
A screenshot of an IDE showing a Java file named 'A.java'. The code contains a class 'A' with a static integer 'x' and a method 'plus' that returns the sum of 'y' and 'x'. The variable 'x' is highlighted in yellow, demonstrating how an IDE uses name resolution to highlight identifiers.

```
public class A {  
    static int x;  
  
    int plus(int y) {  
        return y + x;  
    }  
}
```

IDE

Name Resolution is Pervasive

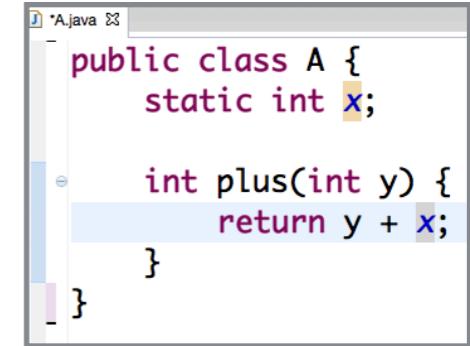
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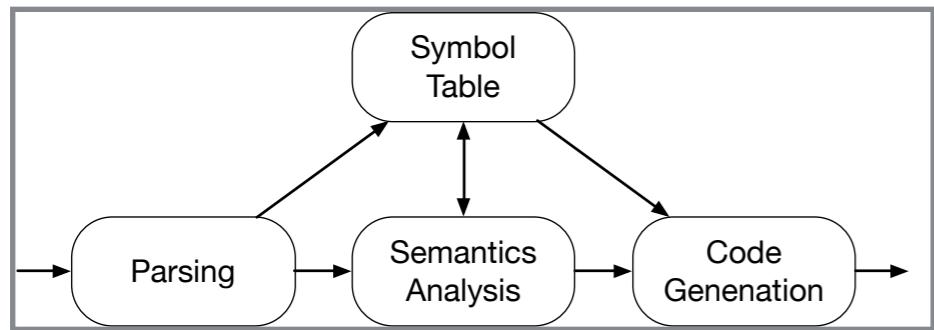


IDE

... with rules encoded in many different ad-hoc ways

Name Resolution is Pervasive

Appears in many different artifacts...



Compiler

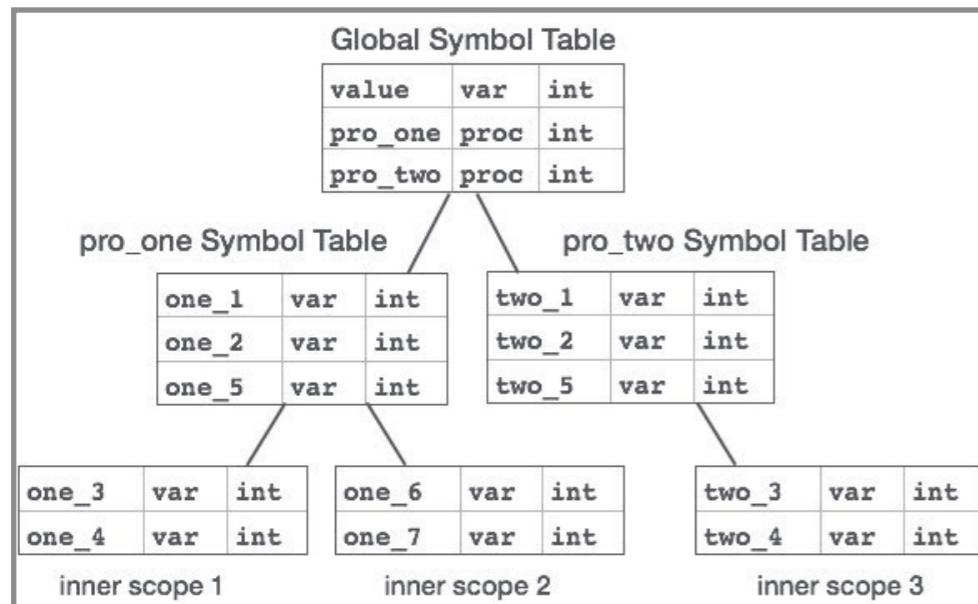
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Semantics

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public class A {  
    static int x;  
  
    int plus(int y) {  
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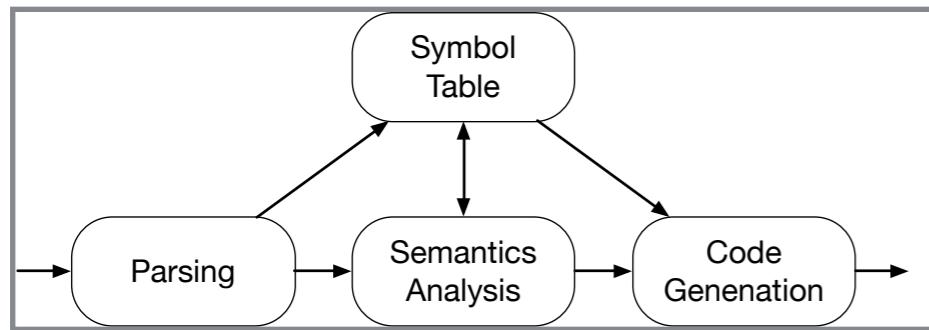
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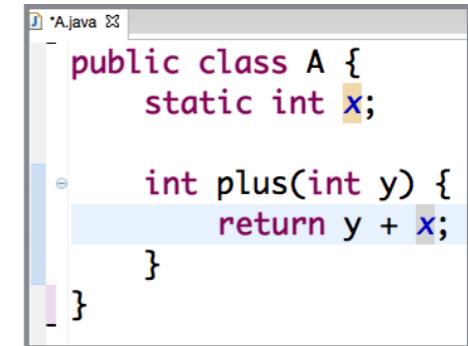
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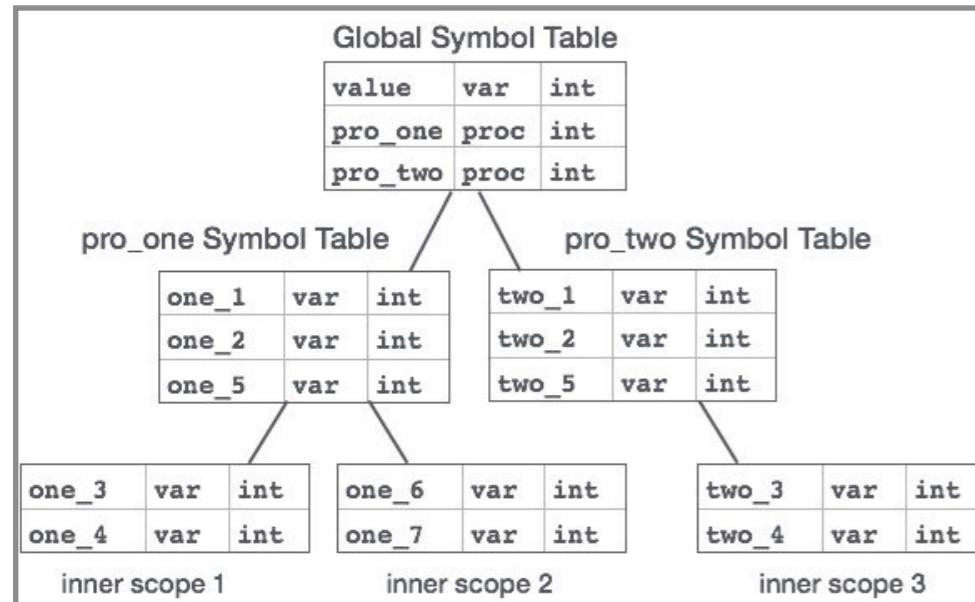
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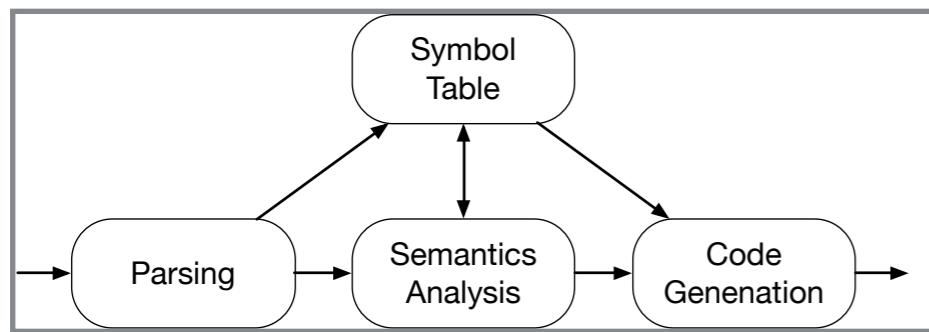


x:int, Γ

[3/x]. σ

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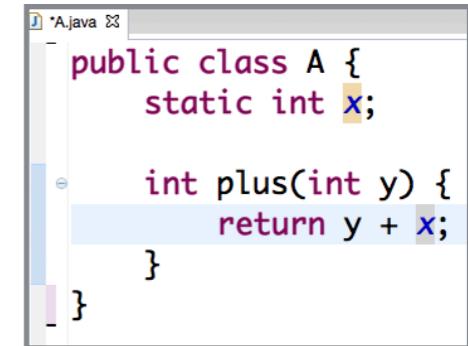
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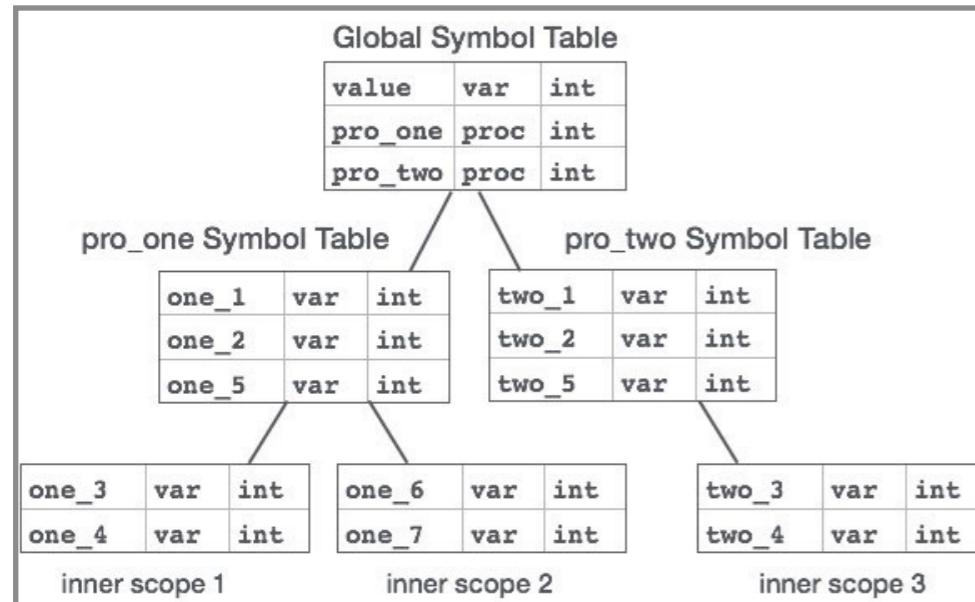
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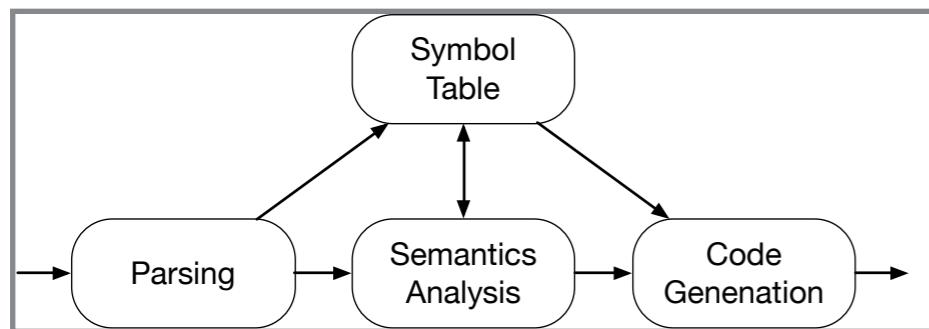
$x:\text{int}, \Gamma$

$\text{Lookup}(x_i)$

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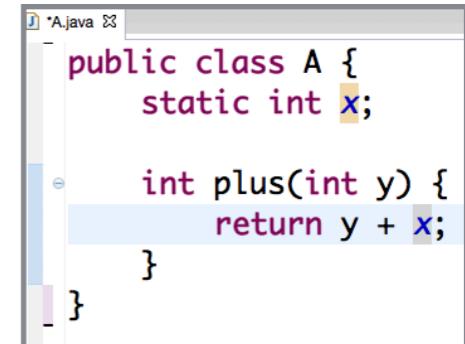
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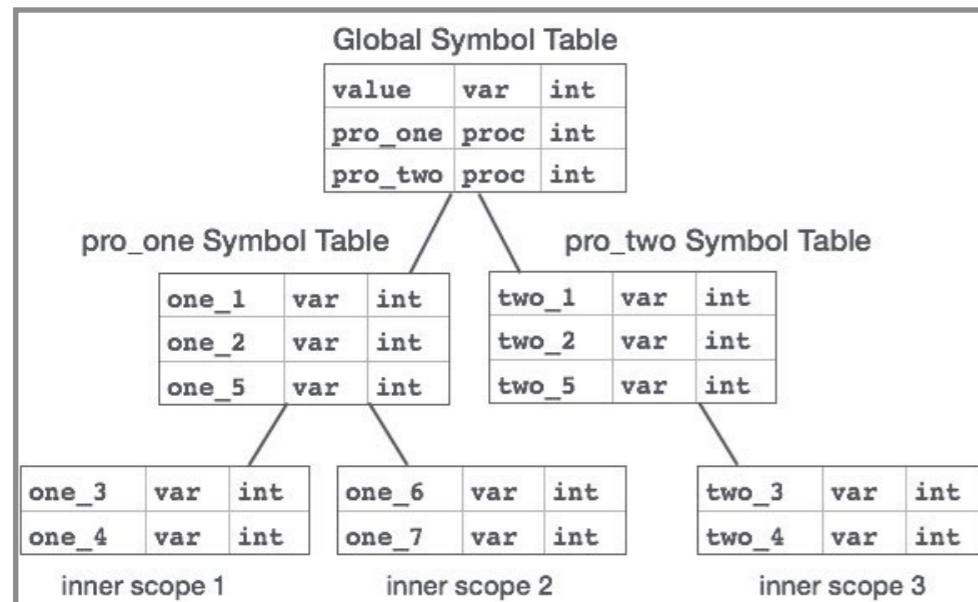
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x:int, Γ

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No standard approach, no re-use

Contrast with Syntax

Contrast with Syntax

*A standard
formalism*

**Context-Free
Grammars**

Contrast with Syntax

*A unique
definition*

```
program  =  decl*
decl    =  module id { decl* }
        |  import qid
        |  def id = exp
exp     =  qid
        |  fun id { exp }
        |  fix id { exp }
        |  let bind* in exp
        |  letrec bind* in exp
        |  letpar bind* in exp
        |  exp exp
        |  exp  $\oplus$  exp
        |  int
qid    =  id
        |  id . qid
bind   =  id = exp
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*A standard
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**Context-Free
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Contrast with Syntax

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      | int
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      | id . qid
bind  = id = exp
```

A standard formalism

Context-Free Grammars

Supports

Parser

AST

Pretty-Printing

Highlighting

Representing Bound Programs

Representing Bound Programs

- Many approaches to representing the results of name resolution within an (extended) AST, e.g.
 - numeric indexing [deBruijn72]
 - higher-order abstract syntax [PfenningElliott88]
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 - numeric indexing [deBruijn72]
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- Good support for binding-sensitive AST manipulation
- But: Do not say how to resolve identifiers in the first place!
 - Also: Can't represent ill-bound programs
 - And: Tend to be biased towards lambda-like bindings

Binding Specification Languages

Binding Specification Languages

- Many proposals for domain-specific languages (DSLs) for specifying binding structure of a (target) language, e.g.
 - Ott [Sewell+10]
 - Romeo [StansiferWand14]
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- Generate code to do resolution and record results
- But: what are the **semantics** of such a language?

The Missing Piece

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The Missing Piece

- Answer: the meaning of a binding specification for language L should be given by a function from L programs to their **“resolution structures”**
- So we need a (uniform, language-independent) method for describing such resolution structures...
- ...that can be used to compute the resolution of each program identifier
 - (or to verify that a claimed resolution is valid)

Design Goals

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- Make resolution structure language-independent
- Handle named collections of names (e.g. modules, classes, etc.) within the theory
- Allow description of programs with resolution errors

A Theory of Name Resolution

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*For **statically lexically scoped** languages*

A Theory of Name Resolution

*For **statically lexically scoped** languages*

*A standard
formalism*

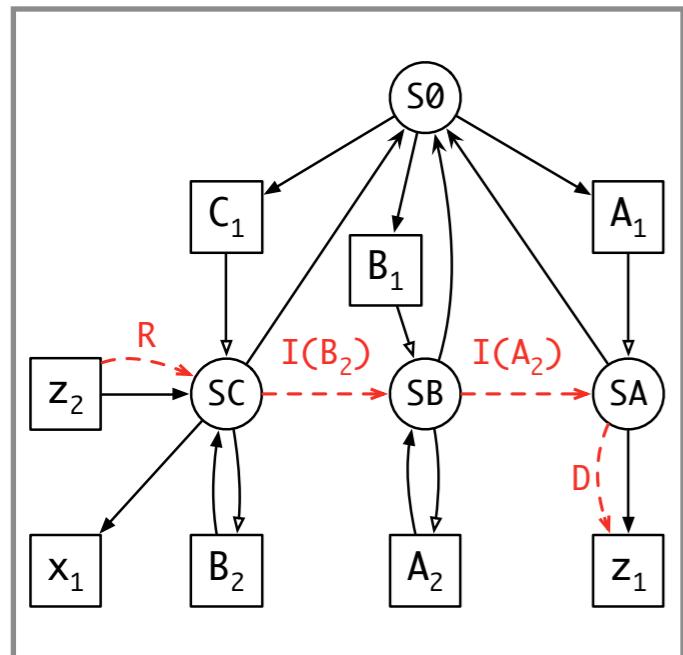
Scope
Graphs

A Theory of Name Resolution

For **statically lexically scoped** languages

*A unique
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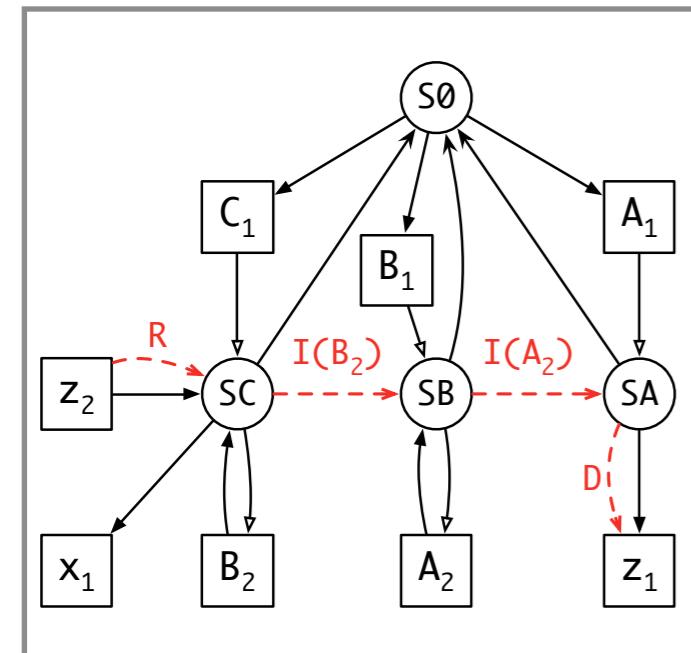


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**Scope
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Supports

Resolution

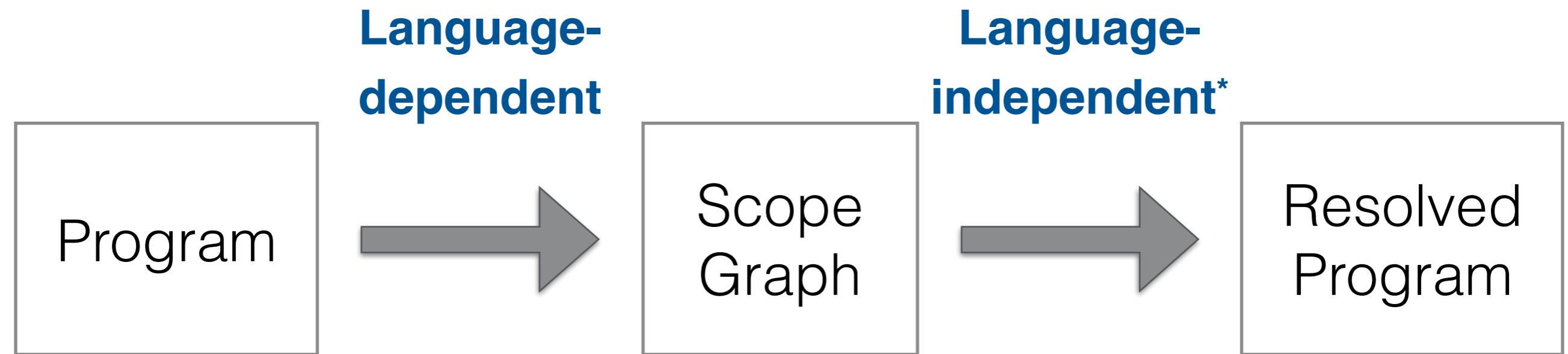
α -equivalence

IDE Navigation

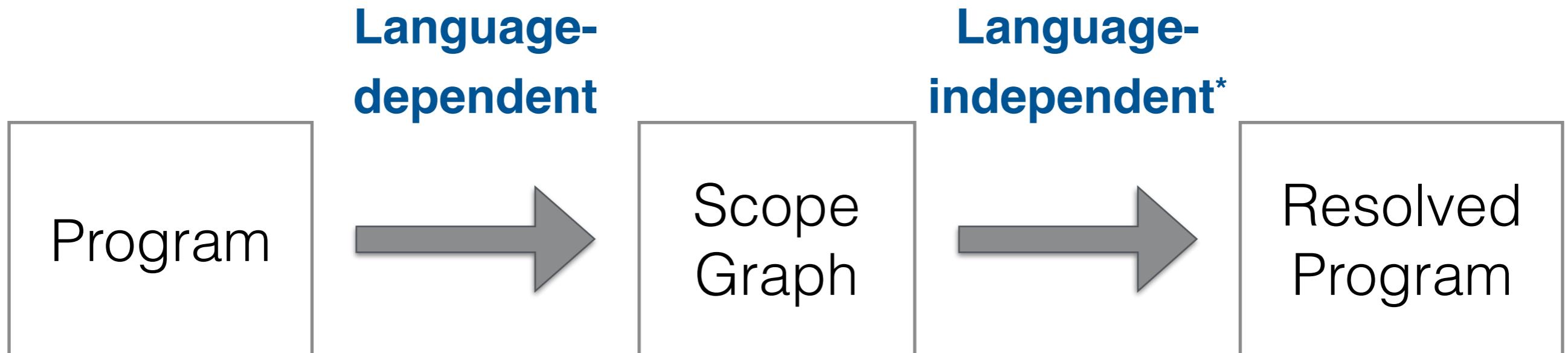
Refactoring tools

Reasoning tools

Resolution Scheme



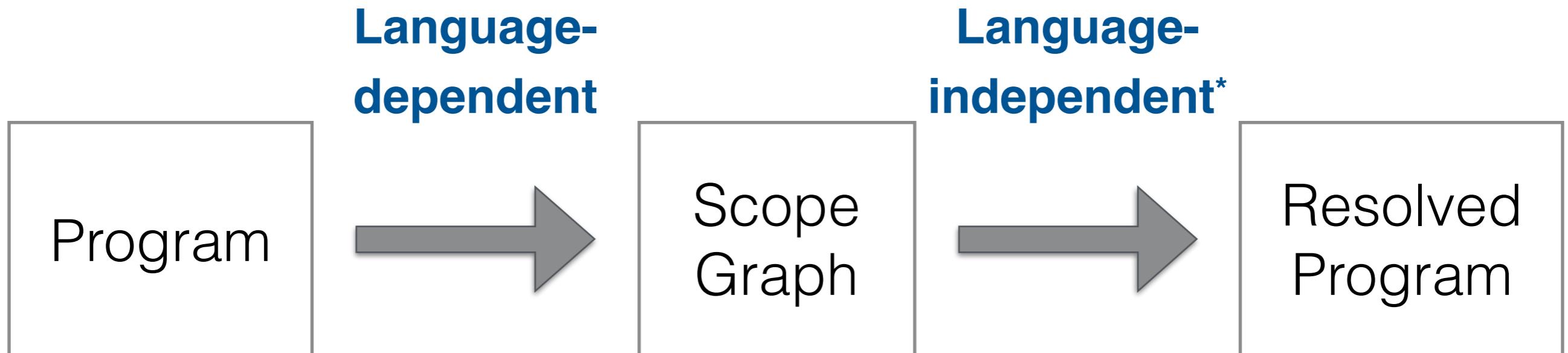
Resolution Scheme



Resolution of a reference in a scope graph:

Building a **path**
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Resolution Scheme



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*Parameterized by notions of path **well-formedness**
and **ordering**

Scope Graphs by Example

Simple Scopes

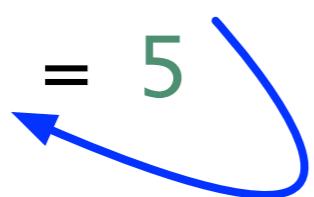
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def y = x + 1  
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Simple Scopes

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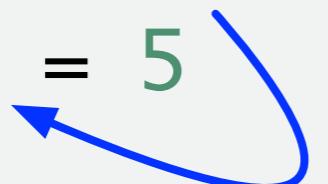
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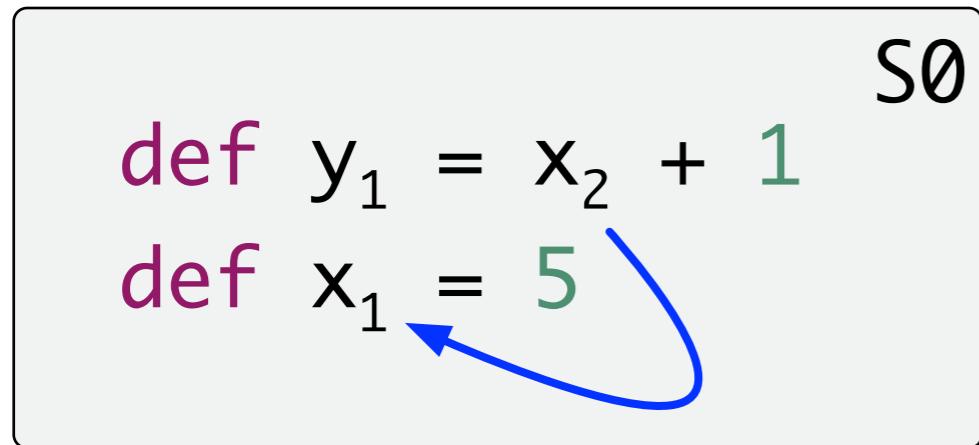


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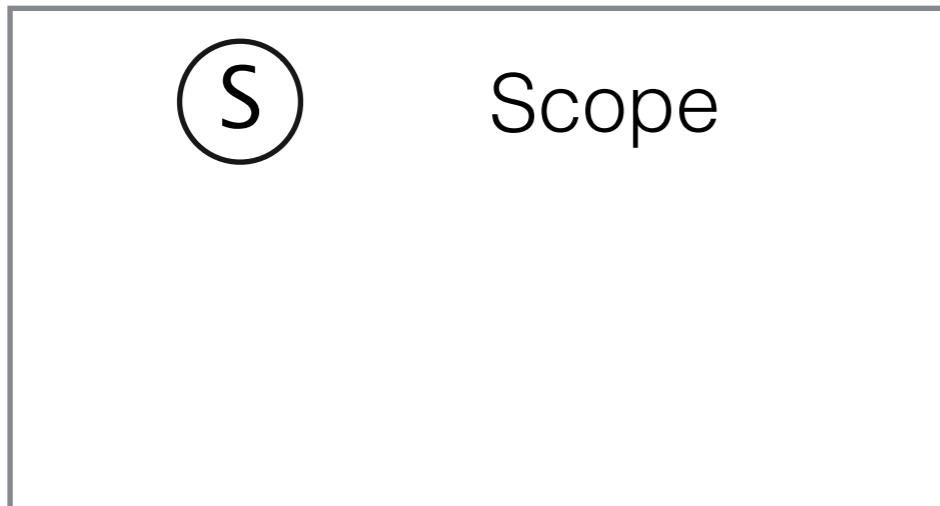
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S0  
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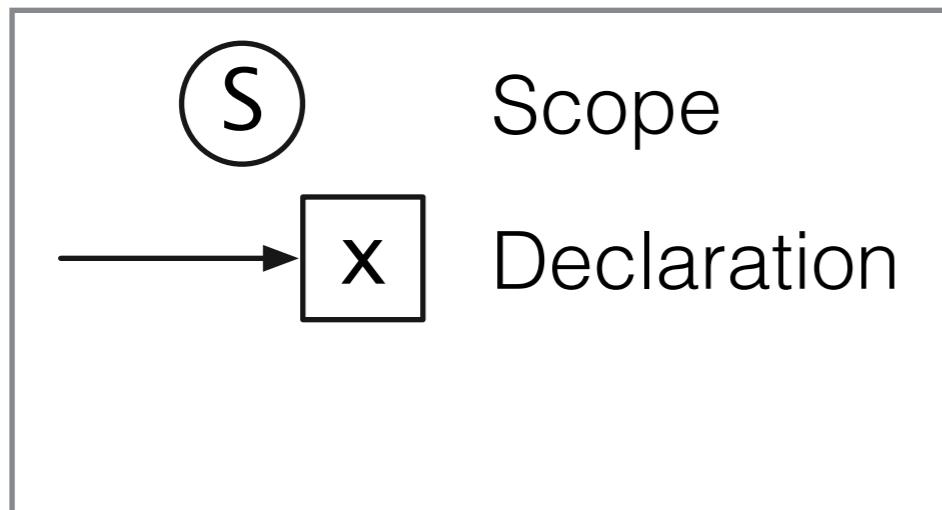
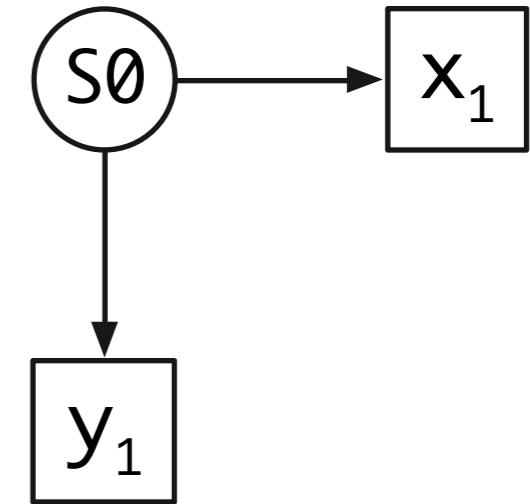
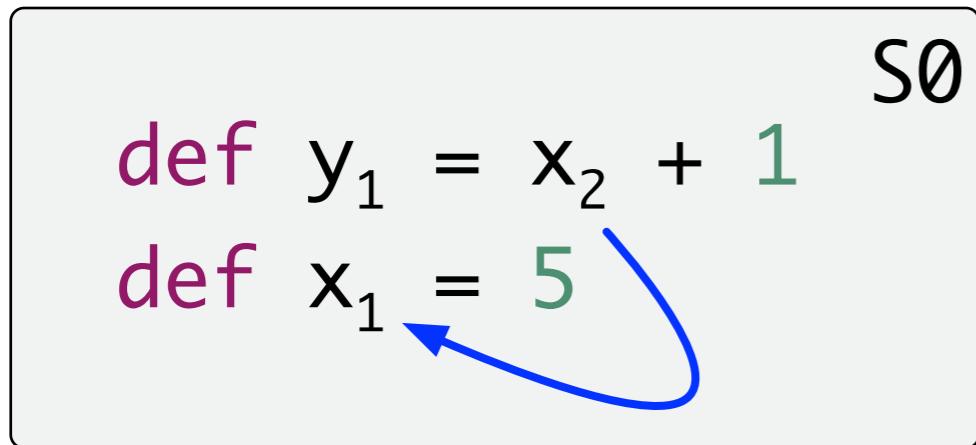
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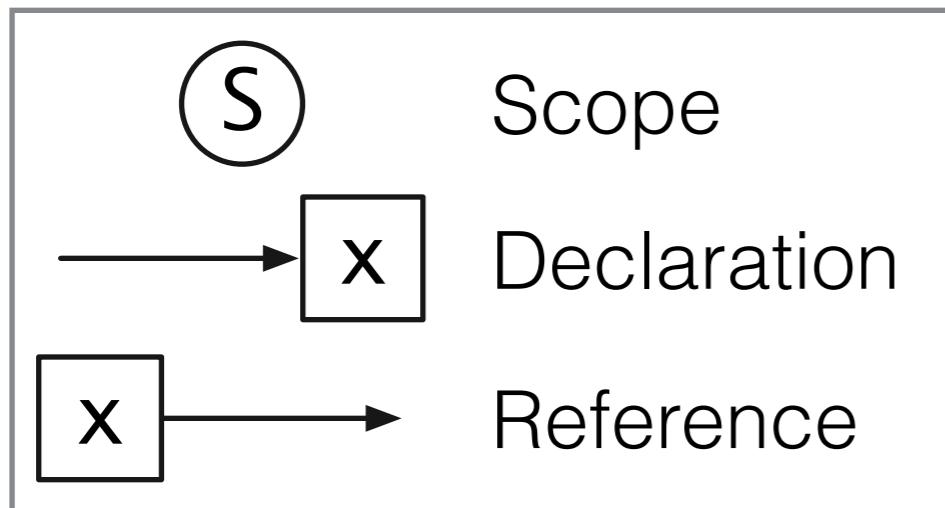
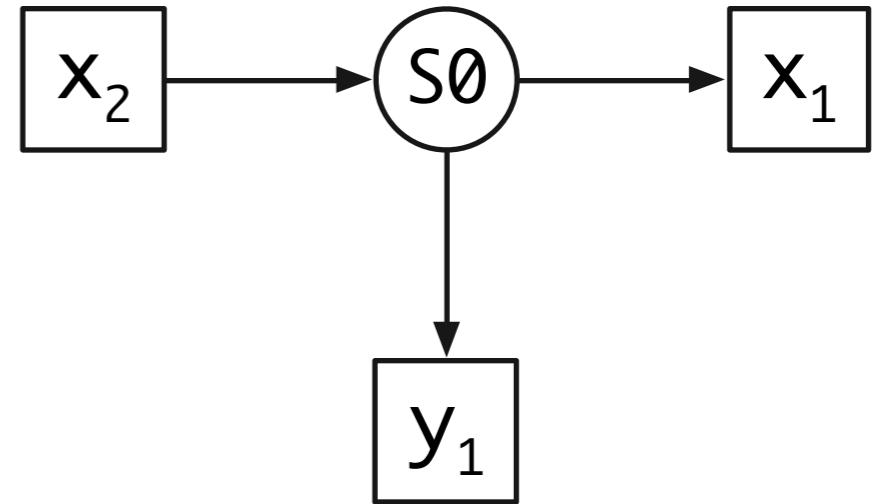
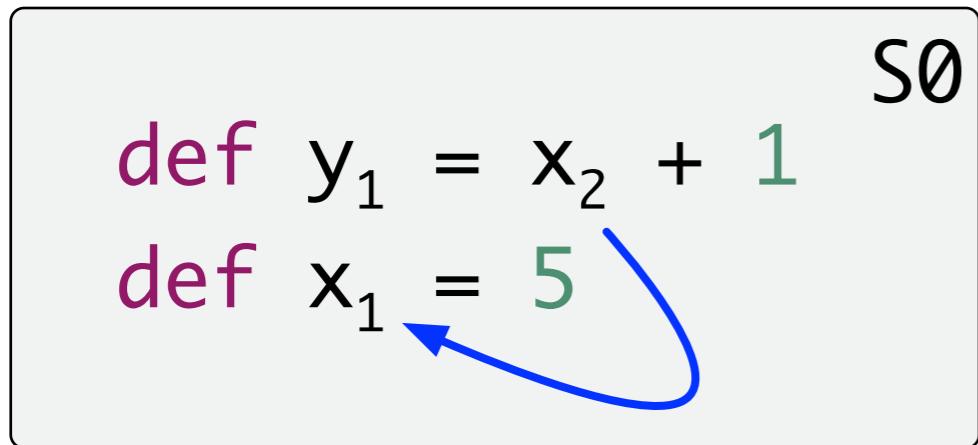
S_0



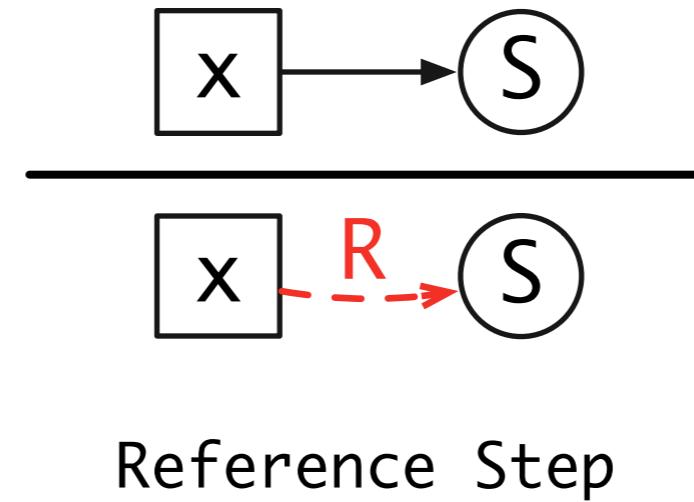
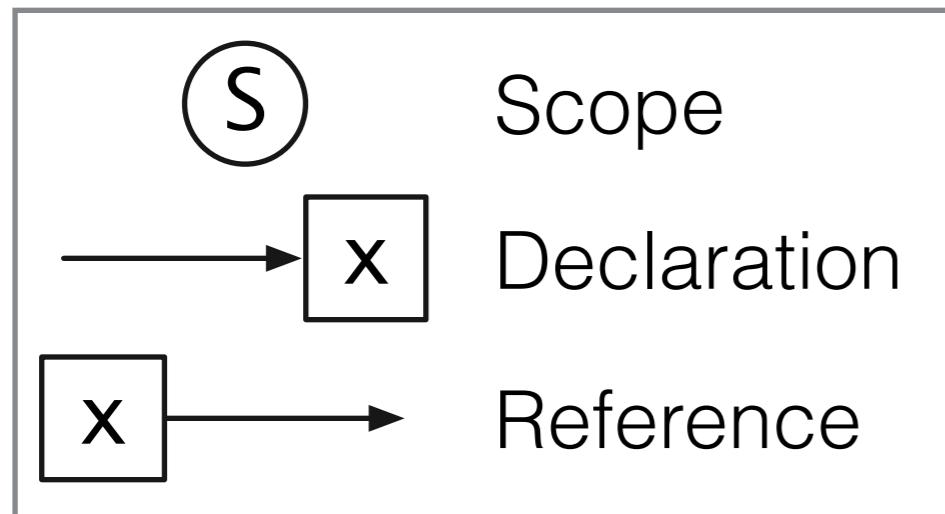
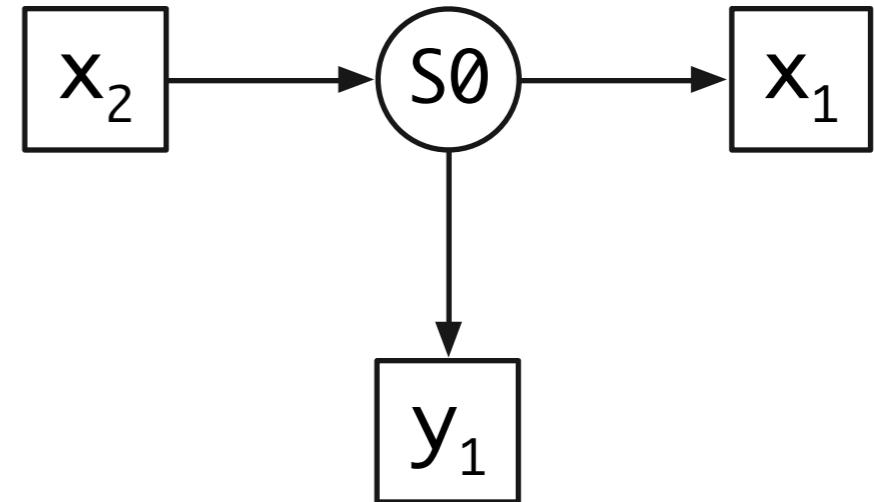
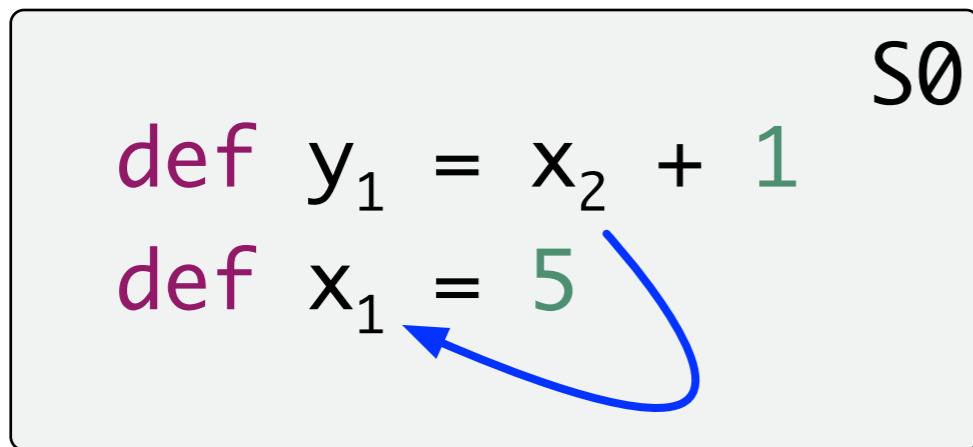
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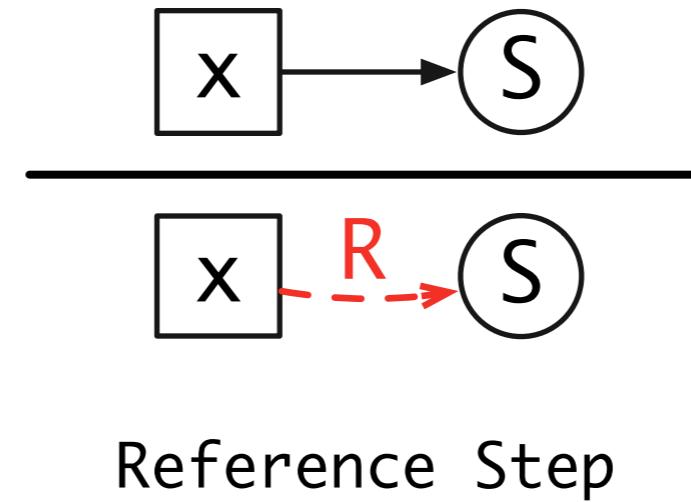
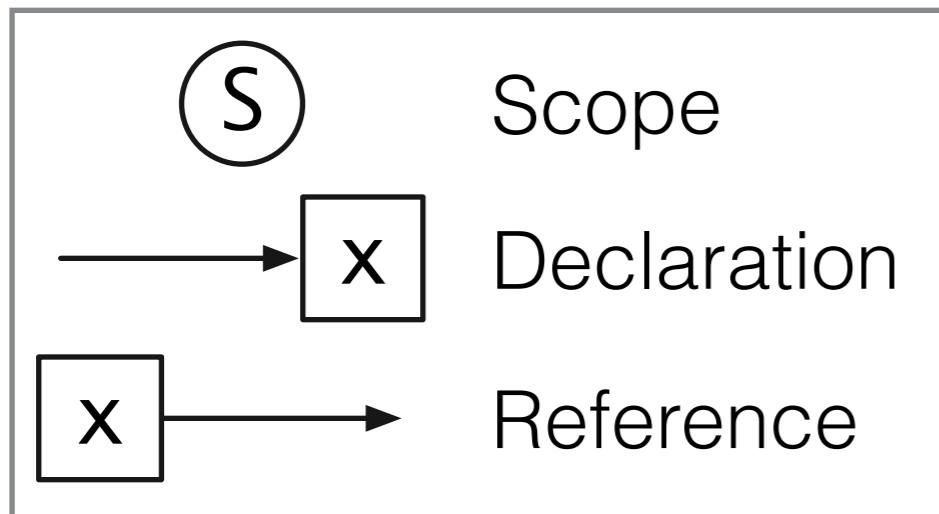
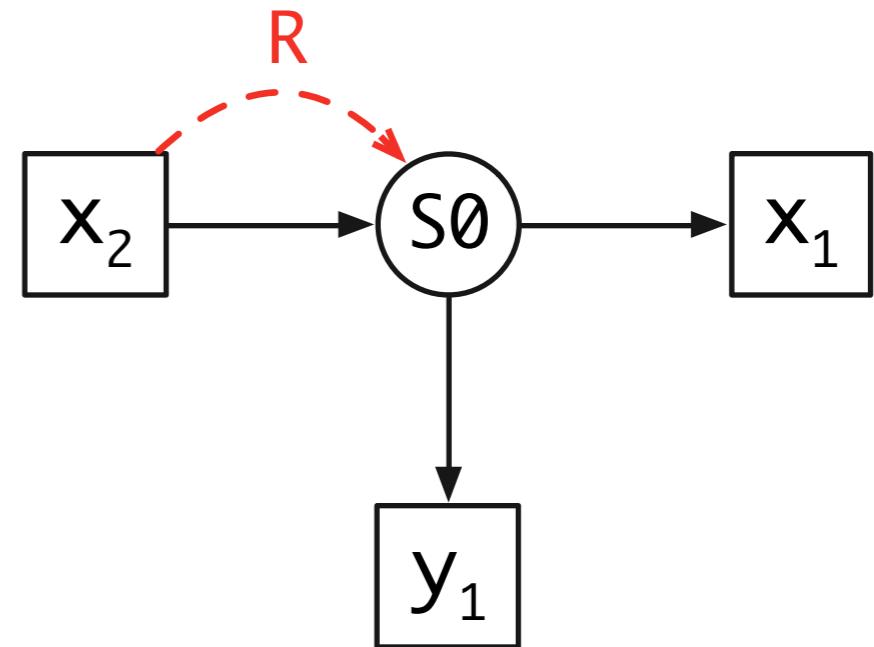
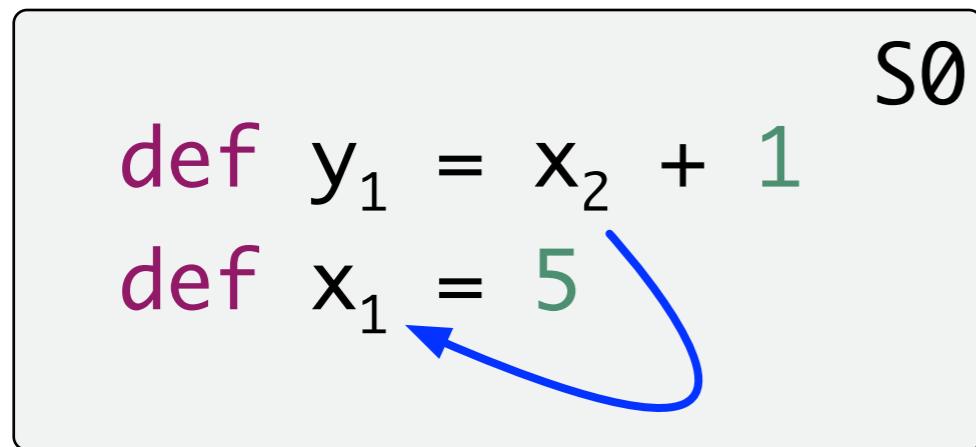
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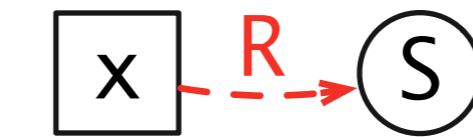
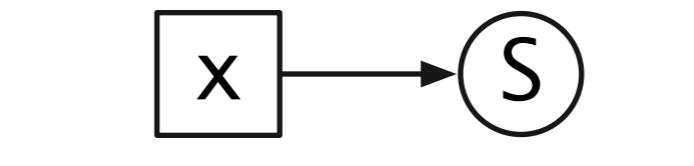
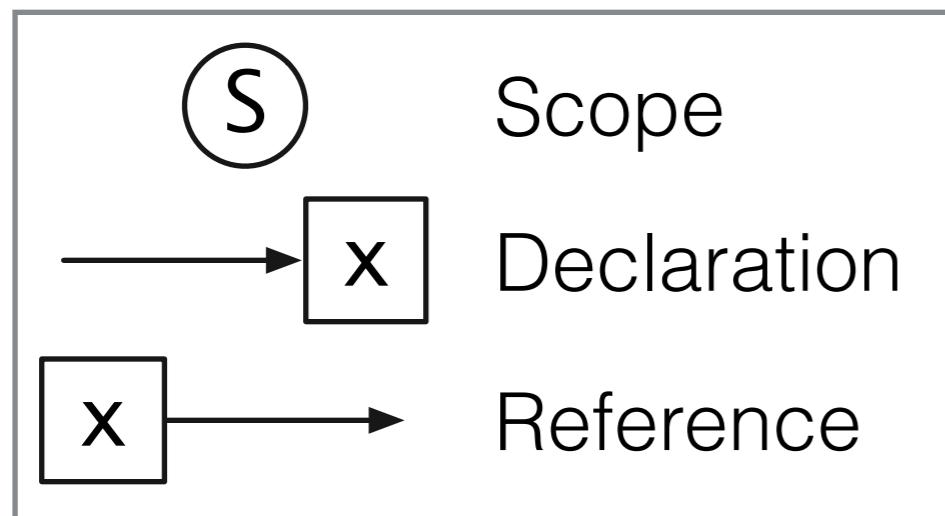
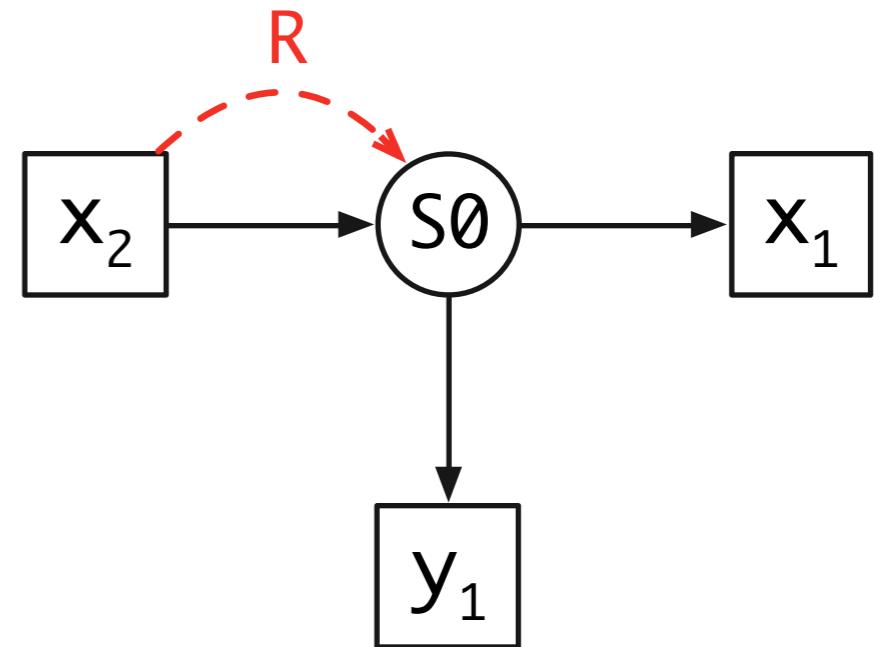
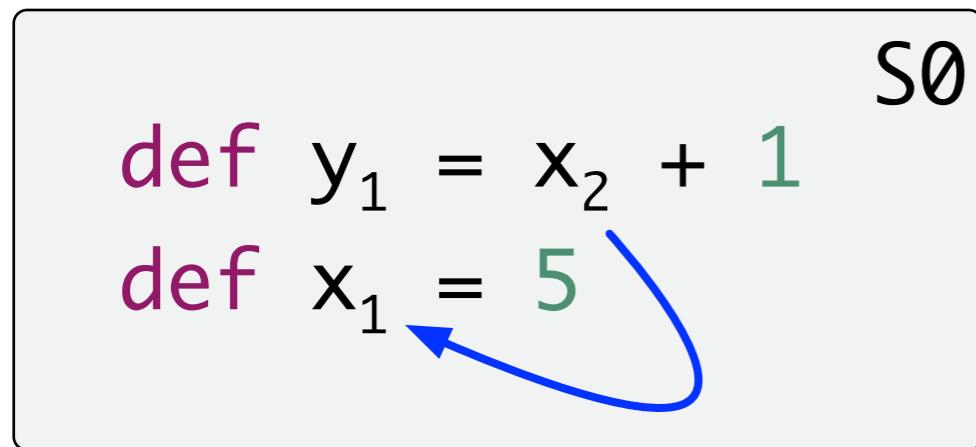
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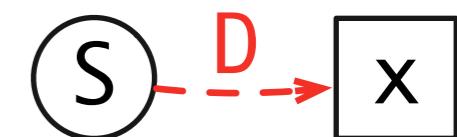
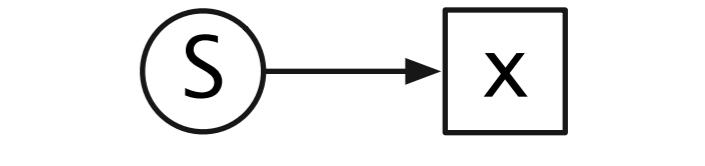
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Simple Scopes



Reference Step

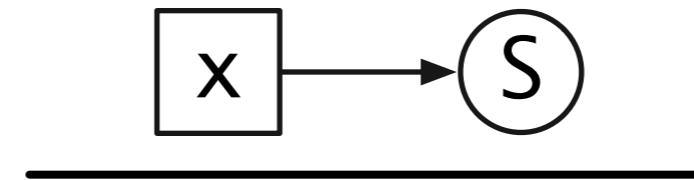
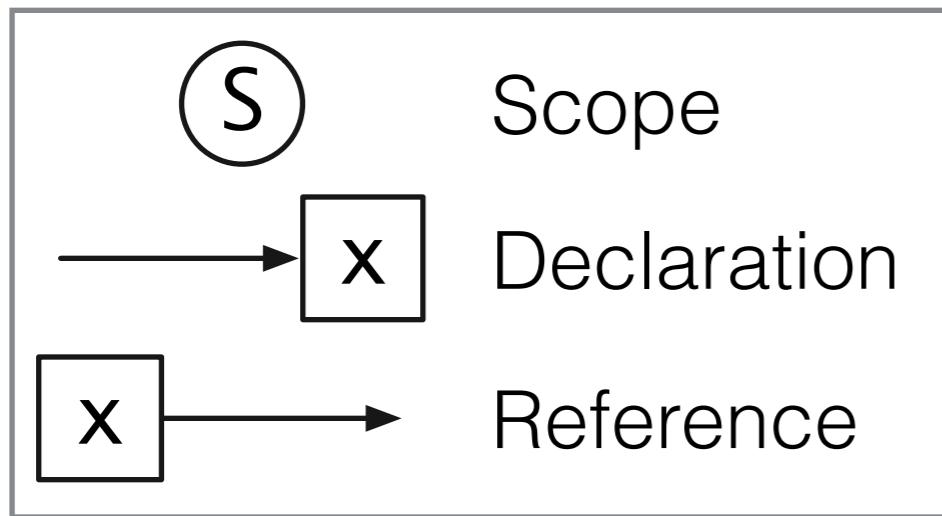
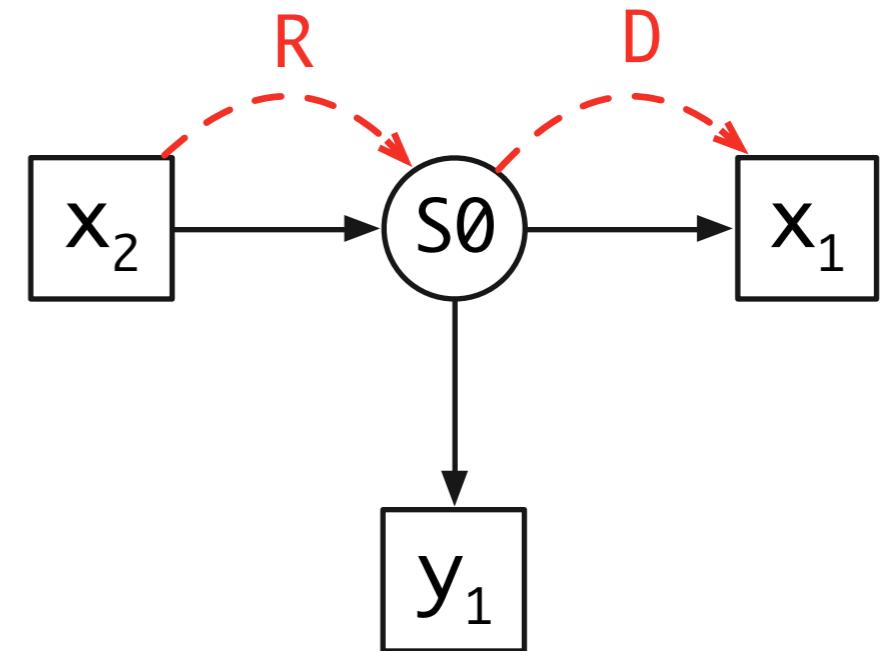


Declaration Step

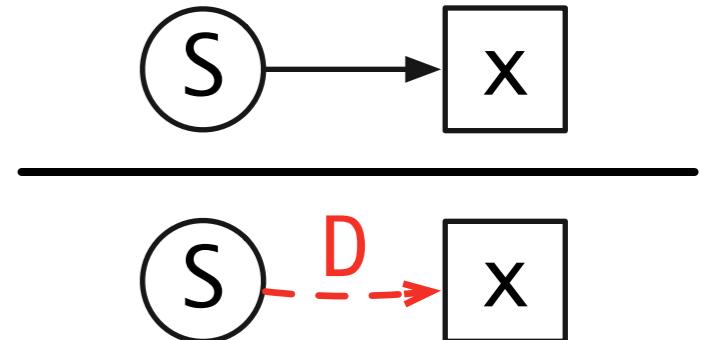
Simple Scopes

```
def y1 = x2 + 1  
def x1 = 5
```

S0



Reference Step



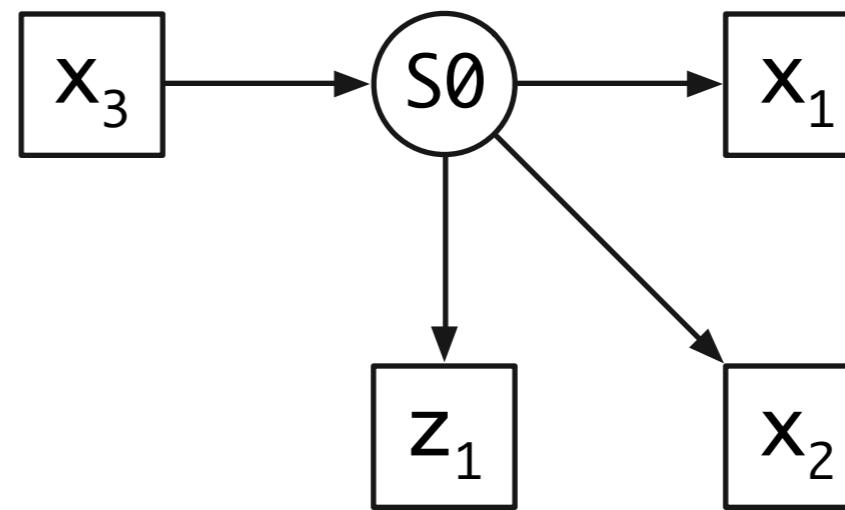
Declaration Step

Ambiguous Resolutions

```
def x1 = 5      S0  
def x2 = 3  
def z1 = x3 + 1
```

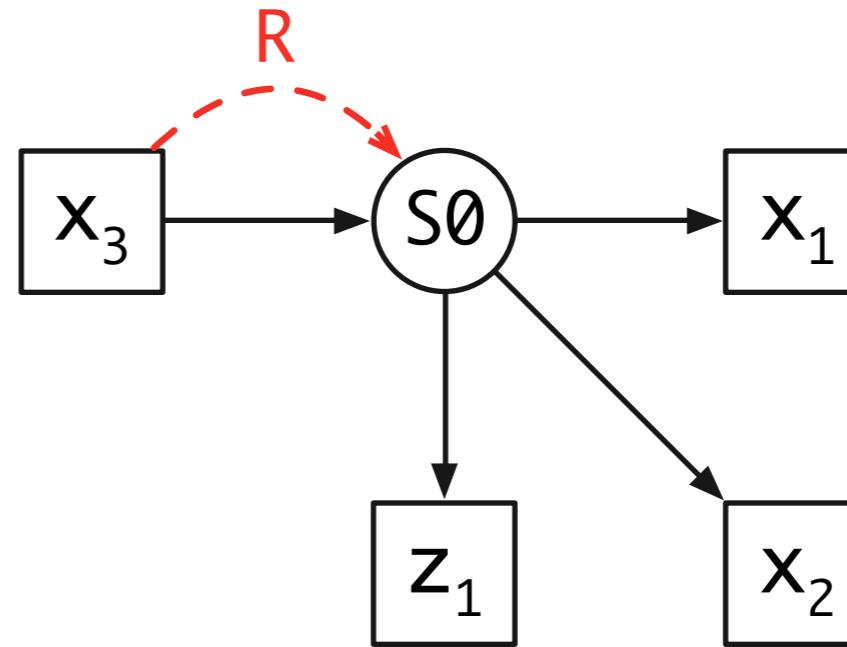
Ambiguous Resolutions

```
def x1 = 5      S0  
def x2 = 3  
def z1 = x3 + 1
```



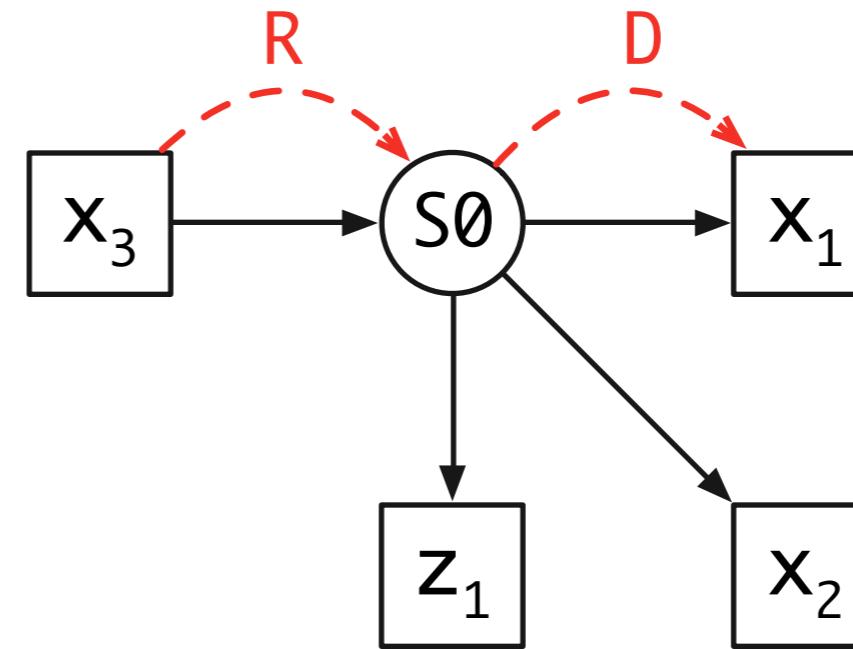
Ambiguous Resolutions

```
def x1 = 5      S0  
def x2 = 3  
def z1 = x3 + 1
```



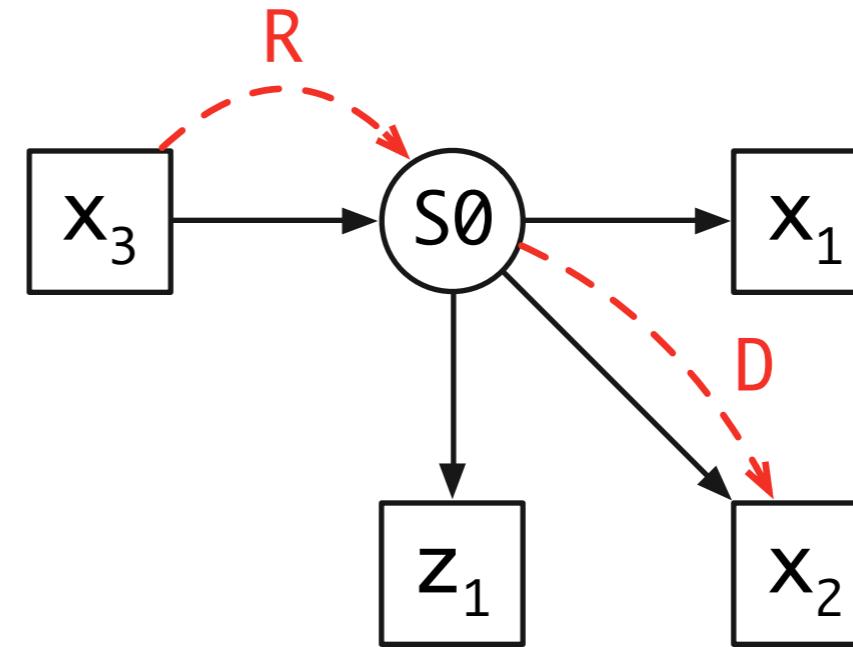
Ambiguous Resolutions

```
def x1 = 5      S0  
def x2 = 3  
def z1 = x3 + 1
```



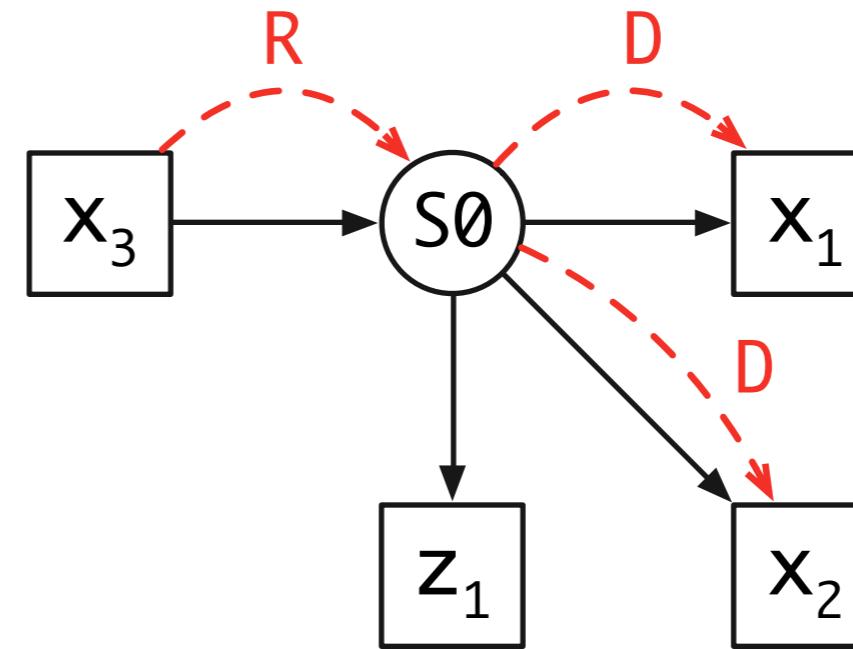
Ambiguous Resolutions

```
def x1 = 5      S0  
def x2 = 3  
def z1 = x3 + 1
```



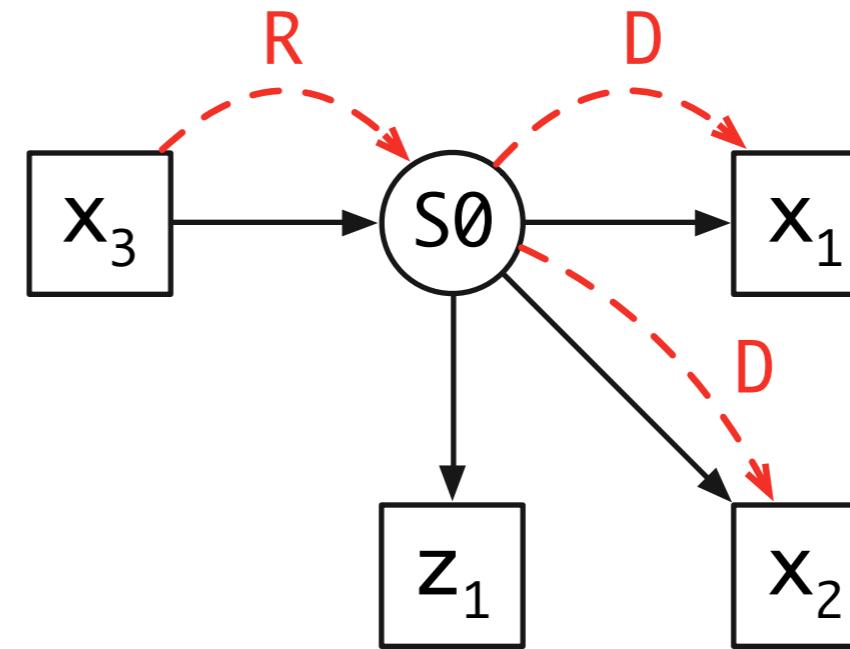
Ambiguous Resolutions

```
def x1 = 5      S0  
def x2 = 3  
def z1 = x3 + 1
```



Ambiguous Resolutions

```
def x1 = 5      S0  
def x2 = 3  
def z1 = x3 + 1
```



```
match t with  
| A x | B x => ...
```

Lexical Scoping

```
def x1 = z2 5
```

```
def z1 =
  fun y1 {
    x2 + y2
  }
```

Lexical Scoping

```
def x1 = z2 5      S0  
  
def z1 =  
  fun y1 {  
    x2 + y2  
  }
```

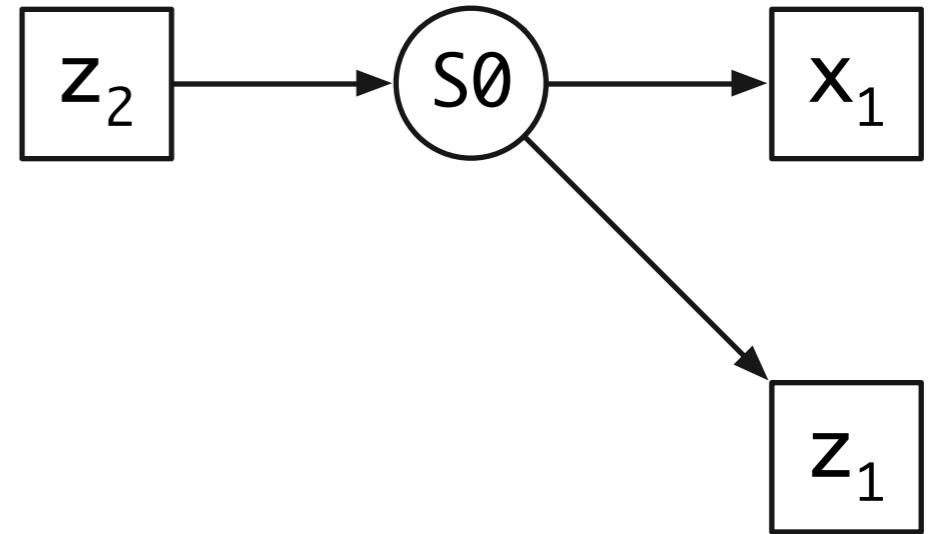
Lexical Scoping

```
S0
def x1 = z2 5

def z1 =
    fun y1 {      S1
        x2 + y2
    }
}
```

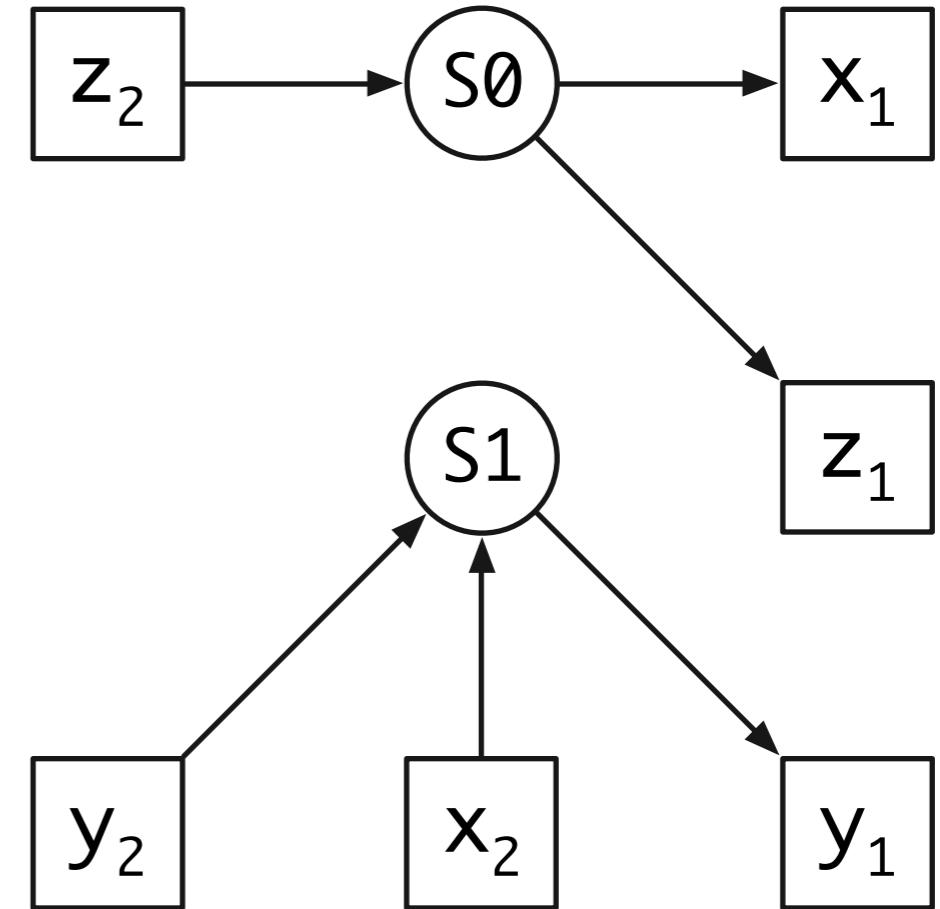
Lexical Scoping

```
def x1 = z2 5 S0  
  
def z1 =  
  fun y1 { S1  
    x2 + y2  
}  
}
```



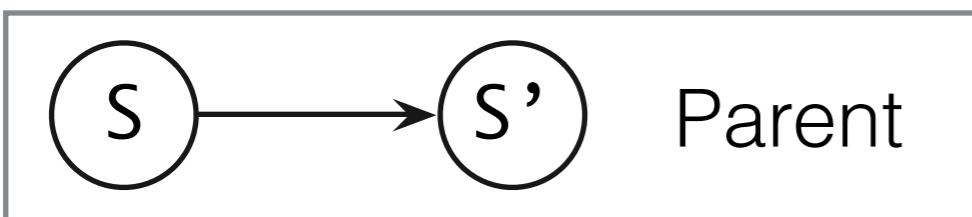
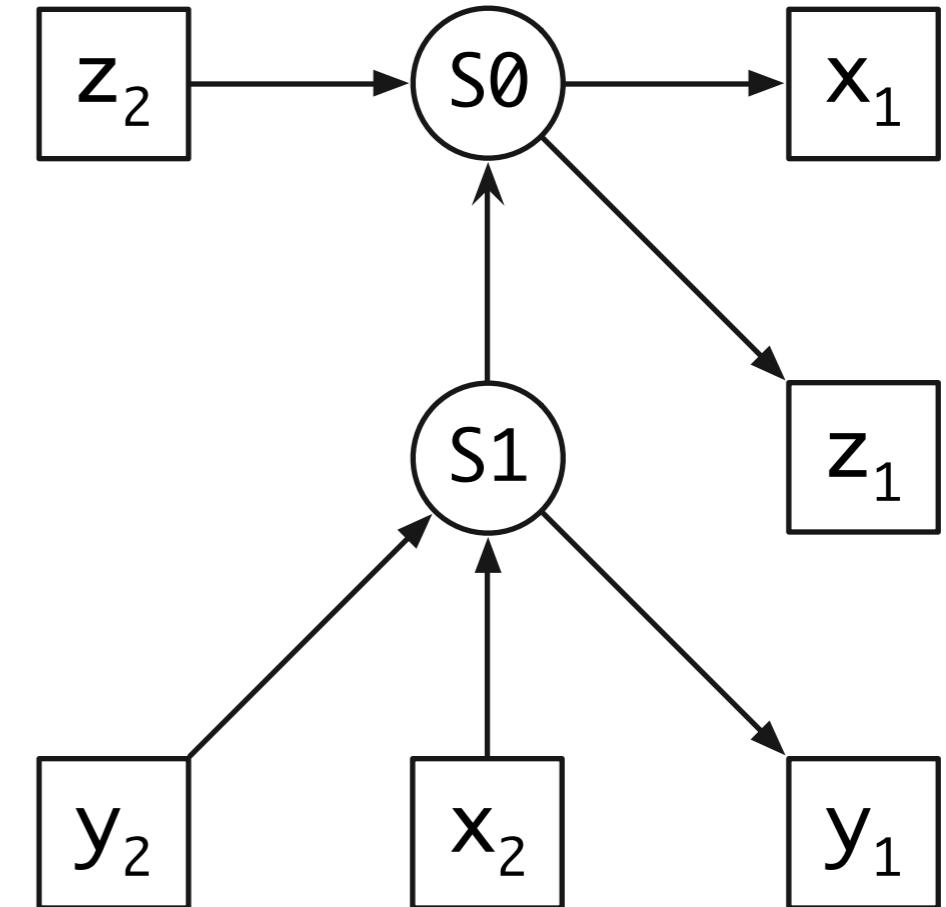
Lexical Scoping

```
def x1 = z2 5 S0  
  
def z1 =  
  fun y1 { S1  
    x2 + y2  
}  
}
```

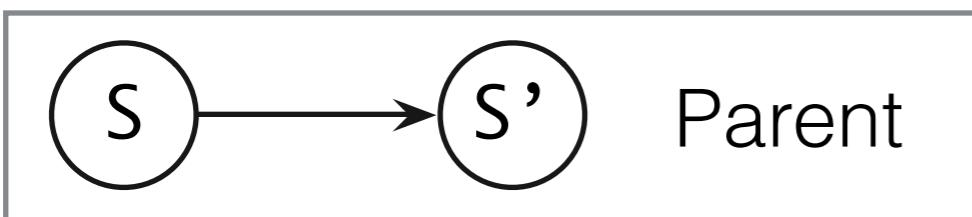
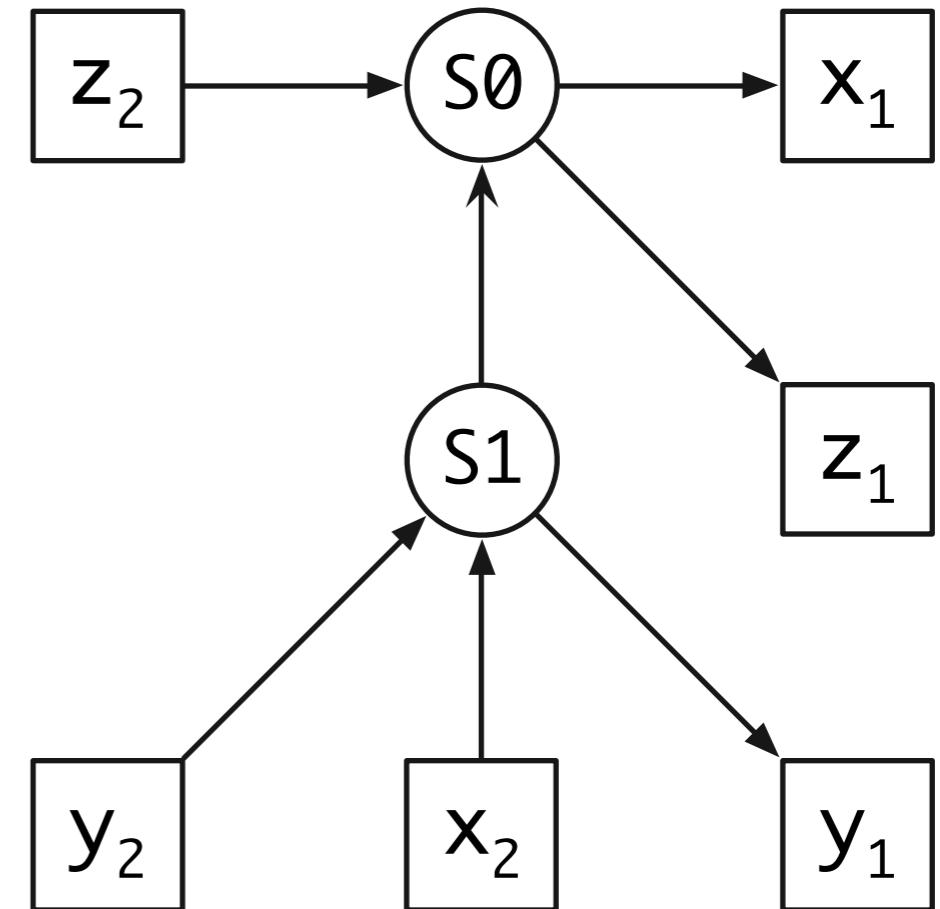
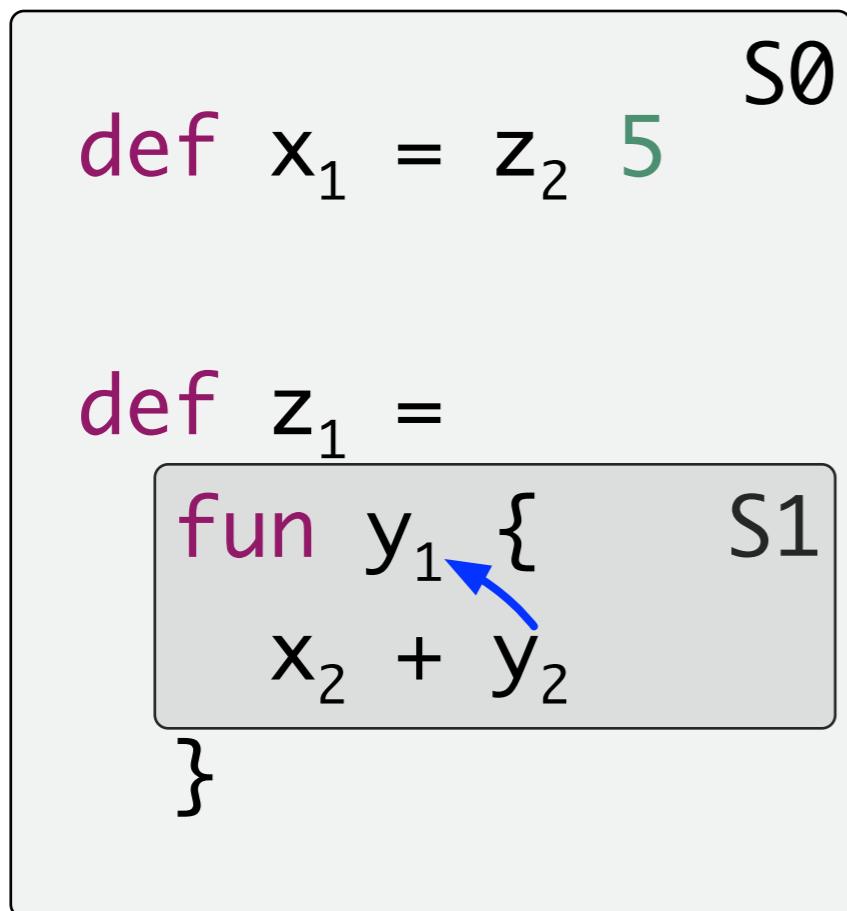


Lexical Scoping

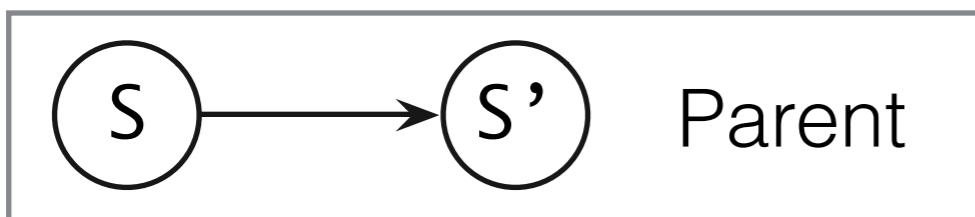
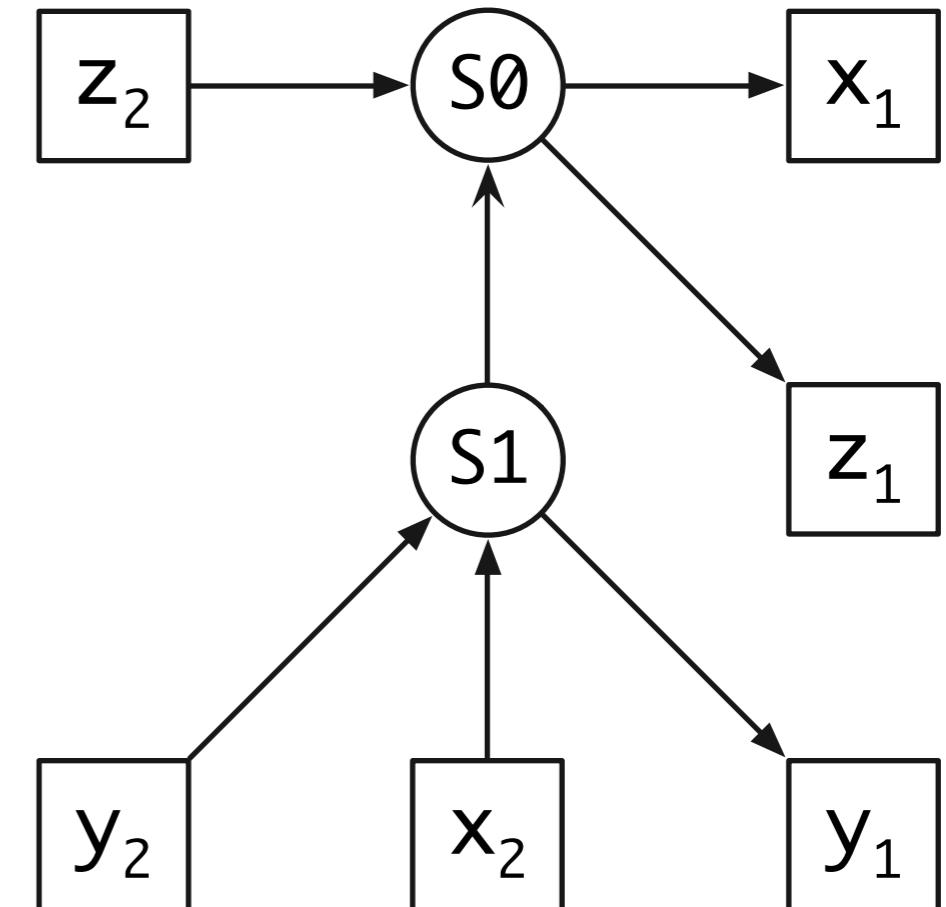
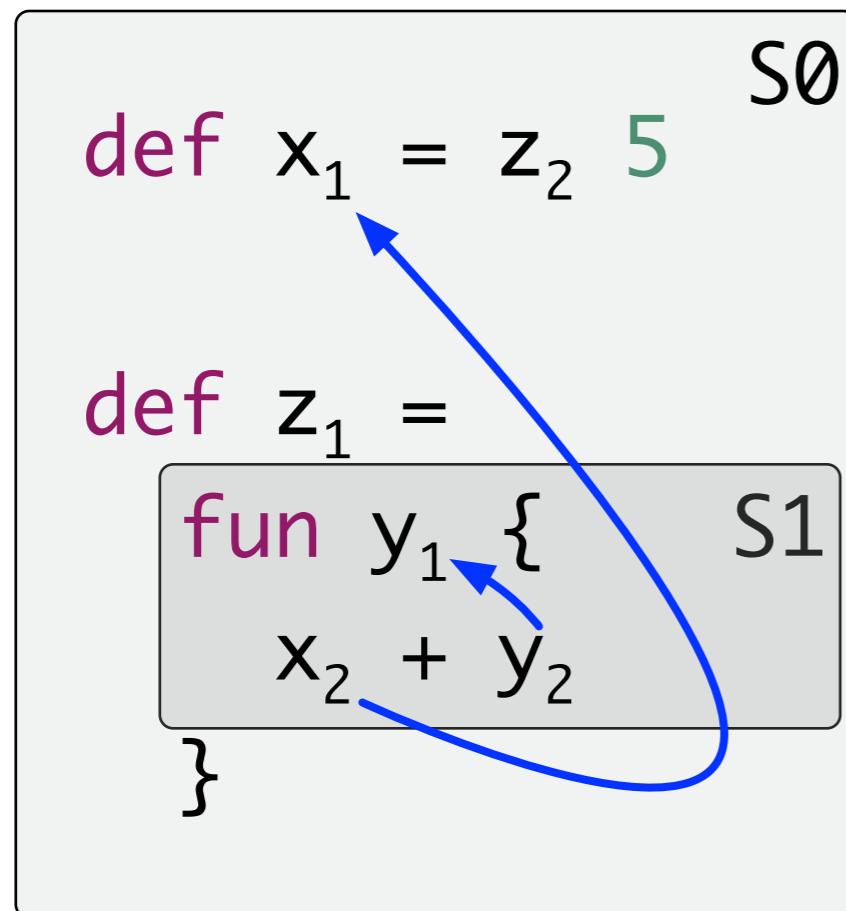
```
def x1 = z2 5 S0  
  
def z1 =  
  fun y1 { S1  
    x2 + y2  
  }
```



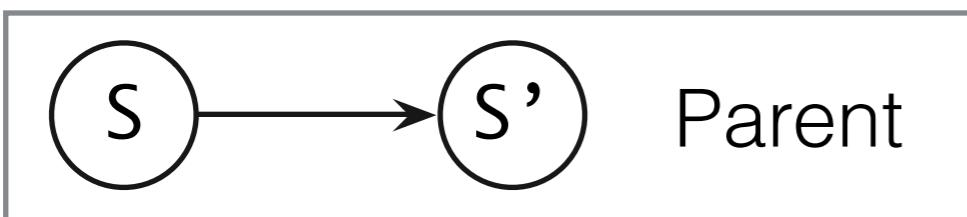
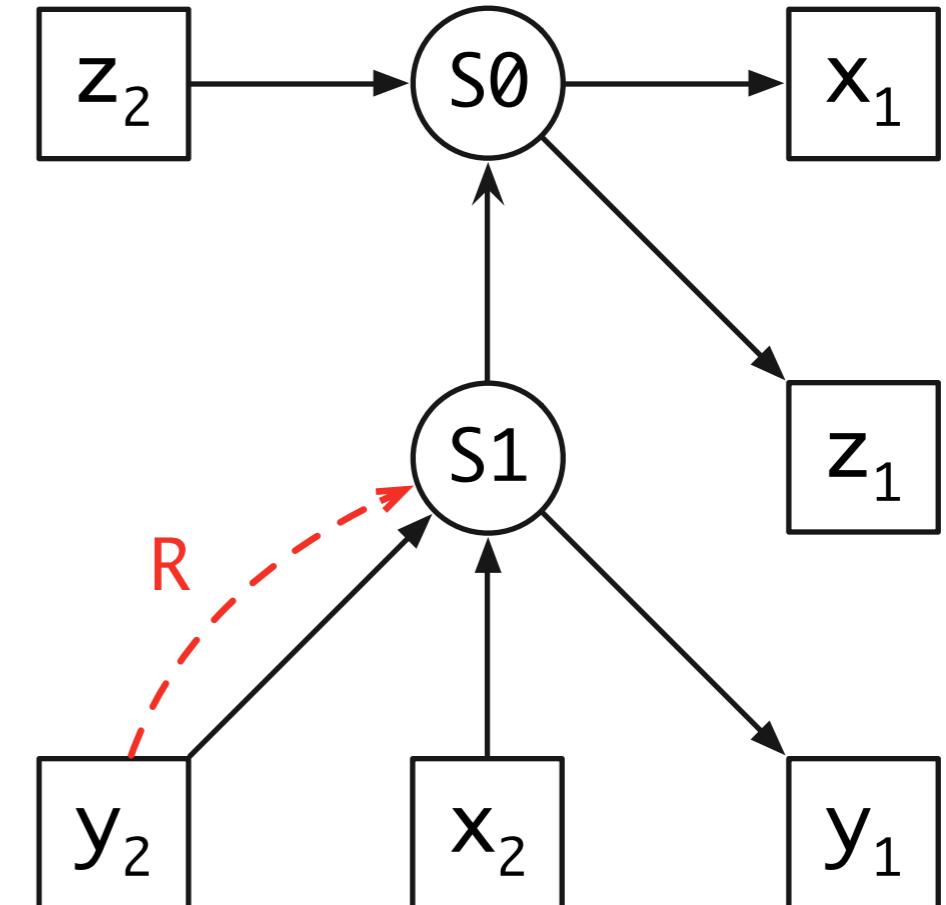
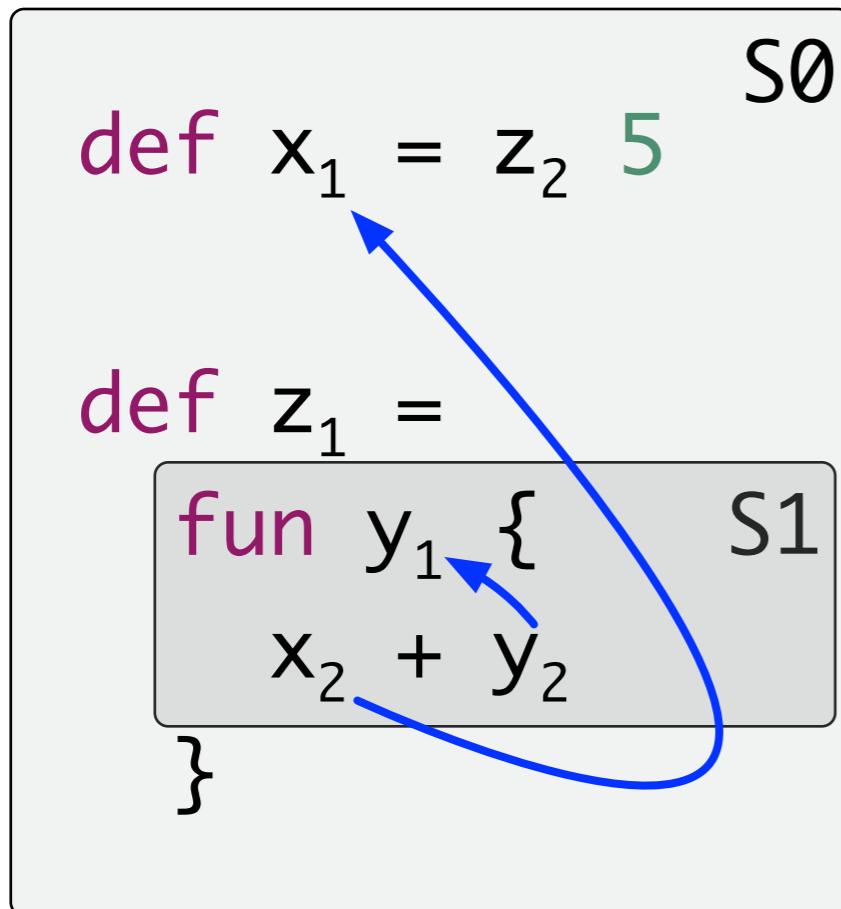
Lexical Scoping



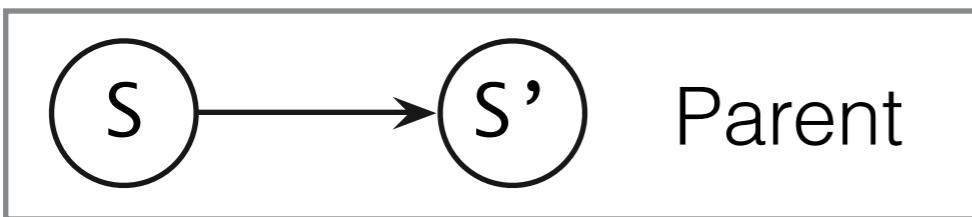
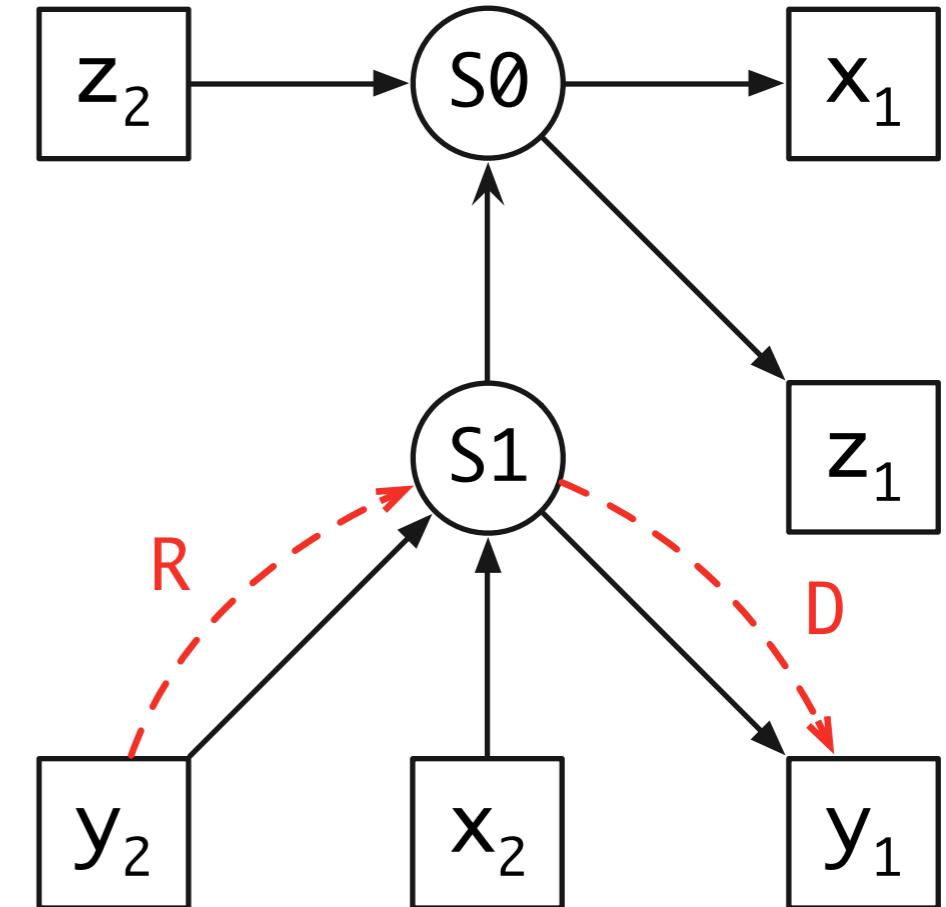
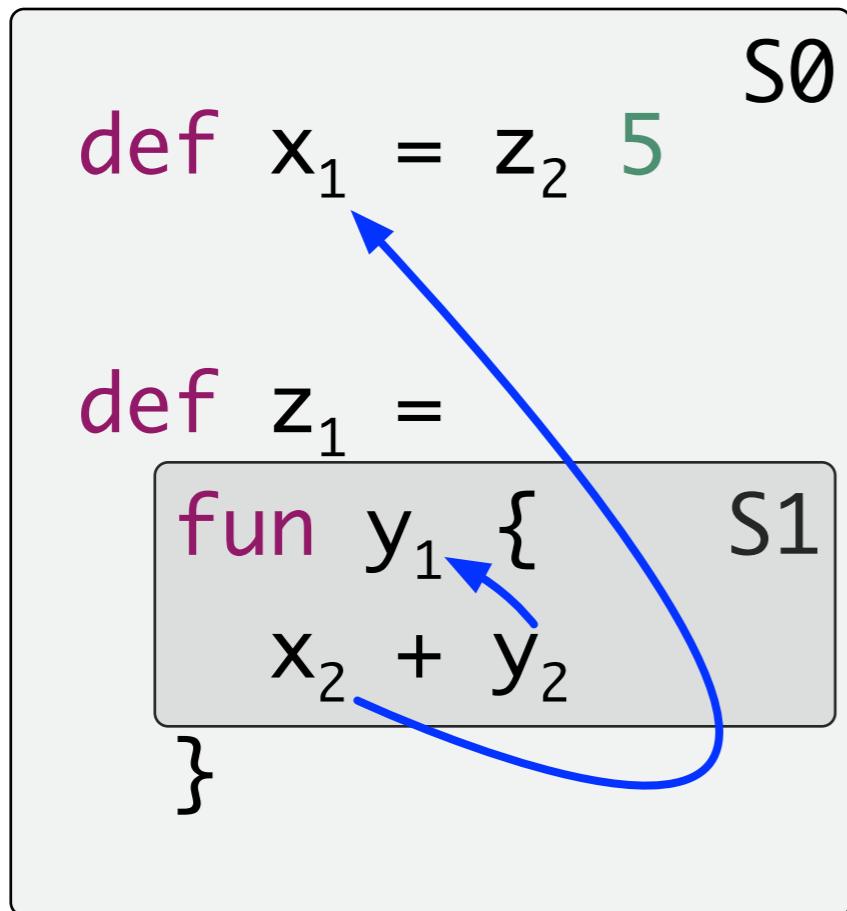
Lexical Scoping



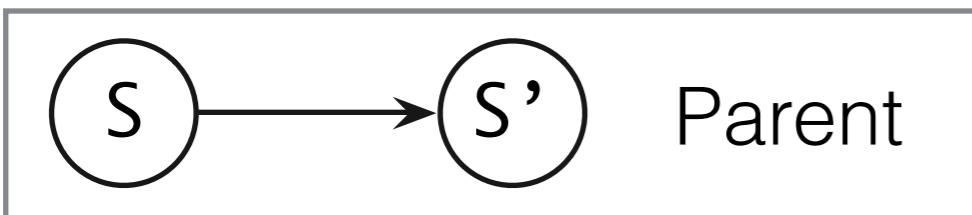
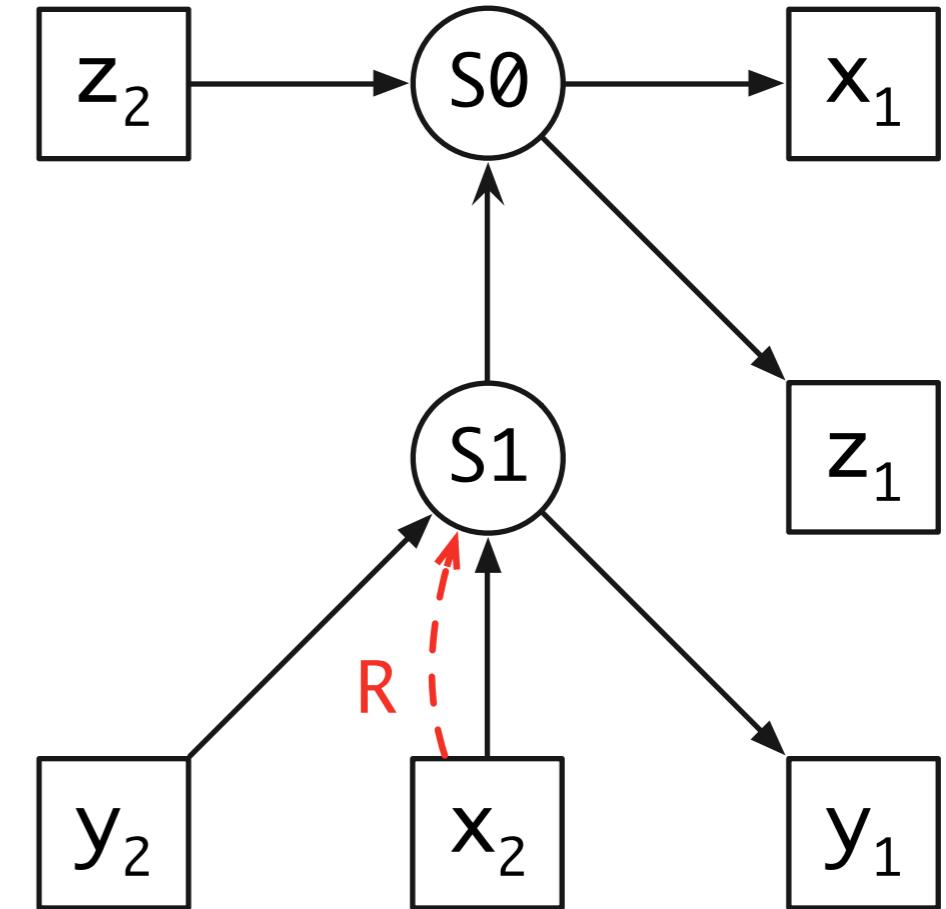
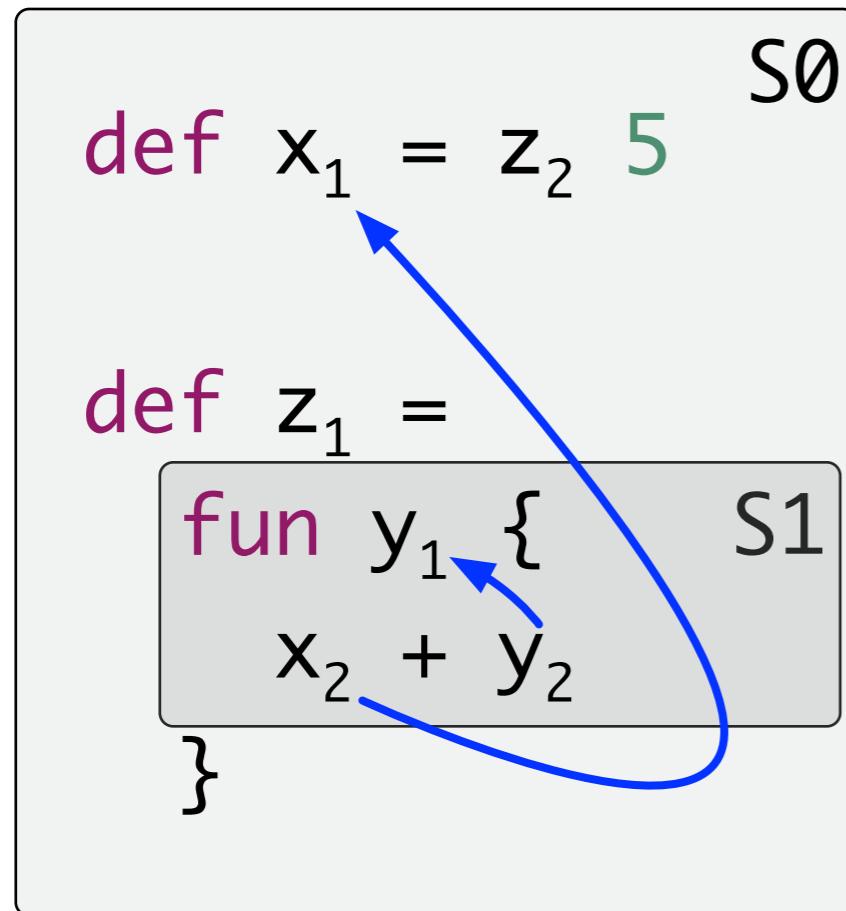
Lexical Scoping



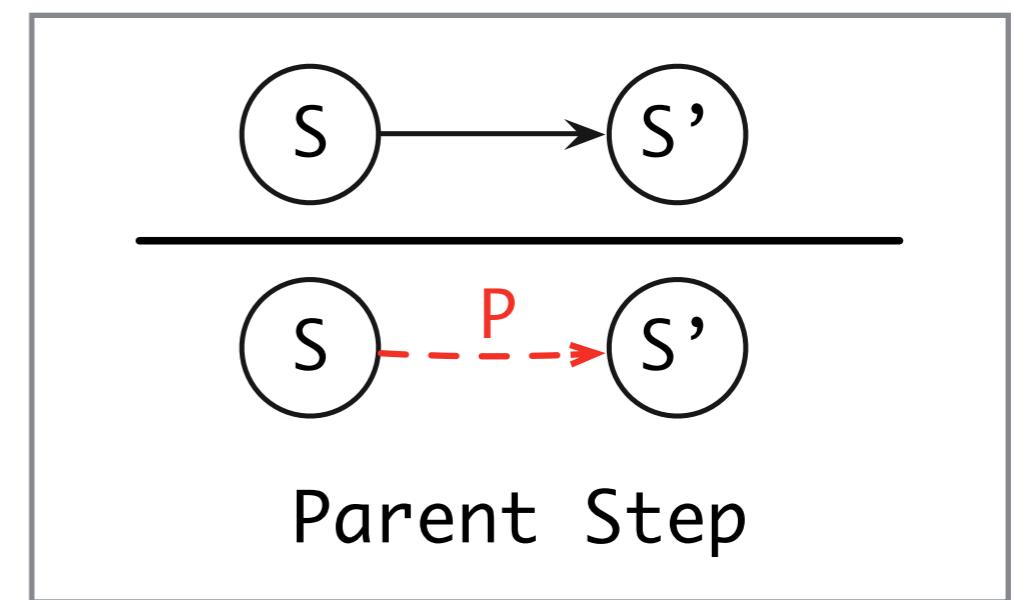
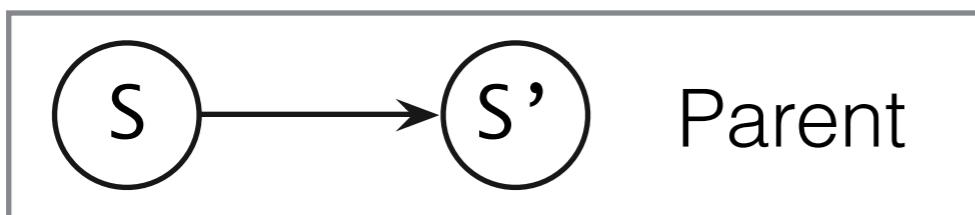
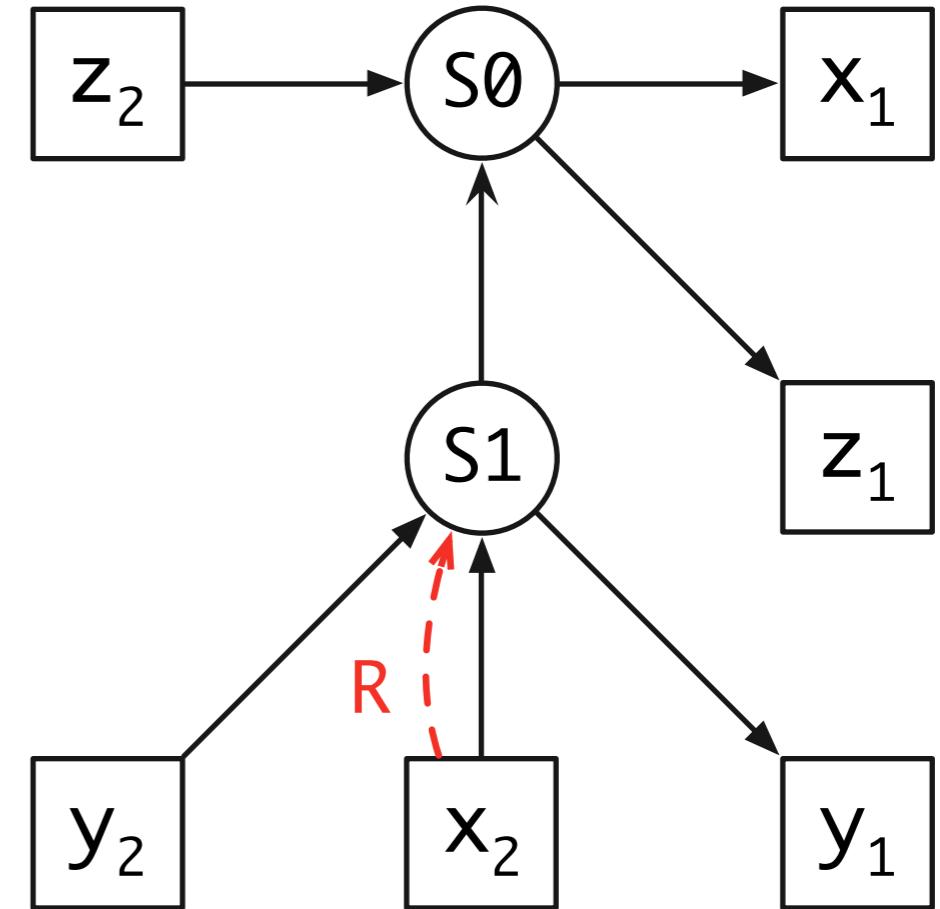
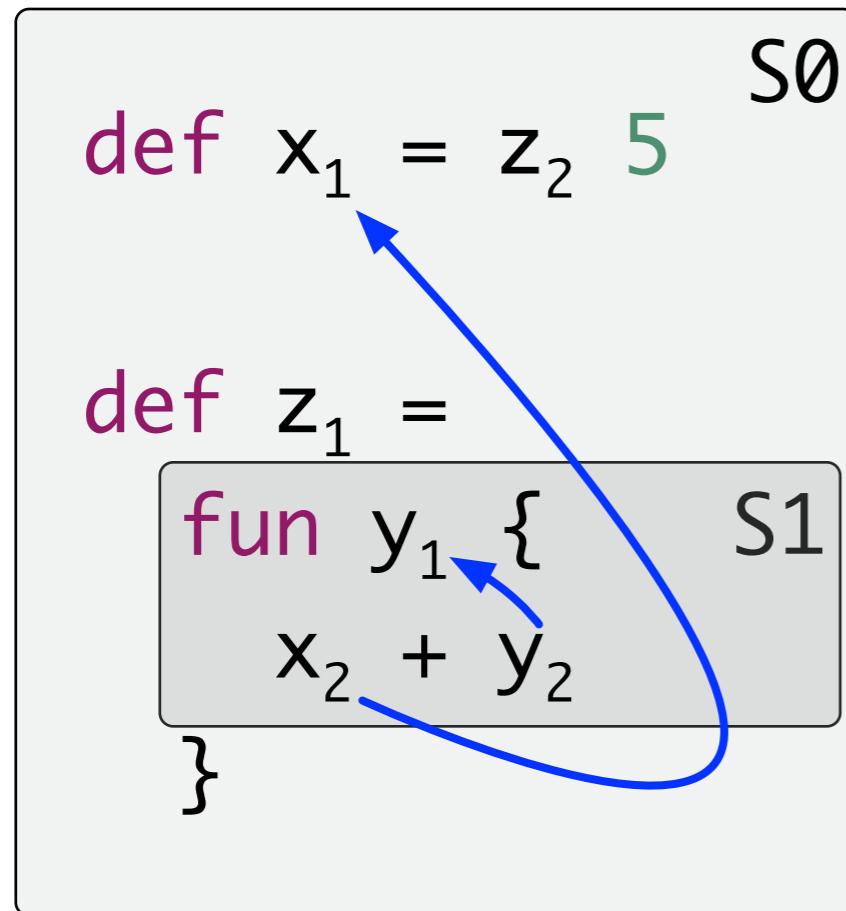
Lexical Scoping



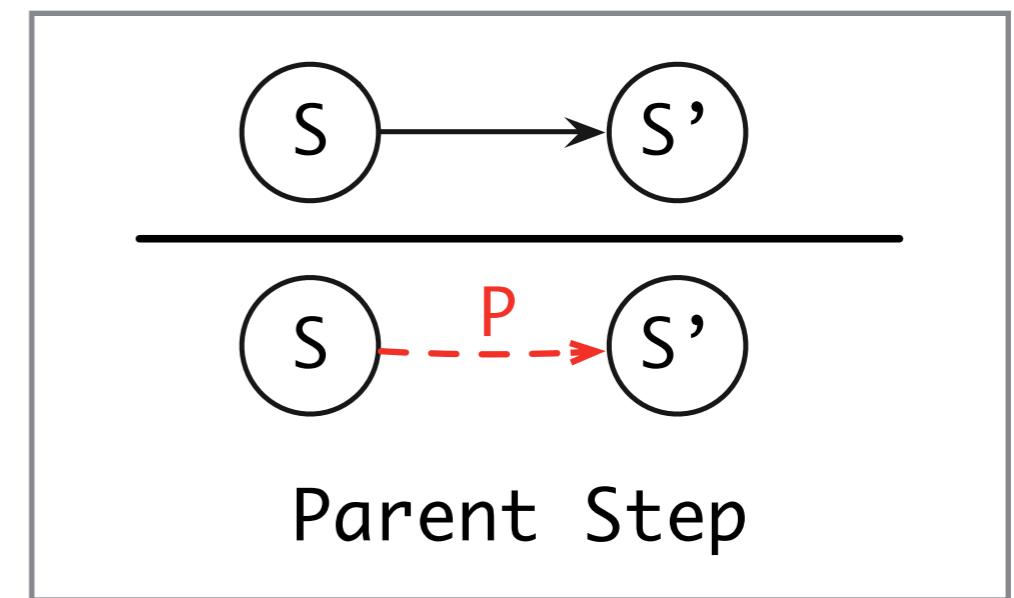
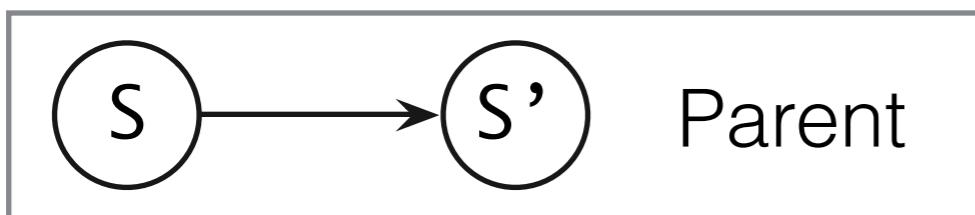
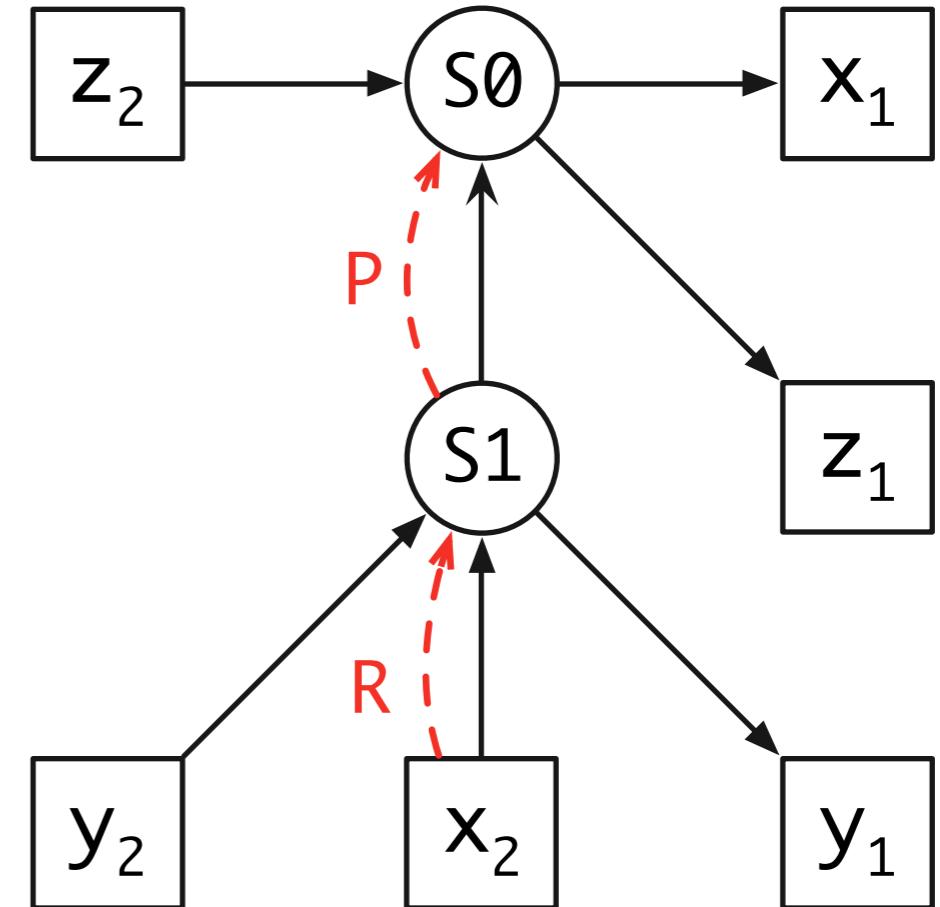
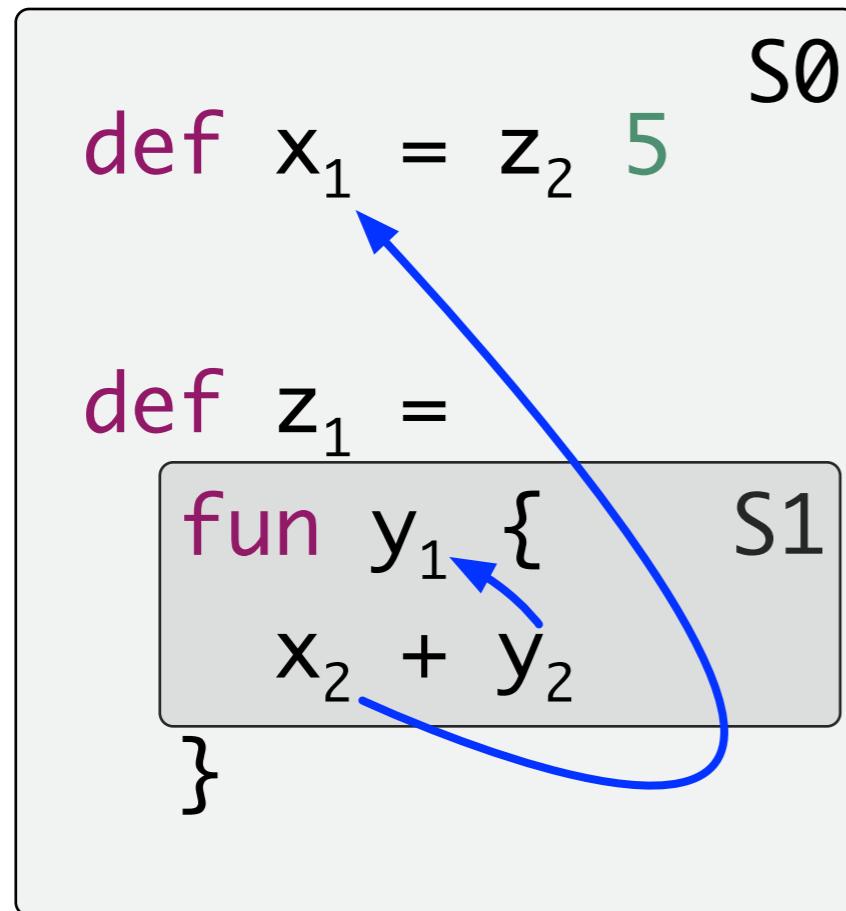
Lexical Scoping



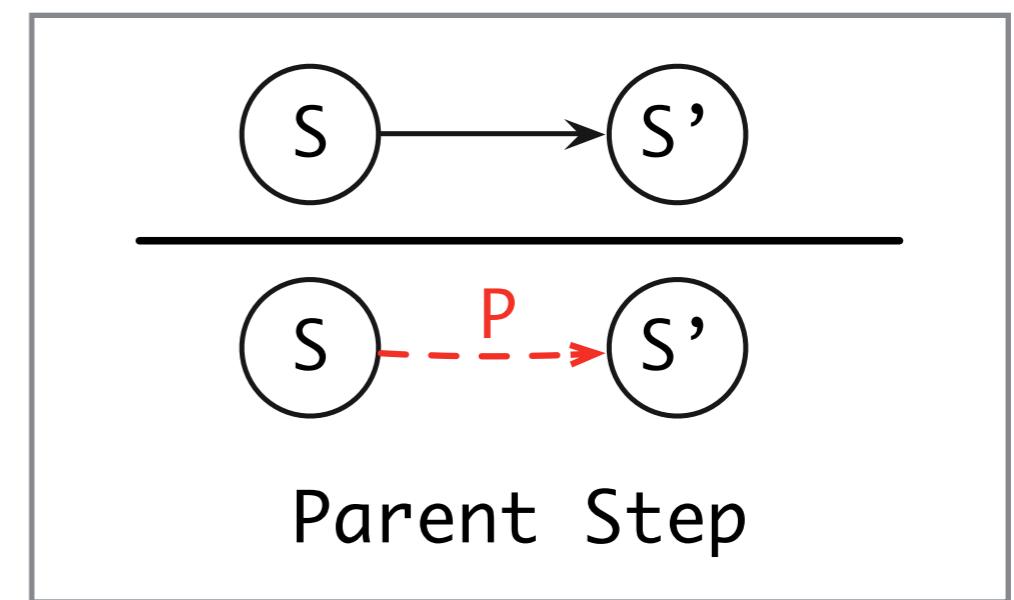
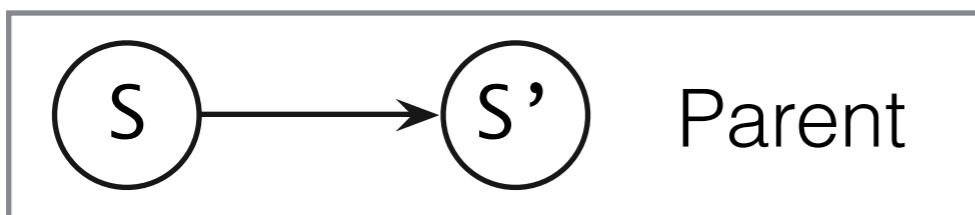
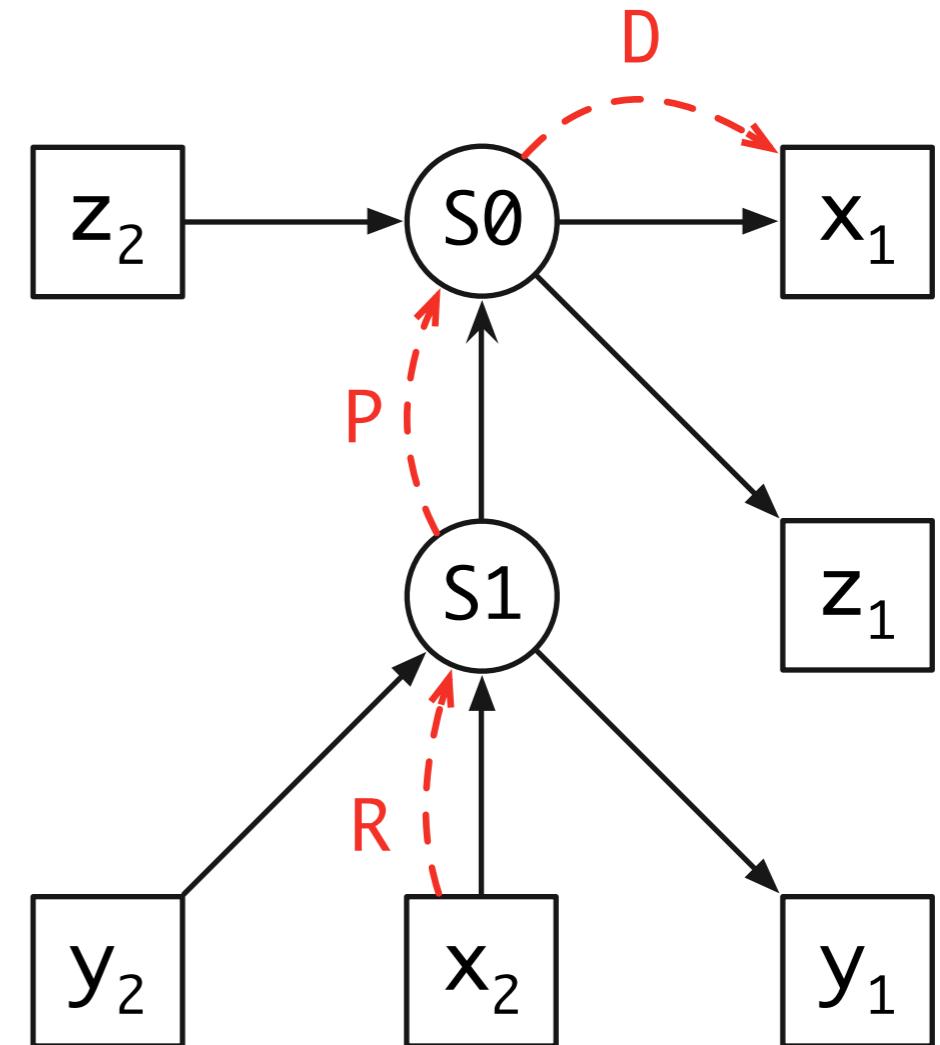
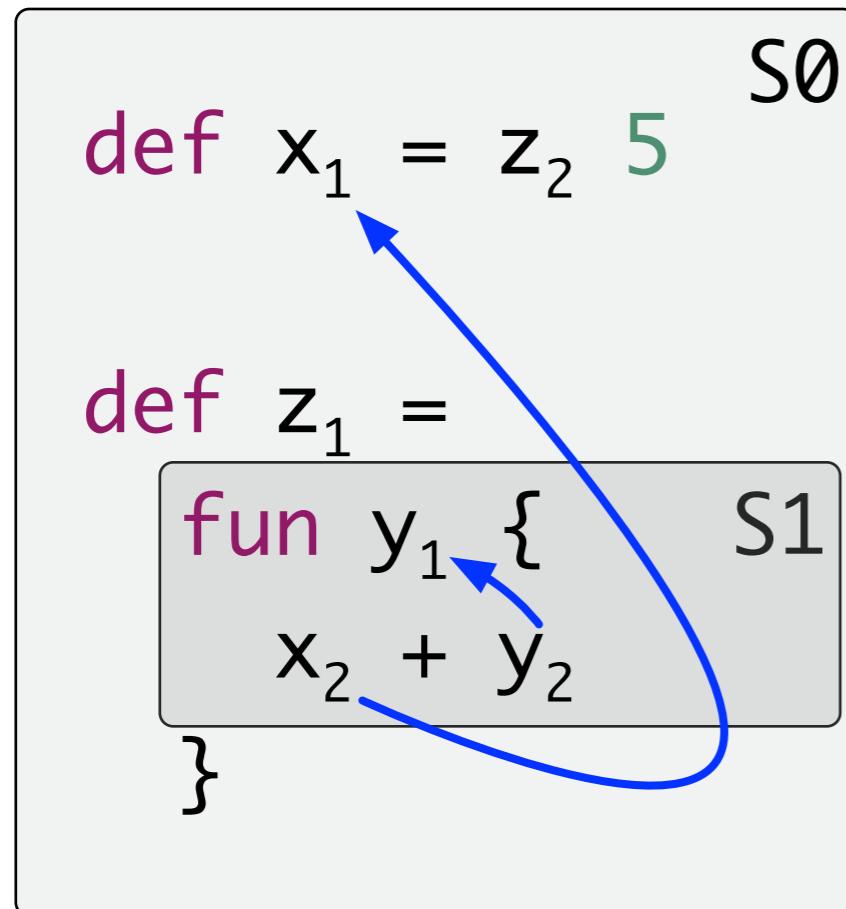
Lexical Scoping



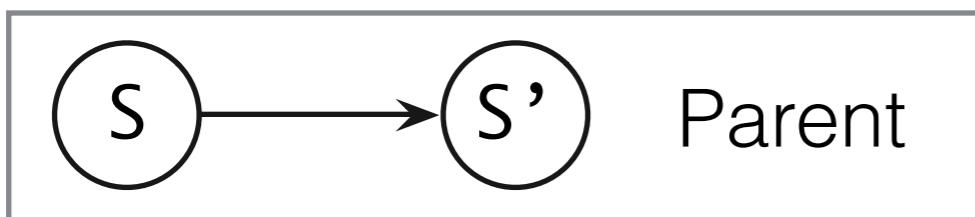
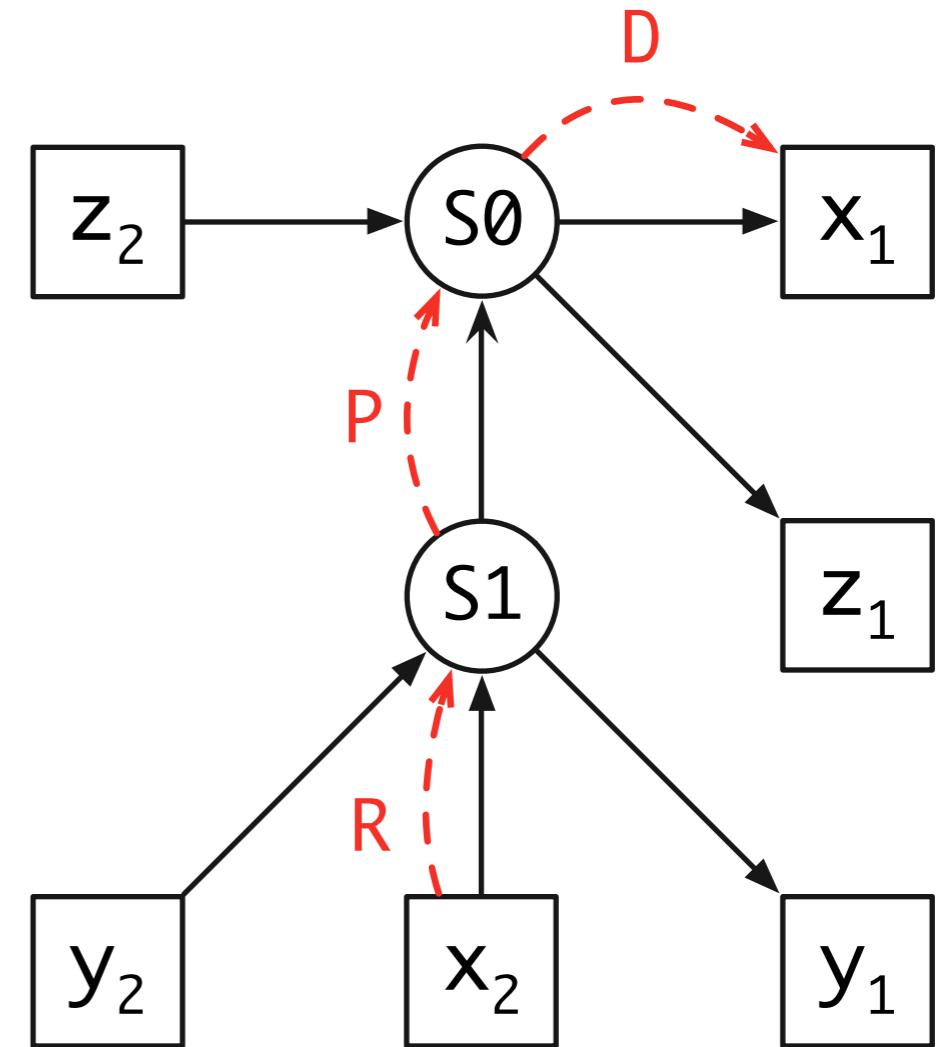
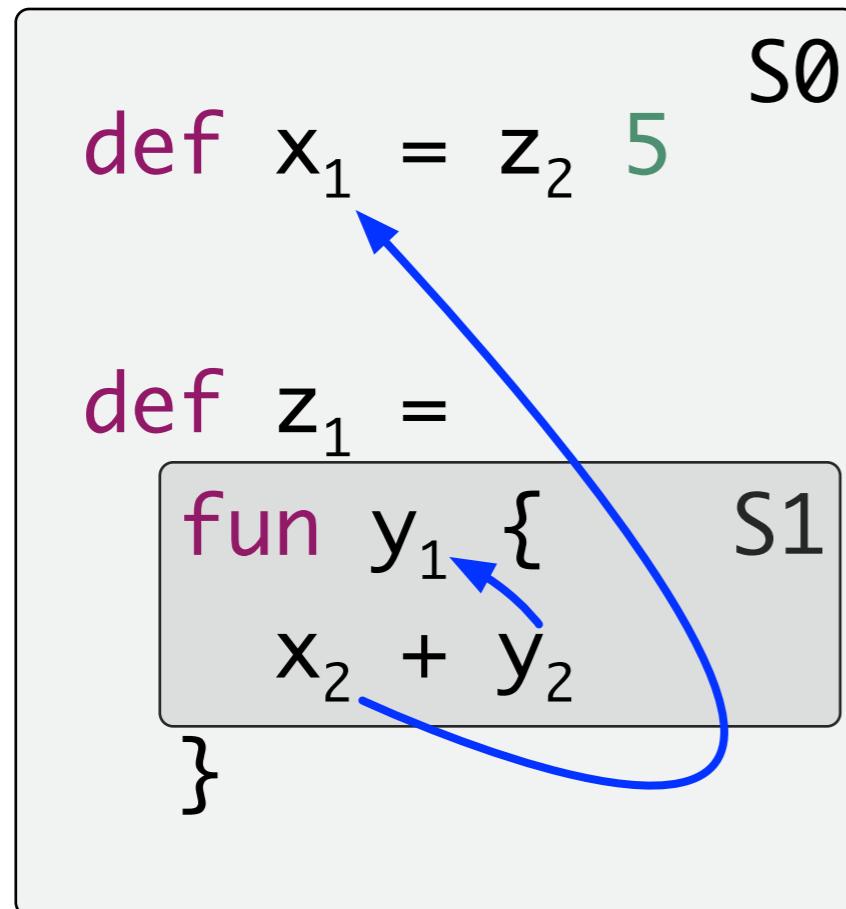
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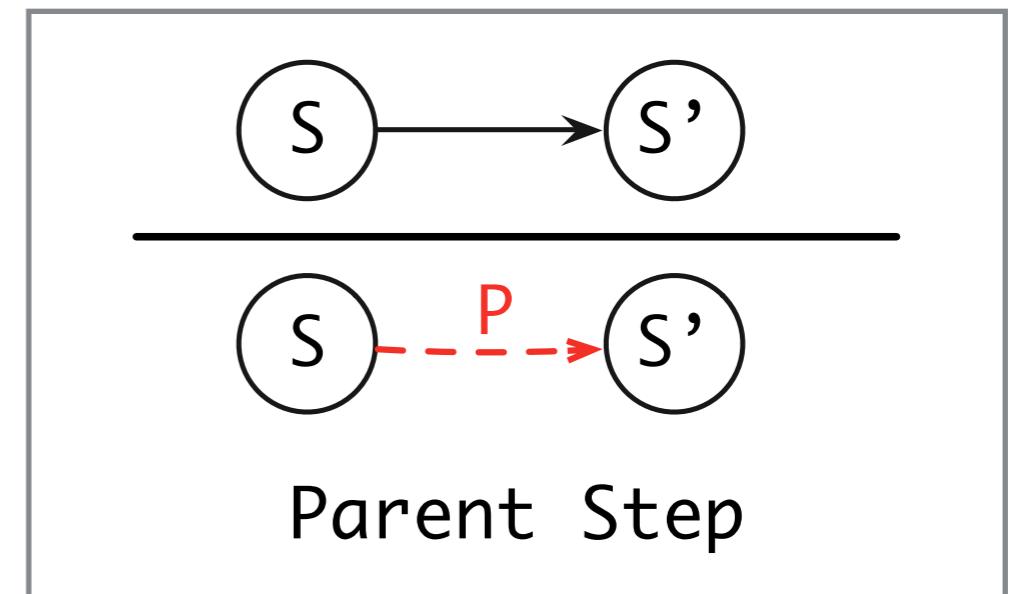
Lexical Scoping



Lexical Scoping



Well formed path: **R.P*.D**



Shadowing

```
def x3 = z2 5 7
```

```
def z1 =  
  fun x1 {  
    fun y1 {  
      x2 + y2  
    }  
  }  
}
```

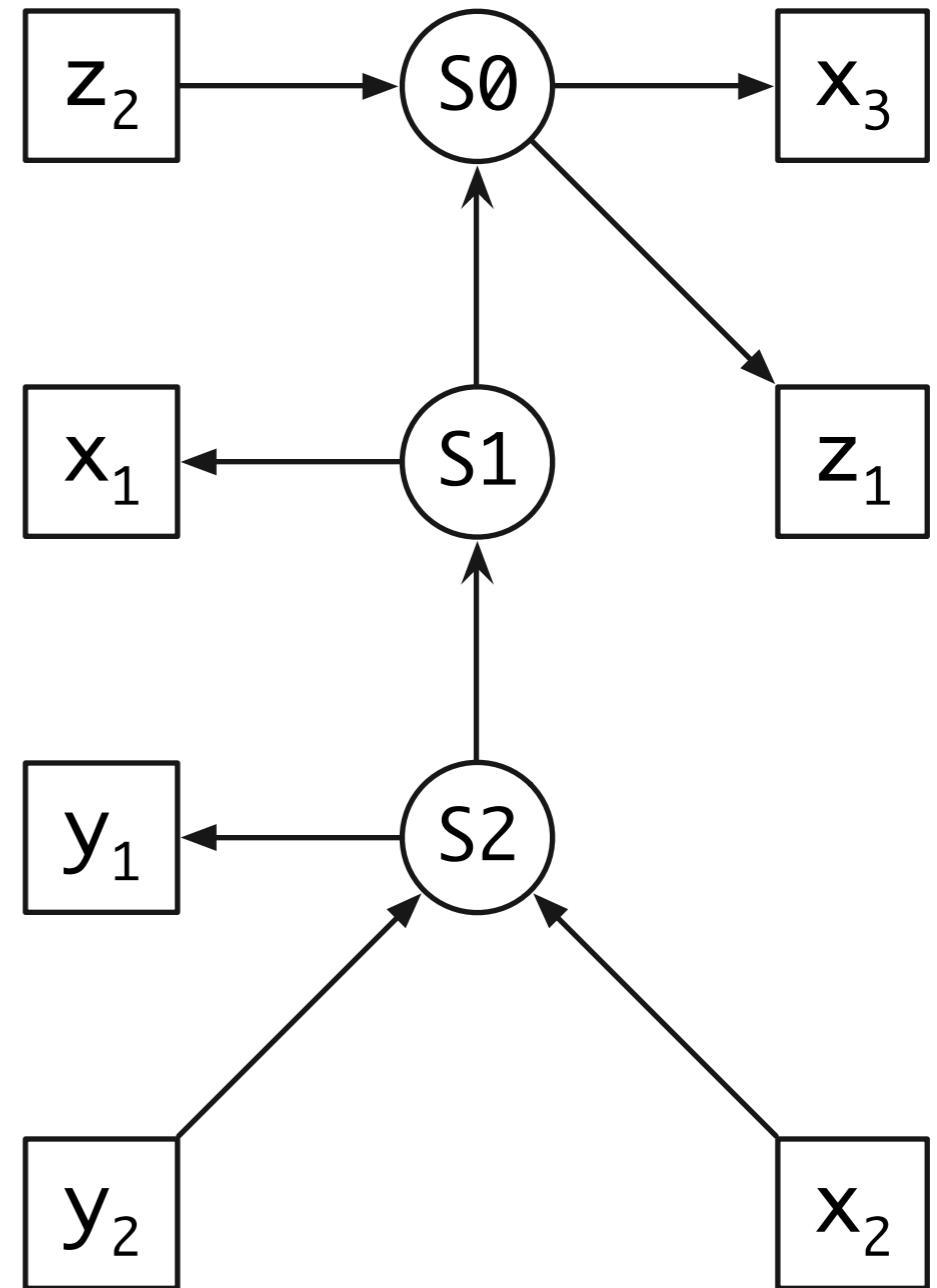
Shadowing

```
def x3 = z2 5 7 S0
```

```
def z1 =  
  fun x1 { S1  
    fun y1 { S2  
      x2 + y2  
    }  
  }  
}
```

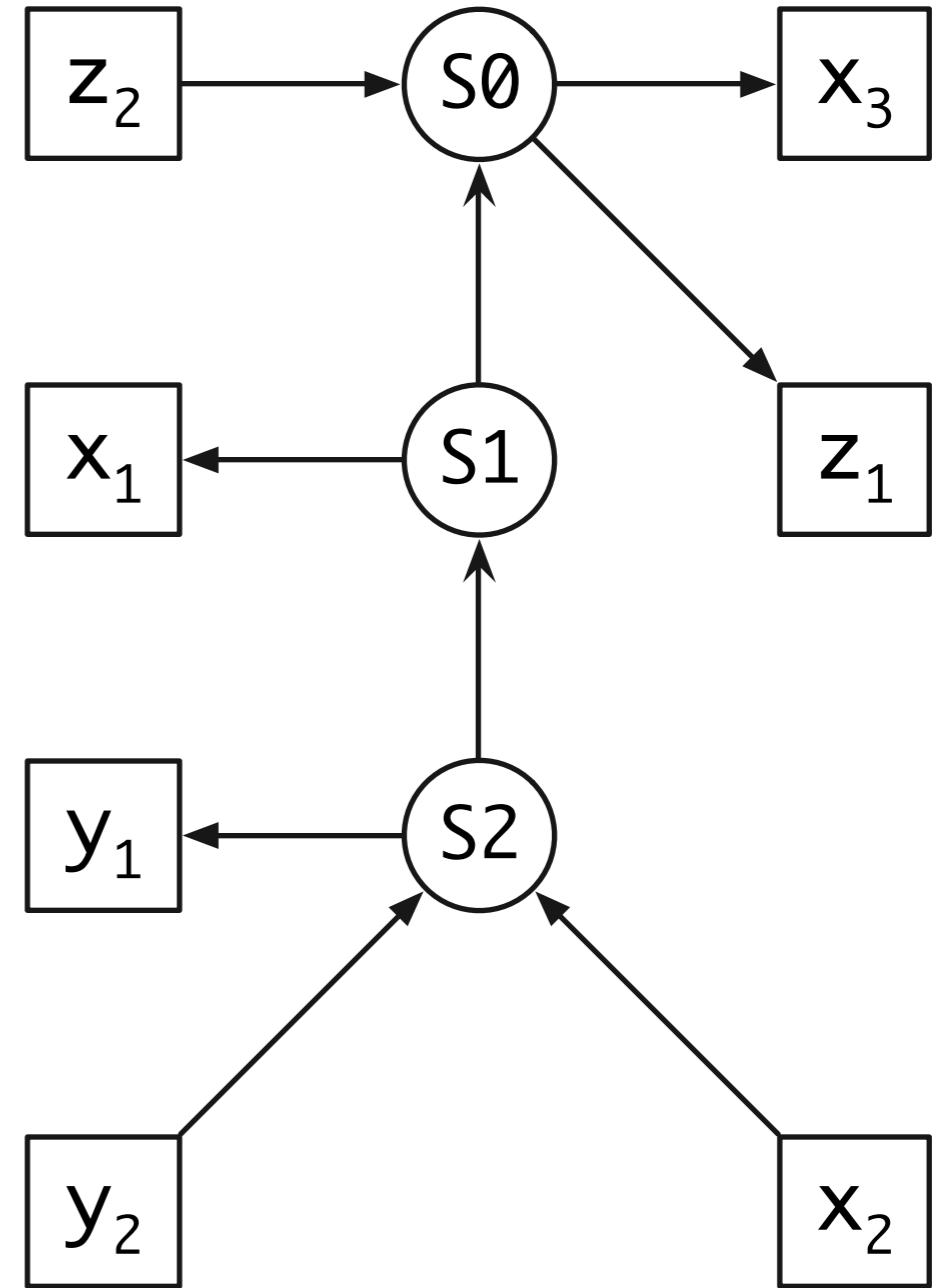
Shadowing

```
def x3 = z2 5 7 S0  
  
def z1 =  
  fun x1 { S1  
    fun y1 { S2  
      x2 + y2  
    }  
  }  
}
```



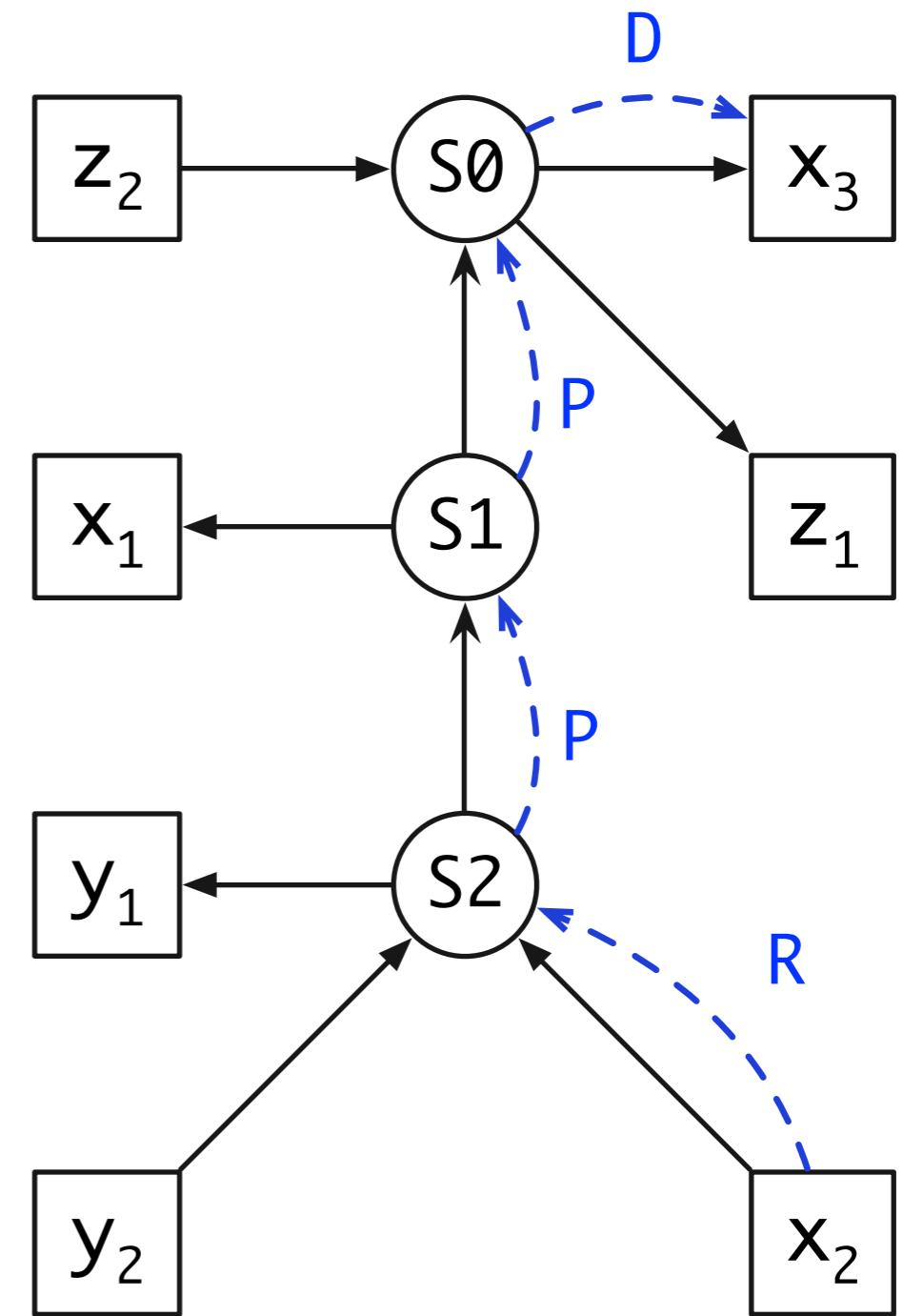
Shadowing

```
def x3 = z2 5 7 S0  
  
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  fun x1 {  
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}
```



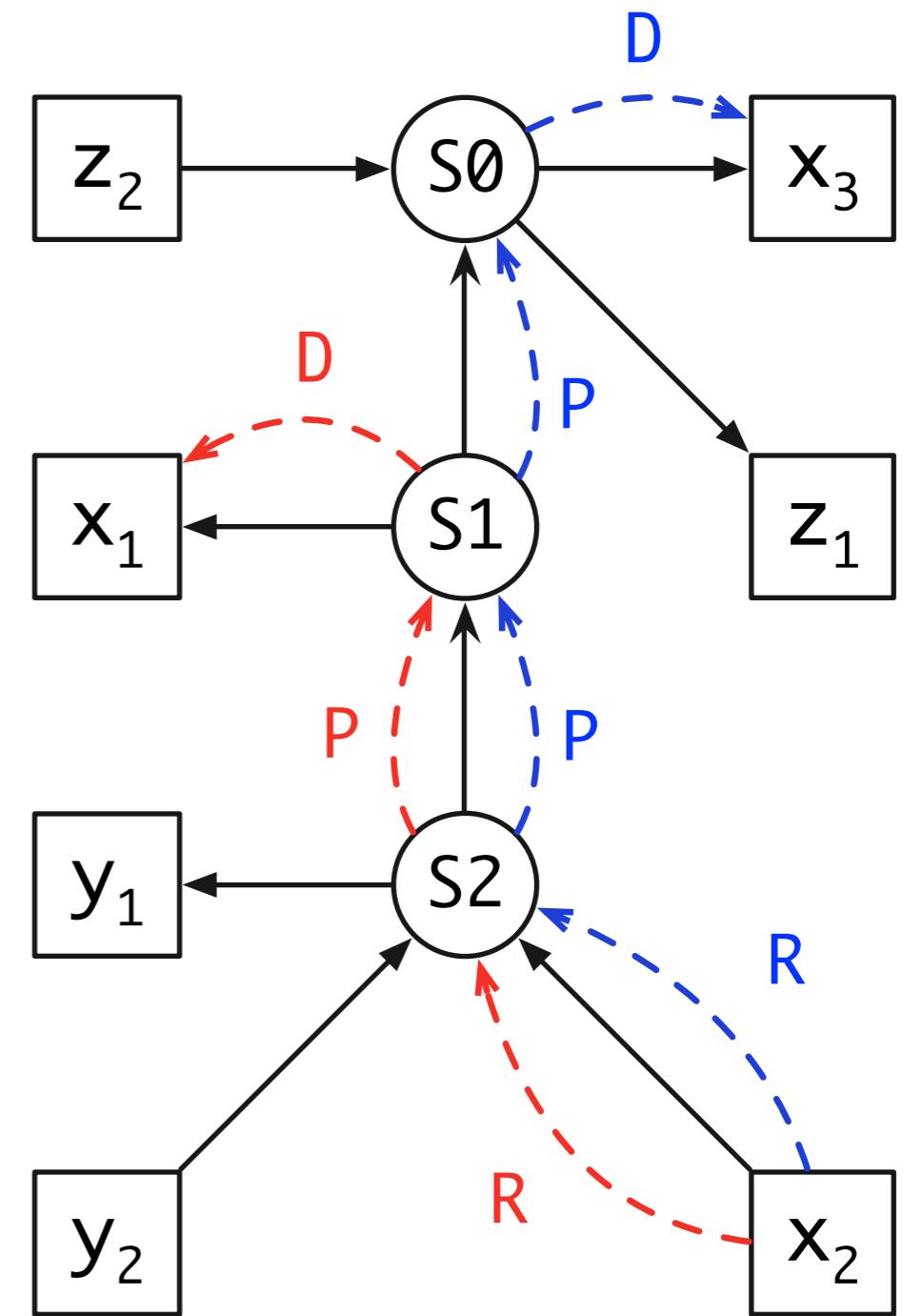
Shadowing

```
def x3 = z2 5 7 S0  
  
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  fun x1 {  
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```



Shadowing

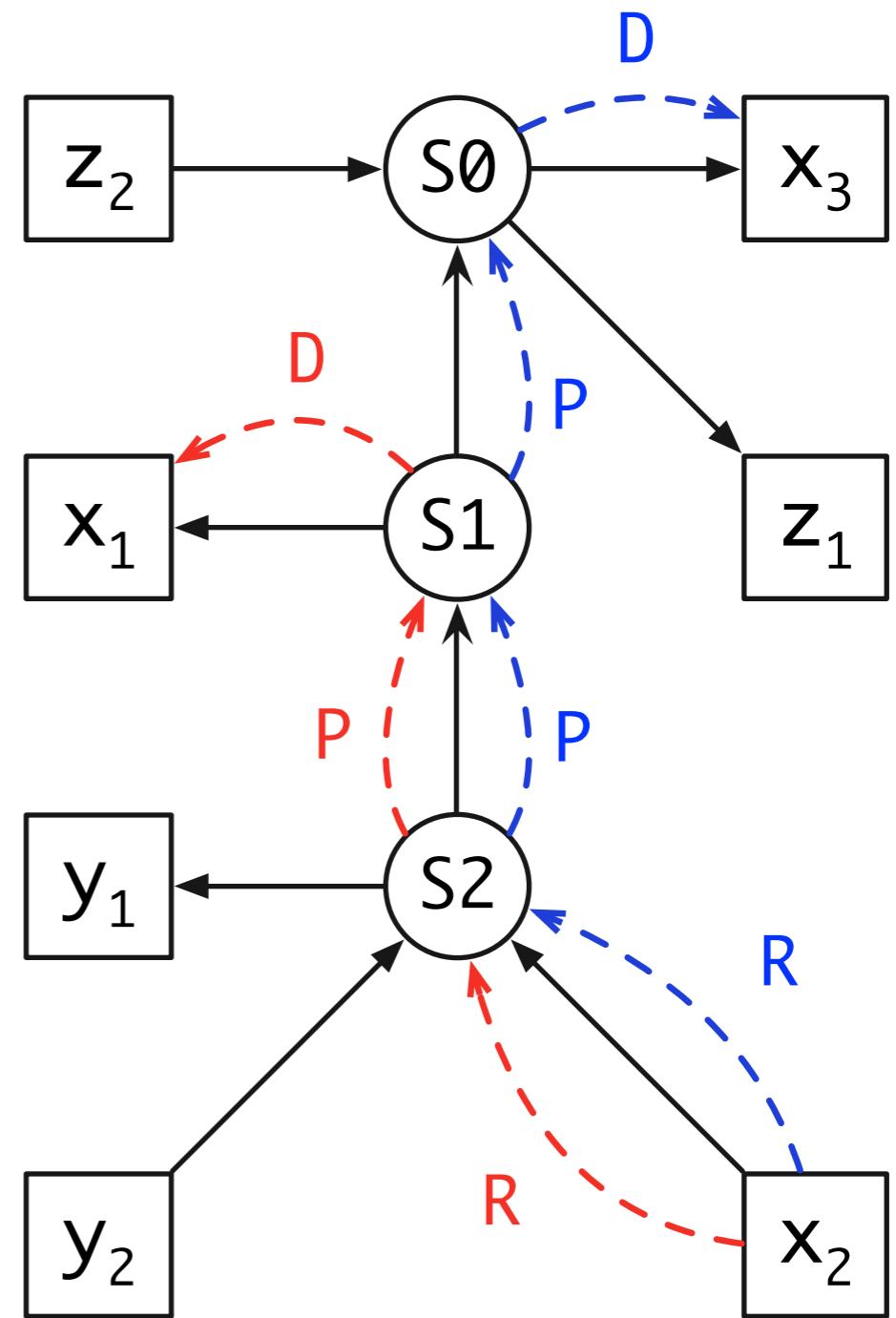
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      x2 + y2  
    }  
  }  
}
```



Shadowing

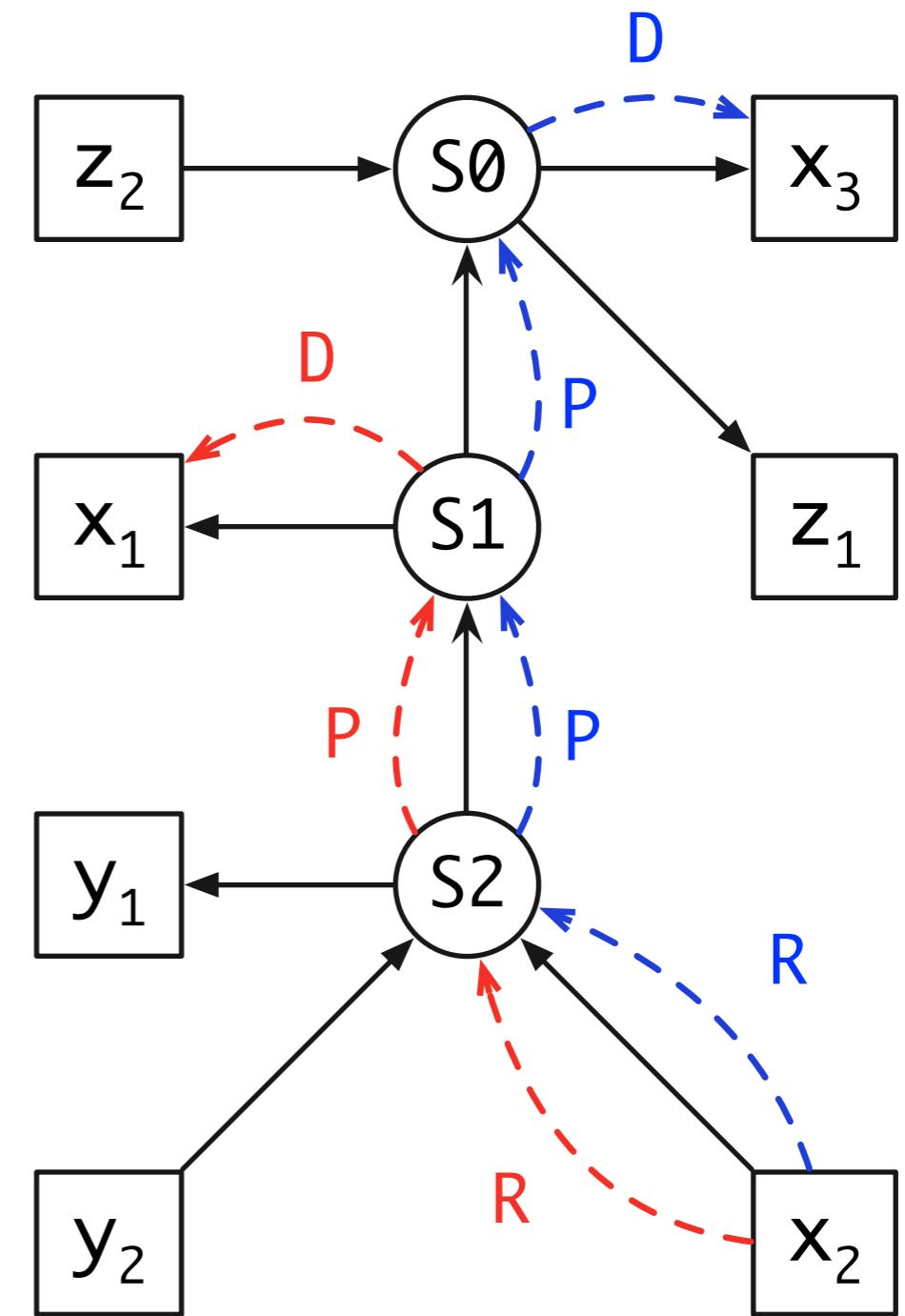
```
def x3 = z2 5 7 S0  
  
def z1 =  
  fun x1 {  
    fun y1 {  
      x2 + y2  
    }  
  } S1  
  } S2
```

$$\text{D} < \text{P.p}$$



Shadowing

```
def x3 = z2 5 7 S0  
  
def z1 =  
  fun x1 {  
    fun y1 {  
      x2 + y2  
    }  
  } S1  
  } S2
```



$$\overline{D < P.p}$$

$$p < p'$$

$$\overline{s.p < s.p'}$$

Shadowing

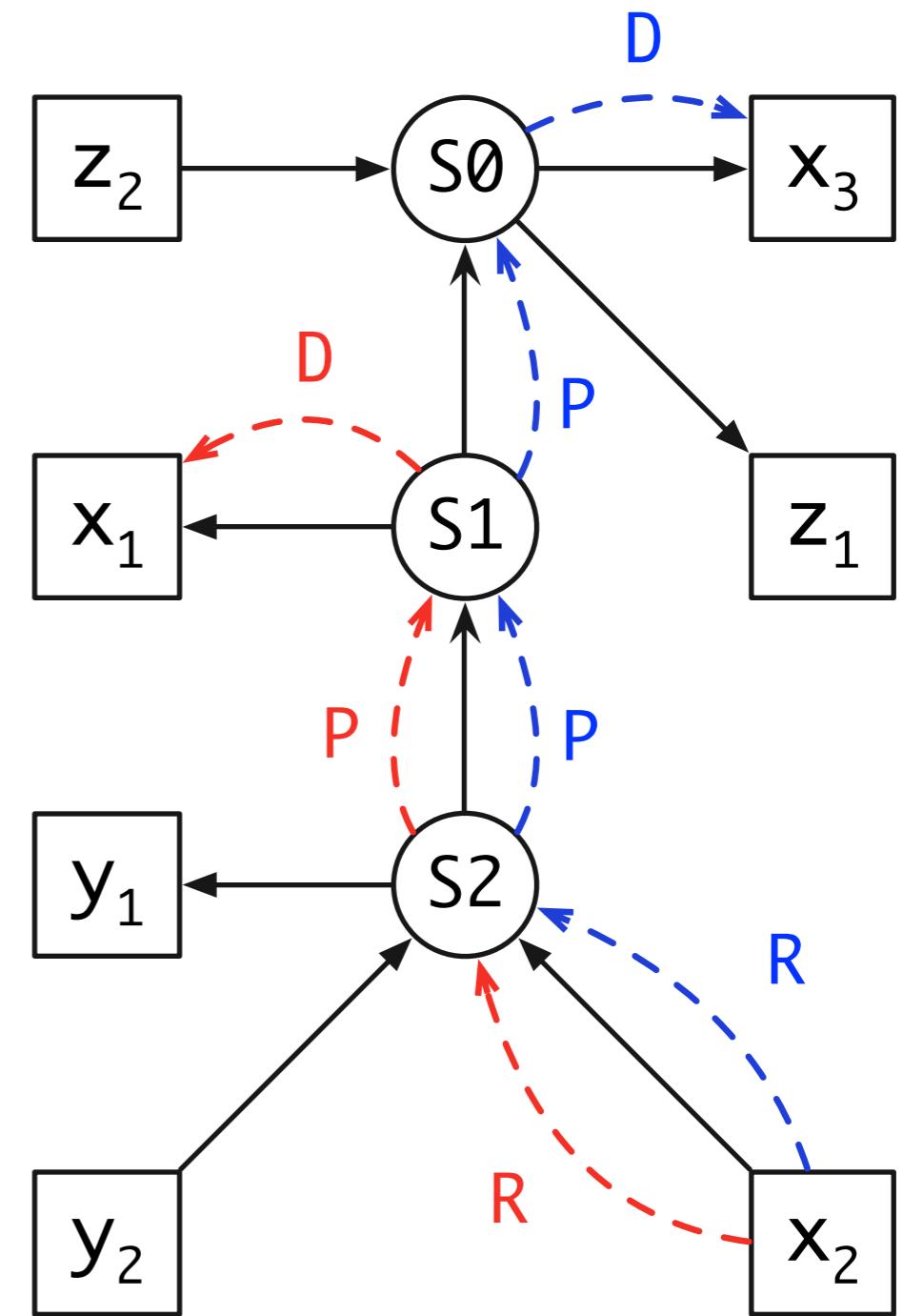
```

def x3 = z2 5 7 S0
def z1 =
  fun x1 {
    fun y1 {
      x2 + y2
    }
  }
}

```

$$D < P.p$$

$$\frac{p < p'}{s.p < s.p'}$$



$$R.P.D < R.P.P.D$$

Imports

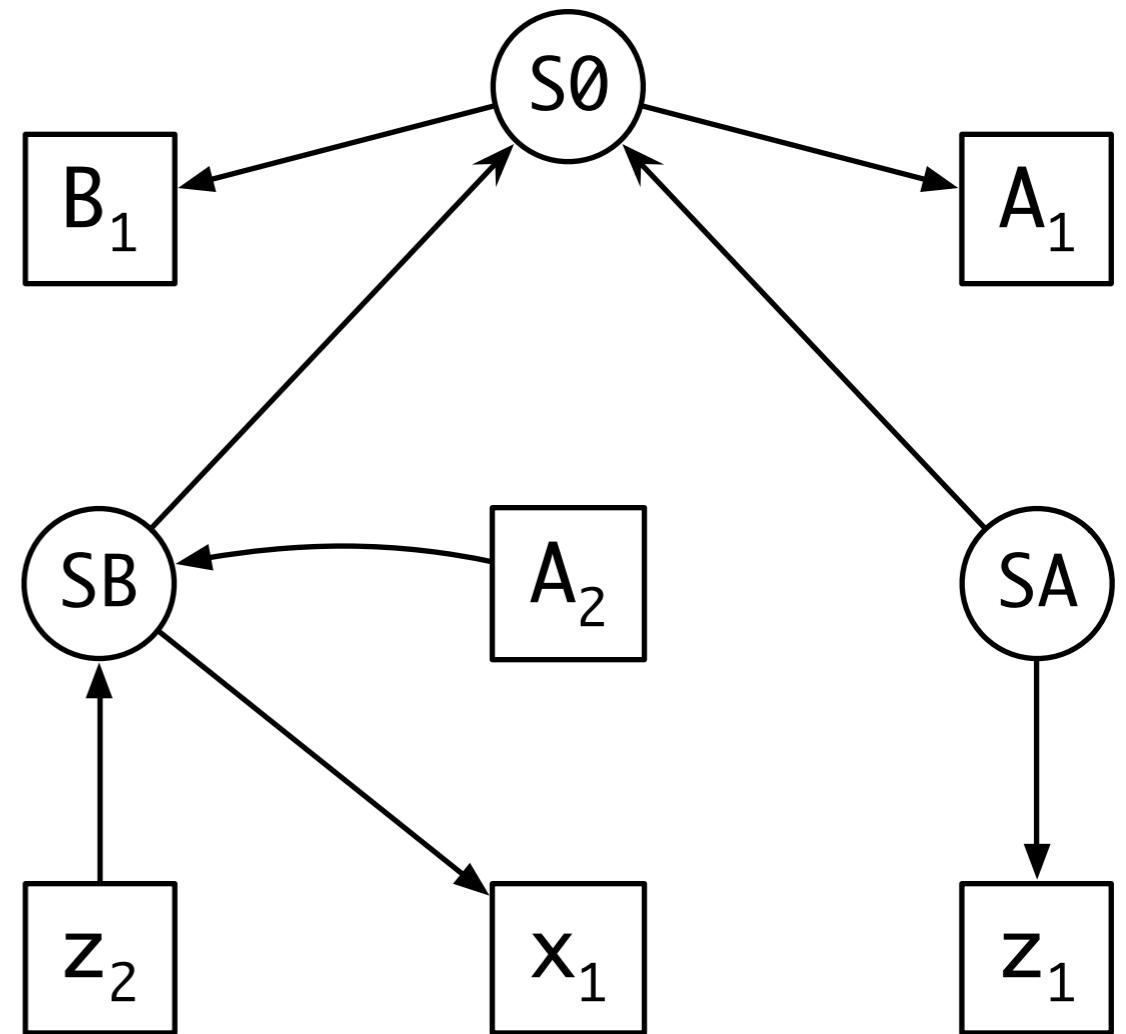
```
module A1 { S0
    def z1 = 5 SA
}

module B1 {
    import A2 SB
    def x1 = 1 + z2
}
```

Imports

```
module A1 { S0
    def z1 = 5 SA
}

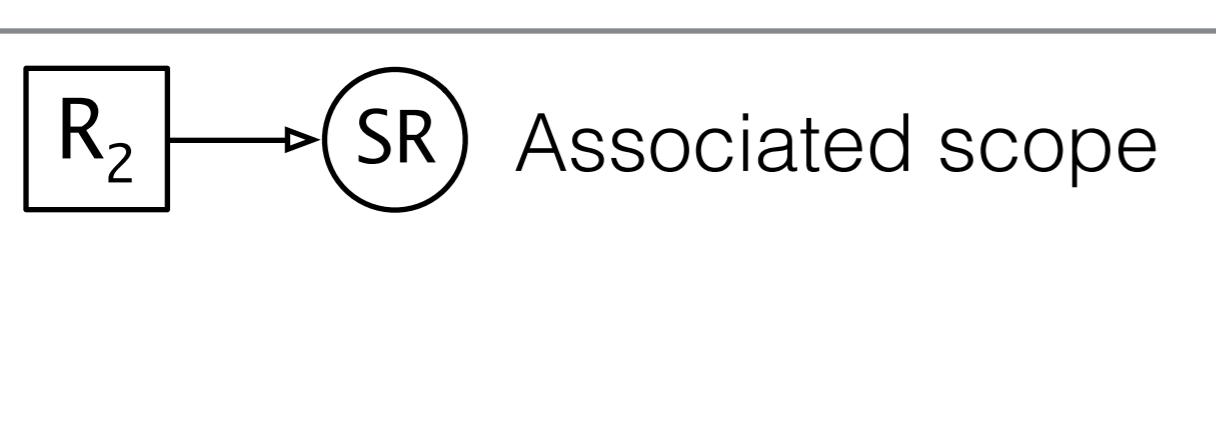
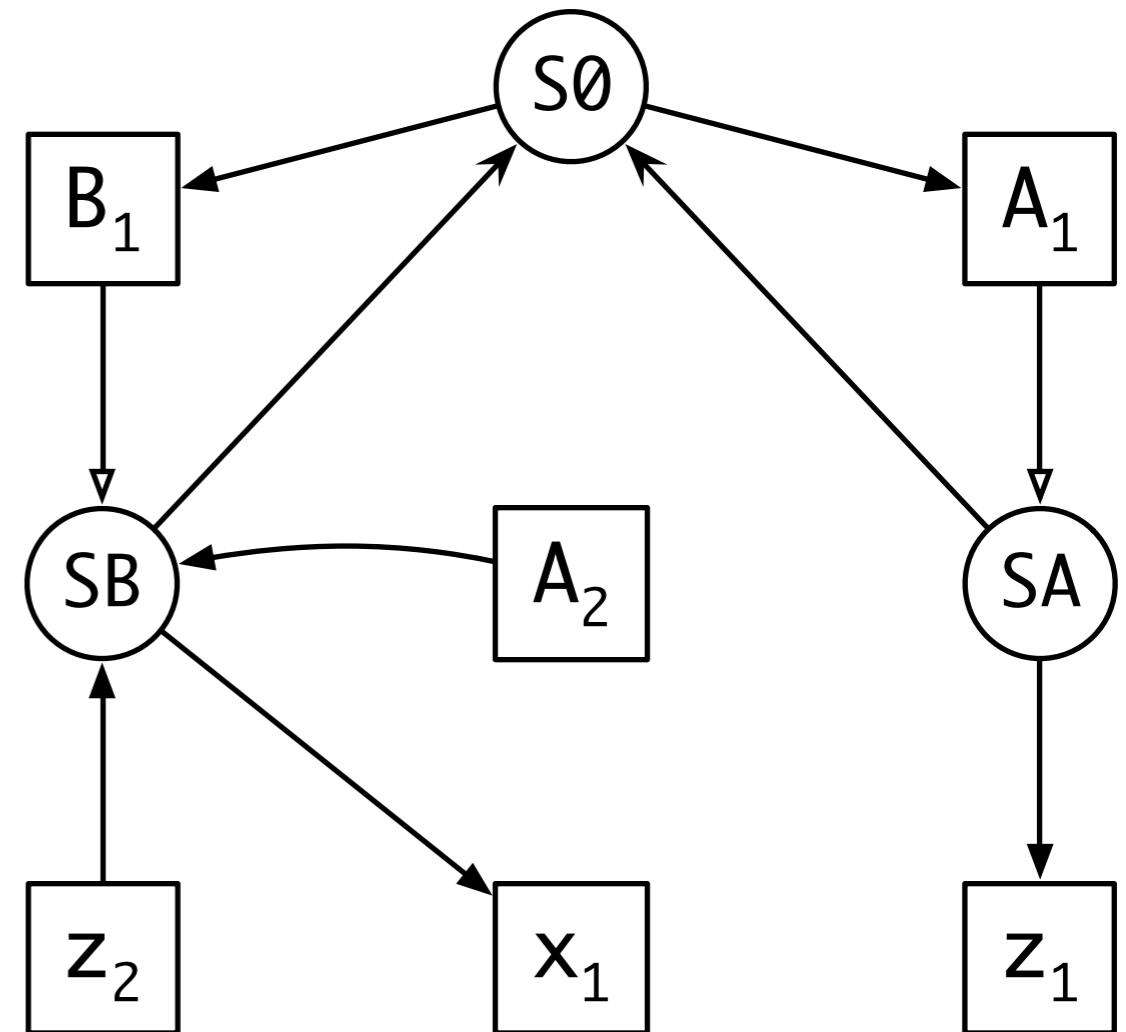
module B1 {
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```



Imports

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module A1 { S0
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}

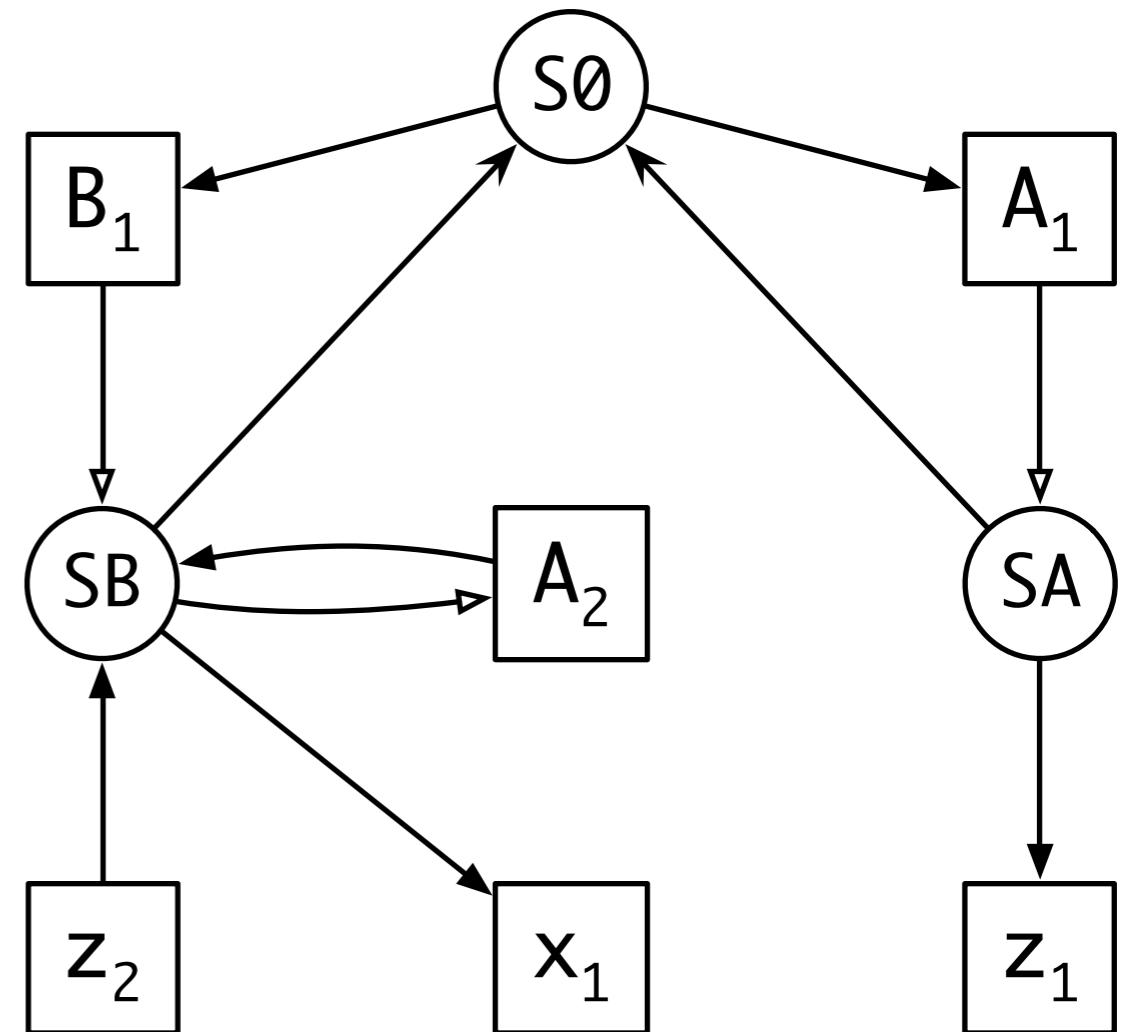
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Imports

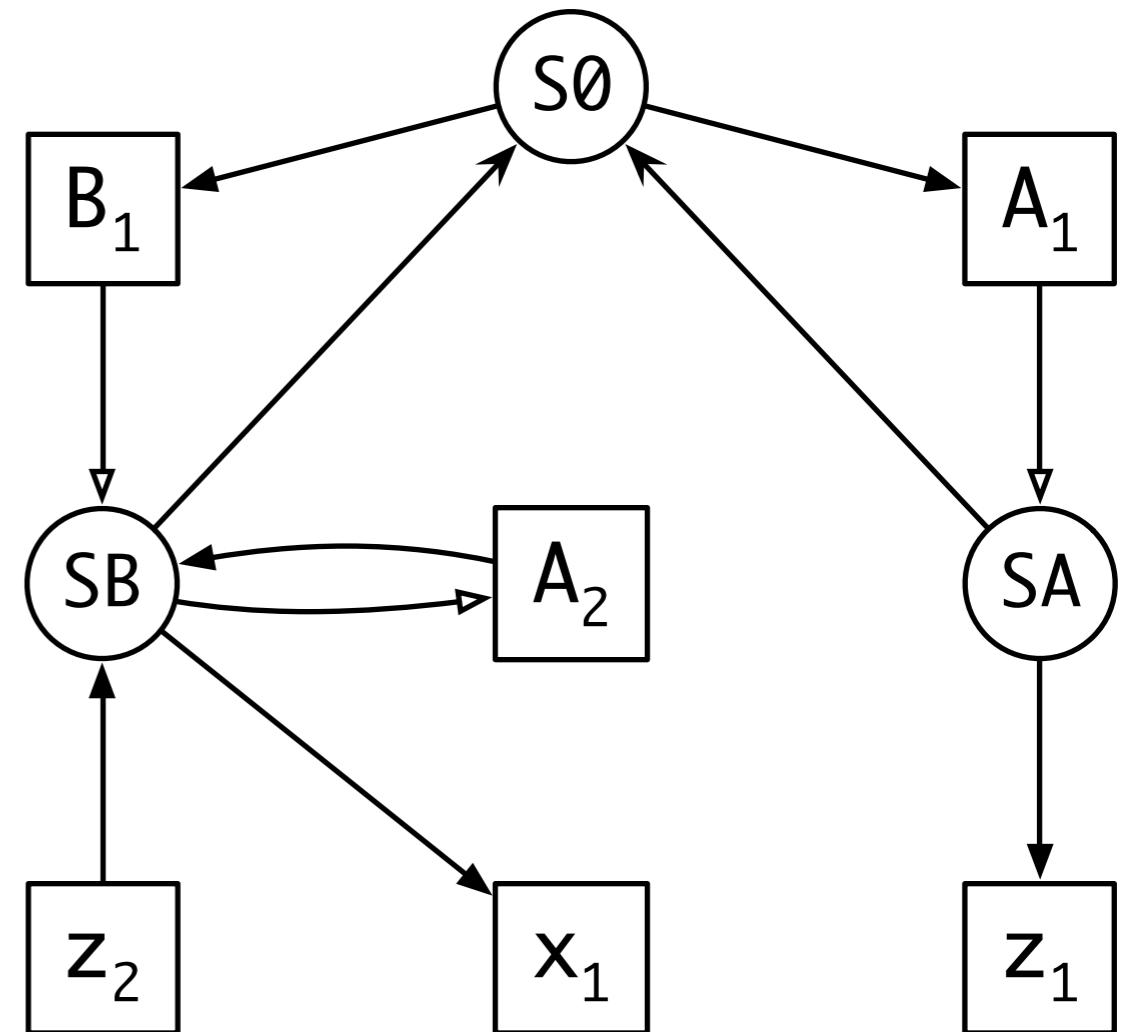
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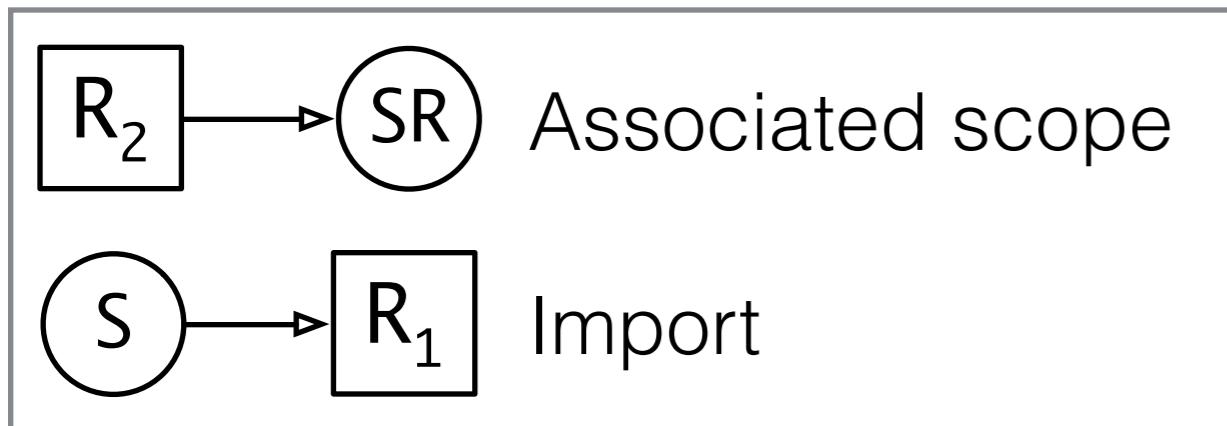
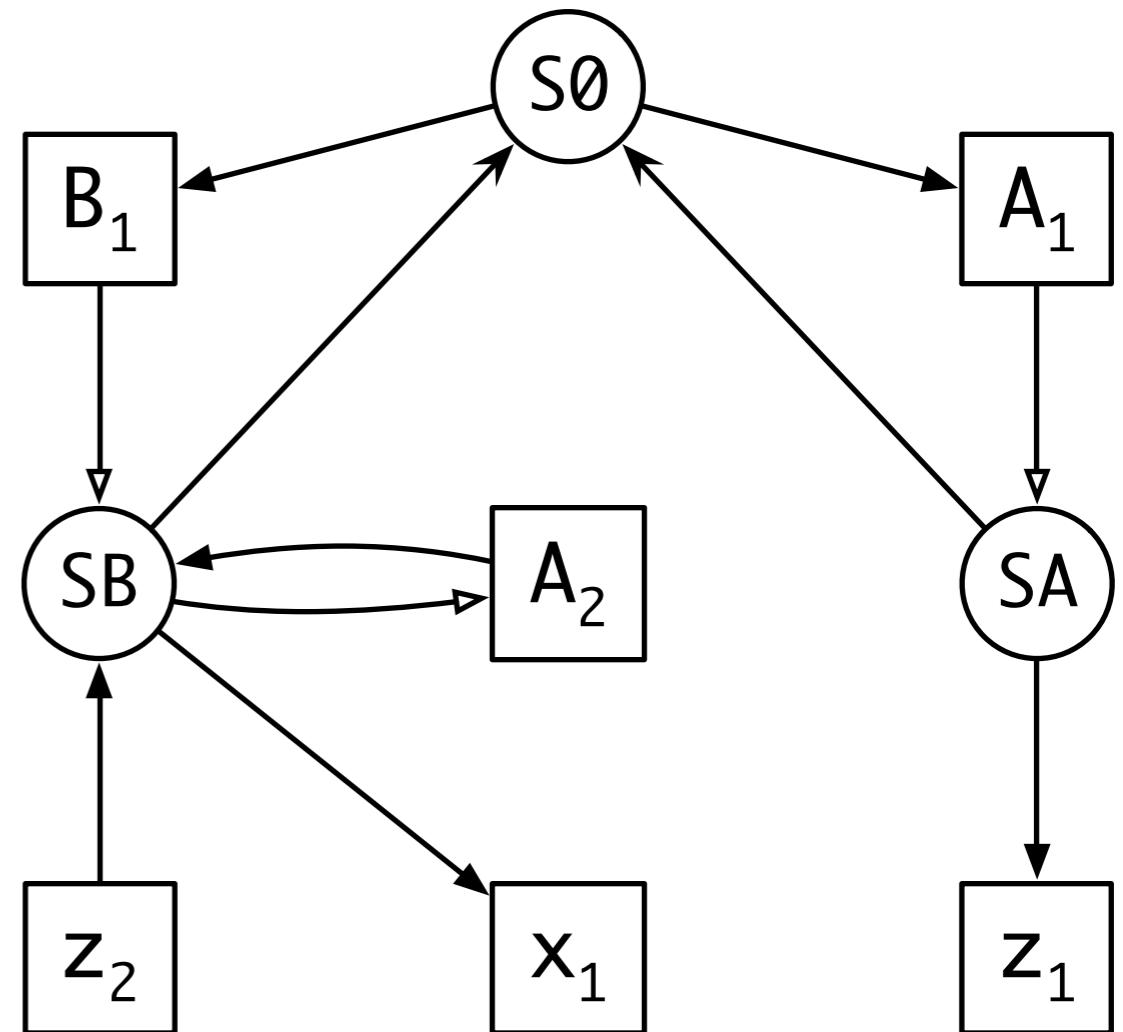
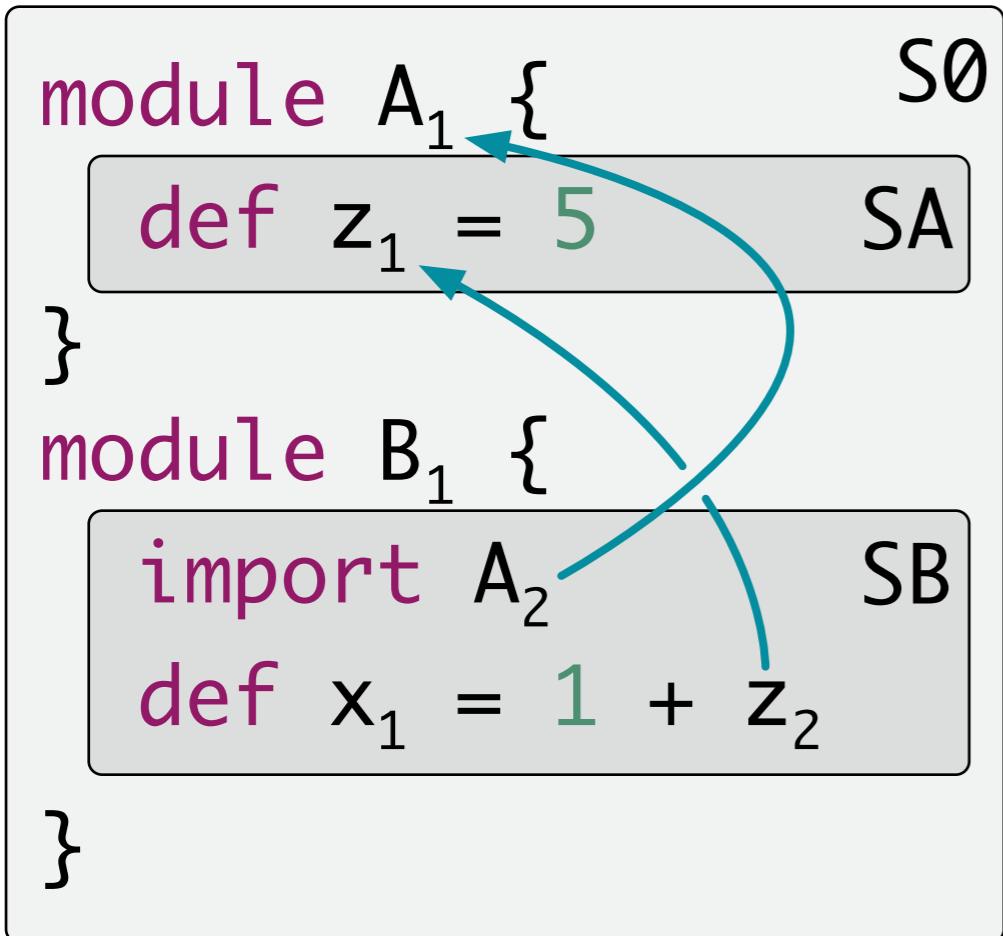


Imports

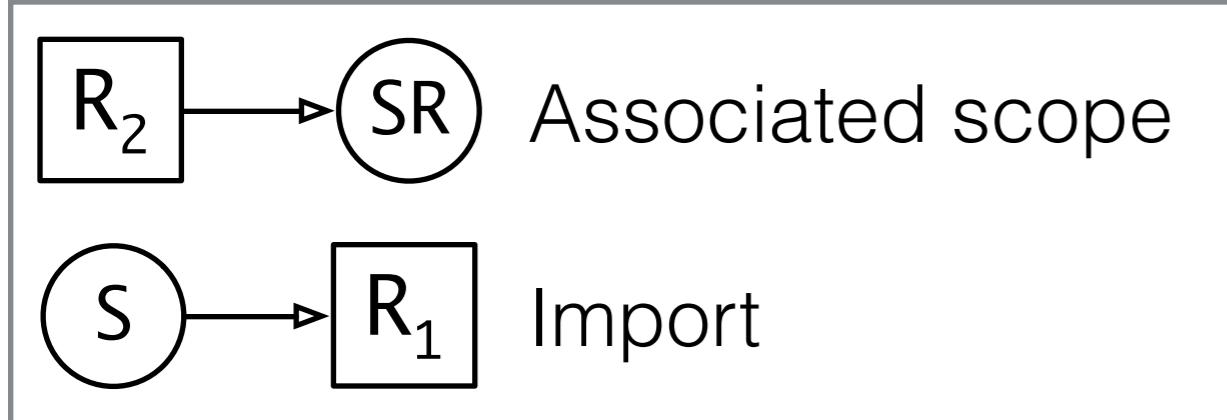
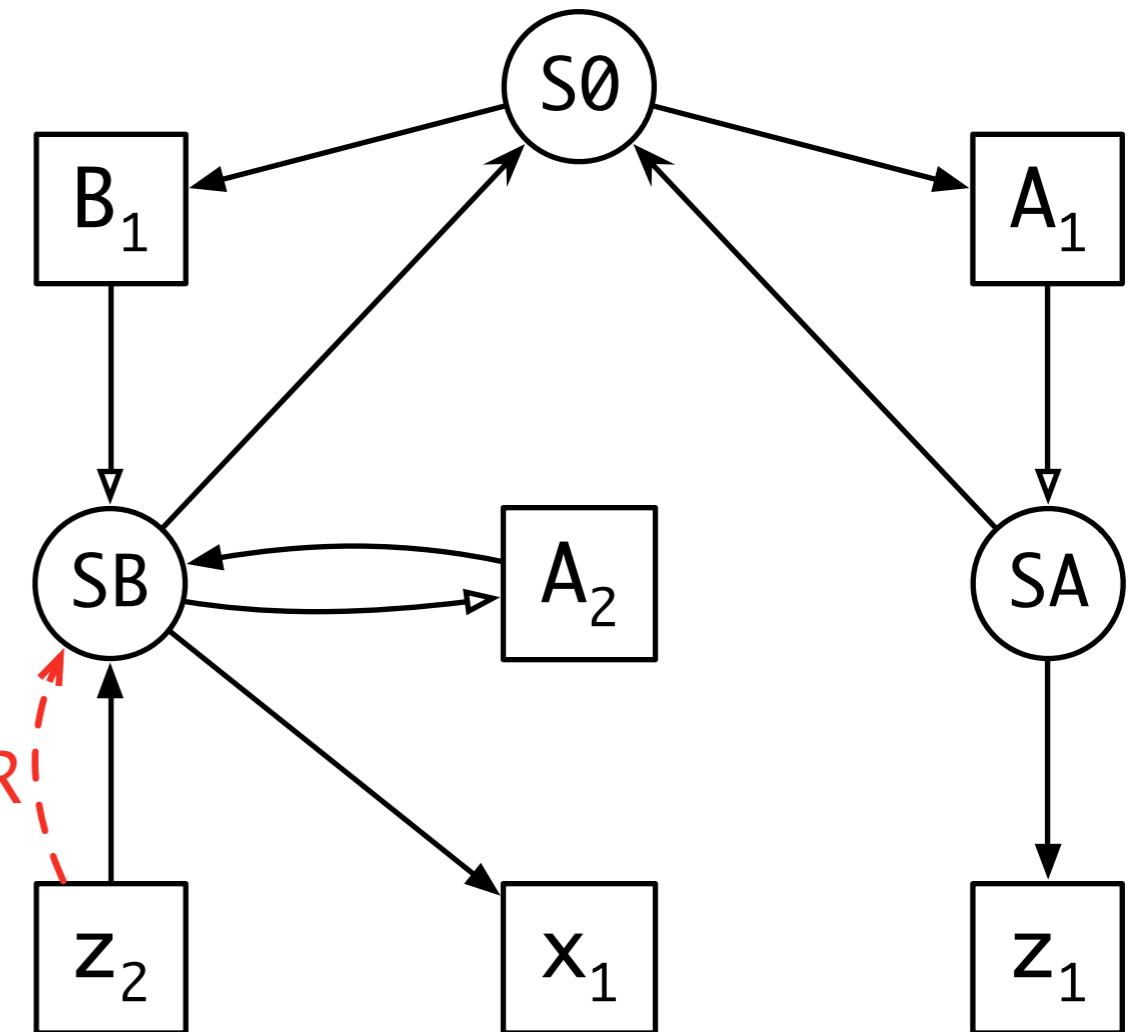
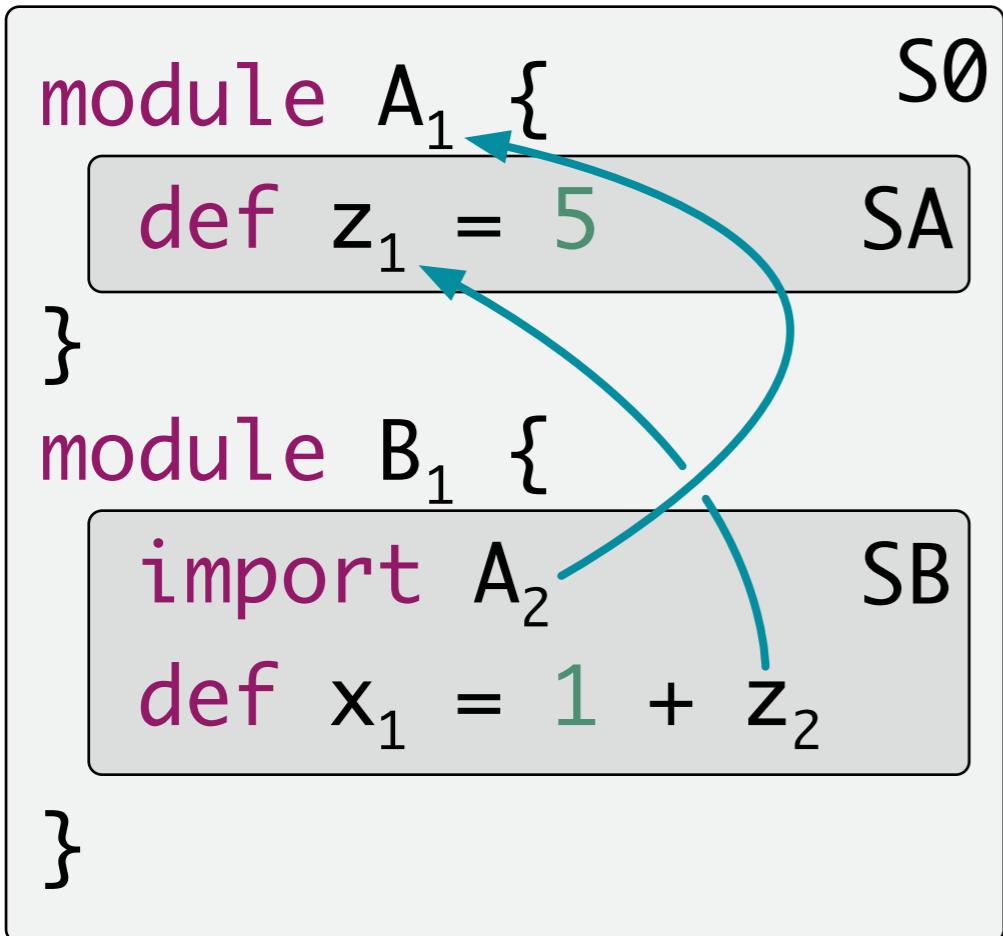
```
module A1 {  
    def z1 = 5  
}  
  
module B1 {  
    import A2  
    def x1 = 1 + z2  
}
```



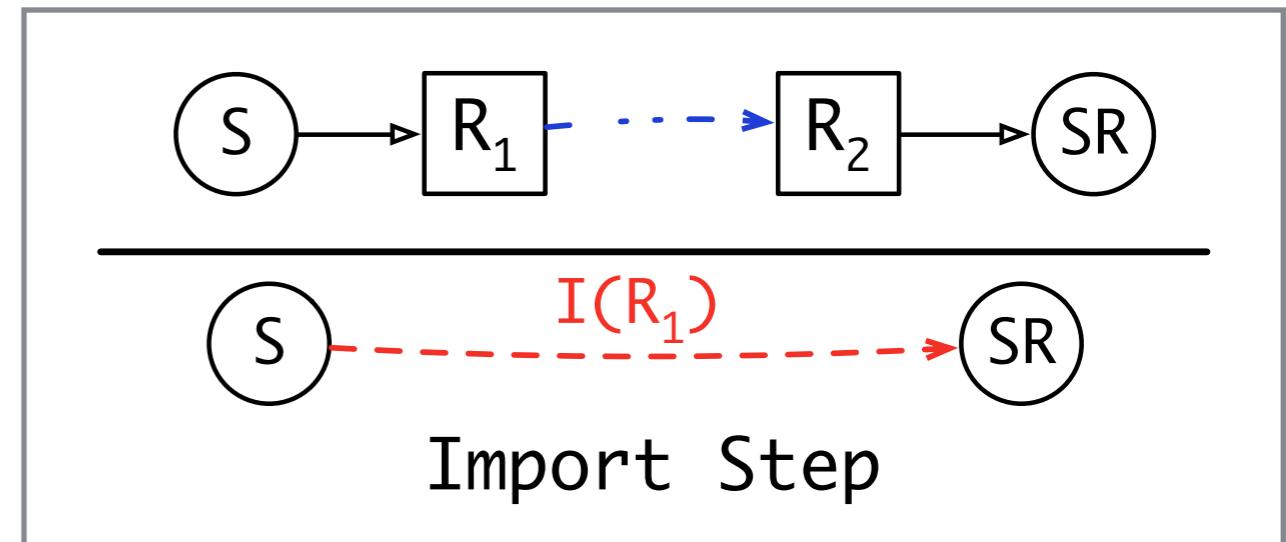
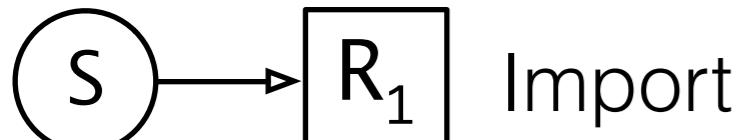
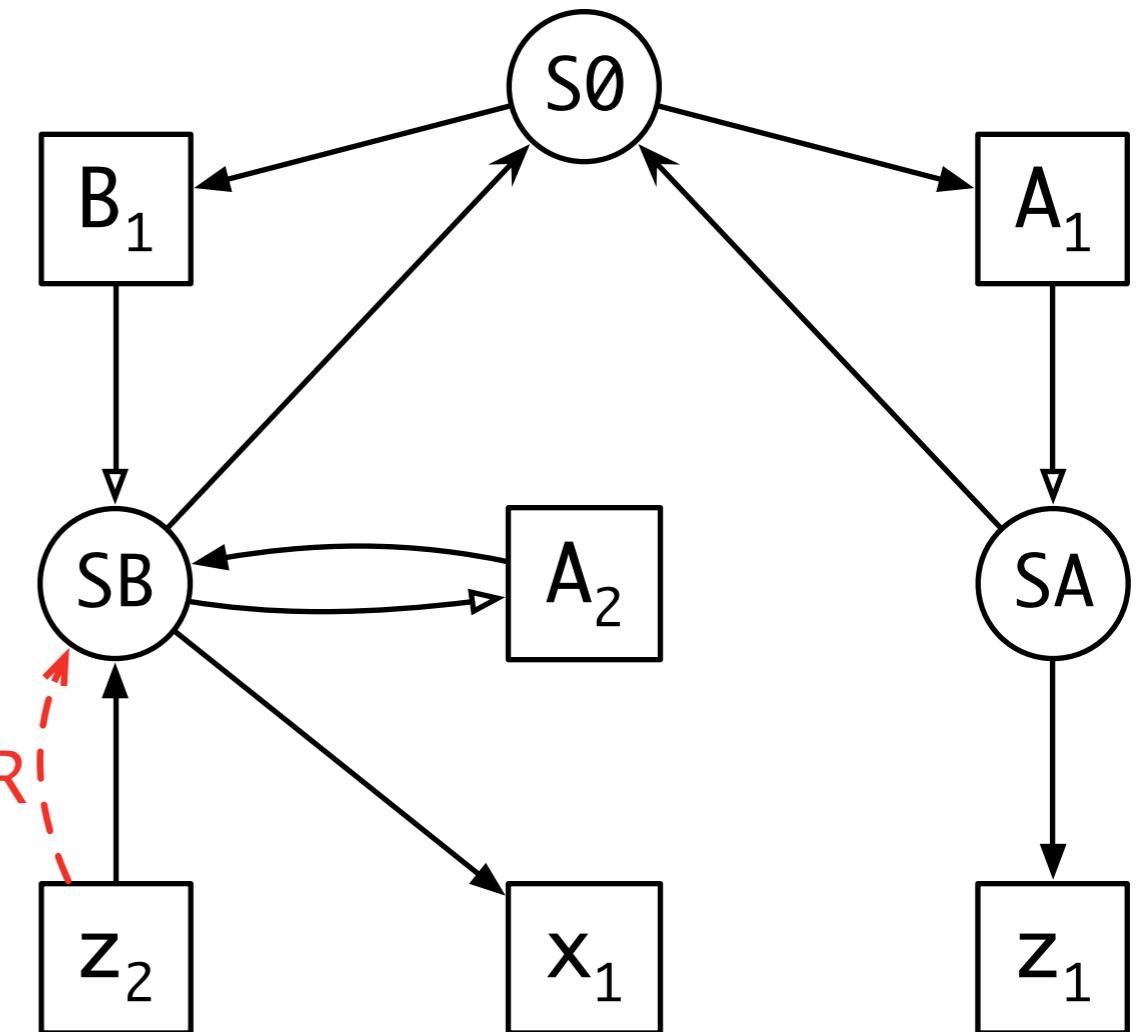
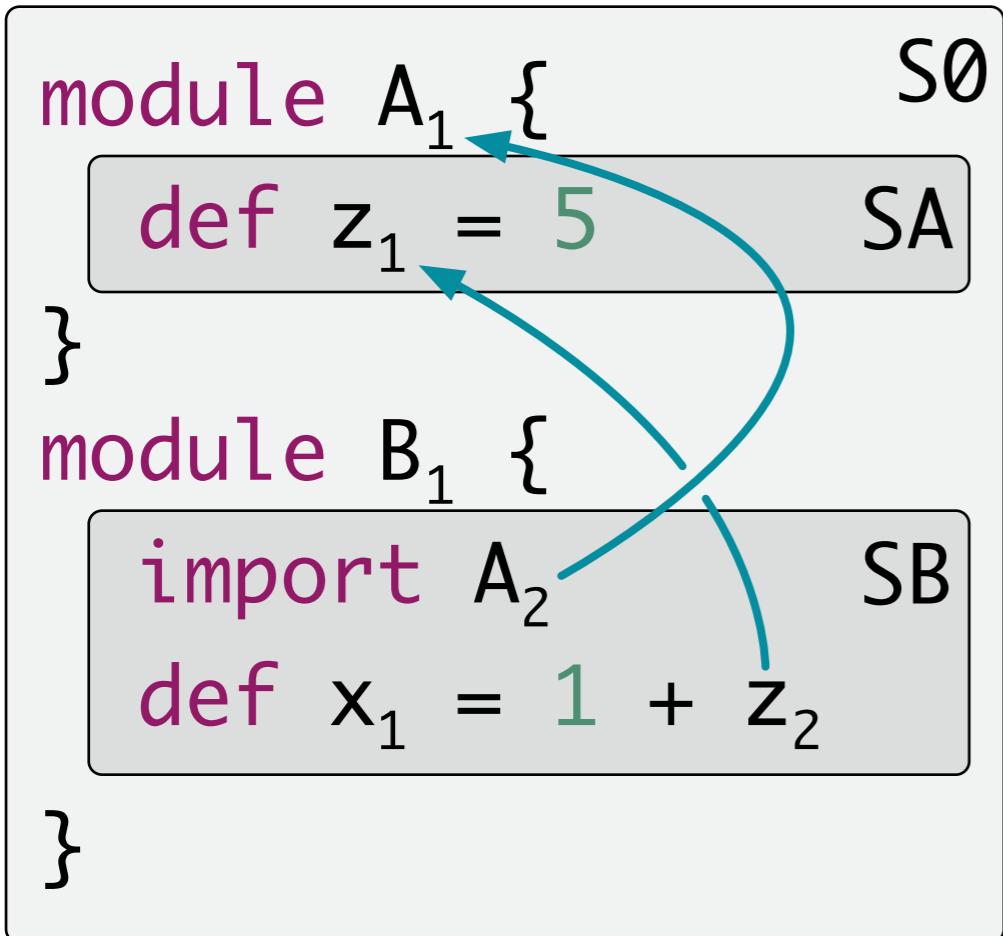
Imports



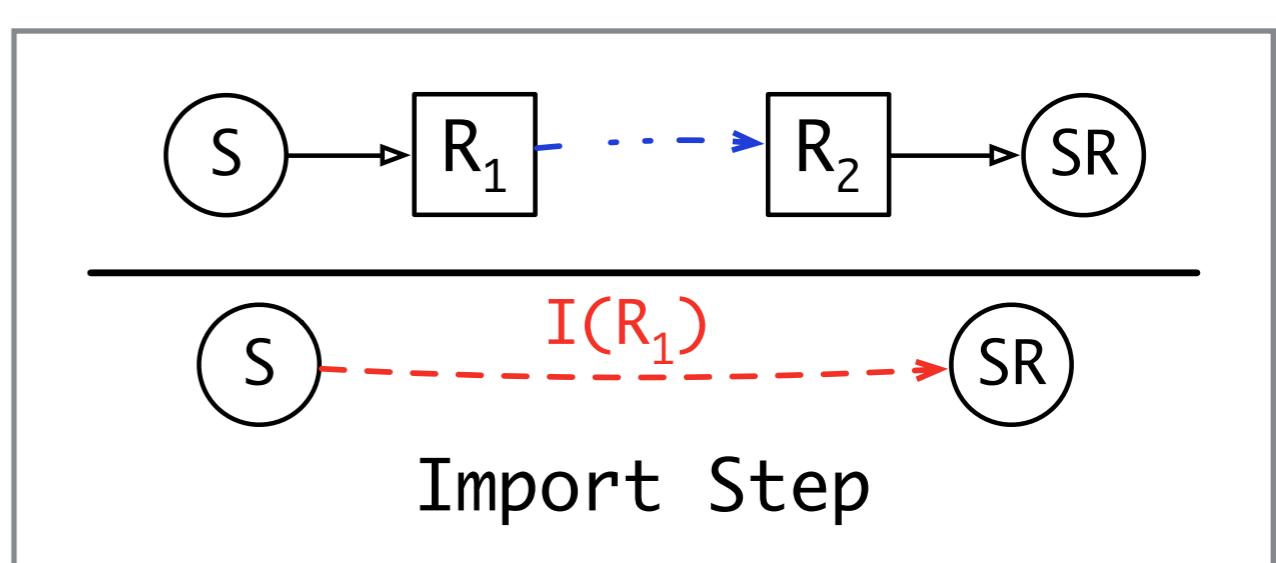
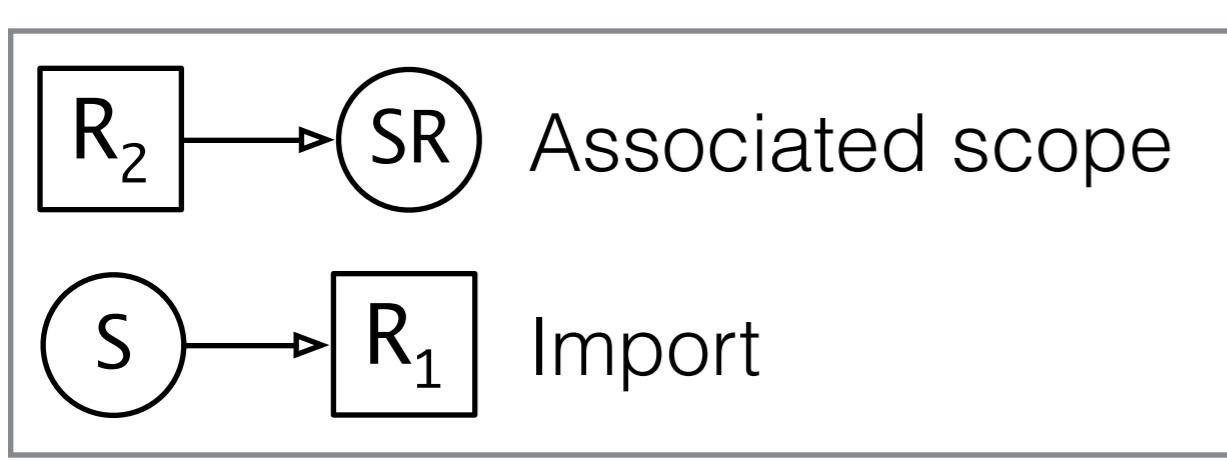
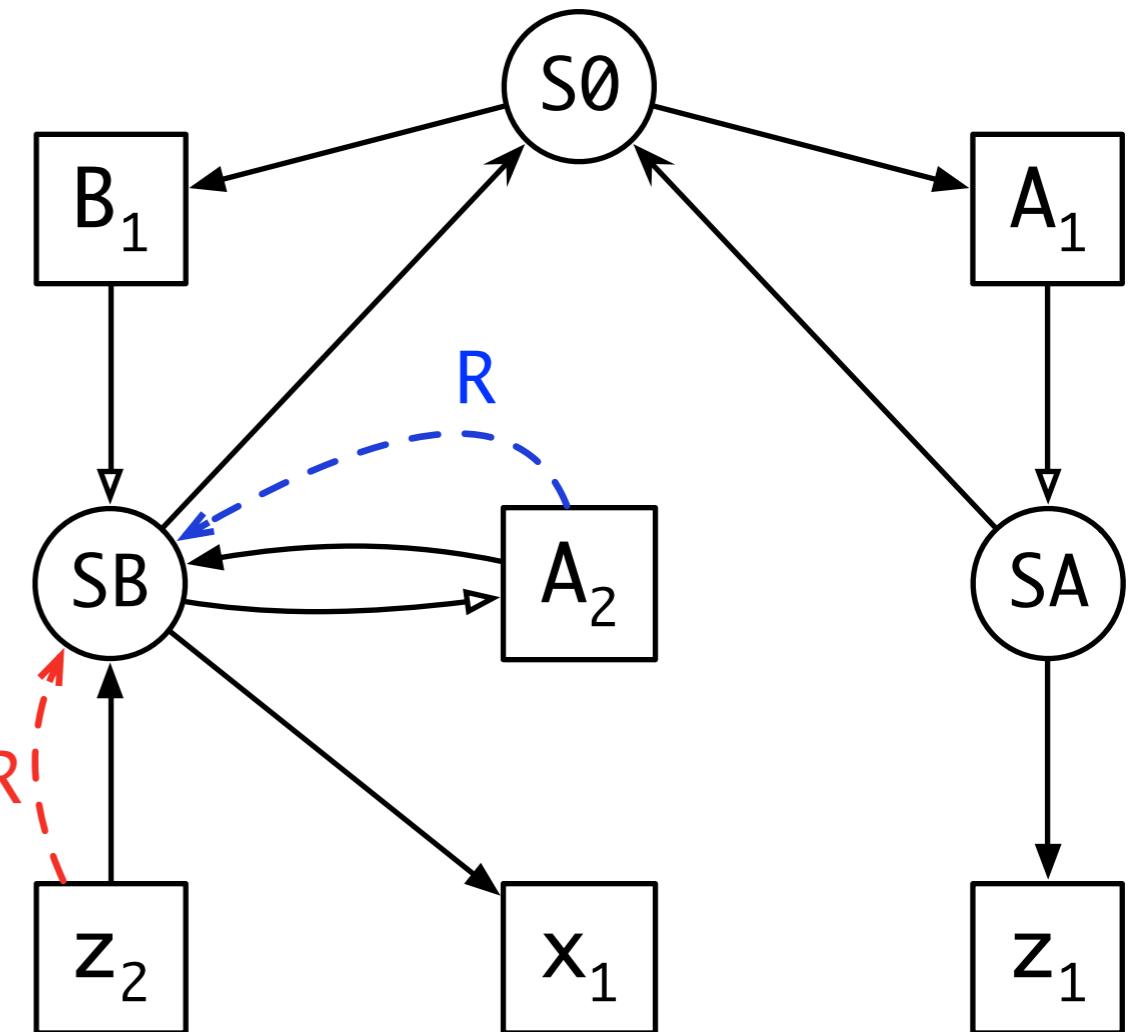
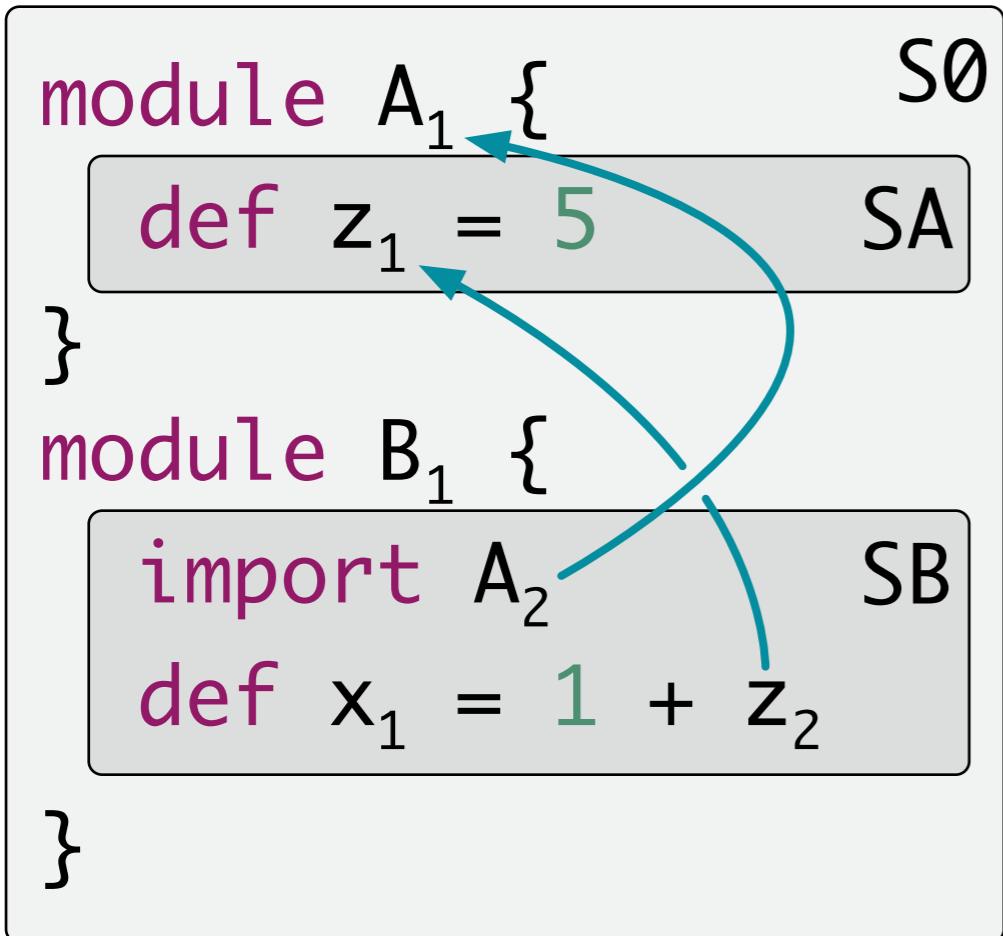
Imports



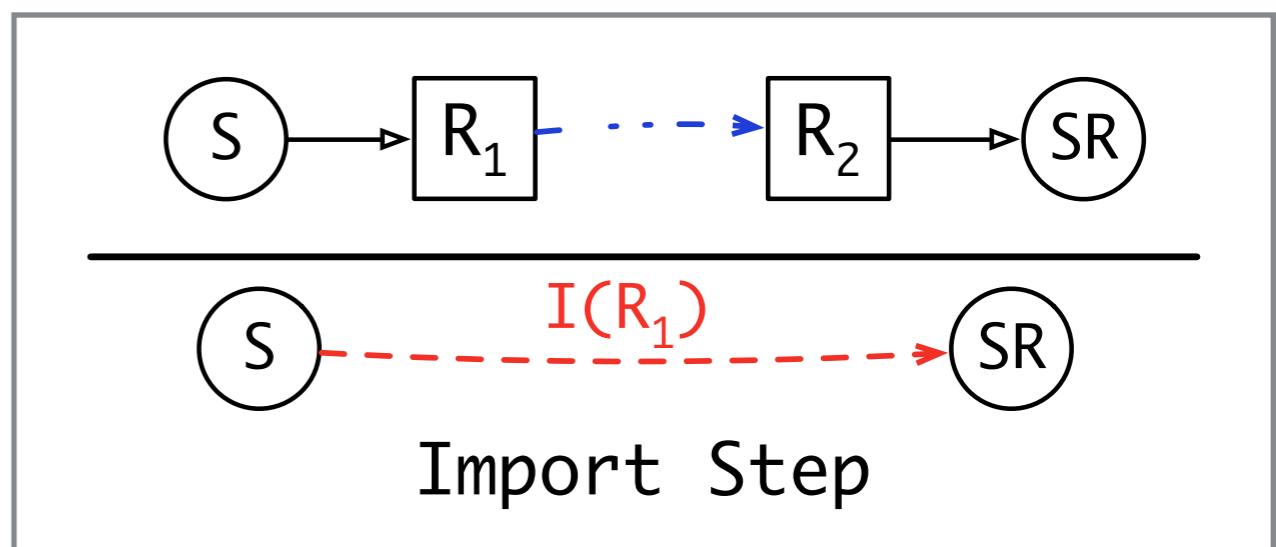
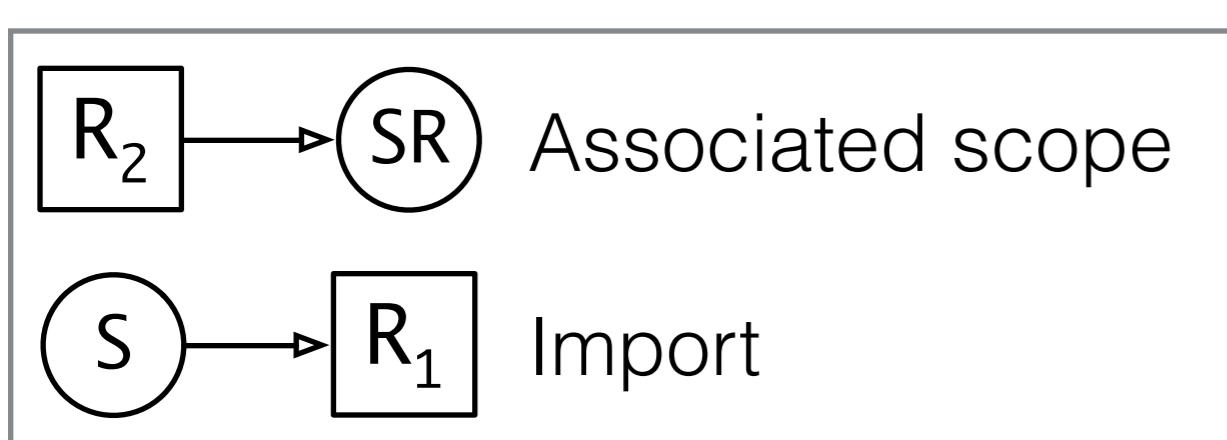
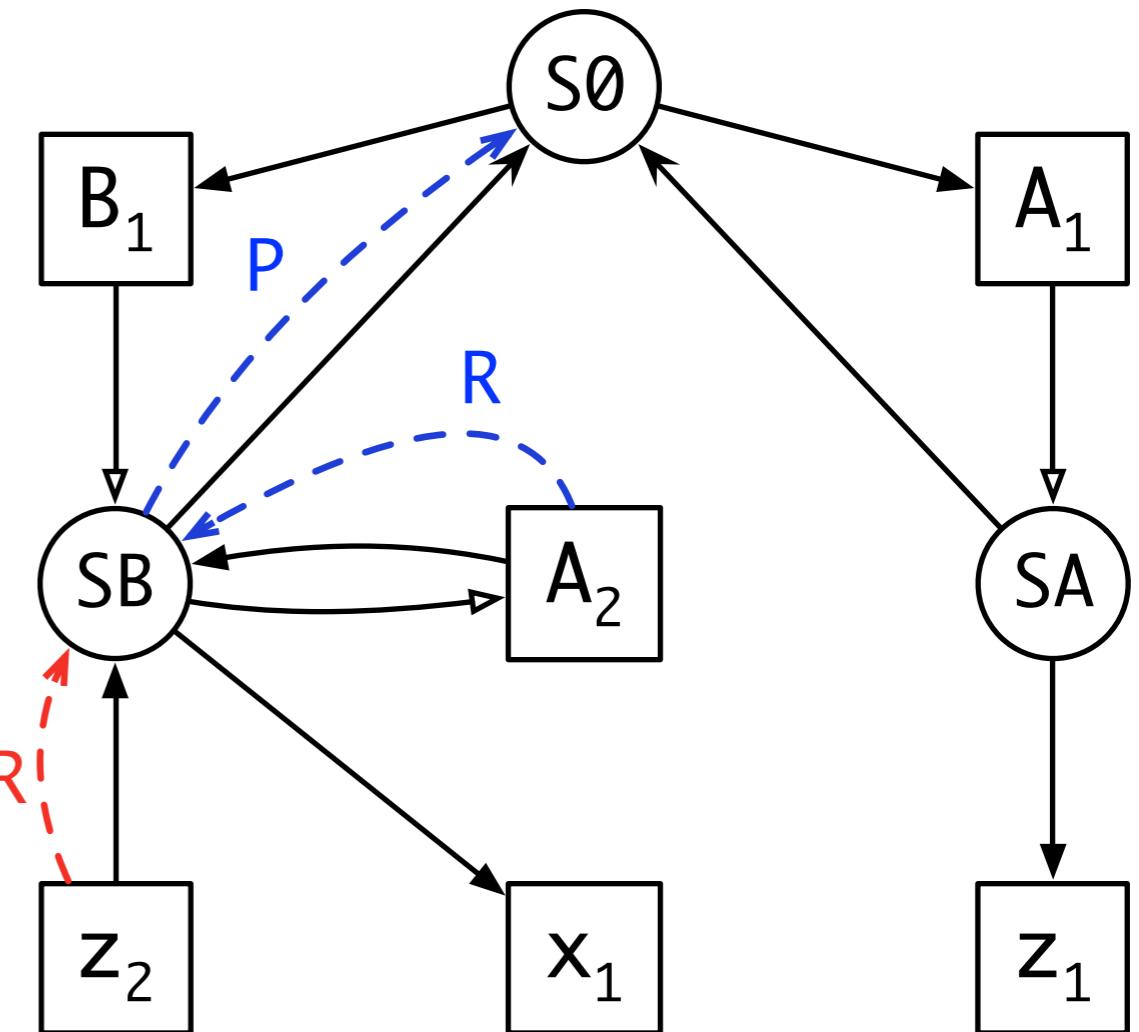
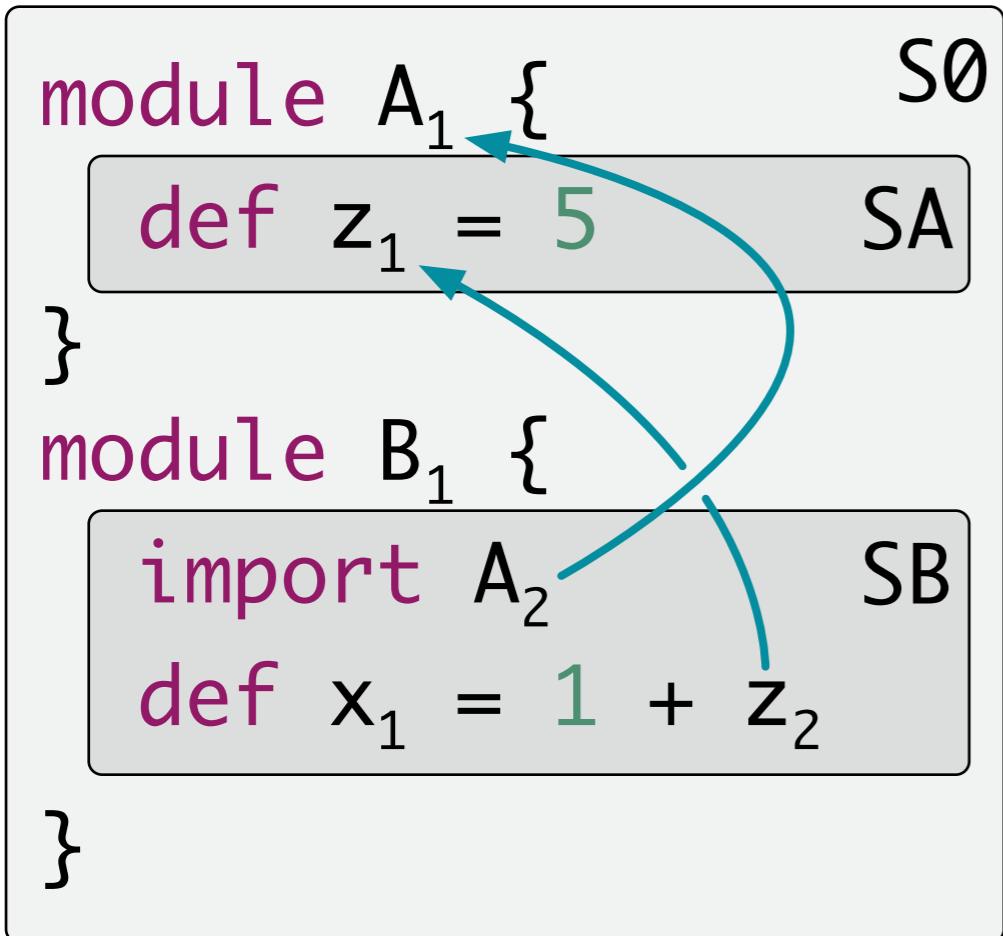
Imports



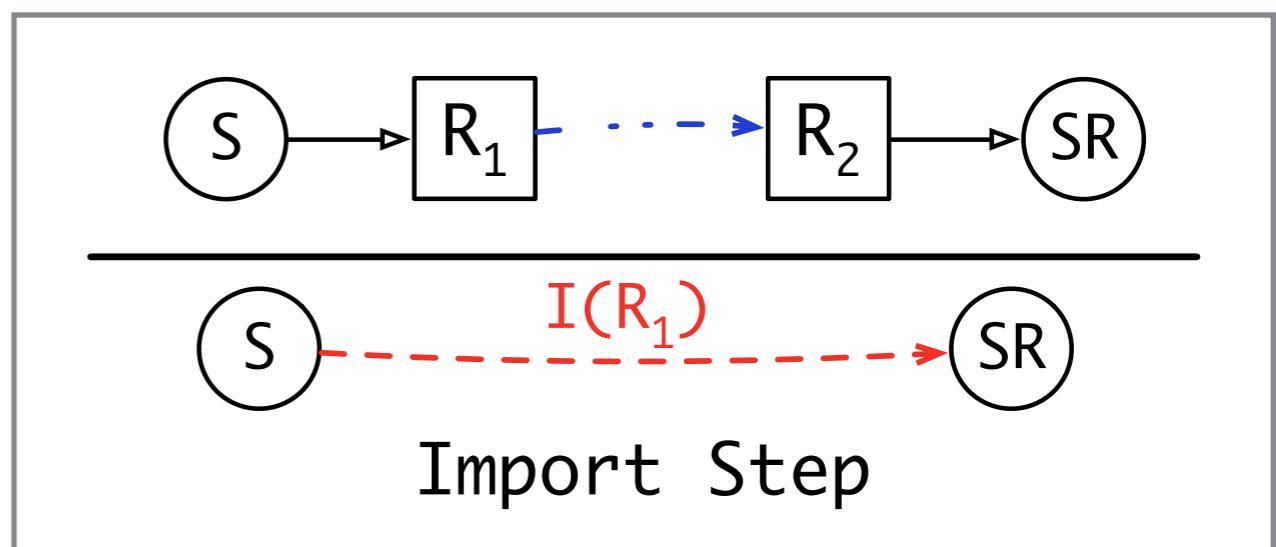
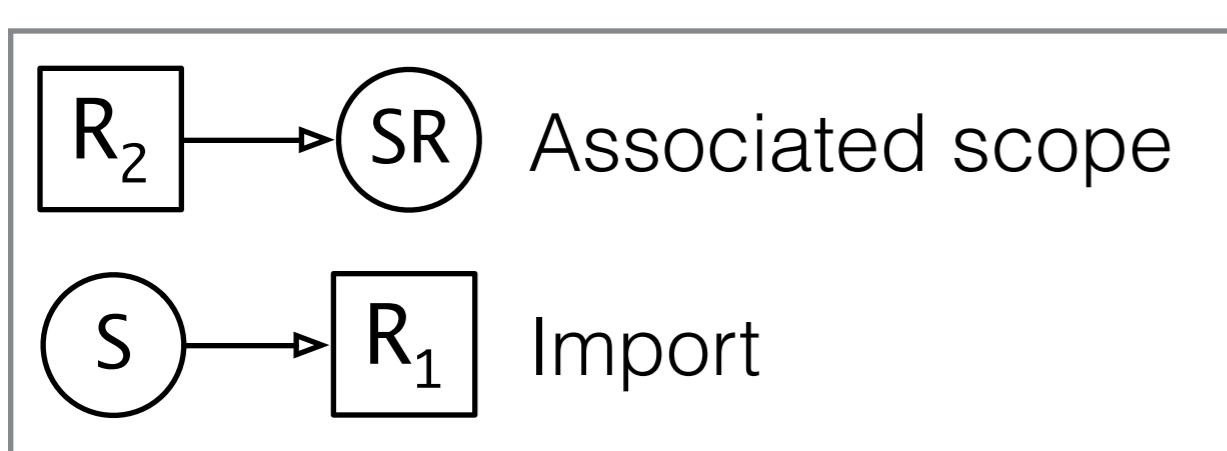
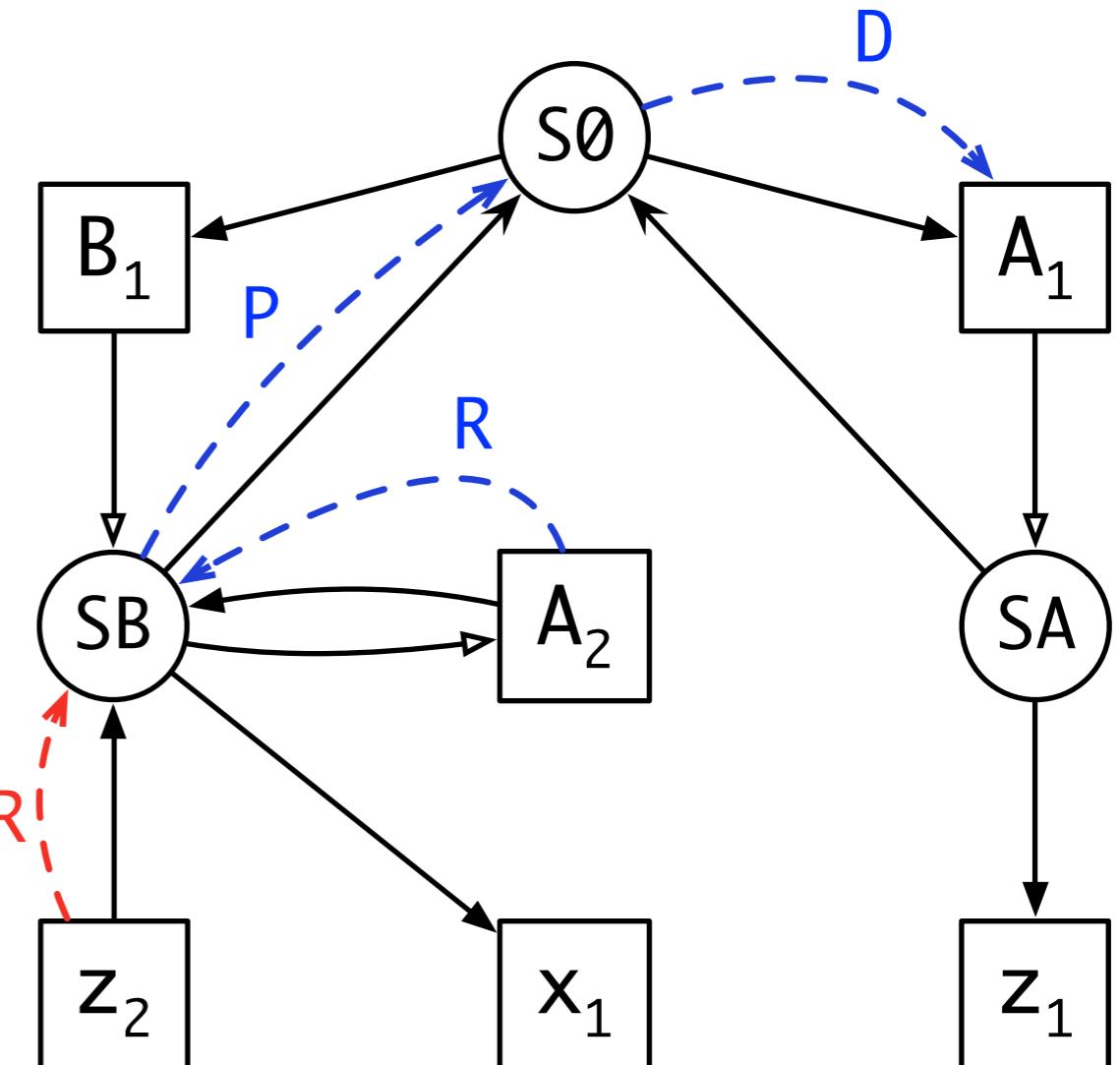
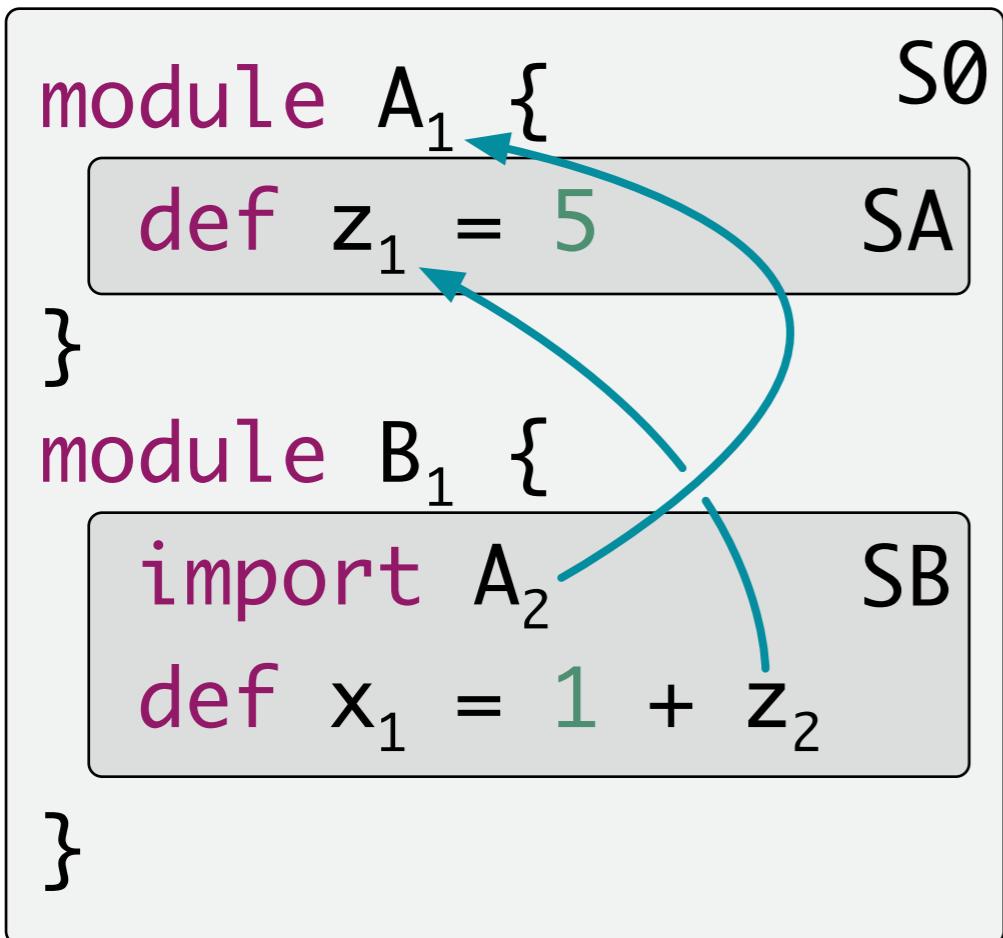
Imports



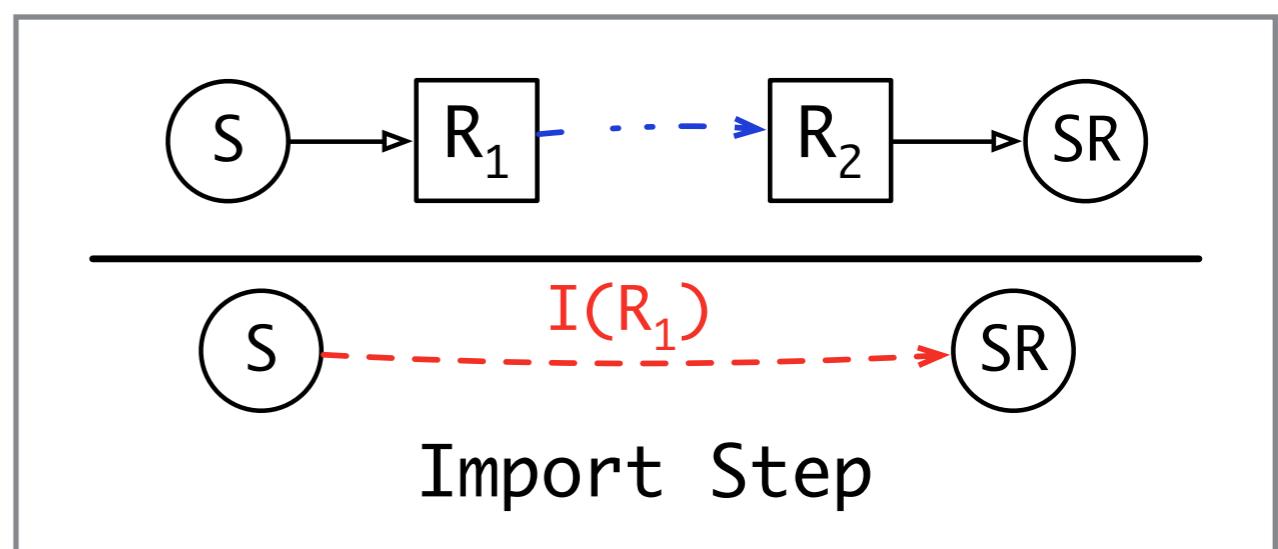
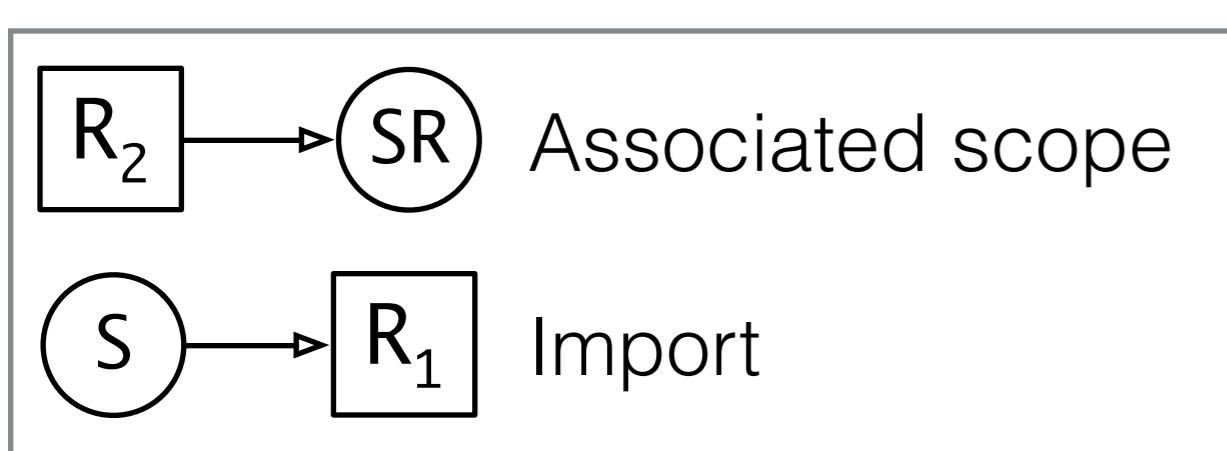
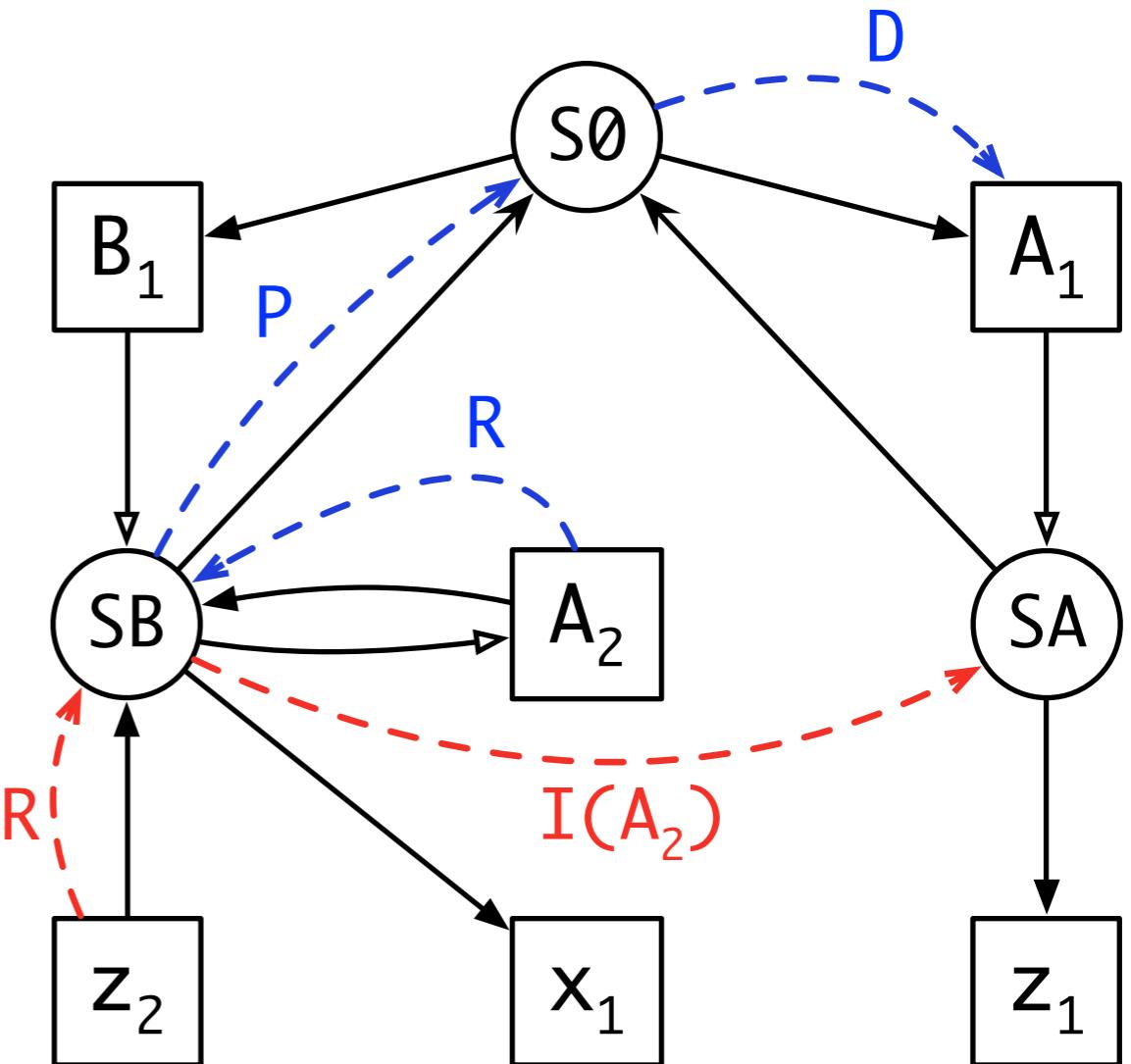
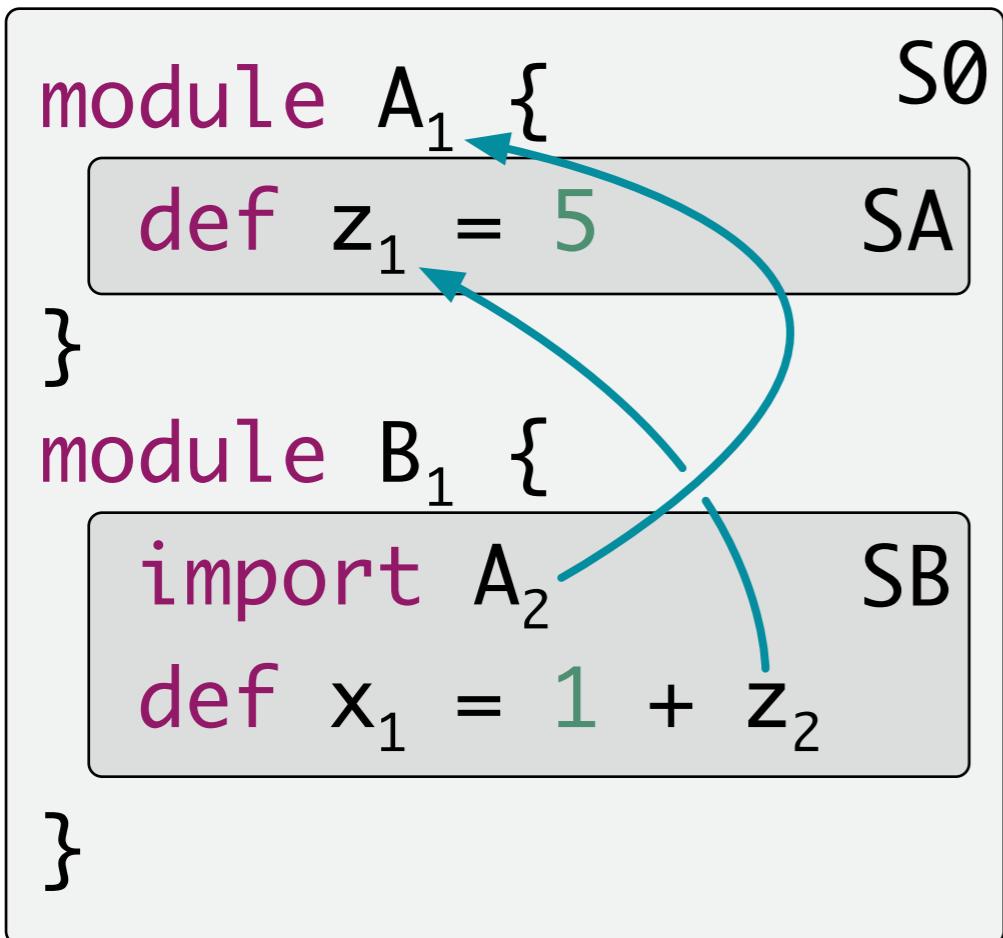
Imports



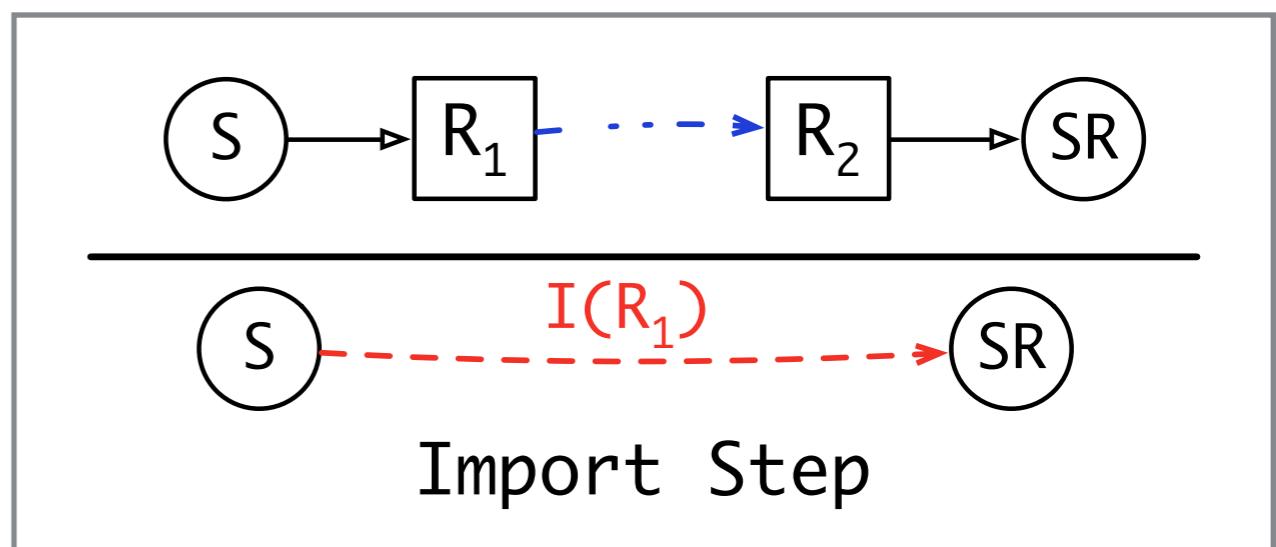
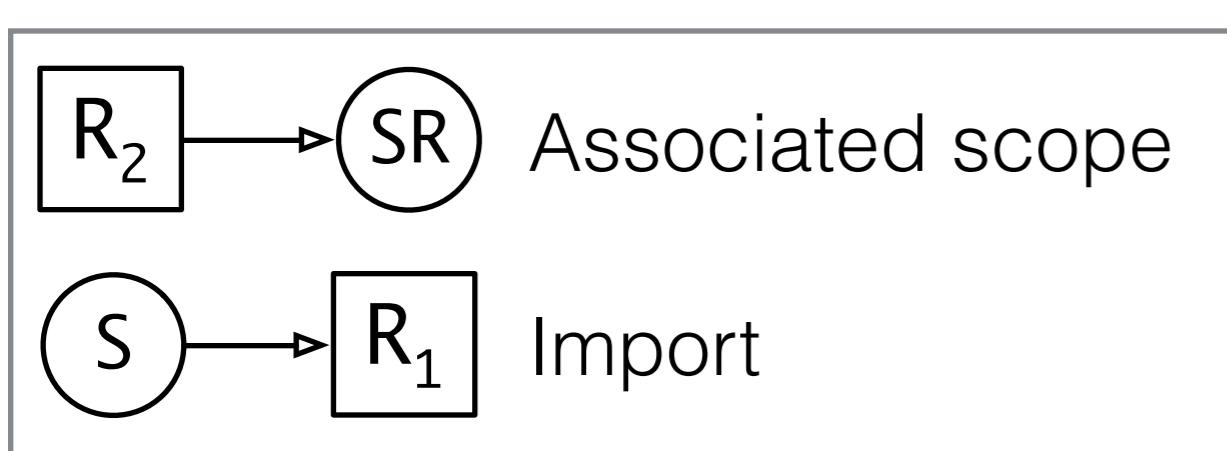
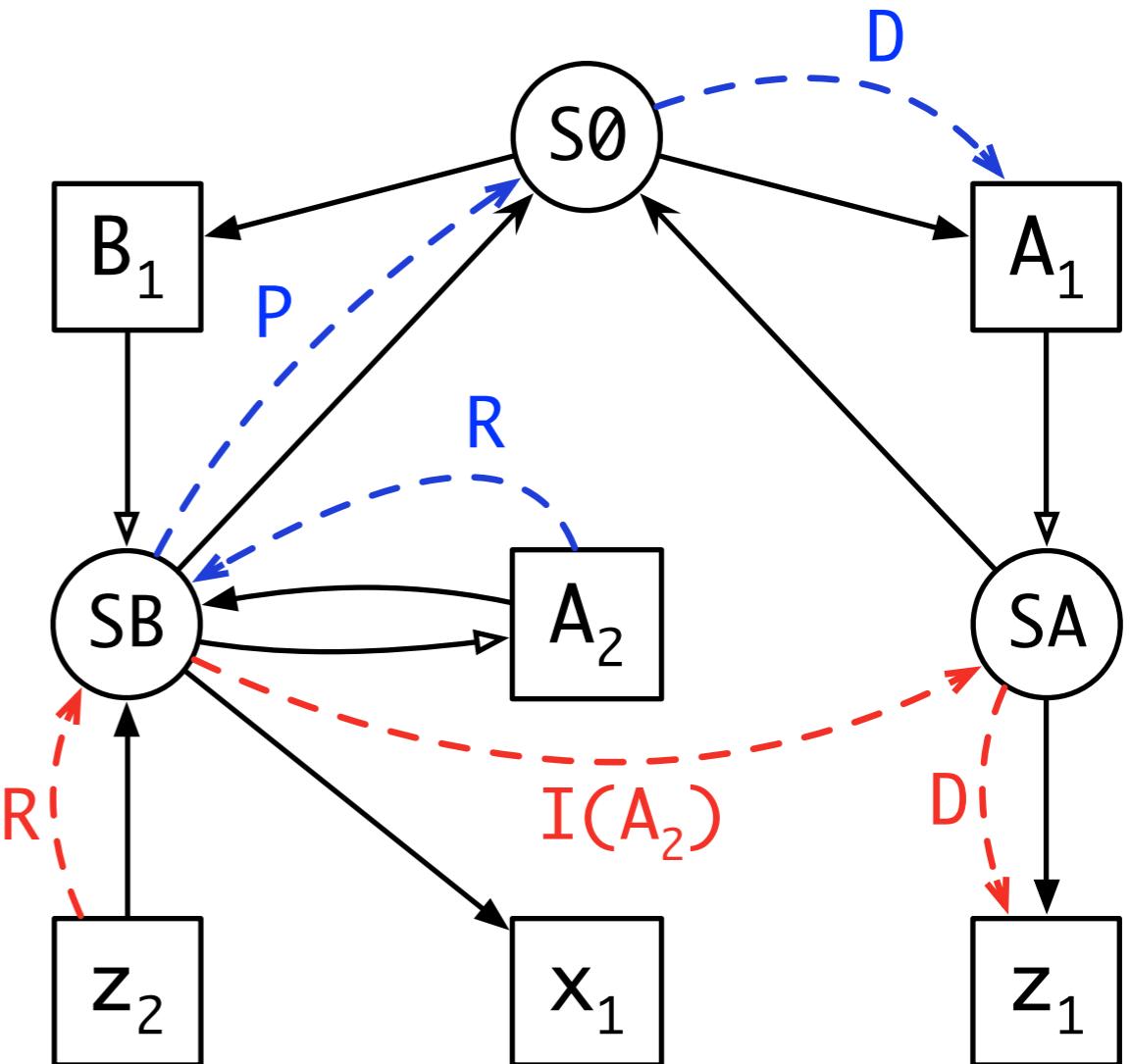
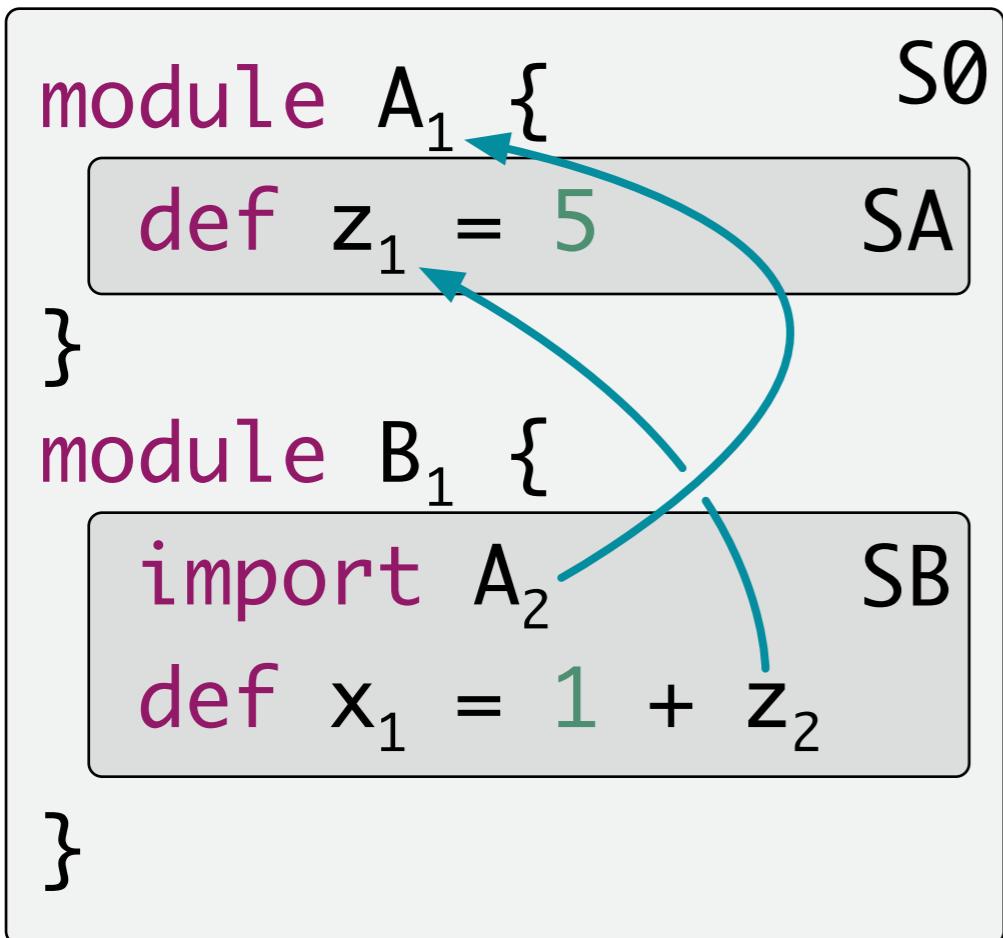
Imports



Imports



Imports

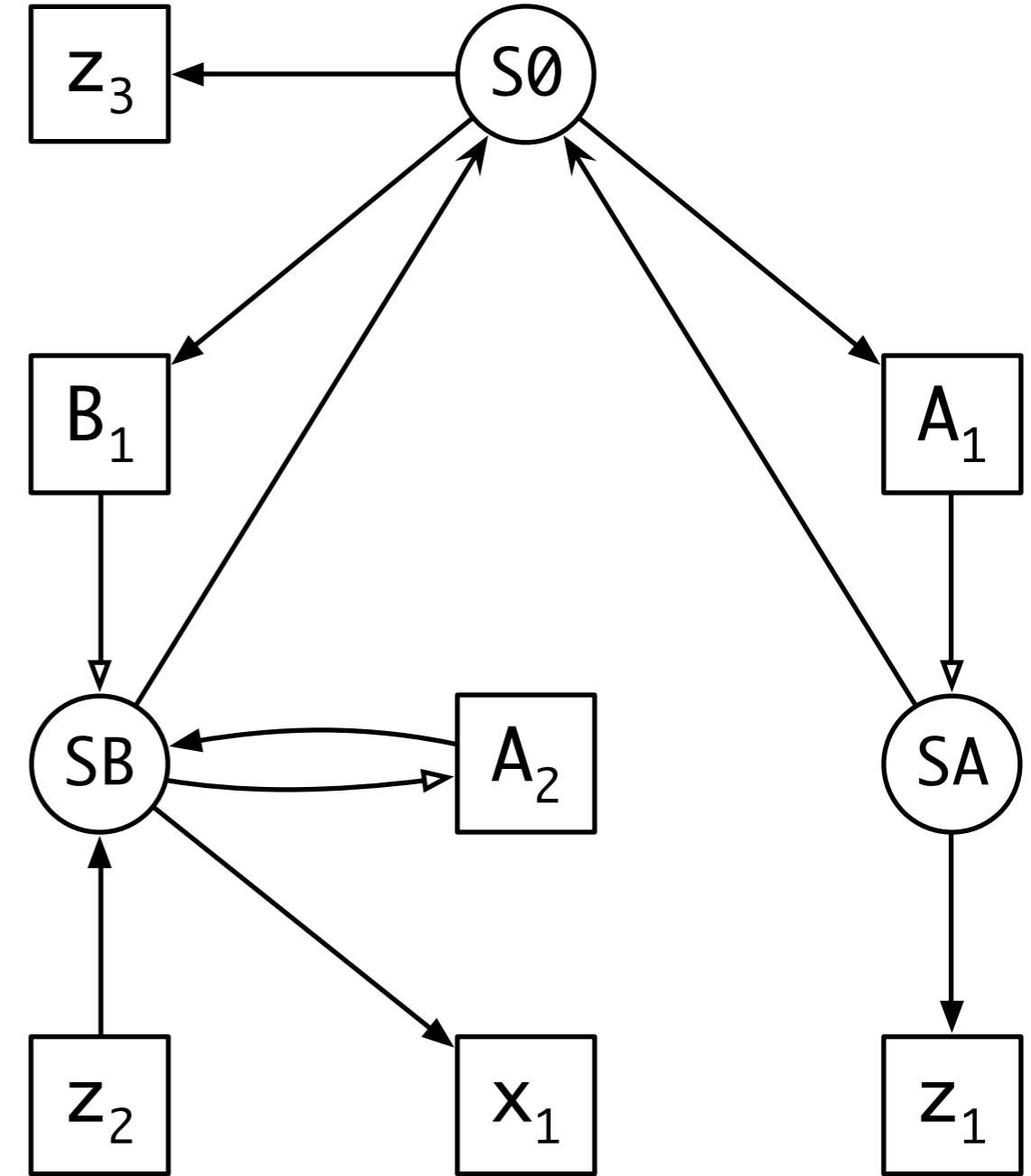


Imports shadow Parents

```
def z3 = 2          S0  
  
module A1 {  
    def z1 = 5      SA  
}  
  
module B1 {  
    import A2        SB  
    def x1 = 1 + z2  
}  
}
```

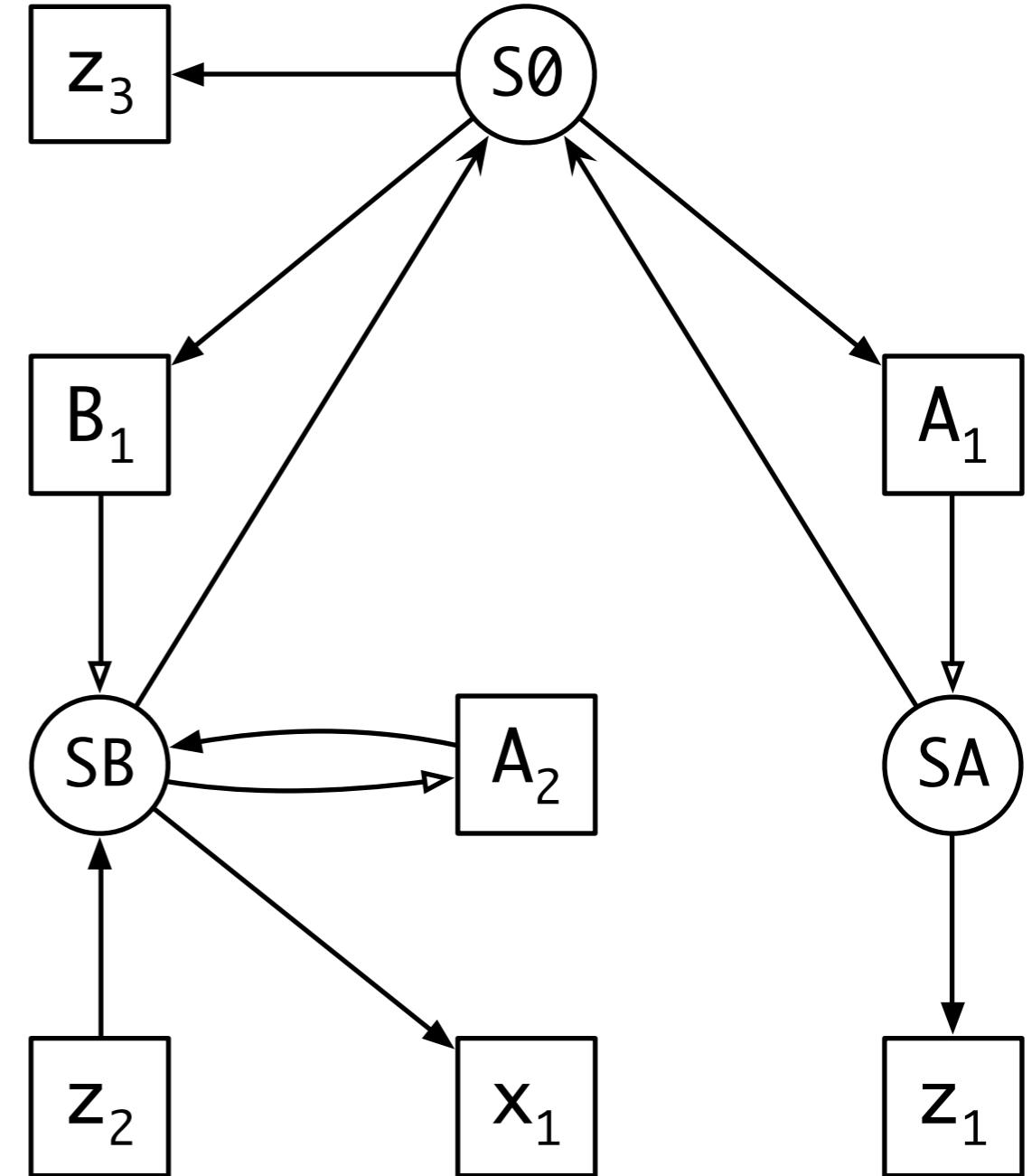
Imports shadow Parents

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```



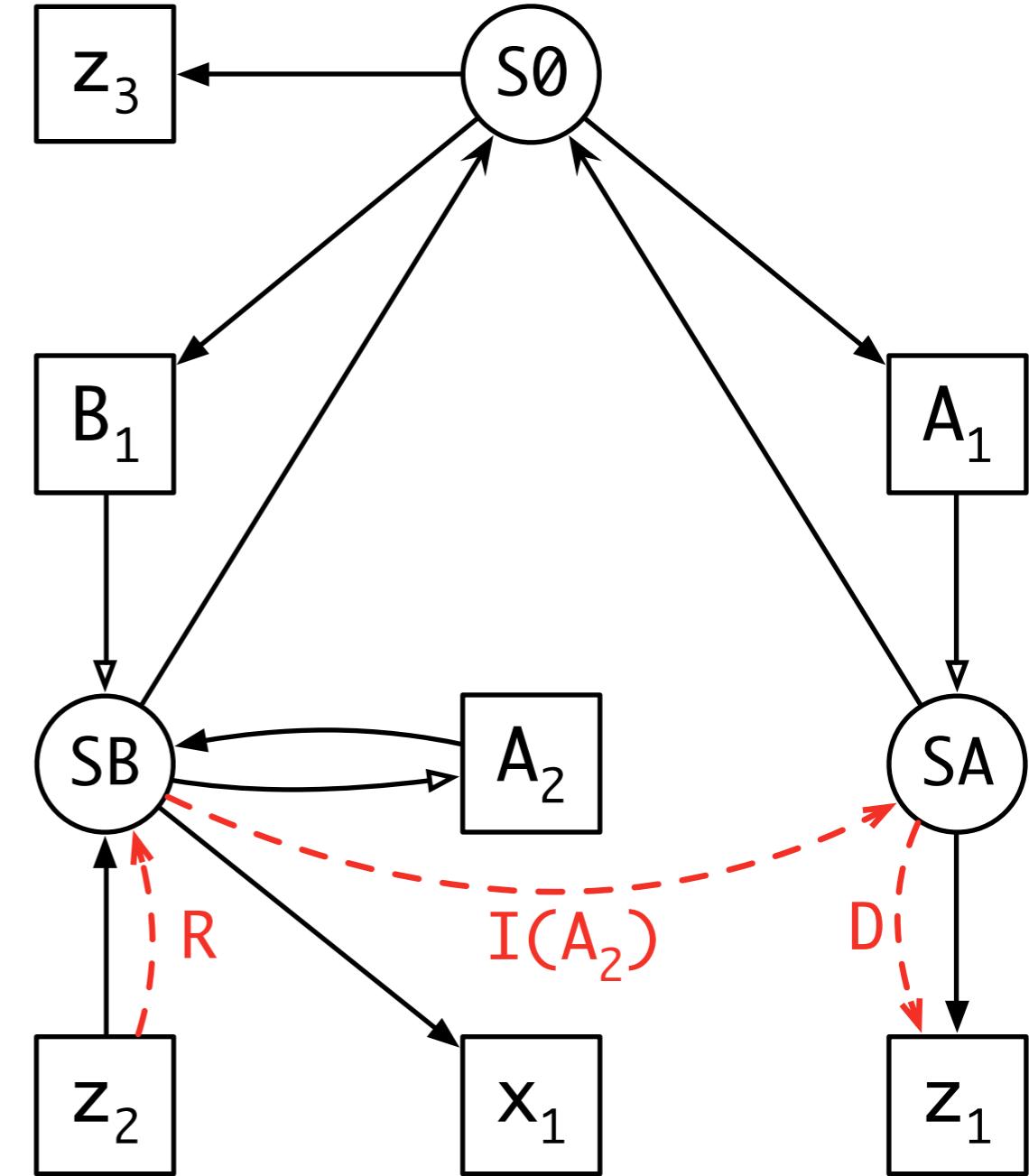
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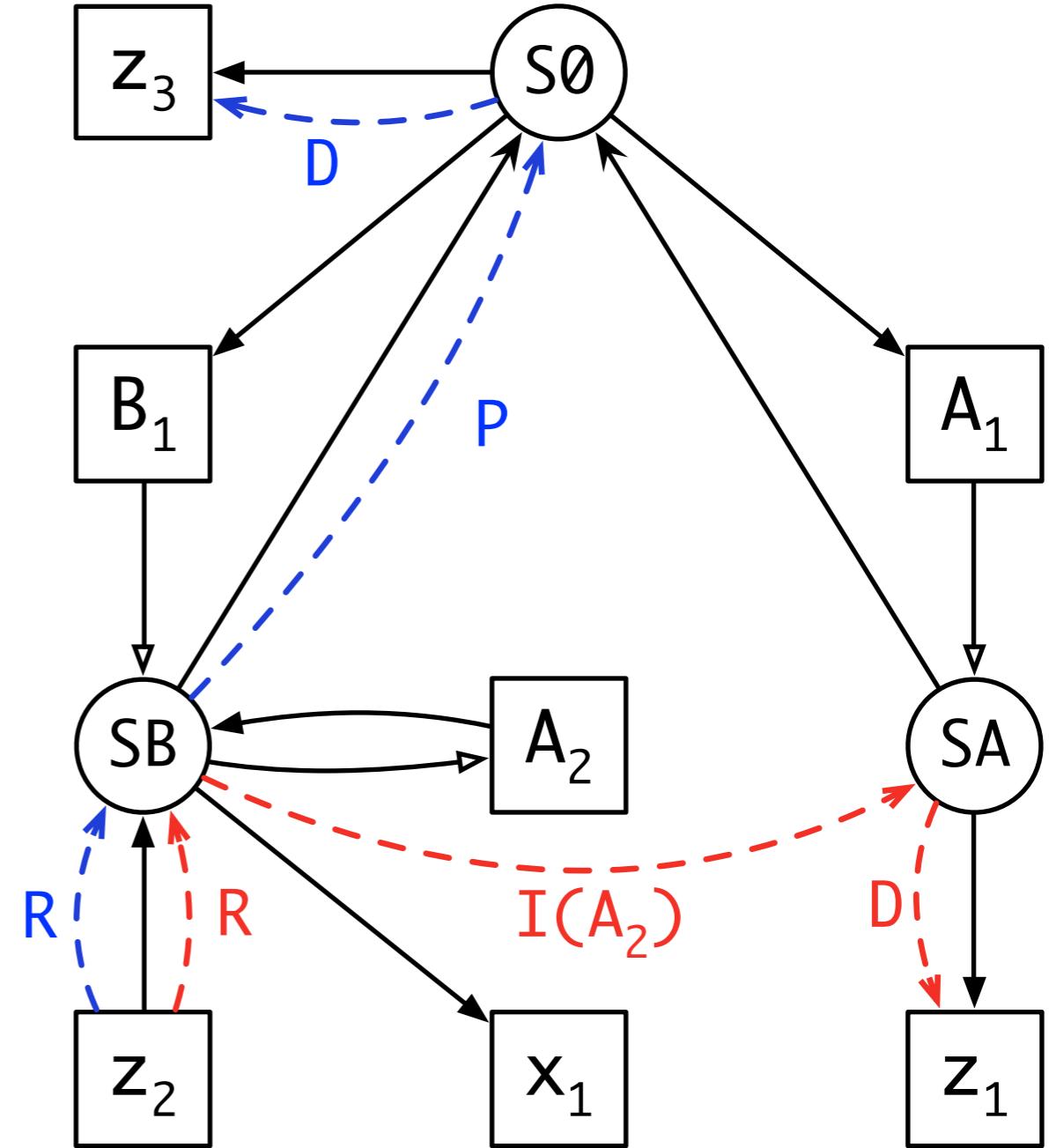
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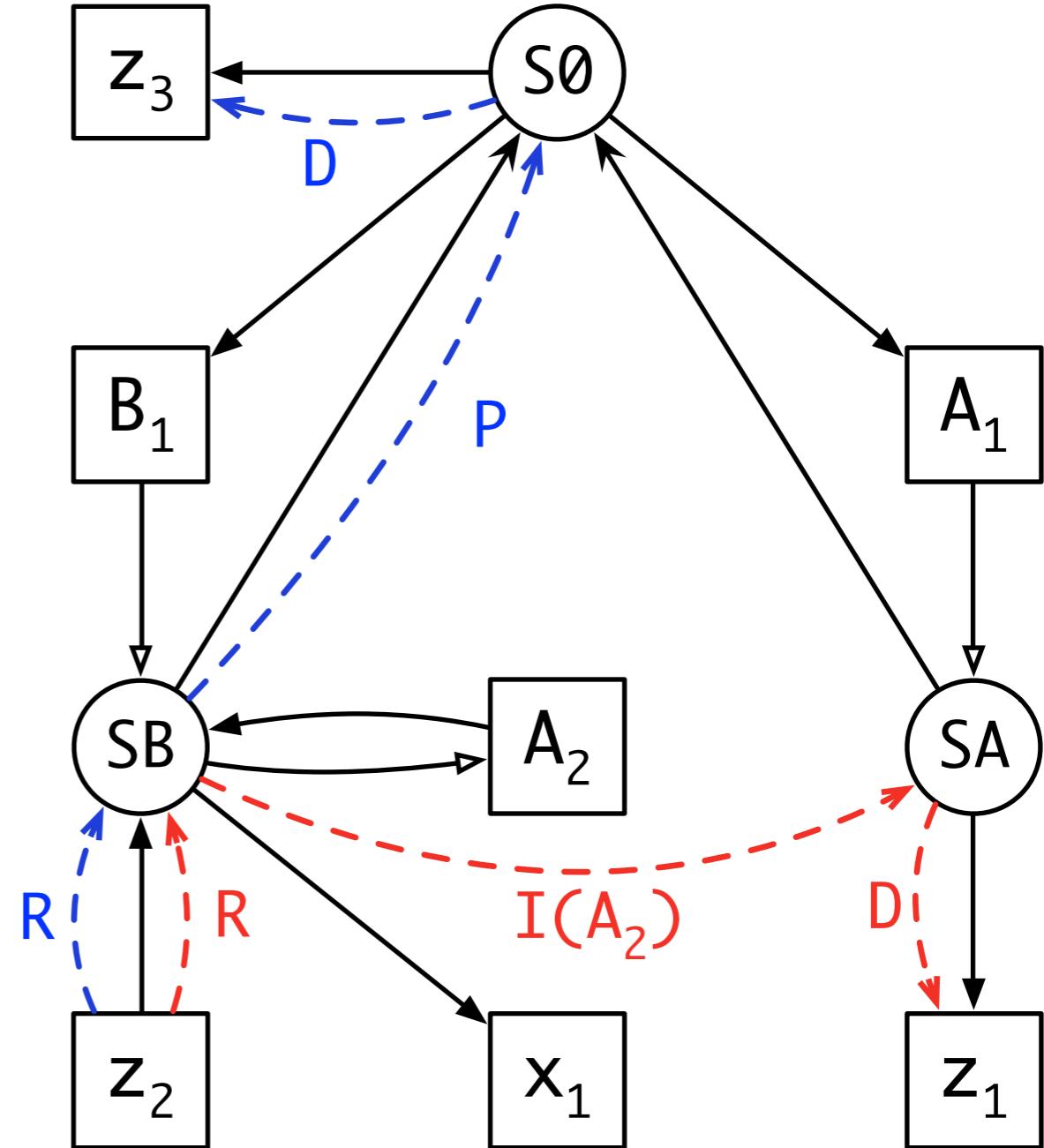
Imports shadow Parents

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```



Imports shadow Parents

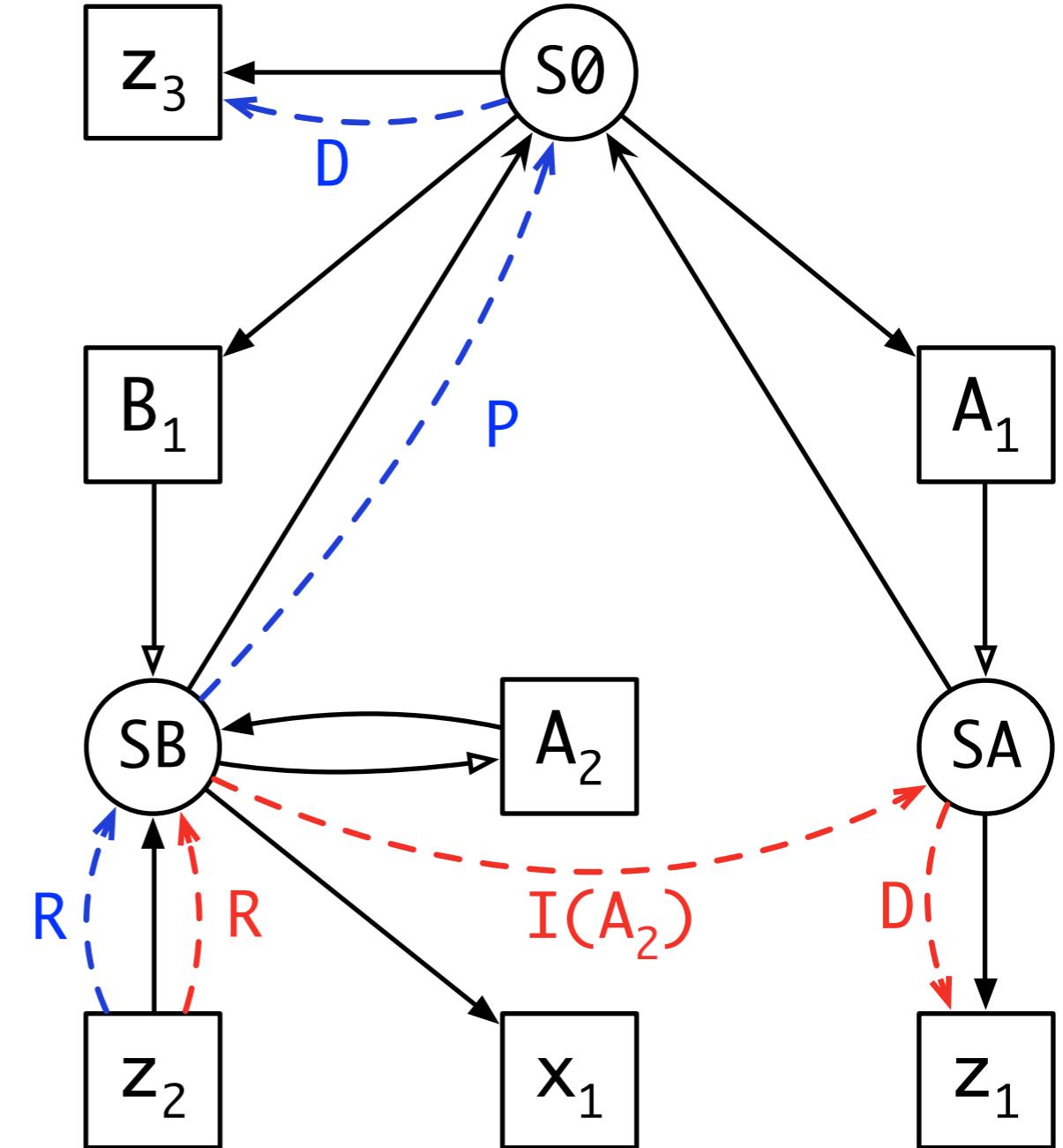
```
def z3 = 2 S0  
  
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module B1 {  
    import A2 SB  
    def x1 = 1 + z2  
}
```

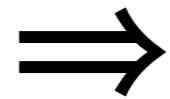


$I(_).p' < P.p$

Imports shadow Parents

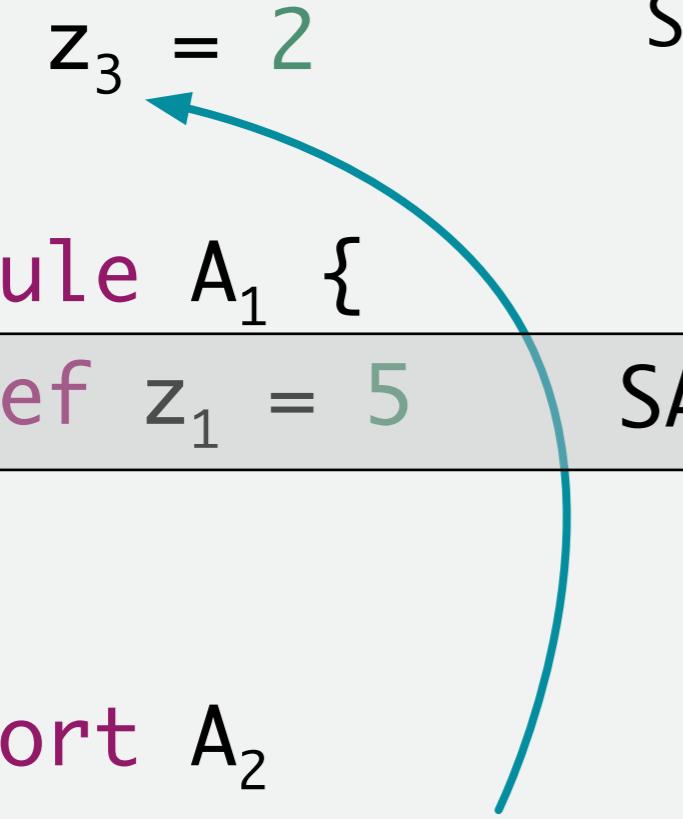
```
def z3 = 2 S0  
  
module A1 {  
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}  
  
module B1 {  
    import A2 SB  
    def x1 = 1 + z2  
}
```



 $I(_).p' < P.p$  $R.I(A_2).D < R.P.D$

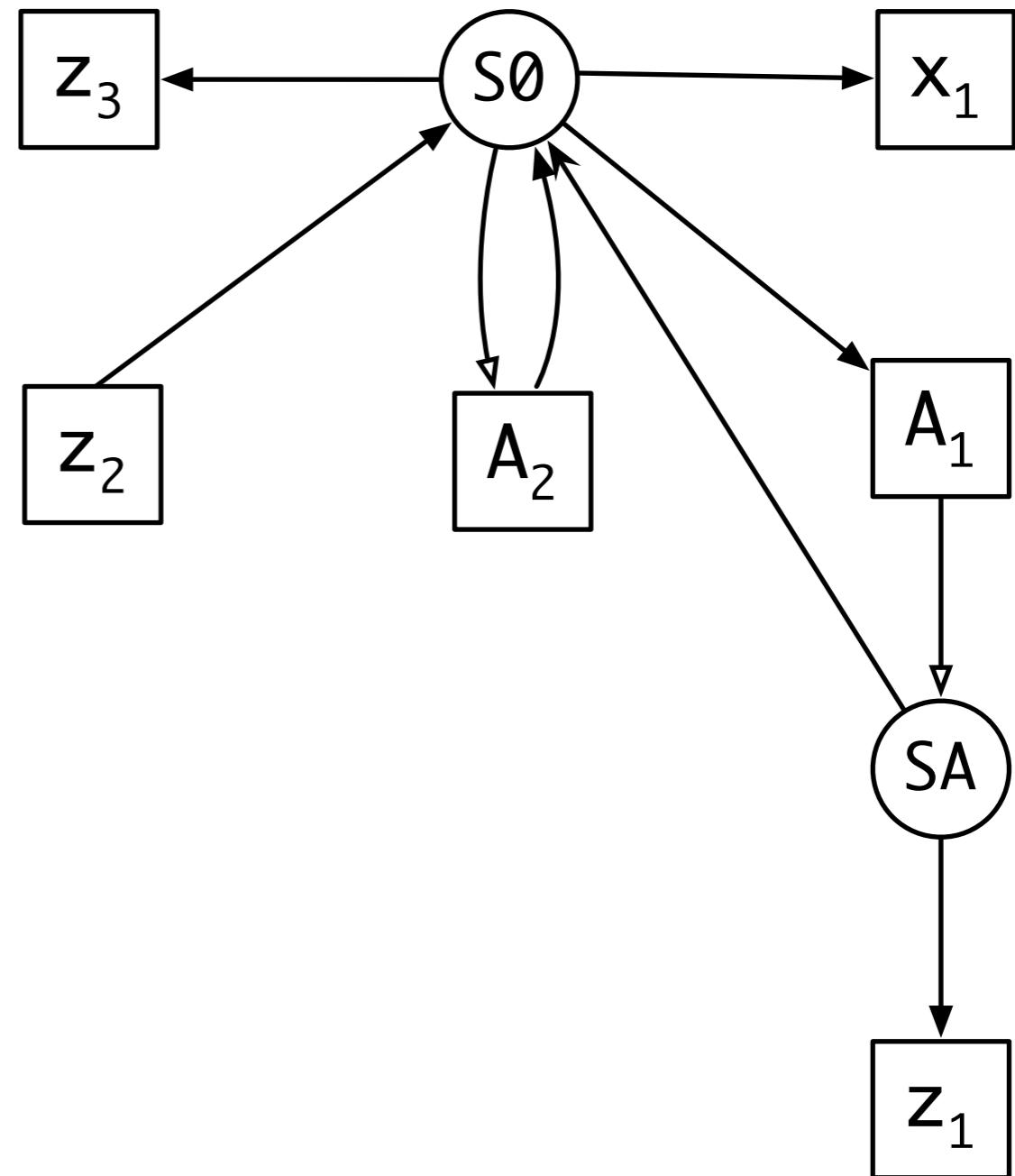
Imports vs. Includes

```
def z3 = 2          S0  
module A1 {  
    def z1 = 5      SA  
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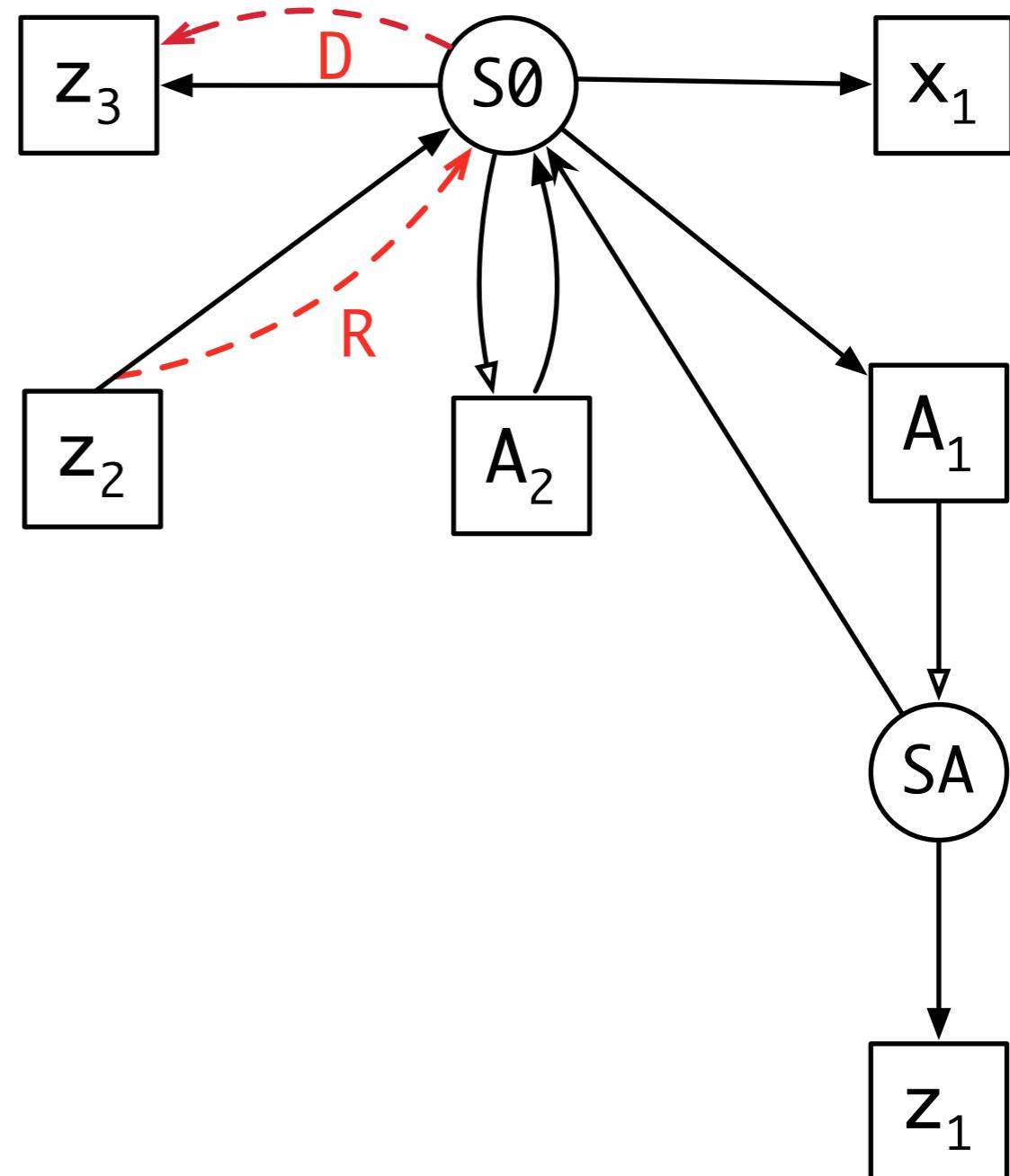
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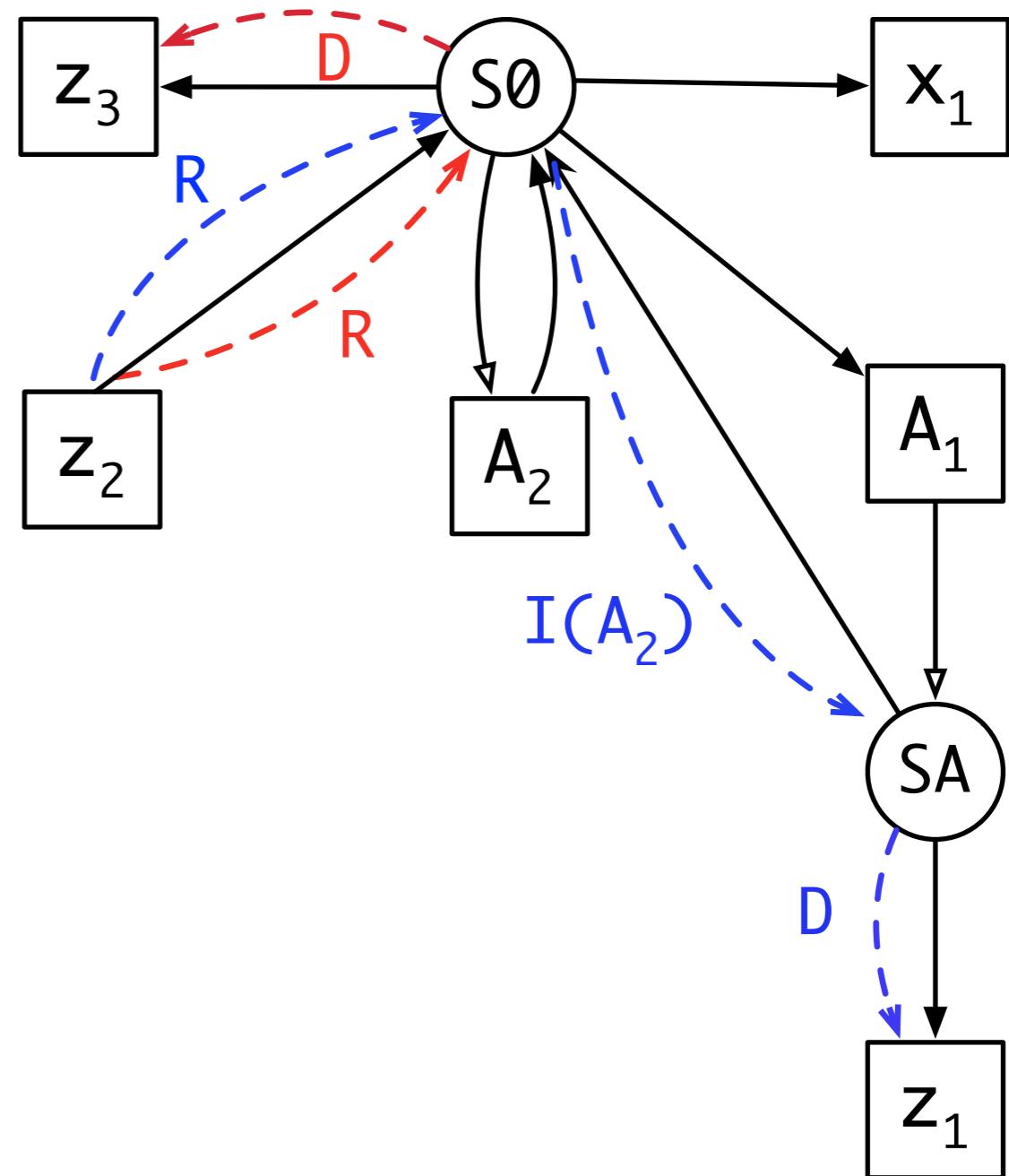
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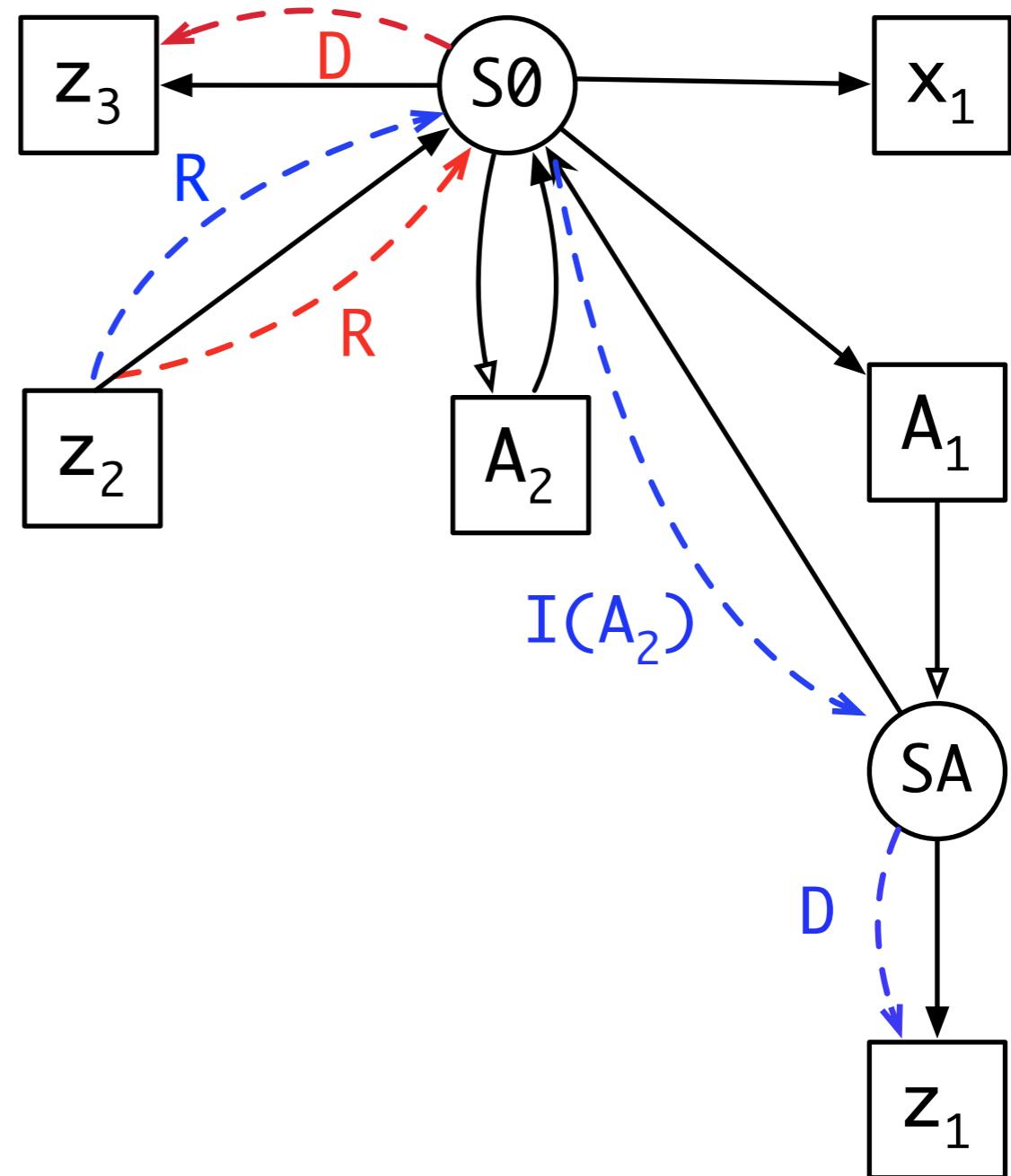
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Imports vs. Includes

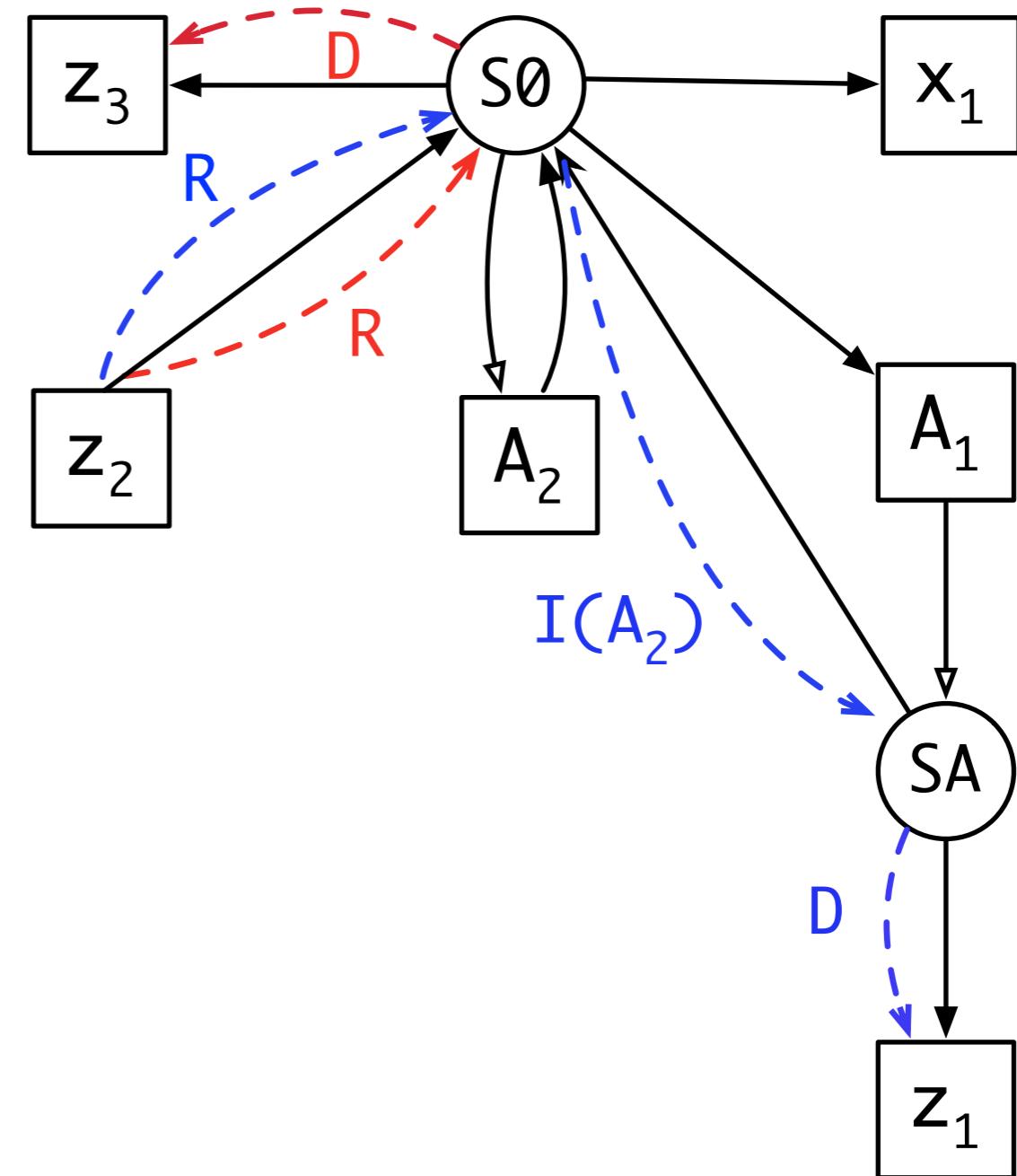
```
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def x1 = 1 + z2
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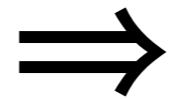
$$D < I(_).p'$$

Imports vs. Includes

```
def z3 = 2          S0
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def x1 = 1 + z2
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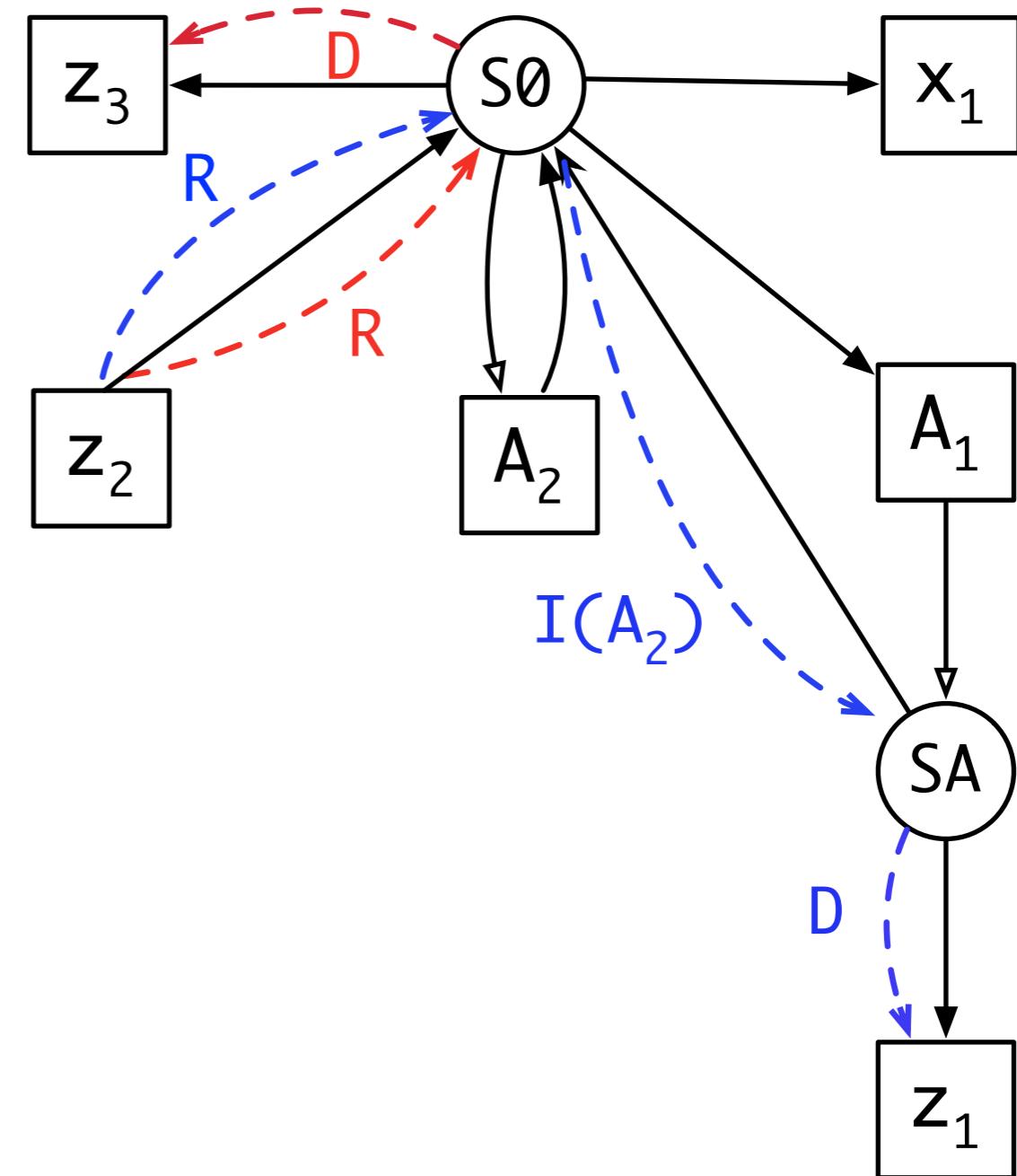
$$D < I(_).p'$$



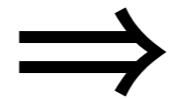
$$R.D < R.I(A_2).D$$

Imports vs. Includes

```
def z3 = 2          S0
module A1 {
    def z1 = 5      SA
}
include A2
def x1 = 1 + z2
```



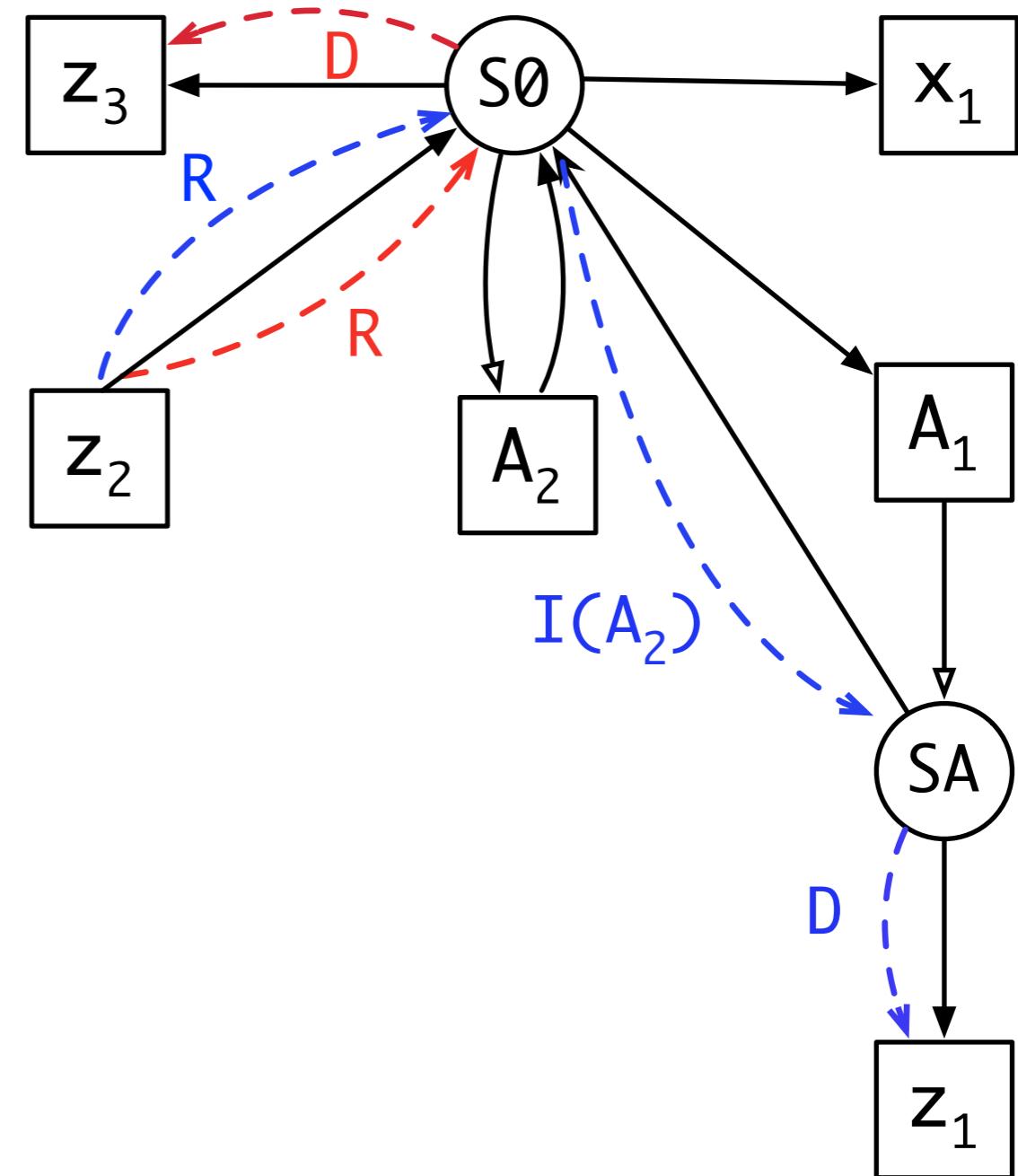
$$D < I(_).p'$$



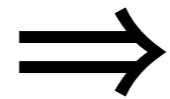
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Imports vs. Includes

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def z3 = 2          S0
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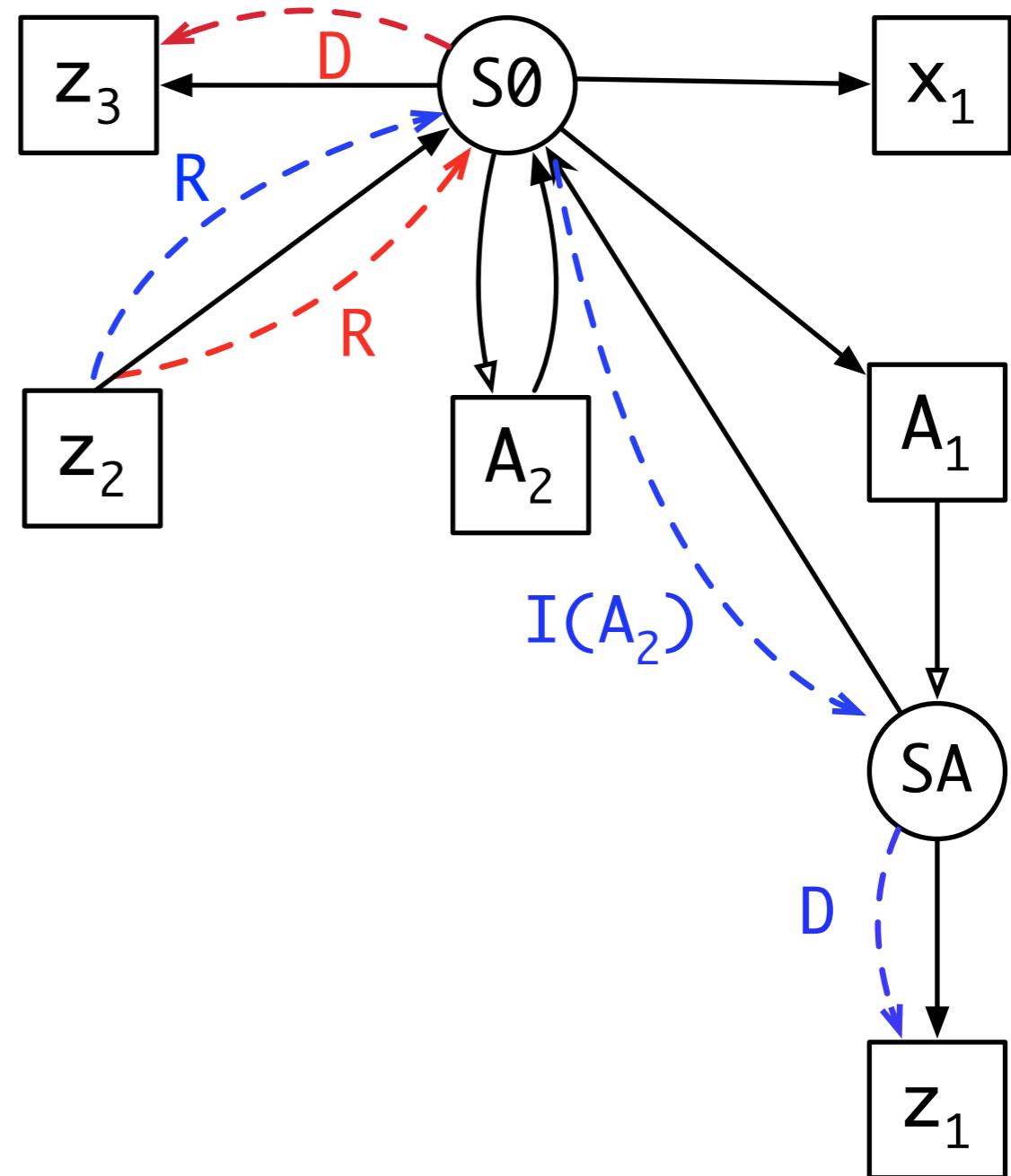
~~$D < I(A_2).p'$~~



$$R.D < R.I(A_2).D$$

Imports vs. Includes

```
def z3 = 2          S0
module A1 {
    def z1 = 5      SA
}
include A2
def x1 = 1 + z2
```



~~$D < I(A_2).p'$~~

Qualified Names

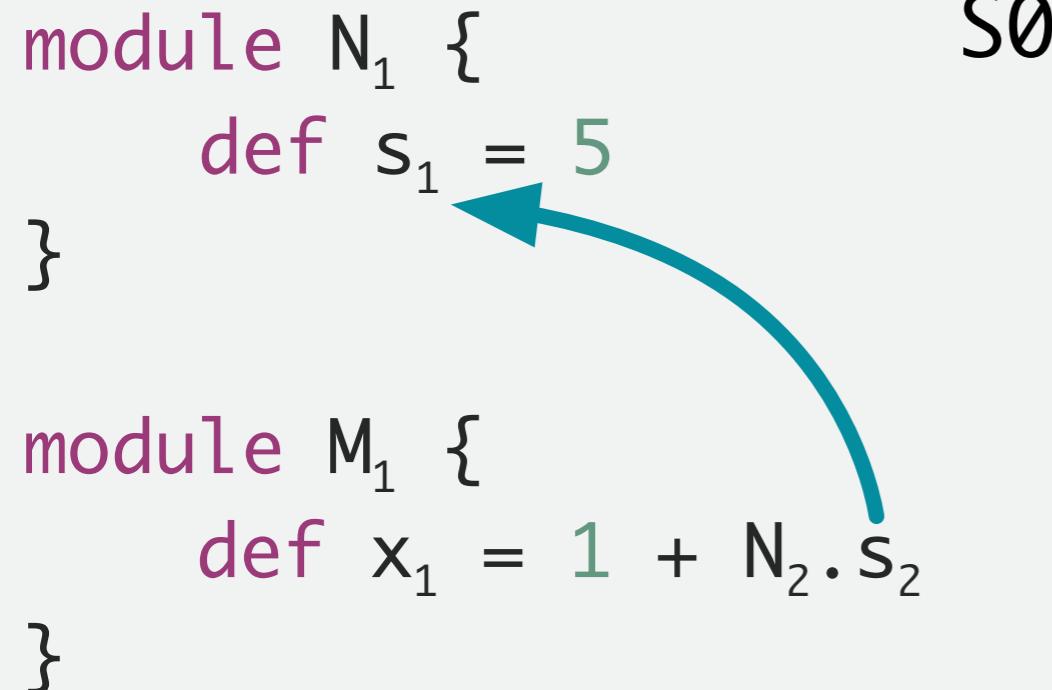
```
module N1 {  
    def s1 = 5  
}
```

S0

```
module M1 {  
    def x1 = 1 + N2.s2  
}
```

Qualified Names

```
module N1 {  
    def s1 = 5  
}  
  
module M1 {  
    def x1 = 1 + N2.s2  
}
```

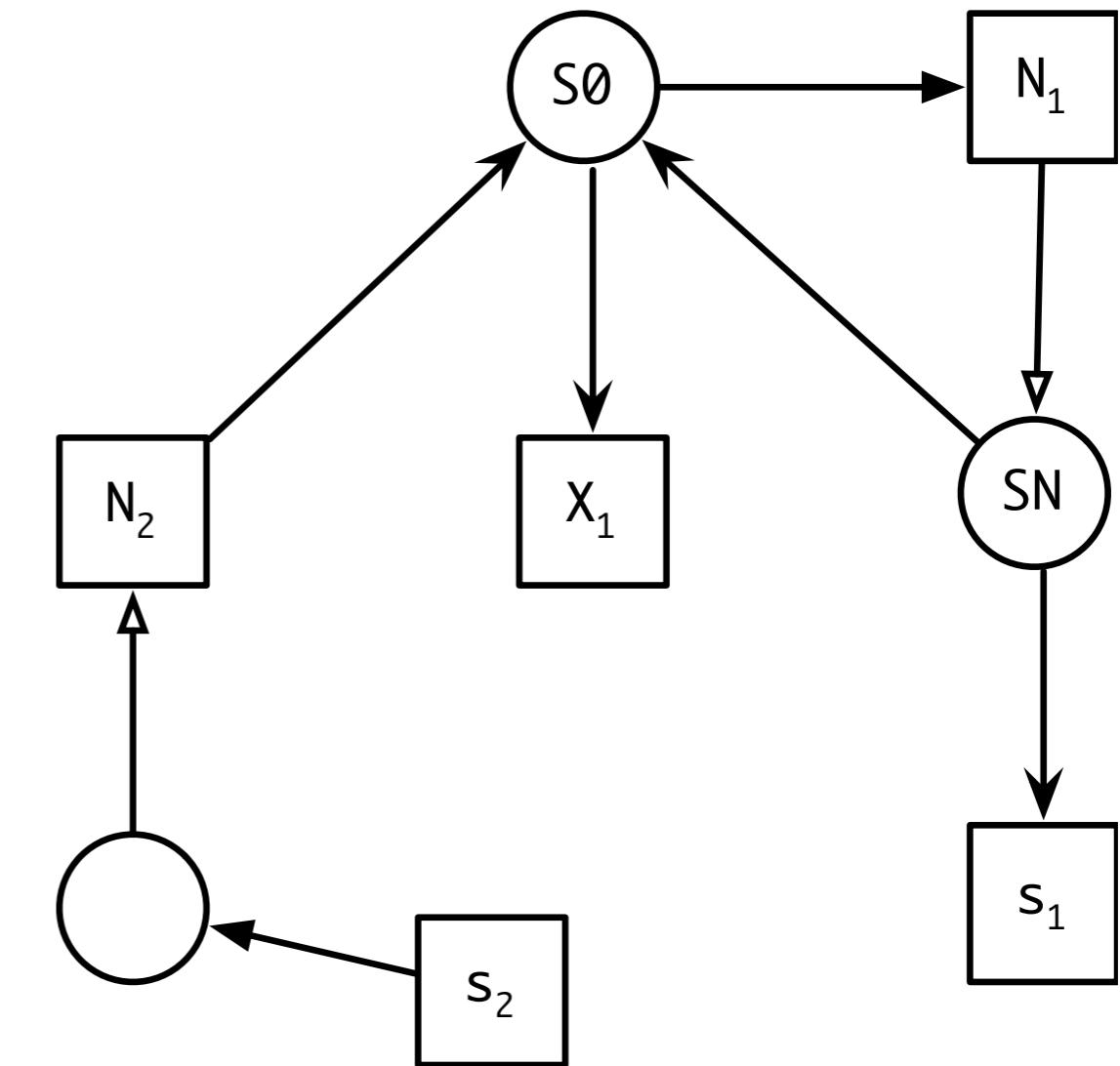


A red curved arrow points from the variable `s1` in the first code block to the term `N2.s2` in the second code block, illustrating the concept of qualified names.

Qualified Names

```
module N1 {  
    def s1 = 5  
}  
  
module M1 {  
    def x1 = 1 + N2.s2  
}
```

S₀



Qualified Names

```
module N1 {
```

```
  def s1 = 5
```

```
}
```

```
module M1 {
```

```
  def x1 = 1 + N2.s2
```

```
}
```

S₀

S₀

N₁

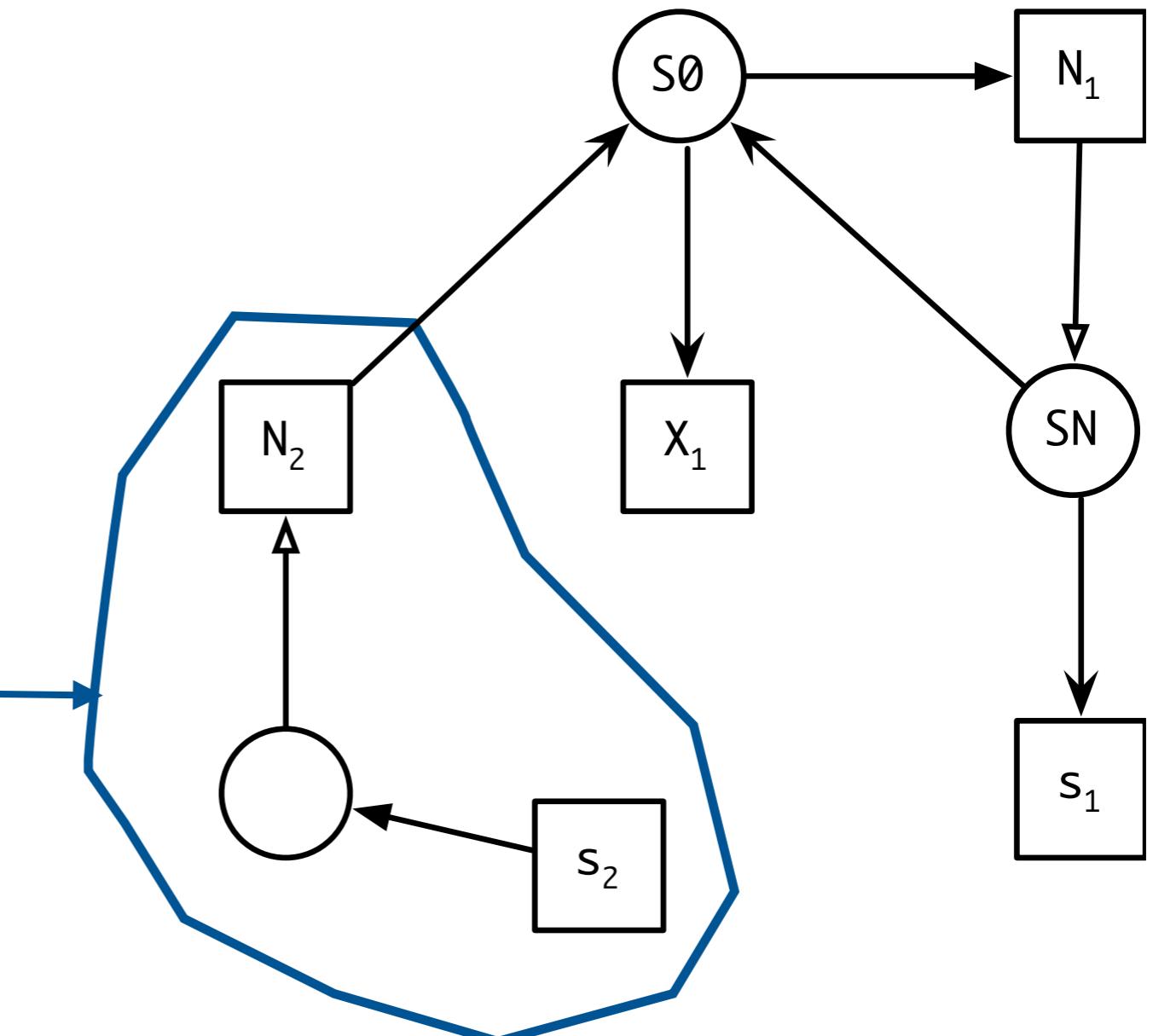
N₂

X₁

SN

s₂

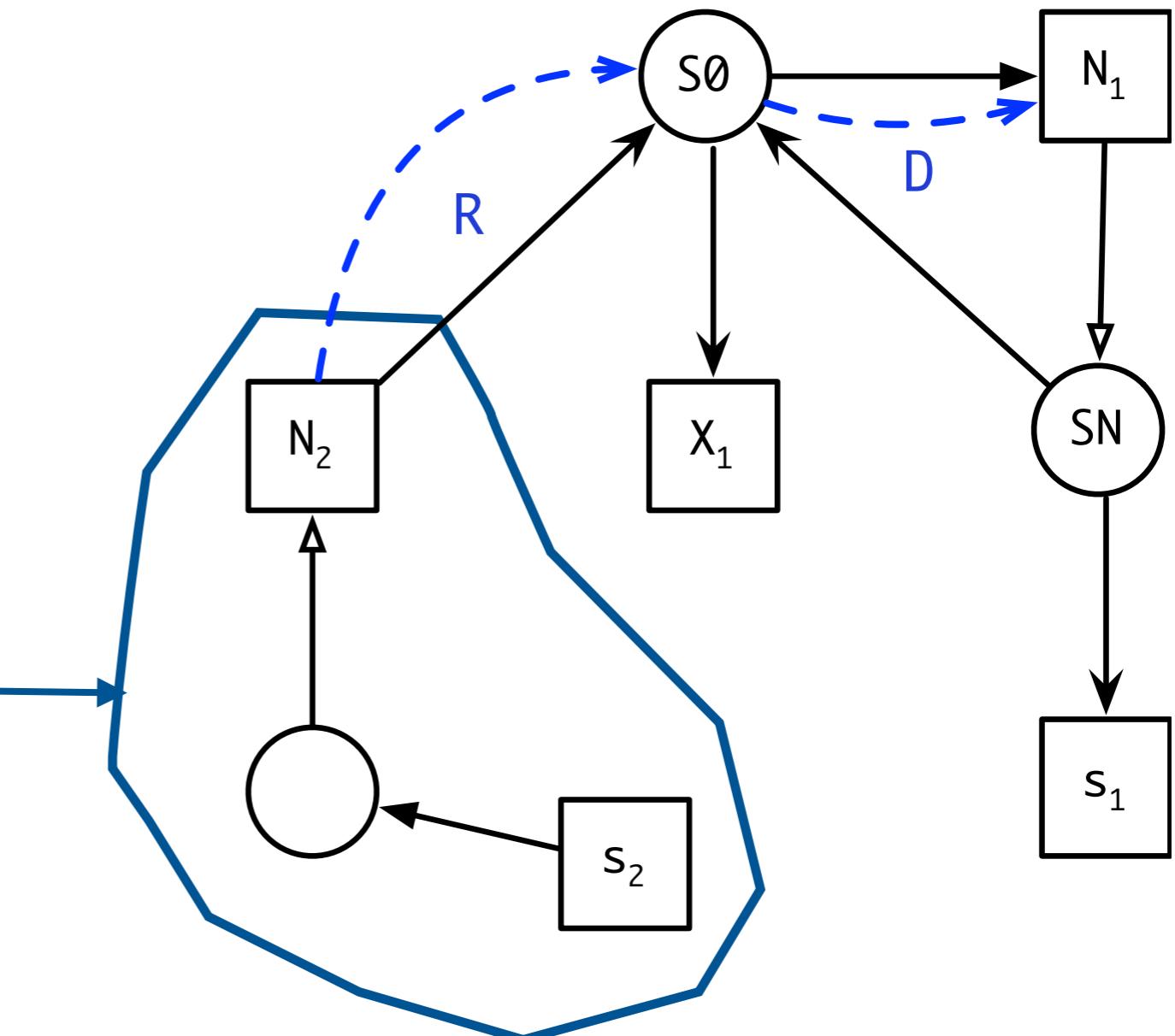
s₁



Qualified Names

```
module N1 {  
    def s1 = 5  
}  
  
module M1 {  
    def x1 = 1 + N2.s2  
}
```

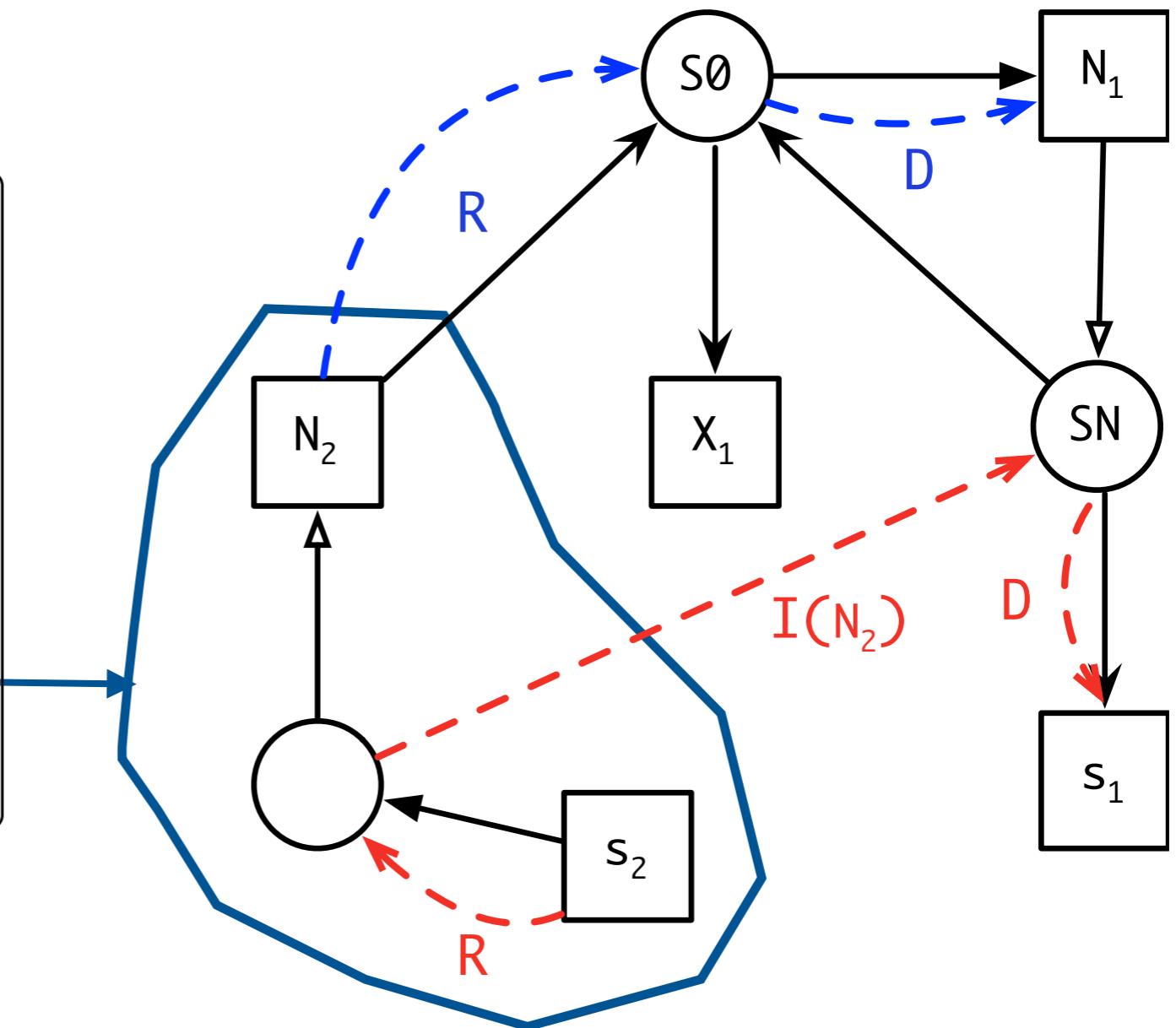
S₀



Qualified Names

```
module N1 {  
    def s1 = 5  
}  
  
module M1 {  
    def x1 = 1 + N2.s2  
}
```

S₀



Import Parents

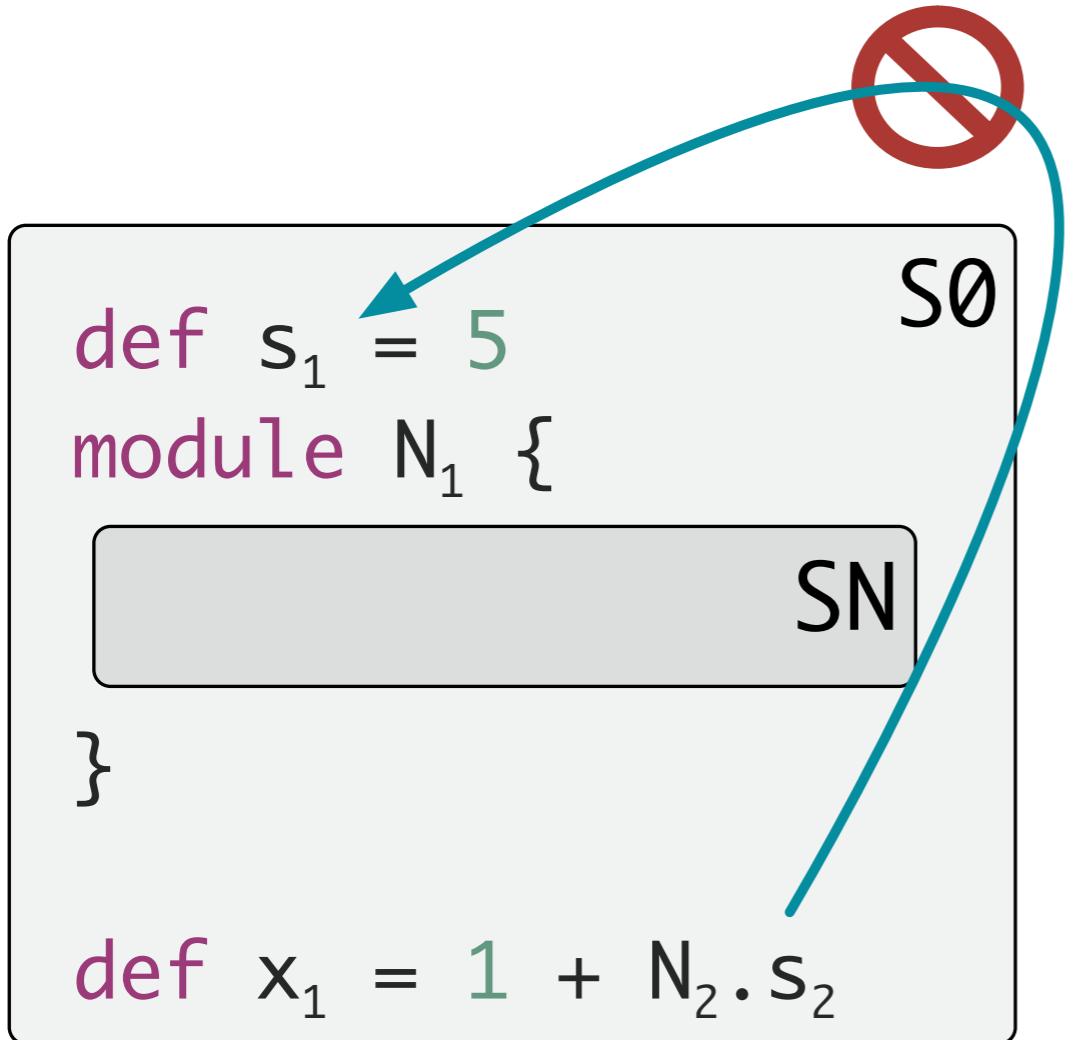
```
def s1 = 5
module N1 {
}
}
```

S0

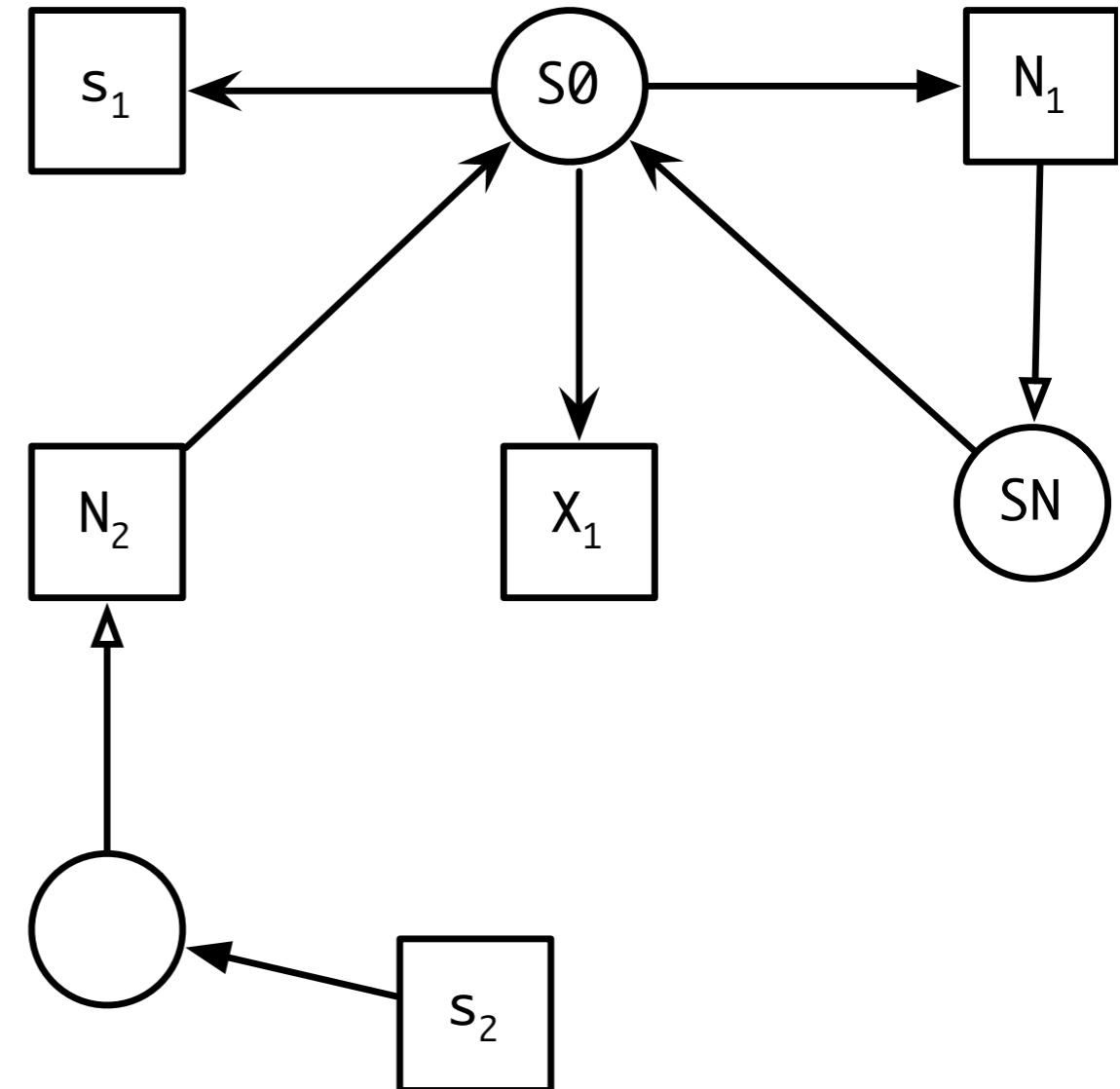
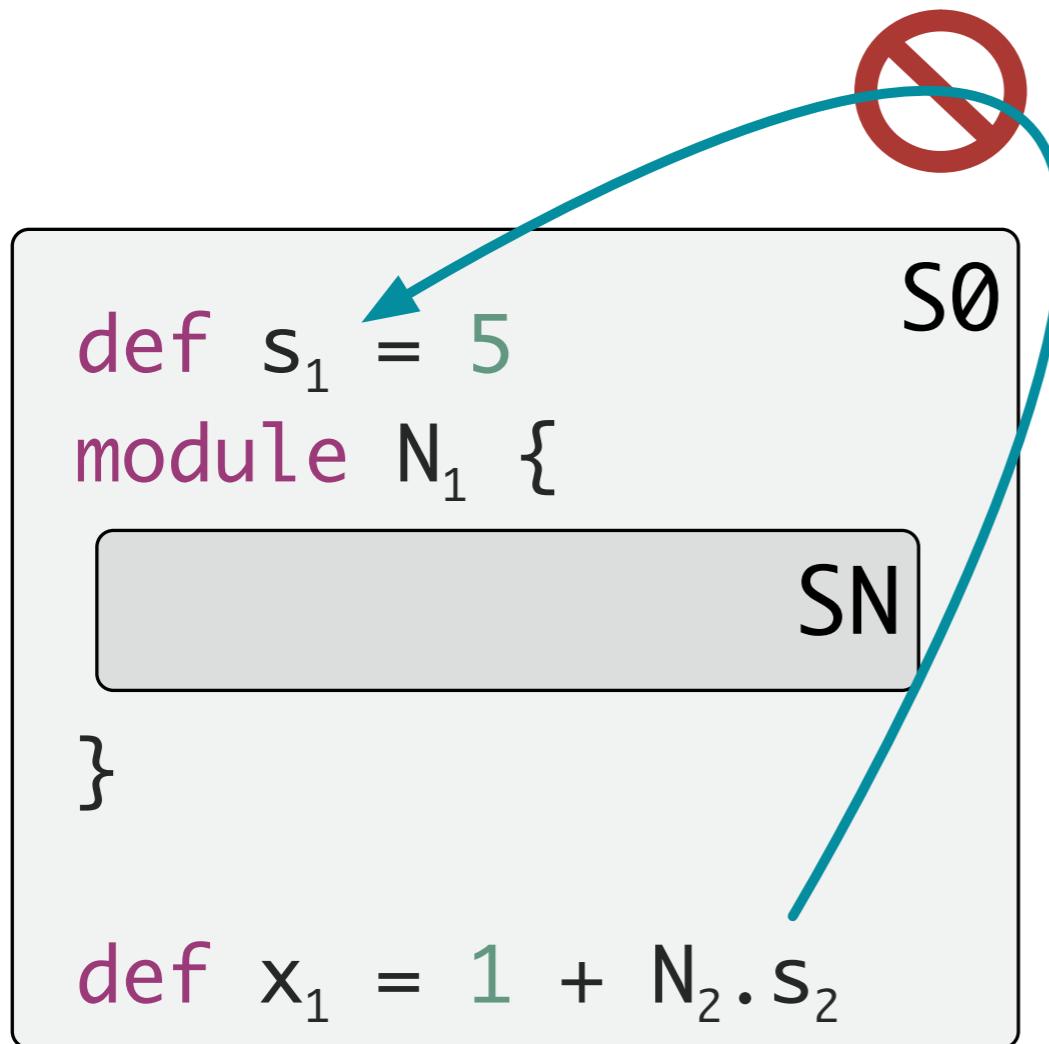
SN

```
def x1 = 1 + N2.s2
```

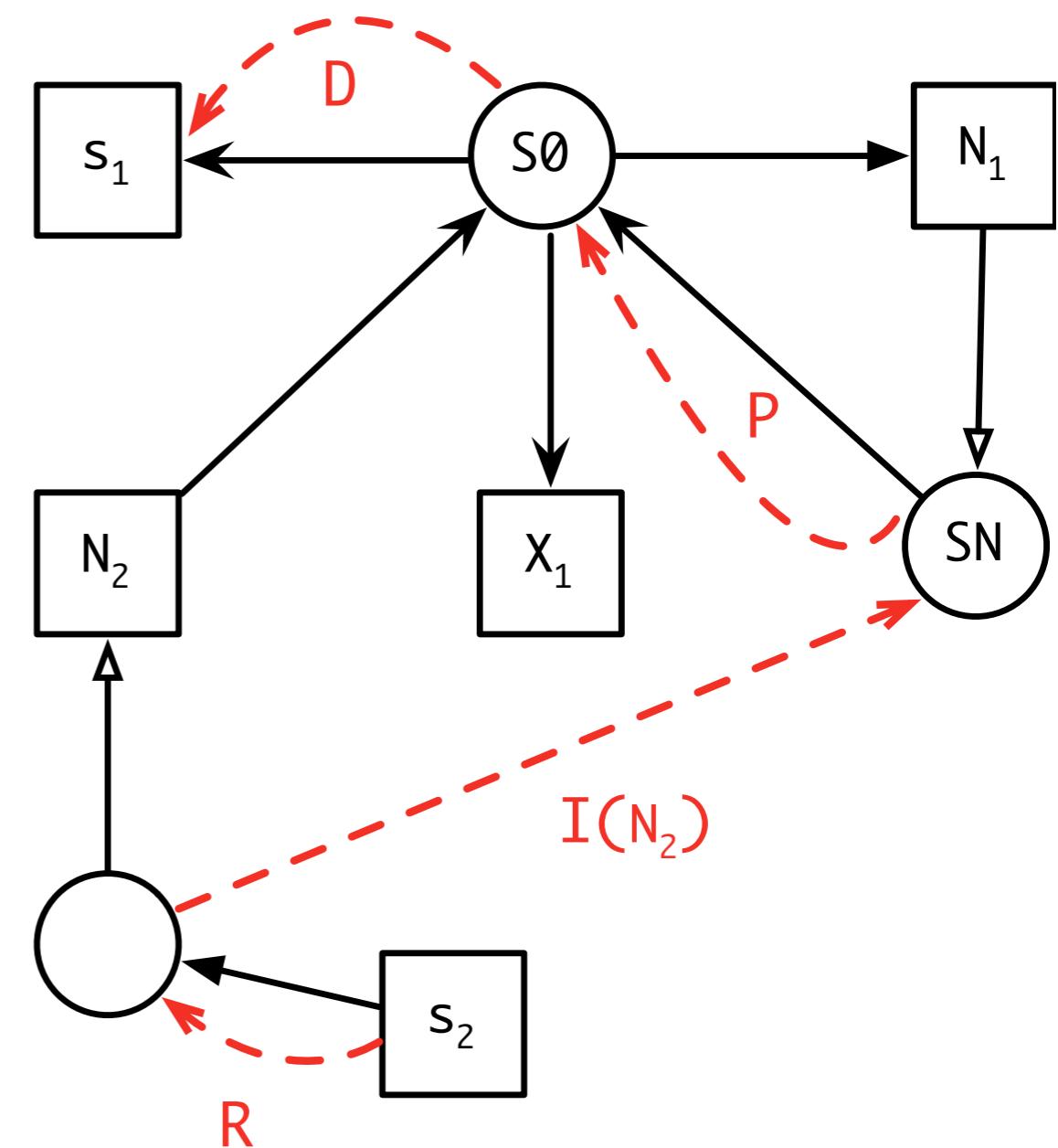
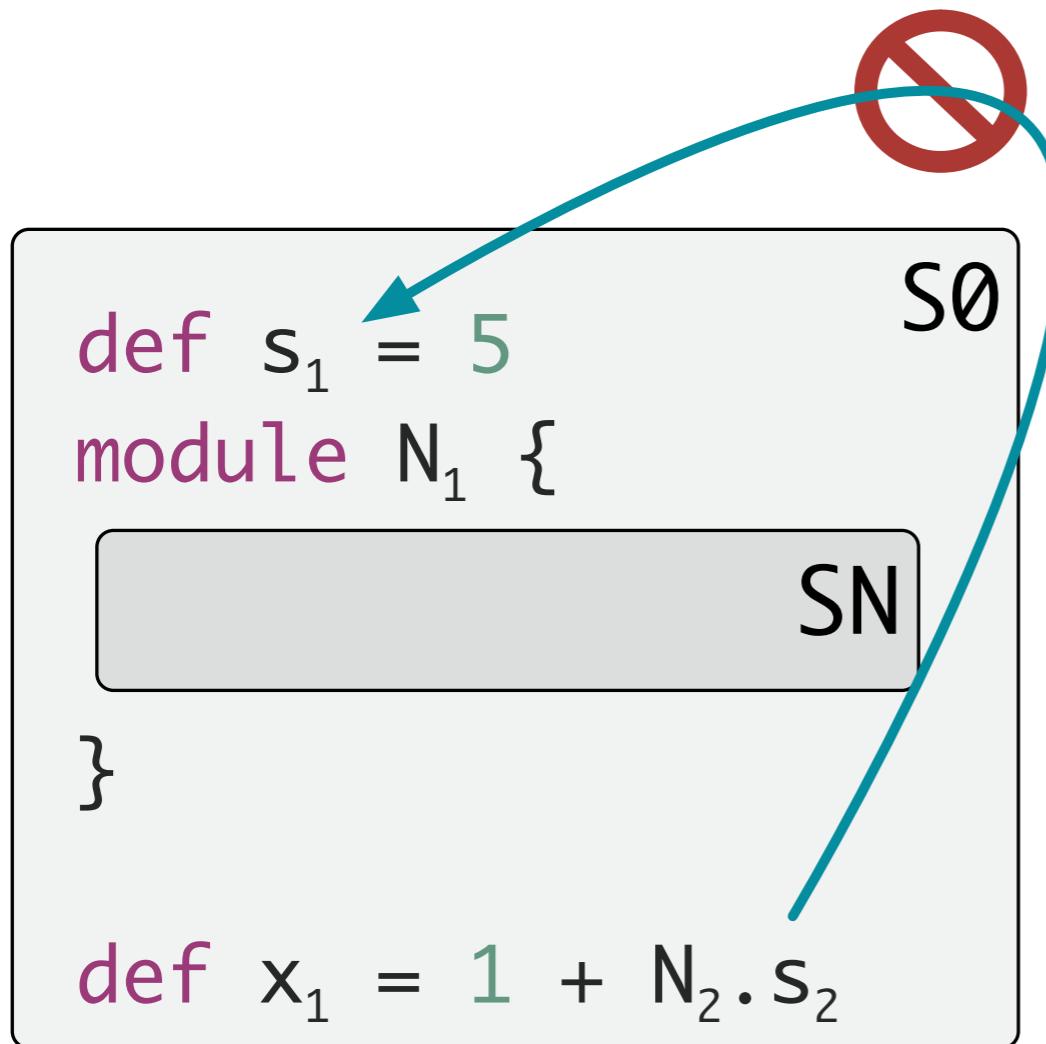
Import Parents



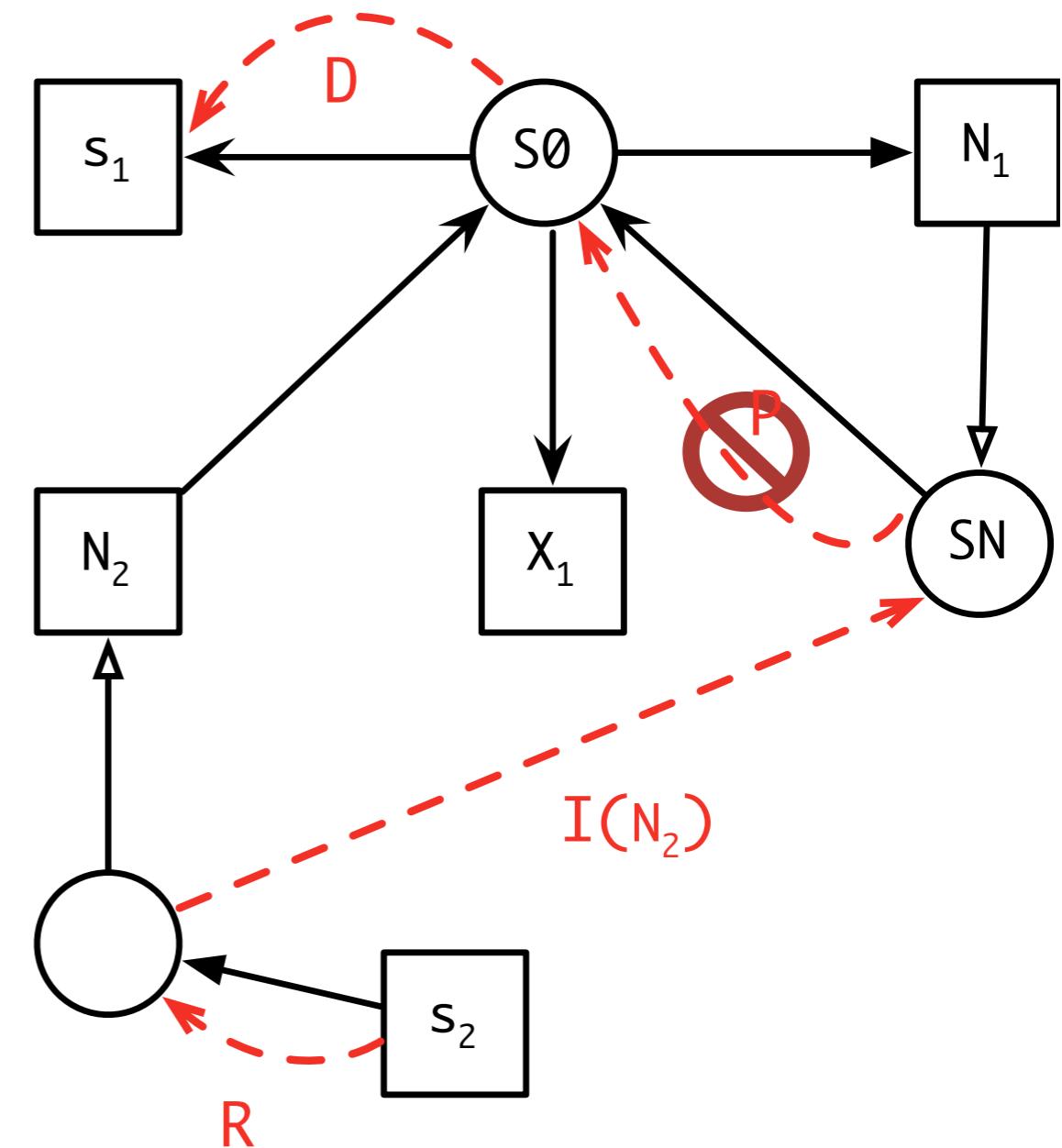
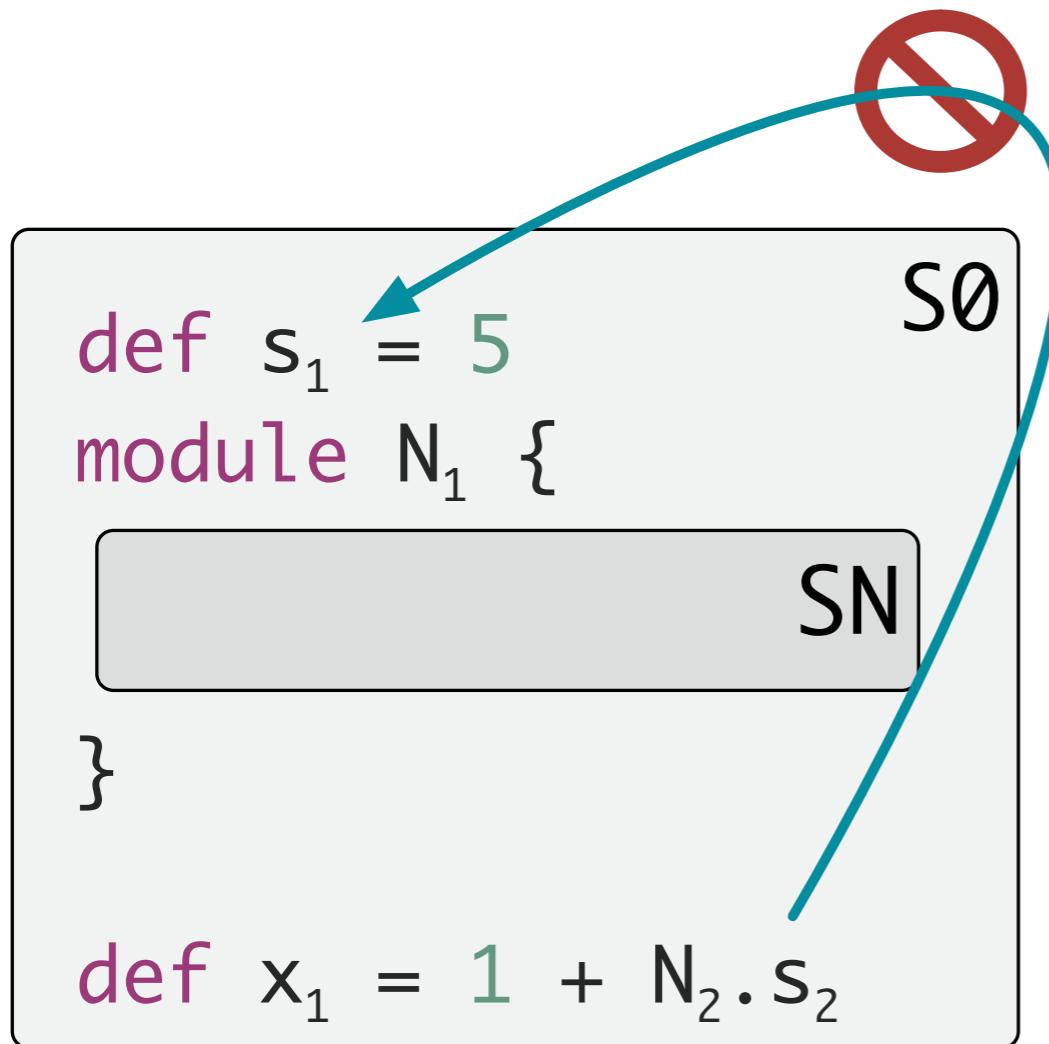
Import Parents



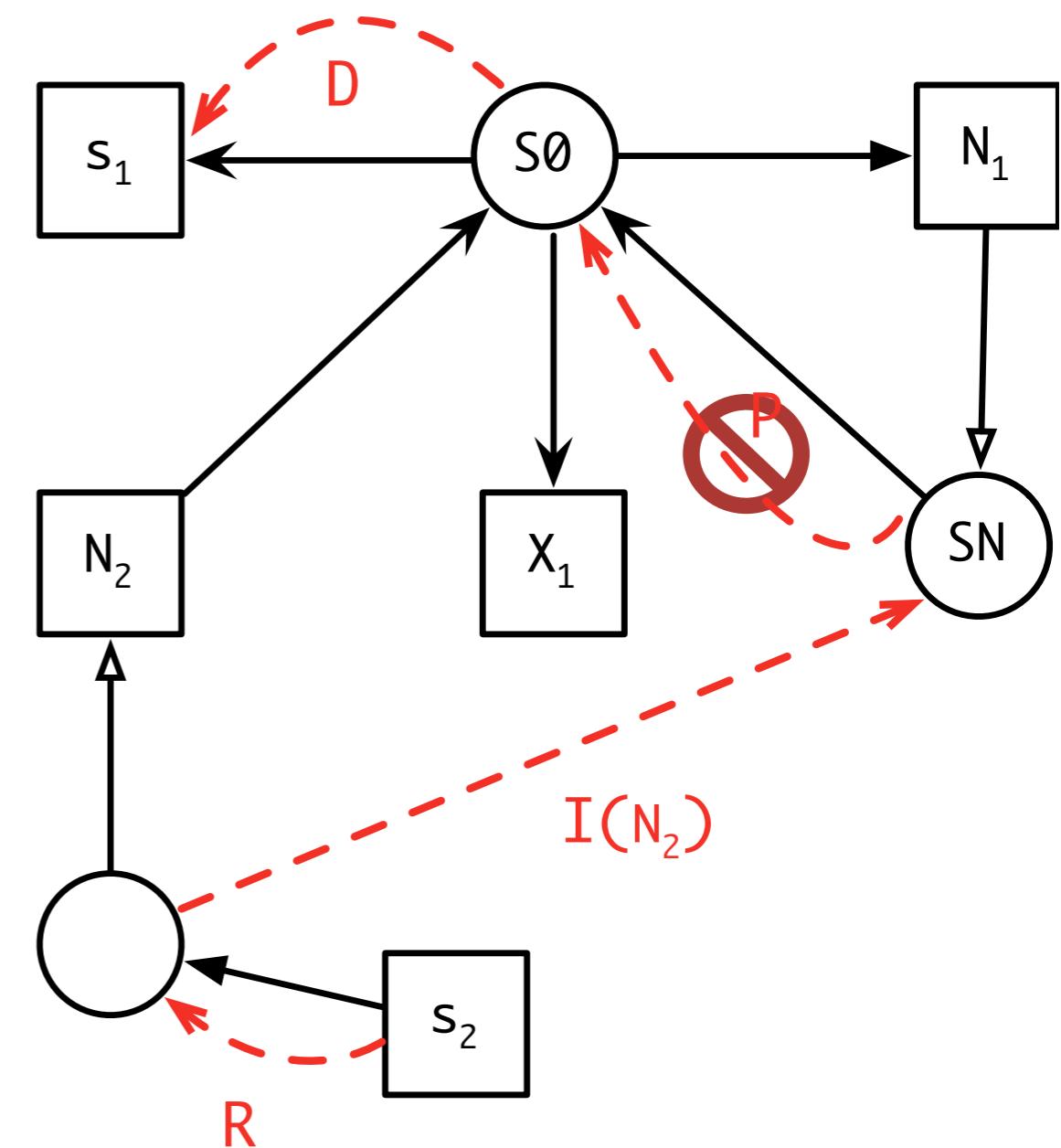
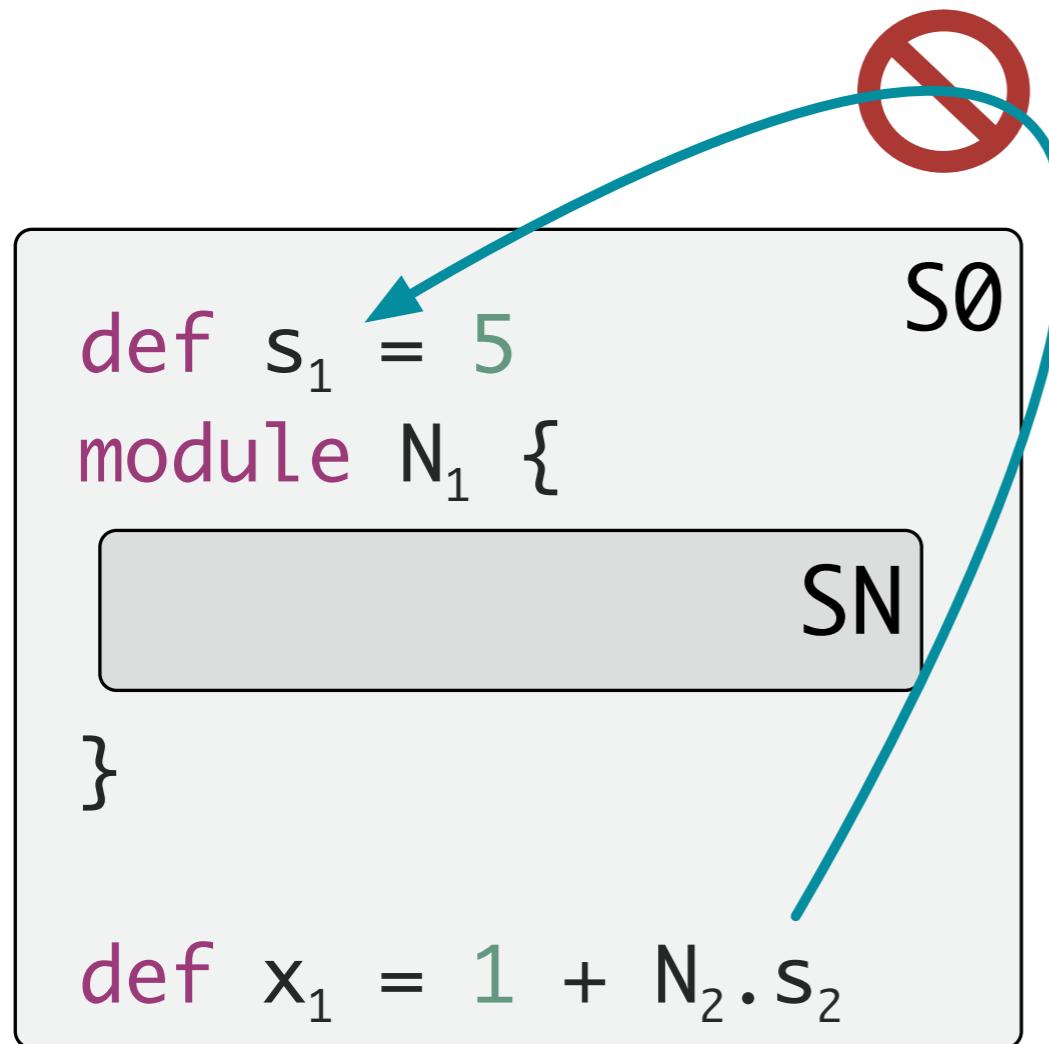
Import Parents



Import Parents



Import Parents



Well formed path: **R.P*.I(_)*.D**

Transitive vs. Non-Transitive

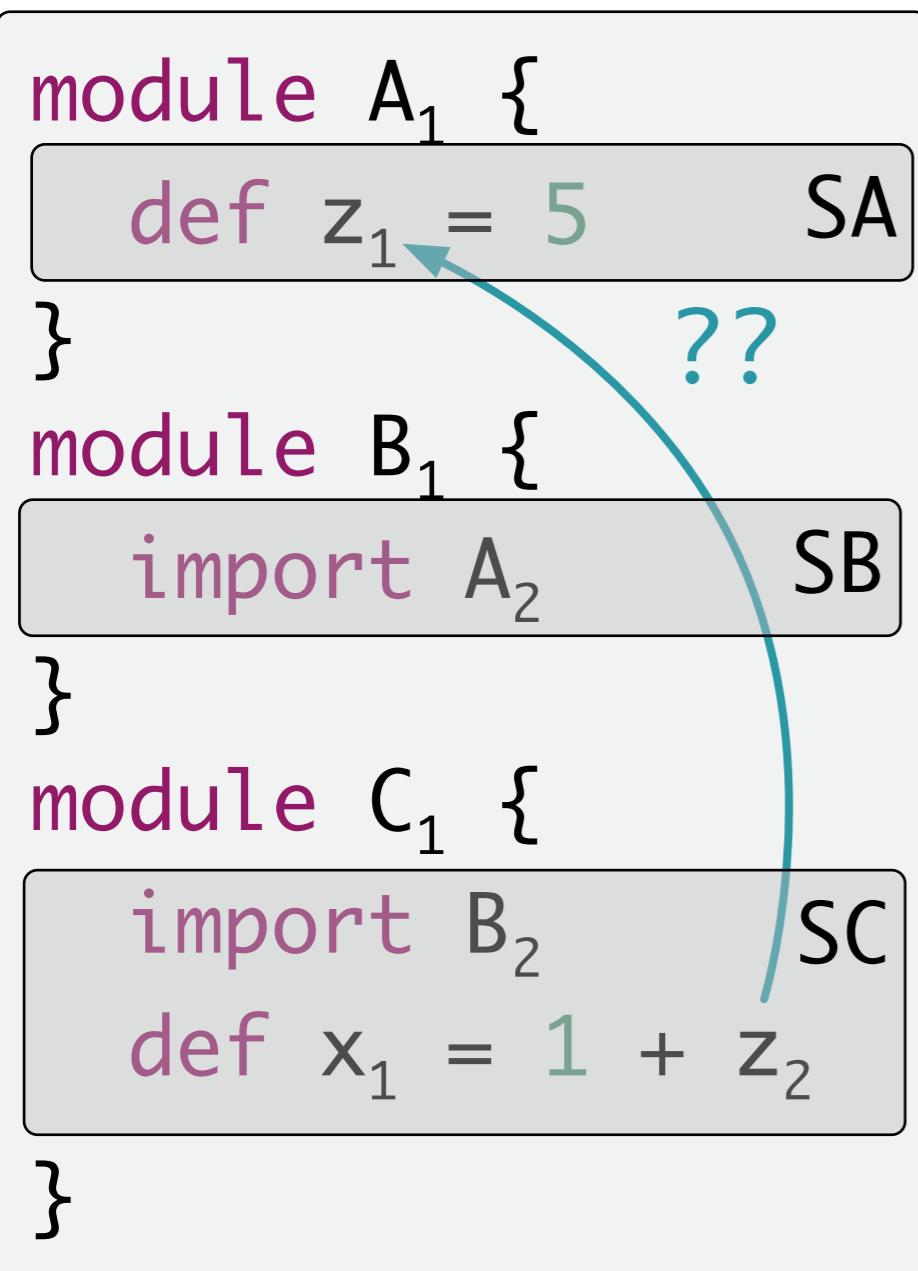
```
module A1 {  
    def z1 = 5      SA  
}  
  
module B1 {  
    import A2      SB  
}  
  
module C1 {  
    import B2      SC  
    def x1 = 1 + z2  
}
```

Transitive vs. Non-Transitive

```
module A1 {  
    def z1 = 5 SA  
}  
module B1 {  
    import A2 SB  
}  
module C1 {  
    import B2 SC  
    def x1 = 1 + z2  
}
```

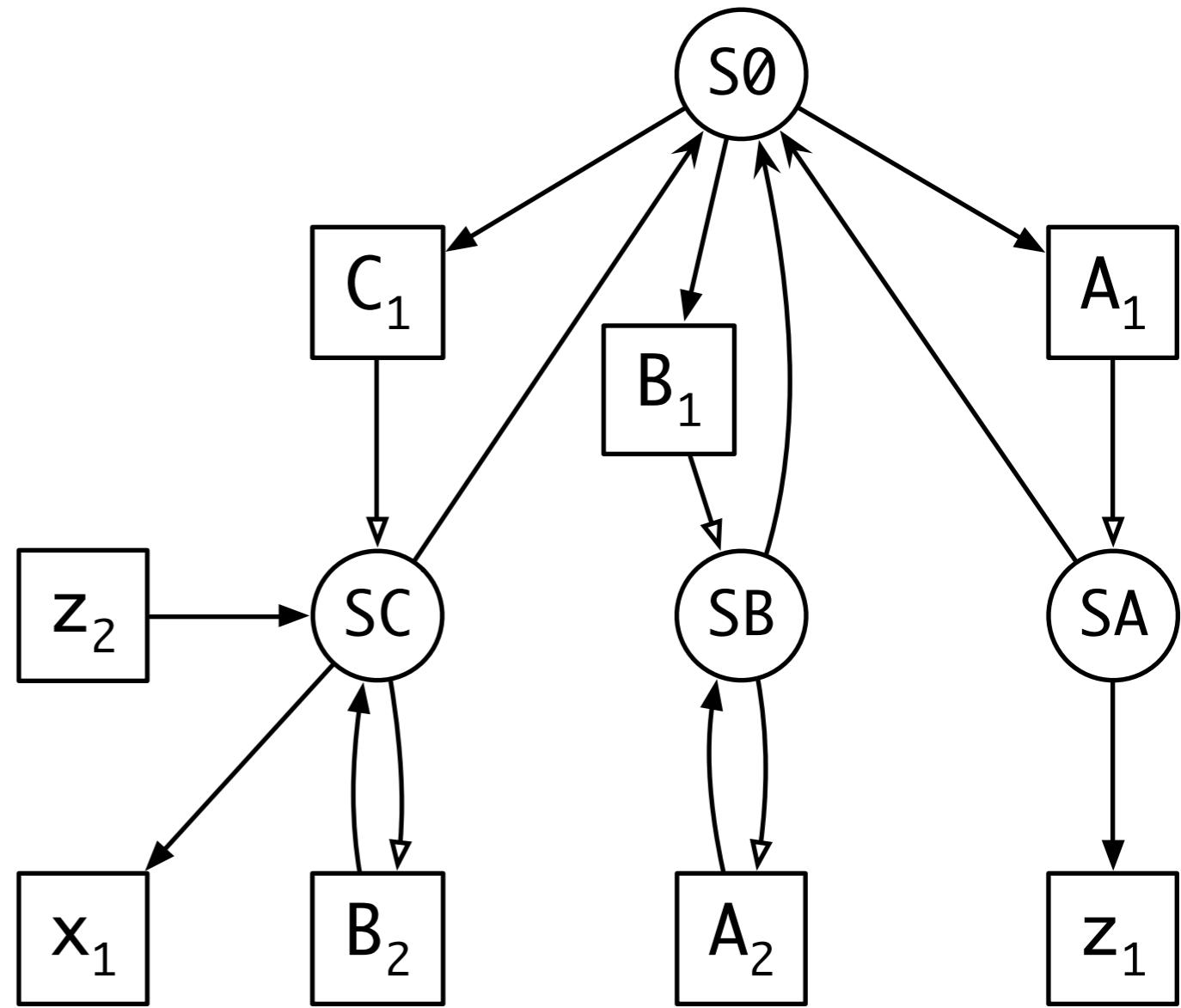
The diagram illustrates a code structure with three modules: A₁, B₁, and C₁. Module A₁ contains a definition of variable z₁ with value 5, labeled 'SA'. Module B₁ imports module A₂, labeled 'SB'. Module C₁ imports module B₂ and defines a variable x₁ as 1 plus z₂, labeled 'SC'. A curved arrow originates from the 'SA' label in module A₁ and points to the 'SC' label in module C₁, representing a transitive dependency path from A₁ to C₁ through B₁.

Transitive vs. Non-Transitive



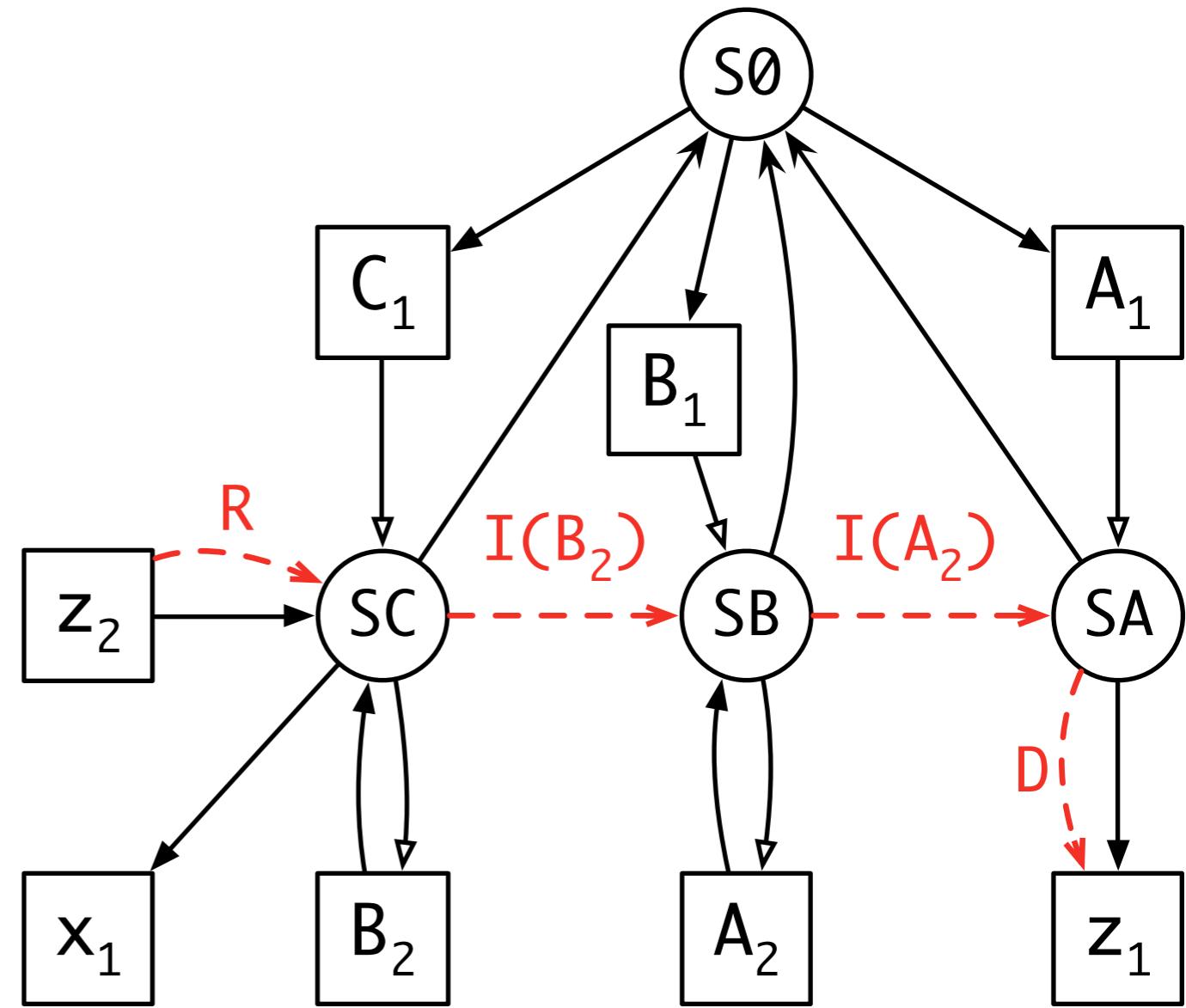
Transitive vs. Non-Transitive

```
module A1 {  
    def z1 = 5 SA  
}  
module B1 {  
    import A2 ?? SB  
}  
module C1 {  
    import B2  
    def x1 = 1 + z2 SC  
}
```



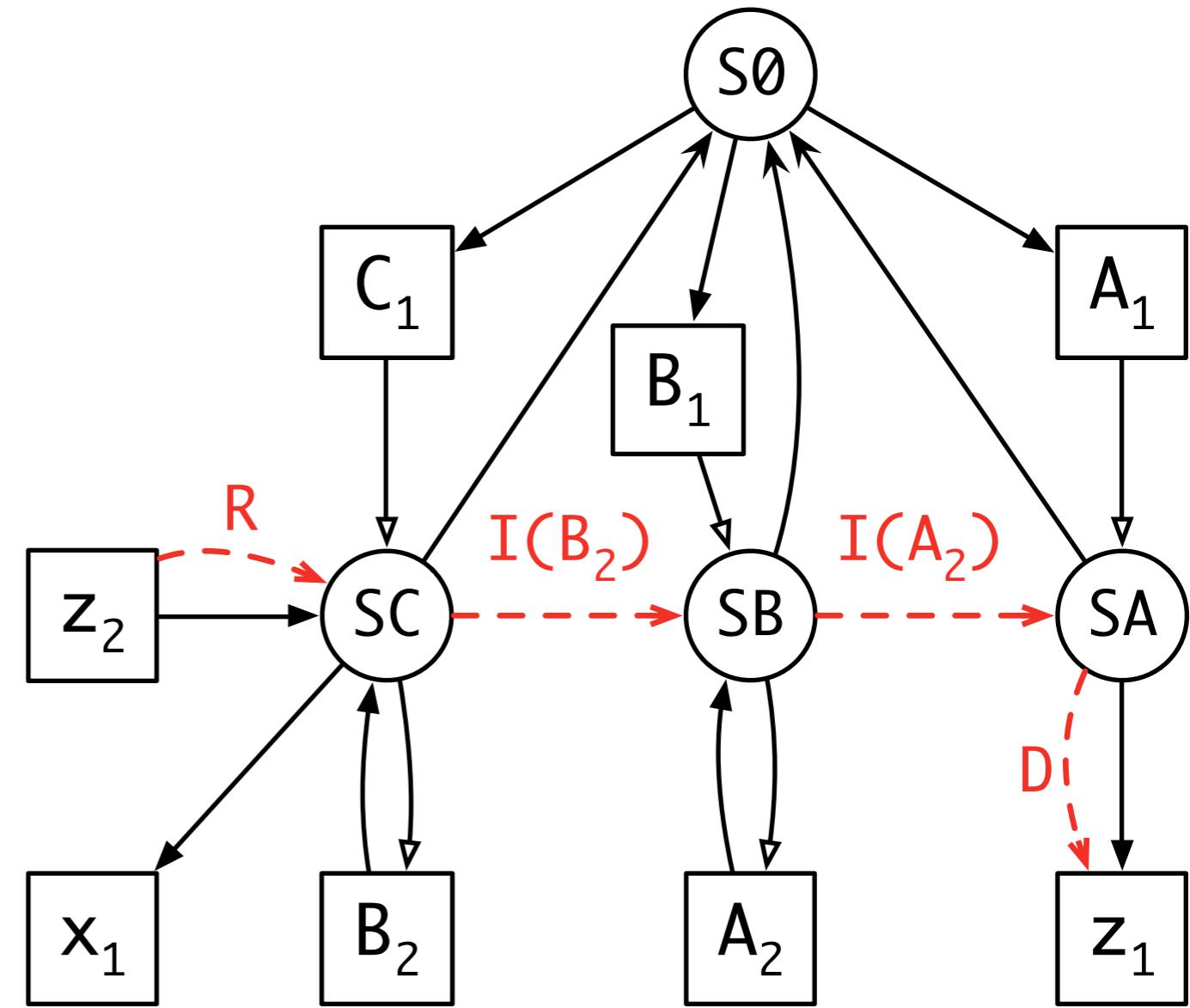
Transitive vs. Non-Transitive

```
module A1 {  
    def z1 = 5 SA  
}  
module B1 {  
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module C1 {  
    import B2  
    def x1 = 1 + z2 SC  
}
```



Transitive vs. Non-Transitive

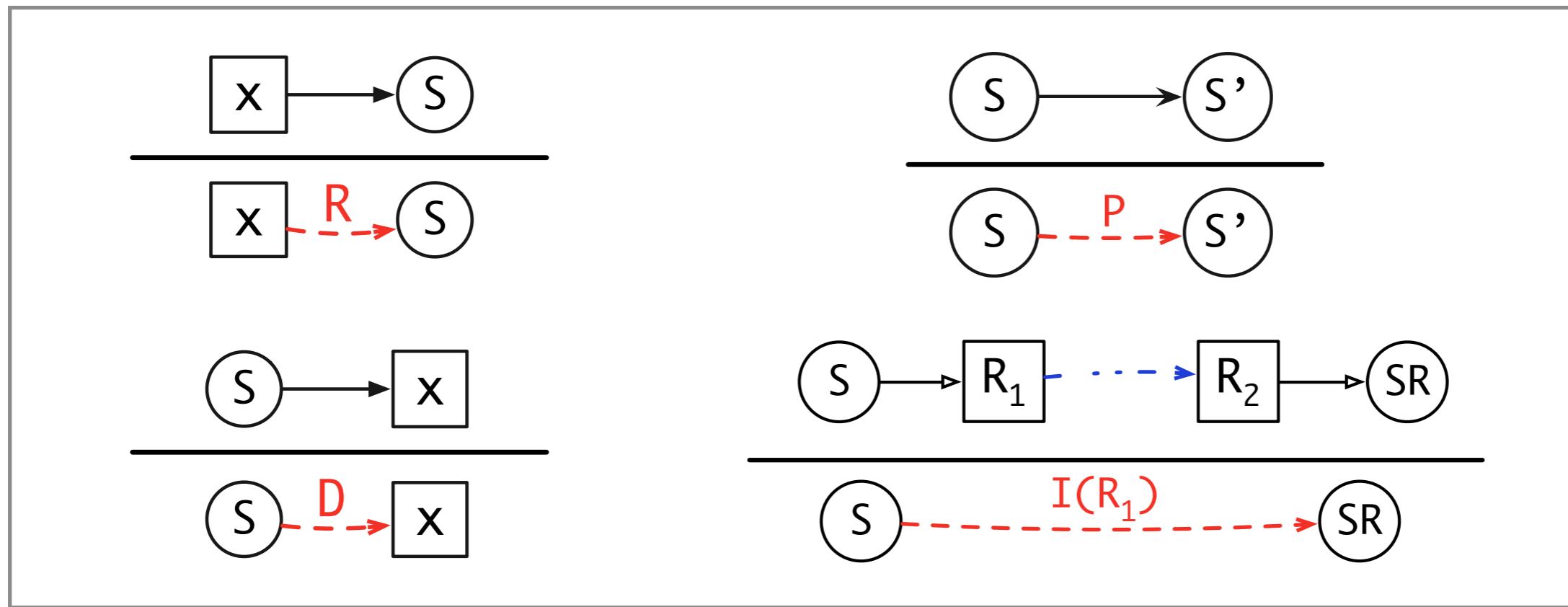
```
module A1 {  
    def z1 = 5 SA  
}  
module B1 {  
    import A2 SB  
}  
module C1 {  
    import B2  
    def x1 = 1 + z2 SC  
}
```



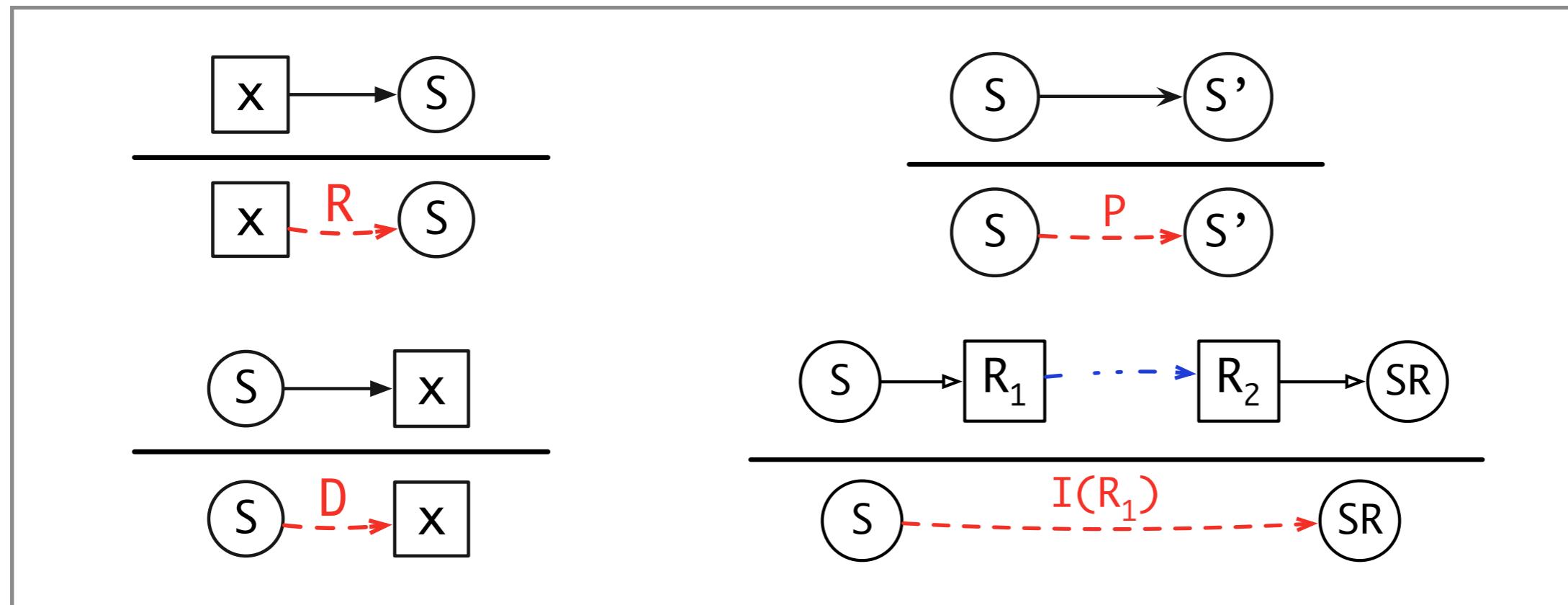
With transitive imports, a well formed path is **R.P*.I(_)*.D**

With non-transitive imports, a well formed path is **R.P*.I(_)?.D**

A Calculus for Name Resolution



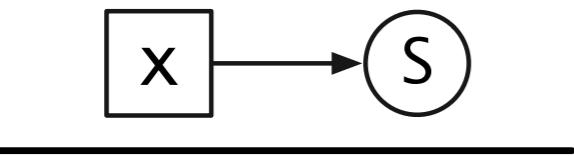
A Calculus for Name Resolution



Well formed path: $R.P^*.I(_)^*.D$

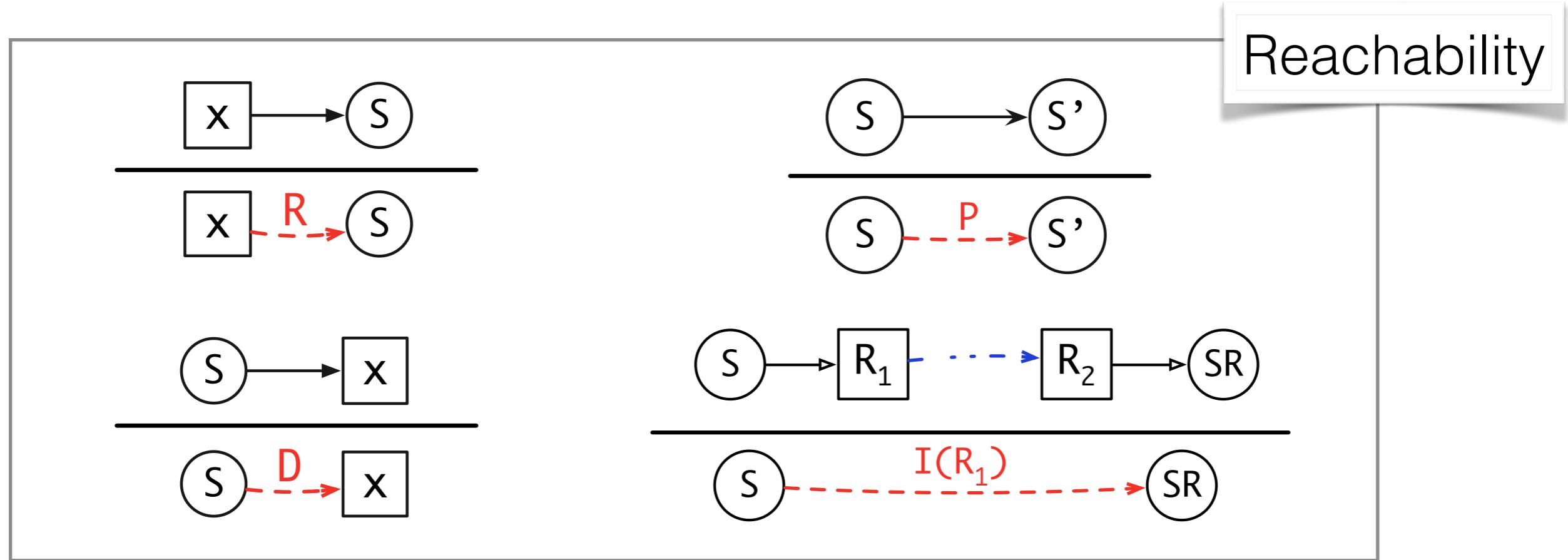
A Calculus for Name Resolution

Reachability



Well formed path: $R.P^*.I(_)^*.D$

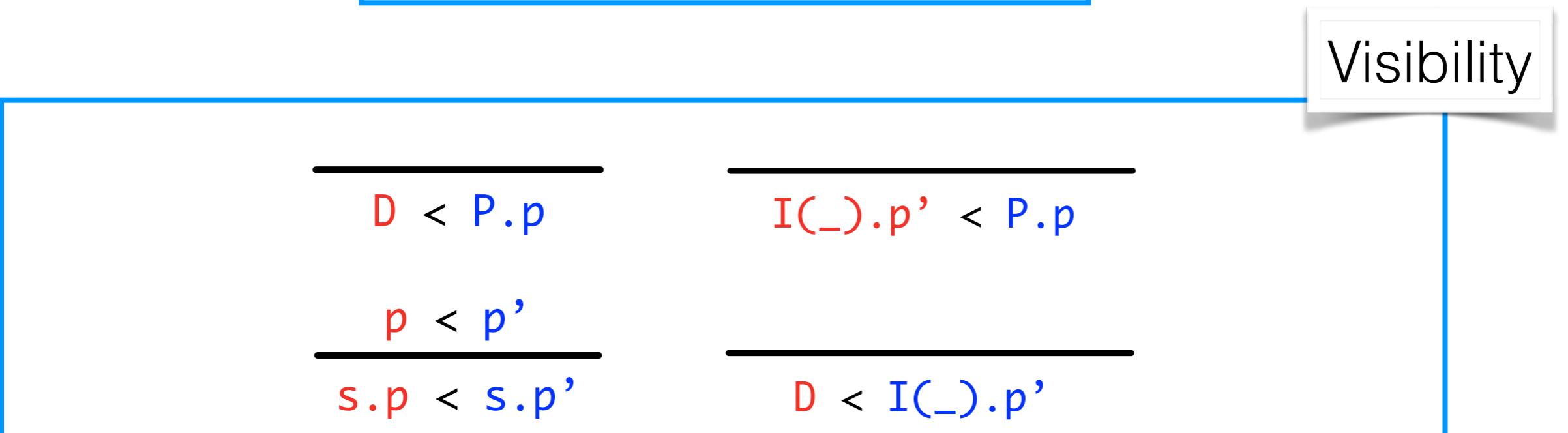
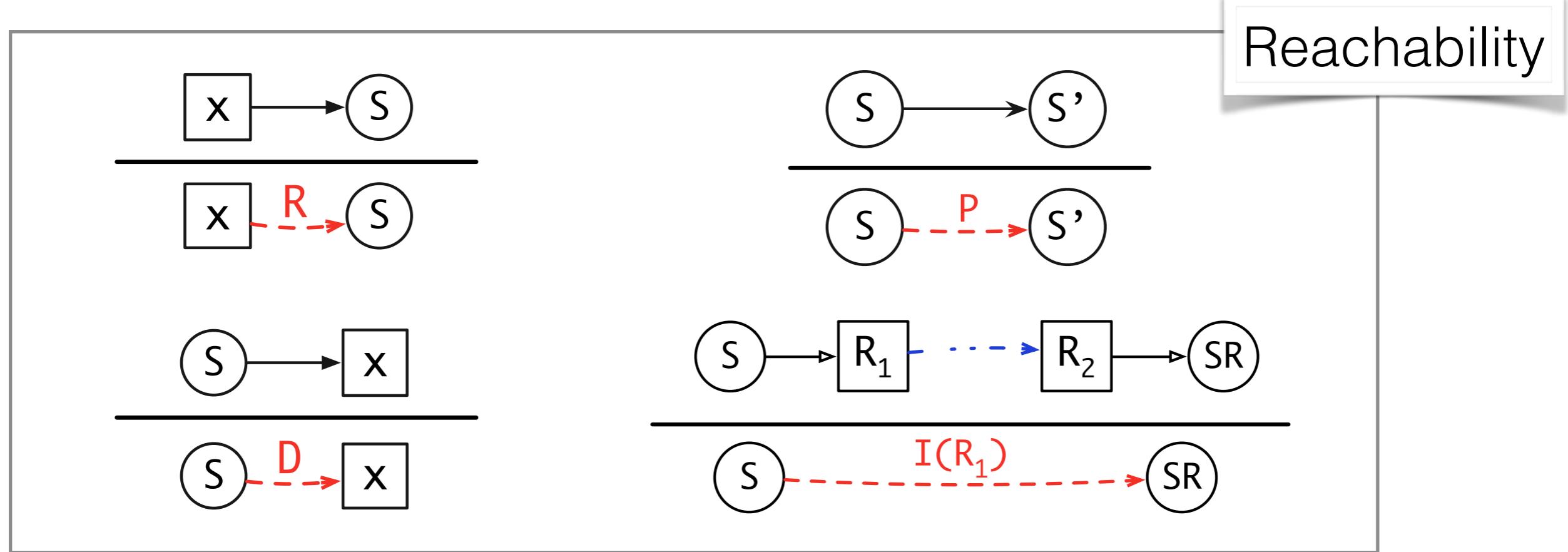
A Calculus for Name Resolution



Well formed path: $R.P^*.I(_)^*.D$

$$\frac{D < P.p}{p < p'}$$
$$\frac{}{s.p < s.p'}$$
$$\frac{I(_).p' < P.p}{D < I(_).p'}$$

A Calculus for Name Resolution



Theory of Scope Graphs

Scope graphs, formally

$x_i^D:S$ declaration with name x at position i
with optional associated scope S

x_i^R reference with name x at position i

Scope graphs, formally

$x_i^D:S$ declaration with name x at position i
with optional associated scope S

x_i^R reference with name x at position i

\mathcal{G} : scope graph

$\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{G})$: scopes S in \mathcal{G}

$\mathcal{D}(S)$: declarations $x_i^D:S'$ in S

$\mathcal{R}(S)$: references x_i^R in S

$\mathcal{I}(S)$: imports x_i^R in S

$\mathcal{P}(S)$: parent scope of S

Scope graphs, formally

$x_i^D:S$ declaration with name x at position i
with optional associated scope S

x_i^R reference with name x at position i

\mathcal{G} : scope graph

$\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{G})$: scopes S in \mathcal{G}

$\mathcal{D}(S)$: declarations $x_i^D:S'$ in S

$\mathcal{R}(S)$: references x_i^R in S

$\mathcal{I}(S)$: imports x_i^R in S

$\mathcal{P}(S)$: parent scope of S

- $\mathcal{P}(S)$ is a partial function
- The parent relation is well-founded
- Each x_i^R and x_i^D appears in exactly one scope S

Resolution calculus, formally

Resolution paths

$$\frac{x_i^R \in \mathcal{R}(S) \quad \{x_i^R\} \cup \mathbb{I} \vdash p : S \longmapsto x_j^D}{\mathbb{I} \vdash p : x_i^R \longmapsto x_j^D}$$

Resolution calculus, formally

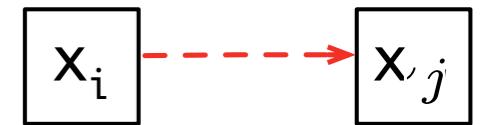
Resolution paths

$$\frac{x_i^R \in \mathcal{R}(S) \quad \{x_i^R\} \cup \mathbb{I} \vdash p : S \longrightarrow x_j^D}{\mathbb{I} \vdash p : x_i^R \longrightarrow x_j^D}$$


Resolution calculus, formally

Resolution paths

$$\frac{x_i^R \in \mathcal{R}(S) \quad \{x_i^R\} \cup \mathbb{I} \vdash p : S \longrightarrow x_j^D}{\mathbb{I} \vdash p : x_i^R \longrightarrow x_j^D}$$



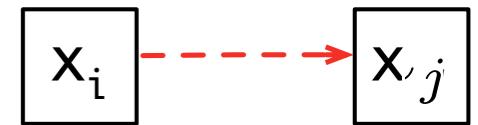
Visibility paths

$$\frac{\mathbb{I} \vdash p : S \rightarrowtail x_i^D \quad \forall j, p' (\mathbb{I} \vdash p' : S \rightarrowtail x_j^D \Rightarrow \neg(p' < p))}{\mathbb{I} \vdash p : S \longleftarrow x_i^D}$$

Resolution calculus, formally

Resolution paths

$$\frac{x_i^R \in \mathcal{R}(S) \quad \{x_i^R\} \cup \mathbb{I} \vdash p : S \longrightarrow x_j^D}{\mathbb{I} \vdash p : x_i^R \longrightarrow x_j^D}$$



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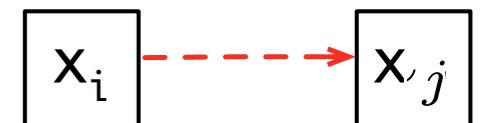
Reachability paths

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Resolution Algorithm

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- But there is a terminating resolution algorithm
 - for path well-foundedness RP^*I^*D
 - and path ordering $D < I < P$
- Uses familiar notions of environments and shadowing

Resolution Algorithm v1

$$E_D(S) := \mathcal{D}(S)$$

$$E_P(S) := E_V(\mathcal{P}(S))$$

$$E_I(S) := \bigcup \left\{ E_L(S_y) \mid y_i^R \in \mathcal{I}(S) \wedge y_j^D : S_y \in \text{Resolve}(y_i^R) \right\}$$

$$E_L(S) := E_D(S) \triangleleft E_I(S)$$

$$E_V(S) := E_L(S) \triangleleft E_P(S)$$

$$\text{Resolve}(x_i^R) := \{x_j^D \mid \exists S \text{ s.t. } x_i^R \in \mathcal{R}(S) \wedge x_j^D \in E_V(S)\}$$

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- still need to incorporate “seen imports”

Resolution Algorithm v2

$$E_D[\mathbb{I}](S) := \mathcal{D}(S)$$

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$$\text{Resolve}[\mathbb{I}](x_i^R) := \{x_j^D \mid \exists S \text{ s.t. } x_i^R \in \mathcal{R}(S) \wedge x_j^D \in E_V[\{x_i^R\} \cup \mathbb{I}](S)\}$$

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- but still might not terminate due to cycles
(e.g. consider a scope that imports itself)

Resolution Algorithm v3

$$E_D[\mathbb{I}, \mathbb{S}](S) := \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{if } S \in \mathbb{S} \\ \mathcal{D}(S) & \end{cases}$$

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Lemma: visibility paths never have cycles

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Lemma: visibility paths never have cycles

Theorem: algorithm is sound and complete for calculus:

$$(x_j^D \in \text{Res}[\mathbb{I}](x_i^R)) \iff (\exists p \text{ s.t. } \mathbb{I} \vdash p : x_i^R \mapsto x_j^D)$$

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Program similarity

$P \simeq P'$ if have same AST ignoring identifier names

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$$\frac{\boxed{x_i} \xrightarrow{\text{---}} \boxed{x_{i'}}}{i \stackrel{P}{\sim} i'}$$

$$\frac{i' \stackrel{P}{\sim} i}{i \stackrel{P}{\sim} i'}$$

$$\frac{i \stackrel{P}{\sim} i' \quad i' \stackrel{P}{\sim} i''}{i \stackrel{P}{\sim} i''}$$

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Alpha equivalence

$$P_1 \stackrel{\alpha}{\approx} P_2 \triangleq P_1 \simeq P_2 \wedge \forall e e', e \stackrel{P_1}{\sim} e' \Leftrightarrow e \stackrel{P_2}{\sim} e'$$

(with some further details about free variables)

Preserving ambiguity

```
module A1 {  
    def x2 := 1  
}  
  
module B3 {  
    def x4 := 2  
}  
  
module C5 {  
    import A6 B7;  
    def y8 := x9  
}  
  
module D10 {  
    import A11;  
    def y12 := x13  
}  
  
module E14 {  
    import B15;  
    def y16 := x17  
}
```

P1

```
module AA1 {  
    def z2 := 1  
}  
  
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    def u12 := z13  
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module E14 {  
    import BB15;  
    def v16 := z17  
}
```

P2

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P3

P1 \approx P2

P2 $\not\approx$ P3

Applying Scope Graphs

(ongoing work)

Validation

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- We have modeled a large set of example binding patterns
 - definition before use
 - different let binding flavors
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 - imports and includes
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 - ...
- Next goal: fully model some real languages
 - Java
 - ML
 - ...

Generating Scope Graphs from AST

$\llbracket ds \rrbracket^{prog}$	$::= P(S) := \perp \wedge \llbracket ds \rrbracket_S^{decl^*}$	(new S)
$\llbracket \mathbf{module} \ X_i \ \{ ds \} \ rrbracket_s^{decl}$	$::= X_i^D : S' \in \mathcal{D}(s) \wedge P(S') := s \wedge \llbracket ds \rrbracket_{S'}^{decl^*}$	(new S')
$\llbracket \mathbf{import} \ Xs . X_i \rrbracket_s^{decl}$	$::= X_i^R \in \mathcal{I}(s) \wedge \llbracket Xs . X_i \rrbracket_s^{qid}$	
$\llbracket \mathbf{def} \ b \rrbracket_s^{decl}$	$::= \llbracket b \rrbracket_{s,s}^{bind}$	
$\llbracket x_i = e \rrbracket_{s_r, s_d}^{bind}$	$::= x_i^D \in \mathcal{D}(s_d) \wedge \llbracket e \rrbracket_{s_r}^{exp}$	
$\llbracket x_i \rrbracket_s^{qid}$	$::= x_i^R \in \mathcal{R}(s)$	
$\llbracket \mathbf{fun} \ (x_i : t) \ \{ e \} \rrbracket_s^{exp}$	$::= P(S') := s \wedge x_i^D \in \mathcal{D}(S') \wedge \llbracket e \rrbracket_{S'}^{exp}$	(new S')
$\llbracket \mathbf{letrec} \ bs \ \mathbf{in} \ e \rrbracket_s^{exp}$	$::= P(S') := s \wedge \llbracket bs \rrbracket_{S', S'}^{bind^*} \wedge \llbracket e \rrbracket_{S'}^{exp}$	(new S')
$\llbracket \mathbf{letpar} \ bs \ \mathbf{in} \ e \rrbracket_s^{exp}$	$::= P(S') := s \wedge \llbracket bs \rrbracket_{S', S'}^{bind^*} \wedge \llbracket e \rrbracket_{S'}^{exp}$	(new S')
$\llbracket Xs . x_i \rrbracket_s^{exp}$	$::= \llbracket Xs . x_i \rrbracket_s^{qid}$	
$\llbracket e_1 \ e_2 \rrbracket_s^{exp}$	$::= \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket_s^{exp} \wedge \llbracket e_2 \rrbracket_s^{exp}$	

generate smallest graph satisfying constraints

Binding gives Types

Static type-checking (or inference) is one obvious client for name resolution

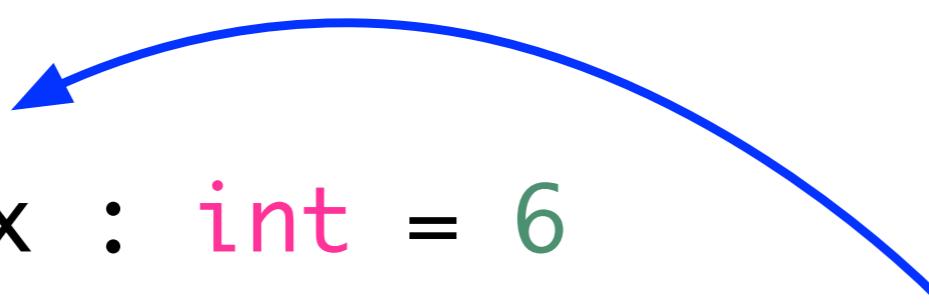
In many cases, we can perform resolution **before** doing type analysis

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def x : int = 6  
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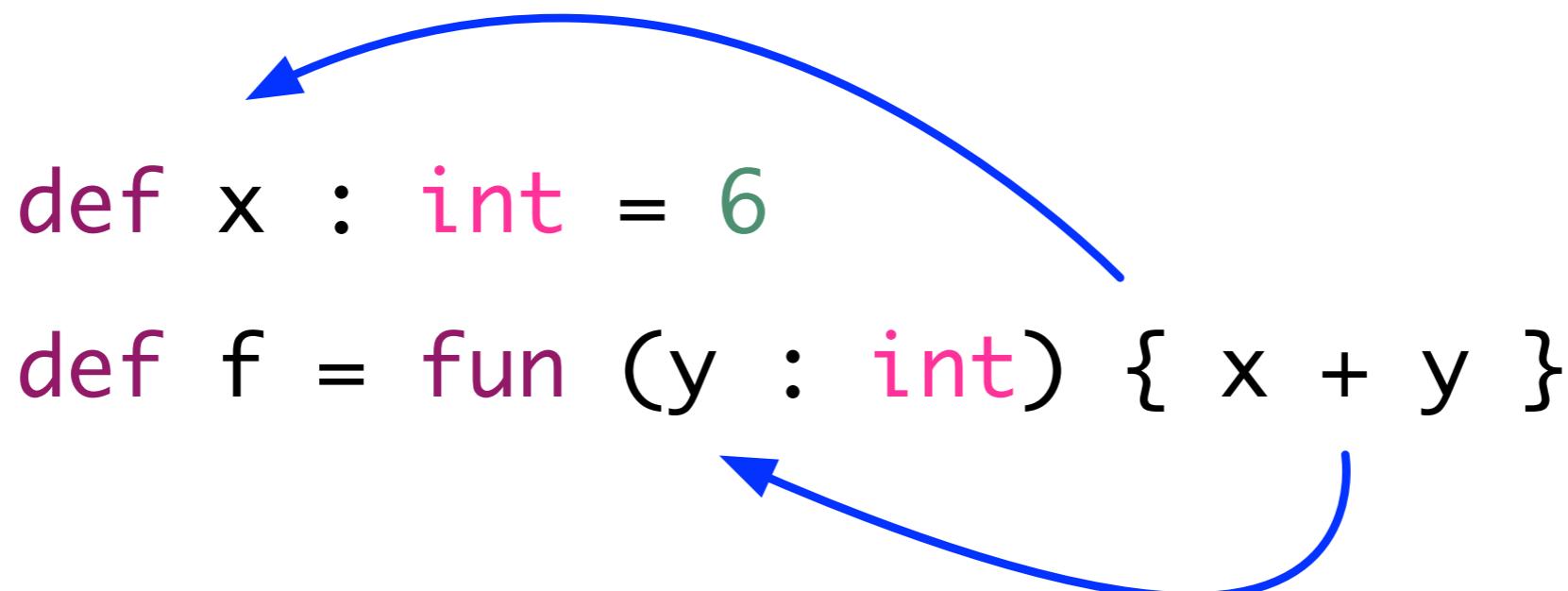


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But sometimes we need types **before** we can do name resolution

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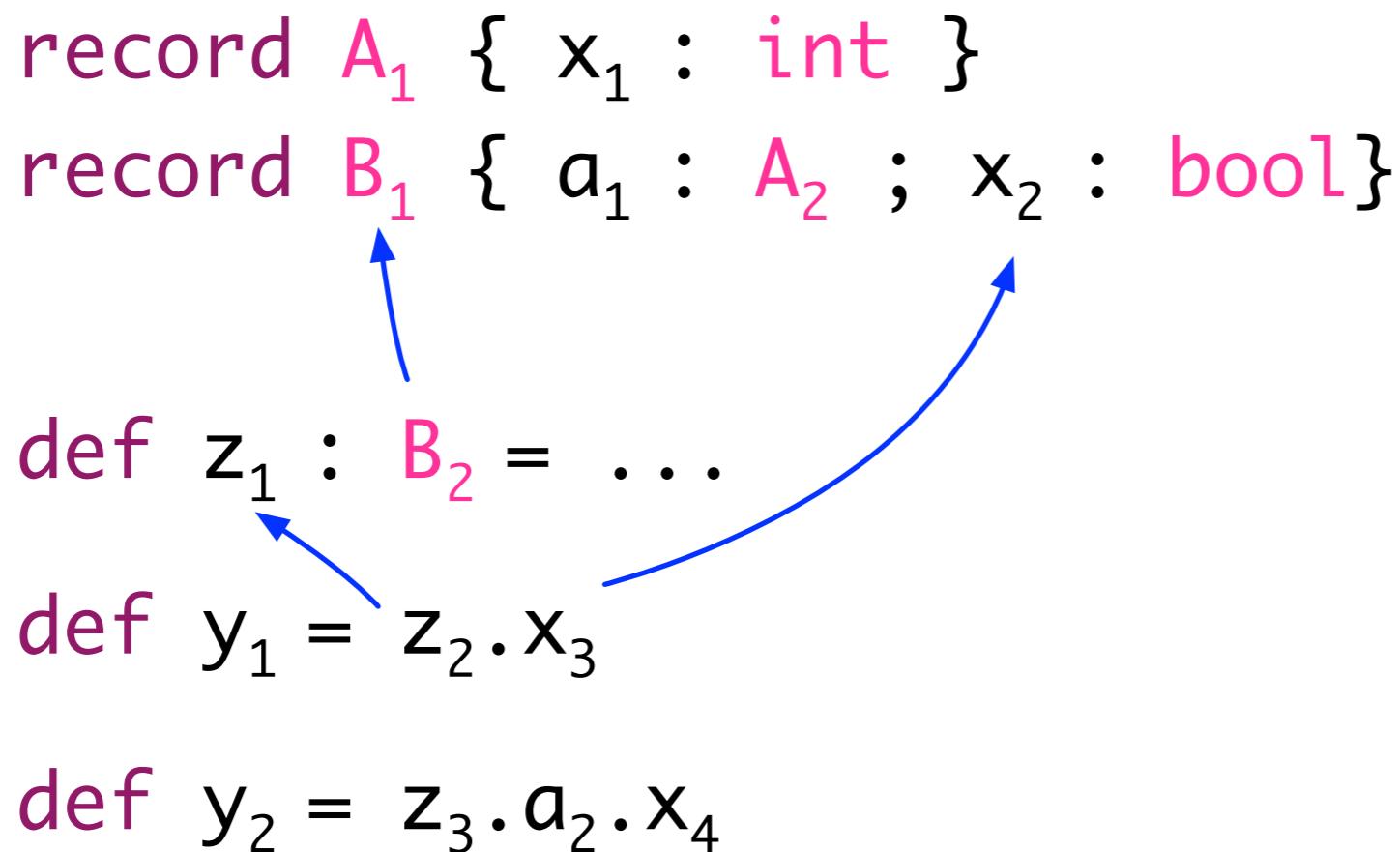
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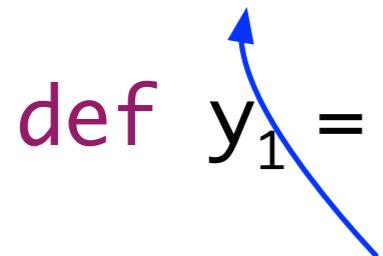
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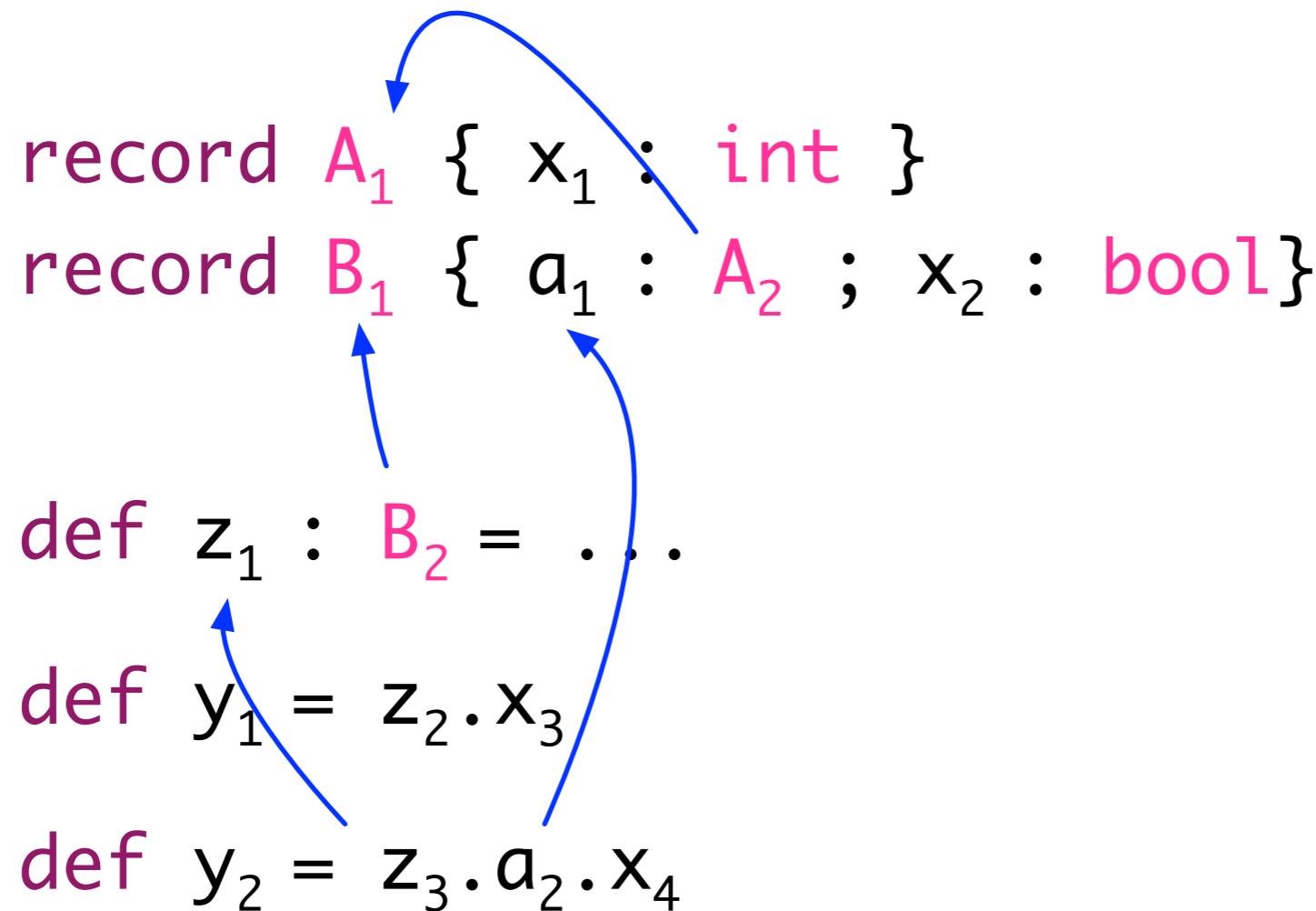
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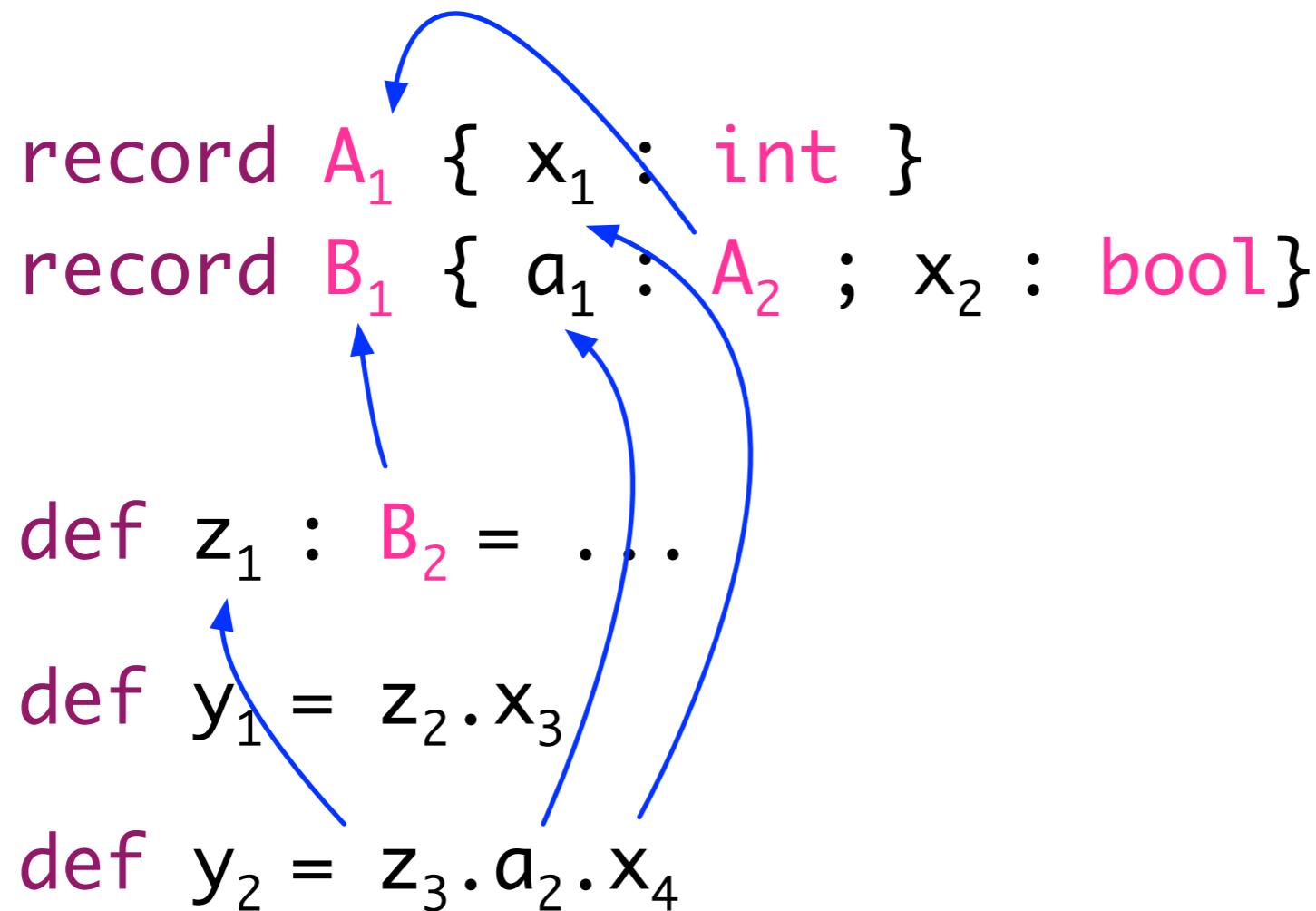
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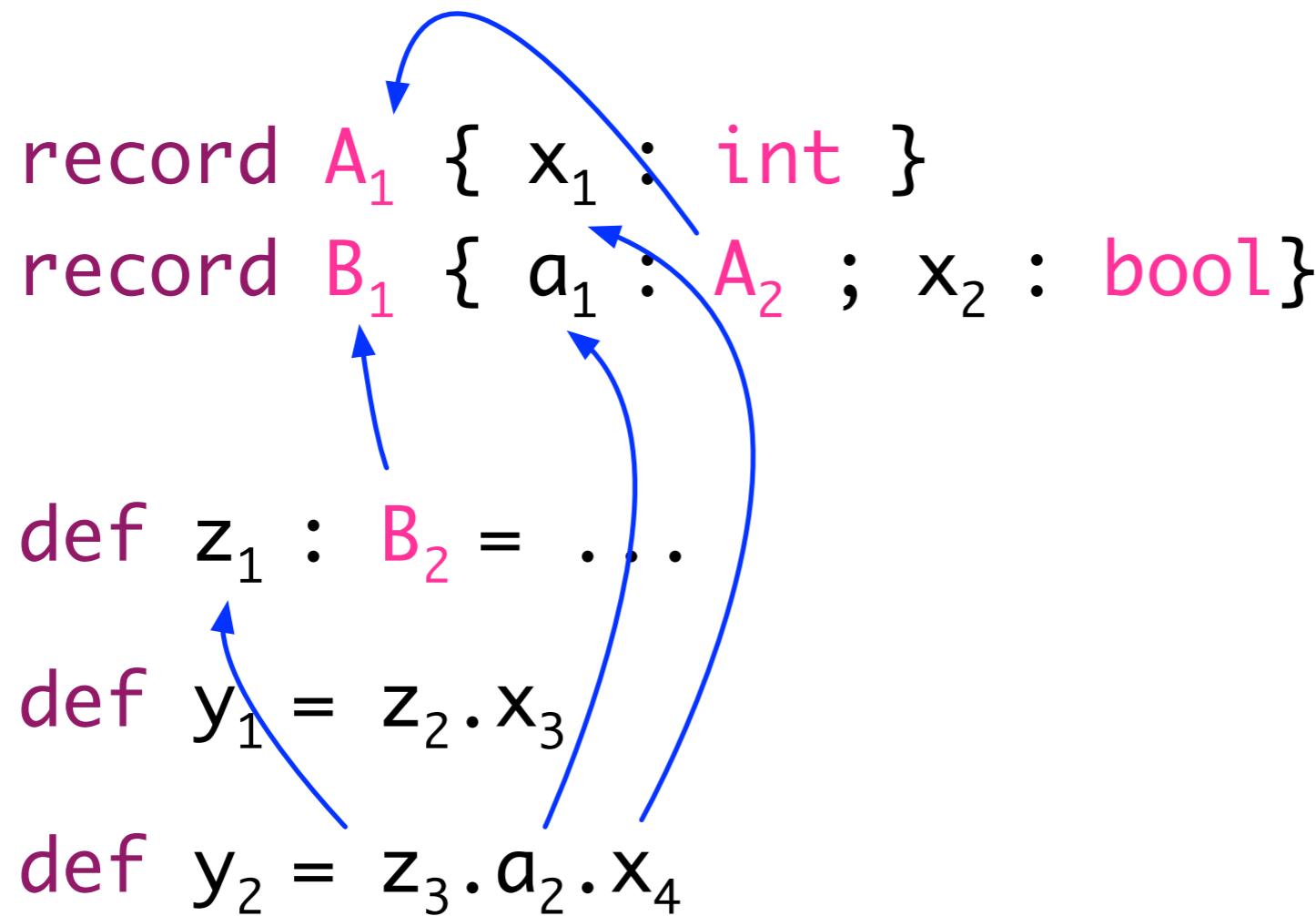
Types give Binding

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Types give Binding

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Our approach: interleave **partial** name resolution with type resolution (also using constraints)

Also in the works...

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- Dynamic analogs to static scope graphs

Use Scope Graphs to Describe Name Resolution

**Use Scope Graphs to
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