

IA010: Principles of Programming Languages

Expressions

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Arithmetical expressions

Syntax

$$\langle expr \rangle ::= \langle num \rangle \mid (\langle expr \rangle) \mid \langle expr \rangle + \langle expr \rangle \mid \langle expr \rangle * \langle expr \rangle$$

Evaluation

recursively evaluate subexpressions

$1+2*3$

$\Rightarrow 1+6$

$\Rightarrow 7$

Syntactic sugar

$$expr_1 - expr_2 \implies expr_1 + (-1) * expr_2 .$$

Local definitions

Syntax

$\langle expr \rangle ::= \dots \mid \langle id \rangle \mid \mathbf{let} \langle id \rangle = \langle expr \rangle ; \langle expr \rangle$

```
let x = 1;
```

```
let y = 2;
```

```
x + 2*y
```

```
=> 5
```

```
let pi = 3; // the integer version ;-)
```

```
2*pi*5
```

```
=> 30
```

```
let x = (let y = 2; 2*y); (let x = 2; x * x) - (let x = 1; x+4)
```

```
x + 3
```

```
=> -1
```

```
=> 7
```

Abstraction

naming a program entity

Abstraction

naming a program entity

- can improve readability (good names are essential)
- can improve performance (evaluate expressions only once)
- allows code reuse
- can increase memory burden on programmer
(without good names)

Scoping

scope: part of the program where a definition is visible

let $x = e; e'$

binding: association of **names** with **program entities**

local variables can be **renamed**

let $x = 2; x*x \iff \text{let } y = 2; y*y$

scopes are usually **nested** (stack implementation)

```
let x = 2;
  let y = x-1;
  x+y      } scope of y } scope of x
```

Functions

Function definitions

main mechanism for **control abstraction**

- **code reuse**
- improved readability (if used in moderation)

Non-nested functions

```
let f1(x) { expr };
```

```
...
```

```
let fn(x) { expr };  
expr
```

⇒ function bodies have the empty environment

Functions

Function definitions

main mechanism for **control abstraction**

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Nested functions

$$\langle expr \rangle ::= \dots \mid \langle id \rangle (\langle expr \rangle) \mid \mathbf{let} \langle id \rangle (\langle id \rangle) \{ \langle expr \rangle \}; \langle expr \rangle$$

⇒ we need to remember the function's environment
(complicates implementation)

Static and dynamic scoping

Static scoping: uses the scope of the function's **definition**

Dynamic scoping: uses the scope of the function's **caller**

```
let x = 1;
```

```
let f(y) { x+y };
```

```
let x = 2;
```

```
f(3)
```

```
let x = 1;
```

```
let g(y) { x+y };
```

```
let f(y) { g(y) };
```

```
let x = 2;
```

```
f(3)
```

```
let x = 1;
```

```
let g(y) { x+y };
```

```
let f(x) { g(0) };
```

```
let x = 2;
```

```
f(3)
```

Static and dynamic scoping

Dynamic scoping

- used by: original Lisp, Emacs Lisp, Tex, Perl, scripting languages
- generally considered to be a **mistake**
- not **robust**: names of local variables can interfere with other parts of the program!
 - ⇒ **global reasoning** required
 - ⇒ 3rd party libraries need to document local variables
 - ⇒ **security risk**: allows access to local variables from the outside
- allows one to simulate **default parameters**

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Static scoping

- only sane way to do scoping for large programs
- scoping is tied to syntactic structure
 - ⇒ inflexible, more control desirable (namespaces, modules)

Higher-order and first-class functions

Higher-order functions: functions that take other functions as arguments

```
let f(x) { x+1 };  
let g(s) { s(1) };  
g(f)  
=> 2
```

First-class functions: functions are ordinary values

$\langle expr \rangle ::= \dots \mid \mathbf{fun} \ (\langle id \rangle) \ { \langle expr \rangle }$

```
let adder(n) { fun(x) { x + n } };  
let add3 = adder(3);  
add3(4)  
=> 7
```

Higher-order and first-class functions

Examples (a) decoupling of action and traversal

`map(update, lst)` applies `update` to every element of `lst`

`fold(sum, 0, lst)` adds all elements of `lst`

(b) callbacks

`register_callback(button, pressed)`

Syntactic sugar

`let x = expr1; expr2` \implies `(fun (x) { expr2 })(expr1)`

Function parameters

Currying

```
fun (x,y) { x*x + y*y }  
⇒ fun (x) { fun(y) { x*x + y*y } }
```

Function parameters

Currying

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fun (x,y) { x*x + y*y }  
⇒ fun (x) { fun(y) { x*x + y*y }}
```

Keyword parameters

```
let f(serial_number, price, weight) { ... };  
f(serial_number = 83927, weight = 60, price = 120);
```

Function parameters

Currying

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fun (x,y) { x*x + y*y }  
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```
let f(serial_number, price, weight) { ... };  
f(serial_number = 83927, weight = 60, price = 120);
```

Default arguments

```
let int_to_string(num, base = 10) { ... };  
int_to_string(17)
```


Function parameters

Currying

```
fun (x,y) { x*x + y*y }  
⇒ fun (x) { fun(y) { x*x + y*y } }
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let f(serial_number, price, weight) { ... };  
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Default arguments

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let int_to_string(num, base = 10) { ... };  
int_to_string(17)
```

Variable number of arguments

```
let printf(format, ...) { ... };  
printf("f(%d) = %d", x, f(x));
```

Function parameters

Currying

```
fun (x,y) { x*x + y*y }  
⇒ fun (x) { fun(y) { x*x + y*y } }
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Keyword parameters

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let f(serial_number, price, weight) { ... };  
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Variable number of arguments

```
let printf(format, ...) { ... };  
printf("f(%d) = %d", x, f(x));
```

Implicit arguments

```
let f(x : int, implicit p : f_param) { ... f(x-1) ... };
```

Conditionals

$\langle expr \rangle ::= \dots \mid \mathbf{if} \langle expr \rangle == \langle expr \rangle \mathbf{then} \langle expr \rangle \mathbf{else} \langle expr \rangle$

```
let fac(n) {  
  if n == 0 then  
    1  
  else  
    n*fac(n-1)  
};
```

Boolean values

- **strict typing:** requires values of type **bool**
- **loose typing:** coercion of **truthy/falsy** values
(convenient, but possibly confusing)

Constructors and pattern matching

Constructors: combine **memory allocation** and **initialisation**

```
Cons(1, Cons(2, Cons(3, Nil)))
```

Built-in constructors

```
True    ()      Nil
False   Pair(x,y) Cons(x,y)
```

Syntax

```
⟨expr⟩ ::= ... | type ⟨id⟩ = | ⟨variant⟩ ... | ⟨variant⟩ ; ⟨expr⟩
          | type ⟨id⟩ = [ ⟨id⟩ = ⟨id⟩ , ... , ⟨id⟩ = ⟨id⟩ ]; ⟨expr⟩
          | ⟨ctor⟩ ( ⟨expr⟩ , ... , ⟨expr⟩ )
          | [ ⟨id⟩ = ⟨expr⟩ , ... , ⟨id⟩ = ⟨expr⟩ ]
          | ⟨expr⟩ . ⟨id⟩
          | case ⟨expr⟩ | ⟨pattern⟩ => ⟨expr⟩ | ... | ⟨pattern⟩ => ⟨
```

```
⟨pattern⟩ ::= ⟨id⟩ | ⟨num⟩ | ⟨ctor⟩ ( ⟨id⟩ , ... , ⟨id⟩ ) | else
```

```
⟨variant⟩ ::= ⟨id⟩ | ⟨id⟩ ( ⟨id⟩ , ... , ⟨id⟩ )
```

```
type int_pair = | P(int, int); type int_pair = [ x : int, y : int ];

let make_pair(x,y) { P(x,y) }; let make_pair(x,y) { [ x = x, y = y ] };

let fst(p) {
  case p
  | P(x,y) => x
};

let snd(p) {
  case p
  | P(x,y) => y
};

let empty_list = Nil;
let add_to_list(x,lst) = Cons(x,lst);

let is_nil(lst) { case lst | Nil => True | else => False };
let is_cons(lst) { case lst | Cons(x,xs) => True | else => False };
let head(lst) { case lst | Cons(x,xs) => x };
let tail(lst) { case lst | Cons(x,xs) => xs };
```

Syntactic sugar

`if $c_0 == c_1$ then t else e` \implies `case $c_0 - c_1$`
`| 0 $\Rightarrow t$`
`| else $\Rightarrow e$`

`let $x = e$; e'` \implies `case e | $x \Rightarrow e'$`

`$e == e'$` \implies `case $e - e'$`
`| 0 \Rightarrow True`
`| else \Rightarrow False`

`if c then t else e` \implies `case c`
`| True $\Rightarrow t$`
`| False $\Rightarrow e$`

Recursion

change scope of x in `let x = e; e'`

```
let fac(n) { if n == 0 then 1 else n * fac(n-1) };  
let p = (1, q) and q = (2, p);
```

needed to write **non-terminating** programs

Implementation of Recursion

Mutable state

```
let f = fun (x) { x };           // dummy value
let f' = fun (x) { ... body using f ... }
f := f'
```

Recursion operator

```
rec(f) = f(rec(f))
```

```
let fac_body(f) {
  fun (n) { if n == 0 then 1 else n * f(n-1) }
};
let fac = rec(fac_body);
```

Considerations

- Mutual recursion
- Tail calls

Lazy evaluation

`fun (x) {1+x*x} (1+1)`

\Rightarrow `fun (x) {1+x*x} 2`

\Rightarrow `1+2*2`

\Rightarrow `1+4`

\Rightarrow `5`

`fun (x) {1+x*x} (1+1)`

\Rightarrow `1+(1+1)*(1+1)`

\Rightarrow `1+2*(1+1)`

\Rightarrow `1+2*2`

\Rightarrow `1+4`

\Rightarrow `5`

Eager evaluation: starts with left-most, inner-most operation

Lazy evaluation: starts with left-most, outer-most operation

Lazy evaluation

<code>fun (x) {1+x*x} (1+1)</code>	<code>fun (x) {1+x*x} (1+1)</code>
<code>=> fun (x) {1+x*x} 2</code>	<code>=> 1+(1+1)*(1+1)</code>
<code>=> 1+2*2</code>	<code>=> 1+2*(1+1)</code>
<code>=> 1+4</code>	<code>=> 1+2*2</code>
<code>=> 5</code>	<code>=> 1+4</code>
	<code>=> 5</code>

Eager evaluation: starts with left-most, inner-most operation

Lazy evaluation: starts with left-most, outer-most operation

Advantages

- terminates for more programs
- processing infinite data structures
- evaluating recursive definitions

Disadvantages

- cannot be combined with side-effects
- programs hard to understand