

Dynamic Scoping The Danger

```

let x := 0 in
  let procedure inc(n) = x := x+n in
    [
      call inc(1);
      let x := true in
        call inc(2);
    ]
  
```



· 제작자는 프로그램의 실행이 어떻게 될 것이다 라는 것에 대한 정량적인 접근이 가능해야.

· 실행하는 사람의 환경에 따라 뜻기도 하고 뻥거지도 하는 프로그램은 제공해서는 안 된다. too liberal, unacceptable.

Dynamic scoping
was a historical non-sense.

old Fortran
old Lisp

1960-70s
they didn't know
how to implement
the static scoping!

No modern language use dynamic scoping.

Parameter Passing

"call $f(E)$ "

↑
이 프로그램 식 (expression)의
값이 전달된다:

$$\frac{\dots \quad \sigma, M \vdash E \Downarrow v \quad \dots \quad \sigma_1[x/z], M[x/z] \vdash S_1 \Downarrow M'}{\sigma, M \vdash \text{call } f(E) \Downarrow M'}$$

call-by-value 라고 한다.

Parameter Passing

- 프로그램 식 중에서 변수가
프로시저 호출문에서 인자로 사용될 때

call f(x)

전달해 주는 것이 x로 언급되었던

(메모리 주소거나 ?
그 주소에 저장된 값이거나 ?

어떤 메모리 주소를 전달해 줘야 할지...

eg) let procedure reset(x) = x := 0
in
let y := 1
... call reset(y);
let z := 2
... call reset(z);

Syntax

call $f(x)$

로 쓰면 x 의 메모리 주소가 전달되는
것을 가자.

call-by-reference 라고 한다.

Semantics

$$\sigma(f) = \langle y, S_1, \sigma_1 \rangle$$

$$\sigma_1[\sigma(x)/y], M \vdash S_1 \Downarrow M'$$

$$\sigma, M \vdash \text{call } f(x) \Downarrow M'$$

“이해하기도 어렵고, 또
메모리를 더 많이쓰게될듯
합니다.”

불편

“메모리 관련해서는
꼭 그렇지도 않은것
같은데요.”

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{call } f(E) \\ \text{call } f(x) \end{array} \right\} \text{가 같은}$
계산하도록 하자

let $x := 0$ in (* sum 결과가 저장된 장소)

let procedure sum(n)
= for $i := 1$ to n do
 $x := x + i$

in

call sum(10);
write $x + 1$;

versus

let procedure sum(n) = ...

in

write (call sum(10)) + 1

동일된 의미 구조

$$\sigma, M \vdash E \Downarrow v, M'$$

* 예전의 명령문들 (중요하게 세로 변화한 일어들)
이 무슨 값을 계산한다고 정의할까?

정수 0? true? false?

- void / 텅 빈 값 • 로 하자.

$$v \in Val = \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{B} + \{\bullet\}$$

- 그런 프로그래머가 • 를 만드는 방법은?

()

(근 가 2 를 만드는 방법이었어)

Statement 명령문 : 메모리 변화, 값 계산
 Expression 프로그래밍식 : 값 계산, 메모리 변화

다른 쪽으로 구분된 필요가 없다.

$\sigma, M \vdash E \Downarrow v, M'$
 $\sigma, M \vdash S \Downarrow v, M'$

Program $P \rightarrow E$
 Expression $E \rightarrow n \mid \text{true} \mid \text{false} \mid ()$
 $\mid x \mid \text{call } x(E) \mid \text{call } x\langle y \rangle$
 $\mid E + E \mid E - E \mid E * E \mid E / E$
 $\mid E = E \mid E < E \mid \text{not } E$
 $\mid x := E \mid E ; E$
 $\mid \text{if } E \text{ then } E \text{ else } E$
 $\mid \text{if } E \text{ then } E$
 $\mid \text{while } E \text{ do } E$
 $\mid \text{for } x := E \text{ to } E \text{ do } E$
 $\mid \text{read } x \mid \text{write } E$
 $\mid \text{let } z := E \text{ in } E$
 $\mid \text{let procedure } x(y) = E \text{ in } E$

$n \in \mathcal{I}$
 $b \in \mathcal{B} = \{T, F\}$
 $v \in \text{Val} = \mathcal{I} + \mathcal{B} + \{*\}$
 $\sigma \in \text{Env} = \text{Id} \rightarrow \text{Addr} + \text{Procedure}$
 $M \in \text{Mem} = \text{Addr} \rightarrow \text{Val}$
 $\text{Procedure} = \text{Id} \times \mathcal{E} \times \text{Env}$

$\sigma, M \vdash \text{true} \Downarrow T, M$

$\sigma, M \vdash () \Downarrow *, M$

$\sigma, M \vdash E_1 \Downarrow v_1, M_1$
 $\sigma, M_1 \vdash E_2 \Downarrow v_2, M_2$
 $v = v_1 + v_2$
 $\sigma, M \vdash E_1 + E_2 \Downarrow v, M_2$

$\sigma, M \vdash E \Downarrow v, M_1$
 $\sigma, M \vdash x := E \Downarrow *, M_1[v/\sigma(x)]$

$\sigma, M \vdash E_1 \Downarrow v_1, M_1$
 $\sigma, M_1 \vdash E_2 \Downarrow v_2, M_2$
 $\sigma, M \vdash E_1 ; E_2 \Downarrow v_2, M_2$

$\sigma(f) = \langle x, E_1, \sigma_1 \rangle$
 $\sigma, M \vdash E \Downarrow v, M'$
 $l \notin \text{dom } M'$
 $\sigma, [l/x], M'[v/l] \vdash E_1 \Downarrow v_1, M_1$
 $\sigma, M \vdash \text{call } f(E) \Downarrow v_1, M_1$

$\sigma[\langle x, E_1, \sigma \rangle / f], M \vdash E_2 \Downarrow v_2, M'$
 $\sigma, M \vdash \text{let proc } f(x) = E_1 \text{ in } E_2 \Downarrow v_2, M'$

Recursive Call

eg) let procedure fac(n)
 = if n ≤ 0 then 1
 else n * call fac(n-1)

$\sigma_1[l/x][\langle x, E_1, \sigma_1 \rangle / f]$

in
 call fac(2)

Doesn't mean what we intended, because ...

$\sigma(f) = \langle x, E_1, \sigma_1 \rangle$
 \vdots
 $\frac{\sigma_1[l/x], M'[0/l] \vdash E_1 \Downarrow v_1, M_1}{\sigma, M \vdash \text{call } f(E) \Downarrow v_1, M_1}$

$\frac{\sigma[\langle x, E_1, \sigma \rangle / f], M \vdash E_2 \Downarrow v_2, M'}{\sigma, M \vdash \text{let proc } f(x) = E_1, \text{ in } E_2 \Downarrow v_2, M'}$

let proc f(x) = call f(x)
 in call f(1)

* 어떻게 의미 재정의 해야 재귀호출을 뜻하게 할 수 있나?

Memory cell's lifetime in our imperative language

```
let
  x := 1
in
  x := x+1;
  let
    y := 0
  in
    y := x+1;
    y := y-1
  end;
  write x+2
end
```

Memory cell's life time
is equal to its scope.

We can check this property
against the semantic definition
(though hard to formally prove it).

This simple property will no longer be
true when we extends the language
to compute "pointers" & "functions."

Not a bad language, I'm happy:

- can name memory cells
- can name program codes
- names with scopes
- recursive calls
- call-by-value, call-by-reference
- for-loops, while-loops
- integer I/O

But, very primitive for data structures!

- can you compute trees?
- can you compute cars?
- can you compute sets?
- yes, but...

Program $P \rightarrow E$
Expression $E \rightarrow n \mid \text{true} \mid \text{false} \mid ()$
 $\mid x \mid \text{call } x(E) \mid \text{call } x\langle y \rangle$
 $\mid E + E \mid E - E \mid E * E \mid E / E$
 $\mid E = E \mid E < E \mid \text{not } E$
 $\mid x := E \mid E ; E$
 $\mid \text{if } E \text{ then } E \text{ else } E$
 $\mid \text{if } E \text{ then } E$
 $\mid \text{while } E \text{ do } E$
 $\mid \text{for } x := E \text{ to } E \text{ do } E$
 $\mid \text{read } x \mid \text{write } E$
 $\mid \text{let } x := E \text{ in } E$
 $\mid \text{let procedure } x(y) = E \text{ in } E$

Record

* 기계 중심의 프로그래밍 언어에서

"레코드"란 메모리 봉치 + 봉치에 있는
주소마다 이름은 붙인 것.

Memory



Record = Field \rightarrow Addr

e.g.) { age \mapsto l_1 , name \mapsto l_2 }

{ car \mapsto l_1 , cdr \mapsto l_2 }

{ left \mapsto l_1 , content \mapsto l_2 , right \mapsto l_3 }

Record is very convenient
in building non-primitive
data structures.

Note:

record 값을
메모리주소의 모음
으로 했습니다.

$$r \in \text{Record} = \text{Field} \rightarrow \text{Addr}$$

$$v \in \text{Val} = \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{B} + \text{Record} + \{\cdot\}$$

$$M \in \text{Mem} = \text{Addr} \rightarrow \text{Val}$$

$$\sigma \in \text{Env} = \text{Id} \rightarrow \text{Addr} + \text{Procedure}$$

$$\text{Procedure} = \text{Id} \times E \times \text{Env}$$

프로그래밍 문법 : 레코드 만들기, 레코드 사용하기.

Expression $E \rightarrow \dots$

| $\{x_i := E_i, \dots, x_n := E_n\}$

| $E.x$

| $E.x := E$

$$\sigma, M \vdash E \Downarrow v, M'$$

$$\sigma, M \vdash E_1 \Downarrow v_1, M_1$$

$$\sigma, M_1 \vdash E_2 \Downarrow v_2, M_2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\sigma, M_{n-1} \vdash E_n \Downarrow v_n, M_n$$

$$\forall l_1, \dots, l_n \notin \text{dom}(M_n)$$

$$\forall 1 \leq i \neq j \leq n. l_i \neq l_j$$

$$\sigma, M \vdash \{x_1 := E_1, \dots, x_n := E_n\}$$

$$\Downarrow \{x_1 \mapsto l_1, \dots, x_n \mapsto l_n\},$$

$$M_n[v_1/l_1] \dots [v_n/l_n]$$

Note:
record 값은
메모리주소의 모음

$$\frac{\sigma, M \vdash E \Downarrow r, M'}{\sigma, M \vdash E.x \Downarrow M'(r(x)), M'}$$

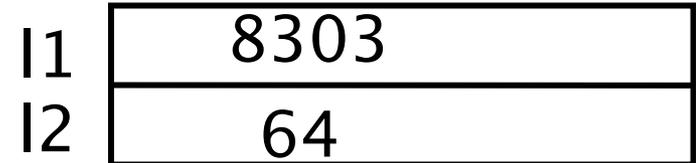
$$\sigma, M \vdash E_1 \Downarrow r, M_1$$

$$\sigma, M_1 \vdash E_2 \Downarrow v, M_2$$

$$\sigma, M \vdash E_1.x := E_2 \Downarrow \cdot, M_2[v/r(x)]$$

record를 위해 할당된 메모리 뭉치들의 수명을
이제는 프로그램 텍스트만 보고는 알 수 없다:

```
f( let
  x := {id := 8303, weight := 64}
in
  x
end
)
```



메모리 l1과 l2의 수명은 언제 끝날까?

More about this later (“memory management”)

eg) let
 item := {id := 200012, age := 20}
in
 item.id + item.age

eg)
let
 tree := {left:={}, v:=0, right:={}}
in
 tree.left := 1;
 tree.right := {left:={}, v:=2, right:=3};
 call add(tree);

Not a bad language, I'm happy:

- can name memory cells
- can name program codes
- names with scopes
- recursive calls
- call-by-value, call-by-reference
- for-loops, while-loops
- integer I/O
- primitive values: integers, booleans
- compound values: records

But, should memory
be always named? Or, why not
– locations as values?

Locations as values

$E \rightarrow \dots$
| malloc(E)
| &x | *E
| E := E

```
let x := malloc(1);  
    y := 0  
in *x := y; x := &y
```

```
let  
  x := 0  
in  
  let  
    y := malloc(1)  
  in  
    x := y  
  end;  
  *x := 1;  
  write *x;  
end
```