

Homework 4
ENE4014 Programming Languages, Spring 2024
due: 5/25(Wed), 23:59

Consider the following programming language, called `miniML`, that features recursive procedures and explicit references.

Syntax The syntax is defined as follows:

```

$$\begin{aligned} P &\rightarrow E \\ E &\rightarrow n \\ &| x \\ &| E + E \mid E - E \mid E * E \mid E / E \\ &| E = E \mid E < E \\ &| \text{iszero } E \\ &| \text{if } E \text{ then } E \text{ else } E \\ &| \text{let } x = E \text{ in } E \\ &| \text{letrec } f(x) = E \text{ in } E \\ &| \text{proc } x E \\ &| E E \\ &| \text{ref } E \\ &| ! E \\ &| E := E \\ &| E; E \\ &| \text{begin } E \text{ end} \end{aligned}$$

```

A program is an expression. Expressions include integers, identifiers, arithmetic expressions, comparisons, conditional expressions, variable or recursive function definitions, function calls, dereferences, assignments, and sequences.

Exercise 1 Consider the following semantics definition with **dynamic scoping**, and implement an interpreter of `miniML`. The semantics is defined with the following domains and evaluation rules.

The set of values (*Val*) the language manipulate includes integers (\mathbb{Z}), booleans (*Bool*), procedures (*Procedure*), and memory locations (*Loc*). Environments

(*Env*) map program variables (*Var*) to values. Memories (*Mem*) map memory locations (*Loc*) to values. Recall that recursive functions require no special mechanism in dynamic scoping.

$$\begin{aligned}
Val &= \mathbb{Z} + Bool + Procedure + Loc \\
Procedure &= Var \times E \\
\rho \in Env &= Var \rightarrow Val \\
\sigma \in Mem &= Loc \rightarrow Val
\end{aligned}$$

The evaluation rules are defined inductively as inference rules.

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{}{\rho, \sigma \vdash n \Rightarrow n, \sigma} \quad \frac{}{\rho, \sigma \vdash x \Rightarrow \rho(x), \sigma} \\
\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow n_1, \sigma_1 \quad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow n_2, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \oplus E_2 \Rightarrow n_1 \oplus n_2, \sigma_2} \quad \oplus \in \{+, -, *\} \\
\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow n_1, \sigma_1 \quad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow n_2, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \oplus E_2 \Rightarrow n_1/n_2, \sigma_2} \quad n_2 \neq 0
\end{array}$$

Note that the semantics is defined only when E_1 and E_2 evaluate to integers and that E_1/E_2 is undefined when the value of E_2 is 0 (division-by-zero).

Comparison operators produce boolean values as follows:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow n_1, \sigma_1 \quad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow n_2, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 = E_2 \Rightarrow true, \sigma_2} \quad n_1 = n_2 \\
\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow n_1, \sigma_1 \quad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow n_2, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 = E_2 \Rightarrow false, \sigma_2} \quad n_1 \neq n_2 \\
\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow n_1, \sigma_1 \quad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow n_2, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 < E_2 \Rightarrow true, \sigma_2} \quad n_1 < n_2 \\
\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow n_1, \sigma_1 \quad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow n_2, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 < E_2 \Rightarrow false, \sigma_2} \quad n_1 \geq n_2 \\
\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E \Rightarrow 0, \sigma_1}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \mathbf{iszero} E \Rightarrow true, \sigma_1} \quad \frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E \Rightarrow n, \sigma_1}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \mathbf{iszero} E \Rightarrow false, \sigma_1} \quad n \neq 0
\end{array}$$

The semantics of conditional, let, letrec, proc, and call expressions are as follows:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow true, \sigma_1 \quad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \mathbf{if} E_1 \mathbf{then} E_2 \mathbf{else} E_3 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2} \\
\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow false, \sigma_1 \quad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_3 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \mathbf{if} E_1 \mathbf{then} E_2 \mathbf{else} E_3 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2} \\
\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow v_1, \sigma_1 \quad [x \mapsto v_1]\rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \mathbf{let} x = E_1 \mathbf{in} E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2} \\
\frac{}{\rho, \sigma \vdash \mathbf{proc} x E \Rightarrow (x, E), \sigma} \\
\frac{[f \mapsto (x, E_1)]\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_1}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \mathbf{letrec} f(x) = E_1 \mathbf{in} E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_1}
\end{array}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow (x, E), \sigma_1 \quad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2 \quad [x \mapsto v]\rho, \sigma_2 \vdash E \Rightarrow v', \sigma_3}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 E_2 \Rightarrow v', \sigma_3}$$

The semantics of dereference, assignment, and sequence expressions are as follows:

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E \Rightarrow v, \sigma_1}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \mathbf{ref} E \Rightarrow l, [l \mapsto v]\sigma_1} \quad l \notin \text{Dom}(\sigma_1)$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E \Rightarrow l, \sigma_1}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash ! E \Rightarrow \sigma_1(l), \sigma_1}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow l, \sigma_1 \quad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 := E_2 \Rightarrow v, [l \mapsto v]\sigma_2}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow v_1, \sigma_1 \quad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v_2, \sigma_2}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1; E_2 \Rightarrow v_2, \sigma_2}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E \Rightarrow v, \sigma_1}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \mathbf{begin} E \mathbf{end} \Rightarrow v, \sigma_1}$$

Now let's implement the `miniML` interpreter with dynamic scoping in OCaml. In file `lang.ml`, the syntax is defined as OCaml datatype as follows:

```

type program = exp
and exp =
  | CONST of int
  | VAR of var
  | ADD of exp * exp
  | SUB of exp * exp
  | MUL of exp * exp
  | DIV of exp * exp
  | EQ of exp * exp
  | LT of exp * exp
  | ISZERO of exp
  | READ
  | IF of exp * exp * exp
  | LET of var * exp * exp
  | LETREC of var * var * exp * exp
  | PROC of var * exp
  | CALL of exp * exp
  | NEWREF of exp
  | Deref of exp
  | SETREF of exp * exp
  | SEQ of exp * exp
  | BEGIN of exp
and var = string

```

The type of values, environments, and memory states are defined in the `interpreter_dynamic.ml` file as follows:

```

type value =
  Int of int
  | Bool of bool
  | Procedure of var * exp
  | Loc of loc
and loc = int
and env = (var * value) list
and mem = (loc * value) list

```

According to the above information, implement the function

```
eval : exp -> env -> mem -> value * mem
```

in the `interpreter_dynamic.ml` file. The function takes a program along with initial environment and memory state, and produces a value and a (possibly modified) memory state. Raise an exception `UndefinedSemantics` (defined in `lang.ml`) whenever the semantics is undefined. Skeleton code will be provided (before you start, see `README.md`).

Exercise 2 Consider the following semantics definition with **static scoping**, and implement an interpreter of `miniML`.

The semantics is defined with the following domain. Recall that recursive functions require special mechanism in static scoping.

$$\begin{aligned}
Val &= \mathbb{Z} + Bool + Procedure + RecProcedure + Loc \\
Procedure &= Var \times E \times Env \\
RecProcedure &= Var \times Var \times E \times Env \\
\rho \in Env &= Var \rightarrow Val \\
\sigma \in Mem &= Loc \rightarrow Val
\end{aligned}$$

The followings are evaluation rules (rules same as in the previous exercise are omitted):

$$\frac{[f \mapsto (f, x, E_1, \rho)]\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_1}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash \text{letrec } f(x) = E_1 \text{ in } E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_1}$$

$$\frac{}{\rho, \sigma \vdash \text{proc } x E \Rightarrow (x, E, \rho), \sigma}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow (x, E, \rho'), \sigma_1 \quad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2 \quad [x \mapsto v]\rho', \sigma_2 \vdash E \Rightarrow v', \sigma_3}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 E_2 \Rightarrow v', \sigma_3}$$

$$\frac{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 \Rightarrow (f, x, E, \rho'), \sigma_1 \quad \rho, \sigma_1 \vdash E_2 \Rightarrow v, \sigma_2 \quad [x \mapsto v, f \mapsto (f, x, E, \rho')]\rho', \sigma_2 \vdash E \Rightarrow v', \sigma_3}{\rho, \sigma_0 \vdash E_1 E_2 \Rightarrow v', \sigma_3}$$

Now let's implement the `miniML` interpreter with static scoping in OCaml. We will use the syntax defined as OCaml datatype in file `lang.ml` as we do in the previous exercise. The type of values, environments, and memory states are defined in the `interpreter_static.ml` file as follows:

```
type value =
  Int of int
  | Bool of bool
  | Procedure of var * exp * env
  | RecProcedure of var * var * exp * env
  | Loc of loc
and loc = int
and env = (var * value) list
and mem = (loc * value) list
```

According to the aforementioned evaluation rules, implement the function

```
eval : exp -> env -> mem -> value * mem
```

in the `interpreter_static.ml` file. Raise an exception `UndefinedSemantics` whenever the semantics is undefined.