

# Variables, Type Structures, and Modules

## Programming Languages CS442

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# Variable Declarations

We want  $D ::= \dots \mid \mathbf{var} V$

$\Rightarrow$  the declaration has two functions:

- 1 allocate *fresh* location:

$$\mathit{allocate}(\langle n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k \rangle) = (\mathit{loc}_{k+1}, \langle n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k, 0 \rangle)$$

- 2 bind the identifier  $I$  to the new location:

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \pi \vdash \mathbf{var} V : \{ V : \mathit{intloc} \} \mathit{dec} \rrbracket e s &= (\{ V = I \}, s') \\ &\text{where } (I, s') = \mathit{allocate} s \end{aligned}$$

## Note

*Declarations now modify the store! Impact on the glue?/Sequencing?*

# Improved Declarations

$$\llbracket \pi \vdash D : \pi_1 \text{dec} \rrbracket : \llbracket \pi \rrbracket \rightarrow \text{Store}_\perp \rightarrow \llbracket \pi_1 \rrbracket \times \text{Store}_\perp$$

## Other Abstractions:

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \pi \vdash \mathbf{define} \ l = U : \{l : \theta\} \text{dec} \rrbracket e \ s = \{l = f\}, \mathbf{s} \\ \text{where } f = \llbracket \pi \vdash U : \theta \rrbracket e \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Glue: } \llbracket \emptyset \vdash D \text{ in } C : \text{comm} \rrbracket s = \llbracket \pi \vdash C : \text{comm} \rrbracket e \ s' \\ \text{where } e, \mathbf{s}' = \llbracket \emptyset \vdash D : \pi \text{dec} \rrbracket \emptyset \ s \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \pi \vdash D_1, D_2 : (\pi_1 \cup \pi_2) \text{dec} \rrbracket e \ s = e_1 \cup e_2, \mathbf{s}'' \\ \text{where } e_1, \mathbf{s}' = \llbracket \pi \vdash D_1 : \pi_1 \text{dec} \rrbracket e \ s \\ \text{and } e_2, \mathbf{s}'' = \llbracket \pi \vdash D_2 : \pi_2 \text{dec} \rrbracket e \ s' \end{aligned}$$

# Variables vs. Type Structures

Not quite satisfactory. . .

## Idea

*Separate allocation of storage from identifier binding.*

Type Structures (= storage allocation code)

$$\begin{aligned} T &::= \mathbf{newint} \mid I \mid \mathbf{record} D \mathbf{end} \\ D &::= \dots \mid \mathbf{var} V : T \mid \mathbf{class} I = T \\ X &::= I \mid X.I \end{aligned}$$

- + names for type structures
- + compound type structures (needs records)

# Type Structures: Typing Rules

Type Structures:

$\pi \vdash \mathbf{newint} : \mathit{intloc\ class}$

$$\frac{\pi \vdash D : \pi_1 \mathit{dec}}{\pi \vdash \mathbf{record\ } D \mathbf{end} : \pi_1 \mathit{class}}$$

Declarations:

$$\frac{\pi \vdash T : \delta \mathit{class}}{\pi \vdash \mathbf{var\ } V : T : \{V : \delta\} \mathit{dec}}$$

$$\frac{\pi \vdash T : \delta \mathit{class}}{\pi \vdash \mathbf{class\ } C = T : \{C : \delta \mathit{class}\} \mathit{dec}}$$

Identifier Expressions:

$\pi \vdash I : \theta$  if  $(I : \theta) \in \pi$

$$\frac{\pi \vdash X : \pi_1}{\pi \vdash X.I : \theta} \text{ if } (I : \theta) \in \pi_1$$

# Type Structures: Semantics

Type Structures:

$$\llbracket \pi \vdash \mathbf{newint} : \mathit{intloc\ class} \rrbracket e\ s = \mathit{allocate}(s)$$

$$\llbracket \pi \vdash \mathbf{record\ } D \mathbf{end} : \pi \mathit{class} \rrbracket e\ s = \llbracket \pi \vdash D : \pi \mathit{dec} \rrbracket e\ s$$

Declarations:

$$\llbracket \pi \vdash \mathbf{define\ } I = U : \{I : \theta\} \mathit{dec} \rrbracket e\ s = \{I = f\},\ s \quad f = \llbracket \pi \vdash U : \theta \rrbracket e$$

$$\llbracket \pi \vdash \mathbf{var\ } I : T : \{I : \delta\} \mathit{dec} \rrbracket e\ s = \{I = v\},\ s'$$
$$v, s' = \llbracket \pi \vdash T : \delta \mathit{class} \rrbracket e\ s$$

$$\llbracket \pi \vdash D_1, D_2 : (\pi_1 \cup \pi_2) \mathit{dec} \rrbracket e\ s = e_1 \cup e_2, s''$$
$$e_1, s' = \llbracket \pi \vdash D_1 : \pi_1 \mathit{dec} \rrbracket e\ s, \quad e_2, s'' = \llbracket \pi \vdash D_2 : \pi_2 \mathit{dec} \rrbracket e\ s'$$

Identifier Expressions:

$$\llbracket \pi \vdash I : \theta \rrbracket e\ s = v \text{ for } (I = v) \in e$$

$$\llbracket \pi \vdash X.I : \theta \rrbracket e\ s = v \text{ for } (I = v) \in \llbracket \pi \vdash X : \pi_1 \rrbracket e$$

# Abstractions of Declarations

Syntax:

$$D ::= \dots \mid \mathbf{module} M = \{D\} \mid \mathbf{import} M$$

Typing rules:

$$\frac{\pi \vdash D : \pi_1 \mathit{dec}}{\pi \vdash \mathbf{module} M = \{D\} : \{M : \pi_1 \mathit{dec}\} \mathit{dec}}$$
$$\pi \vdash \mathbf{import} M : \pi_1 \mathit{dec} \text{ if } (M : \pi_1 \mathit{dec} \in \pi)$$

# Semantics for Modules

## Idea

*Variables declared in a module should be allocated just once*

⇒ *importing a module allows “sharing”*

$\llbracket \pi \vdash \mathbf{module} M = \{D\} : \{M : \pi_1 \mathit{dec}\} \mathit{dec} \rrbracket e s = (\{M = e_1\}, s_1)$   
where  $(e_1, s_1) = \llbracket \pi \vdash D : \pi_1 \mathit{dec} \rrbracket e s$

$\llbracket \pi \vdash \mathbf{import} M : \pi_1 \mathit{dec} \rrbracket e s = (e_1, s)$  for  $(e_1, s) \in e$



# Summary

- Variables are NOT JUST bindings
  - ⇒ unlike most other “declarations”
  - ⇒ variable declarations are “commands”  
that return values in addition to  $Store_{\perp}$
- **classes** and **modules** give names to declarations
  - ⇒ but they differ in their evaluation mode (lazy/eager)
- Questions:
  - 1 can we have “initialization” expressions (**var**  $A$  : **newint** :=  $E$ )?
  - 2 how would a **return E** “command” look like?
  - 3 can we **import** modules multiple times (e.g., via other modules)?