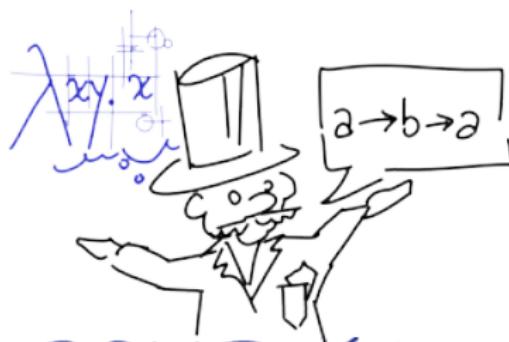


Environments  
○○○○

Closures  
○○○○

Refinement  
○○○

Mapping to Implementations  
○○



# COMP3161/9164

Concepts of Programming Languages

## Environments

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UNSW  
Term 3 2024

# Where we're at

- We refined the abstract M-Machine to a **C-Machine**, with explicit stacks:

$$s \succ e \quad s \prec v$$

- Function application is still executed via substitution:

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$$(\text{Apply } \langle\langle f.x. e \rangle\rangle \square) \triangleright s \prec v \mapsto_C s \succ e[x := v, f := (\text{Fun } (f.x.e))]$$

- We're going to extend our C-Machine to replace substitutions with an **environment**, giving us a new **E-Machine**

# Environments

## Definition

An *environment* is a *context* containing the values of variables.

It is like the *states* of TinyImp, except the value of a variable never changes.

$$\frac{}{\bullet \text{ Env}} \quad \frac{\eta \text{ Env}}{x = v, \eta \text{ Env}}$$

$\eta(x)$  denotes the *leftmost* value bound to  $x$  in  $\eta$ .

Let's change our machine states to include an *environment*:

$$s \mid \eta \succ e \quad s \mid \eta \prec v$$

# First Attempt

First, we'll add a rule for consulting the environment if we encounter a free variable:

$$\frac{}{s \mid \eta \succ x \quad \mapsto_E \quad s \mid \eta \prec \eta(x)}$$

Then, we just need to handle function application.

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**One broken attempt:**

$$\frac{}{(Apply \langle\langle f.x. e \rangle\rangle \square) \triangleright s \mid \eta \prec v \mapsto_E s \mid (x = v, f = \langle\langle f.x. e \rangle\rangle, \eta) \succ e}$$

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We don't know when to remove the variables again!

## Second Attempt

We will extend our **stacks** to allow us to **save** the old environment to it.

$$\frac{\eta \text{ Env } s \text{ Stack}}{\eta \triangleright s \text{ Stack}}$$

When we call a function, we save the environment to the stack.

---

$$(\text{Apply } \langle\!\langle f.x. e \rangle\!\rangle \square) \triangleright s \mid \eta \prec v \mapsto_E$$

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When the function returns, we restore the old environment, clearing out the new bindings:

---

$$\overline{\eta \triangleright s \mid \eta' \prec v \mapsto_E s \mid \eta \prec v}$$

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When the function returns, we restore the old environment, clearing out the new bindings:

$$\overline{\eta \triangleright s \mid \eta' \prec v \mapsto_E s \mid \eta \prec v}$$

This attempt is also broken (we'll see why soon)

# Simple Example

○ | •

↷ (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1)))))

# Simple Example

$(Ap \square (N 3)) \triangleright$  |     ○     |     ●

$\succ (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1)))))$   
 $\succ (Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1)))))$

# Simple Example

○ | ●  
 $(Ap \square (N 3)) \triangleright o$  | ●  
 $(Ap \square (N 3)) \triangleright o$  | ●

↷  $(Ap (Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1)))))$   
↷  $(Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1))))$   
↷  $\langle\langle f.x. (Plus x (N 1)) \rangle\rangle$

# Simple Example

○		●	Υ (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1)))))
(Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ ○		●	Υ (Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1)))))
(Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ ○		●	Υ ⟨⟨f.x. (Plus x (N 1))⟩⟩
(Ap ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩ □) ▷ ○		●	Υ (N 3)

# Simple Example

○		•	Y	(Ap (Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1)))))
(Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ ○		•	Y	(Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1)))))
(Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ ○		•	Y	⟨⟨f.x. (Plus x (N 1))⟩⟩
(Ap ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩ □) ▷ ○		•	Y	(N 3)
(Ap ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩ □) ▷ ○		•	Y	3

# Simple Example

○		•	Y	(Ap (Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1)))))
(Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ ○		•	Y	(Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1))))
(Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ ○		•	Y	⟨⟨f.x. (Plus x (N 1))⟩⟩
(Ap ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩ □) ▷ ○		•	Y	(N 3)
(Ap ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩ □) ▷ ○		•	Y	3
• ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	(Plus x (N 1))

# Simple Example

○		•	Y	(Ap (Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1)))))
(Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ ○		•	Y	(Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1))))
(Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ ○		•	Y	⟨⟨f.x. (Plus x (N 1))⟩⟩
(Ap ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩ □) ▷ ○		•	Y	(N 3)
(Ap ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩ □) ▷ ○		•	Y	3
• ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	(Plus x (N 1))
(Plus □ (N 1)) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	x

# Simple Example

○		•	Y	(Ap (Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1)))))
(Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ ○		•	Y	(Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1))))
(Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ ○		•	Y	⟨⟨f.x. (Plus x (N 1))⟩⟩
(Ap ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩ □) ▷ ○		•	Y	(N 3)
(Ap ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩ □) ▷ ○		•	Y	3
• ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	(Plus x (N 1))
(Plus □ (N 1)) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	x
(Plus □ (N 1)) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	3

# Simple Example

○		•	Y	(Ap (Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1)))))
(Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ ○		•	Y	(Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1))))
(Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ ○		•	Y	⟨⟨f.x. (Plus x (N 1))⟩⟩
(Ap ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩ □) ▷ ○		•	Y	(N 3)
(Ap ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩ □) ▷ ○		•	Y	3
• ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	(Plus x (N 1))
(Plus □ (N 1)) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	x
(Plus □ (N 1)) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	3
(Plus 3 □) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	(N 1)

# Simple Example

○		•	Y	(Ap (Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1)))))
(Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ ○		•	Y	(Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1))))
(Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ ○		•	Y	⟨⟨f.x. (Plus x (N 1))⟩⟩
(Ap ⟨⟨···⟩⟩ □) ▷ ○		•	Y	(N 3)
(Ap ⟨⟨···⟩⟩ □) ▷ ○		•	Y	3
• ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨···⟩⟩, •	Y	(Plus x (N 1))
(Plus □ (N 1)) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨···⟩⟩, •	Y	x
(Plus □ (N 1)) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨···⟩⟩, •	Y	3
(Plus 3 □) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨···⟩⟩, •	Y	(N 1)
(Plus 3 □) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨···⟩⟩, •	Y	1

# Simple Example

○		•	Y	(Ap (Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1)))))
(Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ ○		•	Y	(Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1))))
(Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ ○		•	Y	⟨⟨f.x. (Plus x (N 1))⟩⟩
(Ap ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩ □) ▷ ○		•	Y	(N 3)
(Ap ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩ □) ▷ ○		•	Y	3
• ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	(Plus x (N 1))
(Plus □ (N 1)) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	x
(Plus □ (N 1)) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	3
(Plus 3 □) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	(N 1)
(Plus 3 □) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	1
• ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	4

# Simple Example

○		•	Y	(Ap (Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1)))))
(Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ ○		•	Y	(Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1))))
(Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ ○		•	Y	⟨⟨f.x. (Plus x (N 1))⟩⟩
(Ap ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩ □) ▷ ○		•	Y	(N 3)
(Ap ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩ □) ▷ ○		•	Y	3
• ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	(Plus x (N 1))
(Plus □ (N 1)) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	x
(Plus □ (N 1)) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	3
(Plus 3 □) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	(N 1)
(Plus 3 □) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	1
• ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨· · ·⟩⟩, •	Y	4
○		•	Y	4

# Simple Example

○		•	Y	(Ap (Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1)))))
(Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ ○		•	Y	(Fun (f.x. (Plus x (N 1))))
(Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ ○		•	Y	⟨⟨f.x. (Plus x (N 1))⟩⟩
(Ap ⟨⟨···⟩⟩ □) ▷ ○		•	Y	(N 3)
(Ap ⟨⟨···⟩⟩ □) ▷ ○		•	Y	3
• ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨···⟩⟩, •	Y	(Plus x (N 1))
(Plus □ (N 1)) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨···⟩⟩, •	Y	x
(Plus □ (N 1)) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨···⟩⟩, •	Y	3
(Plus 3 □) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨···⟩⟩, •	Y	(N 1)
(Plus 3 □) ▷ • ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨···⟩⟩, •	Y	1
• ▷ ○		x = 3, f = ⟨⟨···⟩⟩, •	Y	4
○		•	Y	4

Seems to work for **basic examples**, but is there some way to break it?

Environments  
○○○○○

Closures  
●○○○

Refinement  
○○○

Mapping to Implementations  
○○

# Closure Capture

- | •  $\succ (Ap (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x)))) (N 3)) (N 4))$

# Closure Capture

◦ | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3)) (N 4))  
 $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3))

# Closure Capture

- | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3)) (N 4))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 3))  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))

# Closure Capture

- | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3)) (N 4))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 3))  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 3))  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec$   $\langle\langle f.x. (Fun (g.y. x)) \rangle\rangle$

# Closure Capture

- | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3)) (N 4))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 3))  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 3))  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec$   $\langle\langle f.x. (Fun (g.y. x)) \rangle\rangle$
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle$   $\square$ )  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (N 3)

# Closure Capture

- | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3)) (N 4))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 3))  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 3))  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec$   $\langle\langle f.x. (Fun (g.y. x)) \rangle\rangle$
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle$   $\square$ )  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (N 3)
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle$   $\square$ )  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec$  3

# Closure Capture

- | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3)) (N 4))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 3))  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 3))  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec$   $\langle\langle f.x. (Fun (g.y. x)) \rangle\rangle$
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle$   $\square$ )  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (N 3)
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle$   $\square$ )  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec$  3
- $\mapsto_E$  •  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | x = 3, f =  $\langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle$ , •  $\succ$  (Fun (g.y. x))

# Closure Capture

- | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3)) (N 4))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 3))  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 3))  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec$   $\langle\langle f.x. (Fun (g.y. x)) \rangle\rangle$
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle$   $\square$ )  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (N 3)
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle$   $\square$ )  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec$  3
- $\mapsto_E$  •  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ |  $x = 3, f = \langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle, \bullet \succ (\text{Fun} (g.y. x))$
- $\mapsto_E$  •  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ |  $x = 3, f = \langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle, \bullet \prec \langle\langle g.y. x \rangle\rangle$

# Closure Capture

- | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3)) (N 4))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 3))  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 3))  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec$   $\langle\langle f.x. (Fun (g.y. x)) \rangle\rangle$
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle$   $\square$ )  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (N 3)
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle$   $\square$ )  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec$  3
- $\mapsto_E$  •  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ |  $x = 3, f = \langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle, \bullet \succ (Fun (g.y. x))$
- $\mapsto_E$  •  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ |  $x = 3, f = \langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle, \bullet \prec \langle\langle g.y. x \rangle\rangle$
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec \langle\langle g.y. x \rangle\rangle$

# Closure Capture

- | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3)) (N 4))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3))
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- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 3))  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec$   $\langle\langle f.x. (Fun (g.y. x)) \rangle\rangle$
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle$   $\square$ )  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (N 3)
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle$   $\square$ )  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec$  3
- $\mapsto_E$  •  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ |  $x = 3, f = \langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle, \bullet \succ (Fun (g.y. x))$
- $\mapsto_E$  •  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ |  $x = 3, f = \langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle, \bullet \prec \langle\langle g.y. x \rangle\rangle$
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec \langle\langle g.y. x \rangle\rangle$
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\langle\langle g.y. x \rangle\rangle$   $\square$ )  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (N 4)

# Closure Capture

- | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3)) (N 4))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 3))  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 3))  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec$   $\langle\langle f.x. (Fun (g.y. x)) \rangle\rangle$
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle$   $\square$ )  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (N 3)
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle$   $\square$ )  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec$  3
- $\mapsto_E$  •  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ |  $x = 3, f = \langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle, \bullet \succ (Fun (g.y. x))$
- $\mapsto_E$  •  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ |  $x = 3, f = \langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle, \bullet \prec \langle\langle g.y. x \rangle\rangle$
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec \langle\langle g.y. x \rangle\rangle$
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\langle\langle g.y. x \rangle\rangle$   $\square$ )  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (N 4)
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\langle\langle g.y. x \rangle\rangle$   $\square$ )  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec$  4

# Closure Capture

- | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3)) (N 4))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 3))  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 3))  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec$   $\langle\langle$  f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))  $\rangle\rangle$
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\langle\langle$  f...  $\rangle\rangle$   $\square$ )  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (N 3)
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\langle\langle$  f...  $\rangle\rangle$   $\square$ )  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec$  3
- $\mapsto_E$  •  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | x = 3, f =  $\langle\langle$  f...  $\rangle\rangle$ , •  $\succ$  (Fun (g.y. x))
- $\mapsto_E$  •  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | x = 3, f =  $\langle\langle$  f...  $\rangle\rangle$ , •  $\prec$   $\langle\langle$  g.y. x  $\rangle\rangle$
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec$   $\langle\langle$  g.y. x  $\rangle\rangle$
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\langle\langle$  g.y. x  $\rangle\rangle$   $\square$ )  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (N 4)
- $\mapsto_E$  (Ap  $\langle\langle$  g.y. x  $\rangle\rangle$   $\square$ )  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\prec$  4
- $\mapsto_E$  •  $\triangleright$  ◦ | y = 4, g =  $\langle\langle$  g.y. x  $\rangle\rangle$ , •  $\succ$  x

Oh no! We're stuck!

# Something went wrong!

When we return functions, the function's body escapes the scope of bound variables from where it was defined:

```
(let x = 3 in recfun f y = x + y) 5
```

The function value  $\langle\!\langle f.y. x + y \rangle\!\rangle$ , when it is applied, does not “remember” that  $x = 3$ .

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**Solution:** Store the environment inside the function value!

$$\frac{}{s \mid \eta \succ (\text{Recfun } (f.x. e)) \mapsto_E s \mid \eta \prec \langle\!\langle \eta, f.x. e \rangle\!\rangle}$$

This type of function value is called a *closure*.

Environments  
○○○○○

Closures  
○○●○

Refinement  
○○○

Mapping to Implementations  
○○

---

$$(\text{Apply } \langle\langle \eta', f.x. e \rangle\rangle \square) \triangleright s \mid \eta \prec v \mapsto_E \eta \triangleright s \mid (x = v, f = \langle\langle f.x. e \rangle\rangle, \eta') \succ e$$

---

$$(\text{Apply } \langle\langle \eta', f.x. e \rangle\rangle \square) \triangleright s \mid \eta \prec v \mapsto_E \eta \triangleright s \mid (x = v, f = \langle\langle f.x. e \rangle\rangle, \eta') \succ e$$

Store the  
old env. in  
the stack

(Apply  $\langle\langle \eta', f.x. e \rangle\rangle \square) \triangleright s \mid \eta \prec v \mapsto_E \eta \triangleright s \mid (x = v, f = \langle\langle f.x. e \rangle\rangle, \eta') \succ e$

Store the old env. in the stack

Retrieve the new env. from the closure

Environments



Closures



Refinement



Mapping to Implementations



- | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3)) (N 4))  
(Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3))  
(Ap  $\square$  (N 3))  $\triangleright$  (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright$  ◦ | •  $\succ$  (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))

- | • ⊣ (Ap (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3)) (N 4))
- (Ap □ (N 4)) ▷ ◦ | • ⊣ (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3))
- (Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ (Ap □ (N 4)) ▷ ◦ | • ⊣ (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))
- (Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ (Ap □ (N 4)) ▷ ◦ | • ⊣ ⟨⟨•, f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))⟩⟩
- (Ap ⟨⟨•, f. . . ⟩⟩ □) ▷ (Ap □ (N 4)) ▷ ◦ | • ⊣ (N 3)
- (Ap ⟨⟨•, f. . . ⟩⟩ □) ▷ (Ap □ (N 4)) ▷ ◦ | • ⊣ 3

- | • ⊣ (Ap (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3)) (N 4))
- (Ap □ (N 4)) ▷ ◦ | • ⊣ (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3))
- (Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ (Ap □ (N 4)) ▷ ◦ | • ⊣ (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))
- (Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ (Ap □ (N 4)) ▷ ◦ | • ⊣ ⟨⟨•, f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))⟩⟩
- (Ap ⟨⟨•, f. . . ⟩⟩ □) ▷ (Ap □ (N 4)) ▷ ◦ | • ⊣ (N 3)
- (Ap ⟨⟨•, f. . . ⟩⟩ □) ▷ (Ap □ (N 4)) ▷ ◦ | • ⊣ 3
- ▷ (Ap □ (N 4)) ▷ ◦ | x = 3, f = ⟨⟨f. . . ⟩⟩, • ⊣ (Fun (g.y. x))

- | • ⊤ (Ap (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3)) (N 4))
- (Ap □ (N 4)) ▷ ◦ | • ⊤ (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3))
- (Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ (Ap □ (N 4)) ▷ ◦ | • ⊤ (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))
- (Ap □ (N 3)) ▷ (Ap □ (N 4)) ▷ ◦ | • ⊤ ⟨⟨•, f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))⟩⟩
- (Ap ⟨⟨•, f. . . ⟩⟩ □) ▷ (Ap □ (N 4)) ▷ ◦ | • ⊤ (N 3)
- (Ap ⟨⟨•, f. . . ⟩⟩ □) ▷ (Ap □ (N 4)) ▷ ◦ | • ⊤ 3
- ▷ (Ap □ (N 4)) ▷ ◦ | x = 3, f = ⟨⟨f. . . ⟩⟩, • ⊤ (Fun (g.y. x))
- ▷ (Ap □ (N 4)) ▷ ◦ | x = 3, f = ⟨⟨f. . . ⟩⟩, • ⊤ ⟨⟨(x = 3, f = . . . , •), g.y. x⟩⟩

- | • ⊣ (Ap (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3)) (N 4))  
 $(Ap \square (N 4)) \triangleright \circ | \bullet \succ (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3))$   
 $(Ap \square (N 3)) \triangleright (Ap \square (N 4)) \triangleright \circ | \bullet \succ (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))$   
 $(Ap \square (N 3)) \triangleright (Ap \square (N 4)) \triangleright \circ | \bullet \prec \langle\langle \bullet, f.x. (Fun (g.y. x)) \rangle\rangle$   
 $(Ap \langle\langle \bullet, f \dots \rangle\rangle \square) \triangleright (Ap \square (N 4)) \triangleright \circ | \bullet \succ (N 3)$   
 $(Ap \langle\langle \bullet, f \dots \rangle\rangle \square) \triangleright (Ap \square (N 4)) \triangleright \circ | \bullet \prec 3$
- ⊣ (Ap  $\square$  (N 4))  $\triangleright \circ | x = 3, f = \langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle, \bullet \succ (Fun (g.y. x))$   
 $\bullet \triangleright (Ap \square (N 4)) \triangleright \circ | x = 3, f = \langle\langle f \dots \rangle\rangle, \bullet \prec \langle\langle (x = 3, f = \dots, \bullet), g.y. x \rangle\rangle$   
 $(Ap \square (N 4)) \triangleright \circ | \bullet \prec \langle\langle (x = 3, f = \dots, \bullet), g.y. x \rangle\rangle$   
 $(Ap \langle\langle (x = 3, f = \dots, \bullet), g.y. x \rangle\rangle \square) \triangleright \circ | \bullet \succ (N 4)$   
 $(Ap \langle\langle (x = 3, f = \dots, \bullet), g.y. x \rangle\rangle \square) \triangleright \circ | \bullet \prec 4$

- | • ⊣ (Ap (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3)) (N 4))  
 $(Ap \square (N 4)) \triangleright o | \bullet \succ (Ap (Fun (f.x. (Fun (g.y. x))))) (N 3))$   
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 $(Ap \langle\langle \bullet, f \dots \rangle\rangle \square) \triangleright (Ap \square (N 4)) \triangleright o | \bullet \succ (N 3)$   
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•  $\triangleright o | y = 4, g = \langle\langle g.y. x \rangle\rangle, x = 3, f = \dots, \bullet \succ x$

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 $(Ap \square (N 4)) \triangleright \circ | \bullet \prec \langle\langle (x = 3, f = \dots, \bullet), g.y. x \rangle\rangle$   
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- $\triangleright \circ | y = 4, g = \langle\langle g.y. x \rangle\rangle, x = 3, f = \dots, \bullet \succ x$   
 $\bullet \triangleright \circ | y = 4, g = \langle\langle g.y. x \rangle\rangle, x = 3, f = \dots, \bullet \prec 3$
- | •  $\prec 3$

# Refinement

- We already sketched a proof that each C-machine execution has a corresponding M-machine execution (**refinement**).
- This means any functional correctness (not security or cost) property we prove about all M-machine executions of a program apply just as well to any C-machine executions of the same program.
- Now we want to prove that each E-machine execution has a corresponding C-machine execution (and therefore an M-machine execution).

# Ingredients for Refinement

Once again, we want an **abstraction function**  $\mathcal{A}$  that converts E-machine states to C-machine states, such that:

- Each initial state in the E-machine is mapped to an initial state in the C-Machine.
- Each final state in the E-machine is mapped to a final state in the C-Machine.
- For each E-machine transition, either there is a corresponding C-Machine transition, or the two E-machine states map to the same C-machine state.

Environments  
○○○○○

Closures  
○○○○

Refinement  
○○●

Mapping to Implementations  
○○

# How to define $\mathcal{A}$ ?

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- Our abstraction function  $\mathcal{A}$  applies the environment  $\eta$  as a **substitution** to the current expression, and to the stack, starting at the left.

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- E-Machine values are converted to C-Machine values merely by applying the environment inside closures as a substitution to the expression inside the closure.

With such a function definition, it is trivial to prove that each E-Machine transition has a corresponding transition in the C-Machine, as it is 1:1.

**Except!**

There is one rule which is not 1:1. **Which one?**

# Semantics Refinement to Program Refinement

The C-Machine and M-machine on these slides have been presented in a very abstract way.

However these program transformations have taken us much closer to an implementation:

- The states (with  $\square$  gaps) of the C-Machine are the nodes of the control-flow graph of the program.
- The environments of our E-machine become concrete objects:
  - Stack frames
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And we've learned how to *prove* that our transformations are correct, whether we are adjusting the semantics or the program.

Most compilers do such program-to-program transformations of this kind, but there is no canonical set of them.

## An Alternative: A Normalisation

Here is an alternative approach to the C-Machine construction.

First, put the program in **A Normal form**:

$$2 + (3 * (4 + x))$$

⇒

$$\text{let } v_1 = 4 + x \text{ in let } v_2 = 3 + v_1 \text{ in } 2 + v_2$$

We can prove this transformation is correct, for instance by refinement.

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