CS 412/413

Introduction to
Compilers and Translators

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Lecture 33: First-class functions

21 April 00

Administration

- Programming Assignment 6 handed out today
  - register allocation
  - constant folding
- Programming Assignment 5 due Monday (extension)
- Reading: Appel 15.1-15.6

Advanced Language Support

- So far have considered one "advanced" language feature: objects
- Next four lectures: more modern language features
  - first-class functions
  - parametric polymorphism
  - dynamic typing and meta-object protocols
- May 3, 5: applying compiler techniques to compiler-like systems (interpreters, JITs, source-to-source translators)

First-class vs. Second-class

- Values are first-class if they can be used in all the usual ways
  - assigned to local variables
  - passed as arguments to functions/methods
  - returned from functions
  - created at run-time
- Iota: modules, functions are denoted by expressions but are only usable in limited ways (uses, function call)

First-class functions

- Many languages allow functions to be used in a more first-class manner than in Iota or Java: C, C++, ML, Modula-3, Pascal, Scheme,...
  - Passed as arguments to functions/methods
  - Nested within containing functions (exc. C, C++)
  - Used as return values (exc. Modula-3, Pascal)

Function Types

- Iota-F_0: Iota$^+$ with function values that can be passed as arguments (still not fully first-class)
- Need to declare type of argument; will use program notation function(T_1, T_2): T_3 to denote the function type $T_1 \times T_2 \rightarrow T_3$.
- Example: sorting with a user-specified ordering:

```
sort(a: array[int],
     order: function(int, int):bool) {
   … if (order(a[i], a[j])) { … } …
```

Passing a Function Value

```
leq(x: int, y: int): bool = x <= y
geq(x: int, y:int): bool = x >= y
sort(a: array[int],
      order: function(int, int):bool) …

  sort(a1, leq)
  sort(a2, geq)
```

- Allows abstraction over choice of functions

Objects subsume functions!

```
interface comparer {
  compare(x: int, y:int): bool
}
sort(a: array[int], cmp: comparer) {
  … if (cmp.compare(a[i], a[j])) { … } …

class leq {
  compare(x: int, y:int) = x <= y;
}
sort(a1, new leq);
```


Type-checking functions

- Same rules as in Iota static semantics, but function invoked in function call may be a general expression

$$\frac{f : T_1 \times \ldots \times T_n \rightarrow T_R \in A \qquad A \vdash e_i : T_i \quad {\scriptstyle i \in 1..n}}{A \vdash f(e_1, \ldots, e_n) : T_R} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{A \vdash e_0 : T_1 \times \ldots \times T_n \rightarrow T_R \qquad A \vdash e_i : T_i \quad {\scriptstyle i \in 1..n}}{A \vdash e_0(e_1, \ldots, e_n) : T_R}$$

- Subtyping on function types: usual contravariant/covariant conditions

Representing functions

- For Iota-F_0, a function may be represented as a pointer to its code (cheaper than an object)
- *Old translation*:
  E ⟦$f(e_1,\ldots,e_n)$⟧=
  CALL(NAME(f), E ⟦e_1⟧,…,E ⟦e_n⟧)
- *New*: E ⟦$e_0(e_1,\ldots,e_n)$⟧=
  CALL(E ⟦e_0⟧, E ⟦e_1⟧,…,E ⟦e_n⟧)
  E ⟦id⟧ = NAME(id)
  (if *id* is a global fcn)

Nested Functions

- In functional languages (Scheme, ML) and Pascal, Modula-3, Iota-F_1
- Nested function can access variables of the containing *lexical* scope

```
plot_graph(f: function(x: float): float)=
    ( …y = f(x)… )
plot_quadratic(a,b,c: float) = (
  q(x: float): float = a*x*x+b*x+c;
  plot_graph(q)
)
```

nested function *free variables*

Iteration in Iota-F_1

- Also useful for implementing iterators and other user-defined control flow constructs

```
interface set { members(f: function(o: object)) }
countAnimals(s: set) = (
  count: int = 0;
  loop_body(o: object) = (
     if (cast(o, Animal)) count ++;
  )
  s.members(loop_body);
  return count;
)
```

- Nested functions may access, update free variables from containing scopes! Must change rep.

A subtle program

```
int f(n: int,
      g1: function(): int,
      g2: function(): int) = (
  int x = n+10;
  g(): int = x;
  if (n == 0) f(1, g, dummy)
  else if (n==1) f(2, g1, g)
  else g1() + g2() + g()
)
```

f(0,dummy,dummy) = ?

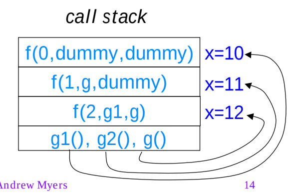
call stack

f(0,dummy,dummy)	x=10
f(1,g,dummy)	x=11
f(2,g1,g)	x=12
g1(), g2(), g()	

Lexical scope

- Assignment g(): int = x creates a *new function value* ≡ (let ((g (lambda () x))) ...)
- Free variables (x) are bound to the variable lexically visible at time of evaluation of function expression

```
int f(n: int,
      g1: function(): int,
      g2: function(): int) = (
  int x = n+10;
  g(): int = x;
  if (n == 0) f(1, g, dummy)
  else if (n==1) f(2, g1, g)
  else g1() + g2() + g()
)
```

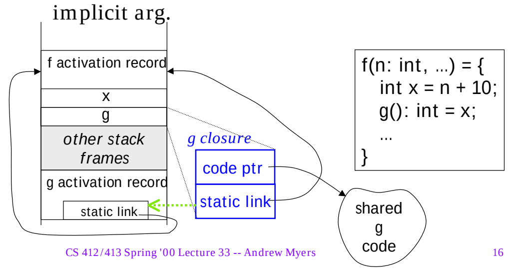


Closures

- Problem: nested function (g) may need to access variables *arbitrarily* high up on stack
- Before nested functions: function value was pointer to code (1 word)
- With nested functions: function value is a *closure* of code + environment for free variables (2 words)

Closure

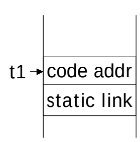
- *Closure* -- A pointer to the code **plus** a *static link* to allow access to outer scopes
- Static link is passed to function code as implicit arg.



Supporting Closures

E $[\![e_0(e_1,\ldots,e_n)]\!]$ = *implicit static link argument*
ESEQ(MOVE(t1, E $[\![e_0]\!]$),
CALL(MEM(t1), MEM(t1+4), E $[\![e_1]\!]$,..., E $[\![e_n]\!]$)

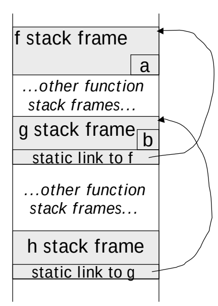
S $[\![id(..a_i: T_i..) : T_r = e]\!]$=
t1 = FP — k_{id};
[t1] = NAME(id);
[t1+4] = FP;



- Can optimize direct calls
- Function variable takes 2 stack locations
- What about variable accesses?

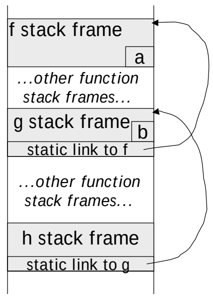
Static Link Chains

```
f() = (a: int;
  g() = (b:int;
    h() = (
      c = a + b;
    ) ...
  ) ...
)
```



Variable access code

- Local variable access unchanged
- Free variable access: walk up *n* static links before indexing to variable



Progress Report

√ Passed as arguments to functions/methods
√ Nested within containing functions as local variables
—Used as return values

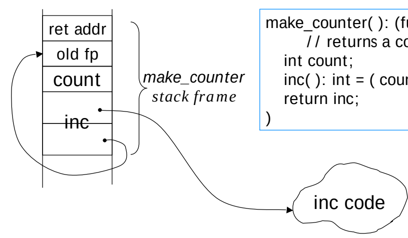
- If no nested functions, functions are just pointers to code; can be used as return values (C)
- Problem: interaction with nested fcns

Iota-F_2 (first-class functions)

- Augment Iota-F_1 to allow the return type of a function to be a function itself.

```
make_counter( ): (function( ): int) = (
     // returns a new counter function
  int count = 0;
  inc( ): int = ( count++ );
  return inc
)
make_counter()() + make_counter()() = ?
c = make_counter(); c() + c() + c() = ?
```

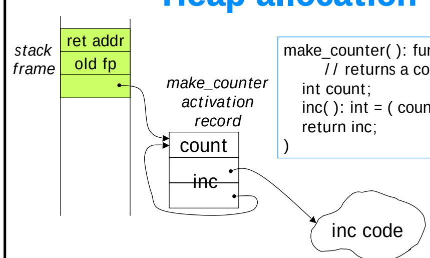

Dangling static link!




```
make_counter( ): (function( ): int) = (
    // returns a counter function
  int count;
  inc( ): int = ( count++; )
  return inc;
)
```

- Heap-allocate the make_counter activation record (at least count) so that it persists after the call

Heap allocation




```
make_counter( ): function( ): int = (
    // returns a counter function
  int count;
  inc( ): int = ( count++; )
  return inc;
)
```

- Activation record ≠ stack frame
- Even *local* variable accesses indirected

The GC side-effect

- With heap-allocated activation records, every function call creates an object that must be garbage collected eventually -- increases rate of garbage generation
- Activation records of all lexically enclosing functions are reachable from a closure via stack link chains
- Putting entire activation record in heap means a lot of garbage is not collectable

Summary

- Looked at 3 languages progressively making functions more first-class
- No lexical nesting (F_0, C)
  - Fast but limited
  - Function = pointer to code
- Lexical nesting, no upward function values or storage in data structures (F_1, Pascal, Modula-*N*):
  - function value is *closure*
- Fully first-class: return values (F_2, Scheme, ML):
  - lots of heap-allocation, more indirection
  - Functions roughly as powerful as objects (sometimes more convenient), but as expensive as objects... without optimization