A strange environment

• Next 4-5 weeks will use
  – ML language
  – Emacs editor
  – Read-eval-print-loop (REPL) for evaluating programs
• Need to get things installed and configured
  – Either in the department labs or your own machine
  – We’ve written thorough instructions (questions welcome)
• Only then can you focus on the content of Homework 1
• Working in strange environments is a CSE life skill

Mindset

• “Let go” of all programming languages you already know
  • For now, treat ML as a “totally new thing”
    – Time later to compare/contrast to what you know
    – Lots of subtle, non-obvious differences that pop up at unexpected times
    – You might be able to get away with “oh that seems kind of like this thing in [Java]” for a while
    – But this will eventually confuse you, slow you down, and cause you to learn less
  • Start with a blank file...

Syntax and semantics

• Syntax is how you write something
• Semantics is what that something means
  – Type-checking (before program runs)
  – Evaluation (as program runs)
• We will define all ML constructs in terms of these properties
  • Side note: I claim semantics are what primarily define a PL and its pros/cons
    – But lots of programmers focus on syntax

A variable binding

val \( z = (x + y) + (y + 2) \); (* comment *)

More generally:

val \( x = e \);

• Syntax:
  – Keyword `val` and punctuation `= and ;`
  – Variable `x`
  – Expression `e`
    • Many forms of these, most containing subexpressions
ML, carefully, so far

• A program is a sequence of bindings

• Type-check each binding in order using the static environment produced by the previous bindings

• Evaluate each binding in order using the dynamic environment produced by the previous bindings
  – Dynamic environment holds values, the results of evaluating expressions

• So far, the only kind of binding is a variable binding
  – More soon

Expressions

• We have seen many kinds of expressions:
  – 34 true false x e1+e2 e1<e2
  – if e1 then e2 else e3

• Can get arbitrarily large since any subexpression can contain subsubexpressions, etc.

• Every kind of expression has
  1. Syntax
  2. Type-checking rules
     • Produces a type or fails (with a bad error message !)
     • Types so far: int bool unit
  3. Evaluation rules (used only on things that type-check)
     • Produces a value (or exception or infinite-loop)

Values

• All values are expressions

• Not all expressions are values

• A value “evaluates to itself” in “zero steps”

• Examples:
  – 34, 17, 42 have type int
  – true, false have type bool
  – () has type unit

Expressions

• Syntax:
  – sequence of letters, digits, _, not starting with digit

• Type-checking:
  – Look up type in current static environment
  – If not there fail

• Evaluation:
  – Look up value in current dynamic environment

Variables

• Syntax:
  – sequence of letters, digits, _, not starting with digit

• Type-checking:
  – Look up type in current static environment
  – If not there fail

• Evaluation:
  – Look up value in current dynamic environment

Addition

• Syntax:
  – e1 + e2 where e1 and e2 are expressions

• Type-checking:
  – if e1 and e2 have type int,
    then e1 + e2 has type int

• Evaluation:
  – if e1 evaluates to v1 and e2 evaluates to v2,
    then e1 + e2 evaluates to sum of v1 and v2

Slightly tougher ones

What are the syntax, typing rules, and evaluation rules for less-than expressions?

What are the syntax, typing rules, and evaluation rules for conditional expressions?
The foundation we need

We have many more types, expression forms, and binding forms to learn before we can write “anything interesting”.

Syntax, typing rules, evaluation rules will guide us the whole way!

For Homework 1: functions, pairs, conditionals, lists, options, and local bindings
- Earlier problems require less

Will not add (or need):
- Mutation (a.k.a. assignment): use new bindings instead
- Statements: everything is an expression
- Loops: use recursion instead