

# PROGRAMMAZIONE 2

## 24bis. Simulare il runtime

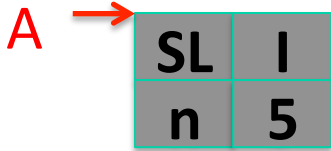
# Un esempio

---

```
let n = 5;;  
let h = fun x -> n + x ;;  
let rec f g n = if n = 1 then g(n)  
                else n * f g (n-1);;  
f h 2;;
```

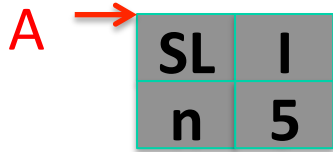
# Runtime stack

---



```
let n = 5;;  
let h = fun x -> n + x ;;  
let rec f g n = if n = 1 then g(n)  
                else n * f g (n-1);;  
f h 2;;
```

# Runtime stack: simulazione

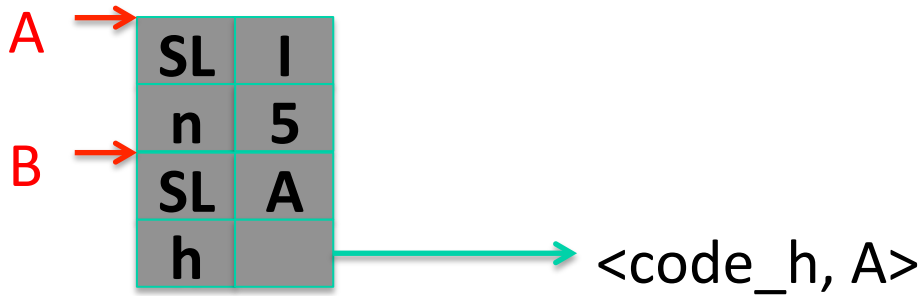


Env\_A(n) = 5

Env\_A(m) = unbound  
for all m != n

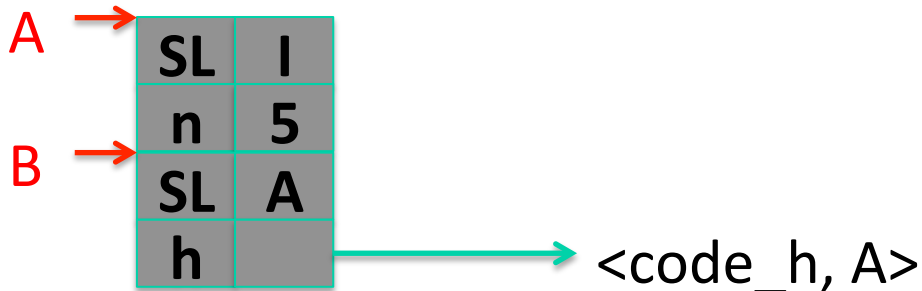
```
let n = 5;;  
let h = fun x -> n + x ;;  
let rec f g n = if n = 1 then g(n)  
                else n * f g (n-1);;  
f h 2;;
```

# Runtime stack



```
let n = 5;;  
let h = fun x -> n + x ;;  
let rec f g n = if n = 1 then g(n)  
                else n * f g (n-1);;  
f h 2;;
```

# Runtime stack: simulazione



$\text{Env\_A}(n) = 5$

$\text{Env\_A}(m) = \text{unbound}$

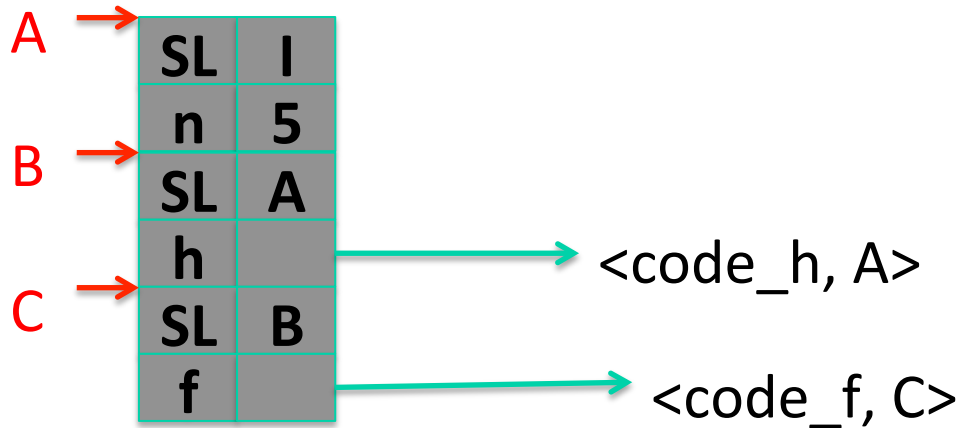
for all  $m \neq n$

$\text{Env\_B}(n) = 5$

$\text{Env\_B}(h) = \langle \text{code\_h}, \text{Env\_A} \rangle$

```
let n = 5;;
let h = fun x -> n + x ;;
let rec f g n = if n = 1 then g(n)
                else n * f g (n-1);;
f h 2;;
```

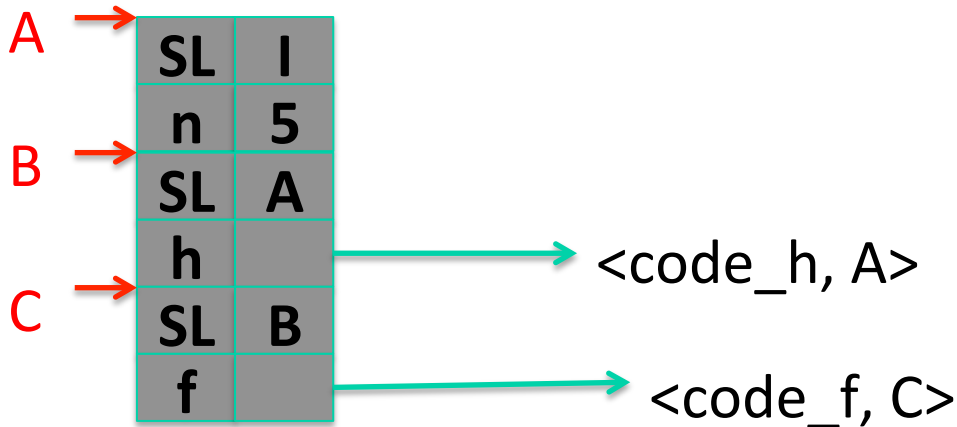
# Runtime stack



```

let n = 5;;
let h = fun x -> n + x ;;
let rec f g n = if n = 1 then g(n)
                else n * f g (n-1);;
f h 2;;
  
```

# Runtime stack: simulazione



Env\_A(n) = 5

Env\_A(m) = unbound

for all m != n

Env\_B (n) = 5

Env\_B(h) = <code\_h, Env\_A>

Env\_C(f) = <code\_f, Env\_C>

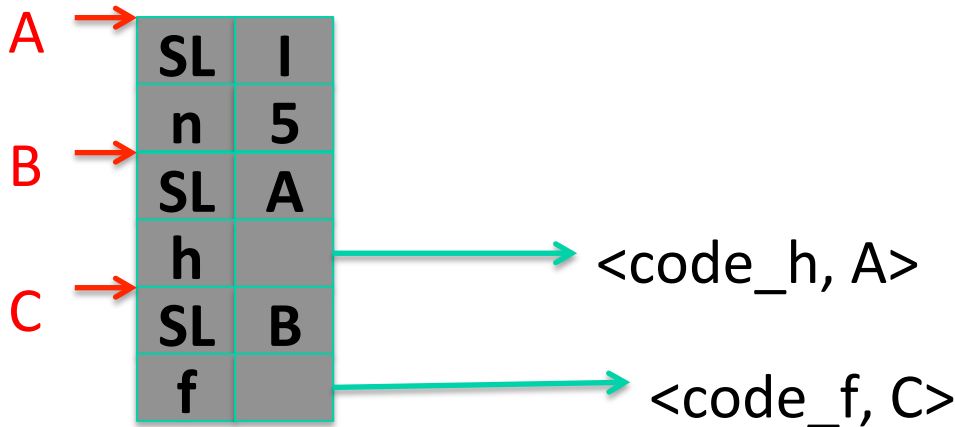
Env\_C(h) = <code\_h, Env\_A>

Env\_C(n) = 5

```
let n = 5;;
let h = fun x -> n + x ;;
let rec f g n = if n = 1 then g(n)
                else n * f g (n-1);;
f h 2;;
```



# Runtime stack: simulazione



$Env\_A(n) = 5$

$Env\_A(m) = \text{unbound}$

for all  $m \neq n$

$Env\_B(n) = 5$

$Env\_B(h) = \langle \text{code}_h, Env\_A \rangle$

$Env\_C(f) = \langle \text{code}_f, Env\_C \rangle$

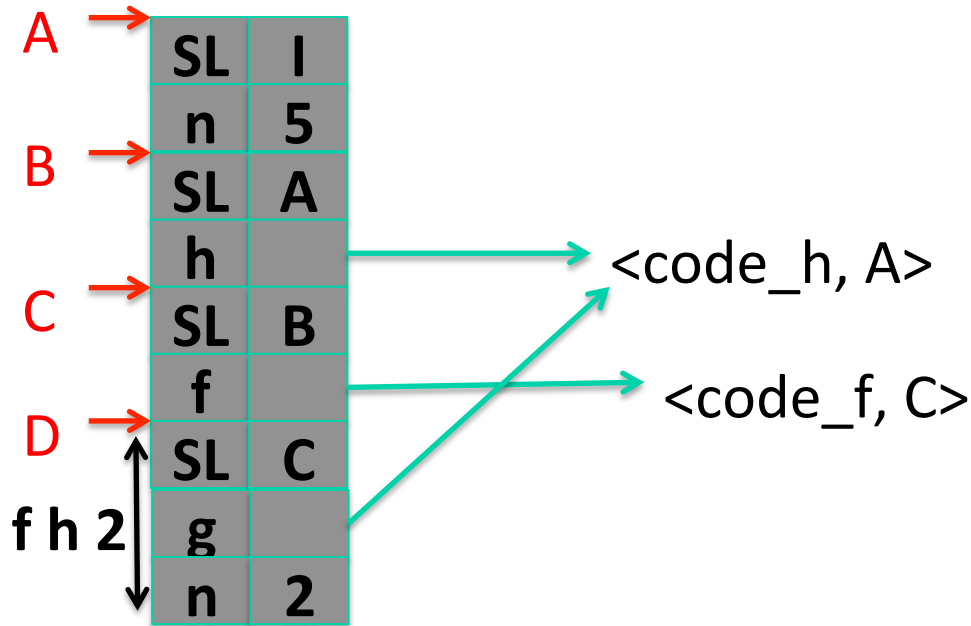
$Env\_C(h) = \langle \text{code}_h, Env\_A \rangle$

$Env\_C(n) = 5$

**Definizione ricorsiva**

```
let n = 5;;
let h = fun x -> n + x ;;
let rec f g n = if n = 1 then g(n)
                else n * f g (n-1);;
f h 2;;
```

# Runtime stack

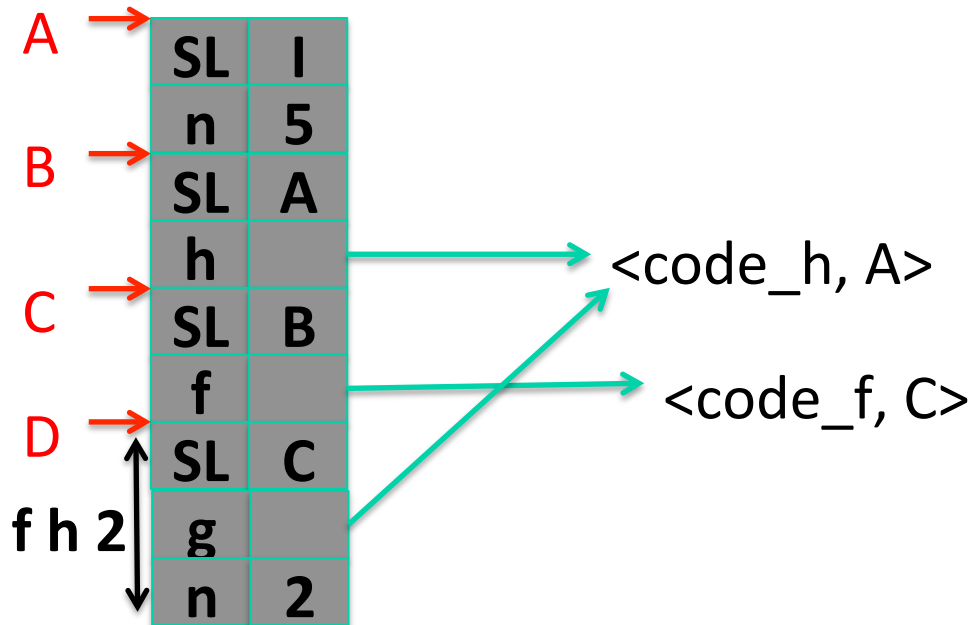


```

let n = 5;;
let h = fun x -> n + x ;;
let rec f g n = if n = 1 then g(n)
                else n * f g (n-1);;
f h 2;;

```

# Runtime stack: simulazione



Env\_A(n) = 5

Env\_A(m) = unbound

for all m != n

Env\_B(n) = 5

Env\_B(h) = <code\_h, Env\_A>

Env\_C(f) = <code\_f, Env\_C>

Env\_C(h) = <code\_h, Env\_A>

Env\_C(n) = 5

Env\_D(g) = <code\_h, Env\_A>

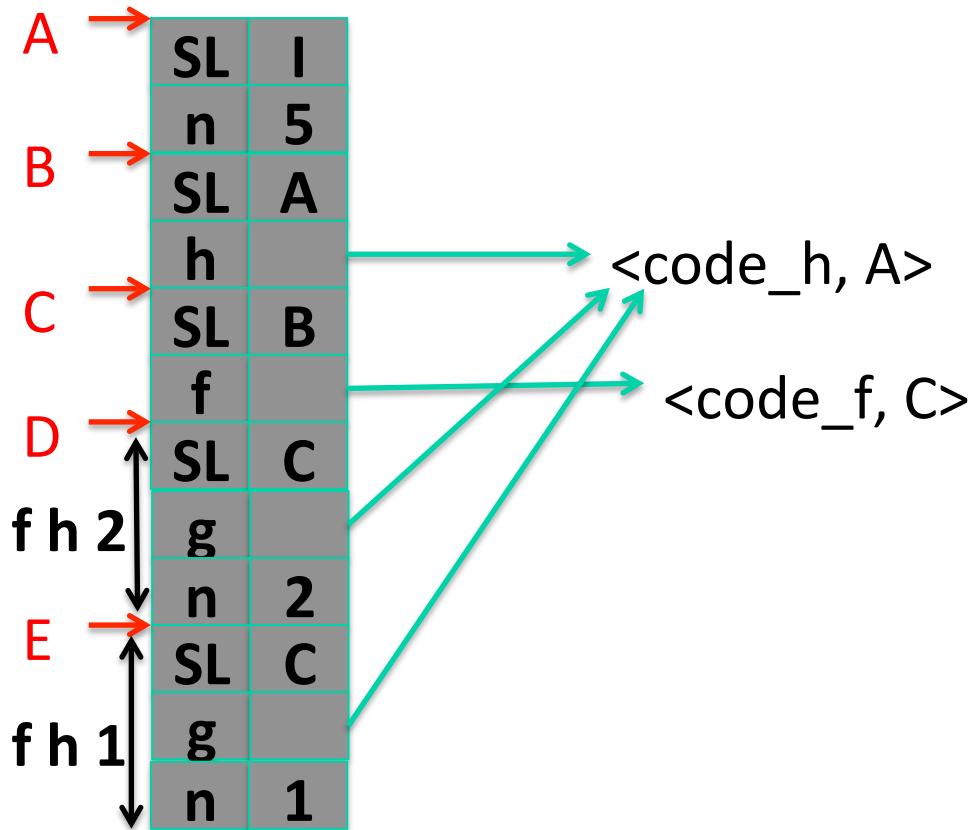
Env\_D(n) = 2

Env\_D(f) = <code\_f, Env\_C>

Env\_D(h) <code\_h, Env\_A>

```
let n = 5;;
let h = fun x -> n + x ;;
let rec f g n = if n = 1 then g(n)
                else n * f g (n-1);;
f h 2;;
```

# Runtime stack

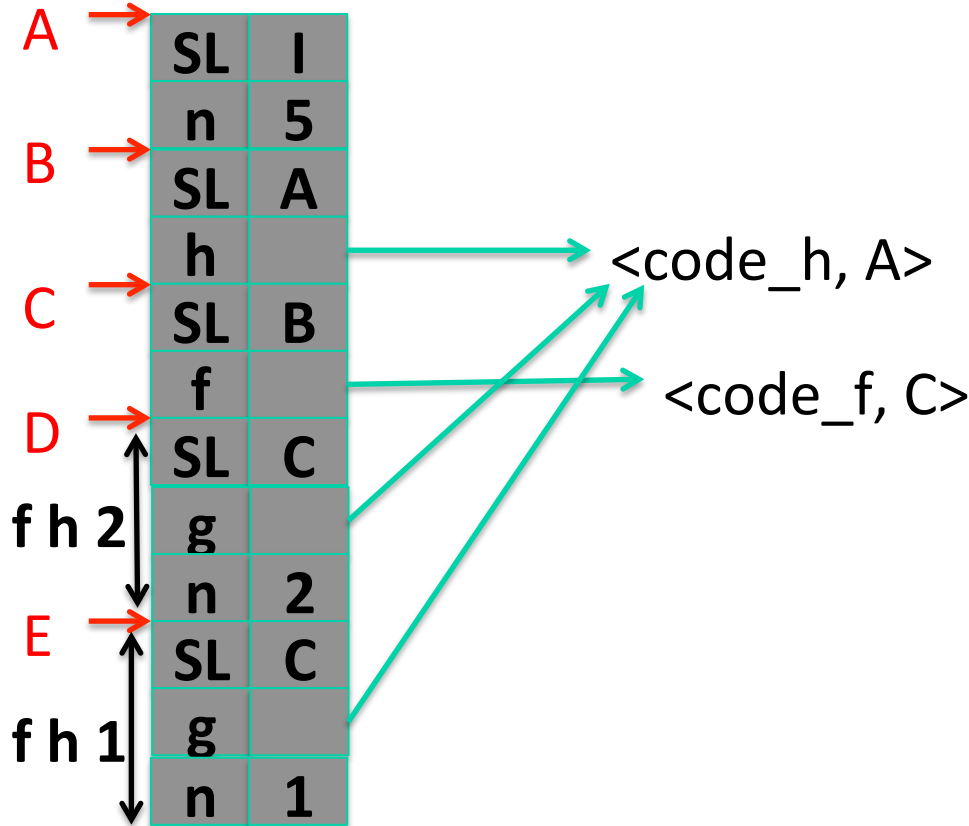


```

let n = 5;;
let h = fun x -> n + x ;;
let rec f g n = if n = 1 then g(n)
                else n * f g (n-1);;
f h 2;;

```

# Runtime stack: simulazione



```

let n = 5;;
let h = fun x -> n + x ;;
let rec f g n = if n = 1 then g(n)
                else n * f g (n-1);;
f h 2;;

```

Env\_A(n) = 5  
 Env\_A(m) = unbound  
           for all m != n

Env\_B(n) = 5  
 Env\_B(h) = <code\_h, Env\_A>

Env\_C(f) = <code\_f, Env\_C>  
 Env\_C(h) = <code\_h, Env\_A>  
 Env\_C(n) = 5

Env\_D(g) = <code\_h, Env\_A>  
 Env\_D(n) = 2  
 Env\_D(f) = <code\_f, Env\_C>

Env\_D(h) = <code\_h, Env\_A>  
 Env\_E(g) = <code\_h, Env\_A>  
 Env\_E(n) = 1  
 Env\_E(f) = <code\_f, Env\_C>

Env\_E(h) = <code\_h, Env\_A>