

# Ambiente Run-time & Run-time Simulation

# 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;;
```

# Run-time Stack

A →

SL	I
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;;
```

# Run-time Stack: simulation

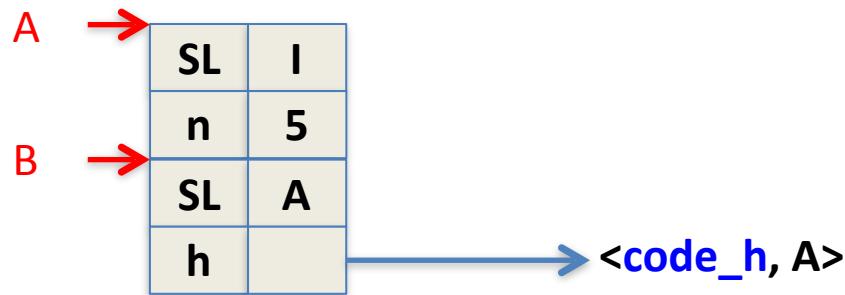
A →

SL	I
n	5

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

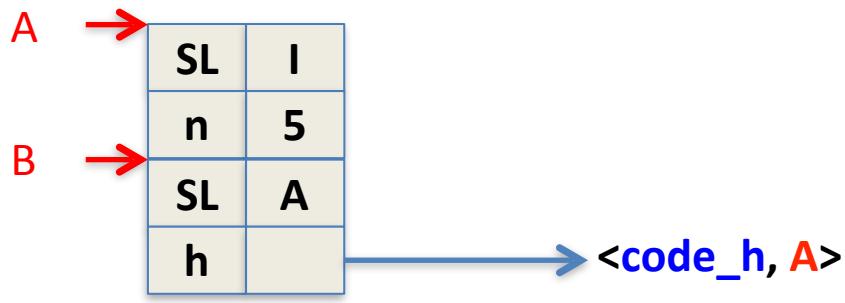
```
let n = 5;;
let h = fun x -> n + x;;
let rec f g n =
    if n = 1 then g (n) else n * f g (n-1);;
f h 2;;
```

# Run-time 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;;
```

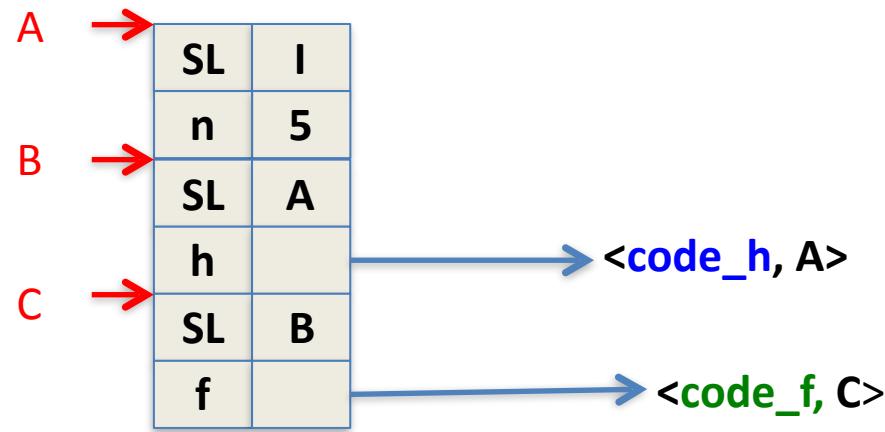
# Run-time Stack: simulation



Env\_A(n) = 5  
Env\_A(m) = unbound  
for all m != n  
  
Env\_B(n) = 5  
Env\_B(h) = <code\_h, A>

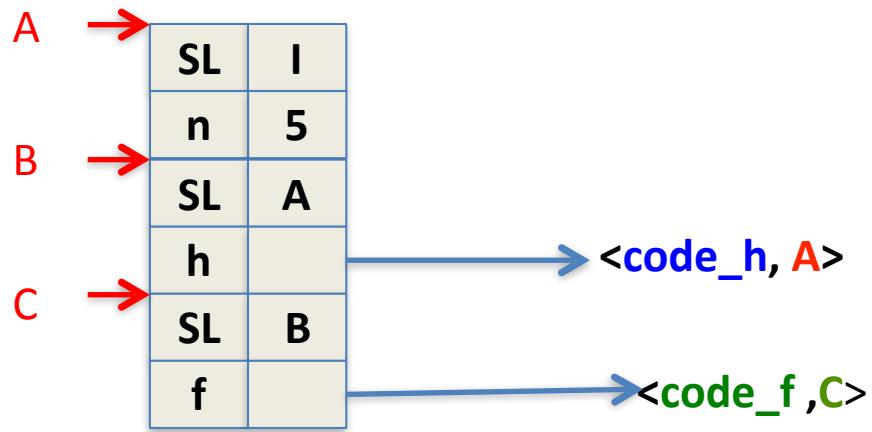
```
let n = 5;;
let h = fun x -> n + x;;
let rec f g n =
    if n = 1 then g (n) else n * f g (n-1);;
f h 2;;
```

# Run-time 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;;
```

# Run-time Stack: simulation



`Env_A(n) = 5`

`Env_A(m) = unbound`  
`for all m != n`

`Env_B(n) = 5`

`Env_B(h) = <code_h, A>`

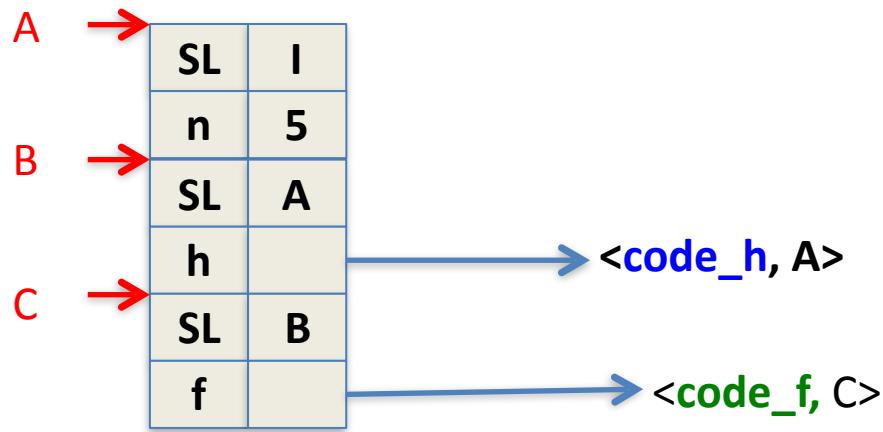
`Env_C(f) = <code_f, Env_C>`

`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;;
```

# Run-time Stack: simulation



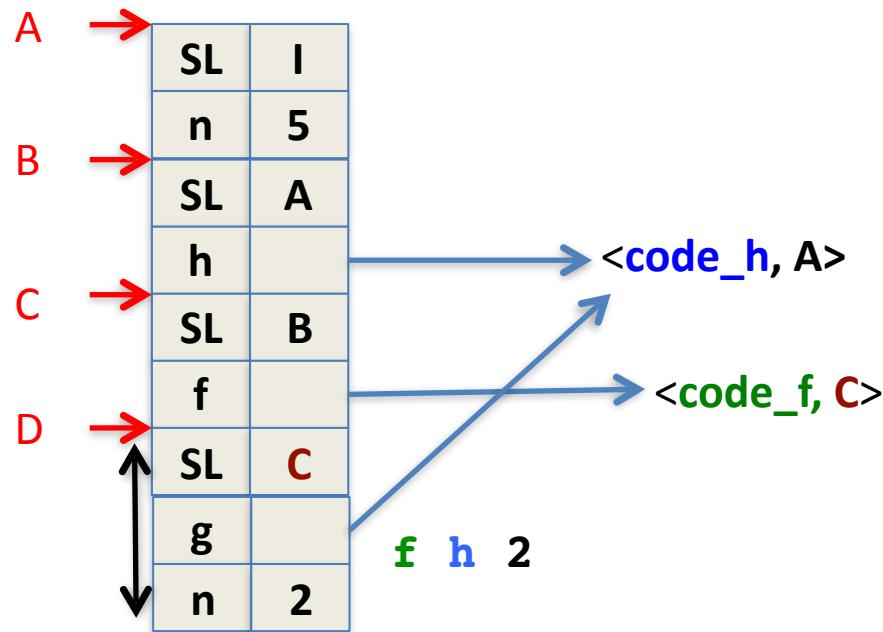
$\text{Env}_A(n) = 5$   
 $\text{Env}_A(m) = \text{unbound}$   
for all  $m \neq n$

$\text{Env}_B(n) = 5$   
 $\text{Env}_B(h) = <\text{code}_h, \text{Env}_A>$   
 $\text{Env}_C(f) = <\text{code}_f, \text{Env}_C>$   
 $\text{Env}_C(h) = <\text{code}_h, \text{Env}_A>$   
 $\text{Env}_C(n) = 5$

Definizione ricorsiva!!!!

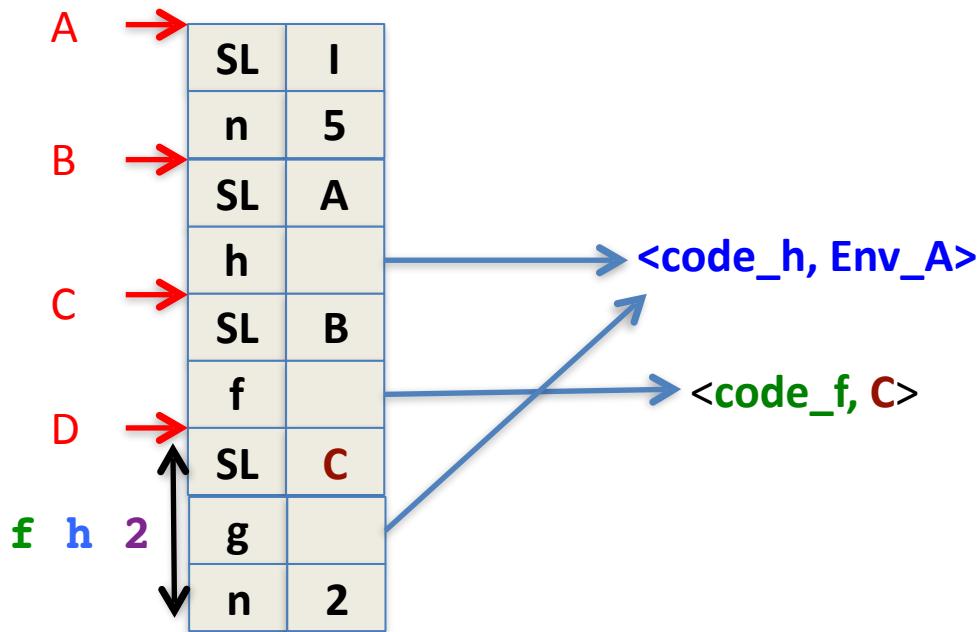
```
let n = 5;;
let h = fun x -> n + x;;
let rec f g n =
    if n = 1 then g (n) else n * f g (n-1);;
f h 2;;
```

# Run-time 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;;
```

# Run-time Stack:simulation



$\text{Env}_A(n) = 5$   
 $\text{Env}_A(m) = \text{unbound}$   
 for all  $m \neq n$   
 $\text{Env}_B(n) = 5$   
 $\text{Env}_B(h) = <\text{code}_h, A>$

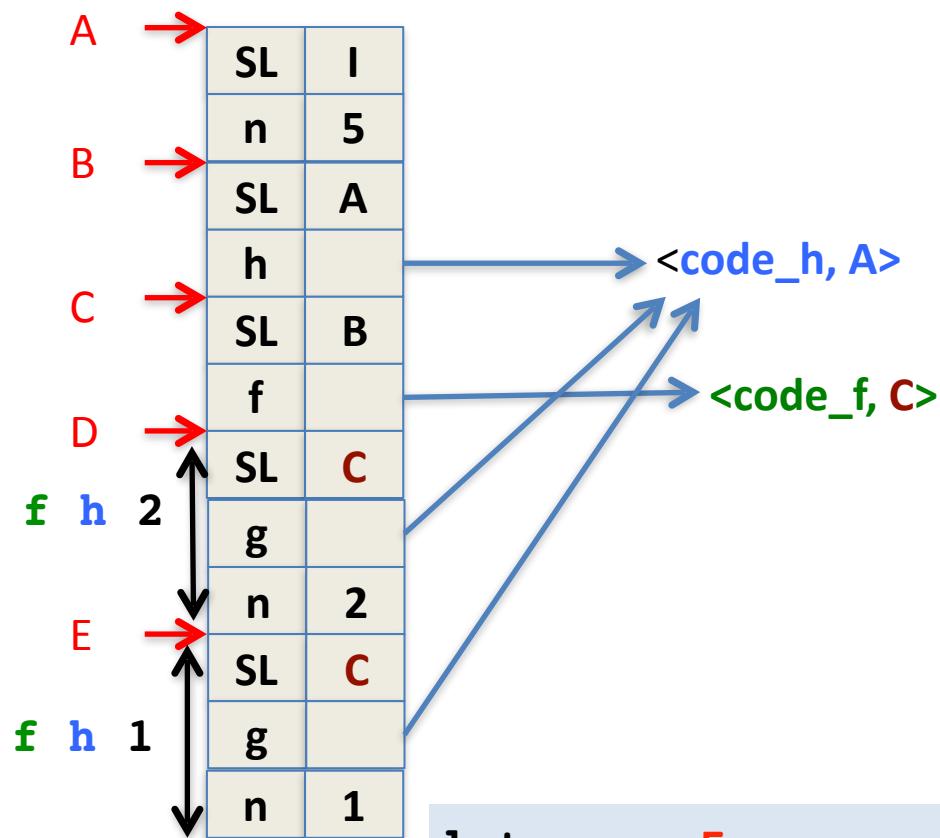
$\text{Env}_C(f) = <\text{code}_f, \text{Env}_C>$   
 $\text{Env}_C(h) = <\text{code}_h, \text{Env}_A>$   
 $\text{Env}_C(n) = 5$

$\text{Env}_D(g) = <\text{code}_h, \text{Env}_A>$   
 $\text{Env}_D(n) = 2$   
 $\text{Env}_D(f) = <\text{code}_f, \text{Env}_C>$   
 $\text{Env}_D(h) = <\text{code}_h, \text{Env}_A>$

```

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;;
    
```

# Run-time Stack

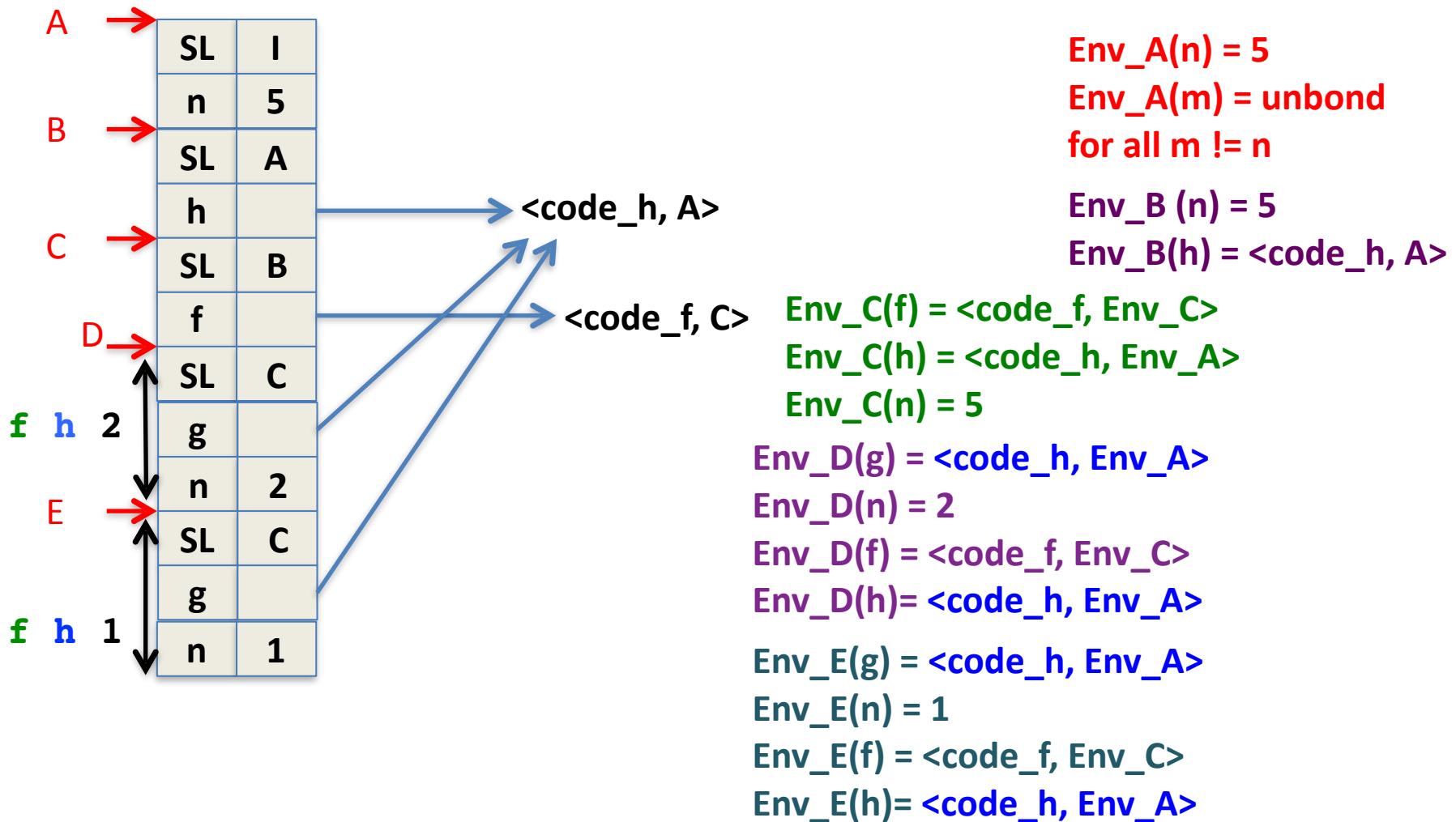


```

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;;

```

# Run-time Stack: simulation



Manca il RA di **h** 1 che ha static link **A** quindi restituisce 6