	Static vs. Dynamic Scope
CSc 520 Principles of Programming Languages 34: Procedures — Dynamic Scope	 Pascal is lexically scoped. We can look (textually, or at compile-time) at a procedure and determine to which object an identifier refers. Some languages (Snobol, APL, Perl, some dialects of LISP) are dynamically scoped. The binding between an identifier and the object it refers to is not decided until run-time.
Christian Collberg collberg@cs.arizona.edu Department of Computer Science University of Arizona	
Copyright © 2005 Christian Collberg	520—Spring 2005—34 [2]
Dynamic Scope	Dynamic Scope
 The current binding for an identifier is the one last seen during execution and whose scope has yet to be destroyed. Consider the example on the next slide. static scope: the program prints 1. dynamic scope: the program prints 2. Static scope rules match the use of an identifier with the closest lexically enclosing declaration. Dynamic scope rules choose the most recent active declaration at runtime. 	<pre>var a : integer; procedure first(); a := 1; procedure second(); var a : integer; first(); begin a := 2; second(); write(a); end</pre>
-Spring 2005-34 [2]	520_Spring 2005_34

Dynamic Scope — **Problems**

Dynamic Scope — Advantages

var max : integer;	<pre>procedure A(base : integer)</pre>
<pre>procedure scale(x : integer) : real; return x/max;</pre>	procedure B(base : integer)
<pre>procedure compute(y : integer); var max : integer; write(scale(y));</pre>	procedure C(base : integer) B();
 Dynamic scope makes it is easy to accidentally redefine a variable 	begin C(16); end
	We often have to pass around state so that deeply nested procedures can make use of it. DEBUG-flags is a common example.
—Spring 2005—34 [5]	520—Spring 2005—34 [6]
Dynamic Scope — Advantages	Dynamic Scope — Advantages
<pre>Dynamic Scope — Advantages var base : integer := 10; procedure A() printInt(base, 245); procedure B() A(); procedure C() B(); begin var last_base := base;</pre>	<pre>Dynamic Scope — Advantages procedure A() printInt(base, 245); procedure B() A(); procedure C() B(); begin var base : integer := 16; C();</pre>
<pre>var base : integer := 10; procedure A() printInt(base, 245); procedure B() A(); procedure C() B(); begin var last_base := base; base := 16; C(); base := last_base;</pre>	<pre>Dynamic Scope — Advantages procedure A() printInt(base, 245); procedure B() A(); procedure C() B(); begin var base : integer := 16; C(); end </pre>
<pre>Dynamic Scope — Advantages var base : integer := 10; procedure A() printInt(base, 245); procedure B() A(); procedure C() B(); begin var last_base := base; base := 16; C(); base := last_base; end • We can of course use global variables</pre>	<pre>Dynamic Scope — Advantages procedure A() printInt(base, 245); procedure B() A(); procedure C() B(); begin var base : integer := 16; C(); end Dynamic scope makes it is easy customize the behavior of procedures.</pre>

Readings and References

- Read Scott, pp. 115–116, 129–132, 139–144, 298, 471–479
- Dynamic Variables, David R. Hanson and Todd A. Proebsting, PLDI 2001.

[9]

www.microsoft.com/~drh/pubs/dynamic.pdf.

—Spring 2005—34