

15 Static and Dynamic Typing and Scope

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12:41 PM

"Static" - as in the text.

"Dynamic" - as the program runs.

- TYPE BINDING:

When does a variable get its type?

- 1) Static Type Binding

Type is stated somewhere in the text:

- Explicit Statement

C++ `int x; string s;`

Pascal `VAR`
 `x: INTEGER;`
 `s: STRING;`

- Implicit Declaration

FORTRAN `I J K` are integers
 everything else is float
 (unless otherwise specified)

PERL name carries type.

`@x` array

`%x` hashtable / dictionary

`$x` scalar.

- 2) Static Type Prediction

Type is deduced from initialization.

C++ `auto`

Go

`VAR float x` `VAR x := 3.14`

Go

```
VAR float x  
x = 3.14
```

```
VAR x := 3.14
```

↙
or type deduction.

3) Dynamic Type Binding

- Type is bound on assignment as the program runs
- Type CAN change by another assignment.

Python, JavaScript, Lua, Ruby.

• SCOPE:

- The scope of a variable is the range of statements over which the variable is visible

1) Global BASIC

2) Static Scope: range is determined by program text

C / C++

scope is based on "blocks"

```
{ block }
```

eg

```
int z; ← Global
```

```
{  
  int foo()
```

```
  {  
    int z; ← local variable.  
              masks the global variable.
```

```
    {  
      int z; ← inner scope variable.
```

```
      z = 3 + 7  
    }  
  }  
}
```

}

Pascal scope is module or function based.

```
VAR z: INTEGER
```

```
FUNCTION foo( ) : INTEGER
```

```
VAR z: INTEGER
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
z := 3+7
```

```
END.
```

The scope of z is the whole function

- How does the symbol table handles nested scopes?
 - Split symbol table into "frames"
 - As the program is parsed:
 - new scope push a new frame
 - end scope pop a frame
 - Symbol table is now a stack

E.g C++

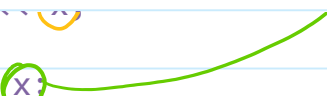
```
-int x;
-void foo ( int y )
-{
  x = y * 10;
}
```

```
-int main()
-{
  int x, y;
  cin >> x >> y;
  if ( x < y ) {
    int x, z;
    cin >> z;
    x = y + z;
  }
  for( int x=0; x<y; x++) {
    cout << x;
  }
  cout << x;
}
```

Symbol table

	x	int
	foo	(int)
	main	()
→	y	int
main	x	int
	y	int
if	x	int
	z	int
for	x	int.

```
code ...  
- }  
- cout << x;  
- }
```



3) Dynamic Scope:

- Used in "esoteric" interpreted languages
Lisp Bash