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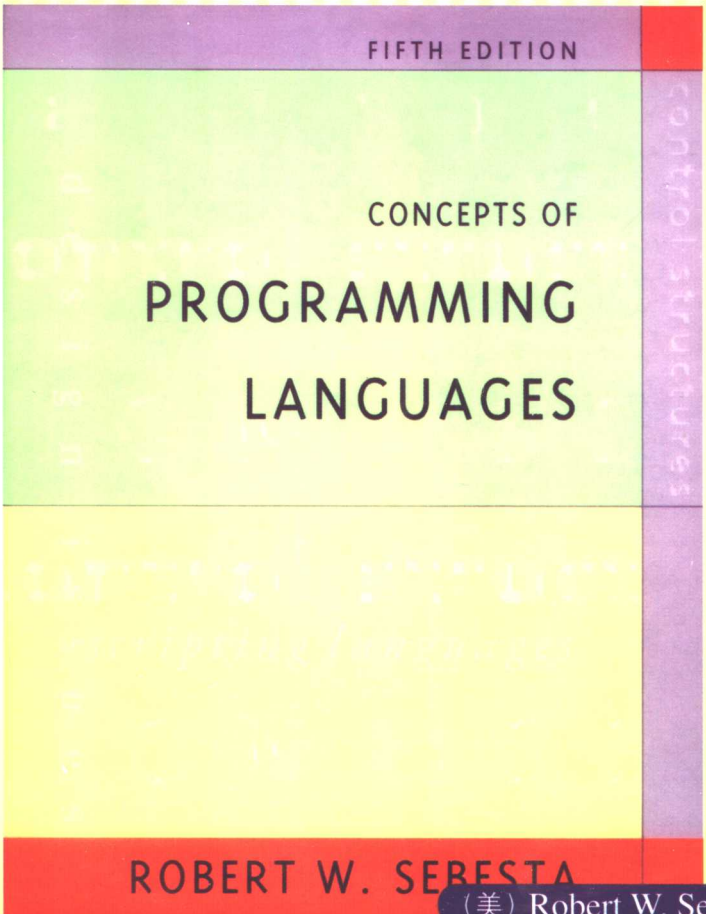

（美）Robert W. Sebesta 著

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程序设计语言原理

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Concepts of Programming Languages

Fifth Edition

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(美) Robert W. Sebesta 著

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出版者的话

文艺复兴以降，源远流长的科学精神和逐步形成的学术规范，使西方国家在自然科学的各个领域取得了垄断性的优势；也正是这样的传统，使美国在信息技术发展的六十多年间名家辈出、独领风骚。在商业化的进程中，美国的产业界与教育界越来越紧密地结合，计算机学科中的许多泰山北斗同时身处科研和教学的最前线，由此而产生的经典科学著作，不仅擘划了研究的范畴，还揭橥了学术的源变，既遵循学术规范，又自有学者个性，其价值并不会因年月的流逝而减退。

近年，在全球信息化大潮的推动下，我国的计算机产业发展迅猛，对专业人才的需求日益迫切。这对计算机教育界和出版界都既是机遇，也是挑战；而专业教材的建设在教育战略上显得举足轻重。在我国信息技术发展时间较短、从业人员较少的现状下，美国等发达国家在其计算机科学发展的几十年间积淀的经典教材仍有许多值得借鉴之处。因此，引进一批国外优秀计算机教材将对我国计算机教育事业的发展起积极的推动作用，也是与世界接轨、建设真正的世界一流大学的必由之路。

机械工业出版社华章图文信息有限公司较早意识到“出版要为教育服务”。自1998年始，华章公司就将工作重点放在了遴选、移译国外优秀教材上。经过几年的不懈努力，我们与Prentice Hall，Addison-Wesley，McGraw-Hill，Morgan Kaufmann等世界著名出版公司建立了良好的合作关系，从它们现有的数百种教材中甄选出Tanenbaum，Stroustrup，Kernighan，Jim Gray等大师名家的一批经典作品，以“计算机科学丛书”为总称出版，供读者学习、研究及庋藏。大理石纹理的封面，也正体现了这套丛书的品位和格调。

“计算机科学丛书”的出版工作得到了国内外学者的鼎力襄助，国内的专家不仅提供了中肯的选题指导，还不辞劳苦地担任了翻译和审校的工作；而原书的作者也相当关注其作品在中国的传播，有的还专诚为其书的中译本作序。迄今，“计算机科学丛书”已经出版了近百个品种，这些书籍在读者中树立了良好的口碑，并被许多高校采用为正式教材和参考书籍，为进一步推广与发展打下了坚实的基础。

随着学科建设的初步完善和教材改革的逐渐深化，教育界对国外计算机教材的需求和应用都步入一个新的阶段。为此，华章公司将加大引进教材的力度，在“华章教育”的总规划之下出版三个系列的计算机教材：针对本科生的核心课程，剔抉外版菁华而成“国外经典教材”系列；对影印版的教材，则单独开辟出“经典原版书库”；定位在高级教程和专业参考的“计算机科学丛书”还将保持原来的风格，继续出版新的品种。为了保证这三套丛书的权威性，同时也为了更好地为学校和老师们服务，华章公司聘请了中国科学院、北京大学、清华大学、国防科技大学、复旦大学、上海交通大学、南京大学、浙江大学、中国科技大学、哈尔滨工业大学、西安交通大学、中国人民大学、北京航空航天大学、北京邮电大学、中山大学、解放军理工大学、郑州大学、湖北工学院、中国国家信息安全测评认证中心等国内重点大学和科研机构在计算机的各个领域的著名学者组成“专家指导委员会”，为我们提供选题意见和出版监督。

“经典原版书库”是响应教育部提出的使用原版国外教材的号召，为国内高校的计算机教学度身订造的。在广泛地征求并听取丛书的“专家指导委员会”的意见后，我们最终选定了这30多种篇幅内容适度、讲解鞭辟入里的教材，其中的大部分已经被M.I.T.、Stanford、U.C. Berkley、C.M.U.等世界名牌大学采用。丛书不仅涵盖了程序设计、数据结构、操作系统、计算机体系结构、数据库、编译原理、软件工程、图形学、通信与网络、离散数学等国内大学计算机专业普遍开设的核心课程，而且各具特色——有的出自语言设计者之手、有的历三十年而不衰、有的已被全世界的几百所高校采用。在这些圆熟通博的名师大作的指引之下，读者必将在计算机科学的宫殿中由登堂而入室。

权威的作者、经典的教材、一流的译者、严格的审校、精细的编辑，这些因素使我们的图书有了质量的保证，但我们的目标是尽善尽美，而反馈的意见正是我们达到这一终极目标的重要帮助。教材的出版只是我们的后续服务的起点。华章公司欢迎老师和读者对我们的工作提出建议或给予指正，我们的联系方法如下：

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Preface

The goals, overall structure, and approach of this fifth edition of *Concepts of Programming Languages* remain the same as those of the four earlier editions. The principal goal is to provide the reader with the tools necessary for the critical evaluation of existing and future programming languages. An additional goal is to prepare the reader for the study of compiler design.

The fifth edition is an updated version of the fourth, with the addition of a chapter on lexical and syntax analysis, as well as descriptions of some interesting features of JavaScript. The discussion of Java threads has been revised to reflect the changes made in later versions of that language. In many places, material on older languages such as ALGOL 68 and Modula-2 has either been removed or replaced by similar material in contemporary languages such as C++, Java, and Perl.

This book describes the fundamental concepts of programming languages by discussing the design issues of the various language constructs, examining the design choices for these constructs in some of the most common languages, and critically comparing design alternatives.

Any serious study of programming languages requires an examination of some related topics, among which are formal methods of describing the syntax and semantics of programming languages. Also, implementation techniques for various language constructs must be considered: syntax and semantics are the topics of Chapter 3, lexical and syntax analysis are discussed in Chapter 4, and implementation of subprogram linkage is the topic of Chapter 10. Implementation of some other language constructs is discussed in various other parts of the book.

The following paragraphs outline the contents of the fifth edition:

Chapter 1 begins with a rationale for studying programming languages. It then discusses the criteria used for evaluating programming languages and language constructs. The primary influences on language design, common design trade-offs, and the basic approaches to implementation are also examined.

Chapter 2 outlines the evolution of most of the important languages discussed in this book. Although no language is described completely, the origins, purposes, and contributions of each are discussed. This historical overview is valuable because it provides the background necessary to understanding the practical and theoretical basis for contemporary language

design. It also motivates further study of language design and evaluation. In addition, because none of the remainder of the book depends on Chapter 2, it can be read on its own, independent of the other chapters.

Chapter 3 describes the primary formal method for describing the syntax of programming language, BNF. This is followed by a description of attribute grammars, which play a prominent role in compiler design. The difficult task of semantic description is then explored, including brief introductions to the three most common methods: operational, axiomatic, and denotational semantics.

Chapter 4, which is new, introduces lexical and syntax analysis. This chapter is targeted to those colleges that no longer require a compiler design course in their curricula. None of the rest of the book depends on the material in Chapter 4.

Chapters 5 through 14 describe in detail the design issues for the primary constructs of the imperative languages. In each case, the design choices for several example languages are presented and evaluated. Specifically, Chapter 5 covers the many characteristics of variables, Chapter 6 covers data types, and Chapter 7 explains expressions and assignment statements. Chapter 8 describes control statements, Chapters 9 and 10 look at subprograms and their implementation, and Chapter 11 examines data abstraction facilities. Chapter 12 is about language features that support object-oriented programming (inheritance and dynamic method binding), Chapter 13, about concurrent program units, and Chapter 14 is about exception handling.

The last two chapters (15 and 16) describe two of the most important alternative programming paradigms: functional programming and logic programming. Chapter 15 presents an introduction to Scheme, including descriptions of some of its primitive functions, special forms, and functional forms, as well as some examples of simple functions written in Scheme. Brief introductions to COMMON LISP, ML, and Haskell are given to illustrate some different kinds of functional language. Chapter 16 introduces logic programming and the logic programming language, Prolog.

To the Instructor

In the junior-level programming language course at the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs, the book is used as follows: We typically cover Chapters 1 and 3 in detail, and though students find it interesting and beneficial reading, Chapter 2 receives little lecture time due to its lack of hard technical content. Because no material in subsequent chapters depends on Chapter 2, as noted earlier, it can be skipped entirely, and because we require a course in compiler design, Chapter 4 is not covered.

Chapters 5 through 9 and 11 should be relatively easy for students with extensive programming experience in C++, Ada, or Java. Chapters 10, 12, 13, and 14 are more challenging and require more detailed lectures.

Chapters 15 and 16 are entirely new to most students at the junior level. Ideally, language processors for Scheme and Prolog should be available for students required to learn the material in these chapters. Sufficient material is included to allow students to dabble with some simple programs.

Undergraduate courses will probably not be able to cover all of the last two chapters in detail. Graduate courses, however, by skipping over parts of the early chapters on imperative languages, will be able to completely discuss the nonimperative languages.

Supplements

1. Solutions to many of the problem sets are exclusively available to professors teaching a course. To obtain these please call your local AW sales representative.
2. A set of lecture notes slides is also available. These slides are in the form of Microsoft PowerPoint source files, one for each of the first 15 chapters of the book. They were developed over the past few years in teaching a course based on the book.
3. PowerPoint slides of all the figures in the book are included in the supplement package.
4. Please check online information for this book at www.aw.com/cssupport for more information on obtaining these supplements.

Language Processor Availability

Processors for and information about some of the programming languages discussed in this book can be found at the following Web sites:

Java	http://java.sun.com
Haskell	http://haskell.org
Scheme	http://www.cs.rice.edu/CS/PLT/packages/drscheme/
Perl	http://www.perl.com

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Finally, I thank my children, Jake and Darcie, for their patience in enduring my absence from them throughout the endless hours of effort I invested in writing the five editions of this book.

About the Author

Robert Sebesta is an Associate Professor and Chairman of the Computer Science Department at the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs. Professor Sebesta received a B.S. in applied mathematics from the University of Colorado in Boulder and his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Compuer Science from the Pennsylvania State University. He has taught computer science for over 30 years. His professional interests are the design and evaluation of programming languages, compiler design, and software testing methods and tools. He is a member of the ACM and the IEEE Computer Society.

FIFTH EDITION

Concepts of Programming Languages

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1 Preliminaries

Konrad Zuse

Konrad Zuse designed a series of electromechanical computers between 1936 and 1944 in Germany. In 1945, he designed a complete algorithmic programming language, Plankalkül, which was never implemented, and its complete description was not even published until 1972.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

1.1 Reasons for Studying Concepts of Programming Languages
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