CSE505: Graduate Programming Languages

Lecture 3 — Operational Semantics

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Where we are

- Done: OCaml tutorial, “IMP” syntax, structural induction
- Now: Operational semantics for our little “IMP” language
  - Most of what you need for Homework 1
  - (But Problem 4 requires proofs over semantics)
IMP’s abstract syntax is defined inductively:

\[
\begin{align*}
  s & ::= \text{skip} \mid x := e \mid s; s \mid \text{if } e \text{ } s \text{ } s \mid \text{while } e \text{ } s \\
  e & ::= c \mid x \mid e + e \mid e \ast e \\
  (c & \in \{\ldots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \ldots\}) \\
  (x & \in \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, y_1, y_2, \ldots, z_1, z_2, \ldots, \ldots\})
\end{align*}
\]

We haven’t yet said what programs mean! (Syntax is boring)

Encode our “social understanding” about variables and control flow
Outline

- Semantics for expressions
  1. Informal idea; the need for heaps
  2. Definition of heaps
  3. The evaluation judgment (a relation form)
  4. The evaluation inference rules (the relation definition)
  5. Using inference rules
     - Derivation trees as interpreters
     - Or as proofs about expressions
  6. Metatheory: Proofs about the semantics

- Then semantics for statements
  - ...

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Informal idea

Given $e$, what $c$ does $e$ evaluate to?

$$1 + 2 \quad \quad x + 2$$
Informal idea

Given $e$, what $c$ does $e$ evaluate to?

\[ 1 + 2 \quad \text{x + 2} \]

It depends on the values of variables (of course)

Use a heap $H$ for a total function from variables to constants

- Could use partial functions, but then $\exists H$ and $e$ for which there is no $c$

We’ll define a relation over triples of $H$, $e$, and $c$

- Will turn out to be function if we view $H$ and $e$ as inputs and $c$ as output
- With our metalanguage, easier to define a relation and then prove it is a function (if, in fact, it is)
Heaps

\[ H ::= \cdot \mid H, x \mapsto c \]

A lookup-function for heaps:

\[
H(x) = \begin{cases} 
  c & \text{if } H = H', x \mapsto c \\
  H'(x) & \text{if } H = H', y \mapsto c' \text{ and } y \neq x \\
  0 & \text{if } H = \cdot .
\end{cases}
\]

- Last case avoids “errors” (makes function total)

“What heap to use” will arise in the semantics of statements

- For expression evaluation, “we are given an H”
The judgment

We will write: \[ H ; e \Downarrow c \]

to mean, “\( e \) evaluates to \( c \) under heap \( H \)”

It is just a relation on triples of the form \( (H, e, c) \)

We just made up metasyntax \( H ; e \Downarrow c \) to follow PL convention
and to distinguish it from other relations

We can write: \( \_, x \mapsto 3 ; x + y \Downarrow 3 \), which will turn out to be true
(this triple will be in the relation we define)

Or: \( \_, x \mapsto 3 ; x + y \Downarrow 6 \), which will turn out to be false
(this triple will not be in the relation we define)
Inference rules

**CONST**

\[ \begin{array}{c}
H ; c \downarrow c
\end{array} \]

**VAR**

\[ \begin{array}{c}
H ; x \downarrow H(x)
\end{array} \]

**ADD**

\[ \begin{array}{c}
H ; e_1 \downarrow c_1 \quad H ; e_2 \downarrow c_2
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{c}
H ; e_1 + e_2 \downarrow c_1 + c_2
\end{array} \]

**MULT**

\[ \begin{array}{c}
H ; e_1 \downarrow c_1 \quad H ; e_2 \downarrow c_2
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{c}
H ; e_1 \ast e_2 \downarrow c_1 \ast c_2
\end{array} \]

Top: *hypotheses*
Bottom: *conclusion* (read first)

By definition, if all hypotheses hold, then the conclusion holds

Each rule is a *schema* you “Instantiate consistently”

- So rules “work” “for all” \( H, c, e_1 \), etc.
- But “each” \( e_1 \) has to be the “same” expression
Instantiating rules

Example instantiation:

\[
\begin{align*}
\cdot, \ y &\mapsto 4 \ ; \ 3 + y \Downarrow 7 \\
\cdot, \ y &\mapsto 4 \ ; \ 5 \Downarrow 5 \\
\cdot, \ y &\mapsto 4 \ ; \ (3 + y) + 5 \Downarrow 12
\end{align*}
\]

Instantiates:

**ADD**

\[
\begin{align*}
H \ ; \ e_1 &\Downarrow c_1 \\
H \ ; \ e_2 &\Downarrow c_2
\end{align*}
\]

\[
H \ ; \ e_1 + e_2 \Downarrow c_1 + c_2
\]

with

\[
egin{align*}
H &= \cdot, \ y \mapsto 4 \\
e_1 &= (3 + y) \\
c_1 &= 7 \\
e_2 &= 5 \\
c_2 &= 5
\end{align*}
\]
A (complete) derivation is a tree of instantiations with axioms at the leaves.

Example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\cdot, \ y \mapsto 4 ; \ 3 & \Downarrow 3 & \cdot, \ y \mapsto 4 ; \ y & \Downarrow 4 \\
\cdot, \ y \mapsto 4 ; \ 3 + y & \Downarrow 7 & \cdot, \ y \mapsto 4 ; \ 5 & \Downarrow 5 \\
\cdot, \ y \mapsto 4 ; \ (3 + y) + 5 & \Downarrow 12
\end{align*}
\]

By definition, \( H ; e \Downarrow c \) if there exists a derivation with \( H ; e \Downarrow c \) at the root.
Back to relations

So what relation do our inference rules define?

▶ Start with empty relation (no triples) $R_0$

▶ Let $R_i$ be $R_{i-1}$ union all $H ; e \downarrow c$ such that we can instantiate some inference rule to have conclusion $H ; e \downarrow c$ and all hypotheses in $R_{i-1}$

▶ So $R_i$ is all triples at the bottom of height-$j$ complete derivations for $j \leq i$

▶ $R_\infty$ is the relation we defined

▶ All triples at the bottom of complete derivations

For the math folks: $R_\infty$ is the smallest relation closed under the inference rules
What are these things?

We can view the inference rules as defining an *interpreter*

- Complete derivation shows recursive calls to the “evaluate expression” function
  - Recursive calls from conclusion to hypotheses
  - *Syntax-directed* means the interpreter need not “search”

- See OCaml code in Homework 1

Or we can view the inference rules as defining a *proof system*

- Complete derivation proves facts from other facts starting with axioms
  - Facts established from hypotheses to conclusions
Some theorems

- Progress: For all $H$ and $e$, there exists a $c$ such that $H; e \Downarrow c$

- Determinacy: For all $H$ and $e$, there is at most one $c$ such that $H; e \Downarrow c$

We rigged it that way...
what would division, undefined-variables, or gettime() do?

Proofs are by induction on the the structure (i.e., height) of the expression $e$
On to statements

A statement doesn’t produce a constant
On to statements

A statement doesn’t produce a constant

It produces a new, possibly-different heap
  ▶ If it terminates
On to statements

A statement doesn’t produce a constant

It produces a new, possibly-different heap
  ▶ If it terminates

We could define $H_1 ; s \downarrow H_2$
  ▶ Would be a partial function from $H_1$ and $s$ to $H_2$
  ▶ Works fine; could be a homework problem
On to statements

A statement doesn’t produce a constant

It produces a new, possibly-different heap
  ▶ If it terminates

We could define $H_1; s \downarrow H_2$
  ▶ Would be a partial function from $H_1$ and $s$ to $H_2$
  ▶ Works fine; could be a homework problem

Instead we’ll define a “small-step” semantics and then “iterate” to “run the program”

$H_1; s_1 \rightarrow H_2; s_2$
Statement semantics

\[ H_1 ; s_1 \rightarrow H_2 ; s_2 \]

**ASSIGN**

\[
\begin{align*}
H ; e \Downarrow c \\
\implies H ; x := e \rightarrow H, x \mapsto c ; \text{skip}
\end{align*}
\]

**SEQ1**

\[
\begin{align*}
H_1 ; \text{skip} ; s_1 & \rightarrow H_2 ; s_2 \\
\end{align*}
\]

**SEQ2**

\[
\begin{align*}
H_1 ; s_1 \rightarrow H'_1 ; s'_1 \\
\implies H ; s_1 ; s_2 \rightarrow H'_1 ; s'_1 ; s_2
\end{align*}
\]

**IF1**

\[
\begin{align*}
H ; e \Downarrow c, c > 0 \\
\implies H ; \text{if } e s_1 s_2 \rightarrow H ; s_1
\end{align*}
\]

**IF2**

\[
\begin{align*}
H ; e \Downarrow c, c \leq 0 \\
\implies H ; \text{if } e s_1 s_2 \rightarrow H ; s_2
\end{align*}
\]
What about while \( e \) s (do s and loop if \( e > 0 \))?
Statement semantics cont’d

What about $\textbf{while } e \ s$ (do $s$ and loop if $e > 0$)?

\[
\text{WHILE} \\
H; \ \textbf{while } e \ s \rightarrow H; \ \textbf{if } e \ (s; \textbf{while } e \ s) \ \textbf{skip}
\]

Many other equivalent definitions possible
Program semantics

Defined \( H ; s \rightarrow H' ; s' \), but what does “s” mean/do?

Our machine iterates: \( H_1 ; s_1 \rightarrow H_2 ; s_2 \rightarrow H_3 ; s_3 \ldots \),

*with each step justified by a complete derivation using our single-step statement semantics*

Let \( H_1 ; s_1 \rightarrow^n H_2 ; s_2 \) mean “becomes after \( n \) steps”

Let \( H_1 ; s_1 \rightarrow^* H_2 ; s_2 \) mean “becomes after 0 or more steps”

Pick a special “answer” variable \( \text{ans} \)

The program \( s \) produces \( c \) if \( \cdot ; s \rightarrow^* H ; \text{skip} \) and \( H(\text{ans}) = c \)

Does every \( s \) produce a \( c \)?
Example program execution

\[ x := 3; (y := 1; \textbf{while} \ x \ (y := y * x; \ x := x-1)) \]

Let's write some of the state sequence. You can justify each step with a full derivation. Let \( s = (y := y * x; \ x := x-1) \).
Example program execution

\[ \text{x := 3; (y := 1; while x (y := y \times x; x := x-1))} \]

Let’s write some of the state sequence. You can justify each step with a full derivation. Let \( s = (y := y \times x; x := x-1) \).

\[ \ldots; \text{x := 3; y := 1; while x s} \]
Example program execution

\[
x := 3; (y := 1; \textbf{while } x \ (y := y * x; x := x - 1))
\]

Let’s write some of the state sequence. You can justify each step with a full derivation. Let \( s = (y := y * x; x := x - 1) \).

\[
\cdot; x := 3; y := 1; \textbf{while } x \ s
\]

\[
\rightarrow \cdot, x \mapsto 3; \textbf{skip}; y := 1; \textbf{while } x \ s
\]
Example program execution

\[
x := 3; (y := 1; \textbf{while} \; x \; (y := y \times x; \; x := x - 1))
\]

Let’s write some of the state sequence. You can justify each step with a full derivation. Let \( s = (y := y \times x; x := x - 1) \).

\[
\cdot; \; x := 3; \; y := 1; \; \textbf{while} \; x \; s
\]

\[
\rightarrow \; \cdot, x \mapsto 3; \; \textbf{skip}; \; y := 1; \; \textbf{while} \; x \; s
\]

\[
\rightarrow \; \cdot, x \mapsto 3; \; y := 1; \; \textbf{while} \; x \; s
\]
Example program execution

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x := 3; (y := 1; while x (y := y * x; x := x - 1))
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Let’s write some of the state sequence. You can justify each step with a full derivation. Let $s = (y := y * x; x := x - 1)$.

\[
\begin{align*}
\cdot; & x := 3; y := 1; \text{while } x \; s \\
\rightarrow & \cdot, x \mapsto 3; \text{skip}; y := 1; \text{while } x \; s \\
\rightarrow & \cdot, x \mapsto 3; y := 1; \text{while } x \; s \\
\rightarrow^2 & \cdot, x \mapsto 3, y \mapsto 1; \text{while } x \; s
\end{align*}
\]
Example program execution

\[ x := 3; (y := 1; \textbf{while } x \text{ (} y := y \times x; x := x - 1) ) \]

Let’s write some of the state sequence. You can justify each step with a full derivation. Let \( s = (y := y \times x; x := x - 1) \).

\[
\cdot; x := 3; y := 1; \textbf{while } x\ s
\]

\[
\rightarrow \cdot, x \mapsto 3; \textbf{skip}; y := 1; \textbf{while } x\ s
\]

\[
\rightarrow \cdot, x \mapsto 3; y := 1; \textbf{while } x\ s
\]

\[
\rightarrow^2 \cdot, x \mapsto 3, y \mapsto 1; \textbf{while } x\ s
\]

\[
\rightarrow \cdot, x \mapsto 3, y \mapsto 1; \textbf{if } x (s; \textbf{while } x\ s) \textbf{skip}
\]
Example program execution

\[ x := 3; (y := 1; \textbf{while } x \ (y := y \times x; x := x - 1)) \]

Let’s write some of the state sequence. You can justify each step with a full derivation. Let \( s = (y := y \times x; x := x - 1) \).

\[
\begin{align*}
\cdot; x := 3; y := 1; \textbf{while } x \ s \\
\rightarrow \ & \cdot, x \mapsto 3; \textbf{skip}; y := 1; \textbf{while } x \ s \\
\rightarrow \ & \cdot, x \mapsto 3; y := 1; \textbf{while } x \ s \\
\rightarrow^2 \ & \cdot, x \mapsto 3, y \mapsto 1; \textbf{while } x \ s \\
\rightarrow \ & \cdot, x \mapsto 3, y \mapsto 1; \textbf{if } x \ (s; \textbf{while } x \ s) \ \textbf{skip} \\
\rightarrow \ & \cdot, x \mapsto 3, y \mapsto 1; y := y \times x; x := x - 1; \textbf{while } x \ s
\end{align*}
\]
\[ \rightarrow^2 \quad \cdot, \ x \mapsto 3, \ y \mapsto 1, \ y \mapsto 3; \ x := x - 1; \ \text{while} \ x \ s \]
Continued...

$\rightarrow^2 \cdot, x \mapsto 3, y \mapsto 1, y \mapsto 3; \ x := x-1; \textbf{while } x \ s$

$\rightarrow^2 \cdot, x \mapsto 3, y \mapsto 1, y \mapsto 3, x \mapsto 2; \textbf{while } x \ s$
Continued...

\[ \rightarrow^2 \cdot, x \mapsto 3, y \mapsto 1, y \mapsto 3; \ x := x - 1; \textbf{while } x \ s \]

\[ \rightarrow^2 \cdot, x \mapsto 3, y \mapsto 1, y \mapsto 3, x \mapsto 2; \textbf{while } x \ s \]

\[ \rightarrow \ldots, y \mapsto 3, x \mapsto 2; \textbf{if } x \ (s; \textbf{while } x \ s) \textbf{ skip} \]
\[ \rightarrow^2 \; \cdot, x \mapsto 3, y \mapsto 1, y \mapsto 3; \ x := x - 1; \text{while} \ x \text{ s} \]

\[ \rightarrow^2 \; \cdot, x \mapsto 3, y \mapsto 1, y \mapsto 3, x \mapsto 2; \text{while} \ x \text{ s} \]

\[ \rightarrow \; \ldots, y \mapsto 3, x \mapsto 2; \text{if} \ x \ (s; \text{while} \ x \text{ s}) \text{ skip} \]

\[ \ldots \]
Continued...

\[ \rightarrow^2 \quad \cdot, x \mapsto 3, y \mapsto 1, y \mapsto 3; \ x := x - 1; \ \textbf{while} \ x \ s \]

\[ \rightarrow^2 \quad \cdot, x \mapsto 3, y \mapsto 1, y \mapsto 3, x \mapsto 2; \ \textbf{while} \ x \ s \]

\[ \rightarrow \quad \ldots, y \mapsto 3, x \mapsto 2; \ \textbf{if} \ x \ (s; \ \textbf{while} \ x \ s) \ \textbf{skip} \]

\ldots

\[ \rightarrow \quad \ldots, y \mapsto 6, x \mapsto 0; \ \textbf{skip} \]
Where we are

Defined $H ; e \Downarrow c$ and $H ; s \rightarrow H' ; s'$ and extended the latter to give $s$ a meaning

- The way we did expressions is “large-step operational semantics”
- The way we did statements is “small-step operational semantics”
- So now you have seen both

Definition by interpretation: program means what an interpreter (written in a metalanguage) says it means

- Interpreter represents a (very) abstract machine that runs code

Large-step does not distinguish errors and divergence

- But we defined IMP to have no errors
- And expressions never diverge
Establishing Properties

We can prove a property of a terminating program by “running” it.

Example: Our last program terminates with \( x \) holding 0.
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We can prove a property of a terminating program by “running” it

Example: Our last program terminates with $x$ holding 0

We can prove a program diverges, i.e., for all $H$ and $n$,

$\cdot ; \ s \rightarrow^n H \ ; \ skip$ cannot be derived

Example: while 1 skip
Establishing Properties

We can prove a property of a terminating program by “running” it

Example: Our last program terminates with $x$ holding 0

We can prove a program diverges, i.e., for all $H$ and $n$,

$\cdot ; s \rightarrow^n H ; \text{skip}$ cannot be derived

Example: \textbf{while 1 skip}

By induction on $n$, but requires a \textit{stronger induction hypothesis}
More General Proofs

We can prove properties of executing all programs (satisfying another property)

Example: If $H$ and $s$ have no negative constants and $H \; s \rightarrow^* H' \; s'$, then $H'$ and $s'$ have no negative constants.

Example: If for all $H$, we know $s_1$ and $s_2$ terminate, then for all $H$, we know $H; (s_1; s_2)$ terminates.