



Aniello Murano

## Semantica Operazionale del linguaggio imperativo IMP

### Lezione n.2

#### Parole chiave:

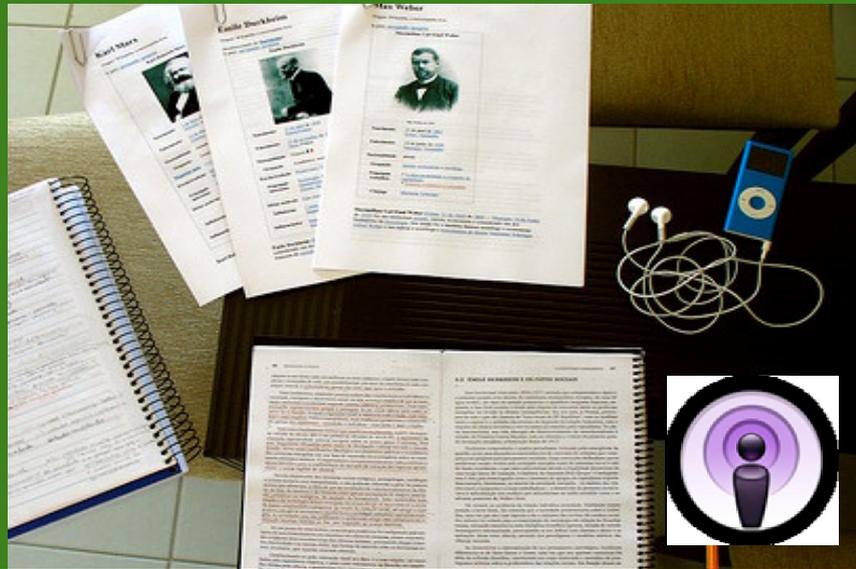
Sem. Operazionale

Corso di Laurea:  
Informatica

Codice:

Email Docente:  
murano@na.infn.it

A.A. 2008-2009



## Introduzione

- Il linguaggio IMP è detto **imperativo** perché l'esecuzione di un programma comporta l'esecuzione esplicito di comandi che modificano lo stato
- IMP è **descritto da regole** che specificano come valutare le sue espressioni e come eseguire i suoi comandi.
- Tali regole forniscono una **semantica operazionale** di IMP



Var	Set	Definizione
$m, n$	$\mathbb{N}$	$:=$ Interi
$t$	$T$	$:=$ {true, false}
$X, Y$	Loc	$:=$ $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n\}$
$A$	$Aexp$	$:=$ $n \mid X \mid a_0 + a_1 \mid a_0 - a_1 \mid a_0 \times a_1$
$b$	$Bexp$	$:=$ true $\mid$ false $\mid$ $a_0 = a_1 \mid a_0 \cdot a_1 \mid$ : $b \mid b_0 \wedge b_1 \mid b_0 \vee b_1$
$c$	$Com$	$:=$ Skip $\mid$ $X := a \mid c_0 ; c_1 \mid$ if $b$ then $c_0$ else $c_1 \mid$ while $b$ do $c$

La forma degli elementi di **Aexp**, **Bexp** e **Com** viene specificata tramite regole di formazione, espresse in una variante della BNF (Bakus-Naur Form)



$$a ::= n \mid X \mid a_0 + a_1 \mid a_0 - a_1 \mid a_0 \times a_1$$

- La BNF altro non è che un insieme di regole per costruire un linguaggio dove:
  - “ $::=$ ” significa “può essere”
  - “ $\mid$ ” significa “oppure”
  - “ $a$ ” è una metavariable
- Un linguaggio è chiaramente un insieme di espressioni
  - $Aexp$  è l'insieme delle espressioni aritmetiche
- Chiaramente la BNF è una semplificazione...



◆ Short hand for rule

*if*  $a_0 \in \text{Aexp}$  *and*  $a_1 \in \text{Aexp}$  *then*  $a_0 + a_1 \in \text{Aexp}$

◆ Describe as *inference rule*

$$\frac{a_0 \in \text{Aexp} \quad a_1 \in \text{Aexp}}{a_0 + a_1 \in \text{Aexp}} \quad \frac{\text{premise}_1 \quad \dots \quad \text{premise}_n}{\text{conclusion}}$$

– sometimes read better from the bottom up



◆ *Rule Template* 
$$\frac{a_0 \in \text{Aexp} \quad a_1 \in \text{Aexp}}{a_0 + a_1 \in \text{Aexp}}$$

◆ *Rule Instance* 
$$\frac{y \in \text{Aexp} \quad 5 \in \text{Aexp}}{y + 5 \in \text{Aexp}}$$

◆  $n, a_0, a_1, X$  are *metavariables*

- the are used to define the language
- not part of the language being defined



## Regole per generare espressioni

### ◆ Axioms

$n \in \text{Aexp}$

$X \in \text{Aexp}$

### ◆ Inference Rules

$$\frac{a_0 \in \text{Aexp} \quad a_1 \in \text{Aexp}}{a_0 + a_1 \in \text{Aexp}} \quad \frac{a_0 \in \text{Aexp} \quad a_1 \in \text{Aexp}}{a_0 - a_1 \in \text{Aexp}} \quad \frac{a_0 \in \text{Aexp} \quad a_1 \in \text{Aexp}}{a_0 \times a_1 \in \text{Aexp}}$$

$$a ::= n \mid X \mid a_0 + a_1 \mid a_0 - a_1 \mid a_0 \times a_1$$



## Tutto questo è sufficiente?

- ◆ Axioms + inference rules *generate* set Aexp
  - smallest set closed under application of rules
- ◆ Set is infinite
  - Is it well-defined, not victim to some paradox?
    - “Set of all sets that contain themselves”
  - Reasonable assumption for now
    - More details next class
- ◆ Same works for Booleans and commands...



- ◆ Show how an expression is derived (a form of proof)

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{x \in \text{Aexp}}{x \leq (z * y) \in \text{Bexp}}{y \in \text{Aexp} \quad z \in \text{Aexp}}{z * y \in \text{Aexp}}}{x \leq (z * y) \in \text{Bexp}}}{\text{while } x \leq (z * y) \text{ do } x := x * y \in \text{Com}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{x \in \text{Aexp} \quad y \in \text{Aexp}}{x * y \in \text{Aexp}}}{x := x * y \in \text{Com}}$$

a	c	Aexp	::=	n   X   a <sub>0</sub> + a <sub>1</sub>   a <sub>0</sub> - a <sub>1</sub>   a <sub>0</sub> * a <sub>1</sub>
b	c	Bexp	::=	true   false   a <sub>0</sub> = a <sub>1</sub>   a <sub>0</sub> ≤ a <sub>1</sub>   ¬b <sub>0</sub>   b <sub>0</sub> ∧ b <sub>1</sub>   b <sub>0</sub> ∨ b <sub>1</sub>
c	c	Com	::=	skip   X := a   c <sub>0</sub> ; c <sub>1</sub>   if b then c <sub>0</sub> else c <sub>1</sub>   while b do c



- ◆ How do we define the behavior of a program?

```

while x ≠ y do
  if x < y then
    y := y - x
  else
    x := x - y

```

- ◆ Informally

- If we know the value of all the variables (locations) we can evaluate expressions (Aexp and Bexp)
- Commands cause changes to the variables (:=) or affect the flow of control

- ◆ Let's formalize this

- First we need a way to represent values of locations



### ◆ State is a mapping of locations to values

- $\sigma : \Sigma = \text{Loc} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$
- $\sigma(X)$  is value of location  $X$  in state  $\sigma$
- We will consider *finite* states
  - function defined by a *graph*: a set of pairs

### ◆ Example

- $\text{Loc} = \{ x, y, z, \dots \}$
- $\sigma = \{ (x, 3), (y, 99) \}$

### ◆ Then...

- $\sigma(x) = 3$
- $\sigma(y) = 99$
- $\sigma(z) = \text{undefined}$



- Aexp si valuta in interi, rispetto ad un dato stato
- Con  $\langle a, \sigma \rangle$  denotiamo una espressione aritmetica  $a$  che deve essere valutata nello stato  $\sigma$ 
  - La coppia  $\langle a, \sigma \rangle$  è una **configurazione**
- Per dire che l'espressione  $a$  valutata nello stato  $\sigma$  si riduce a  $n$  usiamo

$$\langle a, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow n$$

- Il simbolo " $\rightarrow$ " è una **relazione di transizione**
- Specifica il comportamento di una **macchina astratta**:
  - Quando forniamo in input alla macchina una coppia espressione ( $a$ ) stato ( $\sigma$ ), la macchina da in output il valore  $n$
  - Questo può essere pensato come una **transizione** da una configurazione a un valore finale.

◆ The symbol  $\rightsquigarrow$  is a *relation*

$$\rightsquigarrow \subseteq \text{Aexp} \times \Sigma \times \mathbb{N}$$

- Remember “ $x R y$ ” means  $(x, y) \in R$
- choice of symbol  $\rightsquigarrow$  is arbitrary

◆ Relationship between syntax and semantics

- Aexp is *syntactic domain*,  $\mathbb{N}$  is *semantic domain*

◆ Next: specific cases that *define* this relation

- A case of each rule in that constructs Aexp

$$a ::= n \mid X \mid a_0 + a_1 \mid a_0 - a_1 \mid a_0 \times a_1$$

◆ Numbers

$$\langle n, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n$$

◆ Examples

$$\langle 1, \emptyset \rangle \rightsquigarrow 1$$

$$\langle 99, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow 99 \quad \text{where } \sigma = \{ (x, 3), (y, 99) \}$$

$$\langle 99, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow 99 \quad \text{for all } \sigma$$

$\rightsquigarrow$  contains a triples of this form for every store  $\sigma$  in  $\Sigma$

◆ Remember:  $\rightsquigarrow$  is just a set of triples:

- $\langle 1, \emptyset, 1 \rangle \in \rightsquigarrow$



### ◆ Locations

$$\langle X, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma(X)$$

### ◆ Examples

$$\langle x, \{ (x, 3) \} \rangle \rightsquigarrow 3$$

$$\langle y, \{ (x, 3), (y, 99) \} \rangle \rightsquigarrow 99$$

$$\langle z, \{ \dots, (z, n), \dots \} \rangle \rightsquigarrow n$$

### ◆ What about

$$\langle x, \emptyset \rangle \rightsquigarrow ???$$

$\rightsquigarrow$  does not contain any triples of the form  $(X, \emptyset, ???)$

Only valid programs are defined by transitions to integers



### ◆ Addition

$$\langle a_1, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n_1$$

$$\langle a_2, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n_2$$

$$\frac{\langle a_1, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n_1 \quad \langle a_2, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n_2}{\langle a_1 + a_2, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n} \quad \text{where } n \text{ is the sum of } n_1 \text{ and } n_2$$

### ◆ Example

$$\langle 99+x, \{ (x, 3) \} \rangle \rightsquigarrow 102$$

### ◆ Because

$$\langle 99, \{ (x, 3) \} \rangle \rightsquigarrow 99$$

$$\langle x, \{ (x, 3) \} \rangle \rightsquigarrow 3$$



## Semantica operativa di Aexp (4)

$\langle n, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n \quad [\text{Const}]$ $\langle X, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma(X) \quad [\text{Loc}]$ $\frac{\langle a_1, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n_1 \quad \langle a_2, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n_2}{\langle a_1 + a_2, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n} \quad [\text{Sum}]$ <p style="text-align: center; margin-left: 40px;"><i>where n is the sum of <math>n_1</math> and <math>n_2</math></i></p>	$\frac{\langle a_1, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n_1 \quad \langle a_2, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n_2}{\langle a_1 - a_2, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n} \quad [\text{Sub}]$ <p style="text-align: center; margin-left: 40px;"><i>where n is the result of subtracting <math>n_2</math> from <math>n_1</math></i></p> $\frac{\langle a_1, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n_1 \quad \langle a_2, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n_2}{\langle a_1 \times a_2, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n} \quad [\text{Prod}]$ <p style="text-align: center; margin-left: 40px;"><i>where n is the product of <math>n_1</math> and <math>n_2</math></i></p>
--	---



## Interpretazione delle regole

- Ogni regola di valutazione ha una premessa (scritta sopra la linea) e una conclusione (scritta sotto la linea)
- Siccome le regole specificano il significato delle espressioni in modo operativo, si dice che esse definiscono una **semantica operativa** di tali espressioni
- Alcune regole non hanno premesse. Queste regole, vengono anche chiamate **assiomi** come la regola seguente

$$\frac{}{\langle n, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow n}$$



## Albero di derivazione

- Sia  $a \equiv (\text{Init} + 5) + (7 + 9)$  nello stato  $\sigma_0$
- Init una locazione tale che  $\sigma_0(\text{init})=0$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \hline <\text{Init}, \sigma_0> \rightarrow 0 & <5, \sigma_0> \rightarrow 5 & <7, \sigma_0> \rightarrow 7 & <9, \sigma_0> \rightarrow 9 \\ \hline <\text{Init} + 5, \sigma_0> \rightarrow 5 & & <7 + 9, \sigma_0> \rightarrow 16 & & \\ \hline <(\text{Init} + 5) + (7 + 9), \sigma_0> \rightarrow 21 & & & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- Tale struttura viene detta **albero di derivazione**
- La conclusione della derivazione si chiama **derivata**
- Si noti come le regole forniscono anche un **algoritmo** per la valutazione di espressioni aritmetiche basato sulla ricerca di un albero di derivazione.



## Equivalenza in Aexp

- ◆ We say that  $a_1 \sim a_2$  if and only if  $a_1$  and  $a_2$  evaluate to the same value in all states

$$a_1 \sim a_2 \Leftrightarrow \forall n \in \mathbb{N}. \forall \sigma \in \Sigma. (a_1, \sigma) \rightsquigarrow n \Leftrightarrow (a_2, \sigma) \rightsquigarrow n$$



### ◆ Summary

- We have defined the evaluate of arithmetic expressions
- Defining a *transition relation* that relates abstract syntax (in context) to values

### ◆ Next: Boolean expressions

$$b ::= \mathbf{true} \mid \mathbf{false} \mid a_0 = a_1 \mid a_0 \leq a_1 \mid \\ \neg b \mid b_0 \wedge b_1 \mid b_0 \vee b_1$$


### ◆ True and false

$$\langle \mathbf{true}, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \mathbf{true}$$
$$\langle \mathbf{false}, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \mathbf{false}$$

### ◆ Note

- The **true** on the left is syntax, while true on the right is the element of the set of truth values T



### ◆ Comparisons

$$\frac{\langle a_1, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n_1 \quad \langle a_2, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n_2}{\langle a_1 = a_2, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow t} \quad \text{where } t \text{ is true if } n_1 \text{ is equal to } n_2 \text{ and false otherwise}$$
$$\langle a_1 \leq a_2, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow t \quad \text{where } t \text{ is true if } n_1 \text{ is less than or equal to } n_2 \text{ and false otherwise}$$

– Shorthand: allow two conclusions for a set of premises



### ◆ Negation

$$\frac{\langle b, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \text{true}}{\langle \neg b, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \text{false}} \quad \frac{\langle b, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \text{false}}{\langle \neg b, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \text{true}}$$



### ◆ And (Or is similar...)

$$\frac{\langle b_0, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \text{false}}{\langle b_0 \wedge b_1, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \text{false}}$$

$$\frac{\langle b_0, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \text{true} \quad \langle b_1, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \text{true}}{\langle b_0 \wedge b_1, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \text{true}}$$

$$\frac{\langle b_0, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \text{true} \quad \langle b_1, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \text{false}}{\langle b_0 \wedge b_1, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \text{false}}$$

### ◆ Note

- There are only three cases. Why?
- Any unconstrained variable can take any value
  - Example is  $b_1$  in first inference rule



### ◆ Summary

- We have defined the valuate of arithmetic and Boolean expressions
- Defining *transition relations* that relate abstract syntax and stores to values

### ◆ There are three different relations

$$\rightsquigarrow_{Aexp} \subseteq Aexp \times \Sigma \times \mathbb{N}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow_{Bexp} \subseteq Bexp \times \Sigma \times \mathbb{T}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow_{Com} \subseteq Com \times \Sigma \times \Sigma$$

### ◆ But we write them without subscripts, as $\rightsquigarrow$

- Distinguish them by context



- Valutazione: Il ruolo dei programmi (e quindi dei comandi) è quello di essere eseguiti per **cambiare lo stato**.
- Quando si esegue un programma IMP, si assume che lo stato (iniziale  $\sigma_0$ ) associ valore 0 ad ogni locazione ("variabile"). **In pratica  $\sigma_0(X)=0$** . Successivamente l'esecuzione può terminare in uno **stato finale** oppure **divergere**
- $\langle c, \sigma \rangle$  denota una **configurazione di comando** e denota la possibilità di eseguire il comando  $c$  a partire dallo stato  $\sigma$
- La valutazione di un comando è formalmente definita da una funzione da un comando e uno stato ad un nuovo stato.

$$\langle c, \sigma \rangle \mapsto \sigma'$$

$c ::= \text{skip} \mid X := a \mid c_0; c_1 \mid$   
 $\text{if } b \text{ then } c_0 \text{ else } c_1 \mid \text{while } b \text{ do } c$



◆ Skip  
 $\langle \text{skip}, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma$

◆ Assignment

$$\frac{\langle a, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n}{\langle X := a, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma'}$$

where  $\sigma'$  is  $\sigma$  updated to have  
n in location X

- Need a notation for updating state

Per esempio,  $\langle X:=5, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma'$ , indica che lo stato  $\sigma'$  si ottiene dallo stato  $\sigma$ , aggiornandolo in modo che la locazione X contenga il valore 5



- ◆  $\sigma'$  is  $\sigma$  updated to have  $n$  in location  $X$

- $\sigma' = \sigma[n/X]$

- ◆ Change a value of a function for one input

$$\sigma[m/X](Y) = \begin{cases} m & \text{if } Y = X \\ \sigma(Y) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- ◆ Final rule for assignment:

$$\frac{\langle a, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n}{\langle X := a, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma[n/X]}$$



- ◆ Does the assignment rule say anything useful?

$$\frac{\langle a, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n}{\langle X := a, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma[n/X]}$$

- ◆ It tells us that

- $a$  is evaluated in the store before the assignment takes place
  - No side effects: the only thing changed in the store is the value of  $X$  after  $a$  is evaluated
  - oh, and this language does not allow Booleans to be stored in variables

Con questa notazione si può scrivere

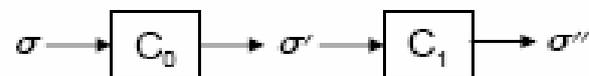
$$\langle X := 5, \sigma \rangle = \sigma[5/X]$$



◆ Sequence

$$\frac{\langle c_0, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma' \quad \langle c_1, \sigma' \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma''}{\langle c_0; c_1, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma''}$$

◆ Order of evaluation is defined by the use of the store:



◆ Conditionals

$$\frac{\langle b, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \text{true} \quad \langle c_0, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma'}{\langle \text{if } b \text{ then } c_0 \text{ else } c_1, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma'}$$

$$\frac{\langle b, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \text{false} \quad \langle c_1, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma'}{\langle \text{if } b \text{ then } c_0 \text{ else } c_1, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma'}$$

◆ Outcome of Boolean determines which branch is executed



### ◆ While loop

$$\frac{\langle b, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \text{false}}{\langle \text{while } b \text{ do } c, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma}$$
$$\frac{\langle b, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \text{true} \quad \langle c, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma' \quad \langle \text{while } b \text{ do } c, \sigma' \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma''}{\langle \text{while } b \text{ do } c, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma''}$$

### ◆ Defined in *terms of itself*

– Need to ensure that this makes sense



- ◆ We say that  $c_1 \sim c_2$  if and only if  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  evaluate to the same state when started in the same state

$$c_1 \sim c_2 \Leftrightarrow \forall \sigma, \sigma' \in \Sigma. \langle c_1, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma' \Leftrightarrow \langle c_2, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma'$$

◆ Show  $w \sim w'$  where

- $w \equiv$  **while**  $b$  **do**  $c$
  - $w' \equiv$  **if**  $b$  **then**  $c$ ;  $w$  **else skip**
- Note:  $\equiv$  is syntactic equivalence

## ◆ That is,

$$w \sim w' \Leftrightarrow \forall \sigma, \sigma' \in \Sigma. \langle w, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma' \Leftrightarrow \langle w', \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma'$$

## ◆ Intuition of proof:

- Given a derivation of  $\langle w, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma'$  we can construct a derivation of  $\langle w', \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma'$  (and vice-versa)

This document was created with Win2PDF available at <http://www.win2pdf.com>.  
The unregistered version of Win2PDF is for evaluation or non-commercial use only.  
This page will not be added after purchasing Win2PDF.