



Aniello Murano

Semantica Operazionale del linguaggio imperativo IMP

Lezione n.2

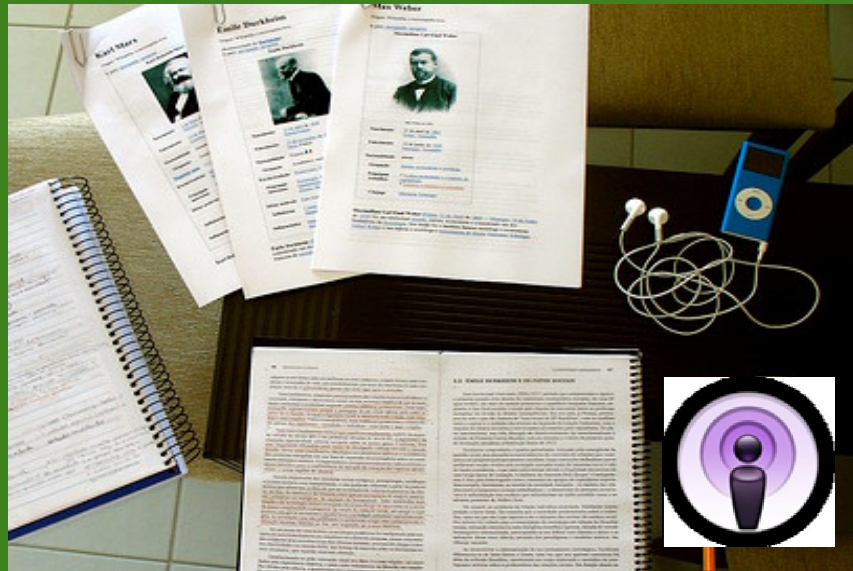
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Introduzione

- 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*

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

– 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)

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

a	c	Aexp	::=	n X a ₀ + a ₁ a ₀ - a ₁ a ₀ * a ₁
b	c	Bexp	::=	true false a ₀ = a ₁ a ₀ ≤ a ₁ ¬b ₀ b ₀ ∧ b ₁ b ₀ ∨ b ₁
c	c	Com	::=	skip X := a c ₀ ; c ₁ if b then c ₀ else c ₁ 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 σ
- 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 σ
 - La coppia $\langle a, \sigma \rangle$ è una **configurazione**
- Per dire che l'espressione a valutata nello stato σ 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 (σ), 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 σ in Σ

◆ 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)

$$\begin{array}{l} \langle n, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n \quad [\text{Const}] \\ \langle X, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow \sigma(X) \quad [\text{Loc}] \\ \frac{\langle a_1, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n_1 \quad \langle a_2, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n_2}{\langle a_1 + a_2, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n} \quad [\text{Sum}] \\ \text{where } n \text{ is the sum} \\ \text{of } n_1 \text{ and } n_2 \end{array}$$
$$\frac{\langle a_1, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n_1 \quad \langle a_2, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n_2}{\langle a_1 - a_2, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n} \quad [\text{Sub}]$$

where n is the result of subtracting n_2 from n_1

$$\frac{\langle a_1, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n_1 \quad \langle a_2, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n_2}{\langle a_1 \times a_2, \sigma \rangle \rightsquigarrow n} \quad [\text{Prod}]$$

where n is the product of n_1 and n_2



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 σ_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...)

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

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

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

◆ 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 σ_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 σ
- 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 σ' is σ 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 σ' si ottiene dallo stato σ , aggiornandolo in modo che la locazione X contenga il valore 5



- ◆ σ' is σ 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)

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