

Notes on Formal Compiler Construction with the II Framework

Christiano Braga

Instituto de Computação,
Universidade Federal Fluminense, Niterói, Brazil

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<http://github.com/ChristianoBraga/PiFramework>



1. Introduction

Example

2. Π IR expressions

Grammar

Automaton

3. Π commands

Grammar

Automaton

4. Π IR declarations

Grammar

Automaton

5. Π IR abstractions

Grammar

Automaton

6. Π IR recursive abstractions

Grammar

Automaton

7. Π^2 : Π Framework in Python

Expressions

Commands

Declarations

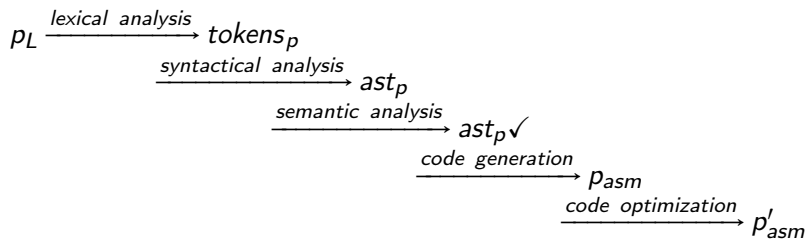
Abstractions

8. IMP language

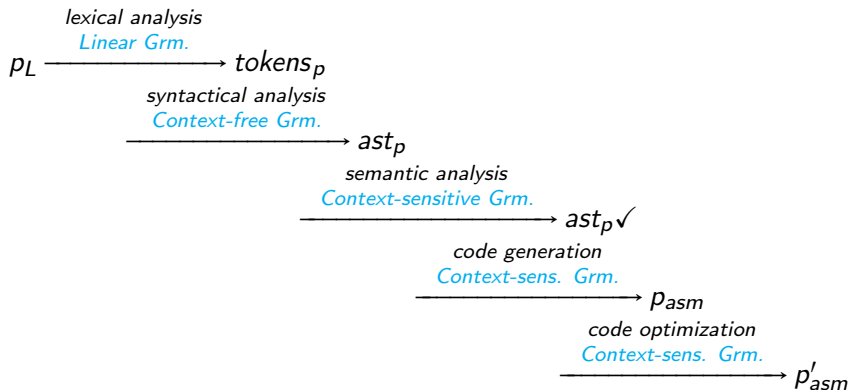
Grammar

Examples

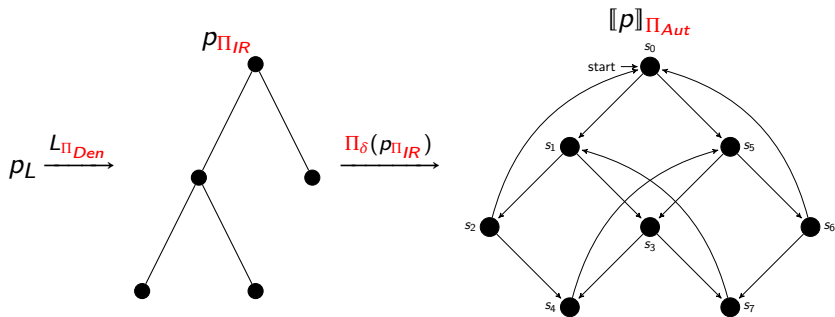
Compiler pipeline



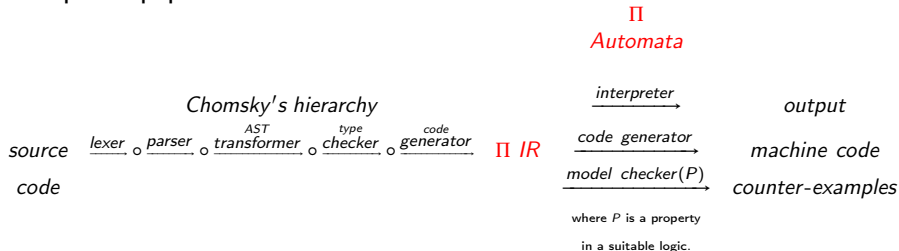
Compiler pipeline and formal languages



Compiler pipeline with the Π Framework I



Compiler pipeline with the Π Framework II



- Π IR defines a set of constructions common to many programming languages.
- Π IR constructions have a formal automata-based semantics in Π automata.
- One may execute (or validate) a program in a given language by running its associated Π IR program.

Compiler pipeline with the Π Framework III

- Π Framework:
<http://github.com/ChristianoBraga/PiFramework>
- Notes on Formal Compiler Construction with the Π Framework:
<https://github.com/ChristianoBraga/PiFramework/blob/master/notes/notes.pdf>.

A calculator

We wish to compute simple arithmetic expressions such as $5 * (3 + 2)$.

A calculator: Lexer

$\langle \text{digit} \rangle \quad ::= [0..9]$

$\langle \text{digits} \rangle \quad ::= \langle \text{digit} \rangle^+$

$\langle \text{boolean} \rangle \quad ::= \text{'true'} \mid \text{'false'}$

A calculator: concrete syntax

$\langle \text{exp} \rangle ::= \langle \text{aexp} \rangle \mid \langle \text{bexp} \rangle$

$\langle \text{aexp} \rangle ::= \langle \text{aexp} \rangle '+' \langle \text{term} \rangle \mid \langle \text{aexp} \rangle '-' \langle \text{term} \rangle \mid \langle \text{term} \rangle$

$\langle \text{term} \rangle ::= \langle \text{term} \rangle '*' \langle \text{factor} \rangle \mid \langle \text{term} \rangle '/' \langle \text{factor} \rangle \mid \langle \text{factor} \rangle$

$\langle \text{factor} \rangle ::= '(' \langle \text{aexp} \rangle ')' \mid \langle \text{digits} \rangle$

$\langle \text{bexp} \rangle ::= \langle \text{boolean} \rangle \mid '\sim' \langle \text{bexp} \rangle \mid \langle \text{bexp} \rangle \langle \text{boolop} \rangle \langle \text{bexp} \rangle$
 $\mid \langle \text{aexp} \rangle \langle \text{iop} \rangle \langle \text{aexp} \rangle$

$\langle \text{boolop} \rangle ::= '=' \mid '/\backslash' \mid '\backslash/'$

$\langle \text{iop} \rangle ::= '<' \mid '>' \mid '<=' \mid '>='$

A calculator: abstract syntax

$$\langle exp \rangle ::= \langle digits \rangle \mid \langle boolean \rangle \mid \langle exp \rangle \langle bop \rangle \langle exp \rangle$$
$$\langle bop \rangle ::= '+' \mid '-' \mid '*' \mid '/' \mid '=' \mid '\backslash' \mid '/' \mid '<' \mid '>' \mid '<=' \mid '>='$$

A calculator: Π denotations I

Let D in $\langle \text{digits} \rangle$, B in $\langle \text{boolean} \rangle$ and E_1, E_2 in $\langle \text{exp} \rangle$,

$$\llbracket D \rrbracket_{\Pi} = \text{Num}(D) \quad (1)$$

$$\llbracket B \rrbracket_{\Pi} = \text{Boo}(B) \quad (2)$$

$$\llbracket E_1 + E_2 \rrbracket_{\Pi} = \text{Sum}(\llbracket E_1 \rrbracket_{\Pi}, \llbracket E_2 \rrbracket_{\Pi}) \quad (3)$$

$$\llbracket E_1 - E_2 \rrbracket_{\Pi} = \text{Sub}(\llbracket E_1 \rrbracket_{\Pi}, \llbracket E_2 \rrbracket_{\Pi}) \quad (4)$$

$$\llbracket E_1 * E_2 \rrbracket_{\Pi} = \text{Mul}(\llbracket E_1 \rrbracket_{\Pi}, \llbracket E_2 \rrbracket_{\Pi}) \quad (5)$$

$$\llbracket E_1 / E_2 \rrbracket_{\Pi} = \text{Div}(\llbracket E_1 \rrbracket_{\Pi}, \llbracket E_2 \rrbracket_{\Pi}) \quad (6)$$

$$\llbracket E_1 < E_2 \rrbracket_{\Pi} = \text{Lt}(\llbracket E_1 \rrbracket_{\Pi}, \llbracket E_2 \rrbracket_{\Pi}) \quad (7)$$

$$\llbracket E_1 \leq E_2 \rrbracket_{\Pi} = \text{Le}(\llbracket E_1 \rrbracket_{\Pi}, \llbracket E_2 \rrbracket_{\Pi}) \quad (8)$$

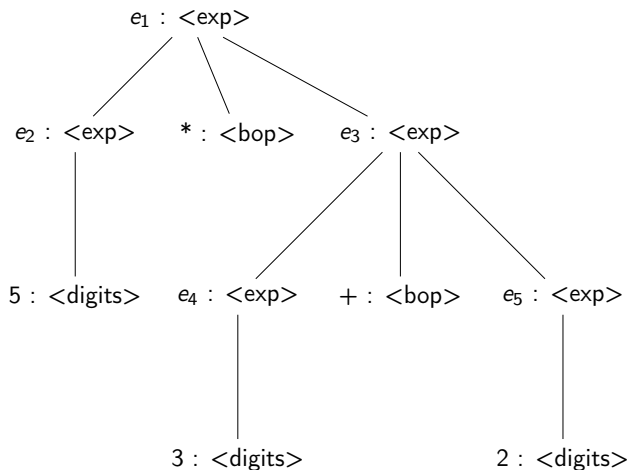
$$\llbracket E_1 > E_2 \rrbracket_{\Pi} = \text{Gt}(\llbracket E_1 \rrbracket_{\Pi}, \llbracket E_2 \rrbracket_{\Pi}) \quad (9)$$

$$\llbracket E_1 \geq E_2 \rrbracket_{\Pi} = \text{Ge}(\llbracket E_1 \rrbracket_{\Pi}, \llbracket E_2 \rrbracket_{\Pi}) \quad (10)$$

A calculator: Π denotations II

- Π denotations are *functions* $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_{\Pi} : AST \rightarrow \Pi \text{ IR}$, where *AST* denotes the *datatype* for the abstract syntax tree and $\Pi \text{ IR}$ denotes the datatype for $\Pi \text{ IR}$ programs.
- Note that $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_{\Pi}$ has *trees* as parameters, instances of *AST*. The example expression $5 * (3 + 2)$ becomes

A calculator: Π denotations III



A calculator: Π denotations IV

$$\llbracket 5 * (3 + 2) \rrbracket_{\Pi} = \text{Mul}(\llbracket 5 \rrbracket_{\Pi}, \llbracket (3 + 2) \rrbracket_{\Pi}) \quad \text{by Equation 5}$$

$$\text{Mul}(\llbracket 5 \rrbracket_{\Pi}, \llbracket (3 + 2) \rrbracket_{\Pi}) = \text{Mul}(\text{Num}(5), \llbracket (3 + 2) \rrbracket_{\Pi}) \quad \text{by Equations 1}$$

$$\text{Mul}(\text{num}(5), \llbracket (3 + 2) \rrbracket_{\Pi}) = \text{Mul}(\text{Num}(5), \text{Sum}(\llbracket 3 \rrbracket_{\Pi}, \llbracket 2 \rrbracket_{\Pi})) \quad \text{by Equation 3}$$

$$\text{Mul}(\text{Num}(5), \text{Sum}(\llbracket 3 \rrbracket_{\Pi}, \llbracket 2 \rrbracket_{\Pi})) = \text{Mul}(\text{Num}(5), \text{Sum}(\text{Num}(3), \llbracket 2 \rrbracket_{\Pi})) \quad \text{by Equation 1}$$

$$\text{Mul}(\text{Num}(5), \text{Sum}(\text{Num}(3), \llbracket 2 \rrbracket_{\Pi})) = \text{Mul}(\text{Num}(5), \text{Sum}(\text{Num}(3), \text{Num}(2))) \quad \text{by Equation 1}$$

A calculator: executing Π IR with Π automata

A Π automaton is a 5-tuple $\mathcal{A} = (G, Q, \delta, q_0, F)$, where G is a context-free grammar, Q is the set of states, q_0 is the initial state, $F \subseteq Q$ is the set of final states and

$$\delta : L(G)^* \times L(G)^* \times Store \rightarrow Q,$$

where $L(G)$ is the language generated by G and $Store$ represents the memory. (Elements in a set S^* are represented by terms $[s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n]$.)

$$\begin{aligned} \delta([Mul(Num(5), Sum(Num(3), Num(2))), \emptyset, \emptyset) &= \delta([Num(5), Sum(Num(3), Num(2)), \#MUL], \emptyset, \emptyset) \\ \delta([Num(5), Sum(Num(3), Num(2)), \#MUL], \emptyset, \emptyset) &= \delta([Sum(Num(3), Num(2)), \#MUL], [Num(5)], \emptyset) \\ \delta([Sum(Num(3), Num(2)), \#MUL], [Num(5)], \emptyset) &= \delta([Num(3), Num(2), \#SUM, \#MUL], [Num(5)], \emptyset) \\ \delta([Num(3), Num(2), \#SUM, \#MUL], [Num(5)], \emptyset) &= \delta([Num(2), \#SUM, \#MUL], [Num(3), Num(5)], \emptyset) \\ \delta([Num(2), \#SUM, \#MUL], [Num(3), Num(5)], \emptyset) &= \delta([\#SUM, \#MUL], [Num(2), Num(3), Num(5)], \emptyset) \\ \delta([\#SUM, \#MUL], [Num(2), Num(3), Num(5)], \emptyset) &= \delta([\#MUL], [Num(5), Num(5)], \emptyset) \\ \delta([\#MUL], [Num(5), Num(5)], \emptyset) &= \delta(\emptyset, [Num(25)], \emptyset) \\ \delta(\emptyset, [Num(25)], \emptyset) &= Num(25) \end{aligned}$$

Excerpt of Π IR expressions

$\langle Statement \rangle ::= \langle Exp \rangle$

$\langle Exp \rangle ::= \langle ArithExp \rangle \mid \langle BoolExp \rangle \langle Exp \rangle$

$\langle ArithExp \rangle ::= 'Num'(\langle digits \rangle) \mid 'Sum'(\langle Exp \rangle, \langle Exp \rangle) \mid$
 $'Sub'(\langle Exp \rangle, \langle Exp \rangle) \mid 'Mul'(\langle Exp \rangle, \langle Exp \rangle)$

$\langle BoolExp \rangle ::= 'Eq'(\langle Exp \rangle, \langle Exp \rangle) \mid 'Not'(\langle Exp \rangle)$

Π automaton semantics for Π IR expressions I

- Recall that $\delta : L(G)^* \times L(G)^* \times Store \rightarrow Q$, and let $N, N_i \in \mathbb{N}$, $C, V \in L(G)^*$, $S \in Store$,

$$\delta(Num(N) :: C, V, S) = \delta(C, Num(N) :: V, S) \quad (11)$$

$$\delta(Sum(E_1, E_2) :: C, V, S) = \delta(E_1 :: E_2 :: \#SUM :: C, V, S) \quad (12)$$

$$\delta(\#SUM :: C, Num(N_1) :: Num(N_2) :: V, S) = \delta(C, (N_1 + N_2) :: V, S) \quad (13)$$

...

$$\delta(Not(E) :: C, V, S) = \delta(E :: \#NOT :: C, V, S) \quad (14)$$

$$\delta(\#NOT :: C, Boo(true) :: V, S) = \delta(C, Boo(false) :: V, S) \quad (15)$$

$$\delta(\#NOT :: C, Boo(false) :: V, S) = \delta(C, Boo(true) :: V, S) \quad (16)$$

- Notation $h :: ls$ denotes the concatenation of element h with the list ls .
- C represents the *control* stack. V represents the *value* stack. S denotes the memory store.
- $\delta(\emptyset, V, S)$ denotes an *accepting state*.

Π automaton semantics for Π IR expressions II

- On a particular implementation of the Π Framework, as in Python, `<digits>` denote built-in numbers in implementation language, such that all arithmetic operations, such as `+`, are defined. That's why N_i are in \mathbb{N} .

Π IR commands

- Commands are language constructions that require a *memory* store to be evaluated.

$\langle \text{Statement} \rangle ::= \langle \text{Cmd} \rangle$

$\langle \text{Exp} \rangle ::= \text{'Id'}(\langle \text{String} \rangle)$

$\langle \text{Cmd} \rangle ::= \text{'Assign'}(\langle \text{Id} \rangle, \langle \text{Exp} \rangle)$
| $\text{'Loop'}(\langle \text{BoolExp} \rangle, \langle \text{Cmd} \rangle)$
| $\text{'CSeq'}(\langle \text{Cmd} \rangle, \langle \text{Cmd} \rangle)$

Π automaton semantics for Π IR commands I

- A location $l \in Loc$ denotes a memory cell.
- Storable and Bindable sets denote the data that may be mapped to by identifiers and locations on the memory and environment respectively.
- $Store = Id \mapsto Storable$, $Env = Loc \mapsto Bindable$, $Loc \subseteq Store$, $\mathbb{N} \subseteq Loc, Bindable$.
- Now the transition function is $\delta : L(G)^* \times L(G)^* \times Env \times Store \rightarrow Q$, and let $W \in String$, $C, V \in L(G)^*$, $S \in Store$, $E \in Env$, $B \in Bindable$, $l \in Loc$, $T \in Storable$, $X \in \langle Exp \rangle$, $M, M_1, M_2 \in \langle Cmd \rangle$, and

Π automaton semantics for Π IR commands II

expression $S' = S/[I \mapsto N]$ means that S' equals to S in all indices but I that is bound to N ,

$$\delta(Id(W) :: C, V, E, S) = \delta(C, B :: V, E, S), \quad (17)$$

where $E[W] = I$ and $S[I] = B$,

$$\delta(Assign(W, X) :: C, V, E, S) = \delta(X :: \#ASSIGN :: C, W :: V, E, S'), \quad (18)$$

$$\delta(\#ASSIGN :: C, T :: W :: V, E, S) = \delta(C, V, E, S'), \quad (19)$$

where $E[W] = I$ and $S' = S/[I \mapsto T]$,

$$\delta(Loop(X, M) :: C, V, E, S) = \delta(X :: \#LOOP :: C, Loop(X, M) :: V, E, S), \quad (20)$$

$$\delta(\#LOOP :: C, Boo(true) :: Loop(X, M) :: V, E, S) = \delta(M :: Loop(X, M) :: C, V, E, S), \quad (21)$$

$$\delta(\#LOOP :: C, Boo(false) :: Loop(X, M) :: V, E, S) = \delta(C, V, E, S), \quad (22)$$

$$\delta(CSeq(M_1, M_2) :: C, V, E, S) = \delta(M_1 :: M_2 :: C, V, E, S). \quad (23)$$

Π IR declarations

- Declarations are statements that create an environment, binding identifiers to (bindable) values.
- In Π IR, a bindable value is either a Boolean value, an integer or a location.
- From a syntactic standpoint, all classes are monotonically extended.

$\langle \text{Statement} \rangle ::= \langle \text{Dec} \rangle$

$\langle \text{Exp} \rangle ::= \text{'Ref'}(\langle \text{Exp} \rangle) \mid \text{'DeRef'}(\langle \text{Id} \rangle) \mid \text{'ValRef'}(\langle \text{Id} \rangle)$

$\langle \text{Dec} \rangle ::= \text{'Bind'}(\langle \text{Id} \rangle, \langle \text{Exp} \rangle) \mid \text{'DSeq'}(\langle \text{Dec} \rangle, \langle \text{Dec} \rangle)$

$\langle \text{Cmd} \rangle ::= \text{'Blk'}(\langle \text{Dec} \rangle, \langle \text{Cmd} \rangle)$

Π automaton semantics for Π IR declarations I

Let $BlockLocs = Set\{Loc\}$, now the transition function is $\delta : L(G)^* \times L(G)^* \times Env \times Store \times BlockLocs \rightarrow Q$, and let $L, L' \in BlockLocs$, $Loc \subseteq Storable$, and S/L means the store S without the locations in L ,

Π automaton semantics for Π IR declarations II

$$\delta(\text{Ref}(X) :: C, V, E, S, L) = \delta(X :: \#REF :: C, V, E, S, L), \quad (24)$$

$$\delta(\#REF :: C, T :: V, E, S, L) = \delta(C, I :: V, E, S', L'), \text{ where } S' = S \cup [I \mapsto T], I \notin S, L' = L \cup \{I\}, \quad (25)$$

$$\delta(\text{DeRef}(\text{Id}(W)) :: C, V, E, S, L) = \delta(C, I :: V, E, S, L), \text{ where } I = E[W], \quad (26)$$

$$\delta(\text{ValRef}(\text{Id}(W)) :: C, V, E, S, L) = \delta(C, T :: V, E, S, L), \text{ where } T = S[S[E[W]]], \quad (27)$$

$$\delta(\text{Bind}(\text{Id}(W), X) :: C, V, E, S, L) = \delta(X :: \#BIND :: C, W :: V, E, S, L), \quad (28)$$

$$\delta(\#BIND :: C, B :: W :: E' :: V, E, S, L) = \delta(C, ([W \mapsto B] \cup E') :: V, E, S, L), \text{ where } E' \in \text{Env}, \quad (29)$$

$$\delta(\#BIND :: C, B :: W :: H :: V, E, S, L) = \delta(C, [W \mapsto B] :: H :: V, E, S, L), \text{ where } H \notin \text{Env}, \quad (30)$$

$$\delta(\text{DSeq}(D_1, D_2), X) :: C, V, E, S, L) = \delta(D_1 :: D_2 :: C, V, E, S, L), \quad (31)$$

$$\delta(\text{Blk}(D, M) :: C, V, E, S, L) = \delta(D :: \#BLKDEC :: M :: \#BLKCMD :: C, L :: V, E, S, \emptyset), \quad (32)$$

$$\delta(\#BLKDEC :: C, E' :: V, E, S, L) = \delta(C, E :: V, E/E', S, L), \quad (33)$$

$$\delta(\#BLKCMD :: C, E :: L :: V, E', S, L') = \delta(C, V, E, S', L), \text{ where } S' = S/L. \quad (34)$$

Π IR abstractions

- Abstractions extend Bindables by allowing a name to be bound to a list of formal parameters, a list of identifiers, and a block in the environment.
- Such names can be called and applied to actual parameters, a list of expressions.

$\langle Dec \rangle \quad ::= \text{'Bind'}(\langle Id \rangle, \langle Abs \rangle)$

$\langle Abs \rangle \quad ::= \text{'Abs'}(\langle Formals \rangle, \langle Blk \rangle)$

$\langle Formals \rangle \quad ::= \langle Id \rangle^*$

$\langle Cmd \rangle \quad ::= \text{'Call'}(\langle Id \rangle, \langle Actuals \rangle)$

$\langle Actuals \rangle \quad ::= \langle Exp \rangle^*$

Π automaton semantics for Π IR abstractions — Closures I

We chose a static binding semantics for abstractions. Therefore, we interpret abstractions as *closures* formed by an abstraction together with its declaration environment which defines the context in which the abstraction will be evaluated.

$$\textit{Closure} : \textit{Formals} \times \textit{Blk} \times \textit{Env} \rightarrow \textit{Bindable}$$

Π automaton semantics for Π IR abstractions — Example I

```
1 |m\Pi source code:
2 |# In this example we encapsulate the iterative calculation
3 |# of the factorial within a function call.
4 |let var z = 1
5 |in
6 |    let fn f(x) =
7 |        let var y = x
8 |        in
9 |            while not (y == 0)
10 |            do
11 |                z := z * y
12 |                y := y - 1
13 |in f(10)
```

Π automaton semantics for Π IR abstractions — Example II

```
1  $\Pi$  IR AST:  
2 Blk(Bind(Id(z), Ref(Num(1))),  
3   Blk(BindAbs(Id(f), Abs(Id(x),  
4     Blk(Bind(Id(y), Ref(Id(x))),  
5       Loop(Not(Eq(Id(y), Num(0))),  
6         CSeq(Assign(Id(z), Mul(Id(z), Id(y))),  
7           Assign(Id(y), Sub(Id(y), Num(1)))))))))  
8   Call(Id(f), Num(10)))
```

Π automaton semantics for Π IR abstractions I

Let $F \in \text{Formals}$, $B \in \text{Blk}$, $I \in \text{Id}$, $A \in \text{Actuals}$, $V_i \in \text{Value}$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\delta(\text{Abs}(F, B) :: C, V, E, S, L) = \delta(C, \text{Closure}(F, B, E) :: V, E, S, L) \quad (35)$$

$$\delta(\text{Call}(I, [X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n])) :: C, V, E, S, L) = \quad (36)$$

$$\delta(X_n :: X_{n-1} :: \dots :: X_1 :: \# \text{CALL}(I, n) :: C, V, E, S, L)$$

$$\delta(\# \text{CALL}(I, n) :: C, [V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n] :: V, [I \mapsto \text{Closure}(F, B, E_1)] E_2, S, L) = \quad (37)$$

$$\delta(B :: \# \text{BLKCMD} :: C, E_2 :: V, (E_1 / \text{match}(F, [V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n])), S, L)$$

$$\text{match} : \text{Id}^* \times \text{Values}^* \rightarrow \text{Env}$$

$$\text{match}(fl, al) = \text{if } |fl| \neq |al| \text{ then } \{\} \text{ else } _ \text{match}(fl, al, \{\})$$

$$_ \text{match} : \text{Id}^* \times \text{Values}^* \times \text{Env} \rightarrow \text{Env}$$

$$_ \text{match}([], [], E) = E$$

$$_ \text{match}(f, a, E) = \{f \mapsto a\} E$$

$$_ \text{match}(f :: fl, a :: al, E) = _ \text{match}(fl), al, \{f \mapsto a\} E$$

Π IR recursive abstractions

- Abstractions can be recursive to allow for the declaration of recursive functions.

$$\langle Dec \rangle \quad ::= \text{'Rbnd'}(\langle Id \rangle, \langle Abs \rangle)$$

Π automaton semantics for Π IR recursive abstractions — Recursive closures I

In the context of static binding semantics for abstractions, in a call to a recursive function, the evaluation of identifiers needs to be reminded about the binding of the function name to a closure.

$$Rec : Formals \times Blk \times Env \times Env \rightarrow Bindable$$
$$unfold : Env \rightarrow Env$$
$$reclose_E : Env \rightarrow Env$$

Π automaton semantics for Π IR recursive abstractions — Recursive closures II

$$\text{unfold}(E) = \text{reclose}_E(E) \quad (38)$$

$$\text{reclose}_E(I \mapsto \text{Closure}(F, B, E')) = (I \mapsto \text{Rec}(F, B, E', E)) \quad (39)$$

$$\text{reclose}_E(I \mapsto \text{Rec}(F, B, E', E'')) = (I \mapsto \text{Rec}(F, B, E', E)) \quad (40)$$

$$\text{reclose}_E(I \mapsto v) = (I \mapsto v) \text{ if } v \neq \text{Closure}(F, B, E) \quad (41)$$

$$\text{reclose}_E(E_1 \cup E_2) = \text{reclose}_E(E_1) \cup \text{reclose}_E(E_2) \quad (42)$$

$$\text{reclose}_E(\emptyset) = \emptyset \quad (43)$$

Π automaton semantics for Π IR recursive abstractions — Recursive closures I

$$\delta(Rbnd(I, Abs(F, B)) :: C, V, E, S, L) = \delta(C, unfold(I \mapsto Closure(F, B, E)) :: V, E, S, L) \quad (44)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(\#CALL(I, n) :: C, [V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n] :: V, [I \mapsto Rec(F, B, E_1, E_2)] \cup E_3, S, L) = \\ \delta(B :: \#BLKCMD :: C, E_2 :: V, E_1 / match(F, [V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n]), S, L) \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

Π IR expressions in Python I

```
1 class Statement:
2     def __init__(self, *args):
3         self.opr = args
4     def __str__(self):
5         ret =str(self.__class__.__name__)+ "("
6         for o in self.opr:
7             ret +=str(o)
8         ret +=")"
9         return ret
10 class Exp(Statement): pass
11 class ArithExp(Exp): pass
```

Π IR expressions in Python II

```
1 class Num(ArithExp):
2     def __init__(self, f):
3         assert(isinstance(f, int))
4         ArithExp.__init__(self, f)
5 class Sum(ArithExp):
6     def __init__(self, e1, e2):
7         assert(isinstance(e1, Exp) and isinstance(e2, Exp))
8         ArithExp.__init__(self, e1, e2)
9 ...
```

Π IR expressions in Python III

```
1 class BoolExp(Exp): pass
2 class Eq(BoolExp):
3     def __init__(self, e1, e2):
4         assert(isinstance(e1, Exp) and isinstance(e2, Exp))
5         BoolExp.__init__(self, e1, e2)
6 ...
```

Π IR expressions in Python IV

```
1 exp = Sum(Num(1), Mul(Num(2), Num(4)))  
2 print(exp)  
3  
4 Sum(Num(1)Mul(Num(2)Num(4)))
```

Π IR expressions in Python V

```
1 exp2 =Mul(2, 1)
2 -----
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
```

AssertionError Traceback (most recent call last)

<ipython-input-7-00fd40a79a54> in <module>()

---->1 exp2 =Mul(2, 1)

<ipython-input-5-42a82e58862f> in __init__(self, e1, e2)

```
28 class Mul(ArithExp):
29 def __init__(self, e1, e2):
30 assert(isinstance(e1, Exp) and isinstance(e2, Exp))
31 ArithExp.__init__(self, e1, e2)
32 class BoolExp(Exp): pass
```

AssertionError:

Π automaton for Π IR expressions I

```
1 ## Expressions
2 class ValueStack(list): pass
3 class ControlStack(list): pass
4 class ExpKW:
5     SUM = "#SUM"
6     SUB = "#SUB"
7     MUL = "#MUL"
8     EQ = "#EQ"
9     NOT = "#NOT"
```


Π automaton for Π IR expressions II

```
1 class ExpPiAut(dict):
2     def __init__(self):
3         self["val"] = ValueStack()
4         self["cnt"] = ControlStack()
5     def __evalSum(self, e):
6         e1 = e.opr[0]
7         e2 = e.opr[1]
8         self.pushCnt(ExpKW.SUM)
9         self.pushCnt(e1)
10        self.pushCnt(e2)
11    def pushCnt(self, e):
12        cnt = self.cnt()
13        cnt.append(e)
14    ...
```

Π automaton for Π IR expressions III

```
1 ea =ExpPiAut()  
2 print(exp)  
3 ea.pushCnt(exp)  
4 while not ea.emptyCnt():  
5     ea.eval()  
6     print(ea)
```

Π automaton for Π IR expressions IV

```
1 Sum(Num(1)Mul(Num(2)Num(4)))
2 {'val': [], 'cnt': ['#SUM', <__main__.Num object at 0x111851470>, <
    __main__.Mul object at 0x1118516d8>]}
3 {'val': [], 'cnt': ['#SUM', <__main__.Num object at 0x111851470>, '#MUL',
    <__main__.Num object at 0x111851630>, <__main__.Num object
    at 0x1118516a0>]}
4 {'val': [4], 'cnt': ['#SUM', <__main__.Num object at 0x111851470>, '#MUL',
    <__main__.Num object at 0x111851630>]}
5 {'val': [4, 2], 'cnt': ['#SUM', <__main__.Num object at 0x111851470>, '#MUL',
    <__main__.Num object at 0x111851630>]}
6 {'val': [8], 'cnt': ['#SUM', <__main__.Num object at 0x111851470>]}
7 {'val': [8, 1], 'cnt': ['#SUM']}
8 {'val': [9], 'cnt': []}
```

II IR commands I

```

1 class Cmd(Statement): pass
2 class Id(Exp):
3     def __init__(self, s):
4         assert(isinstance(s, str))
5         Exp.__init__(self, s)
6 class Assign(Cmd):
7     def __init__(self, i, e):
8         assert(isinstance(i, Id) and isinstance(e, Exp))
9         Cmd.__init__(self, i, e)
10 class Loop(Cmd):
11     def __init__(self, be, c):
12         assert(isinstance(be, BoolExp) and isinstance(c, Cmd))
13         Cmd.__init__(self, be, c)
14 class CSeq(Cmd):
15     def __init__(self, c1, c2):
16         assert(isinstance(c1, Cmd) and isinstance(c2, Cmd))
17         Cmd.__init__(self, c1, c2)

```

Π IR commands II

```
1 cmd =Assign(Id("x"), Num(1))
2 print(type(cmd))
3 print(cmd)
4 <class '__main__.Assign'>
5 Assign(Id(x)Num(1))
```

Π automaton for Π IR commands I

Environment, Location, Store and commands opcodes.

```
1 ## Commands
2 class Env(dict): pass
3 class Loc(int): pass
4 class Sto(dict): pass
5 class CmdKW:
6     ASSIGN = "#ASSIGN"
7     LOOP = "#LOOP"
```

Π automaton for Π IR commands II

Π automaton for commands extends the Π automaton for expressions.

```
1 class CmdPiAut(ExpPiAut):
2     def __init__(self):
3         self["env"] = Env()
4         self["sto"] = Sto()
5         ExpPiAut.__init__(self)
6     def env(self):
7         return self["env"]
8     def getLoc(self, i):
9         en = self.env()
10        return en[i]
11    def sto(self):
12        return self["sto"]
13    def updateStore(self, l, v):
14        st = self.sto()
15        st[l] = v
```

Π automaton for Π IR commands III

Π semantics for assignment.

$$\begin{aligned}\delta(\text{Assign}(W, X) :: C, V, E, S) &= \delta(X :: \# \text{ASSIGN} :: C, W :: V, E, S'), \\ \delta(\# \text{ASSIGN} :: C, T :: W :: V, E, S) &= \delta(C, V, E, S'), \\ \text{where } E[W] &= I \text{ and } S' = S / [I \mapsto T].\end{aligned}$$

```
1 def __evalAssign(self, c):
2     i = c.opr[0]
3     e = c.opr[1]
4     self.pushVal(i.opr[0])
5     self.pushCnt(CmdKW.ASSIGN)
6     self.pushCnt(e)
7 def __evalAssignKW(self):
8     v = self.popVal()
9     i = self.popVal()
10    l = self.getLoc(i)
11    self.updateStore(l, v)
```


Π automaton for Π IR commands IV

Π semantics for identifiers.

$$\delta(Id(W) :: C, V, E, S) = \delta(C, B :: V, E, S),$$

where $E[W] = I$ and $S[I] = B$.

```
1  def __evalId(self, i):  
2      s =self.sto()  
3      l =self.getLoc(i)  
4      self.pushVal(s[l])
```

Π automaton for Π IR commands V

Π semantics for loop: recursive step.

$$\delta(\text{Loop}(X, M) :: C, V, E, S) = \delta(X :: \#LOOP :: C, \text{Loop}(X, M) :: V, E, S).$$

```
1  def __evalLoop(self, c):  
2      be = c.opr[0]  
3      bl = c.opr[1]  
4      self.pushVal(Loop(be, bl))  
5      self.pushVal(bl)  
6      self.pushCnt(CmdKW.LOOP)  
7      self.pushCnt(be)
```

Π automaton for Π IR commands VI

Π semantics for loop: basic steps.

$$\delta(\#LOOP :: C, \text{Boo}(\text{true}) :: \text{Loop}(X, M) :: V, E, S) = \delta(M :: \text{Loop}(X, M) :: C, V, E, S),$$
$$\delta(\#LOOP :: C, \text{Boo}(\text{false}) :: \text{Loop}(X, M) :: V, E, S) = \delta(C, V, E, S).$$

```
1 def __evalLoopKW(self):
2     t =self.popVal()
3     if t:
4         c =self.popVal()
5         lo =self.popVal()
6         self.pushCnt(lo)
7         self.pushCnt(c)
8     else:
9         self.popVal()
10        self.popVal()
```

Π automaton for Π IR commands VII

Π semantics for command composition.

$$\delta(CSeq(M_1, M_2) :: C, V, E, S) = \delta(M_1 :: M_2 :: C, V, E, S).$$

```
1  def __evalCSeq(self, c):  
2      c1 =c.opr[0]  
3      c2 =c.opr[1]  
4      self.pushCnt(c2)  
5      self.pushCnt(c1)
```

Π automaton for Π IR commands VIII

Commands are now on the top of the food chain.

```
1  def eval(self):
2      c =self.popCnt()
3      if isinstance(c, Assign):
4          self.__evalAssign(c)
5      elif c ==CmdKW.ASSIGN:
6          self.__evalAssignKW()
7      elif isinstance(c, Id):
8          self.__evalId(c.opr[0])
9      elif isinstance(c, Loop):
10         self.__evalLoop(c)
11      elif c ==CmdKW.LOOP:
12         self.__evalLoopKW()
13      elif isinstance(c, CSeq):
14         self.__evalCSeq(c)
15      else:
16         self.pushCnt(c)
17         ExpPiAut.eval(self)
```

Π IR declarations in Python I

DeRef and ValRef not implemented yet.

```
1  ## Declarations
2  class Dec(Statement): pass
3  class Bind(Dec):
4      def __init__(self, i, e):
5          assert (isinstance(i, Id) and isinstance(e, Exp))
6          Dec.__init__(self, i, e)
7  class Ref(Exp):
8      def __init__(self, e):
9          assert (isinstance(e, Exp))
10         Exp.__init__(self, e)
11  class Cns(Exp):
12      def __init__(self, e):
13          assert (isinstance(e, Exp))
14         Exp.__init__(self, e)
15  class Blk(Cmd):
16      def __init__(self, d, c):
```

Π IR declarations in Python II

```
17 | assert (isinstance(d, Dec) and isinstance(c, Cmd))  
18 | Cmd.__init__(self, d, c)
```

Π IR declarations in Python III

```
1 class DSeq(Dec):  
2     def __init__(self, d1, d2):  
3         assert (isinstance(d1, Dec) and isinstance(d2, Dec))  
4         Dec.__init__(self, d1, d2)
```


Π IR declarations in Python IV

```
1  ## Declarations
2  class DecExpKW(ExpKW):
3      REF = "#REF"
4      CNS = "#CNS"
5
6  class DecCmdKW(CmdKW):
7      BLKDEC = "#BLKDEC"
8      BLKCMD = "#BLKCMD"
9
10 class DecKW:
11     BIND = "#BIND"
12     DSEQ = "#DSEQ"
13
14 class DecPiAut(CmdPiAut):
15     def __init__(self):
16         self["locs"] = []
17         CmdPiAut.__init__(self)
```

Π IR declarations in Python V

```
19 def locs(self):
20     return self["locs"]
21
22 def pushLoc(self, l):
23     ls =self.locs()
24     ls.append(l)
25
26 def __evalRef(self, e):
27     ex =e.opr[0]
28     self.pushCnt(DecExpKW.REF)
29     self.pushCnt(ex)
30
31 def __newLoc(self):
32     sto =self.sto()
33     if sto:
34         return max(list(sto.keys())) +1
35     else:
36         return 0.0
37
```

Π IR declarations in Python VI

```
38 def __evalRefKW(self):
39     v =self.popVal()
40     l =self.__newLoc()
41     self.updateStore(l, v)
42     self.pushLoc(l)
43     self.pushVal(l)
44
45 def __evalBind(self, d):
46     i =d.opr[0]
47     e =d.opr[1]
48     self.pushVal(i)
49     self.pushCnt(DecKW.BIND)
50     self.pushCnt(e)
51
52 def __evalBindKW(self):
53     l =self.popVal()
54     i =self.popVal()
55     x =i.opr[0]
56     self.pushVal({x: l})
```

Π IR declarations in Python VII

```
57
58 def __evalDSeq(self, ds):
59     d1 =ds.opr[0]
60     d2 =ds.opr[1]
61     self.pushCnt(DecKW.DSEQ)
62     self.pushCnt(d2)
63     self.pushCnt(d1)
64
65 def __evalDSeqKW(self):
66     d2 =self.popVal()
67     d1 =self.popVal()
68     d1.update(d2)
69     self.pushVal(d1)
70
71 def __evalBlk(self, d):
72     ld =d.opr[0]
73     c =d.opr[1]
74     l =self.locs()
75     self.pushVal(list(l))
```

Π IR declarations in Python VIII

```
76     self.pushVal(c)
77     self.pushCnt(DecCmdKW.BLKDEC)
78     self.pushCnt(ld)
79
80     def __evalBlkDecKW(self):
81         d =self.popVal()
82         c =self.popVal()
83         l =self.locs()
84         self.pushVal(l)
85         en =self.env()
86         ne =en.copy()
87         ne.update(d)
88         self.pushVal(en)
89         self["env"] =ne
90         self.pushCnt(DecCmdKW.BLKCMD)
91         self.pushCnt(c)
92
93     def __evalBlkCmdKW(self):
94         en =self.popVal()
```

Π IR declarations in Python IX

```
95     ls =self.popVal()
96     self["env"] =en
97     s =self.sto()
98     s ={k: v for k, v in s.items() if k not in ls}
99     self["sto"] =s
100     # del ls
101     ols =self.popVal()
102     self["locs"] =ols
103
104 def eval(self):
105     d =self.popCnt()
106     if isinstance(d, Bind):
107         self.__evalBind(d)
108     elif d ==DecKW.BIND:
109         self.__evalBindKW()
110     elif isinstance(d, DSeq):
111         self.__evalDSeq(d)
112     elif d ==DecKW.DSEQ:
113         self.__evalDSeqKW()
```

Π IR declarations in Python X

```
14 elif isinstance(d, Ref):
15     self.__evalRef(d)
16 elif d == DecExpKW.REF:
17     self.__evalRefKW()
18 elif isinstance(d, Blk):
19     self.__evalBlk(d)
20 elif d == DecCmdKW.BLKDEC:
21     self.__evalBlkDecKW()
22 elif d == DecCmdKW.BLKCMD:
23     self.__evalBlkCmdKW()
24 else:
25     self.pushCnt(d)
26     CmdPiAut.eval(self)
```

Π IR declarations in Python XI

```
1 dc =DecPiAut()
2 fac =Loop(Not(Eq(Id("y"), Num(0))),
3           CSeq(Assign(Id("x"), Mul(Id("x"), Id("y"))),
4               Assign(Id("y"), Sub(Id("y"), Num(1))))))
5 dec =DSeq(Bind(Id("x"), Ref(Num(1))),
6           Bind(Id("y"), Ref(Num(200))))
7 fac_blk =Blk(dec, fac)
8 dc.pushCnt(fac_blk)
9 while not dc.emptyCnt():
10     aux =dc.copy()
11     dc.eval()
12     if dc.emptyCnt():
13         print(aux)
```


Π IR abstractions in Python I

```
1
2 class Formals(list):
3     def __init__(self, f):
4         if isinstance(f, list):
5             for a in f:
6                 if not isinstance(a, Id):
7                     raise IllFormed(self, a)
8             self.append(f)
9         else:
10            raise IllFormed(self, f)
11
12 class Abs:
13     def __init__(self, f, b):
14         if isinstance(f, list):
15             if isinstance(b, Blk):
16                 self._opr = [f, b]
17             else:
18                 raise IllFormed(self, b)
```

Π IR abstractions in Python II

```
19     else:
20         raise IllFormed(self, f)
21
22     def formals(self):
23         return self._opr[0]
24
25     def blk(self):
26         return self._opr[1]
27
28     def __str__(self):
29         ret =str(self.__class__.__name__) + "("
30         formals =self.formals()
31         ret +=str(formals[0]) # First formal argument
32         for i in range(1, len(formals)):
33             ret +=", "
34             ret +=str(formals[i]) # Remaining formal arguments
35         ret +=", "
36         ret +=str(self.blk()) # Abstraction block
37         ret +=")"
```

Π IR abstractions in Python III

```
38     return ret
39
40 class BindAbs(Bind):
41     '''
42     BindAbs is a form of bind but that receives an Abs instead of an
43     expression.
44     '''
45     def __init__(self, i, p):
46         if isinstance(i, Id):
47             if isinstance(p, Abs):
48                 Dec.__init__(self, i, p)
49             else:
50                 raise IllFormed(self, p)
51         else:
52             raise IllFormed(self, i)
53
54 class Actuals(list):
55     def __init__(self, a):
56         if isinstance(a, list):
```

Π IR abstractions in Python IV

```
57     for e in a:
58         if not isinstance(e, Exp):
59             raise IllFormed(self, e)
60     self.append(a)
61 else:
62     raise IllFormed(self, a)
63
64 class Call(Cmd):
65     def __init__(self, f, actuals):
66         if isinstance(f, Id):
67             if isinstance(actuals, list):
68                 Cmd.__init__(self, f, actuals)
69             else:
70                 raise IllFormed(self, actuals)
71         else:
72             raise IllFormed(self, f)
73
74     def caller(self):
75         return self.operand(0)
```

Π IR abstractions in Python V

```
76
77 def actuals(self):
78     return self.operand(1)
79
80 class Closure(dict):
81     def __init__(self, f, b, e):
82         if isinstance(f, list):
83             if isinstance(b, Blk):
84                 # I wanted to write assert(isinstance(e, Env)) but it
85                                     fails.
86
87                 if isinstance(e, dict):
88                     self["for"] = f # Formal parameters
89                     self["env"] = e # Current environment
90                     self["block"] = b # Procedure block
91                 else:
92                     raise IllFormed(self, e)
93             else:
94                 raise IllFormed(self, b)
95         else:
```

Π IR abstractions in Python VI

```
94         raise IllFormed(self, f)
95
96     def __str__(self):
97         ret =str(self.__class__.__name__) + "("
98         formals =self.formals()
99         fst_formal =formals[0] # First formal argument
100         ret +=str(fst_formal)
101         for i in range(1, len(formals)):
102             ret +=", "
103             formal =formals[i] # Remaining formal arguments
104             ret +=str(formal)
105         ret +=", "
106         ret +=str(self.blk()) # Closure block
107         ret +=")"
108         return ret
109
110     def formals(self):
111         return self['for']
112
```

Π IR abstractions in Python VII

```
13 def env(self):
14     return self['env']
15
16 def blk(self):
17     return self['block']
18
19 class AbsPiAut(DecPiAut):
20     def __evalAbs(self, a):
21         if not isinstance(a, Abs): # p must be an abstraction
22             raise EvaluationError(self, "Function __evalAbs called with
23                                     no abstraction but with "
24                                     , a, " instead.")
25
26         else:
27             f = a.formals() # Formal parameters
28             b = a.blk() # Body
29             e = self.env() # Current environment
30             # Closes the given abs. with the current env
31             c = Closure(f, b, e)
32             # Closure c is pushed to the value stack such that
```

Π IR abstractions in Python VIII

```
self.pushVal(c)
```

```
# a BIND may create a new binding to a given identifier.
```

```
def __match(self, f, a):
```

```
'''
```

```
Given a list of formal parameters and a list of actual parameters
```

```
it returns an environment relating the elements of the former  
with the latter.
```

```
'''
```

```
if isinstance(f, list):
```

```
    if isinstance(a, list):
```

```
        if len(f) == 0:
```

```
            return {}
```

```
        if len(f) == len(a) and len(f) > 0:
```

```
            # For some reason, f[0] is a tuple, not an Id.
```

```
            f0 = f[0]
```

```
            a0 = a[0]
```

```
            b0 = {f0.id(): a0.num() }
```


Π IR abstractions in Python IX

```
47     if len(f) == 1:
48         return b0
49     else:
50         # For some reason, f[0] is a tuple, not an Id.
51         f1 = f[1]
52         a1 = a[1]
53         b1 = {f1.id(): a1.num()}
54         e = b0.update(b1)
55         for i in range(2, len(f)):
56             fi = f[i][0]
57             ai = a[i][0]
58             e.update({fi.id(): ai.num()})
59         return e
60     else:
61         raise EvaluationError("Call to '__match' on " + str(self) +
                                ": " + "formals and"
                                "actuals differ in"
                                "size.")
62 else:
```

Π IR abstractions in Python X

```
raise EvaluationError("Call to '.__match' on " +str(self) +":  
                        "+" no formals, but with  
                        ", f, " instead.")
```

```
def __evalCall(self, c):  
    '''
```

Essentially, a call is translated into a block.
If we were programming π in a symbolic language,
we could simply create a proper block and push it to the control
stack.

However, the environment is not symbolic: is a dictionary of
objects.

To create a block we would need to "pi-IR-fy" it, that is,
recreate the

π IR tree from the concrete environment and joint it with
matches created

also at π IR level. These would be pushed back into the control
stack and

Π IR abstractions in Python XI

reobjectified. Thus, to avoid pi-IRfication and reevaluation of the environment we manipulate it at the object level, which is dangerous but seems to be correct.

In this implementation, actual parameters are already evaluated.
'''

```
if not isinstance(c, Call): # c must be a Call object
    raise EvaluationError("Call to __evalCall with no Call object
                           but with ", c, " instead
                           .")
else:
    # Procedure to be called
    caller = c.caller()
    # Retrieves the current environment.
    e = self.env()
    # Retrieves the closure associated with the caller function.
    clos = e[caller.id()]
```

Π IR abstractions in Python XII

```

89     # Retrieves the actual parameters from the call.
90     a =c.actuals()
91     # Retrieves the formal parameters from the closure.
92     f =clos.formals()
93     # Matches formals and actuals, creating an environment.
94     d =self.__match(f, a)
95     # Retrives the closure's environment.
96     ce =clos.env()
97     # The caller's block must run on the closures environment
98     # overwritten with the matches.
99     d.update(ce)
100    self["env"] =d
101    self.pushVal(self.locs())
102    # Saves the current environment in the value stack.
103    self.pushVal(e)
104    # Pushes the keyword BLKCMD for block completion.
105    self.pushCnt(DecCmdKW.BLKCMD)
106    # Pushes the body of the caller function into the control
        stack.

```

Π IR abstractions in Python XIII

```
07         self.pushCnt(clos.blk())
08
09     def eval(self):
10         d =self.popCnt()
11         if isinstance(d, Abs):
12             self.__evalAbs(d)
13         elif isinstance(d, Call):
14             self.__evalCall(d)
15         else:
16             self.pushCnt(d)
17             DecPiAut.eval(self)
```

Complete Imp grammar in EBNF notation I

```

1 @@grammar::IMP
2 @@eol_comments ::/#.*?/start = @:cmd ;
3
4
5
6 cmd =nop | let | assign | loop | call ;
7
8 call =i:identifier '(' { a:actual }* ')' ;
9
10 actual =e1:expression { ',', e2:expression }* | {} ;
11
12 nop ='nop' ;
13
14 loop =op:'while' ~ e:expression 'do' { c:cmd }+ ;
15
16 assign =id:identifier op:':=' ~ e:expression ;
17
18 let =op:'let' ~ d:dec 'in' { c:cmd }+ ;

```

Complete Imp grammar in EBNF notation II

```

19 dec =var | fn ;
20
21
22 var =op:'var' ~ id:identifier '=' e:expression ;
23
24 fn =op:'fn' ~ id:identifier '(' f:formal ')' '=' c:cmd ;
25
26 formal =i1:identifier { ',' i2:identifier }* | {} ;
27
28 expression =@:bool_expression ;
29
30 bool_expression =negation | equality | conjunction | disjunction
31                  | lowereq | greatereq | lowerthan | greaterthan
32                  | add_expression ;
33
34 equality =left:add_expression op:"==" ~ right:bool_expression ;
35
36 conjunction =left:add_expression op:"and" ~ right:bool_expression ;
37

```

Complete Imp grammar in EBNF notation III

```

38 disjunction =left:add_expression op:"or" ~ right:bool_expression ;
39
40 lowereq =left:add_expression op:"<=" ~ right:add_expression ;
41
42 greatereq =left:add_expression op:">=" ~ right:add_expression ;
43
44 lowerthan =left:add_expression op:"<" ~ right:add_expression ;
45
46 greaterthan =left:add_expression op:">" ~ right:add_expression ;
47
48 parenthesisexp ='(' ~ @:bool_expression ')';
49
50 negation =op:'not' ~ b:bool_expression ;
51
52 add_expression =addition | subtraction | @:mult_expression ;
53
54 addition =left:mult_expression op:"+" ~ right:add_expression ;
55
56 subtraction =left:mult_expression op:"- " ~ right:add_expression ;

```


Complete Imp grammar in EBNF notation IV

```
57
58 mult_expression = multiplication | division
59                 | atom
60                 | parenthesisexp ;
61
62 multiplication = left:atom op:"*" ~ right:mult_expression ;
63
64 division = left:atom op:"/" ~ right:mult_expression ;
65
66 atom = number | truth | identifier ;
67
68 number = /\d+/ ;
69
70 identifier = /(?!\\d)\\w+/ ;
71
72 truth = 'True' | 'False' ;
```

Example: iterative factorial

```
1 # The classic iterative factorial example
2 let var z = 1
3 in
4   let var y = 10
5   in
6     while not (y == 0)
7     do
8       z := z * y
9       y := y - 1
```

Example: iterative factorial within a function

```
1 # In this example we encapsulate the iterative calculation
2 # of the factorial within a function call.
3 let var z = 1
4 in
5   let fn f(x) =
6     let var y = x
7     in
8       while not (y == 0)
9       do
10         z := z * y
11         y := y - 1
12   in f(10)
```