

第九章 指称语义的原理与应用

指称语义学是Christopher Strachey和Dana Scott在1970年提出的。

指称语义学的一个显著特征是:程序中的每一个短语(表达式、命令、声明等)都有其意义。它是与语言的语法结构平行的。每个短语的语义函数就是短语的指称意义。其现代名称为指称语义学。

16.1 指称语义原理

- 从数学的观点,一个程序可以看作是从输入到输出的映射P(I)→0,即输入域(domain)上的值,经过程序P变为输出域(range)的值。
 - $\Phi \llbracket p \rrbracket \to d \quad (p \in P, d \in D).$
- 语义域D中的数学实体d,或以辅助函数表达的复杂数学实体d',称为该短语的数学指称物,即短语在语义函数下的指称语义。
- 指称语义描述的是语义函数映射的后果,不反映如何映射的过程,更没有过程的时间性。而程序设计语言的时间性只能反映到值所表达的状态上。

• 语义函数和辅助函数

描述二进制数的语义二进制数

```
Numeral ::= 0 (16.1-a)

| 1 (16.1-b)

| Numeral 0 (16.1-c)

| Numeral 1 (16.1-d)
```

我们给出求值的语义函数:将Numeral集合中的对象映射为自然数:

```
valuation: Numeral→Natural (16.2)
```

按语法的产生式,我们给出以下语义函数:

```
valuation [0] = 0
```

valuation [1] = 1

valuation
$$[N0] = 2 \times \text{valuation} [N]$$

//N∈Numeral

valuation
$$[N1] = 2 \times \text{valuation} [N] + 1$$

```
valuation [1101] = 2 \times \text{valuatioin} [110] + 1
                    = 2 \times (2 \times \text{valuation} (11)) + 1
                    = 2 \times (2 \times (2 \times \text{valuation} (1) + 1)) + 1
                    = 2 \times (2 \times (2 \times 1 + 1)) + 1
                    = 13
计算器命令的语义描述
    计算器命令的抽象语法:
                                             (16.3)
     Com ::= Expr=
     Expr ::= Num
                                             (16.4-a)
                                             (16.4-b)
              | Expr + Expr
              | Expr - Exp
                                             (16.4-c)
                                             (16.4-d)
              Expr * Expr
                                            (16.5)
    Num ::= Digit | Num Digit
Digit ::= 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9
                                            (16.6)
 execute : Com →1nteger
 evaluate: Expr →lnteger
         : Integer × Integer → Integer
 sum
 difference : Integer × Integer → Integer
 product : Integer × Integer → Integer
```

```
以下定义每个短语的语义函数:
 execute [C] = execute [E] = evaluate [E]
           其中C∈Com, E∈Expr。
 evaluate [N] = valuation [N] \quad (N \in Num)
 evaluate [E1 + E2] = sum (evaluate [E1], evaluate [E2])
  evaluate [E1 - E2] = difference (evaluate <math>[E1], evaluate [E2])
  evaluate [E1 * E2] = product (evaluate [E1], evaluate [E2])
再定义Num的两个表达式:
 valuation [D] = D'
                     (D∈Digit, D'∈Natural)
 valuation [ND] = 10 \times \text{valuation} [N] + D'
 execute [40-3*9=]
    =evaluate [40-3*9]
    =product (evaluate [40-3], evaluate [9])
    =product (difference (evaluate [40]), evaluate [3]), evaluate [9])
    =product (difference (valuation [40]), valuation [3]), valuation [9])
    =product (difference (40, 3), 9)
    =333
```

16.1.2 语义域

● 基本域

Character / Integer / Natural / Truth-Value / Unit 用户可定义枚举域,以及以基本域构造的复合域。

● 笛卡儿积域

 $D \times D'$ 元素为对偶(x, x')其中 $x \in D, x' \in D'$ 。 $D1 \times D2 \times \cdots Dn$ 元素为n元组 $(x1, x2, \cdots, xn)$,其中 $xi \in Di$ 。

● 不相交的联合域

D+D'元素为对偶(left x, right x')其中x \in D, x' \in D'。 shape=rectangle(Real \times Real) + circle Real + point

● 函数域

D→D' 例如1nteger→Even。

 $f(v) \rightarrow \bot$ 偏函数, $v \in V$

f(⊥)→⊥ 严格的偏函数

f(⊥)→v 非严格函数

偏函数域上元素间具有偏序关系,偏序关系'≤'的性质是:

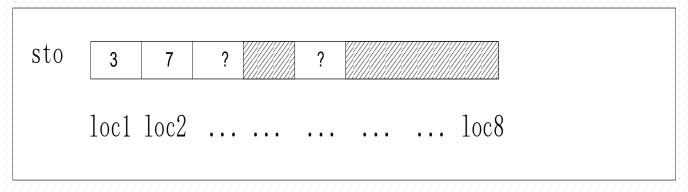
- D域若具偏序性质,它必须包含唯一的底元素,记为⊥,且⊥≤d,d为D中任一元素。通俗解释是d得到的定义比⊥多。⊥是不对应任何值的'值'。
- 若 x, $y \in D$, $x \le y$ 此二元素具有偏序关系' \le ',即y得到的定义比x多。这一般就复合元素而言,即x中包含的 \bot 比y多。
- 若x, y, z∈D, 则偏序关系'≤'必须是:
 - [1] 自反的,即有 $x \leq x$;
 - [2] 反对称的,即若 $x \leq y$, $y \leq x$,必然有x=y;
 - [3] 传递的,即若 $x \leq y$, $y \leq z$,必然有 $x \leq z$ 。

● 序列域

序列域D*中的元素是零个或多个选自域D中的元素有限序列,或为ni1元素,或为x • s的序列

16.1.3 命令式语言的特殊域

● 存储域



Store = Location → (stored Storable + undefined + unused) (16.15)

```
(16.16)
empty-store: Store
   allocate : Store → Store × Location
                                                           (16.17)
                                                           (16.18)
   deallocate : Store ×Location → Store
                : Store × Location × Storable→Store
                                                          (16.19)
   update
                                                           (16.20)
   fetch : Store × Location→Storable
empty store = \lambda loc. unused
allocate sto =
   let loc = any\_unused\_location (sto) in (sto [loc \rightarrow undefined], loc)
deallocate (sto, loc) = sto [loc \rightarrow unused]
   update (sto, loc, stble) = sto [loc→stored stble]
   fetch (sto, loc) =
      let stored value (stored stble) = stble
          stored value (undefined) = fail
          stored value (unused) = fail
      in
          stored-value (sto(loc))
```

● 环境域

```
Environ = 1dentifier→ (bound Bindable + unbound)
empty-environ: Environ
    bind : ldentifier × Bindable → Environ
    overlay : Environ × Environ → Environ
find : Environ × 1dentifier → Bindable
enpty-environ = \lambda I. unbound
    bind (I, bdble) = \lambda I'. if I'=I then bound bdble else unbound
    overlay (env', env) = \lambda I. if env' (I)/=unbound then env' (I) else env (I)
    find (env, I) =
          let bound value (bound bdble) = bdble
              bound value (unbound) = \bot
          in
            bound value (env (I))
```

16.2 指称语义示例

· 过程式小语言 IMP

```
抽象语法是:
   Command ::= Skip
               ldentifier := Expression
                let Declaration in Command
                Command; Command
                if Expression then Command else Command
                while Expression do Command
 Expression ::= Numeral
                false
                true
                Ldentifier
                Expression + Expression
                Expression < Expression
                not Expression
Declaration ::= const ldentifier = Expression
               var ldentifier : Type_denoter
Type_denoter ::= bool
```

int

IMP的语义域、语义函数和辅助函数

```
Value = truth value Truth_Value + integer Integer
  Storable = Value
  Bindable = value Value + variable Location
   execute: Command \rightarrow (Environ\rightarrowStore\rightarrowStore)
   execute (C) env sto = sto'
   evaluate: Expression → (Environ→Store →Value)
   evaluate [E] env sto= ···
   elaborate: Declaration→ (Environ→Store→Environ×store)
   elaborate (D) env sto =
辅助函数有如前所述的empty-environ, find, overlay, bind, empty-store, allocate,
deallocate, update, fetch。以及sum, less, not等辅助函数。此外, 再增加一个取值函数:
    coerce: Store × Bindable → Value
        coerce (sto, find (env, I))
          = val
          = fetch (sto, loc)
```

IMP的指称语义

```
execute [Skip] env sto = sto
execute [I:= E] env sto =
    let val = evaluate E env sto in
    let variable loc = find (env, I) in
    update(sto, loc, val)
execute [let D in C] env sto =
    let (env', sto') = elaborate D env sto in
    execute C (overlay (env', env)) sto'
```

```
execute [C1; C2] env sto =
      execute C2 env (execute C1 env sto)
execute [ if E then C1 else C2] env sto =
        if evaluate E env sto = truth_value true
        then execute C1 env sto
        else execute C2 env sto
execute [while E do C] =
       let execute while env sto =
         if evaluate E env sto = truth_value true
         then execute_while env (execute C env sto)
         else sto
       in
        execute_while
```

elaborate [const I = E] env sto =
let val = evaluate E env sto in
(bind (I, value val), sto)

elaborate [var I:T] env sto =
 let (sto', loc) = allocate sto in
 (bind (I, variable loc), sto')

16.3 程序抽象的语义描述

● 函数抽象

```
Function = Argument→Value
 Function = Argument→Store→Value
 bind parameter: Formal Parameter→ (Argument→Environ)
 give argument : Actual Parameter→(Environ→Argument)
● 扩充IMP语法
 Command ::= ···
            | Identifier (Actual Parametor)
 Expression ::= ···
            | Identifier (Actual Parmenter)
 Declaration ::= ···
            | func Identifier (Formal Parameter) is Expression
            | proc ldentifier (Formal paramenter) is Command
 Formal_Parameter ::= const Identifier: Type_Denoter
 Actual parameter ::= Expression
 Argument = Value
 Bindable = value Value + variable Location + function Function
```

● 写IMP函数的指称语义

```
bind-parameter [I:T] arg = bind (I, arg) give-argument [E] env = evaluate E env 函数调用的语义等式如下:
```

```
evaluate [I(AP)] env =
let function func = find (env, I) in
let arg = give_argument AP env in
func arg

elaborate [fun I(FP) is E] env =
   let func arg =
      let parenv = bind_parameter FP arg in
      evaluate E (overlay (parenv, env))
   in
   (bind (I, function func))
```

● 过程抽象

```
Procedure = Argument→Store→Store
Argument = Value
Bindable = value Value + variable Location+functionFunction +procedure Procedure
execute [ I(AP) ] env sto=
let procedure proc = find (env, I) in
    let arg = give_argument AP env sto in
     proc arg sto
elaborate [proc I(FP) is C] env sto =
    let proc arg sto' =
         let parent = bind-parameter FP arg in
         execute C (overlay (parenv env)) sto'
     in
    (bind (I, procedure proc), sto)
```

● 参数机制的语义描述

--- 常量和变量参数 先细化参数定义语法

```
Formal-Parameter ::= const Identifier: Type denoter
                   | var Identifier : Type denoter
Actual-P arameter ::= Expression
                   l var Identifier
bind parameter : Formal parameter → (Argument → Environ)
give parameter : Actural Parameter → (Environ → Store → Argument)
形参的语义等式是:
bind parameter [const I:T] (value val) = bind (I, value val)
bind_parameter [var I:T] (variable loc) = bind(I, variable loc)
实参的语义等式是:
give argument [E] env sto = value (evaluate E env sto)
give argument [var I] env sto =
   let variable loc = find (env, I) in
     variable loc
```

--- 复制参数机制

```
Formal Parmeter ::= value Identifier: Type denoter
                 | result Identifier : Type denoter
Actual Parameter ::= Expression
                 var Identifier
copy in: Formal Parameter→ (Argument→Store→Environ×Store)
copy in [value I:T] (value val) sto =
       let (sto', local) = allocate sto in
       (bind (I, variable local), update (sto', local, val))
copy-in [ result I:T] (variable loc) sto=
       let (sto', local) = allocate sto in
       (bind (I, variable local), sto')
copy out: Formal Parameter→ (Environ→ Argument→Store→Store)
   copy out [ value I:T] env (vlaue val) sto = sto
   copy out [result I:T] env (variable loc) sto =
      let variable local = find (env, I) in
      update (sto, loc, fetch (sto, local))
```

过程声明的语义等式作以下修改:

```
elaborate [proc (FP) is C ] env sto=
  let proc arg sto' =
    let (parenv, sto") copy_in FP arg sto' in
    let sto'' = execute C (overlay (parenv, env )) sto" in
        copy_out FP parenv arg sto''
in
    (bind (I, procedure proc), sto)
```

--- 多参数

--- 递归抽象

递归函数声明的语义等式如下:

```
elaborate [ fun I (FP) is E] env=
  let func arg =
    let env'=overlay (bind (I, function func), env) in
    let parenv = bind-parameter FP arg in
        evaluate E (overlay (parenv, env'))
  in
  bind (I, function func)
```

16.4 复合类型

▶最简单的复合变量的语义描述

暂不考虑函数和过程抽象,只增加最简单的复合量对偶(A:T1,B:T2). 先扩充抽象语法:

```
对偶值本身是一个域:
Pair Value = Value × Value
对偶变量的域:
Pair Variable = Variable × Variable
Value = truth value Truth Value + integer Integer + pair value Pair Value
Storable = truth value Truth Value + integer Integer
Variable = simple_variable Location + pair_variable Pair_Variable
辅助函数:
fetch variable: Store×Variable→ Value
update variable: Store×Variable×Value→ Store
fetch variable(sto, simple variable loc) = fetch(sto, loc)
fetch_variable(sto, pair_variable (var1, var2)) =
        pair value (fetch variable (sto, var1), fetch-variable (sto, var2))
update_variable(sto, simple_variable loc, stble) =
             update (sto, loc, stble)
update variable (sto, pair variable (var1, var2), pair value (val1, val2))=
            let sto'=update variable (sto, var1, val1) in
                update variable (sto', var2, val2)
```

```
增加识别(identify)和分配变量存储(allocate_variable)的语义函数:
identify: V-name → (Environ→ Value or Variable)
Value or Variable = value Value + variable Variable
   identify [I] env = find(env, I)
   identify [st V ] env =
      let first (value (pair value (val1, val2))) = value val1 |
         first (variable (pair variable (var1, var2))) = variable var1
     in
     first (identify V env)//辅助函数first将对偶值或对偶变量映射为它的第一子域。
赋值语句语义等式:
execute [V := E] env sto =
     let val = evaluate E env sto in
     let variable var = identify V env in
     update_variable (sto, var, val)
evaluate (V) env sto=
      coerce (sto, identify V env)
coerce: Store × Value or Variable → Value
   coerce (sto, value val ) = val
coerce (sto, variable var) = fetch_variable (sto, var)
```

```
allocate variable: Type denoter→Allocator
Allocator = Store → Store × Variable
例: 为类型指明符bool分配存储的语义是:
   allocate variable [bool] sto=
     let (sto', loc) = allocate sto in
        (sto', simple variable loc)
为对偶指明符分配存储的语义是:
   allocate variable [(T1, T2)] sto=
     let (sto', var1) = allocate variable T1 sto in
     let (sto', var2) = allocate variable T2 sto' in
     (sto', pair_variable (var1, var2))
变量声明的语义:
   elaborate (var I:T) env sto=
      let (sto', var) = allocate_variable T sto in
      (bind(I, var), sto')
```

>数组变量的语义描述(参考教材)

16.5 程序失败的语义描述

```
sum: Integer × Integer→ Integer
   sum (int1, int2) = if abs(int1+int2) <=maxint</pre>
                      then int1+int2
                      else L
   sum (\bot, int2) = \bot
   sum (int1, \perp) = \perp
evaluate [E1 + E2] env sto =
      let integer int1 = evaluate E1 env sto in
      let integer int2 = evaluete E2 env sto in
      integer (sum (int1, int2))
```

16.6 指称语义应用

- **指称语义用于设计语言** 为一个程序设计语言写指称语义的步骤是:
- 分析(所设计的)程序设计语言的规格说明写出抽象语法。
- 定义该语言的指称域,并为这些域定义恰当的辅助函数与模型值上的操作。 建立语义函数。为抽象语法中的每个短语(即短语类)指定一个域(语义函数的 输入域),定义输入域到其指称域的语义函数。
- 为每一短语类写出语义等式。

16.6.2 指称语义用于程序性质研究

● 上下文约束的静态描述

在程序设计语言的文法产生的所有句子之中只有一部分是良定义的。语法往往不能给出明确的表示,要依靠上下文约束。

用指称语义的方法描述程序设计语言的上下文约束要建立类型环境的概念。语言中各类型之总称即为Type域。例如,在前述IMP语言中类型域是:

Type=truth_type + integer_type + var_type + error_type

Type_Environ = Identifier→(bound Type + unbound)

equivalent: Type × Type → Truth_Value

可测试两种类型是否等价。

constrain: Command→ (Type_Environ→Truth_Value)

检查命令在类型环境中是否遵从约束,即是否良定义的。

typify: Expression→ (Type_Environ→Value_Type)

验明表达式的类型,即在类型环境中的具体类型。

declare: Declaration→(Type_Environ→Truth_Value×Type_Environ)

在类型环境中给出声明是良定义的真值, 以及所产生的类型束定。

type_denoted_by: Type_Denoter→Value_Type

产生类型指明符的真实类型。类型环境域有以下辅助函数:

empty_environ : Type_Environ

bind : 1dentifier × Type → Type Environ

overlay: Type_Environ × Type_Environ → Type_Environ

find: Type Environ × Identifier → Type

● 程序推理

```
C; ship = C。要证明相等,即指出两端指称一样即可:
    execute 【C; skip】 env sto
    = execute 【skip】 env (execute C env sto)
    = execute C env sto
```

```
将域的各等式也转成ML的datatype定义:
type Location = int;
datatype Value=
   truthvalue of bool
    | integer of int;
type Stroeable = Value;
datatype Bindable =
   value of Value
    variable of Location;
再写出具体函数定义:
fun
  execute (skip) env sto = sto
  execute (IbceomesE(I, E)) env sto =
  let val val' = evaluate E env sto in
    let val variable loc = find (env, I) in
        update (sto, loc, val')
    end
  end
 | execute (letDinC (D, C)) env sto =
  let val (env', sto') =
            elaborate D env sto in
     execute C (overlay (env', env)) sto'
  end
```

16.6.3 语义原型

```
先将抽象语法改写为ML的datatype 定义:
 type Identifier = string
 and Num eral = string;
 datatype Command =
       skip
       | IbecomesE of Identifier * Expression
       lletDinC of Declaraton * Command
       CsemicolonC of Command * Command
       ifEthenCelseC of Expressiion * Command * Command
       whileEdoC of Expression * Command
  and Expression =
        num of Numeral
       flase'
       true'
       lide of Identifier
       | EplusE of Expression * Expression
  and Declaration=
         constlisE of Ldentifier * Expression
       | varIcolonT of Ldentifier* Typerdenoter
  and Typedenoter=
       bool'
       lint'
```

将域的各等式也转成ML的datatype定义:

```
type Location = int;
datatype Value=
   truthvalue of bool
    | integer of int;
type Stroeable = Value;
datatype Bindable =
   value of Value
    | variable of Location;
再写出具体函数定义:
fun
  execute (skip) env sto = sto
| execute (IbceomesE(I, E)) env sto =
   let val val' = evaluate E env sto in
     let val variable loc = find (env, I) in
        update (sto, loc, val')
    end
   end
  execute (letDinC (D, C)) env sto =
   let val (env', sto') =
             elaborate D env sto in
      execute C (overlay (env', env)) sto'
   end
```

```
execute (CsemicolonC (C1, C2)) env sto =
     execute C2 env (execate C1 env sto)
execute (if E then C else C (E, C1, C2)) env sto =
    if valuate E env sto = truthvalue true
    then execute C1 env sto
    else execute C2 env sto
execute (whileEdoC (E, C))=
     let fun executewhile env sto =
             if evaluate E env sto = truthvalue true
             then executewhile env (execute C env sto )
             else sto
     in
     executewhile
     end
and
 evaluate (num N) env sto = integer (valuation N)
| evaluate (false') env sto = truthvalue false
 | evaluate (true') env sto = truthvalue true
| evaluate (ide I) env sto = coerce (sto, find (env, I))
```

```
| evaluate (EplusE(E1, E2)) env sto =
      let val integer int1 = evaluate E1 env sto in
        let val integer int2 = evaluate E2 env sto in
                integer (sum (intl, int2))
        end
       end
and
elaborate (constIisE ( I, E )) env sto=
  let val val'=evaluate E env sto in
       (bind (I, value val'), sto)
  end
 elaborate (varIcolonT(I, T)) env sto=
    let val (sto', loc)=allocate sto in
           (bind (I, variable loc), sto')
    end
and
 valuation (N) =
     integer (stringtoint N)
```

以上按IMP 抽象语法套写语义函数execute, evaluate, elaborate. 还要把辅助函数改写为ML:

fun

```
coerce ( sto, value val') = val'
| coerce ( sto, vatiable loc ) = fetch ( sto, loc )
```

设置初始条件运行ML程序 有了以上定义,即可运行抽象语法树的ML解释器,例如:

```
      val env0=...;
      //初始环境

      val sto0=...;
      //初始存储

      val prog=...;
      //一条IMP命令的抽象语法树execute prog env0 sto0;
```

作业

在IMP语言中增加取值和寻址表达式、指针变量初始化命令,其语法进行了如下扩充:

Declaration ::= const Identifier = Expression

| *Identifier = Expression

Expression :: = *Identifier

| & Identifier

```
evaluation [*I] env sto =
       let loc = find( env, l) in
              let loc | = fetch (sto, loc) in
                     sto(loc1)
evaluation [&I] env sto =
                   find(env, I)
execute [*I = E] env sto =
   let val = evaluate E env sto in
   let loc = find( env, l) in
              let loc1 = fetch (sto,loc) in
                     sto(loc1)
   update(sto, val, loc)
```

大作业的要求

- 组队:每组不多于3人
- 提交设计报告
 - 1.新定义语言的背景和目标 设计驱动,基础范型,参考语言及其不同点,围绕设计准则方面的考虑
 - 2. 语法设计

语言要素,静态/动态、编译/解释、跨平台等方面的考虑;数据类型、关键字、Token对象等词法规则考虑; BNF(举例用图来表达)、抽象语法树、语法分析等的设计考虑

- 3. 涉及范型的设计 控制流相关的设计(分支、迭代等);对象、并发机制、闭包等
- 4. 典型语言机制的语义描述(举例说明)
- 5. 与对标语言在实现上的差异说明 语言差异,运行差异
- 6. 验证与测试

提交时间与形式: 12月16日23:00前提交,在课程中心上提交pdf报告,准备评优同学还需要准备ppt。

大作业评优的条件

- 小组不多于2人
- 最多给6~7组(选课人数的10%左右)
- ■考试时完成B卷
- 考核标准:
 - 在普通作业标准基础上:
 - 课堂讲解 (PPT)
 - 可运行、有测试样例
- 大作业派前8的组别都要准备ppt在研讨课上讲,12月19日出通知,确定哪些组在12月21日的研讨课上讲台(形式为每组讲解10~12分钟,回答问题5~8分钟)。
- 台下同学需随时准备提问,有质量的提问将被记录并获得大作业加分。