50003 - Models of Computation - Lecture $3\,$

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Lecture Recording

Lecture recording is available here

Syntax of While

We can define a simple While language (if, else, while loops) to build programs from & to analyse.

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\begin{array}{lll} B \in Bool & ::= & true|false|E = E|E < E|B\&B|\neg B \dots \\ E \in Exp & ::= & x|n|E + E|E \times E| \dots \\ C \in Com & ::= & x := E|if \ B \ then \ C \ else \ C|C;C|skip|while \ B \ do \ C \end{array}
```

Where $x \in Var$ ranges over variable identifiers, and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ranges over natural numbers.

States

A **state** is a partial function from variables to numbers. For state s, and variable x, s(x) is defined, e.g.

$$s = (x \mapsto 2, y \mapsto 200, z \mapsto 20)$$

(In the current state, x = 2, y = 200, z = 20).

Partial Functions

A partial function is a mapping of every member of its domain, to at most one member of its codomain.

A state is a partial function as it is only defined for some variables.

For example:

$$s[x \mapsto 7](u) = 7$$
 if $u = x$
= $s(u)$ otherwise

The small step semantics of While are defined using configurations of form:

$$\langle E, s \rangle, \langle B, s \rangle, \langle C, s \rangle$$

(Evaluating E, B, or C with respect to state s)

We can create a new state, where variable x equals value a, from an existing state s:

$$s'(u) \triangleq \alpha(x) = \begin{cases} a & u = x \\ s(u) & otherwise \end{cases}$$

 $s' = s[x \mapsto u]$ is equivalent to $dom(s') = dom(s) \land \forall y. [y \neq x \rightarrow s(y) = s'(y) \land s'(x) = a]$ (s' equals s where x maps to a)

Expressions

$$\begin{split} &(\text{W-EXP.LEFT}) \frac{\langle E_1, s \rangle \to_e \langle E_1', s' \rangle}{\langle E_1 + E_2, s \rangle \to_e \langle E_1' + E_2, s' \rangle} \\ &(\text{W-EXP.RIGHT}) \frac{\langle E, s \rangle \to_e \langle E', s' \rangle}{\langle n + E, s \rangle \to_e \langle n + E', s' \rangle} \\ &(\text{W-EXP.VAR}) \frac{\langle E, s \rangle \to_e \langle n, s \rangle}{\langle x, s \rangle \to_e \langle n, s \rangle} \ s(x) = n \\ &(\text{W-EXP.ADD}) \frac{\langle n_1 + n_2, s \rangle}{\langle n_1 + n_2, s \rangle} \ \langle n_3, s \rangle n_3 = n_1 + n_2 \end{split}$$

These rules allow for side effects, despite the While language being side effect free in expression evaluation. We show this by changing state $s \to_e s'$.

We can show inductively (from the base cases W-EXP.VAR and W-EXP.ADD) that expression evaluation is side effect free.

Booleans

(Based on expressions, one can create the same for booleans) $(b \in \{true, false\})$

AND

$$(\text{W-BOOL.AND.LEFT}) \frac{\langle B_{1}, s \rangle \to_{b} \langle B'_{1}, s' \rangle}{\langle B_{1} \& B_{2}, s \rangle \to_{b} \langle B'_{1} \& B_{2}, s' \rangle}$$

$$(\text{W-BOOL.AND.RIGHT}) \frac{\langle B, s \rangle \to_{b} \langle B', s' \rangle}{\langle b \& B_{2}, s \rangle \to_{b} \langle b \& B', s' \rangle}$$

$$(\text{W-BOOL.AND.TRUE}) \frac{\langle true \& true, s \rangle \to_{b} \langle true, s \rangle}{\langle false \& b, s \rangle \to_{b} \langle true, s \rangle}$$

$$(\text{W-BOOL.AND.FALSE}) \frac{\langle false \& b, s \rangle \to_{b} \langle true, s \rangle}{\langle false \& b, s \rangle \to_{b} \langle true, s \rangle}$$

(Notice we do not short circuit, as the right arm may change the state. In a side effect free language, we could.)

EQUAL

$$(\text{W-BOOL.EQUAL.LEFT}) \frac{\langle E_{1}, s \rangle \rightarrow_{e} \langle E'_{1}, s' \rangle}{\langle E_{1} = E_{2}, s \rangle \rightarrow_{b} \langle E'_{1} = E_{2}, s' \rangle}$$

$$(\text{W-BOOL.EQUAL.RIGHT}) \frac{\langle E, s \rangle \rightarrow_{e} \langle E', s' \rangle}{\langle n = E, s \rangle \rightarrow_{b} \langle n = E, s' \rangle}$$

$$(\text{W-BOOL.EQUAL.TRUE}) \frac{\langle E, s \rangle \rightarrow_{e} \langle E', s' \rangle}{\langle n_{1} = E, s \rangle \rightarrow_{b} \langle n_{2} = E, s' \rangle}$$

$$(\text{W-BOOL.EQUAL.TRUE}) \frac{\langle E, s \rangle \rightarrow_{e} \langle E'_{1}, s' \rangle}{\langle n_{1} = E, s \rangle \rightarrow_{b} \langle false, s \rangle} \quad n_{1} = n_{2}$$

$$(\text{W-BOOL.EQUAL.FALSE}) \frac{\langle E_{1}, s \rangle \rightarrow_{b} \langle false, s \rangle}{\langle n_{1} = n_{2}, s \rangle \rightarrow_{b} \langle false, s \rangle} \quad n_{1} \neq n_{2}$$

LESS

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{W-BOOL.LESS.LEFT}) \frac{\langle E_1, s \rangle \to_e \langle E_1', s' \rangle}{\langle E_1 < E_2, s \rangle \to_b \langle E_1' < E_2, s' \rangle} \\ & (\text{W-BOOL.LESS.RIGHT}) \frac{\langle E, s \rangle \to_e \langle E', s' \rangle}{\langle n < E, s \rangle \to_b \langle n < E, s' \rangle} \\ & (\text{W-BOOL.LESS.TRUE}) \frac{\langle E, s \rangle \to_b \langle n < E, s' \rangle}{\langle n_1 < n_2, s \rangle \to_b \langle true, s \rangle} n_1 < n_2 \\ & (\text{W-BOOL.EQUAL.FALSE}) \frac{\langle n_1 < n_2, s \rangle \to_b \langle false, s \rangle}{\langle n_1 < n_2, s \rangle \to_b \langle false, s \rangle} n_1 \geq n_2 \end{aligned}$$

NOT

$$\begin{split} & \text{(W-BOOL.NOT)} \overline{\langle \neg true, s \rangle \rightarrow_b \langle false, s \rangle} \\ & \text{(W-BOOL.NOT)} \overline{\langle \neg false, s \rangle \rightarrow_b \langle true, s \rangle} \end{split}$$