Exercises

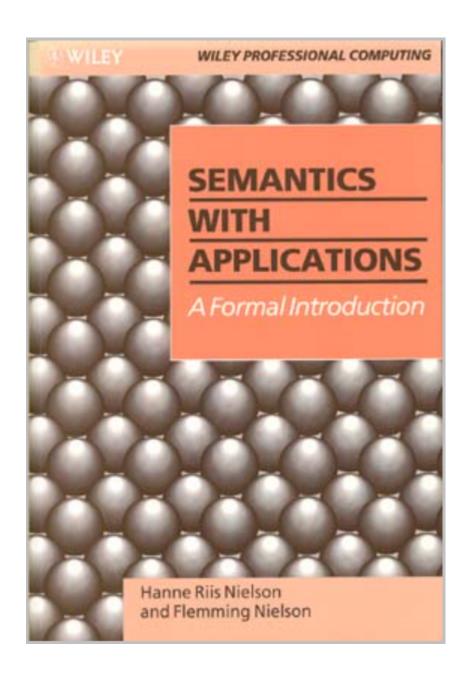
- Introduce construct random(x) in the language and give its natural semantics
 - Is it possible to compile away "random" if we have the choose construct?
- Introduce parallelism and give its structural operational semantics
 - Natural semantics?

```
Stmt ::= x := e \text{ (assignment)} \qquad x := 1 \text{ par } x := 2; x := x + 2;
| \text{ assume } b 
| \text{ assert } b 
| S_1; S_2 \text{ (sequence)} 
| \text{ if } b \text{ then } S_1 \text{ else} S_2 
| \text{ while } b \text{ do } S 
| S_1 \text{ par } S_2 \text{ (parallelism)}
```

Parallelism $\left(X = 1 \text{ par } (X = 2); X = X + 2; X =$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\langle S_2, \sigma \rangle \Rightarrow \langle S'_2, \sigma' \rangle \\
\overline{\langle S_1 \text{ par } S_2, \sigma \rangle} \Rightarrow \langle S_1 \text{ par } S'_2, \sigma' \rangle \\
\end{array} (PAR) \qquad \qquad
\begin{array}{c}
\langle S_2, \sigma \rangle \Rightarrow \sigma' \\
\overline{\langle S_1 \text{ par } S_2, \sigma \rangle} \Rightarrow \langle S_1, \sigma' \rangle
\end{array} (PAR)$$

Not really possible with natural semantics because $\langle S, \sigma \rangle \longrightarrow \sigma'$ describes the complete execution of S. The complete executions of S_1 and S_2 is not enough to generate complete executions of S_1 par S_2 .



Semantics With Applications: A Formal Introduction by Hanne Riis Nielson, Flemming Nielson

Procedures

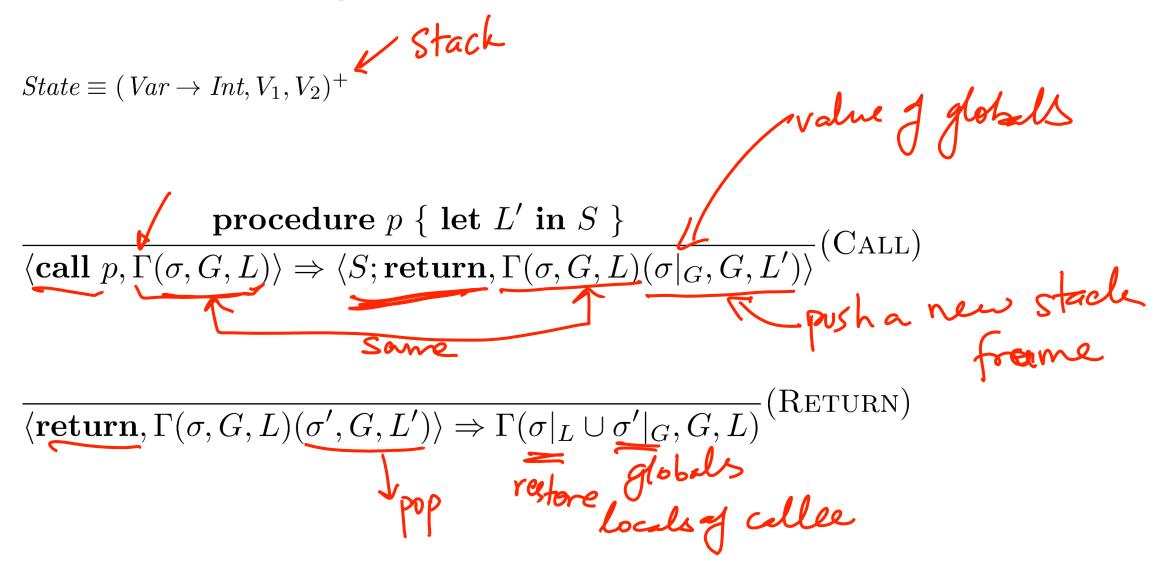
```
::= x := e \text{ (assignment)}
Stmt
                     assume b
                     assert b
                     S_1; S_2 (sequence)
                     if b then S_1 else S_2
                     while b \operatorname{do} S
                     call p
ProcDecl ::= procedure p \{ let V in S \} \bigvee \exists Set of variables
Program ::=  let V in ProcDecl^*; S
                                                 er y=5%
let \{x, y\} in P : x := 5; y := 1; call fact:
P \equiv \mathbf{procedure} \ fact \ \{ \ \mathbf{let} \ \{ \} \ \mathbf{in} \ \mathbf{if} \ x = 1 \ \mathbf{then} \ skip \ \mathbf{else} \ y := y * x; x := 1 
x-1; call fact
```

Natural Semantics

 $State \equiv (Var
ightarrow Int, V_1, V_2)$

For a map σ , let $\sigma|_V$ be its projection to V only pass globalls to Vprocedure $p \{ \text{ let } L' \text{ in } S \}$ $\langle S, (\sigma|_G, G, L') \rangle \longrightarrow (\sigma', G, L')$ (CALL) $\overline{\langle \mathbf{call} \ p, (\sigma, G, L) \rangle \longrightarrow \sigma'}|_G \cup \sigma|_L$ proc. p { let {z} in S} (5, [2H0], (2), (2)) -> [2H3, ZH2], (2) (all p, ((2H0, yH)), [27, (y))) [2H3, yH], [27, (y)

Structural Operational Semantics



$$State \equiv Var \rightarrow Int$$

$$[x \mapsto 0, y \mapsto 1]$$

$$[x \mapsto 2, y \mapsto 1]$$

$$2 \le 1? \longrightarrow \bigvee$$

$$x := y + 1;$$

$$\mathbf{assert} \ x > y$$

$$SymState \equiv Var \rightarrow Term$$

$$[x \mapsto a, y \mapsto b]$$

$$[x \mapsto b + 1, y \mapsto b]$$

$$[b + 1 \le b?$$

Program Syntax

$$Expr ::= n \in Int$$

$$| x \in Var$$

$$| e_1 + e_2$$

$$| e_1 - e_2$$

$$| true | false$$

$$| e_1 = e_2$$

$$| e_1 < e_2$$

$$| -b$$

$$| b_1 \wedge b_2$$

$$| b_1 \vee b_2$$

```
Term t ::= n \in Int
| x \in Const
| t_1 + t_2
| t_1 - t_2
| ite(\phi, t_1, t_2)
                                                Term: Int
                                                    Formula: Bad
```

```
SymState: Formula \times Var \rightarrow Term
Expr ::= n \in Int
                                         SymEval: Expr \times SymState \rightarrow Term
                                        SymEval(n, ss)
                                        SymEval(x,(\phi,\sigma))
                                         SymEval(e_1 + e_2, ss) = SymEval(e_1, ss) + SymEval(e_2, ss)
                                         SymEval(e_1 - e_2, ss) = SymEval(e_1, ss) - SymEval(e_2, ss)
BoolC ::= true \mid
                        false
                              SymBeval: BoolC \times SymState \rightarrow Formula
                           SymBeval(e_1 = e_2, ss) = SymEval(e_1, ss) = SymEval(e_2, ss)? true : false
                           SymBeval(e_1 < e_2, ss) = SymEval(e_1, ss) < SymEval(e_2, ss) ? true : false
                           SymBeval(\neg b, ss) = \neg SymBeval(b, ss)
                           SymBeval(b_1 \land b_2, ss) = SymBeval(b_1, ss) \land SymBeval(b_2, ss)
                           SymBeval(b_1 \lor b_2, ss) = SymBeval(b_1, ss) \lor SymBeval(b_2, ss)
```

```
Stmt ::= x := e \text{ (assignment)}
| \mathbf{assume} \ b 
| \mathbf{assert} \ b 
| S_1; S_2 \text{ (sequence)}
| \mathbf{if} \ b \ \mathbf{then} \ S_1 \ \mathbf{else} S_2
| \mathbf{while} \ b \ \mathbf{do} \ S
| \langle S_1, ss \rangle
```

$$\overline{\langle x := e, (\phi, \sigma) \rangle} \longrightarrow (\phi, \sigma[x \mapsto \underline{SymEval}(e, ss)])^{\text{(ASSIGN)}}$$

$$\frac{\langle S_1, ss \rangle \longrightarrow ss' \qquad \langle S_2, ss' \rangle \longrightarrow ss''}{\langle S_1; S_2, ss \rangle \longrightarrow ss''} (\text{SEQUENCE})$$

$$\overline{\langle x:=y;z:=x+4,(\phi,[x\mapsto a,y\mapsto b,z\mapsto c])\rangle\longrightarrow???}\left(\cancel{\phi},\begin{bmatrix}z\mapsto b,y\mapsto b\\z\mapsto b+4\end{bmatrix}\right)$$

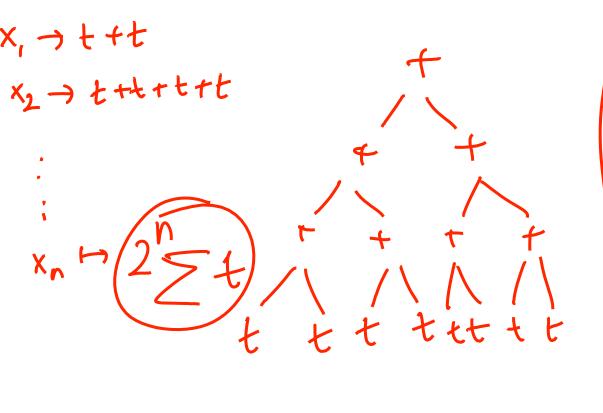
```
($,T) if $ holds then my current state is T
          Stmt ::= x := e \text{ (assignment)}
                                    assume b
\frac{9:=\forall}{\text{assume } 2=0} \frac{\text{Prove}(\neg SymBeval}(b,\sigma) \land \phi,\sigma)}{\langle \text{assert } b, (\phi, sigma) \rangle \longrightarrow (SymBeval}(b,\sigma) \land \phi,\sigma)} (Assert)
\frac{9:=\forall}{\text{assert } b, (\phi, sigma)} \rightarrow (SymBeval}(b,\sigma) \land \phi,\sigma)} (Assert)
                                    assert b
                                                          \langle \mathbf{assume} \ b, (\underline{\phi}, \sigma) \rangle \longrightarrow (SymBeval(b, \sigma) \wedge \phi, \sigma) (Assume)
```

$$\frac{\langle S_1, (\phi, \sigma) \rangle \longrightarrow (\phi_1, \sigma_1) \quad \langle S_2, (\phi, \sigma) \rangle \longrightarrow (\phi_2, \sigma_2)}{\langle \mathbf{if} \ b \ \mathbf{then} \ S_1 \ \mathbf{else} \ S_2, (\phi, \sigma) \rangle \longrightarrow (\underline{ite(SymBeval(b), \phi_1, \phi_2)}, \underline{ite(SymBeval(b), \sigma_1, \sigma_2)})} (\text{ITE})$$

neInt m fresh constant random (2) (randam(1), p), T) -> (p, T(x +m)) (2 Hay yHb) randon (al) (2 Hc, yHb) $\left(\text{random}(x); \text{ assume } x==5\right) \equiv \left(x:=5\right)$ $\left(x\mapsto C\right) \quad \left(c==5,2\mapsto C\right) \equiv \left(-\ln e,2\mapsto 5\right)$

 $S_1 \square S_2$ $\langle S_{11}(d, \tau) \rangle \rightarrow \phi_{1, \tau_{1}} \langle S_{2}(\phi_{1}\tau) \rangle \rightarrow \phi_{2, \tau_{1}}$ $\langle S, \mathbb{I} S_2, (\phi, \tau) \rangle \longrightarrow ite(b, \psi, \psi_2), ite(b, \tau, \tau_2)$ $(S, DS_2) = (jf to then S, else S_2)$ Fresh Boolean constant.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \chi_0 & \downarrow \\ \chi_1 & \downarrow \\ \chi_2 & \downarrow \\ \chi_2 & \downarrow \\ \chi_2 & \downarrow \\ \chi_3 & \downarrow \\ \chi_3 & \downarrow \\ \chi_4 & \downarrow \\ \chi_5 & \downarrow \\ \chi_5 & \downarrow \\ \chi_6 & \downarrow \\ \chi_7 & \downarrow \\ \chi_8 & \downarrow \\ \chi_$$



b, ... bn = 2ⁿ [xHt] If b, then X:= x+1 else X:= x+2; x = x+2; x = x+2; x = x+1; else x:= x+2; x = x+2; x = x+1; +2) if by then X: = x +1 elce X:= x +2; exponential blossop