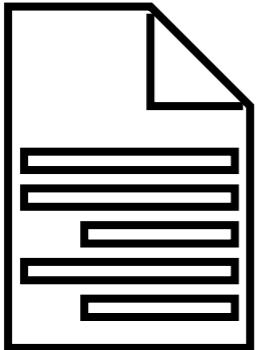


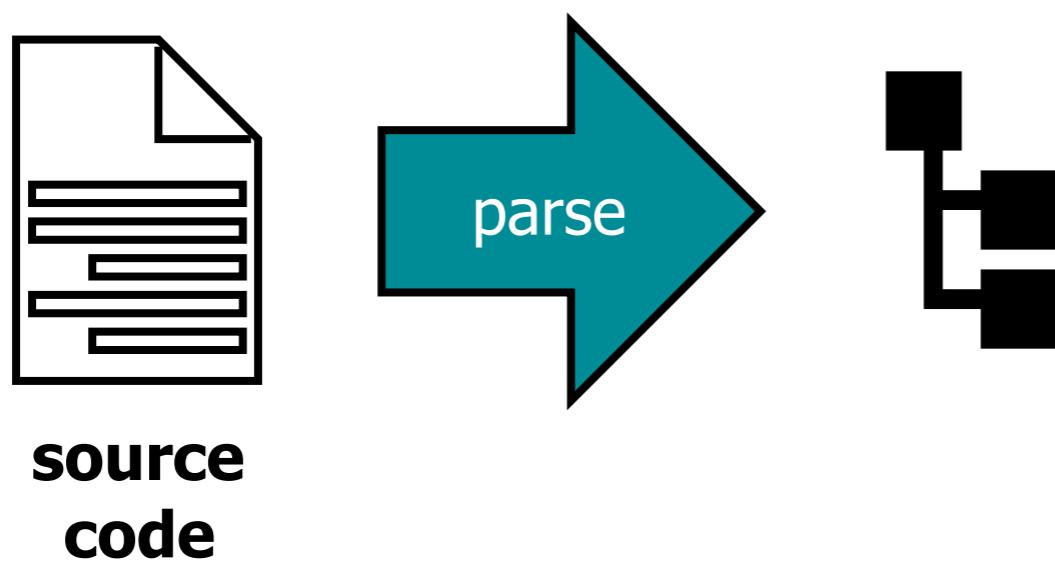
Introduction to Static Semantics

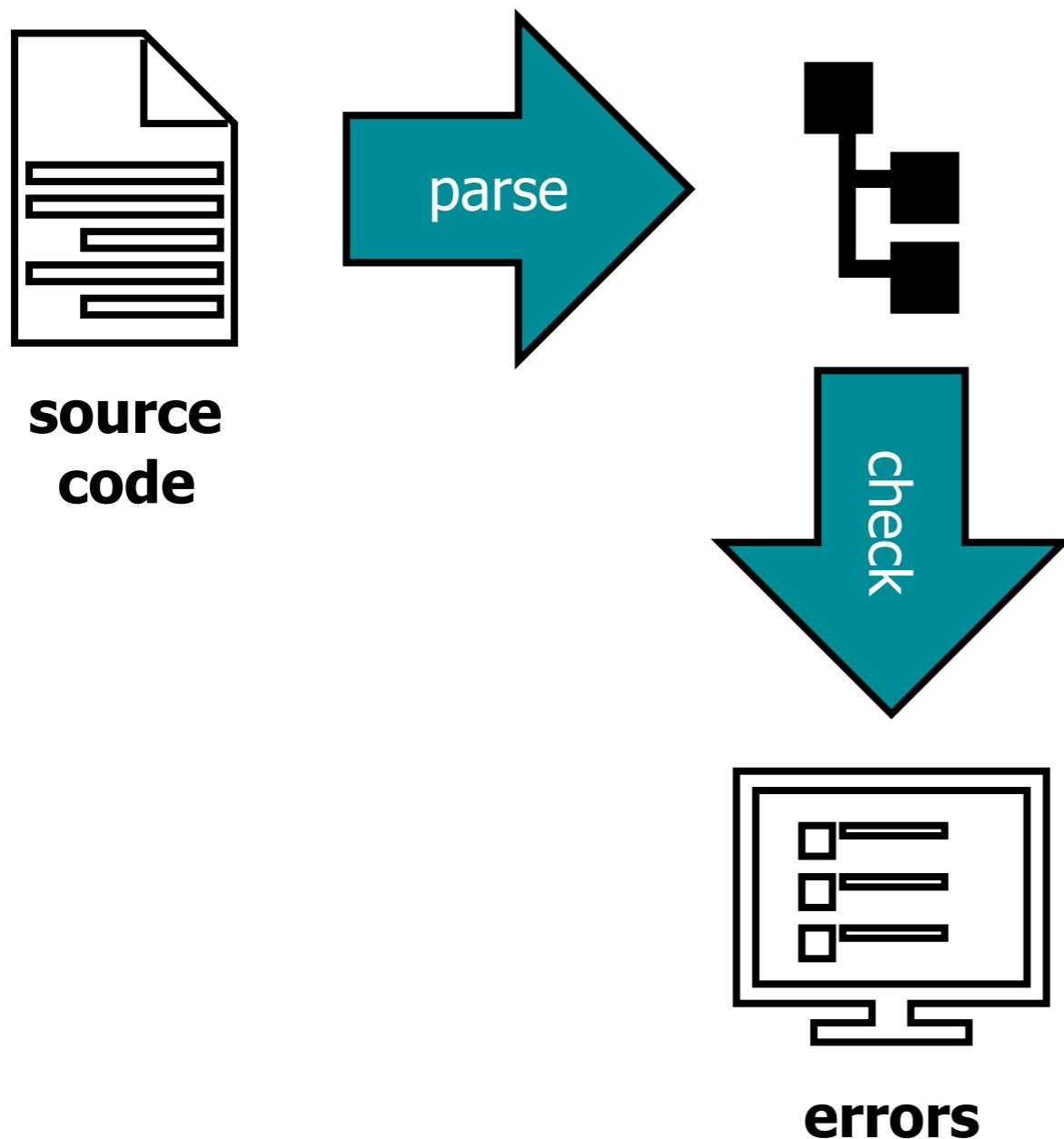
static analysis and error checking

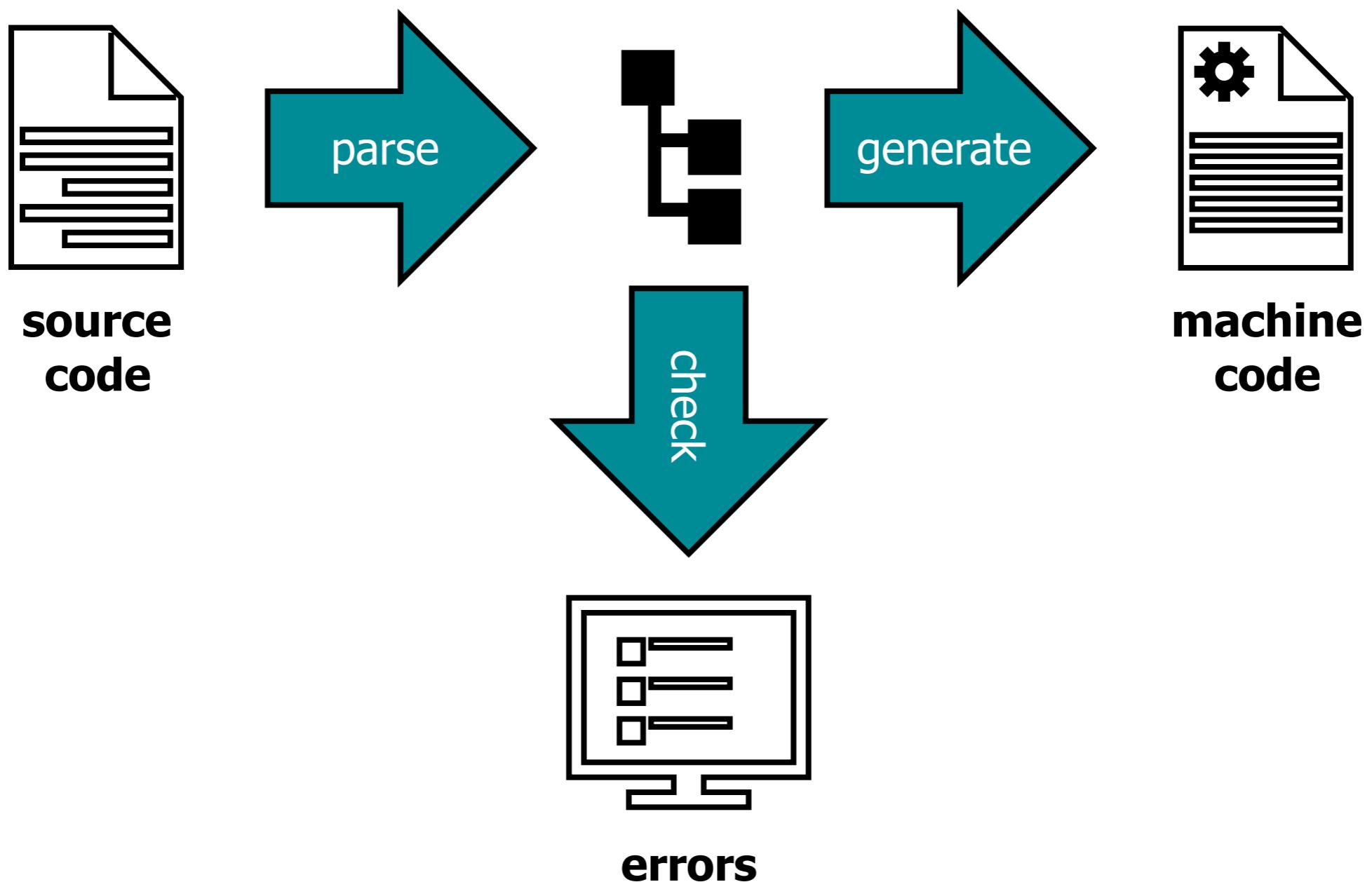
Guido Wachsmuth, Eelco Visser

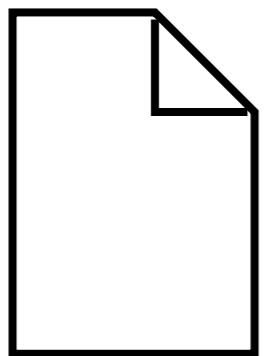


**source
code**

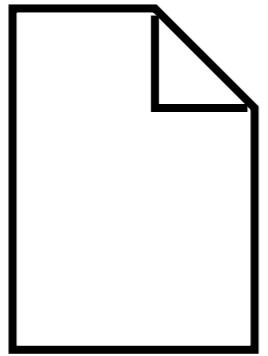




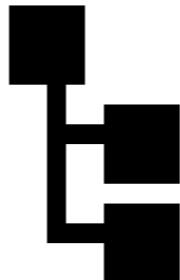
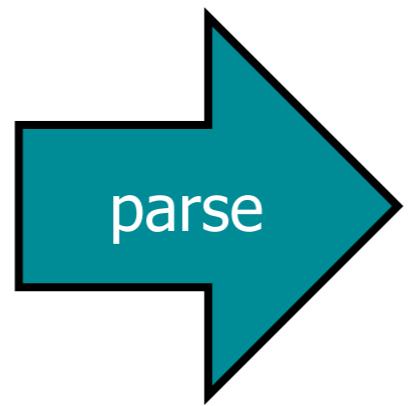


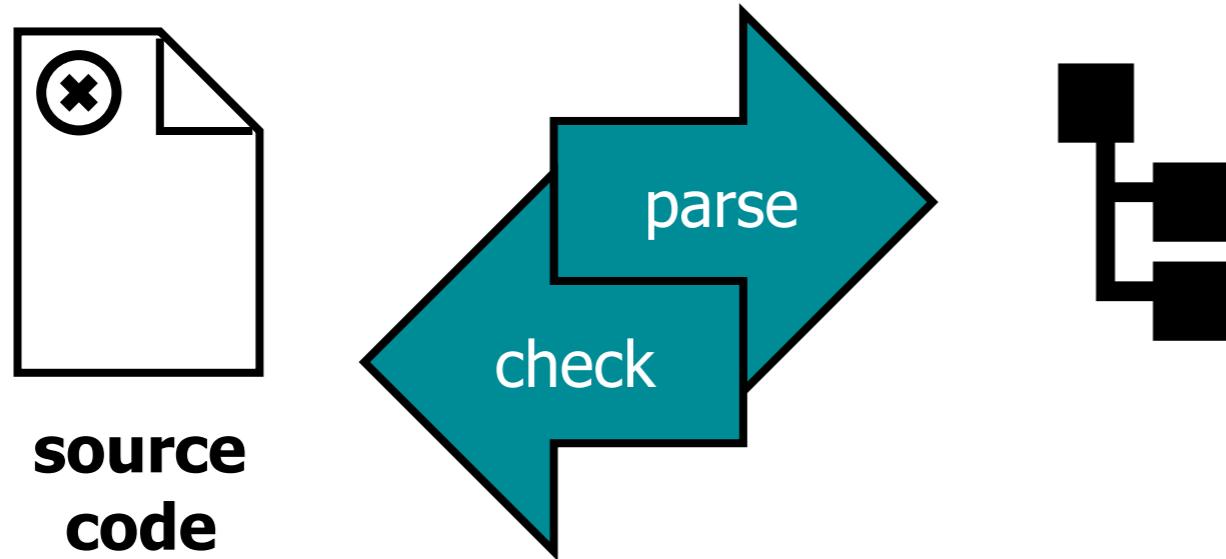


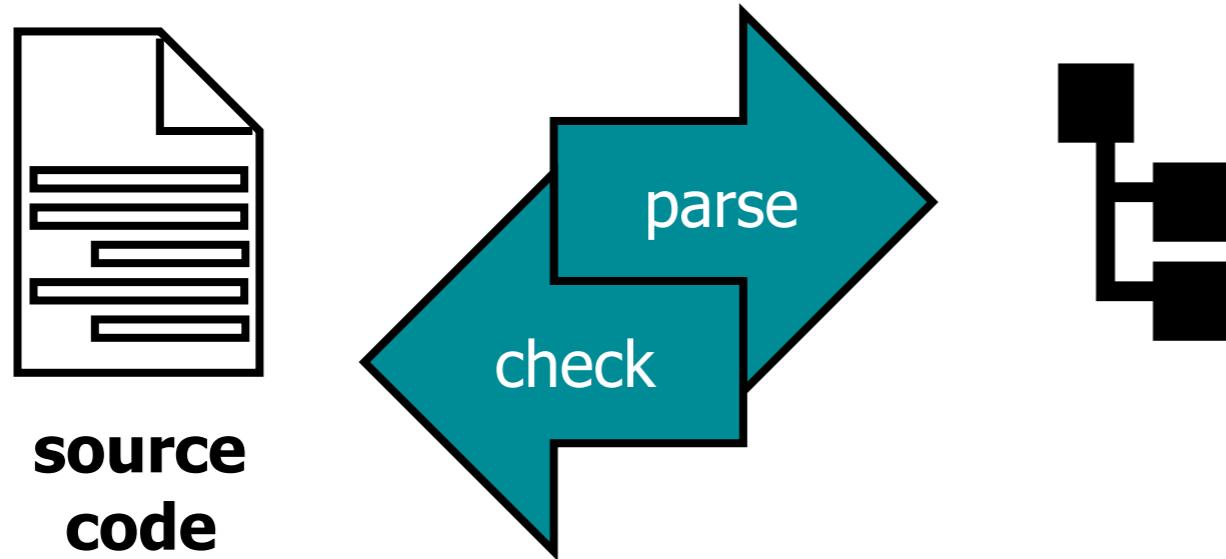
**source
code**

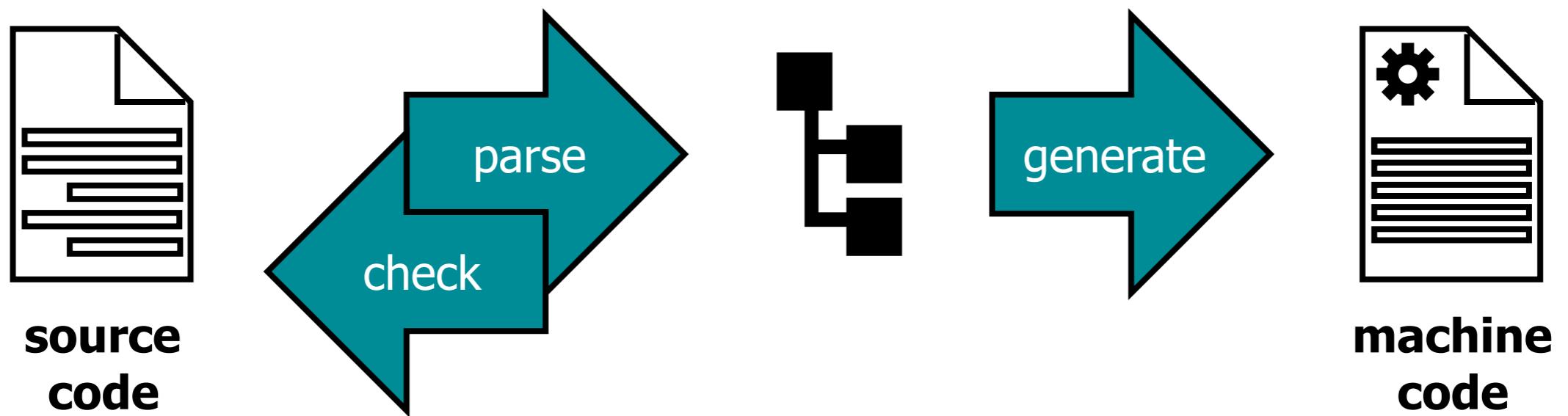


**source
code**









Name Analysis

name binding and scope

static checking

```
1⊕ class User {  
2     string name;  
3 }  
4⊕ class Blog {  
5     string post(User user, string message) {  
6         posterName = "name";  
7         string posterName;  
8         posterName = user.name;  
9         string posterName = user.name;  
10        return posterName;  
11    }  
12 }
```

Name Analysis

name binding and scope

static checking

editor services

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Name Analysis

name binding and scope

static checking
editor services
transformation

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Name Analysis

name binding and scope

static checking

editor services

transformation

refactoring

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Name Analysis

name binding and scope

static checking
editor services
transformation
refactoring
code generation

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12 }
```

SPT

tests

syntax definition

concrete syntax

abstract syntax

SDF3

static semantics

name binding

type system

NaBL2

dynamic semantics

translation

interpretation

**Stratego
DynSem**

ESV

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**Stratego
DynSem**

ESV
editor

formal semantics

type system

name binding

testing

name binding

type system

constraints

specification

name binding

type system

constraints

Formal Semantics

static semantics

Theoretical Computer Science

decidability & complexity

word problem $\chi_L: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \{0,1\}$

$w \rightarrow 1$, if $w \in L$

$w \rightarrow 0$, else

Theoretical Computer Science

decidability & complexity

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decidability

type-0: semi-decidable

type-1, type-2, type-3: decidable

Theoretical Computer Science

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complexity

type-1: PSPACE-complete

type-2, type-3: P

Theoretical Computer Science

decidability & complexity

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decidability

type-0: semi-decidable

type-1, type-2, type-3: decidable

complexity

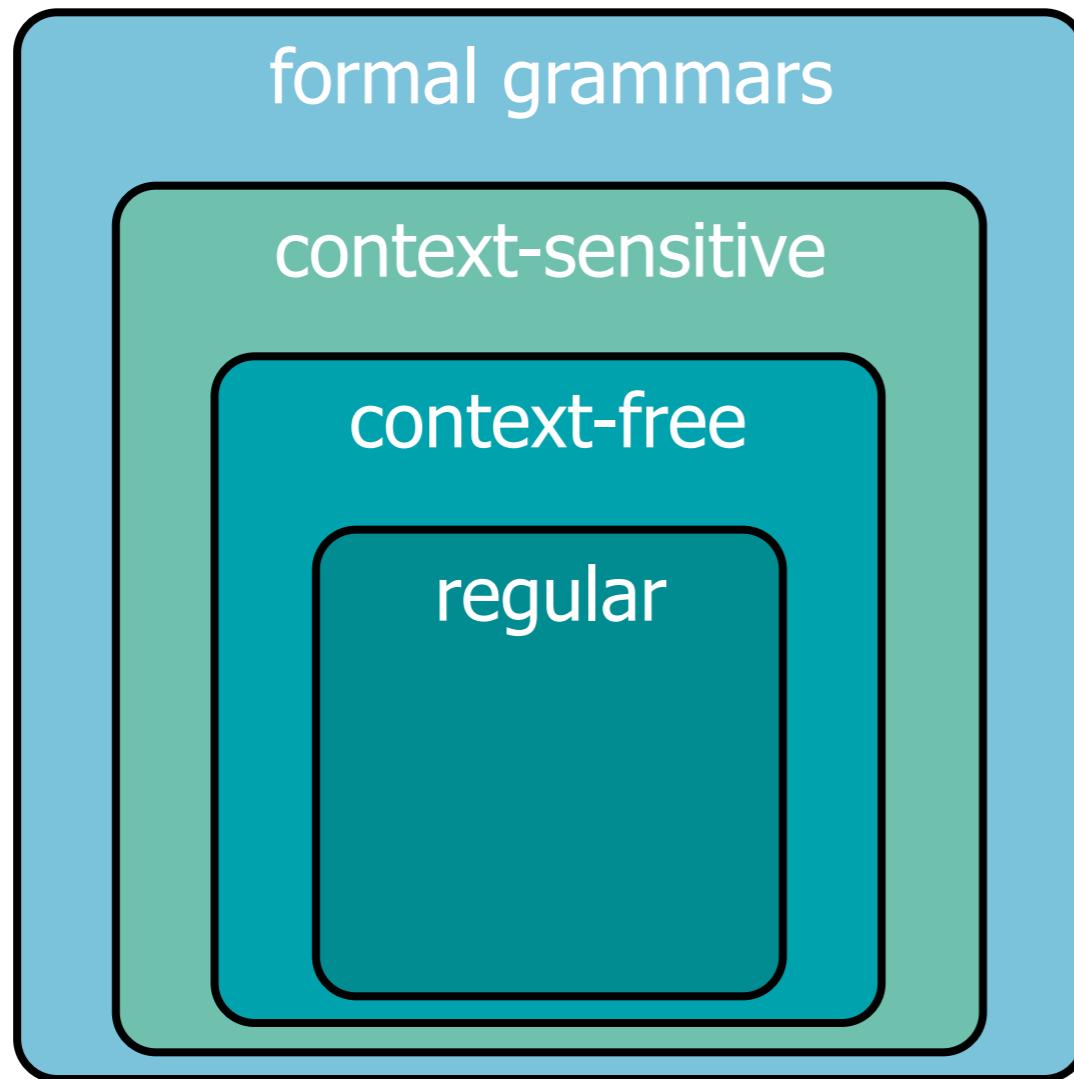
type-1: PSPACE-complete

PSPACE \supseteq NP \supseteq P

type-2, type-3: P

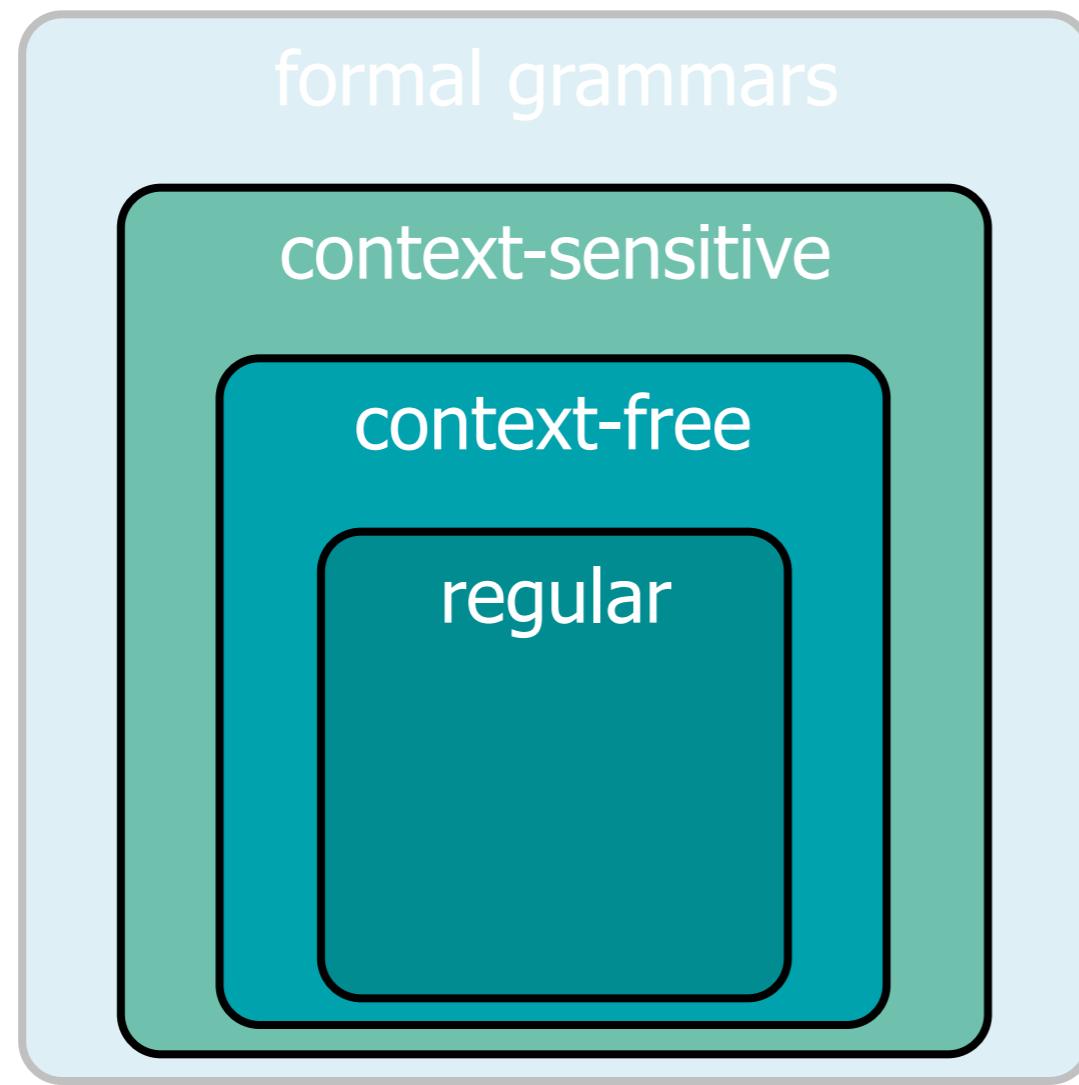
theoretical computer science

decidability & complexity



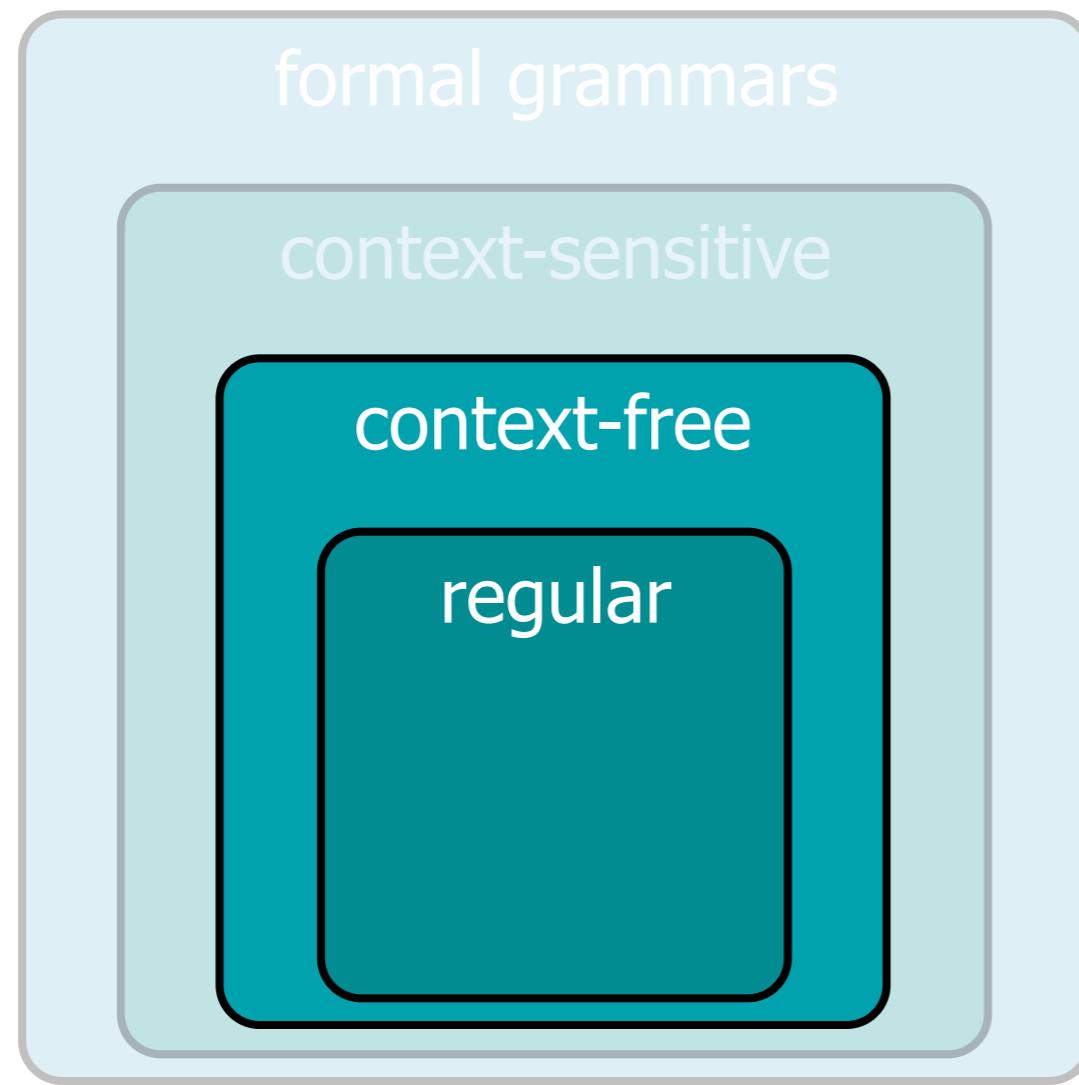
theoretical computer science

decidability & complexity



theoretical computer science

decidability & complexity





```
/* factorial function */

let

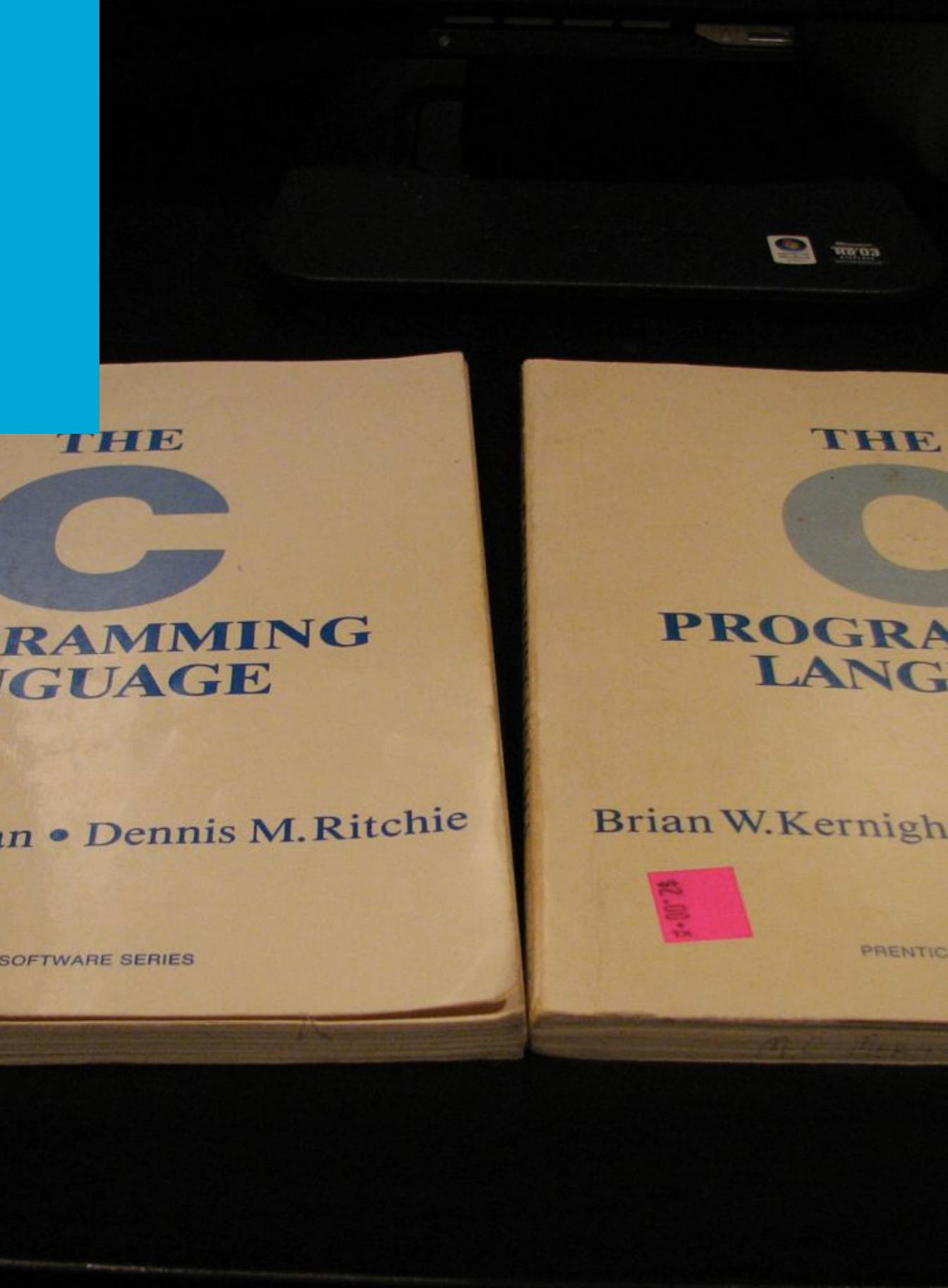
var x := 0

function fact(n : int) : int =
  if n < 1 then 1 else (n * fact(n - 1))

in

for i := 1 to 3 do (
  x := x + fact(i);
  printint(x);
  print(" ")
)

end
```

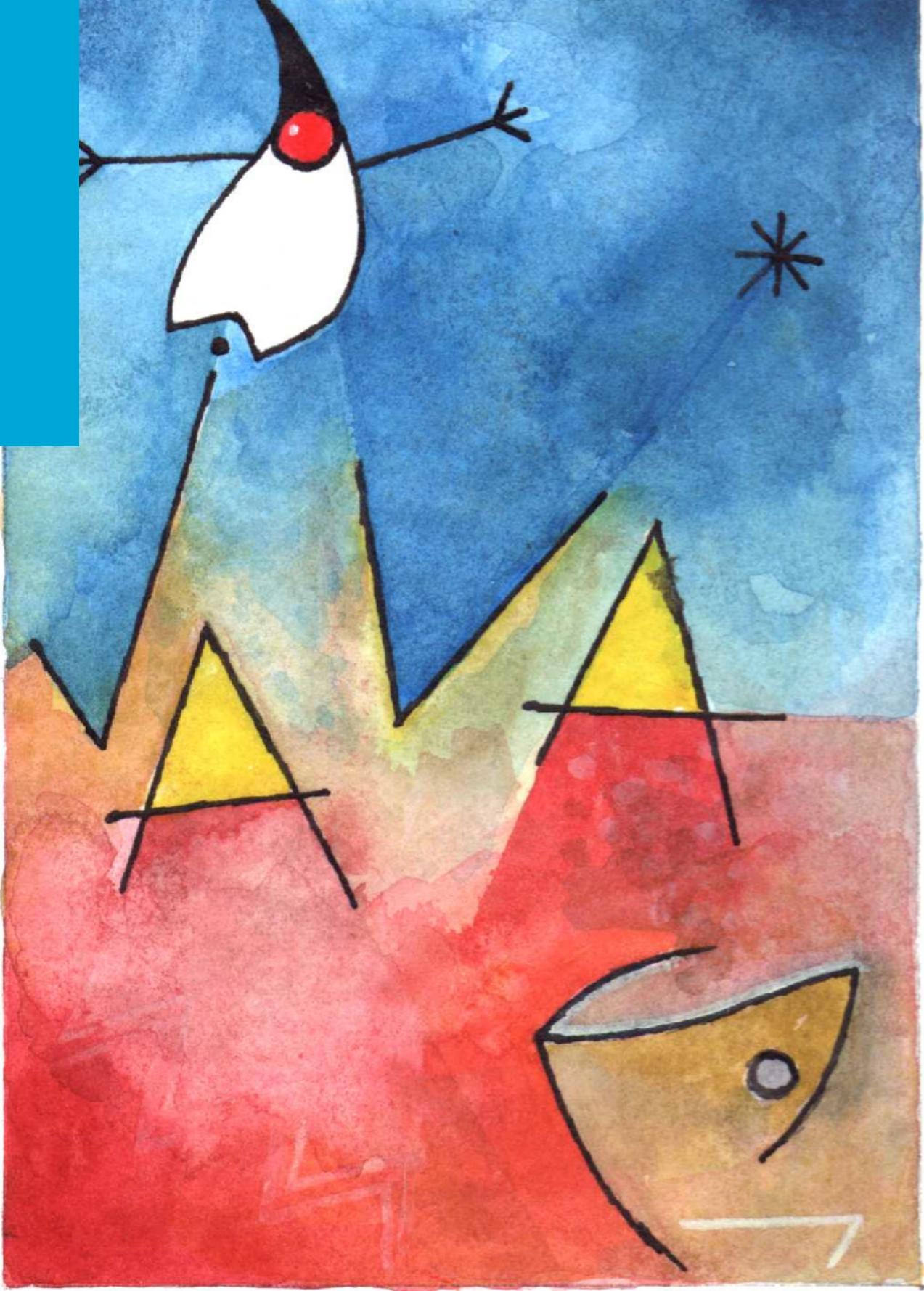


```
#include <stio.h>

/* factorial function */

int fac(int num) {
    if (num < 1)
        return 1;
    else
        return num * fac(num - 1);
}

int main() {
    printf("%d! = %d\n", 10, fac(10));
    return 0;
}
```



```
class Main {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println(new Fac().fac(10));  
    }  
}  
  
class Fac {  
  
    public int fac(int num) {  
        int num_aux;  
        if (num < 1)  
            num_aux = 1;  
        else  
            num_aux = num * this.fac(num - 1);  
        return num_aux;  
    }  
}
```

static semantics

restricting context-free languages

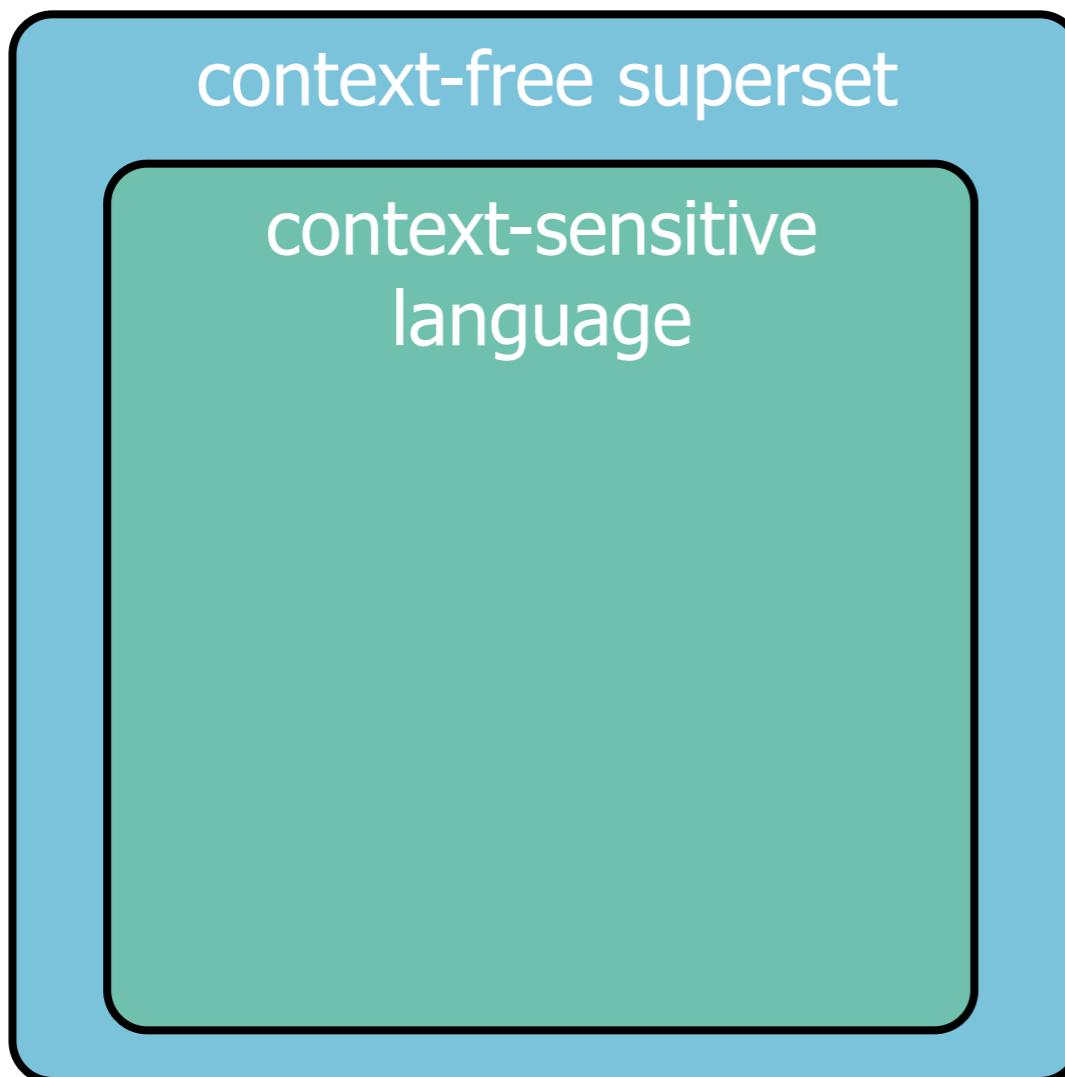
context-free grammar

context-sensitive
language

$$L(G) = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid S \xrightarrow{G}^* w\}$$

static semantics

restricting context-free languages



context-free grammar

$$L(G) = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid S \xrightarrow{G}^* w\}$$

static semantics

restricting context-free languages

context-free superset

context-sensitive
language

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static semantics

restricting context-free languages

context-free superset

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language

context-free grammar

$$L(G) = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid S \xrightarrow{G}^* w\}$$

static semantics

$$L = \{w \in L(G) \mid \vdash w\}$$

static semantics

restricting context-free languages

context-free superset

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language

context-free grammar

$$L(G) = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid S \xrightarrow{G}^* w\}$$

static semantics

$$L = \{w \in L(G) \mid \vdash w\}$$

judgements

well-formed $\vdash w$

well-typed $E \vdash e : t$

Formal Semantics

type systems

A photograph of a tiger standing on a rock, looking towards the camera. The tiger has its mouth slightly open, showing its tongue and teeth. The background is blurred.

Tiger

type system

$E \vdash i : \mathbf{int}$

$E \vdash s : \mathbf{string}$

$E \vdash \mathbf{nil} : \perp$

A close-up photograph of a tiger's head and upper body. The tiger has a golden-yellow coat with dark orange-brown stripes. Its mouth is slightly open, showing its tongue and teeth. It is standing on a light-colored rock. The background is blurred.

Tiger

type system

$$E \vdash () : \emptyset$$

$$E \vdash e_1 : t_1$$

$$E \vdash e_2 : t_2$$

$$E \vdash e_1 ; e_2 : t_2$$



Tiger

type system

$$\frac{E \vdash e_1 : \mathbf{int} \quad E \vdash e_2 : \mathbf{int}}{E \vdash e_1 + e_2 : \mathbf{int}}$$

$$\frac{E \vdash e_1 : \mathbf{int} \quad E \vdash e_2 : \mathbf{int}}{E \vdash e_1 < e_2 : \mathbf{int}}$$

$$\frac{E \vdash e_1 : \mathbf{array\ of\ t} \quad E \vdash e_2 : \mathbf{int}}{E \vdash e_1[e_2] : t}$$

$$\frac{E \vdash e_1 : \mathbf{string} \quad E \vdash e_2 : \mathbf{string}}{E \vdash e_1 < e_2 : \mathbf{int}}$$



Tiger

type system

$$E \vdash e_1 : t_1$$

$$E \vdash e_2 : t_2$$

$$t_1 \cong t_2$$

$$\frac{}{E \vdash e_1 = e_2 : \mathbf{int}}$$

$$t_1 <: t_2$$

$$t_1 \cong t_2$$

$$t_2 <: t_1$$

$$t_1 \cong t_2$$

$$t \neq \emptyset$$

$$t \cong t$$

$$\perp <: \{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$$

$$\perp <: \mathbf{array\ of\ } t$$

A close-up photograph of a tiger's head and upper body. The tiger has a golden-yellow coat with dark orange-brown stripes. Its mouth is slightly open, showing its tongue and teeth. It is looking directly at the camera with a intense gaze. The background is blurred, suggesting an outdoor setting like a zoo or wildlife park.

Tiger

type system

$$E \vdash e_1 : t_1$$

$$E \vdash e_2 : t_2$$

$$t_1 \simeq t_2$$

$$E \vdash e_1 := e_2 : \emptyset$$

$$E \vdash e_1 : \mathbf{int}$$

$$E \vdash e_2 : t_1$$

$$E \vdash e_3 : t_2$$

$$t_1 \simeq t_2$$

$$E \vdash \mathbf{if} \ e_1 \ \mathbf{then} \ e_2 \ \mathbf{else} \ e_3 : t_2$$

Formal Semantics

name binding



Tiger

scoping

```
let
  type t = u
  type u = int
  var x: u := 0
in
  x := 42 ;
  let
    type u = t
    var y: u := 0
  in
    y := 42
  end
end
```

A close-up photograph of a tiger's head and upper body. The tiger has a golden-yellow coat with dark orange-brown stripes. Its mouth is slightly open, showing its tongue and teeth. It is looking directly at the camera with a intense gaze. The background is blurred, suggesting an outdoor setting like a zoo or wildlife park.

Tiger

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  in
    y := 42
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```



Tiger

scoping

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  type u = int
  var x: u := 0
in
  x := 42 ;
  let
    type u = t
    var y: u := 0
  in
    y := 42
  end
end
```

A close-up photograph of a tiger's head and upper body. The tiger has a golden-yellow coat with dark orange-brown stripes. Its mouth is slightly open, showing its tongue and teeth. It is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. The background is blurred, suggesting an outdoor setting like a zoo or wildlife park.

Tiger

scoping

```
let
  type t = u
  type u = int
  var x: u := 0
in
  x := 42 ;
  let
    type u = t
    var y: u := 0
  in
    y := 42
  end
end
```



Tiger

scoping

```
let
  type t = u
  type u = int
  var x: u := 0
in
  x := 42 ;
  let
    type u = t
    var y: u := 0
  in
    y := 42
  end
end
```



Tiger

variable names

$$E \vdash e_1 : t_1$$

$$t \simeq t_1$$

$$E \oplus v \mapsto t \vdash e_2 : t_2$$

$$E \vdash \mathbf{let} \, \mathbf{var} \, v : t = e_1 \, \mathbf{in} \, e_2 : t_2$$

$$\frac{}{E(v) = t}$$

$$\frac{}{E \vdash v : t}$$



Tiger

function names

$$E \oplus v_1 \mapsto t_1, \dots, v_n \mapsto t_n \vdash e_1 : t_f$$
$$E \oplus f \mapsto t_1 \times \dots \times t_n \rightarrow t_f \vdash e_2 : t$$

E \vdash **let**

function $f(v_1 : t_1, \dots, v_n : t_n) = e_1$
in $e_2 : t$

$$E(f) = t_1 \times \dots \times t_n \rightarrow t_f$$

$e_1 : t_1$

...

$e_n : t_n$

$E \vdash f(e_1, \dots, e_n) : t$

Testing Static Analysis

Testing

name binding

```
test outer name [[  
    let type t = u  
        type [[u]] = int  
        var x: [[u]] := 0  
    in  
        x := 42 ;  
        let type u = t  
            var y: u := 0  
        in  
            y := 42  
    end  
end  
]] resolve #2 to #1
```

```
test inner name [[  
    let type t = u  
        type u = int  
        var x: u := 0  
    in  
        x := 42 ;  
        let type [[u]] = t  
            var y: [[u]] := 0  
        in  
            y := 42  
    end  
end  
]] resolve #2 to #1
```

Testing

type system

```
test integer constant [[  
    let type t = u  
        type u = int  
        var x: u := 0  
    in  
        x := 42 ;  
    let type u = t  
        var y: u := 0  
    in  
        y := [[42]]  
end  
]] run get-type to IntTy()
```

```
test variable reference [[  
    let type t = u  
        type u = int  
        var x: u := 0  
    in  
        x := 42 ;  
    let type u = t  
        var y: u := 0  
    in  
        y := [[x]]  
end  
]] run get-type to IntTy()
```

Testing

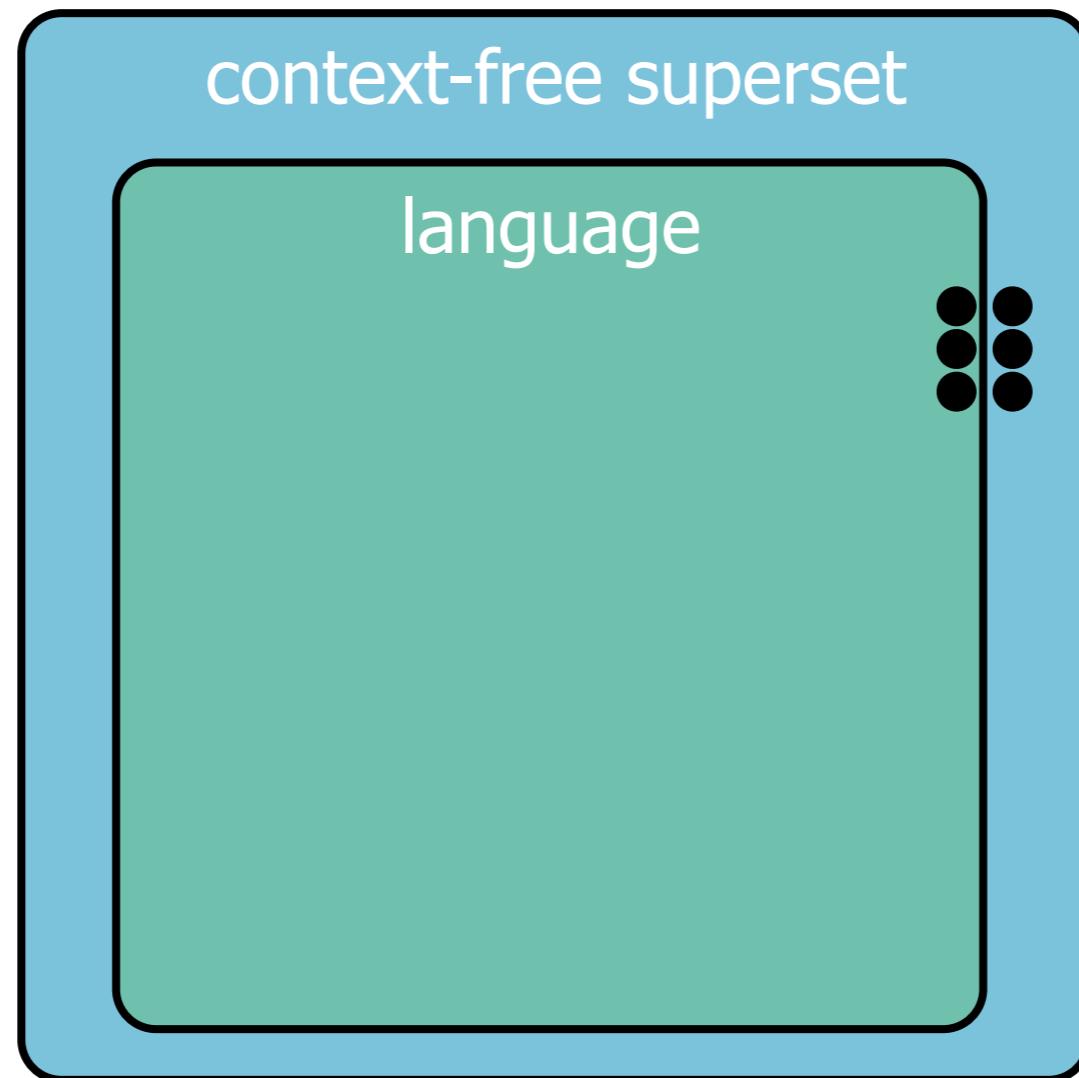
constraints

```
test undefined variable [[
  let type t = u
    type u = int
    var x: u := 0
in
  x := 42 ;
let type u = t
  var y: u := 0
in
  y := [[z]]
end
end
]] 1 error
```

```
test type error [[
  let type t = u
    type u = string
    var x: u := 0
in
  x := 42 ;
let type u = t
  var y: u := 0
in
  y := [[x]]
end
end
]] 1 error
```

Testing

static semantics



Next

Next

Week 5

- lexical analysis: from regular grammar to DFA

Next

Week 5

- lexical analysis: from regular grammar to DFA

Week 6

- name binding rules
- name resolution with scope graphs

Next

Week 5

- lexical analysis: from regular grammar to DFA

Week 6

- name binding rules
- name resolution with scope graphs

Week 8

- constraint-based type analysis

Next

Week 5

- lexical analysis: from regular grammar to DFA

Week 6

- name binding rules
- name resolution with scope graphs

Week 8

- constraint-based type analysis

Q2

- dynamic semantics, code generation, optimization
- parsing algorithms

Spoofax

annotated terms

$t\{t_1, \dots, t_n\}$

add additional information to a term but preserve its signature

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