

CS720

Logical Foundations of Computer Science

Lecture 17: Small-step semantics

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Overview

- Introduction of small-step semantics
- Normalization of terms
- Relationship between small-step and big-step semantics.

Revisiting arithmetic semantics

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$$\frac{}{n \Downarrow n} \qquad \frac{t_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad t_2 \Downarrow n_2}{t_1 \oplus t_2 \Downarrow n_1 + n_2}$$

Small-step operational semantics

The idea is to model computation similar to how a computer (or an abstract machine) would run.

We want to model the **smallest** step of computation (capture each tick the machine does).

In big step semantics, we are only interested in the **outcome** of a computation. In small step semantics, we are interested in how the **execution** unfolds.

A big-step semantics execution can be encoded as a sequence of multiple steps in small-step semantic.

$$\frac{}{n_1 \oplus n_2 \Rightarrow n_1 + n_2} \text{(P-const)} \qquad \frac{t_1 \Rightarrow t'_1}{t_1 \oplus t_2 \Rightarrow t'_1 \oplus t_2} \text{(P-left)}$$
$$\frac{t_2 \Rightarrow t'_2}{n_1 \oplus t_2 \Rightarrow n_1 \oplus t'_2} \text{(P-right)}$$

Example

Step 1:

$$\frac{\frac{}{0 \oplus 3 \Rightarrow 3} \text{ (P-const)}}{(0 \oplus 3) \oplus (2 \oplus 4) \Rightarrow 3 \oplus (2 \oplus 4)} \text{ (P-left)}$$

Step 2:

$$\frac{\frac{}{2 \oplus 4 \Rightarrow 6} \text{ (P-const)}}{3 \oplus (2 \oplus 4) \Rightarrow 3 \oplus 6} \text{ (P-right)}$$

Step 3:

$$\frac{}{3 \oplus 6 \Rightarrow 9} \text{ (P-const)}$$

We may just write the short-hand notation:

$$(0 \oplus 3) \oplus (2 \oplus 4) \Rightarrow 3 \oplus (2 \oplus 4) \Rightarrow 3 \oplus 6 \Rightarrow 9$$

Abstracting a binary relation

Notice how our small-step semantics always only has a unique "output". In such a case, we say that a relation is **deterministic**. That is, a deterministic relation describes an **injective function**.

Definition (deterministic relation). If $t_1 \Rightarrow t_2$ and $t_1 \Rightarrow t'_2$, then $t_2 = t'_2$.

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$$\begin{aligned} (0 \oplus 3) \oplus (2 \oplus 4) &\Rightarrow 3 \oplus (2 \oplus 4) \\ (0 \oplus 3) \oplus (2 \oplus 4) &\Rightarrow (0 \oplus 3) \oplus 6 \end{aligned}$$

Small-step semantics as an abstract machine

We can think of the execution of an expression as:

1. The state of the machine is a term t
2. A step of the machine performs an atomic unit of computation (eg, evaluates one addition in a sub-expression)
3. The machine **halts** when it cannot perform any more steps.

Here is an inductive definition of **value**:

$$\frac{}{\text{value}(n)} (\text{V-nat})$$

Exercise

Which of these are provable?

- $\text{value}(10)$
- $\text{value}(10 \oplus 2)$
- $\exists n, \text{value}(n \oplus 10)$

Revisiting our small-step semantics

By convention we write a value (a halted state) as v .

$$\frac{}{n_1 \oplus n_2 \Rightarrow n_1 + n_2} \text{(P-const)} \qquad \frac{t_1 \Rightarrow t'_1}{t_1 \oplus t_2 \Rightarrow t'_1 \oplus t_2} \text{(P-right)}$$
$$\frac{\text{value}(v_1) \quad t_2 \Rightarrow t'_2}{v_1 \oplus t_2 \Rightarrow v_1 \oplus t'_2} \text{(P-left)}$$

Strong Progress

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- If the term is not a value, is it always able to perform a step? Yes.

Theorem (Strong Progress). Given a single-step relation (\Rightarrow) and a notion of value `value`. Any term t is either a value `value(t)` or it reduces $\exists t', t \Rightarrow t'$.

- A language may not enjoy progress because we "forgot" to write a rule for a given command. Example: extend the grammar to include the minus-operator, but do not update the small-step semantics.
- In concurrency theory, the notion of progress may capture the notion of deadlock freedom (ie, there is always a task that can perform an action, or all tasks are idle). Thus, many concurrent languages do not enjoy progress.
- A language may not reduce because there are type-mismatch errors.

Thinking of the state in terms of steps

■ If a language enjoys progress, then we can always perform a step until we reach a value.

- Can we perform a step on a value?
- What do we call a term where there are no further steps?

Normal Form

Normal form. A term that cannot perform any step (ie, make any progress).

$$\text{nf}(t) := \neg \exists t', t \Rightarrow t'$$

■ In our language, are all values in the normal form? Are all normal form terms a value?

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■ In our language, are all values in the normal form? Are all normal form terms a value? **Yes!**

Theorem. $\text{value}(t) \iff \text{nf}(t)$.

This is a non-trivial result, depending on the language:

- One captures the notion of a halted state **syntactically** (a value)
- The other captures the notion of a halted state **semantically** (in terms of \Rightarrow)

Multi-Step Reduction

Our goal is to relate big-step and small-step semantics.

$$\frac{}{t \Rightarrow^* t} \text{(R-refl)} \qquad \frac{t_1 \Rightarrow t_2 \quad t_2 \Rightarrow^* t_3}{t_1 \Rightarrow^* t_3} \text{(R-step)}$$

- This family of relations is also known as the (reflexive) **transitive-closure** of a relation.
- The multi-step reduction can be thought of describing **all states that can be reached from a given starting state**.

Exercise

Recall the following propositions:

$$(0 \oplus 3) \oplus (2 \oplus 4) \Rightarrow 3 \oplus (2 \oplus 4) \Rightarrow 3 \oplus 6 \Rightarrow 9$$

■ $(0 \oplus 3) \oplus (2 \oplus 4)$ reaches which terms?

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- $(0 \oplus 3) \oplus (2 \oplus 4) \Rightarrow^* (0 \oplus 3) \oplus (2 \oplus 4)$
- $(0 \oplus 3) \oplus (2 \oplus 4) \Rightarrow^* 3 \oplus (2 \oplus 4)$
- $(0 \oplus 3) \oplus (2 \oplus 4) \Rightarrow^* 3 \oplus 6$
- $(0 \oplus 3) \oplus (2 \oplus 4) \Rightarrow^* 9$

The normal form of a term

$$t \text{ nf of } t' := t \Rightarrow^* t' \wedge \text{nf}(t')$$

What is the normal form of $(0 \oplus 3) \oplus (2 \oplus 4)$?

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Definition (normalizing). We say that a relation, say \Rightarrow , is normalizing if, and only if, we can always find a normal form of t .

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Definition (normalizing). We say that a relation, say \Rightarrow , is normalizing if, and only if, we can always find a normal form of t .

Is \Rightarrow normalizing? **Yes.**

Theorem. \Rightarrow is normalizing.

Normalizing languages

In practice, a normalizing language is one where programs are ***guaranteed*** to terminate, by **design**.

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■ Do you know any normalizing language?

Yes! Coq definitions are guaranteed to terminate. The Calculus of Constructions, which Coq implements, enjoys a normalizing semantics.

See also Dhall, a configuration programming language, for when you need **controlled** flexibility.

Can we relate small-step semantics
and big-step semantics now?

Relating small-step and big-step semantics

- **Theorem 1.** If $t \Downarrow n$, then $t \Rightarrow^* n$.
- **Theorem 2.** If $t \text{ nfof } t'$, then $\exists n, t' = n \wedge t \Downarrow n$.

Suggestion: Regarding Theorem 2, you might want to prove first that if $t \text{ nfof } t'$, then $\exists n, t' = n$. And then show that, if $t \Rightarrow^* n$, then $t \Downarrow n$.

Theorem `step_deterministic`:
deterministic step.

Theorem `strong_progress` : `forall t,`
value `t` \vee (`exists t'`, `t` \Rightarrow `t'`).

Lemma `value_is_nf` : `forall v,`
value `v` \rightarrow `normal_form step v`.

Lemma `nf_is_value` : `forall t,`
`normal_form step t` \rightarrow value `t`.

Theorem `step_normalizing` : (** By induction on [t]. **)
normalizing step. (** It is crucial to replace a nf by a value. **)
(** P t1 t2 ==>* P (C n1) t2 ==>* P (C n1) (C n2) ==>* C (n1 + n2) **)

Summary

- Small-step semantics
- Deterministic relations
- Progress
- Normal forms
- Normalizing semantics
- Relating small-step and big-step semantics