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Ch. 6, Structural Deductive Stateless Prefix Trace Semantics

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These slides are available at

 $\label{local-equation} $$ $ \frac{du}{\rho couset/courses/spring} 24/CSCI-GA.3140-001/slides/02--2024-01-30-syntax-semantics-traces-oo/slides-06--prefix-trace-semantics-AI.pdf $$ $ \frac{du}{dc} = \frac{du}{dc}$

Chapter 6

Ch. 6, Structural Deductive Stateless Prefix Trace Semantics

Trace semantics, informally

Hand computation of

$$(1-1)-1 < (1-1)$$

$$\downarrow a$$

$$\downarrow b$$

$$\downarrow c$$

-maximal finite trace

is

Syntax and trace semantics of a language

- syntax: rules to write programs of the language;
- semantics: defines the runtime behavior of programs that is what and how they compute when executed:
 - trace: sequence of events recording the actions executed during a program execution,
 - partial trace: finite observation of an execution; this observation can stop at any time,
 - finite (maximal) trace: partial trace that ends upon execution termination,
 - infinite trace: infinite observation of an execution that never terminates,
 - maximal trace: finite or infinite execution trace.



Finite traces of a program: P

• Program:

$$\begin{array}{l} \ell_1 \; x = x + 1 \; ; \\ \text{while} \; \ell_2 \; (\text{tt}) \; \{ \\ \ell_3 \; x = x + 1 \; ; \\ \text{if} \; \ell_4 \; (x > 2) \; \ell_5 \; \text{break} \; ; \} \ell_6; \ell_7 \end{array} \tag{4.5}$$

- Prefix traces (from ℓ_1 , initially x = 0):
 - \ell_1

•
$$\ell_1 \xrightarrow{\mathsf{X} = \mathsf{X} + \mathsf{1} = 1} \ell_2 \xrightarrow{\mathsf{tt}} \ell_3 \xrightarrow{\mathsf{X} = \mathsf{X} + \mathsf{1} = 2} \ell_4 \xrightarrow{\neg(\mathsf{X} > 2)} \ell_2 \xrightarrow{\mathsf{tt}} \ell_3$$
 (6.2)

• Finite (maximal) traces:

Infinite traces of a program: P

• Program:

$$\ell_1 \ \mathsf{x} = \mathsf{0} \ ; \mathsf{while} \ \ell_2 \ (\mathsf{tt}) \ \left\{ \ \ell_3 \ \mathsf{x} = \mathsf{x} + \mathsf{1} \ ; \ \right\} \ell_4$$

Infinite trace:

$$\ell_{1} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{x} = \mathsf{0} = 0} \ell_{2} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{tt}} \ell_{3} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{x} = \mathsf{x} + \mathsf{1} = 1} \ell_{2} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{tt}} \ell_{3} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{x} = \mathsf{x} + \mathsf{1} = 2} \ell_{2} \dots \ell_{2} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{tt}} \ell_{3}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\mathsf{x} = \mathsf{x} + \mathsf{1} = n} \ell_{2} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{tt}} \ell_{3} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{x} = \mathsf{x} + \mathsf{1} = n + 1} \ell_{2} \dots$$

Traces

- T⁺: the set of all finite traces,
- T[∞]: the set of all infinite traces,
- T^{+∞}: the set of all finite or infinite traces.
- Conventions:
 - we write $\pi = \ell \pi'$ to make clear that the trace π is assumed to start with the program label ℓ (although π' is not itself a properly formed trace),
 - we write $\pi = \pi'\ell$ when assuming that the trace π is finite and ends with label ℓ (although, again, π' is not itself a properly formed trace).

Trace concatenation •

• Definition:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \pi_1 \ell_1 \frown \ell_2 \pi_2 & \text{undefined if } \ell_1 \neq \ell_2 \\ \pi_1 \ell_1 \frown \ell_1 \pi_2 & \triangleq & \pi_1 \ell_1 \pi_2 & \text{if } \pi_1 \text{ is finite} \\ \pi_1 \frown \pi_2 & \triangleq & \pi_1 & \text{if } \pi_1 \text{ is infinite} \end{array}$$

• In pattern matching, we sometimes need the empty trace \ni . For example $\ell \pi \ell' = \ell$ then $\pi = \ni$ and $\ell = \ell'$.



Values of variables on a trace

• the value $\varrho(\pi) \times$ of variable \times at the end of trace π is the last value assigned to \times (or 0 at initialization).

$$\varrho(\pi^{\ell} \xrightarrow{X = A = \upsilon} {\ell'}) x \triangleq \upsilon$$

$$\varrho(\pi^{\ell} \xrightarrow{\cdots} {\ell'}) x \triangleq \varrho(\pi^{\ell}) x \text{ otherwise}$$

$$\varrho(\ell) x \triangleq 0$$
(6.6)

Prefix trace semantics of a statement

Prefix trace semantics

- Let π_1 at [S] be an initialization trace ending on entry at [S] of statement S.
- $S^*[S](\pi_1 \text{at}[S])$ is the set of prefix traces at $[S]\pi_2^\ell$ of S continuing the trace $\pi_1 \text{at}[S]$ and reaching some program label $\ell \in \text{labx}[S]$.
- Schematically,

$$\xrightarrow{\pi_1} \underbrace{\mathsf{at}[\![\![\![} \mathsf{S}]\!] \xrightarrow{\pi_2} }_{\in \mathscr{S}^*[\![\![\![} \mathsf{S}]\!])} \underbrace{$$

- Although our language is determinist, we consider a set of possible continuations to cope e.g. with inputs and random number generation.
- By convention $S^*[S](\pi_1^{\ell}) = \emptyset$ when $\ell \neq at[S]$.

Maximal finite trace semantics

- Let π_1 at [S] be an initialization trace ending on entry at [S] of statement S.
- $S^+[S](\pi_1 \text{at}[S])$ is the set of maximal finite traces at $[S]\pi_2$ after [S] of S continuing the trace $\pi_1 \text{at}[S]$ and reaching after [S].
- · Schematically,

$$\xrightarrow{\pi_1} \underbrace{\operatorname{at}[\![S]\!] \xrightarrow{\pi_2} \operatorname{after}[\![S]\!]}_{\in \mathscr{S}^+[\![S]\!](\pi_1 \operatorname{at}[\![S]\!])}$$

Formally,

$$\mathbf{S}^{+}[\![\mathbf{S}]\!](\pi_{1}\mathsf{at}[\![\mathbf{S}]\!]) \triangleq \{\pi_{2}^{\ell} \in \mathbf{S}^{*}[\![\mathbf{S}]\!](\pi_{1}\mathsf{at}[\![\mathbf{S}]\!]) \mid \ell = \mathsf{after}[\![\mathbf{S}]\!]\}$$
(6.9)

Introduction to rule-based structural definitions

Structural definitions and proofs

- Structural definitions are recursive definitions over the syntax of programs;
- Structural proofs generalize proofs by recurrence to induction on the syntax of programs;
- Structural proofs are well suited to prove properties of structural definitions (e.g. that a structural definition is well-defined i.e. the recursive definition considered as a program does terminate).

Example of rule-based structural definition

• Denotation of positive integers \mathbb{N}^+ by a collection of sticks:

$$\mathbb{N}^+ ::= \mathbf{I} \mid \mathbb{N}^+ \mathbf{I}$$

- Example: IIIII is six
- Structural definition of the set $\mathbb O$ of odd positive integers:
 - axiom $\overline{\mathbf{I} \in \mathbb{O}}$
 - inference rule $\frac{n \in \mathbb{O}}{n | \mathbf{l} \in \mathbb{O}}$
- Set s(n) of numbers smaller than or equal to n:

$$\frac{m\mathbf{l} \in s(n)}{n \in s(n)}$$

$$\frac{m\mathbf{l} \in s(n)}{m \in s(n)}$$

Example: $III \in s(III)$ by the axiom so $II \in s(III)$ by the inference rule so $I \in s(III)$ by the inference rule proving that $s(III) = \{III, II, I\}$.

Structural prefix trace semantics

Prefix trace semantics $\hat{S}^*[S]$ of a program component S

$$\pi_2 \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^* \llbracket \mathsf{S} \rrbracket (\pi_1)$$

- the prologue trace π_1 terminates at at [S]
- the continuation trace π_2 starts at at [S]

(will be proved by structural induction on S)



Structural prefix trace semantics at a program component

Prefix trace at a program component S

$$\frac{1}{\operatorname{at}[S] \in \widehat{\mathbf{S}}^*[S](\pi_1 \operatorname{at}[S])} \tag{6.11}$$

A prefix continuation of the traces π_1 at [S] arriving at a program, statement or statement list S can be reduced to the program point at [S] at this program, statement or statement list S.

Structural prefix trace semantics of an empty statement list

Prefix traces of an empty statement list $Sl := \epsilon$

$$\frac{1}{\operatorname{at}[Sl] \in \widehat{S}^*[Sl](\pi \operatorname{at}[Sl])}$$
(6.15)

- A prefix/maximal trace π of the empty statement list ϵ continuing some trace is reduced to the program label at Sl at that empty statement.
- This case is redundant and already covered by (6.11).

Structural prefix trace semantics of an assignment statement

Prefix traces of an assignment statement
$$S := \ell \times A$$
;

$$\frac{v = \mathscr{A}[\![A]\!]\varrho(\pi^{\ell})}{\ell \xrightarrow{X = A = v} \operatorname{after}[\![S]\!] \in \widehat{\mathscr{S}}^*[\![S]\!](\pi^{\ell})}$$
(6.16)

A prefix/maximal finite trace of an assignment ℓ x = E; continuing some trace π^{ℓ} is ℓ followed by the event x = v where v is the last value of x previously assigned to x on π^{ℓ} (otherwise initialized to 0) and finishing at the label after S after the assignment.

Structural prefix trace semantics of a skip statement

Prefix traces of a skip statement
$$S := \ell$$
;

• $\frac{\text{skip}}{\ell \longrightarrow \text{after}[\![S]\!] \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^*[\![S]\!](\pi^{\ell})}$ (6.17)

A prefix/maximal finite trace of a skip statement ℓ ; continuing an initial trace π^{ℓ} arriving at ℓ is just continuing after the skip statement.

Structural prefix trace semantics of a break statement

Prefix traces of a break statement
$$S ::= \ell \text{ break}$$
;

•
$$\frac{}{\ell \text{ break}} \text{ break-to}[S] \in \widehat{S}^*[S](\pi^{\ell})$$
(6.29)

A prefix/maximal finite trace of a break ℓ **break**; continuing some initial trace $\pi \ell$ is the trace ℓ followed by the **break**; event and ending at the break label break-to [S] (which is the exit label of the closest enclosing iteration loop or else the program exit).

Structural inference rules

Structural prefix trace semantics of a program

Prefix traces of a program
$$P ::= Sl \ell$$

$$\cdot \frac{\pi_2 \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^* \llbracket Sl \rrbracket (\pi_1 at \llbracket Sl \rrbracket)}{\pi_2 \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^* \llbracket P \rrbracket (\pi_1 at \llbracket P \rrbracket)}$$
(6.12)

If $P := Sl^{\ell}$ then the prefix continuations of the traces $\pi_1 at[Sl]$ arriving at program entry at[P] = at[Sl] are the continuations of the statement list Sl.

Structural prefix trace semantics of a compound statement

Prefix traces of a compound statement S ::= { Sl }

$$\frac{\pi_2 \in \widehat{\mathbf{S}}^* \llbracket \mathsf{Sl} \rrbracket (\pi_1)}{\pi_2 \in \widehat{\mathbf{S}}^* \llbracket \mathsf{S} \rrbracket (\pi_1)}$$
(6.30)

A prefix trace of a compound statement { S1 } is that of its statement list S1.

Structural prefix trace semantics of a conditional statement

Prefix traces of a conditional statement $S ::= if \ell(B) S_t$

$$\frac{\mathscr{B}[\![\mathsf{B}]\!]\varrho(\pi_1^{\ell}) = \mathsf{ff}}{\xrightarrow{\neg(\mathsf{B})} \mathsf{after}[\![\mathsf{S}]\!] \in \widehat{\mathscr{S}}^*[\![\mathsf{S}]\!](\pi_1^{\ell})} \tag{6.18}$$

$$\frac{\mathscr{B}[\![\![\mathsf{B}]\!]\varrho(\pi_{1}^{\ell}) = \mathsf{tt}, \quad \pi_{2} \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^{*}[\![\![\mathsf{S}_{t}]\!](\pi_{1}^{\ell} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{B}} \mathsf{at}[\![\mathsf{S}_{t}]\!])}{\ell \xrightarrow{\mathsf{B}} \mathsf{at}[\![\![\mathsf{S}_{t}]\!] \cap \pi_{2} \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^{*}[\![\![\mathsf{S}]\!](\pi_{1}^{\ell})} \tag{6.19}$$

Structural prefix trace semantics of a conditional statement

- A prefix trace of a conditional statement \mathbf{if}_{ℓ} (B) S_t continuing some initial trace π_1^{ℓ} is
 - either ^ℓ (a case already covered by (6.11));
 - or, in case (6.18), ℓ followed by the event $\neg(B)$ when the value of this boolean expression on $\pi_1\ell$ is ff and finishing at the label after [S] after the conditional statement;
 - or, in case case (6.19). when the value of the boolean expression B on π_1^ℓ is tt , ℓ followed by the test event B followed by a prefix trace of S_t continuing $\pi_1^\ell \stackrel{\mathsf{B}}{\longrightarrow} \mathsf{at}[\![\mathsf{S}_t]\!]$.

Structural prefix trace semantics of a conditional statement

Prefix traces of a conditional statement $S ::= if \ell(B) S_t$ else S_f

$$\frac{\mathscr{B}\llbracket \mathsf{B} \rrbracket \varrho(\pi_1^{\ell}) = \mathsf{tt}, \quad \pi_2 \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^* \llbracket \mathsf{S}_t \rrbracket (\pi_1^{\ell} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{B}} \mathsf{at} \llbracket \mathsf{S}_t \rrbracket)}{\ell \xrightarrow{\mathsf{B}} \mathsf{at} \llbracket \mathsf{S}_t \rrbracket \cdot \pi_2 \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^* \llbracket \mathsf{S} \rrbracket (\pi_1^{\ell})}$$
(6.22)

$$\frac{\mathscr{B}\llbracket \mathsf{B} \rrbracket \varrho(\pi_{1}^{\ell}) = \mathsf{ff}, \quad \pi_{2} \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^{*} \llbracket \mathsf{S}_{f} \rrbracket (\pi_{1}^{\ell} \xrightarrow{\neg(\mathsf{B})} \mathsf{at} \llbracket \mathsf{S}_{f} \rrbracket)}{\ell \xrightarrow{\neg(\mathsf{B})} \mathsf{at} \llbracket \mathsf{S}_{f} \rrbracket \neg \pi_{2} \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^{*} \llbracket \mathsf{S} \rrbracket (\pi_{1}^{\ell})} \tag{6.23}$$

A prefix finite trace of a conditional statement $\mathbf{if} \ \ell$ (B) S_t $\mathbf{else} \ S_f$ continuing an initial trace $\pi_1 \ell$ is the test event B (respectively \neg (B)) at ℓ followed by a prefix trace of S_t (respectively S_f) when boolean expression B is \mathbf{tt} (respectively \mathbf{ff}) on $\pi_1 \ell$ in case (6.22) (respectively (6.23)).

Structural prefix trace semantics of a statement list

Prefix traces of a statement list S1 ::= S1'S

$$\frac{\pi_2 \in \widehat{\mathbf{S}}^* \llbracket \mathsf{Sl}' \rrbracket (\pi_1)}{\pi_2 \in \widehat{\mathbf{S}}^* \llbracket \mathsf{Sl} \rrbracket (\pi_1)}$$
(6.13)

$$\frac{\pi_2 \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^+ \llbracket \mathsf{Sl}' \rrbracket (\pi_1), \quad \pi_3 \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^* \llbracket \mathsf{S} \rrbracket (\pi_1 - \pi_2)}{\pi_2 - \pi_3 \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^* \llbracket \mathsf{Sl} \rrbracket (\pi_1)}$$
(6.14)

In case (6.14),
$$\xrightarrow{\pi_1} \underbrace{ \text{at}[Sl] }_{\text{at}[Sl']} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} \pi_2 \\ \text{at}[Sl'] \end{array}}_{\text{e}} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} \text{after}[Sl'] \\ \text{at}[S] \end{array}}_{\text{f}} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} \pi_3 \\ \text{at}[S] \end{array}}_{\text{f}} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} \pi_3 \\ \text{fter}[Sl'] \end{array}}_{\text{f}} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^*[S][\pi_1 \text{at}[Sl']] \\ \text{fter}[Sl'] \end{array}}_{\text{f}} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^*[S][\pi_1 \text{at}[Sl]] \\ \text{fter}[Sl][\pi_2 \text{at}[Sl]] \end{array}}_{\text{f}} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} \pi_3 \\ \text{fter}[Sl'][\pi_2 \text{at}[Sl]] \end{array}}_{\text{f}} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} \pi_3 \\ \text{fter}[Sl][\pi_2 \text{at}[Sl][\pi_2 \text{at}[Tl][\pi_2 \text{at}[Tl][\pi_2 \text{at}[\pi_2 \text{at}[Tl][\pi_2 \text{at}[Tl]$$

A prefix trace of S1' S continuing an initial trace π_1 can be a prefix trace of S1' or a finite maximal trace of S1' followed by a prefix trace of S.

Structural prefix trace semantics of an iteration statement

Prefix traces of an iteration statement
$$S ::= \mathbf{while} \ \ell \ (B) \ S_b$$

$$\stackrel{\cdot}{} \quad \frac{}{\ell \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^* \llbracket S \rrbracket(\pi_1^{\ell})} \tag{6.24}$$

$$\frac{\ell \pi_{2} \ell \in \widehat{S}^{*} \llbracket S \rrbracket (\pi_{1} \ell), \quad \mathscr{B} \llbracket B \rrbracket \varrho (\pi_{1} \ell \pi_{2} \ell) = ff}{\ell \pi_{2} \ell \longrightarrow \text{after} \llbracket S \rrbracket \in \widehat{S}^{*} \llbracket S \rrbracket (\pi_{1} \ell)}$$

$$\ell \pi_{2} \ell \in \widehat{S}^{*} \llbracket S \rrbracket (\pi_{1} \ell), \quad \mathscr{B} \llbracket B \rrbracket \varrho (\pi_{1} \ell \pi_{2} \ell) = tt,$$
(6.25)

$$\frac{\pi_{3} \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^{*} \llbracket S_{b} \rrbracket (\pi_{1}^{\ell} \pi_{2}^{\ell} \xrightarrow{B} \operatorname{at} \llbracket S_{b} \rrbracket)}{\ell \pi_{2}^{\ell} \xrightarrow{B} \operatorname{at} \llbracket S_{b} \rrbracket (\pi_{1}^{\ell} \pi_{2}^{\ell} \xrightarrow{B} \operatorname{at} \llbracket S_{b} \rrbracket)} \tag{6.26}$$

This is a forward, left recursive definition where n + 1 iterations are n iterations followed by one more iteration.

Structural prefix trace semantics of an iteration statement: break statements

Remark 6.27 The inference rule (6.26) includes the case of an iteration ending with an exits by a break statement that would have the form

$$\frac{\ell \pi_{2}^{\ell} \in \widehat{\mathbf{S}}^{*} \llbracket S \rrbracket (\pi_{1}^{\ell}), \quad \mathcal{B} \llbracket B \rrbracket \varrho (\pi_{1}^{\ell} \pi_{2}^{\ell}) = \mathsf{tt},}{\frac{\pi_{3} \xrightarrow{\text{break}} \text{break-to} \llbracket S \rrbracket \in \widehat{\mathbf{S}}^{*} \llbracket S_{b} \rrbracket (\pi_{1}^{\ell} \pi_{2}^{\ell} \xrightarrow{B} \mathsf{at} \llbracket S_{b} \rrbracket)}{\ell \pi_{2}^{\ell} \xrightarrow{B} \mathsf{at} \llbracket S_{b} \rrbracket \circ \pi_{3} \xrightarrow{\text{break}} \mathsf{break-to} \llbracket S \rrbracket \in \widehat{\mathbf{S}}^{*} \llbracket S \rrbracket (\pi_{1}^{\ell})} \tag{6.28}$$

Structural prefix trace semantics of an iteration statement

- A prefix finite trace of an iteration statement **while** ℓ (B) S_b continuing some initial trace $\pi_1 \ell$ is
 - either ℓ (case (6.24), already covered by (6.11));
 - or, in case (6.25), the trace starting at ℓ followed by the event $\neg(B)$ when the value of this boolean expression on π_1^{ℓ} is ff and finishing at the label after [S] after the iteration statement;
 - or, in case (6.28), the trace starting at ℓ followed by the event B when the value of this boolean expression on π_1^{ℓ} is tt and finishing at the label at $[S_b]$ followed by a prefix (indeed maximal) trace of the loop body S_b ending up in a break;
 - or, in case (6.26), the trace starting at ℓ, followed by a prefix trace of the iteration statement while ℓ (B) S_b representing 0 or more of iterations ending at ℓ, followed by the test event B (where the expression B is tt), followed by a prefix finite trace of the body S_t.

Prefix trace semantics

• The prefix trace semantics is defined structurally:

$$\mathbf{S}^*[S] \triangleq \widehat{\mathbf{S}}^*[S]$$

• The prefix traces starting from a set \mathcal{P}_0 of initial traces are

$$\mathbf{S}^* \llbracket \mathsf{S} \rrbracket \, \mathscr{P}_0 \quad \triangleq \quad \bigcup \{ \mathbf{S}^* \llbracket \mathsf{S} \rrbracket (\pi^{\ell}) \mid \pi^{\ell} \in \mathscr{P}_0 \} \, .$$

• The prefix traces starting from a set \mathscr{P}_0 of initial traces and arriving at program label ℓ are

$$\mathbf{S}^{*}\llbracket S \rrbracket \in \wp(\mathbb{T}^{+}) \stackrel{\smile}{\longrightarrow} (\mathbb{L} \to \wp(\mathbb{T}^{+}))$$

$$\mathbf{S}^{*}\llbracket S \rrbracket \mathscr{P}_{0}^{\ell} \triangleq \left\{ \pi_{0} \ell_{0} \pi_{1} \ell_{1} \mid \pi_{0} \ell_{0} \in \mathscr{P}_{0} \wedge \ell_{0} \pi_{1} \ell_{1} \in \mathbf{S}^{*} \llbracket S \rrbracket (\pi_{0} \ell_{0}) \wedge \ell_{1} = \ell \right\}$$

$$(6.48)$$

Example of prefix trace semantics

- $S = while \ell_1 (tt) \ell_2 x = x + 1; \ell_3.$
- $\widehat{S}^* \llbracket S \rrbracket (\ell_1) = \left\{ \left(\ell_1 \xrightarrow{\operatorname{tt}} \ell_2 \xrightarrow{\mathsf{X} = i} \ell_1 \right)_{i=1}^n, \left(\ell_1 \xrightarrow{\operatorname{tt}} \ell_2 \xrightarrow{\mathsf{X} = i} \ell_1 \right)_{i=1}^n \xrightarrow{\operatorname{tt}} \ell_2 \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$ (reduced to ℓ_1 for n = 0).
- · Notation:
 - $\left(\ell\pi(i)\ell\right)_{i=1}^n$ denotes the finite trace $\ell\pi(1)\ell\pi(2)\ell\ldots\pi(n)\ell$. This is the trace ℓ for n=0.
 - $\left(\ell\pi(i)\ell\right)_{i=1}^{\ell-1}$ denotes the infinite trace $\ell\pi(1)\ell\pi(2)\ell\ldots\pi(n)\ell\pi(n+1)\ell\ldots$



Conclusion

- We have defined the structural deductive stateless prefix trace semantics of a subset of C to observe partial computations of programs, where this observation can stop at any time.
- By passing to the limit, we will define the maximal trace semantics where observations terminate with the execution of the program or last for ever in case of non-termination.

The End, Thank you