CS520 Theory of Programming Languages Introduction

Hongseok Yang KAIST How to analyze programming languages (their constructs, type systems, implementations, etc) formally?

We will study mathematical tools for doing such analysis.

Preview 1: Abstract syntax

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- What is a program? What kind of syntactic object is it?
- Bad answer: a sequence of characters.
- Our answer: an instance of an abstract syntax.
- Mathematically, an element of an initial algebra.

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>>> def F(g): return g
...
```

Which mathematical object does the program F denote?

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- Identity function in [D→D] for some D.

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>>> F(F)
<function F at 0x10c573410>
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- Identity function in [D→D] for some D.
- But D should include [D→D]. Impossible if D is a set.

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>>> def F(g): return g
...
>>> F(F)
<function F at 0x10c573410>
```

- Which mathematical object does the program F denote?
- Identity function in [D→D] for some D.
- But D should include [D→D]. Impossible if D is a set.
- Possible if D is a domain & [D→D] has only continuous fns.

```
>>> def f(x): return (x+x)
...
>>> f(f(3))
12
```

Should we compute f(3) before applying f to f(3)?

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- Should we compute f(3) before applying f to f(3)?
- Yes. Eager evaluation. Python, OCaml, Scheme, etc.
- No. Normal-order evaluation or lazy evaluation. Haskell.

```
>>> def f(x): return 3
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- Should we compute f(3) before applying f to f(3)?
- Yes. Eager evaluation. Python, OCaml, Scheme, etc.
- No. Normal-order evaluation or lazy evaluation. Haskell.

```
>>> def f(x): return 3
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- Should we compute f(3) before applying f to f(3)?
- Yes. Eager evaluation. Python, OCaml, Scheme, etc.
- No. Normal-order evaluation or lazy evaluation. Haskell.
- To be analysed via operational and denotational semantics.

Preview 4: Type system

```
import typing
from typing import Callable

def twice(f: Callable[[int],int], x: int) -> int:
  return(f(f(x)))
```

Types help develop correct programs.

Preview 4: Type system

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from typing import Callable

def twice(f : Callable[[int],int], x : int) -> int:
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- Types help develop correct programs.
- Can we infer types automatically?
- What mathematical objects do types denote?

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from typing import Callable

def twice(f : Callable[[int],int], x : int) -> int:
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```

- Types help develop correct programs.
- Can we infer types automatically? Type inference algo.
- What mathematical objects do types denote? Partial equivalence relation.

- Predicate Logic (Ch1).
- The Simple Imperative Language (Ch2).
- Program Specification and Their Proofs (Ch3).
- Failure, Input-Output, and Continuation (Ch5).
- Transition Semantics (Ch6).
- An Introduction to Category Theory (Tennent Ch8).
- Recursively-Defined Domains (Tennent Ch10).
- The Lambda Calculus (Ch10).
- An Eager Functional Language (Ch11).
- Continuation in a Functional Language (Ch12).
- Iswim-like Languages (Ch13).
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- The Simple Type System (Ch15).

Imperative Languages

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Math tools

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Course webpage

https://github.com/hongseok-yang/graduatePL19

Primary source of information about the course.

Blackboard lectures

- Nearly all the lectures will use blackboard, not slides.
- My handwritten notes will be available in the course webpage.

Evaluation

- Final exam 40%.
- Homework (4 problem sheets) 30%.
- Two critical reviews 30%.

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Critical reviews

- Read an assigned book chapter or research papers.
- Write a review (up to 3 pages).
- Try to go beyond simple summary.
- Your own thoughts. Connection with other PL concepts. Or further in-depth study.

Review assignment 1

- Deadline: 1 Nov (Friday). By midnight.
- Material: Chapter 8 of our textbook.
- Topic: Shared-variable concurrency.

Review assignment 2

- Deadline: 9 Dec (Monday). By midnight.
- Material: "A Modern Eye on ML Type Inference" and "Principal Type-Schemas for Functional Programs".
- Topic: Type inference.

Teaching staffs

- Prof Hongseok Yang (Lecturer). hongseok00@gmail.com.
 Office hour: 6pm-7pm on Tue at 3403 in E3-1.
- Mr Hyoungjin Lim (TA1). lmkmkr@kaist.ac.kr
- Mr Jungmin Park (TA2). <u>qkrclrl701@kaist.ac.kr</u>
- TAs' office hours will be announced shortly.