

# Lecture 27 – Course Review

## COSE212: Programming Languages

Jihyeok Park



2024 Fall

## Learn **Essential Concepts** of Programming Languages

- Why?
  - To **learn new programming languages** quickly.
  - To **evaluate** and pick the best language for a given task.
  - To **design** your own **specialized languages** for specific tasks.
- How?

### By **Designing** Diverse Programming Languages

- By **designing** programming languages in a **mathematical** way.
- By **implementing** their **interpreters** using **Scala**.

# Summary

(Part 1)  
Untyped Languages

(Part 2)  
Typed Languages

Arithmetic  
Expressions

**AE**  
(Lecture 2 & 3)

# Summary

(Part 1)  
Untyped Languages

(Part 2)  
Typed Languages

Arithmetic  
Expressions

**AE**  
(Lecture 2 & 3)



**VAE**  
(Lecture 4 & 5)

Identifiers

# Summary

(Part 1)  
Untyped Languages

(Part 2)  
Typed Languages

Arithmetic  
Expressions

**AE**  
(Lecture 2 & 3)



**VAE**

(Lecture 4 & 5)

Identifiers

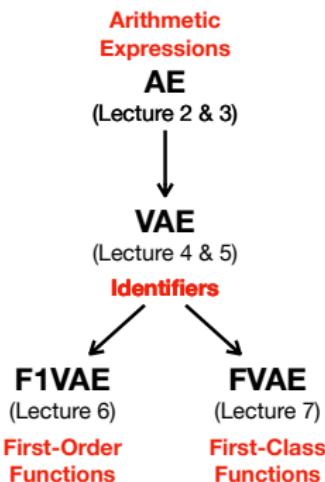
**F1VAE**  
(Lecture 6)

First-Order  
Functions

# Summary

(Part 1)  
Untyped Languages

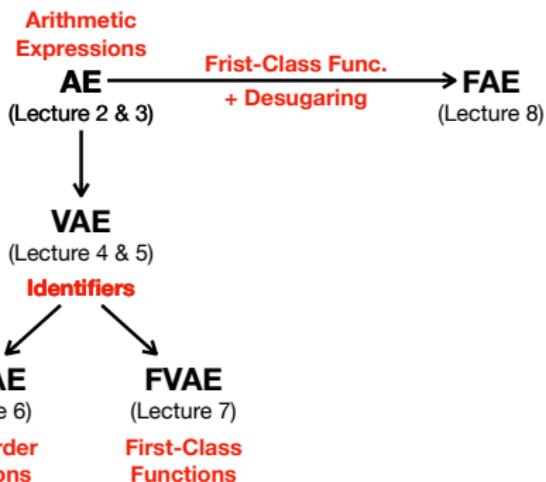
(Part 2)  
Typed Languages



# Summary

(Part 1)  
Untyped Languages

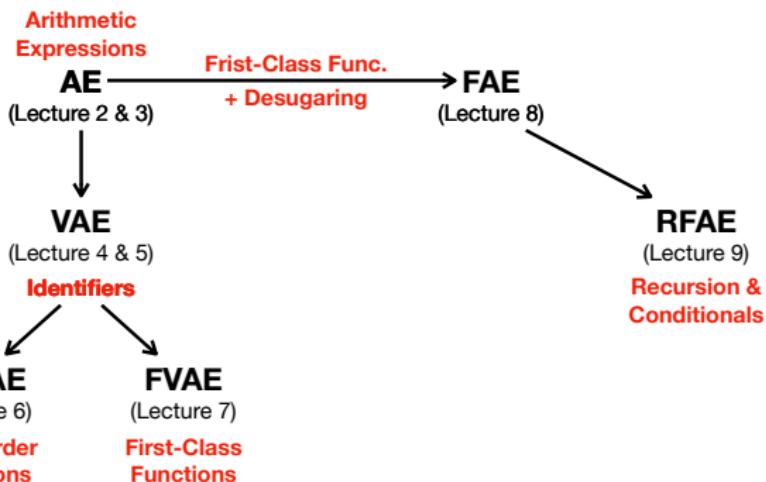
(Part 2)  
Typed Languages



# Summary

## (Part 1) Untyped Languages

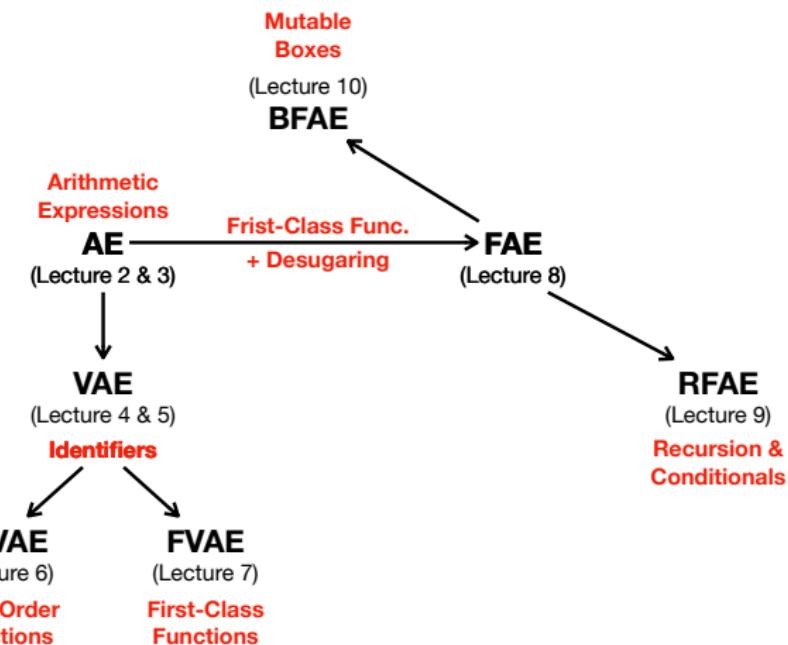
## (Part 2) Typed Languages



# Summary

## (Part 1) Untyped Languages

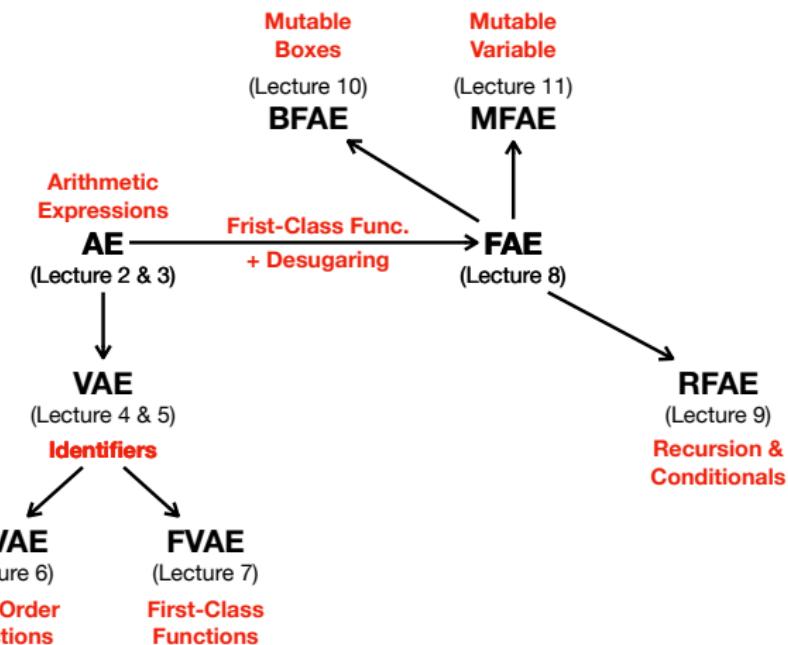
## (Part 2) Typed Languages



# Summary

## (Part 1) Untyped Languages

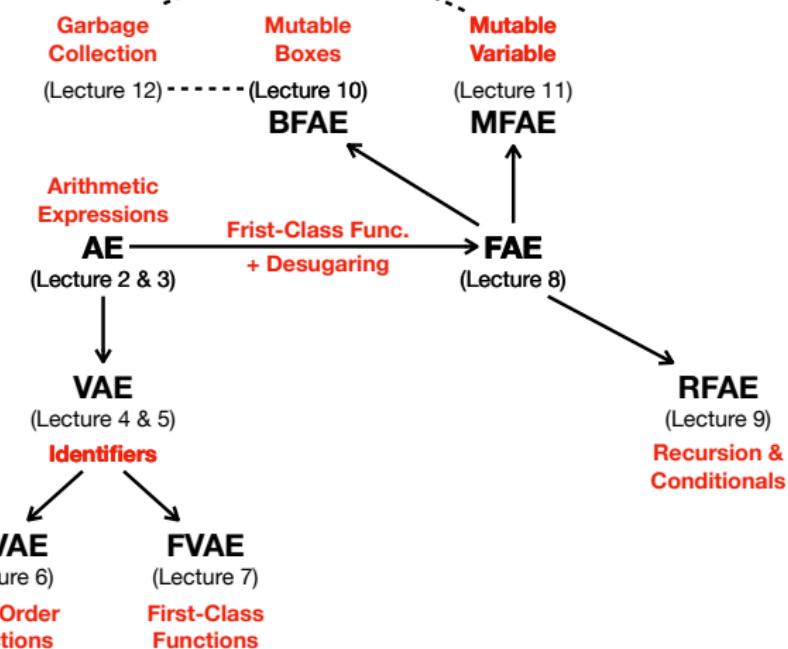
## (Part 2) Typed Languages



# Summary

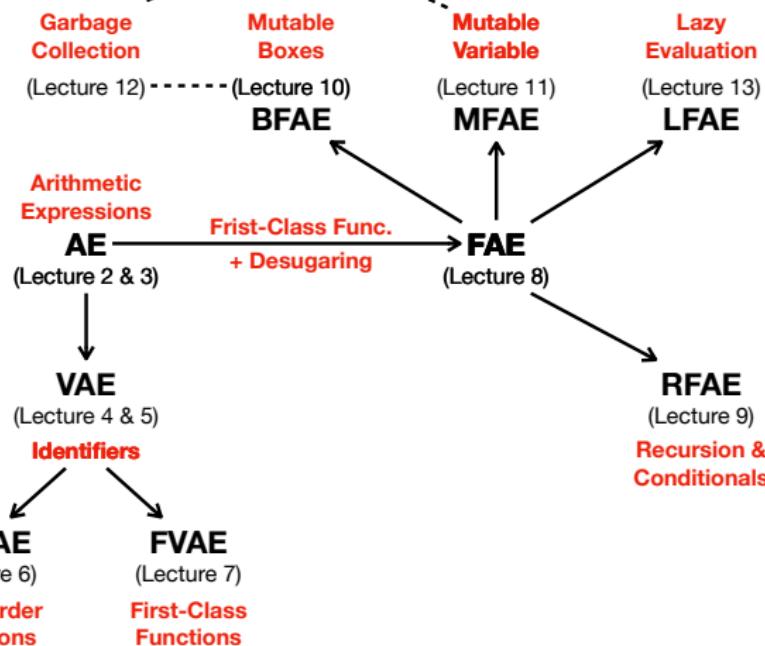
## (Part 1) Untyped Languages

## (Part 2) Typed Languages



# Summary

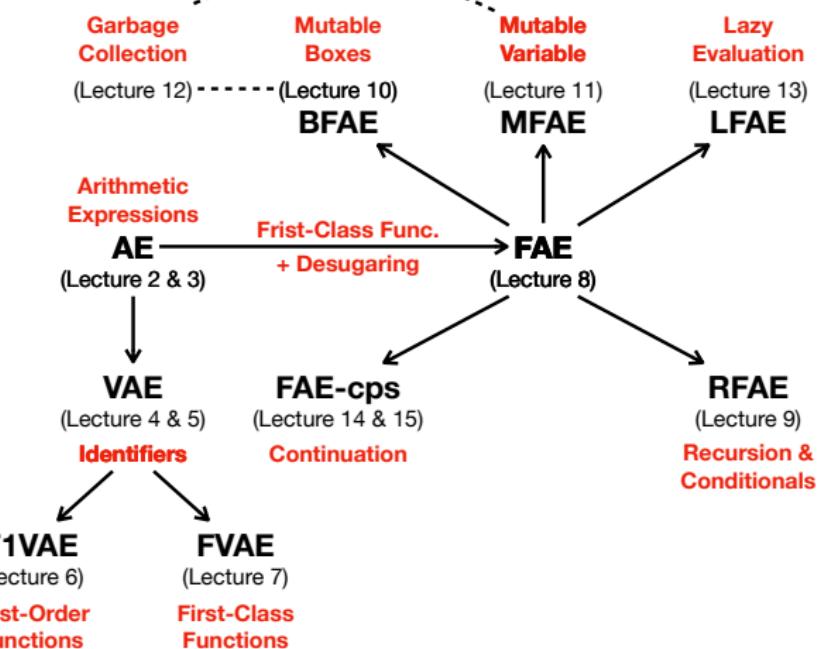
## (Part 1) Untyped Languages



## (Part 2) Typed Languages

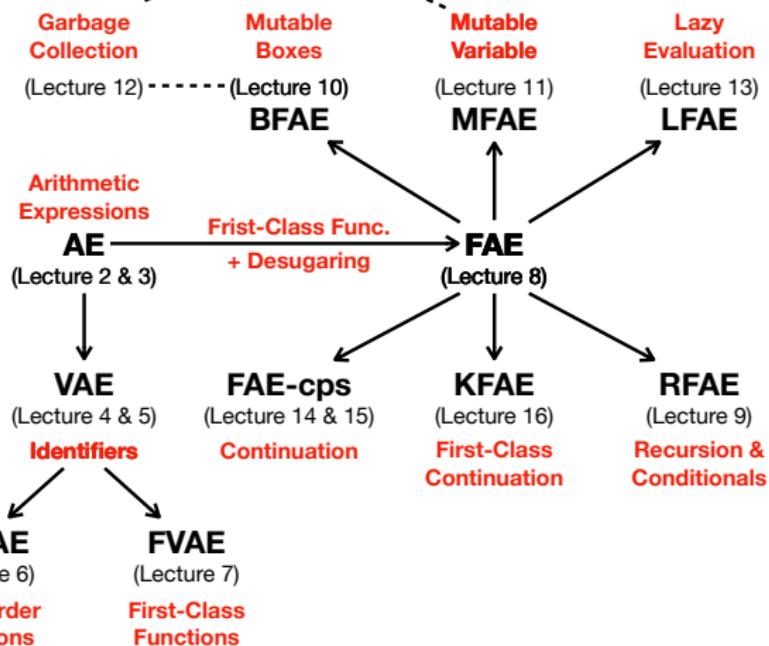
## (Part 1) Untyped Languages

## (Part 2) Typed Languages



# Summary

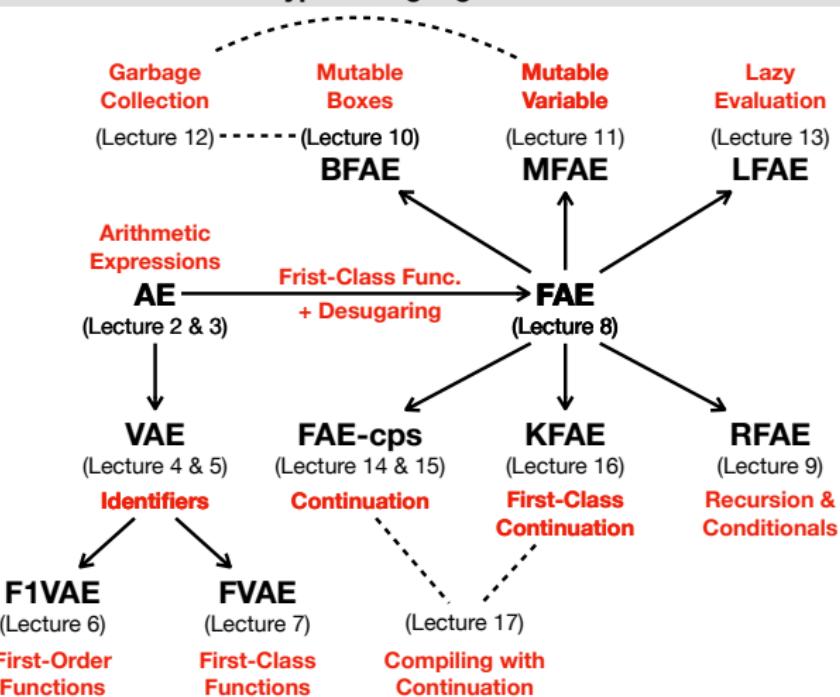
## (Part 1) Untyped Languages



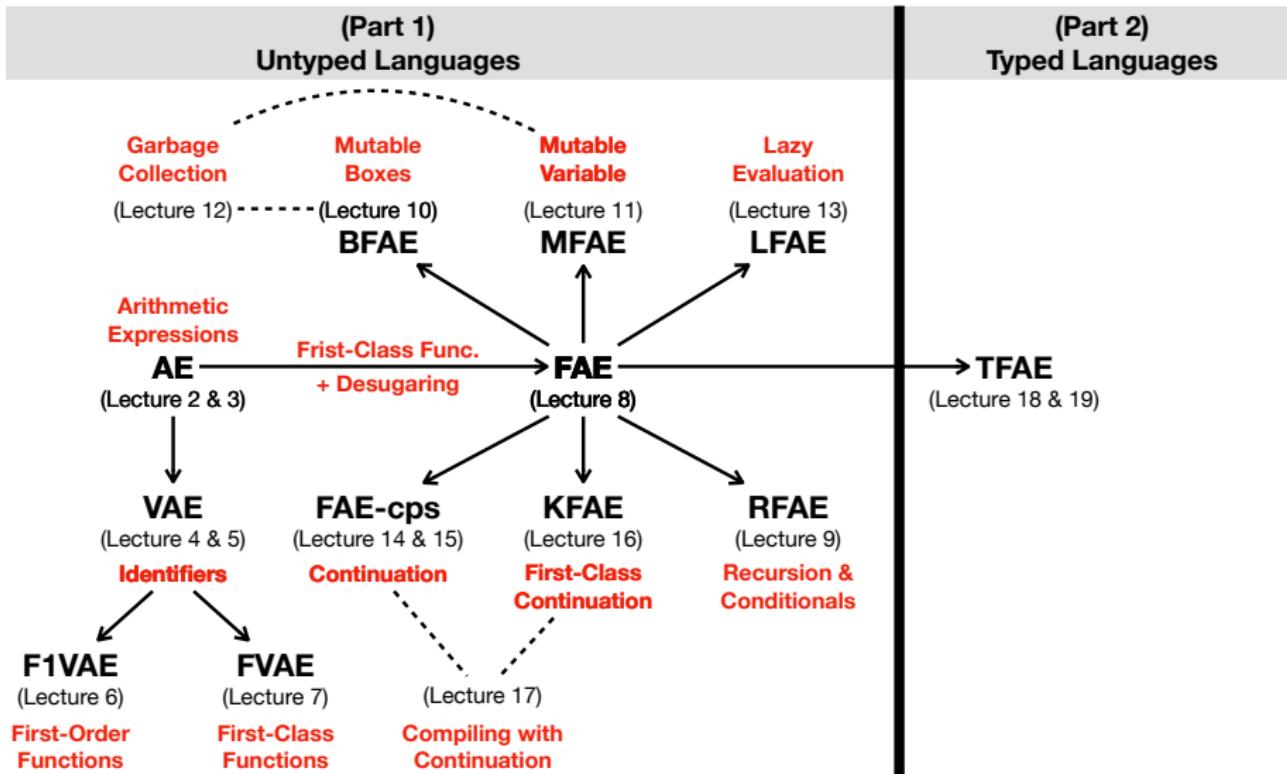
## (Part 2) Typed Languages

**(Part 1)**  
Untyped Languages

**(Part 2)**  
Typed Languages

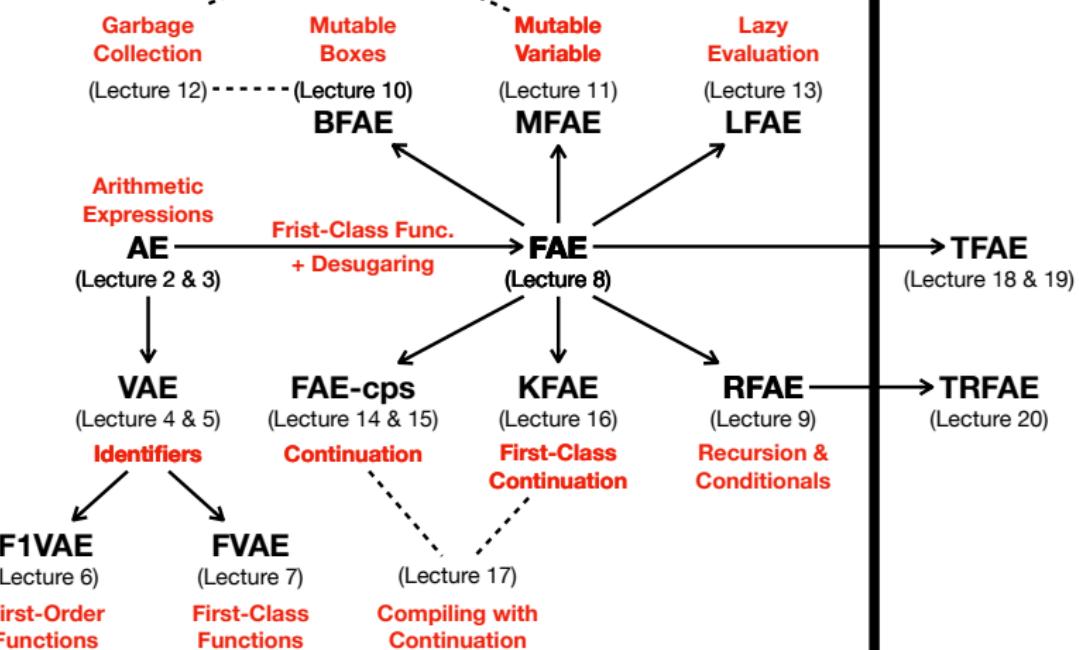


# Summary



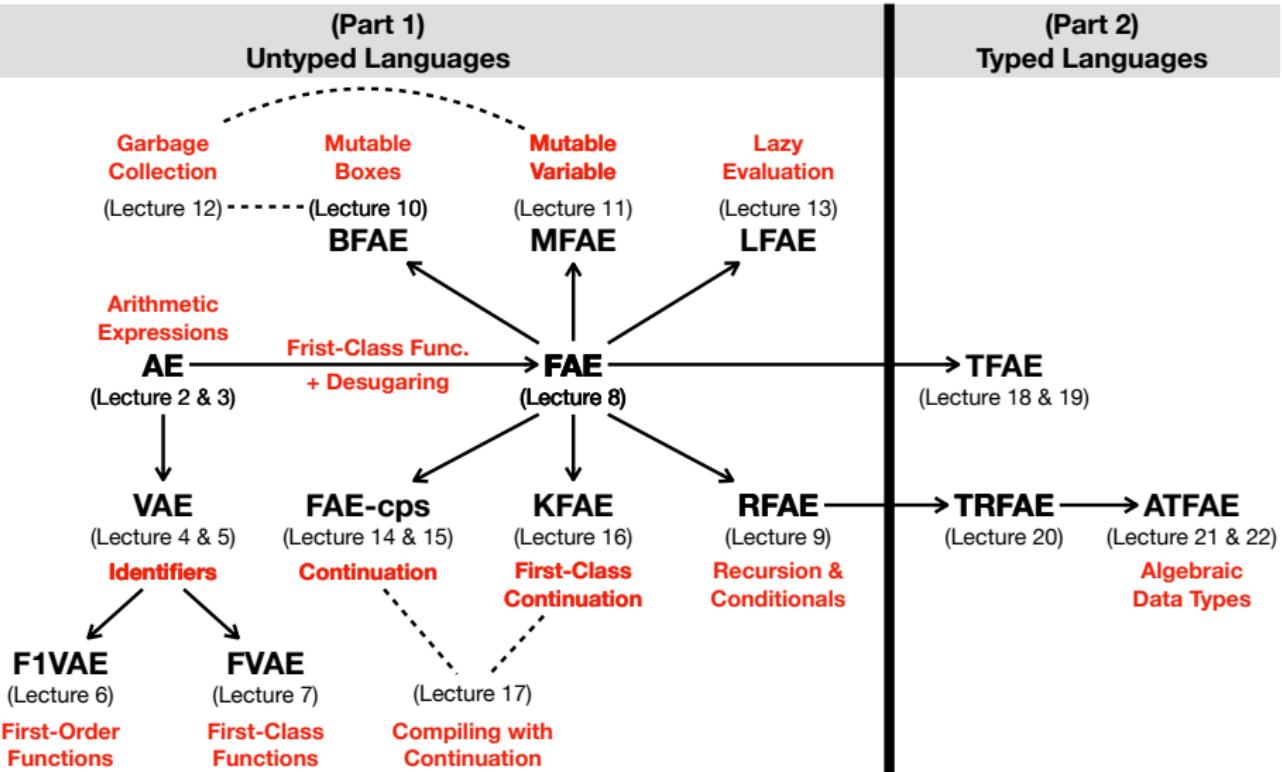
**(Part 1)**  
Untyped Languages

**(Part 2)**  
Typed Languages

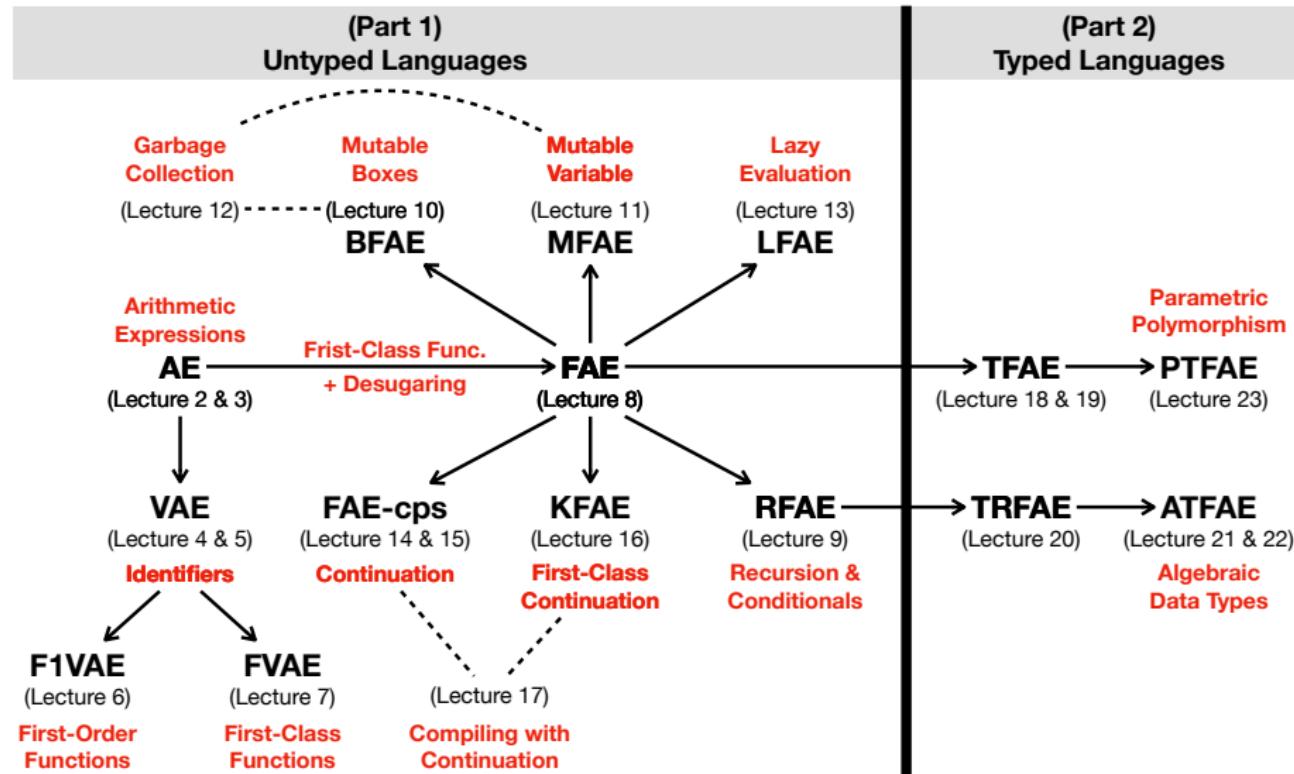


**(Part 1)**  
Untyped Languages

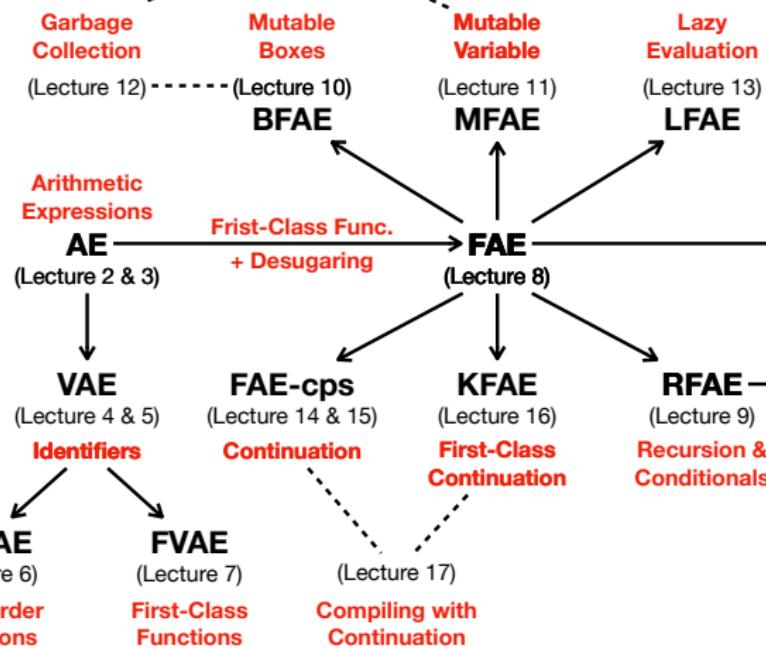
**(Part 2)**  
Typed Languages



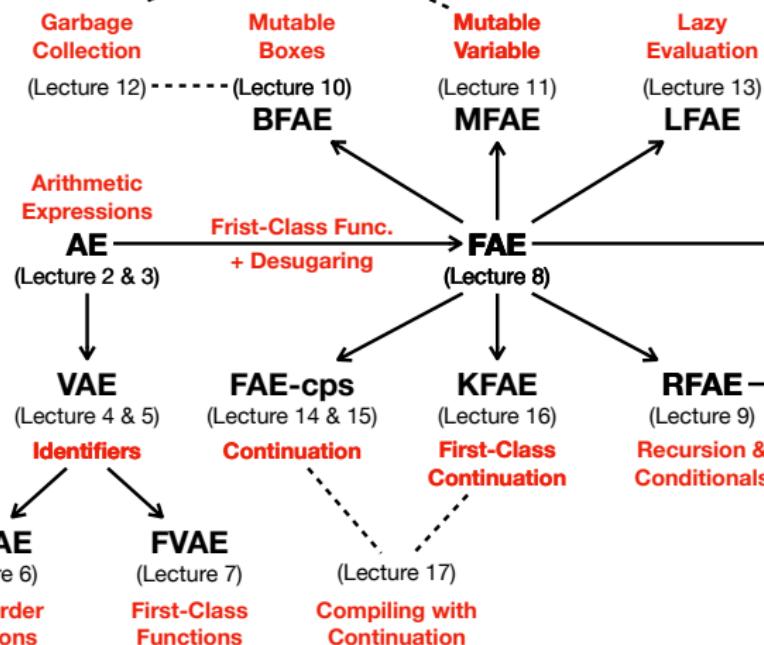
# Summary



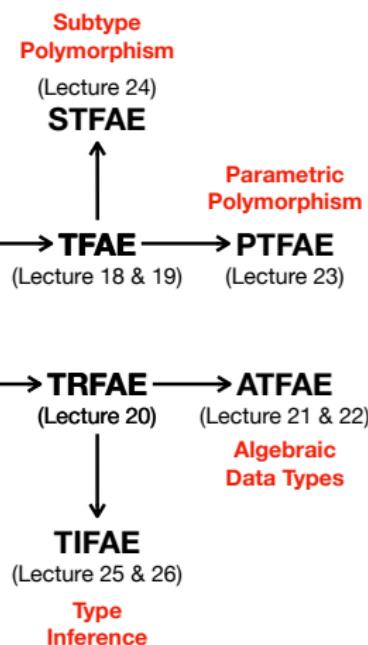
**(Part 1)**  
Untyped Languages



**(Part 1)**  
Untyped Languages



**(Part 2)**  
Typed Languages



A deeper and broader understanding of programming languages can help you in:

- Software Engineering
- Software Testing
- Software Verification
- Software Analysis
- Software Security
- ...

We can develop a **static analyzer** for diverse purposes (e.g., optimization, understanding, bug detection, etc.) using the PL foundations.<sup>1</sup>

```
1 let x = /* 1 or 2 */;
2 let y = /* any str */;
3 let o = new Observable(subscriber => {
4     subscriber.next(1);
5     subscriber.next(2);
6     subscriber.next(3);
7 });
8 o.subscribe(k => x *= k); // x: 6 or 12
9 o.subscribe(k => y += k); // y: any str + "123"
```

An example of static analysis for a JavaScript program.

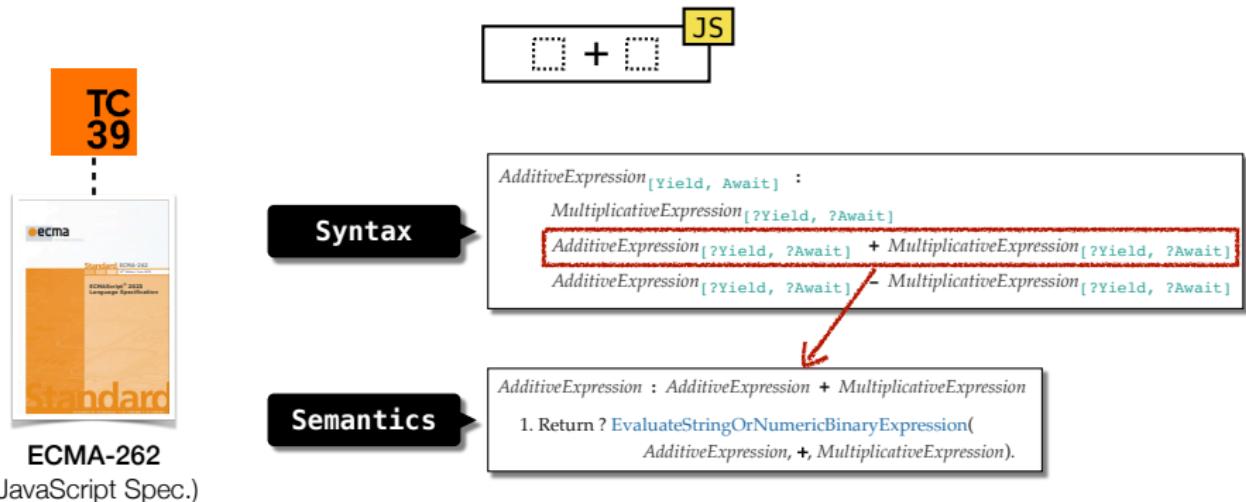
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<sup>1</sup>[FSE'22] Jihyeok Park, Seungmin An, and Sukyoung Ryu, “Automatically Deriving JavaScript Static Analyzers from Specifications using Meta-level Static Analysis”

# Application 2 – Mechanized Specification



To understand syntax and semantics of JavaScript language, we need to read the official language specification, called ECMA-262.<sup>2</sup>

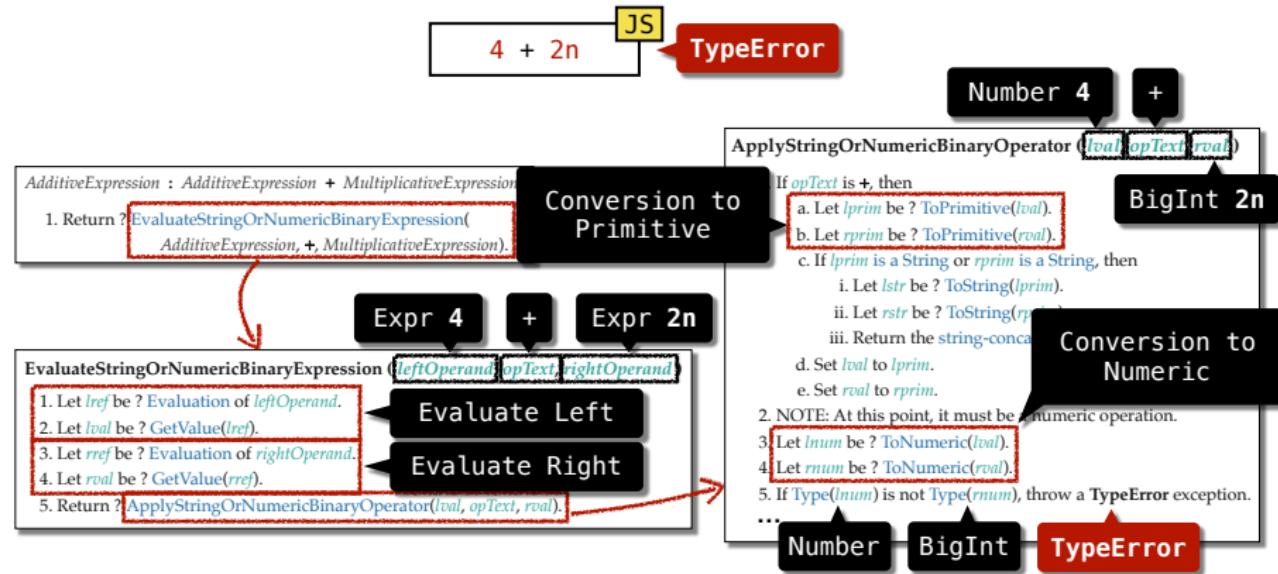


However, it consists of **800+ pages** with pseudocode-style algorithms as language semantics. It is laborious to understand and maintain the spec.

<sup>2</sup><https://tc39.es/ecma262/>

# Application 2 – Mechanized Specification

For example, we need to read the following steps to understand why the JavaScript program `4 + 2n` throws a run-time `TypeError`:



# Application 2 – Mechanized Specification

To alleviate the problem, we **design** a programming language to represent algorithms in the spec and automatically **extract** the semantics from the language specification.<sup>3</sup>

## Abstract algorithm for *ArrayLiteral* in ES13

*ArrayLiteral* : [ *ElementList* , *Elision*<sub>opt</sub> ]

1. Let *array* be ! *ArrayCreate*(0).
2. Let *nextIndex* be ? *ArrayAccumulation* or *ElementList*  
with arguments *array* and 0.
3. If *Elision* is present, then
  - a. Perform ? *ArrayAccumulation*  
with arguments *array* and *nextIndex*.
4. Return *array*.

118 compile rules for  
steps in abstract algorithms

```
syntax def ArrayLiteral[2].Evaluation(  
    this, ElementList, Elision  
) {  
    let array = [! (ArrayCreate 0)]  
    let nextIndex =  
        [? (ElementList.ArrayAccumulation array 0)]  
    if (! (= Elision absent))  
        [? (Elision.ArrayAccumulation array nextIndex)]  
    return array  
}
```

Semantics

JS

[ , ,  ]

IR<sub>ES</sub> function for *ArrayLiteral* in ES13

<sup>3</sup>[ASE'21] Jihyeok Park, Seungmin An, Wonho Shin, Yusung Sim, and Sukyoung Ryu, "JSTAR: JavaScript Specification Type Analyzer using Refinement"

# Application 3 – Program Synthesis

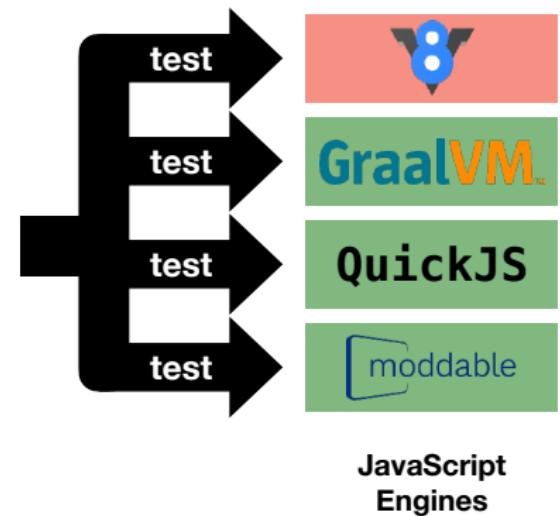
Another application is to **synthesize** programs from specifications. For example, we can synthesize JavaScript programs to detect real-world bugs in JavaScript engines.<sup>4</sup>



ECMA-262  
(JavaScript Spec.)



Test



<sup>4</sup>[PLDI'21] Jihyeok Park, Dongjun Youn, Kanguk Lee, and Sukyoung Ryu,  
“Feature-Sensitive Coverage for Conformance Testing of Programming Language  
Implementations”

## Application 3 – Program Synthesis



For example, we found a bug in the SpiderMonkey JavaScript engine (v107.0b4) used in Firefox by synthesizing the following JavaScript program from the JavaScript language specification.<sup>5</sup>

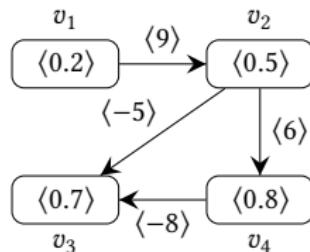
```
// [EXIT] normal
var x = (async function (){})();
// Assertions
...
$assert.sameValue(Object.getPrototypeOf(globalThis["x"]), Promise.
    prototype);
$assert.sameValue(Object.isExtensible(globalThis["x"]), true);
$assert.notCallable(globalThis["x"]);
$assert.notConstructable(globalThis["x"]);
...
```

While it should be terminated normally, SpiderMonkey engine throws a run-time `TypeError` when executing the it.

<sup>5</sup>[https://bugzilla.mozilla.org/show\\_bug.cgi?id=1799288](https://bugzilla.mozilla.org/show_bug.cgi?id=1799288)

# Application 4 – Explainable AI

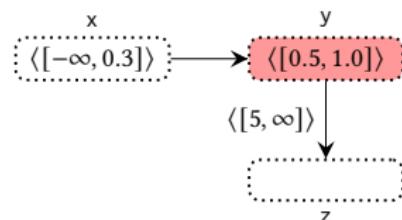
We can also use PL foundations to provide a better **explainability** for AI systems. For example, we can design a graph description language to explain the graph learning model.<sup>6</sup>



(a) A featured graph  $G_2$

```
node x <[ , 0.3]>
node y <[0.5, 1.0]>
node z
edge (x, y)
edge (y, z) <[5, ]>
target node y
```

(b) A GDL program  $P_4$



(c) A graphical representation of  $P_4$

Fig. 3. A running example of GDL

Using the above graph description language, we can automatically generate explanations for the classification results of the graph learning model.

<sup>6</sup>[PLDI'24] Minseok Jeon, Jihyeok Park, and Hakjoo Oh, “PL4XGL: A Programming Language Approach to Explainable Graph Learning”

- **Date:** 18:30 – 21:00 (150 min.), December 18 (Wed.).
- **Location:** 205, Woojung Hall of Informatics (우정정보관)
- **Coverage:** Lectures 14 – 26
- **Format:** closed book and closed notes
  - Fill-in-the-blank questions about the PL concepts.
  - Write the evaluation results of given expressions.
  - Draw derivation trees of given expressions.
  - Define the syntax or semantics of extended language features.
  - Define typing rules for the given language features.
  - etc.
- Note that there is **no class** on **December 16 (Mon.)**.

- I hope you enjoyed the class!

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