

Specification and Rules for LANG

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Syntax

$v, x \in \text{NAME}$ $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ $b \in \{\text{True}, \text{False}\}$ $c \in \{\text{a}, \text{b}, \dots\}$ $\bullet \in \{+, -, *, /, \&\&, ||, ++, ==, >, <, >=, <= \}$

$str \in \text{STRING} ::= " c^* "$

$list(t) \in \text{LIST}(t) ::= [t(, t)^*] \mid []$

$f \in \text{BUILTIN} ::= \text{head} \mid \text{tail}$

$pat \in \text{PATTERN} ::= b \quad : ($

$e \in \text{EXPR} ::= v \mid n \mid b$
 $\mid ' c '$
 $\mid str$
 $\mid list(e)$
 $\mid e \bullet e$
 $\mid \text{fun } v \rightarrow e$
 $\mid e e$
 $\mid \text{let } v = e \text{ in } e$
 $\mid \text{if } e \text{ then } e \text{ else } e$
 $\mid \text{case } e \text{ of } \{ (pat \rightarrow e ;)^* \}$
 $\mid f e_1 \dots e_n \quad \text{where } \text{arity}(f) = n$

$val \in \text{VALUE} ::= n \mid b \mid c \mid str \mid list(val) \mid (\text{closure } x \rightarrow e, \rho)$

$\rho, \sigma \in \text{LOCAL ENV} \subseteq (\text{NAME} \times \text{VALUE})^*$

$D \in \text{GLOBAL ENV} \subseteq (\text{NAME} \times \text{EXPR})^*$

$stm \in \text{ASSIGN} ::= v = e$

$prog \in \text{PROGRAM} ::= (stm \setminus \mathbf{n})^*$

Denotational Semantics

$\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_\rho : \text{LOCALENV} \times \text{EXPR} \rightarrow \text{VALUE}$

$\llbracket v \rrbracket_\rho = v \quad v \in \text{VALUE}$

$\llbracket x \rrbracket_\rho = \begin{cases} \text{lookup}(x, \rho) & \text{if } x \in \text{dom}(\rho) \\ \llbracket e_x \rrbracket_\emptyset & \text{if } x \in \text{dom}(D) \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \text{where } e_x = \text{lookup}(x, D)$

$\llbracket [e_1, \dots, e_n] \rrbracket = [\llbracket e_1 \rrbracket_\rho, \dots, \llbracket e_n \rrbracket_\rho]$
 $\llbracket e_1 \bullet e_2 \rrbracket_\rho = \text{runBinOp}(\bullet, v_1, v_2) \quad \text{where } v_1 = \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket_\rho \text{ and } v_2 = \llbracket e_2 \rrbracket_\rho$

$\llbracket \text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3 \rrbracket_\rho = \begin{cases} \llbracket e_2 \rrbracket_\rho & \text{if } \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket_\rho = \text{True} \\ \llbracket e_3 \rrbracket_\rho & \text{if } \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket_\rho = \text{False} \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$\llbracket \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 \rrbracket_\rho = \llbracket e_2 \rrbracket_{\rho[x \mapsto v]} \quad \text{where } v = \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket_\rho$

$\llbracket \text{fun } x \rightarrow e \rrbracket_\rho = (\text{closure } x \rightarrow e, \rho)$

$\llbracket e_1 \ e_2 \rrbracket_\rho = \begin{cases} \llbracket e \rrbracket_{\sigma[x \mapsto v]} & \text{if } v_1 = (\text{closure } x \rightarrow e, \sigma) \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \text{where } v_1 = \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket_\rho \text{ and } v_2 = \llbracket e_2 \rrbracket_\rho$

$\llbracket f \ e_1 \ \dots \ e_n \rrbracket_\rho = \begin{cases} \text{runInternal}(f, v_1, \dots, v_n) & \text{if } \text{arity}(f) = n \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \text{where } v_i = \llbracket e_i \rrbracket_\rho \text{ and } f \in \text{BUILTIN}$

Operational Semantics

$$\text{EVALJ} ::= \text{GLOBALENV} \times \text{LOCALENV} \times \text{EXPR} \times \text{VALUE}$$

$$D, \rho \vdash e \Rightarrow v \subseteq \text{EVALJ}$$

$$\frac{}{D, \rho \vdash v \Rightarrow v} \text{LIT}$$

$$\frac{(x, v) \in \rho}{D, \rho \vdash x \Rightarrow v} \text{LOCALVAR}$$

$$\frac{(x, e) \in D \quad D, \{\} \vdash e \Rightarrow v}{D, \rho \vdash x \Rightarrow v} \text{GLOBALVAR}$$

$$\frac{D, \rho \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow v_1 \quad D, \rho \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow v_2 \quad \llbracket \bullet \rrbracket(v_1, v_2) = v}{D, \rho \vdash e_1 \bullet e_2 \Rightarrow v} \text{OP}$$

$$\frac{}{D, \rho \vdash \text{fun } x \rightarrow e \Rightarrow (\text{closure } x \rightarrow e, \rho)} \text{ABS}$$

$$\frac{D, \rho \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow (\text{closure } x \rightarrow e, \sigma) \quad D, \rho \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow v_2 \quad D, \sigma[x \mapsto v_2] \vdash e \Rightarrow v}{D, \rho \vdash e_1 e_2 \Rightarrow v} \text{APP}$$

$$\frac{D, \rho \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow v_1 \quad D, \rho[x \mapsto v_1] \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow v}{D, \rho \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 \Rightarrow v} \text{LET}$$

$$\frac{D, \rho \vdash e_i \Rightarrow v_i \quad \llbracket f \rrbracket(v_1, \dots, v_n) = v}{D, \rho \vdash f e_1 \dots e_n \Rightarrow v} \text{BUILTIN}$$

$$\frac{}{D, \rho \vdash [] \Rightarrow []} \text{LISTNIL} \quad \frac{D, \rho \vdash e_i \Rightarrow v_i}{D, \rho \vdash [e_1, \dots, e_n] \Rightarrow [v_1, \dots, v_n]} \text{LIST}$$

$$\frac{D, \rho \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow \text{True} \quad D, \rho \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow v_1}{D, \rho \vdash \text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3 \Rightarrow v_1} \text{IFTRUE} \quad \frac{D, \rho \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow \text{False} \quad D, \rho \vdash e_3 \Rightarrow v_2}{D, \rho \vdash \text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3 \Rightarrow v_2} \text{IFFALSE}$$

Figure 1: Operational Semantics for LANG.

Explanation Form

$$\text{NoEnvEvalJ} ::= \text{EXPR} \times \text{VALUE}$$

$$e \Rightarrow v \subseteq \text{NoEnvEvalJ}$$

$$\Delta \in \text{XEvalJ} ::= \text{EvalJ} \times \text{NoEnvEvalJ}^*$$

$$\langle D, \rho \vdash e \Rightarrow v \mid \Delta \rangle$$

$$\frac{}{\langle D, \rho \vdash v \Rightarrow v \mid [] \rangle} \text{XLIT}$$

$$\frac{}{\langle D, \rho \vdash x \Rightarrow v \mid [] \rangle} \text{XVAR}$$

$$\frac{D, \rho \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow v_1 \quad D, \rho \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow v_2 \quad \llbracket \bullet \rrbracket(v_1, v_2) = v \quad D, \rho : e_1 \rightsquigarrow e'_1 \quad D, \rho : e_2 \rightsquigarrow e'_2}{\langle D, \rho \vdash e_1 \bullet e_2 \Rightarrow v \mid e'_1 \bullet e'_2 \Rightarrow v \rangle} \text{XBINOP}$$

$$\frac{D, \rho \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow v_1 \quad v_1 = (\mathbf{closure} \ z \rightarrow e, \sigma) \quad D, \rho[x \mapsto v_1] \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow v_2 \quad D, \rho[x \mapsto v_1] : e_2 \rightsquigarrow e'_2}{\langle D, \rho \vdash \mathbf{let} \ x = e_1 \ \mathbf{in} \ e_2 \Rightarrow v \mid e'_2 \Rightarrow v \rangle} \text{XLETFUN}$$

$$\frac{D, \rho \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow v_1 \quad D, \rho[x \mapsto v_1] \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow v \quad D, \rho[x \mapsto v_1] : e_2 \rightsquigarrow e'_2 \quad D, \rho : e_1 \rightsquigarrow e'_1}{\langle D, \rho \vdash \mathbf{let} \ x = e_1 \ \mathbf{in} \ e_2 \Rightarrow v \mid e'_1 \Rightarrow v_1, e'_2 \Rightarrow v \rangle} \text{XLET}$$

$$\frac{D, \rho \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow (\mathbf{closure} \ x \rightarrow e, \sigma) \quad \langle D, \rho \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow v_2 \mid \Delta \rangle \quad D, \sigma[x \mapsto v_2] \vdash e \Rightarrow v \quad D, \rho : e_1 \rightsquigarrow e'_1 \quad D, \rho : e_2 \rightsquigarrow e'_2}{\langle D, \rho \vdash e_1 \ e_2 \Rightarrow v \mid e'_1 \ v_2 \Rightarrow v, e'_2 \Rightarrow v_2, \Delta \rangle} \text{XAPP}$$

$$\frac{D, \rho \vdash e_i \Rightarrow v_i \quad D, \rho : e_i \rightsquigarrow e'_i \quad \llbracket f \rrbracket(v_1, \dots, v_n) = v}{\langle D, \rho \vdash f \ e_1 \ \dots \ e_n \Rightarrow v \mid f \ v_1 \ \dots \ v_n \Rightarrow v, e'_i \Rightarrow v_i \rangle} \text{XBUILTIN}$$

$$\frac{D, \rho \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{True} \quad D, \rho \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow v \quad D, \rho : e_1 \rightsquigarrow e'_1 \quad D, \rho : e_2 \rightsquigarrow e'_2}{\langle D, \rho \vdash \mathbf{if} \ e_1 \ \mathbf{then} \ e_2 \ \mathbf{else} \ e_3 \Rightarrow v \mid e'_1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{True}, e'_2 \Rightarrow v \rangle} \text{XIFTRUE}$$

$$\frac{D, \rho \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{False} \quad D, \rho \vdash e_3 \Rightarrow v \quad D, \rho : e_1 \rightsquigarrow e'_1 \quad D, \rho : e_3 \rightsquigarrow e'_3}{\langle D, \rho \vdash \mathbf{if} \ e_1 \ \mathbf{then} \ e_2 \ \mathbf{else} \ e_3 \Rightarrow v \mid e'_1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{False}, e'_3 \Rightarrow v \rangle} \text{XIFFALSE}$$

Figure 2: Operational Semantics for LANG in Explanation Form

Explanatory Form for Expressions

The judgment $D, \rho : e \rightsquigarrow e'$ means that e , in the context of D and ρ , has the explanatory form e' .

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{(x, v) \in \rho \quad v \neq (\mathbf{closure} \ y \rightarrow e, \sigma)}{D, \rho : x \rightsquigarrow v} \text{EFVAL} \\
\\
\frac{}{D, \rho : x \rightsquigarrow x} \text{EFNAME} \\
\\
\frac{D, \rho : e_1 \rightsquigarrow e'_1 \quad D, \rho : e_2 \rightsquigarrow e'_2}{D, \rho : e_1 \bullet e_2 \rightsquigarrow e'_1 \bullet e'_2} \text{EFOP} \\
\\
\frac{D, \sigma : e \rightsquigarrow e' \quad \sigma = \rho \backslash x}{D, \rho : \mathbf{fun} \ x \rightarrow e \rightsquigarrow \mathbf{fun} \ x \rightarrow e'} \text{EFLAM} \\
\\
\frac{D, \rho : e_1 \rightsquigarrow e'_1 \quad D, \rho : e_2 \rightsquigarrow e'_2}{D, \rho : e_1 \ e_2 \rightsquigarrow e'_1 \ e'_2} \text{EFAPP} \\
\\
\frac{D, \rho : e_1 \rightsquigarrow e'_1 \quad D, \rho : e_2 \rightsquigarrow e'_2}{D, \rho : \mathbf{let} \ x = e_1 \ \mathbf{in} \ e_2 \rightsquigarrow \mathbf{let} \ x = e'_1 \ \mathbf{in} \ e_2} \text{EFLET} \\
\\
\frac{D, \rho : e_1 \rightsquigarrow e'_1 \quad D, \rho : e_2 \rightsquigarrow e'_2 \quad D, \rho : e_3 \rightsquigarrow e'_3}{D, \rho : \mathbf{if} \ e_1 \ \mathbf{then} \ e_2 \ \mathbf{else} \ e_3 \rightsquigarrow \mathbf{if} \ e'_1 \ \mathbf{then} \ e'_2 \ \mathbf{else} \ e'_3} \text{EFIF} \\
\\
\frac{D, \rho : e_i \rightsquigarrow e'_i}{D, \rho : [e_1, \dots, e_n] \rightsquigarrow [e'_1, \dots, e'_n]} \text{EFLIST}
\end{array}$$

Figure 3: Rules for the Explainitory Form for expressions

Proposals

Currently, we have the rule

$$\frac{D, \rho \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow (\mathbf{closure} \ x \rightarrow e, \sigma) \quad \langle D, \rho \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow v_2 \mid \Delta \rangle \quad D, \sigma[x \mapsto v_2] \vdash e \Rightarrow v \quad D, \rho : e_1 \rightsquigarrow e'_1 \quad D, \rho : e_2 \rightsquigarrow e'_2}{\langle D, \rho \vdash e_1 \ e_2 \Rightarrow v \mid e'_1 \ v_2 \Rightarrow v, e'_2 \Rightarrow v_2, \Delta \rangle} \text{XAPP}_1$$

which includes the explanation of the argument of an application into its own explanation. However, this rule leads to the judgment

$$\langle D, [] \vdash \text{length} \ [4 + 5, 6 + 7] \Rightarrow 2 \mid \text{length} \ [9, 13] \Rightarrow 2, [4 + 5, 6 + 7] \Rightarrow [9, 12] \rangle$$

since the list expression currently yields an empty explanation. This isn't really an issue in some sense, but doesn't quite match our examples. But we also have the judgment

$$\langle D, [] \vdash \text{add} \ (4 + 5) \ (6 + 7) \Rightarrow 22 \mid \text{add} \ (4 + 5) \ 13 \Rightarrow 22, 6 + 7 \Rightarrow 13, 6 + 7 \Rightarrow 13 \rangle$$

which is problematic, as we would expect $4 + 5 \Rightarrow 9$ to be present if we are seeing $6 + 7 \Rightarrow 13$.

We should change this rule to include the explanation for the third premise,

$$\frac{D, \rho \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow (\mathbf{closure} \ x \rightarrow e, \sigma) \quad \langle D, \rho \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow v_2 \mid \Delta \rangle \quad \langle D, \sigma[x \mapsto v_2] \vdash e \Rightarrow v \mid \Sigma \rangle \quad D, \rho : e_1 \rightsquigarrow e'_1 \quad D, \rho : e_2 \rightsquigarrow e'_2}{\langle D, \rho \vdash e_1 \ e_2 \Rightarrow v \mid e'_1 \ v_2 \Rightarrow v, e'_2 \Rightarrow v_2, \Delta, \Sigma \rangle} \text{XAPP}_2$$

which would include any explanation $D, \sigma[x \mapsto v_2] \vdash e \Rightarrow v$ might yield. Another thing to consider is to treat the explanation lists as sets, which removes the hassle of preventing duplicate judgments. It also gives us the sense that judgements should or should not be included in the final explanation and can be "thrown in".

