

HOMEWORK 3 (SEMANTICS)

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1 EXERCISE 1. A STACK LANGUAGE

1.1 Define the semantics for the stack language as a Haskell function `sem` that yields the semantics of a program. Please note that the semantic domain has to be defined as a function domain (since the meaning of a stack program is a transformation of stacks) and as an error domain (since operations can fail). Therefore, `sem` has to have the following type where you have to find an appropriate type definition for `D`.

2 EXERCISE 2. EXTENDING THE STACK LANGUAGE BY MACROS

2.1 Extend the abstract syntax to represent macro definitions and calls, that is, give a correspondingly changed data definition for `Cmd`.

2.2 Define a new type `State` to represent the state for the new language. The state includes the macro definitions and the stack. Please note that a macro definition can be represented by a pair whose first component is the macro name and the second component is the sequence of commands. Multiple macro definitions can be stored in a list. A type to represent macro definitions could thus be defined as follows.

2.3 Define the semantics for the extended language as a function `sem2`. As in exercise 1, you probably want to define an auxiliary function `semCmd2` for the semantics of individual operations.

3 EXERCISE 3. DESIGNING ABSTRACT SYNTAX

3.1 Define the semantics of Mini Logo by giving two function definitions. First, define a function `semS` that has the following type