# Principles of Abstract Interpretation MIT press

# Ch. **6**, Structural deductive stateless prefix trace semantics

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These slides are available at http://github.com/PrAbsInt/slides/slides/slides-06--prefix-trace-semantics-PrAbsInt.pdf

Chapter 6

# Ch. **6**, Structural deductive stateless prefix trace semantics

Trace semantics, informally

#### Hand computation of

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

$$b$$

$$c$$

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 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:

$$\ell_1 \times = \times + 1$$
; (4.5)  
while  $\ell_2$  (tt) {  
 $\ell_3 \times = \times + 1$ ;  
if  $\ell_4$  (x > 2)  $\ell_5$  break;  $\ell_7$ 

- Prefix traces (from  $\ell_1$ , initially x = 0):
  - \ell\_1

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

• Finite (maximal) traces:

• 
$$\ell_1 \xrightarrow{\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{1} = 1} \ell_2 \xrightarrow{\mathbf{tt}} \ell_3 \xrightarrow{\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{1} = 2} \ell_4 \xrightarrow{\neg(\mathbf{x} > 2)} \ell_2 \xrightarrow{\mathbf{tt}} \ell_3 \xrightarrow{\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{1} = 3} \ell_4 \xrightarrow{\mathbf{x} > 2} \ell_5 \xrightarrow{\mathbf{break}} \ell_6 \xrightarrow{\mathbf{skip}} \ell_7$$

#### Infinite traces of a program: P

■ Program:

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

Infinite trace:

$$\ell_1 \xrightarrow{\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} = 0} \ell_2 \xrightarrow{\mathbf{tt}} \ell_3 \xrightarrow{\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{1} = 1} \ell_2 \xrightarrow{\mathbf{tt}} \ell_3 \xrightarrow{\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{1} = 2} \ell_2 \dots \ell_2 \xrightarrow{\mathbf{tt}} \ell_3$$

$$\xrightarrow{\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{1} = n} \ell_2 \xrightarrow{\mathbf{tt}} \ell_3 \xrightarrow{\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{1} = n + 1} \ell_2 \dots$$

#### Traces

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

#### Trace concatenation •

Definition:

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

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

Value of variables

#### Values of variables on a trace

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

$$\varrho(\pi^{\ell} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{v}} \ell') \mathbf{x} \triangleq \mathbf{v} 
\varrho(\pi^{\ell} \xrightarrow{\cdots} \ell') \mathbf{x} \triangleq \varrho(\pi^{\ell}) \text{ otherwise} 
\varrho(\ell) \mathbf{x} \triangleq 0$$
(6.6)

Prefix trace semantics of a statement

#### Prefix trace semantics

- Let  $\pi_1$  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  $\text{at}[S]\pi_2^\ell$  of S continuing the trace  $\pi_1 \text{at}[S]$  and reaching some program label  $\ell \in \text{labx}[S]$ .
- Schematically,

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

- 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  $\pi_1$  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  $\text{at}[S]\pi_2 \text{after}[S]$  of S continuing the trace  $\pi_1 \text{at}[S]$  and reaching after[S].
- Schematically,

$$\xrightarrow{ \pi_1 } \underbrace{ \text{at} \llbracket \mathbf{S} \rrbracket \xrightarrow{ \pi_2 } \text{after} \llbracket \mathbf{S} \rrbracket }_{ \in \mathscr{S}^+ \llbracket \mathbf{S} \rrbracket (\pi_1 \text{at} \llbracket \mathbf{S} \rrbracket ) }$$

■ Formally,

$$\mathcal{S}^{+}[\![\mathbf{S}]\!](\pi_{1}\mathsf{at}[\![\mathbf{S}]\!]) \triangleq \{\pi_{2}^{\ell} \in \mathcal{S}^{*}[\![\mathbf{S}]\!](\pi_{1}\mathsf{at}[\![\mathbf{S}]\!]) \mid \ell = \mathsf{after}[\![\mathbf{S}]\!]\}$$
(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 N<sup>+</sup> by a collection of sticks:

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

- Example: IIIIII is six
- Structural definition of the set ① of odd positive integers:
  - axiom  $\frac{}{|\mathbf{l} \in \mathbb{O}|}$  inference rule  $\frac{n \in \mathbb{O}}{n\mathbf{l} \mathbf{l} \in \mathbb{O}}$
- Set s(n) of numbers smaller than or equal to n:

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

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 $\widehat{\mathbf{S}}^* \llbracket \mathbf{S} \rrbracket$ of a program component $\mathbf{S}$

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

- the prologue trace  $\pi_1$  terminates at at [S]
- the continuation trace  $\pi_2$  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

$$\frac{}{at[S] \in \widehat{S}^*[S](\pi_1at[S])}$$
(6.11)

A prefix continuation of the traces  $\pi_1 \text{at}[S]$  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  $S1 := \epsilon$   $at[S1] \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^*[S1](\pi at[S1])$ (6.15)

- A prefix/maximal trace  $\pi$  of the empty statement list  $\epsilon$  continuing some trace is reduced to the program label at S1 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 
$$S ::= \ell \times = A$$
;
$$\frac{v = \mathcal{A} \llbracket A \rrbracket \varrho(\pi \ell)}{\ell \xrightarrow{X = A = v} \text{after} \llbracket S \rrbracket \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^* \llbracket S \rrbracket (\pi \ell)}$$
(6.16)

A prefix/maximal finite trace of an assignment  $\ell$  x = E; continuing some trace  $\pi \ell$  is  $\ell$  followed by the event x = v where v is the last value of x previously assigned to x on  $\pi^{\ell}$  (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 
$$S ::= \ell$$
;
$$\frac{}{\ell \xrightarrow{\text{skip}} \text{after}[S] \in \widehat{S}^*[S](\pi^{\ell})} \tag{6.17}$$

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

### Structural prefix trace semantics of a break statement

Prefix traces of a break statement 
$$S ::= \ell$$
 break;
$$\frac{}{\ell \xrightarrow{\text{break}} \text{break-to}[\![S]\!] \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^*[\![S]\!](\pi^{\ell})} \tag{6.29}$$

A prefix/maximal finite trace of a break  $\ell$  break; continuing some initial trace  $\pi\ell$  is the trace  $\ell$  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 
$$P ::= Sl \ell$$

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

$$\frac{\pi_2 \in \widehat{S}^* [S][\pi_1]}{\pi_2 \in \widehat{S}^* [S][\pi_1]}$$
(6.30)

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

#### Structural prefix trace semantics of a conditional statement

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

$$\frac{\mathscr{B}[\![\![} \mathbb{B}]\!]\varrho(\pi_1^{\ell}) = \mathsf{tt}, \quad \pi_2 \in \widehat{\mathscr{S}}^*[\![\![} \mathbb{S}_t]\!](\pi_1^{\ell} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{B}} \mathsf{at}[\![\![} \mathbb{S}_t]\!])}{\ell \xrightarrow{\mathsf{B}} \mathsf{at}[\![\![} \mathbb{S}_t]\!] \circ \pi_2 \in \widehat{\mathscr{S}}^*[\![\![} \mathbb{S}]\!](\pi_1^{\ell})} \tag{6.19}$$

# Structural prefix trace semantics of a conditional statement

- A prefix trace of a conditional statement if  $\ell$  (B)  $\mathbf{S}_t$  continuing some initial trace  $\pi_1\ell$  is
  - either ℓ (a case already covered by (6.11));
  - or, in case (6.18),  $\ell$  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  $\llbracket S \rrbracket$  after the conditional statement;
  - or, in case case (6.19). when the value of the boolean expression B on  $\pi_1^\ell$  is tt,  $\ell$  followed by the test event B followed by a prefix trace of  $S_t$  continuing  $\pi_1^\ell \xrightarrow{B} \operatorname{at}[\![S_t]\!]$ .

#### Structural prefix trace semantics of a conditional statement

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

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}[\![B]\!]\varrho(\pi_1^{\ell}) = tt, \quad \pi_2 \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^*[\![S_t]\!](\pi_1^{\ell} \xrightarrow{B} at[\![S_t]\!])}{\ell \xrightarrow{B} at[\![S_t]\!] \hat{\pi}_2 \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^*[\![S]\!](\pi_1^{\ell})}$$
(6.22)

$$\frac{\mathscr{B}[\![\![\mathsf{B}]\!]\varrho(\pi_1^{\ell}) = \mathrm{ff}, \quad \pi_2 \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^*[\![\![\mathsf{S}_f]\!](\pi_1^{\ell} \xrightarrow{\neg(\mathsf{B})} \mathrm{at}[\![\mathsf{S}_f]\!])}{\ell \xrightarrow{\neg(\mathsf{B})} \mathrm{at}[\![\![\mathsf{S}_f]\!] \cap \pi_2 \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^*[\![\![\mathsf{S}]\!](\pi_1^{\ell})} \tag{6.23}$$

A prefix finite trace of a conditional statement **if**  $\ell$  (B)  $S_t$  **else**  $S_f$  continuing an initial trace  $\pi_1 \ell$  is the test event B (respectively  $\neg (B)$ ) at  $\ell$  followed by a prefix trace of  $S_t$  (respectively  $S_f$ ) when boolean expression B is tt (respectively 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 
$$S1 ::= S1' S$$

$$\frac{\pi_2 \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}} * \llbracket S1' \rrbracket (\pi_1)}{\pi_2 \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}} * \llbracket S1 \rrbracket (\pi_1)} \qquad (6.13)$$

$$\frac{\pi_2 \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}} * \llbracket S1' \rrbracket (\pi_1), \quad \pi_3 \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}} * \llbracket S \rrbracket (\pi_1 \circ \pi_2)}{\pi_2 \circ \pi_3 \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}} * \llbracket S1 \rrbracket (\pi_1)} \qquad (6.14)$$

In case (6.14), 
$$\xrightarrow{\pi_1} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} \operatorname{at}[\![\mathtt{Sl}]\!] \\ \operatorname{at}[\![\mathtt{Sl}']\!] \end{array}}_{} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} \pi_2 \\ \operatorname{at}[\![\mathtt{Sl}']\!] \end{array}}_{} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} \operatorname{after}[\![\mathtt{Sl}']\!] \\ \operatorname{at}[\![\mathtt{Sl}']\!] \end{array}}_{} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} \pi_3 \\ \operatorname{at}[\![\mathtt{Sl}']\!] \end{array}}_{} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^*[\![\mathtt{Sl}]\!] (\pi_1 \operatorname{at}[\![\mathtt{Sl}']\!]) \\ \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^*[\![\mathtt{Sl}]\!] (\pi_1 \operatorname{at}[\![\mathtt{Sl}]\!]) \end{array}}_{}$$

A prefix trace of Sl' S continuing an initial trace  $\pi_1$  can be a prefix trace of Sl' or a finite maximal trace of Sl' followed by a prefix trace of Sl'

### Structural prefix trace semantics of an iteration statement

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

$$\frac{\ell \in \widehat{S}^* \llbracket S \rrbracket (\pi_1 \ell)}{\ell \in \widehat{S}^* \llbracket S \rrbracket (\pi_1 \ell), \quad \mathcal{B} \llbracket B \rrbracket \varrho (\pi_1 \ell \pi_2 \ell) = ff} \qquad (6.24)$$

$$\frac{\ell \pi_2 \ell \in \widehat{S}^* \llbracket S \rrbracket (\pi_1 \ell), \quad \mathcal{B} \llbracket B \rrbracket \varrho (\pi_1 \ell \pi_2 \ell) = ff}{\ell \pi_2 \ell \in \widehat{S}^* \llbracket S \rrbracket (\pi_1 \ell), \quad \mathcal{B} \llbracket B \rrbracket \varrho (\pi_1 \ell \pi_2 \ell) = tt, \qquad (6.25)$$

$$\frac{\ell \pi_2 \ell \in \widehat{S}^* \llbracket S \rrbracket (\pi_1 \ell), \quad \mathcal{B} \llbracket B \rrbracket \varrho (\pi_1 \ell \pi_2 \ell) = tt, \qquad (6.26)$$

$$\frac{\pi_3 \in \widehat{S}^* \llbracket S_b \rrbracket (\pi_1 \ell \pi_2 \ell \xrightarrow{B} \text{at} \llbracket S_b \rrbracket)}{\ell \pi_2 \ell \xrightarrow{B} \text{at} \llbracket S_b \rrbracket \circ \pi_3 \in \widehat{S}^* \llbracket S \rrbracket (\pi_1 \ell)}$$

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

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

### Structural prefix trace semantics of an iteration statement

- A prefix finite trace of an iteration statement while  $\ell$  (B)  $S_b$  continuing some initial trace  $\pi_1\ell$  is
  - either  $\ell$  (case (6.24), already covered by (6.11));
  - or, in case (6.25), the trace starting at  $\ell$  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  $\llbracket S \rrbracket$  after the iteration statement;
  - or, in case (6.28), the trace starting at  $\ell$  followed by the event B when the value of this boolean expression on  $\pi_1^{\ell}$  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  $\ell$ , followed by a prefix trace of the iteration statement while  $\ell$  (B)  $S_b$  representing 0 or more of iterations ending at  $\ell$ , 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:

$$\mathcal{S}^*[s] \triangleq \widehat{\mathcal{S}}^*[s]$$

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

$$\mathcal{S}^* \llbracket \mathbf{S} \rrbracket \, \mathcal{R}_0 \quad \triangleq \quad \left[ \quad \left[ \mathcal{S}^* \llbracket \mathbf{S} \rrbracket (\pi^{\ell}) \mid \pi^{\ell} \in \mathcal{R}_0 \right] \right].$$

■ The prefix traces starting from a set  $\mathcal{R}_0$  of initial traces and arriving at program label  $\ell$  are

$$\mathcal{S}^{*}\llbracket S \rrbracket \in \wp(\mathbb{T}^{+}) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathbb{L} \to \wp(\mathbb{T}^{+}))$$

$$\mathcal{S}^{*}\llbracket S \rrbracket \mathcal{R}_{0} \ell \triangleq \{\pi_{0} \ell_{0} \pi_{1} \ell_{1} \mid \pi_{0} \ell_{0} \in \mathcal{R}_{0} \wedge \ell_{0} \pi_{1} \ell_{1} \in \mathcal{S}^{*}\llbracket S \rrbracket (\pi_{0} \ell_{0}) \wedge \ell_{1} = \ell \}$$

$$(6.47)$$

# Example of prefix trace semantics

- $S = \text{while } \ell_1 \text{ (tt) } \ell_2 \text{ x = x + 1 } ; \ell_3.$
- $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}^* \llbracket \mathbf{S} \rrbracket (\ell_1) = \left\{ \left( \ell_1 \xrightarrow{\mathbf{tt}} \ell_2 \xrightarrow{\mathbf{x} = i} \ell_1 \right)_{i=1}^n, \left( \ell_1 \xrightarrow{\mathbf{tt}} \ell_2 \xrightarrow{\mathbf{x} = i} \ell_1 \right)_{i=1}^n \xrightarrow{\mathbf{tt}} \ell_2 \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$  (reduced to  $\ell_1$  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  $\ell$  for n=0.
  - $\left(\ell\pi(i)\ell\right)_{i=1}^{\infty}$  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.

#### Home work

# The End, Thank you