ASSIGNMENT 2 — OPERATIONAL SEMANTICS

COMP 3010 — ORGANIZATION OF PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

1. Big-Step Operational Semantics

For exercises 1 to 3, consider this definition of conditional arithmetic in terms of a big-step operational semantics.

Syntax of arithmetic (A) and boolean (B) expressions, and natural number (n) and boolean (b) values:

$$\begin{split} n &:= 0 \mid 1 \mid 2 \mid 3 \mid \dots \\ A &:= \underline{n} \mid \mathtt{plus}(A_1, A_2) \mid \mathtt{minus}(A_1, A_2) \mid \mathtt{times}(A_1, A_2) \mid \mathtt{div}(A_1, A_2) \mid \mathtt{if}(B, A_1, A_2) \\ b &:= \mathit{true} \mid \mathit{false} \\ B &:= \underline{b} \mid \mathtt{and}(B_1, B_2) \mid \mathtt{or}(B_1, B_2) \mid \mathtt{zero}?(A) \end{split}$$

Big-step operational semantics of arithmetic expressions $(A \downarrow n)$:

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{\overline{n} \Downarrow n}{\underline{n}} \\ \underline{A_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 + n_2 = n} \\ \underline{plus(A_1, A_2) \Downarrow n} \\ \\ \underline{A_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 + n_2 = n} \\ \underline{times(A_1, A_2) \Downarrow n} \\ \\ \underline{A_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \times n_2 = n} \\ \underline{times(A_1, A_2) \Downarrow n} \\ \\ \underline{B \Downarrow true \quad A_1 \Downarrow n_1} \\ \underline{if(B, A_1, A_2) \Downarrow n_1} \\ \\ \underline{B \Downarrow true \quad A_1 \Downarrow n_1} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \div n_2 = n \quad n_2 \neq 0} \\ \underline{div(A_1, A_2) \Downarrow n} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \div n_2 = n \quad n_2 \neq 0} \\ \underline{div(A_1, A_2) \Downarrow n} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \div n_2 = n \quad n_2 \neq 0} \\ \underline{div(A_1, A_2) \Downarrow n} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \div n_2 = n \quad n_2 \neq 0} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \div n_2 = n \quad n_2 \neq 0} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \div n_2 = n \quad n_2 \neq 0} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \div n_2 = n \quad n_2 \neq 0} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \div n_2 = n \quad n_2 \neq 0} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \div n_2 = n \quad n_2 \neq 0} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \div n_2 = n \quad n_2 \neq 0} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \div n_2 = n \quad n_2 \neq 0} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \div n_2 = n \quad n_2 \neq 0} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \div n_2 = n \quad n_2 \neq 0} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \div n_2 = n \quad n_2 \neq 0} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \div n_2 = n \quad n_2 \neq 0} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \div n_2 = n \quad n_2 \neq 0} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \div n_2 = n \quad n_2 \neq 0} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \div n_2 = n \quad n_2 \neq 0} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \div n_2 = n \quad n_2 \neq 0} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \div n_2 = n \quad n_2 \neq 0} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_1 \div n_2 = n \quad n_2 \neq 0} \\ \underline{a_1 \Downarrow n_1 \quad A_2 \Downarrow n_2 \quad n_2 \Downarrow$$

Big-step operational semantics of boolean expressions $(B \downarrow b)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \overline{true} \Downarrow true & \overline{false} \Downarrow false \\ \hline B_1 \Downarrow true & B_2 \Downarrow b & B_1 \Downarrow false \\ \hline \text{and}(B_1, B_2) \Downarrow b & \text{and}(B_1, B_2) \Downarrow false \\ \hline \\ B_1 \Downarrow false & B_2 \Downarrow b & B_1 \Downarrow true \\ \hline \text{or}(B_1, B_2) \Downarrow b & \text{or}(B_1, B_2) \Downarrow true \\ \hline \\ A \Downarrow 0 & \text{zero}?(A) \Downarrow true & \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

For the natural number division $n_1 \div n_2$ returns only the whole number dividend and drops the remainder, so that $7 \div 2$ is 3 for example.

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Exercise 1 (Multiple Choice). Which of the following evaluations of

$$\mathtt{times}\left(\mathtt{if}\left(\mathtt{or}\left(\mathtt{zero}?(\underline{0}),\mathtt{zero}?(\mathtt{div}(\underline{0},\underline{1}))\right),\underline{4},\underline{2}\right),\mathtt{minus}(\underline{5},\underline{3})\right)$$

can be derived by the operational semantics?

$$\text{(a) times} \left(\text{ if } \left(\text{ or } \left(\text{ zero}?(\underline{0}), \text{zero}?(\text{div}(\underline{0},\underline{1})) \right), \underline{4},\underline{2} \right), \text{minus}(\underline{5},\underline{3}) \right) \Downarrow 0$$

$$\text{(b) times } \Big(\text{ if } \big(\text{ or } \big(\text{zero}?(\underline{0}), \text{zero}?(\text{div}(\underline{0},\underline{1})) \big), \underline{4},\underline{2} \big), \text{minus}(\underline{5},\underline{3}) \Big) \Downarrow 2$$

$$\text{(c) times} \left(\text{ if } \left(\text{ or } \left(\text{zero}?(\underline{0}), \text{zero}?(\text{div}(\underline{0},\underline{1})) \right), \underline{4}, \underline{2} \right), \text{minus}(\underline{5},\underline{3}) \right) \Downarrow 4$$

$$(d) \ \mathsf{times} \left(\ \mathsf{if} \left(\ \mathsf{or} \left(\ \mathsf{zero} ? (\underline{0}), \mathsf{zero} ? (\mathsf{div} (\underline{0}, \underline{1})) \right), \underline{4}, \underline{2} \right), \mathtt{minus} (\underline{5}, \underline{3}) \right) \Downarrow 8$$

$$\text{(e) times } \big(\text{ if } \big(\text{ or } \big(\text{zero}?(\underline{0}), \text{zero}?(\text{div}(\underline{0},\underline{1})) \big), \underline{4}, \underline{2} \big), \text{minus}(\underline{5},\underline{3}) \big) \Downarrow \textit{true}$$

$$(f) \ \mathsf{times} \left(\mathsf{if} \left(\mathsf{or} \left(\mathsf{zero}?(\underline{0}), \mathsf{zero}?(\mathsf{div}(\underline{0},\underline{1})) \right), \underline{4}, \underline{2} \right), \mathsf{minus}(\underline{5},\underline{3}) \right) \Downarrow \mathit{false} \right)$$

Exercise 2 (This or That). An arithmetic expression A returns if there is some number n such that $A \downarrow n$, and diverges if there is no such n. Similarly, a boolean expression B returns if there is some boolean value b such that $B \downarrow b$, and diverges otherwise.

For each of the following arithmetic and boolean expressions, say if that expression returns or diverges and reason your way through using a derivation tree for each.

- (a) $\operatorname{div}\left(\operatorname{plus}(\underline{3},\underline{1}), \operatorname{minus}(\underline{5},\underline{5})\right)$
- (b) if $\left(\operatorname{and}\left(false, \operatorname{zero}?(\operatorname{div}(\underline{1},\underline{0}))\right), \operatorname{div}(\underline{3},\underline{0}), \underline{7}\right)$
- (c) and (zero?(minus(2,3)), true)
- (d) or $(\underline{true}, \text{zero}?(\text{div}(\underline{0},\underline{0})))$
- $\text{(e) if}\Big(\operatorname{zero}?(\underline{0}),\,\operatorname{div}(\underline{10},\underline{2}),\,\operatorname{plus}(\underline{1},\operatorname{div}(\underline{0},\underline{0}))\Big)$

Exercise 3 (Show Your Work). Determine the number the following expression evaluates to by drawing a derivation tree of the big-step operational semantics:

$$\mathtt{if}\left(\mathtt{and}\left(\mathtt{zero}?(\mathtt{minus}(\mathtt{plus}(\underline{2},\underline{2}),\underline{4})),\ \underline{true}\right),\mathtt{div}(\mathtt{times}(\underline{6},\underline{3}),\underline{3}),\mathtt{div}(\underline{5},\mathtt{minus}(\underline{2},\underline{2}))\right)$$

2. SMALL-STEP OPERATIONAL SEMANTICS

For exercises 4 to 6, consider this definition of a small-step operational semantics for the same conditional arithmetic language used previously in section 1. Small-step reduction rules:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \operatorname{plus}(\underline{n_1},\underline{n_2}) \mapsto \underline{n} & (n=n_1+n_2) & \min \operatorname{us}(\underline{n_1},\underline{n_2}) \mapsto \underline{n} & (n=n_1-n_2,\ n_1 \geq n_2) \\ \operatorname{times}(\underline{n_1},\underline{n_2}) \mapsto \underline{n} & (n=n_1 \times n_2) & \operatorname{div}(\underline{n_1},\underline{n_2}) \mapsto \underline{n} & (n=n_1 \div n_2,\ n_2 \neq 0) \\ \operatorname{if}(\underline{true},A_1,A_2) \mapsto A_1 & \operatorname{if}(\underline{false},A_1,A_2) \mapsto A_2 \\ \operatorname{and}(\underline{true},B) \mapsto B & \operatorname{and}(\underline{false},B) \mapsto \underline{false} \\ \operatorname{or}(\underline{false},B) \mapsto B & \operatorname{or}(\underline{true},B) \mapsto \underline{true} \\ \operatorname{zero}?(\underline{0}) \mapsto \underline{true} & \operatorname{zero}?(\underline{n}) \mapsto false & (n \neq 0) \end{array}$$

Evaluation contexts (E):

$$\begin{split} E ::= \Box \mid \mathtt{plus}(E,A) \mid \mathtt{plus}(\underline{n},E) \mid \mathtt{minus}(E,A) \mid \mathtt{minus}(\underline{n},E) \\ \mid \mathtt{times}(E,A) \mid \mathtt{times}(\underline{n},E) \mid \mathtt{div}(E,A) \mid \mathtt{div}(\underline{n},E) \mid \mathtt{if}(E,A_1,A_2) \\ \mid \mathtt{and}(E,B) \mid \mathtt{or}(E,B) \mid \mathtt{zero}?(E) \end{split}$$

Reducing sub-expressions is *only* allowed within evaluation contexts:

$$\frac{A \mapsto A}{E[A] \mapsto E[A']} \qquad \qquad \frac{A \mapsto B'}{E[B] \mapsto E[B']}$$

Exercise 4 (Multiple Choice). What do you get from plugging the expression $\min us(plus(\underline{2},\underline{1}),\underline{3})$ into the evaluation context $if(zero?(\Box),times(\underline{3},\underline{5}),plus(\underline{1},\underline{1}))$?

- (a) if(zero?(minus(plus($\underline{2},\underline{1}$), $\underline{3}$)), times($\underline{3},\underline{5}$), plus($\underline{1},\underline{1}$))
- (b) $if(zero?(\underline{0}), times(\underline{3}, \underline{5}), plus(\underline{1}, \underline{1}))$
- (c) $if(minus(plus(\underline{2},\underline{1}),\underline{3}),times(\underline{3},\underline{5}),plus(\underline{1},\underline{1}))$
- (d) $if(zero?(plus(\underline{2},\underline{1})), times(\underline{3},\underline{5}), minus(\underline{3},\underline{3}))$

Exercise 5 (This or That). For each of the following pairs of a context and a sub-expression, identify which ones are valid or invalid decompositions of the expression

$$\mathtt{if}(\mathtt{zero}?(\mathtt{times}(\mathtt{plus}(\underline{3},\underline{4}),\mathtt{minus}(\underline{1},\underline{1}))),\mathtt{minus}(\underline{5},\underline{3}),\mathtt{div}(\underline{6},\underline{2}))$$

according to the grammar of E in small-step operational semantics. (There may be multiple valid decompositions.)

- (a) $if(\square, minus(5,3), div(6,2))$ and zero?(times(plus(3,4), minus(1,1)))
- (b) if(zero?(times(plus($\underline{3},\underline{4}$),minus($\underline{1},\underline{1}$))), \Box , div($\underline{6},\underline{2}$)) and minus($\underline{5},\underline{3}$)
- $\text{(c) if}(\texttt{zero}?(\texttt{times}(\texttt{plus}(\underline{3},\underline{4}),\texttt{minus}(\underline{1},\underline{1}))),\texttt{minus}(\underline{5},\underline{3}),\square) \quad \textbf{and} \quad \texttt{div}(\underline{6},\underline{2})$
- (d) if(zero?(times(\square , minus($\underline{1},\underline{1}$))), minus($\underline{5},\underline{3}$), div($\underline{6},\underline{2}$)) and plus($\underline{3},\underline{4}$)
- (e) if(zero?(times(plus($\underline{3},\underline{4}$), \square)), minus($\underline{5},\underline{3}$), div($\underline{6},\underline{2}$)) and minus($\underline{1},\underline{1}$)

Exercise 6 (Show Your Work). Write down the sequence of reduction steps using the rules of the small-step operational semantics for simplifying to its final result.

$$\mathtt{if}\left(\mathtt{zero}?\left(\mathtt{times}(\mathtt{plus}(\underline{1},\underline{2}),\mathtt{minus}(\underline{3},\underline{3}))\right),\mathtt{div}(\underline{7},\underline{3}),\mathtt{minus}(\underline{8},\underline{2})\right)$$