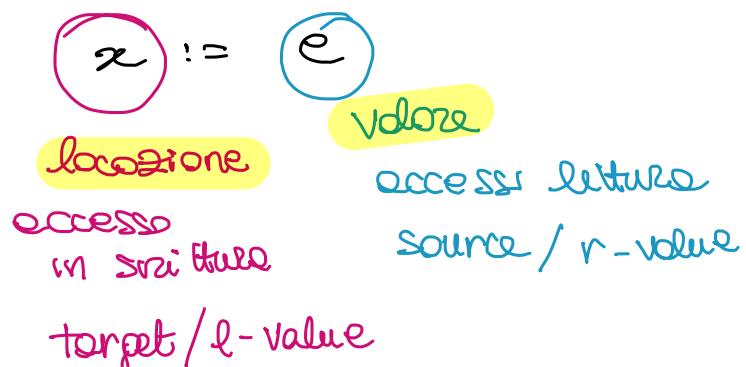


## COMANDI

com :  $C \rightarrow \underline{\text{skip}} \mid \underline{x := e} \mid C; C \mid$   
 while b do .C |  
 if b then C else C



$$\frac{e : c}{\underline{d : \Delta}}$$

c

Semantico statico : per i comandi verifica che il comando sia ben formato (contenga solo costituti che rispettano i vincoli del PL)

$$FI : \text{Com} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\text{Id}) \quad DI : \text{Com} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\text{Id})$$

$$FI(x := e) = \{x\} \cup FI(e) \quad DI(x := e) = \emptyset$$

→ tutti gli id devono trovare significato nell'ambiente (location / value) di esecuzione

Assegnamento ben formato  $\Delta \vdash C$

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash e : \tau}{\Delta \vdash x := e}, \Delta(x) = \tau_{\text{loc}}$$

## Semántica dinámica:

L'eseguimento è l'unico comando che genera trasformazioni delle memorie

$$\mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{C} \times \text{Mem}) \cup \text{Mem}$$

## Configuración

$$T = \text{Mem}$$

Config. terminoli

$\vdash \langle c, \sigma \rangle$   $\xrightarrow{\text{oppure}}$   $\langle c', \sigma' \rangle$  composizione  
while  
if  
 $\xrightarrow{\text{skip}}$   $\sigma'$  (non c'è più nulla  
da eseguire)

$$\frac{\text{pt } \langle e, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle k, \tau \rangle}{\text{pt } \langle x := e, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \underbrace{\sigma[e \mapsto k]}_{\tau}}$$

$$p(x) = e$$

l è la  
locuzione  
associata a x  
de p  
e in l metto k

## Esempio

$x := x * y$

→ dobbiamo considerare un ambiente

$$\Delta = [x \mapsto \text{intloc}, y \mapsto \text{int}]$$

$$\rho = [x \mapsto e_x, y \mapsto 2]$$

$$\sigma = [tx \mapsto 3]$$

## Semantics static:

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash x * y : \text{int} ?}{\Delta \vdash x := x * y} \quad \Delta(x) = \underline{\text{int loc}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash x : \text{int} \quad \Delta \vdash y : \text{int}}{\Delta \vdash x * y : \text{int}}$$

$\Delta \vdash x : \text{int}$  ok

$\rightarrow \Delta \vdash x := x * y$  e' derivabile < quindi  
 $x := x * y$  e' ben formato

Secondo dinamico:  $\rho \vdash \langle x := x * y, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow ?$

$$\frac{\rho \vdash \langle x * y, \sigma \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle k, \sigma \rangle}{\rho \vdash \langle x := x * y, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow ?}$$

$$\frac{\rho \vdash \langle x, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \langle 3, \sigma \rangle}{\rho \vdash \langle x * y, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \langle 3 * y, \sigma \rangle} \quad \rho(x) = l_x, \sigma(l_x) = 3$$

$$\frac{\rho \vdash \langle y, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \langle 2, \sigma \rangle}{\rho \vdash \langle 3 * y, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \langle 3 * 2, \sigma \rangle} \quad \rho(y) = 2$$

$$\rho \vdash \langle 3 * 2, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \langle 6, \sigma \rangle, \quad 3 * 2 = 6$$

Quindi torniamo alla esecuzione dell'assegnamento  $\textcircled{X}$

$$\frac{\rho \vdash \langle x * y, \sigma \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle 6, \sigma \rangle}{\rho \vdash \langle x := x * y, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma[l_x \mapsto 6]} \quad \rho(x) = l_x$$

$$\rho \vdash \langle x := x * y, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma[l_x \mapsto 6]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [l_x \mapsto 3] [l_x \mapsto 6] = \underline{\underline{[l_x \mapsto 6]}} \\ & = \sigma' \end{aligned}$$

## STRUTTURE DI CONTROLLO

→ decide come continuare l'esecuzione, ovvero sul flusso di controllo

comandi di selezione

comandi di iterazione

- selettore a due vie (if-then-else)
- selettore a più vie (switch, case...)

Selettore a due vie → if ordinato

if ( $\text{sum} == 0$ )

if ( $\text{count} == 0$ )

result = 0; fi

else result = 1

Selettore a più vie

switch - case

switch (espressione) {

case const\_expr : --

case ...

default : ... }

Semantico del if-then-else

Semantico statico:

$$FI(\text{if } e \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2) =$$

$$FI(e) \cup FI(c_1) \cup FI(c_2)$$

$$DI(\text{if } e \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2) = DI(c_1) \cup DI(c_2)$$

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash e : \text{bool} \quad \Delta \vdash c_1 \quad \Delta \vdash c_2}{\Delta \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2}$$

Semantics dinomice:

$$\frac{p \vdash \langle e, \sigma \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle t, \sigma \rangle}{p \vdash \langle \text{if } e \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{if } t \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2, \sigma \rangle}$$

$$p \vdash \langle \text{if true then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \langle c_1, \sigma \rangle$$

$$p \vdash \langle \text{if false then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \langle c_2, \sigma \rangle$$

### Example

If  $x=y$  then  $x:=5$  else  $x:=6$

$$\Delta = [x \mapsto \text{int loc}, y \mapsto \text{int}]$$

$$\rho = [x \mapsto \ell_x, y \mapsto \ell_y]$$

$$\sigma_1 = [\ell_x \mapsto 3] \quad \sigma_2 = [\ell_x \mapsto 2]$$

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash x=y : \text{bool} \quad ?\textcircled{1} \quad \Delta \vdash x:=5 \quad ?\textcircled{2} \quad \Delta \vdash x:=6 \quad ?\textcircled{3}}{\Delta \vdash \text{if } x=y \text{ then } x:=5 \text{ else } x:=6}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{\Delta \vdash 5 : \text{int}}{\Delta \vdash x := 5} \quad \Delta(x) = \text{int loc} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \frac{\Delta \vdash 6 : \text{int}}{\Delta \vdash x := 6} \quad \Delta(x) = \text{int loc} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{\Delta \vdash x : \text{int} \quad \Delta \vdash y : \text{int}}{\Delta \vdash x=y : \text{bool}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta \vdash x : \text{int}, \Delta(x) = \text{int loc} \\ & \Delta \vdash y : \text{int}, \Delta(y) = \text{int} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  i P comandi e' ben formato

Dobbiamo esprimere  $\rho \vdash \langle \text{if } x=y \dots, \sigma_1 \rangle \rightarrow ?$

(1)

$$\frac{\rho \vdash \langle x=y, \sigma_1 \rangle \rightarrow \langle t, \sigma_1 \rangle}{\rho \vdash \langle \text{if } x=y \text{ then } \dots \text{ else } \dots, \sigma_1 \rangle \rightarrow ?} \quad \text{X}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho \vdash \langle x, \sigma_1 \rangle \rightarrow \langle 3, \sigma_1 \rangle \\ \rho \vdash \langle x=y, \sigma_1 \rangle \rightarrow \langle 3=y, \sigma_1 \rangle \end{array} \right. \quad \rho(x) = \ell x, \sigma_1(\ell x) = 3$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho \vdash \langle y, \sigma_1 \rangle \rightarrow \langle 2, \sigma_1 \rangle \\ \rho \vdash \langle 3=y, \sigma_1 \rangle \rightarrow \langle 3=2, \sigma_1 \rangle \end{array} \right. \quad \rho(y) = 2$$

$$\rho \vdash \langle 3=2, \sigma_1 \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{false}, \sigma_1 \rangle$$

$$\rho \vdash \langle x=y, \sigma_1 \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle \text{false}, \sigma_1 \rangle$$

$$\rho \vdash \langle \text{if } \dots, \sigma_1 \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle \text{if false then } \dots \text{ else }, \sigma_1 \rangle$$

$$\rho \vdash \text{if false then } x := 5 \text{ else } x := 6, \sigma_1 \xrightarrow{*} \langle x := 6, \sigma_1 \rangle$$

$$\rho \vdash \langle x := 6, \sigma_1 \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \sigma_2 [\ell x \mapsto 6]$$

Provare con  $\sigma_2$

Semantica del ;  
(e di skip)

$$FJ(\text{skip}) = DI(\text{skip}) = \emptyset$$

Stacca :  $FJ(C_1; C_2) = FJ(C_1) \cup FJ(C_2)$

$$DI(C_1; C_2) = DI(C_1) \cup DI(C_2)$$

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash C_1 \quad \Delta \vdash C_2}{\Delta \vdash C_1; C_2} \qquad \Delta \vdash \text{skip}$$

### Dinomice

$$\frac{P \vdash \langle C_2, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \langle C'_2, \sigma' \rangle}{P \vdash \langle C_1; C_2, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \langle C'_1; C'_2, \sigma' \rangle}$$

$$\frac{P \vdash \langle C_2, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma'}{P \vdash \langle C_1; C_2, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \langle C_2, \sigma' \rangle}$$

$$P \vdash \langle \text{skip}, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma$$

### Comando iterativo

iterazione  
determinata

E' noto e preciso  
quante volte eseguire  
il corpo

$i=0 \rightarrow m$   
for e ...

iterazione  
non determinata

è controllo  
dell'esecuzione  
e' mediante  
guardie dopo

for indice := ini; espr1 to fine by passo do corpo

for (~~expr1~~; expr2; expr3) corpo

## Semantics

$$FI(\text{while } b \text{ do } c) = FI(b) \cup FI(c)$$

$$DI(\text{while } b \text{ do } c) = DI(c)$$

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash b : \text{bool} \quad \Delta \vdash c}{\Delta \vdash \text{while } b \text{ do } c}$$

