

- Programming languages + security
(theory)
- built-in security (Building security in)
 - static analysis vs. run-time analysis
- type systems ($\underbrace{\text{type safety}}_{\text{syntactic}} \Rightarrow \text{security property (semantic property)}$)
- Semantics (Denotational)
 - Abstract interpretation

Robert Harper - Practical Foundations for Programming Languages

John Mitchell - Foundations for Programming Languages

Benjamin Pierce - Types and programming languages

Induction and Inductive Definition

Judgment (J)

n nat

$$n = n_1 + n_2$$

a ast

Σ type

e: 2

e u y

<= judgment form

6

$$n = n_1 + n_2$$

$3 \times 2 + 1 \rightarrow$ instance of
judgment form

الثانية بار تدرس ٣ inferenceRate : ٣

Inference Rule

An inductive definition of a judgment form consists of a collection of rules of the form

$$\frac{J_1 J_2 - J_K}{J} \quad \text{ratio}$$

S_i : premises 1

S: conclusion (consequent)

$K_{\text{Fe}^{\circ}} \Rightarrow \text{axiom}$

$k \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ proper Rule

四〇

$$\frac{}{\text{Zero nat}} \qquad \frac{a \quad \text{nat}}{\text{succ}(a) \quad \text{nat}} \quad \leftarrow \text{inference Rule}$$

the strongest judgment that is closed, or respects, the rules.

Closed: the rules are sufficient to show the validity of a judgment, that is, J holds if there is a way to obtain J using the given Rules.

strongest: the rules are necessary in the

نهائی (نهائی)

$$\frac{\text{empty tree} \quad a_i \text{ tree} \quad a_j \text{ tree}}{\text{Node}(a_i; a_j) \text{ tree}} \Rightarrow \frac{\text{empty tree} \quad \text{empty tree}}{\text{node(empty; empty) tree}}$$

↓
(k) is a node.

$$\frac{\text{---} \quad k \quad k'}{\text{Node}(k; k') \text{ tree}} \quad \frac{\text{---} \quad \text{---}}{\text{---} \quad \text{---}} \Rightarrow \frac{\text{---} \quad \text{---}}{\text{---} \quad \text{---}}$$

is a natural number, $a, b \in \text{nat}$

$$\frac{\text{Zero } \& \text{Zero nat}}{\text{succ(a) } \& \text{succ(b) nat}}$$

$$\frac{}{n \text{ exp}} \quad \frac{e_1 \text{ exp} \quad e_2 \text{ exp}}{e_1 + e_2 \text{ exp}} \quad \frac{e_1 \text{ exp} \quad e_2 \text{ exp}}{e_1 \times e_2 \text{ exp}}$$

$$\frac{}{n \text{ exp}} \quad \text{BNF} \rightarrow e ::= n / \text{int} / e * e$$

• معرفی کو-ایندکتیویشن (Co-inductive) نیز است. نیز اینجا نیز معرفی شد.

categorical

یعنی ماهیتی که نمایند و معرفت نمایند.
(مثال: مه آنقدر بزرگ است که بزرگ است)

categorical judgment S

برای اثبات اینکه S تردید نماید، خوبی را در دادهای از استدلال استفاده کرد.

induction

جامعة الملك عبد الله
Subject فول سترن
Date ٢٠١٧ (٢٠١٧)

judgement

برهان معنوي judgment

$J_1 \dots J_n \rightarrow \text{hilbert}$

$J \rightarrow \text{Inference rule, rule stem}$

1) $\frac{\text{zero nat}}{\text{Conclusion, Consequent, Axiom}}$

2) $\frac{a \text{ nat}}{\text{succ}(a) \text{ nat}}$ أو ١ و ٢
تعريف a بـ natural

(nat: natural)

derivation:

zero nat

succ(zero) nat

succ(succ(zero)) nat

\rightarrow derivation of proof

مطبع شر

is judgement iterated

1) $\frac{}{\text{nil list}}$

ما هو تعريف list, nat

2) $\frac{a \text{ nat} \quad b \text{ list}}{\text{cons}(a;b) \text{ list}}$

ما هي بعض تعريفات المفردات
inductive

cons(succ(zero)): nil list \rightarrow 1)

برهان خواص judgment

(simplicatio)

1) zero even

a odd

succ(a) even

2) $\frac{a \text{ even}}{\text{succ}(a) \text{ odd}}$

Subject

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(Fawaz mitchell - ω)
27/11/2018

العنوان: specification of omega

جواب: استدلالاً (proof method is induction) (Inductive Definition)

Proof by Induction:

$\forall n. p(n)$ $n \in \mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

$p(0), p(1), \dots$ initial expression
if
Proof

Natural Number Induction (Form 1):

$$\left(p(0) \wedge \forall n \in \mathbb{N}. p(n) \rightarrow p(n+1) \right) \Rightarrow \forall n \in \mathbb{N}. p(n)$$

base hypothesis step

Natural Number Induction (Form 2) (Strong Induction) (Complete Ind.):

$$\left(\forall m \in \mathbb{N}. (\forall i < m. p(i)) \rightarrow p(m) \right) \Rightarrow \forall n \in \mathbb{N}. p(n)$$

ما يثبت في كل مرحلة

Example -

$p(n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} \text{if } n \geq 1 \text{ then there exists prime numbers } p_1, \dots, p_k \\ \text{with } n = p_1 p_2 \dots p_k \end{cases}$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}. p(n)$

(- ما هي المقادير)

PAPCO
If $A = \emptyset$

$\forall x \in A. p(x) = \text{true}$

طريق الاستدلال بالاستقراء

For every $m \in \mathbb{N}$, $\forall (m, p(m)) \rightarrow p(m)$

$$m \leq 1 \rightarrow p(0), p(1)$$

برهان است بحسب خط التسلسل

$Q(m)$

$p(\text{primed}) \vdash Q(m)$ اعني اريد اثبات $Q(m)$ فما زلت بحاجة الى ذلك

بـ اعداداته صريحة اولى تـ $Q(m)$ تـ $Q(m)$ تـ $Q(m)$

$$m = m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n > 1$$

$$P(m_1) \Rightarrow m_1 = p_1 p_2 \dots p_r \Rightarrow m = m_1 m_2 = p_1 \dots p_r \cdot p'_1 \dots p'_r$$

$$P(m_2) \Rightarrow m_2 = p'_1 p'_2 \dots p'_r$$

لابد من $Q(m)$ مسجل

$\forall a \in A. P(a)$

هل يمكننا اثبات $P(a)$ (استقراء)

$A \neq \emptyset$

نـ $\exists a \in A$

$f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

نـ $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$

نـ $\exists m$

$$Q(n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall a \in A. f(a) = n \rightarrow P(a)$$

↓

نـ $\exists m$

نـ $\exists m$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}. Q(n)$

نـ $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$

(نـ $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$)

(استقراء)

نـ $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ (استقراء)

height: Binary Trees $\rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$Q(n) = \text{def } \forall t \in \text{Trees} . \text{height}(t) = n \rightarrow \text{leaves}(t) \leq \text{nodes}(t) + 1$

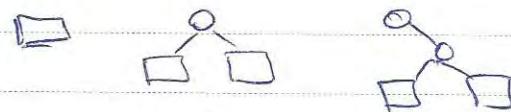
$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} . Q(n)$

\downarrow
ان اى ت (أي شجرة)
لما يساوي

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} . Q(n) \equiv \text{ا} . \text{II}$

الآن بع ذنب بن سلسلة ثالث

(A, V, A فرض



ارتفاع 0 1 2

مقدار العرق، مما يدل على Empty tree

height : binary trees $\rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

والآن بع ذنب ثالث

$P(t) = \text{def } \text{tree } t \text{ has at most one more leaf than internal nodes.}$

لذلك فالشجرة التي هي فارغة

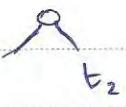
$Q(n) = \text{def } \forall t \in \text{Trees} . \text{height}(t) = n \rightarrow P(t)$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} . Q(n)$

Q(6) $\forall t \in \mathcal{B} . \text{height}(t) = 0 \rightarrow p(t)$

\Rightarrow Empty tree

نحوں کے حفظ کے لئے Subtree کو t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m کے طور پر نوٹ کرو : height(t_i) $< m$ $\Rightarrow p(t_1), p(t_2), \dots, p(t_m)$


 t t_1 t_2
 $\text{height}(t_1), \text{height}(t_2) < m \Rightarrow p(t_1), p(t_2)$

Induct

$\text{Leaves}(t) = \text{Leaves}(t_1) + \text{Leaves}(t_2) \leq \underbrace{\text{nodes}(t_1) + 1 + \text{nodes}(t_2) + 1}_{\text{node}(t)}$
 $= \text{nodes}(t) + 1$

نحوں کے حفظ کے لئے

Induction on expressions and proofs:

$e ::= 0 | 1 | r | e + e | e \cdot e$

is defined to be

Variables

$p(e)$

برائی کے لئے اسکے برابریں

* Q(n) $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall t \in \text{trees} . (\text{height}(t) = n \wedge t = \text{parse}(e)) \rightarrow p(e)$

$\forall e \in \text{expressions}$.

$\exists n \in \mathbb{N} . Q(n)$

جیسا کہ

برائی کے لئے اسکے برابریں

نحوں کے حفظ کے لئے V کو t کے لئے استعمال کرو : $t = \text{parse}(e)$

برائی کے لئے اسکے برابریں

Subject

جبر خطى

Date

٢٠١٩/٦/١

Structural Induction (Form 1):

To prove that $p(e)$ is true for every expression e generated by some grammar, it is sufficient to prove $p(e)$ for every atomic expressions, and, for any compound expression e with immediate subexpressions e_1, \dots, e_k , prove that if $p(e_i)$ for $i=1, 2, \dots, k$ then $p(e)$.

In our example: Base Case: $p(0), p(1), p(x)$

Induction step: $p(e_1) \wedge p(e_2) \rightarrow p(e_1 + e_2)$

$p(e_1) \wedge p(e_2) \rightarrow p(e_1 * e_2)$

Example -

$p(e) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{for any list } v_0, \dots, v_n \text{ of variables containing all the variables in } e, \text{ there is a polynomial } c v_0^k v_1^k v_2^k \dots v_n^k$

such that for all natural number values of v_0, \dots, v_n greater than zero, the value of e is less than the value of the polynomial

$p(0), p(1), p(v_i)$

$\Rightarrow v_0 = v_n, 1 < 2v_0 \dots v_n, v_i < 2v_0 \dots v_n$

$p(e) \wedge p(e') \rightarrow p(ete')$

: $\vdash \neg e \rightarrow$ Induction Step

$$e < c v_0 \dots v_n$$

$$e' < c' v_0 \dots v_n \Rightarrow ete' < (c+c') v_0 \dots v_n \xrightarrow{\max(K, K')} \Rightarrow p(ete')$$

$p(e) \wedge p(e') \rightarrow p(exe')$

$$\Rightarrow exe' < (c \times c') v_0 \dots v_n \xrightarrow{\max(K, K')} \Rightarrow p(exe')$$

: اسْتَرْجَاهُ مُبِينٌ لِأَسْتَرْجَاهِ الْمُعْلَمَاتِ

$$n := 0 \mid \text{succ}(n)$$

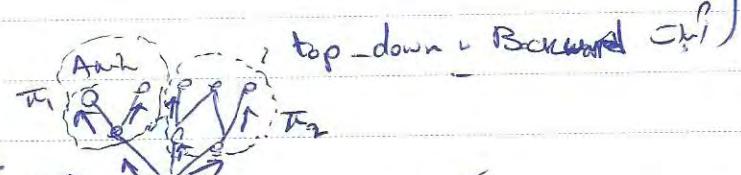
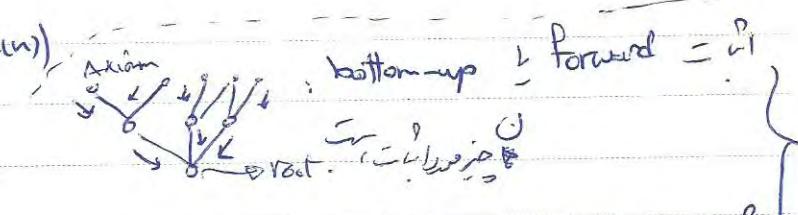
$$\forall n : p(n)$$

Base $p(0)$

Step $\forall n : p(n) \rightarrow p(\text{succ}(n))$

استرجاه مبينه لاسْتَرْجَاهِ الْمُعْلَمَاتِ

Induction on Proofs:



استرجاه مبينه لاسْتَرْجَاهِ الْمُعْلَمَاتِ

استرجاه مبينه لاسْتَرْجَاهِ الْمُعْلَمَاتِ

Subject _____

Date _____

Structural Induction on Proofs:

~~Proof System~~

To prove that $p(\alpha)$ is true for ~~all~~ every proof α in some proof system, it is sufficient to show that p holds for every axiom of the proof system and then, assume that p holds for proofs, π_1, \dots, π_k , Prove that $p(\alpha)$ for any proof that ends by extending one or more of the proofs, π_1, \dots, π_k with one inference rule.

Rule Induction:

$$\frac{f_1 = f_k}{\exists} \quad \frac{}{\exists}$$

Introducing rules
(\exists introduction, substitution)

$P(j)$

$$P(j_1) \wedge P(j_2) \wedge \dots \wedge P(j_k) \rightarrow P(j)$$

($j \in$)

zero = zero not

$a = b$ not

$\text{succ}(a) = \text{succ}(b)$ not

$P(\text{zero} = \text{zero not})$

$P(x = y \text{ not}) \leftarrow \delta = \omega_{ij}$

$P(a = b \text{ not}) \rightarrow P(\text{succ}(a) = \text{succ}(b) \text{ not})$

paper

$x = ?$

Subject: دیجیتال
Date: ۴۰ / ۱۱

دیجیتال ملک

zero nat

a nat

succ(a) nat

p(a nat)

p(zero nat)

$p(a \text{ nat}) \rightarrow p(\text{succ}(a) \text{ nat})$

empty tree

a₁ tree a₂ tree

node(a₁; a₂) tree

p(a tree)

p(empty tree)

$p(a_1 \text{ tree}) \wedge p(a_2 \text{ tree}) \rightarrow p(\text{node}(a_1; a_2) \text{ tree})$

nil list

a nat b list

cons(a; b) list

p(a list)

p(nil list)

nil list

~~$\neg a \text{ nat} \wedge p(b \text{ list}) \rightarrow p(\text{cons}(a; b) \text{ list})$~~

Subject: Advanced PL
Date: 93. 7. 8

$e ::= o \mid l \mid v \mid e_1 + e_2 \mid e_1 * e_2$

(def)

ref system

$\frac{}{e \in e}$ (ref)

$\frac{}{o \in e}$ (ok)

$\frac{e \leq e' \quad e \leq e''}{e \leq e''}$ (trans)

$\frac{e_1 \leq e_2 \quad e_3 \leq e_4}{e_1 + e_3 \leq e_2 + e_4}$ (+ mon)

$\frac{e_1 \leq e_2 \quad e_3 \leq e_4}{e_1 * e_3 \leq e_2 * e_4}$ (+ mon)

$p(\pi) = \begin{cases} \text{def} & \text{if } \pi \text{ is a proof of} \\ & \text{else', then for all values at} \\ & \text{variables, the value of } e \text{ is } \leq \\ & \text{the value of } e'. \end{cases}$

given $e_1 \leq e_2$ $e_3 \leq e_4$

(+ mon) $p(e_1 \leq e_2) \wedge p(e_3 \leq e_4) \rightarrow p(e_1 + e_3 \leq e_2 + e_4)$

given

$n_1 \leq n_2 \wedge n_3 \leq n_4 \rightarrow n_1 + n_3 \leq n_2 + n_4$

(given) $n_1 \leq n_2$ $n_3 \leq n_4$

zero nat

zero = zero nat

⊗

a nat

a = b nat

succ(a) nat

succ(a) = succ(b) nat

Theorem - IF a nat, then a=a nat. (prove)

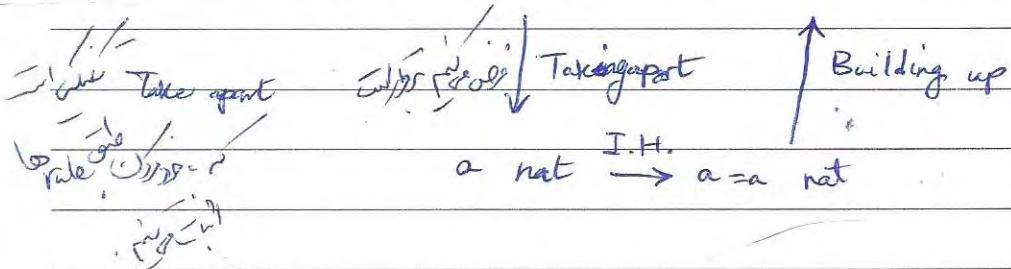
$$P(a \text{ nat}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} a \text{ nat} \rightarrow a = a \text{ nat}$$

$$P(\text{zero nat}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{zero nat} \rightarrow \text{zero} = \text{zero nat} \quad \text{⊗ true}$$

$$P(a \text{ nat}) \stackrel{\text{⊗}}{\Rightarrow} P(\text{succ}(a) \text{ nat})$$

[P holds of a nat]

$$P(\text{succ}(a) \text{ nat}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{succ}(a) \text{ nat} \rightarrow \text{succ}(a) = \text{succ}(a) \text{ nat}$$



I.H.: Induction Hypothesis

Theorem \rightarrow I.H.Function \rightarrow b nat

Sum (zero; b; b)

↓ rule \rightarrow \rightarrow sum (a; b; c)

Sum (succ(a); b; succ(c))

zero nat

succ(zero) nat

Sum (zero; succ(zero); succ(zero))

Sum (succ(zero); succ(zero); succ(succ(zero)))

negation

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Date

Theorem - For every a nat and b nat, there exists a unique c nat such that $\text{sum}(a; b; c)$.

1) Existence: If a nat and b nat, then there exists c nat such that $\text{sum}(a; b; c)$.

2) Uniqueness: If a nat and b nat, c nat, c' nat, $\text{sum}(a; b; c)$, and $\text{sum}(a; b; c')$, then $c = c'$ nat.

Existence -

$$P(a \text{ nat}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (a \text{ nat} \wedge b \text{ nat}) \rightarrow \exists c \text{ nat. } \text{sum}(a; b; c).$$

$$P(\text{zero nat}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{zero nat} \wedge b \text{ nat}) \rightarrow \exists c \text{ nat. } \text{sum}(\text{zero}; b; c).$$

↗ Exp. ↓

$$\text{sum}(\text{zero}; b; b)$$

by choosing c to be b .

$$P(a \text{ nat}) \Rightarrow P(\text{succ}(a) \text{ nat})$$

$$P(\text{succ}(a) \text{ nat}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{succ}(a) \text{ nat} \wedge b \text{ nat}) \rightarrow \exists c \text{ nat. } \text{sum}(\text{succ}(a); b; c)$$

Taking
apart ↓

↑ Building
up }

$$a \text{ nat} \wedge b \text{ nat} \xrightarrow{\text{I.H.}} \exists c' \text{ nat. } \text{sum}(a; b; c')$$

by choosing c to be $\text{succ}(c')$

Solving for Uniqueness ✓

begin

Uniqueness: $Q(\text{sum}(a; b; c)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{sum}(a; b; c) \wedge \text{sum}(a; b; c') \rightarrow c = c'$ nat
 (Exercise!) $\neg \exists C \text{ s.t. } C \neq C'$

Exercise - Consider the following rules which define the height of a binary tree as the judgement $\text{hgt}(a; b)$.

$\text{hgt}(\text{empty}; \text{zero})$

$\text{hgt}(a_1; b_1) \quad \text{hgt}(a_2; b_2) \quad \max(b_1; b_2; b)$

$\text{hgt}(\text{node}(a_1, a_2); \text{succ}(b))$

Prove by tree induction that the judgement hgt has ~~the~~ the mode (\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{N}) ,

with inputs binary trees and outputs being natural numbers.

For all trees a , exists b

Hypothetical Judgements:

→ Categorical Judgement → Problem: The judgement with
 → Hypothetical →
 → Hypothetical →

Derivability:

judgment

For a given set of rules R , we define derivability, \vdash_R written

negation

Subject

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$\overline{J_1 J_2 \dots J_n} \vdash_R K$, where each J_i and K are categorical, to mean
that we may derive K from expansion $R[J_1, \dots, J_n]$ of the rules R with
the additional axioms

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \overline{J_1 \ J_2 \ \dots \ J_n} \\ \vdash_R K \text{ if } R \text{ is Rule } \vdash \text{ for } J_n \vdash J_1 \text{ derivable} \\ \vdash_R K \text{ if } R \text{ is Rule } \vdash \text{ for } J_n \vdash J_1 \text{ derivable} \end{array}}{\vdash_R K}$$

$\vdash_R K$ is derivable

$\Gamma \vdash_R K$ K is derived from $R[\Gamma]$

Example

a nat $\vdash_{\text{nat rules}} \text{succ}(\text{succ}(a))$ nat

a nat

succ(a) nat

succ(succ(a)) nat

↳ Object

↳ meta-rule

Uniformity

If $\Gamma \vdash_R J$, then $\Gamma \vdash_{RUR'} J$

↳ Non-Monotonic ↳ * Negation

Structural

Reflexivity For any \mathcal{J} and Γ , $\Gamma \vdash_R \mathcal{J}$.

Weakening $\Gamma \vdash_R \mathcal{J} \Rightarrow \Gamma, K \vdash_R \mathcal{J}$

~~($\Gamma, K \vdash_R \mathcal{J}$)~~ (Weakening is Non-monotonic)

Exchange $\Gamma_1, J_1, J_2, \Gamma_2 \vdash_R \mathcal{J} \Rightarrow \Gamma_1, J_2, J_1, \Gamma_2 \vdash_R \mathcal{J}$

Contraction $\Gamma, J, J \vdash_R K \Rightarrow \Gamma, J \vdash_R K$

($\Gamma, J, J \vdash_R K$ consume 1 Axiom in Contraction (via linear \mathcal{J}))

Transitivity $\Gamma, K \vdash_R \mathcal{J} \wedge \Gamma \vdash_R K \Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash_R \mathcal{J}$

Admissibility:

$\Gamma \vdash_R \mathcal{J}$ is weaker than $\Gamma \vdash_R \mathcal{J}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if } \Gamma \text{ is admissible, } \Gamma \text{ is also derivable} \\ \text{if } \Gamma \text{ is derivable, } \Gamma \text{ is admissible} \end{array} \right.$

$\vdash_R \mathcal{J}$ is weaker than $\vdash \mathcal{J}$ if $\vdash \mathcal{J}$ is derivable

↳ Admissibility is Derivability

$\Gamma \vdash_R \mathcal{J}$

$\Gamma \vdash_R \mathcal{J}$

↳ Admissibility is Derivability

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_R \mathcal{J}}{\vdash \mathcal{J}}$$

$$\frac{\vdash \mathcal{J}}{\Gamma \vdash_R \mathcal{J}}$$

negation

Subject

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$\text{J}^{\omega}:$ $\text{succ}(a) \text{ nat} \vdash a \text{ nat}$

a nat
zero nat $\text{succ}(a) \text{ nat}$ $\text{succ}(\text{junk}) \text{ nat}$

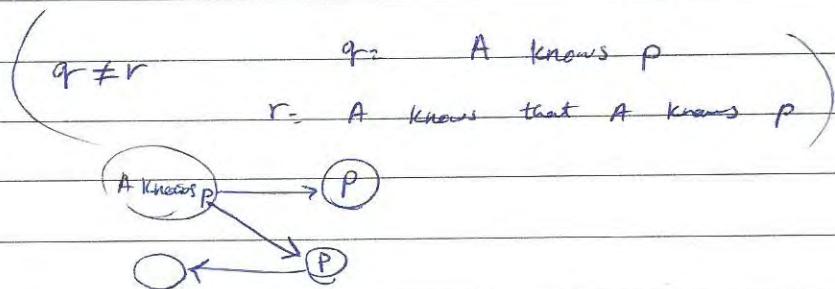
(nat-junk)

the rule succ^*

$\text{succ}(a) \text{ nat} \not\vdash a \text{ nat}$
nat-junk

$\text{succ}(\text{junk}) \text{ nat} \not\vdash \text{junk nat}$ ~~nat~~ ~~nat~~ ~~nat~~ ~~nat~~ $\text{succ}(\text{junk}) \text{ nat}$
~~nat~~ ~~nat~~ ~~nat~~ ~~nat~~ $\text{succ}(\text{junk}) \text{ nat} \not\vdash \text{junk nat}$ ~~nat~~ ~~nat~~ ~~nat~~ ~~nat~~ $\text{succ}(\text{junk}) \text{ nat} \not\vdash \text{junk nat}$
~~nat~~ ~~nat~~ ~~nat~~ ~~nat~~ $\text{succ}(\text{junk}) \text{ nat} \not\vdash \text{junk nat}$ ~~nat~~ ~~nat~~ ~~nat~~ ~~nat~~ $\text{succ}(\text{junk}) \text{ nat} \not\vdash \text{junk nat}$

Theorem - $\Gamma \vdash_R J \Rightarrow \Gamma \models_R J$



Simple λ -calculus : J^{ω}

1)

$n: \tau \vdash x: \tau$

2) $\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1: \tau \rightarrow \tau' \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2: \tau}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 e_2: \tau'}$

$\vdash e_1 e_2: \tau'$

3) $\frac{\Gamma, x: \tau \vdash e: \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x: \tau. e: \tau \rightarrow \tau'}$ negim

Subject

فوجل ستر

 $\vdash : V\text{-dash}$

Date

۹۴/۰۷/۰۶

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash_R J \Rightarrow \text{ideriving } J \text{ from } R \text{ via } \vdash \\ \Gamma \vdash_R J \Rightarrow \text{ideriving } J \text{ from } R \text{ via } \vdash \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Gamma \vdash_R J \Rightarrow \text{ideriving } J \text{ from } R \text{ via } \vdash \\ \Gamma \vdash_R J \Rightarrow \text{ideriving } J \text{ from } R \text{ via } \vdash \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{J_1, J_2, \dots, J_n}{J}$$

 Γ : global hypotheses

$$\underline{\Gamma \vdash_i J_1, \Gamma \vdash_i J_2, \dots, \Gamma \vdash_i J_k}$$

 Γ_i : local hypotheses

$$\Gamma \vdash J$$

$$(J)$$

$$\Gamma, x:T \vdash x:T$$

$$\Gamma \vdash e:T$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x:T_1 \vdash e:T_2}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x:T_1. e:T_1 \rightarrow T_2}$$

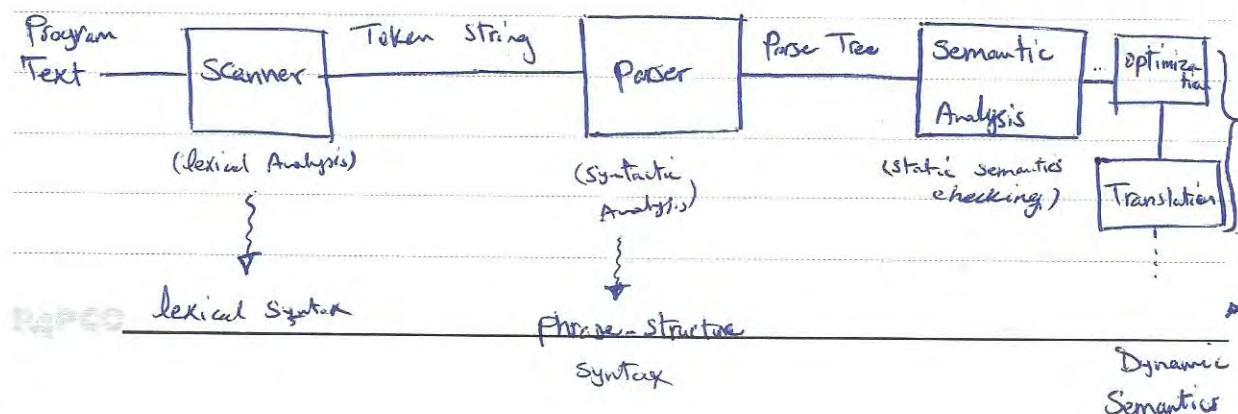
$$\Gamma \vdash e_1:T_1, \Gamma \vdash e_2:T_1 \rightarrow T_2$$

$$\Gamma \vdash e_1 e_2:T_2$$

($e_1 = \text{sub} = e_2$) if e_1 is a variable, e_2 is a value

$$P(\Gamma \vdash_i J_1) \wedge P(\Gamma \vdash_i J_2) \wedge P(\Gamma \vdash_i J_k) \Rightarrow P(\Gamma \vdash J)$$

other side
optimization



Subject

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Example -

Syntax

Abstract
→ (Token)

Syntax

Concrete

↓ (physical) text

Type $\tau ::= \text{num}$

num

str

str

Exp $e ::= x$

x

num[n]

n

str[s]

"s"

Plus $(e_1; e_2)$

$e_1 + e_2$

times $(e_1; e_2)$

$e_1 * e_2$

tokens

len(e)

|e|

end Err!

let $(e_1; x. e_2)$

let x be e_1 in e_2

Cat $(e_1; e_2)$

e_1, e_2

Type System:

$\Gamma \vdash e : \tau$ no judgment

f rules

$$1) \frac{}{\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash x : \tau}$$

$$6) \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{str} \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{str}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Cat}(e_1; e_2) : \text{str}}$$

$$2) \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Str}[s] : \text{str}}$$

$$7) \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \quad \Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let}(e_1; x. e_2) : \tau_2}$$

$$3) \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{num}[n] : \text{num}}$$

bind e_1, e_2, n ↗
e₁ is binder
e₂ is binder

$$4) \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{num} \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{num}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{plus}(e_1; e_2) : \text{num}}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{plus}(e_1; e_2) : \text{num}$$

$$5) \frac{\Gamma \vdash \text{num} \quad \Gamma \vdash \text{num}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{times}(e_1; e_2) : \text{num}}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{times}(e_1; e_2) : \text{num}$$

→ binding in typing context

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let(num[1]; x. ~~let~~(num[2]; y. plus(x; y)))

let (num[1]; x. x)

or

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdash \text{num}[1]: \text{num} & x: \text{num} \quad x: \text{num} \\ \text{Bind} \end{array}}{\vdash \text{let}(\text{num}[1]; x. x) : \text{num}}$$

① Backward

or Context

Theorem - (Uniqueness of Typing)

For every typing context Γ and expressions e , there exist at most one τ such

that $\Gamma \vdash e : \tau$.

End States or final states

$$p(\Gamma \vdash e : \tau) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall \Gamma. \forall e. \exists \tau. \Gamma \vdash e : \tau$$

$$p(\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash x : \tau) = \forall \Gamma. \forall x. \exists \tau. \Gamma, x : \tau \vdash x : \tau$$

↳ $\tau_1 = \tau_2$ since
there is no τ in

(fix structure corresponds to Rule $\sigma \vdash \omega$)

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$$P(e) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall \Gamma. \exists \tau. \Gamma \vdash e : \tau$$

↓
prior structure at expression
or prior

↓
Stern (but end)

$$P(\text{num}[n]) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall \Gamma. \exists \tau. \Gamma \vdash \text{num}[n] : \tau$$

↓
num exp

↓
3 or 4 rules (op & ✓)

↓
str(s) exp

$$P(e_1) \wedge P(e_2) \Rightarrow P(\text{plus}(e_1; e_2))$$

$$\frac{e_1 \text{ exp } e_2 \text{ exp}}{\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \text{ exp}}$$

$$\forall \Gamma. \exists \tau. \text{plus}(e_1; e_2) : \tau$$

↓
4 or 5 rules
✓

↓
num; e₁; e₂

either $\tau = \text{num}$ or there is no τ .

Theorem - (Inversion for typing):

Suppose that $\Gamma \vdash e : \tau$. If $e = \text{plus}(e_1; e_2)$ then $\tau = \text{num}$,

$\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{num}$ and $\Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{num}$

(or) trivial : \vdash

Theorem - (Weakening):
no Structural

If $\Gamma \vdash e' : \tau'$, then $\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash e' : \tau'$ for any $x \notin \text{dom}(\Gamma)$ and any

↓
domain

type τ .

(with R is well typed, so we can weaken with $x : \tau$)

$$P(\Gamma \vdash e' : \tau') \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Gamma \vdash e' : \tau' \rightarrow \Gamma, x : \tau \vdash e' : \tau'$$

↓
true or false \Rightarrow 0 or 1

Subject

فول بستي

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سیل
رکھا
کریں

$$P(\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1) \wedge P(\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2) \Rightarrow P(\Gamma \vdash \text{let}(e_1; x : e_2) : \tau_2)$$

$$P(\Gamma \vdash \text{let}(e_1; x : e_2) : \tau_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Gamma \vdash \text{let}(e_1; x : e_2) : \tau_2 \rightarrow \Gamma, y : \tau_1 \vdash \text{let}(e_1; x : e_2) : \tau_2$$

↓ Taking apart

$$\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1, \quad \Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2$$

for some τ_1

I.H.

$$\Gamma, y : \tau_1 \vdash e_1 : \tau_1$$

I.H.

$$\Gamma, y : \tau_1, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2$$

Building up

↑ from ↓

in proof assistant Coq in logical framework Twelf

Theorem - (substitution):

If $\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash e' : \tau'$ and $\Gamma \vdash e : \tau$, then $\Gamma \vdash [e/x]e' : \tau'$

परे ए ए' से सूचित

$$P(\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash e' : \tau') \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Gamma, x : \tau \vdash e' : \tau' \wedge \Gamma \vdash e : \tau \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash [e/x]e' : \tau'$$

$x : \tau$

$$P(\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1) \wedge P(\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2) \Rightarrow$$

$$P(\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash \text{let}(e_1; x : e_2) : \tau_2)$$

Building up, Taking apart

↑ ↓

$$p(\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash \text{let } (e_1, y \cdot e_2) : \tau_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash \text{let } (e_1, y \cdot e_2) : \tau_2 \wedge \Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \rightarrow$$

Taking apart

$$\Gamma \vdash [e_1/x] \text{let } (e_1, y \cdot e_2) : \tau_2$$

Hyp.

$$\cancel{\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_1 : \tau_1} \quad \Gamma, x : \tau_1, y : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1$$

For some τ_1

$$\Gamma \vdash [e_1/x] e_1 : \tau_1$$

I.H., Weakening

$$\Gamma, y : \tau_1 \vdash [e_1/x] e_2 : \tau_2$$

Building up

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{let } ([e_1/x] e_1, y \cdot [e_1/x] e_2) : \tau_2$$

$$\cancel{\Gamma, y : \tau_1 \vdash [e_1/x] e_2 : \tau_2} \Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash [e_1/x] \text{let } (e_1, y \cdot e_2) : \tau_2$$

in type rule measure

A term is well-typed if its type system will phrase it as a term

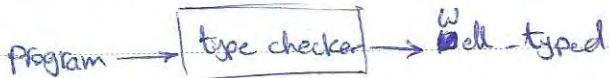
is ill-typed if it is not well-typed & typable

is ill-typed, plus (num[1], str[Alice])

is typed if it is correct, typing correct

Subject
Date

برمجة لغات
٩٨، ٩٧، ٩٦



In normal form

To get static evaluation

using stack

General Type Safety, Dynamic Semantics, Static Semantics

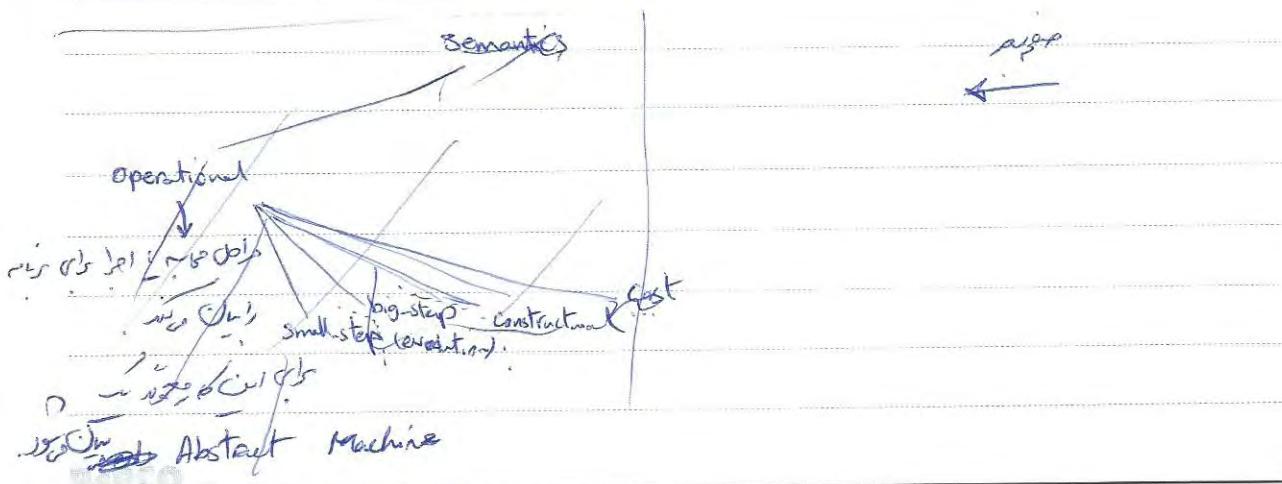
well-type

Dynamic Semantics (Semantics):

Pragmatics, Semantics & Syntax

meaning

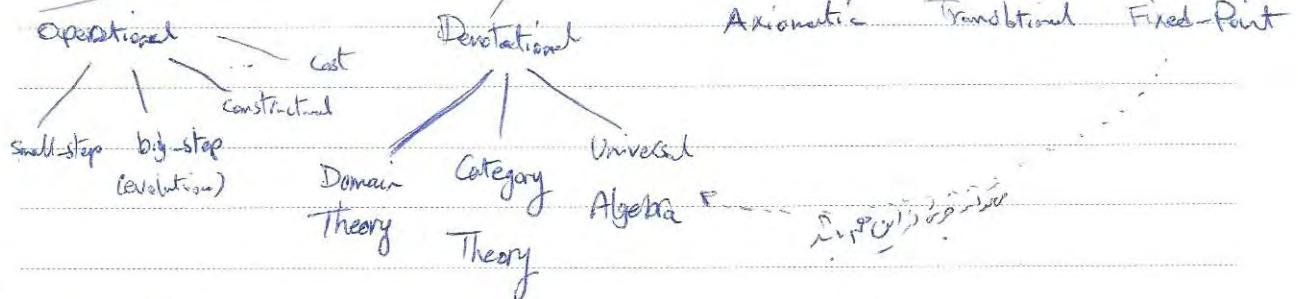
(language Semantics vs. program Meaning)



Subject

Date

Semantics



operational:

Small-step
Big-step
Evaluation
Construction
Cost

(Abstract Machine
Implementation)

(Domain Theory
Category Theory
Universality)

Denotational:

(Domain Theory
Category Theory
Universality)

Axiomatic:

(Algebra)

Fixed-point: leads to Recursion

Structural Semantics:

Value, num[n]
num[n] Val

str[s] Val
e → e' judgment
(one-step evaluation)

$$\frac{n_1 + n_2 = n}{\text{plus}(\text{num}[n_1], \text{num}[n_2]) \rightarrow \text{num}[n]} (*)$$

Subject Computer Organization

Date APR/V/2018

$e_1 \rightarrow e'_1$

$\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \rightarrow \text{plus}(e'_1; e_2)$

$e_1 \text{ val } e_2 \rightarrow e'_2$

$\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \rightarrow \text{plus}(e_1; e'_2)$

$s_1 \wedge s_2 = s \text{ str}$

(*)

$\text{cat}(\text{str}[s_1]; \text{str}[s_2]) \rightarrow \text{str}[s]$

$e_1 \rightarrow e'_1$

$\text{cat}(e_1; e_2) \rightarrow \text{cat}(e'_1; e_2)$

$e_1 \text{ val } e_2 \rightarrow e'_2$

$\text{cat}(e_1; e_2) \rightarrow \text{cat}(e_1; e'_2)$

$e_1 \text{ val}$

(*)

$\text{let}(e_1; x \cdot e_2) \rightarrow [e_1/x]e_2$

$e_1 \rightarrow e'_1$

$\text{let}(e_1; x \cdot e_2) \rightarrow \text{let}(e'_1; x \cdot e_2)$

کیونکہ e_1 کو x پر اسی طرح دیا جائے تو اس کا مطلب e'_1 کو x پر دیا جائے تو e_2 کا مطلب $[e'_1/x]e_2$ ہے

لیکن اگر e_1 کو x پر دیا جائے تو اس کا مطلب e'_1 کو x پر دیا جائے تو e_2 کا مطلب e_2 ہے اس لئے e_2 کو $[e'_1/x]e_2$ کا مطلب نہیں ہے بلکہ $[e'_1/x]e'_2$ کا مطلب ہے۔ اس لئے اس کا مطلب $[e'_1/x]e'_2$ ہے۔

لیکن اگر e_1 کو x پر دیا جائے تو اس کا مطلب e'_1 کو x پر دیا جائے تو e_2 کا مطلب $[e'_1/x]e_2$ ہے اس لئے اس کا مطلب $[e'_1/x]e_2$ ہے۔

لیکن اگر e_1 کو x پر دیا جائے تو اس کا مطلب e'_1 کو x پر دیا جائے تو e_2 کا مطلب $[e'_1/x]e'_2$ ہے اس لئے اس کا مطلب $[e'_1/x]e'_2$ ہے۔

Given Semantics $\vdash \vdash$

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($\text{introduction rate} \times \text{instruction transition rate} \times \text{Search rate}$) \rightarrow Search rate

($\text{Search rate} \times \text{instruction transition rate} \times \text{Search rate}$) \rightarrow Search rate

eliminatory form are inverse to introductory forms.

$\text{num}[n] \text{ rat } \xrightarrow{\text{introduction rate}} \text{introductory form}$

$\text{introductory form} \xrightarrow{\text{elimination rate}} \text{eliminatory form}$

($\text{introductory form} \rightarrow \text{eliminatory form}$)

$\text{rat} \rightarrow \text{num} \rightarrow \text{plus}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{Search rate}} \xrightarrow{\text{eliminatory form}}$

Explaination:

$\text{let}(\text{plus}(\text{num}[1]; \text{num}[2]); x . \text{plus}(\text{plus}(x; \text{num}[3]); \text{num}[4]))$

$1+2=3 \text{ rat}$

$\text{plus}(\text{num}[1]; \text{num}[2]) \rightarrow \text{num}[3]$

$\square \rightarrow \text{let}(\text{num}[3]; x . \text{plus}(\text{plus}(x; \text{num}[3]); \text{num}[4])) \xrightarrow{\text{Search rate}} \text{plus}(\text{plus}(\text{num}[3]; \text{num}[3]; \text{num}[4]))$

$\xrightarrow{\text{Search rate}} \text{plus}(\text{plus}(\text{num}[3]; \text{num}[3]; \text{num}[4]))$

$\xrightarrow{\text{Search rate}} \text{plus}(\text{num}[6]; \text{num}[4]) \xrightarrow{\text{Search rate}} \text{num}[10]$

Theorem - (Determinacy): If $e \rightarrow e'$ and $e \rightarrow e''$, then $e' \equiv e''$.

Syntactically $e' \equiv e''$

($e \rightarrow e'$ \wedge $e \rightarrow e''$) \Rightarrow $e' \equiv e''$

$$P(e \rightarrow e') \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (e \rightarrow e' \wedge e \rightarrow e'') \Rightarrow e' \equiv e''$$

For all e'' $\forall e''$ Syntactically $e' \equiv e''$ \Leftrightarrow $e'' \equiv e'$

Evaluation Semantics

(Big-step)

$$\text{num}[n] \Downarrow \text{num}[n]$$

↓
↓
↓
↓

(Evaluation Rule)

$$\text{str}[s] \Downarrow \text{str}[s]$$

$$e_1 \Downarrow \text{num}[n_1] \quad e_2 \Downarrow \text{num}[n_2] \quad n_1 + n_2 = n \text{ nat}$$

$$\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \Downarrow \text{num}[n]$$

$$e_1 \Downarrow \text{str}[s_1] \quad e_2 \Downarrow \text{str}[s_2] \quad s_1 \wedge s_2 = s \text{ str}$$

$$\text{cat}(e_1; e_2) \Downarrow \text{str}[s]$$

$$[e_1/x]e_2 \Downarrow v$$

$$\text{let}(e_1; x.e_2) \Downarrow v$$

Definition - multi-step transition relation $\xrightarrow{*}$ is defined to be the reflexive transitive closure of small-step transition \rightarrow .

(The expression e is closed \rightarrow)

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$$e \rightarrow e'$$

$$e \rightarrow^* e'$$

\vdash
irrefl[?]

$$e \rightarrow^* e$$

\vdash
reflex

$$e \rightarrow^* e' \quad e' \rightarrow^* e''$$

$$e \rightarrow^* e''$$

\vdash
transitive

Theorem - for all closed expressions e , $e \rightarrow^* v$ iff $e \Downarrow v$.

(Structural Semantics) \Downarrow value

structural Semantics \Downarrow theorem

(Exercise)

too many exp
Harper

Subject

جبر

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Contextual Semantics:

Contextual Semantics works this way

instruction step (instruction transition)

new Jali &
rules

locating next instruction (evaluation context)



new rule set
new Jali & rules

$e_1 \rightsquigarrow e_2$

$m+n=p$ nat

$\text{plus}(\text{num}[m]; \text{num}[n]) \rightsquigarrow \text{num}[p]$

(transition) \vdash new rule set



$s^t = n$ str

$\text{cat}(\text{str}[s]; \text{str}[t]) \rightsquigarrow \text{str}[n]$

$e_1 \rightsquigarrow$

$\text{let } (e_1; x. e_2) \rightsquigarrow [e_1/x]e_2$

$e_1 \rightsquigarrow e_2$



redex

reduce

contraction

instruction
transition

paper

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e_{ectxt}

↓
evaluation context value

hole $\leftarrow e_{\text{ectxt}}$

$e_1 \text{ ectxt}$

$\frac{\text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3}{\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \text{ ectxt}}$

$e_1 \text{ val } e_2 \text{ ectxt}$

$\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \text{ ectxt}$

~~hole~~ e_{ectxt}

$\text{at}(e_1; e_2) \text{ ectxt}$

$e_1 \text{ val } e_2 \text{ ectxt}$

$\text{at}(e_1; e_2) \text{ ectxt}$

$e_1 \text{ ectxt}$

$\text{let}(e_1; x. e_2) \text{ ectxt}$

$e' = e \{ e \}$

The expression e' is the result of filling the hole in e ,
with e .

• $e = O\{e\}$

$e_1 = e_1 \{ e \}$

$\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) = \text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \{ e \}$

$\frac{\text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3 \text{ with } e_2 \{ e \}}{\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \{ e \}}$

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جولیا
۹۷/۱/۲۰

e₁. val

$e_2 = e_2 \{ e \}$

$$\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) = \text{plus}(e_1; e_2 \{ e \}) \{ e \}$$

$$e_1 = e_1 \{ e \}$$

$$\text{let}(e_1; x. e_2) = \text{let}(e_1; x. e_2 \{ e \}) \{ e \}$$

Dynamic Semantics:

$$e = e \{ e' \} \quad e \rightsquigarrow e' \quad e' = e' \{ e'' \}$$

$$e \xrightarrow{c} e'$$

in dynamic semantics, rule is

مُهَاجِرَةٌ بِعِلْمٍ لِّصَرْبِرَةٍ

$$e \rightsquigarrow e'$$

$$e \{ e' \} \rightarrow e \{ e' \}$$

Theorem $e \rightarrow e' \iff e \xrightarrow{c} e'$

(~~contextual~~ structural) \iff (structural semantics) term \Rightarrow (structural semantics)

Example -

$$E = \text{let}(x; x. \text{plus}(\text{plus}(x; \text{num}[3]); \text{num}[4]))$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \text{let}(\text{plus}(\text{num}[1]; \text{num}[2]); x. \text{plus}(\text{plus}(\text{num}[1]; \text{num}[2]))) = E \{ \text{plus}(\text{num}[1]; \text{num}[2]) \}$$

Page

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \text{plus}(\text{num}(1); \text{num}(2)) \rightsquigarrow \text{num}(3) \quad \text{let}(\text{num}(3); x \cdot \text{plus}(\dots)) =$$

$$\text{let}(\text{plus}(\text{num}(1); \text{num}(2)); x \cdot \text{plus}(\dots)) \rightarrow \text{let}(\text{num}(3); x \cdot \text{plus}(\dots))$$

 $\vdash e \text{ def}$ $\vdash e' \text{ def}$

just

$$e = \text{plus}(\text{let}(\text{num}(1); x \cdot x), \text{num}(2))$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{3cm}}$
o(hole)

$$\text{let}(\text{num}(1); x \cdot x) \rightsquigarrow \text{num}(1)$$

$$\vdash \text{let}(\text{num}(1); x \cdot x) \rightarrow \vdash \text{num}(1)$$

$$e \rightarrow \text{plus}(\text{num}(1), \text{num}(2))$$

(جاء) : من Theorem $\vdash \text{def}$

$$p(e = \vdash e_0) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (e = \vdash e_0 \wedge e_0 \rightarrow e'_0 \wedge e = \vdash e'_0) \Rightarrow e \rightarrow e'$$

base step:

$$p(e = \vdash e_0) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (e = \vdash e_0 \wedge e_0 \rightarrow e'_0 \wedge e'_0 = \vdash e'_0) \Rightarrow e \rightarrow e' \quad \cancel{\text{base step}}$$

$$\Rightarrow e \rightarrow e \Rightarrow e \rightarrow e' \quad \checkmark$$

$$p(\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) = \text{plus}(\vdash e_1; e_2) \vdash e_0) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) = \text{plus}(\vdash e_1; e_2) \vdash e_0 \wedge e_0 \rightarrow e'_0 \wedge e'_0 = \text{plus}(\vdash e'_1; e'_2) \vdash e'_0) \Rightarrow$$

Taking apart $\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \rightarrow e'$

$$e_1 = \vdash e_0 \wedge e_0 \rightarrow e'_0 \wedge e'_0 = \vdash e'_0$$

assume

$$\text{PnPco IH-} \Rightarrow e_1 \rightarrow e'_1 \Rightarrow \text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \rightarrow \text{plus}(e'_1; e_2)$$

e'

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مذكرة
الفصل الثاني
الإنجليزية

٢٠١٨/٢/٢٥

Topic: Semantics of Middleweight Java

Object Semantics, Operational Semantics, Type Safety

Denotational Semantics, Operational Semantics

(Partial Order)

Type Safety:

Static Semantics

Dynamic Semantics

Type Safety property or Pierce's Law

Static checking ensures inputs images are safe

Safety in ML, unsafe in C without dynamic checking

Abstraction is safe, since Abstraction is safe

Type safety implies operational safety. Type safety is operational

Dynamic Semantics, Static Semantics or both Type Safety

Subject

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Apr, 1, 8

Introduction to Dynamic Semantics and Organis Behavior (S19)

Consider Type Safety

Preservation: if $e:T$ and $e \rightarrow e'$, then $e':T$.

(e has type T) \rightarrow (e' has type T)

Progress: if $e:T$ then either e val or there exists e' such that $e \rightarrow e'$.

(not stuck). e 's value is determined by the type of e .
A type

steps, Sj, r, Rij

Type Safety property

Type safety of L¹ number states that it will never arise that a number is to be added to a string.

Type safety is a well-known property of type systems.

or, $e \rightarrow e'$ is safe

(e is) $e' \leftarrow$ {
safe
Strongly-typed}

(e is) $e' \leftarrow$ {
get stuck
well-typed (typable)
ill-typed}

Subject

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9/11/2023

(Preservation)

Theorem - If $e : \mathbb{T}$ and $e \rightarrow e'$, then $e' : \mathbb{T}$.

$$P(e \rightarrow e') \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (e : \mathbb{T} \wedge e \rightarrow e') \Rightarrow e' : \mathbb{T}$$

$\vdash e : \mathbb{T} \wedge e \rightarrow e' \vdash e' : \mathbb{T}$

(Progress)

Theorem - If $e : \mathbb{T}$, then either e val or there exists e' such that $e \rightarrow e'$.

Lemma (Canonical form) - If e val and $e : \mathbb{T}$, then:

1) If $\mathbb{T} = \text{num}$, then $e = \text{num}[n]$ for some number n .

2) If $\mathbb{T} = \text{str}$, then $e = \text{str}[s]$ for some string s .

$$P(e : \mathbb{T}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} e : \mathbb{T} \Rightarrow e \text{ val} \vee \exists e'. e \rightarrow e'.$$

$$\frac{e_1 \text{ num} \quad e_2 \text{ num}}{\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \text{ num}}$$

which

$$P(\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) : \text{num}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{plus}(e_1; e_2) : \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \text{ val} \vee \exists e'. \text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \rightarrow e'.$$

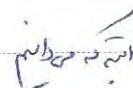
Taking apart

$$\begin{aligned} & e_1 : \text{num} \quad e_2 : \text{num} \\ & \downarrow \text{I.H.} \quad \downarrow \text{I.H.} \\ & e_1 \text{ val} \vee \exists e'_1. e_1 \rightarrow e'_1 \quad e_2 \text{ val} \vee \exists e'_2. e_2 \rightarrow e'_2 \\ & \text{(I)} \quad \text{(II)} \end{aligned}$$

Build up
case

$$(I), (II) \rightsquigarrow \text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \rightarrow \text{plus}(e'_1; e'_2)$$

$$(I), (III) \rightarrow \text{lemma} \rightarrow e_1 = \text{num}[n_1] \rightarrow \text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \Rightarrow \text{num}[n_1 + n_2]; e$$

e_1 num e_2 num $\text{div}(e_1; e_2) : \text{num}$ $\Rightarrow \text{div}(\text{num}[3]; \text{num}[0]) : \text{num}$ $\text{div}(\text{num}[3]; \text{num}[0]) \times$ 
↓
get stuckSugarcodes

1. Enhance the type system so that no well-typed program may divide by zero.
2. Add dynamic checks so that division by zero signals an error as the outcome of evaluation.

 e_1 Val $\text{div}(e_1; \text{num}[0]) : \text{err}$ e_1 err $\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) : \text{err}$ e_1 val e_2 err $\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) : \text{err}$

Subject

فیلمنجی

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۹۷/۱/۴

Theorem - (Progress with error) If $e : T$, then either $e \text{ err}$ or $e \text{ val}$

or $\exists e', e \rightarrow e'$.

error : T

progress $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{if } e \text{ err} \text{ then } e \text{ val}) \vee \exists e' e \rightarrow e'$

$e_1 \text{ val}$

$\text{div}(e_1; \text{num}(e)) \rightarrow \text{error}$

$\text{plus}(\text{error}, e_2) \rightarrow \text{error}$

$e_1 \text{ val}$

$\text{plus}(e_1, \text{error}) \rightarrow \text{error}$

A well-typed program never goes wrong.

↑ stuck

↑
The type-safety of stuck is in conflict with the semantics of

↑
trap → after

↑
trap → after \leftrightarrow trapped

↑
untrap → after \leftrightarrow untrapped

Subject _____

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int i;
int k=2;
int p[10];

i = *(p+k); \rightarrow int/char
i = *p + k; \rightarrow int/char

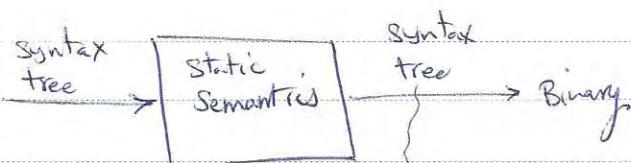
دستورات احرازی، تراکمی، ساختاری و اجرایی هستند

متوجه این دستورات می‌شوند

اگر پیش‌بینی شکنی کم باشد \rightarrow high safety

لطفاً این دستورات را در مورد این دستورات بررسی کنید

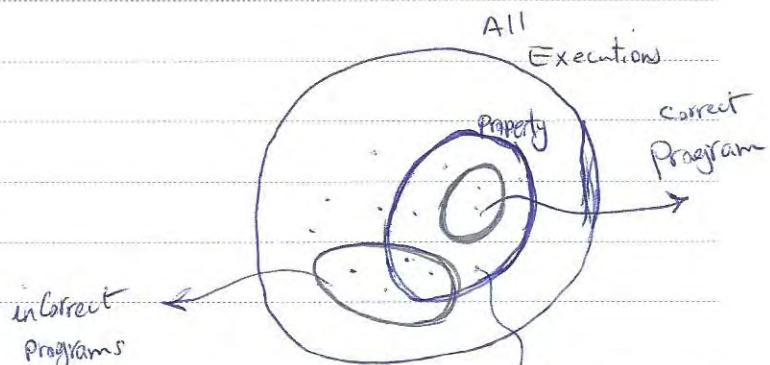
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این دستورات را در مورد این دستورات بررسی کنید

این دستورات را در مورد این دستورات بررسی کنید

Sound \rightarrow Sound and Complete



این دستورات را در مورد این دستورات بررسی کنید

(mitchell, pierce - in order)
Subject
Date

9/18/97

"type safety" \rightarrow it needs to get stuck in "safe" property
in "safe" property

Abstract Interpretation \rightarrow Static Analysis Using Type System joins

Joining Data Flow Analysis

Implementation Documentation \rightarrow Safety of Type System is shown

In Safety \rightarrow Type System is good. In

λ -calculus:

In λ -calculus, λ is a symbol.

untyped:

Syntax \Rightarrow $t ::= x \mid \lambda x. t \mid tt$ Application
 \downarrow Abstraction

(and) \rightarrow interpreting

Church (1936), λ -calculus, Markov = Church = Turing

Wang, Gödel, Hilbert

Abstraction

Subject _____
Date _____

Church-Turing Thesis
Lambda Calculus is equivalent to Turing Machine
Lambda Calculus is equivalent to Functional Programming

Untyped:

Semantics:

$$(\lambda x. t) t' \rightarrow [x \mapsto t'] t$$

(β-reduction)

$$[t' / x] t$$

$\frac{x}{t', x \text{ sort } t'} t$

$$rvv = (rv)v$$

Rightmost Application

Leftmost Application, Abstraction

$$trv = \lambda t. \lambda f. t$$

$$fls = \lambda t. \lambda f. f$$

$$trv v w \rightarrow \lambda f. v \rightarrow v$$

$$fls v w \rightarrow (\lambda f. f) w \rightarrow w$$

$$\text{test} = \lambda b. \lambda m. \lambda n. b m n$$

$$\text{test } b v w \rightarrow^* b v w$$

$$\text{test } trv v w \rightarrow^* trv v w \rightarrow v$$

$$\text{test } fls v w \rightarrow^* fls v w \rightarrow w$$

$$\text{and} = \lambda b_1. \lambda b_2. b_1 b_2 \text{ fls}$$

$$\text{Repor} = \lambda b_1. \lambda b_2. b_1 \text{ trv } b_2$$

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$(\lambda x. t)t'$ \leftarrow Reducible expression \leftarrow Redex

Normal-Form \leftarrow Irredex

$\lambda x. y + xz \beta$

Op: Addition

Value \leftarrow \leftarrow Env value

Abstraction < Lambda O; Value in value. { Normal-Form no op }.

Not val

↓
n

diversion:

$(\lambda x. x x) (\lambda x. x x) \rightarrow (\lambda x. x x) (\lambda x. x x) \rightarrow \dots$

Widely used

$A = \{x \mid x \notin x\}$

↓

$A \neq A \leftrightarrow A \in A$

↓
This is called untyped lambda calculus

$r = \lambda b. b$ fits true

$r = \lambda x. x x$

* $r r = \neg (\lambda x. x x) (\lambda x. x x) = \neg rr$

. Err Type System is Type theory

Report

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Subject (The Theory of Objects - 6)

Date

Perther weight form

Object-oriented features + Object-oriented Model Language

The object-oriented language consists of:

- Functional core
- Concurrency core

Object-calculus \rightarrow object-oriented core

Functional Model by λ -calculus

λ -calculus
Untyped λ -calculus
 λ -calculus
→ Typed

Untyped λ -calculus, λ -calculus with recursion

Untyped λ -calculus

Turing-completeness, partiality

Normal terms \Rightarrow Normalization property of λ -calculus

Converges

Value \Rightarrow Strong Normalization

Omega

$$\Omega = (\lambda x. x) (\lambda x. x)$$

Divergence

Turing completeness

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f(n) = n f(n') \quad n' = n+1$$

رسالة عندي \rightarrow تابع ما \rightarrow دالة

$$f: n \mapsto \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ n f(n') & n=n+1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ n f(n-1) & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

Functional

$$F(f) = f'$$

غير f و f'

$$f': n \mapsto \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ n f(n-1) & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

وال f, f', f''
و f, f'. f''
و f, f', f''

رسالة عندي \rightarrow تابع ما \rightarrow دالة

$$f: n \mapsto n+2$$

$$F(f) = ?$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(1) = 2 = 1 * f(0)$$

$$f(2) = \cancel{\cancel{6}}$$

$$f(3) = 12$$

$$f(4) = 20$$

$$f(5) = 30, \dots$$

$$f: A \rightarrow A$$

$$f(x) = x \quad x \text{ is a fixed point}$$

إذا x^2 يُعد مُنقطة ثابتة $\rightarrow x=0, 1, -1$ if $f(x)=x^2$

الرسالة \rightarrow دالة \rightarrow مُنقطة ثابتة \rightarrow Fixed Point

$$\cancel{\cancel{YF = (\lambda x. F(x x))(\lambda x. F(x x))}} \quad Y = \cancel{\cancel{(\lambda x. F(x x))(\lambda x. F(x x))}}$$

$$YF = (\lambda x. F(x x))(\lambda x. F(x x)) = F((\lambda x. F(x x))(\lambda x. F(x x))) = F(YF)$$

YF is the fixed point of F

$$\text{Fact} = Y(\lambda f. \lambda n. \text{if } n=0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } n * f(n-1))$$

$$\text{Fact } 5 = 120$$

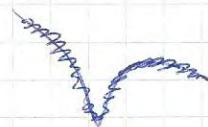
إذا $0 \neq 1$, \rightarrow مُنقطة ثابتة

Call - by - value :

Value

$$v ::= \lambda x. t$$

$$(\lambda x. t)v \rightarrow [v/x]t$$



$$\frac{t_1 \rightarrow t'_1}{t_1 t_2 \rightarrow t'_1 t_2}$$

$$\frac{t_2 \rightarrow t'_2}{vt_2 \rightarrow vt'_2}$$

→ Untyped λ -calculus

Simple Typed λ -calculus:

$$t ::= x \mid \lambda x : \tau_1. t \mid tt$$

$$\tau ::= b \mid \tau \rightarrow \tau$$

not yet base types

$$\tau ::= nat \mid \tau \rightarrow \tau$$

nat is not yet a type

$$B ::= \lambda x. b \quad nat \rightarrow (nat \rightarrow nat)$$

nat is not yet a type

$$F ::= F \lambda x. b \quad (nat \rightarrow nat) \rightarrow (nat \rightarrow nat)$$

nat is not yet a type

$$MAX ::= MAX \lambda x. b \quad (nat \rightarrow nat) \rightarrow nat$$

Type System:

1)

$$\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash x : \tau_1$$

(Syntax-directed)

↓
syntax rules → type system

2)

$$\Gamma, x : \tau_1, t \vdash t : \tau_2$$

type system

$$\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : \tau_1. t : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$$

3)

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash tt' : \tau_2}$$

: ↓
↓

$$\lambda x. nat \cdot \lambda y. nat \cdot x + y$$

↓
↓
↓
↓
↓

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{x:\text{nat}, y:\text{nat} \vdash x:\text{nat} \quad x:\text{nat}, y:\text{nat} \vdash y:\text{nat}}{x:\text{nat}, y:\text{nat} \vdash x+y:\text{nat}} \quad \text{(L (numtype) ? ext rule)} \\
 \frac{x:\text{nat} \vdash \lambda y:\text{nat}. \, x+y:\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat} \quad \text{(2)}}{\vdash \lambda x:\text{nat}. \lambda y:\text{nat}. \, x+y:\text{nat} \rightarrow (\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat})} \quad \text{(ab)}
 \end{array}$$

Context \cup_{in}
 ① In type $\vdash (Ax:T.x x)(Ax:T.x x)$ Object type system
 In $T_1 \rightarrow T_2$ \vdash , apply \vdash Function \vdash , Application \vdash rule
 → In type \vdash In expression \vdash in ext rule

(PCF: programming computable Functions)

- In type \vdash In semantics, In up Fixed point \vdash type
 (Ingoing Fixed point Combinator)
 (Hungry function) \vdash recursive type \vdash In type

(PCF) bible — Pierce: In type

(Pierce) \vdash (General Harper) \vdash

→ Curry is Typed Lambda Calculus \rightarrow Type Safety

(Curry) \vdash In fixed type \vdash In program machine

The Curry-Howard Correspondence:

Constructive or intuitionistic logic
 $P \vee \neg P \leftrightarrow T$ (Excluded Middle)

$\neg P \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} P \rightarrow \perp$

$P \vee q \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (P \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow q$

In logic \vdash In type theory \vdash $\perp \vdash P \rightarrow P$ $\vdash P \vdash$ In type theory

\vdash Propositions are types

Curry-Howard \Rightarrow proofs are programs

$\vdash p \vdash$ up to \vdash \vdash

In type theory \vdash

$\vdash P \vdash$ In type theory

$P \rightarrow P$

$(\lambda x:P.x) : P \rightarrow P$

\vdash proof

$x:P \vdash x:P$

$\vdash \lambda x:P.x : P \rightarrow P$

$P \rightarrow Q$

$(\lambda x : P . Q) : P \rightarrow Q$

$(P \rightarrow P) \rightarrow P$

Curry-Howard

: 1) proof 2) program

$\lambda x : P \rightarrow P . Q : (P \rightarrow P) \rightarrow P$

Propositional Logic = Simply-typed λ -calculus

First order Logic = typed λ -calculus with dependent typing

universal quantifier

Second order logic = Universal Typing

↳ proposition
↳ quantifier
↳ proposition

$(\lambda x : P . Q) : P \rightarrow Q$

curry Howard

proof program

$x : \text{Email address}, y : \text{Mail address} , \text{type is } \vdash \text{Email address type is valid} : \text{bool}$

$(x, y) : \text{Sum} , \text{Email address, Mail address, Sum, type is valid}$

Extensions:

A base types

\rightarrow type constructor

$A \in A$

\rightarrow is right associative

$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \equiv A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)$

$\lambda x : A . x : A \rightarrow A$

$\lambda f : A \rightarrow A . \lambda x : A . f(f(x)) : (A \rightarrow A) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow A)$

The Unit Type:

↳ side effect \rightarrow O_i; pure Functional O_o:

(term) $t ::= \dots \quad \text{unit} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{var}$

(value) $v ::= \dots \quad \text{unit} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{var}$

(Type) $T ::= \dots \quad \text{unit} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{var}$

$\vdash t : \text{Unit}$ $\vdash v : \text{Value}$

New derived forms:

$$t_1 ; t_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\lambda x : \text{Unit} . t_2) t_1 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{and, whenever } \\ x \notin FV(t_2) \end{array}$$

↳ Value or abstraction $\rightarrow t_1 ; t_2$ is just like t_1 but with t_2 inserted after it.

(\rightarrow side effect) \rightarrow for $t_1 ; t_2$, sequence t_1 is first

Theorem (Sequencing is a derived form):

Write λ^E (E for external language) for the simply typed λ -calculus with the Unit type, the Sequencing construct and

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The rules E-SEQ, E-SEQNEXT, and T-SEQ.

$$(E\text{-SEQ}) \frac{t_1 \rightarrow t'_1}{t_1, t_2 \rightarrow t'_1; t_2}$$

$$(E\text{-SEQNEXT}) \frac{\text{unit}: t_2 \rightarrow t_2}{t_1, t_2 \rightarrow t'_1; t_2}$$

$$(T\text{-SEQ}) \frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \text{Unit} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T_2}{\Gamma \vdash t_1, t_2 : T_2}$$

and λ^I (I for internal language) for the simply typed λ -calculus with

Unit only. Let $e : \lambda^E \rightarrow \lambda^I$ be the elaboration function that translates from λ^E to λ^I by replacing every occurrence t_1, t_2 with $(\lambda x : \text{Unit}) t_1$

(internalization) where x is chosen fresh each time. Now, for each

term t of λ^E , we have

$$t \rightarrow_E t' \text{ iff } e(t) \xrightarrow{=} e(t')$$

$$\vdash^E t : T \text{ iff } \vdash^I e(t) : T$$

(\vdash^E is derived from \vdash^I) \Rightarrow derived from \vdash^I (from \vdash^E)

Wild Card \rightarrow (Don't care)

PAPCO

$$\lambda x : A. t \quad \xrightarrow{x \notin FV(t)} \quad \lambda x : A. t$$

$$\text{Wild Card} \quad \xrightarrow{\quad}$$

Subject: مطالعہ (Reading) (پڑھنا)

Year May Month F Date 10

Ascription:

$t ::= \dots$

$t \text{ as } T \rightarrow$

$\vdash t : T, \text{type}, i:t$

New evaluation rules:

$v \text{ as } T \rightarrow v$

$t_i \rightarrow t'_i$

$t_i \text{ as } T \rightarrow t'_i \text{ as } T$

New typing rules:

$\Gamma \vdash t_i : T$

Pattern

\rightarrow type of Ascription

$\Gamma \vdash t_i \text{ as } T : T$

→ type of t_i

→ type of Ascription

↑
elimination, introduction to types
of curly braces

Operation

Pair:

~~pair~~

t_i, t_j

$t ::= \dots \rightarrow t_i, t_j$

t_i, t_j

curly brace

↑
total ML is also pair

$t.1 \rightarrow$ Projection

$t.2 \rightarrow$ Projection

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$V ::=$

$\{v, v\}$

: value point with original value

$T ::=$
(type)

$T_1 \times T_2$
↳ cross

New evaluation rules:

$\{v_1, v_2\} \cdot 1 \rightarrow v_1$

$\{v_1, v_2\} \cdot 2 \rightarrow v_2$

$t_i \rightarrow t'_i$

$t_{i+1} \rightarrow t'_{i+1}$

$t_i \rightarrow t'_i$

$t_{i+2} \rightarrow t'_{i+2}$

$t_2 \rightarrow t'_2$

$\{v_1, t_2\} \rightarrow \{v_1, t'_2\}$

New Typing Rules:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T_2}{\Gamma \vdash \{t_1, t_2\} : T_1 \times T_2}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \times T_2}{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \times T_2}{\Gamma \vdash t_1.1 : T_1}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \times T_2}{\Gamma \vdash t_1.2 : T_2}$$

$$(\lambda x : \text{Nat} \times \text{Nat} . x \cdot 2) \{ \text{pred } 4; \text{ pred } 5 \}$$

Call-by-value

$$\rightarrow (\lambda x : \text{Nat} \times \text{Nat} . x \cdot 2) \{ 3, \text{pred } 5 \} \quad \text{Value}$$

$$\rightarrow (\lambda x : \text{Nat} \times \text{Nat} . x \cdot 2) \{ 3, 4 \} \rightarrow \{ 3, 4 \} \cdot 2 \rightarrow 4$$

Tuples: $(\lambda x. \underline{x})$

$t ::= \dots$

$$\{ t_i \}_{i=1, \dots, n}$$

$t_{\cdot k}$

$\mathcal{V} ::= \dots$

$$\{ v_i \}_{i=1, \dots, n}$$

PAPCO

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$T ::= \dots$

$$\{ l_i : T_i \}_{i=1, \dots, n}$$

Evaluation rules:

$$\{ l_i = v_i \}_{i=1, \dots, n} \cdot l_j \rightarrow v_j$$

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$T_i = \dots$

$\{t_i^{i \in \dots n}\}$

Evaluation rules:

$\overline{\{v_i^{i \in \dots n}\}} \cdot j \rightarrow v_j^j$ ($k \leq n$ and $j \neq k$)

$t_i \rightarrow t'_i$

$t_i \cdot i \rightarrow t'_i \cdot i$

$t_j \rightarrow t'_j$
 $\overline{\{v_i^{i \in \dots j-1}, t_j, t_k\}} \rightarrow \{v_i^{i \in \dots j-1}, t'_j, t_k^{k \geq j+1, \dots n}\}$

Typing rules

For each $i \vdash t_i : T_i$

$\Gamma \vdash \{t_i^{i \in \dots n}\} \rightarrow \{T_i^{i \in \dots n}\}$

$\Gamma \vdash t_i : \{T_i^{i \in \dots n}\}$

$\Gamma \vdash t_i \cdot j : T_j$

(J)

$\{1, 2, \text{true}\} : \{\text{Nat}, \text{Nat}, \text{Bool}\}$

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Records:

\rightarrow record tuples

$t_i := \dots$

$$\{l_i = t_i \mid i=1, \dots, n\}$$

$t.l \rightarrow$ original name t_i

$v_i := \dots$

$$\{l_i = v_i \mid i=1, \dots, n\}$$

$T_i := \dots$

$$\{l_i : T_i \mid i=1, \dots, n\}$$

Evaluation rules:

$$\{t_i = v_i \mid i=1, \dots, n\} \cdot l_j \rightarrow y_j$$

$$t_i \rightarrow t'_i$$

$$t_i \cdot l \rightarrow t'_i \cdot l$$

$$t_j \rightarrow t'_j$$

$$\{l_i = v_i \mid i=1, \dots, j-1, l_j = t_j, l_k = v_k \mid k=j+1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{l_i = v_i \mid i=1, \dots, j-1, l_j = t'_j, l_k = v_k \mid k=j+1, \dots, n\}$$

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Typing rules:

For each $i \vdash t_i : T_i$

$$\Gamma \vdash \{t_i = t_i^{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}}\} ; \{l_i : T_i^{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}}\}$$

$$\vdash t_i : f l_i : T_i^{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}}$$

$$\vdash t_i : l_j : T_j$$

Sums:

$$A = \{a, b, c\}$$

$$B = \{b, d, e\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$$

$$A \uplus B = \{a_A^1, b_A^1, c_A^1, b_B^2, d_B^2, e_B^2\}$$

$$A \uplus B = (A \times \{A\}) \cup (B \times \{B\})$$

A sum with disjoint objects. B is in A for object 1 and C for object 2.

$$\text{physical Addr} = \{\text{first last: string}, \text{addr: string}\}$$

Type w/s

$$\text{virtual Addr} = \{\text{name: string}, \text{email: string}\}$$

$$\text{Addr} = \text{physical Addr} + \text{virtual Addr}$$

sum¹⁰

get Name = $\lambda a : \text{Addr} .$

Case a of
 $\begin{cases} \text{inr } v \\ \text{inr } t \end{cases}$

inr inject left tag $\rightarrow \text{inl } x \rightarrow x . \text{FirstLast}$

inr (physical) left tag $\rightarrow y . \text{name}$

inr (virtual) right tag \leftarrow

Case t of $\text{inl } x \rightarrow t \mid \text{inr } x \rightarrow t$

t ::= inr inject left

inr t inject right
inr t

Case t of $\text{inl } x \rightarrow t \mid \text{inr } x \rightarrow t$

v ::= ...

inl v

inr v

T ::= ...

T + T

Evaluation rules:

Case $\text{inl}(v_0)$ of $\text{inl } x_1 \rightarrow t_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \rightarrow t_2$

$\rightarrow [x_1 \mapsto v_0] t_1$

Case $\text{inr}(v_0)$ of $\text{inl } x_1 \rightarrow t_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \rightarrow t_2$

$\rightarrow [x_2 \mapsto v_0] t_2$

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$t_0 \rightarrow t_0'$

Case t_0 of $\text{inl } x_1 \rightarrow t_1$ | $\text{inr } x_2 \rightarrow t_2$

$t_0' \rightarrow$
Sum type

\rightarrow Case t_0' of $\text{inl } x_1 \rightarrow t_1$ | $\text{inr } x_2 \rightarrow t_2$

$t_1 \rightarrow t_1'$

$\text{int } t_1 \rightarrow \text{int } t_1'$

$t_1 \rightarrow t_1'$

$\text{inr } t_1 \rightarrow \text{inr } t_1'$

Typing rules:

$\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1$

$\Gamma \vdash \text{inl } t_1 : T_1 + T_2$

$\Gamma \vdash$ (inl) ϵ $\text{inl } t_1$

ascription

obj type

$\Gamma \vdash t_2 : T_2$

$\Gamma \vdash \text{inr } t_2 : T_1 + T_2$

$\Gamma \vdash t_0 : T_1 + T_2$

$\Gamma, x_1 : T_1 \vdash t_1 : T$

$\Gamma, x_2 : T_2 \vdash t_2 : T$

$\Gamma \vdash \text{Case } t_0 \text{ of } \text{inl } x_1 \rightarrow t_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \rightarrow t_2 : T$

getName: Addr \rightarrow string

getName \vdash $\lambda x. x$

PAPCO $\lambda x. \text{physicalAddr} . \text{inl } x$

inl as physicalAddr + virtual Addr

(3)

Variants:

$$t ::= \dots$$

$$\langle l = t \rangle \text{ as } T$$

$$\text{Case } t \text{ of } \langle l_i = x_i \rangle \Rightarrow t_i^{i \in 1, \dots, n}$$

$$T ::= \dots$$

$$\langle l_i : T_i \mid i \in 1, \dots, n \rangle$$

New Evaluation rules:

$$\text{Case } (\langle l_j = v_j \rangle \text{ as } T) \text{ or } \langle l_i = x_i \rangle \Rightarrow t_i^{i \in 1, \dots, n}$$

$$\rightarrow [x_j \mapsto v_j] t_j$$

$$t_0 \rightarrow t'_0$$

$$\text{Case } t_0 \text{ of } \langle l_i = x_i \rangle \Rightarrow t_i^{i \in 1, \dots, n}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Case } t'_0 \text{ of } \langle l_i = x_i \rangle \Rightarrow t_i^{i \in 1, \dots, n}$$

$$t_i \rightarrow t'_i$$

$$\langle l_i = t_i \rangle \text{ as } T \rightarrow \langle l_i = t'_i \rangle \text{ as } T$$

Typing Rules:

$$n \vdash t_j : T_j$$

$$n \vdash \langle l_j = t_j \rangle \text{ as } \langle l_i : T_i \mid i \in 1, \dots, n \rangle : \langle l_i : T_i \mid i \in 1, \dots, n \rangle$$

Subject:

प्र० ज०

Year. Apr Month. □ Date. PV ()

$\vdash t_0 : \langle l_i : T_i \rangle^{i \in I}$ $\Rightarrow \text{For each } i \in I, \vdash t_i : T_i$

$\vdash \text{Case } t_0 \text{ of } \langle l_i = x_i \rangle \Rightarrow t_i^{i \in I}$

Addr = {PhysicalAddr, Virtual: VirtualAddr}

physical: } \Rightarrow ~~is it right?~~

a = {physical=pw} as Addr

getName = $\lambda a : \text{Addr}.$ Case a of

$\langle \text{physical} = x \rangle \Rightarrow x.\text{FirstLast}$

$\langle \text{virtual} = y \rangle \Rightarrow y.\text{name}$

getName : Addr \rightarrow String

↑
ML

datatype student = BS of name

| MS of name * School

| PhD of name * faculty

fun name (BS(n)) = n | name (MS(n,s)) = n |

name (PhD(n,f)) = n

\Rightarrow Val name = fun : student \rightarrow name

datatype tree = LEAF of int |

(ML "P2")

Node of tree * tree

fun inTree(x, LEAF(y)) = x = y |

inTree(x, Node(y, z)) = inTree(x, y) or else
inTree(x, z)

Recursive Typing, Variant Typing

Java

Type enumeration

enum class are of type primitive

weekday = { monday : Unit, tuesday : Unit, wednesday : Unit, thursday : Unit,
friday : Unit }

Case w of ~~monday~~ {monday = x} $\Rightarrow \dots$

| x tuesday = x } $\Rightarrow \dots$

| :

Recursion:

. Typed λ-calculus

$(\lambda x:T. x \ x) (\lambda x:T. x \ x)$

$\begin{cases} x:T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \\ x:T_1 \end{cases} \rightarrow x=?!$

↓
recursion \rightarrow Fixed point Combinator λ^T لفظیتی

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Turing Complete \vdash Recursion

System (Programming Computer Function) PLF \vdash recursion

↓ type \rightarrow (Nat \rightarrow Bool, λx)

↓ primitive \vdash fix point operator

iseven : Nat \rightarrow Bool

: Jw

ff = $\lambda x : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Bool}$. $\lambda n : \text{Nat}$.

if iszero x then true

else if iszero (pred x) then false
else ie (pred (pred x))

ff : (Nat \rightarrow Bool) \rightarrow (Nat \rightarrow Bool)

iseven : fix ff

$t ::=$

fix t

New Evaluation Rules:

fix ($\lambda x : T_1$. t_2) \rightarrow $[x \mapsto (\text{fix}(\lambda x : T_1. t_2'))] t_2'$

$$\frac{t_i \rightarrow t'_i}{\text{fix } t_i \rightarrow \text{fix } t'_i}$$

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Typing:

$$\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \rightarrow T_1$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{fix } t_1 : T_1$$

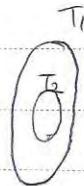
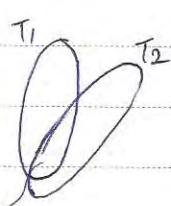
مثلاً true ؟ $\vdash \text{fix } \text{ff} 2$ ، $\text{fix } \text{ff} 2$ $\vdash \text{true}$

(Pierce's type theory) (ما هي fix point foundation في pcf؟)

type terms \vdash $\text{fix } t_1 : T_1 \rightarrow T_1$ \vdash typed Lambda Calculus ~~with~~ with

↓ preservation \rightarrow progress

Subtyping:



Subsumption

Intersected
Type

$A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow B \text{ subsumes } A \text{ or } A \text{ is a subset of } B$

↑ partial order \sqsubseteq Subsumption

$T_3 \llcorner : T_1 \Rightarrow T_3$ is a subtype of T_1 .

T_1 \llcorner safe \Rightarrow $T_3 \llcorner$ safe $\Rightarrow T_3 \llcorner \subseteq T_1$, subtype T_3

↑ $\text{fix } \text{ff} 2$ \llcorner $\text{fix } \text{ff} 2$

Rapco

Subject: Algo
Year: 9 Month: 9 Date: 11

$$\Gamma \vdash e_1 : T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : T_1$$

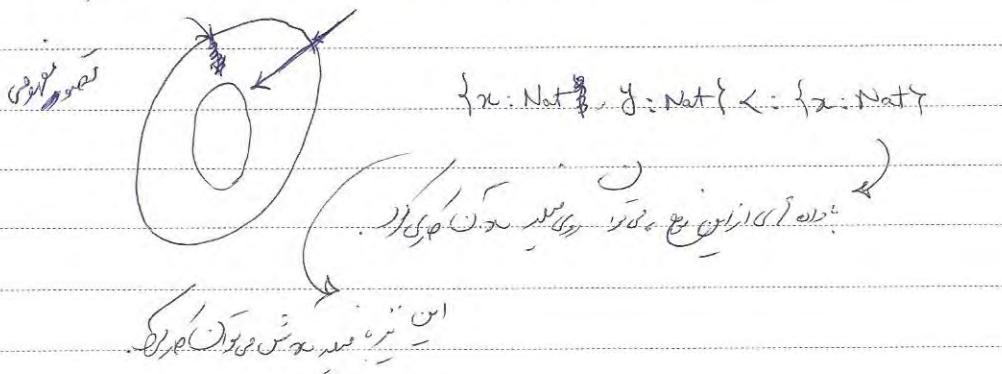
$$\Gamma \vdash e_1 e_2 : T_2$$

$$(\lambda x : \{x : \text{Nat}\}. r x) \{x = 0, y = 1\}$$

$$\Downarrow : \{x : \text{Nat}, y : \text{Nat}\}$$

বেসিন এবং মুক্তির সাথে সম্পর্ক
ডাক্ষতা এবং উন্নয়নের সাথে সম্পর্ক

$$\{x : \text{Nat}\} \quad \{x : \text{Nat}, y : \text{Nat}\}$$



$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : T_1 \quad T_1 \leq T_2}{\Gamma \vdash e : T_2} \quad \leftarrow \text{Subsumption rule}$$

The subtype relation (\leq)

$$T \leq T \quad \text{reflexive}$$

$$\frac{T_1 \leq T_2 \quad T_2 \leq T_3}{T_1 \leq T_3} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{transitive} \\ \text{preorder} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{also} \\ \text{partial order} \end{array}$$

$$T_1 \leq T_2 \wedge T_2 \leq T_1 \not\Rightarrow T_1 = T_2$$

প্রমাণ ব্যবহার করে এটি দেখো

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$$\frac{\{l_i : T_i \}_{i \in \text{length}} \subset \{l_i : T_i \}_{i \in \text{length}}}{\{l_i : T_i \}_{i \in \text{length}} \subset \{l_i : T_i \}_{i \in \text{length}}} \quad (\text{s-width})$$

Diagram showing a subset relationship between two sets of length n. The top set has elements l_i for i in {1, ..., n}. The bottom set has elements l_i for i in {1, ..., n}. An arrow points from the top set to the bottom set.

$$\frac{\forall i. T_i \subset T_i}{\{l_i : T_i \}_{i \in \text{length}} \subset \{l_i : T_i \}_{i \in \text{length}}} \quad (\text{depth subtyping})$$

$$\frac{\{K_i : T_i \}_{i \in \text{length}} \in \pi \{l_i : T_i \}_{i \in \text{length}}}{\{K_i : T_i \}_{i \in \text{length}} \subset \{l_i : T_i \}_{i \in \text{length}}} \quad (\text{permutation subtyping})$$

(S-perm)

$$\{x : \{a : \text{Nat}, b : \text{Nat}\}, y : \{m : \text{Nat}\}\} \subset \{z : \{z : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}, x : \text{Nat}, y : \text{Real}\}\}$$

Diagram showing a subset relationship between two sets. The top set contains x and y. The bottom set contains z. An arrow points from the top set to the bottom set.

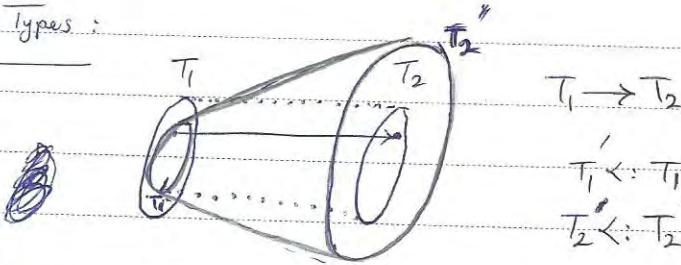
$$\{x : \{a : \text{Nat}, b : \text{Nat}\}, y : \{m : \text{Nat}\}\} \subset \{x : \{a : \text{Nat}\}\} \quad (\text{s-width})$$

$$\frac{\{x : \{a : \text{Nat}, b : \text{Nat}\}, y : \{m : \text{Nat}\}\} \subset \{x : \{a : \text{Nat}\}\}}{\{x : \{a : \text{Nat}, b : \text{Nat}\}\} \subset \{x : \{a : \text{Nat}\}\}} \quad (\text{s-width})$$

$$\{x : \{a : \text{Nat}\}, b : \text{Nat}\}, y : \{m : \text{Nat}\} \subset \{x : \{a : \text{Nat}\}\} \quad (\text{s-perm})$$

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Function Types:



$$T_1 \triangleleft: T_1 \quad T_2 \triangleleft: T_2' \quad (\text{S-Arrow})$$

$$T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \triangleleft: T_1' \rightarrow T_2' \quad (\text{S-Arrow})$$

$$N \triangleleft: R \quad R \triangleleft: C \quad R \rightarrow R \triangleleft: N \rightarrow C$$

$$T_1 \triangleleft: T_1 \quad T_2 \triangleleft: T_2' \quad (\text{S-Arrow})$$

$$T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \triangleleft: T_1' \rightarrow T_2'$$

(S-Top)

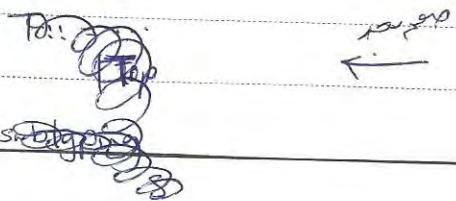
$$S \triangleleft: \text{Top}$$

• Top is subtype, no type is supertype of Top .

Simply typed λ -Calculus with subtyping:

$$(\lambda_{\triangleleft})$$

(Emp Record)



In (A Type-based Approach to program security)

Subject: Computer Science, Sem III
Year: _____ Month: _____ Date: _____ ()
Dr. S. K. Dey)

Ques to value \rightarrow term \circ

$T ::= \dots$

| Top

Subtyping

S-Ref

S-Trans

S-Top

S-Arrow

Static Semantics (Typing Rules)

$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : T_1 \quad T_1 \leq T_2}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : T_2} \text{ (T-sub)}$

$\Gamma \vdash e_1 : T_2$

$\vdash e_1 : T_2 \quad \text{for } \circ_1, \circ_2, \dots, \circ_n$

Lemma - (Inversion of subtyping relation):

$T \leq T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \Rightarrow T = T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \wedge T_1 \leq T_1 \wedge T_2 \leq T_2$

Lemma -

$\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : T_1 . e : T_1 \rightarrow T_2$

$\Rightarrow T_1 \leq T_1 \wedge \Gamma, x : T_1 \vdash e : T_2$

Proof:

Given $(\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : T_1 . e : T_1 \rightarrow T_2)$ (defn.)

Induction on typing rules

PPPCO

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$$\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : T_1 . e : T \quad T \triangleleft : T_1 \rightarrow T_2'$$

: Substitution

$$\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : T_1 . e : T_1' \rightarrow T_2'$$

: \vdash_{Lambd}

$$P(\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : T_1 . e : T) \wedge T \triangleleft : T_1 \rightarrow T_2'$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : T_1 . e : T_1' \rightarrow T_2')$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : T_1 . e : T_1' \rightarrow T_2$$

Take apart
v

$$\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : T_1 . e : T \wedge T \triangleleft : T_1 \rightarrow T_2'$$

Inversion

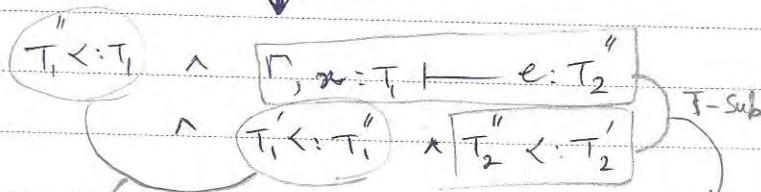
$$T = T_1 \rightarrow T_2$$

$$T_1 \triangleleft : T_1$$

$$T_2 \triangleleft : T_2$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : T_1 . e : T_1 \rightarrow T_2'' \wedge T_1 \triangleleft : T_1'' \wedge T_2 \triangleleft : T_2''$$

I.H. Build up



$$T_1 \triangleleft : T_1$$

$$\Gamma, x : T_1 \vdash e : T_2$$

(Co-variance Example)

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(weak contravariance, Co-variance Example)

$T <: T'$

$T <: T'$

$\alpha(T') <: \alpha(T)$

$\alpha(T) <: \alpha(T')$

operation, type constructor

(mutable cell
with ∞)

(pierce: ∞)

sub class function casting

ContraVariance (Reverse)
Covariance (Same)
Preserve type

$S_1 <: T_1$

$S_1 <: T_1$

Array $S_1 <: \text{Array } T_1$

List $S_1 <: \text{list } T_1$

(Subtype relation \rightarrow)

$T_1 <: S_1$

Sink $S_1 <: \text{Sink } T_1$

Polymorphism:

type system

doubleNat = $\lambda f: \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}. \lambda x: \text{Nat}. f(f_{\lambda x})$

doubleRcd = $\lambda f: \{l: \text{Bool}\} \rightarrow \{l: \text{Bool}\}. \lambda m: \{l: \text{Bool}\}, f(f_{\lambda x})$

doubleFun = $\lambda f: (\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}) \rightarrow (\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}). \lambda x: \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}. f(f_x)$

برهان معياري في المنهجية
برهان معياري في المنهجية

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Abstraction Principle:

Each significant piece of functionality in a program should be

implemented in just one place in the source code.

Polymorphism

↳ $\text{Type} \rightarrow \text{polymorphism, subtyping} \rightarrow \text{Type}$ polymorphism, general

↳ override in Type Polymorphism through subtyping & Subclassing is in

(Object type Object)

↳ $\text{Type} \rightarrow \text{Polymorphism}$

↳ Subtyping & Ad-hoc polymorphism

↳ Overloading \rightarrow gives objects different result or sum in

↳ Ad-hoc polymorphism

↳ Type Case \rightarrow Ad-hoc polymorphism

↳ Parametric Polymorphism \rightarrow $\text{Type} \rightarrow \text{Type}$ with \forall

↳ Generic method

↳ \forall type

↳ Generativity

(Generic Java)

double: $\forall X. (X \rightarrow X) \rightarrow (X \rightarrow X)$

join type

(Girard, Reynolds)

System F :

Robert Girard bi

$$t : \forall x. (x \rightarrow x) \rightarrow (x \rightarrow x)$$

Second-order logic

(proposition or quantification)

↳ type theory, type system
(First-order logic \leftrightarrow dependent type)
(Propositional logic \leftrightarrow λ -calculus)

Type Abstraction $\lambda x. t$ \leftrightarrow $(\lambda x. x \rightarrow t)$ term Abstraction, λ -calculus

$\lambda X. e \rightsquigarrow$ Type Abstraction

$e[T] \rightsquigarrow$ Type Application

Semantics Rule:

$$(\lambda X. e)[T] \rightarrow [T/x]e \quad (E-\text{APP TABS})$$

$$(\lambda x:T. e)v \rightarrow [v/x]e \quad (E-\text{APP ABS})$$

$$\text{id} = \lambda X. \lambda x: X. x \rightsquigarrow \text{identity, generic } \mathbb{E}$$

$$\text{id}[\text{Nat}] = \lambda x: \text{Nat}. x$$

$$\text{id}[\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}] = \lambda x: \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}. x$$

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Computer
Science

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id: $\lambda x. x \rightarrow x$

: Γ, Γ , id, type

Typing:

$$1) \frac{\Gamma, X \vdash e:T}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. e : \forall X. T} \quad (\text{T-ABS})$$

Typing - Type Abstraction

Universal Typing

$$2) \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \forall X. T_1}{\Gamma \vdash e[T_2] : [T_2/X]T_1} \quad (\text{T-TAPP})$$

Typing - Type Application

$$\text{id} = \lambda x. \lambda x. x \cdot x \rightarrow \text{Universal id}$$

(refl)

$x:X \vdash x=x$ (refl T-ABS)

~~$\Gamma \vdash x \vdash \lambda x. x \cdot x = x \rightarrow x$~~

~~$\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. \lambda x. x \cdot x : \forall x. x \rightarrow x$~~

id

~~$\Gamma \vdash id[Nat] : [Nat/X](x \rightarrow x)$~~

↓

= Nat \rightarrow Nat

e ::= ...

| $\lambda x. e$

| $e[T]$

: w

Context

$$\Gamma ::= \emptyset$$

$$| n, x:T$$

$$| n, x$$

$$V ::= \lambda x:T.e$$

$$| \lambda x.e$$

$$T ::=$$

$$| \forall x.T \rightarrow \text{Universal Type}$$

Partial Typing: $\frac{\text{Type}}{\text{Type}}$

Dynamic Semantics:

$$e_i \rightarrow e'_i$$

$$e_i[T] \rightarrow e'_i[T]$$

: initial Dynamic Semantics $\frac{\text{Type}}{\text{Type}}$

\hookrightarrow $\frac{\text{Type}}{\text{Type}}$

$$(\lambda x.e)[T] \rightarrow [T/x]e$$

(View x as x in e)

: $\frac{\text{Type}}{\text{Type}}$

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Theorem - (Preservation):

$$(\Gamma \vdash e : T \wedge e \rightarrow e') \Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash e' : T$$

Theorem - (Progress):

$$e : T \rightarrow e : \text{val} \vee \exists e' e \rightarrow e'$$

Theorem - (Normalization)

Well-typed System F expressions are normalizing.

نحوه ترتیب مورث (Value) نمی‌تواند

(recursion) باشد سیکلیک نمی‌تواند

(عمران عربی = عربی)

($\lambda x. x$) \rightarrow آتش پولیمورفیزم \rightarrow پارامتریک پولیمورفیزم

$$\text{id}[\forall y. y \rightarrow y] = (\lambda x. \forall y. y \rightarrow y \cdot x) :$$

$$(\forall y. y \rightarrow y) \rightarrow (\forall y. y \rightarrow y)$$

و

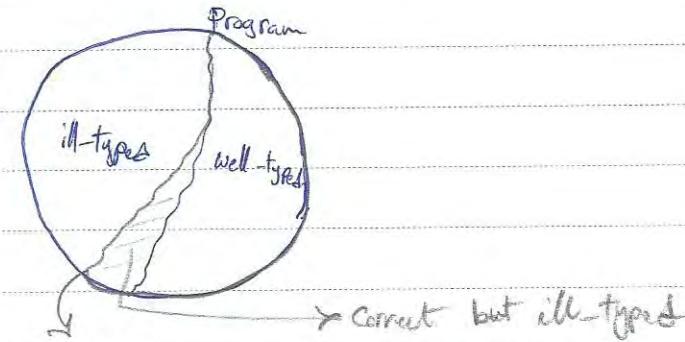
شیوه اینپریدیتیو (Universal Type) \rightarrow Universal Type ویرایشی (Generalized Type)

PARADIGM
آتش کنترل
(Access Control)

شیوه اینپریدیتیو (Universal Type) \rightarrow Universal Type ویرایشی (Generalized Type)

Type Reconstruction:

Correct type (جتنی) : well-typed
 (In Polymorphism) (جتنی پولیمر فرم) programmer
 (type annotation)



→ correct but ill-typed

Correct program type system (Conservative or (type system))

(conservative) complete gives sound (type system)

Well-typed objects have well-defined types
 (type annotations)

Well-typed objects via type reconstruction via type system (type system)

Well-typed objects via type reconstruction via type system (type system)

(Type inference). Undecided Type Reconstruction Feature One

Unification (الوحدة) Undecidability

Unification Undecidability

Conservative Inference Type (type reconstruction)

$$2x = 3y - 2 \quad \text{Solve for } x$$

For Unification (Substitution) $x \mapsto \frac{3y-2}{2}$

σ : type variables \rightarrow types
(Type substitution)

$\sigma : \tau \rightarrow$ ~~is a finite mapping from type variables to types~~

j(i)

$$\sigma = [x \mapsto \text{Bool}]$$

$$\sigma(X \rightarrow X) = \text{Bool} \rightarrow \text{Bool}$$

$$\sigma[X \mapsto T, Y \mapsto U]$$

Definition - A type substitution σ is a finite mapping from variables to types. $\text{dom}(\sigma)$ is the set of type variables appearing in the left-hand side and $\text{range}(\sigma)$ for the set of types appearing in the right-hand side. ($\text{dom}(\sigma) \cap \text{range}(\sigma) \neq \emptyset$ necessarily)

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$$\sigma = [x \mapsto \text{Bool}, y \mapsto x \rightarrow x]$$

$$\sigma(x) = \begin{cases} \tau & \text{if } (x \rightarrow \tau) \in \sigma \\ x & \text{if } x \notin \text{dom}(\sigma) \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma(\text{Nat}) = \text{Nat}, \sigma(\text{Bool}) = \text{Bool}$$

$$\sigma(\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2) = \sigma\tau_1 \rightarrow \sigma\tau_2$$

$$\sigma(x_1 : \tau_1, x_2 : \tau_2, \dots, x_n : \tau_n) = (x_1 : \sigma\tau_1, x_2 : \sigma\tau_2, \dots, x_n : \sigma\tau_n)$$

Γ

$$\sigma \circ \gamma = \begin{cases} x \mapsto \sigma(\tau) & (x \mapsto \tau) \in \gamma \\ x \mapsto \tau & (\tau \mapsto \tau) \in \gamma \text{ and } x \notin \text{dom}(\gamma) \end{cases}$$

Theorem (Preservation under substitution) —

$$\Gamma \vdash e : \tau \Rightarrow \sigma \Gamma \vdash \sigma e : \sigma \tau$$

→ apply similar type judgement

$$y : x \vdash \lambda x : x . x + y : x \rightarrow x : \underline{\text{BD}}$$

$$\sigma = [x \mapsto \text{Nat}]$$

$$y : \text{Nat} \vdash \lambda x : \text{Nat} . x + y : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$$

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Exercises on 05

1. Are all substitution instances of a well-typed?

$$\forall \sigma. \exists \tau. \sigma \vdash \sigma e : \tau \quad (?)$$

2. Is some substitution instance of a well-typed?

$$\exists \tau. \exists \sigma. \sigma \vdash \sigma e : \tau \quad (?)$$

Example -

$$(\lambda f : x \rightarrow x. \lambda a : x. f(fa)) : (x \rightarrow x) \rightarrow (x \rightarrow x)$$

$$\sigma = [x \mapsto \text{U}] \quad (\text{U} \text{ is a type}, \text{U} \text{ is closed})$$

$$g = \lambda F : Y. \lambda a : x. f(Fa)$$

(Y is a type, closed)

$$\sigma_1 = [Y \mapsto \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}, x \mapsto \text{Nat}] \quad \sigma_1 g : (\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}) \rightarrow (\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat})$$

$$\sigma_2 = [Y \mapsto X \rightarrow X] \quad \text{since } Y \text{ is in domain}$$

$$\sigma_2 g : (X \rightarrow X) \rightarrow (X \rightarrow X) \quad \text{and } \sigma_2 g \text{ is a type, } Y \text{ is principle type}$$

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Fun length (nil) = 0

: ML (O, ;,)

| length (x :: xs) = 1 + length (xs);

▷ val length = fn : 'a list → int

. Cur principle type ↪

- P_{un} P ({ a=x, b=y, c=z }) = { d=y, e=x }

▷ val P = fn : { a : 'a, b : 'b, c : 'c } → { d : 'b, e : 'a }

↓
! Cb type or ↪ . Cur principle type type ↪

↓
w type ↪ w type ↪ Substitution ↪ Type Reconstruction

Definition - let Γ be a context and e an expression (term).

A solution for (Γ, e) is a pair (σ, τ) such that $\sigma \Gamma \vdash \sigma e : \tau$.

(Cur solution ↪ type ↪ Substitution ↪)

Example - let $\Gamma = f : X, a : Y$
 $e = f a$

Wt: $([X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow \text{Nat}], \text{Nat})$

⇒ $([X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z], Z) \xrightarrow{\text{Cur principle type}} \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$

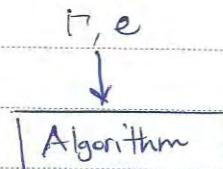
79 $([X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z, Z \rightarrow \text{Nat}], Z)$

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Constraint-Based Typing (CBT):

(Typing Reconstruction using)



A set of constraints (equations between type expression) that must be satisfied by any solution for (Γ, e) .

$$\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1$$

$$\Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau_2$$

$$\Gamma \vdash e_1 e_2 : ?$$

$$\tau_1 = \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_{12}$$

$$e_1 e_2 : \tau_{12}$$

$$\boxed{\tau_1 = \tau_2 \rightarrow X}$$

With type unification or substitution in typing \circlearrowleft CBT

Definition - A constraint set C is a set of equations $\{ \tau'_i = \tau_i \}_{i=1}^n$.

A substitution σ is said to unify an equation $\tau' = \tau$ if the substitution

instances $\sigma \tau'$ and $\sigma \tau$ are identical.

We say that σ unifies (or satisfies) C if it unifies every equation in C .

Definition - The constraint typing relation $\Gamma \vdash e : \tau \mid c$ is defined by

the following rules:

x
 (ob) \hookrightarrow c is valid
 w/ fresh variables

~~(typ), (var), (fun)~~ expression e has type τ under assumptions Γ whenever

Constraint c are satisfied.

$$\frac{x : \tau \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash x : \tau \mid \{\}} \quad (\text{CT-VAR})$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash x : \tau \mid \{\}} \quad \text{↓} \quad \text{new } x$$

- note: x is Fresh variable

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2 \mid c}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : \tau_1. e_2 : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \mid c} \quad (\text{CT-ABS})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \mid c_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau_2 \mid c_2 \quad x_1 \cap x_2 = \emptyset \wedge V(c_1) = V(c_2)}{\Gamma \vdash e_1, e_2 : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \mid c} \quad (\text{CT-FUN})$$

$x \notin x_1, x_2, \Gamma, F_1, F_2, c_1, c_2, \Gamma, e_1, \text{ or } e_2$

$$c' = c_1 \cup c_2 \cup \{\tau_1 = \tau_2 \rightarrow x\} \quad \text{Function type}$$

(CT-APP)

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1, e_2 : x \mid c}{\Gamma \vdash e_1, e_2 : x \mid c}$$

$$x_1 \cup x_2 \cup \{x\}$$

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(CT-Zero)

$$\Gamma \vdash 0 : \text{Nat} \mid \{\}$$

∅

$$\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau \mid c \quad c' = c \cup \{\tau = \text{Nat}\}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{succ } e_1 : \text{Nat} \mid c$$

(pred₁)

⋮

$$\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \mid_{x_1} c_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau_2 \mid_{x_2} c_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_3 : \tau_3 \mid_{x_3} c_3$$

x_1, x_2, x_3 nonoverlapping

$$c' = c_1 \cup c_2 \cup c_3 \cup \{\tau_2 = \tau_3, \tau_1 = \text{Bool}\}$$

(CT-IF)

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3 : \tau_2 \mid c$$

$x_1 \cup x_2 \cup x_3$

⋮ (?)

(CJ₀)

$$\vdash \lambda x : x. \lambda y : y. \lambda z : z. (xz)(yz) : \tau \mid c$$

for some τ, x, c

$$\frac{x : X \rightarrow Y \in \{x : X \rightarrow Y\} \quad (\text{CT-var})}{x : X \rightarrow Y \vdash x : X \rightarrow Y \mid \{ \}} \quad x : X \rightarrow Y \vdash 0 : \text{Nat} \mid \{ \}$$

$$\emptyset \cap \emptyset = \emptyset \cap \text{FV}(\text{Nat}) = \emptyset \cap \text{FV}(X \rightarrow Y) = \emptyset$$

$Z \notin \emptyset, \emptyset, X \rightarrow Y, \text{Nat}, g, \emptyset, x : X \rightarrow Y, x, 0$

$$C' = \emptyset \cup \emptyset \cup \{x : X \rightarrow Y = \text{Nat} \rightarrow Z\}$$

(CT-App)

$$\frac{x : X \rightarrow Y \vdash x_0 : Z \mid \{x : X \rightarrow Y = \text{Nat} \rightarrow Z\}}{\vdash x : X \rightarrow Y . x_0 : (X \rightarrow Y) \rightarrow Z \mid \{x : X \rightarrow Y = \text{Nat} \rightarrow Z\}}$$

(CT-ABS)

$$\vdash x : X \rightarrow Y . x_0 : (X \rightarrow Y) \rightarrow Z \mid \{x : X \rightarrow Y = \text{Nat} \rightarrow Z\}$$

Definition - Suppose that $\Gamma \vdash e : T \mid C$. A solution pair (σ, T)

is a pair (σ, T) such that σ satisfies C and $\sigma \models T = T'$.

(Γ, e)

Declarative

Algorithmic

: Substitution

Original Definition

$\Gamma \vdash e : T \mid C$ and

solution for (Γ, e, T, C)

(σ, T)

as a solution

for (Γ, e)

Example

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Soundness

1. Every solution for (Γ, e, T, C) is also a solution for (Γ, e) .
2. Every solution for (Γ, e) can be extended to a solution for (Γ, e, T, C)
 \Downarrow
 $\begin{array}{c} \text{is type Restraint} \\ \text{or via} \end{array}$

Completeness

Unification:

Definition - A substitution σ is less specific (or more general)

than σ' , written $\sigma \sqsubseteq \sigma'$, if $\sigma = \gamma_0 \sigma'$ for some γ_0 .

(Square subset)

$\sigma_0 \sqsubseteq \sigma_1 \text{ or } \sigma_1 \sqsubseteq \sigma_0 \Rightarrow \sigma_0 \sqsubseteq \sigma_1$ (because $\sigma_0 = \gamma_0 \sigma_1$)

$\sigma_0 \sqsubseteq \sigma_1 \text{ and } \sigma_1 \sqsubseteq \sigma_2 \Rightarrow \sigma_0 \sqsubseteq \sigma_2$

$(\sigma_0 \sqsubseteq \sigma_1) \wedge (\sigma_1 \sqsubseteq \sigma_2) \Rightarrow \sigma_0 \sqsubseteq \sigma_2$

Definition - A principal unifier (or sometime most general unifier)

(principal ^(first) unifier)

for a constraint set C is a substitution σ that satisfies C and

such that $\sigma \sqsubseteq \sigma'$ for every substitution σ' satisfying C .

Example - $\{X = \text{Nat}, Y = X \rightarrow X\}$

$\sigma = [X \mapsto \text{Nat}, Y \mapsto \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}]$ is a unifier in

the most general unifier

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Example - $\{y = \text{Nat} \rightarrow y\} \times \{x = \text{Nat} \rightarrow ?\}$ Recursive Typing

After Unification ω . $\{x = \text{Nat} \rightarrow y\}, \sigma = [y \mapsto \text{F}x:\text{Nat} \rightarrow x]$: $\{\text{Nat}\}$

- $\{x \rightarrow y = y \rightarrow z, z \mapsto u \rightarrow w\}$

$\sigma = [x \mapsto u \rightarrow w, y \mapsto v \rightarrow w, z \mapsto u \rightarrow w]$

$\sigma' = [x \mapsto \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}, y \mapsto \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}, z \mapsto \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat},$
 $v \mapsto \text{Nat}, w \mapsto \text{Nat}]$

$\sigma' = [v \mapsto \text{Nat}, w \mapsto \text{Nat}] \circ \sigma$: $\omega \vdash \sigma \omega$

Unifier
Principal σ' is more general

Unify(c) = if $c = \emptyset$, then []

else let $\{T' = T\} \cup c' = c$ in

if $T' = T$ \rightarrow unifiable

then unify(c')

else if $T' = X$ and $X \notin \text{FV}(T)$

then unify($[X \mapsto T] c'$) $\circ [X \mapsto T]$

else if $T = X$ and $X \notin \text{FV}(T')$

then unify($[X \mapsto T'] c'$) $\circ [X \mapsto T']$

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else if $T = T_1 \rightarrow T_2$ and $T = T_1 \rightarrow T_2$
then unify ($C' \cup \{T_1 = T, T_2 = T\}$)

else fail

Theorem - The algorithm unify always terminates, failing when given a nonunifiable constraint sets as input and otherwise returning a principal unifier.

Example

$$C = \{x \rightarrow y = y \rightarrow z, z = v \rightarrow w\}$$

$$(1) \quad \text{Case } z = v \rightarrow w \Rightarrow \text{unify}(\{x \rightarrow y = y \rightarrow (v \rightarrow w)\}) \circ [z \mapsto v \rightarrow w]$$

$$(2) \quad \text{Case } z \neq v \rightarrow w \Rightarrow \text{unify}(\{x \rightarrow y = y \rightarrow (v \rightarrow w), x = y, y = v \rightarrow w\}) \circ [z \mapsto v \rightarrow w]$$

$$(3) \quad x = y \rightarrow v \rightarrow w \Rightarrow \text{unify}([x \mapsto y] \circ [z \mapsto v \rightarrow w])$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{unify}(\{y \rightarrow y = y \rightarrow (v \rightarrow w), y = v \rightarrow w\}) \circ [x \mapsto y] \circ [z \mapsto v \rightarrow w]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{unify}(\{(v \rightarrow w) \rightarrow (v \rightarrow w) = (v \rightarrow w) \rightarrow (v \rightarrow w)\}) \circ [y \mapsto v \rightarrow w] \circ [x \mapsto y] \circ [z \mapsto v \rightarrow w]$$

$$\Rightarrow [] \circ [y \mapsto v \rightarrow w] \circ [x \mapsto y] \circ [z \mapsto v \rightarrow w]$$

$$\Rightarrow \{z \mapsto v \rightarrow w, x \mapsto v \rightarrow w, y \mapsto v \rightarrow w\}$$

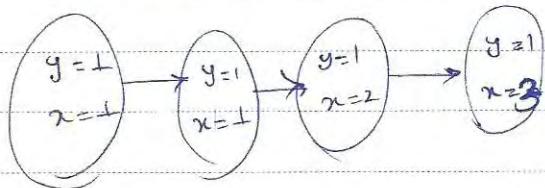
Forward analysis (if constraint weakens) to Constraint Satisfaction

Forward (Solution \rightarrow) Substitution

: A type-based approach to program security

Semantics: $e \rightarrow e'$

if	$y := 1$
	$x := 2$
	$x := y + 2$



$y = 1;$

in x :

$y := x + 2;$

$$\begin{array}{l} y=1 \\ x=1 \end{array} \xrightarrow{} \begin{array}{l} y=1 \\ x=1 \end{array} \xrightarrow{} \begin{array}{l} y=3 \\ x=1 \end{array}$$

$\stackrel{?}{\rightarrow}$
Forward Computation, if possible

$$\begin{array}{l} y=1 \\ x=1 \end{array} \xrightarrow{} \begin{array}{l} y=1 \\ x=5 \end{array} \xrightarrow{} \begin{array}{l} y=7 \\ x=5 \end{array}$$

Forward Computation

$P =$ The set of all possible computations

not suitable for forward analysis

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Programs & $y = 1$ in various states Σ Σ Input Output Σ

$$P \subseteq \Psi_2 = \Sigma^\infty$$

The set of all computations
(ω -Universal)

State (Shell 2)

Programs in state Σ Σ Σ

$$P \subseteq \Sigma^\infty . \text{ Computation } \Sigma^\infty$$

Chances of a program in Σ satisfying Π in (property) Σ Σ Σ
not always property

$$\text{Q: } \Pi = \{ \langle (x=+, y=+), (y=+, z=+) \rangle, \langle (y=+, z=+), (x=+, z=+) \rangle, \\ \langle (y=+), (z=5) \rangle, \dots \}$$

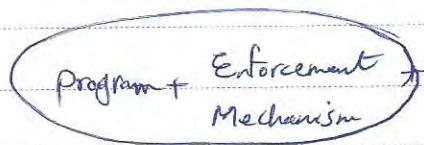
$$y=1 \quad y=1 \quad y=13$$

$$n=1 \rightarrow n=1 \rightarrow x=10$$

: Inefficiency

$P \subseteq \Pi$ not satisfy property Σ Σ Σ
Program property

property enforcement:



satisfies the property

Enforcement step

Safety بـ الـ state monitor

مـ اـ لـ اـ لـ اـ

Enforcement Mechanism → static → Conservative ⇒ Abstract Interpretation System
Dynamic (Run-time) Data Flow Analysis, Model checking

we can do it by type system

we can monitor at runtime

Execution monitors, (in-lined monitors)

Program output

Program Rewriting

Int. monitor

possible action monitor

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(Code Instrumentation) . Civil Rewriting enforcement

↓
رسائل اتصالات، تحكم

رسائل اتصالات، تحكم . Civil Static Analysis

↑

Routine . المعاشر . المعاشر Routine المعاشر المعاشر المعاشر

(Civil Runtime، مرجع)

نظام المعاشر، Civil Runtime، المعاشر المعاشر المعاشر المعاشر

رسائل اتصالات المعاشر، المعاشر المعاشر المعاشر المعاشر

matters to property rule enforcement

رسائل اتصالات المعاشر، Static analysis

to enforce safety rules, static analysis

(Computability (رسائل اتصالات) ←
رسائل اتصالات المعاشر، static analysis
(Termination Monitor)

رسائل اتصالات المعاشر enforcement

(رسائل اتصالات المعاشر)

Subject:

(Computer Science)

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نحوه مخصوص خواهی برای این سیستم داشت / property $\leftarrow \Pi \subseteq 2^{\Sigma^\infty}$: (دسته بندی)

نحوه مخصوص خواهی برای این سیستم داشت / property $\Delta \subseteq 2^{\Sigma^\infty}$: (دسته بندی)
 $\Delta = \{A \mid \forall x \in A, \exists y \in A, xy \in R\}$: The set of all subsets of Σ^∞
 نحوه اجرایی را پس از

$p \in \Delta$ \leftarrow نحوه اجرایی را پس از

نحوه اجرایی را پس از \rightarrow نحوه اجرایی را پس از

$$\Pi \cap \Delta = 2^{\Sigma^\infty}$$

نحوه $\Delta = \{A \mid \forall x \in A, \exists y \in A, xy \in R\}$ \rightarrow نحوه اجرایی را پس از

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$

اجرا اجراء $x, y \in \Sigma^\infty$

$\Pi = \{x \in \Sigma^\infty \mid \dots\}$

نحوه اجرایی را پس از (Information Flow Policy)

Formal Security \rightarrow Formal Method (نمایشی) \rightarrow (Formal Method)

undecidable (حکایتی)

enforce (جذب) \rightarrow enforcement (نفاذ)

(Soundness and Transparency)

sound (حکایتی) \rightarrow (بررسی و تأیید) \rightarrow (بررسی و تأیید)

corrective (تصویری) \rightarrow (تصویری)

Subject:

Year 93 Month 9 Date 23

enforce view monitor rights in system. Code is classified here

view type system Non interference or interference

high to, class low to

(if good) high to class low

private view public control

with all program inputs and outputs classified at various security levels,

the property basically states that a program output, classified at some level, can never change as a result of modifying only inputs classified at high levels.

(Non deducibility)

Top secret
↓

Secret
↓

Classified
↓

Unclassified

مثلاً (البيانات) غير قابلة للتغيير

أو غير قابلة للتغيير

Subject:

Year 93 Month 9 Date 25

A core imperative language

A type system so that every typable program definitely satisfies P.

Policy

is Undecidable under any policy

Completed in view of its soundness. Is decidable for Type System

undecidable w.r.t. To

proc P(inout x: low, inout y: high)

output/input z

P(u: low, v: high)

Call ^P Call w

actual Parameter

P(u: low, w: high)

Signature policy for u

x	X u	x	X u	u is not available
y	X w	y	X w	

Subject:

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Types:

T types

: $\{ \text{public type}, \text{integer} \}$

Security level

T types

expressions & commands

P types

→ phrase

$\{ \text{expr}, \text{command} \}$

\leq security lattice

(partial order)

low \leq high \rightarrow read of \leq

trusted \leq untrusted \rightarrow write of \leq

\subseteq subtype relation ($\text{high} \leq \text{low}$)

high \leq low while $\text{high} \leq \text{high}$, $\text{high} \leq \text{low}$ via $\text{high} \leq \text{high}$

high \leq low

T cmd : every assignment in the command is to

(at or higher)

a variable whose security level is T or higher.

T var : a variable that stores information whose security type is T or lower.

T acc : write-only variables

→ procedure, out parameter

The subtype relation is contravariant in both command and acceptor types.

$$\tau \leq \tau'$$

$$\tau^{\text{cmd}} \subseteq \tau'^{\text{cmd}}$$

$$\tau \leq \tau'$$

$$\tau'^{\text{acc}} \subseteq \tau^{\text{acc}}$$

→ write only

in Explicit Flow (leakage) في الإفصاح

$l := h$. ~~high to low~~ → high var over

$\frac{l : \tau \text{ acc} \quad r : e : \tau}{r : e := e' : \tau^{\text{cmd}}}$

$\frac{l : \tau \text{ acc} \quad r : e : \tau}{r : e := e' : \tau^{\text{cmd}}}$

l: low var, h: high var $\in \mathcal{N}$

$l := h$. ~~high typeable~~ → low var rule ok

$h := l$ → ~~high typeable~~, Subtyping ok, rule ok

high acc ⊆ low acc ok

↓ high cmd & low cmd policies

↓ derive

Subject:

(Try-and-Error)

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while $\lambda x_0 \underline{do}$

$l := l + 1;$

$h := h - 1;$

or

Implicit type Inference is Implicit Flow this

Re: T MTC T cmd

M while e do c : T cmd

(^{if} ^{for} subtyping) \rightarrow it is typable via implicit rule of flow

and also Global Flow

Type Inference:

proc (in x, out y)

let var a := x in

let var b := a in

while a $\neq 0 do$

$b := b + 1;$

$a := a - 1;$

$y := b$

$\forall \alpha, \beta \text{ with } \alpha \leq \beta. \beta \text{ proc}(\alpha, \beta \text{ acc}).$

high proc (low, high acc) . *recursion*

meet-in-(higher)-dependency is a weaker inference rule

parallel policy for generic recursive type α

subtyping $\alpha \sqsupseteq \beta. \beta \text{ proc}(\beta, \beta \text{ acc})$ *higher in dependency rule*

higher order, higher order

FABEL $\alpha \vdash (\lambda x. x)$

○ Syntax

(phrase) $P ::= e \mid c$

(expr) $e ::= x \mid n \mid \text{id} \mid e + e \mid e - e \mid e \cdot e \mid e / e \mid \text{let} \ x = e \text{ in } c \mid \text{proc}(in \ x_1, \text{out} \ x_2, \text{out} \ x_3) \ c$

↓ ↓ reference

variable

argument location

return location

proc(in x_1 , out x_2 , out x_3) c

(comm) $c ::= e \cdot e' \mid e; c \mid e(e_1, e_2, e_3) \mid$

while $e \simeq c \mid \text{if } e \text{ then } c \text{ else } c'$

letvar $x := e \text{ in } c \mid \text{letproc } x \text{ (in } x_1, \text{out } x_2, \text{out } x_3\text{) in } c'$

c in c'