

#### 软件理论基础与实践

#### REFERENCES: Typing Mutable References

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#### 引用和赋值



- STLC目前并不支持赋值语句
- 本讲给STLC加入引用和赋值语句
- 变量vs引用
  - 变量:无法通过函数参数传递
  - 引用: 可以通过函数参数传递
  - IMP中没有函数调用,所以支持变量即可
- 分配一块内存
  - let a = ref 5 in
- 读取一块内存
  - !a
- 改写一块内存
  - a := 6

## 使用引用



• 如下程序执行结果是多少?

```
let r = ref 5 in
let s = r in
s := 82;
(!r)+1
```

#### 使用引用:模拟封装



• 面向对象语言中,对象的内部实现对外不可见,仅能通过接口函数操作

```
newcounter = \_:Unit.
let c = ref 0 in
let incc = \_:Unit. (c := succ (!c); !c) in
let decc = \_:Unit. (c := pred (!c); !c) in
{i=incc, d=decc}
```

• 如下代码返回什么?

let c1 = newcounter unit in
let c2 = newcounter unit in
let r1 = c1.i unit in
let r2 = c2.i unit in
r2 // yields 1, not 2!

#### 使用引用: 保存函数



```
newarray = \ :Unit. ref(\n:Nat.0)
lookup = \a: NatArray. \n: Nat. (!a) n
update = \a:NatArray. \m:Nat. \v:Nat.
          let oldf = !a in
          a := (\n:Nat. if equal m n then v else oldf n);
下面的update函数行为相同吗?
update = \a:NatArray. \m:Nat. \v:Nat.
          a := (\n:Nat. if equal m n then v else (!a) n)
```

#### 定义引用



- ref 5约简之后的值是什么?
- ·如果直接将ref tm定义为值,则会出现两个完全相同的值(如:ref 5)不相等的情况
- 引入location表示地址
  - location直接建模成整数

#### 类型和项



#### Coq定义



```
Inductive ty : Type :=
  | Ty_Nat : ty
 | Ty_Unit : ty
 | Ty_Arrow : ty -> ty -> ty
  | Ty_Ref : ty -> ty.
Inductive tm : Type :=
  (* New terms: *)
 | tm_unit : tm
  | tm_ref : tm -> tm
  | tm_deref : tm -> tm
 | tm_assign : tm -> tm -> tm
  tm_loc : nat -> tm.
```

#### 语法解析



```
Notation "{ x }" := x (in custom stlc at level 0, x constr).

.....

Notation "'Natural'" := Ty_Nat (in custom stlc at level 0).

Notation "'Ref' t" :=
    (Ty_Ref t) (in custom stlc at level 4).

Notation "'loc' x" := (tm_loc x) (in custom stlc at level 2).

Notation "'ref' x" := (tm_ref x) (in custom stlc at level 2).

Notation "'!' x " := (tm_deref x) (in custom stlc at level 2).

Notation " e1 ':=' e2 " := (tm_assign e1 e2) (in custom stlc at level 21).
```

#### 修改值的定义



Hint Constructors value : core.





```
Fixpoint subst (x : string) (s : tm) (t : tm) : tm :=
 match t with
 (* references *)
 | <{ ref t1 }> =>
    <{ ref ([x:=s] t1) }>
 | <{ !t1 }> =>
    <{ !([x:=s] t1) }>
 <{ ([x:=s] t1) := ([x:=s] t2) }>
 | <{ loc _ }> =>
 end
```

#### Sequence作为函数定义和调用



- 如下两项等价
  - r:=succ(!r); !r
  - (\x:Unit. !r) (r:=succ(!r)).
- 在Coq中定义

```
Definition tseq t1 t2 :=
      <{ (\ x : Unit, t2) t1 }>.

Notation "t1; t2" := (tseq t1 t2) (in custom stlc at level 3).
```

#### 定义内存空间



```
Definition store := list tm.
Definition store_lookup (n:nat) (st:store) :=
  nth n st <{ unit }>.
Fixpoint replace {A:Type} (n:nat) (x:A) (1:list A) : list A :=
  match 1 with
   nil => nil
   h :: t =>
   match n with
    | 0 => x :: t
    | S n' => h :: replace n' x t
   end
  end.
```

#### 一些关于内存空间的引理



```
Lemma replace nil : forall A n (x:A),
 replace n \times nil = nil.
Lemma length replace : forall A n x (1:list A),
 length (replace n x 1) = length 1.
Lemma lookup replace eq : forall 1 t st,
 1 < length st ->
 store lookup 1 (replace 1 t st) = t.
Lemma lookup replace neq : forall 11 12 t st,
 11 <> 12 ->
 store_lookup 11 (replace 12 t st) = store_lookup 11 st.
```





#### 小步法操作语义:解引用



$$\frac{1 < |st|}{! (loc 1) / st \rightarrow lookup 1 st / st}$$
 (ST\_DerefLoc)

#### 小步法操作语义: 赋值



$$\begin{array}{c} t_1 \ / \ st \rightarrow t_1' \ / \ st' \\ \hline t_1 \ := \ t_2 \ / \ st \rightarrow t_1' \ := \ t_2 \ / \ st' \\ \hline \\ \frac{t_2 \ / \ st \rightarrow t_2' \ / \ st'}{v_1 \ := \ t_2 \ / \ st \rightarrow v_1 \ := \ t_2' \ / \ st'} \end{array} \tag{ST\_Assign2} \\ \hline \\ \frac{1 \ \langle \ | \ st |}{1 \text{ oc } 1 \ := \ v \ / \ st \rightarrow unit \ / \ [1:=v] \text{ st}} \tag{ST\_Assign)} \end{array}$$

#### 小步法操作语义: 分配



$$\frac{\text{t}_1 \ / \ \text{st} \ \rightarrow \ \text{t}_1' \ / \ \text{st}'}{\text{ref t}_1 \ / \ \text{st} \ \rightarrow \ \text{ref t}_1' \ / \ \text{st}'} \quad \text{(ST\_Ref)}$$

$$\overline{\text{ref v / st} \rightarrow \text{loc } |\text{st}| \text{ / st, v}} \quad \text{(ST\_RefValue)}$$

#### 怎么知道一个地址的类型?



- 地址的类型取决于该地址中保存的值的类型
- 下面的类型推导规则有什么问题?

```
Gamma; st \vdash lookup 1 st : T_1
Gamma; st \vdash loc 1 : Ref T_1
```

- 类型推导取决于当前内存空间状态,无法静态进行
- 就算获得st,某些情况下也无法推导
  - st =  $[\x:Nat. (!(loc 1)) x, \x:Nat. (!(loc 0)) x]$
  - 什么程序执行过程中内存空间状态会变成如上st?

# 解决方法: 不试图知道地址类型



- loc在程序代码中不会出现,只在求值时会出现
- 静态类型检查无需知道loc的类型

```
\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ \hline & & \\
```

#### 进展性和保持性: 问题



- 在求值的过程中会产生loc
- 无法定义和证明progress和preservation

#### 解决办法: 定义地址类型



```
Definition store_ty := list ty.
Definition store_Tlookup (n:nat) (ST:store_ty) :=
  nth n ST <{ Unit }>.
```

```
 \begin{array}{c} & 1 < | \mathsf{ST}| \\ \hline \mathsf{Gamma}; \; \mathsf{ST} \; \vdash \; \mathsf{loc} \; 1 \; : \; \mathsf{Ref} \; \; (\mathsf{lookup} \; 1 \; \mathsf{ST}) \end{array} ) \\ \hline & \frac{\mathsf{Gamma}; \; \mathsf{ST} \; \vdash \; \mathsf{t}_1 \; : \; \mathsf{T}_1}{\mathsf{Gamma}; \; \mathsf{ST} \; \vdash \; \mathsf{ref} \; \mathsf{t}_1 \; : \; \mathsf{Ref} \; \mathsf{T}_1} \\ \hline & \frac{\mathsf{Gamma}; \; \mathsf{ST} \; \vdash \; \mathsf{t}_1 \; : \; \mathsf{Ref} \; \mathsf{T}_1}{\mathsf{Gamma}; \; \mathsf{ST} \; \vdash \; \mathsf{t}_1 \; : \; \mathsf{Ref} \; \mathsf{T}_1} \\ \hline & \mathsf{Gamma}; \; \mathsf{ST} \; \vdash \; \mathsf{t}_1 \; : \; \mathsf{Ref} \; \mathsf{T}_2} \\ \hline & \mathsf{Gamma}; \; \mathsf{ST} \; \vdash \; \mathsf{t}_1 \; : \; \mathsf{Ref} \; \mathsf{T}_2} \\ \hline & \mathsf{Gamma}; \; \mathsf{ST} \; \vdash \; \mathsf{t}_2 \; : \; \mathsf{T}_2} \\ \hline & \mathsf{Gamma}; \; \mathsf{ST} \; \vdash \; \mathsf{t}_1 \; : \; \mathsf{t}_2 \; : \; \mathsf{T}_2} \\ \hline & \mathsf{Gamma}; \; \mathsf{ST} \; \vdash \; \mathsf{t}_1 \; : \; \mathsf{t}_2 \; : \; \mathsf{Unit} \end{array} \right. \tag{T\_Assign)}
```

#### 声明进展性和保持性



```
Definition store_well_typed (ST:store_ty) (st:store) :=
  length ST = length st /\
  (forall l, l < length st ->
    empty; ST |- { store_lookup l st } \in {store_Tlookup l ST }).
```

```
Inductive extends : store_ty -> store_ty -> Prop :=
    | extends_nil : forall ST',
        extends ST' nil
    | extends_cons : forall x ST' ST,
        extends ST' ST ->
        extends (x::ST') (x::ST).
```

#### 声明进展性和保持性



```
Theorem preservation : forall ST t t' T st st',
  empty ; ST |- t \in T ->
  store_well_typed ST st ->
  t / st --> t' / st' ->
  exists ST',
    extends ST' ST /\
  empty ; ST' |- t' \in T /\
  store_well_typed ST' st'.
```

```
Theorem progress : forall ST t T st,
  empty ; ST |- t \in T ->
  store_well_typed ST st ->
  (value t \/ exists t' st', t / st --> t' / st').
```

## 如下保持性定义有什么问题?



```
Theorem preservation_wrong1 : forall ST T t st t' st',
 empty; ST |- t \in T ->
 t / st --> t' / st' ->
 empty; ST |- t' \in T.
Theorem preservation wrong2 : forall ST T t st t' st',
  empty; ST |- t \in T ->
 t / st --> t' / st' ->
  store well typed ST st ->
 empty; ST |- t' \in T.
```

#### 证明Preservation: 适配弱化引理和替换引理



```
Lemma weakening_empty : forall Gamma ST t T,
    empty ; ST |- t \in T ->
    Gamma ; ST |- t \in T.
Lemma substitution_preserves_typing :
  forall Gamma ST x U t v T,
  (update Gamma x U); ST |- t \in T ->
  empty ; ST |- v \in U ->
  Gamma ; ST |- [x:=v]t \in T.
```

#### 证明Preservation: 赋值保持类型



```
Lemma assign_pres_store_typing : forall ST st l t,
    l < length st ->
    store_well_typed ST st ->
    empty ; ST |- t \in {store_Tlookup l ST} ->
    store_well_typed ST (replace l t st).
```

- 证明: store\_well\_typed包括ST和st长度不变和对任意I', st和ST的I'位置都类型正确
  - 长度不变通过替换的性质证明
  - I=I'的时候,通过前提证明
  - I≠I'的时候,通过I位置对应内容不变证明

#### 证明Preservation: 内存空间引理



```
Lemma store_weakening : forall Gamma ST ST' t T, extends ST' ST -> Gamma ; ST |- t \in T -> Gamma ; ST' |- t \in T. 证明: 在类型推导上做归纳

Lemma store_well_typed_app : forall ST st t1 T1, store_well_typed ST st -> empty ; ST |- t1 \in T1 -> store_well_typed (ST ++ T1::nil) (st ++ t1::nil). 证明: 分成1落在ST范围内和T1范围内两种情况讨论
```

#### 证明Preservation



```
Theorem preservation : forall ST t t' T st st',
  empty ; ST |- t \in T ->
  store_well_typed ST st ->
  t / st --> t' / st' ->
  exists ST',
   extends ST' ST /\
  empty ; ST' |- t' \in T /\
  store_well_typed ST' st'.
```

- 在ST和t的类型推导关系上做归纳,并根据约简 关系分别讨论
  - 对于不改变st的情况,令ST'为ST,讨论原preservation 证明即可
  - •对于项内部有推导的情况,用归纳假设中的ST'可证





```
Theorem preservation: forall ST t t' T st st',
  empty ; ST |- t \in T ->
  store_well_typed ST st ->
  t / st --> t' / st' ->
  exists ST',
     extends ST' ST /\
     empty ; ST' |- t' \in T /\
     store_well_typed ST' st'.
                    1 < |st|
                                           (ST_Assign)
      loc 1 := v / st \rightarrow unit / [1:=v]st
```

对于ST\_Assign,显然替换前后类型都是unit, 令ST'为ST,利用引理证明store\_well\_typed仍然保持

#### 证明Preservation



```
Theorem preservation : forall ST t t' T st st',
  empty ; ST |- t \in T ->
  store_well_typed ST st ->
  t / st --> t' / st' ->
  exists ST',
    extends ST' ST /\
  empty ; ST' |- t' \in T /\
  store_well_typed ST' st'.
```

$$\frac{1 < |st|}{! (loc 1) / st \rightarrow lookup 1 st / st}$$
 (ST\_DerefLoc)

对于ST\_DerefLoc,令ST'为ST,易证t类型不变

#### 证明Preservation



```
Theorem preservation : forall ST t t' T st st',
  empty ; ST |- t \in T ->
  store_well_typed ST st ->
  t / st --> t' / st' ->
  exists ST',
    extends ST' ST /\
  empty ; ST' |- t' \in T /\
    store_well_typed ST' st'.

ref v / st -> loc |st| / st, v (ST_RefValue)
```

对于ST\_RefValue,令ST'为ST++V::nil,其中V是ref v中v的类型

- extends根据定义可得
- 类型不变应用对应类型推导规则可得
- store\_well\_typed根据引理可得





- 下面的函数r递归调用自己

   (\r:Ref (Unit -> Unit).
   r := (\x:Unit.(!r) unit); (!r) unit)
   (ref (\x:Unit.unit))
- 能否用这个方式写出下面的递归函数 factorial = fix (\n: Nat->Nat, \n : Nat, if iszero n then 1 else n \* (factorial (n-1)))

#### 答案



```
(\r:Ref (Nat -> Nat).
    r := (\n:Nat. if iszero n then 1 else n * ((!r) (n-1)));
(!r))
    (ref (\n:Nat.0))
```

## 作业



• 无(基本都在课堂上讲了)