



Semantics of Imperative Objects

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Programming Languages

- Syntax (how programs look like)
 - Context-free grammars
 - Abstract syntax trees
- Semantics (the meaning of programs)
 - Operational, denotational, axiomatic semantics
 - Type systems
 - Step-indexed semantics

Object Calculi

- Object-oriented programming languages
- Idealized models
- Rigorously defined semantics
- Simple - only one primitive: **objects**
- Expressive
 - can encode: classes and inheritance
 - but also functions (the lambda calculus)

Object Calculi

- Object-based (not class-based)
- Strongly-typed
- A Theory of Objects [Abadi & Cardelli '96]
- Object-based in practice: JavaScript, Self, etc.

Imperative Object Calculus

- Variant of the object calculus [Abadi & Leino, '04]
- **Syntax**

a, b	$::=$	x	variable
		$\text{let } x = a \text{ in } b$	variable binding
		$[f_i = x_i, m_j = \varsigma(y_j)b_j]_{i \in I, j \in J}$	object construction
		$x.f$	field selection
		$x.f := y$	field update
		$x.m$	method call
		$\text{true} \mid \text{false}$	boolean constants
		$\text{if } x \text{ then } a \text{ else } b$	conditional
		$0 \mid \text{succ} \mid \dots$	numbers

- More **syntactic sugar** used in examples

Example Programs

- Factorial

$[fac = \varsigma(y) \lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } n \times y.fac(n - 1)]$

- Euclid's gcd algorithm

$[gcd = \varsigma(y) \lambda x. \lambda z. \text{if } x < z \text{ then } y.gcd\ x\ (z - x)$
 $\text{else if } z < x \text{ then } y.gcd\ (x - z)\ z \text{ else } x]$

Operational Semantics

- Evaluate the program to get its meaning
- Abstract machine
- E.g. states of the machine = program + store
- Suffices for building a simple interpreter
- Simple, flexible and widely used
- Verification by testing, cannot be complete

Operational Semantics

- Small-step: evaluation = \rightarrow^*
- Reduction Relation: $\rightarrow \subseteq \text{Config} \times \text{Config}$
- Configurations: $\langle \sigma, a \rangle \in \text{Config} = \text{Store} \times \mathbb{L}\text{Prog}$
- Reduction defined by rules

$$\text{(RED-LET1)} \quad \frac{\langle \sigma, a \rangle \rightarrow \langle \sigma', a' \rangle}{\langle \sigma, \text{let } x = a \text{ in } b \rangle \rightarrow \langle \sigma', \text{let } x = a' \text{ in } b \rangle}$$

$$\text{(RED-LET2)} \quad \langle \sigma, \text{let } x = v \text{ in } b \rangle \rightarrow \langle \sigma, b[x \mapsto v] \rangle$$

$$\text{(REL-OBJ)} \quad \frac{l \notin \text{dom } \sigma \quad o = [f_i = v_i, m_j = b_j[y_j \mapsto l]]_{i \in I, j \in J}}{\langle \sigma, [f_i = v_i, m_j = \varsigma(y_j)b_j]_{i \in I, j \in J} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \sigma[l \mapsto o], l \rangle}$$

Example Reduction

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \emptyset, \text{let } y &= [m = \zeta(x)x.m] \text{ in } y.m \rangle \rightarrow \\ \langle l = [m &= l.m], \text{let } y = l \text{ in } y.m \rangle \rightarrow \\ \langle l = [m &= l.m], l.m \rangle \rightarrow \\ \langle l = [m &= l.m], l.m \rangle \rightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

Nonterminating evaluation

Type Systems

- Static program analysis technique
- Conservative (sound but incomplete)
- In general:
 - Limited to safety properties
 - Limited form of reasoning about programs
 - Efficiently decidable (syntax driven)
- We will see an exception soon
- Types and Programming Languages [Pierce, '02]

Types of Objects

Conditional

$$\frac{E \vdash x : Bool \quad E \vdash a_0 : A \quad E \vdash a_1 : A}{E \vdash \text{if } x \text{ then } a_0 \text{ else } a_1 : A}$$

Let

$$\frac{E \vdash a : A \quad E, x : A \vdash b : B}{E \vdash \text{let } x = a \text{ in } b : B}$$

Object construction for $A \stackrel{\text{syn}}{=} [f_i : A_i \text{ }^{i \in 1..n}, m_j : B_j \text{ }^{j \in 1..m}]$

$$\frac{E \vdash \diamond \quad E \vdash x_i : A_i \text{ }^{i \in 1..n} \quad E, y_j : A \vdash b_j : B_j \text{ }^{j \in 1..m}}{E \vdash [f_i = x_i \text{ }^{i \in 1..n}, m_j = \varsigma(y_j)b_j \text{ }^{j \in 1..m}] : A}$$

Field selection

$$\frac{E \vdash x : [f : A]}{E \vdash x.f : A}$$

- Simple types: $A, B ::= Bool \mid Nat \mid [f : A, m : B]$
- Types of objects can be extended to specifications

Axiomatic Semantics

- Program **meaning** is what can be **proved** about it
- Focus on reasoning about program behavior
- Program logic
 - Deduction system for program correctness
 - E.g. Hoare logic [Floyd, '67] [Hoare, '69]

$$\frac{\vdash \{p \wedge b\} S_1 \{q\} \quad \vdash \{p \wedge \neg b\} S_2 \{q\}}{\vdash \{p\} \text{if } b \text{ then } S_1 \text{ else } S_2 \{q\}}$$

- Widely used in program verification (E.g. Verisoft)

The Logic of Objects

- [Abadi & Leino, '04]
- A (undecidable) refinement of the type system
- Specifications generalize types

$$E \vdash b : A \rightsquigarrow E \vdash b : A :: \varphi$$

- φ is a first-order logic formula
- Seems hard to partially mechanize [Tang, '01]
- Soundness hard to prove
[Schwinghammer & Reus, '06]

Higher-order Store

- Executable code can be stored
 - Pointers to functions in C
 - Callbacks in Java
 - General references in ML
- Recursion by “tying a knot in the store”

Higher-order Store

- Imperative object calculus
 - Dynamically allocated, higher-order store
 - Challenge: finding good semantic models
 - Reasoning about the behavior of programs
 - Program correctness (using a program logic)
- Operational Semantics
 - Useful for proving safety(progress&preservation)
 - Not suitable as the basis for a program logic
[Benton, '05] [Benton, '06] [Schwinghammer, '06]

Denotational Semantics

- The **meaning** of a program is a **mathematical object**
- E.g. denotation of a lambda abstraction = function
- Higher-order store
 - Solving recursive domain equations
- Dynamic Allocation
 - Possible-world model =
category of functors over cpos
- Domain theory, category theory, order theory
- More abstract - reasoning about program **behavior**

Denotational Semantics

- For the imperative object calculus
 - Complex [Reus & Schwinghammer, '06]
 - Separates logical validity from derivability
 - Specification = predicate on programs
 - Current models are still not abstract enough
 - Many natural equivalences do not hold

Step-indexed Semantics

- Foundational proof-carrying code by Appel et. al.
- Lambda calculus
 - Recursive types [Appel & McAllester, '01]
 - General references and polymorphism [Ahmed et. al., '03]
- Also for (very) low-level languages [Benton, '06]
- Based on a small-step operational semantics
- Type = set of indexed values
- “ $e :_k T$ if e behaves like an element of T for k steps”

What We Are Working On

- **Main goal:** Develop a **step-indexed semantics** for the imperative object calculus with simple object types
 - Small-step semantics (done)
 - Safety for k steps
 - Types and store typings
 - Use indexing to solve cardinality paradoxes
 - Proving soundness of the typing rules

Possible Extensions

- Enriching the type system with:
 - Subtyping
 - Recursive object types [Schwinghammer, '06]
 - Impredicative polymorphism

Possible Extensions

- Defining a **program logic** extending types
- Construct a sound deduction system
 - FOL assertions about the store
[Abadi & Leino, '04] [Benton '05]
 - Dependent types+shallow embedding to HOL
- e.g. Hoare Type Theory [Nanevski et al., '06]
- Local and modular reasoning
 - Separation Logic [Reynolds, '02]
 - Idealized ML [Krishnaswami et al., '06]

Advertising

More in-depth discussion
Master Honors Program Seminar
Monday 13th Nov. starting at 18:00

Thank you!

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