

# Semantics and Verification of Software

## Lecture 13: Semantics of Blocks and Procedures

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- 1 Extension by Blocks and Procedures
- 2 Operational Semantics of Blocks and Procedures

- Extension of WHILE by **blocks** with **(local) variables** and **(recursive) procedures**
- Involves new semantic concepts:
  - variable und procedure **environments**
  - **locations** (memory addresses) and **stores** (memory states)
- Important: **scope** of variable and procedure identifiers
  - static scoping: scope of identifier = **declaration environment** (here)
  - dynamic scoping: scope of identifier = **calling environment**  
(old Algol/Lisp dialects)

# Static and Dynamic Scoping

## Example 13.1

```
begin
  var x; var y;
  proc P is y := x;
  x := 1;
  begin
    var x;
    x := 2;
    call P
  end
end
```

static scoping  $\Rightarrow$   $y = 1$

dynamic scoping  $\Rightarrow$   $y = 2$

## Syntactic categories:

Category	Domain	Meta variable
Procedure identifiers	$PVar = \{P, Q, \dots\}$	$P$
Procedure declarations	$PDec$	$p$
Variable declarations	$VDec$	$v$
Commands (statements)	$Cmd$	$c$

## Context-free grammar:

$$p ::= \text{proc } P \text{ is } c; p \mid \varepsilon \in PDec$$
$$v ::= \text{var } x; v \mid \varepsilon \in VDec$$
$$c ::= \text{skip} \mid x := a \mid c_1; c_2 \mid \text{if } b \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \mid \text{while } b \text{ do } c \mid \text{call } P \mid \text{begin } v \text{ } p \text{ } c \text{ } \text{end} \in Cmd$$

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- So far: **states**  $\Sigma = \{\sigma \mid \sigma : Var \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\}$
- Now: explicit control over all (nested) **instances** of a variable:
  - **variable environments**  $VEnv := \{\rho \mid \rho : Var \dashrightarrow Loc\}$
  - **(memory) locations**  $Loc := \mathbb{N}$
  - **stores**  $Sto := \{\sigma \mid \sigma : Loc \dashrightarrow \mathbb{Z}\}$   
(partial function to maintain allocation information)

⇒ **Two-level access** to a variable  $x \in Var$ :

- ① determine current memory location of  $x$ :

$$l := \rho(x)$$

- ② reading/writing access to  $\sigma$  at position  $l$

- Thus: previous **state** information represented as  $\sigma \circ \rho$

- Effect of procedure call determined by its body statement and variable and procedure environment of its declaration:

$$PEnv := \{\pi \mid \pi : PVar \dashrightarrow Cmd \times VEnv \times PEnv\}$$

denotes the set of procedure environments

- Effect of declaration: update of environment

$$\mathsf{upd}_v[\cdot] : VDec \times VEnv \times Sto \rightarrow VEnv \times Sto$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathsf{upd}_v[\mathbf{var} \ x; v](\rho, \sigma) &:= \mathsf{upd}_v[v](\rho[x \mapsto l_x], \sigma[l_x \mapsto 0]) \\ \mathsf{upd}_v[\varepsilon](\rho, \sigma) &:= (\rho, \sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathsf{upd}_p[\cdot] : PDec \times VEnv \times PEnv \rightarrow PEnv$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathsf{upd}_p[\mathbf{proc} \ P \ \mathbf{is} \ c; p](\rho, \pi) &:= \mathsf{upd}_p[p](\rho, \pi[P \mapsto (c, \rho, \pi)]) \\ \mathsf{upd}_p[\varepsilon](\rho, \pi) &:= \pi\end{aligned}$$

where  $l_x := \min\{l \in \mathbb{N} \mid \sigma(l) = \perp\}$

# Execution Relation I

## Definition 13.2 (Execution relation)

For  $c \in Cmd$ ,  $\sigma, \sigma' \in Sto$ ,  $\rho \in VEnv$ , and  $\pi \in PEnv$ , the **execution relation**  $(\rho, \pi) \vdash \langle c, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma'$  is defined by the following rules:

$$(\text{skip}) \frac{}{(\rho, \pi) \vdash \langle \text{skip}, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma}$$

$$(\text{asgn}) \frac{\langle a, \sigma \circ \rho \rangle \rightarrow z}{(\rho, \pi) \vdash \langle x := a, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma[\rho(x) \mapsto z]}$$

$$(\text{seq}) \frac{(\rho, \pi) \vdash \langle c_1, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma' \quad (\rho, \pi) \vdash \langle c_2, \sigma' \rangle \rightarrow \sigma''}{(\rho, \pi) \vdash \langle c_1 ; c_2, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma''}$$

$$(\text{if-t}) \frac{\langle b, \sigma \circ \rho \rangle \rightarrow \text{true} \quad (\rho, \pi) \vdash \langle c_1, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma'}{(\rho, \pi) \vdash \langle \text{if } b \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma'}$$

$$(\text{if-f}) \frac{\langle b, \sigma \circ \rho \rangle \rightarrow \text{false} \quad (\rho, \pi) \vdash \langle c_2, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma'}{(\rho, \pi) \vdash \langle \text{if } b \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma'}$$

## Definition 13.2 (Execution relation; continued)

$$(wh\text{-}f) \frac{\langle b, \sigma \circ \rho \rangle \rightarrow \text{false}}{(\rho, \pi) \vdash \langle \text{while } b \text{ do } c, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma}$$

$$(wh\text{-}t) \frac{\langle b, \sigma \circ \rho \rangle \rightarrow \text{true} \ (\rho, \pi) \vdash \langle c, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma' \ (\rho, \pi) \vdash \langle \text{while } b \text{ do } c, \sigma' \rangle \rightarrow \sigma''}{(\rho, \pi) \vdash \langle \text{while } b \text{ do } c, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma''}$$

$$(call) \frac{(\rho', \pi'[P \mapsto (c, \rho', \pi')]) \vdash \langle c, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma'}{(\rho, \pi) \vdash \langle \text{call } P, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma'} \quad \text{if } \pi(P) = (c, \rho', \pi')$$

$$(block) \frac{\mathsf{upd}_v[v](\rho, \sigma) = (\rho', \sigma') \quad (\rho', \mathsf{upd}_p[p](\rho', \pi)) \vdash \langle c, \sigma' \rangle \rightarrow \sigma''}{(\rho, \pi) \vdash \langle \text{begin } v \ p \ c \ \text{end}, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma''}$$

## Remarks about rules (call) and (block):

- **Static scoping** is modelled in (call) by using the environments  $\rho'$  and  $\pi'$  (as determined in (block)) from the declaration site of procedure  $P$  (and not  $\rho$  and  $\pi$  from the calling site)
- In (call), the procedure environment associated with procedure  $P$  is extended by a  $P$ -entry to handle **recursive calls** of  $P$ :

$$\pi'[P \mapsto (c, \rho', \pi')]$$

## Example 13.3

```

c = begin
    var x; var y; } v
    proc F is
        begin
            var z;
            z := x;
            if z=1 then skip
                else x := x-1;
                call F;
                y := z * y } c2 } c1 } cF } p
            end
            x := 2; y := 1; call F } c0
        end
    
```

Let  $\sigma_\emptyset(l) = \rho_\emptyset(x) = \pi_\emptyset(P) = \perp$  for all  $l \in Loc, x \in Var, P \in PVar$

Notation:  $\sigma_{ijkl} \Leftrightarrow \sigma(0) = i, \sigma(1) = j, \sigma(2) = k, \sigma(3) = l$

Derivation tree for  $(\rho_\emptyset, \pi_\emptyset) \vdash \langle c, \sigma_\emptyset \rangle \rightarrow \sigma_{1221}$ : on the board