

# Operational Semantics Using the Partiality Monad

Nils Anders Danielsson (Nottingham)

AIM XI, 2010-03-24

# Introduction

Operational semantics are often specified as *relations*:

- ▶ Small-step.
- ▶ Big-step.

This talk:

- ▶ Operational semantics as total functions.
- ▶ Using the partiality monad.
- ▶ Small-step or big-step.

# A language which allows loops and crashes

```
data  $Tm$  ( $n : \mathbb{N}$ ) : Set where  
  con :  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow Tm\ n$   
  var :  $Fin\ n \rightarrow Tm\ n$   
   $\lambda$    :  $Tm\ (suc\ n) \rightarrow Tm\ n$   
   $-\cdot-$  :  $Tm\ n \rightarrow Tm\ n \rightarrow Tm\ n$ 
```

# Values

Closures:

**mutual**

**data** *Value* : *Set* **where**

*con* :  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \textit{Value}$

*λ* :  $\forall \{n\} \rightarrow \textit{Tm} (\textit{suc } n) \rightarrow \textit{Env } n \rightarrow \textit{Value}$

*Env* :  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \textit{Set}$

*Env* *n* = *Vec Value n*

# Relational, big-step semantics

**data**  $\_ \vdash \_ \Downarrow \_ \{n\}$  ( $\rho : Env\ n$ ) :  
     $Tm\ n \rightarrow Value \rightarrow Set$  **where**

**var** :  $\rho \vdash \mathbf{var}\ x \Downarrow lookup\ x\ \rho$   
**con** :  $\rho \vdash \mathbf{con}\ i \Downarrow \mathbf{con}\ i$   
 **$\lambda$**  :  $\rho \vdash \lambda\ t \Downarrow \lambda\ t\ \rho$   
**app** :  $\rho \vdash t_1 \Downarrow \lambda\ t\ \rho' \rightarrow \rho \vdash t_2 \Downarrow v' \rightarrow$   
     $v' :: \rho' \vdash t \Downarrow v \rightarrow \rho \vdash t_1 \cdot t_2 \Downarrow v$

# Relational, big-step semantics

**data**  $\_ \vdash \_ \uparrow \{n\} (\rho : Env\ n) : Tm\ n \rightarrow Set$  **where**

$app^l : \infty (\rho \vdash t_1 \uparrow) \rightarrow \rho \vdash t_1 \cdot t_2 \uparrow$

$app^r : \rho \vdash t_1 \Downarrow v \rightarrow \infty (\rho \vdash t_2 \uparrow) \rightarrow$   
 $\rho \vdash t_1 \cdot t_2 \uparrow$

$app : \rho \vdash t_1 \Downarrow \lambda t \rho' \rightarrow \rho \vdash t_2 \Downarrow v' \rightarrow$   
 $\infty (v' :: \rho' \vdash t \uparrow) \rightarrow \rho \vdash t_1 \cdot t_2 \uparrow$

$\_ \vdash \_ \Downarrow : \forall \{n\} \rightarrow Env\ n \rightarrow Tm\ n \rightarrow Set$

$\rho \vdash t \Downarrow = (\nexists \lambda v \rightarrow \rho \vdash t \Downarrow v) \times \neg (\rho \vdash t \uparrow)$

# Relational, big-step semantics

$$\_ \vdash \_ \Downarrow \_ : Env\ n \rightarrow Tm\ n \rightarrow Value \rightarrow Set$$
$$\_ \vdash \_ \Uparrow : Env\ n \rightarrow Tm\ n \rightarrow Set$$
$$\_ \vdash \_ \Downarrow : Env\ n \rightarrow Tm\ n \rightarrow Set$$

- ▶ Code duplication.
- ▶ Risk of forgetting rules.
- ▶ Deterministic?
- ▶ Executable?
- ▶ Awkward interface:

$$exec : \forall \rho\ t \rightarrow (\exists \lambda\ v \rightarrow \rho \vdash t \Downarrow v) \uplus \\ \rho \vdash t \Uparrow \uplus \rho \vdash t \Downarrow$$

# Outline

- ▶ Codata.
- ▶ Partiality monad.
- ▶ Semantics using the partiality monad.
- ▶ Virtual machine with small-step semantics.
- ▶ Compiler correctness.



Codata

# Codata

$\infty A$  : Suspended computations of type  $A$ .

$\#_-$  : Suspends a computation.

$b$  : Forces a suspended computation.

$\#_-$  :  $\{A : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow A \rightarrow \infty A$

$b$  :  $\{A : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow \infty A \rightarrow A$

Partiality  
monad

# Partiality monad

$$A_{\perp} \approx \nu X. A + X:$$

**data**  $_{\perp}$  ( $A : Set$ ) : *Set* **where**

**now** :  $A \rightarrow A_{\perp}$

**later** :  $\infty (A_{\perp}) \rightarrow A_{\perp}$

*never* :  $\forall \{A\} \rightarrow A_{\perp}$

*never* = **later** ( $\#$  *never*)

$_{\perp} \gg_{\perp} _$  :  $\forall \{A B\} \rightarrow A_{\perp} \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B_{\perp}) \rightarrow B_{\perp}$

**now**  $x \gg_{\perp} f = f x$

**later**  $x \gg_{\perp} f =$  **later** ( $\# (b x \gg_{\perp} f)$ )

# Equality

Weak bisimilarity:

```
data  $\_ \approx \_$  {A : Set} : A  $\perp$   $\rightarrow$  A  $\perp$   $\rightarrow$  Set where  
  now   :  $\_ \rightarrow \_$   $\rightarrow$  now v  $\approx$  now v  
  later :  $\infty$  (b x  $\approx$  b y)  $\rightarrow$  later x  $\approx$  later y  
  laterr :  $\_$  x  $\approx$  b y  $\rightarrow$   $\_$  x  $\approx$  later y  
  laterl : b x  $\approx$   $\_$  y  $\rightarrow$  later x  $\approx$   $\_$  y
```

$\_ \gg \_$  preserves equality.

# Functional semantics

# Functional, big-step semantics

$\llbracket - \rrbracket : \forall \{n\} \rightarrow Tm\ n \rightarrow Env\ n \rightarrow (Maybe\ Value) \perp$

$\llbracket \text{con } i \rrbracket \rho = \text{return } (\text{con } i)$

$\llbracket \text{var } x \rrbracket \rho = \text{return } (\text{lookup } x \rho)$

$\llbracket \lambda t \rrbracket \rho = \text{return } (\lambda t \rho)$

$\llbracket t_1 \cdot t_2 \rrbracket \rho = \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket \rho \ggg \lambda v_1 \rightarrow$   
 $\llbracket t_2 \rrbracket \rho \ggg \lambda v_2 \rightarrow$   
 $v_1 \bullet v_2$

$\_ \bullet \_ : Value \rightarrow Value \rightarrow (Maybe\ Value) \perp$

$\text{con } i \bullet v_2 = \text{fail}$

$\lambda t_1 \rho \bullet v_2 = \text{later } (\# (\llbracket t_1 \rrbracket (v_2 :: \rho)))$

# Functional, big-step semantics

- ▶ Maybe monad transformer applied to partiality monad.
- ▶ Not guarded. Easy to work around (AIM IX).



# Functional, big-step semantics

- ▶ Deterministic.
- ▶ Can be executed directly (inefficiently).
- ▶ Equivalent (classically) to relational big-step semantics:

$$\begin{aligned}\rho \vdash t \Downarrow v &\Leftrightarrow \llbracket t \rrbracket \rho \approx \text{return } v \\ \rho \vdash t \Uparrow &\Leftrightarrow \llbracket t \rrbracket \rho \approx \text{never} \\ \rho \vdash t \Downarrow &\Leftrightarrow \llbracket t \rrbracket \rho \approx \text{fail}\end{aligned}$$

# Functional, big-step semantics

- ▶ *Operational* semantics:
  - $\bullet$  defined in terms of  $\llbracket \_ \rrbracket$ .
- ▶ Can define denotational semantics:

$$\llbracket \_ \rrbracket' : \forall \{n\} \rightarrow Tm\ n \rightarrow Env\ n \rightarrow$$

(Maybe Value)  $\perp$  /  $\approx$

$$\llbracket t_1 \cdot t_2 \rrbracket' \rho = f (\llbracket t_1 \rrbracket' \rho) (\llbracket t_2 \rrbracket' \rho)$$

**where**

$$f\ x\ y = x \ggg \lambda v_1 \rightarrow$$

$$y \ggg \lambda v_2 \rightarrow$$

$$v_1 \bullet v_2$$

$f$  preserves equality.

Virtual  
machine

# Virtual machine

- ▶ Instruction set:  $Instr : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow Set$
- ▶ Code:  $Code\ n = List\ (Instr\ n)$
- ▶ States:  $State : Set$
- ▶ Initial state:  $init : Code\ 0 \rightarrow State$
- ▶ Values:  $Value_{VM} : Set$
- ▶ Compiler:

$comp : \forall \{n\} \rightarrow Tm\ n \rightarrow Code\ n$

$comp_v : Value \rightarrow Value_{VM}$

# Relational, small-step semantics

$\_ \rightarrow \_ : State \rightarrow State \rightarrow Set$

$\_ ls \_ : State \rightarrow Value_{VM} \rightarrow Set$

$s \Downarrow v = \exists s'. s \rightarrow^* s' \wedge s' \not\rightarrow \wedge s' ls v$

$s \Uparrow = s \rightarrow^\infty$

$s \Downarrow = \exists s'. s \rightarrow^* s' \wedge s' \not\rightarrow \wedge \nexists v. s' ls v$

- ▶ Avoids rule duplication.
- ▶ Exhaustive?
- ▶ Deterministic?
- ▶ Executable?

# Functional, small-step semantics

**data** *Result* : *Set* **where**

*continue* : *State* → *Result*

*done* : *Value*<sub>VM</sub> → *Result*

*crash* : *Result*

*step* : *State* → *Result*

*exec* : *State* → (*Maybe Value*<sub>VM</sub>) ⊥

*exec* *s* **with** *step* *s*

... | *continue* *s'* = *later* (# *exec* *s'*)

... | *done* *v* = *return* *v*

... | *crash* = *fail*

# Functional, small-step semantics

- ▶ Equivalent to relational semantics:

$$s \Downarrow v \iff \text{exec } s \approx \text{return } v$$

$$s \Uparrow \iff \text{exec } s \approx \text{never}$$

$$s \Downarrow \iff \text{exec } s \approx \text{fail}$$

- ▶ Still possible to forget a case in *step*:

$$\text{step } \_ = \text{crash}$$

- ▶ Deterministic.
- ▶ Executable.

# Compiler correctness



# Compiler correctness statement

“The compiler preserves the semantics.”

For relational semantics:

$$\begin{aligned} [] \vdash t \Downarrow v &\Leftrightarrow \text{init}(\text{comp } t) \Downarrow \text{comp}_v v \\ [] \vdash t \Uparrow &\Leftrightarrow \text{init}(\text{comp } t) \Uparrow \\ [] \vdash t \Downarrow\! \! \! \Downarrow &\Leftrightarrow \text{init}(\text{comp } t) \Downarrow\! \! \! \Downarrow \end{aligned}$$

$\Leftarrow$  often omitted.

# Compiler correctness statement

“The compiler preserves the semantics.”

For relational semantics:

$$\begin{aligned} [] \vdash t \Downarrow v &\Leftrightarrow \text{init} (\text{comp } t) \Downarrow \text{comp}_v v \\ [] \vdash t \Uparrow &\Leftrightarrow \text{init} (\text{comp } t) \Uparrow \\ [] \vdash t \Downarrow\!\! \Downarrow &\Leftrightarrow \text{init} (\text{comp } t) \Downarrow\!\! \Downarrow \end{aligned}$$

$\Leftarrow$  often omitted.

For functional semantics:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{exec} (\text{init} (\text{comp } t)) &\approx \\ \llbracket t \rrbracket [] &\ggg \lambda v \rightarrow \text{return} (\text{comp}_v v) \end{aligned}$$

Easy to  
reason  
about?

# $\_ \approx \_$ not “infinitely transitive”

$\_ \approx \_$  is an equivalence relation.

Let us postulate transitivity:

```
data  $\_ \approx \_$  {A : Set} : A  $\perp$   $\rightarrow$  A  $\perp$   $\rightarrow$  Set where  
  now      :  $\rightarrow$  now v  $\approx$  now v  
  later    :  $\infty$  (b x  $\approx$  b y)  $\rightarrow$  later x  $\approx$  later y  
  laterr   :      x  $\approx$  b y  $\rightarrow$       x  $\approx$  later y  
  laterl   :      b x  $\approx$       y  $\rightarrow$  later x  $\approx$       y  
   $\_ \approx \langle \_ \rangle \_$  :  $\forall$  x  $\rightarrow$  x  $\approx$  y  $\rightarrow$  y  $\approx$  z  $\rightarrow$  x  $\approx$  z
```

# $\approx$ not “infinitely transitive”

$\square$ : Proof of reflexivity.

$trivial : \{A : Set\} (x y : A \perp) \rightarrow x \approx y$

$trivial\ x\ y =$

$x \approx \langle later^r (x \square) \rangle$

$later (\# x) \approx \langle later (\# trivial\ x\ y) \rangle$

$later (\# y) \approx \langle later^l (y \square) \rangle$

$y \square$

Compare the problem of “weak bisimulation up to”.

Only a problem for infinite proofs.

# $\_ \approx \_$ not “infinitely transitive”

One possible workaround:

```
data  $\_ \approx \_$  {A : Set} : A  $\perp$   $\rightarrow$  A  $\perp$   $\rightarrow$  Set where  
  now      :  $\rightarrow$  now v  $\approx$  now v  
  later    :  $\infty$  (b x  $\approx$  b y)  $\rightarrow$  later x  $\approx$  later y  
  laterr   :      x  $\approx$  b y  $\rightarrow$       x  $\approx$  later y  
  laterl   :      b x  $\approx$    y  $\rightarrow$  later x  $\approx$       y  
   $\_ \succcurlyeq \_$ l :  $\forall$  x  $\rightarrow$  x  $\succcurlyeq$  y  $\rightarrow$  y  $\approx$  z  $\rightarrow$  x  $\approx$  z  
   $\_ \succcurlyeq \_$ r :  $\forall$  x  $\rightarrow$  x  $\approx$  y  $\rightarrow$  y  $\preccurlyeq$  z  $\rightarrow$  x  $\approx$  z
```

$x \succcurlyeq y$ : y terminates faster than x, or both loop.

Similar to  $\_ \rightarrow^\infty$ :  $x \rightarrow^* y \rightarrow^\infty \Rightarrow x \rightarrow^\infty$ .

Wrapping up

# Related work

- ▶ Rutten, A note on Coinduction and Weak Bisimilarity for While Programs.
- ▶ Capretta, General Recursion via Coinductive Types.
- ▶ Nakata and Uustalu, Trace-Based Coinductive Operational Semantics for While.



# Conclusions

- ▶ Exhaustive pattern matching  $\Rightarrow$  harder to forget rules.
- ▶ Deterministic monad  $\Rightarrow$  deterministic semantics.
- ▶ Executable semantics.
- ▶ Small-step or big-step.
- ▶ Less scope for abstraction.
- ▶ Other drawbacks?
- ▶ Future work: Non-determinism, concurrency.

?

## $\_ \approx \_$ not “infinitely transitive”

Can reduce need for transitivity by using continuation-passing style.

Goal ( $comp' t c \equiv comp t \ + \ c$ ):

$$exec (init (comp' t [])) \approx \\ \llbracket t \rrbracket [] \ggg \lambda v \rightarrow return (comp_v v)$$

Generalisation:

$$(\forall v \rightarrow exec (\dots c \dots v \dots \rho \dots) \approx f v) \rightarrow \\ exec (\dots comp' t c \dots \rho \dots) \approx \\ \llbracket t \rrbracket \rho \ggg f$$