

# Operational Semantics Using the Partiality Monad

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Shonan Meeting 026:  
Coinduction for computation structures and  
programming languages



# Total Definitional Interpreters

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# Outline

Using partiality monad to:

- ▶ Define semantics of partial language:  
*total definitional interpreter.*
- ▶ Prove type soundness.
- ▶ Prove compiler correctness.

# A partial language

A language with two effects:  
non-termination and crashes.

$$t ::= c \mid x \mid \lambda x.t \mid t\ t$$

Represented using well-scoped de Bruijn indices:

```
data Tm (n : ℕ) : Set where
  con : ℕ → Tm n
  var : Fin n → Tm n
  lam : Tm (1 + n) → Tm n
  app : Tm n → Tm n → Tm n
```

# A partial language

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non-termination and crashes.

$$t ::= c \mid x \mid \lambda x.t \mid t\ t$$

Represented using well-scoped de Bruijn indices:

```
data Tm (n :  $\mathbb{N}$ ) : Set where
  con :  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow Tm\ n$ 
  var : Fin n  $\rightarrow Tm\ n$ 
  lam :  $Tm\ (1 + n) \rightarrow Tm\ n$ 
  app :  $Tm\ n \rightarrow Tm\ n \rightarrow Tm\ n$ 
```

# Environments and values

Based on closures:

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

$$Env n = Vec\ Value\ n$$

```
data Value : Set where
  con : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow Value
  clo : Tm(1 + n) \rightarrow Env n \rightarrow Value
```

# Definitional interpreter

$$\llbracket \_ \rrbracket : Tm\ n \rightarrow Env\ n \rightarrow Value$$

$$\llbracket \text{con } i \rrbracket \rho = \text{con } i$$

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

$$\llbracket \text{lam } t \rrbracket \rho = \text{clo } t \rho$$

$$\llbracket \text{app } t_1\ t_2 \rrbracket \rho = \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket \rho \bullet \llbracket t_2 \rrbracket \rho$$

$$\_ \bullet \_ : Value \rightarrow Value \rightarrow Value$$

$$\text{clo } t_1 \rho \bullet v_2 = \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket (v_2 :: \rho)$$

# Definitional interpreter

$$\llbracket \_ \rrbracket : Tm\ n \rightarrow Env\ n \rightarrow Value$$
$$\llbracket \text{con } i \rrbracket \rho = \text{con } i \qquad \Leftarrow$$
$$\llbracket \text{var } x \rrbracket \rho = \text{lookup } x \rho$$
$$\llbracket \text{lam } t \rrbracket \rho = \text{clo } t \rho$$
$$\llbracket \text{app } t_1\ t_2 \rrbracket \rho = \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket \rho \bullet \llbracket t_2 \rrbracket \rho$$
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# Definitional interpreter

$$[\![\_]\!] : Tm n \rightarrow Env n \rightarrow Value$$
$$[\![ \mathbf{con} i ]\!] \rho = \mathbf{con} i$$
$$[\![ \mathbf{var} x ]\!] \rho = \mathit{lookup} x \rho \qquad \Leftarrow$$
$$[\![ \mathbf{lam} t ]\!] \rho = \mathbf{clo} t \rho$$
$$[\![ \mathbf{app} t_1 t_2 ]\!] \rho = [\![ t_1 ]\!] \rho \bullet [\![ t_2 ]\!] \rho$$
$$\_ \bullet \_ : Value \rightarrow Value \rightarrow Value$$
$$\mathbf{clo} t_1 \rho \bullet v_2 = [\![ t_1 ]\!] (v_2 :: \rho)$$

# Definitional interpreter

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \_ \rrbracket &: Tm\ n \rightarrow Env\ n \rightarrow Value \\ \llbracket \text{con } i \rrbracket \rho &= \text{con } i \\ \llbracket \text{var } x \rrbracket \rho &= \text{lookup } x \rho \\ \llbracket \text{lam } t \rrbracket \rho &= \text{clo } t \rho && \Leftarrow \\ \llbracket \text{app } t_1\ t_2 \rrbracket \rho &= \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket \rho \bullet \llbracket t_2 \rrbracket \rho \end{aligned}$$

$$\_ \bullet \_ : Value \rightarrow Value \rightarrow Value$$

$$\text{clo } t_1 \rho \bullet v_2 = \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket (v_2 :: \rho)$$

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$$\llbracket \text{app } t_1\ t_2 \rrbracket \rho = \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket \rho \bullet \llbracket t_2 \rrbracket \rho \quad \Leftarrow$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\bullet &: Value \rightarrow Value \rightarrow Value \\ \text{clo } t_1 \rho \bullet v_2 &= \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket (v_2 :: \rho)\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Does not work in Agda, Coq...
- ▶ Call-by-value? Call-by-name?

# Relational, big-step semantics

- ▶ Can define inductive big-step semantics:

$$\rho \vdash t \Downarrow v$$

- ▶ Very similar to definitional interpreter,  
but we cannot “run” the semantics.
- ▶ Does not distinguish between  
non-termination and crashes.

# Relational, big-step semantics

- ▶ Can add coinductive big-step semantics:

$$\rho \vdash t \uparrow$$

- ▶ Problem: Duplication of rules.
- ▶ Problem: Have we forgotten a rule?

# Alternative

Definitional interpreter + partiality monad

⇒

functional, big-step semantics.

# Partiality

## monad

# Partiality monad

```
codata  $\_ \perp$  ( $A : Set$ ) : Set where
  now :  $A \rightarrow A \perp$ 
  later :  $A \perp \rightarrow A \perp$ 
```

- ▶ *Constructive* partiality monad,  
not maybe monad or exception monad.
- ▶  $A \perp \approx \nu C. A + C.$

# Partiality monad

```
codata  $A_{\perp}$  ( $A : Set$ ) : Set where
  now :  $A \rightarrow A_{\perp}$ 
  later :  $A_{\perp} \rightarrow A_{\perp}$ 
```

- ▶ *Constructive* partiality monad,  
not maybe monad or exception monad.
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# Partiality monad

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codata  $A_{\perp}$  ( $A : Set$ ) : Set where
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```

- ▶ *Constructive* partiality monad,  
not maybe monad or exception monad.
- ▶  $A_{\perp} \approx \nu C. A + C.$

# Partiality monad

**codata**  $\_ \perp (A : Set) : Set$  **where**

**now** :  $A \rightarrow A \perp$

**later** :  $A \perp \rightarrow A \perp$

*never* :  $A \perp$

*never* = **later** *never*

$\_ \gg \_ : A \perp \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B \perp) \rightarrow B \perp$

**now**  $x \gg f = f x$

**later**  $x \gg f = \text{later} (x \gg f)$

# Partiality monad

```
codata  $A_{\perp}$  ( $A : Set$ ) :  $Set$  where
  now :  $A \rightarrow A_{\perp}$ 
  later :  $A_{\perp} \rightarrow A_{\perp}$ 
```

What is the right notion of equality for  $A_{\perp}$ ?

later (later (now 5))	$\approx$	now 5
later never	$\approx$	never
now 5	$\not\approx$	never

Equality up to finite differences in the number of  
later constructors.

Total  
definitional  
interpreter

# Definitional interpreter

$$\llbracket \_ \rrbracket : Tm\ n \rightarrow Env\ n \rightarrow Value$$

$$\llbracket \text{con } i \rrbracket \rho = \text{con } i$$

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$$\_ \bullet \_ : Value \rightarrow Value \rightarrow Value$$

$$\text{clo } t_1 \rho \bullet v_2 = \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket (v_2 :: \rho)$$

# Definitional interpreter

With *Maybe* monad:

$$[\![\_]\!] : Tm n \rightarrow Env n \rightarrow Maybe Value$$

$$[\![ \text{con } i ]]\! \rho = return (\text{con } i)$$

$$[\![ \text{var } x ]]\! \rho = return (lookup x \rho)$$

$$[\![ \text{lam } t ]]\! \rho = return (\text{clo } t \rho)$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\![ \text{app } t_1 t_2 ]]\! \rho &= [\![ t_1 ]]\! \rho \gg \lambda v_1 \rightarrow \\ &\quad [\![ t_2 ]]\! \rho \gg \lambda v_2 \rightarrow \\ &\quad v_1 \bullet v_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\_ \bullet \_ : Value \rightarrow Value \rightarrow Maybe Value$$

$$\text{clo } t_1 \rho \bullet v_2 = [\![ t_1 ]]\! (v_2 :: \rho)$$

$$\text{con } i_1 \bullet v_2 = fail$$

# Definitional interpreter

With *Maybe* monad:

$$[\![\_]\!] : Tm n \rightarrow Env n \rightarrow Maybe Value$$

$$[\![ \text{con } i ]]\! \rho = return (\text{con } i)$$

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$$\_ \bullet \_ : Value \rightarrow Value \rightarrow Maybe Value$$

$$\text{clo } t_1 \rho \bullet v_2 = [\![ t_1 ]]\! (v_2 :: \rho)$$

$$\text{con } i_1 \bullet v_2 = fail$$

# Total definitional interpreter

With  $\text{Maybe} + \perp$ :

$$[\![\_\_]\!] : Tm n \rightarrow Env n \rightarrow (\text{Maybe Value})_{\perp}$$

$$[\![\text{con } i]\!] \rho = \text{return} (\text{con } i)$$

$$[\![\text{var } x]\!] \rho = \text{return} (\text{lookup } x \rho)$$

$$[\![\text{lam } t]\!] \rho = \text{return} (\text{clo } t \rho)$$

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$$\_\bullet\_\! : Value \rightarrow Value \rightarrow (\text{Maybe Value})_{\perp}$$

$$\text{clo } t_1 \rho \bullet v_2 = \text{later} ([\![t_1]\!](v_2 :: \rho))$$

$$\text{con } i_1 \bullet v_2 = \text{fail}$$

# Total definitional interpreter

With  $\text{Maybe} + \perp$ :

$$[\![\_\_]\!] : Tm n \rightarrow Env n \rightarrow (\text{Maybe Value})_{\perp}$$

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$$\_\bullet\_\! : Value \rightarrow Value \rightarrow (\text{Maybe Value})_{\perp}$$

$$\text{clo } t_1 \rho \bullet v_2 = \text{later} ([\![t_1]\!](v_2 :: \rho))$$

$$\text{con } i_1 \bullet v_2 = \text{fail}$$

# Total definitional interpreter

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

- ▶ Type signature  $\Rightarrow$  deterministic.
- ▶ Type signature  $\Rightarrow$  computable.
- ▶ No “duplication of rules”.
- ▶ Impossible to forget a case.
- ▶ Classically equivalent to  
 $\rho \vdash t \Downarrow v$  plus  $\rho \vdash t \Updownarrow$ .

Type  
soundness

# Types

*Coinductive simple types (to allow non-termination):*

**codata**  $Ty : Set$  **where**

**nat** :  $Ty$

$\_ \rightarrow \_ : Ty \rightarrow Ty \rightarrow Ty$

$\tau : Ty$

$\tau = \tau \rightarrow \text{nat}$

Typing relation:

$\Gamma \vdash t : \sigma$

# Type soundness

Statement of type soundness:

$$[\ ] \vdash t : \sigma \rightarrow [\![ t ]\!] [\ ] \not\approx \textit{fail}$$

Proof: Generalise, then nested corecursion/  
structural recursion.

# Compiler correctness

# Virtual machine

```
data State : Set where
```

```
:
```

```
data Result : Set where
```

```
  continue : State      → Result
```

```
  done     : VM-Value → Result
```

```
  crash    :           Result
```

```
step : State → Result
```

```
step ... = ...
```

```
:
```

```
step _ = crash
```

# Virtual machine

*Small-step, total, functional semantics:*

```
exec : State → (Maybe VM-Value)⊥  
exec s = case step s of  
  continue s' → later (exec s')  
  done v       → return v  
  crash        → fail
```

- ▶ Type signature  $\Rightarrow$  deterministic.
- ▶ Type signature  $\Rightarrow$  computable.
- ▶ *Possible* to forget a case.

# Compiler correctness

Small-step, total, functional semantics:

$$\text{exec} : \text{State} \rightarrow (\text{Maybe VM-Value})_{\perp}$$

Compilers:

$$\text{comp} : \text{Tm } 0 \rightarrow \text{State}$$

$$\text{comp}_v : \text{Value} \rightarrow \text{VM-Value}$$

# Compiler correctness

Small-step, total, functional semantics:

$$\text{exec} : \text{State} \rightarrow (\text{Maybe VM-Value})_{\perp}$$

Compilers:

$$\text{comp} : \text{Tm 0} \rightarrow \text{State}$$

$$\text{comp}_v : \text{Value} \rightarrow \text{VM-Value}$$

Compiler correctness:

$$(t : \text{Tm 0}) \rightarrow$$

$$\text{exec}(\text{comp } t) \approx$$

$$(\llbracket t \rrbracket [] \ggg \lambda v \rightarrow \text{return}(\text{comp}_v v))$$

# Conclusions

- ▶ Definitional interpreter + partiality monad
  - ⇒ functional, total, big-step semantics.
- ▶ Can mechanise (some) meta-theory.
- ▶ See paper for non-determinism,  
contextual equivalence, applicative bisimilarity.

# Bonus slides

# *Operational semantics?*

- ▶ Very close to usual, relational big-step operational semantics.
- ▶ Not compositional.
- ▶ Values contain closures.

# Typing rules

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{con } i : \text{nat} \quad \Gamma \vdash \text{var } x : \text{lookup } x \ \Gamma$$

$$\frac{\sigma :: \Gamma \vdash t : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{lam } t : \sigma \rightarrow \tau}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \sigma \rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{app } t_1 \ t_2 : \tau}$$

# Applicative bisimilarity, part 1

```
data _≈⊥_ : (Maybe Value)⊥ →  
          (Maybe Value)⊥ → Set where  
  now   :      u ≈MV v → now u ≈⊥ now v  
  later : ∞ (x ≈⊥ y) → later x ≈⊥ later y  
  later¹ :      x ≈⊥ y → later x ≈⊥       y  
  laterʳ :      x ≈⊥ y →      x ≈⊥ later y  
  
data _≈MV_ : Maybe Value →  
          Maybe Value → Set where  
  just    : u ≈V v → just u ≈MV just v  
  nothing :                  nothing ≈MV nothing
```

# Applicative bisimilarity, part 2

```
data _≈ᵥ_ : Value → Value → Set where
  con : con i ≈ᵥ con i
  clo : (forall v →
          infinity (⟦ t₁ ⟧ (v :: ρ₁) ≈ᵣ ⟦ t₂ ⟧ (v :: ρ₂))) →
          clo t₁ ρ₁ ≈ᵥ clo t₂ ρ₂
```

```
_≈ₜ_ : Tm n → Tm n → Set
t₁ ≈ₜ t₂ = ∀ ρ → ⟦ t₁ ⟧ ρ ≈ᵣ ⟦ t₂ ⟧ ρ
```