

Operational Semantics, Soundness, Laziness

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- 1 Operational Semantics
- 2 Soundness of Refinements
- 3 Lazy Execution
- 4 Calculating Lazy Timing
- 5 Conclusions

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Programming Constructs

- $\sigma := e$ or $x, y := a, b$
- $P . Q$
- **if** b **then** P **else** Q
- specification S , provided refinement $S \Leftarrow P$
recursion allowed

Operational Semantics

Operational semantics as rewrite rules:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma := k . \sigma := e &\rightarrow \sigma := \langle \sigma \rightarrow e \rangle k \\ \sigma := k . \mathbf{if } b \mathbf{ then } P \mathbf{ else } Q &\rightarrow \mathbf{if } \langle \sigma \rightarrow b \rangle k \mathbf{ then } (\sigma := k . P) \mathbf{ else } (\sigma := k . Q) \\ \mathbf{if } \top \mathbf{ then } P \mathbf{ else } Q &\rightarrow P \\ \mathbf{if } \perp \mathbf{ then } P \mathbf{ else } Q &\rightarrow Q \\ S &\xrightarrow{1} P \text{ (provided } S \Leftarrow P\text{)}\end{aligned}$$

Note: no order specified yet. This talk will describe two.

Execution Example

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- 3 Stop when the whole program is just $\sigma := k$.

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- Liveness:

$$(\text{"}t:=t+1\text{" inserted}) \wedge \forall \sigma. \exists \sigma'. S$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall n, j. (\forall \sigma'. \langle \sigma \rightarrow S \rangle j \Rightarrow t' \leq t+n) \Rightarrow (\exists k. \sigma := j. S \xrightarrow{\leq n} \sigma := k)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\forall \sigma, \sigma'. S \Rightarrow t' \leq t+f\sigma) \Rightarrow (\forall j. \exists k. \sigma := j. S \xrightarrow{\leq f j} \sigma := k)$$

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liveness theorem $\Rightarrow \sigma := j. t' \leq t + f \sigma \xrightarrow{\leq f j} \sigma := k$

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liveness theorem $\Rightarrow \sigma := j. t' \leq t + f \sigma \xrightarrow{\leq f j} \sigma := k$
- 3 Re-label execution trace: $\sigma := j. S \xrightarrow{\leq f j} \sigma := k$
safety theorem $\Rightarrow k$ is a witness $\Rightarrow \exists \sigma'. S$

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New order coming up.

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$$P\ m \Leftarrow P\ (m+1) . L := [m]^+ L$$

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$$\rightarrow P\ 2 . L := [0; 1]^+ L$$

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many iterations

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it assigns constants to variables you want.
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- 5 Rightmost is conditional: $\sigma := j . R . \mathbf{if } b \mathbf{ then } P \mathbf{ else } Q$
Suspend. You want variables in b . Execute $\sigma := j . R$
Resolve conditional. Resume.

Applications & Difficulty of Lazy Execution

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Remark: *Not* a difficulty: I/O order. Lazy execution for internal computation between two I/O actions *only*.

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Usage Variables

- For each state variable v, v' , a usage variable $u_v, u'_{v'}$ (boolean).

$u_v =$ “ v is used”

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Array needs usage array.

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$x := y + 1 . u_x, u_y =: \perp, u'_x \vee u'_y$

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- Specifications and recursive time:

$x' > x \wedge y' = y \wedge t' = t + u'_x \times x . t := t + u'_x$

(abuse: treat u'_x as 0 or 1)

Annotate if-then-else

if $y=0$ **then** $(x:=1 . u_x =: \perp)$ **else** $(x:=2 . u_x =: \perp)$ isn't right.

Annotate if-then-else

if $y=0$ **then** $\exists v_y \cdot u_y = (\quad \forall v_y) \wedge \langle u_y \rightarrow x:=1 \cdot u_x =: \perp \rangle v_y$ **else** ...

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Result:

if $y=0$ **then** $x := 1 \cdot u_x, u_y =: \perp, (u'_x \vee u'_y)$ **else** ...

Example of Lazy Timing Refinements

Consumer (entry):

$$\neg u_s \wedge u_L = (u'_L [0; ..2] \vee u'_s)^+ u'_L [2; ..\infty] \wedge t' = t + u'_s \times 2$$

$$\Leftarrow s:=0 . u_s:=\perp . Q0$$

Example of Lazy Timing Refinements

Consumer (entry):

$$\neg u_s \wedge u_L = (u'_L [0; ..2] \vee u'_s)^+ u'_L [2; ..\infty] \wedge t' = t + u'_s \times 2$$

$$\Leftarrow s := 0 . u_s := \perp . Q 0$$

Consumer (loop):

$Q m$

$$= u_s = u'_s \wedge u_L = u'_L [0; ..m]^+ (u'_L [m; ..2] \vee u'_s)^+ u'_L [2; ..\infty] \wedge t' = t + u'_s \times (2 - m)$$

$$\Leftarrow \text{if } n=2 \text{ then ok else } (s := s + Ln . u_L n := u'_L n \vee u'_s . Q (m+1)) . t := t + u'_s$$

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Producer:

$$t' = t + (\text{MAX } i \mid u'_L i \cdot i + 1 - m)$$

$$\Leftarrow t' = t + (\text{MAX } i \mid u'_L i \cdot i - m) . t := t + (\exists i \cdot i \geq m \wedge u'_L i) . L := [m]^+ L . u_L := [\perp]^+ u'_L$$

Operational Semantics, Soundness, Laziness

- 1 Operational Semantics
- 2 Soundness of Refinements
- 3 Lazy Execution
- 4 Calculating Lazy Timing
- 5 Conclusions**

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- Refinement independent of termination
⇒ Choose execution, choose timing.

- Prove soundness of lazy timing.
- Array u_L clumsy, can abstract to nat .
- Lazy spacing.
- More execution orders.