

G54FOP: Lecture 15

Denotational Semantics and Domain Theory I

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Denotational Semantics (2)

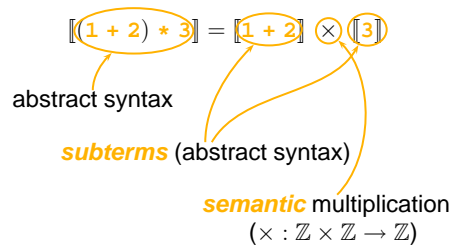
Denotational Semantics:

- Idea: **Semantic function** maps (abstract) syntax directly to meaning in a **semantic domain**.
- Domains consist of appropriate semantic objects (Booleans, numbers, functions, ...) and have structure; in particular, an **information ordering**.
- The semantic functions are **total**; in particular, even a **diverging** computation is mapped to an element in the semantic domain.

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Compositionality (2)

Example:



The meaning of the whole is given by composing the meaning of the parts.

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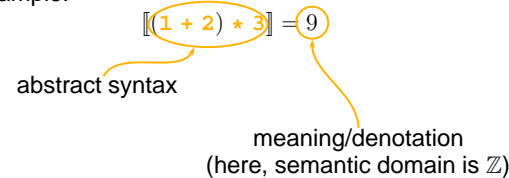
This Lecture

- Introduction to Denotational Semantics
- The relation between Operational and Denotational Semantics

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Denotational Semantics (3)

Example:



$[\cdot]$, or variations like $E[\cdot]$, $C[\cdot]$: **semantic functions**

$[\text{ and }]$: **Scott brackets** or **semantic brackets**.

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Definition

Formally, a **denotational semantics** for a language L is given by a pair

$$\langle D, [\cdot] \rangle$$

where

- D is the **semantic domain**
- $[\cdot] : L \rightarrow D$ is the **valuation function** or **semantic function**.

In simple cases D may be a set, but usually more structure is required leading to **domains** as defined in **domain theory**.

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Denotational Semantics (1)

Operational Semantics (review):

- The meaning of a term is the term it (ultimately) reduces to, if any:
 - Stuck terms
 - Infinite reduction sequences
- No **inherent** meaning (structure) beyond syntax of terms.
- Focus on behaviour; important aspects of semantics (such as non-termination) **emerges** from the behaviour.

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Compositionality (1)

- It is usually required that a denotational semantics is **compositional**: that the meaning of a program fragment is given in terms of the meaning of its **parts**.
- Compositionality ensures that
 - the semantics is well-defined
 - important meta-theoretical properties hold

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Example: Simple Expr. Language (1)

$e \rightarrow$		<i>expressions:</i>
	true	constant true
	false	constant false
	if e then e else e	conditional
	0	constant zero
	succ e	successor
	pred e	predecessor
	iszero e	zero test

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Example: Simple Expr. Language (2)

Develop a denotational semantics $\langle D, \llbracket \cdot \rrbracket \rangle$ for E , picking \mathbb{N} as the semantic domain for simplicity:

$$D = \mathbb{N}$$

$$\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket : e \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

However, as there are both Booleans and natural numbers in the **object** language, a more refined choice for the semantics at the **meta** level would have been $\mathbb{N} \uplus \mathbb{B}$, the **disjoint union** of natural numbers and Booleans.

(On whiteboard)

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Operational and Denotational Sem. (1)

Given a language L , suppose we have:

- a big-step operational semantics

$$\Downarrow \subseteq L \times V$$

where $V \subseteq L$ is the set of values

- a denotational semantics

$$\langle D, \llbracket \cdot \rrbracket \rangle$$

where $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket : L \rightarrow D$

How should these be related?

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Operational and Denotational Sem. (4)

Assuming termination:

- **Computational adequacy** of operational semantics w.r.t. denotational semantics (or vice versa, depending on point of view):

$$t \Downarrow v \Leftrightarrow \llbracket t \rrbracket = \llbracket v \rrbracket$$

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Exercises (1)

1. Find the denotation of

if (iszero (succ 0)) then true else false

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Operational and Denotational Sem. (2)

Closed terms $t_1, t_2 \in L$ are **semantically** or **denotationally equivalent** iff

$$\llbracket t_1 \rrbracket = \llbracket t_2 \rrbracket$$

Assume D is **ground** (no functions; i.e., our closed terms are **programs** that output something “printable”). We adopt a function

$$\cdot : D \rightarrow V$$

that maps a semantic value $d \in D$ to its **term representation** $v \in V$.

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Exercises (2)

2. Consider the following language extension:

$e \rightarrow$	expressions:
...	
	not e logical negation
	e && e logical conjunction
	e + e addition
	e - e subtraction
	e * e multiplication

Extend the denotational semantics accordingly.

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Operational and Denotational Sem. (3)

Assuming termination:

- **Correctness** of operational semantics w.r.t. denotational semantics:

$$t \Downarrow v \Rightarrow \llbracket t \rrbracket = \llbracket v \rrbracket$$

- **Completeness** of operational semantics w.r.t. denotational semantics:

$$\llbracket t \rrbracket = d \Rightarrow t \Downarrow \underline{d}$$

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