

G54FOP: Lecture 16

Denotational Semantics and Domain Theory II

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Imperative Language (2)

$e \rightarrow$	expressions:
...	
$e + e$	addition
$e - e$	subtraction
$e = e$	numeric equality test
$e < e$	numeric less than test

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Semantics of Expressions (2)

We then need two **semantic functions**, one for expressions (have no side effects in this language), one for commands.

Starting with the one for expressions:

$$E[\cdot] : e \rightarrow (\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{N})$$

(Note: $e \rightarrow (\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{N}) = e \rightarrow \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ etc.)

(Definition on whiteboard)

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This Lecture

- Denotational semantics for small imperative language.
- Introduction to semantics of loops and recursion.

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Imperative Language (3)

Syntax of commands:

$c \rightarrow$	commands:
skip	no operation
$x := e$	assignment
$c ; c$	sequence
if e then c else c	conditional
while e do c	iteration

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Semantics of Commands

A command is executed for its **effects**: given a state, executing a command results in a new state. A command is a **state transformer**.

In our case, the state comprises only the store:

$$\Sigma = x \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

Thus, type of state transformer: $\Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$.

Semantic function for commands:

$$C[\cdot] : c \rightarrow (\Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma) \quad \text{[Not correct yet!]}$$

(Definition on whiteboard)

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Imperative Language (1)

Syntax of expressions:

$e \rightarrow$	expressions:
x	variable
n	constant natural number, \mathbb{N}
true	constant true
false	constant false
not e	logical negation
$e \ \&\& \ e$	logical conjunction
...	

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Semantics of Expressions (1)

We take the **semantic domain** to be \mathbb{N} for simplicity.

We need a way to give meaning to **variables**. A **store** maps a variable name to its value:

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma &= x \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \\ \sigma &: \Sigma \end{aligned}$$

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