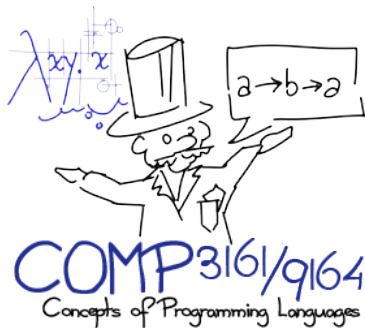




Imperative Programming Languages

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Term 3 2024

Imperative Programming

imper $\bar{o}$

Definition

Imperative programming is where programs are described as a series of *statements* or commands to manipulate mutable *state* or cause externally observable *effects*.

States may take the form of a *mapping* from variable names to their values, or even a model of a CPU state with a memory model (for example, in an *assembly language*).

The Old Days

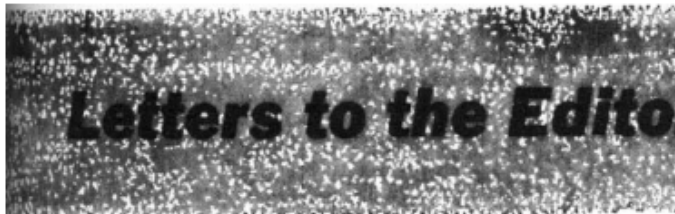


Early microcomputer languages used a line numbering system with **GO TO** statements used to arrange control flow.

Factorial Example in BASIC (1964)

```
10  N=4  
20  I=1  
30  IF I=N THEN GOTO 100  
40  M=M*I  
50  I=I+1  
60  GOTO 30  
100 PRINT M  
110 END
```

Dijkstra (1968)



Go To Statement Considered Harmful

Key Words and Phrases: go to statement, jump instruction, branch instruction, conditional clause, alternative clause, repetitive clause, program intelligibility, program sequencing

CR Categories: 4.22, 5.23, 5.24

dyna
call
we c
text
dyna

The *structured programming* movement brought in *control structures* to mainstream use, such as conditionals and loops.

Factorial Example in Pascal (1970)

```
program factorial;  
var n : integer;  
    m : integer;  
    i : integer;  
begin  
  n := 5;  
  m := 1;  
  i := 0;  
  while (i < n) do  
  begin  
    i := i + 1;  
    m := m * i;  
  end;  
  println(m);
```

Syntax

We're going to specify a language **TinyImp**, based on **structured programming**. The syntax consists of **statements** and **expressions**.

Grammar

Stmt	::=	skip	<i>Do nothing</i>
		x := Expr	<i>Assignment</i>
		var y · Stmt	<i>Declaration</i>
		if Expr then Stmt else Stmt fi	<i>Conditional</i>
		while Expr do Stmt od	<i>Loop</i>
		Stmt ; Stmt	<i>Sequencing</i>
Expr	::=	<i>⟨Arithmetic expressions⟩</i>	

We already know how to make unambiguous **abstract syntax**, so we will use **concrete syntax** in the rules for readability.

Examples

Example (Factorial and Fibonacci)

```
var  $i$  ·  
var  $m$  ·  
 $i := 0$ ;  
 $m := 1$ ;  
while  $i < N$  do  
   $i := i + 1$ ;  
   $m := m \times i$   
od
```

```
var  $m$  · var  $n$  · var  $i$  ·  
 $m := 1$ ;  $n := 1$ ;  
 $i := 1$ ;  
while  $i < N$  do  
  var  $t$  ·  $t := m$ ;  
   $m := n$ ;  
   $n := m + t$ ;  
   $i := i + 1$   
od
```


Static Semantics

Types?

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Types? We only have one type (`int`), so type checking is a wash.

Scopes?

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Note: $V \subseteq U$

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Set of declared *free* variables

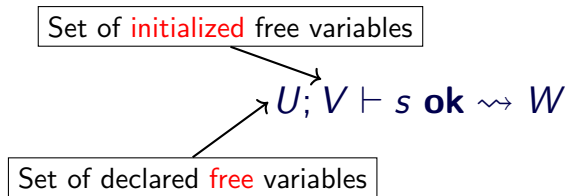
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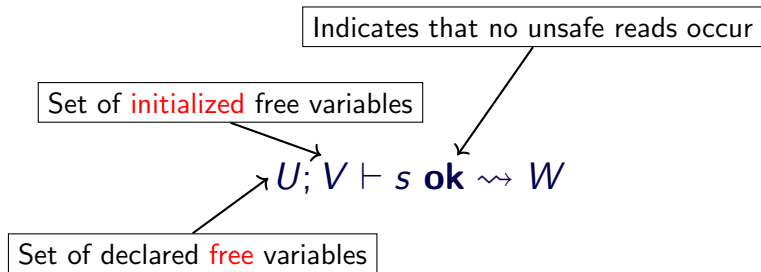
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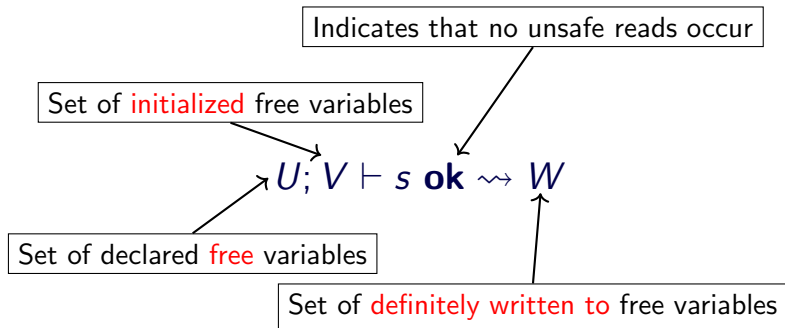
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Evaluable Expressions: A pair containing a **statement** to execute and a **state** σ .

Values:

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Evaluable Expressions: A pair containing a **statement** to execute and a **state** σ .

Values: The final **state** that results from executing the statement.

States: mutable mappings from states to values.

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- To **remove** a variable x from the set of declared variables, we write $(\sigma|_x)$.
- To exit a local scope for x , returning to the previous scope σ' :

$$\sigma|_x^{\sigma'} = \begin{cases} \sigma|_x & \text{if } x \text{ is undeclared in } \sigma' \\ (\sigma|_x) \cdot x & \text{if } x \text{ is declared but undefined in } \sigma' \\ (\sigma : x \mapsto \sigma'(x)) & \text{if } \sigma'(x) \text{ is defined} \end{cases}$$

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Big-Step vs Small-Step Semantics

Consider this (silly) infinite loop:

$p \equiv$ **while** $1 < 2$ **do**
 skip
od

Can we ever prove $(\sigma_1, p) \Downarrow \sigma_2$?

Big-Step vs Small-Step Semantics

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$p \equiv$ **while** $1 < 2$ **do**
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Can we ever prove $(\sigma_1, p) \Downarrow \sigma_2$? **No**. We can prove that by induction.

If we had defined a *small-step* semantics instead, we would be able to describe this non-termination situation.

It is not practical to define a denotational semantics for a program with loops or recursion.

Alternative declaration semantics

What should happen when an uninitialised variable is used?

$$(\sigma \cdot y, \mathbf{var} \ x \cdot y := x + 1) \Downarrow ??$$

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$$\frac{\frac{???}{(\sigma \cdot y \cdot x, y := x + 1) \Downarrow ??}}{(\sigma \cdot y, \mathbf{var} \ x \cdot y := x + 1) \Downarrow ??}$$

We can't apply the assignment rule here, because in the state $\sigma \cdot y \cdot x$, $\sigma(x)$ is undefined.

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Crash and burn: $(\sigma \cdot y, \text{var } x \cdot y := x + 1) \Downarrow$

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Default value: $(\sigma \cdot y, \text{var } x \cdot y := x + 1) \Downarrow (\sigma \cdot y) : y \mapsto 1$

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Junk data: $(\sigma \cdot y, \mathbf{var} \ x \cdot y := x + 1) \Downarrow (\sigma \cdot y) : y \mapsto 3$ (or 4, or whatever we want...)

$$\frac{((\sigma_1 \cdot x) : x \mapsto n, s) \Downarrow \sigma_2}{(\sigma_1, \mathbf{var} \ x \cdot s) \Downarrow \sigma_2|_x^{\sigma_1}}$$

Hoare Logic

For a taste of *axiomatic semantics*, let's define a *Hoare Logic* for TinyImp (without **var**). We write a *Hoare triple* judgement as:

$$\{\varphi\} \; s \; \{\psi\}$$

Where φ and ψ are logical formulae about states, called *assertions*, and s is a statement. This triple states that if the statement s successfully evaluates from a starting state satisfying the *precondition* φ , then the final state will satisfy the *postcondition* ψ :

$$\varphi(\sigma) \wedge (\sigma, s) \Downarrow \sigma' \Rightarrow \psi(\sigma')$$

Proving Hoare Triples

To prove a Hoare triple like:

```
{True}  
i := 0;  
m := 1;  
while  $i \neq N$  do  
     $i := i + 1$ ;  
     $m := m \times i$   
od  
{ $m = N!$ }
```

We *could* prove this using the operational semantics. This is cumbersome, and requires an induction to deal with the **while** loop. Instead, we'll define a set of rules to **prove Hoare triples directly** (called *a proof calculus*).

Hoare Rules

$$\overline{(\sigma, \text{skip}) \Downarrow \sigma}$$

$$\overline{\{\varphi\} \text{ skip}}$$

$$\frac{(\sigma_1, s_1) \Downarrow \sigma_2 \quad (\sigma_2, s_2) \Downarrow \sigma_3}{(\sigma_1, s_1; s_2) \Downarrow \sigma_3}$$

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Continuing on, we can get rules for if, and while with a *loop invariant*:

$$\overline{\{\varphi\} \text{ if } e \text{ then } s_1 \text{ else } s_2 \text{ fi } \{\psi\}}$$

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Consequence

There is one more rule, called the *rule of consequence*, that we need to insert ordinary logical reasoning into our Hoare logic proofs:

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This is the only rule that is **not** directed entirely by syntax. This means a Hoare logic proof need not look like a derivation tree. Instead we can sprinkle assertions through our program and specially note uses of the consequence rule.

Factorial Example

Let's verify the Factorial program using our Hoare rules:

{True}

$i := 0;$
 $m := 1;$

while $i \neq N$ **do**

$i := i + 1;$

$m := m \times i$

od

{ $m = N!$ }

$$\frac{\{\varphi \wedge e\} s_1 \{\psi\} \quad \{\varphi \wedge \neg e\} s_2 \{\psi\}}{\{\varphi\} \text{ if } e \text{ then } s_1 \text{ else } s_2 \text{ fi } \{\psi\}}$$

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$$\frac{\varphi \Rightarrow \alpha \quad \{\alpha\} s \{\beta\} \quad \beta \Rightarrow \psi}{\{\varphi\} s \{\psi\}}$$

Factorial Example

Let's verify the Factorial program using our Hoare rules:

```

{True}
    i := 0;
    m := 1;
    {m = i!}
while i ≠ N do

    i := i + 1;

    m := m × i
    {m = i!}
od {m = i! ∧ i = N}
{m = N!}
  
```

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Factorial Example

Let's verify the Factorial program using our Hoare rules:

$\{\text{True}\}$

$i := 0;$

$m := 1;$

$\{m = i!\}$

while $i \neq N$ **do** $\{m = i! \wedge i \neq N\}$

$\{m \times (i + 1) = (i + 1)!\}$

$i := i + 1;$

$\{m \times i = i!\}$

$m := m \times i$

$\{m = i!\}$

od $\{m = i! \wedge i = N\}$

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note: $(i + 1)! = i! \times (i + 1)$

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Forward-Directed and Backward-Directed

What is the tension between these two rules?

$$\overline{\{\varphi[x := e]\} \ x := e \ \{\varphi\}}$$

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It is convenient to write (most of) our rules so that they can always be applied forwards or backwards. Dijkstra-style backward propagation generally works better.

$$\frac{\{\varphi_1\} \ s_1 \ \{\psi\} \quad \{\varphi_2\} \ s_2 \ \{\psi\}}{\{(e \longrightarrow \varphi_1) \wedge (\neg e \longrightarrow \varphi_2)\} \ \text{if } e \text{ then } s_1 \text{ else } s_2 \text{ fi } \{\psi\}}$$