

Operational Semantics of OCaml

- Present three systems
 - OS_{subst}: substitution model
 - OS_{clo}: closure model
 - OS_{state}: closure model, plus state
- In all systems, start with removing let's and letrec's as follows:
 - let x = e in e' => (fun x -> e')e
 - let rec f = e in e' => (fun f -> e')(rec f = e)
- Here, "rec f = e" is a new expression added just for the operational semantics. Note: here, e must be an abstraction.

OS_{subst}

- Just like OS_{simp}, but with recursion.
- Expressions:
 - constants (not higher order), var, application, abstraction, built-in function calls: e₁@e₂
 - Note: Partial application of built-ins is not allowed. This implies that in an application e₁e₂, e₁ must reduce to a user-defined function.
- Values:
 - constants, (closed) abstractions
- Judgments:
 - e ↓ v (e closed)

Axioms

- (Const) $\frac{}{k \Downarrow k}$
- (Abstr) $\frac{}{\text{fun } x \rightarrow e \Downarrow \text{fun } x \rightarrow e}$
- (Rec) $\frac{}{\text{rec } f = e \Downarrow e [\text{rec } f = e / f]}$

Remember: e is an abstraction

Rules of inference (Same as OS_{simp})

- (δ) $\frac{e_1 \Downarrow v_1 \quad e_2 \Downarrow v_2 \quad v = v_1 \oplus v_2}{e_1 \oplus e_2 \Downarrow v}$
- (if-true) $\frac{e_1 \Downarrow \text{true} \quad e_2 \Downarrow v}{\text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3 \Downarrow v}$
- (if-false) $\frac{e_1 \Downarrow \text{false} \quad e_3 \Downarrow v}{\text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3 \Downarrow v}$

Never gave these in OS_{simp}

Continued

- (application) $\frac{e_1 \Downarrow \text{fun } x \rightarrow e \quad e_2 \Downarrow v \quad e[v/x] \Downarrow v'}{e_1 e_2 \Downarrow v'}$

Example

let rec f = fun n -> if n=1 then 1 else n*(f(n-1)) in f(2) ↓ 2

OS_{clo}

- Same expressions; same translation of let and letrec.
- Definition:
 - Environments (notated η): map from variable to value
 - Closures = Expression \times Env (notated $\langle e, \eta \rangle$)

must be an abstraction

must contain a value for every free variable in expression

Note that there is a circularity here: Env's contain closures and closures contain env's. We'll just keep this informal.

Axioms of OS_{clo}

- (Const) $\frac{}{\eta, k \Downarrow k}$ (Var) $\frac{}{\eta, x \Downarrow \eta(x)}$
- (Abstr) $\frac{}{\eta, \text{fun } x \rightarrow e \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } x \rightarrow e, \eta \rangle}$
- (Rec) $\frac{}{\eta, \text{rec } f = e \Downarrow \langle e, \eta' \rangle}$
 where $\eta' = \eta[f \rightarrow \langle e, \eta' \rangle]$

Again, be informal about this. Also, again note that e is an abstraction

Rules of inference

- (\oplus) $\frac{\eta, e_1 \Downarrow v_1 \quad \eta, e_2 \Downarrow v_2 \quad v = v_1 \oplus v_2}{\eta, e_1 \oplus e_2 \Downarrow v}$
- (App) $\frac{\eta, e_1 \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } x \rightarrow e, \eta' \rangle \quad \eta, e_2 \Downarrow v \quad \eta'[x \rightarrow v], e \Downarrow v'}{\eta, e_1 e_2 \Downarrow v'}$

Example

$\emptyset, (\text{fun } x \rightarrow (\text{fun } y \rightarrow x+y)3)4 \Downarrow 7$

Example

$\frac{\emptyset, (\text{fun } x \rightarrow (\text{fun } y \rightarrow x+y)3) \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } x \rightarrow (\text{fun } y \rightarrow x+y)3, \emptyset \rangle \quad \emptyset, 4 \Downarrow 4 \quad \mathbf{A}}{\emptyset, (\text{fun } x \rightarrow (\text{fun } y \rightarrow x+y)3)4 \Downarrow 7}$

Example

$\frac{\mathbf{A} = [x:4], (\text{fun } y \rightarrow x+y)3 \Downarrow 7}{\emptyset, (\text{fun } x \rightarrow (\text{fun } y \rightarrow x+y)3) \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } x \rightarrow (\text{fun } y \rightarrow x+y)3, \emptyset \rangle \quad \emptyset, 4 \Downarrow 4 \quad \mathbf{A}}{\emptyset, (\text{fun } x \rightarrow (\text{fun } y \rightarrow x+y)3)4 \Downarrow 7}$

Example

$$\frac{[x:4], (\text{fun } y \rightarrow x+y) \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } y \rightarrow x+y, [x:4] \rangle \quad [x:4], 3 \Downarrow 3 \quad \mathbf{B}}{\mathbf{A} = [x:4], (\text{fun } y \rightarrow x+y)3 \Downarrow 7}$$

$$\frac{\emptyset, (\text{fun } x \rightarrow (\text{fun } y \rightarrow x+y)3) \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } x \rightarrow (\text{fun } y \rightarrow x+y)3, \emptyset \rangle \quad \emptyset, 4 \Downarrow 4 \quad \mathbf{A}}{\emptyset, (\text{fun } x \rightarrow (\text{fun } y \rightarrow x+y)3)4 \Downarrow 7}$$

▶

Example

$$\frac{[x:4,y:3], x \Downarrow 4 \quad [x:4,y:3], y \Downarrow 3}{\mathbf{B} = [x:4,y:3], x+y \Downarrow 7}$$

$$\frac{[x:4], (\text{fun } y \rightarrow x+y) \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } y \rightarrow x+y, [x:4] \rangle \quad [x:4], 3 \Downarrow 3 \quad \mathbf{B}}{\mathbf{A} = [x:4], (\text{fun } y \rightarrow x+y)3 \Downarrow 7}$$

$$\frac{\emptyset, (\text{fun } x \rightarrow (\text{fun } y \rightarrow x+y)3) \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } x \rightarrow (\text{fun } y \rightarrow x+y)3, \emptyset \rangle \quad \emptyset, 4 \Downarrow 4 \quad \mathbf{A}}{\emptyset, (\text{fun } x \rightarrow (\text{fun } y \rightarrow x+y)3)4 \Downarrow 7}$$

▶

OS_{state}

- ▶ Add:
 - ▶ Locations
 - ▶ Notated $\ell, \ell', \ell_1, \text{etc}$
 - ▶ Infinite, unstructured set of atoms
 - ▶ State
 - ▶ Notated σ
 - ▶ Map from locations to values
- ▶ Values: Constants, locations, closures
- ▶ Judgments:

$$\sigma, \eta \vdash e \Downarrow v, \sigma'$$

▶

Axioms and rules of inference

- ▶ All rules are same as OS_{clo}, but "thread" state through subcomputation. States are never captured in closures.
- ▶ (Const) $\frac{}{\sigma, \eta \vdash k \Downarrow k, \sigma}$ (Var) $\frac{}{\sigma, \eta \vdash x \Downarrow \eta(x), \sigma}$
- ▶ (Abs) $\frac{}{\sigma, \eta \vdash \text{fun } x \rightarrow e \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } x \rightarrow e, \eta \rangle, \sigma}$
- ▶ (\oplus) $\frac{\sigma, \eta \vdash e_1 \Downarrow v_1, \sigma_1 \quad \sigma_1, \eta \vdash e_2 \Downarrow v_2, \sigma_2 \quad v = v_1 \oplus v_2}{\sigma, \eta \vdash e_1 \oplus e_2 \Downarrow v, \sigma_2}$

▶

Axioms and rules of inference

- ▶ New rules for new operators
- ▶ (Deref) $\frac{\sigma, \eta \vdash e \Downarrow \ell, \sigma' \quad \ell \text{ a location} \quad \sigma'(\ell) = v}{\sigma, \eta \vdash !e \Downarrow v, \sigma'}$
- ▶ (Assign) $\frac{\sigma, \eta \vdash e_1 \Downarrow \ell, \sigma' \quad \sigma', \eta \vdash e_2 \Downarrow v, \sigma''}{\sigma, \eta \vdash e_1 := e_2 \Downarrow (), \sigma''[\ell \rightarrow v]}$

← unique value of type unit
- ▶ (Ref) $\frac{\sigma, \eta \vdash e \Downarrow v, \sigma' \quad \ell \text{ a fresh location}}{\sigma, \eta \vdash \text{ref } e \Downarrow \ell, \sigma'[\ell \rightarrow v]}$

▶

Example

$$\{\emptyset:0\}, \{x:\emptyset\} \vdash (\text{fun } y \rightarrow (\text{fun } z \rightarrow !x)(y := !y+1))x \Downarrow 1, \{\emptyset:1\}$$

▶

Example

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\{0:0\}, \{x:0\} \vdash (\text{fun } y \rightarrow \dots) \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } y \rightarrow \dots, \{x:0 \rangle, \{0:0\} \}}{\{0:0\}, \{x:0\} \vdash x \Downarrow 0, \{0:0\}} \quad \mathbf{A}}{\{0:0\}, \{x:0\} \vdash (\text{fun } y \rightarrow (\text{fun } z \rightarrow !x)(y := !y + 1))x \Downarrow 1, \{0:1\}}}$$

Example

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\{0:0\}, \{x:0, y:0\} \vdash (\text{fun } z \rightarrow !x) \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } z \rightarrow !x, \{x:0, y:0 \rangle, \{0:0\} \}}{\{0:0\}, \{x:0, y:0\} \vdash (\text{fun } z \rightarrow !x)(y := !y + 1) \Downarrow 1, \{0:1\}} \quad \mathbf{B} \quad \mathbf{C}}{\{0:0\}, \{x:0\} \vdash (\text{fun } y \rightarrow \dots) \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } y \rightarrow \dots, \{x:0 \rangle, \{0:0\} \}} \quad \mathbf{A}}{\{0:0\}, \{x:0\} \vdash (\text{fun } y \rightarrow (\text{fun } z \rightarrow !x)(y := !y + 1))x \Downarrow 1, \{0:1\}}}$$

Example

$$\mathbf{B} = \{0:0\}, \{x:0, y:0\} \vdash y := !y + 1 \Downarrow 0, \{0:1\}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\{0:0\}, \{x:0, y:0\} \vdash (\text{fun } z \rightarrow !x) \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } z \rightarrow !x, \{x:0, y:0 \rangle, \{0:0\} \}}{\{0:0\}, \{x:0, y:0\} \vdash (\text{fun } z \rightarrow !x)(y := !y + 1) \Downarrow 1, \{0:1\}} \quad \mathbf{B} \quad \mathbf{C}}{\{0:0\}, \{x:0\} \vdash (\text{fun } y \rightarrow \dots) \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } y \rightarrow \dots, \{x:0 \rangle, \{0:0\} \}} \quad \mathbf{A}}{\{0:0\}, \{x:0\} \vdash (\text{fun } y \rightarrow (\text{fun } z \rightarrow !x)(y := !y + 1))x \Downarrow 1, \{0:1\}}}$$

Example

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\{0:0\}, \{x:0, y:0\} \vdash y \Downarrow 0, \{0:0\}}{\{0:0\}, \{x:0, y:0\} \vdash y := !y + 1 \Downarrow 0, \{0:1\}} \quad \mathbf{B}}{\{0:0\}, \{x:0, y:0\} \vdash (\text{fun } z \rightarrow !x) \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } z \rightarrow !x, \{x:0, y:0 \rangle, \{0:0\} \}} \quad \mathbf{B} \quad \mathbf{C}}{\{0:0\}, \{x:0\} \vdash (\text{fun } y \rightarrow \dots) \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } y \rightarrow \dots, \{x:0 \rangle, \{0:0\} \}} \quad \mathbf{A}}{\{0:0\}, \{x:0\} \vdash (\text{fun } y \rightarrow (\text{fun } z \rightarrow !x)(y := !y + 1))x \Downarrow 1, \{0:1\}}}$$

Example

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\{0:0\}, \{x:0, y:0\} \vdash y \Downarrow 0, \{0:0\}}{\{0:0\}, \{x:0, y:0\} \vdash !y \Downarrow 0, \{0:0\}} \quad \{0:0\} \langle 0 \rangle = 0}{\{0:0\}, \{x:0, y:0\} \vdash !y + 1 \Downarrow 1, \{0:0\}}}{\{0:0\}, \{x:0, y:0\} \vdash y \Downarrow 0, \{0:0\}} \quad \{0:0\}, \{x:0, y:0\} \vdash !y + 1 \Downarrow 1, \{0:0\}} \quad \mathbf{B}}{\{0:0\}, \{x:0, y:0\} \vdash (\text{fun } z \rightarrow !x) \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } z \rightarrow !x, \{x:0, y:0 \rangle, \{0:0\} \}} \quad \mathbf{B} \quad \mathbf{C}}{\{0:0\}, \{x:0\} \vdash (\text{fun } y \rightarrow \dots) \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } y \rightarrow \dots, \{x:0 \rangle, \{0:0\} \}} \quad \mathbf{A}}{\{0:0\}, \{x:0\} \vdash (\text{fun } y \rightarrow (\text{fun } z \rightarrow !x)(y := !y + 1))x \Downarrow 1, \{0:1\}}}$$

Example

$$\frac{\frac{\{0:1\}, \{x:0, y:0, z:0\} \vdash x \Downarrow 0, \{0:1\}}{\{0:1\}, \{x:0, y:0, z:0\} \vdash !x \Downarrow 1, \{0:1\}} \quad \{0:1\} \langle 0 \rangle = 1}{\mathbf{C} = \{0:1\}, \{x:0, y:0, z:0\} \vdash !x \Downarrow 1, \{0:1\}}}$$