

Behavioral Semantics of Languages

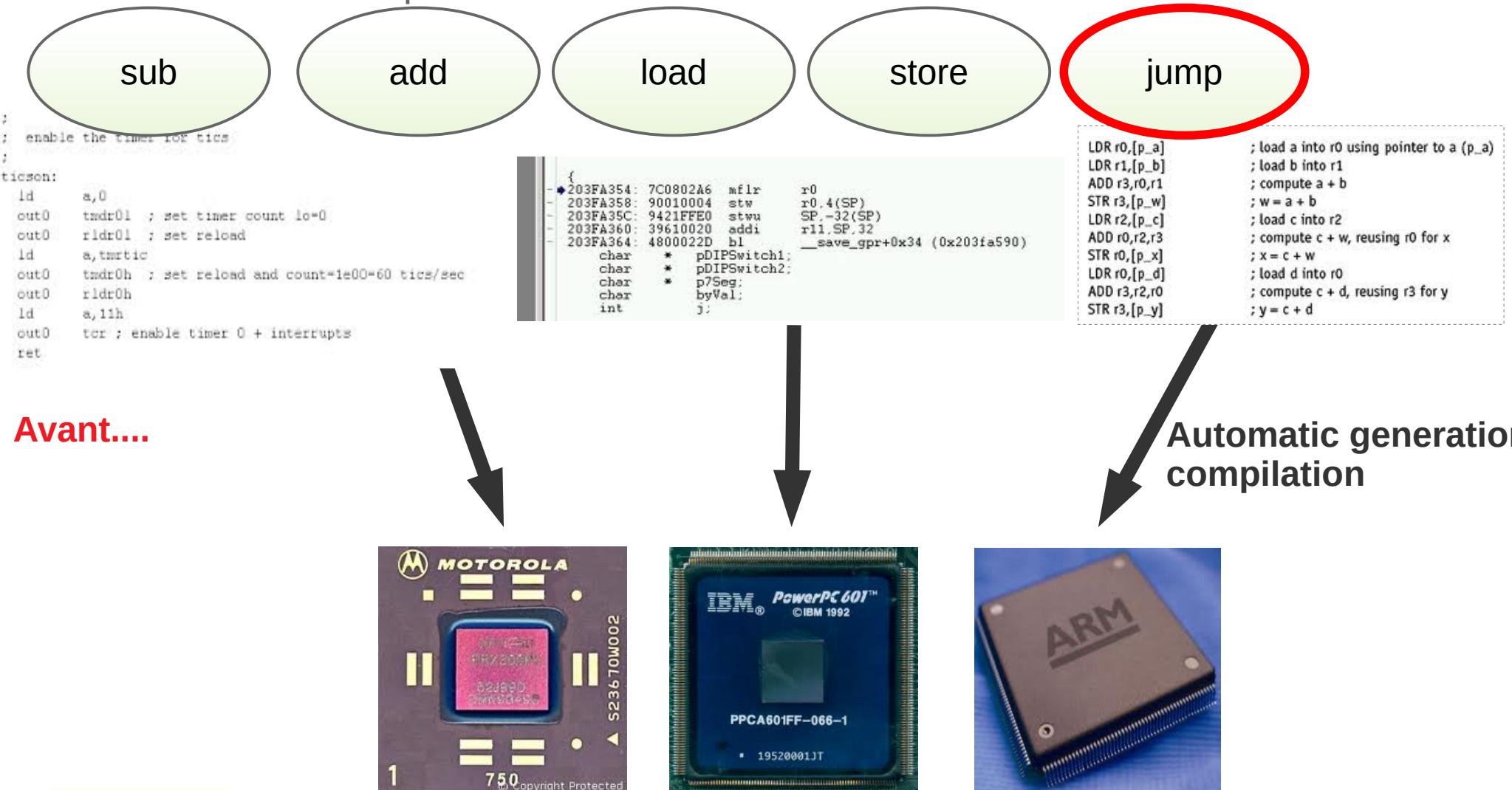
digest

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Reifying good concepts

- Modèle représentant un certain code exécutable en abstrayant certains aspects



Avant....

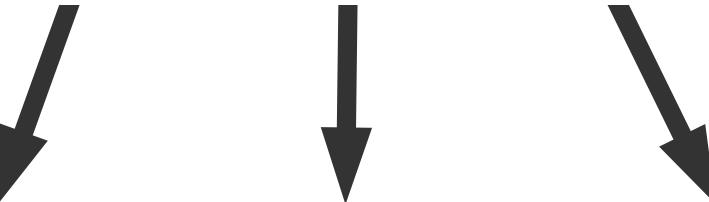
Automatic generation / compilation

Reifying good concepts

- Modèle représentant un certain code exécutable en abstrayant certains aspects

```
nodename = getNodeName()
label=symbol.sym_name.get(int(ast[0]),ast[0])
print '%s [%s=%s]' % (nodename, label),
if isinstance(ast[1], str):
    if ast[1].strip():
        print '= %s'; ' % ast[1]
    else:
        print ''
else:
    print '';
    children = []
    for n, child in enumerate(ast[1:]):
        children.append(dotwrite(child))
    print '%s -> {' % nodename,
    for name in children:
        print '%s' % name,
```

Avant hier....



Automatic generation / compilation

Reifying good concepts

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GOTO ?

At the **machine code** level, a goto is a form of **branch or jump statement**.

Although at the pre-ALGOL meeting held in 1959, Heinz Zemanek explicitly threw doubts on the necessity of GOTO statements, at the time no one paid attention to his remark, including Edsger Dijkstra, who would later become the iconic opponent of GOTO. [3] The 1970s and 1980s saw a decline in the use of GOTO statements in favor of the "structured programming" paradigm, with goto criticized as leading to "unmaintainable spaghetti code" (see below).

Reifying good ? concepts

Good is a point of view

- Modèle représentant un certain code exécutable en abstrayant certains aspects *dans un but spécifique, pour un domaine particulier*

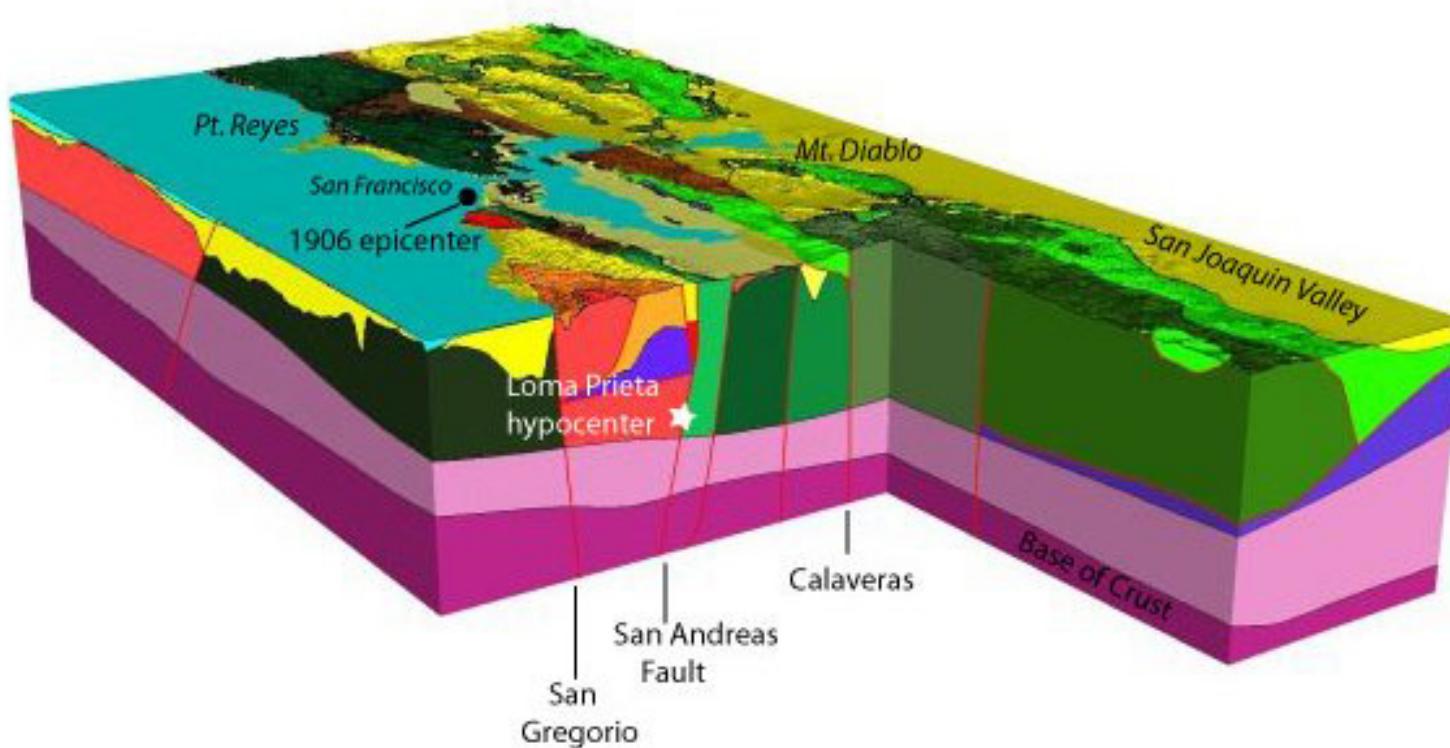
[...] In that letter Dijkstra argued that unrestricted GOTO statements should be abolished from higher-level languages because **they complicated the task of analyzing and verifying the correctness of programs** (particularly those involving loops)

Some programmers, such as Linux Kernel designer and coder Linus Torvalds or software engineer and book author Steve McConnell, also object to Dijkstra's point of view, stating that **GOTOS can be a useful language feature, improving program speed, size and code clearness**, but only when used in a sensible way by a comparably sensible programmer.

Source: wikipedia

Two possible usages of models

- *Descriptive* : Abstraction of an existing reality

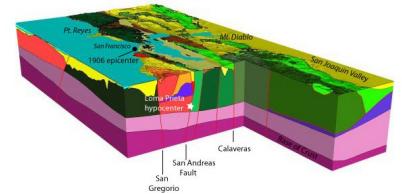


To understand
Analyse
automate
communicate
etc

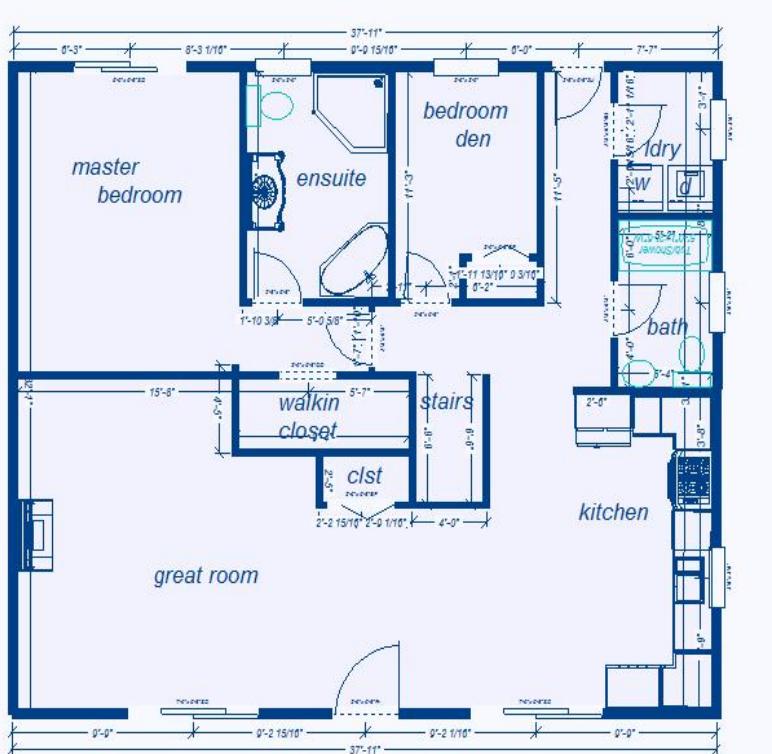
- *Prescriptive* : Specification of something to be realized

Two usages of models

- *Descriptive* : Abstraction of an existing reality



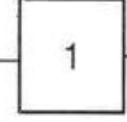
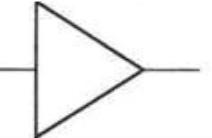
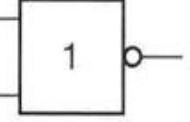
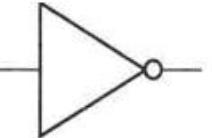
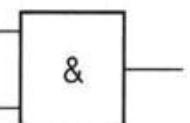
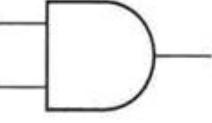
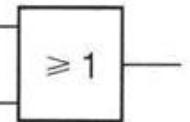
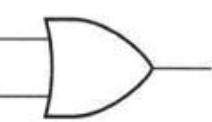
- *Prescriptive* : Specification of something to be realized



To understand
Analyse
automate
communicate
etc

Languages dédiés et modèles

- ...un principe qui a prouvé son efficacité dans de nombreux domaines
- ...permet de communiquer entre personnes comprenant le modèle.

Porte OUI (YES)			entrée sortie 0 0 1 1	
Porte NON (NO)			entrée sortie 0 1 1 0	Deux notations pour chaque porte ?!
Porte ET (AND)			entrées sortie 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1	Mais la sémantique est donnée... → toutes les personnes comprenant la logique booléenne ?!
Porte OU (OR)			entrées sortie 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	

Capella !

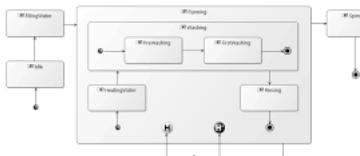
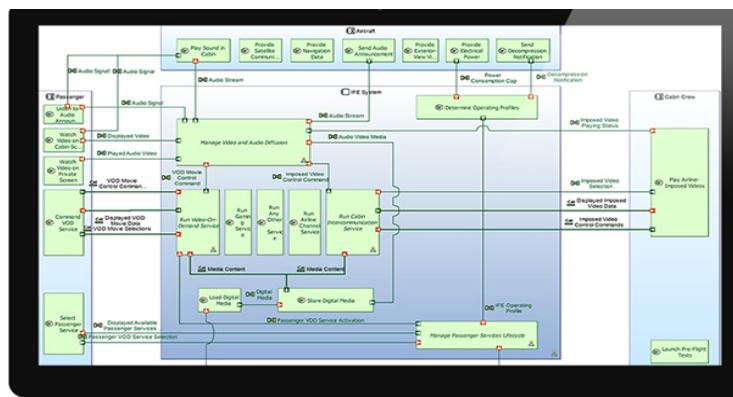
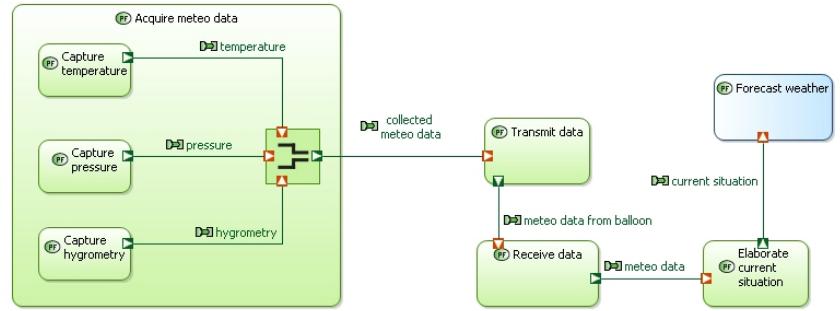
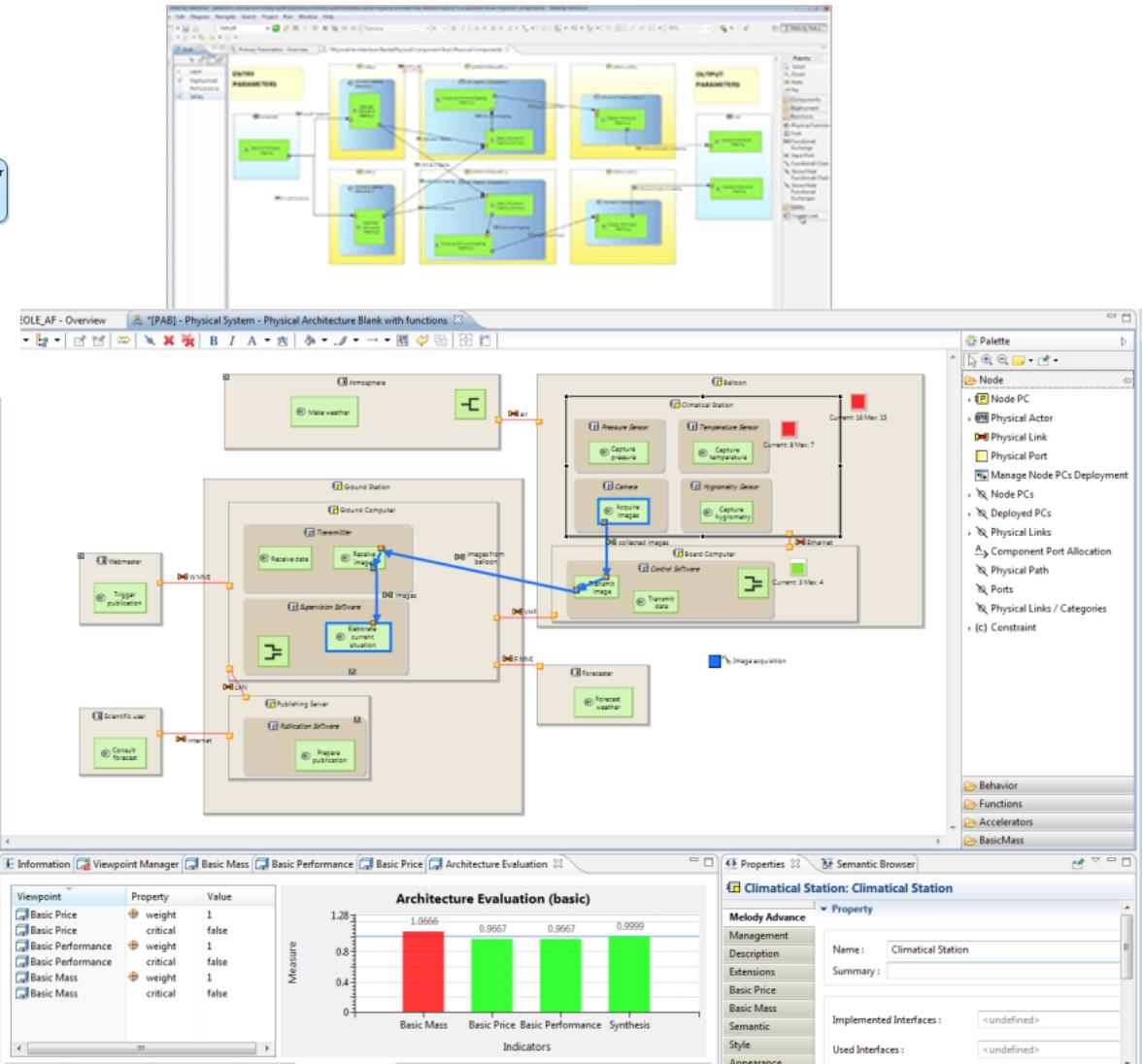


Figure 12: Shallow and Deep history states, Initial and Final States



Other kinds of models



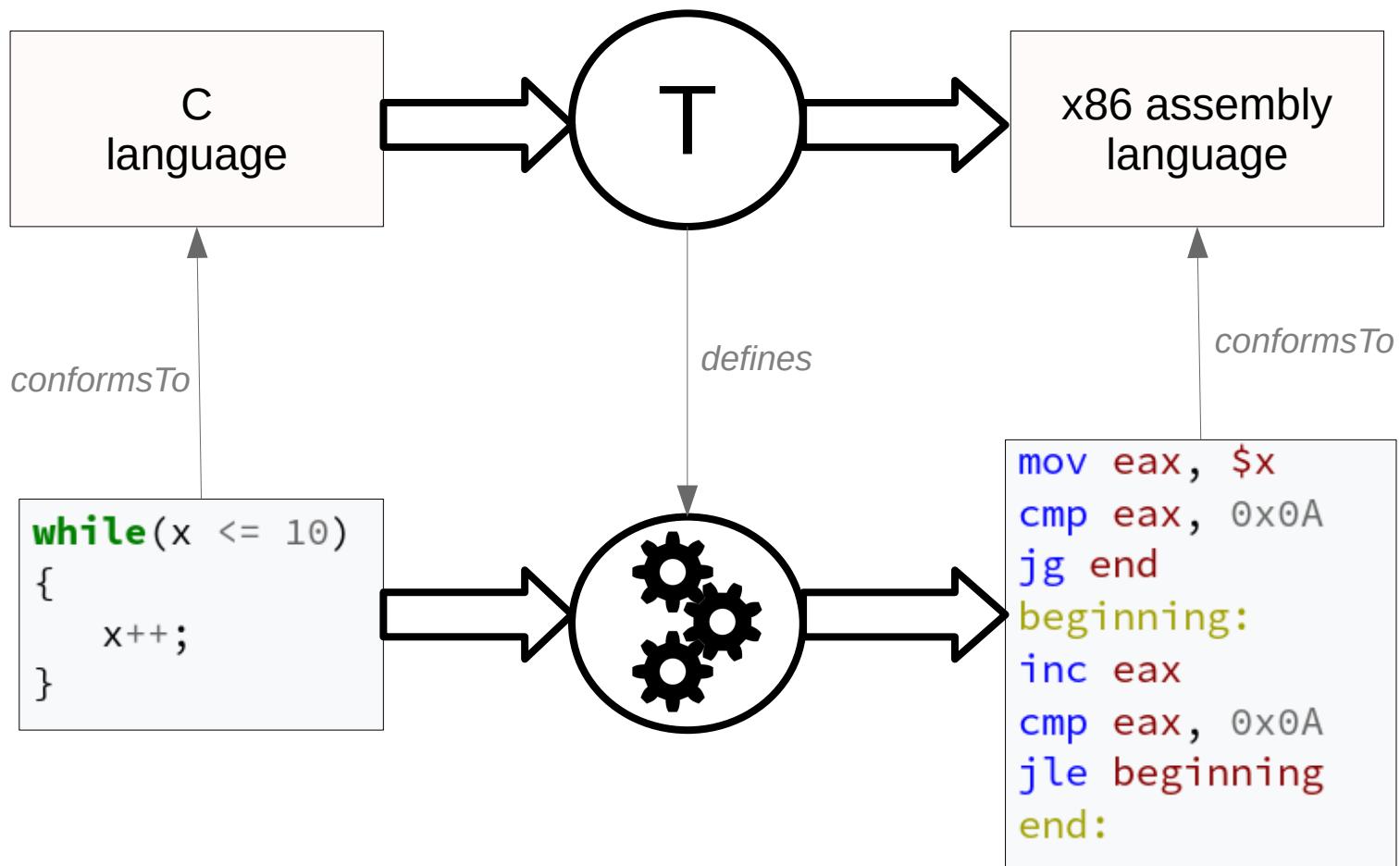
Models of Computation	Petri Nets Comp. Graphs	Kahn Proc. Networks	Communicating Sequential Processes	Synchronous Dataflow
Modeling Environments				Ptolemy Gabriel
Languages / Compilers		Lucid C	Id lazy VAL	Sisal Occam
Strengths	Weaknesses		Erlang LUSTRE	Esterel pH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elegance Generality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unsuitable for static analysis Cannot leverage deep results from DSP / modeling community 			StreamIt Cg
				Brook StreamC
				<i>“Stream Programming”</i>

*Modèles d'abstraction forte, plus proche de l'analyse du problème que de la description de la solution
→ réel impact sur l'informatique... par le côté théorique*

William Thies (phd thesis)

Transformational semantics

- Transformational : the semantics is defined by reducing constructs of the language to more elementary ones by means of definitional transformations into a simpler language whose the semantics is already given.

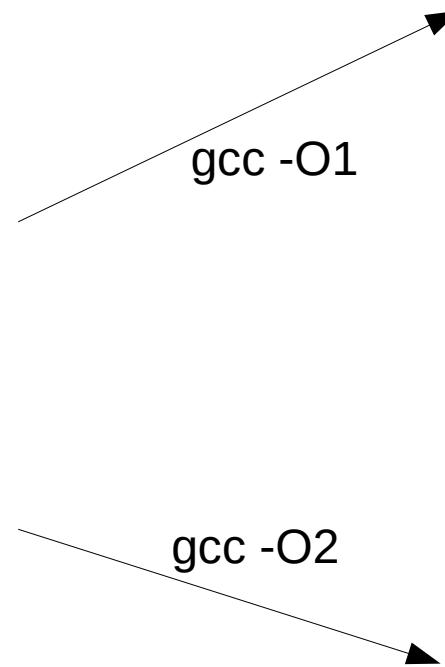


Transformational semantics

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/35716868/gcc-o2-optimize-to-wrong-behavior-is-it-a-bug>

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    unsigned long i = 0;
    while (1) {
        if (++i > 0x1fffffffUL) {
            printf("hello\n");
            i = 0;
        }
    }
}
```



Disassembly of section .text:

```
00000000 <_main>:
#include <stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    0: 55                      push %ebp
    1: 89 e5                   mov %esp,%ebp
    3: 83 e4 f0                and $0xffffffff0,%esp
    6: 83 ec 10                sub $0x10,%esp
    9: e8 00 00 00 00          call e <_main+0xe>
    e: b8 00 00 00 20          mov $0x20000000,%eax
    unsigned long i = 0;
    while (1) {
        if (++i > 0x1fffffffUL) {
    13: 83 e8 01                sub $0x1,%eax
    16: 75 fb                  jne 13 <_main+0x13>
            printf("hello\n");
    18: c7 04 24 00 00 00 00    movl $0x0,(%esp)
    1f: e8 00 00 00 00          call 24 <_main+0x24>
    24: eb e8                  jmp e <_main+0xe>
    26: 90                      nop
    27: 90                      nop
}
```

Disassembly of section .text.startup:

```
00000000 <_main>:
#include <stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    0: 55                      push %ebp
    1: 89 e5                   mov %esp,%ebp
    3: 83 e4 f0                and $0xffffffff0,%esp
    6: 83 ec 10                sub $0x10,%esp
    9: e8 00 00 00 00          call e <_main+0xe>
    e: 66 90                   xchg %ax,%ax
    10: c7 04 24 00 00 00 00    movl $0x0,(%esp)
    17: e8 00 00 00 00          call 1c <_main+0x1c>
    1c: eb f2                  jmp 10 <_main+0x10>
    1e: 90                      nop
    1f: 90                      nop
}
```

Axiomatic semantics

- **Axiomatic**: the semantics is defined by a logical theory associated to each language elements in order to enable some properties to be proven (the formulae describe, for each statement, the relation between the pre-state and the post-state of the executing the statement)

Hoare Triples

- Meaning of construct S can be described in terms of triples:

$$\{ P \} S \{ Q \}$$

- P and Q are formulas or assertions.
 - P is a precondition on S
 - Q is a postcondition on S
- Asserts a fact (may be either true or false)
- The triple is valid if:
 - execution of S begins in a state satisfying P
 - S terminates
 - resulting state satisfies Q

<http://www.cs.purdue.edu/homes/suresh/565-Spring2009/lectures/lecture-6.pdf>

Operational semantics

- The operational semantics for a programming language describes how a valid program is interpreted as sequences of computational steps. These sequences then are the meaning of the program.
- Structural Operational Semantics [http://homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/gdp/publications/sos_jlap.pdf]

Condition	$\langle n, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow n$	“n in state σ , evaluates to n”
<hr/>		
Rewriting rule	$\langle a, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow n$	“expression a in state σ , evaluates to n”
	$\langle X, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma(X)$	“location X evaluates to its contents in a state”
	$\frac{\langle b, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \mathbf{false}}{\langle \mathbf{while } b \mathbf{ do } c, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma}$	(while loops)
$\mathbf{while } (b)$	$\langle b, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \mathbf{true}$	$\langle c, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma''$
\mathbf{do}		$\langle \mathbf{while } b \mathbf{ do } c, \sigma'' \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$
$C;$		$\langle \mathbf{while } b \mathbf{ do } c, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$
\mathbf{done}		
	$\frac{\langle B, s \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{true}}{\langle \mathbf{while } B \mathbf{ do } C, s \rangle \longrightarrow \langle C; \mathbf{while } B \mathbf{ do } C, s \rangle}$	$\frac{\langle B, s \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{false}}{\langle \mathbf{while } B \mathbf{ do } C, s \rangle \longrightarrow s}$

GEMOC approach : context

- We consider models that can be interpreted according to their (concurrent and timed) operational semantics
- We do not want to implement all the tooling for each new language

Meta-languages

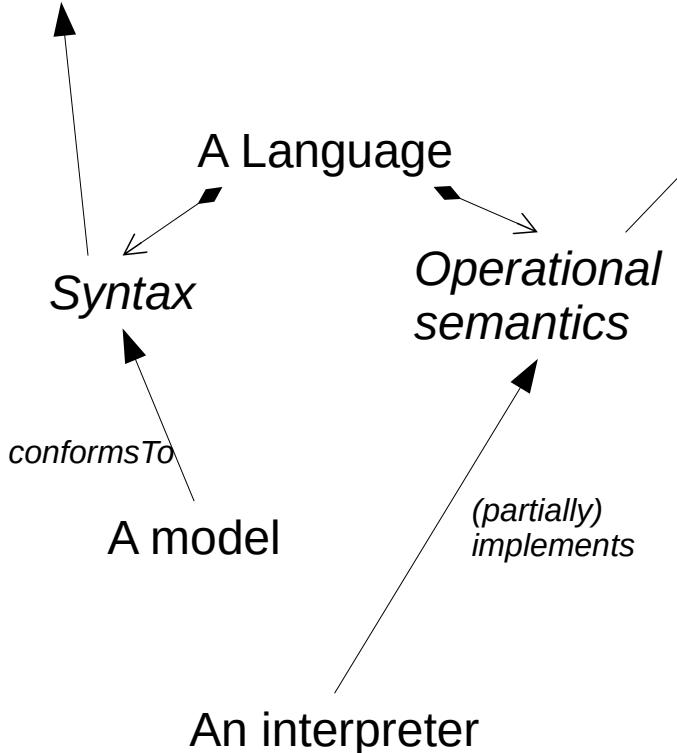
Executable DSML

Executable model

Runtime

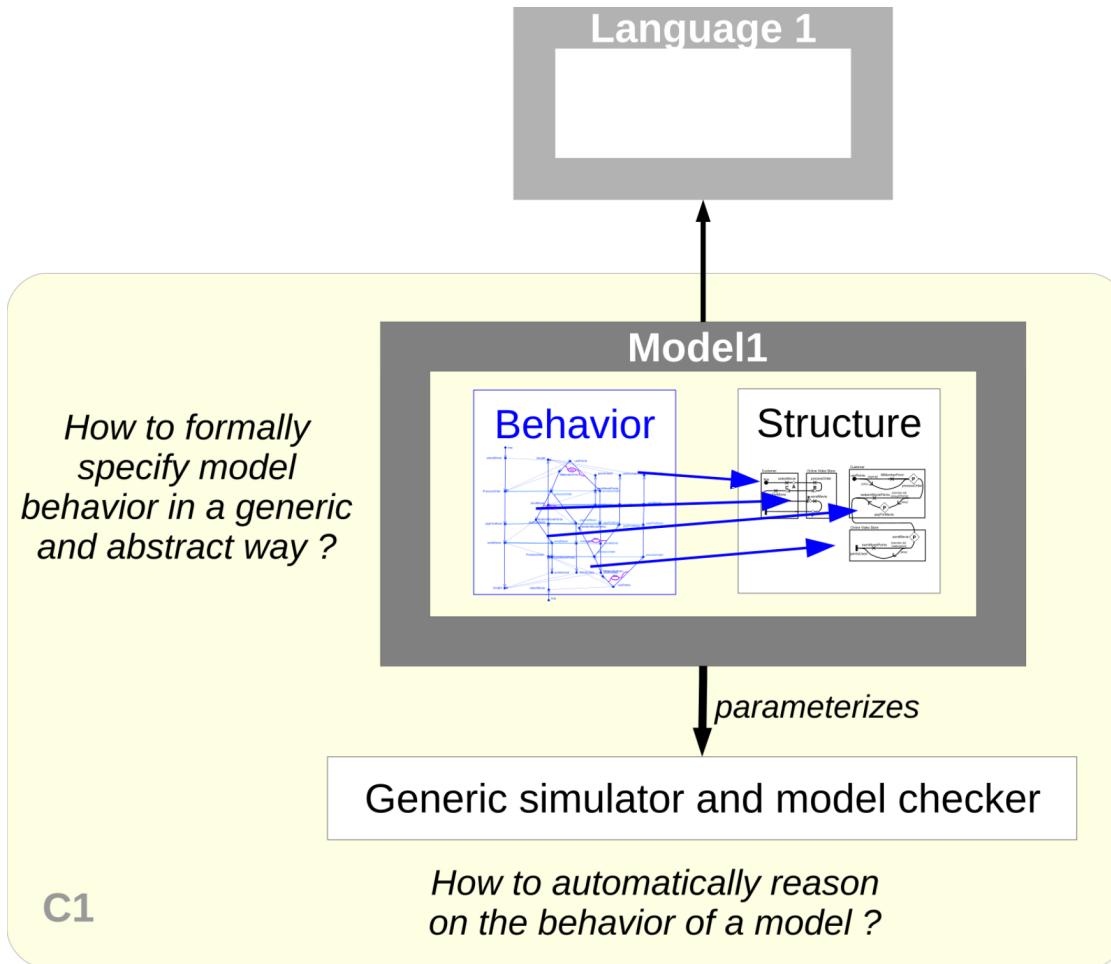
What is a Syntax

What is an operational semantics



Tooling the meta language to avoid tooling each language

Globalization of Modelling langages : Challenge 1



Globalization of Modelling languages : Challenge 3

C3

What is (are) the appropriate metalanguage(s) to specify a behavioral semantics ?

How to make explicit the concurrency and time in the specification of behavioral semantics ?

What tooling can be developed to take benefits of a modular description of the semantics ?

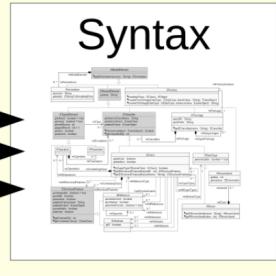
Language Dedicated to Behavioral Semantics Specification

Conforms to

Language 1

Behavioral Semantics

Concurrency & Time

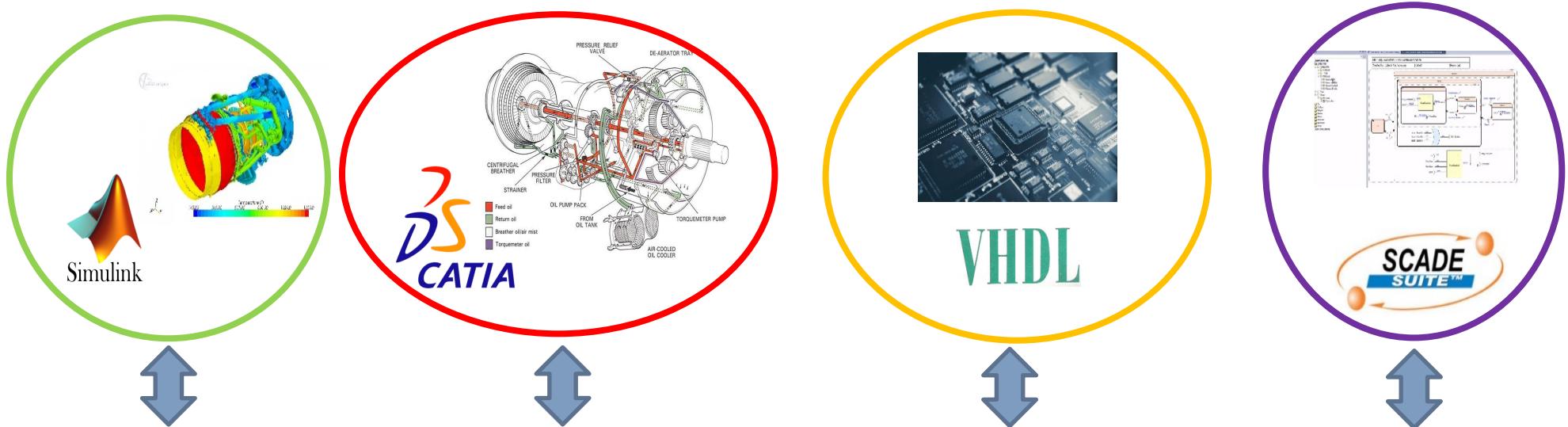


Conforms to

Modelx

Modeling and Simulation

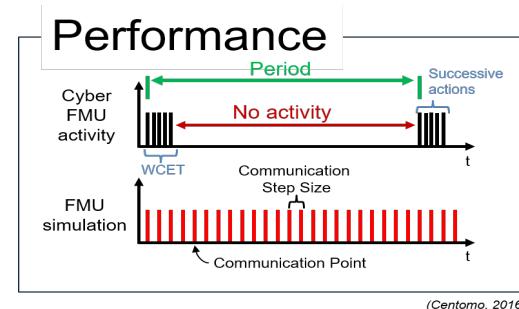
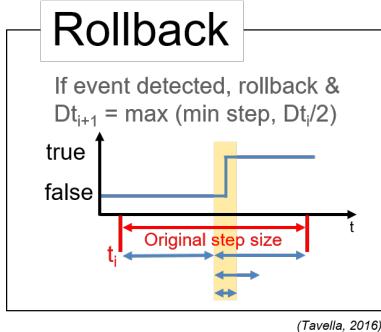
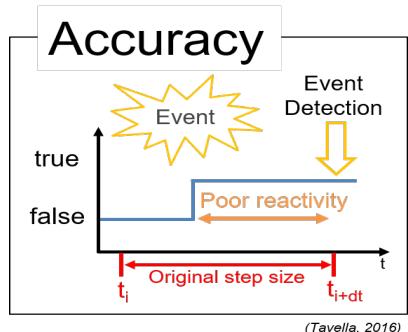
→ Co-simulation



Coordinator

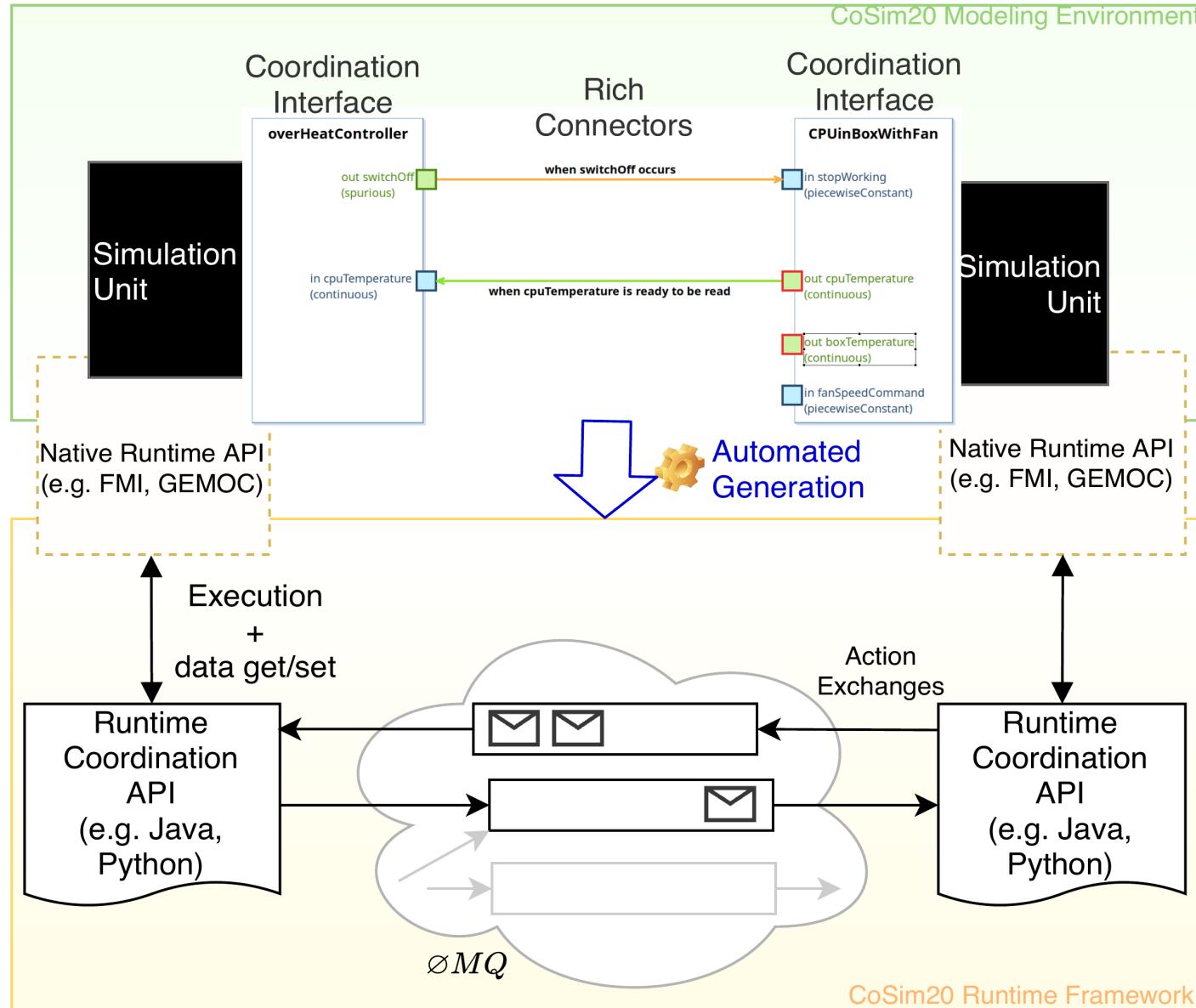
Ask to simulate the individual models
Realize Data propagation
Ensure Time consistency

→ **Mostly Time triggered and generic coordinators in the State of the Art**

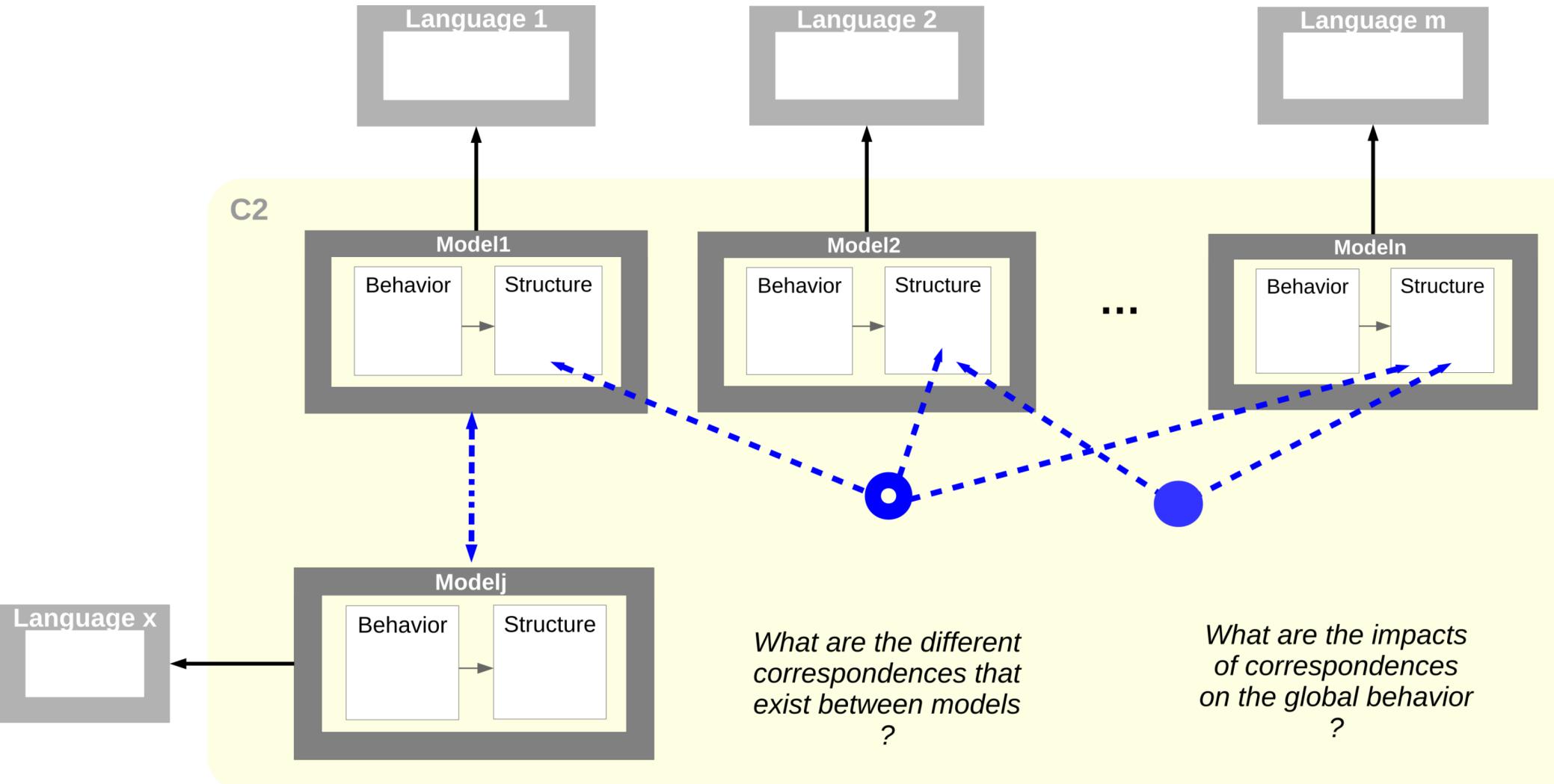


Modeling and Simulation

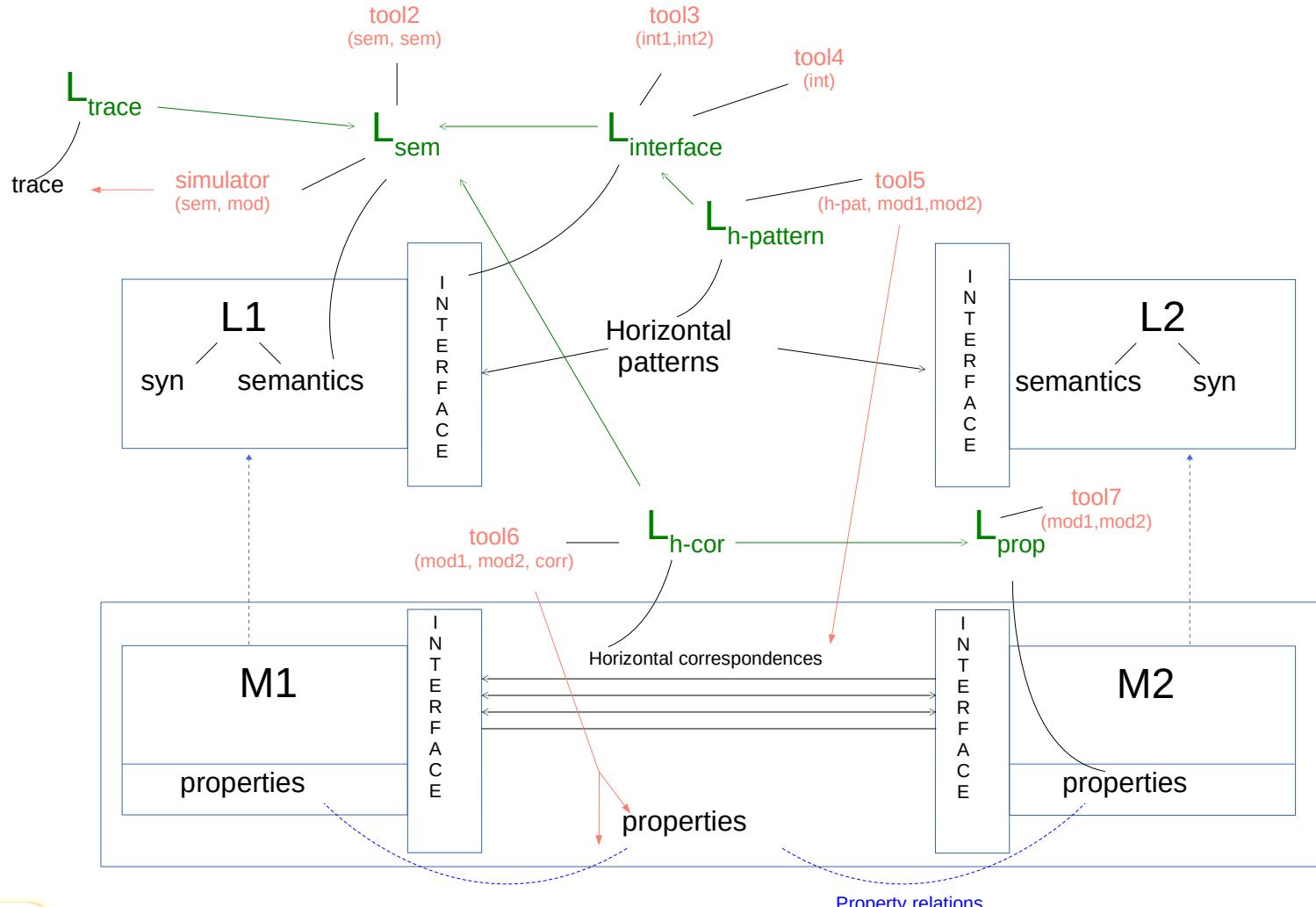
→ the CoSim20 framework (Giovanni Liboni's thesis)



Globalization of Modelling languages : Challenge 2



Expectations



Expectations

