

Formal Transformations of Operational Semantics

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Context

Different Operational Semantics

Big-Step

Small-Step

Abstract Machine

Reduction Semantics

▷ Natural Semantics (Big-Step):

$$\frac{s, e_1 \Downarrow v_1 \quad s, e_2 \Downarrow v_2 \quad v_1 + v_2 = v}{s, \text{Plus}(e_1, e_2) \Downarrow v}$$

▷ Structural Operational Semantics (Small-Step):

$$\frac{s, e_1 \rightarrow s', e'_1}{s, \text{Plus}(e_1, e_2) \rightarrow s', \text{Plus}(e'_1, e_2)} \quad \dots$$

▷ Reduction Semantics:

$$C ::= [\cdot] \mid \text{Plus}(C, e) \mid \text{Plus}(v, C)$$

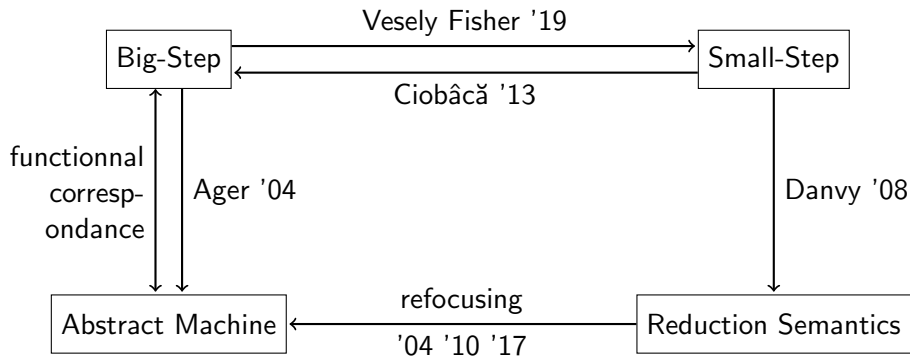
$$\frac{v_1 + v_2 = v}{s, \text{Plus}(v_1, v_2) \rightarrow v}$$

▷ Abstract Machine:

$$\langle \text{Plus}(e_1, e_2); s; \pi \rangle_m \rightarrow \langle e_1; s; (\text{Plus}([\cdot], e_2), s) :: \pi \rangle_m$$

Related Work

Interderiving Operational Semantics:



Mostly ad-hoc uncertified transformations

My Thesis

Goal: Formalize translations between different operational semantics

Framework: Skeletal Semantics

meta-language to define the specification of a language.

with Necro: tool implemented in OCaml to manipulate skeletal semantics

First Year:

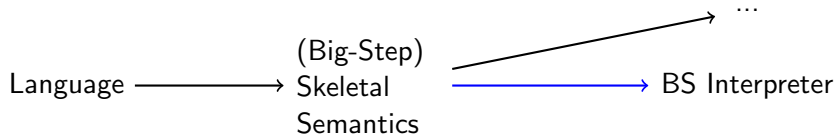
- ▶ Automatic translation of a Big-Step skeletal semantics into an equivalent Small-Step semantics
- ▶ A-posteriori Coq certification of the result

Related Work

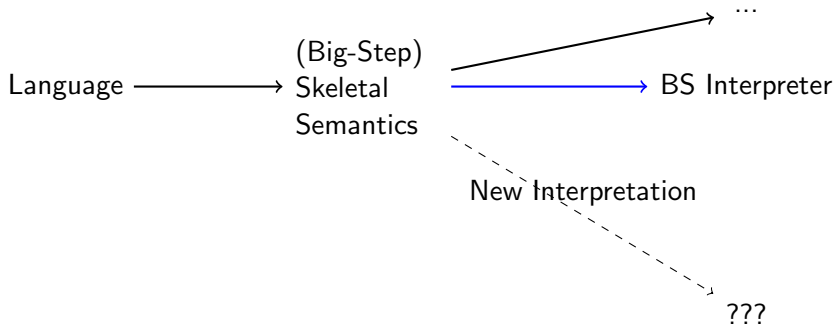
Frameworks to formalize a language:

K, Ott, Lem, ...

- ▶ Intuitive readable definitions
- ▶ Offers tools: certifications, interpreters, LaTeX, ...
- ▶ Can't manipulate different semantics at the same time

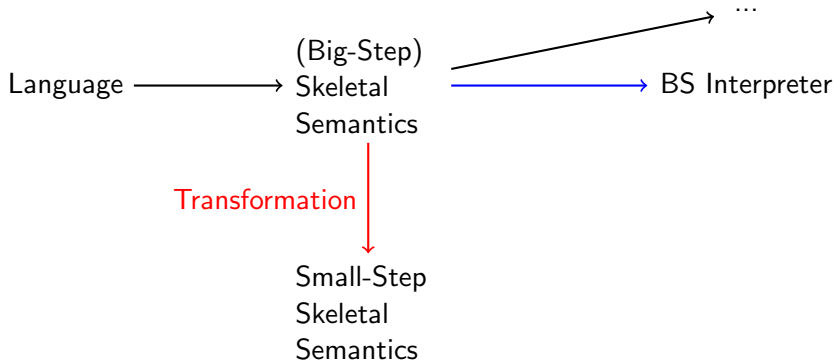


Current structure of Necro

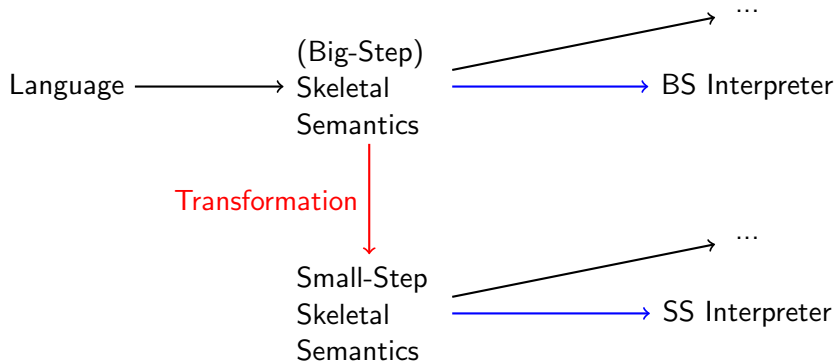


New interpretation of the same semantics ?

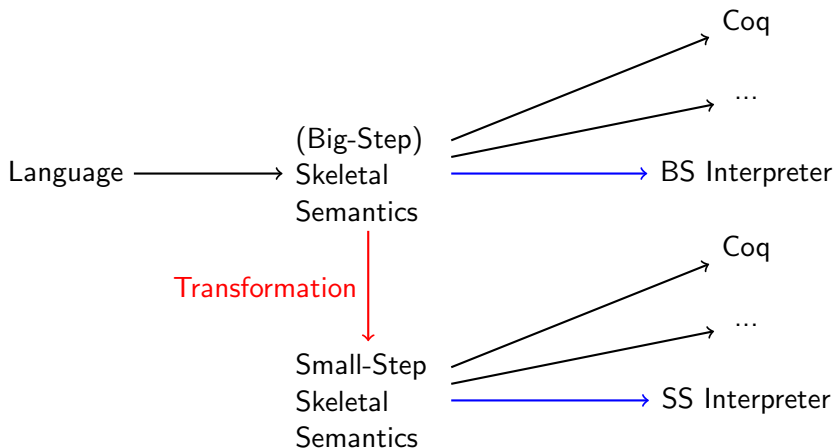
Does not reconstruct terms...



Create a new independant semantics



Can use other Necro tools



Including Coq formalization

Transformation

Big-Step vs Small-Step

Big-Step:

$$\frac{s, t_1 \Downarrow s' \quad s', t_2 \Downarrow s''}{s, \text{Seq}(t_1, t_2) \Downarrow s''}$$

Small-Step:

$$\frac{s, t_1 \rightarrow s', t'_1}{s, \text{Seq}(t_1, t_2) \rightarrow s', \text{Seq}(t'_1, t_2)} \quad \frac{}{s, \text{Seq}(\text{Ret}(s'), t_2) \rightarrow s', t_2}$$

Example: IMP

```
type stmt =  
| Skip  
| Assign of ident * expr  
| Seq of stmt * stmt  
| If of expr * stmt * stmt  
| While of expr * stmt
```

...

```
hook hstmt (s : state, t : stmt) matching t : state =  
| Seq (t1, t2) ->  
  let s' = hstmt (s, t1) in  
  hstmt (s', t2)  
| ...
```


Example: IMP

```
hook hstmt (s : state, t : stmt) matching t : state =
| ...
| While (e1, t2) ->
  let (s', v) = hexpr (s, e1) in
  branch
    isTrue (v);
    let s'' = hstmt (s', t2) in
    hstmt (s'', While (e1, t2))
  or
    isFalse (v);
    s'
end
```

Intuition: Seq

Big-Step:

$$\frac{s, t_1 \Downarrow s' \quad s', t_2 \Downarrow s''}{s, \text{Seq}(t_1, t_2) \Downarrow s''}$$

Intuition: Seq

Big-Step:

$$\frac{s, t_1 \Downarrow s' \quad s', t_2 \Downarrow s''}{s, \text{Seq}(t_1, t_2) \Downarrow s''}$$

Small-Step:

$$\frac{\dots}{s, \text{Seq}(t_1, t_2) \rightarrow \dots}$$

Intuition: Seq

Big-Step:

$$\frac{s, t_1 \Downarrow s' \quad s', t_2 \Downarrow s''}{s, \text{Seq}(t_1, t_2) \Downarrow s''}$$

Small-Step:

$$\frac{s, t_1 \rightarrow s', t'_1}{s, \text{Seq}(t_1, t_2) \rightarrow \dots}$$

Intuition: Seq

Big-Step:

$$\frac{s, t_1 \Downarrow s' \quad s', t_2 \Downarrow s''}{s, \text{Seq}(t_1, t_2) \Downarrow s''}$$

Small-Step:

$$\frac{s, t_1 \rightarrow s', t'_1}{s, \text{Seq}(t_1, t_2) \rightarrow s', \text{Seq}(t'_1, t_2)}$$

Intuition: While

Big-Step:

$$\frac{s, e_1 \Downarrow s', v \quad \text{isTrue}(v) \quad s', t_2 \Downarrow s'' \quad s'', \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}{s, \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}$$

Intuition: While

Big-Step:

$$\frac{s, e_1 \Downarrow s', v \quad \text{isTrue}(v) \quad s', t_2 \Downarrow s'' \quad s'', \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}{s, \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}$$

Small-Step:

$$\frac{\dots}{s, \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \rightarrow \dots}$$

Intuition: While

Big-Step:

$$\frac{s, e_1 \Downarrow s', v \quad \text{isTrue}(v) \quad s', t_2 \Downarrow s'' \quad s'', \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}{s, \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}$$

Small-Step:

$$\frac{s, e_1 \rightarrow s', e'_1}{s, \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \rightarrow \dots}$$

Intuition: While

Big-Step:

$$\frac{s, e_1 \Downarrow s', v \quad \text{isTrue}(v) \quad s', t_2 \Downarrow s'' \quad s'', \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}{s, \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}$$

Small-Step:

$$\frac{s, e_1 \rightarrow s', e'_1}{s, \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \rightarrow s', \text{While}(e'_1, t_2)}$$

Intuition: While

Big-Step:

$$\frac{s, e_1 \Downarrow s', v \quad \text{isTrue}(v) \quad s', t_2 \Downarrow s'' \quad s'', \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}{s, \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}$$

Small-Step:

$$\frac{s, e_1 \rightarrow s', e'_1}{s, \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \rightarrow s', \text{While}(e'_1, t_2)}$$

\implies Need new constructor to remember both e_1 and e'_1

Three main phases of the transformation:

- ▶ Find the “bad hook calls”
- ▶ Create new constructors for them
- ▶ Turn everything small-step

1. Bad Hook Calls

Main case of bad hook call: not enough memory space.

```
hook hstmt (s : state, t : stmt) matching t : state =
| ...
| While (e1, t2) ->
  let (s', v) = hexpr (s, e1) in (* BAD! *)
  branch
    isTrue (v);
    let s'' = hstmt (s', t2) in
    hstmt (s'', While (e1, t2)) (* because we need e1 *)
  or ... end
```

Bad cases are found by a simple local analysis.

2. New Constructors

One for each “bad hook call”.

Big-Step:

$$\frac{s, e_1 \Downarrow s', v \quad \text{isTrue}(v) \quad s', t_2 \Downarrow s'' \quad s'', \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}{s, \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}$$

End goal:

$$\frac{}{s, \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \rightarrow s, \text{While}1(\dots)}$$

2. New Constructors

One for each “bad hook call”.

Big-Step:

$$\frac{s, e_1 \Downarrow s', v \quad \text{isTrue}(v) \quad s', t_2 \Downarrow s'' \quad s'', \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}{s, \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}$$

End goal:

$$\frac{}{s, \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \rightarrow s, \text{While1}(\dots)}$$

$$\frac{\dots \Downarrow s', v \quad \text{isTrue}(v) \quad s', t_2 \Downarrow s'' \quad s'', \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}{s, \text{While1}(\dots) \Downarrow s'''}$$

2. New Constructors

One for each “bad hook call”.

Big-Step:

$$\frac{s, e_1 \Downarrow s', v \quad \text{isTrue}(v) \quad s', t_2 \Downarrow s'' \quad s'', \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}{s, \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}$$

End goal:

$$\frac{}{s, \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \rightarrow s, \text{While1}(s, e_1, \dots)}$$

$$\frac{s_0, e_0 \Downarrow s', v \quad \text{isTrue}(v) \quad s', t_2 \Downarrow s'' \quad s'', \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}{s, \text{While1}(s_0, e_0, \dots) \Downarrow s'''}$$

2. New Constructors

One for each “bad hook call”.

Big-Step:

$$\frac{s, e_1 \Downarrow s', v \quad \text{isTrue}(v) \quad s', t_2 \Downarrow s'' \quad s'', \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}{s, \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}$$

End goal:

$$\frac{}{s, \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \rightarrow s, \text{While1}(s, e_1, e_1, t_2)}$$

$$\frac{s_0, e_0 \Downarrow s', v \quad \text{isTrue}(v) \quad s', t_2 \Downarrow s'' \quad s'', \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}{s, \text{While1}(s_0, e_0, e_1, t_2) \Downarrow s'''}$$

With skeletons

```
| ...  
| While1 (s0, e0, e1, t2) ->  
  let (s', v) = hexpr (s0, e0) in (* GOOD! *)  
  branch  
    isTrue (v);  
    let s'' = hstmt (s', t2) in  
    hstmt (s'', While (e1, t2))  
  or ... end
```

3. Small-Stepify

- ▷ Bad hook calls are replaced by the new constructor

$$\frac{}{s, \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \rightarrow s, \text{While1}(s, e_1, e_1, t_2)}$$

```
hook hstmt (s : state, t : stmt) matching t : state =
| While (e1, t2) ->
  let (s', v) = hexpr (s, e1) in
  ...
```

Becomes:

```
hook hstmt (s : state, t : stmt) matching t : state * stmt =
| While (e1, t2) ->
  (s, While1 (s, e1, e1, t2))
```

▷ Good hook calls are replaced by a branching

$$\frac{s, t_1 \rightarrow s', t'_1}{s, \text{Seq}(t_1, t_2) \rightarrow s', \text{Seq}(t'_1, t_2)} \quad \frac{}{s, \text{Seq}(\text{Ret}(s'), t_2) \rightarrow s', t_2}$$

```
hook hstmt (s : state, t : stmt) matching t : state =
| Seq (t1, t2) ->
  let s' = hstmt (s, t1) in
  hstmt (s', t2)
```

Becomes:

```
hook hstmt (s : state, t : stmt) matching t : state * stmt =
| Seq (t1, t2) ->
  branch
  let (s', t1') = hstmt (s, t1) in
  (s', Seq (t1', t2))
or
  let Ret s' = t1 in
  (s', t2)
end
```

Example: While1 in small-step

```
hook hstmt (s : state, t : stmt) matching t : state * stmt =
| While1 (s0, e0, e1, t2) ->
  branch
    let (s0', e0') = hexpr (s0, e0) in
      (s, While1 (s0', e0', e1, t2))
  or
    let Ret (s', v) = e0 in
      branch
        isTrue (v);
          (s, (While2 (s', t2, e1, t2)))
        or
          isFalse (v);
            (s, Ret s')
      end
    end
end
```

Transformation: Conclusion

- ▶ Automatic translation of a Big-Step skeletal semantics into an equivalent Small-Step semantics
- ▶ Works on any language
- ▶ Reuses constructors as much as possible
- ▶ Implemented in Necro

Certification

Certification

Theorem we want (for every hook)

$$t \Downarrow v \iff t \rightarrow^* v$$

\Downarrow : given Big-Step semantics

\rightarrow^* : transitive closure of the resulting Small-Step semantics

- ▷ Certification of the full transformation looks hard...
- ▷ Instead, we automatically generate a Coq proof script alongside the transformation (self-certification).

BS \implies SS

Big-Step:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \hline e_1 \Downarrow v_1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \hline e_2 \Downarrow v_2 \end{array} \quad v_1 + v_2 = v}{\text{Plus}(e_1, e_2) \Downarrow v}$$

BS \implies SS

Big-Step:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ e_1 \Downarrow v_1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ e_2 \Downarrow v_2 \end{array} \quad v_1 + v_2 = v}{\text{Plus}(e_1, e_2) \Downarrow v}$$

Small-Step:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Plus}(e_1, e_2) \rightarrow \text{Plus}(e'_1, e_2) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \\ & \text{Plus}(v_1, e_2) \rightarrow \text{Plus}(v_1, e'_2) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \\ & \text{Plus}(v_1, v_2) \rightarrow v \end{aligned}$$

Easy to automate in Coq

SS \implies BS

Small-Step:

Plus(e_1, e_2) \rightarrow^* v

SS \implies BS

Small-Step:

$$\text{Plus}(e_1, e_2) \rightarrow^* v$$

Standard strategy: Splitting Lemma

$$\text{Plus}(e_1, e_2) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow$$

$$\text{Plus}(v_1, e_2) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow$$

$$\text{Plus}(v_1, v_2) \rightarrow v$$

SS \implies BS

Small-Step:

$$\text{Plus}(e_1, e_2) \rightarrow^* v$$

Standard strategy: Splitting Lemma

$$\text{Plus}(e_1, e_2) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow$$

$$\text{Plus}(v_1, e_2) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow$$

$$\text{Plus}(v_1, v_2) \rightarrow v$$

Big-Step:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \hline e_1 \Downarrow v_1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \hline e_2 \Downarrow v_2 \end{array} \quad v_1 + v_2 = v}{\text{Plus}(e_1, e_2) \Downarrow v}$$

Hard to automate for any language in Coq

SS \implies BS

Instead, we use a simple concatenation lemma²:

$$t \rightarrow t' \Downarrow v \implies t \Downarrow v$$

Then, iterating the lemma gives us:

$$t \rightarrow^* v \implies t \Downarrow v$$

- ▶ Easy for Coq to brute force (no sequences or transitive closure)
- ▶ Only works if the big-step semantics is defined on the same constructors, for cases like: $s, \text{While}(e_1, t_2) \rightarrow s, \text{While1}(\dots) \Downarrow v$

²from “Flag-Based Big-Step Semantics”, by Poulsen and Mosses

Three Semantics

Initial (BS)



Intermediate



Output (SS)

```

type stmt =
| ...
| While of expr * stmt

hook hstmt ... : state =
| Seq (t1, t2) ->
  let s' = hstmt (s, t1) in
  hstmt (s', t2)

```

```

type stmt =
| ...
| While1 of ...
| While2 of ...
| Ret of state

hook hstmt ... : state =
| Seq (t1, t2) ->
  let s' = hstmt (s, t1) in
  hstmt (s', t2)
| ...
| While2 (s0, t0, e1, t2) ->
  let s' = hstmt (s0,t0) in
  hstmt (s', While (e1,t2))
| Ret (s') -> s'

```

```

type stmt =
| ...
| While1 of ...
| While2 of ...
| Ret of state

hook ... : state * stmt =
| Seq (t1, t2) ->
  branch
    let (s', t1')
      = hstmt (s, t1) in
    (s', Seq (t1', t2))
  or
  let Ret s' = t1 in
  (s', t2)
end

```

Conclusion

Conclusion

- ▶ Fully automated generic transformation, implemented in Necro
- ▶ Term reconstruction is complex
- ▶ Tested on several languages (including mini-ML)
- ▶ For any language, generation of an equivalence proof script

$$t \Downarrow v \iff t \rightarrow^* v$$

- ▶ No generic certification...
- ▶ Paper submitted at POPL (and rejected)

Future Work

