

8 Semantics of Programming Languages (nk480)

Languages like FORTH and POSTSCRIPT are *stack-based languages*; they store intermediate values on a stack rather than binding to variable names. In this question we will look at how to give a type system and operational semantics for a simple stack-based language. The syntax and informal meaning of our language is given by:

$e ::=$	\underline{n}	Push the numeral n on the stack
	\underline{b}	Push the Boolean b on the stack
	Add	Replace the top two stack elements with their sum
	Eql	Replace the top two stack elements with the result of comparing them for equality
	Cond (e_1, e_2)	Delete the top stack element and execute e_1 or e_2 , depending on if the top of the stack was True or False
	Skip	No-op
	$e_1; e_2$	Run e_1 and then e_2
$v ::=$	$\underline{b} \mid \underline{n}$	Values
$s ::=$	$\cdot \mid s, v$	Stacks
$\tau ::=$	bool \mid num	Types
$\Gamma ::=$	$\cdot \mid \Gamma, \tau$	Stack Types

We take a value v to be a Boolean or numeral, and define a stack s to be a stack of values (growing at the right). Correspondingly, there are types **bool** and **num** for values, and stack types Γ for stacks s .

The small-step operational semantics is then defined by a transition relation $\langle e_1 \mid s_1 \rangle \mapsto \langle e_2 \mid s_2 \rangle$. One rule for this relation is:

$$\overline{\langle \text{Add} \mid s, \underline{n}, \underline{m} \rangle \mapsto \langle \text{Skip} \mid s, \underline{n + m} \rangle}$$

The typing relation is given as a relation $\Gamma \vdash e \dashv \Gamma'$, which means that e , when run with a stack of shape Γ , yields a stack of shape Γ' . One rule for this relation is:

$$\overline{\Gamma, \text{num}, \text{num} \vdash \text{Add} \dashv \Gamma, \text{num}}$$

- (a) Give the remaining rules for the operational semantics.
[7 marks]
- (b) Give the remaining rules for the typing judgement.
[7 marks]
- (c) Formulate and state the progress and preservation lemmas for this language.
[6 marks]