

# Lecture12

## Commands: Formalization, Use and Implementation

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# Commands: Formalization, Use and Implementation

- Commands: Where and Why
- Structured Programming Paradigm
- Simple, Compound and Structured commands
- Sequence Control Commands
- Control Abstractions

## Commands

- **Are In** Procedural Languages and their Extensions (included OO: C#, Java, Scala,...)
- **Involve** State Control and Update:
  - Store Control: assignment, dynamic allocation/deallocation,
  - Sequence Control: Definition and Modification of command sequence
- **Lead To** Prescriptive Programming and Algorithm Definitions that specify how computation must proceed.

## Commands are Constructs for State Control of kind

- **Explicit.**

State Update: Assignment

Control transfer: goto, break, continue, return

- **Low Level Programming.** In wide use in Machine Language
- **Structured Programming Paradigm** forbids the use of Unconstrained Transfers, i.e. UTs.
  - **High Level Languages** can avoid the use of UTs
  - **Combination** of Structured commands with UTs leads to complex and error prone, program behaviours.
- **Conditional.** if, break, case, switch, cond
- **Iterative.** Two kinds: Determined, Non Determined
- **Recursion.** Procedure, Functions (control abstractions)

# Simple, Compound, Structured Commands

- **Simple** involve (only) expressions
- **Compound** involve (inner) commands
- **Structured** Compound commands with:
  - only one enter point
  - only one exit point

## Example

An inline block with a compound command while, an expression, inner commands  $c_1, \dots, c_k$

```
{...while E do {c1; ...; ck}; ...}
```

## Example

An inline block with a compound command while, an expression, inner commands  $c_1, \dots, c_k$ , a goto command.

```
{...while E do {c1; ...; A: c_j; ...; ck}; ...; goto A; ...}
```

- The command while is a non structured command.
- The fragment is not for Structured Programming

## Syntactic Domains

$$\begin{aligned} C ::= & C C \mid E = E \mid \text{IF } E \text{ Then } C \text{ Else } C \mid \text{Case } E (E^+ :C)^+ \\ & \mid \text{For } I = E \text{ To } E \text{ By } E \text{ Do } C \\ & \mid \text{While } E \text{ Do } C \mid \text{Proc } I()C \mid \text{Call } I() \mid \dots \end{aligned}$$

## Semantic Functions

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}[C]_\rho &: \text{Store} \rightarrow \text{Store}_\perp \\ \mathcal{M}[C_1 C_2]_\rho &= \mathcal{M}[C_1]_\rho \circ \mathcal{M}[C_2]_\rho \\ \mathcal{M}[E_l = E_r]_\rho &= \\ & \lambda s. \text{Let} \{ (v_1, s_1) = \mathcal{E}[E_r]_\rho(s) \} \\ & \{ (l_2, s_2) = \mathcal{E}[E_l]_\rho(s_1) \} \text{upd}(l_2, \text{VM}(v_1), (s_2)) \end{aligned}$$

## Auxiliaries

$$\text{VM} : \text{Val} \rightarrow \text{Mem}$$

## Example

Complete.

### Semantic Functions

$$\mathcal{M}[[C]]_{\rho} : \text{Store} \rightarrow \text{Store}_{\perp}$$
$$\mathcal{M}[[\text{IF } E \text{ Then } C_1 \text{ Else } C_2]]_{\rho}(s) = \dots$$
$$\mathcal{M}[[\text{Case } E (E_1:C_1)\dots(E_n:C_n)]]_{\rho}(s) = \dots$$

## Syntactic Domains

$C ::= \dots \mid \text{For } I = E \text{ To } E \text{ By } E \text{ Do } C \mid \dots$

## Semantic Functions

$\mathcal{M}[\![C]\!]_{\rho} : \text{Store} \rightarrow \text{Store}_{\perp}$

$\mathcal{M}[\![\text{For } I = E_1 \text{ To } E_2 \text{ By } E_3 \text{ Do } C]\!]_{\rho}(s) =$

Let $\{(\text{inizio}, s_1) = \mathcal{E}[\![E_1]\!]_{\rho}(s)\}$

$\{(\text{fine}, s_2) = \mathcal{E}[\![E_2]\!]_{\rho}(s_1)\}$

$\{(\text{passo}, s_3) = \mathcal{E}[\![E_3]\!]_{\rho}(s_2)\}$

$\{n = (\text{fine} - \text{inizio} + \text{passo})/\text{passo}, g = \mathcal{M}[\![C]\!]_{\rho}\}$

$g^n(s_3)$



## Syntactic Domains

$C ::= \dots \mid \text{While } E \text{ Do } C \mid \dots$

## Semantic Functions

$\mathcal{M}[[C]]_{\rho} : \text{Store} \rightarrow \text{Store}_{\perp}$

$\mathcal{M}[[\text{While } E \text{ Do } C]]_{\rho} =$

$\text{Y } g. \lambda s. \lambda s.$

$\text{Let}\{(v, s_1) = \mathcal{E}[[E]]_{\rho}(s)\}$

$\text{if}(\text{false}(v), s_1, (\mathcal{M}[[C]]_{\rho} \circ g)(s_1))$

# Commands: Implementation

- Commands are decomposed into sequences of more elementary state control operations (3AC code, Bytecode or similar) for:
  - store and register update
  - state test
  - sequence control transfer (Program Counter reset)

## Syntactic Domains

$$C ::= \dots \mid \{D C\} \mid \dots$$

## Semantic Functions

$$\mathcal{M}[\{D C\}]_{\rho} : \text{Store} \rightarrow \text{Store}_{\perp}$$
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}[\{D C\}]_{\rho} = \\ \lambda s. \text{Let}\{(\rho_1, s_1) = \mathcal{D}[D]_{\rho}(s)\} \\ \mathcal{M}[C]_{\rho_1}(s_1) \end{aligned}$$

## Example

This fragment now, is completely meaningful. Provide the semantics.

$$\{\text{var } x=5; \text{ var } y; y=x+2; \{\text{var } y=x; x=y=z;\} y=x;\}$$

- Implementation
  - AR: One for each block;
  - Stack and AR templates, for recursive procedure block.

## Syntactic Domains

$$\begin{aligned} D &::= \dots \mid \text{Function } I(P_1 \text{ Ide}_1, \dots, P_n \text{ Ide}_n)E \\ &\quad \mid \text{Function } I(P_1 \text{ Ide}_1, \dots, P_n \text{ Ide}_n)C \mid \dots \\ C &::= \dots \mid \text{Proc } I(P_1 \text{ Ide}_1, \dots, P_n \text{ Ide}_n)C \mid \text{Call } I(A_1, \dots, A_n) \mid \dots \\ E &::= \dots \mid A \mid \text{Call } I(A_1, \dots, A_n) \mid \dots - A_i \text{ are Actual Parameters} \end{aligned}$$

## Semantic Functions

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}[\![E]\!]_{\rho} &: \text{Store} \rightarrow (\text{Env} \times \text{Store}_{\perp}) \\ \mathcal{D}[\![\text{Proc } I()\!]\!]_{\rho}(s) &= \\ &\quad \text{Let}\{g = \lambda(). \lambda s'. \mathcal{E}[\![E]\!]_{\rho}(s')\} (\text{bind}(I, F(g), \rho), s) \\ \mathcal{E}[\![E]\!]_{\rho} &: \text{Store} \rightarrow (\text{Val}_{\perp} \times \text{Store}_{\perp}) \\ \mathcal{E}[\![\text{Call } I()\!]\!]_{\rho} &= \lambda(). \lambda s. \text{Let}\{F(g) = \rho(I)\} g()(s) \end{aligned}$$

## Auxiliares

$$F : (\text{State} \rightarrow (\text{Val} \times \text{State})) \rightarrow \text{ProcFun}$$

- Use
  - **Localization** of the code of a functionality of the implemented algorithm;
  - **Modification and Certification** of the code that is embodied in a Programming Unit;
  - **Reuse** of the code that is embodied in Programming Unit;
  - **Recursion** (and inductive algorithms) is supported through Control Abstractions
  - Functional Values are fundamental in Higher Order Programming
  
- Suggestsed Reading:  
Gabielli M., S. Martini, Programming Languages: Principles and Paradigms, Springer, 2006 - Chapter 6, pp 119-163.