

Tõestatavalts korrektne transleerimine

- Transleerimisel koostatakse lähtekeelsele programmile vastav sihtkeelne programm.
- Transleerimine on **korrektne**, kui transleerimisel programmi "tähendus säilib".
- Formaalsemalt:
 - Olgu antud lähtekeel L ja sihtkeel M .
 - Transleerimise spetsifitseerime transleerimisfunktsiooniga $\mathcal{T} : L \rightarrow M$ lähtekeele programmidest sihtkeele programmideks.
 - Defineerime relatsiooni \approx lähtekeele ja sihtkeele semantiliste objektide vahel.
 - **NB!** Võrdusest üldiselt ei piisa, kuna sihtkeel on reeglinä lähtekeelest vähem abstraktne.
 - Transleerimine on korrektne, kui iga lähtekeelse programmi p korral

$$\mathcal{S}_L[p] \approx \mathcal{S}_M[\mathcal{T}[p]]$$

Abstraktne masin

- Konfiguratsioonid on kujul

$\langle c, e, s \rangle \in \mathbf{Code} \times \mathbf{Stack} \times \mathbf{State}$,

kus $c \in \mathbf{Code}$ on käskude jada (kood)

$e \in \mathbf{Stack} = (\mathbb{Z} \cup \mathbf{B})^*$ on väärustustusmagasin

$s \in \mathbf{State}$ on kuhi

- Instruktsioonid (elementaarkäsud):

$$\begin{aligned} i & ::= \text{PUSH-}n \mid \text{ADD} \mid \text{MULT} \mid \text{SUB} \\ & \quad \mid \text{TRUE} \mid \text{FALSE} \mid \text{EQ} \mid \text{LE} \mid \text{AND} \mid \text{NEG} \\ & \quad \mid \text{FETCH-}x \mid \text{STORE-}x \\ & \quad \mid \text{NOOP} \mid \text{BRANCH}(c, c) \mid \text{LOOP}(c) \\ c & ::= \varepsilon \mid i \mid c; c \end{aligned}$$

Abstraktse masina operatsioonsemantika

- Salvestuskäsud:

- | | |
|---|---|
| $\langle \text{PUSH-}n; c, e, s \rangle$ | $\triangleright \langle c, n : e, s \rangle$ |
| $\langle \text{TRUE}; c, e, s \rangle$ | $\triangleright \langle c, \text{tt} : e, s \rangle$ |
| $\langle \text{FALSE}; c, e, s \rangle$ | $\triangleright \langle c, \text{ff} : e, s \rangle$ |
| $\langle \text{FETCH-}x; c, e, s \rangle$ | $\triangleright \langle c, (sx) : e, s \rangle$ |
| $\langle \text{STORE-}x; c, z : e, s \rangle$ | $\triangleright \langle c, e, s[x \mapsto z] \rangle$ if $z \in \mathbf{Z}$ |

Abstraktse masina operatsioonsemantika

- Arvutuskästud:

$\langle \text{ADD}; c, z_1 : z_2 : e, s \rangle$	\triangleright	$\langle c, (z_1 + z_2) : e, s \rangle$	if $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbf{Z}$
$\langle \text{MULT}; c, z_1 : z_2 : e, s \rangle$	\triangleright	$\langle c, (z_1 \star z_2) : e, s \rangle$	if $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbf{Z}$
$\langle \text{SUB}; c, z_1 : z_2 : e, s \rangle$	\triangleright	$\langle c, (z_1 - z_2) : e, s \rangle$	if $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbf{Z}$
$\langle \text{EQ}; c, z_1 : z_2 : e, s \rangle$	\triangleright	$\langle c, (z_1 = z_2) : e, s \rangle$	if $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbf{Z}$
$\langle \text{LE}; c, z_1 : z_2 : e, s \rangle$	\triangleright	$\langle c, (z_1 \leq z_2) : e, s \rangle$	if $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbf{Z}$
$\langle \text{AND}; c, t_1 : t_2 : e, s \rangle$	\triangleright	$\langle c, (t_1 \wedge t_2) : e, s \rangle$	if $t_1, t_2 \in \mathbf{B}$
$\langle \text{NEG}; c, t : e, s \rangle$	\triangleright	$\langle c, \neg t : e, s \rangle$	if $t \in \mathbf{B}$

Abstraktse masina operatsioonsemantika

- Juhtkäsud:

- | | |
|--|---|
| $\langle \text{NOOP}; c, e, s \rangle$ | $\triangleright \langle c, e, s \rangle$ |
| $\langle \text{BRANCH}(c_1, c_2); c, \text{ tt : } e, s \rangle$ | $\triangleright \langle c_1; c, e, s \rangle$ |
| $\langle \text{BRANCH}(c_1, c_2); c, \text{ ff : } e, s \rangle$ | $\triangleright \langle c_2; c, e, s \rangle$ |
| $\langle \text{LOOP}(c_1); c, \text{ tt : } e, s \rangle$ | $\triangleright \langle c_1; \text{LOOP}(c_1); c, e, s \rangle$ |
| $\langle \text{LOOP}(c_1); c, \text{ ff : } e, s \rangle$ | $\triangleright \langle c, e, s \rangle$ |

Abstraktse masina operatsioonsemantika — näide

- ⟨PUSH-1; FETCH-x; ADD; STORE-x, ε , $[x \mapsto 3]$ ⟩
 - ▷ ⟨FETCH-x; ADD; STORE-x, [1], $[x \mapsto 3]$ ⟩
 - ▷ ⟨ADD; STORE-x, [3, 1], $[x \mapsto 3]$ ⟩
 - ▷ ⟨STORE-x, [4], $[x \mapsto 3]$ ⟩
 - ▷ ⟨ ε , ε , $[x \mapsto 4]$ ⟩

Abstraktse masina operatsioonsemantika — näide

$C = \text{PUSH-1; STORE-}y; C_2; \text{LOOP}(C_1)$

$C_1 = C_3; C_4; C_2$

$C_2 = \text{FETCH-}x; \text{PUSH-1; EQ; NEG}$

$C_3 = \text{FETCH-}x; \text{FETCH-}y; \text{MULT; STORE-}y$

$C_4 = \text{PUSH-1; FETCH-}x; \text{SUB; STORE-}x$

$\langle \text{PUSH-1; STORE-}y; C_2; \text{LOOP}(C_1), \varepsilon, [x \mapsto 2] \rangle$

Abstraktse masina operatsioonsemantika — näide

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$\langle \text{PUSH-1; STORE-}y; C_2; \text{LOOP}(C_1), \varepsilon, [x \mapsto 2] \rangle$

- ▷ $\langle \text{STORE-}y; C_2; \text{LOOP}(C_1), [1], [x \mapsto 2] \rangle$
- ▷ $\langle \text{FETCH-}x; \text{PUSH-1; EQ; NEG; LOOP}(C_1), \varepsilon, [x \mapsto 2, y \mapsto 1] \rangle$
- ▷ $\langle \text{PUSH-1; EQ; NEG; LOOP}(C_1), [2], [x \mapsto 2, y \mapsto 1] \rangle$
- ▷ $\langle \text{EQ; NEG; LOOP}(C_1), [1, 2], [x \mapsto 2, y \mapsto 1] \rangle$
- ▷ $\langle \text{NEG; LOOP}(C_1), [\text{ff}], [x \mapsto 2, y \mapsto 1] \rangle$
- ▷ $\langle \text{LOOP}(C_1), [\text{tt}], [x \mapsto 2, y \mapsto 1] \rangle$
- ▷ $\langle C_3; C_4; C_2; \text{LOOP}(C_1), \varepsilon, [x \mapsto 2, y \mapsto 1] \rangle$

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$\langle \text{PUSH-1; STORE-}y; C_2; \text{LOOP}(C_1), \varepsilon, [x \mapsto 2] \rangle$

...

- ▷ $\langle C_3; C_4; C_2; \text{LOOP}(C_1), \varepsilon, [x \mapsto 2, y \mapsto 1] \rangle$
- ▷ $\langle \text{FETCH-}y; \text{MULT; STORE-}y; C_4; C_2; \text{LOOP}(C_1), [2], [x \mapsto 2, y \mapsto 1] \rangle$
- ▷ $\langle \text{MULT; STORE-}y; C_4; C_2; \text{LOOP}(C_1), [1, 2], [x \mapsto 2, y \mapsto 1] \rangle$
- ▷ $\langle \text{STORE-}y; C_4; C_2; \text{LOOP}(C_1), [2], [x \mapsto 2, y \mapsto 1] \rangle$
- ▷ $\langle C_4; C_2; \text{LOOP}(C_1), \varepsilon, [x \mapsto 2, y \mapsto 2] \rangle$
- ▷ $\langle \text{FETCH-}x; \text{SUB; STORE-}x; C_2; \text{LOOP}(C_1), [1], [x \mapsto 2, y \mapsto 2] \rangle$
- ▷ $\langle \text{SUB; STORE-}x; C_2; \text{LOOP}(C_1), [2, 1], [x \mapsto 2, y \mapsto 2] \rangle$
- ▷ $\langle \text{STORE-}x; C_2; \text{LOOP}(C_1), [1], [x \mapsto 2, y \mapsto 2] \rangle$
- ▷ $\langle C_2; \text{LOOP}(C_1), \varepsilon, [x \mapsto 1, y \mapsto 2] \rangle$

Abstraktse masina operatsioonsemantika — näide

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$\langle \text{PUSH-1; STORE-}y; C_2; \text{LOOP}(C_1), \varepsilon, [x \mapsto 2] \rangle$

...

- ▷ $\langle C_2; \text{LOOP}(C_1), \varepsilon, [x \mapsto 1, y \mapsto 2] \rangle$
- ▷ $\langle \text{PUSH-1; EQ; NEG; LOOP}(C_1), [1], [x \mapsto 1, y \mapsto 2] \rangle$
- ▷ $\langle \text{EQ; NEG; LOOP}(C_1), [1, 1], [x \mapsto 1, y \mapsto 2] \rangle$
- ▷ $\langle \text{NEG; LOOP}(C_1), [\text{tt}], [x \mapsto 1, y \mapsto 2] \rangle$
- ▷ $\langle \text{LOOP}(C_1), [\text{ff}], [x \mapsto 1, y \mapsto 2] \rangle$
- ▷ $\langle \varepsilon, \varepsilon, [x \mapsto 1, y \mapsto 2] \rangle$

Abstraktse masina semantika omadusi

- **Lemma:** Kui $\langle c_1, e_1, s \rangle \triangleright^k \langle c', e', s' \rangle$, siis $\langle c_1; c_2, e_1 \cdot e_2, s \rangle \triangleright^k \langle c'; c_2, e' \cdot e_2, s' \rangle$.
- **Lemma:** Kui $\langle c_1; c_2, e, s \rangle \triangleright^k \langle \varepsilon, e'', s'' \rangle$ siis leiduvad konfiguratsioon $\langle \varepsilon, e', s' \rangle$ ja naturaalarvud k_1, k_2 sellised et $\langle c_1, e, s \rangle \triangleright^{k_1} \langle \varepsilon, e', s' \rangle$ ja $\langle c_2, e', s' \rangle \triangleright^{k_2} \langle \varepsilon, e'', s'' \rangle$, kus $k = k_1 + k_2$.
- **Lemma:** Abstraktse masina semantika on ühene.

Abstraktse masina operatsioonsemantika

- Operatsioonsemantika indutseerib semantilise funktsiooni

$$\mathcal{M} : \mathbf{Code} \rightarrow (\mathbf{State} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{State})$$

so. iga koodijada c jaoks defineerime (osalise) funktsiooni

$$\mathcal{M}[c] \in \mathbf{State} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{State}$$

$$\mathcal{M}[c]s = \begin{cases} s' & \text{if } \langle c, \varepsilon, s \rangle \triangleright^* \langle \varepsilon, \varepsilon, s \rangle \\ \text{undef} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Keele While transleerimine

- Igale süntatilisele kategooriale seame vastavusse transleerimisfunktsiooni:

$$\mathcal{CA} : \mathbf{AExp} \rightarrow \mathbf{Code}$$
$$\mathcal{CB} : \mathbf{BExp} \rightarrow \mathbf{Code}$$
$$\mathcal{CS} : \mathbf{Stm} \rightarrow \mathbf{Code}$$

Keele While transleerimine

- Aritmeetiliste avaldiste transleerimine:

$$\mathcal{CA}[\![n]\!] = \text{PUSH-}n$$

$$\mathcal{CA}[\![x]\!] = \text{FETCH-}x$$

$$\mathcal{CA}[\![a_1 + a_2]\!] = \mathcal{CA}[\![a_2]\!]; \mathcal{CA}[\![a_1]\!]; \text{ADD}$$

$$\mathcal{CA}[\![a_1 * a_2]\!] = \mathcal{CA}[\![a_2]\!]; \mathcal{CA}[\![a_1]\!]; \text{MULT}$$

$$\mathcal{CA}[\![a_1 - a_2]\!] = \mathcal{CA}[\![a_2]\!]; \mathcal{CA}[\![a_1]\!]; \text{SUB}$$

Keele While transleerimine

- Tõeväärtusavaldiste transleerimine:

$$\mathcal{CB}[\text{true}] = \text{TRUE}$$

$$\mathcal{CB}[\text{false}] = \text{FALSE}$$

$$\mathcal{CB}[a_1 = a_2] = \mathcal{CA}[a_2]; \mathcal{CA}[a_1]; \text{EQ}$$

$$\mathcal{CB}[a_1 \leq a_2] = \mathcal{CA}[a_2]; \mathcal{CA}[a_1]; \text{LE}$$

$$\mathcal{CB}[\neg b] = \mathcal{CB}[b]; \text{NEG}$$

$$\mathcal{CB}[b_1 \wedge b_2] = \mathcal{CB}[b_2]; \mathcal{CB}[b_1]; \text{AND}$$

Keele While transleerimine

- Lausete transleerimine:

$$\mathcal{CS}[\![x := a]\!] = \mathcal{CA}[\![a]\!]; \text{STORE-}x$$

$$\mathcal{CS}[\![\text{skip}]\!] = \text{NOOP}$$

$$\mathcal{CS}[\![S_1; S_2]\!] = \mathcal{CS}[\![S_1]\!]; \mathcal{CS}[\![S_2]\!]$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{CS}[\![\text{if } b \text{ then } S_1 \text{ else } S_2]\!] \\ = \mathcal{CB}[\![b]\!]; \text{BRANCH}(\mathcal{CS}[\![S_1]\!], \mathcal{CS}[\![S_2]\!])\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{CS}[\![\text{while } b \text{ do } S]\!] = \mathcal{CB}[\![b]\!]; \text{LOOP}(\mathcal{CS}[\![S]\!]; \mathcal{CB}[\![b]\!])$$

Keele While transleerimine — näited

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{CS}[\![x := x + 1]\!]\ &= \mathcal{CA}[\![x + 1]\!]; \text{STORE-}x \\ &= \mathcal{CA}[\![1]\!]; \mathcal{CA}[\![x]\!]; \text{ADD}; \text{STORE-}x \\ &= \text{PUSH-1}; \text{FETCH-}x; \text{ADD}; \text{STORE-}x\end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{CS}[\![\text{while true do skip}]\!]\ &= \mathcal{CB}[\![\text{true}]\!]; \text{LOOP}(\mathcal{CS}[\![\text{skip}]\!]; \mathcal{CB}[\![\text{true}]\!]) \\ &= \text{TRUE}; \text{LOOP}(\text{NOOP}; \text{TRUE})\end{aligned}$$

Keele While transleerimine — näide

```
 $\mathcal{CS}[\![y := 1; \text{while } \neg(x = 1) \text{ do } (y := y * x; x := x - 1)]\!]$ 
=  $\mathcal{CS}[\![y := 1]\!]; \mathcal{CS}[\!\text{while } \neg(x = 1) \text{ do } (y := y * x; x := x - 1)\!]\!]$ 
=  $\mathcal{CA}[\![1]\!]; \text{STORE-}y; \mathcal{CB}[\!\neg(x = 1)\!];$ 
 $\text{LOOP}(\mathcal{CS}[\![y := y * x; x := x - 1]\!]; \mathcal{CB}[\!\neg(x = 1)\!])$ 
= PUSH-1; STORE- $y$ ;  $\mathcal{CB}[\!x = 1]\!$ ; NEG;
 $\text{LOOP}(\mathcal{CS}[\![y := y * x]\!]; \mathcal{CS}[\!x := x - 1]\!]; \mathcal{CB}[\!x = 1]\!); \text{NEG})$ 
= PUSH-1; STORE- $y$ ;  $\mathcal{CA}[\!x]\!$ ;  $\mathcal{CA}[\!1]\!$ ; EQ; NEG;
 $\text{LOOP}(\mathcal{CS}[\![y := y * x]\!]; \mathcal{CS}[\!x := x - 1]\!]; \mathcal{CA}[\!x]\!); \mathcal{CA}[\!1]\!); \text{EQ}; \text{NEG})$ 
= PUSH-1; STORE- $y$ ; FETCH- $x$ ; PUSH-1; EQ; NEG;
 $\text{LOOP}(\mathcal{CS}[\![y := y * x]\!]; \mathcal{CS}[\!x := x - 1]\!]; \text{FETCH-}x; \text{PUSH-1}; \text{EQ}; \text{NEG})$ 
= PUSH-1; STORE- $y$ ; FETCH- $x$ ; PUSH-1; EQ; NEG;
 $\text{LOOP}(\mathcal{CA}[\!y * x]\!); \text{STORE-}y; \mathcal{CA}[\!x - 1]\!;$ 
 $\text{STORE-}x; \text{FETCH-}x; \text{PUSH-1}; \text{EQ}; \text{NEG})$ 
= PUSH-1; STORE- $y$ ; FETCH- $x$ ; PUSH-1; EQ; NEG;
 $\text{LOOP}(\text{FETCH-}x; \text{FETCH-}y; \text{MULT}; \text{STORE-}y; \text{PUSH-1}; \text{FETCH-}x; \text{SUB};$ 
 $\text{STORE-}x; \text{FETCH-}x; \text{PUSH-1}; \text{EQ}; \text{NEG})$ 
```

Transleerimisfunktsioonide omadusi

- **Lemma:** Iga aritmeetilise avaldise a , magasini e ja oleku s korral

$$\langle \mathcal{CA}[\![a]\!], e, s \rangle \triangleright^* \langle \varepsilon, \mathcal{A}[\![a]\!]s : e, s \rangle$$

- **Lemma:** Iga tõeväärtusavaldise b , magasini e ja oleku s korral

$$\langle \mathcal{CB}[\![b]\!], e, s \rangle \triangleright^* \langle \varepsilon, \mathcal{B}[\![b]\!]s : e, s \rangle$$

- **Lemma:** Iga While-keelse lause S , magasini e ja oleku s korral, kui leidub konfiguratsioon $\langle \varepsilon, e', s' \rangle$ selline, et

$$\langle \mathcal{CS}[\![S]\!], e, s \rangle \triangleright^* \langle \varepsilon, e', s' \rangle,$$

siis $e' = e$.

Transleerimise korrektsus (1)

- **Teoreem:** Iga While-keelse lause S korral

$$\mathcal{S}_{\text{ns}}[\![S]\!] = \mathcal{M}[\![\mathcal{CS}[\!S]\!]]$$

(so. transleerimine on korrektne keele While loomuliku semantika suhtes).

- **Lemma:** Iga While-keelse lause S ja olekute s, s' korral

$$\langle S, s \rangle \rightarrow s' \quad \Rightarrow \quad \langle \mathcal{CS}[\!S]\!, \varepsilon, s \rangle \triangleright^* \langle \varepsilon, \varepsilon, s' \rangle$$

- **Lemma:** Iga While-keelse lause S ja olekute s, s' korral

$$\langle \mathcal{CS}[\!S]\!, \varepsilon, s \rangle \triangleright^k \langle \varepsilon, \varepsilon, s' \rangle \quad \Rightarrow \quad \langle S, s \rangle \rightarrow s'$$

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$$\langle S, s \rangle \rightarrow s' \implies \langle \mathcal{CS}[\!S]\!, \varepsilon, s \rangle \triangleright^* \langle \varepsilon, \varepsilon, s' \rangle$$

- **Lemma:** Iga While-keelse lause S ja olekute s, s' korral

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Transleerimise korrektsus (2) — bisimulatsioon

- Defineerime seose \approx

$$\begin{aligned}\langle S, s \rangle &\approx \langle \mathcal{CS}[S], \varepsilon, s \rangle \\ s &\approx \langle \varepsilon, \varepsilon, s \rangle\end{aligned}$$

- Lemma:** Kui $\gamma_{sos} \approx \gamma_{am}$ ja $\gamma_{sos} \Rightarrow \gamma'_{sos}$, siis leidub γ'_{am} selline, et $\gamma_{am} \triangleright^+ \gamma'_{am}$ ja $\gamma'_{sos} \approx \gamma'_{am}$.
- Järeldus:** Kui $\langle S, s \rangle \Rightarrow^* s'$, siis $\langle \mathcal{CS}[S], \varepsilon, s \rangle \triangleright^* \langle \varepsilon, \varepsilon, s' \rangle$.
- Lemma:** Olgu $\gamma_{sos} \approx \gamma_{am}^1$ ja

$$\gamma_{am}^1 \triangleright \gamma_{am}^2 \triangleright \dots \triangleright \gamma_{am}^k \quad (k > 1),$$

kus $\gamma_{am}^i = \langle S^i, e^i, s^i \rangle$ ja $e^i = \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow i \in \{1, k\}$. Siis leidub konfiguratsioon γ'_{sos} selline, et $\gamma_{sos} \Rightarrow \gamma'_{sos}$ ja $\gamma'_{sos} \approx \gamma_{am}^k$.

- Järeldus:** Kui $\langle \mathcal{CS}[S], \varepsilon, s \rangle \triangleright^* \langle \varepsilon, \varepsilon, s' \rangle$, siis $\langle S, s \rangle \Rightarrow^* s'$.

Transleerimise korrektsus (2) — bisimulatsioon

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$$\gamma_{am}^1 \triangleright \gamma_{am}^2 \triangleright \dots \triangleright \gamma_{am}^k \quad (k > 1),$$

kus $\gamma_{am}^i = \langle S^i, e^i, s^i \rangle$ ja $e^i = \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow i \in \{1, k\}$. Siis leidub konfiguratsioon γ'_{sos} selline, et $\gamma_{sos} \Rightarrow \gamma'_{sos}$ ja $\gamma'_{sos} \approx \gamma_{am}^k$.

- Järeldus:** Kui $\langle \mathcal{CS}[S], \varepsilon, s \rangle \triangleright^* \langle \varepsilon, \varepsilon, s' \rangle$, siis $\langle S, s \rangle \Rightarrow^* s'$.

Transleerimise korrektsus (2) — bisimulatsioon

- Defineerime seose \approx

$$\begin{aligned}\langle S, s \rangle &\approx \langle \mathcal{CS}[S], \varepsilon, s \rangle \\ s &\approx \langle \varepsilon, \varepsilon, s \rangle\end{aligned}$$

- Lemma:** Kui $\gamma_{sos} \approx \gamma_{am}$ ja $\gamma_{sos} \Rightarrow \gamma'_{sos}$, siis leidub γ'_{am} selline, et $\gamma_{am} \triangleright^+ \gamma'_{am}$ ja $\gamma'_{sos} \approx \gamma'_{am}$.
- Järeldus:** Kui $\langle S, s \rangle \Rightarrow^* s'$, siis $\langle \mathcal{CS}[S], \varepsilon, s \rangle \triangleright^* \langle \varepsilon, \varepsilon, s' \rangle$.
- Lemma:** Olgu $\gamma_{sos} \approx \gamma_{am}^1$ ja

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