

<b>Operational Semantics</b>	$\frac{\langle e_1, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e_1', s' \rangle}{\langle e_1; e_2, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e_1'; e_2, s' \rangle} \text{ (e.g.)}$ $\frac{\langle e_1, s \rangle \Downarrow \langle n_1, s' \rangle \quad \langle e_2, s' \rangle \Downarrow \langle n_2, s'' \rangle}{\langle e_1 + e_2, s \rangle \Downarrow \langle n, s'' \rangle}$ <p>(where <math>n = n_1 + n_2</math>) (e.g.)</p>	
<b>Run Time Errors</b>	<p>Trapped: cause execution to halt immediately (e.g. raising a top-level exception)</p> <p>Untrapped: may go unnoticed for a while and cause problems later (e.g. array out of bounds errors)</p>	<b>Substitution</b>
<b>Safety</b>	Language is safe if no untrapped errors can occur	<b>Call By Value</b>
<b>Typing</b>	$\frac{\Gamma \succ e : T, \text{ assumptions } \Gamma \quad \Gamma(l) = \text{intref} \quad \Gamma \succ e : \text{int}}{\Gamma \succ l := e : \text{unit}} \text{ (e.g.)}$	<b>Call By Name</b>
<b>Determinacy</b>	If $\langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e_1, s_1 \rangle, \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e_2, s_2 \rangle$ then $\langle e_1, s_1 \rangle = \langle e_2, s_2 \rangle$	<b>Call By Need</b>
<b>Progress</b>	If $\Gamma \succ e : T, \text{ dom}(\Gamma) \subseteq \text{dom}(s)$ then $e$ is a value or exists some $\langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle$	<b>Full Beta</b>
<b>Type Preservation</b>	If $\Gamma \succ e : T, \text{ dom}(\Gamma) \subseteq \text{dom}(s), \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow \langle e', s' \rangle$ then $\Gamma \succ e' : T$ and $\text{dom}(\Gamma) \subseteq \text{dom}(s')$	<b>Recursion</b>
<b>Safety</b>	If $\Gamma \succ e : T, \text{ dom}(\Gamma) \subseteq \text{dom}(s), \langle e, s \rangle \rightarrow^* \langle e', s' \rangle$ then either $e'$ is a value or $\langle e', s' \rangle \rightarrow \langle e'', s'' \rangle$	<b>Products</b>
<b>Typeability</b>	Given $\Gamma$ and $e$ , find $T$ such that $\Gamma \succ e : T$ is derivable or show that there is no such $T$	<b>Sums</b>
<b>Type Checking</b>	Given $\Gamma, e$ and $T$ , decide whether $\Gamma \succ e : T$ is right	<b>Records</b>
<b>Type Uniqueness</b>	If $\Gamma \succ e : T$ and $\Gamma \succ e : T'$ then $T = T'$	<b>References</b>
<b>Alpha Conversion</b>	<p>Maps symbols to variables in memory (applies scoping)</p> <p>A variable is free in an expression if it is not inside any (fn <math>x:T \Rightarrow \dots</math>)</p> <p>Convention: we can replace the symbol for a variable at any time in its binding location as long as we change the symbol at the binding sites at the same time (<math>\alpha</math>-equivalence)</p> <p>Implement this with pointers /</p>	<p>De Bruijn indices (the number of fn nodes you must traverse to reach the binder)</p> <p><math>\{e/x\}e'</math> is the result of substituting <math>e</math> for all free occurrences of <math>x</math> in <math>e'</math></p> <p>Evaluate left to right and parameter before application</p> <p>Reduce left hand side until it is a function, then immediately substitute the parameter</p> <p>As call by name, but the result of evaluating the parameter is cached for future usages</p> <p>Allow both sides of an application to reduce, immediately apply a function to its parameter if possible (like call by name), allow reduction INSIDE functions</p> <p>Implement this by "let val rec"</p> <p>Operational semantics unroll the function one step and "let" the recursive function into the body of the function again</p> <p><math>T ::= \dots \mid T_1 * T_2</math></p> <p><math>e ::= \dots \mid (e_1, e_2) \mid \#1 e \mid \#2 e</math></p> <p><math>T ::= \dots \mid T_1 + T_2</math></p> <p><math>e ::= \dots \mid \text{inl } e:T \mid \text{inr } e:T \mid</math>  (case <math>e</math> of <math>\text{inl } (x_1:T_1) \Rightarrow e_1 \mid \text{inr } (x_2:T_2) \Rightarrow e_2</math>)</p> <p>Need annotation because <math>\text{inl } 3:(\text{int} + \text{int} \text{ and } \text{int} + \text{bool})</math></p> <p>Generalise products w/ labels</p> <p><math>T ::= \dots \mid \{\text{lab}_1:T_1, \dots, \text{lab}_k:T_k\}</math></p> <p><math>e ::= \dots \mid \{\text{lab}_1 = e_1, \dots, \text{lab}_k = e_k\} \mid \# \text{lab } e</math></p> <p>Note that labels are unique within our expressions, types</p> <p><math>T ::= \dots \mid T \text{ ref}</math></p> <p><math>T_{\text{loc}} ::= \dots \mid T \text{ ref}</math></p> <p><math>e ::= \dots \mid e_1 := e_2 \mid !e \mid \text{ref } e \mid \mid</math></p> <p>Must now type check the store in a more elaborate way than just <math>\text{dom}(\Gamma) \subseteq \text{dom}(s')</math>:</p> <p><math>\Gamma \succ s</math> if <math>\forall l \in \text{dom}(s) :</math>  <math>\exists T. \Gamma(l) = T \text{ ref} \wedge \Gamma \succ s(l) : T</math></p> <p>Type preservation now must ensure the store is typeable and that we extend the type assumptions after reduction by</p>

some  $\Gamma'$  with disjoint domain

## Subtyping

Can add a subtype relation using record types from L3

$$\frac{T <: T' \quad T' <: T''}{T <: T''}$$

Allow subtyping within record fields, forget fields on the right and reorder fields in records

Functions are contravariant on the left of  $\square$  and covariant on the right of  $\square$ :

$$\frac{T_1' <: T_1 \quad T_2 <: T_2'}{T_1 \rightarrow T_2 <: T_1' \rightarrow T_2'}$$

Can't allow type relationships or references because we could assign an inappropriate supertype / access an inappropriate subtype

Could add a downcast operator, but would require a dynamic type check for safety

Can now do classes and objects using records!

Classes are a set of methods take a Representation record and access fields from it to manipulate its data (stored as refs if it is mutable)

Build constructors that return records of the right type

Can now reuse method code with subtyped records 😊

## Objects

## Semantic Equivalence

Equivalent either if the two expressions reduce forever or if they reduce to the same value and store: this has the congruence property

## Congruence

Congruent if whenever  $e_1 \succ e_2$  you have that for all contexts  $C$  and  $T'$ , if  $\Gamma \succ C[e_1]: T'$  and  $\Gamma \succ C[e_2]: T'$  then  $C[e_1] \approx C[e_2]$

## Threading

$T ::= \dots \mid \text{proc}$   
 $e ::= \dots \mid e_1 \mid e_2$

Now in the type rules let anything that returns a unit become a proc (process) and let two proc be  $\mid$  together

In the operational semantics allow reductions to happen on each side of  $\mid$ : non-determinism

## Mutexes

Note that things like assignment and dereferencing are atomic (unlike real hardware?)

Add  $M$  (a partial function from mutex names to Booleans):  
mutex state to configurations  
 $e ::= \dots \mid \text{lock } m \mid \text{unlock } m$   
Define atomic transitions for these operations that change the mutex state and block if a mutex is currently held